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THE
CENTURY DICTIONARY
AND
CYCLOPEDIA

A WORK OF UNIVERSAL REFERENCE
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE
WITH A NEW ATLAS OF THE WORLD

IN TEN VOLUMES
VOLUME VIII

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE ON THE COMPLETED WORK

With the publication of the Atlas which is incorporated in the present edition The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia has been brought to completion. As the Cyclopedia of Names grew out of the Dictionary and supplemented it on its encyclopedic side, so the Atlas has grown out of the Cyclopedia, and serves as an extension of its geographical material. Each of these works deals with a different part of the great field of words,— common words and names,— while the three, in their unity, constitute a work of reference which practically covers the whole of that field. The total number of words and names defined or otherwise described in the completed work is about 450,000.

The special features of each of these several parts of the book are described in the Prefaces which will be found in the first, ninth, and tenth volumes. It need only be said that the definitions of the common words of the language are for the most part stated encyclopedically, with a vast amount of technical, historical, and practical information in addition to an unrivaled wealth of purely philological material; that the same encyclopedic method is applied to proper names — names of persons, places, characters in fiction, books — in short, of everything to which a name is given; and that in the Atlas geographical names, and much besides, are exhibited with a completeness and serviceableness seldom equaled. Of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia as a whole, therefore, it may be said that it is in its own field the most complete presentation of human knowledge — scientific, historical, and practical — that exists.

Moreover, the method of distributing this encyclopedic material under a large number of headings, which has been followed throughout, makes each item of this great store of information far more accessible than in works in which a different system is adopted.

The whole represents fifteen years of labor. The first edition of The Century Dictionary was completed in 1891, and that of The Century Cyclopedia of Names in 1894. During the years that have elapsed since those dates each of these works has been subjected to repeated careful revisions, in order to include the latest information, and the results of this scrutiny are comprised in this edition.

January, 1899.

THE
CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

◆

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THE DEVINNE PRESS.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj.	adjective.
abbr.	abbreviation.
abl.	ablative.
acc.	accusative.
accom.	accommodated, accommodation.
act.	active.
adv.	adverb.
AF.	Anglo-French.
agri.	agriculture.
AL.	Anglo-Latin.
alg.	algebra.
Amer.	American.
anat.	anatomy.
anc.	ancient.
antiq.	antiquity.
aor.	aorist.
appar.	apparently.
Ar.	Arabic.
arch.	architecture.
archæol.	archæology.
arith.	arithmetic.
art.	article.
AS.	Anglo-Saxon.
astrol.	astrology.
astron.	astronomy.
attrib.	attributive.
aug.	augmentative.
Bav.	Bavarian.
Beng.	Bengali.
biol.	biology.
Bohem.	Bohemian.
bot.	botany.
Braz.	Brazilian.
Bret.	Breton.
bryol.	bryology.
Bulg.	Bulgarian.
carp.	carpentry.
Cat.	Catalan.
Cath.	Catholic.
caus.	causative.
ceram.	ceramics.
cf.	L. *confer*, compare.
ch.	church.
Chal.	Chaldee.
chem.	chemical, chemistry.
Chin.	Chinese.
chron.	chronology.
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially.
com.	commerce, commercial.
comp.	composition, compound.
compar.	comparative.
conch.	conchology.
conj.	conjunction.
contr.	contracted, contraction.
Corn.	Cornish.
craniol.	craniology.
craniom.	craniometry.
crystal.	crystallography.
D.	Dutch.
Dan.	Danish.
dat.	dative.
def.	definite, definition.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.
dial.	dialect, dialectal.
diff.	different.
dim.	diminutive.
distrib.	distributive.
dram.	dramatic.
dynam.	dynamics.
E.	East
E.	English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles.	ecclesiastical.
econ.	economy.
e. g.	L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt.	Egyptian
E. Ind.	East Indian.
elect.	electricity.
embryol.	embryology.
Eng.	English.
engin.	engineering.
entom.	entomology.
Epis.	Episcopal.
equiv.	equivalent.
esp.	especially.
Eth.	Ethiopic.
ethnog.	ethnography.
ethnol.	ethnology.
etym.	etymology.
Eur.	European.
exclam.	exclamation.
f., fem.	feminine.
F.	French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem.	Flemish.
fort.	fortification.
freq.	frequentative.
Fries.	Friesic.
fut.	future.
G.	German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael.	Gaelic.
galv.	galvanism.
gen.	genitive.
geog.	geography.
geol.	geology.
geom.	geometry.
Goth.	Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr.	Greek.
gram.	grammar.
gun.	gunnery.
Heb.	Hebrew.
her.	heraldry.
herpet.	herpetology.
Hind.	Hindustani.
hist.	history.
horol.	horology.
hort.	horticulture.
Hung.	Hungarian.
hydraul.	hydraulics.
hydros.	hydrostatics.
Icel.	Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth.	ichthyology.
i. e.	L. *id est*, that is.
impers.	impersonal.
impf.	imperfect.
impv.	imperative.
improp.	improperly.
Ind.	Indian.
ind.	indicative.
Indo-Eur.	Indo-European.
indef.	indefinite.
inf.	infinitive.
instr.	instrumental.
interj	interjection.
intr., intrans.	intransitive.
Ir.	Irish.
irreg.	irregular, irregularly.
It.	Italian.
Jap.	Japanese.
L.	Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett.	Lettish.
LG.	Low German.
lichenol.	lichenology
lit.	literal, literally.
lit.	literature.
Lith.	Lithuanian.
lithog.	lithography.
lithol.	lithology.
LL.	Late Latin.
m., masc.	masculine.
M.	Middle.
mach.	machinery.
mammal.	mammalogy.
manuf.	manufacturing.
math.	mathematics.
MD.	Middle Dutch.
ME.	Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech.	mechanics, mechanical.
med.	medicine.
mensur.	mensuration.
metal.	metallurgy.
metaph.	metaphysics.
meteor.	meteorology.
Mex.	Mexican.
MGr.	Middle Greek, medieval Greek.
MHG.	Middle High German.
milit.	military.
mineral.	mineralogy.
ML.	Middle Latin, medieval Latin.
MLG.	Middle Low German.
mod.	modern.
mycol.	mycology.
myth.	mythology.
n.	noun.
n., neut.	neuter.
N.	New.
N.	North.
N. Amer.	North America.
nat.	natural.
naut.	nautical.
nav.	navigation.
NGr.	New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG.	New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL.	New Latin, modern Latin.
nom.	nominative.
Norm.	Norman.
north.	northern.
Norw.	Norwegian.
numis.	numismatics.
O.	Old.
obs.	obsolete.
obstet.	obstetrics.
OBulg.	Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat.	Old Catalan.
OD.	Old Dutch.
ODan.	Old Danish
odontog.	odontography.
odontol.	odontology.
OF.	Old French.
OFlem.	Old Flemish.
OGael.	Old Gaelic.
OHG.	Old High German.
OIr.	Old Irish
OIt.	Old Italian.
OL.	Old Latin.
OLG.	Old Low German.
ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.
OPruss.	Old Prussian.
orig.	original, originally.
ornith.	ornithology.
OS.	Old Saxon.
OSp.	Old Spanish.
osteol.	osteology.
OSw.	Old Swedish.
OTeut.	Old Teutonic.
p. a.	participial adjective.
paleon.	paleontology.
part.	participle.
pass.	passive.
pathol.	pathology.
perf.	perfect.
Pers.	Persian.
pers.	person.
persp.	perspective.
Peruv.	Peruvian.
petrog.	petrography.
Pg.	Portuguese.
phar.	pharmacy.
Phen.	Phenician.
philol.	philology.
philos.	philosophy.
phonog.	phonography.
photog.	photography.
phren.	phrenology.
phys.	physical.
physiol.	physiology.
pl., plur.	plural.
poet.	poetical.
polit.	political.
Pol.	Polish.
poss.	possessive.
pp.	past participle.
ppr.	present participle.
Pr.	Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref.	prefix.
prep.	preposition.
pres.	present.
pret.	preterit.
priv.	privative.
prob.	probably, probable.
pron.	pronoun.
pron.	pronounced, pronunciation.
prop.	properly.
pros.	prosody.
Prot.	Protestant.
prov.	provincial.
psychol.	psychology.
q. v.	L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl.	reflexive.
reg.	regular, regularly.
repr.	representing.
rhet.	rhetoric.
Rom.	Roman.
Rom.	Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ.	Russian.
S.	South.
S. Amer.	South American.
sc.	L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc.	Scotch.
Scand.	Scandinavian.
Scrip.	Scripture.
sculp.	sculpture.
Serv.	Servian.
sing.	singular.
Skt.	Sanskrit.
Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp.	Spanish.
subj.	subjunctive.
superl.	superlative.
surg.	surgery.
surv.	surveying.
Sw.	Swedish.
syn.	synonymy.
Syr.	Syriac.
technol.	technology.
teleg.	telegraphy.
teratol.	teratology.
term.	termination.
Teut.	Teutonic.
theat.	theatrical.
theol.	theology.
therap.	therapeutics.
toxicol.	toxicology.
tr., trans.	transitive.
trigon.	trigonometry.
Turk.	Turkish.
typog.	typography.
ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
v.	verb.
var.	variant.
vet.	veterinary.
v. i.	intransitive verb.
v. t.	transitive verb.
W.	Welsh.
Wall.	Walloon.
Wallach.	Wallachian.
W. Ind.	West Indian.
zoögeog.	zoögeography.
zoöl.	zoology.
zoöt.	zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
â as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
u̇ as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ̄ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ̄ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ̄ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ̄ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.

ā̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ē̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̄ as in nature, feature.

A mark (◡) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̮ as in nature, adventure.
d̮ as in arduous, education.
s̮ as in pressure.
z̮ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ᴛʜ as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
′ denotes a primary, ″ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back^{1} (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back^{1} (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back^{1} (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back^{1} (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back^{2}† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*^{2}.
back^{3} (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter	iii. 10.
Part and chapter	
Book and line	
Book and page	
Act and scene	
Chapter and verse	
No. and page	
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lowercase) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

technicality (tek-ni-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *technicalities* (-tiz). [< *technical* + *-ity.*] 1. Technicalness; technical character or quality.—2. That which is technical, or peculiar to any science, art, calling, sect, etc.; a technical expression or method: as, legal *technicalities.*

> A School [of Art] as melodramatic as the French, without its perfection in *technicalities.*
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 53.

technically (tek'ni-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art or the professions. *Warton.*

technicalness (tek'ni-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The character or state of being technical; technicality. *Imp. Dict.*

technician (tek-nish'an), *n.* [< *technic* + *-ian.*] A technicist. *Imp. Dict.*

technicist (tek'ni-sist), *n.* [< *technic* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in technics, or in the practical arts. *Imp. Dict.*

technicon (tek'ni-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τεχνικόν*, neut. of *τεχνικός*, pertaining to art: see *technic.*] An apparatus invented by J. Brotherhood for the gymnastic training of the hands for organists and pianists.

technics (tek'niks), *n.* [Pl. of *technic* (see *-ics*).] 1. [As a singular.] The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning, collectively, as relate to the arts.—2. [As a plural.] Technical terms, methods, or objects; things pertaining or relating to the practice of an art, science, or the like.

techniphone (tek'ni-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *τέχνη*, art, skill, craft, + *φωνή*, a sound.] A soundless apparatus for the gymnastic training of the hands of organists and pianists, and for the acquirement of a strictly legato touch.

technique (tek-nēk'), *n.* [< F. *technique*: see *technic, n.*] Same as *technic*: used especially in criticism of music and art.

technism (tek'nizm), *n.* [< *techn*(*ic*) + *-ism.*] Technicality.

technologic (tek-nọ̄-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *technologique*; as *technolog-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *technological.*

technological (tek-nọ̄-loj'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *technologic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to technology; relating to the arts: as, *technological* institutes.

technologist (tek-nol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *technolog-y* + *-ist.*] One versed in technology; one who discourses or treats of arts or of the terms of arts.

technology (tek-nol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *technologie* = Sp. *technologia* = It. *technologia*, < Gr. *τεχνολογία*, systematic treatment (of grammar), < *τέχνη*, art (see *technic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of knowledge which deals with the various industrial arts; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts, as spinning, metal-working, or brewing.

technonomic (tek-nọ̄-nom'ik), *a.* [< *technonomy* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to technonomy. [Rare.]

technonomy (tek-non'ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *τέχνη*, art, + *νόμος*, a law.] The laws or principles of technology; the final stage of technology, when these laws and principles may be deduced, and applied to the future as well as to the present. *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Rep., 1881, p. 501. [Rare.]

techy, tetchy (tech'i), *a.* [Formerly also *techey*; a var. of *tachy*, < *tache*³, a blemish, fault, vice, bad habit, + *-y*¹: see *tachy* and *tache*³. The word has been confused with *touch*, for which *tech* is a common dial. variant, and in present use is now pronounced accordingly, spelled *touchy*, and understood as 'sensitive to the touch, easily irritated': see *touchy*. Some consider *techy* itself a corruption of *touchy*; but this view is quite untenable.] Peevish; fretful; irritable.

> I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar;
> And he 's as *techy* [var. *tetchy*] to be woo'd to woo
> As she is stubborn-chaste against all suit.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 99.

> Now, God is never angry without a cause; he is no froward God, of no *tetchy* and pettish nature; a cause there must be, or he would never be angry.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 266.

tecnology (tek-nol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *τέκνον*, a child, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A treatise on children.

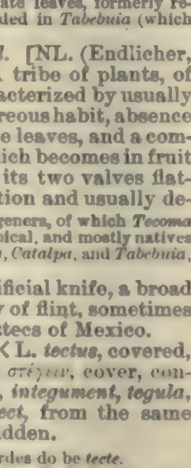
Tecoma (te-kō'mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), < Aztec *tecomaxochitl*, name of *Solandra guttata*, but at first thought to refer to *Tecoma*, < *tecomatl*, a vessel of peculiar shape, + *xochitl*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, type of the tribe *Tecomeæ*. It is characterized by usually pinnate leaves; by racemose or panicled flowers with an equally five-toothed calyx and four perfect stamens; and by a narrow, often laterally compressed capsule with a flat partition, and numerous seeds each with an undivided hyaline wing. There are about 25 species, natives of warm regions, mostly either north or south of the tropics, widely distributed in both hemispheres. They are shrubby climbers or twiners, sometimes erect shrubs, or rarely arborescent. Their leaves are opposite or rarely scattered, with usually toothed leaflets which are often covered with stellate hairs, especially underneath. The flowers are commonly orange, red, or reddish-brown, and often very showy. They are known, from their shape, as *trumpet-flower* (which see). Two species occur within the United States, of which *T. radicans*, native from Pennsylvania to Illinois and southward, is commonly cultivated, often, like *T. grandiflora* of Japan and China, under the name *Bignonia*. (See cut under *Bignoniaceæ.*) The South African *T. Capensis*, somewhat naturalized in the West Indies, is known in cultivation by the name *West Indian honeysuckle*, and also, from its large orange-red flowers, as *fire-flower*. Several Australian evergreen climbers of the subgenus *Pandorea* are cultivated for their handsome white and violet or pink-spotted flowers, as *T. australis*, known as *wonga-wonga vine* and as *Churchill Island jasmine* or *creeper*, and *T. jasminoides*, the bower-plant or trumpet-jasmine. *T. stans*, of Texas, Arizona, and southward, with nine other erect shrubby species, is sometimes separated as a genus, *Tecomaria*. Many species with digitate leaves, formerly referred to *Tecoma*, are now included in *Tabebuia* (which see).

Tecomeæ (te-kō'mẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Tecoma* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, characterized by usually shrubby or climbing or arboreous habit, absence of tendrils, commonly simple leaves, and a completely two-celled ovary, which becomes in fruit a loculicidal capsule with its two valves flattened contrary to the partition and usually deciduous. It includes about 22 genera, of which *Tecoma* is the type. They are chiefly tropical, and mostly natives of America or Africa. See *Tecoma*, *Catalpa*, and *Tabebuia*, for principal genera.

tecpatl, *n.* [Mex.] A sacrificial knife, a broad double-edged blade, usually of flint, sometimes of obsidian, used by the Aztecs of Mexico.

tect† (tekt), *a.* [ME. *tecte*; < L. *tectus*, covered, hidden, pp. of *tegere* = Gr. *στέγειν*, cover, conceal. Cf. *tegmen*, *tegument*, *integument*, *tegula*, *tile*¹, etc., and *protect*, *detect*, from the same ult. L. verb.] Covered; hidden.

> With chaf or ferne this bordes do be *tecte.*
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.



Tectaria pagoda.

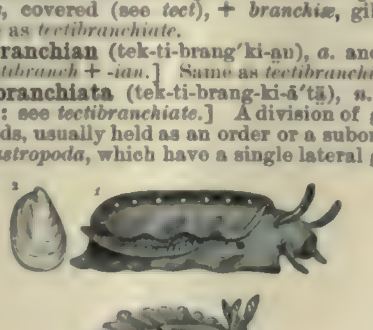
Tectaria (tek-tā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *tectum*, roof, house (< *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect*), + *-aria.*] A genus of univalves, of the family *Littorinidæ*, with a turbinate or conic shell, more or less tuberculated or spinous, represented by various species in the tropical seas. A typical example is *T. pagoda*, of the Pacific.

tec-tec (tek'tek), *n.* [African.] A kind of whinchat, *Pratincola sybilla*, of some of the islands off the eastern coast of Africa, as Réunion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 492.

tectibranch (tek'ti-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tectus*, covered (see *tect*), + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *tectibranchiate.*

tectibranchian (tek-ti-brang'ki-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *tectibranch* + *-ian.*] Same as *tectibranchiate.*

Tectibranchiata (tek-ti-brang-ki-ā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tectibranchiate.*] A division of gastropods, usually held as an order or a suborder of *Gastropoda*, which have a single lateral gill, covered by the mantle (whence the name), and whose shell, varying in size according to the genus, is very small and sometimes concealed. The group is marine, and includes such families as *Tornatellidæ*, *Bullidæ*, *Aplysiidæ*, *Pleurobranchidæ*, and *Phyllidiidæ*. Among them are the sea-hares and bubble-shells. Also called *Pleurobranchiata* and *Monopleurobranchiata*. See also cuts under *Aplysia*, *Bulla*, and *Scaphander*.



Tectibranchiata

1. *Pleurobranchus punctatus.* 2. The shell that is concealed within the mantle. 3. A species of *Bulla*, with shell partly exposed.

tectibranchiate (tek-ti-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tectibranchiatus*, < L. *tectus*, covered, + *branchiæ*, gills. Cf. *tectibranch.*] **I.** *a.* Having the gills covered; pertaining to the *Tectibranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A gastropod belonging to the *Tectibranchiata*. They have been styled by Carpenter *crawlers with sheltered gills.*

tectiform (tek'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tectum*, a roof, + *forma*, form.] Like a roof in form or use; covering, or forming a cover; lid-like; specifically, in *entom.*, ridged in the middle and sloping down on each side: as, the *tectiform* elytra of some homopterous insects.

tectly† (tekt'li), *adv.* [< *tect* + *-ly*².] Secretly; covertly; privately.

> He laid verie close & *tectlie* a companie of his men in an old house fast by the castell.
> *Stanihurst*, Ireland, an. 1581 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

tectocephalic (tek-tọ̄-se-fal'ik or -sef'a̤-lik), *a.* Same as *scaphocephalic*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 614.

tectological (tek-tọ̄-loj'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *tectolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to tectology.

tectology (tek-tol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *τέκτων*, a builder (see *tectonic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Structural morphology which regards an organism as composed of organic individuals of different orders; ordinary morphology, as distinguished from stereomatic morphology, or promorphology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

Tectona (tek-tō'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), alluding to the use of its wood; < Gr. *τεκτωνία*, *τεκτωνεία*, carpentry, < *τέκτων*, a carpenter: see *tectonic.*] A genus of gamopetalous trees, of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Viticeæ*. It is characterized by flowers in ample paniculate cymes, the calyx and the regular corolla each with five or six lobes, as many equal and projecting stamens, and a fleshy ovary, becoming in fruit a drupe included within the enlarged and closed calyx, and containing a single four-celled stone. Of the three species, known as *teak* or *Indian oak*, *T. grandis* is native of India and Malaysia, *T. Hamiltoniana* of Burma, and *T. Philippinensis* of the Philippine Islands. They are lofty trees, woolly, with both stellate and unbranched hairs, and bearing large entire leaves, which are opposite or whorled in threes. The small white or bluish flowers have each a bell-shaped calyx, small corolla-tube, and spreading lobes, and are sessile in the forks of copiously flowered cymes which form a large terminal panicle. See *teak*.

Tectonarchinæ (tek"tọ̄-när-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τεκτόναρχος*, same as *ἀρχιτέκτων*, an architect (< *τέκτων*, a builder, + *ἄρχειν*, rule; cf. *architect*), + *-inæ.*] The bower-birds regarded as a subfamily of *Paradiseidæ*. *D. G. Elliot.*

tectonic (tek-ton'ik), *a.* [= G. *tektonik*, < L. *tectonicus*, < Gr. *τεκτονικός*, of or pertaining to building, < *τέκτων*, a worker in wood, a carpenter; akin to *τέχνη*, art, handicraft: see *technic*. Cf. *architect*, *architectonic.*] Of or pertaining to building or construction.—**Tectonic axes**, in *crystal.* See *axis*¹.

tectonics (tek-ton'iks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Pl. of *tectonic* (see *-ics*).] Building, or any assembling of materials in construction, considered as an art: sometimes restricted to the shaping and ornamentation of furniture, cups, and weapons, including the different processes of inlaying, embossing, application, casting, soldering, etc.

tectorial (tek-tō'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *tectorium*, a covering (see *tectorium*), + *-al.*] Covering, as if roofing over; forming a structure like a roof over something; roofing; tegminal: as, the *tectorial* membrane of the ear (which see, under *membrane*).

tectorium (tek-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tectoria* (-ạ̈). [NL., < L. *tectorium*, a covering, cover, prop. neut. of *tectorius*, < *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect.*] 1. A covering; a tegminal part or organ; the tectorial membrane.—2. In *ornith.*, the coverts of the wing or of the tail, collectively considered. See *covert*, *n.*, 6, and *tectrices.*

tectrices (tek-trī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tectrix*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, the covering feathers of the wings and tail; the coverts; wing-coverts or tail-coverts. Tectrices are divided first into upper and under coverts, according as they overlie or underlie the remiges and rectrices. The upper tectrices of the wing are divided into primary and secondary, according as they cover the primaries or the secondaries. The secondary tectrices are divided into greater, median, and lesser rows or orders. See cuts under *bird*¹, *covert*, and *peafowl.*—**Tectrices alæ**, wing-coverts.—**Tectrices caudæ**, tail-coverts.—**Tectrices inferiores**, under coverts, especially of the wing, those of the tail being the crissum.—**Tectrices majores**, the greater secondary coverts.—**Tectrices mediæ**, the median secondary coverts, also called *tectrices perversæ*, from the fact that they usually are imbricated one over another in the reverse of the way in which the greater and lesser coverts are imbricated.—**Tectrices minores**, the lesser secondary coverts.—**Tectrices superiores**, upper coverts, especially of the wing.

tectricial (tek-trish′a̤l), *a.* [< *tectrices* + *-ial.*] Covering, as feathers of the wings or tail; tectorial; of the nature of, or pertaining to, the tectrices.

tectrix (tek′triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of *tector*, < L. *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover, conceal: see *tect.*] Any one feather of those composing the tectrices. [Rare.]

tecum (tē′kum), *n.* See *tucum.*

ted^1 (ted), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tedded*, ppr. *tedding.* [Early mod. E. *tedde, teede*; prob. a dial. var. of *teathe*, **tathe*, *tath* (cf. *sned*, var. of *sneathe, snathe, snath*), < ME. **teden*, **tethen*, < Icel. *tedhja*, manure, spread manure upon (cf. Icel. *tadha*, hay from the home field, *tödhuverk*, making hay in the home field), = Sw. dial. *täda* = Norw. *tedja*, manure; prob. orig. in a more general sense, 'scatter,' = OHG. *zettan*, MHG. *zetten*, G. dial. *zetten* (G. freq. in comp. *verzetteln*), scatter, strew, spread: see *tath.* The derivation from W. *teddu*, spread out, *tedu*, stretch out (*tedd*, a spread, display), does not suit the sense so well, and is contradicted by the early mod. E. form *teede.*] To turn over and spread out to the air to dry: as, to *ted* new-mown grass or hay.

> *Tedding* that with a forke in one yeare which was not gathered together with a rake in twentie.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 228.

> The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 450.

ted^2 (ted), *n.* A Scotch form of *toad.*

tedder^1 (ted′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *teddere*; < *ted*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which teds; specifically, an implement that spreads and turns newly mown grass or hay from the swath for the purpose of drying. See *hay-tedder* (with cut).

tedder^2 (ted′ėr), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tether.*

tede†, **tead**† (tēd), *n.* [< OF. *tede* = Sp. *tea* = Pg. *teda* = It. *teda*, < L. *tæda*, *teda*, a pitch-pine tree, also a torch made of the wood of this tree.] A torch.

> Hymen is awake,
> And long since ready forth his maske to move,
> With his bright *Tead* that flames with many a flake.
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 27.

> The *tead* of white and blooming thorn,
> In token of increase, is borne.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

tedesco (te-des′kō), *a.* [It., German: see *Dutch.*] German: in occasional use to note German art, influence, etc., in relation to Italy or Italian interests.

> Excessively minute works in the semi-*tedesco* style, then in fashion. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 51, note.

Alla tedesca, in *music*, in the German style.

Te Deum (tē dē′um). [So called from the first words, "*Te Deum* laudamus," 'Thee, God, we praise': *te* (= E. *thee*), acc. sing. of the pers. pron. *tu*, thou (= E. *thou*); *deum*, acc. sing. of *deus*, god: see *deity.*] **1.** An ancient hymn, in the form of a psalm, sung at matins, or morning prayer, in the Roman Catholic and in the Anglican Church, and also separately as a service of thanksgiving on special occasions. The Te Deum is first mentioned early in the sixth century. Its authorship is popularly attributed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, but it probably assumed nearly its present form in the fourth century, during the Arian and Macedonian controversies, though in substance it seems to be still older, St. Cyprian in A. D. 252 using words closely similar to the seventh, eighth, and ninth verses, and several of the latter verses ("Day by day," etc.) agreeing with part of an ancient Greek hymn, preserved in the Alexandrian Codex, the beginning of which is a form of the Gloria in Excelsis. Originally it was obviously modeled on the preface and great intercession of a primitive liturgy, probably African, of the type of the liturgy of St. James (see *liturgy*). In the Roman Catholic hour-offices the Te Deum is sung at the close of matins on Sundays and feast-days, but not in Advent nor from Septuagesima to Easter, except on feasts, and also in the ferial office from Easter to Pentecost. In the Anglican morning prayer, condensed from the Sarum matins, lauds, and prime, the Te Deum marks the close of matins. The Benedicite, taken from lauds, is used as its alternate, and in many churches the Te Deum is not sung in Advent or Lent. Also, more fully, *Te Deum Laudamus.*

> God fought for us. . . . Do we all holy rites;
> Let there be sung "Non nobis" and "*Te Deum.*"
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 8. 128.

2. A musical setting of this hymn. Hence—**3.** A thanksgiving service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

tedge (tej), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *founding*, same as *ingate*, 2.

tedification† (tē″di-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *tedify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The act of making or becoming tedious; tediousness. [A nonce-word.]

> Some there are that would hear often, maybe too often, till edification turn to *tedification.*
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 442.

tedify† (tē′di-fī), *v. i.* [Irreg. < L. *tædium*, tedium, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To become tedious. [A nonce-word.]

> An odious, tedious, endless inculcation of things doth often tire those with whom a soft and short reproof would find good impression. Such, whiles they would intend to edify, do in event *tedify.* *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 348.

teding-penny†, *n.* Same as *tithing-penny.*

tediosity (tē-di-os′ị-ti), *n.* [< OF. *tediosité* = It. *tediosità*, < ML. *tediosita(t-)s*, < LL. *tædiosus*, tedious: see *tedious.*] Tediousness. [Rare.]

> Fie, fie!
> What *tediosity* and disensanity
> Is here among ye!
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

tedious (tē′d̬yus), *a.* [Early mod. E. *tedyouse*; < ME. *tediose*, < OF. *tedieux* = Sp. It. *tediosa*, < LL. *tædiosus*, wearisome, irksome, tedious, < L. *tædium*, wearisomeness, irksomeness: see *tedium.*] **1.** Wearisome; irksome; tiresome.

> All the day long, I'll be as *tedious* to you
> As lingering fevers.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

> My woes are *tedious*, though my words are brief.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1309.

> But, scholar, have you nothing to mix with this discourse, which now grows both *tedious* and tiresome?
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 157.

2†. Annoying; disagreeable; offensive; uncongenial.

> And the mayr and the sheriffe of the sayd cite were fayn to arere a power to resyst the sayd riotts, which to hem on that holy tyme was *tediose* and heynous, consedryng the losse and lettyng of the holy service of that holy nyght. *Paston Letters*, I. 279.

> Perfumed with *tedious* sauours of the metalles by him [the carver] yoten. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 8.

3. Slow; slow-going: as, a *tedious* course.

> Except he be . . . *tedious* and of no despatch.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

> Tho' thou hadst on Lightning rode,
> Still thou *tedious* art and slow.
> *Congreve*, Semele, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Tiresome, Irksome*, etc. See *wearisome.*

tediously (tē′d̬yus-li), *adv.* In a tedious or irksome manner; so as to weary; tiresomely.

tediousness (tē′d̬yus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tedious; wearisomeness; prolixity; tiresomeness; slowness; tedium.

tediousome (tē′d̬yu-sum), *a.* [Irreg. < *tedious* + *-some*, prob. after the supposed analogy of *wearisome.*] Tedious. [Scotch.]

> "It was an unco pleasant show," said the good-natured Mrs. Blower, "only it was a pity it was sae *tediousome.*"
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxii.

tedisum (tē′di-sum), *a.* A corruption of *tediousome.* [Scotch.]

tedium (tē′di-um), *n.* [Formerly also *tædium*; = OF. *tedie* = Sp. Pg. It. *tedio*, < L. *tædium*, ML. *tedium*, wearisomeness, irksomeness, tediousness, < *tædet*, it wearies.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness.

> The *tedium* of fantastic idleness.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

tee^1†, *v.* [ME. *teen, ten* (without inf. ending *tee, te*) (pret. *tigh, teiȝ, teȝ, teh*, pl. *tuwen, tuȝen, tuhen*, pp. *towen, toȝen*), < AS. *teón, tión* (pret. *teáh*, pl. *tugon*, pp. *togen*) = OS. *tiohan, tion, tian* = OFries. *tīa* = MLG. *tien, tēn*, LG. *teën* = OHG. *ziohan*, MHG. G. *ziehen* = Icel. **tjūga* (in pp. *toginn*) = Goth. *tiuhan*, draw, lead, = L. *ducere*, draw, lead: see *duct, adduce, conduce, educe*, etc. This obs. verb is represented in mod. E. by the derived *tow*^{1}, *tug, tuck*^{1}; the pp. exists unrecognized in the second element of *wanton.* Hence also ult. *team, teem*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To draw; lead.

> A thousend men ne mowe hire enes of the stede *teo.*
> *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), xxi. 112. (*Stratmann.*)

II. *intrans.* To draw away; go; proceed.

> I wyl me sum other waye, that he ne wayte after;
> I schal *tee* in-to Tarce, & tary there a whyle.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 87.

tee^2 (tē), *v.* A dialectal form of *tie*^{1}.

tee^3 (tē), *n.* [Perhaps ult. < Icel. *tjā*, point out, akin to AS. *tǣcan*, point out, teach: see *teach*^{1}.] **1.** A mark toward which missiles, as balls, quoits, or curling-stones, are aimed in different games.

> Just outside there is a trimly kept bowling-green, in which the club members practise the gentle art of reaching the *tee* when the waning afternoon releases them from their desk or counter. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, ii.

2. In the game of golf, the sand or earth on which the ball is very slightly raised at the beginning of play for each hole. See the quotation under *tee*^{3}, *v.*

tee^3 (tē), *v. t.* [< *tee*^{3}, *n.*] In *golf-playing*, to place (a ball) on the tee preparatory to striking off.

> While, in starting from the hole, the ball may be *teed* (i. e., placed where the player chooses, with a little pinch of sand under it called a tee), it must in every other case be played strictly from its place as it chances to lie — in sand, whin, or elsewhere — a different club being necessary in each particular difficulty. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 765.

tee^4 (tē), *n.* [< ME. AS. *te*, < L. *te*, the name of the letter *T.*] **1.** The name of the letter *T*, or *t.*—**2.** Something having the shape of the letter T. Specifically—(*a*) A pipe-joint or branch-coupling in the shape of the letter T; a pipe-coupling having three bells or mouths, one being at right angles with the other two. (*b*) A long bar with a cross-bar at the top, used to withdraw a valve from a pump: sometimes called a *tee-iron.* (*c*) A rolled-iron beam in section like the letter T; a T-beam.

tee^5 (tē), *n.* [Also *htee*; < Burmese *h'ti*, an umbrella.] An umbrella-shaped metallic ornament, usually gilded, and often hung with bells, which crowns a dagoba in Indo-Chinese countries. It represents the gold umbrella as an emblem of royalty.

> Our landscape was all alight with fire-balls floating over the town, [and] the bursting of shells around the tinkling *tee* of the Golden Dagon [pagoda].
> *J. W. Palmer*, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 111.

teeing-ground (tē′ing-ground), *n.* In *golf*, a space marked out within the limits of which the ball must be teed.

tee-iron, *n.* See *T-iron.*

teek†, *n.* An old spelling of *teak.*

teel (tēl), *n.* See *til*^{2}.

teel-oil (tēl′oil), *n.* See *oil.*

teel-seed (tēl′sēd), *n.* Sesame- or til-seed.

teem^1 (tēm), *v.* [< ME. *temen*, < AS. *tēman, tȳman*, produce, < *teám*, offspring: see *team.* In the sense 'abound, overflow,' the word is appar. confused with *teem*^{3}, pour, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To produce; bring forth; bear.

> *Mal.* What's the newest grief? . . .
> *Ross.* Each minute *teems* a new one.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 176.

> Tak'st thou pride
> To imitate the fair uncertainty
> Of a bright day, that *teems* a sudden storm?
> *Middleton (and another)*, Mayor of Queenborough, iv. 3.

2†. To bring; lead; take; reflexively, to betake one's self; appeal.

> He *temed him* to the king.
> *Tristrem*, l. 431 (Stratmann, ed. Bradley).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or become pregnant; engender young; conceive; bear; produce.

> If that the earth could *teem* with woman's tears,
> Each drop she falls would prove a crocodile.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 256.

2. To be full as if ready to bring forth; be stocked to overflowing; be prolific or abundantly fertile.

> A gath'ring Storm he seem'd, which from afar
> *Teem'd* with a Deluge of destructive War.
> *Congreve*, Birth of the Muse.

> The Latin language *teems* with sounds adapted to every situation.
> *Goldsmith*, Poetry Distinguished from Other Writing.

teem^2† (tēm), *v. t.* [< ME. *temen* (not found in AS. except as in suffix *-tēme, -tȳme* in *luf-tȳme, wither-tȳme*) = OS. *teman* = MLG. *temen*, LG. *temen, tamen*, befit, = D. *tamen*, be comely or fit (*betamen*, beseem, beteem), = OHG. *zeman*, MHG. *zemen*, G. *ziemen* = Goth. *ga-timan*, befit. Cf. *beteem.*] **1.** To be fit for; be becoming or appropriate to; befit.

> Al was us never brochene ring,
> Ne elles nought from wimmen sent,
> Ne ones in her herte yment
> To make us only frendly chere,
> But mighte *temen* us on bere.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1744.

2. To think fit. [Rare.]

> I could *teeme* it to rend thee in peeces.
> *Gifford*, Dialogue on Witches (1603). (*Halliwell.*)

teem^3 (tēm), *v.* [< ME. *temen*, < Icel. *tæma* (= Sw. *tömma* = Dan. *tömme*), empty, < *tōmr* = Sw. Dan. *tom*: see *toom.*] **I.** *trans.* To pour; empty; toom; specifically, to pour in the casting of crucible steel.

> *Teem* out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer. *Swift.*

> Two or three hours after, the kiln is *teemed*—that is, the malt is taken off and stored in its bin. *Ure*, Dict., III. 191.

II. *intrans.* To pour; come down in torrents: as, it not only rains, it *teems.* [Prov. Eng.]

teem^4†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *team.*

teeme†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *theme.*

teemer^1 (tē′mėr), *n.* One who teems; one who brings forth young. *Imp. Dict.*

teemer^2 (tē′mėr), *n.* [< *teem*^{3} + *-er*^{1}.] One who pours; specifically, one who pours the molten steel in the process of casting.

teemful (tēm′fụl), *a.* [< *teem*^{1} + *-ful.*] 1. Pregnant; prolific. *Imp. Dict.*—2†. Brimful. *Ainsworth.*

teeming† (tē′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *teem*^{1}, *v.*] The bringing forth of young.

> Like a Woman with oft *teeming* worn;
> Who, with the Babes of her owne body born,
> Having almost stor'd a whole Towne with people,
> At length becomes barren, and faint, and feeble.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.
>
> At last, when *teeming* Time was come. *Prior*, The Mice.

teeming (tē′ming), *p. a.* Pregnant; prolific; fruitful; abundant; overflowing.

> What device should he bring forth now?
> I love a *teeming* wit as I love my nourishment.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 1.

teeming-hole (tē′ming-hōl), *n.* A pit in which a mold is placed which is used for casting crucible steel.

teeming-punch (tē′ming-punch), *n.* A punch for starting or driving a bolt from a hole; a drift. *E. H. Knight.*

teemless (tēm′les), *a.* [< *teem*^{1} + *-less.*] Not fruitful or prolific; barren. [Rare.]

> Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of dearth,
> Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i. 228.

teen^1 (tēn), *n.* [< ME. *teene, tene, teone*, < AS. *teóna*, injury, vexation, = OS. *tiono*, injury, = Icel. *tjōn*, loss. Cf. *teen*^{1}, *v.*, and *teeny, tiny.*] 1. Grief; sorrow; trouble; ill fortune; harm. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Almighty and al merciable quene,
> To whom that al this world fleeth for socour,
> To have relees of sinne, sorwe, and *tene.*
> *Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 3.
>
> And sair and lang mat their *teen* last, . . .
> That wrought thee sic a dowie cast.
> *The Twa Sisters* (Child's Ballads, II. 241).
>
> For there, with bodily anguish keen,
> With Indian heats at last fordone,
> With public toil and private *teen*—
> Thou sank'st, alone.
> *M. Arnold*, A Southern Night.

2†. Vexation; anger; hate.

> Toax, in his *tene*, with a tore speire,
> Caupit to Cassibilan, the kynges son of Troy.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6909.
>
> And Chedder, for mere grief his *teen* he could not wreak.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 283.
>
> There is no such complacency to the wicked as the wreaking their malicious *teens* on the good.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 120.

teen^1 (tēn), *v. t.* [Also dial. *tine*, formerly *tene*; < ME. *teenen, tenen, teonen*, < AS. *týnan, teónian* = OS. *ge-tiuneau* = OFries. *tiona, tiuna*, injure, vex, < *teóna*, injury, vexation: see *teen*^{1}, *n.*] To grieve; afflict; reflexively, to be vexed.

> Sche told me a-nother tale that me *tened* sarre.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2025.
>
> Quod wraththe, "loke thou bere thee bolde;
> What man thee *teene*, His heed thou breest."
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

teen^2 (tēn), *v. t.* [Also *tine*; < ME. *tinen, tuinen*, < AS. *tynan* (= MD. *tuynen*, inclose, D. *tuinen*, walk in a garden, = OFries. *be-tena* = MLG. *tunen* = OHG. *zūnan, zūnen*, MHG. *ziunen*, G. *zäunen*, inclose, fence), < *tūn*, an inclosure: see *town.*] To inclose; make a fence round. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teen^3 (tēn), *v.* A corruption of *teend* for *tind*^{1}. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teen^4†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To allot; bestow.

> But both alike, when death hath both supprest,
> Religious reverence doth buriall *teene.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 59.

-teen. [< ME. *-tene*, < AS. *-tēne, -týne* = OS. *-tein* = OFries. *-tena, -tine* = D. *-tien* = MLG. *-tein* = OHG. *-zehan*, MHG. *-zehen*, G. *-zehn* = Icel. *-tān* = Sw. *-ton* = Dan. *-ten* = Goth. *-taihun* = L. *-decim* = Gr. -(και)δεκα = Skt. *-daça*, an element used in the numerals from thirteen (AS. *threótyne*) to nineteen (AS. *nigontýne*) inclusive; being AS. *tēne, týne*, etc., ten, in composition: see *ten.*] A suffix used in the cardinal numerals from *thirteen* to *nineteen*, meaning 'ten,' and expressing in these numerals ten more than the amount indicated by the initial element.

teenage (tē′nāj), *n.* [< *teen*^{2} + *-age.*] Wood for fences or inclosures. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teend, *v.* Same as *tind*^{1}. [Prov. Eng.] *Imp. Dict.*

teenful† (tēn′fụl), *a.* [< ME. *teneful*; < *teen*^{1} + *-ful.*] Full of grief; sorrowful; afflicted. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 345.

teenfully† (tēn′fụl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *tenefully*; < *teenful* + *-ly*^{2}.] Sorrowfully; with grief; sadly. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 436.

teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **teen*, < *-teen*, q. v.] The numbers whose names have the termination *-teen*; especially, the years of one's age included within these numbers. These years begin with *thirteen* and end with *nineteen*, and during this period a person is said to be in his or her *teens.*

> Your poor young things, when they are once in the *teens*, think they shall never be married.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.
>
> "Madam," said I (she and the century were in their *teens* together), "all men are bores, except when we want them." *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

teeny^1 (tē′ni), *a.* [< *teen*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Fretful; peevish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teeny^2 (tē′ni), *a.* Very small: same as *tiny.* *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

teepee, *n.* See *tepee.*

teepoy, *n.* See *teapoy.*

teer (tēr), *v. t.* [< F. *tirer*, draw, pull: see *tire*^{2}.] To stir, as a calico-printers' sieve which is stretched on a frame.

teercel†, *n.* Same as *tercel.*

teerer (tēr′ėr), *n.* [Also spelled *tearer*; < *teer* + *-er*^{1}. Cf. F. *tireur*, one who draws or pulls, < *tirer*, draw.] In *calico-printing*, one who covers with coloring matter the sieve on which the block is pressed to become charged with color.

teesa (tē′zä), *n.* [Native name.] The zuggun-falcon, *Butaster* (usually *Poliornis*) *teesa*, a buteonine hawk of India. Also *tesa.*

Teesdalia (tēz-dā′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1812), named from Robert *Teesdale*, author of a catalogue of plants.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Thlaspideæ.* It is characterized by smooth and acaulescent habit, stamens appendaged at the base, and the pod a broadly oblong compressed silicle. The two species are natives of western Europe and the Mediterranean region. They are small annuals with a rosette of pinnately lobed leaves, a naked or few-leaved scape, and small white flowers. See *shepherd's-cress.*

teeso (tē′sō), *n.* [E. Ind.] The flowers of *Butea frondosa*, and probably of *B. superba*, used in India and China as a dye for cottons, giving yellow or orange tints. Also *teesoo, tisso.*

tee-square, *n.* See *T-square*, under *square*^{1}, 5.

teest^1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *test*^{1}.

teest^2 (tēst), *n.* [A dial. form (< ME. *teest*: see *teest*^{1}) of *test*^{1} (?).] A small anvil used by sheet-iron workers; a stake. *E. H. Knight.*

tee-tee, titi^1 (tē′tē), *n.* [S. Amer. *titi*; prob. imitative.] A South American squirrel-monkey of either of the genera *Callithrix* and *Chrysothrix*; a pinche or saimiri. There are several species. See cut under *squirrel-monkey.*

teetee (tē′tē), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] The diving petrel, *Pelecanoides* (or *Halodroma*) *urinatrix.* [Australia.]

teeter (tē′tėr), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *titter*^{2}.] To see-saw; move up and down in see-saw fashion. [U. S.]

teeter (tē′tėr), *n.* [< *teeter*, *v.*] A see-saw. [U. S.]

> An' I tell you you've gut to larn thet War ain't one long *teeter*
> Betwixt I wan' to an' 'T wun't du, debatin' like a skeetur
> Afore he lights—all is, to give the other side a millin'.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iii.

teetertail (tē′tėr-tāl), *n.* A sandpiper; a tilt-up or tip-up; the spotted sandpiper, *Tringoides macularius*: so called from the characteristic see-saw motion of the hind parts. See cut under *Tringoides.* [U. S.]

teeth, *n.* Plural of *tooth.*

teethe (tēᴛʜ), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *teethed*, ppr. *teething.* [< *teeth*, pl. of *tooth.*] To grow or cut the teeth: as, a *teething* child.

teething (tē′ᴛʜing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *teethe*, *v.*] Dentition; the growth or formation of teeth; the act or process of acquiring teeth, as when they cut the gums.—**Climacteric teething.** See *climacteric.*

teetotal (tē′tō′tal), *a.* [An emphatic reduplication of *total.* There are two accounts of the origin of this word. (*a*) The Rev. Joel Jewell (according to various accounts, confirmed by a letter from him to the editor of this dictionary), secretary of a temperance society formed at Hector, New York, in 1818, on the basis of a pledge to abstain from distilled spirits but not from fermented liquors, introduced in January, 1827, a pledge binding the signers to abstinence from all intoxicants. The two classes of signers were distinguished as those who took the "old pledge," and had "O. P." placed before their names, and those who took the "new" or "total pledge" ("T."); the frequent explanation given of these letters made "*T.—total*" familiar. (*b*) Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, in Lancashire, England, is said, in advocating the principle of temperance, about 1833, to have maintained that "nothing but *te-te-total* will do"; while a variation of this account makes the artisan a stutterer. Both accounts appear to be correct, and the word may have originated independently in the two countries.] 1. Total; complete; entire: used emphatically.—2. Of, pertaining to, or for the promotion of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors: as, a *teetotal* society, meeting, or pledge; the *teetotal* cause.

> The *teetotal* movement had been founded some years earlier by the Quakers of Cork, but it took no hold on the people till Theobald Mathew, a young Capuchin friar, joined it in 1838.
> *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 143.

3. Pledged to total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. [Colloq.]

> I walk, I believe, 100 miles every week, and that I couldn't do, I know, if I wasn't *teetotal.*
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 403.

teetotaler, teetotaller (tē′tō′tạl-ėr), *n.* [< *teetotal* + *-er*^{1}.] One who more or less formally pledges or binds himself to entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

> But I am a *teetotaller*—said the divinity-student in a subdued tone. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vi.

teetotalism (tē′tō′tạl-izm), *n.* [< *teetotal* + *-ism.*] The principles or practice of teetotalers; total abstinence from intoxicating drink, or the total-abstinence movement.

> After a period distinguished by hard drinking and hard eating has come a period of comparative sobriety, which, in *teetotalism* and vegetarianism, exhibits extreme forms of its protest against the riotous living of the past.
> *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 225.

teetotally (tē′tō′tạl-i), *adv.* Totally; entirely: used emphatically. [Colloq.]

> Dinner was an ugly little parenthesis between two still uglier clauses of a *teetotally* ugly sentence.
> *De Quincey*, Dinner, Real and Reputed.
>
> In Sir James Spence's "Tour of Ireland," published in 1829, he speaks of the word *teetotally* as an adverb in every-day use by the working classes.
> *Edwards*, Words, Facts, and Phrases, p. 561.

tee-totum (tē′tō′tum), *n.* [Also *te-totum*; i. e., *T-totum*, *totum* represented by *T*, from the T marked upon it.] 1. A small four-sided toy of the top kind, used by children in a very old game of chance. Formerly the four sides exhibited respectively the letters A, T, N, D. The toy is set spinning, and wins and losses are determined according to the letter that turns up when the tee-totum has ceased whirling: thus, A (Latin *aufer*, take away) indicates that the player who has last spun is entitled to take one from the stakes; D (*depone*, put down), a forfeiture or laying down of a stake; N (*nihil*, nothing), neither loss nor gain; T (*totum*, the whole) wins the whole of the stakes. In the modern tee-totum the D is commonly changed to P, and the reading also changed into English: thus, T (take up), P (put down), A (all), N (none).

> The usage of the *te-totum* may be considered as a kind of petty gambling, it being marked with a certain number of letters; and part of the stake is taken up, or an additional part put down, according as those letters lie uppermost. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 492.

2. A similar toy used for spinning in the same manner, but circular or having an indefinite number of sides, and without the marks above described: used as a plaything or in different games by children.

tee-wheep (tē-hwēp′), *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewit* (*b*). See cut under *lapwing.* [Local, British.]

te-fall (tē′fâl), *n.* Same as *to-fall.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

teff (tef), *n.* [Native name; also written *taff, thaff, theff.*] An annual cereal grass, *Poa Abyssinica*, the most important food-plant of Abyssinia. Its grains, which are of the size of a pin-head, afford a very white flour which makes an excellent bread of an agreeable acidulous taste.

teft† (teft), *a.* [A var. of *tight* (ME. **teght*, *tight*); cf. *draft*, var. of *draught*, *dafter*, a dial. var. of *daughter*, etc.: see *tight, taut.*] Tight; taut.

> Away they fly, their tackling *teft* and tight,
> Top and top-gallant in the bravest sort.
> *Peele*, Tale of Troy.

teg (teg), *n.* [Also *tegg*; origin obscure. Possibly an arbitrary variation, with complementary sense, of *steg, stag.*] 1. A female fallow-deer; a doe in the second year.—2. Same as *tag*^{3}.

Tegenaria (tej-e-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A notable genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ.* They are medium-sized hairy spiders, having the superior spinnerets longest, two-jointed, and the anterior lateral eyes larger than the anterior middle eyes. They live in cellars and other dark places. The genus is of very wide distribution; two species are found in the United States, *T. derhami* and *T. brevis.*

tegh†. A Middle English preterit of *tee*^{1}, also of *tie*^{1}.

tegmen (teg'men), *n.*; pl. *tegmina* (-mi-nạ̈). [Also *tegumen*; NL., ‹ L. *tegmen*, *tegumen*, a cover, ‹ *tegere*, cover: see *tegument*.] **1.** A covering; a covering or protecting part or organ; a tectorium; an integument; a tegmentum.—**2.** In *bot.*, the endopleura, or inner coat, of the seed. It is soft and delicate, and conforms to the shape of the nucleus. See *seed*, 1.—**3.** *pl.* In *ornith.*, the tectrices or coverts of the wing or tail. See *tectrices*. [Rare.]—**4.** In *anat.*, the roof of the tympanic cavity of the ear, especially in early stages of its formation: also distinguished as *tegmen tympani*.—**5.** The covering of the posterior wing of some insects; especially, the fore wing of any orthopterous insect, corresponding to the elytrum of a beetle or the hemielytrum of a bug.

tegmental (teg'men-tạl), *a.* [‹ *tegment(um)* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the tegmentum.—**Tegmental nucleus.** Same as *red nucleus* (which see, under *nucleus*). **Tegmental region,** the tegmentum of the crus and the corresponding parts of the pons and oblongata down to the decussation of the pyramids. It contains the formatio reticularis, lemniscus, posterior longitudinal fasciculus, other fibers, and various collections of ganglion-cells.

tegmentum (teg-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *tegmenta* (-tạ̈). [Also *tegumentum*; NL., ‹ L. *tegmentum*, *tegumentum*, a cover, a covering: see *tegument*.] **1.** In *bot.*, the scaly coat which covers the leaf-buds of deciduous trees; also, one of the scales of such covering.—**2.** In *anat.*, the larger and deeper or upper of two parts into which each crus cerebri is divisible, separated from the crusta by the substantia nigra.—**Nucleus of the tegmentum** (*nucleus tegmenti*). Same as *red nucleus* (which see, under *nucleus*).

tegmina, *n.* Plural of *tegmen*.

tegminal (teg'mi-nạl), *a.* [‹ NL. *tegminalis*, ‹ *tegmen* (*tegmin-*), a covering: see *tegmen*.] Covering or protecting, as a tegmen; tectorial; tegumentary.

tegminalia (teg-mi-nā'li-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tegminalis*: see *tegminal*.] The regularly arranged plates of the body or calyx of the tessellated crinoids.

teguexin (te-gek'sin), *n.* [Braz.] A large South American lizard of the genus *Teius*, *T. teguexin*. It attains a length of three or four feet, and is marked with yellow and black. *T. rufescens* is the red teguexin. See *Teiidæ*.

tegula (teg'ụ-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *tegulæ* (-lē). [NL., ‹ L. *tegula*, a tile, a roofing-tile, ‹ *tegere*, cover, conceal: see *tect*, *tile*^{1}.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A sclerite attached to the lateral border of the mesoscutum and covering the base of the fore wing, as in hymenopterous insects. (See *pterygoda* and *operculum* (*b*) (8).) A similar formation of lepidopterous insects is known as the *patagium*, *scapula*, or *shoulder-tippet*. (*b*) A little membrane covering the metathoracic spiracle of dipterous insects: also called *squama*, *prehalter*, and *covering-scale*.

tegular (teg'ụ-lạ̈r), *a.* [= F. *tégulaire*, ‹ L. *tegula*, a tile: see *tegula*, *tile*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.—**2.** In *entom.*, covering, as a sclerite, the base of an insect's wing; of or pertaining to a tegula.

tegularly (teg'ụ-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* In the manner of tiles on a roof.

tegulated (teg'ụ-lā-ted), *a.* [‹ L. *tegula*, a tile, + *-ate*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Composed of plates or scales overlapping like tiles: used specifically of a type of armor.—**Tegulated armor,** armor made of overlapping plates sewed to a foundation of textile fabric or leather. During the years immediately preceding the perfected armor of plate this was the armor adopted as the best by those who could afford the expense.

tegumen (teg'ụ-men), *n.*; pl. *tegumina* (te-gū'mi-nạ̈). [NL.: see *tegmen*.] Same as *tegmen*.

tegument (teg'ụ-mẹnt), *n.* [ME. *tegument*, ‹ OF. *tegument*, F. *tégument* = Sp. Pg. *tegumento*, ‹ L. *tegumentum*, *tegimentum*, *tegmentum*, ‹ *tegere* = Gr. *στέγειν*, cover, conceal: see *tect*. Cf. *integument*.] A cover; an envelop; a natural covering or protection of the body or a part of it; a tegmen or tegmentum.

> Over ther thai stonde
> A *tegument* of brom or such extende
> Hem fro tempest and coldes to defende.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, skin; the general covering of the body; the integument. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) A tegmen; the wing-cover or elytrum of orthopterous insects: an erroneous use, apparently by confusion with *tegmen*, 5. (2) Properly, the crust, or chitinous integument, of the body, as distinguished from the hairs, scales, etc., which may grow upon it.

tegumental (teg-ụ-men'tạl), *a.* [‹ *tegument* + *-al.*] Covering; investing or integumental; tectorial; tegumentary; tegminal.

> Visual and *tegumental* sense organs borne by the tentacles. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 276.

tegumentary (teg-ụ-men'tạ-ri), *a.* [= F. *tégumentaire*; as *tegument* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to integument; composing or consisting of skin or other covering or investing part or structure; tegminal; tectorial.—**Tegumentary amputation,** amputation in which the flaps are made of tegumentary tissue only. Also called *skin-flap amputation*.—**Tegumentary epithelium.** Same as *epidermis*.

tegumentum (teg-ụ-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *tegumenta* (-tạ̈). Same as *tegmentum*.

tehee (tē'hē'), *interj.* [‹ ME. *te hee*; imitative.] A word expressing a laugh.

> "*Te hee*," quod she, and clapte the wyndow to.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 554.

tehee (tē'hē'), *n.* [‹ *tehee*, *interj.*] A laugh: from the sound.

> Did you chide me for not putting a stronger lace in your stays, when you had broke one as strong as a hempen cord with containing a violent *tihee* at a smutty jest in the last play? *Farquhar*, Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

tehee (tē'hē'), *v. i.* [‹ *tehee*, *interj.*] To laugh contemptuously or insolently; titter.

> That laughed and *tee-he'd* with derision
> To see them take your deposition.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. iii. 133.

Teian, Tean (tē'ạn), *a.* [‹ L. *Teius*, ‹ *Teos*, ‹ Gr. *Τέως*, Teos (see def.), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Teos, an ancient Greek city of Ionia, Asia Minor: especially referring to the poet Anacreon, who was born there.

> The Scian and the *Teian* muse,
> The hero's harp, the lover's lute,
> Have found the fame your shores refuse.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

Te Igitur (tē ij'i-tėr). [So called from the first words of the canon: L. *te* (= E. *thee*), acc. sing. of pers. pron. *tu*, thou (= E. *thou*); *igitur*, therefore.] The first paragraph of the eucharistic canon in the Roman and some other Latin liturgies. It immediately succeeds the preface, and contains a prayer for the church.

Teiidæ (tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Teius* + *-idæ*.] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Teius*, having confluent parietal bones, supratemporal fossæ not tegmented or roofed over, and no osteodermal plates. These lizards are confined to America, and some of them are called *teguexins*. The family is also named *Ameividæ*. Also *Teidæ*, *Tejidæ*.

teil (tēl), *n.* [Formerly also *teile*; ‹ OF. *teil*, *teill*, *til*, F. *tille*, ‹ L. *tilia*, a linden. Cf. dim. *teylet*, *tillet*.] **1.** The linden or lime-tree.

> From purple violets and the *teile* they bring
> Their gather'd sweets, and rifle all the spring.
> *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 233.

2. The terebinth.

> As a *teil* tree [terebinth, R. V.], and as an oak. Isa. vi. 13.

teind (tēnd), *n.* [‹ Icel. *tīund*, a tenth, a tithe: see *tenth*, *tithe*.] In Scotland, a tithe. It is paid from the produce of land or cattle only. After the Reformation the whole teinds of Scotland were transferred to the crown, or to private individuals called *titulars*, to whom they had been granted by the crown, or to feuars or renters from the church, or to the original founding patrons, or to colleges or pious institutions. By a succession of decrees and enactments these tithes were generally rendered redeemable at a fixed valuation, but the clergy have now no right to the teinds beyond a suitable provision, called a *stipend*; so that teinds may now be described as that part of the estates of the laity which is liable to be assessed for the stipend of the clergy of the established church.

> At every seven years
> They pay the *teind* to hell;
> And I am sae fat and fair of flesh,
> I fear 'twill be mysell.
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

Court of Teinds (in full, *Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds*), a court in Scotland consisting of five judges of the Court of Session (four lords of the inner house and the lord ordinary on teinds), who sit as a parliamentary commission, with jurisdiction extending to all matters respecting valuations and sales of teinds, augmentations of stipends, the disjunction or annexation of parishes, etc.—**Decree of valuation of teinds.** See *decree*.

teind-master (tēnd'mȧs"tėr), *n.* In Scotland, one who is entitled to teinds.

teine†, *n.* See *tain*.

tein-land (tēn'land), *n.* Thane-land. See *thane*.

teinoscope (tī'nọ-skōp), *n.* [‹ Gr. *τείνειν* (see *tend*^{1}), stretch, extend, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument invented by Sir David Brewster, consisting of two prisms so combined as to correct the chromatic aberration, while the dimensions of objects seen through them are increased or decreased in the plane of refraction. Amici's prism-telescope consists of two such teinoscopes arranged consecutively, with their planes of refraction perpendicular to each other.

teint†, **teinture**†. Old spellings of *taint*^{1}, *tainture*.

teise†, *n.* [ME., ‹ OF. *teise*, later *toise*, a fathom: see *toise*. Cf. *peise*, *poise*.] A fathom.

> In me prisoun thow schelt abide,
> Vnder therthe twenti *teise*.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, l. 1417.

teise†, *v. i.* [ME., ‹ *teise*, *n.*] To weigh anchor; set sail.

> Into see thay went, the sayl vp gan reise,
> To cipresse contre ther shippes gan *teise*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1295.

Teius (tē'us), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Teiidæ*. See *teguexin*. Also *Tejus*.

teknonymous (tek-non'i-mus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *τέκνον*, child, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name.] Pertaining to or characterized by teknonymy.

> Let us now turn to another custom, not less quaint-seeming than the last to the European mind. This is the practice of naming the parent from the child. . . . There are above thirty peoples spread over the earth who thus name the father, and, though less often, the mother. They may be called, coining a name for them, *teknonymous* peoples. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVIII. 248.

teknonymy (tek-non'i-mi), *n.* [‹ *teknonym-ous* + *-y*^{3}.] The naming of a parent from his or her child.

> Another custom, here called *teknonymy*, or naming the parent from the child, prevails among more than thirty peoples. *Athenæum*, No. 3188, p. 740.

tel (tel), *n.* Sesame. See *til*.

tela (tē'lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *telæ* (-lē). [NL., ‹ L. *tela*, web, warp: see *toil*^{2}.] **1.** A web; a rete.—**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A tissue, in general; any tissue of the body, or histological structure, as distinguished from the structures or organs of gross anatomy: extended to include liquids containing corpuscles: as, *tela adiposa*, fatty tissue; *tela connectiva*, connective tissue; *tela lymphatica*, liquid contents of the body-cavity and lymphatic vessels. *Haeckel*. (*b*) A delicate membranous web or thin sheet of scarcely nervous tissue found in the brain in connection with its cavities, consisting both of pia mater and of endyma, with little or no nerve-tissue intervening.—**Tela aranea.** Same as *spider-web*.—**Tela cellulosa,** areolar tissue.—**Tela choroidea cerebelli,** the membranous roof of the lower section of the fourth ventricle, continuous above with the velum medullare posterius. Also called *tela choroidea inferior ventriculi quarti*.—**Tela choroidea superior,** the velum interpositum, or membranous roof of the third ventricle. Also called *velum triangulare*.

telæsthesia (tel-es-thē'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *αἴσθησις*, perception.] Perception at a distance. See the quotation under *telepathy*.

telamon (tel'a-mon), *n.*; pl. *telamones* (tel-a-mō'nēz). [‹ L. *telamon*, *telamo*, ‹ Gr. *τελαμών*, bearer, ‹ *τλῆναι*, bear.] In *arch.*, the figure of a man performing the function of a column or pilaster to support an entablature, in the same manner as a caryatid. They were called *atlantes* by the Greeks. See *atlantes*.

telangiectasia (te-lan"ji-ek-tā'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., also *telangiectasis*, ‹ Gr. *τέλος*, the end, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *ἔκτασις*, extension.] In *med.*, a dilatation of the small vessels.

telangiectasis (te-lan-ji-ek'tạ-sis), *n.* [NL.: see *telangiectasia*.] Same as *telangiectasia*.

telangiectasy (te-lan-ji-ek'tạ-si), *n.* [‹ NL. *telangiectasia*.] Same as *telangiectasia*.

telangiectatic (te-lan"ji-ek-tat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting telangiectasia.

telapoin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *talapoin*. *Imp. Dict.*

telar^1 (tē'lạ̈r), *a.* [‹ *tela* + *-ar*^{3}.] Having the character of a tela, web, or tissue; telary: as, the *telar* membranes of the brain. See *tela*.

telar^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tiller*^{2}. *Arch. Jour.*, XIX. 71.

telarian (tẹ-lā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *telary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Spinning a web, as a spider. See *retitelarian*, *tubitelarian*, *orbitelarian*.

II. *n.* A spinning spider.

telarly† (tē'lạ̈r-li), *adv.* [‹ *telar* (cf. *telary*) + *-ly*^{2}.] In the manner of or so as to make a web or tela: as, "*telarly* interwoven," *Sir T. Browne*.

telary (tel'ạ-ri), *a.* [‹ ML. **telarius*, ‹ L. *tela*, a web: see *tela*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a web, tissue, or tela; woven; spun.—**2**†. Spinning a web, as a spider; telarian.

> The picture of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19. (*Richardson*.)

telautograph (te-lâ'tọ-grȧf), *n.* [‹ Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *αὐτός*, self, + *γράφειν*, write.] The name given by Elisha Gray to his form of writing- or copying-telegraph. This telegraph can be used to reproduce in facsimile either the handwriting of the person sending the message, or any picture or drawing which can be made with a pen. The transmitting-pen is connected by cords to mechanism by means of which the motions of the pen cause a pulsatory current to pass into two telegraph-line wires. These pulsatory currents produce rapid pulsatory motion of the armatures of a system of electromagnets, by means of which the receiving-pen is caused to follow the motions of the transmitter. Another electromagnetic arrangement lifts the receiving-pen off the paper at the end of each word or line, and still another serves to move the paper forward for the next line.

teld¹† (teld), *n.* [ME. *teld*, < AS. *teld*, *ge-teld* = MD. *telde* = G. *zelt* = Icel. *tjald* = Sw. *tält* = Dan. *telt*, a tent. Hence *tilt*².] A tent.

teld¹† (teld), *v. t.* [< ME. *telden*; < *teld*¹, *n.*] 1. To set up (a tent); pitch; in general, to set up.

> Thenne thay *teldet* tablez [on] trestes alofte.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1648.

2. To lodge in a tent.

> Vn-to me tolde god on a tyde,
> Wher I was *telde* vnder a tree,
> He saide my seede shulde multyplye.
> *York Plays*, p. 56.

teld²†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *tell*¹.

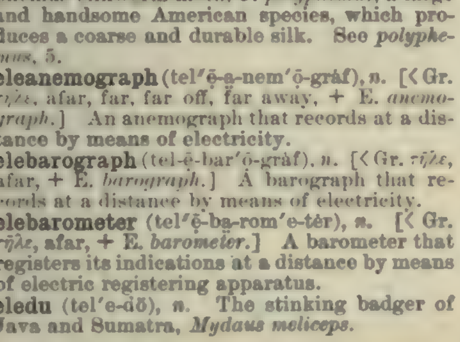
Telea (tē′lẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816).] A genus of bombycid moths, erected for the polyphemus silkworm-moth, *T. polyphemus*, a large and handsome American species, which produces a coarse and durable silk. See *polyphemus*, 5.

teleanemograph (tel″ẹ̄-a-nem′ọ̄-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, far, far off, far away, + E. *anemograph*.] An anemograph that records at a distance by means of electricity.

telebarograph (tel-ẹ̄-bar′ō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *barograph*.] A barograph that records at a distance by means of electricity.

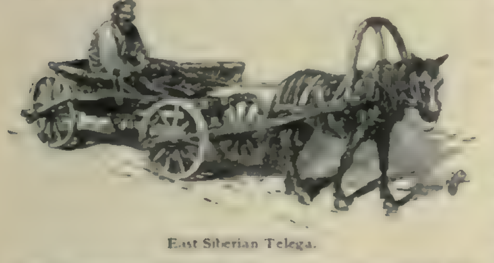
telebarometer (tel″ẹ̄-ba-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *barometer*.] A barometer that registers its indications at a distance by means of electric registering apparatus.

teledu (tel′e-dö), *n.* The stinking badger of Java and Sumatra, *Mydaus meliceps*.



Teledu (*Mydaus meliceps*).

telega (tē-lā′gä), *n.* [Russ. *teliega*, a cart or wagon.] A cart or sort of box, about six feet long, unprovided with springs, and set upon the wheels: a Russian vehicle.



East Siberian Telega.

> Small unpainted one-horse *telegas*, which look like longitudinal halves of barrels mounted on four wheels.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 11.

telegram (tel′ẹ̄-gram), *n.* [= F. *télégramme* = Sp. *telégrama* = Pg. It. *telegramma* = D. *telegram* = G. *telegramm* = Sw. Dan. *telegram* = Russ. *telegramma* = NGr. τηλέγραμμα (all after E.); < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + γράμμα, a writing. The correct form would be **telegrapheme*, from a Gr. type reflected in the NGr. τηλεγράφημα, a telegram, < τηλεγραφεῖν, telegraph, < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + γράφειν, write.] A communication sent by telegraph; a telegraphic message or despatch.

> A New Word.—A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave, at some convenient time, to introduce a new word into the vocabulary. The object of this proposed innovation is to avoid the necessity, now existing, of using two words for which there is very frequent occasion, where one will answer. It is *Telegram*, instead of Telegraphic Despatch, or Telegraphic Communication. . . . Telegraph means to write from a distance—*Telegram*, the writing itself, executed from a distance. Monogram, Logogram, etc., are words formed upon the same analogy and in good acceptation. *Albany Evening Journal*, April 6, 1852.

> I sent a *telegram* (oh that I should live to see such a word introduced into the English language!).
> *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? (1858), xii. 11.

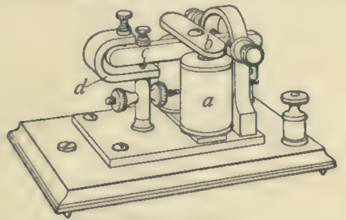
To milk a telegram, to make use surreptitiously of a telegram designed for another. See *milk*, *v. t.*, 5. [Slang.]

telegrammic (tel-ẹ̄-gram′ik), *a.* [< *telegram* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a telegram; having the characteristics of a telegram; hence, brief; concise; succinct. [Recent.] *Imp. Dict.*

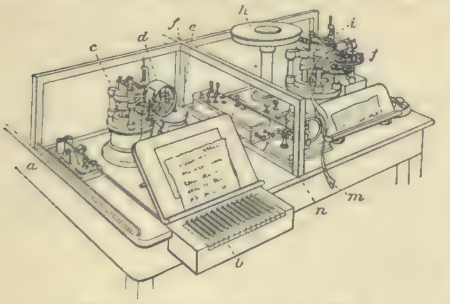
telegraph (tel′ẹ̄-gráf), *n.* [= F. *télégraphe* = Sp. *telégrafo* = Pg. *telegrapho* = It. *telegrafo* = D. *telegraaf* = G. *telegraph* = Sw. Dan. *telegraf* = Russ. *telegrafŭ* = NGr. τηλέγραφος (all after E.), < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + γράφειν, write.] 1. An apparatus for transmitting intelligible messages to a distance. In this general sense it includes the original *semaphore-telegraphs*; *mechanical telegraphs* for sending messages short distances, as from the pilot-house to the engine-room of a steamer; *pneumatic telegraphs*, in which compressed air in a tube serves to transmit a message; *hydraulic telegraphs*, in which a column of water takes the place of the air in the tube; flashing lights, as from a *heliotrope*, and any appliance for signaling, as flags or lanterns. Nearly all of these appliances are recognized as *signaling apparatus*, and are now so called. (See *signal* and *annunciator*.) In its later and more restricted sense, the name is applied to some form of apparatus employing electricity and transmitting more than mere calls or signals. Telegraphs may be divided into two classes: the *electromechanical telegraphs*, or those in which the messages are received by means of some mechanical device operated by electricity; and the *electrochemical telegraphs*, in which the message is received and recorded by means of some chemical effect produced by electricity, the messages in both systems being sent or transmitted by some mechanical means. The *electromechanical telegraphs* may be again divided into two classes: those in which the message is received or read by sight (including those in which it is printed or recorded), and those in which it is read by sound. The *electromechanical telegraphs* are in some instances actuated by means of an electromagnet, and for this reason they are called *electromagnetic telegraphs*. This name has sometimes been given to all electrodynamic telegraphs, but it appears properly to belong to the electromechanical telegraphs which employ electromagnetism, and particularly to the Morse system. There is also an *electromechanical telegraph* actuated by magneto-electricity, and called the *magneto-electric telegraph*. The telegraph consists essentially of (1) a *line-wire*, or main conductor; (2) a *battery*, or other source of electricity; (3) a *transmitting instrument*, or device for connecting or disconnecting the line-wire with the battery, or for changing the polarity of the current sent over the line-wire; and (4) a *receiver*, or indicating or recording apparatus. The *line-wire* is, for land lines, most commonly of iron, but sometimes of steel covered with a copper tube, and frequently also (especially on the rapid circuits in England) of hard drawn copper and, for the local connections with the battery or instruments, of copper. The source of electricity may be a battery or a dynamo. The transmitter or receiver may vary greatly according to the system in which it is used. In the electromechanical systems in which the message is read by sight, two different receivers are employed. The first of these, the *needle telegraph* of Cooke and Wheatstone of England, has a line-wire, a battery, and a simple device for reversing the current by the movement of a handle. The receiver is a needle supported on a horizontal bar, free to turn to the right or left, and provided with an index needle, placed in front of a dial, to show the deflections. The needle is within a coil of wire through which the current from the line passes, the whole forming an electric multiplier or galvanoscope. The message is indicated by an alphabet of motions, deflections to one side being read as the dots and to the other as the dashes of the Morse alphabet. This system is still used on some unimportant circuits and on some of the railway lines in England. It is largely in use for long submarine cables, Thomson's mirror-galvanoscope being used. This receiver consists essentially of a galvanometer, the needle of which carries a small mirror that reflects a beam of light from a lamp upon a screen. The minute movements of the needle are thus rendered visible on a large scale, and the vibrations of the spot of light serve to spell the message. The second sight reading system is the *dial-telegraph*; it employs a dial and index or pointer for a receiver. The letters are placed round the edge of the dial, and the index travels round the dial from letter to letter till the right one is reached, when a slight pause indicates that the letter was signaled from the transmitting end of the line. This system is used for private lines and for local circuits where speed of transmission is not important. The *Morse system* employs a line-wire, battery, and circuit-breaker or Morse key as a transmitter, and now very commonly uses a *sounder* as a receiving instrument, the slight clicking sound of the instrument clearly indicating the letters of the alphabet. This system has developed from the recording telegraph which was invented by Morse of New York, and was first tried on a commercial scale between Baltimore and Washington in 1844. (See *Morse telegraph*, below.) The electromechanical systems in which the message is automatically recorded as it is received include the Morse system using the Morse receiver, the chemical telegraphs, the printing telegraphic systems, the stock-reporting telegraphs, the syphon recorder, and the writing-telegraphs. A number of *telegraphic-printing systems* have been invented, the object being to print the message directly on paper as fast as received. Of these, the systems of *House* and *Hughes* were successfully worked in the United States, and a modification of Hughes's apparatus, the electromotor printing-telegraph of Phelps, is still used by the Western Union Company. Hughes's apparatus is still used in Europe, especially in France. Several simpler forms of type printing-telegraphs are used as stock-printers and private-line telegraphs. The telegraph of Cowper, and the telautograph (which see) of Elisha Gray are examples of facsimile- or writing-telegraphs. In the former system two wires are used, and the message is transmitted by varying the intensity of the currents in the double line. The transmitter consists of a pencil connected by means of light rods with metal plates joined together through resistance-coils. The message is written on a band of paper passing under the pencil, and every movement of the pencil causes one or both of the rods to move over the plates, and change the resistance in the circuits. The receiver consists of a pen held upright, and joined by means of threads to the armatures of two magnets placed so that variations of the currents through the two circuits give motions in two rectangular directions to the pen. The pen thus gives a trace in one direction or the other, or in a curve that is the resultant of both movements, and this trace is a literal copy of the message written by the transmitting pencil. The electrochemical systems of telegraphy all give a record of the message, and the transmitting device, whether a Morse key or some automatic mechanism, breaks or closes the circuit and thus either spells the message in the Morse alphabet, or copies it from writing or a drawing properly arranged at the transmitting end. The receiving apparatus in all these systems depends on the fact that if a current of electricity is made to pass through a piece of paper moistened in certain chemicals, a discoloration of the paper appears wherever the current passes. The first practical system is that of Bain of Edinburgh, which was used for some time both in England and in America. Several forms of copying telegraphs exist, but are little used. It was early recognized in the history of telegraphy that the cost of sending messages could be reduced if more than one message could be sent over a line-wire at one time, or if the speed of transmission could be made very great. Of the many systems designed to accomplish this, five are in actual use, and two have been adopted throughout the United States and more or less in other countries. These systems are the *duplex* of Stearns, 1872; the *quadruplex* of Edison, 1874 (see *duplex telegraph*, below); the *harmonic* of Gray, 1874; the *rapid system*, 1880; and the *synchronous system*, 1884. The *harmonic system* depends on the property possessed by sonorous bodies of responding to vibrations corresponding to their own pitch or rate of vibrations. A vibrating reed is used to transmit over the line a series of electrical impulses exactly corresponding to its rate of vibrations. At the receiving end of the line is another reed that vibrates at the same rate as long as connected with the line, giving to the ear of the operator an apparently continuous note. By means of a Morse key this continuous tone in both reeds may be broken up into the letters of a message. Besides this, if two or more reeds are placed at the sending end of the line, and an equal number having the same pitches at the receiving end of the line, all may transmit their rate of vibration to the current, and each receiving reed will select its own note and no other. By the use of a Morse key to each pair, it thus becomes possible to transmit as many messages as there are pairs of reeds over the same wire at the same time. The so-called *rapid system* of telegraphy is an electrochemical system, with automatic transmitting and receiving instruments. The message is first prepared by punching a series of holes in a strip of paper, each perforation or group of perforations representing a letter. This strip of paper is then made to pass rapidly under metal points connected with the line. At each perforation, one of the points passes through the paper and closes the circuit through the line-wire. At the receiving end, each closing of the circuit makes a stain on a band of prepared paper drawn rapidly under a stylus in connection with the line. Both the transmission and the recording of the message are automatic, and a large number of messages can be sent over one wire in a short time. The *synchronous system* is wholly electromechanical, and is based on the phonic wheel of La Cour. This invention employs a wheel divided radially into a number of sections, every alternate section being connected with the battery, and the alternating sections being connected by wire to the earth. A trailing needle connected with the line-wire rests on the upper side of the wheel, and as the wheel revolves it touches every section in turn, connecting the line with the battery at one section and being cut out at the next. Two wheels are used, one at each end of the line, and as each needle on the two wheels touches the same section the circuit is closed through the line, and then broken as the needles touch the next sections. In the synchronous system branch wires extend from each wheel, every branch being connected with a number of sections, and, as the wheels turn, these branches are connected with the line a number of times in a second, or often enough to be practically always joined to the line, and thus messages may be sent by the Morse or other system. Upward of seventy branch wires may be connected with each end of a line-wire, every pair having the line to itself in succession, and yet with sufficient rapidity to be, as far as sight or sound is concerned, wholly independent of all others. The phonic wheel is in this system made useful on a commercial scale in telegraphy.

2. A telegraphic message or despatch; a telegram. *Trollope*. [Rare.]—**Acoustic telegraph.** See *acoustic*.—**Autographic telegraph.** See *autographic*.—**Automatic signal telegraph**, a system used for transmitting fire-alarms, in which the number of the box from which the alarm is sent is automatically struck or registered.—**Automatic telegraph**, a system in which the signals are transmitted automatically, generally by the use of bands of paper perforated with holes which in form and arrangement represent the message to be sent. The paper moves rapidly between two parts or poles of the circuit, which is complete during the passage of a perforation, but broken at other times. The perforated slips may be quickly prepared and by persons not skilled in telegraphy, so that economy as well as great rapidity is secured by their use.—**Automatic type-writer telegraph**, a telegraphic system in which the transmitter consists of a keyboard similar to that of a type-writer, and which prints the message at the receiving end.—**Chemical telegraph.** See def. 1.—**Copying telegraph.** Same as *autographic telegraph*.—**Dial-telegraph.** See def. 1.—**Duplex telegraph**, a telegraphic system arranged for double transmission, or the sending of two messages at the same time over one line, in opposite directions. Several methods for accomplishing this have been devised, one of the most successful being the differential system, in which the electromagnet at each end is so wound that if the key at the distant station is not closed, the current divides equally, one half going to earth and the other half to the distant point, while the instrument at hand is not affected. In this way each receiving instrument is active only when the distant operator closes his key. Each operator has thus control of the receiving instrument of the other, and double transmission without interference becomes possible. In the *quadruplex telegraph* four messages are transmitted on one line at the same time. Various systems of *multiplex telegraphy* have

been devised, by means of which many messages may be transmitted over one line at the same time. Among these is the *harmonic telegraph.* (See def. 1.) Other systems of multiplex telegraphy depend on the synchronous movement of parts, such as revolving disks, by means of which local circuits at the extremities of the main line are regularly and rapidly placed in connection with each other through the main conducting wire.—**Electric telegraph,** the instrument, apparatus, device, or process by means of which electricity is utilized for the rapid transmission of intelligence between distant points. All varieties of electric telegraph have in common one or more conducting wires joining the points between which transmission takes place. At one end is a sending instrument, or transmitter, and at the other a receiving instrument. By the sending instrument electric impulses are transmitted through the line to the receiver, where they produce visible or audible signals capable of translation into words and sentences. Batteries, dynamos, or any other convenient source may supply the electricity. The conducting wire may be supported in the air upon insulators attached to poles, or it may be buried underground or sunk under water (being first covered with some good insulating material). Many different systems of telegraph have been devised, depending on different methods of transmitting and receiving the electric impulses. The latter may be of the simplest kind, and so related to each other in time and character as to produce signals which conform to the requirements of a conventional alphabet, as in the Morse system of telegraphy; or they may be made to operate a mechanism at the receiving end so as to write or print the message. See def. 1.—**Facsimile telegraph.** Same as *autographic telegraph.*—**Fire-alarm telegraph.** See *fire-alarm.*—**Harmonic telegraph.** See def. 1.—**Magnetic telegraph,** the electric telegraph.—**Mechanical telegraph.** See *mechanical,* and def. 1.—**Morse telegraph,** a telegraphic system consisting essentially of a transmitting key operated by the hand, together with an electromagnetic receiver or register which records the signals in the form of dots and dashes. The registering apparatus is usually dispensed with and the signals read "by sound," the receiving magnet with its armature being known as a *sounder.* The currents from the line are passed through the magnet *a* (see cut) and cause it to attract its armature *b,* which brings the stop *c* against the anvil *d,* giving out a clear click for each current sent. The audible signals consist of short and long intervals of contact, corresponding to dots and dashes, and are interpreted by means of the Morse alphabet (which see, under *alphabet*). When the line is more than a mile or two in length, the signals are usually received first on a relay, which is similar in form to a sounder, but so constructed that its armature responds to feeble currents. The end of this armature acts as a key in a local circuit which operates the sounder or register.—**Needle-telegraph.** See def. 1.—**Octoplex telegraph,** a telegraph by which eight messages can be sent at the same time over a single wire.—**Optical telegraph.** (*a*) A semaphore. (*b*) An electric telegraph of the needle or pointer class.—**Phonoplex telegraph,** a telegraph in which multiplex telegraphy is secured by combining telephonic communication with an ordinary telegraph system.—**Pneumatic telegraph.** (*a*) A form of telegraph, formerly in use, in which messages were transmitted by the agency of a column of water under pneumatic pressure. (*b*) A system of transmission for signals in which a bell is sounded and a pointer caused to indicate a message by the compression of air in a reservoir at one end of a long tube, the compression being transmitted to the opposite end of the tube. This system is used in hotels, manufactories, etc., and to transmit steering and steaming directions on shipboard.—**Polygrammatic telegraph.** See *polygrammatic.*—**Printing-telegraph,** a telegraph in which the message is printed in ordinary Roman characters by the receiving instrument.—**Recording telegraph,** a telegraph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted.—**Solar telegraph,** a telegraph in which the rays of the sun are projected from and upon mirrors; a heliostat. The duration of the rays makes the alphabet, after the manner of the dot-and-dash telegraphic alphabet.—**Submarine telegraph.** See *submarine cable,* under *cable.*—**Submarine Telegraph Act,** a British statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 49) confirming the Convention of the Powers for the protection of telegraph-cables.—**Telegraph Act,** a British statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 110) which authorized the purchase and operation of telegraph lines by the Post-office. Other British statutes regulating the construction and maintenance of telegraphs are also known by this title.



Morse Telegraph Sounder.



Phelps's Electromotor Printing-telegraph.

The transmitting apparatus is shown on the left-hand side and the receiving apparatus on the right — the two being separated by a glass partition *fn.* In the apparatus here shown the receiving and transmitting parts are separate, and are driven by independent motors. A combined apparatus is also made, in which both sets of mechanism are driven by one motor; in other respects the mechanism is practically the same. The message is transmitted by manipulating a set of keys shown at *b.* These keys move a set of vertical rods arranged in a circle within the cylinder *e.* The tops of these rods carry a set of sectors arranged to form a disk round the revolving shaft of the sending mechanism. The part of any revolution at which a current is sent to line depends on the key pressed, and, as the receiving mechanism is kept moving in synchronism (the type-wheel making the same number of revolutions as the revolving shaft here referred to), the current sent by any particular key can be made to print the corresponding letter on the paper ribbon. The circuit-closing arrangement, which is worked by a vertical rod passing through the top of the cylinder *e,* is shown at *d.* The electromotor is shown at *c,* and an electromagnetic key, actuated by the currents which pass through the circuit-closer *d,* and used to send out the line-currents, is shown at *a.* In the receiving apparatus *h* is the paper-drum which contains the roll of paper *m* on which the message is printed as it is drawn past the type-wheel at *j.* The motor is shown at *i,* and is similar to that shown at *c.*

telegraph (tel′ẹ̄-gråf), *v.* [= F. *télégraphier* = Sp. *telegrafiar* = Pg. *telegraphiar* = It. *telegrafiare* (NGr. *τηλεγραφίζειν* or *τηλεγραφεῖν*), telegraph: see the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To transmit or convey, as a communication, speech, intelligence, or order, by a semaphore or telegraph, especially by the electric telegraph.

> A little before sunset, however, Blackwood, in the Euryalus, *telegraphed* that they appeared determined to go to the westward. *Southey,* Nelson, II. 240.

> "Make Buell, Grant, and Pope Major-generals of volunteers" he [Halleck] *telegraphed* the day after the surrender. *Nicolay and Hay,* Lincoln, V. 199.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To send a message by telegraph.—**2.** To signal; communicate by signs.

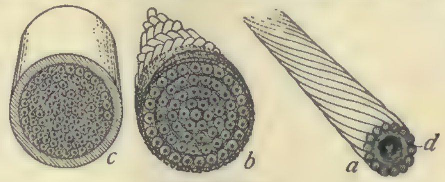
> I now observed that Bellâal was standing very near me. . . . The fellow had his gun in his hand, and he was *telegraphing* by looks with those who were standing near him. *Sir S. W. Baker,* Heart of Africa, xvi.

> I didn't see — I didn't understand. Besides, I hate smirking and *telegraphing.* Also I'm very shy — you won't have forgotten that. Now we can communicate comfortably. *The Century,* XXXVI. 128.

telegraph-board (tel′ẹ̄-gråf-bōrd), *n.* A board on which are hoisted or otherwise marked the numbers of horses about to run in a race, together with the names of their jockeys.

> When the race is all over we may look at the *telegraph-board* in vain to find her officially-printed number. *Daily Chronicle,* Sept. 14, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

telegraph-cable (tel′ẹ̄-gråf-kā″bl), *n.* A cable containing wires used for transmitting telegraphic messages. In the accompanying cuts *a* represents a single-conductor cable, sheathed with iron or steel wires, such as is used for submarine work (the conductor is shown at *d,* and is usually surrounded by a gutta-percha or india-rubber tube for insulation); *b* shows the end of a multiple-wire cable suitable for aërial suspension; while *c* is a similar multiple cable inclosed in a metal tube, usually of lead, suitable for underground work.



Telegraph-cables.

telegraph-carriage (tel′ẹ̄-gråf-kar″ạ̄j), *n.* A vehicle carrying the apparatus necessary for establishing temporary communication with a permanent telegraph-line. *E. H. Knight.*

telegraph-clock (tel′ẹ̄-gråf-klok), *n.* A clock whose rate controls that of others, or is itself controlled, by electric impulses transmitted through telegraph-wires.

telegraph-dial (tel′ẹ̄-gråf-dī″al), *n.* A dial bearing the letters of the alphabet, figures, etc., arranged in a circle, with a pointer actuated by electromagnetism.

telegrapher (tel′ẹ-graf-ėr or tẹ-leg′ra-fėr), *n.* One who is skilled in telegraphy; one whose occupation is the sending of telegraphic messages, especially by the electric telegraph; a telegraph-operator.—**Telegraphers' cramp** or **palsy,** an occupation neurosis of telegraphers, similar to writers' cramp.

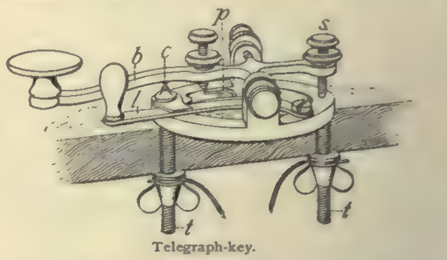
telegraphic (tel-ẹ-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *télégraphique* = Sp. *telegráfico* = Pg. *telegraphico* = It. *telegrafico;* as *telegraph* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; used in telegraphing: as, *telegraphic* signals; *telegraphic* art.—**2.** Communicated or transmitted by a telegraph: as, *telegraphic* intelligence.

telegraphical (tel-ẹ-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *telegraphic* + *-al.*] Same as *telegraphic.*

telegraphically (tel-ẹ-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a telegraphic manner; by means of the telegraph.—**2.** As regards telegraphic communication: as, a town *telegraphically* isolated.

telegraphist (tel′ẹ-graf-ist or tẹ-leg′ra-fist), *n.* [< *telegraph* + *-ist.*] A telegrapher.

telegraph-key (tel′ẹ̄-gråf-kē), *n.* A device for making and breaking an electric circuit by the movement of the fingers and hand. It usually consists of a bar or lever pivoted in the middle, having a button of some insulating material attached at one end, below which are two platinum-points whose contact at *c* in the figure completes the circuit. The insulating button is held by the thumb and first two fingers, and stops are arranged to control the play or movement of the lever. The two ends of a break in the line-wire are connected to the terminals *t, t,* and the break is bridged over by the lever *b* each time it is depressed during the transmission of the message. When the key is not being used the lever is held against its back-stop *s* by the spring *p,* and the break is bridged over by putting the lever *l* in the position shown.



Telegraph-key.

telegraphophone (tel-ẹ-graf′ọ-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + E. *graphophone.*] An apparatus for reproducing at a distance the sounds which produced a graphophonic record; also, an apparatus for producing a graphophonic record at a distance by means of a telephonic circuit.

telegraph-plant (tel′ẹ̄-gråf-plant), *n.* The East Indian *Desmodium gyrans,* a plant with trifoliolate leaves, of which the lateral leaflets are very small and remarkable for their spontaneous jerking motion, suggesting signaling. In a warm humid atmosphere they alternately rise and fall, quickly changing their position, sometimes almost 180 degrees, while they also rotate on their own axes. Also *moving-plant* and *semaphore-plant.*

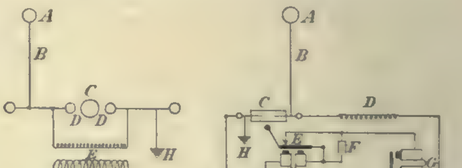
telegraph-pole (tel′ẹ̄-gråf-pōl), *n.* One of a series of poles or posts for supporting an elevated telegraph-line. Where there are more wires than one, they are usually fixed to cross-bars on the posts, an insulator being interposed in each case between the post or bar and the wire.

telegraph-post (tel′ẹ̄-gråf-pōst), *n.* A telegraph-pole.

telegraph-reel (tel′ẹ̄-gråf-rēl), *n.* In a recording telegraph, the reel on which is wound the endless strip of paper on which the messages are printed or otherwise indicated.

telegraph-register (tel′ẹ̄-gråf-rej″is-tėr), *n.* A form of receiving instrument which makes a permanent record of the signals received. See cut under *recorder.*

telegraphy (tel′ẹ̄-graf-i or tẹ̄-leg′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *télégraphie;* as *telegraph* + *-y*³.] The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph; the science or art of constructing or managing telegraphs.—**Aërial, duplex telegraphy.** See the adjectives.—**Wireless telegraphy,** the transmission of signals between points not connected by electrical conductors; specifically, the transmission of signals through space by means of electric waves; a system of telegraphy based upon the researches of Heinrich Hertz, who demonstrated that the oscillatory discharge of an electric circuit acting as a transmitter produces electric waves which are capable of setting up an oscillatory discharge in a similar receiving circuit. A method of utilizing these waves for the transmission of signals has been devised by Guglielmo Marconi. His experiments were first made in Bologna in 1895, and they were continued in England from July, 1896, under the auspices of the British Post-office. In March, 1899, communication was established across the English Channel between Dover, England, and Wimereux, France, a distance of 32 miles, the rate of transmission being about 20 words a minute. The principal feature of the Marconi system is the use



Wireless Telegraphy.

1. Transmitting System. *A,* metal sphere; *B,* vertical conductor; *C,* oscillator; *D, D,* spark-gaps; *E,* induction-coil; *F,* sending key; *G,* battery; *H,* ground.

2. Receiving System. *A,* metal sphere; *B,* vertical conductor; *C,* coherer; *D,* inductive resistance; *E,* tapper; *F,* spark-condenser; *G,* Morse sounder; *H,* ground; *K,* local battery; *L,* inductive resistance; *M,* coherer battery; *N,* relay; *O,* spark-condenser.

of a vertical aërial conductor supported by a mast. It is found that the higher the conductor the greater the distance to which the electric waves can be transmitted, the law apparently being that the distance of transmission increases as the square of the height of the conductor. With a conductor 80 feet high signals may be sent 20 miles. The masts employed at Dover and Wimereux were 150 feet high. The conductor is surmounted by a metallic plate or sphere, the function of which is to add capacity to the system, and thus more uniformly distribute the waves along the wire. Another leading feature is the use of the *coherer*, which consists of a small glass tube, about two inches long, containing a finely divided mixture of silver and nickel filings. These are brought into mechanical contact by means of two silver plugs inserted in the ends of the tube, which is then exhausted of air. The coherer has the remarkable property of becoming a conductor when an electric discharge takes place through the powdered particles, and of immediately resuming its non-conducting state when tapped. In the accompanying diagrams are shown the essential features of a system of wireless telegraphy. Fig. 1 represents a simple form of oscillator circuit for the production of electric waves. It consists of an induction-coil with battery and telegraph key in the primary circuit. The secondary of the coil is connected to the terminals of an oscillator which consists of a comparatively large central insulated sphere with a spark-gap on either side. One side of the oscillator is connected to ground and the other side connected to a vertical aerial conductor. The receiver circuit, shown in Fig. 2, consists of a similar vertical conductor, the lower end of which is connected to one terminal of the coherer, the other end of the coherer being grounded. The coherer is in circuit with a telegraph relay of 500 to 1,000 ohms resistance and three or four cells of battery. Inductive resistances are placed in this relay circuit at the coherer terminals for the purpose of damping out electrical oscillations that would otherwise be set up. The relay actuates a local battery circuit in which is included any form of receiving instrument, such as an ordinary Morse sounder, recorder, electric bell, or Wheatstone indicator. It also includes a tapper for striking the coherer after an electric discharge has taken place through the divided particles. The two condensers shown shunted in the local circuit are for the purpose of absorbing any sparks at the relay or tapper, which would otherwise interfere with the signals received. The fact that insulators are transparent to electric waves and conductors opaque is made use of in screening the direct action of the transmitter upon the receiver. This is accomplished by inclosing the receiving apparatus in a metallic case. No satisfactory theory has been advanced to explain the function of the several parts of such a system as is above described. It seems evident, however, that not the coherer itself, but the vertical conductor, is the receiver of electrical waves, since the coherer may be inclosed in a metallic box without interfering with its action. As a discharge takes place in the oscillator of the transmitter, electrical oscillations are set up in the vertical conductor, producing displacement currents which in turn give rise to electromagnetic waves. These, as they spread, cut the vertical conductor at the receiving station, producing currents of comparatively high potential, which in turn are capable of producing a discharge to earth through the coherer. Since electric waves obey the laws of light, they may be reflected. By this means it is possible, with the aid of parabolic reflectors, to direct their course toward any desired point. This has been accomplished to some extent by Marconi. By so adjusting the resistance, capacity, and inductance of the transmitting and receiving apparatus as to bring them in electrical resonance, it is possible to syntonize any two stations one with the other so that only messages sent by one will be received by the other. Some successful experiments of such selective transmission have been recorded.

telehydrobarometer (tel-ẹ-hī-drọ-bạ-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + ὕδωρ, water, + E. *barometer.*] An instrument for recording electrically at a distance the head of water, or of any liquid contained in a reservoir.

teleianthous (tel-ī-an′thus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. τέλειος, finished, perfect, + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, perfect- or hermaphrodite-flowered.

teleiconograph (tel″ẹ-ī-kon′ọ-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + εἰκών, an image, + γράφειν, write.] A combination of the telescope and camera lucida devised by M. Revoil. The camera lucida is attached to the eyepiece of the telescope in such a way that the observer sees an image of the objects visible in the field of view apparently projected upon a sheet of paper placed on a table below the eyepiece, where he can easily sketch their outlines. He has the scale of the drawing at command, since the size of the image depends on the distance between the eye and the paper.

teleity† (te-lē′i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. τέλειος, finished, perfect, + *-ity.*] End: tendency to fulfil a function or purpose. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 427.

telekinesis (tel″ẹ-ki-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + κίνησις, movement: see *kinetic.*] Movement of or motion in an object, animate or inanimate, produced without contact with the body producing the motion. See the quotation under *telekinetic*. [Recent.]

telekinetic (tel″ẹ-ki-net′ik), *a.* [< *telekinesis* + *-ic* (cf. *kinetic*).] Of the nature of or pertaining to telekinesis. [Recent.]

> For the alleged movements without contact, which form an important branch of "so-called spiritualistic phenomena," M. Aksakof's new word *telekinetic* seems to me the best attainable. It need not, of course, imply an actio in distans, without any intervening medium, but rather an action exercised upon a body so situated with regard to the assumed agent that no exercise of any known force would have originated the body's movement.
>
> *Myers*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Dec., 1890, p. 669.

telelograph (tẹ-lel′ọ-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + λόγος, word, + γράφειν, write.] A modified form of semaphore, invented by R. Lovell Edgeworth about the close of the eighteenth century. The signals were four long wooden isosceles triangles, each of which had eight definite positions, representing the numerical figures 1 to 7 and zero. One of the pieces represented units, and the others respectively tens, hundreds, and thousands; by the use of the different signals in different positions any number below eight thousand not containing the figures 8 or 9 could be signaled. Words could be assigned to these numbers according to any prearranged code.

telemanometer (tel-ẹ-mạ-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *manometer.*] A manometer or pressure-gage that registers its indications at a distance by means of electric registering apparatus.

telemeteorograph (tel-ẹ-mē′tẹ-ọ-rọ-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + μετέωρον, a meteor, + γράφειν, write.] A meteorograph in which the recording apparatus is at a distance from the actuating instruments, and is operated electrically. It is the combination in one registering-instrument of a telethermograph, a telebarograph, and a teleanemograph.

telemeteorographic (tel-ẹ-mē″tẹ-ọ-rọ-graf′ik), *a.* [< *telemeteorograph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the telemeteorograph; relating to registration by meteorological instruments at a distance.

telemeter (tẹ-lem′e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *télémètre*, < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + μέτρον, measure.] 1. An instrument for determining distances in surveying, in artillery practice, etc. Sometimes the whole apparatus, sometimes the angle-measuring part only, and sometimes only the graduated rod to be observed at a distance is called a *telemeter*. When such a rod is used the amount subtended by a fixed angle is observed.

2. An apparatus for recording electrically at a distance the indications of a physical or meteorological instrument.—**Acoustic telemeter**, an apparatus for determining a distance by the time occupied in traversing it by the sound of a detonation.

telemetric (tel-ẹ-met′rik), *a.* [< *telemetr-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to automatic registration at a distance of the indications of physical and meteorological instruments.

> *Telemetric* aid to meteorological records.
>
> *Science*, VI. 194.

telemetry (tẹ-lem′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + -μετρια, < μέτρον, measure.] 1. The art of measuring distances by the use of telemeters. —2. The art of recording at a distance the indications of meteorological and physical instruments.

telemotor (tel′ẹ-mō-tọr), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *motor.*] A motor used to steer a ship, in which the power generated at a distance from the tiller is transmitted to another motor or apparatus directly connected with the tiller. The transmission of power from the prime motor may be by chains or ropes, or by hydrostatic or pneumatic columns confined in pipes and connected with one or two piston engines for actuating the tiller.

telengiscope (tẹ-len′ji-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + ἐγγύς, near, + σκοπεῖν, view: see *scope.*] An instrument which combines the powers of the telescope and of the microscope.

Telenomus (tẹ-len′ọ-mus), *n.* [NL. (Haliday, 1833); formation uncertain.] A large genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the proctotrypid subfamily *Scelioninæ*, comprising numerous minute chalcid-like forms which are all or nearly all parasitic in the eggs of hemipterous or lepidopterous insects.

Teleobranchia (tel″ẹ-ọ-brang′ki-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τέλεος, τέλειος, complete, full-grown, perfect (< τέλος, end, completion), + βράγχια, gills.] A group of rostriferous gastropods, with the gills of few (12 to 15) laminæ in regular descending spiral rows on the left side of the mantle-cavity, the operculum distinct, and the aperture of the shell contracted moderately and roundish. It includes the families *Planaxidæ*, *Rissoidæ*, *Melaniidæ*, *Cerithiidæ*, *Viviparidæ*, and others.

teleobranchiate (tel″ẹ-ọ-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Teleobranchia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Teleobranchia*.

teleocephal (tel″ẹ-ọ-sef′al), *n.* Any teleocephalous fish. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

Teleocephali (tel″ẹ-ọ-sef′ạ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **teleocephalus*: see *teleocephalous.*] An order of teleost fishes, including those whose cranium has the full complement of bones.

teleocephalous (tel″ẹ-ọ-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. **teleocephalus*, < Gr. τέλεος, τέλειος, complete, + κεφαλή, head.] Having the full number of bones in the skull; of or pertaining to the *Teleocephali*.

Teleodesmacea (tel″ẹ-ọ-des-mā′sẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τέλεος, τέλειος, complete, + δεσμός, band, ligament.] An order of bivalve mollusks, formed by W. H. Dall to include all those whose hinge is highly specialized or perfected. The division includes 12 suborders, and the name is contrasted with *Anomalodesmacea* and with *Prionodesmacea*. *Nature*, XLI. 188.

teleodesmacean (tel″ẹ-ọ-des-mā′sẹ-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Teleodesmacea* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Teleodesmacea*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Teleodesmacea*. *W. H. Dall.*

teleologic (tel″ẹ-ọ-loj′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *teleolog-y* + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Teleological.

> Value in use, or, as Mr. De Quincey calls it, *teleologic* value, is the extreme limit of value in exchange.
>
> *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 2.

II. *n.* The science of final causes. [Rare.]

> Technic and *Teleologic* are the two branches of practical knowledge, founded respectively on conation and feeling, and are both together, as Ethic, opposed to Theoretic, which is founded on cognition.
>
> *S. H. Hodgson*, Time and Space, § 68.

teleological (tel″ẹ-ọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *teleologic* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or relating to teleology, or the doctrine of final causes; pertaining to or of the nature of a design or purpose.

teleologically (tel″ẹ-ọ-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* With reference to or as regards teleology; on teleological grounds; by or with reference to purpose or design.

teleologism (tel-ẹ-ol′ọ-jizm), *n.* [< *teleolog-y* + *-ism.*] Teleology; also, the acceptance of teleology, or belief in that doctrine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 278.

teleologist (tel-ẹ-ol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *teleolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who maintains the doctrine of or studies final causes. Compare *ætiologist*.

teleology (tel-ẹ-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< NL. *teleologia* (Chr. Wolf), < Gr. τέλος (gen. τέλεος), completion, final end, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine of final causes; the theory of tendency to an end.

teleometer (tel-ẹ-om′e-tėr), *n.* A telemeter.

teleophobia (tel″ẹ-ọ-fō′bi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τέλος (gen. τέλεος), end, + φόβος, fear.] That disposition of mind which results in great unwillingness to admit that things tend toward definite ends, or that anything in nature is determined by anything not yet in existence. See *dysteleology*.

teleophore (tel′ẹ-ọ-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. τέλεος, τέλειος, complete, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A gonotheca.

teleophyte (tel′ẹ-ọ-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. τέλεος, τέλειος, complete, + φυτόν, plant.] A plant composed of cells arranged in tissues; especially, a highly developed plant, as a tree. Compare *teleozoön*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

teleorganic (tel″ẹ-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. τέλεος, τέλειος, complete, + ὄργανον, an organ.] Accomplishing the purpose of organism; vital; necessary to organic life: as, *teleorganic* forces.

teleosaur (tel′ẹ-ọ-sâr), *n.* [< NL. *Teleosaurus.*] A fossil crocodile of the family *Teleosauridæ*.

teleosaurian (tel″ẹ-ọ-sâ′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Teleosauridæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Teleosauridæ*.

Teleosauridæ (tel″ẹ-ọ-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teleosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil crocodiles, typified by the genus *Teleosaurus*, having a long narrow snout with terminal nostrils, the posterior nares bounded by the palatines (the pterygoids not being united below), and the vertebræ amphicœlous. They are characteristic of the Oölitic formation.

Teleosaurus (tel″ẹ-ọ-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τέλεος, τέλειος, complete, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Teleosauridæ*.

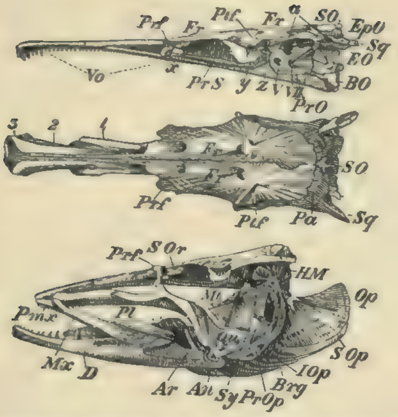
teleost (tel′ẹ-ost), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **teleosteus*, < Gr. τέλεος, τέλειος, complete, + ὀστέον, bone.] I. *a.* In *ichth.*, osseous, as a fish; having a well-ossified skeleton, as ordinary fishes; of or pertaining to the *Teleostei*.

II. *n.* An osseous fish; any member of the *Teleostei*. See cuts on following page, and cuts under *Esox*, *optic*, *palatoquadrate*, *parasphenoid*.

teleostean (tel-ẹ-os′tẹ-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *teleost* + *-e-an.*] Same as *teleost*.

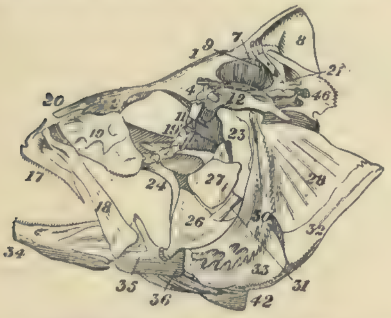
Teleostei (tel-ẹ-os′tẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **teleosteus*: see *teleost.*] The teleosts, or ordinary bony fishes; a subclass of true fishes. They have a well-developed brain, whose optic nerves cross each other, but without any chiasm; the heart is provided with a non-contractile arterial bulb; the fins have well-developed and distinct rays; the skeleton is generally completely ossified, and the backbone consists entirely or mostly of separate well-ossified vertebræ.

teleostomate (tel-ẹ-os′tọ-māt), *a.* [< *teleostom-ous* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *teleostomous*.



Skull of Pike (*Esox lucius*), a teleost fish, showing most of the bones.

Upper and middle figures, side and top views without the bones of the jaws; lower, side view with the bones of the jaws. *a*, articular facet for hyomandibular bone; *x*, parasphenoid; *y*, basisphenoid; *z*, alisphenoid; V, VII, exits of fifth and seventh nerves; 1, 2, 3, bones apparently replacing nasals; *An*, angular bone; *Ar*, articular; *BO*, basioccipital; *Brg*, branchiostegal rays; *D*, dentary; *EO*, exoccipital; *EpO*, epiotic; *Fr*, frontal; *HM*, hyomandibular; *IOp*, interoperculum; *Mx*, maxillary; *Mt*, metapterygoid; *Op*, operculum; *Pa*, parietal; *Pl*, palatoquadrate arch; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Prf*, prefrontal; *PrO*, proötic; *PrOp*, præoperculum; *PrS*, presphenoid; *Ptf*, postfrontal; *Qu*, quadrate; *SO*, supra-occipital; *SOp*, suboperculum; *SOr*, suborbital; *Sq*, squamosal; *Sy*, symplectic; *Vo*, vomer.



Skull of Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), a teleostome.

1, frontal; 2, prefrontal; 4, sphenotic; 7, parietal; 8, supra-occipital; 9, epiotic; 11, proötic; 12, pterotic; 17, premaxilla; 18, maxilla; 19, first suborbital or lacrymal bone; 19′, chain of suborbitals; 20, nasal; 21, one of a chain of post-temporal ossicles; 23, hyomandibular; 24, ectopterygoid; 26, quadrate; 27, metapterygoid; 28, operculum; 30, præoperculum; 31, symplectic; 32, suboperculum; 33, interoperculum; 34, dentary; 35, articular; 36, angular; 42, urohyal; 46, post-temporal, or bone connecting scapular arch with the skull.

teleostome (tel′ẹ̄-ọ̄-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *teleostomus:* see *teleostomous.*] One of the *Teleostomi;* any true fish.

Teleostomi (tel-ẹ̄-os′tọ̄-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *teleostomus:* see *teleostomous.*] A subclass or class of true fishes, having the arch of the upper jaw formed by specialized jaw-bones (generally both intermaxillary and supramaxillary) and a more or less developed set of membrane-bones. The group is contrasted with the selachians or elasmobranchs, and includes both the teleosts and the ganoids. Compare *Selachostomi, Cyclostomi, Cirrostomi.*

teleostomous (tel-ẹ̄-os′tọ̄-mus), *a.* [< NL. *teleostomus*, < Gr. τέλεος, τέλειος, complete, + στόμα, mouth.] Having the character of a teleostome; pertaining to the *Teleostomi.*

teleotemporal (tel″ẹ̄-ọ̄-tem′pọ̄-ral), *n.* [< Gr. τέλεος, τέλειος, complete, + L. *tempora*, temples: see *temporal*^{2}.] A bone of the scapular arch in fishes, otherwise called *postclavicle.*

teleotrocha, *n. pl.* Same as *telotrocha.*

teleozoic (tel″ẹ̄-ọ̄-zō′ik), *a.* [< *teleozo-on* + *-ic.*] Of the character of a teleozoön; pertaining to the teleozoa; metazoan; not protozoan.

teleozoön (tel″ẹ̄-ọ̄-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *teleozoa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. τέλεος, τέλειος, complete, + ζῷον, an animal.] A complete animal; a metazoan as distinguished from a protozoan organism, consisting of differentiated cells or specialized tissues. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 199.

telepathic (tel-ẹ̄-path′ik), *a.* [< *telepath-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to telepathy. [Recent.]

telepathically (tel-ẹ̄-path′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a telepathic manner; by means of telepathy; according to the principles or doctrine of telepathy. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 500. [Recent.]

telepathist (tel′ẹ̄-path-ist or tẹ̄-lep′ạ-thist), *n.* [< *telepath-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in telepathic phenomena, or who upholds the doctrine of telepathy. [Recent.]

telepathy (tel′ẹ̄-path-i or tẹ̄-lep′ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + -παθεια, < πάθος, suffering, feeling (cf. *sympathy*).] The direct communication of one mind with another otherwise than in ordinary and recognized ways; the supposed action of one mind on another at a distance without the use of words, looks, gestures, or other material signs; also, the resulting mental state or affection. The assumption is that certain extraordinary phenomena cannot be explained on any recognized principles of physical science. Also called *thought-transference* and *mind-reading.* [Recent.]

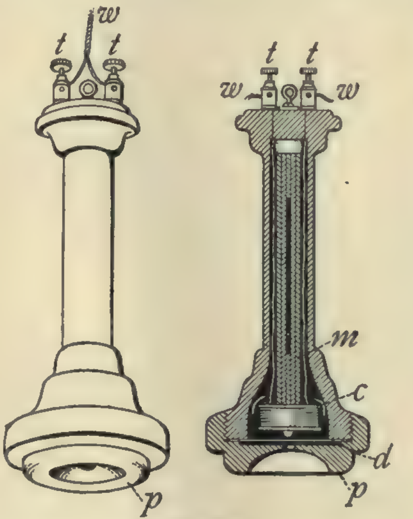
> We venture to introduce the words Telæsthesia and *Telepathy* to cover all cases of impression received at a distance without the normal operation of the recognised sense organs. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 147.

telepheme (tel′ē-fēm), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + φήμη, saying, talk: see *fame*^{1}.] A telephonic message. [Recent.]

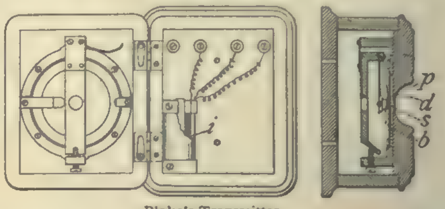
> We shall ask a dispensation to permit us to introduce a new word into the language. It is *telepheme.* The use of such phrases as "telephonic communication," "telephonic message," "news by telephone," and the like seems a little clumsy, and a single word expressing their meaning has become a desideratum.
> *W. Balestier*, in Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express, August 5th, 1882.

Telephium (tẹ̄-lē′fi-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), a name in use among herbalists from J. Camerarius, 1588; < L. *telephion*, < Gr. τηλέφιον, an herb resembling purslane, said to have been named from Telephus, a mythic king of Mysia and son of Hercules.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ficoideæ* and tribe *Mollugineæ.* It is characterized by flowers with five petals, five stamens, a three-celled ovary, becoming in fruit a three-angled papery pod included in the calyx, many-seeded at its base, and loculicidally three- to four-valved. There are one or, as some regard them, three species, natives of the Mediterranean region. They are spreading glaucous herbs, often from a perennial rootstock, bearing alternate twin or opposite leaves, which are oval or oblong and without nerves, and are minutely stipulate. The small white flowers form terminal cymes. *T. Imperati* is the tree-orpine, formerly sometimes cultivated.

telephone (tel′ē-fōn), *n.* [= F. *téléphone* = G. *telephon* = Sw. Dan. *telefon* (all after E.); < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + φωνή, voice, sound.] An instrument or apparatus for the transmission of sound to a distant point. The word is generally restricted to devices for the transmission of articulate speech by the agency of electricity. The process consists essentially of the transmission of electric waves or impulses which agree in period and phase with atmospheric waves produced by sound. These in turn, by means of an electromagnet, cause vibrations of a plate or membrane, which agitate the air in a manner similar to the original disturbance, and thus reproduce the sound. As in telegraphy, a telephonic system includes a transmitter, a conducting wire, and a receiver. In the magneto-electric telephone the transmitter and receiver are identical. A thin iron disk is placed very near, but not quite touching, the end of a small bar of steel permanently magnetized, about which is wound a coil of thin insulated wire. One end of this wire is connected with the earth and the other with the line. The sound-waves produce vibrations in the iron disk, and as the magnetic field is thus subjected to rapid alterations, currents of electricity are induced, which are transmitted through the line. At the receiving end corresponding changes in the magnetism of the bar of the receiving instrument produce similar vibrations in the iron disk near it, which, in turn, produce sound-waves. When the Bell telephone is used as a transmitter, the sounds are directed toward the mouthpiece *p*, through a hole in the center of which the vibrations impinge on the diaphragm *d.* The consequent vibrations of the diaphragm close to the end of the magnet *m* induce currents in the coil *c*, which are transmitted to the line wires *w* through the terminals *t.* When the instrument is used as a receiver, the pulsatory currents passed through the coil *c* cause the diaphragm *d* to vibrate and give out sounds, which are heard by putting *p* to the ear. Better results, however, are obtained by the use of a different form of transmitter, many varieties of which have been invented. In that most commonly used the motions of the diaphragm cause variations in the strength of a current flowing from a battery through the primary wire of an induction-coil. These variations cause corresponding induced currents to flow through the secondary wire, which is connected with the line. They are generally due to variations of resistance resulting from variations in pressure in carbon, as in Edison's transmitter (called *carbon telephone*), or in surface contact when hard carbon is used, as in Blake's transmitter. In the latter (see cut) the sounds are directed to the mouthpiece *p*, which causes the vibrations of the air to impinge on the diaphragm *d*, on the back and at the center of which rests the point of a spring carrying a small spherical-shaped piece of platinum, *s*, which presses against a carbon block, *b.* The current, passing through the primary of the induction-coil *i*, passes through the contact between the platinum and the carbon, and variations in the resistance of this contact, due to the vibrations of the diaphragm, cause currents to be induced in the secondary of the coil *i* which are sent into the line circuit. Any form of microphone may be used as a telephone transmitter.—**Chemical telephone**, a telephone the receiver of which is Edison's monograph.—**Dolbear's telephone**, a kind of telephone in which the effects are produced by electrostatic forces, and there is no permanent electromagnet in the receiver. The latter consists of two thin metallic plates near to but insulated from each other, constituting in effect a condenser. The varying charge in this condenser, due to the action of the transmitting telephone, causes variations in the mutual attraction of the plates, and in this way the vibrations of the membrane of the transmitter are reproduced.—**Membrane telephone**, a telephone using a membrane of any substance, but usually of thin sheet-iron, as the part acted upon directly by the sound-vibrations.—**Multipolar telephone.** See *multipolar.*—**Pulsion telephone**, a mechanical telephone having attached to its diaphragm a number of vibrators for the purpose of reinforcing the vibrations.—**Telephone-harp**, an instrument, used in connection with a telephone, to enable large audiences to distinguish musical sounds.



Bell Telephone.



Blake's Transmitter.

telephone (tel′ẹ̄-fōn), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *telephoned*, ppr. *telephoning.* [< *telephone*, *n.* Hence, by abbr., *phone*^{2}.] To communicate by telephone.

telephoner (tel′ẹ̄-fō-nėr), *n.* [< *telephone* + *-er*^{1}.] One who uses a telephone for communicating with another. *T. D. Lockwood*, Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 207.

telephonic (tel-ẹ̄-fon′ik), *a.* [= F. *téléphonique;* as *telephone* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to the telephone; communicated by the telephone: as, a *telephonic* communication.

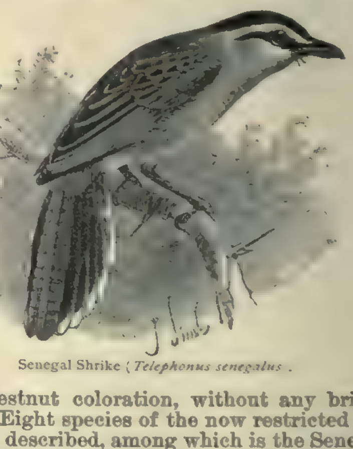
telephonically (tel-ẹ̄-fon′i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to the telephone; by means of the telephone.

telephonist (tel′ẹ̄-fō-nist), *n.* [< *telephone* + *-ist.*] A person versed in telephony, or who uses the telephone.

telephonograph (tel-ẹ̄-fō′nọ̄-gråf), *n.* [< *telephone* + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A device for making a permanent record of a message received by telephone.

telephonographic (tel-ē-fō-nọ̄-graf′ik), *a.* [< *telephonograph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or effected by means of a telephonograph. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 523.

Telephonus (tel-ẹ̄-fō′nus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837, as *Telophonus*), < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + φωνή, voice, sound.] An extensive genus of African shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ*, of black, white, and chestnut coloration, without any bright tints. Eight species of the now restricted genus are described, among which is the Senegal shrike, *T. senegalus.*



Senegal Shrike (*Telephonus senegalus*).

telephony (tel′ẹ̄-fō-ni), *n.* [As *telephone* + *-y*^{3}.] The operation or art of telephoning, or reproducing sounds, especially articulate speech, at a distance from their source.

Telephoridæ (tel-ẹ-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Telephorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn beetles, including those forms commonly called *soldier-beetles*, now usually merged with the *Lampyridæ*. See *Telephorinæ*. *Malacodermidæ* is a synonym.

Telephorinæ (tel″ẹ-fọ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [< *Telephorus* + *-inæ*.] The *Telephoridæ* as a subfamily of the *Lampyridæ*. They have the middle coxæ contiguous and the epipleura distinct and narrow at base, and mesothoracic episterna not sinuate on the inner side. They are slender and rather soft-bodied beetles of medium size, usually vegetable-feeders, although carnivorous in the larval state. *Chauliognathus*, *Podabrus*, and *Telephorus* are the principal genera represented in the United States. See cut under *soldier-beetle*.

Telephorus (tẹ-lef′ọ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Schaeffer, 1766), < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*^{1}.] A genus of serricorn beetles, typical of the family *Telephoridæ*. It is of cosmopolitan distribution, and comprises more than 300 species, the majority of them inhabiting cold or temperate regions. Thirty-six species occur in the United States. *T. bilineatus*, the two-lined soldier-beetle, is in its larval state, according to Riley, a common enemy of the larva of the codling-moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*). See cut under *soldier-beetle*.

telephote (tel′ẹ-fōt), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + φῶς (φωτ-), light.] An instrument designed to reproduce at a distance, by the aid of electricity, pictures or images of visible objects.

telephotograph (tel-ẹ-fō′tọ-gràf), *n.* [< *telephote* + Gr. γράφειν, write. Cf. *photograph*.] A picture or image produced by a telephote.

telephotography (tel″ẹ-fọ-tog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< *telephotograph* + *-y*^{3}.] The art (not yet attained) of producing a photograph of an object distant and invisible from the camera, by means of electrical connections with a suitable apparatus situated near the object. *Nature*, XLIII. 335.

teleplastic (tel-ẹ-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + πλάσσειν, form, mold, shape.] Noting the alleged spiritualistic phenomena of materialization, or the formation of phantasmal figures of persons and things. Also *telesomatic*. See the quotation. [Rare.]

> M. [A. N.] Aksakof uses the term "telesomatic" for the phenomena of so-called "materialisation," the formation of "spirit-hands" and the like. Elsewhere he calls these phenomena "plastic." Inasmuch as other material objects are asserted to be thus supernormally formed, besides quasi-human bodies, it would be better, I think, to give the name *teleplastic* to all this class of alleged phenomena. *F. W. H. Myers*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, [Dec., 1890, p. 669.

telepolariscope (tel″ẹ-pọ-lar′i-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *polariscope*.] An optical instrument consisting of a combination of the polariscope with the telescope.

teleradiophone (tel-ẹ-rā′di-ọ-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *radiophone*.] An adaptation of telegraphy to the radiophone.

Telerpeton (tẹ-lėr′pe-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + ἑρπετόν, a reptile, < ἕρπειν, creep, crawl.] 1. A genus of fossil lizards of the Mesozoic period, belonging to the order *Rhynchocephalia*.— 2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

telescope (tel′e-skōp), *n.* [= F. *télescope* = Sp. Pg. It. *telescopio* = D. *teleskoop* = G. Sw. Dan. *teleskop*, etc., < NL. *telescopium* (NGr. τηλεσκόπιον), < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + σκοπεῖν, view.] 1. An optical instrument by means of which distant objects are made to appear nearer and larger. It originated in the first decade of the seventeenth century, apparently earliest in Holland, but Galileo in 1609 independently invented the form which bears his name, published it to the world, and was the first to apply the instrument to astronomical observation. The telescope consists essentially of two members: one, the *objective*, a large converging lens, or a concave mirror (technically *speculum*), which forms an optical image of the object; the other, the *eyepiece*, a small lens or combination of lenses, which magnifies this image. The optical parts are usually set in a tube, and this is so arranged that the distance between the objective and the eyepiece can be adjusted to give the most distinct vision. Telescopes are classed as *refracting* or *reflecting*, according as the objective is a lens or a speculum. The simple refracting telescope has for an objective a large convex lens, *A* (fig. 1), of long focus, while the eyepiece, *B*, is also a convex lens, but of short focus, the two being placed at a distance slightly less than the sum of their focal lengths. The "real" inverted image of the object formed at *m* by the object-glass is viewed by the magnifying lens *B*, the magnifying power being equal to the ratio between the focal lengths of the lenses *A* and *B*. With this form of instrument the object is seen inverted. In the Galilean telescope the eye-lens is concave instead of convex, and intercepts the rays from the objective before they reach the focus, so that the object is seen erect.

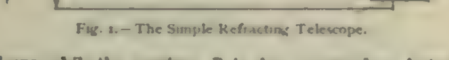


Fig. 1.—The Simple Refracting Telescope.

But the field of view is very restricted, and this form of instrument now survives only in the opera-glass. The simple refracting telescope in any of its forms is a very imperfect instrument, owing to the fact that rays of different color are not alike refrangible, the focus being nearer the lens for the blue rays than for the red. By making the telescope very long in proportion to its diameter, the injurious effect of this chromatic aberration can be greatly reduced, and about 1660 Huygens and Cassini used instruments more than 100 feet long in their observations upon Saturn. About the middle of the eighteenth century it was discovered in England that, by combining lenses of different kinds of glass, objectives could be made nearly free from chromatic aberration, and all the refracting telescopes now constructed have achromatic object-glasses of some form. The usual construction is a double-convex lens of crown-glass combined with a (nearly) plano-concave lens of flint-glass, the focal lengths of the two lenses being proportional to their dispersive powers, and the curves so chosen that the spherical aberration is corrected at the same time. But other forms are possible and even preferable. Fig. 2 shows some of those most used.

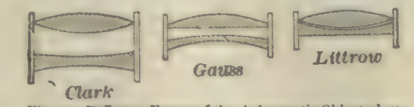


Fig. 2.—Different Forms of the Achromatic Object-glass.

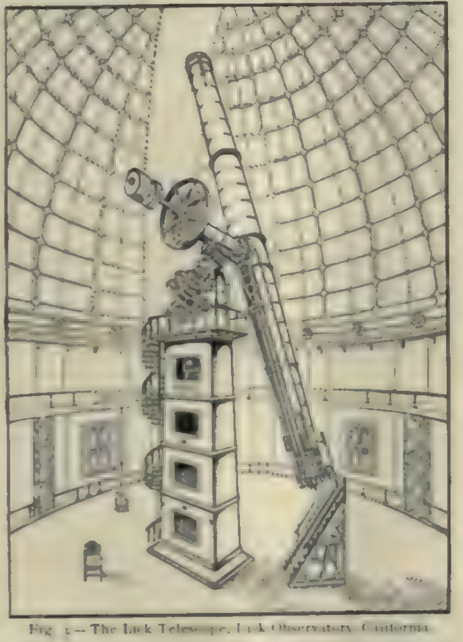


Fig. 3.—The Lick Telescope, Lick Observatory, California.

For many years after the invention of the achromatic telescope it was impossible to obtain suitable glass for lenses of more than 5 inches in diameter. The discoveries of Guinand about 1800 partially relieved the difficulty, and from about 1870 to 1890 a considerable number of instruments have been made with apertures exceeding 2 feet: one of 50 inches diameter was constructed for the Paris Exposition (1900); the telescope of Chicago University (given by C. T. Yerkes) is 40 inches. The Lick telescope (fig. 3) is of 36 inches diameter and 57 feet in length, the object-glass by Clark of Cambridge, Massachusetts. That of Pulkowa is 30 inches. The achromatic objective constructed of flint- and crown-glass is, however, by no means perfect, and cannot be made so while these kinds of glass are used. When the correction for the rays of mean wave-length in the spectrum is the best possible, the extreme rays—the red and violet—refuse to coincide with the others, so that the image of a bright object is surrounded by a purple halo, which renders it somewhat indistinct. This "secondary spectrum," as it is called, is not very obtrusive in small instruments, but is a serious defect in large ones, and unfits the ordinary achromatic refractor for photography. For this purpose it is necessary to use an object-glass specially corrected for the violet rays, and therefore practically worthless for visual observations. But while it is impossible to secure a perfect color-correction with any lens composed of ordinary crown- and flint-glass, there is no reason why kinds of glass may not be invented which will render it possible; and since 1880 experiments, under the auspices of the German government, by Professor Abbé at Jena, appear to have resulted in at least partial success. Lenses as large as 12 inches in diameter have been made of the new glass. If large disks of this glass can be obtained sufficiently homogeneous, and not corrosible under exposure to the air, the art of telescope-making will immediately make enormous progress. The reflecting telescope was invented between 1660 and 1670, independently by Gregory and Newton, by the latter as the result of his discovery of the decomposition of light by refraction, which led him to conclude (erroneously) that the faults of the refracting telescope were necessarily incurable. There are four different forms of the instrument, differing only in the method by which the rays reflected by the concave speculum which forms the objective are brought to the eyepiece.

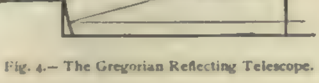


Fig. 4.—The Gregorian Reflecting Telescope.

In the Gregorian telescope (fig. 4) the rays reflected from the speculum are a second time reflected by a small concave mirror in the center of the tube, and just beyond the focus. The large mirror is perforated, and the eyepiece, placed behind the perforation, receives the rays thus twice reflected. In the Cassegrainian the construction is precisely similar, except that the small mirror is convex, and is placed within the focus; this shortens the instrument a little, but restricts the field of view. In both these forms the observer looks toward the object just as with a refractor. In the Newtonian form, which is the most used, the small mirror is plane, and set at an angle of 45°, so that the rays are reflected out at the side of the tube. Finally, in the front-view or Herschelian form the small mirror is dispensed with, the speculum being slightly tilted so as to throw the image to one side of the mouth of the tube. This saves the loss of light due to the second reflection, but involves some injury to the definition. Although the reflecting telescope is free from chromatic aberration, it seldom gives as perfect definition as an achromatic instrument, and is much more subject to atmospheric disturbance; the image also is less brilliant than that given by a refractor of the same aperture; but the speculum is much easier and less costly to construct than an achromatic object-glass of the same size, so that the largest telescopes ever made have been reflectors. At the head of the list stands the six-foot "leviathan" of Lord Rosse, erected in 1845, and still in use: it is of the Newtonian form. The five-foot silver-on-glass Cassegrainian reflector of Mr. Common, erected in 1889, stands next, and there are in existence a number of instruments with apertures of 3 and 4 feet. Herschel's great telescope, erected in 1789, but long since dismantled, was 48 inches in diameter and 40 feet long. The magnifying power of a telescope depends upon the ratio between the focal length of the object-glass and that of the eyepiece. (See *eyepiece*.) It can therefore be altered at pleasure by merely exchanging one eyepiece for another. As a rule, the highest power practically available, with the best object-glasses and under the best circumstances, is from 75 to 100 to every inch of aperture. The illuminating power is proportional, other things equal, to the area of the object-glass or the speculum; so that a telescope of 12 inches aperture ought to give four times as much light as one with a 6-inch lens. Practically, however, the larger lenses, on account of the increase in the thickness of the glass, do not reach their theoretical performance. Reflecting telescopes vary greatly in their light-gathering power. A Newtonian reflector with a silver-on-glass speculum freshly polished is not very greatly inferior in light to an achromatic of the same aperture; but as a rule a reflector in its ordinary working condition has only about half the light of the corresponding refractor. Small telescopes for terrestrial purposes are usually unmounted, but the tube is ordinarily made in several sections which slide into one another, reducing the length of the instrument, and making it more portable, as in the common spy-glass. Larger telescopes are mounted upon stands of some kind, and the practical efficiency of the instrument depends greatly on the firmness and convenient arrangement of the stand. At present telescopes for astronomical use are almost always mounted equatorially—that is, the telescope-tube is attached to an axis, which itself is carried by another axis with its bearings so arranged that it points toward the pole. This principal axis is called the *polar axis*, and a clockwork is usually arranged to make it turn at the rate of one revolution in a sidereal day. When the telescope is once pointed at a celestial object, the clockwork will keep it apparently stationary in the field of view for any length of time. By the help also of graduated circles attached to the two axes it is easy to "set" the telescope so as to find any object whose right ascension and declination are known. Fig. 5 represents diagrammatically the equatorial of the usual German form.

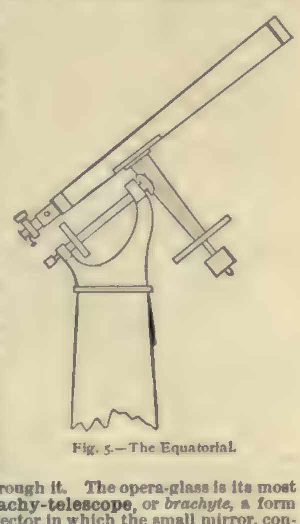
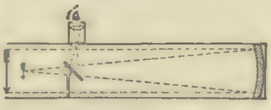


Fig. 5.—The Equatorial.

> It is quite certain that previous to 1600 the *telescope* was unknown, except possibly to individuals who failed to see its practical importance, and who confined its use to "curious practices" or to demonstrations of "natural magic." *Encyc. Brit.*, [XXIII. 135.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Telescopium*.—**Axis of a telescope.** See *axis*^{1}.—**Binocular telescope**, an instrument composed of two similar small telescopes fastened together side by side and parallel, so that both eyes can be used at once in looking through it. The opera-glass is its most common form.—**Brachy-telescope**, or *brachyte*, a form of silver-on-glass reflector in which the small mirror, convex in form, is placed out of the axis of the large speculum, which is slightly inclined, the distortion thus produced in the image being partly compensated by the corresponding inclination of the small mirror. This construction avoids the perforation of the speculum, and leaves its whole area unobstructed; it also considerably diminishes the length of the instrument.—**Broken telescope**, a telescope which has a reflecting prism or mirror inserted about half-way between the object-glass and its focus, the tube being thus bent at right angles: much used in transit-instruments and theodolites.—**Cane telescope**, a telescope or spy-glass fitted in a walking-stick.—**Cassegrainian telescope**, a form of reflector in which the small mirror is convex. See def. 1.—**Catadioptric, catoptric telescope**, a reflecting telescope.—**Dialytic telescope.** See *dialytic*.—**Equatorial telescope.** See *equatorial*, *n.*, and def. 1.—**Galilean telescope**, the form of refracting telescope invented by Galileo, and still used as the opera-glass: it is

characterized by having a concave lens as the eye-glass, and shows objects erect.—**Gregorian telescope.** See *Gregorian* and def. 1.—**Herschelian telescope,** a form of reflecting telescope in which no small mirror is used, but the large speculum is slightly inclined, so as to make the image accessible at the side of the mouth of the telescope-tube.—**Keplerian telescope,** a form of refracting telescope which is characterized by the use of a convex lens of short focus for the eyepiece: sometimes referred to simply as the *astronomical telescope,* because, exhibiting objects inverted, it cannot be advantageously used for any but astronomical observations.—**Magnifying power of a telescope.** See *magnify.*—**Newtonian telescope,** the usual form of reflecting telescope, which employs a small plane mirror set at an angle of 45°, throwing the image through the side of the tube.—**Night telescope,** a spy-glass of wide aperture and low power, useful in twilight or moonlight.—**Photographic telescope,** a telescope fitted for photography. It may be a refractor with an object-glass specially constructed to bring the actinic rays to an accurate focus, or a reflector, which requires only mechanical adaptations.—**Prism-telescope.** See *teinoscope.*—**Sciatheric telescope.** See *sciatheric.*—**Silver-on-glass telescope,** a reflector which has a concave speculum of glass silvered on the front surface. Most of the reflectors now made are of this kind.—**Terrestrial telescope,** a telescope having two additional lenses in the eyepiece, by means of which the inverted image is brought to an erect position, in contradistinction to an astronomical refracting telescope.—**View-telescope,** the small telescope which usually forms part of a spectroscope.—**Watch-telescope,** a small telescope attached to a theodolite or other geodetic instrument, and intended to enable the observer to assure himself of the stability of the parts of the instrument which ought to remain immovable while the observations are being made.—**Water-telescope.** (*a*) A simple tube, five or six inches in diameter, with a plane glass inserted water-tight at the end. It is used by Norwegian fishermen and others to enable them to see objects under water. (*b*) A telescope with its tube completely filled with water. Such an instrument was used by Airy at Greenwich, about 1870, as part of a zenith-sector, in order to settle by observation certain questions relating to the aberration of light.—**Zenith-telescope,** an instrument designed for the purpose of determining the latitude of a place by measuring the difference between the zenith-distances of two stars culminating north and south of the zenith at nearly equal altitudes: introduced by Capt. Talcott of the United States Engineers about 1840. The principle involved had been discovered as early as 1740 by Horrebow, but the method was never much used, for want of suitable star-catalogues, and had been quite lost sight of.

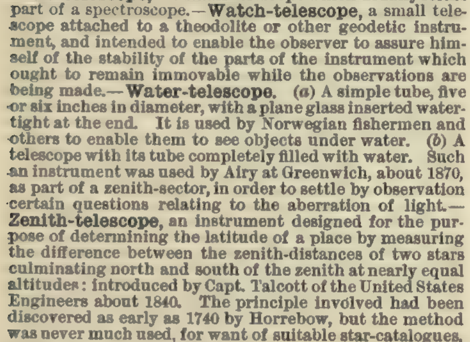

Newtonian Telescope.

telescope (tel'e-skōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *telescoped,* ppr. *telescoping.* [< *telescope, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To drive into one another like the movable joints or slides of a spy-glass: as, in the collision the forward cars were *telescoped;* to shut up or protrude like a jointed telescope.

II. *intrans.* To move in the same manner as the slides of a pocket-telescope; especially, to run or be driven together so that the one partially enters the other: as, two of the carriages *telescoped.*

telescope-bag (tel'e-skōp-bag), *n.* A hand-bag made in two separate parts, one of which shuts down over the other and is held in place by straps.

telescope-carp (tel'e-skōp-kärp), *n.* A monstrous variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus,* originating in China, of a scarlet color, with the eyes protruding, and with a double caudal fin. Also *scarlet fish* and *telescope-fish.*


Telescope-carp (*Carassius auratus* var.), two thirds natural size.

telescope-driver (tel'e-skōp-drī"vėr), *n.* The clockwork mechanism by which the motion of a telescope is made to accord with apparent sidereal motion. *Sir E. Beckett,* Clocks and Watches, p. 232.

telescope-eye (tel'e-skōp-ī), *n.* An eye, as of a gastropod, which may be telescoped, or withdrawn and protruded.

telescope-fish (tel'e-skōp-fish), *n.* Same as *telescope-carp.*

telescope-fly (tel'e-skōp-flī), *n.* A two-winged stalk-eyed insect. See cut under *Diopsis.*

telescope-shell (tel'e-skōp-shel), *n.* A cerithioid univalve of India, *Telescopium fuscum,* having a long conical shell of many whorls with subquadrangular aperture.

telescope-sight (tel'e-skōp-sīt). *n.* A telescopic glass mounted upon a firearm or a piece of ordnance, and usually adjustable for distance and windage.

telescope-table (tel'e-skōp-tā"bl), *n.* A table which allows of being lengthened or shortened at pleasure. Compare *extension-table.*

telescopic (tel-e-skop'ik), *a.* [= F. *télescopique* = Sp. *telescópico* = Pg. It. *telescopico;* as *telescope* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the telescope or its use; obtained by means of a telescope: as, a *telescopic* view of the moon.—2. That can be seen or discovered by the telescope only: as, *telescopic* stars.—3. Seeing at a great distance; far-seeing.

> Aristotle had the eye of a bird, both *telescopic* and microscopic. *Whately.*

4. Capable of being extended or shut up like a spy-glass; having joints or sections which slide one within another; especially, in *mach.*, constructed of concentric tubes, either stationary, as in the telescopic boiler, or movable, as in the telescopic chimney of a war-vessel, which may be lowered out of sight in action, or in the telescopic jack, a screw-jack in which the lifting head is raised by the action of two screws having reversed threads, one working within the other, and both sinking or telescoping within the base—an arrangement by which greater power is obtained.—5. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Stalked; mounted on an ophthalmite, stem, or peduncle, as an eye. (*b*) Capable of protrusion and retraction, as if jointed like a telescope, or like the joints of a telescope: as, *telescopic* eyes, feelers, horns, or feet.—**Telescopic axle.** See *axle.*—**Telescopic catheterism,** the passage of successively smaller-sized catheters one within the other, until one small enough to pass a urethral stricture has been found.—**Telescopic chimney,** a chimney, used on some steamers, made in sections arranged to slide into each other so that it can be lowered.—**Telescopic elevator,** a hydraulic elevator in which the hydraulic pressure is exerted through sections of tubes which gradually diminish in diameter to permit sliding within one another.—**Telescopic gas-holder,** a gas-holder whose sides move one within another like the slides of a portable telescope.—**Telescopic sight.** See *sight*[1].

telescopical (tel-e-skop'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *telescopic* + *-al.*] Same as *telescopic.*

telescopically (tel-e-skop'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a telescope: as, an instrument that opens and closes *telescopically.*—2. By means of the telescope; as regards the view presented by the telescope.

telescopiform (tel'e-skop-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *telescope* + L. *forma,* form.] Telescopic in form—that is, retractile by means of telescoping joints one within another, as the ovipositor of many insects.—**Telescopiform ovipositor,** in *entom.*, an ovipositor consisting of several tubes, which are modified abdominal rings, and slide into one another, like the tubes of a spy-glass, when the organ is retracted: a form found in many *Diptera* and in the hymenopterous family *Chrysididæ.*

telescopist (tel'e-skō-pist or tẹ-les'kọ-pist), *n.* [< *telescope* + *-ist.*] One skilled in using the telescope.

Telescopium (tel-e-skō'pi-um), *n.* [NL.: see *telescope.*] A southern constellation, introduced by La Caille in 1752. It contains one star of the fourth magnitude. Also *Telescope.*—**Telescopium Herschelii,** a constellation inserted by the Abbé Hell in 1789 between Lynx, Auriga, and Gemini. It is obsolete.

telescopy (tel'e-skō-pi or tẹ-les'kọ-pi), *n.* [As *telescope* + *-y*[3].] The art of constructing or of using the telescope.

teleseme (tel'ẹ̄-sēm), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + σῆμα, sign, mark.] A system of electric signaling in which provision is made for the automatic transmission of a number of different signals or calls, in use in connection with police telegraphs and hotel annunciators.

telesia (tẹ-lē'siä̤), *n.* [= F. *télésie,* < Gr. τελέσιος, finishing, < τελεῖν, finish, complete, < τέλος, end.] A name sometimes given to sapphire.

telesm† (tel'ezm), *n.* [< MGr. τέλεσμα, a talisman: see *talisman*[1].] A talisman or amulet. [Rare.]

> The consecrated *telesms* of the pagans.
> *Dr. H. More,* Antidote against Idolatry, ix. (*Latham.*)

telesmatic† (tel-es-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τέλεσμα(τ-), outlay, payment, < τελεῖν, pay, < τέλος, payment.] Same as *telesmatical.*

telesmatical† (tel-es-mat'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *telesmatic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to telesms; talismanic.

> They had a *telesmatical* way of preparation, answerable to the beginnings and mediocrity of the art.
> *J. Gregory,* Notes on Scripture, p. 88. (*Latham.*)

telesmatically† (tel-es-mat'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* By means of telesms or talismans.

> The part of Fortune found out was mysteriously included in statue of brass, *telesmatically* prepared.
> *J. Gregory,* Notes on Scripture, p. 32. (*Latham.*)

telesomatic (tel"ẹ̄-sọ-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + σῶμα(τ-), body, + *-ic.*] Same as *teleplastic. A. N. Aksakof.*

telespectroscope (tel-ẹ̄-spek'trọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *spectroscope.*] An instrument consisting of an astronomical telescope with a spectroscope attached: so designated by Lockyer.

telestereoscope (tel-ẹ̄-ster'ẹ̄-ọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *stereoscope.*] An optical instrument devised by Helmholtz for producing an appearance of relief in the objects of a landscape at a great distance. Helmholtz's instrument consists of two plane mirrors set at an angle of 45°, and some distance apart. The rays from the objects of the landscape falling upon these mirrors are reflected to two plane mirrors placed parallel to the first and in front of the eyes. The observer views the image reflected from the first set of mirrors.

telestic (tẹ-les'tik), *a.* [< Gr. τελεστικός, fit for finishing or consecrating, < τελεῖν, finish, complete, < τέλος, end.] Pertaining to the final end or purpose; tending or serving to end or finish.

> I . . . call this the *telestick* or mystic operation; which is conversant about the purgation of the lucid or ethereal vehicle. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, p. 792.

telestich (tel'ẹ̄-stik), *n.* [< Gr. τέλος, end, + στίχος, a row, a line, a verse: see *stich.*] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

telethermograph (tel-ẹ̄-thėr'mō-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *thermograph.*] A thermograph which records at a distance the indications of its actuating thermometer; a self-registering telethermometer.

telethermometer (tel"ẹ̄-thėr-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *thermometer.*] A thermometer that records its temperature at a distance. In general, the actuating instrument is a metallic thermometer whose indicator is connected electrically with a dial and pointer, or with a continuous chronographic register, at the place where the record is desired. The apparatus connected with the thermometer is called the *transmitter,* and that connected with the register is called the *receiver.* Of various systems, the following one of Richard Bros. of Paris may be described. Over the pointer of the thermometer-dial is placed an auxiliary needle which carries a fork at its extremity. The arms of the fork are so placed that the primary pointer of the instrument rests between them. Thus, the motion of the pointer of the instrument is limited by the fork, and an electric contact is made when the pointer, responding to a change of temperature, touches either arm of the fork. The arms are insolated from each other, and separate wires carry the electric current from the two arms to the receiver. The two currents, therefore, distinguish rising and falling temperatures. At the receiver the current sets in motion a train of wheelwork, which moves the registering pen of a chronograph-barrel exactly one scale-division. The displacement is upward or downward according as the electric current is due to a rising or a falling temperature. Simultaneously the wheelwork plunges a metal weight into a cup of mercury, and closes an electric current independent of the first. The current thus established returns to the transmitter, and acts on a magnet whose function it is to move the auxiliary needle bearing the fork so as to bring the two arms of the fork again to equal distances from the primary needle. The apparatus is completed by an automatic interrupter, which operates after each return of the current from the receiver. The instrument is then in readiness to record another differential change of temperature. This system of electrical registration at a distance is applicable to any instrument whose indications are shown by a dial and pointer.

telethermometry (tel"ẹ̄-thėr-mom'e-tri), *n.* [As *telethermometer* + *-y*[3].] The art of indicating or recording temperature automatically at a distance from the actuating thermometer.

teletopometer (tel"ẹ̄-tọ-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + τόπος, a place, + μέτρον, measure.] A telemeter in which two telescopes are used.

teleutoform (tẹ-lū'tọ-fôrm), *n.* [< Gr. τελευτή, completion, + L. *forma,* form.] In *bot.*, the last or final fruit-form in the alternating generations of the *Uredineæ;* the stage in which the teleutospores are formed.

teleutogonidium (tẹ-lū"tọ-gọ-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *teleutogonidia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. τελευτή, completion, + NL. *gonidium.*] In *bot.*, same as *teleutospore.*

teleutospore (tẹ-lū'tō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τελευτή, completion, + σπορά, seed: see *spore.*] In *bot.*, in the *Uredineæ,* a thick-walled spore or pseudospore formed by abscission on a branch of the mycelium (sterigma), and on germination producing a promycelium. In some cases the teleutospores are produced early in the season, but usually they appear in autumn, remain in the tissues of the host over winter, and germinate in the spring. See *spore*[2], *Uredineæ,* and cut under *Puccinia.* Also called *brand-spore, pseudospore.*

> The cycle begins in spring with the germination of thick-walled spores, called *teleutospores,* borne usually in pairs at the end of sterigmata. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 831.

telfordize (tel′ford-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *telfordized*, ppr. *telfordizing*. In *road-making*, to construct according to the method of road-making invented by Thomas Telford. See *Telford pavement*.

Telford pavement. A roadway devised by the Scotch engineer Thomas Telford (1757–1834). The bottoming of the road consists of any durable stone, from 4 to 7 inches in dimensions, hand-laid upon the road-foundation. Between such stones smaller pieces are packed to complete a compact layer 7 inches deep in the middle of the road, and graduated to 4 inches in depth at the sides, to produce a uniform convexity. Upon this is spread, and rolled down, gravel composed of flints, the pieces being as nearly cubical in form as can be obtained, and none weighing more than six ounces. The rolling is continued till the surface is crushed and compacted to smoothness. The name is often contracted to *telford*.

telic (tel′ik), *a.* [< Gr. τελικός, final, < τέλος, end, completion.] Noting a final end or purpose. See *ecbatic*.

teliconograph (tel-ī-kon′ǫ-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + εἰκών, an image, + γράφειν, write. Cf. *iconograph*.] Same as *telciconograph*.

Telifera (tẹ-lif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tela*, web, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Same as *Epithelaria*.

Telinga (te-ling′gạ̈), *n.* 1. One of the people living in the eastern part of the Deccan. *Yule and Burnell.*—2†. [*l. c.*] A sepoy.—**Telinga potato.** See *potato*.

tell^1 (tel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *told* (formerly or dial. sometimes *telled*, *telt*), ppr. *telling*. [< ME. *tellen* (pret. *talde*, *tolde*, pp. *told*, *itold*, *talden*, *ytold*), < AS. *tellan* (pret. *tealde*, pp. *geteald*) = OS. *tellian* = OFries. *tella* = MD. D. *tellen*, count, reckon, consider, = MLG. *tellen* = OHG. *zellan*, MHG. *zeln*, G. *zählen*, number (*erzählen*, narrate), = Icel. *telja* = Sw. *tälja* = Dan. *tælle*, number, tell; cf. Goth. *talzjan*, instruct, direct; from the noun represented by *tale*^{1}: see *tale*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *tale*^{1}, *v.* For the forms *tell*, *told*, cf. *sell*, *sold*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To number; count; enumerate; reckon one by one, or one after another: as, to *tell* a hundred; to *tell* one's beads.

> Certeyn I hem never *tolde*;
> For as fele eyen hadde she
> As fetheres upon foules be.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1380.

> 'His custom was to *tell* over his herd of sea-calves at noon, and then to sleep. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vii.

> He cannot be so innocent a coxcomb;
> He can *tell* ten, sure.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, ii. 1.

> Nobody comes to visit him, he receives no letters, and *tells* his money morning and evening.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

2. To recount; rehearse; narrate; relate: as, to *tell* a story.

> Witnesse, ye Heavens, the truth of all that I have *teld*!
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 27.

> Life . . . is a tale
> *Told* by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
> Signifying nothing. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 27.

> Masters, I have to *tell* a tale of woe,
> A tale of folly and of wasted life.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 5.

3. To make known; divulge; disclose; reveal; communicate: as, to *tell* a secret; to *tell* one's errand.

> Now wul y *telle* the rygt Way to Jerusalem.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

> *Tell* it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon. 2 Sam. i. 20.

> She never *told* her love,
> But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
> Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 113.

> I wonder wha 's *tauld* that gay ladie
> The fashion into our countrie.
> *Lord Dingwall* (Child's Ballads, I. 290).

4. To declare; say.

> Who-so contrarieth treuthe he *telleth* in the gospel
> That God knoweth hym nouȝte, ne no seynte of heuene.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 55.

5. To put or express in words; recite; explain; make clear or plain.

> And dede men for that deon [din] comen oute of deope graues,
> And *tolden* why that tempest so longe tyme durede.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 66.

> I know, quoth he, what it meaneth, but I cannot *tell* it; I cannot express it.
> *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

> Whoso ask'd her for his wife,
> His riddle *told* not, lost his life.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i., Prol., l. 38.

> Few can *tell* his pedigree,
> Nor his subtill nature conster.
> *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, v.

6. To discern so as to be able to say; distinguish; recognize; decide; determine: as, to *tell* one from another; she cannot *tell* which she likes best.

> I could always *tell* if visitors had called in my absence.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 141.

7. To inform.

> He seith that ye be sone aperceyvaunte of hym, and that ye sholde *telle* me what he is.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.

> *Tell* me, good Hobbinoll, what garres thee greete?
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

> I'll *tell* you as we pass along,
> That you will wonder what hath fortuned.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 168.

8. To give an order, command, or direction to; order; bid: as, I *told* him to stay at home.

> Call for your casting-bottle, and place your mirror in your hat, as I *told* you. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

> It may be accepted as necessary for the comfort of all coachmen that a team should never start until *told*.
> *New York Tribune*, May 11, 1890.

9. To assure; assert positively to.

> They are burs, I can *tell* you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2. 120.

> Pshaw! I *tell* you 'tis no such thing—you are the man she wants, and nobody but you.
> *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 4.

> Let me *tell* you, you may drink worse French wine in many taverns in London than they have sometimes at this house. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 227.

10†. To make account of: in phrases such as *to tell no tale*, *to tell no dainty*, *to tell no store*.

> Vesselle of Sylver is there non: for thei *telle* no prys there of, to make no Vesselle offe.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 220.

> I ne *tolde no deyntee* of hir love.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 208.

Tell that to the marines. See *marine*.—**To tell noses.** See *nose*^{1}.—**To tell no store of**†. See *store*^{3}.—**To tell off**, to count off; especially, to count off and detach, as for some special duty: as, a squad was *told off* to clear the streets.—**To tell one's beads.** See *to bid beads*, under *bead*.—**To tell one's fortune**, or **to tell fortunes.** See *fortune*.—**To tell one's own tale** or **story, to tell tale**†, **to tell tales out of school.** See *tale*^{1}.=**Syn.** 3. To impart, report, repeat, mention, recite, publish.—4. *Speak*, *State*, etc. See *say*^{1}.—7. To acquaint (with), apprise (of).

II. *intrans.* 1. To give an account; make report; speak; explain: with *of*.

> Bothe of yonge and olde
> Ful wel byloved, and wel folk *of* hire *tolde*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 131.

> That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell of* all thy wondrous works. Ps. xxvi. 7.

> This ancient and isolated city [Ragusa] has yet something more to *tell of*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 240.

> *Of* the fruitful year
> They *told*, and its delights.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 392.

2. To say; declare.

> For hit aren murye-mouthede men mynstrales of heuene,
> And godes boyes, bordiours as the bok *telleth*.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 127.

3. To talk; chat; gossip. [Prov. Eng.]

> While I've been *telling* with you, here 've this little maid been and ate up all my sugar!
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxx.

4. To tell tales; play the informer; inform; blab: with *of* or *on* before the person: as, if you do, I'll *tell*. [Now colloq.]

> And David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should *tell on* us, saying, So did David. 1 Sam. xxvii. 11.

> He didn't want to *tell on* Maggie, though he was angry with her; for Tom Tulliver was a lad of honor.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

5. To act effectively; produce a marked effect or impression; count for something.

> It 's true, every year will *tell* upon him. He is over five-and-forty, you know. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, iv.

> It would seem that even pedantry and antiquarianism are welcomed when they *tell* on behalf of the other side.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 42.

> Everybody knows that speeches are little, that debates are often nothing, in Congress and elsewhere; but votes *tell*. It is the vote that men want.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVII. 544.

To hear tell of. See *hear*.

tell^1 (tel), *n.* [< *tell*^{1}, *v.*] That which is told; account; narration; story; tale. [Rare.]

> There, I am at the end of my *tell*! If I write on, it must be to ask questions. *Walpole*, To Mann, April 4, 1743.

> Little Barb'ry 's the very flower of the flock, accordin' to my *tell*. *E. Eggleston*, The Century, XXXV. 44.

tell^2 (tel), *n.* [< Ar. *tell*, a hill.] A hill or mound: common in Oriental place-names.

> The east bank of the Tigris, where gigantic *tells* or artificial mounds, and the traces of an ancient city wall, bore evident witness of fallen greatness.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 511.

tellable (tel′a-bl), *a.* [< *tell*^{1} + *-able*.] Capable of being told; worth telling.

tell-bill-willy (tel′bil-wil′i), *n.* [Imitative.] The willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. See cuts under *willet* and *semipalmate*. [Bahamas.]

tell-clock† (tel′klok), *n.* [< *tell*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *clock*^{2}.] One who sits and counts the hours; an idler.

> Is there no mean between busybodies and *tell-clocks*, between factotums and faineants?
> *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 131.

telled (teld). An obsolete or provincial preterit of *tell*^{1}.

tellen (tel′en), *n.* [< Sp. *telina* = F. *telline*, < NL. *Tellina*, < Gr. τελλίνη, a kind of shell-fish: see *Tellina*.] A bivalve of the genus *Tellina* or of some of the related *Tellinidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

teller (tel′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tellere*; < *tell*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who counts or enumerates. Specifically—(*a*) One of two or more persons, members of a deliberative or legislative body, appointed, when a division takes place, to count the votes cast for and against a particular proposal or measure. In the British House of Commons there are two tellers appointed for each party, of whom one for the ayes and another for the noes are associated to check each other in the telling. In the United States House of Representatives but one is appointed for each party. (*b*) One of four officers (styled *talliers* in old records) formerly employed in the British Exchequer to receive money payable to the king and to pay money payable by the king. The office was abolished in 1834 by 4 and 5 Will. IV., c. 15, and the duties of the four tellers are now performed by a controller-general of the receipt and issue of the Exchequer. See *tallier*.

> Sir Edward [Carey] was a gentleman of the Chamber, and one of the four *Tellers* of the Exchequer.
> *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, ix.

(*c*) A functionary in a banking establishment whose business it is to receive or to pay money over the counter: as, a receiving *teller*; a paying *teller*.

2. One who tells, recounts, narrates, relates, or communicates something to others: as, a story-*teller*.

> Sr Kenelm was a *teller* of strange things.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June 18, 1670.

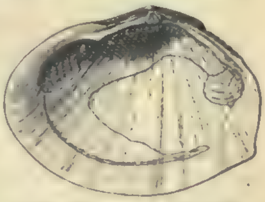
> It is as Zara that the city is famous, because it is as Zara that its name appears in the pages of the great English *teller* of the tale. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 121.

tellership (tel′ėr-ship), *n.* [< *teller* + *-ship*.] The office or post of teller; a position as teller.

tellevas†, *n.* See *talevas*.

Tellicherry bark. See *conessi bark*, under *bark*^{2}.

Tellina (te-lī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. τελλίνη, a kind of shell-fish.] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Tellinidæ*. The shell has a strong external ligament; it is generally thin and handsomely colored. The animal has very long siphons. There are many species, both living and extinct, of all coasts. See also cut under *Tellinidæ*.



Tellina lingua-felis (right valve).

telling (tel′ing), *a.* Effective; impressive; striking: as, a *telling* speech on tariff reform.

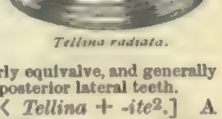
> Not Latimer, not Luther, struck more *telling* blows against false theology than did this brave singer.
> *Emerson*, Robert Burns.

telling-house (tel′ing-hous), *n.* One of the rude cots in which shepherds on the moor meet at the end of the pasturing season, to tell or count their sheep. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, ii., note. [Prov. Eng.]

tellingly (tel′ing-li), *adv.* In a telling manner; so as to be effective; effectively.

> The doctrine that poetry, not philosophy, is the true interpretation of life, is put *tellingly* and persuasively.
> *The Academy*, Dec. 1, 1888, p. 345.

Tellinidæ (te-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tellina* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, of which the genus *Tellina* is the type. The animal has the mantle-lobes wide open in front, but continued into very long, separate siphons behind; the labial palpi are large and triangular; the gills are united behind and appendiculate; the foot is tongue-shaped and compressed. The shell is nearly equivalve, and generally has cardinal and anterior and posterior lateral teeth.



Tellina radiata.

tellinite (tel′i-nīt), *n.* [< *Tellina* + *-ite*^{2}.] A fossil shell of the genus *Tellina*, or some similar one; a petrified tellen.

telltale (tel′tāl), *n.* and *a.* [< *tell*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *tale*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who officiously or heedlessly communicates information concerning the private affairs of others; one who tells that which is supposed to be secret or private; a blabber; an informer; a tale-bearer.

> One that quarrells with no man, but for not pledging him, but takes all absurdities, and commits as many, and is no *tell-tale* next morning though hee remember it.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Ordinairie Honest Fellow.

> If you see your master wronged by any of your fellow-servants, be sure to conceal it, for fear of being called a *tell tale*. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

The children, who are always house *tell-tales*, soon made him acquainted with the little history of the house and family. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, xi.

2. An indication or an indicator; that which serves to convey information.

> Paint those eyes, so blue, so kind,
> Eager *telltales* of her mind.
> *M. Arnold*, A Memory-Picture.

3. A name given to a variety of instruments or devices, usually automatic, used for counting, indicating, registering, or otherwise giving desired information. Specifically — (*a*) In *organ-building*, a piece of bone, metal, or wood, moving in a slot, which is so connected with the bellows as to indicate to the blower or player by its position the state of the wind-supply. (*b*) A hanging compass, generally in the cabin of the commanding officer. (*c*) An index near the wheel of a ship to show the position of the tiller. (*d*) A turnstile placed at the entrance of a public hall or other place of resort, and having a mechanism which records the number of persons passing in or out. (*e*) A gage or index which shows the pressure of steam on an engine-boiler, of gas on a gas-holder, and the like. (*f*) A clock-attachment for the purpose of recording the presence of a watchman at certain intervals. Some forms of this device are provided with a rotating paper dial, showing the hour and minute at which a watchman touched a projecting button communicating by a point with the paper dial. (*g*) A small overflow-pipe attached to a tank or cistern to indicate when it is full. (*h*) A bar to which are attached strips of leather, set at a proper height over a railway track to warn brakemen on freight-trains when they are approaching a bridge.

4. In *ornith.*, a tattler; a bird of the genus *Totanus* in a broad sense: as, the greater and lesser *telltale*, *Totanus melanoleucus* and *T. flavipes*. See *tattler*, and cut under *yellowlegs*.

II. *a.* 1. Disposed to tell or reveal secrets, whether officiously or heedlessly; given to betraying the confidences or revealing the private affairs of others; blabbing: as, *telltale* people.

> Let not the heavens hear these *tell-tale* women
> Rail on the Lord's anointed.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 149.

2. Showing, revealing, or denoting that which is not intended to be known, apparent, or proclaimed: as, *telltale* tears; *telltale* blushes.

> The *telltale* snow, a sparkling mould,
> Says where they go and whence they came;
> Lightly they touch its carpet cold,
> And where they touch they sign your name.
> *F. Locker*, Winter Fantasy.

3. That gives warning or intimation of something: as, a *telltale* pipe attached to a cistern or tank.—**Telltale clock.** See *clock*^{2}.

tell-troth†, *n.* Same as *tell-truth*.

tell-truth† (tel'tröth), *n.* [Also *tell-troth*; < *tell*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *truth*.] One who speaks or tells the truth; one who gives a true account or report; a veracious or candid person.

Caleb and Joshua, the only two *tell-troths*, endeavoured to undeceive and encourage the people. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. iv. 3. (*Trench.*)

The rudeness of a Macedonian *tell-truth* is no apparent calumny. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

tellural (tel'ū-ral), *a.* [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the earth.

tellurate (tel'ū-rāt), *n.* [< *tellur*(*ic*) + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of telluric acid.

tellur-bismuth (tel'ėr-biz″muth), *n.* [< *tellur*(*ium*) + *bismuth.*] Same as *tetradymite*.

telluret (tel'ū-ret), *n.* [< *tellur*(*ium*) + *-et.*] Same as *telluride*.

tellureted, telluretted (tel'ū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *tellur*(*ium*) + *-et* + *-ed*^{2}.] Combined with tellurium.—**Tellureted hydrogen**, H_2Te, a gaseous compound obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on an alloy of tellurium. It is a feeble acid, analogous in composition, smell, and other characters to sulphureted hydrogen.

tellurian (te-lū'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-i-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining, relating to, or characteristic of the earth or an inhabitant of the earth.

They absolutely hear the *tellurian* lungs wheezing, panting, crying "Bellows to mend" periodically, as the Earth approaches her aphelion. *De Quincey*, System of the Heavens. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the earth: so called with reference to supposed inhabitants of other planets.

If any distant worlds (which may be the case) are so far ahead of us *Tellurians* in optical resources as to see distinctly through their telescopes all that we do on earth, what is the grandest sight to which we ever treat them? *De Quincey*, Joan of Arc. (*Davies.*)

2. Same as *tellurion*.

telluric (te-lū'rik), *a.* [= F. *tellurique* = Sp. *telúrico*, < L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth.] 1. Pertaining to or proceeding from the earth: as, a disease of *telluric* origin; *telluric* deities.

How the Coleridge moonshine comported itself amid these hot *telluric* flames . . . must be left to conjecture. *Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 10. (*Davies.*)

His [man's] knowledge, his ideas, his treasures of art and literature, have a sensuous origin, just as this fruit has a mineral or *telluric* origin. *The Century*, XIX. 690.

2. Of, containing, or derived from tellurium: as, *telluric* acid.—**Telluric acid**, H_2TeO_4, an oxygen acid of tellurium which is formed when tellurium is deflagrated with niter. The pure acid forms a white powder soluble in hot water.—**Telluric bismuth**, the mineral tetradymite.—**Telluric silver**, hessite.

telluride (tel'ū-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *tellur-ium* + *-ide*^{2}.] A compound of tellurium with an electropositive element. Also called *telluret*.

telluriferous (tel-ū-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< *telluri-um* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Containing or yielding tellurium.

tellurion (te-lū'ri-on), *n.* [Also *tellurian*; < L. *tellus* (*tellur-*) + *-i-on.*] An instrument for showing in what manner the causes operate which produce the succession of day and night and the changes of the seasons: a kind of orrery.

tellurism (tel'ū-rizm), *n.* [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-ism.*] See the quotation.

There is in magnetism two different actions — one which depends upon a vital principle spread throughout nature, and circulating in all bodies; the other the same principle, modified by man, animated by his spirit, directed by his will. He thinks that the first sort of magnetism, which he calls *tellurism*, or siderism, can be, etc. *Deleuze*, Anim. Magn. (trans. 1843), p. 209.

tellurite (tel'ū-rīt), *n.* [< *tellur*(*ous*) + *-ite*^{2}.] 1. In *chem.*, a compound of tellurous acid and a base.—2. In *mineral.*, tellurium dioxid, a mineral found in small yellowish or whitish spherical masses, having a radiated structure, occurring with native tellurium.

tellurium (te-lū'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth.] Chemical symbol, Te; atomic weight, 127.5. One of the rarer elements, occurring in nature in small quantity in the native state and also in combination with various metals, as with gold and silver in the form of graphic tellurium, or sylvanite, with gold, lead, and antimony as nagyagite, and in several other mostly very rare mineral combinations. Tellurium is a brittle substance. Its specific gravity is about 6.2. Its chemical properties have made it a problem from an early time, and it was first called *aurum paradoxum* and *metallum problematicum*. That it was not identical with any metal previously known was demonstrated by Klaproth in 1798. Tellurium, although having a decided metallic luster, and occurring in nature almost exclusively in combination with decided metallic elements, most closely resembles sulphur and selenium in its chemical reactions, and is generally classed at the present time among the non-metallic elements, although considered by Berzelius as being a metal.—**Foliated tellurium.** Same as *nagyagite*.—**Graphic tellurium.** Same as *sylvanite*.

tellurium-glance (te-lū'ri-um-glåns), *n.* Same as *nagyagite*.

tellurize (tel'ū-rīz), *v. t.* To mix or cause to combine with tellurium.—**Tellurized ores**, ores which contain tellurium compounds.

tellurous (tel'ū-rus), *a.* [< *tellur-ium* + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tellurium. —**Tellurous acid**, H_2TeO_3, an oxygen acid of tellurium, analogous to selenious acid, and, like it, formed by the action of nitric acid on the element. It is a white insoluble powder, forming with alkalis crystallizable salts.

Telmatodytes (tel-ma-tod'i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. τέλμα(τ-), a marsh, + δύτης, diver.] A genus of true wrens, or subgenus of *Cistothorus*, under which is often named the common long-billed marsh-wren of the United States, *C.* or *T. palustris*. See cut under *marsh-wren*.

telodynamic (tel″ō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + δύναμις, power: see *dynamic*.] In *mech.*, *elect.*, etc., relating to or used in the transmission of power from or to a distance.

The mechanical method of traction by means of the *telodynamic* cable is preferable to any electric system. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 9.

telolecithal (tel-ō-les'i-thal), *a.* [< Gr. τέλος, end, + λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg.] In *embryol.*, having much food-yolk which is eccentric from the formative yolk, as the large meroblastic eggs of birds: correlated with *alecithal* (having no food-yolk) and *centrolecithal* (which see).

The classification of animal eggs proposed by Balfour is adopted: viz., alecithal, *telolecithal*, and centrolecithal. *Nature*, XXXVII. 507.

telopore (tel'ō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. τέλος, end, + πόρος, pore.] In *embryol.*, a terminal pore left by the closing from before backward of the median furrow produced by the invagination of mesoderm in the embryo of some insects. *Patten*, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., XXXI. 639.

telotroch (tel'ō-trok), *n.* Same as *telotrocha*.

telotrocha (te-lot'rō-kä), *n.*; pl. *telotrochæ* (-kē). [NL.: see *telotrochous*.] The ciliated embryo of polychætous annelids, having a circle of cilia around the body just in front of the mouth and behind the eyes, on the segment which becomes the præstomium. There is also usually in such embryos another circlet of cilia around the caudal end of the body, and a tuft upon the center of the præstomium. See *atrocha*, *mesotrocha*. Also, irregularly, *teleotrocha*.

telotrochal (te-lot'rō-kal), *a.* [< *telotroch-ous* + *-al.*] Same as *telotrochous*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 137.

telotrochous (te-lot'rō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. τέλος, end, + τροχός, a wheel: see *trochus*.] Surrounded by terminal cilia, as an annelidous larva; having the character of a telotrocha. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 171.

telotype (tel'ō-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + τύπος, type.] 1. A printing electric telegraph. —2. An automatically printed telegram.

telpher (tel'fėr), *a.* [Irreg. < *tel*(*egraph*) + Gr. φέρειν, carry, = E. *bear*^{1}. Cf. *telpherage*.] Of or relating to a system of telpherage.

telpherage (tel'fėr-āj), *n.* [< *telpher* + *-age.*] Transportation effected automatically by the aid of electricity; specifically, a system of electric locomotion especially adapted to the transfer of goods, in which the carriages are suspended from electric conductors supported on poles. Every carriage or train of carriages contains an electric motor, which takes the current from the conductors upon which it runs.

This word "*telpherage*" . . . is intended to designate all modes of transport effected automatically with the aid of electricity. According to strict rules of derivation, the word would be "telephorage"; but in order to avoid confusion with "telephone," and to get rid of the double accent in one word, which is disagreeable to my ear, I have ventured to give the new word such a form as it might have received after a few centuries of usage by English tongues, and to substitute the English sounding "telpher" for "telephore." In the most general sense, telpher lines include such electric railway lines as were first proposed by my colleagues, Messrs. Ayrton and Perry. The word would also describe lines, such as I have seen proposed in the newspapers, for the conveyance of small parcels at extremely rapid rates. But to-night I shall confine myself entirely to the one specific form in which the telpher line first presented itself to my mind, and which it has fallen to my lot to develop. In this form telpher lines are adapted for the conveyance of minerals and other goods at a slow pace and at a cheap rate. *Fleeming Jenkin*, Jour. Soc. of Arts (1884), XXXII. 648.

telpherway (tel'fėr-wā), *n.* The road, line, or way on which transportation by the system of telpherage is carried on.

telson (tel'son), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τέλσον, a boundary, limit.] In *zoöl.*, the last segment, or an azygous appendage of the last segment, or the median axis of the last segment, whether in one piece or more, of certain crustaceans and arachnidans, as the middle flipper of a lobster's tail-fin, the long sharp tail of a horseshoe-crab, and the sting of a scorpion. In long-tailed crustaceans a broad flat telson combines with similar swimmerets to form the rhipidura. In some thysanurous insects the telson is a small plate at the end of the abdomen, and is either a modified segment or, more probably, a median azygous appendage. See cuts under *Amphithoë*, *Eurypterida*, *horseshoe-crab*, *scorpion*, and *Squillidæ*.

telt. An obsolete or provincial preterit of *tell*^{1}.

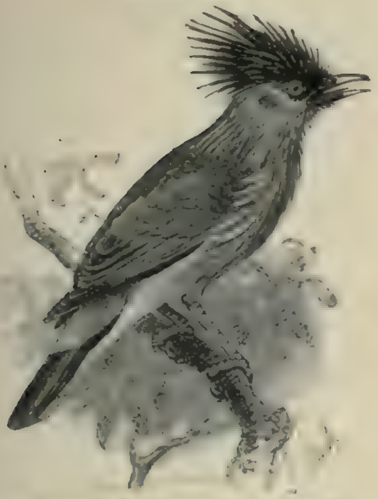
Telugu (tel'ö-gö), *n.* [Also *Teloogoo*; < Telugu *Telugu*, also *Telunga*, *Telinga*, etc., < *Telingā*, one of the people of the country called *Teliñgāna* or *Tilingana*.] The language of the district in the east of the Deccan inhabited by the Telingas: a Dravidian dialect. Also used adjectively.

temenos (tem'e-nos), *n.*; pl. *temene* (-nē). [< Gr. τέμενος, a piece of land marked off, a sacred inclosure, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome*. Cf. *temple*^{1}.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a sacred inclosure or precinct; a piece of land marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god; a precinct, usually surrounded by a barrier, allotted to a temple or sanctuary, or consecrated for any other reason.

The building was surrounded with a wall of brick forming a court or *temenos*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 388.

Temenuchus (tem-e-nū'kus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), so called as occupying pagodas in India; < Gr. τεμενοῦχος, holding a piece of land (a sacred inclosure), < τέμενος, a piece of land, a sacred inclosure (see *temenos*), + ἔχειν, have, hold.] A genus of Old World starlings, with exposed nostrils, a bare postocular area, and an enormous crest of lanceolate feathers overhanging the back of the neck. The only species is *T. pagodarum*, the pagoda-thrush of Latham, originally described as "Brahm's martin" by Sonnini in 1782, which extends from Afghanistan to Ceylon, and is a well-known bird of the whole peninsula of India. The male is 8¼ inches long, the wing 4, the tail 2¾. The general color is lavender-gray, varied with black, white, and cinnamon; the long crest is greenish-black, the feet are yellow, and the eyes are white. The female is similar, but rather smaller and with a shorter crest. See cut on following page.

temerarious† (tem-e-rā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *téméraire* = Sp. Pg. It. *temerario*, < L. *temerarius*,



Pagoda Starling (*Temenuchus pagodarum*).

that happens by chance, imprudent, < *temere*, by chance, at random, rashly: see *temerity*, *temerous*.] Heedless or careless of consequences; unreasonably venturous; reckless; headstrong; inconsiderate; rash; careless.

> I spake against *temerarious* judgment.
> *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

temerariously† (tem-ẹ-rā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a temerarious or presumptuous manner; rashly; inconsiderately.

> It asserts and enacts that they have no right, as they "*temerariously* presume, and usurpedly take on themselves, to be parcel of the body, in manner claiming that without their assents nothing can be enacted at any parliament within this land." *Hallam.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

temeration† (tem-ẹ-rā′shǫn), *n.* [< LL. *temeratio(n-)*, a dishonoring or profaning, < L. *temerare*, pp. *temeratus*, violate, pollute, lit. 'treat rashly,' < *temere*, rashly, at random.] Contamination; profanation; pollution.

> Those cryptic ways of institution by which the ancients did hide a light, and keep it in a dark lantern from the *temeration* of ruder handlings and popular preachers.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

temerity (tẹ̄-mer′i̱-ti), *n.* [= F. *témérité* = Pr. *temeritat* = Sp. *temeridad* = Pg. *temeridade* = It. *temerità*, < L. *temerita(t-)s*, chance, accident, rashness, < *temere*, by chance, casually, rashly. Cf. *temerous*.] Extreme venturesomeness; rashness; recklessness.

> The *temerity* that risked the fate of an empire on the chances of a single battle. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, i. 4.

> It appears to me that I cannot, without exposing myself to the charge of *temerity*, seek to discover the [impenetrable] ends of Deity.
> *Descartes*, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

=**Syn.** *Rashness*, *Temerity* (see *rashness*); venturesomeness, presumption, foolhardiness.

temerous (tem′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< ML. *temerus*, developed after the analogy of other adjectives as related to adverbs in *-e*, < L. *temere*, by chance, rashly: see *temerity*, *temerarious*.] Heedless; rash; reckless. [Rare.]

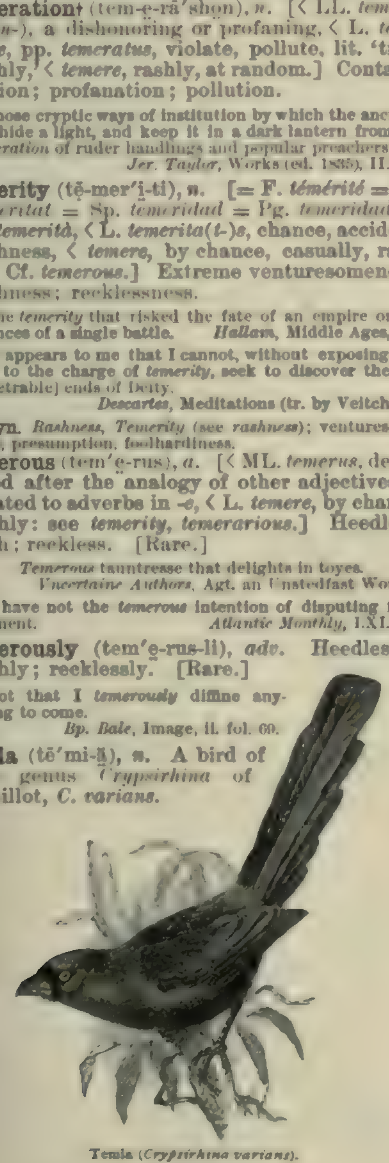
> *Temerous* tauntresse that delights in toyes.
> *Vncertaine Authors*, Agt. an Unstedfast Woman.

> I have not the *temerous* intention of disputing for a moment. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXI. 281.

temerously (tem′ẹ-rus-li), *adv.* Heedlessly; rashly; recklessly. [Rare.]

> Not that I *temerously* diffine anything to come.
> *Bp. Bale*, Image, ii. fol. 69.

temia (tē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* A bird of the genus *Crypsirhina* of Vieillot, *C. varians*.



Temia (*Crypsirhina varians*).

temiak (tem′i-ak), *n.* [Eskimo.] A jacket worn by Eskimo men and women. See *jumper*².

> Seal-skin *temiaks*, or jumpers, were found serviceable only in windy weather, and were but little used.
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 208.

Temminck's sandpiper or **stint.** See *stint*, 3.

Temnorhis (tem′nọ̄-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τέμνειν, cut, + ῥίς, nose.] In *ornith.*, same as *Suthora*.

temp. An abbreviation of Latin *tempore*, in the time, or in the time of.

> The history of the Cardinal of S. Praxedes, who made it [the family of Bainbrigge] famous, *temp.* Henry VIII.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 80.

Tempean (tem′pẹ̄-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Tempe*, < Gr. Τέμπη, contraction of Τέμπεα, pl., Tempe (see def.) in Thessaly.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Tempe, a beautiful vale in Thessaly, celebrated by the classic poets.

temper (tem′pėr), *v.* [< ME. *temperen*, *tempiren*, *tempren*, < AS. **temprian* = OF. *temprer*, F. *tremper* = Pr. *temprar*, *trempar* = Sp. *templar* = Pg. *temperar* = It. *temperare*, < L. *temperare*, divide or proportion duly, mingle in due proportion, qualify, temper, regulate, rule, intr. observe measure, be moderate or temperate, < *tempus*, time, fit season: see *temporal*¹. Cf. *tamper*, *v.* Hence also ult. *attemper*, *attemperate*, *contemper*, *distemper*¹, *temperate*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To modify by mixing; mix; blend; combine; compound.

> And other Trees, that beren Venym; azenst the whiche there is no Medicyne but on; and that is to taken here propre Leves, and stampe hem and *tempere* hem with Watre, and than drynke it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 189.

> In *temperynge* his colours, he lacked good size.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 19.

> The queen, sir, very oft importuned me
> To *temper* poisons for her.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 250.

2. To combine in due proportions; constitute; adjust; fit.

> But God hath *tempered* the body together: . . . that there should be no schism in the body, but that the members should have the same care one for another.
> 1 Cor. xii. 24, 25.

> Who of us can live content, as we are *tempered*, without some hero to admire and worship?
> *H. Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 57.

> Either this being should not have been made mortal, or mortal existence should have been *tempered* to his qualities. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

3. To moisten, mix, and work up into proper consistency; prepare by moistening, mixing, or kneading.

> After the clay has been allowed to "mellow, or ripen," in pits, under water, it is passed through the pug-mill and well kneaded or *tempered*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 997.

> To *temper* clay means to mix it thoroughly, and prepare it for the use of the moulder, who must have it in a condition not too soft nor yet too hard, but in a suitable state of plasticity to be easily and solidly moulded into bricks.
> *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 106.

4. To modify or qualify by blending: as, to *temper* indignation with pity.

> I shall *temper* so
> Justice with mercy as may illustrate most
> Them fully satisfied, and thee appease.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 77.

> The young and happy are not ill pleased to *temper* their life with a transparent shadow.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

Hence—**5.** To restrain; moderate; mitigate; soften; tone down the violence, severity, or harshness of; mollify; soothe; calm.

> ȝif thou tynes that toun, *tempre* thyn yre
> As thy mersy may malte thy meke to spare.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 775.

> The waters whereof, temperatly drunken, did exceedingly *temper* the braine, and take away madnesse.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

> "God *tempers* the wind," said Maria, "to the shorn lamb." *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey (Maria).

> Gloomy canopies of stone, that *temper* the sunlight as it streams from the chapel windows.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 173.

6. In *music*, to tune or adjust the pitch of (the tones of an instrument of fixed intonation, like an organ or pianoforte), with reference to a selected principle of tuning. The term is also extended to the tones and intervals of the voice and of instruments of free intonation. See *temperament*.

7†. To attune.

> He [Orpheus] wente hym to the howses of helle, and there he *temprede* hise blaundyssynge soonges by resownynge strenges *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. meter 12.

> Meanwhile the rural ditties were not mute,
> *Temper'd* to the oaten flute. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 33.

8†. To govern; control; regulate; train.

> He *tempreth* the tonge to-treuthe-ward and no tresore coueiteth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 308.

> Cato . . . was so moche inflamed in the desire of lernynge that . . . he coulde nat *tempre* him selfe in redyng Greke bokes whyles the Senate was sittynge.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 24.

9. To bring to a proper degree of hardness and elasticity for use, as steel or other metal. Steel is tempered by being first heated to a high temperature, and then rapidly cooled; it is then reheated to the desired temperature, and cooled again. The surface of steel when thus reheated undergoes a regular succession of changes of color, and these indicate exactly when the process is to be stopped in order that the right hardness may be secured. The following table exhibits the order of succession of the colors shown by the steel in tempering, also the degree of the thermometer at which that color appears, and some of the articles for which that especial hardness is best suited:

Temperature.	Color.	Article.
430	Very pale yellow	Lancets.
450	Straw-yellow	Razors and surgical instruments.
490	Brownish yellow	Scissors, chisels.
510	Purplish brown	Axes, planes.
530	Purple	Table cutlery.
550	Light blue	Springs, saws.
560	Dark blue	Fine saws, augers.
600	Blackish blue	Hand-saws.

> Our men that went to discouer those parts had but two iron pickaxes with them, and those so ill *tempered* that the points turned againe at euery stroake; but triall was made of the Oare, with argument of much hope.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 761.

> The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, viii. 699.

10†. To dispose.

> 'Tis she
> That *tempers* him to this extremity.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 65.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To accord; keep agreement.

> Few men rightly *temper* with the stars.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 29.

2. To become soft and plastic; be molded; acquire a desired quality or state.

> I have him already *tempering* between my finger and my thumb. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 140.

temper (tem′pėr), *n.* [= It. *tempera*, *tempra*, temper, kind, sort, tempera; from the verb.] **1.** Mixture or combination of different ingredients or qualities, especially in the way and the proportions best suited for some specific purpose: as, the *temper* of mortar.—**2.** Constitution; consistency; form; definite state or condition.

> Yorick was just bringing my father's hypothesis to some *temper*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 32.

3†. Temperament.

> The exquisiteness of his [Christ's] bodily *temper* increased the exquisiteness of his torment.
> *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, I. 345. (*Trench.*)

4. Disposition of mind; frame of mind; inclination; humor; mood: as, a calm *temper*; a hasty *temper*; a sullen or a fretful *temper*.

> A creature of a most perfect and divine *temper*; one in whom the humours and elements are peaceably met, without emulation of precedency.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

> Grave Henry hath succeeded him in all things, and is a gallant Gentleman, of a French Education and *Temper*.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 15.

> Such as have a knowledge of the town may easily class themselves with *tempers* congenial to their own.
> *Goldsmith*, Various Clubs.

> It may readily be imagined how little such thwarting agrees with the old cavalier's fiery *temper*.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 388.

5†. Calmness of mind; temperateness; moderation; self-restraint; tranquillity; good temper.

> You are too suspicious,
> And I have borne too much beyond my *temper*.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 1.

> The Emperor heard the Heralds with great *Temper*, and answered Clarencieux very mildly.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 275.

> How could I think with *temper* of passing my days among Yahoos? *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

6. Heat of mind or passion; irritation; disposition to give way to anger, resentment, or the like: as, he showed a great deal of *temper*.—**7.** Middle character or course; mean or medium; compromise. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> A *temper* between [the opinions of] France and Oxford.
> *John Hampden*, quoted by Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

> They made decrees of toleration, and appointed *tempers* and expedients to be drawn up by discreet persons.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 297.

> The perfect lawgiver is a just *temper* between the man of theory, who can see nothing but general principles, and the mere man of business, who can see nothing but particular circumstances. *Macaulay.*

8. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness and elasticity: as, the *temper* of iron or steel.

> His fears were vain; impenetrable charms
> Secur'd the *temper* of th' ethereal arms.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xx. 315.

9. In sugar-works, white lime or other alkaline substance stirred into a clarifier filled with cane-juice, to neutralize the excess of acid.—**Good temper**, freedom from passion or irritability; good nature.—**Out of temper**, in bad temper; irritated.—**To keep one's temper**, to avoid becoming angry or irritated; control one's temper.

> But easier 'tis to learn how Bets to lay
> Than how to *keep your Temper* while you play.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

To lose one's temper, to become angry.

tempera (tem′pe-rä̤), *n.* [It.: see *temper.*] In *painting*, same as *distemper*^{2}.

> *Tempera*, or Distemper, is a method of painting in which solid pigments are employed, mixed with a water medium in which some kind of gum or gelatinous substance is dissolved to prevent the colours from scaling off. *Tempera* is called in Italy "fresco a secco," as distinguished from "fresco buono," or true fresco, painted on freshly laid patches of stucco. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 157.

temperable (tem′pėr-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *temper* + *-able.*] Capable of being tempered.

> Do not the constructive fingers of Watt, Fulton, Whittemore, Arkwright predict the fusible, hard, and *temperable* texture of metals? *Emerson*, History.

temperament (tem′pėr-a̤-me̤nt), *n.* [< F. *tempérament* = Sp. Pg. It. *temperamento*, < L. *temperamentum*, due proportion, proper measure, < *temperare*, modify, proportion: see *temper.*] **1.** State with respect to the relative proportion of qualities or constituent parts; constitution; mixture of opposite or different qualities; a condition resulting from the blending of various qualities.

> The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament.* *Sir M. Hale.*

2. That individual peculiarity of physical organization by which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of every person is permanently affected: as, a phlegmatic *temperament;* a sanguine *temperament;* the artistic *temperament.* Certain temperamental types have long been recognized (see the phrases below); they may serve the purposes of description, but do not represent any very well marked natural groups.

3. A middle course or an arrangement reached by mutual concession, as by a tempering of extreme claims on either side; adjustment of conflicting influences, as passions, interests, or doctrines, or the means by which such adjustment is effected; compromise.

> I forejudge not any probable expedient, any *temperament* that can be found in things of this nature, so disputable on either side. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

> Auricular confession . . . was left to each man's discretion in the new order: a judicious *temperament*, which the reformers would have done well to adopt in some other points. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., I. 88.

4†. Condition as to heat or cold; temperature.

> Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Phil., xi.

> Madeira is a fertile island, and the different heights and situations among its mountains afford such *temperaments* of air that all the fruits of northern and southern countries are produced there.
> *B. Franklin*, Autobiography, p. 313.

5. In *music*, the principle or system of tuning in accordance with which the tones of an instrument of fixed intonation are tuned, or those of the voice or of an instrument of free intonation are modulated in a given case. The relative pitch of the tones of an ideal scale may be fixed with mathematical precision. An instrument tuned so as to produce such a scale, or a voice or instrument using the intervals of such a scale, is said to be tuned or modulated in *pure* or *just temperament.* So long as these tones only are used, no further adjustment is necessary. But if modulation be attempted, so that some other tone than the original one becomes the key-note, one or more intercalary tones are required, and the relative pitch of some of the original tones has to be altered. To fit an instrument for varied modulations, therefore, either a large number of separate tones must be provided for, or the pitch of some of them must be slightly modified, so that a single tone may serve equally well for either of two or more tones whose pitches are theoretically different. This subject is necessarily of great practical importance in the construction of keyboard-instruments, like the pianoforte and the organ. Until comparatively recently such instruments were tuned in *mean-tone* or *mesotonic temperament*, so called because based on the use of a standard whole step or mean tone, which is an interval half-way between a greater and a less major second (see *second*^{1}, *step*, and *tone*^{1}). This standard was applied to the tuning of twelve digitals to the octave—namely, C, C♯, D, E♭, E, F, F♯, G, G♯, A, B♭, and B; and provided for harmonious effects only in the keys (tonalities) of C, D, F, G, A, and B♭ major, and of D, G, and A minor. Other tonalities presented an intolerable deviation from pure temperament, which was called the "wolf." As the demand for greater freedom of modulation increased, various plans were tried for using more than twelve digitals to the octave, or for distributing the "wolf" more equally. The result of the latter effort is the system of *equal* or *even temperament*, first advocated by J. S. Bach early in the eighteenth century, though not universally adopted until the middle of the nineteenth century, in which the standard interval is the mean semitone—that is, the twelfth part of an octave. This distributes the "wolf" among all the tones of the instrument, so that the only intervals exactly true are octaves. Modulation, therefore, is made equally free in all directions; but, on the other hand, all chords are more or less out of tune. The benefits of the system in the way of providing a simple keyboard for music in many tonalities are largely counterbalanced by the constant deterioration of the sense of pure intonation on the part of those who use instruments tuned in this compromise temperament. This unmistakable disadvantage, reinforced by the fact that keyboard-instruments are much used in conjunction with the voice and with instruments of free intonation, like the violin, in which a just temperament is to be expected, has led to many new experiments with keyboards of more than twelve digitals to the octave, but without any result suitable for general adoption. Temperaments are sometimes known by various technical names, usually designating the interval chosen as a unit of measurement, such as *commatic, schistic*, etc.—**Choleric or bilious temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents a swarthy complexion, dark hair and eyes, well developed musculature, strength of vital organs, and strong passions with tenacity of purpose.—**Lymphatic temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents a pallid skin, flabby muscles, and sluggishness of vital, voluntary, and mental action.—**Nervous temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents delicate features, frequent quick pulse, irritability of vital functions, and alertness of mind and body.—**Sanguine temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents a brilliant complexion, activity of the circulation and respiration, ardent, not always persistent emotions, activity of mind and enterprise, somewhat lacking in tenacity.—**To set the temperament.** See *set*^{1}, *v. t.*

temperament (tem′pėr-a̤-me̤nt), *v. t.* [< *temperament*, *n.*] To constitute as regards temperament.

> Men are not to the same degree *temperamented*, for there are multitudes of men who live to objects quite out of them, as to politics, to trade, to letters or an art, unhindered by any influence of constitution. *Emerson*, Woman.

temperamental (tem″pėr-a̤-men′ta̤l), *a.* [< *temperament* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to temperament.

> Few overcome their *temperamental* inclinations.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 22.

> Undoubtedly there is a *temperamental* courage, a warlike blood, which loves a fight, does not feel itself except in a quarrel, as one sees in wasps, or ants, or cocks, or cats.
> *Emerson*, Courage.

temperamentally (tem″pėr-a̤-men′ta̤l-i), *adv.* In temperament; as regards temperament. *The Century*, XX. 89.

temperance (tem′pėr-ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *temperaunce;* < ME. *temperance*, < OF. *temperance, temprance*, F. *tempérance* = Pr. *tempransa* = Sp. *templanza, temperancia* = Pg. *temperança* = It. *tempranza*, < L. *temperantia*, moderation, sobriety, < *temperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temperant.*] **1.** Moderation; the observance of moderation; temperateness.

> True sentiment is emotion ripened by a slow ferment of the mind and qualified to an agreeable *temperance* by that taste which is the conscience of polite society.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.

Particularly—(*a*) Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; abstinence from all violence or excess, from inordinate or unseasonable indulgence, or from the use or pursuit of anything injurious to moral or physical well-being; sobriety; frugality: as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in the indulgence of joy or grief; in a narrower sense, moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors, as beverages; or, in a still narrower sense as used by its advocates, entire abstinence from such liquors: in this sense also used attributively: as, a *temperance* society; a *temperance* hotel; a *temperance* lecture.

> If thou well observe
> The rule of—Not too much; by *temperance* taught,
> In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
> Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight; . . .
> So mayst thou live; till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
> Into thy mother's lap. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 531.

> When the Chaldean Monarchy fell, the Persians, who were the sword in God's right hand, were eminent for nothing more than their great *temperance* and frugality.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

> Many a day did he fast, many a year did he refrain from wine; but when he did eat, it was voraciously; when he did drink wine, it was copiously. He could practise abstinence, but not *temperance.*
> *Boswell*, Johnson, March, 1781.

(*b*) Moderation of passion; self-restraint; self-control; calmness.

> And calmd his wrath with goodly *temperance.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 34.

> In the very torrent, tempest, and, as I may say, the whirlwind of passion, you must acquire and beget a *temperance*, that may give it smoothness.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 8.

2†. The act of tempering or mixing; temperament.

> The . . . mutuall coniunction and iust *temperaunce* of . . . two studyes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 24.

3†. Moderate degree of temperature; equal state.

> And in your bed lye not to hote nor to colde, but in a *temporaunce.* *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246.

4†. Temperature.

> It [the island] must needs be of subtle, tender, and delicate *temperance.* *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 42.

Temperance hotel, a hotel in which no intoxicating liquors are supplied to the guests or kept for sale.—**Temperance movement**, a social or political movement having for its object the restriction or abolition of the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages.—**Temperance society**, an association formed for the purpose of suppressing drunkenness. The basis on which these associations have been formed has been that of an engagement on the part of each member to abstain from the excessive or habitual use of intoxicating liquors. But, since the most strictly limited use of intoxicants as beverages is condemned by many social reformers, this name has been very generally applied to, or assumed by, associations which are more correctly designated *total-abstinence societies.* =**Syn.** 1. (*a*) *Abstinence, Sobriety*, etc. See *abstemiousness.*

temperancy† (tem′pėr-a̤n-si), *n.* [As *temperance* (see *-cy*).] Temperance.

temperant†, *a.* [ME. **temperant, temporaunt*, < OF. *temperant*, F. *tempérant* = Sp. It. *temperante* = Pg. *temperante*, < L. *temperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temper, temperate.*] Moderate; temperate.

> Northwarde in places hote, in places colde
> Southward, and *temporannt* in Est and West.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

temperate (tem′pėr-ạ̄t), *a.* [< ME. *temperate* = F. *tempéré* = Sp. *templado* = Pg. *temprado, temperado*, < L. *temperatus*, pp. of *temperare:* see *temper.* Cf. *tempre.*] **1.** Moderate; showing moderation; not excessive, lavish, or inordinate.

> And what you fancy to bestow on him,
> Be not too lavish, use a *temperate* bounty.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii.

> Let not the government of the plantation depend upon too many counsellors and undertakers in the country that planteth, but upon a *temperate* number.
> *Bacon*, Plantations (ed. 1887).

> Rain-scented eglantine
> Gave *temperate* sweets to that well-wooing Sun.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

> In these [early French Pointed capitals] alone is perfect structural adaptation joined with the highest and most *temperate* grace. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 208.

More especially—(*a*) Moderate as regards the indulgence of the appetites or desires; abstemious; sober; continent: as, *temperate* in eating; *temperate* habits.

> He that is *temperate* fleeth pleasures voluptuous.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 19.

> If he be insatiable in plunder and revenge, shall we pass it by because in meat and drink he is *temperate!*
> *Macaulay*, Conversations between Cowley and Milton.

(*b*) Not violent or extravagant in the use of language; calm; measured; dispassionate: as, a *temperate* discourse.

> The sentence of the board of generals which condemned André remains, and no document could be more *temperate* or better reasoned. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Not swayed by passion; calm; self-contained; self-restrained; not extreme in opinions.

> Whanne the Sowdon had hard hym euery dele,
> Withynne a while he was right *temperate.*
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1661.

> The *temperate* man deliteth in nothynge contrarye to reason. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 20.

> Who can be wise, amazed, *temperate* and furious,
> Loyal and neutral in a moment?
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 114.

> Peace, lady! pause, or be more *temperate.*
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 195.

3. Proceeding from temperance; moderate.

> He [Richard Baxter] belonged to the mildest and most *temperate* section of the Puritan body.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

4. Moderate in respect of temperature; not liable to excessive heat or cold; mild; specifically, noting certain zones of the earth's surface.

> When *temperate* heat offends not with extremes.
> *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

> They said they came to an Island of a very *temperate* Air, where they look'd upon it as the greatest Indecency in the World to cover their Bodies.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 370.

5. In *music*, same as *tempered.*—**Temperate zones**, the parts of the earth lying between the tropics and the polar circles, where the climate is cooler than between the tropics and warmer than within the polar circles. The *north temperate zone* is the space included between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle; and the *south temperate zone*, that between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle. See *zone.* =**Syn. 1-4.** *Moderate, Temperate.* See *moderate.*

temperate† (tem′pėr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *temperatus*, pp. of *temperare*, modify, temper: see *temper*, *v.*] To temper; moderate.

> In heaven and earth this power beauty hath—
> It inflames temperance, and *temp'rates* wrath.
> *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, i.

> Sometimes *temperated* by the comfortable winds, to which it lies open. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 178.

temperately (tem′pėr-ạ̄t-li), *adv.* In a temperate manner or degree. (*a*) Moderately; not excessively.

I love good wine,
As I love health and joy of heart, but *temperately*.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

(*b*) Without over-indulgence in eating, drinking, or the like; abstemiously; soberly.

God esteems it part of his service if we eat or drink; so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve health.
Jer. Taylor.

(*c*) Without violence or extravagance; dispassionately; calmly; sedately.

Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 219.

temperateness (tem′pėr-ạt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being temperate. Specifically—(*a*) Moderation; freedom from excess: as, *temperateness* of language. (*b*) Due control of the natural appetites or desires; temperance; sobriety. (*c*) Calmness; sedateness; equanimity of mind. (*d*) Freedom from excessive heat or cold: as, the *temperateness* of a climate.

temperative (tem′pėr-ạ-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *temperativus*, serving to moderate, < L. *temperare*, temper: see *temper*.] Having the power or quality of tempering.

temperature (tem′pėr-ạ-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *temperature* (also **temperure*, > ME. *temperure*), F. *température* = Pr. *tempradura* = Sp. *templadura* = Pg. *temperatura*, *tempratura* = It. *temperatura*, < L. *temperatura*, due measure, proportion, composition, or quality, temper, temperament, temperature, < *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temper*. Cf. *temperure*.] **1**†. Mixture, or that which is produced by mixture; a compound.

Made a *temperature* of brass and iron together.
Holland.

A proper *temperature* of fear and love. *Abp. Secker.*

2. Constitution; state; temperament.

The best composition and *temperature* is to have openness in fame and opinion, secrecy in habit.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

3†. Moderation; freedom from passions or excesses.

In that proud port which her so goodly graceth . . .
Most goodly *temperature* ye may descry.
Spenser, Sonnets, xiii.

A difficult thing it is for any man that is rich not to submit his minde and affection vnto his money; and, passing many a Crœsus in wealth, to beare a modest *temperature* with Numa. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 590.

4†. Temper, as of metals.

The due *temperature* of stiff steel.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 95.

5†. Temperateness; mildness.

This teritory being 15. myle from the shoare, for pleasantnest of seate, for *temporature* of climate, fertility of soyle, and comoditie of the Sea, . . . is not to be excelled by any other whatsoeuer.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 87.

6. The state of a substance with regard to sensible heat; the degree or intensity of the sensible heat of a body. Primarily the conception of temperature is based on the different sensations produced by bodies when termed *hot*, *warm* or *cold*, the hotter body being said to have the higher temperature. Again two bodies are said to have the same temperature when, by being placed in contact, neither is heated or cooled by the other. But these conceptions are relative. The absolute physical condition implied by temperature depends upon the nature of heat. Heat being considered to be molecular motion, temperature (or the degree of heat) is the expression of the velocity of the motion. The *absolute scale of temperature* recognizes this property, and preserves it in numerical measures which are proportional to the square of the corresponding molecular velocities. Thus temperature has the same dimensions as heat. The *absolute zero of temperature* is the point at which molecular motion ceases and all heat vanishes. This point is computed to be at −273° on the centigrade scale. Sir W. Thomson has shown that the changes in either volume or pressure of an ideal gas would give an absolute scale of temperature which would give true relative measures of absolute amounts of heat. In this system the temperature t is defined by the equation $E = kt$, in which E is the average kinetic energy per molecule of a perfect gas which has that temperature, and k a constant. This is called the thermodynamic definition of temperature. It should be noted that temperatures of actual masses of matter, when expressed on this scale, are true relative measures of the absolute amounts of heat which they contain so far as the specific heat of the bodies remains constant. In practice temperature is measured by the changes produced in bodies by heat, and thermometry is the instrumental art employed. Experiments show that the air- or gas-thermometer approximates most closely to the thermodynamic requirement that its indications shall bear a linear relation to successive increments of heat. In the next instance, the normal mercurial thermometer possesses this property to a high degree, and the small departures of its indications from the linear law have been made the subject of elaborate investigation. Other thermometers differ more or less widely in their indications from the foregoing, and it is important to note that without the thermodynamic conception the definition of temperature is dependent on the particular instrument or method employed for its measurement. After considering the thermodynamic scale and its absolute zero, it will be recognized that the system of numeration of the usual Fahrenheit and centigrade scales is entirely arbitrary. Numerical temperatures on these scales have only a relative significance, and cannot be made to serve in any absolute sense. See *thermometry*.

Water boils at a lower *temperature* at the top of a mountain than it does at the seashore, and . . . ice melts at the same *temperature* in all parts of the world.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 33.

Our sensations of *temperature* vary considerably according to the "subjective" *temperature*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 167.

7. Specifically, the thermal element of weather or climate. If the whole surface of the earth were either land or water, and perfectly homogeneous, there would be the same temperature at every point on the same latitude; but in the case of an entire land surface the difference of temperature between the equator and the pole, and consequently the temperature gradient, would be much greater than in the case of an earth entirely covered by water. In the case of the actual earth with continents and oceans, the temperature gradients between the equator and the pole on the continents are somewhat as they would be in the case of an entire land surface, while on the ocean they are somewhat as on an entire water surface, and consequently the temperature gradients on the former are greater than on the latter; hence there are differences of temperature on the same latitude in different longitudes, and temperature gradients arise between regions of land and regions of water. As a result of these diversifying conditions, the mean sea-level temperature can be expressed as a function of latitude and longitude only by empirical methods, and by utilizing a large mass of observed data. The diminution of temperature with altitude is a further variation that can often be independently treated.

8. In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, the degree of heat of a living body, especially of the human body. It is usually taken, clinically, in the axilla, under the tongue, or in the rectum.

The pulse, respiration, and *temperature* may improve.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 398.

Absolute temperature. See *absolute*.—**Absolute zero of temperature.** See def. 6 and *absolute*.—**Animal temperature**, the temperature of an animal, which in cold-blooded animals is but slightly above that of their surroundings, but in warm-blooded animals is maintained at a more or less constant point considerably above that of their surroundings. In the latter it is under the control of a nervous (thermotaxic) mechanism, and is dependent on the coördinated regulation of the production of heat by vital metabolism (thermogenesis) and the loss of heat by conduction, by radiation, by evaporation, and otherwise (thermolysis). The temperature of a man in health, taken in the mouth or axilla, varies from about 98° to 99° F. Temperature above this is called *pyrexia*.—**Critical temperature.** Same as *critical point* (*b*). See under *critical*.—**Mean temperature**, a mean for any given period of air-temperatures systematically observed each day at a given place; or, without reference to time, the mean of a series of temperature observations extending over a long number of years. The latter is, more specifically, the *mean annual temperature*, and is the average of a series of annual means. The annual mean for any year is usually taken as the average of all the monthly means; the monthly mean is the average of the daily means; and the daily mean is obtained from some combination of individual observations.—**Perverse temperature-sensations.** See *sensation*.

temperature-alarm (tem′pėr-ạ-tūr-a-lärm″), *n.* An adjustable apparatus for indicating automatically the variation from a certain point of the temperature of the place where it is fixed.

temperature-curve (tem′pėr-ạ-tūr-kėrv), *n.* A curve exhibiting the variations of temperature during a given period.

tempered (tem′pėrd), *a.* **1.** Having a certain temper or disposition; disposed: often used in composition: as, a good-*tempered* man.

When was my lord so much ungently *temper'd*,
To stop his ears against admonishment?
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 1.

Loath was he to move
From the imprinted couch, and, when he did,
'Twas with slow, languid paces, and face hid
In muffling hands. So *temper'd*, out he stray'd.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

2. In *music*, noting an instrument, scale, or interval that is tuned in accordance with some other temperament than just or pure temperament, specifically one tuned in equal temperament. See *temperament*, 5.—**Tempered clay**, clay prepared for molding by moistening and kneading.—**Tempered-clay machine**, in *brick-manuf.*, one of a class of machines by which tempered or moistened clay is molded into bricks or tiles.—**Tempered glass.** See *glass*.

temperedly (tem′pėrd-li), *adv.* In a tempered manner.

temperer (tem′pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *temper* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which tempers, in any sense.

They are weighed out in quantities of about 30 lbs., which contain from 250,000 to 500,000 needles, and are carried in boxes to the *temperer*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 410.

It is the duty of the *temperer* to see that sufficient water is let to the clay to soak it.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 113.

tempering (tem′pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *temper*, *v.*] **1.** The process of giving to any metal the desired hardness and elasticity. See *temper*, 9. Also called *annealing*.—**2.** In *music*, the act, process, or result of tuning an instrument, scale, or interval in accordance with some other temperament than just or pure temperament, especially with equal temperament. See *temperament*, 5.

tempering-furnace (tem′pėr-ing-fėr″nạs), *n.* A furnace adapted for the uniform heating of articles which are to be tempered.

tempering-oven (tem′pėr-ing-uv″n), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, an annealing-oven used after the melting-oven.

tempering-wheel (tem′pėr-ing-hwēl), *n.* An apparatus for mixing and tempering clay for use in brick-making, etc. It consists of a heavy cast-iron wheel moving in a circular pit, and so geared that it alternately approaches the central pivot and recedes from it.

temperoure†, *n.* See *temperure*.

temper-screw (tem′pėr-skrö), *n.* **1.** In *well-boring*, the connecting-link between the working-beam and the cable, which is let out as fast as the drill penetrates the rock, so as to regulate the play of the jars. When the whole length of the screw is run out, it is disengaged and carried up, so as in a few minutes to be ready for another run. See cut under *oil-derrick*.

2. A set-screw the point of which bears against an object or a bearing, and serves to adjust it. *E. H. Knight.*

temperure†, *n.* [ME., also *temperoure*, *temprure*, < OF. **temperure*, < L. *temperatura*, due measure, temper, temperature: see *temperature*.] Tempering; temperament.

The *temprure* of the mortere
Was maad of lycour wonder dere.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4177.

An other suche as Arione,
Whiche had an harpe of suche *temprure*
. . . that he the bestes wilde
Made of his note tame and milde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol. (*Richardson.*)

tempest (tem′pest), *n.* [< ME. *tempest*, *tempeste*, < OF. *tempeste*, F. *tempête* = Pr. *tempesta* (< L. as if **tempesta*; cf. *tempestus*, adj.) = Sp. *tempestad* = Pg. *tempestade* = It. *tempestà*, < L. *tempesta(t-)s*, time, esp. time with respect to physical conditions, weather, and specifically bad weather, a storm or tempest, hence also commotion, disturbance, < *tempus* (*tempor-*, *tempos-*), time: see *temporal*¹.] **1.** A very violent storm; an extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence, and commonly attended with rain, hail, or snow; a furious gale; a hurricane.

Whan thei in ese wene best to lyve,
They ben with *tempest* alle fordryve.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3782.

What at first was called a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest's* name.
Donne, The Storm.

2. A violent tumult or commotion; perturbation; violent agitation: as, a *tempest* of the passions; a popular or political *tempest*.

The *tempest* in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else
Save what beats there. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 12.

A tempest in a tea-pot, a great disturbance over a small matter.=**Syn.** 1. *Hurricane*, etc. See *wind*².

tempest (tem′pest), *v.* [< ME. *tempesten*, < OF. *tempester*, F. *tempêter* = Pr. Sp. *tempestar* = Pg. *tempestear* = It. *tempestare*, storm; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To disturb violently, as by a tempest; rouse; throw into a state of commotion; agitate.

Tempest thee noght al croked to redresse,
In trust of hir that turneth as a ball.
Chaucer, Truth, l. 8.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 412.

Your last letters betray a mind . . . *tempested* up by a thousand various passions.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlvii.

II. *intrans.* To descend as a tempest; be tempestuous; storm. [Rare.]

And, by their excess
Of cold in virtue, and cross heat in vice,
Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads,
Whom Cæsar with such honour doth advance.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

tempestarian (tem-pes-tā′ri-ạn), *n.* A sorcerer who professed to raise tempests by magical arts. *Bingham*, Antiquities, xvi. 5.

tempest-beaten (tem′pest-bē″tn), *a.* Beaten or disturbed by or as by a tempest.

In the calm harbour of whose gentle breast
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

tempestive† (tem′pes-tiv), *a.* [< OF. **tempestif* = Sp. Pg. It. *tempestivo*, < L. *tempestivus*, timely, seasonable, opportune, < *tempestas*, time: see *tempest*.] Timely; seasonable.

This despised and dejected shrub . . . was left standing alone, neither obscured from the comfortable beams of the Sunne, nor couered from the chearefull and *tempestiue* showres of the Heauens.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 532.

tempestively† (tem'pes-tiv-li), *adv.* Seasonably.

Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind, if *tempestively* used. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 499.

tempestivity† (tem-pes-tiv'ị-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *tempestividad* = OIt. *tempestività*, < L. *tempestivita(t-)s*, timeliness, seasonableness, < *tempestivus*, timely, seasonable: see *tempestive*.] Seasonableness.

Since their dispersion, and habitation in countries whose constitutions admit not such *tempestivity* of harvests, . . . there will be found a great disparity in their observations. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

tempest-tossed, tempest-tost (tem'pest-tost), *a.* Tossed by or as by a tempest.

Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 25.

tempestuous (tem-pes'ṭū-us), *a.* [< OF. *tempestueux*, F. *tempêtueux* = Pr. *tempestuos*, *tempestos* = Sp. Pg. *tempestuoso* = It. *tempestoso*, < LL. *tempestuosus*, stormy, turbulent, < L. *tempestas*, tempest: see *tempest*.] 1. Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; stormy: as, a *tempestuous* night. Also used figuratively.

We had now very *tempestuous* Weather, and excessive Rains, which so swell'd the River that it overflowed its Banks; so that we had much ado to keep our Ship safe. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 360.

Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

High in his hall, rock'd in a chair of state,
The king with his *tempestuous* council sate.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, xi. 76.

2. Subject to fits of stormy passion; impetuous.

Bruno was passionate, *tempestuous*, and weak. *Ouida.*

tempestuously (tem-pes'ṭū-us-li), *adv.* In a tempestuous manner; with great violence or commotion; turbulently.

tempestuousness (tem-pes'ṭū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tempestuous; storminess; turbulence.

templar (tem'plär), *n.* [Formerly also *templer*; < ME. *templere* = D. *tempelier* = G. *templer*, < OF. (and F.) *templier* = Pr. *templier* = Sp. Pg. *templario* = It. *tempiere*, < ML. *templarius*, a templar, prop. adj., < L. *templum*, a temple: see *temple*^{1}.] 1. [*cap.*] A member of a military order, also called Knights Templars or Knights of the Temple, from the early headquarters of the order in the Crusaders' palace at Jerusalem (the so-called *temple of Solomon*). The order was founded at Jerusalem about 1118, and was confirmed by the Pope in 1128. Its special aim was protection to pilgrims on the way to the holy shrines, and the distinguishing garb of the knights was a white mantle with a red cross. The order took a leading part in the conduct of the Crusades, and spread rapidly, acquiring great wealth and influence in Spain, France, England, and other countries in Europe. Its chief seats in the East were Jerusalem, Acre, and Cyprus, and its European headquarters was a foundation called the *Temple*, then just outside of Paris. The members were composed of knights, men-at-arms, and chaplains; they were grouped in commanderies, with a preceptor at the head of each province, and a grand master at the head of the order. The Templars were accused of heresy, immorality, and other offenses by Philip IV. of France in 1307, and the order was suppressed by the Council of Vienne in 1312.

In that Temple duellen the Knyghtes of the Temple, that weren wont to be clept *Templeres*; and that was the foundacioun of here Ordre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 88.

2. A student of the law, or a lawyer, so called from having chambers in the Temple in London. See *temple*^{1}, 5.

The reader cannot but observe what pains I have been at in polishing the style of my book to the greatest exactness: nor have I been less diligent in refining the orthography by spelling the words in the very same manner as they are pronounced by the chief patterns of politeness at court, at levees, at assemblies, at play-houses, at the prime visiting places, by young *templers*, and by gentlemen-commoners of both universities, who have lived at least a twelvemonth in town, and kept the best company. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

The Whigs answered that it was idle to apply ordinary rules to a country in a state of revolution; that the great question now depending was not to be decided by the saws of pedantic *Templars*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

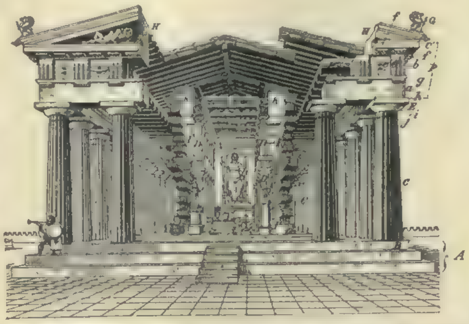
Good Templar, a member of the Society of Good Templars, organized for the promotion of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and modeled in some respects upon the system of freemasonry.—**Knights Templars.** (*a*) See def. 1. (*b*) See *knight*.

templar (tem'plär), *a.* [< LL. *templaris*, of or pertaining to a temple, < L. *templum*, temple: see *temple*^{1}.] Of, pertaining to, or performed in a temple. [Rare.]

Solitary, family, and *templar* devotion. *Coleridge.*

template (tem'plāt), *n.* Same as *templet*.

temple^1 (tem'pl), *n.* [< ME. *temple*, < AS. *templ*, *tempel* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *tempel* = OF. (and F.) *temple* = Sp. Pg. *templo* = It. *tempio*, < L. *templum*, an open space, the circuit of the heavens, a consecrated place, a temple, prob. for **temulum*, akin to Gr. τέμενος, a piece of ground cut or marked off, a sacred inclosure, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut (see *temenos*).] 1. An edifice dedicated to the service of a deity or deities, and connected with a system of worship. The most celebrated and architecturally perfect of the ancient temples were those of the Greeks, as that of Zeus at Olympia, that of Athena Parthenos (the Parthenon) at Athens, and that of Apollo at Delphi. The form ordinarily given to classical temples was that of a rectangle, but sometimes the construction was circular, or even of irregular plan. Vitruvius divides temples into eight kinds, according to the arrangement of their columns: namely, temples *in antis* (see *anta*^{1}), *prostyle*, *amphiprostyle*, *peripteral*, *dipteral*, *pseudodipteral*, *hypethral*, and *monopteral*. (See these words.) In regard to intercolumniation, they are further distinguished as *pycnostyle*, *systyle*, *eustyle*, *diastyle*, and *areostyle* structures, and in regard to the number of columns in front, as *tetrastyle*, *hexastyle*, *octastyle*, and *decastyle*. (See these words.) Circular temples are known as *monopteral*, with or without a cella. The temples of ancient Egypt are impressive from their great size and from the number and mass of the pillars ordinarily introduced in their construction; those of India are remarkable for the elaborateness of their plan and elevation, and the lavishness of their sculptured decoration. See also cuts under *dipteral*, *cella*, *monopteron*, *octastyle*, *pantheon*, *opisthodomos*, and *prostyle*.



Greek Temple. Diagram illustrating the construction and arrangement of the Doric temple of Athena, Ægina.

A, stereobate. *B*, stylobate. *C*, *C*, columns of peristyle. *D*, interior columns of cella. *E*, capital of column: *k*, abacus; *i*, echinus; *j*, hypotrachelium. *F*, entablature: *a*, architrave; *b*, frieze; *c*, cornice; *d*, triglyph; *e*, metope; *f*, *f*, mutules; *g*, regula with guttæ. *G*, acroterium. *H*, *H*, portions of the pediment. *I*, *I*, walls of cella. *K*, *K*, hypothetical apertures in the roof for the admission of light to the cella.

In this connection the term "house of God" has quite a different sense from that which we connect with it when we apply it to a Christian place of worship. A *temple* is not a meeting-place for worshippers; for many ancient temples were open only to priests, and as a general rule the altar, which was the true place of worship, stood not within the house but before the door. The *temple* is the dwelling-house of the deity to which it is consecrated, whose presence is marked by a statue or other sacred symbol; and in it his sacred treasures, the gifts and tribute of his worshippers, are kept, under the charge of his attendants or priests. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 165.

2. The religious edifice of the Jews in Jerusalem. There were three buildings successively erected in the same spot, and entitled, from the names of their builders, the temple of Solomon, the temple of Zerubbabel, and the temple of Herod. The first was built by Solomon, and was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar about 586 B. C. The second was built by the Jews on their return from the captivity (about 537 B. C.), and was pillaged or partially destroyed several times, as by Antiochus Epiphanes, Pompey, and Herod. The third, the largest and most magnificent of the three, was begun by Herod the Great, and was completely destroyed at the capture of Jerusalem by the Romans (A. D. 70). Various attempts have been made toward the restoration of the first and the third of these temples, but scholars are not agreed in respect to architectural details. The ornament and design were in any case of severe and simple character, though rich materials were used. The successive temples all consisted of a combination of buildings, comprising courts separated from and arising one above another, and provided also with chambers for the use of the priests and for educational purposes. The inclosure of Herod's temple covered nineteen acres. It comprised an outer court of the Gentiles, a court of the women, a court of Israel, a court of the priests, and the temple building, with the holy place, and within all—entered only once a year, and only by the high priest—the holy of holies. Within the court of the priests were the great altar and the laver, within the holy place the golden candlestick, the altar of incense, and the table for the showbread, and within the holy of holies the ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat.

Out of that seyd *Temple* oure Lord drof the Byggeres and the Selleres. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

And he sware, By this Habitacle—that is, the *Themple*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 138.

3. An edifice erected as a place of public worship; a church; in France, specifically, a Protestant church, as distinguished from a Roman Catholic place of worship, which alone is usually spoken of as a *church* (*église*).

That time [for the outward service] to me towards you is Tuesday, and my *temple* the Rose in Smithfield. *Donne*, Letters, xxiv.

The true Christian . . . loves the good, under whatever *temple*, at whatever altar he may find them. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

4. Metaphorically, any place in which the divine presence specially resides.

Know ye not that your body is the *temple* of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? 1 Cor. vi. 19.

My chamber were no *temple*, my body were no *temple*, except God came to it. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

5. [*cap.*] The name of two semi-monastic establishments of the middle ages, one in London, the other in Paris, occupied by the Knights Templars. The Temple Church, London, is the only part of either establishment now existing. On the site of the London Temple the two Inns of Court called the Middle Temple and Inner Temple now stand; they have long been occupied by barristers, and are the joint property of the two societies called the Societies of the Inner and of the Middle Temple, which have the right of calling candidates to the degree of barrister. The Temple in Paris was the prison of Louis XVI. and the royal family during their sufferings in 1792 and 1793.

6†. An inn of court.

A gentle maunciple was ther of a *temple*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 567.

Master of the temple. See *master*^{1}.—**Temple jar, temple vase,** a jar or vase such as are used for the decoration and ceremonial of religious temples in China, Japan, etc.—**Temple jewelry.** See *jewelry*.

temple^1 (tem'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *templed*, ppr. *templing*. [< *temple*^{1}, *n.*] To build a temple for; appropriate a temple to; inclose in a temple. [Rare.]

The heathen (in many places) *templed* and adored this drunken god. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 84.

temple^2 (tem'pl), *n.* [< ME. *temple*, < OF. *temple*, F. *tempe*, dial. *temple* = Pr. *templa* = It. *tempia*, < L. *tempora*, the temples, pl. of *tempus*, temple, head, face.] 1. The region of the head or skull behind the eye and forehead, above and mostly in front of the ear. This area corresponds to the temporal fossa above the zygomatic arch, where the skull is very thin and is covered by the temporal muscle.

King Helenus wav'd high the Thracian blade,
And smote his *temples* with an arm so strong
The helm fell off, and roll'd amid the throng.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 729.

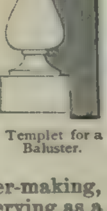
2. In *entom.*, the posterior part of the gena, or that immediately beneath the eye.—3. One of the bars sometimes added to the ends of spectacle-bows to give them a firmer hold on the head of the wearer. See *spectacle*, 5.—4. An ornament worn at the side of the head or covering the side of the head, mentioned in the fifteenth century as apparently sometimes of needlework, sometimes set with jewels. *Fairholt.*

temple^3 (tem'pl), *n.* [< F. *temple*, templet.] An attachment to a loom for keeping the cloth stretched, while the reed beats the threads into place after each throw of the shuttle. One form is automatic, releasing the cloth and then stretching it after each stroke of the lay.

templeless (tem'pl-les), *a.* [< *temple*^{1} + *-less*.] Devoid of a temple. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, iv. 2.

templer† (tem'plėr), *n.* See *templar*.

templet (tem'plet), *n.* [< F. *templet*, a stretcher, < L. *templum*, a small timber, a purlin.] 1. A pattern, guide, or model used to indicate the shape any piece of work is to assume when finished. It may also be used as a tool in modeling plastic material, or as a guide placed in a milling-machine, shaper-lathe, or other automatic cutting-machine. In these applications it may be a thin piece of wood or metal, with one or all the edges cut in profile to the shape of the baluster, cornice, part of a machine, or other object to be wrought to shape. Templets are also used as guides in filing sheet-metal to shape, as in making small brass gears for clocks, sheets of brass being clamped between steel templets, and all the parts projecting beyond the edges being filed away. Templets are used in founding as patterns in forming molds in loam. 2. A strip of metal used in boiler-making, pierced with a series of holes, and serving as a guide in marking out a line of rivet-holes.—3. In *building*: (*a*) A short piece of timber or a large stone placed in a wall to receive the impost of a girder, beam, etc., and distribute its weight. (*b*) A beam or plate spanning a door- or window-space to sustain joists and throw their weight on the piers. (*c*) One of the wedges in a building-block. *E. H. Knight.*—4. Same as *temple*^{3}.—5. In a brilliant, same as *bezel*, 2. See cut under *brilliant*.



Templet for a Baluster.

Also *template*.

templify (tem'pli-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *templified*, ppr. *templifying*. To make into a temple. [Rare.]

That shall we come to, if we can take order that while we be here, before we go hence, our bodies, we get them *templified*, as I may say, procure they be framed after the similitude of a Temple, this Temple in the text [John ii. 19]. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, II. 361. (*Davies.*)

templin-oil (tem′plin-oil), *n.* [< *templin* (?) + *oil.*] Oil of pine-cones; an oil isomeric with and very similar to oil of turpentine, obtained by distillation of the cones of *Pinus Pumilio*.

tempo[1] (tem′pō), *n.* [It., < L. *tempus*, time: see *tense*[2], *temporal*[1].] 1. In *music*, the relative rapidity of rhythm; time; movement. It is indicated either by such terms as *grave*, *lento*, *adagio*, *moderato*, *allegro*, *presto*, etc. (see these words), with various modifying adverbs like *molto*, *non troppo*, *piu*, etc., or by reference to a machine called the *metronome* (which see). A modification of the original tempo of a given piece is indicated by terms like *accelerando*, *stringendo*, *rallentando*, *ritenuto*, etc. After such modification, a return to the original tempo is marked by *a tempo* or *a tempo primo*. An irregular or capricious tempo is marked by *ad libitum*, *a piacere*, or *tempo rubato*. A change from one kind of rhythm to another without change of speed is marked by *l'istesso tempo*. 2. The characteristic rhythmical and metrical movement or pattern of a dance: as, *tempo di valse*, *tempo di menuetto*, etc.—**Senza tempo.** See *senza*.—**Tempo primo.** See *primo*.

tempo[2] (tem′pō), *n.* [Jap., < Chinese *tien pao*, 'heavenly recompense.'] An oval brass coin, with a square hole in the middle, first coined in Japan during the period "tempo" (1830–43 inclusive), and now equal to eight rin or cash, or eight tenths of a sen. One hundred and twenty-five tempos make one yen.

temporal[1] (tem′pọ-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *temporal*, < OF. *temporal*, *temporel*, F. *temporel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *temporal* = It. *temporale*, < L. *temporalis*, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), season, time, opportunity: see *tense*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to time; expressing relations of time: as, a *temporal* clause; a *temporal* adverb.

Temporal Use. By far the most frequent use of the A. S. absolute participle is to indicate relations of time, a fact that is not surprising, since in Latin all the uses of the ablative absolute sprang from the *temporal* use of the ablative. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 334.

2. Of or pertaining to time in the sense of the present life or this world; secular: distinguished from *spiritual*.

With true prayers . . .
From fasting maids, whose minds are dedicate
To nothing *temporal*. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 155.

Torlton, was this thy spiritual pretence?
But O! thy actions were too *temporal*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii. 34.

She took more effectual means than any of her predecessors to circumscribe the *temporal* powers of the clergy.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

3. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence; of short duration; enduring for a time: opposed to *eternal*.

Forsothe he that hath nat roote in hym self, but it is *temporal*; that is, it lastith bot a litil tyme.
Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 21.

The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal. 2 Cor. iv. 18.

4. In *gram.*, relating to a tense, or to the distinction of time expressed by tenses.

The tenseless phrase in order to, used alike for present and past purposes in English, fails to convey the *temporal* ideas conveyed by the Latin present and imperfect subjunctive. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 459.

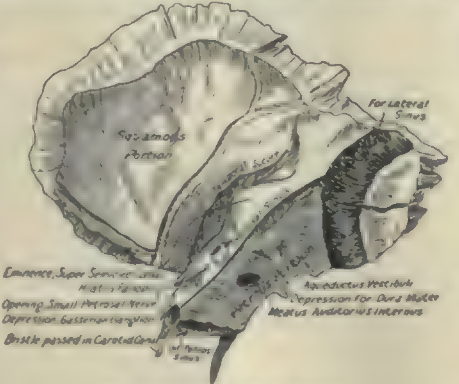
Lords temporal. See *lord*.—**Temporal augment.** See *augment*, 2.—**Temporal eccentricity, peer, proposition**, etc. See the nouns.—**Temporal power**, the rule or dominion of an ecclesiastic in material as distinguished from spiritual matters: used chiefly with reference to the rule of the Pope, who was an important temporal or territorial ruler in Rome and over a considerable part of Italy from the early middle ages down to 1870.=**Syn.** 2. *Secular*, *Earthly*, etc. (see *worldly*), terrestrial, mundane.—2 and 3. *Temporary*, *Temporal*. *Temporary*, lasting but a short time: as, a *temporary* staging; *temporal*, belonging to time, hence belonging to this world, secular, or limited by time, not permanent, although perhaps not so fleeting as *temporary* things.

II. *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality; a temporal matter or affair.

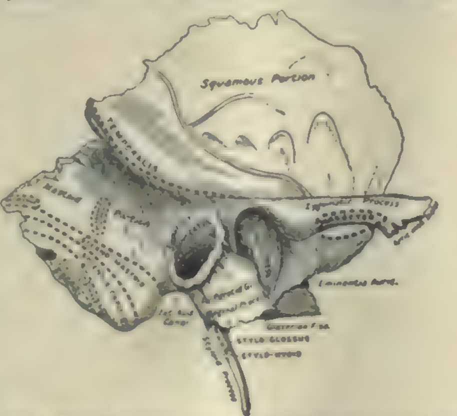
If we wait the coming of the angel, and in the mean time do our duty with care, and sustain our *temporals* with indifferency. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 79.

The procurator has the care of the *temporals* of the convent, and is always a Spaniard.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 11.

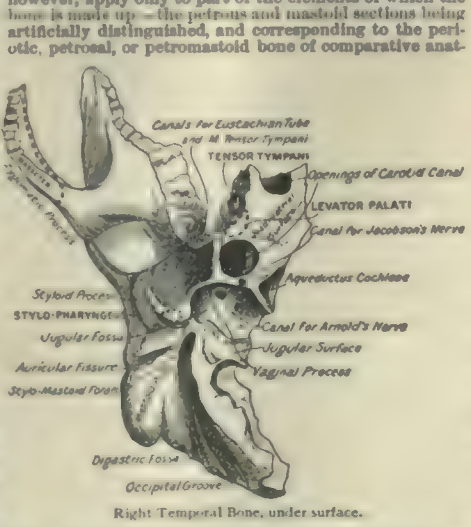
temporal[2] (tem′pọ-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *temporal*, < NL. *temporalis*, < L. *tempora*, the temples: see *temple*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the temple or temples of the head: said chiefly of mammals and especially of man.—2. In *entom.*, postorbital; situated just behind or beneath the compound eyes. **Anterior temporal artery**, one of the two terminal branches of the superficial temporal artery, ramifying over the fore part of the head, and distributed to the orbicular and frontal muscles, the pericranium, and the skin.—**Deep temporal arteries**, two branches, the anterior and the posterior, of the internal maxillary, supplying the temporal muscle.—**Deep temporal nerves**, two branches, anterior and posterior, of the inferior maxillary nerve, distributed to the anterior and posterior portions of the temporal fossa.—**Middle temporal artery**, a branch of the superficial temporal, arising close above the zygoma, and distributed to the temporal muscle.—**Middle temporal vein**, a large vein which receives the blood from the substance of the temporal muscle, and unites above the zygoma with the temporal vein.—**Posterior temporal artery**, the larger of the two terminal branches of the superficial temporal, ramifying on the side of the head, and distributed to the coverings of the skull.—**Superficial temporal artery**, the temporal artery proper, one of the two terminal branches of the external carotid, beginning a little below the condyle of the jaw, passing through the substance of the parotid gland, and dividing above the zygoma into the anterior and posterior temporal. It gives branches to the parotid gland, the masseter muscle, and the articulation of the jaw.—**Temporal aponeurosis**, the temporal fascia.—**Temporal arch.** Same as *zygomatic arch* (which see, under *zygomatic*).—**Temporal artery**, an arterial branch supplying the temporal region or muscle, especially the superficial temporal artery.—**Temporal bone**, in *human anat.*, a complex and composite bone, representing several distinct and independent bones of many vertebrates, situated at the side and base of the skull, in the region of the ear, whose internal organs it contains within its substance. It is usually described as being composed of three sections—the squamous, the mastoid, and the petrous—which terms, however, apply only to part of the elements of which the bone is made up—the petrous and mastoid sections being artificially distinguished, and corresponding to the periotic, petrosal, or petromastoid bone of comparative anatomy, while the tympanic or tympanal bone, forming the so-called vaginal and auditory processes, is properly a separate element (see *tympanic*, *tympanohyal*). The so-called styloid process is also a distinct element, belonging to the hyoidean arch, its ankylosis with the temporal of man being anomalous. The general character of the temporal bone is maintained throughout mammals, but is greatly modified in other vertebrates.—**Temporal canal**, a small canal leading from the orbital to the temporal surface of the malar bone, for the passage of one of the divisions of the temporomalar nerve.—**Temporal convolutions**, the three convolutions of the temporal lobe on the convex surface of the hemisphere, numbered first, second, and third from above downward; the temporal gyri.—**Temporal fascia, fossa, ganglion.** See the nouns.—**Temporal fissures.** Same as *temporal sulci*.—**Temporal gyri.** See *gyrus*.—**Temporal lines.** See *line*[2], and cut under *parietal*.—**Temporal lobe.** Same as *temporosphenoidal lobe* (which see, under *lobe*).—**Temporal muscle**, that muscle of mastication of man and many other vertebrates which arises from the surface of the temporal fossa, above and in front of the ear, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the lower jaw. But its relative size, its shape, and to some extent its site vary much in different animals.—**Temporal plane.** See *plane*[1].—**Temporal point**, a tender point on the back part of the temple or the auriculotemporal nerve, or a little lower down just above the zygoma. It is developed in neuralgia of the inferior division of the fifth nerve.—**Temporal region**, the temple and adjacent parts: practically the same as the temporal fossa and its contents.—**Temporal ridges.** Same as *temporal lines*.—**Temporal sulci.** See *sulcus*.—**Temporal suture.** Same as *petrosquamous suture* (which see, under *petrosquamous*).—**Temporal vein**, the vein associated with the superficial temporal artery, forming by union with the temporomaxillary vein the beginning of the principal external jugular vein.


For Lateral Sinus
Squamous Portion
Eminence, Super. Semicirc. Canal
Opening Small Petrosal Nerve
Depression Gasserian Ganglion
Bristle passed in Carotid Canal
Aqueductus Vestibuli
Depression for Dura Mater
Meatus Auditorius Internus

Right Temporal Bone, inner surface.



Right Temporal Bone, outer surface. (Dotted lines show extent of attachment of muscles whose names are printed in small capitals.)



Right Temporal Bone, under surface.

II. *n.* The bone of the temple, or os temporis. See *temporal bone*, above.

temporale (tem-pọ-rā′lē), *n.* [ML., neut. of L. *temporalis*, of the time: see *temporal*[1].] That part of the breviary and missal which contains the proper portions of the daily offices, in the order of the ecclesiastical year, beginning with Advent.

temporality (tem-pọ-ral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *temporalities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *temporalitie*; < OF. *temporalite*, F. *temporalité* = Sp. *temporalidad* = Pg. *temporalidade* = It. *temporalità*, < LL. *temporalita(t-)s*, temporariness, present custom, fashion, < L. *temporalis*, of the time: see *temporal*[1].] 1. In *Eng. law*, the state or character of being temporary: opposed to *perpetuity*.—2†. The laity.

Wherwith who so findeth faulte blamed not onelye the clergie but also the *temporalitie*, which be and haue bene al this while partners in the authoritie of the making and conseruacion of this lawe. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 232.

3. A secular possession; specifically (in the plural), property and revenues of a religious corporation or an ecclesiastic, held for religious uses: contradistinguished from *spiritualities*, or matters of which the civil courts have no jurisdiction.

Many hold *temporalities*, tithes, and glebes unlawful.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 75.

Having a sufficient fortune of my own, I was careless of *temporalities*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

Guardian of the temporalities. See *guardian*.

temporally (tem′pọ-ral-i), *adv.* With reference to time; specifically, with respect to the present life only.

Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck.
South, Sermons.

temporalness (tem′pọ-ral-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being temporal; worldliness. *Cotgrave.*

temporalty (tem′pọ-ral-ti), *n.*; pl. *temporalties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *temporaltie*; < OF. **temporalte*: see *temporality*.] 1. The laity; secular persons; secular affairs.

The prince of Moscouie . . . vsurpeth this autoritie aswell ouer the spiritualtie as the *temporaltie*: constitutynge what him lysteth of the goods and lyfe of al men.
R. Eden, tr. of Sigismundus Liberus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 318).

If now we attempt to find in Henry's treatment of the *temporalty* a reflexion of the principles on which he dealt thus summarily with the spirituality, what do we find?
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 262.

2. A secular possession; a temporality.

The Caliph (who retayned the highest place still in their superstition, although dispoyled of his *Temporalties*).
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 279.

temporaneous (tem-pọ-rā′nẹ-us), *a.* [= Sp. *temporáneo* = Pg. It. *temporaneo*, < L. *temporaneus*, timely, opportune, < *tempus*, time, season, opportunity: see *temporal*[1], *tense*[2].] Temporary.

temporant†, *a.* See *temperant*.

temporarily (tem′pọ-rạ-ri-li), *adv.* In a temporary manner; for a limited time only; not perpetually or permanently.

temporariness (tem′pọ-rạ-ri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being temporary; transitoriness: opposed to *permanence* and *perpetuity*.

temporary (tem′pọ̄-rạ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *temporaire* = Sp. Pg. *temporario*, < L. *temporarius*, lasting but for a time, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time, season: see *temporal*^{1}.] 1. Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; not permanent.

These *temporary* truces and peaces were soone made and soone broken. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 191.

I am satisfied, that, as we grow older, we learn to look upon our bodies more and more as a *temporary* possession, and less and less as identified with ourselves.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

2†. Contemporary; of the period. [Rare.]

This excellent little piece ["Devil upon Two Sticks"], though it admits of some *temporary* strokes, such as the ridicule on the college of physicians, the political doctor, &c., yet exhibits them worked up in so brilliant and general a manner as to be always new.
W. Cooke, S. Foote, I. 83.

Temporary administrator. Same as *special administrator* (which see, under *special*).—**Temporary allegiance.** See *allegiance*, 1.—**Temporary cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Temporary excise.** See *Act of the Hereditary Excise*. under *excise*^{2}.—**Temporary hours.** See *hour*.—**Temporary injunction.** See *ad interim injunction*, under *injunction*.—**Temporary star**, a star which bursts in a few days into great brilliancy, and after some weeks or months sinks into lasting dimness.=**Syn.** 1. *Temporary, Temporal* (see *temporal*^{1}), transient, fleeting, transitory, ephemeral, evanescent, brief.

temporisation, temporise, etc. See *temporization*, etc.

temporist† (tem′pọ̄-rist), *n.* [< L. *tempus* (*tempor-*), time, season, + *-ist*.] A temporizer.

Why turn a *temporist*, row with the tide? *Marston.*

temporization (tem″pọ̄-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *temporisation* = Pg. *temporização*; as *temporize* + *-ation*.] The act of temporizing; time-serving. Also spelled *temporisation*.

He [Graunt] allows that suspicions and charges of *temporization* and compliance had somewhat sullied his reputation. *Johnson*, Ascham.

temporize (tem′pọ̄-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *temporized*, ppr. *temporizing*. [= F. *temporiser* = Sp. Pg. *temporizar* = It. *temporeggiare*; as L. *tempus* (*tempor-*), time, season, + *-ize*.] 1. To comply with the time or occasion, or with the desires of another; yield temporarily or ostensibly to the current of opinion or circumstances.

The Dauphin is too wilful-opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties;
He flatly says he'll not lay down his arms.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 125.

'Twas then no time her grievance to reveal,
"He 's mad who takes a lion by the ears."
This knew the Queen, and this well know the wise,
This must they learn that rightly *temporize*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 36.

2†. To parley.

For that he could not brook to *temporise*
With humours maskèd in those times' disguise.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

All these *temporize* with other for necessities, but all as vncertaine as peace or warres.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 128.

3. To dilly-dally; delay; procrastinate.

The Earle of Lincolne, deceived of his hopes of the Countries concourse unto him (in which case he would have *temporized*), . . . resolved . . . to give him [the king] battaile. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 43.

All parties joined in entreating for the people a share in legislation. The duke of York *temporized*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 413.

Also spelled *temporise*.

temporizer (tem′pọ̄-rī-zėr), *n.* [< *temporize* + *-er*^{1}.] One who temporizes; one who yields to the time or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer; a time-server. Also spelled *temporiser*.

We have atheists that serve no God, mammonists that serve their money, idolaters that serve creatures, apostates that forsake God, worldlings, *temporisers*, neuters, that serve many, serve all, serve none.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 444.

temporizing (tem′pọ̄-rī-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *temporize*, *v.*] Inclined to temporize; complying with the time or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.

The proceedings exhibit Henry [IV.] as a somewhat *temporising* politician, but not as a cruel man.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 303.

temporizingly (tem′pọ-rī-zing-li), *adv.* In a temporizing manner.

temporo-alar (tem″pọ̄-rō-ā′lạ̈r), *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the temporal region and to the wing: as, the *temporo-alar* muscle.

temporo-alaris (tem″pọ̄-rō-ạ̄-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *temporo-alares* (-rēz). The temporo-alar muscle of a bird. It is nearly the same as that usually called the *dermotensor patagii*. *Viallane.*

temporo-auricular (tem″pọ̄-rō-â-rik′ū-lạ̈r), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and auricular regions of the head: applied to one of the divisions of the trigeminal nerve. See *auriculotemporal*.

temporoccipital (tem″pọ̄-rok-sip′i-tạl), *a.* Pertaining to the temple and the back of the head; common to the temporal and occipital regions of the skull.

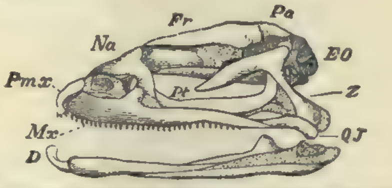
temporofacial (tem″pọ̄-rō-fā′shạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and facial regions of the head.—**Temporofacial nerve**, the larger of the two terminal divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the supra-auricular and pre-auricular muscles, the frontalis, corrugator supercilii, and orbicularis palpebrarum.

temporohyoid (tem″pọ̄-rō-hī′oid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and hyoid bones: noting muscles or ligaments connecting these bones. See *epihyal*, *stylohyal*.

temporomalar (tem″pọ̄-rō-mā′lạ̈r), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal fossa and the malar bone.—**Temporomalar canals**, canals leading from the orbital to the temporal and facial surfaces of the malar bone. There are usually two, known as the *temporal* and the *malar canal*.—**Temporomalar nerve**, a small branch of the superior maxillary nerve distributed to the skin of the cheek and temple: same as *orbital nerve* (which see, under *orbital*).

temporomandibular (tem″pọ̄-rō-man-dib′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal bone and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone. See *temporomaxillary*.

temporomastoid (tem″pọ̄-rō-mas′toid), *n.* A bone of the temporal and mastoid region of the skull in *Amphibia*, as in *Rana*.



Skull of Frog (*Rana esculenta*), showing *Z*, the large temporomastoid; *D*, dentary bone of lower mandible; *EO*, exoccipital; *Fr*, *Pa*, frontoparietal; *Mx*, maxilla; *Na*, nasal; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Pt*, pterygoid; *QJ*, quadratojugal.

temporomaxillary (tem″pọ̄-rō-mak′si-lạ̄-ri), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the temporal region and the cheek or upper jaw: noting a vein and other structures.—2. Pertaining to the temporal bone and the lower jaw-bone; temporomandibular: as, the *temporomaxillary* articulation.—**Temporomaxillary articulation**, in man and other mammals, the joint by which the under jaw is hinged upon the squamosal part of the temporal bone, in the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone. This is the only freely movable articulation of the skull, being that which permits the mouth to be opened and shut. It does not exist below mammals, for in all other vertebrates the mandible articulates indirectly with the rest of the skull, by the intervention of a suspensorium of some sort. See cuts under *skull*^{1}.—**Temporomaxillary fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**Temporomaxillary vein**, a vein formed by the union of the temporal vein and the internal maxillary vein. It descends through the parotid gland, and finally divides into two branches, one of which joins the facial vein, and the other, joining the posterior auricular, becomes the external jugular vein.

temporoparietal (tem″pọ̄-rō-pạ̄-rī′e-tạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and parietal bones: as, the *temporoparietal* suture (the continuous parietomastoid and squamosal sutures).

temporosphenoid (tem″pọ̄-rō-sfē′noid), *a.* Same as *sphenotemporal*.

temporosphenoidal (tem″pọ̄-rō-sfẹ̄-noi′dạl), *a.* Same as *sphenotemporal*.—**Temporosphenoidal convolutions** or **gyri**. Same as *temporal gyri* (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Temporosphenoidal lobe.** See *lobe*, and *cerebral hemisphere* (under *cerebral*).

tempre†, *v.* A Middle English form of *temper*.

tempre†, **tempree**†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *tempre*, < L. *temperatus*, temperate: see *temperate*, *a.* Cf. *attempre*, *a.*] Temperate.

But the Contree where he duellethe in most comounly is in Gaydo or in Jong, that is a gode Contree and a *tempree* aftre that the Contree is there; but to men of this Contree it were to passyng hoot.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 240.

Now had the *tempre* sonne al that relevyd.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women (1st version), l. 116.

[The later version reads *atempre*.]

temprely†, *adv.* [ME. *temprely*, *temperelly*; < *tempre*, *a.*, + *-ly*^{2}.] Temperately.

Governeth yow also of youre diete
Al *temperelly*, and namely in this hete.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale (Harl. MS.), l. 262.

temprure†, *n.* See *temperure*.

temps^1 (F. pron. toṅ), *n.* 1†. See *tense*^{1}.—2. Specifically, in *legerdemain*, the right opportunity for executing a required movement. This is gained by some act which distracts the attention of the audience while the trick is being done.

temps^2†, **tempse**†, *n.* See *temse*.

tempt (tempt), *v. t.* [< ME. *tempten* (pp. sometimes *temped*), < OF. *tempter*, *tenter*, *tanter*, F. *tenter* = Pr. *temptar* = Sp. Pg. *tentar* = It. *tentare*, tempt, < L. *tentare*, handle, touch, try, test, tempt (also in form *temptare*, not a reg. variant, and explainable only as an ancient error due to some confusion; cf. E. *daunt*, < OF. *daunter*, *dompter*, < L. *domitare*, etc.), freq. of *tenere*, pp. *tentus*, hold: see *tenant*. Cf. *attempt*, etc.] 1. To put to trial; try; test; put to the test. [Archaic.]

Sothli he seide this thing, *temptinge* him; forsoth he wiste what he was to doynge. *Wyclif*, John vi. 6.

Tempte hem frist on werkes smale,
In ereed lande the plough as for to hale.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

God did *tempt* Abraham. Gen. xxii. 1.

2. To entice; attract; allure; invite; induce; incline; dispose; incite.

I am a weak one,
Arm'd only with my fears: I beseech your grace
Tempt me no further. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 3.

Still his strength conceal'd,
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall.
Milton, P. L., i. 642.

It was now that he began to *tempt* me about writing "the Dutch War." *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 13, 1669.

Green covered places *tempted* the foot, and black bog-holes discouraged it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lix.

3. To incite or entice to evil; entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement; seduce.

Thus deuelis ther wilis caste
With ther argumentis greete,
& thritti ȝeer thei foondid faste
To *tempte* Jhesu in manye an hete.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Let no man say, when he is *tempted*, I am *tempted* of God; for God cannot be *tempted* with evil, neither *tempteth* he any man; but every man is *tempted* when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. Jas. i. 13, 14.

4. To provoke; defy; act presumptuously toward.

Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 16.

Tempt him not so too far; I wish, forbear:
In time we hate that which we often fear.
Shak., A. and C., i. 3. 11.

It behoov'd him to have bin more cautious how he *tempted* Gods finding out of blood and deceit.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

5†. To attempt; endeavor to do, accomplish, or reach; venture on.

Who shall *tempt*, with wandering feet,
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss?
Milton, P. L., ii. 404.

What though defeated once thou'st been, and known,
Tempt it again. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. To lure, inveigle, decoy, bait, bribe.

tempt† (tempt), *n.* [< *tempt*, *v.*] An attempt.

By the issues of all *tempts* they found no certain conclusion but this, "God and heaven are strong against us in all we do." *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 76.

temptability (temp-tạ-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *temptable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being temptable.

temptable (temp′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *tempt* + *-able*.] That may be tempted; accessible to temptation.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*

temptableness (temp′tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being temptable; temptability.

temptation (temp-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *temptacioun*, < OF. *temptacion*, *tentation*, F. *tentation* = Pr. *temptacio*, *tentacio* = Sp. *tentacion* = Pg. *tentação* = It. *tentazione*, < L. *tentatio*(*n-*), trial, temptation, < *tentare*, try, test, tempt: see *tempt*.] 1. The act of testing or trying; trial. [Archaic.]

Or hath God assayed to go and take him a nation from the midst of another nation, by *temptations*, by signs, and by wonders? Deut. iv. 34.

A *temptation* is only another word for an experiment, or trial; a trial whether we will do or forbear such a thing. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

2. Enticement to evil, as by specious argument, flattery, or the offer of some real or apparent good.

Most dangerous
Is that *temptation* that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 182.

He who resigns the world has no *temptation* to envy, hatred, malice, anger. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

He drilled himself till inflexible habit stood sentinel before all those postern-weaknesses which temperament leaves unbolted to *temptation*.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

3. The state of being tempted, or enticed to evil.

And lead [bring, R. V.] us not into *temptation*, but deliver us from evil [the evil one, R. V.]. Mat. vi. 13.

In the sixth petition [of the Lord's Prayer], which is, "And lead us not into *temptation*, but deliver us from evil," we pray that God would either keep us from being tempted to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted. *Shorter Catechism*, ans. to qu. 106.

By one man's firm obedience fully tried
Through all *temptation*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 5.

4. That which tempts, or entices to evil; an enticement; an allurement; any tempting or alluring object.

Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket, for if the devil be within and that *temptation* without, I know he will choose it. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 106.

There is no place, no state, or scene of life, that hath not its proper and peculiar *temptations*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

temptational (temp-tā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *temptation* + *-al.*] Of the nature of temptation; tempting; seductive: as, "the *temptational* agency of lust," *J. Caldwell*, Homiletical Mag., VI. 106.

temptationless (temp-tā'shọn-les), *a.* [< *temptation* + *-less.*] Having no temptation or motive. *Hammond*, Works, IV. vii. [Rare.]

temptatious (temp-tā'shus), *a.* [< *temptati(on)* + *-ous.*] Tempting; seductive. [Obsolete or rare.]

I, my liege, I. O, that *temptatious* tongue!
Death of Rob. E. of Hunt., F. 1. (*Nares.*)

She put it [a hat] off and looked at it. There was something almost humanly winning and *temptatious* in it.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 665.

tempter (temp'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *temptour*, < OF. *tempteor*, **tempteur*, *tenteur*, F. *tentateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *tentador* = It. *tentatore*, < L. *tentator*, one who tempts or attempts, < *tentare*, tempt: see *tempt.*] One who tempts; one who solicits or entices to evil.

Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted?
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 163.

The tempter, the great adversary of man; the devil.

And when *the tempter* came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.
Mat. iv. 3.

So glozed *the tempter*, and his proem tuned;
Into the heart of Eve his words made way.
Milton, P. L., ix. 549.

tempting (temp'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tempt*, *v.*] That tempts, entices, or allures; attractive; seductive: as, *tempting* pleasures.

So peruerse stomakes haue they borne to women that the more part of their *temptynge* spretes they haue made she deuyls. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, Pref.

To whom [his precursors] he thus owed the service, often an important one in such cases, of exhausting the most *tempting* forms of errour.
Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum.

temptingly (temp'ting-li), *adv.* In a tempting manner; seductively; attractively; alluringly.

How *temptingly* the landscape shines! The air
Breathes invitation. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ix.

temptingness (temp'ting-nes), *n.* The state of being tempting.

temption† (temp'shọn), *n.* A reduced form of *temptation*.

Conceal her; let me not
As much as know her name; there's *temption* in 't.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, i. 5.

temptress (temp'tres), *n.* [Formerly also *tempteress*; < ME. *temptresse*, < OF. *temptresse* (cf. F. *tentatrice* = It. *tentatrice*); as *tempter* + *-ess.*] A woman who tempts or entices.

She was my *temptress*, the foul provoker. *Scott.*

tempus (tem'pus), *n.* [L., time: see *tense*¹, *temporal*¹.] In *medieval music*, a method of dividing a breve into semibreves—that is, rhythmical subdivision. In *tempus perfectum* a breve is equal to three semibreves, in *tempus imperfectum* to two. Compare *mode*¹, 7 (*b*), and *prolation*, 4.

temse (tems), *n.* [Formerly also *tems*, *temps*, *tempse*; < ME. *temse*, *tempse*, < AS. **temes* = MD. *tems*, *temst*, D. *tems* = MLG. *temes*, *temis*, *temese*, a colander, sieve; cf. F. *tamis* = Pr. *tamis* = Sp. *tamiz* = It. *tamigio* (Venetian *tamiso*) (ML. *tamisium*), a sieve; origin obscure.] A sieve; a searce; a bolter; a strainer. See the quotation from "Notes and Queries." According to a common statement, the proverbial saying "He'll never set the Thames on fire" (that is, he'll never make any figure in the world) contains this word in a corrupt form. "The *temse* was a corn-sieve which was worked in former times over the receiver of the sifted flour. A hard-working, active man would not unfrequently ply the *temse* so quickly as to set fire to the wooden hoop at the bottom." (*Brewer.*) No evidence for this statement appears. The word *Thames* was in Middle English *Temse*, etc., Anglo-Saxon *Temese*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Marcolphus toke a lytyll cyve or *temse* in his oon hande, and a foot of a bere in the othre hande.
Salomon and Marcolphus. (*Halliwell.*)

I have seen it stated during this discussion and elsewhere that a *tems* in North and West Lancashire means a grain riddle; but this is not exact. A *tems* proper is a sieve with deep sides, very like a peck measure, is 10 or 12 inches in diameter, and has a bottom of woven horsehair. It is used for taking small particles of butter out of the buttermilk just after churning; one person holds the *tems* over a vessel and another pours in the buttermilk, the hair-work passing the milk and catching the particles of butter. This would not cause a fire, neither is a grain-riddle firing by ordinary hand usage more probable. When worked at the quickest one man riddles while another fills, and the riddle is emptied several times in a minute. The grain also is cold in its normal state, and there is no chance of it or the riddle's getting heated by friction. To a practical man a riddle firing would sound most absurd. If you say to a Lancashire labourer, "Tha'll ne'er set th' *tems* afire," a hundred to one he would understand the river Thames. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 14.

temse (tems), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *temsed*, ppr. *temsing*. [Formerly also *tempse*; < ME. *temsen*, *tempsen*, < AS. *temsian* (= D. *temsen* = MLG. *temesen*), sift; from the noun.] To sift. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

temse-bread (tems'bred), *n.* Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour. [Prov. Eng.]

temse-loaf (tems'lōf), *n.* Same as *temse-bread*. [Prov. Eng.]

Some mixeth to miller the rhye with the wheat,
Tems-loaf on his table to have for to eat.
Tusser, September's Husbandry.

temulence (tem'ū-lẹns), *n.* [< F. *témulence* = Pg. *temulencia* = It. *temulenza*, < L. *temulentia*, drunkenness, intoxication, < *temulentus*, drunk: see *temulent.*] Intoxication; inebriation; drunkenness. [Rare.]

temulency (tem'ụ̄-lẹn-si), *n.* [As *temulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *temulence*. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

temulent (tem'ụ̄-lẹnt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *temulento*, < L. *temulentus*, drunk.] Intoxicated; given to drink. [Rare.]

He was recognized, in then *temulent* Germany, as the very prince of topers. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

temulentive† (tem'ụ̄-len-tiv), *a.* [< *temulent* + *-ive.*] Drunken; in a state of inebriation. *F. Junius*, Sin Stigmatized (1639), p. 38. [Rare.]

temulently (tem'ụ̄-lẹnt-li), *adv.* In a drunken manner. *Bailey*, 1727.

temulentness (tem'ụ̄-lẹnt-nes), *n.* Same as *temulence*. *Bailey*.

ten (ten), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ten*, *tene*, < AS. *tēn*, *tién*, *tēne* = OS. *tehan* = OFries. *tian*, *tien* = D. *tien* = MLG. *tein*, LG. *tien* = OHG. *zehan*, MHG. *zehen*, *zen*, G. *zehn* = Icel. *tīu* = Dan. *ti* = Sw. *tio* = Ir. Gael. *deich* = W. *deg* = Goth. *taihun* = L. *decem* (> It. *diece*, *dieci* = Sp. *diez* = Pg. *dez* = F. *dix*) = Gr. δέκα = Skt. *daça*, ten. Hence ult. *-teen*, *teens*, *-ty*¹.] **I.** *a.* Being the sum of nine and one; one more than nine; twice five: a cardinal numeral.

Ten slow mornings past, and on the eleventh
Her father laid the letter in her hand.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

[*Ten* is often used indefinitely for many.

There's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse from begging, and resolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it asks.
Dryden, Cleomenes, ii. 2.]

Council of Ten. See *council*.—**Hart of ten.** See *hart*¹.—**Ten commandments.** See *commandment*.—**Ten-hour law.** See *hour*.—**Ten-pound Act.** See *pound*¹.—**Ten-wheeled locomotive.** See *locomotive*.—**The ten bones.** See *bone*¹.—**To face it with a card of ten†.** See *face*¹.—**Upper ten thousand.** See *upper ten*, under *upper*.

II. *n.* 1. The sum of nine and one, or of five and five.—2. A figure or symbol denoting that number of units or objects, as 10, or X, or x.—3. A playing-card with ten spots.

But, whiles he thought to steal the single *ten*,
The king was slyly finger'd from the deck!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 43.

4. Ten o'clock in the morning or evening: as, I was to be there at *ten*.—5. A certain weight of coal used in the coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland, England, for reckoning the royalty to be paid by the lessee to the lessor. It varies between 48 and 50 tons. *Gresley*.—**Catch the ten.** See *catch*¹.—**Upper ten.** See *upper*.

ten†, *adv.* Ten times.

Forbede a love, and it is *ten* so wood.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 736.

ten. Abbreviation for *tenuto*.

tenability (ten-a-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [< *tenable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being tenable; tenableness.

tenable (ten'ạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *tenable*, < *tenir* = Pr. *tener*, *tenir* = Sp. *tener* = Pg. *ter* = It. *tenere*, hold, keep, < L. *tenere*, hold, keep: see *tenant*¹.] 1. Capable of being held, maintained, or defended successfully against an assailant; successfully defensible against attacks or arguments or objections: as, a *tenable* fortress; a *tenable* theory.

Infidelity has been attacked with so good success of late years that it is driven out of all its out-works. The atheist has not found his post *tenable*, and is therefore retired into deism. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 186.

The place was scarcely *tenable*, and it was abandoned on the approach of the Spanish army.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2†. Held; retained; kept secret or inviolate.

If you have hitherto conceal'd this sight,
Let it be *tenable* in your silence still.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 248.

tenableness (ten'ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being tenable; tenability.

tenace (ten'ās), *n.* [< F. *tenace*, tenacious, in *demeurer tenace*, hold the best and third best cards, lit. 'stay tenacious': see *demur* and *tenacious.*] In *whist*, the best and third best cards, or the second and fourth best cards, in play, of a suit: known in the former case as a *major tenace*, in the latter as a *minor tenace*.

tenacious (tẹ̄-nā'shus), *a.* [= F. *tenace* = Sp. Pg. *tenaz* = It. *tenace*, < L. *tenax* (*tenac-*), holding fast, < *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*¹.] 1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession: with *of* before the thing held; hence, stubborn; obstinate.

A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well chosen principles. *South.*

A man is naturally most *tenacious of* that which is most liable to be taken from him.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 397.

The religion of ancient Egypt was very *tenacious*, and not easily effaced.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vii. 6.

2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it: said of the memory.

The memory of some . . . is very *tenacious*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. § 5.

3†. Niggardly; close-fisted. *Bailey*, 1727.—4. Apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive, as ropy, glutinous, or viscous matter; sticky; viscid: as, few substances are so *tenacious* as tar.—5. Tough; having great cohesive force between its particles, so that they resist any effort to pull or force them asunder: as, steel is the most *tenacious* of all known substances.

tenaciously (tẹ̄-nā'shus-li), *adv.* In a tenacious manner. (*a*) With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed; firmly; determinedly; with unyielding obstinacy; obstinately. (*b*) Adhesively; with cohesive force.

tenaciousness (tẹ̄-nā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tenacious, in any sense; tenacity.

I can allow in clergymen, through all their divisions, some *tenaciousness* of their own opinion.
Burke, Rev. in France.

tenacity (tẹ̄-nas'ị-ti), *n.* [< F. *ténacité* = Sp. *tenacidad* = Pg. *tenacidade* = It. *tenacità*, < L. *tenacita(t-)s*, a holding fast, < *tenax* (*tenac-*), holding fast: see *tenacious.*] 1. The property or character of being tenacious, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) Firmness of hold or of purpose; obstinacy.

I find to my grief that the misunderstanding *tenacity* of some zealous spirits hath made it a quarrel.
Bp. Hall, The Reconciler.

Old associations cling to the mind with astonishing *tenacity*. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, p. 114.

Their moral notions, though held with strong *tenacity*, seem to have no standard beyond hereditary custom.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

The *tenacity* of the English bull-dog . . . was a subject of national boasting. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

(*b*) Retentiveness, as of memory. (*c*) Adhesiveness; that property of matter by virtue of which things stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness. (*d*) That property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder; also, the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing: opposed to *brittleness* or *fragility*. Tenacity results from the attraction of cohesion which exists between the particles of bodies, and the stronger this attraction is in any body the greater is the tenacity of the body. Tenacity is consequently different in different materials, and in the same material it varies with the state of the body in regard to temperature and other circumstances. The resistance offered to tearing is called *absolute tenacity*, that offered to crushing *retroactive tenacity*. The tenacity of wood is much greater in the direction of the length of its fibers than in the transverse direction. With regard to metals, the processes of forging and wire-drawing increase their tenacity in the longitudinal direction; and mixed metals have, in general, greater tenacity than those which are simple. See *cohesion*.

The *tenacity* of a substance may be defined as the greatest longitudinal stress that it can bear without tearing asunder.
J. D. Everett, Units and Physical Constants, p. 56.

tenaculum (tẹ̄-nak'ụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *tenacula* (-lạ̈). [NL., < LL. *tenaculum*, an instrument for holding, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*¹.] 1. A sharp hook, set in a handle, used for picking up arteries in surgical operations, and in dissections.

These [arterial branches] are difficult to tie, even when picked up by the *tenaculum*.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 62.

2. In *entom.*, the pair of microscopic chitinous processes on the under side of the abdomen of podurans or springtails, serving as a catch to hold the elater or springing-organ in place. *A. S. Packard.*

tenacy† (ten′ā̤-si), *n.* [< L. *tenax* (*tenac-*) (see *tenacious*) + *-y*3.] Tenacity; obstinacy.

Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and *tenacy*. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xii. (*Latham.*)

tenail, tenaille (te-nāl′), *n.* [< F. *tenaille* = Pr. *tenalha* = Sp. *tenaza* = It. *tanaglia*, < ML. **tenacula*, f., orig. LL. neut. pl. of *tenaculum*, a holder: see *tenaculum*.] In *fort.*, an outwork or rampart raised in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, between two bastions. In its simplest form it consists of two faces forming with each other a reëntering angle; but generally it consists of three faces forming two reëntering angles, in which case it is called a *double tenail*. Any work belonging either to permanent or to field fortification which, on the plan, consists of a succession of lines forming salient and reëntering angles alternately, is said to be *à tenaille.*

tenaillon (te-nal′yon), *n.* [F.: see *tenail.*] In *fort.*, a work constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunettes, but differing in that one of the faces of the tenaillon is in the direction of the ravelin, whereas that of the lunette is perpendicular to it. Works of this kind are seldom adopted.

tenancy (ten′an-si), *n.* [< OF. *tenance*, possession, = Sp. Pg. *tenencia* = ML. *tenentia*, < L. *tenen*(*t-*)*s*, a tenant: see *tenant*1.] 1. In *law*: (*a*) A holding by private ownership; estate; tenure: as, *tenancy* in fee simple; *tenancy* in tail. (*b*†) A habitation or dwelling-place held of another.

The said John Scrips had in like sort divided a Tenement in Shordich into or about seventeene *Tenancies* or dwellings, and the same inhabited by divers persons.
Proc. in Star Chamber, an. 40 Queen Elizabeth, quoted in [Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 123.

2. The period during which lands or tenements are held or occupied by a tenant.—**Entire tenancy.** See *entire.*—**Estate in joint tenancy.** See *estate.*—**Several tenancy.** See *entire tenancy.*—**Severance of a joint tenancy.** See *severance.*—**Tenancy at will.** See *estate at will.* under *estate.*—**Tenancy by entireties.** See *entirety.*—**Tenancy by the courtesy of England.** See *courtesy of England*, under *courtesy.*—**Tenancy from year to year,** a tenancy which is implied by law sometimes, on the termination of a lease for a year or years and a continuance of the possession without a new agreement.—**Tenancy in common,** a holding in common with others; an estate consisting in a right to a share of an undivided thing; a tenancy in which all have or are entitled to a common or joint possession, but each has a separate or several title to his undivided share which he can dispose of without affecting the others: distinguished from *joint tenancy.* See *estate.* Sometimes called *coparcenary.*

tenant1 (ten′a̤nt), *n.* [< ME. *tenant*, *tenaunt*, < OF. *tenant*, a tenant, = Pg. It. *tenente*, a lieutenant, < L. *tenen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold, keep, possess. Cf. *lieutenant*. From the L. *tenere* are also ult. E. *tenable*, *tenacious*, *tenacy*, *tempt*, *temptation*, etc.] 1. In *law*: (*a*) A person who holds real property by private ownership, by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will. The term is sometimes used in reference to interests in pure personalty, as when we speak of one as *tenant* for life of a fund. (*b*) More specifically, one who holds under a superior owner, as a lessee or occupant for rent: used thus as correlative to *landlord.*

I have been your *tenant*, and your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1. 14.

[The word always implies indirectly the existence of a paramount right, like that of a feudal lord or the modern right of eminent domain. States or nations are not spoken of as tenants of their own property; subjects and citizens are.]

(*c*) A defendant in a real action. See *action*, 8 (*b*).—2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant.

Oh fields! Oh woods! when, when shall I be made
The happy *tenant* of your shade?
Cowley, The Wish.

The sheepfold here
Pours out its fleecy *tenants* o'er the glebe.
Cowper, Task, i. 291.

3. In *her.*, same as *supporter*. A distinction has been made between these terms by alleging that the tenant holds the shield as if keeping it upright, as is usual with modern supporters, but does not support its weight or lift it. (Compare *supporter.*) Some writers, following the French heralds, use *tenant* for a human figure holding or flanking the shield, reserving *supporter* for an animal. Also *tenent.*—**Chief tenant.** Same as *tenant in capite.*—**Customary tenant.** See *customary freehold*, under *customary.*—**Kindly tenant.** See *kindly.*—**Landlord and Tenant Act.** See *landlord.*—**Particular tenant.** See *particular.*—**Sole tenant,** one who holds in his own sole right, and not with another.—**Tenant at sufferance,** one who, having been in lawful possession of land, keeps it after the title has come to an end without express agreement with the rightful owner.—**Tenant at will,** one in possession of lands who holds at the will of the lessor or owner.—**Tenant by copy of court-roll,** one who is admitted tenant of any lands, etc., within a manor.—**Tenant by courtesy.** See under *courtesy.*—**Tenant by the verge.** See *verge.*—**Tenant for life, life tenant.** See *estate for life*, under *estate.*—**Tenant in capite, tenant in chief.** See *in capite.*—**Tenant in common,** one who holds lands or chattels in common with another or other persons. See *tenancy in common* (under *tenancy*) and *estate in joint tenancy* (under *estate*).—**Tenant in dower,** a widow who possesses land, etc., by virtue of her dower.—**Tenant pour auter vie.** See *auter vie.*—**Tenants by entireties.** See *entirety.*—**Tenant to the præcipe,** the person to whom a tenant in tail granted an estate for the express purpose of being made defendant in proceedings to alienate the land by a recovery.

tenant1 (ten′a̤nt), *v.* [< *tenant*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold or possess as a tenant; occupy.

The greatest part of Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served himself or his ancestors.
Steele, Spectator, No. 107.

Goblins, to my notions, though they might *tenant* the dumb carcasses of beasts, could scarce covet shelter in the commonplace human form.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

We bought the farm we *tenanted* before.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2†. To let out to tenants.

Three acres more he converted into a high way; . . . and the rest he *tenanted* out.
Strype, Hen. VIII., an. 1530.

II.† *intrans.* To live as a tenant; dwell.

In yonder tree he *tenanteth* alone.
Warren, The Lily and the Bee, ii.

tenant2† (ten′a̤nt), *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *tenon.*

They be fastened or *tenanted* the one to the other.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, II. 81. (*Davies.*)

tenantable (ten′a̤n-ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *tenant*1 + *-able.*] Being in a state of repair suitable for a tenant; that may be tenanted or occupied.

To apply the distinction to Colchester: all men beheld it as *tenantable*, full of fair houses; none as tenable in a hostile way for any long time against a great army.
Fuller, Worthies, Essex, I. 544.

He even gave her permission to tenant the house in which she had lived with her husband, as long as it should be *tenantable.* *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

tenantableness (ten′a̤n-ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being tenantable.

tenant-farmer (ten′a̤nt-fär″mėr), *n.* A farmer who is only a tenant, and not the owner of the farm he cultivates.

We may relieve this country from all responsibility, real or imaginary, for the misfortunes of the Irish *tenant-farmers.* *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 729.

tenant-farming (ten′a̤nt-fär″ming), *n.* The occupying of a farm on lease, and not as owner.

Tenant-farming is unprofitable.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 301.

tenantless (ten′a̤nt-les), *a.* [< *tenant*1 + *-less.*] Having no tenant; unoccupied; vacant; untenanted.

Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless.*
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 8.

tenant-right (ten′a̤nt-rīt), *a.* 1. The right of tenancy of a tenant on a manor, who holds not at the will of the lord but according to the custom of the manor.

The customary tenants enjoy the ancient custom called *tenant-right*: namely, "To have their messuages and tenements to them during their lives, and after their deceases to the eldest issues of their bodies lawfully begotten."
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. I.

2. The right, or claim of right, in various forms or degrees, on the part of agricultural tenants, particularly in Great Britain and Ireland, to continue the tenancy so long as they pay the rent and act properly, to have the rent not raised so high as to destroy their interest, to be allowed to sell their interest on leaving to a purchaser acceptable to the landlord, and to receive a compensation from the landlord if turned off. The claim last mentioned, recognized as extending to crops left in the ground, labor in preparing the soil for the next crop, produce left on the farm, and of late years the value of permanent improvements, is that more especially known as *tenant-right.*

tenantry (ten′a̤n-tri), *n.*; pl. *tenantries* (-triz). [< *tenant* + *-ry.*] 1. The condition of being a tenant; tenancy.

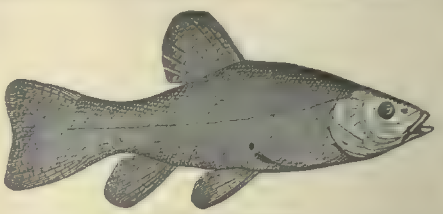
Tenants have taken new leases of their *tenantries.*
Bp. Ridley, in Dr. Ridley's Life, p. 656. (*Latham.*)

2. The body of tenants; tenants collectively.

Yes, Mr. Huxter, yes; a happy *tenantry*, its country's pride, will assemble in the baronial hall, where the beards will wag all. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, lxxv.

tence†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tense*1.

tench (tench), *n.* [< ME. *tenche*, < OF. *tenche*, F. *tanche* = Sp. Pg. *tenca* = It. *tinca*, < LL. *tinca*, ML. also *tenca*, a tench.] A cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Tinca vulgaris.* It inhabits the streams and lakes of the European continent, and in England it is frequent in ornamental waters and ponds. The fish attains a length of from 10 to 12 inches. It has very small smooth scales. The color is generally a greenish-olive above, a light tint predominating below. It is very sluggish, inhabits bottom-waters, and feeds on refuse vegetable matter. It is very tenacious of life, and may be conveyed alive in damp weeds for long distances. The flesh is somewhat coarse and insipid. The tench was formerly supposed to have some healing virtue in the touch. I. Walton ("Complete Angler," p. 175) says: "The Tench . . . is observed to be a Physician to other fishes, . . . and it is said that a Pike will neither devour nor hurt him, because the Pike, being sick or hurt by any accident, is cured by touching the Tench."



Tench (*Tinca vulgaris*).

tench-weed (tench′wēd), *n.* The common pondweed, *Potamogeton natans*: so named from some association with the tench (according to Forby, from its coating of mucilage, supposed to be very agreeable to that fish).

tend1 (tend), *v.* [< ME. **tenden*, < OF. (and F.) *tendre*, stretch, stretch out, hold forth, offer, tender, = Pr. *tendre* = Sp. Pg. *tender* = It. *tendere*, < L. *tendere* (√ *ten*), stretch, stretch out, extend, spread out, intr. direct one's course, aim, strive, go, tend, = Gr. *τείνειν* (√ *τεν*, *ταν*) = Skt. √ *tan*, stretch: a root represented in Teut. by *thin*: see *thin*1. From the L. *tendere* are also ult. E. *tend*2, *tender*2 (a doublet of *tend*1), *tender*3, *tendon*, *tense*2, *tension*, *tent*1, *tent*3, *tent*4, *attend*, *contend*, *extend*, *intend*, *portend*, *pretend*, *superintend*, *contention*, *extension*, *intention*, etc.; from the Gr., *tone*1, *tonic*, *tune*, etc.] **I.**† *trans.* To reach out; offer; tender.

Then Cassivelaunus . . . sent Embassadour to Cæsar by Conius and Arras, *tending* unto him a surrendry.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 37. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To move or be directed, literally or figuratively; hold a course.

If I came alone in the quality of a private person, I must go on foot through the streets, and, because I was a person generally known, might be followed by some one or other, who would discover whither my private visit *tended*, besides that those in the inn must needs take notice of my coming in that manner.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 158.

See from above the bellying Clouds descend,
And big with some new Wonder this Way *tend*.
Congreve, Semele, iii. 8.

I know not whither your insinuations would *tend*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 2.

It further illustrates a very important point, toward which the argument has been for some time *tending*.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 118.

2. To have a tendency to operate in some particular direction or way; have a bent or inclination to effective action in some particular direction; aim or serve more or less effectively and directly: commonly followed by an infinitive: as, exercise *tends* to strengthen the muscles.

By this time they were got to the Enchanted Ground, where the air naturally *tended* to make one drowsy.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

To make men governable in this manner, their precepts mainly *tend* to break a nationall spirit.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

No advantage was deemed unwarrantable which could *tend* to secure the victory. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Natural selection *tends* only to make each organic being as perfect as, or slightly more perfect than, the other inhabitants of the same country with which it has to struggle for existence. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 197.

3. To serve, contribute, or conduce in some degree or way; be influential in some direction, or in promoting some purpose or interest; have a more or less direct bearing or effect (upon something).

Farewell, poor swain! thou art not for my bend;
I must have quicker souls, whose words may *tend*
To some free action.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

But the place doth not greatly *tend* unto tranquility.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 225.

All other men, who know what they ask, desire of God that thir doings may *tend* to his glory.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, viii.

The Spaniard hopes that one Day this Peace may *tend* to his Advantage more than all his Wars have done.
Howell, Letters, iii. 1.

=**Syn.** 2. To incline, lean, verge, trend.—3. To conduce.

tend2 (tend), *v.* [< ME. *tenden*; by apheresis from *attend.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To attend; wait upon as an assistant or protector; guard.

It is ordered at Common Counsell that the new Mayor *tenne* the old Mayor at his owne house, and goe home with the sword before him afterward.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthly charge. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 156.

2. To look after; take care of; have the charge, care, or supervision of: as, to *tend* a machine; to *tend* a flock; to *tend* a sick person.

The Boy of whom I speak
In summer *tended* cattle on the hills.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

I would fain stay and help thee *tend* him!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

The mother . . . sat at the foot of the bed and *tended* Annie's baby. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 54.

3†. To be attentive to; attend to; be mindful of; mind.

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play.
Milton, P. L., ix. 583.

4. To wait upon so as to execute; be prepared to perform. [Rare.]

By all the stars that *tend* thy bidding. *Keats.*

5. *Naut.*, to watch, as a vessel at anchor, at the turn of tides, and cast her by the helm, and by some sail if necessary, so as to keep turns out of her cable. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. To keep, protect, nurse.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To attend; wait as an attendant or servant: with *on* or *upon*.

Was he not companion with the riotous knights
That *tend upon* my father? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 96.

O I that wasted time to *tend upon* her,
To compass her with sweet observances.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2†. To be in waiting; be ready for service; attend.

The associates *tend*, and everything is bent
For England. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 47.

3†. To be attentive; listen.

Tend to the master's whistle. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 8.

tend^{3}†, *v. t.* See *tind*.

tend^{4}†. Obsolete past participle of *teen*^{1}.

tendable† (ten′da̤-bl), *a.* [< *tend*^{2} + *-able*.] Attentive.

A *tendable* [var. *plyaunt*] seruaunt standeth in fauour.
Hugh Rhodes, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxxii.

tendance (ten′dans), *n.* [Also sometimes *tendence*; by apheresis from *attendance*; cf. *tend*^{2} for *attend*.] **1†.** Expectant waiting; expectancy.

Unhappie wight, borne to desastrous end,
That doth his life in so long *tendance* spend!
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 908.

2. Persons waiting or in attendance.

All those which were his fellows but of late . . .
Follow his strides, his lobbies fill with *tendance*,
Rain sacrificial whisperings in his ear.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 80.

3. Attendance; the work or art of tending or caring for some person or thing; attention; care; watchful supervision or care.

Good Host, such *tendence* as you would expect
From your own children if yourself were sick,
Let this old Man find at your hands.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, i.

tendant† (ten′da̤nt), *n.* [By apheresis from *attendant*.] An attendant.

His *tendants* round about
Him, fainting, falling, carried in with care.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil, 1632. (*Nares.*)

tendence^{1} (ten′dens), *n.* [< F. *tendance* = Sp. Pg. *tendencia* = It. *tendenza*, < ML. as if **tendentia*, < L. *tenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *tendere*, stretch, extend: see *tend*^{1}.] Tendency. [Rare.]

He freely moves and acts according to his most natural *tendence* and inclination. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, i. 1.

tendence^{2} (ten′dens), *n.* Same as *tendance*.

tendency (ten′de̤n-si), *n.* [As *tendence*^{1} (see *-cy*).] Movement, or inclination to move, in some particular direction or toward some end or purpose; bent, leaning, or inclination toward some object, effect, or result; inclining or contributing influence.

The tenderest mother could not have been more anxious and careful as to the religious *tendency* of any books we read *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, vi.

Tendency is the ideal summation of the statical conditions which tend to a dynamical result; or, to express it less technically, it is one gathering up into a picture of all the events which we foresee will succeed each other when the organism is set going, and of the final result.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 38.

Everywhere the history of religion betrays a *tendency* to enthusiasm. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 256.

=**Syn.** *Propensity, Inclination*, etc. (see *bent*^{1}), drift, direction, bearing.

tender^{1} (ten′dėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tender*, *tendre*, < OF. (and F.) *tendre* = Pr. *tenre*, *tendre* = Sp. *tierno* = Pg. *tenro* = It. *tenero*, < L. *tener*, soft, delicate, tender, of tender age, young; akin to *tenuis*, thin, fine: see *thin*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Thin; slender; attenuated; fine: literally or figuratively.

The happes over mannes hede
Ben honge with a *tender* threde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

'Midst this was heard the shrill and *tender* cry
Of well-pleased ghosts, which in the storm did fly.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, i. 1.

2. Of fine or delicate quality; delicate; fine; soft: as, a *tender* glow of color.

This set so many artists on worke, that they soone ariv'd to y^{t} perfection it is since come, emulating the *tenderest* miniatures. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 13, 1661.

Late, in a flood of *tender* light,
She floated through the ethereal blue.
Bryant, The Waning Moon.

I treasure in secret some long fine hair
Of *tenderest* brown. *Lowell*, Wind-Harp.

3†. Soft; thin; watery.

We saw
My rider . . .
Vault o'er his mare into a *tender* slough.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

4. Delicate to the touch, or yielding readily to the action of a cutting instrument or to a blow; not tough or hard; especially, soft and easily masticated: as, *tender* meat.

Floriz ne let for ne feo
To finden al that neod beo,
Of fless of fiss, of *tendre* bred,
Of whit win and eke red.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

We had some beef-steak, not so *tender* as it might have been, some of the potatoes, some cheese.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 73.

5. Soft; impressible; susceptible; sensitive; compassionate; easily touched, affected, or influenced: as, a *tender* heart.

As you have pity, stop those *tender* ears
From his enchanting voice.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

He was, above many, *tender* of sin.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

In the way to our lodging we met a messenger from the countess of Falchensteyn, a pretty young *tender* man, near to the kingdom, who saluted us in her name with much love. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

To each his sufferings; all are men
Condemned alike to groan;
The *tender* for another's pain,
The unfeeling for his own.
Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

6. Expressing sensitive feeling; expressing the gentle emotions, as love or pity, especially the former; kindly; loving; affectionate; fond.

You have show'd a *tender* fatherly regard.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 288.

Her wide gray eyes
Made *tenderer* with those thronging memories.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 295.

I desired him to repeat to me the translation he had made of some *tender* verses in Theocritus.
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

That Number Five foresaw from the first that any *tenderer* feeling than that of friendship would intrude itself between them I do not believe.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 665.

7. Delicate in constitution, consistency, texture, etc.; fragile; easily injured, broken, or bruised.

I know how *tender* reputation is,
And with what guards it ought to be preserv'd, lady.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

And certainly, if the air was the cause of the elasticity of springs, as some have imagined, it would have been perceived in so *tender* a movement as a pocket watch, lying under the perpetual influence of two springs.
W. Derham, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 317.

Where'er the *tender* grass was leading
Its earliest green along the lane.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

8. Delicate as regards health; weakly. [Scotch.]

I am sure I wad hae answered for her as my ain daughter; but, wae 's my heart, I had been *tender* a' the simmer, and scarce ower the door o' my room for twal weeks.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

9. Very sensitive to impression; very susceptible of any sensation or emotion; easily pained.

What art thou call'st me from my holy rites,
And with the fearèd name of death affrights
My *tender* ears?
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

10. Not strong; not hardy; not able to endure hardship or rough treatment; delicate; weak.

But longe ne myght endure the cristin, for yet the childeren were *tendre* and grene, so that thei moste nede remeve a-brode in to the feilde, and in short tyme thei sholde haue hadde grete losse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 287.

My lord knoweth that the children are *tender*.
Gen. xxxiii. 13.

The *tender* and delicate woman among you.
Deut. xxviii. 56.

So far beneath your soft and *tender* breeding.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 331.

A *tender*, puling, nice, chitty-fac'd squall 'tis.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

11. Fresh; immature; feeble; young and inexperienced.

For *tendere* wittes wenen al be wyle
Ther as they kan nat pleynly understonde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 271.

There came two Springals, of full *tender* yeares.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 6.

He left, in his *tender* youth, the bosom of home, of happiness, of wealth, and of rank, to plunge in the dust and blood of our inauspicious struggle.
E. Everett, Orations, I. 465.

12†. Precious; dear.

I love Valentine,
Whose life's as *tender* to me as my soul.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 37.

13. Careful; solicitous; considerate; watchful; concerned; unwilling to pain or injure; scrupulous: with *of* or *over*.

So *tender over* his occasions, true,
So feat, so nurse-like.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 87.

As this is soft and pliant to your arms
In a circumferent flexure, so will I
Be *tender of* your welfare and your will.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv.

Get once a good Name, and be very *tender of* it afterwards. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 14.

Don't be so *tender* at making an enemy now and then.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

14. Delicate; ticklish; apt to give pain if inconsiderately or roughly dealt with or referred to; requiring careful handling so as not to annoy or give pain: as, a *tender* subject.

In things that are *tender* and unpleasing, it is good to break the ice by some whose words are of less weight, and to reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

15†. Quick; keen; sharp.

The full-fed hound or gorged hawk,
Unapt for *tender* smell or speedy flight.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 695.

16. Of ships, apt to lean over under sail; tender-sided: same as *crank*^{4}, 1.—**17†.** Yielding to a small force; sensitive.

These, being weighed in a pair of *tender* scales, amounted to one grain and a quarter.
Boyle, Subtilty of Effluviums, ii.

Tender porcelain. See *porcelain*^{1}.

II.† *n.* A tender regard; fondness; affection; regard.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost opinion,
And show'd thou makest some *tender* of my life.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 49.

I had a kind of a *Tender* for Dolly.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Man's Bewitched, v. 2.

I swear, Lady Harriot, were I not already yours, I could have a *Tender* for this Lady. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

tender^{1} (ten′dėr), *v. t.* [ME. *tendren*; < *tender*^{1}, *a.*] **1†.** To regard or treat with compassion, solicitude, fondness, or care; cherish; hence, to hold dear; value; esteem.

Wherfor I besech yow of yowr faderly pyte to *tendre* the more thys symple wryghtyng, as I schal owt of dowght her after doo that schal please yow to the uttermest of my power and labor. *Paston Letters*, I. 436.

Your minion, whom . . . I *tender* dearly.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 129.

As you *tender* your Ears, be secret.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 2.

I saw anothers fate approaching fast,
And left mine owne his safetie to *tender*.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 362.

What of the ravenous Tygre then,
To lose her yong she *tender'd* with such care?
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 136).

2. To make tender, in any sense.

I pray God forgive you, open your eyes, *tender* your hearts. *Penn*, To J. H., etc.

If too strongly acid or alkaline it [the mordant] will have a corrosive action, and the goods, as it is technically called, will be *tendered*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 517.

tender^{2} (ten′dėr), *v.* [< F. *tendre* = Pr. *tendre* = Sp. Pg. *tender* = It. *tendere*, stretch, display, also tender, offer, < L. *tendere*, stretch, extend: see *tend*^{1}. *Tender*, like *render*, *surrender*, retains, exceptionally, the termination of the F. inf.; *tend*^{1} is the same word without this termination.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To offer; make offer of; present for acceptance: as, to *tender* one a complimentary dinner; to *tender* one's resignation.

Most mighty Lord (quoth Adam), heer I *tender*
All thanks I can, not all I should thee render.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Upon *tendring* my Present, he seemed to smile, and gave me a gentle Nod.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

> Oaths of allegiance were *tendered* too lightly by the Neapolitans to carry the same weight as in other nations.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

2. To offer in payment or satisfaction of some demand or obligation: as, to *tender* the (exact) amount of rent due.

> Shall any other pay my debt, while I
> Write myself bankrupt? or Calista owe
> The least beholdingness for that which she,
> On all the bonds of gratitude I have seal'd to,
> May challenge from me to be freely *tender'd?*
> *Fletcher (and Massinger ?)*, Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

> It shall be the duty of the seller, on maturity of the contract (i. e., the last day specified therein), to *tender* the goods between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., whereupon he shall be entitled to payment in full therefor before the last named hour.
> *New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 264.

3†. To show; present to view.

> Tender [see *tender*^{1}] yourself more dearly;
> Or . . . you'll *tender* me a fool.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 109.

II. *intrans.* To make a tender or offer; especially, to offer to supply certain commodities for a certain period at rates and under conditions specified, or to execute certain work: as, to *tender* for the dredging of a harbor.

tender^2 (ten'dėr), *n.* [< *tender*^{2}, *v.*] 1. An offer for acceptance.

> I send you a Coppy of the Draught to shew to Mr. Vicechanceler, with *tender* of my service.
> *H. Spelman*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 161.

> With a *Tender* of my most humble Service to my noble good Lady. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 17.

Specifically—2. In *law*, an offer of money or any other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability; especially, the production and offer to pay or deliver the very thing requirable by a contract.

> When Lard or Provisions are rejected under final appeal, if tendered on a seller's option, all expenses shall be paid by the seller, and it shall be held that no *tender* has been made.
> *New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 181.

3. An offer in writing made by one party to another to execute some specified work or to supply certain specified articles at a certain sum or rate, or to purchase something at a specified price.

> The privilege of selling to railway-passengers within the precincts of the terminus is disposed of by *tender*.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 291.

> Of the three larger vessels, *tenders* were received for the Proteus and Neptune, and, the bid for the latter being the lower, it was accepted.
> *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 38.

4. Something tendered or offered.

> That you have ta'en these *tenders* for true pay,
> Which are not sterling. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 106.

Legal-tender currency, currency which can lawfully be used in paying a debt. All the gold coins of the United States are a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece; and when reduced in weight below such standard tolerance, they are a legal tender at a valuation in proportion to their actual weight. The silver dollar of 412½ grains is a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressly mentioned in the contract. The silver coins of the United States of smaller denomination than one dollar are a legal tender, in sums not exceeding ten dollars, in payment of all dues, public and private. The so-called trade-dollar of 420 grains is not a legal tender. The five-cent, three-cent, and one-cent pieces are a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five cents in one payment. No foreign coins are now (1899) a legal tender. The United States notes (see *greenback*) are a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Loans and debts contracted before the enactment of the legal-tender law of 1862 authorizing the issue of greenbacks, can be satisfied by payments made in them, unless an express agreement has been made for the payment of gold and silver. Gold certificates, under act of Congress of 1882, are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and silver certificates, under act of 1878, are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. Treasury notes, under the act of March 3d, 1863, and of June 30th, 1864, were a legal tender (for their face-value, excluding interest) for all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and except that those issued under the latter act are not legal tender in redemption of bank-notes, or bankers' notes, for circulation as money; those issued under the act of July 14th, 1890, are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. The term "debts public and private" has been held to intend contract obligations, whether contracted before or after the statute, but not such dues as State taxes. National bank-notes are legal tender in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports, also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency, and also for any debt or liability to any national banking association, except gold-note banks.—**Plea of tender**, a plea by a defendant that he has made due tender, and has remained always ready to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and now brings the sum demanded into court.—**Tender of amends**, an offer by a person who is charged with a wrong or breach of contract to pay a sum of money by way of amends.—**Tender of issue**, a pleading which in effect invites the adverse party to join issue upon it.

tender^3 (ten'dėr), *n.* [< *tend*^{2} + *-er*^{1}; partly by apheresis from *attender.*] 1. One who tends; one who attends to, supervises, or takes care of something; a nurse: as, a machine-*tender;* a bar*tender*.—2. *Naut.*, a vessel employed to attend a larger one for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence, orders, etc.

> Here she comes i' faith full Sail, with her Fan spread and Streamers out, and a Shoal of Fools for *Tenders*.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 4.

3. A boat or ship accompanying fishing- or whaling-vessels; a lighter. Specifically—(*a*) In the menhaden-fishery, a vessel or boat employed to carry the fish to the factories. These tenders have an average capacity of 250 barrels, though they are now often built of a larger size, some carrying 600 barrels. (*b*) A vessel sailing from San Francisco to the Arctic regions, to carry supplies to the whale-ships, and bring back oil and bone, to be sent east by rail.

4. In *rail.*, a carriage attached to the locomotive, for carrying the fuel, water, etc. See cuts under *passenger-engine* and *snow-plow*.

> We supplied the *tender* and fire with wood, and, in short, pretty much ran the train as we pleased.
> *The Century*, XL. 622.

5. A small reservoir attached to a mop or scrubber, to hold a supply of water. The flow is controlled by a valve operated by a spring.

tender-dying (ten'dėr-dī″ing), *a.* Dying in early youth. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 48. [Rare.]

tenderee (ten-dėr-ē'), *n.* [< *tender*^{2} + *-ee*^{1}.] The person to whom a tender is made.

> Where a tender is made, for the purpose of obtaining property of the owner, sold and in the hands of the *tenderee* claiming to own the same, and accepted, the money paid may be recovered back. *T. Miller, J.*, in 91 N. Y. 536.

tenderer^1 (ten'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tender*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which makes tender: as, a meat-*tenderer*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 158. [Recent.]

tenderer^2 (ten'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tender*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who makes a tender or offer.

> The Minister for Works had met on the previous day a deputation of the "*tenderers* for the manufacture within the Colony of fifty locomotives required for use on the railways." *The Engineer*, LXV. 528.

tender-eyed (ten'dėr-īd), *a.* 1. Having gentle or affectionate eyes.—2. Weak-eyed; blear-eyed; dim-sighted.

> You must not think your sister
> So *tender-ey'd* as not to see your follies.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

tenderfoot (ten'dėr-fůt), *n.*; pl. *tenderfoots* (-fůts). A new-comer on the plains or in the bush, or one who has not become hardened to the life there; a greenhorn; a novice. [Slang, western U. S. and Australia.]

> Hunters . . . who bedizen themselves in all the traditional finery of the craft, in the hope of getting a job at guiding some *tenderfoot*.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 32.

tender-footed (ten'dėr-fůt″ed), *a.* 1. Having tender or sensitive feet.—2. Cautious; timid; "green." Compare *tenderfoot*. [Slang.]

tender-footedness (ten'dėr-fůt″ed-nes), *n.* The state of being a tenderfoot. [Slang.]

tender-hearted (ten'dėr-här″ted), *a.* 1. Having great sensibility; susceptible.

> When Rehoboam was young and *tenderhearted*, and could not withstand them. 2 Chron. xiii. 7.

2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.

> Aumerle, thou weep'st, my *tender-hearted* cousin!
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 160.

tender-heartedly (ten'dėr-här″ted-li), *adv.* In a tender-hearted manner; with tender affection.

tender-heartedness (ten'dėr-här″ted-nes), *n.* The state of being tender-hearted; a tender or compassionate disposition; susceptibility of the softer passions.

tender-hefted† (ten'dėr-hef″ted), *a.* Apparently an error for *tender-hearted*.

> No, Regan, thou shalt never have my curse;
> Thy *tender-hefted* nature shall not give
> Thee o'er to harshness. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 174.

tenderling (ten'dėr-ling), *n.* [< *tender*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] 1. A fondling; one made tender by too much coddling; an effeminate person.

> Now haue we manie chimnies, and yet our *tenderlings* complaine of rheumes, catarhs, and poses.
> *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 22.

2. One of the first horns of a deer.

tenderloin (ten'dėr-loin), *n.* That part of the loin of beef which is tenderer than the rest, in consequence of the softness or fineness of the muscular fiber; the psoas muscle of the ox and some other animals used as meat; the fillet; the undercut. In the tenderloin steak, as usually cut, the bone left in is one lateral half of a lumbar vertebra, of which the long slender bone which separates the tenderloin from the rest of the meat is the transverse process. The tenderloin lies close to the backbone, on the ventral side.

tenderly (ten'dėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *tenderly*, *tendirly*, *tendreliche;* < *tender*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a tender manner. (*a*) With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain.

> The Moor . . .
> . . . will as *tenderly* be led by the nose
> As asses are. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 407.

(*b*) Kindly; with pity or affection; fondly.

> So eche of theym comaunded other to god full *tendirly*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 634.

> He cannot be such a monster . . . to his father, that so *tenderly* and entirely loves him. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 104.

(*c*) With a keen sense of pain; keenly; bitterly.

> There is the Place where Seynt Petir wepte fulle *tenderly*, aftre that he hadde forsaken oure Lord.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 92.

> Pandare that ful *tendreliche* wepte.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 353.

(*d*) Delicately; effeminately: as, a child *tenderly* reared.

tender-minded (ten'dėr-mīn″ded), *a.* Compassionate; tender-hearted.

> To be *tender-minded*
> Does not become a sword. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 31.

tenderness (ten'dėr-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tender, in any sense.

> Well we know your *tenderness* of heart.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 210.

> We went to see the stables and fine horses of wch many were here kept at a vast expense, with all the art and *tendernesse* imaginable. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 22, 1670.

> Eleven half sheets marbled (like smoke) after a different manner, bit with great curiosity and *tenderness*.
> *H. Wanley*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 276.

> There was great *tenderness* over the bowels, especially in the right iliac region.
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 156.

tender-sided (ten'dėr-sī″ded), *a.* *Naut.*, crank, as a vessel; careening too easily under press of sail.

tendinal (ten'di-nal), *a.* Same as *tendinous*. [Rare.]

> A *tendinal* slip is shown cut short, of which he says nothing, but which evidently belongs to this muscle.
> *Science*, IX. 624.

tendineal (ten-din'ẹ-al), *a.* [< NL. *tendo* (*tendin-*), a tendon, + *-e-al.*] Same as *tendinous*. [Rare.]

> Special development of its *tendineal* portion aids in strengthening the tensor propatagii. *Science*, X. 71.

tendines, *n.* Plural of *tendo*.

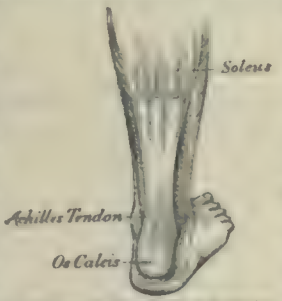
tendinosus (ten-di-nō'sus), *n.*; pl. *tendinosi* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *tendinous.*] A muscle of the back of the thigh whose tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings: usually called *semitendinosus*. *Coues*, 1887.

tendinous (ten'di-nus), *a.* [< F. *tendineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *tendinoso*, < ML. *tendinosus*, < *tendo* (*tendin-*), a tendon: see *tendon.*] 1. Having a tendon; full of tendons; sinewy.—2. Of or pertaining to tendons; forming or formed by a tendon; fascial; aponeurotic: as, *tendinous* tissue; a *tendinous* structure; the *tendinous* origin or insertion of a muscle.

tendment† (tend'ment), *n.* [< *tend*^{2} + *-ment.*] Attendance; care. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. iv.

tendo (ten'dō), *n.*; pl. *tendines* (-di-nēz). [NL.: see *tendon.*] 1. In *anat.*, a tendon.—2. In *entom.*, a bristle on the base of the lower wing, found in many *Lepidoptera*. In the males of some species it passes through a loop, the hamus or frenulum, on the upper wing. See also *hamus*.—**Tendo Achillis** (improp. *tendo Achilles*). See *tendon of Achilles*, under *tendon*.—**Tendo oculi**, a small white ligament, about one sixth of an inch in length, attached to the nasal process of the superior maxilla, and inserted by two slips into the inner extremities of the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids. Also called *tendo palpebrarum*, *internal tarsal ligament*.

tendon (ten'don), *n.* [= F. *tendon* = Sp. *tendon* = Pg. *tendão* = It. *tendine*, < ML. *tendo* (*tendin-*), a tendon, < L. *tendere*, stretch, extend; cf. Gr. *τένων*, a sinew, tendon, < *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tend*^{1}.] A band or layer of dense fibrous tissue at the end of a muscle for attachment to a hard part, or interposed between two muscular bellies, usually where the direction of the muscle is changed; a sinew: said especially of such structures when rounded or cord-like, very broad flat tendons being commonly called *fasciæ* and *aponeuroses*. Tendons are directly continuous, at one end, with the periosteum, or fibrous investment of bones, and at the other with the fascial tissue which invests and interpenetrates the bundles of muscular tissue. The tissue or substance of tendons is quite like that of ligament, fascia, etc., being dense white fibrous or ordinary connective tissue, usually entirely inelastic and inextensible, though there are some exceptions to this rule. They are attached to bones by perfect continuity of their tissue with the periosteum, and are not notably different from the ligaments of joints. They are the strongest substances of the body, often sustaining strains under which muscle is ruptured and bone fractured. Some tendons are prone to ossify, as those of the leg of the turkey, and all sesamoid bones are ossifications in tendon, as the patella of the knee. See cut under *sympelmous*.—**Achilles tendon.** Same as *tendon of Achilles*.—**Achilles tendon reaction.** See *reaction*.—**Conjoined tendon,** the united tendons of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles at their lower fourth, inserted into the linea alba and pectineal line of the pubis.—**Cordiform tendon.** See *cordiform*.—**Coronary tendons,** the fibrous rings surrounding the arterial orifices of the heart.—**Patellar tendon reflex.** Same as *knee-jerk*.—**Popliteal tendons.** See *popliteal*.—**Tendon-cell,** a connective-tissue cell found in tendons and ligaments, disposed in rows or chains parallel to the fiber-bundles.—**Tendon-jerk, tendon-reflex.** Same as *myotatic contraction* (which see, under *myotatic*).—**Tendon of Achilles** (*tendo Achillis*), the tendon of the heel; the tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which connects the heel with the calf of the leg, and is the principal extensor of the foot. It was so named because, as fable reports, Thetis, the mother of Achilles, held him by the foot when she dipped him in the river Styx to render him invulnerable, and so the only part about him which was vulnerable was his heel. The tendon of Achilles is that tendon which is cut when a quadruped, as a deer, is hamstrung; but the hamstrings of man are at the back of the knee-joint, and bend the leg upon the thigh, while the tendon of Achilles of any animal, man included, extends the foot upon the leg.—**Tendon of Zinn.** Same as *ligament of Zinn* (which see, under *ligament*).



Ankle and foot from behind, the tendon of the gastrocnemius, helping to form the tendo Achillis, cut away to show the soleus.

tendotome (ten′dọ̄-tōm), *n.* [< NL. *tendo*, a tendon, + Gr. -*τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a tenotome.

tendresse†, *n.* [ME. *tendresse*, < OF. (also F.) *tendresse* (= Pr. *tendreza*, *teureza* = Sp. *terneza* = It. *tenerezza*), < *tendre*, tender: see *tender*¹.] Tender feeling; tenderness. [In modern use only as French, pron. toṅ-dres′.]

tendril (ten′dril), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tendrel*, *tendrell*; < OF. **tendrille*, F. *tendrille*, a tendril (cf. OF. *tendron*, a tendril, shoot: see *tendron*), < *tendre*, tender, delicate: see *tender*¹.] **I.** *n.* In *bot.*, a filiform leafless plant-organ that attaches itself to another body for the purpose of support. Morphologically, a tendril may be a modified stem, as in the vine and Virginia creeper; a modified branch, as in the passion-flower; a petiole, as in *Lathurus Aphaca*; a stipule or, as in *Smilax*, a pair of stipules; or a leaflet of a compound leaf, as in the pea and vetch. The morphology of the tendrils in the *Cucurbitaceæ* is still open to question; by Braun and Wydler they are regarded as simple leaves of which the ribs are the branches of the tendril (a view adopted also by Eichler), but Naudin regards the main tendril as cauline and the branches as leaves. Tendrils are usually found on those plants which are too weak in the stem to enable them to grow erect; they twist themselves, usually in a spiral form, around other plants or neighboring bodies, and the plants on which they grow are thus enabled to elevate themselves. See cuts under *cirrus*, *creeper*, *Lathurus*, *passion-flower*, and *Smilax*.

> Her unadorned golden tresses . . . waved,
> As the vine curls her *tendrils*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 307.

Leaf-tendril, a tendril consisting of a modified leaf or part of a leaf—in the latter case appearing to be borne on the leaf, as in the pea.

II. *a.* Climbing as a tendril, or as by a tendril.

> The curling growth
> Of *tendril* hops, that flaunt upon their poles.
> *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

tendril-climber (ten′dril-klī″mėr), *n.* In *bot.* See *climber*¹, 2.

tendriled, tendrilled (ten′drild), *a.* [< *tendril* + -*ed*².] Having tendrils; provided with tendrils.

> The delicate-*tendrilled* plant must have something to cling to. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xx.

tendron† (ten′drọn), *n.* [ME., < OF. *tendron*, a shoot, tendril, also a tender person, F. *tendron*, a shoot, a girl, gristle, < *tendre*, tender, delicate: see *tender*¹. Cf. *tendril*.] A stalk or shoot.

> The *tendron* and the leves [of a pear-tree] of thou folde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

tendry† (ten′dri), *n.* [< *tender*² + -*y*³.] Offer; proposal; tender. [Rare.]

> This confession, though imperfect, was offered: . . . the like was done also in the *tendry* of their larger catechism. *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 473. (*Latham*.)

tendsome (tend′sum), *a.* [Also *tensome*; < *tend*² + -*some*.] Requiring much attendance: as, a *tendsome* child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tene†, *n.* and *v.* See *teen*¹.

tenebræ (ten′ẹ̄-brē), *n. pl.* [L., darkness, night, gloom; cf. *dim*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the matins and lauds of the following day, sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in Holy Week. At the beginning of the office fifteen lighted candles are set on a stand at the epistle side of the altar, one of which is extinguished after each psalm—the highest, however, remaining alight. During the Benedictus the six altar-lights are extinguished, and the lights throughout the church. At the antiphon the light which had been left burning is hidden, and brought out again at the end of the office. These rites symbolise Christ's passion and death, one light remaining as a reminder of his coming resurrection. In the medieval church in England the number of lights on the stand was twenty-four. These ceremonies are as old as the eighth century.

> For Maundy Thursday, as well as for Good Friday and Holy Saturday, the matins and lauds, which in these our times, and all through several by-gone ages, have been called *Tenebræ*, were sung by the Anglo-Saxons with the same accompaniment as ours, of lighted tapers, to be put out, one by one, as the psalms went on.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 71.

tenebræ-hearse (ten′ẹ̄-brē-hėrs), *n.* The triangular stand holding the candles to be extinguished one after each psalm in the office of the tenebræ. Also called *Lenten hearse*.

tenebrarium (ten-ẹ̄-brā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tenebraria* (-ạ̈). [NL., < L. *tenebræ*, q. v.] Same as *tenebræ-hearse*.

tenebricose† (tẹ̄-neb′ri-kōs), *a.* [= Pg. It. *tenebricoso*, < L. *tenebricosus*, shrouded in darkness, gloomy, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] Tenebrous. *Bailey.*

tenebrific (ten-ẹ̄-brif′ik), *a.* [< L. *tenebræ*, darkness, + *facere*, make.] Producing darkness. According to an old fancy, night succeeds to day through the influence of tenebrific stars.

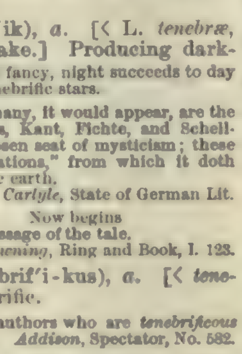
> The chief mystics in Germany, it would appear, are the transcendental philosophers, Kant, Fichte, and Schelling! With these is the chosen seat of mysticism; these are its "*tenebrific* constellations," from which it doth "ray out darkness" over the earth.
> *Carlyle*, State of German Lit.

> Now begins
> The *tenebrific* passage of the tale.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 123.

tenebrificous† (ten-ẹ̄-brif′i-kus), *a.* [< *tenebrific* + -*ous*.] Tenebrific.

> I could mention several authors who are *tenebrificous* stars of the first magnitude. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 582.

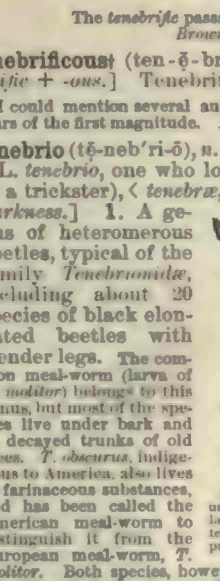
Tenebrio (tẹ̄-neb′ri-ō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *tenebrio*, one who loves darkness (applied to a trickster), < *tenebræ*, darkness, gloom: see *darkness*.] 1. A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, including about 20 species of black elongated beetles with slender legs. The common meal-worm (larva of *T. molitor*) belongs to this genus, but most of the species live under bark and in decayed trunks of old trees. *T. obscurus*, indigenous to America, also lives in farinaceous substances, and has been called the American meal-worm to distinguish it from the European meal-worm, *T. molitor*. Both species, however, are now cosmopolitan. See also cuts under *flour-beetle* and *meal-beetle*. 2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.



Tenebrio obscurus.

a, larva; *b*, pupa (line shows natural size); *c*, beetle; *d*, antenna of larva; *e*, maxilla; *f*, labium; *g*, terminal segment, showing the dual proleg fully extended.

Tenebrionidæ (tẹ̄-neb-ri-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1877), < *Tenebrio*(*n*-) + -*idæ*.] A large and wide-spread family of heteromerous beetles, comprising about 5,000 species, usually of obscure color, but containing some bright tropical forms. They have the anterior coxal cavities closed behind; the ventral segments five, in part connate; the penultimate tarsal joint not spongy, and the tarsal claws simple. The classification of the family is extremely difficult, and the species vary greatly in form and habit. The larvæ, however, are very uniform in structure, and resemble those of the family *Elateridæ*. The great majority live in decaying vegetation, fungi, and excrement. Some of the largest genera are *Blaps*, *Zophosis*, *Helops*, *Strongylium*, *Pimelia*, and *Ascida*. *Eleodes obscura* is a representative species. See *Tenebrio*, and also cut under *Blaps*.



Eleodes obscura, natural size.

tenebrious† (tẹ̄-neb′ri-us), *a.* [Irreg. for *tenebrous*.] Same as *tenebrous*.

> Were moon and stars for villains only made,
> To guide yet screen them with *tenebrious* light?
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

tenebrose (ten′ẹ̄-brōs), *a.* [< L. *tenebrosus*, dark: see *tenebrous*.] Dark; gloomy; tenebrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

tenebrosity (ten-ẹ̄-bros′ị-ti), *n.* [< OF. *tenebrosite*, F. *ténébrosité* = Sp. *tenebrosidad* = Pg. *tenebrosidade* = It. *tenebrosità*, < ML. *tenebrosita*(*t*-)*s*, darkness, < L. *tenebrosus*, dark: see *tenebrous*.] The state of being tenebrous or dark; darkness; gloominess; gloom.

> The antient Poets, in regard of the *tenebrositie* thereof, compare Hell to a territorie in Italy . . . so inuironed with hills and mountaines that the Sunne is neuer seene at any time of the yeare to shine amongst them.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 389.

tenebrous (ten′ẹ̄-brus), *a.* [< OF. *tenebreux*, F. *ténébreux* = Pr. *tenebros* = Sp. Pg. It. *tenebroso*, < L. *tenebrosus*, dark, gloomy, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] Dark; gloomy.

> The day at the sixth houre was turned into *tenebrous* night, insomuch as the Starres were visibly seene in the Firmament. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 317.

> Huge hail, and water sombre-hued, and snow
> Athwart the *tenebrous* air pour down amain.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 11.

tenebrousness (ten′ẹ̄-brus-nes), *n.* The state of being tenebrous; darkness; gloom. *Bailey*, 1727.

teneful†, tenefully†. Middle English forms of *teenful*, *teenfully*.

tenel†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *tǣnel* (ML. *tenella*), a basket.] A basket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 489.

tenement (ten′ẹ̄-mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *tenement*, < OF. *tenement*, F. *tènement* = Pr. *tenement*, < LL. *tenementum*, a holding, fief, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*¹.] 1. A holding; a parcel of land held by an owner.

> After the deth of euerych haldere in ffee sholle the baylyues of the Citee seysy symplelche the *tenemens* of weche he deyd y-seysed, for to y-wyte bet who-so is next eyr. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

> For Herry Halman hath pleyed the false shrowe, and fellyd my wood upon a *tenement* off myn to the valew of xx marke. *Paston Letters*, III. 86.

> The subscriber, having obtained patents for upwards of twenty thousand acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kan[a]wha, . . . proposes to divide the same into any sized *tenements* that may be described.
> *Washington*, in Washington's Interest in Western Lands, [quoted in Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 3d ser.

2. In *law*, any species of permanent property that may be held of a superior, as lands, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, etc. These are called *free tenements* or *frank-tenements*.

> ȝif eny tho that nymeth rente of eny *tenement* in fraunchyse of the Citee, and his rente holleche be by-hynde, . . . by leue of the baylyues of the town, nyme the dores and the fenestres. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

> The thing holden is . . . styled a *tenement*, the possessors thereof tenants, and the manner of their possession a tenure. *Blackstone*, Com., II. v.

3. A dwelling inhabited by a tenant; a dwelling; an abode; a habitation; a home.

> Such is my home—a gloomy *tenement*,
> More solitary than the peasant's hut
> Upon the barren mountain.
> *Hurdis*, quoted in Int. to Sir T. More's Utopia, p. liv.

> To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear,
> From Heaven descended to the low-roof'd house
> Of Socrates; see there his *tenement*.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 274.

4. One of a number of apartments or sets of apartments in one building, each occupied by a separate family, and containing the conveniences of a common dwelling-house.

> The two *tenements*, it was true, were under the same roof; but they were not on that account the same *tenements*. *D. Webster*, Speech in Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

Dominant, servient, etc., **tenement.** See the adjectives.=**Syn. 4.** See definitions of *flat*² and *apartment*.

tenemental (ten-ẹ̄-men′tạl), *a.* [< *tenement* + -*al*.] Pertaining to a tenement or to tenements; pertaining to what may be held by tenants; capable of being held by tenants.—**Tenemental lands,** lands held of a feudal lord by free tenures.

> The other, or *tenemental*, *lands* they distributed among their tenants. *Blackstone*, Com., II. vi.

tenementary (ten-ẹ̄-men′tạ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *tenementarius*, < LL. *tenementum*, a tenement: see *tenement*.] Capable of being leased; designed for tenancy; held by tenants.

> Such were the Ceorls among the Saxons; but of two sorts, one that hired the Lord's Outland or *Tenementary* Land . . . like our Farmers.
> *Spelman*, Feuds and Tenures, vii.

tenement-house (ten′ē-ment-hous), *n.* A house or block of buildings divided into dwellings occupied by separate families; technically, in the State of New York, any house occupied by more than three families. In ordinary use the word is restricted to such dwellings for the poorer classes in crowded parts of cities.

tenency†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tenancy*.

> A vast, incircumscribed, and swimming knowledge, a notion, a mere implicit and confused *tenency* of many things, which lie like corn, loose on the floor of their brains.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 367.

tenendas (tē-nen′das), *n.* [So called from this word in the clause; L. *tenendas*, acc. pl. fem. of *tenendus*, gerundive of *tenere*, hold, possess: see *tenant*^{1}.] In *Scots law*, that clause of a charter by which the particular tenure is expressed. *Bell.*

tenendum (tē-nen′dum), *n.* [So called from this word in the clause; L. *tenendum*, nom. sing. neut. of *tenendus*, gerundive of *tenere*, hold, possess: see *tenant*^{1}.] In *law*, that clause in a deed wherein the tenure of the land is defined and limited.

tenent^1 (ten′ent), *a.* [< L. *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*^{1}.] Holding; specifically, in *zoöl.*, used to hold, cling, or support: as, *tenent* hairs and bristles on the feet of insects.

tenent^2 (ten′ent), *n.* In *her.*, same as *tenant*^{1}, 3.

tenent^3† (ten′ent), *n.* [L. *tenent*, they hold, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*^{1}. Cf. *tenet.*] Same as *tenet*.

> We shall in our sermons take occasion now and then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the weakness of the puritan principles and *tenents* to the people.
> *Bp. Sanderson*, Cases of Conscience. (*Latham.*)

> Atheisme and Sadducism disputed;
> Their *Tenents* argued, and refuted.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 8.

teneral (ten′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *tener*, soft, delicate, + *-al.*] In *entom.*, noting the incomplete imago of a neuropterous insect, soon after it has passed from the pupal state, and while it is yet soft. See *pseudimago* and *subimago*.

Teneriffe (ten′e-rif), *n.* [< *Tenerife* or *Teneriffe*, the most important of the Canary Islands, situated west of Africa.] Wine produced in the island of Teneriffe (properly Tenerife), formerly imported into Europe.

Teneriffe slug. See *slug*^{2}.

teneritude† (tē-ner′i-tūd), *n.* [ME., = It. *teneritudine*, < L. *teneritudo* (*-din-*), softness, tenderness, < *tener*, tender: see *tender*^{1}.] Tenderness.

> So wol thaire fattenesse and *teneritude*
> With hem [cheese] be stille.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

tenerity† (tē-ner′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *tenerità*, < L. *tenerita(t-)s*, softness, tenderness, < *tener*, soft, tender: see *tender*^{1}.] Tenderness. *Imp. Dict.*

tenesmic (tē-nes′mik), *a.* [< *tenesmus* + *-ic.*] In *med.*, pertaining to or characterized by tenesmus.

tenesmus (tē-nes′mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *tenesmos*, < Gr. τεινεσμός, a straining at stool, < τείνειν, stretch, strain: see *tend*^{1}.] In *med.*, a continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels or bladder, accompanied by straining, but with little or no discharge. It is caused by an irritation of the rectum or bladder or adjacent parts, and is a common symptom in dysentery, stricture of the urethra, cystitis, etc.

tenet (ten′et), *n.* [< L. *tenet*, he holds, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*^{1}. Cf. *habitat.* Cf. also *tenent*^{3}.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person, school, or sect holds or maintains as true.

> That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 24.

> Though my scheme was not wholly without religion, there was in it no mark of any of the distinguishing *tenets* of any particular sect.
> *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 141.

> In the *tenet* of justification, the believer is himself in contact with the miracle of Christ's atonement, and applies Christ's merits to himself.
> *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, ix.

=**Syn.** *Precept*, *Dogma*, etc. See *doctrine*.

tenfingers (ten′fing″gėrz), *n.* A starfish with ten arms. Compare *fivefinger*, 3.

tenfold (ten′fōld), *a.* and *adv.* [< *ten* + *-fold.*] Ten times as much or as many.

> I will reward thee
> Once for thy spritely comfort, and *ten-fold*
> For thy good valour.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 7. 15.

ten-forties (ten′fôr′tiz), *n. pl.* [Short for *ten-forty bonds:* see def.] The popular name for certain five per cent. bonds issued by the government of the United States in 1864, redeemable at any time after ten years, and payable at the end of forty years.

tengerite (teng′ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after C. *Tenger*, a Swedish chemist.] An imperfectly known yttrium carbonate occurring as a white crystalline or earthy incrustation upon gadolinite.

> Many more [minerals], such as cyrtolite, molybdite, allanite, *tengerite*, . . . have been found. *Nature*, XLI. 163.

tenia, *n.* See *tænia*.

teniente† (ten-yen′te), *n.* [Sp., a lieutenant, a deputy, = E. *tenant:* see *tenant*^{1}.] A lieutenant; a deputy.

> Am I your major-domo, your *teniente*,
> Your captain, your commander?
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

tenioid, *a.* See *tænioid*.

tennantite (ten′ant-īt), *n.* [Named after Smithson *Tennant*, an English chemist (1761–1815).] A species closely related to tetrahedrite, or gray copper ore, a mineral of a lead-gray or iron-black color, massive or crystallized, found in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere. It is a sulphid of arsenic with copper and iron, and differs from tetrahedrite in containing arsenic in place of antimony; between the two species there are many intermediate compounds.

Tennant's powder. See *powder*.

tenné (te-nā′), *n.* [Heraldic F.: see *tawny.*] In *her.*, a tincture spoken of as orange-brown, or as produced by mixing red and yellow. It is represented in engraving and drawings in black and white by diagonal lines from the sinister chief to the dexter base, crossed by vertical lines according to most authorities, or by horizontal lines according to Berry. Also *tenney*, *tawny*.

tenner (ten′ėr), *n.* A ten-pound note. [Slang, Great Britain.]

> And you don't like me well enough to borrow a few *tenners* just to carry on the war with?
> *Miss Braddon*, Rupert Godwin, I. 221.

Tennesseean (ten-e-sē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tennessee* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tennessee. See II.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Tennessee, one of the southern United States, lying south of Kentucky.

Tennessee bond cases. See *case*^{1}.

tenney (ten′e), *n.* In *her.*, same as *tenné*.

tennis (ten′is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tennise*, *tennys*, *tennes*, *tenis*, *tenys*, *tenyse;* < ME. *tenys*, *teneys* (ML. *tenisia;* also *teniludium*, 'tennis-play'); appar. of OF. origin, but no OF. term appears. The notion that the word is derived from OF. *tenez*, 'hold' or 'take' (i. e. 'take this ball'), conjectured to be a cry of the player who serves, is purely imaginary, and it is inconsistent with the usage of the time (ME. nouns were not formed offhand from OF. imperatives).] 1. A very old and elaborate ball-game played by two, three, or four persons in a building specially constructed for the purpose. The court (96 feet by 32) is surrounded by a wall, from which a sloping roof called the *penthouse* extends on three sides to an inner wall 7 feet high; and a net 5 feet high at the ends to 3 in the middle is placed across the court. The first player (the *server*) hits a ball with a racket so that it strikes the penthouse or the wall above it, and rebounds into the court on his opponent's side of the net. The opposing player (the *striker-out*) has to strike the ball back into the server's court before it strikes the ground, or on its first bound. The player who is the first to drive the ball into the net or beyond the prescribed boundary loses a stroke. If a player fails to return the ball before it strikes the ground twice, a *chase* is noted against him on the marked floor. This does not count at the time, but a stroke may be won or lost from it by subsequent play. When two chases have been made, or when the score of one side reaches 40, the players change ends. Strokes are won and lost in various other ways besides those mentioned above (as by driving the ball into certain openings in the inner wall), the game being extremely complicated. The mode of scoring (by 15, 30, 40, and game, with deuce and advantage) has been taken from this game by lawn-tennis. Tennis arose in Europe during the middle ages, and was very popular. It is now played under the name of *court-tennis*, to distinguish it from *lawn-tennis*. See *racket*^{2} and *lawn-tennis*.

> Item, that no man pley at *tenys* or pame withyn the yeld halle.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

> I had as leve tosse a ball here alone as to play at the *tenys* over the corde with the.
> *Palsgrave*, p. 760.

> *Tennis* is a game of no use in itself, but of great use in respect it maketh a quick eye and a body ready to put itself into all postures.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 172.

2. Same as *lawn-tennis*.

tennis† (ten′is), *v. t.* [< *tennis, n.*] To drive, as a ball in playing tennis.

> These fowre garrisons issuing foorthe, at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence or espiall upon the enemye, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongest them, that he shall finde no where safe to keep his creete [cattle].
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

tennis-arm (ten′is-ärm), *n.* A lameness of tennis-players, said to be caused by a rupture of some of the fibers of the pronator radii teres.

tennis-ball (ten′is-bâl), *n.* The ball used in tennis or lawn-tennis.

> Rather (O Iacob) chuse we all to die,
> Than to betray our Native Libertie;
> Than to becom the sporting *Tennis-ball*
> Of a proud Monarch.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

> To the Ianizaries furie, who made *Tennis-balls* of their heads.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 287.

tennis-court (ten′is-kōrt), *n.* 1. An oblong edifice in which the game of tennis is played. See *tennis*, 1.

> The more spacious that the *tennis-court* is,
> The more large is the hazard.
> *Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 3.

2. The court upon which the game of lawn-tennis is played.

tennis-elbow (ten′is-el″bō), *n.* Same as *tennis-arm*.

tenno (ten′ō), *n.* [Jap. *tenno*, heavenly ruler, < *ten* (< Chinese *tien*), heaven, + *wō* (< Chinese *hwang*), august ruler.] The king of heaven; emperor: same as Chinese *tien hwang:* a title first adopted in Japan in 782.

ten-o'clock (ten′ō-klok′), *n.* The common star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum:* so called from the tardy opening of the flowers. Compare *four-o'clock*.

tenography (tē-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τένων, a tendon (cf. *tendon*), + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The description of tendons.

tenology (tē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τένων, a tendon, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] That part of anatomy which relates to tendons.

tenon (ten′on), *n.* [Formerly also, irreg., *tenant;* < ME. *tenoun*, < OF. (and F.) *tenon*, a tenon, < *tenir*, hold, < L. *tenere*, hold, keep: see *tenant*^{1}.] The projecting end of a piece of wood or other material fitted for insertion into a corresponding cavity or mortise in another piece, in order to form a secure joint. See cuts under *breech-pin*, *dovetail*, and *mortise*.—**Shoulder of a tenon**, the transverse section of a timber, from which the tenon projects. (See also *tease-tenon*, *tusk-tenon.*)

tenon (ten′on), *v. t.* [< *tenon, n.*] 1. To fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber.—2. To join by or as by a tenon.

> We *tenon* both these together as an antecedent and consequent.
> *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, II. 86. (*Davies.*)

tenon-auger (ten′on-â″gėr), *n.* A hollow auger for cutting circular tenons, as in the movable rollers for window-shades, etc.

tenoner (ten′on-ėr), *n.* A machine for forming tenons. Such machines are usually combinations of saws, or saws with cutters and driving mechanism, whereby the shoulders are cut squarely, and the superfluous wood is cut away to leave the tenon.

Tenonian (te-nō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Tenon* (see def.) + *-ian.*] In *anat.*, relating to the French anatomist J. R. Tenon (1724–1816): as, the *Tenonian* fascia or capsule (Tenon's capsule).

tenoning-chisel (ten′on-ing-chiz″el), *n.* A double-bladed chisel which makes two cuts, leaving a middle piece to form a tenon. *E. H. Knight.*

tenoning-machine (ten′on-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for cutting tenons. There are three chief types of machine in use—those employing revolving cutters, hollow augers, and chisels respectively. Some of these machines can also be used to cut mortises, and by the addition of other cutting-tools some may be used to finish and dress the work.

tenonitis (ten-ō-nī′tis), *n.* [< *Tenon* (see *Tenonian*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

tenon-saw (ten′on-sâ), *n.* A thin back-saw having eight teeth to the inch, used for fine, accurate sawing, as in forming tenons, dovetails, miters, etc. Also called *tenor-saw*.

Tenon's capsule. A tunic of fascia, containing smooth muscular fibers, around the middle of the eyeball, blending with the sclerotic behind the entrance of the ciliary vessels and nerves into the eyeball; the Tenonian fascia.

tenor (ten′or), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *tenour*, sometimes *tennure;* < ME. *tenour*, *tenor*, *tenoure*, < OF. *tenour*, *teneur* = Pr. Sp. *tenor* = Pg. *teor* = It. *tenore*, < L. *tenor*, a holding on, uninterrupted sense, tone, accent, ML. also, in music, the chief melody (cantus firmus), hence the highest adult male voice, to which the chief melody was assigned; < *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* 1. General, usual, or prevailing course or direction.

> Along the cool, sequester'd vale of life
> They kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way.
> *Gray*, Elegy

> The chief event in the course of the summer which broke the even *tenor* of our lives was a first visit from our great neighbors, Lord and Lady Carlisle.
> *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, vii.

2. General course or drift of a thought, saying, discourse, or the like; that course of thought or meaning which holds on or runs through a whole discourse, treatise, statute, or the like; general purport; substance.

> Themme he cryed so cler that kenne myȝt alle;
> The trwe *tenor* of his teme he tolde on this wyse.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 358.

> Mark the *tenor* of my style,
> Which shall such trembling hearts unfold
> As seldom hath to-fore been told.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 1.

> The *tennure* of this letter was
> That Robbin would submit.
> *True Tale of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 366).

> Emigration to the new countries was encouraged by the liberal *tenor* of the royal ordinances passed from time to time. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa. ii. 9.

3. In *law*: (*a*) True intent and meaning; purport and effect: as, the *tenor* of a deed or instrument of any kind is its purport and effect, but not its actual words. (*b*) A transcript or copy. It implies that a correct copy is set out, and therefore at common law, under an allegation according to the tenor, the instrument must be set out correctly.

4. Character; nature.

> All of a *tenor* was their after-life,
> No day discoloured with domestic strife.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1148.

5. In *music*: (*a*) The highest variety of the ordinary adult male voice. Its compass usually extends about two octaves or less from the first C below middle C. Its quality is properly thin and penetrating, bearing much the same relation to bass that soprano does to alto. Its upper tones often much resemble the middle tones of alto. A tenor voice having somewhat of the breadth and sonority of a barytone is often called (in Italian) a *tenore robusto*, while a light, agile tenor is called a *tenore leggiero*. (*b*) A singer with such a voice, or a voice-part intended for or sung by such a voice. In ordinary part-writing the tenor is the third voice-part, intermediate between the alto and the bass. (*c*) An instrument playing a third part; specifically, the viola (which see). (*d*) In medieval music, also, (1) the hold or pause on a final tone of a piece; (2) the ambitus or compass of a mode; (3) the repercussion of a mode.—**Action of proving the tenor.** See *proving*.—**Middle tenor**, Massachusetts paper currency, 1737–40. See *new tenor* (*b*).—**New tenor.** (*a*) In the financial history of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a form of paper currency of the public issues which began in 1737 in the former colony and in 1740 in the latter, and of which each bill bore a declaration that it should be equal in value to a stated amount of coined silver or of gold coin. (*b*) In Massachusetts, a new form of such currency, issued in accordance with an act of the year 1741 and subsequent years, and differing but slightly from that above described. The notes of this emission received the name of *new tenor*, which caused the preceding series, which had hitherto borne that name, to be thenceforth called *middle tenor*.—**Old tenor**, in the financial history of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a form of paper currency of the public issues which preceded one of 1737 in the former colony and one of 1740 in the latter, and of which each bill bore a declaration that it should be in value equal to money.

II. *a*. In *music*, of or pertaining to the tenor; adapted for singing or playing the tenor: as, a *tenor* voice; a *tenor* instrument; a *tenor* part.—**Tenor bassoon, cornet, drum, horn, trombone, trumpet**, etc., varieties of these several instruments whose size and compass make them intermediate between the alto and bass varieties.—**Tenor bell**, the chief bell in a set of bells.—**Tenor C**, in *music*, the next C below middle C.—**Tenor clef**, in *musical notation*, a C clef placed on the third line of a staff.—**Tenor violin.** Same as *viola*.

tenore (te-no′re), *n.* [It.: see *tenor*.] See *tenor*.

tenorino (ten-ǫ-rē′nǫ), *n.*; pl. *tenorini* (-nē). [It., dim. of *tenore*, tenor: see *tenor*.] A falsetto tenor voice, or a singer with such a voice; particularly, an artificial soprano.

tenorist (ten′ǫr-ist), *n.* [= OF. *tenoriste*, < ML. *tenorista*; as *tenor* + *-ist*.] One who sings a tenor part, or one who plays on a tenor instrument.

tenorite (ten′ǫr-īt), *n.* [Named by Semmola in 1841 after Signor *Tenore*, president of the Academy of Sciences at Naples.] Native oxid of copper, occurring in steel-gray scales of metallic luster on lava at Vesuvius.

tenoroon (ten-ǫ-rön′), *n.* and *a.* [< *tenor* + *-oon*, as *bassoon* from *bass*.] I.† *n.* Same as *oboe da caccia* (which see, under *oboe*).

II. *a*. In *organ-building*, noting a stop which does not extend below tenor C: as, a *tenoroon* hautboy.

tenorrhaphy (tę-nor′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. τένων, tendon, + ῥαφή, a seam, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] Same as *tenosuture*.

tenosuture (ten′ǫ-sū″tụ̄r), *n.* [< Gr. τένων, tendon, + L. *sutura*, a seam: see *suture*.] The fastening together by suture of the ends of a divided tendon. Also *tenorrhaphy*.

tenotome (ten′ǫ-tōm), *n.* [< F. *ténotome*, < Gr. τένων, tendon, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut. Cf. *tenotomy*.] In *surg.*, a slender knife specially suitable for the subcutaneous division of a tendon; a tenotomy knife. Also *tendotome*.

tenotomize (tę-not′ǫ-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tenotomized*, ppr. *tenotomizing*. [< *tenotomy* + *-ize*.] To divide a tendon or the tendons of.

tenotomy (tę-not′ǫ-mi), *n.* [= F. *ténotomie*, < Gr. τένων, tendon, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut. Cf. *tendon*.] In *surg.*, the division of a tendon.

> High degrees of muscular insufficiency cannot be corrected except by surgical measures: viz., *tenotomy* of one or both external recti muscles.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 96.

tenpenny (ten′pen″i), *a.* Valued at or worth ten pence.—**Tenpenny nail.** See *penny*, 6.

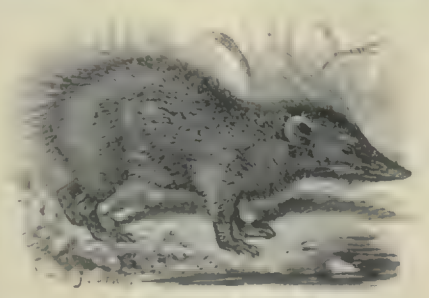
tenpins (ten′pinz), *n.* The game of bowls played with ten pins or men in a long alley. The players strive with three or fewer bowls of the ball to knock down all the pins.

ten-pounder (ten′poun″dėr), *n.* 1. See *pounder*^{1}, 1 and 2.

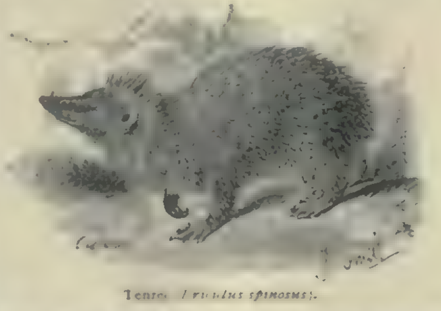
> Between 1832 and 1865 the *ten-pounders* rose to 463,000.
> *Gladstone.*

2. Something that weighs ten pounds.—3. The big-eyed herring, *Elops saurus*. See cut under *Elops*.

tenrec, tanrec (ten′rek, tan′rek), *n.* [Malagasy.] 1. A Madagascar hedgehog; any insectivorous mammal of the family *Centetidæ*, as *Centetes ecaudatus*, *Ericulus spinosus*, and *Echinops telfairi*. The rice-tenrec is *Oryzoryctes hova*. Also *tang*. See cut under *sokinah*. These animals are highly characteristic of the Madagascar region. They superficially resemble ordinary hedgehogs (of the different family *Erinaceidæ*—compare cut under *Erinaceus*), but their structure is peculiar, and their nearest relatives are the West Indian solenodons.



Tenrec (*Centetes ecaudatus*).



Tenrec (*Ericulus spinosus*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Lacépède, 1798), and in the form *Tanrecus* (Desmarest, 1825).] A generic name for the species of *Centetidæ*: same as *Centetes* in a former broad sense. [Not used.]

tense^1 (tens), *n.* [Formerly also *tence*; < ME. *tens*, *temps*, < OF. *tans*, *tens*, *tenzs*, *tems*, *temps*, F. *temps* = Sp. *tiempo* = Pg. It. *tempo*, < L. *tempus*, time, in grammar tense. Cf. *temporal*^{1}, *temporary*, etc.] 1†. Time. See *temps*.

> I warne yow wel, it is to seken ever,
> That future *temps* hath maad men to dissever
> In trust therof from al that ever they hadde.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 322.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) Time. (*b*) One of the forms, or sets of forms, which a verb takes in order to indicate the time of action or of that which is affirmed: extended also to forms indicating the nature of the action as continued, completed, and the like. In English this is effected either by internal vowel change, as in *sing*, *sang*, *lead*, *led*; by terminational inflection, as in *love*, *loved*; or, in verb-phrases, by means of auxiliary words, as in *did love*, *have loved*, *will love*.

> We may say now that we have Treasurers of all *Tenses*, for there are four living, to wit the Lords Manchester, Middlesex, Marlborough, and the newly chosen.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 2.

At prime tense, at the first time: at first; instantly.

> My silf I knowe fulle wel Daungere,
> And how he is feers of his cheere,
> *At prime temps* Love to manace.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3373.

> Men shulde hym snybbe bitterly
> *At pryme temps* of his folye.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4533.

Future, perfect, pluperfect, present tense. See the adjectives.—**Historical tenses.** See *historical*, 4.—**Sequence** or **consecution of tenses.** See *sequence*.

tense^2 (tens), *a.* [= Sp. *tenso*, < L. *tensus*, pp. of *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*^{1}.] Being in a state of tension; stretched until tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax: often used figuratively.

> For the free passage of the sound into the ear it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*.
> *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 161.

> Her temples were sunk, her forehead was *tense*, and a fatal paleness sat upon her cheek.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxviii.

Tense abdomen, in *entom.*, an abdomen neither divided into segments nor having segments indicated, as in most spiders, by transverse folds.

tense^2 (tens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tensed*, ppr. *tensing*. [< *tense*^{2}, *a.*] To make tense or taut. [Rare.]

> If, instead of a symmetrical movement, the other hand made a maximal effort of *tensing* the extensor instead of the flexor muscles of the hand, . . . no constant effect . . . was observed. *Mind*, IX. 109.

tenseless (tens′les), *a.* [< *tense*^{1} + *-less*.] Having no tense: as, a *tenseless* verb. *Classical Rev.*, III. 9.

tenselessness (tens′les-nes), *n.* The character of being tenseless. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 59.

tensely (tens′li), *adv.* In a tense manner; with tension.

tenseness (tens′nes), *n.* The state of being tense, or stretched to stiffness; stiffness; rigidness.

tensibility (ten-si-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *tensible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being tensible or tensile.

tensible (ten′si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *tensible*, < ML. *tensibilis*, that can be stretched, < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*^{1}, *tense*^{2}.] Capable of being extended or drawn out; ductile.

> Gold . . . is the closest (and therefore the heaviest) of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 327.

tensile (ten′sil), *a.* [= It. *tensile*, < NL. **tensilis*, < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*^{1}, *tense*^{2}.] 1. Of or pertaining to tension: as, *tensile* strength.—2. Capable of tension; capable of being drawn out or extended in length or breadth; tensible.

> All bodies ductile, and *tensile* [as metals, that will be drawn into wires], . . . have in them the appetite of not discontinuing. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 845.

3. In *musical instruments*, producing tones by means of stretched strings.

tensiled (ten′sild), *a.* [< *tensile* + *-ed*^{2}.] Made tensile; rendered capable of tension. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tensility (ten-sil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *tensile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being tensile; tensibility. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 10.

tension (ten′shon), *n.* [= F. *tension* = Sp. *tension* = Pg. *tensão* = It. *tensione*, < L. *tensio*(*n-*), a stretching, ML. also a struggle, contest (see *tenson*), < *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch, extend: see *tend*^{1}, *tense*^{2}.] 1. The act of stretching, straining, or making tense; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; the condition of being bent or strained.

> Voice being raised by stiffe *tension* of the larynx.
> *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 74.

2. In *mech.*, stress, or the force by which a bar, rod, string, or the like is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion.

> In a large suspension bridge the *tension* produced by the occasional load is usually only a small fraction of that produced by the permanent load.
> *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 232.

3. In *physics*, a constrained condition of the particles of bodies, arising from the action of antagonistic forces, in which they tend to return to their former condition; elastic force. Tension may be present in a solid body, and also in a liquid in the case of surface-tension (which see), but not in a gas. What is commonly called the *tension* of a gas is properly its pressure simply—due, according to the kinetic theory of gases (see *gas*, 1), to the innumerable impacts of the moving molecules against the confining surface; good writers avoid the use of *tension* in this sense.

4. In *statical elect.*, the mechanical stress across a dielectric, due to accumulated charges, as in a condenser; hence, the same as *surface-density* (the amount of electricity at any point of the surface of a charged conductor); more commonly used, in dynamical electricity, to mean about the same as *difference of potential*: thus, a current of high tension is popularly a current of high electromotive force. A body is said to have a

high-tension charge, or a charge of high-tension electricity, and a conductor to carry a high-tension current, when the stress in the medium surrounding the body or the conductor is high. In magnetism, an electromagnet surrounded by a coil of many turns and high electrical resistance was called by Henry a *tension magnet.*

> Potential is the scientific term for the electrical condition for which the word *tension* has been used.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 57.

5. Mental strain, stretch, or application; strong or severe intellectual effort; strong excitement of feeling; great activity or strain of the emotions or the will.

> When the *tension* of mind relating to their daily affairs was over, they sunk into fallow rest.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xl.

> In desiring the mind is in a state of active *tension.*
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 579.

> The states of *tension* have as positive an influence as any in determining the total condition, and in deciding what the psychosis shall be. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 235.

6. A strained state of any kind: as, political *tension;* social *tension.*—7. An attachment to a sewing-machine for regulating the strain of the thread. It is made in a variety of forms, the aim being in all cases to put a pressure on the thread to prevent it from running from the spool too freely, and to adjust the strain on the thread to the thickness of the cloth.—**Initial tension.** See *initial.*—**Surface tension.** See *surface-tension.*

tension (ten′sho̤n), *v. t.* [< *tension, n.*] To make tense; give the right degree of tension to; draw out; strain. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 120. [Recent.]

> A highly *tensioned* string. *Tyndall.*

tensional (ten′sho̤n-al), *a.* [< *tension* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to tension; of the nature of tension.

> Such members of a structure as are subject to torsional, *tensional*, or transverse stresses.
> *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 71.

tension-bar (ten′sho̤n-bär), *n.* A bar by means of which a strain of tension is applied, or by which such a strain is resisted. See cut under *car-truck.*

tension-bridge (ten′sho̤n-brij), *n.* 1. Same as *bowstring-bridge. E. H. Knight.*—2. A form of bridge formerly used for street spans, consisting essentially of wooden pieces anchored at the ends, and strained to maintain them as nearly level as possible. *E. H. Knight.*

tension-fuse (ten′sho̤n-fūz), *n.* See *fuse*^{2}.

tension-member (ten′sho̤n-mem″bėr), *n.* A rod, bar, or beam forming a member of a frame, truss, beam, or girder, and serving to bear the tensile strain.

tension-rod (ten′sho̤n-rod), *n.* A rod in a truss or structure which connects opposite parts and keeps them from spreading asunder.

tension-roller (ten′sho̤n-rō″lėr), *n.* An idler, or free pulley, resting against a belt for the purpose of keeping it stretched tight against its working pulleys; a tightening-pulley. See cut under *idle-wheel.*

tension-spicule (ten′sho̤n-spik″ūl), *n.* In sponges, a flesh-spicule or microsclere. *Bowerbank.*

tension-spring (ten′sho̤n-spring), *n.* A spring formed of inner and outer leaves, of which the latter are not connected at the middle with the former, all being secured together at the ends. A pressure upon the outer leaves induces a tensile strain upon the inner ones, which, when stretched to a straight line, form chords to the outer leaves, and thus limit the yielding of the spring. *E. H. Knight.*

tensity (ten′si̤-ti), *n.* [< *tense*^{2} + *-ity.*] The state of being tense; tenseness. *Imp. Dict.*

tensive (ten′siv), *a.* [< F. *tensif* = Pg. It. *tensivo;* as *tense*^{2} + *-ive.*] Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

> A *tensive* pain from distension of the parts.
> *Floyer*, Preternatural State of Animal Humours.

tensome (ten′sum), *a.* Same as *tendsome.*

tenson (ten′so̤n), *n.* [Also *tenzon;* < F. *tenson* = Pr. *tenso* = Pg. *tensão* = It. *tenzone*, < L. *tensio(n-)*, a stretching, ML. also a struggle, contention: see *tension.*] A contention in verse between rival troubadours, before a tribunal of love or gallantry; hence, a subdivision of a chanson composed by one of the contestants or competitors; also, one of the pieces of verse sung by the competitors, for which a peculiar meter was thought appropriate.

> While, out of dream, his day's work went
> To tune a crazy *tenzon* or sirvent.
> *Browning*, Sordello, ii.

tensor (ten′so̤r), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*^{1}, *tense*^{2}.] I. *n.*; pl. *tensores* (ten-sō′rēz). 1. In *anat.*, one of several muscles which tighten a part, or make it tense, or put it upon the stretch: differing from an *extensor* in not changing the relative position or direction of the axis of the part: opposed to *laxator.*—2. In *math.*, the modulus of a quaternion; the ratio in which it stretches the length of a vector. If the quaternion is put into the form $xi + yj + zk + w$, the tensor is $\surd(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2)$. If the quaternion is expressed as a matrix, the tensor is the square root of the determinant of the matrix. Abbreviated *T.*—**Right tensor.** See *right.*—**Tensor fasciæ latæ.** Same as *tensor vaginæ femoris.*—**Tensor laminæ posterioris vaginæ recti abdominis,** small anomalous muscular slips arising near the internal inguinal opening, and inserted into the transversalis fascia beneath the rectus abdominis.—**Tensor palati.** Same as *circumflexus palati.* See *palatum.*—**Tensor parapatagii,** in *ornith.*, the tightener of the parapatagium, a propatagial slip of the cucullar muscle which joins the propatagialis longus; the dermotensor patagii.—**Tensor patagii, tensor plicæ alaris,** a muscle of birds which stretches the fold of skin on the front border of the wing, in the reëntrance between the upper arm and the forearm: several modifications of such a muscle are described, and made use of to some extent in classifying birds.—**Tensor propatagii brevis** or **longus.** Same as *propatagialis brevis* or *longus.* See *propatagialis.*—**Tensor tarsi.** See *tarsus.*—**Tensor trochleæ,** the tightener of the pulley of the trochlear or superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, a small muscle occasionally found in man.—**Tensor tympani,** a muscle supposed to increase the tension of the membrani tympani by acting upon the malleus: it arises from the petrous section of the temporal bone, and adjacent parts, passes through a bony canal parallel with the Eustachian tube, enters the tympanum, and is attached to the handle of the malleus. Also called *malledius.*—**Tensor vaginæ femoris,** a muscle which acts upon the sheath of the thigh, in man arising from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and inserted into the deep femoral fascia. It presents many modifications in other animals, being wanting in some, or connected with the panniculus carnosus, or external abdominal muscle, or blended with gluteal muscles. It belongs to the latter group, and not to the muscles of the front of the thigh, with which it is usually associated in human anatomy. Also called *tensor fasciæ latæ*, and *vaginiglutæus.* See cut under *muscle*^{1}.

II. *a.* In *anat.*, noting certain muscles whose function is to render fasciæ or other structures tense.

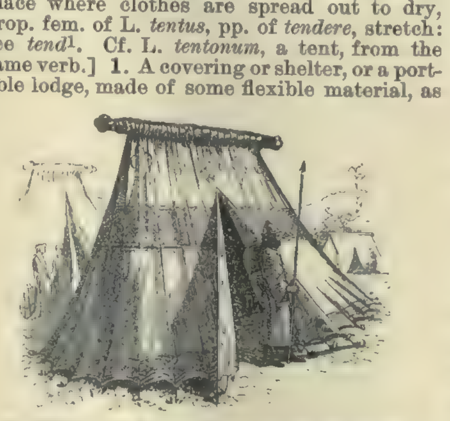
tensor-twist (ten′so̤r-twist), *n.* In Clifford's biquaternions, a twist multiplied by a tensor.

ten-strike (ten′strīk), *n.* In *American bowling*, a stroke which knocks down all the ten pins; hence, figuratively, a stroke or act of any kind which is entirely successful or decisive.

tensure† (ten′s̤ūr), *n.* [< LL. *tensura*, a stretching, straining, < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch, strain: see *tend*^{1}, *tense*^{2}.] A stretching or straining; tension.

> This motion upon the pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, which is motion upon *tensure*, we use to call motion of liberty, which is when any body, being forced to a preternatural extent, . . . restoreth itself to be natural.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 12.

tent^1 (tent), *n.* [< ME. *tente*, < OF. *tente, tende*, F. *tente* = Pr. *tenda* = Sp. *tienda* = Pg. It. *tenda*, < ML. *tenta, tenda*, also *tentum*, a tent, also a place where clothes are spread out to dry, prop. fem. of L. *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*^{1}. Cf. L. *tentonum*, a tent, from the same verb.] 1. A covering or shelter, or a portable lodge, made of some flexible material, as skins, coarse cloth, or canvas, supported by one or more poles, and stretched by means of cords secured to tent-pegs, or in some other way. Wandering tribes, as those of Asia, use tents for their common habitation. Among European nations the chief use of tents, which are generally made of canvas, is for soldiers in the field, the larger and more commodious kind being for the use of general officers. Tents are also used in towns to shelter large occasional assemblies, as the spectators at a circus or the audience at a political or religious gathering, and in woods or uninhabited regions by campers or explorers. Large and permanent tents, such as are raised on posts, are known as *pavilions*, and those of an elaborate and decorative character, such as are set up for outdoor entertainments, are called *marquees.*



Tent of form shown in manuscripts of 11th and 12th centuries. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> And theise solempne Festes ben made with outen, in Hales and *Tentes* made of Clothes of Gold and of Tartaries, fulle nobely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

> It was upon the Plain of Mamre, . . .
> . . . whereas the Angels came
> To Abraham in his *tent*, and there with him did feed.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 145.

2†. A habitation; a dwelling.

> Bountee so fix hath in thyn herte his *tente*
> That wel I wot thou wolt my socour be.
> *Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 9.

3. A raised wooden box or platform set up in the open air, from which clergymen formerly used to preach when the hearers were too numerous to be accommodated within doors: still sometimes used. [Scotch.]

> Ev'n godly meetings o' the saunts,
> By thee inspir'd,
> When gaping they besiege the *tents*,
> Are doubly fir'd. *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

4. An apparatus used in field-photography as a substitute for the dark room. It commonly consists of a tripod supporting a box with a window of red or orange glass or fabric in front, and furnished with drapery at the back, so as to cover the operator and prevent access of white light to the interior. It is generally fitted with shelves and trays for holding various necessary appliances. Now that the dry-plate has superseded the collodion process, it is very seldom used, and when used it is much simpler and lighter than the tent for wet plates, consisting usually of a small box, with sleeves through which the hands and arms are thrust for the purpose of changing the plates in the holders for fresh ones without exposure to light. In the latter form usually called *changing-box.*—**A-tent,** a kind of tent formed by two upright poles and a ridge-pole, and having its sides sloping to the ground without any vertical wall, thus roughly resembling the letter A.—**Bell tent,** a tent circular in plan, with a single pole in the middle: so called from its shape.—**Dark tent.** See def. 4.—**Hospital tent,** a large tent used as a field-hospital.—**Shelter-tent,** a kind of tent, easily put up and removed, used by the rank and file of an army on the march. The tent consists of four or more pieces of canvas which button to one another, and can be put up by means of saplings or poles that may be carried with the army. Each piece of canvas is carried by one man on his knapsack, and the number of men covered by each shelter-tent corresponds to the number of pieces.—**Sibley tent,** a light conical tent having a ventilator at the top. It admits of a fire being made in the center, and will accommodate twelve men with their accoutrements, the men sleeping with their feet to the fire: named from Major H. H. Sibley, United States Dragoons.—**Wall-tent,** a tent which has low upright walls formed of hanging curtains of canvas, the sloping top not reaching as far as the tent-pegs.

tent^1 (tent), *v. i.* [< *tent*^{1}, *n.*] To pitch one's tent; live in or as in a tent.

> The smiles of knaves
> *Tent* in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up
> The glasses of my sight. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 116.

> We will be gone for some days probably, *tenting* it in the open air. *Kane*, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 357.

> Where the red chieftain *tented*
> In the days that are gone.
> *R. W. Gilder*, Ballad of the Chimney.

tent^2 (tent), *v. t.* [< ME. *tenten*, also *tempten*, < OF. *tenter, tempter, tanter*, F. *tenter* = Sp. Pg. *tentar* = It. *tentare*, try, tempt, < L. *tentare, temptare*, handle, touch, feel, try, test, tempt, etc., freq. of *tenere*, pp. *tentus*, hold (see *tenant*^{1}), or, according to some, of *tendere*, pp. *tentus* or *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*^{1}. Cf. *tempt*, the same word in another form.] 1†. To try; test.

> Telamon, the tore kyng, *tentes* hir so wele,
> And is fuerser of folke by a felle nowmber,
> And lappis in hir loue, that leue hir he nyll.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3147.

2. To probe; sound.

> Search my wound deeper; *tent* it with the steel
> That made it. *Webster*, White Devil, v. 2.

> I have a sword dares *tent* a wound as far
> As any. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, iii. 6.

3. To apply a tent or pledget to; keep open with a tent.

> I have been bred in Paris, and learned my humanities and my cursus medendi as well as some that call themselves learned leeches. Methinks I can *tent* this wound, and treat it with emollients.
> *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

4†. To tempt. See *tempt.*

> Euelle spiritis is neghand full nere,
> That will ȝou tarie at this tyme with his *tentyng.*
> *York Plays*, p. 243.

tent^2 (tent), *n.* [< ME. *tente*, < OF. (and F.) *tente* = Sp. *tienta* = Pg. It. *tenta*, < ML. *tenta*, a probe, a tent for a wound; from the verb: see *tempt.*] 1†. A probe.

> Modest doubt is call'd
> The beacon of the wise, the *tent* that searches
> To the bottom of the worst.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 16.

2. In *surg.*, a piece of some fabric, bunch of horsehairs or threads, or small cylinder of sponge, laminaria, or other substance introduced into some opening, either natural (as the cervical canal of the uterus) or artificial (as a wound), to keep it open or increase its caliber.

> Thou speakest lyke a good Chyrurgian, but dealest lyke one vnskilfull; for, making a great wound, thou puttest in a small *tent*. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 365.

Tangle tent. See *tangle*1.

tent3† (tent), *v. t.* [< ME. *tenten*, stretch; a var. of **tenden*, < L. *tendere*, stretch (see *tend*1, and cf. *tent*1); or developed from *tenter*2, ME. *tenture*: see *tenter*2.] To stretch, as cloth. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 489.

tent4 (tent), *n.* [< ME. *tent*; an aphetic form of *atente*, E. *attent*, or of *entente*, E. *intent*.] **1.** Heed; care; notice; attention: usually in the phrase *to take tent*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> Tyl Y come, *take tent* to redyng, to exortacioun, and teching. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. iv. 13.

> The high parliament
> Of Heaven; where Seraphim *take tent*
> Of ordering all.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, cii. 1.

2†. Intent; purpose.

> Alisaundrine to cunseile thei clepud sone thanne,
> & telden hire trewli what *tent* thei were inne.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1662.

tent4 (tent), *v.* [< ME. *tenten*; a var. of *tend*2, or ult. of *attend*: see *tent*4, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To take heed; be careful: generally with *to*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> But warily *tent*, when you come to court me,
> An' come na unless the back yett be a-jee.
> *Burns*, Oh Whistle an' I'll come to you, my Lad.

II. *trans.* **1.** To observe; take note of; give heed to. [Scotch.]

> Owre lorde comaunded vs bothe
> To *tente* the tree of his.
> *York Plays*, p. 25.

> If there 's a hole in a' your coats,
> I rede you *tent* it:
> A chield 's amang you taking notes,
> An', faith, he'll prent it.
> *Burns*, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

2†. To attend; tend upon; take care of.

> Saue the lordys chambur, tho wadrop to,
> Tho vssher of chambur schalle *tent* tho two.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

tent5 (tent), *n.* [< Sp. *tinto* (= F. *teint*, dyed, colored), < L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye: see *tint*.] A kind of wine of a deep-red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain, much used as a sacramental wine. Also *tent-wine*.

tentacle (ten'ta-kl), *n.* [= F. *tentacule* = Sp. *tentáculo*, < NL. *tentaculum*, a feeler, tentacle, < L. *tentare*, handle, touch, feel, test, try: see *tent*2, *tempt*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, some or any elongated and comparatively slender or flexible process or appendage of an animal, used as an organ of touch, or for exploration, prehension, and sometimes locomotion; a feeler; a tentaculum. The name covers a great variety of organs having little or no structural relationship, as horns, antennæ, proboscides, rays, and arms. Specifically—(*a*) One of the barbs, barbels, or other tactile organs about the mouth or head of a fish. (*b*) One of the arms of a cephalopod. (*c*) A kind of proboscis of many worms. (*d*) One of the arms or rays of a crinoid. (*e*) One of the cirrous legs of a cirriped. (*f*) One of the long horns, antennæ, or feelers of some crustaceans, as lobsters. (*g*) The antenna of many insects, especially when long and slender, as in a cricket or cockroach. (*h*) One of the maxillary palps of various insects. (*i*) Any slender fleshy process on the back of an insect-larva; especially, a tubular process on the back of certain lepidopterous larvæ, near the head, or at the other end, from which a slender thread or ill-smelling scent-organ can be thrust for the purpose, it is supposed, of repelling ichneumons and other enemies. See *osmeterium*. (*j*) One of the soft horns of various mollusks, as snails. (*k*) The calcar or siphon of a rotifer. (*l*) In *Actinozoa*, one of the soft hollow processes of the body-wall communicating with the body-cavity, set in circular form around the mouth, in one or several series, as the fleshy lobes of a sea anemone. (*m*) In *Hydrozoa*, some tentaculiform part, process, or appendage. The tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war are several feet long. (*n*) In *Protozoa*, a pseudopod, or prolongation of the body, especially when slender, stiffish, and more or less permanent, as one of the rays of a sun-animalcule or of an acinetiform infusorian. See *Tentaculifera*.

2. In *bot.*, a kind of sensitive hair or filament, such as the glandular hairs of *Drosera*.

> A *tentacle* consists of a thin straight hair-like pedicel, carrying a gland on the summit. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 5.

3. Figuratively, anything resembling a tentacle: a feeler.—**Auditory tentacle**, a tentaculicyst.—**Branchial, nuchal, ocular**, etc., **tentacle**. See the adjectives.

tentacled (ten'ta-kld), *a.* [< *tentacle* + *-ed*2.] Having a tentacle or tentacles. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 528.

tentacle-sheath (ten'ta-kl-shēth), *n.* In *conch.*, the tentacular sheath.

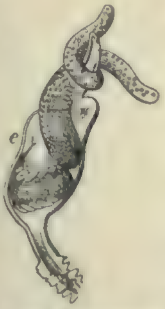
tentacula1 (ten-tak'ū-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *tentaculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *tentacle*.] Same as *tentacle*.

tentacula2, *n.* Plural of *tentaculum*.

tentacular (ten-tak'ū-lạ̈r), *a.* [= F. *tentaculaire* = Sp. *tentacular*; < NL. *tentaculum*, a tentacle, + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to a tentacle, in any sense; of the nature, structure, function, or appearance of a tentacle; adapted or used as a tactile organ; tentaculiform: as, *tentacular* character, movements, or formation.

> At the base of the *tentacular* circle. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 551.

Tentacular branch, one of the branches of a tentacle in some *Hydrozoa*.—**Tentacular canal**, in crinoids, the central or common canal, which branches into the tentacles and places their cavities in communication with the common cavity, and so with one another.—**Tentacular person**, a tentacle-like or filamentous part of a compound organism, as a hydroid polyp, provided with an urticating-organ; a nectocalyx.—**Tentacular sheath**, in *conch.*, a structure which sheathes the bases of the tentacles of various mollusks.



End of a Tentacular Branch of *Athorybia rosacea*, a siphonophorous hydrozoan. *e*, the involucrum investing the sacculus, the end of which is straight with the lateral processes curling around it.

Tentaculata (ten-tak-ū-lā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tentaculatus*: see *tentaculate*.] **1.** In some systems, a branch or prime division of echinoderms: contrasted with *Ambulacrata*, and divided into three classes, *Crinoidea*, *Cystoidea*, and *Blastoidea*.—**2.** A division of ctenophorans, including comb-jellies with two long tentacles. See cuts under *Saccatæ*.

tentaculate (ten-tak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *tentaculatus*, < *tentaculum*, tentacle: see *tentacle*.] **1.** Having a tentacle or tentacles; tentaculated; tentaculiferous.—**2.** Tentaculiform; tentacular: a less careful usage: as, *tentaculate* processes.—**3.** Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculata*: as, crinoids are *tentaculate* echinoderms.

tentaculated (ten-tak'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *tentaculate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *tentaculate*.

Tentaculibranchiata (ten-tak'ū-li-brang-ki-ā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tentaculibranchiatus*: see *tentaculibranchiate*.] The *Bryozoa* or *Polyzoa* considered as a class of the branch *Lipocephala* of the phylum *Mollusca*. *E. R. Lankester.*

tentaculibranchiate (ten-tak'ū-li-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. **tentaculibranchiatus*, < *tentaculum*, tentacle, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculibranchiata*.

tentaculicyst (ten-tak'ū-li-sist), *n.* [< NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle, + Gr. *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] One of the vesicular or cystic tentacles of a hydrozoan; a marginal body representing a reduced and modified tentacle, whose axis is a hollow endodermal process that distinguishes it from the other kinds of marginal bodies, which are wholly of ectodermal origin, as ocellicysts and otocysts. Also *tentaculocyst*. See *lithocyst*, and cut under *Steganophthalmata*.

tentaculicystic (ten-tak'ū-li-sis'tik), *a.* [< *tentaculicyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a tentaculicyst, or having its characters.

Tentaculifera (ten-tak-ū-lif'e-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tentaculifer*: see *tentaculiferous*.] **1.** One of three divisions of infusorians, containing the acinetiform animalcules, as distinguished from the flagellate and the ciliate; a class or order of *Infusoria*, characterized by the tentaculiform and usually suctorial nature of their processes, and divided into *Suctoria* and *Actinaria*. These animalcules bear neither flagella nor cilia in the adult state, but take their food and move about by means of tentacles developed from the cuticular surface or from the internal parenchyma. These tentacles may be simply adhesive, or tubular and expanded at the end into a cup-like sucking-disk. An endoplast and one or more contractile vacuoles are usually conspicuous; but trichocysts are seldom if ever present. The creatures inhabit fresh or salt water, and multiply by transverse or longitudinal fission or by external or internal gemmation. There are 6 families and 14 genera. Sometimes called *Polystomata*. See cut under *Acinetæ*.

2. An order of cephalopods, also called *Tetrabranchiata*: opposed to *Acetabulifera*. See cut under *Tetrabranchiata*.—**Tentaculifera actinaria**, those tentaculiferous animalcules whose tentacles are merely adhesive and not suctorial, including the families *Ephelotidæ* and *Ophryodendridæ*. *Kent.*—**Tentaculifera suctoria**, those tentaculiferous animalcules whose tentacles are wholly or partially suctorial. Also called *Suctoria*.

tentaculiferous (ten-tak-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *tentaculifer*, < *tentaculum*, tentacle, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1: see *-ferous*.] Bearing, producing, or provided with tentacles; tentaculate. Also *tentaculigerous*. Specifically—(*a*) In *Infusoria*, of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera*; acinetiform, as an animalcule. (*b*) In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera*; not acetabuliferous, as a cephalopod.

tentaculiform (ten-tak'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a tentacle; tentacular: as, *tentaculiform* thread-cells. *Huxley.*

tentaculigerous (ten-tak-ū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle, + L. *gerere*, carry.] Same as *tentaculiferous*. *Huxley.*

tentaculite (ten-tak'ū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Tentaculites*.] A fossil pteropod of the family *Tentaculitidæ*.—**Tentaculite beds**, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Ilfracombe group, of Middle Devonian age, occurring in Devonshire, England: it is so named on account of the abundance of *Tentaculites scalaris* which it contains.—**Tentaculite limestone**, in the nomenclature of the New York Survey, a subdivision of the Water-lime group, of Upper Silurian age, abounding in tentaculites.

Tentaculites (ten-tak-ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *tentaculum*, tentacle: see *tentacle*.] The typical genus of *Tentaculitidæ*, having such species as *T. irregularis*.

Tentaculitidæ (ten-tak-ū-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tentaculites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Tentaculites*.

tentaculocyst (ten-tak'ū-lō-sist), *n.* Same as *tentaculicyst*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 555.

tentaculum (ten-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tentacula* (-lạ̈). [NL.: see *tentacle*.] A tentacle of any kind; also, a tactile hair; a vibrissa, as one of the whiskers of a cat.

tentage† (ten'tāj), *n.* [< *tent*1 + *-age*.] Tents collectively; a camp.

> Upon the mount the king his *tentage* fixt. *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii. 15.

tentation (ten-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *tentaciun*, < OF. (and F.) *tentation* = Sp. *tentacion* = Pg. *tentação* = It. *tentazione*, < L. *tentatio(n-)*, a trial, proof, attack, temptation, < *tentare*, pp. *tentatus*, try, test: see *tent*2, *tempt*, and cf. *temption*, a doublet of *temptation*.] **1**†. Trial; temptation.

> If grace alone sat in the heart, the hopeless devil would forbear his *tentations*; he knows he hath a friend in our house that will be ready to let him in. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 21.

2. A method of making adjustments of work by trial or experiment. Specifically—(*a*) A mode of picking locks by releasing the tumblers one after the other from the stud, while the bolt is steadily pressed backward. (*b*) A method of adjusting compasses on iron ships by shifting the position of boxes of iron chain and magnets experimentally, until the attraction of the hull on the needle is seen to be neutralized. *E. H. Knight.*

tentative (ten'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *tentatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *tentativo*, < L. *tentativus*, trying, testing, < *tentare*, pp. *tentatus*, try, test: see *tent*2, *tempt*.] **I.** *a.* Based on or consisting in trial or experiment; experimental; empirical.

> Falsehood, though it be but *tentative*, is neither needed nor approved by the God of truth. *Bp. Hall*, Jehu Killing the Sons of Ahab.

> Neither these nor any other speculations concerning ultimate forms can, however, be regarded as anything more than *tentative*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

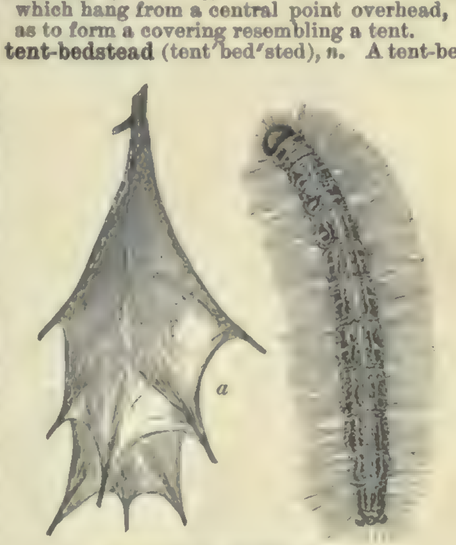
II. *n.* An essay; a trial; an experiment.

> We can imagine a variety of hypotheses to explain every unexplained phenomenon, and it is only by successive *tentatives* that we reach any reliable explanation. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 24.

tentatively (ten'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In a tentative manner; by way of trial or experiment.

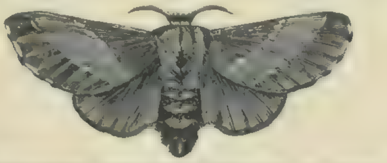
tent-bed (tent'bed), *n.* A bed with curtains which hang from a central point overhead, so as to form a covering resembling a tent.

tent-bedstead (tent'bed'sted), *n.* A tent-bed.



Tent-caterpillar (*Clisiocampa americana*)
a, tent, one third of natural size.

tent-caterpillar (tent′kat″ėr-pil-är), *n.* A web-worm; the larva of either of two North American bombycid moths of the genus *Clisiocampa*, *C. americana* and *C. sylvatica*. The former is the tent-caterpillar of the orchard and the latter the tent-caterpillar of the forest. *C. americana* feeds normally on the wild cherry, but often does great damage by defoliating the apple and pear. The larvæ live gregariously in great tent-like silken webs (whence the name). Compare *lackey-moth*. See also cut on preceding page, and cut under *Clisiocampa*.



Female Moth of Tent-caterpillar (*Clisiocampa americana*).

tent-cloth (tent′klôth), *n.* Canvas or duck made for tents, awnings, etc.

tented (ten′ted), *a.* [< *tent*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Covered or furnished with tents.

> They have used
> Their dearest action in the *tented* field.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 85.

> Till sad Mecistheus and Alastor bore
> His honour'd body to the *tented* shore.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 532.

2†. Of or like a tent (?).

> With Reed-like Lance, and with a blunted Blade,
> To Championize vnder a *Tented* shade.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

tenter^1 (ten′tėr), *n.* [< *tent*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who lives in a tent.

> The pretty girl of our civilization, who pushes into the canvas home of the *tenters*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 801.

tenter^2 (ten′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *tenture*, *tentowre*, < OF. *tenture*, a stretching, hangings, < ML. *tentura*, a stretcher, tenter, lit. a stretching, spreading (cf. L. *tensura*, a stretching: see *tensure*), < *tendere*, pp. *tentus*, *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*^{1}, and cf. *tent*^{1}, *tent*^{3}, and *tenture*.] 1. A machine or frame used in the manufacture of cloth to stretch out the pieces of stuff, so that they may set or dry evenly and square. Along the upper and lower crosspieces, which can be fixed apart from each other at any required distance, are numerous sharp hooks, called *tenter-hooks*, on which the selvages of the cloth are hooked.

> Sykes, for instance, when his dressing-shop was set on fire and burned to the ground, when the cloth was torn from his *tenters* and left in shreds on the field, took no steps to discover or punish the miscreants.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

2. Same as *tenter-hook*.

> O how friends' reasons and their freedoms stretch,
> When power sets his wide *tenters* to their sides!
> *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

3. One of the little bristles of a fly's foot; a tentacle.

> Beset underneath with small bristles or *tenters*.
> *Dr. Hooke.*

On or **upon the tenter** or **tenters**, on the stretch; on the rack; hence, in distress, uneasiness, or suspense.

> How, *upon the tenters?* indeed, if the whole peece were so stretcht, and very well beaten with a yard of reformation, no doubt it would grow to a goodly breadth.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 25).

> It was gallantry that suited her own maiden loftiness, ever stretched *upon the tenters* of punctilio.
> *Goldsmith*, Sequel to A Poetical Scale.

tenter^2 (ten′tėr), *v.* [< *tenter*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To hang or stretch on or as on tenters.

> Easily we may imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord in his tender limbs being stretched forth, racked, and *tentered*. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxxii.

> We fear he will be bankrupt; he does stretch,
> *Tenter* his credit so; embraces all.
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To support or resist the straining of the tenter; bear tentering.

> Woollen cloth will *tenter*. *Bacon.*

tenter^3 (ten′tėr), *n.* [< *tent*^{4}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] A tender; one who tends or has the care or oversight of something: as, a cattle-*tenter*; specifically, a person in a factory who tends or watches machinery; often, also, an overseer or foreman in a factory.—**Drawing tenter**, in *cotton-spinning*, an operator whose duty it is to supply full cans in place of the emptied ones, and to mend the slivers when they break.

tenter-bar (ten′tėr-bär), *n.* In *bleaching calico*, *dyeing*, etc., a bar provided with a series of tenter-hooks, and used in a tenter for stretching cloth; also, such a bar used for stretching cloth by hand. It is used by engaging the selvage of the cloth upon the hooks and by pulling upon the bar, stretching the material to the desired extent. See *tenter*^{2}, 1.

tenter-ground (ten′tėr-ground), *n.* A ground or space for the erection and maintaining of tenters.

> I entered Kendal almost in the dark, and could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill, and *tenter-grounds* spread far and wide round the town.
> *Gray*, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 18, 1769.

tenter-hook (ten′tėr-hůk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tenter-hoke*; < *tenter*^{2} + *hook*.] 1. A hook for stretching cloth on a tenter.

> Any Hurts whatsoever, received either by Sword, Cane, or Gun Shot, Knife, Saw, or Hatchet, Hammer, Nail, or *Tenter hook*, Fire, Blast, or Gunpowder, etc.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Reign of Queen Anne, II. 106.

2. Figuratively, anything that painfully strains, racks, or tortures.

> Parasites are his [the prodigal's] *tenter-hooks*, and they stretch him till he bursts. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 496.

> Difficulties which stretched his fine genius on the *tenter-hooks*. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., II. 379.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing an iron hook with the straight bar pointed at one end, and projecting beyond the bent or angled part at the other, so that it can be driven in by blows of a hammer.—**On tenter-hooks.** Same as *on the tenters* (which see, under *tenter*^{2}).

> I know Dolly 's *on tenter-hooks* now.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxviii.

tentering-machine (ten′tėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *weaving*, a machine for stretching fabrics, consisting of a combination of rollers, which may be driven at different speeds, with devices for feeding and delivery.

tent-fly (tent′flī), *n.* A piece of canvas stretched across the ridge-pole of a tent, and secured to the ground by ropes along its lower edges.

tent-guy (tent′gī), *n.* A rope, additional to the usual tent-ropes, for the better securing of a tent in a storm. A guy usually passes from the top of each upright to the ground at some distance in front and rear.

tenth (tenth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tenthe*, *teonthe*, *tende*, beside *tethe*, *tithe*, E. *tithe*, the form with *n* being due to a mixture with the cognate Icel. *tīundi* (see *teind*), and to conformity with *ten*, < AS. *teótha* = OS. *tehando* = OFries. *tegotha*, *tegetha*, *tegatha*, *tianda*, *tienda* = D. *tiende* = MLG. *teinde* = OHG. *zehanto*, MHG. *zehente* (*zende*), G. *zehnte* = Icel. *tīundi* = Sw. *tionde* = Dan. *tiende* = Goth. *taihunda*, tenth; as *ten* + *-th*^{2}. Cf. *tithe*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Last in order of a series of ten; preceded by nine of the same kind; next in order after that which is ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Being one of ten equal portions or sections.—**Tenth nerve**, in *anat.*, the pneumogastric nerve, as that one of the cranial nerves which comes between the ninth (glossopharyngeal) and the eleventh (spinal accessory) in that enumeration which counts twelve of these structures.

II. *n.* 1. One of ten equal parts into which anything may be divided; a tithe.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a tithe of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. When a tenth was the rate fixed for towns and demesnes, that for the counties exclusive of towns and demesnes was usually a fifteenth.

3. *Eccles.*, the tenth part of the annual profit of every living in England, formerly paid to the Pope, but by statute transferred to the crown, and afterward made a part of the fund called *Queen Anne's bounty*.—4. In *music*: (*a*) The interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and two degrees distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound third. (*b*) An organ-stop giving tones a tenth above the normal pitch of the digitals used; a decima, or double tierce.

tenthdeal†, *adv.* [ME. *tenthedel*; < *tenth* + *deal*^{1}. Cf. *halfendeal*.] By as much as a tenth part.

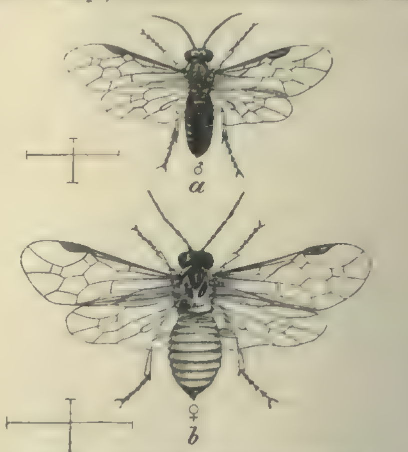
> I ne wot in this world what wise i miȝt
> Quite the [thee] *tenthe del* in al mi lif time.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4715.

tenthly (tenth′li), *adv.* [< *tenth* + *-ly*^{2}.] In the tenth place.

tenthredinid (ten-thred′i-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Tenthredinidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Tenthredinidæ*; a saw-fly.

Tenthredinidæ (ten-thrē-din′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tenthredo* (stem taken as **Tenthredin-*, but prop. *Tenthredon-*) + *-idæ*.] An important family of hymenopterous insects, including the forms ordinarily known as *saw-flies*, and coextensive with the series *Phyllophaga*. The adults are distinguished by the two-jointed trochanters, the connate abdomen, two apical spurs to the front tibiæ, and a pair of saws at the end of the abdomen of the female. The larvæ often resemble lepidopterous larvæ. They have six true legs, and often from twelve to sixteen prolegs, and are rarely covered with a white waxy secretion. Most species are leaf-feeders, issuing from eggs laid in slits cut in leaves by the female saws. A few forms, however, are twig-borers, or inhabit the stems of cereals or other grasses. They pupate in tough parchment-like silken cocoons. About 700 species are known in Europe, and about 500 in North America. Many are pests to horticulture and agriculture, as the wheat-saw-fly (*Cephus pygmæus*), the rose-sawfly (*Monostegia rosæ*), the osier-willow saw-fly (*Nematus ventralis*), and the imported currant-worm (*Nematus ventricosus*). See cuts under *Hylotoma*, *Lyda*, *Securifera*, and *rose-sawfly*.



Importe ' Currant-worm (*Nematus ventricosus*).
a, male fly; *b*, female fly. (Crosses show natural sizes.)

Tenthredo (ten-thrē′dō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. τενθρηδών (-δον-), a kind of wasp. Cf. *drone*^{2}.] A genus of saw-flies, typical of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, at first coextensive with the family, but now restricted to certain forms with long setaceous antennæ, in which the third joint is longer than the fourth, and the lanceolate cell of the fore wings has a straight cross-nervure. They are the largest of the saw-flies next to the *Cimbicinæ*.

tenticle† (ten′ti-kl), *n.* [< ML. **tenticula*, dim. of *tenta*, a tent: see *tent*^{1}.] A little tent.

> They were the *tenticles* or rather cabins and couches of their soldiers. *Patten*, Exped. to Scotland (1548). (*Davies.*)

tentif†, *a.* Same as *tentive*.

tentifly†, *adv.* See *tentively*.

tentiform (ten′ti-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a tent; in *entom.*, noting the mines of certain tineid larvæ, in which one or the other surface of the infested leaf is raised in a tent-like form.

tentiginous† (ten-tij′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *tentigo* (*-gin-*), a tension, lust (< *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*^{1}, *tent*^{3}), + *-ous*.] 1. Excited to lust.

> Were you *tentiginous*, ha? . . .
> Did her silk's rustling move you?
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

2. Producing lasciviousness; lascivious.

> Nothing affects the head so much as a *tentiginous* humour, repelled and elated to the upper region, found by daily practice to run frequently up into madness.
> *Swift*, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit, ii.

tenting (ten′ting), *a.* [< *tent*^{1} + *-ing*^{2}.] Having the form of a tent. [Rare and erroneous.]

> Coverlids gold-tinted like the peach . . .
> Fell sleek about him in a thousand folds,
> Not hiding up an Apollonian curve
> Of neck and shoulder, nor the *tenting* swerve
> Of knee from knee, nor ankles pointing light;
> But rather giving them to the filled sight
> Officiously. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

tentive† (ten′tiv), *a.* [< ME. *tentif*, *tentyf*, by apheresis from *attentif*, attentive: see *attentive*. Cf. *tent*^{4}. Cf. also *tenty*, a later form of *tentive*.] Attentive.

> We schulen do so *tentyf* besynes fro day to night that . . . sche shal be hool and sound.
> *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus (Harl. MS.).

> Wyth *tentiue* lystning eeche wight was setled in harckning. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 1.

tentively† (ten′tiv-li), *adv.* [< ME. *tentifly*; < *tentive* + *-ly*^{2}.] Attentively; carefully.

> ȝif ȝe *tentifly* take kepe & trewe be to-gadere,
> I wol winne our warisun, for i wot where thei are.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2258.

> *Tentifly* she kept hir fader dere.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 278.

tentless (tent′les), *a.* [< *tent*^{4} + *-less*.] Inattentive; heedless. [Scotch.]

> I'll wander on, with *tentless* heed
> How never-halting moments speed,
> Till fate shall snap the brittle thread.
> *Burns*, To James Smith.

tent-maker (tent′mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes tents.

> By their occupation they were *tentmakers*. Acts xviii. 3.

tentorial (ten-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *tentorium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the tentorium.—**Tentorial**

angle, an angle formed by the intersection of the basicranial axis with the plane of the tentorium, the apex being directed upward.

tentorium (ten-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tentoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *tentorium*, a tent, < *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*^{1}. Cf. *tent*^{1}.] 1. A partition, composed of a strong sheet of the dura mater, stretched across the back part of the cranial cavity in man, between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. A tentorium sometimes ossifies, or includes a shelf of bone, the bony tentorium, as in the cat family. More fully called *tentorium cerebelli.* 2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the endocranium. *Huxley.*—3. Same as *tenture.*—**Sinus tentorii.** See *sinus.*

tentory† (ten′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *tentories* (-riz). [< OF. *tentorie*, < L. *tentorium*, a tent: see *tentorium.*] An awning; a tent.

The women . . . who are said to weave hangings and curtains for the grove were no other than makers of *tentories* to spread from tree to tree. *Evelyn*, Sylva, iv. § 8.

tent-peg (tent′peg), *n.* Same as *tent-pin.*

tent-pegging (tent′peg″ing), *n.* An equestrian game or exercise common among British soldiers in India, in which the competitors, riding at full gallop, try to strike and carry off on the point of a lance a tent-peg which has been firmly fixed in the ground.

As a last wind up there was a little *tent-pegging*, but, as my husband and Lieutenant Carrol were the only ones who could do anything, it was soon over. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 196.

tent-pin (tent′pin), *n.* A stout peg driven into the ground to fasten one of the ropes of a tent to. It is usually of wood, with a notch or nick to confine the bight of the rope, but sometimes of iron, with a hook or ring to receive the rope.

While he [Sisera] was awearied and asleep, Jael drove the *tent-pin* through his head and fastened it to the ground. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 868.

tent-pole (tent′pōl), *n.* One of the poles used in pitching a tent. There are usually two uprights, one at the front and one at the rear, connected at the top by a horizontal ridge-pole. In the Sibley and the bell tent there is but one, a central pole or post. The tent-poles of an Indian tepee are several, stacked in a circle, upon which skins are stretched as on a frame.

tent-rope (tent′rōp), *n.* One of the several ropes or cords by which a tent is secured to the tent-pins and thus to the ground. These ropes are attached to the tent usually at intervals corresponding to a breadth of the canvas.

tent-stitch (tent′stich), *n.* A stitch used in worsted-work and embroidery, single and not crossed, the stitches lying side by side in a diagonal direction. Also called *petit point.*

About a month ago *Tent* and Turkey-*stitch* seemed at a stand; my wife knew not what new work to introduce. *Johnson*, The Idler, No. 13.

Black leather cushions, embroidered in red and blue *tent-stitch.* *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

tent-tree (tent′trē), *n.* A tall species of screw-pine, *Pandanus Forsteri*, of Lord Howe's Island, New South Wales.

tenture (ten′tūr), *n.* [< F. *tenture*, hangings: see *tenter*^{2} and *tent*^{1}.] Hangings or decoration for a wall, especially paper-hangings. Also *tentorium.*

tent-wine (tent′wīn), *n.* Same as *tent*^{5}.

tentwise (tent′wīz), *adv.* In the form of a tent.

tent-work (tent′wėrk), *n.* Work produced by embroidering with tent-stitch.

Our great grandmothers distinguished themselves by truly substantial *tent-work* chairs and carpets; by needlework pictures of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. *Miss Edgeworth*, Practical Education, xx.

tentwort (tent′wėrt), *n.* A fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria.* Also called *wall-rue.*

tenty (ten′ti), *a.* [Also *tentie*; a reduced form of *tentive.*] Attentive; cautious; careful. [Scotch.]

Jean slips in twa with *tentie* e'e. *Burns*, Halloween.

tenuate (ten′ụ̄-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tenuated*, ppr. *tenuating.* [< L. *tenuatus*, pp. of *tenuare*, make thin or slender, < *tenuis*, thin: see *tenuous.*] To make thin. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tenues, *n.* Plural of *tenuis.*

tenuifolious (ten″ụ̄-i-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *tenuis*, thin, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having slender or narrow leaves.

tenuious† (te-nū′i-us), *a.* [< L. *tenuis*, thin: see *tenuous.*] Same as *tenuous.*

The thing I speak of is as easie to be apprehended as how infection should pass in certain *tenuious* streams through the air from one house to another. *Glanville*, Essays, vi.

A *tenuious* emanation or continued effluvium. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

tenuiroster (ten′ụ̄-i-ros′tėr), *n.* [< NL. *tenuirostris*: see *Tenuirostres.*] A slender-billed bird, as a member of the *Tenuirostres.*

tenuirostral (ten′ụ̄-i-ros′tral), *a.* [< *tenuiroster* + *-al.*] Slender-billed, as a bird: formerly specifying the *Tenuirostres*, now simply descriptive. See cuts under *bill* and *Promerops.*

Tenuirostres (ten″ụ̄-i-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tenuirostris*, slender-billed, < L. *tenuis*, thin, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] 1†. A very extensive and unnatural assemblage of chiefly passerine or insessorial birds in which the beak is slender, as creepers, nuthatches, honey-eaters, sun-birds, humming-birds, hoopoes, and many others having little real affinity: correlated with *Dentirostres*, *Conirostres*, etc., in some of the older systems, as that of Cuvier. By Blyth (1849) the term was restricted to the swifts and humming-birds.—2. In *ornith.*, in Sclater's system of 1880, a group of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres*, nearly conterminous with Sundevall's *Cinnyrimorphæ.*

tenuis (ten′ụ̄-is), *n.*; pl. *tenues* (-ēz). [NL., < L. *tenuis*, thin, fine, close: see *tenuous.*] In *gram.*, one of the three surd mutes of the Greek alphabet, κ, π, τ, in relation to their respective middle letters, or medials (that is, sonant mutes), γ, β, δ, or their aspirates, χ, φ, θ. These terms are sometimes also applied to the corresponding articulate elements in other languages, as *k*, *p*, *t.*

tenuity (te-nū′i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tenuitie*; < OF. *tenuite*, F. *ténuité* = Sp. *tenuidad* = Pg. *tenuidade* = It. *tenuità*, < L. *tenuita(t-)s*, thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, < *tenuis*, thin: see *tenuous.*] 1. The state of being tenuous or thin; want of substantial thickness or depth; fineness; thinness, as applied to a broad substance, or slenderness, as applied to one that is long.

When I sat down, my intent was to write a good book, and, as far as the *tenuity* of my understanding would hold out, a wise, ay, and a discreet. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii., Author's Pref.

He [the bull-dog] is not well shaped; for there is not the quick transition from the thickness of the fore-part, to the *tenuity*—the thin part—behind, which a bull-dog ought to have. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1777.

2. Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid.—3†. Poverty; indigence.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcase they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy. *Eikon Basilike.*

4. Simplicity or plainness; a quality of style opposed to opulence or grandeur.

tenuous (ten′ụ̄-us), *a.* [Formerly also *tenuious*, q. v.; = F. *ténu* = Sp. *tenue*, *tenuo* = Pg. It. *tenue*, < L. *tenuis*, thin, slender, slim, fine, narrow, close, = E. *thin*: see *thin*^{1}.] 1. Thin; small; minute.—2. Rare; rarefied; fine; subtile.

In the Sophist, that bewildering maze of *tenuous* abstractions, a certain mysterious Eleatic stranger conducts the argument to its fitting and convincing close. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 42.

tenuousness (ten′ụ̄-us-nes), *n.* Tenuous or attenuated character or quality; slenderness; thinness; sparseness; rarity.

tenure (ten′ūr), *n.* [< ME. **tenure*, *tennure*, < OF. *tenure*, *teneure*, F. *tenure* (ML. *tenura*), a tenure, or estate in land, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*^{1}.] 1. The nature of the right or title by which property, especially real property, is held; also, the property so held. Land-tenure is, in the main, either *feudal* or *allodial.* According to the latter tenure, the whole right and title to the land rests with the owner, subject only to the right of the state, and this is the principle of United States law; according to the former, the person possessing the land holds it from a superior, and this is the principle of English law. According to the theory in England, all land is held of the crown, either mediately or immediately. The ownership of land is therefore never unlimited as to extent, for he who is the owner of land in fee, which is the largest estate that a man can have in land, is not absolute owner; he owes services in respect of his fee (or fief), and the seigniory of the lord always subsists. All land in the hands of any layman is held of some lord, to whom the holder or tenant owes some service; but in the case of church lands, although they are held by tenure, no temporal services are due, but the lord of whom these lands are held must be considered the owner, although the beneficial ownership can never revert to the lord. All the species of ancient tenures may be reduced to four, three of which still subsist: (1) *tenure by knight-service*, which was the most honorable (now abolished); (2) *tenure in free socage*, or by a certain and determinate service, which is either free and honorable or villein and base; (3) *tenure by copy of court roll*, or *copyhold tenure*; (4) *tenure in ancient demesne.* There was also *tenure in frankalmoin*, or *by free alms.* (See *frankalmoin.*) The tenure in free and common socage has absorbed most of the others. (See *estate*, *tenant*^{1}, *copyhold*, *socage*, *villeinage.*) In Scots law the equivalent technical term is *holding.*

And had not I ben, the comens wolde have brennyd his plase and all his *tennurges*, wher thorough it coste me of my nowne propr godes at that tyme more than vj. merks in mate and drynke. *Paston Letters*, I. 133.

2. The consideration or service which the occupier of land pays to his lord or superior for the use of his land, or the condition on which he holds it.

To ride in the lord's train, to go at the lord's bidding wherever he might will, to keep "head-ward" over the manor at nightfall, or horse-ward over its common field, to hedge and ditch about the demesne, or to help in the chase and make the "deer-hedge," were *tenures* by which the villagers held their lands, as well as by labor on the lord's land one day a week throughout the year, and a month's toil in harvest-time. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 317.

We served not in Cæsar's armies; we took not Cæsar's pay; we held no lands by the *tenure* of guarding Cæsar's frontiers. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 117.

3. Holding, or manner of holding, in general; the terms or conditions on which, or the period during which, anything is held.

It is most absurd and ridiculous for any mortal man to look for a perpetual *tenure* of happiness in his life. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 94.

4. Quality with respect to proportion of ingredients.

The ores treated in this [Castilian] furnace ought never to contain more than 30 per cent. of metal, and, when richer, must be reduced to about this *tenure* by the addition of slags and other fluxes. *Ure*, Dict., III. 62.

Barons by tenure. See *baron*, 1.—**Base tenure.** See *copyhold*, 1.—**Cottier tenure.** See *cotter*^{1}.—**Military tenure.** See *military.*—**Privity of tenure.** See *privity.*—**Tenure by divine service.** See *divine.*—**Tenure in aumone.** See *aumone.*—**Tenure of Office Act.** (*a*) An act of the United States Congress, May 15th, 1820 (3 Stat. 582), prescribing that large classes of public officers should be appointed for the limited term of four years and removable at pleasure. (*b*) An act of 1867 (14 Stat. 430; Rev. Stat. § 1767 *et seq.*), providing that persons appointed to civil offices by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, excepting members of the cabinet, shall hold such offices until their successors are qualified, subject to suspension by the President, during the recess of the Senate, for misconduct; and that they can be removed only with the consent of the Senate.

tenure-horn (ten′ūr-hôrn), *n.* A horn by the possession or exhibition of which certain estates were held. Compare *tenure-sword.* The "Bruce horn" of Savernake Forest, Wiltshire, and the "Tutbury horn" of Tutbury in Staffordshire, England, have been exhibited at South Kensington.

tenure-sword (ten′ūr-sōrd), *n.* A sword by the exhibition of which at certain times certain lands were held. In most cases the sword so exhibited was sacredly preserved in the family holding the estate. The weapons seem generally to have been falchions, or short curved swords. *J. P. Earwaker.*

tenury†, *n.* Same as *tenure.*

tenuto (te-nö′tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *tenere*, hold, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*^{1}.] In *music*, held; sustained; given full value: used of tones or chords occurring in contrast to staccato tones or chords. It is nearly the same in effect as *legato.* Abbreviated *ten.*—**Tenuto mark**, in *musical notation*, a horizontal stroke over a note or chord, to indicate that it is to be held its full time: thus, .

tenzon (ten′zon), *n.* Same as *tenson.*

teocalli (te-ō̜-kal′i), *n.* [= Sp. *teocali*, *teucali*, < Mex. *teocalli*, a temple, lit. 'house of a god,' < *teotl*, a god, + *calli*, a house.] A structure of earth and stone or brick, used as a temple or place of worship by the Mexicans and other aborigines of America. They were generally solid four-sided truncated pyramids, built terrace-wise, with the temple proper on the platform at the summit. Many teocallis still remain in a more or less perfect state, as the so-called Pyramid of Cholula. Also *teopan.*

teone†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *teen*^{1}.

teonoma (tē̜-on′ō̜-mä), *n.* [An anagram of *Neotoma*, q. v.] 1. The large bushy-tailed rat of the Rocky Mountains, *Neotoma cinerea*, the pack-rat.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such rats, separated from *Neotoma.* *J. E. Gray.*

teopan (tē′ō̜-pan), *n.* Same as *teocalli.*

teosinte (te-ō̜-sin′te), *n.* [Mex.] A grass, *Euchlæna luxurians*, native in Mexico and Central America, introduced into cultivation in various parts of the world. It is closely allied to the Indian corn, having the male flowers in a tassel at the top, the seed, however, borne not on a cob, but on slender stems from the joints, inclosed in a loose husk. It is an annual, reaching the height of 12 feet, suitable for forage, and perhaps the most prolific of forage-plants, sending up sometimes sixty or eighty shoots, and springing up again when cut. It endures drought fairly well, though preferring humid soil. Its success in the southern United States is hindered by its not ripening its seed; it is found to do so, however, in some subtropical localities. Also called *Guatemala grass.*

tepal (tep′al), *n.* [< *petal*, transposed for distinction, prob. in imitation of *sepal.*] In *bot.*, an individual segment of a perianth, whether sepal or petal. [Rare.]

tepee (tē′pē), *n.* [Also *teepee*, *tipi*; Amer. Ind.] An Indian wigwam or tent.

tepefaction (tep-ē̜-fak′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **tepefactio(n-)*, < *tepefacere*, make lukewarm: see *tepefy.*] The act or operation of making tepid, or moderately warm. *Imp. Dict.*

tepefy (tep′ē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tepefied*, ppr. *tepefying.* [< L. *tepefacere*, make lukewarm, < *tepere*, be lukewarm (see *tepid*), + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* To make tepid, or moderately warm.

II. *intrans.* To become moderately warm.

tepetate (te-pe-täh′te), *n.* A material existing in enormous quantities (5 to 500 feet thick) over the greater portion of the surface of Mexico, and supposed to be consolidated volcanic mud. It somewhat resembles a sun-baked clay. It is also found less extensively in Central and South America.

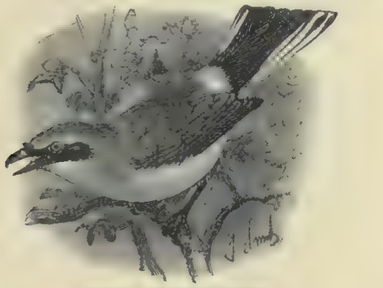
tephramancy (tef′ra̤-man-si), *n.* Same as *tephromancy.*

tephrite (tef′rīt), *n.* [< L. *tephritis*, < Gr. **τεφρῖτις*, an ash-colored stone, < *τεφρός*, ash-colored, < *τέφρα*, ashes.] The name of certain modern volcanic rocks of rather varied and uncertain composition. The tephrites bear the same relation to the normal basalts that the phonolites do to the trachytes (Rosenbusch). Among the older eruptive rocks, theralite is the representative of tephrite, the essential features of which are that it is porphyritic in structure, the groundmass containing a soda-lime feldspar, which also sometimes occurs in distinct crystals, while to this are added nephelin, leucite, and augite, with apatite, magnetite, and other less abundant minerals. See *nephelin-tephrite* and *leucite-basalt.*

tephritic (tef-rit′ik), *a.* [< *tephrite* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of tephrite; pertaining to tephrite.

tephritoid (tef′ri-toid), *n.* [< *tephrite* + *-oid.*] A variety of tephrite. In this nephelin is wanting, but its base is made up of a material rich in soda, and gelatinizing in acid, by which the nephelin is to a certain extent replaced.

Tephrodornis (tef-rọ-dôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *τεφρώδης*, ashy (< *τέφρα*, ashes), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] An extensive genus of Indian shrike-like birds, now restricted to 6 species, of which the best-known is the so-called Keroula shrike of Pondicherry, *T. pondicerianus.*

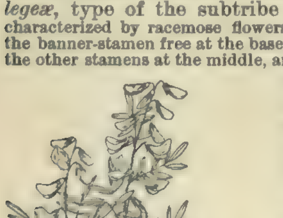


Tephrodornis pondicerianus.

tephroite (tef′rō-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τεφρός*, ash-gray, + *-ite*^{2}. Cf. *tephrite.*] A silicate of manganese of an ash-gray or reddish color, commonly occurring in cleavable masses: found in New Jersey, also in Sweden. It belongs to the chrysolite group.

tephromancy (tef′rọ-man-si), *n.* [Also *tephramancy*; < F. *téphromancie*, < NL. *tephromantia*, < Gr. *τέφρα*, ashes, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Augury depending on the inspection of the ashes of a sacrifice.

Tephrosia (tef-rō′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < Gr. *τεφρός*, ash-colored, < *τέφρα*, ashes.] A genus of papilionaceous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ*, type of the subtribe *Tephrosieæ.* It is characterized by racemose flowers with blunt anthers, the banner-stamen free at the base, but early united with the other stamens at the middle, and the style somewhat rigid, incurved, and usually bearded at the tip; and by a compressed linear or rarely ovate pod with two thin valves, nerve-like sutures, and numerous seeds sometimes enlarged by a small strophiole. There are about 125 species, widely scattered through warm regions and especially numerous in Australia. A few are found in North America, six occurring within the United States south of Delaware, one of which, *T. Virginiana*, extends northward as far as the Massachusetts coast. They are herbs or shrubs, with odd-pinnate leaves of many leaflets, rarely reduced to three or even to one, often closely hoary with silken hairs, and remarkable, except in a few Australian species, for their peculiar veins, not netted or branching, but extending parallel to each other obliquely from the midrib. The red, purple, or white flowers are conspicuously papilionaceous, with the petals borne on claws, the banner roundish and externally silky, the keel incurved; they form racemes which are often leafy at the base and are terminal, opposite the leaves, or grouped in the upper axils. *T. Virginiana* is locally known as *wild sweet-pea* from its flowers, and as *devil's-shoestrings* and *catgut* from its long, slender, and very tough roots; book-names are *hoary pea* and *goat's rue.* Several species yield a dye, as *T. tinctoria*, used for indigo at Mysore, and *T. Apollinea* (for which see *Egyptian indigo*, under *indigo*). *T. purpurea* in India and *T. toxicaria* in Surinam are used medicinally; the latter, under the name *Surinam poison*, is used in the West Indies and elsewhere to stupefy fish.



Hoary Pea (*Tephrosia Virginiana*).
a, the fruits.

tepid (tep′id), *a.* [= OF. *tiede* = It. *tepido*, *tiepido*, < L. *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid (cf. *tepor*, heat, = Skt. *tapas*, heat), < *tepere*, be lukewarm, = Skt. *tap*, be warm.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

> The naked negro, panting at the Line, . . .
> Basks in the glare, or stems the *tepid* wave.
>
> *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 71.

tepidarium (tep-i-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tepidaria* (-ä̤). [L., a tepid bath, or the room set apart for it, < *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid: see *tepid.*] In the ancient Roman baths, an apartment heated to a certain temperature to prepare the body for the great heat of the hot and vapor baths, or to serve as a palliative to the cold of the frigidarium; also, the boiler in which the water was heated for the hot bath.

tepidity (tē-pid′i̤-ti), *n.* [< F. *tépidité* = Pr. *tepiditat* = It. *tiepidità*, < L. as if **tepidita(t-)s*, lukewarmness, < *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid: see *tepid.*] Lukewarmness.

> They upbraided the *tepidity* and infidel baseness of the Jewish nation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 49.

tepidly (tep′id-li), *adv.* In a tepid manner; lukewarmly.

tepidness (tep′id-nes), *n.* Tepidity.

tepor (tep′o̤r), *n.* [= It. *tepore*, < L. *tepor*, lukewarmness, < *tepere*, be lukewarm: see *tepid.*] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

> The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favorable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

tepoy, *n.* See *teapoy.*

tequesquite (tek-es-kē′te), *n.* [Said to be so called from a Mexican place-name.] In *Mexican metal.*, native carbonate of soda mixed with some sulphate and common salt, which effloresces, after the rainy season, on the surface of the plains in Mexico, and later in the season forms a crust.

> In the two Haciendas of the Company [at Sombrerete], La Purisinia and La Soledad, amalgamation is but little employed. The ores are usually smelted, and in this process great use is made of the *tequesquite* (carbonate of soda) from La Salada, which is employed as a dissolvent.
>
> *Ward*, Mexico, II. 279.

ter (tėr), *adv.* [L., thrice, < *tres* (*tri-*), three: see *three.*] Thrice: used in music to indicate that a measure or phrase to which it is attached is to be repeated three times in succession.

terage†, *n.* [ME., appar. < OF. **terrage*, land (found only in sense of field-rent), < L. *terra*, land: see *terra.*] Country; territory.

> Dyomed dernly dressit to wend
> To the *terage* of Troy with a tore ost.
>
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12786.

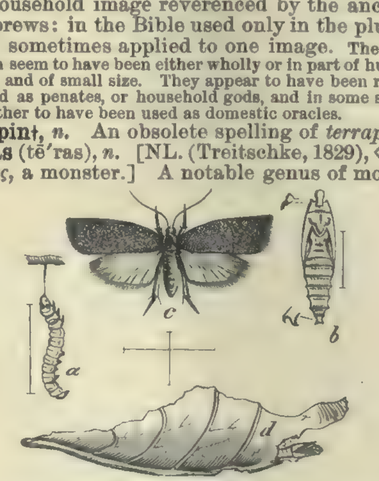
teramorphous (ter-a̤-môr′fus), *a.* [Prop. **teratomorphous*, < Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a monster, + *μορφή*, form.] Of the form or nature of a monstrosity.

terapene†, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrapin.*

teraph (ter′a̤f), *n.*; pl. *teraphim* (-a̤-fim). [Heb.] A household image reverenced by the ancient Hebrews: in the Bible used only in the plural, and sometimes applied to one image. The teraphim seem to have been either wholly or in part of human form and of small size. They appear to have been reverenced as penates, or household gods, and in some shape or other to have been used as domestic oracles.

terapin†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *terrapin.*

Teras (tē′ras), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1829), < Gr. *τέρας*, a monster.] A notable genus of moths, ordinarily placed at the head of the tortricid series. The genus is wide-spread and the species are numerous. *T. malivorana* is common in the United States, and feeds in the larval state on the leaves of the apple. *T. caudana* is a curious European species in which the fore wings have a falcate outer margin and an excavation on the costal margin. *T. contaminana* is known as the *checkered pebble.*



Teras malivorana.
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, moth; *d*, leaf with pupal exuvium.
(Cross and lines show natural sizes.)

teratical† (tē̤-rat′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< **teratic*, < Gr. *τερατικός*, strange, monstrous, < *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a sign, wonder, prodigy, monster, a huge animal, a strange creature.] Marvelous; prodigious; incredible.

> Herodotus, possibly delighting in *teratical* stories, might tell what he never heard.
>
> *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, iii. 16.

teratogenic (ter″a̤-tọ-jen′ik), *a.* [< *teratogen-y* + *-ic.*] Producing monsters; of or pertaining to teratogeny.

teratogeny (ter-a̤-toj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a monster, + *γεννᾶν*, produce.] In *pathol.*, the production of monsters.

teratoid (ter′a̤-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a monster, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a monster.—**Teratoid tumor.** Same as *teratoma.*

teratolite (ter′a̤-tọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a prodigy, + *λίθος*, stone.] A kind of clay or fine-grained silicate of alumina from the coal-formation of Planitz in Saxony, formerly supposed to possess valuable medicinal properties, whence it had its ancient name of *terra miraculosa Saxoniæ.* Also called *lithomarge.* Sometimes erroneously spelled *terratolite*, as if from Latin *terra*, earth.

teratologic (ter″a̤-tọ-loj′ik), *a.* [< *teratolog-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *teratological.*

teratological (ter″a̤-tọ-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *teratologic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to teratology.

teratologist (ter-a̤-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *teratolog-y* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who deals in marvels; a marvel-monger. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** One versed in teratology.

teratology (ter-a̤-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *tératologie*, < NL. *teratologia*, < Gr. *τερατολογία*, a telling of marvels or prodigies, < *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a sign, marvel, prodigy, monster, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, tell (see *-ology*).] **1.** Narration of what is marvelous or prodigious; exaggeration in description.

> *Teratology* is when bold Writers, fond of the sublime, intermix something great and prodigious in every Thing they write, whether there be Foundation for it in Reason or not, and this is what is call'd Bombast. *Bailey*, 1727.

2. In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, the science of animal or vegetable monstrosities; that department of biology which treats of malformations, or monstrous or abnormal growths, in the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

teratoma (ter-a̤-tō′mä̤), *n.*; pl. *teratomata* (-ma-tä̤). [NL., < Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a monster, + *-oma.*] A complex congenital tumor, often containing very many different tissues, as skin, hair, teeth, connective tissue, cartilage, bone, muscles, and glands: most frequently found at the lower end of the spine, about the head and neck, and in the generative organs. Also called *teratoid tumor.*

teratomatous (ter-a-tom′a̤-tus), *a.* [< *teratoma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Having the character of a teratoma.

terbium (tėr′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < (*Yt*)*terb*(*y*) in Sweden: see *erbium*, and cf. *yttrium.*] A rare element, not yet isolated, occurring in the samarskite of North Carolina and certain other rare minerals, associated with erbium and yttrium.

terce (tėrs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *terse*; < ME. **ters*, **terce*, < OF. *ters*, *tiers*, m., *terce*, *tierce*, f., third (*tierce*, a third part), < L. *tertius* = E. *third*: see *third*, and cf. *tierce.*] **1**†. A third; a third part.

> Then we were in ix. degrees and a *terce*, rekenynge owr selues xxx. leagues of the sholes of the ryuer cauled Rio Grande.
>
> *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 380).
>
> The 15. we came to Hatorask, in 36. degrees and a *terse*, at 4. fadom, 3 leagues from shore.
>
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 103.

2. Same as *tierce*, 3.—**3.** In *Scots law*, a right corresponding to *dower* in English law; a real right whereby a widow who has not accepted any special provision is entitled to a life-rent of one third of the heritage in which her husband died infeft, provided the marriage has endured for a year and a day, or has produced a living child. No widow is entitled to her terce until she is regularly *kenned* to it. See *ken*^{1}, *v. t.*, 5.—**4.** In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the office of the third hour: originally and properly said half-way between sunrise and noon. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.

tercel (tėr′sel), *n.* [Formerly also *tiercel*, *terselle*, *tarsel*, and by assimilation *tassel*, *tassell*; < ME *tercel*, *tersel*, *tercelle*, *terselle*, < OF. *tercel* = Pr. *tersol* = Sp. *terzuelo* = It. *terzuolo*, < ML. *tertiolus*, a male hawk, lit. '*thirdling,' so called because, in popular notion, of three eggs laid by a hawk, the third was sure to produce a male, of smaller size than the others; dim. of L. *tertius*, third: see *terce*, *tertian*, *third*.] A male falcon; especially, the male of the peregrine falcon.

> Another *tersel* egle spak anon.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 449.

> I could not any where come by a goss-hawk, nor *tassel* of falcon. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39.

> With her of *Tarsels* and of Lures he talks.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

Tercel gent†, **tercel gentle**†, a trained tercel.

> I marvel what blood thou art — neither Englander nor Scot — fish nor flesh. Marry, out upon thee, foul kite, that would fain be a *tercel gentle!* *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

tercelet† (tėrs′let), *n.* [Also *tiercelet*; < OF. *tercelet*, *tiercelet*, a male hawk, dim. of *tercel*, a male hawk: see *tercel*.] The male of the falcon family, or of birds of prey.

> Tho dwelte a *tercelet* me faste by,
> That semed welle of alle gentilesse.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 496.

tercellene† (tėr′se-lēn), *n.* [< OF. **tercelin* (?), < *tercel*, a tercel: see *tercel*.] A small male hawk. See the quotation.

> Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and ramage hawks: . . . nor yet what eggs produce the different hawks, or when they lay three eggs, that the first produceth a female and large hawk, the second of a middler sort, and the third a smaller bird, *tercellene* or tassel of the male sex.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, v.

tercentenary (tėr-sen′te-nạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ter*, thrice (see *ter*), + *centenarius*, pertaining to a hundred: see *centenary*.] **I.** *a.* Comprising three hundred years; including or relating to the interval of three hundred years.

II. *n.* A day observed as a festival in commemoration of some event, as the birth of a great man, or a decisive victory, that happened three hundred years before: as, the Shakspere *tercentenary*.

tercentennial (tėr-sen-ten′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ter*, thrice, + *centum*, hundred, + *annus*, year: see *centennial*.] Same as *tercentenary*.

> At the *tercentennial* celebration of Presbyterianism, in Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1872, . . . was displayed the American flag crossed with the Covenanters' flag of blue silk.
> *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 140.

tercer (tėr′sėr), *n.* [< OF. **tercier*, < ML. *tertiarius*, lit. pertaining to a third, < *tertius*, a third: see *terce*.] In *law*, a tenant in dower; a doweress.

tercet (tėr′set), *n.* [< F. *tercet*, dim. of *tiers*, third: see *terce*, *tierce*.] 1. In *music*, same as *triplet*.—2. In *poetry*, a group of three riming lines; a triplet.

tercine (tėr′sin), *n.* [< F. *tercine*, < L. *tertius*, third: see *terce*.] In *bot.*, a supposed third coat of an ovule, really a layer of the primine or secundine, or the secundine itself. *Lindley*, Gloss.

tere†. A Middle English form of *tear*[1], *tear*[2], *tar*[1].

terebate (ter′ẹ̄-bāt), *n.* [< *tereb*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound of terebic acid and a base.

terebella (ter-ẹ̄-bel′ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *terebellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *terebra*, a borer, a trepan: see *terebra*.] 1. In *surg.*, a trepan or trephine.—2. A marine tubicolous worm of the genus *Terebella*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Gmelin, 1790).] The typical genus of *Terebellidæ*.

Terebellidæ (ter-ẹ̄-bel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubicolous polychætous annelids.

Terebellum (ter-ẹ̄-bel′um), *n.* [A corruption of Gr. *τετράπλευρον*, a quadrangle (a name applied to this group by Ptolemy), neut. of *τετράπλευρος*, four-sided, < *τετρα-*, four, + *πλευρά*, side.] A group of four stars, in the form of a quadrilateral, at the root of the tail of Sagittarius.

terebene (ter′ẹ̄-bēn), *n.* [< *tereb*(*inth*) + *-ene*.] A colorless mobile liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$) having a faint odor, and optically inactive, prepared by treating rectified oil of turpentine with concentrated sulphuric acid in the cold.

terebic (tẹ̄-reb′ik), *a.* [< *tereb*(*inth*) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from turpentine.—**Terebic acid**, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, a monobasic acid, a product of the action of nitric acid on turpentine-oil. Also called *turpentinic*, *terebilic*, and *terebinic acid*.

terebinth (ter′ẹ̄-binth), *n.* [Formerly also *teribinth*; < ME. **terebinth*, *terebynt*, < OF. *terebinthe*, F. *térébinthe* = Pr. *terebinte* = Sp. It. *terebinto* = Pg. *terebintho*, < L. *terebinthus*, ML. also *terebintus* = Gr. *τερέβινθος*, *τέρβινθος*, earlier *τέρμινθος*, also *τρέμιθος*, *τρίμιθος*, the terebinth, also its resin, turpentine. Cf. *turpentine*, from the same source.] 1. The turpentine-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, native in the lands about the Mediterranean, the source of Chian turpentine. It is a tree of moderate size, with pinnate leaves and panicles of inconspicuous flowers. It is common in the hot and dry southern and eastern parts of Palestine, there taking the place of the oak. It generally stands isolated, seldom in clumps, never in forests, and is an object of veneration. Also named *Algerine* or *Barbary mastic-tree*.

> To make hem save from wormes sette a bough
> Of *terebynt*, other a birche stalk.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

> Here growes Melampode every where,
> And *Teribinth*, good for Gotes.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

2†. Turpentine.—**Oil of terebinth**, oil of turpentine.

terebinthen†, *a.* [ME. *terebynten*; < *terebinth* + *-en*[2].] Of terebinth.

> And putte in everie hole a wegge or pynne,
> A birchen here, a *terebynten* there.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

terebinthina (ter-ẹ̄-bin′thi-nạ̈), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *resina*) of *terebinthinus*, of the terebinth: see *terebinthine*.] The officinal name of turpentine.

terebinthinate (ter-ẹ̄-bin′thi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terebinthinated*, ppr. *terebinthinating*. [< *terebinthine* + *-ate*[2].] To impregnate with turpentine.—**Terebinthinated collodion**, collodion to which some fatty, oily, or waxy ingredient has been added for the purpose of making it flexible.—**Terebinthinated ether**, an ethereal solution of oil of turpentine.—**Terebinthinated fumigation**, a vapor-bath of steam charged with turpentine.

terebinthinate (ter-ẹ̄-bin′thi-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *terebinthine* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Terebinthine; impregnated with the qualities of turpentine.

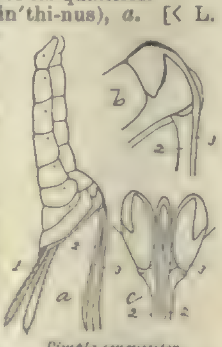
II. *n.* In *med.*, a preparation of the turpentine of firs.

terebinthine (ter-ẹ̄-bin′thin), *a.* [< L. *terebinthinus*, < Gr. *τερεβίνθινος*, of the terebinth, or of turpentine, < *τερέβινθος*, terebinth, turpentine: see *terebinth*. Cf. *turpentine*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the terebinth or turpentine-tree.—2. Of or pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.

terebinthinous (ter-ẹ̄-bin′thi-nus), *a.* [< L. *terebinthinus*: see *terebinthine*.] Same as *terebinthine*, 2.

terebinth-tree (ter′ẹ̄-binth-trē), *n.* Same as *terebinth*, 1.

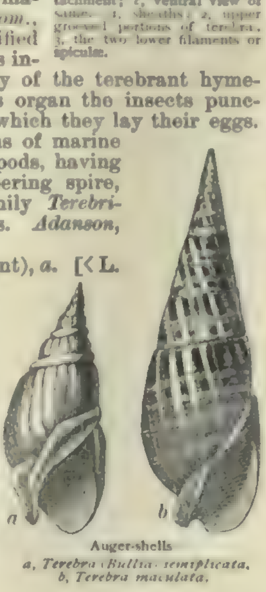
terebra (ter′ẹ̄-brạ̈), *n.*; pl. *terebræ* (-brē). [NL., < L. *terebra*, a borer, an auger, a trepan, an engine for piercing a wall, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, grind: see *trite*.] 1. A machine employed by the Romans in sieges to begin a breach in a wall, consisting of a long spear-like beam mounted on an axis, and worked in a groove by machinery.—2. In *entom.*, the borer or modified ovipositor of various insects, and especially of the terebrant hymenopters. With this organ the insects puncture the places in which they lay their eggs.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of marine toxoglossate gastropods, having a long slender tapering spire, typical of the family *Terebridæ*; the auger-shells. *Adanson*, 1757.



Pimpla conquisitor.

a, side view of abdomen, showing terebra or ovipositor partly extended; *b*, anterior extremity of terebra and supports, showing method of attachment; *c*, ventral view of same. 1, sheaths; 2, upper grooved portions of terebra; 3, the two lower filaments or spiculæ.

terebrant (ter′ẹ̄-brạnt), *a.* [< L. *terebran*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] Boring with a terebra, as a hymenopterous insect; of or pertaining to the *Terebrantia*.



Auger-shells

a, *Terebra* (*Bullia*) *semiplicata*. *b*, *Terebra maculata*.

Terebrantia (ter-ẹ̄-bran′shi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), neut. pl. of L. *terebran*(*t-*)*s*, boring, boring through: see *terebrant*.] 1. In Latreille's system, one of the two prime divisions of the order *Hymenoptera*, comprising those forms which have the abdomen of the females furnished with an instrument employed as a saw or a borer for depositing their eggs: opposed to *Aculeata*, in which the abdomen is armed with a sting, and divided into *Securifera* and *Pupivora*. Westwood adopted this division, and divided the section into *Phytophaga* and *Entomophaga*, the former including the saw-flies (*Tenthredinidæ*) and horntails (*Uroceridæ*), and the latter the gall-flies (*Cynipidæ*), the parasitic *Evaniidæ*, *Ichneumonidæ*, *Braconidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, and *Proctotrypidæ* (grouped together under the term *Spiculifera*), and the rubytails or *Chrysididæ*, for which the term *Tubulifera* of MacLeay was adopted.

2. In *Crustacea*, the boring or burrowing cirripeds; the *Alcippidæ*.

terebrate (ter′ẹ̄-brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *terebrated*, ppr. *terebrating*. [< L. *terebratus*, pp. of *terebrare*, bore, bore through, < *terebra*, a borer: see *terebra*. Cf. *terrier*[3].] **I.** *trans.* To bore; perforate. [Rare.]

> The teguments of earthworms . . . we shall find completely adapted to their way of life and motion, being made in the most complete manner possible for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 12, note p.

II. *intrans.* To be a bore; make one tired. [Rare.]

> O for a world where peace and silence reign,
> And blunted dulness *terebrates* in vain!
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Modest Request.

terebrate (ter′ẹ̄-brāt), *a.* [< *terebra* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a terebra or borer, as a hymenopterous insect; fashioned into a borer, as an ovipositor.

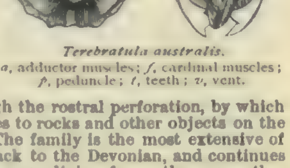
terebration (ter-ẹ̄-brā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *terebratio*(*n-*), a boring, < *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

> *Terebration* of trees doth make them prosper better.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 463.

Terebratula (ter-ẹ̄-brat′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lhwyd, 1699), dim. of L. *terebratus*, pp. of *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] 1. An extensive genus of arthropomatous brachiopods, formerly including all those loosely known as *lamp-shells*, now restricted as type of the family *Terebratulidæ*. They are characterized by a circular perforation (whence the name); the loop is very short, simple, and attached by the crura to the hinge-plate. All are extinct. See cuts under *Terebratulidæ* and *Brachiopoda*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus, or a similar brachiopod; a lamp-shell.

Terebratulidæ (ter″ẹ̄-brạ-tū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebratula* + *-idæ*.] A large family of arthropomatous brachiopods, typified by the genus *Terebratula*. The brachial appendages are variously folded upon themselves, united to one another by a membrane, and more or less supported by a calcified process, the valves are variable in shape, but always have a prominent beak truncated by a circular perforation, partly completed by a deltidium of one or two pieces, and the shell-substance punctated. All the species have a peduncle passing through the rostral perforation, by which they attach themselves to rocks and other objects on the bottom of the sea. The family is the most extensive of the order; it dates back to the Devonian, and continues to be represented by more living forms than any other family. It is divided into six or more subfamilies. See also cut under *Brachiopoda*.



Terebratula australis.

a, adductor muscles; *f*, cardinal muscles; *p*, peduncle; *t*, teeth; *v*, vent.

terebratuliform (ter-ẹ̄-brat′ụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Terebratula* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to the genus *Terebratula*; shaped like the shell of a terebratuline brachiopod.

terebratuline (ter-ẹ̄-brat′ụ̄-lin), *a.* [< *Terebratula* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the *Terebratulidæ*, or having their characters.

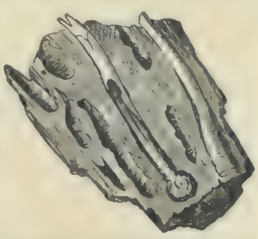
terebratulite (ter-ẹ̄-brat′ụ̄-līt), *n.* [< *Terebratula* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil terebratula, or some similar lamp-shell; a member of the genus *Terebratulites* of Schlotheim.

Terebridæ (tẹ̄-reb′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebra* + *-idæ*.] A family of toxoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Terebra*; the awl-shells or auger-shells. The numerous species chiefly inhabit tropical seas. Also called *Terebraceæ* and *Acusidæ*. See cuts under *Terebra*.

teredine (ter′ẹ̄-din), *n.* [< L. *teredo* (*-din-*), a teredo: see *teredo*.] A borer, as the ship-worm or teredo. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 505.

Teredinidæ (ter-ẹ̄-din′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teredo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Teredo*; the teredos or ship-worms. See *Teredo*.

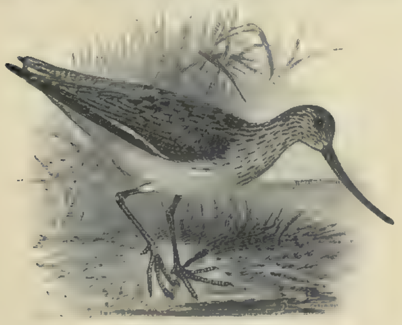
teredo (tẹ-rē′dō), *n.* [< L. *teredo*, < Gr. τερηδών, a worm that gnaws wood, etc., a moth, < τείρειν = L. *terere*, rub: see *terebra*.] 1. A lamellibranch mollusk of the genus *Teredo*, family *Teredinidæ;* the ship-worm, *T. navalis*, conspicuous for the destruction which it occasions to ships and submerged wood, by perforating them in all directions in order to establish a habitation. It is a worm-shaped grayish-white animal, most of whose length is owing to the elongation of the united siphons or breathing-tubes conveying water to the gills. The two valves of the shell are small. The viscera are mainly contained within the valves. In excavating in the wood (the shell is the boring-instrument) every individual is careful to avoid the tube formed by its neighbor, and often a very thin leaf of wood alone is left between the cavities, which are lined with a calcareous incrustation. Many methods are in use to protect ships, piers, etc., from this destructive animal, such as copper sheathing, treating with creosote or corrosive sublimate, or driving numbers of short broad-headed nails into the timber, the rust from which spreads and prevents the animal from settling. It is said to have been originally imported from tropical climates; but it has now become an inhabitant of most harbors. (See also cut under *ship-worm.*) *T. gigantea* is a species found in the East Indies in shallow water, where it bores into the hardened mud.


Piece of Wood Perforated by Teredos.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Teredinidæ*, including *T. navalis*, the common teredo or ship-worm. See def. 1. Also called *Septaria*.—**3.** Any disease in plants produced by the boring of insects. *Lindley*, Gloss.

terek (ter′ek), *n.* A kind of sandpiper, *Terekia cinerea*.

Terekia (tẹ-rē′ki-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), also *Terechia* (Bonaparte, 1841), < *terek*, a native name.] A genus of scolopacine birds, containing only the terek sandpiper, *T. cinerea*, resembling the greenshank and some other tattlers, and having the bill somewhat recurved. This bird is very widely distributed, visiting in its migrations nearly all parts of the Old World, and breeding in high latitudes of Asia and Europe. It may be recognized in any plumage by the wholly white axillaries, largely white secondaries, and absence of any white on the primaries or rump. It has about twenty different New Latin names, and the genus is also called *Xenus* (of Kaup, 1829) and *Simorhynchus* (of Keyserling and Blasius, 1840, not of Merrem).


Terek (*Terekia cinerea*).

teres (tē′rēz), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*), a round muscle, < L. *teres*, round, smooth: see *terete*.] A terete muscle; specifically, one of two terete muscles of the shoulder, proceeding from the scapula to the humerus.—**Teres major** (*greater teres*), a muscle lying externally to the teres minor, and with the latissimus dorsi forming the posterior border of the axilla. It is inserted into the posterior bicipital ridge of the humerus.—**Teres minor** (*lesser teres*), a muscle lying along the outer border of the infraspinatus, to which it is closely connected and near which it is inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

Teresian (tẹ-rē′si-ạn), *n.* [< *Teresa* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a branch of the Carmelites founded by Saint Teresa in 1562.

teret†, *a.* See *terete*.

terete (tẹ-rēt′), *a.* [Formerly also *teret;* = Sp. *terete*, < L. *teres* (*teret-*), round, smooth, < *terere*, rub: see *terebra, trite*.] Slender and smooth, with a circular transverse section; cylindrical or slightly tapering. See cut under *petiole*.

> Nature hath . . . made them [the stars] round and *teret* like a globe. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix (1622), p. 326.

Terete pronator. Same as *teretipronator*.

teretial (tẹ-rē′shạl), *a.* [< *terete* + *-ial*.] Same as *terete*. *Owen*. [Rare.]

tereticaudate (ter″ẹ-ti-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< L. *teres* (*teret-*), round, + *cauda*, a tail: see *caudate*.] Round-tailed; having a terete tail: specifically said of certain reptiles of a former group *Tereticaudati*.

teretipronator (ter″ẹ-ti-prọ-nā′tọr), *n.* [< L. *teres* (*teret-*), round, + *pronator*.] The round pronating muscle of the forearm; the pronator radii teres. See *pronator*. *Coues*, 1887.

teretiscapularis (ter″ẹ-ti-skap-ụ-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *teretiscapulares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *teres* (*teret-*), terete, + *scapularis*.] The greater terete muscle of the shoulder-blade, commonly called *teres major*. See *teres*. *Coues*, 1887.

Teretistris (ter-ē-tis′tris), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1855), < Gr. τερετίζειν, whistle: often misspelled *Teretristis*.] A genus of American warblers, or *Mniotiltidæ*, peculiar to Cuba, and of 2 species, *T. fernandinæ* (Lembeye) and *T. fornsi* (Gundlach), respectively of the western and eastern parts of the island. They are small and plain-colored birds, 4¾ inches long.

teretous† (ter′ẹ-tus), *a.* [< L. *teres* (*teret-*), round, smooth, + *-ous*.] Same as *terete*.

> *Teretous*, or long round leaves.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

terfle†, *v. i.* [ME. *terflen*, < AS. *tearflian*, roll about, a freq. form, prob. connected with *terve*.] To roll about; wallow. *Stratmann*.

terga, *n.* Plural of *tergum*.

tergal (tėr′gạl), *a.* [< L. *tergum*, back, + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the back in general; dorsal; notæal: the opposite of *sternal* or *ventral*. Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, of or pertaining to a notum, tergum, or tergite.—**3.** In echinoderms, dorsal in the sense of aboral; coronal: the opposite of *ventral* or *oral:* as, the *tergal* plates of a starfish.—**4.** In trilobites, of or pertaining to the axis or tergum. See cut under *Trilobita*.—**Tergal facet**, the smooth dorsal anterior surface of the somite of a crustacean, over which the posterior under surface of a preceding somite glides in flexion and extension of the abdomen.

tergant (tėr′gạnt), *a.* [Heraldic F., < L. *tergum*, back: see *tergum*.] In *her.*, turning the back toward the spectator. See *recursant*. Also *tergiant*.

tergate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *target*.

> He pulled a *tergate* from one of his souldiours, and castynge it in to the water, standynge on it, with his spere conuaied hym selfe with the streme.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 17.

tergeminate (tėr-jem′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ter*, thrice, + *geminatus*, doubled: see *geminate*.] Thrice double: specifically applied in botany to a compound leaf having at the base a pair of leaflets and then forking, with a pair on each branch, as in *Calliandra tergemina*.

tergeminous (tėr-jem′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *tergeminus*, threefold, triple, < *ter*, thrice, + *geminus*, born at the same time, twin: see *gemini*.] Tergeminate.

tergiant (tėr′ji-ạnt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *tergant*.

tergiferous (tėr-jif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *tergum*, back, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹: see *-ferous*.] Carrying or bearing on the back; dorsigerous or dorsiferous.

tergite (tėr′jīt), *n.* [< L. *tergum*, the back, + *-ite*².] The tergum, dorsum, or back of one of the somites or segments of an articulated animal, as an arthropod. A typical tergite consists of a pair of plates or pieces, right and left; but these become fused, and also a number of successive tergites may blend together, as in the cephalothorax of a crustacean.

tergitic (tėr-jit′ik), *a.* [< *tergite* + *-ic*.] Tergal or dorsal, as a sclerite; of or pertaining to a tergite.

tergiversate (tėr′ji-vėr-sāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tergiversated*, ppr. *tergiversating*. [< L. *tergiversatus*, pp. of *tergiversari*, turn one's back, shift: see *tergiverse*.] To shift; practise evasion; make use of shifts or subterfuges.

> Who also, as if he were conscious that his assumentum to the Platonick theology were not so defensible a thing, doth himself sometime, as it were, *tergiversate* and decline it, by equivocating in the word Henades, taking them for the ideas, or the intelligible gods before mentioned.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, II. 361.

tergiversation (tėr″ji-vėr-sā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *tergiversation* = Sp. *tergiversacion* = Pg. *tergiversação* = It. *tergiversazione*, < L. *tergiversatio*(*n-*), a shifting, evasion, lit. a turning of one's back, < *tergiversari*, pp. *tergiversatus*, turn one's back: see *tergiversate*.] 1. The act of tergiversating; a shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion.

> Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversation*.
> *Abp. Bramhall.* (*Johnson.*)

2. The act of changing one's opinions or of turning from them; the act of turning against a cause formerly advocated; fickleness or instability of conduct.

> The colonel, after all his *tergiversation*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

tergiversator (tėr′ji-vėr-sā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *tergiversateur* = Pg. *tergiversador*, < L. *tergiversator*, one who hangs back, a laggard, < *tergiversari*, turn one's back: see *tergiversate*.] One who practises tergiversation.

tergiverse† (tėr′ji-vėrs), *v. i.* [< F. *tergiverser* = Sp. Pg. *tergiversar* = It. *tergiversare*, < L. *tergiversari*, turn one's back, decline, refuse, evade, shift, < *tergum*, back, + *versari*, turn: see *verse*.] To turn one's back; tergiversate.

> The Briton never *tergivers'd*,
> But was for adverse drubbing.
> *Saint George for England*, ii.

tergolateral (tėr-gō-lat′e-rạl), *a.* [< L. *tergum*, back, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the tergum and the lateral plates of a cirriped. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, Int., p. 5.

tergorhabdite (tėr-gọ-rab′dīt), *n.* [< L. *tergum*, back, + Gr. ῥάβδος, rod, + *-ite*².] In *entom.*, one of the pieces primarily forming the upper or tergal surface of an insect's abdomen. Lacaze-Duthiers applied this name to the lower pair of plates forming the ovipositor of a female insect; they are modified tergal pieces of one of the abdominal rings.

tergum (tėr′gum), *n.*; pl. *terga* (-gạ̈). [NL., < L. *tergum*, back.] 1. The back, dorsum, or notum, especially of an arthropod.—**2.** The tergal or dorsal sclerite of one of the rings or somites of an arthropod or articulate animal; a tergite. A tergum is often composed of two lateral halves. In some of the thoracic segments of insects it is subdivided into parts called, from before backward, *præscutum, scutum, scutellum*, and *postscutellum*.

3. One of the two upper or dorsal plates of the shell in cirripeds. See cut under *Balanus*.

Terias (tē′ri-as), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1821).] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ* and subfamily *Pieridinæ*, comprising about a dozen species, nearly all American. The North American are *T. nicippe*, a small bright-orange species, and *T. lisa*, still smaller and lemon-yellow in color, both of the southern United States. Their larvæ live upon plants of the genus *Cassia*.

terie†, *v.* An obsolete form of *tarry*² and *tarry*³.

terin†, *n.* Same as *tarin*.

> Thrustles, *terins*, and mavys,
> That songen for to wynne hem prys.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 665.

term (tėrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tearm*, earlier *terme;* < ME. *terme*, < OF. *terme*, also in less vernacular form *termine* = Pr. *terme* = Sp. *término* = Pg. *termino* = It. *termino, termine* = D. *termijn* = G. Sw. Dan. *termin*, < L. *terminus*, OL. also *termo* (*termon-*), *termen* (*termin-*), a bound, boundary, limit, end, ML. (and Rom.) also a time, period, also a definition (?), word, covenant, etc.; = Gr. τέρμων (τερμον-), τέρμα (τερματ-), a boundary-line, limit; prob. akin to E. *thrum*¹, *tram*¹. From L. *terminus* are also ult. E. *terminus, terminal, terminate, termine, determine, determinate*, etc., *conterminous*, etc.] 1. A bound; a boundary; limit; the extremity of anything, or that which limits its extent; a confine; end; termination; completion.

> Here I take the to my liue; tac thou non other to *terme* of liue. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 229.

> God was careful to secure us from death by removing the lepers from the camp, . . . and putting a *term* between the living and the dead.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 885.

> At the decline of day,
> Winding above the mountain's snowy *term*,
> New banners shone.
> *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, vi. 18.

> Who does not sometimes . . . await with curious complacency the speedy *term* of his own conversation with finite nature? *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 240.

2. In *geom.*, the extreme of any magnitude, or that which limits or bounds its extent: as, the *terms* of a line are points, the *terms* of a superficies are lines, and the *terms* of a solid are superficies. See also def. 9.—**3**†. Outcome; final issue.

> Yet ought mens good endevours them confirme,
> And guyde the heavenly causes to their constant *terme*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 25.

4†. A figure of Terminus, the god of boundaries; a terminal figure. See *terminus*, 3.

> An arbour feigned of goldsmith's-work, the ornament of which was borne up with *termes* of satyrs.
> *B. Jonson*, Chloridia.

> On either side of the Gate stood a great French *Terme* of stone, aduanced vpon wodden Pedestalls.
> *Dekker*, Kings Entertainment (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 278).

5. In *ship-building*, a piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail, and extending to the foot-rail of the balcony. Also called *term-piece*.—**6.** A space or period of time to which limits have been set; the time or period through

which something runs its course, or lasts or is intended to last: as, he was engaged for a *term* of five years; his *term* of office has expired.

> This lady, that was left at home,
> Hath wonder that the king ne come
> Hoom, for hit was a longe *terme*.
>
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 79.

> A spirit,
> To whom, for certaine *tearme* of yeares, t' inherit
> His ease and pleasure with aboundant wealth,
> He hath made sale of his soules dearest health.
>
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

> When a race has lived its *term* it comes no more again.
>
> *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

Specifically — (*a*) In universities, colleges, and schools, one of certain stated periods during which instruction is regularly given to students or pupils. At the University of Cambridge, England, there are three terms in the university year — namely, Michaelmas or October term, Lent or January term, and Easter or midsummer term. At the University of Oxford there are four terms — namely, Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity. In American universities and colleges there are usually three terms, beginning in September, January, and April, and called first, second, and third, or fall, winter, and spring terms respectively. (*b*) In *law*, the period during which a court of justice may hold its sessions from day to day for the trial of causes; a part of the year in which the justices of the superior common-law courts of general jurisdiction hold sessions of the courts, as distinguished from vacations, during which, on religious and business grounds, attendance at the courts cannot be required from parties or witnesses. The importance of the distinction between *term time* and *vacation*, in both American and English law, is in the fact that for the just protection of the public a court can only exist and exercise its powers within the time as well as at the place prescribed by law; and, while many ministerial acts, such as the bringing of actions, and the course of pleading, the entry of judgment, the issue of process, etc., can be carried on in the clerk's office upon any secular day, actual sessions of the court itself can only be held during term time. In England, before the present judicature act, the law terms were four in number — namely, Hilary term (compare *Hilarymas*), beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st of January; Easter term, from about the 15th of April to the 8th of May; Trinity term, from the 22d of May to the 12th of June; and Michaelmas term, from the 2d to the 25th of November. These have now been superseded as terms for the administration of justice by "sittings," bearing similar names. For the High Court of Justice in London and Middlesex the Hilary sittings extend from the 11th of January to the Wednesday before Easter, the Easter sittings from the Tuesday after Easter week to the Friday before Whitsunday, the Trinity sittings from the Tuesday after Whitsun week to the 8th of August, and the Michaelmas sittings from the 2d of November to the 21st of December.

> In *termes* hadde he caas and domes alle
> That from the tyme of King William were falle.
>
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 323.

> There are not *Termes* in Paris as in London, but one *Terme* only, that continueth the whole yeare.
>
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40, sig. D.

> *Doll.* When begins the *term?*
> *Chart.* Why? hast any suits to be tried at Westminster?
>
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

> I went to the Temple, it being Michaelmas *Tearme*.
>
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 15, 1640.

> The law *terms* were formerly the great times of resort to London, not only for business, but pleasure. . . . Greene calls one of his pamphlets . . . "A Peale of New Villanies rung out, being Musicall to all Gentlemen, Lawyers, Farmers, and all sorts of People that come up to the *Tearme*." *Nares.*

(*c*) An estate or interest in land to be enjoyed for a fixed period: called more fully *term of years, term for years.* (*d*) The period of time for which such an estate is held. (*e*) In *Scots law*, a certain time fixed by authority of a court within which a party is allowed to establish by evidence his averment.

7. An appointed or set time. [Obsolete except in specific uses below.]

> Yif that ye the *terme* rekne wolde,
> As I or other trewe lovers sholde,
> I pleyne not, God wot, beforn my day.
>
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2510.

> Merlin seide that the *terme* drough faste on that it sholde be do. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 563.

Specifically — (*a*) A day on which rent or interest is payable. In England and Ireland there are four days in the year which are called *terms*, or more commonly *quarter-days*, and which are appointed for the settling of rents — namely, Lady day, March 25th; Midsummer, June 24th; Michaelmas day, September 29th; and Christmas, December 25th. The terms in Scotland corresponding to these are Candlemas, February 2d; Whitsunday, May 15th; Lammas, August 1st; and Martinmas, November 11th. In Scotland houses are let from May 28th for a year or a period of years. The legal terms in Scotland for the payment of rent or interest are Whitsunday, May 15th, and Martinmas, November 11th, and these days are most commonly known as *terms*. (*b*) The day, occurring half-yearly, on which farm and domestic servants in Great Britain receive their wages or enter upon a new period of service.

8. The menstrual period of women.

> In times past . . . no young man married before he slew an enemie, nor the woman before she had her *termes*, which time was therefore festiuall.
>
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 847.

9. In *math.*: (*a*) The antecedent or consequent of a ratio.

> Proportionality consisteth at the least in three *terms*.
>
> *Euclid*, Elements, tr. by Rudd (1651), bk. v., def. 9. [It is properly def. 8.]

(*b*) In algebra, a part of an expression joined to the rest by the sign of addition, or by that of subtraction considered as adding a negative quantity. Thus, in the expression $x^{a+b} - y + z(u+v)$, the first term is x^{a+b}, the second is $-y$, and the third is $z(u+v)$, equivalent to the sum of two terms zu and zv.

10. In *logic*, a name, especially the subject or predicate of a proposition; also, a name connected with another name by a relation; a correlative. The word *term*, in its Latin form *terminus*, was used by Boëthius to translate Aristotle's ὅρος, probably borrowed by him from the nomenclature of mathematical proportions. Aristotle says: "I call a *term* that into which a proposition is resolved, as the predicate or that of which it is predicated." The implication is that a proposition is composed of two terms; but this is incorrect. For, on the one hand, no complex of terms can make a proposition; for a term expresses a mere abstract conception, while a proposition expresses the compulsion of a reality, and so is true or false; and, on the other hand, a proposition need contain but one term, as [the fool has said in his heart] "There is no God"; and indeed the abstract or conceptual part of any proposition may be regarded as a single complex term, as when we express "No man is mortal" in the form "Anything whatever is either-non-man-or-mortal."

Hence — **11.** A word or phrase expressive of a definite conception, as distinguished from a mere particle or syncategorematic word; a word or phrase particularly definite and explicit; especially, a word or phrase used in a recognized and definite meaning in some branch of science. Thus, a contradiction in terms is an explicit contradiction; to express one's opinion in set terms is to state it explicitly and directly.

> They mowe wel chiteren, as doon thise jayes,
> And in her *termes* sette her lust and peyne,
> But to her purpos shul they never atteyne.
>
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 387.

> A fool
> Who . . . rail'd on Lady Fortune in good *terms*,
> In good set *terms;* and yet a motley fool.
>
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 16.

> The more general *term* is always the name of a less complex idea. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. vi. 32.

> When common words are appropriated as technical *terms*, this must be done so that they are not ambiguous in their application.
>
> *Whewell*, Philos. Inductive Sciences (ed. 1840), I. lxx.

12. *pl.* Propositions stated and offered for acceptance; conditions; stipulations: as, the *terms* of a treaty; hence, sometimes, conditions as regards price, rates, or charge: as, board and lodging on reasonable *terms;* on one's own *terms;* lowest *terms* offered.

> If we can make our peace
> Upon such large *terms* and so absolute.
>
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 186.

13. *pl.* Relative position; relation; footing: with *on* or *upon:* as, to be *on* good or bad *terms* with a person.

> 'Tis not well
> That you and I should meet *upon* such *terms*
> As now we meet. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 10.

> I thought you two had been *upon* very good *terms*.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

14. *pl.* State; situation; circumstances; conditions.

> The *terms* of our estate may not endure
> Hazard so near us. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 5.

> In the Relation of Hæmons Death, his Love is related too, and that with all the Life and Pathos imaginable. But the Description is within the *Terms* of Honour.
>
> *J. Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 29.

[Shakspere uses *terms* often in a loose, periphrastical way: as, "To keep the *terms* of my honour precise," M. W. of W., ii. 2. 22 (that is, all that concerns my honor); "In *terms* of choice I am not solely led by nice direction of a maiden's eye" (that is, with respect to the choice). In other cases it is used in the sense of 'point,' 'particular feature,' 'peculiarity': as, "All *terms* of pity," All's Well, ii. 3. 173.]

15. In *astrol.*, a part of a zodiacal sign in which a planet is slightly dignified; an essential dignity.— **Absolute term.** See *absolute*.— **Abstract term**, the name of a character or kind of fact, not of a thing. Thus, *uniform acceleration* is an abstract term, but *material particle* is a concrete term.— **Act term.** See *act*.— **Ampliate term**, a term whose denotation is extended beyond what ordinarily attaches to it.— **Ampliative term**, a term which extends the denotation of another. Thus, in the sentence "No man works miracles, nor ever did," the last word *did* is said to be an *ampliative term*, because it extends the denotation of man to the men who formerly lived.— **Attendant terms**, long leases or mortgages held by the owner or his trustee as a distinct and additional title, to make his estate more secure. *Robinson.*— **Categorematic** or **categoreumatic term**, a term expressive of a definite conception.— **Circumduction of the term.** See *circumduction*.— **Common term**, a general name; a name applicable to whatever there may or might be having certain general characters.— **Complex term.** See *complex notion*, under *complex*.— **Concrete term**, the name of a thing: opposed to *abstract term* (which see, above).— **Conflictive, consonant, correlative terms.** See the adjectives.— **Contradiction in terms.** See *contradiction*, and def. 11.— **Definite term.** See *definite*.— **Denominative term**, a term consisting of a word plainly derived from another word.— **Discrete term.** See *discrete*, 1.— **Easter term.** See def. 6 (*a*) and (*b*).— **Equity term.** See *equity*.— **Exponible term**, a term which must not be interpreted according to the general principles of language, but which bears a peculiar meaning not to be inferred from its formation. Such, for example, are most of the phrases of the differential calculus, according to the theory of limits.— **Extreme term** of a syllogism, one of the terms which appears in the conclusion.— **Familiar term**, a word or phrase which bears or has borne a scientifically precise meaning, but which has been caught up by those who do not think with precision. Such are *dynamic, objective, sanction, supply and demand, values* (in painting), and so on. **Finite term.** See *finite*.— **Fixed term**, a term having a single well-settled meaning, as *binomial theorem, principle of excluded middle, psychical research, life-insurance*.— **General term**, a term of court held by the full bench, or a sufficient number of judges to represent the full bench, for the purposes chiefly of appellate jurisdiction. [U. S.]— **Hilary term.** See def. 6 (*a*) and (*b*).— **Indefinite term.** See *indefinite*.— **Intermediate terms.** See *intermediate*.— **In terms**, in precise definite words or phraseology; in set terms; in a way or by means of expressions that cannot be misunderstood; specifically; definitely. See def. 11.

> Passing ouer Tigris, [he] disturbed the Romane Prouince of Mesopotamia, deuouring in hope, and threatning *in tearmes*, all those Asian Prouinces.
>
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 356.

In terms of. (*a*) In the language or phraseology peculiar to (something else). (*b*) In modes of: a common misuse as applied to modes of thought (properly, a term is opposed to an idea).

> Most persons, on being asked in what sort of terms they imagine words, will say "*in terms of* hearing."
>
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, II. 63.

Major term, that extreme of a syllogism which appears as the predicate of the conclusion. See *syllogism*.— **Michaelmas term.** See def. 6 (*a*) and (*b*).— **Middle term**, that term of a syllogism which occurs in both premises, but not in the conclusion.— **Minor term**, that extreme of a syllogism which appears as the subject of the conclusion. See *syllogism*.— **Negative term**, a term which determines its object by means of exclusions. Thus, *immediate consciousness* is a negative term, since it indicates the most simple and direct mode of thought by excluding that which is circuitous or sophisticated.— **Outstanding term**, in the English law of real property, a term of years, commonly one thousand or less, given, usually to trustees of a settlement, to secure, by way of lien or charge, income or other payments to one or more of the family to whom the settler of the trust desired to secure them, as paramount to his transfer of the estate subject thereto to a particular heir or other person. The effect of giving such a term in trust was, not to give the trustees possession immediate, but to give them the right to take the rents and profits, or to mortgage, etc., in case the principal grantee under the settlement failed to keep up the periodical payments required. In the course of years, after all the payments required had been made, and the object of the term was accomplished, if it did not by the provisions of the deed then cease, it continued to be an outstanding term, although "satisfied," until by recent legislation the cessation of satisfied terms was provided for. Meanwhile, it was usual for purchasers of land subject to an outstanding term to take an assignment of the term in such a way as not to merge it with the fee, but it, being thereafter "attendant upon the inheritance," was an additional security for the title as against questions which might have arisen since the making of the settlement.— **Partial term**, in the logical nomenclature of De Morgan, an undistributed term, or term not entirely excluded from any sphere by the proposition in which it occurs: opposed to *total* or *distributed term*. Both terms are partial in the propositions "Some X is Y" and "Everything is either an X or a Y." Both terms are total in the propositions "No X is Y" and "Something is neither X nor Y." The term X is partial and Y total in the propositions "Every Y is an X" and "Some X is not Y."— **Positive term, privative connotative term, reciprocal terms, relative term, singular term.** See *positive, privative*, etc.— **Simple term**, a term not compounded of other terms by logical addition and multiplication.— **Speaking terms.** See *speak, v. i.*— **Special term**, a term of court held by a single judge: commonly used in reference to a court held without a jury.— **Term of art**, a word or phrase having a special signification in a certain branch of knowledge.— **Term of a substitution.** See *substitution*.— **Term of relation**, a name or thing to which some other name or thing is considered as relative; an object of relation. Thus, in the expression *mother of a boy, boy* is the term of the relation of which *mother* is the subject.— **Term of resemblance†.** See *resemblance*.— **Term of similitude†.** Same as *term of resemblance*.— **Term of thought**, that which is the conclusion or upshot of reflection or deliberation.— **Terms in gross**, terms vested in trustees for the use of persons not entitled to the freehold or inheritance. They pass to the personal representatives of the cestui que trust, are alienable, and are subject to debts, in the main, like legal estates. *Minor.*— **Terms of sale.** See *sale*[1].— **The general term of a series.** See *series*.— **Third term**, the minor term of a syllogism. So called owing to Aristotle's usual form of statement.— **To bring to terms**, to reduce to submission or to conditions.

> He *to* no *Terms* can *bring*
> One Twirl of that reluctant Thing.
>
> *Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

To come to terms, to agree; come to an agreement; also, to yield; submit.— **To eat one's terms.** See *eat*.— **To keep a term**, to give attendance during a term of study. See the second quotation.

> He will get enough there to enable him to *keep his terms* at the University.
>
> *Bp. W. Lloyd*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 188.

> A student, in order to *keep a term*, must dine in the hall of his inn three nights, if he be a member of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Dublin, Queen's (Belfast), St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, Glasgow, or Edinburgh. In all other cases he must dine six nights, being present in both instances at the grace before dinner, during the whole of dinner, and until the concluding grace shall have been said. *Slater.*

To keep Hilary term†, to be joyful or merry.

This joy, when God speaks peace to the soul, is ineffabile gaudium. . . . It gives end to all jars, doubts, and differences, . . . and makes a man *keep Hilary-term* all his life.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 68.

To make terms, to come to an agreement.—**To speak in term**†, to speak in precise language, or in set terms. See def. 11.

Seyde I nat wel? I can not *speke in terme.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 25.

To stand upon one's terms†, to insist upon conditions: followed by *with*.

I had rather be the most easy, tame, and resigned believer in the most gross and imposing church in the world . . . than one of those great and philosophical minds who *stand upon their terms with* God.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. viii.

Total term. See *partial term*, above.—**Transcendent term**, a term which signifies something not included under any of the ten predicaments, especially *everything* and *nothing*.—**Trinity term.** See def. 6 (*a*) and (*b*).—**Vague term**, a word or phrase sometimes used as a term, but without fixed meaning.=**Syn. 11.** *Word, Term, Expression, Phrase*, vocable, name. *Word* is generic; *term* and *expression* are specific: every *term* is a *word;* a *phrase* is a combination of *words* generally less than a sentence; an *expression* is generally either a *word* or a *phrase*, but may be a sentence. A *term* is, in this connection, especially a *word* of exact meaning: as, "phlebitis" is a medical *term.* See *diction.*

term (tėrm), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tearm;* < *term, n.*] To name; call; denominate; designate.

A certeine pamphlet which he *termed* a cooling carde for Philautus, yet generally to be applyed to all louers.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 105.

Britan hath bin anciently *term'd* Albion, both by the Greeks and Romans.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

terma (tėr'mä̤), *n.*; pl. *termata* (-ma-tä̤). [NL. (B. G. Wilder, 1881), < Gr. τέρμα, a limit, terminus.] The lamina terminalis, or terminal lamina, of the brain; a thin lamina between the præcommissura and the chiasma, constituting a part of the boundary of the aula. See cut under *sulcus*.

termagancy (tėr'ma̤-gan-si), *n.* [< *termagan(t)* + *-cy.*] The state of being termagant; turbulence; tumultuousness.

termagant (tėr'ma̤-gant), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Termagaunt*, also *Turmagant*, also *Ternagaunt;* < ME. *Termagant, Termagaunt*, < OF. *Tervagant, Tervagan,*Tarvagant*, also **Trivagant, Tryvigant*, < It. *Trivigante, Trivagante, Tervagante*, etc.; prob. a name of Ar. origin brought over by the Crusaders. Of the various theories invented to explain the name, one refers it, in the It. form *Trivagante*, to lunar mythology, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagare*, wander; i. e. the moon wandering under the three names of Selene (or Luna) in heaven, Artemis (or Diana) on the earth, and Persephone (Proserpine) in the lower world.] **I.** *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] An imaginary deity, supposed to have been worshiped by the Mohammedans, and introduced into the moralities and other shows, in which he figured as a most violent and turbulent personage.

Child, by *Termagaunt*,
But-if thou prike out of myn haunt,
Anon I sle thy stede.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 99.

I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing *Termagant;* it out-herods Herod.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 15.

I'le march where my Captaine leads, wer't into the Presence of the great *Termagaunt.*
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 23).

2†. A turbulent, brawling person, male or female.

This terrible *termagant*, this Nero, this Pharaoh.
Bp. Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 39 b [(1543). (*Latham.*)

Wealth may do us good service, but if it get the mastery of our trust it will turn tyrant, *termagant;* we condemn ourselves to our own galleys.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 149.

3. A boisterous, brawling, or turbulent woman; a shrew; a virago; a scold.

She threw his periwig into the fire. Well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant.*
Tatler.

If she [woman] be passionate, want of manners makes her a *termagant* and a scold, which is much at one with Lunatic.
Defoe (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 267).

II. *a.* Violent; turbulent; boisterous; quarrelsome; scolding; of women, shrewish.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me scot and lot too.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 114.

Yet it is oftentimes too late with some of you young, *termagant*, flashy sinners—you have all the guilt of the intention, and none of the pleasure of the practice.
Congreve, Old Bachelor, i. 4.

Hath any man a *termagant* wife?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.

termagantly (tėr'ma̤-gant-li), *adv.* In a termagant, boisterous, or scolding manner; like a termagant; outrageously; scandalously. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 148. (*Davies.*)

termata, *n.* Plural of *terma.*

termatic (tėr-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *terma(t-)* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the terma, or lamina terminalis of the brain.

II. *n.* The termatic artery, a small vessel arising from the junction of the precerebral arteries, or from the precommunicant when that vessel exists, and distributed to the terma, the adjacent cerebral cortex, and the genu. *New York Med. Jour.*, March 21, 1885, p. 325.

term-day (tėrm'dā), *n.* [< ME. *terme-day;* < *term* + *day*¹.] **1.** A fixed or appointed day.

He had broke his *terme-day*
To come to her.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 730.

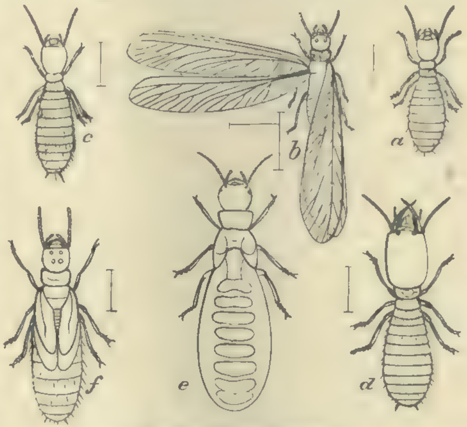
2. Same as *term*, 7 (*a*) or (*b*).—**3.** Specifically, one of a series of days appointed for taking special and generally very frequent observations of magnetic or meteorological elements at different stations, in accordance with a uniform system.

termer (tėr'mėr), *n.* [< *term* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who travels to attend a court term; formerly, one who resorted to London in term time for dishonest practices or for intrigues—the court terms being times of great resort to London both for business and for pleasure.

Salewood. Why, he was here three days before the Exchequer gaped.
Rear. Fie, such an early *termer?*
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

2. In *law*, same as *termor.*

Termes (tėr'mēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < LL. *termes*, a wood-worm: see *termite.*] **1.** An important genus of pseudoneuropterous insects, typical of the family *Termitidæ.* It includes those termites or white ants which have the head large, rounded, and with two ocelli, the prothorax small and heart-shaped, the costal area free, and the plantula absent. It is a wide-spread genus of many species. *T. flavipes* of North America is a well-known example which bores in the timbers of dwellings, particularly south of the latitude of Washington, and often causes great annoyance, not only from destruction of property, but from the swarming of the winged individuals at certain seasons of the year.



White Ant (*Termes flavipes*).
a, larva; *b*, winged male; *c*, worker; *d*, soldier; *e*, large female; *f*, nymph. (Lines show natural sizes.)

2. [*l. c.*] A termite. *Imp. Dict.*

term-fee (tėrm'fē), *n.* In *law*, a fee or certain sum allowed to an attorney as costs for each term his client's cause is in court.

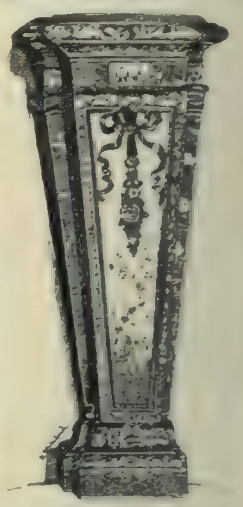
terminable (tėr'mi-na̤-bl), *a.* [= It. *terminabile*, < L. as if **terminabilis*, < *terminare*, terminate: see *terminate.*] Capable of being terminated; limitable; coming to an end after a certain term: as, a *terminable* annuity.

terminableness (tėr'mi-na̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being terminable.

terminal (tėr'mi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *terminal* = Pr. *termenal* = Sp. Pg. *terminal* = It. *terminale*, < LL. *terminalis*, pertaining to a boundary or to the end, terminal, final, < L. *terminus*, a bound, boundary, limit, end: see *term, terminus.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or forming the terminus or termination of something; forming a boundary or extreme limit; pertaining to a term (see *term*, 1 and 2): as, a *terminal* pillar; the *terminal* edge of a polyhedron; the *terminal* facilities of a railway.—**2.** In *bot.*, growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating: as, a *terminal* peduncle, flower, or spike.—**3.** In *logic*, constituted by or relating to a term.—**4.** Occurring in every term; representing a term.

If he joins his College Boat Club . . . he will be called upon for a *terminal* subscription of £1 at least.
Dickens's Dict. Oxford, p. 52.

5. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, ending a set or series of like parts; apical: as, the middle sacral artery is the *terminal* branch of the abdominal aorta; the last coccygeal bone is the *terminal* one of the coccyx; a *terminal* mark or spine; the *terminal* joint of an antenna. See cuts under *Colaspis* and *Erotylus.*—**Terminal alveolus**, an air-sac, or pulmonary alveolus.—**Terminal dementia**, dementia forming the final and permanent stage of many cases of acute insanity, such as mania, melancholia, or other psychoneurosis.—**Terminal figure.** Same as *terminus*, 3.—**Terminal margin of the wing**, in *entom.* a portion of the wing-margin furthest removed from the base, between the costal or anterior and the posterior margin.—**Terminal moraine.** See *moraine.*—**Terminal mouth**, in *entom.*, a mouth situated at the end of the head, as in most *Coleoptera.*—**Terminal pedestal**, a name often given to a pedestal which tapers toward the bottom. The name is inexact, as such a pedestal is of *gaine* shape and not terminal shape.—**Terminal quantity**, the quantity of a term, as universal or particular. The phrase implies that the quantities of a proposition attach to the terms; but this is incorrect. The quantities really belong to the subjects, or purely designated elements, and not to the terms, or conceptual elements. Thus, in the proposition "Every man is son of a woman" there are three terms but only two quantities, because only two subjects.—**Terminal stigma.** See *stigma*, 6.—**Terminal value, terminal form**, in *math.* the last and most complete value or form given to an expression.—**Terminal velocity**, in the theory of projectiles, the greatest velocity which a body can acquire by falling freely through the air, the limit being arrived at when the retardation due to the resistance of the air becomes equal to the acceleration of gravity.



Terminal Pedestal.

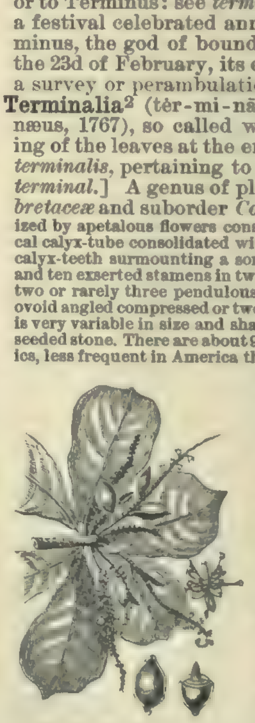
II. *n.* **1.** That which terminates; the extremity; the end; especially, in *elect.*, the clamping-screw at each end of a voltaic battery, used for connecting it with the wires which complete the circuit.—**2.** In *crystal.*, the plane or planes which form the extremity of a crystal.—**3.** A charge made by a railway for the use of its termini or stations, or for the handling of freight at stations.

The cost of collection, loading, covering, unloading, and delivering, which are the chief items included under the determination of *terminals*, falls upon the railways for most descriptions of freight.
Contemporary Rev, LI. 82.

4. A terminus, as of a railroad. [Recent.]

Terminalia¹ (tėr-mi-nā'li-ä̤), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of (LL.) *terminalis*, pertaining to boundaries or to Terminus: see *terminal.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival celebrated annually in honor of Terminus, the god of boundaries. It was held on the 23d of February, its essential feature being a survey or perambulation of boundaries.

Terminalia² (tėr-mi-nā'li-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called with ref. to the crowding of the leaves at the ends of the twigs; < LL. *terminalis*, pertaining to the end, terminal: see *terminal.*] A genus of plants, of the order *Combretaceæ* and suborder *Combreteæ.* It is characterized by apetalous flowers consisting mainly of a cylindrical calyx-tube consolidated with the one-celled ovary, five calyx-teeth surmounting a somewhat bell-shaped border, and ten exserted stamens in two series. The ovary contains two or rarely three pendulous ovules, and ripens into an ovoid angled compressed or two- to five-winged fruit which is very variable in size and shape and contains a hard one-seeded stone. There are about 90 species, natives of the tropics, less frequent in America than in the Old World. They are trees or shrubs, usually with alternate entire and petioled leaves crowded at the ends of the branches. The small sessile flowers are green, white, or rarely of other colors, usually forming loose elongated spikes often produced from scaly buds before the leaves. They are often tall forest-trees, as *T. latifolia*, the broadleaf, a common species in Jamaica, which reaches 100 feet. A sweet conserve, known as *chebula*, is made from the fruit in India. For several species of the wingless section *Myrobalanus*, see *myrobalan.* *T. Catappa*, the (Malabar) almond, in the West Indies also *country*



Terminalia Catappa.

almond, is a handsome tree from 30 to 80 feet high, with horizontal whorled branches, producing a large white almond-like seed, eaten raw or roasted and compared to the filbert in taste; it is a native of India, Arabia, and tropical Africa, cultivated in many warm regions, naturalized in America from Cuba to Guiana. In Mauritius two species, *T. angustifolia* and *T. Mauritiana*, known as *false benzoin*, yield a fragrant resin used as incense. Ink is made in India from the astringent galls which form on the twigs of *T. Chebula*. Many species produce a valuable wood, as *T. tomentosa*, for which see *saj*. *T. belerica*, the babela or myrobalan-wood, is valuable in India for making planks, canoes, *etc.*; *T. Chebula*, known as *harra*, and *T. bialata*, known as *chugalam*, are used in making furniture. *T. glabra*, the della-madoo of Pegu, is a source of masts and spars for ships. The latter and *T. Arjuna*, the urjoon of India, with about a dozen other species, are sometimes separated as a genus *Pentaptera*, on account of their remarkable leathery egg-shaped fruit, which is traversed lengthwise by from five to seven equidistant and similar wings.

Terminaliaceæ (tėr-mi-nā-li-ā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jaume St. Hilaire, 1805), < *Terminalia*[2] + *-aceæ*.] A former order of plants, now known as *Combretaceæ*.

terminally (tėr'mi-nạl-i), *adv.* With respect to a termination; at the extreme end.

terminant† (tėr'mi-nạnt), *n.* [< L. *terminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *terminare*, terminate: see *terminate*.] Termination; ending.

Neither of both are of like *terminant*, either by good orthography or in naturall sound.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.

terminate (tėr'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *terminated*, ppr. *terminating*. [< L. *terminatus*, pp. of *terminare*, set bounds to, bound, limit, end, close, terminate, < *terminus*, a bound, limit, end: see *term*, *terminus*. Cf. *termine*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bound; limit; form the extreme outline of; set a boundary or limit to; define.

It is no church, at all, my lord! it is a spire that I have built against a tree, a field or two off, to *terminate* the prospect. One must always have a church, or an obelisk, or a something, to *terminate* the prospect, you know. That 's a rule in taste, my lord!
Colman, Clandestine Marriage, ii.

She was his life,
The ocean to the river of his thoughts,
Which *terminated* all. *Byron*, The Dream.

2. To end; put an end to.—3. To complete; put the closing or finishing touch to; perfect.

During this interval of calm and prosperity, he [Michael Angelo] *terminated* two figures of slaves, destined for the tomb, in an incomparable style of art.
J. S. Harford, Michael Angelo, I. xi.

=Syn. 2. To close, conclude.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; stop short; end.

The left extremity of the stomach [of the kangaroo] is bifid, and *terminates* in two round cul-de-sacs.
Owen, Anat., § 225.

2. To cease; come to an end in time; end.

Human aid and human solace *terminate* at the grave.
D. Webster, Speech commemorative of Adams and [Jefferson, Aug. 2, 1826.

The festival *terminated* at the morning-call to prayer.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 205.

terminate (tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *terminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Capable of coming to an end; limited; bounded: as, a *terminate* decimal. A *terminate* number is an integer, a mixed number, or a vulgar fraction. See *interminate*.

termination (tėr-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *termination*, vernacularly *terminaison*, F. *terminaison* = Sp. *terminacion* = Pg. *terminação* = It. *terminazione*, < L. *terminatio(n-)*, a bounding, fixing of bounds, determining, < *terminare*, pp. *terminatus*, bound, limit: see *terminate*.] 1. Bound; limit in space or extent: as, the *termination* of a field.—2. The act of limiting, or setting bounds; the act of terminating; the act of ending or concluding: as, Thursday was set for the *termination* of the debate.—3. End in time or existence: as, the *termination* of life.

From the *termination* of the schism, as the popes found their ambition thwarted beyond the Alps, it was diverted more and more towards schemes of temporal sovereignty.
Hallam, Middle Ages, ii. 7.

4. In *gram.*, the end or ending of a word; the part annexed to the root or stem of an inflected word (a case-ending or other formative), or in general a syllable or letter, or number of letters, at the end of a word.—5. Conclusion; completion; issue; result: as, the affair was brought to a happy *termination*.—6. Decision; determination. [Rare.]

We have rules of justice in us; to those rules
Let us apply our angers; you can consider
The want in others of these *terminations*,
And how unfurnish'd they appear.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

7. That which ends or finishes off, as, in architecture, a finial or a pinnacle.—8†. Word; term.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her; she would infect to the north star.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 256.

9. The extremity of a crystal when formed by one or more crystalline faces. A crystal whose natural end has been broken off is said to be without *termination*.

terminational (tėr-mi-nā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *termination* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, forming, or formed by a termination; specifically, forming the concluding syllable.

Terminational or other modifications.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 52.

terminative (tėr'mi-nạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *terminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *terminativo*; as *terminate* + *-ive*.] Tending or serving to terminate; definitive; absolute; not relative.

This objective, *terminative* presence flows from the fœcundity of the Divine Nature.
Bp. Rust, Discourse of Truth, § 15.

terminatively (tėr'mi-nạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a terminative manner; absolutely; without regard to anything else.

Neither can this be eluded by saying that, though the same worship be given to the image of Christ as to Christ himself, yet it is not done in the same way; for it is *terminatively* to Christ or God, but relatively to the image: that is, to the image for God's or Christ's sake.
Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, I. ii. § 11.

terminator (tėr'mi-nā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *terminator*, one who limits, < L. *terminare*, terminate: see *terminate*.] 1. One who or that which terminates.—2. In *astron.*, the dividing-line between the illuminated and the unilluminated part of a heavenly body.

Except at full-moon we can see where the daylight struggles with the dark along the line of the moon's sunrise or sunset. This line is called the *terminator*. It is broken in the extreme, because the surface is as rough as possible. *H. W. Warren*, Astronomy, p. 155.

terminatory (tėr'mi-nā-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *terminate* + *-ory*.] Bounding; limiting; terminating.

termine† (tėr'min), *v. t.* [< ME. *terminen*, *termynen*, < OF. *terminer* = Sp. Pg. *terminar* = It. *terminare*, < L. *terminare*, set bounds to, bound, determine, end: see *terminate*. Cf. *determine*.] 1. To limit; bound; terminate.

Eningia had in owlde tyme the tytle of a kingedome. . . . It is *termined* on the north syde by the southe line of Ostobothnia, and is extended by the mountaynes.
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 306).

2. To come to a conclusion regarding; determine; decide.

Foulis of ravyne
Han chosen first by playn eleccioun
The terselet of the faucon to diffyne
Al here sentence, as hem leste to *termyne*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 530.

terminer (tėr'mi-nėr), *n.* [< OF. *terminer*, inf. used as a noun: see *termine*.] In *law*, a determining: as, oyer and *terminer*. See *court of oyer and terminer*, under *oyer*.

termini, *n.* Plural of *terminus*.

terminine†, *n.* [Appar. an error for *terminant*.] A limit or boundary.

All jointly move upon one axletree,
Whose *terminine* [var. *termine*] is termed the world's wide pole. *Marlowe*, Faustus, ii. 2 (ed. Bullen).

terminism (tėr'mi-nizm), *n.* [< L. *terminus*, a term (see *term*), + *-ism*.] 1. In *logic*, the doctrine of William of Occam, who seeks to reduce all logical problems to questions of language.—2. In *theol.*, the doctrine that God has assigned to every one a term of repentance, after which all opportunity for salvation is lost.

terminist (tėr'mi-nist), *n.* [< *termin-ism* + *-ist*.] An upholder of the doctrine of terminism, in either sense.

terminological (ter'mi-nọ̄-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *terminolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to terminology.

terminologically (tėr'mi-nọ̄-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a terminological manner; in the way of terminology; as regards terminology. *F. B. Winslow*, Obscure Diseases of Brain and Mind. (*Latham.*)

terminology (tėr-mi-nol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *terminologie*, < L. *terminus*, a term, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The doctrine or science of technical terms; teaching or theory regarding the proper use of terms.

They are inquiries to determine not so much what is, as what should be, the meaning of a name; which, like other practical questions of *terminology*, requires for its solution that we should enter . . . into the properties not merely of names but of the things named.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. viii. § 7.

2. Collectively, the terms used in any art, science, or the like; nomenclature: as, the *terminology* of botany. It is sometimes restricted to the terms employed to describe the characters of things, as distinguished from their names, or a *nomenclature*. See *nomenclature*, 2, and compare *vocabulary*.

Hence botany required not only a fixed system of names of plants, but also an artificial system of phrases fitted to describe their parts: not only a Nomenclature, but also a *Terminology*.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. lxi.

terminthus† (tėr-min'thus), *n.*; pl. *terminthi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *τέρμινθος*, earlier form of *τερέβινθος*, terebinth: see *terebinth*.] In *med.*, a sort of carbuncle, which assumes the figure and blackish-green color of the fruit of the turpentine-tree.

terminus (tėr'mi-nus), *n.*; pl. *termini* (-nī). [L. *terminus*, a bound, boundary, limit, the god of boundaries, the end: see *term*.] 1. A boundary; a limit; a stone, post, or other mark used to indicate the boundary of a property.—2. [*cap.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of boundaries; the deity who presided over boundaries or landmarks. He was represented with a human head, but without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved from whatever place he occupied.

3. A bust or figure of the upper part of the human body, terminating in a plain block of rectangular form; a half-statue or bust, not placed upon but incorporated with, and as it were immediately springing out of, the square pillar which serves as its pedestal. Termini are employed as pillars, balusters, or detached ornaments for niches, etc. Compare *gaine*. Also called *term* and *terminal figure*.

4. Termination; limit; goal; end.

Was the Mosaic economy of their nation self-dissolved as having reached its appointed *terminus* or natural euthanasy, and lost itself in a new order of things?
De Quincey, Secret Socie-[ties, ii.

5. The extreme station at either end of a railway, or important section of a railway.—6. The point to which a vector carries a given or assumed point.—**Terminus ad quem**, the point to which (something tends or is directed); the terminating-point.—**Terminus a quo**, the point from which (something starts); the starting-point.

Terminus.
Archaistic Greek statue of Pan, in the British Museum.

termitarium (tėr-mi-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *termitaria* (-ä). [NL., < *Termes* (*Termit-*) + *-arium*.] 1. A termitary; a nest or mound made by termites, or white ants. Those of some tropical species, built on the ground, are a yard or two in height, and of various forms. Others are built in trees, and are globular or irregular in shape; from these central nests covered passages run in all directions, as far as the insects make their excursions, and new ones are constantly being constructed, the termites never working without shelter.

2. A cage or vessel for studying termites under artificial conditions.

Last night I took a worker Eutermes from a nest in my garden and dropped it into the midst of workers in my *termitarium*.
P. H. Dudley, Trans. New York Acad. Sci., VIII. lvi. 103.

termitary (tėr'mi-tạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *termitaries* (-riz). [< NL. *termitarium*, q. v.] A termitarium. *H. A. Nicholson.*

termite (tėr'mīt), *n.* [< NL. *Termes* (*Termit-*), a white ant, < LL. *termes* (*termit-*), < L. *tarmes* (*tarmit-*), a wood-worm, prob. < *terere*, rub: see *trite*.] A white ant; any member of the *Termitidæ*.

Termitidæ (tėr-mit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839), < *Termes* (*Termit-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of insects; the white ants, placed in the order *Pseudoneuroptera*, and according to Brauer forming, with the *Psocidæ* and *Mallophaga*, the order *Corrodentia*. The termite form is an old one, geologically speaking, occurring in the coal-measures of Europe. At the present day, although mainly tropical, species are found in most temperate regions. Each exists in several forms. Besides the winged male and female (the latter losing her wings after impregnation), there are curiously modified sexless forms known as *soldiers* and *workers*, the former possessing large square heads and long jaws, the latter heads of moderate size and small jaws. The true impregnated females grow to an enormous size and lay many thousands of eggs. Great damage is done by these insects in tropical countries to buildings, furniture, and household stores. See cut under *Termes*.

termitine (tėr′mi-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *termite* + *-ine*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to white ants; belonging to the *Termitidæ*.

II. *n.* A white ant; a termite.

termitophile (tėr′mi-tọ̄-fil), *n.* [< NL. **termitophilus*: see *termitophilous*.] An insect which lives in the nests of white ants. Insects of several orders are found in those nests, notably members of the rove-beetle genus *Philotermes*.

termitophilous (tėr-mi-tof′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. **termitophilus*, < *termes* (*termit-*), termite, + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] Fond of termites: noting insects which live in the nests of white ants. *E. A. Schwarz*, Proc. Entom. Soc., Washington, I. 160.

termless (tėrm′les), *a.* [< *term* + *-less*.] **1.** Having no term or end; unlimited; boundless; endless; limitless.

> Ne hath their day, ne hath their blisse, an end,
> But there their *termelesse* time in pleasure spend.
> *Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 75.

2. Nameless; inexpressible; indescribable. [Rare.]

> His phœnix down began but to appear
> Like unshorn velvet on that *termless* skin.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 94.

termly (tėrm′li), *a.* [< *term* + *-ly*^{1}.] Occurring, paid, etc., every term.

> The clerks are partly rewarded by that mean also [petty fees], . . . besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed.
> *Bacon*, Office of Alienations.

termly (tėrm′li), *adv.* [< *term* + *-ly*^{2}.] Term by term; every term.

> The fees, or allowances, that are *termly* given to these deputies, receiver, and clerks, for recompence of these their pains, I do purposely pretermit.
> *Bacon*, Office of Alienations.

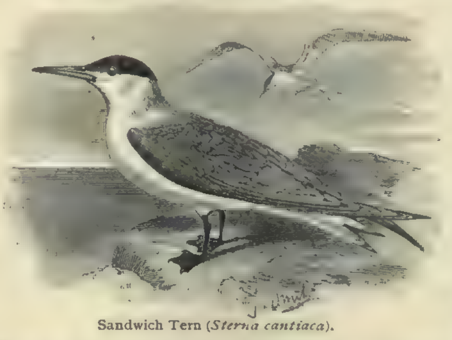
> If there was any particular thing in the business of the house which you disliked, . . . I would . . . put it in order for you *termly*, or weekly, or daily. *Scott*, Rob Roy, ii.

termor (tėr′mọr), *n.* [< *term* + *-or*^{1}.] In *law*, one who has an estate for a term of years or for life. Also *termer*.

term-piece (tėrm′pēs), *n.* Same as *term*, 5.

termyson†, *n.* Termination. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 409.

tern^{1} (tėrn), *n.* [Also *tarn*; < Dan. *terne* = Sw. *tärna* = Icel. *therna*, a tern. Some connect *tern*^{1} with ME. *tarne*, *therne*, girl, maid-servant, G. *dirne*, etc. (see *therne*); but the connection is not obvious.] A bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Sterninæ*; a stern or sea-swallow. Terns differ from gulls in their smaller average size (though a few of them are much larger than some gulls), slenderer body, usually long and deeply forked tail, very small feet, and especially in the relatively longer and slenderer bill, which is paragnathous instead of hypognathous (but some of the stouter terns, as the gull-billed, are little different in this respect from some of the smaller gulls, as of the genus *Chroïcocephalus*). To the slender form of the body, with sharp-pointed wings and forficate tail, conferring a buoyant and dashing flight, the terns owe their name *sea-swallow*. The characteristic coloration is snow-white, sometimes rose-tinted, with pearly-blue mantle, silver-black primaries, jet-black cap, and coral-red, yellow, or black bill and feet; some terns (the noddies) are sooty-brown. A few are chiefly black (genus *Hydrochelidon*); some have a black mantle (*Sterna fuliginosa*, the sooty tern, type of the subgenus *Haliplana*); the genus *Gygis* is pure-white; and *Inca* is slaty-black, with curly white plumes on the head. Several species abound in most countries, both inland over large bodies of water and coastwise, and some of them are almost cosmopolitan in their range. The sexes are alike in color, but the changes of plumage with age and season are considerable. The eggs, two or three in number, and heavily spotted, are laid on the ground (rarely in a frail nest on bushes), generally on the shingle of the sea-shore, sometimes in a tussock of grass in marshes. Most terns congregate in large numbers during the breeding-season. (See *egg-bird*.) The voice is peculiarly shrill and querulous; the food is small fishes and other aquatic animals, procured by dashing down into the water on the wing. From 50 to 75 species are recognized by different ornithologists, mostly belonging to the genus *Sterna* or its subdivisions. See phrases below.—**Aleutian tern**, *Sterna aleutica*, a tern white with very dark pearl-gray upper parts, a white crescent in the black cap, and black bill. It resembles the sooty terns.—**Arctic tern**, *Sterna paradisea*, or *S. arctica*, or *S. macrura*, a tern with extremely long and deeply forked tail, very small coral- or lake-red feet, lake- or carmine-red bill, rather dark pearl-blue plumage, little paler below than above, and black cap. It is from 14 to 17 inches long according to the varying development of the filamentous lateral tail-feathers, and about 30 in extent of wings. This tern chiefly inhabits arctic and cold temperate parts of both hemispheres. Its synonymy is intricate, owing to confusion of names with the common and roseate terns, and the description of its varying plumages under specific designations.—**Black tern**, any tern of the genus *Hydrochelidon*; specifically, *H. fissipes* or *lariformis*. The white-winged black tern is *H. leucoptera*. The whiskered black tern is *H. leucoparia*. There are others. These are marsh-terns of most parts of the world, with semipalmate feet, comparatively short and little-forked tail, extremely ample as well as long wings, black bill, dark feet, and most of the plumage of the adults black or of some dark ashy shade.—**Boys's tern**, the Sandwich tern, one of whose former names was *Sterna boysi*, after Dr. Boys of Kent, England.—**Bridled tern**, *Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *anæsthetica*, a member of the sooty tern group, found in some of the warmer parts of the world. The frontal lunule is very long, the feet are scarcely more than semipalmate, and the length is 14 or 15 inches.—**Cabot's tern**, the American Sandwich tern, which Dr. Cabot once named *Sterna acuflavida*.—**Caspian tern**, *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *caspia*; the imperial tern. It is the largest tern known, being from 20 to 23 inches long, and 4 to 4½ feet in spread of wings; it is white, with pearl mantle, black cap and feet, and red bill. It is widely distributed in Asia, America, and elsewhere. The name *S. tschegrava* was given to it by Lepechin, before Pallas named it *caspia*.—**Cayenne tern**, *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *maxima*, formerly *S. cayennensis* or *cayana*, the largest tern of America except the imperial, 18 or 20 inches long, and from 42 to 44 in extent. It is white, with pearl mantle, black cap and feet, and coral or yellow bill. It inhabits much of both Americas, and is common along the Atlantic coast of the United States. See cut under *Thalasseus*.—**Common tern**, *Sterna hirundo*, a bird of most parts of the world, about 14½ inches long, 31 in extent, and with pearly-white under parts, pearl mantle, black cap, coral feet, and vermilion black-tipped bill. It is needlessly named *Wilson's tern*. Also called *gull-teaser*, *kirr-mew*, *picket*, *picktarny*, *pirr*, *rippock*, *rittock*, *scray*, *spurre*, *tarny*, *tarret*, *tarrock*. See cut under *Sterna*.—**Ducal tern**, the Sandwich tern. *Coues*, 1884.—**Elegant tern**, *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *elegans*, a bird of South and Central America and the Pacific coast of the United States, resembling the Cayenne tern. *W. Gambel*.—**Emperor tern.** See *emperor*.—**Fairy tern**, a fairy-bird; one of the least terns.—**Forster's tern**, *Sterna forsteri*, an American tern abounding in the United States and British America. It closely resembles but is distinct from the common tern, as was first noted in 1834 by Thomas Nuttall, who dedicated it to John Reinhold Forster.—**Greater tern**, the common tern.—**Gull-billed tern**, a marsh-tern, *Sterna* (*Gelochelidon*) *anglica*: so called from its thick bill. See cut under *Gelochelidon*.—**Havell's tern**, Forster's tern in immature plumage. *Audubon*, 1839.—**Hooded tern**, a rare name of the least tern.—**Imperial tern**, the American Caspian tern, *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *imperator*. *Coues*, 1862.—**Kentish tern**, the Sandwich tern.—**Least terns**, the small terns which constitute the subgenus *Sternula*, of several species. That of Europe is *S. minuta*; of America, *S. antillarum*; of South Africa, *S. balænarum*, etc. They are the smallest of the family, of the usual coloration, but with a white crescent in the black cap, yellow bill tipped with black, and yellow or orange feet; the tail is not deeply forked; the length is 9 inches or less. See cut under *Sternula*.—**Marsh-tern.** (*a*) The gull-billed tern. (*b*) A black tern; any member of the genus *Hydrochelidon*. See cut under *Hydrochelidon*.—**Noddy tern.** See *noddy*^{1}, 2, and *Anoüs*.—**Panay tern**†, an old name of the bridled tern, considered a distinct species under the name *Sterna panayensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Paradise tern**, the roseate tern: a name derived from *Sterna paradisea* of Brünnich, 1764, which is of doubtful identification, and probably means the arctic tern.—**Portland tern**, a young arctic tern: named from the city of Portland in Maine. *R. Ridgway*, 1874.—**Princely tern**, the elegant tern. *Coues*, 1884.—**Roseate tern.** See *roseate*.—**Royal tern**, the Cayenne tern. *W. Gambel*.—**Sandwich tern** *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *cantiaca*, a tern originally described from Kent, England, and in some of its forms found in most parts of the world. It has many technical names. The American form has been distinguished as *S. acuflavida*. This is one of the smallest of the large terns (section *Thalasseus*), and has a long and slender black bill tipped with yellow, black feet and cap, pearl mantle, and the general plumage white, as usual. It is 15 or 16 inches long.—**Sea-tern**, a name of several terns, especially of the large species of the section *Thalasseus*, which are mainly maritime.—**Short-tailed tern.** See *short-tailed*.—**Sooty tern.** See *sooty*.—**Surinam tern**, an old name of the common black short-tailed tern of North America, *Hydrochelidon fissipes*, called *H. fissipes surinamensis* when it is subspecifically distinguished from its European conspecies *H. fissipes*.—**Trudeau's tern**, *S. trudeaui*, a South American tern supposed by Audubon (1839) to occur also in the United States. It is of about the size of the common tern, of a pearly-bluish color all over, whitening on the head, and with a yellow or orange bill.—**Whiskered tern**, *Hydrochelidon leucoparia* (after Natterer in Temminck's "Manual," 1820), one of the black terns, with a large white stripe on each side of the head.—**Wilson's tern.** See *common tern*.


Sandwich Tern (*Sterna cantiaca*).

tern^{2} (tėrn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *terne*, a three (in dice), three numbers (in a lottery), = Pr. *terna* = Sp. *terna*, *terno* = Pg. It. *terno*, n., a set of three, < L. *ternus*, pl. *terni*, three each, < *tres*, three (*ter*, thrice): see *three*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *ternate*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which consists of three things or numbers together; specifically, a prize in a lottery gained by drawing three favorable numbers, or the three numbers so drawn.

> She'd win a *tern* in Thursday's lottery.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, vii.

2. In *math.*, a system of three pairs of conjugate trihedra which together contain the twenty-seven straight lines lying in a cubic surface.

tern^{3} (tėrn), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A three-masted schooner; a three-master. [Local, New Eng.]

ternal (tėr′nal), *a.* [< ML. *ternalis* (used as a noun), < L. *terni*, by threes: see *tern*^{2}.] Consisting of three each; threefold.—**Ternal proposition.** See *proposition*.

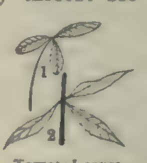
ternary (tėr′nạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ternaire* = Pr. *ternari* = Sp. Pg. It. *ternario*, < LL. *ternarius*, consisting of threes, < L. *terni*, by threes: see *tern*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* Proceeding by threes; consisting of three: as, a *ternary* flower (that is, one having three members in each cycle); a *ternary* chemical substance (that is, one composed of three elements).—**Ternary compounds**, in *old chem.*, combinations of binary compounds with each other, as of sulphuric acid with soda in Glauber's salt.—**Ternary cubic.** See *cubic*.—**Ternary form**, in *music*. Same as *rondo form* (which see, under *rondo*).—**Ternary measure** or **time**, in *music*. Same as *triple rhythm* (which see, under *rhythm*, 2 (*b*)).—**Ternary quadrics.** See *quadric*.

II. *n.*; pl. *ternaries* (-riz). The number three; a group of three.

> Of the second *ternary* of stanzas [in "The Progress of Poetry"], the first endeavours to tell something.
> *Johnson*, Gray.

Ternatan (tėr-nā′tạn), *a.* [< *Ternate* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Ternate, an island, town, and Dutch possession in the East Indies: specifically noting a kingfisher of the genus *Tanysiptera*.

ternate (tėr′nāt), *a.* [< NL. *ternatus*, arranged in threes, < L. *terni*, by threes: see *tern*^{2}.] Arranged in threes; characterized by an arrangement of parts by threes; in *bot.*, used especially of a compound leaf with three leaflets, or of leaves whorled in threes. If the three divisions of a ternate leaf are subdivided into three leaflets each, the leaf is *biternate*, and a still further subdivision produces a *triternate* leaf. See also cut of *Thalictrum*, under *leaf*.



Ternate Leaves.
1. Of *Cytisus Laburnum*. 2. Of *Silphium trifoliatum*.

ternately (tėr′nāt-li), *adv.* In a ternate manner; so as to form groups of three.

ternatisect (tėr-nat′i-sekt), *a.* [< NL. *ternatus*, in threes, + L. *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut.] In *bot.*, cut into three lobes or partial divisions.

ternatopinnate (tėr-nā-tọ̄-pin′āt), *a.* [< NL. *ternatus*, in threes, + L. *pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate*.] In *bot.*, noting a compound leaf with three pinnate divisions.

terne^{1}†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tarn*^{1}.

terne^{2} (tėrn), *n.* [Short for *terne-plate*.] Same as *terne-plate*.

terne-plate (tėrn′plāt), *n.* [< F. *terne*, dull, + E. *plate*.] An inferior kind of tin-plate, in making which the tin used is alloyed with a large percentage of lead. It is chiefly used for roofing, and for lining packing-cases to protect valuable goods from damage in transportation by sea.

ternery (tėr′nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *terneries* (-iz). [< *tern*^{1} + *-ery*.] A place where terns or sea-swallows breed in large numbers.

ternion (tėr′ni-ọn), *n.* [< LL. *ternio*(*n-*), the number three, < L. *terni*, by threes: see *tern*^{2}.] **1**†. A group of three.

> So, when Christ's Glory Isay would declare,
> To expresse Three Persons in on Godhead are,
> He, Holy, Holy, Holy nam'd, To show
> We might a *Ternion* in an Vnion know.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 72.

2. In *bibliography*, a section of paper for a book containing three double leaves or twelve pages.

> They say that a given manuscript is composed of quaternions and of *ternions*, but it never occurs to them either to describe the structure of a quaternion, or to say how we can distinguish the leaves one from another.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 27.

Ternstrœmia (tėrn-strē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after the Swedish naturalist *Ternström*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Ternstrœmiaceæ* and tribe *Ternstrœmieæ*. It is characterized by bracted flowers with free sepals, imbricated petals united at the base, smooth basifixed anthers, and a superior ovary with an undivided style and two to three cells each usually with two ovules pendulous from the apex. The fruit is indehiscent, its seeds large and hippocrepiform, with fleshy albumen and an inflexed embryo. There are about 40 species, mostly of tropical America, with 5 or 6 in warm parts of Asia and the Indian archipelago. They are evergreen trees and shrubs, with coriaceous leaves and recurved lateral peduncles which are solitary or clustered and bear each a single rather large flower with numerous stamens. *T. obovalis* is known in the West Indies as *scarletseed*, and other species as *ironwood*. The genus is sometimes known by the name *Dupinia*.

Ternstrœmiaceæ (tėrn-strē-mi-ā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1823), < *Ternstrœmia* +

-aceæ.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Guttiferales.* It is characterized by usually bisexual and racemed flowers with numerous stamens, and by alternate coriaceous undivided leaves without stipules; but some genera are exceptional in their panicled, solitary, or unisexual flowers and opposite or digitate leaves. It includes about 310 species of 41 genera classed in 6 tribes, natives of the tropics, especially in America, Asia, and the Indian archipelago, and sometimes extending northward in eastern Asia and America. They are trees or shrubs, rarely climbers, with feather-veined leaves which are entire or more often serrate. The regular, usually 5-merous flowers are often large and handsome, the fruit fleshy, coriaceous, or woody, or very often a capsule with a persistent central columella. The seeds are borne on a placenta which is frequently prominent and fleshy or spongy, usually with a curved, bent, hippocrepiform, or spiral embryo. The types of the principal tribes are *Ternstrœmia*, *Marcgraria*, *Saurauja*, *Gordonia*, and *Bonnetia*. See also *Stuartia*, and *Camellia*, which includes the tea-plant, the most important plant of the order.

Ternstrœmieæ (tėrn-strē̦-mī′ē̦-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Mirbel, 1813), < *Ternstrœmia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants (see *Ternstrœmiaceæ*), including 8 genera, of which *Ternstrœmia* is the type, distinguished by their imbricated petals, basifixed anthers, and one-flowered peduncles.

terpene (tėr′pēn), *n.* [A modified form of *terebene.*] Any one of a class of hydrocarbons having the common formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, found chiefly in essential oils and resins. They are distinguished chiefly by their physical properties, being nearly alike in chemical reactions. With their closely related derivatives they make up the larger part of most essential oils.

terpentine†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turpentine.*

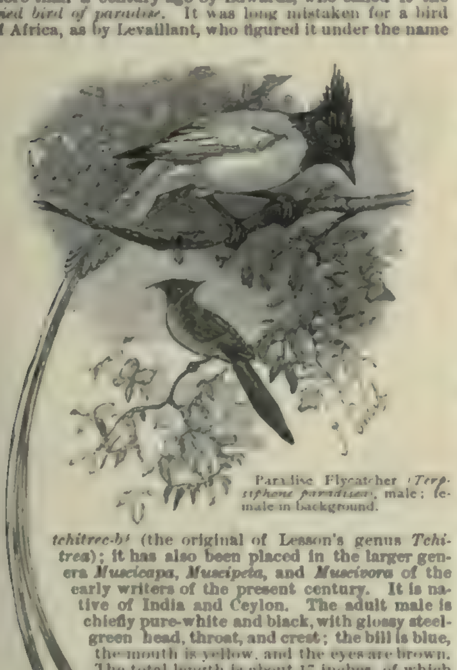
terpodion (tėr-pō′di-o̤n), *n.* [< Gr. *τέρπειν*, delight, + *ᾠδή*, a song: see *ode*¹.] A musical instrument invented by J. D. Buschmann in 1816, the tones of which were produced by friction from blocks of wood. It was played by means of a keyboard.

Terpsichore (tėrp-sik′ō̤-rē), *n.* [< L. *Terpsichore*, < Gr. *Τερψιχόρη* (Attic *Τερψιχόρα*), Terpsichore, fem. of *τερψίχορος*, delighting in the dance, < *τέρπειν*, fut. *τέρψειν*, enjoy, delight in, + *χορός*, dance, dancing: see *chorus.*] In *classical myth.*, one of the Muses, the especial companion of Melpomene, and the patroness of the choral dance and of the dramatic chorus developed from it. In the last days of the Greek religion her attributions became restricted chiefly to the province of lyric poetry. In art this Muse is represented as a graceful figure clad in flowing draperies, often seated, and usually bearing a lyre. Her type is closely akin to that of Erato, but the latter is always shown standing.

Terpsichorean (tėrp″si-kō̤-rē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Terpsichore* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Relating to the Muse Terpsichore, or to dancing and lyrical poetry, which were sacred to this Muse: as, the *terpsichorean* art (that is, dancing).

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A dancer. [Colloq.]

Terpsiphone (tėrp-si-fō′nē), *n.* [NL. (C. W. L. Gloger, 1827), < Gr. *τέρψις*, enjoyment, delight, + *φωνή*, voice.] A genus of Old World *Muscicapidæ.* The leading species is the celebrated paradise flycatcher, *T. paradisea*, remarkable for the singular development of the tail. This bird was originally figured and described more than a century ago by Edwards, who called it the *pied bird of paradise*. It was long mistaken for a bird of Africa, as by Levaillant, who figured it under the name *tchitrec-bé* (the original of Lesson's genus *Tchitrea*); it has also been placed in the larger genera *Muscicapa*, *Muscipeta*, and *Muscivora* of the early writers of the present century. It is native of India and Ceylon. The adult male is chiefly pure-white and black, with glossy steel-green head, throat, and crest; the bill is blue, the mouth is yellow, and the eyes are brown. The total length is about 17 inches, of which 12 or 13 inches belong to the two middle tail-feathers, the tail with this exception being 5½ inches, the wing less than 4 inches. The female is quite different, only 7½ inches long, without any peculiarity of the tail, and with plain rufous-brown, gray, and white colors, the crest, however, being glossy greenish-black. A similar species of the Indian archipelago is *T. affinis*. *T. mutata* belongs to Madagascar; and there are about a dozen other species of this beautiful and varied genus, whose members are found from Madagascar across Africa and India to China, Japan, the Malay peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Flores.



Paradise Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradisea*), male; female in background.

terpuck (tėr′puk), *n.* [< Russ. *terpuků*, lit. a rasp; so called on account of the roughness of the scales.] A fish of the family *Chiridæ* (or *Hexagrammidæ*), as *Hexagrammus lagocephalus* and *H. octogrammus.* *Sir John Richardson.*

terra (ter′ä̤), *n.* [= F. *terre* = Sp. *tierra* = Pg. It. *terra*, < L. *terra*, earth, land, ground, soil; orig. **tersa*, 'dry land,' akin to *torrere*, dry, or parch with heat, Gr. *τέρσεσθαι*, become dry: see *thirst*, and cf. *torrent.*] Earth, or the earth: sometimes personified, *Terra:* used especially in various phrases (Latin and Italian).—**Terra alba** ('white earth'), pipe-clay.—**Terra a terra**†. [= F. *terre à terre* = Sp. *tierra a tierra* = It. *terra a terra*, close to the ground, lit. 'ground to ground.'] An artificial gait formerly taught horses in the manege or riding-school. It was a short, half-prancing, half-leaping gait, the horse lifting himself alternately upon the fore and hind feet, and going somewhat sidewise. It differed from curvets chiefly in that the horse did not step so high. It is much noticed in the horse-market literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

> I rid first a Spanish Horse, a light Bay, called Le Superbe, a beautiful horse. . . . He went in corvets forwards, backwards, sideways, . . . and went *Terra a Terra* Perfectly. The second Horse I Rid was another Spanish Horse, . . . a Brown-Bay with a White star in his Forehead; no Horse ever went *Terra a Terra* like him, so just, and so easie; and for the Pirouette, etc.
>
> *Cavendish* (Earl of Newcastle), New Method of Dressing [Horses (1667), Preface.

Terra cariosa, tripoli or rottenstone.—**Terra di Siena.** See *sienna.*—**Terra firma**, firm or solid earth; dry land, in opposition to water; mainland or continent, in opposition to insular territories.—**Terra incognita**, an unknown or unexplored region.—**Terra Japonica** ('Japan earth'), gambier: formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan.—**Terra merita**, turmeric.—**Terra nera** (It., 'black earth'), a native unctuous pigment, used by the ancient artists in fresco, oil, and tempera painting.—**Terra nobilis**†, an old name for the diamond.—**Terra orellana.** Same as *arnotto*, 2.—**Terra ponderosa**, barytes or heavy-spar.—**Terra sigillata**, or **terra Lemnia**, Lemnian earth. See under *Lemnian.*—**Terra verde** (It., 'green earth'), either of two kinds of native green earth used as pigments in painting, one obtained near Verona, the other in Cyprus. The former, which is very useful in landscape-painting in oil, is a silicious earth colored by the protoxid of iron, of which it contains about 20 per cent. Also *terre verte.*

terrace¹ (ter′ā̤s), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *terras*, *tarras*, *tarrasse*; < OF. *terrace*, *terrasse*, a terrace, gallery, F. *terrasse*, < It. *terraccia*, *terrazzo*, a terrace, < *terra*, < L. *terra*, earth, land: see *terra.*] 1. A raised level faced with masonry or turf; an elevated flat space: as, a garden *terrace;* also, a natural formation of the ground resembling such a terrace.

> This is the *tarrasse* where thy sweetheart tarries.
>
> *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 3.

> List, list, they are come from hunting; stand by, close under this *terras.*
>
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

> *Terraces*, flanked on either side by jutting masonry, cut clear vignettes of olive-hoary slopes, with cypress-shadowed farms in hollows of the hills.
>
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 68.

2. In *geol.*, a strip of land, nearly level, extending along the margin of the sea, a lake, or a river, and terminating on the side toward the water in a more or less abrupt descent; a beach; a raised beach. Also called in Scotland a *carse*, and in parts of the United States where Spanish was formerly spoken a *mesa*, or *meseta.* Terraces are seen in many parts of the world, and vary greatly in width, height, and longitudinal extent, as well as in the mode of their formation. Marine terraces, or raised beaches, have usually been caused by the elevation of the land, the preëxisting beach having been thus lifted above the action of the water, and a new one formed at a lower level. Raised beaches, terraces, or ancient sea-margins of this kind form conspicuous features in the coast topography of various regions, as of Scandinavia, Scotland, and the Pacific coast of North and South America. Some river- and lake-terraces may have been formed by the upheaval of the region where they occur; but a far more important and general cause of their existence is the diminution of the amount of water flowing in the rivers or standing in the lakes—a phenomenon of which there are abundant proofs all over the world, and the beginning of which reaches back certainly into Tertiary times, but how much further is not definitely known, since the geological records of such change of climate could not be preserved for an indefinite period, and very little is known in regard to the position of rivers, or bodies of water distinctly separated from the ocean, at any remote geological period. Rarely called a *bench.*

> This stream runs on a hanging *terrace*, which in some parts is at least sixty feet above the Barrady.
>
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 123.

3. A street or row of houses running along the face or top of a slope: often applied arbitrarily, as a fancy name, to ordinary streets or ranges of houses.—4. The flat roof of a house, as of Oriental and Spanish houses.—5†. A balcony, or open gallery.

> There is a rowe of pretty little *tarrasses* or rayles betwixt every window. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 218.

> As touching open galleries and *terraces*, they were devised by the Greekes, who were wont to cover their houses with such. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 25

6. In *marble-working*, a defective spot in marble, which, after being cleaned out, is filled with some artificial preparation. Also *terrasse.*

terrace¹ (ter′ā̤s), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terraced*, ppr. *terracing.* [< *terrace*, *n.*] To form into a terrace; furnish with a terrace.

> Methinks the grove of Baal I see
> In *terraced* stages mount up high.
>
> *Dyer*, To Aaron Hill.

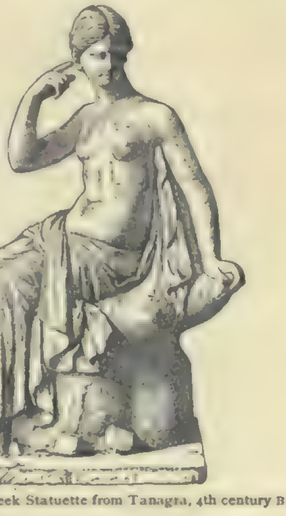
terrace² (ter′ā̤s), *n.* [Also *terrass*, *terrasse*, *tarrace*, *tarris*, *tarras*; = MD. *terras*, *tiras*, D. *tras*, rubbish, brick-dust, = G. *tarras*, *trass*, < It. *terraccia*, rubble, rubbish, < *terra*, earth: see *terrace*¹. Cf. *trass.*] A variety of mortar used for pargeting and the like, and for lining kilns for pottery.

> They [the kilns] plastered within with a reddish mortar or *tarris.* *Letter of* 1677, in Jewitt's Ceramic Art, I. 40.

> *Tarrace*, or *Terrace*, a coarse sort of plaister, or mortar, durable in the weather, chiefly used to line basons, cisterns, wells, and other reservoirs of water.
>
> *Chambers*, Cyclopædia (ed. 1738).

terra-cotta (ter′ä̤-kot′ä̤), *n.* [= F. *terre cuite*, < It. *terra cotta*, < L. *terra cocta*, lit. baked earth: *terra*, earth; *cocta*, fem. of *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook, bake: see *coct*, *cook*¹.] 1. A hard pottery made for use as a building-material and for similar purposes, of much finer quality and harder baked than brick; in the usual acceptation of the term, all unglazed pottery, or any article made of such pottery. It differs in color according to the ingredients employed. The color is usually the same throughout the paste; but terra-cotta is made also with an enameled surface, and even with a surface specially colored without enamel. Earthenware similar to this, but from materials chosen and prepared with special care, is made in the form of artistic works, as bas-reliefs, statuettes, etc.

2. A work in terra-cotta, especially a work of art: specifically applied to small figures (statuettes) or figurines in this material, which have held an important place in art both in ancient and in modern times, and are of peculiar interest in the study of Greek art, which is presented by them in a more popular and familiar light than is possible with works of greater pretensions. See *Tanagra figurine* (under *figurine*), and see also cut under *Etruscan.*



Terra-cotta.—A Greek Statuette from Tanagra, 4th century B. C.

> Grecian Antiquities, *Terra-Cottas*, Bronzes, Vases, etc.
>
> *Athenæum*, No. 3303, p. 202.

terracultural (ter-ä̤-kul′tṳ̄r-a̤l), *a.* [< *terraculture* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to terraculture; agricultural. [Rare.]

terraculture (ter′ä̤-kul-tṳ̄r), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *terra*, earth, + *cultura*, culture.] Cultivation of the earth; agriculture. [Rare.]

terræ filius (ter′ē fil′i-us). [L.: *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth; *filius*, son.] 1. A person of obscure birth or of low origin.—2†. A scholar at the University of Oxford appointed to make jesting satirical speeches. He often indulged in considerable license in his treatment of the authorities of the university.

The assembly now return'd to the Theater, where the *Terræ filius* (the Universitie Buffoone) entertain'd the auditorie with a tedious, abusive, sarcastical rhapsodie, most unbecoming the gravity of the Universitie.
Evelyn, Diary, July 10, 1669.

terrage[1] (ter′ạ̄j), *n.* [< F. *terre* (< L. *terra*), earth, + *-age.* Cf. *terage.*] A mound of earth, especially a small one, as in a flower-pot, in which plants can be set for household decoration.

terrage[2] (ter′ạ̄j), *n.* [Also *terriage;* < OF. *terrage*, field-rent, < *terre*, land: see *terra.*] In *old Eng. law*, an exaction or fee paid to the owner of the land for some license, privilege, or exemption, such, for instance, as leave to dig or break the earth for a grave, or in setting up a market or fair, or for freedom from service in tillage, or for being allowed an additional holding, etc.

terrain (te-rān′), *n.* [Also sometimes *terrane;* < F. *terrain, terrein*, ground, a piece of ground, soil, rock, = It. *terreno*, < L. *terrenum*, land, ground, prop. neut. of *terrenus*, consisting of earth, < *terra*, earth: see *terra, terrene.*] A part of the earth's surface limited in extent; a region, district, or tract of land, either looked at in a general way or considered with reference to its fitness or use for some special purpose, as for a building-place or a battle-field: a term little used in English except in translating from the French, and then with the same meaning which it has in the original. The word is, however, also used in various idiomatic expressions, in translating a number of which the English word "ground" is most properly employed: as, "gagner du *terrain*," to gain ground; "perdre du *terrain*," to lose ground, favor, or credit; also with various metaphorical significations: as, "être sur son *terrain*," to have to do with, or to speak of, that with which one is thoroughly familiar; "sonder le *terrain*," examine the conditions, or look into the matter, etc. As used by French geologists, the word *terrain* has a somewhat vague meaning, and is usually limited by some qualifying term: as, "*terrain* de transition," "*terrain* primitif." This word was introduced into English geological literature by the translator of Humboldt's "Essai Géognostique," where it was used, as he remarks, "because we have no word in the English language which will accurately express *terrain* as used in geology by the French." Also spelled (but rarely) *terrane.*

Rocks which alternate with each other, and which are found usually together, and which display the same relations of position, constitute the same formation; the union of several formations constitutes a geological series or a district (*terrain*); but the terms rocks, formations, and *terrains* are used as synonymous in many works on geognosy.
Humboldt, Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of [Rocks (trans.), p. 2.

This term [*terrane*] is used for any single rock or continuous series of rocks of a region, whether the formation be stratified or not. It is applied especially to metamorphic and igneous rocks, as a basaltic *terrane*, etc.
J. D. Dana, Man. of Geol. (rev. ed.), p. 81.

terramara (ter-ȧ-mä′rạ̈), *n.*; pl. *terramare* (-re). [< It. *terra amara*, bitter earth (a term used in the vicinity of Parma): *terra*, < L. *terra*, earth; *amara*, fem. of *amaro*, < L. *amarus*, bitter.] Any stratum or deposit of earthy material containing organic or mineral matter (such as bones or phosphates) in sufficient quantity to furnish a valuable fertilizer; hence, a deposit containing prehistoric remains, as fragments of bones and pottery, cinders, etc., of similar character to the deposits called in northern Europe *kitchen-middens.* There are large numbers of these terramare on the plain traversed by the Via Emilia between the Po and the Apennines; some of them are intermediate in character between the kitchen-middens of Denmark and the palafittes of Switzerland, appearing to mark sites of settlements originally built on piles in shallow lakes (or perhaps on marshy ground subject to frequent inundation), which have gradually become desiccated while the stations continued to be occupied.

terrane, *n.* See *terrain.*

terranean (te-rā′nẹ̄-ạn), *a.* [< L. *terra*, earth, + *-an* + *-e-an* (after *subterranean, mediterranean*, etc.).] Being in the earth; belonging to the earth, or occurring beneath the surface of the earth.

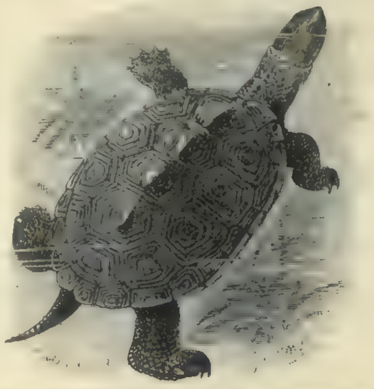
The great strain on the trolley wire which would be a necessary incident of *terranean* supply renders such a system impracticable. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVIII. i. 9.

terraneous (te-rā′nẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *terra*, earth, + *-an* + *-e-ous* (after *subterraneous*).] In *bot.*, growing on land.

terrapene†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *terrapin.*

Terrapenes (ter-a̤-pē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *terrapin.*] A subdivision of *Emydea* (which see), in which the pelvis is free, the neck bends in a vertical plane, and the head may be almost completely retracted within the carapace. *Huxley.* The group contains such genera as *Emys, Cistudo, Chelydra, Cinosternum*, and *Staurotypus.* The other subdivision of *Emydea* is *Chelodines.* See cuts under *Cinosternum, Cistudo*, and *terrapin.*

terrapin (ter′a̤-pin), *n.* [Formerly also *terapin, terrapene, turpin;* supposed to be of Amer. Ind. origin.] 1. One of several different fresh-water or tide-water tortoises of the family *Emydidæ;* specifically, in the United States, the diamond-back, *Malaclemmys* or *Malacoclemmys palustris*, of the Atlantic coast from New York to Texas, famous among epicures. See *diamond-backed turtle* (under *diamond-backed*), and *Malaclemmys.* In trade use the sexes are distinguished as *bull* and *cow*, and small ones as *little bulls* and *heifers* respectively. Those under 5 or 6 inches in total length of the under shell are termed *cullings*, of which it takes from 18 to 24 or more to make a "dozen." Those of 6 inches and more are *counts* or *counters*, of 12 to the dozen. Only the cows reach 6¼ to 7 inches in this measurement; these are known to dealers as *full counts*, and are especially valuable because they usually contain eggs; the bulls are tougher as well as smaller, and of less market value.



Diamond-backed Terrapin (*Malaclemmys palustris*).

2. Some other tortoise or turtle: as, the elephant *terrapin* of the Galapagos.—3. A dish made of the diamond-back.

Terrapin is essentially a Philadelphia dish. Baltimore delights in it, Washington eats it, New York knows it, but in Philadelphia it approaches a crime not to be passionately fond of it. *J. W. Forney*, The Epicure.

Alligator terrapin. See *alligator-terrapin.*—**Diamond-backed terrapin**, the diamond-backed turtle. See *diamond-backed*, and def. 1.—**Elephant terrapin.** See *elephant tortoise*, under *tortoise.*—**Mud-terrapin**, any mud-turtle, as of the genus *Cinosternum.* [U. S.]—**Painted terrapin** or **turtle**, *Chrysemys picta*, of the United States. See *Chrysemys.*—**Pine-barren terrapin**, the gopher of the southern United States, *Testudo carolina.*—**Red-bellied terrapin**, *Chrysemys rubriventris* or *Pseudemys rugosa;* the potter or red-fender. See cut under *slider.*—**Salt-marsh** or **salt-water terrapin**, in the United States, one of several different *Emydidæ* of salt or brackish water, among them the diamond-back and slider. See cut above, and cut under *slider.*—**Speckled terrapin**, the spotted turtle, *Chelopus guttatus*, a small fresh-water tortoise of the United States, whose black carapace has round yellow spots.—**Yellow-bellied terrapin**, *Pseudemys scabra*, of southern parts of the United States.

terrapin-farm (ter′a̤-pin-färm), *n.* A place where the diamond-back is cultivated.

terrapin-paws (ter′a̤-pin-pâz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A pair of long-handled tongs used in catching terrapin. [Chesapeake Bay.]

terraquean (te-rā′kwẹ̄-ạn), *a.* [< *terraque-ous* + *-an.*] Terraqueous. [Rare.]

This *terraquean* globe. *Macmillan's Mag.*, III. 471.

terraqueous (te-rā′kwẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *terra*, earth, + *aqua*, water (see *aqueous*).] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

I find but one thing that may give any just offence, and that is the Hypothesis of the *Terraqueous* globe, wherewith I must confesse my self not to be satisfied.
Ray, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 159.

terrar†, *n.* Same as *terrier*[2].

terrarium (te-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *terrariums, terraria* (-umz, -ä̤). [< L. *terra*, earth: a word modeled on *aquarium.*] A vivarium for land animals; a place where such animals are kept alive for study or observation.

Herr Fischer-Sigwart describes the ways of a snake, Tropidonotus tesselatus, which he kept in his *terrarium* in Zurich. *Science*, XV. 24.

terras[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrace*[1].

terras[2] (te-ras′), *n.* Same as *trass.*

terrasphere (ter′a̤-sfēr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *terra*, earth, + Gr. σφαῖρα, sphere.] Same as *tellurion.*

terrasse, *n.* Same as *terrace*[2].

terre[1]†, *v. t.* Same as *tar*[2].

terre[2]†, *v. t.* [< F. *terrer*, < *terre*, earth: see *terra.* Cf. *inter, atter.*] To strike to the earth.

"Loe, heere my gage" (he *terr'd* his gloue);
"Thou know'st the victor's meed."
Warner, Albion's England, iii. 128.

terreen† (te-rēn′), *n.* See *tureen.*

terreity† (te-rē′ị-ti), *n.* [< L. *terra* + *-e-ity.*] Earthiness. [Rare.]

The aqueity,
Terreity, and sulphureity
Shall run together again, and all be annull'd.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

terrel† (ter′el), *n.* [Also *terrella, terella;* < NL. *terrella*, dim. of L. *terra*, earth: see *terra.*] A spherical figure so placed that its poles, equator, etc., correspond exactly to those of the earth, for showing magnetic deviations, etc.

terrella† (te-rel′ä̤), *n.* Same as *terrel.*

I was shew'd a pretty *Terrella*, describ'd with all ye circles, and shewing all ye magnetic deviations.
Evelyn, Diary, July 3, 1655.

Terrell grass. A species of wild rye, or lyme-grass, *Elymus Virginicus*, a coarse grass, but found useful for forage in the southern United States: so named from a promoter of its use.

terremote† (ter′e-mōt), *n.* [ME., < OF. *terremote*, < ML. *terræ motus*, earthquake: L. *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth; *motus*, movement, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *motion.*] An earthquake.

All the halle quoke,
As it a *terremote* were. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

terremotive (ter-e-mō′tiv), *a.* [< *terremote* + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or causing motion of the earth's surface; seismic. [Rare.]

We may mark our cycles by the greatest known paroxysms of volcanic and *terremotive* agency.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, X. iii. § 4.

terrene[1] (te-rēn′), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *terreno*, < L. *terrenus*, of, pertaining to, or consisting of earth (neut. *terrenum*, land, ground: see *terrain*), < *terra*, earth, land: see *terra.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the earth; earthly; terrestrial: as, *terrene* substance.

I beleue noght that *terrene* boody sothlesse
Of lusty beute may haue such richesse,
So moche of swetnesse, so moche of connyng,
As in your gentil body is beryng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 417.

These thick vapours of *terrene* affections will be dispersed. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 386.

I would teach him . . . that Mammonism was, not the essence of his or of my station in God's Universe, but the adscititious excrescence of it; the gross, *terrene*, godless embodiment of it. *Carlyle.*

II. *n.* 1. The earth. [Rare.]

Over many a tract
Of heaven they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 78.

2. The surface of the earth. [Recent.]

terrene[2]†, *n.* See *terrine, tureen.*

terrenely†, *adv.* [ME. *terrenly;* < *terrene*[1] + *-ly*[2].] As regards lands.

I Hym make my proper enheritour,
For yut shall he be wurthy *terrenly.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5014.

terrenity (te-ren′ị-ti), *n.* [< *terrene*[1] + *-ity.*] The state or character of being terrene; worldliness.

Being overcome . . . debases all the spirits to a dull and low *terrenity.* *Feltham*, Resolves.

terreous† (ter′ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *terreo*, < L. *terreus*, earthen, < *terra*, earth: see *terra.* Cf. *terrosity.*] Earthy; consisting of earth.

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

terre-plein (tãr′plãṅ), *n.* [F., < *terre*, earth, + *plein* for *plain*, level, flat: see *terra* and *plain*[1].] 1. In *fort.*, the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.—2. The plane of site or level surface around a field-work.

terrestre†, *a.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *terrestre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *terrestre*, < L. *terrestris*, of or belonging to the earth, < *terra*, earth: see *terra.* Cf. *terrestrial.*] Terrestrial; earthly.

Heere may ye se, and heerby may ye preve,
That wyf is mannes helpe and his confort,
His Paradys *terrestre*, and his disport.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 88.

terrestreity (ter-es-trē′ị-ti), *n.* Admixture of earth.

Sulphur itself . . . is not quite devoid of *terrestreity.*
Boyle, Mechanical Hypotheses.

Terrestres (te-res′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *terrestris*, of or belonging to the earth: see *terrestre, terrestrial.*] In *ornith.*, one of three series into which birds were formerly divided, containing the rasorial and cursorial forms: contrasted with *Aëreæ* and *Aquaticæ:* more fully called *Aves terrestres.*

terrestrial (te-res′tri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *terrestriall*, < OF. *terrestrial*, < L. *terrestris*, of or belonging to the earth (see *terrestre*), + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; earthly: opposed to *celestial:* as, *terrestrial* bodies; *terrestrial* magnetism.

> Vnto mortall deth me to haue ye shold,
> Ryght as a woman born here naturall,
> A feminine thyng, woman at al houres,
> To end of my days here *terrestriall*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3622.

> There are also celestial bodies, and bodies *terrestrial*.
> 1 Cor. xv. 40.

2. Representing or consisting of the earth: as, a or the *terrestrial* globe. See *globe*, 4.

> What though, in solemn silence, all
> Move round this dark, *terrestrial* ball?
> *Addison*, Ode, The Spacious Firmament.

3. Pertaining to the world or to the present state; sublunary; worldly; mundane.

> A genius bright and base,
> Of tow'ring talents and *terrestrial* aims.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, vi.

4. Pertaining to or consisting of land, as opposed to water, or of earth.

> The *terrestrial* substance, destitute of all liquor, remaineth alone. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 598.

> I did not confine these observations to land, or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids.
> *Woodward.*

5. In *zoöl.*, living on the ground; confined to the ground; not aquatic, arboreal, or aërial; terricolous. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, rasorial or cursorial: belonging to the *Terrestres*. (*b*) In *conch.*, air-breathing or pulmonate, as a snail or a slug. (*c*) Belonging to that division of isopods which contains the wood-lice, sow-bugs, or land-slaters.
6. In *bot.*, growing on land, not aquatic; growing in the ground, not on trees.—**Terrestrial gravitation, magnetism, radiation, refraction, telescope.** See the nouns.—**Terrestrial-radiation thermometer.** See *thermometer*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the earth.

> But Heav'n, that knows what all *terrestrials* need,
> Repose to night, and toil to day decreed.
> *Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, xix. 682.

2. *pl.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A section of the class *Aves*, the *Terrestres*. (*b*) The pulmonate gastropods. (*c*) A division of isopods.

terrestrially (te-res'tri-al-i), *adv.* 1. After a terrestrial or earthly manner.—2. In *zoöl.*, in or on the ground; on land, not in water: as, to pupate *terrestrially*, as an insect.

terrestrialness (te-res'tri-al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being terrestrial. *Imp. Dict.*

terrestrify† (te-res'tri-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *terrestris*, of the earth, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To reduce to earth or to an earthly or mundane state.

> Though we should affirm . . . that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestrified*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

terrestrious (te-res'tri-us), *a.* [< L. *terrestris*, of the earth (see *terrestre*), + *-ous*.] 1. Of or belonging to the earth or to land; terrestrial.

> The reason of Kircherus may be added—that this variation proceedeth, not only from *terrestrious* eminences and magnetical veins of the earth, laterally respecting the needle, but [from] the different coagmentation of the earth disposed unto the poles, lying under the sea and waters.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

> The British capital is at the geographical centre of the *terrestrious* portion of the globe.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., Int., p. 24.

2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial.

> The nomenclature of Adam, which unto *terrestrious* animals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 24.

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]

terret, territ (ter'et, -it), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the round loops or rings on a harness-pad through which the driving-reins pass. See cuts under *harness* and *pad-tree*.

terre-tenant, ter-tenant (tãr'-, tėr'ten"ant), *n.* [< OF. **terre-tenant*, < *terre*, land, + *tenant*, holding: see *terra* and *tenant*.] In *law*, one who is seized of or has the actual possession of land as the owner thereof; the occupant.

terre verte (tãr vãrt). [F.: *terre*, earth; *verte*, fem. of *vert*, green: see *terra* and *vert*.] Same as *terra verde* (which see, under *terra*).—**Burnt terre verte**, an artists' color, obtained by heating the natural terre verte, changing it to a transparent muddy brown, with little or none of the original green tone remaining.

terrible (ter'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *terrible* = Pr. Sp. *terrible* = Pg. *terrivel* = It. *terribile*, < L. *terribilis*, frightful, < *terrere*, frighten. Cf. *terror*, *deter*.] 1. That excites or is fitted to excite terror, fear, awe, or dread; awful; dreadful; formidable.

> *Terrible* as an army with banners. Cant. vi. 10.

> Altogether it [a hurricane] looks very *terrible* and amazing, even beyond expression. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 71.

2. Excessive; tremendous; severe; great: chiefly used colloquially: as, a *terrible* bore.

> I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Abp. Tillotson.*

> The bracing air of the headland gives a *terrible* appetite. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 20.

Terrible infant, a noisy, rough, passionate, or inconveniently outspoken child [for F. *enfant terrible*].

> Poor Reginald was not analytical, . . . like certain pedanticules who figure in story as children. He was a *terrible infant*, not a horrible one.
> *C. Reade*, Love me Little, i.

=**Syn.** 1. Terrific, fearful, frightful, horrible, shocking, dire.

terribleness (ter'i-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being terrible; dreadfulness; formidableness: as, the *terribleness* of a sight.

> Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

terriblize† (ter'i-blīz), *v. i.* [< *terrible* + *-ize*.] To become terrible. [Rare.]

> Both Camps approach, their bloudy rage doth rise,
> And even the face of Cowards *terriblize*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

terribly (ter'i-bli), *adv.* In a terrible manner. (*a*) In a manner to cause terror, dread, fright, or awe; dreadfully.

> When he ariseth to shake *terribly* the earth. Isa. ii. 21.

(*b*) Violently; exceedingly; greatly; very. [Chiefly colloq.]

> The poor man squalled *terribly*.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2.

Terricolæ (te-rik'ọ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *terricola*, a dweller upon earth: see *terricole*.] 1. In *entom.*, a division of dipterous insects. *Latreille*, 1809.—2. A group of annelids, containing the common earthworm and related forms: distinguished from *Limicolæ*.

terricole (ter'i-kōl), *a.* [= F. *terricole* = Sp. *terricola* = Pg. It. *terricola*, < LL. *terricola*, a dweller upon earth, < L. *terra*, earth, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, growing on the ground: especially noting certain lichens. Also *terricolous*, *terricoline*.

> With respect to *terricole* species [of lichens], some prefer peaty soil, . . . others calcareous soil.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

terricoline (te-rik'ọ-lin), *a.* [< *terricole* + *-ine^2*.] Same as *terricolous*.

terricolous (te-rik'ọ-lus), *a.* [< LL. *terricola*, a dweller upon earth (see *terricole*), + *-ous*.] 1. Terrestrial; inhabiting the ground; not aquatic or aërial; specifically, belonging to the *Terricolæ*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *terricole*.

terriculament†, *n.* [= Pg. *terriculamento*, terror, dread, < LL. *terriculamentum*, something to excite terror, < L. *terriculum*, also *terricula*, something to excite terror, < *terrere*, frighten: see *terrible*.] A cause of terror; a terror.

> Many times such *terriculaments* may proceed from natural causes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 659.

> With these and such-like, either torments of opinions or *terriculaments* of expressions, do these new sort of preachers seek . . . to scare and terrifie their silly sectators. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 198. (*Davies.*)

terridam (ter'i-dam), *n.* [E. Ind.] A cotton fabric originally made in India.

terrier^1 (ter'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tarrier*, *tarier*; < ME. *terrere*, *terryare*, < OF. *terrier*, in *chien terrier*, a terrier-dog, < ML. *terrarius*, of the earth (neut. *terrarium*, > OF. *terrier*, the hole or earth of a rabbit or fox, a little hillock), < L. *terra*, earth, land: see *terra*. Cf. *terrier^2*.] One of several breeds of dogs, typically small, active, and hardy, named from their propensity to dig or scratch the ground in pursuit of their prey, and noted for their courage and the acuteness of their senses. Terriers are of many strains, and occur in two leading forms, one of which is shaggy, as the Skye, and the other close-haired, as the black-and-tan. They are much used to destroy rats, and some are specially trained to rat-killing as a sport.

> The eager Dogs are cheer'd with claps and cryes, . . .
> And all the Earth rings with the *Terryes* yearning.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

> My *terriers*,
> As it appears, have seized on these old foxes.
> *Massinger*, City Madam, v. 3.

Black-and-tan terrier, the ordinary English terrier.—**Boston terrier**, a breed of dogs supposed to be a cross between the English bulldog and terrier. It originated in Boston, Massachusetts.—**English terrier**, a general name of the smooth-haired terriers, of several breeds, as the common black-and-tan.—**Fox-terrier**, one of different kinds of terriers trained or used to unearth foxes.—**Maltese terrier**, a very small terrier, kept as a pet or toy.—**Scotch terrier**, a general name of the shaggy lop-eared terriers, of several breeds, as the Skye, etc.—**Skye terrier**, a variety of the Scotch terrier, of rather small size, and very shaggy.—**Toy terrier.** See *toy*.—**Yorkshire terrier**, a variety of the Scotch terrier. (See also *bull-terrier*, *rat-terrier*.)

terrier^2 (ter'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *terrar*; < OF. *terrier*, in *papier terrier*, a list of the names of a lord's tenants, < ML. *terrarius*, as in *terrarius liber*, a book in which landed property is described, < *terrarius*, of land: see *terrier^1*.] In *law*: (*a*) Formerly, a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, including the rents and services they owed to the lord, etc. (*b*) In modern usage, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, etc.

> In the Exchequer there is a *terrar* of all the glebe-lands in England, made about 11 Edward III. *Cowell.* (*Latham.*)

> It [Domesday] is a *terrier* of a gigantic manor, setting out the lands held in demesne by the lord and the lands held by his tenants under him.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 4.

terrier^3† (ter'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tarryour*, *tarrere*, *tarrer*, < OF. *terriere*, *tarriere*, *tariere*, an auger, < **tarrer* (in pp. *tarré*, *taré*), bore, < L. *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] A borer, auger, or wimble. *Cotgrave.*

> With *tarrere* or gymlet perce ye vpward the pipe ashore.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

terrific (te-rif'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *terrífico* = Pg. It. *terrifico*, < L. *terrificus*, causing terror, < *terrere*, frighten, terrify, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Causing terror; fitted to excite great fear or dread; dreadful: as, a *terrific* storm.

> The serpent . . . with brazen eyes
> And hairy mane *terrific*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 497.

terrifical (te-rif'i-kal), *a.* [< *terrific* + *-al*.] Terrific. [Rare.]

terrifically (te-rif'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a terrific manner; terribly; frightfully.

terrifiedly (ter'i-fīd-li), *adv.* In a terrified manner.

terrify (ter'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terrified*, ppr. *terrifying*. [= F. *terrifier* = Sp. Pg. *terrificar*, < L. *terrificare*, make afraid, terrify, < *terrere*, frighten, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] 1. To make afraid; strike with fear; affect or fill with terror; frighten; alarm.

> When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not *terrified*. Luke xxi. 9.

> This is the head of him whose name only
> In former times did pilgrims *terrify*.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., Doubting Castle.

> Girls, sent their water-jars to fill,
> Would come back pale, too *terrified* to cry,
> Because they had but seen him from the hill.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 344.

2†. To make terrible.

> If the law, instead of aggravating and *terrifying* sin, shall give out license, it foils itself. *Milton.*

=**Syn.** 1. To scare, horrify, appal, daunt. See *afraid*.

terrigenous (te-rij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *terrigena*, one born of the earth, < *terra*, earth, + *-genus*, produced: see *-genous*.] Earth-born; produced by the earth.

> *Terrigenous* deposits in deep water near land.
> *Nature*, XXX. 84.

Terrigenous metals, the metallic bases of the earth, as barium, aluminium, etc.

terrine (te-rēn'), *n.* [Also *terrene*, *terreen*, and corruptly *tureen*; = G. *terrine*, < F. *terrine*, an earthen pan or jar, < ML. *terrineus*, made of earth, < L. *terra*, earth: see *terra*.] 1. An earthenware vessel, usually a covered jar, used for containing some fine comestible, and sold with its contents: as, a *terrine* of pâté de foie gras.

> Tables loaded with *terrenes*, filigree, figures, and everything upon earth. *H. Walpole.*

Specifically—2. An earthen vessel for soup; a tureen (which see).

> Instead of soup in a china *terrene*, it would be a proper reproof to serve them up offal in a wooden trough.
> *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, lvii.

territ, *n.* See *terret*.

Territelæ (ter-i-tē'lē), *n.* Same as *Territelaria*.

Territelaria (ter"i-tẹ-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *terra*, ground, + *tela*, web, + *-aria^2*.] A division of spiders, including those which spin underground webs for their nests, as a trap-door spider. The group contains all the tetrapneumonous forms, and corresponds to the *Mygalidæ*, or theraphoses. Also *Territelæ*.

territelarian (ter"i-tẹ-lā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Territelaria*.

II. *n.* Any member of this group.

territorial (ter-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [= F. *territorial* = Sp. Pg. *territorial* = It. *territoriale*, < LL. *territorialis*, of or belonging to territory, < L. *territorium*, territory: see *territory*.] 1. Of or pertaining to territory or land.

> The *territorial* acquisitions of the East-India Company . . . might be rendered another source of revenue.
> *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 3.

> A state's *territorial* right gives no power to the ruler to alienate a part of the territory in the way of barter or sale, as was done in feudal times.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 52.

2. Limited to a certain district: as, rights may be personal or *territorial*.—3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to one of the Territories of the United States: as, a *Territorial* governor; the *Territorial* condition.—**Territorial system**, that system of church government in which the civil ruler of a country exercises as a natural and inherent right supremacy over the ecclesiastical affairs of his people. It was developed in the writings of the German jurist Christian Thomasius (1655–1728).

territorialism (ter-i-tō'ri-a̤l-izm), *n.* [< *territorial* + *-ism*.] The territorial system, or the theory of church government upon which it is based. Compare *collegialism*, *episcopalism*.

territoriality (ter-i-tō-ri-al'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *territorial* + *-ity*.] Possession and control of territory.

> Scarcely less necessary to modern thought than the idea of *territoriality* as connected with the existence of a state is the idea of contract as determining the relations of individuals. *W. Wilson*, State, § 17.

territorialize (ter-i-tō'ri-a̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *territorialized*, ppr. *territorializing*. [< *territorial* + *-ize*.] 1. To enlarge or extend by addition of territory.—2. To reduce to the state of a territory.

territorially (ter-i-tō'ri-a̤l-i), *adv.* In respect of territory; as to territory.

territoried (ter'i-tō̤-rid), *a.* [< *territory* + *-ed*^{2}.] Possessed of territory: as, an extensively *territoried* domain.

territory (ter'i-tō̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *territories* (-riz). [< OF. *territorie*, F. *territoire* = Sp. Pg. *territorio* = It. *territoro*, *territorio*, < L. *territorium*, the land around a town, a domain, district, territory, < *terra*, earth: see *terra*.] 1. The extent or compass of land and the waters thereof within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any sovereign, state, city, or other body; any separate tract of land as belonging to a state; dominion; sometimes, also, a domain or piece of land belonging to an individual.

> But if thou linger in my *territories*
> Longer than swiftest expedition
> Will give thee time to leave our royal court,
> By heaven! my wrath shall far exceed the love
> I ever bore my daughter or thyself.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 163.

> Those who live thus mewed up within their own contracted *territories*, and will not look abroad beyond the boundaries that chance, conceit, or laziness has set to their inquiries. *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, § 3.

> Gentlemen, I thought the deck of a Massachusetts ship was as much the *territory* of Massachusetts as the floor on which we stand. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

2. Any extensive tract, region, district, or domain: as, an unexplored *territory* in Africa.

> From hence being brought to a subterranean *territorie* of cellars, the courteous friars made us taste a variety of excellent wines. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

3. [*cap.*] In the United States, an organized division of the country, not admitted to the complete rights of Statehood (see *state*, 13). Its government is conducted by a governor, judges, and other officers appointed from Washington, aided by a Territorial legislature. Each Territory sends one delegate to Congress, who has a voice on Territorial matters, but cannot vote. Territories are formed by act of Congress. When a Territory has sufficient population to entitle it to one representative in the National House of Representatives, it is usually admitted by act of Congress to the Union as a State. Nearly all the States (except the original thirteen) have passed through the Territorial condition. There are now (1901) four organized Territories—New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Hawaii; and there are also two unorganized Territories—the Indian Territory and Alaska. Several countries of Spanish America have a system of Territories analogous to that of the United States.

> The *territory* is an infant state, dependent only till it is able to walk by itself. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 351.

> The nation has never regretted delay in erecting a *territory* into a state. *The Nation*, Jan. 28, 1886.

Cell territory, in *anat.* and *physiol.*, the range of extracellular substance supposed to be influenced by each individual cell of any tissue. *Virchow.*—**Territory of a judge**, in *Scots law*, the district over which a judge's jurisdiction extends in causes and in judicial acts proper to him, and beyond which he has no judicial authority. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. Quarter, province.

terror (ter'or), *n.* [Formerly also *terrour*; < F. *terreur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *terror* = It. *terrore*, < L. *terror*, great fear, dread, terror, < *terrere*, put in fear, frighten, make afraid.] 1. Extreme fear or fright; violent dread.

> The sword without and *terror* within. Deut. xxxii. 25.

> Amaze,
> Be sure, and *terrour* seiz'd the rebel host.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 647.

> Panting with *terror*, from the bed he leapt.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 383.

2. A person or thing that terrifies or strikes with terror; a cause of dread or extreme fear: often used in humorous exaggeration.

> Rulers are not a *terror* to good works, but to the evil.
> Rom. xiii. 3.

> There is no *terror*, Cassius, in your threats.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 66.

> That bright boy you noticed in my class, who was a *terror* six months ago, will no doubt be in the City Council in a few years. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 933.

King of terrors. See *king*^{1}.—**Reign of Terror**, in *French hist.*, that period of the first Revolution during which the country was under the sway of a faction who made the execution of persons of all ages, sexes, and conditions who were considered obnoxious to their measures one of the cardinal principles of their government. This period may be said to have begun in March, 1793, when the revolutionary tribunal was appointed, and to have ended in July, 1794, with the overthrow of Robespierre and his associates. Also called *The Terror*. =**Syn.** 1. *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. See *alarm*.

terror† (ter'o̤r), *v. t.* [< *terror*, *n.*] To fill with terror. [Rare.]

> They, *terror'd* with these words, demand his name.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 515.

terror-breathing (ter'o̤r-brē″ᴛʜing), *a.* Inspiring terror; terrifying. [Rare.]

> Through the stern throat of *terror-breathing* war.
> *Drayton*, Mortimer to Queen Isabel.

terror-haunted (ter'o̤r-hän″ted), *a.* Haunted with terror; subject to visitations of extreme fear. [Rare.]

> Till at length the lays they chanted
> Reached the chamber *terror-haunted*.
> *Longfellow*, Norman Baron.

terrorisation, terrorise, etc. See *terrorization*, etc.

terrorism (ter'o̤r-izm), *n.* [= F. *terrorisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *terrorismo*; as *terror* + *-ism*.] Resort to terrorizing methods as a means of coercion, or the state of fear and submission produced by the prevalence of such methods.

> Let the injury inflicted under this *terrorism* be appreciated, and full compensation awarded on the district by the Judge of Assize or of County Court, and the barbarism will die out. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 212.

terrorist (ter'o̤r-ist), *n.* [= F. *terroriste* = Sp. Pg. *terrorista*; as *terror* + *-ist*.] One who favors or uses terrorizing methods for the accomplishment of some object, as for coercing a government or a community into the adoption of or submission to a certain course; one who practises terrorism. Specifically—(*a*) An agent or partizan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France.

> Thousands of those hell-hounds called *terrorists*, whom they had shut up in prison on their last revolution as the satellites of tyranny, are let loose on the people.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

(*b*) In Russia, a member of a political party whose purpose is to demoralize the government by terror. See *nihilism*, 4 (*b*).

> Whether such wrongs and cruelties are adequate to excuse the violent measures of retaliation adopted by the *terrorists* is a question to which different answers may be given by different people.
> *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 755.

terroristic (ter-o̤-ris'tik), *a.* [< *terrorist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to terrorists.

> *Terroristic* activity, in the shape of bomb-throwing and assassination. *The Century*, XXXV. 50.

terrorization (ter″o̤r-i-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *terrorize* + *-ation*.] The act of terrorizing, or the state of being terrorized. Also spelled *terrorisation*.

terrorize (ter'o̤r-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terrorized*, ppr. *terrorizing*. [= F. *terroriser* = Pg. *terrorizar*; as *terror* + *-ize*.] To fill with terror; control or coerce by terror; terrify; appal. Also spelled *terrorise*.

> Secret organizations, which control and *terrorize* a district until overthrown by force.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 840.

> The people are *terrorised* by acts of cruelty and violence which they dare not resist. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 567.

terrorizer (ter'o̤r-ī-zėr), *n.* One who terrorizes. Also spelled *terroriser*.

> Gortchakoff, Ignatieff, and other Panslavonic *terrorisers* of the Germans. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 152.

terrorless (ter'o̤r-les), *a.* [< *terror* + *-less*.] 1. Free from terror.

> How calm and sweet the victories of life,
> How *terrorless* the triumph of the grave!
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, vi.

2. Harmless. [Rare.]

> Some human memories and tearful lore
> Render him *terrorless*; . . . dread him not!
> *Poe*, Silence.

terror-smitten (ter'o̤r-smit″n), *a.* Smitten or stricken with terror; terrified.

terror-stricken, terror-struck (ter'o̤r-strik″n, ter'o̤r-struk), *p. a.* Stricken with terror; terrified; appalled.

terror-strike (ter'o̤r-strīk), *v. t.* To smite or overcome with terror. [Rare.]

> He hath baffled his suborner, *terror-struck* him.
> *Coleridge*, Remorse, iv. 2.

terrosity†, *n.* [< **terrous* (< F. *terreux* = Pr. *terros*, < L. *terrosus*, full of earth, earthy, < *terra*, earth: see *terra*, and cf. *terreous*) + *-ity*.] Earthiness.

> Rhenish wine . . . hath fewer dregs and less *terresity* [read *terrosity*] or gross earthliness than the Clared wine hath. *W. Turner* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 114).

terry (ter'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A textile fabric of wool or silk, woven like velvet, but with the loops uncut.

> The furniture was in green *terry*, the carpet a harsh, brilliant tapestry. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xi.

2. In *rope-making*, an open reel. *E. H. Knight.*—**Terry poplin.** See *poplin*.—**Terry velvet**, uncut velvet.

Tersanctus (tėr'sangk″tus), *n.* [< L. *ter*, thrice (see *ter*), + *sanctus*, holy (see *saint*): so called because it begins with the word *Sanctus*, said thrice.] Same as *Sanctus*.

terse^{1} (tėrs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *terso*, < L. *tersus*, wiped off, clean, neat, pure, pp. of *tergere*, wipe, rub off, wipe dry, polish.] 1†. Wiped; rubbed; appearing as if wiped or rubbed; smooth.

> Many stones also, both precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

2†. Refined; accomplished; polished: said of persons.

> Your polite and *terse* gallants. *Massinger.*

3. Free from superfluity; neatly or elegantly compact or concise; neat; concise.

> In eight *terse* lines has Phædrus told
> (So frugal were the bards of old)
> A tale of goats; and clos'd with grace
> Plan, moral, all, in that short space.
> *W. Whitehead*, The Goat's Beard.

terse^{2}†, *n.* See *terce*.

tersely (tėrs'li), *adv.* 1†. In an accomplished manner.

> Fastidious Brisk, a neat, spruce, affecting courtier, . . . speaks good remnants; . . . swears *tersely* and with variety. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour.

2. In a terse manner; neatly; compactly; concisely.

terseness (tėrs'nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being terse; neatness of style; compactness; conciseness; brevity.

> Under George the First, the monotonous smoothness of Byron's versification and the *terseness* of his expression would have made Pope himself envious.
> *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

2. Shortness. [Rare.]

> The cylindrical figure of the mole, as well as the compactness of its form, arising from the *terseness* of its limbs, proportionally lessens its labour.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xv.

tersion (tėr'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *tergere*, pp. *tersus*, wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing; friction; cleaning.

> He [Boyle] found also that heat and *tersion* (or the cleaning or wiping of any body) increased its susceptibility of [electric] excitation. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 3.

ter-tenant, *n.* See *terre-tenant*.

tertial (tėr'sha̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. **tertialis*, < *tertius*, third: see *terce*.] I. *a.* Of the third rank or row among the flight-feathers of a bird's wing; tertiary, as a quill-feather.

II. *n.* A tertiary flight-feather; one of the pennæ, or large feathers, of a bird's wing of the third set, which grow on the elbow or upper arm; one of the tertiaries. The word was intended to signify only the third set of flight-feathers, in the same relation to the humerus that the secondaries bear to the ulna, and the primaries to the manus; but in practice two or three of the innermost secondaries are called tertials when in any way distinguished from the rest. Also *tertiary*, *tertiary feather*. See cuts under *bird*^{1} and *covert*, *n.*, 6.

> The two or three longer innermost true secondaries, growing upon the very elbow, are often incorrectly called *tertials*, especially when distinguished by size, shape, or color from the rest of the secondaries.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 113.

tertian (tėr'sha̤n), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *tercian*, < L. *tertianus*, of the third (day), < *tertius*, third: see *terce*. II. *n.* < ME. *tercian*, *terciane*, < OF. *tertiane* = Sp. *terciana* = Pg. *terçãa*, < L. *tertiana* (sc. *febris*), a tertian fever, fem. of *tertianus*, of the third (day): see I.] I. *a.* Occurring every second day: as, a *tertian* fever.

> If it do, I dar wel leye a grote
> That ye shul have a fevere *terciane*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 139.

Double tertian fever. See *fever*^{1}.—**Tertian ague**, intermittent fever with a paroxysm every other day.—**Tertian fever.** See *fever*^{1}.

II. *n.* 1. A fever or other disease whose paroxysms return after a period of two days, or on the third day, reckoning both days of consecutive occurrence; an intermittent whose paroxysms occur after intervals of about forty-eight hours.

By how much a hectic fever is harder to be cured than a *tertian*, . . . by so much is it harder to prevail upon a triumphing lust than upon its first insinuations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 110.

2. In *organ-building*, a stop consisting of a tierce and a larigot combined.—3†. A measure of 84 gallons, the third part of a tun. *Statute of Henry VI.*—4. A curve of the third order. [Rare.]

tertiary (tėr′shi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tertiaire* = Sp. *tercero* = Pg. *terceiro* = It. *terziario*, < L. *tertiarius*, containing a third part, < *tertius*, third: see *tertian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the third order, rank, or formation; third.—2. [Usually *cap.*] In *geol.*, of, pertaining to, or occurring in the Tertiary. See II. (*a*).

In a word, in proportion as the age of a *tertiary* formation is more modern, so also is the resemblance greater of its fossil shells to the testaceous fauna of the actual seas. *Lyell*, Elements of Geology (1st ed., 1838), p. 283.

3. In *ornith.*, same as *tertial*: distinguished from *secondary* and from *primary*. See cuts under *bird*^{1} and *covert*, *n.*, 6.—4. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Belonging or pertaining to the Tertiaries. See II. (*b*).

Guido buried him [Dante] with due care in a stone urn in the burying ground of the Franciscans, who loved him, and in whose *tertiary* habit he was shrouded in the supreme hour. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 289.

Tertiary alcohol. See *alcohol*, 3.—**Tertiary color**, a color produced by the mixture of two secondary colors, as citrine, russet, or olive. See II. (*c*).—**Tertiary feather.** Same as *tertial*.—**Tertiary syphilis.** See *syphilis*.

II. *n.* One who or that which is tertiary, or third in order or succession. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] In *geol.*, that part of the series of geological formations which lies above the Mesozoic or Secondary and below the Quaternary; the "Cænozoic" of some authors, while others include in this division both Tertiary and Quaternary. The term *Tertiary* belongs to an early period in the history of geology, the entire series having been divided into Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary. The term *transition* was afterward introduced (see *transition*), and *Quaternary* still later; but the Quaternary has been considered by some as being rather a subdivision of the Tertiary, since it seems to have been of relatively short duration, and not anywhere preceded by any break to be compared in importance with that which in various regions characterizes the passage from Mesozoic to Tertiary. The Tertiary was divided by Lyell into three groups or systems, the basis of this classification being the percentage of living species of *Mollusca* in each group; these divisions were designated by him as the Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene, to which a fourth was added later by Beyrich, namely the Oligocene, intercalated between the Eocene and Miocene. This scheme of subdivision is still accepted as convenient and philosophical, although strict regard is not paid to the precise percentages of living species indicated by Lyell. The subdivisions of these larger divisions which have been found necessary in different regions vary considerably in number and character. The break between the Cretaceous and the Tertiary in northwestern Europe is, on the whole, very marked in character; in various other parts of the world it is much less apparent. The more important and striking features of the Tertiary may be very concisely summed up as follows: evidence of the greatly increasing importance of the surface of the land as compared with that of the water, as shown by the local and detrital character, and the small and rapidly varying thickness, of the deposits, together with the rapidly increasing development of a land fauna and -flora; the uplifting of the great mountain-chains of the globe, an operation performed on a gigantic scale, some parts of the early Tertiary having been raised to an elevation of nearly 20,000 feet above the sea-level; the almost entire disappearance of many of those forms of animal life which were prominent during the Mesozoic epoch, as of the cephalopods, the gigantic reptiles, and especially the development of the *Mammalia* in ever-increasing numbers and diversity of type; the very much diminished importance both as respects numbers and size of many of those forms of vegetable life which were most prominent in pre-Tertiary times, such as the ferns, the lycopods, and the cycads, and the development of modern forest vegetation, in which the dicotyledonous angiosperms play a very important part; the zonal distribution of life and climate; the evidence, furnished in abundance in various parts of the world, of a marked diminution in temperature going on through Tertiary times, the proof of which, if begun before the Tertiary, could only be obtained with great difficulty, if at all, owing to the small relative importance of the land-areas; and, finally, the appearance of man upon the earth, an event which took place so far as is known from present available evidence, some time before the close of the Pliocene. See also *Post-tertiary*, *Quaternary*, and *recent*, 4. (*b*) [*cap.*] A member of the third order (*tertius ordo de pœnitentia*) of monastic bodies. An order of this kind was first organized by St. Francis of Assisi. It was instituted as a sort of middle term between the world and the cloister, and members were required to dress more soberly, fast more strictly, pray more regularly, hear mass more frequently, and practise works of mercy more systematically than ordinary persons living in the world. The Dominicans also have their third order, and the example was followed by various other monastic bodies.

The Order of St. Francis had, and of necessity, its *Tertiaries*, like that of St. Dominic.
Milman, Latin Christianity, ix. 10.

(*c*) A color, as russet, citrine, or olive, produced by the mixture of two secondary colors. Tertiaries are grays; and are either red-gray, blue-gray, or yellow-gray when these primaries are in excess, or violet-gray, orange-gray, or green gray when these secondaries are in excess. *Fairholt.* (*d*) Same as *tertial*.

tertiate (tėr′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tertiated*, ppr. *tertiating*. [< L. *tertiatus*, pp. of *tertiare*, do every third day, do for the third time, < *tertius*, third: see *terce*.] 1. To do for the third time. *Johnson.*—2. In *gun.*, to examine, as a piece of artillery, or the thickness of its metal, to test its strength. This is usually done with a pair of caliper compasses.

To *tertiate* a piece of ordnance is to examine the thickness of the metal, in order to judge of its strength, the position of the trunnions, etc. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

tertium quid (tėr′shi-um kwid). [L.: *tertium*, neut. of *tertius*, third; *quid*, something, somewhat, neut. of indef. pronoun *quis*, somebody: see *what*, *who*.] 1. Something neither mind nor matter; especially, an idea regarded as not a mere modification of the mind nor a purely external thing in itself. Hence—2. Something mediating between essentially opposite things.

tertium sal (tėr′shi-um sal). [L.: *tertium*, neut. of *tertius*, third; *sal*, salt.] In *old chem.*, a neutral salt, as being the product of an acid and an alkali, making a third substance different from either.

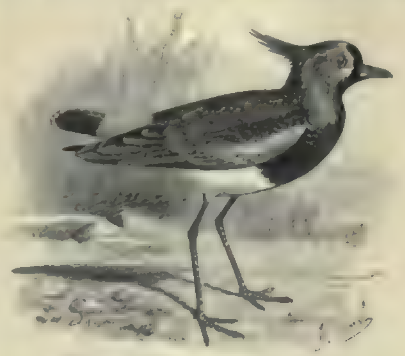
Tertullianism (tėr-tul′yan-izm), *n.* The doctrine and discipline of the Tertullianists, involving special rigor as to absolution of penitents, opposition to second marriages, etc.

About a year after this, he [Mr. Cotton] practically appeared in opposition to *Tertullianism*, by proceeding unto a second marriage. *Cotton Mather*, Mag. Chris., III. i.

Tertullianist (tėr-tul′yan-ist), *n.* [< *Tertullian* (LL. *Tertullianus*) + *-ist*.] A member of a branch of the African Montanists, of the third and fourth centuries, holding to the doctrines of Montanism as modified by Tertullian. The divergence of the Tertullianists from orthodoxy seems to have been much less marked than that of the original Asiatic Montanists. They called themselves "Pneumatics," or spiritual men, and the Catholics "Psychics," natural or sensual men.

teruncius (te̤-run′shi-us), *n.*; pl. *teruncii* (-ī). [L., three twelfths of an as (see *as*^{4}), hence a trifle, < *ter*, three times, thrice, + *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything: see *ounce*^{1}.] An ancient Roman coin, being the fourth part of the as, and weighing 3 ounces.

teru-tero (ter′ö-ter′ō), *n.* [S. Amer.; imitative of the bird's note.] The Cayenne lapwing, or spur-winged plover, *Vanellus* or *Belonopterus cayennensis*, a South American bird of the plover kind. It resembles the common pewit, but is easily distinguished. The wings are spurred, and there is a minute hallux. The back and wings are resplendent with metallic iridescence of violet-green and bronze; the breast is black; the lining of the wings is white; the head is crested. During incubation it attempts to lead enemies away from its nest by feigning to be wounded, like many other birds. The eggs are esteemed a delicacy. Its wild and weird notes often disturb the stillness of the pampas.



Teru-tero (*Belonopterus cayennensis*).

tervet, *v.* [ME. *terven*, *tervien*, < AS. **tyrfian*, in comp. *getyrfian* (= OHG. *zerben*), fall. Cf. *torve*, *tervy*, *topsyturvy*. Also in comp. *overterve*, ME. *overterven*, used awkwardly in one passage with *toppe* preceding, as if **top-overterve* (an expression appar. connected with the later *topsy-tervy*, now *topsyturvy*, q. v.). Cf. *tervy*, *tirfe*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fall; be thrown down.

And I schal crye riȝtful kyng,
 Ilk man haue as the serue,
The riȝt schul ryse to ryche reynynge,
 Truyt and treget to helle schal *terve*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 207.

II. *trans.* 1. To dash down; cast; throw; in composition with *over*, to overthrow; overturn.

Ovyr (tyr)vyn (*ovyr tyrvyn*, K. ouerturnen, S. H. *ouyrteruyn*, P.). Subverto, everto. *Prompt. Parv.* (1440), p. 373.

So dred they hym, they durst no thing *ouer terue*
Againe his lawe nor peace.
J. Hardyng, Chron. of Eng. (ed. Ellis, 1812), p. 47.

The lawe and peace he kepte, and conserued,
Which him vpheld, that he was neuer *ouer terued.*
J. Hardyng, Chron. of Eng. (ed. Ellis, 1812), p. 75.

2. To turn down or back; roll or fold over.

tervee, *v.* See *tervy*.

tervy (tėr′vi), *v. i.* [Also *tervee*, *turvee*, *tarvy*. Cf. *terve*.] To struggle; kick or tumble about, as to get free. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teryt, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *teary*.

terza-rima (ter′tsä-rē′mä), *n.* [< It. *terza rima*: *terza*, fem. of *terzo*, third; *rima*, rime: see *terce* and *rime*^{1}.] A form of verse in iambic rhythm used by the early Italian poets. In it the lines consist of ten or eleven syllables, and are arranged in sets of three that are closely connected. The middle line of the first tiercet rimes with the first and third lines of the second tiercet, the middle line of the second tiercet rimes with the first and third lines of the third tiercet, and so on. At the end of the poem or canto there is an extra line which has the same rime as the middle line of the preceding tiercet. In this form of verse Dante's "Divina Commedia" is written. The most conspicuous example of its use in English literature is Byron's "Prophecy of Dante."

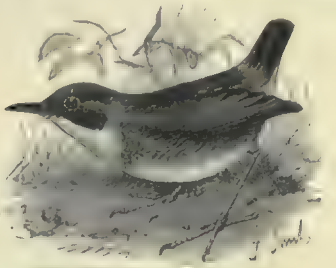
terzetto (ter-tset′ō), *n.* [It., < *terzo*, third: see *terce*.] In *music*, a composition for three voices; a vocal trio.

tesa (tē′zä), *n.* See *teesa*.

teschenite (tesh′en-īt), *n.* [< *Teschen*, a town in Austrian Silesia, + *-ite*^{2}.] The name given by Hohenegger to certain eruptive rocks intercalated and intrusive in the Cretaceous on the borders of Silesia and Moravia, and which have been the subject of discussion among geologists since 1821. Tschermak described them in 1866, and considered them as belonging to two quite different groups, one of which included rocks identical with or analogous to the picrites, while for the other he adopted Hohenegger's name. The latter group (the teschenites of Tschermak) have again been divided by Rosenbusch, who refers a part of them to the diabases, while the other portion is considered by him to have been originally essentially a mixture of plagioclase and nephelin, but now greatly altered, and accompanied by various accessory constituents. Rocks of somewhat similar character have been described from various other regions, as from the Caucasus and Portugal, and have been supposed to consist in part of nephelin. The question of the composition of the teschenites still remains obscure, since one of the latest investigators (Rohrbach) maintains that none of the rocks described under that name contains nephelin.

tesho-lama (tesh′ō-lä′mä), *n.* [Tibetan.] One of the two lama-popes of the Buddhists of Tibet and Mongolia, each of whom is supreme in his own district, the other being the dalai-lama, who, though nominally his equal, is really the more powerful. Also called *bogdo-lama*. See *dalai-lama*.

Tesia (tē′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1837), from a Nepaulese name.] A generic name under which Hodgson originally, and after him other writers, described several small wren-like birds of India, later determined to represent different genera and conventionally referred to the *Timeliidæ*. Hodgson in 1841 proposed to replace the name *Tesia* by *Anura*, which, however, being preoccupied, was by him in 1845 changed to *Pnoëpyga*; and at the same time he proposed a new generic name *Oligura* for some of the birds he had before called *Tesia*. The result is that (*a*) some authors discard *Tesia*, and separate its species into the two genera *Pnoëpyga* and *Oligura*, while (*b*) most authors use *Tesia* for the species of *Oligura*, and put there the other birds which had been called *Tesia*. The species of *Tesia* in sense (*b*) are 3 in number—*T. castaneicoronata*, *T. cyaneiventris*, and *T. superciliaris*; they belong to the eastern Himalayan region and southward. Compare the figure here given with that under *Pnoëpyga*.



Tesia (*Oligura*) *castaneicoronata*.

tessarace (tes-a̤-rā′sē), *n.* [< Gr. *τέσσαρες*, four, + *ἀκή*, a point.] A tetrahedral summit.

tessaradecad (tes″a̤-ra̤-dek′ad), *n.* [< Gr. *τέσσαρες*, four (see *four*), + *δεκάς* (*δεκαδ-*), the number ten: see *decad*.] A group of fourteen individuals; an aggregate of fourteen. *Farrar.*

tessarescædecahedron (tes-a̤-res-ē-dek-a̤-hē′dro̤n), *n.* [LGr. *τισσαρεσκαιδεκάεδρον*, < Gr. *τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα*, fourteen (see *fourteen*), + *ἕδρα*, base or face of a polyhedron.] A solid having fourteen faces. The cuboctahedron, the truncated octahedron, and the truncated cube are examples of such bodies. See *Archimedean solid*, under *Archimedean*.

Tessaria (te-sā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after L. *Tessari*, professor of botany at Ancona.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Inuloideæ* and subtribe *Plucheineæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Pluchea* by hoary or silky and shrubby stems bearing small cymose or corymbose heads with an ovoid involucre of two kinds of bracts, the outer somewhat woolly, the inner scarious and often shining. The 5 species are all American, and chiefly of temperate or mountainous parts of the west coast from Chili to California. They resemble species of *Gnaphalium* or life-everlasting in their frequent white-woolly clothing; their leaves are alternate entire and toothed; their flowers are purplish and small, and are sometimes very numerous. See *arrow-wood*.

tesseled†, *a.* See *tesselled*.

> For the wals glistered with red marble and pargeting of divers colours, yea all the house was paved with checker and *tesseled* worke. *Knolles's Hist. Turks* (1603). (*Nares.*)

tessella (te-sel'ä̤), *n.*; pl. *tessellæ* (-ē). [< L. *tessella*, a small square stone, dim. of *tessera*, a square, tessera: see *tessera*.] Same as *tessera*.

tessellar (tes'e-lä̤r), *a.* [< LL. *tessellarius*, one who makes tessellæ, < L. *tessella*, a little cube or square: see *tessella*.] Made up of tesseræ. See *tessellated*.

Tessellata (tes-e-lā'tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *tessellatus*, checkered: see *tessellate*.] 1. A group of tessellate Paleozoic sea-urchins, synonymous with *Palæchinoidea*.—2. Tessellated crinoids; an order of *Crinoidea*, having the calyx formed entirely of calcareous plates, and the oral surface without ambulacral furrows, as in the genera *Actinocrinus* and *Cyathocrinus*.

tessellate (tes'e-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tessellated*, ppr. *tessellating*. [< L. *tessellatus*, made of small square stones, checkered, < *tessella*, a small square stone: see *tessella*.] To form by inlaying differently colored materials, as a pavement; hence, to variegate.

> It was the affectation of some to *tesselate* their conversation with antiquated and obsolete words.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 335.

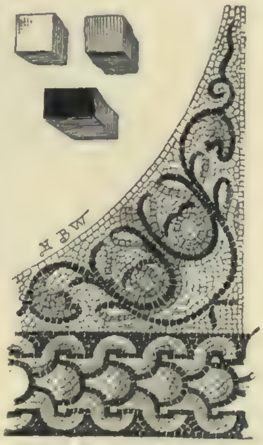
tessellate (tes'e-lāt), *a.* In *zoöl.*, same as *tessellated*, 3.

tessellated (tes'e-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tessellatus*, made of small square stones, checkered (see *tessellate*), + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Formed of small pieces of stone, glass, or the like, generally square or four-sided in plan, and long in proportion to their breadth. See *tessera*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, checkered; having the colors arranged in small squares, thus resembling a tessellated pavement.—3. In *zoöl.*, checkered or reticulated in a regular manner, by either the coloration or the formation of the parts of a surface. (*a*) Having colored patches resembling mosaic work or a checker-board. (*b*) Divided by raised lines into square or angular spaces. (*c*) Having distinct square scales.—**Tessellated cells**, flattened epithelial cells united at their edges into pavement epithelium.—**Tessellated epithelium.** Same as *pavement epithelium*. See *epithelium*.—**Tessellated work**, inlaid work composed of square or four-sided pieces, or tesseræ. Mosaic in the ordinary senses is comprised in this.

tessellation (tes-e-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *tessellat*(*ed*) + *-ion*.] 1. The act or art of making inlaid work with tesseræ.—2. The work so produced.

> Additions to the old glass *tessellation* in the pulpit.
> *Planché*, in Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XV. 138.

tessera (tes'e̤-rä̤), *n.*; pl. *tesseræ* (-rē). [= F. *tessère* = Sp. *tesera* = Pg. It. *tessera*, < L. *tessera*, a small cube or square of stone, wood, etc., a cube, die, tablet, tessera, ticket, token, < Gr. *τέσσαρες*, Ionic *τέσσερες*, four: see *four*.] 1. A small piece of hard material, generally square in plan, used in combination with others of similar character for making mosaics. Tesseræ are small in surface, and are thick in proportion, and therein differ from tiles, which are large and flat.—2. A die for playing games of chance.—3. A small square of bone, wood, or the like used in ancient Rome as a ticket of admission to the theater, etc.—4. Same as *tessera hospitalis* (which see, below). [Rare.]



Tesseræ, shown separately and combined in mosaic. (From a Roman pavement discovered in London.)

> The fathers composed a form of confession, not as a prescript rule of faith to build the hopes of our salvation on, but as a *tessera* of that communion, which, by public authority, was therefore established upon those articles.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 321.

Tessera frumentari, in *Rom. antiq.*, a ticket entitling the holder to a dole of bread, corn, or other provisions.—**Tessera hospitalis**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a pledge of mutual friendship, which was broken in twain, as is a coin by modern lovers, and one half retained by each person. It served as a means of recognition and a pledge of admission to hospitality between the families and descendants of the friends.

> As in Greece, the connexion [between host and guest in Rome] often became hereditary; and a *tessera hospitalis* was broken between the parties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 308.

Tessera militaris, in *Rom. antiq.*, a small billet of wood on which the watchword was inscribed for distribution to the soldiery, and on which was sometimes written an order or an address of the commanding officer.—**Tessera nummaria**, a ticket entitling the holder to a dole of money. One engraved in Caylus's Recueil is marked Ar. xii. (that is, 12 silver coins or denarii).—**Tessera theatralis**, in *Rom. antiq.*, the ticket or check by which admission to the theater was granted: one found at Pompeii fixes the seat which the holder was to occupy by the number of the cuneus, the row, and the seat.

tesseraic (tes-e̤-rā'ik), *a.* [< *tessera* + *-ic*.] Same as *tessellar*. [Rare.]

tesseral (tes'e̤-ra̤l), *a.* [< *tessera* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *tessellar*. [Rare.]—2. In *crystal.*, same as *isometric*.

tesserarian† (tes-e̤-rā'ri-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *tesserarius*, of or pertaining to a tessera (< *tessera*, a tessera), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to play or gaming: as, the *tesserarian* art.

tessitura (tes-si-tö'rä̤), *n.* [It., texture, = E. *texture*.] In *music*, of a melody or a voice-part, that part of its total compass in which the greater number of its tones lie. To voices of moderate cultivation it is more important that the tessitura, or average field of the tones, should be convenient than that all extreme tones should be avoided.

tessular (tes'ṳ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [Irreg. for **tesserular*, < L. *tesserula*, dim. of *tessera*, a tessera.] In *crystal.*, same as *isometric*.

test^1 (test), *n.* [< ME. *test, teest, teste* = G. *test*, < OF. *test*, F. *têt* = Sp. *tiesto* = Pg. It. *testo*, an earthen vessel, esp. a pot in which metals were tried, < L. *testum*, also *testu*, the lid of an earthen vessel, an earthen vessel, an earthen pot, in ML. esp. an earthen pot in which metals were tried; cf. *testa*, a piece of burned clay, a potsherd, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug (see *test*^{2}); < **terstus*, pp. of the root seen also in *terra* for **tersa*, dry land: see *terra, thirst*. Cf. *test*^{2}.] 1†. An earthen pot in which metals were tried.

> Our cementing and fermentacioun,
> Our ingottes, *testes*, and many mo.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 265.

> Put it [gold] in a *teste* made accordynge to the quantitie of the same, and melt it therin with leade whiche yowe shall consume partely by vapoure and partely with drawynge it owt by the syde of the *teste*.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 366).

Specifically—2. The movable hearth or cupel of a reverberatory furnace, used in separating silver from lead by cupellation (see *cupel*), according to the method usually followed in England. It consists of an oval wrought-iron frame, about 5 feet long and 2½ wide, crossed by several iron bars on the bottom, thus forming a receptacle for the finely powdered bone-ash with which the frame is filled, and in which a cavity is scooped out to hold the melted metal while it is being cupeled. The test rests on a car, on which it is wheeled into its place under the reverberatory furnace when ready for use. The hearth of the German cupellation furnace, on the other hand, is fixed in its place, but is covered by an iron dome, which can be lifted off by the aid of a crane.

3. Examination by the test or cupel; hence, any critical trial or examination: as, a crucial *test*.

> Let there be some more *test* made of my metal,
> Before so noble and so great a figure
> Be stamp'd upon it. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 49.

> Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune,
> Like purest gold. *Addison*, Cato, iv. 4.

> Many Things when most conceal'd are best;
> And few of strict Enquiry bear the *Test*.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

4. Means of trial; that by which the presence, quality, or genuineness of something is shown; touchstone.

> Unerring Nature . . .
> Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
> At once the source, and end, and *test* of Art.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 73.

> With the great mass of mankind, the *test* of integrity in a public man is consistency. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

5. [*cap.*] The Test Act of 1673. See phrase below.

> Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
> Our *Test* excludes your tribe from benefit.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 830.

6. In *chem.*, a substance which is employed to detect the presence of any ingredient in a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property; a substance which, being added to another, indicates the chemical nature of that other substance by producing certain changes in appearance and properties; a reagent: thus, infusion of galls is a *test* of the presence of iron, which it renders evident by the production of a black color in liquids containing that metal; litmus is a *test* for determining the presence of acids when uncombined or in excess, as its blue color is turned red by acids.—7. Judgment; discrimination; distinction.

> Who would excel, when few can make a *test*
> Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden.*

8. An apparatus for proving light hydrocarbon oils by heat, to find the temperature at which they evolve explosive vapors; an oil test. *E. H. Knight.*—**Böttger's sugar test**, a test for sugar in urine, consisting in boiling with a solution of sodium carbonate and basic bismuth nitrate. If sugar is present, a black precipitate is produced.—**Breslau's test**, the placing of the stomach and intestines of a dead new-born infant in water immediately after removal. It was formerly supposed their floating was a proof that the child had been born alive.—**Bryce's test**, a test of the genuineness of a vaccination by revaccinating at another point. If the first vaccination is genuine the second vaccination will, if made a short time after the first, follow an accelerated course, though dwarfed in size; or if it is made later, say after the fifth day, the second inoculation will not develop.—**Catoptric test**, a former method of diagnosing cataracts by means of the changes observed in the reflected images of a light held in front of an eye affected by cataract, as differing from those of a normal eye.—**Day's blood test**, a test for blood in which the suspected stain is treated first with fresh tincture of guaiacum and then with hydrogen peroxid in watery or ethereal solution. If blood be present a sapphire-blue stain is produced.—**Ehrlich's test.** Same as *Ehrlich's reaction* (which see, under *reaction*).—**Physiological test.** See *physiological*.—**Reinsch's test**, a test for the presence of arsenic, which consists in heating the suspected solution slightly acidified with hydrochloric acid, with a strip of bright metallic copper immersed in it. The arsenic is deposited as a gray film.—**Rosenthal's test**, a test by means of electricity for caries of the spine.—**Schiff's test**, a means of detecting uric acid or a urate by silver nitrate.—**Test Act**, an English statute of 1673. It made all ineligible to hold office under the crown who did not take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, or receive the sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England, or subscribe the Declaration against Transubstantiation. It was directed against Roman Catholics, but was applicable also to Dissenters. It was repealed in 1828.—**Test types**, letters of various sizes used by oculists in testing vision.—**The test of conceivability, of inconceivability.** See *conceivability, inconceivability*.—**To take the test**, to submit to the Test Act; take the sacrament in testimony of being a member of the Church of England. =**Syn.** 3 and 4. Proof, ordeal, criterion. See *inference*.

test^1 (test), *v. t.* [< *test*^{1}, *n.*] 1. In *metal.*, to refine, as gold or silver, by means of lead, in a test, by the removal by scorification of all extraneous matter, or in some other way.

> Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 149.

2. To put to the test; bring to trial and examination; compare with a standard; try: as, to *test* the soundness of a principle; to *test* the validity of an argument; to *test* a person's loyalty; to *test* the electrical resistance of a wire.

> The value of a belief is *tested* by applying it.
> *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, I. 20.

3. Specifically, in *chem.*, to examine by the use of some reagent.

test^2 (test), *n.* [Early mod. E. *teste*; < OF. *teste*, F. *tête* = Sp. Pg. It. *testa*, a shell, the head, < L. *testa*, a piece of earthenware, a tile, etc., a potsherd, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, etc., a shell of shell-fish and testaceous animals: see *test*^{1}. The later E. uses are technical, and directly from the L.] 1†. A potsherd.

> Then was the *teste* or potsherd, the brasse, golde, & syluer redacte into duste. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, ii.

2. In *zoöl.*, the hard covering of certain animals; a shell; a lorica. Tests are of various textures and substances, generally either chitinous, calcareous, or silicious, sometimes membranous or fibrous. See *shell*, 2, and *skeleton*, 1. Specifically—(*a*) The outermost case or covering of the ascidians, or *Tunicata*. It is homologous with the house of the appendicularian tunicates, and is remarkable among animal structures in that it is impregnated with a kind of cellulose called *tunicin*. See cuts under *Salpa* and *cyathozoöid*. (*b*) The shell of a testaceous mollusk; an ordinary shell, as of the oyster, clam, or snail. (*c*) The hard crust or integument of any arthropod, as a crustacean or an insect. (*d*) The hard calcareous shell of an echinoderm, as a sea-urchin. (*e*) The shell of any foraminifer. (*f*) The lorica or case of an infusorian.

3. In *bot.*, same as *testa*, 2.

test^3† (test), *n.* [< L. *testis*, a witness. Hence ult. *test*^{3}, *v.*, *attest, contest, detest, obtest, protest, testimony*, etc.] 1. A witness.

> Prelates and great lordes of England, who were . . . *testes* of that dede.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cci.

2. Testimony; evidence.

> To vouch this is no proof,
> Without more wider and more overt *test*.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 107.

test³ (test), *v.* [< F. *tester* = Sp. Pg. *testar* = It. *testare*, < L. *testari*, bear witness, testify, < *testis*, one who attests, a witness: see *test*³, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* In *law*, to attest and date: as, a writing duly *tested.*

II. *intrans.* To make a will or testament. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

A wife has power to *test* without the consent of her husband. *Bell.*

testa (tes'tä), *n.*; pl. *testæ* (-tē). [L.: see *test*².] 1. In *zoöl.*, a test.—2. In *bot.*, the outer integument or coat of a seed: it is usually hard and brittle, whence the name, which answers to *seed-shell.* See *seed*, 1. Also *test*, *spermoderm*, and *episperm.*—3. [*cap.*] A name of the star Vega.

testable (tes'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *testable* = It. *testabile*, < L. *testabilis*, that has a right to testify, < *testari*, testify: see *test*³, *v.*] 1. That may be tested.—2. In *law:* (*a*) Capable of being devised or given by will or testament. (*b*) Capable of witnessing or of being witnessed.

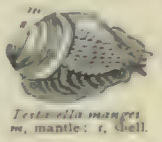
Testacea (tes-tā'sẹ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *testaceus*, consisting of tiles, covered with a shell: see *testaceous.*] A group of testaceous animals: variously used. (*a*†) The third order of *Vermes* in the Linnean system, including the testaceous mollusks, or shell-fish. (*b*†) An order of acephalous mollusks in the Cuvierian system: distinguished from the *Nuda* or ascidians, which Cuvier treated as mollusks; the bivalves, otherwise called *Conchifera.* (*c*) A suborder of thecosomatous pteropods, including all having calcareous shells. (*d*) In *Protozoa*, lobose amœbiform protozoans which secrete a testa or shell, through perforations of which pseudopodia protrude. *Arcella* and *Difflugia* are well-known representative genera.

testacean (tes-tā'sẹ-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *testace-ous* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Having a test or shell; belonging to any group of animals called *Testacea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Testacea*, in any sense.

Testacella (tes-ta-sel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), dim. of L. *testaceus*, consisting of tiles: see *Testacea.*] The typical genus of *Testacellidæ*, having the shell very small.

Testacellidæ (tes-ta-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Testacella* + *-idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Testacella.* They are without a jaw, with the radular teeth elongated, acuminate, and more or less pen-like but curved, and with the shell small and incapable of inclosing the soft parts. It is a small family of chiefly Eurasiatic carnivorous species, which feed upon worms and slugs. They are sometimes called *burrowing slugs.*



Testacella maugei. m, mantle; s, shell.

testaceography (tes-tā-sẹ-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< *Testacea* + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The description of or a treatise on testaceous animals, as mollusks; descriptive testaceology.

testaceology (tes-tā-sẹ-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *Testacea* + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of testaceous mollusks; conchology; malacology.

testaceous (tes-tā'shius), *a.* [= F. *testacé* = Sp. Pg. It. *testaceo*, < L. *testaceus*, consisting of tiles or sherds, having a shell, < *testa*, tile, shell: see *test*².] 1. Of or pertaining to shells, or testacean animals, as shell-fish; testacean.—2. Consisting of a hard continuous shell or shelly substance; shelly: thus, an oyster-shell is *testaceous.*—3. Having a hard shell, as oysters, clams, and snails: distinguished from *crustaceous*, or soft-shelled, as a lobster or crab.—4. Derived or prepared from shells of mollusks or crustaceans: as, a *testaceous* medicine; a pearl is of *testaceous* origin.—5. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, dull-red brick-color; brownish-yellow, or orange-yellow with much gray.

testacy (tes'tā-si), *n.* [< *testa*(*te*) + *-cy.*] In *law*, the state of being testate, or of leaving a valid testament or will at death.

testacye†, *a.* [< L. *testaceus:* see *testaceous.*] Testaceous.

> Nowe yote on that seyment clept *testacye*
> Sex fynger thicke, and yerdes is noo synne
> To all to flappe it with.
>
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

testæ, *n.* Plural of *testa.*

testament (tes'ta-ment), *n.* [< ME. *testament*, < OF. (and F.) *testament* = Pr. *testament* = Sp. Pg. It. *testamento* = G. Dan. Sw. *testament*, < L. *testamentum*, the publication of a will, a will, testament, in LL. one of the divisions of the Bible (an incorrect translation, first in Tertullian, of Gr. διαθήκη, a covenant (applied in this sense to the two divisions of the Bible), also, in another use, a will, testament), < *testari*, be a witness, testify, attest, make a will: see *test*³, *v.*] 1. In *law*, a will; a disposition of property or rights, to take effect at death. Originally *will*, in English law, signified such a disposition of real property, *testament* such a disposition of personal property. *Will* now includes both, and *testament* is rarely used in modern law, except in the now tautological phrase *last will and testament.*

> "Fare well," quath the frere, "for y mot hethen fonden
> [go hence],
> And hyen to an houswife that hath vs bequethen
> Ten pounds in hir *testament.*"
>
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 410.

The succession of the crown, it was contended, had been limited, by repeated *testaments* of their princes, to male heirs. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

2. A disposition of the rights of two parties, defining their mutual relation, and the rights conceded by one to the other; a covenant, especially between God and his people. Hence—3. (*a*) A dispensation: used especially of the Mosaic or old dispensation and of the Christian or new. (*b*) [*cap.*] A collection of books containing the history and doctrines of each of these dispensations, and known severally as the *Old Testament* and the *New Testament.* The word *testament* in the authorized version of the Bible always represents the Greek word διαθήκη (elsewhere rendered 'covenant'), which in early Christian Latin and regularly in the Vulgate is rendered 'testamentum,' perhaps from its use in Heb. ix. 15–20. In this passage the idea of a covenant as involving in ancient times a sacrifice with shedding of blood is blended with that of a last will made operative by the death of the testator. In Mat. xxvi. 28 and parallel passages the phrase "blood of the new *testament*" is connected with the cup in the Lord's Supper. In 2 Cor. iii. 14 the expression "reading of the old *testament*" shows the transition of meaning to our application of the title *Old Testament* to the Hebrew Scriptures. (Compare 1 Mac. i. 57.) When used alone the word commonly means a copy of the New Testament: as, a gift of Bibles and *Testaments.*

> She having innocently learn'd the way
> Thro' both the serious *Testaments* to play.
>
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 70.

In its pre-Christian stage the religion of revelation is represented as a covenant between the spiritual God and His chosen people the Hebrews. In accordance with this, and in allusion to Jer. xxxi. 31, Jesus speaks of the new dispensation founded in His death as a new covenant (1 Cor. xi. 25). Hence, as early as the 2d century of our era, the two great divisions of the Bible were known as the books of the Old and of the New Covenant respectively. Among Latin-speaking Christians the Greek word for covenant was often incorrectly rendered *testament*, and thus Western Christendom still uses the names of the Old and New *Testaments.* *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 634.

Derogatory clause in a testament. See *clause.*—**Inofficious testament.** See *inofficious.*—**Mancipatory testament**, a kind of testament allowed by the early Roman law, and continued in use till the middle ages in the form of a public and irrevocable conveyance of the testator's estates, rights, privileges, and duties: also called the *testament with copper and scales*, from the formality of producing a scale for the uncoined copper money of ancient Rome. *Maine.*—**Military testament.** See *military.*—**Pretorian testament**, a will allowed by the Pretorian edicts, by which legacies could be made, and the transfer could be directed to be kept secret till death. *Maine.*

testamental (tes-ta-men'tal), *a.* [< LL. *testamentalis*, of or pertaining to a will, < L. *testamentum*, a will: see *testament.*] Relating to or of the nature of a testament or will; testamentary.

> The *testamental* cup I take,
> And thus remember thee.
>
> *Montgomery*, According to thy gracious word.

testamentarily (tes-ta-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* By testament or will.

The children . . . were turned out *testamentarily.* *R. D. Blackmore*, Cripps the Carrier, i.

testamentary (tes-ta-men'ta-ri), *a.* [= F. *testamentaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *testamentario*, < L. *testamentarius*, of or belonging to a will, < *testamentum*, a will: see *testament.*] 1. Relating or pertaining to a will or wills; also, relating to administration of the estates of deceased persons.

He is in the mater as souverain juge and ordinarie principalle under the Pope in a cause *testamentarie*, and also by cause the wille of my said Lord is aproved in his court before his predecessour. *Paston Letters*, I. 373.

This spiritual jurisdiction of *testamentary* causes is a peculiar constitution of this island; for in almost all other (even in popish) countries all matters *testamentary* are under the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. *Blackstone*, Com., III. vii.

2. Given or bequeathed by will.

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors! *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. Set forth or contained in a will.

To see whether the portrait of their ancestor still keeps its place upon the wall, in compliance with his *testamentary* directions. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

4. Done or appointed by, or founded on, a last will or testament: as, *testamentary* guardians (that is, guardians appointed by testament or will).—**Letters testamentary.** See *letter*³.

testamentate (tes-ta-men'tāt), *v. i.* [< *testament* + *-ate*².] To make a will or testament.

testamentation (tes″ta-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *testament* + *-ation.*] The act or power of giving by will. [Rare.]

By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken away, which the inferior tenures had always enjoyed. *Burke*, Tracts on the Popery Laws, ii.

testamentize† (tes'ta-mẹn-tīz), *v. i.* [< *testament* + *-ize.*] To make a will or testament.

He [Leoline, bishop of St. Asaph] asked leave of King Edward the First to make a will, . . . because Welch bishops in that age might not *testamentize* without royal assent. *Fuller*, Worthies, Denbighshire, III. 532.

testamur (tes-tā'mėr), *n.* [So called from the opening word, L. *testamur*, we certify, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *testari*, testify, certify: see *test*³, *v.*] A certificate given to an English university student, certifying that he has successfully passed a certain examination.

Outside in the quadrangle collect by twos and threes the friends of the victims waiting for the re-opening of the door, and the distribution of the *testamurs.* These *testamurs*, lady readers will be pleased to understand, are certificates under the hands of the examiners, that your sons, brothers, husbands, perhaps, have successfully undergone the torture. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. i.

Before presenting himself for this Examination, every Candidate must show to the Professor of Music either his *Testamur* for Responsions or . . . *Oxford University Calendar*, 1890, p. 72.

testate (tes'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *testatus*, pp. of *testari*, bear witness, declare, make a last will: see *test*³, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Having made and left a valid will or testament.

Persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Aylife*, Parergon.

II. *n.* 1. In *law*, one who has made a will or testament; one who dies leaving a will or testament in force.—2†. Witness; testimony.

> But thinkes to violate an oath no sin,
> Though calling *testates* all the Stygian gods?
>
> *Heywood*, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 278).

testation (tes-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *testacion* = It. *testazione*, < L. *testatio*(*n-*), < *testari*, pp. *testatus*, make a will: see *testate.*] 1. A witnessing; a bearing witness; witness.

How clear a *testation* have the inspired prophets of God given of old to this truth! *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched.

2. A giving by will.

In those parts of India in which the collective holding of property has not decayed as much as it has done in Lower Bengal, the liberty of *testation* claimed would clearly be foreign to the indigenous system of the country. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 41.

testator (tes-tā'tor), *n.* [= F. *testateur* = Sp. Pg. *testador* = It. *testatore*, < L. *testator*, one who makes a will, LL. also one who bears witness, < *testari*, bear witness, make a will: see *testate*, *test*³.] One who makes a will or testament; one who has made a will or testament and dies leaving it in force.

testatrix (tes-tā'triks), *n.* [= F. *testatrice* = It. *testatrice*, < LL. *testatrix*, fem. of L. *testator*, one who makes a will: see *testator.*] A woman who makes a will or testament; a woman who has made a will or testament and dies leaving it in force.

testatum (tes-tā'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *testatus*, pp. of *testari*, make a will: see *testate.*] One of the clauses of an English deed, including a statement of the consideration money and the receipt thereof, and the operative words of transfer. Also called the *witnessing* or *operative clause.*

test-box (test'boks), *n.* In *teleg.*, a box containing terminals to which telegraph-wires are connected for convenience of testing.

teste (tes'tē), *n.* [So called from the first word in the clause, "*Teste* A. B. . . ." 'A. B. being witness': *teste*, abl. of *testis*, a witness: see *test*³.] In *law*, the witnessing clause of a writ or other precept, which expresses the date of its issue. *Wharton.* See *writ.* The word is also in general use, in connection with the name of a person or a treatise, to indicate that such person or treatise is the authority for a statement made.

tester¹ (tes'tėr), *n.* [< *test*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who tests, tries, assays, or proves.—2. Any instrument or apparatus used in testing: as, a steam-gage *tester;* a vacuum-*tester.*

tester² (tes'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *testar*, *testor;* < ME. *tester*, *testere*, *teester*, a head-piece, helmet, tester for a bed, < OF. *testiere*, a head-piece, the crown of a hat, etc., F. *têtière* = Pr. *testiera* = Sp. *testera* = Pg. *testeira* = It. *testiera*, a head-piece, < L. *testa*, a shell, ML. the skull, head: see *test*².] 1. A canopy.

> He th' Azure *Tester* trimm'd with golden marks,
> And richly spangled with bright glistring sparks.
>
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) The frame which connects the tops of the posts in a four-post bedstead, and the material stretched upon it, the whole forming a sort of canopy.

Beddes, *testars*, and pillowes besemeth nat the halle. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 1.

Causing his servant to leave him unusually one morning, locking himselfe in, he strangled himselfe with his cravatt upon the bed-*tester*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

(*b*) In *arch.*, a flat canopy, as over a pulpit or a tomb.

A *testor* of scarlet embroidered with a counterpoint of silksay belonging to the same.
Strype, Eccles. Mem. (ed. 1822), II. i. 201.

2†. A head-piece; a helmet.

The sheeldes brighte, *testers* and trappures.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1642.

Half-tester bedstead, a bedstead having a canopy of about half its length, and therefore supported by the posts at the head only. See *bedstead*.

tester^{3} (tes'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *testern*, *testerne*, *testorn*, also *testril*, altered forms (later reduced to *tester*, in conformity with *tester*^{2}) of *teston*: see *teston*. Hence ult. *tizzy*.] A name given to the shillings coined by Henry VIII., and to sixpences later (compare *teston*); also, in modern slang, a sixpence.

There 's a *tester*;
Nay, now I am a wooer, I must be bounteful.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

They say he that has lost his wife and sixpence has lost a *tester*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

The demand on thy humanity will surely rise to a *tester*.
Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

tester-cloth (tes'tėr-klôth), *n.* The material used to cover the frame of the tester and form the canopy of a four-post bedstead.

testere†, *n.* [See *tester*^{2}.] Same as *testiere*.

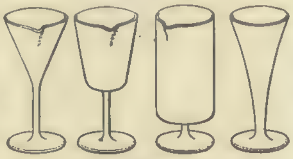
testern† (tes'tėrn), *n.* Same as *tester*^{3}.

testern† (tes'tėrn), *v. t.* [< *testern*, *n.*] To present with a testern or sixpence.

To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testerned* me; in requital whereof, henceforth carry your letter yourself. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 153.

testes, *n.* Plural of *testis*.

test-glass (test'glås), *n.* A small glass vessel, usually cylindrical or nearly cylindrical in form, generally having a spout or beak and a foot: it has sometimes a graduated scale on the side.



Test-glasses.

testibrachial (tes-ti-brā'ki-al), *a.* [< *testibrachi(um)* + *-al*.] Of the character of, or pertaining to, the testibrachium.

testibrachium (tes-ti-brā'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *testibrachia* (-ä). [NL. (Spitzka, 1881), < L. *testis*, testicle, + *brachium*, arm.] The prepeduncle, or superior crus, of the cerebellum; the so-called process from the cerebellum to the testis of the brain.

testicardine (tes-ti-kär'din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Testicardines*.

Testicardines (tes-ti-kär'di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *testa*, shell, + *cardo* (*cardin-*), hinge: see *cardinal*.] A prime division of brachiopods, including those which have a hinged calcareous shell: opposed to *Ecardines*: same as *Arthropomata*.

testicle (tes'ti-kl), *n.* [= F. *testicule* = Pr. *testicul* = Sp. *testículo* = Pg. *testiculo* = It. *testicolo*, *testiculo*, < L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, testicle.] One of the two glands in the male which secrete the spermatozoa and some of the fluid elements of the semen; a testis.—**Cooper's irritable testicle**, a testicle affected with neuralgia.

testicond (tes'ti-kond), *a.* [< L. *testis*, testicle, + *condere*, hide, conceal.] Having the testes concealed—that is, not contained in an external pouch or scrotum. Most animals are testicond, but the word denotes more particularly mammals of this character, as the cetaceans and some others.

testicular (tes-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *testiculaire* = It. *testicolare*, < L. *testiculus*, testicle: see *testicle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a testicle or testis: as, *testicular* inflammation.—2. In *bot.*, same as *testiculate*.—**Testicular artery**, the spermatic artery.—**Testicular cord.** Same as *spermatic cord* (which see, under *cord*^{1}).—**Testicular cyst**, a retention-cyst of a seminal tubule. Also called *seminal cyst*.—**Testicular duct**, the vas deferens.—**Testicular veins**, small veins collecting the blood from the testes, and emptying into the spermatic veins.

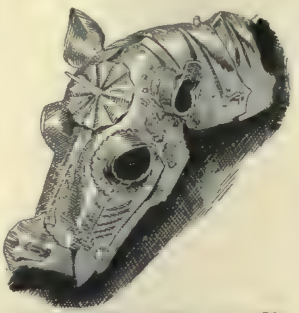
testiculate (tes-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *testiculatus*, having testicles, shaped like a testicle, < L. *testiculus*, testicle: see *testis*.] 1. Of the rounded or ovoid shape of a testicle.—2. Having a pair of testicle-like formations.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Shaped like a testicle. (*b*) Having a pair of organs so shaped, as the tubers of *Orchis mascula*. Also *testicular*, *testiculated*.

testiculated (tes-tik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *testiculate* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *bot.*, same as *testiculate*.

testiere (tes-ti-ãr'), *n.* [OF.: see *tester*^{2}.] A piece of armor for a horse, covering the head, and differing from the chamfron in covering the head more completely, having ear-pieces, etc.

testif†, *a.* Middle English form of *testy*.

testificate (tes-tif'i-kāt), *n.* [< L. *testificatus*, pp. of *testificari*, testify: see *testify*.] In *Scots law*, a solemn written assertion, not on oath, formerly used in judicial procedure.



Testiere. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

He had deposited this *testificate* and confession, with the day and date of the said marriage, with his lawful superior Boniface, Abbot of Saint Mary's. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxviii.

testification (tes″ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *testification* = Sp. *testificacion* = Pg. *testificação* = It. *testificazione*, < L. *testificatio(n-)*, testifying, < *testificari*, testify: see *testify*.] The act of testifying, or giving testimony or evidence; a witnessing; testimony; evidence.

Those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 36.

testificator (tes'ti-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **testificator*, < *testificari*, testify: see *testify*.] One who testifies; one who gives witness or evidence; a witness.

testifier (tes'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *testify* + *-er*^{1}.] One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to anything; a witness. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 196.

testify (tes'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *testified*, ppr. *testifying*. [< ME. *testifien*, < OF. *testifier* = Sp. Pg. *testificar* = It. *testificare*, < L. *testificari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bear witness; make declaration, especially for the purpose of communicating to others a knowledge of some matter not known to them, or for the purpose of establishing some fact.

Jesus . . . needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man. John ii. 25.

The eye was placed where one ray should fall, that it might *testify* of that particular ray.
Emerson, Self-Reliance.

2. In *law*, to give testimony, under oath or solemn affirmation, in a cause depending before a court.

One witness shall not *testify* against any person to cause him to die. Num. xxxv. 30.

However many nations and generations of men are brought into the witness-box, they cannot *testify* to anything which they do not know.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 200.

3. To serve as evidence; be testimony or proof.

Ah, but some natural notes about her body,
Above ten thousand meaner moveables,
Would *testify*, to enrich mine inventory.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2. 30.

II. *trans.* 1. To bear witness to; affirm or declare as fact or truth.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen, and ye receive not our witness. John iii. 11.

I *testified* the pleasure I should have in his company.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

2. In *law*, to state or declare under oath or affirmation, as a witness, before a tribunal.—3. To give evidence of; evince; demonstrate; show.

Prayers are those "calves of men's lips," those most gracious and sweet odours, . . . which being carried up into heaven do best *testify* our dutiful affection.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 23.

4. To make known; publish or declare freely.

Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. Acts xx. 21.

testill (tes'til), *n.* [< NL. **testilla*, dim. of L. *testa*, a potsherd: see *test*^{2}.] In *bot.*, same as *frustule*.

testily (tes'ti-li), *adv.* In a testy manner; fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.

testimonial (tes-ti-mō'ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *testimonial* = Sp. *testimonial* = It. *testimoniale*, < LL. *testimonialis*, of or pertaining to testimony, < L. *testimonium*, testimony: see *testimony*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or containing testimony.

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or *testimonial* testifying his good behaviour.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Testimonial proof, proof by testimony of a witness, as distinguished from evidence afforded by a document.

II. *n.* 1†. A will; a testament.

To dispossesse
His children of his goodes, & give her all
By his last dying *testimoniall*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

2†. A certificate; a warrant.

That none of the said reteyned persons in Husbandrye, or in any the Artes or Sciences above remembred, after the tyme of his Reteynor expired, shall departe foorthe of one Cytye, Towne, or Parishe to another, . . . onles he have a *Testimoniall* under the Seale of the said Citie or Towne Corporate.
Laws of Elizabeth (1562), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 101.

3†. A mark; token; evidence; proof.

A signe and solemne *testimoniall* of the religions observance which they carried respectively to the whole element of fire. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 613.

4†. A statement; a declaration; testimony.

I must giue the Kings Kingdomes a caueat here, concerning vagabonding Greekes, and their counterfeit *Testimonials*: True it is, there is no such matter as these lying Rascals report vnto you. *W. Lithgow*, Travels, iii.

5. A writing certifying to one's character, conduct, or qualifications; a certificate of worth, attainment, excellence, value, genuineness, etc.—6. A tangible expression of respect, esteem, admiration, appreciation or acknowledgment of services, or the like. [Colloq.]

The late lamented O'Connell, . . . over whom a grateful country has raised such a magnificent *testimonial*.
Thackeray, Virginians, xi.

The portrait was intended as a *testimonial*, "expressive . . . of the eminent services of Mr. Boxsious in promoting and securing the prosperity of the town."
W. Collins, After Dark, p. 45.

Testimonial of the great seal. Same as *quarter-seal*.

testimonialize (tes-ti-mō'ni-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *testimonialized*, ppr. *testimonializing*. [< *testimonial* + *-ize*.] To present with a testimonial. [Rare.]

People were *testimonialising* his wife.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxiii.

testimony (tes'ti-mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *testimonies* (-niz). [= F. *temoin* = Pr. *testimoni* = Sp. *testimonio* = Pg. *testimunho* = It. *testimone*, *testimonio*, < L. *testimonium*, testimony, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*^{3}.] 1. Witness; evidence; proof or demonstration of some fact.

I'll give you all noble remembrances,
As *testimonies* 'gainst reproach and malice,
That you departed lov'd.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

I swear by truth and knighthood that I gave
No cause, not willingly, for such a love:
To this I call my friends in *testimony*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. In *law*, the statement or declaration of a witness; oral evidence; a solemn statement or declaration under oath or affirmation, made as evidence before a tribunal or an officer for the purposes of evidence; a statement or statements made in proof of something.—3. Tenor of declarations or statements made or witness borne; declaration: as, the *testimony* of history.

As to the fruits of Sodom, fair without, and full of ashes within, I saw nothing of them; tho', from the *testimonies* we have, something of this kind has been produced. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 37.

Who trusts
To human *testimony* for a fact
Gets this sole fact—himself is proved a fool.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 324.

4. The act of bearing witness; open attestation; profession.

Thou . . . for the *testimony* of truth hast borne
Universal reproach. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 33.

The two first [Quakers in New England] that sealed their *testimony* with their blood were William Robinson, merchant of London, and Marmaduke Stevenson, a countryman of Yorkshire.
Sewel, History of the Quakers (1856), I. 290.

5. A declaration or protest.

Shake off the dust under your feet, for a *testimony* against them. Mark vi. 11.

Alice Rose was not one to tolerate the coarse, careless talk of such a woman as Mrs. Brunton without uplifting her voice in many a *testimony* against it.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

6. In *Scrip.*: (*a*) The law of God in general; the Scriptures.

The *testimony* of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. Ps. xix. 7.

The *testimonies* of God are true, the *testimonies* of God are perfect, the *testimonies* of God are all sufficient unto that end for which they were given.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 8.

(*b*) Specifically, the two tables of the law (tables of the testimony); the decalogue.

> Thou shalt put into the ark the *testimony* which I shall give thee. Ex. xxv. 16.

Immediate, indirect, mediate testimony. See the adjectives.—**Perpetuation of testimony.** See *perpetuation.* **Tables of the testimony.** See *table.*—**Testimony of disownment,** an official document issued by the monthly meeting of the Society of Friends to announce the expulsion of a member of the meeting. =**Syn. 2.** Deposition, attestation.—**1, 2,** and **4.** *Proof,* etc. See *evidence.*

testimony† (tes'ti-mọ̄-ni), *v. t.* [< *testimony, n.*] To witness.

> Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings-forth, and he shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 153.

testiness (tes'ti-nes), *n.* The state or character of being testy; irascibility; petulance.

> Macrobius saith there is much difference betwixt ire and *testinesse:* bycause ire groweth of an occasion, and *testinesse* of euil condition.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 114.

testing-box (tes'ting-boks), *n.* Same as *test-box.*

testing-clause (tes'ting-klâz), *n.* In *Scots law*, the clause in a formal written deed or instrument by which it is authenticated according to the forms of law. It is essentially a statement of the name and designation of the writer, the number of pages in the deed, the names and designations of the witnesses, the name and designation of the person who penned the deed, and the date and place of signing.

testing-gage (tes'ting-gāj), *n.* A gage for ascertaining pressure, as of gas in a soda-water bottle, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

testing-hole (tes'ting-hōl), *n.* In the steel-cementation process, same as *tap-hole* (*c*).

testing-slab (tes'ting-slab), *n.* A plate of white glazed porcelain having cup-shaped depressions, for the examination of liquids which give colored precipitates.

testis (tes'tis), *n.*; pl. *testes* (-tēz). [L.] **1.** A testicle.—**2.** Some rounded formation likened to a testicle: as, the *testes* of the brain.—**Aberrant duct of the testis.** See *aberrant.*—**Mediastinum testis.** See *mediastinum.*—**Pia mater testis.** Same as *tunica vasculosa.*—**Testis cerebri** (the testicle of the brain), the postopticus; one of the posterior pair of the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina. See *quadrigeminous*, 2.—**Testis muliebris,** a woman's testicle—that is, the ovary. *Galen.*

test-meal (test'mēl), *n.* A meal of definite quantity and quality given with a view to examining the contents of the stomach at a later hour, and thus determining the normal or abnormal condition of the gastric functions.

test-meter (test'mē'tėr), *n.* An apparatus for testing the consumption of gas by burners.

test-mixer (test'mik'sėr), *n.* A tall cylindrical bottle of clear glass, with a wide foot and a stopper. It is graduated from the bottom up into equal parts, and is used for the preparation and dilution of test-alkalis, test-acids, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

testo (tes'tō), *n.* [It., = E. *text.*] In *music*, same as (*a*) *theme* or *subject*, or as (*b*) *text* or *libretto.*

test-object (test'ob'jekt), *n.* In *micros.*, a minute object, generally organic, whereby the excellence of an objective, more particularly as to defining and resolving power, may be tested, only superior objectives being capable of showing such objects, or of enabling their markings or peculiar structure to be clearly seen. The muscular fibers of the *Mammalia*, parts of the eye of fishes, scales of the wings of insects, and the shells or frustules of the *Diatomaceæ* are very generally employed. See *test-plate.*

teston† (tes'tọn), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) Sp. *teston* (= It. *testone*), a coin, so called from having the figure of a head, < *teste*, head: see *test*^{2}. Cf. *tester*^{3}.] **1.** A silver coin of Louis XII. of France.—**2.** A name given both officially and popularly to the shilling coined by Henry VIII., from its resemblance in appearance and value to the French coin. The value of the coin was reduced later to sixpence. Also *testoon.*

> Threepence; and here 's a *teston;* yet take all.
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

> The book he had it out of cost him a *teston* at least.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

testone (tes-tō'ne), *n.* [< It. *testone:* see *teston.*] A silver coin worth about 1*s.* 4*d.* (32 United States cents), formerly current in Italy.

testoon†, *n.* Same as *teston.* *Cotgrave.*

testorn† (tes'tọrn), *n.* Same as *tester*^{3}.

test-paper (test'pā'pėr), *n.* **1.** In *chem.*, a paper impregnated with a chemical reagent, as litmus, and used for detecting the presence of certain substances, which cause a reaction and a change in the color of the paper.—**2.** In *law*, a document allowed to be used in a court of justice as a standard of comparison for determining a question of handwriting. [U. S.]

test-plate (test'plāt), *n.* **1.** A glass plate with a band, or usually a series of bands, of very finely ruled lines, used in testing the resolving power of microscopic objectives, particularly of high powers. The best known are those ruled by Nobert (hence called *Nobert's plates*); one of these, the 19-band plate, has a series of 19 bands, ruled at rates varying from 11,300 to 112,000 lines to the inch. The finest band of another plate is ruled at the rate of about 200,000 lines to the inch. Möller's test-plate has a series of 20 or more test diatom-frustules with very fine striations, in some cases running up to nearly 100,000 per inch.
2. In *ceram.*, a piece of pottery upon which the vitrifiable colors are tried before being used on the pieces to be decorated, usually a plate with the different colors painted on its rim.

test-pump (test'pump), *n.* A force-pump used for testing the strength or tightness of metal cylinders, etc. It has a pressure-gage attached to its discharge-pipe, means for connecting the latter with the pipe, etc., to be tested, a check-valve or cock for preventing regurgitation through the discharge-pipe, and generally also a cistern of moderate capacity for holding a supply of water for the pump-barrel, in which latter works a solid plunger operated by a hand-lever. The pump is supplied with lifting-handles or with wheels for moving it easily about to any position in a shop.

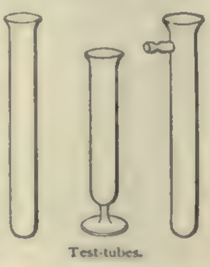
testril† (tes'tril), *n.* Same as *tester*^{3}.

> *Sir Toby.* Come on; there is sixpence for you; let 's have a song.
> *Sir Andrew.* There 's a *testril* of me, too.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 34.

test-ring (test'ring), *n.* See *test*^{1}.

test-spoon (test'spön), *n.* A small spoon with a spatula-shaped handle, used for taking up small portions of flux, powder, etc., as in chemical experiments. *E. H. Knight.*

test-tube (test'tūb), *n.* **1.** A cylinder of thin glass closed at one end, used in testing liquids.—**2.** A chlorometer.—**Test-tube culture.** See *culture.*


Test-tubes.

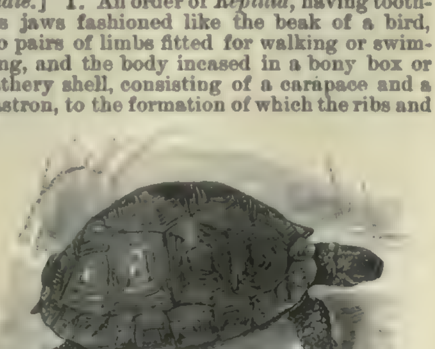
test-types (test'tīps), *n. pl.* Letters or words printed in type of different sizes, used to determine the acuteness of vision.

testudinal (tes-tū'di-nạl), *a.* [< L. *testudo* (*-din-*), a tortoise (see *testudo*), + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a tortoise.

Testudinaria (tes-tū-di-nā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1824), < L. *testudo* (*-din-*), a tortoise, + *-aria.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Dioscoreaceæ.* It is distinguished from *Dioscorea* by its downwardly winged seeds and its large hemispherical tessellated tuber or rootstock, which is either fleshy and solid or woody, and rises above the ground, forming a globular mass sometimes 4 feet in diameter, its outer woody or corky substance becoming cracked into large angular protuberances resembling the shell of a tortoise. (See *tortoise-plant.*) The 2 species are natives of South Africa. They are lofty climbers with slender twining stems, alternate leaves, and small racemose flowers, which are diœcious and spreading or broadly bell shaped, with a three-celled ovary becoming in fruit a three-winged capsule. They are known as *elephant's-foot* and as *Hottentot's-bread.*

testudinarious (tes-tū-di-nā'ri-us), *a.* Resembling tortoise-shell in color; mottled with red, yellow, and black, like tortoise-shell.

Testudinata (tes-tū-di-nā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), neut. pl. of L. *testudinatus:* see *testudinate.*] **1.** An order of *Reptilia*, having toothless jaws fashioned like the beak of a bird, two pairs of limbs fitted for walking or swimming, and the body incased in a bony box or leathery shell, consisting of a carapace and a plastron, to the formation of which the ribs and dorsal vertebræ are specially modified; the turtles and tortoises. The carapace is usually covered with hard horny epidermal plates called *tortoise-shell.* There is no true sternum, its place being taken by a number of bones, typically nine, which compose the plastron, or under shell. The dorsal vertebræ are immovably fixed. All the cranial bones are united by sutures, excepting the articulation of the lower jaw. The pelvis consists as usual of ilium, ischium, and pubis, but it has a peculiar shape, and is generally discrete from the sacrum. The penis is single and intracloacal, and the anus is a longitudinal cleft. Also called *Chelonia.* See also cuts under *Aspidonectes, carapace, Chelonia, Chelonidæ, leatherback, plastron, Pleurospondylia, Pyxis, slider, terrapin,* and *Testudo,* 4.
2. In a restricted sense, one of three suborders of *Chelonia*, contrasted with *Athecæ* and *Trionychoidea*, and containing the whole of the order excepting the *Sphargididæ* and the *Trionychidæ.*


Testudo elephantopus, one of the *Testudinata.*

testudinate (tes-tū'di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *testudinatus*, < *testudo* (*-din-*), a tortoise: see *testudo.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Resembling the carapace of a tortoise; arched; vaulted; fornicated. Also *testudinated.*—**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Testudinata;* chelonian.

II. *n.* One of the *Testudinata* or *Chelonia.*

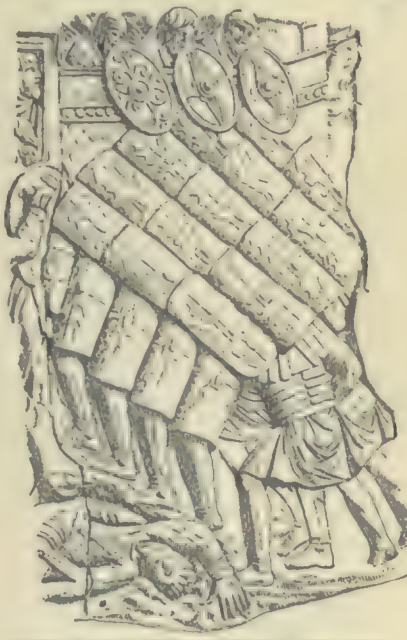
testudinated (tes-tū'di-nā-ted), *a.* [< *testudinate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *testudinate*, 1.

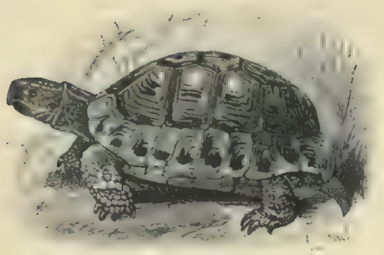
testudineal (tes-tụ-din'ẹ̄-ạl), *a.* [< *testudine-ous* + *-al.*] Same as *testudinal.*

testudineous (tes-tụ-din'ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *testudineus*, of or pertaining to a tortoise or tortoise-shell, < *testudo* (*-din-*), a tortoise: see *testudo.*] Resembling the carapace of a tortoise.

Testudinidæ (tes-tụ-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Testudo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of cryptodirous tortoises, named from the genus *Testudo*, containing numerous genera, both fossil and recent, the latter found in all temperate and tropical regions except the Australian. The plastron has the typical number of nine bones, the carapace has epidermal scutes, the nuchal bone is without a costiform process, and the caudal vertebræ are procœlous. It has been by far the largest family of the order, including several genera usually put in other families, but is now oftener restricted to land-tortoises with high, arched, and vaulted carapace and short clubbed feet. *Chersidæ* is a synonym. See cuts under *pyxis* and *Testudo*, 4.

testudo (tes-tū'dō), *n.*; pl. *testudines* (-di-nēz). [L., a tortoise-shell, a defensive cover so called, < *testa*, a shell, etc.: see *test*^{2}.] **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a defensive cover or screen which a body of troops formed by overlapping above their heads their oblong shields when in close array. This cover somewhat resembled the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from missiles thrown from above. The name was also given to a structure movable on wheels or rollers for protecting sappers. Formerly also called *snail.*
2. A shelter similar in shape and design to the above, employed as a defense by miners and others when working in ground or rock which is liable to cave in.—**3.** In *med.*, an encysted tumor, which has been supposed to resemble the shell of a turtle. Also called *talpa.*—**4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Testudinidæ*, of widely varying limits with different authors, and much confused with *Cistudo.* It now contains such tortoises as *T. græca* of Europe and some others. See cut on following page, also that under *Testudinata.*
5. In *anat.*, the fornix: more fully called *testudo cerebri.* See *cerebrum.*—**6.** In *anc. music*, a species of lyre: so called in allusion to the lyre of Mercury, fabled to have been made of the shell of the sea-tortoise. The name was also extended in medieval music to the lute.


Testudo of Roman Soldiers.—Column of Trajan, Rome.



Common European Tortoise (*Testudo græca*).

testule (test'ūl), *n.* [< L. *testula*, dim. of *testa*, a shell, etc.: see *test*², 2.] In *bot.*, the silicified crust of a diatom, usually called the *frustule*.

testy (tes'ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. *testie, teastie;* < ME. *testif*, < OF. *testu*, F. *têtu*, heady, headstrong, testy, < *teste*, head: see *test*².] Irritable; irascible; choleric; cross; petulant.

> Hardy and *testif*, strong and chivalrus.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 802.
>
> I was displeased with myself; I was *testy*, as Jonah was when he should go preach to the Ninevites.
> *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.
>
> Must I stand and crouch
> Under your *testy* humour? *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 46.
>
> Thou *testy* little dogmatist,
> Thou pretty Katydid!
> *O. W. Holmes*, To an Insect.

=**Syn.** Pettish, touchy, waspish, snappish, peevish, splenetic, captious, peppery.

tet (tet), *n.* Same as *tit*¹.

tetane†, *n.* [< L. *tetanus:* see *tetanus*.] Tetanus. *Donne*, Letters, xiv.

tetanic (tē̤-tan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tétanique* = Sp. *tetánico* = Pg. *tetanico*, < L. *tetanicus*, < Gr. *τετανικός*, affected with tetanus, < *τέτανος*, tetanus: see *tetanus*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by tetanus.—**Tetanic spasm**, tonic spasm of the voluntary muscles, as seen in tetanus, strychnic poisoning, or the first stage of a typical epileptic attack.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles, as nux vomica, strychnia, brucina, etc. If taken in overdoses tetanics occasion convulsions and death.

tetaniform (tet'a̤-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tetanus*, tetanus, + *forma*, form.] Of the nature of or resembling tetanus; tetanoid.

tetanigenous (tet-a̤-nij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *tetanus*, tetanus, + *gignere*, produce.] Producing tetanus, or spasms similar to those of tetanus.

tetanilla (tet-a̤-nil'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *tetanus*.] 1. Tetany.—2. An affection (paramyoclonus multiplex) characterized by a clonic spasm of groups of voluntary muscles, often symmetrical, which ceases during sleep. *Althaus.*

tetanin (tet'a̤-nin), *n.* [< *tetanus* (see def.) + *-in*².] A toxin ($C_{14}H_{30}N_2O_4$) obtained from cultures of the *Bacillus tetani*.

tetanization (tet″a̤-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *tetanize* + *-ation*.] The production of tetanus; the application of a rapid succession of stimuli to a muscle or a nerve such as would produce tetanic contraction in a muscle.

tetanize (tet'a̤-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tetanized*, ppr. *tetanizing*. [< *tetan-us* + *-ize*.] To produce tetanus in.

tetanoid (tet'a̤-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τετανοειδής*, like tetanus, < *τέτανος*, tetanus, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling tetanus.—**Tetanoid pseudoparaplegia.** Same as *spastic spinal paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

II. *n.* An attack of tetanus or some similar spasmodic disease.

tetanomotor (tet″a̤-nọ-mō'tọr), *n.* [< L. *tetanus*, tetanus, lit. a stretching, + *motor*, a mover.] An instrument devised by Heidenhain for stimulating a nerve mechanically by causing an ivory hammer attached to the vibrating spring of an induction-machine to beat upon it.

tetanotoxin (tet″a̤-nọ-tok'sin), *n.* [< *tetanus* (see def.) + *toxin*.] A toxin ($C_5H_{11}N$) obtained from cultures of *Bacillus tetani*.

tetanus (tet'a̤-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *tetanus*, tetanus, < Gr. *τέτανος*, spasm, tetanus, lit. a stretching, tension (cf. *τετανός*, stretched), reduplicated from *τείνειν* (√ *τεν, ταν*), stretch: see *tend*¹.] 1. A disease characterized by a more or less violent and rigid spasm of many or all of the muscles of voluntary motion. The varieties of this disease are (1) *trismus*, or lockjaw; (2) *opisthotonos*, where the body is thrown back by spasmodic contractions of the muscles; (3) *emprosthotonos*, where the body is bent forward; (4) *pleurothotonos*, where the body is bent to one side. The affection occurs more frequently in warm climates than in cold. It is occasioned either by exposure to cold or by some irritation of the nerves in consequence of local injury by puncture, incision, or laceration: hence the distinction of tetanus into *idiopathic* and *traumatic*. Lacerated wounds of tendinous parts prove, in warm climates, a very frequent source of these complaints. In cold climates, as well as in warm, lockjaw (in which the spasms are confined to the muscles of the jaw or throat) sometimes arises in consequence of the amputation of a limb, or from lacerated wounds. Tetanic affections which follow the receipt of a wound or local injury usually prove fatal. Tetanus is also distinguished, according to its intensity, into *acute* and *chronic*. It has been observed among domesticated animals, such as the horse, ox, sheep, pig, and dog. It is usually the sequel of wounds and injuries. It may follow the operation of castration, and appear after parturition in cows. In the horse injuries of the foot are most frequently the cause of tetanus. The disease is caused by a characteristic bacillus, the same in animals as in man.

2. In *physiol.*, the state or condition of prolonged contraction which a muscle assumes under rapidly repeated stimuli.

> The term *tetanus* applies primarily to the muscle only; but the application of rapidly repeated shocks to the nerve, such as would produce "tetanic contraction" of the muscle, may be called the "tetanization of a nerve."
> *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 106.

Artificial tetanus, a state of the system induced by certain poisons, as strychnia, brucina, or the salts of either, in which the symptoms of intense tetanus are exhibited.

tetany (tet'a̤-ni), *n.* [< L. *tetanus*, tetanus: see *tetanus*.] A disease characterized by irregularly intermittent tonic spasms of various groups of muscles, more commonly those of the upper extremities, unaccompanied, as a rule, by fever. It is seen most frequently in individuals between fifteen and thirty-five years of age. Among the causes of the affection are mentioned pregnancy, lactation, exposure to cold and wet, intestinal irritation, and mental shock. It sometimes occurs as a sequel to scarlet fever and other diseases of childhood. The disease seldom results fatally, except when the muscles of respiration are profoundly affected.

tetartohedral (te-tär-tọ-hē'dra̤l), *a.* [< Gr. *τέταρτος*, fourth (< *τέσσαρες*, four: see *fourth, four*), + *ἕδρα*, a seat, a base.] In *crystal.*, having one fourth the number of planes requisite to complete symmetry.

tetartohedrally (te-tär-tọ-hē'dra̤l-i), *adv.* In a tetartohedral form or arrangement.

tetartohedrism (te-tär-tọ-hē'drizm), *n.* [< *tetartohedr(al)* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, the state or property of being modified tetartohedrally, or of being characterized by the presence of one fourth of the planes required by holohedral symmetry. It can most simply be regarded as resulting from the application of the two methods of hemihedrism, and hence is possible in the isometric, tetragonal, and hexagonal systems, in which the two kinds of hemihedrism are observed. Practically it has been noted in a few substances crystallizing in the isometric system, and in a number belonging to the hexagonal system. In the latter there are two kinds: the first is called *rhombohedral tetartohedrism*, when the resulting tetartohedral form is a rhombohedron, as, for example, with dioptase and phenacite; and the second *trapezohedral tetartohedrism*, when the resulting form is a trigonal trapezohedron: this is characteristic of quartz and cinnabar, and is important as being connected with the phenomena of circular polarization.

tetartoprismatic (te-tär″tọ-priz-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τέταρτος*, fourth, + *πρίσμα(τ-)*, prism: see *prismatic*.] In *crystal.*, same as *triclinic*.

tetartopyramid (te-tär-tọ-pir'a̤-mid), *n.* [< Gr. *τέταρτος*, fourth, + *πυραμίς*, pyramid: see *pyramid*.] A quarter-pyramid: said of the pyramidal planes of the triclinic system, which appear in sets of two (that is, one fourth the number required by a complete pyramid).

tetaug (te-tâg'), *n.* Same as *tautog*. *Imp. Dict.*

tetch†, *n.* A variant of *tache*³.

tetchily, tetchiness, etc. See *techily*, etc.

tête (tāt), *n.* [F., head: see *test*².] False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair.

> Her wig or *tete* . . . thrown carelessly upon her toilette.
> *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iii. 20. (*Latham.*)

tête-à-tête (tāt'ȧ-tāt'), *adv.* [F., face to face, lit. 'head to head': *tête*, head; *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *tête*, head: see *test*².] Face to face; in private; in close confabulation.

> The guests withdrawn had left the treat,
> And down the mice sat *tête-à-tête*.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 197.
>
> Lord Monmouth fell into the easy habit of dining in his private rooms, sometimes *tête-à-tête* with Villebecque.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby, viii. 1.

tête-à-tête (tāt'ȧ-tāt'), *a.* [< *tête-à-tête*, *adv.*] Private; confidential; with none present but the persons concerned: as, a *tête-à-tête* conversation.—**Tête-à-tête set**, a set of table utensils intended for two persons only.

tête-à-tête (tāt'ȧ-tāt'), *n.* [F., a private interview, < *tête-à-tête*, face to face: see *tête-à-tête*, *adv.*] 1. A private interview; a friendly or close conversation.

> Of course there was no good in remaining among those damp, reeking timbers now that the pretty little *tête-à-tête* was over. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

2. A short sofa, on which only two persons can comfortably sit.

> The sofa of this set was of the pattern named *tête-à-tête*, very hard and slippery.
> *C. F. Woolson*, Jupiter Lights, xiii.

tête-de-mouton (tāt'dė-mö'tôṅ), *n.* [F., lit. 'sheep's head': *tête*, head (see *test*²); *de*, of; *mouton*, sheep: see *mutton*.] A head-dress, common in the seventeenth century, in which the hair was arranged in short, thick, frizzled curls.

tête-de-pont (tāt'dė-pôṅ'), *n.* [F.: *tête*, head (see *test*²); *de*, of; *pont*, bridge: see *pons*.] In *fort.*, a work that defends the head or entrance of a bridge nearer the enemy. See *bridge-head*.

tetel (tet'el), *n.* [Ar.] A large bubaline antelope of Africa, *Alcelaphus tora*, with strongly divergent and ringed horns.

teter†, *n.* Middle English form of *tetter*.

tether (teᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Formerly or dial. *tedder;* < ME. *tedir, tedyre* (not found in AS.) = OFries. *tiader, tieder*, NFries. *tjudder, tjodder* = MD. *tudder, tuyer* = MLG. *tuder, tudder*, LG. *töder, tüder, tider, tier* = Icel. *tjōdhr* = Sw. *tjuder*, OSw. *tiuther* = Dan. *töir*, tether; perhaps, with formative *-ther* (as in *rudder*¹, formerly *rother*, etc.), < AS. *teón*, etc., draw, lead: see *tee*¹, *tie*¹, *tow*¹. According to Skeat, of Celtic origin, < Gael. *teadhair*, a tether; but this Gael. form is prob. itself of E. origin; no similar Ir. or W. form occurs, and very few words of common Teut. range are of Celtic origin. The Gael. term may, however, be independent of the E., being appar. related to *taod*, a halter, rope, chain, cable, *taodan*, a little cord, Ir. *tead, teud*, a cord, rope, W. *tid*, a chain, Manx *teod, teid*, a rope.] A rope, chain, or halter, especially one by which a grazing animal is confined within certain limits: often used figuratively, in the sense of a course in which one may move until checked; scope allowed.

> The bishops were found culpable, as eating too much beyond their *tether*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 23.
>
> Then in a *tether* he'll swing from a ladder.
> *Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 162).
>
> We live joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*.
> *Bacon.*

tether (teᴛʜ'ėr), *v. t.* [< *tether*, *n.*] To confine, as a grazing animal, with a rope or chain within certain limits; hence, to tie (anything) with or as with a rope or halter.

> The Links of th' holy Chain which *tethers*
> The many Members of the World togethers.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.
>
> And, it was said, *tethered* his horse nightly among the graves in the church-yard. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 444.

tether-stick (teᴛʜ'ėr-stik), *n.* The stake, peg, or pin to which a tether is fastened.

> His teeth they were like *tether sticks*.
> *Kempy Kaye* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 140).

Tethyidæ (tē̤-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tethys* + *-idæ*.] A family of polybranchiate nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Tethys*, and characterized by the absence of a tongue. The body is depressed, the mantle is indistinct, the tentacles are two, and branchial plumes alternate with papillæ along the back.

Tethys (tē'this), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1740), < Gr. *Τηθύς*, Tethys, a sea-goddess.] A genus of nudibranchiates, typical of the family *Tethyidæ*.

te-totum, *n.* See *tee-totum*.

tetra-. [< Gr. *τετρα-*, combining form of *τέτταρες, τέσσαρες*, Doric *τέττορες, τέτορες*, etc., neut. *τέσσαρα*, etc., = L. *quattuor*, four: see *four*. Cf. *quadri-*.] A prefix in compounds derived from the Greek, signifying 'four': as, *tetra*chord, *tetra*gon, *tet*rarch, *tetra*merous, *tetra*petalous, *tetra*spermous.

tetrablastic (tet-ra̤-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] Having four germinal layers or blastodermic membranes, as an embryo—namely, an endoderm, ectoderm, and an inner and outer layer of mesoderm, or somatopleure and splanchnopleure. Such a four-layered germ is the common case of animals which have a true cœlom or body-cavity.

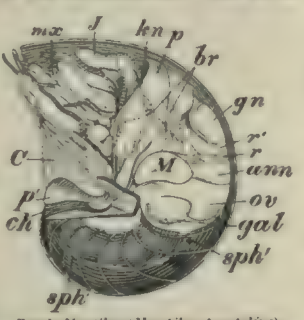
tetrabrach (tet'ra̤-brak), *n.* [< LGr. *τετράβραχυς*, of four shorts, < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *βραχύς* = L. *brevis*, short.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of four short times or syllables; a proceleusmatic. Also *tetrabrachys*.

tetrabrachius (tet-ra̤-brā'ki-us), *n.*; pl. *tetrabrachii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + L. *brachium*, an arm.] In *teratol.*, a monster with four arms.

tetrabranch (tet'ra̤-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having two pairs of gills, as a cephalopod; belonging to the *Tetrabranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the order *Tetrabranchiata*, as an ammonite or a pearly nautilus.

Tetrabranchiata (tet-ra-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tetrabranchiatus*: see *tetrabranchiate*.] An order of *Cephalopoda*, named by Owen from the two pairs of gill-plumes, or ctenidial branchiæ. The nephridia are also two pairs; two visceri-cardiac orifices open upon the exterior; and the oviducts and spermducts are paired, but the left is rudimentary. There are many sheathed circumoral tentacles, not bearing suckers, two hollow eyes, two olfactory organs, no ink-bag, and a large many-chambered shell, straight or coiled. The order has included both ammonoid and nautiloid forms, but has also been restricted to the latter. They abounded in former times, as is shown by the immense number and variety of fossils, but are now nearly extinct, being represented by the pearly nautilus only. See also cut under *nautilus*.



Pearly Nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*).

C, hood; *J*, funnel; *M*, shell-muscle; *mx*, jaws; *p*, *p'*, mantle; *br*, branchiæ; *gn*, nidamental gland; *r*, *r'*, position of renal appendages; *ann*, horny ring; *ov*, ovary; *gal*, oviducal gland; *sph'*, siphuncle; *ch*, black part of shell under mantle; *kn*, process of the cartilaginous skeleton into the funnel.

tetrabranchiate (tet-ra-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tetrabranchiatus*, < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *tetrabranch*.

tetracamarous (tet-ra-kam'a-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *καμάρα*, a vault.] In *bot.*, having four closed carpels.

tetracarpellary (tet-ra-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + NL. *carpellum*, carpel, + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, having four carpels.

Tetracaulodon (tet-ra-kâ'lọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Godman), < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *καυλός*, stem, + *ὀδούς*, tooth.] A genus of mastodons. See *Mastodontinæ*.

Tetracera (te-tras'e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called from the four horn-like carpels of the original species; < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Dilleniaceæ* and tribe *Delimeæ*. It is characterized by flowers in terminal panicles, each usually with five spreading sepals, as many petals, numerous stamens, and three to five acuminate carpels, usually shining, coriaceous, and follicular in fruit, and containing one to five seeds surrounded by a lacerate aril. There are about 36 species, widely scattered through the tropics. They are shrubby climbers, or rarely trees, smooth or rough-hairy, with parallel feather-veined leaves and the panicles mostly yellow and loosely many-flowered. Several species are sometimes cultivated as greenhouse climbers; several are used as astringents, as the decoction of *T. oblongata* in Brazil, and in Cayenne the infusion of *T. Tigarea*, the tigarea, or red creeper. *T. alnifolia*, the water-tree of Sierra Leone, is so named from the clear water obtained by cutting its climbing stems.

Tetraceras (te-tras'e-ras), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), also *Tetraceros*, *Tetracerus*, < Gr. *τετρακέρως*, four-horned, < *τετρα-*, four, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of four-horned *Bovidæ*, as *T. quadricornis*, an Indian antelope. The female is hornless. See cut under *ravine-deer*.

Tetracerata (tet-ra-ser'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **tetraceras*: see *Tetraceras*.] One of two families of De Blainville's (1825) polybranchiate *Paracephalophora*, consisting of various genera, not all of which were properly grouped together. They are mostly nudibranchiate or notobranchiate gastropods. The family is contrasted with *Dicerata*. Also *Tetracera*.

tetracerous (te-tras'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρακέρως*, four-horned, < *τετρα-*, four, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *conch.*, having four horns or feelers, as a snail.

Tetracha (tet'ra-kä), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1838), < Gr. *τέτραχα*, in four parts, < *τετρα-*, four.] A notable genus of tiger-beetles, of the family *Cicindelidæ*, comprising about 50 species, mainly South American and West Indian, a few, however, inhabiting Australia, North America, southern Europe, and northern Africa. They have the hind coxæ contiguous, the eyes large and prominent, and the third joint of the maxillary palpi longer than the fourth. *T. carolina* and *T. virginica*, two large handsome metallic beetles, are found in the United States, the latter is crepuscular, and both are noted enemies of certain injurious larvæ. See cut under *tiger-beetle*.

tetrachænium (tet-ra-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *tetrachænia* (-ä). [Also *tetrachenium*; < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *χαίνειν*, open.] In *bot.*, a fruit formed by the separating of a single ovary into four nuts, as in the *Labiatæ*. *Henslow*. [Rare.]

Tetrachætæ (tet-ra-kē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **tetrachætus*: see *tetrachætous*.] A division of brachycerous *Diptera*, containing those flies which are tetrachætous: correlated with *Dichætæ* and *Hexachætæ*.

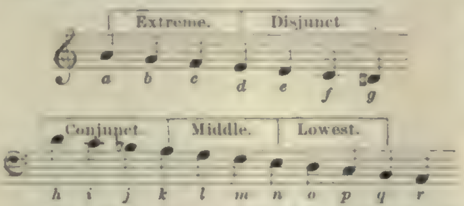
tetrachætous (tet-ra-kē'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *χαίτη*, mane: see *chæta*.] Having the haustellum composed of four (not of two or six) pieces, as a fly; of or pertaining to that division of brachycerous dipterous insects whose haustellum is of this character: correlated with *dichætous* and *hexachætous*. See cuts under *Syrphus* and *Milesia*.

tetrachirus (tet-ra-kī'rus), *n.*; pl. *tetrachiri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. *τετράχειρ*, four-handed, < *τετρα-*, four, + *χείρ*, hand.] In *teratol.*, a monster with four hands.

tetrachord (tet'ra-kôrd), *n.* [= F. *tétracorde*, < Gr. *τετράχορδος*, having four strings, < *τετρα-*, four, + *χορδή*, a string, chord: see *chord*.] In *music*: (*a*) An instrument with four strings.—(*b*) The interval of a perfect fourth. (*c*) A diatonic series of four tones, the first and last of which are separated by a perfect fourth. The tetrachord was the unit of analysis in ancient music, like the hexachord in early medieval music, or the octave in modern music. It is asserted that originally the term was applied to a series consisting of a given tone, its octave, its fourth, and a tone a fourth below the octave (as, E, E', A, B); but in its usual form it was a diatonic series. Three varieties were recognized, differing in the position of the semitone. The *Dorian* tetrachord had the semitone at the bottom, the *Phrygian* in the middle, and the *Lydian* at the top, thus:

Dorian, * ⌣ * — * — *
Phrygian, * — * ⌣ * — *
Lydian, * — * — * ⌣ *

Of these the Dorian was regarded as the chief or standard. Scales were made up by adding tetrachords together. When successive tetrachords had a tone in common, they were called *conjunct*; when they were separated by a whole step, *disjunct* (thus, E–A, A–D would represent the former, and E–A, B–E' the latter). Octave-scales were made up of two disjunct tetrachords, the separating interval being called the *diazeuctic tone*. (See *mode*¹, 7 (*a*).) The completed system of tones finally adopted by the Greeks embraced a total compass of two octaves, extending upward from a tone probably nearly equivalent to the second A below middle C, as tones are now named. The various tones of this system were distributed among five tetrachords, and named accordingly, as follows:



a, nete hyperbolæon; *b*, paranete hyperbolæon; *c*, trite hyperbolæon; *d*, nete diezeugmenon; *e*, paranete diezeugmenon; *f*, trite diezeugmenon; *g*, paramese; *h*, nete synemmenon; *i*, paranete synemmenon; *j*, trite synemmenon; *k*, mese; *l*, lichanos meson; *m*, parhypate meson; *n*, hypate meson; *o*, lichanos hypaton; *p*, parhypate hypaton; *q*, hypate hypaton; *r*, proslambanomenos. The terms *hyperbolæon*, *diezeugmenon*, *synemmenon*, *meson*, and *hypaton* are really genitives plural, but are sometimes loosely used as names of the tetrachords.

It should further be noted that the Greeks recognized two other varieties of tetrachords—the *chromatic*, consisting of two semitones and a minor third, and the *enharmonic*, consisting of two quarter-tones and a major third. The tetrachord is more or less recognized in modern music, the major scale being conceived of as made up of two disjunct Lydian tetrachords, and the minor scale of two disjunct tetrachords, the lower Phrygian, and the upper either Dorian (in the descending minor) or Lydian (in the ascending).

tetrachordal (tet'ra-kôr-dal), *a.* [< *tetrachord* + *-al*.] In *music*, pertaining to a tetrachord, or consisting of tetrachords: as, the *tetrachordal* musical theory of the Greeks.—**Tetrachordal system**, a name applied to one of the early forms of the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music.

tetrachordon (tet-ra-kôr'don), *n.* [NL.: see *tetrachord*.] A musical instrument in which, while it has strings and a keyboard, like the pianoforte, the tones are produced from the strings by pressing them, by means of the digitals, against a revolving cylinder of india-rubber covered with rosin. Compare *harmonichord*, *hurdy-gurdy*, and *keyed violin* (under *keyed*).

tetrachotomous (tet-ra-kot'ọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *τέτραχα*, in four parts (< *τετρα-*, four), + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, doubly dichotomous; arranged in four ranks or rows; quadrifarious; divided into four parts, or into sets of four; quadripartite.

tetrachronous (te-trak'rọ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *τετράχρονος*, of four times, < *τετρα-*, four, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of four primary or fundamental times; tetrasemic.

tetracladine (tet-ra-klad'in), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *cladine*.] Cladose, or branching into a number of variously shaped processes, as a caltrop or sponge-spicule of the tetraxon type. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

tetracladose (tet-ra-klā'dōs), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *cladose*.] Same as *tetracladine*.

tetracoccous (tet-ra-kok'us), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *κόκκος*, berry.] In *bot.*, having four cocci or carpels. See cut under *coccus*.

tetracolic (tet-ra-kō'lik), *a.* [< *tetracol(on)* + *-ic*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of four cola or series.

tetracolon (tet-ra-kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *tetracola* (-lä). [LL., < Gr. *τετράκωλον*, neut. of *τετράκωλος*, < *τετρα-*, four, + *κῶλον*, a limb, a member: see *colon*¹.] In *anc. rhet.* and *pros.*, a period consisting of four cola.

Tetracoralla (tet'ra-kọ-ral'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *κοράλλιον*, coral.] A division of corals, corresponding to the *Rugosa*.

tetracoralline (tet-ra-kor'a-lin), *a.* [< *Tetracoralla* + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Tetracoralla*; rugose, as a stone-coral. See *Cyathaxoniidæ*.

tetract (tet'rakt), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ἀκτίς*, a ray, beam.] Having four rays, as a sponge-spicule; quadriradiate. See cut under *sponge-spicule*.

tetractinal (te-trak'ti-nal), *a.* [< *tetractine* + *-al*.] Having four rays, as a sponge-spicule.

tetractine (te-trak'tin), *a.* [As *tetract* + *-ine*¹.] Having four rays, or being quadriradiate, as a sponge-spicule.

tetractinellid (te-trak-ti-nel'id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Tetractinellida*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tetractinellida*.

Tetractinellida (te-trak-ti-nel'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *-ella* + *-ida*: see *tetract*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, the second tribe of *Silicispongiæ*, contrasted with *Monaxonida*, including those *Demospongiæ* which possess quadriradiate or triæne spicules or lithistid scleres. It includes the great majority of existing sponges, and is divided into *Choristida* and *Lithistida*.

tetractinellidan (te-trak-ti-nel'i-dan), *a.* [< *Tetractinellida* + *-an*.] Same as *tetractinellid*.

tetractinelline (te-trak-ti-nel'in), *a.* [< *Tetractinell(ida)* + *-ine*¹.] Same as *tetractinellid*.

tetractomy (te-trak'tọ-mi), *n.* [Properly **tetrachotomy* (cf. *dichotomy*, *tetrachotomous*), < Gr. *τέτραχα*, in four parts, + *-τομία*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A division into four parts.

> The one key to St. Paul's meaning is the principle that, besides body and soul—which make up man's natural being—regenerated man possesses spirit, the principle of supernatural life. This has been somewhat unfairly called Bull's theory, and accused of making up a *tetractomy*—body, soul, spirit, and Holy Spirit.
>
> *Speaker's Commentary*, 1 Thes. v. 23.

tetracyclic (tet-ra-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *κύκλος*, ring.] In *bot.*, having four circles or whorls of floral organs: said of flowers.

tetrad (tet'rad), *n.* [< Gr. *τετράς* (*-αδ-*), the number four, < *τετρα-*, four: see *tetra-*.] 1. The number four; also, a collection of four things. Also *quadrad*.—2. In *chem.*, an atom the equivalence of which is four, or an element one atom of which is equivalent, in saturating power, to four atoms of hydrogen.—3. In *morphology*, a quaternary unit of organization resulting from individuation or integration of an aggregate of triads. See *triad*, *dyad*.

tetradactyl, tetradactyle (tet-ra-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τετραδάκτυλος*, having four fingers or toes, < *τετρα-*, four, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, toe: see *dactyl*.] I. *a.* Having four fingers or toes; quadridigitate: noting either (*a*) the fore feet or the hind feet of a quadruped, or (*b*) a four-toed bird, or (*c*) a quadruped only (when four-toed before and behind).

II. *n.* A four-toed animal.

tetradactylity (tet"ra-dak-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *tetradactyl* + *-ity*.] Tetradactyl character or state. *Nature*, XLIII. 329.

tetradactylous (tet-ra-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< *tetradactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *tetradactyl*.

tetrad-deme (tet'rad-dēm), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated tetrads. See *triad-deme*, *dyad-deme*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

tetradecapod (tet-ra-dek'a-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *δέκα*, ten, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having fourteen feet; of or pertaining to the *Tetradecapoda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tetradecapoda*.

Tetradecapoda (tet"ra-de-kap'ọ-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetradecapod*.] Fourteen-footed crustaceans; an order of *Crustacea* corresponding to *Arthrostraca*. The multiarticulate cephalothorax has seven thoracic segments, each of which bears a pair of legs. The order includes the isopods and amphipods.

tetradecapodous (tet″rạ-de-kap′ọ̄-dus), *a.* [< *tetradecapod* + *-ous.*] Same as *tetradecapod*.

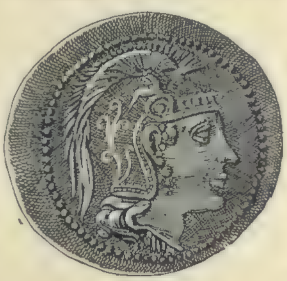
tetradiapason (tet″rạ-dī-a̤-pā′zọn), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. *diapason.*] In *music*, the interval of four octaves, or a twenty-ninth. Also called *quadruple diapason, quadruple octave*, and *quadruple eighth*.

tetradic (te-trad′ik), *a.* [= OF. *tetradique;* < LGr. τετραδικός, tetradic, < Gr. τετράς (-αδ-), a tetrad.] 1. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Comprising four different rhythms or meters: as, the *tetradic* epiploce. (*b*) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems each of which contains four unlike systems: as, a *tetradic* poem.—2. Of or pertaining to a tetrad. Also *tetratomic*.

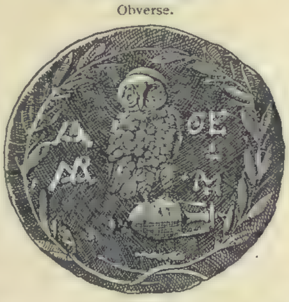
tetradite (tet′ra̤-dīt), *n.* [< *tetrad* + *-ite*^{2}.] One who has some special relation to the number four. (*a*) One who regarded four as a mystic number. (*b*) Among the ancients, a child born in the fourth month or on the fourth day of the month. (*c*) In *eccles. hist.*, one who reverences four gods in the godhead. (*d*) [*cap.*] A Quartodeciman.

tetradrachm (tet′ra̤-dram), *n.* [< L. *tetradrachmum*, < Gr. τετράδραχμον, a piece of four drachmas, < τετρα-, four, + δραχμή, a drachma: see *drachma.*] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of four drachmas. See *drachma*.

Silver *tetradrachms* of Ænos.
R. P. Knight.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Tetradrachm of Athens, about 220-196 B. C.— British Museum. (Size of the original.)

tetradymite (te-trad′i-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. τετράδυμος, fourfold, + *-ite*^{2}.] Native bismuth telluride, containing also some sulphur, a mineral occurring in foliated masses of a pale steel-gray color and brilliant metallic luster. Also called *telluric bismuth, tellur-bismuth*, and *bornine*.

tetradymous (te-trad′i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. τετράδυμος, fourfold, < τετρα-, four: see *tetra-*.] In *bot.*, having every alternate lamella shorter than the two contiguous to it, and one complete lamella terminating a set of every four pairs of short and long: said of an agaric; also, having four cells or cases combined. *Henslow.*

Tetradynamia (tet″rạ-di-nā′mi-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + δύναμις, power, strength.] The fifteenth class in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with six stamens, four of them longer than the other two. It was divided into 2 orders—*Siliculosa*, of which the common garden-cress and shepherd's-purse are examples, and *Siliquosa*, of which the mustard and cabbage are examples. All the plants of this class are now included in the natural order *Cruciferæ*.

tetradynamian (tet″rạ-di-nā′mi-a̤n), *a.* [< *Tetradynamia* + *-an.*] In *bot.*, having the characters of the *Tetradynamia;* tetradynamous.

tetradynamous (tet-ra̤-din′a̤-mus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + δύναμις, power. Cf. *Tetradynamia.*] Having six stamens, four longer arranged in opposite pairs, and two shorter, inserted lower down: a relation found only in the flowers of *Cruciferæ*. See cut under *stamen*.

tetraëdral, tetraëdron (tet-rạ-ē′dra̤l, -drọn). Same as *tetrahedral, tetrahedron*.

Tetragameliæ (tet″ra̤-ga-mē′li-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + γαμήλιος, of a wedding, < γάμος, a wedding.] A division of rhizostomatous discomedusans having the four subgenital pouches distinct: opposed to *Monogameliæ*.

tetragamelian (tet″ra̤-ga-mē′li-a̤n), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Tetragameliæ*.

tetragamy (te-trag′a̤-mi), *n.* [< MGr. τετραγαμία, the marrying a fourth time, < *τετράγαμος, one who has married four times, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + γάμος, marriage. Cf. *digamy.*] A fourth marriage; marriage for the fourth time. [Rare.]

> He [Symeon Magister] says that the lawfulness of *tetragamy* was believed to have been revealed to Euthymius.
> *Robertson*, Hist. Christ. Church, IV. 3.

tetragenous (te-traj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + -γενής, < γίγνεσθαι, be born: see *-gen, -genous.*] In *bacteriology*, giving rise to square groups of four, as micrococci which divide in two planes at right angles, and whose newly formed cells remain attached to one another. In investigating the etiology of tuberculosis, R. Koch found in a cavity of the lungs, in a case of phthisis, a peculiar micrococcus in square groups of four, enveloped in a transparent capsule. This micrococcus was named *Micrococcus tetragenus* (whence the term *tetragenous*).

> The constituents of the colony turned out to be a *tetragenous* microbe quite distinct from the plain atmospheric micrococcus with which he had thought it could be identified.
> *Science*, XI. 283.

tetragon (tet′ra̤-gon), *n.* [< F. *tétragone* = Sp. *tetrágono* = Pg. It. *tetragono*, < L. *tetragonum*, a square, < Gr. τετράγωνος, four-cornered, square, neut. τετράγωνον, a square, < τετρα-, four, + γωνία, angle, corner.] 1. In *geom.*, a figure having four angles; a quadrangle; a quadrilateral.—2. In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when they are distant from each other 90°, or the fourth part of a circle; quartile aspect; square.

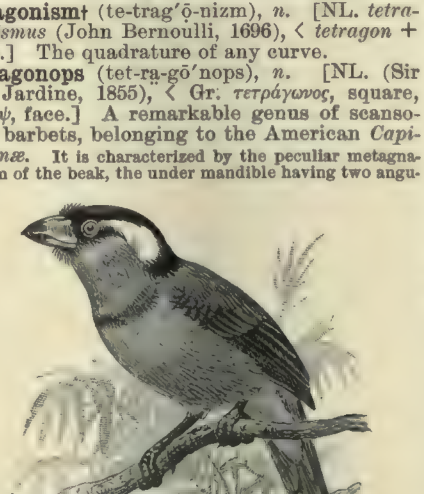
tetragonal (te-trag′ọ̄-na̤l), *a.* [< *tetragon* + *-al.*] 1. In *geom.*, pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, four-angled; having four longitudinal angles.—3. Square; quartile. *Sir T. Browne.*—**Tetragonal spheroid**, a tetrahedron with isosceles faces.—**Tetragonal stem**, a stem that has four sides, as in many *Labiatæ*.—**Tetragonal system**, in *crystal.*, that system in which the three axes are at right angles to each other, but the two equal lateral axes differ in length from the vertical axis. See *crystallography*. Also *dimetric, quadratic, monodimetric*, etc.

tetragonel (te-trag′ọ̄-nel), *a.* [Heraldic F.: see *tetragonal.*] In *her.*, represented as a four-sided solid shown in perspective: thus, a pyramid is distinguished from a pile or point by being represented in perspective, two sides showing, and is often blazoned a *tetragonel* pyramid.

Tetragonia (tet-ra̤-gō′ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. τετραγωνία, the spindle-tree (so called from its square fruit), < τετράγωνος, square: see *tetragon.*] A genus of plants, of the order *Ficoideæ*, distinguished from *Mesembryanthemum*, the other genus of its tribe, *Mesembryeæ*, by its apetalous flowers. It includes about 20 species, mainly natives of the Cape of Good Hope, with others in eastern Asia, Australia, and South America. They are somewhat fleshy herbs or undershrubs with weak or prostrate stems, bearing alternate entire leaves, and axillary greenish-yellow or reddish flowers. The fruit is a drupe or nut, often prominently winged, angled, or horned, containing a bony stone with from one to nine one-seeded cells. By Lindley the genus was made the type of a former order *Tetragoniaceæ*. See *Australian* and *New Zealand spinach* (under *spinach*), and compare *fat-hen* and *soda*.

tetragonism† (te-trag′ọ̄-nizm), *n.* [NL. *tetragonismus* (John Bernoulli, 1696), < *tetragon* + *-ism.*] The quadrature of any curve.

Tetragonops (tet-ra̤-gō′nops), *n.* [NL. (Sir W. Jardine, 1855), < Gr. τετράγωνος, square, + ὤψ, face.] A remarkable genus of scansorial barbets, belonging to the American *Capitoninæ*. It is characterized by the peculiar metagnathism of the beak, the under mandible having two angular points which overlap the tip of the upper. There are 2 species, *T. rhamphastinus* of Ecuador and *T. frantzi* of Costa Rica. The former, named from some suggestiveness of a toucan, is singularly variegated with black, white, ashy, golden-brown, orange-red, and scarlet.



Tetragonops rhamphastinus.

tetragonous (te-trag′ọ̄-nus), *a.* [< *tetragon* + *-ous.*] Same as *tetragonal*.

tetragram (tet′ra̤-gram), *n.* [< Gr. τετράγραμμον, a word of four letters (not found in the sense of 'a figure of four lines'), < τετρα-, four, + γράμμα, a line, letter: see *gram*^{2}.] 1. A word of four letters.—2. In *geom.*, a figure formed by four right lines.

Tetragrammaton (tet-ra-gram′a̤-ton), *n.* [< Gr. τὸ τετραγράμματον, a word of four letters, < τετραγράμματος, of four letters: see *tetragram.*] A complex of four letters: applied to the mystic name *Jehovah* (see *Jehovah*) as written with four Hebrew letters, and sometimes transferred to other similar combinations.

> When God the Father was pleased to pour forth all his glories, and imprint them upon his holy Son in his exaltation, it was by giving him his holy name, the *Tetragrammaton*, or Jehovah made articulate.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 744.

> It follows from all this that the true representative of the *Tetragrammaton* is the name itself, whether the form preferred be Jahveh, or the venerable and euphonious Jehovah.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 97.

tetragyn (tet′ra̤-jin), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, a hermaphrodite plant having four pistils; a plant of the order *Tetragynia*.

Tetragynia (tet-rạ-jin′i-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetragyn.*] An order of plants in several of the classes in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which have four pistils, as the holly.

tetragynian (tet-ra̤-jin′i-an), *a.* [< *tetragyn* + *-ian.*] In *bot.*, having the characters of the *Tetragynia;* tetragynous.

tetragynous (te-traj′i-nus), *a.* [< *tetragyn* + *-ous.*] Having a gynœcium of four carpels.

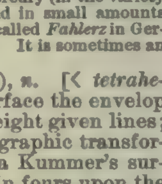
tetrahedral (tet-ra̤-hē′dra̤l), *a.* [Also *tetraëdral;* < *tetrahedron* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a tetrahedron.—2. In *crystal.*: (*a*) Having the form of the regular tetrahedron. (*b*) Pertaining or relating to a tetrahedron, or to the system of forms to which the tetrahedron belongs: as, *tetrahedral* hemihedrism (see *hemihedrism*).—**Tetrahedral angle**, in *geom.*, a solid angle bounded or inclosed by four plane angles.—**Tetrahedral coördinates.** See *coordinate*.—**Tetrahedral garnet**, helvite: so called because, while related to garnet in composition, it occurs in tetrahedral crystals.—**Tetrahedral group.** See *group*^{1}.

tetrahedrally (tet-ra̤-hē′dra̤l-i), *adv.* In a tetrahedral form. Also *tetraëdrally*.

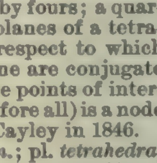
tetrahedrite (tet-ra̤-hē′drīt), *n.* [< *tetrahedron* + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral often occurring in tetrahedral crystals (whence the name), also massive, of an iron-black color and brilliant metallic luster. It is essentially a sulphid of copper and antimony, but the antimony may be replaced by arsenic or less frequently by bismuth, and the copper may be replaced by silver (in the variety freibergite), mercury (in the variety schwatzite), also iron, zinc, lead, and in small amounts cobalt and nickel. It is commonly called *Fahlerz* in Germany (whence the English *fahl-ore*). It is sometimes an important silver ore.

tetrahedroid (tet-ra̤-hē′droid), *n.* [< *tetrahedron* + *-oid.*] A quartic surface the envelop of a quadric surface touching eight given lines; a surface obtained by a homographic transformation of the wave-surface; a Kummer's surface whose sixteen nodes lie in fours upon the faces of a tetrahedron through whose summits the sixteen double planes pass by fours; a quartic surface cut by each of the planes of a tetrahedron in pairs of conics in respect to which the three summits in this plane are conjugate points, and such that one of the points of intersection of the conics (and therefore all) is a node of the surface: so named by Cayley in 1846.

tetrahedron (tet-ra̤-hē′drọn), *n.*; pl. *tetrahedra, tetrahedrons* (-drä̤, -drọnz). [Also *tetraëdron;* = F. *tétraèdre* = Sp. Pg. *tetraedro*, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] A solid comprehended under four plane faces; especially, the regular tetrahedron, or triangular pyramid having its base and sides equilateral triangles. In crystallography and in geometry the tetrahedron is regarded as a hemihedral form of the octahedron, four of whose faces form the *plus*, and the four alternate faces (two above and two below) the *minus* tetrahedron. The figures represent the tetrahedron in the position required to exhibit its relation to the octahedron. See *hemihedral*.—**Orthogonal tetrahedron**, a tetrahedron the pairs of whose opposite edges are at right angles—in other words, the planes through these edges and the shortest line between them are at right angles. Such a tetrahedron is dis-



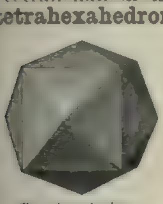
Tetrahedron.



Plus Tetrahedron modified by planes of Minus Tetrahedron.

tinguished by having an orthocenter.—**Polar tetrahedron**, a tetrahedron the planes of which are the polars of the vertices of another tetrahedron.—**Tetrahedron of Mobius**, one of a pair of tetrahedra each inscribed in the other.—**Truncated tetrahedron**, a solid formed by cutting off each corner of a tetrahedron by a plane parallel to the opposite face to such an extent as to leave the faces regular hexagons. At the truncated parts there are regular triangles. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

tetrahexahedral (tet-ra̤-hek-sa̤-hē′dra̤l), *a.* [< *tetrahexahedron* + *-al.*] Having the form of a tetrahexahedron. Also *tetrakishexahedral.*



Tetrahexahedron.

tetrahexahedron (tet-ra̤-hek-sa̤-hē′dro̤n), *n.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ἕξ*, six, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base (see *hexahedron*).] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal triangular faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. In crystallography this solid belongs to the isometric system. In geometry the name is especially applied to that variety in which all the adjacent faces are equally inclined to one another. Also called *tetrakishexahedron*, and sometimes *fluoroid*, as being a form common with fluor-spar.

tetrakishexahedron (tet′ra̤-kis-hek-sa̤-hē′dro̤n), *n.* [< Gr. *τετράκις*, *τετράκι*, four times, + E. *hexahedron.*] Same as *tetrahexahedron.*

tetralemma (tet-ra̤-lem′ä̤), *n.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *λῆμμα*, a proposition: see *lemma.*] A dilemma in which four different possibilities are considered.

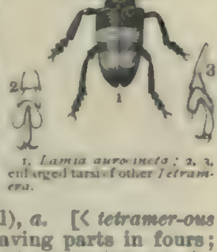
tetralogy (te-tral′ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *tétralogie*, < Gr. *τετραλογία*, a group of four dramas, < *τετρα-*, four, + *λόγος*, speech.] A group of four dramatic compositions, three tragic and one satyric, which were exhibited in connection on the Athenian stage for the prize at the festivals of Bacchus. The term has been extended to a group of four operatic works treating of related themes, and intended to be performed in connection.

tetralophodont (tet-ra̤-lof′ō-dont), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *λόφος*, ridge, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having that dentition which is characteristic of the true mastodons, whose molars are four-ridged.

tetramastigate (tet-ra̤-mas′ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, + *-ate*1.] Having four flagella, as an infusorian.

Tetrameles (te-tram′e-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1826), from its 4-merous flowers; < Gr. *τετρα*, four, + *μέλος*, a limb, member.] A genus of plants, of the order *Datisceæ*, characterized by apetalous diœcious flowers, with four calyx-lobes and four elongated stamens or four styles. The only species, *T. nudiflora*, is a native of India, Ceylon, and Java. It is a tall tree—the only tree in an otherwise entirely herbaceous order; it bears broad long-petioled deciduous leaves, preceded by numerous small flowers in long and slender panicled racemes. It is known in India as *jungle-bendy*, and in Java as *weenong-tree.*

Tetramera (te-tram′e̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tetramerus*: see *tetramerous.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) In Latreille's system, a division of *Coleoptera*, containing those beetles all of whose tarsi are usually or apparently tetramerous or four-jointed. Also called *Cryptopentamera* and *Pseudotetramera.* (*b*) A prime division of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, comprising six subfamilies in which the tarsi are four-jointed.



1, *Lamia aurocincta*; 2, 3, enlarged tarsi of other *Tetramera.*

tetrameral (te-tram′e̤-ral), *a.* [< *tetramer-ous* + *-al.*] Four-parted; having parts in fours; tetramerous, as a polyp; of or pertaining to the *Tetrameralia.*

Tetrameralia (te-tram-e̤-rā′li-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetrameral.*] The tetrameral polyps, as a subclass of scyphomedusans distinguished from *Octomeralia*, and composed of the three orders *Calycozoa*, *Peromedusæ*, and *Cubomedusæ.*

tetramerism (te-tram′e-rizm), *n.* [< *tetramer(ous)* + *-ism.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, division into four parts, or the state of being so divided; four-partedness. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 941.

tetramerous (te-tram′e̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *tetramerus*, < Gr. *τετραμερής*, four-parted, < *τετρα-*, four, + *μέρος*, part.] Consisting of or divided into four parts; characterized by having four parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having the parts in fours: as, a *tetramerous* flower (that is, one having four members in each of the floral whorls). It is frequently written *4-merous.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Four-parted: especially noting an actinozoan having the radiating parts or organs arranged in fours or multiples of four. Compare *hexamerous.* (2) In entomology, having four joints, as the tarsus of an insect; having four-jointed tarsi, as a beetle or chalcid; of or pertaining to the *Tetramera.* See cuts under *Phytophaga* and *Tetramera.*

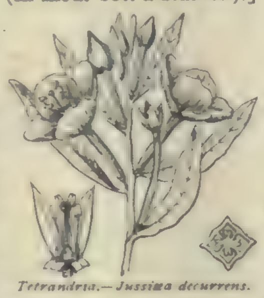
tetrameter (te-tram′e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *tetrametrus*, < Gr. *τετράμετρος*, having four measures, neut. *τετράμετρον*, a verse of four measures, < *τετρα-*, four, + *μέτρον*, measure.] **I.** *a.* Having four measures.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of four measures. A trochaic, iambic, or anapestic tetrameter consists of four dipodies (eight feet). A tetrameter of other rhythms is a tetrapody, or period of four feet. The name is specifically given to the trochaic tetrameter catalectic. An example of the acatalectic tetrameter is

> Ōnce ŭpŏn ă | mīdnīght drēarȳ, ‖ ăs Ĭ pōndĕred | wēak ănd wēary.
> *Poe*, The Raven.

tetramorph (tet′ra̤-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *τετράμορφος*, four-shaped, fourfold, < *τετρα-*, four, + *μορφή*, form.] In *Christian art*, the union of the four attributes of the evangelists in one figure, winged, and standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes. It is the type of unparalleled velocity. *Fairholt.*

tetrander (te-tran′dėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having four stamens.



Tetrandria.—Jussiæa decurrens.

Tetrandria (te-tran′dri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetrander.*] The fourth class of plants in the Linnean system, comprehending such as have four stamens. The orders belonging to this class are *Monogynia*, *Digynia*, *Tetragynia.* The teazel, dodder, and pond-weed are examples.

tetrandrian (te-tran′dri-a̤n), *a.* [< *tetrander* + *-ian.*] In *bot.*, belonging to the class *Tetrandria*; tetrandrous.

tetrandrous (te-tran′drus), *a.* [< *tetrander* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having four stamens; characteristic of the class *Tetrandria.*

tetrant (tet′ra̤nt), *n.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *-ant.*] A quadrant. *Weale.* [Rare.]

Tetranychidæ (tet-ra̤-nik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tetranychus* + *-idæ.*] A family of mites, containing those forms known as *spinning-mites*, and founded on the genus *Tetranychus.* In common with the *Trombidiidæ* or harvest mites, the *Tetranychidæ* have an appendiculate terminal palpal joint, but are smaller and more highly colored than the harvest-mites, and are plant-feeders exclusively. Next to *Tetranychus*, *Bryobia* is the most noticeable genus. *B. pratensis* frequently enters houses in the United States in enormous numbers in the fall.

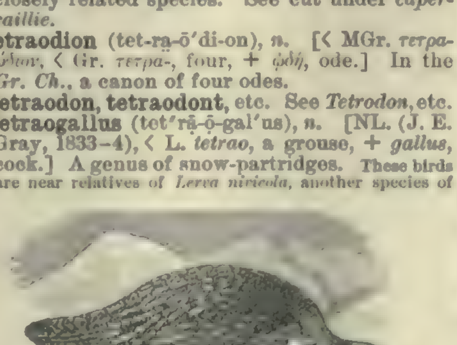
Tetranychus (te-tran′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Dufour, 1832), prop. *Tetraonychus*, < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), claw.] A very large and wide-spread genus of spinning-mites, having legs with seven joints, the feet short and curved, and the mouth with a barbed sucking-apparatus. It contains minute yellowish or reddish species, most of which spin more or less of a web on the under side of leaves, and are noted as injurious to vegetation. The so-called *red-spider*, a cosmopolitan hothouse pest, is *T. telarius.*

Tetrao (tet′rạ̄-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *tetrao*, < Gr. *τετράων*, a pheasant, a grouse.] The leading genus of *Tetraonidæ*, formerly including all the grouse, but subsequently variously restricted, now to the capercaillie, *T. urogallus*, and some closely related species. See cut under *capercaillie.*

tetraodion (tet-ra̤-ō′di-on), *n.* [< MGr. *τετραῴδιον*, < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ᾠδή*, ode.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a canon of four odes.

Tetraodon, tetraodont, etc. See *Tetrodon*, etc.

Tetraogallus (tet′rạ̄-ọ-gal′us), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1833–4), < L. *tetrao*, a grouse, + *gallus*, cock.] A genus of snow-partridges. These birds are near relatives of *Lerva nivicola*, another species of snow-partridge (see *Lerva*); they are indifferently known as *snow-pheasants*, *snow-cocks*, and *snow-chukors*, one of them being also specified as the *chourtka.* This is *T. caspius*; three other species are named—*T. himalayensis*, *T. altaicus*, and *T. tibetanus.* The whole range of the genus is from Asia Minor to western China, but only in mountain-ranges at altitudes up to 18,000 feet. In some respects the genus approaches *Tetraophasis* (which see). The size is large, the males attaining a length of two feet or more; the sexes are nearly alike in plumage, which is of varied dark coloration. The birds frequent open rocky places, generally in flocks, and nest on the ground, laying 6 to 9 eggs of an olive color with reddish spots. Also called *Chourtka.*



Snow-partridge (*Tetraogallus himalayensis*).

tetraonid (tet′rạ̄-ọ-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetraonidæ*, or grouse family.

II. *n.* Any grouse, or other member of the *Tetraonidæ.*

Tetraonidæ (tet-rạ̄-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tetrao(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of gallinaceous birds, of the order *Gallinæ*, of which the type is the genus *Tetrao*; the grouse family, having the tarsi and nasal fossæ more or less completely feathered. The leading genera besides *Tetrao* are *Lyrurus*, *Canace* (or *Dendragapus*), *Falcipennis*, *Lagopus*, *Centrocercus*, *Pediœcetes*, *Cupidonia* (or *Tympanuchus*), and *Bonasa.* They are confined to the northern hemisphere, and include, besides the birds usually called *grouse*, the capercaillie, prairie-hen, sage-cock, ptarmigan, and others. The family has been used in a more comprehensive sense, including then an indefinite number of genera of partridges, quails, and similar birds. See cuts under *blackcock*, *Bonasa*, *Canace*, *capercaillie*, *Centrocercus*, *Cupidonia*, *grouse*, *Oreortyx*, *partridge*, *Pediœcetes*, and *ptarmigan.*

Tetraoninæ (tet″rạ̄-ọ-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tetrao(n-)*, a grouse, + *-inæ.*] The grouse family, *Tetraonidæ*, rated as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds, or a restricted division of that family in its widest sense.

tetraonine (tet′rạ̄-ọ-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetraoninæ.*

> The true Gallinæ offer two types of structure, "one of which may be called Galline, and the other *Tetraonine.*"
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 333.

Tetraonomorphæ (tet″rạ̄-ọ-nọ-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τετράων*, a grouse, + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, consisting of the sand-grouse (*Pteroclidæ*) and grouse proper (*Tetraonidæ*).

Tetraonychidæ, Tetraonychus. More correct forms of *Tetranychidæ*, *Tetranychus.*

Tetraoperdix (tet″rạ̄-ọ-pėr′diks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τετράων*, a grouse, + *πέρδιξ*, a partridge.] In *ornith.*, same as *Lerva.*

Tetraophasis (tet-rạ̄-of′ạ̄-sis), *n.* [NL. (Jules Verreaux, 1870), < Gr. *τετράων*, a grouse, + *Φᾶσις*, the river Phasis, with ref. to *φασιανός*, pheasant: see *pheasant.*] A genus of gallinaceous birds peculiar to Tibet, with one species, *T. obscurus*, in some respects intermediate between pheasants and grouse. It is about 20 inches long, and of dark-brown and -gray colors, alike in both sexes.

tetrapetalous (tet-ra̤-pet′a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having four petals.

tetrapharmacon (tet-ra̤-fär′ma̤-kon), *n.* [NL., also *tetrapharmacum*; < Gr. *τετραφάρμακον*, a compound of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, neut. of *τετραφάρμακος*, compounded of four drugs, < *τετρα-*, four, + *φάρμακον*, drug: see *pharmacon.*] An ointment composed of wax, resin, lard, and pitch.

tetrapharmacum (tet-ra̤-fär′ma̤-kum), *n.* Same as *tetrapharmacon.*

tetraphony (tet′ra̤-fō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *early medieval music*, diaphony for four voices.

Tetraphyllidea (tet″ra̤-fi-lid′ẹ̄-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A division of *Cestoidea*, including tapeworms of various fishes, in which the head is furnished with four lobes, suckers, or tentacles, or in any way distinguished by fours into sets of parts or organs. The group includes the genera *Tetrarhynchus*, *Echineibothrium*, and *Acanthobothrium.*

tetraphyllidean (tet″ra̤-fi-lid′ẹ̄-a̤n), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Tetraphyllidea.*

tetraphyllous (tet-ra̤-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, four-leaved; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets.

Tetrapla (tet′ra̤-plä̤), *n.* [< Gr. *τετραπλᾶ*, neut. pl. of *τετραπλόος*, *τετραπλοῦς*, fourfold, < *τετρα-*, four, + *-πλοος*, -fold.] An edition of the Bible in four versions. The name is specially given to a work by Origen, containing the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion and the Septuagint. Compare *Hexapla*, *Octapla.*

Tetrapleura (tet-ra̤-plö′rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *πλευρόν*, a rib.] Those organic forms which are tetrapleural: distinguished from *Dipleura.*

tetrapleural (tet-ra̤-plö′ra̤l), *a.* [As *Tetrapleura* + *-al.*] In *promorphology*, zygopleural with four antimeres. *Haeckel.*

Tetrapneumona (tet-rap-nū′mọ̄-nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tetrapneumonus:* see *tetrapneumonous.*] 1. A division of *Araneina*, or true spiders, having four lungs, four spinnerets, and eight approximated ocelli: distinguished from *Dipneumones.* It consists of the mygalids or theraphoses, the bird-spiders of South America, the tarantulas of North America, and the trap-door spiders. Also *Tetrapneumones.*
2. A group of holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina*, having four water-lungs (whence the name). *Schmarda.* Also called *Decacrenidia, Diplostomidea,* and *Rhopalodinæ.*

tetrapneumonian (tet″rap-nṳ̄-mō′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *tetrapneumon-ous* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetrapneumona.*
II. *n.* A spider belonging to the *Tetrapneumona.*

tetrapneumonous (tet-rap-nū′mọ̄-nus), *a.* [< NL. **tetrapneumonus*, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + πνεύμων, a lung: see *pneumonia.*] Having four lungs. Specifically (*a*) Having four water-lungs, or respiratory trees. (*b*) Having four lung-sacs, as a spider.

tetrapod (tet′ra̤-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τετράπους (-ποδ-), also τετράποδης, four-footed, < τετρα-, four, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Four-footed; quadruped; specifically, having only four perfect legs, as certain butterflies; of or pertaining to the *Tetrapoda.*
II. *n.* A four-footed animal; a quadruped; specifically, a member of the *Tetrapoda.*

Tetrapoda (te-trap′ọ̄-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetrapod.*] In *entom.*, a division of butterflies having the first pair of legs more or less reduced and folded, not fitted for walking.

tetrapodichnite (tet″ra̤-pọ̄-dik′nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Tetrapodichnites*, < Gr. τετράπους, four-footed (see *tetrapod*), + ἴχνος, a track, footstep: see *ichnite.*] In *geol.*, the footprint of a four-footed animal, as a saurian reptile, left on a rock. See *ichnite.*

Tetrapodichnites (tet-ra̤-pod-ik-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hitchcock): see *tetrapodichnite.*] A hypothetical genus of animals whose tracks are known as tetrapodichnites.

tetrapodous (te-trap′ọ̄-dus), *a.* [< *tetrapod* + *-ous.*] Same as *tetrapod.*

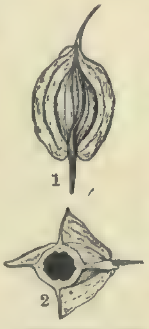
tetrapody (te-trap′ọ̄-di), *n.* [< Gr. τετραποδία, a measure or length of four feet, in pros. a tetrapody, < τετράπους, having four feet: see *tetrapod.*] A group of four feet; a colon, meter, or verse consisting of four feet. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 225.

tetrapolis (te-trap′ọ̄-lis), *n.* [< Gr. τετράπολις, a district having four cities, prop. adj., having four cities, < τετρα-, four, + πόλις, a city.] A group or association of four towns; a district or political division characterized by containing four important cities. See *tetrapolitan.*

> "The garden opposite Euboia's coast" was inhabited by the Apolline *Tetrapolis.*
> *Harrison and Verrall*, Ancient Athens, p. xcvii.

tetrapolitan (tet-ra̤-pol′i-ta̤n), *a.* [< NL. *tetrapolitanus*, < *tetrapolis*, a group of four cities: see *tetrapolis.*] Of or belonging to a tetrapolis, or group of four towns; specifically [*cap.*], relating to the four towns of Constance, Lindau, Memmingen, and Strasburg.—**Tetrapolitan Confession**, a confession of faith presented at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530 by the representatives of the four cities named above. It resembled the Augsburg Confession, but inclined somewhat to Zwinglian views.

tetraprostyle (tet-ra̤-prō′stīl), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + πρόστυλος, with pillars in front: see *prostyle.*] Noting a classical temple having a portico of four columns in front of the cella or naos.



1. Tetrapterous Fruit of *Halesia tetraptera.* 2. The same, transversely cut.

tetrapteran (te-trap′te̤-ra̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *tetrapter-ous* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Having four wings, as an insect; tetrapterous.
II. *n.* An insect which has four wings.

tetrapterous (te-trap′te̤-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τετράπτερος, four-winged, < τετρα-, four, + πτερόν, wing.] Having four wings, as a fruit or stem (see *wing*); tetrapteran.

Tetrapteryx (te-trap′te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1818), < Gr. τετρα-, four, + πτέρυξ, wing.] A generic name under which the Stanley crane of South Africa has been separated from *Anthropoides* as *T. paradiseus.*

tetraptote (tet′rap-tōt), *n.* [< Gr. τετράπτωτος, with four cases, < τετρα-, four, + πτῶσις (πτωτ-), a case in grammar.] In *gram.*, a noun that has four cases only.

Tetrapturus (tet-rap-tū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1810), for **Tetrapterurus*, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + πτερόν, wing, fin, + οὐρά, tail: in allusion to the wing-like caudal keels.] A genus of *Histiophoridæ*, including certain sailfishes, sometimes specified as *spear-fishes* and *bill-fishes.* The type is the Mediterranean *T. belone;* another species is *T. albidus.* See cut under *spear-fish*, 2.

tetrapyrenous (tet″ra̤-pī-rē′nus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + πυρήν, the stone of a fruit: see *pyrene.*] In *bot.*, having four pyrenes or stones.

tetraquetrous (te-trak′we-trus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + L. *-quetrus*, as in *triquetrus*, three-cornered: see *triquetrous.*] In *bot.*, having four very sharp and almost winged corners, as the stems of some labiate plants.

tetrarch (tet′rärk or tē′trärk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *tetrark*, < OF. *tetrarque, tetrarche*, F. *tétrarque* = Sp. It. *tetrarca* = Pg. *tetrarcha*, < L. *tetrarches*, < Gr. τετράρχης, a leader of four companies, a tetrarch, < τετρα-, four, + ἄρχειν, rule.] **I.** *n.* 1. In the Roman empire, the ruler of the fourth part of a country or province in the East; a viceroy; a subordinate ruler.

> Herod being *tetrarch* of Galilee. Luke iii. 1.

2. The commander of a subdivision of a Greek phalanx.

> I condemn, as every one does, his inaction after the battle of Cannæ; and, in his last engagement with Africanus, I condemn no less his bringing into the front of the center, as became some showy *tetrarch* rather than Hannibal, his eighty elephants, by the refractoriness of which he lost the battle.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Scipio, Polybius, and Panætius.

II.† *a.* Four principal or chief. [Rare and erroneous.]

> *Tetrarch* elements. *Fuller.*

tetrarchate (tet′rär-kāt), *n.* [< *tetrarch* + *-ate*³.] The district governed by a Roman tetrarch, or the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

tetrarchical (te-trär′ki-ka̤l), *a.* [< *tetrarch* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to a tetrarch or tetrarchy.

tetrarchy (tet′rär-ki), *n.*; pl. *tetrarchies* (-kiz). [= F. *tétrarchie* = Sp. *tetrarquía* = Pg. It. *tetrarchia*, < L. *tetrarchia*, < Gr. τετραρχία, the power or government of a tetrarch, < τετράρχης, a tetrarch: see *tetrarch.*] Same as *tetrarchate.*

tetrascelus (te-tras′ẹ̄-lus), *n.*; pl. *tetrasceli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. τετρασκελής, four-legged, < τετρα-, four, + σκέλος, leg.] In *teratol.*, a monster with four legs.

tetraschistic (tet-ra̤-skis′tik), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σχίσμα, a cleft, division.] In *biol.*, tending to divide into four parts, or marked by such division. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 834.

tetraselenodont (tet″ra̤-sẹ̄-lē′nọ̄-dont), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σελήνη, moon, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] Having four crescentic ridges, as a molar; characterized by such dentition, as a ruminant. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

tetrasemic (tet-ra̤-sē′mik), *a.* [< LL. *tetrasemus*, < Gr. τετράσημος, < τετρα-, four, + σῆμα, a sign, σημεῖον, a sign, mora: see *disemic.*] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to two semeia or moræ: as, a *tetrasemic* long (double the usual long); a *tetrasemic* foot (dactyl, anapest, spondee).

tetrasepalous (tet-ra̤-sep′a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having four sepals.

tetraspaston (tet-ra̤-spas′ton), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σπᾶν, pull, stretch: see *spasm.*] A machine in which four pulleys act together. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tetraspermous (tet-ra̤-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*¹.] In *bot.*, four-seeded; producing four seeds to each flower, or in each cell of a capsule.

tetraspherical (tet-ra̤-sfer′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σφαῖρα, sphere: see *spherical.*] Relating to four spheres.

tetrasporange (tet′ra̤-spọ̄-ranj), *n.* [< NL. *tetrasporangium.*] In *bot.*, same as *tetrasporangium.*

tetrasporangium (tet″ra̤-spọ̄-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *tetrasporangia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a sporangium or cell in which tetraspores are produced.

tetraspore (tet′ra̤-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σπορά, seed: see *spore*².] In *bot.*, an asexually produced spore of florideous algæ: so called from the circumstance that usually four are produced by the division of the mother-cell. See *spore*², *cruciate*¹, 2, *bispore, Florideæ.* Also called *spherospore.* See cut under *Algæ.*

tetrasporic (tet-ra̤-spor′ik), *a.* [< *tetraspore* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, composed of tetraspores.

tetrasporous (tet′ra̤-spō-rus), *a.* [< *tetraspore* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, of the nature of or having tetraspores.

tetrastich (tet′ra̤-stik), *n.* [Formerly also *tetrastic;* < L. *tetrastichon*, a poem in four lines, < Gr. τετράστιχον, neut. of τετράστιχος, in four rows or lines, < τετρα-, four, + στίχος, row, line: see *stich.* Cf. *distich*, etc.] A group of four lines; a period, system, stanza, or poem consisting of four lines or four verses; a quartet. Compare *quatrain.*

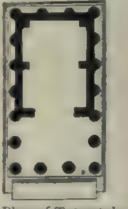
> I will . . . conclude with this *Tetrastic*, which my Brain ran upon in my Bed this Morning.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 29.

tetrastichic (tet-ra̤-stik′ik), *a.* [< *tetrastich* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or constituting a tetrastich or tetrastichs; consisting of tetrastichs, or groups of four lines. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 123.

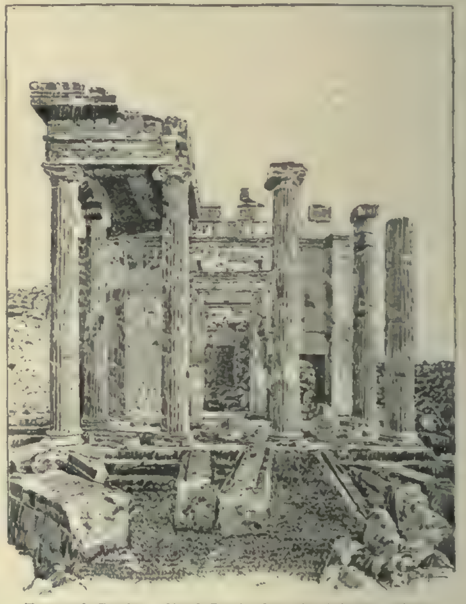
tetrastichous (te-tras′ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. τετράστιχος, in four rows or lines: see *tetrastich.*] 1. In *bot.*, four-ranked; having four vertical rows: as, a *tetrastichous* spike, which has the flowers so arranged.—2. In *zoöl.*, four-rowed.

tetrastigm (tet′ra̤-stim), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + στίγμα, a mark, a point.] A figure formed by four points in a plane with their six connecting right lines.

tetrastoön (te-tras′tọ̄-on), *n.*; pl. *tetrastoa* (-ä̤). [< MGr. τετράστοον, an antechamber, neut. of τετράστοος, having four porticos, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + στοά, a portico: see *stoa.*] In *arch.*, a courtyard with porticos, or open colonnades, on each of its four sides. *Britton*, Dict. of Arch. and Archæol. of Middle Ages.


Plan of Tetrastyle Temple of Fortuna Virilis, Rome.

tetrastyle (tet′ra̤-stīl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tetrastylos* (as a noun, *tetrastylon*), < Gr. τετράστυλος, having four columns in front, < τετρα-, four, + στῦλος, column.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. arch.* and kindred styles, having or consisting of four columns. Specifically—(*a*) Having a portico of four columns front, as the temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome. (*b*) Having the ceiling or roof supported by four columns or pillars.


Tetrastyle Portico.—North Porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

> There are two *tetrastyle* halls, one of which, erected by Darius, is the most interesting of the smaller buildings on the terrace. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 193.

II. *n.* A structure having four pillars; a combination or group of four pillars.

> An organ of very good workmanship, and supported by a *Tetrastyle* of very beautiful Gothic columns.
> *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, I. 373. (*Davies.*)

tetrasyllabic (tet″ra̤-si-lab′ik), *a.* [As *tetrasyllab*(*le*) + *-ic.*] Consisting of four syllables.

tetrasyllabical (tet″ra̤-si-lab′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *tetrasyllabic* + *-al.*] Same as *tetrasyllabic.*

tetrasyllable (tet′ra̤-sil-a̤-bl), *n.* [= F. *tétrasyllabe* = Sp. *tetrasílabo*, < Gr. τετρασύλλαβος, <

τετρα-, four, + συλλαβή, a syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

tetrasymmetry (tet-ra̤-sim'e-tri), *n.* In *biol.*, that symmetry which may be expressed by tetrameral division into like or equal parts; symmetrical tetramerism, as of some crinoids. *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. ii. 362. [Rare.]

tetrathecal (tet-ra̤-thē'kal), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + θήκη, case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, having four loculaments or cavities in the ovary.

tetratheism (tet'ra̤-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + θεός, god, + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that in the Godhead there are, in addition to the Divine Essence, three persons or individualizations—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit—making in the Godhead three and one instead of three in one.

tetratheite (tet'ra̤-thē-īt), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + θεός, god, + *-ite*².] One who believes in tetratheism.

tetrathionic (tet"ra̤-thī-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + θεῖον, sulphur, + *-ic*.] Containing four atoms of sulphur.—**Tetrathionic acid**, an unstable acid, $H_2S_4O_6$. It is a colorless odorless acid liquid.

tetratomic (tet-ra̤-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τετράτομος, fourfold (< τετρα-, four, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut), + *-ic*.] Same as *tetradic*.

tetratone (tet'ra̤-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. τετράτονος, having four tones or notes, < τετρα-, four, + τόνος, tone.] In *music*, an interval composed of four whole steps or tones—that is, an augmented fifth. Compare *tritone*.

tetratop (tet'ra-top), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + τόπος, a place.] The four-dimensional angular space inclosed between four straight lines drawn from a point not in the same three-dimensional space.

tetraxial (te-trak'si-a̤l), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + L. *axis*, axis.] Having four axes, as the spicules of some sponges.

tetraxile (te-trak'sil), *a.* Same as *tetraxial*.

tetraxon (te-trak'so̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἄξων, axis, axle.] **I.** *a.* Having four axes, as a sponge-spicule; tetraxial.

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule with four axes.

tetraxonian (tet-rak-sō'ni-a̤n), *a.* Same as *tetraxon*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 938.

Tetraxonida (tet-rak-son'i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetraxon*.] A group of sponges, a suborder of *Chondrospongiæ* or *Spiculispongiæ*, characterized by the isolated tetraxial spicules. It contains the lithistids and choristids, in all about 12 families.

tetric† (tet'rik), *a.* [< OF. *tetrique* = Sp. *tétrico* = Pg. It. *tetrico*, < L. *tetricus*, *tætricus*, harsh, sour, < *tæter*, offensive, foul.] Froward; perverse; harsh; sour; crabbed.

> In a thick and cloudy air (saith Lemnius) men are *tetric*, sad, and peevish. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 151.

tetrical† (tet'ri-ka̤l), *a.* [< *tetric* + *-al*.] Same as *tetric*.

> The entangling perplexities of school-men; the obscure, *tetrical*, and contradictory assertions of Popes.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 92.

tetricalness† (tet'ri-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tetric; frowardness; perverseness; crabbedness. *Bp. Gauden.*

tetricity† (te-tris'i̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *tætricita(t-)s*, gravity, seriousness, < *tætricus*, harsh, sour, serious: see *tetric*.] Crabbedness; perverseness; tetricalness. *Bailey*, 1731.

tetricous† (tet'ri-kus), *a.* [< L. *tætricus*: see *tetric*.] Same as *tetric*. *Bailey*, 1727.

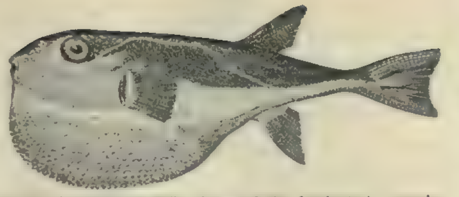
Tetrodon (tet'rọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), orig. *Tetraodon* (Linnæus, 1758); < Gr. τετρα-, four, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** A genus of plectognath fishes, typical of the family *Tetrodontidæ*. The species are numerous in warm seas. *T. turgidus* is an abundant blower, puffer, or swell-toad of the Atlantic coast of the United States, attaining a foot in length. See cut under *balloon-fish*. **2.** [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus or of the family *Tetrodontidæ*.

tetrodont (tet'rọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Tetrodon(t-)*.] **I.** *a.* In *ichth.*, having (apparently) four teeth; of or pertaining to the *Tetrodontidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *tetrodon*, 2.

Also *tetraodont*.

Tetrodontidæ (tet-rọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tetrodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of plectognath fishes, of which the typical genus is *Tetrodon*; those globe-fishes whose jaws present the appearance of four large front teeth, owing to the presence of a median suture in each jaw. The species figured in the next column in illustration of the family is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States as far north as Cape Cod. Also *Tetraodontidæ*. See also cut under *balloon-fish*.



Rabbit-fish, or Smooth Puffer (*Lagocephalus lævigatus*), a member of the *Tetrodontidæ*.
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

tetryl (tet'ril), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical C_4H_9, the fourth member of the C_nH_{2n+1} series: same as *butyl*.

tetrylamine (tet'ril-am-in), *n.* [< *tetryl* + *amine*.] A colorless transparent liquid, having a strongly ammoniacal and somewhat aromatic odor, and producing dense white fumes with hydrochloric acid; $C_4H_9NH_2$. It is produced by the action of potash on butyl cyanate. It has basic properties, and forms crystalline salts. Also called *butylamine*.

tetrylene (tet'ri-lēn), *n.* [< *tetryl* + *-ene*.] Oil-gas (C_4H_8); a gaseous hydrocarbon of the olefine series, first obtained by the distillation of oil. See *coal-gas*. Also called *butylene*.

tett† (tet), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *tate*.] A plait; a knot.

> At ilka *tett* of her horse's mane
> Hung fifty siller bells and nine.
> *Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 109).

tetter (tet'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tettar*; < ME. *teter*, *tetere*, < AS. *teter*, tetter; cf. OHG. *zitaroh*, MHG. *ziteroch*, G. dial. *zitteroch*, *zittrich* (cf. G. *zittermal*), tetter; cf. Skt. *dadru*, *dadruka*, cutaneous eruption, miliary herpes, Lith. *dederine*, herpes, tetter, scurf, LL. *derbiosus*, scabby.] **1.** A vague name of several cutaneous diseases, as herpes, eczema, and impetigo.

> A most instant *tetter* bark'd about,
> Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust,
> All my smooth body. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 71.

> 'Tis a Disease, I think,
> A stubborn *Tetter* that 's not cur'd with Ink.
> *Congreve*, Husband his own Cuckold, Prol.

2. A cutaneous disease of animals, which spreads on the body in different directions, and occasions a troublesome itching. It may be communicated to man.—**Blister tetter**, pemphigus.—**Crusted tetter**, impetigo.—**Eating tetter**, lupus.—**Humid** or **moist tetter**, eczema.—**Scaly tetter**, psoriasis.

tetter (tet'ėr), *v. t.* [< *tetter*, *n.*] To affect with or as with the disease called tetter.

> Those measles
> Which we disdain should *tetter* us.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 79.

tetter-berry (tet'ėr-ber"i), *n.* The common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*, esteemed a cure for tetter. [Prov. Eng.]

tetterous (tet'ėr-us), *a.* [< *tetter* + *-ous*.] Having the character of tetter.

> Noli-me-tangere, touch me not, is a *tetterous* eruption, thus called from its soreness or difficulty of cure.
> *Quincy.* (*Latham*.)

tetter-totter† (tet'ėr-tot'ėr), *v. i.* Same as *titter-totter*.

tetterwort (tet'ėr-wėrt), *n.* The larger celandine, *Chelidonium majus*, so named from its use in cutaneous diseases; also, in America, sometimes the bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

tettiga (tet'i-gạ̈), *n.* Same as *tettix*, 1.

Tettiginæ (tet-i-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tettix* (*-ig-*) + *-inæ*.] A prominent subfamily of short-horned grasshoppers, or *Acridiidæ*, containing the forms sometimes known as *grouse-locusts*. They are small species in which the pronotum is lengthened posteriorly into a projection as long as the wings, or longer. They are very active, and are found abundantly in low wet meadows and along watercourses. The principal genera are *Tettix*, *Tettigidea*, and *Batrachedra*. Also, as a family, *Tettigidæ*.

Tettigonia (tet-i-gō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. τέττιξ (τεττιγ-), a cicada.] A very large and somewhat loosely characterized genus of leaf-hoppers, typical of the family *Tettigoniidæ*. The British Museum catalogue gives 127 species, from all parts of the world—largely, however, from South America.

tettigonian (tet-i-gō'ni-a̤n), *n.* [< *Tettigonia* + *-an*.] A leaf-hopper of the genus *Tettigonia* or some related genus.

Tettigoniidæ (tet"i-gọ-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tettigonia* + *-idæ*.] A large and important family of leaf-hoppers, typified by the genus *Tettigonia*. They are small to medium-sized forms with long bodies, an expanded face, bristle-shaped antennæ placed in a cavity beneath the rim of the vertex, and ocelli upon the vertex. It is a wide-spread group, occurring most abundantly in tropical regions. Species of *Proconia* and *Diedrocephala* injure crops in the United States, and members of the former genus secrete large quantities of very liquid honeydew, producing the phenomena of so-called "weeping trees." Also *Tettigoniadæ*, *Tettigonidæ*.

tettish† (tet'ish), *a.* Same as *teatish*.

tettix (tet'iks), *n.* [< Gr. τέττιξ, a cicada.] **1.** A cicada.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Acridiidæ*, or short-horned grasshoppers, typical of the subfamily *Tettiginæ*, and having the pronotum horizontal and the antennæ thirteen- or fourteen-jointed. Nine species are known in the United States.

tetty† (tet'i), *a.* [Cf. *tettish*, *teatish*.] Techy; peevish; irritable.

> If they lose, though it be but a trifle, . . . they are so cholerick and *tetty* that no man may speak with them.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 119.

teuch, teugh (tūċh), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *tough*.

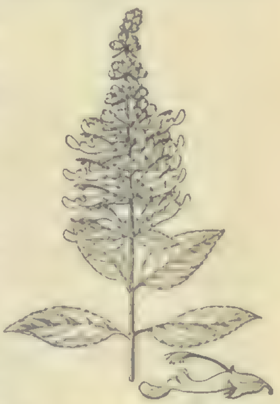
> Unco thick in the soles, as ye may weel mind, forbye being *teugh* in the upper-leather.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxviii.

teuchit (tūċh'it), *n.* [An imitative name. Cf. *pewit* and *tewhit*.] The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*; the pewit. [Scotch.]

Teucrian (tū'kri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Teucri*, *Teucria* (see def.), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the ancient Trojans (Teucri) or to the Troad.

II. *n.* One of the Teucri; one of the inhabitants of ancient Teucria, or the Troad; a Trojan.

Teucrium (tū'kri-um), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < L. *teucrion*, < Gr. τεύκριον, germander, spleenwort; appar. connected with Τεῦκρος, Teucer, and so said to have been used medicinally by Teucer, first king of Troy.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Ajugoideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a short corolla-tube, a prominent lower lip, the other lobes small and inconspicuous, and the four stamens far exserted from a posterior fissure. It includes almost 100 species, scattered over many temperate and warm regions, especially near the Mediterranean. They are herbs or shrubs of varied habit; the leaves are either entire, toothed, or cut, and the flowers are in axillary clusters, or terminal spikes, racemes, or heads. The species are known in general as *germander* (which see, and compare *poly*, and *herb mastic*, under *herb*). England and the United States contain each 4 different species, of which *T. Canadense*, the common American germander, of low open ground and fence-rows from Canada to Texas and Mexico, bears an erect spike of rather conspicuous reddish-purple flowers. *T. Cubense*, widely distributed from the West Indies, Texas, and California to Buenos Ayres, represents the section of the genus with small solitary flowers in the axils of incised or multifid leaves. The other American species are western or southwestern. Many species were once highly esteemed in medicine, but are now discarded; especially the three following, which are widely dispersed through Europe and Asia: *T. Chamædrys*, the wall-germander, once used for rheumatism and as a febrifuge; *T. Scordium*, the water-germander, a creeping marsh-plant with the odor of garlic when bruised, once used as an antiseptic, etc.; and *T. Scorodonia*, the wood-, garlic-, or mountain-sage, a very bitter plant resembling hops in taste and odor. (See cut under *Didynamia*, and compare *ambrose* and *scordium*.) Many other species have a pleasant fragrance. *T. Marum*, the cat-thyme, is in use for its scent, and is remarkable as a sternutatory. *T. corymbosum* of Australia is there known as *licorice*. *T. betonicum*, the Madeira betony, with loose spikes of fragrant crimson flowers, and several other species from Madeira, are handsome greenhouse shrubs. *T. fruticans*, the tree-germander of Spain, and *T. racemosum*, a dwarf evergreen of Australia, are also occasionally cultivated, and many annual species are showy border-plants.



Upper Part of the Flowering Stem of American Germander (*Teucrium Canadense*). *a*, a flower.

teugh (tūċh), *a.* See *teuch*.

Teut. An abbreviation of *Teutonic*.

Teuthidæ (tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teuthis* + *-idæ*.] **1.** In *conch.*, a family of decacerous cephalopods, named from the genus *Teuthis*: synonymous with *Loliginidæ*.—**2.** In *ichth.*, same as *Teuthididæ*. *De Kay*, 1842.

teuthidan (tū'thi-da̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Teuthidæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Teuthidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Teuthidæ*.

Teuthididæ (tū-thid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teuthis*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, named from the genus *Teuthis*, and variously constituted. (*a*) Same as *Teuthidoidea*. *Bonaparte*, 1831. (*b*) Same as *Siganidæ*. (*c*) Same as *Acanthuridæ*.

teuthidoid (tū'thi-doid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** In *conch.*, same as *teuthidan.*—**2.** In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the *Teuthididæ*, in any sense; having the characters of the *Teuthidoidea.*

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, a member of the *Teuthididæ*, in any sense, or of the *Teuthidoidea.*

Teuthidoidea (tū-thi-doi'dẹ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teuthis* (*Teuthid-*) + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, including the *Teuthididæ* and the *Siganidæ*, having the undivided post-temporals coössified with the skull, and the intermaxillaries united with the maxillaries.

Teuthis (tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τευθίς, a sort of cuttlefish.] **1.** In *conch.*, a genus of cephalopods, giving name to the *Teuthidæ:* synonymous with *Loligo.*—**2.** In *ichth.*, a Linnean genus of fishes, variously taken. (*a*) As identical with *Acanthurus.* (*b*) As identical with *Siganus.* In each acceptation it gives name to a family *Teuthididæ* (which see).

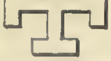
teuthologist (tū-thol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *teutholog-y* + *-ist.*] A student of the cephalopodous mollusks.

teuthology (tū-thol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< *Teuthis* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of zoölogy which relates to cephalopods.

Teuto-Celtic (tū"tọ-sel'tik), *a.* Teutonic and Celtic: of mixed Teutonic and Celtic blood.

Teuton (tū'tọn), *n.* [= F. Sp. *Teuton* = G. *Teutonen*, pl., < L. *Teutoni, Teutones*, pl., a people of Germany; from an OTeut. word represented by Goth. *thiuda* = OHG. *diot* = AS. *theód*, etc., people: see *Dutch.*] Originally, a member of a Germanic tribe first mentioned in the fourth century B. C., and supposed to have dwelt near the mouth of the Elbe. The Teutons, in alliance with the Cimbri, invaded the Roman dominions. and were overthrown by Marius, 102 and 101 B. C.: hence the name was ultimately applied to the Germanic peoples of Europe in general, and at present is often used to include Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians, and those of Anglo-Saxon descent, as when we speak of Teutons as opposed to Celts.

Teutonic (tū-ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Teutonique* = Sp. *Teutónico* = Pg. *Teutonico* (cf. G. *Teutonisch*), < L. *Teutonicus*, < *Teutoni, Teutones*, a tribe of Germany.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Teutons; of or belonging to the peoples of Germanic origin; in the widest sense, pertaining to the Scandinavians, and to the peoples of Anglo-Saxon origin, as well as to German races proper.—**Teutonic cross**, a cross potent: so called because such a cross forms the badge of the Teutonic Order of Knighthood.—**Teutonic Knights.** See *Teutonic Order.*—**Teutonic** or **Germanic languages**, a tribe of tongues, belonging to the great Aryan or Indo-European family, which has been divided into three great sections, viz.: (1) Gothic or Mœsogothic, the language used by Wulfila (Ulfilas) in his translation of the Scriptures, made in the fourth century for the Goths of Mœsia; (2) German, subdivided into Low German and High German—the Low German tribe of tongues being the Anglo-Saxon or English, Old Saxon, Friesic or Frisian, Dutch and Flemish, and Low German proper (Platt-Deutsch), while the High German has been divided into three periods viz., Old High German, Middle High German, and modern German: (3) Scandinavian, comprising Icelandic or Old Norse, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish. See *Gothic, German, Anglo-Saxon*, etc.—**Teutonic** or **Germanic nations**, the different nations of the Teutonic race. These are divided into three branches: (1) the High Germans of Upper and Middle Germany, with the Germans of Switzerland and the greater part of those in the Austrian empire; (2) the Low German branch, including the Frisians, the Low Germans, the Dutch, the Flemings, and the English descended from the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons who settled in Britain; (3) the Scandinavian branch, including the Icelanders, the Norwegians, the Danes, and the Swedes.—**Teutonic Order**, a military order founded at Acre in Palestine, 1190, and confirmed by the emperor and the Pope. Its chief objects were at first the care of sick and wounded pilgrims and the defense of the Holy Land, and it soon rivaled the Templars and the Hospitalers.


Teutonic Cross.

II. *n.* The language, or languages collectively, of the Teutonic or Germanic peoples.

Teutonicism (tū-ton'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Teutonic* + *-ism.*] A Teutonic idiom or mode of expression; a Germanism. *Imp. Dict.*

Teutonism (tū'tọn-izm), *n.* [< *Teuton* + *-ism.*] **1.** Teutonic or Germanic character, type, ideas, spirit, peculiarities, etc.

The Danes and Norsemen poured in a contingent of *Teutonism.* which has been largely supplemented by English and Scotch efforts.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 178.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the Teutonic peoples; a German idiom or peculiarity.

The translator has done his part of the work well, although we detect distinct *Teutonisms* here and there.
Philosophical Mag., 5th ser., XXVIII. 425.

Teutonization (tū"tọn-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *Teutonize* + *-ation.*] The act of Teutonizing.

Teutonize (tū'tọn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Teutonized*, ppr. *Teutonizing.* [< *Teuton* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make Teutonic or German in character, etc.; render conformable to German customs, ideas, idioms, or analogies.

The European Continent is to-day protesting against being *Teutonized*, as energetically as it did, at the beginning of this century, against a forced conformity to a Gallic organization.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., Int., p. 8.

II. *intrans.* To conform to German customs, idioms, etc.

tew^1 (tū), *v.* [Also *tue;* < ME. *tewen*, a var. of *tawen*, E. *taw:* see *taw*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To beat, mix, or pound; prepare by beating, etc. [Provincial or trade use.]—**2.** To taw, as leather. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To work; prepare by working; be actively employed in or about. [Prov. Eng.]—**4†.** To scourge; beat; drub.

Down with 'em!
Into the wood, and rifle 'em, *tew* 'em, swinge 'em!
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 2.

5†. To haul; pull; tow.

Men are labouring as 'twere summer bees,
Some hollowing trunks, some binding heaps of wood, . . .
Which o'er the current they by strength must *tew;*
To shed that blood which many an age shall rue.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 20.

6. To lead on; work up.

H'as made the gayest sport with Tom the coachman,
So *tew'd* him up with sack that he lies lashing
A butt of malmsey for his mares!
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To work; keep busy; bustle. Also *too.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The phrase *tooin'* round, meaning a supererogatory activity like that of flies. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

The minister began to come out of his study, and want to *tew* 'round and see to things.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 63.

tew^2† (tū), *n.* [A var. of *tow*^{2}.] A tow-rope or -chain.

Dorothea. The fool shall now fish for himself.
Alice. Be sure, then,
His *tew* be tith and strong, and next, no swearing,
He'll catch no fish else.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, i. 3.

tewart (tū'ärt), *n.* Same as *tooart.*

tewel (tū'el), *n.* [< ME. *tewel, tewelle, tuel*, < OF. *tuel, tuyel, tuiel, tueil*, F. *tuyau* = Pr. Sp. *tudel*, a pipe; of Teut. origin; cf. LG. *tüte*, > G. *tüte, deute, dute*, a pipe.] **1†.** A pipe; a funnel, as for smoke. *Chaucer.*—**2.** Same as *twyer.*

tewhit (tẹ-hwit'), *n.* [Imitative, like *teuchit, pewit*, etc.] Same as *pewit* (*b*). See cut under *lapwing.* [Local, British.]

tewing-beetle (tū'ing-bē"tl), *n.* A spade-shaped instrument for tewing or beating hemp. [Prov. Eng.]

tewtaw (tū'tâ), *v. t.* [A redupl. of *tew*^{1}, or < *tew*^{1} + *taw*^{1}.] Same as *tew*^{1}, 1; especially, to beat (hemp) in order to separate the fibers. [Prov. Eng.]

Texan (tek'sạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Texas* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Texas.—**Texan armadillo.** See *Tatusia*, and cut under *peba.*—**Texan fever.** See *Texas fever.*—**Texan pride**, the Drummond phlox, *Phlox Drummondii*, a bright garden annual, native in Texas.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Texas, one of the southern States of the United States, bordering on Mexico.

texas (tek'sạs), *n.* [So called in allusion to the State of *Texas.*] A structure on the hurricane-deck of a steamboat, containing the cabins for the officers. The pilot-house is on top of it. [Western U. S.]

Texas blue-grass, buckthorn, cardinal, goose, grackle. See *blue-grass*, etc.

Texas fever, Texan fever. A specific fever communicated by apparently healthy cattle living within a certain permanently infected area, including the greater part of the southern United States, to cattle north of this area when the former are taken north during the warm season of the year. Cattle taken from the North into this infected area may likewise contract the disease. The infectious principle is conveyed to the soil, whence susceptible animals are infected. The period of incubation varies from ten to fifty days or more. The disease begins with a high fever, which may continue from a few days to a week or more, when the animal succumbs; or the fever may subside and a slow recovery ensue. A characteristic symptom noticed chiefly in severe and fatal cases is the presence of hemoglobin in the urine, giving it a deep port-wine color. In some outbreaks jaundice is observed. After death the spleen is found enormously enlarged and softened, the liver yellowish, and the bile very thick.

Texas flax. A composite plant, *Gutierrezia Texana*, abundant on the prairies of central Texas. Its slender stem, narrow leaves, and small yellow heads give it a close superficial resemblance to flax.

Texas millet. Same as *concho-grass.*

Texas sarsaparilla. Same as *menispermum*, 2.

Texas snakeroot. See *snakeroot.*

text (tekst), *n.* [< ME. *text, texte, tixte, tyxt*, < OF. (and F.) *texte* = Pr. *texte, test* = Sp. Pg. *texto* = It. *testo*, < L. *textus*, a fabric, texture, structure, composition, context, text (cf. *textum*, a fabric, also the style of an author, neut. of *textus*, pp.), < *texere*, pp. *textus*, weave, = Skt. √ *taksh*, cut, prepare, form (see *tectonic*).] **1.** A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase or commentary.

His coward herte
Made him amis the goddes *text* to glose,
When he for ferde out of Delphos sterte.
Chaucer Troilus, iv. 1410.

King George the Second and I don't agree in our explication of this *text* of ceremony. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 194.

Very close study is everywhere manifest, but it is very doubtful whether the difficulties emphasized in many cases ought to be considered sufficient cause for changing the *text.* The faulty and awkward expressions may be chargeable to the author himself.
Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 252.

2. Specifically, the letter of the Scriptures, more especially in the original languages; in a more limited sense, any passage of Scripture quoted in proof of a dogmatic position, or taken as the subject or motive of a discourse from the pulpit.

Your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you to hear with reverence
Your exposition on the holy *text.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 7.

How oft, when Paul has serv'd us with a *text*,
Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preach'd!
Cowper, Task, ii. 539.

3. Any subject chosen to enlarge and comment on; a topic; a theme.

No more; the *text* is foolish. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 37.

The maiden Aunt
Took this fair day for *text*, and from it preach'd
An universal culture for the crowd.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

4. In *vocal music*, the words sung, or to be sung.—**5.** The main body of matter in a book or manuscript, in distinction from notes or other matter associated with it; by extension, letter-press or reading-matter in general, in distinction from illustrations, or from blank spaces or margins: as, an island of *text* in an ocean of margin.

If the volume is composed of single leaves, perhaps of thin *text* and heavy illustrations.
W. Matthews, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier Club), p. 24.

6. A kind of writing used in the text or body of clerkly manuscripts; formal handwriting; now, especially, a writing or type of a form peculiar to some class of old manuscripts; specifically, in *her.*, Old English black-letter: as, German or English *text;* a *text* (black-letter) R or T. An Old English letter often occurs as a bearing or part of a bearing, and is blazoned as above. See also *black-letter.* Compare *church text* and *German text.*

Fair as a *text* B in a copy-book.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 42.

Chapel text. See *chapel.*—**Church text.** See *church.*—**German text.** See *German*^{2}.—**To cap texts.** See *cap*^{1}.

text† (tekst), *v. t.* [< *text, n.*] To write in text-hand or large characters.

Truth copied from my heart is *texted* there.
Middleton and Dekker, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.

O then, how high
Shall this great Troy *text* up the memory
Of you her noble prætor!
Dekker, London's Tempe.

text-book (tekst'bůk), *n.* **1.** A book containing a text or texts. (*a*) A book with wide spaces between the lines of text for notes or comments (*b*) A book containing a selection of passages of Scripture arranged for reference: more generally termed *Bible text-book.*

2. A book used by students as a standard work for a particular branch of study; a manual of instruction; a book which forms the basis of lectures or comments.—**3.** Same as *libretto*, 1.

textevangelium (teks"te-van-jē'li-um), *n.* [ML.] Same as *Textus*, 2.

text-hand (tekst'hand), *n.* A large, uniform, clerkly handwriting: so called from the large writing formerly used for the text of manuscript books, in distinction from the smaller writing used for the notes.

textile (teks'til), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *textile*, < L. *textilis*, < *textum*, something woven: see *text.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to weaving: as, the *textile* art.—**2.** Woven, or capable of being woven; formed by weaving: as, *textile* fabrics; *textile* materials, such as wool, flax, silk, cotton.—**Textile cone**, in *conch.*, one of the cone-shells, *Conus textilis*, whose colors suggest a woven fabric.

II. *n.* **1.** A woven fabric.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the woof of *textiles.*
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 846.

2. A material suitable for weaving into a textile fabric: as, hemp and other *textiles.*

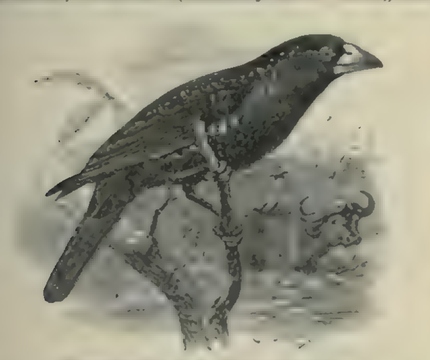
> The Journal of the Society of Arts reports the discovery of a new *textile* on the shores of the Caspian. This plant, called kanaff by the natives, . . . attains a height of ten feet. *Science*, XIII. 81.

textlet (tekst′let), *n.* [< *text* + *-let.*] A short or small text. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 11. [Rare.]

text-man (tekst′man), *n.* A man ready in the quotation of texts, or too strict in adherence to the letter of texts. [Rare.]

> But saith he, Are not the Clergy members of Christ? why should not each member thrive alike? Carnall *text-man!* As if worldly thriving were one of the privileges wee have by being in Christ! *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Textor (teks′tor), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1828), < L. *textor*, a weaver, < *texere*, weave: see *text.*] A genus of African weaver-birds, of the family *Ploceidæ.* There are several species. The best-known is the ox-bird, *T. albirostris* (commonly called *T. alecto*), black with a white bill, and 8½ inches long. The others have coral-red bills, as *T. niger* (or *erythrorhynchus*), which is 9½ inches long. Also called *Alecto, Dertroides, Bubalornis,* and *Alectrornis.*



White-billed Ox-bird (*Textor albirostris*).

textorial (teks-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *textorius*, of or pertaining to weaving, < *textor*, a weaver, < *texere*, weave: see *text.*] Of or pertaining to weaving. [Rare.]

> From the cultivation of the *textorial* arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 178.

Textor's map-projection. See *projection.*

text-pen (tekst′pen), *n.* A kind of metallic pen used in engrossing.

textrine (teks′trin), *a.* [< L. *textrinus*, of or pertaining to weaving, contr. from **textorinus*, < *textor*, a weaver: see *textorial.*] Of or pertaining to weaving or construction; textorial. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., viii. 6. [Rare.]

textual (teks′ţū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *textuel*, < OF. (and F.) *textuel* = Sp. Pg. *textual* = It. *testuale*, < L. as if **textualis*, < *textus*, text: see *text.*] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or contained in the text: as, *textual* criticism; *textual* errors.

> They seek . . . to rout and disarray the wise and well-couched order of St. Paul's own words, using a certain *textual* riot to chop off the hands of the word presbytery. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 5.

> *Textual* inaccuracy is a grave fault in the new edition of the old poets. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 301.

2†. Based on texts.

> Here shall your majestic find . . . speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, *textual* with discursorie. *Bp. Hall*, Works, Ded.

3†. Acquainted with texts and capable of quoting them precisely; learned or versed in texts.

> This meditacioun
> I putte it ay under correccioun
> Of clerkes, for I am nat *textuel;*
> I take but the sentens, trusteth wel.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 56.

Textual commentary. See *commentary*, 1.

II.† *n.* One versed in texts; a textualist.

> Wherefore they were called Karaim, that is Bible-men, or *Textualls*, and in the Roman tongue they call them Saduces. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 143.

textualism (teks′ţū-al-izm), *n.* [< *textual* + *-ism.*] Strict adherence to the text.

textualist (teks′ţū-al-ist), *n.* [< *textual* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts.

> How nimble *textualists* and grammarians for the tongue the Rabbins are, their comments can witness. *Lightfoot*, Miscellanies, vi.

2. One who adheres strictly to the letter of texts.

textually (teks′ţū-al-i), *adv.* In or as regards the text; according to the text.

> A copy in some parts *textually* exact. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 30.

textuary (teks′ţū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *textus*, + *-ary.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the text; textual.

> He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

2†. Having the authority or importance of a text; that ranks as a text, or takes chief place; regarded as authoritative, or as an authority.

> I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glanville.*

> Some who have had the honour to be *textuary* in divinity are of opinion that it shall be the same specifical fire with ours. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 50.

II. *n.*; pl. *textuaries* (-riz). 1. A textualist; one who adheres strictly to the text.—2†. An expounder or critic of texts; a textual expositor or critic.

> In Luke xvi. 17, 18, . . . this clause against abrogating is inserted immediately before the sentence against divorce, as if it were called thither on purpose to defend the equity of this particular law against the foreseen rashness of common *textuaries.* *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

> The greatest wits have been the best *textuaries.* *Swift*, To a young Poet.

textuel†, *a.* A Middle English form of *textual.*

textuist† (teks′ţū-ist), *n.* [< L. *textus*, text, + *-ist.*] One who adheres too strictly to the letter of texts; a textualist.

> When I remember the little that our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of charity against the crabbed *textuists* of his time, I make no wonder. *Milton*, Divorce, To the Parliament.

Textularia (teks-ţū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1826), < L. **textula*, dim. of *textus*, text, + *-aria.*] The typical genus of the family *Textulariidæ.*

textularian (teks-ţū-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Textularia* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of *Textularia* in a broad sense; textularidean. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 458.

II. *n.* A textularian foraminifer.

Textularidea (teks′ţū-lā-rid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Textularia* + *-id-ea.*] The *Textulariidæ* advanced to the rank of an order, and divided into *Textularina, Buliminina,* and *Cassidulinina.*

textularidean (teks′ţū-lā-rid′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Textularidea* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Textularian in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Textularidea.*

II. *n.* A textularian in a broad sense.

Textulariidæ (teks′ţū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Textularia* + *-idæ.*] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Textularia.* The test is arenaceous or hyaline, with or without a perforate calcareous basis, and the chambers are normally arranged in two or more alternating series, or spiral and labyrinthic. Dimorphous and trimorphous forms may also be found.

textural (teks′ţūr-al), *a.* [< *texture* + *-al.*] Of or relating to texture: as, *textural* differences between rocks.

> It may be the result of congestion or inflammation of the nerve, . . . or of other *textural* changes. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 52.

Textural anatomy. See *anatomy.*

texture (teks′ţūr), *n.* [< F. *texture* = Pr. *textura, tezura* = Sp. Pg. *textura* = It. *testura*, < L. *textura*, a weaving, web, texture, structure, < *texere*, pp. *textus*, weave: see *text.*] 1†. The art or process of weaving.

> God made them . . . coats of skin, which, though a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was something more unto Adam. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 25.

2. Anything produced by weaving; a woven or textile fabric of any sort; a web.

> His high throne, which, under state
> Of richest *texture* spread, at the upper end
> Was placed in regal lustre. *Milton*, P. L., x. 446.
>
> Others, apart far in the grassy dale,
> . . . their humble *texture* weave.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 641.

3. The peculiar or characteristic disposition of the threads, strands, or the like which make up a textile fabric: as, cloth of loose *texture.*—4. By extension, the peculiar disposition of the constituent parts of any body—its make, consistence, etc.; structure in general.

> In the next place, it seems to be pretty well agreed that there is something also in the original frame or *texture* of every man's mind which, independently of all exterior and subsequently intervening circumstances, and even of his radical frame of body, makes him liable to be differently affected by the same exciting causes from what another man would be. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 29.

> The mind must have the pressure of incumbent duties, or it will grow lax and spongy in *texture* for want of it. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 231.

> When scenes are detached from the *texture* of a play, each scene inevitably loses something of the effect which, in the dramatist's conception, belonged to it as part of "a single action." *Classical Rev.*, II. 248.

5. In *biol.*, a tissue; the character or mode of formation of tissues.—6. In the *fine arts*, the surface quality of animate or inanimate objects, natural or artificial, which expresses to the eye the disposition and arrangement of their component tissues.—**Cavernous texture.** See *cavernous.*—**Texture of rocks**, the mode of aggregation of the mineral substances of which rocks are composed. It relates to the arrangement of their parts viewed on a smaller scale than that of their structure. The texture of rocks may be compact, earthy, granular, scaly, slaty, etc. See *structure.*

texture (teks′ţūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *textured*, ppr. *texturing.* [< *texture*, *n.*] To form a texture of or with; interweave. [Rare.]

textureless (teks′ţūr-les), *a.* [< *texture* + *-less.*] Having no discernible structure; amorphous: as, a *textureless* membrane.

textury† (teks′ţū-ri), *a.* [< *texture* + *-y*¹.] Same as *texture*, 1.

textus (teks′tus), *n.* [< L. *textus*, text: see *text.*] 1. The text of any book, especially of the Bible or of a part of it: as, the *Textus* Receptus (see phrase below).—2†. A book containing the liturgical gospels.

> The book of the gospels, or *textus*, had, in general, a binding of solid gold, studded with gems, and especially pearls, and was used for being kissed; the other, the gospel-book, which served for reading out of, was often as richly adorned. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 192.

Textus Receptus, the received text of the Greek Testament. Strictly speaking, this name belongs to the Elzevir edition of 1633, to which the printers had prefixed the statement "*Textum* ergo habes nunc ab omnibus *receptum*" (You have now therefore the *text received* by all). This text is founded chiefly upon Erasmus's editions. The name is, however, loosely applied to any similar text, such as that on which the authorized version of the New Testament is based. The Textus Receptus represents Greek manuscripts of late date.

textus-case (teks′tus-kās), *n.* A case for a textus, or book of the gospels: usually a decorative case of the middle ages, or older, as of stamped leather, silver, or silver-gilt.

text-writer (tekst′rī″tėr), *n.* 1†. One who, before the invention of printing, copied books for sale. *Encyc. Dict.*—2. A writer of text-books and compends: as, a legal *text-writer.*

> The notion that the extraordinary harshness of the Hindoo *text-writers* to widows is of sacerdotal origin. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 54.

teylet†, *n.* See *tillett.*

teyl-tree (tīl′trē), *n.* Same as *teil-tree.* See *teil.*

teyne†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tain.*

teynte†, *n.* An occasional Middle English form of *tent*¹.

th. A common English digraph. See *T*¹.

Th. 1. An abbreviation of *Thursday.*—2. In *chem.*, the symbol for *thorium.*

-th¹. [< ME. *-th, -t, -eth,* < AS. *-th, -t,* etc., of various origin: see etymologies of words containing this formation.] A suffix used in forming abstract nouns from adjectives or verbs, as in *health* from *whole* or *heal*, *stealth* from *steal*, *filth* from *foul*, *tilth* from *till*, *growth* from *grow*, *truth*, *troth*, from *true* or *trow*, *drouth* from *dry*, *highth* from *high*, etc. It is little used as a modern formative, the more recent examples, like *blowth, spilth,* being chiefly poetical. The words in which it occurs are mostly old, and accordingly often differ somewhat, in their modern form, from the modern form of the original adjective or verb, as *filth* from *foul*, *drouth* from *dry*, etc. In many cases the relation of the noun in *-th* to its original verb is more remote, and is to be explained by the history of the particular word, as in *death* from the original form of *die*, *ruth* from *rue*, etc. In certain positions the *-th* becomes *-t*, and sometimes *-d*. Some modern forms in *-t* coexist with forms in *-th*, as *drought*, *height*, beside the now archaic *drouth*, *highth*; and in some *-t* has replaced the earlier *-th*, as in *sight*. In many nouns *-th* is of other, and often obscure, origin, as in *north*, *south*, *both*, etc.

-th². [Also *-eth*; < ME. *-th, -eth, -the, -ethe,* < AS. *-tha, -the* (*-o-tha*), etc., = L. *-tus* = Gr. *-τος*, etc.; an adj. formative (orig. identical with the superl. suffix *-t*, in *-es-t*), used to form ordinal from cardinal numerals: see the etymologies of the ordinals concerned.] A suffix (*-eth* after a vowel) used in forming ordinal from cardinal numerals, as in *fourth*, *fifth*, *sixth*, etc., *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, *hundredth*, *thousandth*, *millionth*, etc. It appears as *-d* in *third*, and was formerly *-t* in *fift*, *sixt*, etc., now *fifth*, *sixth*, etc. In *first* the suffix is the superlative *-st*. In *eighth*, pronounced as if spelled **eightth*, the radical *t* is anomalously omitted in spelling.

-th³. [< ME. *-th, -eth,* < AS. *-eth, -ath, -iath* = D. *-t* = G. *-t*, etc.] A suffix (in older form *-eth*) used in forming the third person singular (and in Middle English all persons plural) of the present indicative of verbs, as in *singeth*, *hopeth*, etc., or *hath*, *doth*, etc. It remains in archaic use, in poetical and scriptural language, the ordinary modern form being *-s*, *-es*, as in *sings*, *hopes*, *has*, *does*, etc. In Middle English and Anglo-Saxon use it was often contracted with a preceding radical *d* or *t* into *-t*, as *fint* for *findeth*, *sit* for *siteth*, *sitteth*, etc.

tha^1†, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *tho*^{1}.

tha^2†, *pron.* An obsolete form of *the*^{1} and *they*^{1}.

thaar, *n.* See *thar*^{3}.

thack^1 (thak), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *thatch*.—**Under thack and rape**, under thatch and rope: said of stacks in the barn-yard when they are thatched in for the winter, the thatch being secured with straw ropes; hence, figuratively, snug and comfortable. [Scotch.]

thack^1 (thak), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *thatch*.

thack^2† (thak), *v. t.* [< ME. *thakken*, < AS. *thaccian* = Icel. *thjökka*, later also *thjaka* = Norw. *tjaaka*, strike, beat; cf. Icel. *thykkr*, a thump, blow. Cf. *thwack* and *whack*.] To strike; thump; thwack. *Chaucer.*

thack^2†, *n.* [< ME. *thacce*: see *thack*^{2}, *v.*] A stroke; a thwack.

> For when *thacces* of anguych watz hid in my sawle,
> Thenne I remembred me ryȝt of my rych lorde,
> Prayande him for peté his prophete to here.
>
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 325.

thacker (thak'ėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thatcher*.

thae (ᴛʜā), *pron.* A Scotch form of *tho*^{2}, obsolete or dialectal plural of *the*^{1} and *that*.

thaff (thaf), *n.* Same as *teff*.

thah†, *conj.* A Middle English form of *though*.

thakke†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *thack*^{2}.

thalamencephal (thal-a̤-men'se-fal), *n.* [< *thalamencephalon*.] Same as *thalamencephalon*.

thalamencephalic (thal-a̤-men-se-fal'ik or -sef'a̤-lik), *a.* [< *thalamencephal* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the thalamencephalon; diencephalic.

thalamencephalon (thal″a̤-men-sef'a̤-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *thalamus* and *encephalon*.] The parts of the brain about the third ventricle developed from the hinder part of the first primary cerebral vesicle, including the thalami, the optic tracts and chiasma, the infundibulum and cerebral part of the pituitary body, the corpora albicantia, the conarium, the ependymal part of the velum interpositum, a lamina cinerea, and other structures. Also called *diencephalon*, *interbrain*, *'tween-brain*. See cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *encephalon*, *Rana*, *Petromyzontidæ*, and *cerebral*.

thalami, *n.* Plural of *thalamus*.

thalamia, *n.* Plural of *thalamium*.

thalamic (thal'a̤-mik), *a.* [< *thalamus* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the optic thalamus.—**Thalamic commissure** of the brain, the middle, soft, or gray commissure; the medicommissure.

Thalamifloræ (thal″a̤-mi-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *thalamiflorous*.] A group of orders of polypetalous plants, constituting the first of three divisions called series by Bentham and Hooker. It is distinguished from the others, the *Discifloræ* and *Calycifloræ*, by the usual insertion of the petals, stamens, and pistils on the receptacle, not on a disk or on the calyx. In these orders the sepals are usually distinct, herbaceous, imbricate, or valvate, and free from the ovary; and the receptacle is small and elevated or stalk-like. The group embraces the 6 cohorts *Ranales*, *Parietales*, *Polygalinæ*, *Caryophyllinæ*, *Guttiferales*, and *Malvales*, including 35 orders, in 20 of which the stamens are commonly numerous, in the others more often definite.

thalamifloral (thal″a̤-mi-flō'ra̤l), *a.* [< *thalamiflorous* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the petals and stamens arising immediately from the torus or thalamus; belonging to or characteristic of the *Thalamifloræ*.

thalamiflorous (thal″a̤-mi-flō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *thalamiflorus*, < L. *thalamus* (< Gr. *θάλαμος*), a bed, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, same as *thalamifloral*.

thalamite (thal'a̤-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλαμίτης* (see def.), < *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, the lowest part of the hold of a ship: see *thalamus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a rower of the lowest of the three tiers of oarsmen in a trireme. See *thranite* and *zeugite*.

> Behind the zygite sat the *thalamite*, or oarsman of the lowest bank.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 806.

thalamium (tha̤-lā'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *thalamia* (-ä̤). [NL., < L. *thalamus*, < Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, a bedroom, a bed: see *thalamus*.] In *bot.*, a fruit-bearing organ or cavity. (*a*) A receptacle containing spores in certain algæ. (*b*) The hymenium of fungi, or one of its forms. (*c*) The disk of lichens.

thalamocœle (thal'a̤-mọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, + *κοιλία*, a hollow: see *cœlia*.] The cavity of the thalamencephalon; the thalamic cœlia, commonly known as the third ventricle of the brain.

thalamocrural (thal″a̤-mọ-krö'ra̤l), *a.* [< NL. *thalamus*, q. v., + *crural*.] Pertaining to the thalamus and the crus cerebri.

Thalamophora (thal-a̤-mof'ọ-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] A name proposed by Hertwig (1819) for the foraminifers, or those rhizopods which possess a skeleton, or which are invested by a chitinous test or covered by silicious or arenaceous particles: thus equivalent to and conterminous with *Foraminifera*.

thalamus (thal'a̤-mus), *n.*; pl. *thalami* (-mī). [NL., also *thalamos*; < L. *thalamus*, < Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, a bedroom, a bed.] **1.** In *Gr. archæol.*, an inner or private room; a chamber; especially, the women's apartment (Homeric); a sekos.

> The *thalamos* in Asiatic temples.
>
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 288.

> The walls of quarry-stones bonded with clay were similar to walls which were "found by many hundreds in all the five prehistoric cities of Troy, in the treasuries of Mycenæ, in the *thalamos* of Orchomenos," etc.
>
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 34.

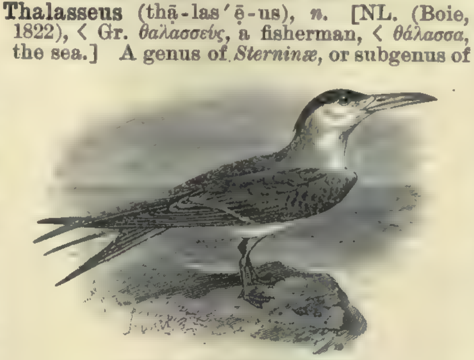
2. In *anat.*: (*a*†) The apparent origin of a cranial nerve; the place where a nerve emerges from or leaves the brain. (*b*) Specifically, the optic thalamus; the thalamus of the optic nerve; the great posterior ganglion of the cerebrum, forming the lateral wall of the cerebral ventricle, and connected with its fellow by the middle commissure of the brain. See cut under *cerebral*.—**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The receptacle or torus. (*b*) Same as *thallus*.—**Anterior, inferior, internal, and posterior peduncles of the thalamus.** See *peduncle*.—**Nucleus externus thalami.** See *nucleus*.—**Thalamus nervi optici**, or **thalamus opticus**, the optic thalamus. See def. 2 (*b*).

Thalarctos (tha̤-lärk'tos), *n.* [NL., irreg. for *Thalassarctos*.] Same as *Thalassarctos*.

Thalassarachna (tha̤-las-a-rak'nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Packard, 1871), < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *ἀράχνη*, spider.] A genus of marine mites belonging to the *Hydrachnidæ*, a family of water-mites. *T. verrilli* is dredged in 20 fathoms off Eastport, Maine.

Thalassarctos (thal-a-särk'tos), *n.* [NL. (also *Thalarctos* (J. E. Gray, 1825) and *Thalarctus*), < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *ἄρκτος*, bear.] That genus of *Ursidæ* which contains the polar bear, *T. maritimus*. See cut under *bear*^{2}.

Thalasseus (tha̤-las'ẹ-us), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), < Gr. *θαλασσεύς*, a fisherman, < *θάλασσα*, the sea.] A genus of *Sterninæ*, or subgenus of *Sterna*, containing those large terns whose black cap extends into a slight occipital crest, and whose feet are black. See *Sterna* and *tern*^{1}.



Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus*).

Thalassia (tha̤-las'i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Solander, 1806), so called from their habitat; < Gr. *θαλάσσια*, fem. of *θαλάσσιος*, of the sea, < *θάλασσα*, the sea.] A genus of plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ*, type of the tribe *Thalassieæ*. It is characterized by unisexual two-leaved one-flowered slightly tubular spathes, the long-pedicelled male flower with three ovate petaloid segments and six long erect anthers, the female at first nearly sessile and with a long-beaked ovary which matures into a globose roughened fruit dehiscent into many ascending or stellate lobes. The two species are plants growing submerged in the sea, with long thong-like leaves from an elongated creeping rootstock; *T. testudinum*, of the West Indies, known as *turtle-grass* and *manatu-grass*, is a gregarious rosulate plant of the sea-bottom, with linear leaves about a foot in length.

thalassian (thā-las'i-an), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλάσσιος*, of the sea, < *θάλασσα*, the sea.] Any sea-turtle.

thalassic (tha̤-las'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *-ic*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, living in the high seas; pelagic; marine.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or restricted to the smaller bodies of water called seas, as distinguished from *oceanic*.

> The commercial situation of the trading towns of North Germany, admirable so long as the trade of the world was chiefly potamic or *thalassic* in character, lost nearly all its value when at the opening of the sixteenth century commerce became oceanic. *The Academy*, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 265.

Thalassic rocks. See *littoral rocks*, under *littoral*.

Thalassicolla (tha̤-las-i-kol'ä̤), *n.* [< Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *κόλλα*, glue.] The typical genus of *Thalassicollidæ*. *T. pelagica* is an example.

Thalassicollidæ (thā-las-i-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thalassicolla* + *-idæ*.] A family of unicapsular or monocyttarian radiolarians of the order *Peripylæa*, of spherical form, with single nucleus, and the skeleton wanting or represented only by loose silicious spicules. Representative genera are *Thalassicolla* and *Thalassosphæra*. Also *Thalassicollea*.

thalassicollidan (tha̤-las-i-kol'i-da̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thalassicollidæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Thalassicollidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thalassicollidæ*.

Thalassidroma (thal-a-sid'rọ-mä̤), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1825), irreg. < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *δρόμος*, running.] A genus of small petrels: formerly including those, like the stormy petrel, *T. pelagica*, now placed in the restricted genus *Procellaria*.

Thalassieæ (thal-a-sī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Thalassia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, coëxtensive with the series *Marinæ* (which see).

Thalassina (thal-a-sī'nä̤), *n.* [< Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea.] The typical genus of *Thalassinidæ*, containing such forms as *T. scorpionoides*. See cut under *Thalassinidæ*.

thalassinian (thal-a̤-sin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thalassina* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Thalassinidæ*.

II. *n.* A burrowing crustacean of the family *Thalassinidæ*.

Scorpion-lobster (*Thalassina scorpionoides*).

Thalassinidæ (thal-a-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thalassina* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Thalassina*. They have the podobranchiæ completely divided or reduced to epipodites, the pleurobranchiæ not more than four and not posterior, and the branchiæ with foliaceous as well as filamentous processes. They are remarkable for the length of the abdomen and the softness of the test, and are of burrowing habits. They are commonly known as *scorpion-lobsters*.

Thalassiophyta (tha̤-las-i-of'i-tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θαλάσσιος*, of or belonging to the sea (< *θάλασσα*, the sea), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A name proposed by Lamouroux for *Algæ*, but inapplicable from its being too restricted—excluding all fresh-water species.

thalassiophyte (tha̤-las'i-ọ-fīt), *n.* [See *Thalassiophyta*.] In *bot.*, a plant of the *Thalassiophyta*; a seaweed; an alga.

Thalassoaëtus (tha̤-las-ọ-ā'e-tus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Thallasoaëtus* (Kaup, 1845), later *Thallasaëtus* (Kaup, 1845), *Thalassaëtus* (Kaup, 1847), *Thalassiaëtus* (Reichenbach, 1850), < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of sea-eagles, in which the tail has fourteen rectrices, as *T. pelagicus*, of Kamchatka and Alaska. See cut under *sea-eagle*.

Thalassochelys (thal-a-sok'e-lis), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger), < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] A genus of chelonians, of the family *Cheloniidæ*; the loggerhead turtles.

thalassocracy (thal-a-sok'ra̤-si), *n.* Same as *thalassocraty*.

> We read of Minos, the legendary Cretan ruler, with his *thalassocracy*, and we think chiefly of war, not of commerce—yet the power of Minos would have been of little moment unless to protect commerce.
>
> *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, VI. 440.

thalassocraty (thal-a-sok'ra̤-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλασσοκρατία*, mastery of the sea, < *θαλασσοκρατεῖν*, rule the sea, < *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Sovereignty of the seas. [Rare.]

> He [Polycrates] was also the first to lay claim to the sovereignty of the Ægean Sea, or *thalassocraty*, which at that time there was none to dispute with him.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 249.

thalassographer (thal-a-sog'ra̤-fėr), *n.* [< *thalassograph-y* + *-er*^{1}.] One who occupies himself with the study of the phenomena of the ocean: same as *oceanographer*.

thalassographic (tha̤-las-ọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *thalassograph-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to or concerned with thalassography: same as *oceanographic*.

The field of work opened to naturalists by *thalassographic* surveys is of the greatest importance.
A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I. vii.

thalassography (thal-a-sog'rạ-fi), *n.* [Cf. MGr. *θαλασσογράφος*, describing the sea; < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *γράφειν*, write.] The science of the ocean; oceanography; that branch of physical geography which has to do with the phenomena of the ocean.

The need of some simple word to express the science which treats of oceanic basins has led to the construction of this term [*thalassography*].
A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I. i.

thalassometer (thal-a-som'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A tide-gage.

Thalassophila (thal-a-sof'i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **thalassophilus*: see *thalassophilous*.] A suborder or other group of pulmonate gastropods, living on sea-shores or in salt-marshes, as the *Siphonariidæ* and *Amphibolidæ*.

thalassophilous (thal-a-sof'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. **thalassophilus*, < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Fond of the sea; inhabiting the sea: specifically noting the *Thalassophila*.

thale-cress (thāl'kres), *n.* [< **thale* (abbr. < *Thaliana*: see def.), so called from a German physician *Thal* or *Thalius*, + *cress*.] The mouse-ear cress, *Sisymbrium Thaliana*, a low slender herb of the northern Old World, naturalized in the United States.

Thaleichthys (thal-ē-ik'this), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1859), < Gr. *θάλεια*, blooming, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of argentinoid fishes, related to the smelts and caplins. *T. pacificus* is the candle-fish or eulachon. See cut under *candle-fish*, 1.

thaler (tä'lėr), *n.* [< G. *thaler*, a dollar: see *dollar*.] A large silver coin current in various German states from the sixteenth century. The thaler of the present German empire is equivalent to three marks, and is worth about 3s. English (72 cents).

Obverse.

Reverse

Thaler of Lüneburg, 1547.—British Museum.
(Size of original.)

Thalessa (thā-les'ä), *n.* [NL.] 1. A subgenus of *Purpura*. *Adams*, 1858.—2. A curious genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*, notable for their size and the great length of the ovipositor. The larvæ live externally upon those of horntails and wood-boring beetles, and the long ovipositor of the adult enables it to bore for a considerable distance through solid wood. *T. atrata* and *T. lunator* are common parasites of *Tremex columba* in the United States. *Holmgren*, 1859.

Thalia (thā-lī'ä), *n.* [= F. *Thalie*, < L. *Thalia*, sometimes *Thalea*, < Gr. *Θάλεια*, one of the Muses, < *θαλεία*, luxuriant, blooming, < *θάλλειν*, be luxuriant or exuberant, bloom.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the joyful Muse, to whom is due the bloom of life. She inspired gaiety, was the patroness of the banquet accompanied by song and music, and also favored rural pursuits and pleasures. At a late period she became the Muse of comedy, and to the Romans was little known in any other character. In the later art she is generally represented with a comic mask, a shepherd's crook, and a wreath of ivy. See cut in next column, and cut under *mask*³, 1.

2. The twenty-third planetoid, discovered by Hind in London in 1852.—3†. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of salps, giving name to the *Thaliæ* or *Thaliacea*: same as *Salpa*, 1. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Hope*, 1838.

Thaliacea (thā-li-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1830), < *Thalia* (in allusion to its phosphorescence: see *Thalia*) + *-acea*.] A division of tunicates, containing the free-swimming forms, or the salps and doliolids: distinguished from *Ascidiacea*. Also *Thaliæ*, *Thaliadæ*, *Thalida*, *Thalides*.

Thalia.—From an antique in the British Museum.

thaliacean (thā-li-ā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Thaliacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thaliacea*, as a salp or doliolid.

Thalian (thā-lī'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thalia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or relating to Thalia, especially considered as the Muse of pastoral and comic poetry; comic.—2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *thaliacean*.

II. *n.* Same as *thaliacean*.

Thalictrum (thā-lik'trum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *thalictrum*, *thalitruum*, < Gr. *θάλικτρον*, a plant, prob. *Thalictrum minus*; perhaps so called from the abundant early bright-green foliage, < *θάλλειν*, be luxuriant: see *thallus*.] A genus of plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ* and tribe *Anemoneæ*. It is distinguished from the similarly apetalous genus *Anemone* by its lack of an involucre. It includes about 70 species, mostly natives of the north temperate or frigid regions, with a few in tropical India, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Andes. They are delicate or tall herbs with a perennial base, and ornamental ternately decompound leaves of many leaflets, which are often roundish and three-lobed, suggesting those of the columbine or maidenhair fern (see cut *e* under *leaf*). The flowers are commonly small, polygamous, and panicled, pendulous in *T. dioicum* and *T. minus*, and reduced to a raceme in *T. alpinum*. They consist chiefly of four or five greenish, yellowish, purple, or whitish sepals; the several or many carpels commonly become compressed stalked tailless achenes; the anthers are usually long and exserted or pendent, giving the inflorescence a graceful feathery appearance, and are especially conspicuous in *T. aquilegifolium* and *T. flavum* from their yellow color. The species are known in general as *meadow-rue*; 3 are natives of England, and 10 or more of the United States; the former *T. anemonoides*, the rue-anemone, a favorite early spring flower of the eastern and central United States, is now classed as *Anemone thalictroides*, or by some as *Anemonella thalictroides*. (See cut under *apocarpous*.) A few dwarf species are used for borders or rock-work, as *T. minus* and *T. alpinum*, the latter native of the mountains of Europe and Asia, as also of the Rocky Mountains, and reaching latitude 66° N. About 24 of the taller species are in cultivation, especially *T. glaucum* of Spain and the Austrian *T. aquilegifolium*, known as *Spanish-tuft* and *feathered* or *tufted columbine*. *T. polygamum* (formerly *T. Cornuti*), a conspicuous ornament of wet meadows in the United States, reaches the height of 4, sometimes 7, feet. *T. flavum* is known in England as *fen-rue* or *maiden-hair rue*, and as *false*, *monk's*, or *poor-man's rhubarb*. *T. foliolosum*, the yellowroot of the Himalayas, produces tonic and aperient roots used in India in intermittent fevers.

thallic (thal'ik), *a.* [< *thallium* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, of, pertaining to, or containing thallium: as, *thallic* acid.

thalliform (thal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *thallus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a thallus.

thalline (thal'in), *a.* [< Gr. *θάλλινος*, of or pertaining to a green shoot, < *θαλλός*, a green shoot: see *thallus*.] In *bot.*, relating to, of the character of, or belonging to a thallus.—**Thalline exciple.** See *exciple*.

thallious (thal'i-us), *a.* [< *thallium* + *-ous*.] Same as *thallic*.

thallite (thal'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλλός*, a green shoot (see *thallus*), + *-ite*².] Same as *epidote*.

thallium (thal'i-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the green line it gives in the spectrum, which led to its discovery; < Gr. *θαλλός*, a green shoot: see *thallus*.] Chemical symbol, Tl; atomic weight, 204.15. A rare metal which was discovered in the residuum left from the distillation of selenium by Crookes, in 1861, and was first supposed to contain tellurium, but afterward proved, by the aid of the spectroscope, to be new. Thallium as prepared artificially has a bluish-white tint and the luster of lead. It is malleable, and so soft that it can be scratched with the finger-nail. Its specific gravity is 11.8. Thallium is somewhat widely distributed, but never occurs in large quantities. The rare mineral called *crookesite*, found in Sweden, is an alloy of thallium, selenium, and copper, with a little silver. Thallium seems to be present in both iron and copper pyrites from various localities, and it is from the flue-dust from sulphuric-acid works in which pyrites is burned that the metal is chiefly obtained. Thallium is chemically classed with the metals of the lead group, but its reactions are in certain respects very peculiar and exceptional. It has been employed in the manufacture of glass, and is said to furnish a glass of extraordinary brilliancy and high refractive power.

thallium-glass (thal'i-um-glȧs), *n.* Glass in which thallium is used instead of lead, to give density and brilliancy. Compare *crystal*, 2.

thallodic (tha-lod'ik), *a.* [< *thallus* + *-ode* (*-oid*) + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the thallus; thalline.

thallogen (thal'ọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλλός*, a young shoot (see *thallus*), + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, same as *thallophyte*.

thallogenous (tha-loj'e-nus), *a.* [< *thallogen* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the thallogens.

thalloid (thal'oid), *a.* [< *thallus* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or consisting of a thallus.—**Thalloid hepaticæ**, hepaticæ in which the vegetative body does not consist of a leafy axis.

thallome (thal'ōm), *n.* [< *thallus* + *-ome* (*-oma*).] In *bot.*, a thallus; a plant-body undifferentiated into members, characteristic of the *Thallophyta*.

Thallophyta (tha-lof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *thallophytum*: see *thallophyte*.] A subkingdom or group of the vegetable kingdom, embracing the *Myxomycetes*, *Diatomaceæ*, *Schizophyta*, *Algæ*, and *Fungi*—the lower cryptogams, as they are still most frequently called. They are plants in which the vegetative body usually consists of a thallus, which shows no differentiation into stem, leaf, and root, or if there is such differentiation it is but rudimentary. In regard to complexity of structure, they set out from the simplest forms which show no outward distinction of parts, and ascend through numberless transitions to more and more complex forms of cell and tissue, but even in the higher forms they are never differentiated into the sharply separated systems of tissue that characterize the higher plants. They never have either true vessels or woody tissue. In regard to the modes of reproduction, they are in as great variety as are the grades of structural complexity, ranging from the forms which are propagated by simple fission to forms that have the sexes as clearly differentiated and almost as perfect and complex as are to be found in the higher plants. Compare *Bryophyta*, *Pteridophyta*, *Spermophyta*, and *Cormophyta*.

thallophyte (thal'ọ-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *thallophytum*, < Gr. *θαλλός*, a green shoot, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant of the subkingdom *Thallophyta*; one of the lower cryptogams.

Arboreal plants having structures akin to those of *thallophytes*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 792.

thallophytic (thal-ọ-fit'ik), *a.* [< *thallophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Thallophyta* or thallophytes.

thallose (thal'ōs), *a.* [< *thallus* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, same as *thalloid*.

thallus (thal'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *thallus*, < Gr. *θαλλός*, a young shoot or twig, < *θάλλειν*, be luxuriant, bloom, sprout.] In *bot.*, a vegetative body or plant-body undifferentiated into root, stem, or leaves; the plant-body characteristic of the *Thallophyta*. Also *thalamus*. See cut under *applanate*.—**Filamentous thallus.** Same as *fruticulose thallus*.—**Foliaceous** or **frondose thallus**, in lichens, a flat more or less leaf-like thallus which spreads over the surface of the substratum, but is attached at only a few points and can be easily separated therefrom without much injury.—**Fruticulose thallus**, in lichens, a thallus which is attached to the substratum by a narrow base only, from which it grows upward as a simple or more or less branched shrub-like body.—**Stratified thallus.** See *stratified*.

Thalmud†, Thalmudist†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *Talmud*, *Talmudist*.

thalweg (G. pron. täl'veċh), *n.* [G., < *thal*, valley, + *weg*, way.] A line upon a topographical surface which is a natural watercourse, having everywhere the direction of greatest slope, and distinguished by having the lines of straight horizontal projection which cut it at right angles on the upper sides of the curves of equal elevation to which they are tangent.

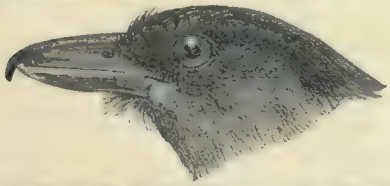
Thammuz† (tham'uz), *n.* Same as *Tammuz*, 2. *Milton*, P. L., i. 446, 452.

thamnium (tham'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θαμνίον*, dim. of *θάμνος*, a bush, shrub, < *θαμινός*, equiv. to *θαμειός*, crowded, thick, close-set, < **θαμύς*, in pl. *θαμέες*, thick, close-set; cf. *θαμά*, often.] In *bot.*, the branched bush-like thallus of fruticulose lichens.

Thamnobia (tham-nō′bi-a̤), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of Indian chat-like birds. *T. fulicata* is 6¾ inches long in the male, glossy blue-black, with chestnut under tail-coverts, and a white wing-patch; it inhabits central and southern India and Ceylon. A second species is *T. cambaiensis*, of central and northern India. Also called *Saxicoloides*.

thamnophile (tham′nọ-fil), *n.* [< NL. *Thamnophilus*, q. v.] A bush-shrike.

Thamnophilinæ (tham″nọ-fi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thamnophilus* + *-inæ*.] 1†. In Swainson's classification, a subfamily of *Laniidæ* or shrikes, containing the thamnophiles or bush-shrikes. It was a large and heterogeneous assemblage of some oscine with non-oscine birds, mostly species with a stout dentirostral bill, and considered by the old authors to be shrikes.
2. A subfamily of *Formicariidæ*, contrasted with *Formicariinæ* and *Grallariinæ*, containing formicarioid passerine birds with robust hooked bill like a shrike's and moderate or short tarsi, characteristic of the Neotropical region. They spread from Mexico to the Argentine Republic, but are wanting in Chili and Patagonia, and are also absent from the Antilles. The genera are ten, and the species numerous, collectively known as *bush-shrikes*, and playing the same part in the regions they inhabit as the true shrikes.


Head of Bush-shrike (*Batara cinerea*), a typical member of the *Thamnophilinæ*, about one half natural size.

thamnophiline (tham-nof′i-lin), *a.* [< *Thamnophilinæ*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the *Thamnophilinæ*.

Thamnophilus (tham-nof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush, shrub, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] 1. The most extensive genus of bush-shrikes. With its several sections and synonyms it is considered to cover more than 50 species, exclusive of many others which have from time to time been wrongly placed in it. *T. doliatus*, upon which the name was originally based, is a characteristic example.
2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schönherr*, 1826.

than (than), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *then*, in both uses (now used exclusively as an adverb); < ME. *than, thon, thanne, thonne*, < AS. *than, thon*, usually *thanne, thonne, thænne*, then, than, = OS. *than* = OFries. *than, dan* = D. *dan* = MLG. *dan, den* = OHG. *danna*, MHG. *danne, denne*, G. *dann*, adv., then, *denn*, conj., for, then, = Goth. *than*, adv. and conj.; with an obscure formative *-n, -ne*, from the pronominal stem *tha* in *the, that, there*, etc.: see *the, that*.] I. *adv.* At that time; then. See *then*. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> *Thanne* gart sche to greithe gaili alle thinges.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4274.

> Forthe *than* went this gentyll knyght,
> With a carefull chere.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 49).

II. *conj.* A particle used after comparatives, and certain words which express comparison or diversity, such as *more, better, other, otherwise, rather, else*, etc., and introducing the second member of a comparison. *Than* has the same case (usually the nominative) after it as it has before it, in accordance with the syntactical rule that "conjunctions connect . . . the same cases of nouns and pronouns": as, he is taller *than* I (am); I am richer *than* he (is); "thrice fairer *than* (I) myself (am)" (*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 7); they like you better *than* (they like) me.

> Thenne was ich al so fayn as foul of fair morwenynge,
> Gladder *than* gleo-man [is] that gold hath to gyfte.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 103.

> Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater *than* John the Baptist; notwithstanding he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater *than* he. Mat. xi. 11.

> I will sooner trust the wind
> With feathers, or the troubled sea with pearl,
> *Than* her with any thing.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 5.

> This age, this worse *then* iron age,
> This sincke of synne.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

> I am better acquainted with the country *than* you are.
> *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

> He [King John] had more of Lightning in him *than* [he had] of Thunder. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 75.

> There is no art that hath bin . . . more soyl'd and slubber'd with aphorisming pedantry *then* the art of policie.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

> He desires to be answerable no farther *than* he is guilty.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

> The late events seem to have no other effect *than* to harden them in error. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

> No sooner the bells leave off *than* the diligence rattles in.
> *Browning*, Up at a Villa.

A noun-clause introduced by *that* sometimes follows *than*: as, I had rather be a sufferer myself *than that* you should be; and the *that* is now and then omitted in poetry.

> Since I suppose we are made to be no stronger
> *Than* faults may shake our frames.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 133.

Sometimes the preceding comparative is left to be inferred from the context; sometimes it is omitted from mere carelessness. A noun or a pronoun after *than* has a show of analogy with one governed by a preposition, and is sometimes blunderingly put in the objective case even when properly of subjective value: as, none knew better *than him*. Even Milton says *than whom*, and this is more usual: for example, *than whom* there is none better.

thanage (thā′nạj), *n.* [< *thane* + *-age*.] (*a*) The dignity or rank of a thane; the state of being a thane. (*b*) The district or territory owned or administered by a thane; also, the tenure by which the thane or baron held it.

thanatography (than-a̤-tog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A narrative of one's death: distinguished from *biography*, a narrative of one's life. *Thackeray*, Catharine, vi. [Rare.]

thanatoid (than′a̤-toid), *a.* [< Gr. **θανατοειδής*, contr. *θανατώδης*, resembling death, < *θάνατος*, death (*θνήσκειν, θανεῖν*, √ *θαν*, die), + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. Resembling death; apparently dead. *Dunglison*.—2. Deadly, as a venomous snake.

thanatology (than-a̤-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of death; a discourse on death.

thanatophidia (than″a̤-tọ-fid′i-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + NL. *ophidia*.] Venomous or poisonous snakes in general, as the cobra, the asp, the adder, etc. The name is scarcely technical in zoölogy, though so employed by Fitzinger ("Systema Reptilium," 1843); it was also used by Fayer for his work treating of such serpents of India. It corresponds in fact, however, to the two suborders *Solenoglypha* and *Proteroglypha*, or the crotaliform and cobriform ophidians, and is sometimes written with a capital.

thanatophidian (than″a̤-tọ-fid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *thanatophidia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the thanatophidia.
II. *n.* Any one of the thanatophidia.

thanatopsis (than-a̤-top′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *ὄψις*, a sight, view, < √ *ὀπ* in *ὄψεσθαι*, fut. of *ὁρᾶν*, see: see *optic*.] A view or contemplation of death. *Bryant*.

thane (thān), *n.* [< ME. *thane, thein, theign* (ML. *thainus*), < AS. *thegen, thegn*, a soldier, attendant, servant of the king, a minister, nobleman, = OS. *thegan* = OHG. *degan*, an attendant, servant, soldier, disciple, MHG. *degen*, a soldier, = Icel. *thegn*, a soldier, warrior, freeman, = Goth. **thigns* (not recorded); perhaps = Gr. *τέκνον*, child, hence in Teut. boy, attendant, soldier, servant (cf. AS. *mago*, child, boy, servant, man: see *may*²); with formative *-n* (*-no-*), orig. pp., from the root seen in Gr. *τίκτειν, τεκεῖν*, beget, bring forth, *τόκος*, birth, Skt. *toka*, child. Otherwise akin to AS. *theów* = OHG. *diu* = Goth. *thius* (*thiwa-*, orig. *thigwa-*): see *thew*¹. The proper modern form would be **thain*, parallel with *rain, main*¹, *sain, rail, sail, tail*, etc.] In *early Eng. hist.*, a member of a rank above that of the ordinary freeman, and differing from that of the athelings, or hereditary ancient nobility. The distinguishing marks of all thanes were liability to military service and the ownership of land. Of the various classes of thanes the chief was that of king's thanes, whose members were subject to no jurisdiction but that of the king. The rank increased in power about the time of Alfred, and about the reign of Athelstan any freeman who owned five hides of land or had made three sea-voyages was eligible to thanehood. The thanehood corresponded nearly to the knighthood after the Norman Conquest. In the reign of Henry II. the title fell into disuse. In Scotland the thanes were a class of non-military tenants of the crown, and the title was in use till the end of the fifteenth century. The notion derived from Boece, and adopted by Shakspere in "Macbeth," that the Scotch thanes were all transformed into earls, has no historical foundation. In some recent historical works the Anglo-Saxon *thegn* is used in its strict Anglo-Saxon sense.

> The fully qualified freeman who has an estate of land may be of various degrees of wealth and dignity, from the ceorl with a single hide to the *thegn* with five hides.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 37.

> With the rise of kingship a new social distinction began to grow up, on the ground, not of hereditary rank in the community, but of service done to the king. The king's *thegns* were his body-guard, the one force ever ready to carry out his will. They were his nearest and most constant counsellors. As the gathering of petty tribes into larger kingdoms swelled the number of eorls in each realm, and in a corresponding degree diminished their social importance, it raised in equal measure the rank of the king's *thegns*. A post among them was soon coveted and won by the greatest and noblest.
> *J. R. Green*, Making of Eng., p. 179.

thanedom (thān′dum), *n.* [< *thane* + *-dom*.] 1. The district held or administered by a thane.

> Now, from the mountain's misty throne,
> Sees, in *thanedom* once his own,
> His ashes undistinguished lie,
> His place, his power, his memory die.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 2.

2. The power, and especially the judicial functions, of a thane: as, the *thanedom* of Macbeth.

thanehood (thān′hu̇d), *n.* [< *thane* + *-hood*.] 1. The office, dignity, or character of a thane.—2. The collective body of thanes.

> That later nobility of the *thegnhood*, which, as we have seen, supplanted the ancient nobility of the eorls.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 367.

thane-land (thān′land), *n.* 1. Land held by a thane.

> *Thane-lands* were such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes, with all immunities except the threefold necessity of expedition, repair of castles, and mending of bridges. *Cowell*.

2. The district over which the jurisdiction of a thane extended.

thaneship (thān′ship), *n.* [< *thane* + *-ship*.] Same as *thanehood*.

Thanet beds. [From Isle of *Thanet*, in Kent, England.] In *geol.*, a series of beds of pale-yellow and greenish sand, having a thin layer of flints at the bottom, and resting directly on the chalk, thus forming the base of the Tertiary in the London Basin, to which this formation is peculiar. The thickness of the series varies from 20 to 60 feet. The fossils which the Thanet beds contain are marine, and are varied in character; mollusks are especially abundant.

thang†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thong*.

thank (thangk), *n.* [< ME. *thank, thonk*, < AS. *thanc, thonc*, thought, grace, favor, content, thanks (= OS. *thanc* = OFries. *thonk, thank* = D. *dank* = MLG. *dank, danke* = OHG. MHG. *danc*, G. *dank* = Icel. *thökk* (*thakk-*), for orig. **thönk* (**thank-*), = Sw. *tack* = Dan. *tak* = Goth. *thagks*, thought), < **thincan* (pret. **thanc*), etc., think: see *think*¹. For the phonetic relation of *thank* to *think*, cf. that of *song*¹ (Sc. *sang*) to *sing*; for the connection of thought, cf. *min*³ (G. *minne*, etc.), thought, remembrance, love.] 1†. Grateful thought; gratitude; good will.

> This encres of hardynesse and myght
> Com him of love, his ladyes *thank* to winne.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1777.

> He seide, "In *thank* I shal it take."
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4577.

2. Expression of gratitude; utterance of a sense of kindness received; acknowledgment by words or signs of a benefit or favor conferred: now used almost exclusively in the plural.

> To some yt are good men God sendeth wealth here also, and they giue hem great *thanke* for his gift, and he rewardeth them for the *thanke* to.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 35.

> If ye love them which love you, what *thank* have ye?
> Luke vi. 32.

> O, good men, eate that good which he hath giuen you, and giue him *thanks*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

[The plural *thanks* was sometimes used as a singular.

> What a *thanks* I owe
> The hourly courtesies your goodness gives me!
> *Fletcher and Massinger*, A Very Woman, iii. 5.]

Thanks, a common elliptical expression or acknowledgment of satisfaction or thankfulness.

> *Thanks*, good Egeus; what 's the news with thee?
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 21.

To can or **con thank**†. See *can*¹.

thank (thangk), *v.* [< ME. *thanken, thonken*, < AS. *thancian, thoncian* = OS. *thancōn* = OFries. *thonkia* = D. *danken* = MLG. *danken* = OHG. *danchōn*, MHG. G. *danken* = Icel. *thakka* = Sw. *tacka* = Dan. *takke*, thank; from the noun. Cf. *think*¹.] I. *trans.* To express gratitude to, as for a favor or benefit conferred; make acknowledgments to, as of good will or service due for kindness bestowed.

> Gretly y *thonk* God that gart me a-chape.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1248.

> Heavens *thank* you for 't! *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 175.

> I humbly *thanked* him for the good Opinion he pleased to conceive of me. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

I thank you, or colloquially abbreviated **thank you**, a polite formula used in acknowledging a favor, as a gift, service, compliment, or offer, whether the same is accepted or declined. Like other polite formulas, it is often used ironically.

> *Anne.* Will 't please your worship to come in, sir?
> *Slen.* No, *I thank you*, forsooth, heartily.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 277.

I will thank you, a polite formula introducing a request: as, *I will thank you* to shut the door; *I will thank you* for the mustard.—**To thank one's self, to have one's self to thank**, to be obliged to throw the blame on one's self; be solely responsible: used ironically, and generally in the imperative.

> Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
> And *thank yourself* if aught should fall amiss.
> *Dryden*.

II.† *intrans.* To give thanks.

Which we toke as deuoutly as we coude, and *thanke* accordyng. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

thanker (thang'kėr), *n.* [< *thank* + *-er*1.] One who gives thanks; a giver of thanks.

I hope he may long continue to feel all the value of such a reconciliation. He is a very liberal *thanker*. *Jane Austen*, Emma, ii.

thankes†, *n.* [ME., gen. of *thank* used adverbially with the poss. pronouns, meaning 'of his, her, their, my, thy, your, our accord': see *thank*.] A form used only in the phrases *his, thy*, etc., *thankes*, of his, thy, etc., accord; voluntarily.

Ful sooth is seyd that love ne lordshipe
Wol noght, *his thankes*, have no felaweshipe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 768.

Thyne herte shal so ravysshed be
That nevere thou woldest, *thi thankis*, lete
Ne removen for to see that swete.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2463.

thankful (thangk'fůl), *a.* [< ME. **thankful*, < AS. *thancfull*, < *thanc*, thank: see *thank* and *-ful*.] **1.** Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful.

Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. Ps. c. 4.

As I am a gentleman, I will live to be *thankful* to thee for 't. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 89.

It is no improper Comparison that a *thankful* Heart is like a Box of precious Ointment, which keeps the Smell long after the Thing is spent. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 23.

2. Expressive of thanks; given or done in token of thanks.

Give the gods a *thankful* sacrifice.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 167.

Again and again the old soldier said his *thankful* prayers, and blessed his benefactor. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

3†. Deserving thanks; meritorious; acceptable.

Tumaccus thought him selfe happie that he had presented owre men with such *thankeful* gyftes and was admitted to theyr frendshippe.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 141).

Thank may you have for such a *thankful* part.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 550).

4†. Pleasing; pleasant.

They of late years have taken this pastime vp among them, many times gratifying their ladies, and often times the princes of the realme, with some such *thankfull* noveltie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. (*Davies.*)

=**Syn.** 1. See *grateful*.

thankfully (thangk'fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *thankfulliche*; < *thankful* + *-ly*2.] In a thankful manner; with grateful acknowledgment of favors or kindness received.

His ring I do accept most *thankfully*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 2. 9.

thankfulness (thangk'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thankful; acknowledgment of a favor received; gratitude.

thanking†, *n.* [< ME. *thankynge*, < AS. *thancung*, < *thancian*, thank: see *thank*, *v.*] An expression of thanks.

Therto yeve hem such *thankynges*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6041.

Thanne he wente prevylly, alle be nyghte, tille he cam to his folk, that weren fulle glad of his comynge, and maden grete *thankynges* to God Immortalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 227.

thankless (thangk'les), *a.* [< *thank* + *-less*.] **1.** Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging kindness or benefits.

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a *thankless* child! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 311.

2. Not deserving thanks, or not likely to be rewarded with thanks: as, a *thankless* task.

But whereunto these *thankless* tales in vain
Do I rehearse? *Surrey*, Æneid, ii. 125.

The Sun but *thankless* shines that shews not thee.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

=**Syn.** See *grateful*.

thanklessly (thangk'les-li), *adv.* In a thankless manner; without thanks; ungratefully; in a grudging spirit.

The will of God may be done *thanklessly*.
Bp. Hall, Jehu with Jehoram and Jezebel.

thanklessness (thangk'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thankless; ingratitude.

Not to have written then seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

=**Syn.** See *grateful*.

thankly† (thangk'li), *adv.* [< *thank* + *-ly*2.] Thankfully. [Rare.]

He giueth frankly what we *thankly* spend.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

thank-offering (thangk'of″ėr-ing), *n.* An offering made in ancient Jewish rites as an expression of gratitude to God; a peace-offering.

A thousand *thank-offerings* are due to that Providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts.*

thanksgive† (thangks-giv'), *v. t.* [A back-formation, < *thanksgiving*.] To offer in token of thankfulness.

To *thanksgive* or blesse a thing in a way to a sacred use he took to be an offering of it to God.
J. Mede, Diatribe, p. 55. (*Latham.*)

thanksgiver (thangks-giv'ėr), *n.* [< *thanks*, pl. of *thank*, + *giver*.] One who gives thanks, or acknowledges a benefit, a kindness, or a mercy.

Wherefore we find (our never-to-be-forgotten) example, the devout *thanksgiver*, David, continually declaring the great price he set upon the divine favours.
Barrow, Works, I. viii.

thanksgiving (thangks-giv'ing), *n.* [< *thanks*, pl. of *thank*, + *giving*.] **1.** The act of rendering thanks or of expressing gratitude for favors, benefits, or mercies; an acknowledgment of benefits received: used in the Old Testament for acknowledgment by the act of offering.

If he offer it for a *thanksgiving*, then he shall offer with the sacrifice of *thanksgiving* unleavened cakes.
Lev. vii. 12.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with *thanksgiving*. 1 Tim. iv. 4.

2. A public celebration of divine goodness; specifically [*cap.*], in the United States, Thanksgiving day (see the phrase below).

Great as the preparations were for the dinner, everything was so contrived that not a soul in the house should be kept from the morning service of *Thanksgiving* in the church, and from listening to the *Thanksgiving* sermon, in which the minister was expected to express his views freely concerning the politics of the country, and the state of things in society generally, in a somewhat more secular vein of thought than was deemed exactly appropriate to the Lord's day. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 346.

3. A form of words expressive of thanks to God; a grace.

There 's not a soldier of us all that, in the *thanksgiving* before meat, do relish the petition well that prays for peace. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 15.

General Thanksgiving, in the Book of Common Prayer, a form of thanksgiving, preceding the last two prayers of morning or evening prayer or of the litany, for the general or ordinary blessings of life: so called as distinguished from the forms provided for special persons and occasions.—**Thanksgiving day**, a day set apart for a public celebration of divine goodness; specifically, in the United States, an annual festival appointed by proclamation, and held usually on the last Thursday of November. It is celebrated with religious services and social festivities. The first celebration was held by the Plymouth Colony in 1621, and the usage soon became general in New England. After the revolution the custom gradually extended to the Middle States, and later to the West, and more slowly to the South. Since 1863 its observance has been annually recommended by the President.—**The Great Thanksgiving**, in early and Oriental liturgies, a form ascribing praise to God for the creation of the world and his dealings with man, now represented by the preface and part of the canon. See *preface*, 2.

thanksworthy† (thangks'wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* Same as *thankworthy*.

This seemeth to us in our case much *thanksworthy*.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 168.

thankworthiness (thangk'wėr″ᴛʜi-nes), *n.* The state of being worthy of thanks.

thankworthy (thangk'wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* [= G. *dankwürdig*; as *thank* + *worthy*.] Worthy of or deserving thanks; entitled to grateful acknowledgment.

Nowe wherein we want desert were a *thankeworthy* labour to expresse; but, if I knew, I should haue mended my selfe. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

For this is *thankworthy*, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully. 1 Pet. ii. 19.

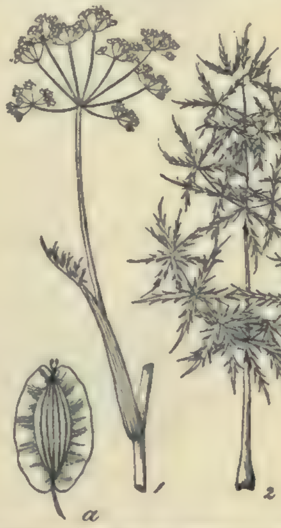
thank-you-ma'am (thangk'ū-mäm), *n.* [Also *thank-you-mam*; so called in humorous allusion to the sudden bobbing of the head (as if making a bow of acknowledgment) caused by the jolting when a vehicle passes over the ridge.] A low ridge of earth formed across a road on the face of a hill to throw to one side downflowing rain-water, and thus to prevent the wasting of the road. It also serves to check downward movement of a vehicle and afford relief to the horses both in going up and in going down the hill. Also called *water-bar*. [Colloq., U. S.]

We jogged along very comfortable and very happy, down steep hills crossed by abrupt and jerky *thank-you-mams*. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 565.

thannah (than'ạ), *n.* Same as *tana*1.

thanne†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *than* and *then*.

Thapsia (thap'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *thapsia*, < Gr. θαψία, θάψος, a plant used to dye yellow, said to have been *T. Garganica*, brought from the island or peninsula of Thapsus, Sicily; < Θάψος, L. *Thapsus*, Thapsus.] **1.** A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Laserpitieæ*. It is characterized by a fruit with lateral secondary ridges dilated into broad wings, the other ridges filiform, and the seed flat. There are 4 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, especially to the west, and extending to the island of Madeira, where 2 species have a hard and often tall and conspicuous shrubby caudex. They are perennials, or perhaps sometimes biennials, bearing pinnately decompound leaves with pinnatifid segments, and yellowish, whitish, or purplish flowers in compound umbels of many rays, usually without involucre and with the involucels small or wanting. For *T. Garganica*, see *deadly carrot* (under *carrot*), also *asadulcis*, *laser*1, *resin of thapsia* and *bon-nafa resin* (under *resin*). For *T. decipiens*, a remarkably palm-like species, see *black parsley*, under *parsley*. For *T.* (*Monizia*) *edulis*, see *carrot-tree*.



1, the upper part of the stem with the umbel of *Thapsia Garganica*; 2, a leaf; *a*, the fruit.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

This *thapsia*, this wermoote, and elebre,
Cucumber wild, and every bitter kynde
Of herbe is nought for hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

Thapsia plaster. See *plaster*.

thar1 (ᴛʜär), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *there*.

thar2†, *v.* See *tharf*1.

thar3 (thär), *n.* [Also *thaar* and *tahr*; E. Ind.] A wild goat of the Himalayas, *Capra jemlaica*, also called *imo* and *serow*. The small horns curve directly backward, and the male has a mane of long hair on the neck and shoulders.

tharborough† (thär'bur-ō), *n.* A corruption of *third-borough*.

I myself reprehend his own person, for I am his grace's *tharborough*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 185.

tharcake (thär'kāk), *n.* [Also *thardcake*; for **tharfcake*, < *tharf*2 + *cake*1.] A cake made from meal, treacle, and butter, eaten on the night of the 5th of November. [Prov. Eng.]

tharf1†, *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *darf*; < ME. *tharf* (often *thar*, *dar*, by confusion with forms of *dare*), inf. *thurfen*, < AS. *thearf*, inf. *thurfan* = OFries. *thurf*, inf. *thurva* = OHG. *durfan* = Icel. *thurfa* = Sw. *tarfva* = Goth. *thaurban*, have need, = D. *durven* = G. *dürfen*, dare: see *dare*1.] To need; lack.

Whanne these tyding were told to themperour of rome he was gretly a-greued, no gome *thort* him blame.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1076.

Trwe mon trwe restore,
Thenne *thar* mon drede no wathe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2354.

Nece, I pose that he were,
Thow *thruste* [pret.] nevere han the more fere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 572.

tharf2†, *a.* [< ME. *therf*, < AS. *theorf* = OFries. *therve* = MD. *derf* = OHG. *derb*, MHG. *derp* = Icel. *thjarfr*, unleavened.] Unleavened. *Wyclif.*

Also thei make here Sacrement of the Awteer of *Therf* Bred. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 18.

Thargelia (thär-gē'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Θαργήλια (sc. ἱερά), a festival of Apollo and Artemis (see def.), < θάργηλος, equiv. to θαλύσιος, in neut. pl. θαλύσια, offerings of first-fruits made to Artemis.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a festival celebrated at Athens on the 6th and 7th of the month Thargelion, in honor of Delian Apollo and of Artemis. On the first day of the festival (probably not every year) there was an expiatory sacrifice of two persons, for the men and the women of the state respectively, the victims being condemned criminals; on the second day there were a procession and a contest for a tripod between cyclic choruses provided by choragi.

Cases of adoption were very frequent among the Greeks and Romans. . . . In the interest of the next of kin, whose rights were affected by a case of adoption, it was provided that the registration should be attended with certain formalities, and that it should take place at a fixed time—the festival of the *Thargelia*. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 163.

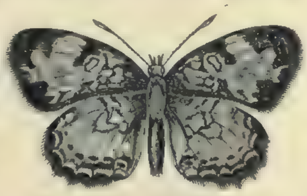
Thargelion (thär-gē′li-on), *n.* [< Gr. *Θαργηλιών*, < *Θαργήλια*, the festival Thargelia: see *Thargelia.*] The eleventh month of the ancient Attic calendar, containing thirty days, and corresponding to the last part of May and the first part of June.

tharldome†, *n.* Same as *thraldom.*

tharm (thärm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *therm*, Sc. *thairm;* < ME. *tharm, therm,* < AS. *thearm* = OFries. *therm, thirm* = D. MLG. *darm* = OHG. *daram*, MHG. G. *darm* = Icel. *tharmr* = Sw. Dan. *tarm*, gut, = L. *trames*, way, = Gr. *τράμις*, tharm, gut; cf. *τρῆμα*, hole, ear, < *τετραίνειν* (√ *τρα*), bore through.] An intestine; an entrail; gut. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> Eustathius . . . doth tell that in old time they made their bow-strings of bullocks' *thermes*, which they twined together as they do ropes.
> *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 103.

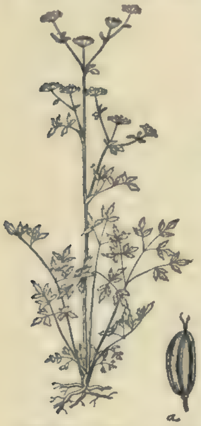
> When I am tired of scraping *thairm* or singing ballants.
> *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.



Tharos Butterfly (*Phyciodes tharos*), natural size.

tharos (thā′ros), *n.* The pearl crescent, *Phyciodes tharos*, a small American butterfly varied with black, orange, and white.

Thaspium (thas′pi-um), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), transferred from *Thapsia*, a related genus.] A genus of umbelliferous plants. It is characterized by its conspicuous calyx-teeth, long styles without a stylopodium, and fruit with most or all of the ribs prominently winged, and with the oil-tubes solitary in the intervals. It includes 3 species, all natives of the United States, known as *meadow-parsnip.* They are handsome tall and smooth perennial herbs, with ternately divided leaves composed of broad serrate leaflets, and compound umbels of yellow flowers without involucres, and with the involucels formed of a few minute bractlets; one variety, *T. aureum*, var. *atropurpureum*, bears dark-purple flowers. One species, *T. pinnatifidum*, is a native of the South Appalachian region; the others, *T. aureum* and *T. barbinode* (see cut under *petiole*), are widely diffused through the eastern and central United States. *T. aureum* and its variety *trifoliatum* have been commonly confounded with the corresponding species of *Zizia*, respectively *Z. aurea* and *Z. cordata* (referred by some to *Carum*), which they resemble closely in flower and leaf, but differ from in their winged fruit and later blooming.



Flowering Plant of Meadow-parsnip (*Thaspium barbinode*). *a*, the carpels.

that (ŦHat), *pron.* or *a.*; pl. *those* (ŦHōz). [Also dial. *thet;* < ME. *that, thet,* < AS. *thæt*, that, the, = OS. *that* = OFries. *thet, dat* = MD. D. *dat* = MLG. *dat*, that, = OHG. MHG. G. *das*, the, = Icel. *that*, the, = Dan. *det*, the, = Sw. *det*, this, = Goth. *thata*, the; neut. of the demonst. pron. which came to be used as the def. art., AS. masc. *se*, fem. *seó*, neut. *thæt*, ME. and mod. E. in all genders, *the:* see further under *the*¹. Hence *that, conj.* and *adv.*] **A.** *demonst. pron.* or *a.* 1. Used as a definitive adjective before a noun, in various senses. (*a*) Pointing to a person or thing present or as before mentioned or supposed to be understood, or used to designate a specific thing or person emphatically, having more force than the definite article *the*, which may, however, in some cases be substituted for it.

> It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrha in the day of judgment than for *that* city. Mat. x. 15.

> Touch but my lips with *those* fair lips of thine.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 115.

> David indeed, by suffering without just cause, learnt *that* meekness and *that* wisdom by adversity which made him much the fitter man to raigne.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

> *That* House of Commons that he could not make do for him would do to send him to the Tower till he was sober.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 8.

(*b*) Frequently in opposition to *this*, in which case it refers to one of two objects already mentioned, and often to the one more distant in place or time: frequently, however, mere contradistinction is implied: as, I will take *this* book, and you can take *that* one.

> Of Zion it shall be said, *this* and *that* man was born in her. Ps. lxxxvii. 5.

(*c*) Pointing not so much to persons and things as to their qualities, almost equivalent to *such*, or *of such a nature*, and occasionally followed by *as* or *that* as a correlative.

> There cannot be
> *That* vulture in you, to devour so many.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 74.

> Whose love was of *that* dignity
> *That* it went hand in hand even with the vow.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 49.

> Majesty never was vested to *that* degree in the Person of the King *as* not to be more conspicuous and more august in Parliament, as I have often shown.
> *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

2. Used absolutely or without a noun as a demonstrative pronoun. (*a*) To indicate a person or thing already referred to or implied, or specially pointed at or otherwise indicated, and having generally the same force and significance as when used as an adjective: as, give me *that;* do you see *that?*

> Foretell new storms to *those* already spent.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1589.

> What springal is *that?* ha! *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

> From hence forward be *that* which thine own brutish silence hath made thee.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

> She has *that* in her aspect against which it is impossible to offend. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

(*b*) In opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction.

> If the Lord will, we shall live, and do *this* or *that*.
> Jas. iv. 15.

> *This* is not fair; nor profitable *that*.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 19.

> A hundred and fifty odd projects took possession of his brain by turns—he would do *this*, and *that*, and t'other—he would go to Rome—he would go to law—he would buy stock— . . . he would new fore-front his house, and add a new wing to make it even.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this*, like the Latin *hic* or the French *ceci*, refers to the last mentioned, the latter, and *that*, like the Latin *ille* or the French *cela*, to the first mentioned, the former.

> Self-love and reason to one end aspire,
> Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire;
> But greedy *that* its object would devour,
> *This* taste the honey and not wound the flower.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 89.

In all the above cases, *that*, when referring to a plural noun, takes the plural form *those:* as, *that* man, *those* men; give me *that*, give me *those;* and so on. (*c*) To represent a sentence or part of a sentence, or a series of sentences.

> And when Moses heard *that*, he was content. Lev. x. 20.

[*That* here stands for the whole of what Aaron had said, or the whole of the preceding verse.]

> I'll know your business, Harry, *that* I will.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 83.

> Upon my conscience,
> The man is truly honest, and *that* kills him.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 3.

> If the Laymen will not come, whose fault is *that?*
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 37.

> Certain or uncertain, be *that* upon the credit of those whom I must follow. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

> They say he's learn'd as well as discreet, but I'm no judge of *that*. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

> You are a foolish bribble-brabble woman, *that* you are.
> *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, iii. 1.

> Yet there still prevails, and *that* too amongst men who plume themselves on their liberality, no small amount of the feeling which Milton combated in his celebrated essay.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 167.

That sometimes in this use precedes the sentence or clause to which it refers.

> *That* be far from thee, to do after this manner, *to slay the righteous with the wicked.* Gen. xviii. 25.

That here represents the clause in italics. It is used also as the substitute for an adjective: as, you allege that the man is *innocent; that* he is not. Similarly, it is often used to introduce an explanation of something going before: as, "religion consists in living up to those principles—*that* is, in acting in conformity to them." (*d*) Emphatically, in phrases expressive of approbation, applause, or encouragement.

> Why, *that*'s my dainty Ariel! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 95.

> *That*'s my good son! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 47.

> *Hengo.* I have out-brav'd Hunger.
> *Car. That*'s my boy, my sweet boy!
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2.

(*e*) As the antecedent of a relative: as, *that* which was spoken.

> And die, unhallow'd thoughts, before you blot
> With your uncleanness *that* which is divine.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 193.

(*f*) By the omission of the relative, *that* formerly sometimes acquired the force of *what* or *that which*.

> Thogh it happen me rehercen eft
> *That* ye han in youre fresshe songes sayd.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 79.

> We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen. John iii. 11.

> The good of my Countrey is *that* I seeke.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 179.

(*g*) With *of*, to avoid repetition of a preceding noun: as, his opinions and *those of* the others.

> I would desire my female readers to consider that, as the term of life is short, *that of* beauty is much shorter.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 89.

(*h*) With *and*, to avoid repetition of a preceding statement.

> God shall help her, *and that* right early. Ps. xlvi. 5.

And all that. See *all.*—**That present.** See *present*¹.—**That time**†. See *time*¹.—**To put this and that together.** See *put*¹.

B. *rel. pron.* Used for *who* or *which.* *That* in this use is never used with a preposition preceding it, but may be so used when the preposition is transposed to the end of the clause; thus, the man *of whom* I spoke, the book *from which* I read, the spot *near which* he stood, the pay *for which* he works; but not the man *of that* I spoke, etc., though one may say, the man *that* I spoke *of*, the book *that* I read *from*, the place *that* he stood *near*, the pay *that* he works *for*, and so on. When the relative clause conveys an additional idea or statement, or is parenthetical, *who* and *which* are in modern English rather to be used than *that:* thus, "James, *whom* I saw yesterday, told me," but not "James *that*, etc." *That* more often introduces a restrictive or definitive clause, but *who* and *which* are frequently used in the same way. See *who.*

> Lord God, *that* lens ay lastand light,
> This is a ferly fare to feele. *York Plays*, p. 58.

> Treuli, treuli, Y seye to ȝou, the sone may not of hym silf do ony thing, but that thing *that* he seeth the fadir doynge. *Wyclif*, John v. 19.

> This holi child seynt Johun,
> *That* baptisid oure lord in flom Jordon
> With ful deuout & good deuocioun.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

> And Guthlake, *that* was King of Denmarke then,
> Provided with a navie mee forlead.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, I. 184.

> If I have aught
> *That* may content thee, take it, and begone.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

> He *that* was your conduct
> From Milan. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

> You shall come with me to Tower Hill, and see Mrs. Quilp *that* is, directly. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, vi.

In the following extract *that*, *who*, and *which* are used without any perceptible difference.

> Sometime like apes, *that* mow and chatter at me
> And after bite me, then like hedgehogs, *which*
> Lie tumbling in my barefoot way and mount
> Their pricks at my footfall, sometime am I
> All wound with adders, *who* with cloven tongues
> Do hiss me into madness. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 10.

With the use of *that* as a relative are to be classed those cases in which it is used as a correlative to *so* or *such*.

> Who's *so* gross,
> *That* seeth not this palpable device?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 6. 11.

> Who *so* firm *that* cannot be seduced?
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 316.

> *Such* allow'd infirmities *that* honesty
> Is never free of. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 263.

That as a demonstrative and *that* as a relative pronoun sometimes occur close together, but this use is now hardly approved.

> *That that* is determined shall be done. Dan. xi. 36.

> *That that* is is. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 17.

> But for the practical part, it is *that that* makes an angler: it is diligence, and observation, and patience, and an ambition to be the best in the art, that must do it.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 191.

Frequently used in Chaucer for the definite article, before *one* or *other*, usually when the two words are put in contrast.

> *That* on me hette, *that* othir dede me colde.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 145.

That . . . he† = who; *that . . . his* (or *her*)† = whose; *that . . . him*† = whom; *that . . . they*† = who; *which that*† = whom.

> My hertes Ioie, all myn hole plesaunce,
> *Whiche that* y sarue, and schall do faithfully
> With treue Entente.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

> A Knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
> *That* fro the tyme that he first bigan
> To ryden out, *he* loved chivalrye.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 44.

> Now fele I wel the goodnesse of this wyf,
> *That* bothe after her deeth and in her lyf
> *Her* grete bountee doubleth her renoun.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 521.

> This man to you may falsly been accused,
> *That* as by right *him* oghte been excused.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 351.

[*That* came in during the twelfth century to supply the place of the indeclinable relative *the*, and in the fourteenth century it is the ordinary relative. In the sixteenth century, *which* often supplies its place; in the seventeenth century, *who* replaces it. About Addison's time, *that* had again come into fashion, and had almost driven *which* and *who* out of use.
Morris, Historical Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 132.]

that (ŦHat), *conj.* [< ME. *that, thet,* < AS. *that* = D. *dat* = OHG. MHG. *daz*, G. *dass* = Goth. *thata*, that; orig. the neut. pron. or adj. *that* used practically as a def. article qualifying the whole sentence: see *that, pron.*] 1. Introducing a reason: in that; because.

> Thus I speak, not *that* I would have it so; but to your shame. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> Not *that* I loved Cæsar less, but *that* I loved Rome more.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 23.

> Streams of grief
> *That* I have wrong'd thee, and as much of joy
> *That* I repent it, issue from mine eyes.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 5.

> It is not *that* I love you less
> Than when before your feet I lay.
> *Waller*, The Self-Banished.

> Weep not *that* the world changes. *Bryant*, Mutation.

2. Introducing an object or final end or purpose: equivalent to the phrases *in order that*, *for the purpose that*, *to the effect that*.

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay.
Cowley, The Epicure, l. 9.

The life-blood of the slain
Poured out where thousands die *that* one may reign.
Bryant, Christmas in 1875.

3. Introducing a result or consequence.

The buerne, with his bare sword, bere hym to dethe,
That he felle of his fole flat to the ground!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6451.

I neuer heard the olde song of Percy and Duglas *that* I found not my heart mooued more then with a Trumpet.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Learning hath that wonderfull power in it selfe *that* it can soften and temper the most sterne and savage nature.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Is cheating grown so common among men,
And thrives so well here, *that* the gods endeavour
To practise it above?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

What have I done
Dishonestly in my whole life, name it,
That you should put so base a business to me?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

I knew him to be so honest a man *that* I could not reject his proposal. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.

4. Introducing a clause as the subject or object of the principal verb, or as a necessary complement to a statement made.

'Tis a causeless fantasy,
And childish error, *that* they are afraid.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 898.

You gave consent *that*, to defeat my brother,
I should take any course.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

This is most certain, *that* the king was ever friendly to the Irish Papists. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

The Naragansett men told us after *that* thirteen of the Pequods were killed, and forty wounded.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 233.

I have shewed before *that* a mere possibility to the contrary can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Bp. Wilkins.*

It is a very common expression *that* such a one is very good-natured, but very passionate.
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

The current opinion prevails *that* the study of Greek and Latin is loss of time. *Swift*, Modern Education.

5. Seeing; since; inasmuch as.

There is something in the wind, *that* we cannot get in.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 69.

Where is my father, *that* you come without him?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

6. Formerly often used after a preposition, introducing a noun-clause as the object of the preposition: as, *before that* he came, *after that* they had gone, etc., where at present the *that* is omitted and the preposition has become a conjunction; also, by mistaken analogy with such cases, *that* was occasionally added after real conjunctions, as *when that*, *where that*.

Go, litil bill, and say thoue were with me
This same day at myne vp-Ryssinge,
Where that y be-sought god of merci
Tho to haue my souerein in his kepeing.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

After that things are set in order here,
We'll follow them. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 32.

Take my soul . . .
Before that England give the French the foil.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 23.

What would you with her *if that* I be she?
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 115.

Since that my case is past the help of law.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1022.

When that mine eye is famish'd for a look.
Shak., Sonnets, xlvii.

7. Sometimes used in place of another conjunction, in repetition. [A Gallicism.]

Albeit Nature doth now and then . . . commit some errors, and *that* sometimes the things shee formeth haue too much, and sometimes too little, yet deliuereth she nothing broken or dissseuered.
Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), [p. 98.

8. Used elliptically to introduce a sentence or clause expressive of surprise, indignation, or some kindred emotion.

That a brother should
Be so perfidious! *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 67.

O God, *that* men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 291.

9. Used as an optative particle, or to introduce a phrase expressing a wish: would that: usually with *O!*

O, that you bore
The mind that I do! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 267.

This was the very first suit at law that ever I had with any creature, and *O that* it might be the last!
Evelyn, Diary, May 26, 1671.

For that†. See *for*.—**In that.** See *in*^{1}.—**Now that.** See *now*.—**So that.** See *so*^{1}. **Though that**†. See *though*.

that (ᴛʜat), *adv.* [< *that*, *pron.* or *a.*; abbr. of such phrases as *to that extent*, *to that degree*.] To that extent; to that degree; to such a degree; so: as, I did not go *that* far; I did not care *that* much about it: the comparison being with something previously said or implied, as in the preceding examples: used colloquially to express emphasis. A similar Scotch use of the word, following a negative, corresponds to the Latin *ita* (as in Cicero's *non ita multi*): as, no *that* bad; nae *that* far awa'.

Ye think my muse nae *that* ill-faurd.
Skinner, Misc. Poetry, p. 109. (*Jamieson.*)

This was carried with *that* little noise that for a good space the vigilant Bishop was not awak'd with it.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 67. (*Davies.*)

Death! To die! I owe *that* much
To what, at least, I was. *Browning*, Paracelsus, iv.

Women were there, . . . because Mr. Elsmere had been "*that* good" to them that anything they could do to oblige him "they would, and welcome."
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xlix.

thatch (thach), *v.* [Also dial. (and historically more orig.) *thetch*, assibilated form of *thack*, *theck*, also *theak*, *theek* (still in dial. use); < ME. *thacchen*, *thecchen*, < AS. *theccan* = OS. *theccian* = OFries. *thekka*, *dekka* = D. *dekken* = MLG. *decken* = OHG. *dachjan*, *decchan*, MHG. G. *decken* = Icel. *thekja* = Sw. *täcka* = Dan. *tække*, thatch, *dække*, cover, = Goth. **thakjan*, cover; associated with the noun, AS. *thæc*, etc., a roof, thatch, etc. (see *thatch*, *n.*); = L. *tegere*, cover, = Gr. **τέγειν*, also, with initial *σ-*, *στέγειν*, cover. From the L. verb are ult. E. *tect*, *protect*, *tegument*, *integument*, *tile*^{1}, etc. From the D. form of the verb is E. *deck*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To cover with or as with thatch.

O knowledge ill-inhabited, worse than Jove in a *thatched* house! *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3. 10.

Thro' the thick hair thet *thatch'd* their browes
Their eyes upon me stared.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, iv.

They *theekit* it o'er wi' birk and brume,
They *theekit* it o'er wi' heather.
Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127).

That lofty Pile, where Senates dictate Law,
When Tatius reign'd, was poorly *thatch'd* with Straw.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

II. *intrans.* To thatch houses.

And somme he tauzte to tille, to dyche, and to *thecche*.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 232.

To plough, to plant, to reap, to rake, to sowe,
To hedge, to ditch, to thrash, to *thetch*, to mowe.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 264.

thatch (thach), *n.* [Assibilated form of *thack* (still in dial. use), < ME. *thak*, pl. *thakkes*, roof, thatch, < AS. *thæc* = D. *dak* = OHG. *dah*, MHG. *dach*, covering, cover, G. *dach*, roof, = Icel. *thak* = Sw. *tak* = Dan. *tag*, roof, akin to Gr. *τέγος*, roof, L. *toga*, robe ('covering'), *tegula*, tile, *tugurium*, a hut, etc. (from the root seen in *tegere*), and (with initial *s*) to Gr. *στέγη*, roof, Lith. *stógas*, roof: see *thatch*, *v.*] 1. The covering of a roof or the like, made of straw or rushes, and in tropical countries of cocoanut-leaves and other long and thick-growing palm-leaves. The material is laid upon the roof to the thickness of a foot or more in such manner that the fibers run in the direction which the rain-water should take, and are held in place by cords which secure the upper part of each bundle, or in some similar manner. Long strips of wood loaded with stones are also used to keep thatch in place, and to resist the action of wind.

They would ever in houses of *thacke*
Here lives lead, and weare but blacke.
Isle of Ladies, l. 1773.

O, for honour of our land,
Let us not hang like roping icicles
Upon our houses' *thatch*, whiles a more frosty people
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 24.

2. One of the palms *Calyptrogyne Swartzii* and *Copernicia tectorum*, whose leaves are used in thatching. See also specific names below, and *thatch-palm*.—**Big** or **bull thatch.** Same as *royal palmetto* (*a*) (which see, under *palmetto*).—**Brickley thatch, brittle thatch, silver thatch.** Same as *silver-top palmetto* (which see, under *palmetto*).—**Palmetto thatch.** Same as *silk-top palmetto* (which see, under *palmetto*).

thatched-head (thacht'hed), *n.* One whose hair is matted together: formerly applied contemptuously to an Irishman, from his thickly matted hair. See *glib*^{2}.

Ere ye go, sirrah *Thatch'd-head*, would'st not thou
Be whipp'd, and think it justice?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii.

thatcher (thach'ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *thacker*, *theeker*; < ME. **thacchere*, *theker*, < AS. *thecere* (= D. *dekker* = OHG. *dechari*, MHG. G. *decker* = Dan. *tækker*), a thatcher, < *theccan*, thatch: see *thatch*.] One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

thatch-grass (thach'grȧs), *n.* Grass or grass-like plants used for thatching; specifically, *Elegia deusta* (*Restio Chondropetalum*), of the *Restiaceæ*, found at the Cape of Good Hope.

thatching (thach'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thatch*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of applying thatch, as to a roof.—2. The fibrous material of which thatch is composed, as straw.

thatching-fork (thach'ing-fôrk), *n.* A fork with a long handle, by which the bundles of straw, or the like, for thatching are brought up to the roof. *Gwilt.*

thatching-spade (thach'ing-spād), *n.* Same as *thatching-fork*.

thatch-palm (thach'päm), *n.* One of various palms whose leaves are suitable for thatching, particularly in the West Indies the royal palmetto, *Sabal umbraculifera*, and in Lord Howe's Island (Australia) *Howea Forsteriana*. See *thatch* and *thatch-tree*.

thatch-rake (thach'rāk), *n.* A utensil for raking or combing straight the straw or other material used in thatching, consisting of a straight bar in which curved teeth or points are set. In heraldry it is represented with five or six such curved teeth toward one end, the other end being left free as if for use as a handle.

thatch-sparrow (thach'spar"ō), *n.* The common sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Also *thack-sparrow*. See cut under *Passer*. [Local, Eng.]

thatch-tree (thach'trē), *n.* The cocorite and other thatch-palms.

thatchwood-work (thach'wu̇d-wėrk), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a method of facing embankments exposed to the wash of waves or current with underbrush held in place by strong stakes and cross-pins. *E. H. Knight.*

thatchy (thach'i), *a.* Of thatch; resembling thatch. Compare *Spartina*.

thatte†, *pron.* and *conj.* [ME., a fusion of *that*, *the*: *that*, *conj.*, *the*, *conj.*] That. *Chaucer.*

thaught (thât), *n.* Same as *thoft*^{1}, *thwart*^{2}.

thaumasite (thâ'ma-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *θαυμάζειν*, wonder, marvel (< *θαῦμα*, a wonderful thing, a wonder), + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral occurring in massive forms of a dull-white color, consisting of the silicate, carbonate, and sulphate of calcium with water. The name has reference to its unusual composition.

thaumatogenist (thâ-ma̤-toj'e-nist), *n.* [< *thaumatogen-y* + *-ist*.] One who supports or believes in thaumatogeny: opposed to *nomogenist*. *Owen.* [Rare.]

thaumatogeny (thâ-ma̤-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *θαῦμα(τ-)*, a wonderful thing, a wonder, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The fact or the doctrine of the miraculous origin of life: opposed to *nomogeny*. [Rare.]

Nomogeny or *Thaumatogeny?*
Owen, Anat. of Vert., III. 814.

thaumatography (thâ-ma̤-tog'ra̤-fi), *n.* A description of the wonders of the natural world.

thaumatolatry (thâ-ma̤-tol'a̤-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *θαῦμα(τ-)*, a wonderful thing, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Excessive admiration for what is wonderful; admiration of what is miraculous. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

thaumatrope (thâ'ma̤-trōp), *n.* [Irreg. for **thaumatotrope*, < Gr. *θαῦμα(τ-)*, a wonder, + *τρόπος*, a turning.] An optical apparatus dependent for its effects upon the persistence of retinal impressions. It consists of a cylinder or disk upon which is depicted a series of images representing periodic phases of the same picture. When the disk or cylinder is rapidly revolved, the image of one phase persists while the image of the next falls upon the retina; so that the object seems to go through a series of movements.

thaumaturge (thâ'ma̤-tėrj), *n.* [= F. *thaumaturge* = Sp. *taumaturgo*, < ML. *thaumaturgus*, < Gr. *θαυματουργός*, wonder-working, < *θαῦμα(τ-)*, a wonder, + **ἔργειν*, work: see *work*.] A worker of miracles; a wonder-worker; one who deals in wonders or (alleged) supernatural works.

He is right also in comparing the wonderful works of Mohammed (who, however, according to the repeated and emphatic declaration of the Koran, was by no means a *thaumaturge*) with the Mosaic and Christian miracles.
The Academy.

thaumaturgi, *n.* Plural of *thaumaturgus*.

thaumaturgic (thâ-ma̤-tėr'jik), *a.* [< *thaumaturg-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to miracles or wonders; having the characteristics of a miracle; miraculous; also, in contempt, magical.

The foreign Quack of Quacks, with all his *thaumaturgic* Hemp-silks, Lottery-numbers, Beauty-waters.
Carlyle, Cagliostro.

thaumaturgical (thâ-ma̤-tėr'ji-ka̤l), *a.* [< *thaumaturgic* + *-al*.] Same as *thaumaturgic*.

China works, frames, *Thaumaturgical* motions, exotick toyes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 279.

thaumaturgics (thâ-ma̤-tėr'jiks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *thaumaturgic* (see *-ics*).] Miraculous or marvelous acts; feats of magic or legerdemain.

thaumaturgism (thâ-mạ-tėr′jizm), *n.* Magic, as a pretended science; thaumaturgy (which is the better word).

thaumaturgist (thâ′mạ-tėr-jist), *n.* [< *thaumaturg-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *thaumaturge.*

> Cagliostro, *Thaumaturgist*, Prophet, and Arch-Quack.
> *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, xvi.

thaumaturgus (thâ-mạ-tėr′gus), *n.*; pl. *thaumaturgi* (-jī). [ML., < Gr. *θαυματουργός*, wonder-working: see *thaumaturge.*] A thaumaturge or thaumaturgist: used especially as a title of Gregory Thaumaturgus (bishop of Nescæsarea in Pontus in the third century), from the numerous and wonderful miracles ascribed to him.

> Nature, the great *Thaumaturgus*, has in the Vocal Memnon propounded an enigma of which it is beyond the scope of existing knowledge to supply more than a hypothetically correct solution. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 283.

thaumaturgy (thâ′mạ-tėr-ji), *n.* [= F. *thaumaturgie*, < Gr. *θαυματουργία*, a working of wonders, < *θαυματουργός*, wonder-working: see *thaumaturge.*] The act of performing something wonderful or marvelous; wonder-working; magic.

> But in those despotic countries the Police is so arbitrary! Cagliostro's *thaumaturgy* must be overhauled by the Empress's physician . . . is found nought.
> *Carlyle*, Cagliostro.

> His reporters . . . are men who saw *thaumaturgy* in all that Jesus did. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, v.

thave, *n.* See *theave.*

thaw (thâ), *v.* [Also dial. *thow*; < ME. *thawen*, *thowen*, < AS. *thāwian* = D. *dooijen* = OHG. *towan*, *douwen*, *dowen* (*dōan*), MHG. *touwen*, *töuwen*, G. *tauen*, thaw, digest, = Icel. *theyja* (cf. *thā*, a thaw, *theyr*, a thaw) = Sw. *töa* = Dan. *tö* (Goth. not recorded), thaw; root uncertain.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To pass from a frozen to a liquid or semi-fluid state; melt; dissolve: said of ice or snow; also, to be freed from frost; have the contained frost dissolved by heat: said of anything frozen.

> Dire hail which on firm land
> *Thaws* not. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 590.

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; rise above a temperature of 32° Fahrenheit: said of the weather, and used impersonally.—**3.** To be released from any condition, physical or mental, resembling that of freezing; become supple, warm, or genial; be freed from coldness, embarrassment, formality, or reserve; unbend: often with *out.*

> The bog's green harper, *thawing* from his sleep,
> Twangs a hoarse note and tries a shortened leap.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Spring.

> Arthur took a long time *thawing*, . . . was sadly timid.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 2.

II. *trans.* **1.** To reduce from a frozen to a liquid state, as ice or snow; also, to free from frost, as some frozen substance: often with *out.*—**2.** To render less cold, formal, or stiff; free from embarrassment, shyness, or reserve; make genial: often with *out.*

> *Thaw* this male nature to some touch of that
> Which . . . drags me down . . . to mob me up with all
> The soft and milky rabble of womankind.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

> With a hopeless endeavor to *thaw* him *out* and return good for evil, I ventured to remark that . . . the general had, during the evening, highly entertained us by reading some of his (Mr. P.'s) poetry.
> *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., xii.

=**Syn.** 1. *Dissolve*, *Fuse*, etc. See *melt*^{1}.

thaw (thâ), *n.* [= Icel. *thā* (also *theyr*) = Sw. Dan. *tö*, a thaw; from the verb.] **1.** The melting of ice or snow; also, the melting by heat of any substance congealed by frost.

> Still, as ice
> More harden'd after *thaw*.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 194.

> If the Sun of Righteousness should arise upon him, his frozen heart shall feel a *thaw*.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2. Warmth of weather, such as liquefies or melts anything congealed.

> She told me . . . that I was duller than a great *thaw*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 252.

> The day after our arrival a *thaw* set in, which cleared away every particle of snow and ice.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 24.

3. The state of becoming less cold, formal, or reserved.—**Silver thaw**, glazed frost; the frozen surface which is occasionally produced at the beginning of a thaw, or when a fall of rain or mist occurs while the air-temperature at the earth's surface is below 32° F.

thaw-drop (thâ′drop), *n.* A drop of water formed by melting snow or ice.

> She gave me one cold parting kiss upon my forehead, like a *thaw-drop* from the stone porch—it was a very frosty day. *Dickens*, Bleak House, iii.

thawless (thâ′les), *a.* [< *thaw* + *-less.*] Without a thaw; not thawing: as, a *thawless* winter.

> The winter gives them [flowers] rest under *thawless* serenity of snow.
> *Ruskin*, in St. James's Gazette, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

thawy (thâ′i), *a.* [< *thaw* + *-y*^{1}.] Growing liquid; thawing; inclined to thaw.

> Of a warm *thawy* day in February, the snow is suddenly covered with myriads of snow fleas.
> *The Century*, XXV. 679.

the^1 (ᴛʜē, ᴛʜẹ, or ᴛʜe̤), *def. art.* [< ME. *the*, < AS. *the*, rare as an article but common as a relative, f. *theó*, also rare, neut. *thæt*, the; the usual forms being *se*, m., *seó*, f., *thæt*, neut., with the base *the* (*tha-*) appearing in all the oblique forms (gen. *thæs*, m., *thǣre*, f., *thæs*, neut.; dat. *tham*, *thære*, *thum*; acc. *thane* or *thone*, *thā*, *thæt*; instr. *thȳ* or *thē*, *thǣre*, *thȳ* or *thē*; pl. for all genders, nom. acc. *thā*, gen. *thāra*, dat. instr. *thām*, *thǣm*); = OS. *the* = OFries. *thi*, the, = D. *de* = MLG. LG. *de* = OHG. MHG. *der*, *diu*, *daz*, G. *der*, *die*, *das*, the, that, = Icel. *that*, the, = Sw. *den*, this, = Dan. *den*, the, = Goth. *sa*, m., *sō*, f., *thata*, neut. (see *that*) = Lith. *tas*, *ta*, that, = Russ. *totŭ*, *ta*, *to*, that, = L. *-te* in *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, that, = Gr. *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *τό* = Skt. *tat*, it, that; from a pronominal (demonstrative) base *ta*, Teut. *tha*, 'that,' the common base of many pronominal adjectives and adverbs, as *that*, *they* (*their*, *them*), *this*, *these*, *those*, *thus*, *the*^{2}, *there*, *then*, *than*, *thence*, *thither*, *though*, etc., correlative to similar demonstrative forms in *h-*, as *here*, *her*, *hence*, *hither*, and interrogative and relative forms in *wh-* (*who*, *what*, *why*, *where*, *when*, *whence*, *whither*, etc.). In some cases, as in *the tother*, *the tone*, *the* arises from a merely mechanical misdivision of *thet other*, *thet one*, i. e. *that other*, *that one* (see *tother*, *tone*^{2}). It may be noted that initial *th* (AS. þ or ð) is in *the* and all the words of this group pronounced ᴛʜ, while in all other cases it is in mod. E. always pronounced th.] **1.** A word used before nouns with a specifying or particularizing effect, opposed to the indefinite or generalizing force of *a* or *an*: as, *the* gods are careless of mankind; *the* sun in heaven; *the* day is fair; long live *the* king!

> Zuych [such] wyt zet *the* holy gost ine herte.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

> In a somere seyson, whan softe was *the* sonne.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), i. 1.

> Out went *the* taper as she hurried in.
> *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes.

2. A word used before a noun to indicate a species or genus: as, the song of *the* nightingale: used in generalization: as, *the* man that hath no music in himself.

> *The* mellow plum doth fall, *the* green sticks fast.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 527.

3. A word used with a title, or as part of a title: as, *the* Duke of Wellington; *the* Right Honorable *the* Earl of Derby; *the* Lord Brook; *the* Reverend John Smith. Frequently, with more or less of technical accuracy, *the* is omitted, especially when the distinctive title is not followed by *of*: as, *Earl* Grey, *Viscount* Palmerston. With the designation *Lord*, as applied to a peer of any rank, *the* is generally omitted: *the* Marquis of Salisbury, for instance, is frequently styled *Lord* Salisbury. In Scotland and Ireland, *the* is sometimes placed before family names with somewhat of the force of a title, indicating the head of the clan or family: as, *the* Macnab; *the* O'Donoghue.

> At last *the* Duglas and *the* Persè [Percy] met,
> Lyk to [two] captayns of myght and of mayne.
> *The Hunting of the Cheviot* (Child's Ballads, VII. 35).

> I became acquainted with *the* Mulligan through a distinguished countryman of his, who, strange to say, did not know the chieftain himself. . . . The greatest offence that can be offered to him is to call him Mr. Mulligan.
> *Thackeray*, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.

4. Indicating the most approved, most desirable, most conspicuous, or most important of its kind: as, Newport is *the* watering-place of the United States: in this use emphatic, and frequently italicized. *The* is often placed before a person's (especially a woman's) name, to indicate admiration or notoriety (a colloquial use): as, *the* Elssler.

> Joel Burns was a rich man, as well as *the* man of the place. *R. B. Kimball*, Was He Successful? vi.

5. Before adjectives used substantively, denoting: (*a*) An individual: as, she gazed long on the face of *the* dead.

> *The* dead
> Steer'd by the dumb went upward with the flood.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) A class, or a number of individuals: as, *the* good die first; do not mix *the* new with *the* old.

> Now this, . . . though it make *the* unskilful laugh, cannot but make *the* judicious grieve.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 29.

(*c*) An abstract notion: as, *the* beautiful.

> One step above *the* sublime makes *the* ridiculous.
> *T. Paine*, Age of Reason, ii.

6. Denoting that which is well known or famed: as, *the* prodigal son.

> Like *the* poor cat i' the adage. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 45.

> Cry, like *the* daughters of *the* horseleech, "Give!"
> *Tennyson*, Golden Year.

7. Used distributively to denote any one separately: as, the fare is a dollar *the* round trip.

> So muche money as will byy the same [gunpowder] after xiij^{d} *the* pound.
> *Sir H. Knevett* (1588), quoted in H. Hall's Society in the [Elizabethan Age, App. ii.

> The country inn cannot supply anything except brandied sherry at five shillings *the* bottle.
> *Mortimer Collins*, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 85.

8. Used in place of the possessive pronoun to denote a personal belonging: as, to hang *the* head and weep.

> Is there none of Pygmalion's images . . . to be had now, for putting *the* hand in *the* pocket?
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 49.

> Voltaire is the prince of buffoons: . . . he shakes *the* sides; he points *the* finger; he turns up *the* nose; he shoots out *the* tongue. *Macaulay*, Addison.

9. Used to denote a particular day in relation to a given week, or to some other day of the same week. [Obsolete or colloq.]

> I mene, if God please, to be at Salisburie *the* wekes-daie at night before Easterdaie.
> *Sir J. Popham* (1582), quoted in H. Hall's Society in the [Elizabethan Age, App. ii.

> Mrs. Proudie had died on *the* Tuesday, . . . and Mr. Robarts had gone over to Silverbridge on *the* Thursday.
> *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, lxviii.

10. Used before a participial infinitive, or gerund, followed by an object: the article is now omitted in this construction.

> He alter'd much upon *the* hearing it.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 12.

11. Used before the relative *which*: now an archaism.

> Clerkes of holikirke that kepen Crystes tresore,
> *The* which is mannes soul to saue.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 474.

[*The* is generally pronounced as if a syllable (unaccented) of the following word (a proclitic), and its vowel is accordingly obscured, before a consonant, into the neutral vowel-sound of *her* or *but*, very lightly sounded (quite like the French "mute *e*"); before a vowel, often in the same manner, but more usually with the short *i* sound of *pin*, only less distinct; when emphatic, as the long *e* of *thee*. In poetry, before a word beginning with a vowel-sound, the vowel of *the* generally may slide into that of the next word, and form with it one metrical syllable; metrically the *e* is accordingly often cut off in printing. The same so-called elision (synalephe) often took place in Middle English, *the* being written with the following noun as one word: as, *themperour*, the emperor.

> *Th'* one sweetly flatters, *th'* other feareth harm.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 172.

In Middle English manuscripts *the* was often written, as in Anglo-Saxon þe, with the character þ; in early print this character was represented by a form nearly like *y*, and later printers actually used *y* instead, þe, erroneously printed þ^{e} as if contracted, like þ^{t} for *that*, being printed *ye* or *y*^{e}, but always pronounced, of course, *the*. Modern archaists often affect *ye* for *the*, and many pronounce it as it looks, "yē."

> And on *ye* Tewsday at nyght we passed by the yle of Pathemos. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 14.

> We afterwards fell into a dispute with a Candiot concerning the procession of *y*^{e} Holy Ghost.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.]

the^2 (ᴛʜē, ᴛʜẹ, or ᴛʜẹ), *adv.* [< ME. *the*, *thi*, < AS. *thē*, *thȳ* = OS. *thiu*, *diu*, weakened *te*, *de* as an enclitic in *des te*, *des de* = D. *des te* = MLG. *deste*, *duste* = MHG. *deste*, *dest*, G. *desto* (cf. AS. *thæs the*) = Dan. *des*, *desto* = Sw. *dess*, *desto* = Icel. *thvī*, *thī* = Goth. *thē*, instr. of *thata* (AS. *thæt*): see *that*, *the*^{1}.] Used to modify adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree: (*a*) Correlatively, having in the first instance a relative force, = by how much, and in the second a demonstrative force, = by so much: as, *the* sooner *the* better; *the* more *the* merrier.

> *The* mightier man, *the* mightier is the thing
> That makes him honour'd, or begets him hate.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1004.

> And *the* sooner it's over *the* sooner to sleep.
> *Kingsley*, The Fishermen.

(*b*) Used without correlation, it signifies in any degree; in some degree: as, Are you well? *The* better for seeing you.

> Al for loue of owre lorde, and *the* bet to loue the peple.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 169.

> Thou shalt not be *the* worse for me: there's gold.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 30.

the^3†, *v. i.* See *thee*^{1}.

the^4†, *conj.* A Middle English form of *though.*

the^5†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thigh.*

Thea (thē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737): see *tea*^{1}.] A former genus of plants, now included as a section under *Camellia*, and comprising the species yielding tea. See cuts under *tea*^{1}.

T-head (tē′hed), *n.* **1.** A cross-bar fastened at its middle to a chain, as a watch-chain, trace-chain, etc., for use as a fastening by passing it endwise through a hole, ring, or link and then turning it into a position which prevents its withdrawal.—2. A short bar welded or riveted to the end of another bar at a right angle, as in a form of anchor for masonry.

theandric (thẹ̄-an′drik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεανδρικός*, being both God and man, < *θεός*, god, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man.] Relating to or existing by the union of the divine and human natures, or by the joint agency of the divine and human natures: as, the *theandric* operation (the harmonious coöperation of the two natures in Christ).

theanthropic (thē-an-throp′ik), *a.* [< *theanthrop-y* + *-ic.*] Both divine and human; being or pertaining to the God-man.

> The written word of God, like Christ, the personal Word, is *theanthropic* in origin, nature, and aim, and can only be fully understood and appreciated under this twofold character. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 11.

theanthropical (thē-an-throp′i-kạl), *a.* [< *theanthropic* + *-al.*] Same as *theanthropic*.

theanthropism (thẹ̄-an′thrọ̄-pizm), *n.* [< *theanthrop-y* + *-ism.*] 1. The union or combination of the divine and human natures; also, belief in such a union or combination. [Rare.]—2. The deification of man, or the humanizing of divinity. [Rare.]

> The anthropomorphism, or *theanthropism*, as I would rather call it, of the Olympian system. *Gladstone.*

theanthropist (thẹ̄-an′thrọ̄-pist), *n.* [< *theanthrop-y* + *-ist.*] One who advocates the doctrine of theanthropism. [Rare.]

theanthropophagy† (thẹ̄-an-thrọ̄-pof′ạ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θεάνθρωπος*, the god-man (see *theanthropy*), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] See the quotation.

> Cardinal Perron . . . says that they [the primitive Christians] deny anthropophagy, but did not deny *theanthropophagy*, saying, "that they did not eat the flesh, nor drink the blood of a mere man, but of Christ, who was God and man":—which is so strange a device, as I wonder it could drop from the pen of so great a wit. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, xii. § 14.

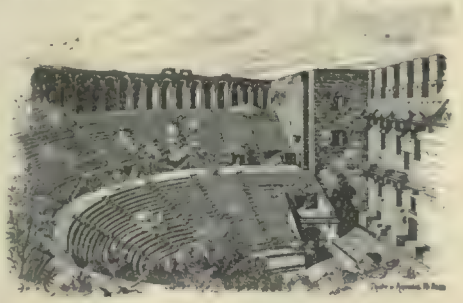
theanthropy (thẹ̄-an′thrọ̄-pi), *n.* [< F. *théanthropie*, < Gr. *θεανθρωπία*, < *θεάνθρωπος*, the god-man, < *θεός*, god, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] Same as *theanthropism*, 1.

thearchic (thẹ̄-är′kik), *a.* [< *thearch-y* + *-ic.*] Divinely sovereign or supreme.

thearchy (thē′är-ki), *n.*; pl. *thearchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *θεαρχία*, the supreme deity, prop. rule of God, < *θεός*, god, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] 1. Government by God; also, theocracy.—2. A body of divine rulers; an order or system of deities.

> Rank of Athene in the Olympian *Thearchy*.
> *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 79.
>
> The attributions assigned to the head of the *Thearchy*.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 183.

theater, theatre (thē′ạ-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *theater*, sometimes *theatre*; < ME. *theatre*, < OF. *theatre*, F. *théâtre* = Sp. It. *teatro* = Pg. *theatro* = G. Dan. *theater* = Sw. *teater*, < L. *theatrum*, < Gr. *θέατρον*, a place for seeing shows, a theater, < *θεᾶσθαι*, view, behold, < *θέα*, a view, sight. Cf. *amphitheater*. The proper modern spelling is *theater* (as in *amphitheater*, *diameter*, etc.); it so appears in Cotgrave (1611), Minsheu (1617, 1625), Sherwood (1632), Bullokar (1641), Cockeram (1642), Blount (1670), Holyoke (1677), Hexham (1678), etc. The spelling *theatre* appears to have obtained currency in the latter part of the 17th century and since (Coles, 1708, Johnson, 1755; both *theater* and *theatre* in Bailey, 1727, etc.), owing to the constant and direct association of the word with the modern F. *théâtre* (itself a false form in respect to accent).] 1. A building appropriated to the representation of dramatic spectacles; a play-house. Among the Greeks and Romans theaters were among the most important and the largest public edifices, very commonly having accommodation for from 10,000 to 40,000 spectators. The Greek and Roman theaters resembled each other in their general distribution, the Roman theater being developed from the Greek with the modifications, particularly about the orchestra and the stage, due to the difference from the Greek of Roman dramatic ideals. The auditorium, including the orchestra, was commonly in general plan a segment of a circle, usually a half-circle in Roman examples, greater than a half-circle in Greek, and was not, unless very exceptionally, covered by a roof or awning. It was termed *cavea* by the Romans and *κοῖλον* by the Greeks. The seats were all concentric with the orchestra, and were intersected by diverging ascents or flights of steps, which divided the auditorium into wedge-shaped compartments (*cunei*, *κερκίδες*), and also by one longitudinal passage or more (see *diazoma*). The stage of the Roman theater formed the chord of the segment, and was called the *scena* (*σκηνή*). The Greek theater of the great dramatic period in the fifth century B. C. had no stage, the action taking place in the orchestra, or space below the seats, in which actors and chorus figured together, the orchestra proper being a circle in the center of which stood the *thymele*, or altar of Dionysus. The Romans appropriated the orchestra for the seats of the senators. The later Greek theaters had stages, at first wholly beyond the circle of the orchestra; but under the Roman domination in Greece the stage of nearly all the Greek theaters was moved forward until at last it occupied the position adopted by the Romans themselves. Besides these essential parts there were the *λογεῖον*, *proscenium*, or *pulpitum*, the stage proper, and the *postscenium*, or structure behind the stage, in which parts the Greek and Roman theaters differed considerably. Almost all surviving Greek theaters were profoundly modified in Roman times, but the original disposition can still be followed in several, as those of Epidaurus and Sicyon. Scenery, in the modern sense of the word, was little employed, but the stage machinery became elaborate with the advance of time. In the early days of the modern theater the buildings were only partially roofed, and the stage but scantily if at all provided with scenery. The interior of the theaters of the present day is usually constructed on a horseshoe or semicircular plan, with several tiers of galleries round the walls. The stage has a slight downward slope from the back, and is furnished with movable scenes, which give an air of reality to the spectacle which was unsought in the ancient theater. See *box*2, *curtain*, *orchestra*, *parquet*, *pit*, *postscenium*, *proscenium*, *scene*, *stage*, *stall*1, *thymele*.



Interior of Roman Theater of Aspendos, Asia Minor.

> As for their *theaters* in halfe circle, they came to be by the great magnificence of the Romain princes and people somptuously built with marble & square stone in forme all round, & were called Ampitheaters, wherof as yet appears one amōg the anciēt ruines of Rome.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

> The world by some, & that not much amisse,
> Vnto a *Theater* comparèd is,
> Vpon which stage the goddes spectatours sitt,
> And mortals act their partes as best doth fitt.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

> As in a *theater* the eyes of men,
> After a well grac'd Actor leaues the Stage,
> Are idely bent on him that enters next.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II. (fol. 1623), v. 2.

> Sceaw-stow. A *Theater*, a Shew-place, a beholding-place.
> *Verstegan*, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), [p. 231.

2. A room, hall, or other place, with a platform at one end, and ranks of seats rising stepwise as the tiers recede from the center, or otherwise so arranged that a body of spectators can have an unobstructed view of the platform. Places of this description are constructed for public lectures, academic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, surgical operations before a class, etc.: as, an operating *theater*.

> Stately *theatres*,
> Bench'd crescent-wise. In each we sat, we heard
> The grave Professor. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

3. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theater.

> Shade above shade, a woodie *Theatre*
> Of stateliest view.
> *Milton*, P. L. (1st ed.), iv. 141.

> Helps the ambitious hill the heavens to scale,
> Or scoops in circling *theatres* the vale.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 60.

4. A place of action or exhibition; a field of operations; the locality or scene where a series of events takes place or may be observed; scene; seat: as, the *theater* of war.

> Men must know that in this *theatre* of man's life it is reserved only for God and angels to be lookers on.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

> This City was for a long time the *Theatre* of Contention between the Christians and Infidels.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 54.

5. The drama; the mass of dramatic literature; also, theatrical representation; the stage: as, a history of the French *theater*.

> But now our British *theatre* can boast
> Drolls of all kinds, a vast, unthinking host!
> *Addison*, Prol. to Steele's Tender Husband.

6. An amphitheater; hence, a circular reservoir or receptacle; a basin. [Rare.]

> A cascade . . . precipitating into a large *theatre* of water. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 5, 1745.

Patent theater, in England, a theater, as the Covent Garden and Drury Lane theaters, established by letters patent from the crown. *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. 387.

theater-goer (thē′ạ-tėr-gō″ėr), *n.* One who frequents theaters.

theater-going (thē′ạ-tėr-gō″ing), *n.* The practice of frequenting theaters.

theaterian†, *n.* [< *theater* + *-ian.*] An actor. [Rare.]

> (Players I meane) *Theaterians*, pouch-mouth Stage-walkers. *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

theater-party (thē′ạ-tėr-pär″ti), *n.* An entertainment where the invited guests first dine and then go in a party to a theater, or go first to a theater and afterward to supper. [U. S.]

> A little dinner at the Café Anglais or at the Bristol Restaurant, with a box to follow at the Français or the Criterion, doubtless is a good kind of a thing enough in its way, but is a mere colorless adumbration of a New York *theatre-party*.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 150.

theater-seat (thē′ạ-tėr-sēt), *n.* An ordinary double car-seat having two separate seat-bottoms. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

Theatin, Theatine (thē′ạ-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Théatin*, < NL. *Theatinus*, < L. *Theate* (It. *Chieti*), a place in Naples.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Theatins.

II. *n.* One of a monastic order of regular clerks founded at Rome in 1524, principally by the archbishop of Chieti in Italy, with the purpose of combating the Reformation. Besides taking the usual monastic vows, the Theatins bound themselves to abstain from the possession of property and from soliciting alms, and to trust wholly to Providence for support, expecting, however, that this support would be derived from the voluntary contributions of the charitable. There were also Theatin nuns. The order flourished to some extent in Spain, Bavaria, and Poland, but its influence is now confined chiefly to Italy. Also *Teatin*.

theatral† (thē′ạ-tral), *a.* [= F. *théâtral* = Sp. *teatral* = Pg. *theatral* = It. *teatrale*, < L. *theatralis*, of or pertaining to a theater, < *theatrum*, a theater: see *theater*.] Of or pertaining to a theater. *Blount*, 1670.

theatric (thẹ̄-at′rik), *a.* [< LL. *theatricus*, < Gr. *θεατρικός*, < *θέατρον*, a theater: see *theater*.] Same as *theatrical*.

> Therefore avaunt all attitude, and stare,
> And start *theatric*, practis'd at the glass!
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 431.

> It is quite clear why the Italians have no word but recitare to express acting, for their stage is no more *theatric* than their street. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 260.

theatrical (thẹ̄-at′ri-kạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *theatric* + *-al.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a theater or scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers: as, *theatrical* performances; *theatrical* gestures.

> Sheridan's art, from its very beginning, was *theatrical*, if we may use the word, rather than dramatic.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 54.

2. Calculated for display; extravagant; showy; pretentious: as, a *theatrical* flourish.

> Dressed in ridiculous and *theatrical* costumes.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 8.

3. Artificial; affected; assumed.

> How far the character in which he [Byron] exhibited himself was genuine, and how far *theatrical*, it would probably have puzzled himself to say.
> *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Theatrical perspective, the doctrine of the imitation of effects of distance by means of stage scenery; especially, the geometrical theory of such scenery.

II. *n.* 1. *pl.* All that pertains to a dramatic performance; also, a dramatic performance itself: applied usually to amateur performances: as, to engage in private *theatricals* (a dramatic performance in a private house).

> In a general light, private *theatricals* are open to some objection. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xiii.

2. A professional actor.

> The next morning we learned from the maid that Macbeth's blasted heath was but a few miles from Nairn; all the *theatricals* went there, she said.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 945.

theatricalise, *v. t.* See *theatricalize*.

theatricalism (thẹ̄-at′ri-kạl-izm), *n.* [< *theatrical* + *-ism.*] 1. The theory and methods of scenic representations.—2. Staginess; artificial manner.

theatricality (thẹ̄-at-ri-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *theatrical* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being theatrical; theatrical appearance; histrionism.

> The very defects of the picture, its exaggeration, its *theatricality*, were especially calculated to catch the eye of a boy. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, vi.

theatricalize (thẹ̄-at′ri-kạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *theatricalized*, ppr. *theatricalizing*. [< *theatrical* + *-ize.*] To render theatrical; put in dramatic form; dramatize. Also spelled *theatricalise*.

> I think I shall occasionally *theatricalize* my dialogues.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 63.

theatrically (thẹ̄-at′ri-kạl-i), *adv.* In a theatrical manner; in a manner befitting the stage.

> Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
> Her voice *theatrically* loud,
> And masculine her stride.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Earl of Dorset, Artemisia.

theatricalness (thẹ̄-at′ri-kạl-nes), *n.* Theatricality.

theatromania (thē″ạ-trọ-mā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *θέατρον*, theater, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania or excessive fondness for theater-going. [Rare.]

> Previously, the Church had with praiseworthy impartiality excluded not only actors of all kinds, but also those who were addicted to *theatromania*, from the benefits of the Christian community. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 11.

theave (thēv), *n.* [Also *thave;* perhaps < W. *dafad*, a sheep, ewe.] A ewe of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

thebaia (thẹ-bā′iạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *Thebæ*, < Gr. Θῆβαι, Θήβη, Thebes: said to be so named from the extensive use of opium in Egypt.] Same as *thebaine.*

Thebaic (thẹ-bā′ik), *a.* [< L. *Thebaicus*, pertaining to Thebes, < *Thebæ*, Thebes: see *Theban.*] Same as *Theban.*

thebaine (thē′ba-in), *n.* [< *thebaia* + *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, obtained from opium. It is a white crystalline base having an acrid taste, and analogous to strychnine in its physiological effects. Also called *thebaia, paramorphine.*

Theban (thē′bạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Thébain*, < L. *Thebanus*, of or pertaining to Thebes, < *Thebæ*, *Thebe*, < Gr. Θῆβαι, Θήβη, Thebes.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to Thebes, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, and a center of Egyptian civilization.—**2.** Relating to Thebes, in antiquity the chief city of Bœotia in Greece.—**Theban year**, in *anc. chron.*, the Egyptian year, which consisted of 365 days 6 hours.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Thebes in Egypt.—**2.** An inhabitant of Thebes in Greece.

Thebesian (thẹ-bē′si-ạn), *a.* [< *Thebesius* (see def.) + *-an.*] Described by or named from the German anatomist Thebesius (eighteenth century).

> In the heart [of the porpoise] the fossa ovalis is distinct, but there is neither Eustachian nor *Thebesian* valve. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 347.

Thebesian foramina, small openings into the right auricle, and it is said elsewhere in the heart. Many are merely small recesses; others are the mouths of small veins, the venæ minimæ cordis, or Thebesian veins.—**Thebesian valve**, the coronary valve of the right auricle of the heart.—**Thebesian veins**, veins bringing blood from the substance of the heart into the right auricle through the Thebesian foramina.

theca (thē′kạ̈), *n.*; pl. *thecæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *theca*, < Gr. *θήκη*, a case, box, receptacle, < *τιθέναι*, put, set, place: see *do*^{1}. From the L. word, through OF., come E. *tick*^{3} and *tie*^{2}, q. v.] **1.** A case; box; sheath. Specifically—(*a*) In *Rom. antiq.*, a case for the bulla worn by boys around the neck. (*b*) *Eccles.*, the case or cover used to contain the corporal; the burse. (*c*) In *bot.*, a case or sac; in a general sense, the same as *capsule.* Specifically—(1) An anther-cell. (2) The capsule or sporogonium of a moss. (3) The sporangium of a fern. (4) A form of the fructification of lichens. (*d*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sheath; a vaginal structure; a hollow case or containing part or organ, inclosing or covering something as a scabbard does a sword: variously applied. (1) The loose sheath formed within the vertebral canal by the dura mater; the theca of the spinal cord; the theca vertebralis. (2) One of the fibrous sheaths in which the tendons of the muscles of the fingers and toes glide back and forth. (3) The sheath or case of the proboscis of dipterous insects, of disputed homology. It has been variously regarded as a labrum, as a labium, as these two coalesced, and as a modification of the galea. (4) The horny covering of an insect-pupa. (5) In *Actinozoa*, a corallite or cup-coral, together with the associate soft parts; the cup, formed of calcareous substance, about the base and sides of an actinozoan; the cup, cone, or tube containing a polypite, itself sometimes contained in an epitheca. See *endotheca, epitheca, aporose.*

2. [*cap.*] A genus of pteropods, having a sheath-like shell, typical of the family *Thecidæ.* *Sowerby*, 1845. Also named *Hyolithes* (*Eichwald*, 1840).—**Theca folliculi**, the external connective-tissue capsule inclosing a Graafian follicle.—**Theca vertebralis.** See def. 1 (*d*) (1), above.

Thecaglossa, *n. pl.* See *Thecoglossæ.*

thecal (thē′kạl), *a.* [< *theca* + *-al.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a theca, in any sense; vaginal; theciform.

thecaphore (thē′kạ-fōr), *n.* [= F. *thécaphore*, < Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A surface or receptacle bearing a theca or thecæ. (*b*) The stipe upon which a simple pistil is sometimes borne, being morphologically the petiole of the carpellary leaf, as in the caper and the goldthread.

thecasporal (thē-ka-spō′rạl), *a.* [< *thecaspore* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a thecaspore; thecasporous; ascosporous.

thecaspore (thē′kạ-spōr), *n.* [< *theca* + *spore.*] In *bot.*, an ascospore; a spore produced in a theca, or closed sac.

thecaspored (thē′kạ-spōrd), *a.* [< *thecaspore* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *bot.*, provided with thecaspores.

thecasporous (thē-kạ-spō′rus), *a.* [< *theca* + *spore* + *-ous.*] Having thecaspores, or spores borne in thecæ; ascosporous.

thecate (thē′kāt), *a.* [< *theca* + *-ate*^{1}.] Having a theca; contained in a theca; sheathed.

Thecidæ (thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Theca* + *-idæ.*] A family of thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Theca.*

Thecidiidæ (thē-si-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thecidi(um)* + *-idæ.*] A family of arthropomatous brachiopods, typified by the genus *Thecidium.* They have lobed arms, interlocked valves, and the neural valve attached in adult life. There are 2 living species, in the Mediterranean and the West Indies, and nearly 40 extinct species, going back to the Trias.

Thecidium (thẹ-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1844), < Gr. *θήκη*, case: see *theca.*] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the family *Thecidiidæ.*

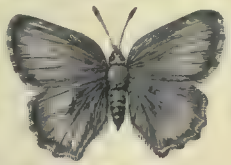
theciferous (thẹ-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *theca*, theca, + L. *ferre* (= E. *bear*^{1}) + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, bearing thecæ or asci.

theciform (thē′si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *theca*, theca, + L. *forma*, form.] Forming or resembling a sheath; thecal in aspect or office. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 137.

thecium (thē′ṣium), *n.*; pl. *thecia* (-ṣiạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *θήκη*, case: see *theca.*] **1.** In lichens, that part of the apothecium which contains the organs of the fruit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 554.—**2.** Same as *hymenium.*

theck (thek), *v.* A dialectal form of *thatch.*

Thecla (thek′lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1807); prob. from the fem. name *Thecla, Thekla.*] A large and important genus of butterflies, containing the forms commonly known as *hair-streaks*, typical of the subfamily *Theclinæ* of the *Lycænidæ.* They are small brownish butterflies with rather stout bodies, short palpi, antennæ reaching to the middle of the fore wings, and usually one or two slender tails (sometimes mere points) projecting from the hind wings near the anal angle. Forty-five species inhabit North America.



Thecla niphon, natural size.

theclan (thek′lạn), *a.* [< *Thecla* + *-an*^{3}.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Thecla.* *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 478.

thecodactyl, thecodactyle (thē-kọ-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *δάκτυλος*, digit: see *dactyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having thecal digits, as a gecko; having thick toes whose scales furnish a sheath for the claw. See cut under *gecko.*

II. *n.* A thecodactyl gecko.

thecodactylous (thē-kọ-dak′ti-lus), *a.* Same as *thecodactyl.*

Thecodactylus (thē-kọ-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, as *Thecadactylus*): see *thecodactyl.*] A genus of gecko-lizards. See *gecko.*

thecodont (thē′kọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* Having the teeth lodged in alveoli; said of certain *Lacertilia*, as distinguished from those whose dentition is acrodont or pleurodont.

II. *n.* A thecodont lizard.

Thecodontia (thē-kọ-don′shi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *thecodont.*] A group of dinosaurs with thecodont dentition and amphicœlous vertebræ.

Thecodontosaurus (thē-kọ-don-tọ-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth* (see *thecodont*), + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of thecodont reptiles whose remains were found in the dolomitic conglomerate of Redland, near Bristol, in England: now referred to a family *Anchisauridæ.*

Thecoglossæ (thē-kọ-glos′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A group of lizards, characterized by the smooth sheathed tongue. It has included the monitors. In Cope's system it contains only the *Agamidæ.* Also *Thecaglossa.*

thecoglossate (thē-kọ-glos′āt), *a.* [< *Thecoglossæ* + *-ate*^{1}.] Pertaining to the *Thecoglossæ*, or having their characters.

Thecomedusæ (thē″kọ-mẹ-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θήκη*, a case, + NL. *Medusæ*, q. v.] A class of cœlenterates, founded by Allman upon *Stephanocyphus mirabilis.*

Thecophora (thẹ-kof′ọ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] **1.** An order of hydroids.—**2.** A suborder of *Testudinata*, contrasted with *Athecæ*, and containing all the tortoises whose carapace is perfect.

Thecosomata (thē-kọ-sō′mạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *thecosomatus:* see *thecosomatous.*] An order of *Pteropoda*, having a mantle-skirt and shell: contrasted with *Gymnosomata.* Most pteropods are of this order, which is represented by such families as *Cymbuliidæ, Thecidæ, Hyaleidæ,* and *Limacinidæ.*

thecosomate (thē-kọ-sō′māt), *a.* Same as *thecosomatous.*

thecosomatous (thē-kọ-som′ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *thecosomatus*, < Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *σῶμα(τ-)*, body.] Having the body sheathed in a mantle-skirt, as a pteropod; of or pertaining to the *Thecosomata.*

thecosome (thē′kọ-sōm), *n.* A thecosomatous pteropod.

thecostomous (thẹ-kos′tọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *θήκη*, a case, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *entom.*, having the sucking parts of the mouth inclosed in a sheath.

thedam†, thedom†, thedome†, *n.* Same as *theedom.*

thee^1**†** (thē), *v. i.* [< ME. *theen, then*, or without the inf. suffix *thee, the*, < AS. *theón, thión, getheón*, be strong, thrive, = OS. **thīhan*, found only in the derived factitive *thengian*, complete, = D. *gedijen*, thrive, prosper, succeed, = OHG. *gidīhan*, MHG. *gedīhen*, G. *gedeihen* = Goth. *gatheihan*, increase, thrive; orig., as the old participial form AS. *ge-thungen* shows, with a nasal suppressed (as usual before *h*), AS. **thinhan;* cf. Lith. *tenku, tekti*, have enough; Ir. *tocad*, W. *tynged*, luck, fortune.] To thrive; prosper.

> To traysen her that trewe is unto me,
> I pray God let this counseyl never *the.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 439.

> Quod Coueitise "And alle folk were trewe,
> Manye a man schulde neuere *thee.*"
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

[Especially common in the phrase *also* or *so mote I thee*, so may I prosper.

> Lasse harm is, *so mote I the*,
> Deceyve hem, than deceyved be.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4841.

The form *theech*, from *thee ich*, is also found in the phrase *so theech*, so may I thrive; also *so theek.*

> By cause our fyr ne was nat maad of beech,
> That is the cause, and other noon, *so theech.*
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 376.]

thee^2 (ᴛʜē), *pron.* The objective case of *thou.*

thee^3 (ᴛʜē), *poss. pron.* [A dial. var. of *thy*, or, as among the Friends, a perverted use of the obj. *thee.*] Thy: as, where's *thee* manners? [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

theedom† (thē′dum), *n.* [< ME. *thedom, thedome, thedam;* < *thee*^{2} + *-dom.*] Success; prosperity; luck.

> What, yvel *thedam* on his monkes snowte!
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 405.

> Now thrift and *theedom* mote thou haue, my swete barn.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

theek (thēk), *v.* See *thack*^{1}, *thatch.*

theeker (thē′kėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thatcher.*

theetsee (thēt′sē), *n.* [Also *thitsee, thietsee, thetsee;* native name in Pegu.] The black varnish-tree, *Melanorrhœa usitata.* See *varnish-tree.*

theezan tea (thē′zạn tē). *Sageretia theezans.* See *Sageretia.*

theft†, thefe†, thefely†. Old spellings of *thief*^{1}, *thiefly.*

theft (theft), *n.* [< ME. *thefte, thiefthe, theofthe, thiufthe*, < AS. *theófth, thȳfth* (= OFries. *thiuvethe, thiuvede, thiufthe, tiefte* = Icel. *thȳfth*, theft), with abstract formative *-th*, as in *stealth*, etc., altered to *t*, as in *height*, etc., < *theóf*, thief: see *thief*^{1}.] **1.** The act of stealing; in *law*, larceny (which see): compare also *robbery.*

> For *thefte* and riot they been convertible.
> *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 31.

> He who, still wanting, though he lives on *theft*,
> Steals much, spends little, yet has nothing left.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 183.

> The term *theft* in modern English law is sometimes used as a synonym of larceny, sometimes in a more comprehensive sense. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 232.

2. Something stolen; a loss by stealing.

> If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether it be ox, or ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. Ex. xxii. 4.

> If he steal aught the whilst this play is playing,
> And 'scape detecting, I will pay the *theft.*
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 94.

Reset of theft. See *reset*^{1}.

theft-boot† (theft′bȯt), *n.* [Also *theft-bote*, Sc. *thiftbote;* < *theft* + *boot*^{1}.] In *law*, the receiving of one's goods again from a thief, or a compensation for them by way of composition, upon an agreement not to prosecute: a form of compounding felony.

> We hae aneugh, and it looks unco like *theft-boot*, or hush-money, as they ca' it. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlviii.

theftuous (thef′tụ̄-us), *a.* [Formerly also *thiefteous, thefteous*, Sc. also *thifteous, thiftous;* < *theft* + *-u-ous.*] Of the nature of theft; thievish. [Rare.]

> Was not the *thefteous* stealing away of the daughter from her own father the first ground whereupon all this great noise hath since proceeded? *King James I.*, To Bacon, Aug. 23, 1617.

By means of its twining and *theftuous* roots it [Sacculina] imbibes automatically its nourishment ready-prepared from the body of the crab.
H. Drummond, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 342.

Rebellious to all labor and pettily *theftuous*, like the English gypsies. *The Century*, XXVII. 183.

theftuously (thef'tų̄-us-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *thieftuously*; < *theftuous* + *-ly*^{2}.] By theft; thievishly. [Rare.]

One little villainous Turkey knob-breasted rogue came *thieftuously* to snatch away some of my lardons.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 14.

Any citizen occupying immovables or holding movables as his own, provided they were usucaptible, and he had not taken them *theftuously*, acquired a quiritary right, . . . simply on the strength of his possession.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 690.

thegither (ᴛʜė-giᴛʜ'ėr), *adv.* A Scotch form of *together*.

thegn, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *thane*, used in some historical works. See *thane*.

thegnhood, *n.* Same as *thanehood*.

theic (thē'ik), *n.* [< NL. *thea*, tea, + *-ic*.] One who is addicted to the immoderate use of tea; a tea-drunkard. *Med. News*, XLIX. 305.

theiform (thē'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *thea*, tea, + L. *forma*, form.] Like tea.

theigh†, *conj.* and *adv.* A Middle English variant of *though*.

theina (thē̱-ī'nä̱), *n.* Same as *theine*.

theine (thē'in), *n.* [< NL. *theina*, *thea*, tea.] A bitter crystallizable volatile principle ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$) found in tea, coffee, and some other plants, tea yielding from 2 to 4 per cent. It is considered to be the principle which gives to tea its refreshing and gently stimulating qualities: same as *caffein*.

their (ᴛʜãr), *pron.* See *they*^{1}.

theirs (ᴛʜãrz), *pron.* See *they*^{1}.

theism^1 (thē'izm), *n.* [= F. *théisme* = Sp. *teismo* = Pg. *theismo* = It. *teismo* = G. *theismus*, < NL. **theismus*, < Gr. θεός, god. The Gr. θεός cannot be brought into connection with L. *deus*, god, except by assuming some confusion in one case or the other: see *deity*.] Belief in the existence of a God as the Creator and Ruler of the universe. Theism assumes a living relation of God to his creatures, but does not define it. It differs from deism in that the latter is negative, and involves a denial of revelation, while the former is affirmative, and underlies Christianity. One may be a theist and not be a Christian; but he cannot be a Christian and not be a theist.

Thinking . . . that it would be an easy step . . . from thence [the assault of Christianity] to demolish all religion and *theism*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, Pref.

Speculative *theism* is the belief in the existence of God in one form or another; and I call him a theist who believes in any God.
Theodore Parker, Views of Religion, p. 50.

theism^2 (thē'izm), *n.* [< NL. *thea*, tea, + *-ism*.] A morbid affection resulting from the excessive use of tea.

Theism belongs, rather, to that class of diseases in which morphinism, caffeism, and vanillism are found.
Science, VIII. 183.

theist (thē'ist), *n.* [= F. *théiste* = Sp. *teista* = Pg. *theista* = It. *teista*, < NL. **theista*, < Gr. θεός, god: see *theism*^{1}.] One who believes in the existence of a God; especially, one who believes in a God who sustains a personal relation to his creatures. In the former sense opposed to *atheist*, in the latter to *deist*.

Averse as I am to the cause of theism or name of deist, when taken in a sense exclusive of revelation, I consider still that, in strictness, the root of all is theism; and that to be a settled Christian it is necessary to be first of all a good *theist*. *Shaftesbury*, The Moralists, i. § 2.

No one is to be called a *Theist* who does not believe in a Personal God, whatever difficulty there may be in defining the word "Personal."
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 119.

theistic (thē̱-is'tik), *a.* [< *theist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to theism or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

It was partly through political circumstances that a truly *theistic* idea was developed out of the chaotic and fragmentary ghost theories and nature-worship of the primeval world. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 72.

Theistic Church, a church founded in London in 1871 for the purpose of promulgating the views of the Rev. C. Voysey, "which the decision of the Privy Council (1870) has debarred him from preaching as vicar of Healaugh." Its theological basis is a simple theism. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Theistic idealism.** Same as *Berkeleian idealism* (which see, under *idealism*).

theistical (thē̱-is'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *theistic* + *-al*.] Same as *theistic*.

That future state which, I suppose, the *theistical* philosophers did not believe.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. § 2.

Thelephora (thē̱-lef'ō̱-rä̱), *n.* [NL. (Ehrhart, 1787), < Gr. θηλή, a teat, + φέρειν = E. *bear*^{1}.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Thelephoreæ*. They are coriaceous fungi, having inferior or amphigenous hymenia, clavate basidia, rarely globose tetraspores and globose spores. There are about 140 species, among them *T. pedicellata*, which is somewhat injurious to the pear, eating into the bark.

Thelephoreæ (thel-ē̱-fō'rē̱-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thelephora* + *-eæ*.] A family of hymenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Thelephora*.

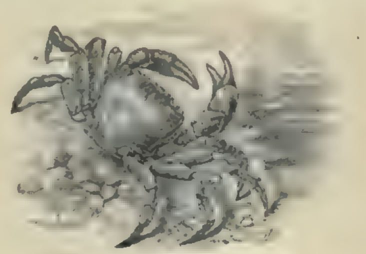
thelephoroid (the-lef'ō̱-roid), *a.* [< *Thelephora* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling, characteristic of, or belonging to the genus *Thelephora* or the family *Thelephoreæ*.

Thelotrema (thel-ō̱-trē'mä̱), *n.* [NL. (Acharius, 1810), < Gr. θηλή, a teat, + τρῆμα, a perforation, depression, alluding to the shape of the apothecia.] A large genus of gymnocarpous lichens, of the family *Lecanorei*, having an urceolate apothecium and a crustaceous uniform thallus.

thelotrematous (thel-ō-trem'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *Thelotrema(t-)* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *thelotremoid*.

thelotremoid (thel-ō̱-trē'moid), *a.* [< *Thelotrema* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of, or belonging to, the genus *Thelotrema*.

Thelphusa (thel-fū'sä̱), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1819), prop. **Telphusa* or **Thelpusa*, < Gr. Τέλφουσα, Θέλπουσα, a city in Arcadia.] A genus of fresh-water crabs, typical of the family *Thelphusidæ*, as the common river-crab, *T. fluviatilis*, of Europe, or *T. depressa*. See *river-crab*.



River-crab (*Thelphusa depressa*).

thelphusian (thel-fū'shi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Thelphusa* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the genus *Thelphusa*; belonging to the *Thelphusidæ*.

II. *n.* A fluviatile crab of the genus *Thelphusa* or family *Thelphusidæ*.

Thelphusidæ (thel-fū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thelphusa* + *-idæ*.] A family of fluviatile short-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the genus *Thelphusa*; the fresh-water crabs.

thelyblast (thel'i-blast), *n.* [< Gr. θῆλυς, female, + βλαστός, germ.] A female genoblast (which see): opposed to *arsenoblast*. *C. S. Minot*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIX. 170.

thelyblastic (thel-i-blas'tik), *a.* [< *thelyblast* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a thelyblast.

thelycum (thel'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *thelyca* (-kä̱). [NL., < Gr. θηλυκός, feminine, < θῆλυς, of female sex, female, < θάειν, suckle.] A peculiar structure on the ventral surface of the pereion in the female of some crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate.*

Thelygoneæ (thel-i-gō'nē̱-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Thelygonum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Urticaceæ*. It consists of the genus *Thelygonum*.

Thelygonum (thē̱-lig'ō̱-num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *thelygonon*, < Gr. θηλυγόνον, name of several plants, as *Satyrium*, so called from reputed medicinal properties, neut. of θηλυγόνος, producing female offspring, < θῆλυς, female, + -γονος, producing: see *-gony*.] A genus of plants, formerly known as *Cynocrambe*, constituting the tribe *Thelygoneæ* in the order *Urticaceæ*. It is characterized by numerous straight anthers and an erect ovule. *T. Cynocrambe* (*Cynocrambe prostrata*), the only species, known as *dog's-cabbage*, is found throughout the Mediterranean region, where it is used like spinach. It is a procumbent fleshy branching annual, with ovate entire leaves and small axillary flowers, and has somewhat purgative properties.

Thelymitra (thē̱-lim'i-trä̱), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), so called from the hooded or cup-like body formed of wings on the column near the stigma; < Gr. θηλυμίτρης, having a woman's girdle or headband, < θῆλυς, female, + μίτρα, a girdle, headband, turban: see *miter*.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottieæ* and subtribe *Diurideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with an inferior lip similar to the spreading sepals and petals, an erect rostellum broadly hollowed and stigmatic in front, and stem with a single leaf. There are about 20 species, all Australian except three or four which are natives of New Zealand, one of them, *T. Javanica*, widely diffused throughout Australasia and Malaysia. They are slender terrestrial herbs from ovoid tubers, having a leaf varying from linear to ovate, and a raceme usually of numerous flowers with shorter bracts. *T. nuda*, known as *Tasmanian hyacinth*, resembles the *Calopogon pulchellus*, or swamp-pink, of the United States.

Thelyphonidæ (thel-i-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thelyphonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pulmonate *Arachnida*, of the order *Pedipalpi* or *Phrynida*. They have the segmented abdomen distinct from the cephalothorax and terminating in a very long setiform postabdomen or tail, somewhat like a scorpion's, but slenderer and many-jointed and not ending in a sting; the first pair of legs long, slender, and somewhat palpiform; the pedipalps long and stout and ending in chelate claws; and eight eyes. The general aspect of the *Thelyphonidæ* is that of scorpions, which they superficially resemble more nearly than they do the other members (*Phrynidæ*) of their own order. They are known as *whip-scorpions*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*.

Thelyphonus (thē̱-lif'ō̱-nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806), < Gr. θῆλυς, female, + -φονος, < *φένειν, slay.] The typical genus of *Thelyphonidæ*, containing such species as *T. giganteus*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*.

thelytokous (thē̱-lit'ō̱-kus), *a.* [< Gr. θῆλυς, female, + -τοκος, τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bear, produce.] Producing females only: noting those parthenogenetic female insects which have no male progeny: opposed to *arrhenotokous*.

them (ᴛʜem), *pron.* See *they*^{1}.

thema (thē'mä̱), *n.*; pl. *themata* (-mạ-tä̱). [NL., < Gr. θέμα, theme: see *theme*.] **1.** A thesis.

His *Thema*, to be maintained, is that the King could not break with the King of France because he had sold himself to him for Money.
Roger North, Examen, III. vi. § 74. (*Davies.*)

2. Same as *theme*, 8.—**3.** In *logic*, an object of thought—namely, a term, proposition, or argument. Also *theme*.

thematic (thē̱-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. θεματικός, < θέμα, theme: see *theme*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *music*, pertaining to themes or subjects of composition, or consisting of such themes and their development: as, *thematic* treatment or *thematic* composition in general. *Counterpoint* is the technical name for thematic composition of the strictest kind; but many passages in works not contrapuntal as a whole are truly thematic.

2. In *philol.*, relating to or belonging to a theme or stem.

Almost all adjectives in German admit of use also as adverbs, in their uninflected or *thematic* form.
Whitney, German Grammar, § 363.

Thematic catalogue, a catalogue of musical works in which not only the names and numbers are given, but also the opening themes of the works or of their several sections or movements (in musical notation).

II. *n.* That part of logic which treats of themata, or objects of thought.

thematical (thē̱-mat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *thematic* + *-al*.] Same as *thematic*. *Athenæum*, No. 3262, p. 579.

thematically (thē̱-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a thematic manner; with regard to a theme or themes. *Athenæum*, No. 3248, p. 125.

thematist (thē'mạ-tist), *n.* [< Gr. θέμα(τ-), theme, + *-ist*. Cf. θεματίζειν, lay down, propose, take for a theme.] A writer of themes.

theme (thēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *theam*; now altered to suit the L. form; < ME. *teme*, *teeme*, < OF. *teme*, *tesme*, *theme*, F. *thème* = Pr. *thema* = Sp. *tema* = Pg. *thema* = It. *tema* = G. *thema*, < L. *thema*, < Gr. θέμα, what is laid down, a deposit, a prize, a proposition, the subject of an argument, a primary word or root, a military district, a province, < τιθέναι (√ θε), set, place, dispose: see *do*^{1}. Cf. *thesis*.] **1.** A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; anything proposed as a subject of discourse or discussion.

Ac ich wiste neuere freek that . . .
. . . made eny sarmon,
That took this for his *teme* and told hit with-oute glose.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 82.

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 59.

Fools are my *theme*, let satire be my song.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 6.

2†. That which is said or thought on a given topic.

Alone, it was the subject of my *theme*;
In company I often glanced it.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 65.

3†. Question; subject; matter.

Why, I will fight with him upon this *theme*
Until my eyelids will no longer wag.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 289.

4. A short dissertation composed by a student on a given subject; a brief essay; a school composition; a thesis.

Forcing the empty wits of children to compose *themes*, verses, and orations, which are the acts of ripest judgment. *Milton*, Education.

The making of *themes*, as is usual in schools, helps not one jot toward it [speaking well and to the purpose].
Locke, Education, § 171.

5. In *philol.*, the part of a noun or verb to which inflectional endings are added; stem; base.

The variable final letters of a noun are its case-endings; the rest is its *theme*.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Gram., § 60.

6. In *music*, same as *subject*. The term is sometimes extended to a short melody from which a set of variations is developed.—7†. That by which a thing is done; an instrument; a means.

Nor shall Vanessa be the *theme*
To manage thy abortive scheme.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

8. A division for the purpose of provincial administration under the Byzantine empire. There were twenty-nine themes, twelve in Europe and seventeen in Asia. Also *thema*.

The remaining provinces, under the obedience of the emperors, were cast into a new mould; and the jurisdiction of the presidents, the consulars, and the counts was superseded by the institution of the *themes* or military governments, which prevailed under the successors of Heraclius. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, liii.

9. In *logic*, same as *thema*, 3.=**Syn.** 1. *Topic, Point*, etc. (see *subject*), text.

themel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thimble*.

themer† (thē′mėr), *n.* One who sets or gives out a theme. *Tarlton's Jests*, p. 28. (*F. Hall.*)

Themis (thē′mis), *n.* [< L. *Themis*, < Gr. Θέμις, law, justice personified, Themis, the goddess of justice and right, < *τιθέναι* (√ *θε*), set, place, dispose: see *theme*.] 1. A Greek goddess, the personification of law, order, and abstract right; hence, law and justice personified.

Such thine, in whom
Our British *Themis* gloried with just cause,
Immortal Hale. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 257.

2. The twenty-fourth planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis at Naples in 1853.

Themistian (thẹ-mis′ti-a̤n), *n.* [< LL. *Themistius*, founder of the sect, + *-ian*.] One of a body of Christians also called the Agnoëtæ. See *Agnoëtæ*, 2.

themselves (ᴛʜem-selvz′), *pron.*, pl. of *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, and used like these words. [< *them* + *selves*, pl. of *self*.] See *himself*.

then (ᴛʜen), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *thenne*; also *than*, *thanne*; < ME. *then*, *thenne*, *thene*, *than*, *thanne*, < AS. *thænne*, *thanne*, *thonne*, then, rel. when, after comparatives than; = OS. *thanna* = OFries. *thenne*, *thanne* = D. *dan* = OHG. MHG. *danne*, G. *dann*, also OHG. *danna* MHG. *denne*, G. *denn* = Goth. *than*, then; see *than*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. At that time: referring to a time specified, either past or future.

Ich for-ȝat ȝouthe, and ȝorn in-to elde.
Thenne was Fortune my foo for al here fayre by-heste.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 14.

Now I know in part; but *then* shall I know even as also I am known. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

When thou canst get the ring upon my finger, . . . *then* call me husband; but in such a "then" I write a "never."
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 62.

2. Afterward; next in order; soon afterward or immediately.

First be reconciled to thy brother, and *then* come and offer thy gift. Mat. v. 24.

First the blade, *then* the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. Mark iv. 28.

Their ranks began
To break upon the galled shore, and *than*
Retire again. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1440.

3. At another time: as, now and *then*, at one time and another.

Sometime the flood prevails, and *then* the wind;
Now one the better, *then* another best.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 10.

Now shaves, with level wing the deep, *then* soars
Up to the fiery concave towering high.
Milton, P. L., ii. 634.

By then. (*a*) By that time: as, Return at four, I shall be ready *by then*.

All will be ended *by then*.
Swift, To Mrs. Johnson, Feb. 23, 1711-12. (*Jodrell.*)

(*b*†) By the time when or that: *then* in this phrase having the force of a relative.

This evening late, *by then* the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb, . . .
I sat me down to watch. *Milton*, Comus, l. 540.

Every now and then. See *every*¹.—**Now and then.** See *now*.—**Till then,** until that time.

Till then who knew
The force of those dire arms?
Milton, P. L., i. 93.

II. *conj.* 1. In that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason.

So *then* they which be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham. Gal. iii. 9.

If God be true, *then* is his word true.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 245.

He calls the conscience Gods sovrantie; why *then* doth he contest with God about that supreme title?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xv.

Can't we touch these bubbles *then*
But they break? *Browning*, In a Year.

Then is often used in offering a substitute for a word or statement rejected.

Fal. Good morrow, good wife.
Quick. Not so, an 't please your worship.
Fal. Good maid, *then*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 35.

2†. Than. See *than*.—**But then,** but on the other hand; but notwithstanding; but in return.

He is then a giant to an ape; *but then* is an ape a doctor to such a man. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 205.

=**Syn.** 1. *Wherefore, Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore*.

then (ᴛʜen), *a.* [An ellipsis for *then being*.] Then being; being at that time.

Our *then* Ambassador was there.
J. D. (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 643).

It was the letter of the noble lord upon the floor, and of all the king's *then* ministers. *Burke*, Amer. Taxation.

Of quite another stamp was the *then* accountant, John Tipp. *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

thenadays (ᴛʜen′a̤-dāz), *adv.* In those days; in time past: opposed or correlative to *nowadays*. [Rare.]

The big, roomy pockets which our mothers wore under their gowns—there were no dresses *thenadays*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 154.

thenal (thē′na̤l), *a.* [< *then*(*ar*) + *-al*.] Same as *thenar*.

thenar (thē′nä̤r), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < Gr. *θέναρ* (= OHG. *tenar*, MHG. *tener*, also OHG. *tenra*, MHG. *tenre*), the flat of the hand.] **I.** *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the palm of the hand or sole of the foot; the ball of the thumb; the vola.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the thenar.—**Thenar muscles,** those muscles which form the fleshy mass of the ball of the thumb, acting upon the metacarpal and basal phalangeal bone of the thumb, as distinguished from the *hypothenar muscles*, which similarly act upon the metacarpal bone and first phalanx of the little finger. See *hypothenar* and *thumb*.—**Thenar prominence** or **eminence,** the ball of the thumb.

thenardite (thẹ-när′dīt), *n.* [Named after L. J. de *Thénard* (1777–1857), a French chemist and peer of France.] Anhydrous sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4). It occurs in crystalline coatings at the bottom of some lakes at Espartinas (near Madrid), in South America, and in extensive deposits in Arizona. It is used in the preparation of sodium carbonate.

Thenard's blue. Same as *cobalt blue* (which see, under *blue*).

thence (ᴛʜens), *adv.* [< ME. *thens*, *thense*, *thennes*, *thennus*, *thannes*; with adv. gen. *-es* (see *-ce*¹), < *thenne*, thence: see *thenne*². Cf. *hence*, *whence*.] 1. From that place.

Also a lityll *thense* ys the place wher ower Savyor Crist taught hys Discipulis to pray.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

When ye depart *thence*, shake off the dust under your feet. Mark vi. 11.

2. From that time; after that.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days.
Isa. lxv. 20.

3. From that source; from or out of this or that; for that reason.

Thence comes it that my name receives a brand,
And almost *thence* my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.
Shak., Sonnets, cxi.

Their parents, guardians, tutors, cannot agree; *thence* all is dashed, the match is unequal.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 550.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous, about him.
Milton, S. A., l. 1501.

4. Not there; elsewhere; absent.

They prosper best of all when I am *thence*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 18.

From thence, fro thence†, thence: a pleonasm.

Aftre gon Men be Watre . . . to Cypre, and so to Athens, and *fro thens* to Costantynoble. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 55.

All mist *from thence*
Purge and disperse. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 53.

Those who were mounting were dashed upon the rocks, and *from thence* tumbled upon the plain.
Irving, Granada, p. 54.

thenceforth (ᴛʜens′fôrth′), *adv.* [< ME. *thennesforth*; < *thence* + *forth*¹.] From that time forward.

If the salt have lost his savour, . . . it is *thenceforth* good for nothing. Mat. v. 13.

From thenceforth, thenceforth: a pleonasm.

And *from thenceforth* Pilate sought to release him.
John xix. 12.

Resolving *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways.
Milton, P. L., xii. 109.

thenceforward (ᴛʜens′fôr′wä̤rd), *adv.* [< *thence* + *forward*¹.] From that time or place onward.

Thenceforward oft from out a despot dream
The father panting woke.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

thencefrom (ᴛʜens′from′), *adv.* [< *thence* + *from*.] From that place. *Imp. Dict.*

thenne¹†, *adv.* and *conj.* An old spelling of *then*.

thenne²†, *adv.* [< ME. *thenne*, *thanne*, *thonne*, *theonne*, earlier *thanene*, *thanen*, *theonene*, < AS. *thanon*, *theonen*, *thonon* (= OHG. *dannana*, *dannan*, *danan*, MHG. G. *dannen*), thence; with formative *-nan*, *-non*, < **tha*, the pronominal base of *that*, *this*, etc., *then*, *than*, etc. Hence *thence*.] From that place; thence.

Lat men shette the dores and go *thenne*,
Yet wol the fyr as faire lye and brenne
As twenty thousand men myghte it biholde.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 285.

thennesforth†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thenceforth*. *Chaucer*.

thentofore†, *adv.* [< *then* + *tofore*; cf. *heretofore*.] Before then.

Bishop Atterbury had *thentofore* written largely.
Disney, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 147.

Theobroma (thē-ọ-brō′mä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *θεός*, god (see *theism*), + *βρῶμα*, food: see *broma*.] 1. A genus of trees, of the order *Sterculiaceæ* and tribe *Büttnerieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with inflexed petals each with a spatulate lamina, and anthers two or three in a place between the staminodes or lobes of an urn-shaped stamen-column. The 15 species are natives of the warmer parts of America. They are trees with large oblong undivided leaves, and small lateral solitary or clustered flowers. For *T. Cacao*, the principal species, see *cacao* and *chocolate*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—**Oil of theobroma.** See *oil*.

theobromic (thē-ọ-brō′mik), *a.* Derived from *Theobroma Cacao*: as, *theobromic* acid.

theobromine (thē-ọ-brō′min), *n.* [< *Theobroma* + *-ine*².] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_7H_8N_4O_2$), forming salts with acids, volatile and very bitter. In composition it is nearly related to thein or caffein. It is found in the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*.

theochristic (thē-ọ-kris′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεόχριστος*, anointed by God (< *θεός*, god, + *χριστός*, anointed: see *Christ*), + *-ic*.] Anointed by God. [Rare.]

theocracy (thẹ-ok′ra̤-si), *n.*; pl. *theocracies* (-siz). [= F. *théocratie* = *teocracia* = Pg. *theocracia* = It. *teocrazia*, < NL. **theocratia*, < Gr. *θεοκρατία*, the rule of God, < *θεός*, god, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] 1. A form of government in which God is recognized as the supreme civil ruler of the state, and his laws are taken as the statute-book of the kingdom.—2. A state so governed: usually applied, with the definite article, to the Jewish commonwealth from the time of its organization under Moses until the inauguration of the monarchy under Saul.

Thus, the Almighty becoming their king, in as real a sense as he was their God, the republic of the Israelites was properly a *Theocracy*. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. 2.

theocrasy (thẹ-ok′rạ̄-si), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *κρᾶσις*, a mixing or blending: see *crasis*.] 1. In *anc. philos.*, the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists. Similar ideas are entertained by the philosophers of India, and by many religious sects.—2. A mixture of the worship of different gods.

theocrat (thē′ọ-krat), *n.* [= F. *théocrate*; < *theocrat-ic*: cf. *democrat*, etc.] A member of a theocracy; one who rules in a theocracy.

theocratic (thē-ọ-krat′ik), *a.* [= F. *théocratique* = Sp. *teocrático* = Pg. *theocratico* = It. *teocratico*, < NL. **theocraticus*, < **theocratia*, theocracy: see *theocracy*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a theocracy.

And the elder Saints and Sages laid their pious framework
right
By a *theocratic* instinct covered from the people's sight.
Lowell, Anti-Apis.

The Kingdom of God existed at the outset in a national form, in the form of a *theocratic* state.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 7.

theocratical (thē-ọ-krat′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *theocratic* + *-al*.] Same as *theocratic*. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 124.

theocratist (thē-ok′ra̤-tist), *n.* [< *theocrat* + *-ist*.] One who emphasizes the principle of authority, placing revelation above individual reason, and order above freedom and progress, and explains the origin of society as a direct revelation from God. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 286.

Theocritean (thē-ok-ri-tē′a̤n), *a.* [< *Theocritus*, < Gr. Θεόκριτος, Theocritus (see def.), + *-e-an*.] Pertaining to or in the manner of Theocritus of Sicily (third century B. C.), the founder of the Greek idyllic school of poetry; pastoral; idyllic.

In England the movement in favor of *Theocritean* simplicity which had been introduced by Spenser in the Shepherd's Calendar was immediately defeated by the success of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 346.

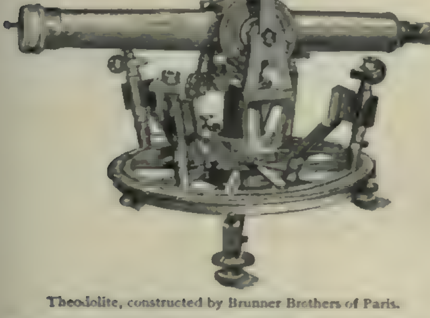
theodicæa, theodicea (thē′ō-di-sē′ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *theodicy*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 820.

theodicean (thē′ọ-di-sē′an), *a.* [< NL. *theodicæa* (see *theodicy*) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to theodicy.

theodicy (thẹ-od′i-si), *n.* [Also *theodicee, theodicæa, theodicea*; = F. *théodicée*, < NL. *theodicæa* (Leibnitz), < Gr. θεός, god, + δίκη, right, justice (> δίκαιος, just).] An exposition of the theory of divine Providence with a view to the vindication of the attributes, particularly of the holiness and justice, of God, in establishing the present order of things, in which evil, moral as well as physical, largely exists. The word in this sense was used by Leibnitz in a series of essays, in which he maintained that metaphysical evil is necessary to moral beings, that physical evil is a means of a greater good, and that moral evil was permitted by God as necessary to the best possible world, as a set-off to moral good, which it increases by contrast.

> The second [part of the work] will . . . be speculative, and will contain a new *theodicee*, and what will perhaps appear to many a new basis of morals.
> *Coleridge*, To Sir George Beaumont (Memorials of [Coleorton, I. 45).

theodolite (thẹ-od′ọ-līt), *n.* [Formerly *theodelite*; sometimes *theodelet*; G. Dan. *theodolit*; = F. *théodolite* = Sp. *teodolita* = It. *teodolito* (all < E.); < NL. **theodolitus*, first in the form *theodelitus* (L. Digges, "Pantometria," 1571), defined as "a circle divided in 360 grades or degrees, or a semicircle parted in 180 portions"; origin unknown. The word has a Gr. semblance, but no obvious Gr. basis. It has been variously explained: (*a*) < Gr. θεᾶσθαι, see, + ὁδός, way, + λιτός, smooth, even, plain; (*b*) < Gr. θεᾶσθαι, see, + δολιχός, long; (*c*) < Gr. θεῖν, run, + δολιχός, long; (*d*) < Gr. θεᾶσθαι, see (θέα, a seeing), + δοῦλος, slave; (*e*) "the O *delitus*" or "*deletus*," i. e. the O crossed out, a fanciful name imagined to have been given in view of the circle marked off in degrees by numerous diameters, giving the effect of a circle or "O" erased; with other equally futile conjectures. (*f*) A recent explanation makes it a corrupt form of *alidade*.] A surveying-instrument for measuring horizontal angles upon a graduated circle. It may also be provided with a vertical circle, and if this is not very much smaller than the horizontal circle, the instrument is called an *altazimuth*. If it is provided with a delicate striding level and is in every way convenient for astronomical work, it is called a *universal instrument*. A small altazimuth with a concentric magnetic compass is called a *surveyors' transit*. A theodolite in which the whole instrument, except the feet and their connections, turns relatively to the latter, and can be clamped in different positions, is called a *repeating circle*. The instrument shown in the figure follows the system of the United States Coast Survey of attaining simplicity of construction by adaptation to a single purpose — in this case to the measurement of horizontal angles only. This instrument is low and consequently very steady. Within the upright pillar is a truncated cone of steel, and upon this and fitting to it turns the hollow brass pillar carrying the telescope and microscopes. Except for an excessively thin layer of oil, the brass movable part bears directly on the steel, and its weight tends to keep it centered. The pressure is relieved by a small plate of some elasticity fastened to the movable part over the axis and adjustable with screws. It is thus made to turn, as nearly as possible, about a mathematical line. This is the conical bearing of Gambey. The base, which is as low as possible, consists of a round central part, and three arms having screw-feet with binding-screws. A circular guard for the circle (indistinguishable from the latter in the figure) forms a part of the base. The graduated circle is made slightly conical, so that the microscopes may be more convenient. This circle, with its eight radii and interior ring, forms one solid casting, which bears upon the steel axis conically. It is held in place, in imitation of an instrument by Stackpole of New York, by the pressure of a ring above, which can readily be loosened so as to permit the circle to be turned round alone. The telescope is provided with a filar micrometer, with a view of facilitating reiterated pointings — a new principle of much value. The instrument is leveled by means of a striding level. There are four micrometer microscopes (although some geodesists insist upon an odd number), made adjustable so that one division of the circle shall be very nearly covered by two and a half turns of the micrometer-screw. The illumination for these microscopes is made through their objectives by light brought, according to the plan of Messrs. Brunner, by prisms from a point vertically over the axis, where a horizontal ground glass is hung in the daytime and a lamp with a porcelain shade at night, so that the images of the lines plowed by the graver in the polished surface of the circle shall not be displaced by oblique illumination. The clamp is attached to an arm from a ring about the brass upright, and bears upon the circular guard outside the circle proper. The tangent screw is contrived so as to eliminate dead motion. The arm carrying the clamp is balanced by another bearing a small finding microscope. Theodolites are made upon manifold models; but the one figured in preceding column is a good example of a modern first-class instrument.



Theodolite, constructed by Brunner Brothers of Paris.

theodolite-magnetometer (thẹ-od′ọ-līt-mag-ne-tom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument employed as a declinometer to measure variations in declination, and as a magnetometer in determinations of force.

theodolitic (thẹ-od-ọ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *theodolite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a theodolite; made by means of a theodolite. *Imp. Dict.*

Theodosian (thē-ō-dō′sian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Theodosius*, < Gr. Θεοδόσιος, a man's name (lit. 'gift of God,' < θεός, god, + δόσις, gift: see *dose*), + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to any one named Theodosius, particularly to either of the emperors Theodosius I. (379–395) and Theodosius II. (408–450).—**Theodosian code.** See *code.*

II. *n.* One of a body of Russian dissenters who purify by prayer all articles purchased from unbelievers: so called from their founder, Theodosius, a Russian monk in the sixteenth century.

Theodotian (thē-ọ-dō′shian), *n.* [< *Theodotus*, < Gr. Θεόδοτος, a man's name (lit. 'given by God,' < θεός, god, + δοτός, verbal adj. of διδόναι, give), + *-ian.*] One of a party of anti-Trinitarians or Monarchians, followers of Theodotus the Tanner, of Byzantium, about A. D. 200, who taught that Christ was a mere man.

theogonic (thē-ọ-gon′ik), *a.* [< *theogon-y* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to theogony.

> The *theogonic* and cosmogonic notions of Homer and Hesiod. *Ueberweg*, Hist. Philosophy (trans.), I. 24.

theogonism† (thẹ-og′ọ-nizm), *n.* [< *theogon-y* + *-ism.*] Theogony. *Imp. Dict.*

theogonist (thẹ-og′ọ-nist), *n.* [< *theogon-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in theogony. *Imp. Dict.*

theogony (thẹ-og′ọ-ni), *n.* [= F. *théogonie* = Sp. *teogonía* = Pg. *theogonia* = It. *teogonia*, < L. *theogonia*, < Gr. θεογονία, a generation or genealogy of the gods, < θεός, god, + -γονία, < γόνος, generation: see *-gony.*] That branch of non-Christian theology which teaches the genealogy or origin of the deities; in a particular sense, one of a class of poems which treat of the generation and descent of the gods: as, the ancient Greek *theogony* of Hesiod.

> He [Epicurus] means the evil Genius and the good Genius in the *theogony* of the Persians.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

> In the hymns of the Rig-Veda we still have the last chapter of the real *Theogony* of the Aryan races.
> *Max Muller*, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 429.

theol. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *theological*; (*b*) of *theology*.

theolog, *n.* See *theologue*. [Colloq.]

theologal (thẹ-ol′ọ-gal), *n.* [= F. *théologal* = Sp. *teologal* = Pg. *theologal*, theological, a theologal, = It. *teologale*, < NL. **theologalis*, < L. *theologus*, theologue: see *theologue*.] Same as *canon theologian* (which see, under *theologian*).

theologaster (thẹ-ol′ọ-gas-tėr), *n.* [< L. *theologus*, a theologue, + dim. *-aster.*] A quack in theology; a shallow or pretended theologian. [Rare.]

> This sorely distresses our *theologaster*: yet, instead of humbling himself under the weight of his own dulness, he turns, as is his way throughout, to insult the Author of The Divine Legation.
> *Warburton*, On Several Occasional Reflections, i., App.

theologate (thẹ-ol′ọ-gāt), *n.* [< NL. **theologatus*, < L. *theologus*, theologue: see *theologue* and *-ate*³.] The theological course of a student or novice preparing for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. *Worcester.*

theologer (thẹ-ol′ọ-jėr), *n.* [< *theolog-y* + *-er*¹.] A theologian. [Rare.]

> Can any sound *Theologer* think that these great Fathers understood what was Gospel, or what was Excommunication? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

> The ancient tradition, insisted on by heathen priests and *theologers*, is but a weak foundation.
> *Hume*, Nat. Hist. of Religion, xi.

theologian (thẹ-ọ-lō′jian), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *théologien* = Pr. *theologian*; as LL. *theologia*, theology, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Theological. [Rare.]

II. *n.* **1.** A man skilled in theology, especially Christian theology; a divine.

> A *Theologian*, from the school
> Of Cambridge on the Charles, was there;
> Skilful alike with tongue and pen.
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

> The priest made by a sacred caste belongs to the caste that made him; but the great *theologian*, though sprung out of one Church, belongs to all the Churches, supplies them with truth, learning, literature.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 219.

2. A professor of or writer on theology; any person versed in theology: as, the lawyer was a very respectable *theologian*.—**Canon theologian**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a lecturer on theology and Holy Scripture who is attached to a cathedral church, or other church having a large body of clergy. Also called *theologal* and *theologus*.

theologic (thē-ọ-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *théologique* = Sp. *teológico* = Pg. *theologico* = It. *teologico*, < LL. *theologicus*, < Gr. θεολογικός, of or pertaining to theology, < θεολογία, theology: see *theology*.] Same as *theological*.

> In those days the great war of theology which has always divided New England was rife, and every man was marked and ruled as to his opinions, and the *theologic* lines passed even through the conjugal relation, which often, like everything else, had its Calvinistic and its Arminian side. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 53.

theological (thē-ọ-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *theologic* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to theology or divinity: as, *theological* criticism; a *theological* seminary.

> Solemn themes
> Of *theological* and grave import.
> *Cowper*, Task, v. 662.

2. Based upon the nature and will of God as revealed to man.

> It may be wondered, perhaps, that in all this while no mention has been made of the *theological* principle: meaning that principle which professes to recur for the standard of right and wrong to the will of God.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 18.

> The *theological* virtues [faith, hope, and charity] presuppose a knowledge of the revealed nature of God as a condition of their exercise, while the moral virtues issue in such a knowledge. *Blunt*, Dict. Theology, p. 797.

Theological ceremonial law. See *law*¹.

theologically (thē-ọ-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a theological manner; according to the principles of theology; in respect to theology.

theologics (thē-ọ-loj′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *theologic* (see *-ics*).] The essence of theology. [Rare.]

> What angels would those be who thus excel
> In *theologics*, could they sew as well!
> *Young*, Love of Fame, v. 374.

theologise, theologiser. See *theologize, theologizer*.

theologist (thẹ-ol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *theolog-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *theologian*. [Rare.]

> There be diuers coniectures made by the *Theologists*, Why men should doubt or make question whether there be a God or no. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 82.

theologium (thē′ọ-lō-jī′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θεολογεῖον (see def.), < θεός, god, + λογεῖον, a place for speaking, < λόγος, word, speech, < λέγειν, speak, say.] A small upper stage or balcony in the scene or stage-structure of the ancient theater, on which the impersonators of divinities sometimes appeared.

theologize (thẹ-ol′ọ-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *theologized*, ppr. *theologizing*. [= Sp. *teologizar*; as *theolog-y* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To render theological.

> School-divinity was but Aristotle's philosophy *theologized*. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv. (*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To theorize or speculate upon theological subjects; engage in theological discussion.

> The mind of the Church must meditate, reflect, reason, philosophize, and *theologize*.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 49.

Also spelled *theologise*.

theologizer (thē-ol′ō-jī-zėr), *n.* [< *theologize* + *-er*¹.] One who theologizes; a theologian. Also spelled *theologiser*. [Rare.]

theologue (thē′ọ-log), *n.* [Also *theolog*; < F. *théologue* = Sp. *teólogo* = Pg. *theologo* = It. *teologo* = G. *theolog* = Sw. Dan. *teolog*, < L. *theologus*, < Gr. θεολόγος, one who speaks of the gods (as Homer, Hesiod, Orpheus) or of the divine nature, in later use, eccles., a theologian, a divine; prop. adj., speaking of God or of the gods, < θεός, god, + λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** A theologian. [Now rare.]

> The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, and friars, and schoolmen, have a phrase of notable contempt and scorn towards civil business. *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

2. A theological student. [Colloq.]

> The *theologues* of the Hartford Seminary frequently find striking examples of practical theology in their mission work. *Religious Herald*, April 15, 1886.

theologus (thẹ̄-ol′ọ̄-gus), *n.*; pl. *theologi* (-jī). [L.: see *theologue*.] 1. A theologian.

> *Theologi* who may have expounded sacred legends.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 468.

2. Same as *canon theologian* (which see, under *theologian*).

theology (thẹ̄-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< ME. *theologie*, < OF. *theologie*, F. *théologie* = Pr. *teologia* = Sp. *teología* = Pg. *theologia* = It. *teologia* = D. G. *theologie* = Sw. Dan. *teologi*, < LL. *theologia*, < Gr. *θεολογία*, a speaking concerning God, < *θεολόγος*, speaking of God (see *theologue*), < *θεός*, god, + *λέγειν*, speak.] The science concerned with ascertaining, classifying, and systematizing all attainable truth concerning God and his relation to the universe; the science of religion; religious truth scientifically stated. The ancient Greeks used the word to designate the history of their gods; early Christian writers applied it to the doctrine of the nature of God; Peter Abelard, in the twelfth century, first began to employ it to denote scientific instruction concerning God and the divine life. Theology differs from religion as the science of any subject differs from the subject-matter itself. Religion in the broadest sense is a life of right affections and right conduct toward God; theology is a scientific knowledge of God and of the life which reverence and allegiance toward him require. Theology is divided, in reference to the sources whence the knowledge is derived, into *natural theology*, which treats of God and divine things in so far as their nature is disclosed through human consciousness, through the material creation, and through the moral order discernible in the course of history apart from specific revelation, and *revealed theology*, which treats of the same subject-matter as made known in the scriptures of the Old and the New Testament. The former is theistic merely; the latter is Christian, and includes the doctrine of salvation by Christ, and of future rewards and punishments. In reference to the ends sought and the methods of treatment, theology is again divided into *theoretical theology*, which treats of the doctrines and principles of the divine life for the purpose of scientific and philosophical accuracy, and *practical theology*, which treats of the duties of the divine life for immediate practical ends. Theology is further divided, according to subject-matter and methods, into various branches, of which the principal are given below.

> Ac *Theologie* hath tened me ten score tymes,
> The more I muse there-inne the mistier it seemeth.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 180.

> *Theology*, what is it but the science of things divine?
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

> *Theology*, properly and directly, deals with notional apprehension; religion with imaginative.
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 115.

Ascetical theology. See *ascetical*.—**Biblical theology**, that branch of theology which has for its object to set forth the knowledge of God and the divine life as gathered from a large study of the Bible, as opposed to a merely minute study of particular texts on the one hand, and to a mere use of philosophical methods on the other.—**Dogmatic theology**, that department of theology which has for its object a connected and scientific statement of theology as a complete and harmonious science as authoritatively held and taught by the church.—**Exegetical theology.** See *exegetical*.—**Federal theology**, a system of theology based upon the idea of two covenants between God and man—the covenant of nature, or of works, before the fall, by which eternal life was promised to man on condition of his perfect obedience to the moral law, and the covenant of grace, after the fall, by which salvation and eternal life are promised to man by the free grace of God. Kloppenburg, professor of theology at Franeker in the Netherlands (died 1652), originated the system, and it was perfected (1648) by John Koch (Cocceius), successor of Kloppenburg in the same chair. See *Cocceian*.—**Fundamental theology**, that branch of systematic theology which vindicates man's knowledge of God by the investigation of its grounds and sources in general, and of the trustworthiness of the Christian revelation in particular, and which therefore includes both natural theology and the evidences of Christianity.—**Genevan theology.** See *Genevan*.—**Historical theology**, the science of the history and growth of Christian doctrines.—**Homiletic theology.** Same as *homiletics*.—**Liberal theology.** See *liberal Christianity*, under *liberal*.—**Mercersburg theology**, a school of evangelical philosophy and theology which arose about the year 1836, in the theological seminary of the German Reformed Church at Mercersburg in Pennsylvania. It laid emphasis on the incarnation as the center of theology, on development as the law of church life, on the importance of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper as divinely appointed means of grace, and on Christian education of the youth of the church.—**Monumental theology.** See *monumental*.—**Moral theology**, a phrase nearly equivalent to *moral philosophy*, denoting that branch of practical theology which treats of ethics, or man's duties to his fellow-men.

> The science of *Moral Theology*, as it was at first called, and as it is still designated by the Roman Catholic divines, was undoubtedly constructed, to the full knowledge of its authors, by taking principles of conduct from the system of the Church, and by using the language and methods of jurisprudence for their expression and expansion.
> *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 337.

Mystical theology. See *mystical*.—**Natural theology.** See def. above.—**New England theology**, that phase or those phases of Puritan theological thought characteristic of the Congregational and Calvinistic churches of New England.—**New theology**, a name popularly given to a modern phase of Protestant evangelical theology, especially as found in the New England Congregational churches. As an intellectual movement it has much in common with the Broad Church movement in the Church of England. In its philosophy the new theology partakes of Greek, the old theology of Latin Christian thought.—**Pastoral theology.** See *pastoral*.—**Polemical theology**, the learning and practice involved in the endeavor to defend by scientific and philosophical arguments one system of theology, or to controvert the positions of other and opposing theological systems.—**Rational theology.** See *rational*.—**Scholastic theology.** See *scholastic*.—**Speculative theology**, a system of theology which proceeds upon human speculation, as opposed to one which proceeds upon an acceptance of knowledge restricted to what has been revealed in the Bible.—**Systematic theology**, a general term for all arranged and classified knowledge of God and his relations to the universe, having for its object the vindication of the reality of man's knowledge of God, in opposition to agnostic philosophy, by the investigation of the grounds and sources of such knowledge in general and of the trustworthiness of the Christian revelation in particular, and the ascertaining, formulating, and systematizing of all that is known respecting God and his relations to the universe, in such form as to make manifest its scientific trustworthiness. Systematic theology presupposes exegetical, Biblical, and historical theology, and is the basis of applied or practical theology.

> *Systematic* or Speculative *theology* . . . comprehends Apologetics, Dogmatics, Symbolics, Polemics, Ethics, and Statistics.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 4.

theomachist (thẹ̄-om′ạ̈-kist), *n.* [< *theomach-y* + *-ist*.] One who fights against God or the gods.

theomachy (thẹ̄-om′ạ̈-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *θεομαχία*, a battle of the gods, < *θεός*, god, + *μάχη*, battle, < *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] 1. A fighting against the gods, as the mythological battle of the giants with the gods.—2. A strife or battle among the gods. *Gladstone*, Juventus Mundi, vii.—3. Opposition to the divine will.

> Lucius Sylla, and infinite other in smaller model, . . . would have all men happy or unhappy as they were their friends or enemies, and would give form to the world according to their own humours, which is the true *theomachy*.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

theomancy (thē′ọ̄-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *θεομαντεία*, soothsaying by inspiration of a god, < *θεός*, god, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination drawn from the responses of oracles, or from the predictions of sibyls and others supposed to be inspired immediately by some divinity. *Imp. Dict.*

theomania (thē-ọ̄-mā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θεομανία*, madness caused by God, inspiration, < *θεός*, god, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] Insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be the Deity, or fancies that the Deity dwells in him; also, demonomania.

theomaniac (thē-ọ̄-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< *theomania* + *-ac*.] One who exhibits theomania.

theomantic (thē-ọ̄-man′tik), *a.* [< *theomancy* (*theomant-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of theomancy.

> White art, a *theomantic* power,
> Magic divine.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis.

theomorphic (thē-ọ̄-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεόμορφος*, having the form of a god, < *θεός*, god, + *μορφή*, form.] Having the form, image, or likeness of God. *Blunt*, Dict. Theology, p. 324.

theomorphism (thē-ọ̄-môr′fizm), *n.* Theomorphic character. *Fortnightly Rev.*, V. xxxix. 63.

theo-mythology (thē″ọ̄-mi-thol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *μυθολογία*, mythology.] See the quotation.

> Thus it has been with that which, following German example, I have denominated the *Theo-mythology* of Homer. By that term it seems not improper to designate a mixture of theology and mythology, as these two words are commonly understood. Theology I suppose to mean a system dealing with the knowledge of God and the unseen world; mythology, a system conversant with the inventions of man concerning them.
> *Gladstone*, Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age, II. 2.

Theopaschite (thē-ọ̄-pas′kīt), *n.* [< LGr. *Θεοπασχῖται*, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + *πάσχειν*, suffer, + *-ite*^{2}.] In *theol.*, one who holds that God suffered and was crucified in Christ's passion. Philologically the word may be made to include the Patripassians, who identified God the Father with God the Son, and therefore held that God the Father was crucified. It is in actual use, however, restricted to designate the Monophysites. Also *Theopassian*.

> The liturgical shibboleth of the Monophysites was "God crucified," which they introduced into the Trisagion: hence they are also called *Theopaschites*.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 62.

theopaschitism (thē-ọ̄-pas′kī-tizm), *n.* [< *Theopaschite* + *-ism*.] The doctrine peculiar to the Theopaschites.

theopathetic (thē″ọ̄-pā-thet′ik), *a.* [< *theopath-y*, after *pathetic*.] Of or pertaining to theopathy. See the second quotation under *theosophist*.

theopathic (thē-ọ̄-path′ik), *a.* [< *theopath-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *theopathetic*.

theopathy (thẹ̄-op′ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering: see *pathos*.] Emotion excited by the contemplation of God; piety, or a sense of piety. [Rare.]

> The pleasures and pains of *theopathy*, . . . all those pleasures and pains which the contemplation of God and his attributes, and of our relation to him, raises up in the minds of different persons, or in that of the same person at different times.
> *Hartley*, On Man, I. iv. 5

theophanic (thē-ọ̄-fan′ik), *a.* [< *theophan-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to a theophany; pertaining to an actual appearance of a god to man.

> The notion of angels as divine armies is not like that of the individual "messenger" closely connected with the *theophanic* history.
> *W. R. Smith*, Encyc. Brit., II. 27.

theophany (thẹ̄-of′ạ̈-ni), *n.* [= OF. *theophanie*, *theophaine*, *thiphanie*, *thiphaine*, F. *théophanie* = OIt. *theofania*, *teofania* = G. *theophanie*, < ML. *theophania*, *theofania*, < Gr. *θεοφάνεια*, *θεοφάνια*, < *θεός*, god, + *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] 1. A manifestation of God or of gods to man by actual appearance. The term is applied specifically to the appearance of God to the patriarchs in angelic or human form, and to Christ's nativity, baptism, and second coming.

> The Creator alone truly is; the universe is but a sublime *theophany*, a visible manifestation of God.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, viii. 5.

> The surest means of obtaining a knowledge of the [Homeric] gods, and of their will, was through their direct personal manifestation, in visible *theophanies*.
> *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 84.

2. [*cap.*] The festival of the Epiphany.

theophilanthropic (thē-ọ̄-fil-an-throp′ik), *a.* [< *theophilanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to theophilanthropism or the theophilanthropists; uniting love to God with love to man.

> The *theophilanthropic* ideas of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 341.

theophilanthropism (thē″ọ̄-fi-lan′thrọ̄-pizm), *n.* [< *theophilanthrop-y* + *-ism*.] Love to both God and man; the doctrines or tenets of the theophilanthropists. Also *theophilanthropy*.

theophilanthropist (thē″ọ̄-fi-lan′thrọ̄-pist), *n.* [< *theophilanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who practises or professes theophilanthropism.—2. One of a society formed at Paris in the period of the Directory, having for its object the establishment of a new religion in place of Christianity, which had been abolished by the Convention. The system of belief thus attempted to be established was pure deism.

theophilanthropy (thē″ọ̄-fi-lan′thrọ̄-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *φιλανθρωπία*, love to man: see *philanthropy*.] Same as *theophilanthropism*. *T. Paine.*

theophile (thē′ọ̄-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *φιλεῖν*, love. Cf. Gr. *θεόφιλος*, dear to the gods.] One who loves God. [Rare.]

> Afflictions are the Proportion [portion] of the best *Theophiles*.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 41.

theophilosophic (thē-ọ̄-fil-ọ̄-sof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *φιλοσοφία*, philosophy, + *-ic*.] Combining, or pertaining to the combination of, theism and philosophy.

Theophrasta (thē-ọ̄-fras′tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *Theophrastus*, < Gr. *Θεόφραστος*, Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher (about 373–288 B. C.).] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Theophrasteæ* in the order *Myrsineæ*. It is characterized by a cylindrical corolla bearing on its base five extrorse anthers and as many scale-shaped staminodes. There are 3 species, all natives of Hayti. They are smooth shrubs, with a robust erect trunk, and spreading spiny-toothed leaves crowded toward the top. The large white flowers are compactly clustered in short racemes. Many species once included in this genus are now separated under the name *Clavija* (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794). *T. Jussiæi* is cultivated under glass for its handsome leaves; in Hayti, where it is known as *le petit coco*, a bread is prepared from its pounded seeds.

Theophrasteæ (thē-ọ̄-fras′tẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (H. G. L. Reichenbach, 1828), < *Theophrasta* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Myrsineæ*, characterized by the presence of staminodes on the base of the corolla. It includes 5 genera of shrubs or small trees, principally natives of tropical America, of which *Theophrasta* (the type), *Clavija*, and *Jacquinia* are the chief, two species of the last-named occurring within the United States.

theopneustic (thē-op-nūs′tik), *a.* [< *theopneust-y* + *-ic*.] Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God. *Imp. Dict.*

theopneusty (thē′op-nūs-ti), *n.* [= F. *théopneustie*, < Gr. *θεόπνευστος*, inspired of God, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + **πνευστός*, inspired, < *πνεῖν*, breathe, blow.] Divine inspiration; the supernatural influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.

theorbist† (thẹ̄-ôr′bist), *n.* [< *theorbo* + *-ist*.] A performer on the theorbo.

theorbo (thẹ̄-ôr′bō), *n.* [= F. *théorbe*, *téorbe* = Sp. *tiorba*, < It. *tiorba*, a musical instrument: origin unknown.] A musical instrument of the lute class, having two necks, the one above the other, the lower bearing the melody strings, which were stretched over a fretted finger-board, and the upper bearing the accompaniment strings or "diapasons," which were deeper in pitch, and were played without being stopped. The number and tuning of the strings varied considerably, as did the size and shape of the instrument as a whole. The theorbo was much used in the seventeenth century for accompaniments of all kinds, and was an important constituent of the orchestra of the period. Many lutes were made over into theorbos by the addition of a second neck. The essential differences between the theorbo, the archlute, and the chitarrone appear to be small, though their general shape varied considerably; and the names were used more or less interchangeably. Also called *cithara bijuga*, or *double-necked lute*.

> Some, that delight to touch the sterner wiry Chord,
> The Cythron, the Pandore, and the *theorbo* strike.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 361.

theorem (thē′ọ-rem), *n.* [= F. *théorème* = Sp. *teorema* = Pg. *theorema* = It. *teorema* = G. *theorem*, < L. *theorema* = Gr. *θεώρημα*, a sight, spectacle, a principle contemplated, a rule, theorem, < *θεωρεῖν*, look at, view, contemplate, < *θεωρός*, a spectator, < *θεᾶσθαι*, see, view. Cf. *theory*.] **1.** A universal demonstrable proposition. In the strict sense, a *theorem* must be true; it cannot be self-evident; it must be capable of being rendered evident by necessary reasoning and not by induction merely; and it must be a universal, not a particular proposition. But a proposition the proof of which is excessively easy or involves no genuine diagrammatic reasoning is not usually called a *theorem*.

> The schoolmen had framed a number of subtile and intricate axioms and *theorems*, to save the practice of the Church. *Bacon*, Superstition (ed. 1887).

> By my *theorems*,
> Which your polite and terser gallants practise,
> I re-refine the court, and civilize
> Their barbarous natures.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

2. In *geom.*, a demonstrable theoretical proposition. There is a traditional distinction between a *problem* and a *theorem*, to the effect that a *problem* is practical, while a *theorem* is theoretical. Pappus, who makes this distinction, admits that it is not generally observed by the Greek geometers, and it has not been in general use except by editors and students of Euclid. It is recommended, however, by the circumstance that a *theorem* in the general and best sense is a universal proposition, and as such substantially a statement that something is impossible, while the kind of proposition called in geometry a *problem* is a statement that something is possible; the former demands demonstration only, while the latter requires solution, or the discovery of both method and demonstration.

> I hope that it may not be considered as unpardonable vanity or presumption on my part if, as my own taste has always led me to feel a greater interest in methods than in results, so it is by methods, rather than by any *theorems* which can be separately quoted, that I desire and hope to be remembered. *Sir W. R. Hamilton.*

Abel's theorem, the proposition that if we have several functions whose derivatives can be roots of the same algebraic equation having all its coefficients rational functions of one variable, we can always express the sum of any number of such functions as the sum of an algebraic and a logarithmic function, provided we establish between the variables of the functions in question a certain number of algebraic relations: named after Niels Henrik Abel (1802–29), who first published it in 1826.—**Addition theorem**, a formula for a function of a sum of variables, such as

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b.$$

Arbogast's theorem, a rule for the expansion of functions of functions, given in 1800 by L. F. A. Arbogast (1759–1803).—**Aronhold's theorem**, one of a number of propositions constituting the foundations of the theory of ternary cubics, given in 1849 by S. H. Aronhold (born 1819), the founder of modern algebra.—**Bayes's theorem**, the proposition that the probability of a cause is equal to the probability that an observed event would follow from it divided by the sum of the corresponding probabilities for all possible causes. This fallacious rule was given by Rev. Thomas Bayes in 1763.—**Becker's theorem**, the proposition that in all moving systems there is a tendency to motions of shorter period, and that if there is a sufficient difference in the periods compared this tendency is a maximum: given by G. F. Becker in 1886.—**Beltrami's theorem**, the proposition that the center of a circle circumscribed about a triangle is the center of gravity of the centers of the inscribed and escribed circles.—**Berger's theorem**, one of a number of theorems relating to the limiting values of means of whole numbers, given by A. Berger in 1880. One of these theorems is that for $n = \infty$ the average sum of the divisors of n is $\frac{1}{6}\pi^2 n$.—**Bernoulli's theorem.** (*a*) The doctrine that the relative frequency of an event in a number of random trials tends as that number is increased toward the probability of it, or its relative frequency in all experience. This fundamental principle, which is not properly a theorem, was given by Jacob Bernoulli (1654–1705). (*b*) The proposition that the velocity of a liquid flowing from a reservoir is equal to what it would have if it were to fall freely from the level in the reservoir; or, more generally, if p is the pressure, ρ the density, V the potential of the forces, q the resultant velocity, A a certain quantity constant along a stream-line, then

$$\int\frac{dp}{\rho} + V + \tfrac{1}{2}q^2 = A:$$

given by Daniel Bernoulli (1700–82) in 1738.—**Bertrand's theorem**, the proposition that when a dynamical system receives a sudden impulse the energy actually acquired exceeds the energy by any other motion consistent with the conditions of the system and obeying the law of energy, by an amount equal to the energy of the motion which must be compounded with the supposed motion to produce the actual motion: an extension of a known proposition, given by J. L. F. Bertrand (born 1822).—**Betti's theorem**, the proposition that the loci of the points of a surface for which the sum on the one hand and the difference on the other of the geodetic distances of two fixed curves on the surface are constant form an orthogonal system: given by E. Betti in 1858, and by J. Weingarten in more general form in 1863.—**Bézout's theorem**, the proposition that the degree of the equation resulting from the elimination of a variable between two equations is equal to the product of the degrees of these equations, which was shown by E. Bézout (1730–83) in 1779.—**Binet's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that the principal axes for any point of a rigid body are normals to three quadric surfaces through that point confocal with the central ellipsoid: given by J. P. M. Binet (1786–1856) in 1811. (*b*) The generalized multiplication theorem of determinants (1812).—**Binomial theorem.** See *binomial*.—**Bitonti's theorem**, one of certain metrical theorems regarding the intersections of conics demonstrated by V. N. Bitonti in 1870.—**Boltzmann's theorem**, the proposition, proved by L. Boltzmann in 1868, that the mean living force of all the particles of a mixed gas will come to be the same.—**Boole's theorem**, the expansion

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(x+h)-\phi(x) = {} & B_2(2^2-1)2!\left\{\phi'(x+h)+\phi'(x)\right\}\\ & -B_4(2^4-1)4!\left\{\phi'''(x+h)+\phi'''(x)\right\}\\ & +B_6(2^6-1)6!\left\{\phi^{v}(x+h)+\phi^{v}(x)\right\}-\cdots,\end{aligned}$$

given by the eminent English mathematician George Boole (1815–64).—**Bour's theorem**, the proposition that helicoids are deformable into surfaces of revolution: given in 1862 by the French mathematician J. E. E. Bour (1832–1866).—**Brianchon's theorem**, the proposition that the lines joining opposite vertices of a hexagon circumscribed about a conic meet in one point: given by C. J. Brianchon (born 1785, died after 1823) in 1806. It was the earliest application of polar reciprocals.—**Budan's theorem**, the proposition that if the roots of an algebraic equation are diminished first by one number and then by another, there cannot be more real roots whose values lie between those numbers than the number of changes of sign of the coefficients in passing from one to the other: given and demonstrated in 1811 by the French mathematician Budan.—**Bürmann's theorem**, a formula for developing one function in terms of another, by an application of Lagrange's theorem.—**Cagnoli's theorem**, in *spherical trigon.*, the formula for the sine of half the spherical excess in terms of the sides: given by the Italian astronomer Andrea Cagnoli (1743–1816).—**Cantor's theorem**, the proposition that if for every value of x greater than a and less than b the formula holds that limit $(A_n \sin nx + B_n \cos nx) = 0$, then also limit $A_n = 0$ and limit $B_n = 0$: given by G. Cantor in 1870.—**Carnot's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if the sides of a triangle ABC (produced if necessary) cut a conic, AB in C′ and C″, AC in B′ and B″, BC in A′ and A″, then AB′ × AB″ × BC′ × BC″ × CA′ × CA″ = CB′ × CB″ × BA′ × BA″ × AC′ × AC″. (*b*) The proposition that in the impact of inelastic bodies vis viva is always lost. (*c*) The proposition that in explosions vis viva is always gained. These theorems are all due to the eminent mathematician General L. N. M. Carnot (1753–1823), who published (*a*) in 1803 and (*b*) and (*c*) in 1786. (*d*) The proposition that the ratio of the maximum mechanical effect to the whole heat expended in an expansive engine is a function solely of the two temperatures at which the heat is received and emitted: given in 1824 by Sadi Carnot (1796–1832): often called *Carnot's principle*.—**Casey's theorem**, the proposition that if $S_1 = 0$, $S_2 = 0$, $S_3 = 0$ are the equations of three circles, and if l_1, l_2, l_3 are respectively the lengths of the common tangents from contact to contact of the last two, the first and last, and the first two, then the equation of a circle which touches all three circles is

$$\sqrt{l_1 S_1} \pm \sqrt{l_2 S_2} + \sqrt{l_3 S_3} = 0:$$

given by John Casey in 1866.—**Catalan's theorem**, the proposition that the only real minimal ruled surface is the square-threaded screw-surface $z = a \operatorname{arc}\tan(y/x)$: named after E. C. Catalan (born 1814).—**Cauchy's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if a variable describes a closed contour in the plane of imaginary quantity, the argument of any synectic function will in the process go through its whole cycle of values as many times as it has zeros or roots within that contour. (*b*) The proposition that if the order of a group is divisible by a prime number, then it contains a group of the order of that prime. The extension of this—that if the order of a group is divisible by a power of a prime, it contains a group whose order is that power—is called *Cauchy and Sylow's theorem*, or simply *Sylow's theorem*, because proved by the Norwegian L. Sylow in 1872. (*c*) The rule for the development of determinants according to binary products of a row and a column. (*d*) The false proposition that the sum of a convergent series whose terms are all continuous functions of a variable is itself continuous. (*e*) Certain other theorems are often referred to as Cauchy's, with or without further specification. All these propositions are due to the extraordinary French analyst, Baron A. L. Cauchy (1789–1857).—**Cavendish's theorem**, the proposition that if a uniform spherical shell exerts no attraction on an interior particle, the law of attraction is that of the inverse square of the distance: given by Henry Cavendish (1731–1810).—**Cayley's theorem**, the proposition that every matrix satisfies an algebraic equation of its own order: also called the *principal proposition of matrices*: given by the eminent English mathematician Arthur Cayley.—**Cesaro's theorem**, the proposition that if the vertices A, B, C of one triangle lie respectively on the sides (produced if necessary) B′C′, C′A′, A′B′ of a second triangle, which sides cut the sides of the first triangle in the points A″, B″, C″ respectively, and if S be the area of the first triangle, S′ that of the second, then

$$CB''.\,BA''.\,AC'' - AB''.\,BC''.\,CA'' = \frac{AB.\,BC.\,CA}{A'B'.\,B'C'.\,C'A'}\cdot\frac{S'^2}{S^2}\cdot AA''.\,BB''.\,CC'':$$

given by E. Cesaro in 1885. It is an extension of Ceva's theorem.—**Ceva's theorem**, the proposition that if the straight lines connecting a point with the vertices of a triangle ABC meet the opposite sides in A′, B′, C′, the product of the segments CB′ × BA′ × AC′ is equal to the product AB′ × BC′ × CA′: given by Giovanni Ceva in 1678.—**Chasles's theorem**, the proposition that of a unidimensional family of conics in a plane the number which satisfy a simple condition is expressible in the form $\alpha\mu + \beta\nu$, where α and β depend solely on the nature of the condition, while μ is the number of conics of the family passing through an arbitrary point, and ν is the number touched by an arbitrary line: given in 1864 by M. Chasles (1793–1880) without proof.—**Clairaut's theorem**, the proposition that if the level surface of the earth is an elliptic spheroid symmetrical about the axis of rotation, then the compression or ellipticity is equal to the ratio of $\frac{5}{2}$ the equatorial centrifugal force less the excess of polar over equatorial gravity to the mean gravity: given in 1743 by Alexis Claude Clairaut (1713–65).—**Clapeyron's theorem**, the proposition that if a portion of a horizontal beam supported at three points A, B, C has uniform loads w_1 and w_2 on the parts AB and BC respectively, the lengths of which are respectively l_1 and l_2, and if α, β, γ are the bending moments at the three points of support, then

$$\alpha l_1 + 2\beta(l_1 + l_2) + \gamma l_2 = \tfrac{1}{4}(w_1 l_1^3 + w_2 l_2^3):$$

given by B. P. E. Clapeyron (1799–1868): otherwise called the *theorem of three moments*.—**Clausen's theorem.** Same as *Staudt's theorem*.—**Clausius's theorem**, the proposition that the mean kinetic energy of a system in stationary motion is equal to its virial: given by R. J. E. Clausius (born 1822) in 1870: otherwise called the *theorem of the virial*.—**Clebsch's theorem**, the proposition that a curve of the nth order with $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)$ double points is capable of rational parametric expression: given in 1866 by R. F. A. Clebsch (1833–72).—**Clifford's theorem**, the proposition that any two lines in a plane meet in a point, that the three points so determined by three lines taken two by two lie on a circle, that the four circles so determined by four lines taken three by three meet in a point, that the five points so determined by five lines taken four by four lie on a circle, that the six circles so determined by six lines taken five by five meet in a point, and so on indefinitely: given in 1871 by W. K. Clifford (1845–79).—**Coriolis's theorem**, the kinematical proposition that the acceleration of a point relative to a rigid system is the resultant of the absolute acceleration, the acceleration of attraction, and the acceleration of compound centrifugal force: named from its author, G. G. Coriolis (1792–1843).—**Cotesian theorem.** Same as *Cotes's properties of the circle* (which see, under *circle*).—**Coulomb's theorem**, the proposition that when a conductor is in electrical equilibrium the whole of its electricity is on the surface: given by C. A. Coulomb (1736–1806).—**Crocchi's theorem**, the proposition that if $\aleph_p$ denotes what $(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_m)^p$ becomes when the coefficients of the development are replaced by unity, and if $s_p = x_1^p + x_2^p + x_3^p + \cdots + x_m^p$, then

$$\begin{gathered}\aleph_0 s_1 = \aleph_1\\ \aleph_1 s_1 + \aleph_0 s_2 = \aleph_2\\ \cdots\cdots\cdots\\ \aleph_{m-2}\, s_1 + \aleph_{m-3}\, s_2 + \cdots\ \aleph_0 s_{m-1} = (m-1)\,\aleph_{m-1}:\end{gathered}$$

given by L. Crocchi in 1880.—**Crofton's theorem**, the proposition that if L be the length of a plane convex contour, Ω its inclosed area, $d\omega$ an element of plane external to this, and θ the angle between two tangents from the point to which $d\omega$ refers, then

$$\int(\theta - \sin\theta)\,d\omega = \tfrac{1}{2}L^2 - \pi\Omega:$$

given by Morgan W. Crofton in 1868. Certain symbolic expansions and a proposition in least squares are also so termed.—**Culmann's theorem**, the proposition that the corresponding sides of two funicular polygons which are in equilibrium under the same system of forces cut one another on a straight line.—**D'Alembert's theorem**, the proposition that every algebraic equation has a root: named from Jean le Rond d'Alembert (1717–83). See also *D'Alembert's principle*, under *principle*.—**Dandelin's theorem**, the proposition that if a sphere be inscribed in a right cone so as to touch any plane, its point of contact with that plane is a focus and the intersection with that plane of the plane of the circle of contact of sphere and cone is a directrix of the section of the cone by the first plane: named from G. P. Dandelin (1794–1847), who gave it in 1827; but he is said to have been anticipated by Quetelet. The theorem that the locus of a point on the tangent of a fixed conic at a constant distance from the point of contact is a stereographic projection of a spherical conic is by Dandelin.—**Darboux's theorem**, the proposition that if y is a function of x having superior and inferior limits within a certain interval of values of x, and if this interval is cut up into partial intervals $I_0, I_1, \ldots I_k$, in which the largest values of y are respectively $M_0, M_1, \ldots M_k$, then ΣMI will tend toward a fixed limit as the number of intervals is increased, without reference to the mode of dissection: named from its author, J. G. Darboux.—**De Moivre's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that $(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta$: better called *De Moivre's formula*. (*b*) Same as *De Moivre's property of the circle* (which see, under *circle*). (*c*) A certain proposition in probabilities. All these are by Abraham De Moivre (1667–1754).—**Desargues's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that when a quadrilateral is inscribed in a conic every transversal meets the two pairs of opposite sides and the conic in three pairs of points in involution. (*b*) The proposition that if two triangles ABC and A′B′C′ are so placed that the three straight lines through corresponding vertices meet in a point, then also the three points of intersection of corresponding sides (produced if necessary) lie in one straight line, and conversely. Both were discovered by Gérard Desargues (1593–1662).—**Descartes's theorem.** Same as *Descartes's rule of signs* (which see, under *rule*[1]).—**Diophantus's theorem**, the proposition that no sum of three squares of integers is a sum of two such squares: given by a celebrated Greek arithmetician, probably of the third century.—**Dostor's theorem**, the proposition that in a plane triangle, where b, c are two of the sides, A the angle included between them, and δ the inclination of the bisector of this angle to the side opposite,

$$\tan\delta = \frac{b+c}{b-c}\tan\tfrac{1}{2}A:$$

named from G. Dostor, by whom it was given in 1870. Certain corollaries from this in regard to the ellipse and hyperbola are also known as *Dostor's theorems.*—**Du Bois Reymond's theorem,** the proposition that if $f\alpha$ is a function of limited variation between $\alpha = \mathrm{A}$ and $\alpha = \mathrm{B}$, and if $\phi(\alpha, n)$ is such a function that $\int_{\mathrm{A}}^{b} \phi(\alpha, n)\mathrm{d}\alpha$ (where b is any number between A and B) has its modulus less than a fixed quantity independent of b and of n, and that when n increases indefinitely the integral tends toward a fixed limit G for all values of b between A and B, then $\int_{\mathrm{A}}^{b} f\alpha . \phi(\alpha, n)\mathrm{d}\alpha$ will tend uniformly to $\mathrm{G}f(\mathrm{A}+0)$ if $\mathrm{B} > \mathrm{A}$, and to $\mathrm{G}f(\mathrm{A}-0)$ if $\mathrm{B} < \mathrm{A}$: named from the German mathematician Paul du Bois Reymond.—**Dupin's theorem,** the proposition that three families of surfaces cutting one another orthogonally cut along lines of curvature: given by Charles Dupin (1784–1873).—**Earnshaw's theorem,** the proposition that an electrified body placed in an electric field cannot be in stable equilibrium.—**Eisenstein's theorem,** the proposition that when y in the algebraic equation $f(x, y) = 0$ is developed in powers of x, the coefficients, reduced to their lowest terms, have a finite number of factors in the denominator: given in 1852 by F. G. M. Eisenstein (1823–52).—**Euler's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that at every point of a surface the radius of curvature ρ of a normal section inclined at an angle θ to one of the principal sections is determined by the equation

$$1/\rho = \cos^2\theta\,(1/\rho_1) + \sin^2\theta\,(1/\rho_2);$$

so that in a synclastic surface ρ_1 and ρ_2 are the maximum and minimum radii of curvature, but in an anticlastic surface, where they have opposite signs, they are the two minima radii. (*b*) The proposition that in every polyhedron (but it is not true for one which enwraps the center more than once) the number of edges increased by two equals the sum of the numbers of faces and of summits. (*c*) One of a variety of theorems sometimes referred to as Euler's, with or without further specification: as, the theorem that $(x\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}x + y\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}y)^r f(x, y)^n = n^r f(x, y)^n$; the theorem, relating to the circle, called by Euler and others *Fermat's geometrical theorem;* the theorem on the law of formation of the approximations to a continued fraction; the theorem of the 2, 4, 8, and 16 squares; the theorem relating to the decomposition of a number into four positive cubes. All the above (except that of Fermat) are due to Leonhard Euler (1707–83).—**Exponential theorem.** See *exponential.*—**Fagnano's theorem,** a theorem given by Count G. C. di Fagnano (1682–1766) in 1716, now generally quoted under the following much-restricted form: the difference of two elliptic arcs AA′, aa', whose extremities A and a, A′ and a' form two couples of conjugate points, is equal to the difference of the distances from the center of the curve to the normals passing through the extremities of one of the two arcs.—**Fassbender's theorem,** the proposition that if α, β, γ are the angles the bisectors of the sides of a triangle make with those sides, then $\cot\alpha + \cot\beta + \cot\gamma = 0$.—**Fermat's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if p is a prime and a is prime to p, then $a^{p-1} - 1$ is divisible by p. Thus, taking $p = 7$ and $a = 10$, we have 999999 divisible by 7. The following is commonly referred to as Fermat's theorem generalized: if a is prime to n and ϕn is the totient of n, or number of numbers as small and prime to it, then $a^{\phi n} - 1$ is divisible by n. This and the following are due to the wonderful genius of Pierre Fermat (1608–65). (*b*) One of a number of arithmetical propositions which Fermat, owing to pressure of circumstances, could only jot down upon the margin of books or elsewhere, and the proofs of which remained unknown for the most part during two centuries, and which are still only partially understood—especially the following, called the *last theorem of Fermat:* the equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$, where n is an odd prime, has no solution in integers. (*c*) The proposition that, if from the extremities A and B of the diameter of a circle lines AD and BE be drawn at right angles to the diameter, on the same side of it, each equal to the straight line AI or BI from A or B to the middle point of the arc of the semicircle, and if through any point C in the circumference, on either side of the diameter AB, lines DCF, ECG be drawn from D and E to cut AB (produced if necessary) in F and G, then $\mathrm{AG}^2 + \mathrm{BF}^2 = \mathrm{AB}^2$: distinguished as *Fermat's geometrical theorem.* This is shown in the figure by arcs from A as a center through G and from B as a center through F meeting at H on the circle. (*d*) The proposition that light travels along the quickest path.—**Feuerbach's theorem,** the proposition that the inscribed and three escribed circles of any triangle all touch the circle through the mid-sides: given in 1822 by K. W. Feuerbach (1800–34). The circle, often called the *Feuerbach* or *nine-point circle*, also passes through the feet of perpendiculars from the vertices upon the opposite sides and through the points midway between the orthocenter and the vertices. Its center bisects the distance between the orthocenter and the center of the circumscribed circle.—**Fourier's theorem,** the theorem that every rectilinear periodic motion is resolvable into a series of simple harmonic motions having periods the aliquot parts of that of their resultant: named after the French mathematician Baron J. B. J. Fourier (1768–1830).—**Fundamental theorem of algebra,** the proposition that every algebraic equation has a root, real or imaginary.—**Fundamental theorem of arithmetic,** the proposition that any lot of things the count of which in any order can be terminated is such that the count in every order can be terminated, and ends with the same number.—**Galileo's theorem,** the proposition that the area of a circle is a mean proportional between the areas of two similar polygons one circumscribed about the circle and the other isoperimetrical with it: given by Galileo Galilei (1564–1642).—**Gaussian** or **Gauss's theorem,** a name for different theorems relating to the curvature of surfaces, especially for the theorem that the measure of curvature of a surface depends only on the expression of the square of a linear element in terms of two parameters and their differential coefficients.—**Geber's theorem,** the proposition that in a spherical triangle ABC, right-angled at C, if b is the leg opposite B, then $\cos \mathrm{B} = \cos b \sin \mathrm{A}$: believed to have been substantially given by an Arabian astronomer, Jâbir ibn Afiah of Seville, probably of the twelfth century.—**Geiser's theorem,** the proposition that two forms whose elements correspond one to one are projective: given by C. F. Geiser in 1870.—**Goldbach's theorem,** the proposition that every even number is the sum of two primes: named after C. Goldbach (1690–1764), by whom it is said to have been given.—**Graves's theorem,** the proposition that a pen stretching a thread loosely tied round an ellipse will describe a confocal ellipse: not properly a theorem, but an immediate corollary from a theorem by Leibnitz, drawn by Dr. Graves in 1841, and named after him as his most important achievement.—**Green's theorems,** certain theorems of fundamental importance in the theory of attractions, discovered by George Green (1793–1841). They are analytical expressions of the fact that the accumulation of any substance within a given region is the excess of what passes inward through its boundary over that which passes outward.—**Guldin's theorems,** two theorems expressing the superficies and solid contents of a solid of revolution: named after a Swiss mathematician, Guldin (1577–1643); but the theorems are ancient.—**Hachette's theorem,** the proposition that any ruled surface has normal to it along any generator a hyperbolic paraboloid having for directrices of its generators three normals to the regulus through three points of its given generator: given in 1832 by J. N. P. Hachette (1769–1834).—**Hauber's theorem,** the logical proposition that if a genus be divided into species in two ways, and each species in one mode of division is entirely contained under some species in the second mode, then the converse also holds: given in 1829 by K. F. Hauber (1775–1851).—**Henneberg's theorem,** the proposition that the necessary and sufficient condition that a minimal surface admitting a plane curve as its geodesic should be algebraic, is that this line should be the development of an algebraic curve: given in 1876 by L. Henneberg.—**Herschel's theorem.** (*a*) The development

$$f\epsilon^x = f1 + f(1+\Delta)0 \cdot \frac{x}{1!} + f(1+\Delta)0^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots,$$

given in 1820 by Sir J. F. W. Herschel (1792–1872). (*b*) The proposition that forced vibrations follow the period of the exciting cause.—**Hess's theorem,** the proposition that the herpolhode has neither cusp nor inflection: given by W. Hess in 1880, and constituting an important correction of notions previously current among mathematicians. See *herpolhode.*—**Hippocrates's theorem,** the proposition that the area of a lune bounded by a semicircle and a quadrantal circular arc curved the same way is equal to that of the isosceles right triangle whose hypotenuse joins the cusps of the lune: named from its discoverer, the great Greek mathematician Hippocrates of Chios.—**Holditch's theorem,** the proposition that if a rod moves in a plane so as to return to its first position, and if A, B, C are any points fixed upon it, the distances AB, BC, CA being denoted by c, a, b, and if (A), (B), (C) are the areas described by A, B, C respectively, then

$$a(\mathrm{A}) + b(\mathrm{B}) + c(\mathrm{C}) = \pi abc:$$

given by the Rev. Hamnet Holditch (born 1800).—**Ivory's theorem,** the proposition that the attraction of any homogeneous ellipsoid upon an external point is to the attraction of the confocal ellipsoid passing through that point on the corresponding point of the first ellipsoid, both attractions being resolved in the direction of any principal plane, as the sections of the two ellipsoids made by this plane—and this according to whatever function of the distance the attractions may vary.—**Jacobi's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that a function (having a finite number of values) of a single variable cannot have more than two periods. (*b*) The proposition that an equilibrium ellipsoid may have three unequal axes. (*c*) One of a variety of other propositions relating to the transformation of Laplace's equation, to the partial determinants of an adjunct system, to infinite series whose exponents are contained in two quadratic forms, to Hamilton's equations, to distance-correspondences for quadric surfaces, etc. All are named from their author, K. G. J. Jacobi (1804–51).—**Joachimsthal's theorem,** the proposition that if a line of curvature be a plane curve, its plane makes a constant angle with the tangent plane to the surface at any of the points where it meets it: given in 1846 by F. Joachimsthal (1818–61).—**Jordan's theorem,** the proposition that functions of n elements which are alternating or symmetrical relatively to some of them have fewer values than those which are not so; but this has exceptions when n is small.—**Lagrange's theorem.** (*a*) A rule for developing in series the values of an implicit function known to differ but little from a given explicit function: if $z = x + \alpha f z$, then

$$\phi z = \phi x + \sum_{0}^{\infty}{}_n \frac{\alpha^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}\,\mathrm{D}^n\,[\phi' x . f x^{n+1}].$$

(*b*) The proposition that the order of a group is divisible by that of every group it contains: also called the *fundamental theorem of substitutions.* Both by J. L. Lagrange (1736–1813).—**Lambert's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that the focal sector of an ellipse is equal to

$$\frac{\text{Area ellipse}}{2\pi}(\chi - \sin\chi - \chi^1 + \sin\chi^1), \text{ where}$$

$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}\chi = \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{(r + r^1 + c)/a}, \text{ and } \sin\tfrac{1}{2}\chi^1 = \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{(r + r^1 - c)/a},$$

r and r^1 being the focal radii of the extremities, c the chord, and a the semiaxis major. (*b*) A proposition relating to the apparent curvature of the geocentric path of a comet. Both are named from their author, J. H. Lambert (1728–77).—**Lancret's theorem,** in *solid geometry*, the proposition that along a line of curvature the variation in the angle between the tangent plane to the surface and the osculating plane to the curve is equal to the angle between the two osculating planes.—**Landen's theorem,** the proposition that every elliptic arc can be expressed by two hyperbolic arcs, and every hyperbolic arc by two elliptic arcs: given in 1755 by John Landen (1719–90).—**Laplace's theorem,** a slight modification of Lagrange's theorem.—**Laurent's theorem,** a rule for the development of a function in series, expressed by the formula

$$fx = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sum_{0}^{\infty}{}_n x^n \int_0^{2\pi} f(\mathrm{R}e^{\theta i})/(\mathrm{R}^n e^{n\theta i})d\theta$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi}\sum_{0}^{\infty}{}_m \frac{1}{x^m}\int_0^{2\pi} f(\mathrm{R}' e^{\theta i})(\mathrm{R}'^n e^{n\theta i})d\theta,$$

where the modulus of x is comprised between R and R′: given by P. A. Laurent (1813–54).—**Legendre's theorem,** the proposition that if the sides of a spherical triangle are very small compared with the radius of the sphere and a plane triangle be formed whose sides are proportional to those of the spherical triangle, then each angle of the plane triangle is very nearly equal to the corresponding angle of the spherical triangle less one third of the spherical excess. This is near enough the truth for the purposes of geodesy: given by A. M. Legendre (1752–1833).—**Leibnitz's theorem,** a proposition concerning the successive differentials of a product: namely, that

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n}uv = (\mathrm{D}_u + \mathrm{D}_v)^n uv$$

is equal to the same after development of $(\mathrm{D}_u + \mathrm{D}_v)^n$ by the binomial theorem, where D_u denotes differentiation as if u were constant, and D_v differentiation as if v were constant.—**Lejeune-Dirichlet's theorem,** a proposition discovered by the German arithmetician P. G. Lejeune-Dirichlet (1805–59), to the effect that any irrational may be represented by a fraction whose denominator m is a whole number less than any given number n with an error less than mn.—**Lexell's theorem,** one of two propositions expressing relations between the sides and angles of polygons: given in 1775 by A. J. Lexell (1740–84).—**Lhuilier's theorem,** the proposition that if a, b, c are the sides of a spherical triangle and E the spherical excess, then

$$\tan^2\tfrac{1}{4}\mathrm{E} = \tan\tfrac{1}{4}(a + b + c) \times \tan\tfrac{1}{4}(a + b - c)$$
$$\times \tan\tfrac{1}{4}(a - b + c) \times \tan\tfrac{1}{4}(-a + b + c):$$

given by S. A. J. Lhuilier (1750–1840).—**Listing's theorem,** an equation between the numbers of points, lines, surfaces, and spaces, the cyclosis, and the periphraxis of a figure in space: given in 1847 by J. B. Listing. Also called the *census theorem.*—**Lueroth's theorem,** the proposition that a Riemann's surface may in every case be so constructed that there shall be no cross-lines except between consecutive sheets.—**McClintock's theorem,** a very general expansion formula by E. McClintock.—**MacCullagh's theorem,** the proposition that a triangle being inscribed in an ellipse, the diameter of its circumscribed circle is equal to the product of the elliptic diameters parallel to the sides divided by the product of the axes: discovered by the Irish mathematician James MacCullagh (1809–47), and published in 1855.—**Maclaurin and Braikenridge's theorem,** the proposition that n fixed points and $n-1$ fixed lines in one plane being given, the locus of the vertex of an n-gon whose other vertices lie on the fixed lines while its sides pass through the fixed points is a conic: given by Colin Maclaurin and G. Braikenridge in 1735.—**Maclaurin's general theorem concerning curves,** the proposition that if through any point O a line be drawn meeting a curve in n points, and at these points tangents be drawn, and if any other line through O cut the curve in R, R′, R″, etc., and the system of n tangents in r, r', r'', etc., then the sum of the reciprocals of the lines OR is equal to the sum of the reciprocals of the lines Or.—**Maclaurin's theorem,** a formula of the differential calculus, for the development of a function according to ascending powers of the variable: named after the Scotch mathematician Colin Maclaurin (1698–1746). It is an immediate corollary from Taylor's theorem, and is written

$$\mathrm{F}x = \mathrm{F}0 + \mathrm{F}'0.x + \frac{1}{2!}\mathrm{F}''0.x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}\mathrm{F}'''0.x^3 + \cdots.$$

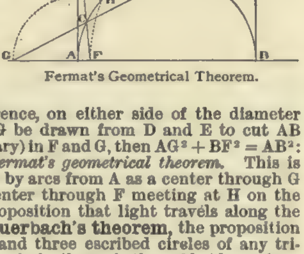
Malus's theorem, the law of double refraction: given in 1810 by E. L. Malus (1775–1812).—**Mannheim's theorem.** Same as *Schönemann's theorem* (which see, below).—**Mansion's theorem.** Same as *Smith's theorem* (which see, below).—**Matthew Stewart's theorem,** one of sixty-four geometrical propositions given in 1746 by the philosopher Dugald Stewart's father (1717–85), especially that if three straight lines drawn from a point O are cut by a fourth line in the points A, B, C in order, then $(\mathrm{OA})^2\mathrm{BC} - (\mathrm{OB})^2\mathrm{AC} + (\mathrm{OC})^2\mathrm{AB} = \mathrm{AB}.\mathrm{BC}.\mathrm{CA}$.—**Menelaus's theorem,** the proposition that if a triangle QRS is cut by a transversal in C, A, and B, the product of the segments QA, RB, SC is equal to the product of the segments SA, QB, RC: given by the Greek geometer Menelaus, of the first century.—**Meusnier's theorem,** the proposition that the radius of curvature of an oblique section of a surface is equal to the radius of curvature of the normal section multiplied by the cosine of the inclination to the normal: given in 1775 by J. B. M. C. Meusnier de la Place (1754–93).—**Minding's theorem,** a certain proposition in statics.—**Miquel's theorem,** the proposition that if five straight lines and five parabolas are so drawn in a plane that each of the latter is touched by four of the former, and vice versa, then the foci of the parabolas lie on a circle: given by A. Miquel.—**Mittag-Leffler's theorem,** the proposition that if any series of isolated imaginary quantities, $a_0, a_1, \ldots a_n$, etc., be given, and a corresponding series of functions, $\psi_0, \psi_1, \ldots \psi_n$, etc., of the form

$$\psi_n = \sum_{1}^{\infty}{}_m \mathrm{A}_{m,n}(z - a_n)^{-m},$$

a monodromic function fz can always be found having for critical points $a_0, a_1, \ldots a_n$, etc., and such that

$$fz = \phi_0 + \psi_0 = \cdots = \phi_n + \psi_n = \cdots,$$

ϕ_n being a function for which a_n is not a critical point: given by G. Mittag-Leffler.—**Multinomial theorem.** See *multinomial.*—**Newton's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if in the plane of a conic two lines be drawn through any point parallel to any two fixed axes, the ratio of the products of the segments is constant: given by Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1726) in 1711. (*b*) The proposition that the three diagonals of a quadrilateral circumscribed about a circle are all bisected by one diameter of the circle.—**Painvin's theorem,** the proposition that a tetrahedron



Fermat's Geometrical Theorem.

of which a vertex is pole of the opposite base relatively to a quadric surface, that base being a conjugate triangle relative to its section of the quadric, is a conjugate tetrahedron.—**Pappus's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if a quadrangle is inscribed in a conic, the product of the distances of any point on the curve from one pair of opposite sides is to the product of its distances from another such pair in a constant ratio: so called owing to its connection with Pappus's problem. (*b*) One of the two propositions that the surface of a solid of revolution is equal to the product of the perimeter of the generating plane figure by the length of the path described by the center of gravity, and that the volume of such a solid is equal to the area of the plane figure multiplied by the same length of path. Various other theorems contained in the collection of the Greek mathematician Pappus, of the third century, are sometimes called by his name.—**Particular theorem,** a theorem which extends only to a particular quantity.—**Pascal's theorem,** the proposition that the three intersections of pairs of opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in a conic lie on a straight line: given by Blaise Pascal (1623–62) in 1640. The hexagon itself is called a *Pascal's hexagon* or *hexagram*, and the straight line is called a *Pascal's line*.—**Picard's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that every function which in the whole plane of imaginary quantity except in p straight lines is uniform and continuous, is equal to the sum of p uniform functions, each of which has but one such line. (*b*) A certain proposition concerning uniform functions connected by an algebraic relation.—**Pohlke's theorem,** the proposition that any three limited straight lines drawn in a plane from one point form an oblique parallel projection of a system of three orthogonal and equal axes: given by H. K. Pohlke in 1853. Also known as the *fundamental theorem of axonometry*.—**Poisson's theorem,** a rule for forming integrals of a partial differential equation from two given integrals.—**Polynomial theorem.** See *polynomial*.—**Poncelet's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if there be a closed polygon inscribed in a given conic and circumscribed about another given conic, there is an infinity of such polygons. (*b*) The proposition that a quantity of the form $R=\sqrt{u^2+v^2}$ cannot differ from $\alpha u+\beta v$ by more than $R\tan^2\frac12\epsilon$, where $\alpha=\cos(\theta+\epsilon)\cos^2\frac12\epsilon$, $\beta=\sin(\theta+\epsilon)\cos^2\frac12\epsilon$, $\epsilon=\frac12(\Theta-\theta)$, $\tan\Theta > u/v > \tan\theta$. Both were given by General J. V. Poncelet (1788–1877).—**Ptolemy's theorem,** the proposition that if four points A, B, C, D lie on a circle in this cyclical order, then AB. CD + AD. BC = AC. DB.: given by the Egyptian Greek mathematician of the second century, Claudius Ptolemy.—**Puiseux's theorem,** the proposition that a function of a complex variable which is thoroughly uniform and satisfies an algebraic equation whose coefficients are rational integral functions of the same variable, is a rational function of that variable: named after V. A. Puiseux (1820–83), by whom it was given in 1851.—**Pythagorean theorem,** the Pythagorean proposition (which see, under *Pythagorean*).—**Reciprocal theorem,** a theorem of geometry analogous to another theorem, but relating to planes instead of points, and vice versa, or in a plane to straight lines instead of points, and vice versa. Thus, Pascal's and Brianchon's theorems are *reciprocal* to one another.—**Ribaucour's theorem,** given a pseudospherical surface of unit curvature, if in every tangent plane a circle of unit radius be described about the point of contact as center, these circles will be orthogonal to a family of pseudospherical surfaces of unit radius belonging to a triple orthogonal system of which the other two families are envelops of spheres: given by A. Ribaucour in 1870.—**Riemann's theorem,** a certain theorem relative to series of corresponding points—for example, that two projective series of points lie upon curves of the same deficiency. In its generality the proposition is called the *theorem of Riemann and Roch*, or of *Riemann, Roch, and Nöther*. It was first given by G. F. B. Riemann (1826–67) in 1857, generally demonstrated by Roch in 1865, and extended to surfaces by Nöther in 1886.—**Robert's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that the geodesics joining any point on a quadric surface to two umbilics make equal angles with the lines of curvature at that point: given, with various other propositions relating to the asymptotic lines and lines of curvature of quadrics, by Michael Roberts in 1846. (*b*) The proposition that if a point be taken on each of the edges of any tetrahedron and a sphere be described through each vertex and the points assumed on the three adjacent edges, the four spheres will meet in a point: given by Samuel Roberts in 1881.—**Rodrigues's theorem,** the proposition that

$$\frac{1}{(n-m)!}\frac{d^{n-m}}{dx^{n-m}}(x^2-1)^n=(x^2-1)^m\frac{1}{(n+m)!}\frac{d^{n+m}}{dx^{n+m}}(x^2-1)^m.$$

Rolle's theorem, the proposition that between any two real roots of an equation, algebraic or transcendental, if the first derived equation is finite and continuous in the interval, it must vanish an odd number of times: given in 1689 by Michel Rolle (1652–1719).—**Scherk's theorem,** the proposition that the Eulerian numbers in Arabic notation end alternately with 1 and 5.—**Schönemann's theorem,** the proposition that if four points of a rigid body slide over four fixed surfaces, all the normals to surfaces that are loci of other points of the body pass through two fixed straight lines: published under Steiner's auspices in 1855, but not noticed, and rediscovered by A. Mannheim in 1866 (whence long called *Mannheim's theorem*); but Schönemann's paper was reprinted in Borchardt's Journal in 1880.—**Slonimsky's theorem,** the proposition that if the successive multiples of a number expressed in the Arabic notation are written regularly under one another, there are only 28 different columns of figures which have to be added to the last figures of the successive multiples of a digit to get the numbers written in any vertical column.—**Sluze's theorem,** the proposition that the volume of the solid generated by the revolution of a common cissoid about its asymptote is equal to the volume of the anchor-ring generated by the revolution of the primitive circle about the same axis. This theorem, which is true for any kind of cissoid, and is susceptible of further generalization, was given in 1668 by the Baron de Sluze (1622–85).—**Smith's theorem,** the proposition that $\Sigma \pm (1,1)(2,2)\ldots(n,n)=\phi1.\,\phi2.\ldots\phi n$, where the left-hand side is a symmetrical determinant, (p,q) denoting the greatest common divisor of the integers p and q, and ϕp being the totient of p, or number of numbers at least as small as p and prime to it: given in 1876 by the eminent Irish mathematician H. J. S. Smith (1826–83). The theorem as generalized by Paul Mansion in 1877 is called *Smith and Mansion's theorem*.—**Staudt's theorem,** the proposition that any Bernoulli number, B_n, is equal to an integer minus

$$2^{-1}+\alpha^{-1}+\beta^{-1}+\cdots\lambda^{-1},$$

where α, β, etc., are all the prime numbers one greater than the double of divisors of n: given in 1840 by K. G. C. von Staudt (1798–1867).—**Steiner's theorem,** one of a large number of propositions in geometry given by Jakob Steiner (1796–1863), who was probably the greatest geometrical genius that ever lived; but the necessities of life prevented the publication of by far the greater part of his discoveries, until his health was shattered, and most of those that were printed (in 1826 and the following years) were given without proofs, and remained an enigma to mathematicians until 1862, when Luigi Cremona demonstrated most of them.—**Stirling's theorem,** the proposition that

$$\phi(x+h)-\phi x=h\phi' x+\tfrac12 h[\phi'(x+h)-\phi' x]$$
$$-\frac{B_2}{2!}h^2[\phi''(x+h)-\phi'' x]+\frac{B_4}{4!}h^4[\phi^{iv}(x+h)-\phi^{iv}x]-\cdots:$$

given by James Stirling (1696–1770).—**Sturm's theorem,** a proposition in the theory of equations for determining the number of real roots of an equation between given limits: given by the French mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803–55) in 1835.—**Sylow's theorem.** See *Cauchy's theorem* (*b*), above.—**Sylvester's theorem.** (*a*) An extension of Newton's rule on the limits of the roots of an algebraic equation. (*b*) The proposition that every quaternary cubic is the sum of the cubes of five linear forms. (*c*) The proposition that if λ_1, λ_2, etc., are the latent roots of a matrix m, then

$$\Phi m=\Sigma\frac{(m-\lambda_2)(m-\lambda_3)\ldots}{(\lambda_1-\lambda_2)(\lambda_1-\lambda_3)\ldots}\Phi\lambda_1:$$

given by the great algebraist J. J. Sylvester (born 1814).—**Tanner's theorem,** a property of pfaffians,

$$\sum_{2}^{2m}{}_i P_{1,i}P_{i+1,\ldots 2m,2,\ldots i-1}=PP_{1,2,\ldots 2m}:$$

given by H. M. L. Tanner in 1879.—**Taylor's theorem,** a formula of most extensive application in analysis, discovered by Dr. Brook Taylor, and published by him in 1715. It is to the following effect: let u represent any function whatever of the variable quantity x; then if x receive any increment, as h, let u become u'; then we shall have $u'=$

$$u+\frac{du}{dx}\cdot\frac{h}{1}+\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}\cdot\frac{h^2}{1\cdot2}+\frac{d^3u}{dx^3}\cdot\frac{h^3}{1\cdot2\cdot3}+\frac{du}{dx^4}\cdot\frac{h^4}{1\cdot2\cdot3\cdot4}+\cdots,$$

where d represents the differential of the function u.—**Theorem of aggregation.** See *aggregation*.—**Universal theorem,** a theorem which extends to any quantity without restriction.—**Wallis's theorem,** the proposition that

$$\pi/2=(2^2/3^2).(4^2/5^2).(6^2/7^2).(8^2/9^2),\ \text{etc.},$$

named after the discoverer, John Wallis (1616–1703).—**Weierstrass's fundamental theorem,** the proposition that every analytical function subject to an addition theorem is either an algebraic function, or an algebraic function of an exponential, or an algebraic function of the Weierstrassian function $\wp$: given by Karl Weierstrass (born 1815).—**Weingarten's theorem.** See *Betti's theorem*, above.—**Wilson's theorem,** the proposition that if p is a prime number, the continued product 1.2.3. . . $(p-1)$ increased by 1 is divisible by p, and if not, not: discovered by Judge John Wilson (1741–93), and published by Waring.—**Wronski's theorem,** an expansion for a function of a root of an equation.—**Yvon-Villarceau's theorem,** a general proposition of dynamics, expressed by the formula

$$\Sigma mv^2=\tfrac12\frac{d^2\Sigma mr^2}{dt^2}+\Sigma f\Delta-\Sigma(Xx+Yy+Zz),$$

where v is the velocity, r the radius vector of the point whose mass is m and its coordinates x, y, z, while X, Y, Z are the components of the force, f the force, and Δ the distance of two particles: given in 1872 by A. J. F. Yvon-Villarceau (1813–83). It much resembles the theorem of the virial. = **Syn.** See *inference*.

theorem (thē´ǫ-rem), *v. t.* [< *theorem, n.*] To reduce to or formulate as a theorem. [Rare.]

> To attempt theorising on such matters would profit little; they are matters which refuse to be *theoremed* and diagramed, which Logic ought to know that she cannot speak of. *Carlyle.*

theorematic (thē″ǫ-re-mat´ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεωρηματικός*, of or pertaining to a theorem, < *θεώρημα*, a theorem: see *theorem*.] Pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems: as, *theorematic* truth.

theorematical (thē″ǫ-re-mat´i-kal̤), *a.* [< *theorematic* + *-al*.] Same as *theorematic*.

theorematist (thē-ǫ-rem´a̤-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *θεώρημα(τ-)*, a theorem, + *-ist*.] One who forms theorems.

theoremic (thē-ǫ-rem´ik), *a.* [< *theorem* + *-ic*.] Theorematic.

theoretic (thē-ǫ-ret´ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *théorétique*, < NL. **theoreticus*, < Gr. *θεωρητικός*, of or pertaining to theory, < *θεωρία*, theory: see *theory*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *theoretical*.

> For, spite of his fine *theoretic* positions,
> Mankind is a science defies definitions.
> *Burns*, Fragment inscribed to C. J. Fox.

II. *n.* Same as *theoretics*. *S. H. Hodgson*, Time and Space, § 68. [Rare.]

theoretical (thē-ǫ-ret´i-kal̤), *a.* [< *theoretic* + *-al*.] 1. Having the object of knowledge (*θεωρητόν*) as its end; concerned with knowledge only, not with accomplishing anything or producing anything; purely scientific; speculative. This is the original, proper, and best meaning of the word. Aristotle divides all knowledge into productive (*art*) and unproductive (*science*), and the latter into that which aims at accomplishing something (*practical science*) and that which aims only at understanding its object, which is *theoretical science*. This distinction, which has descended to our times (but with practical science and art joined together), diminishes in importance as science advances, all the sciences finding practical applications.

> Weary with the pursuit of academical studies, he [Collins] no longer confined himself to the search of *theoretical* knowledge, but commenced, the scholar of humanity, to study nature in her works, and man in society.
> *Langhorne*, On Collins's Ode, The Manners.

2. Dealing with or making deductions from imperfect theory, and not correctly indicating the real facts as presenting themselves in experience. All the practical sciences that have been pursued with distinguished success proceed by deductions from hypotheses known not to be strictly true. This is the analytical method, of which modern civilization is the fruit. In some cases the hypotheses are so far from the truth that the results have to receive corrections. In such cases the uncorrected result is called *theoretical*, the corrected result *practical*.

> What logic was to the philosopher legislation was to the statesman and moralist, a practical, as the other was a *theoretical*, casuistry.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 211.

3. In Kantian terminology, having reference to what is or is not true, as opposed to *practical*, or having reference to what ought or may innocently be done or left undone.—**Theoretical agriculture, arithmetic, chemistry.** See the nouns.—**Theoretical cognition,** cognition either not in the imperative mood or not leading to such an imperative; knowledge of what the laws of nature prescribe or admit, not of what the law of conscience prescribes or permits.—**Theoretical geometry.** See *geometry*.—**Theoretical intellect.** See *intellect*, 1.—**Theoretical logic.** Same as *abstract logic* (which see, under *logic*).—**Theoretical meteorology, philosophy, proposition, reality, reason,** etc. See the nouns.

theoretically (thē-ǫ-ret´i-kal̤-i), *adv.* In a theoretic manner; in or by theory; from a theoretical point of view; speculatively: opposed to *practically*.

theoretician (thē″ǫ-re-tish´a̤n), *n.* [< *theoretic* + *-ian*.] A theorist; a theorizer; one who is expert in the theory of a science or art.

theoretics (thē-ǫ-ret´iks), *n.* [Pl. of *theoretic* (see *-ics*).] The speculative parts of a science.

> With our Lord himself and his apostles, as represented to us in the New Testament, morals come before contemplation, ethics before *theoretics*. *H. B. Wilson.*

theoric¹† (thē´ǫ-rik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *théorique* = Sp. *teórico* = Pg. *theorico* = It. *teorico*, < ML. *theoricus*, < Gr. *θεωρικός*, of or pertaining to theory, < *θεωρία*, theory: see *theory*. II. *n.* Also *theorick*, *theorique*, < ME. *theorik*, *theorike*, < OF. *theorique*, F. *théorique* = Sp. *teorica* = Pg. *theorica* = It. *teorica*, < ML. *theorica* (sc. *ars*), < Gr. *θεωρικός*, of or pertaining to theory: see I.] **I.** *a.* Making deductions from theory, especially from imperfect theory; theorizing. Also *theorical*.

> Your courtier *theoric* is he that hath arrived to his farthest, and doth now know the court rather by speculation than practice. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

> A man but young,
> Yet old in judgment; *theoric* and practic
> In all humanity.
> *Massinger and Field*, Fatal Dowry, ii. 1.

II. *n.* 1. Theory; speculation; that which is theoretical.

> The bookish *theoric*,
> Wherein the toged consuls can propose
> As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
> Is all his soldiership. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 24.

> An abstract of the *theorick* and practick in the Æsculapian art. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

2. A treatise or part of a treatise containing scientific explanation of phenomena.

> The 4 partie shal ben a *theorik* to declare the moevynge of the celestial bodies with the causes.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, Prol.

theoric² (thẹ-or´ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεωρικός*, of or pertaining to public spectacles, *τὰ θεωρικά*, or *τὸ θεωρικόν*, the theoric fund (< *θεωρία*, a viewing: see *theory*. Cf. *theoric*¹).] Of or pertaining to public spectacles, etc.—**Theoric fund,** in *Athenian antiq.*, same as *theoricon*.

theorical† (thẹ-or´i-kal̤), *a.* [< *theoric*¹ + *-al*.] Same as *theoric*¹.

> I am sure wisdom hath perfected natural disposition in you, and given you not only an excellent *theorical* discourse, but an actual reducing of those things into practice which are better than you shall find here.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III., p. xli.

theorically† (thẹ-or´i-kal̤-i), *adv.* Theoretically; speculatively.

> He is very musicall, both *theorically* and practically, and he had a sweet voyce.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (William Holder).

theoricon (thẹ-or´i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *θεωρικόν*, neut. of *θεωρικός*, of or pertaining to public spectacles: see *theoric*^{2}.] In *Athenian antiq.*, a public appropriation, including, besides the moneys for the conduct of public festivals and sacrifices, supplementary to the impositions (liturgies) on individuals for some of these purposes, a fund which was distributed at the rate of two obols per person per day to poor citizens, ostensibly to pay for their seats in the theater or for other individual expenses at festivals. Also, in the plural form, *theorica*.

Before the end of the Peloponnesian War the festival-money (*theoricon*) was abolished. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 68.

theorique†, *n.* Same as *theoric*^{1}.

theorisation, theorise, etc. See *theorization*, etc.

theorist (thē'ọ-rist), *n.* [< *theor-y* + *-ist.*] One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation; a speculatist. It is often used with the implication of a lack of practical capacity.

The greatest *theorists* in matters of this nature . . . have given the preference to such a form of government as that which obtains in this kingdom.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 51.

Truths that the *theorist* could never reach,
And observation taught me, I would teach.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 11.

That personal ambition . . . in which lurked a certain efficacy, that might solidify him from a *theorist* into the champion of some practicable cause.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

theorization (thē″ọ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *theorize* + *-at-ion.*] The act or the product of theorizing; the formation of a theory or theories; speculation. Also spelled *theorisation*.

The notorious imperfection of the geological record ought to warn us against . . . hasty *theorization*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 117.

theorize (thē'ọ-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *theorized*, ppr. *theorizing*. [< *theor-y* + *-ize.*] To form a theory or theories; form opinions solely by theory; speculate. Also spelled *theorise*.

The merest artisan needs to *theorize*, i. e. to think—to think beforehand, to foresee; and that must be done by the aid of general principles, by the knowledge of laws.
J. F. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 139.

theorizer (thē'ọ-rī-zėr), *n.* [< *theorize* + *-er*^{1}.] A theorist. Also spelled *theoriser*.

With the exception, in fact, of a few late absolutist *theorizers* in Germany, this is, perhaps, the truth of all others the most harmoniously re-echoed by every philosopher of every school. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

theorizing (thē'ọ-rī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *theorize*, *v.*] The act or process of forming a theory or theories; speculation.

Whatever may be thought of the general *theorizings* of the last two, it is clear that their method is not the patiently inductive one of Darwin.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 754.

theorizing (thē'ọ-rī-zing), *p. a.* Speculative.

Gallatin had drifted further than his school-mate from the *theorizing* tastes of his youth.
H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, p. 519.

theory (thē'ọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *theories* (-riz). [Early mod. E. *theorie*; < OF. *theorie*, F. *théorie* = Sp. *teoría* = Pg. *theoria* = It. *teoria* = D. G. *theorie* = Sw. Dan. *teori*, theory, < L. *theoria*, < Gr. *θεωρία*, a viewing, beholding, contemplation, speculation, theory, < *θεωρεῖν*, view, behold, < *θεωρός*, spectator: see *theorem*.] **1.** Contemplation. *Minsheu.*

The pens of men may sufficiently expatiate without these singularities of villany; for, as they increase the hatred of vice in some, so do they enlarge the *theory* of wickedness in all. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

2. Perception or consideration of the relations of the parts of an ideal construction, which is supposed to render completely or in some measure intelligible a fact or thing which it resembles or to which it is analogous; also, the ideal construction itself. Thus, political economists, in order to explain the phenomena of trade, suppose two or three men, actuated by calculation of interests alone, to be placed on a desert island, or some other simple situation. The perception of how such men would behave constitutes a theory which will explain some observed facts. In precisely the same way, an engineer who has to build a machine or a bridge imagines a structure much more simple than that which he is to make, and from the calculation of the forces and resistances of the ideal structure, which is theory, infers what will best combine economy with strength in the real structure.

The Queen confers her titles and degrees. . . .
Then, blessing all: "Go, children of my care!
To practice now from *theory* repair."
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 580.

They [the English] were much more perfect in the *theory* than in the practice of passive obedience.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

3. An intelligible conception or account of how something has been brought about or should be done. A theory, in this sense, will most commonly, though not always, be of the nature of a hypothesis; but with good writers a mere conjecture is hardly dignified by the name of a theory. *Theory* is often opposed to *fact*, as having its origin in the mind and not in observation.

Conjectures and *theories* are the creatures of men, and will be found very unlike the creatures of God.
Reid, Inquiry into Human Mind, i. 1.

Divine kindness to others is essentially kindness to myself. This is no *theory*; it is the fact confirmed by all experience. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 89.

The distinction of Fact and *Theory* is only relative. Events and phenomena, considered as particulars which may be colligated by Induction, are Facts; considered as generalities already obtained by colligation of other Facts, they are *Theories*.
Whewell, Philos. Induct. Sciences, I. p. xli.

For she was cramm'd with *theories* out of books.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

4. Plan or system; scheme; method. [Rare.]

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, . . . they would have seen, being nearer.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 29.

5. In *math.*, a series of results belonging to one subject and going far toward giving a unitary and luminous view of that subject: as, the *theory* of functions.—**6.** Specifically, in *music*, the science of composition, as distinguished from practice, the art of performance.—**Ampère's theory**, an electrodynamic theory proposed by André Marie Ampère, according to which every molecule of a magnetic substance is supposed to be traversed by a closed electric current. Before magnetization the combined effect of these currents is zero, but by the magnetizing process they are supposed to be brought more or less fully into a parallel position; their resultant effect is then equivalent to a series of parallel currents traversing the exterior surface of the magnet in a plane perpendicular to its axis and in a certain definite direction, which when the south pole is turned toward the observer is that of the hands of a watch. These hypothetical currents are called the *Amperian currents*. This theory is based upon the close analogy between a solenoid traversed by an electric current and a magnet. (See *solenoid*.) Ampère conceived that the magnetic action of the earth is the result of currents circulating within it, or at its surface, from east to west, in planes parallel to the magnetic equator.—**Antiphlogistic theory.** See *antiphlogistic*.—**Atomic theory.** See *atomic*.—**Automatic theory.** Same as *automatism*, 2.—**Binary theory of salts.** See *binary*.—**Brunonian theory.** See *Brunonian*.—**Carnot's theory**, the theory that heat is an indestructible substance which does work by a fall of its temperature, as water does work by descending from one level to another. See *Carnot's principle*, under *principle*.—**Cell** or **cellular theory.** See *cell*.—**Contact theory of electricity.** See *electricity*.—**Corpuscular theory.** See *light*^{1}, 1.—**Daltonian atomic theory.** See *Daltonian*.—**Derivative, dynamic, eccentric theory.** See the adjectives.—**Electromagnetic theory of light.** See *light*^{1}, 1.—**Erosion, germ, Grotian theory.** See the qualifying words.—**Governmental theory of the atonement.** See *atonement*, 3 (*a*).—**Lunar, mechanical, mosaic, mythical theory.** See the adjectives.—**Naturalistic theory.** See *mythical theory*.—**Newtonian theory of light.** See *light*^{1}, 1.—**Organic, Plutonic, poriferan, reflex, retribution theory.** See the qualifying words.—**Satisfaction theory of the atonement.** See *atonement*, 3 (*a*).—**Solar theory.** See *solarism*.—**Sublimation theory.** See *sublimation*.—**The bow-wow** and **pooh-pooh theories of language.** See *language*.—**Theory of cataclysms** or **catastrophes.** See *cataclysm*.—**Theory of chances.** See *probability*.—**Theory of cognition, of development, of divisors, of emission, of equations, of exchanges, of faculties, of forms, of functions, of incasement, of numbers, of parallels, of preformation, of projectiles.** See *cognition*, etc.—**Theory of special creations.** See *creation*.—**Undulatory theory of light.** See *light*^{1}, 1.—**Young-Helmholtz theory of color.** See *color*. =**Syn. 3.** *Theory, Hypothesis, Speculation.* (See def. 3.) *Speculation* is largely the work of the imagination, being often no more than the raising of possibilities, with little reference to facts; hence the word is often used contemptuously.

theosoph (thē'ọ-sof), *n.* [= F. *théosophe* = Sp. *teósofo*, < ML. *theosophus*, a theologian, < LGr. (eccl.) *θεόσοφος*, wise in things concerning God, < *θεός*, god, + *σοφός*, wise. Cf. *theosophy*.] A theosophist.

Within the Christian period we may number among the *Theosophs* Neo-Platonists, &c. *Chambers's Encyc.*, IX. 400.

theosopher (thẹ-os'ọ-fėr), *n.* [< *theosoph-y* + *-er*^{1}.] A theosophist.

Have an extraordinary care also of the late *Theosophers*, that teach men to climbe to Heaven upon a ladder of lying figments. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 18.

The ascetic, celibate *theosopher*. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxii.

theosophic (thē-ọ-sof'ik), *a.* [< *theosoph-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *theosophical*.

theosophical (thē-ọ-sof'i-kal), *a.* [< *theosophic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to theosophy or theosophists.

A *theosophical* system may also be pantheistic, in tendency if not in intention; but the transcendent character of its Godhead definitely distinguishes it from the speculative philosophies which might otherwise seem to fall under the same definition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 278.

From the end of the year 1783 to the beginning of the year 1788 there existed a society entitled "The *Theosophical* Society, instituted for the Purpose of promoting the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem, by translating, printing, and publishing the Theological Writings of the Honourable Emanuel Swedenborg."
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 127.

theosophically (thē-ọ-sof'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a theosophic manner; toward, or from the point of view of, theosophy.

The occurrence being viewed as history or as myth according as the interpreter is *theosophically* or critically inclined. *W. R. Smith.*

theosophism (thẹ-os'ọ-fizm), *n.* [< *theosoph-y* + *-ism.*] Theosophical tenets or belief.

Many traces of the spirit of *Theosophism* may be found through the whole history of philosophy; in which nothing is more frequent than fanatical and hypocritical pretensions to Divine illumination.
Enfield, Hist. Philosophy, ix. 3.

theosophist (thẹ-os'ọ-fist), *n.* [< *theosoph-y* + *-ist.*] One who professes to possess divine illumination; a believer in theosophy.

I have observed generally of chymists and *theosophists*, as of several other men more palpably mad, that their thoughts are carried much to astrology.
Dr. H. More, A Brief Discourse of Enthusiasm, xlv.

Theosophist [is] a name which has been given, though not with any very definite meaning, to that class of mystical religious thinkers and writers who aim at displaying, or believe themselves to possess, a knowledge of the divinity and his works by supernatural inspiration. In this they differ from the mystics, who have been styled theopathetic, whose object is passively to recover the supposed communication of the divinity and expatiate on the results. The best-known names at this day of the theosophic order are those of Jacob Böhme, Madame Guyon, Swedenborg, and Saint-Martin. Schelling and others, who regarded the foundation of their metaphysical tenets as resting on divine intuition, have been called *theosophists*, but with less exactness.
Brande and Cox, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art.

theosophistical (thē-os-ọ-fis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *theosophist* + *-ic-al.*] Theosophical.

theosophize (thẹ-os'ọ-fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *theosophized*, ppr. *theosophizing*. [< *theosoph-y* + *-ize.*] To treat of or practise theosophy.

theosophy (thē-os'ọ-fi), *n.* [= F. *théosophie*, < LGr. *θεοσοφία*, knowledge of things divine, wisdom concerning God, < *θεόσοφος*, wise in things concerning God: see *theosoph*.] Knowledge of things divine; a philosophy based upon a claim of special insight into the divine nature, or a special divine revelation. It differs from most philosophical systems in that they start from phenomena and deduce therefrom certain conclusions concerning God, whereas theosophy starts with an assumed knowledge of God, directly obtained, through spiritual intercommunion, and proceeds therefrom to a study and explanation of phenomena.

But Xenophanes his *theosophy*, or divine philosophy, is most fully declared by Simplicius.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 377.

Theosophy is distinguished from mysticism, speculative theology, and other forms of philosophy and theology, to which it bears a certain resemblance, by its claims of direct divine inspiration, immediate divine revelation, and its want, more or less conspicuous, of dialectical exposition. It is found among all nations—Hindus, Persians, Arabs, Greeks (the later Neo-Platonism), and Jews (Cabala)—and presents itself variously under the form of magic (Agrippa of Nettesheim, Paracelsus), or vision (Swedenborg, Saint Martin), or rapt contemplation (Jacob Boehme, Oettinger).
Schaff-Herzog, Encyc., p. 2348.

The philosophies or *theosophies* that close the record of Greek speculation. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 17.

It is characteristic of *theosophy* that it starts with an explication of the Divine essence, and endeavours to deduce the phenomenal universe from the play of forces within the Divine nature itself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 278.

Theosophy is but a recrudescence of a belief widely proclaimed in the twelfth century, and held to in some form by many barbaric tribes. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 546.

theotechnic (thē-ọ-tek'nik), *a.* [< *theotechn-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the action or intervention of the gods; operated or carried on by or as by the gods.

Erring man's *theotechnic* devices.
Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid, p. 5.

The *theotechnic* machinery of the Iliad. *Gladstone.*

theotechny (thē'ọ-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *τέχνη*, art: see *technic*.] In *lit.*, the scheme of divine intervention; the art or method of introducing gods and goddesses into a poetical composition.

The personages of the Homeric *Theotechny*, under which name I include the whole of the supernatural beings, of whatever rank, introduced into the Poems.
Gladstone, Juventus Mundi, vii.

theotheca (thē-ọ-thē'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θεός*, god, + *θήκη*, receptacle.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *monstrance*. [Rare.]

Theotocos (thẹ-ot'ọ-kos), *n.* [< LGr. *θεοτόκος*, bearing God, mother of God, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth, engender.] The mother of God: a title of the Virgin Mary. Also *Theotokos*.

theow†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *thew*^{1}.

ther†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *there*.

theraboutent†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thereabout*. *Chaucer.*

theragaint†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thereagain*. *Chaucer.*

theralite (ther′a̤-līt), *n.* See *tephrite.*

therapeusis (thėr-a̤-pū′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θεραπεύειν*, cure: see *therapeutic.*] Therapeutics.

Therapeutæ (ther-a̤-pū′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θεραπευτής*, an attendant, a servant: see *therapeutic.*] According to ancient tradition, a mystic and ascetic Jewish sect in Egypt, of the first century.

therapeutic (ther-a̤-pū′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *thérapeutique* = Sp. *terapéutico* = Pg. *therapeutico* = It. *terapeutico*, < NL. *therapeuticus*, curing, healing (fem. *therapeutica*, sc. *ars*), < Gr. *θεραπευτικός* (fem. *ἡ θεραπευτική*, the art of medicine), < *θεραπευτής*, one who waits on another, an attendant, < *θεραπεύειν*, wait on, attend, serve, cure, < *θεράπων*, an attendant, servant.] **I.** *a.* Curative; pertaining to the healing art; concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases. Also *therapeutical.*

> *Therapeutick* or curative physick we term that which restoreth the patient unto sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

> All his profession would allowe him to be an excellent anatomist, but I never heard any that admired his *therapeutique* way. *Aubrey*, Lives (William Harvey).

II. *n.* [*cap.*] One of the Therapeutæ. *Prideaux.*

therapeutics (ther-a-pū′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *therapeutic* (see *-ics*).] That part of medicine which relates to the composition, the application, and the modes of operation of the remedies for diseases. It not only includes the administration of medicines properly so called, but also hygiene and dietetics, or the application of diet and atmospheric and other non medicinal influences to the preservation or recovery of health.

therapeutically (ther-a̤-pū′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a therapeutic manner; in respect to curative qualities; from the point of view of therapeutics.

therapeutist (ther-a̤-pū′tist), *n.* [< *therapeut(ics)* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the theory or practice of therapeutics. Also *therapist.*

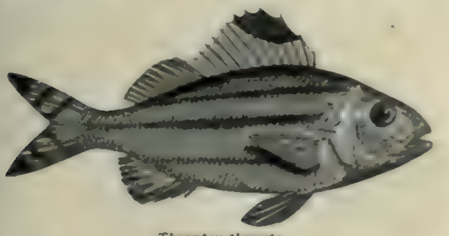
theraphose (ther′a̤-fōs), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *théraphose* (NL. *Theraphosa*, neut. pl.), appar. < Gr. *θηράφιον*, a dim. of *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] **I.** *n.* One of a division of spiders instituted by Walckenaer, containing large quadripulmonary spiders which lurk in holes, as the mygalids and the trap-door spiders; any latebricole spider (see *Latebricolæ*). This division corresponds to the genus *Mygale* in a former broad sense, and to the modern *Tetrapneumona* (which see).

II. *a.* Noting a spider of the group above defined.

therapist (ther′a̤-pist), *n.* [< *therap-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *therapeutist. Medical News*, XLIX. 510.

therapod (ther′a̤-pod), *a.* and *n.* An erroneous form of *theropod.*

Therapon (ther′a-pon), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829), < Gr. *θεράπων*, an attendant, servant.] The typical genus of the family *Theraponidæ*, containing such species as *T. theraps.*



Therapon theraps.

Theraponidæ (ther-a̤-pon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sir J. Richardson, 1848), < *Therapon* + *-idæ.*] A family of percoideous acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Therapon* and related forms.

theraponoid (thē-rap′ọ̄-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Therapon* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Therapon*; of or pertaining to the *Theraponidæ.*

II. *n.* Any member of this family.

therapy (ther′a̤-pi), *n.* [= F. *thérapie*, < Gr. *θεραπεία*, a waiting on, service, < *θεραπεύειν*, serve, attend: see *therapeutic.*] The treatment of disease; therapeutics; therapeusis: now used chiefly in compounds: as, neuro*therapy.*

therbeforne†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *therebefore.*

there (ᴛʜãr), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *there, ther, thare, thar, thore*, < AS. *thǣr, thēr* = OS. *thār* = OFries. *ther, der* = MD. *daer*, D. *daar* = MLG. *dār*, LG. *thar* = OHG. *dār*, MHG. *dār, dā*, G. *da* (*dar-*) = Icel. *thar* = Sw. *der* = Dan. *der* = Goth. *thar* (for the expected **thēr*), there, in that place; orig. a locative form (nearly like the dat. and instr. fem. sing. *thǣre*) of the pronominal stem **tha*, appearing in *the, that*, etc., also in *then*, etc. Cf. *here*¹, *where*; Skt. *tarhi*, then, *karhi*, when. In comp. *there* is the adverb in its literal use, or, in *therein, therefor*, etc., in a quasi-pronominal use, *therein* being 'in that (sc. place),' *thereby* being 'by that (sc. means),' etc. *There* is therefore explained by some as really the dat. fem. sing. of the AS. def. art., but such use of a fem. form (instead of the expected neuter), in such a way, is unexampled; and the explanation cannot apply to the similar elements *here-* and *where-* as used in composition.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In or at a definite place other than that occupied by the speaker; in that place; at that point: used in reference to a place or point otherwise or already indicated or known: as, you will find him *there* (pointing to the particular place); if he is in Paris, I shall see him *there.* It is often opposed to *here, there* generally denoting the place more distant; but in some cases the words when used together are employed merely in contradistinction, without reference to nearness or distance.

> Stand thou *there*, or sit here under my footstool.
> Jas. ii. 3.

> You have a house i' the country; keep you *there*, sir.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

> All life is but a wandering to find home;
> When we are gone, we're *there*.
> *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, iv. 2.

> Of this the *there* born Emperour Adrian received his name. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 2.

> Darkness *there* might well
> Seem twilight here. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 11.

2. Into that place; to that place; thither: after verbs of motion or direction: as, how did that get *there?* I will go *there* to-morrow.

> My heart stands armed in mine ear,
> And will not let a false sound enter *there*.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 780.

> There was Lord Belfast, that by me past
> And seemed to ask how should I go *there?*
> *Thackeray*, Mr. Molony's Account of the Ball.

3. At that point of progress; after going so far or proceeding to such a point: as, you have said or done enough, you may stop *there.*—**4.** In that state or condition of things; in that respect.

> To die, to sleep;
> To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, *there*'s the rub.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 65.

> *Mary.* Of a pure life?
> *Renard.* . . . Yes, by Heaven . . . You are happy in him *there*. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 5.

5. Used by way of calling the attention to something, as to a person, object, or place: as, *there* is my hand.

> Some wine, within *there*, and our viands!
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11. 73.

6. Used as an indefinite grammatical subject, in place of the real subject, which then follows the verb, increased force being thus secured: so used especially with the verb *to be*: as, *there is* no peace for the wicked.

> A Knight *ther was*, and that a worthy man.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 43.

> And God said, Let *there be* light; and *there was* light.
> Gen. i. 3.

> *There* appears a new face of things every day.
> *Bacon*, Political Fables, ix., Expl.

> *There* seems no evading this conclusion.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 433.

7. Used like *that* in interjectional phrases: such as, *there*'s a darling! *there*'s a good boy!

> Grandam will
> Give it a plum, a cherry, and a fig:
> *There*'s a good grandam!
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 163.

> Do your duty,
> *There*'s a beauty.
> *W. S. Gilbert*, Fairy Curate.

8†. Thence.

> For in my paleys, paradys, in persone of an addre,
> Falseliche thow fettest *there* thynge that I loued.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 334.

All there. See *all.*—**Here and there.** See *here*¹.—**Here by there**†, here and there. *Spenser.*—**Neither here nor there.** See *here*¹.—**That . . . there**, a colloquial pleonasm intended to emphasize the demonstrative use of *that* before its noun: as, *that* man *there.* In illiterate speech the noun is often transposed after *there*: as, *that there* boy.—**To get there**, to succeed in doing something; be successful. [Slang.]

II.† *conj.* (*rel. adv.*) Where.

> For I herde onys how Conscience it tolde.
> That *there* a man were crystened by kynde he shulde be buryed. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 66.

> She is honoured over al *ther* she goth.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 237.

> *There* corne is, sette hem XV foote atwene,
> And XXV there as lande is lene.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

there (ᴛʜãr), *interj.* [By ellipsis from *see there. look there, go there.*] Used to express: (*a*) Certainty, confirmation, triumph, dismay, etc.: as, *there!* what did I tell you?

> Let them not triumph over me. Let them not say in their hearts, *There! there!* so would we have it.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. xxxv. 25.

> Why, *there, there, there, there!* a diamond gone, cost me two thousand ducats! *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 87.

(*b*) Encouragement, direction, or setting on.

> Enter divers spirits, in shape of dogs and hounds, and hunt them about. . . .
> *Pros.* Fury, Fury! *there*, Tyrant, *there!* hark!
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 257.

(*c*) Consolation, coaxing, or quieting, as in hushing a child: as, *there! there!* go to sleep.

thereabout (ᴛʜãr′a̤-bout″), *adv.* [< ME. *thereaboute, theraboute, tharaboute*; < *there* + *about.*] **1**†. About that; concerning that or it.

> Er that I go
> What wol ye dine? I wol go *thereaboute*.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 129.

> And they entered in, and found not the body. . . . And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed *thereabout*, behold, two men stood by them in shining garments.
> Luke xxiv. 4.

2. Near that place; in that neighborhood.

> He frayned, as he ferde, at frekez that he met,
> If thay hade herde any karp of a knyȝt grene,
> In any grounde *thar-aboute*, of the grene chapel.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 703.

3. Near that number, quantity, degree, or time: as, a dozen or *thereabout*; two gallons or *thereabout.* In this and the last sense also *thereabouts.*

> There is a lake of fresh water three myles in compasse, in the midst an Isle containing an acre or *thereabout*.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 106.

thereabouts (ᴛʜãr′a-bouts″), *adv.* [< *thereabout* + adv. gen. *-s.*] Same as *thereabout*, 2 and 3.

> Some weeke or *thereabouts*.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 275).

> She could see the interior of the summer-house. . . . Clifford was not *thereabouts*.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

thereafter (ᴛʜãr-ȧf′tėr), *adv.* [< ME. *therefter, tharafter* (= OS. *tharafter* = OFries. *therefter, derefter* = D. *daarachter* = Sw. Dan. *derefter*); < *there* + *after.*] **1**†. After that; after them.

> Wol he have pleynte or teres or I wende?
> I have ynogh, if he *therefter* sende.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 861.

2. After that; afterward.

> And whan thow hast thus don, departe for god, and for thy soule all thy tresour, for thow maiste not longe *therafter* lyven. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

> And all at once all round him rose in fire, . . .
> And presently *thereafter* follow'd calm.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

3. According to that; after that rule or way; after that sort or fashion; accordingly.

> The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; a good understanding have all they that do *thereafter*.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. cxi. 10.

> Well perceaving which way the King enclin'd, every one *thereafter* shap'd his reply. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

4†. According.

> *Shal.* How a score of ewes now?
> *Sil.* *Thereafter* as they be; a score of good ewes may be worth ten pounds. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 56.

> Tell me, if food were now before thee set,
> Wouldst thou not eat?—*Thereafter* as I like
> The giver, answer'd Jesus. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 321.

thereagain†, *adv.* [< ME. *theragayn, therazen, theronzæn*; < *there* + *again.*] Thereagainst.

> Withouten hym we have no myght certeyn,
> If that hym list to stonden *theragayn*.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 190.

thereagainst (ᴛʜãr′a̤-genst′), *adv.* [< ME. *theragaines*; < *there* + *against.*] Against it; in opposition to it.

> God teacheth us how fearful a thing it is to wound our conscience and do anything *thereagainst*.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 125.

> Its ends are passed through the side pieces of the frame and tightened *thereagainst* by nuts.
> *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 229.

thereamong (ᴛʜãr′a̤-mung′), *adv.* [< ME. *theramong*; < *there* + *among.*] Among them.

> Spread the slow smile thro' all her company.
> Three knights were *thereamong*; and they too smiled.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

thereanent (ᴛʜãr′a̤-nent′), *adv.* [< *there* + *anent.*] Concerning that; regarding or respecting that matter. [Scotch.]

thereas† (ᴛʜãr-az′), *conj.* [< ME. *thereas, theras*; < *there* + *as*¹.] Where.

> And *there as* I haue doone A-mys,
> Mercy, Ihesu, I wylle Amende.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 188.

> Whanne he was come *ther as* she was,
> Myrabell came. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 796.

thereat (ᴛʜãr-at′), *adv.* [< ME. *therat, thereate;* < *there* + *at.*] 1. At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in *thereat.*
Mat. vii. 13.

2. At that time; upon that.

Thereat once more he moved about.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

3. At that thing or doing; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat.* *Hooker.*

Bending his sword
To his great master; who, *thereat* enraged,
Flew on him. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 75.

thereaway (ᴛʜãr′a̤-wā″), *adv.* [< *there* + *away.*] 1. From that place or direction; thence.

D'ye think we dinna ken the road to England as weel as our fathers before us? All evil comes out o' *thereaway.*
Scott, Black Dwarf, viii.

2. In those parts; there; thereabout. [Colloq.]

There be few wars *thereaway* wherein is not a great number of them [Zapolets] in both parties.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

therebefore (ᴛʜãr′bē̤-fōr′), *adv.* [< ME. *therbifoore, therbifore, therbeforne;* < *there* + *before.*] Before that time; previously.

To hym gaf I al the lond and fee,
That ever was me geven *therbifoore.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 631.

thereby (ᴛʜãr-bī′), *adv.* [< ME. *therby, therbi* (= OFries. *therbi* = D. *daarbij* = MLG. *darbi* = G. *dabei*); < *there* + *by*^{1}.] 1. By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

By one death a thousand deaths we slay;
There-by we rise from body-Toomb of Clay;
There-by our Soules feast with celestiall food;
There-by we com to th' heav'nly Brother-hood.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. Annexed to that; in that connection.

Quick. Have not your worship a wart above your eye?
Fent. Yes, marry, have I; what of that?
Quick. Well, *thereby* hangs a tale.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 159.

3. By or near that place; near that number, quantity, or degree.

Therby ys an other howse that sumtyme was a fayer Churche of Seynt Anne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 31.

I . . . found a chapel, and *thereby*
A holy hermit in a hermitage.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

therefor (ᴛʜãr-fôr′), *adv.* [< ME. *therefor;* a form of *therefore,* now used only as if a modern formation, < *there* + *for,* for that: see *therefore.*] For this or for that; for it: as, the building and so much land as shall be necessary *therefor.*

therefore (in defs. 1, 2, 3, ᴛʜãr-fōr′; in def. 4, ᴛʜãr′fōr, sometimes ᴛʜėr′fōr), *adv.* [< ME. *therfore, therfor, tharfore, thorfore, thorvore* (= OFries. *therfore* (= D. *daarvoor* = MLG. *darvore* = G. *dafür* = Sw. *derför* = Dan. *derfor*); < *there* + *fore.* Cf. *therefor.*] 1†. For that; for this; for it; therefor.

Also, that alle the costages that be mad aboute hym be mad good of the box, ȝif he were nat of power to paie *therfore* hymself. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

We fetched her round at last. Thank the Lord *therevore.* *Tennyson,* Queen Mary, iv. 3.

2†. In return or recompense for this or for that.

We have forsaken all, and followed thee; what shall we have *therefore?* Mat. xix. 27.

An if I could [tell], what should I get *therefore?*
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 78.

3†. For that purpose or cause.

Thei anoynten here Hondes and here Feet with a juyce made of Snayles and of othere thinges, made *therfore.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 169.

Thei wende verily that fendes were fallen a-mong the hoste. But thei were so bolde and so chiualrouse that *ther-fore* thei wolde not be discounfited.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 625.

4. For this or for that reason; on that account: referring to something previously stated; consequently; by consequence.

In Normandy there's little or no Wine at all grows, *therefore* the common Drink of that Country is Cyder.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

I have married a wife, and *therefore* I cannot come.
Luke xiv. 20.

The largeness of this short text [Render *therefore* to all men their dues] consists in that word *therefore; therefore* because you have been so particularly taught your particular duties, *therefore* perform them, *therefore* practise them. *Donne,* Sermons, ix.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

Line for line and point for point, your dominion is as great as theirs, though without fine names. Build, *therefore,* your own world. *Emerson,* Nature, p. 92.

=**Syn.** 4. *Therefore, Wherefore, Accordingly, Consequently, Then, So.* All these words draw a conclusion or infer a consequence from what immediately precedes; they are all affected by their derivation or original meaning. *Therefore,* for this or that reason, on that account; *wherefore,* for which reason, on which account. *Therefore* is the most formal of the words, and is consequently most used in mathematics, logic, and elaborate argument. The use of *wherefore* for *therefore* is not to be commended, as it is considered a Latinism to use a relative pronoun or its derivative for a demonstrative or its derivative in carrying on a thought; the development of this principle is modern, and gives to the demonstrative use of *wherefore* a tone of quaintness. *Accordingly* and *consequently* are more common in essay and narrative writing; *then* and *so* in conversation, where brevity is most studied. The last four are more used to indicate practical sequences.

therefro† (ᴛʜãr-frō′), *adv.* [< ME. *therefro;* < *there* + *fro.*] From that.

And hudden [hid] here egges whan thei *there-fro* wente,
For fere of other foules. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 345.

therefrom (ᴛʜãr-from′), *adv.* [< ME. *therfram, tharfrom;* < *there* + *from.*] From that.

Analytical reasoning is a base and mechanical process, which takes to pieces and examines, bit by bit, the rude material of knowledge, and extracts *therefrom* a few hard and obstinate things called facts.
T. L. Peacock, Nightmare Abbey, vi.

theregain†, *adv.* [ME. *thergeyn, thorgen, therien;* < *there* + *gain*^{3}. Cf. *thereagain.*] Thereagainst.

If men wolde *thergeyn* appose
The nakid text and lete the glose.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6555.

theregates†, *adv.* [ME. *ther-gatis;* < *there* + *gate*^{2} + adv. gen. *-es.*] In that way.

A seede that vs sall saue,
That nowe in blisse are bente.
Of clerkis who-so will craue,
Thus may *ther-gatis* be mente.
York Plays, p. 95.

therehence† (ᴛʜãr-hens′), *adv.* [< *there* + *hence.*] From that place, or from that circumstance; thence; also, on that account.

Hauing gone through France, hee went *therehence* into Egypt. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 4.

Therehence, they say, he was named the son of Amittai.
Bp. John King, On Jonah, p. 9.

therein (ᴛʜãr-in′), *adv.* [< ME. *therinne, therynne, thærinne, thrinne, thrin,* < AS. *thǣrinne* (= OS. *tharinna* = OFries. *therin* = D. *daarin* = MLG. *darinne* = MHG. *darīn, drīn,* G. *darin* = Sw. *derinne* = Dan. *derinde*), < *thǣr,* there, + *inne,* in: see *there*^{1} and *in*^{1}.] 1. In that place, time, or thing.

And [I] sawe a toure, as ich trowede, truth was *ther-ynne.*
Piers Plowman (C), i. 15.

To thee all Angels cry aloud; the Heavens, and all the Powers *therein.* *Book of Common Prayer,* Te Deum.

2. In that particular point or respect.

Therein thou wrong'st thy children mightily.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 74.

thereinafter (ᴛʜãr-in′af′tėr), *adv.* [< *therein* + *after.*] Afterward in the same document; later on in the same instrument.

thereinbefore (ᴛʜãr-in′bē̤-fōr′), *adv.* [< *therein* + *before.*] Earlier in the same document; at a previous point in the same instrument.

thereinto (ᴛʜãr-in′tö), *adv.* [< *there* + *into.*] Into that, or into that place.

Let them which are in Judæa flee to the mountains; . . . and let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto.* Luke xxi. 21.

theremid†, *adv.* [ME. *thermid, tharmid, thormid;* < *there* + *mid*^{2}.] Therewith.

He bad Bette go kutte a bowh other tweye,
And bete Beton *ther-myd* bote hue wolde worche.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 136.

thereness (ᴛʜãr′nes), *n.* [< *there* + *-ness.*] The quality of having location, situation, or existence with respect to some specified point or place.

Could that possibly be the feeling of any special whereness or *thereness?* *W. James,* Mind, XII. 18.

thereof (ᴛʜãr-ov′), *adv.* [< ME. *therof, thereoffe, tharof* (= OFries. *therof* = Sw. Dan. *deraf*); < *there* + *of.*] 1. Of that; of it.

In that partie is a Welle, that in the day it is so cold that no man may drynke *there offe.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 156.

In the day that thou eatest *thereof,* thou shalt surely die.
Gen. ii. 17.

2†. From that circumstance or cause.

It seems his sleeps were hinder'd by thy railing,
And *thereof* comes it that his head is light.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 72.

thereologist (ther-ē̤-ol′ō̤-jist), *n.* [< *thereolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in thereology.

thereology (ther-ē̤-ol′ō̤-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *θέρειν* for *θεραπεύειν,* serve, attend (the sick), + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The art of healing; therapeutics.

thereon (ᴛʜãr-on′), *adv.* [< ME. *theron, tharon, therone* (= OFries. *theron, deron* = D. *daaraan* = MLG. *daran* = OHG. *dārana,* MHG. *dār ane,* G. *daran*); < *there* + *on*^{1}.] On that.

Lyme and gravel comyxt *thereon* thou glide.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

These arm'd him in blue arms, and gave a shield
Blue also, and *thereon* the morning star.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

thereout (ᴛʜãr-out′), *adv.* [< ME. *thereoute, theroute, therute;* < *there* + *out.*] 1. Out of that.

Therefore fall the people unto them, and *thereout* suck they no small advantage.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. lxxiii. 10.

2. On the outside; out of doors; without. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And alle the walles beth of Wit to hold Wil *thereoute.*
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 77.

Voydeth your man, and let him be *theroute.*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 125.

3†. In consequence of that; as an outcome of that; therefore.

And *thereout* have condemned them to lose their lives.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

thereover†, *adv.* [< ME. *therover, tharover* (= D. *daarover* = MLG. *darover* = G. *darüber* = Sw. *deröfver* = Dan. *derover*); < *there* + *over.*] Over that.

And over the same watir seynt Eline made a brygge of stone whiche ys yett *ther over.*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

there-right (ᴛʜãr-rīt′), *adv.* [< ME. *there* + *right, adv.*] 1. Straight forward. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. On the very spot; right there. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

therese (tē̤-rēs′), *n.* [So called from *Maria Theresa* (?).] A kerchief or veil of semi-transparent material, worn by women at the close of the eighteenth century.

therethence† (ᴛʜãr-thens′), *adv.* [< ME. *therthens;* < *there* + *thence.*] Thence; from that.

He *ther-thens* wende towarde Norbelande.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3350.

therethorough† (ᴛʜãr-thur′ō), *adv.* [< ME. *therthorw, thærthurh, tharthurh;* < *there* + *thorough.*] Same as *therethrough.*

Sorwe to fele,
To wite *ther-thorw* what wele was.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 231.

therethrough (ᴛʜãr-thrö′), *adv.* [A later form of *therethorough.* Cf. *through*^{1}, *thorough.*] Through that; by that means.

Ye maun be minded not to act altogether on your ain judgment, for *therethrough* comes sair mistakes.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

Blowing air *therethrough* until the carbon is ignited.
The Engineer, LXXI. 42.

theretill† (ᴛʜãr-til′), *adv.* [< ME. *thertil, thertille, thortil* (= Sw. *dertill* = Dan. *dertil*); < *there* + *till*^{2}.] Thereto.

It was hard for to come *thertille.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3482.

thereto (ᴛʜãr-tö′), *adv.* [< ME. *therto, tharto* (= OS. *tharto* = OFries. *therto, derto* = D. *daartoe* = OHG. *darazuo, tharazuo,* MHG. *darzuo,* G. *dazu*); < *there* + *to*^{1}.] 1. To that.

As the euangelist wytnesseth whan we maken festes,
We sholde nat clypie [invite] kynghtes *ther-to* ne no kyne ryche. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 102.

2. Also; over and above; to boot.

A water . . . so depe and brode and *ther-to* blakke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 350.

I would have paid her kiss for kiss,
With usury *thereto.* *Tennyson,* Talking Oak.

theretofore (ᴛʜãr′tö̤-fōr′), *adv.* [< *thereto* + *fore.*] Before that time: the counterpart of *heretofore.* [Rare.]

They sought to give to the office the power *theretofore* held by a class. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 238.

thereunder (ᴛʜãr-un′dėr), *adv.* [< ME. *therunder, thorunder* (= OS. *tharundar* = OFries. *therunder* = D. *daaronder* = MHG. *drunder,* G. *darunter* = Sw. Dan. *derunder*); < *there* + *under.*] Under that.

Those which come nearer unto reason find Paradise under the equinoctial line; . . . judging that *thereunder* might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. iii. § 7.

thereunto (ᴛʜãr-un′tö), *adv.* [< *there* + *unto.*] Thereto.

Either St. Paul did only by art and natural industry cause his own speech to be credited; or else God by miracle did authorize it, and so bring credit *thereunto.*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

thereup†, *adv.* [ME. *theruppe, theroppe, thruppe;* < *there* + *up.*] Same as *thereupon.*

thereupon (ᴛʜãr″u-pon′), *adv.* [< ME. *therupon, theruppon;* < *there* + *upon.*] 1. Upon that.

And the coast shall be for the remnant of the house of Judah, they shall feed *thereupon*. Zeph. ii. 7.

2. In consequence of that; by reason of that.

Here is also frequently growing a certaine tall Plant, whose stalke being all ouer couered with a red rinde, is *thereupon* termed the red weed.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 113.

3. Immediately after that; without delay; in sequence, but not necessarily in consequence.

The Hostages are delivered up to K. Edward, who brought them into England; and *thereupon* King John is honourably conducted to Calais.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 125.

He *thereupon* . . . without more ado sends him adrift.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 406.

Thereva (ther′e-vä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), irreg. < Gr. θηρεύειν, hunt.] The typical genus of the *Therevidæ*, containing medium-sized slender dark-colored flies. About 20 species are known in North America.

Therevidæ (thẹ̄-rev′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Thereva* + *-idæ.*] A family of predaceous flies resembling the *Asilidæ*, but having the labium fleshy instead of horny. Their larvæ live in earth and decaying wood, and are either carnivorous or herbivorous. The adult flies feed mainly upon other dipters, for which they lie in wait upon leaves and bushes. About 200 species are known. They are sometimes called *leaf-nosed flies.*

therewhile† (ᴛʜãr-hwīl′), *adv.* [< ME. *therwhile, therwhyle;* < *there* + *while.*] 1. Meanwhile; the while; presently.

Ther-while entred in thre maydenes of right grete bewte, wher-of tweyne were neces vn-to Agrauadain.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

2. For that time.

So have I doon in erthe, allas *ther-whyle!*
That certes . . . he wol my gost exyle.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 54.

therewhiles† (ᴛʜãr-hwīlz′), *adv.* [< ME. *therwhiles;* as *therewhile* + adv. gen. *-es.*] During the time; while.

Therwhiles that thilke thinges ben idoon, they ne myhte nat ben undoon. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. prose 6.

therewith (ᴛʜãr-wiᴛʜ′), *adv.* [< ME. *therwith* (= Sw. *derrid* = Dan. *derved*); as *there* + *with.*] 1. With that.

He ȝaue ȝow fyue wittes
For to worshepen hym *ther-with.*
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 16.

I have learned, in whatever state I am, *therewith* to be content. Phil. iv. 11.

2. Upon that; thereupon.

"I take the privilege, Mistress Ruth, of saluting you." . . . And *therewith* I bussed her well.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, l.

therewithal (ᴛʜãr-wiᴛʜ-âl′), *adv.* [Formerly also *therewithall;* < *there* + *withal.*] 1†. With that; therewith.

Knowing his voice, although not heard long sin,
She sudden was revived *therewithall.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 44.

2†. At the same time.

I bewayle mine own vnworthynesse, and *therewithal* do set before mine eyes the lost time of my youth mispent.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 42.

Well, give her that ring, and *therewithal*
This letter. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4. 90.

3. In addition to that; besides; also.

He was somewhat red of Face, and broad Breasted; short of Body, and *therewithal* fat. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 60.

Strong thou art and goodly *therewithal.*
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

therf†, *a.* See *tharf*^{2}.

therfro†, **therfrom**†, *adv.* Middle English forms of *therefro, therefrom.*

thergain†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *theregain.*

theriac (thē′ri-ak), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. *theriacus*, < Gr. θηριακός, of or pertaining to wild beasts, < θηρίον, a wild beast, a beast, animal, a poisonous animal, esp. a serpent, dim. (in form) of θήρ, a wild beast. II. *n.* < ME. **theriake, tiriake, tariake*, < OF. *theriaque*, F. *thériaque* = Pr. *tiriaca* = Sp. *teriaca, triaca* = Pg. *theriaga* = It. *teriaca*, < L. *theriaca*, ML. also *teriaca, tiriaca, tyriaca*, < Gr. θηριακή (sc. ἀντίδοτος), an antidote against the (poisonous) bites of wild beasts, esp. serpents (neut. pl. θηριακά, sc. φάρμακα, drugs so used), fem. of θηριακός, of or pertaining to wild beasts: see I. The same word, derived through OF. and ME., appears as *treacle*, q. v.] I. *a.* Same as *theriacal.*

II. *n.* A composition regarded as efficacious against the bites of poisonous animals; particularly, *theriaca Andromachi*, or Venice treacle, which is a compound of sixty to seventy or more drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by the agency of honey to an electuary.

Vyn*tariake* is also nowe to make.
What goode dooth it? His wyne, aysel [vinegar], or grape,
Or rynde of his scions yf that me take,
The bite of every beest me shall escape.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

theriaca (thẹ̄-rī′a-kä), *n.* Same as *theriac.*

theriacal (thẹ̄-rī′a-kal), *a.* [< *theriac* + *-al.*] Pertaining to theriac; medicinal.

The virtuous [bezoar] is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 499.

therial (thē′ri-al), *a.* [< *theri(ac)* + *-al.*] Same as *theriac.*

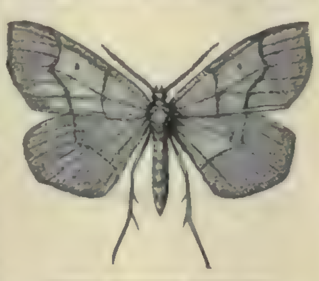
therianthropic (thē″ri-an-throp′ik), *a.* [< Gr. θηρίον, a wild beast, + ἄνθρωπος, man, + *-ic.*] Characterized by imagination or worship of superhuman beings represented as combining the forms of men and beasts.

Purified magical religions, in which animistic ideas still play a prominent part, but which have grown up to a *therianthropic* polytheism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 367.

Theridiidæ (thē-ri-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Theridium* + *-idæ.*] A family of retitelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Theridium.* Most of them spin webs consisting of irregularly intersecting threads. Many species are known, and 19 genera are represented in Europe alone.

Theridium (thẹ̄-rid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1805), < Gr. θηρίδιον, a little animal.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Theridiidæ.*

Therina (thẹ̄-rī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816, as *Therinia*), < Gr. θήρ, a wild beast.] A genus of geometrid moths, of the subfamily *Ennominæ*, having the wings broad and slightly angular and the male antennæ plumose. The few species are ocherous or whitish in color. *T. fervidaria* is common throughout the northern United States and Canada, and occurs as far south as Georgia, where its larva feeds on the snowdrop-tree. In the north it feeds on spruce.


Therina fervidaria, natural size.

theriodont (thē′ri-ọ̄-dont), *a.* and *n.* [Also *therodont;* < Gr. θηρίον, a wild beast, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] I. *a.* Having teeth like a mammal's, as a fossil reptile; specifically, of or pertaining to the order *Theriodontia.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Theriodontia.*

Theriodontia (thē″ri-ọ̄-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *theriodont.*] An order of extinct *Reptilia*, so called from the resemblance of the dentition in some respects to that of mammals. There was in some forms a large laniariform canine tooth on each side of each jaw, separating definable incisors from the molar teeth. The head somewhat resembled a turtle's; the vertebræ were amphicœlous, the limbs ambulatory with well-developed pectoral and pelvic arches; the humerus had a supracondylar foramen. Many genera have been described from the Permian and Triassic of Africa, as *Dicynodon, Cynodraco, Tigrisuchus*, and *Galesaurus.* The original application of the term has been modified by subsequent discoveries; it has become an inexact synonym of *Theromorpha*, and has been used instead of *Pelycosauria.* Also *Theriodonta* and *Therodontia.* See cut under *Dicynodon.*

theriomancy (thē′ri-ọ̄-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. θηρίον, a wild beast, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by observation of beasts.

Theriomorpha† (thē″ri-ọ̄-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *theriomorphus: see theriomorphous.*] In Owen's system of classification, one of three suborders of *Batrachia*, contrasted with *Ophiomorpha* and *Ichthyomorpha.* See *Theromorpha.* Also *Therimorpha.*

theriomorphic (thē″ri-ọ̄-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. θηρίον, a wild beast, + μορφή, form.] Having the form of a wild beast. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 150. [Rare.]

theriomorphous (thē″ri-ọ̄-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. *theriomorphus*, < Gr. θηριόμορφος, having the form of a beast, < θηρίον, a wild beast, + μορφή, form.] 1. Beast-like; resembling an ordinary quadruped or mammal: as, the *theriomorphous* reptiles of the Permian period.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Theriomorpha.*

theriopod (thē′ri-ọ̄-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as *theropod.*

theriotomy (thē-ri-ot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. θηρίον, a wild beast, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The dissection of beasts; the anatomy of other animals than man; zoötomy.

therl†, *v.* A Middle English form of *thirl*^{1}.

therm^{1}†, *n.* See *tharm.*

therm^{2} (thėrm), *n.* [In its old use, usually in plural *thermes*, < OF. (and F.) *thermes* = Sp. *termas* = Pg. *thermas* = It. *terme*, pl., < L. *thermæ*, pl., < Gr. θέρμαι, hot baths, pl. of θέρμη, heat, < θερμός, warm (= L. *formus*, warm), < θέρειν, make hot or dry, burn.] 1†. A hot bath; by extension, any bath or pool.

O cleer *Therms*,
If so your Waves be cold, what is it warms,
Nay, burns my hart?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

2. In *physics*, a thermal unit, the water-gram-degree or (small) calory, the amount of heat required to raise one gram of water at its maximum density through one degree centigrade.

thermæ (thėr′mē), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. θέρμαι, hot baths, pl. of θέρμη, heat: see *therm*^{2}.] Hot springs or hot baths; particularly, one of the public bathing-establishments of the ancient Greeks and Romans, which were universally patronized, and of which abundant remains survive, the chief of them in Rome. The ancient baths were originally of the simplest character, but with the advance of time became, after the Periclean age, more and more luxurious. Among the Romans their use did not become general until toward the close of the republic, but was a popular passion throughout the empire. In their fully developed form the Roman thermæ were of great size and lavish magnificence, including dressing-rooms, reservoirs, basins of hot and cold water, hot-air chambers, courts for exercising, gardens for rest, lecture-rooms, libraries, and every other elaboration of architecture and of luxury. See plan under *bath*^{1}.

thermal (thėr′mal), *a.* [= F. *thermal* = Sp. *termal* = Pg. *thermal* = It. *termale*, < NL. **thermalis*, < Gr. θέρμη, heat, pl. θέρμαι, hot baths: see *therm*^{2}.] 1. Of or pertaining to heat.—2. Of or pertaining to thermæ.

Next in splendour to the amphitheatres of the Romans were their great *thermal* establishments; in size they were perhaps even more remarkable, and their erection must certainly have been more costly.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 331.

Thermal alarm, a name applied to a variety of signals or alarms for indicating a rise in temperature, as a *hot-bearing alarm*, a *temperature alarm*, or a *thermo-electric alarm* (see *thermo-electric*).—**Thermal analysis**, the analysis of the radiation from any source, as the sun or an electric light, with a view to determining the relative intensity of the luminous and non-luminous rays or the distribution of heat in different parts of the spectrum.—**Thermal capacity, chemistry, equilibrium.** See the nouns.—**Thermal equator**, the line along which the greatest heat occurs on the earth's surface. It travels northward and southward through the year with the motion of the sun, but, on account of the influence of the larger land-masses in the northern hemisphere, it never moves more than a short distance into the southern hemisphere except over Australia.—**Thermal springs, thermal waters**, hot springs. See *spring*, 7.—**Thermal unit.** See *unit.*

thermally (thėr′mal-i), *adv.* In a thermal manner; with reference to heat.

therm-ammeter (thėr-mam′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. θέρμη, heat, + E. *ammeter.*] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current (in amperes) by means of the heat which it generates.

thermantidote (thėr-man′ti-dōt), *n.* [< Gr. θέρμη, heat, + ἀντίδοτον, antidote: see *antidote.*] An apparatus used in India for cooling the air. It consists of a revolving wheel fitted to a window, and usually inclosed in wet tatties, through which the air is forced.

Low and heavy punkahs swing overhead; a sweet breathing of wet khaskhas grass comes out of the *thermantidote.*
G. A. Mackay, Sir Ali Baba, p. 112. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

thermatology (thėr-ma-tol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. θέρμη, heat, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] In *med.*, the science of the treatment of disease by heat, and specifically by thermal mineral waters; balneology.

Thermesia (thėr-mē′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. θέρμη, heat: see *therm.*] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Thermesiidæ*, comprising a number of slender geometriform species, mostly from tropical regions.

Thermesiidæ (thėr-mẹ̄-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Thermesia* + *-idæ.*] A large family of noctuid moths of the pseudodeltoid group, distinguished mainly by their non-angulate wings. About 40 genera besides *Thermesia* have been placed in this family, which is represented in all parts of the globe except Europe.

thermetrograph (thėr-met′rọ̄-gráf), *n.* Same as *thermometrograph.*

thermic (thėr′mik), *a.* [= F. *thermique*, < Gr. θέρμη, heat: see *therm*^{2}.] Of or relating to heat; thermal: as, *thermic* conditions.—**Thermic anomaly.** See *anomaly.*—**Thermic balance.** Same as *bolometer.*—**Thermic fever**, sunstroke.

thermically (thėr′mi-kal-i), *adv.* In relation to or as affected by heat; in a thermic manner. [Rare.]

The cases hitherto reported hardly justify positive statements as to the exact situation of *thermically* active nerves. *Medical News*, LII. 567.

thermid†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *theremid.*

Thermidor (thėr-mi-dôr′; F. pron. ter-mē-dôr′), *n.* [< F. *thermidor*, irreg. < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *δῶρον*, gift.] The eleventh month of the French republican calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in 1794, on July 19th, and ending August 17th.

Thermidorian (thėr-mi-dō′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *thermidorien;* as *Thermidor* + *-i-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Thermidorians. See II.

II. *n.* One of the more moderate party in the French revolution, who took part in or sympathized with the overthrow of Robespierre and his adherents on 9th Thermidor (July 27th), 1794.

thermo-aqueous (thėr″mō-ā′kwē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + L. *aqua*, water: see *aqueous.*] Of or pertaining to heated water, or due to its action.

thermobarograph (thėr-mō-bar′ō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *barograph.*] An apparatus combining a thermograph and a barograph in one interdependent instrument.

thermobarometer (thėr″mō-ba-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *barometer.*] **1.** A thermometer which indicates the pressure of the atmosphere by the boiling-point of water, used in the measurement of altitudes.—**2.** A siphon-barometer having its two wide legs united by a narrow tube, so that it can be used either in its ordinary position as a barometer or in the reversed position as a thermometer, the wide sealed leg of the barometer then serving as the bulb of the thermometer.

thermo-battery (thėr″mō-bat′ėr-i), *n.* A thermopile.

thermocautery (thėr-mō-kâ′tėr-i), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *cautery.*] A form of actual cautery in which the heat is produced by blowing benzin-vapor into heated spongy platinum on the inside of the cauterizing platinum-point.

thermochemical (thėr-mō-kem′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *chemical.*] Of or pertaining to thermochemistry, or chemical phenomena as accompanied by the absorption or evolution of heat.

thermochemist (thėr-mō-kem′ist), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *chemist.*] One who is versed in the laws and phenomena of thermochemistry. *Nature*, XLIII. 165.

thermochemistry (thėr-mō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *chemistry.*] That branch of chemical science which includes all the various relations existing between chemical action and heat.

thermochrose (thėr′mō-krōs), *n.* Same as *thermochrosy.*

thermochrosy (thėr′mō-krō-si), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *χρῶσις*, coloring, < *χρώζειν*, touch, impart, tinge, color: see *chromatic.*] The property possessed by radiant heat of being composed, like light, of rays of different refrangibilities, varying in rate or degree of transmission through diathermic substances. This property follows from the essential identity of the invisible heat-rays of relatively long wave-lengths and the luminous rays, or light-rays. Sometimes called *heat-color.* See *radiation* and *spectrum.*

thermo-couple (thėr′mō-kup″l), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *couple.*] A thermo-electric couple. See *thermo-electricity. Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXIX. 141.

thermo-current (thėr′mō-kur″ent), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *current*^{1}.] The current, as of electricity, set up by heating a compound circuit consisting of two or more different metals.

thermod (thėr′mōd or -mod), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *od*^{3}.] Thermic od; the odic or odyllic force of heat. See *od*^{3}. *Von Reichenbach.*

thermodynamic (thėr″mō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic.*] Relating to thermodynamics; caused or operated by force due to the application of heat.—**Thermodynamic function.** See *function.*

thermodynamical (thėr″mō-dī-nam′i-kal), *a.* [< *thermodynamic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to thermodynamics. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVII. 213.

thermodynamically (thėr″mō-dī-nam′i-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with the laws of thermodynamics. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVIII. 467.

thermodynamicist (thėr″mō-dī-nam′i-sist), *n.* [< *thermodynamic* + *-ist.*] A student of thermodynamics; one versed in thermodynamics.

The mechanical equivalent of heat—the familiar "J" of *thermodynamicists. The Academy*, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 273.

thermodynamics (thėr″mō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *thermodynamic* (see *-ics*).] The general mathematical doctrine of the relations of heat and elasticity, or of temperature, volume, pressure, and mechanical work. The consideration of moving forces, though suggested by the form of the word, does not enter into the subject to any considerable extent.

Thermodynamics. In a strict interpretation, this branch of science, sometimes called the Dynamical Theory of Heat, deals with the relations between heat and work, though it is often extended so as to include all transformations of energy. Either term is an infelicitous one, for there is no direct reference to force in the majority of questions dealt with in the subject.
Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 283.

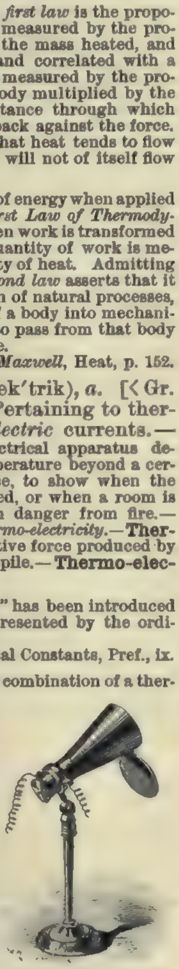
Laws of thermodynamics. The *first law* is the proposition that a given amount of heat measured by the product of the absolute temperature, the mass heated, and its specific heat is equivalent to and correlated with a given amount of mechanical work measured by the product of a force (as the mass of a body multiplied by the acceleration of gravity) into a distance through which the point of application is driven back against the force. The *second law* is the proposition that heat tends to flow from a hotter to a colder body, and will not of itself flow the other way.

The principle of the conservation of energy when applied to heat is commonly called the *First Law of Thermodynamics.* It may be stated thus: when work is transformed into heat, or heat into work, the quantity of work is mechanically equivalent to the quantity of heat. Admitting heat to be a form of energy, the *second law* asserts that it is impossible, by the unaided action of natural processes, to transform any part of the heat of a body into mechanical work, except by allowing heat to pass from that body into another at a lower temperature.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 152.

thermo-electric (thėr″mō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *electric.*] Pertaining to thermo-electricity: as, *thermo-electric* currents.—**Thermo-electric alarm,** an electrical apparatus designed to indicate the rise of temperature beyond a certain desired point, as, for instance, to show when the bearings of shaftings are overheated, or when a room is too warm from overheating or in danger from fire.—**Thermo-electric couple.** See *thermo-electricity.*—**Thermo-electric force,** the electromotive force produced by a thermo-electric couple, or thermopile.—**Thermo-electric height.** See the quotation.

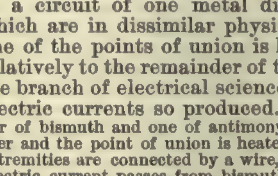
The name "*thermoelectric height*" has been introduced to denote the element usually represented by the ordinates of a thermoelectric diagram.
J. D. Everett, Units and Physical Constants, Pref., ix.

Thermo-electric multiplier, the combination of a thermopile and a galvanometer as a set of apparatus for the measurement of differences of temperature of radiant heat, etc.—**Thermo-electric series.** See *thermo-electricity.*


Thermo-electric Multiplier.

thermo-electrically (thėr″mō-ē-lek′tri-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with the laws of thermo-electricity. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 94.

thermo-electricity (thėr″mō-ē-lek-tris′i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *electricity.*] The electric current produced in a circuit of two or more dissimilar metals, or in a circuit of one metal different parts of which are in dissimilar physical states, when one of the points of union is heated or cooled relatively to the remainder of the circuit; also, the branch of electrical science which treats of electric currents so produced. If, for example, a bar of bismuth and one of antimony are soldered together and the point of union is heated while their other extremities are connected by a wire, it is found that an electric current passes from bismuth to antimony, and through the wire from antimony to bismuth. Such a pair of metal bars is called a *thermo-electric couple* or *pair*, and it is found that the thermo-electromotive force, as it is called, is, for a circuit composed of the same pair of metals, proportional to the difference of temperature between the hot and the cold junction. It is found, further, that it differs for different metals; and the list of the metals, arranged in order according to the direction of the current generated, is called the *thermo-electric series* (analogous to the electromotive series in voltaic electricity): for example, bismuth, lead, zinc, copper, iron, antimony. If more than one couple are employed, the whole electromotive force is the sum of the separate forces for the successive junctions. A number of couples of the same two metals joined together form a thermo-electric battery, or thermopile; they are arranged so that one set of junctions can be heated while the other is kept cool. When connected with a delicate galvanometer, the thermopile can be used to detect and measure very small differences in temperature, as especially small differences in radiant heat; for this purpose one end of the thermopile is generally coated with lampblack so as to absorb the heat incident upon it, and a cone of polished brass may be added to collect more heat. Thermo-electric couples give a comparatively low electromotive force, which has, however, great constancy if the two sets of junctions are kept at a uniform temperature. What is called the *Peltier phenomenon* or *effect* is the rise or fall of temperature at the junction of two different metals due to the passage of an electric current from one metal to the other across the junction. This thermal effect is distinct from the rise of temperature due to the electrical resistance of the metals, and changes sign when the direction of the current across the junction is changed.


Thermo-electric Couple.

thermo-electrometer (thėr″mō-ē-lek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *electrometer.*] An instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current, or for determining the strength of a current by the heat it produces.

thermo-electromotive (thėr″mō-ē-lek-trō-mō′tiv), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *electromotive.*] Pertaining to thermo-electricity.—**Thermo-electromotive force.** Same as *thermo-electric force* (which see, under *thermo-electric*).

thermo-element (thėr′mō-el′ē-ment), *n.* A thermo-electric couple. See *thermo-electricity.*

thermo-excitory (thėr″mō-ek-sī′tō-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *excite* + *-ory.*] Causing the production of heat in the body.

thermogen† (thėr′mō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen.*] The fluid formerly supposed to exist which was known as *caloric* (which see).

thermogenesis (thėr-mō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *γένεσις*, production.] The production of heat; specifically, the production of heat in the human body by physiological processes.

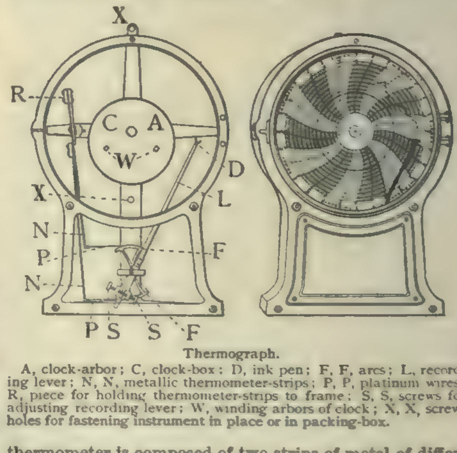
thermogenetic (thėr″mō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Same as *thermogenic. Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*

thermogenic (thėr-mō-jen′ik), *a.* [As *thermogen* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the production of heat; producing heat.—**Thermogenic centers,** nervous centers whose function is to stimulate the production of heat in the body.—**Thermogenic fibers,** nervous fibers conveying impulses which increase the production of heat in the body.—**Thermogenic substance,** a substance which is associated with the production of heat in the body.

thermogenous (thėr-moj′e-nus), *a.* [As *thermogen* + *-ous.*] Producing heat.

thermogram (thėr′mō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *γράμμα*, a mark, writing.] The record made by a thermograph.

thermograph (thėr′mō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *γράφειν*, write.] An automatic self-registering thermometer. A variety of forms have been used, involving different principles and methods. (*a*) In the photographic method mercurial thermometers are used in the following manner: near the top of the mercury in the stem an air-bubble separates the column; by the action of a system of lenses the light from a lamp passes through the air-bubble, and throws the image of the bubble on the surface of a revolving cylinder upon which is wrapped a sheet of sensitized paper; no other light except the ray passing through the bubble enters the dark chamber containing the cylinder, and a photographic registration is therefore made of the oscillations of the mercury-column. (*b*) In the metallic thermograph the actuating instrument is a metallic thermometer whose indications are made to yield any desired degree of sensitiveness by a lever or levers which give motion to a recording pen. To an iron frame (see the cut) are fastened the thermometer-strips, the clock, the adjustments of the recording lever, and the perforated protecting case. The clock rotates a metallic disk once a week. A paper chart is fastened to the disk and rotates with it. The chart is divided into fourteen equal spaces, the dark spaces indicating night-time. These spaces are subdivided to indicate hours. The recording lever traces with an ink pen a line upon the paper chart, according as the metallic thermometer bends as affected by the heat or cold. The thermometer is composed of two strips of metal of different expansibilities. The curve thus traced over the concentric lines of the paper chart which indicate degrees



Thermograph.

A, clock-arbor; C, clock-box; D, ink pen; F, F, arcs; L, recording lever; N, N, metallic thermometer-strips; P, P, platinum wires; R, piece for holding thermometer-strips to frame; S, S, screws for adjusting recording lever; W, winding arbors of clock; X, X, screw-holes for fastening instrument in place or in packing-box.

enables the temperature at any time during the week and the rate of variation to be accurately determined. (*c*) In the electric-contact method a mercurial thermometer having a large bulb and an enlarged stem has the upper end of the tube left open, and a fine platinum wire is made to descend in the tube by clockwork at regular intervals. When the wire comes in contact with the top of the mercury, an electric circuit is closed, and the distance is registered which the platinum wire has descended in order to touch the mercury surface. This method is used in the instruments of Hough and Secchi. (*d*) In the manometer thermograph the actuating instrument is an air- or gas-thermometer. The vessel containing air is connected by a fine tube with a registering apparatus, of which various forms have been devised. Changes of temperature produce changes of pressure in the inclosed gas, and these changes of pressure are the subject of measurement and registration. The scale of the thermogram is evaluated in degrees either by a theoretical formula or by actual comparisons. The instruments of Schreiber and Sprung belong to this class. (*e*) A still further form, not belonging strictly to any of the preceding classes, is illustrated by the Richard thermograph. Its thermometer is a Bourdon tube filled with alcohol, to which is attached a lever carrying the registering pen. With a rise of temperature the differential expansion produces a change of shape of the tube, accompanied by a corresponding change in position of the lever and registering pen. A high degree of sensitiveness and consequent accuracy is attained by this instrument.

thermography (thėr-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Any method of writing which requires heat to develop the characters.

thermo-inhibitory (thėr″mō-in-hib′i-tō-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *inhibitory*.] Noting nerves whose function is to stop or inhibit the production of heat in the body.

thermojunction (thėr′mō-jungk′shon), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *junction*.] The point of union of the two metals of a thermo-electric couple.

thermokinematics (thėr-mō-kin-ē-mat′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *kinematics*.] The theory of the motion of heat. See the quotation.

> The science of heat has been called Thermotics, and the theory of heat as a form of energy is called Thermodynamics. In the same way the theory of the equilibrium of heat might be called Thermostatics, and that of the motion of heat *Thermokinematics*.
>
> *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, Int., i. 9.

thermology (thėr-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of heat.

> M. Le Comte terms it [the science of heat] *Thermology*.
>
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Induct. Sciences, I. p. lxxii.

thermolysis (thėr-mol′i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *λύσις*, loosening, dissolving.] **1.** Same as *dissociation*, 2.

> The heat supplied has the effect of throwing the molecule into such agitation that the mutual affinity of the atoms cannot retain them in union. This is the process of Dissociation or *Thermolysis*.
>
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 319.

2. The dispersion of heat from the body, by radiation, conduction, evaporation, and the warming of excreta and dejecta.

thermolytic (thėr-mō-lit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *thermolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to thermolysis, in either sense; heat-discharging. *Med. News*, LII. 393.

II. *n.* A substance or agent having to do with the discharge of heat from the body.

thermolyze (thėr′mō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thermolyzed*, ppr. *thermolyzing*. [< *thermolysis* (cf. *analyze*).] To subject to thermolysis; dissociate by the action of heat.

thermomagnetic (thėr″mō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *magnetic*.] Pertaining to the effect of heat as modifying the magnetic properties of bodies.

thermomagnetism (thėr″mō-mag′net-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *magnetism*.] Magnetism resulting from, or as affected by, the action of heat.

thermometer (thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *thermomètre* = Sp. *termómetre*, *termómetro* = Pg. *thermometro* = It. *termometro* = D. G. Dan. *thermometer* = Sw. *termometer*, < NL. **thermometrum*, < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** An instrument by which the temperatures (see *temperature* and *thermometry*) of bodies are ascertained, founded on the common property belonging to all bodies, with very few exceptions, of expanding with heat, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed to be proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The expanding substance may be a liquid, as mercury or alcohol; a gas, as in the air thermometer (which see); or a solid, as in the metallic thermometer (see below). The ordinary thermometer consists of a slender glass tube with a small bore, containing in general mercury or alcohol; this expands or contracts by variations in the temperature of the atmosphere, or on the instrument being brought into contact with any other body, or being immersed in a liquid or gas which is to be examined, and the state of the atmosphere, the body, liquid, or gas, with regard to heat, is indicated by a scale either applied to the tube or engraved on its exterior surface. The thermometer was invented by Galileo at some date prior to 1611, and was developed by his pupils through the first thirty years of the seventeenth century. In 1641 the Florentine philosophers were using a thermometer consisting of a bulb filled with alcohol, with sealed stem, and graduated on the stem according to an arbitrary scale, of which the divisions were, approximately, fiftieths of the volume of the bulb. Sagredo adopted a scale of 360 divisions, like the graduation of a circle, and fixed the application of the word *degree* to the thermometric spaces. No means of comparing observations made with thermometers containing different fluids and of different manufacture were possible until Fahrenheit adopted a graduation between two fixed temperatures. For the zero of his scale Fahrenheit adopted the lowest temperature observed by him in the winter of 1709, and for his upper fixed point he took the temperature of the body, and marked it 96°. By this system of numeration the temperature of melting ice became 32°, and the boiling-point of water 212°. This is the scale of the *Fahrenheit thermometer* commonly used by English-speaking peoples and in Holland. De l'Isle, about 1730, first used the melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water as the fixed points of the thermometric scale, and they gradually came to be universally accepted. In *Réaumur's thermometer* (formerly largely used in Germany and Russia, but now being superseded) the space between the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water is divided into 80 equal parts, the zero being at freezing. In the *centigrade thermometer*, used widely throughout Europe, and very extensively in scientific investigations everywhere, the space between the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water is divided into 100 equal parts or degrees, the freezing-point being zero and the boiling-point 100°. The absolute zero of temperature is the logical beginning of a thermometric scale, but since thermometric temperatures are primarily relative, the zero-point is arbitrary, and the Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and centigrade thermometers present the different systems of numeration that have come into use. The following formulæ give the conversion of these scales: Let F, R, and C represent any temperature as given by the three scales respectively, then $F = R \times \frac{9}{4} + 32° = C \times \frac{9}{5} + 32°$. The *standard mercurial thermometer* consists of a slender tube with capillary bore hermetically sealed at the top, and terminating at its lower end in a bulb filled with mercury. The melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water at standard pressure are determined on the tube, and the intermediate space is subdivided into equal parts. The graduations are extended above and below the fiducial points, and finally the tube is calibrated, and outstanding errors of the graduation are determined. Ordinary thermometers covering any desired small range of temperature are graduated by comparison with a *standard*. For extreme degrees of cold, thermometers filled with spirit of wine must be employed, as no degree of cold known is capable of freezing that liquid, whereas mercury freezes at about 39° below zero on the Fahrenheit scale. On the other hand, spirit of wine is not adapted to high temperatures, as it is soon converted into vapor, whereas mercury does not boil till its temperature is raised to 660° F. Mercury thermometers designed for measuring temperatures up to 400° C. (752° F.) are made by filling the stem and an upper bulb above the stem with nitrogen. The mercury expands against the increasing pressure of the nitrogen, and its boiling-point is raised thereby. Temperatures higher than this limit are usually obtained with air- or steam-thermometers and other forms of pyrometer (which see). The *air-* (or *gas-*)*thermometer* consists of a quantity of pure dry air or gas contained in a reservoir such that its change of volume or of pressure with varying temperatures may be properly observed. Two forms have been used — (1) the *constant pressure thermometer*, in which the gas is maintained at constant pressure and its varying volume measured; (2) the *constant-volume thermometer*, in which the increase of pressure under constant volume is measured. This is the ordinary form in which the instrument is used. For accuracy it is decidedly superior to the mercury thermometer, and has been adopted as the ultimate standard to which all other thermometers are referred. In the *metallic thermometer*, as generally constructed, temperature is measured by the change in form of composite metal bars, due to their differential expansion (hence more properly called *bimetallic thermometer*). One of the early forms was that of Bréguet, which consists of a fine spiral bar made of platinum, gold, and silver. One end of the spiral is fixed, the other end being connected with a simple mechanical device to convert the curving or torsion of the bar under changes of temperature into the movement of an index over a dial having a scale marked in a circle upon it. The same principle, with variations in the mechanical application, is now much used in the construction of thermographs. For indicating very slight variations of temperature a thermo-electric junction or the bolometer is employed.

> The *thermometer* discovers all the small unperceivable variations in the coldness of the air.
>
> *Glanville*, Essays, iii. (an. 1676). (*Richardson.*)

2. Hence, figuratively, anything which (roughly) indicates temperature.

> These fixed animals [corals], and the reefs which they elaborate, are among the best of living *thermometers*.
>
> *Gill*, Proc. Biol. Soc. of Washington, 1885, II. 35.

Aspiration thermometer, one in which the temperature of the air is obtained by drawing air in with a ventilating-fan through a tube, and causing it to flow rapidly over a thermometer, or over wet- and dry-bulb thermometers, placed therein. This method, first described by Belli in 1837, has been followed and developed in the instrument of Assmann.—**Attached thermometer**, one fastened to the tube of a barometer for indicating the temperature of its mercury.—**Axilla thermometer.** See *axilla*.—**Bi-metal thermometer**, a thermometer composed of a bar of two metals or alloys, having different rates of expansion, brazed together and sometimes bent into the form of a spiral. The compound bar is fastened rigidly at one end, the other end being connected with a simple mechanical device to convert the curving or torsion of the bar under changes of temperature into the movement of an index over a dial having a scale marked upon it.—**Celsius thermometer**, a thermometer introduced by Celsius in 1736 (and used to a limited extent), in which the zero of the scale was placed at the temperature of boiling water and 100° at the temperature of melting ice, plus (+) and minus (—) degrees in atmospheric temperatures being thus avoided. This was a centigrade scale, but not that of the modern centigrade thermometer, which was introduced by Linnæus.—**Centigrade thermometer.** See def. 1.—**Chromatic thermometer**, an arrangement of glass plates, devised by Sir David Brewster, exhibiting the difference between their temperature and that of an object with which they are brought in contact by the different hues of the polarized light produced in the plates.—**Chromo thermometer**, an instrument used to raise the temperature of petroleum at the rate of 20° in fifteen minutes: used for purposes of testing.—**Clinical thermometer**, a small maximum self-registering mercurial thermometer used in obtaining the temperature of the body. In its usual form the range of scale is 25° F., or less, and graduation is carried to one fifth of a degree. A very sensitive clinical instrument, called the *half-minute thermometer*, has a bulb of small diameter and an extremely fine bore, in which the mercury is rendered visible by a lens-fronted stem.—**Conjugate thermometer.** Same as *differential thermometer*.—**Deep-sea thermometer**, a registering thermometer used to ascertain the temperature of the sea at any depth. The instrument consists of the thermometer proper set in a metallic frame. The form of thermometer now used is that of Negretti and Zambra. It consists of a mercury thermometer whose stem, of wide bore, terminates in a small pyriform sac. The stem is contracted and contorted just above the bulb, and when the instrument is inverted, the mercury-column breaks at this point, and flows down into the tube, which is graduated in the inverted position. An overflow-cell prevents mercury from the bulb from entering the stem if there is a rise of temperature. To protect it from pressure, the thermometer is hermetically sealed in a strong glass tube, the part of which surrounding the bulb contains a quantity of mercury secured by a ring of india-rubber cement. By means of mechanism in its frame, the thermometer is made to turn over at any desired depth, and the temperature at the instant of inversion remains recorded in the tube until the instrument is read and reset. For small depths, the instrument is reversed by a weight which is sent down the sounding-line. For great depths, the reversal is effected by means of the revolution of a small propeller, which is set in motion by the water so soon as the thermometer is drawn upward.—**Deville's air-thermometer**, a form of air-thermometer used for measuring very high temperatures—the thermometric substance, the air, being contained in a porcelain bulb capable of resisting the heat of a furnace.—**Differential thermometer**, an instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature. The earliest form, invented and named by Sir John Leslie, consists of a U-shaped tube, each end of which terminates in a bulb. The bend of the tube contains a colored liquid; the upper parts of the tube and the bulbs are filled with confined air. When one of the bulbs is at a higher temperature than the other, the liquid in the adjacent stem is driven down by the higher pressure, and rises in the opposite branch. The difference in height is proportional to the difference in temperature of the two bulbs. The instrument is now used only as a thermoscope.—**Earth-thermometer**, one designed for ascertaining the temperature of the ground at different depths. Three types have been employed—(*a*) a thermometer of large bulb and very long stem, so that, although buried many feet in the ground, the top of the liquid column extends above the surface (temperatures at depths of twenty feet have been obtained by this); (*b*) an ordinary thermometer inclosed in a wooden tube and other non-conducting packings, which can be sunk to any desired depth, the temperature of the thermometer being assumed not to change during the short time required to draw it up and make the reading; (*c*) (1) thermo-electric junctions; (2) the electrical-resistance method.—**Electric thermometer.** (*a*) An apparatus for measuring small differences of temperature, based on the action of a thermopile. See *thermo-electricity*. (*b*) A thermometer whose action is based on the variation of electrical resistance produced by changes of temperature in a metallic conductor. The difference in the resistance between a current passing through a conductor of known and one of unknown temperature gives the difference of temperature between the two. Also called *differential-resistance thermometer*. The most delicate form in which the principle is applied is the bolometer.—**Fahrenheit thermometer.** See def. 1.—**Kinnersley's thermometer**, an apparatus sometimes used to illustrate the sudden expansion of air through which a discharge of high-potential electricity has taken place. It consists of two connected tubes partially filled with water; the larger one contains above the water-surface two knobs, and when the spark is formed between them the water is forced up to a higher level in the smaller tube.—**Maximum thermometer**, one that registers the maximum temperature to which it is exposed. Three types have come into use in connection with the mercurial thermometer. (*a*) The Rutherford maximum has a light movable steel index at the top of the mercurial column. The tube is placed horizontal, and as the temperature rises the mercury pushes the index before it. When the temperature falls, the index is left in situ to mark the position of the maximum. (*b*) In Phillips's maximum, a small bubble of air makes a break in the upper part of the mercurial column. When the temperature begins to fall, the detached portion of the column is left behind to register the highest temperature. (*c*) The Negretti maximum has the bore of the tube partly closed by a constriction just above the bulb. In rising temperatures mercury is forced from the bulb past the constriction, but when the temperature falls the mercury cannot readily return to the bulb, and the top of the mercurial column indicates the maximum temperature. In order to reset the thermometer to the current air-temperature, the mercury is forced back into the bulb by whirling the instrument on a swing-pin. This form of maximum is used at the stations of the United States Weather Bureau.—**Mercury thermometer.** See def. 1.—**Metallic thermometer.** See def. 1.—**Metastatic thermometer**, a very sensitive mercurial thermometer, having an apical cavity into which any desired part of the mercury can be drawn off. This device enables the thermometer to be used over a wide range of temperature, and the scale to be graduated to small fractions of a degree, without increasing the length of the stem. For each different state of the instrument, the temperature corresponding to some part of the scale must be determined by comparison with a standard thermometer.—**Methyl-butyrate thermometer,** one in which the thermometric substance is methyl butyrate. *Sir William Thomson*, Encyc. Brit., XI. 569.—**Minimum thermometer,** a thermometer that registers the minimum temperature to which it is exposed. The alcohol minimum, devised by Rutherford in 1794, is now universally used. The registration is effected by a light steel or glass index enlarged and rounded at the end, and wholly immersed in the column of alcohol. When the temperature falls, the index is carried toward the bulb by the surface-tension at the end of the contracting liquid column, and when the temperature rises the alcohol flows around and past the index, leaving it to mark the lowest temperature.—**Optical thermometer,** a thermometer proposed by Cornu for the study of high temperatures, based on the principle that in certain crystals the amount of the rotation of the plane of polarization depends on the temperature. As quartz can be submitted to a wide range of temperature, it is considered to be specially adapted for the application of this method in determining high temperatures.—**Overflowing** or **mercurial-weight thermometer,** a mercury-thermometer consisting of a bulb with a short piece of fine stem perfectly filled with mercury at 0° C. Any higher temperature is determined by weighing the quantity of mercury expelled, instead of by measuring it volumetrically, as in the ordinary mercurial stem-thermometer.—**Radiation thermometer.** See *terrestrial-radiation thermometer* and *solar-radiation thermometer*.—**Réaumur thermometer.** See def. 1.—**Registering thermometer,** a self-registering thermometer; a maximum or minimum thermometer.—**Six's thermometer,** a self-registering thermometer, invented by J. Six in 1781, combining in one instrument the registration of maximum and minimum temperatures: for many years very widely used, but now generally superseded by separate maximum and minimum instruments.—**Sling-thermometer,** a thermometer with which the temperature of the air is obtained by whirling the instrument in the free air. The resulting rapid convection brings the temperature of the thermometer into close accordance with the temperature of the air.—**Solar-radiation thermometer,** a thermometer for measuring the intensity of solar radiation. A form frequently adopted for this purpose is the *black-bulb thermometer in vacuo*, first suggested by Sir John Herschel. It consists of a sensitive mercurial thermometer having the bulb and about an inch of the stem covered with lampblack. The whole is inclosed in a glass tube, of which one end is blown into a large bulb in the center of which is fixed the bulb of the thermometer, and the tube is then exhausted of air. The thermometer-bulb thus prepared absorbs all the solar heat that falls upon it, and loses none by convection. With the black-bulb thermometer there is frequently used a bright-bulb thermometer similarly incased. This has its bulb covered with polished silver, or some equivalent coating, which reflects most of the radiation that falls upon it. The difference between the readings of these two instruments is assumed to measure the intensity of solar radiation.—**Submarine thermometer.** Same as *deep-sea thermometer*.—**Terrestrial-radiation thermometer,** a minimum thermometer used to register the cooling of the earth's surface below the temperature of the air by nocturnal radiation. The bulb of the thermometer is generally shaped with special regard to obtaining a high degree of sensitiveness. Also called *nocturnal-radiation thermometer*.—**Upsetting thermometer,** a form of mercurial thermometer devised by Negretti and Zambra for registering the temperature at any desired time. The registration is effected by inverting the instrument, after which it remains unaltered until it is reset. By means of clockwork, the upset may be made to occur automatically at any desired time, and a series of such thermometers constitutes a method for obtaining hourly temperatures. The instrument finds its principal use as a deep-sea thermometer. See above.—**Water-steam thermometer,** a proposed form of thermometer in which the thermometric substance is saturated water-vapor, and in which the temperature is given from the pressure of the vapor as measured by the height of the water-column it can support.—**Wet-bulb thermometer.** See *psychrometer*.

thermometric (thėr-mọ-met′rik), *a.* [= F. *thermométrique;* as *thermometer* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a thermometer: as, the *thermometric* scale or tube.—2. Made by means of a thermometer: as, *thermometric* observations.—**Thermometric steam-gage,** a form of steam-gage which shows the amount of pressure in a boiler by the degree of expansion of a fluid at the temperature produced by the pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

thermometrical (thėr-mọ-met′ri-ka̤l), *a.* [< *thermometric* + *-al.*] Same as *thermometric*. *Boyle*, Works, II. 466.

thermometrically (thėr-mọ-met′ri-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a thermometrical manner; by means of a thermometer.

thermometrograph (thėr-mọ-met′rọ-gráf), *n.* [= F. *thermométrographe*, < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] A self-registering thermometer, especially one which registers the maximum or minimum temperature during long periods. Also *thermetrograph*.

thermometry (thėr-mom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring temperature. A numerical unit of temperature difference is derived from the measurable physical effects produced in bodies by heat—for example, linear expansion, volumetric expansion, change of gaseous elastic pressure, and change in electric resistance. In the customary use of the thermometer, changes in temperature are assumed to be directly proportional to the observed changes in the thermometric material, and temperature units are defined in terms of the particular material and phenomenon adopted. The thermometric unit at present (1899) adopted by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures is one centigrade degree, or the hundredth part of the fractional increase of pressure of a volume of pure dry gas originally at a pressure of one standard atmosphere, and heated from the standard freezing-point to the standard boiling-point of water. With this unit, increments of temperature are closely proportional to increments of heat, and the air- (or gas-)thermometer of constant volume is the adopted instrumental standard. The air-thermometer, however, is not adapted to ordinary uses, and it is the object of thermometry to obtain comparable temperatures with convenient and portable instruments. The expansion of liquids is closely proportional to successive increments of heat, and is taken as the basis of the usual secondary thermometric standards. It should be observed, however, that in general the subject of measurement is not the simple expansion of the liquid, but the differential expansion of the liquid and the glass bulb in which it is contained; and from the standpoint of precise thermometry it is in this uncertain, irregular, and varying behavior of the glass that the principal residual discrepancies of normal mercurial thermometers lie. The most important of these sources of error in mercurial thermometers is a change in the zero-point with time and with the temperatures to which the thermometers are exposed. This change depends upon the nature of the glass. Glass of special composition is now used in the construction of thermometers, which will practically eliminate this source of error. The method of graduating thermometers between two fiducial points, instead of by volume, was an advance in construction adopted by Fahrenheit that first made possible the construction of comparable thermometers. The adoption later of the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water for these two standard temperatures brought different kinds of thermometers into substantial agreement. In the recent progress of precise thermometry, residual sources of error have been discovered, and outstanding discrepancies have been investigated, so as to render possible the reduction of all observed temperatures to the thermodynamic scale.

thermomotive (thėr-mọ-mō′tiv), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *motive.*] Broadly, pertaining to or derived from molar motion produced by heat, as in any heat-engine, but more particularly used with reference to heat-engines in which motion is derived from air or other gas expanded by heat: as, *thermomotive* power; *thermomotive* effect; *thermomotive* efficiency.

thermomotor (thėr-mọ-mō′tọr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + LL. *motor*, a mover.] A heat-engine, particularly a so-called caloric engine, or an air-engine driven by the expansive force of heated air. Compare *gas-engine*, *heat-engine*, and *caloric engine* (under *caloric*).

thermomultiplier (thėr-mọ-mul′ti-plī-ėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *multiplier.*] Same as *thermopile*. See the quotation.

> The discoveries of Oersted and Seebeck led to the construction of an instrument for measuring temperature incomparably more delicate than any previously known. To distinguish it from the ordinary thermometer, this instrument is called the *thermomultiplier*.
>
> *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Physical Forces, iii.

thermonatrite (thėr-mọ-nā′trīt), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *natron* + *-ite*[2].] Hydrous sodium carbonate ($Na_2CO_3 + H_2O$), occurring chiefly as an efflorescence in connection with saline lakes.

thermo-pair (thėr′mọ-pãr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *pair*[1].] A thermo-electric element or couple. See *thermo-electricity*.

thermopalpation (thėr″mọ-pal-pā′shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + L. *palpatio(n-)*, a stroking: see *palpation.*] Palpation of the surface of the body to determine temperature, especially to determine topographical differences of temperature with a view to determine the position and condition of internal organs.

thermophone (thėr′mọ-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *φωνή*, a sound.] An electrical instrument in which sounds are produced by the changes in the circuit due to variations of temperature.

thermopile (thėr′mọ-pīl), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *pile*[2].] A thermo-electric battery, especially as arranged for the measurement of small quantities of radiant heat. See *thermo-electricity*.

thermoregulator (thėr-mọ-reg′ụ-lā-tọr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *regulator.*] A device for regulating the temperature of a heating-apparatus.

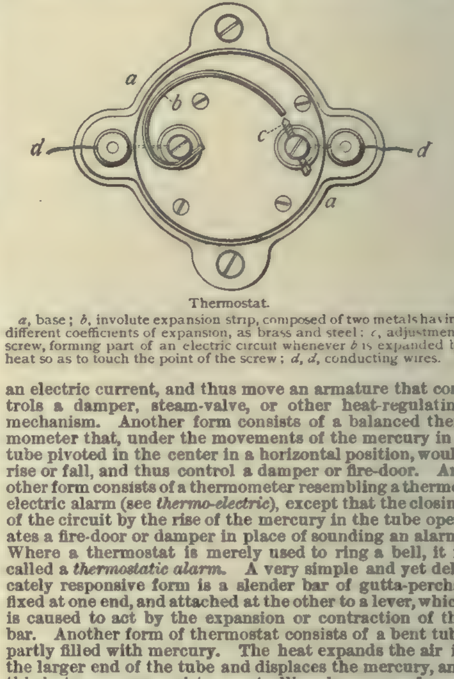
thermoscope (thėr′mọ-skōp), *n.* [= F. *thermoscope* = Sp. It. *termoscopio*, < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine.] An instrument or a device for indicating variations in temperature without measuring their amount. The name was first applied by Count Rumford to an instrument invented by him, resembling the differential thermometer of Leslie. Out of an indefinite number of thermoscopes, a class of chromatic thermoscopes may be mentioned in which changes in temperature are indicated by changes in the shade or the color of a substance coated with certain chemical preparations. These have been used to some extent for indicating a rise in temperature caused by the heating of a journal in machinery. Thermoscopes consisting of a tube containing air or mercury, and having an adjustable scale, or a scale limited to a few degrees, are used in machines for testing lubricants, in appliances for physical research, as in Osborne's esthermoscope, and in diagnosis, as in Dr. Seguin's thermoscope for detecting minute variations in the temperature of the body.

thermoscopic (thėr-mọ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *thermoscope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the thermoscope; made by means of the thermoscope: as, *thermoscopic* observations. *Grove.*

thermoscopical (thėr-mọ-skop′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *thermoscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *thermoscopic*.

thermosiphon (thėr-mọ-sī′fo̤n), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *σίφων*, siphon.] An arrangement of siphon-tubes serving to induce circulation of water in a heating apparatus.

thermostat (thėr′mọ-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *static.*] An automatic instrument or apparatus for regulating temperature. It is essentially a modification of the thermometer, so arranged that, in place of indicating thermal variations, it controls the source of heat or of ventilation, and thus indirectly regulates the temperature. One of the earliest forms of thermostat was that devised by Dr. Ure. It consisted of a bar composed of two metals, say steel and copper, having different degrees of expansion under the same temperature. This bar, when fixed in position, was made by simple mechanical means to open a furnace-door, move a damper, or open a window, by means of the bending of the bar under the influence of an increase in heat. Other forms of this thermostat have since been used to make or break an electric current, and thus move an armature that controls a damper, steam-valve, or other heat-regulating mechanism. Another form consists of a balanced thermometer that, under the movements of the mercury in a tube pivoted in the center in a horizontal position, would rise or fall, and thus control a damper or fire-door. Another form consists of a thermometer resembling a thermo-electric alarm (see *thermo-electric*), except that the closing of the circuit by the rise of the mercury in the tube operates a fire-door or damper in place of sounding an alarm. Where a thermostat is merely used to ring a bell, it is called a *thermostatic alarm*. A very simple and yet delicately responsive form is a slender bar of gutta-percha, fixed at one end, and attached at the other to a lever, which is caused to act by the expansion or contraction of the bar. Another form of thermostat consists of a bent tube partly filled with mercury. The heat expands the air in the larger end of the tube and displaces the mercury, and this in turn moves a piston controlling, by means of some mechanical device, a steam-valve or damper. Another form, used with steam-heating furnaces, consists of an elastic diaphragm in a cylinder, the pressure of the steam against the diaphragm serving to move a piston that controls the damper of the furnace. Such appliances are also called *heat-regulators*. More recently, the name has been given to fusible plugs used to control automatic sprinklers, a rise in the temperature causing the plug to melt and release the water. This, however, is only a trade use of the word.



Thermostat.

a, base; *b*, involute expansion strip, composed of two metals having different coefficients of expansion, as brass and steel; *c*, adjustment-screw, forming part of an electric circuit whenever *b* is expanded by heat so as to touch the point of the screw; *d*, *d*, conducting wires.

thermostatic (thėr-mọ-stat′ik), *a.* [< *thermostat* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the thermostat; characterized by the presence of a thermostat; involving the principle of the thermostat.

thermostatically (thėr-mọ-stat′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* By means of a thermostat: as, a *thermostatically* adjusted radiator.

thermostatics (thėr-mọ-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *thermostatic* (see *-ics*).] The theory of the equilibrium of heat. See the quotation under *thermokinematics*.

thermotaxic (thėr-mọ-tak′sik), *a.* [Prop. **thermotactic;* < *thermotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] In *physiol.*, pertaining to regulation of the temperature of the body, or the adjustment of thermogenesis and thermolysis so as to produce a certain temperature.

thermotaxis (thėr-mọ-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *τάξις*, order, arrangement.] The regulation of the bodily temperature, or the adjustment of thermogenesis and thermolysis so as to secure a certain temperature.

thermotelephone (thėr-mọ-tel′ẹ-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *telephone.*] 1. A telephone receiver in which the changes of length, due to change of temperature, of a fine wire through which the currents are made to pass actuate the phonic diaphragm.—2. A telephone transmitter in which a red-hot wire forming part of the primary circuit of an induction-coil has its resistance changed by the sound-vibrations, thus inducing currents in the secondary which are sent to line.

thermotensile (thėr-mō̦-ten′sil), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *tensile.*] Relating to tensile force as affected by changes of temperature. Elaborate thermotensile experiments on iron and steel, especially with reference to boiler-iron, have been made, and their results tabulated, this being a matter of great practical importance.

thermotic (thėr-mot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-otic.*] Of or relating to heat; resulting from or dependent on heat.

In the spectrum of a flint-glass prism the apex of the *thermotic* curve—that is to say, the place of greatest heat-effect—is situated . . . outside the apparent spectrum in the ultra-red region. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 201.

thermotical (thėr-mot′i-kal̤), *a.* [< *thermotic* + *-al.*] Same as *thermotic*. *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, x. 1, § 4.

thermotics (thėr-mot′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *thermotic* (see *-ics*).] The science of heat.

In the History of the Sciences, I have named it [the Science of Heat] *Thermotics*, which appears to me to agree better with the analogy of the names of other corresponding sciences, Acoustics and Optics. *Whewell*, Philos. Induct. Sciences, I. lxxii.

thermotropic (thėr-mō̦-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *τροπικός*, < *τρέπειν*, turn: see *tropic.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by thermotropism.

Curvatures dependent upon temperature are called *thermotropic*. *Goodale*, Physiol. Bot., p. 394.

thermotropism (thėr-mot′rō̦-pizm), *n.* [< *thermotrop-ic* + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, the phenomenon of curvature produced in a growing plant-organ by changes of temperature. Organs which curve toward the source of heat are called *positively thermotropic*, and those which curve away from the source of heat, *negatively thermotropic*.

thermotype (thėr′mō̦-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *τύπος*, impression: see *type.*] A picture-impression, as of a slice of wood, obtained by first wetting the object with dilute acid, as sulphuric or hydrochloric, then printing it, and afterward developing the impression by heat.

thermotypy (thėr′mō̦-tī-pi), *n.* [As *thermotype* + *-y*^{3}.] The act or process of producing a thermotype.

thernet, *n.* [ME., also *tarne*, < Icel. *therna* = Sw. *tärna* = Dan. *terne* = OHG. *thiarna*, *diorna*, MHG. *dierne*, *dirne*, G. *dirne*, a girl.] A girl; a wench.

As sengle knave and sengle *tarne*,
Whan they synne togedyr ȝerne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 49. (*Halliwell.*)

therodont (thē′rō̦-dont), *a.* and *n.* Same as *theriodont*.

Therodontia (thē-rō̦-don′shi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Theriodontia*.

theroid (thē′roid), *a.* [< Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having animal propensities or characteristics.

The animal mind of the *theroid* idiot is accompanied by appropriate animal peculiarities of body. *Nineteenth Century*, Sept., 1886, p. 353.

therologic (thē-rō̦-loj′ik), *a.* [< *therolog-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to therology.

therological (thē-rō̦-loj′i-kal̤), *a.* [< *therologic* + *-al.*] Same as *therologic*.

therologist (thē̦-rol′ō̦-jist), *n.* [< *therolog-y* + *-ist.*] A student of the *Mammalia*: a mammalogist. *The Academy*, Aug. 25, 1877.

therology (thē̦-rol′ō̦-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of mammals; mammalogy or mastology: substituted lately on the ground that *mammalogy* is a hybrid word.

theromorph (thē′rō̦-môrf), *n.* One of the *Theromorpha*.

Theromorpha (thē-rō̦-môr′fạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] An order of fossil reptiles, of the Permian period, so called from certain resemblances they present to mammals. The quadrate bone is fixed; the ribs are two-headed; the precoracoid is present, and the coracoid is reduced in size, with free extremity; the vertebræ are amphicœlous, and the pubic bones are entirely anterior to the ischia; and there is no obturator foramen. Some of the *Theromorpha* were made known by Owen under the name *Theriodontia*. These remains were from Cape Colony, but the *Theromorpha* have mostly been studied by Cope from remains found in the Permian of Texas. The order is divided by Cope into *Anomodontia* and *Pelycosauria*. See these words. Also, rarely, *Theromora*.

theromorphia (thē-rō̦-môr′fi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] In *human anat.*, an abnormality in structure resembling the norm in lower animals.

theromorphic^1 (thē-rō̦-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Theromorpha* + *-ic.*] Theromorphous.

theromorphic^2 (thē-rō̦-môr′fik), *a.* [< *theromorphia* + *-ic.*] Abnormally resembling in anatomical structure the lower animals.

theromorphous (thē-rō̦-môr′fus), *a.* [< *Theromorpha* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the *Theromorpha*, or having their characters.

theropod (thē′rō̦-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having feet like those of (mammalian) beasts, as a dinosaur; of or pertaining to the *Theropoda*.

II. *n.* A carnivorous dinosaur of the order *Theropoda*.

Also *theriopod*, and (erroneously) *therapod*.

Theropoda (thē̦-rop′ō̦-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *theropod.*] An order of extinct carnivorous dinosaurs, having digitigrade feet with prehensile claws, very small fore limbs, hollow limb-bones, cavernous vertebræ, premaxillary teeth, and united pubes. They were of large or gigantic size and predaceous habits, and in the structure of the feet resembled quadrupeds rather than birds (see *Ornithopoda*), whence the name. There are several families, as *Megalosauridæ*, *Zanclodontidæ*, *Amphisauridæ*, and *Labrosauridæ*. Also, incorrectly, *Therapoda*.

theropodous (thē̦-rop′ō-dus), *a.* Same as *theropod*. *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. i. 44.

thersitical (thėr-sit′i-kal̤), *a.* [< *Thersites* (L. *Thersites*, < Gr. *Θερσίτης*) + *-ic-al.*] Resembling or characteristic of Thersites, a scurrilous character in Homer's Iliad; hence, grossly abusive; scurrilous; foul-mouthed.

There is a pelting kind of *thersitical* satire, as black as the ink 'tis wrote with. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 14.

therst†, *v.* A Middle English form of *durst*. *Octovian*. l. 681. *Halliwell.*

thesaurer†, *n.* [< ML. *thesaurarius*, treasurer, < L. *thesaurarius*, pertaining to treasure, < *thesaurus*, treasure: see *thesaurus* and *treasure*, and cf. *treasurer.*] A treasurer.

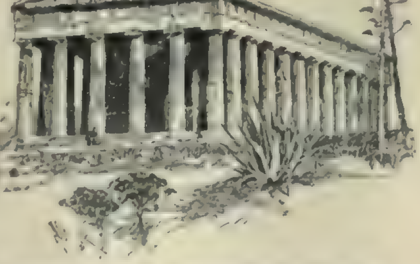
To my loving frendes Sir Thomas Boleyne Knight, *Thesaurer* of the Kinges Graces most honorable Houshold, and Sir Henry Guldeford, Knight Comptroller of the same. *Abp. Warham*, in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 367.

thesaurus (thē̦-sâ′rus), *n.* [< L. *thesaurus*, OL. *thensaurus*, *thensaurum*, < Gr. *θησαυρός*, a store laid up, treasure, a treasure-house, storehouse, chest: see *treasure*, the old form of the word, derived through OF. and ME.] A treasury; a store; especially, *thesaurus verborum*, or simply *thesaurus*, a treasury of words; a lexicon.

In a complete *thesaurus* of any language, the etymology of every word should exhibit both its philology and its linguistics, its domestic history and its foreign relations. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., iii.

these (ᴛʜēz), *a.* and *pron.* Plural of *this*.

Theseion, Theseum (thē̦-sē′on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Θησεῖον*, *Θησειον*, < *Θησεύς*, Theseus.] A temple or sanctuary of the Athenian hero-king Theseus, especially a temple built in Athens, about 460 B. C., to receive the bones of Theseus, then brought home from Scyros; at the present time, specifically, a beautiful hexastyle peripteral Doric temple of Pentelic marble, dating from the second half of the fifth century B. C., still standing in Athens at the foot of the Acropolis and Areopagus. Its interior arrangements and its sculptured decoration have suffered much, but it is notwithstanding the most perfect surviving example of a Greek temple, and exhibits all the refinements of Doric architecture at its culmination. This temple is now identified with practical certainty as that of Hephæstus (Vulcan); it was certainly not the temple of Theseus. See also cut under *opisthodomos*.


The so-called Theseion, at Athens, from the southwest.

thesicle (thē′si-kl), *n.* [Dim. of *thesis.*] A little or subordinate thesis; a proposition. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Thesieæ (thē̦-sī′ē̦-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Thesium* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Santalaceæ*, the sandalwood family. It is characterized by its small nut-like fruit, and perianth-tube prolonged above the inferior ovary and without a conspicuous disk. It includes 5 genera of herbs and low undershrubs, of which *Thesium* is the type; the others are mainly natives of South America or South Africa.

thesis (thē′sis), *n.*; pl. *theses* (-sēz). [= F. *thèse* = Sp. *tésis* = Pg. *these* = It. *tesi* = G. *thesis*, *these*, < L. *thesis*, < Gr. *θέσις*, a proposition, a statement, a thing laid down, thesis in rhetoric, thesis in prosody (from the setting down of the foot in beating time); cf. *θετός*, placed, < *τιθέναι* (√ *θε*), put, set: see *do*^{1}. Cf. *theme*, from the same Gr. verb.] **1.** The formulation in advance of a proposition to be proved; a position; a proposition which one advances and offers to maintain by argument against objections.

Antitheta are *Theses* argued pro et contra [for and against]. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

In all the foreign universities and convents there are upon certain days philosophical *theses* maintained against every adventitious disputant. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

Hence—**2.** An essay or dissertation upon a specific or definite theme, as an essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree, as for that of doctor.

Then comes the struggle for degrees,
With all the oldest and ablest critics;
The public *thesis* and disputation.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

3. A theme; a subject propounded for a school or college exercise; the exercise itself.—**4.** (*a*) A premise assumed and not proved, although not self-evident; either a postulate or a definition. (*b*) The consequent of a hypothetical proposition. [Rare.]—**5.** In *musical rhythmics*, a heavy accent, such as in beating time is marked by a down-beat. See *rhythm*.—**6.** In *pros.*: (*a*) Originally, and in more correct recent usage, that part of a foot which receives the ictus, or metrical stress. (*b*) In prevalent modern usage, the metrically unaccented part of a foot. See *arsis*, 1.—**7.** In *anc. rhet.*, a general question, not limited to special persons and circumstances: opposed to a *hypothesis*, or question which is so limited.—**8.** In *rhet.*, the part of a sentence preceding and correlated to the antithesis. [Rare.]

The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a balance of *thesis* and antithesis. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk, II. 218.

=**Syn. 1.** *Topic*, *Point*, etc. See *subject*.

Thesium (thē̦-sī′um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), L. name of *T. Linophyllon*, so called, according to Athenæus, because Theseus crowned Ariadne with it; < Gr. *Θήσειον*, neut. of *Θήσειος*, belonging to Theseus, < *Θησεύς*, Theseus.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Thesieæ* in the order *Santalaceæ*. It is characterized by linear or scale-like leaves, and bisexual flowers with small ovate or oblong anthers and a filiform, often flexuous or zigzag placenta. There are over 100 species, widely distributed through the Old World, chiefly in the temperate parts, and with 2 species in Brazil. They are herbs, often with a hard or shrubby base, and frequently parasitic by the root. The leaves are small and alternate. The scentless flowers are borne in a spike or a simple or compound raceme. *T. Linophyllon*, a small white-flowered plant of English pastures, is called *bastard toadflax*.

Thesmophoria (thes-mō̦-fō′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *θεσμοφόρια* (pl.), < *θεσμοφόρος*, law-giving, < *θεσμός*, law (< *τιθέναι*, lay down: see *thesis*), + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] An ancient Greek festival with mysteries, celebrated by married women in honor of Demeter (Ceres) as the "mother of beautiful offspring." Though not confined to Attica, it was especially observed at Athens and Eleusis.

In the *Thesmophoria*, as well as the pigs' flesh mysterious sacred objects were in use, made of the dough of wheat, and in the shape of forms of snakes and men. *Harrison and Verrall*, Ancient Athens, p. xxxv.

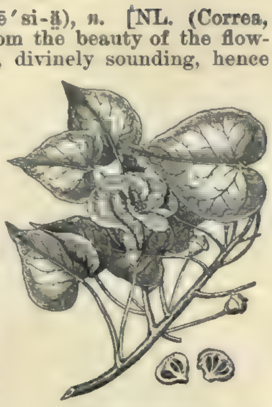
Thesmophorian (thes-mō̦-fō′ri-an̤), *a.* [< *Thesmophoria* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Thesmophoria.

Thesmophoric (thes-mō̦-for′ik), *a.* [< *Thesmophoria* + *-ic.*] Same as *Thesmophorian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 127.

thesmothete (thes′mō̦-thēt), *n.* [< F. *thesmothète*, < Gr. *θεσμοθέτης*, a lawgiver, < *θεσμός*, law, + *θέτης*, one who lays down, < *τιθέναι*, put, set: see *thesis.*] A lawgiver; a legislator; one of the six inferior archons at Athens.

thesocyte (thē′sō̦-sīt), *n.* One of certain reserve cells which have been described in several sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 420.

Thespesia (thes-pē′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Correa, 1807), so called from the beauty of the flowers; < Gr. *θεσπέσιος*, divinely sounding, hence ineffable, divine; doubtfully explained as < *θεός*, god, + *εἰπεῖν*, 2d pers. pl. impv. *ἔσπετε*, say, speak.] A genus of plants, of the order *Malvaceæ* and tribe *Hibisceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with three to five small bractlets, a club-shaped or but slightly divided style, and a five-celled ovary. There are about 6 species, natives of tropical Asia, the Pacific islands, and Madagascar. They are trees or tall herbs, with entire or angulate leaves, and handsome flowers, commonly yellow. Two species, *T. Lampas* and *T. populnea*, are remarkable for their black-dotted seed-leaves. The latter is a tree sometimes 50 feet high, planted for shade in India, and known as *umbrella-tree* and *bendy-tree*, and in Guiana as *seaside mahoe*. It bears a dense head of foliage, and large yellow flowers with a purple center, changing before evening to purple throughout, and perishing. Its flowers and fruits yield a dye, its seeds a thick deep-red oil known as *Portia-nut oil*, and its bast a useful fiber made into sacks and wrappings; its wood is used to make boats and furniture.


Thespesia populnea.

Thespian (thes′pi-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Thespien*, < Gr. *θέσπιος*, of or pertaining to Thespis, < *Θέσπις*, Thespis (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Thespis, a semi-legendary Greek poet of Icaria in Attica, often called the father of tragedy; relating or pertaining to dramatic acting in general; dramatic; tragic: as, the *Thespian* art, the drama. The great impulse given to the drama by Thespis consisted in the adjunction to the old dithyrambic chorus of Dionysus of a single actor who might appear successively in several rôles. The first public contest of Thespis is assigned to the year 536 B. C.

Said we not it was the highest stretch attained by the *Thespian* Art? *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 12.

The race of learned men:
. . . oft they snatch the pen,
As if inspired, and in a *Thespian* rage;
Then write. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 52.

II. *n.* An actor. [Colloq.]

There would be no useful end obtained by following the *Thespians* in their manifold wanderings . . .
W. Dunlap, Hist. Amer. Theatre, ii.

The angry Lord Chamberlain . . . clapped the unoffending *Thespian* [Powell] for a couple of days in the Gate House. *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. 93.

Thessalian (the-sā′lia̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Thessalia*, < Gr. *Θεσσαλία*, Attic *Θετταλία*, Thessaly, < *Θεσσαλός*, Attic *Θετταλός*, Thessalian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Thessaly, a district lying south of Macedonia and east of Epirus. Since 1881 the greater part of it belongs to the modern kingdom of Greece.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Thessaly.

Thessalonian (thes-a̤-lō′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Thessalonica*, < Gr. *Θεσσαλονίκη*, Thessalonica, < *Θεσσαλός*, *Θετταλός*, Thessalian (*Θεσσαλία*, Attic *Θετταλία*, Thessaly), + *νίκη*, victory.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Thessalonica, an important city of Macedonia.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Thessalonica.—**Epistle to the Thessalonians**, the title of two of the Pauline epistles in the New Testament. The main theme of both epistles is the second coming of Christ.

theta (thē′tä̤), *n.* [< L. *theta*, < Gr. *θῆτα*, the letter Θ, *θ*, *ϑ*, originally an aspirated *t*; in modern Gr. and in the E. pron. of ancient Gr., pronounced as E. *th*.] A letter of the Greek alphabet corresponding to the English *th* in *thin*, etc. It was sometimes called the unlucky letter, because it was used by the judges in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek *θάνατος*, death.—**Theta function**, a name applied to two entirely different functions. (*a*) A sort of complication of an exponential function, being expressed by a series from $n = -\infty$ to $n = +\infty$ of terms the logarithm of each of which is $n^2a + 2\,na$. A theta function of several variables, $x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n$, is Σ exp. $(\phi + \Sigma m_n x_n)$, where ϕ is a quadratic function of the constants $m_1, m_2, \ldots m_n$. (*b*) A function which occurs in probabilities, and is expressed by the integral $\int e^{-t^2}dt$.

thetch^1 (thech), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thatch*.

thetch^2 (thech), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *fetch*^{2}, *vetch*.] The common vetch, *Vicia sativa*; also, *Vicia sepium* and *Lathyrus macrorhizus*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

thethen†, *adv.* [ME., also *thythen*, *thithen*, *theden*, < Icel. *thadhan*, *thedhan* (= Dan. *deden*), thence; akin to E. *thenne*^{2}, *thence*: see *thenne*^{2}.] Thence.

Sothely fra *thythen* inryses a gret lufe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Ffro *thethen* the lycour belyue launchit doun evyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8790.

thetic (thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θετικός*, positive; cf. *θέσις*, a laying down, < *τιθέναι* (√ *θε*), put, place: see *thesis*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the thesis, or metrically accented part of a foot. (*b*) Beginning with a thesis: opposed to *anacrustic*.

thetical† (thet′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *thetic* + *-al*.] Laid down; prescriptive; arbitrary.

This law that prohibited Adam the eating of the fruit was merely *thetical* or positive, not indispensable and natural. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, ii.

Thetis (thē′tis), *n.* [< L. *Thetis*, < Gr. *Θέτις*: see def.] 1. In *classical myth.*, a marine goddess, who became the spouse of the mortal Peleus, despite her efforts to escape him by countless Protean transformations, and was by him the mother of Achilles.—**2.** The seventeenth planetoid, discovered by Luther at Bilk in 1852.

thetsee (thet′sē), *n.* Same as *theetsee*.

theurgic (thẹ̄-ėr′jik), *a.* [= F. *théurgique* = Sp. *teúrgico* = Pg. *theurgico* = It. *teurgico*, < LL. *theurgicus*, < Gr. *θεουργικός*, < *θεουργία*, theurgy: see *theurgy*.] Pertaining to theurgy, or the power of performing supernatural things.

The soul of the mystic would have passed into the world of spiritual existences; but he was not yet blessed with *theurgic* faculties, and patiently awaited for the elect.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 294.

Theurgic hymns or **songs**, songs used in incantation.

theurgical (thẹ̄-ėr′ji-ka̤l), *a.* [< *theurgic* + *-al*.] Same as *theurgic*.

theurgist (thē′ėr-jist), *n.* [= F. *théurgiste*; as *theurg-y* + *-ist*.] One who believes in theurgy, or practises a pretended magic.

As if there be any irrational demons, as the *theurgists* affirm. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 864.

theurgy (thē′ėr-ji), *n.* [= F. *théurgie* = Sp. *teurgia* = Pg. *theurgia* = It. *teurgia*, < LL. *theurgia*, < LGr. *θεουργία*, a divine work, a miracle, magic, sorcery, < *θεουργός*, one who does the works of God, a priest, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + **ἔργειν*, work.] The working of some divine or supernatural agency in human affairs; a producing of effects by supernatural means; effects or phenomena brought about among men by spiritual agency. Specifically—(*a*) Divine agency, or direct divine interference, in human affairs or the government of the world.

Homer, with the vast mechanism of the Trojan war in his hands, and in such hands, and almost compelled to employ an elaborate and varied *theurgy*, . . . was in a position of advantage without parallel for giving form to the religious traditions of his country. *Gladstone.*

(*b*) A system of supernatural knowledge or powers believed by the Egyptian Platonists and others to have been communicated to mankind by the beneficent deities, and to have been handed down from generation to generation traditionally by the priests. (*c*) The art of invoking deities or spirits, or by their intervention conjuring up visions, interpreting dreams, prophesying, receiving and explaining oracles, etc.; the supposed power of obtaining from the gods, by means of certain observances, words, symbols, etc., a knowledge of the secrets which surpass the powers of reason—a power claimed by the priesthood of most pagan religions.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or goety; but allowed the other, which they termed *theurgy*, as laudable and honourable, and as an art by which they received angels, and had communication with the gods.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1682), p. 51.

It may appear a subject of surprise and scandal . . . that the Grecian mysteries should have been supported by the magic or *theurgy* of the modern Platonists.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxiii.

(*d*) In *mod. magic*, the pretended production of effects by supernatural agency, as contradistinguished from natural magic.

theve†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *thevethorn*.] Bramble.

Theve, brusch [var. *there*, brusch].
Prompt. Parv., p. 490.

theve-thorn†, *n.* [ME., also *theovethorn*, also *thethorn*, < AS. *thēfethorn*, *thēfanthorn*, *thīfethorn*, a bramble, Christ's-thorn, < **thēfe* (appar. connected with *thȳfel*, a bush) + *thorn*, thorn.] A bramble, probably *Rubus fruticosus*.

Befor that ȝoure thornes shulden vnderstonde the *theue thorne*; as the lyuende, so in wrathe he shal soupe them vp.
Wyclif, Ps. lvii. 10.

Thevetia (thẹ̄-vē′shi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after André *Thevet* (1502–90), a French monk and traveler.] A genus of plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Plumerieæ*, and subtribe *Cerbereæ*. It is characterized by a glandular calyx and a funnel-shaped corolla with its lobes sinistrorsely overlapping. There are about 4 species, natives of tropical Asia, Madagascar, and the islands of the Pacific. They are smooth shrubs or small trees, with alternate leaves, and large yellow flowers in terminal cymes. For *T. neriifolia*, commonly cultivated in tropical America as a garden shrub or for hedges, see *quashy-quasher*.

thew^1†, *n.* [ME. *thew*, *theow*, < AS. *theów* = OHG. *diu* = Goth. *thius*, a bondman, slave, servant. Cf. *thane*.] A bondman; a slave.

Miȝti men & menskful were thei in here time,
& feithful as here fader to fre & to *thewe*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5514.

thew^1†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *theów*, servile, < *theów*, a bondman, servant: see *thew*^{1}, *n.*] Bond; servile.

thew^1†, *v.* [ME. *thewen*, < AS. *thēwan*, *thȳwan*, *theówan* (= MD. *douwen* = MLG. *duwen* = MHG. *diuhen*, *dūhen*, *diuwen*), oppress, < *theów*, a bondman: see *thew*^{1}, *n.*] To oppress; enslave.

thew^2† (thū), *n.* [< ME. *thew*, earlier *theaw*, usually in pl. *thewes*, < AS. *theáw*, custom, manner, behavior, = OS. *thau* = OHG. *dau*, **thau*, also **gadau*, *kathau*, discipline. Cf. *thew*^{3}.] Custom; habit; manner; usually in the plural, customs; habits; manners; morals; qualities; moral traits; conditions.

Leue sone, this lessoun me lerde my fader,
that knew of kourt the *thewes*, for kourteour was he long.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 342.

Natheless it oghte ynough suffise
With any wyf, if so were that she hadde
Mo goode *thewes* than hire vices badde.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 298.

thew^3 (thū), *n.* [Usually in the plural *thews*; a transferred use of *thews*, manner, bearing, hence bodily form, appearance as showing strength; pl. of *thew*^{2}; or simply a development of the rare ME. sense 'strength' of the same *thew*^{2}.] A muscle; a sinew: used generally in the plural.

Of maine and of *theauwe*.
Layamon, l. 6361. (*Stratmann.*)

Care I for the limb, the *thewes*, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 276.

He [must] gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling *thews* that throw the world.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

thew^4† (thū), *n.* [ME. *thewe*; origin obscure.] A cucking-stool; perhaps, also, a form of pillory.

Thewe, or pylory. Collistrigium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 490.

For them [women] the *thew* or the tumbrel . . . was reserved. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 96.

thew^5 (thū). An old or provincial or artificial preterit of *thaw*.

First it blew,
Then it snew,
Then it *thew*. *Old rime.*

thewed^1† (thūd), *a.* [< ME. *thewed*; < *thew*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Endowed with moral qualities; behaved; mannered.

Therto so wel fortuned and *thewed*
That through the world her goodnesse is yshewed.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 180.

Yet would not seeme so rude, and *thewed* ill,
As to despise so curteous seeming part.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 26.

thewed^2 (thūd), *a.* [< *thew*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having thews, muscle, or strength.

Till at the last a fearful beast was master,
Amazing *thewed*, with fourfold plate-like horns.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, iv.

thewless (thū′les), *a.* [< *thew*^{3} + *-less*.] Weak; nerveless.

thewy (thū′i), *a.* [< *thew*^{3} + *-y*^{1}.] Sinewy; brawny; muscular.

There were burly, weather-beaten faces under powder and curls; broad, hard hands in kid gloves; *thewy*, red elbows, that had plied brooms, shuttles, cards, in lace ruffles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

they^1 (ᴛʜā), *pron. pl.* [< ME. *they*, *thei*, *thai*, partly of Scand. origin (see below), partly < AS. *thā* = OS. *thia*, *thie* = OFries. *thā* = D. *de* = LG. *de* = OHG. *dia*, *die*, *de*, MHG. G. *die* = Icel. *their* = Goth. *thai*; pl. of AS. *the*, etc., that, the: see *that*, *the*^{1}. The ME. *they* was declined in midland and southern ME. thus: nom. *they*, etc., gen. *hire*, *here*, *hir*, *her*, dat. *hem*; in northern ME. nom. *they*, *thei*, *thai*, gen. *thair*, *thaire*, *ther*, dat. acc. *thaim*, *tham*, *them*; in Orm. nom. *theȝȝ*, gen. *theȝȝre*, dat. acc. *theȝȝm*; orig. forms of the def. art., AS. nom. acc. pl. *thā*, gen. *thāra*, *thǣra*, dat. *thǣm*, *thām*. The AS. *thā*, *thāra*, *thām* retained the demonstrative force till late in ME.; the northern dialects, however, began through Danish influence to use them, or rather the Danish forms and the AS. forms together, as the plural. Cf. *he*^{1}, *she*, *it*. Cf. Icel. nom. *their*, gen. *theira*, gen. dat. *theim*, they, their, them, as the pl. of *hann*, *hōn*, he, she.] The plural pronoun of the third person. It stands for a plural noun or pronoun preceding, or in place of one not expressed when pointed out by the situation. It is without gender-forms. (*a*) Nom. *they*.

And when *thai* saw the fyr on brede,
In thaire hertis than had *thai* drede;
Vnto the quene al gun *thai* cry.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

With lokkes crulle [curled] as *they* were leyd in presse.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 81.

Thei dide his comaundement, and com to-geder, *thei* thre and two squyres only. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 645.

They of Italy salute you. Heb. xiii. 24.

These are *they* which came out of great tribulation.
Rev. vii. 14.

(*b*) Poss. *their.* Of or belonging to them: now always preceding the noun, with the value of an attributive adjective.

Pantasilia come pertly with hir pure maidnes, . . .
(All *thaire* colouris by corse were of cleane white).
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10970.

Some glory in *their* birth, some in *their* skill,
Some in *their* wealth, some in *their* bodies' force.
Shak., Sonnets, xci.

As if God were so beholden to us for our good deeds as to be bound for *their* sakes to forgive us our ill ones!
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

Sometimes formerly used alone, with the value now given to *theirs.*

My clothing keeps me full as warm as *their*,
My meates unto my taste as pleasing are.
Wither, Motto, C 3 b, repr. (*Nares.*)

(*c*) Poss. *theirs.* That which belongs to them: always used without the noun, and having the value of a nominative or an objective.

Belfagor and Belyal and Belssabub als
Heyred hem as hyȝly as heuen wer *thayres.*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1527.

This love of *theirs* myself have often seen.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 24.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs.*
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

(*d*) Obj. (acc.), *them.*

Bot if we may with any gyn
Mak *tham* to do dedly syn;
Than with *tham* wil I wun and wake.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

For euery off *thaim* was full wyse and sage.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1624.

Let him and *them* agree it; they are able to answer for themselves. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 235.

(*e*) Obj. (dat.), *them.*

Give *them* wine to drink. Jer. xxxv. 2.

(*f*) Used for *those.* [Now provincial, Eng. and U. S.]

As if between *them* twain there were no strife.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 405.

Let *they* ministers preach till they 'm black in the face.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

Like *them* big hotels
Where they shift plates, an' let ye live on smells.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

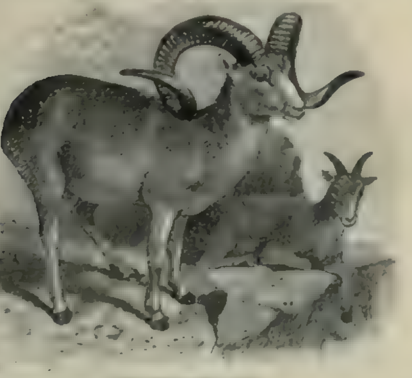
They say, it is said: *they* meaning persons generally.

We must not run, *they say*, into sudden extreams.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

They say he will come far ben, that lad; wha kens but he may come to be Sub-Prior himself?
Scott, Monastery, xiii.

they²†, *conj.* and *adv.* A Middle English variant of *though.*

thian-shan (thian′shan′), *n.* [Named from a range of mountains in central Asia.] A central Asian wild sheep, *Ovis poli*, notable for the enormous size of the male's horns, which are said to be sometimes 4½ feet round the curve, 1¼ feet about the base, their tips spreading 3¼ feet apart. The animal stands nearly 4 feet high at the shoulder. This sheep is a near relative of the argali and of the Rocky Mountain bighorn. It inhabits high hilly plains, runs with great speed, and is found in flocks of from 30 to 40, but is still very imperfectly known.



Thian-shan (*Ovis poli*).

thiasos, *n.* See *thiasus.*

thiasote (thī′a-sōt), *n.* [< Gr. θιασώτης, a thiasote, < θίασος, a band or company: see *thiasus.*] A member of or a participant in a thiasus.

thiasus, thiasos (thī′a-sus, -sos), *n.*; pl. *thiasi* (-si). [Gr. θίασος, a band or company (see def.).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a band or company assembled in honor of a divinity; especially, a Dionysiac band or procession in which men and women took part in character, with boisterous mirth and music, and bearing attributes of the god; sometimes a political, commercial, social, or benevolent association or gild (ἔρανος); specifically, the mythological band of nymphs, mænads, satyrs, etc., forming the personal cortège of Dionysus, and often represented in sculpture and painting. See *Bacchus.*

Thibaudia (thi-bâ′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Pavon, 1818), named after a French botanist, *Thibaud* de Chanvallon, who traveled in the West Indies in 1751.] 1. A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the tribe *Thibaudieæ* in the order *Vacciniaceæ.* It is characterized by racemose flowers with small bracts, a short calyx-tube, with five-toothed border, and ten elongated anthers, far surpassed by a membranous extension into straight narrow tubes which open lengthwise by chinks. The 2 species, *T. floribunda* and *T. Pichinchensis*, are natives of the Andes, the United States of Colombia, and Peru. They are shrubs, sometimes with high-climbing stems, bearing alternate evergreen entire leaves with very oblique veins, and numerous pedicelled scarlet flowers in axillary crowded racemes, sometimes tipped with green or yellow. These and also a few species of related genera are known in cultivation as *thibaudia.* 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Thibaudieæ (thi-bâ-dī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Thibaudia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Vacciniaceæ.* It is characterized by rather large and usually thick and fleshy or coriaceous flowers with short filaments which are commonly contiguous or connate. It includes 17 genera, of which *Thibaudia* is the type: principally mountain shrubs, many of them natives of the Andes.

thibet, Thibetan, etc. See *tibet*, etc.

thible (thib′l), *n.* [Also *thibel, thivel, theevil, theivil, theedle;* dial. variants of *dibble*¹.] 1. A dibble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A stick used for stirring broth, porridge, etc.; a pot-stick. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

The *thible* ran round, and the . . . handfuls of meal fell into the water. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

3†. A slice; a skimmer; a spatula. *Imp. Dict.*

thick (thik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *thicke, thikke, thykke*, rarely *thig*, < AS. *thicce* = OS. OFries. *thikki* = MD. *dicke*, D. *dik* = MLG. *dick* = OHG. *dicchi*, MHG. *dik, dicke*, G. *dick* = Icel. *thykkr* (older forms *thjokkr* or *thjökkr*) = Sw. *tjok* = Dan. *tyk* (Goth. not recorded); cf. OIr. *tiug* (< **tigu*), thick. Cf. *tight*¹.] I. *a.* 1. Having relatively great extent or depth from one surface to its opposite; being relatively of great depth, or extent from side to side: opposed to *thin.*

Thre hundred elne was it [the ark] long,
Naild and sperd, *thig* and strong.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 564.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick.*
Deut. xxxii. 15.

If the Sun is incommodious, we have *thick* folding Shutters on the out-Side, and thin ones within, to prevent that. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 198.

2. Having (a specified) measurement in a direction perpendicular to that of the length and breadth; measuring (so much) between opposite surfaces: as, a board one inch *thick.*

The walles of the gallery are about two yardes *thicke* at the least. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 33.

Of Fruits, he reckons the Iacapucaya, like a pot, as big as a great bowle, two fingers *thicke*, with a couer on it, within full of Chesnuts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 843.

3. Having numerous separate parts or individuals set or occurring close together; dense; compactly arranged.

He is the pyes patroun and putteth it in hire ere,
That there the thorne is *thikkest* to buylden and brede.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 228.

We supposed him some French mans sonne, because he had a *thicke* blacke bush beard, and the Salvages seldome haue any at all.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 184.

We caught another snow-storm, so *thick* and blinding that we dared not venture out of the harbor.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 16.

4. Having relatively great consistency; also, containing much solid matter in suspension or solution; approaching the consistency of a solid; inspissated: as, *thick* cream; *thick* paste; often of liquids, turbid; muddy; cloudy.

I can selle
Bothe dregges and draffe, and drawe it at on hole,
Thikke ale and thinne ale. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 398.

Forth gusht a stream of gore blood *thick.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 39.

Make the gruel *thick* and slab.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 32.

At the end, or snout, of the glacier this water issues forth, not indeed as a clear bright spring, but as a *thick* stream laden with detritus. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 161.

5. Heavy; profound; intense; extreme; great.

Moyses sithen held up is hond,
And *thikke* therknesse cam on that lond.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3102.

Bote euer-more Seraphe askes and cries,
"Where was Eualac?" the stour was so *thikke.*
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Thick slumber
Hangs upon mine eyes.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 235.

6. Obscure; not clear; especially, laden with clouds or vapor; misty; foggy: noting the atmosphere, the weather, etc.

It continued *thick* and boisterous all the night.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 22.

Again the evening closes, in *thick* and sultry air;
There 's thunder on the mountains, the storm is gathering
there. *Bryant*, Count of Greiers.

7. Mentally dull; stupid; devoid of intelligence: as, to have a *thick* head.

He a good wit? hang him, baboon! his wit 's as *thick* as Tewksbury mustard. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 262.

What if you think our reasons *thick*, and our ground of separation mistaken? *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

8. Mentally clouded; befogged; slow, weak, or defective in sense-perception, sometimes in moral perception: as, to be *thick* of sight, hearing, etc.: said of persons or of the organs of sense.

The people muddied,
Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 82.

My sight was ever *thick;*
. . . tell me what thou notest about the field.
Shak., J. C., v. 3. 21.

I am *thick* of hearing,
Still, when the wind blows southerly.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

A cloudlike change,
In passing, with a grosser film made *thick*
These heavy, horny eyes.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

9. Indistinct in utterance; inarticulate; not clear.

He rose and walked up and down the room, and finally spoke in a *thick*, husky voice, as one who pants with emotion. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 460.

10. Abounding; filled; plentifully supplied: followed by *with* (formerly *of* or *for*).

The Westerne shore by which we sayled we found all along well watered, but very mountanous and barren, the vallies very fertill, but extreame *thicke of* small wood so well as trees.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 176.

His reign [Henry III.'s] was not onely long for continuance, fifty-six years, but also *thick for* remarkable mutations happening therein. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 24.

The air was *thick with* falling snow.
Bryant, Two Travellers.

She looked up at Eve, her eyes *thick with* tears.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 449.

11. Numerous; plentiful; frequent; crowded.

Thei were so *thikke* and so entacched ech amonge other, that mo than a thousand fill in to the river.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

These [Oxen and Kine] were . . . exceeding *thicke* from the one end of the Market place . . . to the other.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 55.

The brass-hoof'd steeds tumultuous plunge and bound,
And the *thick* thunder beats the lab'ring ground.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 198.

Lay me,
When I shall die, within some narrow grave,
Not by itself—for that would be too proud—
But where such graves are *thickest.*
Browning, Paracelsus.

12. Being of a specified number; numbering. [Rare.]

There is a guard of spies ten *thick* upon her.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

13. Close in friendship; intimate. [Colloq.]

He
Could conjure, tell fortunes, and calculate tides, . . .
And was thought to be *thick* with the Man in the Moon.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 270.

Don't you be getting too *thick* with him—he 's got his father's blood in him too.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 6.

Half-thick file. See *file*¹.—**Thick coal,** a bed of coal in the Dudley district, England, averaging about thirty feet in thickness, "a source of enormous wealth to the district" (*Hull*).—**Thick focaloid, homeoid, intestine.** See the nouns.—**Thick limestone.** Same as *scar-limestone.*—**Thick register.** See *register*¹, 5 (*b*).—**Thick squall.** See *squall*¹.—**Thick stuff,** in *ship-building*, a general name for all planking above 4 inches in thickness.

All the timber, *thick-stuff*, and plank to be fresh-cut.
Laslett, Timber, p. 76.

Thick 'un, a sovereign; also, a crown, or five shillings. Sometimes written *thickun.* [Cant.]

If you like . . . I will send a few *thickuns* to bring you . . . to Start. *Cornhill Mag.*, VI. 648.

If he feel that it were better for him to quaff the flowing bowl, and he has a drought within him, and a friend or a *thick 'un* to stand by him, he is a poor weak cross-grained fool to refuse.
Percy Clarke, The New Chum in Australia, p. 148.

Through thick and thin, over smooth or rough places; with or without obstruction; despite all opposition; unwaveringly; steadily.

> When the horse was laus, he gynneth gon . . .
> Forth with "We hee," *thurgh thikke and thurgh thenne.*
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 146.

> *Through thick and thin*, through mountains and through playns,
> Those two great champions did attonce pursew
> The fearefull damzell. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 46.

> To lie daily, *through thick and thin*, and with every variety of circumstance and detail which a genius fertile in fiction could suggest, such was the simple rule prescribed by his [Alexander Farnese's] sovereign [Philip II.].
> *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 311.

To lay it on thick, to exaggerate; be extravagant, especially in laudation or flattery. [Colloq.]

> He had been giving the squire a full and particular account — à la Henslowe — of my proceedings since I came. Henslowe *lays it on thick* — paints with a will.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

II. *n.* **1.** The thickest part of anything. (*a*) That part which is of longest measurement across or through; the bulkiest part.

> The freke . . .
> Braid out a big sword, bare to hym sone
> With a dedly dynt, & derit hym full euyll
> Throgh the *thicke* of the thegh.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9021.

> An' blacksmith 'e strips me the *thick* ov 'is airm, an 'e shaws it to me. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

(*b*) The densest or most crowded part; the place of greatest resort or abundance.

> Achimetes . . . in the *thick* of the dust and smoke presently entered his men. *Knolles.*

> I am plain Elia — no Selden, nor Archbishop Usher — though at present in the *thick* of their books.
> *Lamb*, Oxford in the Vacation.

> He has lived in the *thick* of people all his life.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 104.

(*c*) The spot of greatest intensity or activity.

> He dressed as if life were a battle, and he were appointed to the *thick* of the fight. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

2. The time when anything is thickest.

> In the *thick* of question and reply
> I fled the house. *Tennyson*, The Sisters.

3. A thicket; a coppice. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> They must in fine condemned be to dwell
> In *thickes* vnseene, in mewes for minyons made.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 118).

> Eft through the *thicke* they heard one rudely rush,
> With noyse whereof he from his loftie steed
> Downe fell to ground, and crept into a bush.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 21.

4. A stupid person; a dullard; a blockhead; a numskull. [Colloq.]

> I told you how it would be. What a *thick* I was to come!
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

thick (thik), *adv.* [< ME. *thicke, thikke*, < AS. *thicce*, thick; from the adj.] In a thick manner, in any sense.

> Quo for thro may noȝt thole, the *thikker* he sufferes.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 6.

> He bethought hym full *thicke* in his throo hert,
> And in his wit was he war of a wyle sone.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 147.

> The Tree is so *thikke* charged that it semethe that it wolde breke. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 168.

> Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish,
> Became the accents of the valiant.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 24.

> Plied *thick* and close as when the fight begun,
> Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, cxxv.

> *Thick* beats his heart, the troubled motions rise
> (So, ere a storm, the waters heave and roll).
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxi. 648.

> So *thick* they died the people cried,
> "The gods are moved against the land."
> *Tennyson*, The Victim.

Thick and threefold, in quick succession, or in great numbers.

> They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till an experienced stager discovered the plot. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

thick (thik), *v.* [< ME. *thicken, thikken*, < AS. *thiccian*, make thick, < *thicce*, thick: see *thick*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make thick; thicken. (*a*) To make close, dense, or compact; specifically, to make compact by fulling.

> You may not forget to send some Western karseis, to wit dozens, which be *thicked* well.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 358.

> That no cap should be *thicked* or fulled in any mill untill the same had been well scoured and closed upon the bank, and half-footed at least upon the foot-stock.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Monmouthshire. (*Richardson.*)

(*b*) To increase in depth or girth; swell the proportions of (a solid body); fatten.

> He [Pliny] writes also that caterpillars are bred by a dew, incrassated and *thicked* by the heat of the sun.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 79.

(*c*) To give firmer consistency to; inspissate.

> With sheeps milke *thicked* & salted they dresse and tan their hides. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 99.

> The Night-Mare Life-in-Death was she,
> Who *thicks* man's blood with cold.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.

(*d*†) To make obscure or dark; hence, to hide; conceal.

> Hauing past three days and three nightes, forsaking all high wayes, *thicked* my self in the great desert, and being utterly tired, . . . and no lesse in feare of them that should seek mee, I conueyed my selfe into a great caue.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 144.

II. *intrans.* To become thick.

> But see, the Welkin *thicks* apace,
> And stouping Phebus steepes his face.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March.

thick-and-thin (thik′and-thin′), *a.* **1.** Ready to go through thick and thin; thorough; devoted: as, a *thick-and-thin* supporter; a *thick-and-thin* advocate of a measure.—**2.** Having one sheave thicker than the other. Thick-and-thin blocks were formerly used as quarter-blocks under a yard.

thickback (thik′bak), *n.* A kind of sole-fish, *Solea variegata.* [Local, Eng.]

thickbill (thik′bil), *n.* The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris.* See cut under *bullfinch.* [Prov. Eng.]

thick-brained (thik′brānd), *a.* Stupid; thick-skulled; thick-headed.

> The *thick-brain'd* audience lively to awake.
> *Drayton*, Sacrifice to Apollo.

thick-coming (thik′kum″ing), *a.* Coming or following in close succession; crowding.

> She is troubled with *thick-coming* fancies,
> That keep her from her rest.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 38.

thicken¹ (thik′n), *v.* [= Icel. *thykkna* = Sw. *tjockna* = Dan. *tykne*, become thick; as *thick* + *-en*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* To become thick or thicker. (*a*) To grow dense.

> Through his young woods how pleased Sabinus stray'd,
> Or sate delighted in the *thickening* shade,
> With annual joy the reddening shoots to greet.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 90.

> No swelling twig puts forth its *thickening* leaves.
> *Jones Very*, Poems, p. 105.

(*b*) To become deeper or heavier; gain bulk.

> The downy flakes, . . .
> Softly alighting upon all below,
> Assimilate all objects. Earth receives
> Gladly the *thickening* mantle.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 330.

(*c*) Of a liquid, to approach more nearly a state of solidity; gain firmer consistency; also, to become turbid or cloudy. (*d*) To become dark or obscure; specifically, of the weather, etc., to become misty or foggy.

> Thy lustre *thickens*,
> When he shines by. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 3. 27.

> The weather still *thickening*, and preventing a nearer approach to the land. *Cook*, Third Voyage, vi. 3.

> Through the *thickening* winter twilight, wide apart the battle rolled. *Whittier*, Angels of Buena Vista.

(*e*) To grow more intense, profound, animated, intricate, etc.; become complicated.

> *Bayes.* Ay, now the Plot *thickens* very much upon us.
> *Pret.* What Oracle this darkness can evince?
> Sometimes a Fishers Son, sometimes a Prince.
> *Buckingham*, The Rehearsal, iii. 2.

> The combat *thickens* like the storm that flies.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, ix. 908.

> A clamour *thicken'd*, mixt with inmost terms
> Of art and science. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

(*f*) To gain in number or frequency; hence, to crowd; throng.

> The gath'ring murmur spreads, their trampling feet
> Beat the loose sands, and *thicken* to the fleet.
> *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 184.

> I have not time to write any longer to you; but you may well expect our correspondence will *thicken*.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 245.

> The differences . . . became . . . numerous and complicated as the arrivals *thickened*.
> *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xiv.

(*g*) To become indistinct.

> Under the influence of which [port], . . . though the heart glows more and more, there comes a time when the brow clouds, and the speech *thickens*, and the tongue refuses to act. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 121.

II. *trans.* To make thick or thicker. (*a*) To make dense, close, or compact; specifically, to full, as cloth.

> About which a bright *thickned* bush of golden haire did play,
> Which Vulcan forg'd him for his plume.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 368.

> Youngest Autumn, in a bower
> Grape-*thicken'd* from the light, and blinded
> With many a deep-hued bell-like flower.
> *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

(*b*) To increase in depth, or distance between opposite surfaces; hence, figuratively, to make stouter or more substantial; strengthen.

> This may help to *thicken* other proofs
> That do demonstrate thinly.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 430.

> Now god-like Hector . . .
> Squadrons on squadrons drives, and fills the fields
> With close-rang'd chariots, and with *thicken'd* shields.
> *Pope*, Iliad, viii. 261.

(*c*) Of liquids, to increase the consistency of; inspissate: as, to *thicken* gravy with flour; also, to render turbid or cloudy.

> Whilst others *thicken* all the slimy dews,
> And into purest honey work the juice.
> *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

> Water stop'd gives Birth
> To Grass and Plants, and *thickens* into Earth.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

(*d*) To obscure with clouds or mist; befog.

> Now the *thicken'd* sky
> Like a dark ceiling stood; down rush'd the rain.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 742.

(*e*) To make more numerous or frequent; redouble: as, to *thicken* blows.

thicken² (thik′en), *n.* A spelling of *thick 'un* (which see, under *thick*, *a.*).

thickener (thik′nėr), *n.* [< *thicken*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which thickens; specifically, in *calico-printing*, a substance used to give to the mordant or the dye such consistency as will prevent it from spreading too much, or to add to the weight of the fabric in the process of dyeing. Various materials are used, as gum arabic, gum Senegal, gum tragacanth, jalap, pipe-clay, dextrine, potato- and rice-starch, sulphate of lead, sugar, and molasses, but wheat-starch and flour are the best.

thickening (thik′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thicken*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of making or becoming thick.

> The patient, as years pass on, shows other evidences of the gouty diathesis, such as . . . gouty *thickenings* of the cartilages of the pinna. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 116.

2. A substance used in making thick; specifically, in *dyeing* and *calico-printing*, same as *thickener*.

> Only two mineral *thickenings* are at present employed: namely, kaolin and pipe-clay.
> *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 17.

3. That which has become thick.

> Many small miliary deposits existed all over the peritoneum, resembling the whitish-yellow *thickenings* often found on the capsule of the spleen. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 403.

thicket (thik′et), *n.* [< ME. **thicket*, < AS. *thiccet* (pl. *thiccetu*), a thicket, < *thicce*, thick: see *thick*.] A number of shrubs, bushes, or trees set and growing close together; a thick coppice, grove, or the like.

> As when a lion in a *thicket* pent,
> Spying the boar all bent to combat him,
> Makes through the shrubs and thunders as he goes.
> *Peele*, Polyhymnia, l. 124 (Works, ed. Bullen, II. 293).

thicketed (thik′et-ed), *a.* [< *thicket* + *-ed*².] Abounding in thickets; covered with thick bushes or trees.

> These fields sloped down to a tiny streamlet with densely *thicketed* banks. *H. Hayes*, Sons and Daughters, xviii.

thickety (thik′et-i), *a.* [< *thicket* + *-y*¹.] Abounding in thickets. [Rare.]

thick-eyed (thik′īd), *a.* Dim-eyed; weak-sighted.

> *Thick-eyed* musing and cursed melancholy.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 49.

thickhead (thik′hed), *n.* **1.** A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.—**2.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A shrike-like bird of the subfamily *Pachycephalinæ.* See cut under *Pachycephala.* (*b*) A scansorial barbet of the subfamily *Capitoninæ. Coues.* See cut under *Capito.*—**White-throated thickhead.** Same as *thunder-bird*, 1.

thick-headed (thik′hed″ed), *a.* **1.** Having a thick or bushy head.

> Bring it near some *thick-headed* tree.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry. (*Latham.*)

2. Having a thick skull; dull; stupid; doltish.—**3.** In *Crustacea*, pachycephalous; of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala.*—**Thick-headed mullet, shrike,** etc. See the nouns.

thickknee (thik′nē), *n.* A bird of the family *Œdicnemidæ*; a thick-kneed plover, or stone-plover. The common thickknee of European countries is *Œdicnemus crepitans*, also called *Norfolk plover* and by other names. See *stone-plover*, and cut under *Œdicnemus.*

thick-kneed (thik′nēd), *a.* Having thick knees — that is, having the tibiotarsal articulation swollen or thickened, as the young of many wading birds: specifically noting the birds of the family *Œdicnemidæ.* See cut under *Œdicnemus.*—**Thick-kneed bustard**, a thickknee: it is not a bustard.

thickleaf (thik′lēf), *n.* A plant of the genus *Crassula.*

thick-leaved (thik′lēvd), *a.* Having thick leaves; also, thickly set with leaves.

> The nightingale, among the *thick-leav'd* spring
> That sits alone in sorrow.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

thick-legged (thik′leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having thick legs, as an insect.—**Thick-legged lily-beetles**, the *Lagriidæ*, as distinguished from the *Crioceridæ.*

thick-lipped (thik'lipt), *a.* Having thick lips, as a negro; labroid, as a fish; thickened around the edges, as an ulcer.—**Thick-lipped perch.** See *perch*¹.

thicklips (thik'lips), *n.* A person having thick lips—a characteristic of the negro race: used opprobriously.

> What a full fortune does the *thick-lips* owe,
> If he can carry 't thus! *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 66.

thickly (thik'li), *adv.* In a thick manner, in any sense of the word *thick;* densely; closely; deeply; abundantly; frequently.

thickness (thik'nes), *n.* [< ME. *thiknesse*, < AS. *thicnes*, < *thicce*, thick: see *thick.*] **1.** The state or property of being thick, in any sense; specifically, that dimension of a solid body which is at right angles both to its length and to its breadth; the third or least dimension of a solid.

> Sex fyngre thicke a floore thereof thou pave
> With lyme and asshes mixt with cole and sande,
> A flake above in *thiknesse* of thyne hande.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

> The height of one pillar was eighteen cubits; . . . and the *thickness* thereof was four fingers. Jer. lii. 21.

2. That which is thick; the thick of anything; the dense, heavy, deep, or solid part.

> The chambers were in the *thickness* of the wall of the court toward the east. Ezek. xlii. 10.

> This enormous *thickness* of nearly three miles of Old Red Sandstone. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 270.

3. A fold, layer, or sheet, as of cloth or paper.—**4.** In *founding*, the sand or loam placed temporarily in a mold while it is being prepared for casting. It is afterward removed, and its place is filled with the molten metal.

thickness (thik'nes), *v. t.* [< *thickness, n.*] To reduce to a uniform thickness before dressing to shape: said of boards and timber. [Trade use.]

thick-pleached (thik'plēcht), *a.* Thickly interwoven.

> The prince and Count Claudio, walking in a *thick-pleached* alley in my orchard, were thus much overheard by a man of mine. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 2. 10.

thick-set (thik'set), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Set, growing, or occurring closely together; dense; luxuriant.

> His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;
> His neck shoots up a *thick set* thorny wood.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii., Meleager and [Atalanta, l. 23.

> Live long, ere from thy topmost head
> The *thick-set* hazel dies.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

2. Thickly studded; abounding; plentifully supplied.

> With windows of this kind the town of Curzola is *thick-set* in every quarter. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 214.

3. Heavily or solidly built; stout; especially, short and stout.

> At Grantham, I believe, he sat up all night to avoid sleeping in the next room to a *thick-set* squinting fellow, in a black wig and a tarnished gold-laced waistcoat.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

> Laying a short, *thickset* finger upon my arm, he looked up in my face with an investigating air.
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxxvi.

Thick-set cord, a kind of thick-set of which the surface is ribbed like that of corduroy.

II. *n.* **1.** A close or thick hedge.—**2.** Very thick or dense underwood; bush; scrub.—**3.** A kind of fustian having a nap like that of velveteen. It is used for clothes by persons engaged in manual work.

thick-sighted (thik'sī''ted), *a.* Dim of sight; weak-sighted.

> Whereas before she could see some furniture in her house, now she could perceive none; she was erst *thick-sighted*, but now purblind. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 388.

thickskin (thik'skin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One who has a thick skin—that is, one who is insensible to or not easily irritated by taunts, reproaches, ridicule, or the like; a rude, unimpressible person.

> The shallowest *thick-skin* of that barren sort.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 13.

II. *a.* Same as *thick-skinned*.

> Nor can I bide to pen some hungry scene
> For *thick-skin* ears, and undiscerning eyne.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, i. 8.

thick-skinned (thik'skind), *a.* **1.** Having a thick skin or rind: as, a *thick-skinned* animal; a *thick-skinned* orange.—**2.** Specifically, in *zoöl.*, pachydermatous, as a rhinoceros; belonging to the *Pachydermata.*—**3.** Insensible to reproach, ridicule, or insult; dull; stolid.

> He is too *thick-skinned* to mind eloquent and indignant criticism. *The American*, IX. 387.

thickskull (thik'skul), *n.* A dull person; a blockhead.

thick-skulled (thik'skuld), *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

> This downright fighting fool, this *thick-skulled* hero.
> *Dryden*, All for Love, iii. 1.

thick-stamen (thik'stā''men), *n.* See *Pachysandra*.

thick-starred (thik'stärd), *a.* Strewn thickly with stars. [Rare.]

> In some wynters nyht whan the firmament is clere and *thikke-sterred*. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 23.

thick-tongued (thik'tungd), *a.* Having a thick tongue; specifically, in *herpet.*, pachyglossate.

thick-wind (thik'wind), *n.* Impeded respiration of the horse, somewhat louder and less free than normal breathing. This may be due to roaring, to asthma (heaves), or to encroachment upon the lungs of a distended stomach or pregnant uterus.

thick-winded (thik'win''ded), *a.* Affected with thick-wind, as a horse.

thick-witted (thik'wit''ed), *a.* Dull of wit; stupid; thick-headed.

> A pretty face and a sweet heart . . . often overturn a *thick-witted* or a light-headed man.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 369.

thicky (thik'i), *a.* [< *thick* + *-y*¹.] Thick. [Rare.]

> It was neere a *thicky* shade,
> That broad leaues of Beech had made.
> *Greene*, Descrip. of the Shepherd and his Wife.

thider†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thither*. *Chaucer*.

thief¹ (thēf), *n.*; pl. *thieves* (thēvz). [Early mod. E. also *theef;* < ME. *theef, thef* (pl. *theeves, theves, thyeves, thifes*), < AS. *theóf* (pl. *theófas*) = OS. *thiof* = OFries. *thiaf, tief* = D. *dief* = MLG. *dēf* = OHG. *diob*, MHG. *diep*, G. *dieb* = Icel. *thiōfr* = Sw. *tjuf* = Dan. *tyv* = Goth. *thiufs* (*thiub-*), thief: root unknown. Hence *thieve, theft.*] **1.** A person who steals, or is guilty of larceny or robbery; one who takes the goods or property of another without the owner's knowledge or consent; especially, one who deprives another of property secretly or without open force, as opposed to a *robber*, who openly uses violence. In the authorized version of the Bible, however, and in the older literature generally, *thief* is used where we now say *robber*.

> The othre byeth the little *thyeues*, thet steleth ine the house bread, wyn, an othre thinges.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

> A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among *thieves*, which stripped him of his raiment.
> Luke x. 30.

> Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with *thieves*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 238.

> The class that was called "travelling *thieves*," who, without being professional cracksmen, would creep into an unprotected house or rob a hen-roost.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 771.

2. A person guilty of cunning or deceitful acts; a lawless person; an evil-doer: used in reproach.

> Angelo is an adulterous *thief*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 40.

3. An imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to gutter. [Prov. Eng.]

> Where you see a *thief* in the candle, call presently for an extinguisher. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 46. (*Latham.*)

> If there bee a *theefe* in the Candle (as wee used to say commonly), there is a way to pull it out, and not to put out the Candle, by clapping an Extinguisher presently upon it. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, 1642 (ed. Arber), p. 77.

4. A tin can to which a small line or becket is attached, used as a drinking-cup by sailors. It is made heavier on one side, so that it will capsize when it is dropped in the water.—**5.** A thief-tube.—**6.** Same as *hermit-crab*. [Local, U. S.]—**Bait-thief,** a fish that takes the bait from a hook without getting caught. [Fishermen's slang.]—**Thieves' Latin.** See *Latin*.—**Thieves' vinegar,** a kind of vinegar made by digesting rosemary-tops, sage-leaves, etc., in vinegar, formerly believed to be an antidote against the plague. It derived its name and popularity from a story that four thieves who plundered the dead during the plague ascribed their impunity to this infusion. It has been long disused as worthless.=**Syn.** *Pilferer, Pirate* (see *robber*), pickpocket, cutpurse. See *pillage, n.*

thief² (thēf), *n.* [< ME. *theve*, < AS. *thēfe*, the bramble: see *theve, theve-thorn.*] The bramble *Rubus fruticosus*. Compare *theve-thorn*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

thief-catcher (thēf'kach''ėr), *n.* One who catches thieves, or whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

> My evenings all I would with sharpers spend,
> And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend.
> *Bramston.*

thief-leader (thēf'lē''dėr), *n.* One who leads away or takes a thief. [Rare.]

> A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

thiefly† (thēf'li), *adv.* [< ME. *theefly, theefliche, theveli, thevelich, theofliche;* < *thief*¹ + *-ly*².] Like a thief; hence, stealthily; secretly.

> *Theuelich* Y am had awey fro the loond of Hebrew.
> *Wyclif*, Gen. xl. 15.

> In the night ful *theefly* gan he stalke.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1781.

thief-stolen (thēf'stō''ln), *a.* Stolen by a thief or thieves. [Rare.]

> Had I been *thief-stol'n*,
> As my two brothers, happy!
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 5.

thief-taker (thēf'tā''kėr), *n.* One whose business it is to find and take thieves and bring them to justice; a thief-catcher.

thiefteously†, *adv.* Same as *theftuously*.

thief-tube (thēf'tūb), *n.* A sampling-tube; a tube which may be inserted in a bung-hole, and, when filled with the liquid in the cask, withdrawn with its contents by placing the thumb over the upper end.

thietsee, *n.* See *theetsee*.

thieve (thēv), *v.;* pret. and pp. *thieved*, ppr. *thieving*. [< ME. **theven*, < AS. *theófian*, thieve, < *theóf*, a thief: see *thief*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* To be a thief; practise theft; steal; prey.

> He knows not what may *thieve* upon his senses,
> Or what temptation may rise.
> *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, i. 1.

> Or proul in courts of law for human prey,
> In venal senate *thieve*, or rob on broad highway.
> *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 13.

II. *trans.* To take by theft; steal.

> My mother still
> Affirms your Psyche *thieved* her theories.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

thieveless (thēv'les), *a.* [Cf. *thewless.*] Cold; forbidding. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

> Wi' *thieveless* sneer to see his modish mien,
> He, down the water, gi'es him this guid-e'en.
> *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

thievery (thēv'ėr-i), *n.;* pl. *thieveries* (-iz). [= OFries. *deverie* = G. *dieberei* = Sw. *tjufveri* = Dan. *tyveri;* as *thieve* + *-ery.*] **1.** The act or practice of stealing; theft.

> Knaverie, Villanie, and *Thieverie!* I smell it rank, she 's stoln, she 's gone directlie. *Brome*, Northern Lass, ii. 6.

> We owe a great deal of picturesqueness to the quarrels and *thieveries* of the barons of the Middle Ages.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 254.

2. That which is stolen.

> Injurious time now with a robber's haste
> Crams his rich *thievery* up, he knows not how.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4. 45.

thieves, *n.* Plural of *thief*.

thievish (thē'vish), *a.* [= D. *diefsch* = MLG. *dēvisch* = G. *diebisch;* as *thief* + *-ish*¹.] **1.** Addicted to, concerned in, or characterized by thievery; pertaining in any manner to theft.

> Or with a base and boisterous sword enforce
> A *thievish* living on the common road.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3. 33.

> O *thievish* Night,
> Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
> In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 195.

2. Stealthy; furtive; secret; sly.

> He sitteth lurking in the *thievish* corners of the streets.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. x. 8.

> Thou by thy dial's shady stealth mayst know
> Time's *thievish* progress to eternity.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxvii.

thievishly (thē'vish-li), *adv.* In a thievish manner; like a thief; by theft.

thievishness (thē'vish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thievish. *Bailey*, 1727.

thig (thig), *v.;* pret. and pp. *thigged*, ppr. *thigging*. [< ME. *thiggen*, < AS. *thicgan, thicgean*, take, receive, partake of, = OS. *thiggian, thiggean* = OHG. *dikkan, thichan, thiggen*, MHG. *digen* = Icel. *thiggja*, get, receive, receive hospitality for a night, = Sw. *tigga* = Dan. *tigge*, beg as a mendicant. The E. form and sense are due rather to Scand. The reg. form from AS. *thicgan* would be **thidge.*] **I.** *trans.* To beseech; supplicate; implore; especially, to ask as alms; beg. Compare *thigger*.

> And now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to *thigge*
> At dores vpon dayes, that dayres me full sore.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13549.

II. *intrans.* To make supplication; specifically, to profit by or live on the gifts of others; take alms. See the quotation under *sorn*.

> They were fain to *thigg* and cry for peace and good-will.
> *Pitscottie*, p. 56. (*Jamieson.*)

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

thigger (thig'ėr), *n.* [Also Sc. *thiggar*, Shetland *tiggar;* = Sw. *tiggare* = Dan. *tigger*, a beggar; as *thig* + *-er*¹.] One who thigs; a beggar; especially, one who solicits a gift (as of seed-corn from one's neighbors), not on the footing of a mendicant, but in a temporary strait or as having some claim on the liberality of others. [Scotch.]

thigh (thī), *n.* [< ME. **thigh, thih, thiz, thy, thee, the, thegh, theh, thez, theo,* < AS. *theóh, theó* = OS. *thio* = OFries. *thiach,* Fries. *tjea* = MD. *diege, dieghe, die, dye, dije,* D. *dije, dij* = MLG. *deck, dee, de* = OHG. *dioh, dieh,* MHG. *diech* (*dieh-*) = Icel. *thjō,* thigh; connection with *thick* and *thee*^{1} uncertain.] 1. That part of the leg which is between the hip and the knee in man, and the corresponding part of the hind limb of other animals; the femoral region, determined by the extent of the thigh-bone or femur; the femur. The fleshy mass of the thigh consists of three groups of muscles: the extensors of the leg, in front; the flexors of the leg, behind; the adductors of the thigh, on the inner side — together with a part of the gluteal muscles, extended on to the thigh from the buttocks. The line of the groin definitely separates the thigh from the belly in front; and the transverse fold of the buttocks (the gluteofemoral crease) similarly limits the thigh behind when the leg is extended. The inner or adductorial muscles are especially well developed in women. The thigh of most mammals and birds is buried in the flesh of what appears to be the trunk; so that the first joint of the hind leg which protrudes from the body is beyond the knee-joint. There are some exceptions to this rule, as the thigh of the camel and elephant. Many reptiles and batrachians have extensive thighs well marked from the trunk, as ordinary lizards, frogs, newts, etc. No thigh is recognized as such in fishes. See cuts under *muscle*^{1} and *Plantigrada.*

> Like the bee, . . .
> Our *thighs* pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 77.

2. In *ornith.:* (*a*) The flank, or the feathers overlying this region of the body, corresponding to the thigh proper, which is deeply buried in the common integument of the body. (*b*) Loosely, the next joint of the leg; the crus; the drumstick: especially said when the feathers of this part are conspicuous in length or in color, as the "flag" of a hawk.—3. In *entom.,* the third joint or segment of any one of the six or eight legs of a true insect, or of an arachnidan; the femur, between the trochanter and the tibia or shank. In some insects, as grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, and such saltatorial forms, the thigh is much enlarged, and forms with the tibia a letter A, reaching high above the body; such thighs are technically called *incrassate femora.* The three pairs of thighs of a six-legged insect are distinguished as *anterior, middle,* and *posterior.* See cut under *coxa.*

4†. The lower and larger part of the stalk of a plant; the stock or trunk.

> The vyne hie and of fecunditee
> In brannches VIII ynough is to dilate,
> Aboute his *thegh* lette noo thing growing be.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

thigh†, *v. t.* [ME. *thyen;* < *thigh, n.*] To carve (a pigeon or other small bird).

> *Thye* all maner of small byrdes.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

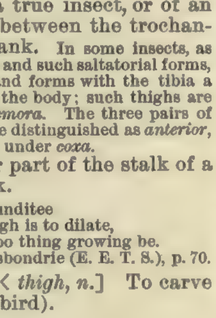
thigh-bone (thī'bōn), *n.* The single bone of the thigh of any vertebrate; the femur (which see for description). In man it is the longest and largest bone of the body. See cuts under *digitigrade, femur,* and the various names of mammals, birds, etc., cited under the word *skeleton.*

thighed (thīd), *a.* [< ME. *y-thied;* < *thigh* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having thighs: especially used in composition: as, the red-*thighed* locust, *Caloptenus femur-rubrum.* See cut under *grasshopper.*

> The best is like a bosshe *ythied* breefe.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

> The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include . . . a white-*thighed* Colobus.
> *Nature,* XLII. 303.

Thighed metapodius, *Metapodius femoratus,* a large predaceous reduvioid bug, common in the southern United States, and noted as a destroyer of injurious insects, particularly the cotton-worm, *Aletia xylina,* and the army-worm, *Leucania unipuncta.*


Thighed Metapodius (*Metapodius femoratus*).

thigh-joint (thī'joint), *n.* The coxa, or coxal articulation, usually called *hip-joint* (which see).

thilk† (ᴛʜilk), *pron. adj.* [Also contr. *thick, thic;* < ME. *thilk, thilke, thylke, thulke,* < AS. *thylc, thyllīc, thillīc,* that, that same, the same (= Icel. *thvīlīkr* = Sw. *desslikes* = Dan. *deslige,* such), < *thȳ,* instr. of *thæt,* that, the, + *-līc,* E. *-ly*^{1}: see *like*^{2}, *-ly*^{1}, and cf. *such, which* (*whilk*), which have the same terminal element.] This same; that same; that.

> To rekene with hymself, as wel may be,
> Of *thilke* yeer, how that it with hym stood.
> *Chaucer,* Shipman's Tale, l. 79.

> Did not *thilk* bag-pipe, man, which thou dost blow,
> A Farewell on our soldiers erst bestow?
> *Peele,* An Eclogue.

thill (thil), *n.* [Also dial. *fill;* < ME. *thille, thylle,* < AS. *thill* (?), a board, plank, stake, pole, = OHG. *dili,* m., *dillā,* f., MHG. *dille, dil,* G. *diele,* a board, plank, = Icel. *thilja,* a plank, deal, a rower's bench, = Sw. *tilja* = Dan. *tilje,* a pole, stake, beam; akin to AS. *thel,* a board, plank, = MD. *dele,* D. *deel,* a board, plank, floor, = MLG. LG. *dele,* a board, plank, floor, etc.: see *deal*^{2}, the same word received through the D.] 1. A shaft (one of a pair) of a cart, gig, or other carriage. The thills extend from the body of the carriage, one on each side of the horse. See cut under *sleigh.*

> And bakward beth they *thilles* made full sure,
> As forwarde hath a drey, and in that ende
> An meke oxe that wol drawe & stonde & wende
> Wel yoked be, and forwarde make it fare.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

2. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) The surface upon the tram runs. (*b*) The under-clay. See *under-clay.* [Prov. Eng.]

thill-coupling (thil'kup″ling), *n.* A device for fastening the shafts of a vehicle to the front axle. *E. H. Knight.*

thiller (thil'ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *filler;* < *thill* + *-er*^{1}.] A thill-horse. Compare *wheeler.*

> Five great wains, . . . drawn with five-and-thirty strong cart-horses, which was six for every one besides the *thiller.*
> *Urquhart,* tr. of Rabelais, ii. 2.

thill-horse (thil'hôrs), *n.* [Also dial. *fill-horse,* sometimes spelled irreg. *phillhorse;* < ME. *thilhors, thylle hors;* < *thill* + *horse*^{1}.] A horse which goes between the thills or shafts and supports them. *Palsgrave.*

thill-jack (thil'jak), *n.* A tool for connecting the thills of a carriage to the clips of the axle. *E. H. Knight.*

thill-tug (thil'tug), *n.* A loop of leather depending from the harness-saddle, to hold the shaft of a vehicle. *E. H. Knight.*

thimble (thim'bl), *n.* [Also dial. *thimmel, thimell, thummel;* < ME. *thimbil* (with excrescent *b* as in *thumb*), **thumel,* < AS. *thȳmel,* a thimble, orig. used on the thumb (as sailors use them still); with suffix *-el,* < *thūma,* thumb; cf. (with diff. meaning) Icel. *thumall,* thumb: see *thumb*^{1}.] 1. An implement used for pushing the needle in sewing, worn on one of the fingers, usually the middle finger of the right hand. It is generally bell-shaped, but as used in some trades is open at the end. The sailmakers' thimble (usually spelled *thummel*) consists of a kind of ring worn on the thumb, and having a small disk like the seal of a ring, with small depressions for the needle.

> Hast thou ne'er a Brass *Thimble* clinking in thy Pocket?
> *Congreve,* Way of the World, iii. 3.

> I sing the *Thimble* — armour of the fair!
> *Ramsay,* The Thimble.

2. In *mech.,* a sleeve, skein, tube, bushing, or ferrule used to join the ends of pipes, shafting, etc., or to fill an opening, expand a tube, cover an axle, etc. It is made in a variety of shapes, and is called *thimble-joint, thimble-coupling, thimble-skein,* etc. See cut under *coupling.*

3. *Naut.,* an iron or brass ring, concave on the outside so as to fit in a rope, block-strap, cringle, etc., and prevent chafe, as well as to preserve shape; also, an iron ring attached to the end of drag-ropes.—**Clue thimble,** a metal sheath or guard serving to prevent wear or chafing of the rope forming the eye of a sail. — **Fairy thimble,** the fox-glove, *Digitalis purpurea. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Thimble and Bodkin Army,** in *Eng. hist.,* a name given by the Royalists during the Civil War to the Parliamentarian army, in contemptuous allusion to an alleged source of their supplies. See the quotation.

> The nobles being profuse in their contributions of plate for the service of the king [Charles I.] at Oxford, while on the parliamentary side the subscriptions of silver offerings included even such little personal articles as those that suggested the term the *Thimble and Bodkin Army.*
> *S. Dowell,* Taxes in England, II. 3.

Witches'-thimble, the fox-glove, *Digitalis purpurea.* The name is also given to several other plants. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.] (See also *carbine-thimble.*)

thimbleberry (thim'bl-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *thimbleberries* (-iz). See *raspberry,* 2.

thimble-case (thim'bl-kās), *n.* A case for containing a thimble, or two or more thimbles of different patterns for different kinds of work.

> A myrtle foliage round the *thimble-case.*
> *Pope,* The Basset Table.

thimble-coupling (thim'bl-kup″ling), *n.* See *coupling.*

thimble-eye (thim'bl-ī), *n.* The thimble-eyed mackerel, or chub-mackerel, *Scomber colias.*

thimble-eyed (thim'bl-īd), *a.* Having eyes resembling a thimble: used of the chub-mackerel.

thimbleful (thim'bl-fu̇l), *n.* [< *thimble* + *-ful.*] As much as a thimble will hold; hence, a very small quantity.

> Yes, and measure for measure, too, Sosia; that is, for a *thimble-full* of gold a *thimble-full* of love.
> *Dryden,* Amphitryon, iv. 1.

thimble-joint (thim'bl-joint), *n.* A sleeve-joint with an interior packing, to keep the joints of a pipe tight during expansion and contraction. *E. H. Knight.*

thimble-lily (thim'bl-lil″i), *n.* An Australian liliaceous plant, *Blandfordia nobilis,* with racemed flowers of a form to suggest the name.

thimbleman (thim'bl-man), *n.*; pl. *thimblemen* (-men). Same as *thimblerigger.*

> As the *thimble-men* say, "There's a fool born every minute." *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 385.

thimble-pie (thim'bl-pī), *n.* Chastisement by means of a sharp tap or blow given with a thimble on the finger. [Prov. Eng.]—**To make thimble-pie.** See the quotation.

> Years ago there was one variety [of thimble] which little boys and girls knew as "dame's thimell." It was in constant use in the *making of* "*thimell-pie,*" or "*thimmy-pie,*" the dame of the little schools then common in all villages using her thimble — a great iron one — upon the children's heads when punishment was necessary. This was called *thimell-pie making,* and the operation was much dreaded. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IX. 95.

thimblerig (thim'bl-rig), *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups shaped like thimbles, and a small ball or pea. The ball or pea is put on a table and covered with one of the cups. The operator then begins moving the cups about, offering to bet that no one can tell under which cup the pea lies. The one who bets is seldom allowed to win.

> I will . . . appear to know no more of you than one of the cads of the *thimble-rig* knows of the pea-holder.
> *T. Hook,* Gilbert Gurney, vii.

> A merry blue-eyed boy, fresh from Eton, who could do *thimble-rig,* "prick the garter," "bones" with his face blacked, and various other accomplishments.
> *Whyte Melville,* White Rose, II. iv.

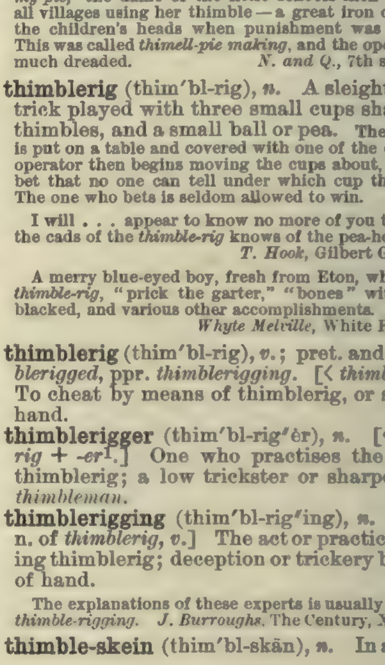
thimblerig (thim'bl-rig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thimblerigged,* ppr. *thimblerigging.* [< *thimblerig, n.*] To cheat by means of thimblerig, or sleight of hand.

thimblerigger (thim'bl-rig″ėr), *n.* [< *thimblerig* + *-er*^{1}.] One who practises the trick of thimblerig; a low trickster or sharper. Also *thimbleman.*

thimblerigging (thim'bl-rig″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thimblerig, v.*] The act or practice of playing thimblerig; deception or trickery by sleight of hand.

> The explanations of these experts is usually only clever *thimble-rigging. J. Burroughs,* The Century, XXVII. 926.

thimble-skein (thim'bl-skān), *n.* In a vehicle, a sleeve over the arm of a wagon-axle, as distinguished from a *strap-skein. E. H. Knight.*



Thimble-skein.
a, axletree; *b,* hub; *c,* thimble-skein; *d,* nut.

thimbleweed (thim'bl-wēd), *n.* An American anemone, *Anemone Virginiana.* It is a plant 2 or 3 feet high with whitish flowers on long upright peduncles, the fruiting heads having the form and markings of a thimble. *Rudbeckia laciniata* has also been thus named.

thime†, *n.* See *thyme.*

thimmel, *n.* A dialectal form of *thimble.*

thin^{1} (thin), *a.* [< ME. *thinne, thynne, thenne, thunne,* < AS. *thynne* = MD. D. *dun* = MLG. *dunne,* LG. *dunn* = OHG. *dunni, thunni,* MHG. *dünne,* G. *dünn* = Icel. *thunnr* = Sw. *tunn* = Dan. *tynd* = Goth. **thunnus* (not recorded), thin, = MHG. *tunewenge;* = W. *teneu* = Gael. Ir. *tana* = OBulg. *tinukŭ* = Russ. *tonkŭ* (with a deriv. suffix) = L. *tenuis,* thin, slim, = Gr. **τανύς* (in comp.

and deriv.), also *ταναός* (for **ταναϝος*; in comp. *ταναυ-*), stretched out, slim, long, thin, taper, = Skt. *tanu*, stretched out, thin; orig. 'stretched out,' connected with a verb seen in AS. **thenian*, **thennan*, in comp. *ā-thenian* = OHG. *dennan*, MHG. *denen*, G. *dehnen* = Goth. **thanjan*, in comp. *uf-thanjan*, stretch out (a secondary form of AS. **thenan*, etc.), = L. *tendere*, stretch (*tenere*, hold), = Gr. *τείνειν*, stretch, = Skt. √ *tan*, stretch, etc. A very prolific root; from the L. adj. are ult. E. *tenuous*, *tenuity*, *attenuate*, *extenuate*, etc., and from the L. verb root are ult. E. *tend*^{1}, *attend*, *intend*, etc., *tendon*, etc. (see *tend*^{1}); from the Gr., *tone*, *tonic*, etc., *tænia*, *tasis*, etc.] 1. Very narrow in all diameters; slender; slim; long and fine: as, a *thin* wire; a *thin* string.

Then the priest shall see the plague; and, behold, if . . . there be in it a yellow *thin* hair, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean.
Lev. xiii. 30.

Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,
And slits the *thin*-spun life.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 76.

2. Very narrow in one diameter; having the opposite surfaces very near together; having little thickness or depth; not thick; not heavy: as, *thin* paper; *thin* boards: opposed to *thick*.

Kerue not thy brede to *thynne*,
Ne breke hit not on twynne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I'm a cold; this white satin is too *thin* unless it be cut, for then the sun enters.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

The Judge had put on his *thinnest* shoes, for the birch-bark canoe has a delicate floor.
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xv.

3. Having the constituent parts loose or sparse in arrangement; lacking density, compactness, or luxuriance; rare; specifically, of the air and other gases, rarefied.

The men han *thynne* Berdes and fewe Heres; but thei ben longe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 207.

These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into *thin* air.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 150.

And woods, made *thin* with winds, their scatter'd honours mourn.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, I. xxix. 64.

4. Hence, easily seen through; transparent, literally or figuratively; shallow; flimsy; slight: as, a *thin* disguise.

I come not
To hear such flattery now, and in my presence;
They are too *thin* and bare to hide offences.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 125.

Throned in the centre of his *thin* designs,
Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines!
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 93.

We bear our shades about us; self-depriv'd
Of other screen, the *thin* umbrella spread.
Cowper, Task, i. 260.

5. Having slight consistency or viscosity: said of liquids: as, *thin* syrup; *thin* gruel.—6. Deficient in some characteristic or important ingredient; lacking strength or richness; specifically, of liquors, small: opposed to *strong*.

I couthe selle
Bothe dregges and draf, and draw at one hole
Thicke ale and *thynne* ale.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 402.

If I had a thousand sons, the first humane principle I would teach them should be to forswear *thin* potations.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 134.

When banes are craz'd, an' bluid is *thin*.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

7. Of sound, lacking in fullness; faint, and often somewhat shrill or metallic in tone.

Thin hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden*.

In a clear voice and *thin*
The holy man 'gan to set forth the faith.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 287.

8. Limited in power or capacity; feeble; weak.

My tale is doon, for my wytte is *thynne*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 438.

On the altar a *thin* flickering flame
Just showed the golden letters of her name.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 384.

9. Meager; lean; spare; not plump or fat.

And the seven *thin* ears devoured the seven rank and full ears.
Gen. xli. 7.

No meagre, muse-rid mope, adust and *thin*,
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 37.

His face is growing sharp and *thin*.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

10. Limited in quantity or number; small or infrequent; scanty.

You are like to have a *thin* and slender pittance.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 61.

The *thin* remains of Troy's afflicted host
In distant realms may seats unenvied find.
Addison, tr. of Horace's Odes, iii. 3.

Mr. Powell has a very full congregation, while we have a very *thin* house.
Steele, Spectator, No. 14.

11. Scantily occupied or furnished; bare; empty: used absolutely or with *of*.

The cheerfulness of a spirit that is blessed will make a *thin* table become a delicacy.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

The University being *thin* this Vacation time, the contributions designed for me go on but slowly.
Rev. Simon Ockley (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 353).

When a nation abounds in physicians, it grows *thin of* people.
Addison, Spectator, No. 21.

12. Having no depth: said of a school of fish.—13. Having insufficient density or contrast to give a good photographic print or a satisfactory image on the screen; weak: said of a negative or a lantern-slide.—**Thin register.** See *register*^{1}, 5 (*b*).—**Through thick and thin.** See *thick*.—**Too thin**, failing to convince; easily seen through; not sufficient to impose on one.

thin^1 (thin), *adv.* [< *thin*^{1}, *a.*] Thinly.

Ere you come to Edinburgh port,
I trow *thin* guarded sall ye be.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 35).

thin^1 (thin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thinned*, ppr. *thinning*. [< ME. *thynnen*, < AS. *ge-thynnan*, make thin, < *thynne*, thin: see *thin*^{1}, *a.*] I. *trans.* To make thin. (*a*) To attenuate; draw or spread out thin; hence, to reduce in thickness or depth: as, to *thin* a board by planing.

How the blood lies upon her cheek, all spread
As *thinned* by kisses!
Browning, Pauline.

(*b*) To make less dense or compact; make sparse; specifically, to rarefy, as a gas.

Who with the ploughshare clove the barren moors, . . .
Thinned the rank woods.
Wordsworth, Off Saint Bees' Heads.

(*c*) To reduce in consistency or viscosity: said of liquids: as, to *thin* starch. (*d*) To reduce in strength or richness: as, to *thin* the blood. (*e*) To make lean or spare.

A troublous touch
Thinn'd or would seem to *thin* her in a day.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*f*) To reduce in numbers or frequency.

One half of the noble families had been *thinned* by proscription.
Hallam, Middle Ages, iii. 8.

Many a wasting plague, and nameless crime,
And bloody war that *thinned* the human race.
Bryant, Death of Slavery.

(*g*) To make bare or empty.

The oppressive, sturdy, man-destroying villains . . .
Thin'd states of half their people.
Blair, The Grave.

For attempting to keep up the fervor of devotion for so long a time, we have *thinned* our churches.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

II. *intrans.* To become thin. (*a*) To diminish in thickness; grow or become thin: with *out*, *away*, etc.: thus geological strata are said to *thin out* when they gradually diminish in thickness till they disappear. (*b*) To become less dense, compact, or crowded; become sparse; hence, to become scattered; separate.

The crowd in Rotten Row begins to *thin*.
Bulwer, My Novel, v. 4.

My hair is *thinning* away at the crown,
And the silver fights with the worn-out brown.
W. S. Gilbert, Haunted.

thin^2†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *thine*.

thine (ᴛʜīn), *pron.* [In defs. 1 and 2 orig. gen. of *thou*; < ME. *thin*, *thyn*, < AS. *thīn* (= OS. OFries. *thīn* = OHG. MHG. *dīn*, G. *dein*, *deiner* = Icel. *thīn* = Goth. *theina*), gen. of *thū*, thou: see *thou*. In def. 3 merely poss. (adj.), < ME. *thin*, *thyn*, < AS. *thīn* = OS. *thīn* = OFries. *thīn*, *dīn* = MD. *dijn* = OHG. MHG. *dīn*, G. *dein* = Icel. *thīnn*, *thīn*, *thitt* = Sw. Dan. *dīn* = Goth. *theins*, thine; poss. adj. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, *thy*. For the forms and uses, cf. *mine*^{1}.] 1†. Of thee; the original genitive of the pronoun *thou*.

To-mo[r]we ye sholen ben weddeth,
And, maugre *thin*, to-gidere beddeth.
Havelok (E. E. T. S.), l. 1127.

2. Of thee; belonging to thee. Compare *mine*^{1}, 2.

Ich haue for-gyue the meny gultes and my grace graunted
Bothe to the and to *thyne* in hope thow sholdest a-mende.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 135.

O, if to fight for king and commonweal
Were piety in *thine*, it is in these.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 115.

3. Belonging or pertaining to thee: in this sense a possessive. (*a*) Used predicatively.

"Mi sone," heo sede, "haue this ring,
Whil he is *thin* ne dute nothing
That fur the brenne, ne adrenche se."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

A drope of blode if atte thou tine
We gif ȝou dome, the wrange is *thine*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever.
Mat. vi. 13.

"Take thou my robe," she said, "for all is *thine*."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*b*) Used attributively, with the force of an adjective: commonly preferred before a vowel to *thy*, and now used only in that situation.

Alle *thine* castles
Ich habbe wel istored.
Layamon, l. 13412.

Sythen alle *thyn* other lymeȝ lapped ful clene,
Thenne may thou se thy sauior & his sete ryche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 175.

Drink to me only with *thine* eyes.
B. Jonson, To Celia.

Mine and thine, a phrase noting the division of property among different owners, and implying the right of individual ownership; meum and tuum.

Amonge them [Cubans] the lande is as common as the sonne and water; And that *Myne and Thyne* (the seedes of all myscheefe) haue no place with them.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 78).

[*Thine*, like *thou*, is now used only in poetry, in solemn discourse, always in prayer, provincially in England, and in the common language of the Friends. In familiar and common language *your* and *yours* are always used in the singular number as well as the plural.]

thing^1 (thing), *n.* [< ME. *thing*, *thyng*, < AS. *thing*, sometimes *thincg*, *thinc*, a thing, also a cause, sake, office, reason, council, = OS. OFries. *thing* = D. *ding* = OHG. *dinc*, MHG. *dinc*, G. *ding* = Icel. *thing*, a thing (rare), pl. articles, objects, things, valuables, jewels, also an assembly, meeting, parish, district, county, shire, parliament, = Sw. Dan. *ting* = Goth. **thigg* (not recorded); cf. AS. deriv. *thingian*, make an agreement, contract, settle, compose (a quarrel), speak, = G. *dingen*, hold court, negotiate, make a contract (*bedingen*, make conditions, stipulate); prob. related to Goth. *theihs* (for **thinhs*?), time, L. *tempus*, time: see *tense*^{1}, *temporal*^{1}. For the development of sense, cf. AS. *sacu* (= G. *sache*, etc.), contention, strife, suit, cause, case, thing (see *sake*^{1}); also L. *res*, a cause, case, thing, L. *causa*, a cause, case, ML. and Rom. (It. *cosa* = F. *chose*), a thing. The sense 'a concrete inanimate object' is popularly regarded as the fundamental one, but a general notion such as that could hardly be original.] 1. That which is or may become the object of thought; that which has existence, or is conceived or imagined as having existence; any object, substance, attribute, idea, fact, circumstance, event, etc. A thing may be either material or ideal, animate or inanimate, actual, possible, or imaginary.

Thei gon gladly to Cypre, to reste hem on the Lond, or elles to bye *thingis* that thei have nede to here lyvynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 29.

We were as glad of day lyght as euer we were of any *thynge* in all our lyues.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

Scripture indeed teacheth *things* above nature, *things* which our reason by itself could not reach unto.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Consider not the *things* of this life, which is a very prison to all God's children, but the *things* of everlasting life, which is our very home.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 64.

So prevalent a *Thing* is Custom that there is no altering of a Fashion that has once obtain'd.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 371.

He [Pepys] must always be doing something agreeable, and, by way of preference, two agreeable *things* at once.
R. L. Stevenson, Men and Books, p. 290.

In more limited applications—(*a*) A particular existence or appearance which is not or cannot be more definitely characterized; a somewhat; a something.

What, has this *thing* appear'd again to-night?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 21.

A *thing* which Adam had been posed to name;
Noah had refused it lodging in his ark.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 25.

The round *thing* upon the floor is a table upon which the dishes of their frugal meal were set.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 84.

(*b*) A living being: applied to persons or animals, either in admiration, tenderness, or pity, or in contempt: as, a poor sick *thing*; a poor foolish *thing*.

For Floriz was so fair ȝongling
And Blauncheflur so suete *thing*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Thing of talk, begone!
Begone, without reply.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

The poor *thing* sighed, and, with a blessing, . . . turned from me.
Addison.

The seeming-injured simple-hearted *thing*
Came to her old perch back.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(*c*) A material object lacking life and consciousness.

He himself
Moved haunting people, *things*, and places.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Things differing in temperature, colour, taste, and smell agree in resisting compression, in filling space. Because of this quality we regard the wind as a *thing*, though it has neither shape nor colour, while a shadow, though it has both but not resistance, is the very type of nothingness.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

(*d*) That which is done; an act, doing, undertaking, business, affair, etc.; also, something which is to be done; a duty or task; in the passage from Chaucer, below, in the plural, prayers or devotions.

The folk of that Contree begynnen alle hire *thinges* in the newe Mone; and thei worschipen moche the Mone and the Sonne, and often tyme knelen azenst hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 248.

Daun John was risen in the morwe also,
And in the gardyn walketh to and fro,
And hath his *thinges* seyd ful curteisly.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 91.

A sorry *thing* to hide my head
In castle, like a fearful maid,
When such a field is near.
Scott, Marmion, v. 34.

(*e*) A composition, as a tale, a poem, or a piece of music: used informally or deprecatingly.

I wol yow telle a lytel *thyng* in prose
That oghte liken yow, as I suppose.
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 19.

A pretty kind of — sort of — kind of *thing*,
Not much a verse, and poem none at all. *L. Hunt.*

(*f*) [Usually *pl.*] Personal accoutrements, equipments, furniture, etc.; especially, apparel; clothing; in particular, outdoor garments; wraps.

And hem she yaf hir moebles and hir *thing*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 540.

I suppose you don't mean to detain my apparel — I may have my *things*, I presume? *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

The women disburdened themselves of their out-of-door *things*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, ii.

(*g*) *pl.* In *law*, sometimes, the material objects which can be subject to property rights; sometimes, those rights themselves. The distinction which is often made between *corporeal* and *incorporeal things* is a consequence of the confusion of these two meanings. *Things real* comprehend lands, tenements, and hereditaments, including rights and profits issuing out of land; *things personal* comprehend goods and chattels; and *things mixed* are such as partake of the characteristics of the two former, as a title-deed. (*h*) *pl.* Circumstances.

There ensued a more peaceable and lasting harmony, and consent of *things*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Things are in the saddle,
And ride mankind.
Emerson, Ode, inscribed to W. H. Channing.

2. A portion, part, or particular; an item; a particle; a jot, whit, or bit: used in many adverbial expressions, especially after or in composition with *no*, *any*, and *some*. See *nothing*, *anything*, *something*.

Ector, for the stithe stroke stoynyt *no thyng*,
Gryppit to his gode sword in a grym yre,
Drof vnto Diomede, that deryt hym before.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7431.

What he commandeth they dare not disobey in the least *thing*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 144.

We have setters watching in corners, and by dead walls, to give us notice when a gentleman goes by, especially if he be *any thing* in drink.
Swift, Last Speech of Ebenezer Elliston.

3†. Cause; sake.

Luue him [thy neighbor] for godes *thing*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I. 67.

An mine gode song for hire *thinge*
Ich turne sundel to murni[n]ge.
Owl and Nightingale (ed. Wright), l. 1595.

A soft thing. See *soft*.—**Fallacies in things.** See *fallacy*.—**Rights of things**, in *law*, rights considered with reference to the object over which they may be asserted.—**The clean thing.** See *clean*.—**The thing**, the proper, desired, or necessary proceeding or result; especially, that which is required by custom or fashion.

A bishop's calling company together in this week [Holy Week] is, to use a vulgar phrase, not *the thing*.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1781.

It was *the thing* to look upon the company, unless some irresistible attraction drew attention to the stage.
Doran, Annals of Stage, I. 182.

The question [of a state church], at the present juncture, is in itself so absolutely unimportant! *The thing* is, to recast religion.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

Flattered vanity was a pleasing sensation, she admitted, but tangible advantage was *the thing* after all.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. v.

Thing-in-itself (translating the German *Ding an sich*), a noumenon.—**Thing of naught** or **nothing**, a thing of no value or importance; a mere nothing; a cipher.

Man is like a *thing of nought;* his time passeth away like a shadow. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. cxliv. 4.

Ham. The King is a *thing* —
Guil. A thing, my lord!
Ham. Of nothing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 2. 30.

Things in action, legal rights to things not in the possession of the claimant.—**To do the handsome thing by**, to treat with munificence or generosity. [Many analogous phrases are formed by the substitution of other adjectives for handsome: as, to *do the friendly, proper, square*, or *right thing by* a person.] [Colloq.]

You see I'm *doing the handsome thing by* you, because my father knows yours.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

To know a thing or two, to be experienced or knowing; hence, to be shrewd or sharp-witted. [Colloq.]

My cousin is a sharp blade, but I think I have shown him that we in Virginia *know a thing or two*.
Thackeray, Virginians, xviii.

To make a good thing of, to derive profit from: as, to *make a good thing of* stock-jobbing. [Colloq.]

thing^2 (ting), *n.* [Not from AS. *thing*, a council, but repr. Icel. *thing*, an assembly, conference, = Sw. Dan. *ting*, a court, a place of assembly, a legal trial: see *thing*^{1}. Cf. *husting*.] In Scandinavian countries and in regions largely settled by Scandinavians (as the east and north of England), an assembly, public meeting, parliament, or court of law. Also *ting*. See *Althing*, *Landsthing*, *Storthing*, *Folkething*.

Likewise the Swedish King
Summoned in haste a *Thing*,
Weapons and men to bring
In aid of Denmark.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Saga of King Olaf, xvii.

The change of the English name "moot" for the gathering of the freemen in township or wapentake into the Scandinavian *thing*, or *ting*, . . . is . . . significant of the social revolution which passed over the north with the coming of the Dane.
J. R. Green, Conquest of England, p. 115.

thingal (thing'al), *a.* [< *thing*^{1} + *-al*.] Belonging or pertaining to things; real. [Rare.]

Indeed he [Hinton] possessed no true æsthetic feeling at all; there is probably not a single word in all that he wrote which indicates any sense of what he would probably call "*thingal* beauty." *Mind*, IX. 398.

thingamy (thing'a-mi), *n.* Same as *thingummy*.

T-hinge (tē'hinj), *n.* A door-hinge in the shape of the letter T, of which one leaf, a strap, is fastened to the door, and the other, short and wide, is fixed to the door-post.

thinger (thing'ėr), *n.* [< *thing*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] A realist; one who considers only things or objects; a practical or matter-of-fact person. [Rare and affected.]

Those who were *thingers* before they were mere thinkers.
Gerald Massey, Natural Genesis, I. 16.

thinghood (thing'hud), *n.* [< *thing*^{1} + *-hood*.] The condition or character of being a thing. [Rare.]

The materialism that threatens the American Church is not the materialism of Herbert Spencer. It is the materialism . . . that puts *thinghood* above manhood.
L. Abbott, The Century, XXXVI. 624.

thinginess (thing'i-nes), *n.* [< *thingy* + *-ness*.] **1.** The quality of a material thing; objectivity; actuality; reality.—**2.** A materialistic or matter-of-fact view or doctrine; the inclination or disposition to take a practical view of things. [Recent in both senses.]

thingman (ting'man), *n.*; pl. *thingmen* (-men). [< Icel. *thingmadhr* (*-mann-*), a member of an assembly, a liegeman, < *thing*, assembly, + *madhr* = E. *man*: see *thing*^{2} and *man*.] In *early Scandinavian* and *early Eng. hist.*, a house-carl. See *house-carl*.

Then there rode forth from the host of the English twenty men of the *Thingmen* or House-carls, any one man of whom, men said, could fight against any other two men in the whole world.
E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 301.

thingumajig (thing'um-a-jig″), *n.* [A capricious extension of *thing*^{1}. Cf. *thingumbob*.] Same as *thingumbob*.

He got ther critter propped up an' ther *thingermajig* stropped on ter 'im. *The Century*, XXXVII. 913.

thingumbob (thing'um-bob), *n.* [Also dial. *thingumebob;* < *thing*^{1} + *-um* (a quasi-L. term.) + *bob*, of no def. meaning. Cf. *thingumajig*, *thingummy*.] An indefinite name for any person or thing which a speaker is at a loss, or is too indifferent, to designate more precisely. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

A lonely grey house, with a *thingumebob* at the top; a servatory they call it. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, i. 2.

A polyp would be a conceptual thinker if a feeling of "Hollo! *thingumbob* again!" ever flitted through its mind. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 463.

thingummy (thing'um-i), *n.* [Also *thingamy;* a capricious extension of *thing*, as if < *thing*^{1} + *-um* (a quasi-L. term.) + *-y*^{2}. Cf. *thingumbob*.] Same as *thingumbob*.

What a bloated aristocrat *Thingamy* has become since he got his place!
Thackeray, Character Sketches (Misc., V. 343).

"And so," says Xanthias, in the slovenly jargon of gossip, "the *thingummy* is to come off?" "Yes," replies Aeacus in the same style, "directly; and this is where the thingumbobs are to work." *Classical Rev.*, III. 259.

thin-gut† (thin'gut), *n.* A starveling. [Low.]

Thou *thin-gut!*
Thou thing without moisture!
Massinger, Believe as you List, iii. 2. (*Latham.*)

thin-gutted (thin'gut″ed), *a.* Having a thin, lean, or flaccid belly, as a fish.

A slim *thin-gutted* fox. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

thingy (thing'i), *a.* [< *thing*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Material; like a material object; objective; actual; real.—**2.** Materialistic; practical; given to thinginess; pragmatical: as, a *thingy* person or view. [Recent in both uses.]

think^1 (thingk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thought*, ppr. *thinking*. [< ME. *thinken*, *thynken*, prop. *thenken*, also assibilated *thenchen* (pret. *thought*, *thoughte*, pp. *thought*), < AS. *thencan*, *thencean* (pret. *thohte*, pp. *thoht*) = OS. *thenkian* = OFries. *thanka*, *thenkia*, *tensa* = OHG. *denchan*, MHG. *denken*, G. *denken*, think, = Icel. *thekkja*, perceive (mod. Icel. *thenkja* = Sw. *tänka* = Dan. *tænke*, think, are influenced by the G.), = Goth. *thagkjan*, think; connected with AS. *thanc*, etc., thought, thank (see *thank*); orig. factitive of a strong verb, AS. **thincan*, pret. **thanc*, pp. **thuncen*, which appears only in the secondary form, *thyncan* (pret. *thūhte*, etc.), seem: see *think*^{2}, which has been more or less confused with *think*^{1}. Cf. OL. *tongere*, know, *tongitio*(*n-*), knowing. For the relation of the mod. form *think*^{1} to AS. *thencan*, cf. that of *drink* and *drench*^{1} to AS. *drencan*, and of *sink*, tr., to AS. *sencan*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To judge; say to one's self mentally; form as a judgment or conception.

'Twere damnation
To *think* so base a thought.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 50.

Again *thought* he, Since heretofore I have made a conquest of angels, shall Great-heart make me afraid?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

"What a noble heart that man has," she *thought*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

2. To form a mental image of; imagine: often equivalent to recollect; recall; consider.

"*Thenke*," quod the Iewe, "what I thee dede
When thou was with vs in that stede."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

Ther nas no man so wys that koude *thenche*
So gay a popelote, or swich a wenche.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 67.

Vlfyn that is wise and a trewe knyght hath ordeyned all this pees, and the beste ordenaunce that eny can *thynke*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

If parts allure thee, *think* how Bacon shined,
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 281.

3. To cognize; apprehend; grasp intellectually.

The animal perceives no "object," no "causal nexus," not being able to form such abstractions from his feelings. If man is gifted with another power, and *thinks* an "object" or a "causal nexus," it is because he can detach and fix in signs, rendering explicit what is implicit in feeling. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 5.

We *think* the ocean as a whole by multiplying mentally the impression we get at any moment when at sea.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, II. 203.

4. To judge problematically; form a conception of (something) in the mind and recognize it as possibly true, without decidedly assenting to it as such.

Charity . . . *thinketh* no evil [taketh not account of evil, R. V.]. 1 Cor. xiii. 5.

He sleeps and *thinks* no harme.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

5. To purpose; intend; mean; contemplate; have in mind (to do): usually followed by an infinitive clause as the object.

When he seid all that he *thought* to seye,
Ther nedid noo displeasur to be sought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 204.

No hurte to me they *thinke*.
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 184).

I *think* not to rest till I come thither.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 20.

Many of the colonists at Boston *thought* to remove, or did remove, to England.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

6. To hold as a belief or opinion; opine; believe; consider.

The better gowns they have on, the better men they *think* themselves. In the which thing they do twice err; for they be no less deceived in that they *think* their gown the better than they be in that they *think* themselves the better. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Thinking vs enemies, [they] sought the best aduantage they could to fight with vs.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 227.

Besides, you are a Woman; you must never speak what you *think*. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 11.

7. To feel: as, to *think* scorn. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Loue lelli what thou louest al mi lif dawes,
& hate heizeli in hert that thou hate *thenkest*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4720.

Scho fand all wrang that sould bene richt,
I trow the man *thought* richt grit schame.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 121).

8. To modify (an immediate object of cognition) at will; operate on by thought (in a specified way).

Meditation here
May *think* down hours to moments.
Cowper, Task, vi. 85.

In this development [of scientific ethical notions], religion is a fungous growth on the ethical trunk; gods exist in men alone and are *thought* into the world.
New Princeton Rev., I. 152.

To think little of, to think nothing of, to make little or no account of; have little or no hesitation about: as, he *thinks nothing of* walking his thirty miles a day. *To think no more of* is a quasi-comparative form of *to think nothing of.*

The Western people apparently *think no more of* throwing down a railroad, if they want to go anywhere, than a conservative Easterner does of taking an unaccustomed walk across country. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 565.

To think one's penny silver. See *penny.*—**To think out.** (*a*) To gain a clear conception or understanding of, by following a line of thought.

Jevons's idea of Identity is very difficult; I can hardly suppose it to be *thought out.*
B. Bosanquet, Mind, XIII. 360.

(*b*) To devise; plan; project.

It is at least possible that if an attempt to invade England on carefully *thought-out* lines were made, the world would be equally surprised by the result.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 156.

(*c*) To solve by process of thought: as, to *think out* a chess problem. **To think scorn of**†. See *scorn.*—**To think small beer of.** See *beer*¹.=**Syn. 6.** To judge, suppose, hold, count, account. See *conjecture.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To exercise the intellect, as in apprehension, judgment, or inference; exercise the cognitive faculties in any way not involving outward observation, or the passive reception of ideas from other minds. In this sense the verb *think* is often followed, by *on, of, about,* etc., with the name of the remote object sought to be understood, recalled, appreciated, or otherwise investigated by the mental process.

Nothinge lefte thei vn-tolde that thei cowde *on thenke.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

Thynke ouer thi synnes be-fore donne and *of* thi freeltes that thou fallis in ilke day.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

And makith his herte as hard as stoon;
Thanne *thenkith* he not *on* heuen blis.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

How we shall carry ourselves in this business is only to be *thought upon.* *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

Muckle *thought* the gudewife to hersell,
Yet ne'er a word she spak.
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 127).

And Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said unto him. . . . And when he *thought* thereon, he wept.
Mark xiv. 72.

As I observed that this truth — I *think*, hence I am — was so certain and of such evidence that no ground of doubt, however extravagant, could be alleged by the Sceptics capable of shaking it, I concluded that I might, without scruple accept it as the first principle of the Philosophy of which I was in search.
Descartes, Discourse on Method (tr. by Veitch), p. 33.

Light
Sordello rose — to *think* now; hitherto
He had perceived. *Browning*, Sordello.

To *think* is pre-eminently to detect similarity amid diversity. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 331.

When scarce aught could give him greater fame,
He left the world still *thinking on* his name.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 427.

2. To imagine: followed by *of* or *on.*

And he had also in his Gardyn alle maner of Foules and of Bestes, that ony man myghte *thenke on*, for to have pley or desport to beholde hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

'Tis, I say, their Misfortune not to have *Thought of* an Alphabet. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 49.

3. To attend (on); fasten the mind (on): followed by *of.*

That we can at any moment *think of* the same thing which at any former moment we *thought of* is the ultimate law of our intellectual constitution.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, II. 290.

4. To entertain a sentiment or opinion (in a specified way): with *of:* as, to *think* highly *of* a person's abilities.

But now I forbear, lest any man should *think of* me above that which he seeth me to be. 2 Cor. xii. 6.

Think of me as you please. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 317.

Justice she *thought of* as a thing that might
Balk some desire of hers.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 104.

5. To have a (specified) feeling (for); be affected (toward); especially, to have a liking or fondness: followed by *of.*

Marie Hamilton 's to the kirk gane,
Wi' ribbons in her hair;
The King *thought* mair o' Marie Hamilton
Than ony that were there.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 115).

To think good. See *good.*—**To think long.** (*a*) To long; yearn: usually followed by *after* or *for.*

Aftir his loue me *thenkith long*,
For he hath myne ful dere y-bougte.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Have I *thought long* to see this morning's face,
And doth it give me such a sight as this?
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 41.

Ae bit I canno' eat, father, . . .
Till I see my mither and sister dear,
For *lang* for them I *think.*
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 185).

(*b*) To think the time long; become weary or impatient, especially in waiting for something.

But gin ye like to ware the time, then ye
How a' the matter stood shall vively see;
'Twill may be keep us baith frae *thinking lang.*
Ross, Helenore, p. 69. (*Jamieson.*)

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]
=**Syn. 1.** To contemplate, reason.

think¹ (thingk), *n.* [< *think*¹, *v.*] A thinking; thought.

He thinks many a long *think.*
Browning, Ring and Book, VII. 914.

think² (thingk), *v. i.* [< ME. *thinken, thenken,* also assibilated *thinchen, thunchen* (pret. *thuhte, thuzte, thouzte, thauhte*), < AS. *thyncan* = OS. *thunkian* = OFries. *thinka, thinszia, tinsa* = OHG. *dunchan*, MHG. *dunken*, G. *dünken* = Icel. *thykkja* = Sw. *tycka* = Dan. *tykkes* = Goth. *thugkjan*, seem, appear: see *think*¹, with which *think*² has been more or less confused.] 1. To seem; appear: with indirect object (dative). [Rare except in *methinks, methought.*]

If it be wykke, a wonder *thynketh* me,
Whenne every torment and adversite,
That cometh of him, may to me savory *thynke.*
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 405.

Ye *thenke* as that ye were in a dreme, and I merveile moche of youre grete wisdome where it is be-come.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

The beggers craft *thynkynge* to them moost good.
Barclay, Ship of Fools, I. 303.

The watchman said, Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like the running of Ahimaaz. 2 Sam. xviii. 27.

2†. To seem good.

All his [Priam's] sonnes to sle with sleght of your honde;
Thaire riches to robbe, & there rife goodis;
And no lede for to lyue, but that hom selfe [*i. e.*, to the Greeks themselves] *thinke.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4486.

thinkable (thing'ka-bl), *a.* [< *think*¹ + *-able.*] Capable of being thought; cogitable; conceivable.

A general relation becomes *thinkable*, apart from the many special relations displaying it, only as the faculty of abstraction develops.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 488.

thinker (thing'kėr), *n.* [< *think*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who thinks; especially, one who has cultivated or exercised to an unusual extent the powers of thought.

A *Thinker;* memor. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 383.

The Democriticks and Epicureans did indeed suppose all humane cogitations to be caused or produced by the incursion of corporeal atoms upon the *thinker.*
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 761.

He considered himself a *thinker*, and was certainly of a thoughtful turn, but, with his own path to discover, had perhaps hardly yet reached the point where an educated man begins to think. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

thinking (thing'king), *n.* [< ME. **thenking, thenching;* verbal n. of *think*¹, *v.*] 1. The mental operation performed by one who thinks.

Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas wherein the mind is active.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. ix. 1.

2. The faculty of thought; the mind.

Has Page any brains? hath he any eyes? hath he any *thinking?* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2. 31.

3. That which is thought; a thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, or the like.

I prithee, speak to me as to thy *thinkings.*
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 131.

The idea of the perpetuity of the Roman Empire entered deeply into the Christian *thinking* of the middle ages.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 41.

thinkingly (thing'king-li), *adv.* With thought or reflection; consciously; deliberately.

thinly (thin'li), *adv.* [< *thin*¹ + *-ly*².] In a thin manner; with little thickness or depth; sparsely; slightly; not substantially.

At the unexpected sight of him [his brother], Elidure, himself also then but *thinly* accompanied, runns to him with open Arms. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

The West is new, vast, and *thinly* peopled.
D. Webster, Speech, Pittsburg, July, 1833.

The characters are *thinly* sketched, the situations at once forced and conventional.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 536.

thinner (thin'ėr), *n.* [< *thin*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which thins.

thinness (thin'nes), *n.* [< ME. *thynnesse*, < AS. *thynnys*, < *thynne*, thin: see *thin*¹ and *-ness.*] The state or property of being thin.

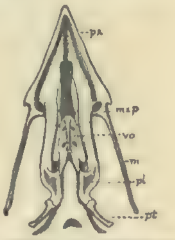
Like those toys
Of glassy bubbles, which the gamesome boys
Stretch to so nice a *thinness* through a quill.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, xii.

thinnify (thin'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thinnified*, ppr. *thinnifying.* [< *thin*¹ + *-i-fy.*] To make thin. [Rare.]

The heart doth in its left side ventricle so *thinnify* the blood that it thereby obtains the name of spiritual.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 4.

thinnish (thin'ish), *a.* [< *thin*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Somewhat thin.

Thinocoridæ (thin-ọ̄-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thinocorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of limicoline and somewhat charadriomorphic birds of South America, represented by the genera *Thinocorus* and *Attagis.* Their nearest relatives are the sheathbills, with which they have been combined in the family *Chionididæ.* The palatal structure is peculiar in the broadly rounded vomer, the form and connections of which recall the ægithognathous palate; there are no basipterygoids; the nasals are schizorhinal; superorbital fossæ are present; the carotids are two in number; and the ambiens, femorocaudal, semitendinosus, and their accessories are present. In general outward appearance these birds resemble quails or partridges, and they were formerly considered to be gallinaceous rather than limicoline. They nest on the ground, and lay colored eggs. There are two or three species of each of the genera, of southern parts of the continent, extending into the tropics only in elevated regions. The birds have been singularly called *tringoid grouse.*

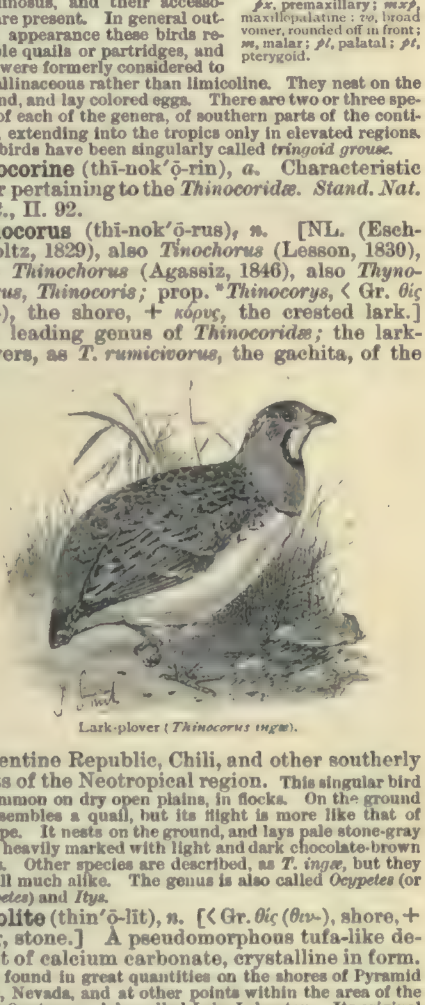


Palate of *Thinocorus rumicivorus*, one of the *Thinocoridæ.* (One and a half times natural size.)

px, premaxillary; *mxp*, maxillopalatine; *vo*, broad vomer, rounded off in front; *m*, malar; *pl*, palatal; *pt*, pterygoid.

thinocorine (thī-nok'ọ̄-rin), *a.* Characteristic of or pertaining to the *Thinocoridæ.* *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 92.

Thinocorus (thī-nok'ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829), also *Tinochorus* (Lesson, 1830), also *Thinochorus* (Agassiz, 1846), also *Thynochorus, Thinocoris;* prop. **Thinocorys*, < Gr. *θίς* (*θιν-*), the shore, + *κόρυς*, the crested lark.] The leading genus of *Thinocoridæ;* the lark-plovers, as *T. rumicivorus*, the gachita, of the Argentine Republic, Chili, and other southerly parts of the Neotropical region. This singular bird is common on dry open plains, in flocks. On the ground it resembles a quail, but its flight is more like that of a snipe. It nests on the ground, and lays pale stone-gray eggs heavily marked with light and dark chocolate-brown spots. Other species are described, as *T. ingæ*, but they are all much alike. The genus is also called *Ocypetes* (or *Oxypetes*) and *Itys.*



Lark-plover (*Thinocorus ingæ*).

thinolite (thin'ọ̄-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *θίς* (*θιν-*), shore, + *λίθος*, stone.] A pseudomorphous tufa-like deposit of calcium carbonate, crystalline in form. It is found in great quantities on the shores of Pyramid Lake, Nevada, and at other points within the area of the great Quaternary lake called Lake Lahontan. Its original character is as yet uncertain.

thin-skinned (thin'skind), *a.* 1. Having a thin skin; hence, unduly sensitive; easily offended; irritable.

Ring's vanity was very *thin-skinned*, his selfishness easily wounded. *Thackeray*, Philip, iv.

2. Having merely a thin superstratum of good soil: said of land. *Halliwell.*

thin-skinnedness (thin'skind-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being thin-skinned; oversensitiveness.

This too great susceptibility, or *thinskinnedness*, as it has been called, is not confined to us.
L. Cass, France, its King, etc. (ed. 1841), p. 51.

thio-acid (thī-ō-as'id), *n.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *acid.*] A designation somewhat loosely applied to certain acids derived from others by the substitution of sulphur for oxygen, generally but not always in the hydroxyl group.

thio-arsenic (thī-ō-är'se-nik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *ἀρσενικόν*, arsenic.] Containing sulphur and arsenic: applied only to certain arsenic acids (see below).—**Thio-arsenic acid**, an arsenic acid in which sulphur may be regarded as substituted for oxygen. There are three of these acids, not known in the free state, but having well-defined salts. Their formulæ are $H_4As_2S_7$, H_2AsS_3, H_3AsS_4.

thio-ether (thī-ō-ē'thėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *ether.*] A compound, analogous to an ether, in which the alkyl radicals are combined with sulphur instead of oxygen; an alkyl sulphid. Thus $(C_2H_5)_2S$ is a thio-ether analogous to $(C_2H_5)_2O$, which is ordinary ether.

thiophene (thī'ō-fēn), *n.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *phen*(*ol*).] A compound, C_4H_4S, related to benzene, and forming a large number of derivatives analogous to those of benzin. It may be regarded as benzene in which one of the three acetylene groups CHCH has been replaced by sulphur. It is a colorless limpid oil having a faint odor, and boils at 154° F.

thiosulphate (thī-ō-sul'fāt), *n.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *sulphate.*] A salt of thiosulphuric acid.

thiosulphuric (thī"ō-sul-fū'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *sulphuric.*] Noting the acid described below.—**Thiosulphuric acid**, an acid differing from sulphuric acid in that the oxygen of one hydroxyl group is replaced by a sulphur atom. Thus, sulphuric acid has the formula $SO_2.(OH)_2$, while that of thiosulphuric acid is $SO_2.OH.SH$. The acid itself has not been isolated, but it forms a number of stable crystalline salts, formerly called *hyposulphites*.

thir (ᴛʜėr), *pron. pl.* [< ME. *thir*, < Icel. *their*, they, *theirsi*, these: see *this*, *they*^{1}.] These. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> And sen sekenes es sent to the
> *Thir* men sall noght vnserued be.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

> *Thir* breeks o' mine, my only pair,
> That ance were plush, o' guid blue hair.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

Thir and thae, these and those. [Scotch.]

third^1 (thėrd), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *thrid*; < ME. *thirde*, *thyrde*, *thryd*, *thridde*, *thredde*, < AS. *thridda* (ONorth. *thirda*, *thirdda*) = OS. *thriddio* = D. *derde* = MLG. *dridde*, *drudde*, LG. *drudde* = OHG. *dritto*, MHG. G. *dritte* = Icel. *thridhi*, *thridhja* = Sw. Dan. *tredie* = Goth. *thridja* = W. *tryde* = Gael. *treas* = L. *tertius* (> It. *terzo* = Sp. *tercio* = Pg. *terço* = OF. *tiers*, *ters*, F. *tiers*, > E. *tierce*, *terce*) = Gr. *τρίτος* (with slightly different suffix) = Skt. *tritīya*, third; with ordinal formative *-th* > *-d* (see *-th*^{2}), from the cardinal, AS. *threó*, etc., three: see *three*. From the L. form are ult. E. *terce*, *tercel*, *tierce*, etc., *tertian*, *tertiary*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next after the second: an ordinal numeral.

> The *thridde* nyght, as olde bookes seyn.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 605.

> The *thirden* tune that it play'd then . . .
> Was "Wae to my sister, fair Ellen."
> *The Twa Sisters* (Child's Ballads, II. 243).

2. Being one of three equal subdivisions: as, the *third* part of anything.—**Propositions of third adjacent.** See *adjacent.*—**The third hour**, the third of twelve hours reckoned from sunrise to sunset; the hour midway between sunrise and noon; specifically, the canonical hour of terce. Among the Jews the third hour was the hour of the morning sacrifice.—**Third base.** See *base-ball*, 1.—**Third cousin**, the child of a parent's second cousin; a cousin in the third generation.—**Third-day**, Tuesday, as the third day of the week: so called by the Friends.

> At Harlingen [a monthly meeting should be established] upon the third *third-day* of the month.
> *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

Third estate. See *estate.*—**Third father**, a great-grandfather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Third figure**, in *logic.* See *figure*, 9.—**Third house**, the lobby which connects itself with a legislature (so called because the latter commonly consists of two houses). [Political slang, U. S.]—**Third inversion.** See *inversion* (*c*).—**Third nerve**, in *anat.*, that one of the cranial nerves, in order from before backward, which comes off from the brain next after the optic or second nerve; the oculimotor.—**Third of exchange.** See *first of exchange*, under *exchange.*—**Third opponent**, in *Louisiana law*, one interposing for relief against judicial sale of property in an action to which he was not a party.—**Third order, perfection, person.** See the nouns.—**Third point.** See *tierce point*, under *tierce.*—**Third possessor**, in *Louisiana law*, one who acquires the title to property which is subject to a mortgage to which he is not a party.—**Third staff**, in music for the organ, the staff used for the pedal part.—**Third-year man**, a senior sophister. See *sophister*, 3.

II. *n.* **1.** One of three equal parts into which a unit or total may be divided.

> I forȝeue to ȝou the pricis of salt, and forȝeue . . . the *thriddis* of seed.
> *Wyclif*, 1 Mac. x. 29.

> To thee and thine hereditary ever
> Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 82.

2. *pl.* In *Eng.* and *Amer. law*, the third part of the husband's personal property, which goes to the widow absolutely in the case of his dying intestate leaving a child or descendant, given (with various qualifications) by the common law and by modern statutes. The word is sometimes, however, loosely used as synonymous with *dower*, to denote her right to one third of the real property for life.

3. The sixtieth of a second of time or arc.

> Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*.
> *Holder*, On Time.

4. In *music*: (*a*) A tone on the third degree above or below a given tone; the next tone but one in a diatonic series. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the third degree above or below it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus defined. (*d*) In a scale, the third tone from the bottom; the mediant: solmizated *mi*. The typical interval of the third is that between the first and third tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 4 : 5. Such a third is called *major*; a third a half-step shorter is called *minor* or *lesser*; and one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished*. Major and minor thirds are classed as consonances; diminished thirds as dissonances. In ancient and in early medieval music, however, the major third was dissonant, because tuned according to the Pythagorean system, so as to have the ratio 64 : 81; such a third is called *Pythagorean*. The interval of the third is highly important harmonically, since it determines the major or minor character of triads. See *triad* and *chord*.

5. In *base-ball*, same as *third base*. See *base-ball*, 1.—**Thirds card**, a card 1½ by 3 inches, the size most used for a man's visiting-card. [Eng.]

third^1 (thėrd), *v. t.* [< *third*^{1}, *a.*] To work at or treat a third time: as, to *third* turnips (that is, to hoe them a third time). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

third^2 (thėrd), *n.* [A transposed form of *thread*, *thrid*^{1}.] Thread. [Prov. Eng.]

> For as a subtle spider, closely sitting
> In centre of her web that spreadeth round,
> If the least fly but touch the smallest *third*,
> She feels it instantly.
> *A. Brewer*, Lingua (ed. 1617), iv. 6. (*Nares.*)

> Your compensation makes amends, for I
> Haue giuen you here a *third* of mine owne life [Miranda].
> *Shak.*, Tempest (folio 1623), iv. 1. 3.

third-borough (thėrd'bur"ō), *n.* [Also *third-borow*, *thridborro*, *tharborough*; < *third*^{1} + *borough*^{1} as in *headborough*.] A constable, or an under-constable.

> Hobb Andrw he was *thridborro*;
> He bad hom, Pesse! God gyff hom sorro!
> For y mey arrest yow best.
> *Hunttyng of the Hare*, 199. (*Halliwell.*)

> I know my remedy; I must go fetch the *third-borough*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 12.

third-class (thėrd'klȧs), *a.* Belonging to the next class after the second: specifically noting the third grade of conveyances or accommodations for travel.—**Third-class matter**, in the postal system of the United States, printed matter other than newspapers or periodicals, sent through the mails by the publishers.

thirdendeal (thėr'dn-dēl), *n.* [< ME. *thredendel*, *thriddendele*, < AS. *thridda dǣl* (= MHG. *dritteil*, G. *drittel* = Sw. *tredjedel* = Dan. *trediedel*), the third part: see *third*^{1} and *deal*^{1}, and cf. *halfendeal.*] **1**†. The third part of anything; specifically, a tertian, as the third part of a tun.

> The fistulose and softer lete it goone
> To cover with, and tweyne of lyme in oon
> Of gravel mynge, and marl in floode gravel
> A *thriddendele* wol sadde it wonder wel.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

> In the Rot. Parl. A. D. 1423, mention is made of a "*thredendels*, or tercyan," 84 gallons of wine, or the third part of a "tonel."
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 117, note 1.

2. A liquid measure containing three pints. *Bailey*, 1731; *Halliwell.* [Doubtful.]

thirding (thėr'ding), *n.* [< *third*^{1} + *-ing*^{1}. Cf. *thriding*, *riding*^{2}.] **1.** The third part of anything; specifically, the third part of the grain growing on a tenant's land at his death, in some places due to the lord as a heriot. *Bailey*, 1731. Also in plural.—**2.** A custom practised at the English universities, where two thirds of the original price is allowed by the upholsterers to students for household goods returned to them within the year. *Halliwell.*—**3.** Same as *riding*^{2}. *Urry*, MS. Additions to Ray. (*Halliwell.*)

thirdly (thėrd'li), *adv.* [< *third*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In the third place.

thirdpenny (thėrd'pen"i), *n.* [< *third*^{1} + *penny*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a third part of the fines imposed at the county courts, which was one of the perquisites of the earl of the district.

third-rate (thėrd'rāt), *a.* **1.** Of the third rate or order. For the specific naval use, see *rate*^{2}, *n.*, 8. Hence—**2.** Of a distinctly inferior rank, grade, or quality: as, a *third-rate* hotel; a *third-rate* actor.

> From that time Port Royal fell prostrate from its position of a great provincial mercantile centre into that of a *third-rate* naval station.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 381.

thirdsman (thėrdz'man), *n.*; pl. *thirdsmen* (-men). [< *thirds* for *third* + *man*.] An umpire; an arbitrator; a mediator.

> Ay, but Mac Callum More's blood wadna sit down wi' that; there was risk of Andro Ferrara coming in *thirdsman*.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

thirl^1 (thėrl), *n.* [Also *thurl*; < ME. *thirl*, *thirll*, *therl*, *thyrl*, **thorl*, *thurl*, < AS. *thyrel*, a hole, perforation, < *thyrel*, adj., perforated, pierced, orig. **thyrhel* = OHG. *durihhil*, *durchil*, MHG. *durchel*, *durkel*, perforated, pierced; with formative *-el*, from the root of AS. *thurh*, etc., thorough, through: see *thorough*, *through*. Hence *thirl*^{1}, *v.*, and by transposition *thrill*^{1}, *n.* and *v.*, and in comp. *nosethirl*, *nostril.*] **1.** A hole; an opening; a place of entrance, as a door or a window. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> Thise byeth the vif gates of the cite of the herte, huerby the dieuel geth in ofte ine the vif *therles* of the house.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

> If thou ware in a myrke house one the daye, and alle the *thirlles*, dores, and wyndows ware stokyne that na sone myght enter.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 241. (*Halliwell.*)

2. In *coal-mining*, a short passage cut for ventilation between two headings; a cross-hole. Also *thirling*.—**Stoop and thirl.** See *stoop*^{4}.

thirl^1 (thėrl), *v.* [< ME. *thirlen*, *thirllen*, *thyrlen*, *therlen*, *thurlen*, *thorlen*, < AS. *thyrlian*, *thirlian*, *thyrelian*, bore, < *thyrel*, a hole, perforation: see *thirl*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *thrill*^{1}, a transposed form.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce; bore; perforate; drill.

> Thenn *thurled* thay ayther thik side thurȝ, bi the rybbe.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1357.

> That he was myghtful and meke, and mercy gan graunte
> To hem that henge hym hye and hus herte *therlede*.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 171.

2. To produce, as a hole, by piercing, boring, or drilling.

> As also that the forcible and violent push of the ram had *thirled* an hole through a corner-tower.
> *Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609). (*Nares.*)

3. Figuratively, to penetrate; pierce, as with some keen emotion; especially, to wound.

> So harde hacches [aches] of loue here hert hadde *thirled*
> That ther nas gle vnder God that hire glad miȝt.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 826.

> The fond desire that we in glorie set
> Doth *thirle* our hearts to hope in slipper hap.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 496. (*Nares.*)

4. To cause to vibrate, quiver, or tingle; thrill.

> There was ae sang, amang the rest; . . .
> It *thirl'd* the heart-strings thro' the breast.
> *Burns*, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a hole, as by piercing or boring.

> So *thirleth* with the poynt of remembraunce
> The swerd of sorowe.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 211.

> Schalkes they schotte thrughe schrenkande maylez,
> Thurghe brenys browdene brestez they *thirllede*.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1858.

2. To vibrate; quiver; tingle; thrill.

> Nor that night-wandering, pale, and watery star
> (When yawning dragons draw her *thirling* car . . .).
> *Marlowe and Chapman*, Hero and Leander, i. 108.

> And then he speaks with sic a taking art,
> His words they *thirle* like musick thro' my heart.
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, i. 2 (song 5).

3. In *coal-mining*, to cut away the last web of coal separating two headings or other workings. *Gresley.*

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

thirl^2 (thėrl), *v. t.* [For **therl*, a transposed form of *thrill*^{2}, *threl*, a var. of *thrall*, *v.*] To thrall, bind, or subject; especially, to bind or astrict by the terms of a lease or otherwise: as, lands *thirled* to a particular mill. See *thirlage*. [Scotch.]

> The inhabitants of the village and barony of Kinross were not more effectually *thirled* (which may be translated enthralled) to the baron's mill than they were to the medical monopoly of the chamberlain.
> *Scott*, Abbot, xxvi.

thirl^2 (thėrl), *n.* [Cf. *thirl*^{2}, *v.*] In *Scots law*, a tract of land the tenants of which were bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill: same as *sucken*.

thirlable (thėr'la-bl), *a.* [< ME. *thirlabille*; < *thirl*^{1} + *-able*.] Capable of being thirled; penetrable. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

thirlage (thėr'lāj), *n.* [< *thirl*^{2} + *-age*.] In *Scots law*, a species of servitude, formerly very common in Scotland, and also prevalent in England, by which the proprietors or other possessors of lands were bound to carry the grain produced on the lands to a particular mill to be ground, to which mill the lands were said to be thirled or astricted, and also to pay a certain proportion of the grain, varying in different cases, as a remuneration for the grinding, and for the expense of the erection and maintenance of the mill. Also called *sequel*.

thirled† (thėrld), *a.* [< ME. *thirled*, *thorled*, *thurled*; < *thirl*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having thirls or openings; specifically, having nostrils.

> Thaire eres shorte and sharppe, thaire een steep,
> Thaire noses *thorled* wyde and patent be.
>
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

thirling (thėr′ling), *n.* [Also *thurling;* < ME. *thurlunge*, < AS. *thyrelung*, verbal n. of *thyrelian*, perforate: see *thirl*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of boring or perforating.—2. In *coal-mining*, same as *thurl*^{1}, 2; in the lead-mines of the north of England, a mark indicating the termination of a set or pitch. *R. Hunt.*

thirst (thėrst), *n.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *thrust, thrist;* < ME. *thurst, thorst, thirst*, also transposed *thrist, threst, thrust*, < AS. *thurst, thyrst* = OS. *thurst* = D. *dorst* = MLG. LG. *dorst* = OHG. MHG. G. *durst* = Icel. *thorsti* = Sw. Dan. *törst* = Goth. *thaurstei*, thirst; with formative *-t* (*-ti-*), from the verb seen in Goth. *thaursjan*, impers., thirst (*thaurseith mik*, I thirst); whence also AS. *thyrre* = OS. *thurri* = MD. *dorre*, D. *dor* = OHG. *durri*, MHG. *dürre*, G. *dürr* = Icel. *thurr* = Sw. *torr* = Dan. *tör* = Goth. *thaursus*, dry, withered; akin to Goth. *thairsan*, be dry, = L. *torrere* (orig. **torsere*), parch with heat (cf. *terra* (**tersa*), dry ground, the earth), = Gr. *τέρσεσθαι*, become dry (*τερσαίνειν*, dry up, wipe up), = Skt. √ *tarsh*, thirst; cf. Ir. *tart*, thirst, drought, etc. From the L. source are ult. E. *torrent, torrid, terra, terrene*^{1}, *terrestrial, inter*^{1}, etc.] 1. A feeling of dryness in the mouth and throat; the uncomfortable sensations arising from the want of fluid nutriment; the uneasiness or suffering occasioned by want of drink; vehement desire for drink. The sensations of thirst are chiefly referred to the thorax and fauces, but the condition is really one affecting the entire body. The excessive pains of thirst compared with those of hunger are due to the fact that the deprivation of liquids is a condition with which all the tissues sympathize. Every solid and every fluid of the body contains water, and hence abstraction or diminution of the watery constituents is followed by a general depression of the whole system. Thirst is a common symptom of febrile and other diseases. Death from thirst, as of persons in a desert, appears to be invariably preceded by acute mania.

> Than he commanded him to Presoun, and alle his Tresoure aboute him; and so he dyed for Hungre and *Threst.*
>
> *Manderille*, Travels, p. 230.

> Raymounde tho lepte vp hys coursere vppon,
> To the fantain and wel of *thrust* gan to go.
>
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 765.

> Among sensations of Organic Life, I may cite *Thirst* as remarkable for the urgency of its pressure upon the will.
>
> *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 318.

2. Figuratively, an ardent desire for anything; a craving.

> Over all the countrie she did raunge
> To seeke young men to quench her flaming *thrust.*
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 50.

> Yet do their beating breasts demand the strife,
> And *thirst* of glory quells the love of life.
>
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

thirst (thėrst), *v.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *thrust, thrist;* < ME. *thirsten, thursten*, transposed *thristen*, < AS. *thyrstan* = OS. *thurstian* = D. *dorsten* = MLG. *dorsten* = OHG. *dursten*, MHG. G. *dursten, dürsten* = Icel. *thyrsta* = Sw. *törsta* = Dan. *törste;* from the noun; cf. Goth. *thaursjan*, impers., thirst: see *thirst*, *n.* Cf. *athirst.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To experience uncomfortable sensations for want of drink; have desire to drink; be dry.

> If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he *thirst*, give him drink.
>
> Rom. xii. 20.

2. To have a vehement desire; crave.

> My soul *thirsteth* for God. Ps. xlii. 2.

> Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues, and perfections of all men living were in the present possession of one, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still be sought and earnestly *thirsted* for.
>
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

> He *thirsted* for all liberal knowledge.
>
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

II. *trans.* To have a thirst for, literally or figuratively; desire ardently; crave: now usually followed by an infinitive as the object.

> The eternal God must be prayed to, . . . who also grant them once earnestly to *thirst* his true doctrine, contained in the sweet and pure fountains of his scriptures.
>
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 283.

> That unhappy king, my master, whom
> I so much *thirst* to see. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 524.

> He seeks his Keeper's Flesh, and *thirsts* his Blood.
>
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

thirster (thėrs′tėr), *n.* [< *thirst* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which thirsts.

> Having seriously pleaded the case with thy heart, and reverently pleaded the case with God, thou hast pleaded thyself from . . . a lover of the world to a *thirster* after God.
>
> *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 13.

thirstily (thėrs′ti-li), *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

> From such Fountain he draws, diligently, *thirstily.*
>
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 3.

thirstiness (thėrs′ti-nes), *n.* The state of being thirsty; thirst. *Bailey*, 1727.

thirstle (thėr′sl), *n.* A dialectal form of *throstle.*

thirstless (thėrst′les), *a.* [< *thirst* + *-less.*] Having no thirst.

> Thus as it falls out among men of *thirstless* minds in their fortunes.
>
> *Bp. Reynolds*, On the Passions, p. 502. (*Latham.*)

thirstlew†, *a.* [ME. *thurstlew;* < *thirst* + *-lew* as in *drunkelew.*] Thirsty. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 75.

thirsty (thėrs′ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *thristy;* < ME. *thursti, thresti, thristi*, < AS. *thurstig, thrystig* = OFries. *dorstig, torstig* = D. *dorstig* = MLG. *dorstich*, LG. *dorstig* = OHG. *durstag*, MHG. *durstec*, G. *durstig* = Sw. Dan. *törstig* (cf. Icel. *thyrstr*), thirsty; as *thirst* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Feeling thirst; suffering for want of drink.

> As cold waters to a *thirsty* soul, so is good news from a far country. Prov. xxv. 25.

> What streams the verdant succory supply,
> And how the *thirsty* plant drinks rivers dry.
>
> *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. Dry; parched; arid.

> The parched ground shall become a pool, and the *thirsty* land springs of water. Isa. xxxv. 7.

> The word "desert" is used, in the West, to describe alike lands in which the principle of life, if it ever existed, is totally extinct, and those other lands which are merely *thirsty.*
>
> *The Century*, XXXVIII. 298.

3. Vehemently desirous; craving: with *after*, *for*, etc.

> To be *thirsty after* tottering honour.
>
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 40.

4†. Sharp; eager; active.

> We've been *thirsty*
> In our pursuit. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 1.

5. Causing thirst. [Rare.]

> Our natures do pursue,
> Like rats that raviu down their proper bane,
> A *thirsty* evil; and when we drink we die.
>
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 134.

Thirsty thorn. See *thorn*^{1}.

thirteen (thėr′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *thretteen;* < ME. *thrittene, threttene, threottene*, < AS. *threótȳne* = OFries. *threttene* = D. *dertien* = MLG. *druttein*, LG. *dartein* = OHG. *drizēn*, MHG. *drizehen, drizēn*, G. *dreizehn* = Icel. *threttān* = Sw. *tretton* = Dan. *tretten* = Goth. **threistaihun* = L. *tredecim* (> It. *tredeci* = Pg. *treze* = Sp. *trece* = F. *treize*) = Gr. *τρεισ(καί)δεκα* = Skt. *trayodaça*, thirteen; as *three* + *ten.*] I. *a.* Being three more than ten; consisting of one more than twelve: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The number which consists of the sum of twelve and one, or of ten and three.—2. A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, XIII, or xiii.—3. A silver shilling worth 13 pence, current in Ireland during the early part of the nineteenth century.

> F. A. M. is doubtless chronologically correct as to the shilling in Ireland having been worth thirteen pence previous to 1825-6, but colloquially it continued to be called a *thirteen* to a considerably later period—so late as 1835 to my knowledge.
>
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 77.

thirteener (thėr′tēn′ėr), *n.* [< *thirteen* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. Same as *thirteen*, 3. [Colloq.]

> For it was a shillin' he gave me, glory be to God. No, I niver heard it called a *thirteener* before, but mother has.
>
> Quoted in *Mayhew's* London Labour and London Poor, [I. 484.

2. The thirteenth one of any number of things; specifically, in *whist*, the last card of a suit left in the hands of a player after the other twelve have been played.

thirteen-lined (thėr′tēn′līnd), *a.* Noting the leopard spermophile, or Hood's marmot, *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*, a very common striped and spotted ground-squirrel of North America. The allusion is to the number of stripes (representing the thirteen original States) in the flag of the United States, suggested by the markings of the animal. See cut under *Spermophilus.*

thirteenth (thėr′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the form of *thirteen;* < ME. *threttethe*, also (after Icel.) *threttende*, < AS. *threóteótha* = OFries. *thredtinda* = D. *dertiende* = OHG. *dritttezēndo*, MHG. *dritzehende, drizehende*, G. *dreizehnte* = Icel. *threttandi* = Sw. *trettonde* = Dan. *trettende* = Goth. **thridjataihunda;* as *thirteen* + *-th*^{2}.] I. *a.* 1. Next after the twelfth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting any one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.—**Thirteenth cranial nerve**†, the chorda tympani regarded as distinct from the seventh or facial nerve. *Sapolini.*

II. *n.* 1. One of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a thirteenth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In *music*, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and six degrees distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound sixth.

thirtieth (thėr′ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the mod. form *thirty;* < ME. *thrittithe, thrittuthe, thrittazte*, < AS. *thrītigotha*, etc.; as *thirty* + *-eth*^{2}.] I. *a.* 1. Next after the twenty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting any one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *n.* 1. Any one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a thirtieth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

thirty (thėr′ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *thretty;* < ME. *thirty, thritty, thritti, thretty, thriti*, < AS. *thrītig, thrittig* = OS. *thrītig* = OFries. *thritich, thritech* = D. *dertig* = MLG. *dortich*, LG. *dortig, dörtig* = OHG. *drizug*, MHG. *drīzec*, G. *dreissig* = Icel. *thrjātīu* (cf. also *thrītugr, thri-tögr*) = Sw. *trettio* = Dan. *tredive* = Goth. *threis tigjus;* cf. L. *triginta* (> It. Pg. *trenta* = Sp. *treinta* = F. *trente*, > E. *trent*^{2}) = Gr. *τριάκοντα*, dial. *τριήκοντα* = Skt. *trinçat*, thirty; as *three* + *-ty*^{1}.] I. *a.* Being thrice ten, three times ten, or twenty and ten.—**The Thirty Tyrants.** See *tyrant.*—**Thirty years' war**, a series of European wars lasting from 1618 to 1648. They were carried on at first by the Protestants of Bohemia and various Protestant German states against the Catholic League headed by Austria. Afterward Sweden and later France joined the former side, and Spain became allied with the latter.

II. *n.* 1. The number which consists of three times ten.—2. A symbol representing thirty units, as 30, XXX, or xxx.—3. In *printing* and *teleg.*, the last sheet, word, or line of copy or of a despatch.

thirtyfold (thėr′ti-fōld), *a.* Thirty times as much or as many. Mat. xiii. 8.

Thirty-nine Articles. See *article.*

thirty-one (thėr′ti-wun′), *n.* A game resembling vingt-un, but with a longer reckoning.

thirty-second (thėr′ti-sek′ọnd), *a.* Second in order after the thirtieth.

thirty-second-note (thėr′ti-sek′ọnd-nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a sixteenth-note; a demisemiquaver.—**Thirty-second-note rest.** See *rest*^{1}, 8 (*b*).

thirtytwo-mo (thėr′ti-tö′mō), *n.* [An E. reading of 32*mo*, which stands for XXXII*mo*, a way of writing L. (*in*) *tricesimo secundo*, 'in thirty-second.' So 16*mo*, 12*mo*, are read according to the E. numbers.] A leaf from a sheet of paper folded for a book regularly in thirty-two equal parts. Commonly written 32*mo*. When the size of the sheet is not specified, the leaf is supposed to be a medium 32mo of the size 3 by 4½ inches. A book made up of such leaves is called a 32*mo*.

this (ŦHis), *a.* and *pron.*; pl. *these* (ŦHēz). [< ME. *this, thys*, older *thes*, pl. *thas, thæs, thes, theos, theise*, also after Scand. *thir* (Sc. *thir*), < AS. *thes*, m., *theós*, f., *this*, n., pl. *thās*, = OS. **thesa*, m., *thius*, f., *thit*, n., = OFries. *this, thes, thius, thit* = MD. *dese, dise, dit*, D. *deez, deze, dit* = MLG. *desse* = OHG. *diser, desēr*, MHG. *diser*, G. *dieser* (*diese*, f., *dieses, dies*, neut.) = Icel. *thessi, thessi, thetta* = Sw. *denne, denna, detta* = Dan. *denne, dette* = Goth. **this*, this; < **tha*, the pronominal base of *the, that*, etc., + *-s*, earlier *-se, -si*, prob. orig. identical with AS. *se*, etc., the (but by some identified with the impv. (AS. *seó*, OHG. *sē*, Goth. *sai*) of the verb *see*^{1}). The pl. of *this* appears in two forms, *these* (< ME. *thes, thæs*) and *those* (< ME. *thās*, < AS. *thās*), the latter being now associated with *that*, of which the historical pl. is *tho*, now obs. Hence *thus.*] I. *a.* That is now present or at hand: a demonstrative adjective used to point out with particularity a person or thing that is present in place or in thought. It denotes—(*a*) Some person or thing that is present or near in place or time, or is nearer in place or time than some other person or thing, or has just been mentioned or referred to, and is therefore opposed to or the correlative of *that:* as, *this* city was founded five hundred years ago, or one hundred years earlier than *that* (city); *this* day; *this* time of night; *these* words.

> Of *theise* three Greynes sprong a Tree, as the Aungelle seyde that it scholde, and bere a Fruyt thorghe the whiche Fruyt Adam scholde be saved.
>
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 12.

> Frote youre visage with *this* herbe, and youre handes.
>
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

> In *thys* cite I abode Tewysday, all day and all nyght.
>
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

> From the town you last came through, called Brailsford, it is five miles; and you are not yet above half a mile on *this* side. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 222.

(*b*) Time just past or just at hand; the last or the next. The reference, whether to past or to future, is determined by the circumstances; *this evening* may mean either the evening now approaching, or next to come, or the evening now present, or the evening just past: as, it has occurred twice *this* year; I shall take care not to fail *this* (next) time. In this connection *this* is sometimes used for *these*, the sum being reckoned up, as it were, in a total.

> The owle ek, which that hette Ascaphilo,
> Hath efter me shright al *this* nyghtes two.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 320.

> I learn'd in Worcester, as I rode along,
> He cannot draw his power *this* fourteen days.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 126.

> I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
> My mother comes afresh into my eyes.
> *Dryden*, All for Love, i. 1.

[In Shakspere the phrase *this night* occurs, meaning *last night*.

> *Glouc.* My troublous dream *this night* doth make me sad.
> *Duch.* What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it
> With sweet rehearsal of my morning's dream.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 22.]

This . . . here. See *here*1.—**This other**†, the other.

> And hem liked more the melodye of this harpour than eny thinge that *this other* mynstralles diden.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 621.

> You denied to fight with me *this other* day.
> *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2. 140.

This present. See *present*1.

II. *pron.* This person or thing. (*a*) It denotes—Some person or thing actually present or at hand: as, is *this* your coat? Who is *this*?

> *This* is a spell against them, spick and span new.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

> Fie, what an idle quarrel is *this*; was *this* her ring?
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

(*b*) Something that has just preceded or has been mentioned or referred to.

> Alle *thes* were there wythoute fable,
> Wythoute ham of the rounde table.
> *Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 179.

> When they heard *this* [the discourse of Peter] they were pricked in their hearts. Acts ii. 37.

> Suetonius writes that Claudius found heer no resistance, and that all was done without stroke; but *this* seems not probable. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

> I know no evil which touches all mankind so much as *this* of the misbehaviour of servants.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 88.

(*c*) Emphatically, something that is to be immediately said or done: as, Let me tell you *this*: I shall lend you no more money.

> But know *this*, that if the goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. Mat. xxiv. 43.

(*d*) Elliptically, this person, place, state, time, position, circumstance, or the like: as, I shall leave *this* [place or town] to-morrow; *this* [state of affairs] is very sad; I shall abstain from wine from *this* [time] on; by *this* [time] we had arrived at the house.

> *This* [that is, this one] is so gentil and so tendre of herte
> That with his deth he wol his sorwes wreke.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 904.

> I shall, between *this* and supper, tell you most strange things from Rome. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 3. 43.

> By *this* the vessel half her course had run.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 95.

When opposed to *that*, *this* refers to the person or thing that is nearer, *that* to the person or thing that is more distant; so, with things that have just been expressed, *this* refers to the thing last mentioned (and therefore nearer in time to the speaker), and *that* to the thing first mentioned (as being more remote).

> Two ships from far making amain to us:
> Of Corinth *that*, of Epidaurus *this*.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 94.

> A body of *this* or *that* denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

> *These* will no taxes give, and *those* no pence;
> Critics would starve the poet, Whigs the prince.
> *Dryden*, Prol. to Southern's Loyal Brother, l. 10.

> Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,
> *Those* call it pleasure, and contentment *these*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 22.

This is sometimes opposed to *the other*.

> Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design *the other*, before you arraign him.
> *Dryden.*

It was sometimes used elliptically for *this is*.

> *This* 'a good Fryer, belike.
> *Shak.*, M. for M. (folio 1623), v. 1. 131.

From this out. See *from*.—**To put this and that together.** See *put*1.

this (ŦHis), *adv.* [A var. of *thus*, or an elliptical use of *for this*. Cf. *that*, *adv.*] For this; thus. [Obsolete or colloq.]

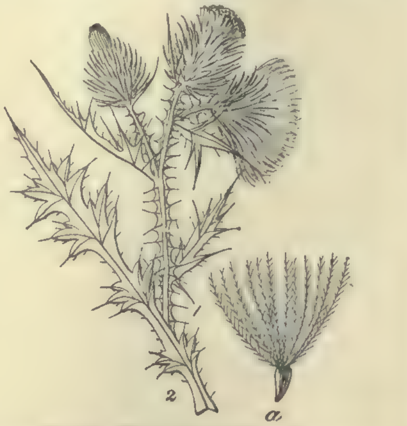
> What am I, that thou shouldst contemn me *this*?
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 205.

> None of the portraits mentioned by Walpole . . . are dated *this* early.
> *J. P. Norris*, in Shakespeariana, May, 1884, p. 181.

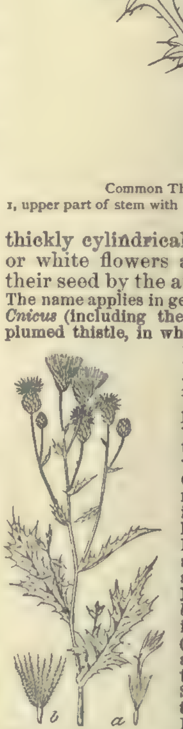
thisbe (thiz'bē), *n.* [< NL. *thisbe*, the specific name, < Gr. Θίσβη, a proper name.] The clear-winged moth *Hemaris thisbe*.

thisness (ŦHis'nes), *n.* [< *this* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being this; hæcceity. [Rare.]

thistle (this'l), *n.* [Formerly also or dial. *thissle*; < ME. *thistel*, *thistile*, *thystylle* (pl. *thistles*), < AS. *thistel* = D. *distel* = MLG. LG. *distel* = OHG. *distula*, *distil*, MHG. G. *distel* = Icel. *thistill* = Sw. *tistel* = Dan. *tidsel*, thistle; cf. Goth. *deinō* in comp. *wigadeinō*, 'way-thistle.'] One of numerous stout composite weeds, armed with spines or prickles, bearing globular or thickly cylindrical heads with purple, yellow, or white flowers and no rays, and dispersing their seed by the aid of a light globe of pappus.



Common Thistle (*Cnicus lanceolatus*).
1, upper part of stem with heads; 2, a leaf; *a*, achene with pappus.



Canada Thistle (*Cnicus arvensis*).
Upper part of stem with heads; *a*, a flower; *b*, achene with pappus.

The name applies in general to the members of the genus *Cnicus* (including the former *Cirsium*), the common or plumed thistle, in which the pappus is plumose or feathered, of *Carduus*, the plumeless thistle, in which the pappus is simple, and of *Onoporaon*, the cotton-thistle, also with qualifying words to plants of other genera.—**Argentine thistle**†, an old name of the cotton-thistle. See *Onopordon*.—**Blessed thistle**, one of the star-thistles, *Centaurea* (*Cnicus*) *benedicta*, once reputed to counteract poison. It is a low branching annual with lobed, weakly prickly leaves and light-yellow heads, 1½ inches high, sparingly naturalized from Europe southward in the United States.—**Boar-thistle**, a frequent variant of *bur-thistle*.—**Bull-thistle**, a name in America of *Cnicus lanceolatus* (see *common thistle*, below): cited also from Ireland.—**Canada thistle**, the usual name in the United States of *Cnicus arvensis*, the corn-thistle, or creeping thistle, of Great Britain: a native of Europe and Asia, thence spread to North America and other lands. It is less robust than many other thistles, being only a foot or two high and rather slender, and bears very prickly pinnatifid leaves and numerous small purple-flowered heads. It is one of the very worst of weeds on account of its deep-laid, extensively creeping, and sprouting rootstock.—**Carline thistle.** See *Carlina*.—**Common thistle**, in general, a plant of the genus *Cnicus*; specifically, *C. lanceolatus*, the spear-, bur-, or bull-thistle. It is a stout branching plant from 2 to 4 feet high, with very prickly decurrent leaves and handsome purple heads—a troublesome weed, but without perennial creeping rootstock.—**Corn-thistle.** See *Canada thistle*.—**Cotton thistle.** See *cotton-thistle*, *Onopordon*, and *Scotch thistle* (below).—**Creeping thistle.** See *Canada thistle*.—**Cursed thistle**, the creeping or Canada thistle.—**Distaff-thistle**, a thistle-like plant, *Carthamus lanatus*, of Europe and Asia: an erect, rigid, cobwebby species with large pale-yellow heads.—**Dwarf thistle.** Same as *stemless thistle*.—**Fish-bone** or **herring-bone thistle**, *Cnicus* (*Chamæpeuce*) *Casabonæ*, found on islands off the south coast of France. The name doubtless alludes to the spines, borne in threes on the margin of the leaves.—**Friar's thistle.** Same as *friar's-crown*.—**Fuller's-thistle**, the teazel.—**Globe thistle.** (*a*) See *globe-thistle*. (*b*) The artichoke.—**Golden thistle**, a name for yellow-flowered species of the composite genus *Scolymus*, one of which is the Spanish oyster-plant. See *oyster-plant*.—**Hare-** or **hare's-thistle.** Same as *hare's-lettuce*.—**Herring-bone thistle.** See *fish-bone thistle*, above.—**Holy thistle.** Same as *blessed thistle*.

> Get you some of this distilled Carduus Benedictus, and lay it to your heart. . . . I meant, plain *holy-thistle*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 80.

Horse thistle. (*a*) The common thistle (see *horse-thistle*). (*b*†) The wild lettuce, *Lactuca Scariola*, var. *virosa*.—**Hundred-headed thistle**, or **hundred thistle**, an umbelliferous plant, *Eryngium campestre*, so called from the numerous flower-heads.—**Jersey thistle**, one of the star-thistles, *Centaurea aspera* (*C. Isnardi*).—**Lady's** or **Our Lady's thistle.** (*a*) See *milk-thistle* and *Silybum*. (*b*) Same as *blessed thistle*.—**Mexican thistle**, *Cnicus* (*Erythrolæna*) *conspicuus*, a tall plant with rigid spiny leaves, the heads 3 inches long, with yellow florets and scarlet involucral scales.—**Order of the Thistle** (in full *The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle*), a very old Scottish order which has often been renewed and remodeled, and is still in existence. The devices of the order are St. Andrew's cross, or saltier, and a thistle-flower with leaves; these enter into the different badges, the collar, star, etc. The motto is "Nemo me impune lacessit." The ribbon is green.—**Pasture-thistle**, a low stout species, *Cnicus pumilus*, with from one to three very large purple, or rarely white, sweet-scented heads: found in the Atlantic United States.—**Saffron-thistle**, the safflower.—**St. Barnaby's thistle**, the yellow star-thistle, *Centaurea solstitialis*: so named as blooming about St. Barnaby's day.—**Scotch thistle**, a kind of thistle regarded as the national emblem of Scotland, but the precise species to which the name properly belongs is not settled. Most authorities consider it to be the cotton-thistle, *Onopordon Acanthium*, though this is not native in Scotland; others, the milk-thistle, *Silybum* (*Carduus*) *Marianum*; while some, with greater probability, refer it to the common *Cnicus lanceolatus*. The thistle intended when the emblem came into use is uncertain, owing to the fact that the figures on old coins and in paintings were not meant to be botanically exact. See cuts above and under *Onopordon*.—**Spear-thistle**, the common thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus*: so called from its lance-shaped leaves.—**Stemless thistle**, a European thistle, *Cnicus acaulis*, having a tuft of prickly spreading leaves and a few largish purple heads, scarcely rising above the ground. Also *dwarf thistle*, and locally *pod-thistle*.—**Swamp-thistle**, a tall species, *Cnicus muticus*, with single or few deep-purple heads on the branches: found in damp soil in the eastern United States.—**Swine-thistle.** Same as *sow-thistle*.—**Syrian thistle**, *Cnicus* (*Notobasis*) *Syriacus*, of the Mediterranean region. It is a plant from 1 to 4 feet high, with milky-veined leaves, the heads, one to three, on short axillary branches, each head embraced by a rigid pinnatifid spiny-pointed bract.—**Tall thistle**, a common species of the United States east of the Mississippi, *Cnicus altissimus*, a branching plant sometimes 10 feet high, the leaves covered with close white wool beneath, the flowers light-purple.—**Virgin Mary's thistle.** Same as *milk-thistle*.—**Way-thistle**, the Canada thistle.—**Welted thistle**, an Old World species, *Carduus acanthoides*, resembling the musk-thistle.—**Wolves'-** or **wolf's-thistle**†, *Carlina acaulis*. **Woolly-headed thistle.** Same as *friar's-crown*.—**Yellow thistle**, *Cnicus horridulus*, of the Atlantic United States, a stout plant from 1 to 3 feet high, with very spiny leaves and pale-yellow or purple heads. (See also *bur-thistle*, *hedgehog-thistle*, *melancholy-thistle*, *melon-thistle*, *milk-thistle*, *musk-thistle*, *pine-thistle*, *pod-thistle*, *sow-thistle*, *star-thistle*, *torch-thistle*.)

thistle-bird (this'l-bėrd), *n.* The American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris* or *Spinus tristis*, or another thistle-finch (which see).

> Among the occasional visitors to the yard were two American goldfinches, or *thistle-birds*.
> *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 260.

thistle-butterfly (this'l-but"ėr-flī), *n.* The painted-lady, *Vanessa* or *Pyrameis cardui*, a cosmopolitan butterfly whose larva feeds on the thistle. See cut under *painted-lady*.

thistle-cock (this'l-kok), *n.* The common corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. See cut under *bunting*. [Prov. Eng.]

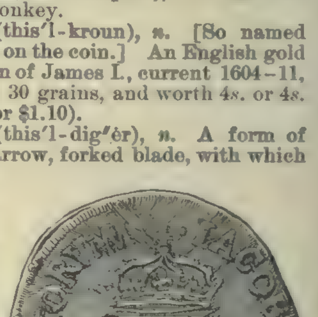
thistle-cropper (this'l-krop"ėr), *n.* The domestic ass; a donkey.

thistle-crown (this'l-kroun), *n.* [So named from the thistle on the coin.] An English gold coin of the reign of James I., current 1604–11, weighing about 30 grains, and worth 4*s.* or 4*s.* 4¾*d.* (about $1 or $1.10).

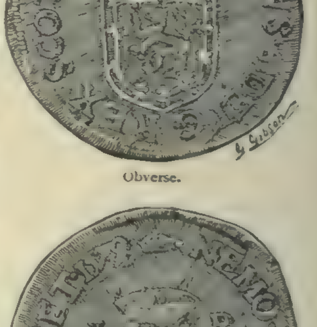
thistle-digger (this'l-dig"ėr), *n.* A form of spade with a narrow, forked blade, with which the root of a thistle can be cut below the crown. A projection from the back of the blade serves as a fulcrum, by the aid of which the severed plant can be pried up.

thistle-dollar (this'l-dol"är), *n.* A Scottish silver coin, also called the *double merk*, issued in 1578 by James VI. It weighed 342.6 grains troy, and was worth 23*s.* 8*d.* Scotch (nearly 2*s.* English) at the time of issue.

thistle-down (this'l-doun), *n.* The pappus of the thistle, by which the achenia are borne by the wind to great distances. See cuts under *thistle*.



Obverse.



Reverse

Thistle-dollar.—British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

As a *thistle-downe* in th' ayre doth flie,
So vainly shalt thou too and fro be tost.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 634.

First loves were apt to float away from memory as *thistle-downs* upon a summer breeze. *The Century*, XL. 681.

thistle-finch (this'l-finch), *n.* One of several different fringilline birds which feed to a notable extent on the seeds of the thistle and various related composites. This name, or an equivalent, is traceable to the ἀκανθίδες of Aristotle (compare the extract given under *thistlewarp* below), and covers numerous species of linnets, siskins, goldfinches, etc., of similar habits and of closely related subgeneric groups, for the explanation of which see *spinus.* Also *thistle-bird*, and formerly *thistlewarp.*

Carduelis, a linnet, a *thistlefinch.*
Nomenclator (1585), p. 157. (*Halliwell.*)

Obverse.

Reverse.

Thistle-merk of James VI.—British Museum (Size of the original.)

thistle-merk (this'l-mėrk), *n.* A Scottish silver coin, issued in 1601 by James VI. It weighed 104.7 grains troy, and was worth 13*s.* 4*d.* Scotch (13⅓*d.* English) at the time of issue.

thistle-plume (this'l-plöm), *n.* A plume-moth, *Pterophorus carduidactylus*, whose larva feeds on thistle-heads. [U. S.]

thistle-tube (this'l-tūb), *n.* In chemical glassware, a funnel-tube in which the flaring part of the funnel is connected with a bulb of considerably larger diameter, from the bottom of which a tube extends downward, thus presenting a profile strikingly similar to the stalk of a thistle and its composite flower (whence the name).

thistlewarp† (this'l-wârp), *n.* [< *thistle* + *warp.* Cf. *moldwarp.*] The goldfinch or siskin; a thistle-finch.

Two sweet birds, surnamed th' Acanthides,
Which we call *Thistle-warps*, that near no seas
Dare ever come, but still in couples fly,
And feed on thistle-tops, to testify
The hardness of their first life in the last.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, vi. 277.

thistly (this'li), *a.* [< *thistle* + *-y*¹.] **1.** Consisting of or abounding in thistles.

The land, once lean,
Or fertile only in its own disgrace,
Exults to see its *thistly* curse repeal'd.
Cowper, Task, vi. 768.

The ground is *thistly*, and not pleasurable to bare feet.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 218.

2. Resembling a thistle or some attribute of a thistle; prickly.

The rough Hedg-hog . . .
On 's *thistly* bristles rowles him quickly in.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

A beautiful Maltese [cat] with great yellow eyes, fur as soft as velvet, and silvery paws as lovely to look at as they were *thistly* to touch.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 48.

thiswise† (ŦHis'wīz), *adv.* [< *this* + *-wise.*] In this manner; thus.

Which text may *thiswise* be understood: that, as that sin shall be punished with everlasting damnation in the life to come, even so shall it not escape vengeance here.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 24.

thithen†, *adv.* See *thethen.*

thither (ŦHIŦH'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *thider, thyder, thydur, thuder, theder, thedur, thudere*, < AS. *thider, thyder* = Icel. *thadhra*, thither; cf. Goth. *thathrō*, thence, then; < **tha*, the pronominal base of *the, that*, etc., + *-der*, a compar. suffix seen also in *hither, whither, after, yonder*, etc. Cf. Skt. *tatra*, there, thither.] **1.** To that place: opposed to *hither.*

Whan the kouherd com *thid[er]e* he koured lowe
To bi-hold in at the hole whi his hound berkyd.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

Where I am, *thither* ye cannot come. John vii. 34.

2. To that point, degree, or result; to that end.

This wrestler shall clear all: nothing remains but that I kindle the boy *thither.* *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 179.

Hither and thither. See *hither.*

thither (ŦHIŦH'ėr), *a.* [< *thither, adv.*] Being in that place or direction; hence, further; more remote; opposite: opposed to *hither.* [Rare.]

They crossed from Broadway to the noisome street by the ferry, and in a little while had taken their places in the train on the *thither* side of the water.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, ii.

thither (ŦHIŦH'ėr), *v. i.* [< *thither, adv.*] To go thither. [Rare.]—**To hither and thither.** See *hither.*

thitherto (ŦHIŦH-ėr-tö'), *adv.* [< *thither* + *to*¹.] To that place or point; so far. [Rare.]

The workmen's petitions also laid particular stress on the point that by the *thitherto* prevailing laws the journeymen lawfully educated for their trade had acquired a right similar to property.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxcii.

thitherward (ŦHIŦH'ėr-wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *thiderward, thederward, thyderward, thuderward*, < AS. *thiderweard*, < *thider*, thither, + *-weard*, E. *-ward.*] Toward that place, point, or side; in that direction.

When thou goys in the gate, go not to faste,
Ne hyderwerd ne *thederward* thi hede thou caste.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 46.

Long he wander'd, till at last a gleam
Of dawning light turn'd *thitherward* in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 500.

thitherwards (ŦHIŦH'ėr-wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *thiderwards*, < AS. *thiderweardes*, < *thiderweard* + adv. gen. *-es.*] Same as *thitherward.*

thitling† (ŦHit'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hamlet.

Cities, borroughs, baronies, hundreds, towns, villages, *thitlings.* *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish, xviii.

thitsee (thit'sē), *n.* See *theetsee.*

thitto, *n.* See *Sandoricum.*

thivel (thiv'l), *n.* Same as *thible.*

Thlaspi (thlas'pī), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < L. *thlaspi*, < Gr. θλάσπι, θλάσπις, a kind of cress the seed of which was crushed and used as a condiment, < θλᾶν, crush, bruise.] A genus of cruciferous plants, type of the tribe *Thlaspideæ.* It is characterized by equal petals, stamens without appendages, and a sessile emarginate pod with laterally compressed winged or keeled valves, and two or more seeds in each cell. There are about 30 species, natives chiefly of northern regions, both temperate and arctic. They are usually smooth annuals, sometimes perennials, with a rosette of radical leaves, the stem-leaves with an auricled clasping base, and the racemed flowers either white, pink, or pale-purple. For *T. arvense* of Europe, see *penny-cress*, and cuts under *accumbent* and *pod.*

Thlaspideæ (thlas-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Thlaspi* (*Thlaspid-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of cruciferous plants, characterized by a silicle compressed contrary to the usually narrow partition, and by straight accumbent cotyledons. It includes 16 genera, of which *Thlaspi* (the type), *Iberis* (the candytuft), and *Teesdalia* are the most important.

thlipsencephalus (thlip-sen-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *thlipsencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. θλῖψις, pressure (see *thlipsis*), + ἐγκέφαλος, brain.] In *teratol.*, a monster the upper part of whose skull is absent, as a result of abnormal intracranial pressure during fetal life.

thlipsis (thlip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θλῖψις, pressure, compression, < θλίβειν, press, distress.] In *med.*, compression of vessels, especially constriction by an external cause; oppression.

tho¹ (ŦHō), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *tho, tha*, < AS. *thā*, then; as a relative, when; < **tha*, the pronominal base seen in *the, that*, etc.] **I.** *adv.* Then; thereupon. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tho redde he me how Sampson loste his heres.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 721.

Athen. He will enforce, if you resist his suit.
Ida. What *tho!* *Greene*, James IV., ii.

II.† *conj.* When.

Tho he was of nyne hundred ȝer and two and thritti old,
His strengthe faylede of his limes.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 21.

tho²**†** (ŦHō), *def. art.* and *pron.* [< ME. *the, tha*, < AS. *thā*, pl. of *se* (*the*), *seó, thæt*, the def. art.: see *the*¹.] **I.** *def. art.* The (in plural); those.

Out of the gospel he *tho* wordes caughte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 498.

II. *pron.* Those; they.

Been ther none othere maner resemblances
That ye may likne youre parables to,
But if a sely wyf be oon of *tho?*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 370.

tho', **tho**³ (ŦHō), *conj.* A common abbreviated spelling of *though.*

thoel†, *n.* An old spelling of *thole*².

thof† (ŦHof), *conj.* [< ME. *thof, thofe*; a dial. form of *though*, the orig. guttural *gh* (*h*) changing to *f*, as also in *dwarf*, and as pronounced in *rough, trough*, etc.] Though.

But yet deghit not the Duke, *thof* hym dere tholit.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8669.

There is not a soul of them all, *thof* he might not care a brass penny for you before, who will not fill a bumper to your health now. *J. Baillie.*

thoft¹ (thoft), *n.* [Either a mod. var. of *thought*⁴, itself a var. of the earlier *thoft*, or representing the earlier *thoft* unaltered, < ME. **thoft*, < AS. *thofte* (= Icel. *thopta* = Sw. *toft* = Dan. *tofte*), a rowing-bench; hence *gethofta*, a companion, orig. a companion on a rowing-bench ('thoft-fellow'); cf. ME. fem. *thuften, thuhten*, a handmaid.] A rowing-bench: used in the compound *thoft-fellow.* [Prov. Eng.]

thoft² (thoft), *n.* A dialectal form of *thought*¹.

thoft-fellow (thoft'fel"ō), *n.* [< *thoft*¹ + *fellow.*] A fellow-oarsman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tholance (thō'lans), *n.* [< *thole*¹ + *-ance.*] Sufferance. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

thole¹ (thōl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tholed*, ppr. *tholing.* [< ME. *tholen, tholien*, < AS. *tholian* = OS. *tholean, tholōn* = OFries. *tholia* = OHG. *dolēn*, MHG. *doln* = Icel. *thola* = Sw. *tåla* = Dan. *taale* = Goth. *thulan*, suffer; akin to Gr. τλῆναι, suffer (τλήμων, miserable, πολύτλας, much-suffering, τολμᾶν, risk, suffer, etc.), L. *tolerare*, endure, *tollere*, bear, lift, raise (pp. *latus* for **tlatus*, pret. *tuli*, used to supply the pret. and pp. of *ferre*, bear). Cf. *tolerate*, etc. Hence AS. *gethyld* = D. *geduld* = OHG. *dult*, MHG. *dult*, G. *ge-duld*, endurance, patience; D. *dulden* = OHG. *dultan*, MHG. *dulten*, G. *dulden*, suffer.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bear; undergo; sustain; put up with; stand.

Thei prechen that penaunce is profitable to the soule,
And what myschief and malese Cryst for man *tholed.*
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 76.

We've done nae ill, we'll *thole* nae wrang.
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 172).

Thou goest about a-sighing and a-moaning in a way that I can't stand or *thole.* *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xvi.

2. To experience; feel; suffer.

God, that *tholede* passiun,
The holde, sire, longe aliue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

So muche wo as I have with you *tholed.*
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 248.

The long reign of utter wretchedness, the nineteen winters which England had *tholed* for her sins.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 219.

3. To tolerate; permit; allow.

I salle hys commandement holde, ȝif Criste wil me *thole!*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4151.

Trewly he is on-lyue,
That *tholede* the Jewes his flessh to riffe,
He lete vs fele his woundes fyue,
Oure lorde verray.
York Plays, p. 453.

4. To admit of; afford.

He gaed to his gude wife
Wi' a' the speed that he coud *thole.*
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 3).

5. To give freely. *Halliwell.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To endure grief, pain, misfortune, etc.; suffer.

Manne on molde, be meke to me,
And haue thy maker in thi mynde,
And thynke howe I haue *tholid* for the,
With pereles paynes for to be pyned.
York Plays, p. 372.

2. To be patient or tolerant; bear (with); be indulgent.

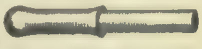
Thenne he thulged with hir threpe, & *tholed* hir to speke,
& ho bere on hym the belt, & bede hit hym swythe,
& he granted.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1859.

3. To wait; stay; remain. *Jamieson; Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

thole¹**†** (thōl), *n.* [ME. *thole* (= Icel. *thol*); < *thole*¹, *v.*] Patience; endurance; tolerance.

For ic am god, gelus and strong,
Min wreche is hard, min *thole* is long.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3496.

thole² (thōl), *n.* [Also *thowl, thowel*, and formerly *thoel*; early mod. E. *tholle*; < ME. *thol, tholle*, < AS. *thol* (glossed *scalmus*) = MD. *dol, dolle*, D. *dol* = LG. *dolle*, a thole, = Icel. *thollr*, a wooden peg, the thole of a boat, a pin, = Dan. *tol*, a thole, pin, stopper; cf. Icel. *thollr*, also *thöll* (*thall-*), = Norw. *toll, tall*, a fir-tree, = Sw. *tall*, dial. *tål*, a pine-tree.] **1.** A pin inserted in the gunwale of a boat, or in a similar position, to act as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing. The oar is sometimes secured to the thole by a loop of cordage; but more frequently there are two pins between which the oar plays, in which case the thole is properly the pin against which the oar presses when the stroke is made. It is common, however,


Thole.

to speak of the two together as the *tholes*. Also called *thole-pin*.

They took us for French, our boats being fitted with *thoels* and grummets for the oars in the French fashion.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, v. (*Davies.*)

With what an unusual amount of noise the oars worked in the *thowels!* *Dickens*, Great Expectations, liv.

The sound of their oars on the *tholes* had died in the distance. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

2. The pin or handle of a scythe-snath.—3†. A cart-pin.

Tholle, a cartpynne, cheuille de charette.
Palsgrave, p. 280.

thole^3 (thōl), *n.* [< L. *tholus*, < Gr. θόλος: see *tholus*.] In *arch.*: (*a*) Same as *tholus*; sometimes, a vaulted niche, or recess in a temple, where votive offerings were suspended.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our spoils,
Cæsar returns in triumph!
J. Fisher, Fuimus Troes, iii. 2.

(*b*) The scutcheon or knot at the center of a timber vault.

tholemod†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *tholemōd* (= Icel. *tholinmōdr*; cf. Sw. *tålmodig* = Dan. *taalmodig*), having a patient mind, < *tholian*, endure, + *mōd*, mind, mood: see *mood*^{1}.] Patient; forbearing.

The fyfte [deed of mercy] es to be *tholemode* when men mysdose vs. *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

tholemodly†, *adv.* [ME., < *tholemod* + *-ly*^{2}.] Patiently.

He [God] abit *tholemodliche*,
He fur-geft litliche.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 240.

tholemodness†, *n.* [ME., < *tholemod* + *-ness*.] Patience; forbearance; long-suffering.

The uirtue of merci, thet is zorȝe and *tholemodnesse* of othremanne kuead and of othremanne misdede.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

thole-pin (thōl'pin), *n.* Same as *thole*^{2}, 1.

Thollon prism. A form of prism sometimes used in spectrum-analysis, which gives a high degree of dispersion. It is a triple prism, consisting of a 90° prism of dense glass within, having an additional prism of small angle (say 15°) cemented to each side with edges in reversed position to the central prism; the compound prism would thus have an angle of 60°. Also called *Rutherfurd prism*.

tholobate (thol'ọ-bāt), *n.* [< Gr. θόλος, a dome, + βατός, verbal adj. of βαίνειν, go, walk.] In *arch.*, a substructure supporting a dome.

tholus (thō'lus), *n.*; pl. *tholi* (-lī). [Also *tholos*; < L. *tholus*, < Gr. θόλος, a dome, a rotunda, any circular building.] In *classical arch.*, any circular building, as that designed by Polycletus at Epidaurus; also, a dome or cupola; a domed structure; specifically, at Athens, the round chamber, or rotunda, a public building connected with the prytaneum, in which the prytanes dined.

The Thirty Tyrants on one occasion summoned him, together with four others, to the *Tholus*, the place in which the Prytanes took their meals. *G. H. Lewes.*

The Athenian Archæological Society has excavated the *tholos* of Amyclæ, near Sparta. *Athenæum*, No. 3264, p. 648.

Thomæan, Thomean (tọ-mē'ạn), *n.* [< LL. *Thomas*, < Gr. Θωμᾶς, a Hebrew name.] Same as *Christian of St. Thomas* (wbich see, under *Christian*).

Thomaism (tō'mạ-izm), *n.* Same as *Thomism*.

Thomasite (tom'ạs-īt), *n.* [< *Thomas*, the name of the founder of the sect, + *-īte*^{2}.] Same as *Christadelphian*.

Thomas's operation. See *operation*.

thome†, *n.* An obsolete form of *thumb*^{1}.

Thomean, *n.* See *Thomæan*.

Thomisidæ (thō-mis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thomisus* + *-idæ*.] A family of laterigrade spiders, typified by the genus *Thomisus*. The species are numerous and wide-spread. They are mostly known as *crab-spiders*, from their peculiar manner of running sidewise or backward, as a crab is supposed to do, and also from their general shape, the body being broad and the legs, or some of them, being usually held bent forward and moved like those of the crustaceans whose appearance is thus suggested.

Thomism (tō'mizm), *n.* [< *Thom-as* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the followers of Thomas Aquinas, an eminent theologian of the thirteenth century (died 1274). Thomas Aquinas held two sources of knowledge—faith and reason—the doctrines of unconditional predestination and efficacious grace, and a physical as well as a moral efficacy in the sacraments; and he denied the doctrine of the immaculate conception. His theology, embodied in his great work, "Summa Theologiæ," was based on a philosophical system rather than on either the Bible or the traditional teaching of the church. It was an attempt to reconcile Aristotelian philosophy with the Christian faith. It is of very high authority in the Roman Catholic Church, and its influence is great even outside of that church. Also *Thomaism*.

Thomist (tō'mist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Thom-as* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* A follower of Thomas Aquinas.

Scotists and *Thomists* now in peace remain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 444.

Thomists, a name often given to the followers of Thomas Aquinas, who, besides adopting the Aristotelian philosophy, in opposition to Duns Scotus, who held the Platonic, also taught the doctrines of Augustine on the subject of original sin, free grace, etc. He condemned the dogma of the immaculate conception, in opposition to Scotus. The two sects were also divided on the question of the sacraments, as to whether grace was conferred by them physically or morally—the *Thomists* holding the former, the Scotists the latter. . . . The *Thomists* were Realists, while the Scotists were Nominalists; and although the Roman see naturally inclined to favor the doctrines of the Scotists, the prestige of Aquinas was so great that the *Thomists* ruled the theology of the Church up to the time of the controversy between the Molinists and the Jansenists, when the views of the Scotists substantially prevailed.
McClintock and Strong, Cyclopædia of Biblical, etc., Litera-[ture, x. 373.

II. *a.* Same as *Thomistic*.

The recent revival in different countries of the *Thomist* philosophy, now again authoritatively proclaimed to be the sheet-anchor of Catholic doctrine. *Mind*, IX. 159.

Thomistic (tọ-mis'tik), *a.* [< *Thomist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Thomists or Thomism. [Rare.]

Yet in the *Thomistic* system the ancient thinker often conquers the Christian. *Mind*, XI. 445.

Thomistical (tọ-mis'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *Thomistic* + *-al*.] In the manner of the Thomists, or of Thomas Aquinas; subtle; over-refined.

How far, lo! M. More, is this your strange *Thomistical* sense [interpretation] from the flat letter?
Tyndale, Supper of the Lord (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 244.

Thomisus (thō'mis-us), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer), < Gr. θωμίσσειν or θωμίζειν, whip, scourge.] The typical genus of *Thomisidæ*, or crab-spiders.

Thomite (tō'mīt), *n.* [< *Thom-as* + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *Thomæan*.

Thomomys (thō'mọ-mis), *n.* [NL. (Maximilian, 1839), < Gr. θωμός, a heap, + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] 1. One of two genera of *Geomyidæ* or pocket-gophers, differing from *Geomys* in having the upper incisors smooth or with only a fine marginal (not median) groove. The external ears, though small, have a distinct auricle; the fore feet are moderately fossorial; and none of the species are as large as those of *Geomys*. They range from British America to Mexico, and from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific. The northern form is *T. talpoides*; a western is *T. bulbivorus*, the camass-rat of the Pacific slope; a southern is *T. umbrinus*; the smallest is described as *T. clusius*, of the Rocky Mountain region, about five inches long. In habits these gophers closely resemble the species of *Geomys*. The generic name indicates the little piles of earth with which they soon dot the surface of the soft soil in which they work. See cut under *camass-rat*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

I found also bones and fragments of the Elephas primigenius, and the greater part of the skeleton of a *Thomomys*.
Amer. Nat., Nov., 1889, p. 979.

Thompson's solution of phosphorus. See *solution*.

thomsenolite (tom'sẹn-ọ-līt), *n.* [Named after Dr. J. *Thomsen* of Copenhagen.] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found with pachnolite and cryolite in Greenland, also in Colorado.

Thomsen's disease. [Named after Dr. *Thomsen* of Schleswig-Holstein, who was himself a sufferer from the disease, and the first to describe it.] An affection characterized by inability to relax at once certain groups of muscles that have been contracted after a period of rest. It runs in families, beginning very early in life. Also called *myotonia congenita*.

Thomson effect. See *effect*.

Thomsonian (tom-sō'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thomson* (Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts, 1769–1843) + *-i-an*.] I. *a.* Noting or pertaining to a system of botanical medicine, one of whose doctrines is that, as all minerals are from the earth, their tendency is to carry men into their graves, whereas the tendency of herbs, from their growing upward, is to keep men out of their graves.

II. *n.* An adherent of the Thomsonian theory.

Thomsonianism (tom-sō'ni-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Thomsonian* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Thomsonian school.

The career of Thomson was unique, and even to this day *Thomsonianism* has its votaries, and lobelia and rum sweats are retained with the tenacity of old friends.
Pop. Sci. News, XXIII. 61.

thomsonite (tom'sọn-īt), *n.* [< *Thomson* (Thomas Thomson, a Scottish chemist, 1773–1852) + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure, in spherical concretions or compact. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

Thomson's electrometer, mirror-galvanometer, siphon-recorder, etc. See *electrometer*, *galvanometer*, etc.

thong (thông), *n.* [< ME. *thong*, *thwong*, *thwang*, < AS. *thwang*, *thwong* (= Icel. *thvengr*), thong, latchet, esp. of shoes, < **thwingan* (**thwang* in pret.), constrain: see *twinge*.] A long narrow strip of leather; a narrow strap, used as a fastening, a halter, reins, the lash of a whip, the latchet of a shoe, and in many other ways. See cut under *snow-shoe*.

Queme quyssewes [cuisses] then, that coyntlych closed
His thik thrawen thyȝez, with *thwonges* to-tachched.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 579.

After cutte that pece into *thwanges* smal,
Lete it not be brode, but narow as may be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 568.

A lethern *thong* doth serve his wast to girt.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

From the high box they [coachmen] whirl the *thong* around,
And with the twining lash their shins resound.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 37.

thong (thông), *v.* [< ME. *thwongen*; < *thong*, *n.*] I.† *trans.* To provide, fit, or fasten with a thong.

Thongede scheon. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 362.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike with a thong, or with a similar implement, as the lash of a whip.

She has hit Mrs. Bonnington on the raw place, and smilingly proceeds to *thong* again.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iv.

2. To rope; stretch out into viscous threads or filaments. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

thong-seal (thông'sēl), *n.* The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*. See cut under *Erignathus*.

thongy (thông'i), *a.* [< *thong* + *-y*^{1}.] Ropy; viscid. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

thonk, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thank*.

thonwange†, *n.* See *thunwange*.

thoöid (thō'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. θώς (θωός), a beast of prey of the wolf kind, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Wolfish; resembling or related to the wolf; lupine: as, "the *thoöid* or lupine series" of canines, *W. H. Flower*.

II. *n.* A member of the thoöid or lupine series of canine quadrupeds, as a wolf, dog, or jackal: as, "*thoöids*, or lupine forms," *Huxley*.

thoom (thöm), *n.* A dialectal form of *thumb*^{1}.

Thor (thôr), *n.* [< Icel. *Thōrr*, a contr. of **Thonrr* = AS. *Thunor*: see *thunder* and *Thursday*.] 1. The second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians, the god of thunder. He was the son of Odin, or the supreme being, and Jörth, the earth. He was the champion of the gods, and was called in to their assistance whenever they were in straits. He was also the friend of mankind, and the slayer of trolls and evil spirits. He always carried a heavy hammer (*mjölnir*, the crusher), which, as often as he discharged it, returned to his hand of itself; he possessed a girdle which had the virtue of renewing his strength. Thor is represented as a powerful man in the prime of life, with a long red beard, a crown on his head, a scepter in one hand, and his hammer in the other. Thursday is called after him, and his name enters as an element into a great many proper names.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of macrurous crustaceans. *J. S. Kingsley*, 1878.—**Thor's day.** See *Thursday*.—**Thor's hammer.** See *hammer*^{1}.

thoracabdominal (thō″rak-ab-dom'i-nạl), *a.* [< *thorax* (*thorac-*) + *abdomen*: see *abdominal*.] Pertaining or common to the thorax and the abdomen: as, the *thoracabdominal* cavity of any vertebrate below a mammal.

thoracacromial (thō″rak-a-krō'mi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + NL. *acromion*: see *acromial*.] Of or pertaining to the chest and the shoulder, or the thorax and the pectoral arch; acromiothoracic: specifically noting a group of muscles. *Coues*, 1887.

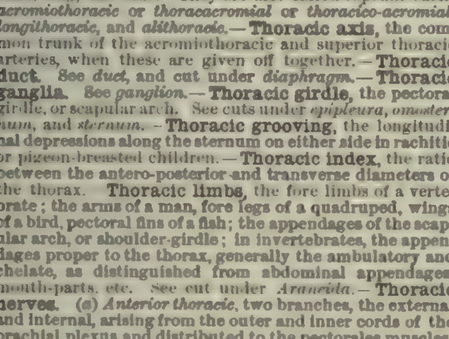
thoracaorta (thō″rak-ạ̄-ôr'tạ̈), *n.*; pl. *thoracaortæ* (-tē). [NL., < *thorax* (*thorac-*) + *aorta*.] The thoracic aorta, contained in the cavity of the thorax, and with which the abdominal aorta is continuous. See cut under *thorax*. *Coues.*

thoracentesis (thō″rạ-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., for **thoracocentesis*, < L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + Gr. κέντησις, < κεντεῖν, puncture: see *center*^{1}.] The operation of puncturing the chest, as in hydrothorax or empyema, and withdrawing the contained fluid; paracentesis thoracis.

thoraces, *n.* Plural of *thorax*.

thoracetron (thō-rạ-sē'trọn), *n.*; pl. *thoracetra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + Gr. ἦτρον, the abdomen.] The thorax, or second division of the body, of some crustaceans, as the king-crab: correlated with *cephaletron* and *pleon*. *Owen*, 1872.

thoracic (thọ-ras'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *thoracique* = Sp. *torácico* = Pg. *thoracico* = It. *toracico*, < NL. **thoracicus*, < L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax: see *thorax*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the thorax or chest: as, *thoracic* walls, contents, organs, or structures. (*a*) Contained in the thorax; intrathoracic: as, the *thoracic* viscera. (*b*) Dorsal, as a vertebra which bears functional ribs; entering into the formation of the thorax: specifically noting such vertebræ (all vertebræ being dorsal in one sense). (*c*) Pertaining to the head and thorax of some animals; cephalothoracic: as, *thoracic* appendages. (*d*) Attached to the thorax: as, *thoracic* limbs or appendages; the *thoracic* girdle (that is, the pectoral arch, or shoulder-girdle, of a vertebrate); pectoral in position, as the ventral fins of some fishes. (*e*) Pertaining to the front and sides of the thorax or to the breast; pectoral: as, the mammary glands of man are *thoracic*. (*f*) Done or effected by means of the thorax: as, *thoracic* respiration. (*g*) Affecting the thorax or its organs: as, *thoracic* diseases, symptoms, or remedies. 2. Having a thorax (of this or that kind); belonging to the *Thoracica*: as, the *thoracic* cirripeds.—3. Having the ventral fins thoracic in position; belonging to the *Thoracici*: as, a *thoracic* fish.—**Thoracic angles**, the corners of the thorax, or of the prothorax in insects with wing-covers.—**Thoracic aorta**, that section of the aorta which traverses the cavity of the thorax. It extends from the origin of the vessel to its passage through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm, where it becomes the abdominal aorta. The term is also restricted to the straight or descending part of the aorta (excluding the arch). In this sense the thoracic aorta begins where the arch ends, about opposite the fifth thoracic vertebra. The branches of the thoracic aorta are the pericardial, bronchial (the nutrient vessels of the lungs), esophageal, postmediastinal, and the usually ten pairs of intercostals. See cuts under *diaphragm* and *thorax*.—**Thoracic artery**, one of several branches given off by the axillary artery in the second and third sections of its course, and distributed chiefly to the pectoral muscles and adjacent soft tissues. Four such vessels are named in man as the *superior*, *acromial*, *long*, and *alar*. They are also called *suprathoracic*, *acromiothoracic* or *thoracacromial* or *thoracico-acromial*, *longithoracic*, and *alithoracic*.—**Thoracic axis**, the common trunk of the acromiothoracic and superior thoracic arteries, when these are given off together.—**Thoracic duct**. See *duct*, and cut under *diaphragm*.—**Thoracic ganglia**. See *ganglion*.—**Thoracic girdle**, the pectoral girdle, or scapular arch. See cuts under *epipleura*, *omosternum*, and *sternum*.—**Thoracic grooving**, the longitudinal depressions along the sternum on either side in rachitic or pigeon-breasted children.—**Thoracic index**, the ratio between the antero-posterior and transverse diameters of the thorax. **Thoracic limbs**, the fore limbs of a vertebrate; the arms of a man, fore legs of a quadruped, wings of a bird, pectoral fins of a fish; the appendages of the scapular arch, or shoulder-girdle; in invertebrates, the appendages proper to the thorax, generally the ambulatory and chelate, as distinguished from abdominal appendages, mouth-parts, etc. See cut under *Araneida*.—**Thoracic nerves**. (*a*) *Anterior thoracic*, two branches, the external and internal, arising from the outer and inner cords of the brachial plexus and distributed to the pectorales muscles. (*b*) *Posterior thoracic*, a branch from the upper two or three nerves of the brachial plexus, passing on the side of the chest to be distributed to the serratus magnus. Also called *long thoracic*, and *external respiratory nerve of Bell*.—**Thoracic parietes**, the walls of the chest; especially, the movable front and sides of the chest, whose bony basis is the ribs and sternum.—**Thoracic region**. (*a*) The extent or superficies of the thorax as a part of the body; some part of the thoracic walls, with reference to groups of muscles which lie upon them: as, the anterior or lateral *thoracic region*. (*b*) Especially, one of the several parts into which the surface of the human thorax is divided or mapped out by certain imaginary lines, which to some extent denote the situation of the contained viscera, and thus serve for medical and surgical purposes. These regions, unlike some of the corresponding abdominal regions, are all in pairs (right and left), in one nomenclature known as the *humeral*, *subclavian*, *mammary*, *axillary*, *scapular*, *interscapular*, and *subscapular*. **Thoracic region of the spine**, that portion of the spine which is composed of thoracic vertebræ. Also called *dorsal region*.—**Thoracic shield**, one of the three plates covering the thoracic rings in insect larvæ.—**Thoracic vertebra**, any vertebra which bears a developed rib entering into the formation of a thorax. Also called *dorsal vertebra*.—**Thoracic viscera**, the viscera contained within the cavity of the thorax—namely, the heart, lungs, thymus, a section of the esophagus, thoracic duct, thoracic aorta, caval veins, and other large vessels.—**Transverse thoracic furrow**, in many *Diptera*, "a suture crossing the mesothorax and ending on each side a little before the base of the wing: its presence or absence, and form, are important characters in classification" (*Osten Sacken*).



Thoracic Regions, bounded by thick black lines.

1, 1, right and left humeral; 2, 2, right and left subclavian; 3, 3, right and left mammary; 4, 4, right and left axillary; 5, 5, right and left subaxillary or lateral; 6, 6, right and left scapular; 7, 7, right and left interscapular; 8, 8, right and left superior dorsal, or subscapular. The viscera of the thorax are indicated by dotted lines. *a*, diaphragm; *b*, heart; *c*, lungs; *d*, liver; *e*, kidneys; *f*, stomach.

II. *n.* 1. A thoracic structure; especially, a thoracic artery or nerve, or a rib-bearing dorsal vertebra.—2. A thoracic fish.

Thoracica (thọ̄-ras′i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **thoracicus*: see *thoracic*.] The principal group of the *Cirripedia*, by some recognized as an order, consisting of the ordinary sessile and pedunculated cirripeds, or barnacles and acorn-shells, in which the abdomen is rudimentary and there are six thoracic segments with as many pairs of cirrose limbs. See *Cirripedia*, *Lepas*, *Balanus*.

thoracicabdominal, thoracicacromial, *a.* Same as *thoracabdominal*, *thoracacromial*.

Thoracici† (thọ̄-ras′i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **thoracicus*: see *thoracic*.] In *ichth.*, the third one of four Linnean orders of fishes (the others being *Apodes*, *Jugulares*, *Abdominales*), characterized by the thoracic position of the ventral fins, which are placed beneath the pectorals. By Cuvier and others the term has been recognized with various limitations, but it is no longer used in classifying fishes, though the adjective *thoracic* remains as a descriptive term in its original sense.

thoracico-acromialis (thọ̄-ras″i-kō-a-krō-mi-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *thoracico-acromiales* (-lēz). [NL., < **thoracicus*, thoracic, + *acromialis*, acromial.] The acromiothoracic artery, a branch of the axillary, given off just above the pectoralis minor, and dividing into three sets of branches.

thoracicohumeral (thọ̄-ras″i-kō-hū′me̤-ral), *a.* [< NL. **thoracicus*, thoracic, + *humeralis*, humeral.] Pertaining to the thorax and the humerus, or to the chest and the upper arm.

thoracicohumeralis (thọ̄-ras″i-kō-hū-me̤-rā′-lis), *n.*; pl. *thoracicohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *thoracicohumeral*.] An artery, a branch of the thoracico-acromialis, which descends upon the arm with the cephalic vein in the interval between the great pectoral and deltoid muscles.

thoraciform (thọ̄-ras′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, noting the mesonotum when it is very large and forms the main part of the upper surface of the thorax, as in *Diptera* and most *Hymenoptera*.

thoracipod (thọ̄-ras′i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + Gr. πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having thoracic limbs differentiated as ambulatory legs, as a crab or lobster; belonging to the *Thoracipoda*; malacostracous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thoracipoda*; a crustacean which walks on specialized thoracic limbs (pereiopods); a malacostracan.

Thoracipoda (thō-ra̤-sip′ọ̄-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *thoracipod*.] In some systems, a subclass or superorder of *Crustacea* corresponding to *Malacostraca*; the higher series of crustaceans, contrasted with the entomostracans or *Gnathopoda*. The name refers to the fact that, the seven anterior or cephalic segments being specialized for sensation and nutrition, the next or thoracic segments distinctively subserve locomotion. The name is proposed as a substitute for *Malacostraca*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 655.

thoracipodous (thō-ra̤-sip′ọ̄-dus), *a.* [< *thoracipod* + *-ous*.] Same as *thoracipod*.

thoracispinal (thọ̄-ras-i-spī′na̤l), *a.* [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal*.] Of or pertaining to the thoracic section of the spinal column: as, a *thoracispinal* nerve. *Coues*, 1887.

thoracodidymus (thọ̄-rā-kō-did′i-mus), *n.*; pl. *thoracodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), thorax, + δίδυμος, double.] In *teratol.*, a double monster the two bodies of which are joined at the thorax.

thoracogastrodidymus (thọ̄-rā-kọ̄-gas-trọ̄-did′i-mus), *n.*; pl. *thoracogastrodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), thorax, + γαστήρ, stomach, + δίδυμος, double.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with united thoraces and abdomen.

thoracometer (thō-ra̤-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), the thorax, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the range of respiratory movement of any point in the thorax.

thoracopagus (thō-ra̤-kop′a̤-gus), *n.*; pl. *thoracopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), the thorax, + πάγος, that which is firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with more or less fusion of the thoraces.

thoracoplasty (thọ̄-rā′kọ̄-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), thorax, + πλάσσειν, put in a certain form.] Removal of a section of one or more ribs for the cure of a fistula of the chest-wall following empyema.

Thoracostraca (thō-ra̤-kos′tra̤-kä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), the thorax, + ὄστρακον, a shell.] In some systems, a division of malacostracous crustaceans, including the podophthalmous or stalk-eyed crustaceans, as crabs, shrimps, prawns, and lobsters: nearly conterminous with *Podophthalma*.

thoracostracous (thō-ra̤-kos′tra̤-kus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Thoracostraca*.

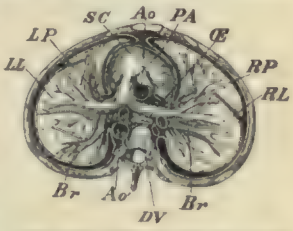
thoracotheca (thō-rā-kō-thē′kä̤), *n.*; pl. *thoracothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), the thorax, + θήκη, a case.] In *entom.*, the trunk-case of a pupa, or that part of the integument which covers the thorax. Also *cytotheca*.

thoracotomy (thō-ra̤-kot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), the thorax, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of free incision through the thoracic walls. Compare *thoracentesis*.

thorah, *n.* See *torah*.

thoral (thō′ra̤l), *a.* [Prop. *toral*, < L. *torus*, ML. erroneously *thorus*, a cushion, couch, bed: see *torus*.] Of or pertaining to the marriage-bed; nuptial; specifically, in *palmistry*, noting the line or mark of Venus on the hand.

thorax (thō′raks), *n.*; pl. *thoraces* (thọ̄-rā′sēz). [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), < Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), a breastplate, also the part of the body covered by the breastplate, the thorax.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a part of the trunk between the head or neck and the abdomen or tail, in any way distinguished, as by containing the heart and lungs, by being inclosed with large ribs, or by bearing certain limbs not borne elsewhere. The name is applied both to the walls and to the cavity of this part of the body, but not to the contents of the cavity, and properly not to the thoracic appendages. In all vertebrates the thorax represents several of the segments or somites of the body succeeding the cervical and succeeded by the abdominal or pelvic segments. It is generally defined by the elongation of several ribs and the connection of some or most of these with a breast-bone, the thoracic skeleton thus forming a bony cage or frame which contains and defends the principal organs of circulation and respiration. In invertebrates, however, the thorax is defined upon other considerations. (*a*) In man and all mammals the thorax is sharply marked off from the rest of the trunk by the lack of developed cervical and lumbar ribs, and its cavity is completely shut off from that of the abdomen by the diaphragm. The human thorax is of conical figure, somewhat like the frustum of a cone, narrowed above, broad below, of greater width than depth, and in cross-section somewhat cardiform or heart-shaped, from the intrusion of the backbone. Its truncated apex presents to the neck; its concave base is formed by the diaphragm. The cavity is divided into a pair of large pleural cavities, right and left, for the lungs, and a third submedian pericardial cavity for the heart. Where the opposite pleural cavities do not quite meet and fit, both before and behind, is an interpleural space, the anterior and posterior mediastinal cavity, or premediastinum and post-mediastinum. Besides the heart and lungs and their respective serous sacs (pericardium and pleura), the thorax contains many other structures, as the thoracic duct and thoracic aorta, many branches of the latter, etc. The thorax of other mammals differs from that of man chiefly in size, shape, degree of movability, etc., but not in actual structure or office. (*b*) In birds the thorax is relatively very capacious and expansive. The sternum is of enormous size; long ribs frequently extend into the sacral region, and others, shorter, into the cervical region, so that the thorax encroaches in both directions. Its cavity is not shut off from that of the abdomen by any diaphragm. The ribs have a movable joint between their vertebral and sternal parts, contributing to the expansibility of the chest. Most of the abdominal as well as proper thoracic viscera are actually inclosed by the thoracic walls. See cut under *epipleura*. (*c*) In those reptiles and batrachians which have breast-bones a thorax is distinguished much as it is in higher vertebrates. In serpents, which have no sternum, and whose ribs extend from head to tail, there is no distinction between thorax and abdomen; and the case is similar with turtles. In a few reptiles the thorax develops wing-like parachutes serving for a kind of flight. (*d*) In fishes a thorax, or a thoracabdominal region, is usually well marked by long ribs from a postanal solid and fleshy part of the body, but there is no distinction of thoracic and abdominal cavities. The thorax may bear the pectoral fins, or these and the ventrals, or neither.



Cross-section of Human Chest viewed from above, showing heart, lungs, and great vessels in place. Each lung is invested with pleura and the heart with pericardium; the dark borders around the lungs and heart are cavities of pleura and of pericardium; the interval between pleural cavities of opposite sides is the mediastinum; the anterior mediastinum is entirely black; the middle is occupied by the heart, the posterior by the esophagus, etc.

RL, right lung; *LL*, left lung; *RP* and *LP*, two pulmonary veins; *PA*, pulmonary artery branching to each lung; *Ao*, ascending part of arch of aorta; *Ao′*, descending aorta (intervening arch of aorta cut away); the line from *Ao* rests upon heart; *SC*, superior vena cava; *Br* and *Br*, right and left bronchi, cut end of each presenting; *Œ*, esophagus collapsed; *DV*, body of a thoracic or dorsal vertebra.

2. In *entom.*, that part of the body which is situated between the head and the abdomen, and in adult insects alone bears the wings and legs, when there are any. In the typical or hexapod insects the thorax is almost always a well-marked region, distinguished from the head in front and from the abdomen behind by bearing the only locomotory appendages which these insects possess in the adult state—namely, one or two pairs of wings and three pairs of legs. The thorax typically consists of three segments or somites of the body, one to each pair of legs, respectively named, from before backward, the *prothorax*, the *mesothorax*, and the *metathorax*, or sometimes the *prethorax*, *medithorax*, and

post-thorax. The hard crust of each of these segments may and normally does consist of a number of pieces or individual sclerites, on the dorsal or tergal, on the lateral or pleural, and on the ventral or sternal aspects. These sclerites are known as *tergites*, *pleurites*, and *sternites*; they have also other names, and many of the individual sclerites have specific designations. Thus, dorsal sclerites or parts of each segment may be known as *pronotum*, *mesonotum*, and *metanotum*, and so with pleural and sternal sclerites of each thoracic segment. (See *sclerite*, and cuts under *mesothorax* and *metathorax*.) In ordinary descriptive entomology the name *thorax* has two special restrictions: (1) to the pronotum of coleopterous, hemipterous, and orthopterous insects; and (2) to the large mesothorax of dipterous insects (see *thoraciform*).

3. In *Crustacea* and *Arachnida*, a part of the body in advance of and in any way distinguished from the abdomen or tail, but usually blended with the head to form a cephalothorax. In ordinary arachnidans, as spiders, and in the higher crustaceans, as crabs, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, and crawfishes, several segments of the body are more or less completely fused in one mass; and the limbs are often so gradually metamorphosed into mouth-parts that even these indicia fail to discriminate a thorax from the head in every case. Generally, however, the bearing of eight or ten legs, developed as ambulatory organs, serves to denote a thorax. In many or most of the lower or entomostracous crustaceans a thorax is indistinguishable from the abdomen as well as from the head, and the character of its appendages does not always decide the case. See *Decapoda*, *Tetradecapoda*, *Thoracipoda*, *thoracetron*.

4. A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet; more especially, the cuirass or corselet worn by the ancient Greek warriors, corresponding to the lorica of the Romans. It consisted of a breastplate and a backpiece fastened by buckles, and was often richly ornamented.—**Cornute, dimerous, isthmiate thorax.** See the adjectives.—**Rectus thoracis.** See *rectus.*—**Transversus thoracis.** Same as *sternocostalis.*

thore†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *there.*

Thoresday†, *n.* A Middle English form of *Thursday.*

Thoresene†, *n.* [ME., < *Thores*, Thor's (see *Thursday*), + *ene*, even: see *even*².] The eve of Holy Thursday (Ascension day).

> Hii by gonne an holy *Thoresene*, then toun asaly þere
> Stalwardlyche ⁊ vaste ẏnou, noblemen is þt were.
>
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 394 (quoted in Hampson, Medii Ævi [Kalendarium, II. 374).

thoria (thō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Thor.*] An oxid of thorium, ThO_2. When pure it is a white powder, without taste, smell, or alkaline reaction on litmus. Its specific gravity is 9.4. It is insoluble in all acids except sulphuric.

thoric (thō′rik), *a.* [< *thorium* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or derived from, thorium.

thorina (thọ-rī′nä), *n.* [NL., < *Thor* + *-ina*¹.] Same as *thoria.*

thorinum (thọ-rī′num), *n.* [NL., < *Thor* + *-in-um.*] Same as *thorium.*

thorite (thō′rīt), *n.* [< *Thor* + *-ite*².] A silicate of thorium, generally compact with conchoidal fracture, and of a black color, or, as in the variety orangite, orange-yellow. It is found in Norway in considerable quantity, especially in the neighborhood of Arendal. As found it always contains water, but the original mineral was doubtless anhydrous, and isomorphous with zirconium, silicate, or zircon. Some varieties of the mineral, called *uranothorite*, contain a considerable amount of uranium.

thorium (thō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Thor* + *-ium.*] Chemical symbol, Th; atomic weight, 233. The metallic base of the earth thoria, discovered by Berzelius, in 1828, in a mineral from Norway, to which the name of *thorite* is now given, and which consists essentially of the silicate of thorium. This earth has also been found in various other rare minerals. The metal thorium, as artificially prepared, resembles nickel in color, has a specific gravity of 7.66 to 7.8, takes fire when heated in the air, and burns with a bright flame; it dissolves readily in nitric acid, but only with difficulty in hydrochloric acid. Its chemical relations place it in the same group with tin. Also *thorinum.*

thorl†, *v.* An obsolete form of *thirl*¹.

thorn¹ (thôrn), *n.* [< ME. *thorn*, < AS. *thorn* = OS. OFries. *thorn* = D. *doorn* = MLG. *dorn* = OHG. MHG. G. *dorn* = Icel. *thorn* = Sw. *torn* = Dan. *torn*, *tjörn* = Goth. *thaurnus*, thorn, = OBulg. *trŭnŭ* = Serv. Bohem. *trn* = Pol. *tarn*, a thorn, = Russ. *ternŭ*, the blackthorn; cf. Skt. *tarna*, a blade of grass.] 1. A sharp excrescence on a plant: usually a branch, or the termination of a stem or branch, indurated, leafless, and attenuated to a point; a spine; a prickle. See *spine*, 1.

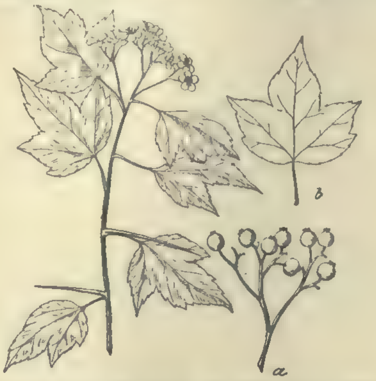
> O thin heaued wes set te crune of scharpe *thornes*, that with eauriche thorn wrang ut te reade blod of thin heali heaued. *Wooing of Our Lord* (Morris and Skeat, I. 127).

> But ne're the rose without the *thorn*.
>
> *Herrick*, The Rose.

2. Figuratively, that which wounds or annoys; a cause of discomfort or irritation; a painful circumstance.

> I am amazed, methinks, and lose my way
> Among the *thorns* and dangers of this world.
>
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 141.

3. One of numerous thorny shrubs or trees, especially the members of the genus *Cratægus*, otherwise called *haw.* These are low trees or shrubs with abundant white blossoms, and small apple-like fruit sometimes edible. The wood is hard and close-grained—in some species, as the hawthorn, useful for turnery and even for wood-engraving. Several acacias and various other plants receive the name. See *hawthorn*, and specific names below.



Flowering Branch of Washington Thorn (*Cratægus cordata*). *a*, the fruit; *b*, leaf, showing the nervation.

> The rose also mid hire rude [redness],
> That cumeth ut of the *thorne* wude.
>
> *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 444 (Morris and Skeat, I. 183).

> All about the *thorn* will blow
> In tufts of rosy-tinted snow.
>
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

4. In *zoöl.*, some sharp process, horn, or spine. See *spine*, 3.—5. In *entom.*, one of certain geometrid moths: an English book-name. The little thorn is *Epione advenaria;* the early thorn is *Selenia illunaria.*—6. In *lace-making*, a small pointed projection used to decorate the cordon-net, etc. Compare *spine*, 5.—7. The Anglo-Saxon letter þ, equivalent to *th;* also, the corresponding character in Icelandic.

> The English letter *thorn*, þ, survived and continued in use down to the 15th century, when it was transformed to y. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 160.

A thorn in the flesh or side, a source of constant annoyance.

> There was given to me a *thorn* [or stake, R. V., margin] *in the flesh*, the messenger of Satan to buffet me, lest I should be exalted above measure. 2 Cor. xii. 7.

Buffalo-thorn, *Acacia Latronum*, of India, a low tree with an umbrella-like top when old, and bearing long prickles.—**Christ's thorn.** See *Christ's-thorn*, *Paliurus*, and *nebbuk-tree.* In Germany the holly is said to be the Christ's-thorn.—**Cockspur-thorn,** the American *Cratægus Crus-galli*, also called *Newcastle thorn.* It reaches the height of 30 feet, is of a table-like growth, and has dark shining leaves, and thorns 4 inches long. It is planted for ornament in Europe, being perhaps the best American species for the purpose, as it is also for hedging.—**Egyptian thorn,** *Acacia Arabica* (*A. vera*), one of the gum-arabic trees.—**Elephant-thorn,** *Acacia tomentosa.*—**Evergreen thorn,** the pyracanth, *Cratægus Pyracantha*, of southern Europe. It is a favorite in culture for its luxuriant evergreen foliage and abundant orange-scarlet fruit. Being of a spreading and trailing habit, it is in England often trained upon walls.—**Glastonbury thorn,** a variety of hawthorn, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, var. *præcox*, which puts forth leaves and flowers about Christmas. This variety is said to have originated at Glastonbury Abbey, England, and it was believed that the original tree was the staff with which Joseph of Arimathea aided his steps on his wanderings from the Holy Land to Glastonbury, where, according to tradition, he became the founder of the celebrated abbey.—**Jerusalem thorn.** See *Parkinsonia.*—**Jews' thorn.** Same as *Christ's-thorn.*—**Karoo thorn,** the karoo doorn or doorn boom of South Africa, *Acacia horrida*, a tree with very sharp spines from ½ inch to 3 inches long.—**Lily thorn,** a plant of the West Indian rubiaceous genus *Catesbæa*, particularly *C. spinosa* with large yellow nodding flowers, and *C. parviflora* with small white flowers. These plants are spiny in the axils of the leaves.—**Newcastle thorn.** See *cockspur-thorn*, above.—**Parsley-leafed thorn,** the parsley-haw, *Cratægus apiifolia*, of the southern United States.—**Pear-thorn.** Same as *pear-haw* (which see, under *haw*).—**Pyracanth thorn,** the evergreen thorn.—**Sallow-thorn.** See *Hippophaë.*—**Scarlet-fruited thorn,** the scarlet or red haw, *Cratægus coccinea*, a small tree common northward in North America, with finely cut-toothed leaves and small scarlet, barely edible haws.—**Scorpion-thorn, scorpion's thorn.** Same as *scorpion-plant*, 2.—**September thorn.** See *September.*—**Silkworm-thorn,** a small Chinese tree, *Cudrania triloba*, of the nettle family. Its leaves are considered as good as those of the mulberry for silkworms, but are more difficult to gather on account of thorns.—**Thirsty thorn,** *Acacia Seyal.*—**Wait-a-bit thorn,** the grapple-plant.—**Washington thorn,** *Cratægus cordata*, found in Virginia, and thence southward and westward. It was formerly widely planted for hedges, being disseminated from near Washington city. See cut above.—**Way-thorn,** the buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus:* so called as springing up along highways. [Prov. Eng.]—**White thorn.** (*a*) In England, the common hawthorn: so called from its lighter bark in contrast with the sloe or blackthorn. (*b*) In the United States, sometimes, the scarlet-fruited thorn. (*c*) See *Macrocnemum.*—**Willow-thorn.** Same as *sallow-thorn.* (See also *blackthorn*, *buckthorn*, *camel's-thorn*, *mouse-thorn*, *orange-thorn.*)

thorn¹ (thôrn), *v. t.* [< *thorn*¹, *n.*] 1. To prick or pierce with or as with a thorn. [Rare.]

> I am the only rose of all the stock
> That never *thorn'd* him.
>
> *Tennyson*, Harold, i. 1.

2. To fasten with a thorn.

> Somtimes the Plane, somtimes the Vine they shear,
> Choosing their fairest tresses heer and there;
> And with their sundry locks, *thorn'd* each to other,
> Their tender limbs they hide from Cynthias Brother.
>
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

thorn²† (thôrn), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Supplied (?).

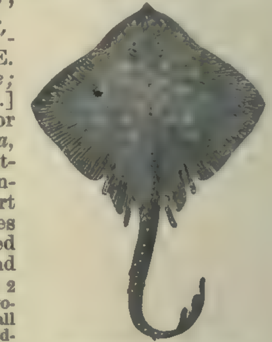
> Ye'll eat and drink, my merry men a',
> An' see ye be weell *thorn.*
>
> *Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 339).

thorn²†, *v. i.* [< *thorn*², *a.*] To be supplied (?).

> When they had eaten and well drunken,
> And a' had *thorn'd* fine;
> The bride's father he took the cup,
> For to serve out the wine.
>
> *Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 335).

thorn-apple (thôrn′ap″l), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Datura*, chiefly *D. Stramonium.* The name refers to the large spiny capsule. See *stramonium.*—2. A fruit of some species of *Cratægus* or thorn-tree; a haw; also, the tree itself.

thornback (thôrn′bak), *n.* [< ME. *thornbak*, *thornbake;* < *thorn*¹ + *back*¹.] 1. A kind of ray or skate, *Raia clavata*, common on the British coasts, distinguished by the short and strong spines which are scattered over the back and tail. It grows about 2 feet long, and is very voracious, feeding on small flounders, herrings, sand-eels, crabs, lobsters, etc. Many are taken every year, and the flesh is considered to be excellent. The female is in Scotland called *maiden-skate.*



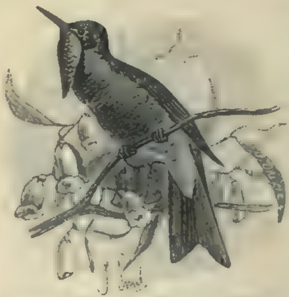
Thornback (*Raia clavata*).

> The spreading ray, the *thornback* thin and flat.
>
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 166).

2. The common British spider-crab, *Maia squinado.* Sometimes called *king-crab.* See cut under *Maia.*

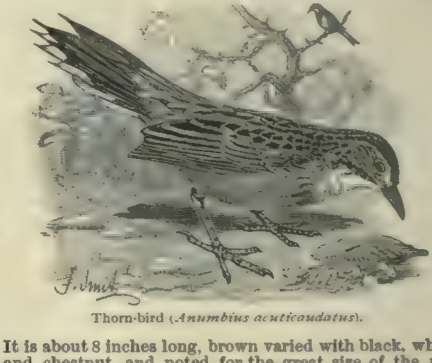
thornback-ray (thôrn′bak-rā), *n.* Same as *thornback*, 1.

thornbill (thôrn′bil), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphomicron:* a book-name. These notable hummers are large (averaging over four inches long), with broad forked tail, the gorget pendent like a beard, and specially short sharp bill (whence both the generic and vernacular names). Six species are described, one of the best-known being *R. heteropogon.* They range from the Colombian States through Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. The genus has three synonyms—*Chalcostigma*, *Lampropogon*, and *Eupogonus.*



Thornbill (*Rhamphomicron heteropogon*).

thorn-bird (thôrn′bėrd), *n.* A South American dendrocolaptine bird, originally *Furnarius anumbi* (Vieillot, after Azara), now *Anumbius acuticaudatus* (and rarely *Sphenopyga anumbi*). It is about 8 inches long, brown varied with black, white, and chestnut, and noted for the great size of the nest which it builds, of twigs and thorns, in bushes. It is a well-known Argentine type, a sort of large synallaxine bird with short wings, stout feet, and sharp tail-feathers.



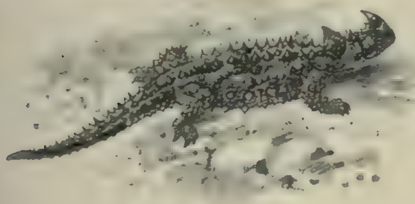
Thorn-bird (*Anumbius acuticaudatus*).

thorn-broom (thôrn′bröm), *n.* The furze, *Ulex Europæus.*

thorn-bush (thôrn′bush), *n.* A shrub that produces thorns.

The lanthorn is the moon; I, the man in the moon; this *thorn-bush*, my *thorn-bush*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 263.

thorn-devil (thôrn′dev″l), *n.* A certain spiny lizard, *Moloch horridus.*



Thorn-devil (*Moloch horridus*).

thorned (thôrnd), *a.* [< *thorn*¹ + *-ed*².] Bearing thorns; thorny.

Silvery-green with *thorned* vegetation, sprawling lobes of the prickly pear. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 207.

thornen (thôr′nen), *a.* [< ME. *thornen, thernen*, < AS. *thyrnen* (= OFries. *thornen* = OHG. *durnîn*), of thorn, < *thorn*, thorn: see *thorn*¹ and *-en*².] Made of thorns.

thorn-headed (thôrn′hed″ed), *a.* Acanthocephalous: as, the *thorn-headed* worms (the members of the order *Acanthocephala*). See cut under *Acanthocephala.*

thornhog† (thôrn′hog), *n.* [ME., < *thorn*¹ + *hog*¹.] A hedgehog. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 66.

thorn-hopper (thôrn′hop″ėr), *n.* A tree-hopper, *Thelia cratægi*, which lives on the thorn and other rosaceous trees.

thorn-house (thôrn′hous), *n.* A salt-evaporating house in which the brine is caused to trickle down over piles of brush or thorns, in order to give greater exposure for evaporation.

thornless (thôrn′les), *a.* [< *thorn*¹ + *-less.*] Free from thorns.

> Youth's gay prime and *thornless* paths.
> *Coleridge*, Sonnet to Bowles.

> Thy great
> Forefathers of the *thornless* garden, there
> Shadowing the snow-limb'd Eve.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii. 3.

thorn-oyster (thôrn′ois″tėr), *n.* A thorny bivalve of the family *Spondylidæ.* See cut under *Spondylus.*

thornstone (thôrn′stōn), *n.* In the manufacture of salt, a concretion of carbonates of lime, magnesia, manganese, and iron, and some chlorids, which accumulates in the thorns of a thorn-house.

thorn-swine (thôrn′swīn), *n.* A porcupine.

thorntail (thôrn′tāl), *n.* [< *thorn*¹ + *tail*¹.] A humming-bird of the genus *Gouldia*, having long sharp tail-feathers (whence the genus is also called *Prymnacantha*). The one with the most spine-like rectrices is *G. popelairei*, 4½ inches long, the male of a shining grass-green color, varied in some places with red, steel-blue, black, and white. It inhabits the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

thorn-tailed (thôrn′tāld), *a.* In *herpet.*, having spinose scales on the tail: specific in the phrase *thorn-tailed agamas.* See *Uromastix.*

thorny (thôr′ni), *a.* [< ME. *thorny* = D. *doornig* = MHG. *dornic*, G. *dornig*; as *thorn*¹ + *-y*¹. The AS. form is *thorniht* = G. *dornicht.*] 1. Abounding in or covered with thorns; producing thorns; prickly; spiny.

> The steep and *thorny* way to heaven.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 48.

> And the *thorny* balls, each three in one,
> The chestnuts throw on our path.
> *Browning*, By the Fireside.

2. Characteristic of or resembling a thorn; sharp; irritating; painful.

> The sharp *thorny* points
> Of my alleged reasons drive this forward.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 224.

A sharp *thorny*-toothed satirical rascal. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

3. In *zoöl.*, spinous; prickly; echinate.—**Thorny lobster**, the spiny lobster. See cut under *Palinurus.*—**Thorny oyster.** Same as *thorn-oyster.* = **Syn. 1.** Spinose, spinous, briery, sharp.

thorogummite (thō-rọ-gum′īt), *n.* [< *thorium* + *gummite.*] A mineral occurring in massive forms of a dull yellowish-brown color, and containing silica and the oxids of uranium, thorium, and the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. It is somewhat related to gummite, but is distinguished by containing thorium. It occurs with gadolinite and other rare minerals in Llano county, Texas.

thorough (thur′ō), *prep.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *thorow*; often written briefly *thoro'*; < ME. *thorouȝ, thorou, thoruȝ, thoruh, thoru, thorw, thorȝ, thureȝh, thureȝ, thuruh, thourh, thurgh, thurȝh, thurch, thurth, thurh*, < AS. *thurh*, rarely and chiefly in comp. *thyrh, therh*, ONorth. *therh* = OS. *thurh, thuru* = OFries. *thruch, truch*, Fries. *troch*, also *dör* = MD. *deur, door*, D. *door* = MLG. *durch, dor* = OHG. *duruh, dhurah, durih*, MHG. *durch, dur*, G. *durch* = Goth. *thairh*, thorough, through; orig., as the AS. (ONorth.) and Goth. forms indicate, with radical *e* (AS. *therh*, > **theorh*, > *thurh*); prob. orig. neut. acc. ('going through') of the adj. appearing in OHG. *derh*, 'pierced,' whence also ult. AS. dim. *thyrel* (**thyrhel*) (= OHG. *durhil, durihil*, etc.), pierced, as a noun, *thyrel*, a hole (see *thirl*¹, *n.*), and Goth. *thairko*, a hole (see *thirl*¹, and cf. *thurrock*); perhaps ult. connected with AS. *thringan*, etc., press, crowd (press through): see *thring, throng*¹. Hence, by transposition, *through*¹, the common modern form, differentiated from *thorough* as prep. and adv. For the form *thorough*, < AS. *thurh*, cf. *borough*¹, < AS. *burh*, and *furrow*, < AS. *furh.*] **I.** *prep.* Through. See *through*¹, a later form of *thorough*, now the exclusive form as a preposition and adverb.

He that wol *thorghe* Turkye, he gothe toward the Cytee of Nyke, and passethe *thorghe* the zate of Chienetout. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 21.

> Whan that dede was don deliuerli & sone
> Gode lawes *thurth* his lond lelly he sette.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5475.

And thus we Sayled *thorow* the Gulf of Seynt Elene, otherwyse callyd the Gulf of Satalie, And com a long the Costes of Turkey, And ther we saw the Mowntaynes of Macedonye. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 57.

> Over hill, over dale,
> *Thorough* bush, *thorough* brier,
> Over park, over pale,
> *Thorough* flood, *thorough* fire.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 3, 5.

II. *adv.* Through: as, *thorough*going. See *through*¹, *adv.*

thorough (thur′ō), *a.* [< *thorough, adv.*] 1. Going through; through, in a literal sense: a form now occurring only in dialectal use or in certain phrases and compounds. See *through*¹, *a.*

Let all three sides be a double house, without *thorough* lights on the sides. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

2. Going through, as to the end or bottom of anything; thoroughgoing. Hence—(*a*) Penetrating; searching; sharp; keen.

> The intuitive decision of a bright
> And *thorough*-edged intellect to part
> Error from crime. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

(*b*) Leaving nothing undone; slighting nothing; not superficial.

To be a *thorough* translator, he must be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden*, Translation.

(*c*) Fully executed; having no deficiencies; hence, complete in all respects; unqualified; perfect.

Me seemes the Irish Horse-boyes or Cuilles . . . in the *thorough* reformation of that realme . . . should be cutt of. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> Dark night,
> Strike a full silence, do a *thorow* right
> To this great chorus.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i.

A *thorough* discussion of the evils and dangers of all paper money, by whomsoever issued. *The Nation*, XXI. 112.

(*d*) Earnest; ardent. [Rare.]

> She 's taen him in her arms twa,
> And gien him kisses *thorough.*
> *The Braes o' Yarrow* (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

Thorough framing†, the framing of doors and windows.—**Thorough stress.** See *stress*¹.—**Toll thorough.** See *toll*¹.

thorough (thur′ō), *n.* [< *thorough, a.* or *adv.*] 1. That which goes through. Specifically—(*a*†) A thoroughfare; a passage; a channel.

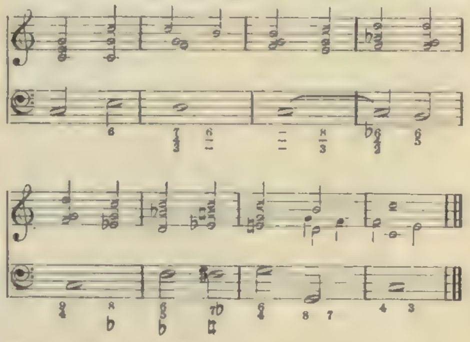
If any man would alter the natural course of any water to run a contrary way, . . . the alteration must be from the head, by making other *thoroughs* and devices. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 303. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) A furrow between two ridges. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) Same as *perpend*³.

2. In *Brit. hist.*, in the reign of Charles I., the policy of Strafford and Laud of conducting or carrying through ('thorough') the administration of public affairs without regard to obstacles. Hence the word is associated with their system of tyranny.

The dark, gloomy countenance, the full, heavy eye, which meet us in Strafford's portrait, are the best commentary on his policy of *Thorough.* *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng., p. 509.

thorough-bass (thur′ō-bās), *n.* 1. In *music*, a figured bass, or basso continuo—that is, a bass voice-part written out in full throughout an entire piece, and accompanied by numerals which indicate stenographically the successive chords of the harmony.—2. A system of stenographic marks, especially numerals, thus used with a bass for the purpose of indicating the harmony.—3. The science or art of harmonic composition in general: so called because of the prevalence of such stenographic systems: a loose usage. The ordinary system of thorough-bass, that of numerals, appears first in a publication of Richard Dering in 1597, and its earliest systematic presentation was by Viadana in 1612. In this system numerals are used to indicate the intervals between each tone of the given bass and the constituent tones of the chord to which it belongs so far as is necessary for clearness. If the bass tone is the root of a triad, no numeral is used, unless, perhaps, in an opening chord, to mark the desired position of the soprano, or where a previous chord might occasion ambiguity. The first inversion of a triad is indicated either



by $\begin{smallmatrix}6\\3\end{smallmatrix}$ or simply by 6; the second inversion by $\begin{smallmatrix}6\\4\end{smallmatrix}$. A seventh-chord is marked by 7; its first inversion by $\begin{smallmatrix}6\\5\\3\end{smallmatrix}$ or by $\begin{smallmatrix}6\\5\end{smallmatrix}$; its second inversion by $\begin{smallmatrix}6\\4\\3\end{smallmatrix}$ or by $\begin{smallmatrix}4\\3\end{smallmatrix}$; and its third inversion by $\begin{smallmatrix}6\\4\\2\end{smallmatrix}$, $\begin{smallmatrix}4\\2\end{smallmatrix}$, or simply 2. A chord of the ninth is marked 9, etc. A suspension is indicated by a numeral corresponding to its interval from the bass, followed usually by a careful noting of the interval of the resolution. In two successive chords having tones in common that are held over from one to the other in the same voices, the numerals required to indicate them in the first chord are given, and are followed in the second by dashes to mark their continuance. Every chromatic deviation from the original tonality is indicated. If the deviation occurs in a tone a third above the bass, a ♯, ♭, or ♮ is generally used alone; but if it affects a tone already indicated by a numeral, the accidental required is prefixed to the numeral, except that, in place of a ♯ thus prefixed, it is customary to use a dash drawn through the numeral itself (as $\not 6$ or $\not 4$). A passage that is to be performed without chords—that is, in unison or in octaves—is marked *tasto solo*, or *t. s.* It is practically possible to indicate in these ways every element in the most complicated harmonic writing, so that an entire accompaniment may be presented on a single staff. The interpretation of such a score requires a thorough knowledge of the principles of part-writing. In consequence of the wide-spread use of this system, the first inversion of a triad is often colloquially called a *six-chord*, the second inversion a *six-four chord*, etc.

thorough-bolt (thur′ō-bōlt), *n.* In *mech.*, a bolt that passes through a hole and is secured in place by a nut screwed upon its projecting end: distinguished from a *tap-bolt.*

thoroughbore†, *v. t.* [ME. *thorouboren* (= OHG. *durhporōn*, MHG. *durchborn*, G. *durchbohren*); < *thorough* + *bore*¹.] To bore through; perforate. *R. Manning*, Hist. of England (ed. Furnivall), l. 16184.

thorough-brace (thur′ō-brās), *n.* A strong band of leather extending from the front C-spring to the back one, and supporting the body of a coach or other vehicle. *E. H. Knight.*

thorough-braced (thur′ō-brāst), *a.* Provided with or supported by thorough-braces.

The old-fashioned *thorough-braced* wagon. *S. O. Jewett*, Country Doctor, p. 19.

thoroughbred (thur′ọ-bred), *a.* and *n.* [Also *throughbred*; < *thorough* + *bred.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of pure or unmixed breed, stock, or race; bred from a sire and dam of the purest or best blood. See II.

Many young gentlemen canter up on *thorough-bred* hacks, spatter-dashed to the knee. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlv.

Hence—2. Having the qualities characteristic of pure breeding; high-spirited; mettlesome; elegant or graceful in form or bearing: sometimes applied colloquially to persons.—3. Thoroughgoing; thorough.

Your *thoroughbred* casuist is apt to be very little of a Christian. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23, note.

> Cushing, scarce a man in years,
> But a sailor *thoroughbred.*
> *The Century*, XXXVIII. 730.

II. *n.* An animal, especially a horse, of pure blood, stock, or race; strictly, and as noting horses, a race-horse all of whose ancestors for a given number of generations (seven in England, five in America) are recorded in the stud-book.

In America the name is now loosely given to any animal that is of pure blood and recorded pedigree, or is entitled to be recorded in a stud-book, herd-book, or flock-register, and whose ancestry is known and recorded for five generations of dams and six of sires. In the most restricted sense a *thoroughbred* is the English race-horse, with ancestry recorded in the stud-book; a *pure-bred* is a similarly bred animal of another breed, with recorded ancestry in herd-books, stud-books, flock-books, or other pedigree-records. Sometimes applied colloquially to persons.

In the [American] "Stud Book," I have laid it down as a rule that to pass a *thoroughbred* [be entitled to registry in the Stud Book, if a breeding animal] a horse must have at least six pure and known crosses, and for reasons there given have admitted mares one degree short of that standard [that is, six generations for sires, and five for dams].
Wallace, Trotting Register, I. 14.

Horse for horse, a *thoroughbred* is an animal of more endurance and swiftness than a halfbred; he is as fine a fencer as any halfbred, and his pace is certainly greater.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 407.

thoroughfare (thur'ǭ-fãr), *n.* [Also *throughfare* (q. v.); formerly sometimes *thoroughfair*, *thorowfair*; < ME. *thurghfare*, < AS. *thurhfaru*, a thoroughfare, < *thurh*, thorough, through, + *faru*, a going: see *thorough* and *fare*¹.] 1. That through which one goes; a place of travel or passage.

This world nis but a *thurghfare* ful of wo.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1989.

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring in;
A *thoroughfare* of news.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 79.

Specifically—(*a*†) A place through which much traffic passes.

This [Panama] is a flourishing City by reason it is a *thoroughfair* for all imported or exported Goods and Treasure to and from all parts of Peru and Chili.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 179.

Those townes that we call *thorowfaires* haue great and sumptuous innes builded in them.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 16 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

(*b*) A road for public use; a highway; a public street, unobstructed and open at both ends.

Not willing to be known,
He left the barren-beaten *thoroughfare*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*c*) A strait of water, or a neck of land connecting two bodies of water, habitually traversed by wild fowl in migrating or passing to and from their feeding-grounds. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*
2. Passage; travel; transit.

Hell and this world, one realm, one continent
Of easy *thoroughfare*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 393.

thoroughfoot (thur'ǭ-fůt), *n.* The disarrangement in a tackle caused by one or both of the blocks having been turned over through the parts of the fall.

thoroughgate† (thur'ǭ-gāt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thorowgate*; < *thorough* + *gate*².] A thoroughfare.

That corner is no *thorow gate.*
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

thorough-girt†, *a.* [ME. *thurgh-girt.*] Pierced through.

Thurgh-girt with many a grevous blody wounde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 152.

thorough-go† (thur'ō-gō), *v. t.* [ME. *thurhgon* (cf. AS. *thurhgangan*; = G. *durchgehen*); < *thorough* + *go.*] To go through.

thoroughgoing (thur'ǭ-gō″ing), *a.* [< *thorough*, *adv.*, + *going.* Cf. *throughganging.*] Unqualified; out-and-out; thorough; complete.

What I mean by "evolutionism" is consistent and *thoroughgoing* uniformitarianism.
Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 212.

Admirers of Kant, Hegel, and Schopenhauer are as different and marked individualities as *thorough-going* Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 300.

=**Syn.** See *radical.*

thorough-joint (thur'ō-joint), *n.* In *anat.*, a perfectly movable joint or articulation of bones; diarthrosis of any kind; arthrodia. *Coues.*

thorough-lighted†, *a.* Same as *through-lighted.*

thoroughly (thur'ǭ-li), *adv.* [< *thorough* + *-ly*². Cf. *throughly.*] In a thorough manner; unqualifiedly; fully; completely.

thoroughness (thur'ǭ-nes), *n.* [< *thorough* + *-ness.*] The condition or character of being thorough; completeness; perfectness.

thoroughout†, *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *thorgheout*, *thurthout*; < *thorough* + *out.* Cf. *throughout.*] Throughout. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 323.

And *thorghe out* many othere Iles, that ben abouten Inde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 4.

thorough-paced (thur'ō-pāst), *a.* Literally, perfectly trained to go through all the possible paces, as a well-trained horse; hence, perfect or complete; going all lengths; thoroughgoing; downright; consummate.

It can hardly be that there ever was such a monster as a *thorough-paced* speculative Atheist in the world.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 89.

I never knew a *thorough-paced* female gamester hold her beauty two winters together.
Addison, Guardian, No. 120.

thorough-pin (thur'ō-pin), *n.* A swelling in the hollow of the hock of the horse, appearing on both inner and outer aspects, and caused by distention of the synovial sheath of the flexor perforans tendon playing over the side of the joint; also, a similar swelling on the posterior aspect of the carpal joint, or so-called knee of the fore leg.

thorough-shot (thur'ō-shot), *n.* Same as *thorough-pin.*

thorough-sped† (thur'ō-sped), *a.* Fully accomplished; thorough-paced.

Our *thorough-sped* republic of Whigs. *Swift.*

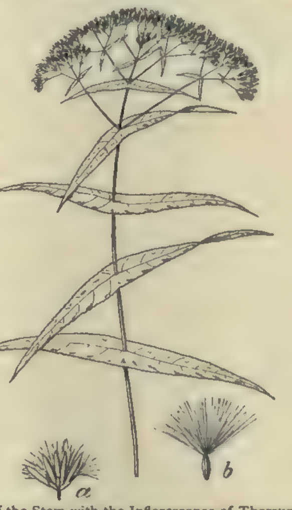
thorough-stem (thur'ō-stem), *n.* Same as *thoroughwort.*

thorough-stitch†, *adv.* Same as *through-stitch.*

thorough-stone† (thur'ō-stōn), *n.* Same as *through-stone.*

thoroughwax (thur'ǭ-waks), *n.* [Also *thorowwax* and *throw-wax*; < *thorough*, through, + *wax*, grow, the stem appearing to grow through the leaf.] A plant, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*: same as *hare's-ear*, 1.

thoroughwort (thur'ǭ-wėrt), *n.* A composite plant, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, common in eastern North America. It has a stout hairy stem, 2 to 4 feet high, with opposite leaves united at the base (connate-perfoliate), the stem thus passing through the blade (whence the name). The flowers are white, many in a head, the heads in a large compound corymb. The leaves and tops form an officinal as well as domestic drug of tonic and diaphoretic properties, in large doses emetic and aperient. The name is extended to other species of the genus. Also *boneset* and *Indian sage.*



Upper Part of the Stem with the Inflorescence of Thoroughwort (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*).
a, a mature head; *b*, achene with pappus.

thorow†, *prep.*, *adv.*, and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *thorough.*

thorow-leaf (thur'ō-lēf), *n.* Same as *thoroughwax.*

thorow-wax (thur'ō-waks), *n.* Same as *thoroughwax.*

thorp (thôrp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thorpe*; < ME. *thorp*, *throp*, < AS. *thorp* (used esp. in names of places) = OS. OFries. *thorp* = D. MLG. *dorp*, a village, = OHG. MHG. G. *dorf* = Icel. *thorp*, a village, rarely farm, = Sw. *torp*, a farm, cottage, = Dan. *torp*, a hamlet, = Goth. *thaúrp*, a field. Connections uncertain; cf. G. dial. (Swiss) *dorf*, visit, meeting. Cf. W. *tref*, village, = OIr. *treb*, settlement, tribe, village, connected with L. *tribus*, tribe: see *tribe.* On the other hand, cf. Icel. *thyrpast*, refl., press, throng, < *thorp*, a village, with Gr. *τύρβη*, L. *turba*, crowd, throng; AS. *threp*, *thrōp*, village; Lith. *troba*, building.] A group of houses standing together in the country; a hamlet; a village: used chiefly in place-names, and in names of persons derived from places: as, Al*thorp*, Copmans*thorpe.*

The cok that orloge is of *thorpes* lyte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 350.

Some of the Yorkshire *thorpes* are still simply isolated farmsteads, which have not, as in most cases, grown into hamlets or villages.
Isaac Taylor, N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 437.

thorpsman (thôrps'mạn), *n.*; pl. *thorpsmen* (-men). A villager.

Or else to call in from the fields and waters, shops and work-housen, from the inbred stock of more homely women and less filching *thorps-men.*
Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge (1674). (*Halliwell.*)

thorter-ill (thôr'tėr-il), *n.* Same as *louping-ill.* [Scotch.]

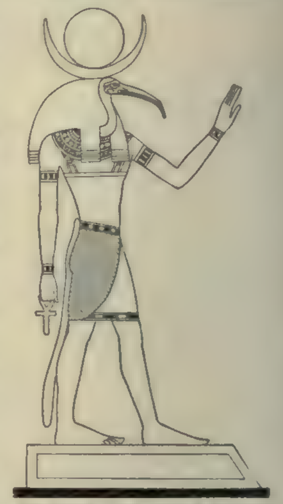
Thos (thōs), *n.* See *Thous.*

those (ŦHōz), *a.* and *pron.* [Pl. of *that*; etymologically the same as *these*, q. v.] See *this* and *that.*

thosse† (thos), *n.* An unidentified fish.

The merchants of Constantinople . . . send their barkes vnto the riuer of Tanais to buy dried fishes, Sturgeons, *Thosses*, Barbils, and an infinite number of other fishes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 93.

Thoth (tōt or thoth), *n.* [< Gr. Θώθ, Θωύθ, Θεύθ, < Egypt. *Tehut.*] An Egyptian divinity whom the Greeks assimilated to their Hermes (Mercury). He was the god of speech and hieroglyphics or letters, and of the reckoning of time, and the source of wisdom. He is represented as a human figure, usually with the head of an ibis, and frequently with the moon-disk and -crescent. Also *Tat.*



Ibis-headed Thoth, wearing the moon-crescent and -disk. (From Champollion's "Panthéon Égyptien.")

thother†. An obsolete contraction of *the other.*

thou (ŦHou), *pron.* [< ME. *thou*, *thow*, *thu* (in enclitic use attached to a preceding auxiliary, *tou*, *tow*—*artow*, art thou, *hastou*, hast thou, etc.), < AS. *thū* (gen. *thīn*, dat. *thē*, acc. *thē*, older and poet. *thec*, instr. *thē*; pl. nom. *gē* (ye), gen. *eówer* (your), dat. *eów* (you), acc. *eów*, poet. *eówic* (you); dual. nom. *git*, gen. *incer*, dat. *inc*, acc. *inc*, *incit*) = OS. *thū* = OFries. *thu* = MD. *du* (mod. D. uses the pl. *gij*, = E. *ye*, for sing.) = MLG. LG. *du* = OHG. MHG. *du*, *dū*, G. *du* = Icel. *thū* = Sw. Dan. *du* = Goth. *thu* = W. *ti* = Gael. Ir. *tu* = OBulg. *ti* = Russ. *tui*, etc., = L. *tu* = Gr. *σύ*, Doric *τύ* = Skt. *tvam*, thou, orig. **tva*, one of the orig. Indo-Eur. personal pronouns (cf. *I*, *he*, *the*¹, *that*, etc.). Hence *thine*, *thy.*] A personal pronoun of the second person, in the singular number, nominative case, the possessive case being *thy* or *thine*, and the objective *thee*: plural, *ye* or *you*, *your*, *you.* See *thine* and *you.*

Wel sone, bute *thu* flitte,
With swerde ihc *the* anhitte.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

Thi soule with synne is goostly slayn,
And *thou* withoute sorewe *thi* synne tellis.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 199.

Thou 'rt fallen again to *thy* dissembling trade.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

"O what dost *thee* want of me, wild boar," said he.
Jovial Hunter of Bromsgrove (Child's Ballads, VIII. 146).

I beg *thee* by the Filial Love
Due to *thy* Father. *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

O *thou!* bold leader of the Trojan bands,
And *you*, confed'rate chiefs from foreign lands!
Pope, Iliad, xii. 69.

In ordinary English use the place of *thou* has been taken by *you*, which is properly plural, and takes a plural verb. *Thou* is now little used except archaically, in poetry, provincially, in addressing the Deity, and by the Friends, who usually say not *thou* but *thee*, putting a verb in the third person singular with it: as, *thee* is or is *thee?*

O *thou* that hearest prayer, unto *thee* shall all flesh come.
Ps. lxv. 2.

The priest asked me, "Why we said *Thou* and *Thee* to people? for he counted us but fools and idiots for speaking so." I asked him "Whether those that translated the scriptures, and made the grammar and accidence, were fools and idiots, seeing they translated the scriptures so, and made the grammar so, *Thou* to one, and *You* to more than one, and left it so to us?" *George Fox*, Journal, 166[illegible].

And if *thou* marries a good un I'll leäve the land to *thee.*
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, N. S.

Formerly it was used in general address, and often bore special significance, according to circumstances, as noting —(*a*) equality, familiarity, or intimacy; (*b*) superiority on the part of the speaker; (*c*) contempt or scorn for the person addressed (see *thou*, *v.*).

I will begin at *thy* heel, and tell what *thou* art by inches, *thou* thing of no bowels, *thou!* *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 54.

thou (ŦHou), *v.* [< ME. *thowen* (= Icel. *thūa* = Sw. *dua* = ML. *tuare*; cf. F. *tutoyer*); < *thou*, *pron.* Cf. *thout.*] I. *trans.* To address as "thou": implying (except when referring to the usage of the Friends) familiarity, wrath, scorn, contempt, etc.

She was neuer heard so much as to *thou* any in anger.
Stubbes, Christal Glasse (New Shak. Soc.), p. 198.

Taunt him with the license of ink: if thou *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2. 48.

II. *intrans.* To use *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, and *thine* in discourse, as do the Friends.

though (ŦHō), *conj.* and *adv.* [Also written briefly *tho'*, *tho*; < ME. *though*, *thoughe*, *thogh*, *thoȝ*, *thoh*, *thow*, *thoo*, *tho*, *thauh*, *thaȝ*, *thau*, *thaih*, *theȝ*, *thei*, *theiȝ*, *theiȝh*, etc., < AS. *theáh*, *thēh* = OS. *thōh* = OFries. *thāch* = D. *doch* = MLG. *doch* = OHG. *dōh*, *doh*, MHG. *doch*, G. *doch* = Icel. *thō* = Sw. *dock* = Dan. *dog* = Goth. *thauh*, though (the Goth. form indicating a formation < **tha*, pronominal base of *that*, etc., + *-uh*, an enclitic particle).] **I.** *conj.* **1.** Notwithstanding that; in spite of the fact that; albeit; while: followed by a clause, usually indicative, either completely or elliptically expressed, and noting a recognized fact.

Thog the asse spac, frigtede he [Balaam] nogt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3978.

Thaȝ Arther the hende kyng at herte hade wonder,
He let no semblaunt be sene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 467.

This child, *the* hit were ȝung, wel hit understod,
For seli child is sone i-lered ther he wole beo god.
Life of Thomas Beket, p. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

He's young and handsome, *though* he be my brother.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

Her plans, *though* vast, were never visionary.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

2. Conceding or allowing that; however true it be that; even were it the case that; even if: followed by a subjunctive clause noting a mere possibility or supposition.

I parfourned the penaunce the preest me enioyned,
And am ful sori for my synnes, and so I shal euere
Whan I thinke there-on, *theighe* I were a pope.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 609.

We . . . charge noght his chateryng, *thogh* he chide euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1931.

Nay, take all,
Though 'twere my exhibition to a royal
For one whole year.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

What would it avail us to have a hireling clergy, *though* never so learned? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3. Hence, without concessive force, in the case that; if: commonly used in the expression *as though*.

And schalle be youre Deffence in all aduerssite,
As though that y were dayly in youre sight.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

In the vine were three branches, and it was *as though* it budded. Gen. xl. 10.

O, how can Love's eye be true,
That is so vex'd with watching and with tears?
No marvel, then, *though* I mistake my view.
Shak., Sonnets, cxlviii.

The beauty of her flesh abash'd the boy,
As tho' it were the beauty of her soul.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. Nevertheless; however; still; but: followed by a clause restricting or modifying preceding statements.

Lecherie . . . is on of the zeuen dyadliche zennes, *thaȝ* ther by zome bronches thet ne byeth naȝt dyadlich zenne.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Glad shall I be if I meet with no more such brunts; *though* I fear we are not got beyond all danger.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

As though. See def. 3.—**Though that**†, though.

Though that my death were adjunct to my act,
By heaven, I would do it. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3. 57

What though (elliptically for *what though the fact* or *case is so*), what does that matter? what does it signify? need I (we, you, etc.) care about that?

I keep but three men, . . . but *what though!* yet I live like a poor gentleman born. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 286.

=**Syn.** *Although*, *Though*, etc. (See *although*.) *While*, *Though*. See *while*.

II. *adv.* Notwithstanding this or that; however; for all that.

Would Katharine had never seen him *though!*
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 26.

I' faith, Sneer, *though*, I am afraid we were a little too severe on Sir Fretful. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

though-all† (ŦHō'âl), *conj.* [ME. *though al*, *thof al*, etc.; < *though* + *all*. Cf. *although*.] Although.

I am but a symple knave,
Thof all I come of curtayse kynne.
York Plays, p. 121.

Nowe loke on me, my lorde dere,
Thof all I put me noght in pres.
York Plays, p. 122.

thoughless† (ŦHō'les), *conj.* [ME. *thaȝles*; < *though* + *-less* as in *unless*.] Nevertheless; still; however.

Thaȝles the wone is kueaduol, and may wel wende to zenne dyadlich. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

thought^1 (thât), *n.* [< ME. *thought*, *thouht*, *thoht*, *thoȝt*, *thuȝt*, *ithoȝt*, < AS. *gethōht*, also *theaht*, *getheaht* = OS. *githāht*, f., thinking, belief, = D. *gedachte* = OHG. **daht*, MHG. *dāht*, f., thought, OHG. *gedāht* (cf. OHG. *anadāht*, MHG. *andāht*, G. *andacht*, attention, devotion (= Goth. *andathahts*, attention), G. *bedacht*, deliberation) = Icel. *thōtti*, *thōttr*, thought, = Goth. *thuhtus*, thought (the above forms being more or less confused); with formative *-t* or *-tu*, < AS. *thencan* (pret. *thōhte*), etc., think: see *think*^{1}.] **1.** The act or the product of thinking. Psychologically considered, thought has two elements—one a series of phenomena of consciousness during an interval of time in which there is no noticeable interruption of the current of association by outward reactions (peripheral sensations and muscular efforts); the other a more or less definite acquisition to the stock of mental possessions—namely, a notion, which may repeatedly present itself and be recognized as identical. The former of these elements is the act of thinking as it appears to consciousness; the latter is the lasting effect produced upon the mind, likewise considered from the point of view of consciousness. (*a*) In the most concrete sense, a single step in a process of thinking; a notion; a reflection.

"They are never alone," said I, "that are accompanied with noble *thoughts.*" *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Truth shall nurse her,
Holy and heavenly *thoughts* still counsel her.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 5. 30.

Some to Conceit alone their taste confine,
And glittering *thoughts* struck out at every line.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 290.

To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality.

(*b*) The condition or state of a person during such mental action.

Horn sat upon the grunde,
In *thuȝte* he was ibunde.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Sir Bedivere . . . paced beside the mere,
Counting the dewy pebbles, fix'd in *thought*.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

(*c*) A synonym of *cognition* in the common threefold division of modes of consciousness: from the fact that *thought*, as above described, embraces every cognitive process except sensation, which is a mode of consciousness more allied to volition than to other kinds of cognition.

Feeling, *thought*, and action are to a certain extent opposed or mutually exclusive states of mind.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 657.

(*d*) The objective element of the intellectual product.

Thought always proceeds from the less to the more determinate, and, in doing so, it cannot determine any object positively without determining it negatively, or determine it negatively without determining it positively.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 313.

Thought is, in every case, the cognition of an object, which really, actually, existentially out of *thought*, is ideally, intellectually, intelligibly within it; and just because within in the latter sense, is it known as actually without in the former. *Mind*, No. 35, July, 1884.

(*e*) A judgment or mental proposition, in which form the concept always appears.

Thought proper, as distinguished from other facts of consciousness, may be adequately described as the act of knowing or judging things by means of concepts.
Dean Mansel, Prolegomena to Logic, p. 22.

(*f*) An argument, inference, or process of reasoning, by which process the concept is always produced.

Without entering upon the speculations of the Nominalists and the Realists, we must admit that, in the process of ratiocination, properly called *thought*, the mind acts only by words. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

(*g*) A concept, considered as something which, under the influence of experience and mental action, has a development of its own, more or less independent of individual caprices, and that (1) in the life of an individual, and (2) in history: as, the gradual development of Greek *thought*. (*h*) The subjective element of intellectual activity; thinking.

By the word *thought* I understand all that which so takes place in us that we of ourselves are immediately conscious of it. *Descartes*, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), i. § 9.

(*i*) The understanding; intellect.

For our instruction, to impart
Things above earthly *thought*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 82.

What never was seen or heard of may yet be conceived; nor is anything beyond the power of *thought* except what implies an absolute contradiction.
Hume, Inquiry concerning Human Understanding, ii.

2. An intention; a design; a purpose; also, a half-formed determination or expectation with reference to future action: with *of*: as, I have some *thought of* going to Europe.

They have not only *thoughts of* repentance, but general purposes of doing the acts of it at one time or other.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

The sun was very low when we came to this place, and we had some *thoughts of* staying there all night; but the people gave us no great encouragement.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 106.

3. *pl.* A particular frame of mind; a mood or temper.

I would not there reside,
To put my father in impatient *thoughts*
By being in his eye. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 243.

It glads me
To find your *thoughts* so even.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

4†. Doubt; perplexity.

Whan the lordes vndirstod that kynge Arthur was gon and lefte his londe, than thei hadde grete *thought* wherefore it myght be; but no wise cowde thei devise the cause.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

5. Care; trouble; anxiety; grief.

There is another thynge . . .
Which cause is of my deth for sorwe and *thought*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 579.

In this *thought* and this anguyssh was the mayden by the coniurison of Merlin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Take no *thought* [be not anxious, R. V.] for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink. Mat. vi. 25.

Gonzales was done to death by Gasca. Soto died of *thought* in Florida; and ciuill wars eate vp the rest in Peru. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 871.

6. A slight degree; a fraction; a trifle; a little: used in the adverbial phrase *a thought*: as, *a thought* too small.

Here be they are every way as fair as she, and *a thought* fairer, I trow. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Though I now totter, yet I think I am *a thought* better.
Swift, Letter, Aug. 12, 1727.

Elemental law of thought. See *elemental*.—**Free thought.** See *free*.—**Objective thought.** See *objective reason*, under *objective*. **Second thoughts**, maturer or calmer reflection; after-consideration: as, on *second thoughts*, I will not speak of it.

Is it so true that *second thoughts* are best?
Not first, and third, which are a riper first?
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Upon or **with a thought**, with the speed of thought; in a twinkling; immediately.

The fit is momentary; *upon a thought*
He will again be well. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 55.

I will be here again, even *with a thought*.
Shak., J. C., v. 3. 19.

What is my thought like? a game in which one or more of the players think of a certain object, and the rest, through questions as to what that thought or object is like, try to guess it. =**Syn. 1.** (*a*) *Feeling*, etc. (see *sentiment*); imagination, supposition.

thought^2 (thât). Preterit and past participle of *think*^{1}.

thought^3 (thât). Preterit of *think*^{2}.

thought^4 (thât), *n.* [Also *thowt*; dial. form of *thoft*^{1}; in part a corruption of *thwart*^{1}.] A rower's seat; a thwart. [Prov. Eng.]

The *thoughts*, the seats of rowers in a boat.
Dict. ap. Moor. (*Halliwell*, under *thowts*.)

thoughted (thâ'ted), *a.* [< *thought*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having thoughts: used chiefly in composition with a qualifying word.

Low-*thoughted* care. *Milton*, Comus, l. 6

Those whom passion hath not blinded,
Subtle-*thoughted*, myriad-minded.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

Shallow-*thoughted*, and cold-hearted.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 102.

thoughten† (thâ'tn). An old preterit plural (and irregular past participle) of *think*^{1}.

Be you *thoughten*
That I came with no ill intent.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 115.

thought-executing (thât'ek"sē-kū-ting), *a.* Effective with the swiftness of thought. Compare *upon a thought*, under *thought*^{1}.

You sulphurous and *thought-executing* fires,
Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts!
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 4.

thoughtful (thât'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *thoughtful*, *thohtful*, *thoȝtful*; < *thought*^{1} + *-ful*.] **1.** Occupied with thought; engaged in or disposed to reflection; contemplative; meditative.

On these he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 347.

No circumstance is more characteristic of an educated and *thoughtful* man than that he is ready, from time to time, to review his moral judgements.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 91.

2. Characterized by or manifesting thought; pertaining to thought; concerned with or dedicated to thought.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And steel now glitters in the Muses' shades.
Pope, Choruses to Tragedy of Brutus, i. 7.

Much in vain, my zealous mind
Would to learned Wisdom's throne
Dedicate each *thoughtful* hour.
Akenside, Odes, ii. 9.

His coloring (in so far as one can judge of it by reproduction) is pleasing if not perceptibly *thoughtful*.
The Nation, XLVII. 460.

3. Mindful, as to something specified; heedful; careful: followed by *of* or an infinitive.

For this they have been *thoughtful* to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 73.

Thoughtful of thy gain,
Not *of* my own. *J. Philips*, Cider, i. 364.

4. Showing regard or consideration for others; benevolent; considerate; kindly.

And oh! what business had she to be so ungrateful and to try and thwart Philip in his *thoughtful* wish of escorting them through the streets of the rough, riotous town?
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

5. Full of care; anxious; troubled.

O *thoughtful* herte, plungyd in dystres.
Lydgate, Life of Our Lady. (*Hoppe.*)

Around her crowd distrust and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight and tormenting care.
Prior.

=**Syn.** 1. Reflective, pensive, studious.—3. Considerate, regardful.

thoughtfully (thât′fůl-i), *adv.* In a thoughtful or considerate manner; with thought or solicitude.

thoughtfulness (thât′fůl-nes), *n.* The state of being thoughtful; meditation; serious attention; considerateness; solicitude.

thoughtless (thât′les), *a.* [< *thought*^{1} + *-less.*] 1. Devoid of or lacking capacity for thought.

Just as a blockhead rubs his *thoughtless* skull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool.
Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore, l. 7.

A fair average human skull, which might have belonged to a philosopher, or might have contained the *thoughtless* brains of a savage. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 181.

2. Unthinking; heedless; careless; giddy.

He was lively, witty, good-natur'd, and a pleasant companion, but idle, *thoughtless*, and imprudent to the last degree. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 159.

They cajole with gold
And promises of fame the *thoughtless* youth.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

That *thoughtless* sense of joy bewildering
That kisses youthful hearts amidst of spring.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 396.

=**Syn.** 2. *Heedless, Remiss*, etc. (see *negligent*), regardless, inattentive, inconsiderate, unmindful, flighty, harebrained.

thoughtlessly (thât′les-li), *adv.* In a thoughtless, inconsiderate, or careless manner; without thought.

In restless hurries *thoughtlessly* they live. *Garth.*

thoughtlessness (thât′les-nes), *n.* The state of being thoughtless, heedless, or inconsiderate.

What is called absence is a *thoughtlessness* and want of attention about what is doing. *Chesterfield.*

thought-reader (thât′rē″dėr), *n.* A mind-reader.

We are all convinced that when mistakes are made the fault rests, for the most part, with the thinkers, rather than with the *thought-readers.*
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 43.

thoughtsick (thât′sik), *a.* [< *thought* + *sick.*] Sick from thinking.

Heaven's face doth glow;
Yea, this solidity and compound mass,
With tristful visage, as against the doom,
Is *thought-sick* at the act. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 51.

thoughtsome (thât′sum), *a.* [< *thought*^{1} + *-some.*] Thoughtful. *Encyc. Dict.*

thoughtsomeness (thât′sum-nes), *n.* Thoughtfulness. *N. Fairfax*, Bulk and Selvedge of the World. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

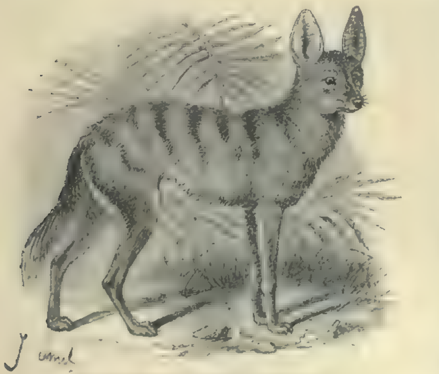
thought-transfer (thât′trȧns″fėr), *n.* Same as *telepathy*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 704. [Recent.]

thought-transference (thât′trȧns″fėr-ẹns), *n.* Same as *telepathy*. [Recent.]

thought-transferential (thât′trȧns-fẹ-ren″-shạl), *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to thought-transference; telepathic. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, XVII. 461. [Recent.]

thought-wave (thât′wāv), *n.* A supposed undulation of a hypothetical medium of thought-transference, assumed to account for the phenomena of telepathy. [Recent.]

Thous (thō′us), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), also *Thos*, < Gr. *θώος*, *θώς*, a kind of wild dog: see *thoöid.*] 1. A genus of canines, or a section of *Canis*, combining some characters of foxes with others of wolves. The group is not well marked, but has been made to cover several African forms which represent the peculiar South American fox-wolves, and come under the general head of jackals. Some of them are brindled with light and dark colors on the back. Among them are *T. anthus*, the wild dog of Egypt; *T. variegatus*, the Nubian thous; *T. mesomelas*, the black-backed or Cape jackal; *T. senegalensis*, the Senegal thous or jackal; etc. See also cut under *jackal*.



Senegal Thous (*Thous senegalensis*).

2. [*l. c.*] A jackal of this genus: as, the Senegal *thous*.

thousand (thou′zand), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *thousand, thousend, thusend*, < AS. *thūsend* = OS. *thusund-ig* = OFries. *thūsend, dūsent* = D. *duizend* = OLG. *thūsint*, MLG. *dusent*, LG. *dusend* = OHG. *thūsunt, dūsunt, tūsent*, MHG. *tūsent, tūsunt*, G. *tausend* = Icel. *thūsund* (also *thūshund, thūshundradh*, conformed to *hund, hundradh*, hundred) = Sw. *tusen* = Dan. *tusende* = Goth. *thūsundi*, thousand. Though all numerals up to 100 belong in common to all the Indo-Eur. languages, this word for *thousand* is found only in the Teut. and Slav. languages: = OBulg. *tysanshta* = Serv. *tisuca* = Pol. *tysiac* = Russ. *tysiacha* = OPruss. *tūsimtons* (pl. acc.) = Lith. *tukstantis* = Lett. *tūkstōts*, etc. Possibly the Slavs borrowed the word in prehistoric times from the Teut.] I. *a.* Numbering ten hundred; hence, of an indefinitely large number.

Themperour hire throli thonked many *thousand* sithe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5154.

That Cry
Which made me look a *thousand* ways
In bush, and tree, and sky.
Wordsworth, To the Cuckoo.

II. *n.* 1. The number ten hundred, or ten times ten times ten; hence, indefinitely, a great number. Like *hundred, million*, etc., *thousand* takes a plural termination when not preceded by a numeral adjective.

Ther com . . . xl$^{\mathrm{Ml}}$ [people], what on horse bakke and on fote, with-oute hem that were in the town, whereof ther were vj$^{\mathrm{Ml}}$; but the story seith that in tho dayes fyve hundred was cleped a *thousande.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 205.

A *thousand* shall fall at thy side, and ten *thousand* at thy right hand. Ps. xci. 7.

How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the public whom God nor men never qualified for such judgment! *Watts.*

2. A symbol representing the number ten hundred, as M, 1,000.—3. In *brick-making*, a quantity of clay sufficient for making a thousand bricks. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 104.—**One of** or **in a thousand**, an exception to the general rule; a rare example or instance.

Now the glass was *one of a thousand*. It would present a man, one way, with his own features exactly; and turn it but another way, and it would show . . . the Prince of pilgrims himself. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

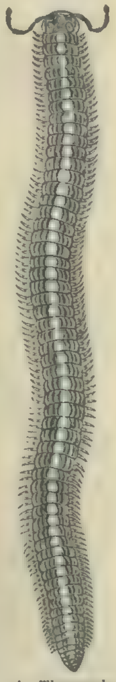
Upper ten thousand. See *upper*.

thousandeal†, *n.* [ME. *thousandeelle*; < *thousand* + *deal*^{1}. Cf. *halfendeal, thirdendeal.*] A thousand times.

For in good feythe this leveth welle,
My wille was bettre a *thousandeelle.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.
((*Halliwell.*)

thousandfold (thou′zand-fōld), *a.* [< ME. *thusendfold, thusendfeld* (= D. *duizendvoud* = G. *tausendfältig* = Sw. *tusenfaldt* = Dan. *tusendfold*); < *thousand* + *-fold.*] A thousand times as much.

thousand-legs (thou′zand-legz), *n.* Any member of the class *Myriapoda*, particularly one of the chilopod order; a milleped. The common household *Cermatia* (or *Scutigera*) *forceps* is specifically so called in some parts of the United States. See also cuts under *milleped, myriapod*, and *Scutigera*.



A Thousand-legs (*Lysiopetalum lactarium*).

thousandth (thou′zandth), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; < *thousand* + *-th*^{2}.] I. *a.* 1. Last in order of a series of a thousand; next after the nine hundred and ninety-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting one of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *n.* One of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided.

thout†, *v. t.* [ME. *thowten* (= Dan. *dutte*); < *thou, pron.* Cf. *yeet.*] To thou.

Thowtyne, or seyn thow to a mann (thowyn, or sey thu). Tuo.
Prompt. Parv., p. 492.

thow^1†, *pron.* An obsolete form of *thou*.

thow^2†, *n.* A variant of *thew*^{2}.

thow^3, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *thaw*.

thowel, thowl, *n.* Variants of *thole*^{2}.

thowless (thou′les), *a.* [A var. of *thewless*. Cf. *thieveless.*] Slack; inactive; lazy. [Scotch.]

I will not wait upon the *thowless*, thriftless, fissenless ministry of that carnal man, John Halftext, the curate.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

thowmbe†, *n.* An old spelling of *thumb*^{1}.

Thracian (thrā′shạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Thracius*, Thracian, *Thracia*, Thrace, < Gr. Θρᾴκιος, Ionic Θρηΐκιος, Θρήκιος, Thracian, < Θρᾴκη, Ionic Θρήκη, Thrace, < Θρᾷξ, Ionic Θρήϊξ, Θρῆξ, a Thracian.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Thrace, a region in southeastern Europe (formerly a Roman province), included between the Balkans and the Ægean and Black Seas.

The riot of the tipsy Bacchanals,
Tearing the *Thracian* singer in their rage.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 49.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Thrace.

thrack† (thrak), *v. t.* [Appar. < ME. **threkken, thrucchen*, < AS. *thryccan* (= OHG. *drucchen*, MHG. *drucken, drücken*, G. *drücken*, etc.), press, oppress.] To load or burden.

Certainly we shall one day find that the strait gate is too narrow for any man to come bustling in, *thrack'd* with great possessions and greater corruptions.
South, Sermons, II. vi.

thragge†, *v. t.* Apparently an error for *shragge* (see *shrag*).

Fell, or cutte downe, or to *thragge*. Succido.
Huloet, Abecedarium (1552). (*Nares.*)

thral†, *n.* An old spelling of *thrall*.

thraldom (thrâl′dum), *n.* [Also *thralldom*, and formerly *thraldome*; < ME. *thraldom* (= Icel. *thrældōmr* = Sw. *träldom* = Dan. *trældom*); < *thrall* + *-dom.*] The state or character of being a thrall; bondage, literal or figurative; servitude.

Every base affection
Keeps him [man] in slavish *t*[*h*]*raldome* & subjection.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

"Such as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God," and not such as live in *thraldom* unto men.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

thralhood† (thrâl′hůd), *n.* [ME. *thralhod, thralhede*; < *thrall* + *-hood.*] Thraldom.

Thanne is mi *thralhod*,
Iwent in to knigthod.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

thrall (thrâl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *thral, thralle, threl, threlle* (pl. *thralles, thrales, threlles, threles*), < late AS. *thrǣl* (pl. *thrǣlas*), < Icel. *thræll* = Sw. *träl* = Dan. *træl*, a thrall, prob. = OHG. *dregil, drigil, trigil, trikil*, a serf, thrall; Teut. form **thragila* (contracted in Scand.), perhaps orig. 'a runner,' hence an attendant, servant; < AS. *thrægian* (= Goth. *thragjan*), run, < *thrag, thrah*, a running, course; cf. Gr. *τροχίλος*, a small bird said to be attendant on the crocodile, < *τρόχος*, a running, < *τρέχειν*, run (see *trochil, trochus*, etc.). The notion that *thrall* is connected with *thrill*^{1}, as if meaning orig. 'thrilled'—i. e. 'one whose ears have been thrilled or drilled in token of servitude'—is ridiculous in theory and erroneous in fact. The AS. *thrǣl*, thrall, cannot be derived from *thyrelian, thyrlian*, thirl (see *thirl*^{1}, *thrill*^{1}), and if it were so derived, it could not mean 'thrilled,' or 'a thrilled man.'] I. *n.* 1. A slave; a serf; a bondman; a captive.

And se thi sone that in seruage
For mannis soule was made a *thralle.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

In a dungeon deepe huge nombers lay
Of caytive wretched *thralls*, that wayled night and day.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 45.

The actual slave, the *thrall*, the theow, is found everywhere [in early Britain]. The class is formed and recruited in two ways. The captive taken in war accepts slavery as a lighter doom than death; the freeman who is guilty of certain crimes is degraded to the state of slavery by sentence of law. In either case the servile condition of the parent is inherited by his children.
E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., VIII. 274.

The *thrall* in person may be free in soul.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. One who is a slave to some desire, appetite, spell, or other influence; one who is in moral bondage.

Hi ne byeth [they are not] *threlles* ne to gold, ne to zeluer, ne to hare caroyne [their flesh], ne to the guodes of fortune.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

The slaves of drink and *thralls* of sleep.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6. 13.

3. Thraldom, literal or figurative; bondage; slavery; subjection.

The chafed Horse, such *thrall* ill-suffering,
Begins to snuff, and snort, and leap, and fling.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Now soon they reach Newcastle jail,
And to the pris'ner thus they call;
"Sleips thou, wakes thou, Jock o' the Side,
Or is thou wearied o' thy *thrall?*"
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 84).

I saw pale kings and princes too; . . .
They cried — "La Belle Dame sans Merci
Hath thee in *thrall!*"
Keats, La Belle Dame sans Merci.

4. A shelf or stand; a stand for barrels. [Prov. Eng.]

The dairy *thralls* I might ha' wrote my name on 'em, when I come downstairs after my illness.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi. (*Davies.*)

II. *a.* 1. Enslaved; bond; subjugated.

Ther liberte loste, ther contre made *thrall*
With that fers geant huge and comerous,
Horrible, myghty, strong, and orgulous.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4065.

So the Philistines, the better to keep the Jews *thrall* and in subjection, utterly bereaved them of all manner weapon and artillery, and left them naked.
Bp. Jewel, Works, II. 672.

2. Figuratively, subject; enthralled.

Disposeth ay youre hertes to withstonde
The feend that yow wolde make *thrale* and bonde.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 362.

He cometh not of gentle blood
That to his coyne is *thrall.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

We govern nature in opinions, but we are *thrall* unto her in necessity. *Bacon*, Praise of Knowledge (ed. 1887).

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

thrall (thrâl), *v. t.* [< ME. *thrallen*; < *thrall*, *n.*] 1. To deprive of liberty; enslave.

For more precyous Catelle ne gretter Ransoum ne myghte he put for us than his blessede Body, his precyous Blood, and his holy Lyf, that he *thralled* for us.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

My husband's brother had my son
Thrall'd in his castle, and hath starved him dead.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Figuratively, to put in subjection to some power or influence; enthrall.

Love, which that so soone kan
The freedom of youre hertes to him *thralle.*
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 235.

Not all thy manacles
Could fetter so my heeles, as this one word
Hath *thrall'd* my heart.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

thraller (thrâ'lėr), *n.* [< *thrall* + *-er*^{1}.] One who thralls. *Encyc. Dict.*

thralless† (thrâ'les), *n.* [ME., < *thrall* + *-ess.*] A bondwoman. [Rare.]

There [in Egypt] thow shalt be sold to thin enemyes, into thrallis and *thrallessis.* *Wyclif*, Deut. xxviii. 68.

thrallful (thrâl'fůl), *a.* [< *thrall* + *-ful.*] Enthralled; slavish.

Also the Lord accepted Iob, and staid
His *Thrall-full* State.
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iv.

thrang^1 (thrang), *n.* A Scotch (and Middle English) form of *throng*^{1}.

thrang^2 (thrang), *a.* and *adv.* [A Scotch (and ME.) form of *throng*^{2}.] Crowded; much occupied; busy; intimate; thick.

Twa dogs that were na *thrang* at hame
Forgather'd ance upon a time. *Burns*, Twa Dogs.

It will be hard for you to fill her place, especially on sic a *thrang* day as this. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

thranite (thrā'nīt), *n.* [= F. *thranite*, < Gr. *θρανίτης*, a rower of the topmost bench (in a trireme), < *θρᾶνος*, bench, framework, esp. the topmost of the three tiers of benches in a trireme.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one of the rowers on the uppermost tier in a trireme. Compare *zeugite* and *thalamite.*

thranitic (thrā-nit'ik), *a.* [< *thranite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a thranite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 807.

thrap (thrap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thrapped*, ppr. *thrapping.* [Perhaps a dial. form of *frap.* Cf. dial. *troth* for *trough* (trôf). The converse change is more common: *fill*^{2} for *thill.*] *Naut.*, to bind on; fasten about: same as *frap*, 2.

The hull was so damaged that it had for some time been secured by cables which were served or *thrapped* round it.
Southey, Nelson, iii., an. 1795.

thrapple (thrap'l), *n.* Same as *thropple.*

thrash^1, *v.* See *thresh*^{1}.

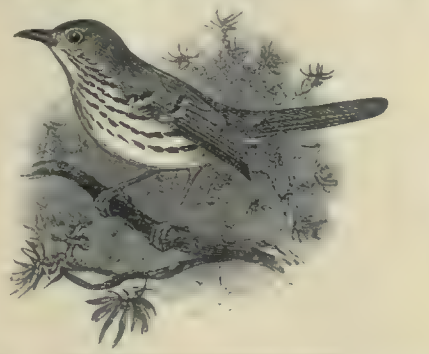
thrash^2, **thresh**^{2} (thrash, thresh), *n.* [A var. of *thrush*^{3} for *rush*^{1}, as *rash*^{6} for *rush*^{1}.] A rush. [Scotch.]

They were twa bonnie lasses,
Wha biggit a bower on yon burn-brae,
An theekit it o'er wi' *thrashes.*
Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127).

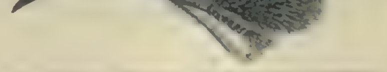
thrashel, *n.* See *threshel.*

thrasher^1, *n.* See *thresher*^{1}.

thrasher^2 (thrash'ėr), *n.* [Also *thresher*; a var. of *thrusher* (appar. simulating *thrasher*^{1}, *thresher*^{1}): see *thrusher.*] A kind of throstle or thrush; specifically, in the United States, a thrush-like bird of the genus *Harporhynchus*, of which there are numerous species, related to the mocking-bird, and less nearly to the birds commonly called thrushes. The best-known, and the only one found in the greater part of the United States, is *H. rufus*, the brown thrush or brown thrasher, also called *sandy mocking-bird* from its color and shape and power of mimicry, in which latter respect it approaches the true mocker, *Mimus polyglottus.* Its proper song, heard only from the male and in the breeding-season, is loud, rich, skilfully modulated, and well sustained. This bird is very common in shrubbery and undergrowth, especially southward. It is bright rufous above, nearly uniform; below whitish shaded with pale flaxen-brown or cinnamon, and heavily marked with chains of dark-brown streaks, the throat immaculate, with a necklace of oval spots. The length is about 11 inches, the extent only 13 or 14, as the tail is long and the wings are short. It builds in a bush, occasionally on the ground, a bulky nest of twigs, leaves, bark-strips, and rootlets, and lays from four to six eggs, whitish or greenish, profusely speckled with brown, about an inch long and ¾ inch broad. A similar but darker-colored thrasher is *H. longirostris* of Texas. In New Mexico, Arizona, and California there are several others, showing great variation in the length and curvature of the bill, and quite different in color from the common thrasher. Such are the curve-billed, *H. curvirostris*; the bow-billed, *H. c. palmeri*; the Arizona, *H. bendirei*; the St. Lucas, *H. cinereus* of Lower California; the California, *H. redivivus*; the Yuma, *H. lecontei*; and the crissal, *H. crissalis* — all found over the Mexican border.



Brown Thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*).



Head of California Thrasher (*Harporhynchus redivivus*), two thirds natural size.

She sings round after dark, like a *thrasher.*
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

Blue thrasher, the Bahaman *Mimocichla plumbea*, a sort of thrush of a plumbeous color with black throat and red feet. — **Sage thrasher.** See *sage-thrasher*, and cut under *Oreoscoptes.*

thrasher-shark, thrasher-whale. See *thresher-shark*, etc.

thrashing, thrashing-floor, etc. See *threshing*, etc.

thrashle, *n.* See *threshel.*

thrasonical (thra̤-son'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *Thraso(n-)*, the name of a bragging soldier in Terence's "Eunuchus," < Gr. *θρασύς*, bold, spirited: see *dare*^{1}.] 1. Given to bragging; boasting; vainglorious. *Bacon.* — 2. Proceeding from or exhibiting ostentation; ostentatious; boasting.

There was never anything so sudden but the fight of two rams and Cæsar's *thrasonical* brag of "I came, saw, and overcame." *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2. 34.

Who in London hath not heard of his [Greene's] dissolute and licentious living? his . . . vain-glorious and *Thrasonical* braving? *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

thrasonically (thra̤-son'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a thrasonical manner; boastingly.

To brag *thrasonically*, to boast like Rodomonte.
Johnson (under *rodomontade*).

thraste†. A Middle English preterit of *thrust*^{1}.

Thrasyaëtus (thras-i-ā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1884), after earlier *Thrasaetos* (G. R. Gray, 1837), *Thrasaetus* (G. R. Gray, 1844); < Gr. *θρασύς*, bold, + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, or diurnal birds of prey, including the great crested eagle or harpy of South America, *T. harpyia*, one of the largest and most powerful of its tribe. See cut under *Harpyia.*

thratch (thrach), *v. i.* [Perhaps an assibilated form of *thrack.*] To gasp convulsively, as one in the agonies of death. [Scotch.]

If I but grip you by the collar,
I'll gar you gape and glour, and gollar,
An' *thratch* an' thraw for want of breath.
Beattie, John o' Arnha'. (*Jamieson.*)

thratch (thrach), *n.* [< *thratch*, *v.*] The oppressed and violent respiration of one in the agonies of death. [Scotch.]

thrave, threave (thrāv, thrēv), *n.* [< ME. *thrave, threve, thrafe*, < Icel. *threfi* = Dan. *trave* = Sw. dial. *trave*, a number of sheaves (cf. Sw. *trafve*, a pile of wood), perhaps orig. a handful (cf. L. *manipulus*, a sheaf, lit. 'a handful': see *maniple*), < Icel. *thrifa*, grasp. Cf. Icel. *thref*, a loft where corn is stored.] 1. A sheaf; a handful.

[Enter Bassiolo with Servants, with rushes.]
Come, strew this room afresh; . . . lay me 'em thus,
In fine, smooth *threaves*; look you, sir, thus in *threaves.*
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

His belt was made of myrtle leaves
Plaited in small curious *threaves.*
Sir J. Mennis (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 19).

Specifically — 2. Twenty-four sheaves of grain set up in the field, forming two stooks, or shocks of twelve sheaves each.

Ac I have thouȝtes a *threve* of this thre piles,
In what wode thei woxen and where that thei growed.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 55.

I doubt na, whyles, but thou may thieve;
What then? poor beastie, thou maun live!
A daimen icker in a *thrave*
'S a sma' request. *Burns*, To a Mouse.

3. The number of two dozen; hence, an indefinite number; a considerable number.

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. vi. 55.

His jolly friends, who hither come
In *threaves* to frolic with him, and make cheer.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

[Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

thraw^1 (thrâ), *v.* [A Sc. (and ME.) form of *throw*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To twist; hence, to wrench; wrest; distort.

Ye'll *thraw* my head aff my hause-bane,
And throw me in the sea.
Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 15).

He is bowed in the back,
He's *thrawen* in the knee.
Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 166).

2. To cross; thwart; frustrate.

When Shelburne meek held up his cheek,
Conform to gospel law, man,
Saint Stephen's boys, wi' jarring noise,
They did his measures *thraw*, man.
Burns, The American War.

II. *intrans.* 1. To twist or writhe, as in agony; wriggle; squirm.

And at the dead hour o' the night,
The corpse began to *thraw.*
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 302).

The empty boat *thrawed* i' the wind,
Against the postern tied.
D. G. Rossetti, Stratton Water.

2. To cast; warp. — 3. To be perverse or obstinate; act perversely. [Scotch in all uses.]

thraw^1 (thrâ), *n.* [A Sc. form of *throw*^{1}.] A twist; a wrench.

In Borrowstounness he resides with disgrace,
Till his neck stand in need of a *thraw.*
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 162).

To rin after spuilzie, de'il be wi' me if I do not give your craig a *thraw.* *Scott*, Waverley, xlviii.

Heads and thraws, lying side by side, the feet of the one by the head of the other.

thraw^2 (thrâ), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *throw*^{2} for *throe*^{1}. — **In the dead thraw**, in the death-throes; in the last agonies: the phrase is also applied to any object regarded as neither dead nor alive, neither hot nor cold. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

thraw^3, *n.* A Scotch form of *throw*^{3}.

thraward, thrawart (thrâ'wärd, -wärt), *a.* [Appar. < *thraw*^{1} + *-ard* (mixed with *fraward*, *froward* (?)).] Cross-grained; perverse; stubborn; tough; also, reluctant. [Scotch.]

I have kend the Law this mony a year, and mony a *thrawart* job I hae had wi' her first and last.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiii.

thraw-crook (thrâ'krůk), *n.* See *throw-crook*, 1.

thrawn (thrân), *p. a.* [A Sc. form of *thrown*; cf. *thraw*^{1}.] 1. Twisted; wrenched; distorted; sprained: as, a *thrawn* stick; a *thrawn* foot. — 2. Cross-grained; perverse; contrary or contradictory.

"Of what are you made?" "Dirt" was the answer uniformly given. "Wull ye never learn to say dust, ye *thrawn* deevil?" *Dr. J. Brown*, Marjorie Fleming.

thread (thred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thred*; also *threed*, whence, with shortened vowel, *thrid*; < ME. *threed, thred, threde*, < AS. *thrǣd* = OFries. *thrēd* = MD. *draed*, D. *draad* = OHG. MHG. *drāt*, G. *draht*, thread, wire, = Icel. *thrādhr* = Sw. *tråd* = Dan. *traad* = Goth. **thrēths* (not recorded), thread; lit. 'that which is twisted' (cf. *twist, twine*, thread); with formative *-d*, < AS. *thrāwan*, etc., twist, turn: see *throw*^{1}.] 1. A twisted filament of a fibrous substance, as cotton, flax, silk, or wool, spun out to considerable length. In a specific sense, thread is a compound cord consisting of two or more yarns firmly united together by twisting. The twisting together of the different strands or yarns to form a thread is effected by a thread-frame, or doubling-and-twisting mill, which accomplishes the purpose by the action of bobbins and fliers. Thread is used in some species of weaving, but its principal use is for sewing. The word is used especially for linen, as distinguished from sewing-silk and sewing-cotton, and as seen in the phrases *thread lace* and *thread glove;* but this distinction is not original, and is not always maintained. Compare cuts under *spinning-wheel* and *spinning-jenny.*

> That riche ring ful redily with a red silk *threde*
> The quen bond als bliue a-boute the wolwes necke.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4430.

> Also, cosyn, I pray you to sende me sum Norfoke *threde* to do a boute my nekke to ryde with. *Paston Letters*, I. 343.

> To a choice Grace to spin He put it out,
> That its fine *thread* might answer her neat hand.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 24.

2. A fine filament or thread-like body of any kind: as, a *thread* of spun glass; a *thread* of corn-silk.

> Sustaining a *threed* of Copper, reaching from one to another, on which are fastened many burning Lampes.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 268.

3. The prominent spiral part of a screw. See cuts under *screw* and *screw-thread.*—**4.** In *mining*, a thin seam, vein, or fissure filled with ore.—**5.** A very slender line applied on a surface: thus, in decorative art, thin and minute lines are so called to distinguish them from bands of color, which, though narrow, have a more appreciable width.—**6.** *pl.* In *conch.*, the byssus.—**7.** A yarn-measure, the circumference of a reel, containing 1½, 2, 2½, or 3 yards.—**8.** That which runs through the whole course of something and connects its successive parts; hence, proper course or sequence; the main idea, thought, or purpose which runs through something: as, the *thread* of a discourse or story.

> I would not live over my hours past, or begin again the *thread* of my days. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 42.

> Wherefore to resume the *thread* of our course, we were now in sight of the Volcan, being by estimation 7 or 8 leagues from the shoar. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 120.

> If, after a pause, the grave companion resumes his *thread* in the following manner, "Well, but to go on with my story," new interruptions come from the left and the right, till he is forced to give over.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

9. A clue.

> And, scorning of the loyall virgins *Thred*,
> Haue them and others in this Maze mis-led.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

10†. Distinguishing property; quality; degree of fineness.

> A neat courtier,
> Of a most elegant *thread.*
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

11. The thread of life. See phrase below.

> Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
> Shore his old *thread* in twain.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 206.

> He sees at one view the whole *thread* of my existence.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

Adam's needle and thread. See *Adam.*—**Gold thread.** (*a*) A string formed by covering a thread, usually of yellow silk, with thin gold wire wound spirally around it. See *wire.* (*b*) A thin strip of gilded paper often used in Oriental brocaded stuffs. (*c*) Erroneously, gold wire. (*d*) See *goldthread.*—**Lisle thread,** a fine hard-twisted linen thread, originally made at Lille (Lisle), in France, but now also made in Great Britain. It is used especially in the manufacture of stockings, gloves, etc.—**The thread of life,** the imaginary thread spun and cut by the Fates: emblematic of the course and termination of one's existence. See def. 11.—**Thread and needle.** Same as *thread-needle.*—**Thread and thrum,** figuratively, all; the good and the bad together.

> O Fates, come, come;
> Cut *thread and thrum.*
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 291.

Thread lace. See *lace.*—**Thread of the river, thread of the stream,** the middle of the main current, which may be on one side or the other of the middle of the water. *Henry Austin*, Farm Law, p. 135.—**Three threads.** See *three.*

thread (thred), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *thred;* also *threed,* whence, with shortened vowel, *thrid;* < ME. *threden;* < *thread, n.*] **1.** To pass a thread through the eye or aperture of, as a needle.

> A sylver nedyl forth I drowe
> Out of an aguyler queynt ynowe,
> And gan this nedyl *threde* anone.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 99.

2. To string on a thread.

> Then they [beads] are *threaded* by children, tied in bundles, and exported to the ends of the earth.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 262.

3. To pass through with the carefulness and precision of one who is threading a needle, implying narrowness or intricacy in that which is passed through.

> They would not *thread* the gates.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 124.

> He began to *thread*
> All courts and passages, where silence dead,
> Roused by his whispering footsteps, murmur'd faint.
> *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

> Such lived not in the past alone,
> But *thread* to-day the unheeding street.
> *Lowell*, All-Saints.

4. To form a spiral projection on or a spiral groove in; furnish with a thread, as a screw: as, to *thread* a bolt.

thread-animalcule (thred′an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A vibrio; any member of the *Vibrionidæ.*

threadbare (thred′bãr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *thredbare, threedebare;* < ME. *thredbare, threedbare, thredebare;* < *thread* + *bare*[1].] **1.** Having the thread bare; worn so that the nap is lost and the thread is visible, either wholly or in certain parts: said of a piece of textile fabric, as in a garment, or of the garment itself.

> Lo, thus by smelling and *threedbare* array,
> If that men list, this folk they knowe may.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 337.

> And he com in the semblaunce of an olde man, and hadde on a russet cote torne and all *thredebare.*
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 261.

> A Jew never wears his cap *threadbare* with putting it off. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p 63.

> A suit of *threadbare* black, with darned cotton stockings of the same colour, and shoes to answer.
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, iv.

2. Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby; seedy.

> A *threadbare* rascal, a beggar.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

3. Well-worn; much used; hence, hackneyed; trite: as, a *threadbare* jest.

> Yelverton is a good *thredbare* frend for yow and for odyr in thys contre, as it is told me. *Paston Letters*, II. 83.

> Where have my busy eyes not pry'd? O where,
> Of whom, hath not my *threadbare* tougue demanded?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 11.

> You could not bring in that *thredbare* Flourish, of our being more fierce than our own Mastiffs, . . . without some such Introduction. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

threadbareness (thred′bãr-nes), *n.* The state of being threadbare. *H. Mackenzie.*

thread-carrier (thred′kar″i-ėr), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a hook or eyelet on the carriage through which the yarn is passed. *E. H. Knight.*

thread-cell (thred′sel), *n.* **1.** One of the little bodies or cavities of a cœlenterate, as a jellyfish or sea-nettle, containing a coiled elastic thread that springs out with stinging effect when the creature is irritated; an urticating-organ; a nematocyst; a lasso-cell; a cnida. Thread-cells are highly characteristic of the cœlenterates, and some similar or analogous organs are found in certain infusorians. See cuts under *cnida* and *nematocyst,* and compare *trichocyst.*

2. An occasional name of a seed-animalcule or spermatozoön. *Haeckel.*

thread-cutter (thred′kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** A small blade fixed to a sewing-machine, to a spool-holder, or to a thimble, etc., as a convenience for cutting sewing-threads.—**2.** A thread-cutting machine for bolts; a screw-thread cutter. See cut under *screw-stock.* *E. H. Knight.*

threaded (thred′ed), *p. a.* Provided with a thread.

> From the bastion'd walls,
> Like *threaded* spiders, one by one we dropt.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

threaden† (thred′n), *a.* [Early mod. E. also **thredden, threadden;* < *thread* + *-en*[2].] Woven of threads; textile. Also *thridden.*

> I went on shoare my selfe, and gaue euery of them a *threadden* point, and brought one of them aboord of me.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 31.

> Behold the *threaden* sails,
> Borne with the invisible and creeping wind.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 10.

threader (thred′ėr), *n.* [< *thread* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which threads; specifically, a contrivance for threading needles. See *needle-threader.*

thread-feather (thred′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A filoplume. See *feather.*

thread-fin (thred′fin), *n.* Any fish of the genus *Polynemus:* so called from the long pectoral filaments. See cut under *Polynemus.*

thread-finisher (thred′fin″ish-ėr), *n.* A machine in which linen or cotton thread is treated to remove the fluffy fibers that cling to new thread, to fasten down the loose fibers, and to polish the surface.

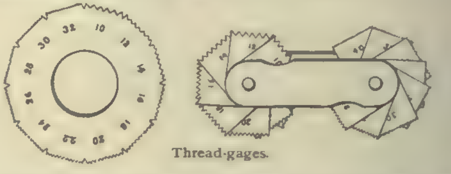
thread-fish (thred′fish), *n.* **1.** The cordonnier or cobbler-fish, *Blepharis crinitus.*—**2.** The cutlas-fish. See cut under *Trichiurus.*

thread-flower (thred′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nematanthus,* of the *Gesneraceæ,* which consists of 3 or 4 Brazilian climbing or epiphytic shrubs with large crimson flowers pendent on long peduncles, to which this name, as also that of the genus, alludes.—**Crimson thread-flower.** See *Poinciana.*

threadfoot (thred′fůt), *n.* An aquatic plant, *Podostemon ceratophyllus.*

thread-frame (thred′frām), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine combining yarns by doubling and twisting them, to make thread.

thread-gage (thred′gāj), *n.* A gage for determining the number of threads to the inch on screws and taps. *E. H. Knight.*



Thread-gages.

thread-guide (thred′gīd), *n.* In a sewing-machine, a device, as a loop or an eye, for guiding the thread when it is necessary to change the direction at any point between the spool and the eye of the needle. See cuts under *sewing-machine.* *E. H. Knight.*

thread-herring (thred′her″ing), *n.* **1.** The mud-shad or gizzard-shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum.* See cut under *gizzard-shad.* [Local, U. S.]—**2.** The fish *Opisthonema thrissa* of the Atlantic coast of North America, chiefly southward.

threadiness (thred′i-nes), *n.* Thready character or condition. *Imp. Dict.*

thread-leaved (thred′lēvd), *n.* Having filiform leaves.—**Thread-leaved sundew.** See *sundew.*

thread-mark (thred′märk), *n.* A delicate fiber, usually of silk and of strong color, put in some kinds of paper made for use as paper money, as a safeguard against counterfeiting by means of photography.

thread-moss (thred′môs), *n.* A moss of the genus *Bryum:* so called from the slender seta which bears the capsule.

thread-needle, thread-the-needle (thred′nē″dl, thred′ᴛʜẹ-nē″dl), *n.* [< *thread, v.* (+ *the*[1]), + obj. *needle.*] A game in which children, especially girls, stand in a row holding hands, and the outer one, still holding the one next, runs between the others under their uplifted hands, and is followed by the rest in turn. Also called *thread and needle.*

thread-oiler (thred′oi″lėr), *n.* An oil-cup or -holder screwed to the spool-wire of a sewing-machine, for oiling the thread, to cause it to pass more readily through leather or other thick, heavy material. *E. H. Knight.*

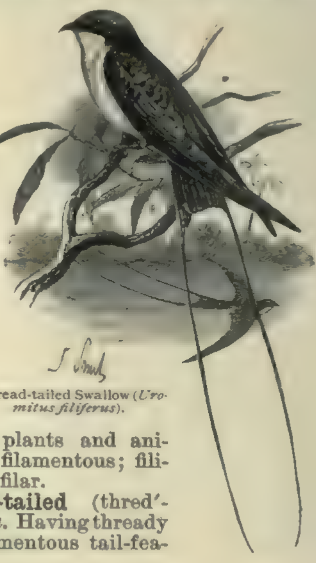
thread-paper (thred′pā″pėr), *n.* **1.** A strip of thin soft paper prepared for wrapping up a skein of thread, which is laid at length and rolled up in a generally cylindrical form.

> She has a lap-dog that eats out of gold; she feeds her parrot with small pearls; and all her *thread-papers* are made of bank-notes. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

2. A variety of paper used for such strips.

thread-plant (thred′plant), *n.* A plant affording a fiber suitable for textile use; a fiber-plant.

thread-shaped (thred′shāpt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, slender, like a thread, as the filaments of many plants and animals; filamentous; filiform; filar.



Thread-tailed Swallow (*Uromitus filiferus*).

thread-tailed (thred′tāld), *a.* Having thready or filamentous tail-feathers: specifically noting swallows of the genus *Uromitus*, as *U. filiferus*. Also *wire-tailed*.

thread-the-needle, *n.* See *thread-needle*.

thread-waxer (thred′wak″sėr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a trough containing shoemakers' wax, which is kept hot by a lamp. It is attached to a sewing-machine, and the thread is caused to pass through it. *E. H. Knight.*

thread-winder (thred′wīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for winding thread on spools.

threadworm (thred′wėrm), *n.* A small round-worm or nematoid; a hairworm or gordian; a filaria, or Guinea worm; especially, a pin-worm; one of the small worms infesting the rectum, particularly of children, as *Oxyuris vermicularis*. These resemble bits of sewing-thread less than an inch long. See cuts under *Nematoidea* and *Oxyuris*.

thready (thred′i), *a.* [< *thread* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Resembling or consisting of thread in sense 1, 2, or 5.

> I climb with bounding feet the craggy steeps,
> Peak-lifted, gazing down the cloven deeps,
> Where mighty rivers shrink to *thready* rills.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, The Castle in the Air.

2. Containing thread; covered with thread.

> From hand to hand
> The *thready* shuttle glides. *Dyer*, Fleece, iii.

3. Like thread in length and slenderness; finely stringy; filamentous; fibrillar; finely fibrous.—**Thready pulse.** See *pulse*^{1}.

threap, threep (thrēp), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *threpe*; < ME. *threpen*, *thræpen*, < AS. *threápian*, reprove, rebuke, afflict.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To contradict.

> Thou wilt not *threap* me, this whinyard has gard many better men to lope than thou. *Greene*, James IV., Int.

2. To aver or affirm with pertinacious repetition; continue to assert with contrary obstinacy, as in reply to persistent denial: as, to *threap* a thing down one's throat.

> Behold how gross a Ly of Ugliness
> They on my face have *threaped*.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, v. 227.

3. To insist on.

> He *threappit* to see the auld hardened blood-shedder.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xiv.

4. To cry out; complain; contend; maintain.

> Some crye upon God, some other *threpe* that he hathe forgoten theym. *Bp. Fisher*, Sermons. (*Latham.*)

5. To call; term.

> Sol gold is, and Luna silver we *threpe*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 273.

II. *intrans.* 1. To indulge in mutual recrimination or contradiction; contend; quarrel; bandy words; dispute.

> Thei thaste hym full thraly. than was ther no *threpyng*,
> Thus with dole was that dere vn-to dede dight,
> His bak and his body was bolned for betyng,
> Itt was, I saie the for soth, a sorowfull sight.
> *York Plays*, p. 430.

> It's not for a man with a woman to *threepe*.
> *Take Thine old Cloak about Thee.*

2. To fight; battle.

> Than thretty dayes throly thei *thrappit* in feld,
> And mony bold in the bekur were on bent leuit!
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8362.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

threap, threep (thrēp), *n.* [< ME. *threpe*, *threp*; < *threap*, *v.*] 1†. Contest; attack.

> What! thinke ye so throly this *threpe* for to leue?
> Heyue vp your herttes, henttes your armys;
> Wackyns vp your willes, as worthy men shuld.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9850.

2†. Contradiction.—3. A vehement or pertinacious affirmation; an obstinate decision or determination. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> You would show more patience, and perhaps more prudence, if you sought not to overwork me by shrewd words and sharp *threaps* of Scripture.
> *T. Cromwell*, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church [of Eng., vii.

> He has taken a *threap* that he would have it finished before the year was done. *Carlyle.*

4. A superstitious idea or notion; a freet.

> They'll . . . hae an auld wife when they're dying to rhyme ower prayers, and ballants, and charms, . . . rather than they'll hae a minister to come and pray wi' them—that's an auld *threep* o' theirs. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

To keep one's threap, to stick pertinaciously or obstinately to one's averments or assertions. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvii.

threasure†, *n.* An obsolete form of *treasure*. *Spenser.*

threat (thret), *n.* [< ME. *thret*, *threte*, *thræt*, *thrat*, *threat*, < AS. *threát*, a crowd, troop, pressure, trouble, calamity, threat (= Icel. *thraut*, trouble, labor), < *threótan* (pret. *threát*, pp. *throten*), urge, afflict, vex, in comp. *ā-threótan*, impers., vex, = D. *ver-drieten*, vex, = OHG. **driozan*, in comp. *bi-driozan* (MHG. *bedriezen*), *ir-driozan* (MHG. *er-driezen*), MHG. *ver-driezen*, G. *ver-driessen*, impers., vex, annoy, = Icel. *thrjōta*, impers., fail, = Dan. *fortryde*, vex, repent, = Goth. **thriutan*, in *us-thriutan* (= AS. *ā-threótan*), trouble, vex, = L. *trudere*, push, shove, crowd, thrust out, press, urge (> *trudis*, a pole to push with), = OBulg. *truzda*, vex, plague (*trudŭ*, trouble). From the same verb or its compounds are the nouns Icel. *throt*, want, MHG. *urdruz*, *urdrütze*, vexation, *verdruz*, G. *verdruss* (= Dan. *fortræd*), vexation, trouble. Hence *threat*, *v.*, *threaten*. Cf. *thrust*^{1}. From the L. verb are ult. E. *extrude*, *intrude*, *protrude*, etc., *trusion*, *extrusion*, etc.] 1†. Crowd; press; pressure.

> The *thræt* was the mare. *Layamon*, l. 9791.

2†. Vexation; torment.

> Then *thrat* moste I thole, & vnthonk to mede.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 55.

3. A menace; a denunciation of ill to befall some one; a declaration of an intention or a determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

> There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 66.

> 'Tis certain that the *threat* is sometimes more formidable than the stroke, and 'tis possible that the beholders suffer more keenly than the victims. *Emerson*, Courage.

4. In *law*, any menace of such a nature and extent as to unsettle the mind of the person on whom it operates, and to preclude that free voluntary action which is necessary to assent. =**Syn.** 3. See *menace*, *v. t.*

threat (thret), *v.* [< ME. *threten*, < AS. *threátian*, press, oppress, repress, correct, threaten (= MD. *droten*, threaten), < *threát*, pressure: see *threat*, *n.* Cf. *threaten*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press; urge; compel.

> Fele thryuande thonkkeȝ he *thrat* hom to haue.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1980.

2. To threaten.

> Every day this wal they wolde *threte*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 754.

II. *intrans.* To use threats; act or speak menacingly; threaten.

> *K. Phi.* Look to thyself, thou art in jeopardy.
> *K. John.* No more than he that *threats*.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 347.

> 'Twere wrong with Rome, when Catiline and thou
> Do *threat*, if Cato feared. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

[Obsolete or archaic in all senses.]

threaten (thret′n), *v.* [< ME. *thretnen*; < *threat* + *-en*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To use threats or menaces; have a menacing aspect.

> An eye like Mars, to *threaten* and command.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 57.

2. To give indication of menace, or of impending danger or mischief; become overcast, as the sky.

> I have long waited to answer your kind letter of August 20th, in hopes of having something satisfactory to write to you; but I have waited in vain, for every day our political horizon blackens and *threatens* more and more.
> *T. A. Mann* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 487).

II. *trans.* 1. To declare an intention of doing mischief to or of bringing evil on; use threats toward; menace; terrify, or attempt to terrify, by menaces: with *with* before the evil threatened.

> This letter he early bid me give his father,
> And *threaten'd* me *with* death, going in the vault,
> If I departed not and left him there.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 276.

> *Threaten* your enemies,
> And prove a valiant tongue-man.
> *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

2. To charge or enjoin solemnly or with menace.

> Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. Acts iv. 17.

3. To be a menace or source of danger to.

> He *threatens* many that hath injured one. *B. Jonson.*

4. To give ominous indication of; presage; portend: as, the clouds *threaten* rain or a storm.

> Batteries on batteries guard each fatal pass,
> *Threatening* destruction. *Addison*, The Campaign.

> The feeling of the blow of a stick or the sight of a *threatened* blow will change the course of action which a dog would otherwise have pursued.
> *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 210.

5. To announce or hold out as a penalty or punishment: often followed by an infinitive clause.

> My master . . . hath *threatened* to put me into everlasting liberty if I tell. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 30.

> He [a janizary] *threatened* to detain us, but at last permitted us to go on, and we staid that night at a large convent near. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 251.

> *Threatening* torments unendurable,
> If any harm through treachery befell.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 152.

=**Syn.** 4. *Menace*, *Threaten* (see *menace*), forebode, foreshadow.

threatener (thret′nėr), *n.* [< *threaten* + *-er*^{1}.] One who threatens; one who indulges in threats or menaces.

> Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
> Of bragging horror. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1. 49.

threatening (thret′ning), *n.* [< ME. *thretninge*; verbal n. of *threaten*, *v.*] The act of one who threatens; a threat; a menace; a menacing.

> They constrain him not with *threatenings* to dissemble his mind, and shew countenance contrary to his thought.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

threatening (thret′ning), *p. a.* 1. Indicating or containing a threat or menace.

> The *threatening* alliance between Science and the Revolution is not really directed in favor of atheism nor against theology. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 41.

2. Indicating some impending evil; specifically, indicating rain or snow.—**Threatening letters**, in *law*: (*a*) Letters threatening to publish a libel with a view to extort money. (*b*) Letters demanding money or other property with menaces. (*c*) Letters threatening to accuse any person of a crime, for the purpose of extorting money. (*d*) Letters threatening to kill a person. The precise definition of what facts constitute a penal offense in this respect varies much with the law in different jurisdictions. =**Syn.** 1. Menacing, minatory.

threateningly (thret′ning-li), *adv.* With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner.

threatful (thret′fůl), *a.* [< *threat* + *-ful*.] Full of threats; having a menacing appearance. [Rare.]

> He his *threatfull* speare
> Gan fewter, and against her fiercely ran.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 10.

threatfully (thret′fůl-i), *adv.* In a threatful manner; with many threats. *Hood.*

threating† (thret′ing), *n.* [< ME. *threting*, *thretting*, < AS. *threátung*, verbal n. of *threátian*, threat: see *threat*, *v.*] Threatening; threats.

> Of al his *thretting* rekke nat a myte.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 145.

threatless (thret′les), *a.* [< *threat* + *-less*.] Without threats; not threatening.

> *Threat-less* their brows, and without braves their voice.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

threave, *n.* See *thrave*.

three (thrē), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *thre*, *threo*, *thrie*, *thri*, < AS. *threó*, *thrió*, *thrī*, *thrȳ* = OS. *thrie*, *thria*, *threa* = OFries. *thre*, *thria*, *thriu* = D. *drie* = MLG. *drē*, LG. *dre* = OHG. *drī*, *drie*, *drio*, *driu*, MHG. *drī*, *driu*, G. *drei* = Icel. *thrīr*, *thrjār*, *thrjū* = Sw. Dan. *tre* = Goth. **threis*, m., **thrijos*, f., *thrija*, neut., = W. *tri* = Ir. Gael. *tri* = L. *tres*, m. and f., *tria*, neut. (> It. *tre* = Sp. Pg. *tres* = OF. *treis*, *trois*, F. *trois*), = Gr. *τρεῖς*, m. and f., *τρία*, neut., = Lith. *trys* = OBulg. *triye*, etc., = Skt. *tri*, three. As with the other fundamental numerals, the root is unknown. Hence *thrie*^{2}, *thrice*, *third*^{1}, and the first element in *thirteen* and *thirty*.] **I.** *a.* Being the sum of two and one; being one more than two: a cardinal numeral.

> And there ben Gees alle rede, *thre* sithes more gret than oure here: and thei han the Hed, the Necke, and the Brest alle blak. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 291.

> I offer thee *three* things. 2 Sam. xxiv. 12.

Axis of similitude of three circles. See *axis*^{1}.—**Bashaw of three tails.** See *bashaw*.—**Geometry of three dimensions.** See *geometry*.—**Law of the three stages**, in the philosophy of Comte, the assumption that the development of the human mind, in the history of the race and of the individual, passes through three stages: the *theological*, in which events are explained by supernatural agencies; the *metaphysical*, in which abstract causes are substituted for the supernatural; and the *positive*, in which the search for causes is dropped, and the mind rests in the observation and classification of phenomena.—**Problem of three bodies**, the problem to ascertain the movements of three particles attracting one another according to the law of gravitation. The problem has been only approximately solved in certain special cases.—**Sine of three lines which meet in a point, sine of three planes.** See *sine*^{2}.—**Song of the Three Holy Children.** See *song*^{1}.—**The Three Chapters.** (*a*) An edict issued by Justinian, about A. D. 545, condemning the writings of Theodore of Mopsuestia, those of Theodoret in defense of Nestorius and against Cyril, and the letter of Ibas to Maris. (*b*) The writings so condemned. The edict was intended to reconcile the Monophysites to the church by seeming to imply a partial disapproval of the Council of Chalcedon, which had admitted Theodoret and Ibas, after giving explanations, to communion.—**The three F's**, the three demands of the Irish Land League—namely, *free* sale, *fixity* of tenure, and *fair* rent.—**The three L's.** See *L*^{1}.—

The three R's. See *R.*—**The Three Sisters.** See *sister.*—**Three-armed cross,** a figure composed of three lines parting from a common center, either in the form of a Y (see *Y-cross*), or composed of three hooks as if a figure in revolution, or of three arms broken at an angle, and bending all in the same direction. See *triskele.*—**Three-card monte.** See *monte.*—**Three-cylinder steam-engine,** a triple expansion-cylinder steam-engine. See *steam-engine.*—**Three-day fever,** dengue.—**Three-em brace,** in *printing,* a brace three ems wide.—**Three estates.** See *estate,* 9.—**Three-field system.** See *field.*—**Three hours.** See *hour.*—**Three kings of Cologne.** See *king*¹.—**Three-line letter,** in *printing,* an initial letter which is the height of three lines of the body of the type of the text in which it is used.—**Three-mile limit, zone,** or **belt.** See *mile.*—**Three-million bill.** See *million*¹.—**Three sheets in the wind.** See *a sheet in the wind,* under *sheet*¹.—**Three thirds**†, **three threads**†, a mixture of three malt liquors, formerly in demand, as equal parts of ale, beer, and twopenny. Compare *entire* and *porter*³.

> Ezekiel Driver, of Puddle-dock, carman, having disorder'd his pia mater with too plentiful a morning's draught of *three-threads* and old Pharaoh, had the misfortune to have his cart run over him.
> *Tom Brown,* Works, II. 286. (*Davies.*)

Three times three, three cheers thrice repeated.

> Again the feast, the speech, the glee, . . .
> The crowning cup, the *three-times-three.*
> *Tennyson,* In Memoriam, Conclusion.

> Before I sit down I must give you a toast to be drunk with *three-times-three* and all the honours.
> *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Three trees†, the gallows, formed by a transverse beam on two uprights.

> For commonly such knaues as these
> Doe end their lyves vpon *three trees.*
> *Breton,* Toyes of an Idle Head, p. 28. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* **1.** A number the sum of two and one.—**2.** A symbol representing three units, as 3, III, or iii.—**3.** A playing-card bearing three spots or pips.—**Inverse rule of three.** See *inverse.*—**Rule of three.** See *rule*¹.

three-aged (thrē'ājd), *a.* Living during three generations. [Rare.]

> Great Atreus' sons, Tydides fixt above,
> With *three-aged* Nestor. *Creech,* tr. of Manilius.

three-awned (thrē'ând), *a.* Having three awns.—**Three-awned grass,** an American grass, *Aristida purpurascens;* also, *A. purpurea,* purple three-awned grass. The latter is of some consequence as wild feed in the West. Also *beard-grass.*

three-bearded (thrē'bēr″ded), *a.* Having three barbels: as, the *three-bearded* rockling, cod, or gade (a fish, *Motella vulgaris*).

three-birds (thrē'bėrds), *n.* A species of toad-flax, *Linaria triornithophora* (see *toad-flax*); also, *Pogonia pendula.* See *Pogonia.*

three-bodied (thrē'bod″id), *a.* Having three bodies. [Rare.]

> I Caia Manlia, daughter to Caius Manlius, doe carie with me mine owne present, for I giue my condemned soule and life to the infernall *three-bodyed* Pluto.
> *Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 336.

three-coat (thrē'kōt), *a.* Having or requiring three coats. (*a*) In *plastering,* noting work which consists of pricking-up or roughing-in, floating, and a finishing coat. (*b*) In *house-painting,* noting work when three successive layers of paint are required.

three-cornered (thrē'kôr″nėrd), *a.* **1.** Having three corners or angles: as, a *three-cornered* hat.—**2.** In *bot.,* triquetrous.—**Three-cornered constituency,** a constituency in which, while three members are returned at one election, each elector can vote for only two candidates. This enables a large minority to elect one of the three members, the majority electing the other two. There were several British constituencies of this complexion from 1867 to 1885.

three-decker (thrē'dek″ėr), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks; formerly, a line-of-battle ship, such ships being of that description in the sailing navy and the earlier naval classification after the introduction of steam.

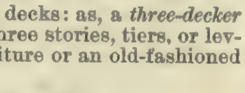
> Before the gentlemen, as they stood at the door, could . . . settle the number of *three-deckers* now in commission, their companions were ready to proceed.
> *Jane Austen,* Mansfield Park, xli.

II. *a.* Having three decks: as, a *three-decker* ship; hence, having three stories, tiers, or levels, as a piece of furniture or an old-fashioned pulpit. [Colloq.]

> A *three-decker* sideboard, about 1700.
> *S. W. Ogden,* Antique Furniture, plate 32.

three-dimensional (thrē'di-men″shọn-ạl), *a.* Same as *tridimensional.*

three-farthings (thrē'fär″ᴛʜingz), *n.* An English silver coin of the value of three farthings (1½ cents), issued by Queen Elizabeth. On the obverse were the queen's bust and a rose. It was very thin, and thus liable to be cracked.



Obverse. Reverse.

Piece of Three-farthings.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> My face so thin
> That in my ear I durst not stick a rose,
> Lest men should say, "Look, where *three-farthings* goes!"
> *Shak.,* K. John, i. 1. 143.

> He values me at a crack'd *three-farthings,* for aught I see. *B. Jonson,* Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

threefold (thrē'fōld), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *threfold, threovold, threfald,* < AS. *thrīfeald, thriefeald, thriefald, threófeald* (= OFries. *thrīfald* = MLG. *drēvalt, drivolt* = OHG. *drīfalt,* MHG. *drīvalt* = Icel. *threfaldr;* also, with added adj. termination, = D. *drievoudig* = OHG. *drifalt,* MHG. *drīvalt, drīvaltec,* G. *dreifältig* = Sw. *trefaldig* = Dan. *trefoldig*), < *threó,* three, + *-feald,* E. *-fold.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of three in one, or one thrice repeated; multiplied by three; triple: as, *threefold* justice.

> A *threefold* cord is not quickly broken. Eccles. iv. 12.

II. *n.* The bog-bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

threefold (thrē'fōld), *adv.* In a threefold manner; trebly; thrice: often used in an intensive way, with the sense of 'much' or 'greatly.'

> Alas, you three, on me, *threefold* distress'd,
> Pour all your tears! *Shak.,* Rich. III., ii. 2. 86.

Thick and threefold. See *thick.*

three-foot (thrē'fu̇t), *a.* [< ME. **threfote,* < AS. *thriefēt, thrȳfēt, thrȳfēte,* three-foot; as *three* + *foot.* Cf. *tripod.*] **1.** Measuring three feet: as, a *three-foot* rule.—**2.** Having three feet; three-footed.

> When on my *three-foot* stool I sit.
> *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iii. 3. 89.

three-footed (thrē'fu̇t″ed), *a.* [< ME. **threfoted,* < AS. *thrȳfōtad,* three-footed; as *three* + *foot* + *-ed*².] Having three feet: as, a *three-footed* stool.

three-girred (thrē'gėrd), *a.* Surrounded with three hoops. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

three-halfpence (thrē'hā″pẹns), *n.* An English silver coin of the value of three halfpence (3 cents), issued by Queen Elizabeth; also, a silver coin of William IV. and Queen Victoria, formerly issued for circulation in Ceylon.

three-handed (thrē'han″ded), *a.* **1.** Having three hands.—**2.** Done, played, etc., with three hands or by three persons: as, *three-handed* euchre.—**Three-handed boring.** See *boring.*

threehead†, *n.* [ME. *threhed* (= G. *dreiheit*); < *three* + *head.*] Trinity.

> A God and ane Lord yn *threhed,*
> And thre persons yn anehede.
> *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

three-hooped (thrē'höpt), *a.* Having three hoops.—**Three-hooped pot,** a quart pot. See *hoop*¹, 5.

> The *three-hooped pot* shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 72.

three-leaved (thrē'lēvd), *a.* In *bot.,* having three leaves or leaflets, as many species of *Trifolium;* trifoliate or trifoliolate.—**Three-leaved grass,** an old book-name for clover.—**Three-leaved ivy.** See *poison-ivy.*—**Three-leaved nightshade,** a plant of the genus *Trillium.*

three-light (thrē'līt), *n.* A chandelier or candelabrum with three lamps for candles.

threeling (thrē'ling), *n.* Same as *trilling,* 2.

three-lobed (thrē'lōbd), *a.* In *bot., zoöl.,* and *anat.,* having three lobes; trilobate.—**Three-lobed malope.** See *Malope.*

three-man (thrē'man), *a.* Requiring three men for its use or performance.

> Fillip me with a *three-man* beetle.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 255.

A three-man song†, a song for three voices.

> *Three-man-song*-men all. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3. 43.

three-masted (thrē'mȧs″ted), *a.* Having three masts.

three-master (thrē'mȧs″tėr), *n.* A three-masted vessel, especially such a schooner.

three-nerved (thrē'nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.,* having three nerves; triple-nerved.

threeness (thrē'nes), *n.* [< *three* + *-ness.*] The character of being three.

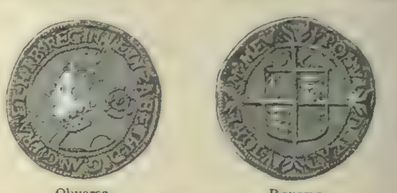
three-out (thrē'out), *n.* One of three equal parts of two glasses, as of gin or ale; a third part of two portions or helpings. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

> On one side a little crowd has collected round a couple of ladies, who, having imbibed the contents of various *three-outs* of gin and bitters in the course of the morning, have at length differed on some point of domestic arrangement. *Dickens,* Sketches, Scenes, v.

threep, *v.* and *n.* See *threap.*

three-parted (thrē'pär″ted), *a.* Divided into three parts; tripartite: as, a *three-parted* leaf.

threepence (thrē'pẹns, colloq. thrip'ẹns), *n.* **1.** A current English silver coin of the value of three pennies (6 cents), issued by Queen Victoria. Usually called *threepenny-piece* or *threepenny.* A silver coin of the same denomination was coined by Edward VI. and by subsequent sovereigns till 1662, from which time till the reign of Victoria the threepence was struck only as maundy money and not for general circulation.



Obverse. Reverse.

Threepence of Elizabeth.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

2. The sum or amount of three pennies.

> What monstrous and most painful circumstance
> Is here, to get some three or four gazettes,
> Some *threepence* in the whole!
> *B. Jonson,* Volpone, ii. 1.

threepenny (thrē'pen″i, colloq. thrip'ẹn-i), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Worth three pence only; hence, of little worth.

II. *n.* Same as *threepence,* 1.

threepenny-piece, *n.* Same as *threepence,* 1.

three-per-cents (thrē'pėr-sents), *n. pl.* Government stocks paying three per cent.; specifically, "that portion of the consolidated debt of Great Britain which originated in 1752 in consequence of some annuities granted by George I. being consolidated in one fund with a three per cent. stock formed in 1731" (*Bithell,* Counting-House Dictionary).

three-pile† (thrē'pīl), *n.* [< *three* + *pile*⁴, 6.] Three-piled velvet.

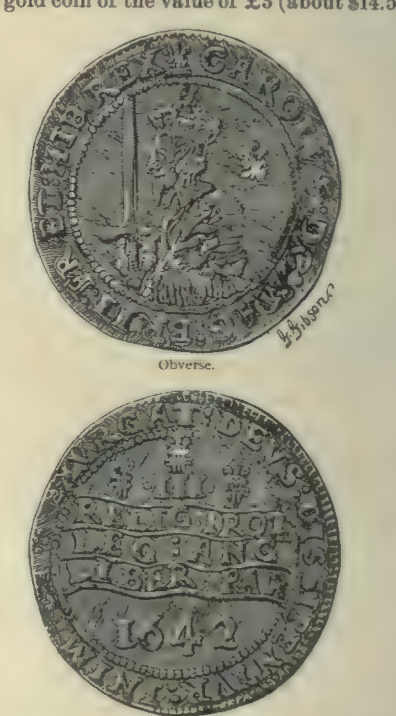
> I have served Prince Florizel, and in my time wore *three-pile.* *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3. 14.

three-piled† (thrē'pīld), *a.* [< *three* + *pile*⁴, 6, + *-ed*².] Having a triple pile or nap, as a costly kind of velvet (called *three-pile*); hence, figuratively, having the qualities of three-pile.

> *Three-piled* hyperboles, spruce affectation.
> *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2. 407.

three-ply (thrē'plī), *a.* Threefold; consisting of three parts or thicknesses. Especially—(*a*) Noting thread or cord composed of three yarns or strands. (*b*) Noting textile fabrics consisting of three webs woven one into the other: as, a *three-ply* carpet. (*c*) In manufactured articles, consisting of three thicknesses, as of linen in a *three-ply* collar or cuff.

three-pound piece (thrē'pound pēs). An English gold coin of the value of £3 (about $14.52), struck by Charles I. during the civil war A. D. 1642–1644. Specimens weigh over 421 grains.



Obverse.

Reverse.

Three-pound Piece.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

three-quarter, three-quarters (thrē'kwâr'tėr, -tėrz), *a.* Involving anything three fourths of its normal size or proportions; specifically, noting a size of portraiture measuring 30 inches by 25, or a portrait delineated to the hips only.

There was Wollaston, a portrait painter, who could only command five guineas for a *three-quarters* canvas.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 42.

Three-quarter binding. See *binding.*— **Three-quarter fiddle** or **violin.** See *violin.*

three-quartered (thrē'kwâr'tėrd), *a.* In *her.*, turned so as to be nearly affronté, but showing a part of the flank: noting an animal used as a bearing.

three-ribbed (thrē'ribd), *a.* In *bot.*, having three ribs; tricostate: as, a *three-ribbed* leaf.

threescore (thrē'skōr), *a.* [< *three* + *score*^{1}.] Thrice twenty; sixty: as, *threescore* years: often used without its noun.

> *Threescore* and ten I can remember well.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 4. 1.

> One man has reach't his sixty yeers, but he
> Of all those *three-score* has not liv'd halfe three.
> *Herrick*, On Himself.

The brave soldier had already numbered, nearly or quite, his *threescore* years and ten.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 21.

threesome (thrē'sum), *a.* [< *three* + *-some.*] Triple; danced by three persons. [Scotch.]

> There 's *threesome* reels, there 's foursome reels,
> There 's hornpipes and strathspeys, man.
> *Burns*, The Exciseman.

three-square (thrē'skwãr), *a.* See *square*^{1}.

three-suited (thrē'sū'ted), *a.* Having only three suits of clothes, or wearing three suits of clothes (referring to a custom, once prevalent among the peasantry of Germany, of putting on their whole wardrobe on festival occasions, one suit over another). [Rare.]

A knave; a rascal; an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three-suited*, hundred-pound, filthy, worsted-stocking knave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 16.

three-thirds†, *n.* See *three thirds*, under *three.*

three-thorned (thrē'thôrnd), *a.* Having three thorns or a triple thorn.— **Three-thorned acacia,** the honey-locust, *Gleditschia triacanthos*: so called from its savage triple or still more compound thorn.

three-valved (thrē'valvd), *a.* In *bot.*, having, or opening by, three valves.

three-way (thrē'wā), *a.* Having or governing three openings or passages: generally noting a special form of pipe-connection, valve, stopcock, etc.— **Three-way place,** in *ornith.*, an extravestibular chamber of the inner ear, at the point where the three semicircular canals have a cavity in common. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 190.

threisshfold†, *n.* A Middle English form of *threshold.*

thremmatology (threm-a̤-tol'ō̤-ji), *n.* [< Gr. θρέμμα(τ-), a nursling (< τρέφειν, nourish), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] In *biol.*, the science of breeding or propagating animals and plants under domestication, of their congenital variations under these circumstances, and of the perpetuation of such variations. See *methodical selection*, under *selection.*

Darwin's introduction of *thremmatology* into the domain of scientific biology was accompanied by a new and special development of a branch of study which had previously been known as teleology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 802.

threne (thrēn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *threane;* < L. *threnus*, < Gr. θρῆνος, lamentation, < θρεῖσθαι, cry aloud.] A threnody; also, lamentation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The prophet in his *threnes* weeps that "they which were brought up in scarlet embrace dung-hills."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 198.

> That City's sombre Patroness and Queen,
> In bronze sublimity she gazes forth
> Over her Capital of teen and *threne.*
> *J. Thomson*, City of Dreadful Night, xxi.

threnetic (thrē̤-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. θρηνητικός, of or pertaining to wailing, < θρῆνος, wailing, lamentation: see *threne.*] Same as *threnetical.*

threnetical (thrē̤-net'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *threnetic* + *-al.*] Sorrowful; mournful.

Among all *threnetical* discourses on record, this last, between men overwhelmed and almost annihilated by the excess of their sorrow, has probably an unexampled character. *Carlyle.*

threnode (thrē'nōd), *n.* [< Gr. θρηνῳδία, a lamenting: see *threnody.*] Same as *threnody.*

As a *threnode*, nothing comparable to it [M. Arnold's "Thyrsis"] had then appeared since the "Adonais" of Shelley. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 99.

threnodial (thrē̤-nō'di-a̤l), *a.* [< *threnody* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a threnody; elegiac. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxxxiii.

threnodic (thrē̤-nod'ik), *a.* [< *threnod-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *threnodial.*

threnodist (thren'ō̤-dist), *n.* [< *threnod-y* + *-ist.*] A writer of threnodies; a composer of dirges. *Imp. Dict.*

threnody (thren'ō-di), *n.*; pl. *threnodies* (-diz). [Also *threnode;* < Gr. θρηνῳδία, a lamenting, < θρῆνος, wailing, lamentation, + ᾠδή, a song, ode: see *threne* and *ode*^{1}.] A song of lamentation; a dirge; especially, a poem composed for the occasion of the funeral of some personage.

threpe†, *v.* An obsolete form of *threap.*

threpsology (threp-sol'ō̤-ji), *n.* [< Gr. θρέψις, a feeding, nourishment (< τρέφειν, nourish), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science which treats of the nutrition of living organisms.

thresh^{1}, **thrash**^{1} (thresh, thrash), *v.* [Both forms are in common use, both being historically justifiable, but *thresh* is more original, more in accordance with analogy (cf. *mesh*^{1}, dial. *mash, fresh*, etc.), and the form prevalent in literary use; *thrash* is more colloq. and is accordingly the form generally used in the colloq. or humorous use 'beat, drub' (see the definitions); < ME. *threshen, threschen, thressen* (pp. *throshen, throschen*), < AS. **threscan*, reg. transposed *therscan, thærscan* (ONorth. *thersca, thærsca, thearsca, tharsca*) (pret. **thærsc*, pp. **thorscen*) = MD. *dreschen, dresschen, dersschen, dorsschen, dorschen*, D. *dorschen* = MLG. *droschen*, LG. *drosken* = OHG. *dreskan*, MHG. *dreschen*, G. *dreschen* = Icel. *threskja* = Sw. *tröska* = Dan. *tærske* = Goth. *thriskan*, thresh, tread out (corn). Hence It. *trescare*, trample, dance, OF. *tresche*, a circular dance. Cf. Lith. *trasketi*, rattle, clap, make a cracking noise, OBulg. *trieshtiti*, strike, = Russ. *treshchatĭ*, crash; OBulg. *trieskŭ* = Russ. *treskŭ*, a crash, OBulg. *troska*, a clap of thunder, a stroke of lightning, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To beat out or separate the grain or seeds from, by means of a flail or a threshing-machine, or by treading with oxen: in this sense commonly *thresh.*

And suo hit is of the hyeape of huete *y-thorsse.* The cornes byeth benethe and thet chef a-boue.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

And his son Gideon *threshed* wheat by the winepress, to hide it from the Midianites. Judges vi. 11.

> First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 123.

2. To beat soundly, as with a stick or whip; drub; hence, to beat in any way: in this sense commonly *thrash.* [Now colloq.]

> Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
> He did engrave; . . . but aie mere fresh
> And fierce he still appeard, the more he did him *thresh.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 32.

> I could find a man of a smaller scale
> Could *thrash* the pedlar and also thee.
> *Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 250).

Do you remember his fight with Ringwood? What an infernal bully he was, and how glad we all were when Brackley *thrashed* him! *Thackeray*, Philip, xl.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise threshing; beat out grain from straw with a flail or a threshing-machine: in this sense commonly *thresh.*

> Some tyme I sowe and some tyme I *thresche.*
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 553.

2. To beat about; labor; drudge; toil.

> I rather would be Mævius, *thrash* for rhymes
> Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 194.

3. To throw one's self about; toss to and fro: usually with *about:* in this sense commonly *thrash.*

He [a whale] was enveloped in the foam of the sea that his continual and violent *thrashing about* in the water had created around him. *The Century*, XL. 518.

thresh^{2}, *n.* See *thrash*^{2}.

threshel, thrashel (thresh'l, thrash'l), *n.* [Also *thrashle;* < ME. **threshel*, < AS. *therscel, therscol* (= OHG. *driscil*, MHG. G. *drischel*), a flail, < *therscan*, thresh: see *thresh*^{1}.] An instrument to thresh or thrash with; a flail. [Prov. Eng.]

thresher^{1}, **thrasher**^{1} (thresh'ėr, thrash'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *threschare*, < AS. **therscere* (= MD. *dorscher* = MHG. G. *drescher* = Sw. *törskare* = Dan. *tærsker*), < *therscan*, thresh: see *thresh*^{1}.] **1.** One who threshes: in this and the next sense commonly *thresher.*—**2.** A threshing-machine.

The portable and small engines and *thrashers* . . . were the staple of the Sheaf Works. *The Engineer*, LXX. 89.

3. A sea-fox; a kind of shark, *Alopias vulpes*, so called from the enormous length of the upper division of the heterocercal tail, with which it threshes the water. See cut under *Alopias.* In this sense more commonly *thrasher.*

About the Islands [Bermudas] are seen many Whales, attended with the Sword-Fish and the *Thresher.* The Sword-Fish with his Sharp and needle-like Fin [jaw] pricking him into the belly when he would dive and sink into the Sea, and, when he starts up from his woundes, the *Thresher* with his Club Fins [tail] beats him down again.
Samuel Clarke, Four Chiefest Plantations of the English [in America (1678) (I. Bermuda), p. 27.

4. A member of an Irish Catholic organization instituted in 1806. One of the principal objects was to resist the payment of tithes. Their threats and warnings were signed "Captain *Thresher.*" In this sense only *thresher.* *Imp. Dict.*

thresher^{2} (thresh'ėr), *n.* See *thrasher*^{2}.

thresher-shark (thresh'ėr-shärk), *n.* Same as *thresher*^{1}, 3. More commonly *thrasher-shark.*

thresher-whale (thresh'ėr-hwāl), *n.* A killer, as the common *Orca gladiator* of the Atlantic. More commonly *thrasher-whale.*

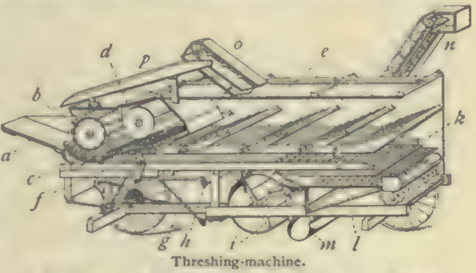
threshing (thresh'ing), *n.* The operation by which grain is separated from the straw. This operation is performed in various ways, as by the feet of animals, by a flail, or by a threshing-machine. The first mode was that employed in the ages of antiquity, and it is still practised in the south of Europe and in Persia and India. Also *thrashing.*

threshing-floor (thresh'ing-flōr), *n.* A floor or area on which grain is beaten out. In Eastern countries, from the earliest ages, threshing-floors were in the open air; but in colder and moister climates such floors must be under cover, as in a barn. Also *thrashing-floor.*

> He winnoweth barley to night in the *threshingfloor.*
> Ruth iii. 2.

> Delve of convenient depth your *thrashingfloor;*
> With tempered clay then fill and face it o'er.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 258.

threshing-machine (thresh'ing-ma̤-shēn''), *n.* In *agri.*, a steam-, water-, or horse-power machine which in its most complete form beats the grain from the ears of cereals, separates the grain from the straw, and winnows it from the chaff. Such machines are sometimes fixtures in barns or mills. The more common types are portable, and include straw-carriers or elevators, separators, and winnowing apparatus in one machine, under the general name of *thresher.*



Threshing-machine.

a, feed-board; *b*, cylinder; *c*, concave or breasting; *d*, beater; *e*, straw rack; *f*, rock-lever operating straw-rack; *g*, pitman; *h*, crank; *i*, fan; *k*, conveyer-sieve; *l*, shoe-sieve; *m*, casing for grain auger; *n*, elevator for receiving grain from the auger and carrying it up to the measuring apparatus; *o*, elevator which carries the tailings to the tailing spout *p*, which delivers them to the feed-board to be again passed through the cylinder.

The first threshing-machines were made by Hohlfield of Saxony (1711), Menzies of Scotland (1732), and Stirling of Scotland (1758). None of these appear to have been more than experimental. The first practical commercial threshing-machine was made by Meikle of Scotland (1786), and consisted essentially of two parts, a revolving cylinder moving in a breasting, and armed with slats that served as beaters to break the grain from the head, and revolving cylinders armed with rakes that shook the straw to loosen the grain from the broken heads. The grain fell between curved slats or through perforated breasting under the cylinders, and the straw and chaff were thrown out at the end of the machine. These features are retained, though greatly modified, in modern English and American threshing-machines. In American machines the revolving beater with slats has given place to a cylinder armed with radial teeth and moving in a breasting, also armed with teeth, so that the ears are subjected to a tearing and rubbing action. English machines still retain the cylinder with slats. The breasting under the cylinder is a screen through which the larger part of the grain falls as fast as it is loosened from the heads. A variety of separators, agitators, shaking screens, and conveyers have taken the place of the original cylinders with rakes used to separate the grain from the straw, and winnowing-machines, straw-elevators, conveyers, and screening-apparatus have been added, so that now the complete thresher is a complex mill for performing the whole series of operations from the feeding of the grain to the stacking of the straw and the sorting, weighing, and delivery of the grain, chaff, etc. The threshing-machine has been modified so as to adapt it also to clover, flax, and other seeds. See *conveyer*, *elevator*, and *separator.* Also *thrashing-machine*, *thresher*, *thrasher*, *threshing-mill.*

threshing-mill (thresh'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *threshing-machine.*

threshing-place (thresh'ing-plās), *n.* A threshing-floor. 2 Sam. xxiv. 16.

threshold (thresh'ō̤ld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *threshould;* dial. also *throshel, threshfod*, Sc. *threshwart, threshwort;* formerly also *trestle* (Florio), by confusion with *trestle*^{1}, var. *threstle*, a frame; < ME. **threshold, threshwold, thresshewold, threswold, threswolde, threxwold, threoxwold, thriswald, therswald, threshefold, thressfold, threisshfold*, < AS. **threscold, therscold, threscwald, therscwald, theorscwold, threcswald, threoxwold, threxwold, therswold, therxwold, therxold* = MLG. *dreskelef*, LG. *drüssel* = OHG. *driscūfli, drisgūfli, thriscūfli, driscūvili, thriscūbile, driscūfle, trischūril*, MHG. *drischūvel, druschūphel, durschūfel*, G. dial. *drischäufel, drischibl, drischiwel, trüschhübel, drissufle* = Icel. *threskjöldr, thresköldr* (with numerous vari-

ations in inflection), mod. *thröskuldr* (also *threpskjöldr*, simulating *threp*, a ledge) = Sw. *tröskel*, dial. *traskuld* = Norw. *treskald*, *treskall*, *treskjel*, *treskel* = Dan. *tærskel*, threshold; the variations of form indicate that the terminal element was not understood; it is prob. therefore a somewhat disguised form of a suffix, the formation being prob. < AS. **threscan*, *therscan*, thresh, tread, trample, + *-old*, corruptly *-wold*, a transposed form of an old formative *-o-thlo-*, appearing also as *-thol*, *-thel*; the lit. sense being then 'that which is trodden on,' i. e. 'a tread' (cf. *tread*, the part of a step or stair that is trodden on), *therscan*, thresh, being taken in the sense 'tread, trample' (as in Goth.). In the common view the second element *-wold* is supposed to stand for AS. *weald*, North. *wald*, wood, and the compound to mean 'a piece of wood trodden on'; but AS. *weald* does not mean 'wood, timber' (the proper sense being 'a wood, a forest': see *wold*^{1}), and it would not take the form *-wold*, much less *-old*, in the AS. period, except by corruption (it is possible, however, that some thought of *weald* led to the otherwise unexplained alteration of *-old* to *-wold*); moreover, the element corresponding to *weald* does not appear in the other Teut. forms. A third view explains the threshold as orig. "a threshing-floor, because in ancient times the floor at the entrance was used for threshing" (Cleasby and Vigfusson); but the threshing could not have been accomplished on the narrow sills which form thresholds, and it was only in comparatively few houses that threshing was done at all.] **1.** The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom of a door, or under it, particularly the door of a dwelling-house, church, temple, or other building; a door-sill; hence, entrance; gate; door.

> Ther with the nyghtspel seyde he anon rightes
> On foure halves of the hous aboute,
> And on the *thresshfold* of the dore withoute.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 296.

> Still at hell's dark *threshold* to have sat watch.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 594.

> Forward leaped she o'er the *threshold*,
> Eager as a glancing surf. *Lowell*, The Captive.

2. Hence, the place or point of entering or beginning; outset: as, he is now at the *threshold* of his argument.

> The fair new forms
> That float about the *threshold* of an age,
> Like truths of Science waiting to be caught.
> *Tennyson*, Golden Year.

3. In *psychol.*, the limit below which a given stimulus, or the difference between two stimuli, ceases to be perceptible. Compare *schwelle*. —**Dweller on the threshold.** See *dweller*.—**Stimulus threshold.** See *stimulus*.

threshwold†, thresshfold†, *n.* Middle English forms of *threshold*.

Threskiornis (thres-ki-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841 or 1842), also, by error, *Thereschiornis* (Brehm, 1855), < Gr. *θρησκεία*, *θρήσκια*, worship, < *θρησκεύειν*, hold in religious awe, venerate, < *θρῆσκος*, religious, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of ibises, or a section of the genus *Ibis*, based on the sacred ibis of Egypt, commonly called *Ibis religiosa*, but named *T. æthiopicus* by Gray, who restricted *Ibis* itself to certain American forms (after Moehring, 1752). As Moehring is inadmissible in binomial nomenclature, most authors use *Ibis* for this genus, of which *Threskiornis* thus becomes a strict synonym. The species named is one of the most famous of birds, venerated by the ancient Egyptians on theological grounds, and in a new light awesome to modern Britons as the vahan or vehicle of the British Ornithologists' Union. It is white, with bill, head, and upper part of the neck black, and a large black train of decomposed feathers overrides the tail. This bird is the prototype of the ibis-headed deities frequently represented in Egyptian religious art.

threste†, *v.* A Middle English form of *thrust*^{1}.

threstill†, *n.* An obsolete form of *throstle*.

threstle (thres'l), *n.* [A corruption of *trestle*^{1}, appar. simulating *three* (cf. *thribble*, for *treble*, *triple*).] In *her.*, a three-legged stool. Compare *trestle*^{1}, 3.

threstule†, *n.* An old form of *trestle*.

threswold†, *n.* A Middle English form of *threshold*. *Chaucer*.

threte. A Middle English form of *threat*.

threttene†, *a.* An obsolete form of *thirteen*.

thretty, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirty*.

threve†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *thrave*.

threw (thrö). Preterit of *throw*^{1}.

threye†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thrie*^{2}.

thribble (thrib'l), *a.* [A dial. var. of *triple*, *treble*, simulating *three*, *thrice*.] Treble; triple; threefold. [Prov. Eng.]

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* [< ME. *thries*, *thryes*, *thriges* (= MHG. *drīes*), with adv. gen. *-es*, < *thrie*, three: see *thrie*^{2}. Cf. *once*^{1}, *twice*.] **1.** Three times.

> And in that same Gardyn Seynt Petre denyed oure Lord *thryes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 13.

> *Thrice*-blessed they that master so their blood.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 74.

> *Thrice* he assay'd, and *thrice*, in spite of scorn,
> Tears such as angels weep burst forth.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 619.

2. Hence, in a general sense, repeatedly; emphatically; fully.

> *Thrice* is he armed that hath his quarrel just.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 233.

thrice-cock (thrīs'kok), *n.* [A corruption of **thrush-cock*.] The mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

thrid^{1}† (thrid), *n.* [A var. of *thread* through the form *threed*, the long *ee* being shortened as in *breeches*, *threepence*, *been*, etc.] Same as *thread*.

> And make his bridle a bottom of *thrid*,
> To roll up how many miles you have rid.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

thrid^{1} (thrid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thridded*, ppr. *thridding*. Same as *thread*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Uncle, good uncle, see! the thin starv'd rascal,
> The eating Roman, see where he *thrids* the thickets!
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2.

> "Glory to God," she sang, and past afar,
> *Thridding* the sombre boskage of the wood.
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

He thrids labyrinth of the mind
" In Mem. 97.

thrid^{2} (thrid), *a.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *third*^{1}.

thridace (thrid'ās), *n.* [F., < NL. *thridacium*, q. v.] Same as *thridacium*.

thridacium (thri-dā'si-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *thridax* (*-ac-*), < Gr. *θρίδαξ* (*-ακ-*), Attic *θριδακίνη*, lettuce.] The inspissated juice of lettuce, differing from lactucarium in being obtained by expression instead of incision, and in not being concreted. In England it is derived from *Lactuca virosa*, wild lettuce, in France from garden lettuce; the latter article is sometimes called *French lactucarium*.

thridde†, *a.* Third. *Chaucer*.

thridden†, *a.* Same as *threaden*.

thriddendele†, *n.* Same as *thirdendeal*.

thrie^{1}†, *a.* A Middle English form of *three*.

thrie^{2}†, thrye†, *adv.* [ME., also *threye*, *threowe*, *thrien*, < AS. *thriwa*, *thrywa*, *thriga* (= OS. *thriwo thriio* = OFries. *thria*, *thrija*), three times, < *threó*, *thrīe*, three: see *three*.] Three times; thrice.

> This nyght *thrye* —
> To goode mote it torne — of you I mette.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 89.

> Petter, I saye thee sickerlye,
> Or the cocke have crowen *thrye*
> Thou shalle forsake my companye.
> *Chester Plays*, ii. 25. (*Halliwell.*)

thries†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thrice*. *Chaucer*.

thrifallow (thrī'fal-ō), *v. t.* [Also *thryfallow*, *trifallow*; < ME. *thrie*, *thrye*, thrice (see *thrie*^{2}), + *fallow*^{2}. Cf. *twifallow*.] To plow or fallow for the third time before sowing. *Tusser*.

thrift (thrift), *n.* [< ME. *thrift*, < Icel. *thrift* (= Sw. Dan. *drift*), thrift, < *thrīfa* (refl. *thrīfask*), thrive: see *thrive*.] **1†.** The condition of one who thrives; luck; fortune; success; prosperity.

> "Goode *thrift* have ye," quod Eleyne the queene.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1687.

> No, let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
> And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
> Where *thrift* may follow fawning.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 67.

2. Frugality; economical management; economy; good husbandry.

> The rest, . . . willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> It is one degree of *thrift* . . . to bring our debts into as few hands as we can. *Donne*, Sermons, ix.

3. [A particular use, with ref. to vigorous growth.] A plant of the genus *Armeria*, of the order *Plumbagineæ*, a genus much resembling *Statice*, the marsh-rosemary, except that the flowers are gathered into globular heads. The common thrift is *A. vulgaris* (*A. maritima*), a plant abounding on the shores, also in the mountains, of the northern Old World, found also on the western coast of North America, and appearing again in the southern hemisphere beyond the tropics. It grows in tufts of several leafless stalks from a rosette of many narrow radical leaves. The flowers are pink or sometimes white, disposed in dense heads. The plant is often cultivated for borders. Old or local names are *lady's-cushion*, *sea-pink*, *sea-thrift*, and *sea-gillyflower*. The plantain-leaved thrift is *A. plantaginea*, like the former, but with much broader leaves. The great thrift, *A. latifolia* (*A. cephalotes*), of the Mediterranean region, is highly recommended for gardens, but is somewhat tender.

> Their slender household fortunes (for the man
> Had risk'd his little), like the little *thrift*,
> Trembled in perilous places o'er a deep.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

4. Same as *thrift-box*.—**Lavender thrift**, a name for species of *Statice*, especially *S. Limonium*.—**Prickly thrift**, a plant of the genus *Acantholimon*, of the *Plumbagineæ*, of which some species, as *A. glumaceum*, are choice border-plants.—**To bid good thrift†**, to wish well to; congratulate. *Chaucer*. =**Syn. 2.** *Frugality*, etc. See *economy*.

thrift-box (thrift'boks), *n.* A small box for keeping savings; a money-box. Also called *apprentice-box*.

thriftily (thrif'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *thriftily*; < *thrifty* + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** In a thrifty manner; frugally; carefully; with the carefulness and prudence which characterize good husbandry; economically.

> Hee hurd tell of a towne *thriftily* walled,
> A citie sett by peece with full siker wardes.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1206.

2†. Punctiliously; politely.

> A yong clerk romynge by hymself they mette,
> Which that in Latin *thriftily* hem grette.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 446.

thriftiness (thrif'ti-nes), *n.* [< *thrifty* + *-ness*.] The character of being thrifty; frugality; good husbandry.

> Indeed I wonder'd that your wary *thriftiness*,
> Not wont to drop one penny in a quarter
> Idly, would part with such a sum so easily.
> *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iii. 1.

thriftless (thrift'les), *a.* [< *thrift* + *-less*.] **1.** Having no thrift, frugality, or good management; profuse; extravagant.

> He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
> As *thriftless* sons their scraping fathers' gold.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3. 69.

> She had a vocation to hold in check his *thriftless* propensities. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxiv.

2†. Producing no gain; unprofitable.

> What *thriftless* sighs shall poor Olivia breathe!
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2. 40.

thriftlessly (thrift'les-li), *adv.* [< *thriftless* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a thriftless manner; extravagantly.

thriftlessness (thrift'les-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being thriftless.

thrifty (thrif'ti), *a.* [< ME. *thrifty* (= Sw. Dan. *driftig*); < *thrift* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Characterized by thrift; frugal; sparing; careful; economical; saving; using economy and good management.

> Thou dost impudently to make a *thrifty* purchase of boldnesse to thy selfe out of the painfull merits of other men. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

> *Thrifty* housewives and industrious spinsters.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 173.

2. Thriving; flourishing; successful; prosperous; fortunate.

> He is as wys, discret, and as secree
> As any man I woot of his degree,
> And therto manly and eek servisable,
> And for to been a *thrifty* man right able.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 668.

> The houses were large and comfortable, and the people had a *thrifty*, prosperous, and satisfied air.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 44.

3†. Well-husbanded.

> I have five hundred crowns,
> The *thrifty* hire I saved under your father.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3. 39.

> Keep them from wronging others, or neglect
> Of duty in themselves; correct the blood
> With *thrifty* bits and labour.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

4†. Showing marks of thrift; expensive; rich.

> Why is my neighebores wyf so gay?
> She is honoured over al ther she gooth;
> I sitte at hoom, I have no *thrifty* clooth.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 238.

5†. Useful; profitable.

> Good men, herkeneth everich on,
> This was a *thrifty* tale for the nones.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** See *economy*.

thrill^{1} (thril), *v.* [< ME. *thrillen*, *thryllen*, a transposed form of *thirlen*, *thyrlen*, E. *thirl*: see *thirl*^{1}. Cf. *trill*^{1}, *drill*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To bore; pierce; perforate; drill; thirl. Compare *thirl*^{1}, 1.

> He cowde his comyng not forbere,
> Though ye him *thrilled* with a spere.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7634.

2. To penetrate or permeate with a sudden wave of feeling, as of pleasure, pity, remorse, etc.; affect or fill with a tingling emotion or sensation. Compare *thirl*^{1}, 2.

> A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,
> Opposed against the act. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 73.

> How calm a moment may precede
> One that shall *thrill* the world forever!
> *A. Dommett*, Christmas Hymn.

> His deep voice *thrilled* the awe-struck, listening folk.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 415.

3†. To hurl.

> Our well-tride Nymphs like wild Kids clim'd those hils,
> And *thrild* their arrowie Iavelins after him.
> *Heywood*, Pelopœa and Alope (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 301).

II. *intrans.* 1. To penetrate or permeate; pass, run, or stir with sudden permeating inflow: move quiveringly or so as to cause a sort of shivering sensation.

> His mightie shild
> Upon his manly arme he soone addrest,
> And at him fiersly flew, with corage fild,
> And eger greedinesse through every member *thrild*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 6.

> A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
> That almost freezes up the heat of life.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 3. 15.

2. To be agitated or moved by or as by the permeating inflow of some subtle feeling or influence; quiver; shiver.

> To seek sweet safety out
> In vaults and prisons, and to *thrill* and shake.
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 143.

> Everything that Mr. Carlyle wrote during this first period *thrills* with the purest appreciation of whatever is brave and beautiful in human nature.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 123.

3. To quiver or move with a tremulous movement; vibrate; throb, as a voice.

> He hadna weel been out o' the stable,
> And on his saddle set,
> Till four-and-twenty broad arrows
> Were *thrilling* in his heart.
> *Young Johnstone* (Child's Ballads, II. 297).

> That last cypress tree,
> Green at the gate, which *thrilled* as we came out.
> *Mrs. Browning.*

> All Nature with thy parting *thrills*,
> Like branches after birds new-flown.
> *Lowell*, To the Muse.

thrill^1 (thril), *n.* [In def. 1, < ME. *thril*, a transposed form of *thirl*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *thrill*^{1}, *v.*, for *thirl*^{1}, *v.* In the later senses, directly < *thrill*^{1}, *v.*] 1†. A hole; specifically, a breathing-hole; a nostril. Compare *nostril* (*nose-thrill*).

> With *thrilles* noght thrat but thriftily made,
> Nawther to wyde ne to wan, but as hom well semyt.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3045.

> The bill of the dodo hooks and bends downwards; the *thrill* or breathing-place is in the midst.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 383. (*Latham.*)

2. A subtle permeating influx of emotion or sensation; a feeling that permeates the whole system with subtle, irresistible force: as, a *thrill* of horror.

> A *thrill* of pity for the patient, and of gratitude for his services, which exaggerated, in her eyes, his good mien and handsome features. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xv.

> The least motion which they made,
> It seemed a *thrill* of pleasure. *Wordsworth.*

> And I wait, with a *thrill* in every vein,
> For the coming of the hurricane!
> *Bryant*, The Hurricane.

3. In *med.*, a peculiar tremor felt, in certain conditions of the respiratory or circulatory organs, upon applying the hand to the body; fremitus.—4. A throb; a beat or pulsation.

> Is it enough? or must I, while a *thrill*
> Lives in your sapient bosoms, cheat you still?
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

> The electric nerve, whose instantaneous *thrill*
> Makes next-door gossips of the antipodes.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, i. 1.

5. A tale or book the hearing or perusal of which sends a thrill or sensation of pleasure, pity, or excitement through one; a sensational story. [Slang, Eng.]

> That it should have been called by a name which rather reminds one of the sensational title of a shilling *thrill* seems to us a matter to be regretted.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 382.

Hydatid thrill, a vibration felt upon percussion of a hydatid tumor.—**Purring thrill.** See *purr*^{1}.

thrill^2 (thril), *v. i.* [A var. of *trill*^{3}, simulating *thrill*^{1}.] To warble; trill. [Rare.]

> The solemn harp's melodious warblings *thrill*.
> *Mickle*, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, ix. 783.

thrill^2 (thril), *n.* [See *thrill*^{2}, *v.*] A warbling; a trill.

> Deafening the swallow's twitter, came a *thrill*
> Of trumpets. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

> Carolling to her spinet with its thin metallic *thrills*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Opening of the Piano.

> The starts and *thrills*
> Of birds that sang and rustled in the trees.
> *R. W. Gilder*, The Poet's Fame.

thrillant† (thril'ant), *a.* [Irreg. < *thrill*^{1} + *-ant.*] Piercing; thrilling.

> The knight his *thrillant* speare againe assayd.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 20.

thrilling^1 (thril'ing), *p. a.* 1†. Piercing; penetrating.

> The pitteous mayden, carefull, comfortlesse,
> Does throw out *thrilling* shriekes, and shrieking cryes.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 6.

2. That thrills or stirs with subtle permeating emotion or sensation, as of pleasure, pain, horror, wonder, or the like: as, a *thrilling* adventure; a *thrilling* experience.

> Hard by is the place where the Italian lost his head; but the Italian was openly in the ranks of the insurgents; so, though the thought is a little *thrilling*, our present travellers feel no real danger for their heads.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 263.

thrilling^2 (thril'ing), *n.* [< *three* (*thri-*) + *-ling*^{1}, after *twilling*. Cf. *trilling*.] In *crystal.*, a compound or twin crystal consisting of three united crystals. See *twin*^{1}.

thrillingly (thril'ing-li), *adv.* In a thrilling manner; with thrilling sensations.

thrillingness (thril'ing-nes), *n.* Thrilling character or quality.

Thrinax (thrī'naks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1788), from the leaves; < Gr. θρῖναξ, a trident, also τρίναξ, < τρίς, thrice, + ἀκή, point.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Corypheæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a minute six-cleft cup-shaped perianth, awl-shaped filaments, introrse anthers, and a one-celled ovary. It includes 9 species, natives chiefly of the West Indies. They are low or medium-sized palms, with solitary or clustered thornless trunks, marked below with annular scars, and above clad with a very regular network of fibers remaining from the sheathing petioles. They bear terminal roundish leaves with many two-cleft induplicate segments, an erect ligule, and smooth slender petiole. The flowers are bisexual, and borne on long spadices with numerous spathes, and slender panicled branchlets. The small thin-shelled pea-shaped fruit contains a single roundish seed furrowed with sinuate channels. The species are known in general as *thatch-palms* in Jamaica. Two species occur in Florida: *T. parviflora*, the taller, usually a small and very slender tree, becomes stemless in the pine-barrens in the variety *Garberi*; the other, *T. argentea*, the broom-palm of the Isthmus of Panama, is sometimes known in conservatories as *chip-hat palm*, owing both names to the uses of its leaves. See also *silk-top* and *silver-top palmetto*, under *palmetto*.

thring† (thring), *v.* [< ME. *thringen*, *thryngen* (pret. *thrang*, *throng*, pp. *thrungen*, *throngen*), < AS. *thringan* (pret. *thrang*, pp. *thrungen*), thrust, press, = OS. *thringan* = D. *dringen* = MLG. *dringen*, press, = OHG. *dringan*, MHG. *dringen*, press together, plait, weave, G. *dringen*, *drängen*, press, etc., = Icel. *thröngva*, *thryngva*, *threyngva* = Sw. *tränga* = Dan. *trænge* = Goth. *threihan* (for **thrinhen*), press, urge, trouble. Hence ult. *throng*^{1}. From the same ult. verb are also MHG. *drīhe*, an embroidering-needle, > *drīhen*, embroider; and perhaps E. *thorough*, *through*^{1}, and hence *thirl*^{1}, *thrill*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To thrust; push; press.

> Whanne thou were in thraldom *throng*,
> And turmentid with many a iewe.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

> Who strengths the poor, and pridful men down *thrings*,
> And wracks at once the pow'rs of puissant kings.
> *T. Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.

II. *intrans.* To press; push; force one's way.

> Thruch the bodi ful neythe the hert
> That gode swerd thruc him *thrang*.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 51. (*Halliwell.*)

> Mars . . . ne rested never stille,
> But *throng* now her, now ther, among hem bothe.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 55.

thrip (thrip), *n.* [An abbr. of *thrippence*, a pronunciation of *three-pence*.] A threepenny piece. [Colloq.]

> He was not above any transaction, however small, that promised to bring him a dime where he had invested a *thrip*. *J. C. Harris*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 708.

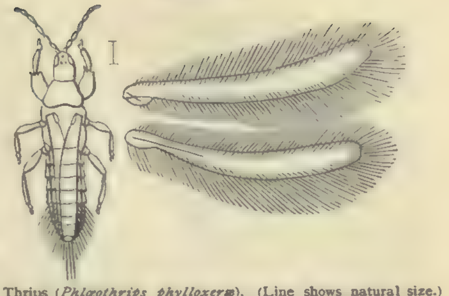
Thripidæ (thrip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thrips* + *-idæ*.] The sole family of the order *Thysanoptera* (which see for characters). It was formerly considered as belonging to the *Hemiptera*. Also called *Thripsidæ*. See cut under *Thrips*.

thripple†, *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To labor hard.

> Manie spend more at one of these wakesses than in all the whole yeer besides. This makes many a one to *thripple* & pinch, to runne into debte and daunger, and finallie brings many a one to vtter ruine and decay.
> *Stubbes*, Anatomy of Abuses (ed. Furnivall), I. 153.

Thrips (thrips), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *thrips*, < Gr. θρίψ, a woodworm.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Thripidæ* or *Thripsidæ*. The body is smooth and glabrous; the female has a four-valved decurved ovipositor. The species are numerous and wide-spread. *T. striatus* destroys onions in the United States.

2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) Any member of this genus or family, as *Phlœothrips phylloxeræ*, which is said to feed on the leaf-gall form of the vine-pest. See cut in next column. (*b*) Among grape-growers, erroneously, any one of the leaf-hoppers of the homopterous family *Jassidæ*, which feed on the grape. *Erythroneura vitis* is the common grape-vine thrips, so-called, of the eastern United States. See cut under *Erythroneura*.



A Thrips (*Phlœothrips phylloxeræ*). (Line shows natural size.) More enlarged wings at side, showing fringes.

Thripsidæ (thrip'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Thrips* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Thripidæ*.

thrisle, thrissel (thris'l), *n.* Dialectal forms of *thistle*.

thrist^1†, *v.* An obsolete form of *thrust*^{1}.

thrist^2 (thrist), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirst*.

> Who shall him rew that swimming in the maine
> Will die for *thrist*, and water doth refuse?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

thristy (thris'ti), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirsty*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 38.

thritteen†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *thirteen*.

thrive (thrīv), *v. i.*; pret. *throve* (sometimes *thrived*), pp. *thriven* (sometimes *thrived*), ppr. *thriving*. [< ME. *thriven*, *thryven*, *thrifen* (pret. *throf*, *thraf*, pp. *thriven*), < Icel. *thrīfa*, clutch, grasp, grip, refl. *thrīfask*, seize for oneself, thrive, = Norw. *triva*, seize, refl. *trivast*, thrive, = Sw. *trifvas* = Dan. *trives*, refl., thrive.] 1. To prosper; flourish; be fortunate or successful.

> Thus he welke in the lande
> With hys darte in his hande;
> Under the wilde wodde wande
> He wexe and wele *thrafe*.
> *Perceval*, l. 212. (*Halliwell.*)

> If I *thrive* well, I'll visit thee again.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 170.

> For ought I see,
> The lewdest persons *thriue* best, and are free
> From punishment for sinne.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

2. To increase in goods and estate; grow rich or richer; keep on increasing one's acquisitions.

> "Apparaile the propirli," quod Pride; . . .
> "Late no poore neiȝbore *thryue* thee biside;
> Alle other mennis councel loke thou dispise."
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

> Could fools to keep their own contrive,
> On what, on whom, could gamesters *thrive*?
> *Gay*, Pan and Fortune.

> And so she *throve* and prosper'd; so three years
> She prosper'd. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

3. To grow vigorously or luxuriantly; flourish.

> Let sette hem feete a sonder thries V,
> Or twies X, as best is hem to *thrive*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

> Love *thrives* not in the heart that shadows dreadeth.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 270.

> E'en the oak
> *Thrives* by the rude concussion of the storm.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 378.

thriveless (thrīv'les), *a.* [< *thrive* + *-less*.] Thriftless; unsuccessful; unprofitable. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> And thou, whose *thriveless* hands are ever straining
> Earth's fluent breasts into an empty sieve.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 12.

> The dull stagnation of a soul content,
> Once foiled, to leave betimes a *thriveless* quest.
> *Browning*, Paracelsus.

thriven (thriv'n), *p. a.* 1. Past participle of *thrive*.—2†. Grown.

> Hym watȝ the nome Noe, as is in-noghe knawen,
> He had thre *thryuen* sunez & thay thre wyuez.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 298.

thriver (thrī'vėr), *n.* [< *thrive* + *-er*^{1}.] One who thrives or prospers; one who makes profit; one who is frugal and economical. [Rare.]

> Pitiful *thrivers*, in their gazing spent.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxv.

thriving (thrī'ving), *p. a.* [< ME. **thrivinge*, *thrivand*, *thrivond*; ppr. of *thrive*, *v.*] 1. Prosperous or successful; advancing in well-being or wealth; thrifty; flourishing; increasing; growing: as, a *thriving* mechanic; a *thriving* trader; a *thriving* town.

> Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

2†. Successful; famous; worthy.

> The thrid was a thro knight, *thrivand* in armys,
> Deffebus the doughty on a derfe stede.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1482.

thrivingly (thrī′ving-li), *adv.* In a thriving or prosperous way; prosperously.

thrivingness (thrī′ving-nes), *n.* The state or condition of one who thrives; prosperity.

thro^{1}†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *throe;* < ME. *thro, throo, thra, thraa,* < Icel. *thrār,* stubborn, obstinate, persevering, neut. *thrātt,* as adv., frequently.] 1. Eager; earnest; vehement.

> There as the swift hound may no further goe
> Then the slowest of foot, be he never so *throe.*
> *Booke of Hunting* (1586). (*Halliwell.*)

2. Bold.

> Thoghe the knyȝt were kene and *thro,*
> The owtlawys wanne the chylde hym fro.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 85. (*Halliwell.*)

thro^{2}†, *v. i.* [ME. *thron,* < Icel. *thrōa,* refl. *thrōask* (= MHG. *drühen*), grow. Cf. *throdden.*] To grow. *Earl Robert* (Child's Ballads, III. 29).

thro', thro^{3} (thrö). A shorter form of *through.*

throat (thrōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *throte;* < ME. *throte,* < AS. *throtu,* also *throta, throte* (= OHG. *drozza,* MHG. *drozze,* throat) (hence dim. *throttle, n.*); perhaps < *threótan* (pp. *throten*), in the orig. sense 'push,' 'thrust' (either as being 'pushed out' or 'prominent,' or with ref. to the 'thrusting' of food down the throat): see *threat.* A similar notion appears in the origin of a diff. noun of the same sense, namely D. *strot* = OFries. *strot* (*-bolla*) = MLG. *strote* = MHG. *strozze* (> It. *strozza*), the throat, gullet; from the root of *strut,* 'swell,' be prominent.] 1. The front of the neck below the chin and above the collar-bone; technically, the jugular region, jugulum, or guttur.

> I prithee, take thy fingers from my *throat.*
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 1. 283.

2. The passage from the mouth to the stomach or to the lungs. (*a*) The swallow or gullet; technically, the fauces, pharynx, and esophagus.

> And thei duellen alle weye in Roches or in Mountaynes; and thei han alle wey the *Throte* open, of whens thei droppen Venym alle weys. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 290.

(*b*) The air-passage in the throat; the windpipe; technically, the larynx and trachea: as, to form musical notes in the *throat.*

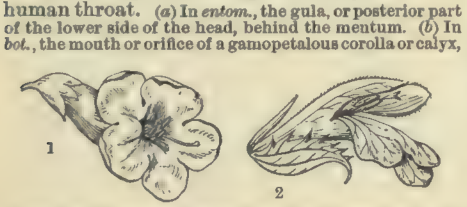
> I'll have you preferred to be a crier; you have an excellent *throat* for 't. *Dekker and Webster,* Northward Ho, iii. 1.

> The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
> Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding *throat*
> Awake the god of day. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 1. 151.

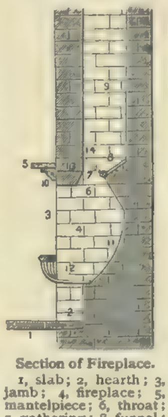
3. Something resembling or analogous to the human throat. (*a*) In *entom.,* the gula, or posterior part of the lower side of the head, behind the mentum. (*b*) In *bot.,* the mouth or orifice of a gamopetalous corolla or calyx, being the circular line at which the tube and limb unite, or sometimes a manifest transition between the two. (*c*) A mouth or entrance of something; a passageway into or through.

> Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
> Of sulphurous war. *Thomson,* Autumn, l. 937.

(*d*) *Naut.*: (1) The central part of the hollow of a breast-hook or knee. (2) The inner end of a gaff, where it widens and hollows in to fit the mast. See cut under *gaff.* (3) The inner part of the arms of an anchor, where they join the shank. (4) The upper front corner of a four-sided fore-and-aft sail. (*e*) In *ship-building,* the middle part of a floor-timber. (*f*) In *building,* the part of a chimney, usually contracted, between the fireplace proper and the gathering. (*g*) The narrowed entrance to the neck of a puddling-furnace, where the area of flue-passage is regulated. See cut under *puddling-furnace.* (*h*) In *plate-glass manuf.,* the front door of the annealing-arch. (*i*) The entranceway in a threshing-machine, where the grain in the straw passes from the feed-board to the cylinder. (*j*) The opening in a plane-stock through which the shavings pass upward. (*k*) That part of the spoke of a wheel which lies just beyond the swell at the junction of the hub. *E. H. Knight.* (*l*) In *fort.,* same as *gorge;* also, the smaller or inside opening of an embrasure (which see). (*m*) In *angling,* a straitened body of water flowing with a smooth current through a narrow place, as between rocks in a river.



Throat of the Corolla of (1) *Gerardia flava* and (2) *Acanthus mollis.*



Section of Fireplace.

1, slab; 2, hearth; 3, jamb; 4, fireplace; 5, mantelpiece; 6, throat; 7, gathering; 8, funnel; 9, flue; 10, mantel; 11, back; 12, grate; 13, breast; 14, damper.

> Some men fish a *throat* by the simple resource of keeping the point of the rod steady at an angle above the cast, and letting the current itself take the fly round.
> *Quarterly Rev.,* CXXVI. 348.

Almond of the throat. See *almond.*—**Clergyman's sore throat.** See *clergyman.*—**Sore throat,** inflammation of the lining membrane of the gullet, pharynx, fauces, or upper air-passages, attended by pain on swallowing.—**To cut one another's throat,** figuratively, to engage, as two dealers, in a ruinous competition. [Colloq.]—**To cut one's own throat,** figuratively, to adopt a suicidal policy. [Colloq.]—**To give one the lie in his throat**†. See *give.*—**To have a bone in one's throat.** See *bone*^{1}.—**To lie in one's throat.** See *lie*^{2}.

throat (thrōt) *v. t.* [< *throat, n.*] 1†. To utter in a guttural tone; mutter.

> So Hector hereto *throated* threats to go to sea in blood.
> *Chapman,* Iliad, xiii. 135.

2. To channel or groove.

> Sills are weathered and *throated* like the parts of a string course. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 472.

throatal†, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *throttle.*

throat-band (thrōt′band), *n.* A band about the throat; specifically, the throat-latch of a bridle. See cut under *harness.*

throat-boll† (thrōt′bōl), *n.* [< ME. *throtebolle,* < AS. *throtbolla* (cf. OFries. *strotbolla*), the throat, < *throtu,* throat, + *bolla,* a round object: see *bowl*^{2}. Cf. *thropple.*] The protuberance in the throat called Adam's apple; hence, the throat itself.

> By the *throte bolle* he caughte Aleyn.
> *Chaucer,* Reeve's Tale, l. 353.

throat-bolt (thrōt′bōlt), *n.* *Naut.,* an eye-bolt fixed in the lower part of tops and the jaw-end of gaffs, for hooking the throat-halyards to.

throat-brail (thrōt′brāl), *n.* *Naut.,* a brail reeving through a block at the jaws of a gaff for tricing the body of a fore-and-aft sail close up to the gaff as well as the mast. See cut under *brail.*

throat-chain (thrōt′chān), *n.* A chain strap formerly used by whalemen to hoist in the throat of the bow-head whale. The chain was fastened by a toggle to the throat of the whale, and the hoisting-tackle was hooked into the strap.—**Throat-chain toggle,** a stout rounded piece of wood used to pass through the bight of the toggle-chain to hold it to the throat of a bow-head whale.

throated (thrō′ted), *a.* [< *throat* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a throat (of this or that kind): chiefly in composition: as, the white-*throated* sparrow; the yellow-*throated* warbler; the black-*throated* bunting. Compare *throaty,* 2.

throater (thrō′tėr), *n.* A knife used to cut the throats of fish; also, one who uses the throater, as one of a gang of men who perform different parts of the process of dressing fish. Compare *header* in like use. [New Brunswick.]

throat-halyard (thrōt′hal″yärd), *n.* *Naut.* See *halyard.*

throatiness (thrō′ti-nes), *n.* 1. Protuberance or unusual prominence of the throat.

> The Paular bear much wool of a fine quality, but they have a more evident enlargement behind the ears, and a greater degree of *throatiness.*
> *New Amer. Farm Book,* p. 409.

2. Throaty or guttural character or quality of voice or utterance.

throating (thrō′ting), *n.* [< *throat* + *-ing*^{1}.] The undercutting of a projecting molding beneath, so as to prevent rain-water from trickling down the surface of the wall.

throat-jaws (thrōt′jâz), *n. pl.* The jaws of the throat: applied to the bony pharyngeal apparatus of lower vertebrates.

> These [esophageal] fibres may, however, form a well-developed pharyngeal sphincter, as in fishes, and serve for moving those *throat-jaws,* the pharyngeal bones, which exist in so many of the lowest vertebrate class.
> *Mivart,* Elem. Anat., p. 318.

throat-latch (thrōt′lach), *n.* In a harness, a strap which passes under a horse's neck and helps to hold the bridle in place; a throat-band. See cut under *harness.* *E. H. Knight.*

throat-piece (thrōt′pēs), *n.* In *armor,* in a general sense, a defense for the throat, or the front of the neck and breast.

throat-pipe (thrōt′pīp), *n.* The windpipe or weasand; the trachea.

throat-root (thrōt′röt), *n.* An American species of avens, *Geum Virginianum.*

throat-seizing (thrōt′sē″zing), *n.* *Naut.,* the seizing by which the strap of a block or dead-eye is made to fit securely in the score.

throat-strap (thrōt′strap), *n.* The upper strap of a halter, which passes around the horse's neck. Also called *jaw-strap.* *E. H. Knight.*

throat-sweetbread (thrōt′swēt″bred), *n.* See *sweetbread,* 1.

throatwort (thrōt′wėrt), *n.* [From being formerly used as remedies in relaxation of the throat.] 1. A species of bellflower, *Campanula Trachelium,* the great throatwort, sometimes called *haskwort,* once an esteemed remedy for throat-ailments; also, *C. Cervicaria* and other campanulas.—2. A plant of the genus *Trachelium,* allied to *Campanula;* also, the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea,* and the figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa.*—**Blue throatwort,** *Trachelium cæruleum.*

throaty (thrō′ti), *a.* [< *throat* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Guttural; uttered back in the throat.

> The Conclusion of this rambling Letter shall be a Rhyme of certain hard *throaty* Words which I was taught lately, and they are accounted the difficultest in all the whole Castilian Language. *Howell,* Letters, ii. 71.

2. Having a prominent throat or capacious swallow; hence, voracious; gluttonous: as, a *throaty* fish.

> The beagle resembles the southern hound, but is much more compact and elegant in shape, and far less *throaty* in proportion to its size, though still possessing a considerable ruff. *Dogs of Great Britain and America,* p. 64.

throb (throb), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *throbbed,* ppr. *throbbing.* [< ME. *throbben;* origin unknown. Cf. L. *trepidus,* trembling, agitated (see *trepid*); Russ. *trepatĭ,* knock gently; *trepete,* palpitation, throbbing, trembling, fear; *trepetate,* throb, palpitate.] 1. To beat or pulsate, as the heart, but with increased or quickened force or rapidity; palpitate.

> Yet my heart
> *Throbs* to know one thing.
> *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 1. 101.

> *Throbbing,* as *throbs* the bosom, hot and fast.
> *Lowell,* Ode to France, viii.

2. To quiver or vibrate.

> Till the war-drum *throbb'd* no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
> In the Parliament of men, the Federation of the world.
> *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

throb (throb), *n.* [< *throb, v.*] A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating, as of the heart and arteries; a palpitation: as, a *throb* of pleasure or of pain.

> There an huge heap of singults did oppresse
> His strugling soule, and swelling *throbs* empeach
> His foltring toung with pangs of drerinesse.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., III. xi. 11.

> Endeavors for freedom are animating; nor can any honest nature hear of them without a *throb* of sympathy.
> *Sumner,* Orations, I. 239

throbbant†, *a.* [ME., ppr. of *throb.*] Throbbing.

> And thanne I kneled on my knes and kyste her wel sone,
> And thanked hure a thousand sythes with *throbbant* herte.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xii. 48.

throbbingly (throb′ing-li), *adv.* In a throbbing manner; with throbs or pulsations.

throbless (throb′les), *a.* [< *throb* + *-less.*] Not beating or throbbing. [Rare.]

> Every tongue silent, every eye awed, every heart quaking; mine, in a particular manner, sunk *throbless.*
> *Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 67. (*Davies.*)

throdden (throd′n), *v. i.* [Said to be ult. < Icel. *thrōask,* thrive.] To thrive; increase; grow. [Prov. Eng.]

throe^{1} (thrō), *n.* [Formerly also and more prop. *throw;* Sc. *thraw;* < ME. *throwe, thrawe,* < AS. *thrāw* (spelled *thrāuu* in an early gloss), *thréa,* affliction, suffering (= OHG. *drawa, drauwa, drouwa, drōa* (*draw-*), MHG. *drowe, drouwe, drō,* a threat, = Icel. *thrā,* n., a hard struggle, obstinacy, *thrā,* f., a throe, pang, longing), < *threówan* (pret. **threáw,* pp. **throwen,* in comp. *ā-throwen*), afflict. Cf. *throe*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A violent pang; hence, pain; anguish; suffering; agony: particularly applied to the anguish of travail in childbirth or parturition.

> So were his *throwes* sharpe and wonder stronge.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, v. 1201.

> He hadde vs euere in mynde,
> In al his harde *throwe,*
> And we ben so vnkynde,
> We nelyn hym nat yknowe.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

> Such matchless *Throws*
> And Pangs did sting her in her straitned heart.
> *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, iii. 208.

> Thus round her new-fall'n young the heifer moves,
> Fruit of her *throes,* and first-born of her loves.
> *Pope,* Iliad, xvii. 6.

2†. Effort.

> Your youth admires
> The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul.
> *Addison,* Cato.

throe^{1} (thrō), *v.;* pret. and pp. *throed,* ppr. *throeing.* [Formerly also and more prop. *throw;* Sc. *thraw;* < ME. *throwen,* < AS. *throwian* (= OHG. *druōen, drōen*), suffer, endure, < *threówan* (pp.

in comp. *throwen*), afflict: see *throe*^{1}, *n.* These forms and senses are more or less confused.] **I.** *intrans.* To agonize; struggle in extreme pain; be in agony.

II. *trans.* To pain; put in agony. [Rare.]

A birth indeed
Which *throes* thee much to yield.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 231.

throe^{2}†, *n.* See *throw*^{3}.

throly†, *adv.* [ME., also *thraly, throliche;* ‹ *thro*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] Eagerly; earnestly; heartily; vehemently; impetuously; boldly.

Hertily for that hap to-heuene-ward he loked,
& *throliche* thonked god mani thousand sithes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 103.

Thus Thouȝt and I also *throly* we eoden
Disputyng on Dowel day aftur other,
And er we weoren war with Wit conne we meeten.
Piers Plowman (A), ix. 107.

thrombi, *n.* Plural of *thrombus.*

thrombo-arteritis (throm-bō-är-te-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot of blood, + NL. *arteritis.*] Inflammation of an artery with thrombosis.

thrombolymphangitis (throm-bō-lim-fan-jī'-tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot of blood, + NL. *lymphangitis.*] Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel with obstruction.

thrombophlebitis (throm'bō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot of blood, + NL. *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of a vein with thrombosis.

thrombosed (throm'bōst), *a.* [‹ *thrombosis* + *-ed*^{2}.] Affected with thrombosis.

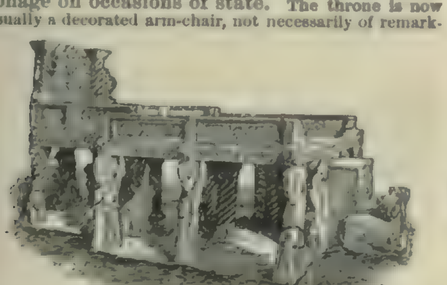
thrombosis (throm-bō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θρόμβωσις*, a becoming curdled, ‹ *θρόμβος*, a lump, clot, curd: see *thrombus.*] The coagulation of the blood in a blood-vessel or in the heart during life; the formation or existence of a thrombus. See *thrombus* (*b*).

thrombotic (throm-bot'ik), *a.* [‹ *thrombosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of thrombosis.

thrombus (throm'bus), *n.*; pl. *thrombi* (-bī). [NL., ‹ L. *thrombus*, ‹ Gr. *θρόμβος*, a lump, clot, curd.] In *pathol.*: (*a*†) A small tumor which sometimes arises after bleeding, owing to escape of the blood from the vein into the cellular structure surrounding it, and its coagulation there. (*b*) A fibrinous coagulum or clot which forms in and obstructs a blood-vessel.

thronal (thrō'nal), *a.* [‹ *throne* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a throne; befitting a throne; of the nature of a throne: as, a bishop's *thronal* chair.

throne (thrōn), *n.* [Altered to suit the L. form; ‹ ME. *trone* = D. *troon* = G. *thron* = Sw. *tron* = Dan. *trone*, ‹ OF. *trone, throne, troene, throsne*, F. *trône* = Pr. *tron, tro* = Sp. *trono* = Pg. *throno* = It. *trono*, ‹ L. *thronus*, ‹ Gr. *θρόνος*, a seat, chair, throne, ‹ *θράειν*, set, aor. mid. *θρήσασθαι*, sit.] **1.** A chair of state; a seat occupied by a sovereign, bishop, or other exalted personage on occasions of state. The throne is now usually a decorated arm-chair, not necessarily of remarkable richness, and seldom of great size, but usually raised on a dais of one or two steps, and covered with an ornamental canopy. Ancient and Oriental thrones are described and represented as very elaborate, made in part of precious materials, or raised very high with different substructures, and supported on figures of beasts or men.



Oriental Throne of marble, with gilded carvings, in the palace at Teherân, Persia.

"O, myghty God," quod Pandarus, "in *trone.*"
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1086.

Twelve *thrones* were designed for them, and a promise made of their enthronization.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 262.

After considerable delay, the King received the Oxford and Cambridge addresses on the *throne*, which (having only one *throne* between them) he then abdicated for the Queen to seat herself on and receive them too.
Greville, Memoirs, July 20, 1830.

2. Sovereign power and dignity; also, the wielder of that power; also, episcopal authority or rank: often with the definite article.

Thy *throne*, O God, is for ever and ever. Ps. xlv. 6.

Fond Tyrant, I'll depose thee from thy *Throne.*
Cowley, The Mistress, Usurpation.

Hugh III., the new king, had the advantage of acquiring *the throne* when he had age and experience to fill it: and he reigned fourteen years.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 178.

3. *pl.* The third order of angels in the first triad of the celestial hierarchy. See *celestial hierarchy*, under *hierarchy.*

The mighty regencies
Of seraphim, and potentates, and *thrones*,
In their triple degrees. *Milton*, P. L., v. 749.

Bishop's throne. See *bishop* and *cathedra.*—**Speech from the throne.** See *speech.*

throne (thrōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *throned*, ppr. *throning.* [‹ ME. *thronen, troner;* ‹ *throne, n.* Cf. *enthrone, thronize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set on a throne; enthrone.

The firste Feste of the Ydole is whan he is first put in to hire Temple and *throned.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 232.

As on the finger of a *throned* queen
The basest jewel will be well esteem'd.
Shak., Sonnets, xcvi.

2. To set as on a throne; set in an exalted position; exalt.

Throned
In the bosom of bliss.
Milton, P. R., iv. 596.

II. *intrans.* To sit on a throne; sit in state as a sovereign. [Rare.]

He wants nothing of a god but eternity and a heaven to *throne* in. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4. 26.

Every one here is magnificent, but the great Veronese is the most magnificent of all. He swims before you in a silver cloud; he *thrones* in an eternal morning.
H. James, Jr. Portraits of Places, p. 29.

throneless (thrōn'les), *a.* [‹ *throne* + *-less.*] Without a throne, especially in the sense of having been deprived of a throne; deposed.

Must she too bend, must she too share
Thy late repentance, long despair,
Thou *throneless* Homicide?
Byron, Ode to Napoleon.

throng^{1} (thrông), *n.* [‹ ME. *throng, thrang*, ‹ AS. *gethrang* = D. *drang* = MHG. *dranc*, G. *drang*, throng, crowd, pressure (cf. OHG. *gidrengi*, MHG. *gedrenge*, G. *gedränge*, thronging, pressure, throng, crowd, tumult), = Icel. *throng*, throng, crowd; cf. Sw. *trång* = Dan. *trang*, throng, = Goth. **thraihns*, crowd, quantity (in *faihuthraihns*, riches): ‹ AS. *thringan* (pret. *thrang*), press: see *thring.* Cf. *throng*^{2}.] **1.** A crowd or great concourse of people; a multitude, great in proportion to the space it occupies or can occupy.

A thral thryȝt in the *throng* unthryuandely clothed,
Ne no festiual frok, but fyled with werkkez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 133.

The *throng* that follows Cæsar at the heels . . .
Will crowd a feeble man almost to death.
Shak., J. C., ii. 4. 34.

Now had the *Throng* of People stopt the Way.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. A great number: as, the heavenly *throng.*

Not to know me argues yourselves unknown,
The lowest of your *throng.* *Milton*, P. L., iv. 831.

O'er the green a festal *throng*
Gambols in fantastic trim!
Cunningham, A Landscape, ii. 5.

3. A busy period, great press of business, or the time when business is most active: as, the *throng* of the harvest; he called just in the *throng.* [Scotch.] =**Syn.** 1. *Crowd*, etc. See *multitude.*

throng^{1} (thrông), *v.* [‹ *throng*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To come (or go) in multitudes; press eagerly in crowds; crowd.

Menelay with his men meuyt in swithe,
Thre thousaund full thro *thrang* into batell.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8283.

I have seen the dumb men *throng* to see him.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 278.

The peasantry . . . *thronging* tranquilly along the green lanes to church. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 88.

II. *trans.* **1.** To crowd or press; press unduly upon, as a crowd or multitude of people anxious to view something.

Much people followed him, and *thronged* him.
Mark v. 24.

This foolish prophesie,
That, vnlesse *throngd* to death, thou ne're shalt die;
And therfore neither vnto church nor faire
Nor any publicke meeting darst repaire.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Yet if, said he,
I *throng* my Darling with this massy store,
'Twill to a Burden swell my Courtesy.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 25.

2. To crowd into; fill as or as with a crowd.

Throng our large temples with the shows of peace,
And not our streets with war! *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 36.

When more and more the people *throng*
The chairs and thrones of civil power.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxi.

On the *thronged* quays she watched the ships come in.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 254.

3†. To fill or stuff.

A man *throng'd* up with cold; my veins are chill,
And have no more of life than may suffice
To give my tongue that heat to ask your help.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 77.

throng^{2} (thrông), *a.* [Sc. also *thrang;* ‹ ME. **thrang*, **throng*, ‹ Icel. *throngr, thraungr, thrængr* = Dan. *trang*, narrow, close, tight, crowded, thronged; from the root of *throng*^{1}, *thring.*] **1.** Thickly crowded or set close together; thronged; crowded.

They have four hospitals, so big, so wide, so ample, and so large that they may seem four little towns, which were devised of that bigness, partly to the intent the sick, be they never so many in number, should not lie too *throng* or strait, and therefore uneasily and incommodiously.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

Lancers are riding as *throng* . . . as leaves. *Scott.*

Ay, I'm told 'Tis a *throng* place now.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 52.

2. Much occupied or engaged; busy.

In these times great men, yea and men of justice, are as *throng* as ever in pulling down houses, and setting up hedges. *Sanderson's Sermons* (1689), p. 113. (*Halliwell.*)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

throng^{3}†. Preterit of *thring.*

throngful (thrông'fụl), *a.* [‹ *throng*^{1} + *-ful.*] Filled by a throng; crowded; thronged. [Rare.]

The *throngful* street grew foul with death.
Whittier, The Female Martyr.

throngly (thrông'li), *adv.* [‹ *throng*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] In crowds, multitudes, or great quantities. *Dr. H. More*, Philosophic Cabbala, ii. § 7. [Obsolete or provincial.]

thronize† (thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [‹ ME. *tronysen;* by apheresis from *enthronize.*] To enthrone.

By meane whereof he was there chosen pope about the vii. day of May, and *tronysed* in the sayd moneth of May.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1343.

thrope†, *n.* [ME., ‹ AS. *thrōp*, a village: see *thorp.*] A thorp; a village. *Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 47.

thropple (throp'l), *n.* [Also *thrapple;* prob. a reduction of *throat-boll*, ‹ ME. *throtebole*, ‹ AS. *throtbolla*, windpipe: see *throat-boll.*] The throttle or windpipe.

thropple (throp'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thrroppled*, ppr. *thropling.* [‹ *thropple, n.*] To throttle; strangle. [Prov. Eng.]

Throscidæ (thros'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Throscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of serricorn beetles, allied to the *Buprestidæ*, *Elateridæ*, and *Eucnemidæ.* It differs from the first in having the ventral segments free, from the second in having the prothorax firmly articulated, and from the third by a different construction of the anterior coxal cavities. The family comprises 6 genera and rather more than 100 species, of which 3 genera and 17 species are found in the United States.

Throscus (thros'kus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), ‹ Gr. *θρώσκειν*, leap upon.] A genus of small serricorn beetles, typical of the family *Throscidæ.* They have a three-jointed antennal club and tarsal grooves in the metasternum, and resemble click-beetles. Twelve species are known to inhabit North America.

throshel (throsh'el), *n.* A dialectal form of *threshold.*

throstle (thros'l), *n.* [The word and its cognates appear in diverse forms: (*a*) *throstle*, dial. also *thrustle, thirstle*, early mod. E. *thrustel, thrustell*, ‹ ME. *throstle, throstel, throstelle, throstil, thrustle, thrustele*, in comp. also *threstel, thyrstylle*, ‹ AS. *throstle* = MD. *drostel, droestel* = MHG. *trostel*, perhaps = ML. *turdēla, turdella, tordela, tordella* (for **trzdēla* ?); cf. (*b*) E. *throssel, throssil* (in E. merely another spelling of *throstle* as now pronounced); AS. *throsle* = OS. *throssela, throsla* = MD. *drossel, droessel*, D. *drossel* = MLG. *drosle*, LG. **drossel*, › G. *drossel* = Sw. Dan. *drossel*, prob. assimilated (*st* › *ss*) from the forms of the preceding group, which are prob. dim. of (*c*) Icel. *thröstr* (*thrast-*) = Sw. *trast* = Norw. *trast, trost* = Dan. *trost*, a thrush, prob. = L. *turdus, turda* (for **trzdus*, **trzda* ?), a thrush; these having prob. orig. initial *s*, (*d*) = Lith. *strazdas, strazda*, a thrush. Forms with a diff. terminal letter (perhaps altered from that of the preceding) appear in (*e*) E. *thrush*, ‹ ME. *thrushe, thrusche, thryshe*, ‹ AS. *thrysce, thryssce, thrisce* = OHG. *drosca*, a thrush (cf. Gr. *τρυγών* (**τρυσγών* ?), a dove); whence the dim. (*f*) E. dial. *thrushel* (cf. also *thrusher* and *thrasher*^{2}), ME. **throshel, thrushil, thrusshil* = OHG. *droscela*, MHG. *droschel*, G. dial. *droschel*, a thrush. If the forms in (*e*) were orig. identical with those in (*c*), then the forms in (*f*) were orig. identical with those in (*a*) and (*b*), and the whole set are reduced to one primitive form, represented by (*c*) or, with initial *s*, (*d*), and a dim. of the same. This is one of few bird-names of wide native range in the Indo-Eur. languages. (*g*) Cf. OBulg. *drozgŭ*, Russ. *drozdŭ*, a thrush. (*h*) Cf. F. *trâle*, a throstle; from Teut.] 1. A thrush; especially, the song-thrush or mavis, *Turdus musicus*. See *thrasher*^{2}, and cut under *thrush*^{1}. [British.]

The *throstel* old, the frosty feldefare.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 364.

I herde the jaye, and the *throstelle*,
The mawys menyde of hir songe.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

The *throstle* with his note so true,
The wren with little quill.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 130.

In the gloamin o' the wood
The *throssil* whusslit sweet.
Motherwell, Jeanie Morrison.

2. A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc., from the rove, consisting of a set of drawing-rollers with bobbins and fliers, and differing from the mule in having the twisting-apparatus stationary, and also in that it twists and winds simultaneously and continuously. Yarn from the throstle is smooth, and is used for sewing-thread and the warp of heavy goods, while yarn from the mule is soft and downy, and is used for the weft of heavy goods, and both warp and weft of light goods. Also called *water-frame*, because at first driven by water, and originating in the water-frame of Arkwright. See cut under *water-frame*. Also *throstle-frame*.

Yarn, as delivered from the mule in woollen-spinning, or from the *throstle* in the case of worsteds, is in the condition known as singles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 659.

throstle-cock (thros′l-kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thrustle-cock*, *thresel-cock*; < ME. *throstelcok*, *throstelkok*, *throstylkock*, *thrustelcok*, *threstelcok*, *thyrstyllecok*; < *throstle* + *cock*^{1}. Cf. *thrice-cock*.] The male mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

The ousel and the *throstle-cocke*,
Chief musick of our Maye.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland. (*Nares.*)

Methinks I hear the *thresel-cock*,
Methinks I hear the jaye.
Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard (Child's Ballads, II. 18).

throstle-frame (thros′l-frām), *n.* Same as *throstle*, 2.

throstling (thros′ling), *n.* [Appar. < *throstle* + *-ing*^{1}, after *thrush*^{2} confused with *thrush*^{1} (?).] A disease of cattle occasioned by a swelling under the throat.

throttle (throt′l), *n.* [< ME. **throtel* = G. *drossel*, the throat; dim. of *throat*.] 1. The throat. (*a*) The gullet or swallow: same as *throat*, 2 (*a*).

Leaving all claretless the unmoistened *throttle*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 58.

(*b*) The windpipe or thropple: same as *throat*, 2 (*b*).

Æneas with that vision stricken down,
Well nere bestraught, vpstart his heare for dread,
Amid his *throatel* his voice likewise 'gan stick.
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 361.

At the upper extream it [the bittern] hath no fit larinx or *throttle* to quallifie the sound, and at the other end by two branches deriveth itself into the lungs.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

2. A throttle-valve.

If the engine is not fitted with driver-brakes, he must reverse the engine and again open the *throttle*.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 332.

throttle (throt′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *throttled*, ppr. *throttling*. [< ME. *throtlen* (= G. *er-drosseln*); < *throttle*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To choke; suffocate; have the throat obstructed so as to be in danger of suffocation. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *trans.* 1. To choke; suffocate; stop the breath of by compressing the throat; strangle.

'Tis but to pull the pillow from his head,
And he is *throttled*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

They seized him, pulled him down, and would probably soon have *throttled* him. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxiii.

2†. To pronounce with a choking voice; utter with breaks and interruptions, like a person half suffocated.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practised accent in their fears.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 97.

3. To obstruct by a throttle-valve or otherwise: said of steam, a steam-pipe, or a steam-engine.

When the ports and passages offer much resistance, the steam is expressively said to be *throttled* or wire-drawn.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 487.

The engine was running nearly at full power, very slightly *throttled*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 430.

=**Syn.** 1. *Strangle*, etc. See *smother*.

throttle-damper (throt′l-dam″pėr), *n.* An adjustable damper.

throttle-lever (throt′l-lev″ėr), *n.* In steam-engines, the hand-lever by which the throttle-valve is worked: used chiefly in locomotive engines. See cut under *passenger-engine*.

throttler (throt′lėr), *n.* [< *throttle* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which throttles or chokes.

throttle-valve (throt′l-valv), *n.* A valve in the steam-pipe of a boiler for controlling the flow of steam to any apparatus, more particularly such a valve placed in the induction-pipe of a steam-engine.

through^1 (thrö), *prep.* and *adv.* [Also sometimes *thro*, *thro'*; < ME. **thrugh*, *thruch*, *thruc*, *thruh* (= OFries. *thruch*), a transposed form of *thurgh*, *thurh*, etc., < AS. *thurh*, through: see *thorough*, which is the reg. mod. form of the word, now partly differentiated, being used chiefly as an adj., while *through* is used as the prep. and (less exclusively) as the adv. Nearly all the ME. instances belong to *thorough*. Cf. *thrill*^{1} for *thirl*^{1}, ult. from *through*, *thorough*.] I. *prep.* 1. From one side or end to the other side or end of; from the beginning to the end of: expressing transition or motion from or as from one point to another. Specifically—(*a*) Denoting passage from one point to another, especially in a direct line from one end or side to the other end or side of something, either by penetration or by motion in and along some passage, opening, or space already formed: as, to bore a hole *through* a beam; to pass *through* a town; to creep *through* a hole; to march *through* the streets; to see *through* a telescope; to cut *through* several thicknesses; to pass *through* a doorway. Sometimes emphatically reduplicated, as in the phrase *through and through*.

Thy slander hath gone *through and through* her heart.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 68.

I'd make this ten mile forty mile about,
Before I'd ride *through* any market-town.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iii. 3.

Oftentimes they vse for swords the horne of a Deere put *through* a peece of wood in forme of a Pickaxe.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 132.

The Court could not see . . . that the nation had outgrown its old institutions, . . . was pressing against them, and would soon burst *through* them.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

If we look *through* a pane of red glass, rays which come *through* it to the eye from a white object will be red.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 638.

(*b*) From the beginning to the end of; in or during the course of; coincident with: as, to enjoy good health all *through* life.

They alledge the antiquity of Episcopacy *through* all Ages. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A shapeless mound, cumbrous with its very strength, and overgrown, *through* long years of peace and neglect, with grass and alien weeds.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 22.

(*c*) Throughout; over the whole surface or extent of; in all directions in; all over: as, to travel *through* the country.

In the same Prouince of Tanguth is Succuir, whose Mountaines are clothed with Rheubarbe, from whence it is by Merchants conueyed *through* the World.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 427.

By us, your Fame shall *thro'* the World be blaz'd.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Mental emotions undoubtedly destroy life by the overwhelming perturbation which they produce *through* the whole nervous system.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 98.

(*d*) Expressing passage in and out of, among, along, or within some yielding medium, or separable or penetrable aggregate: as, to move *through* the water, as a fish or a ship; to wander *through* the jungle; to run the fingers *through* the hair.

Afore I will endure such another half day with him, I'll be drawn with a good gib-cat *through* the great pond at home. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

We glide serenely enough *through* still deep reaches where the current is insignificant.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 629.

(*e*) Expressing complete passage from one step to another in any series or course of action or treatment: as, to go *through* an operation; to go *through* college (that is, a course of instruction in college); to go *through* a course of treatment or training.

2. Among: expressing a succession of experiences in passing along any course to ultimate exit or emergence: as, to pass *through* perils or tribulations.

And I must blame all you that may advise him;
That, having help'd him *through* all martial dangers,
You let him stick at the kind rites of peace.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, iv. 1.

3. By way of: expressing a preliminary or intermediate stage.

The brown plain far and wide
Changed year by year *through* green to hoary gold.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 201.

4. By means of: expressing instrumentality, means, or agency.

It is *through* me they have got this corner of the Court to cozen in. *B. Jonson*, Mercury Vindicated.

All salvation is *through* Christ.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 54.

5. By reason of; on account of; in consequence of; out of: expressing reason or actuating principle or impulse: as, to run away *through* fear.

He rested him on the floore, unfitte *through* his rusticity for a better place. *Spenser*, To Sir Walter Raleigh.

This proceedes *through* the barbarous ignoraunce of the time, and pride of many Gentlemen.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 14.

I feel my fault, which only was committed
Through my dear love to you.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Cannot you surmise the weakness which I hitherto, *through* shame, have concealed even from you?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Himself secure in the wise liberality of the successive administrations *through* which he had held office, he had been the safety of his subordinates in many an hour of danger and heartquake.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 12.

To break, get, go, look, etc., **through.** See the verbs.

II. *adv.* 1. From one end or side to the other: as, to pierce or bore a thing *through*. See *thorough*, *adv.*

Truth has rough flavours if we bite it *through*.
George Eliot, Armgart, ii.

2. From beginning to end: as, to read a letter *through*.—3. To the end; to the ultimate purpose: as, to carry a project *through*.—4. To the end or terminal point, as of a line of travel: as, that ticket will take you *through*.—5†. Thoroughly.

I protest
Myself *through* rarified, and turned all flame
In your affection. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 1.

Through and through, thoroughly; out and out: as, a method *through and through* speculative.—**To bear, carry, fall, put,** etc., **through.** See the verbs.—**To be through,** to have finished; have done: as, *are you through?* [Colloq.]—**To drop through,** to fall to pieces; come to naught; fail or perish: same as *to fall through*: as, the scheme *dropped through*.

Through idleness . . . the house *droppeth through*.
Eccl. x. 18.

through^1 (thrö), *a.* [< *through*^{1}, *adv.* Cf. *thorough*, *a.*] 1. Clear; open; unobstructed.

Was there not a *through* way then made by the swoord for the imposing of lawes uppon them?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. That extends or goes with little or no interruption or without change from one important or distant place to another: as, a *through* line of railway; a *through* train; a *through* passenger.—3. That entitles to transportation to the end of the line or succession of lines by which some distant point is reached: as, a *through* ticket; a *through* bill of lading.—**Through bolt,** a bolt which passes through from side to side of what it fastens.—**Through bridge.** See *bridge*.—**Through coal,** the name given in the South Wales coal-field to a mixture of large and small coal. Also called *altogether coal*, and in Somersetshire *brush-coal*. None of these terms are used in the United States.—**Through fang.** See *fang*.—**Through rate,** a rate or price charged for carrying goods or passengers to a distant destination, over the routes of various carrying companies, as by rail, steamer, coach, etc., generally fixed at a lower figure than the consignor or passenger could obtain by separate arrangement with each company.—**Through ticket,** a railway- or steamboat-ticket good for the whole of a journey, often entitling the holder to travel on the lines or conveyances of more than one company.—**Through traffic,** the traffic from end to end of a railway system, or between two important centers at a wide distance from each other: opposed to *local traffic*.—**Through train** a train which goes the whole length of a long railway route; a train running between two or more important centers at long distances, especially when it makes few or no stoppages by the way.

through^2 (thrö), *n.* [< ME. *thrugh*, *throgh*, *throuz*, *thruh*, *throh*, *throwe*, *thurgh*, < AS. *thruh* (= OHG. *druha*, *truha*, MHG. *truhe* = Icel. *thrō*), a coffin.] 1†. A stone coffin.

Ase me wolde him nymen up,
Ant leggen in a *throh* of ston.
Chron. of England, 747. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A through-stone; a perpend.

Than passid the pepull to the pure *thrugh*:
As kend hom Cassandra thai kyndlit a fire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11820.

throughbred† (thrö′bred), *a.* Thoroughbred.

through-cold† (thrö′kōld), *n.* A deep-seated cold. *Holland.*

throughfare† (thrö′fãr), *n.* [See *thoroughfare*.] A thoroughfare; an unobstructed passage.

The Hyrcanian deserts and the vasty wilds
Of wide Arabia are as *throughfares* now.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 42.

through-gang (thrö′gang), *n.* A thoroughfare. [Scotch.]

through-ganging (thrö′gang″ing), *a.* Same as *through-going*. [Scotch.]

Ye're a gentleman, sir, and should ken a horse's points; ye see that *through-ganging* thing that Balmawhapple's on; I selled her till him. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxix.

through-going (thrö′gō″ing), *n.* [Cf. *thorough-go.*] A scolding; a severe reprimand or reproof. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv. [Scotch.]

through-going (thrö′gō″ing), *a.* [Also *through-gaun*; cf. *thorough-going.*] Thorough-going; active; energetic; stirring; bustling. [Scotch.]

She seems to be a plump and jocose little woman; gleg, blythe, and *through-gaun* for her years. *Blackwood's Mag.*, VIII. 265.

through-handling†, *n.* Active management.

The king . . . (but skiming anything that came before him) was disciplined to leave the *throug[h]-handling* of all to his gentle wife. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 177. (*Davies.*)

through-lighted (thrö′lī″ted), *a.* Lighted by windows or other openings placed on opposite sides.

Not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *through-lighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to this art. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elements of Architecture.

throughly† (thrö′li), *adv.* [ME. *throughely*; < *through*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}. Cf. *thoroughly.*] 1. Completely; wholly; thoroughly.

"Therfore," quod she, "I prae yow feithfully
That ye will do the pleasure that ye may
Onto my sone, and teche hym *throughely*
That att longith to hym to do or saye."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 346.

The night, *throughly* spent in these mixed matters, was for that time banished the face of the earth. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

It hath deserved it
Throughly and *throughly.*
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. Without reserve; thoroughly; carefully; earnestly.

I cannot give you over thus; I most earnestly implore you that you would not deferre to consider yourselfe *throughly.* *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 65.

Truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion. *Tillotson.*

through-mortise (thrö′môr″tis), *n.* A mortise which passes entirely through the timber in which it is made.

throughout (thrö-out′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< *through*^{1} + *out.* Cf. *thoroughout.*] I. *adv.* Everywhere; in every part; in all respects.

His youth and age,
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

His conduct *throughout* was equally defective in principle and in sound policy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

II. *prep.* Quite through; from one end or side of to the other; in every part of.

There is not that thing in the world of more grave and urgent importance *throughout* the whole life of man, then is discipline. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

Meer. The thing is for recovery of drowned land. . . .
Eng. Thoroughout England.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

The conflict lasted *throughout* the night, with carnage on both sides. *Irving*, Granada, p. 60.

throughoutly† (thrö-out′li), *adv.* [< ME. **throughoutly*, *throughtly*; < *throughout* + *-ly*^{2}.] Throughout; completely.

And so huge a stroke geuyng hym was tho,
That quite clene the arme share off *throughtly.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3075.

If this first worke bee throughly and *throughoutly* dispatched, as I hope it is, the great Remora is removed. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 36.

through-paced† (thrö′pāst), *a.* Thorough-paced.

through-stitch† (thrö′stich), *adv.* [Also *thorough-stitch.*] To completion; to the very end.

He that threads his needle with the sharp eyes of industry shall in time go *through-stitch* with the new suit of preferment. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

The taylers hell, who indeed are accounted the best bread men in the ship, and such as goe *through stitch* with what they take in hand. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

through-stone (thrö′stōn), *n.* [< *through*^{1} + *stone.*] In *arch.*, a bonder or bond-stone; a stone placed across the breadth of a wall, so that one end appears in each face of the wall, as distinguished from a stone of which the greatest length is placed in the direction of the course of the wall; a perpend. Also *thorough-stone.*

Od, he is not stirring yet, mair than he were a *through-stane!* *Scott*, Monastery, Int. Ep.

throughtly†, *adv.* Same as *throughout.*

throupe†, *n.* Same as *thrope.*

throve (thrōv). Preterit of *thrive.*

throw^1 (thrō), *v.*; pret. *threw*, pp. *thrown*, ppr. *throwing.* [Sc. also *thraw*; < ME. *throwen*, *thrawen* (pret. *threw*, pp. *throwen*, *thrawen*). < AS. *thrāwan* (pret. *threów*, pp. *thrāwen*), turn, twist, = D. *draaijen* = MLG. *dreien*, *dreigen*, LG. *draien*, *dreien*, turn (in a lathe), = OHG. *drāhan*, *drājan*, MHG. *dræjen*, *dræn*, G. *drehen* = Sw. *dreja* = Dan. *dreje* = Goth. **thraian* (not recorded), turn. Hence ult. *thread.*] I. *trans.* 1. To turn; twist; specifically, to form into threads by twisting two or more filaments together, or by twisting two or more singles together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves: as, to *throw* silk: sometimes applied in a wide sense to the whole series of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver.

The art of spinning and *throwing* silk had been introduced [into England in 1455] by a company of silk women, of what country is not known. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 18.

2. To shape on a potters' wheel. The mass of clay revolves under the hands of the potter, who gives it the desired form. See *thrown ware*, under *thrown.* — 3†. To fashion by turning on a lathe; turn.— 4. To cast; heave; pitch; toss; fling: literally or figuratively: as, to *throw* a stone at a bird.

Sothely the boot in the mydil see was *throwen* with waiwis, forsothe the wynd was contrarie. *Wyclif*, Mat. xiv. 24.

Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 47.

This day was the sayd Anthonie Gelber sowed in a Chauina filled with stones, and *throwen* into the sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 110.

Scurrility! That is he that *throweth* scandals —
Soweth and *throweth* scandals, as 'twere dirt,
Even in the face of holiness and devotion.
Randolph, Muses' Looking Glass, iv. 5.

The contempt he *throws* upon them in another passage is yet more remarkable. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

5. To cast with sudden force or violence; impel violently; hurl; dash: as, the shock *threw* the wall down.

What tempest, I trow, *threw* this whale . . . ashore at Windsor? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 65.

Each sudden passion *throws* me where it lists,
And overwhelms all that oppose my will.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

6. To fling; floor; give a fall to, as in wrestling; unhorse, as in justing.

Charles in a moment *threw* him, and broke three of his ribs. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 135.

7. To unseat and bring to the ground.

If a nag is to *throw* me, I say, let him have some blood. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

8. To cast; shed.

There the snake *throws* her enamell'd skin.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 255.

9. To spread or put on carelessly or hurriedly: as, to *throw* a shawl over one's shoulders.

I have seen her . . . *throw* her nightgown upon her. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 5.

10. To advance or place quickly, as by some rapid movement.

It would not be possible for Pemberton to attack me with all his troops at one place, and I determined to *throw* my army between his and fight him in detail. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 496.

11. To bring forth; produce, as young; bear; cast: said especially of rabbits.

When a pure race of white or black pigeons *throws* a slaty-blue bird . . . we are quite unable to assign any proximate cause. *Darwin.*

Mares that have done much hard work are not the best dams that can be selected, as they are apt to slip their foals, or to *throw* undersized ones. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 188.

12. To make a cast with, as dice; play with, as dice; make (a cast of dice).

Set less than thou *throwest.* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 136.

That great day of expense, in which a man is to *throw* his last cast for an eternity of joys or sorrows. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 533.

13. In *card-playing*, to lay upon the table; play, as a card.—14. To turn; direct; cast: as, to *throw* one's eyes to the ground.

Lo, what befel! he *threw* his eye aside.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 103.

15. To sell, as a race or game; allow another to win unnecessarily or in accordance with previous agreement.—**Throw up**, in *printing*, a direction to enlarge the size of a line of displayed type.—**To throw across**, to construct across: as, to *throw* a bridge *across* a river.—**To throw a levant†.** See *levant*^{3}.—**To throw a sop to Cerberus.** See *sop.*—**To throw away.** (*a*) To cast from one's hand; put suddenly out of one's hold or possession.

The Duke took out the Knife, and *threw* it *away.* *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 7.

(*b*) To part with without compensation; give or spend recklessly; squander; lose by negligence or folly; waste.

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To *throw* herself *away* on fools and knaves.
Otway, The Orphan, i. 1.

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies, that went about the streets. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

It is bare justice to Clive to say that, proud and overbearing as he was, kindness was never *thrown away* upon him. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

(*c*) To reject; refuse; lose by indifference or neglect: as, to *throw away* a good offer.—**To throw back.** (*a*) To reflect, as light, etc. (*b*) To reject; refuse. (*c*) To cast back, as a slur or an insinuation.—**To throw by**, to cast or lay aside as useless; discard.

It can but shew
Like one of Juno's disguises; and
When things succeed be *thrown by*, or let fall.
B. Jonson. (*Johnson.*)

To throw cold water on. See *cold.*—**To throw down.** (*a*) To cast to the ground or other lower position: as, the men *threw down* their tools. See *to throw down the gauntlet*, under *gauntlet*^{1}.

That with which K. Richard was charged, beside the Wrong done to Leopold in *throwing down* his Colours at Ptolemais, was the Death of Conrade Duke of Tyre. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 64.

(*b*) To bring from an erect or exalted to a prostrate position or condition; hence, to overturn; subvert; demolish; destroy.

Must one rash word, the infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years?
Addison, Cato, ii. 5.

In January 1740 they had three great shocks of an earthquake immediately after one another, which *threw down* some mosques and several houses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 195.

To throw dust in one's eyes. See *dust*^{1}.—**To throw in.** (*a*) To cast or place within; insert; inject, as a fluid. (*b*) To put in or deposit along with another or others: as, he has *thrown in* his fortune with yours.

We cannot *throw in* our lot with revolutionaries and with those who are guilty of treason to the Constitution and to the Empire. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 303.

(*c*) To interpolate: as, he *threw in* a word now and then. (*d*) To add without reckoning, or as if to complete or effect a bargain or sale: as, I will *throw in* this book if you buy the lot.—**To throw into shape**, to give form or arrangement to.

It would be well to *throw* his notes and materials *into* some *shape.* *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xii.

To throw into the bargain. Same as *to throw in* (*d*).—**To throw light on**, to make clear or intelligible.

Lady Sarah Cowper has left a memorandum respecting her father, Lord Cowper, which *throws light on* this subject. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 141.

To throw off. (*a*) To cast off, away, or aside; divest one's self of hurriedly or carelessly; abandon the use of; free one's self of, as an impediment; get rid of, as a disease: as, to *throw off* one's clothes; to *throw off* all disguise; to *throw off* a cold or a fever.

The free spirit of mankind at length
Throws its last fetters *off.* *Bryant*, The Ages.

An eschar was formed, which was soon *thrown off*, leaving a healthy granulating surface. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 46.

(*b*) To discard; dismiss: as, to *throw off* an acquaintance or a dependent. (*c*) To do or say in a rapid offhand manner: as, to *throw off* a poem. [Colloq.]

Often Addison's most brilliant efforts are built upon a chance hint *thrown off* at random by Steele's hurrying pen. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxx.

To throw on, to put on or don hastily or carelessly: as, he *threw on* his cloak.—**To throw one's self down**, to lie down.—**To throw one's self into**, to engage heartily, earnestly, or vigorously in: as, he *threw himself into* the contest, and did good service.—**To throw one's self on** or **upon**, to cast one's faith or confidence upon; trust or resign one's self to, as for favor or protection; repose upon: as, to *throw one's self on* the mercy of the court.

In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but . . . *throw yourself upon* God. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 1.

To throw open. (*a*) To open suddenly or widely.

"Who knocks?" cried Goodman Garvin.
The door was *open thrown.*
Whittier, Mary Garvin.

(*b*) To give free or unrestricted access to; remove all barriers, obstacles, or restrictions from: as, the appointment was *thrown open* to public competition.—**To throw open the door to.** See *door.*—**To throw out.** (*a*) To cast out; expel; reject or discard.

Admit that Monarchy of itself may be convenient to som Nations; yet to us who have *thrown it out*, receiv'd back again, it cannot but prove pernicious. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

(*b*) To cause to project, or to become prominent; build out: as, to *throw out* a pier or landing-stage, or a wing of a building. (*c*) To emit: as, that lamp *throws out* a bright light. (*d*) To give utterance to; insinuate: as, to *throw out* a hint.

I have *thrown out* words
That would have fetch'd warm blood upon the cheeks
Of guilty men, and he is never mov'd.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

(*e*) To put off the right track; confuse; embarrass: as, interruption *throws* one *out.* (*f*) To leave behind; distance: as, a horse *thrown* completely *out* of the race. (*g*) To reject; exclude: as, the bill was *thrown out* on the second reading. (*h*) In *printing*, to reject or throw aside, as printed sheets that are imperfect. (*i*) In *base-ball*, to put out, as a base-runner, by a ball fielded to one of the players on or near a base. (*j*) In *cricket*, to put out (a batsman) when he is out of his ground by a fielder hitting the wicket.—**To throw over**, to desert; abandon; neglect. [Colloq.]

They say the Rads are going to *throw* us *over.* *Disraeli*, Coningsby.

Saddled with a vast number of engagements, any of which (and this made him none the less popular) he was ready to *throw over* at a moment's notice. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xi.

To throw overboard. See *overboard.*—**To throw the helve after the hatchet.** See *helve.*—**To throw the trawl.** See *trawl.*—**To throw together,** to combine; put hastily into shape.

I could not forbear *throwing together* such reflections as occurred to me upon that subject.
Addison, Spectator, No. 105.

To throw tongue, to give tongue, as dogs. See under *tongue. The Century,* XXXVIII. 190.—**To throw up.** (*a*) To raise or lift; toss up: as, to *throw up* a window. (*b*) To erect or build rapidly; construct: as, to *throw up* a scaffolding. (*c*) To give up; resign; abandon: as, to *throw up* an appointment.

I at once *threw up* my hopes of military distinction, and retired into civil life.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confession.

(*d*) To eject or discharge from the stomach; vomit.

Judge of the cause by the substances the patient *throws up.* *Arbuthnot.*

To throw up the sponge. See *sponge.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To cast or fling: as, he *throws* well at base-ball, but catches badly.—2. To cast dice.

You might often see Men game in the Presence of Women, and *throw* at once for more than they were worth, to recommend themselves as Men of Spirit.
Steele, Spectator, No. 154.

You *throw* for a large stake, but, losing, you could stake and *throw* again. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

In 1716, the barrow-women of London used generally to carry dice with them, and children were induced to *throw* for fruit and nuts, as indeed was any person of a more advanced age. *G. A. Sala*, Make your Game, p. 205.

3†. To fall; be cast down.

He stumbled on the thresshewolde an *threwe* to the erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 357.

Throwing at cocks. Same as *cock-throwing.*—**To throw about,** to cast about; try expedients. [Rare.]

Now unto despaire I 'gin to growe,
And meane for better winde *about to throwe.*
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 80.

To throw back, to revert to some ancestral character; exhibit atavism: a breeders' term: as, a tendency in some animals to *throw back* for several generations. *Darwin,* Var. of Animals and Plants, I. 211. [Colloq.]—**To throw off,** to start in a hunt or race. [Eng.]—**To throw out,** to fail to register, or print pages or colors in exact position: said of a worn or shackly printing-machine.—**To throw up,** to vomit.

throw^1 (thrō), *n.* [< *throw*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of throwing, flinging, or hurling; a cast, either from the hand or from an engine; a fling.

The Old Bachelour has a *Throw* at the Dissenting Ministers. *J. Collier,* Short View (ed. 1698), p. 101.

Then heaved a stone, and, rising to the *throw,*
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

2. A cast of dice; the manner in which dice fall when cast; hence, risk; venture.

They that enter into the state of marriage cast a die of the greatest contingency, and yet of the greatest interest in the world, next to the last *throw* for eternity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 707.

Am I to set my life upon a *throw*
Because a bear is rude and surly?
Cowper, Conversation, l. 191.

3. In *angling,* the cast of a line.

The "silver-gray," . . . at the third *throw,* is taken the instant it alights on the water.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 630.

4†. A thrust; a stroke; a blow.

Ne plate, ne male, could ward so mighty *throwes.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

5. The distance which a missile may be thrown by the hand.

Oh, 'tis a nice place! a butcher hard by in the village, and the parsonage-house within a stone's *throw.*
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

Rebecca and her husband were but at a few stones' *throw* of the lodgings which the invalid Miss Crawley occupied.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv.

6. In steam-engines, the extreme movement of a slide-valve, or of a crank or an eccentric, measured on a straight line passing through the center of motion. *Goodrich.*—7. In *geol.* and *mining,* a fault or dislocation of the strata; a leap. Of late the term *throw* has been more generally used to denote the amount of vertical displacement caused by a leap or fault. See the quotations. [Cornwall, Eng.]

In the Saint Agnes district, however, these traversing veins often contain earthy brown iron ore, and are called "gossans"; and here the displacement is designated a leap—a provincial term used by Mr. Pryce (Mineral. Corn., p. 106), which seems to express the effect as well as any other I have seen. Mr. Carne (Corn. Geol. Trans., ii. p. 119) has introduced the word *throw* as a synonym. The expressions *throw* and leap are therefore equivalents, and slide is often used by miners in the same sense.
Henwood, Met. Deposits of Cornwall and Devon (1843), [p. 329.

In the case of an inclined fault, the level of the selected stratum is protracted across the fissure until a vertical from it will reach the level of the same bed. The length of this vertical is the amount of vertical displacement, or the *throw* of the fault.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (1885), p. 513.

8. An implement or a machine for giving to anything a rapid rotary motion, especially in the industrial arts, as a potters' wheel, a turners' lathe.—9. In *math.*, a complexus of four elements of the same elementary figure, regard being had to their linear order, as four points on a line, four lines of a plane pencil, and the like. Two projective throws are said to be equal.—**Out of throw.** Same as *out of winding* (which see, under *winding*).

throw^2†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *throe*^{1}.

throw^3† (thrō), *n.* [Also *throe;* < ME. *throwe, throȝe, thrawe, thraȝhe, thraȝe,* < AS. *thrāg,* time, season, course. Cf. *thrall.*] A space of time; a moment; a while.

I wol with Thomas speke a litel *throwe.*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 107.

A man shall stodye or musyn now a long *throw*
Which is which.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 106.

Downe himselfe he layd
Upon the grassy ground to sleepe a *throw.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 58.

throw-back (thrō'bak), *n.* Anything which acts as a setback; specifically, a person who or thing which causes another to seem inferior by contrast. [Slang.]

She is personally a *throwback* to an angel.
Athenæum, No. 3229, p. 351.

throw-bait (thrō'bāt), *n.* Same as *toll-bait.*

throw-crank (thrō'krangk), *n.* A crank which converts rotary into reciprocating motion. *Ure,* Dict., III. 25.

throw-crook (thrō'krůk), *n.* [< *throw*^{1}, twist, + *crook.*] 1. A kind of hook used for twisting straw ropes, etc. Also *thraw-crook, thraw-cruk.* [Scotch.]—2. A potters' wheel; a thrower or throwing-table. *E. H. Knight.*

thrower (thrō'ėr), *n.* [< *throw*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which throws. Specifically—(*a*) A person who twists or winds silk; a throwster. (*b*) A potter who fashions vessels on a throw or wheel.

The clay then passes to the *thrower,* who pursues his work by the aid of a potter's wheel. *Lancet* (1889), I. 773.

(*c*) A turner. See *throw*^{1}, *n.*, 1.

throwing-balls (thrō'ing-bâlz), *n. pl.* The South American bolas.

throwing-clay (thrō'ing-klā), *n.* Any clay which is plastic enough to be thrown or worked on the potters' wheel.

At the potteries in Staffordshire they call four different sorts of clay *throwing clays,* because they are of a closer texture, and will work on the wheel.
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 414. (*Halliwell.*)

throwing-engine (thrō'ing-en″jin), *n.* A potters' wheel. Compare *throw*^{1}, *v. t.*, 2.

throwing-house (thrō'ing-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, a house or shed where potters' wheels or throwing-tables are set up for use. See *potter*^{1} and *throwing-table.*

throwing-mill (thrō'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *throwing-engine.*

throwing-stick (thrō'ing-stik), *n.* 1. A stick by means of which, as with a thong, a javelin is propelled. The chief instance of it is the Australian wummerah.—2. Same as *throw-stick.*

throwing-table (thrō'ing-tā″bl), *n.* A potters' wheel (compare *throwing-engine*); also, a modern contrivance by which a form of the potters' wheel is turned by machinery: said to expedite greatly the work of shaping ordinary vessels.

throwing-wheel (thrō'ing-hwēl), *n.* A potters' wheel.

throw-lathe (thrō'lāᴛʜ), *n.* A small lathe which is driven by one hand, while a tool is held or applied by the other.

thrown (thrōn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *throw*^{1}.] 1. Twisted: as, *thrown* silk (which see, under *silk*).

Portugal had some strong and rather coarse *thrown* silk, besides cocoons. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 892.

2. Disappointed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *geol.* and *mining,* moved out of its original position by a fault, or intersecting dike or vein, or fissure of any kind, whether filled with ore, gossan, flucan, or whether simply a crack. The words *thrown* and *heaved* are frequently used by miners as meaning the same thing, but properly the former has reference to the amount of vertical, the latter to the horizontal, displacement caused by a fault.
4. Turned. Compare *throw*^{1}, *v. t.*, 2.—**Thrown singles.** See *single,* 1 (*a*).—**Thrown ware,** pottery vessels which have been shaped on the potters' wheel, including most vessels of rounded form, and of all epochs, except the coarsest and most barbarous. The greatest delicacy of form can be given to a piece in this way, as is instanced in the Greek vases of the best periods.

throw-off (thrō'ôf), *n.* 1. A start in a hunt or race.—2. In *printing,* a mechanism which prevents or throws off impressions while other parts of the printing-machine continue at work or revolving.—3. An incidental product.

No micro-seismic shock can ever take place otherwise than as a *throw-off* from some violent disturbance more or less remotely located. *Nature*, XL. 393.

throwster (thrō'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *throwstar;* < *throw*^{1} + *-ster.*] 1. A person occupied in throwing raw silk, or in producing thrown silk.

There 's rabbi Job a venerable silk-weaver,
Jehu a *throwster* dwelling i' the Spital-fields.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

Their engaging three hundred silk *throwsters* here in one week for New York was treated as a fable, because, forsooth, they have "no silk there to throw."
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 352.

2. One who throws dice; a gambler.

When Who 's to be in? Who out? was once more the question on every lip, I fancied I could perceive ugly symptoms of the old sores being very likely to break out again, in case a certain bold *throwster* has swept the pool.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

throw-stick (thrō'stik), *n.* A missile weapon, consisting of a short club or cudgel, designed to be thrown by being whirled from the hand instead of directly in the line of its length, as in the case of the javelin. The most common form is that of a short club having a heavy ball at one end, usually made of a single piece of hard wood. The boomerang in its different forms also belongs to this order of weapon. See cut under *boomerang.*

thrugh^1†, **thruch**†, **thruh**†, *prep.* Middle English forms of *through*^{1}.

thrugh^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *through*^{2}.

thrum^1 (thrum), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *thrumb, thrumme;* < ME. *thrum, thrumm,* a thrum (not found in AS.), = D. *drom* = OHG. MHG. *drum,* G. *trumm* (in the pl. *trümmer*) = Icel. *thrömr* (*thram-*) = Norw. *trom, tram, trumm,* edge, brim, = Sw. dial. *tromm, trom, trumm,* stump, end of a log (see *tram*^{1}); prob. connected with L. *terminus,* Gr. *τέρμα,* term, end, boundary: see *tram*^{1} and *term.*] I. *n.* 1. The fringe of threads which remains attached to a loom when the web has been cut off; also, one of such threads.

If the colour holde in yarne and *thrumme,* it will holde much better in cloth. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 432.

You are not a man; you are not the *thrum* of one. Scrape you all up, and we shouldn't get lint enough to put on Chilion's foot. *S. Judd,* Margaret, i. 17.

Hence—2. Any loose thread, or a mass or tuft of loose filamentous material.

All moss has here and there little stalks, besides the low *thrum.* *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 537.

A child and dead? alas! how could it come?
Surely thy thread of life was but a *thrum.*
Witts' Recreations, 1654. (*Nares.*)

3. A tuft, or a collection of tufts; a fringe or tassel.

And tapestries all gold'n-fring'd, and curl'd with *thrumbs*
behind. *Chapman,* Iliad, xvi. 220.

4. *pl. Naut.*, short bits of rope-yarn used for sewing on mats.—5. *pl.* Coarse yarn; waste yarn.—6. A ragged rocky headland swept by the sea. Also *thrum-cap.* [Nova Scotia.]—**Thread and thrum.** See *thread.*

II. *a.* Made of thrums, or waste yarn: as, a *thrum* cap or hat.

A pudding-wife, or a witch with a *thrum* cap.
Massinger, Renegado, i. 3.

thrum^1 (thrum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thrummed,* ppr. *thrumming.* [Early mod. E. also *thrumb, thrumme;* < *thrum*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To make of or cover with thrums, or appendages resembling thrums.

The flower [of *Scabiosa*] is like a Blewe or white *thrummed* hatte, the stalk rough, the vpper leaues ragged, and the leaues next the grose rootes be plainer.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 225.

There 's her *thrummed* hat and her muffler too.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 80.

In Persia you shall finde carpets of course *thrummed* wooll. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 432.

Are we born to *thrum* caps or pick straws? *Quarles.*

Brave Thespian maidens, at whose charming layes
Each moss-*thrumb'd* mountain bends, each current playes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

2†. To thatch.

Would'st thou, a pretty, beautiful, juicy squall, live in a poor *thrummed* house i' th' country?
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 2.

Thrummed mat (*naut.*), a mat or piece of canvas with short strands of yarn stuck through it, in order to make a rough surface. It is used in a vessel's rigging about any part, to prevent chafing.

thrum^2 (thrum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thrummed,* ppr. *thrumming.* [< Icel. *thruma,* rattle, thunder (cf. *thruma,* a clap of thunder; *thrymr,* alarm, noise), = Sw. *trumma* = Dan. *tromme,* beat, drum: see *drum* and *trump*^{1}.] I. *intrans.* 1. To play with the fingers on a stringed instrument in an idle, listless, monotonous, or unskilful manner; strum.

> Sophy, love, take your guitar, and *thrum* in with the boy a little. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvii.

2. To drum or tap idly on something with the fingers.

> I'll not stand all day *thrumming*,
> But quickly shoot my bolt.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, iii. 3.
>
> I sit, my empty glass reversed,
> And *thrumming* on the table.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

II. *trans.* **1.** To play idly or unskilfully on (some stringed instrument) with the fingers; sound by fingering in a listless or monotonous manner.—**2.** To drum or tap idly on.

> For late, when bees to change their chimes began,
> How did I see them *thrum* the frying-pan!
> *Shenstone*, Colemira, st. 7.

To thrum over, to tell over in a monotonous manner.

thrum² (thrum), *n.* [< *thrum*², *v.*] A monotonous sound, as from the careless or unskilful fingering of a guitar or harp.

> As I drew near I heard the tinkle of a triangle and the *thrum* of a harp accompanying a weird chant. *The Century*, XXXVII. 253.

thrum³†, *n.* [ME., also *throm*, **thrym*, < AS. *thrymm*, power, glory.] **1.** A troop.—**2.** A heap.

thrumble† (thrum'bl), *v.* [< ME. *thrumblen*, *thromlen*, *thrompelen*, stumble.] **I.** *intrans.* To stumble.

> He *thromlede* [var. *thrumbled*] at the threshefold. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 408.

II. *trans.* To press close or violently; crowd.

> Wicked and leud folke, who gather, *thrumble*, and heape up together all sorts of gaine. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 213.

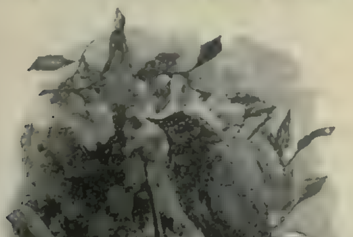
thrum-cap (thrum'kap), *n.* Same as *thrum*¹, 6.

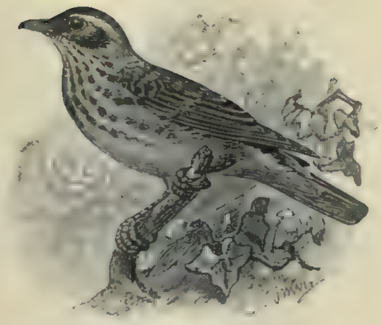
thrum-eyed (thrum'īd), *a.* In *hort.*, having anthers exserted from the throat like thrums, as the flowers of some polyanthuses: contrasted with *pin-eyed* (which see).

thrummy (thrum'i), *a.* [< *thrum*¹ + *-y*¹.] Consisting of, furnished with, or resembling thrums; rough; shaggy: as, a *thrummy* cap.

thrumwort (thrum'wėrt), *n.* [< *thrum*¹ + *wort*¹.] **1.** The plant love-lies-bleeding, *Amarantus caudatus*, from its thrum-like flower-spike.—**2.** Same as *star-fruit*.—**Great thrumwort**, the water-plantain, *Alisma Plantago*. [Prov. Eng.]

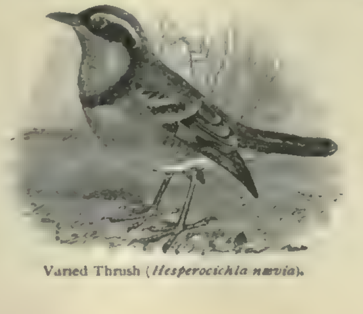
thrung†. Past participle of *thring*.


Song thrush (*Turdus musicus*).


Red-winged Thrush (*Turdus iliacus*).

thrush¹ (thrush), *n.* [< ME. *thrushe*, *thrusche*, *thryshe*, < AS. *thrysce*, *thryssce*, *thrisce* = OHG. *drosca*, *droscea*, a thrush: see further under *throstle*.] **1.** A bird of the family *Turdidæ*, and especially of the genus *Turdus* in a broad sense; specifically, the throstle, song-thrush, or mavis of Europe, *Turdus musicus*. There are more than a hundred species, nearly all of which have book-names in which *thrush* enters as a qualified term, and the common species of Great Britain and of the United States all have vernacular designations, in which *thrush* does or does not enter. No thrushes in any sense are common to the two countries named. In the former the dark-colored thrushes are called *blackbirds* and *ouzels*. Several true thrushes are figured under *blackbird*, 1, *fieldfare*, *hermit thrush*, *mistle-thrush*, *ouzel*, *robin*¹, 2, *veery*, and *wood thrush*.

2. Some bird not of the thrush family, mistaken for a thrush or compared to a thrush: with a qualifying epithet. Some are shrikes; others are starlings, warblers, etc. See the phrases following, among which few of the names of other than true thrushes are in other than historical use.—**African thrush**, an African starling, *Amydrus* (formerly *Turdus* or *Sturnus*) *morio*, mostly black and orange-chestnut, from 10 to 11 inches long.—**Alice's thrush**, the gray-cheeked thrush: named by Baird in 1858 after Miss Alice Kennicott of Illinois.—**Ant thrush.** See *ant-thrush*.—**Ash-rumped thrush**, *Lalage terat*, a campophagine bird of the Malay countries, etc., a great stumbling-block of the early ornithologists.—**Audubon's thrush**, a variety of the hermit-thrush.—**Babbling thrush.** See *babbler*, 2, *Timeliidæ*, *Brachypodinæ*, and *Liotrichinæ*.—**Black-and-scarlet thrush**, *Pericrocotus speciosus*, a campophagine bird of glossy-black and flaming-red colors, 8 inches long, inhabiting India and China.—**Black-cheeked thrush**, *Philepitta jala*, of Madagascar.—**Black-crowned thrush**, an Australian thickhead, *Pachycephala gutturalis*. *Latham*.—**Black-faced thrush**, a timeliine bird of China and Burma, *Dryonastes chinensis*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Brown Indian thrush**, *Crateropus canorus*. *Edwards*.—**Brown thrush**, the thrasher, *Harporhynchus rufus*. See cut under *thrasher*².—**Chinese thrush**, *Trochalopterum canorum*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Dominican thrush**, *Sturnia sturnina*, an Asiatic starling of wide range. *Latham*, 1783. See *Sturnia*.—**Doubtful thrush.** See *Seisura*.—**Dwarf thrush.** See *dwarf*.—**Fly-catching thrush.** (*a*) Any member of the genus *Myiadestes*; a solitaire. (*b*) See *Seisura*.—**Fox-colored thrush**, the common thrasher of the United States. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Frivolous thrush**, probably *Pomatorhinus temporalis*, of Australia. *Latham*, 1801.—**Fruit-thrush**, a bulbul.—**Gilded thrush**, a West African glossy starling, *Lamprocolius purpureus* (or *auratus*). *Latham*, 1783.—**Gingi thrush**, *Acridotheres gingianus*, a sturnoid bird of northern and central India; a mina, very near *A. tristis*. See *Acridotheres*.—**Glossy thrush**, one of the glossy starlings of Africa, *Lamprotornis* (*Urauges*) *caudatus*. See cut under *Urauges*.—**Golden-crowned thrush.** See *oven-bird*, 1.—**Gray-cheeked thrush**, *Turdus aliciæ*, a common thrush of North America, very near the olive-back, but lacking the tawny suffusion of the sides of the head.—**Gray thrush**, *Crateropus griseus*, of southern India. *Latham*.—**Ground thrush.** See *ground-thrush*.—**Guttural thrush**, *Pachycephala gutturalis*. See *thunder bird*.—**Harmonic thrush**, *Colluricincla harmonica*, of Australia, 9¾ inches long, of a gray, brown, and white coloration, originally described as *Turdus harmonicus*.—**Hermit thrush.** See *hermit-thrush*.—**Long-billed thrush.** See *Tatare* (with cut).—**Long-legged thrush.** See *long legged*.—**Madagascar thrush**, a sturnoid bird, *Hartlaubius madagascariensis*, confined to Madagascar. *Latham*, 1783.—**Malabar thrush**, *Poliopsar* (usually *Pastor* or *Temenuchus*) *malabaricus*, a starling of the Indian peninsula.—**Migratory thrush**, the American robin. See *robin*¹, 2 (with cut).—**New York thrush.** See *water-thrush*, and cut under *Seiurus*.—**Norman thrush**, the mistlethrush (which see, with cut).—**Olive-backed thrush.** Same as *oliveback*.—**Orange-bellied thrush**, *Spreo pulcher*, one of the glossy starlings, near that one figured in the second cut under *starling*¹ (which see).—**Orange-breasted thrush**, an Australian thickhead, *Pachycephala rufiventris*. *Lewin*.—**Pacific thrush**, *Lalage pacifica*, of the Friendly, Fiji, and Navigators Islands.—**Pigeon-thrush.** Same as *songster-thrush*.—**Punctated thrush**, *Cinclosoma punctatum*, of Australia. *Latham*, 1801.—**Red-tailed thrush**, *Cossypha caffra*, also called *Caffrarian warbler*, of southern Africa.—**Red-winged thrush.** See *redwing*, 1, and cut above.—**Restless thrush.** See *Seisura*.—**Rock thrush.** See *rock-thrush*.—**Rose-colored thrush.** Same as *rose-starling* (which see, under *starling*¹).—**Rufous-winged thrush**, *Cercotrichas podobe*, of Africa. *Latham*, 1783.—**Russet-backed thrush**, *Turdus ustulatus* of Nuttall, a variety of the olive-backed thrush, or scarcely specifically different, of Oregon.—**Shining thrush**, *Lamprocolius splendidus*, a West African glossy starling.—**Short-winged thrush**, *Sphenura brachyptera*, of Australia. *Latham*, 1801. See cut under *Sphenura*.—**Shrike-thrush.** See *shrike*², 2.—**Songster-thrush**, *Calornis panayensis*, a sturnoid bird of the Philippines.—**Song thrush**, the throstle or mavis. See *song-thrush*, and cut above.—**Sordid thrush**, *Artamus sordidus*, a swallow-shrike of Australia. *Latham*, 1801.—**Spectacle-thrush**, *Garrulax* or *Dryonastes perspicillatus*, of southern China and Siam. *Latham*, 1783.—**Swainson's thrush**, the oliveback, usually called *Turdus swainsoni*.—**Tawny thrush.** See *tawny*.—**Thick-billed thrush.** See *Turnagra*.—**Varied thrush**, the Oregon robin, *Hesperocichla nævia*. This is of about the same size and somewhat the system of coloration of the common American robin, but the under parts are mostly orange-brown instead of chestnut, with a heavy black pectoral band; there is an orange-brown postocular stripe, and the wings are much variegated with this color. The bird is common along the Pacific coast region from Alaska to Mexico, and stragglers have been observed in other parts of the United States, even on the Atlantic coast. The nest is built in bushes, of twigs, grasses, mosses, and lichens; the eggs are pale greenish-blue speckled with dark-brown, and 1.10 × 0.80 inch in size.—**Variegated thrush**, a Brazilian cactus-wren, *Campylorhynchus variegatus*. *Latham*.—**Volatile thrush.** See *Seisura*.—**Water thrush.** See *water-thrush*, and cut under *Seiurus*.—**Whidah thrush**, *Pholidauges leucogaster*, a sturnoid bird of Africa.—**White-eared thrush**, the white-eared honey-eater of Australia, *Ptilotis leucotis*.—**White-rumped thrush**, *Spreo bicolor*. See second cut under *starling*¹.—**Wilson's thrush**, the veery (which see, with cut).—**Wood thrush.** See *wood-thrush* (with cut).—**Yellow-bellied thrush**, the regent-bird, formerly *Turdus melinus*, also called *golden-crowned honey-eater* by Latham in 1822. See cut under *regent-bird*. *Latham*, 1801.—**Yellow-breasted thrush**, an Australian thickhead, *Eopsaltria australis*. *Lewin*.—**Yellow-crowned thrush.** See *Trachycomus*.


Varied Thrush (*Hesperocichla nævia*).

thrush² (thrush), *n.* [= Dan. *trӧske* = Sw. dial. *trӧsk*, Sw. *torsk*, thrush on the tongue; perhaps connected with Dan. *tӧr* = Sw. *torr* = Icel. *thurr* = AS. *thyrre* = G. *dürr*, dry, and with Dan. *tӧrke* = Sw. *torka* = Icel. *thurka*, drought, and so with E. *thirst*: see *thirst*.] **1.** A diseased condition of the frog of the horse's foot, characterized by a fetid discharge: it is generally ascribed to the irritation of wet and filth.—**2.** Parasitic stomatitis, caused by the thrush-fungus. Also called *aphthæ*, *sprew*, *sprue*.

> At last, which at last came very speedily, they had reduced him to a total dissolution, by a diabetes and a *thrush*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 20.

Black thrush, aphthous stomatitis with black sordes.

thrush³† (thrush), *n.* See *thurse* and *hobthrush*.

thrush-babbler (thrush'bab″lėr), *n.* Any babbling thrush: same as *babbler*, 2.

> The feeble-winged *thrush-babblers* were wrangling over worms. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 79.

thrush-blackbird (thrush'blak″bėrd), *n.* The rusty grackle, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*. This bird is not obviously different from some thrushes in form, and in its varying plumages was repeatedly described as different species of the genus *Turdus*. See cut under *rusty*.

thrushel (thrush'l), *n.* [See *throstle* (*f*).] Same as *throstle*. [Prov. Eng.]

thrusher (thrush'ėr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *thrushel*, with accom. term. *-er*. Hence prob., as another var., *thrasher*², q. v.] Same as *thrush*¹; specifically, the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*. See cut under *thrush*¹.

thrush-fungus (thrush'fung″gus), *n.* The fungus *Saccharomyces albicans*, which produces the disease in man known as *thrush*.

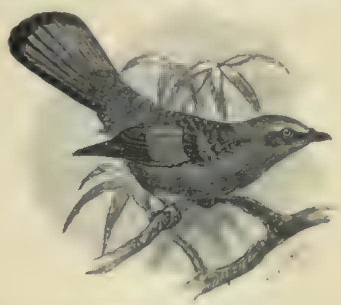
thrushil†, *n.* An obsolete form of *thrushel*.

thrush-lichen (thrush'lī″ken), *n.* A lichen, the *Peltigera aphthosa*, which grows on moist alpine rocks. The Swedes boil it in milk as a cure for thrush (whence the name).

thrush-nightingale (thrush'nī″tin-gāl), *n.* See *nightingale*¹, 1.

thrush-paste (thrush'pāst), *n.* An astringent for curing thrush in the feet of horses. It is composed of calamin, verdigris, white vitriol, alum, and tar.

thrush-tit (thrush'tit), *n.* A book-name of those turdoid oscine birds of the Himalayan region, China, and Java which belong to a genus named *Cochoa* by Hodgson in 1836 (changed to *Prosorinia* by him in 1844, and renamed *Xanthogenys* by Cabanis in 1850). These birds are neither thrushes nor tits, and are scattered widely through the ornithological system by various taxonomists. The 3 species are very beautiful. *C. viridis* and *C. purpurea* (each 11 inches long) inhabit parts of the Himalayas and China; *C. azurea* (9 inches) inhabits Java. Their coloration is indicated with some accuracy in their respective specific names.


Thrush-tit (*Cochoa viridis*).

thrust¹ (thrust), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thrust*, ppr. *thrusting*. [< ME. *thrusten*, but usually *thresten*, *thristen*, < Icel. *thrÿsta*, thrust, press, force, compel; ult. connected with *threat*, q. v.] **I.** *trans*

1. To push forcibly; shove; force: as, to *thrust* a hand into one's pocket, or one's feet into slippers; to *thrust* a stick into the sand: usually followed by *from*, *in*, *off*, *away*, or other adverb or preposition.

> Sotilly this lettre doun she *threste*
> *Under* his pilwe.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 759.

> Gehazi came near to *thrust* her *away*. 2 Ki. iv. 27.

> Neither shall one *thrust* another. Joel ii. 8.

> He *thrusts* you *from* his love, she pulls thee on.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 3.

> At this some of them laughed at me, some called me fool, and some began to *thrust* me *about*.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

> Near the bed of the brook is a stone on which they shew the print of his [Christ's] feet, supposed to be made as they were *thrusting* him *along*.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 22.

2. Figuratively, to drive; force; compel.

> And into the concession of this Bellarmine is *thrust* by the force of our argument.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, iv. 8.

3†. To press; pack; jam.

> Two & thretty thried shippes *thrast* full of pepull.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4129.

> A hall *thrust* full of bare heads, some bald, some bush'd,
> Some bravely branch'd. *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

4. To stab; pierce.

> A base Walloon, to win the Dauphin's grace,
> *Thrust* Talbot with a spear into the back.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 138.

To thrust aside, to push or jostle out of the way; displace.

> There are few Venetian memorials to be seen in these towns; and if the winged lion ever appeared over their gates he has been carefully *thrust aside* by kings and emperors. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 292.

To thrust forth. (*a*) To drive out; expel: as, she was *thrust forth* into the storm. (*b*) To protrude; cause to project.

> From S. Michael's Mount Southward, immediately there is *thrust forth* a biland or demi-isle.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 189.

To thrust on. (*a*) To impel; urge.

> Did she not *thrust* me *on*,
> And to my duty clapt the spur of honour?
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

(*b*) To push forward; advance, in space or time.

> This [evidence] *thrusts on* the building of the upper and greater church to a later time, surely not earlier than the reign of Justinian. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 169.

To thrust one's nose into. See *nose*^{1}.—**To thrust one's self in** or **into**, to obtrude; intrude; enter where one is not welcome.

> Who 's there, I say? How dare you *thrust yourselves*
> *Into* my private meditations?
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 2. 65.

To thrust out. (*a*) To drive out; expel.

> They were *thrust out* of Egypt. Ex. xii. 39.

(*b*) To stick out; protrude.

> He spent some three minutes in *thrusting out* his tongue at me as far as he could without damaging the roots.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

(*c*) To force out.

> The anguish of my soul *thrusts out* this truth,
> You are a tyrant.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

To thrust through, to pierce from side to side; transfix.

> Laeca Mariam, solicitous only for the king's safety, charging furiously every one that approached, was *thrust through* with a lance by a common soldier, who had approached him unobserved.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 250.

To thrust together, to compress.

> He *thrust* the fleece *together*. Judges vi. 38.

To thrust upon, to force upon; impose or inflict upon.

> Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness *thrust upon* 'em. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 158.

=**Syn.** 1. *Thrust* is stronger, more energetic, than *push* or *drive*, and represents a more dignified act than *shove*. No other distinction really exists among these words.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To push or drive with or as with a pointed weapon.

> He next his falchion tried in closer fight;
> But the keen falchion had no power to bite;
> He *thrust*, the blunted point returned again.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 643.

> They do not *thrust* with the skill of fencers, but cut up with the barbarity of butchers. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 422.

2. To push one's self; force a way or passage.

> Then he *threste* thourgh the presse to that Saisne, and for to yeve hym a grete stroke he reysed his ax.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

> My fair reputation,
> If I *thrust* into crowds and seek occasions,
> Suffers opinion.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 3.

> Fish . . . *thrust* up little brooks to spawn.
> *W. Lauson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 197).

3. To crowd, or assemble in crowds; press in; throng.

> Young, old, *thrust* there
> In mighty concourse.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey. (*Johnson.*)

4†. To rush; make a dash.

> As doth an eager hound *thrust* to a hind. *Spenser.*

thrust^1 (thrust), *n.* [< *thrust*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A violent push or drive, as with a pointed weapon pushed in the direction of its length, or with the hand or foot, or with an instrument; a stab; as a term of fence, in general, any attack by a fencer with a point. With reference to the saber, broadsword, and other cut-and-thrust weapons, it distinguishes the use of the point from a blow or cut, and is less important than in small-sword and foil work, where the point alone is used. In fencing thrusts are always made by extending the arm before moving the foot or body.

> A *thrust* (quoth he) of a sword, which went in at his side. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 71. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

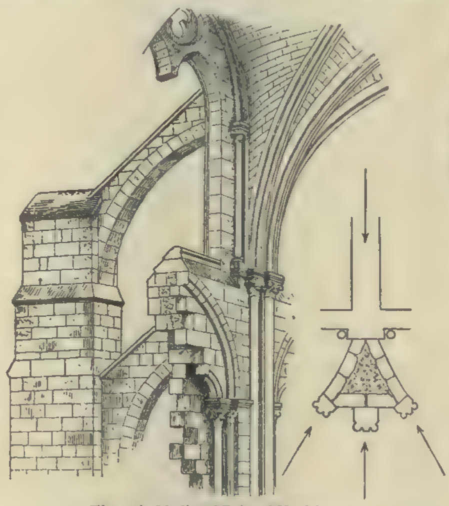
> Lieut. Felton, being behind, made a *Thrust* with a common Tenpenny Knife over Fryer's Arm at the Duke, which lighted so fatally that he slit his Heart in two, leaving the Knife sticking in the Body.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 7.

> I have heard Gentlemen say, Sister, that one shou'd take great Care, when one makes a *Thrust* in Fencing, not to lye open ones self. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 9.

2. Attack; assault.

> There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism.
> *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

3. In *mech.*, the stress which acts between two contiguous bodies, or parts of a body, when each pushes the other from itself. A thrust tends to compress or shorten each body on which it acts in the direction of its action.



Thrust in Medieval Pointed Vaulting.
The section in plan is taken at the level of the head of the flying-buttress. The arrows indicate the directions of the thrusts.

4. In *coal-mining*, a crushing of the pillars caused by excess of weight of the superincumbent rocks, the floor being harder than the roof. It is nearly the same as *creep*, except that in the latter the workings are disorganized by the upheaval of the floor, which, being softer than the roof, is first to yield to the pressure.

5. The white whey which is the last to leave the curd under pressure. *E. H. Knight.*—**Line of thrust.** If a straight line be drawn through each bed-joint in the ring of an arch so as to represent the position and direction of the resultant pressure at that joint, a curve drawn so as to touch each of these lines at its intersection with the joint from which it is derived is the line of thrust of the arch. If the arch is stable its line of thrust must lie within the middle third of the depth of the arch-ring.—**Thrust of an arch**, the force exerted in an outward direction by an arch, and explained by considering its separate stones or voussoirs as so many wedges. Its tendency is to overturn the abutments or walls from which the arch springs, and to deform and ultimately destroy the arch by causing it to break and rise at its haunches. Hence all arches require to be secured in some way against this force, as by the mass of the abutments (the Roman method), by a system of buttresses (the medieval method), or by ties (the Italian method). Also called *push of an arch*.

thrust^2, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirst*.

thrust^3 (thrust), *n.* See *thurse* and *thrush*^{3}.

thrust-bearing (thrust'bãr″ing), *n.* The bearing that receives and transmits to the hull of a ship the thrust of a screw propeller: usually called *thrust-block* by marine engineers.

thrust-box (thrust'boks), *n.* A box-bearing which sustains the end-thrust of a shaft.

thruste†. A Middle English subjunctive form of *tharf*^{1}.

thruster (thrus'tėr), *n.* [< *thrust*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who thrusts or stabs; hence, a swordsman.

> I was sore thrust at, that I so might fall,
> But Thou o'er-threw'st my *thrusters*.
> *Davies*, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 34. (*Davies.*)

thrust-hoe (thrust'hō), *n.* An implement like a broad chisel or gouge; a trowel with a long handle, used for cutting up weeds, etc., in agriculture like the common hoe, but with a thrust instead of a pull. Also called *Dutch hoe*. See cut under *hoe*^{1}.

thrusting (thrus'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thrust*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of pushing with force.—**2.** *pl.* In *cheese-making*, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made. Also *thrutchings*. [Prov. Eng.]

thrusting-screw (thrus'ting-skrö), *n.* The screw of a screw-press, as of a cheese-press.

thrustle (thrus'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *throstle*.

thrust-plane (thrust'plān), *n.* In *geol.*, a type of reversed fault where, as the result of enormous tangential pressure, the rocks on the upper side of the fault have been pushed or thrust for a greater or less distance, with an entire severance of continuity, over the underlying masses. The line of junction of the dissevered parts in such cases is denominated a *thrust-plane*.

thrusty, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirsty*.

thrutcher (thruch'ėr), *n.* [A dial. var. of *thruster*.] A thruster or pusher. [Prov. Eng.]

> Those who were the *thrutchers* [in mining] pushed the truck along with their heads and hands.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 229.

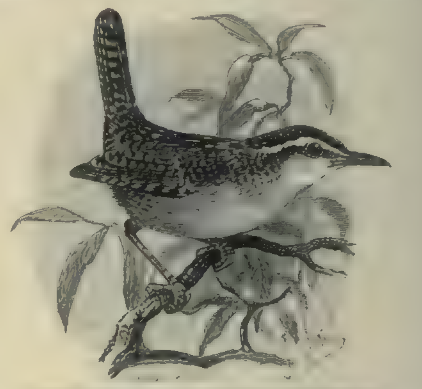
thrutchings (thruch'ingz), *n. pl.* [A dial. var. of *thrustings*.] Same as *thrusting*, 2. [Prov. Eng.]

thrye†, *adv.* See *thrie*^{2}.

thryes†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *thrice*.

thryfallow†, *v. t.* See *thrifallow*.

Thryothorus (thrī-oth'ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1819, and *Thriothorus*, 1816); also *Thriothores* (Lesson, 1840), < Gr. *θρύον*, a rush, + L. *torus*, improp. *thorus*, a bed.] A leading genus of American wrens or *Troglodytidæ*. It contains several of the larger wrens, as *T. ludovicianus*, the great Carolina wren, abundant in many parts of the United States; Bewick's, *T. bewicki*, of similar range; and other species of Mexico and Central and South America.



Great Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*).

thryve†. An old past participle of *thrive*.

thud (thud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thudded*, ppr. *thudding*. [< ME. *thuden* (pret. *thudde*, pp. *ithud*), < AS. *thȳdan*, press, thrust, stab; cf. *thōden*, a whirl, a whirlwind.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To push; press.—**2.** To beat; strike. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**3.** To drive with impetuosity. *Ramsay.* (*Jamieson.*) [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To emit a low, dull sound such as is produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance.

> He felt the hollow-beaten mosses *thud*
> And tremble. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

2. To rush with a hollow sound. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 422. (*Jamieson.*) [Scotch.]—**3.** To move with velocity: as, "he *thudded* away," *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

thud (thud), *n.* [< *thud*, *v.*] The sound produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance; a noise like that of a heavy stone striking the ground; hence, a stroke or blow causing a dull, blunt, or hollow sound.

> Lyk the blak *thud* of awful thunderis blast.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil.

> The shot went whistling through the air above our heads, and plunged with a heavy *thud* into the ground . . . behind us. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 376.

=**Syn.** See *thump*.

thug (thug), *n.* [< Hind. *thag*, *thug* (with cerebral *th*) = Marathi *thak*, *thag*, a cheat, knave, impostor, a robber who strangled travelers, thug. The proper designation of the thug as a strangler is *phānsigār*, < *phānsi*, a noose.] 1. A member of a confraternity of professional assassins and robbers formerly infesting India, chiefly in the central and northern provinces. The thugs roamed about the country in bands of from 10 to 100, usually in the disguise of peddlers or pilgrims, gaining the confidence of other travelers, whom they strangled, when a favorable opportunity presented itself, with a handkerchief, an unwound turban, or a noosed cord. The shedding of blood was seldom resorted to. The motive of the thugs was not so much lust of plunder as a certain religious fanaticism. The bodies of their victims were hidden in graves dug with a consecrated pickax, and of their spoil one third was devoted to the goddess Kâli, whom they worshiped. About 1830–35 the British government took vigorous measures for their suppression, and thuggery, as an organized system, is now extinct. Hence—2. A cutthroat; a ruffian; a rough.

> During our civil war the regiments which were composed of plug-uglies, *thugs*, and midnight rounders, with noses laid over to one side as evidence of their prowess in barroom mills and paving-stone riots, were generally cringing cowards in battle. *The Century*, XXXVI. 249.

thuggee (thug'ē), *n.* [Hind. *thagī*, *thugī*, thuggism, < *thag*, *thug*, thug: see *thug*.] The system of mysterious assassination carried on by the thugs; the profession and practices of the thugs.

> Some jackals brought to light the bones of a little child; and the deep grave from which they dug them bore marks of the mystic pickaxe of *Thuggee*.
> *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 336.

thuggeeism (thug'ē-izm), *n.* [< *thuggee* + *-ism*.] Same as *thuggee*. *Cyc. of India.*

thuggery (thug'ėr-i), *n.* [< *thug* + *-ery*.] Same as *thuggee*.

thuggism (thug'izm), *n.* [< *thug* + *-ism*.] Same as *thuggee*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 806.

Thule (thū'lē), *n.* [< L. *Thule*, *Thyle*, < Gr. Θούλη, Θύλη (see def.).] The name given by Pytheas of Marseilles to a region or island north of Great Britain, the position of which has been for more than two thousand years the subject of investigation and a matter of controversy. Of the voyage of Pytheas, who was probably nearly contemporaneous with Alexander the Great, nothing is known with certainty, since none of his writings have been preserved. It is, on the whole, most probable that he followed the east coast of Great Britain (of whose size he got a very much exaggerated idea), and that he obtained information in regard to the groups of islands lying still further north – namely, the Orkneys and Shetland – which he embraced under the general name of *Thule*. From what he is believed to have said in regard to the length of the day in Thule at the summer solstice, it is evident that, as he is known to have been a skilled astronomer, he thought that this land was situated on or near the arctic circle. The Romans frequently added to Thule the designation of *Ultima* (the Furthest Thule), and, from classic times down to the present day, *Thule*, besides remaining a subject for voluminous controversy among geographical critics, has been in constant use by poets and others as designating some unknown, far-distant, northern, or purely mythical region, or even some goal, not necessarily geographical, sought to be attained. This use of *Thule* and *Ultima Thule* runs through the literature of all the cultivated languages of Europe.

> Where the Northern Ocean, in vast whirls,
> Boils round the naked melancholy isles
> Of furthest *Thule*. *Thomson*, Autumn.
>
> This ultimate dim *Thule*. *Poe*, Dream-Land.

thulite (thū'līt), *n.* [< *Thule* + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a rare variety of zoisite, of a peach-blossom color, found in the granite districts of Norway.

thulium (thū'li-um), *n.* A supposed element found in the mineral gadolinite. Its properties have not been ascertained, and its existence is doubtful.

thulwar (thul'wăr), *n.* Same as *tulwar*.

thum†, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *thump*, or else an error for *thrum*².] To beat. [Rare.]

> For he's such a churle waxen now of late that he be
> Neuer so little angry he *thums* me out of all cry.
> *The Taming of a Shrew* (facsimile of 1st quarto ed., 1594).

thumb¹ (thum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thumbe*, *thoumbe*; < ME. *thoumbe*, *thombe*, older *thoume*, *thume*, < AS. *thūma* = OFries. *thūma* = D. *duim* = MLG. *dūme*, *dum*, LG. *duum* = OHG. *dūmo*, MHG. *dūme*, G. *daum*, *daumen* = Sw. *tumme* = Norw. *tume* = Dan. *tomme* = Goth. **thuma*, thumb (cf. AS. *thȳmel*, E. *thimble* = Icel. *thumall*, the thumb of a glove, *thumal-fingr* = Dan. *tommelfinger*, the thumb); perhaps connected with L. *tumere*, swell (see *tumid*), Gr. τύλος, τύλη, swelling, wale, buckle, knob, Skt. *tumra*, plump, Zend *tūma*, stout.] 1. The shortest and thickest finger of the human hand; the pollex; the first digit of the hand, on the radial side, next to the index or forefinger. The perfected thumb is the chief characteristic of the human hand as distinguished from that of all other animals. This perfection is seen in the free movements of the member, and its ready apposability to any one of the other digits or to them all together. The extent to which it stands away from the rest indicates the great power and accuracy with which the hand may be used in grasping, as a prehensile organ, as in holding a pen or a knife. Such freedom and versatility are accomplished by the peculiar construction of the joint at the base of that metacarpal which supports the thumb. This articulation with the carpal bone called the trapezium is by means of reciprocally saddle-shaped articular surfaces, having the ease and extent of movement of a ball-and-socket or universal joint, though by a different mechanism. It is the only instance of such an articulation in the human body. The metacarpal bone of the thumb also differs from the rest in its mode of ossification, having, like the phalanges, a proximal and not a distal epiphysis — that is, the gristly cap that ossifies separately from the rest of the bone is on the end of the bone next to the wrist. The thumb is also peculiar in having but two joints or phalanges, the other digits having three apiece. The thumb is likewise moved by more muscles than those which actuate any other digit. They are a long deep flexor, and three separate long extensors (one for each phalanx and for the metacarpal bone), these four muscles coming to the thumb from high up in the forearm; and also several short muscles confined to the hand, the short flexor, the abductor, the adductor, and the opponens — altogether eight muscles in long and short sets of four each. The short muscles form the thenar eminence, or fleshy ball of the thumb.

> Speke cloos all thyng, as *thombe* in fiste.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

2. The inner, radial, or first digit of the fore paw of any animal. When there are five digits, the first of these always corresponds to the human thumb; otherwise not.—3. The movable radial digit of a bird's manus or pinion, which bears the packet of feathers called the alula or bastard wing, and which is usually movable apart from the rest of the bones. By some it is supposed to correspond to the human thumb. It is more probably the homologue of the index or forefinger. See cut under *pinion*.

4. The thumb of the foot; the hallux; the inner digit of the foot, called the *great toe* in man. In quadrumanous or four-handed animals, as monkeys, opossums, and some others, it functions as a thumb, stands apart from the other digits, and so converts the hind foot into a grasping member, or "hand." Its condition in man is quite exceptional in comparison with those animals to which he is nearest allied zoölogically.

5. The hind toe of a bird (except a three-toed woodpecker); the hallux; when there are two hind toes, the inner one of these (except in trogons). It is functionally a thumb, opposing other digits, and fitting the foot for grasping or perching. It is often absent or very small and functionless. Its length, low insertion, and entire freedom of movement are highly characteristic of the passerine series of birds, and varying conditions of its principal flexor tendon give rise to *nomopelmous* and correlated terms.—**Ball of the thumb.** See def. 1.—**His fingers are all thumbs.** See *finger*. **Horn for the thumb**†. See *horn*.—**Rule of thumb.** See *rule*¹.—**To bite the thumb at**†. See *bite*.—**To fash one's thumb.** See *fash*¹. **Under one's thumb**, under one's power or influence; quite subservient.

> She . . . is obliged to be silent! I have her *under my thumb*. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, III. xxxviii.

thumb¹ (thum), *v. t.* [< *thumb*¹, *n.*] 1. To handle or perform awkwardly: as, to *thumb* over a tune. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To soil or wear out with much handling; hence, to use, read, or turn over the pages of (as a book).

> Shall I *thumb* Holy Books, confin'd
> With Abigails, forsaken?
> *Prior*, The Female Phaeton.
>
> Horace and Virgil must be *thumbed* by a boy, as well before he goes to an apprenticeship as to the university.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 173.

3. To turn (one's glass) over the thumb: an old custom when persons were drinking together, intending to show that the glass had been emptied so that the small drop remaining would lie on the thumb-nail without running off. Compare *supernaculum*.—**To thumb the hat.** See *hat*¹.

thumb² (thum), *n.* [Prob. a veterinary corruption of *thrum*².] Palpitation of the heart in domestic animals, as the horse, the result of functional or organic disease. See *palpitation*.

thumb-band (thum'band), *n.* A twist of anything as thick as the thumb.

thumb-bird (thum'bėrd), *n.* The miller's-thumb, a bird: so called from its tiny size.

thumb-blue (thum'blö), *n.* Indigo in the form of small balls or lumps, used by washerwomen to give a clear or pure tint to linen, etc.

thumb-cleat (thum'klēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a cleat, resembling a thumb, for preventing the topsail reef-earings from slipping, and for other purposes.

thumb-cock (thum'kok), *n.* A small cock with a thumb-piece, or small cross-handle, adapting it to be turned by the thumb and finger.

thumbed (thumd), *a.* [< *thumb*¹ + *-ed*².] 1. Having thumbs, as distinguished from other digits.—2. Marked with thumb-marks: as, a *thumbed* book.

thumbikin (thum'i-kin), *n.* Same as *thumbkin*. [Scotch.]

> The boot and the *thumbikins* could not extort confessions. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 410.

thumbkin (thum'kin), *n.* [Also *thumkin*, *thumbikin*; < *thumb*¹ + dim. *-kin*.] A thumb-screw, or set of thumb-screws; the torture by this instrument. See cut under *thumb-screw*. [Scotch.]

> Bloody rope, and swift bullet, and trenchant swords, and pain of boots and *thumkins*.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, x.

thumb-latch (thum'lach), *n.* A kind of door-latch in which a lever passing through the door raises the latch. The lever is made to play from the outside by pressing upon the broadened end of it, generally with the thumb. See cut under *latch*.

thumbless (thum'les), *a.* [< *thumb*¹ + *-less*.] 1. Having no thumbs: as, the thumbed and *thumbless* spider-monkeys. See *Ateles*, *Brachyteles*, and cut under *spider-monkey*.—2. Having no hallux, or hind toe, as a bird.—3. Clumsy; awkward; unskilful.

> When to a house I come and see
> The genius wastefull more than free;
> The servants *thumblesse*, yet to eat
> With lawlesse tooth the floure of wheat.
> *Herrick*, Leprosie in Houses.

thumb-mark (thum'märk), *n.* A mark left by the impression of the thumb, as on the leaves of a book; hence, any mark resembling this.

thumb-nut (thum'nut), *n.* A nut for a bolt or screw having wings which give a purchase to the thumb in turning it.

thumb-pad (thum'pad), *n.* A pad-like formation over the inner metacarpal bone of some batrachians.

thumb-piece (thum'pēs), *n.* 1. A plate-shaped appendage to the handle of a vessel, meant to receive the thumb of the hand that grasps it, and afford a good hold.—2. The disk or button by pressing which a spring is opened. This, in ornamental furniture, snuff-boxes, etc., is often very richly adorned, or made of precious material, as gold, or is sometimes a precious stone mounted in gold.

3. In *needle-manuf.*, a piece of stout leather used to protect the hand in pressing the needle-blanks against a grindstone to form the points. —4. On any piece of mechanism, a projection which is intended to be worked by the thumb.

thumb-position (thum'pǫ-zish"ǫn), *n.* In *violoncello-playing*, a shift in which the thumb of the left hand is used as a temporary nut.

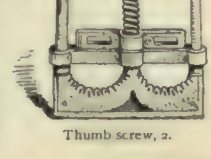
thumb-pot (thum'pot), *n.* A very small pot used by florists for starting slips or seedlings.

thumb-ring (thum'ring), *n.* 1. A ring designed to be worn upon the thumb: often a seal-ring, and in that case probably worn only occasionally, as when occupied in business.

> When I was about thy years . . . I could have crept into any alderman's *thumb-ring*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 365.
>
> Though you presume Satan a subtle thing,
> And may have heard he 's worn in a *thumb-ring*.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, Prol.
>
> One that is good only in Riches, and wears nothing rich about him, but the Gout, or a *thumb-ring* with his Grandsire's Sheep-mark or Grannams butter-print on 't, to seal Baggs, Acquittances, and Counterpanes.
> *Brome*, Northern Lass, ii. 1.
>
> I believe, when he is dead, you will wear him in *thumb-rings*, as the Turks did Scanderbeg.
> *Dryden*, Epistle to the Whigs.

2. A ring fastened to the guard of a dagger or sword to receive the thumb. Double thumb-rings are sometimes made for fixing the dagger on a staff, or at the end of a lance, to resist cavalry.

thumb-screw (thum'skrö), *n.* 1. A screw having a broad head, or a plate projecting from the head, so that it may be turned easily by the finger and thumb.—2. An instrument of torture by which one or both thumbs were compressed so as to inflict great agony without danger to life. It consisted of a frame with three uprights or bars, between which the thumbs were passed; a piece sliding on the bars was forced down upon the thumbs by turning a screw.


Thumb screw, 2.

thumb-stall (thum'stâl), *n.* 1. A utensil for pushing a needle by the action of the thumb, consisting of a plate or boss with small depressions like those of a thimble. Compare *palm*¹, 4.—2. A case or sheath of leather or other substance to be worn on the thumb.—3. A cushion or pad worn on the thumb by a gunner for protection when he closes the vent while the gun is being sponged after firing.—4. A cot worn on the thumb by anglers to prevent blistering from the friction of the line while checking the too swift revolution of the reel.—5. Same as *pouncer*, 1.

thumb-tack (thum'tak), *n.* A tack with a large flat head, designed to be thrust in by the pressure of the thumb or a finger.

thume†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thumb*¹.

thumerstone (tö′mėr-stōn), *n.* [< G. *Thumer*, < *Thum*, in Saxony, where it was found, + *stone*.] A mineral: same as *axinite*.

thumite (tö′mīt), *n.* [< *Thum*, in Saxony, + *-ite*².] Same as *thumerstone*.

thummel (thum′l), *n.* A dialectal form of *thimble*.

thummie (thum′i), *n.* [Dim. of *thumb*¹.] The chiffchaff, a bird, *Phylloscopus rufus*. Compare *thumb-bird*.

thummim (thum′im), *n. pl.* [LL. (Vulgate) transliteration of Heb. *tummīm*, pl. of *tōm*, perfection, truth, < *tāmam*, perfect, be perfect.] See *urim and thummim*, under *urim*.

thump (thump), *v.* [Not found in ME.; appar. a var. of *dump*, < Icel. *dumpa* (once), thump, = Norw. *dumpa*, fall down suddenly, = Sw. dial. *dumpa*, make a noise, etc.: see *dump*². Cf. *thum*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beat heavily, or with something thick and heavy.

When so she lagged, as she needs mote so,
He with his speare, that was to him great blame,
Would *thumpe* her forward and inforce to goe.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 10.

With these masqueraders that vast church is filled, who are seen *thumping* their breasts, and kissing the pavement with extreme devotion. *Gray*, Letters, I. 71.

2†. To produce by a heavy blow or beating.

When blustering Boreas . . .
Thumps a thunder-bounce.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To beat; give a thump or blow.

As though my heart-strings had been cracked I wept and sighed, and *thumped* and *thumped*, and raved and randed and railed.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 1.

As he approached the stream, his heart began to *thump*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 448.

thump (thump), *n.* [< *thump*, *v.*] A heavy blow, or the sound made by such a blow; a blow with a club, the fist, or anything that gives a thick, heavy sound; a bang: as, to give one a *thump*.

Long hair . . . is, in peace, an ornament; in war, a strong helmet; it blunts the edge of a sword, and deads the leaden *thump* of a bullet.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 89.

The watchman's *thump* at midnight startles us in our beds as much as the breaking in of a thief.
Addison, Spectator, No. 251.

thumper (thum′pėr), *n.* [< *thump* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which thumps.—2. A thing or a person that is impressive by reason of hugeness or greatness; an unusually big fish, lie, etc.; a whopper. [Colloq.]

He cherished his friend, and he relished a bumper;
Yet one fault he had, and that one was a *thumper*.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

thumping (thum′ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *thump*.] Unusually large or heavy; big. [Colloq.]

Let us console that martyr, I say, with *thumping* damages; and as for the woman—the guilty wretch! let us lead her out and stone her. *Thackeray.*

thumpkin (thump′kin), *n.* [< *thump* (?) + *-kin*. Cf. *thumbkin*.] 1. A lumpkin; a clown. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A barn of hay. [Thieves' slang.]

Thunbergia (thun-bėr′ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after K. P. *Thunberg*, 1743–1828, a Swedish botanist, author of the "Flora Japonica" and "Flora Capensis."] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the tribe *Thunbergieæ* in the order *Acanthaceæ*. It is distinguished from *Mendoncia*, the other principal genus of its tribe, by its fruit, a beaked capsule with two to four seeds; and from others of the order by its contorted and nearly equal corolla-lobes, and roundish seeds without a retinaculum. There are about 45 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa, Madagascar, and warm parts of Asia. They are commonly twining vines, or in a number of species low erect herbs. They bear opposite leaves, often triangular, hastate, cordate, or narrower, and purple, blue, yellow, or white flowers solitary in the axils or forming terminal racemes. The flowers often combine two colors, as *T. laurifolia* (*T. Harrisi*), a greenhouse climber with large yellow-throated blue flowers, and the hardy annual *T. alata*, known locally by the name *black-eyed-Susan* from its buff, orange, or white flowers with a purplish-black center. Other species, as *T. grandiflora*, are favorite trellis-climbers, and commonly known by the generic name.

thunder (thun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *thunder*, *thonder*, *thondre* (with excrescent *d* as also in the D. form), earlier *thoner*, *thuner* (> E. dial. *thunner*), < AS. *thunor* (gen. *thunres*, *thonres*), thunder (*Thunor*, also, after Icel., *Thur*, the god of thunder, Thor), = OS. *Thuner*, the god of thunder, = OFries. *thuner* = D. *donder* = OHG. *donar*, MHG. *doner*, G. *donner*, thunder (OHG. *Donar*, the god of thunder, Thor), = Icel. *Thōrr* (dat. and acc. *Thōr*, in Runic inscriptions also *Thur*), the god of thunder, Thor (cf. Icel. *Thundr* (gen. *Thundar*), one of the names of Odin—appar. a reflex of the AS. or E. word), = Sw. Dan. *Tor*, the god of thunder, Thor (Sw. *tor-dön*, Dan. *tor-den*, thunder: Sw. *dön* (later *dån*) = Dan. *dön* = E. *din*), = Goth. **thunars* (not recorded); akin to L. *tonitrus*, rarely *tonitru*, *tonitruum*, thunder, Skt. *tanyatu*, thunder, *tanayitnus*, roaring, thundering; from a verb shown in AS. *thunian*, rattle, roar, thunder, L. *tonare*, roar, thunder (cf. AS. *tonian* (rare), MD. *donen*, thunder), Skt. √ *tan*, roar. This root is usually identified with that of AS. *thynne*, E. *thin*, etc. (see *thin*¹), the development being variously explained: e. g., 'extension, sound, noise, thunder.' But the two are no doubt entirely distinct: the sense 'tone' in Gr. *τόνος* is developed from that of 'tension' in quite another way. The √ *tan*, thunder, is perhaps the same, without the initial *s*, as the √ *stan*, in Gr. *στένειν* = Lith. *steneti* = Russ. *stenati*, *stonatě*, groan, = Skt. √ *stan*, roar, thunder, E. *stun*, etc. (a similar double root in *st-* and *t-* is shown in the etym. of *thatch* and other words: see *stun*). Hence *thunder*, *v.*, and the first element of *Thursday*, and, from the Scand., *Thor*.] 1. The loud noise which follows a flash of lightning, due to the sudden disturbance of the air by a violent discharge of electricity through it. The character of the sound varies with the force and the distance of the discharge, the form, number, and relative arrangement of the clouds, and the nature of the surrounding country. The position of the observer relative to the path of the discharge has also an important influence on the character of the sound heard. If the observer is about equally distant from the two bodies between which the discharge takes place, the sound is short and sharp, while if his position is approximately in line with the path of discharge, so as to be considerably further from one body than the other, the sound is prolonged into a long roll, due to the difference of time which the sound takes to reach the ear from the different parts of the path. In hilly regions, and where there are many clouds in the neighborhood of the discharge, the sound is echoed and reëchoed, causing a prolonged and more or less continuous roar. As sound travels at the rate of about 1,100 feet per second, and light at the rate of about 186,000 miles per second, the number of miles the observer is from the discharge will be nearly one fifth the number of seconds which elapse between seeing the flash and hearing the sound. Discharges between clouds high up in the atmosphere are not usually heard through so long distances as might be expected, owing to the diminution of the intensity of sounds in passing from rarer to denser media. Discharges from clouds near the earth's surface to the earth can be heard as far as any other sound of equal intensity.

No *thunders* shook with deep intestine sound
The blooming groves that girdled her around.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 5.

2. The destructive agent in a thunder-storm; a discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt.

And therfore hathe White Thorn many Vertues: For he that berethe a Braunche on him thereoffe, no *Thondre* ne no maner of Tempest may dere him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 13.

I told him, the revenging gods
'Gainst parricides did all their *thunders* bend.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 48.

By the gods, my heart speaks this;
And if the least fall from me not perform'd,
May I be struck with *thunder*!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

3. Any loud resounding noise: as, *thunders* of applause.

The *thunder* of my cannon shall be heard.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 26.

Welcome her, *thunders* of fort and of fleet!
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

4. An awful or startling denunciation or threat.

The *thunders* of the Vatican could no longer strike terror into the heart of princes, as in the days of the Crusades. *Prescott.*

5. As an exclamation, an abbreviation of *by thunder*, a mild oath. Compare *thunderation*. [Colloq.]—**Blood-and-thunder**, sensational; full of bloody deeds and bravado: noting plays, novels, etc. [Colloq.]—**Cross of thunder.** See *cross*¹.

thunder (thun′dėr), *v.* [< ME. *thunderen*, *thonderen*, *thuneren*, *thoneren* (> E. dial. *thunner*), < AS. *thunrian* = D. *donderen* = OHG. *donarōn*, MHG. *donren*, MG. *dunren*, G. *donnern* = Sw. *dundra* = Dan. *dundre*, thunder; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To give forth thunder; resound with thunder; formerly, to lighten (and thunder): often used impersonally: as, it *thundered* yesterday.

Wednesday, the vj Day of Januarii, the wynde Rose a yens vs, with grett tempest, *thonnderyng* and lyghtnyng all Day and all nyght, So owtrageowsly that we knew not wher wee war. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

He would not flatter Neptune for his trident
Or Jove for 's power to *thunder*.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 256.

2. To make a sound resembling thunder; make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance.

Canst thou *thunder* with a voice like him? Job xl. 9.

Ay me, what act
That roars so loud, and *thunders* in the index?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 52.

His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton*, P. L., x. 780.

I will have his head, were Richard *thundering* at the gates of York. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxiv.

3. To utter loud denunciations or threats.

The orators on the other side *thundered* against sinful associations. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

The Thundering Legion. See *legion*.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit with or as with the noise of thunder; utter with a loud and threatening voice; utter or issue by way of threat or denunciation.

Oracles severe
Were daily *thunder'd* in our gen'ral's ear.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii. 293.

Should eighty-thousand college-councils
Thunder "Anathema," friend, at you.
Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

2. To lay on with vehemence. [Rare.]

Therewith they gan, both furious and fell,
To *thunder* blowes, and fiersly to assaile
Each other. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 43.

thunder-and-lightning (thun′dėr-and-līt′ning), *n.* Same as *Oxford mixture* (which see, under *mixture*). [Colloq.]—**Thunder-and-lightning snake.** See *snake*.

thunderation (thun-dėr-ā′shọn), *n.* Same as *thunder*, 5. [Colloq., U. S.]

thunder-ax (thun′dėr-aks), *n.* Same as *thunderbolt*, 3 (*a*).

thunderbeat† (thun′dėr-bēt), *v. t.* [< *thunder* + *beat*¹.] To beat with thundering strokes. [Rare.]

So he them *thunderbet* whereso he went,
That neuer a stroke in vaine his right hand spent.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 397. (*Davies.*)

thunder-bird (thun′dėr-bėrd), *n.* 1. An Australian thick-headed shrike, *Pachycephala gutturalis*. It is about 6 inches long, rich-yellow below, with a jet-black collar and white throat, black head, and partly black tail. It was called by Latham *guttural thrush*, *Turdus gutturalis*, and *black-breasted flycatcher*, *Muscicapa pectoralis*, by others *white-throated thickhead*, and it has also a variety of French and New Latin names. It closely resembles the species figured under *Pachycephala*.

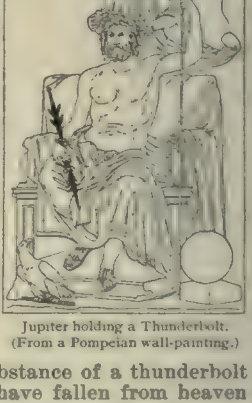
2. In the mythology of some low tribes, an imaginary bird supposed to cause thunder by the flapping of its wings, or considered as personifying it. *E. B. Tylor.*

thunderblast (thun′dėr-blȧst), *n.* [< ME. *thonderblast*; < *thunder* + *blast*.] A peal of thunder.

thunderbolt (thun′dėr-bōlt), *n.* [< *thunder* + *bolt*¹.] 1. A flash of lightning with the accompanying crash of thunder: so called because regarded as due to the hurling of a bolt or shaft at the object struck by the lightning. See def. 2.

The term *thunderbolt*, which is nowadays rarely used except by poets (and by the penny-a-liners), preserves the old notion that something solid and intensely hot passed along the track of a lightning flash and buried itself in the ground. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

2. The imaginary bolt or shaft (often regarded as a stone) conceived as the material agent or substance of a flash of lightning, and the cause of the accompanying crash of thunder: an attribute of Zeus or Jupiter as the god of thunder (Jupiter Tonans); specifically, in *her.*, a bearing representing a thunderbolt more or less like that of Jupiter. It is often composed of barbed lances, the shafts of which are broken into dovetails, and a group of these put side by side, having a pair of wings attached, is emblematic of radiating light; sometimes it is a double flame of fire pointing up and down and accompanied with lances, radiating blades, etc.



Jupiter holding a Thunderbolt.
(From a Pompeian wall-painting.)

3. A stone or other hard concretion of distinctive shape, usually tapering or spear-like, found in the ground, and supposed in popular superstition to have been the material substance of a thunderbolt (in sense 2), and to have fallen from heaven with the lightning. Specifically—(*a*) One of various polished stone implements, celts, and the like, found in the ground, supposed to have fallen from the sky. Also called *thunder-ax*, *thunder-hammer*, *thunder-stone*, *ceraunia*, and *storm-stone*. (*b*) A mass of iron pyrites occurring, either as a nodule or a bunch of crystals, in the chalk of England. (*c*) One of sundry fossil cephalopods, as belemnites. Also called *thunder-stone*. See cut under *belemnite*.

4. Figuratively, one who is daring or irresistible; one who acts with fury or with sudden and resistless force.

Be yourself, great sir,
The *thunderbolt* of war.
Massinger, Bashful Lover.

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, those *thunderbolts* of war?
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1159.

5. A dreadful threat, denunciation, censure, or the like, proceeding from some high authority; a fulmination.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

A greater wreck, a deeper fall,
A shock to one — a *thunderbolt* to all.
Byron, Mazeppa, i.

6. *pl.* The white campion (*Lychnis vespertina*), the corn-poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), or the bladder-campion (*Silene Cucubalus*) — the last so named from the slight report made by exploding the inflated calyx. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

thunderbolt† (thun'dėr-bōlt), *v. t.* [< *thunderbolt, n.*] To strike with or as with lightning.

This was done so in an instant that the very act did overrun Philoclea's sorrow, sorrow not being able so quickly to *thunderbolt* her heart through her senses.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

thunderbolt-beetle (thun'dėr-bōlt-bē'tl), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Arhopalus fulminans*, which burrows in the sap-wood of the oak and chestnut: so called from the zigzag gray lines, likened to thunderbolts, which cross the dark elytra.

thunder-bounce† (thun'dėr-bouns), *n.* A sudden noise like thunder. [Rare.]

When blustering Boreas tosseth up the deep,
And thumps a *thunder-bounce*.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

thunderburst (thun'dėr-bėrst), *n.* A burst of thunder. *Imp. Dict.*

thunder-carriage (thun'dėr-kar'āj), *n.* A name given to the conventional representation in early Scandinavian art of a car or chariot in which the god Thor is supposed to ride from place to place. *Worsaae*, Danish Art, p. 168.

thunderclap (thun'dėr-klap), *n.* [< ME. *thonder-clap*; < *thunder* + *clap*^{1}.] A clap or burst of thunder; a sudden report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; a thunder-peal.

Noble arms,
You ribs for mighty minds, you iron houses,
Made to defy the *thunder-claps* of fortune,
Rust and consuming time must now dwell with ye!
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

thunder-cloud (thun'dėr-kloud), *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder. Such clouds are of the cumulus or strato-cumulus type, generally appearing in dense, dark, towering masses, with a cirro-stratus overflow. In hilly regions thunder-clouds have been observed entirely within a limit of 1,500 feet above the earth, but in general the base of the cloud is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, and its vertical thickness from 2,000 to 12,000 feet.

These Tornadoes commonly come against the Wind that is then blowing, as our *Thunder-clouds* are often observed to do in England. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 79.

thunder-crack (thun'dėr-krak), *n.* A clap of thunder.

Nor is he mov'd with all the *thunder-cracks*
Of tyrants' threats.
Daniel, To the Countess of Cumberland, st. 5.

thunder-dart† (thun'dėr-därt), *n.* A thunderbolt. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 53.

thunder-darter (thun'dėr-där'tėr), *n.* He who darts the thunder; Jove.

O thou great *thunder-darter* of Olympus, forget that thou art Jove, the king of gods. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 11.

thunder-dint† (thun'dėr-dint), *n.* [ME., also *thonderdent*; < *thunder* + *dint*.] A thunderclap.

How Cappaneus the proude
With *thunder-dynt* was slayn, that criede loude.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1506.

thunder-dirt (thun'dėr-dėrt), *n.* The gelatinous volva of *Ileodictyon*, especially *I. cibarium*, a gasteromycetous fungus, which is or was formerly eaten by the aborigines of New Zealand. See *Ileodictyon*.

thunder-drop (thun'dėr-drop), *n.* One of the large, heavy, thinly scattered drops of rain which prelude a thunder-shower.

Her slow full words sank thro' the silence drear,
As *thunder-drops* fall on a sleeping sea.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

thunderer (thun'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *thunder* + *-er*^{1}.] One who thunders; specifically, with the definite article, Jupiter (called *Jupiter Tonans*).

The faults of kings are by *the Thunderer*,
As oft as they offend, to be reveng'd.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

When now *the thund'rer* on the sea-beat coast
Had fix'd great Hector and his conqu'ring host.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 1.

thunder-fish (thun'dėr-fish), *n.* 1. The electric catfish of the Nile, *Malapterurus electricus*, which is capable of giving shocks like the electric eel and electric ray. Also known by its Arabian name *raasch*. See cut under *Malapterurus*. —2. A European cyprinoid, *Misgurnus fossilis*: apparently so called as forced out of the mud, in which it habitually burrows, by a thunder-shower. See *misgurn*.

thunder-fit (thun'dėr-fit), *n.* A shock or noise resembling thunder. [Rare.]

The ice did split with a *thunder-fit*;
The helmsman steer'd us through!
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

thunder-flower (thun'dėr-flou"ėr), *n.* A name of the stitchwort (*Stellaria Holostea*), of the corn-poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), and of the white campion (*Lychnis vespertina*). *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

thunder-fly (thun'dėr-flī), *n.* A thrips; any member of the *Thripidæ*. See cut under *Thrips*.

The tiny *thunder-flies* which we often find during the summer in countless multitudes.
Adams, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 213.

thunder-gust (thun'dėr-gust), *n.* A thunder-storm. [Rare.]

Until the *thundergust* o'erpass.
Lowell, On Planting a Tree at Inverara.

thunder-hammer (thun'dėr-ham'ėr), *n.* See *thunderbolt*, 3 (*a*).

thunder-head (thun'dėr-hed), *n.* One of the round compact swelling cumulus clouds which frequently develop into thunder-clouds. The thunder-head is seen at first, perhaps, on the horizon, of a brilliant whiteness; then, slowly rising, and darkening until only a silver edge is left of its brightness, it becomes a towering mass of black thunder-cloud. [Originally New Eng.]

On either hand a sullen rear of woes,
Whose garnered lightnings none could guess,
Piling its *thunder-heads*, and muttering "Cease!"
Lowell, Under the Old Elm, vii. 2.

thunder-headed (thun'dėr-hed"ed), *a.* Pertaining to a thunder-head; like a thunder-head: as, *thunder-headed* clouds.

thunder-house (thun'dėr-hous), *n.* A small model of a house with electric conductors so arranged as to show, when a discharge is passed through them, how a building may be injured by lightning.

thundering (thun'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thunder, v.*] The report of a discharge of lightning; thunder.

Intreat the Lord . . . that there be no more mighty *thunderings* and hail. Ex. ix. 28.

thundering (thun'dėr-ing), *p. a.* 1. Producing or characterized by a loud rumbling or rattling noise, as that of thunder or artillery; loud.—2. Unusual; extraordinary; great; tremendous: used as an intensive. [Colloq.]

He goes a *thundering* pace, that you would not think it possible to overtake him. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 420.

I was drawing a *thundering* fish out of the water, so very large that it made my rod crack again.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 219.

Haint they cut a *thunderin'* swarth?
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., i.

The Thundering Legion. See *legion*.

thunderingly (thun'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* 1. In a thundering manner; with loud noise.—2. Unusually; extraordinarily; tremendously: as, a *thunderingly* big egg. [Colloq.]

thunderless (thun'dėr-les), *a.* [< *thunder* + *-less*.] Unattended by thunder or loud noise.

Thunderless lightnings striking under sea.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

When on nights
Of summer-time the harmless blaze
Of *thunderless* heat-lightning plays.
Whittier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

thunderlight†, *n.* [ME. *thonderlyht*; < *thunder* + *light*^{1}.] Lightning.

The wey of *thonderlyht* that is wont to smyten heye towres. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 4.

thunderous (thun'dėr-us), *a.* [Formerly also *thundrous*; < *thunder* + *-ous*.] 1. Thunder-producing; betokening thunder; awful.

At Heaven's door
Look in, and see each blissful Deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie.
Milton, Vac. Ex., l. 36.

2. Thundering; loud and deep-sounding; making a noise like thunder.

The solid roar
Of *thunderous* waterfalls and torrents hoarse.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

thunderously (thun'dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a thunderous manner; with thunder or a noise like thunder.

Now and then chariots rolled by *thunderously*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 212.

thunder-peal (thun'dėr-pēl), *n.* A peal or clap of thunder.

All the past of Time reveals
A bridal dawn of *thunder-peals*,
Wherever Thought hath wedded Fact.
Tennyson, Love Thou Thy Land.

thunder-pick (thun'dėr-pik), *n.* A belemnite. [Prov. Eng.]

thunder-plant (thun'dėr-plant), *n.* The house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

thunder-plump (thun'dėr-plump), *n.* A short violent downpour of rain in connection with a thunder-storm. [Rare.]

The rains are extremely frequent, and, instead of falling in what seem like *thunder-plumps*, they are prolonged, and fall continuously as drizzling rain.
J. C. Brown, Reboisement in France, p. 35.

thunder-pump (thun'dėr-pump), *n.* [< *thunder* + *pump* for *bump*^{1}. Cf. *thunder-pumper* and *pump-thunder*.] Same as *pump-thunder*.

thunder-pumper (thun'dėr-pum"pėr), *n.* [See *thunder-pump*.] 1. The American bittern: same as *pump-thunder*.—2. The croaker or sheeps-head, *Haplodinotus grunniens*. [Local, U. S., in both senses.]

thunder-rod† (thun'dėr-rod), *n.* Same as *lightning-rod*.

thunder-shoot† (thun'dėr-shöt), *v. t.* To strike or destroy by a thunderbolt or lightning.

His [the atheist's] death commonly is most miserable.— Either burnt, as Diagoras; or eaten up with lice, as Pherecydes; or devoured by dogs, as Lucian; or *thunder-shot* and turned to ashes, as Olympius.
Fuller, Holy and Profane State, V. vi. 9.

thunder-shower (thun'dėr-shou'ėr), *n.* A shower accompanied by thunder and lightning.

thundersmith (thun'dėr-smith), *n.* A forger of thunder or of thunderbolts; figuratively, a coiner of loud, pretentious words. [Rare.]

That terrible *thundersmith* of terms.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

thunder-snake (thun'dėr-snāk), *n.* 1. See *snake*.—2. The little worm-snake, *Carphiophis* (formerly *Celuta*) *amœna*, common in the United States: apparently so called because forced out of its hole by a heavy shower.

thunder-stone (thun'dėr-stōn), *n.* 1. Same as *thunderbolt*, 1, 2.

Gui. Fear no more the lightning-flash.
Arv. Nor the all-dreaded *thunder-stone*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 271.

Envy, let pines of Ida rest alone,
For they will grow spite of thy *thunder-stone*.
Marston, Satires, iv. 164.

2. Same as *thunderbolt*, 3 (*a*) and (*c*).

Each tube [of Stone] had a small cavity in it's Center, from which it's parts were projected in form of rays to the circumference, after the manner of the Stones vulgarly call'd *Thunder-stones*.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

thunder-storm (thun'dėr-stôrm), *n.* A storm accompanied by lightning and thunder, occurring when the atmosphere is in a state of unstable equilibrium, and has a high relative humidity. Thunder-storms have been conveniently classified into *heat thunder-storms* and *cyclonic thunder-storms*. The former is the type preëminently characteristic of the equatorial regions, where lightning and thunder occur on their grandest and most violent scale. Here the thunder-storm has little or no progressive motion, and its entire history may be followed in the overturning process by which an abnormally hot, humid, unstable condition of the atmosphere becomes stable. In summer similar heat thunder-storms arise locally in temperate latitudes, especially in hilly or mountainous countries. Thunder-storms of the second class are associated with areas of low pressure, and are found most frequently on their southern border, in the quadrant where an unstable atmospheric condition tends to prevail. These thunder-storms have a progressive motion eastward, but their velocity may be quite different from that of the general cyclonic movement with which they are associated. The different isobaric types known as *secondaries* and *V-shaped depressions* give rise to thunder-storms having distinct features, and those accompanying the latter have been specifically designated *line thunder-storms*. In general, the diurnal and annual periods and other characteristics of cyclonic thunder-storms exhibit a wide diversity in different regions, and thereby illustrate the intimate dependence of these storms on the differing cyclonic conditions which characterize different climates. Thus, in Iceland thunder-storms occur only in winter, so that the usual annual periodicity is there reversed.

thunderstrike (thun'dėr-strīk), *v. t.*; pret. *thunderstruck*, pp. *thunderstruck* or *thunderstricken*, ppr. *thunderstriking*. [< *thunder* + *strike*; a back-formation from *thunderstruck*.] 1. To strike, blast, or injure by or as by lightning; strike with or as with a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

The armaments which *thunderstrike* the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 181.

2. To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible: usually in the past participle.

thunder-stroke† (thun′dėr-strōk), *n.* A thunder-clap; a stroke or blast by lightning.

> They fell together all, as by consent;
> They dropp'd as by a *thunder-stroke.*
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 204.

thunderstruck (thun′dėr-struk), *a.* **1.** Struck, blasted, or injured by lightning.

> *Thunder-struck* Enceladus,
> Groveling beneath the incumbent mountain's weight.
> *Addison*, Imit. of Milton, tr. of Story out of the Third [Æneid.

2. Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by some surprising or terrible thing suddenly presented to the mind or view.

> 3 *Merch.* I am amazed!
> 1 *Merch.* I *thunderstrook!*
> *Massinger*, Believe as you List, i. 2.

thunder-thump† (thun′dėr-thump), *n.* A thunderbolt. [Rare.]

> O thou yat throwest the *thunderthumps*
> From Heauens hye to Hell.
> *Googe*, Eglogs (ed. Arber), iv.

thunder-tube (thun′dėr-tūb), *n.* A fulgurite.

thunder-worm (thun′dėr-wėrm), *n.* An amphisbænoid lizard of Florida, *Rhineura floridana:* so called as forced out of its burrows by a thunder-shower.

thundery (thun′dėr-i), *a.* [Formerly also *thundry;* < *thunder* + *-y*^{1}.] **1**†. Thunder-like; thundering; loud; resounding.

> As a cannon's *thundry* roaring ball,
> Batt'ring one turret, shakes the next withall,
> And oft in armies (as by proof they finde)
> Kills oldest souldiers with his very winde.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas. (*Latham.*)

2. Betokening, characterized by, or accompanied with thunder, or atmospheric disturbance caused by electrical discharges.

> So your mother is tired, and gone to bed early! I'm afraid such a *thundery* day was not the best in the world for the doctor to see her.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xviii.

3. Figuratively, threatening an explosion or outbreak of temper; frowning; angry.

thuner†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thunder.*

thunner (thun′ėr), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *thunder.*

thunny (thun′i), *n.* Same as *tunny.*

thunwange†, *n.* [ME., also *thonwange, thunwonge, thounwange,* < AS. *thunwange, thunwonge, thunwænge, thunwenge, thunwang* (= LG. *dunninge, dünninge, dunnege* = OHG. *dunwangi, dunwengi,* MHG. *tunewenge* = Icel. *thunnvangi* = Sw. *tinning* = Dan. *tinding*), the temple, < *thun-,* appar. base of *thynne,* thin, + *wang,* cheek.] The temple (of the head).

> Stampe tham wele, and make a plaster, and lay on the forhede, and on the *thonwanges,* bot anoynte hym firste with popilione if he hafe anger in his lyver.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 305. (*Halliwell.*)

thure†, *n.* [< L. *thus* (*thur-*), *tus* (*tur-*), incense: see *thus*^{2}.] Frankincense.

> An unce of mascul *thure*
> Wel smellyng, and an unce of pepur dure.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

thurgh†. A Middle English form of *thorough, through*^{1}, *through*^{2}.

thurghfare†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thoroughfare.*

thurghout†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *thoroughout, throughout.*

thurible (thū′ri-bl), *n.* [< L. *thuribulum, turibulum,* a censer, < *thus* (*thur-*), *tus* (*tur-*), frankincense; cf. Gr. *θύος*, incense, < *θύειν*, sacrifice; Skt. *dhūma,* L. *fumus,* smoke (see *fume*).] A censer. There is no difference in the meaning of *thurible* and *censer,* except that the former is the more technical ecclesiastical word.

> Sweet incense from the waving *thurible*
> Rose like a mist. *Southey.*

thurifer (thū′ri-fėr), *n.* [< L. *thurifer, turifer,* < *thus* (*thur-*), *tus* (*tur-*), incense, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] An acolyte who carries the censer.

thuriferous (thū̧-rif′ȩ-rus), *a.* [< *thurifer* + *-ous.*] Producing or bearing frankincense.

thurificate (thū̧-rif′i-kāt), *a.* [< LL. *thurificatus, turificatus,* pp. of *thurificare, turificare,* burn incense: see *thurify.*] Having offered incense. —**The thurificate,** in the *early church,* those who had offered incense to pagan deities. They formed part of the class of penitents called the *lapsed* (see *lapse*).

thurification (thū″ri-fi-kā′sho̧n), *n.* [< ML. **thurificatio(n-),* < LL. *thurificāre,* burn incense: see *thurify.*] The act of burning incense or of fuming with incense.

> The Church of England gives to the Blessed Virgin and all the saints memorative honours, no inward soul submission in her prayers and offices, no dependence, no invocations, no intercessions, no incense, *thurification,* candles, or consumptive offerings, or genuflexions.
> *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 352.

thurify (thū′ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thurified,* ppr. *thurifying.* [< LL. *thurificare, turificare,* burn incense, < L. *thus* (*thur-*), *tus* (*tur-*), incense, + *facere,* make (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* To perfume with odors as from a thurible; cense.

> This Herring, or this cropshin, was sensed and *thurified* in the smoake.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 176).

> The Smoak of Censing, Smoak of *Thurifying*
> Of Images. *Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

II. *intrans.* To scatter incense; cense.

Thuringian (thū̧-rin′ji-a̧n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thuringia* (= G. *Thüringen*) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Thuringia, a region in central Germany. Properly it is the district included between the Harz, the Thuringian Forest, and the rivers Werra and Saale; but it is often regarded as comprising the Saxon duchies, the principalities of Schwarzburg and Reuss, inclosed exclaves of other states, and adjoining parts of Prussia. Thuringia was a medieval landgraviate, and its later history is merged in that of Saxony.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Thuringia.

thuringite (thū̧-rin′jīt), *n.* [< *Thuringia* (see *Thuringian*) + *-ite*^{2}.] In *mineral.,* a hydrous silicate of iron and aluminium, occurring as an aggregate of minute scales which are distinctly cleavable in one direction, and have an olive-green color and nacreous luster.

thurl, thurling. See *thirl*^{1}, *thirling.*

thurm (thėrm), *v. t.* In *cabinet-making,* to work (moldings or the like) across the grain of the wood with saw and chisel, thus producing, in square uprights and the like, patterns similar to those turned by the lathe.

thurrock†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thorrocke;* < ME. *thurrok,* the hold of a ship, < AS. *thurruc,* a small boat (glossing *cumba* and *caupolus*), also prob. the hold of a ship (also, according to Lye, a drain (*canalis*); but see *thurruck*), = MD. *durck, dorck,* the hold of a ship; perhaps orig. (like *hold* itself) 'hole,' akin to Goth. *thairko,* a hole, and to AS. *thurh, thuruh,* E. *thorough, through*^{1}: see *thorough.*] The hold of a ship; also, the bilge.

> The same harm dooth som tyme the smale dropes of water that entren thurgh a litel crevace into the *thurrok,* and in the botme of the shipe. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Ye shall understande that there ys a place in the bottom of a shyppe wherein ys gathered all the fylthe that cometh into the shyppe—and it is called in some contre of this londe a *thorrocke.* Other calle yt an hamron, and some calle yt the bulcke of the shyppe.
> *Our Ladyes Mirroure* (London, 1530), quoted by Tyrwhitt.

thurrough (thur′ō), *n.* [A dial. var. of *furrow* (as, reversely, *fill*^{2} for *thill*), or else a var. of *thurruck,* a drain, regarded as a particular use of *thurrock.*] A furrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

thurruck (thur′uk), *n.* [A further var. of *thurrough,* itself a var. of *furrow,* or else a var. and particular use of *thurrock.* The AS. *thurruc* defined by Lye as a canal or drain (*canalis*), does not appear to have had that sense: see *thurrock.*] A drain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Thursday (thėrz′dā̧), *n.* [< ME. *Thursday, Thursdey, Thors day, Thores day,* a contracted form (after the Icel. *Thōrsdagr*) of early ME. *Thunres dæi* (which would reg. give mod. E. **Thundersday*), < AS. *Thunres dæg* = OFries. *Thunresdi, Dunrisdei, Tongeresdei, Tornsdei* = D. *Donderdag* = MLG. *Donerdach* = OHG. *Donarestag,* MHG. *Donerstac,* G. *Donnerstag* = Icel. *Thōrsdagr* = Sw. Dan. *Torsdag;* orig. two words, 'Thunder's day,' 'Thor's day,' translating L. *Dies Jovis:* see *thunder, Thor,* and *day*^{1}.] The fifth day of the week. See *week.* Abbreviated *Th., Thur.*—**Bounds Thursday,** Ascension day: so called from the old parish custom of marking or beating the bounds. See *perambulation.*—**Great Thursday, Great and Holy Thursday,** in the *Gr. Ch.,* same as *Maundy Thursday.*—**Green Thursday,** Thursday in Holy Week; Maundy Thursday.—**Holy Thursday,** Ascension day: so called because it is the greatest festival of the church year which falls regularly upon a Thursday. This name has always been given to Ascension day in England, both before and since the Reformation. The application of the name to Thursday in Holy Week, properly *Maundy Thursday,* is recent and incorrect, resting either on confusion or on imitation of foreign (continental) usage.—**Maundy Thursday.** See *maundy.*—**Remission Thursday, Sheer Thursday.** Same as *Maundy Thursday.*—**Thursday of the Great Canon.** See *Great Canon,* under *great.*

thurse† (thėrs), *n.* [Also dial. *thrush, thrust* (as in *hobthrush,* var. *hobthrust*), < ME. *thurse, thursse, thyrce, thurs, thirs,* also transposed *thrusse, thrwsse, thrusche,* < AS. *thyrs* = OHG. *durs, duris, turs, thuris,* MHG. *durse, dürse, dürsch,* also *turse, türse, türsch,* a giant, demon, = Icel. *thurs* (pron. thůs), a giant, goblin, dull fellow, = Norw. *tuss,* dial. *tusse, tust,* a goblin, kobold, elf, a dull fellow, = Dan. *tosse,* a booby, fool. For the supposed relation with *deuce,* see *deuce*^{1}. The word *thurse* remains in various local names, as *Thursfield, Thursley, Thursly, Thurso,* etc. (in some instances probably confused with *Thor's* as in *Thursday*).] A giant; a gigantic specter; an apparition. *Kennett* (in Halliwell, under *thyrce*); *Way* (in Prompt. Parv., p. 491, note). [Prov. Eng.]

> Thykke theefe as a *thursse,* and thikkere in the hanche,
> Greesse growene as a galte, fulle grylych he lukez!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1100.

> There shal lyn lamya that is a *thirs* [var. *thrisse*], or a beste havende the body lic a womman and horse feet.
> *Wyclif*, Isa. xxxiv. 15.

thurse-hole† (thėrs′hōl), *n.* A hollow vault in a rock or stony hill, sometimes used as a dwelling. *Kennett* (quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 491).

thurse-house† (thėrs′hous), *n.* Same as *thurse-hole.*

thurst†, **thursty**†. Old spellings of *thirst, thirsty.*

thurt (thėrt), *adv.* and *prep.* A dialectal form of *thwart*^{1}.

thus^1 (ᴛʜus), *adv.* [< ME. *thus, thous, thos,* < AS. *thus* (= OS. *thus* = OFries. *thus* = D. *dus*), prob. a var. of *thȳs* (= OS. *thius*), instr. of *thes,* this: see *this.*] **1.** Of manner or state: (*a*) In this way (referring to something present or under consideration); in the manner or state now being indicated: as, one may often see gardens arranged *thus* or *thus.*

> His Aungell cleere, as cristall clene,
> Here vn-to you *thus* am I sente.
> *York Plays*, p. 35.

> *Thus* I forestall thee, if thou mean to chide.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 484.

> Nay, Ellen, blench not *thus* away.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 30.

(*b*) In the manner just indicated (pointing to something that has just been said, done, or referred to).

> Whether this was a bragge of the Russes or not, I know not, but *thus* he sayd. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 257.

> Why hast thou *thus* dealt with us? Luke ii. 48.

> The goddess *thus;* and thus the god replies,
> Who swells the clouds, and blackens all the skies.
> *Pope*, Iliad, viii. 584.

> Incensed at being *thus* foiled, Muley Abul Hassan gave orders to undermine the walls. *Irving*, Granada, p. 44.

(*c*) In the state or manner now to be indicated (pointing to something immediately following).

> Therein was a record *thus* written. Ezra vi. 2.

> Were he my kinsman, brother, or my son,
> It should be *thus* with him; he must die to-morrow.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 82.

2. Of cause: Consequently; accordingly; so; things being so; hence (pointing to something that follows as an effect).

> *Thus,* for my duty's sake, I rather choose
> To cross my friend. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 17.

> *Thus* men are raised by faction, and decried,
> And rogue and saint distinguished by their side.
> *Dryden*, The Medal, l. 154.

3. Of degree or quality: To this extent or proportion; so.

> Whither are you *thus* early addrest?
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

> Even *thus* wise—that is, *thus* peaceable. *Holyday.*

Thus far, to this point or degree.

> *Thus far,* with rough and all-unable pen,
> Our bending author hath pursued the story.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., Epil.

Thus much, as much as this; to this extent or degree: as, *thus much* by way of apology.

> Onely *thus much* now is to be said, that the Comedy is an imitation of the common errors of our life.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

thus^2 (thus), *n.* [L. *thus, tus,* incense. Cf. *thurible,* etc.] Frankincense; either (*a*) olibanum or (*b*) the turpentine which concretes on the trunks of the trees yielding turpentine.—**American thus,** the product chiefly of the long-leaved pine, *Pinus palustris,* and of the loblolly-pine, *P. Tæda.*

thus-gate†, *adv.* [ME., < *thus*^{1} + *gate*^{2}. Cf. *another-gate.*] In this wise; in this way; thus.

> Now with hym and now with hure and *thus-gate* ich begge
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 51.

> This is ioyfull tydyng,
> That I may nowe here see
> The modyr of my lord kyng
> *Thus-gate* come to me.
> *York Plays*, p. 100.

thus-gates†, *adv.* [ME. *thusgates, thusgatis;* < *thus-gate* + adv. gen. *-es.*] Same as *thus-gate.*

> To blyse sal I sone be restorede
> If I my saule *thusgates* wil fede.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 108.

> And *thus gatis* he hailsed the croice.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

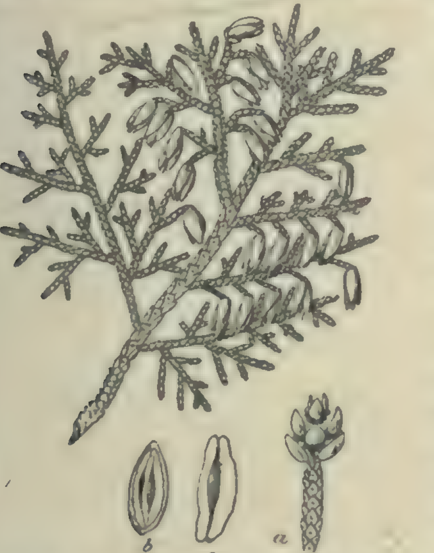
thusness (ᴛʜus′nes), *n.* The state of being thus. *Nature*, XLIII. 435. [Rare except in humorous use.]

thussock†, *n.* Same as *tussock*.

thuswise (ᴛʜus′wīz), *adv.* [< *thus*^{1} + *wise*^{2}.] In this manner; thus. [Rare.]

It is surely better . . . to acquire pieces of historical information *thuswise* than never to acquire them at all.
Nineteenth Century, XX 113.

Thuya (thū′yä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *θυία*, *θύα*, an African tree with sweet-smelling wood, supposed to be a kind of juniper or arbor-vitæ.] A genus of conifers (the arbor-vitæ), of the tribe *Cupressineæ* and subtribe *Thuyopsidinæ*. It is distinguished from *Cupressus*, the cypress, by its smaller, less indurated cones, and usually complanate leafy branches. The 4 species are natives of North America and eastern Asia. They are evergreen trees and shrubs with a very characteristic habit, having the flat leaf-like branchlets almost wholly covered by small appressed imbricated leaves, some of which are awl-shaped and slightly spreading; others, on different branchlets, are blunt, scale-like, and adnate. The small ovoid or oblong cone rarely exceeds half an inch in length, and is usually composed of from three to six pairs of coriaceous scales, dry and spreading when ripe, the lowest and uppermost empty, the others bearing two or three seeds each. The typical species, *T. occidentalis*, the arbor-vitæ, or white cedar, of the northern United States, forms extensive cedar-swamps from Minnesota to central New York and New Brunswick, and occurs on rocky banks and along the mountains to North Carolina. It is usually a small tree, but is sometimes from 50 to 70 feet high. It is cultivated for lawns and hedges, and yields a valuable light-brown wood, a very aromatic oil, and a tincture used as an emmenagogue. *T. gigantea*, the canoe-cedar, or red cedar, of the West, found chiefly from Alaska to Oregon, is a large tree often from 200 to 250 feet high and 16 feet in diameter. One is said to have measured 22 feet in diameter and 325 in height. The trunk rises often for 100 feet as a columnar shaft free from branches. The trunks were hollowed out by the Indians into canoes. The dull reddish-brown wood — which is light, soft, compact, easily worked, and, as in the other species, slow to decay — is greatly valued for cabinet-work, interior finish, cooperage, etc. The bark yields a fiber which is made into hats, mats, and baskets. In cultivation it is often known by the names of *T. plicata* and *T. Lobbi*, and in Europe as *Libocedrus decurrens*, by an early exchange with the true *Libocedrus*, the incense-cedar of California. The other commonly cultivated species, *T.* (*Biota*) *orientalis*, the Chinese arbor-vitæ, native of eastern Asia, is parent of numerous varieties remarkably different in habit, with bright-green, golden, silvery, or variegated spray, closer and more vertical than in the tree of the Atlantic coast, or drooping, elongated, and slightly cylindrical in the variety *pendula*, the weeping arbor-vitæ. Several other species formerly classed here are now separated, as the genera *Thuyopsis* and *Chamæcyparis*. Compare also *Retinospora*.



Branch with Cones of American Arbor-vitæ (*Thuya occidentalis*).
a, the male flower; *b*, scale of cone, showing the two seeds; *c*, a seed, ventral view.

thuyite (thū′yīt), *n.* [< *Thuya* + *-ite*^{2}.] A fossil plant supposed to belong or be closely related to *Thuya*. Several plants from the Wealden and Jurassic have been described under *Thuyites* as a generic name, in regard to all or most of which there is considerable uncertainty.

Thuyopsidinæ (thū-yop-si-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1887), < *Thuyopsis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A subtribe of conifers, of the tribe *Cupressineæ*, typified by the genus *Thuyopsis*, and comprising also *Libocedrus* and *Thuya*.

Thuyopsis (thū-yop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1842), < *Thuya* + Gr. *ὄψις*, resemblance.] A genus of conifers, of the tribe *Cupressineæ*, type of the subtribe *Thuyopsidinæ*. It is characterized by its narrowly two-winged seeds, four or five under each of four to eight fertile scales of the globose cone. The only species, *T. dolabrata*, is a native of Japan, there known as *akeki*, and planted to shade avenues. It is a tall conical evergreen from 50 to 90 feet high. Its pendulous whorled primary branches bear very numerous two-ranked branchlets wholly covered by opposite leaves imbricated in four ranks, the marginal ranks larger, acute, and slightly spreading, the others appressed, glandular, and shining. It is cultivated in dwarf varieties as a shrub for lawns, under the name of *hatchet-leaved arbor-vitæ*.

thwack (thwak), *v. t.* [Also dial. *twack*; a var. of *whack*, prob. due in part to confusion with the equiv. *thack*^{2}, and in part to a phonetic interchange, *wh-* to *thw-*, which occurs in the other direction in *white*^{2}, var. of *thwite*, in *whittle*, var. of *thwittle*, in *whart*, var. of *thwart*^{1}, etc.] 1. To strike with something flat or hard; beat; bang; whack.

He shall not stay,
We'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 37.

Take all my cushions down, and *thwack* them soundly,
After my feast of millers.
Middleton (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

2†. To ram down; pack.

The letters he addressed me from time to time, to the number of six hundred, *thwackt* with loue and kindnesse.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland (Holinshed's Chron., I. 42).

thwack (thwak), *n.* [< *thwack*, *v.*] A sharp blow with something flat or hard; a whack; a bang.

But Talgol first with hardy *thwack*
Twice bruised his head, and twice his back.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 796.

Noble captain, lend me a reasonable *thwack*, for the love of God, with that cane of yours over these poor shoulders.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

=**Syn.** See *thump*.

thwacker (thwak′ėr), *n.* [< *thwack* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which thwacks; specifically, a wooden tool used for beating half-dried pantiles into shape. The tiles are then trimmed with a thwacking-knife.

thwacking (thwak′ing), *a.* Thumping; tremendous; great. [Colloq.]

Sec. Ser. A bonfire, sir?
Sir Ol. A *thwacking* one, I charge you.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 3.

thwacking-frame (thwak′ing-frām), *n.* In *tile-making*, a table with a curved top, on which a half-dried pantile is bent to form by means of blows with a thwacker. *E. H. Knight.*

thwacking-knife (thwak′ing-nīf), *n.* A knife for trimming pantiles on the thwacking-frame.

thwaite^{1} (thwāt), *n.* [Also dial. *twaite*; < ME. **thwaite* (> AF. *twaite*), < Icel. *thveit*, f., *thveiti*, n., a piece or parcel of land, a paddock (common in local names), also a unit of weight, and a small coin, = Norw. *tveit*, *tvet*, *tvedt*, *tved*, a piece of ground (common in local names), lit. a piece, from the verb seen in AS. *thwītan*, ME. *thwiten*, cut, chop: see *thwite*.] A piece of ground reclaimed and converted to tillage. *Thwaite* chiefly occurs as the second element in local names, especially in the lake district of the north of England, as in Bassen*thwaite*, Cross*thwaite*, and Stone*thwaite*.

thwaite^{2} (thwat), *n.* Same as *twaite*^{2}.

thwang†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thong*.

thwarle†, *a.* [ME., perhaps connected with *twirl* (D. *dwarlen*); otherwise possibly an error for *thwart*, cross: see *thwart*^{1}, *a.*] Twisted (?); intricate (?): found only in the following passage.

As the dok lasted,
Sythen thrawen wyth a thwong a *thwarle* knot alofte,
Ther mony bellez ful bryȝt of brende golde rungen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 194.

thwart^{1} (thwârt), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *thwert* (as in *over thwert*, *thwert over*, *a thwert*, *a thirt*, athwart), < Icel. *thvert*, across (*um-thvert*, across, athwart), = Sw. *tvärt*, rudely, = Dan. *tvert*, adv., across, athwart (cf. MD. *dwers*, *dwersch*, *dwars*, D. *dwars* = G. *zwerch*, across); prop. neut. acc. (with the neut. suffix *-t* usual in Scand.) of the adj., Icel. *thverr*, cross, transverse, = Sw. *tvär-* = Dan. *tver-* = AS. *thweorh* (*thweor-*), transverse, perverse, = MD. **dwer*, **dwar*, *dwers*, *dwersch*, *dwars*, D. *dwars*, adj., = OHG. *dwerah*, *twerh*, MHG. *twerch*, *dwerch*, also *querch*, G. *zwerch* in comp., also without the final guttural, OHG. *twer*, MHG. *twer*, *quer*, G. *quer* = LG. *quer* (> E. *queer*^{1}), cross, transverse, = Goth. *thwairhs*, angry (not found in lit. sense 'cross'; cf. E. *cross*^{1}, 'transverse,' also 'angry'); perhaps connected with L. *torquere*, twist: see *tort*^{1}. Connection with AS. *thurh*, Goth. *thairh*, etc., through, is improbable: see *thorough*, *through*^{1}. Cf. *athwart*.] I. *adv.* From side to side; across; crosswise; transversely; athwart.

Yet, whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte,
The tempred steele did not into his braynepan byte.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 30.

The bait was guarded with at least two hundred men, and thirty lying vnder a great tree (that lay *thwart* as a barricado). Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works. I. 215.

II. *prep.* 1. Across; athwart.

And laying *thwart* her horse,
In loathly wise like to a carrion corse,
She bore him fast away.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 43.

Cornelius May and one other going ashore with some goods late in a faire euening, such a sudden gust did arise that driue them *thwart* the Riuer.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 93.

2. Opposite to; over against.

The first of April we weighed anchor in the Downs, and, *thwart* Dover, we found our men in ketches ready to come aboard. *Sir H. Middleton*, Voyage, p. 2.

thwart^{1} (thwârt), *a.* [< ME. *thwert*, < *thwert*, *adv.*; or < Icel. *thvert*, neut. adj., after the adv.: see *thwart*^{1}, *adv.* The proper mod. form of the adj. would be **thwar* (< early ME. *thweor*, < AS. *thweor-*, the reduced form in inflection of *thweorh*) or **thwarrow*, < AS. *thweorh*.] 1. Lying or extending across or crosswise; cross; transverse.

Those streetes that be *thwart* are faire and large.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 234.

The slant lightning, whose *thwart* flame, driven down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir or pine.
Milton, P. L., x. 1075.

2†. Antithetical.

It is observable that Solomon's proverbial says are so many select aphorisms, containing, for the most part, a pair of cross and *thwart* sentences, handled rather by collation than relation, whose conjunction is disjunctive.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 216.

3. Perverse; contrary; cross-grained.

His herte tho wurth *thwert*. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 3099.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live
And be a *thwart* disnatured torment to her!
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 305.

Now he would make that love prevail in the world and become its law; the world, still *thwart* and untoward, foils his purpose, and he dies. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 130.

thwart^{1} (thwârt), *n.* [< *thwart*^{1}, *v.*] Opposition; defiance.

A certain discourteous person, who calleth himself the devil, even now, and in *thwart* of your fair inclinations, keepeth and detaineth your irradiant frame in hostile thraldom. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ii. 3.

thwart^{1} (thwârt), *v.* [< ME. *thwerten*; < *thwart*^{1}, *adv.*] I. *trans.* 1. To pass over or across; cross.

Pericles
Is now again *thwarting* the wayward seas.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 10.

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night.
Milton, P. L., iv. 557.

In this passage we frequently chang'd our barge, by reason of the bridges *thwarting* our course.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 5, 1641.

2†. To put crosswise, or one across another.

All knights-templars make such Saltire Cross with their *thwarted* legs upon their monuments.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iii. 11.

3†. To put in the way; oppose.

'Gainst which the noble sonne of Telamon
Oppos'd himselfe, and, *thwarting* his huge shield,
Them battell bad. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 514.

4. To cross, as a purpose; contravene; frustrate; baffle.

Third Out. Have you long sojourned there?
Val. Some sixteen months; and longer might have stay'd,
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 22.

The proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South*, Sermons.

O *thwart* me not, sir Soph, at ev'ry turn,
Nor carp at ev'ry flaw you may discern.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 91.

"It is no part of the duty of a Christian Prince," added the Abbess, "to *thwart* the wishes of a pious soul."
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxv.

No injudicious interference from any quarter ever *thwarted* my plans for her [a pupil's] improvement.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

=**Syn.** 4. *Foil*, *Baffle*, etc. See *frustrate*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go crosswise or obliquely. *Thomson.*—2. To be in opposition; be contrary or perverse; hence, to quarrel; contend.

Thwart not thou with thy fellow.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

[Rare in both senses.]

thwart^{2} (thwârt), *n.* [Also dial. *thought*; prob. a var. of *thoft*^{1} (as, reversely, *thoft*^{2} is a var. of *thought*^{1}), a rower's seat, mixed with *thwart*^{1}, as if lit. a 'crosspiece': see *thoft*^{1}, *thoft-fellow*.] A seat across a boat on which the oarsman sits. A thwart is usually a special fixture, but a board may be used for the purpose. Some thwarts are contrived to slide backward and forward with the movements of the oarsman, as in light sculls or shells used for rowing exercise or for racing.

Take care of your dress in the mud — one foot on the *thwarts* — sit in the middle — that 's it.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. vii.

Now Cap'n Cyrus is the luckiest seaman that ever sat on a *thwart*. He never had nothin' happen to him.
F. R. Stockton, Merry Chanter, iii.

After-thwart, the thwart furthest aft in a whale-boat, occupied by the after-oarsman. Also called *stroke-thwart*.—**Bow-thwart**, the second thwart in a whale-boat, occupied by the bow-oarsman.

thwartedly (thwâr′ted-li), *adv.* Athwart; obliquely. [Rare.]

We do not live in the inside of a pearl; but in an atmosphere through which a burning sun shines *thwartedly*, and over which a sorrowful night must far prevail.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 176.

thwarter (thwâr′tėr), *n.* [< *thwart*1 + *-er*1.] One who or that which thwarts or crosses.

thwarter-ill (thwâr′tėr-il), *n.* Same as *louping-ill*.

thwart-hawse (thwârt′hâz), *adv.* *Naut.*, across the hawse.

thwarting (thwâr′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thwart*1, *v.*] Opposing act or action; whatever frustrates or baffles or tends to defeat one's purposes, wishes, designs, etc.

The woman is of such disposition that in the ende of thirtie yeeres marriage there shal euery day be found *thwartings* in her condition, and alteration in her conuersation. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 306.

The *thwartings* of your dispositions.
Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 21.

thwarting (thwâr′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *thwart*1.] Perverse; contrary.

Such shields tooke the name Clypei, i. chased and engraven, not in the old word in Latine Cluere, which signifieth to fight, or to bee well reputed, as our *thwarting* grammarians would with their subtile sophistrie seeme to etymologize and derive it.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 3.

Ignorance makes them churlish, *thwarting*, and mutinous. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

thwartingly (thwâr′ting-li), *adv.* Perversely; in an opposing or baffling manner.

It is wittingly observed that the over-precise are so *thwartingly* cross to the superstitious in all things that they will scarce do a good work because a heretic doth it. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 407.

thwartly (thwârt′li), *adv.* [< *thwart*1 + *-ly*2.] In a contrary manner; with opposition; perversely.

Sith man then in judgeinge so *thwartly* is bente
To satisfie fansie, and not true intente.
W. Kethe (1554). (*Davies.*)

thwartness (thwârt′nes), *n.* [< *thwart*1 + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being contrary; untowardness; perverseness.

Can any man . . . defend it lawfull, upon some unkind usages, or *thwartness* of disposition, for a parent to abandon and forsake his child, or the son to cast off his parent? *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 2.

thwartover†, *a.* [< ME. *thwert over;* < *thwart*1 + *over*.] Contrary; baffling.

And for fifteene long dayes and nights the *thwartover* and crosse north easterly winde blew us nothing but lengthening of our sorrowes. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

thwartship (thwârt′ship), *a.* [< *thwart*1, *prep.*, + *ship.*] *Naut.*, lying across the vessel.

thwartships (thwârt′ships), *adv.* [< *thwart*1, *prep.*, 1, + *ship* + adv. gen. *-s.*] *Naut.*, across the ship from side to side: opposed to *fore and aft*.

thwite†, *v. t.* [< ME. *thwiten*, *thwyten*, < AS. *thwītan*, cut. Hence the var. *white*2, and ult. the deriv. *thwittle*, var. *whittle*, and *thwaite*1.] To cut; whittle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Twigges fallow, rede,
And grene eek, and som weren whyte,
Swiche as men to these cages *thwyte*,
Or maken of these paniers.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1938.

It [the bow] was peynted wel and *thwitten* [var. *twhitten*, *twythen*]. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 933.

thwittle†, *n.* [< ME. *thwitel*, a knife, < *thwiten*, cut: see *thwite.*] A whittle; a knife.

A Sheffeld *thwitel* baar he in his hose.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 13.

thwittle†, *v. t.* [< *thwittle*, *n.*, or freq. of *thwite.*] To whittle.

thworl (thėrl or thwôrl), *n.* A variant of *whorl*.

thy (ᴛʜī), *pron.* [< ME. *thy*, *thi*, a shortened form of *thin*, < AS. *thin:* see *thine*. The *-n* was dropped as being appar. a mere inflectional ending. Cf. *my*.] Of or pertaining to thee: possessive of the pronoun *thou*, second person singular. It is used in solemn and grave style. See *thine*.

For beetinge was *thi* bodi blewe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

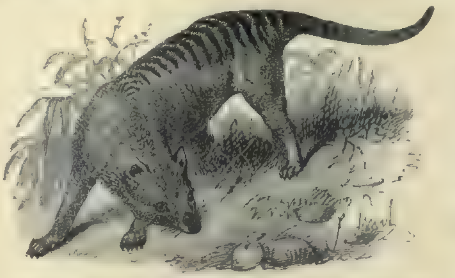
Good *thy* judgement, wench;
Thy bright elections cleere.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

These are *thy* glorious works, Parent of good.
Milton, P. L., v. 153.

thyder†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thither*.

thyine (thī′in), *a.* [< Gr. *θύϊνον*, < *θύϊνος*, pertaining to the tree called *θυία* or *θύα*: see *Thuya*.] Noting a precious wood, in Rev. xviii. 12. The wood is supposed to be that of *Callitris quadrivalvis*. See *Callitris*.

thylacine (thil′ạ-sin), *n.* [< NL. *Thylacinus*, q. v.] The native wild "dog," "wolf," "tiger," or "hyena" of Tasmania, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, the largest living carnivorous marsupial.



Thylacine Dasyure, or Zebra-wolf (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*).

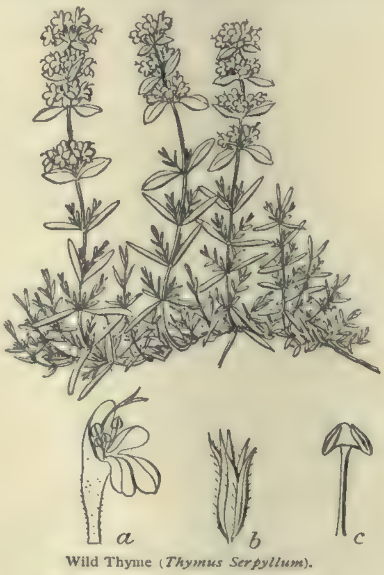
It is of a grayish-brown color, banded transversely with black on the back and hips, whence it is also called *zebra-wolf*. The same, or a closely related animal, formerly inhabited also Australia, but is now extinct. Also used attributively.

Thylacinus (thī-las′i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck), < Gr. *θῦλαξ* (*θυλακ-*), a pouch, + *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog.] A genus of carnivorous marsupial mammals, containing the thylacine dasyure, *T. cynocephalus*, of the family *Dasyuridæ* and subfamily *Dasyurinæ*. The teeth are 46; the vertebræ are C. 7, D. 13, L. 6, S. 2, Cd. 23; there are no ossified marsupial bones, nor is there any hallux; the general form is that of a dog or wolf. See *thylacine* (with cut).

Thylacoleo (thil-ạ-kō′lẹ̄-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θῦλαξ* (*θυλακ-*), a pouch, + *λέων*, a lion.] A genus of large extinct diprotodont marsupials, having few functional teeth. There is one species, *T. carnifex*, originally considered carnivorous, but having affinities with the herbivorous kangaroos and phalangers.

Thymallus (thī-mal′us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. *θύμαλλος*, some unknown fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of salmonoid fishes; the graylings. They are not anadromous, have moderate scales, the tongue toothless, and the dorsal fin long and very high, of about twenty rays. They are beautiful game-fishes, of northern regions. The American grayling is *T. signifer*. See cut under *grayling*.

thyme (tīm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thime*, *time* (the spelling with *th* being in artificial imitation of the L.); < ME. *time*, *tyme*, < OF. *thym*, F. *thym* = Pr. *thimi* = It. *timo*, < L. *thymum*, ML. also *thimus*, *timus*, < Gr. *θύμον*, also *θύμος*, neut., thyme; prob. connected with *θύος*, incense, < **θύειν*, smell: see *thus*2.] A plant of the genus *Thymus*. The common garden thyme is *T. vulgaris*, a native of southern Europe. It is a bushy undershrub from 6 to 10 inches high, with many stems, which are erect or decumbent at the base, and bear very small ovate leaves. It is of a pungent, aromatic property, and is largely cultivated as a seasoning for soups, sauces, etc. From it also is distilled, especially in France, where the plant abounds, the oil of thyme, which is considerably used in veterinary practice and in perfumery, and in the latter use often passes as oil of origanum. The wild or creeping thyme, or mother-of-thyme, is *T. Serpyllum*, a less erect plant forming broad dense tufts, having properties similar to those of *T. vulgaris*, but less cultivated for culinary use. It also yields an oil, from one of the names of the plant sometimes called *serpolet-oil*. (See *serpolet*.) The lemon or lemon-scented thyme, sometimes named *T. citriodorus*, is regarded as a variety of this plant. Both species, especially variegated varieties of the latter, are desirable border or rockwork plants.



Wild Thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*).
a, the corolla; *b*, the calyx; *c*, a stamen.

I know a bank where the wild *thyme* grows.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 249.

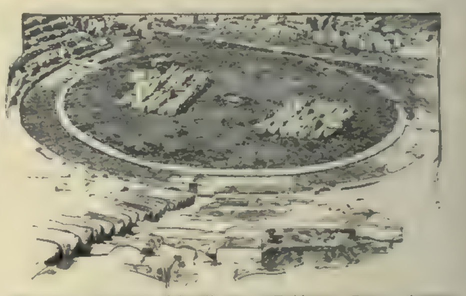
But, if a pinching winter thou foresee,
And would'st preserve thy famished family,
With fragrant *thyme* the city fumigate.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 350.

Basil thyme, *Calamintha Acinos* (see *basil-thyme*); applied also to *C. Nepeta* and perhaps some other species.—**Cat-thyme.** (*a*) See *Teucrium*. (*b*) Same as *herb mastic* (which see, under *herb*).—**Horse-thyme**, *Calamintha Clinopodium;* sometimes, also, the common wild thyme. [Prov. Eng.]—**Oil of thyme.** See *oil*.—**Shepherd's thyme**, the wild thyme. [Prov. Eng.]—**Virginian thyme.** See *Pycnanthemum*.—**Water-thyme**, a fresh-water plant, *Elodea* (*Anacharis*) *Alsinastrum*, of the *Hydrocharideæ:* applied by Izaak Walton to some plant not determined. The members of this genus did not grow in England in his time. *Britten and Holland.*

Thymelæa (thim-e-lē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1844; earlier, Tournefort, 1700, applied to the genus now called *Daphne*), < L. *thymelæa*, < Gr. *θυμελαία*, a plant, *Daphne Gnidium*, < *θύμος*, thyme, + *ἐλαία*, olive-tree.] A genus of apetalous plants, type of the order *Thymelæaceæ* and of the tribe *Euthymelææ*. It is characterized by bisexual unappendaged flowers with a spreading border, usually persistent around the dry membranous one-celled pericarp. There are about 20 species, natives of the Mediterranean region from the Canary Islands to Persia, with a few of wider range in Europe and middle Asia. They are perennial herbs, or rarely small shrubs with scattered leaves, generally small and narrow, and small sessile flowers, solitary or clustered in the axils. *T. tinctoria*, of the south of Europe, yields a yellow dye. See *herb terrible*, under *herb*.

Thymelæaceæ (thim″e-lẹ̄-ā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Meisner, 1856), < *Thymelæa* + *-aceæ.*] An order of apetalous plants, of the series *Daphnales*, characterized by its perianth of four or five imbricated lobes in a single series, and by the superior radicle. It includes about 400 species, belonging to 38 genera classed in 3 tribes, of which *Thymelæa*, *Phaleria*, and *Aquilaria* are the types. They are usually trees or shrubs, with a tough filamentous or netted bark. They bear entire leaves, usually numerous, small, and with a single vein. The flowers are commonly capitate and somewhat involucrate, and are followed by an indehiscent fruit, a nutlet, berry, or drupe, or, in the *Aquilarieæ*, a loculicidal capsule. They are natives of temperate climates, especially of South Africa, the Mediterranean region, and Australia, fewer in America, and rare in the tropics. Among the important genera are *Daphne*, *Pimelea*, *Passerina*, *Stellera*, and *Dirca*, the leatherwood, the last-named being the only genus in the United States.

thymele (thim′e-lē), *n.* [< L. *thymela*, *thymele*, < Gr. *θυμέλη*, the altar of Dionysus in the orchestra of a Greek theater, lit. 'a place for sacrifice,' < *θύειν*, sacrifice.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, an altar; particularly, the small altar of Dionysus which occupied the central point of the orchestra of the Greek theater, and was a visible token of the religious character of the dramatic representations.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Fabricius, 1808).] In *entom.*, a genus of hesperian butterflies, or skippers. *T. alveolus* is the grizzled skipper, a British species.



Thymele.—Orchestra of the Theater at Epidaurus, Greece, showing the ancient Hellenic circle floored with beaten cinders (κονιστρα) for the chorus. The site of the thymele is marked by the block of white stone in the middle.

thymelici (thī-mel′i-sī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *thymelicus*, < Gr. *θυμελικός*, belonging to the thymele: see *thymele.*] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, the chorus: so called because their evolutions took place around the thymele.

thymiatechny (thim′i-ạ-tek-ni), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *θυμίαμα*, Ionic *θυμίημα*, that which is burned as incense (< *θυμιᾶν*, burn as incense: see *thymiaterion*), + *τέχνη*, art, skill.] The art of employing perfumes in medicine. *Dunglison.*

thymiaterion (thim″i-ạ-tē′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *thymiateria* (-ạ̈). [< Gr. *θυμιατήριον*, a censer, < *θυμιᾶν*, burn as incense, < *θῦμα*, a sacrifice, < *θύειν*, sacrifice.] A censer, especially one of ancient Greek origin, or one used in the Greek Church.

thymic (thī'mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thymus gland: as, the *thymic* vein.—**Thymic asthma.** Same as *laryngismus stridulus.*

thymol (tī'mol), *n.* [< *thyme* + *-ol.*] The phenol of cymene, $C_{10}H_{13}.OH$, a stearoptene obtained from oil of thyme by distillation. It is a crystalline solid having a powerful odor and a very acrid and caustic taste, but its solution sufficiently diluted has the smell of thyme and an agreeable cooling taste. It is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. It is powerfully antiseptic in its properties, and is used in medicine as a dressing for unhealthy wounds or sores.

Thymus[1] (thī'mus), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *thymum*, < Gr. *θύμον*, *θύμος*, thyme: see *thyme.*] A genus of labiate plants, belonging to the tribe *Satureineæ* and subtribe *Menthoideæ;* the thyme. It is characterized by axillary or spiked few-flowered verticillasters, a distinctly two-lipped, ten- to thirteen-nerved calyx closed within by hairs, and a slightly two-lipped corolla with four perfect stamens. There are about 40, or as some class them 100 species, nearly all natives of the Mediterranean region, a few in the Canary Islands and Abyssinia, and one or two widely dispersed over the temperate and northern parts of Europe and Asia. They are small shrubby plants, with entire leaves small and nearly alike throughout, or in the spike changed into bracts, the flowers in separate axillary whorls or in loose or compact terminal spikes. The species are known in general as *thyme.* See also *mastic-herb*, and cut under *stamen.*

thymus[2] (thī'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θύμος*, m., a warty excrescence, a glandular substance, the sweetbread: so called because likened to a bunch of thyme, < *θύμον*, *θύμος*, thyme: see *thyme.*] 1. In *anat.*, a fetal structure, vestigial in the adult, one of the so-called ductless glands, of no known function, situated inside the thorax, behind the breast-bone, near the root of the neck. The thymus of veal and lamb is called *sweetbread*, and more fully *throat* or *neck-sweetbread*, to distinguish it from the pancreas or stomach-sweetbread.

2. In *pathol.*, same as *acrothymion.*

thymy (tī'mi), *a.* [< *thyme* + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with thyme; fragrant with thyme.

> Love paced the *thymy* plots of Paradise.
>
> *Tennyson*, Love and Death.

2. Resembling thyme; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of thyme: as, a *thymy* smell.

Thynnidæ (thin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1842), < *Thynnus* + *-idæ.*] 1. In *entom.*, a curious family of hymenopterous insects, occurring in South America and Australasia, and allied to the *Scoliidæ.* The female is wingless, and resembles a large ant or some of the wingless *Proctotrypidæ*, while the male is usually much larger, fully winged, and very active. The last abdominal joint is furnished with chitinous projections, as in some *Chrysididæ.* More than 50 species are known.

2†. In *ichth.*, a family of scombroid fishes; the tunnies. See *Thynnus*, 2.

Thynnus (thin'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *thynnus*, *thunnus*, < Gr. *θύννος*, a tunny: so called from its quick, glancing motions, < *θύνειν*, *θύειν*, dart along. Cf. *tunny.*] 1. In *entom.*, a remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the family *Thynnidæ.* The species are Australian. *Fabricius*, 1775.—2†. In *ichth.*, a genus of scombroid fishes, so named by Cuvier in 1817; the tunnies. Being preoccupied in entomology, the name was changed by Cuvier in 1829 to *Orcynus.* See cut under *albacore.*

Thyone (thī'ọ-nē), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815).] 1. The typical genus of *Thyonidæ.*—2. A genus of crustaceans.

Thyonidæ (thī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thyone* + *-idæ.*] A family of pedate holothurians, typified by the genus *Thyone*, having suckers scattered over the surface of the body. They are sometimes called *sea-cacti.*

thyreoid (thī'rẹ-oid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *thyroid.*

thyreopalatinus (thī"rẹ-ọ-pal-a-tī'nus), *n.*; pl. *thyreopalatini* (-nī). [NL., as *thyreo*(*id*) + *palatine*[2].] Same as *palatopharyngeus.*

thyreopharyngeus (thī"rẹ-ō-far-in-jē'us), *n.*; pl. *thyreopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., as *thyreo*(*id*) + *pharynx.*] Same as *constrictor pharyngis inferior* (which see, under *constrictor*).

Thyreus (thī'rẹ-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θυρεός*, a large oblong shield.] A genus of hawk-moths, of the family *Sphingidæ.* *T. abboti* is the Abbot's sphinx, a dull-chocolate or grayish-brown moth with brown and sulphur-yellow hind wings. Its larva feeds upon the grape-vine, and has two marked colorational forms, one green and one brown. The caudal tubercle is polished black with a yellow annulus, and the venter is yellow with pink spots between the prolegs. See cut under *sphinx.*

Thyridopteryx (thir-i-dop'tẹ-riks), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1835), < Gr. *θυρίς* (*θυριδ-*), dim. of *θύρα*, a door, + *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] A genus of moths, of the family *Psychidæ.* The common bag-worm of the United States is the larva of *T. ephemeræformis.* The female is wingless; the male abdomen is robust, and extends for some distance behind the hind wings; and the male antennæ are broadly pectinate almost to the tips. The genus is also represented in Australia. See *Psychidæ*, and cut under *bag-worm.*

thyro-aryepiglotticus (thī"rō-ar-i-ep-i-glot'i-kus), *n.* [NL., as *thyro*(*id*) + *ary*(*tenoid*) + *epiglottis.*] Same as *thyro-arytenoid muscle* (which see, under *thyro-arytenoid*).

thyro-arytenoid (thī"rō-ar-i-tē'noid), *a.* [< *thyro*(*id*) + *arytenoid.*] Of or pertaining to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.—**Thyro-arytenoid folds** or **ligaments**, the vocal cords. (*a*) *Inferior*, a strong elastic band passing on either side from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the anterior angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. It is covered with thin mucous membrane, and forms the true vocal cord. (*b*) *Superior*, a delicate fibrous band of elastic tissue on either side, passing from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage. It is covered with mucous membrane, and forms the so-called false vocal cord.—**Thyro-arytenoid muscle**, a broad, flat muscle on either side of the larynx, passing from the angle of the alæ of the thyroid cartilage and the cricothyroid membrane, to be inserted into the base and anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage. It is divisible into an inferior or inner portion, adjacent and parallel to the vocal cord, and a superior and outer portion. This muscle, innervated by the inferior laryngeal nerve, relaxes the vocal cord.

thyro-arytenoideus (thī-rō-ar"i-tẹ-noi'dẹ-us), *n.* [NL.: see *thyro-arytenoid.*] The thyro-arytenoid muscle.—**Thyro-arytenoideus superior.** Same as *arytenoideus.*

thyro-epiglottic (thī-rō-ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< *thyro*(*id*) + *epiglottis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis.—**Thyro-epiglottic ligament**, the long and narrow ligament connecting the epiglottis with the angle of the thyroid cartilage, just below the median notch of the latter.

thyro-epiglottidean (thī-rō-ep"i-glo-tid'ẹ-an), *a.* [< *thyro*(*id*) + *epiglottis* (*-id-*) + *-e-an.*] Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis.—**Thyro-epiglottidean muscle**, a delicate fasciculus arising from the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage, just external to the origin of the thyro-arytenoid muscle, spreading out on the outer surface of the sacculus laryngis, some fibers extending to the aryteno-epiglottidean fold, others to the margin of the epiglottis. It is innervated by the inferior laryngeal. Also called *depressor epiglottidis.*

thyro-epiglottideus (thī-rō-ep"i-glo-tid'ẹ-us), *n.*; pl. *thyro-epiglottidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *thyro-epiglottidean.*] The thyro-epiglottidean muscle (which see, under *thyro-epiglottidean*).

thyroglottideus (thī"rō-glo-tid'ẹ-us), *n.*; pl. *thyroglottidei* (-ī). Same as *thyro-epiglottideus.*

thyrohyal (thī-rō-hī'al), *n.* [< *thyro*(*id*) + *hy*(*oid*) + *-al.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a bone developed in the third postoral visceral arch of the embryo of higher vertebrates, corresponding to the first branchial arch of fishes and amphibians. (*a*) In man and other mammals, the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. See first cut under *skull*[1]. (*b*) In a bird, sometimes, one of the long horns of the hyoid bone, which curl up behind the skull, and in some woodpeckers even up over the top of the skull to the eye or nostril, consisting each of two pieces properly named *ceratobranchial* and *epibranchial.* The ceratobranchials and epibranchials together are badly called the *thyrohyals*, and in still more popular language the "greater cornua" or "horns" of the hyoid bone.

thyrohyoid (thī-rō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *thyro*(*id*) + *hyoid.*] I. *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage.—**Thyrohyoid arch**, the third postoral visceral arch.—**Thyrohyoid ligament**, a round elastic ligament passing from the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage to the extremity of the great cornu of the hyoid bone. Also called *lateral thyrohyoid ligament*, in distinction from the *thyrohyoid membrane.* See cut under *larynx.*—**Thyrohyoid membrane.** See *membrane*, and cut under *larynx.*—**Thyrohyoid muscle**, a muscle extending from the oblique ridge on the outer side of the thyroid cartilage to the great cornu of the hyoid bone: innervated from the hypoglossal. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Thyrohyoid space**, the depressed space between the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone in front.

II. *n.* A small muscle of man and some other animals, apparently a continuation of the sternothyroid, arising from the thyroid cartilage of the larynx and inserted into the hyoid bone. Its action approximates the parts between which it extends. See cut under *muscle*[1].

thyroid (thī'roid), *a.* and *n.* [Also, and prop., *thyreoid;* < Gr. *θυρεοειδής*, shield-shaped (*χόνδρος θυρεοειδής*, the thyroid cartilage), < *θυρεός*, a large oblong shield (< *θύρα*, door), + *εἶδος*, form, shape.] I. *a.* Shield-shaped. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, noting the largest and principal one of the several cartilages of the larynx, and several associated parts; also, noting the obturator foramen and obturator membrane. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, noting shield-shaped color-markings, or birds having a thyroid marking: as, the *thyroid* woodpecker, *Sphyropicus thyroideus.*—**Cornua of the thyroid cartilage.** See *cornu.*—**Isthmus of the thyroid gland.** See *isthmus.*—**Oblique line of the thyroid cartilage.** See *oblique.*—**Pyramid of the thyroid gland.** See *pyramid.*—**Thyroid artery**, either of two arteries distributed to the region of the thyroid cartilage and thyroid body. (*a*) *Superior*, a branch of the external carotid, distributed to the sternothyroid, sternohyoid, and omohyoid muscles and the thyroid body, and giving off the hyoid, sternomastoid, laryngeal, and cricothyroid branches. (*b*) *Inferior*, a branch of the thyroid axis, passing beneath the great cervical vessels to be distributed to the lower part of the thyroid body, to the scalenus anticus, longus colli, inferior constrictor, and the infrahyoid muscles, and giving off the ascending cervical, inferior laryngeal, tracheal, and esophageal branches.—**Thyroid axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Thyroid body**, the so-called thyroid gland. See below.—**Thyroid cartilage**, the largest cartilage of the larynx, situated between the hyoid bone and the cricoid cartilage, and composed of two lateral halves, or alæ, continuous in front, where they form the projection known as *Adam's apple.* It articulates with the epiglottis and the cricoid and other laryngeal cartilages, and affords attachment to the vocal cords. See cut under *larynx.*—**Thyroid dislocation**, in *surg.*, dislocation of the head of the thigh-bone or femur into the thyroid or obturator foramen.—**Thyroid foramen.** See *foramen.*—**Thyroid ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Thyroid gland**, a large and very vascular body, consisting chiefly of a congeries of blood-vessels, but not provided with a duct or known to furnish any secretion, saddled upon the larynx and upper part of the trachea. Its functions, if it have any, are unknown; it takes no part in respiration, though associated with the windpipe, and is apparently a vestigial organ, or the remains of some undetermined functional homologue of the lowest vertebrates. It is the seat of the disease known as *bronchocele* or *goiter*, becoming sometimes enormously enlarged.—**Thyroid vein.** See *vein.*

II. *n.* 1. The thyroid cartilage.—2. The thyroid gland.—3. A thyroid artery, vein, or nerve.

thyroidal (thī'roi-dạl), *a.* [< *thyroid* + *-al.*] Same as *thyroid.*

thyroideal (thī-roi'dẹ-ạl), *a.* [< *thyroid* + *-e-* *-al.*] Same as *thyroid.*

thyroidean (thī-roi'dẹ-ạn), *a.* Same as *thyroid.*

thyroidectomy (thī-roi-dek'tọ-mi), *n.* [< *thyroid* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Excision of a part or the whole of the thyroid gland or of the thyroid cartilage.

thyrotomy (thī-rot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< *thyro*(*id*) + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, division of the thyroid cartilage.

thyrse (thėrs), *n.* [= F. *thyrse*, < L. *thyrsus*, < Gr. *θύρσος*, a stalk, stem: see *thyrsus.*] 1. Same as *thyrsus*, 1.

> Wild I am now with heat;
> O Bacchus! coole thy raies!
> Or frantick I shall eate
> Thy *thyrse*, and bite the bayes.
>
> *Herrick*, To Live Merrily, and To Trust to God.

2. In *bot.*, a contracted or ovate panicle, being a mixed or compound form of inflorescence in which the primary ramification is centripetal and the secondary or ultimate is centrifugal. The inflorescence of the horse-chestnut and that of lilac are typical examples. Also *thyrsus* and *cymobotrys.* See cut under *Æsculus.*

3. A small earthenware vessel, of a form resembling that of a pine-cone, especially such a vessel of ancient make.

> From their resemblance to pine cones they have been called *thyrses*, and are supposed to have been used for holding mercury.
>
> *R. M. Smith*, S. K. Handbook, Persian Art, p. 12.

thyrse-flower (thėrs'flou"ėr), *n.* A plant of the acanthaceous genus *Thyrsacanthus.*

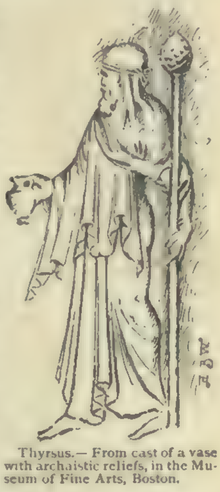
thyrsi, *n.* Plural of *thyrsus.*

thyrsiform (thėr'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *thyrsus*, a thyrsus, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, resembling or having the form of a thyrse.

thyrsoid (thėr'soid), *a.* [< Gr. *θύρσος*, a stalk, stem, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, having somewhat the form of a thyrse. Also *cymobotryose.*

thyrsoidal (thėr'soi-dạl), *a.* [< *thyrsoid* + *-al.*] Same as *thyrsoid.*

thyrsus (thėr'sus), *n.*; pl. *thyrsi* (-sī). [< L. *thyrsus*, < Gr. *θύρσος*, a stalk or stem, the Dionysiac wand.] 1. One of the most common attributes or emblems of Dionysus (Bacchus) and his thiasus and votaries. It was a staff tipped with an ornament like a pine-cone and sometimes wrapped round with ivy and vine-branches, and appears in various modifications in ancient representations. The bacchantes carried thyrsi in their hands when they celebrated their orgies. Also *thyrse.*



Thyrsus.—From cast of a vase with archaistic reliefs, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

2. Same as *thyrse*, 2.

Thysanocarpus (this"a-nọ-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (W. J. Hooker, 1833), so called from the pods which hang like tassels; < Gr. *θύσανος*, a tassel, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of the tribe *Isatideæ.* It is characterized by a small one-seeded winged silicle, often with a perforated margin, by accumbent cotyledons, and stamens without appendages. There are about 6 species, natives of California and

Oregon. They are slender branching annuals, with pinnatifid radical leaves, and entire, clasping, and sagittate stem-leaves. The racemose white or violet flowers are followed by flattened ovate or roundish pods hanging on filiform pedicels and resembling samaras. A variety of *T. curvipes* with perforated wing is known as *lace-pod*; and a fringed variety of *T. laciniatus*, as *fringepod* (which see).

Thysanopoda (this-a̤-nop′ō̤-dä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θύσανος*, a tassel, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of crustaceans. *T. inermis* is a small species which furnishes much of the food of the great blue rorqual, *Balænoptera sibbaldi*.

thysanopter (this-a̤-nop′tėr), *n.* [< *Thysanoptera*.] A thysanopterous insect.

Thysanoptera (this-a̤-nop′te̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haliday, 1836), < Gr. *θύσανος*, a tassel, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] In Brauer's system, the seventh order of insects, including only the family *Thripidæ* (or *Thripsidæ*), by the older authors (before Haliday) considered as belonging to the *Hemiptera*. The head ends in a short fleshy beak, but the maxillæ bear two- or three-jointed palpi, and labial palpi are present. The wings are long, narrow, often veinless, and furnished with a long fringe. In the males of some species the wings are wanting. The eggs are cylindric, round at one end and knobbed at the other. The larva and pupa are both active. The feet end in bulbous enlargements, whence the name *Physopoda*, applied to the group by Burmeister. Two species have been found to be carnivorous, but the majority are plant-feeders. The principal genera are *Phlœothrips*, *Limothrips*, and *Thrips*. See cut under *Thrips*.

thysanopteran (this-a̤-nop′te̤-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *thysanopter* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Thysanopterous.

II. *n.* A thysanopter.

thysanopterous (this-a̤-nop′te̤-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Thysanoptera*.

Thysanotus (this-a̤-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called from the fringed flower-segments; < Gr. *θύσανος*, a tassel, fringe, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Asphodeleæ* and subtribe *Anthericeæ*. It is characterized by panicled or fascicled flowers with their three inner segments fringed, by smooth filaments, and by a three-celled ovary with two superposed ovules in each cell. The 22 species are all Australian. One, *T. chrysantherus*, occurs also in the Philippines and in southern China. They grow from a thick, hardened horizontal rhizome, in some species short and mostly replaced by a cluster of fibers or tubers. They produce grass-like radical leaves and a leafless scape, erect, or in one species, *T. dichotomus*, almost twining. They are known as *fringe-lily*, and are occasionally cultivated for the peculiar iris-like flowers.

Thysanura (this-a̤-nū′rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802): see *thysanurous*.] **1.** The lowest order of hexapod insects, including primitive wingless ametabolous forms with simple eyes, living usually in damp places and under stones, and known as *springtails* and *bristletails*. In many species the tracheæ are wanting. It comprises in this sense the three suborders *Collembola*, *Symphyla*, and *Cinura*. See cuts under *Campodea*, *silverfish*, and *springtail*. **2.** An order of less extent (when the *Collembola* are considered of ordinal rank, as by Lubbock), including only the families *Japygidæ*, *Campodidæ*, and *Lepismatidæ*, and corresponding to the suborder *Cinura*.

thysanuran (this-a̤-nū′ra̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thysanura* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Thysanurous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thysanura*.

thysanurian (this-a̤-nū′ri-a̤n), *a.* Same as *thysanurous*. *J. H. Comstock.*

thysanuriform (this-a̤-nū′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Thysanura*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a thysanuran; thysanurous. *S. H. Scudder.*

thysanurous (this-a̤-nū′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *θύσανος*, a tag, tassel, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Having long caudal filaments which serve as a spring; spring-tailed; belonging to the *Thysanura*, in either sense.

thyself (ᴛʜī-self′), *pron.* [< *thy* + *self*. See *self*.] A pronoun used reflexively for emphasis after, or in place of, *thou*: as, *thou thyself* shalt go (that is, thou shalt go and no other).

> *Thou* alone art unhappy, none so bad as *thyself*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 343.

> Glad to find *thyself* so fair,
> Poor child, that waitest for thy love!
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, vi.

ti^1 (tē), *n.* [Native name.] In Polynesia, the plant *Cordyline terminalis*, same as *ki*; in New Zealand, transferred to *C. australis* and *C. indivisa*, plants otherwise known as *cabbage-palm*, and, with the whole genus, as *palm-lily*.

ti^2 (tē), *n.* In *solmization*. See *si*.

Ti. In *chem.*, the symbol for *titanium*.

tia (tē′ä̤), *n.* See *Sageretia*.

tiao (tyä′ō), *n.* [Chinese.] A string of cash. See *cash*^{3}, 1.

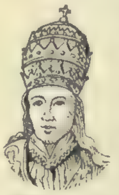
> Twenty miles from Peking the big cash are no longer in circulation. Small nominal cash are used, 1,000 of which make a *tiao*, and 3,000 to 3,500 of which are equal to a tael of silver. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 390.

tiar (tiär), *n.* [< F. *tiare*, < L. *tiara*: see *tiara*.] A tiara. [Poetical.]

> Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*
> Circled his head. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 625.

tiara (tī-ā′rä̤), *n.* [Formerly also *tiar*; < F. *tiare* = Sp. Pg. It. *tiara*; < L. *tiara*, *tiaras*, < Gr. *τιάρα*, *τιάρας*, *τιήρης*, the head-dress of the Persian kings; origin unknown.] **1.** An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered the head: a kind of turban. As different authors describe it it must have been of different forms. The kings of Persia alone had a right to wear it straight or erect; lords and priests wore it depressed, or turned down on the fore side. Xenophon says the tiara was encompassed with the diadem, at least in ceremonials.

> On his head . . . he ware a Persian *tiara*, all set down with rows of so rich rubies as they were enough to speak for him that they had to judge of no mean personage.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.



Head of Leo XII., wearing the Tiara.

2. A cylindrical diadem pointed at the top, tipped with the mound and cross of sovereignty, and surrounded with three crowns, which the Pope wears as a symbol of his threefold sovereignty. Till late in the middle ages *tiara* was a synonym of *mitra*, a bishop's miter, and at ceremonies of a purely spiritual character the Pope still wears the miter, not the tiara. *Cath. Dict.*

> Gregory XI. assumed the *tiara* on the last day of 1370. *The Century*, XL. 592.

3. Figuratively, the papal dignity.—**4.** A coronet or frontal; an ornament for the head: used loosely for any such ornament considered unusually rich: as, a *tiara* of brilliants.—**5.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a tall cap-like or pointed dome surrounded by three crowns, one above the other, and having at the point an orb and cross: it is supposed to represent the crown of the Pope. It is usually all of gold, and this does not need to be expressed in the blazon. Also called *Pope's crown*, *triple crown*.

6. In *conch.*: (*a*) A miter-shell. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL. (Menke, 1830).] A genus of miter-shells.

tiaraed (tī-ā′ra̤d), *a.* [< *tiara* + *-ed*^{2}.] Adorned with a tiara. *Imp. Dict.*

Tiarella (tī-a̤-rel′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called in allusion to some resemblance of the capsule to a tiara or turban; dim. < L. *tiara*, a cap: see *tiara*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Saxifragaceæ* and tribe *Saxifrageæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary with the placentæ basilar or nearly so. The 5 species are natives of North America, except one in the Himalaya Mountains. They are slender erect herbs from a perennial root, bearing a terminal raceme of white flowers and numerous long-petioled leaves, which are chiefly radical, and are undivided as in the eastern, or deeply parted as in the western American species. *T. cordifolia*, native from Canada to Virginia, is called *false miterwort* and *coolwort*. See *coolwort*.

tib† (tib), *n.* [Particular uses of *Tib*, dim. of *Tibby*, *Tibbie*, a corruption of the name *Isabel*. Cf. *Jill*^{2}, *Jack*^{1}, *Tom*, etc., similarly used.] **1.** A common woman; a paramour.

> Thou art the damned doorkeeper to every
> Coistrel that comes enquiring for his *Tib*.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 176.

2. The ace of trumps in the game of gleek. See *Tom*^{1}, 3.

tib-cat (tib′kat), *n.* [< *Tib*, female name, corresponding to *Tom* in *tom-cat*.] A she-cat: correlative with *tom-cat*. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tiberian (tī-bē′ri-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Tiberianus*, of Tiberius, < *Tiberius*, Tiberius, a Roman prænomen, prob. connected with *Tiberis*, the river Tiber.] Of or pertaining to Tiberius, Roman emperor A. D. 14 to 37.

tibert† (tib′ėrt or tī′bėrt), *n.* [Also *tybert*; prop. a man's name, the same as *Tybalt*, < OF. *Thibaud*, *Thibaut*, a form of *Theobald*, G. *Dietbolt*, etc.] An old name for a cat. Compare *tib-cat*. "Shakspeare regards *Tybalt* as the same [as *Tibert*], hence some of the insulting jokes of Mercutio, who calls *Tybalt* 'rat-catcher' and 'king of cats.'" (*Nares.*)

> 'Mongst these *Tiberts*, who do you think there was?
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, cxxxiii.

tibet, thibet (ti-bet′), *n.* [Short for *Tibet cloth*.] **1.** Same as *Tibet cloth*.—**2.** A woolen stuff usually printed in colors.

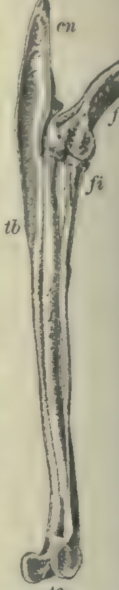
Tibetan (tib′e-tan), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Thibetan*; < *Tibet* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tibet (or Thibet), a dependency of China, situated north of India.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Tibet.—**2.** The language of Tibet. It belongs to the monosyllabic or southeastern Asiatic family.

Tibet cloth. [Also *Thibet cloth*: so called from *Tibet* in Asia.] **1.** A heavy material made wholly or in part of goat's hair.—**2.** A delicate stuff for women's dresses.

Also *tibet*.

Tibetian (ti-bē′shia̤n), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Thibetian*; < *Tibet* + *-ian*.] Same as *Tibetan*.



Left Tibia of a Loon (*Urinator immer*), about half natural size.

tb, tibia; *f*, distal end of femur; *fi*, fibula; *cn*, cnemial process, forming apophysis above knee-joint; *tc*, tibial condyles.

tibia (tib′i-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *tibiæ*, *tibias* (-ē, -ä̤z). [= F. *tibia*, < L. *tibia*, the shin-bone, the shin, hence a pipe, flute (orig. of bone).] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the inner and usually the larger of the two bones of the crus, or lower leg, extending from the knee to the ankle; the shin-bone of man. This is of prismatic section, with a greatly expanded head which articulates with the femur to the exclusion of the fibula, and a process at the foot which forms the inner malleolus of the ankle. The tibia forms the ankle-joint in all mammals which have one, with or without the fibula, by articulation with the astragalus. In many cases it appears to be the only bone of the lower leg, the fibula being shortened and partly aborted, or even completely ankylosed with the tibia. Much of the tibia is subcutaneous in man, and the character of the broad face and sharp edge of its prismatic section has an ethnological significance. See *platycnemic*, and cuts under *crus*, *digitigrade*, *Equidæ*, *fibula*, *Ornithoscelida*, *Plantigrada*, *Plesiosaurus*, *tarsus*, and *skeleton*, with several others cited under the last-named word. **2.** In *ornith.*, the tibiotarsus. In some birds, as the loon, the tibia develops an immense apophysis which projects far above the knee-joint. See also cuts under *Dromæus* and *tibiotarsus*.—**3.** That segment of the hind limb which extends from the knee to the ankle; the part of the leg corresponding to the extent of the tibia; the crus; the drumstick of a fowl: used especially in ornithology.—**4.** In *entom.*, the fourth and penultimate joint of the leg, between the femur and the tarsus. It is often enlarged, as in saltatorial forms, especially in connection with such incrassate femora as those of grasshoppers, etc. See cuts under *corbiculum* and *coxa*.

5. An ancient variety of flageolet, or direct flute, single or double. See *flute*^{1}, 1 (*a*).

> The same variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of stops on their *Tibiæ*.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 466).

Clypeate, digitate, foliaceous, palmate tibiæ. See the adjectives.—**Oblique line of the tibia.** See *oblique*.—**Pronator tibiæ.** See *peroneotibial*, 2.—**Serrate tibiæ.** See *serrate*.—**Spines of the tibia.** See *spine*.

tibial (tib′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tibial*, < L. *tibialis*, < *tibia*, the shin-bone, a pipe: see *tibia*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the tibia, shin-bone, or inner bone of the lower leg or crus: as, the *tibial* crest; *tibial* muscles; *tibial* arteries.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the crus, or lower leg (see *tibia*, 3): as, *tibial* feathers; *tibial* scutella.—**3.** Of or pertaining to the fourth segment of the leg of an insect: as, *tibial* hairs.—**4.** Of or pertaining to the pipe or flute called *tibia*.—**Anterior tibial nerve,** a branch of the peroneal nerve lying in front of the interosseous membrane. It supplies the tibialis anticus, the extensor longus digitorum, extensor longus pollicis, extensor brevis digitorum, and with sensory fibers the ankle-joint and the skin on the dorsal surface of contiguous sides of the first and second toes.—**Posterior tibial nerve,** the continuation of the popliteal nerve down the back of the leg beneath the muscles of the calf. After supplying the muscles of the back of the leg, except the popliteus, it divides at the inner side of the ankle into the internal and external plantar.—**Tibial apophysis,** in *ornith.*, a long process from the upper end of the tibia in some birds. See *tibia*, 2.—**Tibial arteries,** branches resulting from the bifurcation of the popliteal artery, especially the two main trunks. (*a*) The *anterior* extends along the anterior surface of the interosseous membrane, after passing through the aperture in the upper part of that membrane, as far as the bend of the ankle, where it becomes the dorsal artery of the foot. It supplies the muscles of the anterior part of the leg, and gives off the anterior and posterior tibial recurrent arteries and the malleolar arteries. (*b*) The *posterior* continues down between the superficial and deep muscles of the back of the leg, giving off muscular, cutaneous, and internal malleolar branches, and the medullary and peroneal arteries, and bifurcating near the heel into the internal and external plantar arteries.—**Tibial crest.** See *crista tibiæ*, under *crista*.—**Tibial epiphyses, tibial condyles,** in *ornith.*, that part of the tarsus which is to be or has been ankylosed with the tibia proper. See cuts under *tibia* and *tibiotarsus*.—**Tibial trochlea,** in *ornith.*, a bridge of bone across the lower end of the tibiotarsus, between its condyles, confining certain tendons which play beneath it as if in a pulley.

II. *n.* **1.** A structure connected with the tibia; especially, such a muscle, artery, or nerve.—**2.** The fifth joint of a spider's leg, being the second of the two which form the shank.

tibiale (tib-i-ā′lē), *n.*; pl. *tibialia* (-li-ä̤). [NL., neut. of L. *tibialis*: see *tibial*.] A bone of the tarsus, the inner one of the proximal row of tarsal bones on the tibial side of the tarsus, in especial relation with the tibia, as is the astragalus, which is by some supposed to be the tibiale, while others consider that the astragalus, besides representing the tibiale, includes also the bone called *intermedium*. See cuts under *Ichthyosauria*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *tarsus*.

tibialis (tib-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *tibiales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *tibial*.] One of several muscles of the crus, or lower leg, and foot, in relation with the tibia.—**Tibialis anticus**, a fusiform muscle arising chiefly from the external surface of the shaft of the tibia, and inserted mostly into the internal cuneiform. Also called *anterior tibial muscle* and *hippicus*. See cut under *muscle*^{1}.—**Tibialis posticus**, a muscle arising chiefly from the posterior surface of the tibia and the inner surface of the fibula, and inserted chiefly into the internal cuneiform and scaphoid. Also called *nauticus* and *posterior tibial muscle*. See cut under *muscle*^{1}.—**Tibialis secundus**, an occasional muscle of man, passing from the back of the tibia to the ligament of the ankle-joint.

tibicen (ti-bī'sen), *n.* [L., < *tibia*, a flute, + *canere*, sing: see *tibia* and *chant*.] In *anc. music*, a flute-player.

tibicinate (ti-bis'i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tibicinated*, ppr. *tibicinating*. [< LL. *tibicinatus*, pp. of *tibicinare*, play on the flute, < L. *tibicen* (*tibicin-*), a flute-player: see *tibicen*.] To play on a flute. [Rare.]

tibiofascialis (tib'i-ō-fas-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *tibiofasciales* (-lēz). [NL., < *tibia* + *fascia*, fascia.] A small occasional muscle of man, upon the lower part of the tibia.

tibiofemoral (tib'i-ō-fem'ọ-rạl), *a.* [< *tibia* + *femur* (*femor-*) + *-al*.] Common to the tibia and the femur; femorotibial.—**Tibiofemoral index**, the ratio of the length of the tibia to that of the femur.

tibiofibular (tib'i-ō-fib'ụ-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *tibia* + *fibula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the tibia and the fibula: as, the *tibiofibular* articulations. Also *tibioperoneal*.

tibiometatarsal (tib'i-ō-met-ạ-tär'sạl), *a.* [< *tibia* + *metatarsus* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the tibia and the metatarsus: as, the ankle-joint of a bird is apparently *tibiometatarsal*, but in reality mediotarsal.

tibioperoneal (tib'i-ō-per-ọ-nē'ạl), *a.* [< *tibia* + *peroneum* + *-al*.] Same as *tibiofibular*.

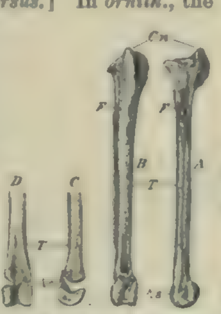
tibiotarsal (tib'i-ō-tär'sạl), *a.* [< *tibia* + *tarsus* + *-al*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus: as, *tibiotarsal* ligaments.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining or common to the tibia and the tarsus of an insect's leg: as, a *tibiotarsal* brush of hairs.

Also *tarsotibial*.

Tibiotarsal articulation, the ankle-joint of any mammal, opposed to *mediotarsal* or *tarsotarsal articulation*.—**Tibiotarsal ligaments**, ligaments running from the tibia to the astragalus: an anterior and a posterior are distinguished in man.

tibiotarsus (tib'i-ō-tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *tibiotarsi* (-sī). [NL., < *tibia* + *tarsus*.] In *ornith.*, the tibia, which in a bird consists of a tibia proper with an epiphysis at its distal end, constituted by the proximal portion of the tarsus, in adult life forming the so-called condyles of the tibia.

> An upper tarsal bone, or series of tarsal bones, fuses with the lower end of the tibia, making this leg-bone really a *tibio-tarsus*; and similarly, a lower bone or set of tarsal bones fuses with the upper end of the metatarsus, making this bone a tarso-metatarsus.
> *Coues*, Key N. A. Birds, p. 120.



Tibiotarsus (*A*) of a Bird (common fowl), showing the formation of the tibial malleoli by *As*, the astragalus, a bone of the tarsus; *Cn*, cnemial process of tibia; *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula. *A*, right tibia, external lateral view; *B*, right tibia, front view; *C*, end of left tibia, external lateral view; *D*, end of left tibia, front view.

Tibouchina (tib-ọ̈-kī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the name in Guiana.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the tribe *Tibouchineæ* in the order *Melastomaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a hirsute or chaffy calyx; five obovate petals, usually unequal and retuse; ten stamens, equal or nearly so, and with slender equal arcuate anthers opening by a small pore; and a five-celled ovary, wholly or mostly superior, with the summit hairy or bristly. There are 174 species, natives of tropical America, especially of Brazil. They are shrubs, or rarely herbs, sometimes climbers, and commonly rough-hairy. They usually bear large, coriaceous, entire, and three- to seven-nerved leaves, and conspicuous violet or purple flowers borne in much-branched, repeatedly three-forked panicles. Many species known as *spider-flower* (which see) are cultivated for their handsome flowers, often under the former generic names *Pleroma* and *Lasiandra*. *T. sarmentosa* is the Peruvian glory-bush.

Tibouchineæ (tib-ọ̈-kin'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cogniaux, 1888), < *Tibouchina* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Melastomaceæ*, including 20 genera, of which *Tibouchina* is the type.

tic^1 (tik), *n.* [Formerly *tick* (see *tick*^{5}); < F. *tic* (OF. also *ticq*, *ticquet*), a twitching, a disease of horses; esp. in the phrase *tic douloureux*, 'painful twitching,' facial neuralgia; cf. *tic*, a vicious habit, = It. *ticchio*, a ridiculous habit, whim, caprice; origin uncertain.] A habitual spasmodic contraction of certain muscles, especially of the face; twitching; vellication: especially applied to tic-douloureux, or facial neuralgia. See *tic-douloureux*.

tic^2, **tic-bird** (tik, tik'bėrd), *n.* [Appar. imitative. Cf. *Toccus*, *tock*, *tok*.] An African beef-eater or ox-pecker; an ox-bird. See cuts under *Buphaga* and *Textor*.

tical (tik'ạl or tī'kal), *n.* [Also *teecal*, *tecul*; < British Burmese *tikāl*, a word of obscure origin, the true Burmese word being *kyat*, and the Siamese word *bat*.] A weight now used in Burma and Siam, and formerly in many other places in the Indies, equal to about 230 grains troy; also, a current silver coin of Siam, worth 2*s.* 1*d.* (about 50 United States cents).

tic-douloureux (tik'dö-lö-rė'), *n.* [F.: *tic*, a twitching; *douloureux*, painful: see *tic*^{1} and *dolorous*.] A severe form of facial neuralgia; prosopalgia. It is characterized by a sudden attack of very acute pain, attended with convulsive twitchings of the muscles of the face, and continuing from a few minutes to several hours. Often called simply *tic*.

tice† (tīs), *v. t.* [< ME. *tisen*, *tysen*, < OF. *tiser*, entice: see *entice*, of which E. *tice* is in part an aphetic form.] To entice; seduce.

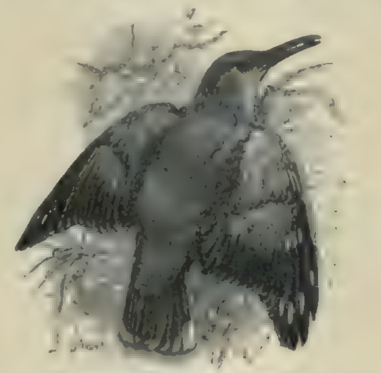
> Fro thens-forth she *tysed* euer Merlin to come speke with hir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 418.

> What strong enchantments *tice* my yielding soul!
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., i. 11.

ticement† (tīs'mẹnt), *n.* [< *tice* + *-ment*; or by apheresis from *enticement*.] Allurement; enticement; seduction. *Imp. Dict.*

Tichborne case. See *case*^{1}.

Tichodroma (tī-kod'rọ̄-mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. τεῖχος, a wall, + -δρομος, < δραμεῖν, run.] That genus which contains the wall-creepers, *T. muraria* and others, and gives name to the *Tichodrominæ*. See *wall-creeper*.



Wall-creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*).

tichodrome (tī'kọ̄-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Tichodroma*.

Tichodrominæ (tī'kō-drọ̄-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tichodroma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Certhidæ*, or creepers, represented by the genus *Tichodroma*; the wall-creepers.

tichorhine (tī'kọ̄-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τεῖχος, wall, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] I. *a.* Having an ossified nasal septum: specifying a rhinoceros. See II. *Owen*, Paleontology, p. 366.

II. *n.* A fossil rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros tichorhinus*), so called from the median vertical bony septum or wall which supports the nose. *Owen.*

tick^1 (tik), *v.* [Also dial. *tig*; < ME. **ticken*, *tikken* = D. *tikken* = LG. *tikken*, > G. *ticken*, touch lightly, pat; prob. a secondary form of MD. *tucken*, *tocken*, etc., touch (whence ult. E. *touch*: see *touch*), or else ult. a secondary form of *take*, or of the form represented by Goth. *tēkan*, touch: see *take*, and cf. *tag*^{2}. The word has a diminutive effect, and with ref. to sound is regarded as imitative (cf. *tick-tack*^{1}, *tick-tock*). Hence *tick*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *tickle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To touch or tap something lightly, or with a small sharp sound; tap slightly, as a bird when picking up its food; peck.—2. To emit a slight recurring click, like that of a watch or clock.

> On one wall *ticked* a clock without a case, its weights dangling to the floor. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

> At night when the doors are shut,
> And the wood-worm picks,
> And the death-watch *ticks*.
> *Browning*, Mesmerism.

To tick and toy†, to indulge in playful love-pats, or the like; dally.

> Stand not *ticking and toying* at the branches, . . . but strike at the root. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

> Unto her repaire,
> Where her flocks are feeding.
> Sit and *tick and toy*,
> Till set be the sunne.
> *England's Helicon* (1614). (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* 1. To touch lightly, as in the game of tag or tig; tag. [Obsolete or dialectal.]—2. To place a dot on, over, or against; mark with or as with a tick or dot: as, to *tick* one's *i's* in writing; to set a dot against, as in checking off the items in a list or catalogue; check by writing down a small mark: generally with *off*.

> When I had got all my responsibilities down upon my list, I compared each with the bill and *ticked* it off.
> *Dickens.*

3. To note or mark by or as by the regular clicking of a watch or clock.

> I do not suppose that the ancient clocks *ticked* or noticed the seconds.
> *Tollet*, Note on Shakspear's Winter's Tale. (*Latham.*)

tick^1 (tik), *n.* [Also dial. *tig*; < ME. *tek* = MD. *tick*, D. *tik* = LG. *tikk*, a touch, pat, tick (cf. It. *tecca*, a small spot, < Teut.); from the verb.] 1. A slight touch or tap; a pat. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> Play out your play lustily; for indeed *ticks* and dalliances are nothing in earnest.
> *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 309).

> Lord, if the peevish infant fights, and flies
> With unpared weapons at his mother's eyes,
> Her frowns (half-mixed with smiles) may chance to show
> An angry love-*tick* on his arm or so.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, III. vi. 42.

2. A slight sharp sound, as that made by a light tap upon some hard object; also, a recurring click or beat, as of a watch or clock.—3†. The game known in the United Kingdom as *tig*, and in the United States as *tag*. See *tag*^{2}.

> At Hood-winke, Barley-breake, at *Tick*, or Prison-base.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxx. 34.

4. A dot or slight mark: as, the *tick* over the letter *i*; the *tick* used in checking off the items in a list or catalogue.—5. A small spot or color-mark on the coat of an animal.—6. A speck; a particle; a very small quantity. [Colloq.]

> Faith will confidently . . . assure thee . . . that the least *tick* befalls thee not without the overruling eye and hand, not only of a wise God, but of a tender Father.
> *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 34.

Magnetic tick. See *magnetic*.

tick^2 (tik), *n.* [< ME. *tike*, *tyke*, *teke*, < AS. **tica* or **tica* (found once as *ticia*, appar. an error for **tiica*, i. e. **tīca*, or for **ticca*) = MD. *teke*, *teecke*, D. *teekt* = MLG. LG. *teke* = MHG. *zeche*, G. *zecke* (cf. F. *tique* = It. *zecca*, < Teut.), a tick. Cf. Armenian *tiz*, tick.] 1. One of many different kinds of mites or acarines which are external parasites of various animals, including man. (*a*) A mite of the family *Ixodidæ*, and especially of the genus *Ixodes*; a wood-tick; a dog-tick; a cattle-tick. There are many species, found in the woods and fields, capable of independent existence, but liable to fasten upon dogs, cattle, etc., forming temporary parasites. They bury the head in the skin of the host, and hang there sucking the blood until they swell up enormously, lose their hold, and drop off. They are annoying, but not poisonous or especially dangerous. The cattle-tick is *Ixodes bovis*; the seed-tick is the young form of the same species; the dog-tick is *I. ricinus*. See *Ixodes*, and cut under *Acarida*. (*b*) A mite of the spurious family *Leptidæ*; a harvest-tick, -mite, or -bug. See *harvest-tick* (with cut).

Hence—2. With a qualifying term, a member of the dipterous family *Hippoboscidæ*. Those of the genus *Ornithomyia* are *bird-ticks*; the *sheep-tick* is *Melophagus ovinus* (see cut under *sheep-tick*); the *horse-tick* is *Hippobosca equina*. The *bat-ticks* belong to the related dipterous family *Nycteribiidæ*.

3. The tick-bean.—**Persian tick.** See *Persian* and *Argas*.

tick^3 (tik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teke*, *tike*, < ME. *teke* = MD. *tijcke*, D. *tijk* = OHG. *ziecha*, MHG. G. *zieche* = Ir. *tiach*, a case, tick, = OIt. *teca*, a case, pod, = OF. *taie*, *taye* (> ME. *teye*, E. dial. *tie*, *tye*: see *tie*^{2}), a case, box, coffer, tick, F. *taie*, pillow-case, < L. *theca*, ML. also *teca*, *techa*, Gr. θήκη, a case, box, chest, cover, sheath, < τιθέναι (√ θε), put, place, = E. *do*: see *do*^{1}, and cf. *theca*, the L. word in technical use.] 1. The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, hair, corn-shucks, moss, or other materials conferring softness and elasticity.

> Hogsheads, Chests, *Tikes*, and sacks stuffed full of moist earth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 124.

2. Ticking.

> Cotton *ticks* are plain and twilled in imitation of linen *ticks*. *Ill. Catalogue of Exhibition*, 1851, London.

tick^4 (tik), *n.* [Abbr. of *ticket.*] **1.** Credit; trust: as, to buy on *tick.*

> I confess my *tick* is not good, and I never desire to game for more than I have about me.
> *Sedley*, The Mulberry Garden (1668). (*Nares.*)

> A poor Wretch that goes on *tick* for the paper he writes his Lampoons on, and the very Ale and Coffee that inspires him, as they say. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, iii. 1.

2. A score, account, or reckoning.

> Then the bills came down upon me. I tell you there are some of my college *ticks* ain't paid now.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxviii.

[Colloq. in both uses.]

tick^4 (tik), *v. i.* [< *tick^4*, *n.*] **1.** To buy on tick or credit; live on credit.

> *Joyn.* The best wits of the town are but cullies themselves.
> *Sir Sim.* To whom? . . .
> *Joyn.* To tailors and vintners, but especially to French houses.
> *Sir Sim.* But Dapperwit is a cully to none of them; for he *ticks.* *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

2. To give tick or credit; trust one for goods supplied, etc.

> The money went to the lawyers; counsel won't *tick.*
> *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, iii. 8.

[Colloq. in both uses.]

tick^5† (tik), *n.* [< OF. *tic*, a disease of horses: see *tic^1*.] In a horse, the malady or vice now called *cribbing.*

tick^6 (tik), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] The whinchat. [Prov. Eng.]

tick-bean (tik'bēn), *n.* A variety of the common European bean, *Vicia Faba*, nearly the same as the variety known as *horse-bean.*

tick-eater (tik'ē″tėr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Crotophaga;* an ani. See cut under *ani.*

ticked (tikt), *p. a.* [< *tick^1* + *-ed^2*.] Speckled; slightly mottled.

> When a plain color is speckled with small white marks, the dog is said to be *ticked.*
> *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 45.

ticken (tik'en), *n.* [A corruption of *ticking^2*.] Same as *ticking^2*. *Imp. Dict.*

ticker^1 (tik'ėr), *n.* [< *tick^1* + *-er^1*.] Something which ticks, or makes a slight repeated sound. Specifically—(*a*) A watch. [Slang.]

> "If you don't take fogles and *tickers*— . . . If you don't take pocket-hankechers and watches," said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, "some other cove will."
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xviii.

(*b*) A telegraphic instrument, especially a stock indicator (which see, under *indicator*). [Colloq.]

ticker^2† (tik'ėr), *n.* [< *tick^5* + *-er^1*.] A cribbing horse. *Lawrence*, Treatise on Horses (ed. 1802), p. 218.

ticker-in (tik'ėr-in'), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the first roller-card, which draws in single filaments from the feed-rollers.

ticket (tik'et), *n.* [< ME. *ticket*, < OF. **estiquet*, *etiquet*, m., *estiquette*, *etiquette*, f., a bill, note, label, ticket, esp. a bill stuck up on a gate or wall as a public notice, F. *étiquette*, f., a label, ticket, etiquette, < MHG. G. *stecken*, stick: see *stick^2*. Cf. *etiquette.*] **1.** A written or printed card or slip of paper affixed to something to indicate its nature, contents, or price, or to give other notice or information; a label.

> He [Samuel Collins] constantly read his lectures twice a week for above forty years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a *ticket* on the school doors.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Buckinghamshire, I. 209.

2†. A bill or account stuck up; a score; hence, to take goods *on* or *upon ticket*, to buy on credit. Now contracted to *tick.* See *tick^4*, *n.*

> Come, neighbours, upon this good news let 's chop up to my host Snego's; he'll be glad to hear of it too. I am resolved to build no more sconces, but to pay my old *tickets.* *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 6.

> No matter whether . . . you have money or no; you may swim in twenty of their boats over the river *upon ticket:* Marry; when silver comes in, remember to pay treble their fare. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 145.

3. A slip of paper or cardboard on which a memorandum, notice, order, acknowledgment, or the like is written or printed; a card or slip of paper serving as a token or evidence of a right or of a debt: as, a theater-*ticket;* a railway-*ticket;* a lottery-*ticket;* a pawn-*ticket.* The use of tickets is chiefly in contracts of a class such as are made in large numbers, with many persons, but all on the same terms. There has been much discussion as to whether a ticket is a contract. Rightly viewed, it is the token of a contract, and may or may not embody in the inscription terms of the contract; but when it does so, other terms may be implied by law, or expressly agreed on outside of its contents by the parties—the object of stating upon the ticket anything more than what is necessary to its use as a token being usually, if not always, merely to restrict some liability which the law would otherwise imply, not to embody the whole agreement.

> The porter . . . there gave me a little *ticket* under his hand as a kind of warrant for mine entertainement in mine Inne. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 57.

> They send the Beadle with a List of such Friends and Relations as they have a Mind to invite [to the funeral]; and sometimes they have printed *Tickets*, which they leave at their Houses.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 55.

4†. A visiting-card.

> "A ticket?" repeated Cecilia. "Does Lady Nyland only admit her company with tickets?" "O Lord!" cried Miss Larolles, laughing immoderately. "Don't you know what I mean? Why, a *ticket* is only a visiting-card with a name upon it; but we all call them *tickets* now."
> *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, i. 8.

> Poor dear Mrs. Jones . . . still calls on the ladies of your family, and slips her husband's *ticket* upon the hall table. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiii.

5. A list of candidates nominated or put forward by a party, faction, etc., for election: as, the Democratic *ticket;* the Prohibition *ticket;* the regular and opposition *tickets* in the elections of a club.—**6.** In certain mining districts of England and Wales, a tender from a smelter for a lot of ore offered by a miner, in accordance with the peculiar method of sale called *ticketing* or *by ticket.* See the quotation.

> In Cornwall, Cardiganshire, and partly in Denbighshire, the Isle of Man, and elsewhere, each Mine sends samples of its ore to the Smelters in various localities, along with a notice to the effect that tenders or *tickets* will be received, up to a certain day, on which they will be opened and the highest offer accepted.
> *Percy*, Metallurgy of Lead, p. 496.

Allotment ticket. See *allotment note*, under *allotment.*—**Benefit ticket.** See *benefit.*—**Commutation ticket.** See *commutation-ticket.*—**Coupon ticket.** See *coupon.*—**General ticket,** in elections to representative bodies, a list of candidates so composed as to offer to the voters of a large political division (as a State) a number of candidates for common membership equal to the entire representation to which such division is entitled; a ticket not arranged with a view to the representation of territorial subdivisions by a single representative each.

> There is another cause that has greatly contributed to place the control of the presidential elections in the hands of those who hold or seek office. I allude to what is called the *general ticket* system; which has become, with the exception of a single state, the universal mode of appointing electors to choose the President and Vice-President. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 370.

Limited ticket, in railroad usage, a ticket not giving the holder all the privileges given by an ordinary ticket, as, for instance, one limited to a trip commenced on a specified day or by a particular train, or excluding the right to break the journey by stopping on the way and taking a later train.—**Mileage ticket,** a ticket issued by a carrier of passengers, entitling the holder to be carried a given number of miles.—**Scratched ticket,** a voting-ticket or ballot on which some change has been made by erasure or substitution.—**Season ticket,** a ticket or pass entitling the holder to certain privileges for the season, or for a specified period: as, a *season ticket* entitling one to travel at pleasure between specified places on a line of railway; a *season ticket* to an art-gallery or place of amusement.—**Split ticket,** in *politics*, a ticket or ballot made up of the names of candidates from two or more tickets or parties.—**Straight ticket,** in *politics*, a ticket bearing the names of the regular nominees of a party or faction, and no other.—**The ticket,** the right or correct thing. [Colloq. or slang.]

> She 's very handsome and she 's very finely dressed, only somehow she 's not—she 's not *the ticket*, you see.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, vii.

> That 's about *the ticket* in this country.
> *Trollope*, Orley Farm, lxvii.

Through ticket. See *through^1*.—**Ticket of leave,** a permit issued sometimes in Great Britain and her colonies to a prisoner or convict who has served a part of his time and who may be intrusted with his liberty under certain restrictions, such as reporting to the police at certain specified intervals, sleeping in the place given to the police as his abode, leading an honest life, etc.

> When the convicts were sent out to the colony they received each in turn, after a certain period of penal probation, a conditional freedom: in other words, a *ticket of leave.* *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxxi.

Ticket-of-leave man, a convict who has received a ticket of leave.—**To run ahead of the** (or **one's**) **ticket,** in *U. S. politics*, to receive a larger vote than the average vote polled by one's associates on the same electoral ticket. Similarly, *to run behind the ticket* is to receive less than such an average vote.

ticket (tik'et), *v. t.* [< *ticket*, *n.*] **1.** To put a ticket or label on; distinguish by affixing a ticket; label.

> Writing was to him little more than an auxiliary to natural history; a way of *ticketing* specimens, not of expressing thoughts. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, xxxiii.

> I am so far from hating the Dodsons myself that I am rather aghast to find them *ticketed* with such very ugly adjectives. *George Eliot*, in Cross, II. x.

> For myself it matters little whether I be *ticketed* as a High, a Low, or a Broad Churchman.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 825.

2. To furnish with a ticket: as, to *ticket* a passenger to California. [Colloq., U. S.]

ticket-day (tik'et-dā), *n.* The day before the settling or paying day on the stock-exchange, when the tickets containing the names of the actual purchasers are given in by one stockbroker to another.

ticket-holder (tik'et-hōl″dėr), *n.* **1.** A device for attaching a tag, card, etc., to a trunk, box, or parcel.—**2.** In a railway sleeping-car, a metal clip or spring fastened to the side of a berth, to hold the tickets of the occupant.—**3.** A device for attaching a railroad-ticket to the hat or coat of a passenger to keep it in view.—**4.** One who holds a ticket, as for admission to an exhibition or for other privilege.

ticketing (tik'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ticket*, *v.*] **1.** The act or practice of affixing tickets to anything, or of giving tickets for it: as, the *ticketing* of goods or of passengers.—**2.** The selling of ore by ticket. See *ticket*, *n.*, 6.

ticket-night (tik'et-nīt), *n.* A benefit at a theater or other place of public entertainment the proceeds of which are divided among several beneficiaries, each of whom receives an amount equal in value to the tickets individually sold, less an equal share of the incidental expenses.

ticket-porter (tik'et-pōr″tėr), *n.* A licensed porter who wears a badge or ticket, by which he may be identified. [Great Britain.]

ticket-punch (tik'et-punch), *n.* A hand-punch for stamping or canceling railroad, theater, or other tickets. The most common form cuts a hole in the ticket, the shape of the hole indicating a number, letter, or some other device. In some forms the blank stamped out of the ticket is retained in a receptacle attached to the punch, an alarm-bell is rung, or a registering device is set in motion to record the number of tickets punched.

ticket-writer (tik'et-rī″tėr), *n.* One who writes or paints show-cards for shop-windows, etc.

tick-hole (tik'hōl), *n.* A drusy cavity or empty space in a lode: same as *vug* in Cornwall. *Farey.* [Derbyshire, Eng.]

ticking^1 (tik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tick^1*, *v.*] The act of making ticks, or slight repeated sounds; the sounds themselves: as, the *ticking* of the clock.

ticking^2 (tik'ing), *n.* [< *tick^3* + *-ing^1*.] A strong material of linen or cotton, basket-woven, and usually in stripes of blue or pink with white. It is used especially for bedticks, whence the name, and also for awnings and similar purposes, and in recent times as a foundation for embroidery, the stripes facilitating the working of certain designs. Also *ticken.*

> Maggie had on a simple brown calico dress and an apron of blue *ticking.* *G. W. Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, ii.

ticking-work (tik'ing-wėrk), *n.* A kind of embroidery done upon ticking as a background, the stripes of the material being utilized in the design.

tickle (tik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tickled*, ppr. *tickling.* [Early mod. E. also *ticle;* < ME. *tiklen*, *tikelen*, freq. of *tikken*, E. *tick*, touch lightly: see *tick^1*. Cf. G. dial. *zicklen*, excite, stir up. Cf. *tickle*, *a.* Not, as often supposed, a transposed form of *kittle^1*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tease with repeated light touches in some sensitive part, so as to excite the nerves, thereby producing a peculiar thrilling sensation which commonly results in spasmodic laughter, or, if too long continued, in a convulsion; titillate.

> If you *tickle* us do we not laugh?
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 68.

> Their Stings are not strong enough to enter a Man's Skin; but, if disturbed, they will fly at one as furiously as the great Bees, and will *tickle*, but cannot hurt you.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 112.

> We were informed of a very particular manner of catching them by encompassing them with a net, and men go into the water, *tickle* them on the belly, and so get them ashoar. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 252.

> He is playful so out of season that he reminds me of a young lady I saw at Sta. Maria Novella, who at one moment crossed herself, and at the next *tickled* her companion. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Landor, ii.

2. To touch, affect, or excite agreeably; gratify; please or amuse by gentle appeals to one's imagination, sense of humor, vanity, or the like.

> Whereat her Maiestie laughed as she had bene *tickled*, and all the rest of the company, although very graciously (as her manner is) she gaue him great thankes.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

> The first view did even . . . *tickle* my senses with inward joy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 110.

> How dost like him? art not rapt, art not *tickled* now?
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

> Pleased with a rattle, *tickled* with a straw.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 276.

> My father was hugely *tickled* with the subtleties of these learned discourses. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

> The notion of the lion couchant with his currant eyes being hoisted up to the place of honor on a mantle-piece *tickled* my hysterical fancy. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xiv.

> His spice is of so keen a flavor that it *tickles* the coarsest palate. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 13.

Secret laughter *tickled* all my soul.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

3. To take, move, or produce by touching lightly. [Rare.]

Nimble Tom, surnamed the Tup,
For his pipe without a peer,
And could *tickle* Trenchmore up,
As 'twould joy your heart to hear.
Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

The cunning old pug . . . took puss's two foots,
And so out o' th' embers he *tickled* his nuts.
Byrom, To R. L., Esquire.

II. *intrans.* 1. To feel titillation: as, his foot *tickled.*—2. To tingle pleasantly; thrill with gratification or amusement.

Who, seeing him, with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in everie vaine.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 394.

What opinion will the managing of this affair bring to my wisdom! my invention *tickles* with apprehension on 't.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

In trifling works of fancy, wits agree
That nothing *tickles* like a simile.
Garrick, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 107.

3. To have an impatient or uneasy desire to do or to get something; itch; tingle.

The fingers of the Atheniens *ticled* to aide and succour Harpalus. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 318.

I am glad the silly man is weake and old;
By heauen, my fingers *tickle* at his gold.
Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, II. 185).

4. To produce the sensation of titillation, or the slight nervous excitement of a light touch on some sensitive part.

A feather or a rush drawn along the lip or cheek doth *tickle*, whereas a thing more obtuse . . . doth not.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 766.

tickle† (tik'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ticle*; < ME. *tickle, tikel, tikil*; < *tickle, v.* Not, as often supposed, a transposed form of *kittle*^{1}, *a.*] Easily moved; unsteady; unstable; inconstant.

This world is now ful *tikel* sikerly.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 242.

For some men be *tickle* of tongue,
And play the blabs by kynde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

So *ticle* be the termes of mortall state.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 28.

I have set her heart upon as *tickle* a pin as the needle of a dial, that will never let it rest till it be in the right position. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, ii. 2.

But these wives, sir, are such *tickle*
Things, not one hardly staid amongst a thousand.
Shirley, The Brothers, ii. 1.

tickle (tik'l), *n.* [< *tickle, v.*] A light teasing touch in some sensitive part; a gentle tickling act or action.

I gave her [a child] a little *tickle*; and verily she began to laugh. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, v.

tickle-brain† (tik'l-brān), *n.* One who has a tickle or unsteady brain, as one intoxicated.

Peace, good pint-pot; peace, good *tickle-brain*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 438.

tickle-footed† (tik'l-fůt″ed), *a.* Uncertain; inconstant; slippery.

You were ever *tickle-footed*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v.

tickle-grass (tik'l-gràs), *n.* The hair-grass or thin-grass, *Agrostis scabra*; also, one of similar grasses, as the old-witch grass, *Panicum capillare.*

ticklenburg† (tik'len-bėrg), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A coarse mixed linen fabric made for the West India market. *Simmonds.*

tickleness† (tik'l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *tikelnesse*; < *tickle*, *a.*, + *-ness.*] Unsteadiness; instability; uncertainty.

Hord hath hate and clymbynge *tikelnesse*.
Chaucer, Truth, l. 3.

tickler (tik'lėr), *n.* [< *tickle* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which tickles or pleases.—2. Something which puzzles or perplexes; something difficult to understand or answer; a puzzle. [Colloq.]—3. A narrow difficult passage or strait on the coast of Newfoundland.—4. A memorandum-book kept to tickle or refresh the memory; specifically, a book used by bankers, showing, in the order of their maturity, notes and debts receivable by the bank. There is usually a tickler for each month of the year. [Colloq.]

The *ticklers*, showing in detail debts receivable in the future, those past due, and also the overdrafts, require explanation by the president. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 464.

5. A small bottle containing about half a pint (of spirits), or just enough to "tickle"; also, a dram of whisky or brandy. [Colloq.]

Whiskey was sold and drunk without screens or scruples. It was not usually bought by the drink, but by the *tickler*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 388.

It is too cold to work, but it is not too cold to sit on a fence chewing, with a *tickler* of whisky handy.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 77.

6. A small weapon carried on the person, as a pistol or a knife. [Slang, southern and western U. S.]—7. A strap with which to whip.—8. A prong used by coopers to extract bungs from casks.—9. A large longicorn beetle, *Monohammus titillator*, with extremely long antennæ: so called from the habit it has (in common with most of the *Cerambycidæ*) of gently touching now and then the surface on which it walks with the tips of its long antennæ. *T. W. Harris.*

tickling (tik'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tickle, v.*] 1. The act of one who tickles.—2. The sensation produced by the teasing of slight touches on some sensitive part, or the analogous sensation produced on the mind, the imagination, vanity, or the like by the presentation of something pleasing, gratifying, ludicrous, etc.

Delight hath a ioy in it, either permanent or present. Laughter hath onely a scornful *tickling*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

3. The act of stirring lightly: said humorously of the soil.

Vegetable-gardens require only a *tickling* to bear profusely. *The Critic*, XV. 192.

ticklish (tik'lish), *a.* [< *tickle* + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Easily moved or unbalanced; unsteady; unstable; uncertain; inconstant.

These Words, being considered of by the Judges, seemed to express a *ticklish* Hold of Loyalty.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 242.

I think our office stands on very *ticklish* terms, the Parliament likely to sit shortly, and likely to be asked more money, and we be able to give a very bad account of the expence and of what we have done with what they did give before. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 364.

We embarked in a little *ticklish*, incommodious punt, such as I have seen used on the Thames by worthy citizens bobbing for eels. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 148.

2. Dubious; difficult; critical.

Princes had need, in tender matter and *ticklish* time, to beware what they say.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

The doctor would by no means let him blood, which, nevertheless, some hold might have saved his life; but it is a *ticklish* point. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 318.

Politics in those days were *ticklish* subjects to meddle with, even in the most private company.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

Not far from here [Eden Harbour] are the English Narrows, a passage which is a *ticklish* but interesting piece of navigation. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ix.

3. Easily tickled; tickly; touchy: as, the sole of the foot is very *ticklish*; a *ticklish* person.

We see also that the palme of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts mentioned, yet is not *ticklish*, because it is accustomed to be touched.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 766.

He's as *ticklish* as can be. I love to torment the confounded toad; let you and I tickle him.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 3.

ticklishly (tik'lish-li), *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

ticklishness (tik'lish-nes), *n.* Ticklish character or quality. (*a*) The condition of being easily tickled.

We know by the *ticklishness* of the soles what a multitude of fine nervous fibres terminate in them.
G. Cheyne, Essay on Regimen, p. 200. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) Unsteady, unstable, or insecure state or character: as, the *ticklishness* of a seat or of a boat. (*c*) Difficulty; difficult, perplexing, or critical character or state: as, the *ticklishness* of some undertaking.

tickly (tik'li), *a.* [< *tickle* + *-y*^{1}.] Same as *ticklish.*

tickseed (tik'sēd), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Coreopsis.*—2. A plant of the genus *Corispermum*, usually named *bug-seed.*—3. Same as *tick-trefoil.*—**Tickseed sunflower**, *Coreopsis trichosperma*, a species with conspicuous golden-yellow rays, found in the eastern and interior United States.

tick-tack^1 (tik'tak), *n.* [Cf. MD. *ticktacken*, play tick-tack, prob. orig. 'tick' or 'click,' LG. *tikktakken*, touch lightly; a varied reduplication of *tick*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *tick-tack*^{2} and *tick-tock.*] 1. A pulsating sound like that made by a clock or watch; a ticking.—2. Specifically, the sound of the beating of the heart.

The stethoscope revealed the existence of no difficulty, . . . and the normal *tick-tack* of the heart beat with healthy precision. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 136.

3. A device employed in playing certain practical jokes, consisting of a small weight so fastened that one at a distance can, by pulling a string, cause the weight to tap against the house or window. [U. S.]

tick-tack^1 (tik'tak), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *tick-tack*^{1}, *n.*] With a sound resembling the beating of a watch.

tick-tack^2 (tik'tak), *n.* [= F. *tic-tac* = Pg. *tiquetaque* = Dan. *tiktak*, prob. < MD. **ticktack*, D. *tiktak*, tick-tack; prob. so called from the clicking noise made by the pieces, < MD. *ticktacken*, D. *tiktakken*, play tick-tack; prob. orig. 'tick' or 'click': see *tick-tack*^{1}. Hence, by variation, *trick-track*, F. *trictrac.*] A complicated kind of backgammon, played both with men and with pegs. Compare *trick-track*, and see the third quotation below.

He'll play
At fayles and *tick-tack*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

From hence we went to the Groom Porters, where they were a Labouring like so many Anchor Smiths at the Oake, Back Gammon, *Tick-Tack*, Irish, Basset, and throwing of Mains. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, II. 111.

This is the plain game of *tick-tack*, which is so called from "touch and take," for if you touch a man you must play him, though to your loss.
Compleat Gamester, p. 113. (*Nares.*)

tick-tock (tik'tok), *n.* [An imitative reduplication of *tick*^{1}. Cf. *tick*^{1}.] The slow recurrent ticking of a tall clock. [Colloq.]

tick-trefoil (tik'trē″foil), *n.* A plant of the genus *Desmodium*: so named from the trifoliate leaves and the joints of the pods, which are adhesive like ticks. Several species have attracted attention in the southern United States as promising fodder and soiling plants. Also *tickseed.*

tickweed (tik'wēd), *n.* The American pennyroyal, *Hedeoma pulegioides.*

ticky (tik'i), *n.* Same as *tacky*^{2}.

Ticorea (tī-kō'rẹ-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the native name in Guiana.] A genus of plants, of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Cusparieæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a short calyx and epipetalous stamens, some of which are sterile, while the others have appendaged anther-cells. There are 3 species, natives of Brazil and Guiana. They are trees or shrubs varying greatly in habit; their leaves or leaflets are pellucid-dotted and entire. The white, scarlet, or yellowish flowers form leafless panicles or cymes, which usually terminate the branchlets. Several species are used medicinally in Brazil, as *T. jasminiflora*; and the bark of *T. febrifuga*, an intensely bitter astringent, is a native febrifuge.

ticpolonga (tik-pọ-long'gạ̈), *n.* [E. Ind.] A very venomous serpent of India and Ceylon: same as *cobra-monil.*

Ticuna poison (ti-kö'nạ̈ poi'zn). An arrow-poison used by the Ticunas and other Indian tribes dwelling near the Amazon. When given to animals it produces strong convulsions, lasting for hours. It probably contains picrotoxin, like other South American arrow-poisons. *Watts's Dict. of Chem.*

tid^1 (tid), *n.* [An obs. or dial. form (with shortened vowel) of *tide*^{1}.] Fit or favorable season or condition: as, the land is in fine *tid* for sowing; hence, humor. [Scotch.]

Summer fallow has enjoyed a most favourable *tid* for working, and has pulverized down into fine mould.
The Scotsman.

tid^2 (tid), *n.* [A dial. var. of *tit*^{1}.] 1. An udder; a teat. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small cock of hay. [Prov. Eng.]

tid^3 (tid), *a.* [Origin obscure; cf. *tidder, v.*] Silly; childish. [Prov. Eng.]

tid^4 (tid), *a.* [Appar. a sham word, assumed to exist in *tidbit*, and derived from the same source as that here given to *tidder*; but *tidbit* is a corruption of *titbit.*] Tender; soft; nice. See the etymology. *Imp. Dict.*

tid^5†, *adv.* Same as *tite*^{1}. *Halliwell.*

tidal (tī'dạl), *a.* [< *tide*^{1} + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a tide or the tides; subject to or characterized by a periodical rise and fall or ebb and flow: as, a *tidal* river; *tidal* waters; a *tidal* basin.

We know that the temperature of comets is increased, chiefly, it has been supposed, by *tidal* action, as they approach the sun. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 794.

2. Dependent on the tides: as, a *tidal* steamer (that is, a steamer the hour of whose departure is regulated by the state of the tide); *tidal* trains (that is, trains that run in connection with *tidal* steamers).

Ascertaining first at what time during every evening of this month the *tidal* trains from Dover and Folkestone reach the London Bridge terminus.
W. Collins, Armadale, v. 3.

Tidal air, the air which passes in and out in breathing, generally estimated at about 25 cubic inches at each respiration. See *residual air*, under *air*^{1}.

Asphyxia takes place whenever the proportion of carbonic acid in *tidal air* reaches ten per cent. (the oxygen being diminished in like proportion).
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 127.

Tidal alarm, a device for sounding an audible alarm, operated by the ebb and flow of tidal currents. It is generally attached to a buoy or vessel or to a post, to warn vessels off a dangerous locality, as a shoal. *E. H. Knight.*—**Tidal basin**, a dock which is filled at high tide. *E. H. Knight.*—**Tidal crack**, in arctic regions, a crack or series of cracks in ice along the shore, caused by tidal motion.

Also *tide-crack.*—**Tidal friction**, frictional resistance caused by the movement of tidal waters, tending to diminish the angular velocity of the earth's rotation, and hence to lengthen the day.—**Tidal harbor**, a harbor in which the tide ebbs and flows, in distinction from a harbor which is kept at high water by means of docks with flood-gates. Also *tide-harbor.*—**Tidal motor**, a mechanical device by which the ebb and flow of the tide are utilized as a source of power.—**Tidal river**, a river whose waters rise and fall up to a certain point in its course under the influence of the tide-wave.—**Tidal wave.** (*a*) The wave of the tide; a great wave of translation in the ocean moving in the manner in which the wave of the tide moves according to the canal theory, but commonly produced by an earthquake. (*b*) Figuratively, a wide-spread or general manifestation of strong feeling or sentiment: as, a *tidal wave* of popular indignation.

tidally (tī′dạl-i), *adv.* As a tide; in a manner dependent on or affected by the tide. *Winchell*, World-Life, ii. 2.

tidbit (tid′bit), *n.* Same as *titbit.*

tidde†. Preterit and past participle of *tide*^{1}.

tidder (tid′ėr), *v. t.* [Also *tiddle;* appar. < **tidder, a.*, ult. < AS. *tēdre* = OFries. *teddre* = D. *teeder* = MLG. *teder*, tender, weak. Cf. *tid*^{4}.] To use with tenderness; fondle. *Johnson.*

tiddle (tid′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tiddled*, ppr. *tiddling.* [A var. of *tidder.*] **I.** *trans.* Same as *tidder.*

II. *intrans.* To trifle; potter.

> To leave the family pictures from his sons to you, because you could *tiddle* about them!
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. xlii.

tiddlywink (tid′li-wingk), *n.* **1.** A shop where money is lent on goods without a pawnbroker's license. *Leland.* [Slang.]—**2.** A shop where beer is sold without a license. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tiddy^1 (tid′i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The four of trumps at the game of gleek.

tiddy^2 (tid′i), *n.*; pl. *tiddies* (-iz). [Cf. *tidy*^{2}.] The European wren. Also *tidley-wren.* [Prov. Eng.]

tide^1 (tīd), *n.* [Also dial., with shortened vowel, *tid;* < ME. *tide, tyde, tid, tyd,* < AS. *tīd*, time, hour, season, opportunity, = OS. *tīd* = OFries. *tīd* = MD. *tijd*, time, tide of the sea, *ghetijde*, time, opportunity, *tijde, tije,* tide of the sea, D. *tijd*, time, *getij*, time, opportunity, *tij*, tide of the sea, = MLG. *tīde, getīde*, time, tide of the sea, LG. *tied*, time, *tide*, tide of the sea, = OHG. *zīt, zīdh*, MHG. *zīt*, G. *zeit*, time, = Icel. *tīdh*, time, tide, hour, service, = Sw. Dan. *tid*, time, season (not recorded in Goth.); with formative *-d* (related to AS. *tīma*, E. *time*^{1} = Icel. *tīmi*, time, with formative *-ma* (see *time*^{1}), and to G. *ziel*, etc., end, goal, with formative *-l:* see *till*^{1}, *till*^{2}), from √ *ti*, not found outside of Teut. Hence *tide*^{1}, *v.*, *tiding*, etc., *betide.*] **1.** Time; season. [Obsolete except in composition.]

> If thi wijf come with a playnt
> On man or child at ony *tide*,
> Be not to hasti to fiȝte & chide.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

> He keeps his *tides* well. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2. 57.

> This wishing a good *Tide* had its effect upon us, and he was commended for his salutation.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

2. Fit time or season; opportunity.

> He that tas not his tyme when the *tyde* askes,
> But lettes it deuly ouerdryve with delling to noght,
> Wite not his wirdis, thof hym woo happyn!
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7067.

> I have important business,
> The *tide* whereof is now.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 90.

> *Tide* Tarrieth for no Man, a pleasant and merry comedy.
> *George Wapul* (1611), title.

[Compare the common proverb "Time and tide wait for no man."]

3. *Eccles.*, a season of the church year; in a narrower sense, a feast-day; a festival: as, Whitsun*tide* (the whole octave or the day only); Hallow*tide.*

> What hath it done,
> That it in golden letters should be set
> Among the high *tides* in the calendar?
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 86.

> *Tide* was scrupulously used by the Puritans in composition instead of the Popish word mass, of which they had a nervous abhorrence. Thus, for Christmas, Hallowmas, Lammas, they said Christ-*tide*, Hallow-*tide*, Lamb-*tide.* Luckily Whitsun*tide* was rightly named to their hands. *Nares.*

4†. Mass; office; service.

> They dwell in the lande of Armeneten nere vnto Anthiochyen, and there is whrythyn seruyce of the masses, and theyr other *tydes* is all in theyr one comon speche so that they all mey vnderstande it what they synge or rede.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxi.).

5. A definite period of time; specifically, a day or an hour; in *mining*, the period of twelve hours.

> He ne sholde suffren in no wyse
> Custance within his regne for tabyde
> Thre dayes and a quarter of a *tyde.*
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 700.

> Why weep ye by the *tide*, lady?
> Why weep ye by the *tide?*
> How blythe and happy might he be
> Gets you to be his bride!
> *John o' Hazelgreen* (Child's Ballads, IV. 84).

6. The periodical rise and fall of the waters of the ocean and its arms, due to the attraction of the moon and sun. Every particle of matter composing the earth gravitates toward the moon inversely as the square of its distance, this attraction being about $\frac{1}{300000}$ of the weight of the particle. Living upon the earth, we consider bodies at rest which have a fixed position relative to the earth. Supposing, then, what cannot be strictly true, that the crust of the earth experiences no periodical deformation of the nature of a tide, the rise and fall of the water as compared with a bench-mark on the shore will be its rise and fall relatively to the earth's center. Since an attraction is simply a component acceleration, or rate of change of velocity, which compounded with others gives the resultant acceleration of the body's motion, it follows that the gravitational acceleration of the solid earth toward the moon, when all its particles are held rigidly together by cohesional accelerations, must be very nearly the same as the simple gravitation toward the moon of the particle at the earth's center. Now, we find the acceleration of a particle relative to the earth's center by geometrically subtracting from its absolute acceleration that of the center of the earth. Every particle of those parts of the surface nearest the moon is by the law of inverse squares more attracted to the moon than is the center of the earth, and consequently is accelerated upward from the earth; and, in like manner, every particle of those parts furthest from the moon is less attracted to the moon than is the earth's center, and so is also accelerated upward from the earth (this causing the tide to rise in those parts). Thus, if m is the moon's attraction at the unit of distance, r the distance of the moon from the center of the earth, and a the earth's semidiameter, the attraction relative to the earth's center, at a point of the surface where the moon is in the zenith, is

$$m/(r-a)^2-m/r^2=2ma/r^3(1-a/r)^2,$$

and the same where the moon is in the nadir is

$$m/r^2-m/(r+a)^2=2ma/r^3(1+a/r)^2.$$

But where the particle as seen from the center of the earth is 90° from the moon, the attraction is a little less than the attraction at the center, being $m/(r^2+a^2)$ in place of m/r^2, and is also not parallel to the latter; so that it is accelerated downward toward the earth by an amount equal to $ma/r^3(1+a^2/r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$. Compounding these accelerations with the accelerations of the weights of the particles, we see that the resultant for any particle points less toward the moon than the line from the particle to the earth's center. But the surface of the water must be perpendicular to the resultant attraction; hence that surface must bulge out in a prolate form on the line through the centers of the moon and earth. The extreme difference in depth of the water would be about 20 inches, or, substituting the sun for the moon, it would be about 9 inches. If after the prolate form had been produced the disturbing body were to be suddenly annihilated, the ocean, supposing it covered the whole earth, would be thrown into a state of oscillation between a prolate and an oblate form. The time of the oscillations would depend on the depth of the water, and they would gradually die out from viscosity and other resistances. If the moon were to move round the water-covered earth on the equator, similar free oscillations would be set up and would gradually die out, but at the same time other motions would be forced and would not die out. Supposing first, for the sake of simplicity, that the effects of viscosity were very great, the water would be permanently raised all round the equator so as to increase the ellipticity of the surface of the sea, and such an effect, on a minute scale, is in fact produced. But, besides that, the equatorial section of the form of the water would be elliptical, the water continuing to pile up as long as it was at all drawn toward the moon; so that high tide would not be reached until 4 hours 45 minutes after the moon had crossed the meridian. If the resistance is not so great the time of high tide will be earlier or later, according as the natural oscillations are quicker or slower than the forced motion. The resistance will also produce small component oscillations of periods one half and one third of those of the principal oscillations. Every inequality in the motion of the sun and moon produces its own distinct component tide; but the magnitudes of the tides are very different from the magnitudes of the inequalities. The forms of the continents and of the sea-bottom affect the range of the tides in two ways. In the first place, they form basins in which the waters are susceptible of free stationary oscillations of various periods. Now, it is a known theorem of dynamics that forced vibrations attain large amplitudes when their periods are nearly the same as those of free vibrations, but are very small when their periods are nearly double those of free vibrations. In the second place, the continents in many cases force the ocean into canals, in which the tides take the form of progressive waves of translation, which will be greatly increased by a narrowing and still more by a shoaling of the channel in the direction of their progression. In this case there are distinct cotidal lines. In the North Atlantic the semidiurnal tide is large, but much larger in the eastern and northern parts than on the southern and western sides. The diurnal tides, on the other hand, are remarkably small. High tide occurs in the northern parts three or four hours earlier than in the southern; and between them, about Nantucket, there is little tide, and in many places four tides a day. In the Gulf of Mexico the semidiurnal tides are very small, and the diurnal tides are alone sensible. In a few places, as Tahiti, in the Pacific, and Courtown, in county Wexford, Ireland, the lunar tides almost disappear, so that high tide never occurs many hours from noon or midnight, and near such places there are others where the tides almost altogether vanish.

> The *tide* of the sea had filled the chanel of the riuer of Ramsa. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 10.

> A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, euripes and contrary *tides.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 594.

7. Ebb and flow; rise and fall; flux and reflux.

> There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
> Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 218.

8. Flow; current; stream; flood; torrent.

> What a *tide* of woes
> Comes rushing on this woeful land at once!
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 98.

> An honest gentleman; but he's never at leisure
> To be himself, he has such *tides* of business.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 1.

> The usual daily clearance has been making in the city for an hour or more; and the human *tide* is still rolling westward. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, iv.

Acceleration and retardation of the tides. See *acceleration.*—**Atmospheric tides.** See *atmospheric.*—**Declinational tide.** See *declinational.*—**Lagging of the tides.** See *lagging.*—**Lee** or **leeward tide.** See *leeward.*—**Meteorological tide**, a rise and fall of the sea due to regular alternations of the wind, to regular rainfall and evaporation, or to any other meteorological influence.—**Priming of the tides.** See *lagging of the tides*, under *lagging.*—**Retard of the tide.** See *retard.*—**To work double tides**, to work night and day. See def. 5.

> Thus both—that waste itself might work in vain—
> *Wrought double tides*, and all was well again.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 52.

Weather tide, a tide running to windward.

tide^1 (tīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tided*, ppr. *tiding.* [< ME. *tiden* (pret. *tidde*, pp. *tided*, *tid*), < AS. *tīdan*, happen, < *tīd*, time, hour: see *tide*^{1}, *n.* In the later senses from the modern noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To happen; betide.

> I dorst han sworn,
> The sholde nevere han *tyd* so fayre a grace.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, l. 907.

2. To drift with the tide; specifically (*naut.*), to work in or out of a harbor, etc., by taking advantage of the tide and anchoring when it becomes adverse.

> Here, because of the many shelfes, we were forc'd to *tyde* it along the Channell. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 28, 1641.

> Now it came to pass that on a fine sunny day the Company's yacht the Half-Moon, having been on one of its stated visits to Fort Aurania, was quietly *tiding* it down the Hudson. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 251.

To tide on, to drift on; continue; last; get on or along.

> I have given him relief, and he may *tide on* for some considerable time. *Lancet*, 1891, I. 72.

II. *trans.* **1.** To drive with the tide or current.

> Their images, the relics of the wrack,
> Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
> By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 67.

2. To carry through; manage.

> I will *tide*
> This affair for you; give it freight and passage.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

3. To succeed in surmounting: with *over:* as, to *tide over* a difficulty.

tide^2†. An obsolete preterit of *tie*^{1}.

tide^3†. An erroneous Middle English form of *tidy*^{1}.

tide-ball (tīd′bâl), *n.* A ball hoisted on a staff to indicate the height of the tide.

tide-coach† (tīd′kōch), *n.* A stage-coach plying in connection with a packet whose arrival and departure depended on the tide.

> He took a place in the *tide-coach* from Rochester.
> *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

tide-crack (tīd′krak), *n.* Same as *tidal crack* (which see, under *tidal*).

tide-current (tīd′kur″ẹnt), *n.* A current in a channel caused by the alternation of the level of the water during the passage of the tide-wave.

tided (tī′ded), *a.* [< *tide*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Affected by the tide; having a tide; tidal.

> The *tided* Thames. *Bp. Hall.*

tide-day (tīd′dā), *n.* The interval between two successive arrivals at the same place of the vertex of the tide-wave.

tide-dial (tīd′dī″ạl), *n.* See *dial.*

tideful (tīd′fụl), *a.* [< *tide*^{1} + *-ful.*] Seasonable; opportune. [Obsolete or local.]

tide-gage (tīd′gāj), *n.* **1.** A graduated beam or spar serving to indicate the rise or fall of the tide: sometimes placed on shoals and bars.—**2.** An apparatus for recording the movements of the level of water. A pencil is attached to a float by means of mechanism so as to move vertically with the level, but in diminished measure, the paper upon which the pencil marks being meanwhile carried horizontally at a uniform rate by means of clockwork. More complicated instruments perform integrations mechanically.

tide-gate^1 (tīd′gāt), *n.* [< *tide*^{1} + *gate*^{1}.] A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.

tide-gate^{2} (tīd′gāt), *n.* [< *tide*^{1} + *gate*^{2}.] 1†. Tideway; stream.

> Some visible apparent tokens remaine of a haven, . . . though now it be graveld up, and the streame or *tydegate* turned another way.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 150). (*Davies.*)

2. *Naut.*, a narrow place where the tide runs with great velocity.

tide-harbor (tīd′här″bor), *n.* Same as *tidal harbor* (which see, under *tidal*).

tide-land (tid′land), *n.* Such land as is affected by the tide; land which is alternately covered and left dry by the ordinary flux and reflux of the tides.—**Tide-land spruce.** See *spruce*^{3}.

tideless (tīd′les), *a.* [< *tide*^{1} + *-less.*] Without ebb or flow.

> There is a considerable fresh water volume debouching into a *tideless* sea or lake.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 306.

tide-lock (tīd′lok), *n.* A lock situated between the tide-water of a harbor or river and an inclosed basin when their levels vary. It has two pairs of double gates, by which vessels can pass either way at all times of the tide. Also called *guard-lock*.

tidely† (tīd′li), *adv.* [< ME. *tidely*, *tydely*, < AS. *tīdlīce* (= D. *tijdelijk* = G. *zeitlich*), timely, seasonably, < *tīdlīc* (= D. *tijdelijk* = G. *zeitlich*), timely, seasonable, < *tīd*, time, tide: see *tide*^{1} and *-ly*^{2}.] 1. Seasonably; opportunely; suitably; fitly.

> But [he] tok to him *tidely* trewe cunsayl euere.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5482.

> Item, Sir, if my Maister of the Rolles be not come, I trust to God to com *tydely* i now, as for the traversys.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 528.

2. Cleverly; smartly; bravely.

> Than Troiell full *tidely* turnyt into batell,
> With a folke that was fell, fuerse of assaute.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10270.

tide-mark (tīd′märk), *n.* The limit of the flow or of the ebb of the tide.

tide-marsh (tīd′märsh), *n.* See *marsh*.

tide-meter (tīd′mē″tėr), *n.* A tide-gage.

tide-mill (tīd′mil), *n.* 1. A mill supplied with power by means of a water-wheel operated by a fall or current in a tideway or from a tidal basin.—2. A water-pumping station operated by a tide-wheel, used to pump water over a dike. See *tide-wheel*.

tide-pool (tīd′pöl), *n.* A pool left by the regress of the tide.

tide-predictor (tīd′prē-dik″tor), *n.* An instrument for calculating the times and heights of high and low water. In the machine of Ferrell (which is used for the official tide-tables of the United States Coast Survey) there is a chain passing over thirty-four pulleys attached eccentrically to half as many revolving axes. Two hands move in an apparently very irregular way over a dial; when these coincide the time of high or low water is read off on the dial, and the height of the water upon a vertical scale with a moving index at the side.

tide-rips (tīd′rips), *n. pl.* Rough water caused by opposing tides or currents.

tide-rock (tīd′rok), *n.* A rock alternately covered and uncovered by the tides.

tide-rode (tīd′rōd), *a.* *Naut.*, swinging by the force of the tide when at anchor; riding at anchor with head to tide and not to wind. See *wind-rode*.

tide-runner (tīd′run″ėr), *n.* A fish whose movements correspond to or are otherwise affected by the tides.

> These big fellows [weakfish] are designated as *tide-runners*.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 244.

tides-man (tīdz′man), *n.* 1. One who is employed only during certain states of the tide.—2. A tidewaiter.

tide-table (tīd′tā″bl), *n.* A table showing the time of high water at any place, or at different places, for each day throughout the year.

tidewaiter (tīd′wā″tėr), *n.* One of a class of custom-house officers whose business it is to await the arrival of ships, and to see that while in port the customs regulations as to the landing and shipping of goods are observed, and the revenue laws are not violated.

> If he misses a pair of colours, or a *tide-waiter's* place, he has no remedy but the highway.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Waiting-Maid).

> The father of the Custom-House—the patriarch not only of this little squad of officials, but, I am bold to say, of the respectable body of *tide-waiters* all over the United States—was a certain permanent Inspector.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 17.

tide-water (tīd′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water affected by the ordinary ebb and flow of the tide.—**Tide-water region**, the low plain of eastern Virginia, extending from the Atlantic coast westward about 100 miles.

tide-wave (tīd′wāv), *n.* A tidal wave (which see, under *tidal*).

tideway (tīd′wā), *n.* A channel in which the tide sets.

> Now and then great budgerows crossed our path, or lay anchored in the *tideway*.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 125.

tide-wheel (tīd′hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel operated by a head of water from a tidal basin, or working as a current-wheel in a tideway or sluice.

tidif†, *n.* See *tidy*^{2}.

tidily (tī′di-li), *adv.* [< *tidy*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] Neatly; with simplicity and suitability: as, a *tidily* dressed girl.

tidiness (tī′di-nes), *n.* [< *tidy*^{1} + *-ness.*] The quality of being tidy; neatness: as, the *tidiness* of dress, of a room, etc.

> The open country is more pleasing than the small villages, which have not the *tidiness* of the New England small villages.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 258.

tiding (tī′ding), *n.* [< (*a*) ME. *tiding*, *tydinge*, *tideng*, *tithinge*, < AS. **tīdung* = D. *tijding* = MLG. *tiding* = MHG. *zītunge*, G. *zeitung* (cf. Sw. *tidning*), news, information; verbal n. of AS. *tīdan*, etc., happen: see *tide*^{1}, *v.* (*b*) Mixed with ME. *tidinde*, *tithende*, *tithinde*, < Icel. *tīdhindi* = Dan. *tidende*, lit. things happening, pl. ppr. of **tīdha* = AS. *tīdan*, happen: see *tide*^{1}.] The announcement of an event or occurrence not previously made known; a piece of news; hence, in the plural, news; information; intelligence: now always used in the plural.

> Thus saugh I fals and soth compouned
> Togeder flee for oo *tydinge*.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 2109.

> Behold, I bring you good *tidings* of great joy, which shall be to all people.
> Luke ii. 10.

> I shall make my master glad with these *tidings*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 57.

[The plural form *tidings* is sometimes used as a singular. Compare *news*.

> The *tidings* comes that they are all arrived.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 115.]

=**Syn.** *Intelligence*, etc. See *news*.

tiding-well (tī′ding-wel), *n.* A well that ebbs and flows, or is supposed to ebb and flow, with the tide.

> There is a *tiding-well*
> That daily ebbs and flows.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxx. 88.

tidley (tid′li), *n.* [Cf. *tiddy*^{2}, *tidy*^{2}.] The wren of Europe, *Troglodytes parvulus*. *Montagu.*—**Tidley goldfinch.** See *goldfinch*.

tidly†, *adv.* Same as *tidely*.

tidological (tī-dọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *tidolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to tidology: as, *tidological* researches. *Whewell.*

tidology (tī-dol′ọ-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < E. *tide*^{1} + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine, theory, or science of tides.

> I have ventured to employ the term *Tidology*, having been much engaged in tidological researches.
> *Whewell*, Philos. Induct. Sciences (ed. 1840), I. p. lxxiii.

tidy^{1} (tī′di), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tidy*, *tydy*, *tidi* (= D. *tijdig* = MLG. *tīdich*, timely, = OHG. MHG. *zītig*, G. *zeitig*, seasonable, timely, = Sw. *tidig* = Dan. *tidig*, timely); < *tide*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] I. *a.* 1†. Seasonable; opportune; favorable; fit; suitable.

> Gret merthe to the messangeres Meliors than made,
> For the *tidy* tidinges that tiȝtly were seide.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1338.

> If weather be fair, and *tidy* thy grain,
> Make speedily carriage, for fear of a rain.
> *Tusser*, August's Husbandry, st. 22.

2†. Brave; smart; skilful; fine; good.

> Than Troilus full tite, & *tidé* Eneas,
> Chefyn to Achilles with choise men ynogh.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7410.

> Thanne worth Trewe-tonge, a *tidy* man that tened me neuere.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 320.

3. Appropriate or suitable as regards order, arrangement, occasion, circumstances, or the like; becomingly or neatly arrayed or arranged; kept in good order; neat; trim: as, a *tidy* dress; a *tidy* and well-furnished apartment.

> To see it all so *tidy*, not even a pair of boots thrown about, or a tie flung on the table, made their hearts die within them.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.

4. Of neat and orderly habits; disposed to be neat and orderly: as, a *tidy* person.—5. Moderately or fairly large, great, or important; considerable; respectable; pretty: as, a *tidy* sum of money. [Obsolete or colloq.]

> Al that touched ther to a *tidi* erldome,
> To the kowherd & his wif the king ȝaf that time.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5384.

> May be after a *tidy* day's work I shall come home with 1*s.* in my pocket.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 408.

6. Satisfactory; comfortable; fairly good or well: as, How are you to-day? *Tidy.* [Slang.]

II. *n.*; pl. *tidies* (-diz). 1. A more or less ornamental covering for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like, to keep them from becoming soiled.—2. A pinafore or apron. [Prov. Eng.]

tidy^{1} (tī′di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tidied*, ppr. *tidying*. [< *tidy*^{1}, *a.*] I. *trans.* To make neat; put in good order: often followed by *up*: as, to *tidy* or to *tidy up* a room. [Colloq.]

> She found the widow with her house-place *tidied up* after the midday meal, and busy knitting at the open door.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

II. *intrans.* To arrange, dispose, or put things, as dress, furniture, etc., in good or proper order: often with *up*. [Colloq.]

> I have *tidied* and *tidied* over and over again, but it's useless. Ma and Africa, together, upset the whole house.
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxx.

tidy^{2} (tī′di), *n.*; pl. *tidies* (-diz). [Early mod. E. also *tydie*; also dial. *tiddy*, q. v.; < ME. *tidif*, *tydif*, *tidife*; origin unknown: see *tidif*. Cf. *tiddy*^{2} (and *tidley*); the termination is appar. OF.] A small singing bird, perhaps the wren.

> Tho that hadde doon unkyndenesse—
> As doth the *tydif*, for new-fangelnesse.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 154.

> And of those chaunting fowls, the Goldfinch not behind,
> That hath so many sorts descending from her kind,
> The *Tydie* for her notes as delicate as they.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 79.

tidytips (tī′di-tips), *n.* A Californian composite plant, *Layia* (*Callichroa*) *platyglossa*: a showy plant with bright-yellow rays, frequently cultivated as a half-hardy annual.

tie^{1} (tī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tied*, ppr. *tying*. [Early mod. E. also *tye*; dial. also *tee*; < ME. *tien*, *tyen*, *teyen*, *teien*, *teigen*, *tigen*, < AS. *tīgan*, **tȳgan*, **tēgan*, **tīgian*, cited also as **tēgean*, bind, tie, a secondary form of the verb *teón* (pret. *teák*, pl. *tugon*, pp. *togen*), draw, pull: see *tee*^{1}, *tow*^{1}. In some uses the verb is directly from the noun: see *tie*^{1}, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To attach or make fast by a band, ribbon, cord, or the like drawn together and knotted; bind.

> Ther-with thei drough theire swerdes oute and wente toward the river that ran vnder the gardin, where thei hadde a barge *i-teyed* where-in thei were come in to the gardin.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 464.

> And thereunto a great long chaine he *tight*,
> With which he drew him forth, even in his own despight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xii. 34.

> My son, keep thy father's commandment, and forsake not the law of thy mother; bind them continually upon thine heart, and *tie* them about thy neck.
> Prov. vi. 20, 21.

2. To fasten by looping or knotting: as, to *tie* a ribbon on one's arm; hence, to fasten as if tied.

> What boots it thee
> To shew the rusted buckle that did *tie*
> The garter of thy greatest grandsire's knee?
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. iii. 12.

> He *tied* the ends into the nautical slip-knot, and pronounced the thing complete.
> *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, II. 163.

3. To fasten by tightening and knotting the strings of: as, to *tie* a shoe or a bonnet.

> Drawer, *tie* my shoe, prithee; the new knot, as thou seest this.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

4. To form by looping and interlacing; knit: as, to *tie* a knot.

> Again the hawthorn shall supply
> The garlands you delight to *tie*.
> *Scott*, Marmion, i., Int.

5. To bind or unite securely; specifically, to unite in marriage (colloq. in this use).

> And doe they not knowe that a Tragedie is *tied* to the lawes of Poesie, and not of Historie?
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

> In bond of virtuous love together *tied*.
> *Fairfax.*

> I heartily desire this courtesy,
> And would not be denied, to wait upon you
> This day, to see you *tied*, then no more trouble you.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

6. To bind, restrict, limit, or confine; hold or restrain, as by authority or moral influence.

> Herewith hir swelling sobbes
> Did *tie* hir tong from talke.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 99).

> I see you are *tied* to no particular employment.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 1.

> Do they think to bind me to live chaste, sober, and temperately all days of my life? they may as soon *tie* an Englishman to live so.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 1.

7. In *building*, to bind together two bodies by means of a piece of timber or metal. See *tie*^{1}, *n.*, 5.—8. In *music*, to unite or bind, as

notes, by a tie. See *tie*^{1}, *n.*, 8.—**9.** To supply with ties or sleepers, as the road-bed of a railway.

> The track was solid, evenly graded, heavily *tied*, well aligned, and the cars ran over it with no more swing and bounce than on an old road. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 566.

10. To make the same score as; equal in a score or contest: as, A *tied* B at checkers.—**11.** In *surg.*, to secure (a vein or an artery) with a ligature, so as to prevent loss of blood in case the vessel has been ruptured or severed, or to check the flow of blood through it in some special circumstances; ligate.—**Tied at the elbow.** See the quotation.

> The feet are turned out, and then there is a want of liberty in the play of the whole shoulder, because the elbow rubs against the ribs, and interferes with the action. This is called being *tied at the elbow*, and is most carefully to be avoided in selecting the greyhound, as well as all other breeds. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 45.

To be tied to a woman's apron-strings. See *apron-string*.—**To tie a fly.** See *fly*^{2}.—**To tie down.** (*a*) To fasten so as to prevent from rising. (*b*) To restrain; confine; hinder from action.

> The mind should, by several rules, be *tied down* to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility. *Locke.*

To tie hand and foot. See *to bind hand and foot*, under *hand*.—**To tie neck and heels.** See *neck*.—**To tie up.** (*a*) To bind or fasten securely: as, to *tie up* a bundle. (*b*) To wrap up; protect with wrappings.

> Look to your cloaks, and *tie up* your little throats; for, I tell you, the great baize will soon fall down.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xlii.

(*c*) To confine; restrain; hamper in or hinder from motion or action.

> Joy hath *tied* my tongue *up*.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 3.

(*d*) To place or invest in such a way as to render unavailable: as, to have one's money *tied up* in real estate.

> She is close of her money; . . . she has *tied up* every shilling of it, and only allows me [her husband] half a crown a week for pocket-money.
> *Thackeray*, Great Hoggarty Diamond, xiii.

(*e*) To give, devise, or bequeath in such a way and under such conditions as to prevent sale, or alienation from the person or purpose intended: as, to *tie up* an estate.—**To tie with St. Mary's knot†.** See *knot*^{1}.

II. *intrans.* To make a tie with another or others in some contest; score the same number of points, runs, or the like.—**To ride and tie.** See *ride*.

tie^1 (tī), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tye*; < ME. *teye*, **tige*, < AS. *tȳge*, *tīge*, a band, rope, a secondary form, with mutation, of *teáh*, *teág*, a band, rope (= D. *touw* = MLG. *touwe*, *tow*, *tau*, LG. *tau* (> G. *tau*) = Icel. *taug*, a rope), < *teón* (pret. *teáh*), draw, pull: see *tee*^{1}, *v.*, and cf. *tie*^{1}, *v.*, also *tow*^{2} (a doublet of *tie*^{1}). The noun *tie*^{1} is in the later senses directly from the verb *tie*^{1}.] **1.** A band; rope; chain; a cord or other flexible thing used to fasten or bind, especially by knotting or looping; a fastening: as, cotton-*ties* (for binding bales of cotton); specifically, the ribbon or similar fastening used for the queue or pigtail, whether of the wig or of the natural hair.

> Great formal wigs with a *tie* behind.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

2. A cravat, usually a simple one knotted in front; a necktie.

> Both wear the soft black hat so popular with us in the West, and the regulation black frock-cut uniform, with white *tie* at the throat.
> *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 145.

3. A knot composed of one or two loops of cord, ribbon, or the like; a looped ornamental knot; a bow.

> A very smart *tie* in his smart cravat.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 283.

4. Something which binds or unites, in a figurative sense; a bond; an obligation, moral or legal: as, the *ties* of blood or of friendship.

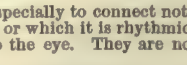
> Awe and affrights are never *ties* of love.
> *Fletcher* (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iv. 1.

> The bonds of affinity, which are the links and *ties* of nature. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

> The secret of the world is the *tie* between person and event. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

5. In *construction*, any rod or beam serving to counteract a pulling or tensile strain, to hold the parts together, to equalize opposing thrusts, or to transfer strains from one part of a structure to another. It is used, for instance, in bridges, to fasten the parts together and resist strains of tension; and in roofs, to take the thrust from a pair of rafters, and, by opposing one to the other, to prevent the roof from spreading. It is opposed to a *strut*, or a member serving to hold different members of a structure apart. See cuts under *car-truck*, *king-post*, and *pilework*.

6. On railroads, one of a series of beams, commonly of wood, laid on a permanent way and bedded in the ballast, on which are laid the rails to form the track. These ties are sometimes made of iron or stone, and in a variety of forms. Also called *sleeper* or *cross-sleeper*.—**7.** *Naut.*: (*a*) That part of the topsail- or topgallant-halyards which is fast to the yard and passes through a sheave-hole in the mast or through a tie-block at the masthead. (*b*) A mooring-bridle.—**8.** In *musical notation*, a curve above or below two notes on the same degree which are to be performed continuously, as if but one; a bind or ligature. The following are examples:



Ties are used especially to connect notes that lie in different measures, or which it is rhythmically important to keep separate to the eye. They are not to be confused with slurs.

9. A state of equality among competing or opposed parties, as when two candidates receive an equal number of votes, rival marksmen score a like number of points, or two or more racers reach the winning-post at the same time, so that neither party can be declared victorious; a contest in which two or more competitors are equally successful.

> The government count on the seat, though with the new registration 'tis nearly a *tie*. If we had a good candidate we could win. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, viii. 3.

> Rand had one majority on the first ballot, and I counted him out. I made it a *tie* by swallowing one of his ballots.
> *The Century*, XXXVIII. 40.

10. A weavers' pattern.

> A weaver's pocket-book of that period . . . was an ordinary long-shaped pocket-book, and contained about eighty different *ties* or patterns.
> *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 314.

11. Same as *lace*, 2.—**12.** *pl.* Low shoes fastened with lacings.—**Axle-clip tie.** See *axle-clip*.—**Book of ties.** See *book*.—**Diagonal tie.** See *angle-brace* (*a*).—**Family tie.** See *family*.—**Stay-end tie.** See *stay-end*.—**To play** or **shoot off a tie,** to go through a second contest or match (the first being indecisive), in order to decide who is to be the winner.

> The *ties*, as you call them, were *shot off* before two o'clock. *Whyte Melville*, Good for Nothing, i. 1.

tie^2 (tī), *n.* [Also *tye*; < ME. *tye*, *teye*, < OF. *teie*, *taie*, *toie*, tick, < L. *theca*, ML. *teca*, *techa*: see *tick*^{3}.] **1.** A tick (of a bed). *Halliwell.* —**2.** A feather-bed. *Halliwell* (spelled *tye*). [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

tie-bar (tī'bär), *n.* A bar which serves as a tie.

tie-beam (tī'bēm), *n.* A horizontal timber connecting two principal rafters, for the purpose of preventing the walls from being pushed out by the thrust of the roof, or for tying together other parts of a structure. When placed above the bottom of the rafters it is called a *collar-beam*. See cut under *curb-roof*.

tieboy (tī'boi), *n.* A sled: same as *go-devil*, 3.

tie-dog† (tī'dog), *n.* [< ME. *teidogge*, *tezdoggue*; < *tie*^{1} + *dog*.] A fierce dog which it is necessary to tie up; a bandog.

> I know the villain is both rough and grim;
> But as a *tie-dog* I will muzzle him.
> *Death of R. Earl of Huntingdon* (1601). (*Nares.*)

tiego†, *n.* [Abbr. of *vertigo*, as formerly accented *verti'go*.] Vertigo; dizziness.

> I am shrewdly troubled with a *tiego*
> Here in my head.
> *Fletcher and Massinger*, Very Woman, iv. 3.

tiemannite (tē'man-īt), *n.* [Named after the discoverer, *Tiemann*.] Native mercuric selenide, usually occurring massive, of a steel-gray color and metallic luster, rarely in crystals resembling those of sphalerite.

tie-plate (tī'plāt), *n.* A main carline.

tier^1 (tī'ėr), *n.* [< *tie*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which ties.—**2.** A child's apron. Also, erroneously, *tire*.

> Where well-drilled urchins, each behind his *tire*,
> Waited in ranks the wished command to fire.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

3. In *entom.*, same as *leaf-tier*.

tier^2 (tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *tire*, *tyre*, also *teer* (orig. pron. tēr, then tīr, besides tēr retained to accord with the F., and spelled *tier* perhaps in simulation of the form of *pier*); < OF. *tire*, a course, continuance of a course, a draught, pull, stroke, hit (= It. *tiro*, a draught, pull, stroke, hit, etc.), < *tirer*, draw: see *tire*^{2}. Perhaps confused with OF. *tiere*, *tieiere*, row, rank, order, = Pr. *tiera*, *teira*, a row (also adornment, attire: see *tire*^{4}). The AS. *tiér*, appar. meaning a row or series, occurs but once, and is of doubtful status. The words spelled *tire* and *tier* are much involved as to form and senses.] **1.** A row; a rank, particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another: as, a *tier* of seats in a theater; the old three-decked war-ships had three *tiers* of guns on each side, the upper, middle, and lower *tiers*.

> The hospital of Saint Helena is a magnificent fabric; the gates are built with a *tier* of white marble and a *tier* of red alternately, having sheets of lead placed between the stones. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 10.

> I at last caught at a boat moored, one of a *tier* of boats at a causeway. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 13.

2. In *organ-building*, same as *rank*^{2}, 1 (*c*).—**Ground tier.** See *ground*^{1}.—**Tiers of a cable,** the layers of fakes or windings of a cable, one resting on another when coiled.

tier^2 (tēr), *v. t.* [< *tier*^{2}, *n.*] To pile, build, or arrange in tiers. Compare *tierer*.

> Lightermen shall not be required to deliver or receive freight at a distance of over one hundred feet from the gangway of their Lighter or Barge, and in no case shall they be required to *tier* or pile their freight on the docks, etc. *New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–89, p. 301.

tier^3**†**, *n.* See *tire*^{6}.

tierce (tērs), *n.* [Also, in some senses, *terce*; < ME. *tierce*, *tyerse*, < OF. (and F.), *tiers*, m. (= Sp. Pg. *tercia*, f., = It. *terzo*, m.), a third part, third, tierce, < *tiers*, third, < L. *tertius*, third (= E. *third*), < *tres* = E. *three*.] **1.** A third; a third part.

> The latitude . . . is sixtie eight degrees and a *terce*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 279.

> The way is long, and difficult the road,
> And now the sun to middle-*tierce* returns.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxxiv. 96.

2. Same as *terce*, 4.

> In shorte tyme was grete occisioun, and longe it endured, from *tierce* in to noone, and than sparbled the saisnes and turned bakke towarde her chyuachie.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 274.

3. A liquid measure equal to one third of a pipe. See *pipe*^{1}, 8. Also *terce*.—**4.** A cask intermediate in size between a barrel and a hogshead: as, a *tierce* of sugar; a *tierce* of rice or of salted provisions.—**5.** In *music*, same as *third*. (*a*) The fourth harmonic of any given tone—that is, the major third above the second octave. (*b*) In *organ-building*, a mutation-stop giving tones two octaves and a third above the normal pitch of the digitals used.

6. In *card-playing*, a sequence of three cards. —**7.** In *fencing*, the third of a series of eight points and parries, beginning with prime. A thrust *in tierce* is a thrust, with the knuckles upward, at the upper breast, which, from the ordinary position of engagement, the left of the foils touching, is given after passing the foil to the other side of the opponent's weapon. A parry *in tierce* guards this blow. It is produced by turning the hand knuckles upward and carrying it a few inches to the right without lowering hand or point.

> To reign is restless fence,
> *Tierce*, quart, and trickery.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 5.

8. In *her.*, a fesse composed of three triangles, usually of three different tinctures: a bearing rare in English heraldry.—**Arch of the tierce** or **third point,** an arch consisting of two arcs of a circle intersecting at the top; a pointed arch.—**En tierce,** in *her.*, divided in three: said of the field. Compare def. 8.—**Quart and tierce.** See *quart*^{2}.—**Tierce bendwise,** in *her.*, a bend composed of three triangles, usually of three different tinctures: a bearing rare in English heraldry. —**Tierce major** in *whist*, a sequence of ace, king, and queen.—**Tierce point,** the vertex of an equilateral triangle. Also called *third point*. *Gwilt.*

tiercé (tēr-sā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *tiers*, tierce: see *tierce*.] In *her.*, divided into three parts of three different tinctures. The field may be so divided either fessewise, palewise, or bendwise, which must be expressed in the blazon: thus, *tiercé in bend* means divided into three compartments bendwise.

tiercel†, tiercelet†, *n.* See *tercel*, *tercelet*.

tierceron (tēr'se̤-ro̤n), *n.* [F.: see *tierce*.] In medieval vaulting, a secondary rib springing from an intersection of two other ribs.

> The additional ribs, tiernes, *tiercerons*, etc., which appear in the later forms of vaulting, more especially in England, are mere surface ribs having no real function.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 18.

tiercet (tēr'- or tėr'set), *n.* [< *tierce* + *-et*.] In *poetry*, a triplet; three lines; three lines riming.

tierer (tēr'ėr), *n.* [< *tier*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who arranges or piles something in tiers; specifically (*naut.*), a man stationed in the hold when heaving up anchor to stow away the cable as it comes in.

tie-rod (tī'rod), *n.* **1.** A rod used to bind longitudinal railway-sleepers to one another: same as *cross-tie*.—**2.** In *arch.*, *bridge-building*, etc., a rod used to draw and bind together parts of a structure; a binding-rod. Such rods are sometimes made like long bolts with a head at one end and a screw and nut at the other; sometimes they have a screw and nut at each end. Quite commonly they are made in two parts, each with a head at one end and a screw-thread at the other, the threaded ends being united by a turnbuckle for drawing up the rod to the required tension.

tierras (tyer'as), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *tierra*, earth: see *terra*.] In *mining*, fine or pulverulent ores more or less intermixed with rock, which are made up into adobes or bricks before being treated in the furnace; in Mexico, generally, any inferior pulverulent ores. [New Almaden quicksilver-mines.]

tiers-argent (tyãrz'ãr-zhoṅ'), *n.* [F., < *tiers*, third, + *argent*, silver: see *argent.*] An alloy consisting of silver with two thirds its weight of aluminium, brought into some use in France as being not less handsome than silver and more durable, at half its price.

tier-saw (tēr'sâ), *n.* A hard, stiff saw used by bricklayers for cutting curved faces upon bricks in building arches, domes, round brick pillars, etc.

tiers état (tyãrz ā-tä'). [F.: *tiers* (< L. *tertius*), third (see *tierce*); *état* (< L. *status*), state, condition, estate: see *state.*] See *third estate*, under *estate*.

tier-shot (tēr'shot), *n.* Grape-shot arranged in tiers with circular disks between them.

tie-strap (tī'strap), *n.* A strap for tying an animal, having a buckle on one end to fasten it to the ring of a bit, etc.; a halter.

tie-tie (tī'tī), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the small pieces of cord fastened to a hammock, and used sometimes to secure it in a roll instead of a hammock-lashing.

tie-up (tī'up), *n.* [< *tie up*, under *tie*^{1}, *v.*] A strike among street-car or railway men, or others, in which the horses are tied up or traffic is otherwise suspended. [U. S.]

> In the event of a *tie-up*, or strike, these street boxes would be used as they now are. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 32.

tie-wig (tī'wig), *n.* A wig having the hair behind gathered and tied by a ribbon. Compare *queue* and *pigtail*.

> My uncle Toby, in his laced regimentals and the *tie-wig*, kept his rank with my father.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 25.

tiff^{1}† (tif), *v. t.* [< ME. *tiffen*, *tifen*, < OF. *tiffer*, *tifer*, also *attiffer*, *atifer*, F. *attifer*, dress, adorn; cf. D. *tippen*, clip the points or ends of the hair (cf. F. *attifet*, ornament of the head): see *tip*^{1}, *v.*] To dress; deck; array.

> Whan sche in that tyr was *tiffed* as sche schold,
> Meliors in here merthe to hire maiden seide.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 172.

tiff^{1}† (tif), *n.* [< *tiff*^{1}, *v.*] Set; attitude.

> Did you mark the beau *tiff* of his wig, what a deal of pains he took to toss it back, when the very weight thereof was like to draw him from his seat?
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 144.

tiff^{2} (tif), *v.* [Prob. in part a reduction of *tift*^{1}, but ult. < Norw. *teva*, sniff, smell, = Icel. *thefa*, sniff; cf. Norw. *tev*, *täv*, *töv*, a drawing in of the breath, the wind or scent of an animal, = Sw. dial. *täv* = Dan. dial. *tæv*, smell, scent, = Icel. *thefr*, smell. Hence *tiff*^{2}, *n.*, *tiffing*, *tiffin*. Cf. *tift*^{1}.] I. *trans.* To sip; drink.

> He *tiff'd* his punch, and went to rest.
> *W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 5.

II. *intrans.* To lunch. [Anglo-Indian.]

tiff^{2} (tif), *n.* [A reduction of *tift*^{1}, *n.*, or from the related *tiff*: see *tiff*^{2}, *v.* Cf. *tift*^{1}, *n.* Cf. also *tip*^{3}.] 1. A draught of liquor; a "drop": as, a *tiff* of brandy.

> What say you to a glass of white wine, or a *tiff* of punch, by way of whet? *Fielding*, Amelia, viii. 10.

> Sipping his *tiff* of brandy punch with great solemnity.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xi.

2. Thin or small beer. [Prov. Eng.]

> That too shall quickly follow, if
> It can be rais'd from strong or *tiff*.
> *Brome*, Answer to his University Friend.

tiff^{3} (tif), *v. i.* [Prob. orig. 'sniff' in anger, and so ult. identical with *tiff*^{2}, < Norw. *teva* = Icel. *thefa*, sniff: see *tiff*^{2}.] To be in a pet; be peevish or quarrelsome.

> Poor Mincing *tift* and *tift* all the Morning.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 4.

> She *tiff'd* at Tim, she ran from Ralph.
> *Landor*, New Style.

tiff^{3} (tif), *n.* [< *tiff*^{3}, *v.*] A petty quarrel or misunderstanding; a slight pet, or fit of peevishness.

> My lord and I have had another little — *tiff*, shall I call it? It came not up to a quarrel.
> *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, III. xxiv.

tiffany (tif'a̤-ni), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tiffiny*, *tiffeny*, *tiffenay*; prob., like the surname *Tiffany* (< ME. *Tiffany*, *Tyffanie*, etc., ML. *Tiffania*, *Teffania*, *Thifania*, etc., a common fem. name), a reduction of *theophany* (ML. *theophania*, *theofania*, etc.), equiv. to *epiphany*, with ref. to the feast of Epiphany, the church festival also called *Twelfth Day*, concluding the Christmas holidays. The name as applied to a silk would thus mean 'Epiphany silk,' i. e. holiday silk; cf. *Easter bonnet*, i. e. spring bonnet; cf. also *tawdry*, applied orig. to lace sold at a fair held on the festival of St. Audrey.] I. *n.*; pl. *tiffanies* (-niz). 1†. A kind of thin silk; gauze.

> The Knights appeared first, as consecrated persons, all in veils like to copes, of silver *tiffiny*, gathered, and falling a large compass about them.
> *Beaumont*, Mask of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn.

> Let her have velvets, *tiffanies*, jewels, pearls.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

> A vestal veil on her head of *tiffany*, striped with silver.
> *Chapman*, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

> Doe we not descrie
> Some goddesse in a cloud of *tiffanie*?
> *Herrick*, A Nuptiall Song.

2. A kind of gauze muslin, resembling silk gauze.

> How much shall I measure you of this *tiffany*, Matty?
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

3. A portable flour-sieve made of tiffany. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* Made of tiffany, or thin silk: as, a *tiffany* cloak; hence, transparent.

> Enter four Cupids from each side of the boscage, attired in flame-coloured taffeta close to their body, like naked boys, with bows, arrows, and wings of gold, chaplets of flowers on their heads, hoodwinked with *tiffiny* scarfs. *Beaumont*, Mask of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn.

> The wit that I took up in Paul's in a *tiffany* cloak without a hatband; now I have put him into a doublet of satin. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii. 1.

> *Tiffany* Natures are so easily impos'd upon.
> *Mrs. Centlivre*, Beau's Duel, ii. 3.

tiffing, tiffin (tif'ing, tif'in), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tiff*^{2}, *v.*] 1. A sipping; a drinking. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A luncheon; lunch; a slight repast between breakfast and dinner; in India, a characteristic repast of curried dishes, chutney, and fruit. [Anglo-Indian, usually in the provincial form *tiffin*.]

> Let's have it for *tiffin*; very cool and nice this hot weather. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iv.

> After a pleasant chat we proceeded to the Hongkong hotel for *tiffin*. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

tiffish (tif'ish), *a.* [< *tiff*^{3} + *-ish*^{1}.] Inclined to peevishness; petulant. [Colloq.]

tift^{1} (tift), *n.* [Perhaps < Norw. *tæft*, drawing the breath, wind or scent of an animal; cf. *tev*, drawing the breath; < *teva*, sniff, breathe: see *tiff*^{2}.] 1. A sniff; whiff; breath.

> Four and twanty siller bells
> Wer a' tyed till his mane,
> And yae *tift* o' the norland wind,
> They tinkled ane by ane.
> *Lord Thomas and Fair Annet* (Child's Ballads, II. 128).

2. A draught of liquor: same as *tiff*^{2}, 1. *Halliwell.*

tift^{2} (tift), *v. i.* [Cf. *tiff*^{3}, *v.*, and *tift*^{1}, *n.*] Same as *tiff*^{3}.

> We *tifted* a little going to church, and fairly quarrelled before the bells had done ringing.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

tift^{2} (tift), *n.* [< *tift*^{2}, *v.* Cf. *tiff*^{3}, *n.*] Same as *tiff*^{3}. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

> After all your fatigue you seem as ready for a *tift* with me as if you had newly come from church.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*

tig^{1} (tig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tigged*, ppr. *tigging*. [A dial. var. of *tick*^{1}.] To touch lightly with the hand, as in the game of tag or tig; give a light stroke or tap to. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

tig^{1} (tig), *n.* [A dial. var. of *tick*^{1}.] 1. A light touch, such as is given in the game of tag or tig; a tap; a slight stroke.

> Andrew was compelled to submit, only muttering between his teeth, "Ower mony maisters — ower mony maisters, as the paddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a *tig*." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

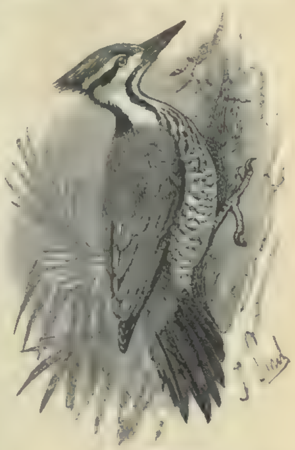
2. Same as *tag*^{2}.

> On the outskirts of the crowd, some of the town's children . . . profanely playing *tigg*.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Education of an Engineer.

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

tig^{2} (tig), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A flat-bottomed drinking-cup, of capacious size and generally with four handles, formerly used for passing round the table at convivial entertainments. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Tiga (tī'gä̤), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1836).] A genus of Asiatic woodpeckers with only three toes on each foot, also called *Chrysonotus* and *Chloropicoides*. The inner hind toe, or hallux, is absent (as in *Picoides*). The genus is wide-ranging on the continent and many of the islands. The type is *T. javanensis* (formerly *Picus tiga* and usually *T. tridactyla*), ranging from Java, etc., to the Malay peninsula and Bengal; *T. shorei* and *T. everetti* are the other species. The first-named is a handsome woodpecker, 10 inches long, with golden-greenish back, black tail, crimson occipital crest, pale-buffy sides of the head and neck striped with black, and the under parts rayed and barred with black on a light ground.



Tiga javanensis.

tigarea (tig-a̤-rē'ä̤), *n.* [Guiana.] The red creeper, *Tetracera Tigarea.*

tige (tēzh), *n.* [< F. *tige*, a stalk, stem, pipe, < L. *tibia*, a pipe: see *tibia.*] 1. A stem or stalk; also, the shaft of a column, from the base-moldings to the capital.—2. In some firearms, a pin at the base of the breech, designed to expand the base of the ball.—3. In a center-fire cartridge, a support for the cap or primer.

tige-arm (tēzh'ärm), *n.* A muzzle-loading small arm having a steel tige screwed into the center of the breech-pin, upon which the bullet drops and is then forced into the grooves by sharp blows from the ramrod. The powder-charge is placed in the annulus around the tige.

tigella (ti-jel'ä̤), *n.* [NL., < F. *tigelle*, dim. of *tige*, a stalk, stem: see *tige.*] Same as *tigelle*.

tigellate (tij'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **tigellatus*, < *tigella*, a tigella: see *tigella.*] In *bot.*, having a short stalk, as the plumule of a bean.

tigelle (ti-jel'), *n.* [< F. *tigelle*: see *tigella.*] In *bot.*, the young embryonic axis or primitive stem which bears the cotyledons; the caulicle; the radicle. By some, however, the name has been applied to the plumule.

tigellus (tī-jel'us), *n.*; pl. *tigelli* (-ī). [NL., m., equiv. to *tigella*, f.: see *tigella.*] In *bot.*, same as *tigelle*.

tiger (tī'gėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tyger*, *tigre*, *tygre*; < ME. *tigre*, *tygre*, < OF. *tigre*, *tygre*, F. *tigre* = Sp. It. *tigre*, m., *tigra*, f., = Pg. *tigre*, m., = D. *tijger* = G. Dan. Sw. *tiger* = Bohem. *tigr* = Pol. *tygrys* = Russ. *tigrŭ*, < L. *tigris*, < Gr. *τίγρις*, a tiger; appar. a foreign word, perhaps < OPers. (Zend) **tighri*, a tiger, a supposed particular use (in allusion to the swiftness with which the tiger leaps upon his prey) of *tighri*, **tīgra*, Pers. *tīr*, an arrow (cf. Skt. *tīvra*, *tīr*, Hind. *tīr*, an arrow), < *tighra*, sharp, < √ *stig*, Skt. √ *tij*, sharp: see *stick*^{1}. Cf. L. *Tigris*, < Gr. Τίγρις, < OPers. *Tigra*, Pers. *Tīr*, the river Tigris, lit. 'the river Arrow,' so called from its swiftness.] 1. A feline quadruped, *Felis tigris* or *Tigris regalis*, one of

Royal Tiger (*Felis tigris*).

the two largest living cats (the other being the lion), of the family *Felidæ*. The tiger is beautifully striped with black and tawny yellow; it has no mane. The female, when distinguished, is called *tigress*. The tiger inhabits southern Asia and some of the larger islands belonging to that continent, having there the same position that the lion has in Africa. The tiger attains his full development in India, the name *Bengal tiger* being used as synonymous with those specimens which appear as the most typical and most powerful representatives of the species. In habits the tiger is far more active and agile than the lion, and exhibits a large amount of fierce cunning. He generally selects as his lair a concealed spot near a watercourse, whence to spring upon the animals that approach to drink. His tread through the thick jungle is stealthy, and he appears to avoid rather than court danger, unless when brought to bay, when he turns an appalling front to the foe. Tigers do not generally attack man, but in some cases they seem to acquire a special liking for human prey, and boldly approach villages for the purpose of securing it; such are known as *man-eaters* (see *man-eater*, 2). In some districts the loss of human life is enough to become a matter of official statistics. The natives destroy them by traps, pits, poisoned arrows, and other means. Tiger-hunting is a favorite Indian sport. It is pursued generally by Europeans, the tiger being shot from the back of an elephant. When taken young the tiger can be tamed, and tigers thus domesticated are not rarely to be seen in India.

2. The thylacine dasyure, or tiger-wolf: so called from the stripes. See *thylacine* (with cut).—**3.** A person of a fierce, bloodthirsty disposition.—**4.** A dissolute swaggering dandy; a ruffling blade; a swaggerer; a hector; a bully; a mohawk.

> "A man may have a very good coat-of-arms, and be a *tiger*, my boy," the Major said, chipping his egg: "that man is a *tiger*, mark my word—a low man."
> *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xx.

5. [Humorously compared to a tiger in a show-wagon driven about the streets in parade.] A groom who goes out with the equipage of his master—that is, with the dog-cart, curricle, cab, or other vehicle driven by the master himself, his duty being to take care of the equipage when the master has left the box.

> His *tiger*, Tim, was clean of limb,
> His boots were polished, his jacket was trim.
> With a very smart tie in his smart cravat,
> And a little cockade on the top of his hat,
> Tallest of boys or shortest of men,
> He stood in his stockings just four feet ten.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 283.

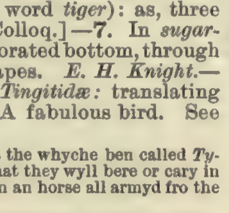
6. [Appar. so called as being "an ornamental addition": in allusion to the tiger or groom (def. 5) who sits as if a mere ornament in the vehicle which his master drives.] An additional cheer; "one more" (often the word *tiger*): as, three cheers and a *tiger*. [Colloq.]—**7.** In *sugar-manuf.*, a tank with a perforated bottom, through which the molasses escapes. *E. H. Knight.*—**8.** A bug of the family *Tingitidæ:* translating the French name.—**9**†. A fabulous bird. See the extract.

> Yet ben there other byrdes the whyche ben called *Tygris*, and they be so stronge that they wyll bere or cary in theyr neste a man sytting vpon an horse all armyd fro the hede to ye fote.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxii.).

American tiger, the jaguar, *Felis onca*. See cut under *jaguar*.—**Bengal tiger.** See def. 1.—**Black tiger,** a melanistic variety of the jaguar.—**Clouded tiger,** the clouded tiger-cat. See *tiger-cat*.—**Heraldic tiger,** in *her.*, an imaginary beast unlike a real tiger and more of the shape of a wolf except for having a tufted tail like a lion's. It should always be blazoned *heraldic tiger* to distinguish it from the real creature, which is sometimes depicted in recent heraldry.—**Marbled tiger,** the marbled tiger-cat. See *marbled*.—**Mexican tiger,** the jaguar.—**Red tiger,** the cougar. See cut under *cougar*.—**Royal Bengal tiger,** the common tiger, *Felis tigris*. See def. 1.—**Saber-toothed tiger,** a machærodont; one of the great fossil cats, with enormous upper canines, belonging to the subfamily *Machærodontinæ*. See *Machærodontinæ*, and cut under *saber-toothed*.—**Tiger natural,** in *her.*, a bearing resembling the real tiger more or less closely: so called to distinguish it from the heraldic tiger.—**Tiger swallowtail.** See *swallowtail*.—**To buck** or **fight the tiger.** See *fight*.—**Tortoise-shell tiger,** the clouded tiger-cat. See cut under *tiger-cat*.—**Water-tiger,** a predaceous water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidæ:* so called from their habits. See *Hydradephaga*, and cut under *Dytiscidæ*.

tigerantic† (tī-gė-ran′tik), *a.* [< *tiger* + *-antic*, a capricious addition, prob. in simulation of *elephantic*.] Ravenous. [Rare.]

> In what sheep's-head ordinary have you chew'd away the meridian of your *tygerantic* stomach?
> *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 179. [(*Davies.*)

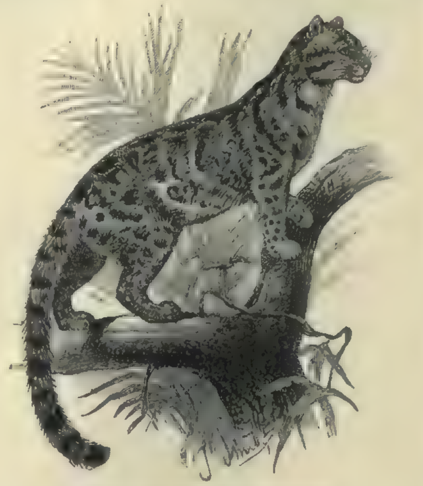


Virginia Tiger-beetle (*Tetracha virginica*).

tiger-beetle (tī′gėr-bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Cicindelidæ:* so called from its active predaceous habits. See also cuts under *Amblychila* and *Cicindela*.

tiger-bittern (tī′gėr-bit″ėrn), *n.* A South American bird of the heron family and genus *Tigrisoma*, of which there are several species: so called from the markings of the plumage. See cut under *Tigrisoma*.

tiger-cat (tī′gėr-kat), *n.* **1.** One of several streaked or spotted cats of the family *Felidæ* and genus *Felis:* so called from their resemblance to the tiger in markings or in ferocity, though they are all much smaller, and range down to the size of a large house-cat. These cats are numerous in both hemispheres, and the name has no specific meaning without a qualifying term. The clouded tiger-cat, *F. macroscelis*, of the East Indies is perhaps the largest and handsomest. The American ocelot is a tiger-cat, and others have their distinctive names, as *chati*, *serval*, and *margay*. See these words, and cuts under *serval* and *ocelot*.



Clouded Tiger-cat (*Felis macroscelis*).

2. A mongrel or hybrid between the wildcat of Europe (*F. catus*) and the domestic cat.—**Long-tailed tiger-cat,** *Felis macrurus* of Brazil, closely resembling the ocelot, and sometimes called *oceloid leopard*.—**Marbled tiger-cat.** See *marbled*.

tiger-chop (tī′gėr-chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembryanthemum tigrinum*.

tiger-cowry (tī′gėr-kou″ri), *n.* A tiger-shell; a kind of cowry with large spots, *Cypræa tigris*. See cut under *Cypræa*.

tiger-eye (tī′gėr-ī), *n.* Same as *tiger's-eye*.

tiger-flower (tī′gėr-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Tigridia:* so named from the variegation of the flower. The ordinary species is *T. pavonia*, one of the most showy of garden flowers, having a perianth six inches broad, colored a brilliant scarlet with copious crimson spots toward the dark center. The flower is of a triangular form, the three inner divisions of the perianth being much smaller than the three outer. Each flower lasts only a day, but there is a quick succession for six or eight weeks. There are several varieties, including the yellow and the white tigridias. From its native land sometimes called *Mexican tiger-flower*. Also *tiger-iris*.

tiger-footed (tī′gėr-fůt″ed), *a.* Swift as a tiger; hastening to devour. [Rare.]

> This *tiger-footed* rage, when it shall find
> The harm of unscann'd swiftness, will too late
> Tie leaden pounds to 's heels. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 312.

tiger-frog (tī′gėr-frog), *n.* Same as *leopard-frog*.

tiger-grass (tī′gėr-gräs), *n.* A dwarf fan-palm, *Nannorhops Ritchieana*, of western India, extending into Persia: put by the natives to a great variety of uses. It was formerly classed with *Chamærops*, from which it chiefly differs by its valvate instead of imbricate petals or corolla-segments.

tigerine (tī′gėr-in), *a.* [< *tiger* + *-ine*^{1}.] See *tigrine*.

tigerish (tī′gėr-ish), *a.* [Also *tigrish*; < *tiger* + *-ish*^{1}.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tiger in appearance, nature, or habits. (*a*) Fierce, bloodthirsty, or cruel.

> Let this thought thy *tigrish* courage pass.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Astrophel and Stella.

(*b*) Swaggering; bully-like. Compare *tiger*, 4.

> Nothing could be more vagrant, devil-me-carish, and, to use a slang word, *tigrish*, than his whole air.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, vi. 20.

tigerism (tī′gėr-izm), *n.* [< *tiger* + *-ism*.] **1.** Tigerish disposition or propensities.—**2.** Dissolute swaggering habits; especially, an affectation of such habits.

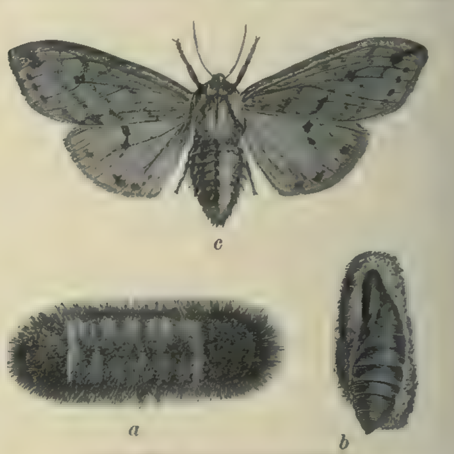
> In France, where *tigerism* used to be the fashion among the painters, I make no doubt Carmine would have let his beard and wig grow, and looked the fiercest of the fierce.
> *Thackeray*, Character Sketches, The Artists.

tigerkin (tī′gėr-kin), *n.* [< *tiger* + *-kin*.] A little tiger or tiger-cat: used humorously of the domestic cat.

> It is only from the attic that you can appreciate the picturesque which belongs to our domesticated *tigerkin*. The goat should be seen on the Alps, and the cat on the housetop.
> *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xiv. 2.

tiger-lily (tī′gėr-lil″i), *n.* A common garden lily, *Lilium tigrinum*, native in China, bearing nodding flowers with a reflexed perianth of a dull-orange color spotted with black (whence the name). It produces bulblets in the axils of the leaves. Its bulbs are used for food in China and Japan.

tiger-moth (tī′gėr-môth), *n.* A moth of the family *Arctiidæ*, as *Euprepia caja* and *E. plantaginis*, whose larvæ are known as *bear-caterpillars* and *woolly bears*. *Arctia isabella* is the isabella tiger-moth. *Deiopæa bella* is a common tiger-moth in the United States. See also cuts under *bear*^{2}, *Euprepia*, and *Utetheisa*.



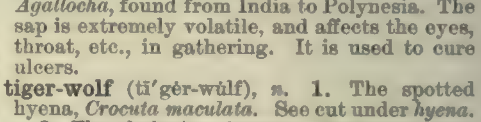
Isabella Tiger-moth (*Arctia isabella*).
a, larva; *b*, cocoon and chrysalis; *c*, moth.

tiger's-claw (tī′gėrz-klâ), *n.* Same as *baag-nouk*.

tiger's-eye (tī′gėrz-ī), *n.* An ornamental stone of a yellow color, with brilliant, chatoyant, or opalescent reflections due to its delicate fibrous structure. It consists essentially of quartz colored by yellow iron oxid—the latter produced by the alteration of fibers of the blue mineral crocidolite, which originally penetrated the quartz; hence often, though improperly, called *crocidolite*. It has been obtained in large quantities in the Asbestos Mountains in South Africa. Also *tiger-eye*.

tiger's-foot (tī′gėrz-fůt), *n.* A twining plant, *Ipomæa Pes-tigridis*, with pedately lobed leaves, widely diffused through the Old World tropics.

tiger-shark (tī′gėr-shärk), *n.* A large and voracious shark, *Galeocerdo maculatus* or *Stegostoma tigrinum*, more or less marked with yellow, of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific; the zebra-shark.



Tiger shark (*Stegostoma tigrinum*).

tiger-shell (tī′gėr-shel), *n.* The tiger-cowry.

tiger's-milk (tī′gėrz-milk), *n.* The acrid milky juice of the euphorbiaceous tree *Excæcaria Agallocha*, found from India to Polynesia. The sap is extremely volatile, and affects the eyes, throat, etc., in gathering. It is used to cure ulcers.

tiger-wolf (tī′gėr-wůlf), *n.* **1.** The spotted hyena, *Crocuta maculata*. See cut under *hyena*.—**2.** The thylacine dasyure, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*. See cut under *thylacine*.

tiger-wood (tī′gėr-wůd), *n.* **1.** A wood imported from British Guiana, and used by cabinet-makers: same as *itaka-wood*.—**2.** A variety of citron-wood.

tight†, *n.* A close; an inclosure; a croft. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

tight^1 (tīt), *a.* [< ME. *tight*, *tiht*, *tigt* (also rarely *toght*, > E. *taught*, *taut*), a var. (with initial *t* for *th* due to assimilation with the final *t*, perhaps after the Sw. Dan. forms) of **thight*, *thiht*, > E. dial. *thite*, prop. spelled **thight*, also *theat* (after Icel. *thēttr* ?), < AS. **thīht* (not found) = MD. *dight*, D. *digt* = MHG. *dīhte*, G. *dicht*, dial. *deicht*, thick, solid, dense, = Icel. *thēttr* = Sw. *tät* = Dan. *tæt* = Goth. **theihts* (not recorded), tight, close, compact; appar. with orig. pp. suffix *-t* (as in *light*^{1}, *a.*); perhaps akin to *thick*.] **1.** Close or closely compacted in texture or structure. (*a*) So firmly compacted or put together as to be impermeable or impervious to air, gas, rain, water, etc.: as, a water-*tight* tank; an air-*tight* vessel. (*b*) Stanch; strong; firmly built or made.

'Tis known my father hath no less
Than three great argosies; besides two galliases,
And twelve *tight* galleys. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 381.

Some *tight* vessel that holds out against wind and water.
Bp. Hall, Naomi and Ruth.

Hence—2. Trim; tidy; neat.

How the *tight* lass knives, combs, and scissors spies,
And looks on thimbles with desiring eyes.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, l. 77.

O, 'tis a snug little island!
A right little, *tight* little island!
Dibdin, The Snug Little Island.

A *tight*, likely wench she was, too.
H. B. Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, viii.

3. Expert; handy; skilful; adroit; capable.

My queen 's a squire
More *tight* at this than thou.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 4. 15.

And so the house is haunted, is it? It will take a *tighter* workman than I am to keep the spirits out of the seven gables. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

4. Close; firm: as, a *tight* grasp; a *tight* knot.—5. Close-fitting; especially, fitting too closely because too small, narrow, or the like: as, a *tight* shoe; a *tight* coat.

A man will always be more looked at whose dress flutters in the air than he whose dress sits *tight* upon him.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter [Landor.

A wedding-ring growing always *tighter* as I grow fatter and older. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxv.

6. Close-fisted; narrow; niggardly; parsimonious: as, a man *tight* in his dealings. [Colloq.]—7. Tense; taut; strained or stretched so as to leave no slack: as, a *tight* rope.

Nor would he loose the reins, nor could he hold 'em *tight*.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Tom has eaten kidney and pigeon pie, and imbibed coffee, till his little skin is as *tight* as a drum.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

8. Produced by or requiring great straining or exertion; severe: as, to get through by a *tight* pull: specifically, in *med.*, noting a cough accompanied with a painful sense of constriction, and without expectoration; racking; hacking. [Colloq.]—9. Scarce; not easily obtained or obtainable, because held firmly or tied up in some way: applied to money; hence, straitened for want of money: as, a *tight* money-market. [Commercial slang.]

A few curt sentences . . . told how matters stood in the City:—money was *tight*; . . . but of that financial sensitiveness that shrinks timidly from all enterprise after a period of crash and bankruptcy Culduff could make nothing. *Lever*, Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. xxi.

I've known the City now for more than ten years, Mr. Crosbie, and I never knew money to be so *tight* as it is at this moment. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xlii.

10. Under the influence of strong drink; intoxicated; tipsy; "full." [Slang.]

No, sir, not a bit tipsy; . . . not even what Mr. Cutbill calls *tight*. *Lever*, Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. xxiv.

How she cried out half her sight,
When you staggered by next night,
Twice as dirty as a serpent, and a hundred times as *tight*.
W. Carleton, Johnny Rich.

11. Noting the condition of the cutting edge of a saw as condensed by hammering. Also *small*.—**In a tight box.** See *box*^{2}.—**Tight cooper.** See *cooper*. **Tight rope**, a tensely stretched rope on which an acrobat performs dexterous feats at a greater or less height from the ground.

A damned uneven floor, . . . where a gentleman may break his neck, if he does not walk as upright as a posture-master on the *tight-rope*. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiii.

tight^{1} (tīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *tighten* = Sw. *täta* = Dan. *tætte*, make tight; from the adj.] To make tight; tighten. [Obsolete or colloq.]

tight^{2} (tīt), *adv.* See *tite*^{1}.

tight^{3}†. An old preterit of *tie*^{1}.

tighten (tī'tn), *v.* [< ME. **tightnen* (= Sw. *tätna*); as *tight*^{1} + *-en*^{1}.] I. *trans.* To make tight; draw tighter; straiten; make more close in any manner; constrict.

The bowstring encircled my neck. All was ready; they waited the last signal to *tighten* the fatal cord.
Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, Story of Old Woman. [(*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To become tight; be drawn tighter.

Her fingers *tightened* round his own,
And a sound like a tender moan
Parted her lips
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 112.

tightener (tīt'nėr), *n.* [Also *tightner*; < *tighten* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which tightens, or that which is used for tightening; specifically, in *anat.*, a tensor.

This wheel . . . was driven by a four-inch belt, a *tightener* pulley being so used as to prevent all slip and to maintain the maximum speed.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIX. 201.

2. A hearty meal. [Slang.]

At one house, known as "Rodway's Coffee-house," a man can have a meal for 1*d.*—a mug of hot coffee and two slices of bread and butter, while for two-pence what is elegantly termed a *tightener*—that is to say, a most plentiful repast—may be obtained.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 70.

tightening-pulley (tīt'ning-pùl″i), *n.* A pulley which rests against a band to tighten it, and thus increase its frictional adhesion to the working pulleys over which it runs. *E. H. Knight.*

tighter (tī'tėr), *n.* [< *tight*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] Same as *tightener*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Julius Cæsar and Pompey were boat-wrights and *tighters* of ships. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30. (*Davies.*)

tightly^{1} (tīt'li), *adv.* [< *tight*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a tight manner; closely; firmly; compactly; neatly; well.

When we have cozened 'em most *tightly*, thou shalt steal away the innkeeper's daughter.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

The Marquis of Salisbury came down buttoned up *tightly* in a black frock coat, carrying a light gray overcoat over his arm. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 126.

tightly^{2}†, *adv.* See *titely*.

tightner (tīt'nėr), *n.* Same as *tightener*.

tightness (tīt'nes), *n.* The character or quality of being tight, in any sense of that word.

tights (tīts), *n. pl.* Garments clinging closely to the legs, or to the whole form, and intended either to display the form or to facilitate movement, or both, as in the case of dancers, acrobats, or gymnasts.

A fat man in black *tights*, and cloudy Berlins.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, iv.

And I shall be in *tights*, and dance a breakdown.
W. Black, In Silk Attire, xxxvi.

tigress (tī'gres), *n.* [< F. *tigresse*; as *tiger* + *-ess*.] A female tiger.

tigretier (tē-gre-tiā'), *n.* [F.] In Abyssinia, a disease resembling the dancing mania.

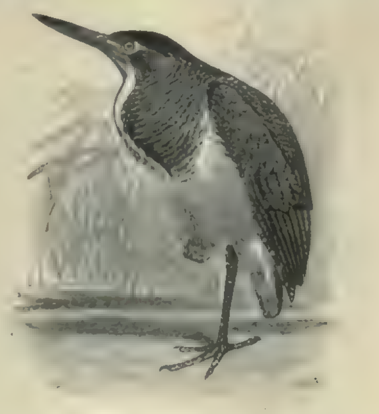
Tigridia (tī-grid'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1805), so called from the spotted flowers; < L. *tigris*, a tiger: see *tiger*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Irideæ* and tribe *Moræeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with free-spreading segments, the three inner ones much smaller, obtuse, and undulate, and two-parted style-branches with awl-shaped lobes. The 7 species are natives of Mexico, Central America, Peru, and Chili. They are bulbous plants with a few narrow or plicate leaves and one or two terminal spathes, prized for their few singular but evanescent flowers. See *tiger flower*.

tigrine (tī'grin), *a.* [< L. *tigrinus*, < *tigris*, a tiger: see *tiger*.] Like a tiger in coloration: noting various striped or spotted animals, often translating the specific technical word *tigrinus* or *tigrina*. Also *tigerine*.

Tigris (tī'gris), *n.* [NL., < L. *tigris*, a tiger: see *tiger*.] 1. A genus of *Felidæ*, or section of *Felis*, based on the tiger, as *T. regalis*.—2. An obsolete constellation where Vulpecula now is, first found in the planisphere of Bartsch, 1624, and recognized for more than a century following.

tigrish (tī'grish), *a.* Same as *tigerish*.

Tigrisoma (tī-gri-sō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. τίγρις, tiger, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of bitterns, of the family *Ardeidæ* and subfamily *Botaurinæ*, having the plumage closely and profusely variegated; the tiger-bitterns.



Tiger-bittern (*Tigrisoma cabanisi*).

tig-tag (tig'tag), *n.* [< *tig*^{1} + *tag*^{2}.] Same as *tag*^{2}.

tike^{1} (tīk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tick*^{2}.

tike^{2} (tīk), *n.* [Also *tyke*; < ME. *tike*, *tyke*, < Icel. *tīk* = Sw. *tik*, a bitch.] A cur-dog; hence, in contempt, a low, snarling fellow.

Hewe downe hertly ȝone heythene *tykes!*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3643.

Avaunt, you curs! . . .
Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bobtail *tike* or trundle-tail.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 73.

Sacrifice this *tyke* in her sight, . . . which being done, one of your soldiers may dip his foul shirt in his blood.
Peele, Edward I.

Oh, let us not, like snarling *tykes*,
In wrangling be divided.
Burns, The Dumfries Volunteers.

tike^{3} (tīk), *n.* [< ME. *tike*; perhaps a particular use of *tike*^{2}.] A countryman or clown; a boor; a churl; a fellow.

Now aren thei lowe cheorles,
As wide as the worlde is wonyeth ther none
Bote vnder tribut and taillage as *tikes* and cheorles.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 37.

He accounts them very honest *Tikes*, and can with all safety trust his Life in their Hands, for now and then Gilding their Palms for the good Services they do him.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 220.

tikel†, *v.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tickle*.

tikoor, tikul (tī-kör', tī'kul), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Garcinia pedunculata*, of the order *Guttiferæ*, 60 feet in height, bearing a large yellow fleshy fruit, the seeds invested with a succulent aril. The fruit is of a pleasant acid flavor, and is of similar use to limes and lemons.

tikor (tī'kôr), *n.* [Hind. *tīkhur*, Beng. *tīkhura*.] A starch manufactured from the tubers of an East Indian plant, *Curcuma angustifolia*, forming the chief arrowroot of India. See *Curcuma*, 2.

tikul, *n.* See *tikoor*.

tikus (tī'kus), *n.* [Native name.] An animal of the genus *Gymnura*, as *G. rafflesi*, native of the Moluccas and Sumatra; the bulau.

til^{1}†, *prep.* An old spelling of *till*^{2}.

til^{2} (til), *n.* [< Hind. *til*, < Skt. *tila*, the seed of *sesamum*, also the plant itself.] The sesame, or its seed. Also *teel*.

tilbury (til'be̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *tilburies* (-riz). [So called after one *Tilbury*, a London coachmaker, at the beginning of the 19th century.] A gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover.

The Regent drives in the Park every day in a *tilbury*, with his groom sitting by his side.
Greville, Memoirs, June 7, 1818.

tild†, *v. t.* See *teld*, *tilt*^{1}.

tilde (til'de), *n.* [Sp. *tilde* (= OF. *title*, *tiltre*), an accent, mark, tittle, a more vernacular form of *título*, a title: see *tittle*^{2}, *title*.] A diacritic mark (˜) placed over the letter *n* in Spanish to indicate that it is sounded as a palatal *n*, or very nearly like *n* followed by *y*, as in *señor*, pronounced sạnyôr', *cañon*, pronounced kä-nyôn', and hence in English written *canyon*. This sound is represented in Portuguese by *nh*, in Italian and French by *gn*. The mark ˜, also written as a straight dash, like the macron, ¯, was originally a small *n*, ñ representing *nn*, as in *año* for *anno*, from Latin *annus*. The mark was much used for *n* or *m* in medieval manuscripts, and hence in early printed books, being put above the preceding letter to save space: thus, *mōumētū* for *monumentum*. The tilde is also used in the Roman notation of Oriental and other languages: thus, ñ for the Sanskrit palatal nasal. It is sometimes used by analogy over *l* to indicate *l* followed by *y* (Spanish and French *ll*, Portuguese *lh*, Italian *gl*).

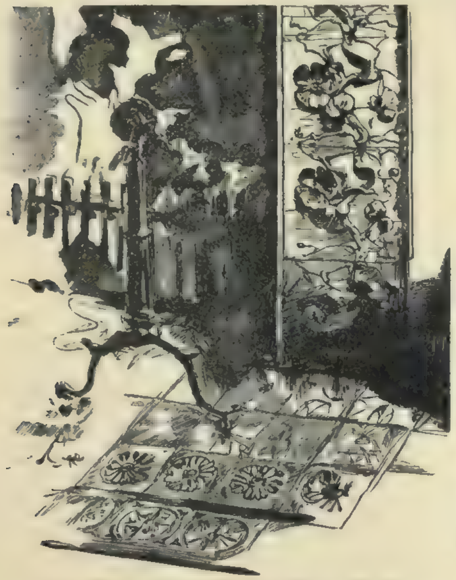
Tilden Act. See *act*.

tile^{1} (tīl), *n.* [Formerly also *tyle*; < ME. *tile*, *tyle*, *tyil*, *tyyl*, *tigel*, *teȝele*, < AS. *tigel*, *tigele* = D. *tegchel*, *tegel* = OHG. *ziagal*, MHG. *ziegel*, G. *ziegel* = Sw. *tegel* = Dan. *tegl* = F. *tuile* = Sp. *teja* = Pg. *telha* = It. *tegghia*, *tegola*, < L. *tegula*, usually in the pl. *tegulæ*, tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof, < *tegere*, cover, roof: see *thatch*.] 1. A thin slab or plate of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, paving floors, lining furnaces and ovens, constructing drains, etc., and variously compounded and shaped according to the use in view. In ancient times roofing-tiles cut from marble were often used upon important buildings, carved in the form of those in pottery. The best qualities of brick-earth are used for making tiles, and the process is similar to that of brickmaking. Roofing-tiles are chiefly of two sorts, *plain tiles* and *pantiles*, the former being flat, the latter curved, both being laid so as to overlap and carry off any rain they receive. See cut under *pantile*.

And from on high,
Where Masons mount the Ladder, Fragments fly;
Mortar and crumbled Lime in Show'rs descend,
And o'er thy Head destructive *Tiles* impend.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 270.

"Landaus, barouches or Tilburies ther
none in those simple days."

2. A similar slab or plate of pottery, glazed and often decorated, used for ornamental pavements, revetments to walls, etc.; also, a like slab of porcelain, glazed and plain or decorated; an encaustic tile; also, a slab of stone or marble used with others like it in a pavement or revetment. In the middle ages such tiles of stone were frequently incised with elaborate designs, the incisions being filled with lead or a colored composition, or occasionally incrusted in mosaic.


Modern Work in Figured Tiles as applied to a Fireplace.

3. In *metal.*, a small flat piece of dried earth or earthenware used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.—4. A section of pipe of earthenware, glazed or unglazed. The sections are either made so that one end of every piece enters a socket formed on the contiguous end of the next, or they are joined by being merely placed in apposition and the junction covered with narrow curved strips of earthenware made for the purpose and set in cement. Another form, now less used, consists of arch-shaped tiles which are laid so as to rest on flat tiles forming the bottom.

5. Tiles of any kind collectively; tiling; construction of tiles.

> Much of their *tile* wherewith they cover their Churches and houses is made of woodde. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 79.

> There, busie Kil-men ply their occupations
> For brick and *tyle:* there for their firm foundations
> They dig to hell.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

6. A tall stiff hat; a silk hat: humorously compared to a section of pipe (hence also called *stovepipe*). [Slang.]

> A stalwart old Baron, who, acting as henchman
> To one of our early Kings, kill'd a big Frenchman;
> A feat which his Majesty deigning to smile on
> Allow'd him thenceforward to stand with his *tile* on.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 69.

> His damaged *tile* was in permanent crape for the late lamented Poole. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

Alhambra tiles, enameled and painted tiles for architectural ornament, of similar character to those abundant in the palace of the Alhambra—that is, forming when assembled geometrical and interlaced patterns, the pattern being large in scale, and requiring many separate pieces to make up one unit of the design.—**Compartment tiles.** See *compartment.*—**Drain-tiles**, tiles forming a pipe, or made in the form of an arch and laid upon flat tiles (called *soles*), used to form drains, the smaller sewers, etc. See def. 4.—**Dutch tile**, a tile of enameled earthenware, painted usually in blue, but sometimes in other colors, generally with scriptural subjects, and used for wall-decoration, for lining fireplaces, etc. These tiles were originally made in the Netherlands about the time of the Renaissance, but the type has since been reproduced in other countries.—**Encaustic tile**, a wall- or flooring-tile, made by pressing a die upon the clay, filling the depression thus formed with vitrifiable color, or with clay of another color, and then burning to fix the color and design. Such tiles are sometimes enameled. The most common so-called encaustic floor-tiles are unglazed and in small pieces in plain colors, the designs being formed by putting tiles of different shapes and colors together. The name is arbitrary, and without exact reference to the process of manufacture, and is also given to glazed porcelain tiles bearing fired designs in vitrifiable colors. See also under *encaustic.*—**Pan-tile.** See *pantile.*—**Plain tile**, a roofing-tile in the form of a simple parallelogram, usually about 10½ by 6¼ inches, and ⅝ inch thick; a crown-tile. Every tile is pierced at one end with two holes, through which are passed the wooden pins which secure it to the lath. *E. H. Knight.*—**Ridge-tile.** Same as *crown-tile*, 2. (See also *crest-tile*, *crown-tile*, *hip-tile.*)

tile^1 (tīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tiled*, ppr. *tiling.* [Formerly also *tyle;* < ME. *tilen*, *tylen;* < *tile*^{1}, *n.*] To cover or roof with tiles.

> At last she saw a fair *tyl'd* house,
> And there she swore by the rood
> That she would to that fair *tyl'd* house,
> There for to get her some food.
> *The West-Country Damosel's Complaint* (Child's Ballads, [II. 385).

tile^2 (tīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tiled*, ppr. *tiling.* [A back-formation, < *tiler*, 4, the same as *tiler*, 1, 'one who tiles or makes tiles,' but assumed, because the tiler stands at the closed door, to mean 'one who closes the door': see *tiler.*] 1. In *freemasonry*, to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated by placing the tiler at the closed door: as, to *tile* a lodge; to *tile* a meeting. Hence—2. To bind to keep what is said or done in strict secrecy.

> "Upon my word, Madam," I had begun, and was going on to say that I didn't know one word about all these matters which seemed so to interest Mrs. Major Ponto, when the Major, giving me a tread or stamp with his large foot under the table, said, "Come, come, Snob, my boy, we are all *tiled*, you know." *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxv.

tile^3 (tīl), *n.* Same as *til-tree.*

tile-copper (tīl'kop″ėr), *n.* In *metal.*, a product of the smelting of ores of copper which are contaminated to a considerable extent by the presence of other metals, especially tin. The mixture of regulus and copper alloy obtained in treatment of the so-called *fine metal* is run into molds; in these the regulus separates from the copper, which falls to the bottom, and for this reason is called *bottoms;* it is then detached from the regulus by blows of a hammer, is roasted, refined, and cast into rectangular plates or tiles, and sold under the name of *tile-copper.*

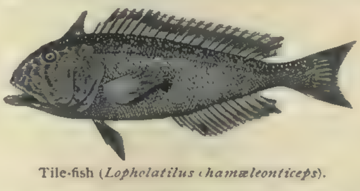
tile-creasing (tīl'krē″sing), *n.* In *arch.*, two rows of plain tiles placed horizontally under the coping of a wall, and projecting about 1½ inches over each side to throw off the rain-water. Also called *creasing.*

tile-drain (tīl'drān), *n.* In *agri.*, a drain constructed of tiles.

tile-earth (tīl'ėrth), *n.* A strong clayey earth; stiff, stubborn land. [Prov. Eng.]

tile-field (tīl'fēld), *n.* Ground on which tiles are made: as, the palace of the Tuileries in Paris was so named from standing on what was once a *tile-field.*

tile-fish (tīl'fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Latilidæ*, specifically *Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps.*


Tile-fish (*Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps*).

This is a fine large fish of brilliant coloration, at one time abundant in deep water off the coast of New England. It was discovered in 1879, and then found to exist in great numbers, but was almost or quite exterminated in March, 1882. It has an adipose crest on the back of the head, recalling the crest of a chameleon. The average weight is about 10 pounds, but 50 pounds is sometimes attained. The flesh is excellent. The name *tile-fish*, given by the discoverers, Goode and Bean (1879), is a pun on the generic word *Lopholatilus*, suggested by the appearance of tile-painting which this handsome fish presents.

2. The family *Latilidæ.*

tile-kiln (tīl'kil), *n.* A kiln for baking tiles.

tile-machine (tīl'ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine used for making hollow drain-pipes or tiles. It consists essentially of a pug-mill for mixing the clay, a screw for forcing the tempered clay through the dod or mold, and a device for cutting the resulting continuous cylinder into lengths.

tile-ore (tīl'ōr), *n.* An earthy brick-red to black variety of native cuprous oxid, or cuprite.

tile-oven (tīl'uv″n), *n.* An oven or kiln in which tiles are baked.

tile-pin (tīl'pin), *n.* A pin, usually of hard wood, passing through a hole in a tile into the lath, etc., to secure it to the roof.

tiler (tī'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tyler*, < ME. **tiler*, *tyler*, *tylare;* < *tile*^{1} + *-er*^{1}. In freemasonry *tiler* is the same word, fancifully used, like *mason* itself, in imitation of such terms as literally used in the old mechanic gilds. It is commonly written archaically *tyler*, and erroneously derived < F. *tailleur*, a cutter or hewer. The E. word from F. *tailleur* is *tailor*. Hence, from *tiler*, the surname *Tiler*, more commonly spelled *Tyler*.] 1. A maker of tiles.

> And that the *Tylers* of the towne compelle not straunge *tylers* to serue at their rule. And that they kepe no parliament; and that euery *tyler* marke his tyle.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 374.

2. One who lays tiles, or whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles.

> Nature therefore has played the *tiler*, and given it [the head] a most curious covering; or, to speak more properly, she has thatched it all over, and that thatching is hair.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 80.

3. A tile-kiln.—4. In *freemasonry*, the door-keeper of a lodge. Also *tyler*. Compare *tile*^{2}.

tile-red (tīl'red), *n.* and *a.* A light, somewhat brownish red, the color of burnt tiles. This is the commonest red tint found in insects, and is, in entomology, oftenest defined simply by the word *red*, corresponding to the Latin *ruber.*

tileroot (tīl'röt), *n.* A plant of the iridaceous genus *Geissorhiza*, both names referring to the overlapping scales of the rootstock, which consist of the bases of dead leaves. The plants of the genus are showy-flowered, resembling *Ixia.*

tilery (tī'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *tileries* (-iz). [= F. *tuilerie*, a place where tiles are made; as *tile*^{1} + *-ery.*] A factory for tiles; a tile-works.

tile-seed (tīl'sēd), *n.* A tree of the genus *Geissois* of the *Saxifragaceæ:* so named from the imbricated seed. There are 4 species, found in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Fiji Islands.

tilestone (tīl'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *tyelstoon*, *teghelstan;* < *tile*^{1} + *stone.*] 1. A tile; brick. *Wyclif.*—2. Any stone suitable for making tiles, or which can be used for roofing, but splitting into layers too thick to be properly called *slate* (see *slate*^{2}); thin-bedded flagstone. The term *tilestone* was applied by Murchison to the Downton sandstones and Ledbury shales, which are beds of passage between the Silurian and Old Red Sandstone in Wales.

> The term *tilestone* was subsequently abandoned by Murchison; for, although it was in local use in Caermarthenshire and Brecknockshire, yet there is not a stone capable of being formed into a tile from the Downton Sandstones to the Cornstones of Wall Hills; but there are thin muddy marls over the Downton beds, which would have been *tilestones* had they been sufficiently hardened, and which are doubtless equivalents of the true *tilestones.*
> *Woodward*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 104.

tile-tea (tīl'tē), *n.* Same as *brick-tea.*

tile-tree (tīl'trē), *n.* Same as *til-tree.*

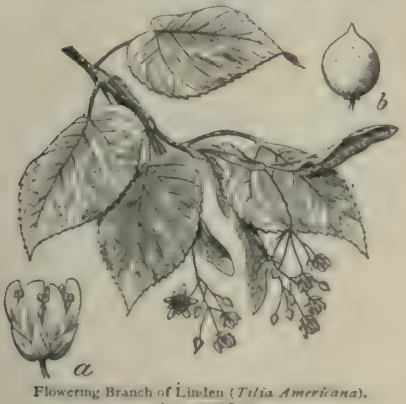
tile-works (tīl'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A place where tiles are made; a tilery.

tilewright† (tīl'rīt), *n.* A worker in clay. *Solon*, Old Eng. Potter, p. 59.

Tilgate stone. [So called from *Tilgate* Forest in Sussex, England.] In *geol.*, the name given to beds of calcareous sandstone or ironstone occurring near Hastings, England, in the Ashdown sand, a subdivision of the Hastings beds, by which term the lower section of the Wealden series is known to English geologists. The name *Tilgate stone* was also given by Mantell to certain beds of calcareous sandstone occurring in the Wadhurst clay—also a local subdivision of the Ashdown sand, and so named from the village of Wadhurst, near Tunbridge Wells. This Tilgate stone is noted for its reptilian remains, becoming in places a regular bone-bed. See *Wealden.*

> As pointed out by Mr. Topley, the "*Tilgate Stone*" of Dr. Mantell occurs at different horizons in different localities.
> *Woodward*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 360.

Tilia (til'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *tilia*, the linden-tree. Hence ult. E. *teil*, *tillet*^{1}.] A genus of trees, type of the order *Tiliaceæ* and tribe *Tilieæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a wing-like bract adnate to the peduncle, followed by a globose, indehiscent, one- to two-seeded fruit. There are 16 or 17 species, natives of north temperate regions. They are trees, usually with obliquely heart-shaped serrate leaves two-ranked upon the young branches, which form a light, flat spray. The fragrant white or yellowish flowers form axillary or terminal cymes, conspicuously nectar-bearing, much frequented by bees, and causing the production of honey of excellent quality. The peculiar light-green, membranous, reticulated bract remains persistent on the peduncle, and aids in dispersing the fruit, a cluster of hard, woody, one-celled ovoid or globose nuts. The species are known in general as *linden* or *lime-tree*, and the American as *basswood.* (See *linden*, and compare *lind*^{1} and *bast*^{1}; also figures under *serrate* and *stigma.*) They are remarkable for their tough fibrous inner bark, used, especially in Russia, to make shoes, cords, nets, and coarse cloth, and exported, under the name of *Russia matting*, to be used in packing, tying plants, etc. The soft pale wood is much used for interior finish, cabinet-work, turnery, woodenware, and carving, and especially in the manufacture of pianos and harps. The leaves are given as food to cattle in parts of Europe; the flowers yield a distilled oil called *lime-flower oil*, used in perfumery; their infusion is a domestic European remedy for indigestion and hysteria. The trunk sometimes reaches great size, especially in central Europe. The linden of Fribourg, planted in 1476 to commemorate the battle of Morat, was in 1830 nearly 14 feet in diameter; another, near Morat, 38 feet in girth, was then estimated to be 864 years old. Many species are planted as shade-trees, especially the three species of western Europe, all sometimes included under *T. Europæa.* Of these, *T. vulgaris*, a favorite avenue tree in Germany for nearly three centuries, is the linden commonly planted in Berlin, in England, and in the eastern United States. *T. ulmifolia* (*T. cordata* and *T. parvifolia*), a small-leaved species, is the common linden of northern Europe, and is probably the only one native in England. In cultivation it is usually small; but one at Uckermark in Germany reaches nearly 23 feet in girth. *T. platyphyllos*, with yellowish-green leaves and four-ribbed fruit—common in southern Europe, and parent of most of the peculiar varieties of cultivation—is the linden of Versailles and the Tuileries gardens. Three or four species are natives of southeastern Europe, of which *T. petiolaris* is remarkable for its pendulous branches and elongated leafstalks, and *T. argentea*, the silver lime, for its freedom from the borers which infest the wood of other species. Six species are natives of China, Manchuria, and Japan, and four are American: one, *T. Mexicana*, occurs in Mexico, and three are found in the eastern United States. Of these, *T. Americana*, the basswood, extends from New Brunswick and the Assiniboine to Georgia and Texas, and often reaches 4 feet in diameter and 60 or sometimes 130 feet in height. Its wood, known as *whitewood*, or sometimes, from a faint reddish tinge, as *red basswood*, is much used for soft woodwork, and especially as a source of paper-pulp, and of packing-material for furniture. The other American species, *T. pubescens* and *T. heterophylla*, are principally southern, and produce a globose fruit. The latter species, known as *bee tree*, *white basswood*, or *wahoo*, is much admired for the beauty of its leaves, whitened and silvery underneath. Its young branches are fed to cattle in winter.



Flowering Branch of Linden (*Tilia Americana*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit.

Tiliaceæ (til-i-ā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of LL. *tiliaceus*, of linden-wood, pertaining to the linden, ‹ *tilia*, the linden-tree: see *Tilia*.] An order of polypetalous plants, the linden family, of the cohort *Malvales*. It is distinguished from the other orders, *Malvaceæ* and *Sterculiaceæ*, by the two-celled anthers, and usually free stamens with pendulous ovules. There are about 470 species belonging to 51 genera, classed in 7 tribes, of which *Brownlowia*, *Grewia*, *Tilia*, *Apeiba*, *Prockia*, *Sloania*, and *Elæocarpus* are the types. Their leaves are usually alternate, undivided, and furnished with twin stipules. They bear axillary or terminal flowers, often in small cymes, which are sometimes disposed in ample corymbs or panicles. The order is numerous in the tropics, where they are often weedy herbs, or are shrubs or trees with handsome, usually white or pink flowers. A few genera are timber-trees of north or south temperate regions. They have a mucilaginous wholesome juice, and yield a remarkably tough fiber, used to make fishing-nets, bags, mats, etc. Some produce edible berries, as *Aristotelia*, *Grewia*, and *Elæocarpus*. Some are used for dyeing or tanning; and the fruits of several are employed as astringents. See cuts under *jute* and *Tilia*.

tiliaceous (til-i-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the order *Tiliaceæ*.

Tilieæ (ti-lī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), ‹ *Tilia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Tiliaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with distinct sepals, and colored petals inserted closely around the stamens. It includes 14 genera, among which the chief are *Tilia* (the type), *Sparmannia*, *Corchorus*, and *Muntingia*.

tilier†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tiller*¹.

tiling (tī′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tile*¹, *v.*] 1. The operation of covering or roofing with tiles. —2. An assemblage of tiles, as on a roof; tiles collectively or in general.

> They went upon the housetop, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch into the midst before Jesus. Luke v. 19.

Asphalt tiling. See *asphalt*.

till¹ (til), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tille*, *tylle*; ‹ ME. *tillen*, *tyllen*, earlier *tilen*, **tylen*, *tilien*, *tylien*, *telien*, *teolien*, *tolien*, *tulien*, ‹ AS. *tilian*, *teolian*, exert oneself for, strive for, aim at, labor, cultivate, till (land), = OS. *tilian*, get, obtain, = OFries. *tilia*, get, beget, cultivate, till (land), = MD. *telen*, till (land), D. *telen*, raise, cultivate, breed, = OLG. *tilon*, exert oneself, strive, hasten, attempt, till (land), MLG. *telen*, *teilen*, *tellen*, get, beget, till (land), = OHG. *zilōn*, *zilēn*, exert oneself, strive for, attempt, MHG. *zilen*, *ziln*, strive for, aim at, aim, G. *zielen*, aim, = Goth. *tilōn*, in comp. *and-tilōn*, hold to, accommodate oneself to, *ga-tilōn*, obtain, attain, *ga-gatilōn*, fit together (the senses in the diff. languages being various and involved); orig. 'make fit' (hence 'prepare, work, adapt to use, cultivate, till'), from the adj. seen in AS. *til*, fit, good, excellent, profitable (› *tela*, *teala*, well), = OFries, *til*, good, = Goth, *tils*, also *gatils*, fit, good, convenient (an adj. prob. concerned also in E. *tall*¹, good, excellent), and in the noun, AS. *til*, goodness, = OHG. MHG. *zil*, G. *ziel*, aim, goal, limit, = Icel. **til*, in secondary weak form *tili* or *tīli*, scope; prob. related to OHG. *zīla*, MHG. *zīle*, G. *zeile*, a line, row, MHG. also a street; prob., with formative *-l*, from the √ *ti* seen also in *tide* and *time* ('fit time,' 'opportunity,' hence 'fixed time,' etc.); see *tide*¹, *time*¹. Hence ult. *till*², *prep.* Cf. *toil*¹.] 1†. To exert one's self for; labor for; procure by exertion; earn; gain; obtain; get.

> Adam! haue this, luke howe ye thynke,
> And *tille* with-alle thi meete and drynke for euer-more.
> *York Plays*, p. 31.

2†. To attain; reach; extend.

> The Roote of the treo him thouȝte *tilde*
> A-doun to helle grounde.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

3. To labor on; work; cultivate: as, to *till* the soil.

> Treuthe herde telle her-of, and to Peres he sent,
> To taken his teme and *tulyen* the erthe.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 2.

> The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to *till* the ground from whence he was taken. Gen. iii. 23.

> Earth it self decays, too often *till'd*.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

4†. To set; prepare.

> Nor knows he how to digge a well,
> Nor neatly dresse a spring,
> Nor knows a trap nor snare to *till*.
> *W. Browne*, Shepherd's Pipe, ii.

5. To prop up. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

till² (til), *prep.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *til* (as also in *until*); ‹ ME. *til*, *till*, *tyl*, *tille*, *tylle*; ‹ ONorth. *til* (not found in AS. proper), ‹ Icel. *til* = Sw. *till* = Dan. *til*, till, to: a very common preposition, taking the place in Scand. of *to*¹ as used in E. and the other Teut. tongues; prob. orig. acc. of a noun otherwise lost (as nouns used as adverbs, prepositions, or other particles tend to become; cf. *aye*¹, *if*, *down*², *prep.*) in Scand., except as preserved in the secondary weak form Icel. *tili*, *tīli*, scope, the noun thus used expressing aim, direction, purpose (or possibly continuous course, with something of the sense of the prob. related OHG. *zīla*, line?): see *till*¹, *v.* See also *until*, in which the orig. noun can be more clearly observed.] **I.** *prep.* 1. To; unto: expressing motion to a place or person. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> The fyngres that freo beo to folden and to clycchen
> By-tokneth sothliche the sone that sente was *tyl* erthe.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 121.

> Lean'd her breast up-*till* a thorn.
> *Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 382.

> And *till* the kirk she wadna gae,
> Nor *tillt* [*till* it] she wadna ride,
> Till four-and-twenty men she gat her before,
> And twenty on ilka side.
> *Lord Wa'yates and Auld Ingram* (Child's Ballads, II. 329).

> Young Redin's *til* the huntin gane,
> Wi' therty lords and three.
> *Young Redin* (Child's Ballads, III. 13).

> For a King to gang an Outlaw *till*,
> Is beneath his state and his dignitie.
> *Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).

2. Up to; down to; as far as: expressing distance, extent, or degree. [Archaic or provincial.]

> That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour
> Even *till* a Lethe'd dulness. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1. 27.

3. To; unto: expressing action directed to or having regard to a person.—4. To; unto: expressing change or result. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> Thus she maketh Absolon hire ape,
> And al his ernest turneth *til* a jape.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 204.

> He was afterwards restored *till* his liberty and archbishoprick. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. iii. 40. (*Davies.*)

5. To the time of; until: as, I waited *till* five o'clock.

> He put his men in order, and maintain'd the fight *till* Evening. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Till in†, into.

> Whan he came *till* the castell *in*,
> His dearest awa was gane.
> *Rosmer Hafmand* (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

Till into†, unto; up (or down) to.

> I with al good conscience haue lyued bifore God *til into* this day. *Wyclif*, Acts xxiii. 1.

Till now. See *now*.—**Till then.** See *then*.—**Till to†**, until.

> It was sett for trespassing *til to* the seed come.
> *Wyclif*, Gal. iii. 19.

II. *conj.* To the time that; to the time when; until.

> By wissynge of this wenche I wrouȝt, here wordes were
> so swete,
> *Tyl* I forȝat ȝouthe, and ȝarn in-to elde.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 59.

> I sall the socoure for certayne,
> *Tille* alle thi care awey be kaste.
> *York Plays*, p. 44.

> He . . . said to them, Occupy *till* I come. Luke xix. 13.

> Stand still; he cannot see us
> *Till* I please.
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 1.

till³† (til), *v.* [‹ ME. *tillen*, *tyllen*; *tullen* (also *tollen*, › E. *toll*²), pull, allure, ‹ AS. **tillan*, in comp. **fortillan*, spelled *for-tyllan*, lead astray, deceive (occurring only once), = OFries. *tilla* = MD. D. *tillen* = LG. *tillen*, lift, move from its place, = Sw. dial. *tille*, take up (*tille på sig*, take upon oneself, lay hold of); other connections uncertain. Hence *tiller*². Cf. *toll*².] **I.** *trans.* To draw; pull; hence, to entice; allure.

> Then went Mary & Ioseph al-so,
> With cherising thai spac him to,
> To the scole him for-to *tille*.
> *Cursor Mundi* (ed. Morris), l. 12175.

> To *tille* this yong man to foli.
> *Metr. Hom.* (ed. Small), p. 113.

II. *intrans.* To draw; stretch; reach.

> As muche place as myd a thong ich mai aboute *tille*.
> *Rob. of Gloucester* (ed. Hearne), p. 115.

till³ (til), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tyll*; ‹ *till*³, *v.*] 1. A drawer; a tray, as of a trunk or box. Also called *tiller*.

> Closets; and in them many a chest; . . .
> In those chests, boxes; in each box, a *till*.
> *G. Herbert*, The Temple, Confession.

Specifically—2. A money-drawer; a drawer under or in a shop-counter, in which money is kept.

> They break up counters, doors, and *tills*. *Swift.*

> It [the dust] treasured itself up, too, in the half-open *till*, where there still lingered a base sixpence.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

3. In *printing*: (*a*) In earlier forms of hand printing-presses, a crosspiece extending between the main uprights of the frame, and serving to guide and steady the hose or sleeve, which contained the spindle and screws. Also called *shelf*. (*b*) One of the spaces or cells between the ribbed projections of the platen of a hand-press.

till⁴ (til), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *geol.*, a stiff clay containing boulders of all sizes up to several tons in weight, and these often smoothed and striated by glacial action. The word first became current among geologists, with this meaning, in Scotland, but it is now occasionally used elsewhere. Also called *boulder-clay*.

tillable (til′a-bl), *a.* [‹ *till*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plow.

> The *tillable* fields are in some places so hilly that the oxen can hardly take sure footing.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 20.

Tillæa (ti-lē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after M. *Tilli* (died 1740), an Italian botanist.] A genus of plants, of the order *Crassulaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from three to five petals, nearly or quite free, and equaling or surpassing the calyx, as many stamens, and free carpels. There are about 26 species, diminutive cosmopolitan plants, often smooth and slightly fleshy aquatics. They bear opposite entire leaves, and minute axillary white or reddish flowers. See *pygmy-weed* for the principal American species. *T. muscosa* occurs on moist heaths and sands from England to northern Africa.

tillage (til′āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyllage*; ‹ *till*¹ + *-age*.] The operation, practice, or art of tilling land, or preparing it for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops; cultivation; culture; husbandry. Tillage includes manuring, plowing, harrowing, and rolling land, or whatever is done to bring it to a proper state to receive the seed, and the operations of plowing, harrowing, and hoeing the ground to destroy weeds and loosen the soil after it is planted.

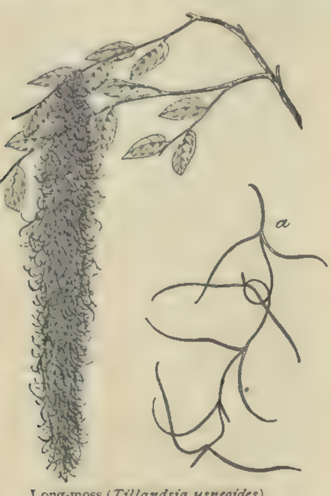
> First Cain is born, to *tillage* all adicted;
> Then Able, most to keeping flocks affected.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Statutes of Tillage, in *Eng. hist.*, several statutes for the encouragement of tillage, especially of the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth.

tillage-rake (til′ạj-rāk), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing an ordinary agricultural rake, or the head of one: usually the teeth or points are more curved than in the actual implement.

till-alarm (til′a-lärm″), *n.* A device for sounding an alarm when a drawer, as a money-drawer or till, is opened.

Tillandsia (ti-land′zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1727), named after *Tillands*, a Swedish botanist.] 1. A genus of plants, of the order *Bromeliaceæ*, the pineapple family, type of the tribe *Tillandsieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with free petals and stamens, and by numerous linear seeds produced at the base into a long stalk appendaged with threads resembling pappus. There are about 220 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America. They are polymorphous plants, usually epiphytic, sometimes growing on rocks, but rarely in the soil. They bear narrow entire leaves, and are often covered with furfuraceous dusty particles. The flowers form a terminal spike, or are rarely solitary. Ten or more species occur in Florida, all rigid erect epiphytes with blue fugacious petals (red in *T. flexuosa*), except one, the well-known *T. usneoides*, which is peculiar in its filiform pendent stems, clothing the branches of trees, and forming a characteristic feature of southern forests, extending far westward, and north to the Dismal Swamp of Virginia. This species bears two-ranked awl-shaped recurved leaves, and small solitary green flowers, and is variously known as *Florida moss*, *hanging-moss*, etc. (See *black-moss* and *long-moss.*) It is used for decoration in the natural state, and is gathered in large quantities for upholsterers, for whose use it is steeped in water or buried in earth till the outer part is rotted off, leaving a coarse tough fiber used for stuffing mattresses. The leaves of *T. utriculata*, a native of southern Florida and the West Indies, are dilated at the base into large cavities, often containing a pint of clear water, eagerly sought by wayfarers. Several species are occasionally cultivated as greenhouse epiphytes.



Long-moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*).
a, branch, showing the leaves and stem.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

> The long hairy *tillandsia*, like an old man's beard, three or four feet long, hung down from the topmost branches.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. viii.

tillar†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *tiller*^{2}.

tiller^{1} (til'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tilier*, *tylyere* (= MLG. *teler*); < *till*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a plowman.

> I am a verri vyne and my fadir is an erthe-*tilier*.
> *Wyclif*, John xv. 1.

> The *tylyere* of the feld. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

> Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. Gen. iv. 2.

tiller^{2} (til'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tillar*, *tyller*, *telar*; < *till*^{3} + *-er*^{1}.] 1†. A drawer in a table, chest, or counter; a till.

> Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
> Each *tiller* there with love epistles lin'd.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 384.

2. A bar or staff used as a lever, or as the handle of an implement. Specifically—(*a*†) The handle of a crossbow; hence, the crossbow itself.

> If the shooter use the strength of his bowe within his owne *tiller*, he shal neuer be therwith grieued or made more feble. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 27.

> Balestra, a crosse-bowe, a stone-bowe, a *tillar*, a little pillar, an engine of war to batter wals. *Florio* (1598).

> A Cros-bowe or a Long-bowe in a *Tyller*.
> *Barwick*, Weapons of Fire, p. ii.

> Use exercise, and keep a sparrow-hawk; you can shoot in a *tiller*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 2.

(*b*) *Naut.*, the bar or lever fitted to the head of a rudder, and employed to turn the helm of a ship or boat in steering. See cut under *rudder*. (*c*) The handle of a spade. (*d*) The handle of a pit-saw, especially the upper one, having a cross-head. *Wright.* See cut under *pit-saw*.

tiller^{3} (til'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **telger*, < AS. *telgor*, a branch, bough, twig, shoot; cf. *telga* = D. *telg* = LG. *telge* = G. dial. *zelke*, a branch, bough, twig; cf. Icel. *tāg* (for **talg* ?), willow-twig; Sw. *telning*, a young shoot or twig.] A shoot of a plant which springs from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, a sapling or sucker.

tiller^{3} (til'ėr), *v. i.* [< *tiller*^{3}, *n.*] To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; stool: said of a plant: as, wheat or rye *tillers*, or spreads by *tillering*. Also *tillow*.

> To keep the fields with room upon them for the corn to *tiller*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxii.

tiller-chain (til'ėr-chān), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the chains leading from the tiller-head to the wheel, by which a vessel is steered.

tiller-head (til'ėr-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the extremity of the tiller, to which the tiller-rope or -chain is attached.

tiller-rope (til'ėr-rōp), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A rope serving the same purpose as a tiller-chain. (*b*) In small vessels, a rope leading from the tiller-head to each side of the deck, to assist in steering in rough weather.

tillet^{1}† (til'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teylet-* (*tree*); < OF. *tillet*, the linden-tree, < L. *tilia*, the linden-tree: see *Tilia*, *teil.*] The linden: in the compound *tillet-tree*.

tillet^{2}† (til'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyllet*; perhaps a var. of *toilet.*] A piece of coarse material used as a wrapper or covering.

> Item: A scarlet cloke faced wth gray with the *tillet*.
> *Inventory of Sir Thomas Ramsey* (1590) (Archæologia, [XL. 327).

Tilletia (ti-lē'shi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tulasne, 1854).] A genus of ustilagineous fungi; the stinking smut, characterized by having the teleutospores simple, produced separately as outgrowths from the gelatinized mycelium, and when mature pulverulent. *T. tritici* is the well-known stinking smut of cereals. See *smut*, 3, and *bunt*^{4}, 1.

tillet-tree† (til'et-trē), *n.* [Formerly also *teylet-tree*; < *tillet*^{1} + *tree.*] The linden.

> They use their cordage of date tree leaves and the thin barks of the Linden or *Tillet tree*.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 2. (*Davies.*)

tilley-seed, *n.* See *tilly-seed*.

tillie-vallie, tillie-wallie (til'i-val'i, -wal'i), *interj.* Same as *tilly-vally*. [Scotch.]

till-lock (til'lok), *n.* A lock especially adapted for tills or money-drawers.

tillman† (til'man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tilman*; < ME. *tilman*; < *till*^{1} + *man.*] A man who tills the earth; a husbandman.

> Now every grayne almest hath floures swete,
> Untouched now the *Tilman* lete hem growe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.

tillodont (til'ọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tillodontia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tillodontia*.

Tillodontia (til-ọ-don'shi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τίλλειν, pluck, tear, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] A remarkable group of fossil perissodactyl animals from the Middle and Lower Eocene of North America, represented by generalized or synthetic types which seem to combine some characters of ungulates, rodents, and carnivores. As an order it is represented by the family *Tillodontidæ*. Also *Tillodonta*.

Tillodontidæ (til-ọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tillodontia* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct mammals, representing the *Tillodontia*.

Tillotheriidæ (til″ọ-thẹ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Tillotherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Tillotherium*.

Tillotherium (til-ọ-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1873), < Gr. τίλλειν, pluck, tear, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of Eocene American mammals, referred to the *Tillodontia*: probably the same as *Anchippodus*. *T. fodiens* had a skeleton resembling that of carnivores; the skull like that of a bear; molars as in ungulates; rodent-like incisors; the femur with three trochanters; the feet plantigrade, with five clawed digits; and scaphoid and lunar carpals distinct. 2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

tillow (til'ō), *v. i.* A corruption of *tiller*^{3}.

tills (tilz), *n. pl.* [Shortened from *lentils*, on the ground that *Lent* "agreeth not with the matter."] The lentil. [Old prov. Eng.]

tillt (tilt). Till (or to) it. See *till*^{2}, *prep.*, 1. [Scotch.]

tilly (til'i), *a.* [< *till*^{4} + *-y*^{1}.] Having the character of till or boulder-clay: as, soil resting on a *tilly* bed.

tilly-fally†, *interj.* See *tilly-vally*.

tilly-seed (til'i-sēd), *n.* [Also *tilley-seed*; < **tilly* (< NL. *Tiglium* ?) + *seed.*] The seed of a tree formerly distinguished as *Croton Pavana*, but found to be not different from *C. Tiglium*, whose seeds yield croton-oil.

tilly-vally (til'i-val'i), *interj.* [Also (Sc.) *tillie-vallie*, *tillie-wallie*, and formerly *tilly-fally*; origin obscure.] An interjection, equivalent to nonsense! bosh!

> She [his wife] used to say afterwards *Tillie vallie, tillie vallie*, what will you do, Mr. More?—will you sit and make goslings in the ashes? *Sir T. More's* Utopia, Int., p. xv.

> *Tilly-fally*, Sir John, ne'er tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 90.

tilmus (til'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τιλμός, a pulling, tearing (of the hair), < τίλλειν, pluck, pull, tear.] In *med.*, floccillation, or picking of bedclothes. See *floccillation*.

til-oil (til'oil), *n.* Same as *teel-oil*. See *oil* and *sesame*.

til-seed (til'sēd), *n.* The seed of the til or sesame.

tilsent†, **tilson**†, *n.* Same as *tinsel*^{2}.

tilt^{1} (tilt), *v.* [< ME. *tilten*, *tylten*, *tulten*, < AS. **tyltan* (by mutation from **tealtian*) = OHG **zelten*, amble (in deriv. *zeltāri*, MHG. G. *zelter*, an ambler, a horse that ambles), = Icel. *tölta*, amble, = Sw. *tulta*, waddle; from the adj. seen in AS. *tealt*, unsteady, unstable, tottering. Cf. D. *tel-ganger* for **telt-ganger*, an ambler; MHG. *zelt*, G. dial. *zelt*, pace, amble; Icel. **tölt*, pace, amble, in *hōf-tölt*, lit. 'hoof-tilt'; root unknown. Connection with *till*^{3}, 'draw' or 'lift,' is improbable.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To totter; tumble; fall; be overthrown.

> Whon he com in-to the lond leeue thou for sothe,
> Feole temples ther-inne *tulten* to the eorthe.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. To move unsteadily; toss.

> The fleet swift *tilting* o'er the surges flew.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, iv. 797.

> The long green lances of the corn
> Are *tilting* in the winds of morn.
> *Whittier*, The Summons.

3. To heel over; lean forward, back, or to one side; assume a sloping position or direction.

> I am not bound to explain how a table *tilts* any more than to indicate how, under the conjuror's hands, a pudding appears in a hat. *Faraday*, Mental Education.

4. To charge with the lance; join in a tilting contest, or tilt; make rushing thrusts in or as in combat or the tourney; rush with poised weapon; fight; contend; rush.

> Our Glass is heer a bright and glist'ring shield;
> Our Satten, steel; the Musick of the Field
> Doth rattle like the Thunders dreadfull roar;
> Death *tilteth* heer.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

> Swords out, and *tilting* one at other's breast.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 183.

> We'l frisk in our shell; . . .
> Now Mortals that hear
> How we *Tilt* and Carrier
> Will wonder with fear.
> *Buckingham*, Rehearsal, v. 1.

> I'm too discreet
> To run a-muck, and *tilt* at all I meet.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 70.

5. To rush; charge; burst into a place. [Colloq.]

> The small young lady *tilted* into the buttery after my grandmother, with the flushed cheeks and triumphant air of a victor. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, xx.

To tilt at the ring. See *ring*^{1}.

II. *trans.* 1. To incline; cause to heel over; give a slope to; raise one end of: as, to *tilt* a barrel or cask in order to facilitate the emptying of it; to *tilt* a table.

> A favourite game with Shelley was to put Polly on a table and *tilt* it up, letting the little girl slide its full length. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 123.

> They spent a good deal of time, also, asleep in their accustomed corners, with their chairs *tilted* back against the wall. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 15.

2. To raise or hold poised in preparation for attack.

> Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance.
> *J. Philips*, Cider, ii. 603.

3. To attack with a lance or spear in the exercise called the tilt.—4. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer or tilt: as, to *tilt* steel to render it more ductile.—**Tilted steel.** Same as *shear-steel*.—**To tilt up**, in *geol.*, to turn up or cause to incline, and, as this word is more generally used, at a somewhat steep angle.

tilt^{1} (tilt), *n.* [< *tilt*^{1}, *v.* Cf. E. dial. *tolt*, a blow against a beam or the like.] 1. A sloping position; inclination forward, backward, or to one side: as, the *tilt* of a cask; to give a thing a *tilt*.

> A gentleman of large proportions, . . . wearing his broad-brimmed, steeple-crowned felt hat with the least possible *tilt* on one side.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

2. A thrust. [Rare.]

> Two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dexterously put to death with the *tilt* of his lance.
> *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 10.

3. An exercise consisting in charging with the spear, sharp or blunted, whether against an antagonist or against a mark, such as the quintain. During the middle ages citizens tilted on horseback, and also in boats, which were moved rapidly against one another, so that the defeated tilter was thrown into the water.

> There shalbe entertained into the said Achademy one good horsman, to teache noble men and gentlemen . . . to runne at Ringe, *Tilte*, Towrney, and cowrse of the fielde.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

> See at the Southern Isles the tides at *tilt* to run.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 219.

> The *tilt* was now opened, and certain masqued knights appeared in the course.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 224.

4. *pl.* The dregs of beer or ale; washings of beer-barrels.

> Musty, unsavory or unwholesome *tilts*, or dregs of beer and ale. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 99.

5. A tilt-hammer.

> The hammering under the heavy *tilt* condenses the metal, and causes the dross and scale to fly off.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 221.

6. A mechanical device for fishing through an opening in the ice. A simple tilt is a lath or narrow board with a hole bored through one end, through which a round stick is run, both ends of the board resting on the sides of the hole in the ice. The line is attached to the short end of the lath, and when a fish is hooked his weight tips up the larger end, thus indicating that he is caught. An improved tilt consists of an upright with an arm over which the line passes down into the water. When a fish bites, the line is cast off, and the arm falls and automatically hoists a little flag on the upright as a signal. There are many other modifications of the same device. Also called *tilter*, *tilt-up*, and *tip-up*.
7. A pier, built of brush and stone, on which fishermen unload and dress their fish. [Newfoundland.]—**Full tilt**, at full speed and with direct thrust; without wavering; direct and with full force: as, to run *full tilt* against something.

> The beast . . . comes *full tilt* at the Canoa.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1676.

> *Full tilt* against their foes,
> Where thickest fell the blows,
> And war cries mingling rose,
> "St. George!" "St Denys!"
> *R. H. Stoddard*, Ballad of Crecy.

tilt^{2} (tilt), *n.* [An altered form of ME. *telt*, itself altered, prob. by the influence of the Dan. *telt* = Sw. *tält*, from *teld*, < AS. *teld*, *geteld* = MD. *telde* = LG. *telt* = OHG. MHG. *zelt* (more commonly *gizelt*), G. *zelt* = Icel. *tjald* = Sw. *tält* = Dan. *telt* (with final *-t*, after G. ?), a tent; hence, from Teut. (Goth. ?), Sp. Pg. *toldo*, a tent; from the verb shown in AS. **teldan* (in comp. *beteldan*), cover (> OF. *taudir*, cover, > *taudis*, a hut). The noun *tilt*, for *teld*, may have been influenced in part by association with *tilt*^{1}, as if lit. 'a sloping cover.'] A covering of some thin and flexible stuff, as a tent-awning; especially, in modern use, the cloth cover of a wagon.

> Being on shore, wee made a *tilt* with our oares and sayle.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 34.

> These pleasure barges were more or less ornate, and varied from the ordinary boat with a *tilt* of canvas or green boughs to very elaborately carved and gilded ones.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 148.

tilt^{2} (tilt), *v. t.* [< *tilt*^{2}, *n.*] To furnish with an awning or tilt, as a wagon or a boat.

tilt^{3} (tilt), *n.* [Prob. short for *tilt-up*, 2.] The North American stilt, *Himantopus mexicanus*. See cut under *stilt*. *J. E. De Kay*, 1842.

tilt-boat (tilt'bōt), *n.* A boat having a tilt or awning.

> Where the Ships, Hoys, Barks, *Tiltboats*, Barges, and Wherries do usually attend to carry Passengers and Goods.
> *John Taylor* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 223).

> Your wife is a *tilt-boat*; any man or woman may go in her for money; she's a coney catcher.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, v. 1.

tilter (til'tėr), *n.* [< *tilt*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which tilts, inclines, or gives a slope to something; a contrivance for tilting a cask, a cannon, or other object.

> The *tilter*, which takes the place of carrier or lifter in other guns, is constructed of one piece, and is pivoted in line with the magazine tube. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 230.

2. One who tilts, or joins in a tilting-match.

> While he was in England, he was a great *Tilter*.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 46.

> A fine hobby horse, to make your son a *tilter*? a drum, to make him a soldier?
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

3. A forger who uses a tilt-hammer.—4. In *fishing*, same as *tilt*^{1}, 6.

tilth (tilth), *n.* [< ME. *tilthe*, < AS. *tilth*, tilling, crop, < *tilian*, till: see *till*^{1}.] 1. The act of tilling; plowing, sowing, and the round of agricultural operations; tillage; cultivation.

> One high steeple, where the Arabians after they haue ended their *tilth* lay vp their instruments of husbandry, none daring to steale his neighbours tooles, in reuerence of a Saint of theirs, there buried.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 615.

> Far and wide stretches a landscape rich with *tilth* and husbandry, boon Nature paying back to men tenfold for all their easy toil. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 200.

2. The state of being tilled, or prepared for a crop: as, land is in good *tilth* when it is manured, plowed, broken, and mellowed for receiving the seed.—3. That which is tilled; tillage-ground.

> Bote Treuthe schal techen ow his teeme for to dryue,
> Bothe to sowen and to setten and sauen his *tilthe*.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 128.

> Strew silently the fruitful seed,
> As softly o'er the *tilth* ye tread.
> *Bryant*, Song of the Sower.

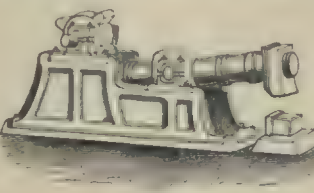
4. Crop; produce.

> Sent the sonne to saue a cursed mannes *tilth*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 430.

5. The degree or depth of soil turned by the plow or spade in cultivation; that available soil on the earth's surface into which the roots of crops strike.

> The *tilth*, or depth of the ploughing, rarely exceeded six inches, and oftener was less. *N. S. Shaler*, Kentucky, p. 55.

tilt-hammer (tilt'ham"ėr), *n.* In *mech.*, a power machine-tool for hammering, forging, etc. It is a development from the trip-hammer, and, though for large work it has been superseded by the steam-hammer, and for light work by drop-presses and drop-hammers, it is still used in shovel-making and other light forging. It consists essentially of a lever of the first or third order, and is operated by a cam-wheel or eccentric, the hammer being placed at the end of the longer arm of the lever. One type, known as the *cushioned hammer*, is fitted with rubber cushions to prevent jarring and noise. See *trip-hammer*.

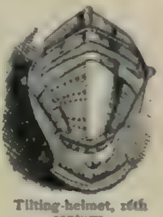


Tilt-hammer.

tilting-fillet (til'ting-fil"et), *n.* See *fillet*.

tilting-gauntlet (til'ting-gänt"let), *n.* A variety of gauntlet which could be secured firmly with a hook, so that the hand could not be opened nor the lance struck from its grasp. Compare *main-de-fer*.

tilting-helmet (til'ting-hel"met), *n.* A heavy helmet used for the just from the time when this sport was no longer pursued in the arms of war. In the fifteenth century these helmets were so large that the head could move freely within them, their whole weight coming upon the gorgerin. The lumière, or slit for vision, was in such a position that when the knight had couched his lance and stooped forward for the course he could see the helmet of his adversary, but when seated in the saddle he could not see before him, but only upward; the air-opening of this helmet was on the right side, as the blow of the lance came on the left. In the sixteenth century the helmets were still heavier.



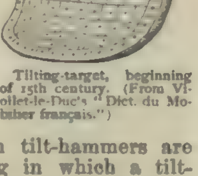
Tilting-helmet, 16th century.

tilting-lance (til'ting-lȧns), *n.* A lance used in the just or tilt which often differed from the war-lance, especially in the head (see *coronal*, *n.*, 2). It was also furnished more generally than the war-lance with the roundel, and with the bur to secure the grasp of the hand, and was frequently decorated with painting and gilding. Some tilting-lances have been preserved which from their extreme lightness are evidently hollow, and representations in manuscripts show some of so great a diameter that they must have been built up as with staves; but these perhaps were used only for the quintain and similar sports. Compare *rest*^{1}, *n.*, 6 (*a*), *couch*^{1}, *v. t.*, 8, *charge*, 19. See cuts under *morne* and *quintain*.

tilting-shield (til'ting-shēld), *n.* See *shield*.

tilting-spear (til'ting-spēr), *n.* 1. Same as *tilting-lance*.—2. In *her.*, the representation of a tilting-lance used as a bearing, the shaft being much shortened, and the coronal, bur, vamplate, etc., exaggerated in size.

tilting-target (til'ting-tär"get), *n.* The shield of the fifteenth century, used especially at justs, rounded convexly from side to side and concavely from top to bottom, so that the thrust of the lance would glance off sidewise. These targets were often of great breadth proportionally and curved into nearly a semicircle; they were sometimes covered with thin plates of horn, secured to wood, the surface of that material being especially calculated to cause the coronal to glance.



Tilting-target, beginning of 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

tilt-mill (tilt'mil), *n.* 1. The machinery by which tilt-hammers are worked.—2. The building in which a tilt-hammer is operated.

til-tree (til'trē), *n.* [< L. *tilia*: see *teil*.] The linden, chiefly *Tilia Europæa*.—**Canary Island til-tree**, *Ocotea* (*Oreodaphne*) *fœtens*, noted for its ill-smelling wood. Also *tile*, *tile-tree*.

tilt-up (tilt'up), *n.* 1. In *fishing*, same as *tilt*^{1}, 6.—2. In *ornith.*, a fiddler or teetertail. See cut under *Tringoides*.

tilture† (til'ṭūr), *n.* [Irreg. < *till*^{1} + *-ture*, appar. in imitation of *culture*.] Husbandry; cultivation; tilth.

> Good tilth brings seeds,
> Ill *tilture* weeds.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry, March's Abstract.

tilt-yard (tilt'yärd), *n.* A place for tilting, differing from the lists in being permanent. The outer court of a castle was often used as the tilt-yard.

> When Solyman ouerthrew King Lewis of Hungarie, he carried away three Images of cunning worke in Brasse, representing Hercules with his Club, Apollo with his Harpe, Diana with her Bow and Quiuer, and placed them in the *tiltyard* at Constantinople.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 294.

> Squiring to *tilt-yards*, play-houses, pageants, and all such public places. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Palinode.

tilwood (til'wu̇d), *n.* [< *til-* (as in *til-tree*) + *wood*^{1}.] The timber of the Canary Island til-tree. See *til-tree*.

tilye†, **tilyer**†. Middle English forms of *till*^{1}, *tiller*^{1}.

timal (tī'mal), *n.* The blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*. Also *titmal*.

Timalia, Timalidæ (tī-mā'li-ä, tī-mal'i-dē). See *Timelia*, *Timeliidæ*.

timariot (ti-mä'ri-ot), *n.* [< Turk. *tīmār*, < Pers. *tīmār*, care, attendance on the sick, etc., also a military fief in the former feudal system of Turkey.] One of a body of Turkish feudal militia.

> His *Timariots*, which hold land in Fee, to maintaine so many horse men in his seruice.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 291.

timbal (tim'bal), *n.* [Also *timbul*, *tymbal*; < F. *timbale* = Sp. *timbal* = Pg. *timbal*, *timbale*, < It. *timballo*, var. of *taballo* (= Sp. *atabal* = Pg. *atabal*, *atabale*), < Ar. *tabl*, with art. *at-tabl*, a drum, timbal. Cf. *atabal*.] A kettledrum.

timbale (taṅ-bal'), *n.* [F.] In *cookery*, a confection of pastry with various fillings: so called from the French name of the mold it takes its shape from.

timber^{1} (tim'bėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *timmer*; < ME. *timber*, *tymber*, *tymbre*, < AS. *timber*, stuff or material to build with, = OS. *timbar* = OFries. *timber*, a building, = D. *timmer*, a room, = MLG. *timber*, *timmer* = OHG. *zimbar*, MHG. *zimber*, wood to build with, timber-work, structure, dwelling, room, G. *zimmer*, room, chamber (*zimmerholz*, timber, *zimmermann*, carpenter), = Icel. *timbr* = Sw. *timmer* = Dan. *tömmer* = Goth. **timrs* (in the deriv. *timrjan*, build, *timrja*, builder), timber; orig. material (of wood) to build with; akin to L. *domus* = Gr. *δόμος* = Skt. *dama* = OBulg. *domŭ*, house (lit. a building of wood); from the verb seen in Gr. *δέμειν*, build: see *dome*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* 1. Wood suitable for building houses or ships, or for use in carpentry, joinery, etc.; trees cut down and squared or capable of being squared and cut into beams, rafters, planks, boards, etc.

> Of this pyece off *tymbre* made the Iewes the crosse of oure lord. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

> Ye've taken the *timber* out of my ain wood,
> And burnt my ain dear jewel!
> *Lady Marjorie* (Child's Ballads, II. 341).

2. Growing trees, yielding wood suitable for constructive uses; trees generally; woods. See *timber-tree*.

> The old ash, the oak, and other *timber* shewed no signs of winter. *Gray*, Letters, I. 247.

3. In *British law*, the kind of tree which a tenant for life may not cut; in general, oak, ash, and elm of the age of twenty years and upward, unless so old as not to have a reasonable quantity of useful wood in them, the limit being, according to some authorities, enough to make a good post. Local customs include also (*a*) some other trees, such as beech or hornbeam, and (*b*) trees of less or greater age or tested by girth instead of age.
4. Stuff; material.

> They are the fittest *timber* to make great politics of.
> *Bacon*, Goodness (ed. 1887).

5. A single piece of wood, either suitable for use in some construction or already in such use; a beam, either by itself or forming a member of any structure: as, the *timbers* of a house or of a bridge.—6. *Naut.*, one of the curving pieces of wood branching upward from the keel of a vessel, forming the ribs.—7. The wooden part of something, as the beam or handle of a spear.

> He bowed on his horse nekke, and the *tymbir* of the speres fly in peces. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 541.

8. The stocks. [Rare.]

> The squire . . . gives me over to the beadle, who claps me here in the *timber*.
> *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, Christopher Snub, i.

Compass timber, timber, especially oak, bent or curved in its growth to the extent of more than five inches in a length of twelve feet. It is valuable in ship-building and for other uses.—**Rising timbers.** See *rising*.—**Shiver my timbers.** See *shiver*^{1}.—**Side timber.** Same as *purlin*.—**Timber claim.** See *claim*^{1}.—**Timber-culture acts**, acts of the United States Congress for the encouragement of the growth of forest-trees upon the public lands, by providing that an eighty-acre homestead may be given to any settler who has cultivated for two years five acres planted with trees (or 160 acres for 10 acres of trees). The patent was granted at the end of three years, instead of five as under the homestead acts. By act of Congress, 1891, these laws were repealed in regard to future entries, but continued, with certain modifications, for the adjustment of existing claims.—**To spot timber.** See *spot*.

II. *a.* Constructed of timber; made of wood.

> What wonderful wind-instruments are these old *timber* mansions, and how haunted with the strangest noises . . . whenever the gale catches the house with a window open, and gets fairly into it! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

Timber mare, a bar or rail sometimes fitted with legs to form a sort of wooden horse: used as an instrument of punishment, the offender being compelled to ride it astride. This is a mild modern modification of an ancient instrument of torture of similar name. See *Equuleus*, 2.

> A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment. It is sometimes called a *timber-mare*.
> *Johnson*, Dict. (under *horse*).

timber^1 (tim'bėr), *v.* [< ME. *timbren*, *tymbren*, < AS. *timbrian* = OS. *timbrian*, *timbron* = OFries. *timbra*, *timmera* = D. *timmeren* = MLG. *timberen*, *timmeren* = OHG. *zimbrōn*, MHG. *zimbern*, G. *zimmern* = Icel. *timbra* = Sw. *timra* = Dan. *tömre* = Goth. *timrjan*, build; from the noun.] **I.**† *intrans.* To build; make a nest.

> Moche merueilled me what maister thei hadde,
> And who tauȝte hem on trees to *tymbre* so heighe,
> There noither buirn ne beste may her briddes rechen.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 352.

> There was a Bargain struck up betwixt an Eagle and a Fox, to be Wonderful Good Neighbours and Friends. The One Took Up in a Thicket of Brushwood, and the Other *Timber'd* upon a Tree hard by.
> *L'Estrange*, Fables of Æsop (3d ed., 1669), p. 71.

II. *trans.* To furnish with timber. See *timbered*.

timber^2† (tim'bėr), *n.* [Also *timbre*, *timmer*; < F. *timbre* = LG. *timmer* = MHG. *zimber*, G. *zimmer* = Sw. *timmer* = Dan. *simmer* (< G.), a bundle of skins; origin unknown. It has been conjectured to be a particular use of LG. *timmer*, etc., a room, hence 'a roomful,' a given number, 40 or 120 according to the animals signified: see *timber*^{1}.] A certain number or tale of skins, being forty of marten, ermine, sable, and the like, and one hundred and twenty of others.

> We presented vnto . . . the king of this countrey one *timber* of Sables. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 355.

timber^3 (tim'bėr), *n.* [Also *timbre*; < ME. **timbre*, *tymbre*, < OF. *timbre*, a helmet, crest, timber, F. also stamp, = Pr. *timbre* = Sp. *timbre* = Pg. *timbre*, a crest, helmet; prob. so called as being shaped like a kettledrum, < L. *tympanum*, a drum: see *tympan*, *tympanum*. For the change, *timbre* < *tympanum*, cf. *ordre* < *ordinem* (see *order*). Cf. *timbre*^{2}, *timbre*^{3}, from the same source.] In *her.*, originally, the crest; hence, in modern heraldry, the helmet, miter, coronet, etc., when placed over the arms in a complete achievement.

timber^3† (tim'bėr), *v. t.* [< *timber*^{3}, *n.*] To surmount and decorate, as a crest does a coat of arms.

> A purple Plume *timbers* his stately Crest.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

timber-beetle (tim'bėr-bē"tl), *n.* Any one of a large number of different beetles which (or whose larvæ) injure timber by their perforations. They belong to different families, and the term has no definite significance. One of the most notorious is the silky timber-beetle, *Lymexylon sericeum*. See *timberman*, *Xylophaga*, also *pin-borer*, *shot-borer*, and *Bostrychidæ*.—**Spruce timber-beetle.** See *spruce*^{3}.

timber-brick (tim'bėr-brik), *n.* A piece of timber of the size and shape of a brick, inserted in brickwork to serve as a means of attaching the finishings.

timber-cart (tim'bėr-kärt), *n.* A vehicle for transporting heavy timber. It has high wheels, and is fitted with crank-gearing and tackle for lifting the timber and holding it.

timberdoodle (tim'bėr-dö'dl), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [Local, U. S.]

timbered^1 (tim'bėrd), *p. a.* [< ME. *timbred*; < *timber*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1**†. Built; framed; shaped; formed; contrived; made.

> Sche chold sone be bi-schet here-selue al-one,
> In a ful tristy tour *timbred* for the nones,
> & liue ther in langour al hire lif-time.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2015.

> My arrows,
> Too slightly *timber'd* for so loud a wind,
> Would have reverted to my bow again.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 22.

> That piece of cedar,
> That fine well *timbered* gallant.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. Made of or furnished with timber or timbers: as, a well-*timbered* house; well-*timbered* land.

> About a hundred yards from the Fort on the Bay by the Sea there is a low *timbered* House, where the Governour abides all the day time. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 172.

3†. Made like timber; massive, as heavy timber.

> His *timbered* bones all broken rudely rumbled.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 50.

> From toppe to toe yee mighte her see,
> *Timber'd* and tall as cedar tree.
> *Puttenham*, Partheniades, vii.

timbered^2, **timbred** (tim'bėrd), *a.* [< *timber*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}.] In *her.*, ensigned by a helmet or other head-piece set upon it: said of the escutcheon.

timberer (tim'bėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *timberman*.

timber-frame (tim'bėr-frām), *n.* Same as *gang-saw*. *E. H. Knight.*

timber-grouse (tim'bėr-grous), *n.* Any grouse of wood-loving habits, as the ruffed grouse, the pine-grouse, or the spruce-partridge. [U. S.]

timber-head (tim'bėr-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the top end of a timber, rising above the deck, and serving for belaying ropes, etc.: otherwise called *kevel-head*.

timber-hitch (tim'bėr-hich), *n.* *Naut.*, the end of a rope taken round a spar, led under and over the standing part, and passed two or three turns round its own part, making a jamming eye. See *hitch*.

timbering (tim'bėr-ing), *n.* Timber-work; timbers collectively: as, the *timbering* of a mine.

timber-line (tim'bėr-līn), *n.* The elevation above the sea-level at which timber ceases to grow. It differs in different climates.

timberling (tim'bėr-ling), *n.* [< *timber*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] A small timber-tree. [Local.]

timber-lode (tim'bėr-lōd), *n.* In *law*, formerly, a service by which tenants were to carry timber felled from the woods to the lord's house.

timberman (tim'bėr-man̤), *n.*; pl. *timbermen* (-men). **1.** In *mining*, one who attends to preparing and setting the timbering used for supporting the levels and shafts in a mine, or for any other purpose connected with the underground work.

> The *timberman* who sets up the props has usually no special tool except his axe, which weighs from 4½ to 5½ pounds; on one side of the head there is a cutting edge which is not quite parallel to the handle, and on the other side a poll which is used for driving up props.
> *Callon*, Lectures on Mining (tr. by Le Neve Foster and [Galloway), I. 231.

2. In *entom.*, a European longicorn beetle, *Acanthocinus* or *Astynomus ædilis*.

timber-merchant (tim'bėr-mėr"chan̤t), *n.* A dealer in timber.

timber-scribe (tim'bėr-skrīb), *n.* A metal tool or pointed instrument for marking timber; a race-knife.

timber-sow† (tim'bėr-sou), *n.* A sow-bug or wood-louse. See *Oniscus*. *Bacon.*

timber-tree (tim'bėr-trē), *n.* A tree suitable for timber. Many timber-trees of great value are afforded by the *Coniferæ*, as various kinds of pine, spruce, fir, cypress, cedar, the redwood, etc. Still more numerous, and distributed through many families, are the dicotyledonous timber-trees, including numerous oaks, eucalypts, ashes, elms, teak, mahogany, greenheart, chestnut, walnut, tulip, etc. Among monocotyledons, the palms afford some timber, but almost no other family, unless the bamboo-wood can be so called.

timber-wolf (tim'bėr-wůlf), *n.* The ordinary large gray or brindled wolf of western parts of North America, *Canis lupus occidentalis*. Though by no means confined to wooded regions, this wolf is so named in antithesis to *prairie-wolf* (the coyote). [Western U. S.]

timber-work (tim'bėr-wėrk), *n.* Work formed of timbers.

timber-worm (tim'bėr-wėrm), *n.* **1**†. A wood-worm or timber-sow; a sow-bug.

> What, o what is it
> That makes yee, like vile *timber-wormes*, to weare
> The poasts sustaining you?
> *Davies*, Sir T. Overbury, p. 16. (*Davies.*)

2. The larva of any insect injurious to timber. See *timber-beetle*.

timber-yard (tim'bėr-yärd), *n.* A yard or place where timber is deposited or sold; a wood- or lumber-yard.

timbestere†, *n.* See *tumbester*.

timbourine† (tim-bǫ-rēn'), *n.* [Also *timburine*; cf. *tambourine*, *timbre*^{2}.] A tambourine. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

timbre^1†. An old spelling of *timber*^{1}, *timber*^{2}, *timber*^{3}.

timbre^2†, *n.* [< ME. *timbre*, < OF. *timbre*, *tymbre*, a drum, < L. *tympanum*, a drum: see *tympan*, *tympanum*. Cf. *timbrel* and *timbre*^{3}.] A tambourine; a timbrel.

> The *tymbres* up ful sotilly
> They caste. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 772.

timbre^2†, *v. i.* To play the timbrel.

> Blowinge off bugles and bemes aloft,
> Trymlinge of tabers and *tymbring* soft.
> *Roland*, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 381. (*Halliwell.*)

timbre^3 (tim'bėr or tań'br), *n.* [< F. *timbre*, timbre, a drum: see *timbre*^{2}.] In *acoustics*, that characteristic quality of sounds produced from some particular source, as from an instrument or a voice, by which they are distinguished from sounds from other sources, as from other instruments or other voices; quality; tone-color. As an essential characteristic of all sounds, timbre is coördinate with pitch and force. It is physically dependent on the form of the vibrations by which the sound is produced—a simple vibration producing a simple and comparatively characterless sound, and a complex vibration producing a sound of decided individuality. Complex vibrations are due to the conjunction at once of two or more simple vibrations, so that complex tones are really composed of two or more partial tones or harmonics. Not only do instruments and voices have a peculiar timbre by which they may be recognized, but their timbre may be varied considerably by varying the method of sound-production.

timbred (tim'bėrd), *a.* See *timbered*.

timbrel (tim'brel), *n.* [A dim. of ME. *timbre* (see *timbre*^{2}), prob. suggested by Sp. *tamboril* (= It. *tamburello*), dim. of *tambor*, etc., a tambor: see *tambor*. Cf. *timbourine*, *timburine*, for *tambourine*.] Same as *tambourine*. See also *tabor*^{1}.

> And Miriam . . . took a *timbrel* in her hand; and all the women went out after her with *timbrels* and with dances.
> Ex. xv. 20.

timbrel (tim'brel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *timbreled*, *timbrelled*, ppr. *timbreling*, *timbrelling*. [< *timbrel*, *n.*] To sing to the sound of the timbrel. [Rare.]

> In vain with *timbrell'd* anthems dark
> The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 219.

timbrology (tim-brol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< F. *timbre*, postage-stamp, + *-ology*.] The science or study of postage-stamps. *Encyc. Dict.*

timbul, *n.* Same as *timbal*.

timburine†, *n.* Same as *timbourine*.

time^1 (tīm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyme*; < ME. *time*, *tyme*, < AS. *tīma*, time, season, = Icel. *tīmi*, time, season, = Norw. *time*, time, an hour, = Sw. *timme*, an hour, = Dan. *time*, an hour, a lesson; with formative suffix *-ma*, from the √ *ti* seen in *tide*: see *tide*^{1}, and cf. *till*^{1}. Not connected with L. *tempus*, time: see *tense*^{1}.] **1.** The system of those relations which any event has to any other as past, present, or future. This relationship is realistically conceived as a sort of self-subsistent entity, or object of contemplation. It may be conceived as a stream flowing through the field of the present and is often so described: as, the stream of *time*; the course of *time*, etc. This notion, however, is a confused one. According to Leibnitz, time is the confused apprehension of a system of relations; but, looking at the matter too much from the mathematical point of view, he failed to notice that time is not a general idea, but is contracted to the individual system of relations of the events that actually do happen. According to Kant, time (like space) is the form of an intuition; this apprehension of it corrected Leibnitz's oversight, but at the same time lost the truth contained in Leibnitz's view. Time is personified as an old man, bald-headed but having a forelock, and carrying a scythe and an hour-glass.

> Be wyse, ready, and well aduysed,
> For *tyme* tryeth thy troth.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

> By a rule as plain as the plain bald pate of father *Time* himself. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 71.

> We found this Whale-fishing a costly conclusion: we saw many and spent much *time* in chasing them, but could not kill any. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 175.

> *Time* is duration set out by measures.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 17.

> Absolute, true, and mathematical *Time* is conceived by Newton as flowing at a constant rate, unaffected by the speed or slowness of the motions of material things. It is also called Duration.
> *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

2. A part of time considered as distinct from other parts; a period; a space of time: as, a short *time*; a long *time*; too little *time* was allowed; hence, season; particular period: as, summer-*time*; spring*time*.

> Then aftur with-inne a shorte *tyme*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 84.

> About questions therefore concerning days and *times* our manner is not to stand at bay with the Church of God demanding wherefore the memory of Paul should be rather kept than the memory of Daniel.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

> An illustrious scholar once told me that, in the first lecture he ever delivered, he spoke but half his allotted *time*, and felt as if he had told all he knew.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, i.

3. A part of time considered as distinct from other parts, whether past, present, or future, and particularly as characterized by the occurrence of some event or series of events; especially, the period in which some notable person, or the person under consideration, lived or was active; age; epoch: as, the *time* of the flood, of Abraham, or of Moses: often in the plural: as, the *times* of the Pharaohs.

Also he saith for certayn that in his *tyme* he had a frend that was auncyent & old, which recounted for trouth that in hys dayes he hadd seen many tymes such thinges.
Rom. of Partenay.

To hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature; to show . . . the very age and body of the *time* his form and pressure.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 27.

The same *times* that are most renowned for arms are likewise most admired for learning.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

Was it [the Christian religion] not then remarkable in its first *times* for justice, sincerity, contempt of riches, and a kind of generous honesty?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

From 1813 to 1815 . . . the island was under English rule, and the *time* of English rule was looked on as a *time* of freedom, compared with French rule before or with Austrian rule both before and after.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 206.

4. Appointed, allotted, or customary period of years, months, days, hours, etc. Specifically—(*a*) Allotted span; the present life as distinct from the life to come, or from eternity; existence in this world; the duration of a being.

Make use of *time* as thou valuest eternity. *Fuller.*

(*b*) The space of time needed or occupied in the completion of some course; the interval that elapses between the beginning and the end of something: as, the *time* between New York and Queenstown is now about six days; the race finished at noon: *time*, three hours and seven minutes. (*c*) The period of gestation; also, the natural termination of that period.

Now Elisabeth's full *time* came that she should be delivered; and she brought forth a son. Luke i. 57.

(*d*) The period of an apprenticeship, or of some similarly definite engagement: as, the boy served his *time* with A. B.; to be out of one's *time* (that is, to cease being an apprentice, be a journeyman). [Colloq.]

The apprentice might wear his cap in his master's presence during the last year of his *time*.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 82.

(*e*) A term of imprisonment: as, to do *time* in the penitentiary. [Colloq.]

5. Available or disposable part or period of duration; leisure; sufficiency or convenience of time; hence, opportunity: as, to give one *time* to finish his remark; to have no *time* for such things; to ask for *time*.

Daniel . . . desired of the king that he would give him *time*.
Dan. ii. 16.

I like this place,
And willingly would waste my *time* in it.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4. 95.

Shun. Why, he's of years, though he have little beard.
P. sen. His beard has *time* to grow.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

Sir Oliver S. Moses shall give me farther instructions as we go together.
Sir Peter. You will not have much *time*, for your nephew lives hard by.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

6. A suitable or appropriate point or part of time; fitting season: as, a *time* for everything; a *time* to weep and a *time* to laugh.

Now is *tyme*, ȝif it lyke ȝou, for to telle ȝou of the Marches and Iles, and dyverse Bestes, and of dyverse folk beȝond theise Marches.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 142.

Signior, this is no *time* for you to flatter,
Or me to fool in. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 2.

7. Particular or definite point of time; precise hour or moment: as, the *time* of day; what is the *time?* choose your own *time*.

Att that *tyme* owt of the prese thei were,
To rest them self a season to endure,
Ther eche to other told his aventur.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2595.

Well, he is gone; he knoweth his fare by this *time*.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

God, who at sundry *times* and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son. Heb. i. 1.

Good sister, when you see your own *time*, will you return home? *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

I shall cut your Throat some *time* or other, Petulant, about that Business. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 9.

8. An appointed, fixed, or inevitable point or moment of time; especially, the hour of one's departure or death.

His *time* was come; he ran his race.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

9. A mode of occupying time; also, what occurs in a particular time.

I'm thinking (and it almost makes me mad)
How sweet a *time* those heathen ladies had. . . .
Cupid was chief of all the deities,
And love was all the fashion in the skies.
Dryden, Epil. to Amphitryon, or the Two Sosias.

10. The state of things at a particular point of time; prevailing state of circumstances: generally in the plural: as, hard *times*.

Good men, by their gouernment and example, make happie *times*, in euery degree and state.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 133.

They [the Jews] can subject themselves unto *times*, and to whatsoever may advance their profit.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 114.

The *times* are dull with us. The assemblies are in their recess.
Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 453.

11. All time to come; the future. [Rare.]

That brought you forth this boy, to keep your name
Living to *time*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 127.

12. Reckoning, or method of reckoning, the lapse or course of time: with a qualifying word: as, standard *time;* mean *time;* solar or sidereal *time*.—**13.** Recurrent instance or occasion: as, many a *time* has he stood there; hence, a repeated item or sum; a single addition or involution in reckoning; repetition: as, four *times* four (four repetitions of four).

The good wijf tauȝte hir douȝtir
Ful manye a *tyme* & ofte
A ful good womman to be.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

There were we beaten three *times* a weeke with a horse tayle. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 18.

Many a *time* and oft
In the Rialto you have rated me
About my moneys and my usances.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 107.

14†. Tune; measure.

I have prepar'd
Choice music near her cabinet, and compos'd
Some few lines, set unto a solemn *time*,
In the praise of imprisonment.
Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 2.

I must fit all these *times*, or there's no music.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 3.

15. In *music:* (*a*) Same as *rhythm:* as, duple *time;* triple *time;* common *time*. (*b*) Same as *duration*, especially in metrical relations: as, to hold a tone its full *time*. (*c*) Same as *tempo*^{1}: as, to sing a song in quick *time*. (*d*) The general movement of a form of composition or of a particular piece, involving its rhythm, its general metrical structure, and its characteristic tempo.—**16.** In *pros.*, relative duration of utterance as measuring metrical composition; a unit of rhythmic measurement, or a group or succession of such units, applicable to or expressed in language. In modern or accentual poetry the relative time of utterance of successive syllables is not recognized metrically. Every syllable may be considered as quantitatively common or indifferent in time, the only difference taken into account being that of stress or accent (ictus), and the number of syllables alone introducing the idea of measurement. In ancient prosody a unit of time is assumed (varying in actual duration according to the tempo), called the *primary* or *least* (minimum) *time* (χρονος πρωτος, ἐλαχιστος), also *semeion* or *mora*, or, specifically, a *time*. A time composed of two, three, etc., primary times (semeia) is called a *disemic, trisemic*, etc., *time*. Such times collectively are *compound times*, as opposed to the primary time as a *simple time*. As expressed in language, a simple or compound time is a *syllable*, a simple time being regularly represented by a short syllable, a compound time by a (disemic, trisemic, etc.) long, usually disemic. A time which can be measured in terms of the unit is a *rational time;* one which cannot be so measured, an *irrational time*. A compound time in a poetic text may correspond to several simple times in the accompanying music or orchesis, and vice versa. Similarly a simple or compound time in the rhythm may be unrepresented by a syllable or syllables in the text, and is then called an *empty time*, or *pause*. Times combine into pedal semeia (thesis and arsis), feet, and cola, all of which are called *pedal times*. These are measured in terms of the primary time, but not periods, etc.

17. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties. Its alleged organ is situated on either side of eventuality. This gives the power of judging of time, and of intervals in general, supposed to be essential to music and versification. See *phrenology*.

18. One of the three dramatic unities formerly considered essential in the classical drama. The unity of time consisted in keeping the period embraced in the action of the piece within the limit of twenty-four hours. See *unity*.

19. In *fencing*, a division of a movement. Thus, the lunge may be analyzed into three times—(1) straightening the sword arm; (2) carrying the sword-point forward by advancing the right foot; (3) returning foot and hand to the correct position on guard.—**Absolute time.** See *absolute*.—**Against time.** See *against*.—**A good time.** (*a*) A favorable time or opportunity. (*b*) A pleasant or enjoyable period or experience: also *a fine time:* often used ironically. [Colloq.]—**A high time.** See *high*.—**Apparent time,** the measure of the day by the apparent positions of the sun: it has had different varieties, but as now spoken of by astronomers it is determined by apparent noon, or the instant of passage of the center of the sun over the meridian.—**Astronomical time,** mean solar time reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours.—**At the same time.** See *same*.—**At times,** at distinct intervals of duration.

The Spirit of the Lord began to move him *at times*.
Judges xiii. 25.

Before time†, formerly; aforetime. See *beforetime*.

If he haue not be maire *byfore tyme*, then he to come withoute any cloke, in his skarlet goune.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 415.

Behind the times, behind time. See *behind*.—**Civil time,** mean time adapted to civil uses, and distinguished into years, months, days, etc.—**Close time.** See *close-time*.—**Cockshut time†.** See *cockshut*.—**Common time.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the ordinary time taken in marching, distinguished from *quick time*, which is faster by about twenty steps a minute. (*b*) In *music*. See *common*.—**Compound time.** See *compound measure*, under *compound*.—**Equation of time.** See *equation*.—**Equinoctial time,** the mean longitude of the sun according to Delambre's tables, converted into time at the rate of 360° to the tropical year. This system was invented by Sir John F. W. Herschel.—**From time to time,** occasionally.—**Greenwich time,** time as reckoned from the instant of the passage of the sun's center over the meridian of Greenwich near London, England, hence usually called the *first meridian*. Greenwich time is the time most widely used by mariners in computing latitude and longitude.—**Hard times,** a period of diminished production, falling prices, hesitation or unwillingness to engage in new business enterprises, and declining faith in the prosperity and soundness of old ones.

Our greatest benefactors . . . must now turn beggars like myself; and so, *times* are very *hard*, sir.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

High time, full time, a limit of time which is not to be exceeded.

It is *high time* to wake out of sleep. Rom. xiii. 11.

In good time. (*a*) At the right moment; in good season; hence, fortunately; happily; luckily.

In good time, here comes the noble duke.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 45.

Lear. I gave you all—
Reg. And *in good time* you gave it.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 253.

My distresses are so many that I can't afford to part with my spirits; but I shall be rich and splenetic, all *in good time*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

(*b*†) Well and good; just so; very well.

"There," saith he, "even at this day are shewed the ruines of those three tabernacles built according to Peter's desire." *In* very *good time*, no doubt!
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. vi. 27. (*Davies.*)

In the nick of time. See *nick*^{3}, 2.—**In time.** (*a*) In good season; at the right moment; sufficiently early; before it is too late.

Good king, look to 't *in time;*
She'll hamper thee. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 147.

(*b*) In the course of things; by degrees; eventually.

In time the rod
Becomes more mock'd than fear'd.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 26.

Local time, time at any place as determined by the passage of the mean sun (or first point of Aries for sidereal time) over the meridian of that place. Owing to the adoption of Greenwich mean time by British railways, of Paris time by French railways, of some central time in certain other countries, and of standard time by the railways of the United States and Canada, and their general adoption in business centers, local time is now seldom kept in those countries.—**Mean time.** See *mean*^{3}.—**Merry time†.** See *merry*^{1}. **Nautical time.** Same as *astronomical time*, except that the date of the day agrees with the civil or ordinary time for the morning hours, while with astronomical time the date is in the afternoon hours the same as in civil time.—**Old time,** or **old times,** time gone by; a date or period long passed.

Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See, this is new? it hath been already of *old time*, which was before us.
Eccl. i. 10.

Out of time, or **out of due time,** unseasonably.

The Ninevites rebuked not Jonah that he lacked discretion, or that he spake *out of time*.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

One born *out of due time*. 1 Cor. xv. 8.

Physiological, psychophysical, quadruple, quintuple, relative time. See the adjectives.—**Railway time,** the standard of time-reckoning adopted by railways in making up their time-tables.—**Retardation of mean solar time.** See *retardation*.—**Sextuple time.** See *sextuple*.—**Sidereal time.** See *sidereal*.—**Solar time.** Same as *apparent time*.—**Standard time,** a uniform system of time-reckoning adopted in 1883 by the principal railways of the United States and Canada, and since then by most of the large cities and towns of both countries. By this system the continent is divided into four sections, each extending over 15 degrees of longitude (15 degrees of longitude making a difference in time of exactly one hour), the time prevailing in each section being that of its central meridian—that is, the time of the 75th meridian (called *eastern time*) prevails in the first section; the time of the 90th meridian (called *central time*) prevails in the next section; the time of the 105th meridian (called *mountain time*) prevails in the third section; and the time of the 120th meridian (called *Pacific time*) prevails in the fourth and most westerly section. In this way it is noon at the same moment in all places in the eastern section (that is, from 7½ degrees east of the 75th meridian to 7½ degrees west of it), while in the central section it is 11 o'clock, in the mountain section 10 o'clock, and in the Pacific section 9 o'clock. The nearer a place is to its central meridian the smaller is the discrepancy between its *standard* and its *local* time.—**Term time.** See *term*, 6 (*b*).—**That time†,** then.

Gaffray *that tyme*, enbrasing shild and targe,
By malice and wreth his spere faste he shoke,
His coursere spored, no fentise on hym toke.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4212.

The fullness of time. See *fullness*.—**The last times.** See *last*^{5}.—**The time compass.** See *compass*.—**Time about,** alternately.—**Time enough,** in season; early enough.

Stanley at Bosworth-field came *time enough* to save his life. *Bacon.*

Time immemorial. See *time out of mind.*—**Time of day.** (*a*) Greeting; salutation appropriate to the time of the day, as "good morning" or "good evening."

Not worth the *time of day.* *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 3. 35.

(*b*) The latest aspect of affairs. [Slang.]—**Time of flight.** See *flight*^{1}.—**Time out of mind,** or **time immemorial.** (*a*) For an indefinitely long period of time past; in *law*, time beyond legal memory—that is, the time prior to the reign of Richard I. (1189).

There hath byn, *tyme owt of mynde*, a ffree scole kept within the said Citie, in a grete halle belongyng to the said Guylde, called the Trynite halle.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

The joiner squirrel or old grub,
Time out o' mind the fairies' coachmakers.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 69.

(*b*) For an indefinitely long period.

The Walnut-trees [in New England] are tougher than ours, and last *time out of mind.*
S. Clarke, Four Chiefest Plantations (1670).

Time policy. See *policy*^{2}.—**To beat time.** See *beat*^{1}.—**To be master of one's time,** to have leisure; be able to spend one's time as one pleases.—**To come to time.** See *come.*—**To fill time.** See *fill*^{1}.—**To keep time.** (*a*) To record time: as, the watch *keeps* good *time.* (*b*) In *music*, to beat, mark, or observe the rhythmic accents.

Music do I hear?
Ha, ha! *keep time;* how sour sweet music is,
When time is broke and no proportion kept!
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 42.

(*c*) To move in unison, as persons walking.—**To kill time.** See *kill*^{1}.—**To lose time.** (*a*) To fail by delay to take full advantage of the opportunity afforded by any conjuncture; delay.

The earl *lost* no *time*, but marched day and night.
Clarendon.

(*b*) To go too slow: as, a watch or clock *loses time.*—**To mark time.** See *mark*^{1}.—**To pass the time of day.** See *pass.*—**To serve one's time, to serve time.** See *serve*^{1}.—**To spend time,** to apply one's energy in any way for the space of time considered.—**To take time by the forelock.** See *forelock*^{2}.—**To walk, run, row,** or **go against time,** to walk, run, row, or go, as a horse, a runner, or a crew, as rapidly as possible, in order to ascertain the greatest speed attainable, or the greatest distance which can be passed over in a given time, or to surpass any previous record.—**To waste time,** to act to no purpose through a considerable space of time.—**Tract of time**†. See *tract*^{1}, 1.—**Triple time.** See *rhythm.*—**Universal time,** a system of measuring time which shall be the same for all places on the earth.—**What time**†, when.

After this, in the Year 180, *what Time* Lucius was King of this Island, Elutherius, then Bishop of Rome, sent Faganus and Damianus to him. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 3.

=**Syn. 2.** Term, while, interval.

time^1 (tīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *timed*, ppr. *timing.* [< ME. *timen*, happen, < AS. *ge-tīmian*, fall out, happen, < *tīma*, time: see *time*^{1}, *n.* (Cf. *tide*^{1}, *v.*, happen, < *tide*^{1}, *n.*, time.) In later uses the verb *time*^{1} is from the modern noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To adapt to the time or occasion; bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time.

Hippomenes, however, by rightly *timing* his second and third throw, at length won the race.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.

This Piece of Mirth is so well *timed* that the severest Critick can have nothing to say against it.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,
Who overlooked the oars, and *timed* the stroke.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

He [the farmer] is a slow person, *timed* to nature, and not to city watches. *Emerson*, Farming.

3. To ascertain the time, duration, or rate of: as, to *time* the speed of a horse; to *time* a race.—**4.** To measure, as in music or harmony.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To waste time; defer; procrastinate. [Rare.]

They [the ambassadors of Henry II. to the Pope] *timed* it out all that Spring, and a great part of the next Sommer; when, although they could give the King no great security, yet they advertise him of hope. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 95.

2. To keep time; harmonize.

Beat, happy stars, *timing* with things below.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 8.

3. In *fencing*, to make a thrust upon an opening occurring by an inaccurate or wide motion of the opponent.

time^2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *thyme.*

time-alarm (tīm'a̤-lärm″), *n.* A contrivance for sounding an alarm at a set time. In a general sense, any striking clock is a time-alarm; in a specific sense, the term is applied to a device for arousing a sleeper, as by striking a bell, firing a pistol, etc.

time-attack (tīm'a̤-tak″), *n.* Same as *time-thrust.*

time-ball (tīm'bâl), *n.* A ball dropped suddenly from the top of a staff prominently placed, as on the top of an observatory or of a church spire, for the purpose of indicating some exact moment of mean time previously determined upon—1 P. M. being that in general use in Great Britain, and noon in the United States. Since the adoption of standard time in the United States, the dropping of the time-ball at Washington, New York, and Boston indicates the time of mean noon on the 75th meridian west of Greenwich.

time-bargain (tīm'bär″gān), *n.* A contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock, at a future time. These bargains are often mere gambling transactions, carried on from time to time by the payment of the difference between the stipulated price and the actual price on the day fixed for the pretended delivery of the stock or goods, the party buying having no intention of taking over either, and the party selling not possessing what he professes to sell.

A curious example of legal evasion is furnished by *time-bargains;* and the imposition of the tax directly on the contracts of sale, instead of as at present on the actual transfer, has been strongly urged.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 89.

time-beguiling (tīm'bē̤-gī″ling), *a.* Making the time pass quickly. [Rare.]

A summer's day will seem an hour but short,
Being wasted in such *time-beguiling* sport.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 24.

time-bettering (tīm'bet″ėr-ing), *a.* Improving the state of things; full of innovations. [Rare.]

Some fresher stamp of the *time-bettering* days.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxii.

time-bewasted (tīm'bē̤-wās″ted), *a.* Used up by time; consumed. [Rare.]

My oil-dried lamp and *time-bewasted* light.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 221.

time-bill (tīm'bil), *n.* A time-table.

time-book (tīm'bůk), *n.* A book in which is kept a record of the time persons have worked.

time-candle (tīm'kan″dl), *n.* A candle carefully made so that it will always burn an equal length in a given time, and marked or fitted with a scale so as to serve as a measure of time.

time-card (tīm'kärd), *n.* **1.** A card having a time-table printed upon it.—**2.** A card containing blank spaces for name, date, and hour, to be filled up by workmen and given to the timekeeper on their beginning work.

time-detector (tīm'dē̤-tek″to̤r), *n.* A watch or clock used as a check upon a watchman, and arranged to indicate any neglect or failure in making his rounds. The watch is carried by the man, who has access at certain points in his rounds to keys which can be inserted to mark an inclosed dial-slip. The clock is stationary at some point which the watchman must pass, and he is required at each passage to press a button or peg, which makes some recording mark.

timeful (tīm'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *tymeful;* < *time*^{1} + *-ful.*] Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early.

Interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 199).

time-fuse (tīm'fūz), *n.* A fuse calculated to burn a definite length of time. See *fuse*^{2}.

time-globe (tīm'glōb), *n.* In *horol.*, a globe mounted above a clock, and arranged to turn, by means of connections with the clock, once in twenty-four hours: designed to show the time at any point on the globe by means of a stationary dial or ring encircling the globe at the equator, and marked with the hours and minutes.

time-gun (tīm'gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal at a fixed hour of the day, or at the time set for any enterprise or undertaking.

time-honored (tīm'on″o̤rd), *a.* Honored for a long time; venerable and worthy of honor by reason of antiquity and long continuance: as, a *time-honored* custom.

Where posterity retains
Some vein of that old minstrelsy which breath'd
Through each *time-honour'd* grove of British oak.
Mason, Poems (ed. 1774), p. 90.

timeist, *n.* See *timist*, 1.

timekeeper (tīm'kē″pėr), *n.* One who or that which marks, measures, or records time. (*a*) A clock, watch, or chronometer. (*b*) One who marks or beats time in music. (*c*) One who notes and records the time at which something takes place, or the time occupied in some action or operation, or the number of hours of work done by each of a number of workmen.

timeless (tīm'les), *a.* [< *time*^{1} + *-less.*] **1.** Unseasonable; inopportune; untimely.

Some untimely thought did instigate
His all-too-*timeless* speed. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 44.

And by this man, the easy husband,
Pardoned; whose *timeless* bounty makes him now
Stand here. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. Unmarked by time; eternal; unending; interminable.

This ground, which is corrupted with their steps,
Shall be their *timeless* sepulchre or mine.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 2.

Timeless night and chaos.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 222.

In other words, that which is *timeless* and immutable is at different times at different stages of development.
Mind, IX. 85.

3. Referring to no particular time; undated.

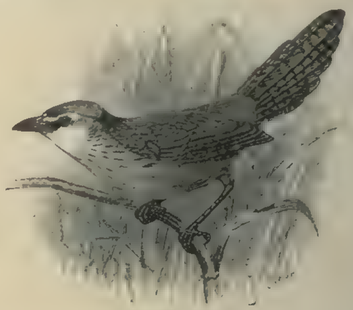
In the intention of the writers of these hymns [the Psalms] there can generally be no doubt that it [Messiah] refers to the king then on the throne, or, in hymns of more general and *timeless* character, to the Davidic king as such (without personal reference to one king).
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 58.

timelessly (tīm'les-li), *adv.* In a timeless manner. (*a*) Unseasonably.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted.
Soft silken primrose, fading *timelessly.*
Milton, On the Death of a Fair Infant, l. 2.

(*b*) Without reference to time.

Timelia (tī-mē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1872), earlier *Timalia* (Hodgson, 1821 and 1824): from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of Indian oscine birds, of the cichlomorphic or turdoid series, giving name to the *Timeliidæ:* also called *Napodes* (Cabanis, 1850). It has been used with the least possible discrimination. The type is *T. pileata* of Nepāl, Sikhim, Burma, Cochin-China, the Malay peninsula, and Java. This and one other species, *T. longirostris*, now compose the genus in its strictest sense. *R. B. Sharpe.*



Timelia pileata.

Timeliæ (tī-mē'li-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Timelia.*] A section of *Timeliidæ*, regarded as the most representative of that so-called family, with about 30 genera. *R. B. Sharpe.*

Timeliidæ (tim-ē̤-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Timelia* + *-idæ.*] A family of Old World thrush-like birds and others, named from the genus *Timelia*, of no further definition. It is a mere refuge for birds not located elsewhere to general satisfaction, and has come to be known as "the ornithological waste-basket." Among the more than a thousand species treated as *Timeliidæ* by the latest monographer, of very numerous genera and various sections, a good many unquestionably belong to recognized families, as *Turdidæ, Sylviidæ, Troglodytidæ*, etc. A loose English name of the group, and especially of its central section, is *babbling thrushes.* See *babbler*, 2, *Brachypodinæ, Liotrichidæ*, and *Timeliæ*, and cuts under *Pnoëpyga, Tesia*, and *Timelia.* Also called *Timalidæ.*

I consider it impossible to divide the birds hitherto referred or allied to the typical *Timeliidæ* into well-defined or definable groups.
R. B. Sharpe, Cat. Timeliidæ, British Museum, p. 1.

timeliine (tī-mel'i-in), *a.* [< *Timelia* + *-ine*^{1}.] Related or belonging to the *Timeliidæ.*

Birds which are true Wrens, and others which are truly *Timeliine.*
R. B. Sharpe, Cat. Birds, Brit. Mus. (1881), VI. 301.

timeliness (tīm'li-nes), *n.* The state or property of being timely; seasonableness; the being in good time.

timeling† (tīm'ling), *n.* [< *time*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] A time-server. [Rare.]

They also cruelly compel divers of the ministers which are faint-hearted, and were, as it seemeth, but *timelings*, serving rather the time (as the manner of the worldings is) than marrying in Thy fear, to do open penance before the people. *Becon*, Works, III. 235. (*Davies.*)

time-lock (tīm'lok), *n.* See *lock*^{1}.

timely (tīm'li), *a.* [< ME. *timely, tymely, tymli*, timely, seasonable (= Icel. *tīmaligr* = Sw. *timlig* = Dan. *timelig*, temporal); < *time*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] **1.** Seasonable; opportune; just in time; in good time.

The Secund day suyng, sais me the lyne,
The Troiens full *tymli* tokyn the feld.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9629.

Clorin, come forth, and do a *timely* grace
To a poor swain.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

I also give my Pilgrims *timely* help.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 245.

2†. Early.

And therfor, savyng your better avice, I had lever ye were at London a weke the rather and *tymelyer* then a weke to late. *Paston Letters*, I. 338.

Happy were I in my *timely* death,
Could all my travels warrant me they live.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 139.

3†. Passing, as time.

A Diall told the *timely* howres. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 4.

4†. Keeping time or measure.

And many Bardes, that to the trembling chord
Can tune their *timely* voices cunningly.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 3.

timely (tīm'li), *adv.* [< ME. *timliche;* < *timely*, *a.*] 1. Early; soon.

> He did command me to call *timely* on him.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 51.

2. In good time; opportunely.

> These, when their black crimes they went about,
> First *timely* charmed their useless conscience out.
> *Dryden*, Astræa Redux, l. 190.

> You have rebuk'd me *timely*, and most friendly.
> *Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii.

> The next Imposture may not be so *timely* detected.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 6.

3†. Leisurely.

timely-parted (tīm'li-pär"ted), *a.* Having died a natural death. [Rare.]

> Oft have I seen a *timely-parted* ghost,
> Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless; . . .
> But see, his face is black and full of blood, . . .
> It cannot be but he was murder'd here.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 161.

timenog, *n.* Same as *timenoguy*.

timenoguy (tī-men'ō-gī), *n.* [Also *timenog;* origin obscure. The form *timenoguy* appar. simulates *guy*^{1}.] *Naut.*, a rope stretched from one place to another to prevent gear from getting foul; especially, a rope made fast to the stock of the waist-anchor, to keep the tacks and sheets from fouling on the stock.

timeous, timeously. See *timous, timously*.

timepiece (tīm'pēs), *n.* Any machine or apparatus by which the progress of time is recorded, as a clepsydra or a time-candle; in ordinary use, a watch or clock.

time-pleaser (tīm'plē"zėr), *n.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions of the time, whatever they may be.

> Scandal'd the suppliants for the people, call'd them
> *Time-pleasers*, flatterers, foes to nobleness.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 45.

timer (tī'mėr), *n.* 1. One who keeps or measures and records time; a timekeeper.

> To make a record in this country requires the presence of three *timers* or measurers, and two of these must agree, or the intermediate one of the three be taken as the correct one. *The Century*, XL. 205.

2. A form of stop-watch for recording or indicating short intervals of time. It shows not actual time, but only relative time, as the time between the beginning and the end of a race, of a trial of speed, etc.

timerous†, timersome†, *a.* See *timorous, timorsome*.

time-sense (tīm'sens), *n.* The sense or perception of time and time-relations.

> All psychophysic experiments, especially those requiring comparison and those upon the *time-sense* and the like, involve memory.
> *W. H. Burnham*, Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 608.

time-server (tīm'sėr"vėr), *n.* One who acts conformably to times and seasons: now generally applied to one who meanly and for selfish ends adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who panders to the ruling power.

> No government has ever been, or ever can be, wherein *timeservers* and blockheads will not be uppermost.
> *Dryden*, Third Miscellany, Ded.

=**Syn.** See definitions of *temporizer* and *trimmer*.

time-serving (tīm'sėr"ving), *n.* An acting conformably to times and seasons; now, usually, an obsequious compliance with the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

> By impudence and *time-serving* let them climb up to advancement in despite of virtue.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 375.

> Trimming and *time-serving* . . . are but two words for the same thing. *South.*

time-serving (tīm'sėr"ving), *a.* Characterized by an obsequious or too ready compliance with the times, and especially with the will or humors of those in authority; obsequious; truckling.

time-servingness (tīm'sėr"ving-nes), *n.* The state or character of being time-serving. *Roger North.*

time-sight (tīm'sīt), *n.* *Naut.*, an observation of the altitude of any heavenly body for the purpose of deducing the time and consequently the longitude.

time-signal (tīm'sig"nal), *n.* A signal operated from an observatory to indicate the time of day to persons at distant points.

time-signature (tīm'sig"nā-tūr), *n.* In *musical notation*, same as *rhythmical signature* (which see, under *rhythmical*).

time-table (tīm'tā"bl), *n.* 1. A tabular statement or scheme, showing the time when certain things are to take place or be attended: as, a school *time-table*, showing the hours for study in each class, etc.—2. Specifically—(*a*) A printed table showing the times at which trains on a line of railway arrive at and depart from the various stations. (*b*) A collection of such tables for the railway passenger traffic of an entire country, or of a district of country of greater or less extent. Also called *railway-* or *railroad-guide*. [Eng.]—3. In *musical notation*, a table of notes arranged so as to show their relative duration or time-value. Such tables were especially used in connection with the complicated metrical experiments of the early mensural music of the middle ages; but the modern system of notes is frequently exhibited in tabular form. See *note*^{1}, 13.—**Time-table chart**, a chart used for determining the times at which trains reach the various stations on a line of railway. The distances of the stations are laid down to scale, and, at right angles to this, divisions of time for 24 hours. Thus, if a train is to leave A at 10 A. M. and reach B at 6 P. M., a line drawn from 10 at A to 6 at B will cut the cross lines so as to show the times at intermediate stations.

time-thrust (tīm'thrust), *n.* [Tr. F. *coup de temps.*] In *fencing*, a thrust made while the opponent draws his breath just before moving his hand to attack, or while his blade is beginning to stir. This is a very delicate thrust, and must be executed with the nicest judgment, neither too soon nor too late, but just "in time." In the time-thrust the foot is generally moved forward in a lunge; in the stop-thrust (which see)—made after the opponent has begun to lunge—the foot is usually at rest.

time-value (tīm'val"ū), *n.* In *musical notation*, the relative duration indicated by a note. See *note*^{1}, *rhythm*, and *meter*^{2}.

time-work (tīm'wėrk), *n.* Labor paid for by the day or the hour, in opposition to *piece-work*, or labor paid for by the amount produced.

timid (tim'id), *a.* [< F. *timide* = Sp. *tímido* = Pg. It. *timido*, < L. *timidus*, full of fear, fearful, timid, < *timere*, fear.] Fearful; easily alarmed; timorous; shy.

> Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare.
> *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 401.

> A *timid* creature, lax of knee and hip,
> Whom small disturbance whitens round the lip.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Moral Bully.

timidity (ti-mid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *timidité* = It. *timidità*, < L. *timidita(-t)s*, fearfulness, timidness, < *timidus*, fearful, timid: see *timid*.] The character of being timid, or easily frightened or daunted; cowardice; fearfulness; timorousness; shyness.

> This proceedeth from nothing else but extreame folly and *timidity* of heart. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 234.

> "Viglius," wrote Margaret to Philip, "is so much afraid of being cut to pieces that his *timidity* has become incredible." *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 574.

=**Syn.** See *bashfulness*.

timidly (tim'id-li), *adv.* In a timid or apprehensive manner; without boldness.

timidness (tim'id-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being timid; timidity.

timidous† (tim'i-dus), *a.* [< L. *timidus*, timid: see *timid*.] Timid.

> His lordship knew him to be a mere lawyer, and a *timidous* man. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 31. (*Davies.*)

timing (tī'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *time*^{1}, *v.*] In the design and construction of machinery, the proper adjustment of the parts of any machine so that its operations will follow in a given order to produce a given result, as in the movement of the needle, shuttle, and feed of a sewing-machine in consecutive order.

timish† (tī'mish), *a.* [< *time*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Modish; fashionable.

> A *timish* gentleman accoutered with sword and peruke, hearing the noise this man caused in the town, had a great desire to discourse with him.
> *Life of Lodowick Muggleton*, 1676 (Harl. Misc., I. 612). [(*Davies.*)

timist (tī'mist), *n.* [< *time*^{1} + *-ist.*] 1. In *music*, a performer considered with reference to his power to observe rhythmical and metrical relations. Thus, a violinist may have an accurate sense of intonation, and yet be a poor *timist*. Also *timeist*.

> Neither the one [singer] nor the other are, by any means, perfect *timists*. *Goldsmith*, Visit to Vauxhall.

> She [the quail] was a perfect *timeist*.
> *C. Reade*, Never too Late, lxiv.

> The bystanders joined in the song, an interminable recitative, as usual in the minor key; and as Orientals are admirable *timists*, it sounded like one voice.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 449.

2†. One who conforms to the times; a time-server.

> A *timist* . . . hath no more of a conscience then feare, and his religion is not his but the prince's. He reverenceth a courtiers servants servant.
> *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, a Timist.

timmen (tim'en), *n.* [A var. of (or error for?) *tammin, tamin.*] Same as *tamin*, 1.

> The inward man struggled and plunged amidst the toils of broadcloth and *timmen*.
> *Miss Ferrier*, Inheritance, lxxiii.

timmer. A dialectal form of *timber*^{1}, *timber*^{2}.

timocracy (tī-mok'ra-si), *n.* [= F. *timocratie*, < Gr. *τιμοκρατία*, a state in which honors are distributed according to a rating of property; also, fancifully, in Plato, a state in which the love of honor is the ruling principle; < *τιμή*, honor, worth, dignity, office, + *κρατεῖν*, govern.] A form of government in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office. The word has also been used for a government in which the ruling class, composed of the noblest and most honorable citizens, struggle for preëminence among themselves.

> An innovation of great extent and importance was the so-called *timocracy*, according to which a certain amount of means was a necessary qualification for a share in the offices of state. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 142.

timocratic (tim-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τιμοκρατικός*, pertaining to or favoring timocracy, < *τιμοκρατία*, timocracy: see *timocracy*.] Of or pertaining to timocracy.

timon† (tī'mon), *n.* [< ME. *temon*, < OF. *timon*, *temon*, F. *timon*, a pole, staff, the handle of a rudder, the rudder, = Pr. *timo* = Sp. *timon* = Pg. *timão* = It. *timone*, < L. *temo(n-)*, a beam, pole.] The helm or rudder of a boat.

> Tournynge with suche vyolence yt with the jumpe and stroke of ye falle of ye galye to the rok the sterne, called the *temon*, sterte and flewe frome the hokes.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

timoneer† (tī-mō-nēr'), *n.* [< F. *timonier* = Sp. *timonero* = Pg. *timoneiro*, *temoneiro* = It. *timoniere*, < ML. *timonarius*, **temonarius*, a steersman, < L. *temo(n-)*, a beam, pole, > F. *timon*, etc., helm, rudder: see *timon*.] *Naut.*, a helmsman; also, one on the lookout who gives steering-orders to the helmsman.

> While o'er the foam the ship impetuous flies,
> The helm th' attentive *timoneer* applies.
> *Falconer*, Shipwreck, ii.

Timonist (tī'mon-ist), *n.* [< *Timon* (see def.), < L. *Timon*, < Gr. *Τίμων*, + *-ist.*] A misanthrope; literally, one like Timon of Athens, the hero of Shakspere's play of the same name.

> I did it to retire me from the world,
> And turn my muse into a *Timonist*.
> *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

Timonize (tī'mon-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Timonized*, ppr. *Timonizing*. [< *Timon* (see *Timonist*) + *-ize*.] To play the misanthrope.

> I should be tempted to *Timonize*, and clap a satyr upon our whole species. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 306. (*Davies.*)

Timor deer. See *deer*.

timorosity† (tim-ō-ros'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tymerositie;* < ML. **timorosita(t-)s*, < *timorosus*, fearful: see *timorous*.] Timorousness.

> *Timorositie* is as well whan a man feareth suche thinges as be nat to be feared, as also whan he feareth thinges to be feared more than nedeth.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 8.

timoroso (tim-ō-rō'sō), *a.* [It.: see *timorous*.] In *music*, timid; hesitating: noting passages to be so rendered.

timorous (tim'ō-rus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *timerous;* < ME. **timorous*, < OF. **timorous* = Sp. Pg. *temeroso* = It. *timoroso*, < ML. *timorosus*, fearful, < L. *timor*, fear, < *timere*, fear: see *timid*.] 1. Fearful; timid; shy; shrinking.

> They were wont to be very *timorous* and fearful upon the sea, nor to venture upon it but only in the summer time. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

> Like a *timorous* thief, most fain would steal
> What law does vouch mine own.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 5. 86.

2. Betokening or proceeding from lack of boldness or courage; characterized by fear; weakly hesitant: as, *timorous* doubts.

> *Rod.* Here is her father's house; I'll call aloud.
> *Iago.* Do, with like *timorous* accent and dire yell
> As when . . . the fire
> Is spied in populous cities. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 75.

> Against all *timorous* counsels he [Lincoln] had the courage to seize the moment.
> *Emerson*, Emancipation Proclamation.

timorously (tim'ō-rus-li), *adv.* In a timorous manner; fearfully; timidly; without boldness or confidence.

timorousness (tim'ō-rus-nes), *n.* The state of being timorous; timidity; want of courage.

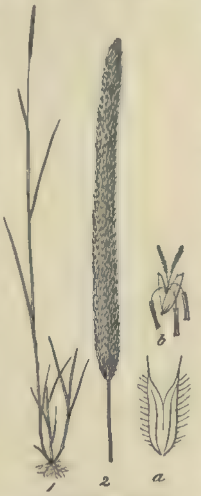
> *Timorousness* is called caution, rashness is called quickness of spirit, covetousness is frugality.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 846.

timorsome (tim'or-sum), *a.* [Also *timoursum*, *timersome*, *timmersome;* an accom. form of *timorous*, as if < L. *timor*, fear (see *timorous*), + *-some*.] Easily frightened; timid. *Scott*, Pirate, xviii. [Scotch.]

Timothean (ti-mō′thẹ̄-ạn), *n.* [< L. *Timotheus*, < Gr. Τιμόθεος, Timotheüs (> E. *Timothy*), + *-an.*] One of a sect of Alexandrian Monophysites founded by Timotheus Ælurus in the fifth century.

timothy (tim′ọ̄-thi), *n.* [Abbr. of *timothy-grass.*] Same as *timothy-grass.*

timothy-grass (tim′ọ̄-thi-gràs), *n.* [So called from *Timothy* Hanson, who carried the seed from New York to the Carolinas about 1720.] One of the most valuable of all fodder-grasses, *Phleum pratense*, otherwise known as *cattail* or *herd's-grass.* It is native in parts of the Old World, also in the northeastern United States, though as a cultivated plant supposed to be introduced. It varies in height from one foot to three or more, according to the soil. Though somewhat hard and coarse when fully ripe, it is highly nutritious, and well relished by stock, if cut in flower or immediately after. It is often planted with clover; but the two do not ripen at the same time. It is the favorite and prevailing meadow-grass through a large part of the United States.



1, Flowering Plant of Timothy-grass (*Phleum pratense*); 2, the spicate inflorescence; *a*, the empty glumes; *b*, a floret.

timous (tī′mus), *a.* [Also less prop., but in Sc. legal use commonly, *timeous*; < *time*^{1} + *-ous.* Prob. suggested by *wrongous*, *righteous*, where *-ous*, *-e-ous* is an accommodation of a diff. suffix.] Timely; seasonable. [Obsolete and rare, except in Scottish legal and commercial phraseology.]

> By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humourists may be discovered, purged, or cut off.
> *Bacon.*

timously (tī′mus-li), *adv.* [Also less prop. *timeously*; < *timous* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a timous manner; seasonably; in good time. [Obsolete and rare, except in Scottish legal and commercial phraseology.]

> If due care be had, to follow *timeously* the advise of an honest and experienced physician, a period certainly may be brought about to most chronical distempers.
> *Cheyne*, On Health, p. 174. (*Latham.*)

> Your warning is *timeously* made.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 432.

timpan†, **timpane**†, *n.* See *tympan.*

timpano (tim′pà-nō), *n.*; pl. *timpani* (-ni). [It.: see *tympan.*] An orchestral kettledrum: usually in the plural. Also, less correctly, *tympano.*

timpanous†, *a.* See *tympanous.*

timpanum, *n.* See *tympanum.*

timpany†, *n.* See *tympany.*

tim-whisky (tim′hwis″ki), *n.* [< *tim* (origin obscure — perhaps a jocose use of *Tim*, a familiar name) + *whisky*^{1}.] A light one-horse chaise without a head. Also *tim-whiskey.*

> A journey to Tyburn in a *tim-whisky* and two would have concluded your travels. *Foote*, The Cozeners, i.

> It is not like the difference between a Baptist and an Anabaptist, which Sir John Danvers said is much the same as that between a Whiskey and a *Tim-Whiskey* — that is to say, no difference at all.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xiv.

tin (tin), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *tinne*, *tynne*; < ME. *tin*, < AS. *tin* = MD. *ten*, D. *tin* = MLG. *tin*, *ten*, LG. *tinn* = OHG. MHG. *zin*, G. *zinn* = Icel. *tin* = Sw. *tenn* = Dan. *tin*; root unknown. The Ir. *tinne* is from E., and the F. *étain* is of other origin, = Ir. *stan* = W. *ystaen* = Bret. *stean*, < L. *stannum*, tin: see *stannum.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Chemical symbol, Sn (*stannum*); atomic weight, 119. A metal nearly approaching silver in whiteness and luster, highly malleable, taking a high polish, fusing at 442° F., and having a specific gravity of about 7.3. It is inferior to all the other so-called useful metals, excepting lead, in ductility and tenacity: but, owing to the fact that it is but little affected by the atmosphere at ordinary temperature, it is extensively used for culinary vessels, especially in the form of tin-plate, which is sheet-iron coated with tin, the former metal giving the strength and the latter the desired agreeable luster and color and the necessary resistance to oxidation under the conditions to which vessels used in cooking are ordinarily exposed. (See *tin-plate.*) Tin forms a part of several very important alloys, especially bronze, and also pewter and Britannia metal, both formerly extensively used, but now of less importance. Native tin occurs, if at all (which has not been definitely ascertained), in very small quantity, and is certainly of no economical importance. The sulphuret of tin (tin pyrites, or stannine, a mixture of the isomorphous sulphurets of tin, iron, copper, and zinc) is found in various localities, but nowhere in abundance, and it is of no importance as an ore. All the tin of commerce is obtained from the dioxid, the cassiterite of the mineralogist and the tinstone of the miner. This metal has, however, been found in various rare minerals in small quantity, as also in some mineral waters and in a few meteorites. Tinstone is a mineral resisting decomposition in a remarkable degree, hence fragments mechanically separated from veinstone or rock containing it remain in the debris unchanged in character, and like gold they can be separated by washing from the sands or gravel in which they occur: this operation in the case of tin ore is usually called *streaming.* The ore of tin is remarkable in that it occurs quite frequently disseminated through granite or greisen (a metamorphosed granitoid rock), in the form of stockwork deposits, and not concentrated into regular veins; it is also very generally accompanied by certain minerals, especially wolfram, schorl, topaz, and lithia mica. Tin is not a very generally distributed metal, and the regions producing it in considerable quantity are few in number. Cornwall, Bolivia, the Malayan peninsula, the islands of Banca and Billiton, and Australia furnish the principal supply of this metal, of which the annual consumption has within the past few years been about 40,000 tons. The value of tin has been of late about twice that of copper and from four to five times that of lead. Tin is chemically related to the metals titanium, zirconium, and thorium, and also to the non-metallic element silicon.

> I found many stones wherein I plainly perceived the mettall of *tinne.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

2. Collectively, thin plates of iron covered with tin. See *tin-plate.*

> O see na thou yon bonny bower,
> It 's a cover'd o'er wi' *tin*?
> *The Lass of Loraroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 108).

3. A pot, pan, or other utensil made of tin, or of iron covered with tin; especially, in Great Britain, such a vessel prepared for preserving meats, fruits, etc.; a can: as, milk-*tins.*

> Many were foolish enough to leave behind what few possessions they had, such as tattered blankets, shelter poles, cooking *tins*, etc. *The Century*, XL. 611.

4. Money. [Slang.]

> When there 's a tick at Madame Carey's there is no *tin* for Chaffing Jack. *Disraeli*, Sybil, v. 10.

> The old woman, when any female, old or young, who had no *tin*, came into the kitchen, made up a match for her with some man.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 310.

Black tin, tin ore dressed and ready for smelting. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Butter of tin.** See *butter*^{1}.—**Cry of tin**, a peculiar crackling sound emitted by a bar of tin when it is bent.—**Inside tin.** See *inside.*—**Jew's tin.** See *Jew.*—**Nitrate of tin**, an artisans' name for a hydrate of tin tetrachlorid: used as a mordant, and obtained by dissolving tin in aqua regia. Also called *oxymuriate of tin.*—**Prussiate of tin.** Same as *tin-pulp.*—**Salt of tin**, a name given by dyers and calico-printers to protochlorid of tin, which is extensively used as a mordant and for the purpose of deoxidizing indigo and the peroxids of iron and manganese.—**Slabs of tin.** See *slab*^{1}.—**Sparable tin.** See *sparable.*—**Tin-glazed wares.** See *stanniferous wares*, under *ware*^{2}.—**Tin pyrites**, stannine.—**Toad's-eye tin**, a massive variety of tinstone or cassiterite, occurring in small reniform shapes with concentric radiate structure.

II. *a.* Made of or from tin; made of iron covered with tin: as, *tin* plates; a *tin* vessel.—**Tin kitchen.** (*a*) Same as *Dutch oven* (which see, under *oven*). (*b*) A child's toy.—**Tin spirits.** See *spirit.*

tin (tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinned*, ppr. *tinning.* [< *tin*, *n.*] **1.** To cover or overlay with tin; coat with tin.

> The work is divided into ten books, of which the first treats of soups and pickles, and amongst other things shows that sauce-pans were *tinned* before the time of Pliny. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, letter ix.

2. To put up, pack, or preserve in tins; can: as, to *tin* condensed milk; to *tin* provisions.

> In practice there are several processes of *tinning* food, but the general method adopted is everywhere uniform in principle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 708.

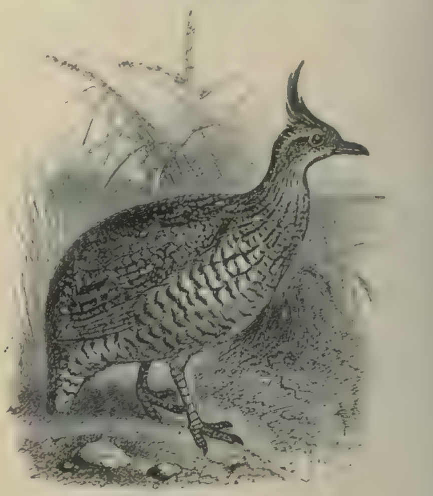
tinage†, *n.* [< Sp. *tinaja*, a jar: see *tinaja.*] A large earthenware jar.

> It is not unknowne vnto you, my brethren, howe John of Padilia passed this way, and howe his souldiers have left me neuer a henne, haue eaten me a fliech of bacon, [and] haue drunke out a whole *tinage* of wine.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 241.

Tinamidæ (ti-nam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinamus* + *-idæ.*] The only family of dromæognathous carinate birds, taking name from the genus *Tinamus*, and peculiar to South America; the tinamous. The structure of the skull and especially of the bony palate is unique among carinate birds, and resembles that of ratite birds (see *Dromæognathæ*); but the sternum has a very large keel, like that of gallinaceous birds, and in many other respects the tinamous are related to the *Gallinæ*, with which they used to be classed. There are many anatomical peculiarities. The tail is quite short, or even entirely concealed by the coverts: whence a synonym of the family, *Crypturidæ*, and the ordinal or subordinal name *Crypturi.* The species, about 50 in number, are referred to several genera — *Tinamus* and *Crypturus*, the two largest, with *Nothocercus*, *Rhynchotus*, *Nothura*, *Taoniscus*, *Tinamotis*, and *Eudromia* (or *Calopezus*). See *tinamou*, and cuts under *Crypturus*, *dromæognathous*, *Rhynchotus*, *tinamou*, and *Tinamus.*

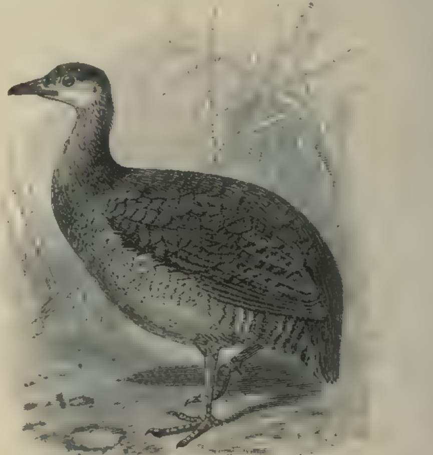
Tinamomorphæ (tin″a-mọ̄-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinamus* + Gr. μορφή, form.] The *Tinamidæ* rated as a superfamily.

tinamou (tin′ạ-mö), *n.* [= Dan. *tinamu*, < F. *tinamou*; from a S. Amer. name.] A South American dromæognathous carinate bird; any member of the *Tinamidæ*, resembling a gallinaceous or rasorial bird, and playing the part of one in the countries it inhabits, where the true grouse are entirely wanting. These birds are called *partridges* by sportsmen, and some of them are known by the native name *ynambu*, as *Rhynchotus rufescens*, the largest and one of the best-known species. The smallest is the pygmy tinamou, *Taoniscus nanus*, about 6 inches long. The martineta is a crested tinamou, *Calopezus elegans.* See also cuts under *Crypturus*, *Rhynchotus*, *dromæognathous*, and *Tinamus.*



Crested Tinamou (*Calopezus elegans*).

Tinamus (tin′ạ-mus), *n.* [NL. (Latham, 1790), < F. *tinamou.*] The name-giving genus of *Tinamidæ*, formerly including all these birds, now restricted to such large species as *T. major* or *brasiliensis*, about 18 inches long.



Tinamou (*Tinamus brasiliensis*).

tin-bath (tin′bȧth), *n.* See *bath*^{1}.

tin-bound (tin′bound), *v. t.* To mark the boundaries of, preparatory to mining tin — a process by which an undertaker sets up a legal right to mine the unworked tin under a piece of waste land, on paying royalty to the owner: as, to *tin-bound* a claim. [Cornwall, Eng.]

> In Cornwall this is called *tin-bounding*, from the setting out of the working by bounds, which is the adventurer's first step towards establishing his claim.
> *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 50.

tin-bound (tin′bound), *n.* Same as *bound*^{1}, 3.

Tinca (ting′kạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < LL. *tinca*, a small fish identified as the tench: see *tench.*] **1.** A genus of cyprinoid fishes; the tenches. See cut under *tench.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

tincal, **tinkal** (ting′kạl), *n.* [< Malay *tingkal*, Hind. and Pers. *tinkār*, late Skt. *ṭankana*, borax.] Borax in its crude or unrefined state: so called in commerce. It is an impure sodium tetraborate or pyroborate, consisting of small crystals of a yellowish color, and is unctuous to the feel. It is employed in refining metals.

tinchel, **tinchill** (tin′chel, tin′chil), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *timchioll*, circuit, compass; as adv. and prep., around, about.] In Scotland, a circle of sportsmen who, by surrounding a great space and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer together.

> We'll quell the savage mountaineer,
> As their *Tinchel* cows the game!
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 17.

tinclad (tin'klad), *n.* [A humorous name, after *ironclad*; < *tin* + *clad*.] In the civil war in the United States, a gunboat protected by very light plating of metal, used on the western rivers. [Colloq.]

> He [Eads] converted . . . seven transports into what were called *tinclads*, or musket-proof gunboats.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 263.

tinct (tingkt), *v. t.* [< L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye, tinge: see *tinge*. Cf. *taint*^{1}, *v.*] To tinge or tint, as with color; hence, figuratively, to imbue. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> I will but . . . *tinct* you the tip,
> The very tip o' your nose.
> *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

> Some bencher, *tincted* with humanity.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ded.

tinct (tingkt), *a.* [< L. *tinctus*, pp.: see the verb.] Tinged.

> The blew in black, the greene in gray is *tinct*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

tinct (tingkt), *n.* [< L. *tinctus*, dyeing, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinct*, *v.*, *tinge*. Cf. *taint*^{1}, *tint*^{1}, doublets of *tinct*.] 1. Tint; tinge; coloring; hue. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> All the devices blazon'd on the shield
> In their own *tinct*.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2†. A tincture; an essence; specifically, the grand elixir of the alchemists.

> Plutus himself,
> That knows the *tinct* and multiplying medicine.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 102.

> How much unlike art thou Mark Antony!
> Yet, coming from him, that great medicine hath
> With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 37.

tinction (tingk'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if *tinctio*(*n*-), < *tingere*, dye: see *tinge*.] A preparation for dyeing: coloring matter in a state for use; that which imparts color. [Recent.]

> It also colors somewhat under the same application of the *tinction*. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1888, p. 117.

tinctorial (tingk-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< F. *tinctorial*, < L. *tinctorius*, < (LL.) *tinctor*, a dyer, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinge*. Cf. *taintor*.] Pertaining or relating to color or dyeing; producing or imparting color.

> Alizarin, the chief *tinctorial* principle of madder.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 687.

> Alumina cannot be called a *tinctorial* or colour-giving matter. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 142.

tincturation (tingk-tụ̄-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *tincture* + *-ation*.] The preparation of a tincture; the treatment of a substance by solution in a menstruum, especially alcohol or ether. [Rare.]

> Odorous substances yield their odours to spirit by *tincturation* — that is, by putting the fragrant material into the spirit, and allowing it to remain there for a period till the alcohol has extracted all the scent. *Ure*, Dict., III. 587.

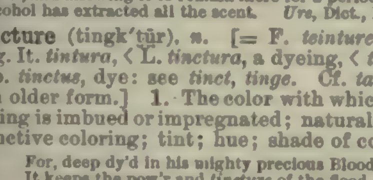
tincture (tingk'tụ̄r), *n.* [= F. *teinture* = Sp. Pg. It. *tintura*, < L. *tinctura*, a dyeing, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinct*, *tinge*. Cf. *tainture*, an older form.] 1. The color with which anything is imbued or impregnated; natural or distinctive coloring; tint; hue; shade of color.

> For, deep dy'd in his mighty precious Blood,
> It keeps the pow'r and *tincture* of the flood.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 32.

> The faded rose each spring receives
> A fresh red *tincture* on her leaves.
> *Carew*, To A. L.

> Clouds of all *tincture*, rocks and sapphire sky,
> Confused, commingled, mutually inflamed.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

2. In *her.*, one of the metals, colors, or furs used in heraldic achievements. The metals are or (gold) and argent (silver); the colors, gules (red), azure (blue), sable (black), vert (green), purpure (purple), sanguine or murrey (blood-red), and tenné or tenney (tawny, orange); and the furs, ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, counter-vair, potent, and counter-potent. (See these words, and also *fur*^{1}, 7.) Of the colors, the first three are the most common, and the last two are very exceptional.



Heraldic Tinctures.

1, or; 2, argent; 3, gules; 4, azure; 5, sable; 6, vert; 7, purpure; 8, sanguine or murrey; 9, 10, tenné or tawny.

Sable is considered by some writers as partaking of the nature both of metal and of color. In modern usage (from the sixteenth century), in representations in black and white, as by engraving, argent is indicated by a plain surface, and the other tinctures by conventional arrangements of lines, etc., as in the cut. A law of heraldry seldom violated provides that the tincture of a bearing must be a metal if the field is a color, and vice versa. See *false heraldry*, under *false*.

> The first English examples of seals with lines in the engraving to indicate the *tinctures* are said to be on some of those attached to the death warrant of Charles I., 1648–9.
> *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., V. 52.

3. Something exhibiting or imparting a tint or shade of color; colored or coloring matter; pigment. [Obsolete or rare.]

> These waters wash from the rocks such glistering *tinctures* that the ground in some places seemeth as guilded.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 115.

4. Infused or derived quality or tone; distinctive character as due to some intermixture or influence; imparted tendency or inclination: used of both material and immaterial things; in *alchemy*, etc., a supposed spiritual principle or immaterial substance whose character or quality may be infused into material things, then said to be *tinctured*: as, *tincture* of the "Red Lion."

> From what particular mineral they [natural baths] receive *tincture*, as sulphur, vitriol, steel, or the like.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

> The *tincture* I early receiv'd from generous and worthy parents, and the education they gave me, disposing . . . me to the love of letters.
> *Evelyn*, To the Countess of Sunderland.

> Lastly, to walk with God doth increase the love of God in the soul, which is the heavenly *tincture*, and inclineth it to look upward. *Baxter*, Divine Life, ii. 6.

5. A shade or modicum of a quality or of the distinctive quality of something; a coloring or flavoring; a tinge; a taste; a spice; a smack: as, a *tincture* of garlic in a dish.

> A *tincture* of malice in our natures makes us fond of furnishing every bright idea with its reverse.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, viii.

6. A fluid containing the essential principles or elements of some substance diffused through it by solution; specifically, in *med.*, a solution of a vegetable, an animal, or sometimes a mineral substance, in a menstruum of alcohol, sulphuric ether, or spirit of ammonia, prepared by maceration, digestion, or (now most commonly) percolation. Tinctures are also often prepared, especially on the continent of Europe, by the addition of alcohol to the expressed juices of plants. According to the menstruum, tinctures are distinguished as *alcoholic*, *ethereal*, and *ammoniated tinctures*; and when wine is used they are called *medicated wines*. *Compound tinctures* are those in which two or more ingredients are submitted to the action of the solvent. *Simple tinctures* are such as contain the essential principles of but one substance in solution.

> This little gallipot
> Of *tincture*, high rose *tincture*.
> *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

Bestucheff's nervous tincture, an ethereal solution of iron chlorid, formerly much used in gout and in states of nervous depression. Also called *golden tincture* and *Klaproth's tincture*.— **Bitter tincture**, a composition of gentian, centaury, bitter orange-peel, orange-berries, and zedoary-root, extracted in alcohol.— **Fleming's tincture**, a strong tincture of aconite.— **Greenough's tincture**, a tooth-wash containing alum, bitter almond, logwood, orris-root, horse-radish, oxalate of potash, cassia-berries, and cochineal, extracted in alcohol.— **Hatfield's tincture**, a tincture of guaiac and soap.— **Huxham's tincture**, compound tincture of cinchona.— **Mother tincture**, in homeopathic pharmacy, the strong tincture from which the dilutions are made.— **Red tincture**. Same as *great elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).— **Rymer's cardiac tincture**, tincture of rhubarb and aloes, containing in addition camphor, capsicum, cardamom, and sulphuric acid.— **Stomachic tincture**. (*a*) Compound tincture of cardamom. (*b*) Bitter tincture.— **Volatile tincture of bark**, a tincture containing cinchona and aromatic spirit of ammonia. — **Warburg's tincture**, an alcoholic preparation formed of a large number of ingredients, among which are quinine, aloes, rhubarb, gentian, myrrh, and camphor. It is used as a substitute for quinine in malarial fever and other disorders.— **White tincture**. Same as *lesser elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).— **Whytt's tincture**, a compound tincture containing cinchona, gentian, and orange-peel.

tincture (tingk'tụ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinctured*, ppr. *tincturing*. [< *tincture*, *n.*] 1. To imbue with color; impart a shade of color to; tinge; tint; stain.

> The rest of the Iles are replenished with such like; very rocky, and much *tinctured* stone like Minerall.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 106.

> A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

> Boys with apples, cakes, candy, and rolls of variously *tinctured* lozenges. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

2. To give a peculiar taste, flavor, or character to; imbue; impregnate; season.

> Early were our minds *tinctured* with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xviii.

> His manners . . . are *tinctured* with some strange inconsistencies. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvi.

3. To taint; corrupt. [Rare.]

> And what can be the Meaning of such a Representation, unless it be to *Tincture* the Audience, to extinguish Shame, and make Lewdness a Diversion?
> *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 5.

tincture-press (tingk'tụ̄r-pres), *n.* A press for extracting by compression the active principles of plants, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

tind^{1}† (tind), *v. t.* and *i.* [(*a*) Also dial. *teend*, also with loss of the final consonant *tine*, *teen*; prop. *tend*, < ME. *tenden*, *teenden*, < AS. *tendan*, in comp. *on-tendan*, = Icel. **tenda* (in later form *tendra*) = Sw. *tända* = Dan. *tænde* = Goth. *tandjan*, kindle; (*b*) in another form, prop. *tind*, < ME. **tinden*, < AS. **tyndan* = OHG. *zunten*, MHG. G. *zünden*, set on fire (also OHG. *zundēn*, MHG. *zunden*, burn, glow); (*c*) cf. Goth. *tundnan*, take fire, burn: all secondary forms of a strong verb, AS. as if **tindan* (pret. **tand*, pp. **tunden*) = MHG. *zinden* = Goth. **tindan*, set on fire. Hence *tinder*.] To set on fire; kindle; light; inflame.

> "The candel of lijf thi soule dide *tende*,
> To lizte thee hom," resoun dide saye.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

> Tho a full gret fire thay *tende* made and hade,
> With busshes and wod makyng it full hy.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2136.

> Part [of the Christmas brand] must be kept wherewith to *teend*
> The Christmas log next yeare.
> *Herrick*, Ceremonies for Candlemasse Day.

> As one candle *tindeth* a thousand.
> *Bp. Sanderson*, Sermons (1689), p. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

tind^{2}† (tīnd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tynd*; < ME. *tind*, *tynd*, < AS. *tind*, a point, prong, = D. *tinne* = MLG. *tinne* = OHG. *zinna*, MHG. *zinne* (cf. MHG. *zint*), G. *zinne*, pinnacle, battlement, = Icel. *tindr*, spike, tooth of rake or harrow, = Sw. *tinne*, tooth of a rake, = Dan. *tinde*, pinnacle, battlement; prob. connected with *tooth* (Goth. *tunthus*, etc.): see *tooth*. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, the mod. form *tine*^{7}.] A prong, or something projecting like a prong; an animal's horn; a branch or limb of a tree; a protruding arm.

> Therfore thi fruit [Christ] spred hys armes
> On tre that is tized with *tyndes* towe.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

> The thrydd hownde fyghtyng he fyndys,
> The beste stroke hym wyth hys *tyndys*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 78. (*Halliwell.*)

tindal (tin'dal), *n.* [< Malayalam *tanḍal*, Telugu *tanḍelu*, Marathi *tanḍel*, a chief or commander of a body of men.] A native petty officer of lascars, either a corporal or a boatswain. See *lascar*.

> The Malays . . . were under the control of a *tindal* — a sort of boatswain, elected from among their own number. *J. W. Palmer*, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 17.

tinder (tin'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *tinder*, *tender*, *tunder*, *tonder*, < AS. *tynder* = MD. *tonder*, *tondel*, *tintel*, D. *tonder*, *tintel* = MLG. LG. *tunder* = OHG. *zunterā*, *zuntrā*, MHG. G. *zunder* (cf. OHG. *zuntil*, MHG. *zündel*, G. *zundel*) = Icel. *tundr*, tinder (cf. *tandri*, fire), = Sw. *tunder* = Dan. *tönder*, tinder; with formative *-er*, from the strong verb which is the source of *tind*: see *tind*^{1}.] A dry substance that readily takes fire from a spark or sparks; specifically, a preparation or material used for catching the spark from a flint and steel struck together for fire or light. See *spunk*, 1. When tinder was in general use instead of matches, it consisted commonly of charred linen, which was ignited in a metallic box.

> Your conjuring, cozening, and your dozen of trades
> Could not relieve your corps with so much linen
> Would make you *tinder*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

> I'll go strike a *tinder*, and frame a letter presently.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

German tinder. Same as *amadou*.— **Spanish tinder**, a substance supposed to have been prepared from the pubescence of the flower-heads, leaves, and stems of a species of globe-thistle, *Echinops strigosus*, found in Spain.

tinder-box (tin'dėr-boks), *n.* 1. A box in which tinder is kept ready for use, usually fitted with flint and steel, the steel being often secured to a lifting cover so that the flint, when struck against it, sends sparks upon the tinder within.

> As wakefull Students, in the Winters night,
> Against the steel glauncing with stony knocks,
> Strike sodain sparks into their *Tinder-box*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

> It has been reserved for this century to substitute the lucifer-match for the *tinder-box*.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 197.

2. By extension, something easily inflammable: as, the house was nothing but a *tinder-box*. [Colloq.]

tinder-like (tin′dėr-līk), *a.* Like tinder; very inflammable.

> Hasty and *tinder-like* upon too trivial motion.
> *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 55.

tinder-ore (tin′dėr-ōr), *n.* An impure variety of jamesonite, occurring in capillary forms mixed with red silver and arsenopyrite.

tindery (tin′dėr-i), *a.* [< *tinder* + *-y*^{1}.] Tinder-like; easily inflamed or excited.

> I love nobody for nothing; I am not so *tindery*.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 555.

tine^{1} (tīn), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *teen;* < ME. *tīnen*, *tūnen*, < AS. *tȳnan*, surround, hedge (= OFries. *betēna* = MD. MLG. *tuinen* = OHG. *zūnan*, *zūnjan*, MHG. *ziunen*, G. *zäunen*, inclose), < *tūn*, inclosure: see *town.*] To shut in; inclose, as with a hedge; hence, to make or repair for inclosure, as a hedge. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> Betined. Hedged about. Wee vse yet in some parts of England to say *tyning* for hedging.
> *Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 210.

> They put on *tining* gloves [gloves for use in *tining* hedges], that the thorns may not prick them.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 486.

tine^{2} (tīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tined* (Sc. also *tint*), ppr. *tining.* [Also *tyne;* < ME. *tinen*, *tynen*, < Icel. *tȳna*, lose, reflex. perish, < *tjón* (= AS. *teón*, *teóna*), loss, damage: see *teen*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lose. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> There is no derffe dragon, ne no du edder,
> Ne no beste so bold with no bale atter,
> May loke on the light but he his lyffe *tyne*.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 925.

> It shall not be for lack o' gowd
> That ye your love sall *tyne*.
> *Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 197).

2†. To destroy.

> It rayned fire fra heven and brunstane,
> And *tynt* al that thare was and spared nane.
> *MS. Cott. Galba E.*, ix. f. 97. (*Halliwell.*)

II.† *intrans.* To be lost; hence, to be destroyed; perish.

> And [the river] Eden, though but small,
> Yet often stainde with bloud of many a band
> Of Scots and English both, that *tyned* on his strand.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xi. 36.

tine^{3} (tīn), *n.* [Prob. so called as inclosing or surrounding other plants; < *tine*^{1}, *v.*: see *tine*^{1}.] A wild vetch or tare, as *Vicia hirsuta*, which clasps other plants with its tendrils. *Tine-grass*, *tine-tare*, and *tine-weed* are applied to the same or similar plants. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> The titters or *tine*
> Makes hop to pine.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry, May's Abstract.

tine^{4} (tīn), *v.* A dialectal form of *teen*^{1}.

> Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
> That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did *tine*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 21.

tine^{4} (tīn), *n.* A dialectal form of *teen*^{1}.

> For heavenly mindes, the brightlier they do shine,
> The more the world doth seeke to work their *tine*.
> *C. Tourneur*, Author to his Booke, Transformed
> [Metamorphosis.

tine^{5}†, *a.* [See *tiny.*] An obsolete form of *tiny*.

tine^{6}† (tīn), *v.* [A reduced form of *tind*^{1}.] Same as *tind*^{1}.

> If my puff'd life be out, give leave to *tine*
> My shameless snuff at that bright lamp of thine.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 7.

tine^{7} (tīn), *n.* [A reduced form of *tind*^{2}.] One of a set of two or more pointed projecting prongs or spikes; specifically, a slender projection adapted for thrusting or piercing, as one of those of a fork of any kind, or of a deer's antler: locally used also of projections more properly called *teeth*, as of a harrow. See cuts under *antler*, *palmate*, 1, and *Rusa*.

> Cervus verticornis, . . . remarkable for the singular forward and downward curvature of the first *tine*.
> *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 345.

tinea^{1} (tin′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *tinea*, a gnawing worm, a bookworm, an intestinal worm, etc., a moth.] Ringworm.—**Tinea circinata**, ringworm of the body, caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans* on the trunk or a limb; dhobie's itch is the name used in India for a severe form of tinea circinata.—**Tinea favosa.** Same as *favus*, 2.—**Tinea kerion**, a form of tinea tonsurans, with excessive inflammation, pustules, and the formation of crusts.—**Tinea sycosis**, parasitic sycosis, caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans*, on the hairy parts of the face and neck.—**Tinea tonsurans**, ringworm of the scalp, caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans.*—**Tinea trichophytina**, ringworm produced by *Trichophyton tonsurans*, whether on a limb or the trunk (tinea circinata), or on the scalp (tinea tonsurans), or the bearded part of the face (tinea sycosis).—**Tinea versicolor**, a skin-disease caused by *Microsporon furfur*, exhibiting dry, slightly scaly, yellowish patches, usually occurring only in adults and on the trunk. Also called *pityriasis versicolor*.

Tinea^{2} (tin′ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < L. *tinea*, a gnawing worm, a moth: see *tinea*^{1}.] 1. A notable genus of moths, typical of the family *Tineidæ* and superfamily *Tineina*. It was formerly coextensive with the larger group, but is now restricted to species with thickly hairy head, no ocelli, antennæ shorter than the fore wings, palpi elbowed, their middle joint with a bristle at the tip, and pointed fore wings with twelve veins. In this sense there are about 100 species, of which 40 inhabit North America. The larvæ live in decaying wood, fungi, cloth, feathers, and dried fruit, working usually in silken galleries, and in some instances carrying cases made of silk and the substances upon which they have been feeding. *T. pellionella* and *T. flavifrontella*, two of the common clothes-moths, are examples of the case-bearers. *T. granella* is a cosmopolitan pest to stored grain. See cuts under *clothes-moth* and *corn-moth*. 2. [*l. c.*] A moth of this genus or some related one; a tineid.

tinean (tin′ẹ̄-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tinea*^{2} + *-an.*] Same as *tineid*.

tined (tīnd), *a.* [< *tine*^{7} + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with tines: used especially in combination: as, three-*tined*.

tine-grass (tīn′gràs), *n.* See *tine*^{3}.

tineid (tin′ẹ̄-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the *Tineidæ* in a broad sense: as, a *tineid* fauna; *tineid* characters.

II. *n.* A tineid moth; any member of the *Tineidæ*, as a clothes-moth.

Tineidæ (ti-nē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tinea*^{2} + *-idæ.*] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects or moths. It was at first coextensive with the superfamily *Tineina*, but is now restricted to forms having the antennæ not stretched forward when at rest, the basal joint of the antennæ not extending to the eye, the last joint of the maxillary palpi short and thick, the labial palpi strongly developed, and the fore wings long. The larvæ either live in silken tubes or carry cases, and only those of the genus *Phylloporia* are leaf-miners. The principal genera are *Scardia*, *Lampronia*, *Incurvaria*, and *Tinea*. See cuts under *clothes-moth* and *corn-moth*.

Tineina (tin-ẹ̄-ī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinea*^{2} + *-ina*^{2}.] A very large and wide-spread group of microlepidopterous insects, including the leaf-miners, clothes-moths, etc. They have slender bodies, long, narrow, often pointed wings, with long fringes, and often marked with rich metallic colors. They include the smallest moths known, and even the largest species are comparatively small. Some forms have rather broad blunt wings, but such are recognized by their long slender labial palpi. In most cases the larvæ are leaf-miners, but others feed upon leaves externally, and usually bear cases of variable form and texture, as in the genus *Coleophora*. Others are gall-makers, or bore the stems of plants or twigs of trees, or feed on fruit; others are leaf-folders. Many feed on dead animal and vegetable substances, and are of economic importance from their injury to cloth, feathers, stored grain, or dried fruit. The group comprises a number of families, of which the more important are *Tineidæ* (in a narrow sense), *Argyresthidæ*, *Hyponomeutidæ*, *Glyphipterygidæ*, *Gelechiidæ*, *Elachistidæ*, *Gracillariidæ*, *Lithocolletidæ*, *Lyonetidæ*, *Nepticulidæ*, *Plutellidæ*, and *Coleophoridæ*. Other forms of the name *Tineina* are *Tineæ*, *Tinearia*, *Tineida*, *Tineidæ* (in the broad sense), *Tineides*, and *Tineites*. See cuts under *clothes-moth*, *corn-moth*, *gall-moth*, *Gracillaria*, *Lithocolletis*, and *Plutella*.

tineman† (tīn′mạn), *n.* [Appar. equiv. to *townman*, < **tine*, *n.*, town (cf. *tine*^{1}, *v.*), inclosure, + *man.*] An officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison.

tine-stock (tīn′stok), *n.* [< *tine*^{7} + *stock*^{1}.] One of the short projecting handles upon the pole of a scythe. See cut under *scythe*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tinet† (tī′net), *n.* [Cf. *tine*^{1}.] Brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges. *Burrill.*

tine-tare (tīn′tãr), *n.* The hairy tare, *Vicia hirsuta* (see *tine*^{3}); also, sometimes, the earthnut-pea, *Lathyrus tuberosus*.

Tinewald, *n.* See *Tynwald*.

tine-weed (tīn′wēd), *n.* See *tine*^{3}.

tin-floor (tin′flōr), *n.* In *tin-mining*, a flat mass of tinstone. See *floor*, 7, *flat*^{1}, 10, and *carbona*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

tin-foil (tin′foil), *n.* Thin sheet-metal or thick foil either of pure tin or of an alloy of which tin forms the greater part: used for wrapping up articles, such as drugs and confectionery, which must be kept from moisture or from the air.

tin-foil (tin′foil), *v. t.* [< *tin-foil*, *n.*] To cover with tin-foil; fix tin-foil upon as a coating. The tin-foiling of looking-glasses is commonly called *silvering*. See *silver*, *v. t.*, 2.

> O Luceo, fortune's gilt
> Is rubd quite off from my slight, *tin-foild* state.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., i. 2.

> The glass, . . . after being *tinfoiled*, is gently and carefully pushed across the table containing the mercury.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 215.

ting^{1} (ting), *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *tink*, and freq. *tingle*, *tinkle;* < ME. *tingen* = MD. *tinghen*, tinkle; cf. MD. *tintelen*, ring, tinkle, D. *tintelen*, tingle, sparkle, L. *tinnire*, tinkle, ring (see *tinnient*), LL. *tintinnum*, a ringing (see *tintinnabulum*), LL. freq. *tinnitare* (> F. *tinter*), ring, tinkle. Cf. *chink*, *clink*, *ring*^{2}, etc.; also *tang*^{3}, *ding*^{2}, *ding-dong*, all ult. imitative words.] To sound or ring tinklingly; tinkle.

> Cupide, the king, *tinging* a silver bel.
> *Henryson*, Testament of Creseide, l. 144.

> Forthwith began flagons to go, gammons to trot, goblets to fly, great bowls to *ting*, glasses to ring.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 5.

ting^{1} (ting), *n.* [< *ting*^{1}, *v.*] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.

ting^{2}†, *n.* Same as *thing*^{2}.

ting^{3} (ting), *n.* See *sycee-silver*.

ting-a-ling (ting′ạ-ling′), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *ting*^{1}, imitative of a repeated ringing.] The sound of a bell tinkling: often used adverbially: as, the bell went *ting-a-ling*.

tinge (tinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinged*, ppr. *tingeing.* [= F. *teindre* = Pr. *tengner*, *tenher* = Sp. *teñir* = Pg. *tingir* = It. *tingere*, *tignere*, < L. *tingere*, wet, moisten, soak, hence soak in color, dye, stain, tinge, = Gr. *τέγγειν*, wet, moisten, dye, stain. Hence (from L. *tingere*) ult. E. *tinct*, *tincture*, *taint*^{1}, *tint*^{1}, etc.] 1. To imbue or overspread with some shade or degree of color; impress with a slight coloring; modify the tint, hue, or complexion of.

> Their flesh moreover is red as it were *tinged* with saffron. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Scotland, vii.

> The brighter day appears,
> Whose early blushes *tinge* the hills afar.
> *Bryant*, A Brighter Day.

2. To qualify the taste or savor of; give a taste, flavor, smack, or tang to.

> Peaches *tinged* with the odorous bitter of their pits, and clear as amber. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 40.

3. To modify by intermixture or infusion; vary the tone or bent of.

> Our city-mansion is the fairest home,
> But country sweets are *ting'd* with lesser trouble.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 7.

> Words . . . serene,
> Yet *tinged* with infinite desire
> For all that might have been.
> *M. Arnold*, Obermann Once More.

tinge (tinj), *n.* [< *tinge*, *v.*] 1. A slight or moderate degree of coloration; a shade or tint of color; a modification of hue, tint, or complexion.

> Autumn bold,
> With universal *tinge* of sober gold.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

> Her skin was fair, with a faint *tinge*, such as the white rosebud shows before it opens.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, iii.

2. A modifying infusion or intermixture; a shade of some qualifying property or characteristic; a touch, taste, or flavor.

> The stories [of the common people of Spain] . . . have generally something of an Oriental *tinge*.
> *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 188.

tingent (tin′jẹnt), *a.* [< L. *tingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tingere*, dye, tinge: see *tinge.*] Having power to tinge; tinting. [Rare.]

> As for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

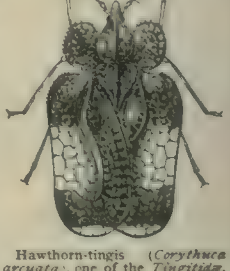
tingi, tinguy (ting′gi), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian forest-tree, *Magonia glabrata*, of the *Sapindaceæ*, covering large tracts almost exclusively. Soap is made from its broad flat seeds, and an infusion of the root-bark is used to poison fish.

Tingidæ (tin′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Tingis* + *-idæ.*] An incorrect form of *Tingitidæ*.

Tingis (tin′jis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803).] 1. A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of and formerly coextensive with the family *Tingitidæ*, now restricted to forms which have the costal area biseriate, the legs and antennæ not very slender, and the first antennal joint scarcely longer than the second. There are only 8 species, of which 3 are North American.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus, or some other member of the *Tingitidæ:* as, the hawthorn-*tingis*, *Corythuca arcuata*.

tingis-fly (tin′jis-flī), *n.* A bug of the family *Tingitidæ*, deceptively like some flies.

Tingitidæ (tin-jit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840, as *Tingidæ*), < *Tingis* + *-idæ.*] A curious family of heteropterous insects, comprising small and



Hawthorn-tingis (*Corythuca arcuata*), one of the *Tingitidæ*, enlarged about ten times.

delicate forms which often attract attention by the enormous numbers in which they collect upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, as well as by their strange structure. The wing-covers are very thin, almost transparent, and filled with gauze-like meshes, and, with the sides of the thorax, project widely. Over the head a hood-like process, also full of meshes, often projects; in some forms more simple processes are present, and are modified in different ways. They are all vegetable-feeders, and often damage forest- and shade-trees. The eggs are usually laid along the veins of leaves, and are disguised by a brownish exudation. There are 2 subfamilies, *Piesminæ* and *Tingitinæ*, with about 35 genera and 110 species, of most parts of the world. *Corythuca* is a genus of striking aspect, best represented in the United States.

tin-glass (tin′glȧs), *n.* 1†. Tin.

> This white lead or *tinglasse* hath been of long time in estimation, . . . as witnesseth the Poet Homer, who calleth it Cassiteron.—This is certein, that two pieces of black lead cannot possibly be sodered together without this *tinglasse*.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 16.

2. Bismuth: so called by glass-makers.

tin-glaze (tin′glāz), *n.* A special form of glaze for fine pottery, having an oxid of tin as a basis.

tingle (ting′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tingled*, ppr. *tingling*. [Early mod. E. also *tingil*; < ME. *tinglen*; var. of *tinkle*, or freq. of *ting*^{1}: see *tinkle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a succession of clear ringing sounds; jingle; tinkle. *Levins.*

> A confused masse of words, with a *tingling* sound of ryme, barely accompanied with reason.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. To have a prickling or stinging sensation, as with cold; experience a sensation of thrills or slight prickly pains, as from a sudden tremulous excitement of the nerves.

> I will do a thing in Israel at which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle*. 1 Sam. iii. 11.

> Renewing oft his poor attempts to beat
> His *tingling* fingers into gathering heat.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 5.

> Her palms were *tingling* for the touch
> Of other hands, and ever over-much
> Her feet seemed light.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 228.

> His arms and fingers . . . *tingled* as if "asleep."
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 235.

3. To cause a tingling sensation; act so as to produce a prickling or thrilling effect.

> Those last words of Mrs. Goodenough's *tingled* in her ears. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, lix.

> Brokers slid about with whisper, glance, and shrug, wondering whether a thrill of sympathetic depression would *tingle* along the stock of competing lines.
> *The Century*, XXXVIII. 209.

II. *trans.* To cause to tingle; ring; tinkle. [Rare.]

> I'd thank her to *tingle* her bell,
> As soon as she's heated my gruel.
> *James Smith*, Rejected Addresses, xviii.

tingle (ting′gl), *n.* [< *tingle*, *v.*] 1. A tink or tinkle; a tinkling sound.—2. A tingling sensation; a state of nervous prickling or thrilling.

tinglish (ting′glish), *a.* [< *tingle* + *-ish*^{1}.] Capable of tingling or thrilling, as with animation. [Rare and affected.]

> They pass: for them the panels may thrill,
> The tempera grow alive and *tinglish*.
> *Browning*, Old Pictures in Florence, st. 29.

tin-ground (tin′ground), *n.* Detritus rich enough in tin to be worked with profit; the stanniferous stratum in a stream-works.

tinguy, *n.* See *tingi*.

tining (tī′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tine*^{1}, *v.*] Dead-wood used in tining, or repairing a hedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tink^1 (tingk), *v. i.* [< ME. *tinken*; cf. W. *tincio*, tink, tinkle; imitative, like *ting*. Hence freq. *tinkle*, and *tinker*.] To produce or emit a fine, sharp, jingling sound, as of a small metallic body striking upon a larger one; make a tinkling noise.

> A helmeted figure . . . alighted . . . on the floor amidst a shower of splinters and *tinking* glass.
> *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xliii.

tink^1 (tingk), *n.* [< *tink*^{1}, *v.*] A tinking or tinkling sound.

> How it chimes, and cries *tink* in the close, divinely!
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

tink^2† (tingk), *v. t.* [< *tinker*, taken as 'one who mends,' though it means lit. 'one who makes a tinking sound.' Cf. *burgle* < *burglar*, *tile*^{2} < *tiler*, etc.] To mend as a tinker. *The Worlde and the Childe* (1552).

tinkal, *n.* See *tincal*.

tinkard† (ting′kärd), *n.* [A var. of *tinker*, with accom. term. *-ard*.] A tinker; a vagrant who is by turns a tinker and a beggar.

> A *tinkard* leaveth his bag a-sweating at the ale-house, which they terme their bowsing in, and in the meane season goeth abrode a begging.
> *Fraternitye of Vacabondes* (1575). (*Nares.*)

Tinkar's-root (ting′kärz-röt), *n.* See *Tinker's-weed*.

tinker (ting′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *tinkere*, lit. one who makes a tinking sound (namely in mending metallic vessels); < *tink*^{1} + *-er*^{1}. Cf. equiv. *tinkler* and *tinkard*; cf. also W. *tincerrd*, a tinker.] 1. A mender of household utensils of tin, brass, copper, and iron; one who goes from place to place with tools and appliances for mending kettles, pans, etc. Tinkers have usually been regarded as the lowest order of craftsmen, and their occupation has been often pursued, especially by gipsies, as a mere cover for vagabondage.

> How sweet the bells ring now the nuns are dead,
> That sound at other times like *tinkers'* pans!
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 1.

> Another itinerant, who seems in some degree to have rivalled the lower classes of the jugglers, was the *tinker*; and accordingly he is included with them and the minstrels in the act against vagrants established by the authority of Queen Elizabeth.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 326.

2. The act of mending, especially metal-work; the doing of the work of a tinker.—3. A botcher; a bungler; an unskilful or clumsy worker; one who makes bungling attempts at making or mending something; also, a "jack of all trades," not necessarily unskilful.—4. An awkward or unskilful effort to do something; a tinkering attempt; a botch; a bungle.

> They must speak their mind about it [anything which seems to be going wrong], . . . and spend their time and money in having a *tinker* at it.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

5. In *ordnance*, a small mortar fixed on a stake, and fired by a trigger and lanyard.—6. A small mackerel, or one about two years old; also, the chub-mackerel. See *tinker mackerel*, under *mackerel*^{1}.

> Young mackerel or *tinkers*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 352.

7. The silversides, a fish. See cut under *silversides*.—8. A stickleback, specifically the ten-spined, *Gasterosteus* (or *Pygosteus*) *pungitius*. [Local, Eng.]—9. The skate. [Prov. Eng.]—10. The razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*. See cut under *razorbill*. [Labrador and Newfoundland.]

> It is known . . . to all fishermen and eggers, as well as to the natives, by the singular name of *tinker*.
> *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 251.

11. A kind of seal. [Newfoundland.]—12. A guillemot. Also *tinkershire*. [Local, Eng.]—**Tinker's damn.** See *damn*, *n.*

tinker (ting′kėr), *v.* [< *tinker*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To repair or put to rights, as a piece of metal-work.—2. To repair or put into shape rudely, temporarily, or as an unskilled workman: used in allusion to the imperfect and makeshift character of ordinary work in metals: often with *up*, to patch up.

> The Victorian Act has been already *tinkered* several times, and is not likely to last long in its present form.
> *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1. To do the work of a tinker upon metal or the like.—2. To work generally in an experimental or botchy way; occupy one's self with a thing carelessly or in a meddlesome way: as, to *tinker* with the tariff.

> I will step round at once and offer my services, before other folks begin to *tinker* with him.
> *R. B. Kimball*, Was he Successful? ii. 7.

tinkerly (ting′kėr-li), *a.* [< *tinker* + *-ly*^{1}.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a tinker; like a tinker, or a tinker's work.

> Fie! whipping-post, *tinkerly* stuff!
> *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

tinkershire (ting′kėr-shēr), *n.* The common murre or guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. Also *tinkershue*. [Local, Eng.]

Tinker's-weed (ting′kėrz-wēd), *n.* The fever-root, *Triosteum perfoliatum*: so named from a Dr. Tinker of New England. It has purgative and emetic properties. Also, erroneously, *Tinkar's-root*.

tinkle^1 (ting′kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tinkled*, ppr. *tinkling*. [< ME. **tinklen*, *tinclen*; freq. of *tink*^{1}. Cf. *tingle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make or give forth a succession of little clinking sounds; clink or tink repeatedly or continuously.

> Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a *tinkling* cymbal. 1 Cor. xiii. 1.

> The water *tinkles* like a distant guitar.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 49.

2. To tingle.

> And his ears *tinkled*, and his colour fled.
> *Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, l. 94.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to clink or tink; jingle; ring.

> The Sexton or Bell-Man goeth about the Streets with a small Bell in his Hand, which he *tinkleth*.
> *J. Ray*, Select Remains, p. 207.

2. To affect by tinking sounds; lead or draw by ringing or jingling.

> The very kirk evanished, whose small bell *tinkled* the joyous school-boy to worship on sunny Sabbaths.
> *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

3†. To cause to ring or resound.

> With clamorus howling
> Thee place shee *tinkled*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii.

tinkle^1 (ting′kl), *n.* [< *tinkle*^{1}, *v.*] A succession of small tinking or clinking sounds; a soft jingling noise.

> The *tinkle* of the thirsty rill. *M. Arnold*, Bacchanalia.

> With a ripple of leaves and a *tinkle* of stream
> The full world rolls in a rhythm of praise.
> *W. E. Henley*, Midsummer Days and Nights.

tinkle^2† (ting′kl), *v. i.* To tinker.

> Who *tinkles* then, or personates Tom Tinker?
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

tinkler (ting′klėr), *n.* [< *tinkle* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. A tinker; hence, a vagabond; a craven.

> For Huntly and Sinclair, they both play'd the *tinkler*.
> *Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 161).

2. One who or that which tinkles; in slang use, a small bell.

> "Jerk the *tinkler*." These words in plain English conveyed an injunction to ring the bell.
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xv.

tinkling (ting′kling), *n.* [< *tinkle*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A tinkling noise; the sound of successive tinks or clinks.

> The daughters of Zion, . . . mincing as they go, and making a *tinkling* with their feet. Isa. iii. 16.

> That peculiar high inharmonious noise [in music] which we are accustomed to call *tinkling*.
> *Helmholtz*, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 128.

2. A kind of blackbird, *Quiscalus crassirostris*, common in Jamaica: so called from its notes.

tin-liquor (tin′lik″ọr), *n.* A solution of tin in strong acid, used as a mordant in dyeing.

tinman (tin′man), *n.*; pl. *tinmen* (-men). 1. A workman in tin-plate; a maker of tin vessels.

> Thirty or forty years ago the *tinman* . . . was recognized as one of the leading and most skilful mechanics.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 398.

2. A dealer in tinware.

> Did'st thou never pop
> Thy Head into a *Tin-man's* Shop? *Prior*, A Simile.

tin-mordant (tin′môr″dant), *n.* Same as *tin-liquor*.

tinmouth (tin′mouth), *n.* A fish: same as *crappie*. [Local, U. S.]

tinned (tind), *p. a.* 1. Covered, overlaid, or coated with tin: as, *tinned* dishes. [Eng.]

> Use *tinned* tacks, as they do not rust.
> *Paper-hanger*, p. 30.

2. Packed or preserved in hermetically sealed tins; canned: as, *tinned* milk; *tinned* meats.

> We were obliged to lay in a stock of *tinned* provisions.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 467.

Tinned sheet-iron, tin-plate.—**Tinned ware**, metal-ware protected by tinning: applied especially to early and decorative work as distinguished from *tinware*.

tinnen† (tin′en), *a.* [< ME. *tinnen*, < AS. *tinen* = OHG. MHG. *zinīn* (cf. G. *zinnern*); as *tin* + *-en*^{2}.] Consisting of tin; made of tin.

> Thy *Tinnen* Chariot shod with burning bosses.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

tinner (tin′ėr), *n.* [< *tin* + *-er*^{1}.] 1†. One who works in a tin-mine or tin-works.

> All *tinners* and labourers in and about the stannaries shall, during the time of their working therein bona fide, be privileged from suits of other courts.
> *Blackstone*, Com., III. vi.

2. A tinman or tinsmith.—**Tinner's stove**, a tinman's stove; a portable stove of sheet-metal at which tinmen and plumbers heat their soldering-tools.

Tinnevelly senna. See *senna*.

tinnient† (tin′i-ent), *a.* [< L. *tinnien(t-)s*, ppr. of *tinnire*, ring: see *ting*^{1}, *tink*.] Emitting a clear ringing or tinkling sound. *Imp. Dict.*

tinning (tin′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tin*, *v.*] 1. The art or process of coating metallic surfaces with tin, of making or repairing tinware, or of packing substances in tin cans for preservation. The protection of copper from rusting by tinning was known as early as the time of Pliny; a similar treatment of sheet-iron was first mentioned by Agricola.

> As you see, sir, I work at *tinning*. I put new bottoms into old tin tea-pots, and such like.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 302.

2. The layer or coat of tin thus applied.—3†. Tinware.

> If your butter, when it is melted, tastes of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucepan; besides, . . . new *tinning* is very chargeable.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Cook).

tinning-metal (tin'ing-met″al), *n.* Solder, usually composed of equal weights of tin and lead, used by electrotypers for coating (tinning) the backs of copper shells for the reception of the fused backing-metal. The latter is poured into the shells, and, when cooled, is firmly united to them by the tinning-metal.

tinnitus (ti-nī'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *tinnitus*, a ringing, a jingling, < *tinnire*, pp. *tinnitus*, ring: see *tinnient*.] In *med.*, a ringing in the ears. In many cases tinnitus is an unimportant symptom, depending on some local temporary affection of the ear, disorder of the digestive system, or excitement of the cerebral circulation. But it is often of a more serious nature, being a common symptom of organic disease of the auditory nerve, or of inflammation of the middle ear. More fully *tinnitus aurium*.

tinnock (tin'ọk), *n.* [Cf. *pinnock*^{1}.] A titmouse, as *Parus cæruleus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Tinnunculus (ti-nung'kṳ-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1807), < L. *tinnunculus*, a kind of hawk.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, or subgenus of *Falco*, containing small falcons such as the kestrel and some sparrow-hawks. It was originally a specific name of the European kestrel, as *Falco tinnunculus*, now commonly called *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. The common sparrow-hawk of the United States is *T. sparverius*. There are several others. Also called *Falcula*. See second cut under *sparrow-hawk*.

tinny (tin'i), *a.* [< *tin* + *-y*^{1}.] Pertaining or relating to tin; containing tin; resembling tin.

Dart [the river] nigh chockt with sands of *tinny* mines.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 31.

Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand [of Cornwall],
By their meand'red creeks indenting of that land.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 157.

Long *tinny* mouth [of a fish, the tinmouth].
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 379.

Tinoceras (tī-nos'ẹ-ras), *n.* [NL. (O. C. Marsh, 1872), < Gr. *τείνειν*, stretch (see *thin*^{1}), + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of huge fossil mammals from the Eocene of North America, related to *Dinoceras*. See *Dinocerata*.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

tinoceratid (tī-nọ-ser'a-tid), *a.* Belonging or related to, or having the characters of, the genus *Tinoceras*. Also used substantively.

Tinoporinæ (tī″nọ-pọ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinoporus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Rotaliidæ*, with a test consisting of irregularly heaped chambers, with (or sometimes without) a more or less distinctly spiral primordial portion, and for the most part without any general aperture.

Tinoporus (tī-nop'ọ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τείνειν*, stretch (see *thin*^{1}), + *πόρος*, a pore.] The name-giving genus of *Tinoporinæ*. *W. B. Carpenter.*

Tinospora (tī-nos'pọ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Miers, 1851), < L. *tinus* (old name of the laurustinus, q. v.) + Gr. *σπορά*, a seed.] A genus of plants, of the order *Menispermaceæ*, type of the tribe *Tinosporeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with six sepals and as many petals, and by free stamens with their anther-cells lateral and distinct. The 8 species are natives, one of Africa, one of Australasia, and the others of tropical Asia. Their flowers are borne in long and slender unbranched racemes, followed by ovoid drupes. See *gulancha*.

Tinosporeæ (tī-nọ-spō'rẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Tinospora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Menispermaceæ*, characterized by flowers usually with three carpels, drupaceous in fruit, and containing a meniscoid albuminous seed with the cotyledons laterally divaricate. It includes 15 genera, of which *Tinospora* is the type.

tin-penny (tin'pen″i), *n.* A customary duty formerly paid to tithingmen for liberty to dig in the English tin-mines.

tin-pint (tin'pīnt), *n.* A pint measure. [Bay of Fundy.]

tin-plate (tin'plāt'), *n.* Sheet-iron coated with tin. It is an important article of manufacture, especially in Great Britain, from which country it is largely exported to the United States, where it is used in a great variety of ways, especially for kitchen utensils, and for cans (called *tins* in England) for preserving meat, vegetables, and fruit by keeping them in an air-tight condition. The use of the tin is to prevent the iron from rusting, tin being a metal which is not perceptibly corroded by air or weak acids. The manufacture of tin-plate of good quality requires great skill, considerable hand-labor, and a superior quality of iron. For the best quality of tin-plate the iron is refined with the use of charcoal alone; such iron is called *charcoal-plate*. Plate made from puddled iron is generally known as *coke-plate*. The processes of preparing the iron and coating the surface with tin vary somewhat in different manufactories, but the essential features are that the plates shall be properly cleaned by chemical and mechanical means, shall be toughened by rolling between polished rollers, annealed, cleaned again, and finally coated with tin by a somewhat complicated series of operations. In the very best kind of tin-plate the coating of tin is made of extra thickness, and the surface worked over with a polished hammer on a polished anvil. An important improvement in the manufacture of tin-plate came into general use in England between 1860 and 1866. It consists in passing the sheets, after they have received the final coating of tin, between steel rollers. "The object of this process, which is by far the most important improvement of modern times, is to spread or equalize the metal over the surface of the sheet" (*Flower*).—**Crystallized tin-plate**, tin-plate on whose surface the crystalline structure of the metal is developed by treatment with a mixture of dilute nitric and sulphuric acids.

tinplate (tin'plāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinplated*, ppr. *tinplating*. [< *tin-plate*, *n.*] To plate or coat with tin. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 496.

tin-pot (tin'pot), *n.* In the manufacture of tin-plate as at present carried on in England, the pot, filled with molten tin, in which the sheet of iron receives its first coating of tin, immediately after being taken out of the palm-oil bath.

From the palm-oil bath, by means of tongs, the sheets are passed by the tinman, who has charge of both pots, to the *tin pot*, which is full of molten tin, and here they remain to soak for a period of 20 minutes, the tinman constantly, by means of his tongs, opening and re-opening the pack (which is always beneath the metal), with the object of enabling the melted tin to get at every part of the surface. *Flower*, A Hist. of the Trade in Tin, p. 170.

tin-pulp (tin'pulp), *n.* A dyeing material, consisting of the precipitate obtained from a solution of protochlorid (muriate) or bichlorid of tin and yellow prussiate of potash. Also called *prussiate of tin*.

The so-called prussiate of tin, or *tin-pulp*, is chiefly used as an ingredient in printing steam-blues on cotton.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 166.

tin-putty (tin'put″i), *n.* Same as *putty-powder*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 220.

tin-saw (tin'sâ), *n.* A kind of saw used by bricklayers for sawing kerfs in bricks, to facilitate dressing them with the ax to the shape required.

tin-scrap (tin'skrap), *n.* The waste of tin-plate left from the manufacture of tinware. The proportion of this is large, and it is worked up into many small articles, or treated metallurgically for the recovery of the iron and tin contained in it.

tinse (tins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinsed*, ppr. *tinsing*. [Appar. a back-formation from *tinsel*^{2}, *tinsey*.] To cover (a child's ball) with worsted of various colors. [Prov. Eng.]

tinsel^1 (tin'sel), *n.* [< ME. *tinsel*, *tinsale*, *tinsill*, loss, < *tine*, lose (see *tine*^{2}), + *-sel*, a formative seen in G. *wechsel*, *schicksal*, etc.] Loss; forfeiture. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Boith the wynning and *tinsaill*
Off ȝour haill Regioun and ryng.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 382.

Tinsel of superiority, a remedy introduced by statute for unentered vassals whose superiors are themselves uninfeft, and therefore cannot effectually enter them.—**Tinsel of the feu**, in *Scots law*, the loss or forfeiture of a feu-right by failure to pay the feu-duty for two years whole and together.

tinsel^2 (tin'sel), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tinsell*, *tinsil*, *tinsille* (also *tinsey*); by apheresis from **etincelle*, < OF. *estincelle*, F. *étincelle*, spark, sparkle, twinkle, flash, earlier **escintelle* (?), < L. *scintilla*, spark, flash: see *scintilla*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Some glittering metallic substance, as burnished brass, copper, or tin, made in sheets approaching the thinness of foil, and used in pieces, strips, or threads for any purpose in which a sparkling effect is desired without much cost. Gold and silver tinsel, round or flat, made of Dutch metal, is much employed in the manufacture of artificial flies.

There were "also *tinsille*, tinfoil, gold and silver leaf, and colours of different kinds."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 31.

Many, . . . to whose passive ken
Those mighty spheres that gem infinity
Were only specks of *tinsel* fix'd in heaven.
Shelley, Queen Mab, v.

2. A fabric or some material for dress overlaid or shot with glittering metallic sparkles or threads. The name has been given to cloth of silk interwoven with gold or silver threads.

Skirts, round underborne with a bluish *tinsel*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 22.

It will abide no more test than the *tinsel*
We clad our masques in for an hour's wearing.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, glistening or gaudy show; superficial glitter or sparkle; garish pretense.

There is a dangerous *tinsel* in false taste, by which the unwary mind and young imagination are often fascinated.
Goldsmith, Taste.

II. *a.* Consisting of, or characteristic of, tinsel; hence, gaudy; showy to excess; speciously glittering.

Tinsel affections make a glorious glistering.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 3.

Light coin, the *tinsel* clink of compliment.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

tinsel^2 (tin'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinseled*, *tinselled*, ppr. *tinseling*, *tinselling*. [< *tinsel*^{2}, *n.*] To adorn with tinsel; hence, to adorn with anything showy and glittering.

Figured satin, *tinselled* and overcast with golden threads. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 56.

She, *tinsell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With self-applause her wild creation views.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 81.

tinsel-embroidery (tin'sel-em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Embroidery on openwork or thin material with narrow tinsel, which is put on with the needle like yarn, and is used as gold thread is in embroidery of a higher class.

tinseling, tinselling (tin'sel-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tinsel*^{2}, *v.*] In *ceram.*, a process by which the surface of a piece of pottery is made to appear metallic in parts by washing with a species of metallic luster.

tinselly (tin'sel-i), *a.* [< *tinsel*^{2} + *-ly*^{1}.] Resembling tinsel; gaudy; showy and superficial. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tinselly (tin'sel-i), *adv.* [< *tinsel*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a gaudy and superficial manner. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tinselry (tin'sel-ri), *n.* [< *tinsel*^{2} + *-(e)ry*.] Glittering or tawdry material; that with which a gaudy show is made, or the show itself. [Rare.]

We found the bats flying about in the arches above and behind the altar, and priests and boys firing guns at them, among the poor *tinselry* of the worship, with results more damaging to "bell, book, and candle" than birds.
S. Bowles, Our New West, xxvii.

tinsen† (tin'sn), *n.* Same as *tinsel*^{2}.

tinsey† (tin'si), *a.* [A var. of *tinsel*^{2}, simulating an adj. term. *-ly*; cf. *tinselly*.] Same as *tinsel*^{2}.

The mock finery of the actors, who were "Strutting round their Balconies in their *Tinsey* Robes."
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 250.

tin-shop (tin'shop), *n.* A shop or establishment where tinware is made and repaired.

tinsman (tinz'man), *n.*; pl. *tinsmen* (-men). A tinsmith. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVIII. 23. [Rare.]

tinsmith (tin'smith), *n.* A worker in tin-plate; a maker of tinware.

tinsmithing (tin'smith-ing), *n.* The work or trade of a tinsmith; the making of tinware.

tinstone (tin'stōn), *n.* The miners' name for tin dioxid, the principal ore of tin; the cassiterite of the mineralogist.

tin-streaming (tin'strē″ming), *n.* See *streaming*, 1. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 50.

tin-stuff (tin'stuf), *n.* Tin ore with its gangue as it comes from the mine.

tint^1 (tint), *n.* [A reduction of *tinct*, or an accom. of *teint* (an obs. form of *taint*^{1}), < F. *teint*, *teinte* = Pr. *tenta*, *tent* = Sp. *tinta*, *tinte* = Pg. *tinta* = It. *tinta*, *tinto*, dye, tint; or else directly < It. *tinta*, *tinto*, < L. *tinctus*, dye, hue: see *tinct*, *taint*^{1}.] **1.** A variety of a color, especially and properly a luminous variety of low chroma; also, abstractly, the respect in which a color may be varied by more or less admixture of white light, which at once increases the luminosity and diminishes the chroma. In painting, tints are the colors, considered as more or less bright, deep, or thin, by the due use and combination of which a picture receives its shades, softness, and variety.

Though dim as yet in *tint* and line,
We trace Thy picture's wise design.
Whittier, Thy Will be Done.

2. In *engraving*, a series of parallel lines cut upon a wood block with a tint-tool, so as to produce an even and uniform shading, as in clear skies.—**Aërial tints.** See *aërial*.—**Aqueous tint.** See *aqueous*.—**Crossed tint.** See *tint-block*.—**Flat tint**, color of uniform tint, not shaded. In decorative art flat tints are placed in juxtaposition, without being blended.—**Rubbed tints.** See *rub*.—**Ruled tint.** See *tint-block*.—**Safety tint**, a distinctive tint given to bank-notes, drafts, bonds, etc., as a security against counterfeiting.—**Secondary tints.** See *secondary*.—**Tint with high lights.** See *tint-block*.

tint^1 (tint), *v. t.* [< *tint*^{1}, *n.*] To apply a tint or tints to; color in a special manner; tinge.

Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life!
The evening beam that smiles the clouds away,
And *tints* to-morrow with prophetic ray!
Byron, Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

Tinted paper, paper having a more or less light uniform shade of some color, imparted to it either in the process of manufacture or by subsequent treatment.

tint^2 (tint). A Scotch preterit of *tine*^{2}.

tintage (tin'tāj), *n.* [< *tint*^{1} + *-age*.] The coloring or shading of anything; state or condition as to color. [Rare.]

The unvarying *tintage*, all shining greens and hazy blues. *Livingstone's Life Work*, p. 375.

tintamar†, **tintamarre**† (tin-tạ-mär'), *n.* [< F. *tintamarre* (= Wall. *titamar*), a confused noise; origin obscure.] A confused noise; an uproar.

> Nor is there any Motion or the least *tintamar* of Trouble in any Part of the Country, which is rare in France.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 19.

tint-block (tint′blok), *n.* In *printing*, a surface of wood or metal prepared for printing typographically the background or ground-tint of a page or an illustration in two or more colors. A *ruled tint* has faint and close parallel white lines on its surface. A *crossed tint* has lines crossing one another. A *tint with high lights* has bits or patches of white cut out in the places where glints of white are needed to give effect to the engraving. Tinted printing-surfaces are oftenest made by engraving by hand or by a ruling-machine. The appearance of flat surfaces of cloth, smooth wood, marble, or grained leather is often produced by pressing the material selected upon a heated plate of soft metal.

tint-drawing (tint′drâ″ing), *n.* The drawing of objects or surfaces in water-color or a wash of uniform tint, or of varying shades of the same tint, as the subject may require.

tinter (tin′tėr), *n.* [< *tint*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** A person who tints, or an instrument for tinting.—**2.** A slide of plain colored glass, as pink or blue, used with the magic lantern to give moonlight or sunrise effects, or the like, to pictures from plain or uncolored slides.

tinternell†, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tinton*, a kind of dance, the burden of a song, the ting of a bell, < *tinter*, ring: see *ting*.] A certain old dance. *Halliwell.*

tintiness (tin′ti-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being tinty.

> What painters call *tintiness* when they observe that the brilliancy of local tints severally affects their harmony and the tertiaries are weak. *Athenæum*, No. 3073, p. 377.

tinting (tin′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tint*^{1}, *v.*] In *line-engraving*, the method or act of producing an even and uniform shading by cutting a series of parallel lines on the plate or block.

tintinnabula, *n.* Plural of *tintinnabulum*.

tintinnabulant (tin-ti-nab′ū̦-lant), *a.* [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell (see *tintinnabulum*), + *-ant*.] Same as *tintinnabular*. [Rare.]

> Frappant and *tintinnabulant* appendages [knockers and bells]. *H. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, x.

tintinnabular (tin-ti-nab′ū̦-lär), *a.* [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell, + *-ar*^{3}.] Of or relating to bells or their sound.

tintinnabulary (tin-ti-nab′ū̦-lā̦-ri), *a.* Same as *tintinnabular*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxv. [Rare.]

tintinnabulation (tin-ti-nab-ū̦-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell, + *-ation*.] The ringing of a bell or of bells; a sound like that of ringing bells.

> The *tintinnabulation* that so musically wells
> From the bells, . . .
> From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.
> *Poe*, The Bells.

tintinnabulous (tin-ti-nab′ū̦-lus), *a.* [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell, + *-ous*.] Given to or characterized by the ringing of a bell, or the making of bell-like sounds.

> I, and many others who suffered much from his [the college porter's] *tintinnabulous* propensities, . . . have forgiven him. *De Quincey*, Opium Eater, p. 84.

tintinnabulum (tin-ti-nab′ū̦-lum), *n.*; pl. *tintinnabula* (-lä̦). [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell (cf. ML. *tintinnum*, OF. *tantan*, a cow-bell), < *tintinnare*, ring, clink, jangle, redupl. of *tinnire*, *tinire*, ring, tinkle: see *tinnient*, *ting*^{1}.] **1.** A bell; specifically, a grelot: especially applied to such an object of antique Roman origin.—**2.** A rattle formed of small bells or small plates of metal.

Tintinnidæ (tin-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tintinnus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heterotrichous (formerly supposed to be peritrichous) ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Tintinnus*. These animalcules are free-swimming or sedentary, and mostly inhabit a lorica, or indurated sheath, to the bottom or side of which the ovate or pyriform body is attached by a retractile pedicle or filament from the posterior end of the body. The mouth is eccentric, terminal or nearly so, with circular peristome fringed with large cirrate cilia. The general cuticular surface is more or less completely clothed with fine vibratile cilia. Genera besides the type are *Tintinnidium*, *Vasicola*, and *Strombidinopsis*. Usually written *Tintinnodæ*.

Tintinnus (tin-tin′us), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1803), < L. *tintinnare*, ring: see *tintinnabulum*.] The typical genus of *Tintinnidæ*, containing free loricate forms adherent by a retractile pedicle. These animalcules are all marine, and under the microscope display great agility. There are many species, such as *T. inquilinus*.

tintless (tint′les), *a.* [< *tint*^{1} + *-less*.] Having no tint; colorless. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xii.

tintometer (tin-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *tint*^{1} + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument or apparatus for determining tints or shades of color by comparison with standard tints or shades. Lovibond's, one of the more recent and improved instruments, consists of a combination of standard colored glasses so arranged that all side light is cut off. The tint to be determined is compared with the different tints obtained by these combinations until one is found which it matches.

tint-tool (tint′töl), *n.* In *wood-engraving*, an implement used to cut parallel lines on a block, so as to produce a tint. It has a handle like that of the burin, but the blade is thinner at the back, and deeper, and the point-angle is much more acute. See cut under *graver*.

tinty (tin′ti), *a.* [< *tint*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Exhibiting discordant diversity or contrast of tints; inharmoniously tinted or colored, as a painting. *Athenæum*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 153.

tintype (tin′tīp), *n.* A photographic positive taken on a thin plate of japanned iron; a ferrotype.

tinware (tin′wãr), *n.* Wares of tin; articles, especially vessels for holding liquids, made of tin-plate.

tin-witts (tin′wits), *n. pl.* Dressed tin ore containing so much pyrites, arsenic, or other deleterious ingredients that it must be roasted or calcined in a reverberatory furnace, or in a specially contrived calciner, before being passed through the processes of jigging, tossing, dilluing, etc. [Cornwall, Eng.]

tin-works (tin′wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Works or an establishment for the mining or manufacture of tin, or for the making of tinware.

tin-worm† (tin′wėrm), *n.* A small red worm, round, and having many legs, much like a hog-louse. *Bailey*, 1731.

tiny (tī′ni or tin′i), *a.* [Also *teeny* (common in childish use); formerly also *tinny*, *tyny*; early mod. E. and late ME. also *tine*, *tyne*; origin uncertain; if the early forms *tine*, *tyne* are intended for *tiny*, with which, at any rate, they have merged, the formation is prob. < *tine*^{2}, var. *teen*^{1}, trouble, sorrow, + *-y*^{1}, the orig. sense of *tiny* being then 'fretful, peevish'; cf. *peevish*, *teatish*, *tettish*, *a.*, and *pet*^{1}, *n.*, also applied esp. to children, and so coming, like *tiny*, to imply smallness of size, an implication derived also in the case of *tiny* from the adj. *little* usually preceding.] Very diminutive; minute; wee. It is frequently used with *little* as an intensification of its force: as, a *little tiny* boy; a *tiny little* piece of something.

> *Sec. Pas.* Haylle, lytylle *tyne* mop! rewarder of mede! . . .
> Haylle, lytylle mylk sop! haylle, David sede!
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 96.

> When that I was and a *little tine* boy,
> With hey, ho, the wind and the rain.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 398 (fol. 1623).

> All that heard a *little tinny* page,
> By his ladyes coach as he ran.
> *Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard* (Child's Ballads, II. 17).

> But Annie from her baby's forehead clipt
> A *tiny* curl, and gave it. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Tiny perches, the classomes.

-tion. [ME. *-tion*, *-cion*, *-cioun*, *-ciun*, < OF. *-tion*, *-cion*, *-ciun*, also *-çon*, *-son*, *-sun*, F. *-tion*, *-çon* = Sp. *-cion* = Pg. *-ção* = It. *-zione* = D. *-tie* = G. *-tion*, < L. *-tio(n-)*, a suffix of abstract nouns (many used as concrete), as in *dic-tio(n-)*, saying, < *dic-ere*, say, *accusa-tio(n-)*, accusation, < *accusa-re*, accuse, *moni-tio(n-)*, warning, < *mone-re*, warn, *audi-tio(n-)*, hearing, < *audi-re*, hear (see the corresponding E. words).] A suffix occurring in many abstract (and concrete) nouns of Latin origin. It appears, according to the Latin original, either without a preceding vowel, as in *diction*, *action*, *reception*, etc., or with a preceding vowel, as in *accusation*, *monition*, *audition*, etc., the vowel being often, however, radical, as in *station*, *completion*, *ambition*, *motion*, *ablution*, *revolution*, etc. Preceded by *-a-*, the suffix has become a common English formative (see *-ation*). The suffix *-tion* after a radical *s-* in the Latin stem appears as *-sion*, as in *mission*, *passion*, etc. In words derived through the Old French it also appears as *-son*, as in *benison*, *malison*, *menison*, *venison*, etc.

-tious. [ME. *-tious*, *-cious*, etc., < OF. *-cios*, *-cious*, *-cieux*, *-tieux*, F. *-tieux* = Sp. Pg. *-cioso* = It. *-zioso*, < L. *-tiosus*, being the suffix *-osus* (> E. *-ous*, *-ose*) added to stems in *-t*: see *-ous*. The termination also represents in E. the L. adj. termination *-cius*, *-tius*, in *-i-cius*, *-i-tius*, prop. *-ic-ius*, as in *adventicius*, *adventitius*, adventitious.] A termination of many adjectives of Latin origin, some associated with nouns in *-tion*, as *ambitious*, *expeditious*, *disputatious*, etc., associated with *ambition*, *expedition*, *disputation*, etc. (see *-atious*, *-itious*). In some cases the termination is of other origin, as in *adventitious*, *factitious*, *fictitious*, etc. See the etymology, and the words mentioned.

tip^1 (tip), *n.* [< ME. *tip*, *typ*, *tippe* (not found in AS.) = MD. D. *tip* = LG. *tipp* = MHG. *zipf* = Sw. *tipp* = Dan. *tip*, tip, end, point; also, in dim. form, MD. *tippel*, *tepel*, D. *tepel*, nipple, = MHG. G. *zipfel*, tip, point; MD. *tipken*, tip, nipple, D. *tipje* = LG. *tipje*, tip, nipple; appar. a derived form, and generally regarded as a dim., of *top*^{1} (cf. *tiptop*); but the phonetic relations present a difficulty. Cf. Icel. *typpi*, a tip, < *toppr*, top: see *top*^{1}. Prob. two forms, one related to *top*^{1}, and the other related to *tap*^{1}, are confused. So the verb *tip*^{2} is appar. related to *tap*^{2}.] **1.** The upper extremity or top part of anything that is long and slender, tapering, or thin, especially if more or less pointed or rounded: as, the *tip* of a spire or of a spear; any pointed, tapering, or rounded end or extremity; the outer or exposed termination of anything running to or approximating a point: as, the *tip* of the tongue; the *tips* of the fingers; the *tip* of an arrow (the apex of the arrow-head), of a cigar, or of a pen.

> In love, i' faith, to the very *tip* of the nose.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1. 138.

> His eares were not quite cutt off, only the upper part, his *tippes* were visible.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (William Prinne), note.

> Clomb above the eastern bar
> The horned Moon, with one bright star
> Within the nether *tip*.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.

> The *tips* cut off the fingers of her gloves.
> *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxv.

2. A small piece or part attached to or forming the extremity of something; an end-piece, an attached point, a ferrule, or the like: as, the iron or copper *tips* of some shoes; the *tip* of a scabbard; the *tip* of a gas-burner; the *tip* of a stamen (the anther).—**3.** (*a*) The upper part of the crown of a hat. (*b*) The upper part of the lining of a hat.—**4.** A tool made of pasteboard and long fine hair, used by gilders, as to lay the gold upon the edges of a book; also, a piece of wood covered with Canton flannel, used by book-stampers.

> The gilding *tip* is a thin layer of flexible hair held together between two pieces of cardboard, and made of various widths, and the length of hair varies also.
> *Gilder's Manual*, p. 37.

5. The separate piece or section of a jointed fishing-rod from the point of which the line runs off the rod through an eye, loop, or ring; a top. A tip made of split bamboo is called a *quarter-section tip*, and by English makers a *rent and glued tip*. The soft inner part of the bamboo is removed, and only the hard, elastic exterior is used.

6. Same as *foothold*, 2.—**From tip to tip**, from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other when the wings are expanded: as, the eagle measured 6 feet *from tip to tip*.—**On the tip of one's tongue**, just on the point of being spoken. [Colloq.]

> It was *on the tip of the boy's tongue* to relate what had followed; but . . . he checked himself.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

tip^1 (tip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tipped*, ppr. *tipping*. [< ME. *tippen*; < *tip*^{1}, *n.* Perhaps in part related to *tip*^{2}, *v.*] To form, constitute, or cover the tip of; make or put a tip to; cause to appear as a tip, top, or extremity.

> His felawe hadde a staf *tipped* with horn.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 32.

> That light, the breaking day, which *tips*
> The golden-spired Apocalypse!
> *Whittier*, Chapel of the Hermits.

tip^2 (tip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tipped*, ppr. *tipping*. [Early mod. E. also **typpe*, *type*; < ME. *tippen*, *tipen*, tip, overthrow, < Sw. *tippa*, strike lightly, tap, tip, = LG. *tippen* = G. *tüpfen*, *tupfen*, touch lightly, tap; appar. a secondary form, felt as a dim., of *tap*^{2}; but the relation with *tap*^{2} is uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike or hit lightly; tap.

> A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow.
> *Swift*, Bickerstaff Papers.

2. To turn from a perpendicular position, as a solid object; cause to lean or slant; tilt; cant: usually implying but slight effort: as, to *tip* a bottle or a cart to discharge its contents; to *tip* a table or a chair.

> The red moon *tipped*
> Her horns athwart the tide.
> *H. P. Spofford*, Poems, p. 98.

3†. To overthrow; overturn.

> *Type* doun yonder toun.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 506.

4. To throw lightly to another; direct toward; give; communicate: as, to *tip* one a copper. [Slang.]

> *Tip* the Captain one of your broadsides.
> *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

> "Egad," said Mr. Coverley, "the baronet has a mind to *tip* us a touch of the heroics this morning!"
> *Miss Burney*, Evelina, lxxviii.

5. To give private information to in regard to chances, as in betting or speculation. [Slang.]

—6. To make a slight gift of money to; gratify with a small present of money, as a child; especially, to make a present of money to (a servant or employee of another), nominally for a service, actual or pretended, rendered or expected to be rendered by such servant or employee in the course of his duty, and for which he is also paid by his employer. [Colloq.]

> Then I, sir, *tips* me the verger with half-a-crown.
> *Farquhar*, Beaux' Stratagem, ii. 3.

> Remember how happy such benefactions made you in your own early time, and go off on the very first fine day and *tip* your nephew at school!
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xvi.

7. In *music*, same as *tongue*, 3.—**To tip off liquor**, to turn up the vessel till all is out.—**To tip over**, to overturn by tipping.—**To tip the scale** or **scales**, to depress one end of a scale below the other, as by excess of weight; overbalance the weight at the opposite end of a scale; hence, to overcome one consideration or inducement by the preponderance of some opposite one: as, to *tip the scales* at 150 pounds; his interest *tipped the scale* against his inclination.—**To tip the traveler.** See *traveler*.—**To tip (one) the wink**, to wink at (any one) as a sign of caution, mutual understanding, or the like.

> The pert jackanapes Nick Doubt *tipped me the wink*, and put out his tongue at his grandfather.
> *Addison*, Tatler, No. 86.

To tip up, to raise one end of, as a cart, so that the contents may fall out.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lean or slant from the perpendicular; incline downward or to one side; slant over: as, a carriage *tips* on an uneven road; to *tip* first one way and then the other.—2. To give tips or gratuities.—**To tip over**, to upset; capsize, as a boat.

tip^2 (tip), *n.* [< *tip*^{2}, *v.*] 1. A light stroke; a tap; in *base-ball*, a light hitting of the ball with the bat. See *foul tip*, below.—2. A tram or other large container contrived for the rapid transfer of coal by tipping out a whole load of it at once.

> A number of coal *tips* are being erected at Warrington.
> *The Engineer*, LXIX. 527.

3. A place or receptacle for the deposit of something by tipping; a place into which garbage or other refuse is tipped; a dump.

> Near to the affected dwellings is the town *tip* for refuse.
> *Lancet*, 1890, I. 1311.

4. Private or secret information for the benefit of the person to whom it is imparted; especially, a hint or communication pointing to success in a bet or a speculative venture of any kind, as in horse-racing, the buying and selling of stocks or other property, etc. [Colloq.]

> It should be the first duty of consuls to keep the Foreign Office promptly supplied with every commercial *tip* that can be of use to British trade.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 175.

5. A small present of money; a gratuity; especially, a present of money made to a servant or employee of another, nominally for a service rendered or expected. See *tip*^{2}, *v. t.*, 6.

> What money is better bestowed than that of a schoolboy's *tip?* . . . It blesses him that gives and him that takes. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xvi.

Foul tip, in *base-ball*, a foul hit, not rising above the batsman's head, caught by the catcher when playing within ten feet of the home base. *National Playing Rules for* 1891.

> The first catchers who came up under the bat were wont to wear a small piece of rubber in the mouth as a protection to the teeth from *foul tips.*
> *The Century*, XXXVIII. 837.

Straight tip, correct secret information; a trustworthy hint in regard to chances in betting, speculation, etc.; a pointer: usually with *the.* [Slang.]

> He was a real good fellow, and would give them *the straight tip* [about a horse-race].
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 33.

Tip for tap†, one stroke for another; like for like. See *tit for tat*, under *tit*^{4}.—**To miss one's tip.** See *miss*^{1}.

tip^3 (tip). *n.* [Perhaps < *tip*^{2}, *v.* Cf. *tipple*, *tipsy*.] A draught of liquor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ti-palm (tē'päm), *n.* Same as *ti*^{1}.

tip-car (tip'kär), *n.* On a railroad, a gravel-car or coal-car pivoted on its truck, so that it can be upset to discharge its load at the side of the track; a dump-car.

tip-cart (tip'kärt), *n.* A cart the platform of which is hung so that its rear end can be tipped or canted down to empty its contents. Also called *dump-cart*.

tip-cat (tip'kat), *n.* 1. A game in which a piece of wood tapering to a point at each end is made to rise from the ground by being tipped or struck at one end with a stick, and while in the air is knocked by the same player as far as possible. Also called *cat-and-dog*.

> In the middle of a game at *tip-cat*, he [Bunyan] paused, and stood staring wildly upward with his stick in his hand.
> *Macaulay*, John Bunyan.

2. The piece of wood that is struck in this game. More commonly called the *cat*.

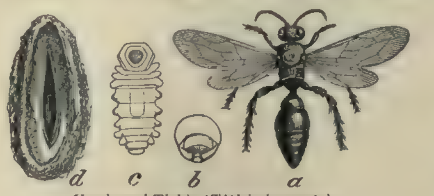
tip-cheese (tip'chēz), *n.* A boys' game in which a small stick is struck (as in tip-cat) by one, and hit forward by another. *Davies.*

> At *tip-cheese*, or odd and even, his hand is out.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

tipet†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tippet*.

tip-foot (tip'fůt), *n.* A deformity of the foot; talipes equinus. See *talipes*.

Tiphia (tif'i-ặ), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. τίφη, a certain insect. Cf. *Tipula*.] 1. A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, or digger-wasps, of the family *Scoliidæ*, having the eyes entire and the basal segment of the abdomen rounded at the base. *T. inornata* is common in the eastern United States. It makes perpendicular burrows in sandy soils, and the males frequent flowers. In its larval state it is a parasite of white grubs (the larvæ of beetles of the genus *Lachnosterna*).



Unadorned Tiphia (*Tiphia inornata*).
a, perfect wasp; *b*, head of larva, enlarged; *c*, larva, ventral view; *d*, cocoon, cut open.

2. [*l. c.*] A wasp of this genus: as, the unadorned *tiphia*.

tipi, *n.* Same as *tepee*.

ti-plant (tē'plant), *n.* Same as *ti*^{1}.

tip-paper (tip'pā″pėr), *n.* A stiff kind of paper for lining the tips or insides of hat-crowns. *E. H. Knight.*

tipped-staff†, *n.* See *tipstaff*.

tippenny (tip'ẹ-ni), *n.* Same as *twopenny*. [Prov. Eng.]

tipper^1 (tip'ėr), *n.* [< *tip*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. A means of tipping; something with which to cause an object to tip or become canted; especially, an arrangement for dumping coal on screens with a saving of manual labor. Also *tippler*.

> The top of this mass is provided with a *tipper* which catches against the end of a bent lever.
> *Ganot*, Physics (trans.), § 79.

2. One who tips, or operates by tipping; specifically, a person employed to empty coal or the like from tips, as at a mine or a dock.

> The Bute Docks Company's *tippers* . . . did, by means of the movable tips on the west side of the Roath Basin, last week some remarkable work in coal shipping.
> *The Engineer*, LXIX. 175.

3. One who gives tips or advice; especially, one who gives hints or secret information in regard to betting or speculation. [Colloq.]—4. One who gives tips or gratuities.

tipper^2 (tip'ėr), *n.* [Named after one Thomas *Tipper*, a brewer.] In England, a particular kind of ale.

> The peculiarity of this beverage [*tipper*] arises from its being brewed from brackish water, which is obtainable from one well only; and all attempts to imitate the flavour have hitherto failed. *Lower.*

> If they draws the Brighton *Tipper* here, I takes that ale at night; . . . it bein' considered wakeful by the doctors.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxv.

tippet (tip'et), *n.* [Formerly also *tippit*; < ME. *tippet*, *tipet*, *tipit*, *typet*, *tepet*, < AS. *tæppet*, a tippet (cf. *tæpped*, tapestry, carpet, *tæppe*, a fillet, band), < L. *tapete*, ML. also *tapetum*, < Gr. τάπης, figured cloth, tapestry, carpet, rug, coverlet, etc.: see *tappet*^{1}.] 1. (*a*) A long and narrow pendent part of the dress, as the hanging part of a sleeve or the liripipium. (*b*) Any scarf or similar garment.

> Biforn hire wolde he go
> With his *typet* ybounde about his heed.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 33.

> The *tippet*, or circlet of cloth surrounding the crown [of Richard II.], hung loosely on one side of the head. . . . Richard I. . . . wears a furred *tippet* round his shoulders.
> *Fairholt*, Costume, I. 177.

2. A cape or muffler, usually covering the shoulders or coming, at most, half-way to the elbow, but longer in front; especially, such a garment when made of fur; in modern use, any covering for the neck, or the neck and shoulders, with hanging ends, especially a woolen muffler tied about the neck. Fur tippets still form part of the official costume of English judges.

> They ask for a Muff and *Tippit* of the best Seal Fur from five to Six pounds and Upwards, which at most doth not Consume more than two good Skins.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 445.

> She wore a small sable *tippet*, which reached just to her shoulders. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

3. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a kind of cape worn by literates (non-graduates), of stuff, and instead of the hood, and by graduates, beneficed clergy, and dignitaries, of silk, at times when they do not wear the hood.—4†. A hood of chain-mail: used sometimes for *camail*.—5. A length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing-line.—6†. A bundle of straw bound together at one end, used in thatching. [Scotch.]—7. In *ornith.*, a formation of long or downy feathers about a bird's head or neck; a ruff or ruffle. *Coues.*—8. In *entom.*, one of the patagia, or pieces attached to the sides of the pronotum, of a moth: so called because they are generally covered with soft, plumy scales, thus resembling tippets. Also *shoulder-tippet*.—**Hempen tippet**, a hangman's rope.

> When the hangman had put on his *hempen tippet*, he made such haste to his prayers as if he had had another cure to serve. *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 4.

St. Johnstone's tippet, a hangman's rope; a halter for execution: said to be named from the wearing of halters about their necks by Protestant insurgents of Perth (formerly also called *St. John's Town*, *St. Johnstone*) in the beginning of the Reformation, in token of their willingness to be hanged if they flinched. [Scotch.]

> I'll hae to tak the hills wi' the wild whigs, as they ca' them, and then it will be my lot . . . to be sent to Heaven wi' a *Saint Johnstone's tippit* about my hause.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

To turn tippet†, to turn one's coat—that is, make a complete change in one's course or condition. Compare *turncoat*.

> One that for a face
> Would put down Vesta, in whose looks doth swim
> The very sweetest cream of modesty—
> You to *turn tippet!* *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

Tyburn tippet†, a hangman's halter.

> He should have had a *Tyburn tippet*, a half-penny halter, and all such proud prelates.
> *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

tippet-grebe (tip'et-grēb), *n.* A grebe, as the great crested, *Podiceps cristatus*, or red-necked, *P. griseigena*, having a ruff or tippet. Most grebes are of this character.

tippet-grouse (tip'et-grous), *n.* The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbella*. Also *shoulder-knot grouse*. See *grouse*, and cut under *Bonasa*.

tipping^1 (tip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tip*^{1}, *v.*] The act of putting a tip to.

tipping^2 (tip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tip*^{2}, *v.*] 1. The act of tilting or overturning: as, table-*tipping*.—2. In the preparation of curled hair, the operation of tossing the carded hair about with a stick so that it will fall in tufts, to be afterward consolidated by rapid blows.—3. The practice of making presents to servants, etc., nominally for services rendered or expected. See *tip*^{2}, *v. t.*, 6.—4. In *music*, same as *tonguing*, 3.

tipping-wagon (tip'ing-wag'ọn), *n.* A wagon that can be canted up in order to discharge its load; a tip-cart. [Eng.]

tippit†, *n.* An old spelling of *tippet*.

tipple^1 (tip'l), *n.* [Dim. of *tip*^{1}, *n.*] In *haymaking*, a bundle of hay collected from the swath, and formed into a conical shape. This is tied near the top so as to make it taper to a point, and set upon its base to dry. [Prov. Eng.]

tipple^2 (tip'l), *v.* [Freq. of *tip*^{2}. Cf. *topple*.] To turn over, as in tumbling; tumble. *Halliwell.*

tipple^2 (tip'l), *n.* [< *tipple*^{2}, *v.*] The place where cars are tipped, or have their contents dumped; a dump; a cradle-dump. Also *tip*. [Pennsylvania coal region.]

> The law allows a check weighmaster on each *tipple*.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 181.

tipple^3 (tip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tippled*, ppr. *tippling*. [< Norw. *tipla*, drink little and often, = G. *zipfeln*, eat or drink in small quantities; appar. connected with *tip*^{2}, and so with *tipple*^{2}. Cf. *tipsy*.] I. *intrans.* To drink strong drink often in small quantities. As commonly used, the word implies reprehensible indulgence in frequent or habitual drinking, short of the limit of positive drunkenness.

> He's very merry, madam; Master Wildbrain
> Has him in hand, i' th' bottom o' the cellar;
> He sighs and *tipples*.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, i.

> Walking the rounds was often neglected [by the watch], and most of the nights spent in *tippling*.
> *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 161.

Tippling Act, an English statute of 1751 (24 Geo. II., c. 40, § 12) prohibiting actions to recover any debt under twenty shillings contracted at one time for liquors.

II. *trans.* 1. To imbibe slowly and repeatedly; drink by sips or in small quantities, as liquor; use in drinking.

> Himself, for saving charges,
> A peel'd, slic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 73.

> Have ye *tippled* drink more fine
> Than mine host's Canary wine?
> *Keats*, Lines on the Mermaid Tavern.

2. To affect by tippling, or frequent drinking; bring under the influence of strong drink; make boozy or drunk.

> If the head be well *tippled*, he [Satan] gets in, and makes the eyes wanton, the tongue blasphemous, the hands ready to stab. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 48.

> Merry, merry, merry, we sail from the east,
> Half *tippled* at a rain-bow feast.
> *Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

> He stole it, indeed, out of his own Bottles, rather than be rob'd of his Liquor. Misers use to *tipple* themselves so. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, v.

tipple^3 (tip′l), *n.* [< *tipple*^{3}, *v.*] Liquor taken in tippling; stimulating drink: sometimes used figuratively.

> While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> Men who never enter a church . . . procure their *tipple* from a circulating library. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 760.

tippler^1 (tip′lėr), *n.* [< *tipple*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which tipples or turns over; a tumbler. [Prov. Eng.]

> When they talk of a tumbler pigeon, you hear them say, "What a *tippler* he is!" *Halliwell.*

2. Same as *tipper*^{1}, 1.

tippler^2 (tip′lėr), *n.* [< *tipple*^{3} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who tipples; especially, a person who drinks strong liquor habitually without positive drunkenness; a moderate toper.

> Gamesters, *tipplers*, tavern-hunters, and other such dissolute people. *Harman*, tr. of Beza, p. 313. (*Latham.*)

2†. One who sells tipple; the keeper of a tavern or public house; a publican.

> They were but *tipplers*, such as keep ale-houses.
> *Latimer*, Sermons (Parker Soc.), I. 133.

tippling-house (tip′ling-hous), *n.* A dram-shop.

tippy (tip′i), *a.* [< *tip*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Liable to tip; given to tipping or tumbling; wabbling; unsteady. [Colloq.]

> The *tippy* sea. *Philadelphia Times*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. Characterized by a tipping action or movement, as a person; hence, gingerly; smart; fine. [Colloq.]

> It was not one of your *tippy*, fashionable, silver-slippered kind of conversions, but it was a backwoods conversion. *Peter Cartwright*, Fifty Years as Presiding Elder.

tipsify (tip′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tipsified*, ppr. *tipsifying*. [< *tipsy* + *-fy*.] To make tipsy; fuddle; inebriate. [Colloq.]

> She was in such a passion of tears that they were obliged to send for Dr. Floss, and half *tipsify* her with sal-volatile. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, i.

tipsily (tip′si-li), *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

tipsiness (tip′si-nes), *n.* The state of being tipsy; partial intoxication; inebriation.

tip-sled (tip′sled), *n.* A sled the box of which is supported on trunnions and on a front post to which it is secured by a hook; a dumping-sled. *E. H. Knight.*

tipstaff (tip′ståf), *n.*; pl. *tipstaves* (-stävz). [Reduced from ME. *tipped staf*, a spiked or piked staff; cf. *pikestaff* as related to *piked staff*.] 1. A staff tipped or capped with metal; a staff having a crown or cap, formerly the badge of a constable or sheriff's officer.

> *Cupid.* What? use the virtue of your snaky *tipstaff* there upon us?
> *Mercury.* No, boy, but the smart vigour of my palm about your ears. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

2. An officer bearing a tipstaff; especially, in England, a sheriff's officer charged with the execution of laws against debtors.

> Then commeth the *tipped-staves* for the Marshalse,
> And saye they haue prisoners mo than Inough.
> *God Spede the Plough* (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

> A Puritan divine . . . had, while pouring the baptismal water or distributing the eucharistic bread, been anxiously listening for the signal that the *tipstaves* were approaching *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

tipster (tip′stėr), *n.* [< *tip*^{2} + *-ster*.] A person specially employed in furnishing tips or secret information to persons interested, for betting or speculative purposes, in the issue of horse-races, the rise and fall of stocks, etc.: distinguished from a *tout*, who may be in the tipster's employment. [Colloq.]

> The crowd of touts and *tipsters* whose advertisements fill up the columns of the sporting press.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 846.

tip-stock (tip′stok), *n.* The movable tip or fore end of a gunstock, situated under the barrel or barrels, especially when it is a separate piece, in front of the breech or trigger-guard. A hinged or detachable tip-stock is required for breech-loaders which break in the vertical plane. The surface is usually checkered for the firmer grasp of the shooter's left hand.

tip-stretcher (tip′strech″ėr), *n.* A machine for stretching hat-bodies.

tipsy (tip′si), *a.* [< *tip*^{2}, *v.*, or *tip*^{3}, *n.*, + *-sy* as in *clumsy*, *flimsy*, etc. Cf. G. dial. (Swiss) *tips*, intoxication, *tipseln*, fuddle with drink; cf. also *tipple*^{3}.] 1. Overcome with drink so as to stagger slightly; partially intoxicated; fuddled; boozy.

> The riot of the *tipsy* Bacchanals,
> Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 48.

2. Manifesting or characterized by tipsiness; proceeding from or giving rise to inebriation.

> Midnight shout, and revelry,
> *Tipsy* dance, and jollity.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 104.

tipsy-cake (tip′si-kāk), *n.* A kind of cake composed of pastry stuck with almonds, saturated with wine, and served with custard sauce; also, any stale cake similarly treated and served. It is used as a dessert.

tipsy-key (tip′si-kē), *n.* A watch-key, invented by Bréguet, having a pair of ratchets which clutch the pipe of the key when turned in the right direction, but slip when it is wrongly turned, so as to prevent any wrenching of the watch-movement. The principle has been applied to the winder in stem-winding watches.

tip-tilted (tip′til″ted), *a.* Having the tip or point tilted or turned up. [Rare.]

> Lightly was her slender nose
> *Tip-tilted* like the petal of a flower.
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

tiptoe (tip′tō), *n.* [< ME. *tipto*; < *tip*^{1} + *toe*.] 1. The tip of a toe: used in the plural, with reference to posture or movement on the ends (balls) of the toes of both feet, literally or figuratively.

> He moste winke, so loude he wolde cryen,
> And stonden on his *tiptoon* therwithal.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 487.

> Upon his *tiptoes* nicely up he went.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1009.

> O how on *tip-toes* proudly mounts my muse!
> Stalking a loftier gait than satires use.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, ix. 5.

2. The ends of the toes collectively; the forward extremity of the foot, or of the feet jointly: in the phrase *on tiptoe* (*a tiptoe*), indicating cautious or mincing movement, or a stretching up to the greatest possible height: also used figuratively.

> He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
> Will stand *a tiptoe* when this day is named,
> And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 42.

> They stoop forward when they should walk upright; they shuffle along *a tip Toe*, curtesy on one Side.
> *C. Shadwell*, Humours of the Army, ii. 1.

> Our enemies, . . . from being in a state of absolute despair, and on the point of evacuating America, are now *on tiptoe*.
> *Washington*, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 281.

> She . . . stept across the room *on tip-toe*, as is the customary gait of elderly women. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

tiptoe (tip′tō), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tiptoed*, ppr. *tiptoeing*. [< *tiptoe*, *n.*] To go or move on the tips of the toes, or with a mincing gait, as from caution or eagerness.

> Mabell *tiptoed* it to her door.
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xliv.

tiptoe (tip′tō), *adv.* [Abbr. of *a tiptoe*, *on tiptoe*.] On tiptoe, literally or figuratively.

> Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
> Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountain tops.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 10.

tiptop (tip′top′), *n.* and *a.* [< *tip*^{1} + *top*^{1}.] I. *n.* The extreme top; the highest point in altitude, excellence, etc. [Colloq.]

> Everything that accomplishes a fine lady is practised to the last perfection. Madam, she herself is at the very *tip top* of it. *Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, iii. 1.

> I needn't tell you, Mr. Transome, that it's the apex, which, I take it, means the *tip-top* — and nobody can get higher than that, I think. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

II. *a.* Of the highest order or kind; most excellent; first-rate. [Colloq.]

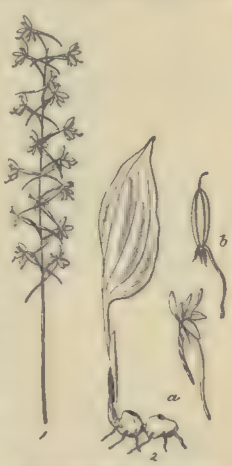
> What appeared amiss was ascribed to *tip-top* quality breeding. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

tiptop (tip′top′), *adv.* [< *tiptop*, *a.*] In a tiptop manner; in the highest degree; to the top notch. [Colloq.]

> "That suits us *tip-top*, ma'am," said the coxswain.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 621.

Tipula (tip′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *tipula*, *tippula*, a water-spider. Cf. *Tiphia*.] A notable genus of crane-flies, typical of the family *Tipulidæ*. It now includes only those species in which the discoidal cell of the wings is present and emits two veins, the upper always forked, and in which the antennæ are thirteen-jointed. Over 70 species occur in North America. *T. oleracea* of England, the cabbage-gnat or cabbage crane-fly, often does great damage to cabbages, its larvæ gnawing through the roots. This is one of the insects called in Great Britain *daddy-long-legs* or *father-long-legs* (a name given in the United States to certain phalangiids).

Tipularia (tip-ụ̄-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Tipula* + *-aria*.] 1. A genus of fossil crane-flies, found in the lithographic limestone rocks of Bavaria. *T. teyleri* is the only species. *Weyenburgh*, 1869. —2. [(Nuttall, 1818): so named from a resemblance of the flower to a crane-fly: see *Tipula*.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and subtribe *Lipariex*. It is characterized by flowers with a long slender spur, a lip with the two lateral lobes small and short, a narrow erect column, and four unappendaged and finally slender-stalked pollinia. The 2 species are natives, one of the Himalayas, the other of the United States. They are herbs with large solid bulbs on a short rootstock, producing a solitary ovate leaf and an unbranched elongated scape bearing a loose raceme of small greenish and purple-tinged flowers. *T. discolor* is a rare plant of sandy woods from Vermont and Michigan to Florida: a book-name is *crane-fly orchis*; about Washington, D. C., it is known as *tallowroot*, from the appearance of the cut bulbs. It resembles the puttyroot in developing its leaf in autumn after flowering, and differs in the smaller size, ovate shape, and purple under surface of the leaf.



1, the inflorescence of *Tipularia discolor*; 2, the rhizome with the leaf; *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

tipularian (tip-ụ̄-lā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tipula* + *-arian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Tipula*; belonging to the *Tipulidæ*, as a crane-fly; tipulary.

II. *n.* A crane-fly, daddy-long-legs, or some similar insect.

tipulary (tip′ụ̄-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [< *Tipula* + *-ary*.] Same as *tipularian*.

Tipulidæ (ti-pū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tipula* + *-idæ*.] A large and wide-spread family of nematocerous dipterous insects, the crane-flies of the United States and the daddy-long-legs of England, including the largest of the *Nematocera*. The legs are extremely long and slender, the thorax bears a V-shaped suture, the wings have numerous veins and a perfect discal cell, and the ovipositor is composed of two pairs of long horny pointed valves, for laying eggs in the ground or other firm substances. The larvæ are footless, gray in color, pointed at one end, and move by means of transverse swellings below the body. They live usually in the earth or in decomposing wood, seldom in the water, and rarely on the leaves of trees. When feeding underground on the roots of plants, they occasionally do great damage to cultivated crops. The species of the anomalous genus *Chionea* are wingless and are found on snow. (See *snow-fly*.) The family is divided into nine or more sections. About 300 species, of 52 genera, have been described from North America.

tip-up (tip′up), *n.* 1. In *fishing*, same as *tilt*^{1}, 6.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *fiddler*, 4. See *teeter-tail*, and cut under *Tringoides*.

tip-wagon (tip′wag″ọn), *n.* A wagon that can be emptied by tipping it; a tip-cart.

tip-worm (tip′wėrm), *n.* The larva of a gall-fly, *Cecidomyia vaccinii*, which works in the terminal buds of the cranberry-vine. [U. S.]

tirade (ti-räd′), *n.* [< F. *tirade*, a passage, a long speech in a play, formerly a pull, draught, shooting, = Pr. Sp. *tirada*, < It. *tirata*, a drawing, pulling, < *tirare*, draw, pull, protract, prolong: see *tire*^{2}.] 1. A long-drawn passage in speech or writing; an uninterrupted sequence of expression or declamation on a single theme, as in poetry, the drama, or conversation.

> Sometimes the *tirade* [in the chanson de geste] is completed by a shorter line, and the later chansons are regularly rhymed. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 638.

2. In specific English use, a long vehement speech; an outpour of vituperation or censure.

> Gabriel took the key, without waiting to hear the conclusion of the *tirade*.
> *T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

3. In *music*, a diatonic run or slide inserted between two tones that are separated by a considerable interval, producing a kind of portamento effect.

tirailleur (ti-ra-lyėr′), *n.* [F., a soldier (shooter) in the skirmish-line, < *tirailler*, shoot often or irregularly, < *tirer*, draw, shoot: see *tire*^{2}.]

1. A skirmisher.—2. In the French army, a sharp-shooter; a skirmisher; one of an organized body of light troops for skirmish duty. The title *tirailleurs* was first applied in 1792 to French light-armed troops who were thrown out from the main body to bring on an action, cover an attack, or generally to annoy or deceive the enemy.

tirannye†, **tirandye**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *tyranny.*

tirant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tyrant.*

tirasse (ti-ras′), *n.* [< F. *tirasse*, a draw-net, a strap, < *tirer*, draw: see *tire*^{2}.] In *organ-building*, same as *pedal coupler* (which see, under *pedal*).

tiraunt†, **tirauntrie**†. Old spellings of *tyrant, tyrantry.*

tiraz, *n.* A costly silk stuff of which the most famous manufacture seems to have been at Almeria in Spain, under the Moorish domination: it is mentioned as woven with inscriptions, the names of distinguished men, etc.

tire^{1} (tīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tired*, ppr. *tiring.* [Early mod. E. also *tyre*; < ME. *tiren, tirien, teorien*, < AS. *teorian*, intr. be tired, tr. tire, fatigue; cf. ME. *a-teorien*, < AS. *ā-teorian*, tire; appar. a secondary form of *teran*, tear: see *tear*^{1}. The verb has also been referred to ME. *terien, teryen, terwen, terren, tarien*, < AS. *tergan*, vex (see *tar*^{2}, *tarry*^{2}), also to *tire*^{2}, pull, seize (see *tire*^{2}).] **I.** *intrans.* To become weary, fatigued, or jaded; have the strength or the patience reduced or exhausted.

> As true as truest horse that yet would never *tire.*
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 98.

> I *tired* of the routine of eight years in one afternoon. I desired liberty. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, x.

> Nor mine the sweetness or the skill,
> But mine the love that will not *tire.*
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cx.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make weary, weaken, or exhaust by exertion; fatigue; weary: used with reference to physical effect from either physical or mental strain.

> *Tired* limbs, and over-busy thoughts,
> Inviting sleep and soft forgetfulness.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

> Last year, Esther said innocently, she had no one to help her, and the work *tired* her so.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 452.

> Music that gentlier on the spirit lies
> Than *tir'd* eyelids upon *tir'd* eyes.
> *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

2. To exhaust the attention or the patience of, as with dullness or tediousness; satiate, sicken, or cause repugnance in, as by excessive supply or continuance; glut.

> The feast, the dance; whate'er mankind desire,
> E'en the sweet charms of sacred numbers *tire.*
> *Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 798.

> Dramatic performances *tired* him [William of Orange].
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

> I often grew
> *Tired* of so much within our little life.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

To tire out, to weary or fatigue to the point of exhaustion.

> And some with Patents, some with Merit,
> *Tir'd out* my good Lord Dorset's Spirit.
> *Prior*, To Fleetwood Shepherd (1689).

=**Syn.** *Tire, Fatigue, Weary, Jade.* These words are primarily physical, and are in the order of strength. One may become *tired* simply by standing still, or *fatigued* by a little over-exertion. *Fatigue* suggests something of exhaustion or inability to continue exertion: as, *fatigued* with running. *Weary* implies protracted exertion or strain gradually wearing out one's strength. *Jade* implies the repetition of the same sort of exertion: as, a horse will become *jaded* sooner by driving on a dead level than if he occasionally has a hill to climb. All these words have a figurative application to the mind corresponding to their physical meaning. See *fatigue, n.*, and *wearisome.*

tire^{1} (tīr), *n.* [< *tire*^{1}, *v.*] The feeling of being tired; a sensation of physical or mental fatigue. [Colloq.]

> I have had a little cold for several days, and that and the *tire* in me gives me some headache to-day.
> *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 293.

Brain-tire. Same as *brain-fag.*

tire^{2}† (tīr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *tyre*; < ME. *tiren, tyren* (= Dan. *tirre*, tease, worry), < OF. (and F.) *tirer* = Sp. Pg. *tirar* = It. *tirare*, < ML. *tirare*, draw, drag, pull, extend, produce, protract, prolong, etc.; prob. of Teut. origin, < Goth. *tairan* = AS. *teran*, etc., tear: see *tear*^{1}, with which *tire*^{2} seems to have been in part confused in ME. Cf. *tire*^{1}, prob. from the same ult. root.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw; pull; drag.

> Blauncheflur bid forth hire suere [neck],
> And Floriz azen hire gan *tire.*
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

2. To pull apart or to pieces; rend and devour; prey upon.

> Thow endurest wo
> As sharpe as doth he Sysiphus in helle,
> Whose stomak fowles *tyren* everemo.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 787.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To engage in pulling or tearing or rending; raven; prey: used especially in falconry of hawks pouncing upon their prey, and in analogous figurative applications.

> Upon whose breast a fiercer gripe doth *tire*
> Than did on him who first stole down the fire.
> *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 510).

> And, like an empty eagle,
> *Tire* on the flesh of me and of my son.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 268.

> Thus made she her remove,
> And left wrath *tyring* on her son, for his enforced love.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 422.

> Rivet him
> To Caucasus, should he but frown; and let
> His own gaunt eagle fly at him, to *tire.*
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

Hence—**2.** To be earnestly engaged; dwell; dote; gloat.

> I grieve myself
> To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her
> That now thou *tirest* on, how thy memory
> Will then be pang'd by me.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 96.

tire^{3}† (tīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyre*; < OF. (and F.) *tire*, a draught, pull, stretch, fling, length of course, etc. (in a great variety of senses) (= Sp. Pg. *tiro*, a draught, shot, cast, throw, = It. *tiro*, a draught, shot, etc.), < *tirer*, draw: see *tire*^{2}, *v.* The form *tier*, once a mere var. spelling of *tire* (like *fier* for *fire*), is now pronounced differently, and, with *tire*, is by some referred to a different source: see *tier*^{2}.] **1.** A train or series. [Rare.]

> Such one was Wrath, the last of this ungodly *tire* [of passions]. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 35.

2. A row; rank; course; tier; especially, a row of guns; a battery.

> Hauing spent before in fight the one side of her *tire* of Ordinance, . . . she prepared to cast about, and to bestow on him the other side. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

> In view
> Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
> In posture to displode their second *tire*
> Of thunder. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 605.

3. A stroke; hit. *Cotgrave.*

tire^{4} (tīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tired*, ppr. *tiring.* [Early mod. E. also *tyre*; < ME. *tiren, tyren*; by apheresis from *attire*, *v.*] **1.** To adorn; attire; dress. See *attire.*

> Goth yond to a gret lord that gayly is *tyred.*
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 263.

> She painted her face, and *tired* her head. 2 Ki. ix. 30.

> She speaks as she goes *tired* in cobweb-lawn, light, thin.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of His Humour, ii. 1.

2. To prepare or equip for; make ready; set up.

> But built anew with strength-conferring fare,
> With limbs and soul untam'd, he *tires* a war.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xix. 168.

tire^{4} (tīr), *n.* [By apheresis from *attire*, *n.*] **1.** Attire; dress.

> He tore Dame Maudlin's silken *tire.* *Scott.*

2†. Furniture; apparatus; machinery.

> Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war,
> Roll in thy eager mind. *J. Philips*, Blenheim.

tire^{5} (tīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyre*; perhaps a modified form of *tiar*, to simulate *tire*^{4}; otherwise simply a particular use of *tire*^{4}.] A head-dress. See *tiara.*

> On her head she wore a *tyre* of gold.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 31.

> The best dresser of *tires* that ever busked the tresses of a Queen. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxi.

tire^{6}†, *n.* [Also, erroneously, *tier*; < ME. *tyre*, prob. < OF. *tire*, a draught, and thus ult. identical with *tire*^{3}.] A bitter drink or liquor. *Halliwell.*

> W. Y. Index and hise wyf were here with here meny and here hors in our ladyes place, &c., on Saterday at evyn, and yedyn hens on Monday after none, whan summe had drunkyn malvyseye and *tyre*, &c.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 511.

tire^{7} (tīr), *n.* [Prop. *tier*; < *tie*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] A continuous band of metal or other substance placed around a wheel to form the tread. The tire may serve to resist shock, or hold the wheel together, or reduce wear, etc. Metal tires were formerly made in sections and bolted to the wheel, but in modern practice the tire is always a continuous band, expanded by heat and shrunk on over the wheel, at once to compress it and to secure a firm hold. Tires of rubber, either solid or (now almost universally) of tubing of various kinds, inflated with air (see below), are used for bicycles, tricycles, racing-sulkies, carriages, etc. Also *tyre.*—**Pneumatic tire**, a tire consisting of a tube made of some strong and durable fabric, generally coated with rubber and inflated with air, used on bicycles, etc. In the *double tire* an inner air-tight tube of thin rubber is protected by a strong, unelastic outer tube. Various devices have been used to prevent puncturing.

tire^{7} (tīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tired*, ppr. *tiring.* [< *tire*^{7}, *n.*] To put a tire upon; furnish with tires: as, to *tire* a wheel or a wagon. Also *tyre.*

> The tread may be turned down like the tread of a steel-*tired* wheel, and will not glaze over and become smooth like iron. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. x. 2.

tire^{8}, *n.* See *tier*^{1}, 2.

tire-bender (tīr′ben″dėr), *n.* A machine for bending the tires of wheels to the curve required by the rim of the wheel. Two forms are used: in one, three rollers are employed, between which the tire is passed, to cause it to bend to a circular shape; in the other form, the tire is drawn and bent round a cylinder of the size of the wheel.

tire-bolt (tīr′bōlt), *n.* A screw-bolt by which a tire is fastened upon a wheel-center. If the wheel is made with retaining rings, the bolts are passed through these, and thus secure at once rings, center, and tire. See cut under *bolt.*

tiredness (tīrd′nes), *n.* The state of being tired; weariness; exhaustion.

> It is not through the *tirednesse* or age of the earth, . . . but through our owne negligence, that it hath not satisfied vs so bountifully as it hath done.
> *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 143.

tire-drill (tīr′dril), *n.* A machine for boring the holes for the bolts in tires. It has an adjustable clamp to hold the tire opposite the drill, which is advanced by a screw and crank.

tire-heater (tīr′hē″tėr), *n.* A form of furnace for heating a tire to cause it to expand, in order that it may be fitted over the rim of a wheel.

tireless^{1} (tīr′les), *a.* [< *tire*^{1}, *v.*, + *-less.*] Not tiring or becoming tired; not yielding to fatigue; untiring; unwearying. [A word analogous in formation to *ceaseless, exhaustless, relentless*, etc., and long in every-day use, though omitted from dictionaries.]

> He [the gaucho] was courageous and cruel, active and *tireless*, never more at ease than when on the wildest horse. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXXII. 866.

tireless^{2} (tīr′les), *a.* [< *tire*^{7} + *-less.*] Without a tire: as, a *tireless* wheel.

tirelessly (tīr′les-li), *adv.* In a tireless manner; without becoming tired; unweariedly.

> She [Queen Victoria] does not go to the theatre, leaving that branch of the public duty of a sovereign to the Prince of Wales, who *tirelessly* pursues it.
> *New York Tribune*, March 22, 1891.

tirelessness (tīr′les-nes), *n.* The property or character of being tireless; indefatigability.

tireling† (tīr′ling), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tyreling*; < *tire*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] Tired; fatigued; fagged.

> His *tyreling* Jade he fiersly forth did push
> Through thicke and thin, both over banck and bush.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 17.

tirelire (tēr′lēr), *n.* [< F. *tirelire*, a money-box, formerly also a Christmas box (also the warbling of a lark: see *tirra-lirra*).] A saving-box, popularly called "savings-bank," usually made of baked clay, and of simple form, which must be broken in order to get at the money.

tireman (tīr′man), *n.*; pl. *tiremen* (-men). [< *tire*^{4} + *man.*] **1.** A man who attends to the attiring of another; a dresser, especially in a theater; a valet. [Obsolete or rare.]

> Enter the *Tiremen* to mend the lights.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, Ind.

2. A dealer in clothes and articles of dress. *Halliwell.*

tire-measurer (tīr′mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the circumference of a wheel or a tire. It consists essentially of a graduated wheel turning in a frame held by a handle, and in use is caused to run over the circumference of the wheel or tire to be measured.

tirement† (tīr′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tyrement*; < *tire*^{4} + *-ment.*] An article of apparel; attire.

> Owre women in playes and tryumphes haue not greater plentie of stones of glasse and crystall in theyr garlandes, crownes, gerdels, and suche other *tyrementes.*
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 89).

tire-press (tīr′pres), *n.* A powerful hydraulic press for forcing the tires upon or removing them from the rims of locomotive driving-wheels.

tire-roller (tīr′rō″lėr), *n.* A rolling-mill for wheel-tires. The rolls overhang their bearings, and can be moved to or from each other to admit the tire between them. *E. H. Knight.*

tire-setter (tīr′set″ėr), *n.* A machine for setting a tire upon a wagon- or carriage-wheel. The tire is placed loose upon the wheel, and the machine, by the aid of thin steel bands which are drawn tight by means of a screw, upsets the tire, and presses it upon the wheel.

tire-shrinker (tīr′shring″kėr), *n.* A machine for shortening a tire when, by shrinkage of the wheel, it has become loose. The tire is heated, and placed in the machine, which compresses the heated part, and thus reduces the diameter of the tire.

tiresmith (tīr′smith), *n.* One who makes tires and other ironwork for coaches, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

tiresol† (tẽr′sol), *n.* [< OF. **tiresol*, < *tirer*, draw, + *sol*, sun: see *tire*^{2} and *sol*^{1}.] A sun-umbrella; a sunshade.

> Next to whom cometh the King with a *Tiresol* ouer his head, to keepe off the Sunne.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 538.

tiresome (tīr′sum), *a.* [< *tire*^{1} + *-some.*] **1.** Tending to tire; exhausting the strength; fatiguing: as, a *tiresome* journey.

> Being of a weak constitution, in an employment precarious and *tiresome*, . . . this new weight of party malice had struck you down.
> *Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, Sept. 11, 1725.

2. Exhausting the patience or attention; wearisome; tedious; prosy.

> It would be *tiresome* to detail all the troubles of the Copts under the tyranny of the Moos'lims.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 337.

> The bees keep their *tiresome* whine round the resinous firs on the hill. *Browning*, Up at a Villa.

> His generosity to his troops of *tiresome* cousins has been, at all events, without graciousness.
> *The Academy*, May 11, 1889, p. 330.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Tedious, Irksome*, etc. See *wearisome.*—**2.** Dull, humdrum.

tiresomely (tīr′sum-li), *adv.* In a tiresome manner; wearisomely.

tiresomeness (tīr′sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tiresome; wearisomeness; tediousness.

> I should grow old with the *Tiresomeness* of living so long in the same Place, tho' it were Rome itself.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 345.

tire-valiant† (tīr′val″yant), *n.* A head-dress for women.

> Thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the ship-tire, the *tire-valiant*, or any tire of Venetian admittance. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 60.

tirewoman† (tīr′wům″an), *n.*; pl. *tirewomen* (-wim″en). [< *tire*^{4} + *woman.*] A woman employed to dress, or to attend to the dressing or dresses of, others; a lady's-maid; a female dresser in a theater; a tiring-woman.

> The bride next morning came out of her chamber, dressed with all the art and care that Mrs. Toilet, the *tire-woman*, could bestow on her. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 79.

tiriak†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *theriac.*

tiriba, *n.* [Braz.] A small Brazilian wedge-tailed parrakeet, *Conurus leucotis*, about 9 inches long, of a green color, with red on the head, wings, and tail, and white ear-coverts.

tiring (tīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tire*^{4}, *v.*] The act of dressing.

tiring-house† (tīr′ing-hous), *n.* The room or place where players dress for the stage.

> This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn-brake our *tiring-house.* *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 4.

> I was in the *tiring-house* awhile to see the actors drest.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, Ind.

tiring-room (tīr′ing-röm), *n.* A dressing-room.

> Come to my *tiring-room*, girl; we must be brave; my lord comes hither to-night. *Scott*, Kenilworth, v.

> In the *tiring-room* close by
> The great outer gallery,
> With his holy vestments dight,
> Stood the new Pope, Theocrite.
> *Browning*, Boy and Angel.

tiring-woman† (tīr′ing-wům″an), *n.* A tire-woman; a female dresser, as in a theater.

> Elizabeth [Pepys] was particular in the choice of a *tiring-woman.* *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 750.

tirite (tī′rīt), *n.* A reed-like West Indian plant, *Ischnosiphon Arouma*, of the *Zingiberaceæ.*

tirl^1 (tėrl), *v.* [A dial. var. of *twirl* or of *thirl*^{1}. Cf. *tirl*^{2}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To quiver; vibrate; thrill; hence, to change or veer about, as the wind. *Jamieson.*—**2.** To produce a rattling or whirring; make a clatter, as by shaking or twirling something. **To tirl at** or **on the pin**, to shake the latch of a door by means of a projecting pin of the thumb-piece, and thus make a rattling noise as a signal to those inside that one wishes to enter. Also *to tirl the pin.*

> Lang stood she at her true love's door,
> And lang *tirl'd at the pin.*
> *Fair Annie of Lochroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 100).

> Whan they cam to her father's yett [gate],
> She *tirled on the pin.*
> *Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 401).

II. *trans.* **1.** To twirl; whirl or twist.

> O how they bend their backs and fingers *tirle* [in playing an instrument]. *Muse's Threnodie*, p. 133. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To strip or pluck off quickly.

> And off his coat thay *tirlit* be the croun,
> And on him kest ane syde clarkly goun.
> *Priest's Peblis*, S. P. R., i. 30. (*Jamieson.*)

> When the wind blaws loud and *tirls* our strae.
> *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 33.

3. To strip of something; uncover; unroof; divest, as of covering or raiment.

> Suppose then they should *tirle* ye bare,
> And gar ye fike.
> *Ramsay*, Poems, I. 300. (*Jamieson.*)

[Scotch in all uses.]

To tirl the pin. See *to tirl at the pin*, under I.

tirl^1 (tėrl), *n.* [< *tirl*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A twirl or whirl; a vibration, or something vibrating or whirling.

> The young swankies on the green
> Took round a merrie *tirle.*
> *Ramsay*, Poems, I. 262. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A turn; a try.

> She would far rather had a *tirrle*
> From an Aquavitae barrel.
> *Cleland*, Poems, p. 23. (*Jamieson.*)

[Scotch in both uses.]

tirl^2 (tėrl), *n.* [< *tirl*^{1}, *v.*, as a var. of *thirl*^{1}, *v.*] A substitute for a trundle-wheel or lantern-wheel in a mill. It has 12 arms consisting of boards set in an upright wooden shaft about 4 feet long, with an iron spindle which passes up through the nether millstone, and is fastened to and turns the upper one. See *tirl-mill.* [Shetland.]

tirlie-whirlie (tėr′li-hwėr′li), *n.* and *a.* [< *tirl*^{1} + *whirl*^{1}, with dim. termination.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A whirligig, teetotum, or similar toy.—**2.** An ornamental combination of irregular or twisting lines.

II. *a.* Intricate; irregular; twisting.

> The air 's free eneugh; . . . the monks took care o' that; . . . they hae contrived queer *tirlie-wirlie* holes, that gang out to the open air, and keep the stair as caller as a kail-blade. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

[Scotch in all uses.]

tirl-mill (tėrl′mil), *n.* A mill in which a tirl is used. [Shetland.]

> One of the primitive grinding mills called the "*tirl*" *mills* of Shetland. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 292.

tirma (tėr′mä), *n.* The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus.* *C. Swainson.* [Hebrides.]

tirne†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *turn.*

tiro†, *n.* The more correct spelling of *tyro.*

tirocinium (tī-rọ̄-sin′i-um), *n.* [L., < *tiro*, a raw recruit: see *tyro.*] The first service of a soldier; hence, the first rudiments of any art; a novitiate. The word is used by Cowper as a title for a poem on schools.

tiroire (F. pron. tē-rwor′), *n.* [F.] A tail-like appendage to a hawk's hood. See *hood.*

tirolite, *n.* See *tyrolite.*

tiron† (tī′ron), *n.* [Also *tyrone*; < F. **tiron* = Sp. *tiron* = It. *tirone*, < L. *tiro(n-)*, recruit, novice: see *tyro.*] A tyro.

T-iron (tē′ī″ėrn), *n.* An angle-iron having a flat flange and a web, and in section resembling the letter T. Also written *tee-iron.*

Tironian (tī-rō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Tironianus*, of or pertaining to Tiro, < *Tiro(n-)*, Tiro (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Tiro, the learned freedman, pupil, and amanuensis of Cicero.—**Tironian notes**, the stenographic signs or system of signs used by the ancient Romans. This system, though older than Tiro, and probably Greek in origin, was named after him, apparently as the first extensive practitioner of the art of stenography in Rome. In it parts of the ordinary letters, or modifications of these parts, represent the letters. Several of these modifications answered to one consonant, each of them representing the consonant with a different vowel. In addition to this, words were much abbreviated, and in course of time the total outline of a syllable or word so written often became more or less conventionalized. The number of such signs amounted to five thousand or upward. Although involving long training and a considerable strain on the memory, this system seems to have practically answered all the purposes of modern stenography. It was still in familiar use as late as the ninth century. From these Tironian notes (*notæ Tironianæ*) the short-hand-writers were called *notaries* (*notarii*).

tironism†, *n.* See *tyronism.*

tirr (tir), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *tire*^{1}, < ME. *tiren*, etc.: see *tire*^{2}, *tear*^{1}.] To tear; uncover; unroof; strip; pare off with a spade, as sward, or soil from the top of a quarry. [Scotch.]

tirra-lirra (tir′ä-lir′ä), *n.* [An imitative var. of **tirelire* (= LG. *tierlier*), < OF. *tirelire*, *tirelyre*, the warbling of a lark, < *tirelirer* (> LG. *tierliren*) (= OIt. *tirelirare*), warble as a lark; a riming word appar. of imitative intent.] The note of a lark, a horn, or the like.

> The lark that *tirra-lyra* chants. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 9.

> "*Tirra-lirra*" by the river
> Sang Sir Lancelot.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, iii.

tirret (tir′et), *n.* [Also *tiret*; < OF. *tiret*, draft, pull, tug, line, etc., dim. of *tire*, draft, pull: see *tire*^{3}.] **1†.** A leather strap for hawks, hounds, etc. *Halliwell.*—**2.** In *her.*, a bearing representing the swivel part of a fetter or prisoner's chain: it is sometimes said to represent a pair of handcuffs, and there is confusion between this bearing and *turret.*

tirrit (tir′it), *n.* [Appar. intended as a blunder for *terror*; for the termination, cf. *worrit.*] Terror; affright: a fanciful word put by Shakspere into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly.

> Here 's a goodly tumult! I'll forswear keeping house, afore I'll be in these *tirrits* and frights.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 220.

tirrivee, tirrivie (tir′i-vē, -vi), *n.* [Appar. a capricious word, vaguely imitative. Cf. *tervee*, *tervy.*] A fit of passion, especially when extravagantly displayed, as by prancing, stamping, etc.; a tantrum. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

> A very weel-meaning good-natured man, . . . and indeed so was the Laird o' Glennaquoich too . . . when he wasna in ane o' his *tirrivies.* *Scott*, Waverley, lxix.

tirwhit†, *n.* Same as *tirwit.* *Skinner.*

tirwit (tėr′wit), *n.* [Formerly also *tirwhit*; imitative.] The common European lapwing or pewit, *Vanellus cristatus.* See cut under *lapwing.*

tiry (tīr′i), *a.* [< *tire*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] In a tired condition; liable to become tired, or to give out from fatigue. [Colloq.]

> My horse began to be so *tiry* that he would not stirre one foote. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 33, sig. D.

'tis (tiz). A contraction of *it is*, very common in prose speech and writing in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but now chiefly used in poetry. The colloquial contraction of *it is* is *it's.* [In recent times often printed with an intermediate space, *'t is.*]

tisan†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ptisan.*

tisane (tē-zàn′), *n.* [F.: see *ptisan.*] A decoction with medicinal properties. Compare *ptisan.*—**Tisane de Champagne**, a quality of champagne wine, lighter and less heady than ordinary champagnes. *Larousse.*—**Tisane de Feltz**, a decoction of sarsaparilla, isinglass, and sulphuret of antimony, officinal in the French Codex. It was formerly reputed to be an excellent antisyphilitic remedy.

tisar, *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the fireplace or furnace used to heat the annealing-arch for plate-glass.

Tischeria (ti-shē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Zeller, 1839), named after Von *Tischer* (1777–1849), a German naturalist.] An important genus of tineid moths, of the family *Lithocolletidæ*, of minute size and wide distribution. Their larvæ make large flat mines on the upper side of the leaves of various plants. About 20 species occur in the United States. *T. malifoliella* is a well-known apple-leaf feeder.

tishew†, *n.* An old spelling of *tissue.*

Tishri, Tisri (tish′ri, tiz′ri), *n.* [Heb. *tishrī*, < Chald. *sherā*, open, begin.] The first month of the Hebrew civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical, answering to a part of our September and a part of October.

tisic†, tisical†, etc. Obsolete spellings of *phthisic*, etc.

Tisiphone (ti-sif′ọ̄-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Τισιφόνη, Tisiphone, lit. 'avenger of murder,' < τίνειν, repay, requite, + φόνος, murder.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, one of the Furies, the others being Alecto and Megæra.—**2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name of certain insects and reptiles. *Hübner*; *Fitzinger.*

Tissa (tis′ä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763).] A genus of plants, the sand-spurreys, belonging to the order *Caryophyllaceæ*, and also known as *Buda* (Adanson, 1763), *Spergularia* (Persoon, 1805), and *Lepigonum* (Fries, 1817). The names *Tissa* and *Buda* were both first assigned to the genus in the same book and on the same page; and, as priority is considered to attach to *Tissa*, the name first printed on the page, all the others become synonyms. See *Spergularia.*

tissick†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *phthisic.*

tisso (tis′ō), *n.* Same as *teeso.*

tissue (tish′ö), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *tissue*, *tishew*, *tissew*, *tyssew*, *tysseu*, < OF. *tissu*, a ribbon, fillet, head-band, or belt of woven stuff, < *tissu*, m., *tissue*, f., woven, plaited, interlaced, pp. of **tistre* = Pr. *teisser* = Sp. *tejer* = Pg. *tecer* = It. *tessere*, < L. *texere*, weave: see *text.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A woven or textile fabric; specifically, in former times, a fine stuff, richly colored or ornamented, and often shot with gold or silver threads, a variety of cloth of gold; now, any light gauzy texture, such as is used for veils, or, more indefinitely, any woven fabric of fine quality: a generic word, the specific sense of which in any use is determinable only by its connection or qualification.

> The firste thousand, that is of Dukes, of Erles, of Marquyses and of Amyralles, alle clothed in Clothes of Gold, with *Tysseux* of grene Silk. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

> The vpper garment of the stately Queen
> Is rich gold *Tissue*, on a ground of green.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

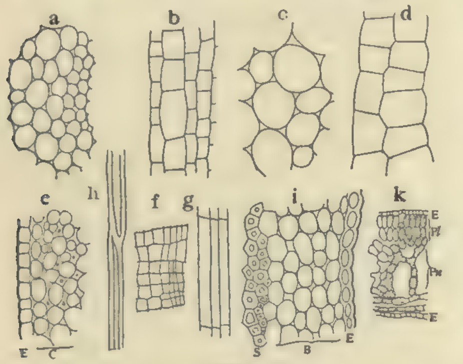
> His skill in the judgment of rich *tissues* . . . is exceeding. *J. F. Cooper*, Water-Witch, xxvii.

2†. A ribbon, or a woven ligament of some kind.

> His helme to-hewen was in twenty places
> That by a *tyssew* henge his bak byhynde.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 639.

3. In *biol.*, an aggregate of similar cells and cell-products in a definite fabric; a histological texture of any metazoic animal: as, muscular, nervous, cellular, fibrous, connective, or epithelial *tissue*; parenchymatous *tissue*. All parts of such organisms are composed of tissues, and the tissues themselves consist either of cells or of cell-products, of which delicate fibers are the most frequent form. Any tissue is an organ, but *tissue* specially notes the substance of any organ, or the mode of coherence of its ultimate formative constituents, rather than its formation in gross, and requires a qualifying word for its specification.

4. Specifically, in *bot.*, the cellular fabric out of which plant-structures are built up, being composed of united cells that have had a common origin and have obeyed a common law of growth. The tissue-elements are the cells in their various modifications, and, although seemingly diverse as to form, size, and function, may be reduced to two principal types: namely, parenchyma in its widest sense, including parenchyma proper, collenchyma, sclerotic parenchyma, epidermal cells, suberous parenchyma, etc., and prosenchyma in its widest sense, including prosenchyma proper, typical wood-cells, tracheids, ducts, bast-cells, sieve-cells, etc. See *parenchyma* and *prosenchyma*.



Tissue.

Parenchyma.—*a*, transverse section of the bark in the stem of *Datura Tatula*; *b*, longitudinal section of the same; *c*, transverse section of the pith in the stem of the same plant; *d*, longitudinal section of the same; *e*, the collenchymatous tissue in the stem of the same plant, transverse section (*C*, collenchyma; *E*, epidermis).

Prosenchyma.—*f*, transverse section of the intrafascicular cambium in the stem of the same plant; *g*, longitudinal section of the same; *h*, the ends of two sclerenchymatous cells from the stem of *Cardamine rhomboidea*; *i*, transverse section of the stem of the same plant (*S*, sclerenchyma; *B*, bark; *E*, epidermis); *k*, transverse section of leaf of *Saxifraga hieracifolia* (*E*, epidermis; *Pl*, palisade-cells; *Pn*, pneumatic tissue).

5. Figuratively, an interwoven or interconnected series or sequence; an intimate conjunction, coördination, or concatenation.

> We shall perceive . . . [history] to be a *tissue* of crimes, follies, and misfortunes.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xlii.

> It is not easy to reconcile this monstrous *tissue* of incongruity and dissimulation with any motives of necessity or expediency. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

6. Same as *tissue-paper*. See *paper*.—**7.** In *photog.*, a film or very thin plate of gelatin compounded with a pigment, made on a continuous strip of paper, and used, after bichromate sensitization, for carbon-printing.

> The *tissue* is prepared in three varieties of colour, . . . indian ink, sepia, and photographic purple.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 273.

8. In *entom.*, the geometrid moth *Scotosia dubitata*: an English collectors' name.—**Accidental tissue**, any tissue that grows in or upon a part to which it is foreign. It may be similar to a tissue normally found elsewhere in the body (analogous), or unlike any of the normal tissues of the organism (heterologous). A bony tumor growing in muscle is an example of analogous accidental tissue; cancer, of heterologous.—**Adenoid, adipose, aqueous, areolar, basement, cartilaginous, cavernous, chordal, cicatricial tissue.** See the qualifying words.—**Adventitious tissue.** Same as *accidental tissue*.—**Cellular tissue.** (*a*) In *bot.*, parenchyma. See def. 4 and *cellular*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, areolar tissue. See def. 3.—**Cloth of tissue†.** See *cloth*.—**Conducting tissue**, in *bot.*, loose cellular tissue forming the body of the stigma and filling or lining the axis of the style, through which the pollen-tubes make their way to the cavity of the ovary. Also *conductive tissue*.—**Connective tissue.** See *connective*.—**Cribriform tissue.** (*a*) In *bot.*, cribrose cells, or sieve-cells, taken collectively; sieve-tissue. See *sieve-cell*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, areolar tissue.—**Dartoid, elastic, epidermal, erectile tissue.** See the adjectives.—**Fatty tissue.** Same as *adipose tissue*.—**Felted, fibrilliform, fibrous, filamentous, gelatigenous, gelatinous tissue.** See the adjectives.—**Fundamental tissue.** See *fundamental cells*, under *fundamental*.—**Glandular woody tissue.** See *glandular*.—**Granulation tissue.** See *granulation*.—**Healing tissue**, in *bot.*, a general name for the cellular matter produced for the repair of injury in plants. Where any part of a plant has suffered serious mechanical injury by which the deeper tissues are exposed, the surface of the wound exhales moisture very rapidly, and soon becomes dry. This drying of the exposed tissues is fatal to their component cells, and the organic contents soon undergo chemical decomposition. This decomposition would very soon extend to neighboring cells were it not arrested by the tissues for repair. The principal healing tissue is cork. The soft tissues just below the wound immediately become merismatic and behave precisely like normal cork-meristem, covering the entire wound with a grayish or brownish film, which is in unbroken connection with the edges of the wound. Another form of repair is by callus, in which some of the cells at the exposed surface give rise to elongated sac-like bodies, which fill up the greater part of the injured cavity, and serve as a new epidermis. *Goodale*, Phys. Bot.—**Indifferent tissues.** See *indifferent cells*, under *cell*.—**Interstitial, lardaceous, laticiferous, leprous, lymphoid, muscular, osteogenic tissue.** See the adjectives.—**Laminated tissue**, cellular tissue.—**Osteoid tissue**, a tissue, formed of cells with large nuclei, lying in angular cavities of a faintly striated cartilage-like intercellular substance. It arises from lymphoid medullary cells, or from the periosteum, and it becomes converted into bone by impregnation with lime-salts, together with slight morphological modifications.—**Reticular tissue.** Same as *adenoid tissue*.—**Retiform connective tissue.** Same as *adenoid tissue*.—**Sclerous tissue**, a collective term embracing the cartilaginous, fibrous, and osseous tissues.—**Sieve-tissue.** See *cribriform tissue*, above.—**Splenic tissue.** Same as *spleen-pulp*.—**Sporogenous, sustentacular, tracheary**, etc., **tissue.** See the adjectives.—**Vegetable tissue.** See def. 4.

II. *a.* Made of tissue.

> Her head was decked with a gypsy hat, from which floated a blue *tissue* veil. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 440.

tissue (tish'ö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tissued*, ppr. *tissuing*. [< *tissue*, *n.*] **1.** To weave with threads of silver or gold, as in the manufacture of tissue.

> The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

2. To clothe in or adorn with tissue.

> Crested knights and *tissued* dames
> Assembled at the glorious call. *Wharton.*

tissued (tish'öd), *p. a.* [< *tissue* + *-ed*².] Variegated in color; rich and silvery as if made of tissue.

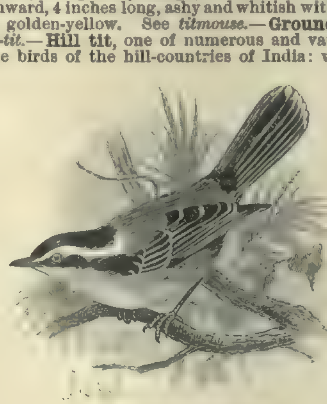
> With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 146.

tissue-paper (tish'ö-pā″pėr), *n.* [So called as being used to place between the folds of the fine silk fabric called *tissue*; < *tissue*, 1, + *paper*.] See *paper*.

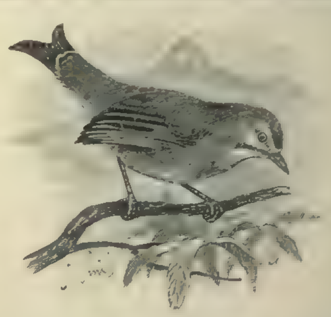
tissue-secretion (tish'ö-sẹ̄-krē″shọn), *n.* In *Actinozoa*, the sclerenchyma of sclerodermic corals, secreted by the polyps themselves and not by the cœnosarc: opposed to *foot-secretion*.

tit¹ (tit), *n.* [Also *tet*; < (*a*) ME. *tit*, *titte*, *tette*, < AS. *tit* (*titt-*) = MD. *titte* = MLG. LG. *titte* = MHG. G. *zitze* (cf. Sw. *tisse*, < G.?); mixed in E. with (*b*) E. *teat*, < ME. *tete*, < OF. *tete*, *tette*, F. *tette* (also *teton*, *tettin*) = Sp. Pg. *tetta* = It. *tetta* (also *zitta*, *cizza*, *zezzolo*), teat (cf. F. *teter* = Sp. *tetar* = It. *tettare*, suckle); root unknown. (*c*) Cf. OHG. *tuttā*, *tutā*, *tutto*, *tuto*, MHG. *tutte*, *tute*, dim. *tütel*, teat; Icel. *tāta*, teat; W. *didi*, *did*, teat; Gr. *τιτθός*, *τίτθη*, teat. The relations of these last forms are uncertain.] A teat. See *teat*.

tit² (tit), *n.* [< ME. **tit* (found only in comp.: see *titmouse*), < Icel. *tittr*, a little bird, = Norw. *tita*, a little bird (cf. Icel. *titlingr*, > E. *titling*); perhaps connected with *tit*³, 'a small thing.' The word appears also in *titlark*, *titling*¹, *titmouse*, and terminally in *tomtit*, *bottle-tit*, *coal-tit*, *thrush-tit*, *wren-tit*, and other names.] One of several small birds. Specifically—(*a*) A titling or pipit. See *titlark*. (*b*) A tomtit or titmouse. (*c*) With a qualifying word, or in composition, one of many different birds which resemble or suggest titmice, especially of India and the East Indies. See phrases and words following.—**Azure tit** or **titmouse**, *Parus* (*Cyanestes*) *cyanus*, in part blue, and widely distributed in the northern Palearctic region. *Pennant*, 1785; *Latham*, 1787.—**Bearded tit.** See *bearded*.—**Cape tit**, a penduline titmouse of South Africa, *Ægithalus pendulinus*.—**Gold tit**, an American titmouse, *Auriparus flaviceps*, of Texas to California and southward, 4 inches long, ashy and whitish with the whole head golden-yellow. See *titmouse*.—**Ground tit.** See *wren-tit*.—**Hill tit**, one of numerous and various small oscine birds of the hill-countries of India: very loosely used. See *hill-tit*, *Liotrichidæ*, and *Siva*, 2. All these birds are now usually thrown into the non-committal family *Timeliidæ*. In illustration of the group may be noted the members of the genus *Minla*, as *M.* (formerly *Liothrix*) *igneotincta*, of the Himalayan region and southward, and of *Liothrix* proper, as *L. lutea*. See also *tit-babbler* (with cut).—**Hudsonian** or **Hudson's Bay tit**, *Parus hudsonicus*, of New England and northward, resembling a chickadee, but marked with brown.—**Long-tailed tit.** See *titmouse* (with cut).—**Penduline tit**, any titmouse of the genus *Ægithalus*, with six or eight wide-ranging species in Europe and Africa, as *Æ. pendulinus*.—**Siberian tit**, *Parus cinctus*.—**Toupet tit.** See *toupet*, 2.—**Tufted tit**, a United States crested titmouse, *Parus* (*Lophophanes*) *bicolor*; the peto. See cut under *titmouse*. (See also *bottle-tit*, *bush-tit*, *coal-tit*, *thrush-tit*, *wren-tit*.)



Hill tit (*Minla igneotincta*).



Hill tit (*Liothrix lutea*).

tit³ (tit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *titt*; appar. orig. 'something small.' Cf. *tit*², *titty*². Cf. also *tot*¹.] **1.** A small or poor horse.

> The nag or the hackeneie is verie good for trauelling. . . . And if he be broken accordinglie, you shall haue a little *tit* that will trauell a whole daie without anie bait.
> *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, ii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

> The Modern Poets seem to use Smut as the Old Ones did Machines, to relieve a fainting Invention. When Pegasus is jaded, and would stand still, he is apt, like other *Tits*, to run into every Puddle.
> *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 6.

2. A child; a girl; a young woman: a depreciatory term.

> I wonder that any man is so mad to come to see these rascally *tits* play here. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

3. A bit; morsel. *Halliwell.*

[Obsolete or rare in all uses.]

tit⁴ (tit), *n.* [In the phrase *tit for tat*, a variation of *tip for tap*: see under *tip*², *n.* *Tit* and *tat* in this phrase are in themselves meaningless; the phrase is often written with hyphens, *tit-for-tat*, and indeed is better so written, being practically one word.] In the phrase *tit for tat* (literally, in the original form *tip for tap*, 'blow for blow'), a retaliatory return; an equivalent by way of repartee or answer: as, to give a person *tit for tat* in a dispute or a war of wit.

> *Tit for tat*, Betsey! You are right, my girl.
> *Colman and Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, v. 2.

> I have had my *tit-for-tat* with John Russell, and I turned him out on Friday last.
> *Palmerston*, in McCarthy's Hist. Own Times, xxiii.

tit⁵† (tit), *v. t.* [< ME. *titten*, *tytten*, origin obscure; cf. *tight*¹, *v.*] To pull tightly. (*Halliwell*, under *titte* (2).)

> And the feete uppward fast knytted,
> And in strang paynes be streyned and *tytted*.
> *Hampole*, MS. Bowes, p. 210. (*Halliwell.*)

tit⁵† (tit), *n.* [< ME. *titte*; < *tit*⁵, *v.*] A pull.

> Yf that tre war tite pulled oute
> At a *titte*, with al the rotes oboute.
> *Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 1915 (Morris and Skeat's Spec. Eng. Lit.).

tit⁶†, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *tite*¹.

Titan¹ (tī'tạn), *n.* [< ME. *Titan*, *Tytan*, < OF. *Titan*, F. *Titan* = Sp. *Titan* = Pg. *Titão* = It. *Titano* = G. Dan. Sw. *Titan*, < L. *Titan*, rarely *Titanus* (pl. *Titanes*, *Titani*), < Gr. Τιτάν (pl. Τιτᾶνες, Τιτῆνες), a Titan; cf. *τιτώ*, day, < √ *τι*, lighten, illumine.] **1.** In *mythol.*, one of a race of primordial deities, children of Uranus and Ge (Heaven and Earth), or their son Titan, supposed to represent the various forces of nature. In the oldest accounts there were six male Titans (Oceanus, Cœus, Crius, Hyperion, Japetus, and Kronos), and six female (Theia, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phœbe, and Tethys). They were imprisoned by their father Uranus from their birth, but, after unmanning and dethroning him, were delivered by Kronos. Zeus, son of Kronos, compelled him to disgorge his elder brothers and sisters, whom he had swallowed at their birth, and after a terrible war thrust the Titans (except Oceanus) into Tartarus, under guard of the hundred-armed giants. In the later legends, Titan, the father of the Titans, yielded the supreme power to his younger brother Kronos, but regained it, and was finally overcome by the thunderbolts of Zeus (Jupiter), son of Kronos (Saturn), who then became the supreme god. The Titans in their wars are said to have piled mountains upon mountains to scale heaven, and they are taken as the types of lawlessness, gigantic size, and enormous strength.

> 'Tis an old tale; Jove strikes the *Titans* down,
> Not when they set about their mountain-piling,
> But when another rock would crown the work.
> *Browning*, Paracelsus, iv.

2. Any one of the immediate descendants of the Titans, as Prometheus and Epimetheus.—**3.** The sun personified, Titan being at times substituted by the Latin poets for Helios as god of the sun.

> And *Titan*, tired in the mid-day heat,
> With burning eye did hotly overlook them.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 177.

4. The sixth in order of the eight satellites of the planet Saturn, and the largest, appearing as a star of the ninth magnitude. See *Saturn*.—**5.** A genus of beetles. *Matthews.*

titan^2 (tī'tan), *n.* [= F. *titane* = Sp. Pg. It. *titanio*, < NL. *titanium*: see *titanium*.] **1.** A calcareous earth; titanite.—**2.** Titanium.

titanate (tī'tạn-āt), *n.* [< *titan*(*ic*)^2 + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of titanic acid.

Titanesque (tī-tạ-nesk'), *a.* [< *Titan*^{1} + *-esque*.] Characteristic or suggestive of the Titans, or of the legends concerning them; of Titanic character or quality.

> His extraordinary metaphors, and flashes of *Titanesque* humour. *Froude*, Carlyle (First Forty Years), xx.

Titaness (tī'tạn-es), *n.* [< *Titan*^{1} + *-ess*.] A female Titan; a woman of surpassing size or power.

> So likewise did this *Titanesse* aspire
> Rule and dominion to herselfe to gaine.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 4.

Titania (tī-tā'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [< L. *Titania*, poetically applied to Diana (as well as to Latona, Pyrrha, and Circe), fem. of *Titanius*, of the Titans, < *Titan*, Titan: see *Titan*.] **1.** The queen of Fairyland, and consort of Oberon.

> *Oberon.* Now, my *Titania*; wake you, my sweet queen.
> *Titania.* My Oberon! what visions have I seen!
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 80.

2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

titanian^1 (tī-tā'ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Titanius*, of the Titans, < *Titan*, Titan: see *Titan*.] Same as *titanic*^{1}. *Johnson*, in Boswell, I. 174.

titanian^2 (tī-tā'ni-ạn), *a.* [< *titanium* + *-an*.] Same as *titanic*^{2}.

titanic^1 (tī-tan'ik), *a.* [= F. *titanique* = Sp. *Titánico* = Pg. It. *Titanico*, < L. as if **Titanicus* (for which *Titaniacus*), < Gr. Τιτανικός, of or pertaining to a Titan or the Titans, < Τιτάν, Titan: see *Titan*^{1}.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Titans; hence, enormous in size, strength, or degree; gigantic; superhuman; huge; vast.

titanic^2 (tī-tan'ik), *a.* [< *titanium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to titanium.—**Titanic acid,** TiO_2, titanium dioxid. When prepared artificially it is a white tasteless powder which assumes a yellow color when gently heated. It is fusible in the oxyhydrogen flame. It is insoluble in water, in hydrochloric acid, and in dilute sulphuric acid. It occurs in nature in three forms, as rutile, octahedrite or anatase, and brookite. Also called *titanic oxid* or *anhydrid*.—**Titanic iron ore.** Same as *ilmenite*.—**Titanic schorl,** a name of rutile.

titanical (tī-tan'i-kạl), *a.* [< *titanic*^{1} + *-al*.] Same as *titanic*^{1}.—**Titanical stars**†, the planets.

titaniferous (tī-tạ-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *titanium* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*^{1}, + *-ous*.] Containing titanium: as, *titaniferous* iron.—**Titaniferous cerite.** Same as *tscheffkinite*.—**Titaniferous iron ore, titaniferous oxid of iron,** ilmenite.

titanite (tī'tạn-īt), *n.* [< *titanium* + *-ite*^{2}.] An ore of titanium. See *sphene*.

titanitic (tī-tạ-nit'ik), *a.* [< *titanite* + *-ic*.] Same as *titanic*^{2}.

titanium (tī-tā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., so called in fanciful allusion to the Titans; < L. *Titan*, < Gr. Τιτάν, Titan: see *Titan*.] Chemical symbol, Ti; atomic weight, 48.17. A metal which is not found native, but as artificially prepared is a dark-gray powder having a decided metallic luster, and resembling iron in appearance. It occurs, in the form of the dioxid, in three different crystalline forms—rutile, brookite, and anatase—and is also found quite frequently in combination with the protoxid of iron, mixed with more or less of the peroxid of the same metal. (See *ilmenite*.) Titanium appears to be a pretty widely distributed element, having been found in many minerals and rocks, as well as in clays and soils resulting from their decomposition, but it nowhere occurs in considerable quantity in any one locality; it has also been detected in meteorites and in the sun. Titanium is very remarkable in its power of combining with nitrogen at a high temperature. Certain copper-colored cubical crystals which are not infrequently found in the "bear" of blast-furnaces and were supposed by Wollaston to be pure titanium, were shown by Wöhler to consist of a cyanonitrid of that metal. As titanium enters into the composition of so many iron ores, it is natural that it should have been found in many kinds of pig-iron. Its presence in small quantity does not appear to have an injurious effect. A considerable number of patents have been taken out for supposed improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel in which titanium has played an important part. So-called "titanic steel" was at one time extensively advertised as being of unrivaled excellence; but several chemists of high reputation have declared themselves unable to detect any titanium in it. The chemical relations of titanium are peculiar: in some respects it stands midway between tin and silicon; in other ways it is allied to iron, chromium, and aluminium.

titanium-green (tī-tā'ni-um-grēn), *n.* Titanium ferrocyanide, precipitated by potassium ferrocyanide from a solution of titanic chlorid, recommended as an innocuous substitute for Schweinfurt green and other arsenical green pigments. The color, however, is far inferior to that of Schweinfurt green.

Titanomachy (tī-ta-nom'ạ-ki), *n.* [< Gr. Τιτανομαχία, < Τιτάν, Titan, + μάχη, battle.] The battle or war of the Titans with the gods. *Gladstone*, Contemporary Rev., LI. 760.

Titanomys (tī-tan'ọ-mis), *n.* [NL. (Von Meyer, 1843), < Gr. Τιτάν, Titan, + μῦς, mouse.] A genus of fossil duplicident rodents, of the family *Lagomyidæ*, related to the living pikas, but characterized by the single upper and lower premolar, instead of two such teeth.

Titanotheriidæ (tī-tā"nọ-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Titanotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyls, based on the genus *Titanotherium*.

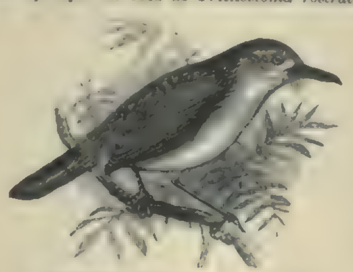
titanotherioid (tī-tā-nọ-thē'ri-oid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Titanotherium* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A titanotherium, or a related mammal. *Nature*, XLI. 347.

II. *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Titanotherium*.

Titanotherium (tī-tā-nọ-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Leidy, 1853), < Gr. Τιτάν, Titan, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] **1.** A genus of gigantic perissodactyl mammals from the Miocene of North America.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

titan-schorl (tī'tạn-shôrl), *n.* Native oxid of titanium.

tit-babbler (tit'bab"lėr), *n.* A hill-tit, *Trichostoma rostratum*, inhabiting the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo. It was originally described by Blyth in 1842 as *Trichostoma rostratum*, and has since been placed in six other genera, with various specific names. It is 5 inches long, with red eyes, bluish feet, and varied brownish coloration. The name extends to other hill-tits which have improperly been placed in *Trichostoma*, the one here named being the only member of this genus in a proper sense.



Tit-babbler (*Trichostoma rostratum*).

titbit (tit'bit), *n.* [Also *tidbit*; < *tit*^{3}, a bit, morsel, + *bit*.] A delicate bit; a sweet morsel.=**Syn.** *Delicacy, Dainty, Tidbit.* See *delicacy*.

tite^1 (tīt), *adv.* [Also spelled *tight*, and confused with *tight*^{1}; also *tith*; < ME. *tite, tyte, tit, tyt*, erroneously *tigt*, also *tid*, < Icel. *tītt*, quickly, neut. of *tīdhr*, frequent, usual, eager (superl. in the phrase *sem tīdhast*, quickly, immediately). Cf. *titely*.] Quickly; soon; fast: as, run as *tite* as you can. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

> Then the troiens full *tyt* tokyn there hertes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6518.

> As *tit* as thei come him to the sothe for to telle,
> Thei sett hem doun softly that semly be-fore.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 852.

> And who fyndis hym greued late hym telle *tyte*.
> *York Plays*, p. 304.

As tite† (without a following *as*), quickly; immediately.

> I shal telle the *as tite* what this tree hatte.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 61.

tite^2†, *a.* An old spelling of *tight*^{1}. *Bailey.*

tite^3†. A Middle English form of *tideth*, third person singular present indicative of *tide*^{1}.

titel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tittle*^{2}.

titely† (tīt'li), *adv.* [Also spelled *tightly*, and confused with *tightly*^{1}; also *tithly*; < ME. *tytly*, erroneously *tigtly*, also *tidliche, tidlike*, < Icel. *tīdhuliga*, frequently, < *tīdhr*, frequent (neut. *tītt*, quickly): see *tite*^{1}.] Quickly; soon.

> With-out tarying to his tent *tytly* thai yode,
> And were set all samyn the souerain before.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1094.

> Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters *tightly*;
> Sail like my pinnace to these golden shores.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 83.

titer†, **titerer**†. Old spellings of *titter*^{1}, *titterer*.

tit-for-tat (tit'fọr-tat'), *n.* See *tit*^{4}.

tith† (tith), *adv.* [A var. of *tite*^{1}, < ME. *tit, tid*, quickly: see *tide*^{1}.] Same as *tite*^{1}.

> Of a good stirring strain too, she goes *tith*.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 4.

tithable (tī'ᴛʜa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Also *titheable*; < *tithe* + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Subject to the payment of tithes, as property; capable of being tithed.

> It is not to be expected from the nature of these general commentaries that I should particularly specify what things are *tithable* and what not, the time when, or the manner and proportion in which, tithes are usually due.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. iii.

2†. Assessable for tithes, or for the payment of any tax to a parish, as a person.

> They [Virginians] call all negroes above sixteen years of age *tithable*, be they male or female, and all white men of the same age. *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 18.

II.† *n.* A person by or for whom tithes or parish taxes were payable.

> Their parishes are accounted large or small, in proportion to the number of *tithables* contained in them, and not according to the extent of land. *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 33.

tithe^1 (tīᴛʜ), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *tythe*; < ME. *tithe, tythe, tethe*, < AS. *teótha* for **teóntha*, < *teón, tién, tȳne*, ten: see *ten, tenth*.] **I.**† *a.* Tenth.

> Every *tithe* soul, 'mongst many thousand.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 19.

II. *n.* **1.** A tenth; the tenth part of anything; hence, any indefinitely small part.

> I have searched . . . man by man, boy by boy; . . . the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 66.

2. A contribution or tax for some public use, either voluntary or enforced, of one tenth of the quantity or of the value of the subject from or on account of which it is paid; hence, any ratable tax payable in kind or by commutation of its value in money. The levying of tithes in kind on natural productions or the proceeds of industry was generally practised in ancient times, for both civil and ecclesiastical uses; and this is still the prevalent method of taxation for all purposes in Mohammedan countries. It was established and definitely regulated for the support of religion among the Hebrews; and it was revived for the support of the Christian church by a law of Charlemagne about the beginning of the ninth century, after some previous fluctuating use of it. Ecclesiastical tithes were always more or less oppressive and unequal in their incidence, and they have been generally abolished except in Great Britain, where they are still maintained, mainly in the shape of commuted rent-charges upon land. As there recognized, *tithe* is defined as the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock and the personal industry of the inhabitants, allotted for the maintenance of the clergy or priesthood, for their support, and other church purposes. Under the ancient Jewish law, tithes of all produce, including flocks and cattle, were to be given to the Levite, and of this tithe or tenth a tenth was to be given to the priests. In modern ecclesiastical usage, tithes are divided into personal, predial, and mixed: *personal*, when accruing from labor, art, trade, and manufacture; *predial*, when issuing directly from the earth, as hay, wood, grain, and fruit; and *mixed*, when accruing from beasts which are fed from the ground. Another division of tithes is into great and small. *Great tithes* consist of all species of corn and grain, hay and wood; *small tithes*, of predial tithes of other kinds, together with mixed and personal tithes. In England great tithes belong to the rector, and are hence called *parsonage* or *rectorial tithes*; and the others are due to the vicar, and are hence called *vicarage tithes*. (See *altarage*, 2.) In England tithes are now often impropriated to laymen, ecclesiastical corporations, etc. Several acts of Parliament have been passed for the commutation of tithes in England and Ireland, the usual form being the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge called the *tithe rent-charge*, payable in money, and chargeable on the land. In regard to tithes in Scotland, see *teind*.

3†. A tax assessed by the vestry of a parish.—**Commutation of tithes,** in England and Ireland, the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge payable in money, and chargeable on the land. See *Commutation of Tithes Act*, under *commutation*.—**Composition of tithes.** Same as *real composition* (*b*) (which see, under *real*^{1}).—**Saladin tithe,** a general tax on movable property and revenues from land levied in France and England in 1188 for the support of the third crusade, organized for the recovery of the Holy Land from the sultan Saladin. See *Ordinance of the Saladin Tithe*, under *ordinance*.—**Titulars of the tithes.** See *titular*.

tithe^1 (tīᴛʜ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tithed*, ppr. *tithing*. [Formerly also *tythe*; < ME. *tithen, tythen, tethen*, < AS. *teóthian*, tithe, < *teótha*, tithe, tenth: see *tithe*^{1}, *a*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To subject to tithes or the payment of a tithe; impose a tithe or tenth of or upon.

> When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase. Deut. xxvi. 12.

2. To pay tithes on; give or yield up a tithe of.

> Military spoil, and the prey gotten in war, is also tythable, for Abraham *tythed* it to Melchizedek.
> *Spelman*, Tythes, xvi.

3†. To take or reckon by tenths or tens; take tithe or every tenth of.

> Which Armie (saith Fernandes) he [the King] *tythed* out of his people, taking one onely of ten.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 463.

> The multitude are *tith'd*, and every tenth only spar'd.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

To tithe mint and cumin, to exercise rigid authority or close circumspection in small matters, while neglecting greater or more important ones: with reference to Mat. xxiii. 23.

II.† *intrans.* To pay tithes. *Piers Plowman* (A), viii. 65.

> For lamb, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
> *Tithe* so as thy cattle the Lord do not strike.
> *Tusser*, January's Husbandry, st. 42.

tithe²†, *v. t.* [ME. *tithen, tuthen,* < AS. *tīthian, tythian* (= OS. *tugithōn* = MHG. *ge-zwiden*), concede, grant.] To concede; grant. *Rob. of Gloucester.*

tithe-commissioner (tīᴛʜ'ko̤-mish″o̤n-ėr), *n.* One of a board of officers appointed by the English government for arranging propositions for commuting or compounding for tithes. *Simmonds.*

tithe-free (tīᴛʜ'frē), *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

tithe-gatherer (tīᴛʜ'gaᴛʜ″ėr-ėr), *n.* One who collects tithes.

titheless (tīᴛʜ'les), *a.* [< *tithe*¹ + *-less.*] Tithe-free.

tithe-owner (tīᴛʜ'ō″nėr), *n.* A person to whom tithes are due; one who owns the right to receive and use the tithes of a parish or locality. In Great Britain many laymen are tithe-owners, through impropriation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 412.

tithe-payer (tīᴛʜ'pā″ėr), *n.* One who pays tithes; a person from whom tithes are due.

tithe-pig (tīᴛʜ'pig), *n.* One pig out of ten, paid as a tithe or church-rate. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 79.

tithe-proctor (tīᴛʜ'prok″to̤r), *n.* A levier or collector of tithes or church-rates.

tither¹ (tī'ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< ME. *tithere, tythere;* < *tithe*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who levies or collects tithes.—2. A tithe-payer.

> Smale *tytheres* weren foule yshent.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 12.

3. An advocate or a supporter of tithes; one who maintains the principle of ecclesiastical tithing. [Rare.]

> *Tithers* themselves have contributed to thir own confutation, by confessing that the Church liv'd primitively on Alms.
> *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

tither² (tiᴛʜ'ėr), *indef. pron.* A Scotch form of *tother.*

> The tane o' them is fu' o' corn,
> The *tither* is fu' o' hay.
> *Willie and May Margaret* (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

tithe-stealer (tīᴛʜ'stē″lėr), *n.* One who evades the payment of tithes, or who dishonestly withholds some part of the tithes due from him.

> The 'squire has made all his tenants atheists and *tythe-stealers.*
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 112.

tithing¹ (tī'ᴛʜing), *n.* [< ME. *tithing, tething, tending, teonding,* < AS. *teóthing, teóthung,* a tithing, tithe, decimation, a band of ten men; verbal n. of *teóthian*, tithe: see *tithe*¹, *v.*] 1. In *old Eng. law*, a decennary; a number or company of about ten householders, or one tenth of a hundred (which see), who, dwelling near each other, were regarded as constituting a distinct community for some purposes of civil order and police regulation, the several members being treated as sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other. Although this institution has long ceased, the name and corresponding territorial division are still retained in many parts of England.

2. The act of levying or taking tithe; that which is taken as tithe; a tithe.

tithing²†, *n.* Tidings. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 498.

tithing-man (tī'ᴛʜing-man), *n.* [< ME. **tithing-man,* < AS. *tēothingmann;* < *tithing*¹ + *man.*] 1. In *old Eng. law*, the chief man of a tithing: same as *headborough.*—2. In England, a peace-officer; an under-constable; in *early New England hist.*, a town officer elected each year to exercise a general moral police (derived from the constabulary functions of the English tithing-man) in the town. Later his functions were nearly confined to preserving order during divine service and enforcing attendance upon it. An officer called the *tithing-man*, with similar moral police duties, was also, in the seventeenth century, chosen in Maryland manors.

> The oldest people in New England remember the *tithing-man* as a kind of Sunday Constable, whose special duty it was, in the old parish meeting-house, to quiet the restlessness of youth and to disturb the slumbers of age.
> *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies*, I. 1.

tithing-penny† (tī'ᴛʜing-pen″i), *n.* A small sum paid to the sheriff by each tithing, etc., for the charge of keeping courts.

tithly† (tith'li), *adv.* [A var. of *titely*, as *tith* of *tite*¹.] Same as *titely.*

> I have seen him trip it *tithly.*
> *Beau. and Fl.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Tithonian (ti-thō'ni-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Tithonus*, < Gr. Τιθωνός, in Gr. myth. the brother of Priam and consort of Eos or Aurora, and endowed with immortality.] A name given by Oppel to a peculiar facies of Upper Jurassic rocks extensively developed in southern France and on the southern side of the Alps. The series thus named is characterized by limestones of very uniform lithological character, as if deposited in deep water when the conditions of deposition were for a long time remarkably uniform in character.

tithonic (ti-thon'ik), *a.* [= F. *tithonique*, < Gr. Τιθωνός, Tithonus: see *Tithonian.*] Pertaining to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects; actinic. See *actinism.*

tithonicity (tith-o̤-nis'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *tithonic* + *-ity.*] That property of light by which it produces chemical effects; actinism.

tithonographic (ti-thō-no̤-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Τιθωνός (see *tithonic*) + γράφειν, write.] Fixed or impressed by the tithonic rays of light; photographic.

> Draper also did something like the same thing, but not quite the same thing, in what he called a *tithonographic* representation of the solar spectrum.
> *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 81.

tithonometer (tith-o̤-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. Τιθωνός (see *tithonic*) + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument devised by Dr. John W. Draper (1844) to measure the tithonic or chemical action of light-rays by their effect in causing the chemical union of chlorin and hydrogen. See the quotation.

> The *tithonometer* consists essentially of a mixture of equal measures of chlorine and hydrogen gases evolved from and confined by a fluid which absorbs neither. This mixture is kept in a graduated tube so arranged that the gaseous surface exposed to the rays never varies in extent, notwithstanding the contraction which may be going on in its volume, and the muriatic acid resulting from its union is removed by rapid absorption.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XLVI. 218.

tithymal† (tith'i-ma̤l), *n.* [Also *tithymall, tithimal, titimal,* < OF. *tithymale*, < L. *tithymalus, tithymallus,* < Gr. τιθύμαλος, spurge, euphorbia.] A plant of the genus *Euphorbia;* spurge.

titi¹, *n.* See *tee-tee.*

titi² (tē'te), *n.* Same as *buckwheat-tree.*

Titianesque (tish-ia-nesk'), *a.* [< *Titian* (see def.) + *-esque.*] Characteristic of or resembling the works of the Venetian painter Titian (Tiziano Vecellio, 1477–1576). *Athenæum*, No. 3261, p. 537.

titifill†, *n.* See *titivil.*

titil†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *title, tittle*².

titillate (tit'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *titillated*, ppr. *titillating.* [< L. *titillatus*, pp. of *titillare* (> It. *titillare* = Sp. *titilar* = Pg. *titillar* = F. *titiller*), tickle.] To tickle; excite a tickling or tingling sensation in; hence, to excite pleasurably; exhilarate; elate.

> The gnomes direct, to every atom just,
> The pungent grains of *titillating* dust.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 84.

titillation (tit-i-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *titillation* = Pr. *titillacio* = Sp. *titilacion* = Pg. *titillação* = It. *titillazione*, < L. *titillatio(n-)*, a tickling, < *titillare*, pp. *titillatus*, tickle: see *titillate.*] 1. The act of titillating, or the state of being titillated; a tickling or itching sensation or state of feeling; hence, a passing or momentary excitation, physical or mental.

> A poor auricular transient *titillation.*
> *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 166.

> The vulgar intellectual palate hankers after the *titillation* of foaming phrase.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 281.

2. That which titillates; something having titillating properties. [Rare.]

> Your Spanish *titillation* in a glove
> The best perfume. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 2.

titillative (tit'i-lā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *titillate* + *-ive.*] Tending to titillate or tickle. *Imp. Dict.*

titimale†, *n.* Same as *tithymal.* *Halliwell.*

titivate, tittivate (tit'i-vāt), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *titivated, tittivated*, ppr. *titivating, tittivating.* [Appar. a factitious word, based perhaps on *tidy*¹, with a Latin-seeming termination as in *cultivate.*] To dress or spruce up; get or put into good trim; smarten, or smarten one's self. [Colloq. or slang.]

> The girls are all so *titivated* off with false beauty that a fellow loses his heart before he knows it.
> *Dow's Sermons*, I. 151. (*Bartlett.*)

> Let me go down and settle whilst you call in your black man and *titivate* a bit.
> *Thackeray*, Virginians, xlviii.

titivil†, *n.* [Also *titifill*, early mod. E. *tyttyfylle;* origin obscure.] A knave; a jade.

titlark (tit'lärk), *n.* [< *tit*² + *lark*¹. Cf. *titmouse.* Cf. Shetland *teetick*, titlark.] A small lark-like bird; hence, specifically, in *ornith.*, a titling; a pipit; any bird of the genus *Anthus* or subfamily *Anthinæ* (see these words, and *pipit*). There are many species, of most parts of the world. The common titlark of the United States is *A. ludovicianus*, which abounds in eastern parts of the country and in Canada. Several are common English birds, as the meadow-pipit or moss-creeper, *A. pratensis;* the tree-pipit or field-titlark, *A. arboreus;* and the sea-titlark or rock-pipit, *A. obscurus.* See *rock-pipit*, cut under *Anthus*, and phrases under *lark.*

title (tī'tl), *n.* [< ME. *title, titel, titil, titill,* a title, a stroke over an abridged word (a tittle), an epistle, < OF. *title, titre, tiltre,* a title, a stroke over an abridged word to indicate letters wanting, F. *titre*, a title, a stroke over an abridged word, right, claim, standard (of gold and silver), document, title in law, title-deed, head (of a page), etc., = Pr. *titol, tiltre, titule,* point or dot over *i*, = Sp. *título*, title, *tilde*, a stroke over a word, an accent, tilde, = Pg. *titulo*, title, *til*, a stroke over a word, an accent, tilde, = Cat. *tittla*, mark, sign, character, = It. *titolo*, title, = Wallach. *title*, circumflex, = D. *titel* = OHG. *titul*, MHG. *titel, tittel,* G. *titel* = Sw. Dan. *titel*, < L. *titulus*, title, a superscription, label, notice, token, etc., ML. also a stroke over an abridged word, a tittle; with dim. term. *-ulus*, from a root unknown. Cf. *tittle*² and *tilde*, doublets of *title.*] 1. An inscription placed on or over something to distinguish or specialize it; an affixed individualizing term or phrase. [Obsolescent.]

> And Pilate wrote a *title*, and put it on the cross.
> John xix. 19.

> Tell me once more what *title* thou [a casket] dost bear.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 9. 35.

2. A prefixed designating word, phrase, or combination of phrases; an initial written or printed designation; the distinguishing name attached to a written production of any kind: as, the *title* of a book, a chapter or section of a book, etc.; the *title* of a poem. The title of a book in the fullest sense includes all the matter in the title-page preceding the author's name or whatever stands in place of it. It may be either a single word or a short phrase, or be divided into a leading and a subordinate title connected by *or;* or it may be extended by way of description to the larger part of a closely printed page, according to a practice formerly very common. The title by which a book is quoted, however, is nearly always the shortest form that will serve to designate it distinctively. For bibliographical purposes, especially in the cases of old, rare, and curious books, the entire title-page, word for word and point for point, is regarded as the title, and when copied the actual typography is often indicated, as by a vertical bar after each word which ends a line, etc.

> They live by selling *titles*, not books, and if that carry off one impression, they have their ends.
> *Dryden*, Life of Lucian.

3. Same as *title-page*, in some technical or occasional uses.—4. In *bookbinding*, the panel on the back of which the name of the book is imprinted.—5. A descriptive caption or heading to a document; the formula by which a legal instrument of any kind is headed: as, the *title* of an act of Congress or of Parliament; the *title* of a deed, a writ, or an affidavit.—6. In some statutes, law-books, and the like, a division or subdivision of the subject, usually a larger division than *article* or *section.*—7. A characterizing term of address; a descriptive name or epithet.

> Katharine the curst!
> A *title* for a maid of all *titles* the worst.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 130.

8. Specifically, a distinguishing appellation belonging to a person by right of rank or endowment, or assigned to him as a mark of respect or courtesy. Titles in this sense may be classified as— (1) *titles of office*, whether hereditary or limited to chosen incumbents, as emperor or empress, king or queen, president, judge, mayor, bishop or archbishop, rector, deacon, general, admiral, captain, etc.; (2) *hereditary titles of nobility*, as duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron (the five British titles of nobility, of which any except the first may be held as a *title of courtesy* by the son and heir, or even the grandson, of the holder of a higher title), count, etc.; (3) *titles of distinction* or *merit*, as baronet (hereditary) and knight in Great Britain, and those conferred by membership of honorary orders, or the like; (4) *titles of attribution*, pertaining to specific offices or ranks, or bestowed upon certain historical persons, as your, his, or her Majesty, Highness, Grace, Honor, etc., and various epithets prefixed or appended to names, as the Honorable or Right Honorable (Hon. or Rt. Hon.), Reverend or Right Reverend (Rev. or Rt. Rev.), the Great, the Fair (Philip the Fair), the Catholic (Ferdinand the Catholic), etc.; (5) *titles of degree* (commonly called *degrees*), as doctor of divinity (D. D.), of laws (LL. D.), of philosophy (Ph. D.), or of medicine (M. D.),

master of arts (M. A. or A. M.), etc.; (6) *titles of direct address*, prefixed to names in either speech or writing, as Lord, Lady, Sir, Mister (Mr.), Mistress (Mrs.), Miss, Monsieur (M. or Mons.), Madame (Mme.), Doctor (Dr.), Professor (Prof.), Judge, General, etc. Titles of office are subdivided into *royal* or *imperial titles* (including those distinctively pertaining to members of sovereign families), *civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, military, naval*, etc. *Titles of honor* are such titles belonging to any of the above classes as denote superior rank or station, or special distinction of any kind. **9.** Titular or aristocratic rank; titled nobility or dignity. [Rare.]

> Tom never fails of paying his obeisance to every man he sees who has *title* or office to make him conspicuous; . . . *Title* is all he knows of honour, and civility of friendship. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 204.

10. A grade or degree of fineness; especially, the number of carats by which the fineness of gold is expressed.

> Caret . . . is only an imaginary weight; the whole mass is divided into twenty-four equal parts, and as many as there are of these that are of pure gold constitute the *title* of the alloy. *F. Vors*, Bibelots and Curios, p. 58.

> Jewellers solder with gold of a lower *title* than the article to be soldered. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 364.

11. A claim; a right; a designated ground of claim; a conferred or acquired warrant; an attributed privilege or franchise.

> Therfor a *title* he gan him for to borwe
> Of other sicknesse, lest men of him wende
> That the hote fire of love him brende.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 488.

> Make claim and *title* to the crown of France.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 68.

12. An inherent or established right; a fixed franchise; a just or recognized claim.

> Even such an one [an ill prince] hath a *title* to our prayers and thanksgivings. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. viii.

> I have the same *title* to write on prudence that I have to write on poetry or holiness. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 201.

13. In *law*: (*a*) Ownership: as, the *title* was not in the husband, but in his wife; her *title* was subject to encumbrance. (*b*) The channel through which an owner has acquired his right; the collection of facts from which, by the operation of law, his right arises: as, an abstract of *title* sets forth the chain of instruments, etc., by which the owner became owner. (*c*) Absolute ownership; the unencumbered fee. In a contract to convey title or to warrant the title, the word is usually understood in this sense, in which it includes the right of property, the right of possession, and actual possession. (*d*) The instrument which is evidence of a right; a title-deed. *Title* is more appropriately used of real property; *ownership* of personal, but also to some extent of real property. Among the older commentators on Roman law it was usual to call *title* (*titulus*) the contract or other legal act which was the remote cause of a person's acquiring property (for example, a contract of sale), while the immediate cause (for example, delivery) was called *modus*. In order to have ownership there had to be a perfect titulus and modus. This doctrine is alien to the Roman jurists, and is now universally repudiated. **14.** Hence, a source or evidence of any right or privilege; that which establishes a claim or an attribution: as, Gray's "Elegy" is his chief *title* to fame; his discharge is his *title* of exemption.—**15.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) Originally, a district in the city of Rome with taxable revenue; hence, a district in that city attached to a parish church; a Roman parish church, as distinguished from a basilica or an oratory. The clergy belonging to these churches received the epithet "cardinal," whence the title *cardinal*.

> In the Roman Church parish churches or *Titles* seem to have been first instituted in the time of Pope Marcellus (304). *Cath. Dict.*, p. 118.

(*b*) A fixed sphere of work and source of income, required as a condition of ordination. Since the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451, it has always been the rule to refuse to admit to ordination any one not appointed to officiate in a particular church. Since the eleventh century a title in the present sense has been expressly required. The term has gradually changed its connotation from the idea of locality to that of assured support and of a warrant for orders. The Roman Catholic Church requires as title for orders nomination to a benefice sufficient for maintenance, sufficient private income, a guarantee of support from some person or persons, or monastic poverty as entitling to maintenance by the order. In the Church of England a cure of souls, chaplaincy, fellowship, or the like is required, or residence as master of arts with sufficient private means. In the American Episcopal Church engagement with some church, parish, or congregation, with some diocesan or recognized general missionary society, as instructor in some incorporated institution, or as chaplain in the national army or navy is requisite for admission to priest's orders.

> The candidates . . . must each have a *title* for orders—that is, a sphere of labour under some clergyman, with a proper stipend for his support—before he can be ordained. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, p. 86.

16†. Same as *tittle*^{2}. *Wyclif*, Mat. v.—**Abstract of title.** See *abstract*.—**Bastard title.** See *bastard*.—**Bonitarian title.** See *bonitarian*.—**Cloud on a title,** in *law*, something that renders a holder's title to land or other property doubtful, as the existence of an adverse instrument or claim the validity or justice of which is not yet known or adjudicated; an instrument which apparently and on its face is valid, and impairs a person's title to land, but which can be shown to be invalid by proof of extrinsic facts, although its invalidity has not yet been judicially declared, as a fraudulent mortgage or assessment on the land, or a judgment affecting its ownership, founded on a false affidavit of notice to the defendants.—**Color of title.** See *color*.—**Courtesy title.** See *courtesy*, and def. 8.—**Declaration of Title Act.** See *declaration*.—**Equitable title.** See *equitable estate*, under *estate*.—**Extension of title.** See *extension*.—**Good holding title.** See *marketable title*.—**Half title.** See *half-title*.—**Lucrative title,** in *Spanish Mexican law*, title created by donation, devise, or descent. *Platt.*—**Marketable, onerous, passive title.** See the adjectives.—**Pierced for title,** specially prepared for the title, as leather for a book-cover is which has had an addition between the bands of one or more squares of colored leather, on which the title is put. This is done only on calf, vellum, or sheep.—**Progress of title.** See *progress*.—**Running title.** See *running*.—**Side title,** a title placed on the upper cover of a bound book, as when the back is too narrow to admit a line of letters, or when the book so treated is usually to be exposed on a table.—**Title by forfeiture, by prescription, by succession.** See *forfeiture*, etc.—**Title of entry.** See *entry*, 10 (*a*).—**Title rôle.** See *rôle*.—**Unity of title,** the title of two or more joint tenants, or tenants in common, or persons alleged so to be, derived or deduced immediately from one and the same source by one and the same act or fact. = **Syn. 7.** *Designation*, etc. See *name*.

title (tī'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *titled*, ppr. *titling*. [= OF. *tituler* = Sp. Pg. *titular* = It. *titolare*, < LL. *titulare*, give a title or name to, < L. *titulus*, a title: see *title*, *n*. Cf. *entitle*, *entitule*, *intitule*.] **1.** To call by a title, or by the title of; entitle; name.

> I understand, by rumours, you've a daughter,
> Which my bold love shall henceforth *title* cousin.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iv. 1.

2. To give a right to be entitled; bestow or confer the title or designation of.

> To these that sober race of men, whose lives
> Religious *titled* them the sons of God,
> Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 622.

titled (tī'tld), *a.* [< *title* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having or bearing a title, especially one which is constantly used, either with the name or instead of it; specifically, bearing a title of nobility; noble.

title-deed (tī'tl-dēd), *n.* **1.** A deed by virtue of which, or one of several deeds or of a chain of conveyances by virtue of which, a person claims title. The term is commonly used in the plural of the several earlier muniments of title usually delivered over by a grantor on parting with his property to the grantee. **2.** That which confers a right or title of any kind; especially, a distinguishing deed or achievement; a ground of consideration, eminence, or fame.

title-leaf (tī'tl-lēf), *n.* The leaf of a book on which the title is printed; a title-page.

> There was another book at the end of these, in whose *title-leaf* the first of the contents was.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 115.

titleless (tī'tl-les), *a.* [< ME. *titleles*; < *title* + *-less*.] **1.** Having no title or name.

> He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
> Till he had forged himself a name.
> *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 13.

2. Devoid of rightful claim or title; unentitled; lawless.

> Right so bitwixe a *titleles* tiraunt
> And an outlawe, or a theef erraunt,
> The same I seye, ther is no difference.
> *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 119.

title-letter (tī'tl-let"ėr), *n.* The types, collectively, selected for titles. Also *title-type*.

title-page (tī'tl-pāj), *n.* The preliminary page of a book, or of a written or printed work of any kind, which contains its full title and particulars as to its authorship, publication, etc.

> The Younger Brother, or the Fortunate Cheat, had been much a more proper Name. Now when a Poet can't rig out a *Title Page*, 'tis but a bad sign of his holding out to the Epilogue. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 210.

titler (tit'lėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large truncated cone of refined sugar. *Simmonds.*

title-sheet (tī'tl-shēt), *n.* In *printing*, the first sheet of a book, which usually contains the title, bastard title, and other preliminary matter.

title-type (tī'tl-tīp), *n.* Same as *title-letter*.

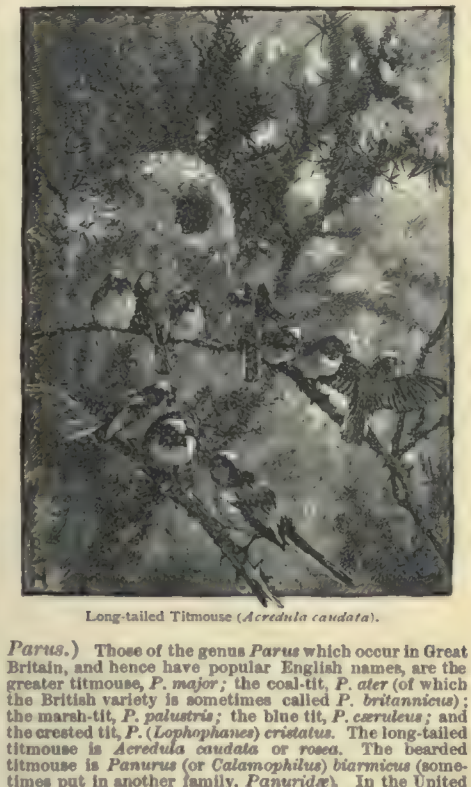
titlin, *n.* Same as *titling*. *Florio.*

titling^1 (tit'ling), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *titlin*; < Icel. *titlingr*; as *tit*^{2} + *-ling*^{1}.] **1.** Some small bird. Specifically—(*a*) A titlark or pipit. (*b*) A tit or titmouse. (*c*) In Scotland, the hedge-sparrow. **2.** A name formerly given in the custom-house to stock-fish. *Simmonds.*—**Cuckoo's titling.** Same as *cuckoo's sandy* (which see, under *sandy*^{1}). [Prov. Eng.]—**Field-, meadow-, or moor-titling,** *Anthus pratensis*. (See also *sea-titling*.)

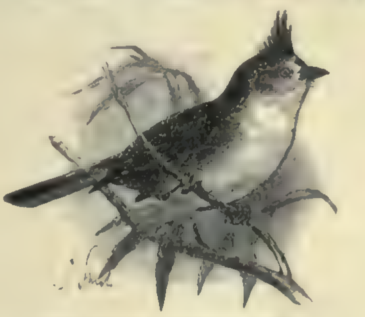
titling^2 (tī'tling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *title*, *v.*] In *bookbinding*, impressing, usually in gold-leaf, on the back of a book the words selected for the title.

titmal (tit'mal), *n.* Same as *timal*.

titmouse (tit'mous), *n.*; pl. usually *titmice* (-mīs), properly *titmouses* (-mou-sez). [Early mod. E. also *titmose*, also rarely *tittimouse*; < ME. *titmose*, *titemose*, *tytemose*, *titmase*, and later *tittimouse*; < *tit*^{2} + ME. *mose*, < AS. *māse*, a name for several kinds of birds: see *coal-mouse*.] A tit; a tomtit; any bird of the family *Paridæ*, and especially of the subfamily *Parinæ*. (See the technical names, and cuts under *chickadee* and *Parus*.) Those of the genus *Parus* which occur in Great Britain, and hence have popular English names, are the greater titmouse, *P. major*; the coal-tit, *P. ater* (of which the British variety is sometimes called *P. britannicus*); the marsh-tit, *P. palustris*; the blue tit, *P. cæruleus*; and the crested tit, *P.* (*Lophophanes*) *cristatus*. The long-tailed titmouse is *Acredula caudata* or *rosea*. The bearded titmouse is *Panurus* (or *Calamophilus*) *biarmicus* (sometimes put in another family, *Panuridæ*). In the United States are a number of titmice, commonly called *chickadees*, with smooth heads and black caps and throats, as *Parus atricapillus*, etc. There are also several crested ones, forming the genus or subgenus *Lophophanes*, as the peto, or tufted titmouse, *L. bicolor*, the black-crested, *L. atrocristatus*, and others. Titmice which build long pensile nests are called in England *bottle-tits*, and by many provincial names, including *poke-pudding*. Those of the United States which have this habit are the bush-tits of the genus *Psaltriparus*. (See cut under *bush-tit*.) Others, of Europe and Africa, form the genus *Ægithalus*, as *Æ. pendulinus*, the penduline titmouse. The gold tit, or yellow-headed titmouse, of the southwestern United States, *Auriparus flaviceps*, also builds a very bulky and elaborate nest of twigs stuffed with feathers. Some of the British tits are called *oxeye*, and others *hickwall*.—**Azure titmouse.** See *azure tit*, under *tit*^{2}.—**Bahama titmouse**†, the guitguit of Bahama, *Certhiola bahamensis*.—**Greater titmouse,** *Parus major*, of Europe. See cut under *Parus*.—**New Zealand titmouse**†, any species of *Certhiparus*; originally, *C. novæ-zealandiæ*. *Latham*, 1781.—**Plain titmouse,** *Lophophanes inornatus*, common in the southwestern parts of the United States, having the crest concolor with the back.—**Siberian titmouse,** *Parus cinctus*.—**Toupet titmouse**†. See *toupet*, 2. *Latham.*



Long-tailed Titmouse (*Acredula caudata*).



Tufted Titmouse (*Lophophanes bicolor*).

titrate (tit'rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *titrated*, ppr. *titrating*. [< F. *titre*, title, standard of fineness (see *title*, *n.*, 10), + *-ate*^{2}.] To submit to the process of titration.

> The whole [mixture] is to be cooled and *titrated* as usual with iodine, using starch as an indicator.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 71.

titration (ti-trā'shon), *n.* [< *titrate* + *-ion*.] In *analytical chem.*, a process for ascertaining the quantity of any given constituent present in a compound by observing the quantity of a liquid of known strength (called a *standard solution*) necessary to convert the constituent into another form, the close of the reaction being marked by some definite phenomenon, usually a change of color or the formation of a precipitate. Also called *volumetric analysis*.

ti-tree (tē′trē), *n.* **1.** A palm-lily: same as *ti*^{1}. —**2.** Same as *tea-tree.*

tit-tat-to (tit′tat-tö′), *n.* [< *tit, tat, to,* three meaningless syllables used in counting.] A game: same as *crisscross,* 3.

tittet†, *adv.* See *tite*^{1}.

titter^{1} (tit′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *titeren,* < Icel. *titra* = OHG. *zitterōn,* MHG. *zitern,* G. *zittern,* tremble, quiver. Cf. *teeter, totter*^{1}.] **1**†. To move back and forth; sway; waver.

In *titerynge* and pursuyte and delayes,
The folk devyne at wagging of a stree.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1744.

2. To teeter; seesaw.—**3.** To tremble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

titter^{2} (tit′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. **titeren* (in deriv. *titerere,* a tattler), prob. imitative; in part perhaps due to *titter*^{1}.] To laugh in a restrained or nervous manner, as from suppressed mirth, pleasure, or embarrassment; giggle; snicker.

Thus Sal, with tears in either eye;
While victor Ned sat *tittering* by.
Shenstone, To a Friend.

Amy and Louisa Eshton *tittered* under their breath.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

titter^{2} (tit′ėr), *n.* [< *titter*^{2}, *v.*] A restrained or nervous laugh; a giggle; a snicker.

There 's a *titter* of winds in that beechen tree.
Bryant, Gladness of Nature.

A strangled *titter,* out of which there brake
On all sides, clamouring etiquette to death,
Unmeasured mirth. *Tennyson,* Princess, v.

titter^{3} (tit′ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A weed, probably the hairy vetch. See *tine*^{3}.

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine.
Tusser, May's Husbandry, st. 19.

titteration (tit-e-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *titter*^{2} + *-ation.*] A fit of tittering or giggling. [Rare.]

My brother's arrival has tuned every string of my heart to joy. The holding up of a straw will throw me into a *titteration.* *Richardson,* Sir Charles Grandison, III. lxxi.

titterel (tit′ėr-el), *n.* [< *tit*^{2} + dim. *-er-el* as in *cockerel, pickerel.*] The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus.* [Prov. Eng.]

titterer (tit′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *titerere,* a tattler: see *titter*^{2}.] **1.** One who titters; one who is habitually tittering.

But he was too short-sighted to notice those who tittered at him—too absent from the world of small facts and petty impulses in which *titterers* live.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, iv.

2†. A tattler.

Taletellers and *tyterers.* *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 297.

titter-totter (tit′ėr-tot″ėr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *tetter-totter;* < *titter*^{1} + *totter*^{1}.] To seesaw; teeter. *Imp. Dict.*

titter-totter (tit′ėr-tot″ėr), *n.* [< *titter-totter, v.*] The game of seesaw. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

titter-totter (tit′ėr-tot″ėr), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *titter-totter, v.*] In a swaying manner; unsteadily: as, don't stand *titter-totter.* *Bailey,* tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 35.

tittery†, *n.* See *tityre.*

tittery-tu†, *n.* See *tityre-tu.*

tittimouse†, *n.* A titmouse.

The ringdove, redbreast, and the *tittimouse.*
John Taylor, Works (1630).

tittivate, *v.* See *titivate.*

tittle^{1} (tit′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tittled,* ppr. *tittling.* [< ME. **titelen* (in deriv. *titelere, titulere,* a tattler); cf. *titter*^{2}, *tattle.*] To prate idly; whisper. [Scotch.]

Here sits a raw [row] of *tittlin'* jauds.
Burns, Holy Fair.

tittle^{2} (tit′l), *n.* [< ME. *title, titel, titil,* a title, stroke over a word, etc.; the same as *title:* see *title.*] **1.** A stroke over a word or letter to show abbreviation; a dot over a letter, as in *i.* Compare *iota* and *jot*^{1}. See *tilde,* a Spanish form of the same word.

I'll quote him to a *tittle.*
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

2. A very small thing; a minute object or quantity; a particle; a whit. [Rare.]

How small the biggest Parts of Earth's proud *Tittle* show!
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, x. 1.

One jot or one *tittle* shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. Mat. v. 18.

Right, right; . . . my taste to a *tittle.*
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.

tittlebat (tit′l-bat), *n.* [Corrupt. for *stickleback.*] Same as *stickleback.*

There sat the man who had . . . agitated the scientific world with the Theory of *Tittlebats.* *Dickens,* Pickwick, i.

tittler† (tit′lėr), *n.* [ME. *titeler, tuteler, totiler;* < *tittle*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] A tattler; a prater.

Tituleris . . .
That bablid ffor the best.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 57.

Be no *totiler.*
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 B. xvii. f. 141. (*Halliwell.*)

tittle-tattle (tit′l-tat″l), *v. i.* [< *tittle*^{1} + *tattle;* or a varied reduplication of *tattle.*] To talk idly; prate; gabble.

You must be *tittle-tattling* before all our guests.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 248.

tittle-tattle (tit′l-tat″l), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *title-tatle;* < *tittle-tattle, v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Idle, trifling talk; insignificant gossip.

The daily *tittle-tattle* of a court,
By common fame retail'd as office news
In coffee-houses, taverns, cellars, stews.
Chatterton, Resignation.

A readable Life of Pitt, which would give all the facts and none of the *tittle-tattle,* . . . is quite possible.
The Academy, Oct. 18, 1890, p. 336.

2. An idle, trifling talker; a gossip. [Rare.]

Dame Polupragma, gossip *Title-tatle,*
Suffers her tongue, let loose at randome, pratle
Of all occurrentes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

Impertinent *Tittletattles,* who have no other variety in their discourse but that of talking slower or faster.
Addison, Tatler, No. 157.

II. *a.* Gossiping; gabbling. [Rare.]

And then at christenings and gossips feasts
A woman is not seene, the men doe all
The *tittle-tattle* duties. *Brome,* Antipodes, i. 6.

The *tittle-tattle* town.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 31.

tittle-tattler (tit′l-tat″lėr), *n.* One who circulates idle gossip; a trifling tattler. [Rare.]

It was somewhat doubtful whether the *tittle-tatler* had improved on the usual version of the story.
The Academy, Jan. 29, 1889, p. 76.

tittle-tattling (tit′l-tat″ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tittle-tattle, v.*] The practice of dealing in idle gossip; a tattling about trifles.

You are full in your *tittle-tattlings* of Cupid; here is Cupid, and there is Cupid. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, ii.

tittup, titup (tit′up), *v. i.* [< *tit,* appar. a vague variant of *tip*^{2}, + *up.*] To act or go in a gay, lively, or impatient manner; spring; prance; skip.

It would be endless to notice . . . the "Dear me's" and "Oh la's" of the *titupping* misses.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xiii.

A magnificent horse dancing, and *tittupping,* and tossing, and performing the most graceful caracoles and gambadoes. *Thackeray,* Philip, viii.

tittup, titup (tit′up), *n.* [< *tittup, v.*] A lively or gay movement or gait; a prancing or springing about; a canter.

Citizens in Crowds, upon Pads, Hackneys, and Hunters; all upon the *Tittup,* as if he who Rid not a Gallop was to forfeit his Horse.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 84.

Had held the bridle, walked his managed mule,
Without a *tittup,* the procession through.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 212.

tittuppy, tituppy (tit′up-i), *a.* [< *tittup* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Gay; lively; prancing; high-stepping.—**2.** Shaky; unsteady; ticklish.

Did you ever see such a little *tittuppy* thing in your life? There is not a sound piece of iron about it.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, ix.

titty^{1} (tit′i), *n.*; pl. *titties* (-iz). [Dim. of *tit*^{1}.] A teat; the breast; especially, the mother's breast: an infantile term.

titty^{2} (tit′i), *n.* Sister: an infantile manner of pronouncing the word. *Burns,* Tam Glen. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

titty^{3} (tit′i), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian bagpipe. *Stainer and Barrett.*

tittyrie†, *n.* Same as *tityre,* 1, for *tityre-tu.*

titty-todger (tit′i-toj″ėr), *n.* [Cf. *tiddy*^{2}, *tidy*^{2}.] The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* [Prov. Eng.]

titubant (tit′ū-bant), *a.* [= F. *titubant* = Sp. *titubeante* = Pg. *titubante, titubeante,* < L. *tituban(t-)s,* ppr. of *titubare,* stagger: see *titubate.*] Staggering; tottering; stumbling. [Rare.]

Sir Oran's mode of progression being very vacillating, indirect, and *titubant.* *T. L. Peacock,* Melincourt, v.

titubate (tit′ụ-bāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *titubated,* ppr. *titubating.* [< L. *titubatus,* pp. of *titubare* (> It. *titubare* = Sp. *titubear* = Pg. *titubar, titubear* = F. *tituber*), stagger, totter.] To stumble; trip: stagger; reel; rock or roll. [Rare.]

But what became of this *titubating,* this towering mountain of snow?
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 29. (*Latham.*)

titubation (tit-ū-bā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *titubation* = Pg. *titubeação* = It. *titubazione,* < L. *titubatio(n-),* a staggering, < *titubare,* stagger: see *titubate.*] **1.** The act of stumbling or staggering; a tottering.—**2.** In *med.,* restlessness; an inclination to constant change of position; fidgets.—**3.** The act of rocking or rolling, as a curved body on a plane.

titular (tit′ụ-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *titulaire* = Sp. Pg. *titular* = It. *titolare,* < ML. **titularis,* pertaining to a title, < L. *titulus,* title: see *title.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having a title, in any sense; existing in or by reason of title; so designated or entitled: as, *titular* rank, dignity, or rights; *titular* possession; a *titular* professor or incumbent of office (that is, one bearing the title, in distinction from an adjunct or a deputy).

The *titular* Dr. Lamb is committed to the Gate-house, about causing a Westminster scholar to give himself to the devil. *Court and Times of Charles I.,* I. 305.

2. Existing in or having the title only; being such only in name; so-called; nominal; not actual: as, a *titular* sovereignty or bishopric; the line of *titular* kings of Jerusalem.

I appeal to any Reader if this is not the Conditions in which these *Titular* Odes appear.
Congreve, On the Pindaric Ode.

This *titular* sovereign of half a dozen empires, in which he did not actually possess a rood of land.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

3. Receiving the name (of), or used by name, as part of a title; giving or taking title. See quotation, and *titular church,* below.

The present cardinals *titular* of the basilican churches of San Marco, and of the Sti. Apostoli.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 207.

Titular abbot. See *abbot.*—**Titular bishop,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* a bishop bearing the name of a former Christian see in which the Christian church has ceased to exist, chiefly in Mohammedan countries. This term was substituted by decree of the Propaganda, 1882, for that of "bishop in partibus infidelium," formerly in use. A titular bishop is usually assigned to episcopal duties in a country or locality where no Roman Catholic diocese exists or can be established, under the local designation of *vicar apostolic.*—**Titular church,** one of the parish churches of Rome, the names of which are used in the titles of cardinal priests. Compare *title, n.,* 15 (*a*).

II. *n.* **1.** A person who holds a title of office, or a right of possession independently of the functions or obligations properly implied by it; in *eccles. law,* one who may lawfully enjoy a benefice without performing its duties.—**2.** One whose name is used as a title; specifically, the patron saint of a church.—**Titular of a church,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* that sacred person or thing from which a church receives its title: the term is wider than *patron,* and may comprehend the persons of the Trinity, the mysteries, or the saints, while a patron can be only a saint or an angel. *Cath. Dict.*—**Titulars of the tithes,** in *Scotch eccles. law,* the titulars or lay patrons to whom the teinds or tenth part of the produce of lands, formerly claimed by the clergy, had been granted by the crown.

titularity (tit-ū-lar′ị-ti), *n.* [< *titular* + *-it-y.*] The state of being titular; use as a title of office.

Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius with great humility or popularity refused the name of Imperator, but their successors have challenged that title, and retained the same even in its *titularity.* *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

titularly (tit′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a titular manner; by or with regard to title; nominally.

titulary (tit′ụ-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *titulaire* = It. *titolario,* < ML. **titularius,* pertaining to a title (cf. *titularius,* n., a writer of titles), < L. *titulus,* a title: see *title,* and cf. *titular.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting in a title; bearing a title; titular.

Richard Smith, *titulary* Bishop of Chalcedon, taking his honour from Greece, his profit from England (where he bishoped it over all the Romish Catholics), was now very busy. *Fuller,* Ch. Hist., XI. ii. 7.

2. Of or pertaining to a title; dependent upon or proceeding from a right or title.

William . . . the Conquerour, howsoever he used and exercised the power of a Conquerour to reward his Normans, yet . . . mixed it with a *Titulary* pretence grounded upon the will and designation of Edward the Confessor.
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII., p. 5.

II. *n.*; pl. *titularies* (-riz). The holder of a title; a titular incumbent or holder.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductitious. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

tituled† (tit′ūld), *a.* [< L. *titulus,* title (see *title*), + *-ed*^{2}.] Having or bearing a title; entitled.

titup, tituppy. See *tittup, tittuppy.*

tit-warbler (tit′wâr″blėr), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Parinæ.* *Swainson.*

Tityra (tit′i-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τιτύρας*, also *τίτυρος*, a kind of bird; cf. *τατύρας*, *τέταρος*, the pheasant.] A genus of cotingine birds of the warmer parts of America, representative of the *Tityrinæ*. They are characterized by the unbristled rictus of the strong compressed bill, the slender simitar-shaped second primary of the adult male, and the black and white plumage, which is not very dissimilar in the opposite sexes. Five species range from southern Mexico to southern Brazil, *T. cayana*, *T. brasiliensis*, *T. semifasciata* (or *personata*, which reaches Mexico), *T. inquisitor*, and *T. albitorques* (whose Mexican variety is *fraseri*). Also called *Psaris*, *Erator*, and *Exetastes*.

tityre† (tit′i-re), *n.* [Also *tittery*, *tittyrie*; abbr. of *tityre-tu*.] **1.** Same as *tityre-tu*.

No news of Navies burnt at seas;
No noise of late spawn'd *Tittyries*.
Herrick, A New Year's Gift Sent to Sir Simeon Steward.

2. Gin. *Bailey*, 1731.

Gin . . . sold under the names of double geneva, royal geneva, celestial geneva, *tittery* . . . gained . . . universal applause.
G. Smith, Complete Distiller, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes [in England, IV. 103.

tityre-tu† (tit′i-re-tū′), *n.* [So called in some fanciful allusion to the first line of the first eclogue of Virgil: "*Tityre, tu* patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi."] One of a band of roisterers or street-ruffians in London in the seventeenth century, similar to the Mohawks, Hawcubites, Hectors, etc. Also spelled *tittery-tu*.

For the dyet of some of the noble science, some for roaring boyes, and rough-hewd *tittery-tues*.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

Some of the *Tityre-tu's*, not long after the appearance of this drama (1624), appear to have been brought before the Council, and committed on a suspicion of state delinquency.
Gifford, Note on Dekker and Ford's Sun's Darling, i. 1.

Tityrinæ (tit-i-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tityra* + *-inæ*.] One of six subfamilies into which the *Cotingidæ* have been divided, typified by the genus *Tityra*, and characterized by the extremely short second primary of the adult males. The tarsi are pycnaspidean, and the bill is strong and shrike-like; the plumage is not generally bright, and the sexes as a rule are differently colored. There are 3 genera and about 25 species, two or three of which reach the Mexican border of the United States. The range of the subfamily is nearly coextensive with that of the family.

Tiu, *n.* A form of *Tiw*.

tiver (tiv′ėr), *n.* [< ME. **tever* (found in an early manuscript as *teapor*, an error for **teafor*), < AS. *teafor*, red, purple.] A kind of ocher which is used for marking sheep in some parts of England.

tiver (tiv′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **teveren*, < AS. *teofrian*, *tyfrian*, mark in red or purple, < *teafor*, red, purple: see *tiver*, *n.*] To mark with tiver, as sheep.

Tivoli yam. See *yam*.

tivy (tiv′i), *adv.* [Appar. imitative of lively pattering motion. Cf. *tantivy*.] With great speed: a huntsman's word or cry.

In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

Tiw (tē′ö), *n.* [See *Tuesday*.] The original supreme divinity of the ancient Teutonic mythology, corresponding with *Dyu* of India, *Zeus* of Greece, and *Jove* of the Romans.

tiza (tē′zä), *n.* [Peruv.] The mineral ulexite: so called in Peru.

Tizri, *n.* See *Tishri*.

tizwin (tiz′win), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Among the Apaches and kindred Indians, an intoxicating distilled liquor similar to the Mexican mescal, said to be made from the yucca or Spanish-bayonet.

tizzy (tiz′i), *n.*; pl. *tizzies* (-iz). [Corruption of *tester*^{3}.] A sixpence. [Slang.]

There's an old 'oman at the lodge, who will show you all that's worth seeing . . . for a *tizzy*.
Bulwer, Caxtons, v. 1.

T-joint (tē′joint), *n.* A joint made by uniting two pieces rectangularly to each other so as to form a semblance of the letter T.

Tl. The chemical symbol of the metal thallium.

tmema (tmē′mä), *n.*; pl. *tmemata* (-ma-tä). [< Gr. *τμῆμα*, a part cut off, a segment, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν* (perf. *τέτμηκα*), cut: see *tome*^{1}.] A part cut off; a section; a division.

tmesis (tmē′sis), *n.* [< L. *tmesis*, < Gr. *τμῆσις*, a cutting, tmesis, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *tmema*.] In *gram.*, a figure by which a compound word is separated into two parts, and one or more words are inserted between them: as, "of whom *be* thou *ware* also" (2 Tim. iv. 15), for "of whom *beware* thou also." Also called *diacope*.

to^1 (tö), *prep.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *to*, < AS. *tō* = OS. *tō*, *te* = OFries. *tō*, *te*, *ti* = MD. D. *toe* = MLG. *tō*, *tū*, *tē*, LG. *to* = OHG. *zuo*, *zua*, *zō*, MHG. *zuo*, *zu*, G. *zu*, to; not in Scand., where *til* is used (see *till*^{2}), or in Goth., where *du* is used (the supposed connection of *du* and *to* is not made out); = OIr. *do* = W. *di*, later *ddi*, W. *i*, as a prefix *dy-* = Corn. *dhi*, to; cf. Lith. *da-*, = L. *-do* = Gr. *-δε* = Zend *-da*, a demonstrative formative.] **I.** *prep.* A word used to express the relation of direction or tendency, with many modified and related senses. **1.** In the direction of; unto; toward: indicating direction or motion toward a place, point, goal, state, condition, or position, or toward something to be done or to be treated: opposed to *from*.

From every shires ende
Of Engelond *to* Caunterbury they wende.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 16.

Be-hold [look] *to* th^{i} souereyn in th^{e} face with they eyene.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 58.

Adonis hied him *to* the chase.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 3.

Me longeth sore *to* Bernysdale,
I may not be therfro.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

Thou shalt *to* the Mall with us.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

The natural disposition *to* any particular art, science, profession, or trade is very much to be consulted in the care of youth.
Steele, Spectator, No. 157.

The General has fallen *to* one side in his large chair, whose arms support him from falling to the floor.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 260.

2. As far as: indicating a point or limit reached or to be reached in space, time, or degree; expressing extent of continuance, or proceeding, or degree of comprehension, or inclusion.

The sun in his sercle set vnto rest,
And the day ouer-drogh *to* the derke night.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10735.

This Tower is easily to be seene *to* Milan in a cleare day.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 137.

That which most exasperated the Silures was a report of certaine words cast out by the Emperor, that he would root them out *to* the verie name.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Sir Tomkyn, drawing his sword, swore he was hers *to* the last drop of his blood.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xi.

And ever James was bending low,
To his white jennet's saddlebow.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 21.

He might have cogitated *to* all eternity without arriving at a result.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 23.

3. For; unto: indicating an actual or supposed limit to movement or action, or denoting destination, design, purpose, or aim: as, the horse is broken *to* saddle or harness.

The souldiar preparynge hym selfe *to* the fielde
Leaues not at home his sworde and his shielde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

Wherefore was I *to* this keen mockery born?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 123.

They must be dieted, as horses *to* a race.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 196.

But *to* nobler sights
Michael from Adam's eyes the film removed.
Milton, P. L., xi. 412.

I shall give Tom an eddication an' put him *to* a business.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

He was born *to* a large fortune, and had married a lady of the house of Noailles.
The Century, XLI. 368.

If the field is planted *to* some other crop, the young lice mature on the grass-roots.
Amer. Nat., December, 1889, p. 1105.

4. Unto: indicating a result or effect produced; denoting a consequence or end: as, he was flattered *to* his ruin; it was reported *to* her shame.

I shall laugh myself *to* death. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 158.

If any man in Englande should goe aboughte . . . to examine yo^{r}. life *to* yo^{r}. utter undoinge.
Quoted in *H. Hall's* Society in Elizabethan Age, viii.

I must not leave this fellow; I will torment him *to* madness.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

The moment the master put his horse *to* speed, his troops scattered in all directions.
Irving, Granada, p. 94.

Then unto them I turned me, and I spake,
And I began: "Thine agonies, Francesca,
Sad and compassionate *to* weeping make me."
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 117.

5. Upon; besides: denoting addition, contribution, or possession.

His breath and beauty set
Gloss on the rose, smell *to* the violet.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 936.

I have a thousand faces to deceive,
And, *to* those, twice as many tongues to flatter.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 2.

Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom courage,
Temper *to* that, and unto all success.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

6. Upon; on: denoting contact, junction, or union.

Lean *to* no poste whils that ye stande present
Byfore your lorde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Let me infold thee,
And hold thee *to* my heart.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 4. 32.

Then doe they sew a long and black thong *to* that thick hide or skin.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 195.

When all night long a cloud clings *to* the hill.
Tennyson, Geraint.

7. Compared with: denoting comparison, proportion, or measure. Hence it is used in a strictly limited sense in expressing ratios or proportions: as, three is *to* twelve as four is *to* sixteen.

There is no music *to* a Christian's knell.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 1.

No, there were no man on the earth *to* Thomas,
If I durst trust him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Name you any one thing that your citizen's wife comes short of *to* your lady.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 1.

8. Against; over against: denoting opposition, contrast, or antithesis: as, to wager three *to* one; they engaged hand *to* hand.

He sets the lesse by the greater, or the greater *to* the lesse, the equall *to* his equall, and by such confronting of them together driues out the true ods that is betwixt them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 197.

For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face *to* face.
1 Cor. xiii. 12.

My hat *to* a halfpenny, Pompey proves the best worthy.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 563.

Tho that they were nine *to* ane,
They caused [them] take the chace.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And steel your heart *to* such a world of charms?
Addison, Cato, i. 6.

A sharp conflict, hand *to* hand and man *to* man, took place on the battlements.
Irving, Granada, p. 54.

9. In accordance, congruity, or harmony with: denoting agreement, adaptation, or adjustment: as, a plan drawn *to* scale; painted *to* the life.

Ihesu, thou kan me sone amende;
Thou has me made *to* thi lyknes.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 105.

And whan ye knowe what it is, loke ye, performe it *to* his plesier.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 58.

His horses and his men
Suited in satin *to* their master's colours.
Peele, Polyhymnia (ed. Bullen).

Fashion your demeanour *to* my looks.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 33.

Now, Maria, here is a character *to* your taste.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

It was a most difficult matter to keep the tunnel *to* grade.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIV. 52.

10. In accompaniment with: as, she sang *to* his guitar.

They move
In perfect phalanx *to* the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders.
Milton, P. L., i. 550.

Let us but practise a while; and then you shall see me dance the whole Dance *to* the Violin.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

11. In the character, quality, or shape of; for; as.

And Floriz he maketh stonde uprizt
And ther he dubbede him *to* knizt.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

He badde me wite of yow what he shulde haue *to* rewarde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 72.

He hath a pretty young man *to* his son, whose name is Civility.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

He took a morsel of early lamb *to* his dinner.
Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xlix.

12. Regarding; concerning; as to: denoting relation: as, to plead *to* the charge; to speak *to* the question.

Where we may leisurely
Each one demand and answer *to* his part
Perform'd in this wide gap of time.
Shak., W. T., v. 3. 153.

It takes away my faith *to* anything
He shall hereafter speak.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

At these meetings, any of the members of the churches may come, if they please, and speak their minds freely, in the fear of God, *to* any matter.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

[Dr.] *To* a lady's lounging-chair . . . in ebonized wood.................................£ 16 – 16 – 0
To a gentleman's Etruscan do. do., cabriole legs.................................... 17 – 17 – 0
Miss Braddon, Hostages of Fortune, p. 115.

13. Denoting application or attention: as, he fell *to* work.

Sing me now asleep;
Then *to* your offices, and let me rest.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 7.

They begin with porridge, then they fall *to* capon, or so forth.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

The bride and her party, having arrived at the bridegroom's house, sit down *to* a repast.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 210.

14. In connection with; appurtenant: denoting attribution, appurtenance, or belonging: as, a cap with a tassel *to* it.

Third son *to* the third Edward King of England.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 84.

An olde Cubbord. . . . A Carpett *to* the same of yelowe & tawnie satten embroderyd.
Quoted in *H. Hall's* Society in Elizabethan Age, App. I.

Heels *to* his shoes so monstrously high that he had three or four times fallen down had he not been supported by his friend.
Steele, Tatler, No. 48.

In nine days the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh once shot at Elveden 2530 partridges *to* his own gun.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 386.

15. In a great variety of cases *to* supplies the place of the dative in other languages: it connects transitive verbs with their indirect or distant objects, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action.

Better bowe than breke; obey *to* thi bettere.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 65.

Is it nothing *to* you, all ye that pass by? behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow.
Lam. i. 12.

Drink *to* me only with thine eyes.
B. Jonson, The Forest, To Celia.

This grand Conspiracy is discovered by Waltheoff *to* Lanfrank Archbishop of Canterbury.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

I am come *to* town, and *to* better hopes of seeing you.
Gray, Letters, I. 8.

Abs. Pray, sir, who is the lady?
Sir A. What 's that *to* you, sir?
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

After adjectives, it points to the person or thing with respect to which, or in whose interest, a quality is shown or perceived: as, a substance sweet *to* the taste; an event painful *to* the mind.

16. *To* is used as ordinary "sign" of the infinitive (like the corresponding *zu* in German, *à* and *de* in French, *a* and *di* in Italian, *att* in Swedish, etc.). In Anglo-Saxon, the verbal noun after *tō* took a special dative form — e. g., *tō etanne*, 'to or for eating' — distinguishing it from the simple infinitive, as *etan*; but this distinction of form has been long since lost, and the two constructions have also been confounded and mixed.

And hopen that he be *to* comynge [i. e., to come] that shal
hem releue.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 313.

Thanne longen folk *to* gon on pilgrimages.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 12.

A sower went forth *to* sow.
Mat. xiii. 3.

Ay, but *to* die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction and *to* rot;
This sensible warm motion *to* become
A kneaded clod.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 118.

I am *to* blame *to* be so much in rage.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

He [the Almighty] is sharply provoked every moment, yet he punisheth *to* pardon, and forgives *to* forgive again.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 26.

Many would like *to* make it a penal offence *to* preach discontent to the people.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 167.

(*a*) *To* is not used before the infinitive after the ordinary auxiliaries, as *do*, *will*, *can*, *may*, etc.; also not after various other verbs, as, *see*, *hear*, *let*, etc.; while after a few it is sometimes omitted or sometimes retained against more common usage to the contrary. After a noun or an adjective *to* is always used.

Being mechanical, you ought not [*to*] walk
Upon a labouring day without the sign
Of your profession.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 3.

We are ready *to* try our fortunes
To the last man.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 43.

(*b*) *To* was formerly used even after another preposition, especially *for*, and is still so used dialectally and vulgarly: as, what are you going *for to* do? Rarely after other prepositions, as *from*; but very commonly after *about*, *about to* signifying immediate futurity: as, he is *about to* go.

For not to have been dipt in Lethe lake
Could save the sonne of Thetis *from to* die.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 429.

What went ye out *for to* see?
Mat. xi. 9.

(*c*) After *be* and *have*, the infinitive with *to* denotes something future, especially with the implication of duty or necessity: as, it is still *to* do (or *to* be done); I have it *to* do (or have *to* do it).

We are still *to* seek for something else.
Bentley.

(*d*) Colloquially, an infinitive after *to*, when it is a repetition of a preceding infinitive, is often omitted: as, I don't go because I don't wish *to*.

You carry your business cares and projects about, instead of leaving them in the City, . . . or seeming *to*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, xxxiii.

One can persuade himself, if he is determined *to*, that certain of Shakspere's sonnets are of a biographical character.
R. H. Stoddard, The Century, XXII. 913.

Jack Barrett went to Quetta
Because they told him *to*.
R. Kipling, Story of Uriah.

17. In various obsolete, provincial, or colloquial uses: after; against; at; by; for; in; of; on; with; before; etc.

And go honte hardliche *to* hares and *to* foxes,
To bores and *to* bockes that breketh a-doune menne
heggea.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 28.

Heo that trespasseth *to* trouthe.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 274.

To thee only trespassed haue I.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

My lorde *to* mete is he.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

I mind when there wasn't a master mariner *to* Plymouth that thought there was aught west of the Land's End.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

He talks to himself, and keeps mainly *to* himself.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, ii.

John Kartor recd iij. yerdes of brod clothe, russet, to make a longe gowne *to* Sir John Walkyngton.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

Kutte nouhte youre mete eke as it were Felde men,
That *to* theyre mete haue suche an appetyte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Alle kynne creatures that *to* Crist beleuith.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 239.

Therinne caste the calx of gold and sette it *to* the strong sunne in somer tyme.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

Dickie he took good notice *to* that.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).

Your most princely answer was, smelling *to* the gold — Non olet, it smells not of the means that have gotten it.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxi.

Thei . . . don me faste Fridaies *to* bred and *to* water.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 155.

To knele on his knes *to* the cold erth,
And grete all his goddes with a good chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 798.

We may hafe a desyre and a guet ȝernynge for to be present *to* Hym.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

There 's naething the matter *to* thee.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 275).

You shall have no currant-jelly *to* your rice.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, p. 511.

Stay, Amarillis, stay!
You are too fleet; 'tis two hours yet *to* day.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 3.

At twenty minutes *to* three, Her Majesty . . . entered the House.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 36.

Till to†. See *till*^{2}.—**To a hair.** See *hair*^{1}.—**To boot.** See *boot*^{1}.—**To one's face,** in presence and defiance of one.

Weep'st thou for him *to my face*?
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 77.

To one's hand. See *hand.*—**To one's teeth.** See *tooth.*—**To the echo, the full, the halves,** etc. See the nouns.—**To wit.** See *wit, v.*—**To you,** a phrase of salutation or courtesy, equivalent to *my service* or *my respects to you*, or to *the same to you*. [Colloq.]

"I should wish you to find from themselves whether your opinions is correct." "Sir, *to you*," says Cobbs; "that shall be done directly."
Dickens, Holly Tree, ii.

Would to God, would to Heaven, and similar precative phrases, are modern adaptations, with *to* inserted to note the direction of the wish or aspiration (perhaps after such phrases as "I make my vow *to* God," "I vow *to* God," etc.), of the earlier Middle English phrase *wolde God*, where *God* is the subject, and *wolde* the optative (subjunctive) imperfect of *will* as a principal verb; literally, "(I wish that) God *would will* (that . . .)." The words *wolde God* (in three syllables) could easily slide into the more modern-seeming *would to God*, where *to* is grammatically inexplicable.

II. *adv.* **1.** To a place in view; forward; on.

To, Achilles! *to*, Ajax! *to!*
Shak., T. and C., ii. 1. 119.

2. To the thing to be done: denoting motion and application to a thing.

I will stand *to* and feed,
Although my last.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 49.

"These plain viands being on table, I thought you might be tempted." "Thank 'ee, Mrs. Sparsit," said the whelp. And gloomily fell *to*.
Dickens, Hard Times, ii. 10.

3. To its place; together: denoting the joining or closing of something separated or open: as, shut the door *to*.

Christ is brought asleep, and laid in his grave; and the door sealed *to*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 102.

He that hath received his testimony hath set *to* his seal that God is true.
John iii. 33.

Can honour set *to* a leg?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 133.

4. In a certain direction: as, sloped *to*.

Found in the nest three young owls with their feathers turned wrong end *to*, . . . looking the very personification of fierceness.
Amer. Nat., XXIII. 19.

Go to. See *go.*—**To and again.** See *again.*—**To and back**†. See *back*^{1}.—**To and fro.** See *fro.*—**To bring to, to come to, to fall to, to heave to, to lie to,** etc. See the verbs.

III.† *conj.* Till.

Pursue *to* [var. *till*] thow a name hast wonne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2316.

The rede see is ryght nere at hande,
Ther bus vs bide *to* we be thrall [taken captive].
York Plays, p. 90.

Theys knyghtis never stynte ne blane,
To thay unto the cetè wanne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 116. (*Halliwell.*)

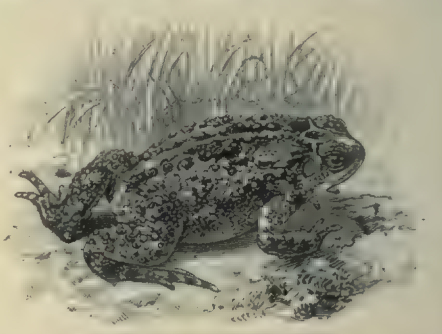
to^{2}†. An old spelling of *too*^{1}, *toe*, *two*.

to^{3} (tō), *n.* [Jap., < Chinese *tow*, a peck (or bushel).] A Japanese grain and liquid measure containing 1097.52 cubic inches, or a little less than half an imperial bushel.

to-^{1}. A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the preposition and adverb *to*^{1} so used: as in *to-name*. In *to-day*, *to-morrow*, *to-month*, *to-night*, *to-year*, it is not properly a prefix, but the preposition coalesced with its noun. In *to-ward* it is the adverb as the principal element, with suffix *-ward*.

to-^{2}. [< ME. *to-*, *te-*, < AS. *tō-* = OS. *ti-* = OFries. *to-*, *te-*, *ti-* = MLG. LG. *te-* = OHG. *zir-*, *zar-*, *zur-*, *zi-*, *za-*, *ze-*, MHG. *zer-*, *zur-*, *zu-*, G. *zer-* = Goth. *twis-*, apart, = L. *dis-*, apart, away (see *dis-*, *dia-*). Parallel with this prefix is a noun-prefix OHG. *zur-* = Icel. *tor-* = Goth. *tuz-* = Gr. *δυσ-* = Skt. *dus-*, evil, heavy (see *dys-*); ult. connected with *two*, *twi-*.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'apart, away,' and denoting separation, negation, or intensity. It is common in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, but is almost wholly obsolete in English. A relic of its use remains in the archaic *all to* used as a quasi-adverb in *all to break*, *all to split*, *all to broken*, etc., where the adverb is really *all*, and *to* is properly a prefix of the verb, *tobreak*, *tosplit*, etc., in early modern English separated from the verb (being in Middle English, like other prefixes, commonly written separate), and often written with *all* as one word, *alto*, taken as an adverb qualifying the verb. (See *all*, *adv.*, i.) Such verbs are properly written without a hyphen; examples are *tobeat*, *tobear*, *tobite*, *toblast*, *toblow*, *toburst* (*tobrest*), *tobruise*, *todeal*, *tofall*. This prefix is often confused, by readers and editors of Middle English texts, with the preposition *to*, the sign of the infinitive.

toad (tōd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tode*; also Sc. *tade*, *taid*, *taed*, *ted*; < ME. *tode*, *toode*, *tades*, *tadde*, < AS. *tādige*, *tādie*, toad; root unknown. The Dan. *tudse*, Sw. *tåssa*, toad, are prob. unrelated. Hence, in comp., *tadpole*, q. v.] **1.** A batrachian or amphibian of the family *Bufonidæ* or some related family. Toads are generally distinguished among the salient tailless batrachians from the frogs, in that they are not aquatic (except when breeding), and lack the symmetry and agility of frogs; but the strong technical differences between the bufoniform and raniform amphibians are not always reflected in the various applications of these popular names. (Compare the common use of *frog* and *toad* in *tree-frog*, *tree-toad*, and in *nurse-frog* and *obstetrical toad*.) Toads have a stout clumsy body more or less covered with warts, generally large parotoids (see cut under *parotoid*), no teeth, the hind feet scarcely or not webbed, and the hind limbs not fitted for extensive leaping. They are perfectly harmless, notwithstanding many popular superstitions to the contrary. They feed mainly on insects, and some are quite useful in gardens. They are tenacious of life, like most reptiles, but there is no truth in the stories of their living in solid rock. The fable of the jewel in the toad's head may have some basis of fact in the piece of glistening cartilage which represents an unossified basioccipital. There are numerous kinds of toads, found in nearly all parts of the world. They are mostly of the genus *Bufo*, as well as of the family *Bufonidæ*, though several other families include species to which the popular name applies. In Europe the common toad is *B. vulgaris*; the rush-toad or natterjack is *B. calamita*. The commonest toad of America is *B. lentiginosus*, which sports in many color-variations. See phrases below, and cuts under *tadpole*, *Brachycephalus*, *Hylaplesia*, and *agua-toad*.


Common American Toad (*Bufo lentiginosus*).

2. Figuratively, a person as an object of disgust or aversion: also used in deprecating or half-affectionate raillery. Compare *toadling*.

"Yes," responded Abbot, "if she were a nice, pretty child, one might compassionate her forlornness; but one really can not care for such a little *toad* as that."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iii.

Accoucheur toad. Same as *obstetrical toad.*—**Cell-backed toad,** a toad which carries its eggs and tadpoles in holes in the back; specifically, the Surinam toad. See cuts under *Pipa* and *Nototrema.*—**Horned toad** (or **frog**), the popular name of all the small lizards of western North America with a flattened rounded form, the head horned, the back warty, and the habits sluggish. They are neither toads nor frogs (batrachians), but lacertilians or lizards, of quite another class of animals, and of the family *Iguanidæ*. All belong to the genus *Phrynosoma*, of which there are 8 or 9 species. See *Phrynosoma* (with cut). Also called *toad-lizard.*—**Midwife toad.** Same as *obstetrical toad.*—**Obstetrical toad,** the nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans*. See cut under *Alytes.*—**Running toad.** Same as *natterjack.*—**Spade-footed toad.** See *Scaphiopus*, and cut under *spade-foot.*—**Surinam toad,** *Pipa americana*, a large and ugly toad representing the family *Pipidæ*. See *Pipa* and *Aglossa.*—**Toad in a** (**the**) **hole,** in *cookery*, a piece of beef baked in batter.—**Tree toad.** See *tree-toad.*—**Walking toad.** Same as *natterjack*.

toadback (tōd'bak), *n.* A variety of potato.

The *toadback* is nearly akin to the large Irish [potato], the skin almost black, and rough like a russetting.
Amer. Nat., XXIV. 316.

toad-back (tōd'bak), *a.* In *carp.*, resembling the back of a toad in section: said of a rail.

toad-eater (tōd′ē″tėr), *n.* [< *toad* + *eater*. As with *beef-eater*, the simple etymology fails to satisfy some writers, and fictions like that quoted from Brewer are invented to explain the word.] **1**†. A mountebank's boy who ate, or pretended to eat, toads (supposed to be poisonous), in order to give his master an opportunity to show his skill in expelling poison.

> Be the most scorn'd Jack-pudding of the pack,
> And turn *toad-eater* to some foreign quack.
> *Tom Brown*, Satire on an Ignorant Quack (Works, I. 71).
> [(*N. and Q.*, 3d ser., I. 129.)

2. A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.

> *Toad-eater*. . . . It is a metaphor taken from a mountebank's boy's eating toads, in order to show his master's skill in expelling poison; it is built on a supposition . . . that people who are so unhappy as to be in a state of dependence are forced to do the most nauseous things that can be thought on, to please and humour their patrons.
> *Sarah Fielding*, Adventures of David Simple (1744).

> I am retired hither like an old summer dowager; only that I have no *toad-eater* to take the air with me in the back part of my lozenge-coach, and to be scolded.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 52.

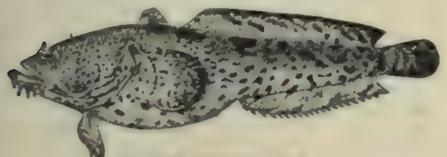
> At the final overthrow of the Moors, the Castilians made them their servants, and their active habits and officious manners greatly pleased the proud and lazy Spaniards, who called them *mi todita* (my factotum). Hence a cringing, officious dependent, who will do all sorts of dirty work for you, is called a *todita* or *toad-eater*.
> *Brewer*, Phrase and Fable.

toad-eating (tōd′ē″ting), *n.* Servile or sycophantic complaisance; sycophancy.

> Without the officiousness, the inquisitiveness, the effrontery, the *toad-eating*, the insensibility to all reproof, he [Boswell] never could have produced so excellent a book.
> *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

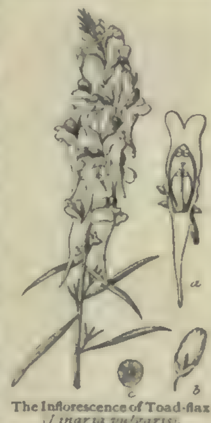
toad-eating (tōd′ē″ting), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a toad-eater or sycophant; sycophantic.

toad-fish (tōd′fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the genus *Batrachus*, especially *B. tau*; the oyster-fish or sapo, of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Massachusetts to the West Indies. It is a very ugly fish, of ungainly form, with a thick, heavy head and large mouth, naked skin, no lateral line, three dorsal spines, and when young a series of tufts or cirri on the back and sides; the lips have fleshy appendages; the color is dusky-olive with irregular black markings both on the body and on the fins.


Toad-fish (*Batrachus tau*).

2. A lophioid fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, so called from its uncouth aspect; the fishing-frog, sea-devil, wide-gab, or angler. See cut under *angler*.—**3.** A swell-fish, as *Tetrodon turgidus*, the common puffer of the Atlantic coast of the United States, 12 inches long. Also called *swell-toad*.—**4.** The frog-fish or mouse-fish, *Antennarius* (or *Pterophryne*) *histrio*. *D. S. Jordan.*

toad-flax (tōd′flaks), *n.* A plant of the genus *Linaria*, primarily *L. vulgaris*, the common toad-flax, a showy but pernicious plant, otherwise known as *ranstead* and *butter-and-eggs*. Other noteworthy species are the ivy-leafed toad-flax or Kenilworth ivy, *L. Cymbalaria*, (see *ivy*1), and the three-birds toad-flax, *L. triornithophora*, a European plant cultivated for its large purple long-spurred flowers borne in whorls of three, and suggesting little birds. Several others are desirable in gardens, as the dwarf *L. alpina*, alpine toad-flax, and the tall *L. Dalmatica*, with showy sulphur-yellow flowers; the plant, however, is difficult to eradicate. See *cancerwort*. **Bastard toad-flax.** (*a*) In America, a plant of the genus *Comandra*, of the *Santalaceæ*, which consists of 4 species, 3 North American and 1 European, of low herbs or undershrubs, sometimes parasitic on roots. The common American plant is *C. umbellata*, with leaves like those of toad-flax and white flowers in umbel-like clusters. (*b*) In England, *Thesium Linophyllon*, which has leaves like those of toad-flax.—**Ivy-leafed toad-flax.** See def.



The Inflorescence of Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*).
a, a flower, longitudinal section; *b*, the fruit; *c*, the seed.

toad-flower (tōd′flou″ėr), *n.* See *Stapelia*.

toadhead (tōd′hed), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.]

toadish (tō′dish), *a.* [< *toad* + *-ish*1.] Like a toad.

toadlet (tōd′let), *n.* [< *toad* + *-let*.] A young or small toad. *Coleridge.*

toad-lily (tōd′lil″i), *n.* **1.** The white water-lily, *Castalia odorata*: an old American name.—**2.** *Fritillaria Pyrenaica* (*F. nigra*): garden name.—**3.** The Japanese liliaceous plant *Tricyrtis hirta*: garden name.

toadling (tōd′ling), *n.* [< *toad* + *-ling*1.] A little toad; a toadlet. See *toad*, 2.

> Your shyness, and slyness, and pretending to know nothing never took me in, whatever you may do with others. I always knew you for a *toadling*.
> *Johnson*, in Mme. D'Arblay's Diary, I. 133.

toad-lizard (tōd′liz″ärd), *n.* A so-called horned frog or toad. See under *toad*.

toad-orchis (tōd′ôr″kis), *n.* The West African orchid *Megaclinium Bufo*, the flowers of which resemble small toads and are arranged along the midrib of a green blade. The lip has a rapid spontaneous movement.

toad-pipe (tōd′pīp), *n.* Any one of various species of *Equisetum* or horsetail. Also *tad-pipe*.

toadrock (tōd′rok), *n.* Same as *toadstone*2.

toad-rush (tōd′rush), *n.* See *rush*1.

toad's-cap (tōdz′kap), *n.* Same as *toadstool*.

toadseye (tōdz′ī), *n.* [< *toad's*, poss. of *toad*, + *eye*.] In *mineral.*, a variety of wood-tin.

toad's-hat (tōdz′hat), *n.* [< ME. *todyshatte*; < *toad's* + *hat*1.] Same as *toadstool*.

toad's-meat (tōdz′mēt), *n.* Same as *toadstool*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

toad-snatcher (tōd′snach″ėr), *n.* The reed-bunting. [Prov. Eng.]

toad-spit, toad-spittle (tōd′spit, -spit″l), *n.* The froth or spume secreted by various homopterous insects. Also called *frog-spit* and *cuckoo-spit*. See *spit-bug* and *spittle-insect*.

toad-spotted (tōd′spot″ed), *a.* Thickly stained or spotted, like a toad; hence, covered thickly with blemishes or stains of guilt.

> A most *toad-spotted* traitor. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 138.

toadstone1 (tōd′stōn), *n.* [< *toad* + *stone*.] Any one of various natural or artificial objects resembling a toad in form or color, or which were believed to have been formed within the body of that animal, and which for many centuries, and over a large part of Europe, were held in high regard, and preserved with the greatest care. The earliest reference to objects of this kind is that of Pliny, who, under the name of "batrachites," described various stones which were said by him to resemble the frog in color, although he does not speak of their being possessed of any special virtues. This is the only reference to the toadstone to be found in classic authors; but much later on the names "crapodinus" and "bufonites" are found in various learned works written in Latin; while the word "crapaudine" appears in French as early as the fourteenth century, and "krottenstein," "cradenstein," and "krötenstein" not much later in German. Albertus Magnus and others also gave the name of "borax" to a stone supposed by them to be found in the head of the toad. This latter was the most common form of belief in regard to the origin of the toadstone, and it was very generally thought that it was endowed with special virtues if the animal could be made to surrender it voluntarily. Toadstones were preserved at the shrines of saints, worn as amulets, or set in rings, or in other ways treasured by their owners as charms, or antidotes to poison, or as having special therapeutic qualities, or simply as natural curiosities. Some of these objects were bits of rock, or of jasper, or of other semi-precious or perhaps really precious stones, toad-like in color or shape; others were fossils of various kinds, such as brachiopods, fragments of crinoids, teeth of fossil fish, etc.; in regard to many of them, however, no reasonable guess can be made as to their real nature. Shakspere refers to the toadstone in the lines:

> Sweet are the uses of adversity,
> Which, like the toad, ugly and venomons,
> Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
> (As you Like it, ii. 1. 12–14.)

> If he would send his eyes, I would undertake
> To carry 'em to the jeweller; they would off
> For pretty *toadstones*. *Shirley*, The Brothers, ii. 1.

toadstone2 (tōd′stōn), *n.* [An accom. form, simulating *toadstone*1, of G. *todtes gestein*, lit. 'dead (i. e. unproductive) rock.'] In *geol.*, a volcanic rock varying in texture from a soft crumbly ash to a hard close-grained greenstone, several beds of which occur in the magnesian limestone of the lead-mining district of Derbyshire. The toadstone has the position of an interbedded rock, is irregular in thickness, and traversed by numerous veins and faults. It much resembles the so-called whinsill of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. Also called *toadrock*.

toadstool (tōd′stöl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toadestoole, todestoole*; < *toad* + *stool*.] A common name for numerous umbrella-shaped fungi which grow abundantly on decaying vegetable matter. It is usually restricted to the genus *Agaricus*, but also is extended to various allied fungi, and, still further, is sometimes applied to almost any fungus that is large enough to attract general attention, such as *Hydnum, Lycoperdon, Morchella*, etc. Popularly, the name *toadstool* is applied only to those fungi supposed to be poisonous, as distinguished from *mushrooms*, or edible forms, while as a matter of fact all true toadstools, belonging to the genus *Agaricus* or closely allied genera, are really mushrooms, and may or may not be poisonous. It frequently happens that an edible species is associated with a highly poisonous species, or grows in similar places, and can be distinguished only by a competent authority or by a careful microscopical examination. Also called *toad's-cap, toad's-hat, toad's-meat, frogstool*.

toady1 (tō′di), *a.* [< *toad* + *-y*1.] Ugly and repulsive, like a toad; hateful; beastly. [Rare.]

> Vice is of such a *toady* complexion that she naturally teaches the soul to hate her. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 13.

toady2 (tō′di), *n.*; pl. *toadies* (-diz). [Said to be shortened from *toad-eater*; but rather an adaptation of *toady*1, *a.*, to express the meaning of *toad-eater*. *Toad-eater* would hardly be "shortened" to *toady*.] **1.** A sycophant; an interested flatterer; a toad-eater.

> Young Bull licked him [young Lord Buckram] in a fight of fifty-five minutes. . . . Boys are not all *toadies* in the morning of life. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, v.

2. A coarse rustic woman. *Scott.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

toady2 (tō′di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toadied*, ppr. *toadying*. [< *toady*2, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To fawn upon in a servile manner; play the toady or sycophant to.

> The tutors *toadied* him. The fellows in hall paid him great clumsy compliments. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, v.

II. *intrans.* To play the sycophant; fawn; cringe.

> What magic wand was it whose touch made the *toadying* servility of the land start up the real demon that it was? *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 135.

toadyish (tō′di-ish), *a.* [< *toady*2 + *-ish*.] Having the character of a toady; given to toadyism; toad-eating; boot-licking.

toadyism (tō′di-izm), *n.* [< *toady*2 + *-ism*.] The practices of a toady; sycophancy; servile adulation. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, iii.

to-and-fro (tö′and-frō′), *a.* and *n.* [< *to and fro*: see under *fro*.] **I.** *a.* Forward and backward; alternate: as, *to-and-fro* motion.

II. *n.* **1.** A movement or motion forward and backward in alternation.

> When the mesmerizer Snow
> With his hand's first sweep
> Put the earth to sleep,
> 'Twas a time when the heart could show
> All—how was earth to know,
> 'Neath the mute hand's *to-and-fro*!
> *Browning*, A Lover's Quarrel.

> She,
> Like some wild creature newly-caged, commenced
> A *to-and-fro*. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2†. The bandying of a question backward and forward; a discussion. *Bp. Bale*, Vocacyon (Harl. Misc., VI. 459).

Toarcian (tọ-är′si-ạn), *n.* [Named from *Thouars*, in western France.] In *geol.*, a division of the Lias which lies between the Liassian, or Middle Lias, and the Bajocian, or lowest division of the Jurassic, according to the nomenclature of the French geologists. It is especially well developed in central and southern France, and its subdivisions are characterized chiefly by the presence of certain species of ammonites.

toast1 (tōst), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toste*; < ME. *toost*, < OF. *toste*, < ML. *tosta*, a toast of bread (cf. OF. *tostee* = Sp. *tostada*, a toast), < L. *tosta*, fem. of *tostus*, pp. of *torrere*, parch, toast: see *torrent*.] Bread in slices superficially browned by the fire; a slice of bread so browned.

> Go fetch me a quart of sack; put a *toast* in 't.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 3.

toast1 (tōst), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *toste*; < ME. *tosten*, < OF. *toster* = Sp. *tostar* = Pg. *tostar*, toast (> *tostado*, toasted); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To brown by the heat of a fire: as, to *toast* bread or bacon.

> 'Tis time I were choked with a piece of *toasted* cheese.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 147.

2. To warm thoroughly: as, to *toast* one's feet. [Colloq.]

> Around these fires the more idle of the swarthy fellows squatted, and *toasted* their bare shins while they spun their wondrous tales. *The Century*, XXXVI. 323.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To brown with heat.

> There is a whiff of something floating about, suggestive of *toasting* shingles. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

2. To warm one's self thoroughly at a fire.

> As we *tosted* by the fire. *W. Browne*, Shepherd's Pipe, i.

toast2 (tōst), *n.* [A particular use of *toast*1, *n.*, of anecdotal origin, according to the story given in the "Tatler" (No. 24, June 4, 1709). See the second quotation.] **1.** A person whose health is drunk, or who is named as the person to whom others are requested to drink; especially, a woman who is the reigning belle of the season, or in some other way is specially indicated as a person often toasted; also, anything, as a political cause, the memory of a person, etc., to which a company is requested to drink.

> I'll take my Death, Marwood, you are more Censorious than a decay'd Beauty, or a discarded *Toast*.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 10.

> It happen'd that on a publick day a celebrated beauty of those times [of Charles II.] was in the Cross-Bath [at Bath], and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of water in which the fair one stood, and drank her health to the company. There was in the place a gay fellow, half-fuddled, who offered to jump in, and swore, tho' he liked not the liquor, he would have the *toast* (making an allusion to the usage of the times of drinking with a toast at the bottom of the glass). Tho' he was opposed in his resolution, this whim gave foundation to the present honour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors, who has ever since been called a *toast*.
> *Tatler*, No. 24 (June 4, 1709).

> Her eldest daughter was within half-a-year of being a *toast*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

2. A call on another or others to drink to the health of some person named, or to the prosperity of some cause, etc.: often accompanied by a sentiment or motto; also, the act of thus drinking.

> Let the *toast* pass—
> Drink to the lass,
> I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

3†. One who drinks to excess; a soaker.

> When, having half din'd, there comes in my host,
> A Catholic good, and a rare drunken *toast*.
> *Cotton*, Voyage to Ireland, iii.

toast² (tōst), *v.* [< *toast*², *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To drink as a toast; drink to the health of; wish success or prosperity to in drinking; also, to designate as the person or subject to whom or to which other persons are requested to drink; propose the health of.

> The gentleman has . . . *toasted* your health.
> *Farquhar*, Beaux' Stratagem, iii. 1.

> *Careless.* Now then, Charles, be honest, and give us your real favourite.
> *Charles S.* Why, I have withheld her only in compassion to you. If I *toast* her, you must give a round of her peers, which is impossible — on earth.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To drink a toast or toasts; also, to propose a toast or toasts.

> Friendship without Freedom is as dull as . . . Wine without *toasting*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 8.

> These insect reptiles, whilst they go on only caballing and *toasting*, only fill us with disgust.
> *Burke*, Petition of the Unitarians.

toaster¹ (tōs′tėr), *n.* [< *toast*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who toasts something, as bread or cheese.—**2.** An instrument for toasting bread, cheese, etc.; especially, such an appliance other than a toasting-fork. Toasters for bread are often small gridirons of wire which hold the slice of bread fast without tearing it.—**3.** Something fit for toasting. [Colloq.]

> "Come and look at 'em! here 's *toasters!*" bellows one with a Yarmouth bloater stuck on a toasting-fork.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 11.

toaster² (tōs′tėr), *n.* [< *toast*² + *-er*¹.] One who proposes a toast; an admirer of women.

> We simple *Toasters* take Delight
> To see our Women's Teeth look white; . . .
> In China none hold Women sweet
> Except their Snaggs are black as Jett.
> *Prior*, Alma, ii.

toasting-fork (tōs′ting-fôrk), *n.* **1.** A large fork with several prongs and a long handle, for toasting bread at an open fire.—**2.** A sword. [Ludicrous.]

> If I had given him time to get at his other pistol, or his *toasting-fork*, it was all up.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xvii.

toasting-glass (tōs′ting-glȧs), *n.* A drinking-glass used for toasts, and inscribed with the name of a belle, or with verses in her honor. *Garth*, Toasting-Glasses of the Kit-Cat Club (1703).

toasting-iron (tōs′ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *toasting-fork*, in either sense. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 99; *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxii.

toast-master (tōst′mȧs″tėr), *n.* One who, at a public dinner or similar entertainment, is appointed to propose or announce the toasts: in the United States he is usually the one who presides.

> Mr. Chisel, the immortal *toast-master*, who presided over the President. *Thackeray*, A Dinner in the City, iii.

toast-rack (tōst′rak), *n.* A contrivance for holding dry toast, each slice being held on edge between slender rings or supports of wire, etc.

toast-water (tōst′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water in which toasted bread has been steeped, used as a beverage by invalids.

toat (tōt), *n.* The pushing-handle of a carpenters' plane. See *plane-stock*.

toaze†, *v. t.* An old spelling of *tose*.

tobaccanalian (tọ̄-bak-ạ-nā′li̤an), *n.* [< *tobacc(o)* + *-analian*, in imitation of *bacchanalian*.] One who indulges in tobacco; a smoker. [Humorous.]

> We get very good cigars for a bajocco and half—that is, very good for us cheap *tobaccanalians*.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxv.

tobacchian†, *n.* [< *tobacco* + *-ian*.] One who smokes tobacco; a smoker. [Rare.]

> You may observe how idle and foolish they are that can not travell without a Tobacco pipe at their mouth; but such (I must tell you) are no base *Tobacchians*: for this manner of taking the fume they suppose to be generous.
> *Venner*, Treatise of Tobacco (ed. 1637).

tobacco (tọ̄-bak′ō), *n.* [Formerly also *tabacco*, *tabaco*, *tobacca*; = F. *tabac* (not in Cotgrave, 1611, who gives only *petum* and *nicotiane*), sometimes *tobac* = It. *tabaco* (1578), *tabacco* (1598) = D. *taback* (1659), now *tabak* = G. *tabak* = Dan. Sw. *tobak* = Bohem. *tabak* = Pol. *tabaka* = Russ. *tabakŭ* = Ar. *tobagh* (the usual Ar. name being different, *tutun*, *toton*, Pers. *tūtan*, Turk. *totūn*, > Pol. *tytun*) = NGr. *ταμπάκος*, *ταμπάκον* = Pers. Hind. *tambākū* (cf. Pers. *tumbeki*, Turk. *tunbeki*) = Chinese *tambako*, *tambaku* = Jap. *tabako* (< E.) (NL. *tabacca* (Camden, 1585), *tabacum* (Lobel, 1576; Bauhin, 1596)); < Sp. *tabaco*, formerly also *tabacco* = Pg. *tabaco*, < W. Ind. (Haytian or Caribbean) **tabacco* or **tabaco*, of uncertain meaning, conflicting accounts being given: (*a*) According to Charlevoix, in his "History of St. Dominique," the pipe used by the Indians in smoking was called *tabaco*. (*b*) According to Las Casas, the Spaniards in the first voyage of Columbus saw the Indians in Cuba smoking dry herbs or leaves rolled up in tubes called *tabacos*. (*c*) According to Clavigero, the word was one of the native names of the plant, namely the Haytian (cf. the quot. from Hakluyt). (*d*) According to Bauhin (1596) and Minsheu (1617), etc., *tobacco* was so called from an island of the same name, now called *Tobago*, near Trinidad (cf. *trinidado*, a former name of *tobacco*). (*e*) In another view, it was so called from *Tabaco*, said to be a province of Yucatan. (*f*) Other Indian names were *uppowoc* (see quot. from Hakluyt), *picietl* (Clavigero; Stevens, 1706), *picielt* (Bauhin, 1596), *peicielt*, or *pilciet* (Minsheu, 1617), *petum* or *petun* (a S. Amer. term) (see *petun*), *tomabona*, *perebecenuc* (Bauhin, 1596), etc. In Europe it was also called *nicotian*, *queen's herb* (F. *l'herbe de la royne*), etc.: see *nicotian*.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, particularly one of several species affording the narcotic product of the same name. The most generally cultivated is *N. Tabacum*, a plant of South American origin, found in culture among the aborigines. It is of stately habit, 3 to 6 feet high; the leaves from ovate to narrowly lanceolate, the lower commonly 2 or 3 feet long; the flowers of purplish tints, 2 inches long, disposed in a terminal panicle. (See cut under *Nicotiana*.) Prominent cultivated forms are the variety *macrophylla*, known as Maryland tobacco, to which the Cuban and Manila tobaccos are accredited, and the variety *angustifolia*, Virginian tobacco. The only other species extensively grown is *N. rustica*, a much smaller plant with smaller greenish flowers, sometimes called *green tobacco* from the fact that the leaves retain much of their color when dry. It is suited to cool latitudes, and cultivated northward in Europe and in parts of Asia, yielding among others the Hungarian and Turkish tobaccos. *N. quadrivalvis* is grown by the Indians from Oregon to the Missouri river, and is their favorite kind, a low-branching, viscid-pubescent plant a foot high. Some other species are cultivated locally. The United States leads in the production of tobacco, but it is grown more or less in nearly all temperate and tropical lands. The quality depends greatly on climate, the Cuban or other fine varieties degenerating when planted elsewhere. Cuban tobacco is considered finest, that of Manila being named with it. Turkish tobaccos are famous, as also the Latakia of a district in northern Syria. Virginian tobacco ranks very high.

> There is an herbe [in Virginia] which is sowed apart by it selfe, and is called by the inhabitants Vppowoc; in the West Indies it hath diuers names; . . . the Spanyards generally call it *Tabacco*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 271.

> Into the woods thenceforth in haste shee went,
> To seeke for hearbes that mote him remedy; . . .
> There, whether yt divine *Tobacco* were,
> Or Panachæa, or Polygony,
> Shee fownd. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 32.

2. The leaves of the tobacco-plant prepared in various forms, to be smoked, chewed, or used as snuff (see *snuff*). Tobacco-leaves are sometimes gathered singly; more commonly the stalks are cut, and suspended on sticks under shelter for drying, which requires several weeks. The leaves are then stripped and sorted, tied in bundles called *hands*, and "bulked" in compact circular heaps to secure a slight fermentation, which develops the properties valued; they are then packed for the manufacturer, who makes them into cigars, cheroots, cigarettes, and cut, plug, and roll tobacco, intended for smoking and chewing, and into snuff. The properties of tobacco are chiefly due to the alkaloid nicotine (which see). Medically considered, tobacco is a powerful sedative poison and a local stimulant, not now used internally unless in chronic asthma, but applied in some skin-diseases, hemorrhoids, etc. In its ordinary use as a narcotic it induces a physical and mental quiet very gratifying to the habituated, overcoming the distaste for its obnoxious properties, and making it the most nearly universal of narcotics. In large quantities it gives rise to confusion of the mind, vertigo, nausea, and at length to depression and dangerous prostration. Historically, tobacco was found in use among the Indians at the discovery of America, and associated with their solemn transactions. (See *calumet*.) It was unknown in the Old World before this time. It was introduced into Europe about 1559 by a Spanish physician, who brought a small quantity from America into Spain and Portugal. Thence its use spread into France and Italy. Sir Francis Drake introduced it into England about 1585, where tobacco-taverns soon became nearly as prevalent as ale-houses. Its use was opposed strongly by both priests and rulers. Pope Urban VIII. excommunicated users of tobacco; in Turkey and other countries its use was severely punished. The "Counterblast" of James I. of England is matter of history. The use of tobacco spread, however, in the face of all prohibitions.

> *Ber.* Hearke you, my host, haue you a pipe of good *Tobacco?*
> *Ve.* The best in the towne: boy, drie a leafe.
> *Boy.* There 's none in the house, sir.
> *Ve.* Drie a docke leafe.
> *Chapman*, Humorous Day's Mirth.

> I marle what pleasure or felicitie they haue in taking this roguish *tabacco!* it 's good for nothing but to choke a man, and fill him full of smoke and embers.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour (ed. 1616), iii. 5.

> Sublime *tobacco!* which from east to west
> Cheers the tar's labour or the Turkman's rest.
> *Byron*, The Island, ii. 19.

Bird's-eye tobacco. See *bird's-eye*, 2.—**Broad-leafed tobacco,** the Maryland tobacco. See def. 1.—**Cake tobacco.** Same as *plug tobacco*. See below.—**Canaster tobacco.** See *canaster*.—**Cavendish tobacco.** See *cavendish*.—**Congo tobacco.** Same as *deiamba*.—**Cut tobacco,** tobacco prepared for use by cutting into fine strips or shreds.—**Green tobacco.** See def. 1.—**Indian tobacco,** a common American herb, *Lobelia inflata*. It is 6 inches to 2 feet high, with numerous leaves, and racemes of pale-blue flowers. It is said to have been used medicinally by the Indians, and is now the officinal lobelia, with properties resembling those of tobacco, an unsafe emetic, but available in spasmodic asthma. Also called *gagroot*.—**Latakia tobacco,** a tobacco produced in northern Syria, one kind of which has an admired aroma, derived from being cured in the smoke of oak-wood.—**Leaf tobacco,** tobacco unmanufactured.—**Maryland tobacco.** See def. 1.—**Mountain tobacco.** See *Arnica*, 2 and 3.—**Oil of tobacco.** See *oil*.—**Orinoco tobacco,** a local product, probably of the Maryland variety.—**Persian tobacco,** tobacco produced in Persia and Turkey; specifically, the Shiraz.—**Pigtail tobacco,** roll tobacco, or a variety of it.—**Plug tobacco,** tobacco compressed into solid blocks, commonly first moistened with molasses or other liquid; cake or cavendish tobacco.—**Riverside tobacco.** See *Pluchea*.—**Roll tobacco,** tobacco-leaves spun into a rope and subjected to hot pressure.—**Shag tobacco.** See *shag*¹, 4.—**Shiraz tobacco,** a commercial tobacco produced in Persia.—**Syrian tobacco,** tobacco produced in Syria, apparently the same as or including the Latakia, affording choice cigars. Good Syrian tobacco is said to contain no nicotine. The name is applied to *Nicotiana rustica*, formerly regarded as the source of the Syrian product (see def. 1).—**Tobacco amaurosis** or **amblyopia,** dimness of vision resulting from the abuse of tobacco and usually also of alcohol.—**Tobacco camphor.** Same as *nicotianin*.—**Tobacco ointment.** See *ointment*.—**To drink tobacco**†. See *drink*, 5.—**Turkish tobacco.** See def. 1.—**Twist tobacco.** Same as *roll tobacco*. See above. **Virginian tobacco.** See def. 1.—**Wild tobacco.** (*a*) *Nicotiana rustica*. See def. 1. (*b*) Same as *Indian tobacco*. See above.

tobacco-beetle (tọ̄-bak′ō-bē″tl), *n.* A cosmopolitan ptinid beetle, *Lasioderma serricorne*, which lives in all stages in many pungent spices and drugs, and is so fond of stored or manufactured tobacco as to become a pest in many manufactories and warehouses in the United States. Also called *cigarette-beetle*.

tobacco-box (tọ̄-bak′ō-boks), *n.* **1.** A small flat pocket-box for holding tobacco for chewing or smoking.—**2.** A common skate or ray, a batoid fish, *Raia erinacea*. [Local, U. S.]—**3.** The common sunfish or pumpkin-seed, *Pomotis gibbosus*, or another of the same genus. See cut under *sunfish*. [Local, U. S.]

tobacco-cutter (tọ̄-bak′ō-kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** A machine for shaving tobacco-leaves into shreds for smoking or chewing.—**2.** A knife for cutting pieces from a plug of tobacco; a tobacco-knife. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-dove (tọ̄-bak′ō-duv), *n.* The small ground-dove, *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*) *passerina*. [Bahamas.]

tobacco-grater (tọ̄-bak′ō-grā″tėr), *n.* A machine for grinding tobacco for smoking. It consists of a circular closed box in which a sieve is revolved by means of a crank, while projecting teeth reduce the leaves to the size required. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-heart (tọ̄-bak′ō-härt), *n.* A functional disorder of the heart, characterized by a rapid and often irregular pulse, due to excessive use of tobacco.

tobacco-knife (tọ̄-bak'ō-nīf), *n.* A knife for cutting up plug tobacco. It is generally a guillotine-knife, pivoted at one end, and operated by a lever or handle.

tobacco-man (tọ̄-bak'ō-man), *n.* A tobacconist.

> The *tobacco-men* . . . swore with earnest irreverence to vend nothing but the purest Spanish leaf.
> *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. ii.

tobacconer† (tọ̄-bak'ọ-nėr), *n.* [< *tobacco* + *-n-er*. The *n* is inserted in this word and *tobacconist*, etc., after the analogy of words from the Latin (*Platonist*, etc.).] One who uses tobacco; a smoker of tobacco. *Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

tobacconing† (tọ̄-bak'ọ-ning), *n.* [< *tobacco* + *-n-ing*. Cf. It. *tabaccare*, take tobacco (Florio, 1611).] The act or practice of taking tobacco. *Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

tobacconing† (tọ̄-bak'ọ-ning), *a.* Using or smoking tobacco.

> Musketeers, waiting for the major's return, drinking and *tobacconing* as freely as if it [the cathedral] had turned ale-house.
> *Bp. Hall*, Hard Measure.

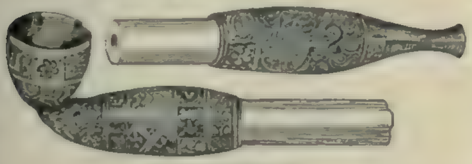
tobacconist (tọ̄-bak'ọ-nist), *n.* [< *tobacco* + *-n-ist.*] 1. A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.—2†. A smoker of tobacco.

> The best *Tobacconist*
> That ever held a pipe within his fist.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

> What kind of Chimny is't
> Less Sensible then a *Tobacconist?*
> *Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

tobacconize (tọ̄-bak'ọ-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tobacconized*, ppr. *tobacconizing*. [< *tobacco* + *-n-ize.*] To impregnate or saturate with tobacco, or with the oil or the fumes of tobacco. *The American*, VIII. 73.

tobacco-pipe (tọ̄-bak'ō-pīp), *n.* 1. A pipe in which tobacco is smoked.



Japanese Tobacco-pipe.

> I'd have it present whipping, man or woman, that should but deal with a *tobacco-pipe*.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

> And in his griezly Gripe
> An over-grown, great, long *Tobacco-Pipe*.
> *Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

2. Same as *Indian-pipe*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 16. [Local, New Eng.]—**Queen's tobacco-pipe**, a jocular designation of a peculiarly shaped kiln belonging to the customs, and situated near the London Docks, in which are piled up damaged tobacco and cigars, and goods (such as tobacco, cigars, and tea) which have been smuggled, till a sufficient quantity has accumulated, when the whole is burned.—**Tobacco-pipe clay.** Same as *pipe-clay*.—**Tobacco-pipe fish**, the pipe-fish.

tobacco-plant (tọ̄-bak'ō-plant), *n.* See *tobacco*. 1.

tobacco-pouch (tọ̄-bak'ō-pouch), *n.* A pouch or bag for a small quantity of tobacco for smoking or chewing, carried about the person.

tobacco-press (tọ̄-bak'ō-pres), *n.* 1. A machine for packing granulated tobacco into bags or boxes for commercial purposes.—2. A press for condensing and compacting plug tobacco in tubs or boxes.—3. A machine for pressing booked and wrapped tobacco-leaves flat, so that they will lie compactly when packed. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-root (tọ̄-bak'ō-röt), *n.* See *Lewisia.*

tobacco-stick (tọ̄-bak'ō-stik), *n.* In *tobacco-curing*, one of a series of sticks on which tobacco-leaves are hung to dry in curing-houses.

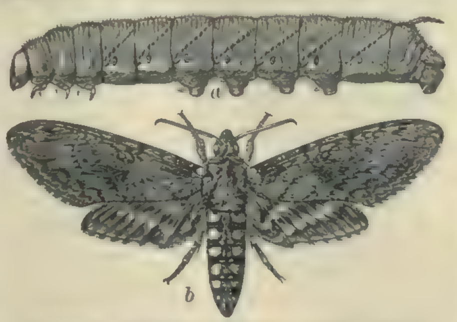
tobacco-stopper (tọ̄-bak'ō-stop'ėr), *n.* A contrivance for pressing down the half-burned tobacco in the bowl of a pipe, to prevent the ashes from being scattered and to improve the draft of the pipe. Tobacco-stoppers are used chiefly by the smokers of pipes with large and deep bowls, such as are common in Germany.

tobacco-stripper (tọ̄-bak'ō-strip''ėr), *n.* A person employed in the process of manufacturing tobacco to remove the midrib of the leaf by stripping or tearing.

tobacco-tongs (tọ̄-bak'ō-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Iron tongs of light and ornamental design, used by a smoker to take a coal from the hearth to light his pipe. It is a form of lazy-tongs.

tobacco-wheel (tọ̄-bak'ō-hwēl), *n.* A machine, resembling the hay-band machine, for twisting dried tobacco-leaves into a rope for convenience of packing. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-worm (tọ̄-bak'ō-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the sphinx-moth *Protoparce carolina*, which feeds on the leaves of the growing tobacco-plant in the United States, and often does great damage.



Tobacco-worm (*Protoparce carolina*). *a*, larva; *b*, moth.

Tobago cane (tọ̄-bā'gō kān). [So called from the island of *Tobago*, in the West Indies.] The slender stem of the palm *Bactris minor*, of the United States of Colombia and the West Indies, sometimes imported into Europe to make walking-sticks.

to-be (tọ̄-bē'), *n.* [< *to be*: see *be*^{1}.] The future; that which is to come. [Rare.]

> Dispensing harvest, sowing the *To-Be*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

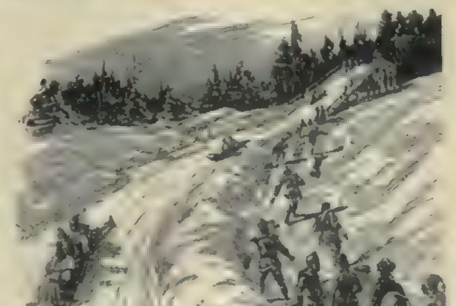
tobeat†, *v. t.* [< ME. *tobeten*; < AS. *tobeátan*, beat severely, < *tō-* + *beátan*, beat: see *to-*^{2} and *beat*^{1}.] To beat excessively.

> Though that thow shuldist for thi sothe sawe
> Ben al *to-beten* and to-drawe. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6126.

Tobias-fish (tō-bī'as-fish), *n.* Same as *sand-eel*, 1.

tobine, *n.* [Cf. G. *tobin* = D. *tabijn*, tabby: see *tabby*^{1}, *tabin*.] A stout twilled silk textile employed for women's dresses, and considered very durable. *Dict. of Needlework.*

toboggan (tọ̄-bog'a̤n), *n.* [Formerly also *toboggin*, *taboggan*, *tarboggin*; < Amer. Ind. given as *otobanask* (Cree), *odabagan*, etc., a sled.] A long narrow sled made of a single thickness (about ¼ inch) of wood (commonly birch) curved backward at one end, the curved end being kept in place by leather thongs: originally employed by the Indians of Lower Canada to carry loads over the snow, but now used chiefly in the sport of coasting. It is 15 or 16 inches wide, if made of one piece, or wider if two boards are joined together. The sport of tobogganing has been very popular in Canada, and has been introduced to some extent in the United States.



Toboggans on Toboggan-slide.

toboggan (tọ̄-bog'a̤n), *v. i.* [< *toboggan*, *n.*] To slide down-hill on a toboggan.

tobogganer (tọ̄-bog'a̤n-ėr), *n.* [< *toboggan* + *-er*^{1}.] One who practises sliding on a toboggan.

tobogganing (tō-bog'a̤n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *toboggan*, *v.*] The sport or practice of sliding on toboggans.

tobogganist (tọ̄-bog'a̤n-ist), *n.* [< *toboggan* + *-ist.*] A tobogganer. *The Century*, XIV. 525. [Rare.]

toboggan-shoot (tọ̄-bog'a̤n-shöt), *n.* Same as *toboggan-slide*.

toboggan-slide (tọ̄-bog'a̤n-slīd), *n.* A steep decline down which tobogganers slide. It is divided longitudinally into a number of different courses to prevent collisions, and is generally provided also with steps along the side for the convenience of the tobogganers when returning. See cut under *toboggan*.

toboggin, *n.* See *toboggan*.

to-bread (tö'bred), *n.* [< *to*^{1} + *bread*^{1}.] An extra loaf added by bakers to every dozen, completing a bakers' dozen. Also called *in-bread*. See *bakers' dozen*, under *baker*.

tobreak†, *v. t.* [ME. *tobreken*, < AS. *tōbrecan* (= G. *zerbrechen*), < *tō-*, apart, + *brecan*, break: see *to-*^{2} and *break*. Cf. *all*, *adv.*] To break in pieces; destroy.

> *To-broken* ben the statuts hye in heven
> That creat were eternally to dure.
> *Chaucer*, Scogan, l. 1.

> A certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and all *to brake* his scull. Judges ix. 53.

tobrest†, *v.* See *toburst*.

toburst†, *v.* [ME. *tobresten*, < AS. *toberstan* (= OS. *tebrestan* = OHG. *zabrestan*, MHG. *zebresten*, G. *zerbersten*), burst asunder, < *tō-*, apart, + *berstan*, burst: see *to-*^{2} and *burst*.] I. *trans.* To burst or break in pieces.

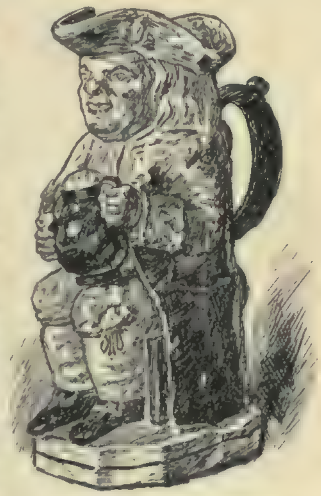
> Atropos my thred of life *to-breste*,
> If I be fals. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1546.

II. *intrans.* To burst apart; break in pieces.

> For man may love of possibilite
> A woman so his herte may *to-breste*,
> And she nought love ageyn, but — if hire leste.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 608.

toby (tō'bi), *n.* [So called from the familiar personal name *Toby*.] A small jug usually representing in its form a stout old man with a three-cornered hat, the angles of which form spouts for pouring out the liquor contained in the vessel: it is frequently used as a mug.

> There was also a goodly jug of well-browned clay, fashioned into the form of an old gentleman. . . . "Put *Toby* this way, my dear." This *Toby* was the brown jug.
> *Dickens*, Barnaby Rudge, iv.



Toby of English Pottery, 18th century.

tocan, *n.* Same as *toucan*.

toccata (tok-kä'tạ̈), *n.* [< It. *toccata*, pp. fem. of *toccare* = Sp. Pg. *tocar* = F. *toucher*, touch: see *touch*.] In *music*, a work for a keyboard-instrument, like the pianoforte or organ, originally intended to utilize and display varieties of touch: but the term has been extended so as to include many irregular works, similar to the prelude, the fantasia, and the improvisation. Toccatas were first written early in the seventeenth century, and were then flowing and homophonic in structure. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries they have usually been intricately contrapuntal, and calculated to tax the highest virtuosity.

> It was Bach, however, who raised the *Toccata* far beyond all previous and later writers. *Grove's Dict. Music*, IV. 130.

toccatella, toccatina (tok-kȧ-tel'lạ̈, -tē'nạ̈), *n.* [It., dim. of *toccata*, q. v.] In *music*, a short or simple toccata.

Toccus (tok'us), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), orig. *Tockus* (Lesson, 1831), also *Tocus* (Reichenbach, 1849), < African *tok*: see *tock*^{2}.] A genus of hornbills or *Bucerotidæ*, having the culmen compressed, and only elevated into a low, sometimes obsolete, crest. It is the largest genus of the family, with about 12 species. The type is *T. erythrorhynchus*, a bird in which the bill is deep-red and the head and neck are gray with a white superciliary stripe. In others the bill is mainly yellow or black. With two exceptions (*T. gingalensis* of Ceylon and *T. griseus* of Malabar), the species are African.

tocher (toċh'ėr), *n.* [< Ir. *tochar*, Gael. *tochradh*, a portion or dowry.] The dowry which a wife brings to her husband by marriage. [Scotch.]

Then hey for a lass wi' a *tocher* — the nice yellow guineas for me! *Burns*, Awa' wi' your Witchcraft.

tocher (toċh'ėr), *v. t.* [< *tocher, n.*] To give a tocher or dowry to. [Scotch.]

Braid money to *tocher* them a', man. *Burns*, Ronalds of Bennals.

tocherless (toċh'ėr-les), *a.* [< *tocher* + *-less.*] Without a tocher, or marriage portion. *Scott*, Waverley, lxvii. [Scotch.]

tock^1† (tok), *n.* [< F. *toque*, a cap: see *toque.*] A cap. Compare *toque.*

On their heads they weare a small *tock* of three braces, made in guize of a myter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 244.

tock^2 (tok), *n.* [Also *tok;* < African *tok:* so called from its cry.] A kind of hornbill; specifically, the African red-billed hornbill, *Toccus erythrorhynchus.* The name extends to related species. See *Toccus.*

tockay (tok'ā), *n.* A kind of spotted East Indian lizard. It is supposed to be the spotted gecko, *Hemidactylus maculatus. Imp. Dict.*

tocleave†, *v.* [ME. *tocleven* (pp. *toclove*), < AS. *tōcleófan* (= OHG. *zechluiban*), cleave asunder, < *tō-*, apart, + *cleófan*, cleave: see *cleave*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* To divide; open; cleave asunder.

For the heihe holigoste heuene shal *to-cleue.* *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 141.

II. *intrans.* To cleave apart; break.

For sorwe of which myn herte shal *to-cleve.* *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 613.

toco^1 (tō'kō), *n.* [Native name.] The common toucan, *Rhamphastos toco.*

toco^2 (tō'kō), *n.* [Also *toko;* a humorous use of Gr. *τόκος*, interest.] Punishment. [Slang.]

The school leaders come up furious, and administer *toco* to the wretched fags nearest at hand. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

tocology (tō-kol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [Also *tokology;* < Gr. *τόκος*, birth (< *τίκτειν, τεκεῖν*, bring forth), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of medicine which treats of parturition; obstetrics.

tocome†, *v. i.* [ME., < *to*^{1} + *come.*] To come to; approach.

These *to-comen* to Conscience and to Cristyne peuple. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 343.

to-come (tǫ-kum'), *n.* [< *to come:* see *come.*] The future. *Shelley*, Hellas. [Rare.]

tocororo (tō-kǫ-rō'rō), *n.* [Also *tocoloro;* Sp. *tocororo*, < Cuban *tocororo* (sometimes given as *toroloco* or *tocoloro*), the Cuban trogon, so called from its note.] The Cuban trogon, *Prionotelus temnurus.*

tocsin (tok'sin), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tocksaine;* < OF. *toquesin, toquesing, touquesaint, toxsaint, tocsainct, toxant* (F. *tocsin* = Pr. *tocasenh*), the ringing of an alarm-bell, an alarm-bell, < *toquer*, strike (see *touch*), + *sin, sing* = Pr. *senh* = Pg. *sino* = OIt. *segno*, a bell, < L. *signum*, a signal, ML. also bell: see *sign.*] **1.** A signal given by means of a bell or bells; especially, a signal of alarm or of need; hence, any warning note or signal.

The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call *tocksaine*, whereupon the people . . . flocked together. *Fulke*, Answer to P. Frarine (an. 1580), p. 52. (*Todd.*)

That all-softening, overpowering knell,
The *tocsin* of the soul — the dinner-bell.
Byron, Don Juan, v. 49.

The death of the nominal leader . . . was the *tocsin* of their anarchy. *Disraeli.*

2. A bell used to sound an alarm; an alarm-bell.

Again the whiskered Spaniard all the land with terror smote;
And again the wild alarum sounded from the *tocsin's* throat.
Longfellow, Belfry of Bruges.

3. *Milit.*, an alarm-drum formerly used as a signal for charging.

tocusso (tō-kus'ō), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian corn-plant or millet, *Eleusine Tocusso.*

tod^1 (tod), *n.* [Early mod. E. *todd, todde, tode;* < ME. *todd*, < Icel. *toddi*, a tod of wool, bit, piece, = D. *todde*, tatters, rags (cf. D. *toot*, hair-net, Dan. *tot*, a bunch of hair or flax), = OHG. *zotta, zotā, zatā*, f., *zotto*, m., MHG. *zote, zotte*, m., f., G. *zotte*, a tuft of hair or wool. Cf. *tot*^{4}.] **1.** A bush, especially of ivy; a thick mass of growing foliage.

At length, within an Yvie *todde*
(There shrouded was the little God),
I heard a busie bustling.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

2†. An old weight, used chiefly for wool and varying in amount locally. It was commonly equal to 28 pounds.

And the seid wolle to be wayed in the yelde halle of the seid cite by the byer and the syller, and custom for euery *todd* j. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

tod^1† (tod), *v. i.* [< *tod*^{1}, *n.*] To yield a tod in weight; weigh or produce a tod.

Every 'leven wether *tods;* every tod yields pound and odd shilling; fifteen hundred shorn, what comes the wool to? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 33.

tod^2 (tod), *n.* [Early mod. E. *todde;* supposed to be so called from its bushy tail, < *tod*^{1}, a bush.] A fox. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Drivest hence the wolf, the *tod*, the brock,
Or other vermin from the flock.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

Frae dogs, an' *tods*, an' butchers' knives!
Burns, Death of Mailie.

tod^3 (tod), *n.* [Abbr. of *toddy.*] A drink; toddy. [Colloq., U. S.]

Selleridge's was full of fire-company boys, taking their *tods* after a run. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xiv.

todash†, *v. t.* [< ME. *todasshen, todaisshen;* < *to-*^{2} + *dash.*] To strike violently; dash to pieces.

His shelde *to-dasshed* was with swerdes and maces. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 640.

Well it semed by their armes that thei hadde not soiourned, ffor theire sheildes were hewen and *to daissht.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 246.

to-day, today (tǫ-dā'), *adv.* [< ME. *to-daye, to daye*, < AS. *tō dæge, tō dæg* (also *tō dæge thissum*), on (this) day: prop. a phrase: *tō*, prep., to, for, on; *dæge*, dat. sing. of *dæg*, day: see *to*^{1} and *day.* Cf. *to-night, to-morrow, to-month, to-year.*] **1.** On this (present) day: as, he leaves *to-day.* Compare *to-morrow.*

To-morrow let my Sun his beams display,
Or in clouds hide them; I have lived *to-day.*
Cowley, A Vote.

2. At the present time; in these days.

Man *to-day* is fancy's fool
As man hath ever been.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

To-day morning, this morning. [Prov. Eng.] — **To-day noon**, this noon. [U. S.]

to-day, today (tǫ-dā'), *n.* [< *to-day, adv.*] **1.** This present day: as, *to-day* is Monday. — **2.** This present time; the present age: as, the events of *to-day.*

Toddalia (to-dā'li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), from the Malabar name of *T. aculeata* — *kaka-toddali.*] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rutaceæ*, type of the tribe *Toddalieæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a two- to five-toothed calyx, as many petals and stamens, and a punctate fleshy or coriaceous fruit with two to seven cells, each usually with a single seed. There are about 8 species, scattered through tropical regions and warm parts of Africa, the Mascarene Islands, and tropical Asia. They are shrubs, often climbers, and frequently spiny, with alternate leaves of three sessile lanceolate leaflets, and axillary or terminal cymes or panicles of small flowers followed by globular or lobed fruits resembling peas. *T. lanceolata* is known in South Africa as *white ironwood.* For *T. aculeata*, see *lopez-root.*

Toddalieæ (tod-a-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Toddalia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rutaceæ.* It is characterized by regular flowers, in general polygamously diœcious, with free petals, stamens, and disk, a terminal style entire at the base, and an embryo usually with flat cotyledons and without albumen. It includes 12 genera, mainly tropical, among which are *Toddalia* (the type), *Skimmia*, and *Ptelea.*

toddle (tod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *toddled*, ppr. *toddling.* [A var. of *tottle*, perhaps influenced by some association with *waddle:* see *tottle.*] To walk feebly; walk with short, tottering steps, as a child or an old man: said especially of children just beginning to walk.

I should like to come and have a cottage in your park, *toddle* about, live mostly on milk, and be taken care of by Mrs. Boswell. *Johnson*, in Boswell, ætat. 74.

The young lady had one of the children asleep on her shoulder; and another was *toddling* at her side, holding by his sister's dress. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

=**Syn.** See *waddle.*

toddle (tod'l), *n.* [< *toddle, v.*] **1.** The act of toddling; an uncertain gait with short or feeble steps.

What did the little thing do but . . . set off in the bravest *toddle* for the very bow of the boat, in fear of losing sight of me! *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, v.

2. A walk taken in a toddling fashion, as by a child or an invalid; loosely, a careless stroll. [Colloq.]

Her daily little *toddle* through the town. *Trollope*, Orley Farm, xv.

3. A toddler. [Rare.]

When I was a little *toddle*, Mr. and Mrs. Crewe used to let me play about in their garden. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, iii.

toddler (tod'lėr), *n.* [< *toddle* + *-er*^{1}.] One who toddles; especially, an infant or young child. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, i.

toddy (tod'i), *n.* [Formerly also *taddy*, also *taree;* < Hind. *tāri* (with cerebral *r*, hence also spelled *tādi*), < *tār*, Pers. *tār*, a palm-tree, from which this liquor is derived.] **1.** The drawn sap of several species of palm, especially when fermented. In India this is obtained chiefly from the jaggery, the wild date, the palmyra, and the cocoanut (see *toddy-palm*); in Borneo, from the areng; in West Africa, from *Raphia vinifera;* in Brazil, from the buriti. It is secured by cutting off the spadix at the time of efflorescence, by wounding the spathe, and by tapping the pith. It is a pleasant laxative drink when fresh, but soon ferments, and becomes intoxicating. Arrack is obtained from it by distillation. Vinegar is also made from the sap, and jaggery-sugar is obtained by boiling it.

They [the people of Industan] have . . . also *Taddy*, an excellent Drink that issues out of a tree. *S. Clarke*, Geograph. Descrip. (1671), p. 45.

If we had a mind to Coco-nuts, or *Toddy*, our Malayans of Achin would climb the Trees, and fetch as many Nuts as we would have, and a good pot of *Toddy* every Morning. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 488.

2. A drink made of spirits and hot water sweetened, and properly having no other ingredients: this use is originally Scotch. Also colloquially *tod.*

A jug of *toddy* intended for my own tipple. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

toddy-bird (tod'i-bėrd), *n.* A bird which feeds on the juices of the palms in India. The name is not well determined, and probably applies to several different species. If given to a weaver-bird, it would probably be to a baya-bird, either *Ploceus baya* or *P. bengalensis.* As identified with *Artamus fuscus*, a toddy-bird is a sort of swallow-shrike, of a different family (*Artamidæ*).

toddy-blossom (tod'i-blos″um), *n.* Same as *grog-blossom.*

toddy-drawer (tod'i-drâ″ėr), *n.* A person who draws and sells toddy from the palm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 136. [Anglo-Indian.]

toddy-ladle (tod'i-lā″dl), *n.* **1.** A ladle like a punch-ladle, but smaller, often of silver or silver-gilt and richly decorated. — **2.** A name applied to the American aloe, *Agave Americana*, the juice of which makes pulque, a drink analogous to toddy.

toddyman (tod'i-ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *toddymen* (-men). One who collects or manufactures toddy. See *toddy*, 1. *Pop. Sci. News*, XXIII. 136.

toddy-palm (tod'i-päm), *n.* A palm which yields toddy; specifically, the jaggery-palm, *Caryota urens*, and the wild date-palm, *Phœnix sylvestris*, also the palmyra and cocoanut-palms.

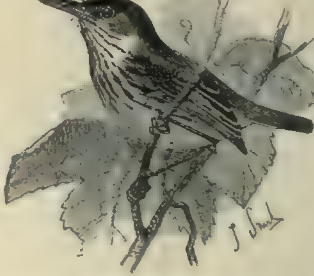
toddy-stick (tod'i-stik), *n.* A stick used for mixing toddy or other drinks, and commonly tipped with a button, often roughened, for breaking loaf-sugar; a muddler.

Near by was a small counter covered with tumblers and *toddy-sticks.* *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

Todidæ (tō'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Todus* + *-idæ.*] A small family of West Indian birds, represented by the genus *Todus;* the todies. They are picarian, and their nearest relatives are the kingfishers, bee-eaters, and motmots. The sternum is four-notched openly; cæca are present; the oil-gland is tufted; the carotids are two. The myological formula is the same as in *Meropidæ* and *Momotidæ.* The feet are syndactyl; the bill is long, straight, and flat, with its tomial edge finely serrate; the tail is very short. The plumage is brilliant green, carmine-red, and white. These elegant little birds are represented by about 6 species of the single genus *Todus.* They most nearly resemble some of the small kingfishers in general aspect and mode of life. They nest in holes in banks. The family has been much misunderstood, and misplaced in the ornithological system. See *tody* (with cut).

todine (tō'din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the todies or *Todidæ:* as, *todine* affinities.

Todirostrum (tō-di-ros'trum), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < *Todus* + L. *rostrum*, beak.] A genus of diminutive *Tyrannidæ* (not *Todidæ*), having the beak somewhat like that of a tody, ranging from southern Mexico to southern Brazil and Bolivia. There are at least 15 species, some of ornate coloration. *T. maculatum* is only 3½ inches long.



Todirostrum maculatum.

todlowrey (tod-lou'ri), *n.* [Also *todlowrie;* < *tod*^{2} + *lower*^{1} + *-y*^{2}.] **1.** A fox; hence, a crafty person. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxi. [Scotch.]—**2.** A bugbear or ghost. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

to-do (tọ-dö′), *n.* [< *to do*, like *ado* < *at do*: see *ado.*] Ado; bustle; fuss; commotion. [Colloq.]

"What a *to-do* is here!" would he say; "I can lie in straw with as much satisfaction."
Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1675.

todraw†, *v. t.* [ME. *todrawen*, *todrazen*, < AS. **tōdragan*, < *tō-*, apart, + *dragan*, draw: see *to-*^{2} and *draw.*] To draw asunder; drag violently.

They as in partye of hir preye *to-drowen* me crying and debating therayeins. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 3.

todrive†, *v. t.* [ME. *todriven*, < AS. *todrīfan* (= OFries. *todrīva* = OHG. *zatrīban*, MHG. *zetrīben*), drive asunder, < *tō-*, apart, + *drīfan*, drive: see *to-*^{2} and *drive.*] To drive apart; scatter.

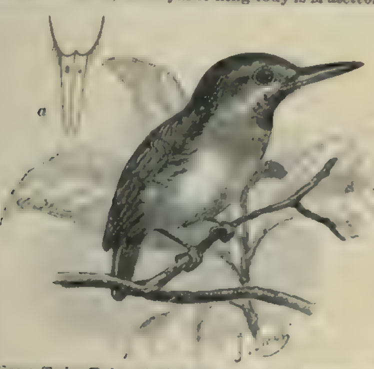
Al his folk with tempest al *to-driven.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1280.

tod's-tail (todz′tāl), *n.* The club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum.* [Scotch.]

tod-stove (tod′stōv), *n.* [< *tod*^{1} + *stove*^{1}.] A stove for burning wood, made of six iron plates fastened together by rods or bolts in the form of a box. Also called *box-stove.*

Todus (tō′dus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766; earlier in Browne, "Hist. Jamaica" (1756), p. 476, and Gesner, 1555), < L. *todus*, some small bird. Cf. *tody.*] The only genus of *Todidæ*, with about six species, all West Indian, as *T. viridis*, the common green tody of Jamaica, called by the old writers *green sparrow*, *green humming-bird*, and *tomtit.* See *Todidæ*, and cut under *tody.*

tody (tō′di), *n.*; pl. *todies* (-diz). [Cf. F. *todier*, NL. *Todus*; < L. *todus*, some small bird.] **1.** A bird of the genus *Todus* or family *Todidæ.*—**2.** One of several birds formerly misplaced in the genus *Todus.* They belong to the family *Tyrannidæ* and elsewhere. Thus, the royal or king tody is *Muscivora regia* ("*Todus*" *regius* of Gmelin, 1788); the Javan tody of Latham is a broadbill. *Eurylæmus javanicus*, of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Malay peninsula, etc.; the great-billed tody of Latham is another bird of this family, *Cymborhynchus macrorhynchus.*



Green Tody (*Todus viridis*), about two thirds natural size.
a, Outline of bill from above, slightly reduced.

toe (tō), *n.* [< ME. *to*, *too*, pl. *tos*, *toos*, usually *ton*, *toon*, < AS. *tā* (pl. *tān*, *taan*), contr. of **tāhe*, in an early gloss *tāhae* = MD. *teen*, D. *teen* = MLG. *tee* = OHG. *zēhā*, MHG. *zēhe*, G. *zehe* (G. dial. in various forms: Bav. *zechen*, Swabian *zaichen*, Swiss *zebe*, *zeb*, Frankish *zewe*, Thuringian *zire*, etc.) = Icel. *tā* = Sw. *tå* = Dan. *taa* (Teut. **taihōn*, **taihwōn*, **taiwōn*), toe; connections unknown. Not connected with L. *digitus*, finger, toe, Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe. The Teut. word is applied exclusively to the digits of the foot.] **1.** A digit of the foot, corresponding to a finger of the hand: as, the great *toe*; the little *toe*; the hind *toe* of a bird.

The fairest feete that euer freke [person] kende,
With *ton* tidily wrought, & tender of hur skinne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 194.

Come, and trip it, as you go,
On the light fantastick *toe.*
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 34.

2. A digit of either foot, fore or hind, of a quadruped, especially when there are three or more (a large single toe, or a pair of large toes, inclosed in horn, being commonly called *hoof*). No animal has normally more than five toes; most quadrupeds have five, then four, three, two, and one, in decreasing number of instances. No bird has naturally more than four, though some breeds of poultry are regularly five-toed by perpetuation of an original sport comparable to the sexdigitate polydactylism of man; a few have only three; the African ostrich alone has two. Five toes is the rule in reptiles and batrachians, a lesser number being exceptional among those which have limbs, as lizards, crocodiles, turtles, frogs, newts, etc. In some lizards, as those which scramble over walls and ceilings, the toes function as suckers by means of adhesive pads (see *gecko*); batrachians which habitually perch on trees are similarly equipped (see *tree-toad*); in a rare case, toes serve as a sort of parachute (see cut under *flying-frog*). In some mammals, as seals, the toes are united in the common integument of the flippers. Three and sometimes four toes are connected in web-footed birds. The joints or phalanges of toes are typically and usually three apiece, but this number is often reduced to two or one in the case of lateral toes, as the human great toe. In birds a remarkable rule prevails, that the joints of the toes, from first to fourth toe, run two, three, four, five; the exceptions to this rule are comparatively few. The toes of most animals end in nails or claws, and are often long and movable enough to serve as organs of prehension, like fingers. See cuts under *bird*^{1}, *digitigrade*, *Plantigrada*, *bicolligate*, *palmate*, *semi-palmate*, and *totipalmate.*

Lyk asur were his [the cock's] legges and his *toon.*
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 42.

3. The fore part, end, or tip of the hoof of an ungulate, as the horse.—**4.** The end of a stocking, shoe, or boot which contains or covers the toes: as, square or round *toes*; a hole in the *toe.*—**5.** A piece of iron welded under the front of a horseshoe, opposite the heels, to prevent slipping. See cut under *shoe.*—**6.** A projection from the foot-piece of an object to give it a broader bearing and greater stability.

Buttress walls should be placed at intervals, opposite to one another, and strutted apart at their *toes* by an inverted arch. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 450.

7. A barb, stud, or projection on a lock-bolt.—**8.** In *mach.*: (*a*) The lower end of a vertical shaft, as a mill-spindle, which rests in a step. (*b*) An arm on the valve-lifting rod of a steam-engine. A cam strikes the toe and operates the valve. Such toes are known respectively as *steam-toes* and *exhaust-toes.* *E. H. Knight.*—**Balls of the toes**, fleshy and callous pads or protuberances on the under side of the toes of any foot, and especially such formations at the bases of toes. In digitigrade quadrupeds these balls form the whole *sole*, as explained under that word. In birds they are technically called *tylari.*—**From top to toe.** See *top*^{1}.—**Great toe**, the toe on the inner side of the foot, corresponding to the thumb.—**Hammer-toe**, an affection in which the second phalanx of one or more of the toes is permanently flexed upon the first.—**Hind toe**, in *ornith.*, the hallux. When there are two hind toes, as in zygodactyl or yoke-toed birds, the inner one is the hallux, or hind toe proper, excepting in trogons, in which the outer one is the hallux. In the three-toed woodpeckers, where the hallux is wanting, the reversed outer toe takes the name and place of *hind toe.*—**Little toe**, the outermost and smallest toe on the human foot, and the corresponding digit in some other cases, irrespective of its actual relative size.—**Toe-and-heel pedal.** See *pedal.*—**To tread on one's toes.** See *tread.*—**To turn up one's toes**, to die. [Slang.]

toe (tō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toed*, ppr. *toeing.* [< *toe*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To touch or reach with the toes.

The rushers [in foot-ball] draw up in line facing each other and *toeing* a line which marks the centre of the field. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 124.

2. To furnish or provide a toe to or for; mend the toe of: as, to *toe* a stocking.—**To toe a nail**, to drive a nail obliquely. See *toe-nail*, 2.—**To toe a seam** (*naut.*). See *seam*^{1}.—**To toe the mark.** See *mark*^{1}.—**To toe the scratch.** See *scratch*^{1}.

II. *intrans.* To place or move the toes, as in walking or dancing.—**To toe in or out**, to turn the toes inward or outward in walking.

toe-biter (tō′bī″tėr), *n.* A tadpole.

toe-cap (tō′kap), *n.* A cap or tip, of leather, morocco, or patent leather, sometimes of metal, covering the toe of a boot or shoe. Also *toe-piece.*

toed (tōd), *a.* [< *toe* + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Furnished or provided with a toe or toes: chiefly in composition with a qualifying word: as, long-*toed*, short-*toed*, black-*toed*, five-*toed*, pigeon-*toed.*

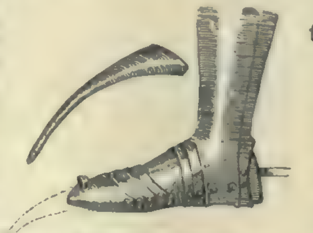
They all bowed their snaky heads down to their very feet, which were *toed* with scorpions.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 39. (*Davies.*)

2. In *carp.*, noting a brace, strut, or stay when it is secured to a beam, sill, or joist by nails driven obliquely. *E. H. Knight.*

toe-drop (tō′drop), *n.* Inability to raise the foot and toes, from more or less complete paralysis of the muscles concerned. Compare *wrist-drop.*

toeless (tō′les), *a.* [< *toe* + *-less.*] Lacking or deprived of a toe or toes.

toe-nail (tō′nāl), *n.* **1.** A nail growing on one of the toes of the human foot. See *nail.*—**2.** A nail driven in obliquely to fasten the end of a board or other piece of timber to the surface of another. *Car-Builder's Dict.*



Toe-piece, 15th century.
(From Viollet-le Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

toe-piece (tō′pēs), *n.* **1.** In *armor*, the piece forming the end of the solleret and inclosing the toes; also, the accessory or additional piece forming a long and pointed termination to the solleret. See cut in preceding column.—**2.** Same as *toe-cap.*

toe-ring (tō′ring), *n.* A ring made to wear on one of the toes, as is customary among some peoples that go barefoot or wear sandals.

toe-tights (tō′tīts), *n. pl.* In *theatrical costume*, tights with separate toes like the fingers of a glove.

toe-weight (tō′wāt), *n.* A knob of brass or iron screwed into the hoof or fastened to the shoe of a horse, for the purpose of correcting an error of gait in trotting, or of changing a pacing horse into a trotter.

tofall (tö′fâl), *n.* [Also *toofall*, misspelled *tuefall*, dial. *teefall*; < ME. *tofal* (= D. *toeval* = MLG. *toval* = MHG. *zuoval*, G. *zufall*; cf. Icel. *tilfelli* = Sw. *tillfälle* = Dan. *tilfælde*); < *to*^{1} + *fall*^{1}.] **1.** Decline; setting; end.

For him in vain, at *to-fall* of the day,
His babes shall linger at the unclosing gate!
Collins, Ode on Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

2. A shed or building annexed to the wall of a larger one, and having its roof formed in a single slope with the top resting against the wall; a lean-to.

Tofalle, schudde. Appendicium, . . . appendix, teges.
Prompt. Parv., p. 495.

A new *tofall* for eight kyne.
Close Roll, 16 *Hen. VI.*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 61.

tofana (tọ-fä′nạ̈), *n.* [It.] See *aqua Tofana*, under *aqua.*

toff (tof), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dandy; a fop; a swell. *Leland.* [Slang, Eng.]

Persons with any pretensions to respectability were vigorously attacked, for no earthly reason save that they were *toffs.* *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

toffy, toffee (tof′i), *n.* Same as *taffy*^{1}: the usual forms of the word in Great Britain.

Tofieldia (tọ-fēl′di-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Hudson, 1778), named after Mr. *Tofield*, an English botanist.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Narthecieæ.* It is characterized by septicidal fruit, nearly sessile flowers, six introrse anthers, and three very short styles. There are about 14 species, natives of north temperate and cold regions, with 1 or 2 species in the Andes. They are erect perennials from a short or creeping rootstock, with linear leaves, all or chiefly radical, and small flowers in a terminal spike. A book-name for the species is *false asphodel.* *T. palustris*, the Scotch asphodel, the only British species, produces short grassy leaves, and little yellowish-green flowers compacted into globular or ovoid heads; it occurs in Canada with whitish flowers. Three other species are natives of the eastern United States, and one other of Oregon.

tofore† (tọ-fōr′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *tofore*, *tovore*, *toforn*, *toforen*, < AS. *tōforan* (= OS. *teforan* = MLG. *tovoren* = MHG. *zuovor*, *zuovorn*, G. *zuvor* = Dan. *tilforn*), before, < *tō*, to, + *foran*, before: see *to*^{1} and *fore*^{1}. Cf. *before*, *afore*, *heretofore.*] **I.** *adv.* Before; formerly.

Whom sure he weend that he some-wher *to-fore* had eide.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 7.

God tofore. See *God*^{1}.

II. *prep.* Before.

Toforn him goth the loude minstralcye.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 260.

This notari . . . kneled downe on his knees *tofore* thimage of the crucifyxe. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

Master Latimer, I say, willed me to stay until his return, which will be not long *tofore* Easter.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 11.

toforehand†, *adv.* [< ME. *toforhand*; < *tofore* + *hand.* Cf. *beforehand.*] Beforehand.

Ich bischop sayd *to-for-hand*
For sygt of the uernacul hath graunt
xl dayus to pardon,
And ther-with-al her benisun.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

toforen†, toforn†, *adv.* and *prep.* See *tofore.*

tofrush†, *v. t.* [ME. *tofrusshen*, *tofruschen*; < *to-*^{2} + *frush*^{1}.] To break or dash in pieces.

That . . . swour that he [the engynour] suld dey, bot he
Prowyt on the sow [engine] sic sutelté
That he *to fruschyt* [hyr] ilk dele. *Barbour*, Bruce, xii. 407.

toft^1 (tôft), *n.* [Also *tuft* (see *tuft*^{1}); < ME. *toft* (AL. *toftum*), < Icel. *toft*, *topt*, *tupt*, *tomt*, a knoll, a clearing, a cleared space, an inclosed piece of ground, = Norw. *tomt*, *tuft* = Sw. *tomt*, a clearing, *toft*, the site of a house, = Dan. *toft*, an inclosed field near a house; lit. an empty space, < Icel. *tōmt* (= Sw. *tomt*), a neut. of *tōmr* = Sw. *tom*, etc., empty: see *toom.*] **1.** A hillock; a slightly elevated and exposed site; open ground. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As I beo-heold in-to the est an-heiȝ to the sonne,
I sauh a tour on a *toft* triȝely i-maket.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 14.

2. A messuage; a house and homestead. Also *toftstead.*

> Worsthorne was the property of Henry de Wrdest, in the reign of Stephen, or Henry II., who granted a *toft* and a croft in the vill of Wrdest to Henry the son of Adam de Winhill. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 38.

3. In *Eng. common law:* (*a*) A messuage the tenant of which is entitled by virtue of it to rights of common in other land in the parish or district.

> A house with its stables and farm-buildings, surrounded by a hedge or inclosure, was called a court, or, as we find it in our law books, a curtilage; the *toft* or homestead of a more genuine English dialect. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, ix. 1.

(*b*) A piece of ground on which a messuage formerly stood, and which, though the messuage be gone to decay, is still called by a name indicating something more than mere land.

toft² (tôft), *n.* [‹ *tuft*².] A grove of trees. *Bailey*, 1731.

toftman (tôft′man), *n.*; pl. *toftmen* (-men). [‹ *toft*¹ + *man.*] The owner or occupier of a toft.

toftstead (tôft′sted), *n.* Same as *toft*¹, 2.

> The fields are commonable from the 12th of August to the 12th of November to every burgess or occupier of a *toftstead.* *Archæologia*, XLVI. 415.

tofus, *n.* A variant of *tophus* for *toph.*

tog¹†, *v.* A Middle English form of *tug.*

tog² (tog), *n.* [A slang term, perhaps ‹ OF. *togue, toge*, L. *toga*, a robe: see *toge, toga.* Hence *tog, v., togeman, togman*, and *toggery.*] A garment: usually in the plural.

> Look at his *togs*—superfine cloth, and the heavy-swell cut! *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

> What did I do but go to church with all my topmost *togs!* And that not from respect alone for the parson. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, vii.

Long tog, a coat. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon*, 1798.—**Long togs** (*naut.*), shore clothes.

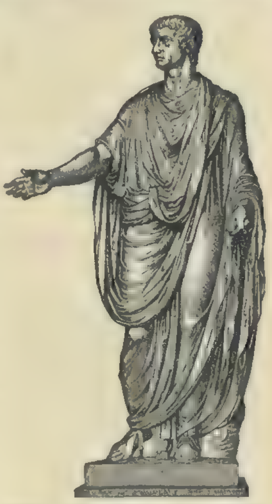
> I took no "*long togs*" with me; . . . being dressed like the rest, in white duck trousers, blue jacket, and straw hat. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 131.

tog² (tog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *togged*, ppr. *togging.* [‹ *tog*², *n.*] To dress. [Slang.]

> He was *tog'd* gnostically enough. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, iv.

> Scrumptious young girls you *tog* out so finely,
> Adorning the diggings so charming and gay.
> *Chambers's Journal*, July, 1879, p. 368. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

toga (tō′gä), *n.* [‹ L. *toga*, a mantle, lit. a covering, ‹ *tegere*, cover: see *tect, tegument.* Cf. *toge.*] The principal outer garment worn by the ancient Romans. It was a loose and flowing mantle or wrap, of irregular form, in which it differed from the kindred Greek garment, the himation, which was rectangular. It was made of wool, or sometimes (under the emperors) of silk, and its usual color was white. It covered the whole body with the exception of the right arm, and the right to wear it was an exclusive privilege of the Roman citizen. The *toga virilis*, or manly robe, was assumed by Roman youths when they attained the age of fourteen. The *toga prætexta*, which had a deep purple border, was worn by the children of the nobles, by girls until they were married, and by boys until they were fourteen, when they assumed the toga virilis. It was also the official robe of the higher magistrates, of priests, and of persons discharging vows. The *toga picta* was ornamented with Phrygian embroidery, and was worn by high officers on special occasions, such as the celebration of a triumph. The *trabea* was a toga ornamented with horizontal purple stripes; it was the characteristic uniform of the knights (*equites*) upon festival days. Persons accused of any crime allowed their togas to become soiled (*toga sordidata*) as a sign of dejection; candidates for public offices whitened their togas artificially with chalk; while mourners wore a *toga pulla* of natural black wool. See also cut in next column.



Roman Toga.—Statue of the Emperor Tiberius.

togaed (tō′gäd), *a.* [‹ *toga* + *-ed*².] Equipped with or clad in a toga.

> A couple of *togaed* effigies of recent grand-dukes. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 316.

togated (tō′gā-ted), *a.* [‹ L. *togatus*, wearing or entitled to wear the toga (‹ *toga*, toga: see *toga*), + *-ed*².] **1.** Dressed in a toga or robe; draped in the classical manner.

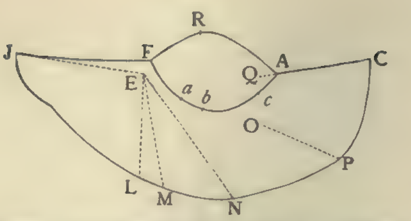


Diagram of Roman Toga (according to Müller, in "Philologus").

FRA, sinus of toga. As worn, point E was placed on the left shoulder, the edge FJ hanging down free in front of the body; the whole of the remainder of the garment was then thrown diagonally around the back, so that *a* on the seam of the sinus came under the right elbow, and *b* at the middle of the waist in front; the seam was now directed upward, so that the point *c* approximately covered E, where the garment first touched the body. The last third of the toga, OPCQ, was thrown over the left shoulder and fell to the ground in voluminous folds, draping the back. The so-called umbo or nodus of the toga was found at F, over the left breast, at the point of junction of the sinus. Point L fell over the left calf, point M over the right, and point N over the left wrist.

> On a Marble . . . is the Effigies of a Man *Togated.* *Ashmole*, Berkshire, I. 146.

> The University, the mother of *togated* Peace. *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., II. (*Richardson.*)

Hence—**2.** Stately; majestic.

> What homebred English could ape the high Roman fashion of such *togated* words as
> "The multitudinous sea incarnadine"?
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 161.

toge† (tōg), *n.* [ME. **toge* or *togue* (see the first quot.); ‹ OF. *toge, togue*, F. *toge* = Sp. Pg. It. *toga*, ‹ L. *toga*, toga: see *toga.*] A toga.

> Alle with taghte mene and towne in *togers* [read *toges*? *togues*?] fulle ryche,
> Of saunke realle in suyte, sexty [Romaynes] at ones.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 178.

> Why in this woolvish *toge* should I stand here,
> To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
> Their needless vouches? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 122.

[The above is a modern reading; in the first folio the reading is *tongue;* later folios have *gown.* Compare *toged.*]

toged (tō′ged), *a.* [‹ *toge* + *-ed*².] Clad in a toga; togated.

> The bookish theoric,
> Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
> As masterly as he. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 25.

[The first quarto has the above reading; the rest of the later editions have *tongued.*]

togeder†, **togedre**†, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *together.*

togeman†, **togman**† (tōg′-, tog′man), *n.* [‹ *tog*² + *man.*] A cloak.

> Sometime shall come in some Rogue, some picking knave, a Nimble Prig, . . . and plucketh off as many garments as be ought worth, that he may come by, and worth money, and . . . maketh port sale at some convenient place of theirs, that some be soon ready in the morning, for want of their Casters and *Togemans.* *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 105.

together (tọ̈-geᴛʜ′ėr), *adv.* [Formerly or dial. also *togeder, togider, togither* (Sc. *thegither*); ‹ ME. *togeder, togedere, togedre, togidere, togidre, togadere*, ‹ AS. *tōgædere, tōgædre, tōgeador*, together, ‹ *tō*, to, + *geador, gador*, at once, together: see *gather.* Cf. *togethers.*] **1.** In company; in conjunction; simultaneously.

> Mercifully ordain that we may become aged *together.* Tobit viii. 7.

> The subject of two of them [panels of sculpture] is his [Maximilian's] confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 535).

> *Together* let us beat this ample field. *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 9.

2. In the same place; to the same place.

> The kynges were sette *to-geder* at oon table. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 133.

> Crabbed age and youth cannot live *together.* *Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 157.

3. In the same time; contemporaneously.

> While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought the worst poet of the age. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

4. The one with the other; with each other; mutually.

> Pilgrymes and palmers pliȝted hem *togidere*
> To seke seynt Iames and seyntes in rome.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 46.

> When two or more concepts are compared *together* according to their comprehension, they either coincide or they do not. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xii.

5. In or into combination, junction, or union; so as to unite or blend: as, to sew, knit, pin, bind, or yoke two things *together.*

> Kyng David . . . putte theise 2 Names [Jebus and Salem] *to gidere*, and cleped it Jebusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 73.

> What therefore God hath joined *together*, let no man put asunder. Mat. xix. 6.

> I'll manacle thy neck and feet *together.* *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 461.

> The small faction which had been held *together* by the influence and promises of Prince Frederic had been dispersed by his death. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

6. Without intermission; uninterruptedly; on end.

> Can you sit seven hours *together*, and say nothing? *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

> It has been said in the praise of some men that they could talk whole hours *together* upon anything. *Addison*, Lady Orators.

To consist, get, hang, etc., **together.** See the verbs.—**Together with**, in union, combination, or company with.

> This Earth, *together with* the Waters, make one Globe and huge Ball, resting on it selfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

> He [the Moorish king] had a mighty host of foot-soldiers, *together with* squadrons of cavalry, ready to scour the country. *Irving*, Granada, p. 11.

togethers† (tọ̈-geᴛʜ′ėrz), *adv.* [‹ ME. *togederes;* ‹ *together* + adverbial gen. *-es.*] Same as *together.*

> The next day he assembled all the Captaines of his army *togethers.* *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

toggel†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *toggle.*

toggery (tog′ėr-i), *n.* [‹ *tog*² + *-ery.*] Clothes; garments. [Slang.]

> Had a gay cavalier
> Thought fit to appear
> In any such *toggery*—then 'twas term'd "gear."
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 291.

> This party . . . was not brilliantly composed, except that two of its members were gendarmes in full *toggery.* *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 150.

toggle (tog′l), *n.* [Formerly also *toggel, toggil;* appar. a dim. form, connected with *tug* (ME. *toggen*), *tow*¹. Cf. *tuggle.*] **1.** *Naut.*, a pin placed through the bight or eye of a rope, block-strap, or bolt, to keep it in its place, or to put the bight or eye of another rope upon, and thus secure them both together; also, a pin passed through a link of a chain which is itself passed through a link of the same or a different chain.

> The yard-ropes were fixed to the halter by a *toggle* in the running noose of the latter. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, viii. (*Davies.*)

2. Two rods or plates hinged together by a toggle-joint: a mechanical device for transmitting force or pressure at a right angle with its direction. See *toggle-joint*, and cut under *stone-breaker.*—**Blubber-toggle**, a blubber-fid (which see, under *fid*).

toggle (tog′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *toggled*, ppr. *toggling.* [‹ *toggle, n.*] To fix or fasten (itself in something) like a toggle-iron; used reflexively, to stick fast.

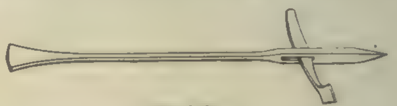
> A rocket at short range was fired entirely through the body of a whale, and *toggled itself* on the side. *Fisheries of U. S.*, X. ii. 254.

toggle-bolt (tog′l-bōlt), *n.* See *toggle*, 1.

toggle-harpoon (tog′l-här-pön″), *n.* The common toggle-iron.

toggle-hole (tog′l-hōl), *n.* A hole made, as in blubber, for inserting a toggle.

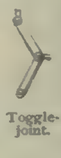
toggle-iron (tog′l-ī″ėrn), *n.* The form of whalers' harpoon now in general use, having a movable blade instead of fixed barbs; the instrument used in first striking a whale (when explosives are not employed), for fastening it to the whale-boat by means of a tow-line, so that the boat may be hauled up to the whale, and the latter be killed by hand-lancing at close quarters, or by bomb-lancing at longer range.



Toggle-iron

It consists of a harpoon-shank and socket without any stationary barbed flukes; upon the extreme end of the shank is a blade, working upon the principle of a toggle. This blade has a cutting edge for penetrating the blubber, and a dull back which prevents it from cutting its way out when the line is hauled upon. Also called simply the *iron.*

toggle-joint (tog′l-joint), *n.* In *mech.*, a joint formed of plates or bars hinged together in such manner that when at rest the two parts form a bend called the *knuckle;* an elbow- or knee-joint. It is used by applying power, by means of a screw or a lever, against the knuckle, when the tendency of the two leaves or bars to extend exerts a powerful pressure. This device is much used in printing-presses and other presses. See *toggle-press.* See also cuts under *skate* and *stone-breaker.*



Toggle-joint.

toggle-lanyard (tog′l-lan″yärd), *n.* See the quotation.

> It [the toggle] has a hole near one end, through which a rope is attached, which is termed the *toggle-lanyard.* This lanyard is used in handling or confining the toggle. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 312.

toggle-press (tog′l-pres), *n.* A press in which impression is made by the simultaneous action of two knee-shaped levers pressing against each other; a press which acts by a toggle-joint.

toght†, *a.* A Middle English form of *taut*.

togidere†, **togidre**†, *adv.* Middle English forms of *together*.

togidres†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *togethers*.

togman†, *n.* See *togeman*.

togo†, *v. i.* [ME. *togon*, < AS. **togān* (= OHG. *zegān*) (cf. AS. *tōgangan* = OS. *tegangan*), < *tō*, apart, + *gān*, go: see *to-*^{2} and *go*.] To go different ways; scatter.

Antony is shent, and put him to the flighte,
And al his folk *to-go*, that best go mighte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 653.

togrind†, *v. t.* [ME. *togrinden*; < *to-*^{2} + *grind*.] To grind or break to pieces; crush.

Good men for oure gultes he al *to-grynt* to dethe.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 62.

Oister shelles drie and alle *to grounde*
With harde pitche and with fygges doth the same.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

togs (togz), *n. pl.* See *tog*^{2}.

togue (tōg), *n.* The Mackinaw or great lake-trout, *Salvelinus* (*Cristivomer*) *namaycush*, called *longe* in Vermont. See cut under *lake-trout*, 2. [Maine.]

Togue.—One of the lake trout found in New England and the adjacent Eastern Provinces. *Togue* are . . . taken with a heavy trout tackle. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 164.

The *togue* or gray trout of Maine and New Brunswick.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 304.

to-heap†, *adv.* [ME. *tohepe* = OFries. *tohape*, *tehape*, *tohope*; cf. Sw. *tillhopa* = Dan. *tilhobe*; < *to*^{1} + *heap*.] Together.

If that Love ought lete his brydel go,
Al that was loveth asonder sholde lepe,
And lost were al that Love halt now *to-hepe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1764.

tohew†, *v. i.* [< ME. *tohewen*, < AS. *tōheáwan* (= OFries. *tehawa* = D. *tohouwen* = MLG. *tohouwen* = MHG. *zehouwen*, G. *zerhauen*), cut to pieces, < *tō-*, apart, + *heáwan*, cut, hew: see *to-*^{2} and *hew*^{1}.] To cut or hack heavily; cut to pieces.

His helme *to-hewen* was in twenty places.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 638.

How grete pite is it that so feire children shull thus be slayn and alle *to hewen* with wronge and grete synne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 261.

toho (tō-hō′), *interj.* A call to pointers or setters to halt or stop, as when running upon birds.

tohu bohu (tō′hö bō′hö). [F. *tohu-bohu*; from the Heb. words in Gen. i. 2, translated 'without form' and 'void.'] Chaos.

It was surely impossible any man's reason should tell him the particular circumstances of the world's creation, as that its material principal was a *tohu* and *bohu*, that it was agitated by the divine spirit, that severall portions were form'd at severall times, that all was finished in six dayes space, etc. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Phil., p. 85.

toil^1 (toil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *toyle*; < ME. *toilen*, *toylen* (Sc. *toilze*, *tulze*), appar. < OF. *toiller*, *touiller*, *toouiller*, *teouiller*, F. *touiller*, mix, entangle, trouble, besmear; origin unknown. Cf. *toil*^{1}, *n.* The sense 'labor, till' appears to be due in part to association with *till*^{1} (ME. *tillen*, *tilen*, *tolen*, *tulien*, etc.), and the form is near to that of MD. *tuylen*, *teulen*, till, labor (see *till*^{1}); but the AS. verb could not produce an E. form *toil*, and a ME. verb of such general import could hardly be derived from MD. The sense 'pull' may be due in part to association with *till*^{3}, *toll*^{2}.] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To pull about; tug; drag.

The dispitous Iewes nolde not spare
Til trie [choice] fruit weore tore and *toyled*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 143.

His syre a soutere, . . .
His teeth with *toyling* of lether tatered [jagged] as a sawe!
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 753.

2. To harass; weary or exhaust by toil: often used reflexively (whence later, by omission of the reflexive pronoun, the intransitive use): sometimes with *out*.

For some paltry gaine,
He digs, & delves, & *toiels* himselfe with paine.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

I am weary and *toiled* with rowing up and down in the seas of questions. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Ded., p. 4.

3. To labor; work; till.

Places well *toiled* and husbanded. *Holland.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To work, especially for a considerable time, and with great or painful fatigue of body or mind; labor.

Master, we have *toiled* all the night, and have taken nothing. Luke v. 5.

See yonder poor, o'erlabour'd wight,
So abject, mean, and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to *toil*.
Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.

All things have rest; why should we *toil* alone,
We only *toil*, who are the first of things?
Tennyson, Lotos Eaters, Choric Song.

2. To move or travel with difficulty, weariness, or pain.

The king of men, by Juno's self inspir'd,
Toil'd through the tents, and all his army fir'd.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 267.

Slow *toiling* upward from the misty vale,
I leave the bright enamelled zones below.
O. W. Holmes, Nearing the Snow-Line.

=**Syn.** 1. To drudge, moil, strive. See the noun.

toil^1 (toil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toyle*; < ME. *toil*, *toile*, *toyle* (Sc. *tuilye*, *tuilue*, *toolye*, etc.); from the verb.] **1**†. Confusion; turmoil; uproar; struggle; tussle.

Troilus, in the *toile*, turnyt was of hors,
Ffaght vppon fote felly agayne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6550.

And whan these com on ther was so grete *toile* and romour of noyse that wonder it was to heere, and therwith a-roos so grete a duste that the cleir sky wax all derk.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

2. Harassing labor; labor accompanied with fatigue and pain; exhausting effort.

Pleasure 's a *Toil* when constantly pursu'd.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

Sic as you and I,
Wha drudge and drive through wet and dry,
Wi' never ceasing *toil*.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

It 's been a long *toil* for thee all this way in the heat, with thy child. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxvi.

3. A work accomplished; an achievement.

Behold the boast of Roman pride!
What now of all your *toils* are known?
A grassy trench, a broken stone!
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 5.

=**Syn.** 2. *Labor*, *Drudgery*, etc. (see *work*, *n.*); effort, exertion, pains.

toil^2 (toil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toyl*, *toyle*; < OF. *toile*, cloth, linen cloth, also a stalking-horse of cloth, a web (pl. *toiles*, toils, an inclosure to entangle wild beasts), F. *toile*, cloth, linen, sail, pl. toils, a net, etc., = Pr. *tela*, *toila* = Sp. *tela* = Pg. *tela*, *tea* = It. *tela*, < L. *tēla*, a web, a thing woven, orig. **texla*, < *texere*, weave: see *text*.] A net, snare, or gin; any web, cord, or thread spread for taking prey.

There his welwoven *toyles* and subtil traines
He laid, the brutish nation to enwrap.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 97.

I long have hunted for thee; and, since now
Thou art in the *toil*, it is in vain to hope
Thou ever shalt break out.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, ii. 3.

The Law of itself [reason] is but like a *Toyl* to a wild Beast; the more he struggles, the more he is intangled.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. viii.

toile (twol), *n.* [F.: see *toil*^{2}.] Cloth: used in some technical names.—**Toile cirée**, oil-cloth, especially that which is of very fine or rare quality: the French term, often used in English.—**Toile colbert**, a kind of canvas used for embroidery: same as *connaught*. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Toile d'Alsace**, a thin linen cloth used for women's summer dresses. Compare *toile de Vichy*.—**Toile de religieuse.** Same as *nun's-cloth* or *nun's-veiling*.—**Toile de Vichy**, a linen material used for summer dresses for women, generally having a simple striped pattern. *Dict. of Needlework.*

toilé (F. pron. two-lā′), *n.* [F., < *toile*, cloth: see *toil*^{2}.] In *lace-making*, the closely worked or mat part of the pattern; hence, the pattern in general, as distinguished from the ground.

toiler (toi′lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toyler*; < *toil*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who toils; one who labors in a wearying or unremitting manner.

I will not pray for those goodes in getting and heaping together whereof the *toylers* of the worlde thinke themselfes fortunate. *Udall*, On Pet. i.

toilet, toilette (toi′let, toi-let′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toylet*; < OF. *toilette*, a cloth, a bag to put clothes in, F. *toilette*, a toilet, dressing-table, dressing-apparatus, dressing-gown, wrapper, dress, dim. of *toile*, cloth: see *toil*^{2}.] **1**†. A cloth, generally of linen.

Toilette. . . . A *Toylet*, the stuffe which Drapers lap about their clothes. *Cotgrave.*

Hence—**2**†. An article made of linen or other cloth. (*a*) A cloth to be thrown over the shoulders during shaving or hair-dressing.

Pleasant was the answer of Archelaus to the barber, who, after he had cast the linnen *toylet* about his shoulders, put this question to him: How shall I trim your Majesty? Without any more prating, quoth the king.
Plutarch, Morals (trans.), iv. 232. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) A cover for a dressing-table, or for the articles set upon it. Now called *toilet-cover*.

Toilet, a kind of Table-cloth, or Carpet, made of fine Linnen, Sattin, Velvet, or Tissue, spread upon a Table in a Bed-Chamber, where Persons of Quality dress themselves; a Dressing-cloth.
E. Phillips, World of Words, 1706.

(*c*) A bag or cloth case for holding clothing, etc.

Toilette. . . . A *Toylet*, . . . a bag to put night-clothes, and buckeram, or other stuffe to wrap any other clothes, in. *Cotgrave*, 1611.

Hence—**3**†. The articles, collectively, used in dressing, as a mirror, bottles, boxes, brushes, and combs, set upon the dressing-table; a toilet-service.

The greate looking-glasse and *toilet* of beaten and massive gold was given by the Queene Mother.
Evelyn, Diary, June 9, 1662.

And now, unveil'd, the *toilet* stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystic order laid.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 121.

4. A dressing-table furnished with a mirror: more commonly called *toilet-table*.

Plays, operas, circles, I no more must view!
My *toilette*, patches, all the world, adieu!
Lady M. W. Montagu, Town Eclogues, vi.

The lieutenant folded his arms, and, leaning against the *toilet*, sunk into a reverie.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 15.

5. The process of dressing; formerly, specifically, the dressing and powdering of the hair, during which women of fashion received callers.

I'll carry you into Company; Mr. Fainlove, you shall introduce him to Mrs. Clerimont's *Toilet*.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The merchant from th' Exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 24.

His best blue suit . . . he wore with becoming calmness; having, after a little wrangling, effected what was always the one point of interest to him in his *toilette*—he had transferred all the contents of his every-day pockets to those actually in wear.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

6. The dress and make-up of a person: as, his *toilet* was not irreproachable; also, any particular costume: as, a *toilet* of white silk: in the last sense chiefly used by writers of "fashion articles."

Few places could present a more brilliant show of out-door *toilettes* than might be seen issuing from Milby church at one o'clock. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, ii.

There are a great many things involved in a girl's *toilet* which you would never think of; the dress is not all, nor nearly all. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xv.

7. In *surg.*, the cleansing of the part after an operation, especially in the peritoneal cavity.

After the removal of the products of pregnancy the *toilet* of the peritoneal cavity may be made by sponges, towels, or a running stream of water from an elevated fountain. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, II. 780.

To make one's toilet, to bathe, dress, arrange the hair, and otherwise care for the person.

toilet-cap (toi′let-kap), *n.* A cap worn during the toilet, perhaps on account of the absence of the periwig.

I am to get my Lord a *toilet-cap*, and comb-case of silk, to make use of in Holland, for he goes to the Hague.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 13, 1660.

toilet-cloth (toi′let-klôth), *n.* The cover for a toilet-table or dressing-bureau, often embroidered or of lace.

toilet-cover (toi′let-kuv″ėr), *n.* A cover for a toilet-table, formerly often of rich stuffs, embroidery, etc., in later times more commonly of washable material decorated with ribbons, etc., which can be detached.

toilet-cup (toi′let-kup), *n.* A large cup or bowl used for any purpose connected with the dressing-table, as to receive small toilet articles of any kind. Compare *vide-poche*.

toileted (toi′let-ed), *a.* [< *toilet* + *-ed*^{2}.] Dressed. [Rare.]

And then the long hotel piazza came in view, efflorescent with the full-*toileted* fair.
Bret Harte, Argonauts (Mr. John Oakhurst), p. 120.

toilet-glass (toi′let-glȧs), *n.* A looking-glass for use in the dressing-room, especially one set upon the toilet-table.

toilet-quilt (toi′let-kwilt), *n.* A cover for the toilet-table when quilted or piqué, ornamented with stitching or the like.

toilet-service (toi′let-sėr″vis), *n.* Same as *toilet-set*.

toilet-set (toi′let-set), *n.* The utensils collectively of porcelain, glass, silver, etc., for use in making the toilet.

toilet-soap (toi′let-sōp), *n.* Any fine quality of soap made up in cakes for use in the toilet.

toilet-sponge (toi′let-spunj), *n.* See *sponge*.

toilet-table (toi′let-tā″bl), *n.* A dressing-table; especially, a table arranged for a lady with the appurtenances of the toilet, and made somewhat ornamental, as with lace or ribbons.

When she [the bride] dropped her veil, Burton, who was best man on the occasion, felt forcibly reminded of the lace-covered *toilet-table* in her dressing-room.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxx.

toilette, *n.* See *toilet*.

toilful (toil′fụl), *a.* [< *toil*¹ + *-ful.*] Full of toil; involving toil; laborious.

The fruitful lawns confess his *toilful* care.
Mickle, Liberty, st. 17.

toilfully (toil′fụl-i), *adv.* In a toilful or laborious manner.

His thoughts were plainly turning homeward, as appeared by divers *toilfully* composed and carefully sealed letters.
The Atlantic, LXV. 97.

toilinette, toilinet (toi-li-net′), *n.* [Dim. of F. *toile*, cloth: see *toil*².] A cloth the weft of which is of woolen yarn and the warp of cotton and silk: used for vests.

toilless (toil′les), *a.* [< *toil*¹ + *-less.*] Free from toil.

toilous† (toi′lus), *a.* [< ME. *toilus, toyllous*; < *toil*¹ + *-ous.*] Laborious; officious; busy.

Troilus so *toilus* with his triet strenght,
Marit of the Mirmydons meruell to wete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10071.

toilsome (toil′sum), *a.* [< *toil*¹ + *-some.*] Attended with toil; demanding or compelling toil; laborious; fatiguing.

Yea, a hard and a *toilsome* thing it is for a bishop to know the things that belong unto a bishop.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 24.

These duties are beyond measure minute and *toilsome*.
Burke, Rev. in France.

=**Syn.** Onerous, tedious.

toilsomely (toil′sum-li), *adv.* In a toilsome or laborious manner.

Their life must be *toilsomely* spent in hewing of wood and drawing of water.
Bp. Hall, The Gibeonites.

toilsomeness (toil′sum-nes), *n.* The character of being toilsome; laboriousness.

The *toilsomeness* of the work and the slowness of the success ought not to deter us in the least.
Abp. Secker, Sermons, II. xxii.

toil-worn (toil′wōrn), *a.* Exhausted or worn out with toil.

He [Lessing] stands before us like a *toil-worn* but unwearied and heroic champion, earning not the conquest but the battle.
Carlyle, German Literature.

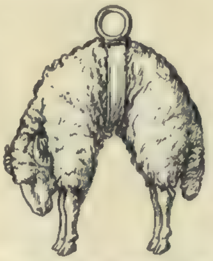
toise (toiz), *n.* [< F. *toise* (ML. *teisia, thaisia*), a fathom, a measure of about six feet (with variations in different places), = It. *tesa*, a stretching, < L. *tensa*, fem. of *tensus*, pp. of *tendere*, stretched: see *tend*¹, *tense*². For the form, cf. *poise.*] An old measure of length in France, containing 6 French feet, or 1.949 meters, equivalent to 6.395 English feet.

You might have heard the contention within our bodies, brother Shandy, twenty *toises*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 38.

toisech, toshach (toi′sech, tosh′ach), *n.* [Gael. *toiseach*, precedence, advantage, the beginning.] In the early history of Scotland, an officer or dignitary immediately under the maormor. The name appears in the "Book of Deir," along with that of the maormor, in grants of lands to the church as having some interest in the lands granted. The office was hereditary and attached to a cadet of the family of the maormor.

toison (toi′zon; F. pron. two-zôn′), *n.* [< F. *toison* = Pr. *tois, toisos* (cf. Sp. *tuson, toison* = Pg. *tosão, tusão, tozão, tuzão* = It. *tosone*, < F.), a fleece, < LL. *tonsio(n-)*, a shearing, < L. *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, clip: see *tonsure.*] The fleece of a sheep.—**Toison d'or**, the golden fleece: used specifically in connection with the famous honorary order of that name, and denoting either the order itself or the jewel. See *golden fleece*, under *fleece*.

toit (toit), *n.* [Var. of *tut.*] 1. A cushion or hassock.—2. A settle. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]


Toison d'Or.—Jewel of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

tok, *n.* See *tock*².

toka (tō′kä), *n.* [Fijian.] A kind of war-club in use in the Fiji and other islands, formed of a heavy bar of wood bent forward, and ending in a sharp beak surrounded by a sort of collar or ring of blunt points or nail-heads.

Tokay (tō-kā′), *n.* [So called from *Tokay* in Upper Hungary.] 1. A rich and heavy wine, somewhat sweet in taste and very aromatic, produced in northern Hungary near the town of Tokay. It bears great age, and is esteemed as a sweet dessert- or liqueur-wine.—2. A California wine made up and named in imitation of the above.—3. A variety of grape.—**Flaming Tokay**, a choice variety of the California Tokay grape.

token (tō′kn), *n.* [< ME. *token, tokene, tokyn, tokne*, earlier *taken*, < AS. *tācen, tācn* = OS. *tēkan* = OFries. *teken, tekn, teiken* = D. *teeken* = MLG. *tēken* = OHG. *zeihhan*, MHG. G. *zeichen*, sign, mark, note, token, proof, miracle, = Icel. *teikn*, also *tākn* (< AS.?) = Sw. *tecken* = Dan. *tegn* = Goth. *taikns*, a mark, sign, token; akin to AS. *tǣcan*, teach; cf. Gr. *δεῖγμα*, example, proof, < *δεικνύναι*, show: see *teach*¹.] 1. Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event; a sign; a symbol; an evidence.

And he [image of Justinian] was wont to holden a round Appelle of Gold in his Hond: but it is fallen out thereof. And Men seyn there that it is a *tokene* that the Emperour hathe y lost a gret partie of his Londes and of his Lordschipes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 8.

They weare blacks eight dayes in *token* of mourning.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 304.

He never went away without leaving some little gift in the shape of game, fruit, flowers, or other *tokens* of kindness.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

2. A characteristic mark or indication.

I found him at the market, full of woe,
Crying a lost daughter, and telling all
Her *tokens* to the people.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

Those who . . . were struck with death at the beginning, and had the *tokens* come out upon them, often went about indifferent easy, till a little before they died.
Defoe, Journal of the Plague Year, p. 120.

3. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship or affection of another person is to be kept in mind; a keepsake; a souvenir; a love-gift.

It was a handkerchief, an antique *token*
My father gave my mother.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 216.

4. Something that serves as a pledge of authenticity, good faith, or the like; witness.

And therby ys the place, shewyd by a *token* of a ston, wher Judas betrayed our Savyor to the Jewys with a kysse.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

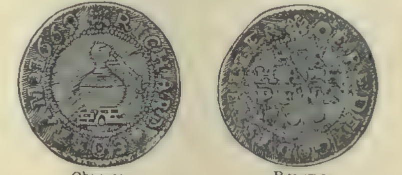
Give me a glove,
A ring to show for *token*!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 40.

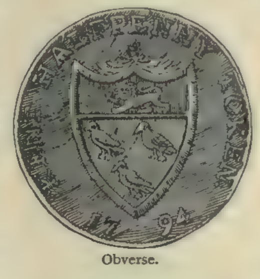
5. A signal.

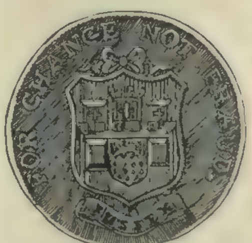
And he that betrayed him had given them a *token*, saying, Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he.
Mark xiv. 44.

He made a *tokyn* to his knyghtes, wherby they knowynge his mynde fell vpon hym and slew hym.
Fabyan, Chron., cxxiii.

6. A piece of metal having the general appearance of a coin and practically serving the same purpose. It differs from a coin in being worth much less than its nominal value, and in its being issued, as a rule, by private persons, without governmental sanction, as a guaranty that the issuer will on demand redeem the token for its full nominal value in the legal currency of the country. Tokens have generally been issued by tradesmen to provide a convenient small change when there was an absence or scarcity of the government coinage of the smaller denominations of money. Leaden tokens, now very scarce, were issued by tradesmen under Elizabeth and James I. In 1613 took place the (quasi-governmental) issue of Harrington tokens. (See *Harrington.*) During the Commonwealth and under Charles II. (1648–72) the tradesmen and tavern-keepers of nearly all English towns issued brass and copper tokens, generally inscribed with the name, address, and trade of the issuer, and with the nominal value of the piece, usually 1d., ½d., or ¼d. These specimens are known to collectors as the "seventeenth-century tokens." The "eighteenth-" and "nineteenth-century tokens" were issued by English tradesmen and by other persons between 1787 and 1813. They are larger and of much better workmanship than the earlier tokens, and are generally struck in copper and bronze (2d., 1d., ½d., etc.), though some specimens were issued in silver (1s., 6d., etc.). In 1811 silver tokens for 5 shillings, 3 shillings, and 18 pence were issued by the Bank of England, and were known as the "Bank tokens." See also cut under *tavern-token*.


Obverse. Reverse.
Token of R. Cottam of Reading, Berkshire, England, 1669.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)


Obverse.


Reverse.
Kent Token, 1794.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

There 's thy penny,
Four *tokens* for thee.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

7. In Presbyterian churches in Scotland, a voucher, usually of lead or tin, and often stamped with the name of the parish or church, given to duly qualified members previous to the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and returned by the communicant when he takes his place at the table. Cards have now very generally taken the place of these tokens.—8. A measure or quantity of press-work: in Great Britain and New York, 250 impressions on one form; in Boston, Massachusetts, 500 impressions on one form. The token is not divisible: 200 impressions or 20 impressions are rated as one token; 260 impressions or any excess of that number less than 500 are rated as two tokens.

It has been mentioned that 250 sheets or a *token* per hour, printed on one side only, represent the work of two men at the hand-press.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 707.

9. In *weaving*. See the quotation.

Several small bobbins with a little of the various colours of the weft that may be used—that is, when several kinds are employed. They are called *tokens*, and are raised by the Jacquard hooks attached, so as to remind the weaver which shuttle to use.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 177.

10. Same as *tally*¹. [English coal-fields.]—11. A thin bed of coal indicating the existence of a thicker seam at no great distance. [South Wales coal-field.]—**By token, by this token, by the same token**, phrases introducing a corroborative circumstance, almost equivalent to "this in testimony"; bearing the same marks; hence, associated with and calling to remembrance.

Roe. Your father died about—let me see—
Mock. About half a year ago.
Roe. Exactly; *by the same token*, you got drunk at a hunting-match that very day seven-night he was buried.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, iii. 2.

Up in the morning, and had some red herrings to our breakfast, while my boot-heel was a-mending—*by the same token*, the boy left the hole as big as it was before.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 28, 1660.

More by token. See *more*¹.—**Nuremberg tokens**, an incorrect name for Nuremberg counters.—**Plague-token**, a small painless excrescence on the skin which was regarded as the first distinctive symptom of the plague; plague-spot.

token (tō′kn), *v. t.* [< ME. *tokenen, toknen*, < AS. *tācnian* (= OHG. *zeichenen, zeihnan*, MHG. *zeichenen, zeichen*, G. *zeichnen* = Icel. *teikna, tākna* = Goth. *taiknjan*), token; from the noun. Cf. *betoken.*] 1†. To set a mark upon; designate.

God *tokneth* and assygneth the tymes ablinge hem to heere proper ofices.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 6.

[*Token* and *assign* translate the Latin *signat.*]

Eno. How appears the fight?
Scar. On our side like the *token'd* pestilence,
Where death is sure.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 9.

2. To betoken; be a symbol of. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 2. 63.

And by syde Rames ys a fayre Churche of oure Lady, whare oure Lord schewéde hym to oure Lady, in thys lykenesse, that he *tokeneth* the Trynyte.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

3. To betroth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tokening† (tōk′ning), *n.* [< ME. *tokening*, < AS. *tācnung*, verbal n. of *tācnian*, token: see *token*, *v.*] 1. A token; a sign; a proof.

And Troylus, my clothes everychon
Shal blake ben, in *tokennynge*, herte swete,
That I am out of this worlde ygon.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 779.

2. That which a thing betokens; meaning; interpretation.

"Now," quod Merlin, "haue ye herde your a-vision and the *tokenynge*, and now I moste departe."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 417.

tokenless (tō′kn-les), *a.* [< *token* + *-less.*] Without a token.

token-sheet (tō′kn-shēt), *n.* A turned-down sheet between the tenth and eleventh quires of every ream of paper as formerly prepared, serving to indicate the center of the ream.

tokenworth†, *n.* As much as may be bought for a token or farthing; a very small quantity.

Wini. Why, he makes no love to her, does he?
Lit. Not a *tokenworth* that ever I saw.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

tokology, *n.* See *tocology*.

toko-pat (tō-kō-pat′), *n.* A palm, *Liristona Jenkinsii*, of Assam, whose leaves are used for making the umbrella-hats of the natives, for thatching, etc.

tola^1 (tō'lä), *n.* [Hind. *tola*, < Skt. *tulā*, a balance, < √ *tul*, lift up, weigh: see *talent*^{1}, *tolerate*.] The fundamental unit of weight of the empire of India, by law precisely equal to 180 grains troy. It is about half a grain heavier than the old *tola sicca*.

tola^2 (tō'lä), *n.* [Quichua.] In Peru, a native burial-mound.

The only monuments of this neighborhood that escaped the fury of the conquerors are the *tolas* or mounds.
Hassaurek, Four Years among Spanish Americans, p. 318.

tolai (tō'lī), *n.* [Native name.] The Siberian hare, *Lepus tolai*.

tolash†, *v. t.* [ME. *tolasshen*; < *to-*^{2} + *lash*^{1}.] To scourge severely.

Goo ye and bete hym and all *to-lasshe* hym.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

tolbooth, *n.* See *tollbooth*.

told (tōld). Preterit and past participle of *tell*^{1}.

tole^1†, *v.* Same as *toll*^{2}, *toll*^{3}.

tole^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tool*^{1}.

Toledo (tō̤-lē'dō), *n.* [So called from *Toledo* (< L. *Toletum*), a city in Spain, long famous for manufacturing sword-blades of fine temper.] A sword-blade made, or supposed to be made, at Toledo in Spain, or a sword having such a blade; a Toledo blade or sword. Toledos were supposed to be of remarkably fine temper, and are said to have been of extraordinary elasticity.

You sold me a rapier; . . . you said it was a *toledo*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

toler, *n.* See *toller*^{2}.

tolerability (tol"e̤-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *tolerable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Tolerableness. *Fuller*. [Rare.]

tolerable (tol'e̤-ra-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *tollerable*; < OF. *tolerable*, F. *tolérable* = Pr. *tollerable* = Sp. *tolerable* = Pg. *toleravel* = It. *tollerabile*, < L. *tolerabilis*, that may be endured, < *tolerare*, endure, tolerate see *tolerate*.] 1. That may be borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally.

It shall be more *tolerable* for the land of Sodom and Gomorrha in the day of judgment, than for that city.
Mat. x. 15.

2. Fit to be tolerated; sufferable.

That langage that in the chambre is *tollerable* in place of iugement or great assembly is nothing commendable.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 2.

3. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without positive approval or disapproval; passable; mediocre.

The new front towards ye gardens is *tollerable*, were it not drown'd by a too massie and clomsie pair of stayres of stone. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 9, 1658.

I only meant her to make a *tolerable* figure, without surpassing any one. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, x.

4. In fair health; passably well. [Colloq.]

We're *tolerable*, sir, I thank you.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvi.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Endurable, bearable.—3. Indifferent, ordinary, so-so.

tolerableness (tol'e̤-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tolerable. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 137.

tolerably (tol'e̤-ra-bli), *adv.* In a tolerable manner, in any sense.

tolerance (tol'e̤-rans), *n.* [Formerly also *tollerance*; < OF. *tolerance*, F. *tolérance* = Pr. *toleransa* = Sp. Pg. *tolerancia* = It. *tolleranza*, < L. *tolerantia*, endurance, < *toleran(t-)s*, enduring, tolerant: see *tolerant*.] 1. The state or character of being tolerant. (*a*) The power or capacity of enduring; the act of enduring; endurance: as, *tolerance* of heat or cold.

Diogenes, one terrible frosty morning, came into the market-place, and stood naked, quaking, to shew his *tolerance*. *Bacon*, Works, I. 370.

(*b*) A disposition to be patient and indulgent toward those whose opinions or practices differ from one's own; freedom from bigotry or severity in judging of the opinions or conduct of others.

The Christian spirit of charity and *tolerance*.
Bp. Horsley, Sermons, II., App.

2. The act of tolerating; toleration.

Remember that the responsibility of *tolerance* lies with those who have the wider vision.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

3. In *med.*, the power, either congenital or acquired, which an individual has of resistance to the action of a poison. Also *toleration*.—4. In *minting*, same as *allowance*^{1}, 7. See also *remedy*, 4. Also *toleration*.

The limit of *tolerance* of the gold dollar being ½ of a grain (nearly double the limit of abrasion), the gold dollar will continue current until reduced in weight below 25.55 grains. *Report Sec. Treasury*, 1886, I. 271.

=**Syn.** 1 (*b*). Catholicity, liberality.—1 (*b*) and 2. *Tolerance*, *Toleration*. Generally *tolerance* refers to the spirit, and *toleration* to the conduct. One may show *toleration* from policy, without really having the spirit of *tolerance*. See *tolerate*.

tolerant (tol'e̤-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *tolerant*, F. *tolérant* = Sp. Pg. *tolerante* = It. *tollerante*, < L. *toleran(t-)s*, ppr. of *tolerare*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Inclined or disposed to tolerate; favoring toleration; forbearing; enduring.

The preface is evidently the work of a sensible and candid man, firm in his own religious opinions, and *tolerant* towards those of others. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. In *med.*, able to receive or endure without effect, or without pernicious effect.

The amount required to produce its effect [that of ipecacuanha] varies considerably, children as a rule being more *tolerant* than adults. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 210.

II. *n.* One who tolerates; especially, one who is free from bigotry; a tolerationist.

Henry the Fourth was a hero with Voltaire, for no better reason than that he was the first great *tolerant*.
J. Morley, Voltaire, iii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tolerantly (tol'e̤-rant-li), *adv.* In a tolerant manner; with toleration.

tolerate (tol'e̤-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tolerated*, ppr. *tolerating*. [Formerly also *tollerate*; < L. *toleratus*, pp. of *tolerare* (> It. *tollerare* = Pg. Sp. *tolerar* = Pr. *tollerar* = OF. *tolerer*, F. *tolérer*), endure, tolerate, < √ *tol*, in *tollere*, bear, lift, *tuli*, perf. of *fero*, bear; cf. Gr. *τλῆναι*, suffer, Skt. √ *tul*, lift, lift up, weigh, > *tulā*, balance (see *talent*^{1}).] 1. To sustain or endure; specifically, in *med.*, to endure or support, as a strain or a drug, without pernicious effect.—2. To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; put up with; endure; refrain from restraining; treat in a spirit of patience and forbearance; forbear to judge of or condemn with bigotry and severity: as, to *tolerate* opinions or practices.

The Gospel commands us to *tollerate* one another, though of various opinions. *Milton*, True Religion.

They would soon see that criminal means once *tolerated* are soon preferred. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

=**Syn.** 2. *Permit*, *Consent to*, etc. (see *allow*^{1}); brook, put up with, abide, bear, bear with.

toleration (tol-e̤-rā'sho̤n), *n.* [Formerly also *tolleration*; < OF. *toleration*, F. *tolération* = OSp. *toleracion* = It. *tollerazione*, < L. *toleratio(n-)*, < *tolerare*, pp. *toleratus*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] 1†. The act of sustaining or enduring; endurance.

There is also moderation in *tolleration* of fortune of euery sorte, whiche of Tullie is called equabilitie.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 14.

2. The act of tolerating; allowance made for what is not wholly approved; forbearance.

The indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men.
South.

3. Specifically, the recognition of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and worship; also, the liberty granted by the governing power of a state to every individual to hold or publicly teach and defend his religious opinions, and to worship whom, how, and when he pleases, provided that he does not thereby violate the rights of others or infringe laws designed for the protection of decency, morality, and good order, or for the security of the governing power; the effective recognition by the state of the right which every person has to enjoy the benefit of all the laws and of all social privileges without any regard to difference of religion.

To this succeeded the King's declaration for an universal *tolleration*. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 12, 1672.

Toleration is of two kinds: the allowing to dissenters the unmolested profession and exercise of their religion, but with an exclusion from offices of trust and emolument in the state, which is a partial *toleration*; and the admitting them without distinction to all the civil privileges and capacities of other citizens, which is a complete *toleration*. *Paley*, Elements of Political Knowledge, x.

4. A disposition to tolerate, or not to judge or deal harshly or rigorously in cases of differences of opinion, conduct, or the like; tolerance.—5. In *med.* and *physiol.*, same as *tolerance*, 3.

Military surgery supplies many illustrations of *toleration* of shock and mildness of collapse after severe injuries to the medullary substance of the hemispheres.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 328.

6. Same as *tolerance*, 4.

In Germany and in the United States all silver coins, in France and Austria the major silver coins, are of the fineness 900, with a *toleration* of 3 units.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 71.

7. A license to gather oysters or operate oyster-beds. The fee is a *toleration fee*. [Brookhaven, Long Island.]—**Act of Toleration**, in *Eng. law*, the name given to the statute 1 Will. and Mary (1689), cap. 18, by which Protestant dissenters from the Church of England, except such as denied the Trinity, on condition of taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and repudiating the doctrine of transubstantiation, and, in the case of dissenting ministers, subscribing also to the Thirty-nine Articles, with certain exceptions relating to ceremonies, ordination, infant baptism, etc., were relieved from the restrictions under which they had formerly lain with regard to the exercise of religious worship according to their own forms.=**Syn.** See *tolerance*.

tolerationist (tol-e̤-rā'sho̤n-ist), *n.* [< *toleration* + *-ist*.] One who advocates toleration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 552.

tolerator (tol'e̤-rā-to̤r), *n.* [< LL. *tolerator*, one who endures, < L. *tolerare*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] One who tolerates. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 139.

tolhouse†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tollhouse*.

tolibant† (tol'i-bant), *n.* Same as *turban*.

toling, *n.* See *tolling*^{2}.

tolipane†, *n.* Same as *turban*.

toll^1 (tōl), *n.* [< ME. *tol*, *tolle*, < AS. *tol*, *toll* = OS. *tolna* = OFries. *tolne*, *tolene*, *tolen* = D. *tol* = MLG. *toln*, *tolen*, *tollen*, *tolne*, *tolle* = OHG. MHG. *zol*, G. *zoll* = Icel. *tollr* = Sw. *tull* = Dan. *told* (Goth. not recorded), toll, duty, custom; orig. **toln-* (OS. *tolna*, etc.) (*ln* > *ll* by assimilation), lit. 'that which is counted or told,' from a strong pp. of the verb represented by the secondary weak form *tell*, count, etc.: see *tell*, and cf. *tale*^{1}, number, etc. Not connected with LL. *telonium*, < Gr. *τελώνιον*, a custom-house, etc. (ML. *toloneum*, *tolonium*, *tolnetum*, etc., toll, are perverted forms of *telonium*, appar. simulating *toll*).] A tax paid, or duty imposed, for some use or privilege or other reasonable consideration.

Therfor ȝelde ȝe to alle men dettis, to whom tribut, tribut, to whom *tol*, *tol* [custom, A. V.].
Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 7.

Toulouse the riche,
I ȝif the . . .
The *tolle* and the tachementez, tavernez and other,
The towne and the tenementez with towrez so hye,
That towchez to the temperaltee, whilles my tyme lastez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1568.

The word *toll*, in its earliest use, appears to have signified a franchise enjoyed by lords of manors, and is defined by Glanvill as the liberty of buying and selling in one's own land. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 436.

(*a*) The payment claimed by the owners of a port for goods landed or shipped there.

Of wine, a *toll* in the strictest sense of the term was taken by the king's officer from every ship having in cargo ten casks or more, on the arrival of the ship at a port in England—viz., one cask from a cargo of ten up to twenty casks, and two casks from a cargo of twenty or more, unless the *toll* formed the subject of a composition in the way of a money payment.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 83.

(*b*) The sum charged by the owners of a market or fair for goods brought to be sold there, or for liberty to break the soil for the purpose of erecting temporary structures. (*c*) A portion of grain retained by a miller as compensation for grinding. (*d*) A fixed charge made by those concerned in the maintenance of roads, streets, bridges, etc., for the passage, as at a toll-gate, of persons, goods, and cattle. (*e*) A compensation for services rendered, especially for transportation or transmission: as, canal *tolls*, railway *tolls*, and other charges have raised the price of wheat.

As the expense of carriage is very much reduced by means of such public works, the goods, notwithstanding the *toll*, come cheaper to the consumer than they would otherwise have done.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 1.

The estimate for special despatches includes telegraph *tolls* and pay of the correspondents who furnish the news.
The Century, XL. 260.

Toll thorough, the toll taken by a town for persons, cattle, or goods going through it, or crossing a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost.

Toll thorough is paid for the use of a highway. In this case, if charged by a private person, some consideration, such as repair of the highway, must be shown, as such a toll is against common right. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 436.

Toll traverse, the toll exacted for passage or traffic over private land, bridges, ferries, etc.—**Toll turne**, or **turn toll**, a toll paid at the return of beasts from a fair or market where they were not sold.—**To run toll**, to avoid the payment of toll by running through the toll-gate.=**Syn.** *Duty*, *Tribute*, etc. See *tax*.

toll^1 (tōl), *v.* [< ME. *tollen* = Icel. *tolla* = Sw. *tulla* = Dan. *tolde*, tax, take toll; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To pay toll or tailage, as on a purchase.

As ich leyue for the lawe asketh
Marchauns for here merchaundise in meny place to *tollen*.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 51.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for this; I'll none of him. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 149.

2. To take toll; exact or levy toll; especially, to take a portion of grain as compensation for grinding.

Wel coude he stelen corn and *tollen* thryes.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 562.

No Italian priest
Shall tithe or *toll* in our dominion.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 154.

II.† *trans.* To take as a part of a general contribution or tax; exact as a tribute.

Like the bee, *tolling* [var. *culling*] from every flower
The virtuous sweets. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 75.

For the Customers of the King of Turkeman *tolled*, of euery fiue and twentie, one. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 422.

toll^2 (tōl), *v. t.* [Also irreg. *tole*, formerly *toal*; < ME. *tollen*, later sometimes *tolen*, draw, allure, entice, *tollien*, also *tullen*, draw, allure, entice, *tille*, < AS. **tyllan* in *for-tyllan*, draw away from the mark, allure: see *till*^{3}.] **1**†. To draw; pull; tug; drag.

But as a traytour atteynted thei *toled* hym and tugged hym. *York Plays*, p. 482.

The sensitive appetite often, yea and for the most part, *toaleth* and haleth the will to consent and follow her pleasures and delights. *T. Wright*, Passions of the Mind, i. 8.

2. To tear in pieces. *Halliwell* (under *tole*). [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To draw; invite; entice; allure.

'Tis a mermaid
Has *tol'd* my son to shipwreck.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

The farmer *tolled* the animal out of his sty, and far down the street, by tempting red apples.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 60.

toll^3 (tōl), *v.* [Formerly also *tole*; a particular use of *toll*^{2}, pull, the sense having passed from 'pull a bell,' i. e. pull the rope so as to make the bell sound, to 'make the bell sound.'] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause (a bell) to sound with single strokes slowly and regularly repeated, as for summoning public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings, for announcing a death, or to give solemnity to a funeral; specifically, to ring (a bell) by striking it with a hammer without swinging.

To *Toll* a Bell, which is to make him strike onely of one side. *Minsheu*, 1617.

I heard the bell *toll'd* on thy burial day.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

A bell of very moderate weight will soon pull an ordinary wall to pieces if rung in full swing across it. The bells in "bell gables" can hardly ever be safely rung for that reason, but only *tolled*.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 372.

2. To give out or utter by tolling or striking, as the sound of a bell or a clock.

And bells *toll'd* out their mighty peal,
For the departed spirit's weal.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 30.

Clear and loud
The village-clock *tolled* six.
Wordsworth, Influence of Natural Objects.

3. To call attention to or give notice of by slowly measured sounds of a bell; ring for or on account of.

A sullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departing friend.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 103.

One set slow bell will seem to *toll*
The passing of the sweetest soul
That ever look'd with human eyes.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvii.

II. *intrans.* To give out the slowly measured sounds of a bell when struck singly and at regular intervals, as in calling meetings, or at funerals, or to announce the death of a person.

The clocks do *toll*,
And the third hour of drowsy morning name.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

Toll for the brave!
The brave that are no more!
Cowper, Loss of the Royal George.

The Curfew Bell
Is beginning to *toll*.
Longfellow, Curfew.

toll^3 (tōl), *n.* [Formerly also *tole*; < *toll*^{3}, *v.*] The sounding of a bell with slowly measured single strokes.

But here some seventeen years after they were bid to a bitter banquet: all slaine at the *tole* of a bell throughout the whole Island, which is called to this day the Sicilian Even-song. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 185.

toll^4 (tōl), *v. t.* [< L. *tollere*, lift up, take away: see *tolerate*.] In *law*, to take away; vacate; annul.—**To toll an entry**, in *law*, to annul and take away a right of entry.

tollable (tō′la̤-bl), *a.* [< *toll*^{1} + *-able*.] Subject to the payment of toll: as, *tollable* goods.

tollage (tō′lā̤j), *n.* [< *toll*^{1} + *-age*.] Toll; exaction or payment of toll.

By taxyng and *tollage*. *Skelton*, Colyn Cloute, l. 364.

By Leofric her Lord yet in base bondage held,
The people from her marts by *tollage* who expell'd;
Whose Duchess, which desir'd this tribute to release,
Their freedom often begg'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 270.

tollar†, *n.* [Also *tollur*: "so called because bounds are terminated by holes cut in the earth, which must be renewed and visited once a year" (< Corn. *toll*, *doll*, a hole), "or because he receives the tolls or dues of the lord of the soil" (see *toller*^{1}). *Borlase* (*Jago*).] Same as *bounder*, 3.

toll-bait (tōl′bāt), *n.* Minced or chopped bait thrown overboard to toll, lure, or attract fish; gurry-bait; tollings. It is usually chum or stosh, and is often salted to keep until wanted for use. The process of using toll-bait is often called *chumming* or *chumming up*. Also *throw-bait*.

In the old style mackerel fishing, however, clams were chopped up (often with a mixture of menhaden) and sprinkled overboard as *toll-bait* to attract the mackerel to the surface. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 594.

toll-bar (tōl′bär), *n.* A bar or beam, or (now usually) a gate, thrown across a road or other passage at a tollhouse, for the purpose of preventing passengers, vehicles, cattle, etc., from passing without payment of toll; a turnpike. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

It would often be nearly 1 o'clock A. M. before we reached the Newington *toll-bar*, which was our general point of separation. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 448.

toll-book (tōl′bůk), *n.* A book in which horses, cattle, and goods to be sold at a fair were entered for payment of tolls.

Some that were Maides
E'en at Sun set, are now perhaps i' th' *Toale-booke*.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 2.

tollbooth (tōl′böth), *n.* [Also *tolbooth*; < ME. *tolbothe* (= G. *zollbude* = Sw. *tullbod* = Dan. *toldbod*); < *toll*^{1} + *booth*.] **1**†. A booth, stall, or office where tolls, taxes, or duties are collected.

And whanne Jhesus passide fro thennus, he say a man, Matheu bi name, sittynge in a *tolbothe* [at the receipt of custom, A. V.; at the place of toll, R. V.].
Wyclif, Mat. ix. 9.

2. A town jail: so called with reference to the fact that the tollbooth or temporary hut of boards erected in fairs and markets, in which the customs or duties were collected, was often used as a place of confinement or detention for such as did not pay, or were chargeable with some breach of the law in buying or selling; hence, any prison.

The Maior refused to give them the keys of the *Tollbooth* or town-prison.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, vii. 25. (*Davies.*)

Adjacent to the *tolbooth*, or city jail of Edinburgh, is one of three churches into which the cathedral of St. Giles is now divided, called, from its vicinity, the Tolbooth Church. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ii.

3. A town hall. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tollbooth (tōl′böth), *v. t.* [< *tollbooth*, *n.*] To imprison in a tollbooth. *Bp. Corbet.*

toll-bridge (tōl′brij), *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing over it.

toll-collector (tōl′ko̤-lek″to̤r), *n.* **1.** A functionary who collects tolls and charges.

The *Toll Collector* [of Chepping Wycombe] is appointed by the common council, during pleasure, to receive the tolls and stallage of the market and fair, and the quit-rents of the corporation. *Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 43.

2. A counter or registering device to indicate the number of persons passing a turnstile.—**3.** In a grain-mill, a device attached to the feed to take out the toll, or miller's compensation. *E. H. Knight.*

toll-corn (tōl′kôrn), *n.* Corn taken at a mill in payment for grinding.

toll-dish (tōl′dish), *n.* A dish or bowl for measuring the toll in mills. See *toll*^{1} (*c*). Also formerly called *toll-hop*.

The millers *tolle-dish* also must be according to the standard. Now millers are to take for the tolle but the twentieth part, or 24 part, according to the strength of their water, and custome of the realm.
Dalton, Countrey Justice (1620). (*Nares.*)

"Take thy staff, Miller," he added, "and keep thy head," . . . the thieves in the meantime laughing and crying to their comrade, "Miller, beware thy *toll-dish* [humorously for head]!" *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xi.

toller^1 (tō′lėr), *n.* [< ME. *tollere*, *tollare*, < AS. *tollere*, *tolnere* = OFries. *tolner* = D. *tollenaar* = MLG. *tollener*, *toller* = OHG. *zollanāri*, *zolneri*, MHG. *zolnære*, *zolner*, G. *zöllner* = Dan. *tolder*; as *toll*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who collects taxes; a toll-gatherer.

Taillours and tynkeres and *tolleres* in marketes,
Masons and mynours and many other craftes.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 220.

2. In a grist-mill, an attachment for the automatic separation of the toll from the grist; a toll-collector. *E. H. Knight.*

toller^2 (tō′lėr), *n.* [Also *toler*; < *toll*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] A variety of dog used in decoying ducks. See *tolling*^{1}, 3. [U. S.]

toller^3 (tō′lėr), *n.* One who tolls a bell.

tollery† (tō′lėr-i), *n.* [< ME. **tollerie*, *tolrie*; < *toll*^{1} + *-ery*.] The taking of tolls; tax-collecting.

Petre wente azen to fishing, but Mathew not to his *tolrie*.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 138.

Tolletan (tol′e-ta̤n), *a.* [ME. *Tolletane*, < L. *Toletanus*, pertaining to *Toletum*, < *Toletum*, a town in Spain, now *Toledo*.] Of or pertaining to Toledo.—**Tolletan tables**, same as *Alphonsine tables* (which see, under *Alphonsine*): so called as being adapted to the city of Toledo. Also *tables Toletanes*.

His *tables Tolletanes* forth he brought
Ful wel corrected, ne ther lakked nought.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 545.

toll-free (tōl′frē), *a.* Free from the obligation of paying toll or duty.

A remission of the feefarm of their city to the extent of 50*l.* a year, in order that all persons visiting York might be made *toll-free*. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., ii.

Behould the Teeth, which *Toul-free* grinde the food,
From whence themselues do reap more grief then good.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

toll-gate (tōl′gāt), *n.* A gate where toll is taken; a toll-bar.

It afforded a southern stranger a new kind of pleasure to travel so commodiously without the interruption of *toll-gates*.
Johnson, Journey to Western Islands (Works, VIII. 211).

toll-gatherer (tōl′gaᴛʜ″ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tolgadere*; < *toll*^{1} + *gatherer*.] One who collects tolls or duties.

Matheu, that was of Judee, . . . fro the office of a *tolgaderer* . . . was clepid to God. *Wyclif*, Prol. to Mat.

Toll-gatherers are ever ready to search and exact sound tribute. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (ed. 1638), p. 36.

toll-hall† (tōl′hâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tolehall*; < *toll*^{1} + *hall*.] Same as *tollbooth*.

Skinners rew [row] reaching from the pillorie to the *tolehall*, or to the high crosse.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

toll-hop† (tōl′hop), *n.* A toll-dish.

tollhouse (tōl′hous), *n.* [Formerly also *tolhouse*; < ME. *tolhous*; < *toll*^{1} + *house*^{1}.] **1.** Same as *tollbooth*. [Now prov. Eng. and rare.]

Our Sauyor Crist goyng by sawe the publycan named Leui, otherwyse Mathew, syttynge at the *tolhous*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 49.

May not this person have been connected with the *tolhouse* or "tolbooth" (as our town halls were called in the Middle Ages)? In this place [Great Yarmouth] the name of *tolhouse* is still retained [1889].
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 213.

2. A house placed on or beside a road near a toll-gate, or at the end of a toll-bridge, where the toll-taker is stationed.

tolling^1 (tō′ling), *n.* [Also *toling*; verbal n. of *toll*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** The use of toll-bait to attract fish; the practice or method of drawing fish, as a school of mackerel, by means of gurry, chum, or stosh thrown overboard. The tolling is done by one of a crew while the others fish.—**2.** *pl.* Toll-bait.—**3.** A method of decoying or luring ducks. See the quotation. [U. S.]

The system pursued on the Chesapeake Bay and the North Carolina Sounds, and known as *toling*, is the most successful. It is as follows: A small dog, an ordinary poodle, or one very much similar to that, white or brown in color, and called the toler breed, is kept for the purpose. It is trained to run up and down on the shore in the sight of the ducks, directed by the motion of his owner's hand. The curiosity of the ducks is excited, and they approach the shore to discover the nature of the object which has attracted their attention. They raise their heads, look intently, and then start in a body for the shore. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 271.

tolling^2 (tō′ling), *n.* [Formerly also *toling*; verbal n. of *toll*^{3}, *v.*] **1.** The act of sounding a bell. See *toll*^{3}.—**2.** The sound produced by a bell under single measured strokes of the clapper.

It [the campanero] is especially celebrated for its extraordinary voice, which is compared with the *tolling* of a bell. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 475.

The great superiority of tone of bells ringing in full swing over *tolling*, and even of *tolling* over striking by a clock hammer, has been often noticed.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 373.

3. A peculiar bell-like sound said to be made by bees before they swarm. [Scotch.]

Most observers also affirm that in the evening before swarming an uncommon humming or buzzing is heard in the hive, and a distinct sound from the queen, called *tolling* or calling. Mr. Hunter compares it to the notes of a pianoforte. *Edin. Encyc.*, art. Bee, quoted in Jamieson.

tolling-lever (tō′ling-lev″ėr), *n.* A lever or shank projecting from the top of the clapper, and pulled by means of a light rope, to sound the bell. It is designed to save the heavy swinging of the bell in a weak tower. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 371.

toll-man (tōl′man), *n.* A toll-gatherer; the keeper of a toll-bar.

And now the turnpike-gates again
Flew open in short space;
The *toll-men* thinking, as before,
That Gilpin rode a race.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

tol-lol (tol-lol′), *a.* [Perhaps from *tolerable.*] Tolerably good; pretty fair. [Slang.]

tol-lol-ish (tol-lol′ish), *a.* Tolerable. [Slang.]

Lord Nelson, too, was pretty well —
That is, *tol-lol-ish!*
W. S. Gilbert, Mystic Selvagee.

tollon (tol′on), *n.* Same as *toyon.*

tolo (tō′lō), *n.* [African.] The koodoo, *Strepsiceros kudu*, an African antelope. See cut under *koodoo.*

tolosa-wood (tō-lō′sä-wůd), *n.* An Australian shrub or tree, *Pittosporum bicolor.*

tolsester† (tōl-ses′tėr), *n.* [ME. **tolsester* (ML. *tolsestrum*), < *toll*¹ + *sester*, *sexter* (< L. *sextarius*): see *sester, sexter.*] A duty paid by tenants of some manors to the lord for liberty to brew and sell ale. *Imp. Dict.*

tolsey† (tōl′si), *n.* [< *toll*¹ + *-sey* (for *see*² ?).] A tollbooth; also, a place where merchants usually assembled and commercial courts were held.

The place under it is their *Tolsey* or Exchange, for the meeting of their merchants.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, III. 239. (*Davies.*)

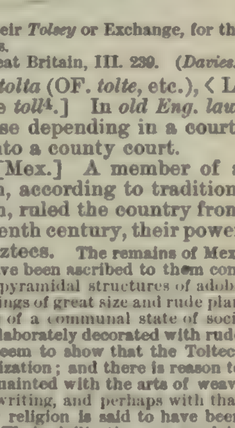
tolt (tōlt), *n.* [< ML. *tolta* (OF. *tolte*, etc.), < L. *tollere*, take away: see *toll*⁴.] In *old Eng. law*, a writ whereby a cause depending in a court-baron was removed into a county court.

Toltec (tol′tek), *n.* [Mex.] A member of a race of Mexico which, according to tradition, coming from the north, ruled the country from the seventh to the eleventh century, their power passing later to the Aztecs. The remains of Mexican architecture which have been ascribed to them consist principally of colossal pyramidal structures of adobe bricks temples and buildings of great size and rude plan corresponding to the needs of a communal state of society. The last, which are elaborately decorated with rude sculpture in high relief, seem to show that the Toltecs were a people of some civilization; and there is reason to believe that they were acquainted with the arts of weaving, pottery, hieroglyphic writing, and perhaps with that of working metals. Their religion is said to have been mild, and their laws just. Their civilization was overlain by that of the Aztecs, who ingrafted on it many bloody religious rites and childish social practices.

Toltecan (tol′te-kan), *a.* [< *Toltec* + *-an.*] Relating to the family of ancient civilized peoples dwelling in Mexico, and in Peru and various parts of South America. *Encyc. Brit.*

tolter (tol′tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *tolteren*; cf. *totter.*] To struggle; flounder. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tolu (tō-lū′ or tō′lū), *n.* [Short for *Tolu balsam* or *balsam of Tolu*, so called as being brought from *Tolu*, now *Santiago de Tolu*, in the United States of Colombia. The origin of *Tolu* in this name is not ascertained.] A balsam obtained from incisions through the bark of *Myroxylon Toluifera*, an evergreen tree 60 or 80 feet high, found in the uplands of the United States of Colombia. It is a semifluid substance, becoming at length hard and brittle, of properties like those of the balsam of Peru, but less decided. It is somewhat used in medicine, and much more in perfumery, for burning pastilles. More fully named *balsam of tolu*



Tolu-tree (*Myroxylon Toluifera*).

toluene (tol′ū-ēn), *n.* [< *tolu* + *-ene.*] Methyl benzene ($C_6H_5.CH_3$), a hydrocarbon forming a colorless mobile liquid having the odor of benzene, and of specific gravity 0.883 at 32° F. It is soluble to some extent in alcohol, ether, and fixed and volatile oils, and dissolves iodine, sulphur, and many resins. It is obtained by the dry distillation of tolu and many other resinous bodies, by the action of potash on benzylic alcohol, and by heating toluic acid with lime. Also *toluol.*

tolug†, *v. t.* [ME. *toluggen, tologgen*; < *to-*² + *lug*¹.] To pull about.

Lightliche Lyer lepe awey thanne,
Lorkynge thorw lanes *to-lugged* of manye.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 216.

toluic (tō-lū′ik), *a.* [< *tolu* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced from tolu. **Toluic acid**, an aromatic monobasic acid ($C_6H_4.CH_3.CO_2H$), a homologue of benzoic acid. It has three isomeric modifications.

toluol (tol′ū-ol), *n.* [< *tolu* + *-ol.*] Same as *toluene.*

tolutation† (tol-ū-tā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *tolut-*, in *tolutim*, on a trot, *tolutaris*, trotting (< *tollere*, lift: see *tolerate*), + *-ation.* Cf. *trot*¹.] A pacing or ambling. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

tolu-tree (tō-lū′trē), *n.* The tree yielding tolu. See *tolu.*

Tolypeutes (tol-i-pū′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *τολυπεύειν*, wind off, achieve, < *τολύπη*, a clue, ball.] A genus of armadillos, of the family *Dasypodidæ*, including the three-banded armadillo or apar, *T. tricinctus.* Two others are described. See cut under *apar.*

tolypeutine (tol-i-pū′tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tolypeutes* + *-ine*¹.] **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to the genus *Tolypeutes*; like an apar.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Tolypeutes. Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 50.

tom¹ (tom), *n.* [< ME. *Tomme, Thomme*, abbr. of *Thomas*, < LL. *Thomas*, < Gr. Θωμᾶς, < Heb. *Thoma*, lit. 'twin.' Cf. *Thomas Didymus*, 'Thomas the twin,' the name of one of the apostles.] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A familiar form of the common Christian name *Thomas.* Used, like the name *Jack*, as a generic name for a man or a fellow, implying some degree of slight or contempt: as, a *tom*-fool; *Tom* o' Bedlam.

It happened one time that a *Tom* of Bedlam came up to him, and had a mind to have thrown him from the battlements, saying, "Leap, *Tom*, leap."
Aubrey, Lives (Thomas More).

"*Tom* Raw, the Griffin," a name which used to be applied to a subaltern in India for a year and a day after his joining the army. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 172.

2. Used, like *jack*, attributively or in composition with the name of an animal, a male: as, a *tom*-cat; hence, as a noun, a male; specifically, a male cat.

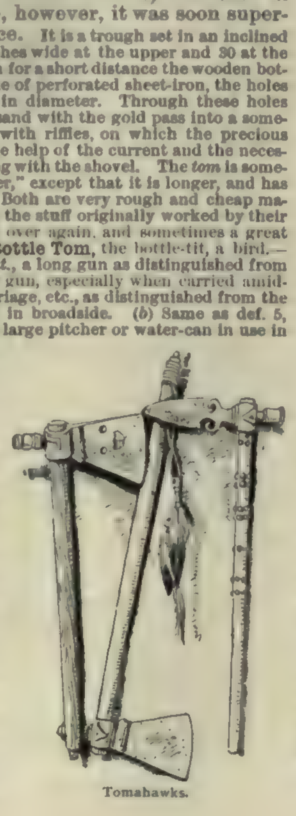
Tom = "male" is commonly used in the neighbourhood of Liphook, Hampshire, when little animals or birds are spoken of. The word frequently stands by itself, as in the question "Is it only the *toms* which sing?" i. e., only the male nightingales and cuckoos; but it also appears in numerous compounds. I have heard *tom*-rat, *tom*-rabbit, *tom*-mouse, *tom*-hedgehog, *tom*-ferret, *tom*-weasel, *tom*-robin, *tom*-thrush, *tom*-blackbird, *tom*-pigeon, *tom*-turkey. *Tom*-cock is rarely used in referring to the domestic fowl, but such words as *tom*-brahma and *tom*-bantam are quite common. A sparrow, however, is a jack-sparrow, and a dog or larger animal is, I believe, never a *tom.*
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 109.

Cats in each clime and latitude that dwell,
Brown, sable, sandy, grey, and tortoiseshell,
Of titles obsolete, or yet in use,
Tom, Tybert, Roger, Rutterkin, or Puss.
Huddesford, Monody on Dick, an Academical Cat, Salma-
[gundi, 1791. (Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 350.)

3†. The knave of trumps at gleek.

Tom, the knave, is nine, and tidie, the four of trumps, is four: that is to say, you are to have two apiece of the other two gamesters. *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 365. (*Nares.*)

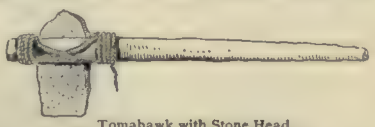
4. A close-stool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. A machine formerly used in gold-washing, first in the southern Atlantic States, and later in California, where, however, it was soon superseded by the sluice. It is a trough set in an inclined position, about 20 inches wide at the upper and 30 at the lower end, near which for a short distance the wooden bottom is replaced by one of perforated sheet-iron, the holes being about an inch in diameter. Through these holes the finer gravel and sand with the gold pass into a somewhat wider flat box with riffles, on which the precious metal is caught by the help of the current and the necessary amount of stirring with the shovel. The *tom* is something like the "rocker," except that it is longer, and has no rocking motion. Both are very rough and cheap machinery; and most of the stuff originally worked by their aid has been washed over again, and sometimes a great number of times. **Bottle Tom**, the bottle-tit, a bird.—**Long tom.** (*a*) *Naut.*, a long gun as distinguished from a carronade; a large gun, especially when carried amidships on a swivel-carriage, etc., as distinguished from the smaller guns carried in broadside. (*b*) Same as def. 5, above. (*c*) A kind of large pitcher or water-can in use in England in the early part of the nineteenth century.—**Old Tom.** See *old.*—**Tom and Jerry**, a hot, frothy, highly spiced drink, made of eggs, sugar, rum, cinnamon, cloves, allspice, etc.—**Tom Cox's traverse.** See *traverse.*



Tomahawks.

tom²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *toom. Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 135.

tomahawk (tom′a-hâk), *n.* [Formerly also (given as Indian) *tomahack* (Smith), *tamahaac* (Webster), *tamohake* (Strachey); of Amer. Ind. origin: Algonkin *tomehagan*, Mohegan *tumnahegan*, Delaware *tamoihecan*, a tomahawk: explained by Lacombe from the Cree dialect—*otomahuk*, knock him down, *otâmahwaw*, he is knocked down.] 1. The war-ax of the Indians of North America. The head was sometimes the horn of a deer put through a piece of wood in the form of a pickax, sometimes a long stone sharpened at both ends, used in the same way. After the advent of white traders iron was brought into use for the heads. The tomahawk is also used as a hatchet. (*Capt. John Smith.*) The blunt side of the head is sometimes formed into a pipe-bowl which communicates with a tubular hollow made in the handle, the whole serving as a tobacco-pipe.



Tomahawk with Stone Head.

It was and is the custom of the Indians to go through the ceremony of burying the *tomahawk* when they made peace; when they went to war they dug it up again. Hence the phrases "to bury the *tomahawk*" and "to dig up the *tomahawk*" are sometimes used by political speakers and writers with reference to the healing up of past disputes or the breaking out of new ones. *Bartlett.*

Then smote the Indian *tomahawk*
On crashing door and shattering lock.
Whittier, Pentucket.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a hatchet of some fanciful form, supposed to be an Indian tomahawk.—**To bury the tomahawk.** See the quotation from Bartlett, above.

tomahawk (tom′a-hâk), *v. t.* [< *tomahawk, n.*] To strike, cut, or kill with a tomahawk.

I have noticed, within eighteen months, the death of an aged person who was *tomahawked* by the Canadian savages on their last incursion to the banks of the Connecticut River. *Everett*, Orations, I. 385.

tomalley, tomally (to-mal′i), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *tourmalin*, with ref. to the color.] The soft yellowish or greenish hepatic substance or so-called liver of the lobster. As used for food it is also called *sauce.* See *green-gland* (under *gland*) and *hepatopancreas.*

tomalline (to-mal′in), *n.* Same as *tomalley.*

toman, tomaun (tō-män′, -mân′), *n.* [Sometimes also *tomand*; = It. *tomano* (Florio), < Pers. *tōmān*, a coin so called, < Mongol *tōmān*, ten thousand.] A current gold coin of Persia, worth 7*s.* 2½*d.* English (about $1.76).

One of the Khan's followers assured me that his chief would lose at least three thousand *tomans* of his income were this brigandage suppressed. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xii.

tomata†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tomato. Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 64.

tomato (tō-mä′tō or tō-mā′tō), *n.*; pl. *tomatoes* (-tōz). [Formerly also *tomata*; = F. *tomate*, < Sp. Pg. *tomate*, < Mex. *tomatl*, a tomato.] The fruit of a garden vegetable, *Lycopersicum esculentum*, native in tropical South America, now widely cultivated for its esculent fruit in temperate as well as tropical lands; also, the plant itself. The stem is ordinarily weak and reclining, much branched, becoming 4 feet long, but in a French variety — the upright or tree tomato — erect, and sustaining its own fruit. The leaves are interruptedly pinnate, and stain green by contact. It has a small yellow flower, the parts of which are often multiplied in cultivation. The fruit is a berry, normally one- or two-celled and small; under culture, often many-celled and complicated in structure as if by the union of several fruits, large and of a depressed-globose form. A simple pear-shaped form exists; and in one very distinct variety, *L. cerasiforme*, the cherry- or currant-tomato, the fruit is scarcely larger than a large currant, and is borne in long racemes. The color is commonly some tint of red, sometimes yellow, in one variety nearly white. The tomato-fruit is of a soft, pulpy texture and peculiar slightly acid flavor. It is nutritious and wholesome, with laxative and antiscorbutic properties. The tomato was introduced into Europe early in the sixteenth century; but its esculent use in northern countries began much later. In the United States it was known only as a curiosity till about 1830. It is often called *love-apple*, a translation of the French *pomme d'amour*, which is a corruption of the former Italian name *pomo dei Mori*, the plant having reached Italy through Morocco. From this name aphrodisiac properties have been ascribed to it.—**Cannibal's tomato**, a Polynesian shrub, *Solanum anthropophagorum*, with dark glossy foliage, and berries of the size, shape, and color of small tomatoes. The fruit is sometimes made into a sauce, and the leaves are used as a vegetable, having been formerly considered a requisite of a cannibal feast.—**Cherry- or currant-tomato.** See def.—**Husk-tomato.** Same as *strawberry-tomato.*—**Strawberry tomato.** See *strawberry-tomato.*—**Tomato catchup.** See *catchup.*—**Tomato-fruit worm**, the larva of *Heliothis armigera*, a common and cosmopolitan noctuid moth. It feeds also upon cotton-bolls, the ears of Indian corn, and many other plants. See cut under *Heliothis.*—**Tomato hawk-moth**, the tomato-sphinx.—**Tree-tomato.** (*a*) See def. (*b*) See *Cyphomandra.*

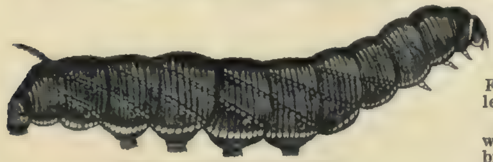
tomato-gall (tō-mä′tō-gâl), *n.* A gall made upon the twigs of the grape-vine in the United States by the gall-midge *Lasioptera vitis*: so called on account of its resemblance to the fruit of the tomato.

tomato-plant (tọ̄-mä′tō-plȧnt), *n.* The herb tomato, particularly the young seedling intended for transplanting.

tomato-sauce (tọ̄-mä′tō-sâs), *n.* A preparation of tomatoes to be used as a dressing for meat.

tomato-sphinx (tọ̄-mä′tō-sfingks), *n.* The tomato hawk-moth, a sphingid, the adult of the tomato-worm.

tomato-worm (tọ̄-mä′tō-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the sphingid moth *Protoparce celeus*, the common five-spotted sphinx, which feeds on the foliage of the tomato-plant in the United States.

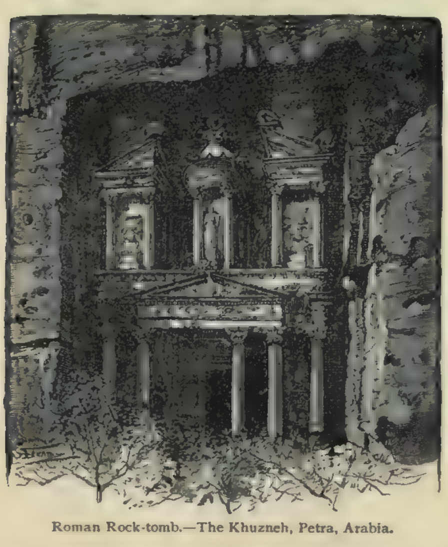

Tomato-worm (*Protoparce celeus*).

tomaun, *n.* See *toman.*

tom-ax† (tom′aks), *n.* [An accom. form of *tomahawk* (formerly *tomahack*, etc.).] A tomahawk.

> An Indian dressed as he goes to war may bring company together; but if he carries the scalping-knife and *tom-ax* there are many true Britons that will never be persuaded to see him but through a grate. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 40.

tomb (töm), *n.* [< ME. *tombe, toumbe, tumbe,* < OF. *tumbe, tombe*, F. *tombe* = Pr. *tomba* = Sp. Pg. *tumba* = It. *tomba*, < LL. *tumba* (rare), < Gr. *τύμβος*, a sepulchral mound, barrow, grave, tomb, also a tombstone; prob. akin to L. *tumulus*, a mound: see *tumulus.*] 1. An excavation in earth or rock, intended to receive the dead body of a human being; a grave; also, a chamber or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof, or wholly above ground, for the reception of the dead, whether plain, or decorated by means of architecture, sculpture, etc.; a mausoleum; a sarcophagus. See also cuts under *catacomb*, *Lycian*, and *altar-tomb.*


Roman Rock-tomb.—The Khuzneh, Petra, Arabia.

> Twenty thousand men
> That . . . go to their graves like beds, fight for a plot . . .
> Which is not *tomb* enough and continent
> To hide the slain. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 64.

> Methinks I see thee . . .
> As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb.*
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 56.

2. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead; any sepulchral structure; a cenotaph.

> In the cuntre of Acaya, ther he kyng was,
> Ys he birit in a burgh, & a bright *toumbe.*
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13964.

> I paused to contemplate a *tomb* on which lay the effigy of a knight in complete armor. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 214.

3. Same as *altar-cavity.*

> Every altar used for the celebration of mass must, according to Roman Catholic rule, contain some authorized relics. These are inserted into a cavity prepared for their reception, called "*the tomb*," by the bishop of the diocese, and sealed up with the episcopal seal.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 357.

4. Figuratively, the end of earthly life; death.

> Young Churchill fell as Life began to bloom;
> And Bradford's trembling Age expects the *Tomb.*
> *Prior*, Ode to George Villiers.

High tomb, an altar-tomb.—**Ledger tomb**, a tomb covered with a ledger. See *ledger*^{1}, 1 (*b*).

tomb (töm), *v. t.* [< *tomb*, *n.*] To bury; inter; intomb.

> The stone
> That *tombs* the two is justly one.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

tombac, tombak (tom′bak), *n.* [Also *tomback, tambac*, formerly *tambaycke, tombaga*; = F. *tombac* = Sp. *tumbaga* = Pg. *tambaca, tambaque* = It. *tombacco*, < Malay *tāmbaga, tambaga*, Javanese *tembaga*, copper, < Skt. *tamrika, tamra*, copper.] One of the many names of brass; Prince's metal; Mannheim gold. *Similor* and *tombac* are names indiscriminately applied to varieties of brass used for mock jewelry. Various analyses of alloys sold under the name of *tombac* show from 82 to 99 per cent. of copper and corresponding amounts of zinc. Some French varieties of tombac contain a small percentage of lead besides the copper and zinc.

> The King made him [the General] a feast; the dishes were of gold, or *Tambaycke* (which is mixed of gold and brasse). *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 549.

tomb-bat (töm′bat), *n.* A bat of the genus *Taphozous*; a taphian: so called because the original species was found in the chambers of Egyptian pyramids.

Tomb-bat (*Taphozous nudiventris*).

tombestere†, *n.* See *tumbester.*

tomb-house (töm′hous), *n.* A tomb; a mausoleum.

> Some years later the unfinished chapel was given by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, and for long after it was known as Wolsey's *tomb-house.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 601.

tombic (töm′ik), *a.* [< *tomb* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to tombs; particularly, noting the view that the Great Pyramid of Egypt was designed exclusively for sepulture. [Recent.]

> The merely *tombic* theory (to use a word coined, I imagine, by Professor Piazzi Smyth, and more convenient perhaps than defensible).
> *R. A. Proctor*, Great Pyramid, p. 172.

tombless (töm′les), *a.* [< *tomb* + *-less.*] Without a tomb.

> Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
> *Tombless*, with no remembrance over them.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 229.

tombly†, *adv.* An old spelling of *toomly.*

tomboc (tom′bok), *n.* [Javanese.] A weapon with a long handle or staff, used by the people of Java and the neighboring islands. It is sometimes a spear, and sometimes it has a blade like that of a halberd.

tombola (tom′bọ̄-lặ), *n.* [= F. *tombola*, < It. *tombola*, a kind of lottery, appar. < *tombolare*, fall, tumble: see *tumble.*] A lottery game popular in France and in the southern United States. Fancy articles are offered for prizes; a card containing several numbers is given to each person, and all the numbers on the card must be drawn in order to secure a prize.

> A pair of statuettes, a golden tobacco-box, a costly jewel-casket, or a pair of richly gemmed horse-pistols . . . went into the shop-window of the ever-obliging apothecary, to be disposed of by *tombola.*
> *G. W. Cable*, Grandissimes, p. 144.

tomboy (tom′boi), *n.* [< *tom*^{1} + *boy*^{1}.] 1†. A rude, boisterous boy.

> Is all your delite and ioy
> In whiskyng and ramping abroade like a *Tom boy?*
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, ii. 4.

2. A wild, romping girl; a hoyden.

> Tumbe. To Dance . . . hereof we yet call a wench that skippeth or leapeth like a boy, a *Tomboy.*
> *Verstegan*, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), [p. 234.

> The color in her face was warmer as she exclaimed, . . . "Just think of me at that age — what a *tomboy* I was!"
> *The Century*, XLI. 562.

3†. A worthless woman; a strumpet.

> To be partner'd
> With *tomboys* hired with that self exhibition
> Which your own coffers yield!
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 122.

> This is thy work, woman, . . .
> The seeing of your simpering sweetness, you filly,
> You tit, you *tomboy!*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

tombstone (töm′stōn), *n.* [< *tomb* + *stone.*] 1. A stone placed over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a sepulchral monument.

> Make not error
> A *tombstone* of your virtues,
> whose fair life
> Deserves a constellation.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and [Theodoret, iv. 1.

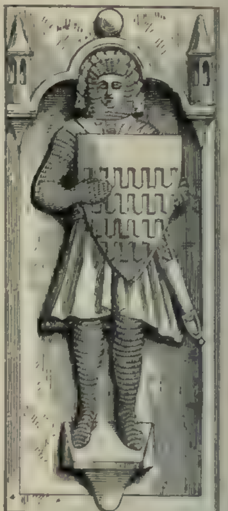
> Sometimes endeavoring to decipher the inscriptions on the *tombstones* which formed the pavement beneath my feet.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 211.

> Seated on an upright *tombstone*, close to him, was a strange unearthly figure.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxix.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a sarcophagus or altar-tomb, usually having a large Latin cross on the slab or top.

tom-cat (tom′kat), *n.* [< *tom*^{1} + *cat*^{1}.] A male cat, especially a full-grown male cat.

> Sunk from a Lion to a tame
> *Tom Cat.*
> *Peter Pindar's Prophecy* [(ed. 1789).


Tombstone, 13th century.—Church of St. Martin, Laon, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

tomcod (tom′kod), *n.* [Appar. < *tom*^{1} + *cod*^{2}, but said to be corrupted from Amer. Ind. *tacaud*, 'plenty-fish.'] 1. The frost-fish, *Microgadus tomcodus* (see cut under *Microgadus*); also, loosely, one of several small fishes like or mistaken for this one. Also *tommy-cod.*—2. The jack-fish or rock-fish, a scorpænoid fish. *Sebastodes paucispinis.* [Monterey, California.] —3. The kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.* See cut under *kingfish.*

Tom-double† (tom′dub″l), *n.* A double-dealer.

> He is for a single ministry, that he may play the *Tom-double* under it.
> *Character of a Sneaker* (1705) (Harl. Misc., II. 355). [(*Davies.*)

tome^1 (tōm), *n.* [< F. *tome* = Sp. Pg. It. *tomo*, < L. *tomus*, a part of a book, a volume, tome, < Gr. *τόμος*, a cut, piece, a part of a book, a volume, tome, section, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut. From this Gr. verb are also ult. E. *atom, atomy, tmema, tmesis, entoma, entomology*, etc., and many words ending in *-tome* or *-tomy*, as *epitome, anatomy, lithotomy*, etc. In *fleam*^{1} it appears reduced to a single letter.] A volume forming a part of a larger work; any volume, especially a ponderous one.

> The relation of their Christian Rites belongs to another *Tome.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 78.

> A volume old and brown,
> A huge *tome*, bound
> In brass and wild-boar's hide.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, ii.

tome^2†, *a.* See *toom.*

tomelet (tōm′let), *n.* [Dim. of *tome.*] A small tome or volume.

toment (tō′ment), *n.* [< NL. *tomentum*, < L. *tomentum*, a stuffing of wool, hair, feathers, etc., for cushions, etc.] Same as *tomentum.*

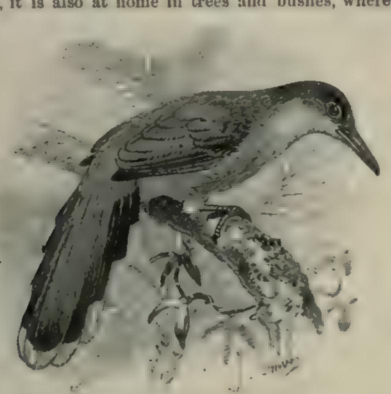
tomentose, tomentous (tọ̄-men′tōs, -tus), *a.* [= F. *tomenteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *tomentoso*, < L. *tomentum*, a stuffing of wool, hair, feathers: see *toment.*] 1. In *bot.*, covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be distinguished; densely pubescent with matted wool or tomentum; coated with down-like hairs.—2. In *entom.*, clothed with short inconspicuous hairs interwoven or matted together.—3. In *anat.*, fleecy; flocculent. See *tomentum*, 2.

tomentum (tọ̄-men′tum), *n.* [NL.: see *toment.*] 1. In *bot.*, a species of pubescence, consisting of longish, soft, entangled hairs, pressed close to the surface.—2. In *anat.*, the flocculent inner surface of the pia mater: more fully called *tomentum cerebri.*

tomfool (tom′föl′), *n.* [< *tom*^{1} + *fool*^{1}.] 1. A silly fool; a trifler: also used attributively.

> He had resolved to treat these *tomfools* with proper contempt, by paying no more heed to them.
> *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xiv

2. The Jamaican rainbird, *Saurothera retula*. Though this is one of the ground-cuckoos (see *Saurotherinæ*), it is also at home in trees and bushes, where it perches with ease. It is intermediate in some respects between the chaparral-cock and the common rain-crows of the United States, but is much larger than the latter, and, like these, is supposed to foretell rain by its cries. The coloration is mostly a toned gray or drab, but with the breast rufous, and the ample fan-shaped tail framed in black and white.


Tomfool (*Saurothera vetula*).

tomfool (tom'föl'), *v. i.* [< *tomfool*, *n.*] To act foolishly and triflingly. [Colloq.]

"And leave you to go *tomfooling* out there again?" asks Jim. *Rhoda Broughton*, Alas, xxix.

tomfoolery (tom'fö'lėr-i), *n.* [< *tomfool* + *-er-y.*] 1. Foolish trifling; ridiculous behavior; nonsense.

"Foolery" was thought of old sufficiently expressive; nothing short of *tomfoolery* will do now.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and W. Landor.

2. Silly trifles; absurd ornaments or knickknacks.

The bride must have a trousseau of laces, satins, jewel-boxes, and *tomfoolery*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxvi.

tomfoolish (tom'fö'lish), *a.* [< *tomfool* + *-ish*^{1}.] Like a tomfool; apt to indulge in tomfoolery. [Rare.]

A man he is by nature merry,
Somewhat *Tom foolish*, and comical, very.
Southey, Nondescripts, viii. (*Davies.*)

tomfoolishness (tom'fö'lish-nes), *n.* Tomfoolery. *The Century*, XXXV. 675. [Rare.]

tom-hurry (tom'hur'i), *n.* The common skua. See cut under *skua*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

tomia, *n.* Plural of *tomium*.

tomial (tō'mi-al), *a.* [< *tomium* + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, cutting, as a part of the bill; of or pertaining to the tomia, or to a tomium: as, the *tomial* edge of the bill; *tomial* serration.

Tomicus (tom'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1810), < Gr. τομικός, of or for cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome*.] A large and wide-spread genus of bark-beetles, of the family *Scolytidæ*, having the antennal club large and oval or rounded, the declivity of the elytra deeply concave with acute margin and usually strong teeth, and the tibiæ coarsely serrate. About 60 species are known, of which 13 are commonly found under the bark of coniferous trees in the United States. *T. calligraphus* is the fine-writing bark-beetle, so called from the character of its burrows under pine-bark.

tomin (tō'min), *n.* [= F. *tomin*, < Sp. *tomin*, a weight of twelve grains, < Ar. *tomn*, an eighth part.] A jewelers' weight of twelve grains.

tomiparous (tō-mip'a-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τομή, a cutting, a section (< τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome*^{1}), + L. *parere*, produce, bring forth.] In *bot.*, producing spores by division.

tomium (tō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *tomia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. τομός, cutting, sharp, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome*^{1}.] In *ornith.*, the cutting edge of a bird's bill; either of the opposing edges of the upper and under mandible, which meet in apposition along the commissure. There are four tomia — right and left upper, and right and left lower. The former are the superior or maxillary tomia; the latter the inferior or mandibular tomia. See cut under *bill*^{1}.

tomjohn (tom'jon), *n.* Same as *tonjon*.

tomkin-post (tom'kin-pōst), *n.* In a grain-mill, the post supporting the pivot-end of the bridge-tree. *E. H. Knight.*

tomling (tom'ling), *n.* [< *tom*^{1} + *-ling.*] A male kitten. *Southey*, Letters. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

tomly†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *toomly*.

tommy (tom'i), *n.*; pl. *tommies* (-iz). [Perhaps a particular application of *Tommy*, a familiar dim. of *Tom*: see *tom*^{1}.] 1. Originally, a penny roll; hence, bread; provisions; especially, goods given to a workman in lieu of wages. [In this and the next two uses slang, Eng.]

Halliwell sets down the word *tommy*, meaning provisions, as belonging to various dialects. It is now current among the "navvy" class. . . . Hence we have the name of an institution righteously abhorred by political economists, the store belonging to an employer where his workmen must take out part of their earnings in kind, especially in *tommy* or food, whence the name of *tommy*-shop *Macmillan's Mag.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A tommy-shop.—3. The system of paying workmen in goods in place of money; the truck system.—4. A simple fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. A tom-cat. [Colloq.]—6. A small round lever used to tighten round-headed screw-bolts that are perforated for this purpose.—7. The puffin or sea-parrot, *Fratercula arctica*. See cut under *puffin*. [Local, Eng.]—**Soft tommy.** (*a*) Soft and newly baked bread, as opposed to hardtack or sea-biscuit. [Slang.]

It is placed in antithesis to soft and new bread, what English sailors call *soft tommy*.
De Quincey, Roman Meals. (*Davies.*)

Hence—(*b*) A species of soft solder used in the jewelers' trade. *G. E. Gee*, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 137.

tommy (tom'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tommied*, ppr. *tommying*. [< *tommy*, *n.*] To enforce the tommy or truck system on; oppress or defraud by the tommy system. [Slang, Eng.]

The fact is, we are *tommied* to death.
Disraeli, Sybil, iii. 1.

tommy-noddy (tom'i-nod'i), *n.* 1. The tadpole-hake, *Raniceps trifurcatus*. [Prov. Eng.] —2. Same as *tom-noddy*, 1.

tommy-shop (tom'i-shop), *n.* A shop or store conducted on the truck system; a truck-shop. [Slang, Eng.]

The employers . . . supplied them [the miners] with food in order that they might spend no money save in the truck-shops or *tommy-shops*.
Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 145.

tom-noddy (tom'nod'i), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *tom-norry*; < *tom*^{1} + *noddy*^{1}.] 1. The puffin or sea-parrot. Also *tommy-noddy*, and *tom-norry* or *tammy-norie*. See cut under *puffin*. [Prov. Eng.] —2. A blockhead; a dolt; a dunce; a fool.

tom-norry (tom'nor'i), *n.* [Also *tammy-norie*: see *tom-noddy*.] Same as *tom-noddy*, 1. [Scotch.]

tom-noup (tom'nöp), *n.* [< *tom*^{1} + *noup*, var. of *nope*.] The black-headed tomtit, or greater titmouse, *Parus major*. See cut under *Parus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Tomobranchia (tō-mō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τομός, cut (< τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut), + βράγχια, gills: see *branchiæ*.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of three orders of *Saccophora*, or ascidians, distinguished from *Holobranchia* and from *Diphyllobranchia*.

to-morn†, *adv.* [ME. *to morwen*, *to morȝen*, *to marȝen*, etc.: see *to-morrow*, and cf. *morn*, *morrow*.] To-morrow. *Chaucer.*

to-morrow, tomorrow (tọ-mor'ō), *adv.* and *n.* [< ME. *to morwe*, *to morȝe*, also *to morwen*, *to morȝen* (see *to-morn*), < AS. *tō morgen*, *tō mergen*, *tō merigen*, on the morrow, in the morning: *tō*, to, on; *morgen*, *mergen*, *merigen*, dat. of *morgen*, morrow: see *morrow*, *morn*. Cf. *to-day*, *to-night*.] I. *adv.* On the morrow; on the day after the present.

That Mede ys thus ymaryed *to-morwe* thow shalt aspie.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 46.

To-morrow come never, on a day which will never arrive; never. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Ra. . . . He shall have it in a very little Time.
Sy. When? *Tomorrow come never?*
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 34.

II. *n.* The morrow; the day after the present day.

One to-day is worth two *to-morrows*.
Franklin, Works, I. xxii.

Beware of desp'rate steps. The darkest day,
Live till *to-morrow*, will have pass'd away.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

[*To-morrow*, whether as adverb or noun, is often used with a noun following, also adverbial: as, *to-morrow* morning.

I will, by *to-morrow* dinner-time,
Send him to answer thee.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 564.]

tompion^{1} (tom'pi-on), *n.* 1. Same as *tampion*.—2. The inking-pad of a lithographic printer. Also *tompon*.

tompion^{2}†, *n.* [Said to be so called from the maker, Thomas *Tompion*, who died in 1669.] A watch. *Seager.*

Lac'd in her cosins [stays] new appear'd the bride,
A bubble-bow and *tompion* at her side.
Pope, Treatise on the Bathos.

Tom-piper (tom'pī'pėr), *n.* 1. A familiar term for a piper.

So have I seene
Tom-piper stand upon our village greene,
Backt with the May-pole, while a jocund crew
In gentle motion circularly threw
Themselves about him.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 2.

2. [*l. c.*] The piper gurnard, *Trigla lyra*, a fish. [Local, Eng.]

Tom-poker (tom'pō'kėr), *n.* [< *Tom*^{1} + *poker*^{2}.] A bugbear to frighten children. [Prov. Eng.]

tompon (tom'pon), *n.* Same as *tompion*^{1}, 2.

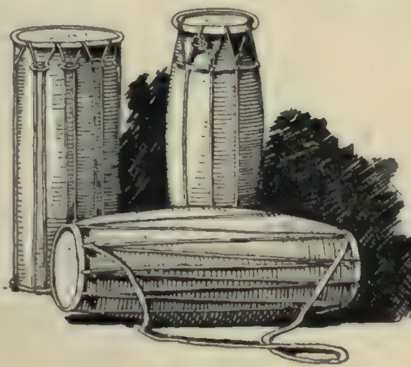
tom-pudding (tom'pud'ing), *n.* [< *tom*^{1} + *pudding*.] The little grebe, or dabchick. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

tomrig† (tom'rig), *n.* [< *tom*^{1} + *rig*^{3}.] A rude, wild girl; a tomboy.

The author represents Belinda a fine, modest, well-bred lady, and yet in the very next canto she appears an arrant ramp and *tomrig*.
Dennis, On Pope's Rape of the Lock, p. 16. (*Latham.*)

tomtit (tom'tit'), *n.* [< *tom*^{1} + *tit*^{2}.] Some little bird; a tit or titling. Specifically—(*a*) A titmouse of any kind. See *Parinæ*. (*b*) The tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris*. [Irish.] (*c*) The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Local, Eng.] (*d*†) The green tody of Jamaica, *Todus viridis*. See cut under *tody*. *Browne*; *Brisson.*

tom-tom (tom'tom), *n.* [Also *tam-tam*; Hind. *tamtam*, a drum; an imitative reduplication.]


Tom-toms.

1. In India, the drum used by musicians, jugglers, public criers, etc.—2. Same as *gong*^{2}, 1.

tom-tom (tom'tom), *v. i.* [< *tom-tom*, *n.*] To beat on a tom-tom. *Sala*, Trip to Barbary, 1866.

tom-trot (tom'trot'), *n.* A sweetmeat for children, made by melting sugar, butter, and treacle together. When it is cooling and rather stiff, it is drawn out into pieces. *Halliwell.*

I want toffy; I have been eating *Tom Trot* all day.
Disraeli, Coningsby, i. 9.

tom-turkey (tom'tėr"ki), *n.* [< *tom*^{1} + *turkey*.] A turkey-cock.

I never heard that a *tom-turkey* would set on eggs.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 64.

ton^{1} (tun), *n.* [A form of *tun*, phonetically archaic, retained in designations of measure prob. by reason of its use in statutes, where the F. and ML. forms are usually favored: see *tun*^{1}.] 1†. A cask; hence, a measure of capacity used for wine. See *tun*^{1}, 1.—2. A measure of capacity: used (*a*) for timber, 40 feet of oak or ash timber, sometimes 48 or 50 feet of hewn; (*b*) for flour, 8 sacks or 10 barrels; (*c*) for potatoes, 10 to 36 bushels; (*d*) for wheat, 20 bushels; (*e*) for earth or gravel, 1 cubic yard, sometimes 23 cubic feet; (*f*) for grindstones, 15 cubic feet; (*g*) for Portland stone, 16 cubic feet; (*h*) for salt, 42 bushels; (*i*) for lime, 40 bushels; (*j*) for coke, 28 bushels; (*k*) for the carrying capacity of a ship, 40 cubic feet (this is what is called the *actual tonnage*: see *tonnage*).

Here arrived yesterday a Dutch ship of 300 *tons*, with 250 *tons* of salt, sent by Mr. Onge from Lisbon.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 430.

3. A measure of weight, equal to 20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds avoirdupois (the long ton), or in the United States to 2,000 pounds (the short ton).—**Metric ton**, a measure of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds.—**Register ton.** See *tonnage*, 2.

ton^{2} (ton), *n.* [< F. *ton*, tone: see *tone*^{1}. Hence *tonnish*.] The prevailing mode; high fashion; style; air of fashion. See *bon-ton*.

Nature . . . made you, . . . and it then made something very lovely; and if you would suffer us of quality to give you the *ton*, you would be absolutely divine.
Colman, Jealous Wife, ii.

As praying 's the *ton* of your fashion;
A prayer from the muse you well may excuse.
Burns, Ye Sons of Old Killie.

ton^{3}†, *indef. pron.* See *tone*^{2}.

ton^{4}†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *toe*.

-ton. [< ME. *-toun*, < AS. *-tūn*, being the word *tūn*, town, used in composition: see *town*.] A form of *-town*, being the word *town* used in place-names, as *Ashton*, *Hampton*, *Wolverton*, *Merton*.

tonal (tō'nal), *a.* [< *tone*^{1} + *-al.*] 1. In *music*, of or pertaining to tones.

With this *tonal* system . . . it has become possible to construct works of art of much greater extent, and much richer in forms and parts, much more energetic in expression, than any producible in past ages.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 382.

2. Pertaining to tonality: as, a *tonal* fugue.—**Tonal fugue**, in *music.* See *fugue.*—**Tonal imitation**, in *music*, imitation within the limits of the tonality of the piece.

tonalite (tō′nal-īt), *n.* [< *Tonale* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A name proposed by Vom Rath for a variety of quartz diorite especially rich in biotite: it is largely developed near Tonale on the borders of Tyrol.

tonality (tō-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *tonalité; as tonal* + *-ity.*] 1. In *music:* (*a*) The character or quality of tone.

This exquisite quality of *tonality* came to the ear with astonishing sweetness and the winning charm of artlessness come of the truest vocal art.
The Churchman, LIV. 469.

(*b*) Same as *key*^{1}, 7 (*a*).

The Greeks, among whom our diatonic scale first arose, were not without a certain esthetic feeling for *tonality*, but . . . they had not developed it so decisively as in modern music.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 371.

2. In *painting*, the scheme of color of a picture; system of tones.

The flesh-painting is, however, timid, and wanting in brilliancy, while the general *tonality* lacks force and accent. *The Academy*, May 25, 1889, p. 365.

tonally (tō′nal-i), *adv.* In *music*, in a tonal manner; with careful observance of tonality.

And by this I do not mean merely bits that are rhythmically and *tonally* coherent.
E. Gurney, Nineteenth Century, XIII. 443.

to-name (tö′nām), *n.* [Also erroneously *tuename;* Sc. also *tee-name;* < ME. *toname, tonome* (= D. *toenaam* = MLG. *toname* = MHG. *zuoname*, G. *zuname;* cf. Sw. *tillnamn* = Dan. *tilnavn*); < *to*^{1} + *name*^{1}.] A name added to another name; a surname; specifically, a name in addition to the Christian name and surname of a person, to distinguish him from others of the same name, and usually indicating descent, place of residence, or some personal quality or attribute. Such to-names are often employed where the same families continually intermarry, and where consequently the same name is common to many individuals. They prevail especially among the fisher population of the east coast of Scotland, where in some places they are called *tee-names.*

Thai theifs that steills and tursis hame,
Ilk ane of thame hes ane *to-name;*
Will of the Lawis;
Hab of the Schawis.
Sir R. Maitland of Lethington, Complaint against the [Thieves of Liddesdale.

"They call my kinsman Ludovic with the Scar," said Quentin. "Our family names are so common in a Scottish house that where there is no land in the case we always give a *to-name.*" *Scott*, Quentin Durward, iii.

The possession of a surname, a *to-name*, a name in addition to the Christian name, had begun in the twelfth century to be looked on as a needful badge of noble birth.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 378.

tonarion (tō-nā′ri-on), *n.* [< Gr. *τονάριον*, a pitch-pipe, < *τόνος*, tone: see *tone*^{1}.] A kind of pitch-pipe sometimes used for the guidance of orators in ancient times.

tondino (ton-dē′nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *tondo*, a plate: see *tondo.*] A plate having a small bowl-shaped center and a broad flat rim or marly, especially in Italian decorated wares such as majolica.

tondo (ton′dō), *n.* [< It. *tondo*, a plate, salver, sphere, < *tondo*, round, abbr. of *rotondo*, < L. *rotundus*, round: see *rotund, round*^{1}.] A plate or dish with a flat rim very wide in proportion to the size of the center, and usually decorated with especial reference to the border painted upon this rim or marly. Compare *tondino.*

tone^{1} (tōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toone* (not found in ME., where the older form *tune* occurs); < F. *ton* = Pr. *ton* = Sp. *tono* = Pg. *tono* = It. *tuono* = D. *toon* = MHG. *tōn, dōn*, G. *ton* = Sw. *ton* = Dan. *tone* (Teut. < F. or L.), < L. *tonus*, a sound, tone, etc., < Gr. *τόνος*, a sound, tone, accent, tension, force, strength, a cord, sinew, lit. a stretching, < *τείνειν*, stretch, = L. *ten-d-ere*, stretch: see *tend*^{1}, *thin*^{1}. From the same Gr. source are ult. E. *intone, tonal, tonic, atonic, atony, diatonic, entasis, tune, attune*, etc.] 1. Any sound considered with reference to its acuteness or gravity (pitch), openness, dullness, purity, sweetness, harshness, or the like (quality or timbre), or loudness or softness (strength or volume).

Harmony divine
So smoothes her charming *tones* that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton*, P. L., v. 626.

All day the wind breathes low with mellower *tone.*
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

We catch faint *tones* of bells that seem blown to us from beyond the horizon of time.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 196.

Specifically—2. In *musical acoustics*, a sound having definiteness and continuity enough so that its pitch, force, and quality may be readily estimated by the ear, and so that it may be employed in musical relations; musical sound: opposed to *noise.* See *sound*^{5}. Most tones are plainly composite, consisting of several relatively simple constituents called *partial tones.* Of these the lowest in pitch is usually the most prominent, and hence is called the *principal* or *fundamental tone*, while the others are called *accessory tones, overtones*, or *harmonics* (see *harmonic, n.*, 1). The difference in timbre between tones of different voices or instruments is due to differences in the number and relative force of their partial tones. (See *timbre.*) When two tones are sounded together, they frequently generate *resultant tones*, which are further divided into *differential* and *summational tones.* See *resultant.* [The term *note* is, in music, commonly used interchangeably with *tone*, though properly belonging only to the visible sign by which the latter is represented.]

3. Modulation, inflection, or accent of the voice, as adapted to express sentiment, emotion, or passion.

Every *tone*, from the impassioned cry to the thrilling aside, was perfectly at his [Pitt's] command.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Her warbling voice, a lyre of widest range
Struck by all passion, did fall down and glance
From *tone* to *tone*, and glided thro' all change
Of liveliest utterance. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

The *tone* in which she spoke had become low and timid.
J. S. Le Fanu, Dragon Volant, ii.

4. An affected or artificial style of intonation in speaking or reading; a sing-song or measured rhythmical manner of speaking.

We ought, . . . certainly, to read blank verse so as to make every line sensible to the ear. At the same time, in doing so, every appearance of sing-song and *tone* must be carefully guarded against. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxxiii.

5. In *music*, one of the larger intervals of a diatonic series or scale; a whole step or "whole tone" as distinguished from a *half-step* or *semitone.* The standard tones are the larger and the smaller major seconds, acoustically represented by the ratios 8:9 and 9:10 respectively. The compromise intervals by which these intervals are rendered in the system of equal temperament are also called *tones* or *whole steps.*

6. In *Gregorian music*, a melody or tune traditionally associated with a particular text; an ancient psalm-tune. See *chant* (*a*). The origin of these old melodies is disputed. They may have been composed in the early Christian period, but it is more likely that they were imitated either from ancient Greek melodies or from the songs of the ancient Hebrews. In the latter case, it is possible that they preserve some of the musical usages of the temple music.

7. In *med.*, the state of tension or firmness proper to the tissues of the body; the state in which all the parts and organs have due tension or are well strung; the strength and activity of the organs on which healthy functions depend; hence, that state of the body in which all the animal functions are performed with healthy vigor. See *tonicity.*

His form robust and of elastic *tone.*
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 218.

I have gained a good deal in strength and *tone*—and my head is just now beginning to show tokens of improvement. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 340.

8. State or temper of mind; mood.

The strange situation I am in, and the melancholy state of public affairs, . . . drag the mind down, by perpetual interruptions, from a philosophical *tone*, or temper, to the drudgery of private and public business.
Bolingbroke, To Pope.

The mind is not alway the same; by turns it is cheerful, melancholy, severe, peevish, &c. These differences may not improperly be denominated *tones.*
Kames, Elements of Criticism, II. xxv. § 9.

9. Tenor; spirit; strain; quality; specifically, the general or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, or sentiments, especially a marked degree of such style.

I object rather to your *tone* than to any of your opinions.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey, Sept. 3, 1809.

Lord Palmerston for many years steadily applied his mind to giving, not indeed a mean *tone*, but a light *tone*, to the proceedings of Parliament.
W. Bagehot, Eng. Const., vi.

10. In *painting*, the prevailing effect of color, or the general effect produced by the management of light and shade in a picture: as, dark, light, or silvery *tone.* In color, tone is dependent upon quality—namely, that part of the luminosity or transparency of an object which is due partly to its local tint and partly to the light which falls upon it. In general, tone depends upon the harmonious relation of objects in shadow to the principal light. We speak of a deep tone, a rich tone, a vigorous or firm tone, a delicate tone, meaning the mode in which by harmonized relations rounded masses are made more or less distinct, and objects more or less prominent.

The *tone* of Haddon Hall, of all its walls and towers and stonework, is the gray of unpolished silver.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 28.

11. A quality of color; a tint; a shade.

The *tones* of the marble of Pentelicus have daily grown more golden. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 212.

When in the golden western summer skies
A flaming glory starts, and slowly fades
Through crimson *tone* on *tone* to deeper shades.
R. W. Gilder, Undying Light.

A delicate fawn-tinted costume, in several *tones*, as the fashion experts say. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 770.

12. In *chromatics*, see the first quotation.

By the *tone* of a colour we mean its brightness or luminosity, i. e. the total quantity of light it sends to the eye, irrespective of the optical composition of the light.
Field's Chromatography, Modernized by J. Scott Taylor, [p. 39.

The *tone* of the color varies with the duration of the impression as well as with the intensity of the light.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 334.

13. In *photog.*, the color of a finished positive picture, in many processes due to a chemical operation supplementary to those of producing and fixing the picture: as, a print of a brown, gray, or black *tone;* also, sometimes, the color of the film of a negative, etc.—14. In *gram.*, syllabic accent; stress of voice on one of the syllables of a word.—**Characteristic tone.** See *characteristic.*—**Chest-tone**, in singing, same as *chest-voice.*—**Chromatic alteration of a tone.** See *chromatic.*—**Combinational tone**, in *musical acoustics*, the third tone that is generated by the sounding together of two differing tones. It is produced by the coincidence of certain vibrations in the two sets of vibrations. The phrase is applied both to the tones below the generating tones and to those above them. See *resultant.* Also called *combination tone, grave harmonic, resultant tone, Tartini's* or *differential tone* (below), *summational tone* (above).—**Covered tone**, in singing, a tone so resonated as to seem to be more or less shut into the mouth.—**Difference tone, differential tone.** Same as *combinational tone.*—**Discrete tones.** See *discrete*, 1.—**Fundamental tone.** See def. 1 and *fundamental.*—**Harmonic tone.** See *harmonic.*—**Head tone.** See *head-tone.*—**Heart-tones**, the sounds of the heart heard in auscultation of the chest.—**In a tone**, in agreement; of one way of thinking.

I complained to one, and to another; but all were *in a tone;* and so I thought I would be contented.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. xl.

Leading tone. See *leading note*, under *leading*^{1}.—**Open tone.** (*a*) In singing, a tone so resonated as to seem to be projected from the mouth, and presented fully to the hearer. Opposed to *covered tone.* (*b*) In playing on musical instruments of the stringed and brass wind groups, a tone produced from an open string or without the use of valves or other modifiers of the pitch. Opposed to *stopped tone.*—**Organ tone.** See *organ*^{1}.—**Partial tone.** See *partial.*—**Participating tone**, in *music*, an accessory tone especially, in a turn, one of the tones added to the principal tone.—**Passing-tone.** Same as *passing-note.*—**Pressure-tone**, in *music*, a tone produced with a sudden increase of force as soon as it is sounded. See *pressure-note.*—**Quarter tone**, in *music.* See *quarter-tone.*—**Resultant tone.** Same as *combinational tone.*—**Secondary tone.** Same as *harmonic.*—**Simple tone**, a tone that cannot be resolved into partial tones.—**Stopped tone**, in playing on musical instruments of the stringed and brass wind groups, a tone produced from a stopped string, or with the use of valves, or with the insertion of the hand into the bell, so as to modify the pitch.—**Summational tone.** See *combinational tone.*—**Suspended tone.** See *suspension*, 5.—**Sustained tone.** See *sustained.*—**Syncopated tone.** See *syncopate.*—**Tartini's tone.** Same as *differential tone.* See *resultant, a.* =**Syn.** 1. *Noise*, etc. See *sound*^{5}.

tone^{1} (tōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toned*, ppr. *toning.* [Early mod. E. also *toone;* < *tone*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *tune, v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To tune. See *tune.*

To *Toone*, modulari.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

2. To utter in an affected or drawling tone.

Shutting the eyes, distorting the face, and speaking through the nose . . . cannot so properly be called preaching as *toning* of a sermon. *South*, Sermons, IV. i.

3. To give tone or quality to, in respect either to sound or to color or tint.

He had not forgotten the words; . . . whenever I spoke, they sounded in my voice to his ear; and their echo *toned* every answer he gave me.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

A fine stucco, wrought to smoothness, *toned* like marble, and painted over with the blue and red and green decorations proper to the Doric style.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 189.

4. In *photog.*, to alter the color, as of a picture in finishing it, to give it greater brilliancy or a more agreeable tint. This is performed by the action of a chemical solution of which the chief agent, in the case of ordinary silver prints on paper, is usually chlorid of gold, and changes the natural reddish hue to a deeper brown, or to black or gray, etc., as desired.

If not *toned*, it will have an unpleasant coppery color, which seems almost unavoidable in developed prints.
Lea, Photography, p. 262.

To tone down. (*a*) In *painting*, to soften the coloring of, as a picture, so that a subdued harmony of tint may prevail, and all undue glare be avoided. (*b*) To give a more subdued tone to; reduce or moderate the characteristic opinions or expressions of; render less confident, pronounced, or decided; soften.

It was very possible that her philosophic studies had taught her the art of reflection, and that, as she would have said herself, she was tremendously *toned down.*
H. James, Jr., Confidence, xvi.

To tone up, to give a higher tone or character to; make more vigorous or forcible; heighten; strengthen.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take on a particular tone; specifically, to assume color or tint.

If the prints are fumed in a box, and are left in too long, they will *tone* to a cold blue. *Lea*, Photography, p. 277.

2. To harmonize in tone, color, or tint.

Beaded passementerie, which *tones* in with the delicate shades of blue, and pink chiffon, and dark velvet.
The Spectator (St. Louis), XI. 327.

To tone up, to gain in tone, strength, or vigor.

The Bensons passed through Washington the other day from the South, and spoke of going to Atlantic City to *tone up* a little before the season.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 23.

tone²† (tōn), *indef. pron.* [ME. *tone, ton, toon, tane*, in *the tone* (Sc. *the tane*), a misdivision of *thet one*, that one. Cf. *tother*.] One: originally and usually preceded by *the*, and usually followed by *the tother*. See etymology. Compare *tother*.

Thou sulde doo bathe [both] . . . *the tane* and *the tother*.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

The toon yeveth conysaunce,
And *the tother* ignoraunce.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5559.

Many other thinges, touchyng the pestilent secte of Luther and Tyndale, by *the tone* bygone in Saxony: and by *the tother* laboured to be brought into England.
Sir T. More, Worship of Images, Utopia, Int., p. xci.

tone-color (tōn′kul″ọr), *n.* In *musical acoustics*, same as *timbre*.

The variety of *tone-colour* . . . and the brilliant effects obtainable by a full-sized band of artist-performers.
Grove, Dict. Music, IV. 472.

toned (tōnd), *a.* [< *tone*¹ + *-ed*².] Having tone or a tone: much used in composition: as, high-*toned*; shrill-*toned*. Specifically—(*a*) In a state of proper tension; strung.

It may be doubted whether there ever existed a human being whose mind was quite as firmly *toned* at eighty as at forty. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

(*b*) Tinted; slightly colored: noting paper and other fabrics: as, a two-*toned* ribbon. (*c*) In *photog.*, treated with chemicals to improve the color.—**Toned paper**, paper of a very pale amber tint, intermediate between warm buff and ivory-white.

What is often called *toned paper* is nearer the natural color—a yellowish shade—of the pulp.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 120.

toneless (tōn′les), *a.* [< *tone*¹ + *-less*.] Without tone; unmodulated; unaccentuated.

His voice . . . was to Grandcourt's *toneless* drawl . . . as the deep notes of a violoncello to the broken discourse of poultry and other lazy gentry in the afternoon sunshine.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxix.

tonelessness (tōn′les-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being toneless; lack of tone, in any sense.

Any dulness or *tonelessness* on percussion at one apex must, in a doubtful case, be regarded as of great significance. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1294.

tone-master (tōn′màs″tėr), *n.* A master or expert in the artistic use of tones; a trained and experienced musical composer.

tone-measurer (tōn′mezh″ṳr-ėr), *n.* Same as *monochord*.

tone-painting (tōn′pān″ting), *n.* The art, process, or result of depicting by means of tones; musical description or suggestion.

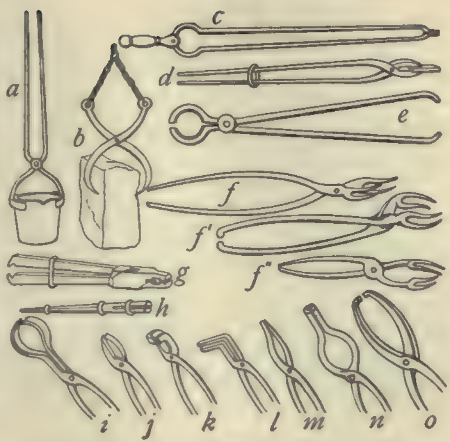
toner (tō′nėr), *n.* One who or that which tones.

Sulphuric and nitric acids have some claim to be regarded as *toners* of the vasomotor nerves.
Medical News, LIII. 499.

tone-relationship (tōn′rē̦-lā″shọn-ship), *n.* In *music*, same as *relation*, 9.

tone-syllable (tōn′sil″ạ-bl), *n.* An accented syllable. *Imp. Dict.*

tong¹ (tông), *n.* [< ME. *tonge, tange*, < AS. *tange, tonge*, also *tang* = OFries. *tange* = MD. *tanghe*, D. *tang*, a pair of tongs or pincers, = MLG. *tange* = OHG. *zanga*, MHG. G. *zange* = Icel. *töng* (*tang-*) = Sw. *tång* = Dan. *tang*, tongs; cf. OHG. *zangar*, MHG. *zanger*, biting, sharp, lively: Teut. √ *tang* = Gr. *δάκνειν* = Skt. √ *daṅç, daç*, bite. Cf. *tang*¹.] **1.** One of a number of holding- and lifting-instruments of various forms. They may be grouped under three types: those consisting of two arms hinged or pivoted together near the upper or handle end, as the common fire-tongs; those consisting of two arms joined together by a spring at the top, as sugar-tongs; and those in which the two arms are joined together by a pivot near the lower end, as the blacksmiths' tongs. Their special names are chiefly descriptive of the shape of the short arms of the two levers that form the biting part or jaw, as *flat-bit tongs, crook-tongs*, etc. Tongs are also named from their use, as *bottle-tongs, crucible-tongs, wire-tongs*, etc. (See *ice-tongs, lazy-tongs, oyster-tongs, pipe-tongs, sugar-tongs*.) Now always used in the plural, and often in the phrase *pair of tongs*, designating one implement. The plural form is also rarely used as a singular. See cut in next column, and cuts under *pinching-tongs* and *punch*.



Tongs.

a, crucible-tongs; *b*, ice-tongs; *c*, ordinary fire-tongs; *d*, blacksmiths' tongs; *e*, bottlers' tongs; *f, f′, f″*, bottling-pliers; *g*, pin-tongs; *h*, watchmakers' tongs; *i*, pincer-tongs; *j*, flat-bit tongs; *k*, crook-bit tongs; *l*, hoop-tongs; *m*, smiths' pliers; *n*, angular-bit tongs; *o*, hammer-tongs.

Thu havest clivers [claws] suthe stronge,
Thu tuengst [twingest] thar-mid so [as] doth a *tonge*.
Owl and Nightingale (ed. Wright), l. 156.

The *tonges* that drow the nayles out
Of fet, of handes, al about.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

With that the wicked carle, the maister Smith,
A paire of red-whot yron *tongs* did take
Out of the burning cinders, and therewith
Under his side him nipt. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 44.

He sat by the fireside, . . . writing the name of his mistress in the ashes with an old *tongs* that had lost one of its legs. *Irving*, Salmagundi, No. 2. (*Davies*.)

Sure the shovel and *tongs*
To each other belongs.
Lover, Widow Machree.

[Tongs were formerly used in rough burlesque music:

I have a reasonable good ear in music. Let 's have the *tongs* and the bones. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 32.]

2. In *diamond-cutting*, a two-footed wooden stand that has at one end a vise-like iron holder, into which the dop containing the diamond is fastened, holding the diamond against the wheel.—**3.** *pl.* A device for anchoring the body of a car to the track when it is not in use. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**4.** *pl.* Trousers. [Slang, New Eng.]

The boys dressed in *tongs*, a name for pantaloons or overalls that had come into use. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

Asparagus-tongs, a pair of tongs with broad flat blades, one of which has a hooked or turned-up end, to retain the stalks of asparagus. A spoon and a fork are sometimes hinged together in place of the blades.—**Clam-tongs**, an instrument for tonging clams, like oyster-tongs, but differing in the width of the head, which averages 3¼ feet.—**Coral-tongs**, tongs used in the coral-fishery.—**Dog-tongs.** See the quotation.

We have never heard of *dog tongs* out of Wales. Mr. Owen figures one of these instruments, which it is not easy to describe without an illustration. They were used for catching dogs which were so ill-trained as to fight during the time of service. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 479.

Hammer and tongs. See *hammer*¹.—**Sardine-tongs**, small tongs, like sugar-tongs but with broad flat blades, used for lifting sardines out of the box without breaking them.—**Sliding tongs.** See *slide*.—**Tourmalin tongs.** See *polariscope*.

tong¹ (tông), *v.* [< *tong*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To seize, hold, or take with tongs.

Though there is a planting interest at Mobile, Ala., most of the oysters on sale are of native growth, and *tonged* in a part of the bay called the "gully."
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 548.

II. *intrans.* To handle or use tongs; capture something, as oysters, with tongs.

He fishes, he *tongs* for oysters.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 512.

tong²†, *n.* An old spelling of *tongue*.

tonga (tong′gạ̈), *n.* [< Hind. *tāngā*.] A light two-wheeled vehicle with wooden axletrees, drawn by ponies or oxen, and much used on the up-country roads in British India.

The Himalayan *tonga* is a thing of delight. It is easily described, for in principle it is the ancient Persian war-chariot, though the accommodation is so modified as to allow four persons to sit in it back to back.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ix.

Tonga bean (tong′gạ̈ bēn). See *tonka-bean*.

Tongan (tong′gạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tonga* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the Tonga Islands. See II.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the Tonga or Friendly Islands, a group of islands (so called from Tonga or Tonga-tabu, one of the chief islands) and kingdom in the South Pacific, east-southeast of the Fiji Islands.

tonge¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tong*¹.

tonge²†, *n.* An old spelling of *tongue*.

tonger (tông′ėr), *n.* [< *tong*¹ + *-er*¹.] One whose occupation is the catching of oysters with tongs. *Fisheries of U. S.*, II. 515.

tonging (tông′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tong*¹, *v.*] The use of the oyster-tongs; the method or practice of taking oysters with tongs. *Fisheries of U. S.*, II. 513.

tongkang (tong′kang′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of boat or junk used in the Eastern Archipelago. *Simmonds.*

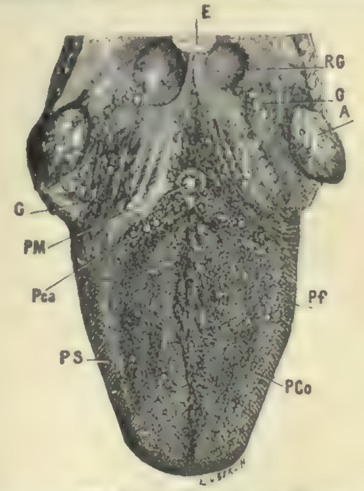
tongman (tông′mạn), *n.*; pl. *tongmen* (-men). One who uses the tongs in taking oysters; a tonger. Also *tongsman*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, II. 525.

Tongrian beds. The name given to the lower division of the Oligocene in Belgium: so called from Tongres in Belgium. It is the equivalent of the Egeln beds of Germany.

tongs (tôngz), *n. pl.* See *tong*¹.

tongsman (tôngz′mạn), *n.* Same as *tongman*. *Davidson.*

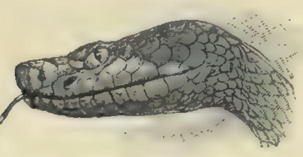
tongue (tung), *n.* [An awkward un-English spelling (first used in early mod. E., and appar. simulating the terminal form of F. *langue*, tongue; cf. *gangue* for *gang*, *twangue* for *twang*, etc.) of what would be reg. mod. **tong* or rather **tung*, early mod. E. also *toong*; < ME. *tonge, tunge*, < AS. *tunge* = OS. *tunge* = OFries. *tunge* = MD. *tonghe*, D. *tong* = MLG. LG. *tunge* = OHG. *zungā*, MHG. G. *zunge* = Icel. *tunga* = Sw. *tunga* = Dan. *tunge* = Goth. *tuggō* = Ir. Gael. *teanga* (for **denga*) = OL. *dingua*, L. *lingua* (> It. *lingua* = Sp. *lengua* = Pg. *lingoa, lingua* = F. *langue*), tongue; perhaps cognate with OBulg. *yenzuikŭ* = Bohem. *jazykyazuikŭ*, etc., = OPruss. *insuwis*, tongue, and possibly with Skt. *jihvā*, Zend *juhū*, tongue. The Gr. word is entirely different (see *glossa*). From the L. form of the word are derived E. *lingual*, etc., *language*¹.] **1.** The principal organ of the special sense of taste or the gustatory faculty; the lingual apparatus, or lingua. It is usually a fleshy and freely movable mass which partly fills the mouth, and has important functions in the acts of talking and eating. Together with the lips, teeth, and cheeks, the tongue serves to articulate, modulate, or qualify sounds produced in the windpipe, and in man is thus an organ of speech; it is equally concerned in the many natural cries of animals, the songs of birds, etc. It is a direct aid in the process of mastication, in directing food between the teeth, and in the act of swallowing or deglutition, by forcing food and drink from the mouth through the fauces into the pharynx. It is concerned in spitting, and in almost every action in which the mouth takes part. The tongue is often a prehensile organ, as for lapping or licking; sometimes a rasp or file, as in the lion and the snail; sometimes a dart or spear, as in woodpeckers, and in chameleons and many other reptiles. The tongue is rarely rudimentary or wanting in vertebrates, as in some birds and the aglossal batrachians. It is forked in serpents. Its structure and mechanism are more elaborate in some of the lower vertebrates, especially in birds and reptiles, than in mammals. In these last the tongue is chiefly a mass of muscle attached to the hyoid bone and lower jaw, and covered with mucous membrane. (*a*) In man the tongue is placed in the floor of the mouth, between the two branches of the lower jaw. The base or root of the tongue is fixed to the hyoid or tongue-bone; the top, sides, and dorsum are free; a median fold of mucous membrane, the bridle of the tongue, or *frenum linguæ*, runs to its tip. Like other median or azygous structures, the tongue consists of two symmetrical halves on the right and left of a middle vertical partition, or *septum linguæ*, of fibrous tissue; another sheet of such tissue, the *hyoglossal membrane*, connects the under side of the tongue with the hyoid bone. The intrinsic muscular fibers of the tongue constitute the *lingualis*; the extrinsic muscles (connecting



Dorsum of Human Tongue (reduced).

E, epiglottis; *RG*, median glosso-epiglottic recess; *G*, glandules at base of tongue; *A*, tonsil; *Pca*, circumvallate papillæ; *PM*, median one of these papillæ; *Pf*, fungiform papillæ; *PCo*, filiform papillæ; *PS*, wrinkles and furrows on the edges of the tongue.

it with other structures, yet forming a part of its substance) are the *hyoglossus*, the *geniohyoglossus*, *styloglossus*, *palatoglossus*, in pairs each, and a small part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx. These are arranged in a very intricate manner, with the result that not only does the tongue move in every direction, but also that its shape changes with its motions. The arteries of the tongue are derived chiefly from the lingual, but also from the facial and ascending pharyngeal. The nerves of the tongue are four pairs. The motor nerve is the hypoglossal. The nerves of common sensation and of the special gustatory sense are the lingual or gustatory branch of the trifacial, the lingual branch of the facial (the chorda tympani), and the lingual branch of the glossopharyngeal. Of these the last-named is specially concerned in gustation; the first, though named "gustatory," is simply sensory; the precise function of the chorda tympani is still in question. The lingual mucous membrane on the dorsum of the tongue is peculiar in several respects. It consists of a layer of connective tissue forming a corium supporting special papillæ, covered with epithelium. The corium is a network in which ramify numerous vessels and nerves. The papillæ are of three kinds: (1) large *circumvallate* papillæ, eight or ten in number, set in a ∧ at the back of the tongue, shaped like truncated cones set on end in cup-like depressions, whence the name; (2) middle-sized *fungiform* papillæ scattered irregularly over the surface, forming rounded red eminences like mushrooms, whence the name; (3) small conical or *filiform* papillæ, covering the anterior two thirds of the surface, each ending in a number of little processes. It is these that are specially concerned in the whitish coating or furring of the tongue. Besides these papillæ there are some other simple ones. The tongue is also furnished with two kinds of glands, *mucous* and *serous*. The microscopic structure of some papillæ includes certain bodies called *taste-buds*. The epithelium of the tongue is scaly, and resembles epidermis. At the base of the tongue behind is the epiglottis, and beyond this the opening of the larynx. (See also cuts under *mouth* and *tonsil*.) (β) In most mammals the tongue is longer, thinner, and more mobile than in man, though its structure is very similar. It is very slender and very protrusile in some, as the ant-eaters. (See cut under *tamandua*.) The fibrous septum may develop a special gristly structure, the so-called "worm" or *lytta*, as in the dog. (γ) In birds, with some exceptions, the tongue is very thin, flat, narrow, and horny, probably subserving but little the sense of taste; it is rudimentary in some, as the pelican, ibis, kingfisher, etc.; large and fleshy in some, as the parrot, flamingo, duck, goose, etc.; worm-shaped, barbed at the end, and extremely protrusile in the woodpecker (see cut under *sagittilingual*); slender and feathery in the toucan; and with a hard nail, a brush, and various other modifications in different birds. It is supported on a special glossohyal bone, and its hyoid basis and muscular arrangements are often highly developed. (δ) Among the notable tongues of reptiles are those which can be darted out to catch insects. (See cut under *Spelerpes*.) This is effected in various ways: in some cases, as in the toad, the tongue is fixed in front and free behind. The soft slender forked tongue of a snake has been invested by popular imagination with a stinging and poisonous action; but it is quite harmless, and serves chiefly as a feeler. (See also cut under *snake*.)



Forked Tongue of Serpent (Copperhead).

> Every one that lappeth of the water with his *tongue*, as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by himself. Judges vii. 5.

2. Specifically, in *cookery*, a beef's tongue prepared for the table: as, smoked *tongue*.—3. In *conch.*, the lingual ribbon, or odontophore, bearing the radula, or rasping surface, a structure highly characteristic of those mollusks which have heads, as gastropods. See the technical names (with cuts under *radula* and *ribbon*).—4. In *entom.*, some mouth-part or conformation of mouth-parts serving as a tongue or suggesting one; a proboscis; a haustellum; an antlia: as, the long spirally rolled *tongue* of a butterfly or moth; specifically, the central lobe of the ligula of a mandibulate insect. See the technical words, and cut under *haustellum*.—5. In various figurative uses, the faculty or mode of speech; speech. (*a*) The faculty or power of speech; capacity of expression.

> The better *tonge* she hadde, ffor she was of all the worlde the feirest speker and the beste.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 322.

> O, helpe thou my weake wit, and sharpen my dull *tong!*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I., Prol., st. 2.

> But the *tongue* can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison. Jas. iii. 8.

> This our life exempt from public haunt
> Finds *tongues* in trees, books in the running brooks.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1. 16.

(*b*) The act or habit of speaking; utterance; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech; talk.

> Use more respect, and, woman, 'twill become you;
> At least, less *tongue*. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

> Don't be sparing of your Speech with one that is full of *Tongue*. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 116.

(*c*) The manner of speaking as regards sound; voice; tone; specifically, in sporting language, the voice of a hound or other dog: as, to give *tongue*.

> With soft low *tongue* and lowly courtesy.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 114.

> Every muse shall join her tuneful *tongue*.
> *Burns*, Death of Sir J. H. Blair.

> The *tongue* [of the bloodhound should be] loud, long, deep, and melodious.
> *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 56.

(*d*) The character of speech with regard to meaning or intention.

> Be of fair beerynge & of good *tunge*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

> Speak to me home, mince not the general *tongue:*
> Name Cleopatra as she is call'd in Rome.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 109.

(*e*) The mode or form of expression; especially, the sum of the words used by a particular nation; a language.

> Reuertere is as myche to say
> In englisch *tunge* as turne azen.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

> We must be free or die, who speak the *tongue*
> That Shakspeare spake.
> *Wordsworth*, Poems on Independence and Liberty, xvi.

(*f*) Words or declarations only; mere speech or talk, as opposed to *thoughts* or *actions*.

> Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 John iii. 18.

(*g*) A people or race, as distinguished by its language.

> I will gather all nations and *tongues*. Isa. lxvi. 18.

(*h*†) Mention; fame; eulogy.

> She was born noble; let that title find her a private grave, but neither *tongue* nor honour. *Beau. and Fl.*

(*i*) A vote; a voice. [Rare.]

> Of [on ?] him that did not ask, but mock, [do you] bestow
> Your sued-for *tongues?* *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 216.

6. Anything considered to resemble an animal's tongue in shape, position, or function.

> This is known as the North Deposit, and is separated by a *tongue* of barren dolomite from another ore-bearing portion. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 1004.

> Columns with richly carved capitals, and, like so many columns of all ages in this region, with *tongues* of foliage at their bases. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 207.

Especially—(*a*) A long narrow strip of land running out into a sea or lake; also, a gulf or outstretched bay (Isa. xi. 15). (*b*) A tapering jet of flame. (*c*) The pin or tang of a buckle or brooch which pierces the strap, ribbon, or object to be fastened. (*d*) The short movable rail of a switch by which the wheels are directed to one or the other line of rails. (*e*) The pole of a carriage, car, or other vehicle, to which the horses are fastened. (*f*) A projecting strip worked on the edge of a board, used to form a joint by fitting into a corresponding groove in another board. (*g*) The pointer or pin of a balance. See cut under *balance*. (*h*†) *Naut.*, a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing backstays to form an eye; also, the upper piece of a built mast. (*i*) The vibratile reed of a musical instrument of the reed group, particularly if made of metal, as in the harmonium, the concertina, etc. Compare cuts under *reed*. (*j*) The clapper of a bell. (*k*) That part of the blade of a sword on which the grip, shell, and pommel are fixed. (*l*) A narrow strip of leather or kid, over which the uppers or sides of a boot or shoe are laced together. (*m*) A young or small sole. Compare *tongue-fish*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

> The average weight of the fish has diminished. Young specimens form the majority of the soles in the market, and are sold under the names of "slips" or "*tongues*."
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 249.

(*n*) The sting of a bee. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] (*o*) The movable arm of a bevel, the principal member being the stock, which forms the case when the instrument is closed. *E. H. Knight*. See cut under *bevel*. (*p*) A current of water, narrow, deep, and smooth, running rapidly between rocks without breaking or twisting; a sled-run. A tongue is well-known to anglers as a favorite resting-place of salmon in their laborious ascent of rapid streams.

7. One of the seven (later eight) divisions or "nations" composing the order of the Hospitalers; also, a meeting of a division.—**A long tongue.** See *long*1.—**A tongue too long for one's teeth**, an overready or indiscreet tongue. [Colloq.]

> Hum! Eve, wasn't your *tongue* a little *too long for your teeth* just now? *C. Reade*, Love me Little, x.

Auld wives' tongues. See *auld*.—**Black tongue.** (*a*) An affection characterized by a discoloration, at first black, fading later into brown, of the filiform papillæ of the tongue. Also called *nigritis linguæ*. (*b*) A fever which prevailed in the western United States in the winter of 1842–3. *Dunglison*. (*c*) An inflammation of the tongue occurring in some forms of epidemic erysipelas.—**Confusion of tongues**, according to the account in Gen. xi., a confusion of speech inflicted on the builders of the tower of Babel, resulting in their dispersion: generally regarded as the first occasion of a difference of languages.—**Double-tongue.** See *Ruscus*.—**Egg and tongue.** See *egg*1.—**Excision of the tongue.** See *Chassaignac's*, *Jacque's*, *Nunneley's*, *Regnoli's*, *Roux's*, and *Whitehead's operations for excision of the tongue*, under *operation*.—**Gift of tongues.** See *gift*.—**Liguliform tongue.** See *liguliform*.—**Mother tongue.** See *mother-tongue*.—**On** (or **at**) **the tip** (or **end**) **of one's tongue**, on the point or verge of utterance.

> God forgive me, but I had a sad lie *at my tongue's end*.
> *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 169.

> It was *on the tip of* the boy's *tongue* to relate what had followed; but . . . he checked himself.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

Raphe of the tongue. See *raphe*.—**Strawberry tongue.** See *strawberry*.—**The tongue of the trump**, the tongue of a jews'-harp; hence, the most important person or thing. [Scotch.]

> An' there will be black-lippit Johnnie,
> *The tongue o' the trump* to them a'.
> *Burns*, Election Ballads, ii.

The tongues, foreign languages.

> In turning over those same leaves apace,
> To shew his skill i' *th' tongues*, hee'l nod his head.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

> What is "pourquoi"? do or not do? I would I had bestowed that time in *the tongues* that I have in fencing, dancing, and bear-baiting. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 97.

To bite the tongue. See *bite*.—**To find one's tongue**, to be able to speak; recover the power of speech.

> But Priam *found* the fire ere he *his tongue*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 74.

To give tongue. See *give*1.—**To hold one's tongue.** See *hold*1.—**To keep one's tongue**†, to be silent.

> When Biondello comes, he waits on thee;
> But I will charm him first to *keep his tongue*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 214.

Tongue-and-groove joint. See cut under *joint*, 1 (*e*).—**Tongue-scapular.** See *scapular*.—**To throw tongue**, to give tongue, as dogs.—**To wag one's (the) tongue**, to speak or talk: used in contempt.

> What have I done, that thou darest *wag thy tongue*
> In noise so rude against me? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 39.

Wooden tongue. See the quotation.

> In cattle the disease [actinomycosis] manifests itself by firm tumours in the jaw, in the alveoli of the teeth, and particularly by a great enlargement and induration of the tongue—*wooden tongue*.
> *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 148.

=**Syn.** 5 (*e*). *Tongue* is the Anglo-Saxon equivalent for *language*. See *language*.

tongue (tung), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tongued*, ppr. *tonguing*. [< *tongue*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To chide; scold; reproach.

> I'll listen to the common censure now,
> How the world *tongues* me when my ear lies low.
> *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, iv. 4.

2. To speak; utter.

> 'Tis still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen
> *Tongue* and brain not. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4. 147.

> No stone is fitted in yon marble girth
> Whose echo shall not *tongue* thy glorious doom.
> *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

3. In playing on musical wind-instruments, to modify or interrupt the tone of by means of a stroke of the tongue, so as to produce a marcato or staccato effect, as in the flute, the cornet, etc. See *tonguing*. Also *tip*.—4. To join or fit together by means of a tongue and groove. See the phrase.—**Tonguing and grooving**, a mode of joining boards by forming a groove or channel in one board, and a corresponding projection on the edge of the other, which is fitted into the first. Planes are used in pairs to form these grooves and projections respectively. Also called *grooving and feathering*, *plowing and tonguing*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To talk; prate: with indefinite *it*.

> Let his clack be set a-going, and he shall *tongue it* as impetuously and as loudly as the arrantest hero of the play. *Dryden*, Pref. to Troilus and Cressida.

> Our Captain dared the sachem to come out and fight him like a man, showing how base and woman-like he was in *tonguing it* as he did.
> *Good News from New England* (Appendix to New
> [England's Memorial, p. 373).

2. In *music*, to use the tongue for the purpose of modifying sounds in playing the flute and some other wind-instruments.—3. To run out; project: as, a point of land *tongues* out into the sea.

> Old icebergs bulge and *tongue* out below, and are thus prevented from uniting. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 282.

tongue-bang (tung'bang), *v. t.* To scold heartily. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

tongue-banger (tung'bang″ėr), *n.* A scold. [Prov. Eng.]

> That Sally she turn'd a *tongue-banger*, an' räated ma.
> *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

tongue-battery (tung'bat″ėr-i), *n.* Urgent and pressing talk; a flood of words. [Rare.]

> With blandish'd parlies, feminine assaults,
> *Tongue-batteries*, she surceased not, day nor night,
> To storm me. *Milton*, S. A., l. 404.

tongue-bird (tung'bėrd), *n.* The long-tongue or wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*: so called from the long extensile tongue. See cut under *wryneck*.

tongue-bit (tung'bit), *n.* A form of bit for a hard-mouthed horse, with a plate so fixed that the horse cannot get his tongue over the mouthpiece.

tongue-bone (tung'bōn), *n.* The hyoid bone, or os hyoides. See cuts under *hyoid* and *skull*.

tongue-case (tung'kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the tongue. It is seen in many chrysalids, and in the pupa of the sphinx-moth it forms a curved appendage like the handle of a pitcher.

tongue-chain (tung'chān), *n.* One of the chains which support the fore end of a wagon-tongue and connect it with the hames of the harness.

tongue-compressor (tung'kom-pres″or), *n.* A clamp for holding down the tongue during dental operations on the lower jaw.

tongued (tungd), *a.* [< ME. *tonged*; < *tongue* + *-ed*^{2}.] Possessed of a tongue; provided or furnished with a tongue, in any sense of that word: used chiefly in composition.

> Of eloquence was never founde
> So swete a sowninge facounde,
> Ne trewer *tonged*, ne scorned lasse.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 927.

> Thy cheek pays shame
> When shrill-*tongued* Fulvia scolds.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1. 32.

Tongued chisel, a boring-chisel which has a long, downwardly projecting blade, and shoulders which form reamers. *E. H. Knight.*

tongue-depressor (tung'dē̤-pres"o̤r), *n.* A spatula used to depress the tongue in examinations of the mouth or throat. Sometimes it is attached to an arm passing under the lower jaw so as to be self-retaining.

tongue-doughty (tung'dou"ti), *a.* Valiant in speech; bragging. [Rare.]

> *Tongue-doughty* giant. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1180.

tongue-fence (tung'fens), *n.* Debate; discussion; argument. [Rare.]

> It being also an unseemly affront . . . to have her unpleasingness . . . bandied up and down, and aggravated in open court by those hir'd masters of *tongue-fence*.
> *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 21.

tongue-fish (tung'fish), *n.* A kind of flatfish, *Aphoristia plagiusa*, found from Virginia to Texas and the West Indies. It is abundant in sandy bays. It is dark-brown with six or seven obscure cross-bands, and numerous dark specks on both body and fins. The eyes and color are on the left side, and the size is small. Compare a like use of *tongue*, *n.*, 6 (*m*).

tongue-flower (tung'flou"ėr), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Glossodia*.

tongue-flowered orchis. See *Serapias*.

tongue-grafting (tung'gráf"ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

tongue-grass (tung'gràs), *n.* The peppergrass, chiefly *Lepidium sativum*.

tongue-holder (tung'hōl"dėr), *n.* A dental instrument serving to prevent the tongue from getting in the way during an operation. One form has a clamp to hold the tongue down, while the sublingual and submaxillary ducts are closed by absorbent pads applied before the compress.

tongue-hound (tung'hound), *n.* Either one of the two front hounds of a vehicle, between and to which the tongue or pole is attached. See cut under *hound*.

tongue-joint (tung'joint), *n.* In *welding*, a split joint formed by inserting a wedge-shaped piece into a corresponding split piece, and welding the two together.

tongue-lashing (tung'lash"ing), *n.* A scolding: wordy abuse or vituperation.

tongueless (tung'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tonglesse*; < *tongue* + *-less*.] 1. Having no tongue; aglossal.—2. Speechless; voiceless; silent.

> This murder might haue slept in *tonglesse* brasse
> But for our selues.
> *C. Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 3.

3†. Unnamed; not spoken of.

> One good deed dying *tongueless*
> Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that.
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 92.

tonguelet (tung'let), *n.* [< *tongue* + *-let*.] 1. An animal of the group *Linguatulina* or *Pentastomidea*; a fivemouths. See cut under *Pentastoma*.—2. In *entom.*, the ligula.—3. A small tongue or tongue-like part or process; something linguiform or ligulate.

tongue-man† (tung'ma̤n), *n.* A speaker; a talkative person.

> A boasting, insolent *tongue-man!*
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

tongue-membrane (tung'mem"brān), *n.* The lingual ribbon of a mollusk. See cuts under *radula* and *ribbon*.

tongue-pad† (tung'pad), *n.* A great talker. [Slang.]

> She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tongue-pad*. *Tatler.*

tongue-shaped (tung'shāpt), *a.* Formed like a tongue; linguiform; ligulate; strap-shaped; in *bot.*, long and nearly flat, somewhat fleshy, and rounded at the apex: as, a *tongue-shaped* leaf.

tongue-shell (tung'shel), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Lingulidæ*; a lingulid. See cuts under *Lingulidæ*.

tongue-shot (tung'shot), *n.* The reach of the tongue; the distance the sound of words uttered by the tongue can be heard; ear-shot. [Rare.]

> She would stand timidly aloof out of *tongue-shot*.
> *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, iii.

tongues-man†, *n.* Same as *tongue-man*.

> Then come, sweet Prince, Wales wooeth thee by me,
> By me hir sorrie *Tongs-man*.
> *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 22. (*Davies.*)

tonguesore† (tung'sōr), *n.* [< *tongue* + *sore*^{1}.] Evil tongue; wicked speech; ill speaking. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, i., Socrates, § 55.

tongue-spatula (tung'spat"ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* 1. A tongue-compressor.—2. A tongue-depressor.

tonguester (tung'stėr), *n.* [< *tongue* + *-ster*.] A talkative, loquacious person; a chatterer; a babbler. *Tennyson*, Harold, v. 1. [Rare.]

tongue-test (tung'test), *n.* A rough method of testing the condition of a battery or the continuity of an electric circuit, by touching the two ends of a break in the circuit with the tongue, and observing the sensation produced.

tongue-tie (tung'tī), *n.* Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of the shortness of the frenum linguæ.

tongue-tie (tung'tī), *v. t.* To deprive of the power of speech or of distinct articulation.

tongue-tied (tung'tīd), *a.* 1. Having the tongue tied, by reason of the shortness of the bridle or frenum, to the extent of impeding speech or causing indistinct articulation.—2. Unable to speak out or freely from whatever cause, as embarrassment: as, "*tongue-tied* simplicity," *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 104.

> Wronged men are seldom *tongue-tied*.
> *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

tongue-tooth (tung'töth), *n.* A tooth of the lingual ribbon of a mollusk; a radular tooth. See cut under *radula*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

tongue-tree (tung'trē), *n.* The pole of a wagon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tongue-valiant (tung'val"ya̤nt), *a.* Valiant in speech or words only; brave in words, not in action.

> *Tongue-valiant* hero, vaunter of thy might,
> In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight.
> *Dryden*, Iliad, i. 336.

tongue-violet (tung'vī"ọ-let), *n.* See *Schweiggeria*.

tongue-warrior (tung'wor"i-o̤r), *n.* One who fights only with the tongue; a tongue-valiant hero.

> Irritated from time to time by these *tongue-warriors*.
> *Addison*, Pretty Disaffection.

tongue-work (tung'wėrk), *n.* 1†. Work in the tongues; philological labor.

> And let this comparison of a labouring man by the way put you in minde (gentle reader) of his labours that hath laboured so much and so long to saue you a labour, which I doubt not but he may as iustly stand vpon in this *toong work* as in Latin Sir Thomas Eliot, Bishop Cooper, . . . after them Thomas Thomas and John Rider, have done amongst vs. *Florio*, It. Dict. (1598), To the Reader, p. [xii.].

2. Talk; babble. [Colloq.]

> I've seen it again and again. If a man takes to *tongue-work*, it 's all over with him. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

tongue-worm (tung'wėrm), *n.* 1. A tongue-shaped worm; a tonguelet.—2. The so-called "worm" of the tongue of some animals, as dogs; the lytta.

tonguey, tonguy (tung'i), *a.* [< ME. *tungy*; < *tongue* + *-y*^{1}.] Fluent, or voluble in speech; loquacious; garrulous. [Now colloq.]

> As a graueli steezing vp in the feet of an old man [as the climbing up a sandy way is to the feet of the aged, A. V.], so a *tungy* womman to a quyete man.
> *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xxv. 27.

> He jes' ropes in your *tonguey* chaps an' reg'lar ten-inch bores,
> An' lets 'em play at Congress, ef they 'll du it with closed doors. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iii.

tonguing (tung'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tongue*, *v.*] 1. The act or state of projecting like or as a tongue.

> The *tonguing*-in of one series with the other is complete. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 251.

2. In *hort.*, a process intended to promote the rooting of layers. See the quotation.

> In *tonguing* the leaves are cut off the portion which has to be brought under ground, and a tongue or slit is then cut from below upwards close beyond a joint, of such length that, when the cut part of the layer is pegged an inch or two (in large woody subjects 3 or 4 inches) below the surface, the elevation of the point of the shoot to an upright position may open the incision, and thus set it free, so that it may be surrounded by earth to induce it to form roots. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 235.

3. In playing on musical wind-instruments, the act, process, or result of modifying or interrupting the tone by means of a stroke of the tongue, so as to produce a marcato or staccato effect. Tonguing is termed *single* when but one kind of stroke is used, as if to produce the consonant *t* over and over; *double*, when two strokes are used in alternation, as if to produce *t* and *k* alternately; *triple*, when three strokes are used; etc. Single tonguing only is applicable in instruments with a reed, like the oboe and the clarinet, and then operates like the "percussion" sometimes introduced into the harmonium, while double and triple tonguing are applicable to the flute, the trumpet, etc.

> The accentuates and *tonguing* of Mr. Fox's piccolo solo.
> *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Oct. 7, 1887.

tonguy, *a.* See *tonguey*.

tonic (ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *tonique* = Sp. *tónico* = Pg. It. *tonico*, < NL. **tonicus*, < Gr. *τονικός*, < *τόνος*, tone, accent: see *tone*^{1}.] I. *a.* 1. Of or relating to tones or musical sounds.

> In point of *tonic* power, I presume it [the organ] will be allowed preferable to all others.
> *W. Mason*, Church Music, i.

2. Specifically, in *music*, of or pertaining to, or founded on, the key-note or tonic.—3. Of or pertaining to tension; increasing tension.

> The others [muscles], however, are all slightly contracted, and would severally produce motion were they not balanced or out-balanced by their antagonist muscles. This pervading activity of the muscles is called their *tonic* state. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 39.

4. In *med.*, increasing the strength or tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of weakness or debility, and restoring healthy functions; hence, bracing or invigorating to the mental or the moral nature.

> Goethe says that in seasons of cholera one should read no books but such as are *tonic*, and certainly in the season of old age this precaution is as salutary as in seasons of cholera. *M. Arnold*, Essays in Criticism, 2d ser., p. 300.

Tonic chord, a chord having the key-note for its root.—**Tonic pedal**, an organ- or pedal-point formed on the key-note.—**Tonic section**, a section or period in the key of the original key-note of a piece, and closing with a tonic cadence.—**Tonic sol-faist**, one who uses or is expert in the tonic sol-fa system.—**Tonic sol-fa notation**, the form of musical notation used in the tonic sol-fa system. Tones are represented by the initial letters of their solmization syllables, **d** standing for *do*, **r** for *re*, **m** for *mi*, **f** for *fa*, **s** for *sol*, **l** for *la*, and **t** for *ti*. Higher and lower octaves are represented by superscript and subscript numerals, as $\mathbf{m}^1$ for the higher *mi*, or $\mathbf{s}_1$ for the lower *sol*. Time-values are indicated by placing the required letters on a line at proportional distances. The heavy beat or pulse at the beginning of a measure is indicated by a vertical bar, and all other principal pulses by pulse-marks [:]. As these pulses are equal in length, the pulse-marks are placed equidistant from each other, thus (in triple rhythm), | : : | : : , etc. A tone filling a pulse is indicated by its initial placed in the space belonging to the pulse. The continuance of a tone from one pulse to another is indicated by a dash filling the space of the second pulse. If a pulse is divided, the half-pulse is marked by a . in the middle of the space; quarter-pulses are similarly marked by a ,. The absolute pitch of the key-note is indicated at the outset by its letter-name. Modulations are marked not only by giving the letter-name of the new key-note, but by indicating in each voice-part the syllable-names in both the old and the new keys of the tone on which the transition takes place. Chromatic tones are solmizated in the usual way. The tune "America" ("God Save the Queen"), for example, begins thus:

Key F.

d : d : r	t_1 : -.d : r	m : m : f	m : -.r : d
s_1 : l_1 : l_1	s_1 : -.l_1 : t_1	d : d : d	d : -.t_1 : d
My country !	'tis of thee,	Sweet land of	lib - er - ty,
m : m : f	r : -.r : s	s : l : l	s : -.f : m
d : l_1 : f_1	s_1 : -.s_1 : s_1	d : l_1 : f_1	s_1 : -.se_1 : l_1

Tonic sol-fa system, the most extensive and important of the modern systems of classifying, explaining, and teaching the facts of music. The system is said to have originated in the efforts of Miss Sarah A. Glover, about 1812, to simplify the process of teaching music to children. Her experiments were taken up about 1850 by the Rev. John Curwen, and gradually developed into a scientific system. The name of the system indicates two of its fundamental characteristics—namely, emphasis on tonality, with its multifarious interrelations of tones, as the controlling factor in all musical construction, and the use of the Guidonian solmization as a guide to study, terminology, and notation. Melody and harmony are studied by constant reference to the ideal major and minor scales; and great use is made of a chart of these scales, with their closest relations, called a *modulator* (which see). Rhythmic and metric facts are similarly referred to ideal formulæ. The voice is treated as the chief instrument of musical performance. In order to do away with the arbitrary intricacies of the staff-notation, with its inherent dependence on the keyboard, and to force the mind of the singer to dwell constantly on the tonic qualities of tones, instead of on their supposed distance from each other, a notation has been devised which is now capable of representing all important musical facts. (See *tonic sol-fa notation*.) The remarkable success of the tonic sol-fa movement, particularly in Great Britain, is due, first, to its insistence on the basal truths of musical science to the exclusion of arbitrary traditions, and, second, to the highly systematic method of teaching these truths which its advocates have elaborated. Its importance is demonstrated not only by its immense popular success where it has been properly undertaken, but by its unmistakable influence on the terminology and methods of all scientific musical study. Although originally intended to apply only to vocal music, its principles have been extended to certain branches of instrumental music with success.—**Tonic spasm**, in *med.*, a steady and continuous involuntary muscular contraction enduring for a comparatively long time. It is opposed to *clonic spasm*, in which the muscles contract and relax alternately in very quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation. In tonic spasm, however, there is always a very slow alternate contraction and relaxation. The spasms of tetanus are tonic, those of epilepsy first tonic and then clonic.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, any remedy which improves the tone or vigor of the fibers of the stomach and bowels, or of the muscular fibers generally. Tonics may be said to be of two kinds, medicinal and non-medicinal. Medicinal tonics act chiefly in two ways: either (*a*) indirectly, by first influencing the stomach and increasing its digestive powers — such being the effect of the vegetable bitters, the most important of which are calumba, camomile, cinchona-bark, gentian, salix, taraxacum, etc.; or (*b*) directly, by passing into and exercising their influence through the blood — such being the case with the various preparations of iron, certain mineral acids, and salts. The non-medicinal tonics are open-air exercise, friction, and cold in its various forms and applications, as the shower-bath and sea-bathing.
2. In *music*, same as *key-note*. See also *key*^{1}, 7 (*b*).

tonical† (ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *tonic* + *-al.*] Tonic.

tonically (ton'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a tonic manner; specifically, in *päthol.*, continuously; without alternating relaxation. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 654.

tonicity (tō̤-nis'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *tonic* + *-ity.*] 1. Tone; the state or property of possessing tone or of being tonic; specifically, in *physiol.*, the elasticity of living parts — a property of the muscles which is distinct from true irritability, and determines the general tone of the solids. In virtue of this power the dilators of the larynx keep this organ open, the face is kept symmetrical, the sphincters are kept closed, etc.
2. In *music*. See the quotation.

> Pleasantness of harmony is due to what he [Oettingen] calls the *tonicity* and phonicity of certain intervals and combined notes. *Tonicity* is the property of being recognized as a constituent of a single fundamental tone which is designated by the name tonic.
> *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 324.

Arterial tonicity, the contractility of the muscular fibers in the walls of the arteries in response to a stimulus, in contradistinction to the normal elasticity of the blood-vessels.

tonicize (ton'i-sīz), *v.* [< *tonic* + *-ize.*] To give tone or tonicity to. [Rare.]

> This would spread a *tonicizing* analeptic influence throughout our English world of readers, and help to brace up the debility of their intellectual systems.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 141.

to-night, tonight (tō̤-nīt'), *adv.* [< ME. *toniȝt*, *to niȝt*, < AS. *tō niht*: *tō*, to, at; *niht*, dat. of *niht*, night: see *to*^{1} and *night*. Cf. *to-day*, *to-morrow*.] 1. In the present night, or the night after the present day.

> And *to-night* I long for rest.
> *Longfellow*, The Day is Done.

2†. During the preceding night; last night.

> I am bid forth to supper, Jessica.
> . . . I am right loath to go: . . .
> For I did dream of money-bags *to-night*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5. 18.

to-night, tonight (tō̤-nīt'), *n.* The present night; the night after the present day.

> To-morrow, our Hero reply'd in a Fright:
> He that 's hang'd before Noon ought to think of *To-night*.
> *Prior*, Thief and Cordelier.

toning (tō'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tone*^{1}, *v.*] The act of one who tones, in any sense; specifically, in *photog.*, the method or the art of tinting or coloring pictures by chemical means, to give them an agreeable tone or color; especially, the treatment of silver positive prints or transparencies in a bath which consists most commonly of a very weak solution of chlorid of gold in combination with other chemicals, to give a more pleasing color and also greater permanency to the picture. The colors obtainable by the gold toning-baths range from deep browns through bluish black to pure black and cool gray.

tonish, tonnish (ton'ish), *a.* [< *ton*^{2} + *-ish*^{1}.] In the ton; fashionable; modish; stylish. [Colloq.]

> She is very handsome, and mighty gay and giddy, half *tonish*, and half hoydenish. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 221.

tonishness (ton'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being in high fashion; modishness. Also *tonnishness*.

> Mrs. North, who is so famed for *tonishness*, exhibited herself in a more perfect undress than I ever before saw any lady, great or small, appear in upon a visit.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 350. (*Davies.*)

tonite (tō'nīt), *n.* [< F. *tonner* or L. *ton*(*are*), thunder, + *-ite*^{2}.] See the quotation.

> *Tonite* consists of this macerated gun-cotton, intimately mixed up between edge-runners, with about the same weight of nitrate of baryta. This compound is then compressed into candle-shaped cartridges, formed with a recess at one end for the reception of a fulminate-of-mercury detonator. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 124.

tonitrous†, *a.* [< L. *tonitrus*, thunder, < *tonare*, thunder: see *thunder*.] Thunderous; boisterous. [Rare.]

> A Boat full of Lambeth Gardeners, by whom Billingsgate was much outdone in stupendious Obscenity, *tonitrous* Verbosity, and malicious Scurrility.
> *Tom Brown*, quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 195.

tonitruate†, *v. t.* [< LL. *tonitruatus*, pp. of *tonitruare*, thunder, < L. *tonitrus*, thunder: see *thunder*.] To thunder. [Rare.]

> I cannot fulminate or *tonitruate* words
> To puzzle intellects.
> *Randolph*, To Master James Shirley.

tonjon (ton'jon), *n.* [Also *tomjohn*; < Hind. *tāmjān*, *tāmjhām*.] In India, a kind of sedan or open chair, swung on a pole, and carried by four bearers, in the manner of a palanquin.

tonka (tong'kä̤), *n.* [= F. *tonka*, *tonca*, < *tonca*, the name of the bean in Guiana. The bean is usually called *tonka-bean*, also written with a capital, *Tonka bean*, *Tonga bean*, as if named from a locality *Tonka*; also *Tonkin bean*, *Tonquin bean*, as if named from *Tonquin* in Farther India.] Same as *tonka-bean*.

tonka-bean, Tonka bean. 1. The seed of the cuamara, *Dipteryx odorata*, a tall tree of Venezuela, Guiana, and some neighboring regions. The seeds are of the shape of an almond, but much longer, and covered with a shining black skin. They are fragrant from the presence of coumarin, and are used entire to scent wardrobes, or pulverized in sachets, or in fluid extract in perfumery. They are applied, either entire or in powder, to flavor snuff. Also *Tonquin bean* (see *tonka*).
2. The tree producing the tonka-bean. See *cuamara*.— **Tonka-bean wood.** Same as *scentwood*.

tonkhoi, *n.* See *Streblus*.

tonn. An abbreviation of *tonnage*.

tonnage (tun'ā̤j), *n.* [Formerly also *tunnage*; < ME. **tonnage*, < OF. **tonnage*, F. *tonnage*, < *tonne* (E. *ton*^{1}) + *-age*.] 1. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.

> The ships employed herein are found by the king of Spain, . . . and the *tonnage* is divided into a certain number of bales, all of the same size.
> *Anson*, Voyage Round the World, ii. 10.

2. The carrying capacity of a ship expressed in cubic tons. Until 1836 the tonnage of British ships was found by multiplying the square of the breadth by the inboard length, and then dividing by 94. This is now called the "old measurement" (O. M.), and, though far from exact, is still in use to some extent for ascertaining the tonnage of pleasure-yachts, etc. As the cubic ton of 100 cubic feet forms the unit of assessment for dock, harbor, and other dues, towage, etc., and as by the old system the depth of a ship was reckoned the same as the breadth, it became the interest of ship-owners to build vessels of narrow beam, but of increased depth. This resulted in a saving in tonnage-dues, but marred the sailing qualities and seaworthiness of the ships. In 1836 a new and more exact system of measurement was established by enactment of Parliament in the preceding year. In this system, known as the *Moorsom system*, as amended and elaborated in detail in later enactments, actual measurements of depth are made at certain intervals, the number of which depends on the length of the tonnage-deck of the vessel, and transverse areas at these points are computed, all measurements being put in feet and decimal parts of a foot. These transverse areas after being multiplied by certain numbers are added together, multiplied by one third the common distance between the areas, and then divided by 100. To this must be added the tonnage of all spaces above the tonnage-deck, the poop (if any), deck-houses, etc., which is obtained by multiplying the horizontal area by the mean height and dividing by 100 as before. These together give the *gross register tonnage*, each ton (called a *register ton*) containing 100 cubic feet. In steamships the space occupied by the engine-room and the screw-shaft (which is considered a part of the engine-room) is to be deducted. The British system of measurement was adopted by the United States in 1864, and later by Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, Norway, Greece, Russia, Finland, Hayti, Belgium, Japan, etc., and in its essentials by the International Tonnage Congress which met at Constantinople in 1873 in connection with fixing the basis for tolls for vessels passing through the Suez Canal. As applied in these different countries there are slight differences in the rules for the deduction of engine-room tonnage, and in the United States the number of transverse areas is greater. The rule followed in the United States before 1865, when the new measurement came into force, was to multiply the extreme length of the ship (less one third its breadth) by the breadth and the depth, and then divide by 95. In freighting ships, 40 cubic feet of merchandise is considered a ton, unless that bulk would weigh more than 2,000 pounds, in which case freight is charged by weight.

> The ships fitted out under the general license were required to reserve one tenth of their *tonnage* for the crown.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

3. A duty or impost on ships, formerly estimated at so much per ton of freight, but now proportioned to the registered size of the vessels.

> *Tonnage* is a Custome or Impost for Merchandize brought or caried in Tonnes and such like Vessels from or to other Nations after a certaine rate in euerie Tonne. . . . I haue heard it also a Dutie due to the Mariners for vnloading their shippe arriued in any Hauen, after the rate of euerie Tonne. *Minsheu*, 1617.

> *Tonnage*-taxes on shipping are not levied by Great Britain, nor, it is believed, by any other of the maritime states of Europe except Spain. Prior to the war, also, there were no *tonnage*-taxes in the United States.
> *D. A. Wells*, Our Merchant Marine, p. 179.

4. The ships of a port or nation collectively estimated by their capacity in tons: as, the *tonnage* of the United States.

> No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on *tonnage*. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 208.

> About a million and a quarter of American wooden sailing-*tonnage* is reported as yet engaged in foreign trade.
> *D. A. Wells*, Our Merchant Marine, p. 115.

Tonnage and poundage. See *tunnage*.— **Tonnage tax.** See def. 3 and *tax*.

tonnage (tun'ā̤j), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tonnaged*, ppr. *tonnaging*. [< *tonnage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To levy tonnage upon.

> Nothing writt'n but what passes through the custom-house of certain Publicans that have the *tunaging* and the poundaging of all free spok'n truth.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 40.

II. *intrans.* To have capacity or tonnage: followed by an accusative of quantity.

> Sixteen vessels, which *tonnaged* in the aggregate 1,871 tons. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 241.

tonnage-deck (tun'āj-dek), *n.* The upper deck on ships with less than three decks, or the second deck from below if there are three or more decks.

tonne†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ton*^{1}.

tonnel†, **tonnell**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *tunnel*.

tonner (tun'ėr), *n.* [< *ton*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] A vessel considered with reference to her tonnage: used in composition: as, a ten-*tonner*; a thousand-*tonner*. [Colloq.]

> It is not so long ago that a 1,000 ton schooner was considered enormous. Now, a 1,500 *tonner* is scarcely remarked. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 34.

Tonnerre (to-nãr'), *n.* [See def.] A red wine grown in the department of Yonne, France, in the neighborhood of Tonnerre, resembling Burgundy of the second and inferior grades, and keeping well.

tonnihood (ton'i-hůd), *n.* [A dial. form of **tawny-hood* (as if < *tawny* + *hood*), appar. var. of **tawny-hoop*, *tony-hoop*.] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tonnish, tonnishness. See *tonish*, etc.

tonometer (tō̤-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τόνος, tone, + μέτρον, measure.] 1. In *music*, an instrument for measuring the pitch of tones; especially, a tuning-fork, or a graduated set of tuning-forks, whose pitch has been exactly determined. The term is used specifically for an exceptionally perfect set of forks prepared by Scheibler about 1833 for the establishment of a standard scale.
2. In *med.*, an instrument for measuring the degree of tension in the eyeball in cases of glaucoma.

tonometry (tō̤-nom'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. τόνος, tone, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, measure.] 1. The science or art of measuring or recording musical vibrations by means of a tonometer.— 2. In *med.*, the measurement of the degree of tension in an organ, as in the eyeball.

tonotechnic (tō-nō̤-tek'nik), *n.* [< F. *tonotechnique*, < Gr. τόνος, tone, + τέχνη, art, handicraft: see *technic*.] The art of arranging the pegs on the barrel of a barrel-organ.

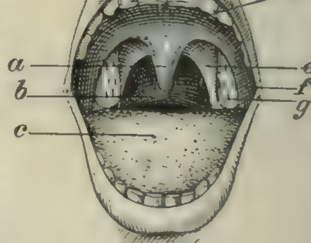
tonous (tō'nus), *a.* [< *tone*^{1} + *-ous*.] Full of tone or sound; sonorous.

Tonquin bean. See *tonka-bean*.

Tonquinese (tong-ki-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tonquin*, *Tonkin*, prop. *Tongking* (see def.), + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Tonquin (better Tongking), a French colonial possession south of China.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Tonquin.

tonsil (ton'sil), *n.* [< F. *tonsille* = It. *tonsilla*, < L. *tonsilla*, in pl. *tonsillæ*, the tonsils; appar. a transferred use (of which the reason is not clear) of *tonsilla*, *tosilla*, a sharp-pointed pole stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore, appar. dim. of *tonsa*, an oar (orig. a pole?).] 1. One of two prominent oval bodies situated in the recesses formed, one on each side of the fauces, between the anterior and posterior palatine arches. They are composed of lymphoid follicles, surrounded by less dense lymphoid tissue, arranged around the walls of a number of crypts. See also cut under *tongue*.
2. One of a pair of small



Tonsils.

a, uvula; *b*, pharynx; *c*, tongue; *d*, palate; *e*, posterior, and *f*, anterior pillar of the fauces, between which is *g*, the tonsil.

superficial lobes of the cerebellum; the cerebellar amygdala. Also *tonsilla* in both senses. —**Lingual tonsil**, a small collection of lymphoid tissue at the base of the tongue.—**Pharyngeal tonsil, faucial tonsil, Luschka's tonsil**, a mass of follicular lymphoid glands between the orifices of the right and left Eustachian tubes, at the summit of the pharynx.

tonsile (ton′sil), *a.* [< L. *tonsilis*, < *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, clip: see *tonsure.*] Capable of being or fit to be clipped; also, trimmed: as, a *tonsile* hedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> There is not a more *tonsile* and governable plant in Nature; for the cypress may be cut to the very roots, and yet spring afresh.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. xxiii.

tonsilla (ton-sil′ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *tonsillæ* (-ē). Same as *tonsil.*

tonsillar (ton′si-lạ̈r), *a.* [= Sp. *tonsilar* = It. *tonsillare*, < NL. *tonsillaris*, < L. *tonsilla*, tonsil: see *tonsil.*] Of or pertaining to the tonsils: as, *tonsillar* arteries or follicles; *tonsillar* disease. —**Tonsillar artery**, a branch of the facial artery, distributed to the tonsils and the sides of the tongue near its root.—**Tonsillar nerves**, slender branches of the glossopharyngeal, distributed to the tonsils, soft palate, and pillars of the fauces.—**Tonsillar plexus.** See *plexus.*

tonsillary (ton′si-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [< NL. *tonsillaris*: see *tonsillar.*] Same as *tonsillar.* *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1647.

tonsillitic^1 (ton-si-lit′ik), *a.* [< L. *tonsilla* + *-it-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the tonsils: as, *tonsillitic* nerves.

tonsillitic^2 (ton-si-lit′ik), *a.* [< *tonsillitis* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to tonsillitis; affected with inflammation of the tonsils.

tonsillitis (ton-si-lī′tis), *n.* [NL. *tonsillitis*, < L. *tonsillæ*, tonsils, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the tonsils. It is a very common form of sore throat, of varying severity.—**Follicular tonsillitis**, tonsillitis in which there is inflammation and increased secretion of the lining of the crypts or follicles of the tonsils.

tonsillotome (ton-sil′ọ̄-tōm), *n.* [< L. *tonsilla*, tonsil, + Gr. -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A surgical instrument for excising more or less of the tonsil.

tonsillotomy (ton-si-lot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< L. *tonsilla*, tonsil, + Gr. -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the tonsils.

tonsor (ton′sọr), *n.* [< L. *tonsor*, *tosor*, a clipper, a barber, < *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, shave.] A barber; one who shaves. *Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 2. [Rare.]

tonsorial (ton-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *tonsorius*, of or pertaining to shearing or shaving, < *tonsor*, a shaver: see *tonsor.*] Pertaining to a barber or his functions. [Generally humorous.]

> Margaret, taking her seat in the *tonsorial* chair, delivered herself into the hands of the professor [the barber].
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

tonsure (ton′sụ̄r), *n.* [< ME. *tonsure*, < OF. (and F.) *tonsure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *tonsura*, a shearing, clipping, the shaven crown of a priest, < L. *tonsura*, a shearing, clipping, in ML. the shaven crown of a priest, < *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, clip.] 1. The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head, or the state of being shorn. —2. Specifically—(*a*) In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, the ceremony of shaving or cutting off the hair of the head, either wholly or partially, performed upon a candidate as a preparatory step to his entering the priesthood or embracing a monastic life; hence, entrance or admittance into the clerical state or a monastic order. In the early church the clergy wore the hair short, but not shaven. The tonsure seems to be as old as the fifth or sixth century. In the Greek Church the hair is wholly shaved off. In the Roman Catholic Church a part only is shaved, so as to form a circle on the crown of the head, and the first tonsure can be given only by a bishop, a mitered abbot, or a cardinal priest.

> Of the ecclesiastical *tonsure* there were known to the Anglo-Saxons, in the early period of their Church, two distinctive shapes—the Roman and the Irish; the Roman form was perfectly round; the Irish was made by cutting away the hair from the upper part of the fore head in the figure of a half-moon, with the convex side before.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 186.

(*b*) The bare place on the head of a priest or monk, formed by shaving or cutting the hair.

> Among some of the monastic orders and friars the tonsure leaves only a circle of hair round the head; the *tonsure* of secular clerks, on the other hand, is small.
> *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 798.

tonsure (ton′sụ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tonsured*, ppr. *tonsuring.* [< *tonsure*, *n.*] To shave or clip the hair of the head of; specifically, to give the tonsure to.

> Priests must not wear showy garments such as the bishop forbids, and they must have their moustaches and beard shaved, and be *tonsured* once a month.
> *The Academy*, Feb. 8, 1890, p. 100.

tonsured (ton′sụ̄rd), *p. a.* 1. Having received the tonsure; shaven; hence, clerical.

> No ecclesiastical privilege had occasioned such dispute, or proved so mischievous, as the immunity of all *tonsured* persons from civil punishment for crimes. *Hallam.*

2. Having a bald spot on the head like a tonsure. [Rare.]

> Bowing o'er the brook
> A *tonsured* head in middle age forlorn.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

tonsure-plate (ton′sụ̄r-plāt), *n.* A round thin plate slightly convex so as to fit the top of the head, used to mark the line of the tonsure according to the Roman rite.

tontine (ton-tēn′), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *tontine* = G. *tontine*, < It. *tontina*, tontine, a life-insurance office; so called from Lorenzo *Tonti*, a Neapolitan banker, who originated the scheme (about 1653).] **I.** *n.* An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, with the benefit of survivorship, the share of each survivor being increased as the subscribers die, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, the whole transaction ceasing with his death. By means of tontines many government loans were formerly raised in England. The name is also applied to the number of those receiving the annuity, to their individual share or right, and to the system itself. The tontine principle has also been applied to life-insurance. See *tontine policy*, under II.

> I hear he pays as many annuities as the Irish *tontine.*
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, constituting, or involving the principle of the tontine: as, *tontine* profits; *tontine* funds; *tontine* insurance.—**Tontine policy**, a policy of insurance in which the policy-holder agrees, in common with the other policy-holders under the same plan, that no dividend, return-premium, or surrender-value shall be received for a term of years called the tontine period, the entire surplus from all sources being allowed to accumulate to the end of that period, and then divided among all who have maintained their insurances in force. This modification of ordinary life-insurance has been adopted, as optional with the insured, for the purpose of countervailing the tendency to burden long-lived and persistent policy-holders with a large amount of premiums in comparison of those whose lives fall in shortly after obtaining insurance. The effect is to reduce the sum payable on deaths after but few years' payment of premiums, and increase the sum payable on deaths occurring after a given number of years.

tontiner (ton-tē′nėr), *n.* [< *tontine* + *-er*^{1}.] One who shares in a tontine. *R. L. Stevenson and L. Osbourne*, The Wrong Box, i. [Rare.]

tonus (tō′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τόνος, tone: see *tone*^{1}.] 1. Tonicity.

> The maintenance of muscular *tonus.*
> *G. J. Romanes*, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 208.

2. Tonic spasm. [Rare.]

tony^1 (tō′ni), *n.*; pl. *tonies* (-niz). [Prob. a particular use of *Tony*, which is regarded and used as an abbr. of *Antony.* There may be an allusion to St. *Antony's* (*Anthony's*) pig: see *tantony, tantony pig.*] A simpleton.

> In short, a pattern and companion fit
> For all the keeping *tonies* of the pit.
> *Dryden*, All for Love, Prol., l. 15.

tony^2 (tō′ni), *a.* [< *tone*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Of a high tone; affecting social elegance; genteel; swell. [Slang, U. S.]

> Such as himself and his wife, he would say, . . . didn't expect any of her society, but Mrs. Branner ought to be *tony* enough for her. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 240.

tony-hoop (tō′ni-höp), *n.* Same as *tonnihood.* [Prov. Eng.]

too^1 (tö), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *to*; < ME. *to*, < AS. *tō*, too, = G. *zu*, etc., too, more than enough; < AS. *tō*, prep.: see *to*^{1}.] 1. Over; more than enough: noting excess, and qualifying an adjective or an adverb.

> Farewell, Alinda:
> I am *too* full to speak more, and *too* wretched.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 1.

> He names this word Colledge *too* often, and his discourse bears *too* much on the Vniuersity.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

[*Too* in this sense is sometimes erroneously used to qualify a verb.

> I'll look within no more:
> I have *too* trusted to my own wild wants,
> *Too* trusted to myself, to intuition.
> *Browning*, Pauline.]

2. Exceedingly; extremely: an intensive use.

> They continually pretend to have some sovereign power over that empire, and yet are *too* happy to be at peace with it. *Brougham.*

3. In addition; also; furthermore; moreover.

> Pretty and witty, wild, and yet, *too*, gentle.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 110.

> What, will these young gentlemen *too* help us to catch this fresh salmon, ha?
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 3.

> Never was there a more complete victory, achieved *too* within the space of little more than an hour.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

4. Likewise; in like manner; in the same way.

> As God clothes himself with light as with a garment, so God clothes and apparels his works with light *too.*
> *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

> Lewis the Fourteenth in his old age became religious: he determined that his subjects should be religious *too.*
> *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

Too blame. See *blame*, *v. t.*, note.—**Too many.** See *many*^{1}.—**Too much for one.** See *much.*—**Too thin.** See *thin*^{1}.—**Too too.** (*a*) Quite too; altogether too: noting great excess or intensity, and formerly so much affected as to be regarded as one word, and so often written with a hyphen.

> O, that this *too too* solid flesh would melt,
> Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 129.

> O *too-too* happy! had that Fall of thine
> Not cancell'd so the Character diuine.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

> Their loues they on the tenter-hookes did racke,
> Rost, boyl'd, bak'd, *too too* much white, claret, sacke.
> *John Taylor*, Pennilesse Pilgrimage, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., X. 498.

> The rigour and extremity of law
> Is sometimes *too-too* bitter.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 2.

Hence—(*b*†) As an adjective or an adverb, very good; very well: used absolutely. *Ray*, English Words (ed. 1691), p. 76. (*c*) As an adjective, superlative; extreme; utter; hence, enraptured; gushing: applied to the so-called esthetic school, their principles, etc., in allusion to their exaggerated affectation. See *estheticism*, 2. [Colloq.]

> Let the exclusive *too-too* æsthetes tolerate the remark that music and painting do not exist for them, or even for the real masters in their respective arts, but for their power of addressing, influencing, and delighting the masses of mankind. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 30.

too^2†, *prep.* An obsolete spelling of *to*^{1}.

too^3†, *n.* An old spelling of *toe.*

too^4, *n.* and *a.* A dialectal spelling of *two.*

too^5 (tö), *v. i.* See *tew*^{1}.

tooart (tö′ärt), *n.* [Native Australian.] A valuable eucalypt of southwestern Australia, *Eucalyptus gomphocephala.* It grows 120 feet high, with a clear trunk of 50 feet. The wood is one of the strongest known, very heavy, very durable under exposure, unwedgeable, and unusually free from defects. It is used in ship-building for beams, keelsons, sternposts, and other works below the line of flotation, where great strength is required and weight is not objectionable. It would be available for piles, and many other purposes. Also *tuart* and *tewart.*

took (tůk). Preterit and obsolete or vulgar past participle of *take.*

tool^1 (töl), *n.* [< ME. *tool*, *tole*, *tol*, < AS. *tōl*, in glosses also spelled *tool*, *tohl* = Icel. *tōl*, neut. pl., tools; perhaps a contr. of a Teut. base **tauila*, < AS. *tawian* = OHG. *zaujan*, *zoujan*, MHG. *zouwen*, G. *zauen* = Goth. *taujan*, prepare: see *taw*^{1}.] 1. A mechanical implement; any implement used by a craftsman or laborer at his work; an instrument employed for performing or facilitating mechanical operations by means of percussion, penetration, separation, abrasion, friction, etc., of the substances operated upon, for all of which operations various motions are required to be given either to the tool or to the work. Such machines as the lathe, planer, slotting-machine, and others employed in the manufacture of machinery, are usually called *machine-tools.*

> Of alkinnes craftes I contreued *toles*,
> Of carpentrie, of kerueres, and compassed masouns,
> And lerned hem leuel and lyne though I loke dymme.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 177.

> Take thi spades, rake, knyf, and shovelle,
> And evry *tole* in beres grees defoule.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

> Of Angling and the Art thereof I sing,
> What kind of *tools* it doth behove to have.
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 147).

> The hoe and the spade were not the *tools* he [Emerson] was meant to work with. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

(*a*) One of the small pallets or stamps used by the bookbinder's finisher to work out the designs on the cover of a book: applied to stamps used by hand. (*b*) A small round brush used by house-painters for painting moldings at the margins of panels, window-sashes, and narrow fillets.

2. By extension, something used in any occupation or pursuit as tools are used by the mechanic: as, literary *tools* (books, etc.); soldiers' *tools* (weapons, etc.); specifically, a sword or other weapon.

> Then the gome in the grene graythed hym swythe
> Gedere vp hys grymme *tole*, Gawayn to smyte.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2261.

> We alle desyren, if it mighte be,
> To han housbondes hardy, wys, and free,
> And secree, and no nigard, ne no fool,
> Ne him that is agast of every *tool.*
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 96.

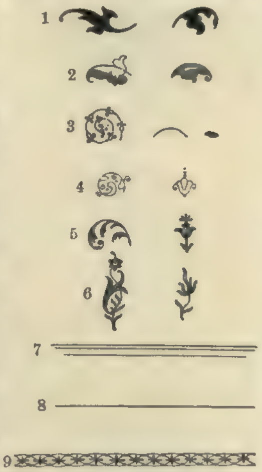
> Draw thy *tool*; here comes two of the house of the Montagues. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 37.

3. One who or that which is made a means to some end; especially, a person so used; a mere instrument to execute the purpose of another; a cat's-paw.

Oh, the easy blockhead! what a *tool* I have made of him!
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 4.

He had been a clerk, agent, *tool*, slave, of the great Densdeth. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, v.

4. A useless or shiftless fellow. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** [< *tool*^{1}, *v.*] A figure or ornament impressed upon the cover of a book by means of a binders' stamp or tool.



Binders' Tools, exemplifying different styles of design.

1, Aldine; 2, Grolier; 3, Eve; 4, Gascon; 5, Derôme; 6, Roger Payne; 7, fillet; 8, one-line; 9, roll.

Take a dentelle border; if accurately worked, the point of each *tool* will be directly in line with the corresponding one opposite.
W. Matthews, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier Club), p. 87.

A poor tool, a bad hand at anything. *Hotten*, Slang Dict.—**Border tool**, in *ornamental metal-work*, a wheel with a notched or toothed edge, set in a handle, for producing rows of dots.—**Broad tool.** Same as *tooler*.—**Coloring tool.** See *color*.—**Cranked tool.** See *cranked*. — **Culling-tool**, an instrument of steel, about 10 inches long, having the heavy butt wound with cord to form a handle, used for knocking and prying apart a cluster of oysters. It is like a very heavy oyster-knife.—**Depthening tool.** See *depthen*.—**Edged tool**, a cutting instrument; figuratively, an instrument which is capable of cutting or otherwise hurting the person who uses it; hence, *to play with edged tools* is to act, or participate in action, in connection with something which may result disastrously because of insufficient knowledge or experience.—**Hooked tool.** See *hooked*.—**Modeling-tools.** See *modeling*.—**Obverse, quarter-hollow quarter-round, round, sugar-loaf tool.** See the qualifying words.—**Top and bottom tools.** See *top*^{1}.—**To play with edged tools.** See *edged tool*, above. (See also *balling-tool, scalloping-tool, side-tool, top-tool.*)=**Syn.** *Implement, Instrument, Tool, Utensil.* An *implement* is whatever may supply a want or a requisite to an end; it is always regarded in reference to its particular use: as, agricultural *implements; implements* of war. An *instrument* is anything which is employed in doing work or producing a certain result: as, surgical, mathematical, musical *instruments.* A *tool* is something less specific than an *implement*, and, when used physically, is one of the smaller *implements* of a mechanic art, such as can be worked by the hand: as, gardeners' *tools;* joiners' *tools.* A *utensil* is literally something to be used; the word has by usage become restricted to articles of domestic and farming use. In figurative use *instrument* is generally employed in a good sense, but *tool* in a dishonorable and contemptuous sense: we speak of a man as the *instrument* of Providence, or as a mere *tool* of cunning men. Formerly *implement* had a figurative sense.

tool^{1} (töl), *v.* [< *tool*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* In *bookbinding*, to ornament or give a final shape to by means of a special tool, especially when the mark of the tool is intentionally left visible.—**Tooled edges** (of a book), edges of book-covers having devices or patterns impressed upon them. Sometimes called *chased edges.* Such edges of leaves are known as *goffered edges.*

II. *intrans.* To work with a tool; specifically, in *bookbinding*, to execute tooling.

It is not an easy matter to *tool* accurately.
W. Matthews, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier Club), p. 87.

tool^{2} (töl), *v.* [Appar. a fanciful use, as if 'to manipulate, manage skilfully,' of *tool*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drive, as a four-in-hand, mail-coach, racing-wagon, or other wheeled vehicle.

He had already the honor of being plucked for "the little go": and, . . . on being asked for what profession he was fit, had replied with conscious pride, "That he could *tool* a coach." *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xiii. 4.

2. To draw in a vehicle. [Rare.]

If a rolling stone trips up the high-stepping mare that *tools* him along through the village street, the local newspaper soon hears of it. *A. Jessopp*, Arcady, i.

II. *intrans.* To drive; ride.

The lazy horse . . . was only kept from stopping altogether . . . by the occasional idle play of Emerson's whip. . . . So we *tooled* on. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 579.

tool-car (töl'kär), *n.* On a railroad, a box-car or platform-car provided with track-repairing and wrecking tools, for use in clearing tracks, repairing bridges, etc.; a wrecking-car.

tool-chest (töl'chest), *n.* **1.** A chest for holding tools.—**2.** The tools occupying such a chest.

tool-coupling (töl'kup″ling), *n.* A screw-coupling for attaching any tool to its handle, or to another part by which it is worked.

tooler (tö'lėr), *n.* A stone-masons' chisel, from two to four inches broad, used for random tooling. Also called *broad tool*, and *drove.*

tool-extractor (töl'eks-trak″tọr), *n.* In *well-boring*, a clutching device for recovering broken tools or rods from the tube.

tool-gage (töl'gāj), *n.* A gage employed to test the angle of the face of cutting-tools, as of those for turning iron.

tool-holder (töl'hōl″dėr), *n.* **1.** A tool-handle designed to be used with different tools. Such holders are made with a variety of appliances for securing the tool temporarily in the handle. They are sometimes hollow, the small files, chisels, etc., used with them being kept inside the handle when not in use. **2.** A device for holding the tool of a lathe or any metal-working machine in position for work.—**3.** A device for holding tools to be ground to the face of a stone, or for holding the stone itself while being faced or finished; a tool-stay.

tooling (tö'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tool*^{1}, *v.*] Workmanship performed with a tool, as the chisel, graver, chasing-tool, etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *masonry*, stone-dressing in which the face shows the parallel marks of the tool in symmetrical order. (*b*) Decoration applied to leather-work by means of stamps and other metal tools, which are applied hot, and produce impressed patterns upon the surface: it is of two kinds, *gilt tooling*, in which leaf-gold is applied to the surface of the leather and is fixed in the sunk pattern by the hot tool, the superfluous parts being brushed away afterward, and *blind tooling*, in which the pattern is left of the natural color of the leather. (*c*) The act of impressing separately incomplete designs upon the covers or backs of books by means of small tools, which in combination produce the complete design: applied only to hand-work. (*d*) In *carving*, elaborate ornament by means of chisels and gouges in stone or wood, in architecture, joinery, cabinet-work, etc.—**Blind tooling.** See (*b*), above.—**Gold, random,** etc., **tooling.** See the adjectives.

tool-mark (töl'märk), *n.* The characteristic form left on the surface of any article which has been shaped or worked by a tool, such as a saw, plane, lathe, etc.

Before a craftsman can recognise a *tool-mark*, he must be familiar with the tool; before a geologist knows river-marks, he must study the ways of rivers.
J. F. Campbell, Frost and Fire, I. 94.

tool-marking (töl'mär″king), *n.* A method of etching marks or names on steel tools, consisting in coating the part to be marked thinly with tallow or beeswax, making the desired marking with a sharp-pointed instrument through this coating, and applying nitric acid. After a few minutes, the acid and tallow are washed off, and the marks are found to show clearly on the steel.

tool-post (töl'pōst), *n.* In a lathe, a holder or support for the cutting-tool. It consists of an upright piece on the slide-rest, fitted with a slot through which the cutting-tool is passed, and a set-screw for holding the tool in position. Also *tool-stock.*

tool-rest (töl'rest), *n.* A device on the front of a lathe, used either as a support for a hand-tool or for holding a cutting-tool in position. It has sometimes various adjustments for moving the tool. See *slide-rest*, and cut under *lathe.*

toolsi (töl'si), *n.* [< late Skt. *tulasī.*] A species of basil or *Ocimum*, held sacred by the worshipers of Vishnu.

tool-stack (töl'stak), *n.* A tool-post or tool-holder.

tool-stay (töl'stā), *n.* A slotted piece so fitted in a lathe-rest that a drill or internal cutting tool can be held in the slot.

tool-stock (töl'stok), *n.* Same as *tool-post.*

tool-stone (töl'stōn), *n.* See the quotation.

The oval *tool-stones*, . . . or "Tilhuggersteens" of the northern antiquaries, are oval or egg-shaped stones, more or less indented on one or both surfaces. Their use is not at present thoroughly understood. Some antiquaries suppose that they were held between the finger and thumb, and used as hammers or chippers. If, however, a large series is obtained, it will be found that the depression varies greatly in depth, and that sometimes the stone is completely perforated, which favours the view of those who regard these implements as ringstones for nets, or small hammer-heads. *Lubbock*, Pre-historic Times, p. 102.

toolye, toolzie (töl'yi), *v. i.* [< OF. *touiller*, mix, mingle, confound: see *toil*^{1}.] To quarrel. Also written *tuilyie, tuilzie.* [Scotch.]

toolye, toolzie (töl'yi), *n.* [< *toolye*, *v.*; cf. *toil*^{1}, *n.*] A broil; a quarrel. Also written *tuilyie, tuilzie.* [Scotch.]

toom (töm or tüm), *a.* and *n.*^{1} [< ME. *toom*, *tom*, < AS. *tōm* = OS. *tōmi* (also *tōmig*) = OHG. *zuomi, zōmi*, in *widar-zōmi* (also *zuomīg*), = Icel. *tōmr* = Sw. Dan. *tom*, empty, vacant.] **I.** *a.* Empty. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Saddled and bridled
And booted rade he;
Toom hame cam the saddle,
But never cam he!
Bonnie George Campbell (Child's Ballads, III. 93).

Ye shall have plenty of supper—ours is nae *toom* pantry, and still less a locked ane. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

II. *n.* A piece of waste ground where rubbish is shot. [Scotch.]

toom (töm or tüm), *v. t.* [< *toom*, *a.*] To empty. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Thou maun awa' out to the Cauf-craigs, . . .
And there *toom* thy brock-skin bag.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 118).

toom† (töm), *n.*^{2} [< ME. *toom, tome, tom*, < Icel. *tōm*, vacant time, leisure, < *tōmr*, vacant, empty: see *toom*, *a.*] Vacant time; leisure.

Antenor not tariet ne no *tome* hade,
But went to the wale kyng on his way sone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1790.

More of wele watȝ in that wyse
Then I cowthe telle thaȝ I *tom* hadde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 134.

toomly (töm'li), *adv.* [< ME. *tomly, tombly;* < *toom* + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** Without an occupant; without contents; emptily. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And every one on high horse sat,
But Willie's horse rade *toomly.*
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 184).

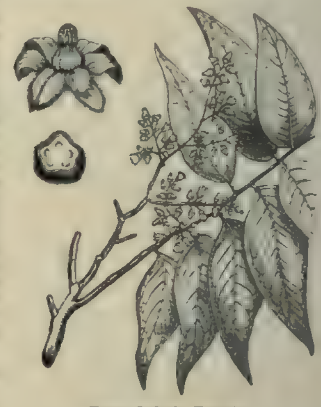
2†. Leisurely; idly.

Why tary ye so *tomly*, & turnys not furthe?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4569.

toon^{1} (tön), *n.* A dialectal form of *town.*

toon^{2}†, *indef. pron.* An obsolete form of *tone*^{2}.

toon^{3}, **toona** (tön, tö'nạ̈), *n.* [< Hind. *tūn, tun*, Skt. *tunna.*] An East Indian tree, *Cedrela Toona*, found also in Java and Australia. In native forests it is very large, having often a clear stem of 80 or 100 feet. The wood is of a brick-red color, soft but not splitting or warping, very durable, and safe from white ants. It is very extensively used in India for all kinds of furniture, for door-panels, and for carving. Also called *Indian mahogany*, and known in the English markets as *Moulmein cedar.*



Toon (*Cedrela Toona*).

toona, *n.* See *toon*^{3}.

toondra, *n.* See *tundra.*

toor†, *a.* See *tor*^{4}.

Toorcoman†, *n.* An old spelling of *Turkoman.*

tooroo (tö'rö), *n.* [S. Amer. *turu.*] A South American palm, *Œnocarpus Bataua*, growing to the height of from 50 to 70 feet. The hard outer wood of the trunk is used for inlaid work, billiard-cues, walking-sticks, etc.

toot^{1} (töt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tote;* also dial. *tote, tout* (see *tout*^{1}), and (Sc.) *teet;* < ME. *toten*, < AS. *tōtian*, project, stick out; cf. MD. *tote, tuyt* = OHG. *tuttā, tutā, tutto, tuto, tutti*, MHG. *tutte, tute*, a teat; Icel. *tūta*, a peak, prominence (*tota*, peak of a shoe), = Sw. *tut*, a point, muzzle, = Dan. *tud*, a spout; the orig. sense seems to have been 'project,' hence 'put one's head out, look all about, peep,' and so 'seek for custom,' etc. See *tout*^{1}, and cf. *tut*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To project; stand, stick, or bulge out. [Prov. Eng.]

Tho' perhaps he had never a Shirt to his Back, yet he would have a *toting* huge swelling Ruff about his Neck.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 32.

2. To shoot up, as plants. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3**†. To become visible; peep out; show.

His hod was full of holes & his heer oute,
With his knopped schon clouted ful thykke;
His ton [toes] *toteden* out as he the londe treddede.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 425.

4†. To glance; peer; look; gaze; pore.

Tristly may Troiell *tote* ouer the walle,
And loke vpon lenght, er his loue come!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8178.

How fair Narcissus, *tooting* on his shade,
Reproves disdain, and tells how form doth vade.
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, i. 5.

5. Hence, to look or search narrowly; pry inquisitively. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Those observants were spying, *tooting*, and looking, watching and prying, what they might hear or see against the see of Rome. *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

Nor *toot* in Cheapside baskets earne and late.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 45.

6. To try; endeavor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To see; behold; observe.

Whow myȝt-tou in thine brother eiȝe a bare mote loken,
And in thyn owen eiȝe nouȝt a bem *toten!*
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 142.

toot^{2} (töt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tout, tote*, rarely *tute;* < ME. **tuten* (in the derived noun *tute*, *toute*), prob. < MD. *tuyten*, D. *tuiten*, also *toeten* = MLG. *tuten*, sound a horn, = OHG. *diozan*, MHG. *diezen*, make a loud noise, = Icel. *thjōta*, whistle as the wind, sough, resound, = AS. *theótan*, howl, make a noise, = Sw. *tjuta*, howl, = Dan. *tude*, howl, blow a horn; cf. D. *toet-horen*, a bugle-horn, MHG. *duz*, m., noise, Icel. *thytr*, noise, whistling wind, Goth. *thuthaurn*, horn, trumpet; perhaps orig. imitative, as the later forms are regarded.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To blow a horn, a whistle, or other wind-instrument; especially, to produce harsh or discordant sounds with a horn, cornet, trumpet, whistle, or the like.

To *Tute* in a horne, cornucinere.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

That foule musicke which a horne maketh, being *tooted* in. *Chaloner*, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, H b. (*Nares.*)

2. To give out sound, as a wind-instrument when blown: usually a word of disparagement.

O lady, I heard a wee horn *toot*,
And it blew wonder clear.
Lord Barnaby (Child's Ballads, II. 309).

You are welcome to my thoughts; and these are, to part with the little *tooting* instrument in your jacket to the first fool you meet with.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.

3. To make sounds like those of a horn or a steam-whistle; trumpet.

We made a very happy escape from the elephants. They soon got our scent, raised their trunks, *tooted* as no locomotive could *toot*, their ears sticking out straight, and off they went through the trees and tall grass.
The Century, XXXIX. 613.

4. Specifically, to call: said of some grouse.

The [pinnated] Grouse in the spring commences about April to *toot*, and can be heard nearly a mile.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 124.

5. To whine; cry. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To sound on a horn, trumpet, pipe, or the like.

Jockie, say, What might he be
That sits on yonder hill,
And *tooteth* out his notes of glee?
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, ii.

2. To blow, as an instrument of sound.

The elephant . . . turned and went down the hill, . . . *tooting* his trumpet as though in great fright.
The Century, XXXIX. 613.

toot^2 (töt), *n.* [< *toot*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** A sound made by blowing on a wind-instrument; a note as of a horn: a blast.

But I hae nae broo' of charges, since that awfu' morning that a *tout* of a horn, at the Cross of Edinburgh, blew half the faithfu' ministers of Scotland out of their pulpits.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

Go to the farthest end of the room and blow the pipe in gentle *toots*. *Mayer*, Sound, p. 78.

2. A blow-out; a spree: as, to go on a *toot*. [Slang, U. S.]

toot^3 (töt), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *tout*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** A lazy, worthless person. [Slang.]

Marsh Yates, the "shif'less *toot*," and his beautiful, energetic wife. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 801.

2. The devil. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tooter^1† (tö'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toter*; < ME. **totere*, *tootere*; < *toot*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** That which projects or stands out.

Hor. The world will take her for an unicorn. . . .
Val. Examine but this nose.
Sco. I have a *toter*.
Val. Which placed with symmetry is like a fountain
I' the middle of her face. . . .
Aur. A nose of wax! *Shirley*, Duke's Mistress, iv. 1.

2. One who looks or peers; a watchman.

These thingus forsothe seide the Lord to me, Go, and put a *tootere*; and what euere thing he shal see, telle he.
Wyclif, Isa. xxi. 6.

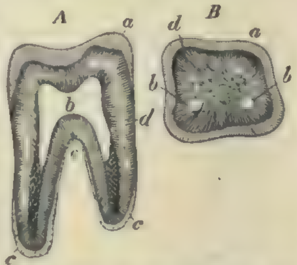
tooter^2 (tö'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toter*; < *toot*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who toots; one who plays upon a pipe, horn, or other wind-instrument.

Hark, hark! these *toters* tell us the king 's coming.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

2. That on which one toots, or on which a sound is produced by blowing.

Here is a boy that loves to . . . coast, skate, fire crackers, blow squash *tooters*. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

tooth (töth), *n.*; pl. *teeth* (tēth). [< ME. *toth* (pl. *teth*), < AS. *tōth* (pl. *tēth*, rarely *tōthas*) = OS. *tand* = OFries. *tōth* = MD. D. *tand* = MLG. *tant*, LG. *tān* = OHG. *zand*, *zan*, MHG. *zant*, *zan*, G. *zahn* = Icel. *tönn* (orig. **tannr*, **tandr*) = Sw. Dan. *tand* = Goth. *tunthus* (Teut. *tanth-*, *tunth-*) = W. *dant* = Corn. *danz* = Bret. *dant* = OIr. *dēt* = L. *dens* (*dent-*) (> It. *dente* = Sp. *diente* = Pg. *dente* = F. *dent*, > E. *dent*^{2}) = Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), also ὀδών (ὀδοντ-) = Lith. *dantis* = Pers. *dandān* = Skt. *dant*, tooth; perhaps with an orig. initial radical vowel (obscured by lack of accent, reduced to *o-* in Gr. and lost in the other tongues), orig. Teut. **etanth-*, **etand-* = L. **eden*(*t-*) = Gr. *ἐδοντ- = Skt. **adant-*, etc., lit. 'eater' or 'eating,' identical with AS. *etende* (= L. *eden*(*t-*)*s* = Gr. ἔδων (ἐδοντ-)), eating, ppr. of *etan*, etc., = L. *edere* = Gr. ἔδειν, eat: see *eat*.] **1.** A hard (horny, dentinal, osseous, chitinous, calcareous, or silicious) body or substance, in the mouth, pharynx, gullet, or stomach of an animal, serving primarily for the apprehension, mastication, or trituration of food, and secondarily as a weapon of attack or defense, and for a variety of other purposes, as digging in the ground, climbing, articulation of vocal sounds, etc.



Human Tooth, enlarged: *A*, vertical section; *B*, horizontal section.

a, enamel of crown; *b*, pulp cavity; *c*, cement of roots or fangs; *d*, dentin. (In *A* the letter *d* is opposite the cingulum.)

In man and mammals generally teeth are confined to the mucous membrane of the premaxillary, supramaxillary, and inframaxillary bones, and true teeth are present throughout the class, with a few exceptions. (See *Edentata*, *Monotremata.*) True teeth existed in Cretaceous birds, as the *Archæopteryx*, *Hesperornis*, and *Ichthyornis*; no recent birds have teeth. (See cut under *Ichthyornis.*) In reptiles, batrachians, and fishes teeth are the rule; in these classes they may be not only on the maxillary bones of either or both jaws, but also on the palate-bones, pharyngeal bones, vomer, etc. Chelonians are devoid of teeth, their horny beaks answering for biting, as is also the case with birds. True teeth are usually attached to the bones of the jaws by being socketed in pits or grooves called *alveoli*, this mode of articulation being termed *gomphosis*. In reptiles, etc., the attachment to bone may be more intimate, and may occur in several ways, whence the terms *acrodont*, *holcodont*, *pleurodont*, *thecodont*, etc. True teeth in vertebrates are *enderonic* structures which develop from odontoblasts, and consist chiefly of a substance called *dentin*, to which may be added *cement* and *enamel*; which hard structures, as a rule, are disposed about a *pulp-cavity*, filled with soft *tooth-pulp*, or the nutrient and nervous structures of the tooth. This cavity may close up or remain wide open; in the latter case, teeth grow perennially or for an indefinite period. (See *Glires*, *Rodentia.*) Dentin resembles bone in most respects, and differs especially in the fineness and parallelism of the tubules which radiate from the central cavity. Ivory is a variety of dentin. The hard tissues of teeth are sometimes intricately folded (see *labyrinthodont*, with cut); but individual teeth are seldom compounded (see, however, *Orycteropodidæ*). Teeth of monotremes, when present, are horny and not dentinal. There may be one or several rows of maxillary teeth, which successively come into position, as the molars of the elephant, or are simultaneously in position, as is the rule. In all mammals true teeth are confined to a single row, upon the bones above mentioned; and in none are there more than two sets of teeth. Mammals with only one set of teeth are termed *monophyodont*; those with two sets, *diphyodont*. In diphyodont mammals the first or temporary set of teeth are termed *milk-teeth*; these are sometimes shed in the womb; the second set are the permanent teeth. According to their special shapes, or their special seats, teeth of diphyodonts are divided into three sets—*incisors*, *canines*, and *molars*. An incisor of the upper jaw is any tooth situated upon the premaxillary bone; an incisor of the under jaw is any tooth of the mandible which opposes a superior incisor. An upper canine is the single first or most anterior tooth of the supramaxillary bone; an under canine is the tooth which opposes this one, and on closure of the mouth passes in front of it. A molar tooth is one of the back teeth, or grinders. Molars are divided into false molars, premolars, or bicuspids, and true molars; the premolars being those which are preceded by milk-molars, the molars proper being those which have no predecessors. Thus, the permanent dentition of a diphyodont mammal differs from the milk-dentition by the addition of true molars. This classification of the teeth enables us to construct convenient dental formulæ. (See *dental formula*, under *dental.*) The incisors are generally simple, single-rooted, nipping or cutting teeth, whence the name (but see *soricident*, with cut). The canine is likewise a simple tooth, but one which in the *Carnivora*, as a dog or cat, is lengthened and even saber-like (the name is taken from its condition in the dog, and retained whether this tooth be actually caniniform or not). The molar, grinding, or crushing teeth usually have more than one root or fang, and more than one cusp or prominence upon the crown; they are hence called *bicuspid*, *tricuspid*, *multicuspid*, etc., as the premolars (bicuspids) and molars (multicuspids) of man; their crowns are variously tuberculous, giving rise to special descriptive terms, as *bunodont*, *symborodont*, *bathmodont*, *selenodont*, *mastodont*, etc., and also *bi-*, *tri-*, *quadri-*, *quinque-tuberculate*, etc. One molar or premolar above and below, in carnivorous quadrupeds, is specially modified with a sharp crest which cuts against its fellow of the other jaw like a scissor-blade; such a tooth is termed *sectorial* or *carnassial*. A tooth (incisor or canine) which projects from the mouth is termed a *tusk* or *tush*, as in the elephant, walrus, narwhal, wild boar and others of the pig family, and the fossil saber-toothed cats (*Machærodontinæ*). (See cuts under *Monodon*, *saber-toothed*, and *tusk.*) A tooth may be peculiarly folded upon itself to serve as a channel for the conveyance of a poisonous fluid, as in the rattlesnake: such a tooth is termed a *fang*. (See *poison fang*, and cut under *Crotalus.*) A tooth is commonly divided into a *crown*, a neck or *cingulum*, embraced by the gum, and a *fang* or *root*—the latter, which may be multiple, being socketed in the alveolar process of the jaw. Any animal's set of teeth, or the character of that set, constitutes its *dentition*. Decay of the teeth is *caries*, and a decaying tooth is said to be *carious*. The scientific study and description of teeth is *odontology* or *odontography*. In pursuing this subject, see the various words above italicized, and many of the cuts cited under *skull*, as well as those under *Desmodontes*, *maxillary*, *palate*, *Pythonidæ*, *scalpriform*, and *supramaxillary*.

As blak as cole icheon thei were in dede,
Save only ther *tethe* ther was noo white to see.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1943.

Nothur at thy mete thy *toth* thou pyke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

No vertebrate animal has *teeth* in any part of the alimentary canal save the mouth and pharynx—except a snake (Rachiodon), which has a series of what must be termed *teeth*, formed by the projection of the inferior spinous processes of numerous anterior vertebræ into the œsophagus. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 81.

2. In *Invertebrata*, one of various hard bodies, presenting great variety of position and structure, which may occur in the alimentary canal from the mouth to the stomach. Such teeth are always ecderonic, cuticular, or epithelial structures, as the numerous teeth upon the lingual ribbon of gastropods, as the snail. These are true teeth, of chitinous structure, very numerous, and very regularly arranged in cross-rows each of which usually consists of differently shaped teeth distinguished by name (as *median*, *admedian*, *uncinal*, etc.), and the whole character of which is important in classification. (See *odontophore*, cuts under *radula* and *ribbon*, and various classificatory terms cited under *radula.*) Various hard tooth-like or jaw-like projections receive the name of *teeth*, as certain chitinous protuberances, called *cardiac* or *gastric teeth*, in the stomach of the lobster, crab, etc.

3. In *zoöl.*, a projection resembling or likened to a tooth. Specifically—(*a*) A horny process of the cutting edge of the beak of many birds, as the falcon and shrike. See cut under *dentirostral*. (*b*) A process of the shell in many bivalves, at or near the hinge. Thus, a genus *Anodonta* is so named from the absence of these teeth, conspicuous in related genera. See *cardinal teeth* (under *cardinal*), and cuts under *bivalve*, *Caprotinidæ*, and *Plicatula*. (*c*) A tooth-like or jaw-like part (sometimes a jaw itself) of various invertebrates. See cuts under *Clypeastridæ* and *lantern of Aristotle* (under *lantern*).

4. In *bot.*, any small pointed marginal lobe, especially of a leaf: in mosses applied to the delicate fringe of processes about the mouth of the capsule, collectively known as the *peristome*. See *peristome*, *Musci*, and cuts under *cilium* and *Dicranum*.—**5.** Any projection corresponding to or resembling the tooth of an animal in shape, position, or office; a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a set. (*a*) One of the projections of a comb, a saw, a file, a harrow, or a rake.

Cheese that would break the *teeth* of a new hand-saw
I could endue now like an estrich.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

(*b*) One of the tines or prongs of a fork. (*c*) One of the sharp wires of a carding-instrument. (*d*) One of a series of projections on the edge of a wheel which catch on corresponding parts of a wheel or other body; a cog. See cut under *pinion*.

6. *pl.* In a rose-cut diamond, the lower zone of facets. They form a truncated cone-shaped base for the crown.—**7.** In *veneering*, the roughness made by the toothing-plane on the surfaces to be glued together to afford a good hold for the glue.—**8.** Figuratively, a fang; the sharp or distressing part of anything.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind; . . .
Thy *tooth* is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 177.

9. Palate; relish; taste, literally or figuratively. Compare *a sweet tooth*, below.

Chart. He 's an excellent musician himself, you must note that.
May. And having met one fit for his own *tooth*, you see, he skips from us.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth*.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii. 229.

It was much the same everywhere—affable greetings, pressing invitations, great courtesy, but nothing, absolutely nothing, for the impatient *tooth* of a correspondent.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 867.

10. Keep; maintenance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Addendum of a tooth.** See *addendum*.—**Admedian teeth**, in *conch.* See *admedian*.—**Armed to the teeth.** See *armed*.—**Artificial teeth**, pieces of ivory or porcelain fashioned in the shape of natural teeth, used to replace the latter which have been lost or extracted. When made of porcelain they are further known as *incorruptible*, *mineral*, or *vitrescent teeth*.—**A sweet tooth**, a fondness for sweet food.

I am glad that my Adonis hath *a sweete tooth* in his head.
Lyly, Euphues (ed. Arber), p. 308.

Basioccipital tooth. See *basioccipital*.—**Bicuspid teeth.** See *bicuspid*. **Bulb of a tooth.** See *bulb*. **By or with the skin of one's teeth.** See *skin*.—**Canine teeth.** See def. 1, and *canine*.—**Caniniform tooth**, any tooth, whether a canine or other, that resembles the specialized canine of a carnivore in size and shape: as, lateral incisors *caniniform*; canines not *caniniform*.—**Capsule of teeth**, the membrane of Nasmyth. See *Nasmyth's membrane*, under *membrane*.—**Cardinal teeth**, in *conch.*, the hinge-teeth of a bivalve. See def. 3 (*b*), *hinge-tooth*, and cut under *bivalve*.—**Clean as a hound's tooth**, perfectly clean; like polished ivory.—**Deciduous teeth.** See *milk-tooth* and *dentition*.—**Dog teeth.** See *dog-tooth*.—**Elephant's-tooth**, a kind of tooth-shell, *Dentalium elephantinum*.—**Epicycloidal teeth.** See *epicycloidal* (with cut).—**Eruption of teeth**, the cutting or appearance of the teeth of any kind; dentition.—**Esophageal teeth.** See *esophageal*, and third quotation under def. 1.—**Eye teeth.** See *eye-tooth*.—**Formula of teeth.** See *dental formula* (under *dental*), and def. 1.—**From one's teeth**, not from the heart; reluctantly or as a matter of form.

When the best hint was given him, he not took 't,
Or did it *from his teeth*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4. 10.

Gliriform teeth, any teeth that resemble the perennial incisors of the rodents or *Glires*.—**Hen's teeth**, that which does not exist, or which is extremely rare or unlikely. Compare the like use of *black swan* (under *swan*^{1}). [Colloq.]—**Hunting tooth**, in *toothed gearing*, a single tooth, either of the wheel or of the pinion, more than what is required to make the numbers of teeth in the wheel and in the pinion commensurable. The purpose of a hunting tooth is to prevent the same teeth from coming into contact at each revolution, and thus to distribute more uniformly the wearing effect of friction.—**Incisive tooth.** See *incisive edge* (under *incisive*), and *incisor*.—**In spite** or **despite of one's teeth**, despite all resistance or opposition. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 133.—**In the teeth.** (*a*) In direct opposition or conflict.

Four brigades, under the conduct of Sebast, . . . had no sooner reached the top of the hill but they met Picrochole *in the teeth*, and those that were with him scattered.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 49.

(*b*) To one's face; openly.

Dost thou jeer and flout me *in the teeth?*
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 22.

In the teeth of. (*a*) Despite; in defiance of; in opposition to.

As the oath taken by the clergy was *in the teeth of* their principles, so was their conduct *in the teeth of* their oath.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(*b*) Straight against: noting direction: as, to walk *in the teeth of* the wind.

Their vessels go only before the wind, and they had a strong steady gale almost directly *in their teeth*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 62.

(*c*) In the face or presence of; before.

The carrier scarcely knew what to do *in the teeth of* so urgent a message. *R. D. Blackmore*, Cripps the Carrier, i.

Lateral teeth, in *conch*. See *lateral*, *a.*, 3, and *n.*, 1 (*a*) (*b*).—**Lingual teeth.** See *lingual*.—**Mandibular teeth.** (*a*) The teeth of the mandible or lower jaw of any vertebrate. (*b*) The processes or serration of the mandibles of any insect, as a stag-beetle.—**Maugre one's teeth**†. See *maugre*.—**Maxillary teeth.** See *maxillary*.—**Median teeth**, in *conch.*, the single middle teeth of the several cross-rows of radular teeth, as distinguished from the paired admedian, lateral, or uncinal teeth of each cross-row.—**Milk-teeth.** See def. 1 and *milk-tooth*.—**Molariform teeth**, any teeth, whether molars or others, which serve for crushing, or resemble true grinders in shape or office.—**Molar teeth.** See def. 1, *molar*, *n.*, and cut under *supramaxillary*.—**Old woman's tooth.** Same as *router-plane* (which see, under *router*).—**Permanent, pharyngeal, pitted, stomachal teeth.** See the adjectives.—**Premolar teeth.** See def. 1, *premolar*, and cuts under *palate* and *supramaxillary*.—**Radular teeth**, in *conch.* See *radula* (with cut), and cuts under *ribbon* and *toxoglossate*.—**Stomach teeth.** See *stomach-tooth*.—**Superadded teeth**, the six posterior permanent teeth of either jaw of man—that is, the true molars.—**Teeth of succession**, the ten anterior permanent teeth of each jaw of man, which succeed the milk-teeth—that is, the incisors, canines, and premolars, as taken together, and distinguished from *superadded teeth*.—**Temporary teeth**, the milk-teeth.—**To cast one's colt's tooth, to have a colt's tooth.** See *colt*.—**To cast** or **throw in one's teeth**, to give boldly, as a challenge, taunt, reproach, etc. Mat. xxvii. 44.—**To cut one's eye-teeth**, to acquire worldly wisdom by experience; have one's wits sharpened. Compare like implication of *wisdom-tooth*.—**To cut the teeth.** See *cut*.—**To have (carry) a bone in the teeth.** Same as *to carry a bone in the mouth*. See *bone*^{1}.—**To hide one's teeth**†, to dissimulate one's hostility; feign friendship.

The jailer . . . *hid his teeth*, and, putting on a show of kindness, seemed much troubled that we should sit there abroad. *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 323.

To hit in the teeth with, to taunt or twit with; throw in the teeth of.

If you be my friend, keep you so; if you have done me a good turn, do not *hit* me *i' the teeth with* 't; that's not the part of a friend.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

To lie in one's teeth. See *lie*^{2}.—**To love the tooth**, to be an epicure or gourmet.

Very delicate dainties, . . . greatly sought by them that *love the tooth* so well.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 543. (*Davies.*)

To one's (the) teeth, to one's face; openly; boldly; defiantly: sometimes intensified as *to the hard teeth*.

Mowbray in fight him matchless honour won; . . .
Gifford seemed danger *to her teeth* to dare.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 43.

Tooth and nail, with biting and scratching; hence, with all strength and means; with one's utmost efforts.

And physic will favour ale (as it is bound),
And stand against beer both *tooth and nail*.
Randolph, Commendation of a Pot of Good Ale.

Tooth of the mentum. Same as *mentum-tooth*.—**To set the teeth on edge.** See *edge*.—**To show one's teeth**, to threaten.

When the Law *shows her teeth*, but dares not bite.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 17.

To take the bit in the teeth. See *bit*^{1}.—**Uncinal teeth**, in *conch.* See *uncinal*.—**Villiform teeth.** See *villiform*.—**Wisdom teeth.** See *wisdom-tooth*.—**With teeth and all**, tooth and nail. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 6.

tooth (tōth), *v.* [< ME. *toothen*, *tothen*; < *tooth*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bite; taste.

They were many times in doubt which they should *touth* first, or taste last. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse.

2. To furnish with teeth: as, to *tooth* a rake.

That towe is *toothed* thicke as the mesure
Of erees wol not passe hem, upwarde bende . . .
And every corne wol start into this chare.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

The twin cards *toothed* with glittering wire.
Wordsworth.

3. To indent; cut into teeth; jag.

Then saws were *toothed*, and sounding axes made.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 215.

4. To lock one in another.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To teethe.

When thaire crestes springe
As seke are thay as children in *tothinge*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

2. To interlock, as cog-wheels.

toothache (tōth'āk), *n.* [Formerly also *toothach*, *toothake*; < ME. *tothache*, < AS. *tōthece*, < *tōth*, tooth, + *ece*, ache: see *tooth* and *ache*^{1}.] Pain in the teeth; odontalgia. Toothache was once supposed to be caused by a worm in the tooth. Compare *worm*.

Coughes and cardiacles, crampes and *tothaches*.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 81.

I am troubled
With the *toothache*, or with love, I know not whether;
There is a worm in both.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, i. 5.

toothache-grass (tōth'āk-gràs), *n.* A grass, *Ctenium Americanum*, of the southern United States. The culm is 3 or 4 feet high, and bears a curious dense and much-awned one-sided spike with a flat rachis, which is strongly curved backward. This grass has a very pungent taste.

toothache-tree (tōth'āk-trē), *n.* **1.** The prickly-ash.—**2.** The somewhat similar *Aralia spinosa*, or angelica-tree, sometimes called *wild orange*.

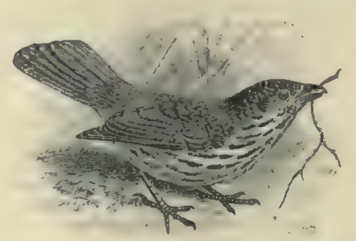
toothback (tōth'bak), *n.* A tooth-backed or prominent bombycid moth; a pebble. See *Notodonta*.

tooth-backed (tōth'bakt), *a.* Having a tooth or prominence on the back, as a caterpillar of the family *Notodontidæ*.

tooth-bearer (tōth'bãr″ėr), *n.* The odontophore of a mollusk.

toothbill (tōth'bil), *n.* The tooth-billed pigeon (manu-mea) of the Samoan Islands. See cut under *Didunculus*.

tooth-billed (tōth'bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having one or more tooth-like processes of the horny integument on the cutting edges of the bill. (*a*) Dentirostral, as a falcon or a shrike. See cut under *dentirostral*. (*b*) Serratirostral, as a sawbill or a humming-bird. See cut under *serratirostral*.—**Tooth-billed bower-bird**, a rare and remarkable bower-bird, *Scenopœus* (or *Scenopœetes*) *dentirostris*, lately discovered (1875) in the Rockingham Bay district of Australia.—**Tooth-billed pigeon**, *Didunculus strigirostris*. See cut under *Didunculus*.



Tooth-billed Bower-bird (*Scenopœus dentirostris*).

tooth-blanch† (tōth'blȧnch), *n.* Something to whiten the teeth; a dentifrice.

Dentifricium, tooth-powder, tooth sope, or *tooth-blanch*.
Nomenclator, 1585. (*Nares.*)

tooth-brush (tōth'brush), *n.* A small brush, with a long straight or curved handle, used for cleaning the teeth.

toothbrush-tree (tōth'brush-trē), *n.* See *Salvadora*^{1}.

tooth-carpenter (tōth'kär″pe̤n-tėr), *n.* A dentist. [Humorous slang.]

tooth-cress (tōth'kres), *n.* Same as *coralwort*.

tooth-drawer† (tōth'drâ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tothdrawer*, *tothdraware*; < *tooth* + *drawer*.] One who draws teeth, especially as a profession; a dentist.

Of portours and of pykeporses, and pyled [bald] *toth-drawers*. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 370.

His face so ill favouredly made that he looks at all times as if a *toothdrawer* were fumbling about his gums.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook.

tooth-drawing (tōth'drâ'ing), *n.* The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.

toothed (tōtht), *a.* [< ME. *tothed*, *tothyd*; < *tooth* + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Having teeth; furnished with teeth.

Four maned lions hale
The sluggish wheels; solemn their *toothed* maws,
Their surly eyes brow-hidden. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

2. Jagged; notched; dentate; serrate.

The crushing is effected by means of two grooved cylinders consisting of *toothed* discs.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 454.

Specifically—(*a*) Thorny.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss and thorns.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 180.

(*b*) In *bot.*, having a series of regular or irregular projecting points about the margin; dentate: as, a *toothed* leaf, calyx, etc.; having tooth-like projections, as the roots of *Dentaria*. (*c*) In *ornith.*, having a tooth-like projection of the cutting edge of the bill, as a falcon's beak; dentirostral. See cuts under *dentirostral* and *Thamnophilinæ*. (*d*) In *conch.*, having a tooth-like projection, or such projections, about the margin of a bivalve, or the aperture of a univalve, as a unio or a helix. See *tooth*, *n.*, 3 (*b*), and cuts under *bivalve*, *Monoceros*, and *Monodonta*. (*e*) In *anat.*, odontoid or dentate: noting the axis, or second cervical vertebra. See *axis*^{1}, 3 (*a*). (*f*) In *entom.*, having one or more sharp tooth-like processes: as, a *toothed* margin or mandible.—**Toothed herring.** See *herring*.—**Toothed shell.** Same as *tooth-shell*.—**Toothed snails.** See *snail*.—**Toothed whale.** See *whale*.—**Toothed wheels**, wheels made to act upon or drive one another by having the surface of each indented with teeth, which fit into those of the other; cog-wheels. See *tooth*, 5 (*d*), *wheel*, and cut under *pinion*.

toothedge (tōth'ej), *n.* [< *tooth* + *edge*.] The sensation of having one's teeth set on edge; a sensation excited by grating sounds and by the touch of certain substances; tingling uneasiness, arising from stridulous sounds, vellication, or acid or acrid substances.

tooth-flower (tōth'flou″ėr), *n.* A rubiaceous plant, *Dentella repens*, the only species of its genus, a prostrate herb forming dense patches, found in Asia, Australia, and Polynesia.

toothful (tōth'fůl), *a.* [< *tooth* + *-ful*, 1.] **1**†. Full of teeth.

Our mealy grain
Our skilfull Seed-man scatters not in vain;
But, being covered by the *tooth-full* Harrow, . . .
Rots to reviue.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. Toothsome; palatable.

What dainty relish on my tongue
This fruit hath left! some angel hath me fed;
If so *toothfull*, I will be banqueted.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, v. 1.

toothful (tōth'fůl), *n.* [< *tooth* + *-ful*, 2.] A small draught of any liquor. [Colloq.]

Step round and take a *toothful* of something short to our better acquaintance. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. i.

toothill (tōt'hil), *n.* [< ME. *toothil*, *toothille*, *totehylle*, *toothulle*, *tutehylle*; < *toot*^{1} + *hill*^{1}. Hence the local names *Toothill*, *Tothill*, *Tuttle*, and the surnames *Tuthill*, *Tuttle*, *Tottle*.] A lookout-hill; any high place of observation; an eminence: now only as a local name.

And in the myd place of on of hys Gardynes is a lytylle Mountayne, where there is a lytylle Medewe: and in that Medewe is a litylle *Toothille* with Toures and Pynacles, alle of Gold: and in that litylle *Toothille* wole he sytten often tyme, for to taken the Ayr and to desporten hym.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 312.

A *Tute hylle*; Aruisium montarium, specula.
Cath. Ang., p. 398.

toothing (tō'thing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tooth*, *v.*] In *building*, bricks or stones left projecting at the end of a wall that they may be bonded into a continuation of it when required.

toothing-plane (tō'thing-plān), *n.* A plane the iron of which, in place of being sharpened to a cutting edge, is formed into a series of small teeth. It is used to roughen a surface intended to be covered with veneer or cloth, in order to give a better hold to the glue.

tooth-key (tōth'kē), *n.* A dentists' instrument formerly in use for extracting teeth: so called because turned like a key.

toothless (tōth'les), *a.* [< ME. *toothles*; < *tooth* + *-less*.] Having no teeth, in any sense; deprived of teeth, as by age; edentulous; edentate; anodont.

Sunk are her eyes, and *toothless* are her jaws.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 586.

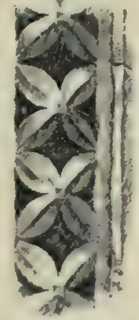
toothlet (tōth'let), *n.* [< *tooth* + *-let*.] **1.** A small tooth or tooth-like process; a denticle.—**2.** In *bot.*, a tooth of minute size.

toothleted (tōth'let-ed), *a.* [< *toothlet* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *bot.*, having toothlets; denticulate; having very small teeth or projecting points, as a leaf.

tooth-like (tōth'līk), *a.* Resembling a tooth; odontoid; like a tooth in situation, form, or function: as, *tooth-like* projections.

tooth-net (töth′net), *n.* A large fishing-net anchored. [Scotch.]

tooth-ornament (töth′ôr″na-ment), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, a molding of the Romanesque and Early Pointed styles, especially frequent in Normandy and in England. It consists of a square four-leaved flower, the center of which projects in a point. It is generally inserted in a hollow molding, with the flowers in close contact with one another, though they are not unfrequently placed a short distance apart, and in rich suits of moldings are often repeated several times. Compare *dog-tooth*, and *nail-headed molding* (under *nail-headed*).



Tooth-ornament.—Lincoln Cathedral, England.

tooth-paste (töth′pāst), *n.* A dentifrice in the form of paste.

toothpick (töth′pik), *n.* and *a.* [< *tooth* + *pick*^{1}. Cf. *picktooth.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An implement, as a sharpened quill or a small pointed piece of wood, for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them. In the seventeenth century toothpicks were often of precious material, as gold; and gold and silver toothpicks are toilet articles still sometimes used.

> I have all that's requisite
> To the making up of a signior: my spruce ruff,
> My hooded cloak, long stocking, and paned hose,
> My case of *toothpicks*, and my silver fork
> To convey an olive neatly to my mouth.
> *Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, iii.

2. A bowie-knife. [Slang, U. S.]

> Things supposed to be required by "honor" will coarsen as they descend among the vulgar; . . . the duel will develop into a street or bar-room fight, with "Arkansas *toothpicks*" as the weapons. *The Nation*, Dec. 7, 1882, p. 485.

3. An umbelliferous plant, *Ammi Visnaga*, of the Mediterranean region: so named from the use made of the rays of the main umbel, which harden after flowering. Also called *toothpick bishop's-weed*, and *Spanish toothpick*.

II. *a.* Shaped like a toothpick: specifically noting boots and shoes having narrow, pointed toes. [Slang.]

toothpicker (töth′pik″ėr), *n.* [< *tooth* + *picker.*] **1.** One who or that which picks teeth.

> They write of a bird that is the crocodile's *toothpicker*, and feeds on the fragments left in his teeth whiles the serpent lies a-sunning. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 83.

2. That with which the teeth are picked; a toothpick. [Rare.]

> Go to your chamber, and make cleane your teeth with your *tooth-picker*, which should be either of iuorie, silver, or gold. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

tooth-plugger (töth′plug″ėr), *n.* A dental instrument for filling teeth. See *plugger*.

tooth-powder (töth′pou″dėr), *n.* A powder used in cleaning the teeth.

tooth-pulp (töth′pulp), *n.* Connective and other soft tissue filling the pulp-cavity of a tooth. It is in part nervous, and is very sensitive when exposed to the air through caries of the dentin.

tooth-rake† (töth′rāk), *n.* A toothpick.

> Dentiscalpium, . . . Curedent. A tooth-scraper, or *tooth-rake*. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

tooth-rash (töth′rash), *n.* A cutaneous eruption sometimes occurring during the process of dentition: same as *strophulus*.

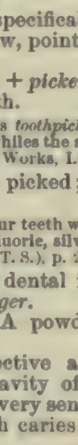
tooth-ribbon (töth′rib′on), *n.* The lingual ribbon, or radula, of a mollusk. See *odontophore*, and cuts under *radula* and *ribbon*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

tooth-sac (töth′sak), *n.* Connective tissue in the fetus containing the germ of the teeth.

tooth-saw (töth′sâ), *n.* In *dentistry*, a fine frame-saw for sawing off a natural tooth in order to set an artificial pivot-tooth, for sawing between teeth which are overcrowded, etc.

tooth-scraper† (töth′skrā″pėr), *n.* A toothpick. See the quotation under *tooth-rake*.

tooth-shell (töth′shel), *n.* Any member of the genus *Dentalium*, family *Dentaliidæ*, order *Solenoconchæ*, or class *Scaphopoda*. The shells are symmetrical, tubular, conical, and generally curved. See the technical terms. Also called *toothed shell*.—**False tooth-shells**, the *Cæcidæ*.



Tooth-shell (*Entalis striolata*).

tooth-soap† (töth′sōp), *n.* Soap for cleaning the teeth. *Topsell*, Beasts, 1607. (*Halliwell.*)

toothsome (töth′sum), *a.* [< *tooth* + *-some.*] Palatable; pleasing to the taste; relishing.

> Though less *toothsome* to me, they were more wholesome for me. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

toothsomely (töth′sum-li), *adv.* In a toothsome manner.

toothsomeness (töth′sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being toothsome; pleasantness to the taste.

toothstick† (töth′stik), *n.* A toothpick.

> In a manuscript volume of the private accounts of Francis Sitwell, of Renishaw, from August 20, 1728, to March 2, 1748, the following entries occur: 1729, Sept. 6. "Disbursed at London [among many other items] a silver *tooth-stick* 8d" . . . *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 30.

tooth-violet (töth′vī″ọ-let), *n.* Same as *coralwort*, 1.

tooth-winged (töth′wingd), *a.* Having, as certain butterflies, the outer margin of the wings dentate or notched: opposed to *simple-winged:* applied to some of the *Nymphalidæ*, as members of the genera *Grapta* and *Vanessa*.

toothwort (töth′wėrt), *n.* [< *tooth* + *wort*^{1}.] **1.** A plant, *Lathræa squamaria*, so named from the tooth-like scales on the rootstock and the base of the stem, or according to some from the capsules, which when half-ripe strongly simulate human teeth. Also called *clown's lungwort.*—**2.** A plant of the genus *Dentaria:* same as *coralwort*, 1.—**3.** See *Plumbago*, 2.—**4.** The shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursapastoris:* an old use.

tooth-wound (töth′wönd), *n.* A wound inflicted by the tooth of an animal. It generally belongs to the class of punctured wounds, and is prone to become seriously inflamed, even when the animal inflicting it is not venomous.

toothy (tö′thi), *a.* [< *tooth* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Having teeth; full of teeth. [Rare.]

> Let the green hops lie lightly; next expand
> The smoothest surface with the *toothy* rake.
> *Smart*, Hop-Garden, ii.

2. Toothsome. [Colloq.]

> A certain relaxation subsequently occurs, during which meat or game which is at first tough becomes more tender and *toothy*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 459.

3. Biting; carping; crabbed; peevish. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> *Toothy* critics by the score,
> In bloody raw [row]. *Burns*, To W. Creech.

tooting-hill† (tö′ting-hil), *n.* [< ME. *totynghylle, tytynge-hylle;* < *tooting*, verbal n. of *toot*^{1}, *v.*, + *hill*^{1}.] Same as *toothill*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 497.

tooting-hole† (tö′ting-hōl), *n.* [< ME. *totynghole;* < *tooting*, verbal n. of *toot*^{1}, *v.*, + *hole*^{1}.] A spy-hole.

> They within the citee perceived well this *totyng-hole*, and laied a pece of ordynaunce directly against the wyndowe. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 6.

tooting-place† (tö′ting-plās), *n.* [ME. *totyngplace;* < *tooting*, verbal n. of *toot*^{1}, *v.*, + *place.*] A watch-tower.

> *Toting place.* *Wyclif*, Isa. xxi. 5.

tootle (tö′tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tootled*, ppr. *tootling*. [Freq. or dim. of *toot*^{2}.] To toot gently or repeatedly; especially, to produce a succession of weak modulated sounds upon a flute.

> Two Fidlers scraping Lilla buriero, my Lord Mayor's Delight, upon a Couple of Crack'd Crowds, and an old Oliverian trooper *tootling* upon a Trumpet.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 85.

> We are all for *tootling* on the sentimental flute in literature. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 14.

too-too (tö′tö), *adv.* and *a.* See phrase under *too*^{1}.

toot-plant (töt′plant), *n.* [< *toot* (< Maori *tutu*) + *plant*^{1}.] A large shrub of New Zealand, *Coriaria sarmentosa* (if not the same as *C. ruscifolia*), having long four-angled branches, large leaves, and gracefully drooping panicles. The plant is poisonous and destructive to cattle—not, however, it is said, to goats. The property appears to be that of an irritant narcotic. The berry-like fruit without the seeds is edible. Also *wineberry*.

toot-poison (töt′poi″zn), *n.* The poison of the toot-plant.

too-whoo, *n.* and *v.* See *tu-whoo*.

toozle (tö′zl), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *tousle*.

toozoo (tö-zö′), *n.* [Imitative.] The cushat or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*. [Prov. Eng.]

top^1 (top), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *toppe;* Sc. *tap;* < ME. *top, toppe*, < AS. *top*, a tuft or ball at the point or top of anything, = OFries. *top* = D. *top*, end, point, summit, = MLG. *top*, LG. *topp* = OHG. MHG. *zopf*, end, point, tuft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree, G. *zopf*, top, = Icel. *toppr*, tuft, lock of hair, crest, top, = Sw. *topp*, a summit, = Dan. *top*, tuft, crest, top; appar. orig. 'a projecting end or point' (cf. *tup*^{1}). Hence, from Teut., OF. *tope*, dim. *toupet*, F. *toupet*, tuft of hair, crest, top, knob, = Sp. *tope* = It. *toppo*, end. Cf. *tip*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A tuft or crest on the apex or summit of anything, as a helmet, the head, etc.; hence, the hair of the head; especially, the forelock.

> His *top* was dokked lyk a preest beforn.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 590.

> Let's take the instant by the forward *top*.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 39.

2. Any bunch of hair, fibers, or filaments; specifically, in *woolen-manuf.*, a bundle of long-staple combed wool-slivers, ready for the spinner, and weighing 1½ pounds.

> A *toppe* of flax, de lin le toup.
> *Rel. Antiq.* (ed. Halliwell and Wright), II. 78.

> This long fibre, . . . which is called the *top* in the worsted manufacture.
> *W. C. Bramwell*, Wool-Carding, p. 27.

3. The crown of the head, or the upper surface of the head back of the forehead; the vertex or sinciput.

> Thou take hym by the *toppe* and I by the tayle;
> A sorowfull songe in faith he shall singe.
> *Chester Plays*, ii. 176. (*Halliwell.*)

> All the starred vengeance of heaven fall
> On her ingrateful *top!* *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 165.

4. The highest or uppermost part of anything; the most elevated end or point; the summit; the apex.

> Pieres the Plowman al the place me shewed,
> And bad me toten on the tree on *toppe* and on rote.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 22.

> Their statues are very fairely erected in Alabaster vppon the *toppe* of the monument. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 52.

> And long the way appears, . . .
> And high the mountain-*tops*, in cloudy air,
> The mountain-*tops* where is the throne of Truth.
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

Specifically—(*a*) The head or upper part of a plant, especially the above-ground part of plants yielding root-crops: as, potato-*tops*, turnip-*tops;* in *phar.*, the newer growing parts of a plant.

> If the buds are made our food, they are called heads, or *tops;* so cabbage heads, heads of asparagus and artichoke.
> *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 3.

> The fruits and *tops* of juniper are the only officinal parts.
> *U. S. Dispensatory*, 14th ed., p. 827.

(*b*) The upper part of a shoe. Compare def. 13 and *top-boot*.

> He has *tops* to his shoes up to his mid leg.
> *Farquhar*, Beaux' Stratagem, iii. 1.

(*c*) The upper end or source; head waters, as of a river. [Rare.]

> The third navigable river is called Toppahanock. . . . At the *top* of it inhabit the people called Mannahoacks amongst the mountaines.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 117.

(*d*) The upper side; the surface.

> Such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon.*

(*e*) *pl.* The collection of a few copies of each sheet of a printed book placed on the top of a pile of such printed sheets.

5. That which is first or foremost. (*a*) The beginning: noting time. [Rare.]

> In thende of Octob'r, or in the *toppe*
> Of Novemb'r in the lande is hem to stoppe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

(*b*) That which comes first in the natural or the accepted order; the first or upper part; the head: as, the *top* of a page; the *top* of a column of figures.

> *Cade.* What is thy name?
> *Clerk.* Emmanuel.
> *Dick.* They use to write it on the *top* of letters.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 107.

> Ralph left her at the *top* of Regent Street, and turned down a by-thoroughfare. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, x.

(*c*) The most advanced or prominent part; the highest part, place, rank, grade, or the like.

> Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school, and one of the same age, bred . . . in his father's family, . . . and . . . see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke*, Education, § 70.

> Home was head; his brilliant composition and thorough knowledge of the books brought him to the *top*.
> *Farrar*, Julian Home, xix.

6. The crowning-point. [Rare.]

> He was upon the *top* of his marriage with Magdaleine the French King's daughter.
> *Knolles*, Hist. of the Turks. (*Latham.*)

7. The highest point or degree; pinnacle; zenith; climax.

> What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,
> Have we mow'd down in *tops* of all their pride!
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen VI., v. 7. 4.

> Thus by that Noise without, and this within,
> She summon'd was unto the *top* of fear.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 215.

> And when my hope was at the *top*, I still was worst mistaken, O. *Burns*, My Father was a Farmer.

8. The highest example, type, or representative; chief; crown; consummation; acme.

> Godliness being the chiefest *top* and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

What is this
That . . . wears upon his baby-brow the round
And *top* of sovereignty? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 89.

He was a Roman, and the *top* of honour.
Fletcher (and another), False One, ii. 1.

The *top* of woman! all her sex in abstract!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

9. *Naut.*, a sort of platform surrounding the head of the lower mast on all sides. It serves to extend the topmast-shrouds. The tops are named after the respective masts to which they belong, as *maintop, foretop*, and *mizzentop*. See cut under *lubber*.

In the morning we descried from the *top* eight sail astern of us. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 6.

10. The cover of a carriage. In coaches it is a permanent cover; in barouches and landaus it is a double calash; in gigs, phaëtons, etc., it is a calash.

11. That part of a cut gem which is between the girdle or extreme margin and the table or flat face. *E. H. Knight.*—12. *pl.* Buttons washed or plated with gold, silver, tin, etc., on the face or front side only: when the whole is thus treated, they are called *all-overs*. [Trade-name.]—13. Same as *top-boot:* especially in the plural: as, a pair of *tops*. [Colloq.]

To stand in a bar, . . . in a green coat, knee-cords, and *tops*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xiv.

It was a kind of festive occasion, and the parties were attired accordingly. Mr. Weller's *tops* were newly cleaned, and his dress was arranged with peculiar care.
Dickens, Pickwick, lv.

14. The end-piece of a jointed fishing-rod; the tip; also, the topping or mounting at the end of this piece, usually made of bell-metal, agate, carnelian, etc.—15. A method of cheating at dice in vogue about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Both dice seemed to be put into the box, but in reality one was kept at the top of the box between the fingers of the person playing.—**At the top of one's lungs.** See *lung*.—**Bow top.** See *bow*^{2}.—**Captains of tops.** See *captain*.—**From top to toe,** from head to foot; hence, wholly; entirely; throughout.

Be-hold me how that I ame tourne,
For I ame rente *fro tope to to*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 95.

Lop and top. See *lop*^{2}.—**On top of,** superimposed on.—**To cry on** (or **in**) **the top of**†, to speak with greater force or importance than; overrule.

It was—as I received it, and others, whose judgements in such matters *cried in the top of* mine—an excellent play. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 459.

Top and butt, in *ship-building*, a method of working long tapering planks, by laying their broad and narrow ends alternately fore-and-aft, lining a piece off every broad end the whole length of the shifting. It is adopted principally for ceiling. Sometimes used attributively: as, "*top and butt* . . . fashions," *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 213.—**Top and tail**†, everything; beginning and end.

Thou shalt . . . with thyn eres heren wel
Top and tail, and every del.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 880.

Top and topgallant†, in complete array; in full rig; in full force.

Captains, he cometh hitherward amain,
Top and top-gallant, all in brave array.
Peele, Battle of Alcazar, iii. 3.

Top of the tree, the highest point or position attainable; the highest rank in the social scale, in a profession, or the like.

My Lady Dedlock has been . . . at the *top of the* fashionable *tree*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, ii.

Top over tail†, heels over head; topsyturvy.

Happili to the hinde he hit thanne formest,
& set hire a sad strok so sore in the necke
That sche *top ouer tail* tombled ouer the hacches.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2776.

Top-road bridge. See *bridge*.—**Tops-and-bottoms,** small rolls of dough baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven, used as food for infants. *Simmonds.*

'Tis said that her *tops and bottoms* were gilt,
Like the oats in that Stable-yard Palace built
For the horse of Heliogabalus.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Birth.

II. *a.* 1. Being at the top; uppermost; highest; foremost; first; chief; principal.

These twice-six colts had pace so swift, they ran
Upon the *top*-ayles of corn ears, nor bent them any whit.
Chapman, Iliad, xx. 211.

The fine Berinthia, one of the *Top*-Characters, is impudent and Profane.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 219.

The humble ass serves the poorer sort of people, there being only a few of the *top* families in the city [of Scio] who use horses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

Aniline colours used alone remained in fashion for a short time only, but are now usefully employed as *top* colours—namely, brushed in very dilute solution over vegetable colours. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 236.

2. Greatest; extreme.

Setting out at *top* speed, he soon overtook him.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. (*Davies.*)

3. Prime; good; capital: as, *top* ale. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**The top notch.** See *notch*.—**Top and bottom tools,** striking-tools, such as chisels or punches and swages. The bottom tools have generally square tangs to fit into the square opening in the anvil, and the operator holds the work upon the bottom tool, while the top tool is held above the work, and is struck with a sledge by another workman.—**Top burton.** See *burton*.—**Top cover,** the upper or front cover of a book. [Eng.]—**Top edge,** the head or upper edge of a book. [Eng.]—**Top rib,** in *gun-making*. See *rib*^{1}, 2 (*l*).—**Top side.** Same as *top cover*.

top^1 (top), *v.*; pret. and pp. *topped*, ppr. *topping*. [< *top*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *top*^{2}, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put a top on; cap; crown.

Her more famous mountaines are the aforesaid Hæmus, [and] Rhodope still *topt* with snow. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 33.

2. In *dyeing*, to cover or wash over with a different or richer color: as, to *top* indigo with a bright aniline, to give force and brilliancy.—3. To place and fasten upon the back margin of (a saw-blade) a stiffening piece, or a gage for limiting the depth of a kerf; back (a saw).—4. To reach the top of.

Wind about till you have *topp'd* the hill.
Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

5. To rise above or beyond; surmount.

The moon . . . like an enemy broke upon me, *topping* the eastward ridge of rock.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxvii.

The sun was just *topping* the maples.
The Century, XXVI. 376.

6. To pass over; leap; clear.

Many a green dog would endeavour to take a meuse instead of *topping* the brambles, thereby possibly splitting a claw. *The Field*, March 19, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

7. To surpass; outdo.

If this letter speed,
And my invention thrive, Edmund the base
Shall *top* the legitimate. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 21.

8. To take off the top of. Specifically—(*a*) To remove the top or end from (a plant); especially, to crop, as a tree or plant, by cutting off the growing top, or before ripening (as, in the case of tobacco, to increase the size of the remaining leaves, or, with maize, to hasten the ripening, etc.).

What tree if it be not *topped* beareth any fruite?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 127.

Periander, being consulted with how to preserve a tyranny newly usurped, . . . went into his garden and *topped* all the highest flowers.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

(*b*) To snuff (a candle): said also of burning off the long end of a new wick. *Halliwell; De Vere.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Top the candle, sirrah; methinks the light burns blue.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

(*c*) See the quotation.

Harder tempers of steel, containing 0.7 per cent. of carbon and upwards, settle down after teeming, leaving a hollow or funnel-shaped tube or pipe at the top of the ingot, which requires to be broken off, or the ingot *topped*, as it is called, before working the same.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 424.

9. *Naut.*, to raise one end, as of a yard or boom, higher than the other.—10. To hang. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Thieves' slang.]

Thirty-six were cast for death, and only one was *topped*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 387.

11. To tup; cover. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 136.—**Topping the dice.** See *top*^{1}, *n.*, 15.—**To top off.** (*a*) To complete by putting on the top or uppermost part of: as, to *top off* a stack of hay; hence, to finish; put the finishing touch to.

A heavy sleep evolved out of sauerkraut, sausages, and cider, lightly *topped off* with a mountain of crisp waffles.
The Century, XLI. 47.

(*b*†) To take or toss off; drink off.

Its no heinous offence (beleeve me) for a young man to hunt harlots, to *toppe of* a canne roundly; its no great fault to breake open dores.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

To top one's part, to do one's part with zeal and success; outdo one's self.

Well, Jenny, you *topp'd your part*, indeed.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

That politician *tops his part*
Who readily can lie with art.
Gay, The Squire and his Cur.

To top up, to finish; wind up; put an end to: as, he was *topped up* by his extravagance. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To rise aloft; be eminent; tower; hence, to surpass; excel. See *topping*, *p. a.*

But write thy best, and *top;* and, in each line,
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine.
Dryden, MacFlecnoe, l. 167.

2. To be of a (specified) height or top-measurement.

The latter was a dark chestnut with a white fetlock, standing full 16 hands (while the mare scarcely *topped* 15).
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, ix.

3. To incline or fall with the top foremost; topple.

My attention was first called to a movement of the snow by noticing that the snow walls were leaving the building, as I at first supposed, by a *topping* movement.
Science, X. 180.

4†. To preen or prune one's self.

Always pruning, always cropping?
Is her brightness still obscur'd?
Ever dressing, ever *topping?*
Always curing, never cur'd?
Quarles, Emblems. (*Nares.*)

To top over tail†, to turn heels over head. See *top over tail*, under *top*^{1}, *n.*

To tumble ouer and ouer, to *toppe ouer tayle*, . . . may be also holesome for the body.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 47. (*Davies.*)

To top up or **off.** (*a*) To finish; end up. [Colloq.]

Four engage to go half-price to the play at night, and *top up* with oysters. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xi.

(*b*) See the quotation.

Strawberry pottles are often half cabbage leaves, a few tempting strawberries being displayed on the top of the pottle. "*Topping up*," said a fruit dealer to me, "is the principal thing. . . . You ask any coster that knows the world, and he'll tell you that all the salesmen in the markets *tops up*. It's only making the best of it."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 61.

top^1† (top), *prep.* [ME. *toppe;* short for *on top of*.] Above.

This we bezechith *toppe* alle thing, thet thin holy name, thet is thi guode los, thi knaulechinge, thi beleaue, by y-confermed ine ous. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

top^2 (top), *v.*; pret. and pp. *topped*, ppr. *topping*. [Sc. also *tope;* < ME. *toppen*, lit. 'catch by the top'; < *top*^{1}, *n.*: see *top*^{1}.] **I.**† *intrans.* To wrestle; strive.

Toppyn, or fechte by the nekke [var. feyten, fyȝth, fythe, feightyn by the nek], colluctor. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 496.

As hi wexe hi *toppede* ofte ther nas bituene hem no love.
Poems and Lives of the Saints (ed. Furnivall), xxiv. 15.

II. *trans.* To oppose; resist. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The King nominated one day, in face of parliament, [the Earl of Mortoun]; while Argyle *topes* this nomination, as of a man unmeet. *Baillie*, Letters, I. 390.

top^2† (top), *n.* [< *top*^{2}, *v.*] Opposition; struggle; conflict.

And the nations were angry: The world was in *tops* with Christ's church, having hatred against his people.
Durham, Expos. of the Revelation, xi. 18.
[(*Jamieson*, under *tope.*)

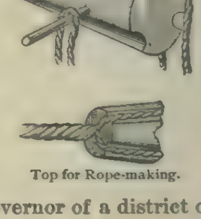
top^3 (top), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toppe;* < ME. *top*, prob. < MD. *top, toppe*, var. (due to confusion with *top*, point, summit) of *dop, doppe*, a top (cf. MD. *dol*, var. of *tol*, D. *tol*, a top), = OHG. *topf, tof, topfo*, MHG. *topf, toppe*, top, wheel, G. (dial.) *topf* = Dan. *top*, a top, spinning-top; perhaps so called from a fancied resemblance to a pot, < MHG. *topf, tupfen*, G. *topf* (obs.), *töpfen*, pot; cf. G. (dial.) *dipfi, dupfi, dippen*, an iron kettle with three legs, prob. connected with AS. *deóp*, G. *tief*, etc., deep: see *deep*. The notion that the top is so called "because it is sharpened to a tip or top on which it is spun," or "from whirling round on its top or point," is inconsistent with the G. forms (G. *topf*, a top (toy), G. *zopf*, a tuft, crest); moreover, a top does not spin on its top.] 1. A children's toy of conical, ovoid, or circular shape, whether solid or hollow, sometimes of wood with a point of metal, sometimes entirely of metal, made to whirl on its point by the rapid unwinding of a string wound about it, or by lashing with a whip, or by utilizing the power of a spring. All tops are more precisely called *spinning-tops*, conical ones *peg-tops*, and those that are lashed *whip-tops*.

The chekker was choisly there chosen the first,
The draghtes, the dyse, and other dregh gaumes, . . .
The tables, the *top*, tregetre also.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1624.

A *toppe* can I set, and dryve it in his kynde.
Sir T. More, Pageant, Int. to Utopia, p. lxv.

The *top* was used in remote times by the Grecian boys. It is mentioned by Suidas, and . . . was well known at Rome in the days of Virgil, and with us as early at least as the fourteenth century.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 491.

2. In *rope-making*, a conical block of wood with longitudinal grooves on its surface, in which the strands of the rope slide in the process of twisting.—**Gyroscopic top.** See *gyroscopic*.—**Parish top.** See *parish*.—**Top and scourge,** a whip-top and its whip. *Halliwell.*


Top for Rope-making.

toparch (tō′pärk), *n.* [= F. *toparque*, < L. *toparcha*, < Gr. τοπάρχης, the governor of a district, < τόπος, a place, + ἄρχειν, rule.] The governor of a district or toparchy.

The prince and *toparch* of that country. *Fuller.*

toparchia (tō-pär′ki-ä), *n.* [L.: see *toparchy*.] Same as *toparchy*. *Athenæum*, No. 3267, p. 743.

toparchy (tō'pär-ki), *n.*; pl. *toparchies* (-kiz). [< F. *toparchie* = Sp. *toparquía*, < L. *toparchia*, < Gr. *τοπαρχία*, < *τοπάρχης*, a toparch: see *toparch.*] A little state consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country or a locality governed by or under the influence of a toparch.

> The rest [of Palestine] he diuideth into ten *Toparchies.*
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 105.

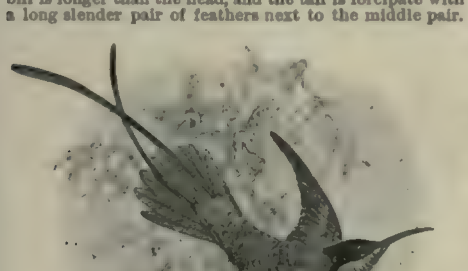
top-armor (top'är″mọr), *n.* *Naut.*, a railing formerly fitted across the after part of a top, about three feet high and covered with netting and painted canvas.

topaz (tō'paz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *topase*, *topace*; < ME. *topas*, *thopas*, *topace*, *tupace*; also, as ML., *topacius* (also fancifully as the name of Chaucer's *Sir Topas* or *Thopas*) = G. *topas*, < OF. *topase*, *topaze*, F. *topaze* = Pr. *topazi* = Sp. *topacio* = Pg. It. *topazio*, < LL. *topazion*, also *topazon*, L. *topazus*, ML. also *topazius*, *topacius* (in L. applied to the chrysolite), < Gr. *τοπάζιον*, also *τόπαζος*, the yellow or oriental topaz; origin unknown; possibly so called from its brightness; cf. Skt. *tapas*, heat. According to Pliny (bk. xxxvii. c. 8), the name is derived from that of *Topazas*, an island in the Red Sea, the position of which is 'conjectural,' < Gr. *τοπάζειν*, conjecture. Others place this conjectural island in the Arabian Sea.] 1. A mineral of a vitreous luster, transparent or translucent, sometimes colorless, often of a yellow, white, green, or pale-blue color. It is a silicate of aluminium in which the oxygen is partly replaced by fluorin. The fracture is subconchoidal and uneven; the hardness is somewhat greater than that of quartz. It usually occurs in prismatic crystals with perfect basal cleavage, also massive, sometimes columnar (the variety pycnite). Topaz occurs generally in granitic rocks, less often in cavities in volcanic rocks as rhyolite. It is found in many parts of the world, as Cornwall, Scotland, Saxony, Siberia, Brazil, Mexico, and the United States. The finest varieties are obtained from the mountains of Brazil and the Ural Mountains. Those from Brazil have deep-yellow tints; those from Siberia have a bluish tinge; the Saxon topaz has a pale wine-yellow. The purest topazes from Brazil, when cut in facets, closely resemble the diamond in luster and brilliance.

> Flaum-beande gemmes,
> And safyres, & sardiners, & semely *topace.*
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1469.

2. In *her.*, the tincture or in blazoning by the precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—3. A humming-bird, *Topaza pella* or *T. pyra.*—**False topaz**, a transparent pale-yellow variety of quartz.—**Oriental topaz**, a name for yellow sapphire, or corundum. See *oriental*, 2.—**Pink topaz**, pink or rose-colored topaz, produced from the yellow Brazilian topaz by strong heating. If the heat is continued too long, the color is entirely expelled, and the topaz becomes colorless. Also *rose topaz.*—**Scottish topaz.** Same as *smoky topaz.*—**Siberian topaz**, the white or bluish-white topaz found in Siberia.—**Smoky topaz.** See *smoky.*—**Spanish topaz**, a variety of smoky quartz the color of which has been changed by heat from smoky- to dark-brown, golden-brown, or golden-yellow.—**Star-topaz**, a yellow star-sapphire. See *asteriated sapphire*, under *sapphire.*

Topaza (tọ-pā'zạ̈), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *τόπαζος*, topaz: see *topaz.*] A genus of humming-birds, the topaz hummers. The curved bill is longer than the head, and the tail is forcipate with a long slender pair of feathers next to the middle pair.



Topaz Humming-bird (*Topaza pella*).

Two species are known, *T. pella* and *T. pyra*, both of Cayenne, Trinidad, and the Amazon region. The long tail and beak give these hummers a length of 5¼ inches, though the body is small. The coloration is gorgeous; in *T. pella* the back is shining dark-red, changing to orange-red on the rump, the head is black, the throat metallic greenish-yellow with a central topaz sheen and black border; the other under parts are glittering crimson, with golden-green vent.

topazine (tō'paz-in), *a.* [< *topaz* + *-ine*^{1}.] In *entom.*, yellow and semi-transparent with a glassy luster, as the ocelli of certain insects and the eyes of some spiders.

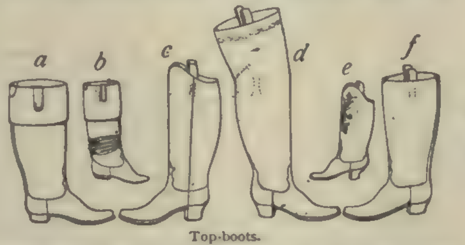
topazolite (tọ-paz'ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *τόπαζος*, topaz, + *λίθος*, stone.] A variety of garnet, of a topaz-yellow color, or an olive-green, found in Piedmont. See *garnet*^{1}.

topaz-rock (tō'paz-rok), *n.* [Tr. G. *topasfels* or *topasbrockenfels.*] A rock which is a peculiar result of contact metamorphism. It is made up of fragments of an aggregate of quartz and tourmalin, which fragments (brocken) are cemented by a mixture of quartz and topaz. The locality of this peculiar rock is the vicinity of the Schreckenstein in the Erzgebirge.

top-beam (top'bēm), *n.* Same as *collar-beam.*

top-block (top'blok), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a large iron-bound block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the topmast.—2. In a vehicle, a projection upon which the bows of the top rest when it is down. *E. H. Knight.*

top-boot (top'böt), *n.* A boot having a high top; specifically, one having the upper part of the leg of a different material from the rest and separate from it, as if turned over, or designed to be turned over. The jack-boots of the seventeenth century and later had the top somewhat projecting from the leg, as if to allow more freedom to the knee, and this upper part was of thinner leather than the leg, and sometimes, though rarely, of a colored leather, not requiring blacking. The modern top-boot, worn chiefly by fox-hunters in England and by jockeys and carriage-servants in livery, is made to appear as if folded over at the top, with the lining of white or yellow leather showing. Also *top.*



Top-boots.

a, coachman's boot; *b*, jockey's boot; *c*, man's walking-boot; *d*, hunting-boot; *e*, lady's riding-boot; *f*, man's riding-boot.

> He wrote to the chaps at school about his *top-boots*, and his feats across country. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, iii.

top-booted (top'bö″ted), *a.* Wearing top-boots.

> *Topbooted* Graziers from the North; Swiss Brokers, Italian Drovers, also *topbooted*, from the South.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 2.

top-card (top'kärd), *n.* In a carding-machine, a top-flat.

topcastle† (top'kȧs″l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *topcastell*, ME. *toppe-castelle*; < *top*^{1} + *castle.* Cf. *forecastle.*] A protected place at the mastheads of old English ships, from which darts and arrows and heavier missiles were thrown; hence, a high place.

> Alle ryally in rede [he] arrayes his chippis; . . .
> The *toppe-castelles* he stuffede with toyelys [weapons], as hym lykyde. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3617.

> Thei whiche sitte in the *topcastell* or high chaire of religion, and whiche bee persons notorious in the profession of teaching the doctrine of holy scripture.
> *J. Udall*, On Luke xix.

top-chain (top'chān), *n.* *Naut.*, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action to prevent them from falling if the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.

top-cloth (top'klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, a name formerly given to a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which were lashed to the top in action.

top-coat (top'kōt), *n.* An upper coat, or overcoat.

top-cross (top'krôs), *n.* In *breeding*, a generation of ancestors.

> The rules of the Cleveland Bay Society of America say that a filly with three *top crosses* or a horse with four *top crosses* cān be registered [in the forthcoming stud-book for that breed of horses].
> *Breeder's Gazette* (Chicago), March 28, 1890.

top-drain (top'drān), *v. t.* To drain by surface-drainage.

top-draining (top'drā″ning), *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

top-dress (top'dres), *v. t.* To manure on the surface, as land.

top-dressing (top'dres″ing), *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land: often used figuratively.

> His [Baron Stockmar's] Constitutional knowledge . . . was . . . only an English *top-dressing* on a German soil.
> *Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 84.

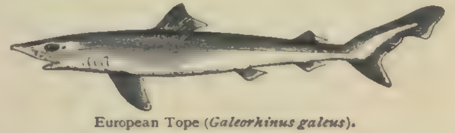
tope^1 (tōp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *toped*, ppr. *toping.* [Perhaps < F. *toper*, *tôper*, formerly *toper*, *tauper*, dial. *taupi* = It. *toppare*, cover a stake in dicing, stake as much as one's adversary, hence accept, agree, = Sp. *topar*, butt, strike, accept a bet; used interjectionally, F. *tôpe*, OIt. *topa*, in dicing '(I) agree,' hence 'agreed!' 'done!' also in drinking, '(I) pledge you'; perhaps orig. 'strike hands' or 'strike glasses'; cf. It. *intoppare*, strike against something; prob. from a Teut. source, perhaps from the root of *tup* or of *tap*^{2}. The E. term is not connected with *top*^{1} or *tip*^{1}.] To drink alcoholic liquors to excess, especially to do so habitually.

> If you *tope* in form, and treat,
> 'Tis the sour sauce to the sweet meat,
> The fine you pay for being great.
> *Dryden*, To Sir George Etherege, l. 59.

> Was there ever so thirsty an elf?—
> But he still may *tope* on.
> *Hood*, Don't you Smell Fire?

tope^2 (tōp), *v. t.* Same as *top*^{2}.

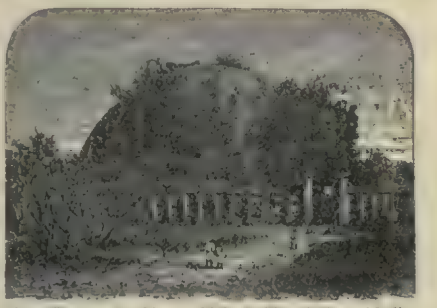
tope^3 (tōp), *n.* [Cornish.] A kind of shark, the miller's-dog or penny-dog, *Galeorhinus galeus*, or *Galeus canis*; also, one of several related sharks of small size, some of them also called *dogfish.* The species to which the name originally pertained is found on the European coast. There are others in various parts of the world, as the oil-shark of California, *G. zyopterus.* See also cut under *Galeorhinus.*



European Tope (*Galeorhinus galeus*).

tope^3 (tōp), *n.* [Cf. *nope* (?).] The European wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* [Local, Eng.]

tope^4 (tōp), *n.* [< Hind. (Panjab) *tōp*, prob. < Pali or Prakrit *thūpo*, < Skt. *stūpa*, a mound, an accumulation.] The popular name for a type of Buddhist monument, which may be considered as a tumulus of masonry, of domical or tower-like form, many specimens of which occur in India and southeastern Asia, intended for the preservation of relics or the commemoration of some event. When for the former purpose the tope is called a *dagoba*, when for the latter a *stupa*, the term *tope* having reference to the external shape only. The oldest topes are dome-shaped, and rest on a base which is cylindrical, quadrangular, or polygonal, rising perpendicularly or in terraces. A distinctive feature of the tope is the apical structure, which is in the shape of an open parasol and is known as a *tee.* One of the most important surviving topes is the principal one of a group at Sanchi in Bhopal, Central India. The tumulus is domical, somewhat less than a hemisphere, 106 feet in diameter and 42 feet in height. On the top is a flat space, in the center of which once stood the tee. A most elaborately carved stone railing surrounds this tope. In topes serving to preserve relics these were deposited in metal boxes or in chambers in the solid masonry of the tope. See *dagoba*, *stupa*^{2}.



Great Tope at Sanchi, near Bhilsa in Bhopal, Central India.

tope^5 (tōp), *n.* [< Telugu *tōpu*, Tamil *tōppu*, a grove or orchard. The Hind. word is *bāgh.*] In India, a grove or clump of trees: as, a toddy-*tope*; a cane-*tope.*

topee, *n.* See *topi.*

toper (tō'pėr), *n.* [< *tope*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who habitually drinks alcoholic liquors to excess; a hard drinker; a sot.

> In the public-houses, that orthodox tribe, the *topers*, who neglect no privileged occasion of rejoicing, keep the feast [New Year's Eve], . . . as they keep every feast, saint's day or holiday, either of State or Church, by making it a day more than usually unholy.
> *W. Besant and J. Rice*, This Son of Vulcan, Prol., i.

top-filled† (top'fild), *a.* Filled to the top; brimful. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 219.

top-flat (top'flat), *n.* In *carding*, a narrow wooden strip carrying a card, or a card placed above the central cylinder of a carding-machine. Also called *top-card.*

topful† (top'fůl), *a.* [< *top*^{1} + *-ful.*] Lofty; high. [Rare.]

> Soon they won
> The top of all the *topful* heav'ns.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, v. 761.

top-full (top'fůl'), *a.* [< *top*^{1} + *full*^{1}.] Brimful. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 180. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

top-fuller (top'fůl″ėr), *n.* In *forging*, a top-tool with narrow round edge, used in forming grooves, etc.

topgallant (top′gal″ant; by sailors usually to̤-gal′ant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Being above the topmast and below the royal: applied to mast, sail, rigging, etc.—**2**†. Topping; fine.

Top-gallant he, and she in all her trim.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 230.

II. *n.* **1.** The topgallant mast, sail, or rigging of a ship.

A goodly ship with banners bravely dight,
And flag in her *top-gallant*, I espide.
Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity, l. 100.

2. Figuratively, any elevated part, place, etc.

And bring thee cords made like a tackled stair;
Which to the high *top-gallant* of my joy
Must be my convoy in the secret night.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 202.

Rolling topgallantsail. See *rolling.*—**Top and topgallant.** See *top*1.—**Topgallant-bulwarks.** See *quarter-board.*—**Topgallant-forecastle.** See *forecastle.*—**Topgallant-shrouds.** See *shroud*2.

top-graining (top′grā″ning), *n.* An additional coating of color, either in distemper or in oil, put over the first coat of graining after it is dry.

toph (tof), *n.* In *surg.*, same as *tophus.*

tophaceous (tō-fā′shius), *a.* [< *toph* + *-aceous.*] Pertaining to a toph or tophus; gritty; sandy: as, a *tophaceous* concretion.

It [milk] differs from a vegetable emulsion by coagulating into a curdy mass with acids, which chyle and vegetable emulsions will not. Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a chyly substance. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, IV. ii. § 4.

top-hamper (top′ham″pėr), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) Any unnecessary weight, either aloft or about the upper decks.

So encumbered with *top-hamper*, so over-weighted in proportion to their draught of water.
Motley. (*Imp. Dict.*)

(*b*) The light upper sails and their gear. (*c*) The whole of the rigging and sails of a ship. [Rare.]

top-hampered (top′ham″pėrd), *a.* Having too much weight aloft; hence, top-heavy.

top-heaviness (top′hev″i-nes), *n.* The state of being top-heavy. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 178.

top-heavy (top′hev″i), *a.* **1.** Having the top disproportionately heavy; over-weighted at the top.

Like trees that broadest sprout,
Their own *top-heavy* state grubs up their root.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, iii. 1.

2. Figuratively, lacking fitness of proportions; liable to fall or fail.

The scheme has become more *top-heavy*, in that the pensions for the aged or disabled workmen are graded, varying according to the wages they have been earning.
The Nation, XLVIII. 377.

3. Drunk; tipsy. *Leland.* [Slang.]

Tophet (tō′fet), *n.* [< Heb. *tōpheth*, lit. a place to be spit on, < *tûph*, spit.] A place situated at the southeastern extremity of Gehenna, or Valley of Hinnom, to the south of Jerusalem. It was there that the idolatrous Jews worshiped the fire-gods and sacrificed their children. In consequence of these abominations the whole valley became the common laystall of the city, and symbolical of the place of torment in a future life.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *Tophet* thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell.
Milton, P. L., i. 404.

tophi, *n.* Plural of *tophus.*

top-honors† (top′on″o̤rz), *n.* Topsails. [Rare.]

As our high Vessels pass their wat'ry Way,
Let all the naval World due Homage pay;
With hasty Reverence their *Top-honours* lower.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, 1700, st. 36.

tophus (tō′fus), *n.*; pl. *tophi* (-fī). [< L. *tophus*, *tofus*, sandstone: see *tufa*, *tuff*3.] A concretion of calcareous matter which forms on the cartilaginous surface of the joints, and on the pinna of the ear, in gout; a gouty deposit.

topi, topee (tō-pē′), *n.* In India, a hat or cap.—**Sola** or **solar topi.** See *sola*2.

topia (tō′pi-ạ̈), *n.* [L., landscape-gardening, landscape-painting, neut. pl. (sc. *opera*) of **topius*, < *topos*, < Gr. τόπος, a place: see *topic.*] A fanciful style of mural decoration, generally consisting of landscapes of a very heterogeneous character, resembling those of the Chinese, much used in ancient Roman houses.

topiarian (tō-pi-ā′ri-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *topiarius*, topiary, + *-an.*] Of, pertaining to, or practising topiary work.

Clipped yews and hollies, and all the pedantries of the *topiarian* art. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, vii.

topiary (tō′pi-ạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *topiarius*, an ornamental or landscape gardener, < *topia*, landscape-gardening: see *topia.*] In *gardening*, clipped or cut into ornamental shapes; also, of or pertaining to such trimming. Topiary work is the clipping and trimming of trees and shrubs into regular or fantastic shapes.

I was lead to a pretty garden, planted with hedges of alaternus, having at the entrance a skreene at an exceeding height, accurately cutt in *topiary* worke.
Evelyn, Diary, March 25, 1644.

topic (top′ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Formerly also *topick*, *topique*; < F. *topique* = Sp. *tópico* = Pg. It. *topico*, topic, local (in med. use), < NL. *topicus*, local, < Gr. τοπικός, pertaining to a place, local, pertaining to a common place, or topic, topical, < τόπος, a place. II. *n.* Formerly also *topick*, *topique*, usually in pl.; < F. *topique*, pl. *topiques*, = Sp. *tópica* = Pg. It. *topica*, < L. *topica*, neut. pl., the title of a work of Aristotle, < Gr. τοπικά (τὰ τοπικά, the books concerning τόποι, or common places), neut. pl. of τοπικός, pertaining to a place: see I.] **I.** *a.* Local: same as *topical.*

O all ye *Topick* Gods, that do inhabit here.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxx. 221.

The places ought, before the application of those *topicke* medicines, to be well prepared with the razour.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.

II. *n.* **1.** In *logic* and *rhet.*, a common place (which see, under *common*); a class of considerations from which probable arguments can be drawn. According to the opinion of some writers, the statements of Aristotle are only consistent with making a topic, or common place, a maxim of reasoning. The traditional definition coming through Cicero is "the seat of an argument." This is not very explicit, and the word has not commonly been used with a very rigid accuracy in logic or rhetoric. The chief topics concern the arguments from notation, conjugates, definition, genus, species, whole, part, cause, effect, subject, adjunct, disparates, contraries, relates, privatives, contradictories, greater, less, equals, similars, dissimilars, and testimony; but different logicians enumerate the topics differently.

The great arguments of Christianity against the practice of sin are not drawn from any uncertain *Topicks*, or nice and curious speculations.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

2. The subject of a discourse, argument, or literary composition, or the subject of any distinct part of a discourse, etc.; any matter treated of: now the usual meaning of the word.

It often happens . . . that the poet and the senate of Rome have both chosen the same *topic* to flatter their emperor upon, and have sometimes fallen upon the same thought. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

Deem'st thou not our later time
Yields *topic* meet for classic rhyme?
Scott, Marmion, iii., Int.

3. In *med.*, a remedy locally applied.

Amongst *topics* or outward medicines, none are more precious than baths. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 418.

Transcendental topic. See *transcendental.*=**Syn. 2.** *Theme*, *Point*, etc. See *subject.*

topical (top′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *topic* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a place or locality; especially, limited to a particular spot; local.

The men of Archenfeld in Herefordshire claimed by custom to lead the van-guard; but surely this priviledge was *topical*, and confined to the Welsh wars.
Fuller, Worthies, II. 145.

He was now intending to visite Staffordshire, and, as he had of Oxfordshire, to give us the natural, *topical*, political, and mechanical history. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 8, 1675.

The *topical* application of the artificial alizarine colours.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 215.

2. Specifically, in *med.*, pertaining or applied to a particular part of the body; local.

He is robust and healthy, and his change of colour was not accompanied with any sensible disease, either general or *topical*. *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 120.

For the most part, however, in this country, physicians have abandoned severe *topical* measures, limiting themselves to antiseptic and soothing applications.
Austin Flint, Diphtheria (Amer. Cyc.).

3. Pertaining to or proceeding from a topic, or category of arguments; hence, merely probable, as an argument.

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. Pertaining to a subject of discourse, composition, or the like; concerned with a particular topic; specifically, dealing with topics of current or local interest.

Conversation . . . was . . . ever taking new turns, branching into *topical* surprises, and at all turns and on every topic was luminous, high, edifying, full.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 120.

The music-hall with beer and tobacco, the comic man bawling a *topical* song and executing the famous clog dance. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 227.

Topical coloring, in *calico-printing*, the application of color to limited and determined parts of the cloth, as distinguished from the dyeing of the whole.—**Topical resultant.** See *resultant.*

topically (top′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* With reference to topics; also, with regard or application to a particular place, spot, subject, ete.

The various collections have been scientifically and *topically* classified and arranged.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 717.

topic-folio† (top′ik-fō″liō), *n.* A commonplace-book.

An English concordance and a *topic folio*, the gatherings and savings of a sober graduatship, a Harmony and a Catena, treading the constant round of certain common doctrinall heads. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

topinch† (tö-pinch′), *v. t.* [A sham word, invented by editors of Shakspere as a compound of *to-*, intensive, + *pinch*, and defined "to pinch severely." The proper reading is simply *to pinch*. Instances of *to* with an infinitive after *let* occur in Shakspere elsewhere (Hamlet, iv. 6. 11), and instances of *to* with an infinitive after other verbs with which *to* does not now usually appear abound in Shakspere and his contemporaries. The prefix *to-*, on the other hand, was obsolete in Shakspere's time, and it was never used "intensively" in such a sense as 'severely.'] An erroneous form of *to pinch.* See the etymology.

Then let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like, *topinch* the unclean knight.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 57.

topknot (top′not), *n.* **1.** Any knot, tuft, or crest worn or growing on the head: applied to any egret, crest, or tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, the hair on the top of the human head, any projecting or conspicuous ornament for the head, etc.; specifically, a bow, as of ribbon, forming a part of the head-dress of women in the seventeenth century.

We had that, among other laudable fashions, from London. I think it came over with your mode of wearing high *topknots.* *Farquhar*, Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

It is undoubtedly from hence [the Danish language] that the Bride-Favours, or the *Top-Knots* at Marriages, which were considered as Emblems of the Ties of Duty and Affection between the Bride and her Spouse, have been derived. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 349.

That fine gentleman . . . whose thick *topknot* of wavy hair . . . and general air of worldly exaltation . . . were painfully suggestive to Lyddy of Herod, Pontius Pilate, or the much-quoted Gallio.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxxviii.

2. A flatfish, *Phrynorhombus unimaculatus*, or Bloch's topknot, and some related species: so called from a long filament on the head. Some of the topknots are of the same genus as the turbot, as Eckstrom's, *Rhombus norvegicus*, and Müller's, *R. punctatus.*

3. One of any of the breeds of domestic hens which have a crest.—**Miller's topknot.** Same as *smear-dab.*

topknotted (top′not″ed), *a.* Adorned with bows and topknots. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

top-lantern (top′lan″tėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a large lantern carried in the mizzentop of a flag-ship, from which a light is displayed as a designation on the admiral's ship.

topless (top′les), *a.* [< *top*1 + *-less.*] Having no top; immeasurably high; lofty; preëminent; exalted.

Was this the face that launched a thousand ships,
And burnt the *topless* towers of Ilium?
Marlowe, Dr. Faustus, xiv.

Make their strengths totter, and their *topless* fortunes
Unroot, and reel to ruin! *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iii. 1.

Topless honours be bestow'd on thee.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

top-light (top′līt), *n.* A light kept in the top of a ship for signaling or for the use of the topmen.

top-lining (top′lī″ning), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) The lining on the after part of the topsail, to prevent the top-rim from chafing the topsail. (*b*) A platform of thin board nailed upon the upper part of the crosstrees on a vessel's top.

toploftical (top′lôf″ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *toplofty* + *-ical.*] Toplofty. [Colloq., U. S.]

The ecclesiastical [party] who do the *toploftical* talking, and make the inflammatory speeches in the Tabernacle.
The Congregationalist, Dec. 17, 1879.

toploftiness (top′lôf″ti-nes), *n.* The character of being toplofty. [Colloq., U. S.]

toplofty (top′lôf″ti), *a.* Having a high top; hence, figuratively, pompous; bombastic; inflated; pretentious: as, *toplofty* airs; *toplofty* speeches. [Colloq., U. S.]

top-mall (top′mâl), *n.* See *mall*1.

topman (top′man), *n.*; pl. *topmen* (-men). [< *top*1 + *man.*] **1.** The man who stands above in sawing; a top-sawyer.—**2.** *Naut.*, a man stationed to do duty in a top. In a man-of-war the topmen are divided into fore-, main-, and mizzen-topmen. Also *topsman.*—**3.** A merchant vessel. *Halliwell.*

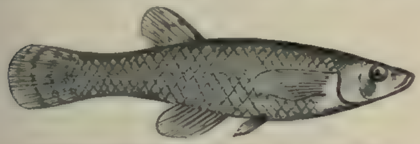
topmast (top′mast), *n.* [< *top*^{1} + *mast*^{1}.] *Naut.*, the second mast from the deck, or that which is next above the lower mast—main, fore, or mizzen.—**Topmast-shrouds.** See *shroud*^{2}.

topmast-head (top′mast-hed), *n.* The head or top of the topmast.

> This sail, which is a triangular one, extends from the *topmasthead* to the deck. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 724.

top-maul (top′mâl), *n.* Same as *top-mall.*

top-minnow (top′min″ō), *n.* One of several small ovoviviparous cyprinodont fishes related to the killifishes, as *Gambusia patruelis* or *Zygonectes notatus*, both of the United States.



Top-minnow (*Gambusia patruelis*), male, natural size.

The first-named abounds in the fresh waters of the southern United States. The male is much smaller than the female; the brood is brought forth early in the spring.

top-minor (top′mī″nor), *n.* In *rope-making*, one of the holes through which the individual strands are drawn on the way to the twisting-machine.

topmost (top′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *top*^{1} + *-most.*] Highest; uppermost.

> Whose far-down pines are wont to tear
> Locks of wool from the *topmost* cloud.
> *Lowell*, Appledore, ii.

topographer (tō-pog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *topograph-y* *-er*^{1}.] One who describes a particular place, town, city, tract of land, or country; one who is skilled in topography.

> All the *topographers* that ever writ of . . . a town or countrey. *Howell*, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 12.

topographic (top-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *topographique* = Sp. *topográfico* = Pg. *topographico* = It. *topografico*; as *topograph-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *topographical.*

> The *topographic* description of this mighty empire. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 58.

Topographic chart. See *chart.*

topographical (top-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *topographic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to topography; of the nature of topography.—**Topographical anatomy.** See *anatomy*, and *topography*, 4.—**Topographical surveying.** See *surveying.*

topographically (top-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of topography. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent.

topographics (top-ō-graf′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *topographic* (see *-ics*).] Topography. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 8.

topographist (tō-pog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *topograph-y* + *-ist.*] A topographer.

topography (tō-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [< F. *topographie* = Sp. *topografía* = Pg. *topographia* = It. *topografia*, < LL. *topographia*, < Gr. τοπογραφία, a description of a place, < τοπογράφος, describing a place, as a noun a topographer, < τόπος, place, + γράφειν, write.] 1. The detailed description of a particular locality, as a city, town, estate, parish, or tract of land; the detailed description of any region, including its cities, towns, villages, castles, etc.

> In our *topographie* we haue at large set foorth and described the site of the land of Ireland.
> *Geraldus Cambrensis*, Conquest of Ireland, First Pref. [(Holinshed's Chron., I.)

2. The features of a region or locality collectively: as, the *topography* of a place.—3. In *surv.*, the delineation of the features, natural and artificial, of a country or a locality.—4. In *anat.*, regional anatomy; the mapping of the surface of the body with reference to the parts and organs lying beneath such divisions of the surface, or the bounding of any part of the body by anatomical landmarks. The best examples of the former case of topography are the divisions of the abdominal and thoracic surfaces by arbitrary lines (see cuts under *abdominal* and *thoracic*); of the latter case, the natural bounds of the axilla, the inguen, the poples, Scarpa's triangle, the several surgical triangles of the neck, etc. See *triangle.*

5. In *zoöl.*, the determination of those different parts of the surface of an animal which may be conveniently recognized by name, for the purpose of ordinary description of specimens: as, the *topography* of a bird, a crab, an insect. Good examples are those figured under *bird*^{1} and *Brachyura*. Ordinary descriptive zoölogy proceeds very largely upon such topography.—**Military topography**, the minute description and delineation of a country or a locality, with special reference to its adaptability to military purposes.

topolatry (tō-pol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, place, + λατρεία, worship.] Worship of or excessive reverence for a place or places; adoration of a place or places. [Recent.]

> This little land [Palestine] became the object of a special adoration, a kind of *topolatry*, when the Church mounted with Constantine the throne of the Cæsars. *Macmillan's Mag.*

topology (tō-pol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, place, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The art or method of assisting the memory by associating the objects to be remembered with some place which is well known.—2. A branch of geometry having reference to the modes of connection of lines and surfaces, but not to their shapes.

Toponeura (top-ō-nū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τόπος, place, + νεῦρον, nerve.] A division of *Hydrozoa*, containing those which are toponeural: distinguished from *Cycloneura*. The division corresponds to *Scyphomedusæ*. *Eimer.*

toponeural (top-ō-nū′ral), *a.* [< *Toponeura* + *-al.*] Having several separate marginal bodies or sense-organs, as a scyphomedusan; of or pertaining to the *Toponeura*; not cycloneural.

top-onion (top′un″yon), *n.* See *onion.*

toponomy (tō-pon′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, place, + ὄνομα, name.] The place-names of a country or district, or a register of such names.

> The substitution of vague descriptions of dress and arms, and a vague *toponomy*, for the full and definite descriptions and precise *toponomy* of the primitive poems. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 306.

toponym (top′ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, place, + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] In *anat.*, a topical or topographical name; the technical designation of any region of an animal, as distinguished from any organ: correlated with *organonym* and some similar terms. See *toponymy*. *Wilder and Gage*; *Leidy.*

toponymal (tō-pon′i-mal), *a.* [< *toponym-y* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to toponymy. *Coues.*

toponymic (top-ō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *toponym-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to toponymy: as, *toponymic* terminology.

toponymical (top-ō-nim′i-kal), *a.* [< *toponymic* + *-al.*] Same as *toponymic*. *Wilder and Gage.*

toponymy (tō-pon′i-mi), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, a place, + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] In *anat.*, the designation of the position and direction of parts and organs, as distinguished from the names of the parts and organs themselves, which is the province of organonymy; regional or topographical nomenclature; topical terminology.—**Extrinsic toponymy**, the use of descriptive terms based upon the attitude of an animal in relation to the earth, as anterior, posterior, vertical, horizontal, etc. See the quotation under *superior*, *a.*, 2.—**Intrinsic toponymy**, the use of terms referring to regions of the animal itself, regardless of its habitual posture, as dorsal, ventral, ental, ectal, etc.

topophone (top′ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, a place, + φωνή, a sound, tone.] An instrument, invented by A. M. Mayer, for ascertaining the direction from which any sound proceeds, as the sound of a bell, whistle, or fog-horn at sea in thick weather. It consists essentially of a horizontal bar pivoted at the center so as to turn freely in any direction. At each end of the bar is a resonator opening in the same direction, each connected with a sound-tube for the corresponding ear of the observer. On moving the bar about, a position will be found in which both resonators face the source of the sound, when the sounds heard through the two tubes will be increased or reinforced. In any other position the sounds will be weakened. The direction of the sound when loudest will be at a right angle with the bar.

top-pendant (top′pen″dant), *n.* *Naut.*, a large rope used in sending topmasts up or down.

topper (top′ėr), *n.* [< *top*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which tops. (*a*) The upper part, layer, or covering of anything. [Colloq.]

> There was a boy beaten by a woman not long since for selling a big pottle of strawberries that was rubbish all under the *toppers*. It was all strawberry leaves, and crushed strawberries, and such like.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 187.

(*b*) One who or that which excels; anything surpassing or extraordinary. [Colloq.]

2. A blow on the head. *Hotten.* [Slang.]—3. Same as *float-file* (which see, under *file*^{1}). *E. H. Knight.*—4. The stump of a smoked cigar; the tobacco which is left in the bottom of a pipe-bowl. *Encyc. Dict.*

toppice†, *v.* Same as *tappice* for *tappish.*

topping (top′ing), *n.* [< ME. *toppyng*; verbal n. of *top*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of one who tops. (*a*) The act or practice of cutting off the top, as of a tree or plant.

> The pruning-knife—zounds!—the axe! Why, here has been such lopping and *topping*, I sha'n't have the bare trunk of my play left presently. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

(*b*) *Naut.*, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard or boom higher than the other. (*c*) The act of reducing to an exact level the points of the teeth of a saw.

2. That which tops; the upper part of anything; especially, a crest of hair, feathers, etc., upon the head: said of a forelock or topknot, an egret, the mane of a horse, etc.

> The mane of that mayn hors much to hit lyke, . . .
> The tayl & his *toppyng* twynnen of a sute,
> & bounden bothe wyth a bande of a bryȝt grene.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 191.

3. *pl.* That which is cut off in topping, as the branches of a tree.—4. *pl.* That which comes from hemp in the process of hatcheling.—5. The tail of an artificial fly, used by anglers, usually a feather from the crest of the golden pheasant. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 599.

topping (top′ing), *p. a.* 1. Rising above all others; loftiest; overtopping.

> Ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theol. (*Latham.*)

2. Surpassing; towering; preëminent; distinguished.

> The thoughts of the mind . . . are uninterruptedly employed that way, by the determination of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneasiness as long as it lasts.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 38.

> I have heard say he [the Governor of Achin] had not less than 1000 Slaves, some of whom were *topping* Merchants, and had many Slaves under them.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 141.

> Of all who have attempted Homer, he [Chapman] has the *topping* merit of being inspired by him.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 326.

3. Lofty; pretentious; assuming; arrogant.

> The Friend was a poor little man, of a low condition and mean appearance; whereas these two Baptists were *topping* blades, that looked high and spake big.
> *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 291.

> I have a project of turning three or four of our most *topping* fellows into doggrel.
> *Farquhar*, Love and a Bottle, iii. 2.

4. Fine; well; excellent. [Prov. Eng.]

> I don't like her to come by herself, now she 's not so terrible *topping* in health.
> *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv. 4.

topping-lift (top′ing-lift), *n.* See *lift*^{2}.

toppingly (top′ing-li), *a.* [< *topping* + *-ly*^{1}.] 1†. Topping; fine.

> These *toppingly* guests be in number but ten,
> As welcome in dairy as bears among men.
> *Tusser*, April's Husbandry, Lesson for Dairy-Maid.

2. In good health; well. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

toppingly† (top′ing-li), *adv.* [< *topping* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a topping manner; eminently; finely; roundly.

> I mean to marry her *toppingly* when she least thinks of it. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iii. 18. (*Davies.*)

topple (top′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toppled*, ppr. *toppling*. [Freq. of *top*^{1}; possibly an accom. form of ME. *torple*, q. v.] I. *intrans.* 1. To fall top or head foremost; fall forward as having too heavy a top; pitch or tumble down.

> Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads;
> Though palaces and pyramids do slope
> Their heads to their foundations.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 56.

> His enemy hath digged a pit in his way, and in he *topples*, even to the depths of hell.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 216.

2. To overhang; jut, as if threatening to fall.

> The *toppling* crags of Duty scaled
> Are close upon the shining table-lands
> To which our God Himself is moon and sun.
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, viii.

II. *trans.* To throw headlong; tumble; overturn; upset.

> It would be an Herculean task to hoist a man to the top of a steeple, though the merest child could *topple* him off thence. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 239.

top-proud† (top′proud), *a.* Proud in the highest degree. *Shak*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 151.

top-rail (top′rāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a bar extended on stanchions across the after part of a top. See *rail*^{1}, 4.

topright† (top′rīt), *a.* [< *top*^{1} + *right.*] Upright; erect.

> His *topright* crest from crown downe falles.
> *Phaer*, Æneid, ix.

top-rim (top′rim), *n.* The rim or edge of a ship's top.

top-rope (top′rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope to sway up a topmast, etc.

topsail (top′sāl or -sl), *n.* [< ME. *topsayle*, *topseyle*, *toppesaile* (= D. *topzeil*); < *top*^{1} + *sail*^{1}.] *Naut.*, a square sail next above the lowest or chief sail of a mast. It is carried on a topsail-yard.

> They bente on a bonet, and bare a *topte* [read *toppe*?] *saile*
> Affor the wynde ffresshely to make a good ffare.
> *Richard the Redeless*, iv. 72.

> Yer we farther pass, our slender Bark
> Must heer strike *top-sails* to a Princely Ark
> Which keeps these Straights.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Double topsails, a rig in which the topsail, as formerly carried on square-rigged vessels, is divided horizontally into two sails for ease and convenience of handling. In this rig an additional yard is carried, called the *lower topsail-yard*, which is slung on the cap of the lower mast instead of being hoisted and lowered, while the upper topsail-yard is hoisted and lowered as are single topsails. The lower topsail is the size of the whole topsail when close-reefed, so that letting go the topsail-halyards at once reduces the sail to a close reef, the clues of the upper topsail being lashed to the lower topsail-yardarms. In large merchant ships the topgallantsails are sometimes divided in the same way.—**Rolling topsail.** See *rolling*.—**To furl a topsail in a body.** See *furl*.—**Topsail schooner.** See *schooner*.—**Topsails over**†, heels over head; topsyturvy: sometimes shortened to *topsail*.

> Mony turnyt with tene *topsayles ouer*,
> That hurlet to the hard vrthe, & there horse leuyt.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1219.

To settle the topsail-halyards. See *settle*^{1}.

topsail†, *adv.* [ME. *topseyle*: see *topsail*, *n.*] Same as *topsails over* (which see, under *topsail*, *n.*).

> And eyther of hem so smer[t]lye smote other
> That alle fleye in the felde that on hem was fastened,
> And eyther of hem *topseyle* tumbledde to the erthe.
> *Rom. of the Cheuelere Assigne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 320.

topsail-yard (top'sāl-yärd or top'sl-yärd), *n.* A yard on which a topsail is carried. Compare *double topsails*, under *topsail*.

top-saw (top'sâ), *n.* In a sawmill, the upper of two circular saws working together. It cuts through the stuff from above, until it reaches the kerf of the lower saw. It is set a little before or behind the lower saw, so as not to interfere with it. *E. H. Knight.*

top-sawyer (top'sâ″yėr), *n.* 1. The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw-pit. Hence—2. One who holds a higher position than another; a chief over others; a superior. [Colloq.]

> "See-saw is the fashion of England always; and the Whigs will soon be the *top-sawyers*." "But," said I, still more confused, "'The King is the *top-sawyer*,' according to our proverb. How then can the Whigs be?"
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxvi.

3. A person of consequence or importance; a prominent person. [Colloq.]

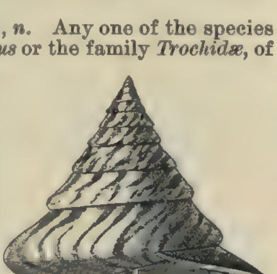
> A young dandified lawyer,
> Whose air, ne'ertheless, speaks him quite a *top-sawyer*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 56.

topse-torve†, **topset-torvie**†, **topset-turvie**†, **topset-tirvi**†, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *topsyturvy*.

topsey†, *adv.* See *topsy*.

top-shaped (top'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a top; inversely conical.

top-shell (top'shel), *n.* Any one of the species of the genus *Trochus* or the family *Trochidæ*, of a regularly conic figure. Many of these shells are of large size and very handsome; such are often cut and polished to show the exquisite nacre, and used as parlor-ornaments. See *Trochidæ*, and also cut under *Monodonta*.—**Perspective top-shell,** a perspective-shell; any member of the *Solariidæ* (formerly united with *Trochidæ*). See cut under *Solariidæ*.—**Slit top-shells.** See *slit*^{1}, *v. t.*, and cut under *Scissurellidæ*.


Top-shell (*Trochus niloticus*).

topside (top'sīd), *n.* [< *top*^{1} + *side*^{1}.] 1. The top side; the upper part. Usually as two words, *top side*, except in the specific use (def. 2), and in the expressions *topside-turned*, *topside-turvy*, *topside-turvied*, and the phrases following, all being accommodated forms of *topsyturvy* (which see).
2. Specifically, the upper part of a ship's sides; the side of a ship above the water-line: commonly in the plural.

> She had not strained a single butt or rivet in her *topsides*.
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8777.

Topside the other way†, **topside tother way**†, **topside turfway**†. Same as *topsyturvy*, of which these phrases are sophisticated amplifications, suggesting a false derivation.

> The estate of that flourishing towne was turned . . . *topside the otherwaie*, and from abundance of prosperitie quite exchanged to extreame penurie.
> *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.)

> Thus were all things strangely turned in a trice *topside t'other way*: they who lately were confined as prisoners are now not only free, but petty Lords and Masters, yea and petty Kings.
> *H. L'Estrange*, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 75.

> In Bodleian MS. Rawl. Poet. 25 (which is dated 1694–5, and is a copy of a MS. written not later than 1586), on the reverse of sign. E 7, eleventh line, I find the phrase *topside-turfway*, which, I suppose, was the original of topsy-turvy.
> *F. W. Foster*, in N. and Q., 5th ser., II. 478.

topside-turned†, *a.* [An accom. form of *topsyturvy*, as if < *topside* + *turned*. Cf. *topsyturny*, *topsyturn*.] Same as *topsyturvy*. *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 214).

topside-turvy†, *adv.* [Also *topside-turvey*, *topsyd turvie*; an accom. form of *topsyturvy*.] Same as *topsyturvy*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

> At last they have all overthrowne to ground
> Quite *topside turvey*. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 42.

> I found nature turned *top-side turvy*; women changed into men, and men into women.
> *Addison*, Guardian, No. 154.

topsman (tops'man), *n.*; pl. *topsmen* (-men). [< *top's*, poss. of *top*^{1}, + *man*.] 1. Same as *topman*, 2.—2. A chief or head cattle-drover; a foreman or bailiff. *Halliwell.*

top-soil (top'soil), *n.* The surface or upper part of the soil.

top-soiling (top'soi″ling), *n.* The process of taking off the top-soil of land, as before a canal, railway, etc., is begun.

topsoltiria†, *adv.* Same as *topsyturvy*. [Scotch.]

top-stone (top'stōn), *n.* 1. A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

> Human learning is an excellent foundation; but the *top-stone* is laid by love and conformity to the will of God.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 63.

2. One of the jewels of a marine chronometer. It is usually a ruby cut in the form of a plano-convex lens, but sometimes a diamond cut in facets. It is so placed that its flat side bears against the end of the pivot.

topsy†, *adv.* [Found only in the spelling *topsey*; abbr. of *topsyturvy*: see *topsyturvy*, etym. (4).] Same as *topsyturvy*.

> Then turning *topsey* on her thumb.
> *Charles Cotton* (1664). (*F. Hall*, The Nation, March 28, [1889, p. 268.)

topsydturvy†, *adv.* Same as *topside-turvy* for *topsyturvy*.

topsyturn (top'si-tėrn), *v. t.* [Formerly *topsiturn*, *topsieturn*; a back-formation (as if < *topsy-* + *turn*), < *topsyturny*: see *topsyturny*. Cf. *topside-turned*.] To turn upside down; throw in confusion. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

> I have such an optimistic faith—and yet it is very hard to keep it fresh and strong in the presence of such wickedness, of such suffering, of such *topsyturning* of right and wrong. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 159.

topsyturny†. See *topsyturvy*, etym. (*c*). *Minsheu*, 1617.

topsyturvily (top-si-tėr'vi-li), *adv.* [< *topsyturvy* + *-ly*^{2}.] Same as *topsyturvy*. *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 5, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

topsyturviness (top-si-tėr'vi-nes), *n.* [< *topsyturvy* + *-ness*.] The state of being topsyturvy. *Athenæum*, No. 3245, p. 11.

topsyturvy (top-si-tėr'vi), *adv.* [A word which, owing to its popular nature, its alliterative type, and to ignorance of its origin, leading to various perversions made to suggest some plausible origin, has undergone, besides the usual variations of spelling, extraordinary modifications of form. The typical forms, with their variations and earliest known dates, are as follows: (1) *Topsy-tervy* (1528), *topsy-tyrvy* (1530), *topsie-turvie* (1575), *topse torve* (1579), *topsy turvye* (1582), *topsie turvy* (1599), *topsy turvy* (1622), *tupsie-turvie* (1640), *topsi-turvy* (1670), *topsy-turvey* (1705). (2) Also, in Sc. forms, with the terminal element capriciously altered, *topsoltiria* (1623), *tapsalteerie* (before 1796), *tapsie-teerie* (1808). (3) Also, with the first element reduced, *top-turvye* (1582). (4) With the second element omitted, *topsey* (1664). (5) With the elements transposed, *turvy-topsy* (before 1687); also, in various other forms simulating for the element following *top-* or *topsy-* some apparently plausible etymology—namely, (6) simulating *side*^{1} (see *topside*), *topsyd-turvie* (1582), *topside-turvey* (1594), *topside-turvy* (1713). (7) Simulating *turn*, *topsyturny*, spelled *topsiturnie* (1617), whence the verb *topsyturn* (1562), *topsieturn* (1606), *topsiturn* (1613). (8) Simulating both *side*^{1} and *turn*, *topside-turned*, adj. (1637). (9) Simulating *set*^{1}, *topset-torvie* (1558), *topset-turvie* (1569), *topset tirvi* (1573). (10) Deliberately expanded into a form impossible as an independent original, *topside the other waie* (1586), *topside tother way* (1656), *topside turfway* (see under *topside*). The earlier etymologies, indicated in the above forms, are a part of the history of the word, and are accordingly here formally stated, with the later explanations attempted, nearly in a chronological order: (*a*) As if < *top*^{1} + *side*^{1} (see *topside*) + *-turvy* (left unexplained). (*b*) As if orig. "the *top side turned*" (Minsheu, 1617), < *top*^{1} + *side*^{1} + *turn* + *-ed*^{2}. (*c*) As if < *top*^{1} + *-sy* (left unexplained) + *turn* + *-y*^{1}. (*d*) As if < *top*^{1} + *set*^{1} + *-turvy* (left unexplained). (*e*) As if orig. *top side the other way*, *topside tother way* (so Grose, 1785; Trench, 1855; Wedgwood, 1872). Various other explanations, all absurd, are given by (*f*) Skinner (1671) and Bailey (1727), (*g*) Coles (1677), (*h*) Miege (1687), (*i*) Grose (1785), (*j*) Brewer ("Dict. of Phrase and Fable"). (*k*) According to Skeat's first supposition ("Etym. Dict.," ed. 1882; "Concise Etym. Dict.," ed. 1882), prob. orig. **topside turvy* (as reflected in the form *topside-turvy*, above mentioned), i. e. 'with the upper side (put) turfy,' i. e. laid on the earth's surface, **turvy* standing for *turfy*. *Turfy*, however, could not mean 'put on the turf' or 'turned toward the turf.' (*l*) According to Dr. F. Hall (in the "Nation," March 28, 1889, from which article, and from Dr. Hall's book "On Adjectives in -able," some of the above forms are taken), prob. orig. **top so turvy*, **top so* being parallel to *up so* in *up so down* (and **top so turvy* being altered to *topside-turvey*, as *up so down* to *upside down*), and **turvy*, **tervy*, being connected with the obs. verb *terve*, in comp. *overterve*, fall, tr. throw down, cast, as used in the "strange compound" *toppe over terve*: see *terve*. (*m*) A similar view is taken by Skeat ("Etym. Dict.," Supp., 1884, p. 831; "Principles of Eng. Etym.," 1st ser., 1889, p. 428). That is to say, *topsyturvy*, starting from the earliest recorded form *topsy-tervy* (1528), is < *top*^{1} + *so*^{1}, *adv.*, + **tervy*, overturned, < ME. *terven*, throw, *torvien*, throw, < AS. *torfian*, throw: see *terve*, *torve*^{1}, and cf. *turf*^{2}. This view, assuming that *-turvy*, *-tervy*, is an accom. form, made to agree terminally with *topsy-*, for **turved*, **terved*, pp. of ME. *terven*, upset, is prob. correct. The eleven other explanations are certainly wrong. The phrase evidently originated in ME., and was prob. confused not only with the verb *terve*, *toppe-overterve*, but also with similar phrases, like *topsails over*, and, elliptically, *topsail*, upset (to which the peculiar forms *topsoltiria*, *tapsalteerie* are prob. in part due: see *topsail*), and *top over tail* (see under *top*^{1}).] Upside down; in reverse of the natural order; hence, in a state of confusion or chaos: formerly sometimes followed by *down*.

> He tourneth all thynge *topsy tervy*.
> *Roy and Barlow*, Rede Me and Be Nott Wrothe (1528, [ed. Arber), p. 51.

> Now, beholde, all my enterprise bee quite pluckte backe, and my purposes tourned cleane *topse-torve*.
> *Barnaby Rich*, Farewell to Military Life (ed. 1846), p. 29.

> His trembling Tent all *topsie turuie* wheels.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

> We shall o're-turne it *topsie-turuy downe*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV. (fol. 1623), iv. 1.

> Here the winds not only blow together, but they turn the whole body of the ocean *topsy-turvy*.
> *Goldsmith*, Hyperbole.

> An' warl'ly cares, an' warl'ly men,
> May a' gae *tapsalteerie*, O.
> *Burns*, Green Grow the Rashes.

topsyturvy (top-si-tėr'vi), *a.* [< *topsyturvy*, *adv.*] Turned upside down; upset; hence, confused; disordered; chaotic.

> Tush, man; in this *topsy-turvy* world friendship and bosom-kindness are but made covers for mischief, means to compass ill. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v.

> The *topsy-turvy* commonwealth of sleep.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, i.

topsyturvy (top-si-tėr'vi), *n.* [< *topsyturvy*, *a.* and *v.*] A topsyturvy condition; great disorder; confusion; chaos.

> Insane patients whose system, all out of joint, finds matter for screaming laughter in mere *topsy-turvy*.
> *George Eliot*, Theophrastus Such, x.

topsyturvy (top-si-tėr'vi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *topsyturvied*, ppr. *topsyturvying*. [Formerly also *topsyturvey*; < *topsyturvy*, *adv.* Cf. *topsyturn*.] To turn upside down; upset.

> My poor mind is all *topsy-turvied*.
> *Richardson*, Pamela, II. 40.

topsyturvydom (top-si-tėr'vi-dum), *n.* [< *topsyturvy* + *-dom*.] A state of affairs or a region in which everything is topsyturvy. [Colloq.]

> Under the heading *Topsy-Turvydom*, the author says . . . that the Japanese do many things in a way that runs directly counter to European ideas of what is natural and proper. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 286.

topsyturvyfication (top-si-tėr″vi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *topsyturvy* + *-fy* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] An upsetting; a turning upside down. [Ludicrous.]

"Valentine" was followed by "Lelia," . . . a regular *topsyturvyfication* of morality.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, Madame Sand.

topsyturvyfy (top-si-tėr′vi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *topsyturvyfied*, ppr. *topsyturvyfying*. [< *topsyturvy* + *-fy*.] To make topsyturvy. [Colloq.]

Vivisection is *topsyturvyfied* in a manner far from pleasing to humanity.
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1885, p. 2. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

topsyturvyism (top-si-tėr′vi-izm), *n.* [< *topsyturvy* + *-ism*.] The habit or state of topsyturviness. Cited by *F. Hall* in The Nation, March 28, 1889, p. 268. [Rare.]

top-tackle (top′tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a heavy tackle which is applied to the top-pendant in fidding or unfidding a topmast.

toptail (top′tāl), *v. i.* To turn the tail up and the head down, as a whale in diving.

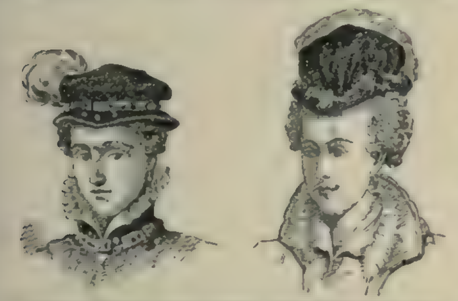
top-timber (top′tim″bėr), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the uppermost timbers in the side of a vessel.—**Long top-timber**, the timber above each of the first futtocks.—**Short top-timber**, the timber above each of the second futtocks.

top-tool (top′töl), *n.* A forging-tool resembling a cold-chisel or a short thick spike, held when in use by means of a flexible handle of hazel-wood or wire. When its cutting edge is round it is called a *top-fuller*.

toquake†, *v. t.* [ME. *toquaken*; < *to-*^{2} + *quake*.] To quake exceedingly. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2527.

toquash†, *v. t.* [ME. *toquasshen*; < *to-*^{2} + *quash*^{1}.] To beat or crush to pieces. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

toque (tōk), *n.* [< F. *toque* (= Sp. *toca* = Pg. *touca* = It. *tocca*), a hat, bonnet, prob. < Bret. *tok* = W. *toc*, hat, bonnet.] 1. A head-covering formerly worn by men and women—a diminished form of the hat with turned-up brim. It gradually approached the shape of a very small light cap of silk, which was surrounded and compressed by a band of twisted silk, or of richer material, in such a way as to give it a slight resemblance to a hat with a brim. Its complete form was reached about 1560. It was generally adorned with a small plume.


Women's Toques of the 16th century, from portraits of the time. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

The Swisse in black velvet *toques*, led by 2 gallant cavalieres habited in scarlet-colour'd sattin.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 7, 1651.

The ordinary head dress [at Lha' Ssa] is a blue *toque*, with a wide rim of black velvet, surmounted with a red knot. *Huc*, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 149.

His velvet *toque* stuck . . . upon the side of his head.
Motley. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A small bonnet in the shape of a round, close-fitting crown without a projecting brim, worn by women in the nineteenth century.

Her delicate head, sculpturesquely defined by its *toque*.
Howells, Indian Summer, ii.

3. The bonnet-macaque, *Macacus sinensis*, so called from the arrangement of the hairs of the head into a kind of toque or cap; also, some similar monkey, as *M. pileolatus* of Ceylon. See cut under *bonnet-macaque*.—4. A small nominal money of account, used in trading on some parts of the west coast of Africa. Forty cowries make one toque, and five toques one hen or gallinha. *Simmonds*.

tor^{1} (tôr), *n.* [< ME. *tor* (*torr-*), < AS. *torr*, *tor*, a high rock, a lofty hill, also a tower, < OW. **tor*, a hill, W. *tor*, a knob, boss, bulge, belly, = Ir. *torr*, *tor* = Gael. *torr*, a lofty conical hill, a mound, eminence, heap, pile, tower; cf. W. *twr*, a heap, pile, tower, = L. *turris*, a tower: see *tower*.] A hill; a rocky eminence. The word is especially applied to the rugged and fantastic piles of granite conspicuous on Dartmoor, in Devonshire, England. These are ragged outcrops left by decay and erosion of the rock, and crown many of the higher points of the moor.

There a tempest hom toke on the *torres* hegh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1983.

Derbyshire is famous for its giant *Tors*. The word is applied in Derbyshire to any lofty mass of precipitous rock, just as "scar" is used in Yorkshire.
Bradbury, All about Derbyshire, p. 304.

tor^{2}†, *n.* See *tore*^{2}.

tor^{3}†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tower*.

tor^{4}†, **tore**^{4}†, *a.* [ME. *tor*, *tore*, *toor*, < Icel. *tor-* = OHG. *zur-* = Goth. *tuz-* (used only in comp.), hard, difficult, = Gr. *δυς-*, hard, ill: see *to-*^{2} and *dys-*.] 1. Hard; difficult; wearisome; tedious.

So mony meruayl bi mount ther the mon fyndez
Hit were to *tore* for to telle of the tenthe dole.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 719.

Thof thai touche me with tene, all these *tore* harmes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2613.

2. Strong; sturdy; great; massive.

In this Temple was a *tor* ymage, all of triet gold,
In honour of Appolyn, that I ere saide.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4279.

3. Full; rich.

Trowe ye not Troy is *tore* of all godis?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3348.

torace†, *v. t.* [ME. *toracen*, *torasen*; < *to-*^{2} + *race*^{5}.] To tear in pieces. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 516.

torah (tō′rä̤), *n.* [Also *thorah*; Heb.] In ancient Hebrew literature, any decision or instruction in matters of law and conduct given by a sacred authority; the revealed will of God; specifically, the (Mosaic) law; hence, the book of the law, the Pentateuch.

toran (tō′ra̤n), *n.* [< Hind. *toran*, *toraṇa*, < Skt. *toraṇa*, an arched gateway, an arch, < √ *tur*, a collateral form of √ *tar*, pass.] In *Buddhist arch.*, the gateway of a sacred rail, in wood or in stone, consisting essentially of an upright or pillar on each side, with a projecting crosspiece resting upon them. Typically there are three of these crosspieces superimposed, and the whole monument is frequently elaborately sculptured. The torans of Bharhut and of Sauchi in Central India are especially elaborate.

torat†, *v. t.* [ME. *toratten*; < *to-*^{2} + *ratten* (= MHG. *ratzen*), lacerate, tear.] To tear asunder; scatter; disperse.

Thane the Romayns relevyde, that are ware rebuykkyde,
And alle *to-rattys* oure mene with theire riste horsses.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2235.

Torbane Hill mineral. Same as *Boghead coal* (which see, under *coal*).

torbanite (tôr′ba̤n-īt), *n.* [< *Torbane* (Torbane Hill in Linlithgowshire, Scotland) + *-ite*^{2}.] Boghead coal. See *coal*.

torbernite (tôr′bėr-nīt), *n.* [Named after the Swedish naturalist and chemist *Torbern* Olof Bergmann (1735–84).] A native phosphate of uranium and copper, occurring in square tabular crystals of a bright-green color, pearly luster, and micaceous cleavage. Also called *chalcolite*, and *copper uranite*.

torbite (tôr′bīt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The trade-mark name of a preparation of peat, attempted to be introduced into general use in Lancashire, England, about 1865. It was made by pulping the peat, molding it into blocks, and then drying it. The material thus prepared was converted into charcoal for smelting purposes, or partially charred for use as fuel for generating steam, or in the puddling-furnace. Many attempts have been made in England, France, and Germany to utilize peat in this way, but their success has been small.

torc, *n.* See *torque*.—**Bulbous torc.** See *bulbous*.

torce†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *torse*^{1}.

torch^{1} (tôrch), *n.* [< ME. *torche*, < OF. (and F.) *torche* = Pr. *torcha* = It. *torcia* (cf. Sp. *antorcha*, a torch), < ML. *tortia*, a torch, so called as made of a twisted roll of tow or other material, < L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort*^{1}. Cf. *torce*, *torse*^{1}.] 1. A light to be carried in the hand, formed of some combustible substance, as resinous wood, or of twisted flax, hemp, etc., soaked with tallow or other inflammable substance; a link; a flambeau.

Loke that ȝe haue candele,
Torches bothe faire & fele.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

An angry gust of wind
Puff'd out his *torch*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. An oil-lamp borne on a pole or other appliance for carrying a light easily and without danger.—**Flying torch.** See *flying-torch*.—**Inverted torch**, a torch held with the top downward, to signify the extinction of life: the emblem of death: with reference to the Greek representation of Death (Thanatos), holding a torch so reversed.—**Plumbers' torch**, a large spirit-lamp in the form of a cone.

torch^{1} (tôrch), *v. i.* [< *torch*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To fish with the aid of a torch by night. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 502. [U. S.]—2. To flare or smoke like a torch; rise like the smoke from a torch: with *up*: as, how those clouds *torch up*! *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

torch^{2} (tôrch), *v. t.* [< F. *torcher*, wipe, beat (cf. *torchis*, mortar of loam and straw), < *torche*, lit. a twist: see *torch*^{1}.] In *plastering*, to point with lime and hair: said of the inside joints of slating laid on lathing.

torch-bearer (tôrch′bãr″ėr), *n.* One who bears a torch.

Fair Jessica shall be my *torch-bearer*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 4. 40.

torch-dance (tôrch′dȧns), *n.* A dance performed by a number of persons some of whom carry lighted torches.

torcher (tôr′chėr), *n.* [< *torch*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1†. One who gives or provides a bright light, as if bearing a torch. [Rare.]

Ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 165.

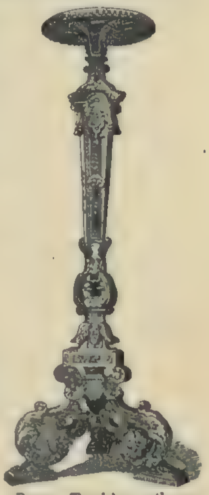
2. Specifically, one who torches for fish. [U. S.]

torchère (F. pron. tôr-shãr′), *n.* [F. *torchère*, < *torche*, torch: see *torch*^{1}.] A large candelabrum, especially when decorative and made of valuable material, as bronze, rare marble, or the like: when made of wood it is sometimes termed *gueridon*.

torch-fishing (tôrch′fish″ing), *n.* Same as *torching*.

torching (tôr′ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *torch*^{1}, *v.*] A method of capturing fish by torch-light at night. It is practised chiefly in the fall, when the fish are abundant. Also called *driving* and *fire-fishing*.

torchless (tôrch′les), *a.* [< *torch*^{1} + *-less*.] Lacking torches; unlighted. *Byron*, Lara, ii. 12.


Bronze Torchère, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

torch-light (tôrch′līt), *n.* [< ME. *torche-light*; < *torch*^{1} + *light*^{1}.] The light of a torch or of torches.

She brought hym to his bedde with *torche light*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 149.

Statilius show'd the *torch-light*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 5. 2.

torch-lily (tôrch′lil″i), *n.* See *Kniphofia*.

torchon board. A board covered with torchon paper: used by artists for water-color drawing, etc.

torchon lace. See *lace*.

torchon mat. A picture-frame mat, made of torchon paper.

torchon paper. [So named from the F. *torcher*, rub, cleanse by rubbing, *torchon*, dish-cloth.] A paper with a rough surface, used for painting on in water-color, and also for mats in picture-framing.

torch-pine (tôrch′pīn), *n.* See *pine*^{1}.

torch-race (tôrch′rās), *n.* In *Gr. antiq.*, a race at certain festivals, in which the runners carried lighted torches, the prize being awarded to the contestant who first reached the goal with his torch still burning. In some forms of this race relays of runners were posted at intervals, and the burning torch was passed on from one to the next. Very frequently it was associated with the worship of Helios (Apollo) or Selene (Artemis), or of some fire-god, as Hephæstus (Vulcan) or Prometheus. See *lampadephoria*.

torch-staff (tôrch′stȧf), *n.* The staff of a torch, by which it is carried. Compare *torch*^{1}, 2.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With *torch-staves* in their hand.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 46.

torch-thistle (tôrch′this″l), *n.* A columnar cactus of the genus *Cereus*, the stems of some species of which have been used by the Indians for torches. Sometimes the name is extended to the whole genus.

torch-wood (tôrch′wůd), *n.* 1. Wood suitable for making torches. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 562.—2. A tree of the rutaceous genus *Amyris*, either *A. maritima* of Florida and the West Indies, or *A. balsamifera* of the West Indies. *A. maritima* is a slender tree reaching 50 feet high; the wood is very hard and durable, suitable for use in the arts, could it be had in large quantities, very resinous, and much used for fuel on the Florida keys. *A. balsamifera* is smaller, very fragrant in burning, used to scent dwellings. In the West Indies the shrub *Casearia* (*Thiodia*) *serrata* of the *Samydaceæ* is also so called.

torchwort (tôrch′wėrt), *n.* The mullen. Compare *hag-taper*.

torcular (tôr′kū̦-lä̤r), *n.* [< L. *torcular*, a press used in making wine, < *torquere*, twist: see *tort*^{1}.] 1. A surgical instrument, the tourniquet.—2. In *anat.*, the confluence of the venous sinuses in the brain: more fully called *torcular Herophili*.—**Torcular Herophili**, in *anat.*, the wine-press of Herophilus, the place in the meninges of the brain, at the internal occipital protuberance, where the sinus of the falx cerebri joins the lateral sinus of the tentorium cerebelli, and other sinuses meet. This confluence of venous currents was supposed to exert some pressure upon the circulation (whence the name). See *straight sinus*, under *sinus*.

Tordylium (tôr-dil′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Morison, 1672), < L. *tordylion*, *tordylon*, < Gr. *τορδύλιον*, *τόρδυλον*, an umbelliferous plant, hartwort.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Peucedaneæ*. It is characterized by conspicuous calyx-teeth, marginal petals frequently enlarged and two-lobed, a hirsute ovary, and a fruit with thick and often rugose margin, inconspicuous ridges, and oil-tubes solitary in their channels, or in a few species numerous. There are about 12 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate and central parts of Asia. They are hairy annuals, usually bearing pinnate leaves with broad leaflets, or sometimes somewhat cordate undivided leaves. The flowers are white or purplish, and form compound umbels. The species are known as *hartwort* (which see).

tore^1 (tōr). Preterit of *tear*^{1}.

tore^2 (tōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tor*, *torre*; prob. a particular use of *tor*^{1}, a hill, prominence (W. *tor*, a knob, boss, etc.): see *tor*^{1}.] 1. A projecting knob or ball used as an ornament on furniture, as cradles and chairs.

> The Queen came forth, and that with no little worldly pompe, was placed in a Chaire having two faithfull Supporters, the Master of Maxwell upon the one *Torre*, and Secretary Lethington upon the other *Torre* of the Chaire.
> *Knox*, Hist. Ref. in Scotland, iv.

2. The pommel of a saddle.

> A horse he never doth bestride
> Without a pistol at each side,
> And without other two before,
> One at either saddle *tore*.
> *Colvil*, Mock Poem, i. 41. (*Jamieson.*)

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

tore^3 (tōr), *n.* [Origin unknown; cf. W. *tor*, a break, cut, *tori*, break, cut.] The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring. [Prov. Eng.]

tore^4†, *a.* See *tor*^{4}.

tore^5 (tōr), *n.* [< NL. *torus*, q. v.] 1. In *arch.*, same as *torus*, 1.—2. In *geom.*, a surface generated by the revolution of a conic (especially a circle) about an axis lying in its plane.

toreador (tor″e-a̤-dôr′), *n.* [Also *torreador*, *taureador*; < Sp. *toreador*, a bull-fighter, < *torear*, engage in a bull-fight, < *toro*, a bull: see *steer*^{2}.] A Spanish bull-fighter, especially one who fights on horseback.

toreave†, *v. t.* [ME. *toreven*; < *to-*^{2} + *reave*.] To take away completely. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 203.

torely†, *adv.* [ME., < *tore*^{4}, *tor*^{4}, + *-ly*^{2}.] With difficulty; hardly; stoutly; firmly.

> The Troiens, on the tothir syde, *torely* with stode,
> Dysasent to the dede, Dukes & other.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8016.

torend†, *v. t.* [ME. *torenden*; < *to-*^{2} + *rend*^{1}.] To rend in pieces; tear. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 790.

toret†, **torette**†, *n.* [ME., also *turet*, < OF. (and F.) *touret*, a wheel, reel, spinning-wheel, dim. of *tour*, a turn: see *tour*^{2}, *turn*.] 1. A ring, such as those by which a hawk's lune or leash was fastened to the jesses, or that on a dog's collar through which the leash passed. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1294.—2. The eye in which a ring turns.

> This ring renneth in a maner *turet*.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. § 2.

toreumatography (tō̦-rö-ma̤-tog′ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *τόρευμα(τ-)*, work in relief (< *τορεύειν*, bore, chase), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or treatise on ancient art-work in metal.

toreumatology (tō̦-rö-ma̤-tol′ō̦-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *τόρευμα(τ-)*, work in relief, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art or technic of ancient art-work in metal.

toreutes (tō̦-rö′tēz), *n.*; pl. *toreutæ* (-tē). [< Gr. *τορευτής*, one who works in relief, < *τορεύειν*, bore, chase: see *toreutic*.] In *antiq.*, an artist or artisan in metal.

toreutic (tō̦-rö′tik), *a.* [= F. *toreutique*, < Gr. *τορευτικός*, < *τορεύειν*, bore, chase, emboss.] In *anc. metal-work*, chased, carved, or embossed: noting, in general, all varieties of sculptured, modeled, or other art-work in metal. The toreutic art was considered to include casting and the production of designs in relief on a surface of metal by beating out a plate with hammers or punches from behind (repoussé), or by beating it into a mold of wood or metal, though all hammered work is more strictly called *empæstic work*. Ivory-carving was also a department of toreutic work, which therefore covered the production of chryselephantine statues.

> Of *toreutic* work in bronze these tombs seem to have yielded very little.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 397.

toreutics (tō̦-rö′tiks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *toreutic* (see *-ics*).] See the quotation.

> *Toreutics*, by which is meant sculpture in metals, and also this combination of metal with other materials.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 85.

torf†, *n.* A Middle English form of *turf*.

torfaceous (tôr-fā′shius), *a.* [< ML. **torfa*, *turfa* (< E. *turf*), + *-aceous*.] Growing in bogs or mosses: said of plants.

torfel (tôr′fl), *v. i.* [Cf. *terfle*.] To fall; decline; die. *Halliwell*; *Jamieson*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

torfere†, **torfer**†, *n.* [ME., also *torfoyr*; < Icel. *torfæra*, a difficult passage or road, *torfærr*, hard to pass, < *tor-*, hard, + *fara*, go, pass: see *tor*^{4} and *fare*^{1}.] Difficulty; trouble.

> Suche *torfoyr* and torment of-telle herde I neuere.
> *York Plays*, p. 432.

> Thow arte be-trayede of thi mene, that moste thow on traystede.
> That schalle turne the to tene and *torfere* for ever.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1956.

torgant, *a.* See *targant*.

torgoch (tor′goċh), *n.* [< W. *torgoch*, lit. 'red-belly,' < *tor*, belly, + *coch*, red.] The red-bellied char, a variety of the common char, *Salvelinus alpinus*, found in mountain lakes in Great Britain; the saibling, as there found. See *char*^{4}.

tori, *n.* Plural of *torus*.

Torify (tō′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Torified*, ppr. *Torifying*. [< *Tory* + *-fy*.] To make a Tory of. [Humorous.]

> He is Liberalizing them instead of their *Torifying* him.
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Letters, p. 262. (*Davies.*)

Torilis (tor′i-lis), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), perhaps from the thick stylopodia, representing the disk, < L. *torus*, a cushion.] A former genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Caucalineæ*, and now classed as a section of *Caucalis*, which is a genus of about 20 species, distinguished from *Daucus*, the carrot, by a muricate, bristly, or aculeate fruit with the face deeply channeled. The species are natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. They are usually rough annuals, with pinnately decompound leaves, and white or purplish flowers in compound umbels either terminal or opposite the leaves, commonly with few rays and few involucral bracts or none, but with many-leaved involucels and the marginal flowers commonly radiate, the other petals obcordate and these enlarged and bifid. They are chiefly known as *hedge-parsley* (which see) and also *bur-parsley*.

torillo (tō̦-ril′ō), *n.* [Sp. *torillo*, a little bull, dim. of *toro*, a bull: see *steer*^{2}.] One of the hemipods, *Turnix sylvatica*, found in Spain: apparently so called from its pugnacity. See *Turnix*.

Torins (tō-raṅ′), *n.* A red wine grown in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, resembling Burgundy of the second class, and keeping well.

torit†, *v. t.* [ME. *toritten*, *torytten*; < *to-*^{2} + *rit*^{1}.] To cleave or tear in pieces.

> Hyre ryche robys sche all *to-rytte*,
> And was ravysed out of hyr wytte.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, XV. Cent. (*Halliwell*, under *ritte.*)

torive†, *v. t.* [ME. *toriven*; < *to-*^{2} + *rive*^{1}.] To rive in pieces; rend.

> The king share thrugh his shild with the sharpe ende,
> And the rod all *to roofe* right to his honde.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1234.

torment (tôr′ment), *n.* [< ME. *torment*, *tourment*, *turment*, < OF. *torment*, *tourment*, *turment*, F. *tourment* = Pr. *torment*, *turment* = Sp. Pg. It. *tormento*, torment (cf. Sp. Pg. *tormenta*, a tempest), < L. *tormentum*, an engine for hurling stones, a missile so hurled, also an instrument of torture, a rack, hence torture, anguish, torment, also a mangle, clothes-press, also a cord, rope, < *torquere*, twist, hurl, throw, rack, torture, torment: see *tort*^{1}. Cf. *torture*.] 1†. An engine of war for casting stones, darts, or other missiles; a tormentum.

> Vitruuius . . . sayth, All *turmentes* of warre, whiche we cal ordinance, were first inuented by kinges or gouernours of hostes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 8.

2. An instrument of torture, as the rack, the thumbscrew, or the wheel; also, the application of such an instrument, or the torture caused by it.

> Zaynte Agase, thet mid greate blisse . . . yede to *torment* alsuo ase hi yede to feste other to a bredale.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

> This *torment* of the wheele I find in Aristotle to have been used amongst the ancient Grecians.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 11.

3. Hence, anything which causes great pain or suffering; a source of trouble, sorrow, or anguish.

> A! lorde, we were worthy
> Mo *turmentis* for to taste,
> But mende vs with mercye
> Als thou of myght is moste.
> *York Plays*, p. 393.

> Why, death 's the end of evils, and a rest
> Rather than *torment*: it dissolves all griefs.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

4. A state of suffering, bodily or mental; misery; agony.

> Sixteene dayes he travelled in this feare and *torment*.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 42.

> How can I tell
> In any words the *torment* of that hell
> That she for her own soul had fashioned?
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 151.

5. An object of torture; a victim. [Rare.]

> That instant he becomes the sergeant's care,
> His pupil, and his *torment* and his jest.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 632.

6†. A tempest; a tornado.

> In to the se of Spayn wer dryuen in a *torment*
> Among the Sarazins. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 148.

=**Syn.** 4. *Anguish*, *Torture*, etc. See *agony*.

torment (tôr-ment′), *v. t.* [< ME. *tormenten*, *tourmenten*, *turmenten*, < OF. *tormenter*, *turmenter*, *tourmenter*, F. *tourmenter* = Pr. *tormentar*, *turmentar* = Sp. *tormentar* (also *atormentar* = Pg. *atormentar*) = It. *tormentare*, < ML. *tormentare*, torment, twist, < L. *tormentum*, torment: see *torment*, *n.*] 1. To put to torment, as with the rack or the wheel; torture.

> He shall be *tormented* with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels. Rev. xiv. 10.

2. To bring suffering or misery upon; pain; plague; distress; afflict.

> Thow dosse bot tynnez thi tyme, and *turmenttez* thi pople.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1954.

> Raw it is no better then poyson, and being rosted, except it be tender and the heat abated, . . . it will prickle and *torment* the throat extreamely.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 123.

> A provoking gipsy! to run away, and *torment* her poor father, that doats on her! *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

3. To twist; distort.

> The fix'd and rooted earth,
> *Tormented* into billows, heaves and swells.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 101.

> The monument of Margaret [of Bourbon] herself is . . . in white marble, *tormented* into a multitude of exquisite patterns. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 246.

4. To throw into agitation; disturb greatly. [Rare.]

> Then, soaring on main wing,
> *Tormented* all the air. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 244.

=**Syn.** 1. To agonize, rack, excruciate.—2. *Plague*, *Worry*, etc. (See *tease*.) *Trouble*, *Distress*, etc. See *afflict*.

tormenta, *n.* Plural of *tormentum*.

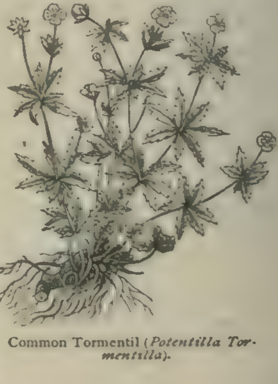
tormented (tôr-men′ted), *p. a.* Tortured; agonized; distorted: occasionally used in the United States as a euphemism for *damned*: as, not a *tormented* cent. *Lowell*, Int. to Biglow Papers.

tormenter (tôr-men′tėr), *n.* [< *torment* + *-er*^{1}.] See *tormentor*.

tormentful (tôr′ment-fůl), *a.* [< *torment* + *-ful*.] Causing great suffering or torment. [Rare.]

> Malice, and envy, and revenge are unjust passions, and in what nature soever they are, they are as vexatious and *tormentful* to itself as they are troublesome and mischievous to others.
> *Tillotson*, Sermons, III. 192. (*Richardson, Supp.*)

tormentil (tôr′men-til), *n.* [Formerly *tormentile*; < F. *tormentille* = Pr. *tormentilla* = Sp. *tormentila* = Pg. It. *tormentilla*, < ML. *tormentilla*, *tormentella*, also *tornilla*, *tornella*, tormentil; so called, it is said, because supposed to allay the pain of the toothache, < L. *tormentum*, torment: see *torment*.] A plant, *Potentilla Tormentilla*, of Europe and temperate Asia. It is a low herb with slender forking stems, the lower leaves with five leaflets, the upper with three the flowers small, bright-yellow, and having



Common Tormentil (*Potentilla Tormentilla*).

usually but four petals. The plant has a thick and woody perennial rootstock, which is highly astringent; it is used in medicine, and also sometimes in tanning. It contains besides an available red coloring matter, used by the Laplanders to dye the skins worn by them as clothing. Also called *bloodroot*, *septfoil*, and *shepherd's-knot*.

This *tormentil*, whose virtue is to part
All deadly killing poison from the heart.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Tormentilla (tôr-men-til'ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < ML. *tormentilla*: see *tormentil.*] 1. A former genus of plants, now reduced to a section of *Potentilla*, including those species which have the parts of the flowers in fours. The tormentil belongs to this section.—2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this subgenus; tormentil.

This single yellow flower . . . is a *tormentilla*, which is good against the plague.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, iii.

tormentingly (tôr-men'ting-li), *adv.* In a tormenting manner; in a manner productive of suffering.

He bounst and bet his head *tormentingly*.
Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

tormentingness (tôr-men'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being tormenting. *Bailey*, 1727.

tormentise†, *n.* [ME., < *torment*, *v.*] Torment; torture.

This Seneca the wyse
Chees in a bath to deye in this manere
Rather than han another *tormentyse*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 527.

tormentor (tôr-men'tor), *n.* [< ME. *tormentour*, *turmentour*, < OF. **tormentour* = Sp. *tormentador*, < ML. **tormentator* (cf. *tormentarius*), a torturer, < *tormentare*, torment: see *torment*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which torments. Especially—(*a*) One whose office it is to inflict torture; an executioner.

Then the lorde wonder loude laled & cryed,
& talkez to his *tormenttourez*: "takez hym," he biddez,
"Byndez byhynde, at his bak, bothe two his handez, . . .
Stik hym stifly in stokez."
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 154.

Thre strokes in the nekke he smoot hir tho,
The *tormentour*. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 527.

(*b*) One who or that which causes pain or anguish; a cause of suffering or great distress.

These words hereafter thy *tormentors* be!
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 136.

Louis XI., whose closeness was indeed his *tormentor*.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

2. In *agri.*, an instrument for reducing a stiff soil. It is somewhat like a harrow, but runs on wheels, and each tine is furnished with a hoe or share that cuts up the ground.
3. A long fork used by a ship's cook to take meat out of the coppers.—4. In *theatrical use*, one of the elaborately painted wings which stand in the first grooves.—5. Same as *back-scratcher*.
Also *tormenter*.

tormentress (tôr-men'tres), *n.* [< *tormentor* + *-ess.*] A woman who torments.

Fortune ordinarily commeth after to whip and punish them, as the scourge and *tormentresse* of glorie and honour.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 4.

tormentry†, *n.* [ME. *tormentrie*; < *torment* + *-ry.*] Affliction; distress.

If she be riche and of heigh parage,
Than seistow it is a *tormentrie*
To soffren hire pride and hire malencolie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 251.

tormentum (tôr-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *tormenta* (-tä). [L.: see *torment.*] 1. Anciently, a kind of catapult having many forms.—2. A light piece of ordnance.—3. A whirligig.

Restless as a whirling *tormentum*.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, v.

4. In *med.*, a name formerly applied to obstructive intestinal disorders, probably specifically to intussusception.

tormina (tôr'mi-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tormina*, griping pains, < *torquere*, twist, wrench: see *tort*¹. Cf. *torment.*] Severe griping pains in the bowels; gripes; colic.

torminal (tôr'mi-nal), *a.* Same as *torminous*.

torminous (tôr'mi-nus), *a.* [< *tormina* + *-ous.*] Affected with tormina; characterized by griping pains.

tormodont (tôr'mō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. τόρμος, a hole or socket, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] Socketed, as teeth; having socketed teeth, as a bird. See *Odontotormæ*.

They differ from recent Carinate birds in degree only, viz., by their *tormodont* teeth and amphicœlous vertebræ.
Nature, XXXIX. 178.

torn¹ (tōrn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *tear*¹.] In *bot.*, having deep and irregular marginal incisions, as if produced by tearing; lacerate.

torn² (tôrn), *n.* 1†. A Middle English form of *turn*.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing an ancient spinning-wheel.

tornade† (tôr-nād'), *n.* [See *tornado.*] A tornado. *Bailey*, 1727.

Inured to danger's direst form,
Tornade and earthquake, flood and storm.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 8.

tornadic (tôr-nad'ik), *a.* [< *tornado* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a tornado.

Four series of storms of *tornadic* character have passed over the States east of the Mississippi River since the beginning of the year. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, I. 7.

tornado (tôr-nā'dō), *n.*; pl. *tornadoes* (-dōz). [With the common change of terminal *-a* to *-o*, to give the word a more Spanish look (also sometimes *tornade*), < Sp. (and Pg.) *tornada*, a return, or turning about (applied appar. at one time by Spanish and Portuguese sailors to a whirling wind at sea), < *tornar*, turn, < L. *tornare*, turn: see *turn*. The Pg. name is *travado*; the Sp. name is *turbonada.*] A violent squall or whirlwind of small extent.

They were all together in a plumpe on Christmasse-eve was two yere, when the great floud was, and there stird up such *ternados* and furicanos of tempests.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

We had fine weather while we lay here, only some *tornadoes*, or thunder-showers. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1681.

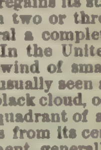
Specifically—(*a*) On the west coast of Africa, from Cape Verd to the equator, a squall of great intensity and of short duration, occurring during the summer months, but most frequently and with greatest violence at the beginning and end of the rainy season. On the western part of the coast, near Sierra Leone, these squalls come from easterly points, and blow off shore; while on the eastern part of the coast, near the mouth of the Niger, they occasionally blow on shore, partly because of a variation in the direction of the squall, and partly because of a different trend of the coast. The squall is marked by peculiar, dense, arched masses of dark cloud, furious gusts of wind, vivid lightning, deafening thunder, and torrents of rain; it produces a slight rise in the barometer and a fall of temperature amounting on the average to 9° Fahr. Similar squalls in other tropical regions are usually known by the name of *arched squalls*, but are sometimes also called *tornadoes*. The principal period when these squalls occur (namely, at the change of the seasons or of the monsoons) is that in which great quantities of vapor-laden air are stopped by a land-wind, and accumulate near the coast, producing a hot, sultry, unstable state of the atmosphere. The tornado is the overturning process by which the atmosphere regains its stability. The wind ordinarily turns through two or three points during its progress, but in general a complete cyclonic motion is not established. (*b*) In the United States, east of the 100th meridian, a whirlwind of small radius and of highly destructive violence, usually seen as a whirling funnel pendent from a mass of black cloud, occurring most frequently in the southeast quadrant of an area of low pressure several hundred miles from its center, and having a rapid progressive movement, generally toward the northeast. The principal condition precedent to the formation of a tornado, just as for a thunder-storm, is an unstable state of the atmosphere. In the tornado a whirling motion from right to left, of tremendous energy, is generated in a mass of clouds, and is often maintained for several hours, while in the ordinary thunder-storm a complete cyclonic motion probably seldom becomes established. Tornadoes generally arise just after the hottest part of the day, when the atmosphere has its maximum instability; the months of greatest frequency are April, May, June, and July. The destruction in a tornado may be caused either by the surface wind which is forced in on all sides to feed the ascending current of the tornado-funnel, or by the gyrating winds of the funnel itself when sufficiently low to come within the reach of buildings; in the latter case no structure, however strongly built, is apparently able to withstand the wind's enormous force.

tornaria (tôr-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *tornus*, a lathe (see *turn*), + *-aria.*] The echinopædic-like larva of *Balanoglossus*, bearing a great resemblance to the larvæ of some of the echinoderms, as starfishes; originally the name of a pseudogenus, retained to designate the objects defined. See *Balanoglossus* (with cut).

tornarian (tôr-nā'ri-an), *a.* [< *tornaria* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a tornaria; resembling the larva of *Balanoglossus*.

Tornatella (tôr-na-tel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), < L. *tornatus*, turned in a lathe, < *tornare*, turn (see *turn*), + dim. term. *-ella.*] The typical genus of the family *Tornatellidæ*: same as *Actæon*.

Tornatellidæ (tôr-na-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tornatella* + *-idæ.*] That family of opisthobranchiate gastropods whose type genus is *Tornatella*, having a developed spiral shell: same as *Actæonidæ*.


Tornatella tornatilis.

torn-crenate (tōrn'krē'nāt), *a.* In *bot.*, crenate in having the margin torn, as certain lichens.

torn-down (tōrn'doun), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Rough; riotous; turbulent; rebellious; ungovernable; hence, overpowering of its kind. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

You know I was a girl onst; led the General a dance of it, I tell you. Yes, a real *torn-down* piece I was!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, xxxii.

II. *n.* An unruly or unmanageable person. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

torneament†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tournament*.

tornilla, tornillo (tôr-nil'ä, -ō), *n.* [Mexican name, < Sp. *tornillo*, a screw, dim. of *torno*, turn, turning-wheel: see *turn.*] The screw-pod mesquit. See *mesquit*².

torniquet, *n.* See *tourniquet*.

tornography (tôr-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Irreg. < *torn(ado)* + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The description and theory of tornadoes. [Rare.]

torob†, *v. t.* [ME. *torobben*; < *to-*² + *rob*¹.] To steal wholly; take entirely away.

My yoye, myn herte ye all *to-robbydd*,
The chylde ys dedd that soke my breste!
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47. (*Halliwell.*)

toroidal (tō-roi'dal), *a.* [< *tore*⁵, *torus*, + *-oid* + *-al.*] Having a shape like an anchor-ring, or a surface generated by the revolution of a circle about a line in its plane; pertaining to such a surface, or to a family of such surfaces.—**Toroidal function.** See *function*.

torose (tō'rōs), *a.* Same as *torous*.

torosity (tō-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< *torose* + *-ity.*] The state of being torous; muscular strength; muscularity. *Bailey*, 1727.

torotoro (tō'rō-tō'rō), *n.* [Native name.] A Papuan kingfisher, *Syma torotoro*.

torous (tō'rus), *a.* [< L. *torosus*, full of muscle or flesh, < *torus*, a bulging, a protuberance, muscle: see *torus.*] Bulging; swelling; muscular. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, cylindrical, with bulges or constrictions at intervals; swelling in knobs at intervals. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, protuberant; knobbed; tuberculated. Also *torose*.

tor-ouzel (tôr'ö"zl), *n.* The ring-ouzel. [Devonshire, Eng.]

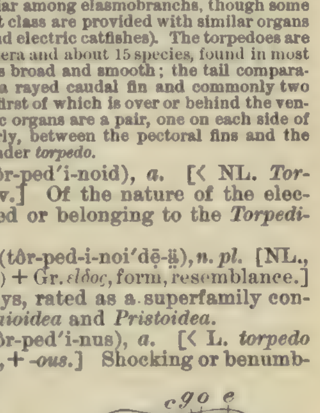
Torpedinidæ (tôr-pē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Torpedo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of batoid fishes, typified by the genus *Torpedo*; the electric rays, noted for their power of giving shocks by means of a sort of galvanic battery with which they are provided. In this respect the electric rays are peculiar among elasmobranchs, though some fishes of a different class are provided with similar organs (the electric eels and electric catfishes). The torpedoes are large rays, of 6 genera and about 15 species, found in most seas. The trunk is broad and smooth; the tail comparatively short, with a rayed caudal fin and commonly two rayed dorsals, the first of which is over or behind the ventrals. The electric organs are a pair, one on each side of the trunk anteriorly, between the pectoral fins and the head. See cuts under *torpedo*.

torpedinoid (tôr-ped'i-noid), *a.* [< NL. *Torpedinoidea*, q. v.] Of the nature of the electric ray; related or belonging to the *Torpedinoidea*.

Torpedinoidea (tôr-ped-i-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Torpedo* (*-din-*) + Gr. εἶδος, form, resemblance.] The electric rays, rated as a superfamily contrasted with *Raioidea* and *Pristoidea*.

torpedinous (tôr-ped'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *torpedo* (*-din-*), torpedo, + *-ous.*] Shocking or benumbing like a torpedo. [Rare.]

Fishy were his eyes, *torpedinous* was his manner.
De Quincey.
((*Imp. Dict.*)



Torpedo, its electric apparatus displayed.
b, branchiæ; *c*, brain; *e*, electric organ; *g*, cranium; *me*, spinal cord; *n*, nerves to pectoral fins; *nl*, lateral nerves; *np*, branches of pneumogastric to the electric organ; *o*, eye.

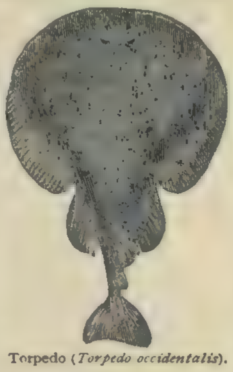
torpedo (tôr-pē'dō), *n.*; pl. *torpedoes* (-dōz). [Formerly also *torpædo*, *torpido*; = Sp. Pg. *torpedo* = It. *torpedine* (cf. F. *torpille* = It. *torpiglia*), a torpedo, cramp-fish, < L. *torpedo*, numbness, also a torpedo, cramp-fish, < *torpere*, benumb: see *torpent*, *torpid.*] 1. A fish of the genus *Torpedo* or family *Torpedinidæ*; an electric ray; a cramp-fish or numb-fish.

Torpido is a fisshe, but who-so handeleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes, that he shall fele no thyng.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 239.

The *Torpædo* or Cramp-fish came also to our hands, but we were amazed (not knowing that fish but by its quality) when a sudden trembling seazed on us: a device it has to

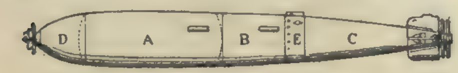
beget liberty, by evaporating a cold breath to stupifie such as either touch or hold a thing that touches it.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels (ed. 1638), p. 349.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Duméril, 1806).] The typical genus of the family *Torpedinidæ*. It is now restricted to electric rays whose trunk is very broad and disk-like, evenly rounded in front and on the sides, and abruptly contracted at the tail, whose caudal fin is well developed, and which have two dorsals, large separate ventrals, and the skin perfectly smooth. They are large rays, chiefly of Atlantic waters. *T. occidentalis*, which is found along the Atlantic coast of North America, though not very common there, attains a length of about five feet; it is nearly uniform blackish above, and white below. *T. californica*, of the opposite coast, is a spotted species.



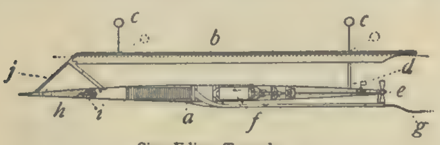
Torpedo (*Torpedo occidentalis*).

3. An explosive device belonging to either of two distinct classes of submarine destructive agents used in war—namely, *torpedoes proper*, which are propelled against an enemy's ship, and more or less stationary *submarine mines*, placed where a hostile vessel would be likely to come within range of their destructive effect. Of the first class, called also *offensive torpedoes*, there are three principal types: (*a*) the *locomotive torpedo*, which class includes the Whitehead and many other patterns generally designated by the name of the inventor; (*b*) the *towing* or *otter torpedo*; and (*c*) the *spar-* or *outrigger-torpedo*. The Whitehead torpedo, or fish-torpedo, may be described as a cigar-shaped vessel from 14 to 19 feet in length, and from 14 to 19 inches in diameter. It is made of steel or phosphor-bronze, and divided into compartments. The forward compartment carries the explosive charge with the fuse, to be fired on impact; the next, condensed air; the third (the balance-chamber), the mechanism by which its course is adjusted; and the next, the engine which is driven by the compressed air. Back of the engine-room is an air-chamber designed to give buoyancy. The torpedo is driven by two propellers, revolving in opposite directions, and obtains a speed of from 20 to over 30 miles an hour for about 500 to 1,000 yards. The torpedo is fitted with four rudders, two vertical and two horizontal. It is expected to be a formidable weapon, but thus far the results from its use have not justified the expectations. In other patterns the motive power is supplied by compressed gas. In several inventions a reel of insulated wire in the stern is paid out as the vessel proceeds, keeping up communication with the shore, and a small flag or staff above water indicates its whereabouts—an electrical apparatus in connection with the reel of wire affording the means of starting, stopping, directing, or firing it. Various forms of towing torpedoes have been devised, of which the best-known is that of Commander Harvey, R. N. This torpedo is towed on the quarter of the attacking vessel, and is so attached to the tow-line as to pull the line out at an angle with the course of the attacking vessel, which endeavors to manœuver so as to draw the torpedo under the hull of an enemy and explode its charge on contact by a trigger-bolt; but in practice it has not been successful, and in the navies of Great Britain and the United States has been withdrawn from use. The spar- or outrigger-torpedo consists of a metal case containing the explosive (guncotton, gunpowder, dynamite, etc.) and fitted with a fuse so arranged as to explode by means of an electric current or by contact with the hull of an enemy's ship. It is fastened on the end of a spar or outrigger, which may be attached to the bows of a small steamer built on purpose, may be protruded under water from a properly fitted vessel, or may be carried on a spar projecting from the stem or the side of an ordinary man-of-war. The general leaning seems now to be in favor of automobile torpedoes projected from the bows or side of specially constructed vessels of great speed. Stationary torpedoes, or submarine mines, placed in channels or harbors to prevent the approach of an enemy's vessels, usually consist of a strong water-tight metal case containing an efficient explosive, and having fuses to explode the charge on contact, or being connected by electric wires with the shore and fired at the pleasure of the operator. A vast deal of study and expense has been devoted to the perfection of torpedoes, and almost all governments now have schools for the instruction of naval and army officers in torpedo-warfare. See *torpedo-school*.



Whitehead Torpedo.

A, air-chamber; *B*, balance-chamber; *C*, buoyancy-chamber; *D*, explosive head; *E*, engine-room.



Sims-Edison Torpedo.

In this the torpedo *a* is carried by a float *b*, with indicators *c* which, when elevated as indicated in full outline, show its position. The propeller *e* and rudder *d* are each operated by an electric current sent through the cable *g*, the steering being performed from the torpedo-station and guided by observation of the indicators; *f* is the motor; *h*, explosive charge; *i*, firing mechanism; *j*, sharp steel blade for severing cables, ropes, or other obstructions. The torpedo may be used by war-vessels, as well as from land-stations, traveling by its own power about 100 feet ahead of the ship, to which it is attached by electric snap-cables. When released it may proceed, at full speed, guided by the pilot, in the direction desired. When passing under an obstruction, such as floating timber, etc., the indicators are pressed backward, as shown in dotted outline, and automatically resume their position after the obstruction is passed.

4. Hence, some other explosive agent. Specifically—(*a*) *Milit.*, a shell buried in the path of a storming party, having a percussion or friction device, or an electrical arrangement which explodes the charge when the ground over the torpedo is trod on. (*b*) A danger-signal consisting of a detonating cartridge laid on a rail of a railway and exploded by the wheels of a passing locomotive. (*c*) A small quantity of an explosive wrapped up with a number of small pebbles in a piece of tissue-paper, and exploded by being thrown on the ground or against some hard surface, for the amusement of children. (*d*) A cartridge of gunpowder, dynamite, nitroglycerin, etc., exploded in an oil-well to start the flow of oil, or in the vicinity of a school of fish to destroy great numbers of them, and for other purposes.

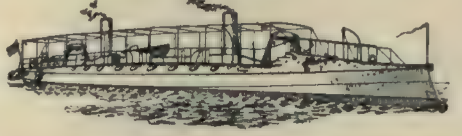
5. In *med.*, narcosis; stupor. [Rare.]—**Brennan torpedo,** a locomotive torpedo designed chiefly for the defense of harbors and rivers. It is propelled by the rapid unwinding (by means of an engine external to the torpedo) of two fine steel wires wound about drums within the torpedo, which are connected with two propeller-shafts. It can be steered by the operator, and is under his control until it strikes the enemy.—**Howell torpedo,** an automobile torpedo used in the United States navy. It is propelled by a fly-wheel weighing about 100 pounds, which is made to revolve at a high rate of speed just before the torpedo is discharged.

torpedo (tôr-pē′dō), *v.* [< *torpedo*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To attack with torpedoes; explode a torpedo under or in.

II. *intrans.* To use or explode torpedoes.

torpedo-anchor (tôr-pē′dō-ang″ko̤r), *n.* An anchor of any form for securing a submarine torpedo in position.

torpedo-boat (tôr-pē′dō-bōt), *n.* *Naut.*, a boat specially designed (or used) for carrying or discharging torpedoes; specifically, a steamer of small size and high speed designed for this use exclusively.—**Torpedo-boat catcher,** or **torpedo-gunboat,** a war-vessel of considerable size, but smaller than a cruiser, designed to overtake and destroy torpedo-boats. Vessels of this type have generally failed to attain the necessary speed.—**Torpedo-boat destroyer,** a war-vessel somewhat larger than the typical torpedo-boat but smaller than the torpedo-boat catcher, having such speed and armament as to be able to overtake and destroy torpedo-boats. These vessels have attained a very high rate of speed. They are practically "magnified torpedo-boats," capable of acting either as sea-going torpedo-boats or as destroyers.



United States Torpedo-boat "Cushing."

torpedo-boom (tôr-pē′dō-böm), *n.* A spar for carrying a torpedo, either projected from a boat or vessel, or anchored to the bed of a channel.

torpedo-catcher (tôr-pē′dō-kach″ėr), *n.* Same as *torpedo-boat catcher*. See *torpedo-boat*.

torpedo-director (tôr-pē′dō-di-rek″to̤r), *n.* An instrument for aiming a torpedo-tube. It is placed at some distance from the tube, and consists essentially of a graduated arc with devices which, when properly adjusted for the direction of the tube, the speed of the torpedo, and the speed of both the vessel and the enemy, give the proper line of sight for discharge.

torpedoist (tôr-pē′dọ-ist), *n.* [< *torpedo* + *-ist.*] One who uses or who advocates the use of torpedoes. [Recent.]

torpedo-net (tôr-pē′dō-net), *n.* A network of steel or iron wire hung around a ship and boomed off by spars to intercept torpedoes or torpedo-boats. When not in use it is stopped up alongside the ship.

torpedo-netting (tôr-pē′dō-net″ing), *n.* Same as *torpedo-net.*

torpedo-officer (tôr-pē′dō-of″i-sėr), *n.* One of the line officers of a man-of-war whose special duty it is to supervise and care for the torpedoes and their fittings.

torpedo-school (tôr-pē′dō-sköl), *n.* A government school for teaching officers and enlisted men of the army and navy the construction and use of torpedoes. In the United States a torpedo-school for the navy has been established at Newport, Rhode Island, and for the army at Willett's Point, New York.

torpedo-spar (tôr-pē′dō-spär), *n.* A wooden or iron spar projecting from the bows or side of a steamer, and on the end of which a torpedo is carried.

torpedo-tube (tôr-pē′dō-tūb), *n.* Same as *launching-tube*.

torpelness†, *n.* [ME.; as *torple* + *-ness.*] Instability.

torpent (tôr′pe̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *torpen(t-)s*, ppr. of *torpere*, benumb. Cf. *torpid.*] **I.** *a.* Benumbed; numb; incapable of activity or sensibility; torpid; dull; dim. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A medicine that diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

torpescence (tôr-pes′e̤ns), *n.* [< *torpescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of being torpescent; the quality of becoming torpent; torpidity; numbness; insensibility. [Rare.]

torpescent (tôr-pes′e̤nt), *a.* [< L. *torpescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *torpescere*, grow numb or stiff, inceptive of *torpere*, be numb: see *torpent.*] Becoming torpent; growing torpid or benumbed. [Rare.]

> Of gold tenacious, their *torpescent* soul
> Clenches their coin, and what electral fire
> Shall solve the frosty gripe, and bid it flow?
> *Shenstone*, Economy, i.

torpid (tôr′pid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *torpidus*, benumbed, torpid, < *torpere*, be numb, stiff, or torpid.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Benumbed; insensible; inactive.

> November dark
> Checks vegetation in the *torpid* plant
> Expos'd to his cold breath.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 468.

2. Specifically, dormant, as an animal in hibernation or estivation, when it passes its time in sleep: as, a *torpid* snake.—3. Figuratively, dull; sluggish; apathetic.

> Now to the church behold the mourners come,
> Sedately *torpid* and devoutly dumb.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 16.

> The love of children had never been quickened in Hepzibah's heart, and was now *torpid*, if not extinct.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

4. Pertaining to the torpids, or Lent boat-races at Oxford. See II. [Oxford slang.]

> The *Torpid* Races last six days.
> *Dickens's Dict. Oxford*, p. 18.

II. *n.* **1.** A second-class racing-boat at Oxford, corresponding to the *slogger* of Cambridge; also, one of the crew of such a boat. [Oxford slang.]

> The *torpids* being filled with the refuse of the rowing-men—generally awkward or very young oarsmen.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. iv.

2. *pl.* The Lent boat-races at Oxford. [Oxford slang.]

torpidity (tôr-pid′ị-ti), *n.* [< *torpid* + *-ity.*] **1.** Insensibility numbness; torpor; apathy.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a dormant state in which no food is taken; the condition of an animal in hibernation or estivation, when it passes its time in the winter or summer sleep; dormancy.—**3.** Dullness; sluggishness; stupidity.

> Genius, likely to be lost in obscurity, or chilled to *torpidity* in the cold atmosphere of extreme indigence.
> *V. Knox*, Grammar Schools.

torpidly (tôr′pid-li), *adv.* In a torpid manner; in consequence of numbness, insensibility, or apathy; sluggishly; slowly; stupidly.

torpidness (tôr′pid-nes), *n.* Torpidity; torpor.

> The exercise of this faculty . . . keeps it from rust and *torpidness*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 3.

torpify (tôr′pi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *torpified*, ppr. *torpifying*. [< L. *torpefacere*, make numb, < *torpere*, be numb, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make torpid; stupefy; numb; blunt.

> They [sermons] are not harmless if they *torpify* the understanding. *Southey*, Doctor, xxvii.

torpitude (tôr′pi-tūd), *n.* [Irreg., < *torpi(d)* + *-tude.*] Torpor; torpidity; dormancy, as of animals. See *torpidity*, 2.

> Able to exist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state without any food. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., viii. 5.

torple†, *v. i.* [ME. *torplen;* origin obscure. Cf. *torfel*. Cf. *topple*. Hence *torpelness.*] To fall headlong; topple.

> The thet nappeth upon helle brerde, he *torpleth* ofte al in er he lest wene. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 324.

torpor (tôr′po̤r), *n.* [= F. *torpeur* = Sp. Pg. *torpor* = It. *torpore*, < L. *torpor*, numbness, < *torpere*, be numb or torpid: see *torpent*, *torpid.*] **1.** Loss of motion or sensibility; numbness or inactivity of mind or body; torpidity; torpidness; dormancy; apathy; stupor: as, the *torpor* of a hibernating animal; the *torpor* of intoxication or of grief.

> It was some time before he [Rip Van Winkle] could get into the regular track of gossip, or could be made to comprehend the strange events that had taken place during his *torpor*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 64.

2. Dullness; sluggishness; apathy; stupidity.

The same *torpor*, as regarded the capacity for intellectual effort, accompanied me home.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 39.

torporific (tôr-pọ-rif'ik), *a.* [< L. *torpor*, numbness, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing torpor; torpifying; stupefying.

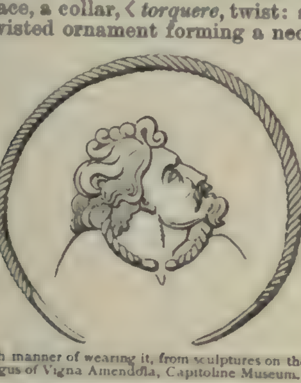
torquate (tôr'kwāt), *a.* [< L. *torquatus*, wearing a neck-chain, < *torques*, a neck-chain: see *torque*.] In *zoöl.*, ringed about the neck; collared, as with a color, or by the peculiar texture, etc., of hair or feathers about the neck.

torquated (tôr'kwā-ted), *a.* [< *torquate* + *-ed*2.] 1. Having or wearing a torque.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *torquate*.

Torquatella (tôr-kwa-tel'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of *torquatus*, adorned with a neck-chain: see *torquate*.] The typical genus of *Torquatellidæ*, having a plicate and extensile membranous collar, and the mouth with a tongue-like valve or velum. *T. typica* inhabits salt water.

Torquatellidæ (tôr-kwa-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Torquatella* + *-idæ*.] A family of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Torquatella*. These animalcules are free-swimming, illoricate, and more or less ovate; the anterior ciliary wreath is replaced by a membranous extensile and contractile collar, which is perforated centrally by the oral aperture.

torque (tôrk), *n.* [Also *torc*; = It. *torque* = *torc*, < L. *torques*, *torquis*, a twisted metal neck-ring, a necklace, a collar, < *torquere*, twist: see *tort*.] 1. A twisted ornament forming a necklace or collar for the neck, particularly one worn by uncivilized people, and of such a make as to retain its rigidity and circular form. Such a collar was considered a characteristic attribute of the ancient Gauls. Also *torques*.


Torque, with manner of wearing it, from sculptures on the sarcophagus of Vigna Amendola, Capitoline Museum.

They [the Gauls] wore collars and *torques* of gold, necklaces, and bracelets, and strings of brightly-coloured beads made of glass or of a material like the Egyptian porcelain. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 115.

The Anglo-Saxons habitually wore upon their arms twisted bracelets or *torques*, or, in their stead, a number of simple bracelets. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 466.

2. In *mech.*, the moment of a system-force applied so as to twist anything, as a shaft in machinery.

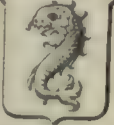
The *torque*, or turning moment, is, in a series dynamo, both when used as a generator and when used as a motor, very nearly proportional to the current.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Electric Machinery, p. 45.

torqued (tôrkt), *a.* [< OF. *torquer*, twist, < L. *torquere*, twist (see *torque*), + *-ed*2.] 1. Twisted; convoluted.

On this West shore we found a dead fish floating, which had in his nose a horne streight and *torquet*, of length two yards lacking two ynches. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 35.

2. Twisted like a rope: said of metal-work.

A pair of ear-rings of base silver, the large *torqued* circles of which were closed by a sort of hook and eye.
Archæologia, XXXVII. 102.


A Dolphin haurient torqued.

3. In *her.*, same as *targant*.

torquened (tôr'kend), *a.* [Cf. *torqued*, *turken*.] In *her.*, same as *targant*.

torques (tôr'kwēz), *n.* [L.: see *torque*.] 1. Same as *torque*, 1.—2. In *zoöl.*, any collar or ring around the neck, produced by the color, texture, etc., of the pelage, plumage, or integument.

torquet†, *a.* An obsolete form of *torqued*.

torquis†, *n.* [L.: see *torque*.] A torque.

You have noe lesse surpris'd then oblig'd mee by your account of the *Torquis*, . . . the most ancient and most akin to it of all that I have seen being a chaine of the same metall of about six hundred yeare old, taken out of Edward the Confessors Monument at Westminster.
Samuel Pepys (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 211).

torreador, *n.* See *toreador*.

torrefaction (tor-ẹ̄-fak'shọn), *n.* [< F. *torréfaction*, < L. *torrefacere*, dry by heat: see *torrefy*.] The act or operation of torrefying; the state of being torrefied.

Here was not scorching and blistering, but a vehement and full *torrefaction*. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xxxviii.

torrefy (tor'ẹ̄-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *torrefied*, ppr. *torrefying*. [Also *torrify*; = F. *torréfier* = It. **torrefare*, < L. *torrefacere*, dry by heat, < *torrere*, parch, roast, + *facere*, make.] To dry or parch with heat; roast.

Things become, by a sooty or fuliginous matter proceeding from the sulphur of bodies, *torrified*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

Bread . . . toasted hard or *torrefied*.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 354.

Simply *torrified* and bruised, they [seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*] constitute the cocoa of the shops.
Ure, Dict., I. 569.

Specifically—(*a*) In *metal.*, to roast or scorch, as metallic ores. (*b*) In *phar.*, to dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they become friable or are reduced to any state desired.

torrent (tor'ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *torrent* = Pr. *torrent* = Sp. Pg. It. *torrente*, a torrent; < L. *torren(t-)s*, burning, scorching, of a stream, boiling, roaring, rushing, and hence, as a noun, a rushing stream (not, as some explain it, lit. a stream of water that 'dries up' in the heat of summer), ppr. of *torrere*, dry by heat, parch, roast (cf. *terra* for **tersa*, 'dry land'), = Gr. *τέρσεσθαι*, become dry, = Goth. *thairsan*, be dry; cf. *thaursus*, dry, *thaurstei*, etc., thirst, = Skt. √ *tarsh*, thirst: see *thirst*.] I. *a.* Rushing in a stream. [Rare.]

Fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage.
Milton, P. L., ii. 581.

II. *n.* 1. A rushing stream, as of water or lava; a stream flowing rapidly and with violence, as down the side of a hill or over a precipice.

And so firste we come to *Torrens* Cedron, which in somer tyme is drye. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 31.

The *torrent* roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 107.

The ghastly *torrent* mingles its far roar
With the breeze. *Shelley*, Alastor.

2. Figuratively, a violent or overwhelming flow; a flood: as, a *torrent* of abusive words.

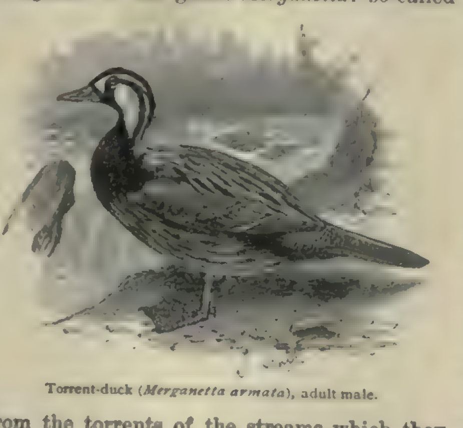
I know at this time a celebrated toast, whom I allow to be one of the most agreeable of her sex, that in the presence of her admirers will give a *torrent* of kisses to her cat. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 121.

Erasmus, that great injured name, . . .
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barbarous age.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 695.

torrent-bow (tor'ẹnt-bō), *n.* A bow or arch of rainbow-like or prismatic colors formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from the spray of a torrent; an iris.

From those four jets four currents in one swell
Across the mountain stream'd below
In misty folds that, floating as they fell,
Lit up a *torrent-bow*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

torrent-duck (tor'ẹnt-duk), *n.* A duck-like merganser of the genus *Merganetta*: so called from the torrents of the streams which they inhabit in the Andes from Colombia to Chili.


Torrent-duck (*Merganetta armata*), adult male.

torrential (to-ren'shạl), *a.* [= F. *torrentiel* = Sp. *torrencial*; as *torrent* + *-i-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a torrent; of the nature of a torrent: as, *torrential* rains.

The greater magnitude and *torrential* character of the rivers of that [glacial] period were no doubt due to the melting during summer of great masses of snow and ice.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 116.

2. Produced by the agency of rapid streams, mountain torrents, and the like.

The åsar of Sweden are merely the denuded and partially re-arranged portions of old *torrential* gravel and sand, and morainic debris. *J. Geikie*, Great Ice Age, xxvii.

3. Figuratively, fluent and copious; voluble; overwhelming.

The poetasters [of the Russian literary world] poured forth their feelings with *torrential* recklessness.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 396.

He could woo, he was a *torrential* wooer.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xlvii.

His *torrential* wealth of words. *The American*, VIII. 235.

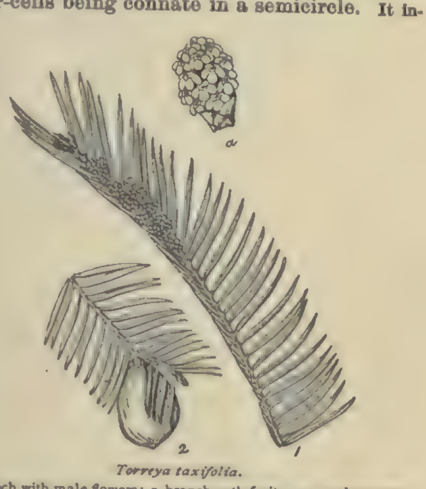
torrentiality (to-ren-shi-al'ị-ti), *n.* [< *torrential* + *-ity*.] The character of being torrential. [Rare.]

torrentially (to-ren'shạl-i), *adv.* In a torrential manner; copiously; volubly.

torrentine (tor'en-tin), *a.* [= OF. *torrenten*; as *torrent* + *-ine*1.] Same as *torrential*. *Imp. Dict.*

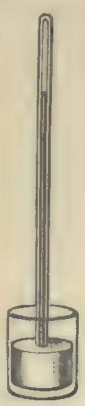
torret†, *n.* A variant of *toret*.

Torreya (tor'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Arnott, 1838), named after Dr. John *Torrey*, 1796–1873, professor of botany at Columbia College, New York.] A genus of conifers, of the tribe *Taxeæ*, distinguished from the related genus *Taxus* by the complete or partial attachment of the seed to its surrounding capsule or berry, and by anther-cells being connate in a semicircle. It includes 4 species, 2 natives of China (see *kaya*) and Japan, the others American—*T. taxifolia* of Florida and *T. Californica* of California. They are evergreen trees, with flat, linear, two-ranked leaves resembling those of the yew, but longer, and with a larger ovoid drupaceous fruit, sometimes 1½ inches long. The Florida species, often called *Torrey-tree* or *savin*, is locally known as *stinking cedar* (which see, under *stink*). The western species is the California nutmeg.



Torreya taxifolia.
1, branch with male flowers; 2, branch with fruit; *a*, a male ament.

Torricellian (tor-i-sel'i-ạn or tor-i-chel'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Torricelli* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Evangelista Torricelli, an Italian physicist and mathematician (1608–47), who, in 1643, discovered the principle on which the barometer is constructed, by means of an experiment called from him the *Torricellian experiment*. This experiment consisted in filling with mercury a glass tube closed at one end and then inverting it; the open end was then brought under the surface of mercury in a vessel, when the column of mercury in the tube was observed to descend till it stood at a height equal to about 30 inches above the level of the mercury in the vessel, leaving a vacuum at the top, between the upper extremity of the column and that of the tube. This experiment led to the discovery that the column of mercury in the tube is supported by the pressure of the atmosphere acting on the surface of the mercury in the vessel, and that this column is an exact counterbalance to the atmospheric pressure. See *barometer*.—**Torricellian tube**, a glass tube 30 or more inches in length, open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, such as is used in the barometer.—**Torricellian vacuum**, a vacuum such as that produced by filling a barometer-tube with mercury, as in the Torricellian experiment; the vacuum above the mercurial column in the barometer.


Apparatus for Torricellian Experiment.

torrid (tor'id), *a.* [< F. *torride* = Pr. *torrid* = Sp. *tórrido* = Pg. It. *torrido*, < L. *torridus*, dry with heat, parched, torrid, < *torrere*, dry by heat, parch: see *torrent*.] 1. Parched and dry with heat, especially of the sun; arid; sultry; hot; specifically, noting a zone of the earth's surface.

My marrow melts, my fainting spirits fry,
In th' *torrid* zone of thy meridian eye.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 15.

Through *torrid* tracts with fainting steps they go.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 343.

2. Burning; scorching; parching.

The brandish'd sword of God before them blazed,
Fierce as a comet; which with *torrid* heat,
And vapour as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime.
Milton, P. L., xii. 634.

Torrid zone, in *geog.*, that part of the earth's surface which lies between the tropics: so named from the character of its climate. Taking the annual quantity of heat received from the sun per unit surface at the equator as 1,000, the relative quantities received by the torrid, temperate, and frigid zones are respectively 975, 757, and 454.

torridity (to-rid′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *torrid* + *-ity.*] The state of being torrid.

torridness (tor′id-nes), *n.* The state of being torrid; the state of being very hot or parched.

torrify, *v. t.* See *torrefy.*

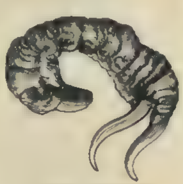
torrit†, *a.* [ME., for **torred*, < *tor*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Like a hill; mountainous.

> A tempest hym toke o the *torrit* ythes [waves],
> That myche laburt the lede er he lond caght.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13489.

torrock, *n.* Same as *tarrock.*

torrontes (to-ron′tes), *n.* [Sp. *torrontés* (?).] A variety of white grape grown in Spain.

Torrubia (to-rö′bi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1828).] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, the species of which are now referred to *Cordyceps.* They are parasitic on insects.



White-grub Fungus (*Torrubia raveneli*).

torsade (tôr-sād′), *n.* [< F. *torsade*, a twisted fringe, < *tors*, twisted: see *torse.*] A twisted or spiral molding, a twisted cord, or other ornament.

> Some of them hold by the hand little children, who follow loiteringly, with their heads shaven, and on the crown a tuft of hair bound up and lengthened out with *torsades* of red wool. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 753.

torsal^{1} (tôr′sal), *n.* See *torsel.*

torsal^{2} (tôr′sa̤l), *a.* [< *torse*^{1} + *-al.*] Pertaining to a torse.—**Torsal line**, in *geom.*, the line along which a plane touches a surface so that the remaining intersection of the surface with the plane is of an order less by only two than the order of the surface.

torse^{1} (tôrs), *n.* [Formerly also *torce*; < OF. *torse*, a wreath, twist, wrench, < *tors*, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *torch*^{1}, *tort*^{1}.] 1. In *her.*, a heraldic wreath. See *wreath.*

> A very early example of the wreath or *torse* which supports the crest, consisting of a twisted cord of silk of two colours. *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., p. 43.

2. [Cayley, 1871.] In *math.*, a developable. It is the envelop of a singly infinite series of straight lines, each coplanar and therefore cutting the next. The locus of the plane of consecutive lines is the developable, considered as a degraded surface; the locus of the point of intersection of consecutive lines is a skew curve, called the *edge of regression.* It is a cuspidal line.

> If it [the system] be such that each line intersects the consecutive line, then it is a developable or *torse.* *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 417.

torse^{2} (tôrs), *n.* [< F. *torse*, < It. *torso*: see *torso.*] A torso.

> Though wanting the head and the other extremities, if dug from a ruin the *torse* becomes inestimable. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, iii.

torsel (tôr′sel), *n.* [Appar. < OF. **torselle*, dim. of *torse*, a wreath: see *torse*^{1}.] 1. A small twisted scroll; anything presenting a twisted form.—2. A plate or block of wood introduced in a wall of brickwork for the end of a joist or beam to rest on. Also, corruptly, *torsal, tossel, tassal, tassel.*

> When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintels over windows, lay them in loam. *J. Moxon*, Mech. Exercises.

torshent (tôr′shent), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The youngest child and pet of a family. Also abbreviated *torsh.* [Local, U. S.]

torsibility (tôr-si-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *torsus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist, + *-ible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being twisted.

> *Torsibility* of a body is measured in the simplest case—that of a rod or wire—in terms of the angle through which a unit of force, applied at the distance of 1 cm. from the axis of the rod or wire, can twist it. The resistance to torsion is the reciprocal of this angle. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 234.

torsion (tôr′shon), *n.* [Formerly also *tortion*; < F. *torsion* = Pr. *torsio* = Sp. *torsion* = Pg. *torsão* = It. *torzione*, < LL. *tortio(n-)*, *torsio(n-)*, a twisting, wringing, griping, torture, torment, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist, wring: see *tort*^{1}.] 1. The act or effect of twisting; a forcible strain of a solid body by which parallel planes are turned relatively to one another round an axis perpendicular to them. The word is also used, with less propriety, in pure geometry, to signify a similar distortion without any reference to resistance.

> The force of *torsion* is proportional to the angle of *torsion.* *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 16.

2. A wringing or wrenching, as of pain; a griping; tormina. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> We find that [in effect] all purgers have in them a raw spirit, or wind; which is the principall cause of *tortion* in the stomach. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 39.

> Easeth the *torsion* of the small guts. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

3. In *surg.*, the twisting of the cut end of a small artery in a wound or after an operation, for the purpose of checking hemorrhage. The bleeding vessel is seized with a forceps, drawn out for about one fourth of an inch, and twisted round several times till it cannot untwist itself.—**Angle of torsion**, in *geom.*, the inclination to one another of two consecutive osculating planes to a non-plane curve.—**Coefficient of torsion.** See *coefficient.*—**Radius of torsion.** See *radius.*—**Torsion balance**, an instrument for measuring horizontal forces, consisting of an arm hung at its center of gravity from a wire, fiber of silk, or something of the kind. The horizontal force is so arranged that it shall tend to make the arm revolve and thus twist the wire, and is balanced by the elasticity of the wire and the force of gravity. Coulomb, the inventor of the balance (1736–1806), showed that the angle of torsion, or angle through which the arm is displaced from the position of equilibrium, is proportional to the force, or, in accurate mathematical language, to the twisting moment of the force.—**Torsion electrometer**, an electrometer containing a torsion balance as a part of it. So *torsion galvanometer*, etc.—**Torsion forceps**, a forceps for twisting the end of a divided artery to stop its bleeding.—**Torsion of the humerus**, a seeming twist of the shaft of the human humerus, which appears to have carried the line of the transverse axis of the condyles to an angle with the line of the transverse axis of the head of the bone. It is a deceptive appearance, due to the spiral course of the musculospiral nerve and superior profunda artery impressing a spiral groove upon the back of the bone. The idea was conceived to account for the relative position of the axes of the head and condyles.

torsional (tôr′shon-a̤l), *a.* [< *torsion* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting in torsion; of the nature of torsion; characterized by torsion.

> Certain breakages of this class may . . . be accounted for by the action of a *torsional* ruptive force on rounding curves. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 492.

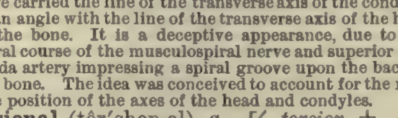
torsionally (tôr′shon-a̤l-i), *adv.* With, by, or through torsion; with respect to torsion. *Nature*, XLI. 198.

torsionless (tôr′shon-les), *a.* [< *torsion* + *-less.*] Free from torsion; not subject to torsion.

> The magnetometer *M* consists of a small circular mirror . . . with two short magnetic needles . . . attached to the back of it and suspended by a single approximately *torsionless* silk fibre. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVII. 274.

torsive (tôr′siv), *a.* [< L. *torsus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist (see *torsion*), + *-ive.*] In *bot.*, twisted spirally.

torsk (tôrsk), *n.* [Also, reduced, *tusk*; < Sw. Dan. *torsk* = Norw. *torsk*, *tosk* = Icel. *thorskr*, *thoskr* = LG. *dorsch*, > G. *dorsch*, a codfish, torsk, = LG. *dorsch*, > G. *dorsch*, haddock (cf. *dorsch*).] A gadoid fish, *Brosmius brosme*, belonging to the subfamily *Brosmiinæ* of the cod family. It is found in great numbers about the Orkney and Shetland islands, where it constitutes an important article of trade. When salted and dried it is one of the most savory of stockfish. It varies from 18 to 30 inches in length, has a small head, a long tapering body, with long unbroken dorsal and anal fin, a rounded caudal fin, and a single barbule under the chin. The color is dingy-yellow above and white below. Also called *cusk* and *tusk.*



Torsk (*Brosmius brosme*), one ninth natural size.

torso (tôr′sō), *n.* [Sometimes *torse* (< F.); = F. *torse*, a torso, < It. *torso*, a stalk, stump, hence bust, torso, = OF. *tros* = Pr. *tros* = Sp. *trozo*, stem, stump, prob. < OHG. *turso*, *torso*, stalk, stem, MHG. *torse*, *dorsche*, cabbage-stalk; cf. Gr. *θύρσος*, rod, staff: see *thyrsus.*] In *sculp.*, the trunk of a statue, without, or considered independently of, the head and limbs.—**Torso Belvedere**, a torso of a fine Greek statue of a seated Hercules, attributed to the school of Lysippus, and by some believed to be a copy of a work by that master. It is preserved in the Vatican Museum. See cut under *abdominal.*

tort^{1} (tôrt), *n.* [= G. Dan. *tort*, < F. *tort* = Pr. *tort* = Sp. *tuerto* = It. *torto*, < ML. *tortum*, a wrong, neut. of L. *tortus*, wrung, twisted, pp. of *torquere*, turn, turn around, twist, wring, wrench, distort, rack, torment, torture. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *tort*^{2} = *tart*^{2}, *tort*^{3}, *tort*^{4}, *torque*, *torsion*, *torture*, *torment*, etc. For the relation of *tort*, wrong, to *torquere*, twist, cf. E. *wrong* as related to *wring*; cf. also the Sc. *thrawn.*] 1†. Wrong; injustice; harm.

> The Lyon there did with the Lambe consort,
> And eke the Dove sate by the Faulcons side;
> Ne each of other feared fraud or *tort.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 31.

> His own sins are guilty of this *tort* offered to the Son of God. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xxxviii.

2. In *law*, a wrong such as the law requires compensation for in damages; an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights of a person considered as a private person or an owner. The same act considered in its relation to the state may be a crime.

> To constitute a *tort*, two things must concur—actual or legal damage to the plaintiff, and a wrongful act committed by the defendant. *Addison.*

> *Tort*, as a word of art in the law of England and the United States, is the name of civil wrongs (not being merely breaches of contract) for which there is a remedy by action in courts of common law jurisdiction. It may be said to correspond approximately to the term "delict" in Roman law and the systems derived from it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 454.

Action of tort, an action the cause or foundation of which is a wrong, as distinguished from an action on contract.—**Executor de son tort.** See *executor.*—**In tort**, by reason of tort; with reference to tort: as, suing *in tort.*—**Maritime tort.** See *maritime.*—**To count in tort.** See *count*^{1}.

tort^{2}**†**, *n.* [< OF. *torte*, < ML. *torta*, a cake, tart: see *tart*^{2}.] A cake. Compare *tart*^{2} and *torta.*

> *Tort* of fyssh. *MS. Cott. Julius D.* viii. f. 94. (*Halliwell.*)

> The *tortes* or cakes which they make of the grayne of Maizium wherof they make theyr breade. *R. Eden*, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 225).

tort^{3}**†** (tôrt), *n.* [< L. *tortus*, a twisting, whirling, a wreath, < *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*^{1}. Hence ult. *tortuous*, etc.] A twisting, wrenching, or racking; a griping. [Rare.]

> The second sight are Wines, the best on earth; . . .
> They 're Phisicall, and good t' expell all sorts
> Of burning Feauers in their violent *torts.*
> *W. Lithgow*, Travels, v.

tort^{4}**†**, *n.* [< ME. *torte*, also *tortaye*, < OF. *torte*, < L. *tortus*, twisted: see *tort*^{1}. Cf. *torch*^{1}.] A candle; a light.

> That torches and *tortes* and preketes con make.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

> Paris candles, torches, morters, *tortayes*, sizes, and smalle lightes are mentioned [in "Office of Chaundlerye," pp. 82, 83]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 326, note.

tort^{5}**†**, *a.* [A dial. var. of *tart*^{1}.] Tart; sharp.

> The North Wilts horses and other stranger horses, when they come to drinke of the water of Chalke river, they will sniff and snort, it is so cold and *tort.* *MS. Aubrey's Wilts*, p. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

tort^{6} (tôrt), *a.* An erroneous form of *taut*, simulating *tort*^{1}.

> To-morrow, and the sun shall brace anew
> The slacken'd cord, that now sounds loose and damp;
> To-morrow, and its livelier tone will sing
> In *tort* vibration to the arrow's flight.
> *Southey*, Thalaba, viii. 12.

> Yet holds he them with *tortest* rein.
> *Emerson*, The Initial Love.

tort^{6}**†**, *prep.* A Middle English form of *toward.*

torta (tôr′tä̤), *n.* [Sp., lit. a cake: see *tort*^{2}, *tart*^{2}.] The flat circular heap of ore spread out on the floor of the patio in a cake about 50 feet in diameter and a few inches in thickness, ready for amalgamation in the so-called *patio process* (which see, under *process*).

torteau (tôr′tō), *n.*; pl. *torteaux* (-tōz). [Heraldic F., < OF. *torteau*, *tortel*, a round cake, a roundel, dim. of *torte*, a round cake: see *tort*^{2}.] In *her.*, a roundel gules.

tortey† (tôr′ti), *n.* [< OF. *torteau*: see *torteau.*] In *her.*, same as *torteau.*

tort-feasor (tôrt′fē″zor), *n.* In *law*, a wrongdoer; a trespasser; one who commits or has committed a tort.

torticollar (tôr-ti-kol′ä̤r), *a.* [< L. *tortus*, twisted, + *collum*, neck: see *collar.*] Having a twisted neck; wry-necked; affected with torticollis. *Coues.*

torticollis (tôr-ti-kol′is), *n.* [NL., < L. *tortus*, twisted, + *collum*, neck.] In *med.*, an affection in which the head is inclined toward one or the other shoulder while the neck is twisted so as to turn the chin in the opposite direction; stiff-neck; wry-neck. It may be temporary when resulting from muscular rheumatism, intermittent when due to spasm of the muscles of the neck, or permanent when caused by contraction of the sternoclidomastoid muscle of one side.

> Sitting on the parapet, and twisting my neck round to see the object of my admiration, I generally left it with a *torticollis.* *Jefferson*, To Mme. De Tesse (Works, II. 102).

tortil (tôr′til), *n.* [Cf. *tortillé.*] A heraldic wreath: an inexact use. Also called *bourrelet.*

tortile (tôr′til), *a.* [< L. *tortilis*, twisted, twined or twining, < *torquere*, twist: see *tort*^{1}.] 1. Twisted; curved; bent.

A hundred torne y haffe schot with hem,
Under hes *tortyll* tree.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 28).

2. Specifically, in *bot.*, coiled like a rope: as, a *tortile* awn.

tortility (tôr-til′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *tortile* + *-ity.*] The state of being tortile or twisted.

tortilla (tor-tē′lyä̤), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *torta*, a tart: see *tort*^{2}, *tart*^{2}.] A round cake; specifically, in Mexico, a large, round, thin cake prepared from maize. For this purpose it is first parboiled to cleanse and soften the grain, then crushed into a paste on a flat stone with a stone implement not unlike a rolling-pin, then worked with the hands into a kind of thin pancake, then baked, first on one side and then on the other, on a flat smooth plate of iron or earthenware, this baking being a sort of toasting carried just so far as not to brown the tortilla, which is then served up hot.

tortillé (tor-tē-lyā′), *a.* [OF., pp. of *tortiller*, twist, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*^{1}, and cf. *tortil.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *nowed.* (*b*) Same as *wreathed.*

tortillon (F. pron. tôr-tē-lyôṅ′), *n.* In *charcoal-drawing*, a kind of paper stump, made of strips of paper rolled so as to form a point. *F. Fowler*, Charcoal Drawing, p. 12.

tortion† (tôr′sho̤n), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *torsion.*

tortious (tôr′shus), *a.* [Formerly also *torteous;* a var. of *tortuous*^{1}.] 1†. Wicked; wrong; base.

Than the deuil . . . came vnto man in Paradise, & inticed him (oh, *torteouse* serpent!) to eat of the forbidden fruite. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses (ed. Furnivall), I. 36.

2. In *law*, having the character of a tort.

It is as if a civil officer on land have process against one individual and through mistake arrest another; this arrest is wholly *tortious.*
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 200.

tortiously (tôr′shus-li), *adv.* In *law*, by tort or injury; injuriously.

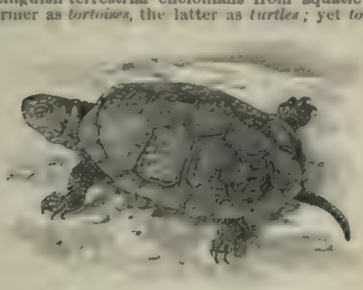
tortive (tôr′tiv), *a.* [< L. *tortivus*, pressed or squeezed out, < *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*^{1}.] Twisted; wreathed.

As knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 9.

tortle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turtle*^{2}.

tortness (tôrt′nes), *n.* The state of being tort or taut. See *tort*^{4}. *Bailey*, 1727.

tortoise (tôr′tis or tôr′tus), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tortoyse*, *tortesse*; < ME. *tortous*, *tortuce* (< AF. **tortuce* ?); ME. also *tortu*, < OF. *tortue*, *tortugue*, F. *tortue* = Pr. *tortuga*, *tartuga* = OSp. *tortuga*, *tartuga*, Sp. *tortuga* = Pg. *tartaruga* = OIt. *tartuga*, also *tartaruga*, *tarteruga*, *tartaruca*, It. *tartaruga* (ML. *tortuca*, *tartuga*), a tortoise, so named on account of its crooked feet, < L. *tortus*, twisted: see *tort*^{1}, and cf. *tortue*, *tortuous.* The termination seems to be conformed in E. to that of *porpoise*, and in Rom., vaguely, to that of L. *testudo*, tortoise (see *testudo*). The word has undergone extraordinary variations of form, the latest being that which appears in *tortle*, now *turtle*: see *turtle*^{2}.] 1. A turtle; any chelonian or testudinate; a member of the order *Chelonia* or *Testudinata* (see the technical terms). It is not known what species the name originally designated; probably a land-tortoise of southern Europe, as *Testudo græca.* There is a tendency to distinguish terrestrial chelonians from aquatic ones, the former as *tortoises*, the latter as *turtles*; yet *tortoise-shell* is fixed as the name of the commercial product of certain sea-turtles. (See *box-tortoise*, *land-tortoise*, *terrapin*, *turtle*^{2}, *mud-turtle*, *sea turtle*^{2}.) Tortoises of some kind are found in most parts, and especially the warmer parts, of the world; the species are numerous—those of the land and of fresh waters much more so than the marine forms. See also cuts under *carapace*, *Chelonia*, *Chelonidæ*, *Chelydidæ*, *Cinixninæ*, *Cinosternum*, *Cistudo*, *plastron*, *Pyxis*, *Testudo*, *Testudinata*, and *terrapin.*



A Fresh-water Tortoise (*Emys lutaria*).

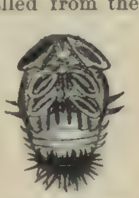
The brook itself abounding with *Tortesses.*
Sandys, Travailes, p. 160.

2. A movable roof formerly used to protect the soldiers who worked a battering-ram. Sometimes it was formed by the soldiers holding their shields flat over their heads so as to overlap one another. See *testudo.*

Heroes tall
Dislodging pinnacle and parapet
Upon the *tortoise* creeping to the wall.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Alligator-tortoise. Same as *alligator-terrapin.*—**Elephant tortoise,** the giant *Testudo elephantopus* of the Galapagos, the largest living representative of the *Testudinidæ*: sometimes also called *Indian tortoise* and *elephant terrapin.* See cut under *Testudinata.*—**Sculptured tortoise.** See *sculptured.*—**Soft-shelled** or **soft tortoises.** See *soft-shelled.*—**Spotted tortoise,** a common tortoise of the United States, *Chelopus guttatus.*—**Wood-tortoise,** *Chelopus insculptus* of the United States.

tortoise-beetle (tôr′tis-bē″tl), *n.* A leaf-beetle of the family *Cassididæ*: so called from the projecting elytra and prothorax, which suggest the carapace of a tortoise. This resemblance is heightened in some cases by the coloration. Several species in the United States feed upon the sweet potato, as *Deloyala clavata.* See also cuts under *Cassida*, *Coptocycla*, *Deloyala*, and *Physonota.*—**Spiny tortoise-beetles,** the *Hispidæ* or *Hispinæ.* See cut under *Hispa.*



Pupa of Milkweed Tortoise-beetle (*Chelimorpha cribraria*).

tortoise-flower (tôr′tis-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Chelone.*

tortoise-headed (tôr′tis-hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like or suggesting a tortoise's: specifically noting the ringed sea-serpent, *Emydocephalus annulatus.*

tortoise-plant (tôr′tis-plant), *n.* A South African plant, *Testudinaria elephantipes*, having a bulky, woody rootstock above the ground, the exterior of which by cracking gains the appearance of a tortoise-shell. This body, from having been used as food, is also called *Hottentot's-bread*, and its appearance before it is full-grown suggests the name *elephant's-foot.* See *Testudinaria.*

tortoise-rotifer (tôr′tis-rō″ti-fėr), *n.* A wheel-animalcule of the family *Brachionidæ.*

tortoise-shell (tôr′tis-shel), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The outer shell, or one of the scutes or scales, of certain sea-turtles or marine chelonians, especially of *Eretmochelys imbricata*, the hawk's-bill turtle, or caret, a species which inhabits tropical seas. These horny scales or plates, which cover the carapace in regular and symmetrical pieces, are a specially thickened epidermis, of beautifully mottled and clouded coloration, and of quite different character from the underlying bones of the shell. Similar epidermal scutes cover most tortoises or turtles, but *tortoise-shell* is mainly restricted to such as have commercial value. These scales are extensively used in the manufacture of combs, snuff-boxes, etc., and in inlaying and other ornamental work. They become very plastic when heated, and when cold retain with sharpness any form they may be molded to in the heated state. Pieces can also be welded together under the pressure of hot irons. The quality of tortoise-shell depends mainly on the thickness and size of the scales, and in a smaller degree upon the clearness and brilliancy of the colors. The best tortoise-shell is that obtained in the Indian archipelago. It is now largely imitated in horn, and in artificial compounds of much less cost. See cuts under *carapace*, *Chelonia*, *Eretmochelys*, and *plastron.* 2. A tortoise-shell cat. See II., 2.—3. With a qualifying word, one of certain nymphalid butterflies: so called from the tortoise-shell-like maculation. *Aglais milberti* is the nettle tortoise-shell, and *Vanessa urticæ* is the small tortoise-shell.

II. *a.* 1. Made of tortoise-shell.

They only fished up the clerk's *tortoise-shell* spectacles.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 44.

Pretty dears! they used to carry ivory or *tortoiseshell* combs, curiously ornamented, with them, and comb their precious wigs in public.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 144.

2. Mottled with black and yellow: as, a *tortoise-shell* cat or butterfly. The cat of this name is a mere color-variety of the domestic animal; the insect is a vanessoid, as *Vanessa urticæ* or *V. polychlora.*—**Tortoise-shell goose.** See *goose.*—**Tortoise-shell tiger.** See *tiger.*—**Tortoise-shell ware,** a fine pottery colored with oxid of copper and manganese so that the color penetrates the paste itself, producing a certain resemblance to the marking of tortoise-shell.

tortoise-shelled (tôr′tis-sheld), *a.* Same as *tortoise-shell.*

A *tortoise-shelled* butterfly. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

tortoise-wood (tôr′tis-wu̇d), *n.* A variety of zebra-wood.

tortous†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tortoise.*

tortozon (tôr′tọ-zon), *n.* [Sp.] A large Spanish grape.

Tortrices (tôr-trī′sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), pl. of *Tortrix*, q. v.] The *Tortricidæ* as a superfamily of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, including those *Microlepidoptera* whose larvæ are known as *leaf-rollers.* The group has not been generally adopted, most lepidopterists preferring to consider these moths as forming simply a family.

tortricid (tôr′tri-sid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. In *entom.*, of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Tortricidæ*, or having their characters.—2. In *herpet.*, belonging to the ophidian family *Tortricidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* 1. In *entom.*, a moth of the family *Tortricidæ.*—2. In *herpet.*, a serpent of the family *Tortricidæ*; a cylinder-snake.

Tortricidæ (tôr-tris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Tortrix* (*Tortric-*) + *-idæ.*] 1. In *entom.*, a large and wide-spread family of *Microlepidoptera*; the leaf-roller moths. They are stout-bodied, with wide oblong wings, the costal edge of the fore wings being often sinuate; the antennæ are simple, or finely ciliate and very rarely pectinate; the palpi are erect or porrect and sometimes two or three times as long as the head, which is rough with erect scales; there is a tuft of scales at the end of the abdomen; and the legs are of medium length. Most of the larvæ are leaf-rollers, folding or rolling over a part of a leaf and lining the interior with silk; others feed on buds, or live in seeds and fruits, or bore in the stems of plants. A common leaf-roller is *Cacœcia rosaceana* of the United States. *Cacœcia rileyana* is another leaf-roller on hickory and walnut. A seed-feeder is *Clydonopteron tecomæ*, which burrows in the seed-pods of the trumpet-creeper; the cosmopolitan codling-moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella*, is an example of the fruit-borers; the spruce bud-worm, *Tortrix fumiferana*, represents the bud-feeders; and the pine-twig borers of the genus *Retinia* represent another habit. *Pædisca scudderiana* has been reared from galls in the stems of goldenrod. The principal subfamilies are *Tortricinæ*, *Conchylinæ*, and *Grapholithinæ.* Nearly 500 species are known in the United States, and 650 in Europe. See cuts under *Tortrix* and *leaf-roller.*

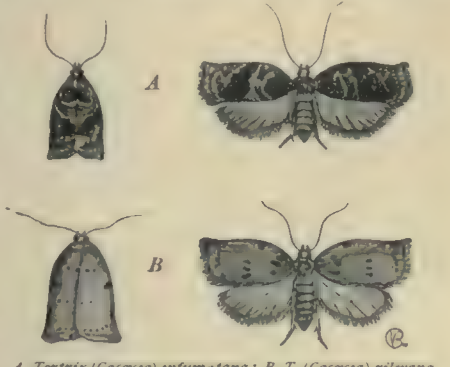
2. In *herpet.*, a family of cylinder-snakes, or tortricoid ophidians, typified by the genus *Tortrix*, having rudimentary hind limbs and a very short conic tail. The genera are *Tortrix* (or *Ilysia*) and *Cylindrophis.*

tortricine (tôr′tri-sin), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tortricid.*

tortricoid (tôr′tri-koid), *a.* In *herpet.*, having the characters of the *Tortricoidea.*

Tortricoidea (tôr-tri-koi′dẹ-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tortrix* (*Tortric-*) + *-oidea.*] The cylinder-snakes, or tortricoid ophidians, a suborder of *Ophidia* containing small angiostomatous snakes, with or without anal spurs, with an ectopterygoid bone, a coronoid, and a free horizontal maxillary. There are two families, *Tortricidæ* and *Uropeltidæ* (or *Rhinophidæ*).

Tortrix (tôr′triks), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1800), fem. of L. *tortor*, a tormentor, a torturer, lit. 'twister,' < *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*^{1}.] 1. In *herpet.*: (*a*) The typical genus of *Tortricidæ*: same as *Ilysia.* *T. scytale* is the coral-snake of Demerara. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A snake of this genus.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of moths, typical of the family *Tortricidæ.* *Treitschke*, 1829. (*b*) [*l. c.*] Any moth of the family *Tortricidæ*: as, the cherry-tree *tortrix*, *Cacœcia cerasivorana.*



A, *Tortrix* (*Cacœcia*) *infumatana*; *B*, *T.* (*Cacœcia*) *rileyana.*

tortu†, **tortuce**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *tortoise.*

tortue†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *tortu*, twisted, crooked, < *tordre*, twist, bend: see *tort*^{1}, and cf. *tortuous*^{1}.] Twisted; tortuous.

He bar a dragon that was not right grete, and the taile was a fadome and an half of lengthe *tortue.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 206.

tortulous (tôr′tū̦-lus), *a.* [< L. *tortula*, dim. of *torta*, a twist, something twisted.] Twisted; in *zoöl.*, moniliform; resembling a string of beads.

tortuose (tôr′tū̦-ōs), *a.* [< L. *tortuosus*, winding: see *tortuous*^{1}.] In *bot.*, irregularly bending or turning in different directions.—**Tortuose stem,** a stem that is bent in the manner of a flexuose stem, but less angularly, as in *Cakile maritima.*

tortuosity (tôr-tū̦-os′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *tortuosities* (-tiz). [< F. *tortuosité* = Pr. *tortuositat* = Sp. *tortuosidad* = Pg. *tortuosidade* = It. *tortuosità*, < L. *tortuosita(t-)s*, crookedness, < *tortuosus*, crooked: see *tortuous*^{1}.] 1. The state or attribute of being tortuous; tortuousness; crookedness.

As for the *tortuosity* of the body and branches, it maketh nothing to the purpose and point in hand.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 562.

2. A twisting or winding; a bend; a sinuosity.

Could it be expected . . . that a man so known for impenetrable reticence . . . would all at once frankly unlock his private citadel to an English Editor and a German Hofrath, and not rather deceptively inlock both Editor and Hofrath in the labyrinthic *tortuosities* and covered-ways of said citadel? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 10.

tortuous¹ (tôr′ṭụ̄-us), *a.* [< ME. *tortuous, tortuos*, < OF. *tortuos*, F. *tortueux* = Pr. *tortuos* = Sp. Pg. It. *tortuoso*, < L. *tortuosus*, full of twists or turns, winding, tortuous, < *tortus*, a twisting, winding, whirling, a wreath: see *tort*³.] 1. Full of twists or turns; winding; hence, crooked; zigzag. Geometers apply the word specifically to curves of which no two successive portions lie in one plane.

The dragon had grete significacion in hymself, . . . the taile that was so *tortuouse* betokened the grete treson of the peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

An antiquated Manor-house of Elizabethan architecture, with its . . . *tortuous* chimneys rising above the surrounding trees. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, Pref., p. vi.

2. Oblique: applied in astrology to the six zodiacal signs which ascend most rapidly and obliquely.

Thise same signes fro the heved of Capricorne unto the ende of Geminis ben cleped *tortuos* signes or kroked signes, for they arisen embelif on oure orisonte.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 28.

3. Figuratively, circuitous; devious; irregular; crooked: especially in a moral sense.

Augustus Cæsar was so little able to enter into any artificial forms or *tortuous* obscurities of ambitious rhetoric that he could not so much as understand them.
De Quincey, Style, i.

He came prepared, not only to smite the Netherlanders in the open field, but to cope with them in *tortuous* policy.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 373.

Tortuous curve. See *curve.* =**Syn. 1.** Sinuous, serpentine, curvilinear, circuitous, indirect, roundabout.

tortuous²†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *tortious.*

tortuously (tôr′ṭụ̄-us-li), *adv.* In a tortuous or winding manner.

tortuousness (tôr′ṭụ̄-us-nes), *n.* The state of being tortuous. *Bailey*, 1727.

torturable (tôr′ṭụ̄r-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *torture* + *-able.*] Capable of being tortured. *Bailey*, 1731.

torturableness (tôr′ṭụ̄r-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The capacity for being tortured. *Bailey*, 1727.

torture (tôr′ṭụ̄r), *n.* [< F. *torture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *tortura*, torture, < LL. *tortura*, a twisting, wreathing, of bodily pain, a griping colic, ML. pain inflicted by judicial or ecclesiastical authority as a means of persuasion, torture, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*¹. Cf. *torment.*] 1. The act of inflicting severe pain as a punishment, as a means of persuasion, or in revenge; specifically, the act of inflicting such pain under the orders of a court of justice, royal commission, ecclesiastical organization, or other legal or self-constituted judge or authority, especially as a supposed means of extorting the truth from an accused person or as a commutative punishment (also called specifically *judicial torture*); the pain so inflicted. The theory was that a guilty person could be made to confess, but an innocent person not, by this means. The infliction of torture upon alleged heretics was practised by ecclesiastical powers, especially in southern Europe, in the later middle ages and down to the eighteenth century, and its infliction upon captured enemies is a common practice among savage peoples.

Torture, which had always been declared illegal, and which had recently been declared illegal even by the servile judges of that age, was inflicted for the last time in England in the month of May, 1640.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

Torture, as a part of the punishment, may be regarded as including every kind of bodily or mental pain beyond what is necessary for the safe custody of the offender (with or without enforced labour) or the destruction of his life, —in the language of Bentham, an afflictive as opposed to a simple punishment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 460.

2. In general, the act, operation, or process of inflicting excruciating pain, physical or mental. —3. Excruciating pain; extreme anguish of body or mind; agony; anguish; torment.

And that deep *torture* may be call'd a hell
When more is felt than one hath power to tell.
Shak, Lucrece, l. 1287.

I roll from place to place
T' avoid my *tortures*, to obtain relief,
But still am dogg'd and haunted with my grief.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 3.

To put to the torture, to torture. =**Syn.** *Agony, Anguish, Pang*, etc. See *agony* and list under *pang*¹.

torture (tôr′ṭụ̄r), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tortured*, ppr. *torturing.* [< *torture, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To inflict severe pain upon; pain extremely; torment bodily or mentally.

If thou dost slander her and *torture* me,
Never pray more. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 368.

A secret unrest
Tortured thee, brilliant and bold!
M. Arnold, Heine's Grave.

2. To punish with torture; put to the torture.

Men taken by their enemies were *tortured* to the point of death, but revived to be *tortured* again, and killed at last with every refinement of savage cruelty.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 164.

3. To wrest from the natural position or state; especially, in a figurative sense, to distort; pervert; torment.

This place had been *tortured* by interpreters and pulled to pieces by disputation. *Jer. Taylor.*

4†. To pull out; stretch; strain.

The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 137.

II. *intrans.* To cause torture; give exquisite pain.

The closing flesh that instant ceas'd to glow,
The wound to *torture*, and the blood to flow.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 986.

torturer (tôr′ṭụ̄r-ėr), *n.* [< *torture* + *-er*¹.] One who tortures, in any sense; especially, one who executed or superintended the execution of torture ordered by a tribunal.

I play the *torturer*, by small and small
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 198.

torturingly (tôr′ṭụ̄r-ing-li), *adv.* So as to torture or torment. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

torturous (tôr′ṭụ̄r-us), *a.* [< *torture* + *-ous.*] Causing torture; pertaining to or characterized by torture.

Shrink up his eyes
With *torturous* darkness, such as stands in hell,
Stuck full of inward horrors.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, iv. 1.

The spectators who shed tears at the *torturous* crucifixion. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 395.

torula (tor′ọ̈-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *torulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *torulus*, dim. of *torus*, a swelling, protuberance: see *torus.*] 1. In *bot.*, a small torus.— 2. [*cap.*] A genus of mucedinous fungi, having decumbent sterile hyphæ and conidia single or in a series. About 100 species are known.

toruli, *n.* Plural of *torulus.*

toruliform (tor′ọ̈-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *torula*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a torula; moniliform, like a string of beads.

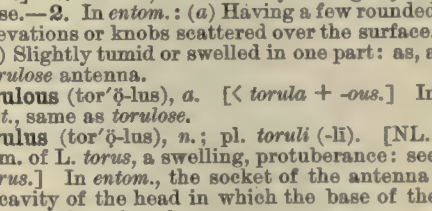
toruloid (tor′ọ̈-loid), *a.* [< *Torula* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Torula.*

torulose (tor′ọ̈-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *torulus, torula,* + *-ose.*] 1. In *bot.*, diminutively or slightly torose.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Having a few rounded elevations or knobs scattered over the surface. (*b*) Slightly tumid or swelled in one part: as, a *torulose* antenna.

torulous (tor′ọ̈-lus), *a.* [< *torula* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, same as *torulose.*

torulus (tor′ọ̈-lus), *n.*; pl. *toruli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *torus*, a swelling, protuberance: see *torus.*] In *entom.*, the socket of the antenna; a cavity of the head in which the base of the antenna is socketed.

torus (tō′rus), *n.*; pl. *tori* (-rī). [< L. *torus*, *torum* (also erroneously *thorus*), a swelling, protuberance, knot, bulge, a raised ornament, a mattress, bed.] 1. In *arch.*, a large convex molding of semicircular profile or a profile of kindred curve, used especially in bases, generally as the lowest member of the base, above the plinth when this is present. It differs from the astragal only in size, the astragal being much smaller. Sometimes called *tore.* See also cuts under *base* and *column.*—2. In *bot.*, the receptacle of a flower; the more or less enlarged extremity of a stem or floral axis upon which the floral organs are situated. See *receptacle*, 2 (*a*), and cut under *myrtle.*—3. In *anat.*, a smooth rounded ridge or elongated protuberance, as of a muscle; specifically, the tuber cinereum of the brain, or that part of the floor of the third ventricle which is prolonged downward to form a contracted passage from the cavity of the third ventricle into that of the pituitary body.—4. In *zoöl.*, some part or organ likened to a torus; specifically, a ventral parapodium of some annelids. —**Torus angularis**, in starfishes, a single ossicle which articulates with the inner edges of a pair of interambulacral plates at the base of the arms, as in brittle-stars. It bears the angular papillæ and palæ. See cut under *Astrophyton.*



Tori, as used in an Attic Ionic base.—Northwest angle column of north porch of Erechtheum, Athens. The upper convex molding is a braided torus, the hollow molding next below a scotia, and the lower convex molding a plain torus.

The free surface of the *torus angularis* lies in the walls of a sort of vestibule in front of the mouth.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 483.

Torus manus, the metacarpus.

torve¹†, *v. t.* [ME. *torven, torvien*, < AS. *torfian*, throw, cast. Cf. *terve* and *totorve*, and see *topsyturvy.*] To throw; cast.

That swerd he [Samuel] vp heof
And that heued of-swipte,
And al to-scende thane king,
In Jerusalem his cheping,
And the sticches *toruede*,
Wide ȝeond tha straten. *Layamon*, l. 16703.

torve²† (tôrv), *a.* [< OF. *torve* = Sp. Pg. It. *torvo*, < L. *torvus*, grim, wild, fierce, stern, in aspect or character. Cf. *torvous.*] Grim; wild; fierce; stern; of a stern countenance.

He is supposed to have overlook'd this church, when finished, with a *torve* and tetrick countenance.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincolnshire.

torved† (tôrvd), *a.* [< *torve*² + *-ed*².] Same as *torve*².

But yesterday his breath
Aw'd Rome, and his least *torved* frown was death.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, v. 3.

torvity† (tôr′vị-ti), *n.* [< L. *torvita(t-)s*, grimness, sternness, < *torvus*, grim, stern: see *torve*².] Grimness; sternness. *Bailey*, 1731.

torvous† (tôr′vus), *a.* [< L. *torvus*, grim, stern: see *torve*².] Same as *torve*².

That *torvous*, sour look produced by anger and hatred.
Derham, Physico-Theol., v. 8.

Torvulæ (tôr′vụ̄-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of L. *torvus*, grim, fierce: see *torvous.*] In *bot.*, same as *Mycoderma.*

tory (tō′ri), *n.* and *a.* [< Ir. *toiridhe*, also *toruidhe, toruighe*, a pursuer, searcher (hence a plunderer), < *toirighim*, fancy, pursue, search closely. Hence F. Sp., etc., *tory.*] I. *n.*; pl. *tories* (-riz). 1†. Originally, an Irish robber or outlaw, one of a class noted for their outrages and savage cruelty.

That Irish Papists who had been licensed to depart this nation, and of late years have been transplanted into Spain, Flanders, and other foreign parts, have nevertheless returned into Ireland, occasioning the increase of *tories* and other lawless persons. *Irish State Papers*, 1566.

The frequent robberies, murders, and other notorious felonies committed by robbers, rapparees, and *tories* upon their keeping hath greatly discouraged the replanting of this kingdom [Ireland].
Laws of William III. (1695), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 296.

2†. Hence, one who causes terror; a hector; a bully.

And now I must leave the orb of Jupiter, and drop down a little lower to the sphere of Mars, who is termed a *tory* amongst the stars.
Bishop, Marrow of Astrology, p. 43. (*Halliwell.*)

3. [*cap.*] A member of one of the two great British political parties, opposed to the Whigs and later to the Liberals. The precursors of the Tories were the Cavaliers in the civil war period; after the Restoration (1660) the old Cavalier party became the Court party, opposed to the Country party, and to these the terms *Tory* and *Whig* were respectively applied by their opponents about 1679: the word was used in reproach, through a desire to identify the members of the Court party with the supporters of alleged papistic measures, in allusion to the Irish outlaws (see def. 1). The Tories supported hereditary divine right and opposed toleration of Dissenters, and after the Revolution of 1688 their radical wing was Jacobite. Later they upheld the authority of the crown (especially in the reign of George III.), and in general in later years they stood out for maintaining the existing order of things in church and state. They opposed the Reform Bill, and about the same time (1832) the name *Tory* began to be superseded by *Conservative.* (See *conservative*, 3.) The word *Tory*, however, is still in common use.

He who draws his pen for one party must expect to make enemies of the other. For wit and fool are consequents of Whig and *Tory*; and every man is a knave or an ass to the contrary side.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., To the Reader.

There is hardly a whig in Ireland who would allow a potato and butter-milk to a reputed *tory*.
Swift, Letter, Sept. 11, 1725.

The *Tory* was originally an Irish robber, and the term was applied by Oates to the disbelievers in the Popish plot, was afterwards extended to the Irish Catholic friends of the Duke of York at the time of the Exclusion Bill, and soon became the designation of the whole body of his supporters.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

4. [*cap.*] In *American hist.*, a member of the British party during the Revolutionary period; a loyalist. The Tories were very numerous, especially in the Middle and Southern colonies, and many of them took arms for the king. They were frequently severely persecuted, and after the war many of them emigrated to Canada and elsewhere.

Washington will not trust us with the keeping of a suspected *Tory*, if we let the rascal trifle in this manner with the corps.
J. F. Cooper, The Spy, xxix.

5. [*cap.*] In general, a conservative; one who favors established authority and institutions, especially in a monarchy or an aristocracy; a person of aristocratic principles, as opposed to a democrat or a radical.

Purrus Ram and Khoom Dass are in attendance, and fear greatly that the party of the Viziers, to whom they are opposed, will hurl them from power, and that the *Tories* of Bussahir will triumph.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 191.

High Tory, an upholder or advocate of an extreme type of Toryism.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of tories, in any sense; specifically [*cap.*], belonging or relating to the Tories: as, a *Tory* government; *Tory* principles or measures. See I.

"Surrender! you servants of King George," shouted the leader, . . . "or I will let a little of your *tory* blood from your veins."
J. F. Cooper, The Spy, xxii.

The party led by Sir Robert Peel no longer called itself "*Tory*," but "Conservative."
Contemporary Rev., LI. 4.

Tory Democracy, the principles or views of the Tory Democrats; also, the Tory Democrats collectively.—**Tory Democrats**, in *recent British politics*, those members of the Conservative party who are supposed to incline more or less to democratic ideas and methods.

toryism (tō′ri-izm), *n.* [< *tory* + *-ism.*] The principles, methods, and practices of tories, in any sense; specifically [*cap.*], those of the British Tories.

Nothing would illustrate the subject better . . . than an inquiry into the rise and progress of our late parties, or a short history of *toryism* and whiggism from their cradle to their grave, with an introductory account of their genealogy and descent.
Bolingbroke, Parties, ii.

The times have been dreadful, and old families like to keep their old tenants. But I dare say that is *Toryism*.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, viii.

Toryminæ (tor-i-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Torymus* + *-inæ.*] A notable subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, conspicuous from their brilliant metallic colors and their long ovipositor: originally named as a family *Torymidæ* by Watson in 1833. They are the commonest parasites of the cynipid and cecidomyidan gall-makers, although some have been reared from the cells of burrowing bees and a few from lepidopterous larvæ. About 200 species are known.

Torymus (tor′i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820).] A genus of hymenopterous parasites of gall-making insects, typical of the subfamily *Toryminæ*.

tory-rory† (tō′ri-rō′ri), *a.* [Appar. a varied redupl. of *tory*.] Wild; boisterous; harum-scarum.

Lift up your voices, and sing like nightingales, you *tory rory* jades. Courage, I say; as long as the merry pence hold out, you shall none of you die in Shoreditch.
Dryden, Kind Keeper, iv. 1.

tosca (tos′kä), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *tosco* (fem. *tosca*), rough, coarse.] A name given in parts of South America, especially near the mouth of the La Plata river, and in the region of the pampas generally, to a soft concretionary limestone, having about the consistence of slightly baked clay, and of a dark-brown color. It underlies the so-called Pampean formation. The name *tosca* is said also to be applied in parts of southern Italy, and especially in Sicily, to varieties of pumiceous tuffs. In the gold-mining regions of the United States of Colombia the word *tosca* is also in frequent use as designating a very peculiar rock lying near the surface, and said by some to be of volcanic origin, but not yet scientifically described. It differs very much from the tosca of the Pampean region.

toscatter†, *v. t.* [ME. *toscateren*; < *to-*^{2} + *scatter*.] To scatter in pieces.

Lo, ech thyng that is oned in it selve
Is more strong than whan it is *toscatered*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 261.

tose (tōz), *v. t.* [Also *toze*, formerly also *toaze*; < ME. *tosen* (< AS. **tāsan*), a common form of *tesen*, whence mod. E. *teuse*: see *tease*, and cf. *touse*.] 1. To pull about or asunder; touse.

What shepe that is full of wulle
Upon his backe thei *tose* and pulle
Whyle ther is any thynge to pille.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Thinkest thou, for that I insinuate or *toaze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier? I am courtier cap-a-pe; and one that will either push on or pluck back thy business there.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 760.

Specifically—2. To tease (wool). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 497.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

toser (tō′zėr), *n.* [Also *tozer*; < *tose* + *-er*^{1}.] One who toses; specifically, a teaser of wool. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 812. [Prov. Eng.]

tosh^1 (tosh), *a.* [Said to be < OF. *tousé, touzé*, clipped, shorn, pared round, < L. *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, clip, shear: see *tonsure*.] Neat; trim. [Scotch.]

The hedges will do; I clipped them wi' my ain hand last back-end; and, nae doubt, they make the avenue look a hantle *tosher*.
Wilson, Margaret Lindsay, p. 271.

tosh^2 (tosh), *n.* A variant of *tush*^{1}. *Halliwell.*

toshach, *n.* See *toisech*.

toshake†, *v. t.* [ME. *toshaken*; < AS. *tōsceacan*, shake to pieces, < *tō-*, apart, + *sceacan*, shake: see *to-*^{2} and *shake*.] To shake violently; shake to pieces.

Glad was he to londe for to hye,
So was he with the tempest al *toshake*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 962.

toshear†, *v. t.* [ME. *tosheren*; < AS. *tōsceran*, cut apart, < *tō-*, apart, + *sceran*, shear: see *to-*^{2} and *shear*^{1}.] To cut in two.

The God of love . . . al *toshare*
Myn herte with his arwis kene.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1858.

toshend†, *v. t.* [ME. *toshenden*; < *to-*^{2} + *shend*.] To ruin utterly; destroy.

I had been deed and al *toshent*
But for the precious oynement.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1903.

toshiver†, *v. i.* [ME. *toshiveren, toschiveren*; < *to-*^{2} + *shiver*^{1}.] To break in pieces.

The knigt spere in speldes al *toschiuered*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3603.

toshnail (tosh′nāl), *n.* A nail driven in aslant, like a tosh. *Halliwell.*

toshred†, *v. t.* [ME. *toshreden, toschreden*; < *to-*^{2} + *shred*.] To cut in shreds.

The helmes they tohewen and *toshrede*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1751.

tosiness (tō′zi-nes), *n.* The state or property of being tosy. Also *toziness*.

Tozyness, Softness, like tozed Wooll.
Bailey, 1727.

tosliter†, *v. t.* [ME. *toslyteren*; < *to-*^{2} + *sliteren*, freq. of *sliten*, slit: see *slit*^{1}.] To make artificial slashes or openings in, as a dress.

Wrought was his robe in straunge gise,
And al *toslytered* for queyntise,
In many a place, lowe and hie.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 840.

toslive†, *v. t.* [ME. *tosliven*; < *to-*^{2} + *slive*^{1}.] To cleave or split in pieces.

And laiden on with swerdes clere,
Helm and scheld that stronge were
Thai gonne hem al *toschlive*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 471. (*Halliwell.*)

tosliver†, *v. i.* [ME. *toslyveren*; < *to-*^{2} + *sliver*.] To split into slivers or small pieces.

The noyse of foulis for to ben delyvered
So loude rong, "Have don and lat us wende,"
That wel wende I the wode had al *toslyvered* [var. *toshivered*].
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 493.

toss (tos), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tossed* or *tost*, ppr. *tossing*. [Early mod. E. *tosse*; < late ME. *tossen*; origin unknown: (*a*) prob. < Norse *tossa*, strew, scatter; (*b*) otherwise < D. *tassen*, < F. *tasser*, heap up, as the waves of a troubled sea (< *tas*, a heap (see *tass*^{1}); for the variation of form, cf. *tassel*^{1}, *tossel*^{1}). The W. *tosio*, jerk, toss (< *tos*, a quick jerk, a toss), is not supported by cognate Celtic forms, and is prob. from E.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lift, heave, or throw up with a sudden, impatient, or spirited movement; jerk: as, to *toss* one's head.

Som savage Bull . . . *tosses* his head on high,
Wounds with his hooves the Earth, with horns the sky.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Battle of Ivry.

He *tossed* his arm aloft.
Addison, Cato, iv. 4.

2. To jerk or fling to and fro; heave or pitch up and down or from one place to another; tumble or throw about.

Howbeit the wroughte sees *tossyd* and rolled vs ryght greuously.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

That we henceforth be no more children, *tossed* to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine.
Eph. iv. 14.

Islanders, whose bliss
Is to be *tossed* about from wave to wave.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 300.

3. In *mining*, to separate (ore) from the gangue by stirring (tossing) the slimes with water in a keeve, and then allowing the heavier, valuable parts to settle, this operation being hastened by packing, or striking the sides of the keeve with an iron bar held vertically with one end resting on the ground, an operation which may be continued from a quarter of an hour to an hour. The packing facilitates the separation of the ore by the vibrating motion imparted to the particles. This process is generally done by hand, but sometimes by a mechanical arrangement. It was formerly somewhat extensively employed in the tin-mining districts of Cornwall, England, and has not entirely gone out of use.

4. To cast; pitch; fling; hurl; specifically, to throw with the palm of the hand upward; throw lightly or carelessly.

I *tosse* a balle. . . . I had as leve *tosse* a ball here alone as to play at the tenys over the corde with the.
Palsgrave, p. 760.

Choler adust congeals our blood with fear,
Then black bulls *toss* us, and black devils tear.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 157.

Like the old giants that were foes to Heaven
They heave ye stool on stool and fling main pot-lids,
Like massy rocks, dart ladles, *tossing* irons
And tongs like thunderbolts.
Fletcher, Woman's Prize, ii. 5.

One person *tosses* the halfpenny up, and the other calls at pleasure head or tail.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 439.

5. Figuratively, to disquiet; agitate; set in commotion, as by shifting opinions, feelings, circumstances, or influences; disturb; disorder.

Was never Lady loved dearer day
Then she did love the knight of the Redcrosse,
For whose deare sake so many troubles her did *tosse*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 27.

Madly *toss'd* between desire and dread.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 171.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1126.

6. To pass from one to another, as in conversation or discussion; bandy.

Is it such an Entertainment to see Religion worryed by Atheism, and Things the most Solemn and Significant tumbled and *tost* by Buffoons?
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 138.

Then she, who . . . heard her name so *tost* about,
Flush'd slightly at the slight disparagement.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7†. To turn over and over; busy one's self with; turn the leaves of, as a book or lesson.

I will to Athens, there to *tosse* my bookes.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 99.

Tit. Lucius, what book is that she *tosseth* so?
Young Luc. Grandsire, 'tis Ovid's Metamorphoses. . . .
Tit. Soft! see how busily she turns the leaves!
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1. 41.

8. To toss up with. See *to toss up*, under II. [Colloq.]

To *toss* the pieman is a favourite pastime with costermongers' boys and all that class. . . . If the pieman win the toss, he receives 1*d.* without giving a pie; if he lose, he hands over a pie for nothing.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 206.

9. Same as *to toss off* (*a*) (which see, below).

I mean to *toss* a can, and remember my sweetheart, afore I turn in.
Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 15.

10. To dress hastily or smartly; trick: with *out*. [Rare.]

I remember, a few days ago, to have walked behind a damsel, *tossed out* in all the gaiety of fifteen; her dress was loose, unstudied, and seemed the result of conscious beauty.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

To toss in a blanket, to toss (a person) upward from a blanket held slackly at the corners and edges, and jerked vigorously up and down, the person tossed being sometimes thrown as high as the ceiling. This was formerly a favorite form of the expression of popular dislike. It is also practised in schools, among sailors, etc. Compare *haze*^{2}, *v. t.*, 2, *hazing*.

A rascally slave! I will *toss* the rogue *in a blanket*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 240.

I shall certainly give my solitary voice in favour of religious liberty, and shall probably be *tossed in a blanket* for my pains.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, Jan. 17, 1813.

To toss off. (*a*) To take off; drink off, as a dram.

For in a brave vein they *tost off* the bouls.
Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

The corporal produced the bottle and the glass, poured it out, made his military salute, and *tossed* it *off*.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, xxxii.

(*b*) To dispose of; pass off; while away: said of time.

Have you read Cynthia? It is a delightful thing to *toss off* a dull hour with.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

To toss the oars (*naut.*). See *oar*^{1}.—**To toss up**, to prepare hastily, especially by cooking.

On Saturday stew'd beef, with something nice,
Provided quick, and *toss'd up* in a trice.
W. King, The Vestry.

Amid these rich and potent devices of the culinary art . . . poor Hepzibah was seeking for some nimble little titbit, which, with what skill she had, and such materials as were at hand, she might *toss up* for breakfast.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To jerk or throw one's self about; roll or tumble about; be restless or uneasy; fling.

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*

Sohrab alone, he slept not; all night long
He had lain wakeful, *tossing* on his bed.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To be flung or rocked about; be kept in motion.

Your mind is *tossing* on the ocean.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 8.

We left behind the painted buoy
That *tosses* at the harbor-mouth.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

3. Same as *to toss up* (which see, below).

They spend their time and what money they may have in *tossing* for beer, till they are either drunk or penniless.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 412.

To toss up, to throw up a coin, and decide something by the side turned up when it falls.

He *tossed up* whether he should hang or drown. The coin fell on its edge in the clay, and saved his life for that time.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 35.

The catcher of the senior nine *tossed up*, and the juniors were sent to the bat. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 944.

toss (tos), *n.* [< ME. *toss* (rare); < *toss*, *v.*] **1.** A sudden fling or jerk; especially, a quick movement of the head backward or upward.

There is hardly a polite sentence in the following dialogues which does not absolutely require some . . . suitable *toss* of the head. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

Anon, with *toss* of horn and tail, . . .
They leap some farmer's broken pale.
Whittier, The Drovers.

2. A pitch; a throw: as, the *toss* of a ball or a coin.—**3.** The distance over which one tosses anything; a throw.

No 2 Brick Court, Middle Temple, . . . was but a biscuit *toss* from Crown Office Row.
B. E. Martin, Footprints of Charles Lamb, i.

4. A state of agitation or excitement; a commotion.

Lord! what a *tosse* I was for some time in, that they could not justly tell where it [the buried gold] was.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 10, 1667.

"We are all in a *toss* in our neighborhood," said Mistress Pottle. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

5. A toss-up: with reference to a case in which chance decides.

One of the most earnest advocates of the measure said, "'Tis the *toss* of a copper." *The Century*, XXXVIII. 856.

6. The mow or bay of a barn into which grain is put preparatory to threshing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Pitch and toss.** See *pitch-and-toss.*—**To win the toss,** to win in a case decided by the tossing up of a coin; hence, in general, to have luck on one's side; gain the day.

Lordynges, now ye have herd
Off these tounes hou it ferd;
How Kyng Richard with his maystry
Wan the toss off Sudan Turry.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 170).

Hasn't old Brooke *won the toss*, with his lucky halfpenny, and got choice of goals?
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

tossel^1 (tos'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tassel*^{1}.

tossel^2 (tos'l), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *torsel. Gwilt.*

tosser (tos'ėr), *n.* [< *toss* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which tosses: as, a *tosser* of balls.

tossicated, *a.* See *tosticated.*

tossily (tos'i-li), *adv.* In a tossy manner; pertly; with affected indifference, carelessness, or contempt. [Colloq.]

She answered *tossily* enough.
Kingsley, Yeast, vii. (*Davies.*)

tossing (tos'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *toss*, *v.*] The act or operation of one who or that which tosses; specifically, a mining process (also called *chimming*) which consists in dressing ores by the method described under *toss*, *v. t.*, 3.

tossment (tos'me̤nt), *n.* [< *toss* + *-ment.*] The act of tossing, or the state of being tossed.

Sixteen years *tossment* upon the waves of this troublesome world.
J. B. Worcester's Apophthegmes, p. 108. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

toss-plume† (tos'plöm), *n.* [< *toss*, *v.*, + obj. *plume.*] A swaggering fellow. *Halliwell.*

toss-pot (tos'pot), *n.* [Formerly also *tospot*; < *toss*, *v.*, + obj. *pot*^{1}.] A toper; a tippler.

After that seuennights fast is once past, then they returne to their old intemperancie of drinking, for they are notable *tospots*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 253.

A good part he drank away (for he was an excellent *toss-pot*). *Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

toss-up (tos'up), *n.* The throwing up of a coin to decide something, as a wager or a choice; hence, an even chance; a case in which conditions or probabilities are equal. [Colloq.]

What is the use of counting on any success of mine? It is a mere *toss up* whether I shall ever do more than keep myself decently. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxxiii.

"He'll do," said the Doctor quietly. "It must have been a *toss-up* all through the night."
R. Kipling, Only a Subaltern.

tossy (tos'i), *a.* [< *toss* + *-y*^{1}.] Tossing; especially, tossing the head as in scorn or contempt; hence, affectedly indifferent; pert; contemptuous. [Colloq.]

Argemone answered by some *tossy* commonplace.
Kingsley, Yeast, vii. (*Davies.*)

tossy-tail (tos'i-tāl), *adv.* Topsyturvy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tost (tost). Another spelling of *tossed*, preterit and past participle of *toss*.

tostamente (tos-tȧ-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *tosto*, quick, bold.] In *music*, quickly; rapidly. [Rare.]

tostart†, *v. i.* [ME. *tosterten*; < *to-*^{2} + *start*^{1}.] To start or spring apart; burst.

Lo, myn herte,
It spredeth so for joie, it wol *tosterte*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 980.

tosticated, tossicated (tos'ti-, tos'i-kā-ted), *a.* [A reduction of *intoxicated*, and confused, in def. 2, with *toss*, *tossed*, *tost.*] **1.** Intoxicated. [Colloq.]—**2.** Tossed about; restless; perplexed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

I have been so *tosticated* about since my last that I could not go on in my journal manner.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xlviii.

tostication (tos-ti-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *tosticat*(*ed*) + *-ion.*] The state of being tossed about; commotion; disturbance; perplexity. [Prov. Eng.]

After all, methinks, I want those *tostications* (thou seest how women, and women's words, fill my mind) to be over happily over, that I may sit down quietly and reflect.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. lxviii.

tosunder†, *v. i.* [ME. *tosondren*; < *to-*^{2} + *sunder*^{1}, *v.*] To go to pieces; split.

The fyry welkne gan to thundir,
As thou the world schulde alle *tosondre*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 91. (*Halliwell.*)

toswap†, *v. t.* [ME. *toswappen*; < *to-*^{2} + *swap.*] To smite heavily.

So fuersly in fight fellis oure knightes,
Al*to swappon* vs with swerdes & with swym strokes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9561.

toswink†, *v. i.* [ME. *toswinken*; < *to-*^{2} + *swink.*] To toil excessively; labor hard.

In erthe, in eir, in water men *to-swinke*
To gete a glotoun deyntee mete and drinke.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 57.

tosy (tō'zi), *a.* [< *tose* + *-y*^{1}.] Teased, as wool; hence, woolly; soft. Also *tozy*. *Bailey*, 1731.

tot^1 (tot), *n.* [< Icel. *tottr* = Dan. *tot*, a nickname of a dwarf. Cf. *tit*^{3}.] **1.** Anything small or insignificant; especially, a small child: used as a term of endearment.

Now, Jenny! can there greater pleasure be
Than see sic wee *tots* toolying at your knee?
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd (Works, II. 81).

2. A drinking-cup holding about half a pint; also, a small quantity; especially, when applied to liquor, as much as makes a draught or dram. [Prov. Eng.]

He had no society of any kind, and often found himself pining for . . . the glare of the camp-fires, the fragrant fumes of the "honey dew," and the *tot* of rum that passed from beard to beard. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. i.

3. A foolish fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

tot^2 (tot), *n.* [< L. *tot*, so much, so many; by some explained as an abbr. of L. *totus*, or E. *total*, all. Cf. *tot*^{2}, *v.*, *tote*^{3}, *v.*] **1.** Originally, so many; so much: formerly written opposite an item in an account to indicate that the debt was good. The full expression is given as *tot pecuniæ regi debetur*, so much money is due to the king.

Totted, A Term us'd in the Exchequer, when the foreign Opposer, or other Officer, has noted a good Debt to the Queen as such, by writing the word *Tot* to it.
E. Phillips, World of Words, 1706.

2. An exercise in addition; a sum. [Colloq.]

Graduated Exercises in Addition (*Tots* and Cross *Tots*, Simple and Compound). *Athenæum*, No. 3268, p. 757.

tot^2 (tot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *totted*, ppr. *totting*. [ME. *totten*; < *tot*^{2}, *n.* Cf. *tote*^{3}.] **1.** To mark (an account or a name) with the word *tot*: as, to *tot* an item in a bill. See *tot*^{2}, *n.*, 1.

Sir, ther arn xv. jurores abowe to certifie ye, as many as ye will; but lete these men that be *tottid* be certified, for thei be the rewleris. *Paston Letters*, I. 55.

2. To count up; add; sum: usually with *up*. [Colloq.]

These *totted* together will make a pretty beginning of my little project.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 211. (*Davies.*)

Seventeen hundred and twenty-five goes of alcohol in a year; we *totted* it *up* one night at the bar.
Thackeray, A Night's Pleasure.

tota (tō'tă̤), *n.* [Native name.] A monkey: same as *grivet*.

total (tō'ta̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *totall*, < OF. (and F.) *total* = Sp. Pg. *total* = It. *totale* = G. *total*, < ML. *totalis*, entire, total (*summa totalis*, the sum total, the whole amount), < L. *totus*, whole, entire.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or constituting a whole or the whole; being or taken together; undivided.

So many there are of them in the Citadell that I think the *totall* number of them is at the least two hundred.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 125.

As the *total* tonnage [of Venetian merchant vessels] is but 26,000, it may be inferred that they are small craft.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvi.

2. Comprising the whole; lacking no member or part; complete; entire.

One Day Jove
Sent Hermes down to Ida's Grove,
Commanding Cupid to deliver
His Store of Darts, his *total* Quiver.
Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

The *total* grist unsifted, husks and all.
Cowper, Task, vi. 108.

Then we dipt in all
That treats of whatsoever is, the state,
The *total* chronicles of man.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. Complete in degree; absolute; unqualified; utter: as, a *total* change; *total* darkness.

O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon,
Irrecoverably dark, *total* eclipse
Without all hope of day! *Milton*, S. A., l. 81.

It is a temporary, not a *total* retreat, such as we may leave off or resume. *Bp. Atterbury*, On Mat. xiv. 23.

4†. Summary; concise; curt.

Do you mean my tender ears to spare,
That to my questions you so *total* are?
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 549).

Constructive total loss. See *constructive.*—**Total abstinence,** entire abstinence from intoxicants.—**Total cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Total curvature, degree, depravity, differential, differentiation.** See the nouns.—**Total earth.** Same as *dead earth* (which see, under *earth*^{1}).—**Total eclipse,** an eclipse in which the whole surface of the eclipsed luminary is obscured.—**Total method, ophthalmoplegia, part, residual, term,** etc. See the nouns.—**Total reflection.** See *refraction*, 1. =**Syn.** 1-3. *Whole, Entire*, etc. See *complete*.

II. *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount; an aggregate.

A tapster's arithmetic may soon bring his particulars . . . to a *total*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 124.

total (tō'ta̤l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *totaled*, *totalled*, ppr. *totaling*, *totalling*. [< *total*, *n.*] **1.** To bring to a total; accumulate; sum; add: sometimes with *up*.

The sum 365 is correct when *totalled*; but the mode in which it is obtained is vitiated by two anomalies.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 135.

Prices, numbers, and dates are all clearly tabulated and *totalled up* for us. *The Engineer*, LXV. 467.

2. To reach a total of; amount to.

86 small craft, . . . *totalling* 500 tons, were built of wood. *The Engineer*, LXV. 6.

totalis†, *n.* [ML. *totalis*, in *summa totalis*, the sum total: see *total.*] The sum total; the whole amount.

Cast your eye only upon the *totalis*, and no further; for to traverse the bill would betray you to be acquainted with the rates of the market.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 163.

totalisation, totaliser, etc. See *totalization*, etc.

totality (tō̤-tal'i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *totalité* = Pr. *totalitat* = Sp. *totalidad* = Pg. *totalidade* = It. *totalità*, < ML. *totalita*(*t-*)*s*, < *totalis*, total: see *total.*] **1.** The state or character of being a total; entirety.

There was no handle of weakness to take hold of her by; she was as unseizable, except in her *totality*, as a billiard-ball. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, iii.

2. That which is total; a whole; an aggregate.

We must love him with all our heart, mind, and soul; with a threefold *totality*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 256.

It is absolutely impossible to explain a living or, indeed, a self-efficient *totality* of any kind by means of the aggregation of elementary constituents or forces.
E. Montgomery, Mind, IX. 370.

3. In *astron.*, the period during which an eclipse is total; the time of total obscuration.

The coppery hue after the commencement of *totality* was of a duller tint than usual.
Athenæum, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 150.

totalization (tō'ta̤l-i-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *totalize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of totalizing, or the state of being totalized. Also spelled *totalisation*.

The *totalization* of the slight liftings due to the repetition of this maneuver on each of the cables finally effected a general lifting of four inches.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 404.

totalizator (tō″ta̤l-i-zā′to̤r), *n.* Same as *totalizer*.

totalize (tō′ta̤l-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *totalized*, ppr. *totalizing*. [< F. *totaliser* = Sp. *totalizar*; as *total* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make total; reduce to totality, as by adding or accumulating.

The rise of the *totalised* (i. e. integrated) potential round the armature can be measured experimentally.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 53.

II. *intrans.* To use the totalizer in betting.

The *totalising* system has been flourishing ever since at the German and Austrian race-meetings.
St. James's Gazette, June 14, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Also spelled *totalise*.

totalizer (tō′ta̤l-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *totalize* + *-er*^{1}.] An apparatus, used at horse-races, which registers and indicates the number of tickets sold to betters on each horse. Also called *totaliser*, *totalizator*, and *totalisator*.

Under the heading of "The *totalisator* at Hobart," the Australasian writes as follows: . . . the click, click of the *totalisator* was distinctly heard as each speculator invested his pound.
Philadelphia Daily News, April 10, 1886.

totally (tō′tal-i), *adv.* As a total; completely; entirely; wholly; utterly.

There is no conception in a man's mind which hath not at first, *totally* or by parts, been begotten upon the organs of sense. *Hobbes*, Leviathan, i.

totalness (tō′ta̤l-nes), *n.* Entireness. *Bailey*, 1727.

Totaninæ (tot-a̤-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Totanus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scolopacidæ*, corresponding to the genus *Totanus* in a broad sense, but containing a number of other modern genera; the tattlers. They are found all over the world, in great abundance of individuals and numerous species. The chief distinction from the true snipes or *Scolopacinæ* lies in the bill, which is relatively shorter, harder, and less sensitive, and usually slenderer, with a more ample rictus. The legs are longer, and usually denuded above the suffrago, so that the lower end of the tibia is bare of feathers. The feet are more or less semipalmate. They are noisy, restless birds, inhabiting marshes, swamps, and wet woodland and meadows. The yellowshanks, willet, and solitary and spotted sandpipers of the United States are good examples. One of the most wide-spread and notable is the wandering tattler, *Heteroscelus incanus* or *brevipes*. Also called *Totaneæ*, as a group ranking lower than a subfamily, and formally contrasted with *Tringeæ*. See *Totanus*, and cuts under *Bartramia*, *greenshank*, *redshank*, *Rhyacophilus*, *ruff*, *semipalmate*, *tattler*, *Terekia*, *Tringoides*, *Tryngites*, *willet*, and *yellowshank*.

totanine (tot′a̤-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Totaninæ*: as, the *totanine* and scolopacine divisions of the snipe family; a *totanine* bird.

Totanus (tot′a̤-nus), *n.* [NL., < ML. *totanus* (OIt. *totano*), a kind of moor-hen.] A genus of birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*, including some of the best-known sandpipers, tattlers, telltales, gambets, or horsemen, as the redshank, greenshank, yellowshank, and wood-sandpiper. Several are common British species: the greenshank, or green sandpiper, *T. ochropus*; the wood-sandpiper, *T. glareola*; the redshank, *T. calidris*; the spotted redshank, *T. fuscus*. In North America the best-known are the greater and lesser yellowshanks, *T. melanoleucus* and *T. flavipes*. The genus formerly contained all the *Totaninæ* (which see). See cuts under *greenshank*, *red-hank*, and *yellowshank*.

totara (tǫ-tä′rä̤), *n.* [Maori.] A coniferous tree, *Podocarpus Totara*, the most valuable timber-tree of New Zealand. It grows 60 or 70 feet high, with a diameter of from 4 to 6 feet. The wood is of a reddish color, close, straight, fine, and even in grain, moderately hard and strong. It is used both for veneers, furniture, and cabinet-work, and for building, and is invaluable for piles of marine wharves, bridges, etc., being durable in the ground or under water, and resisting a long time the attacks of the teredo. It was used by the natives to make their smaller canoes, and the bark served for roofing. Also *mahogany-pine*.

tot-book (tot′bu̇k), *n.* A book containing tots or sums for practice. *Encyc. Dict.* [Eng.]

tote^{1} (tōt), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *toot*^{1}.

tote^{2}† (tōt), *v.* An obsolete form of *toot*^{2}.

tote^{3} (tōt), *n.* [< L. *totus*, all: see *total*.] The entire body, or all: as, the whole *tote*. [Colloq.]

tote^{3} (tōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toted*, ppr. *toting*. [< *tote*^{3}, *n.* Cf. *tot*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* Same as *tot*^{2}.

I have frequently heard in Lincolnshire the phrase "come, *tote* it up, and tell me what it comes to."
N. and Q., 2d ser., VIII. 338.

II. *intrans.* To count; reckon.—**To tote fair**, to act or deal fairly; be honest. [Southern and western U. S.]

tote^{4} (tōt), *n.* [< *tote*^{1}, in orig. sense 'protrude.' Cf. *tot*^{3}.] The handle of a joiners' plane.

tote^{5} (tōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *toted*, ppr. *toting*. [Origin unknown; usually said to be an African word, introduced by Southern negroes; but the African words which have come into E. use through Southern negroes are few and doubtful (*buckra* is one example), and do not include verbs.] To carry or bear, especially in the arms, on the shoulders, or on the back, as a burden or load. [Southern U. S., colloq. or provincial; also in humorous use in the North and West.]

Now, I should also like to know how much a man can *tote*, how much a woman can *tote*, and how long a time, without resting, the *toting* may go on. *Science*, XI. 242.

The bullies used to maltreat the weaker ones, . . . make them *tote* more than their share of the log, pound them, and beat them, and worry them every way on earth.
The Century, XL. 224.

totear†, *v. t.* [ME. *toteren*, < AS. *tōteran*, tear asunder, < *tō-*, apart, + *teran*, tear: see *tear*^{1}.] **1.** To tear apart; tear to pieces; rend; break.

Cristys Cros than ȝaf answere:
"Lady, to the I owe honour, . . .
Thy trye fruyt I *totere*."
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

In a tauny tabarde of twelue wynter age,
Al *totorne* and baudy and ful of lys crepynge.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 197.

Her othes ben so gret and so dampnable
That it is grisly for to here hem swere;
Our blissed lordes body they *totere*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 12.

His breech was all *to-torne* and jagged.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 10.

2. To disturb violently; agitate.

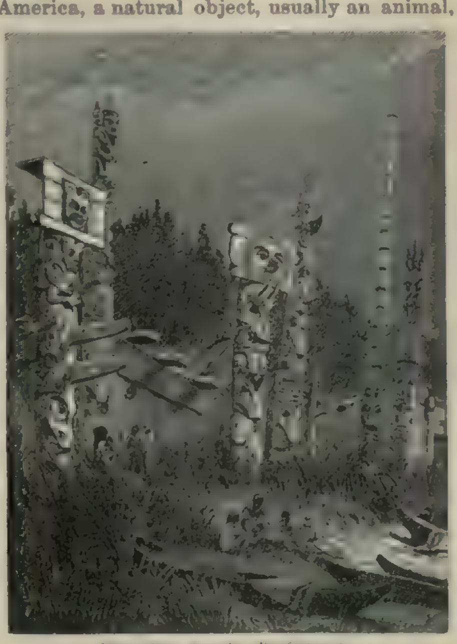
With his chere and lokynge al *totorn*,
For sorwe of this, and with his armes folden.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 358.

totehill, *n.* Same as *toothill*.

toteler†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tittler*.

tote-load (tōt′lōd), *n.* As much as one can tote or carry. *Bartlett.* [Southern U. S.]

totem (tō′tem), *n.* [Amer. Ind.; given as < "Massachusetts Indian *wuhtohtimoin*, that to which a person or place belongs" (Webster's Dict.); Algonkin *dodaim* (Tylor); Algonkin *otem*, with a prefixed poss. pron. *nt′otem*, my family token.] Among the Indians of North America, a natural object, usually an animal, assumed as the token or emblem of a clan or family, and a representation of which served as a cognizance for each member of it; hence, a more or less similar observance and usage among other uncivilized peoples. See *totemism*. The representation of the totem borne by an individual was often painted or figured in some way upon the skin itself, and upon his different garments, utensils, etc. The totem was also, in a sense, an idol or the embodied form of a deity or demon, or at least had a religious significance. [The word is often used attributively, as in *totem clan*, *totem kin*, *totem post*, etc.]



Totem Posts, Canadian Pacific Coast.

And they painted on the grave-posts . . .
Each his own ancestral *Totem*,
Each the symbol of his household;
Figures of the Bear and Reindeer,
Of the Turtle, Crane, and Beaver,
Each inverted as a token
That the owner was departed.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xiv.

It is not only the clans and the sexes that have *totems*; individuals also have their own special *totems*, i. e., classes of objects (generally species of animals) which they regard as related to themselves by those ties of mutual respect and protection which are characteristic of totemism. This relationship, however, in the case of the individual *totem*, begins and ends with the individual man, and is not, like the clan *totem*, transmitted by inheritance. . . . In Australia we hear of a medicine-man whose clan *totem* through his mother was kangaroo, but whose "secret" (i. e., individual) *totem* was the tiger-snake. Snakes of that species, therefore, would not hurt him.
J. G. Frazer, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 471.

totemic (tǫ-tem′ik), *a.* [< *totem* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a totem; characterized by a totem: as, a *totemic* relative or relationship.

totemism (tō′tem-izm), *n.* [< *totem* + *-ism*.] The system of tribal subdivision denoted by totems; the use of totems, with all the social and religious observances connected with them; the constitution of society as marked by these observances.

The theory of the wide distribution of *Totemism* among the nations of the ancient world (especially among the Greeks) is due to Mr. J. F. M'Lennan, who first explained it in the "Fortnightly Review," 1869, 1870.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 300.

In the interesting pages on Egyptian religion, Mr. Lang defends his view that the worship of animals was at any rate in part a survival of *totemism*, and that the custom of representing the elemental gods as animals was due to the same cause. *Classical Rev.*, II. 250.

totemist (tō′tem-ist), *n.* [< *totem* + *-ist*.] One designated by a totem; a member of a totem clan. *A. Lang*, Myth., Rit., and Religion, II. 71.

totemistic (tō-te-mis′tik), *a.* Same as *totemic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 169.

totemy (tō′tem-i), *n.* [< *totem* + *-y*^{3}.] Same as *totemism*. *Anthrop. Jour.*, XVIII. 53.

toter^{1}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tooter*^{2}.

toter^{2} (tō′tėr), *n.* A fish: same as *hog-sucker*.

tote-road (tōt′rōd), *n.* A road over which anything is toted. [U. S.]

Its forests are still so unbroken by any highways, save the streams and the rough *tote-roads* of the lumber crews, that this region cannot become populous with visitors.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 496.

tother (tuᴛʜ′ėr), *indef. pron.* [A form arising from a misdivision of *that other*, ME. also *thet other*, as *the tother*. So *tone*, in *the tone*, for *that one*, *thet one* (see *tone*^{2}). *Tother* is often written *t'other*, as if it were a contraction of *the other*.] Other: originally and usually preceded by *the*, with *the tone* in the preceding clause. See the etymology, and compare *tone*^{2}.

And *the tother* Hond he lifteth up azenst the Est, in tokene to manace the Mysdoeres.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 9.

Ffor right dedely *the tone* hatid *the toder*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2337.

How happy could I be with either,
Were *t'other* dear charmer away.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, ii. 2.

totidem verbis (tot′i-dem vėr′bis). [L., in so many words: *totidem*, just so many (< *tot*, so many, + demonstrative suffix *-dem*); *verbis*, abl. pl. of *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] In so many words; in the very words.

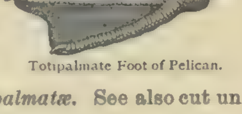
totient (tō′shient), *n.* [< L. *toties*, so many, < *tot*, so many, + accom. term. *-ent*.] The number of totitives of a number; when used without qualification, the number of numbers at least as small as a given number and prime to it—that is, having integral no common factor with it except 1. Thus, the *totient* of 6 is 2, because 1 and 5 are the only whole numbers as small as 6 and having no common factor with it except 1.

toties quoties (tō′shi-ēz kwō′shi-ēz). [L.: *toties*, so often (< *tot*, so many); *quoties*, as often (< *quot*, how many).] As often as one, so often the other.

totiler†, *n.* Same as *tittler*.

Totipalmatæ (tō″ti-pal-mā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *totipalmatus*: see *totipalmate*.] The full-webbed or totipalmate birds, all whose four toes are united by three webs into a palmate foot. Now commonly called *Steganopodes*.

totipalmate (tō-ti-pal′māt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *totipalmatus*, < L. *totus*, all, entire, + *palma*, palm (of the hand), sole (of the foot): see *palm*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Having all four toes full-webbed; steganopodous: said of the parts themselves, as well as of the birds; belonging to the order *Totipalmatæ*. See also cut under *Phaëthon*.



Totipalmate Foot of Pelican.

II. *n.* A totipalmate bird.

totipalmation (tō″ti-pal-mā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *totipalmate* + *-ion*.] Complete palmation or full webbing of a bird's foot by three ample webs connecting all four toes, as of one of the *Totipalmatæ*: a leading character of that order of birds: correlated with *palmation*, 2, and *semi-*

palmation. See cuts under *Phaëthon* and *totipalmate.*

totipresence† (tō-ti-prez′ẹns), *n.* [< ML. **totipræsentia*, omnipresence, < **totipræsen(t-)s*, omnipresent: see *totipresent.*] The fact of being present throughout a portion of space without being extended.

A *totipresence* throughout all immensity amounts to the same as omnipresence.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. xii. 2.

totipresent† (tō-ti-prez′ẹnt), *a.* [< ML. **totipræsen(t-)s*, omnipresent, < L. *totus*, all, + *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present*^{1}.] Present throughout a portion of space without extension.

totitive (tot′i-tiv), *n.* [< L. *tot*, so many, + *-itive.*] In *math.*, a whole number as small as a given number, and having no integer common factor with it except 1.

toto cælo (tō′tō sē′lō). [L.: *toto*, abl. neut. of *totus*, whole; *cælo*, abl. of *cælum*, *cœlum*, the sky, heavens: see *celestial.*] By the whole heavens; as far apart as the poles; hence, diametrically opposite.

tot-o'er-seas (tot′ōr-sēz), *n.* A bird, the herring-spink.

totorve†, *v. t.* [ME. *totorvien; < to-*^{2} *+ torve*^{1}.] To throw about; dash to pieces.

Ac me the sculde nimen and al to-teon mid horse other the al *to-toruion* mid stane.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I. 9.

tot-quot† (tot′kwot), *n.* 1. A general dispensation.

What profits they have drawn unto themselves also by the sale of great bishoprics, prelacies, promotions, benefices, *tot-quots*, pardons, pilgrimages, confessions, and purgatory. *Bp. Bale*, Images, Both Churches, xviii.

2. *pl.* An abuse of annates or first-fruits by which, upon the promotion of an ecclesiastic, he was called upon to pay to the papal treasury the first-fruits not merely of his new preferment, but of all other livings which he happened to hold with it. In this manner annates were paid over and over again for the same living, and sometimes twice and thrice in one year. *Roger Hutchinson's Works* (Parker Soc., 1842), Index.

totread†, *v. t.* [ME. *totreden; < to-*^{2} *+ tread.*] To tread in pieces.

Develes that shullen al *to-trede* hem withouten respit and withouten ende. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

totter^{1} (tot′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *toteren*, *totren*, older **tolteren* (> E. dial. *tolter*, struggle, flounder, Sc. *tolter*, a., unstable), < AS. *tealtrian*, totter, vacillate (= D. *touteren*, tremble; cf. *touter*, a swing), < *tealt*, unstable; cf. *tilt*^{1}. For the relation of *totter* to *tolter*, cf. *tatter*^{1} (*totter*^{2}) as related to **talter.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To stand or walk unsteadily; walk with short vacillating or unsteady steps; be unsteady; stagger.

'Twas his, with elder brother's pride,
Matilda's *tottering* steps to guide.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 11.

2. To shake, and threaten collapse; become disorganized or structurally weak and seem ready to fall; become unstable and ready to overbalance or give way.

Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 384.

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence.
Ps. lxii. 3.

3†. To dangle at the end of a rope; swing on the gallows. [Slang.]

I would lose a limb to see their rogueships *totter*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Stagger*, etc. See *reel*^{2}.—2. To tremble, rock.

II.† *trans.* To shake; impair the stability of; render shaky or unstable.

Examples that may nourish
Neglect and disobedience in whole bodies,
And *totter* the estates and faiths of armies,
Must not be play'd withal.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

Let 's march without the noise of threat'ning drum,
That from this castle's *tatter'd* battlements
Our fair appointments may be well perused.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 52.

There are some disobedient and fugitive Jonahs that thus *totter* our ship. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 244.

totter^{2} (tot′ėr), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tatter*^{1}.

And woon'd our *tott'ring* colours clearly vp.
Shak., K. John, v. 5. 7 (folio 1623).

totterer (tot′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which totters.

totter-grass (tot′ėr-gräs), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

totteringly (tot′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a tottering manner. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxi.

Totternhoe stone. A subdivision of the Lower Chalk in English geology, locally separating the so-called "Gray chalk" from the "Chalk marl." It consists of a somewhat silicious chalk with some glauconitic grains. The name is derived from Totternhoe in Bedfordshire, England.

tottery (tot′ėr-i), *a.* [< *totter*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Trembling or vacillating as if about to fall; unsteady; shaky.

When I looked up and saw what a *tottery* performance it was, I concluded to give them a wide berth.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. vi.

tottle (tot′l), *v. i.* Same as *toddle.* [Local, Eng.]

tottlish (tot′lish), *a.* [< *tottle* + *-ish*^{1}.] Tottering; trembling; unsteady; insecure. [U. S.]

I find I can't lift anything into this canoe alone—it 's so *tottlish.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 116.

totty (tot′i), *a.* [< ME. *toty; cf. totter*^{1}.] Wavering; unsteady; dizzy; tottery. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Myn heed is *toty* of my swynk to-night.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 333.

I was somewhat *totty* when I received the good knight's blow, or I had kept my ground under it.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

toty^{1}†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *totty.*

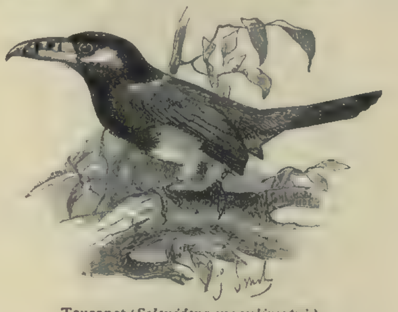
toty^{2} (tō′ti), *n.*; pl. *toties* (-tiz). [A native name.] In some parts of the Pacific, a sailor or a fisherman. *Simmonds.*

totyng†, *n.* An old form of *tooting*, verbal noun of *toot*^{1}.

toucan (tọ̈-kän′ or tö′kạn), *n.* [In Charlton (1668) (the bird being previously known as *aracari*); < F. *toucan* (Belon, 1555; Thevet, 1558) = It. *tucano* = Sp. *tucan* = Pg. *tucano*, < Braz. *tucano*, or *tucana* (Marcgrave), a toucan. According to Buffon the word means 'feather'; but Burton ("Highlands of Brazil," i. 40) says that the bird is named from its cry.] 1. One of numerous species of picarian birds of the genus *Rhamphastos* or family *Rhamphastidæ* (which see for technical characters). Toucans are, on the average, large for their order, and are noted for the enormous size of the beak, which, with their habit of carrying the tail turned up over the back, and their bold coloration, gives them a striking appearance. They are characteristic of the Neotropical region, where they feed chiefly on soft fruits, and are credited with a sort of regurgitation of their food suggestive of rumination. They nest in holes. Some of the larger species, the toucans most properly so called, are 2 feet long, with a bill of 6 or 8 inches. Most are smaller, as the aracaris and toucanets, of the genera *Pteroglossus* and *Selenidera.* Also *tocan.* See cuts under *aracari* and *Ramphastos.*

2. [*cap.*] A small constellation of the southern hemisphere.—**Hill-toucan**, a member of the genus *Andigena*, a group of five or six species, inhabiting the Andes up to an altitude of 10,000 feet.

toucanet (tö-kạ̈-net′), *n.* [< *toucan* + *-et.*] One of the smaller toucans, as any species of *Selenidera. S. maculirostris* is a good example.



Toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*).

toucang (tö-kang′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of boat much used at Malacca and Singapore, propelled either by oar or by sail, speedy, rather flat in the center, but sharp at the extremities.

touch (tuch), *v.* [< ME. *touchen*, *towchen*, < OF. *toucher*, *tocher*, F. *toucher* = Pr. *tocar*, *tochar*, *toquar* = Sp. Pg. *tocar* = It. *toccare*, prob. < OTeut. **tukkōn*, represented by OHG. *zucchen*, *zukken*, MHG. *zucken*, *zücken*, G. *zucken*, *zücken*, draw with quick motion, twitch (an intrusive formation from *ziehen*), Goth. *tiuhan* = OHG. *ziohan*, etc., AS. *teón*, draw: see *tee*^{1}, and cf. *tuck*^{1} and *tick*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perceive (an object) by means of physical contact with it; especially, to perceive (an object) by bringing the hand into contact with it; hence, to perceive (an object) by bringing something held in the hand (as a cane or a pointer), or otherwise connected with the body, into contact with it.

Nothing but body can be *touch'd* or touch. *Creech.*

2. To be in contact with; specifically, in *geom.*, to be tangent to. See *tangent.*

Surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to *touch*, a more delightful vision.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3. To come in contact with: literally or figuratively.

The conqueror at this game [stool-ball] is he who strikes the ball most times before it *touches* the stool.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 165.

Power, like a desolating pestilence,
Pollutes whate'er it *touches.*
Shelley, Queen Mab, iii.

Many of the Arabs will not allow the left hand to *touch* food in any case. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 180.

4. To be near or contiguous to; impinge or border upon; hence, to come up to; approach; reach; attain to; hence, also, to compare with.

I have *touch'd* the highest point of all my greatness.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 223.

By his command
Have I here *touch'd* Sicilia.
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 139.

Mr. William Peer distinguished himself particularly in two characters, which no man ever could *touch* but himself. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 82.

Wasn't he always top-sawyer among you all? Is there one of you that could *touch* him or come near him on any scent? *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xliii.

5. To bring into contact.

Touch but my lips with those fair lips of thine.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 115.

Now let us *touch* Thumbs, and be Friends ere we part.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 43.

6. To bring the hand, finger, or the like into contact with; place the hand or finger to or upon; hit or strike gently or lightly; give a slight tap or pat to with the hand, the tip of the finger, something held in the hand, or in any way: as, to *touch* the hat or cap in salutation; to *touch* a sore spot; to *touch* a piece at chess; formerly, in a specific use, to lay the hand or finger upon for the purpose of curing of a disease, especially scrofula, or the disease called the king's evil (a former practice of the sovereigns of France and England).

Esther drew near and *touched* the top of the sceptre.
Esther v. 2.

Then, with his sceptre that the deep controuls,
He *touch'd* the chiefs, and steeled their manly souls.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 88.

Every person who is *touched* on either side in the chase is sent to one or other of these prisons, where he must remain till the conclusion of the game,
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 145.

From the time of Edward the Confessor to Queen Anne, the monarchs of England were in the habit of *touching* those who were brought to them suffering with the scrofula, for the cure of that distemper.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 3.

7. To handle; meddle with; interfere with.

Therfore the Soudan hathe do make a Walle aboute the Sepulcre, that no man may *towche* it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 76.

When he went, there was committed to his care a rundlet of strong water, sent to some there, he promising that upon his life it should not be *touched.*
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 291.

8. To lay hands on for the purpose of harming; hence, to hurt, injure, annoy, or distress.

Let us make a covenant with thee, that thou wilt do us no hurt, as we have not *touched* thee. Gen. xxvi. 29.

No loss shall *touch* her by my company.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 180.

No temporal Law could *touch* the innocence of thir lives. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

9†. To test by contact, as in trying gold with a touchstone; hence, to test; try; probe.

Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 81.

There 's no judgment
Goes true upon man's outside, there 's the mischief;
He must be *touch'd* and tried, for gold or dross.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

Words so debased and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to *touch* them on.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 112.

10. To touch upon; handle or treat lightly or cursorily; refer or allude to, as in passing.

Touch you the sourest points with sweetest terms.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 24.

We glanced from theme to theme,
Discussed the books to love or hate,
Or *touch'd* the changes of the state.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

11†. To communicate; speak; tell; rehearse; relate; mention.

Bot I *touche* thaym to the a lyttill for thou sulde by this littill vndirstande the more.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

I hire *touched* swiche tales as me told were.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4108.

For they be as skilful in picking, rifling, and filching as the upright men, and nothing inferior to them in all kind of wickedness, as in other places hereafter they shall be *touched.* *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 21.

12. Of a musical instrument, to cause to sound; play: usually applied to instruments that are sounded by striking or twanging, but extended to others.

Touch thy instrument a strain or two.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 257.

I'll *touch* my horn. *Massinger*, Guardian, ii. 4.

13. To perform on an instrument, as a piece of music.

A person in the royal retinue *touched* a light and lively air on the flageolet. *Scott.*

14. To paint or form by touches or strokes as of a pen or brush; mark or delineate by light touches or strokes, as an artist.

Such heavenly touches ne'er *touch'd* earthly faces.
Shak., Sonnets, xvii.

The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 22.

15. To improve or finish, as a drawing, by adding a stroke here and there, as with a pen, pencil, or brush; retouch: usually with *up*.

What he saw was only her natural countenance, *touched up* with the usual improvements of an aged Coquette.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 44.

My impression [of an engraving] is unequal, being faint in some parts, very dark in others. If the plate was worn, it has been *touched* afterwards.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 118.

16. To take, as food, drink, etc.; help one's self to; hence, to partake of; taste.

If thou sytte be a worthyor man
Then thy self, . . .
Suffre hym fyrste to *towche* the mete
Ere thy self any ther-of gete.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

He dies that *touches* any of this fruit
Till I and my affairs are answered.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 98.

17. To infect or impair by contact; stain; blot; blemish; taint.

The life of all his blood
Is *touch'd* corruptibly. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 2.

Thou canst not *touch* my credit;
Truth will not suffer me to be abus'd thus.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

18. To impair mentally in some slight degree; affect slightly with craziness: used chiefly in the past participle.

Madam, you see master 's a little -- *touched*, that 's all. Twenty ounces of blood let loose would set all right again.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, v. 2.

Pray mind him not, his brain is *touch'd*.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

19†. To attack; hence, to animadvert upon; take to task; censure; reprove; ridicule.

Sur Water Hungerfo and his brother hathe *touched* me in iij thinges, but I wolde in no case have ye douches to knowe them for geving hur grefe.
Darrell Papers (1570) (H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, [App., ii.).

You teach behaviours!
Or *touch* us for our freedoms!
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

20. To sting; nettle, as with some sharp speech.

Beshrew me, but his words have *touch'd* me home.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 1.

Our last horses were so slow that the postilion, a handsome, lively boy, whose pride was a little *touched* by my remonstrances, failed, in spite of all his efforts, to bring us to the station before seven.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 43.

21. To fall upon; strike; affect; impress.

If . . . any air of music *touch* their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 76.

What of sweet before
Hath *touch'd* my sense flat seems to this.
Milton, P. L., ix. 987.

22. To affect or move mentally or emotionally; fill with passion or tender feeling; affect or move, as with pity; hence, to melt; soften.

He is *touch'd*
To the noble heart. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 222.

He weeps again;
His heart is *touch'd*, sure, with remorse.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.

Tremendous scene! that gen'ral horror gave,
But *touch'd* with joy the bosoms of the brave.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 435.

23. To make an impression on; have an effect on; act on.

Its face must be . . . so hard that a file will not *touch* it.
J. Moxon, Mech. Exercises.

24. To influence by impulse; impel forcibly.

No decree of mine
Concurring to necessitate his fall,
Or *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton*, P. L., x. 45.

25. To affect; concern; relate to.

With that the quene was wroth in hir maner,
Thought she anon this *towchith* me right ner.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 560.

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 118.

These statutes *touched* high and low.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., i.

26. To swindle; cheat; act dishonestly by: as, to *touch* one's mate. [Slang, Australia.]—**To touch bottom**, to reach the lowest point, especially in price; have the least value.—**To touch elbows.** See *elbow*.—**To touch off.** (*a*) To sketch hastily; finish by a few rapid touches or dashes.

I was upon this whispered, by one of the company who sat next me, that I should now see something *touched off* to a nicety. *Goldsmith*, Clubs.

(*b*) To discharge, as a cannon.—**To touch one on the raw.** See *raw*^{1}.—**To touch the gums**, in *med.*, to cause incipient salivation by giving mercury.—**To touch the wind** (*naut.*), to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.—**To touch up.** (*a*) To repair or improve by slight touches or emendations; retouch: as, to *touch up* a picture. (*b*) To remind; jog the memory of. [Colloq.]—**Touched bill of health.** See *bill of health*, under *bill*^{3}.—**Touching the ears.** See *ear*^{1}.—**Touch me not.** See *touch-me-not*.—**Touch pot, touch penny**, a proverbial phrase, signifying no credit given.

"We know the custom of such houses," continues he; "'tis *touch pot, touch penny*."
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iii. 2. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be in contact; be in a state of junction, so that no appreciable space is between: as, two spheres *touch* only in one point.

Some side by side not *touching* walked,
As though of happy things they talked.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 201.

Specifically—**2.** To lay the hand or finger upon a person for the purpose of curing a disease, especially scrofula, or king's evil.

We were then shown Edward the Confessor's tomb; upon which Sir Roger acquainted us that he was the first that *touched* for the Evil. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 329.

3†. To reach; extend.

The vois of people *touchede* to the hevene,
So loude cryden they with mery stevene.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1703.

4. To make a passing call, as a ship on a voyage: commonly with *at*, rarely with *on*.

And also Pole, which ys xxx myle from Parence, a good havyn, ffor many Shippys and galyes *towche* ther rather thanne *at* Parence.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

The next day we *touched at* Sidon. Acts xxvii. 3.

I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 510).

5. To mention or treat something slightly in discourse; refer cursorily or in passing: commonly with *on* or *upon*.

Whenne the Sonne is Est in tho partyes, toward Paradys terrestre, it is thanne mydnyght in oure parties o this half, for the rowndenesse of the Erthe, of the whiche I have *towched* to sou before. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 303.

If the antiquaries have *touched upon* it, they have immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

The attitude and bearing of the law in this respect, *on* which I intend to *touch* in quite general terms.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 841.

As soon as he hath *touched on* any science or study, he immediately seems to himself to have mastered it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

Whenever she *touch'd on* me
This brother had laugh'd her down.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 6.

6. To bow or salute by touching the hat or cap. [Prov. Eng.]—**7†.** To rob. [Thieves' slang.]—**8†.** To stand the test.

As in London saith a Iuellere,
Which brought from thence golde oore to us here,
Whereof was fyned mettal good and clene,
As they *touch*, no better could be seene.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 199.

And now you are brought to the test; *touch* right now, soldier,
Now shew the manly pureness of thy mettle.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 5.

9†. To have or take effect; act.

Strong waters . . . will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*

10. *Naut.*, of the sails of a square-rigged vessel, to be in such a position that their weather-leeches shake from the ship being steered so close to the wind.—**To touch and go.** (*a*) To touch lightly or briefly and pass on; dip in or stop for a moment here and there in course.

As the text doth rise, I will *touch and go* a little in every place. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to graze the bottom with the keel for a moment, as a vessel under sail, without lessening of the speed.—**To touch on** or **upon.** See def. 5.—**Touch and trade papers.** See *paper*.

touch (tuch), *n.* [< ME. *touche*; < *touch*, *v.*] **1.** That sense by which mechanical pressure upon the surface of the body (the skin, with the lips, the interior of the mouth, etc.) is perceived; sensibility to pressure, weight, and muscular resistance; the sense of feeling; taction. With this is sometimes reckoned sensibility to temperature. The sense of touch is most acute in those parts of the body that are freely movable, especially in the tips of the fingers. It is the most fundamental and least specialized or localized of the senses. See *tactile corpuscles*, under *corpuscle*.

Th' ear,
Taste, *touch*, and smell, pleased from thy table rise.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2. 132.

By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern:
By *touch*, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xviii.

Touch is . . . the sense by which mechanical force is appreciated, and it presents a strong resemblance to hearing, in which the sensation is excited by intermittent pressures on the auditory organ.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 478.

All the senses are but modifications of *touch*.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 96.

2. Mental or moral feeling; moral perception or appreciation.

Can it be
That men should live with such unfeeling souls,
Without or *touch* or conscience of religion?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 3.

3. Contact.

Never *touch* [was] well welcome to thy hand . . .
Unless I . . . touch'd. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 118.

But O, for the *touch* of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!
Tennyson, Break, break, break.

4. Figuratively, a close relation of mutual confidence, sympathy, interest, or the like; sympathy; accord or harmony in relation to common interests: as, to be out of *touch* with the times; to keep in *touch* with the people.

The European in Morocco feels that when he is in company with a Barbary Jew he is in *touch* with Europe.
The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 371.

We want, with our brethren of the working class, that which we have largely lost—the Church I fear not less than those who are outside of it—that expressive thing which we call *touch*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 47.

5. Pressure, or application of pressure; impact; a slight stroke, tap, push, or the like: often used figuratively.

They [the Australians] pray to the Deuill, which hath conference with an Indian vnseene, from a peece of wood; and to him and all the rest many times by night he toucheth the face and breast with cold *touches*, but they could neuer learne what he was. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 864.

A little *touch* of their adversary gives all that boisterous force the foil. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, To the Reader.

Vineyards red with the *touch* of October. The grapes were gone, but the plants had a color of their own.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 173.

6. A slight or brief sound.—**7.** The impression conveyed to the mind by contact or pressure; effect on the sense of contact with something; feel: as, an object with a slimy *touch*.—**8.** A jog; a hint; a reminder; a slight experience.

The king, your master, knows their disposition very well; a small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

I . . . related unto you y^t fearfull accidente, or rather judgmente, y^e Lord pleased to lay on London Bridge, by fire and therin gave you a *touch* of my great loss.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 308.

9. A stroke or dash as with a pen, pencil, or brush, literally or figuratively: as, a *touch* of bright color; also, any slight added effort or action, such as that expended on some completed work in order to give it finish.

What strained *touches* rhetoric can lend.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxii.

It tutors nature; artificial strife
Lives in these *touches*, livelier than life.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 38.

The old latticed windows, the stone porch, . . . the chimney stacks, were rich in crayon *touches*, and sepia lights and shades. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xi.

10. Figuratively, something resembling a light stroke or touch. (*a*) A tinge; a smack; a trace: as, a *touch* of irony.

No beast so fierce but knows some *touch* of pity.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 71.

An insight into mechanics is desirable, with a *touch* of statistics. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

While the air has no *touch* of spring,
Bird of promise!' we hear thee sing.
Bryant, Song Sparrow.

(*b*) A shade; a trifle; a slight quantity or degree.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
Which cannot brook the accent of reproof.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 157.

Bell was a *touch* better educated than her husband.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

(*c*) A taint; a blemish; a defect; an impairment.

How great a *touch* and wound that manner . . . is to his Reputation. *Sir R. Winwood*, Memorials, I. 448.

This *touch* in the brain of the British subject is as certainly owing to the reading newspapers as that of the Spanish worthy above-mentioned to the reading works of chivalry. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

(*d*) A slight attack or stroke; a twinge; a pang; a feeling: as, a *touch* of rheumatism.

Give me a rose, that I may press its thorns, and prove myself awake by the sharp *touch* of pain!
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

(*e*) A momentary manifestation or exhibition; an indication; a view; a peep; a glimpse.

One *touch* of nature makes the whole world kin.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 175.

In the Trojan dames there are fine *touches* of nature with regard to Cassandra.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Century, p. 105.

11. A trait or feature; a prominent or outstanding quality or characteristic.

Neither ill *touches* should be left vnpunished, nor ientle[ne]sse in teaching anie wise omitted.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

But he had other *touches* of late Romans,
That more did speak him: Pompey's dignity,
The innocence of Cato, Cæsar's spirit.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

12†. Manner; style; bearing.

A certain *touch*, or air,
That sparkles a divinity beyond
An earthly beauty!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

13. The skill or nicety with which a performer uses his instrument; the peculiar manner in which an author uses his pen, an artist his brush, or a workman his tools; characteristic skill or method of handling by which the artist or workman may be known; execution; manipulation; finish.

Be of some good consort;
You had a pleasant *touch* o' the cittern once,
If idleness have not bereft you of it.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

The literary *touch* which it is so difficult to describe but so easy to recognise. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 838.

14. In *pianoforte-* and *organ-playing*, a method of depressing a digital or pedal so as to produce a tone of a particular quality. The varieties of tone producible on modern instruments by varying the method of manipulation are numerous and at first sight astonishing. Much of the variety and effectiveness of keyboard technique is due to the elaborate study of this subject. Touch is described by various qualifying words, like *staccato, legato, cantabile*, etc.

15†. Make; style; sort.

The capteyn sent certeyn of his meyny to my chamber . . . and toke awey . . . j. herneyse [harness] complete of the *touche* of Milleyn; and j. gowne of fyn perse blewe furryd with martens. *Paston Letters*, I. 134.

My sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
My friends of noble *touch*. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 49.

16. A thing, or a style of thing, involving the expenditure of a particular sum, or obtainable for such a sum: as, a penny *touch*. [Slang.]

Sept. 22. At night went to the ball at the Angel, a guinea *touch*. *Sir Erasmus Phillipps' Diary* (1720).

Print my preface in such form as, in the bookseller's phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

17. A musical note or strain. [Rare.]

Soft stillness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 57.

18†. Attack; animadversion; censure; blame.

I never bare any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *Eikon Basilike.*

19†. Personal reference or allusion; personality.

Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon*, Discourse (ed. 1887).

20. A touchstone; that by which anything is examined; a test, as of gold by a touchstone; a proof; a criterion; an assay; hence, the stamp applied by the Goldsmiths' Company to a piece of plate testifying to its fineness: as, a gilt piece of the old *touch* (that is, of the stamp formerly in use).

Fynd foure freres in a flok, that folweth that rewle
Thanne haue y tynt al my tast, *touche*, and assaie.
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 537.

A day
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 10.

Your judgment, as it is the *touch* and trier
Of good from bad.
Middleton, Family of Love, Epil.

Be of happy cheer!
For 'tis the nicest *touch* of human honour
When some ethereal and high-favouring donor
Presents immortal bowers to mortal sense.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

21†. Some stone of a very durable character, suitable for preserving inscriptions or for fine monumental work. The confusion between *touchstone* and *touch*, of which former word the latter seems to be a variant, is due in part to the general inability of men (everywhere existing until very recent times) to distinguish one kind of stone from another, and in part to the confusion, dating back to a very early period, between *basanites* and *basaltes*. See *touchstone*.

Those other glorious notes,
Inscribed in *touch* or marble, or the coats
Painted or carved upon our great men's tombs.
B. Jonson, The Forest, xii.

22. In *ship-building*, the broadest part of a plank worked top and butt, or the middle of a plank worked anchor-stock fashion; also, the angles of the stern-timbers at the counters.—23. In *magnetism*, the magnetization of a steel bar or needle by repeated contact with one or more magnets: *single, double*, and *separate touch* describe different methods.—24. In *bell-ringing*, a partial series of changes.—25. Same as *toccata*. [Rare.]—**A near touch**, an exceedingly narrow miss or escape; a close shave. [Colloq.]

The next instant the hind coach passed my engine by a shave. It was the *nearest touch* I ever saw.
Dickens. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Royal touch, the touch of the king, formerly applied as a remedy to persons suffering from scrofula. See *king's evil* (under *evil*¹), and *touchpiece*.—**To keep touch**. (*a*) To be or remain in contact or sympathy. (*b*†) To keep faith or one's appointment or engagement; fulfil one's duty or functions.

They *keep* no *touch*, they will talk of many gay things, they will pretend this and that, but they keep no promise.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

If Florence now *keep touch*, we shortly shall
Conclude all fear with a glad nuptial.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, iv. 1.

True as touch†, completely true. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 2.

touchable (tuch'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *touch* + *-able*.] Capable of being touched; tangible. *Science*, VII. 271.

touchableness (tuch'a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being touchable; tangibility.

touch-and-go (tuch'a̤nd-gō'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Of uncertain action or outcome; that may explode, go off, or come to a head on the least touch or provocation; hence, ticklish; uncertain: applied to persons, circumstances, or actions.

It was, as Rochford felt, *touch and go*, very delicate work with Sir Edward. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xli.

It was *touch and go* to that degree that they couldn't come near him, they couldn't feed him, they could scarcely look at him. *The Century*, XXXVI. 127.

2. Hasty and superficial; desultory.

The allusive, *touch-and-go* manner.
The Academy, March 3, 1888, p. 148.

II. *n.* An uncertain or precarious state of affairs as regards the happening or not happening of something.

touch-body (tuch'bod″i), *n.* A tactile corpuscle (which see, under *corpuscle*).

touch-box† (tuch'boks), *n.* A primer.

Cocke, thy father was a fresh-water soldier, thou art not;
Thou hast beene powdred, witnesse thy flaxe & *touch-box*.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 13).

touch-corpuscle (tuch'kôr″pus-l), *n.* A touch-body. See *corpuscle*.

touch-down (tuch'doun), *n.* In *foot-ball*, the touching of the ball to the ground by a player behind his opponent's goal; the play by which this is done.—**Safety touch-down**, a touch-down made by one of the players behind his own goal when the ball was last touched by one of his own side. It is done for the purpose of preventing the making of a touch-down by the other side. See *foot-ball*.

toucher (tuch'ėr), *n.* [< *touch* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which touches; specifically, a skilful archer; one who always hits the mark.

Mammon, well follow'd? Cupid, bravely led;
Both *touchers*; equal fortune makes a dead.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10, Epig.

A near toucher, a close shave. [Slang.]

It was *a near toucher*, though.
Sala, Baddington Peerage, I. 188. (*Hoppe*.)

As near as a toucher, almost exactly; very nearly; touch-and-go. [Slang.]

And there we are in four minutes' time, *as near as a toucher*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 13.

touch-hole (tuch'hōl), *n.* A small tubular opening through the thickness of the barrel of a gun, cannon, or pistol, by means of which fire is communicated to the charge within.

Love's fire-arms here are since not worth a souse;
We've lost the only *touch-hole* of our house.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, Epil.

touchily (tuch'i-li), *adv.* [< *touchy* + *-ly*². Cf. *techily*.] In a touchy manner; with irritation; peevishly.

touchiness (tuch'i-nes), *n.* [< *touchy* + *-ness*. Cf. *techiness*.] The character of being touchy; peevishness; irritability; irascibility.

touching (tuch'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *touch*, *v.*] Affecting; moving; pathetic.

touching (tuch'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *touch*, *v.*] The act of one who touches, in any sense.—**Touching of St. Thomas.** Same as *Low Sunday* (which see, under *low*²).

touching (tuch'ing), *prep.* [< ME. *touchyng*, *towchyng*; prop. ppr. of *touch*, *v.*, used elliptically (after F. *touchant* similarly used) as a quasi-prep., like *concerning*, etc.] Concerning; relating to; with respect to: often preceded by *as*.

The Sowdon sayde "*as towchyng* this mater,
I wolle gladly be after your avise."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1401.

Now, *as touching* things offered unto idols.
1 Cor. viii. 1.

touchingly (tuch'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to touch or move the passions; feelingly; affectingly.

touchingness (tuch'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being touching; tenderness; pathos.

touching-stuff (tuch'ing-stuf), *n.* See *stuff*.

touchless (tuch'les), *a.* [< *touch* + *-less*.] Lacking the sense of touch. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 310.

touch-line† (tuch'līn), *n.* A tangent.

Our old word for tangent was *touch-line*.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 64.

touch-me-not (tuch'mē̦-not), *n.* [Equiv. to the NL. specific name *Noli-tangere*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Impatiens*, especially *I. Noli-tangere*, so called because the ripe seed-vessel explodes at the touch.

Presbytery seeming like the plant called *Touch me not*, which flies in the face and breaks in the fingers of those that presse it. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 19.
[(*Davies*.)

2. In *med.*, a tubercular affection, occurring especially about the face; noli-me-tangere; lupus.

touch-needle (tuch'nē″dl), *n.* One of a series of strips or needles of various alloys of gold, silver, and copper of known composition, used in testing the quality of gold by the use of the touchstone. The color of the streak of the alloy to be tested and its behavior with acid are compared with that of one or more of the touch-needles. This method has been in use from very remote ages, and is not entirely obsolete. The Italian goldsmiths have a set, strung on a string, of twenty-four touch-needles, which are little bars of gold, each of a known and marked standard from one carat up to twenty-four. See *touchstone*.

touch-pan (tuch'pan), *n.* The pan of an old-fashioned gun, as one having a flint-and-steel lock, into which powder was poured, communicating with that in the touch-hole. See cut under *flint-lock*.

touch-paper (tuch'pā″pėr), *n.* Paper steeped in niter so that it catches fire from a spark and burns slowly, used for firing gunpowder and other explosives.

touchpiece (tuch'pēs), *n.* A coin or medal presented by the sovereigns of England to those whom they touched for the cure of the king's evil. Previous to the reign of Charles II. an English gold coin, the angel (see *angel*, 5, and *angel-gold*), was thus presented, but Charles II. substituted a medalet, struck in gold and also in silver, bearing a general resemblance to the angel. Similar medalets were given as touchpieces by James II., by Anne, and by the "Old Pretender" and his two sons. The piece figured is preserved by a New York family as commemorating the alleged cure of an ancestor by the royal touch in 1687.

SOLI DEO GLORIA
A.C.O.I.I.D.G.M.B.F.R.ET.H.REX

Obverse. Reverse.
Gold Touchpiece, James II. (Size of the original.)

touchstone (tuch'stōn), *n.* [< *touch* + *stone*.] 1. A very fine-grained dark-colored variety of schist or jasper, used for trying the quality of alloys of the precious metals. The alloy is rubbed on the stone, and the color of the streak is compared with that of various alloys of known composition prepared for that purpose and called *touch-needles*. It was formerly extensively used for ascertaining the fineness of gold, but the facility and rapidity with which exact assays are now made have rendered the touchstone a matter of much less importance. It was the "Lydian stone" of the ancients, under which name (Λυδία λίθος) it is mentioned and its use described by Bacchylides (about 450 B. C.), while Theophrastus calls it both the Lydian and the Heraclean stone (λίθος Ἡρακλεια). Βασανιτης, βασανιτης λιθος, and βάσανος were names given to it by various Greek authors. It was the *coticula* of Pliny, whose *basanites* was a dark-colored, very compact igneous rock, probably a variety of basalt, *basaltes* and *basanites* having at a very early period become inextricably confused with each other in meaning. By some these words are believed to have been originally different; by others it is thought that *basaltes* was a corruption of *basanites*.

All is not golde that hath a glistering hiew,
But what the *touchstone* tries & findeth true.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

The present *Touchstone* is a black Jasper of a somewhat coarse grain, and the best pieces come from India.
King, Nat. Hist. of Gems and Decorative Stones, p. 153.

2. Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried: as, money, the *touchstone* of common honesty.

Al tongues bear with sum slippes that can not abyde the *tuich stone* of true orthographie.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

> Compare my worth with others' base desert,
> Let virtue be the *touchstone* of my love.
>
> *Drayton*, Idea, lx.

touchwood (tuch'wůd), *n.* [Appar. < *touch* + *wood*^{1}; cf. *touch-paper*. According to Skeat, an altered form, simulating *touch*, of *tache-wood*, < *tache*^{2} + *wood*^{1}.] The soft white or yellowish substance into which wood is converted by the action of certain fungi: so called from its property of burning for many hours, when once ignited, like tinder. When the mycelium is in great abundance, it is sometimes observed to be luminous. The name *touchwood* is also applied to the fungus *Polyporus igniarius*. See *spunk*, 1, *amadou*, *Polyporus*.

touchy (tuch'i), *a.* [A later form of *tachy*, *techy*, *tetchy*, simulating *touch* + *-y*^{1}. See *techy*. In def. 2 directly < *touch* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Apt to take offense on slight provocation; irritable; irascible; peevish; testy; tetchy.

> *Cal.* If I durst fight, your tongue would lie at quiet.
> *Mel.* Y' are *touchie* without all cause.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii.

> Take heed, my wit of the world! this is no age for wasps; 'tis a dangerous *touchy* age, and will not endure the stinging. *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, Int.

> You tell me that you apprehend
> My verse may *touchy* folks offend.
>
> *Gay*, Fables, iv.

2. In *decorative art*, made up of small points, broken lines, or touches, and not drawn in a firm unbroken line, as the outline of any pattern. [Colloq.]

touffon†, *n.* See *typhoon.*

tough (tuf), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly spelled also *tuff*; < ME. *tough*, *towgh*, *tou*, *toȝ*, < AS. *tōh* = MD. *taey*, D. *taai* = MLG. *tā*, *taie*, *tege*, *teie*, LG. *taa*, *taë*, *taag*, *tage* = OHG. *zāhi*, MHG. *zæhe*, G. *zähe*, *zäh*, G. dial. *zach*, tough. For the noun use, cf. equiv. *rough*^{2}, associated with *rough*^{1}, *a.*, but prob. a sophisticated form of *ruff* for *ruffian.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the property of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to a bending force without breaking; also, hard to cut or sever, as with a cutting-instrument: as, *tough* meat.

> Of bodies, some are fragile, and some are *tough* and not fragile. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 841.

> Get me a cudgel, sirrah, and a *tough* one.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, v. 3.

> And after this manner you may also keep gentles all winter, which is a good bait then, and much the better for being lively and *tuffe*.
>
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler (1653), xii.

> A goose of most promising figure, but which, at table, proved so inveterately *tough* that the carving-knife would make no impression on its carcass.
>
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 20.

2. Firm; strong; able to endure hardship, hard work, or ill usage; hardy; not easily broken or impaired.

> The hauberkes of *towgh* mayle that the speres splyndred in peces. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 485.

> He 's well enough; he has a travell'd body,
> And, though he be old, he 's *tough* and will endure well.
>
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 1.

3. Not easily separated; tenacious; stiff; ropy; viscous: as, a *tough* clay; *tough* phlegm.

> A cart that is overladen, going up a hill, draweth the horses back, and in a *tough* mire maketh them stand still.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 211.

4. Not easily influenced; unyielding; stubborn; hardened; incorrigible.

> Callous and *tough*,
> The reprobated race grows judgment-proof.
>
> Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 458.

> I found Mr. Macready . . . a *tough*, sagacious, long-headed Scotchman. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

5. Hard to manage or accomplish; difficult; trying; requiring great or continued effort. [Colloq.]

> She [the town of Breda] has yielded up the Ghost to Spinola's Hands, after a *tough* Siege of thirteen Months, and a Circumvallation of near upon twenty Miles Compass.
>
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 15.

> "My Lord," said the King, "here's a rather *tough* job."
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 62.

6. Severe; violent: as, a *tough* rebuke or tirade; a *tough* storm. [Colloq.]—**Mild and tough,** a phrase applied in some localities to fine brick-clay which has been mellowed or ripened by exposure. When fresh the clay is said to be *short and rough.*—**To make it tough†**, to take pains; also, to make a difficulty about a thing; treat it as of great importance.—**Tough pitch.** See *poling*, 2, and *toughening*.

II. *n.* A rough; a bully; an incorrigibly vicious fellow; a bad character. [Colloq., U. S.]

> And then the whole appearance of the young *tough* changed, and the terror and horror that had showed on his face turned to one of low sharpness and evil cunning.
>
> *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 692.

toughbark (tuf'bärk), *n.* See *Pimelea.*

tough-cake (tuf'kāk), *n.* Refined copper, or copper brought to what is called by the English smelters *tough pitch*, cast into ingots or cakes. See *toughening* and *cake-copper*.

toughen (tuf'n), *v.* [< *tough* + *-en*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To grow tough or tougher.

> Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cold, give, and *toughen*, else they will break to powder.
>
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

II. *trans.* To make tough or tougher.—**Toughened glass.** See *glass.*

toughening (tuf'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *toughen.*] The final process in the metallurgic treatment of copper ores, by which the last traces of foreign metals are removed as far as possible, and the copper brought to what is called in England *tough pitch.* See *poling*, 2.

toughhead (tuf'hed), *n.* The hardhead, a duck. [Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.]

toughly (tuf'li), *adv.* In a tough manner.

toughness (tuf'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tuffness*; < *tough* + *-ness.*] The property or character of being tough, in any sense.

> Stock fish is a dish,
> If it be well drest, for the *tuffness'* sake,
> We'll make the proud'st of 'em long and leap for 't.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune (ed. 1679), v.

tought†, *a.* A Middle English form of *tight*^{1}, *taut.*

Toulouse goose. See *goose.*

toun†, *n.* An old spelling of *town.*

toup (töp), *n.* [Malay.] A three-masted Malay lugger, from 50 to 60 feet long, and from 10 to 12 feet wide and about as deep. It sails well, and carries a large cargo.

toupee (tö-pē'), *n.* [< F. *toupet*, dim. of OF. *toupe*, a tuft of hair: see *top*^{1}.] A curl or artificial lock of hair, especially on the top of the head or as a sort of crowning feature of a periwig; a periwig having such a top-knot; hence, an artificial patch of hair worn to cover a bald spot or other defect.

> Remember how often you have been stripped, and kicked out of doors, your wages all taken up beforehand, and spent in translated red-heeled shoes, second-hand *toupees*, and repaired laced ruffles.
>
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

> The coiffures were equally diversified, consisting of tyetops, crape cushions, *toupées*, sustained and enriched with brass and gilt clasps, feathers, and flowers.
>
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

toupet (tö-pā'), *n.* [< F. *toupet*, a tuft of hair: see *toupee.*] **1.** Same as *toupee.*—**2.** The crested or tufted titmouse, *Parus* or *Lophophanes bicolor*: more fully called *toupet tit.* (See cut under *titmouse.*) The term is an old book-name, never in general use. *T. Pennant.*

tour^1**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *tower.*

tour^2 (tör), *n.* [Formerly also *tower*, *tow'r*; < F. *tour*, a turn, journey, tour: see *turn*, *n.*] **1†.** A turn; a revolution.

> To solve the *tow'rs* by heavenly bodies made.
>
> *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, ii.

2. A turn, course, or shift, as of duty or work: originally a military use.

> Gonsalvo de Cordova retained all his usual equanimity, . . . took his turn in the humblest *tour* of duty with the meanest of them. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

> The machine-tenders, of whom there are two to each Fourdrinier, work in *tours* or shifts twelve hours each.
>
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXV. 129.

3. A turn round some place; a going round from place to place; a continued ramble or excursion; a short journey: as, a wedding *tour.*

> I must take a *tour* among the shops.
>
> *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, ii. 1.

> Those who would make a curious journey, . . . might make a *tour* which I believe has not been done by any travellers, and that is to go along the eastern coast to Tarento.
>
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 207, note.

> In a subsequent *tour* of observation, I encountered another of these relics of a "foregone world" locked up in the heart of the city. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 291.

> Bacon, however, made a *tour* through several provinces, and appears to have passed some time at Poitiers.
>
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

4†. A turn, drive, or carriage promenade in a park or other place of fashionable resort for driving.

> The sweetness of the Park is at Eleven, when the Beau-Monde make their *Tour* there.
>
> *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Basset Table, i. 1.

> Lucinda tells Sir Toby Doubtful: "You'll at least keep Six Horses, Sir Toby, for I wou'd not make a *Tour* in High Park with less for the World; for me thinks a pair looks like a Hackney."
>
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 178.

5†. A fashionable drive, or resort for driving, as that in Hyde Park, London.

> Took up my wife and Deb., and to the Park, where, being in a hackney, and they undressed, was ashamed to go into the *tour*. *Pepys*, Diary, March 31, 1668.

6†. Turn; cast; drift. [Rare.]

> The whole *tour* of the passage is this: a man given to superstition can have no security, day or night, waking or sleeping. *Bentley*, Free-thinking, § 18.

Knight's tour. See *knight.*—**The grand tour**, a journey through France and Switzerland to Italy, etc., formerly considered essential for British young men of good family, as the finishing part of their education. = **Syn. 3.** *Trip, Excursion*, etc. See *journey.*

tour^2 (tör), *v.* [< *tour*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To turn.

> Each hundred you take here is as good as two or three hundred in New found Land; so that halfe the labour in hooking, splitting, and *touring* is saued.
>
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 188.

2. To make a tour; travel about.

> He was *touring* about as usual, for he was as restless as a hyena. *De Quincey*, Murder as One of the Fine Arts.

> It is like saying that a New Zealander *touring* in the British Isles sees that we are an aboriginal population.
>
> *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 517.

II. *trans.* To make a tour or circuit of: as, to *tour* an island. [Rare.]

Touraco (tö'ra̤-kō), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1801).] Same as *Turacus.*

touracou, tourakoo (tö'ra̤-kö), *n.* Same as *turakoo.*

tourbillion (tör-bil'yo̤n), *n.* [< F. *tourbillon*, a whirlwind, < L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), whirlwind: see *turbine.*] An ornamental firework which turns round when in the air so as to present the appearance of a scroll or a spiral column of fire.

tour de force (tör dė fōrs). [F.: *tour*, turn, act, feat; *de*, of; *force*, force, power.] A feat of strength, power, or skill.

> The execution of the best artists is always a splendid *tour-de-force*, and much that in painting is supposed to be dependent on material is indeed only a lovely and quite inimitable legerdemain. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 13.

tour de maître (tör dė mā'tr). [F.: *tour*, turn, act, feat; *de*, of; *maître*, master.] In *surg.*, a method of introducing a catheter into the male bladder, formerly in vogue, but now generally abandoned as dangerous.

tourelle (tọ̈-rel'), *n.* [F., dim. of *tour*, tower: see *tower*^{1}, *turret.*] In *archæol.*, a turret.

tourette† (tọ̈-ret'), *n.* Same as *toret.*

tourism (tör'izm), *n.* [< *tour*^{2} + *-ism.*] Traveling for pleasure. [Rare.]

> There never have been such things as tours in Crete, which are mere *tourism* and nothing else.
>
> *Lord Strangford*, Letters and Papers, p. 98. (*Davies.*)

tourist (tör'ist), *n.* [< F. *touriste*; as *tour*^{2} + *-ist.*] One who makes a tour; one who makes a journey for pleasure, stopping at a number of places for the purpose of seeing the sights, scenery, etc.

touristic (tọ̈-ris'tik), *a.* [< *tourist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to tourists. [Rare.]

> Curiously enough, there is no such thing as a record of *touristic* journeying in Crete.
>
> *Lord Strangford*, Letters and Papers, p. 98. (*Davies.*)

tourmalin, tourmaline (tör'ma̤-lin), *n.* [Also *turmalin*, *turmaline*; < F. *tourmaline* = Sp. *turmalina* = It. *turmalina*, *tormalina* (NL. *turmalina*, *turmalinus*); said to be < *tournamal*, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.] A mineral, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, often in the form of a three-, six-, or nine-sided prism terminated by three faces of an obtuse rhombohedron. It often exhibits hemimorphism, the opposite extremities of a prismatic crystal showing an unlike development of planes. Its fracture is uneven or conchoidal; its hardness is a little greater than that of quartz. In composition tourmalin consists principally of a borosilicate of aluminium and magnesium, but contains frequently iron, lithium, and other elements. Some varieties are transparent, some translucent, some opaque. Some are colorless, and others green, brown, red, blue, and black, the last being the most common. Not infrequently the color varies in different parts of the crystal: thus, there may be a green exterior part about a red nucleus, or a crystal may be red at one end and green at the other, etc. Achroite is a colorless variety from Elba; rubellite is a pink or red variety containing lithium; indicolite is a blue or bluish-black variety; aphrizite is a black variety from Norway. Common black tourmalin is often called *schorl.* The transparent red, green, blue, and yellow varieties are used in jewelry: here belong the Brazilian sapphire, the Brazilian emerald, etc. Tourmalin occurs most commonly in granite, gneiss, and mica-schist. It is found in England, Scotland, Sweden, America, Spain, Siberia, and elsewhere. Sections cut from prisms of tourmalin are much used in polarizing apparatus. (See *polariscope.*) It exhibits marked pyro-electric phenomena, which are connected with its hemimorphic crystalline structure. See *pyro-electricity.*—**Tourmalin plates.** Same as *tourmalin tongs.* See *polariscope.*—**Tourmalin tongs.** See *polariscope.*

tourmalin-granite (tör'ma̤-lin-gran"it), *n.* A variety of granite containing, in addition to the other usual ingredients, tourmalin, and more generally black tourmalin or schorl. Such granites are very common in various tin-producing districts, and especially in Cornwall. See *schorl* and *schorlaceous*.

tourn†, *v.* An obsolete form of *turn*.

tourn† (törn), *n.* [An obsolete form of *turn*.] 1. In *Eng. law*, the turn or circuit formerly made by a sheriff twice every year for the purpose of holding in each hundred the great court-leet of the county. The tourn long ago fell into disuse.

> Misbelief and apostasy were indeed subjects of inquest at the sheriff's *tourn*, and the punishment of "mescreauntz apertement atteyntz" was burning.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 404.

2. A spinning-wheel. *Halliwell.*

tournament (tör′- or tėr′na-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *turnament*; < ME. *turnement, tournement, tornement*, < OF. **tourneiement, tournoyement, tornoiement* (It. *torneamento*, ML. *torneamentum, tornamentum*), a tournament, < **tourneier, tournoier*, just, tilt, tourney: see *tourney*, *v.*] 1. A tourney. See *tourney* and *just*^{2}.

> After mete was the quyntayne reysed, and ther at bourded the yonge bachelers; and after they be-gonne a *turnemente*, and departed hem in two partyes.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 133.

> In Tilts and *Turnaments* the Valiant strove
> By glorious Deeds to purchase Emma's Love.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

> *Tournaments* and jousts differed from one another principally in the circumstance that in the first several combatants on each side were engaged at once, and in the second the contention was between two combatants only. The former consisted of the mutual charges of equal troops of cavalry, while the latter consisted of a duel on horseback.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 489.

2. In later times, a contest of skill in which men on horseback riding at full speed strove to carry off on their spears a certain number of rings hung just over their heads.—3. Encounter; shock of battle. [Rare.]

> With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join;
> Where cattle pastured late, now scatter'd lies
> With carcasses and arms the ensanguin'd field.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 652.

4. Any contest of skill in which a number of persons take part: as, a chess *tournament*.

tournasin (tör′na-sin), *n.* In *pottery-manuf.*, a knife used for the removal of superfluous slip from baked ware which has been ornamented by the blowing-pot. *E. H. Knight.*

tournay (tör′nā), *n.* [So called from *Tournai, Tournay*, a town in Belgium.] A printed worsted material for furniture-upholstery.

tourné (tör-nā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] In *her.*, same as *regardant*.

Tournefortia (tör-ne-fôr′ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Joseph Pitton de *Tournefort* (1656–1708), a French botanist.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Boraginaceæ* and tribe *Heliotropieæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Heliotropium* by its fruit, a small fleshy or rarely corky four-celled drupe containing either two or four nutlets. There are nearly 100 species, widely scattered through warm regions of the world. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes with sarmentose or twining stems, alternate entire leaves, and terminal cymes of very numerous small flowers. About 15 species occur in the West Indies, of which *T. laurifolia* is known as *black lancewood*, and *T. volubilis* as *basket-withe* or *white hoop-withe*. *T. heliotropoides* is the summer or false heliotrope of greenhouse cultivation, valued for its pale-lilac flowers. Three species with white flowers occur in Florida or Texas. *T. argentea* is sometimes cultivated under the name of *East Indian velvetleaf*.

Tournefortian (tör-ne-fôr′ti-an), *a.* [< *Tournefort* + *-ian*.] Of or relating to Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656–1708), a French botanist, author of a system of botanical nomenclature and classification.

tournery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turnery*.

tournesol, *n.* Same as *turnsol*.

tournet†, *n.* An error for *tourette* (mod. *turret*). *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4164 (16th cent. editions).

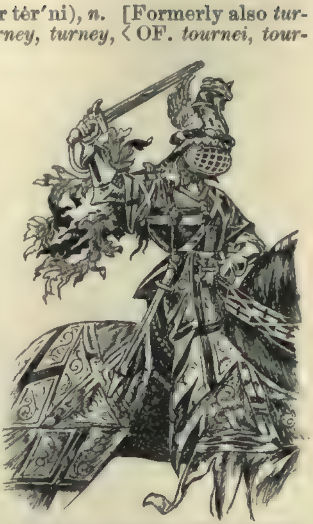
tournette (tör-net′), *n.* [F., dim. of *tour* (OF. *tourn*), a lathe, wheel: see *turn*.] A revolving tablet, smaller than a potters' wheel, upon which a vase or other round object is placed in painting horizontal bands and the like.

tourney (tör′- or tėr′ni), *v. i.* [Formerly also *turney*; < ME. *tourneyen, turneyen, tournayen, tornaien*, < OF. *tourneier, torneier, tournoier, tournoyer*, just, tilt, tourney, turn or wheel about, < *tourner*, turn: see *turn*. Hence *tourney*, *n.*, *tournament*.] To join in a just or tilt, or mock fight of any sort.

> Whan Segramor herde this he lepte vp, and seide that recreaunt and shamed be he that will not *turneyn*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 484.

> An elfin borne of noble state,
> Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 6.

tourney (tör′- or tėr′ni), *n.* [Formerly also *turney*; < ME. *tourney, turney*, < OF. *tournei, tourney, tornei, tornoi*, < *tourneier, tournoier*, just, tilt, tourney: see *tourney*, *v.*] A contest of armed men with swords, blunted weapons, maces of wood, and the like (but not including the tilt or just); more generally, the contest of a number of champions on each side, as distinguished from single combat; the whole series of military exercises or sports held at one place and time. Also *tournament*.



Armor and Adornments of a Knight equipped for the Tourney. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> And also *Tourneys* and exercyse of Armys fyrst founde [in Candia] on horsebake.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 19.

> In these jousts and *tourneys*, described with sufficient prolixity but in a truly heart-stirring tone by the chroniclers of the day, we may discern the last gleams of the light of chivalry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

tourney-helm (tör′ni-helm), *n.* A helmet used in the tourneys of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and peculiar in having the face-opening very large, and guarded only by light iron bars with wide spaces between them. In this respect it is the reverse of the tilting-helmet.

tourning†, **tourneynge**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *turning*.

tourniquet (tör′ni-ket), *n.* [Also *torniquet*; < F. *tourniquet*, a turnstile, sash-pulley, tourniquet in surgery, < *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] 1†. A turnstile.

> Seek some winding alley with a *tourniquet* at the end of it, where chariot never rolled.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 49.

2. An instrument for arresting the passage of blood through an artery by means of compression effected with a screw. It is used to control hemorrhage temporarily, as in surgical operations on a limb, or to check the force of the blood-current in cases of aneurismal or other vascular tumors.—**Hydraulic tourniquet.** Same as *Barker's mill* (which see, under *mill*^{1}).

tournois (tör-nwo′), *a.* [F., of Tours, < *Tours*, a city of France. Cf. *turney*^{2}.] Of Tours: an epithet used only in *livre tournois*, an old French money of account, worth 20 sous, or about 9½*d.* sterling, or 19 United States cents—the value of the *livre parisis* being 25 sous.

tournure (tör-nūr′), *n.* [< F. *tournure*, < *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] 1. Turn; contour; figure; shape.

> A pretty little bonnet and head were popped out of the window of the carriage in distress; its *tournure*, and that of the shoulders that also appeared for a moment, was captivating. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, i.

2. A pad or more elastic structure worn tied round the waist by women, in order to give the hips an agreeably rounded outline; hence, the whole back drapery of a gown; sometimes, incorrectly, a bustle.

touse (touz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toused*, ppr. *tousing*. [Formerly also *touze, towse*; < ME. **tousen*, **tusen* (in comp. *totusen*) = OHG. **zūsen* (in comp. OHG. MHG. *er-zūsen*, also OHG. *zirzusōn* = ME. *totusen*), MHG. **zusen*, G. *zausen*, pull (cf. MHG. *zūsach*, bushes, briers). Connection with the equiv. *tease, tose*, is doubtful. Hence *tousle*.] I. *trans.* 1. To tear or pull apart; rend.

> We'll *touse* you
> Joint by joint, but we will know his purpose.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 313.

2. To tease; comb.

> Welcome, Welchman! Here, nurse, open him and have him to the fire, for God's sake; they have *touzed* him, and washed him thoroughly, and that be good. *Peele*, Edw. I.

3. To harass; worry; plague.

> As a Beare whom angry curres have *touzd*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 33.

4. To pull about; handle roughly or carelessly; hence, to rumple; dishevel; tousle.

> Like swine, *touse* pearl without respect.
> *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, i.

> I would be *tousing*
> Their fair madonas.
> *Massinger*, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

> *Belinda.* Am I not horribly *touz'd*?
> *Araminta.* Your Head 's a little out of order.
> *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iv. 8.

II. *intrans.* To bustle; exert one's self vigorously; struggle.

> In feats of arms and life's dread desperation
> I *touse* to gain me fame and reputation.
> *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

> Sundry times she hath risen out of her bed, unlocked all the doors, gone from chamber to chamber, *toused* among her linen, . . . and when he hath waked and missed her . . . he hath found her fast asleep.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

touse (touz), *n.* [< *touse*, *v.*] A pull; a haul; a seizure; a disturbance. [Prov. Eng.]

touser (tou′zėr), *n.* [Also *towser* (in *Towser*, a common name for a dog), *towzer*; < *touse* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which touses. [Prov. Eng.]

tousle (tou′zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tousled*, ppr. *tousling*. [Also *touzle*, dial. *toozle* (also *tussle*, q. v.); = LG. *tuseln* = G. *zauseln*, pull, touse; freq. of *touse*.] 1. To pull about roughly; plague or tease good-naturedly by pulling about: as, to *tousle* the girls. [Scotch.]—2. To put into disorder, as by pulling about roughly; dishevel; rumple: as, to *tousle* one's hair. [Colloq.]

> Come, Jane, give me my wig; you slut, how you have *tousled* the curls! *Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

> A very heavy mat of sandy hair, in a decidedly *tousled* condition. *H. B. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, ix.

tous-les-mois (tö-lā-mwo′), *n.* [F.: *tous*, pl. of *tout* (< L. *totus*), all; *les*, pl. of *le*, the; *mois*, pl. of *mois* (< L. *mensis*), month.] A farinaceous food obtained from the tubers of *Canna edulis*. See *achira*.

tousy (tou′zi), *a.* [< *touse* + *-y*^{1}.] Rough; shaggy; unkempt; tousled; disheveled: as, a *tousy* head; a *tousy* dog. [Colloq.]

> A *towzie* tyke, black, grim, and large.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

tout^1 (tout), *v. i.* [A dial. form, in particular uses, of *toot*^{1}.] 1. To look about; spy; specifically, in modern racing slang, to spy out the movements of race-horses at training.—2. To look about for customers; solicit custom, employment, or the like.

> "It suits my purpose to become the principal medical man in this neighborhood ——" "And I am to *tout* for introductions for you?" *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, x.

3. To follow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tout^1 (tout), *n.* [< *tout*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Same as *touter*.

> I did not gain the hotel without some encounters with beggars, *touts*, guides, and proprietors of carriages and asses, who sought to engage me immediately . . . to go to Ischia. *W. H. Russell*, Memories of Ischia.

2. In *horse-racing*, a person who clandestinely watches the trials of race-horses at their training quarters and for a fee gives information for betting purposes.

> A species of racing *tout* enters the cottage of a female trainer. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 187.

3. In the game of solo, a play when one person takes or proposes to take all the tricks.

Also *touter*.

tout^2†, *n.* [< ME. *toute*; cf. *tout*^{1}, *toot*^{1}, *v.*, in sense 'project.'] The buttocks; the backside; the fundament. *Chaucer.*

tout^3 (tout), *v. i.* [Appar. a particular Sc. use of *tout*^{1}, *toot*^{1}, in lit. sense 'project': see *toot*^{1}.] To pout; be seized with a sudden fit of ill humor. [Scotch.]

tout^3 (tout), *n.* [< *tout*^{3}, *v.*] 1. A pet; a huff; a fit of ill humor. [Scotch.]—2. A fit or slight attack of illness. [Scotch.]

tout ensemble (töt oṅ-soṅ′bl). [F.: *tout*, < L. *totus*, all; *ensemble*, the whole: see *ensemble*, *n.*] See *ensemble*.

touter (tou′tėr), *n.* [< *tout*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who goes about soliciting custom, as for an inn, a public conveyance, or a shop.

> If you have not been at Tunbridge, you may nevertheless have heard that here are a parcel of fellows, mean traders, whom they call *touters*, and their business touting—riding out miles to meet coaches and company coming hither, to beg their custom while here.
> *S. Richardson*, Correspondence, III. 316.

touth†, *v.* An old spelling of *tooth*. *Gosson*, School of Abuse, p. 9.

toutie (tou′ti), *a.* [< *tout*^{3} + *-ie*.] Liable to take touts; haughty; irascible; bad-tempered. [Scotch.]

touze†, *v.* See *touse*.

touzle†, *v. t.* See *tousle.*

tow^1 (tō), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also sometimes *togh*; < ME. *towen, toȝen*, < AS. as if **togian* (= OFries. *toga* = MD. *toghen* = MLG. *togen* = OHG. *zogōn*, MHG. *zogen* = Icel. *toga*), draw, pull, tow, a secondary form of *teón* (pret. *teáh*, pp. *togen*), E. obs. *tee*, draw: see *tee*^{1}. Cf. *tow*^{2}, *tug, tuck*^{1}, from the same ult. source.] **1.** To pull; draw; haul; especially, to drag through the water by means of a rope or chain: as, to *tow* a small boat astern; to *tow* a vessel into harbor. The towing of boats on canals is generally performed by horses or mules; on other waters, by steamboats specially constructed for the purpose, and known as *towboats* or *tugboats*, or simply as *tugs*.

> Thanks, Kingly Captain; daign vs then (we pray)
> Som skilfull Pylot through this Fvriovs Bay;
> Or, in this Chanell, sith we are to learn,
> Vouchsafe to *togh* vs at your Royall Stern.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

> Whilst we *tow* up a tyde,
> Which shall ronne sweating by your barges side.
> *Dekker*, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 120).

2. To dredge with a towing-net. See *towing*^{1}, *n.*, 2.

tow^1 (tō), *n.* [< *tow*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of towing, or the state of being towed: generally with *in*: as, to take a disabled vessel *in tow*.

> Nor like poor Psyche whom she drags *in tow*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. A vessel or number of vessels that are being towed.

tow^2 (tō; Sc. pron. tou), *n.* [< ME. **tow*, **toȝ*, < AS. **toh*, in *tohlīne*, a tow-line (= LG. *tau* = Icel. *tog, taug*, a rope), < *teón* (pp. *togen*), draw: see *tee*^{1}, and cf. *tie*^{1}, *n.*, and *tow*^{1}, *v.*] A rope. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> The sails were o' the light green silk,
> The *tows* o' taffety.
> *The Lass of Lochroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 107).

> If a word of your mouth could hang the haill Porteous mob at the tail of ae *tow*.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxvii.

tow^3 (tō; Sc. pron. tou), *n.* [< ME. *tow, towe*, < AS. **tow* (in comp. *towlic*, of spinning (*towlic weorc*, spinning-work), *tow-hūs*, spinning-house), = MD. *touw*, tow (cf. *touwe*, the instrument of a weaver), = LG. *tou, touw*, implements, = Icel. *tō*, a tuft of wool for spinning, = Dan. *tave*, fiber, = Goth. *taui* (*tojis*), work, a thing made; from the root of *taw*^{1}, prepare, work: see *taw*^{1}, and cf. *tool*^{1}.] **1.** The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.

> Their temper is just like a pickle *tow* brought near a candle.
> *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, ii.

2. In *heckling*, a quantity of hemp fibers sufficient for spinning a yarn 160 fathoms long. These fibers are passed twice through the heckle, and are then tied up into a bundle, which weighs about 3¼ pounds.—**Ground tow**, in *rope-making*, the loose hemp from the sides of the hatchels and spinners.—**Scutching-tow.** See *scutch*, 2.—**Tap of tow.** See *tap*^{4}.

tow^4, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tough*.

towage (tō'āj), *n.* [= F. *touage*; as *tow*^{1} + *-age*.] **1.** The act of towing.—**2.** A charge for towing.—**Towage service**, in *law*, aid rendered in the propulsion of vessels, irrespective of any circumstance of peril; the employment of one vessel to expedite the voyage of another vessel when nothing more is required than the acceleration of her progress. When used in contradistinction to *salvage service*, it is confined to vessels not in distress.

towaille†, *n.* A Middle English form of *towel*^{1}.

toward (tō'ärd), *prep.* [< ME. *toward, to ward*; < *to, adv.*, + *-ward*. The AS. *tōweard* is always an adj.; but *tōweardes* appears as a prep.: see *towards*.] **1.** In the direction of.

> *Toward* the Northe is a fulle faire Chirche of Seynte Anne.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 88.

> He set his face *toward* the wilderness. Num. xxiv. 1.

2. To; on the way to; aiming or intending to reach, be, become, do, or the like: referring to destination, goal, end in view, aim, purpose, or design.

> Bi that hit was heiȝ non me gon aȝeyn hem bringe
> A ded monnes bodi vppon a bere *to-ward* buryinge.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

> Is she not *toward* marriage?
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

3. With respect to; as regards; in relation to; concerning; respecting; regarding: expressing relation or reference.

> His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother.
> Deut. xxviii. 54.

> Then their anger was abated *toward* him.
> Judges viii. 3.

> I will be thy adversary *toward* Anne Page.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3. 99.

> These and many other were his Councels *toward* a civil Warr.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.

> Lincoln's attitude *toward* slavery was that of the humane and conscientious men throughout the North who were not Abolitionists. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 237.

4. For; for the purpose of completing, promoting, fostering, defraying, relieving, or the like; as a help or contribution to.

> Giue the pore of thy good;
> Part thou therof *toward* their want,
> Giue them reliefe and fo[o]d.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

> *Toward* the education of your daughters
> I here bestow a simple instrument.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 99.

5. Near; nearly; about; close upon: as, *toward* three o'clock.

> I am *toward* nine years older since I left you.
> *Swift.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

[*Toward* was formerly sometimes divided, and the object inserted between.

> No good woorke is ought worth *to* heauen*ward* without faith.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 25.

> And such trust have we through Christ *to* God-*ward*.
> 2 Cor. iii. 4.

> Whose streams run forth there to the salt sea-side,
> Here back return, and *to* their spring*ward* go.
> *Fairfax.*]

To be toward one†, to be on one's side or of his company.

> Herod and they that *were toward* him.
> *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, V. vi.

To have toward one†. See *have*.—**To look toward.** See *look*^{1}.

toward (tō'ärd), *a.* [< ME. *toward*, < AS. *tōweard*, adj., future, to come, coming to or toward one, < *tō*, to, + *-weard*, becoming, E. *-ward*.] **1**†. Coming; coming near; approaching; near; future; also, at hand; present.

> Ffor ye haue a werke *towarde*, and that right grete, where-as ye shall haue grete peyne and traueyle, an I shall telle yow what. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 315.

> Envying my *toward* good. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 22.

> Vouchsafe, my *toward* kinsman, gracious madam,
> The favour of your hand. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii.

> Young Faith Snowe was *toward* to keep the old men's cups aflow. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xiv.

2. Yielding; pliant; hence, docile; ready to do or to learn; apt; not froward.

> Goode sir, be *toward* this tyme,
> And tarie noght my trace,
> For I haue tythandis to telle. *York Plays*, p. 226.

> 'Tis a good hearing when children are *toward*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 182.

3†. Promising; likely; forward.

> Why, that is spoken like a *toward* prince.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 66.

> He was reputed in Norfolk, where he practised physic, a proper *toward* man, and as skilful a physician, for his age, as ever came there. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

towardliness (tō'ärd-li-nes), *n.* The character of being toward; readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

> The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

towardly (tō'ärd-li), *a.* [< *toward, a.*, + *-ly*^{1}.] **1.** Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty.

> The *towardly* likelie-hood of this springall to do you honest seruice. *Florio*, It. Dict. (1598), Ep. Ded., p. [4].

> I am like to have a *towardly* scholar of you.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 68.

2†. Forward; promising; precocious; early as regards season or state of advancement.

> Easterly windes blasteth *towardly* blossoms.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 451.

> He's *towardly*, and will come on apace.
> *Dryden*, Prol. to Wild Gallant.

towardness (tō'ärd-nes), *n.* [< *toward, a.*, + *-ness*.] The character of being toward; docility; towardliness.

> There appeared in me som small shew of *towardnes* and diligence. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 134.

> For the *towardnes* I see in thee, I must needs loue thee.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 241.

towards (tō'ärdz), *prep.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *towardes*; sometimes contracted *tow'rds*; < ME. *towardes*, < AS. *tōweardes*, toward, < *tōweard* + adv. gen. *-es*.] **I.** *prep.* Same as *toward*.

II. *adv.* Toward the place in question; forward. [Rare.]

> Tho, when as still he saw him *towards* pace,
> He gan rencounter him in equall race.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 26.

> This fire, like the eye of gordian snake
> Bewitch'd me *towards*. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

towards† (tō'ärdz), *a.* [Erroneously used for *toward, a.*] Same as *toward, a.*, 1.

> There 's a great marriage
> *Towards* for him. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

> Here's a fray *towards*; but I will hold my hands, let who will part them.
> *Middleton* (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

towboat (tō'bōt), *n.* [< *tow*^{1} + *boat*.] Any boat employed in towing a ship or vessel; a tugboat.

tow-cock (tō'kok), *n.* A species of bean: same as *chowlee*.

towel^1 (tou'el), *n.* [< ME. *towaile, towaille, tewelle, twaile, twaylle*, < OF. *touaille*, F. *touaille* = Pr. *toalha* = Sp. *toalla* = Pg. *toalha* = It. *tovaglia*, < ML. *toacula*, < OHG. *dwahilla, dwahila, dwehila*, MHG. *twehele, twehel, dwehele, dwele* (also *quehele*, G. dial. *quähle*), a towel, = D. *dwaal*, a towel, *dweil*, a clout, = AS. *thwehlæ* = Goth. **thwahljo*, a towel; from a noun shown in AS. *thweál*, washing, bath, = OHG. *dwahal*, bath, = Icel. *thvāl*, soap, = Goth. *thwahl*, washing, bath (cf. MHG. *twuhel*, tub), < AS. *thweán* = OS. *thwahan* = OHG. *dwahan*, MHG. *twahen, dwahen*, G. (dial.) *zwagen*, wash, bathe, = Icel. *thvā* = Dan. *toe* = Sw. *två*, wash, = Goth. *thwahan*, wash, bathe; cf. OPruss. *twaxtan*, a bathing-dress.] **1.** A cloth used for wiping anything dry; especially, a cloth for drying the person after bathing or washing.

> Phebus eek a fair *towaille* him broughte,
> To drye him with. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 755.

> Item, iiij. *tewelles* playn warke, eche cont' in lenthe ij. yerds, dim'. *Paston Letters*, I. 489.

> With a cleane *Towel*, not with his shirt, for this would make them blockish and forgetfull.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 194.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The rich covering of silk and gold which used to be laid over the top of the altar except during mass. (*b*) A linen altar-cloth.—**An oaken towel**, a cudgel. [Slang.]

> I have here a good *oaken towel* at your service.
> *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, J. Melford to Sir W. Phillips,
> [Bath, May 17.

A lead towel, a bullet. [Slang.]

> Make Nunky surrender his dibs,
> Rub his pate with a pair of *lead towels*.
> *J. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, xx.

Dish-towel, a towel for wiping dishes after they are washed.—**Glass-towel.** Same as *glass-cloth*.—**Turkish towel.** See *Turkish*.

towel^1 (tou'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toweled, towelled*, ppr. *toweling, towelling*. [< *towel*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rub or wipe with a towel.

> He now appeared in his doorway, *towelling* his hands.
> *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxxvi.

2. To cudgel; lam. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To use a towel; rub or wipe with a towel.

> Letting his head drop into a festoon of towel, and *towelling* away at his two ears.
> *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxvi.

towel^2†, *n.* Same as *tewel*.

towel-gourd (tou'el-gōrd), *n.* See *sponge-gourd*.

towel-horse (tou'el-hôrs), *n.* A wooden frame or stand to hang towels on.

toweling, towelling (tou'el-ing), *n.* [< *towel*^{1} + *-ing*^{1}.] **1.** Material used for towels, whether made in separate towels with borders, etc., or in continuous pieces, sold by the yard. Compare *huckaback, crash, diaper, glass-cloth*.—**2.** A piece of the stuff used for towels; a towel. [Rare.]

> A clean ewer with a fair *towelling*.
> *Browning*, Flight of the Duchess, xi.

3. A whipping; a thrashing. [Slang.]

> I got a *towelling*, but it did not do me much good.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 469.

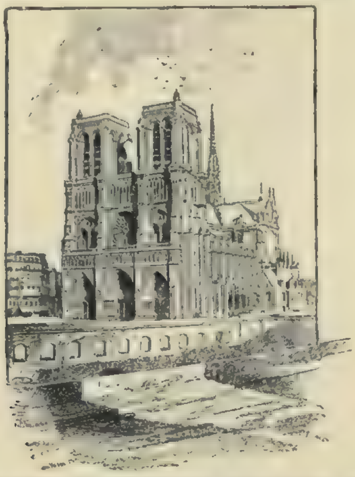
Elephant toweling, a variety of huckaback much used as a foundation for crewel embroidery.—**Toweling embroidery**, decorative work done in heavy material, such as toweling, usually by a combination of drawn work and needlework, with the addition of fringes.—**Turkish toweling.** See *Turkish*.

towel-rack (tou'el-rak), *n.* A frame or bar over which towels are hung; a towel-horse.

towel-roller (tou'el-rō″lėr), *n.* The revolving bar for a roller-towel.

towend†, *v. i.* [ME. *towenden*; < *to-*^{2} + *wend*.] To turn aside.

tower^1 (tou'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tour, tur* (also *tor*), < AS. *tur* (*turr-*) (also *torr*) = MD. *toren, torre*, D. *toren* = OHG. *turra, turri*, MHG. *turn, turm*, G. *turm* (dial. *turn*) = Sw. *torn* = Dan. *taarn* (the final *m* and *n* are unexplained) = OF. *tur, tour* (whence in part the ME. word), F. *tour* = Pr. *tor* = Sp. It. *torre*, a tower, = Gael. *torr* = Ir. *tor* = W. *twr*, tower, < L. *turris* = Gr. *τύρσις, τύῤῥις*, tower, height, bastion. Hence *turret*. Cf. *tor*^{1}.] **1.** A building lofty in proportion to its lateral dimensions, of any form in plan, whether insulated or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice. Towers have been erected from the earliest ages as memorials, and for purposes of religion and defense. Among towers are included the minarets attached to Mohammedan mosques; the lofty bell-towers of Russia; the pillar or round towers of India, Ireland, and other places (see *round tower*); the square and octagonal towers at the west ends, crossings, etc., of churches; the massive keeps and gate- and wall-towers of castles and mansions; the peels of Scottish fortresses; the pagodas of India and China; the pharos, the campanile, and a great variety of similar buildings. Compare *spire*^{1} and *steeple*, and see cuts under *bridge-tower*, *campanile*, *castle*, *gabled*, *gate-tower*, *keep*, *lantern*, *pagoda*, *peel*, and *Rhenish*.



Towers Forming the Chief Element in a Church Design.—Western façade of Notre Dame, Paris, built in the 12th and the early part of the 13th century.

> On the West syde is a fair *Tour* and an highe, for Belles, strongly made. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 75.

> In the early pointed architecture of England, western *towers* are less common and less imposing than those of early Gothic buildings in France. But the Norman feature of a vast *tower* at the crossing of nave and transept, seldom adopted by the French Gothic builders, was perpetuated in England.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 165.

2. In early and medieval warfare, a tall, movable wooden structure used in storming a fortified place. The height of the tower was such as to overtop the walls and other fortifications of the besieged place. Such towers were frequently combined with a battering-ram, and thus served the double purpose of breaching the walls and giving protection to the besiegers.
3. A citadel; a fortress; a place of defense or protection.

> Thou hast been a shelter for me, and a strong *tower* from the enemy. Ps. lxi. 3.

4†. In *astrol.*, a mansion.

> Now fleeth Venus into Cylenius *tour*.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 113.

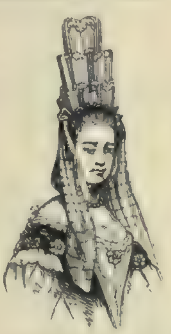
5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a fortified tower with battlements and usually a gate with a portcullis.—**6.** A high commode or head-dress worn by women in the reigns of William III. and Anne. It was built up of pasteboard, ribbons, and lace; the lace and ribbons were disposed in alternate tiers, or the latter were formed into high stiffened bows, draped or not, according to taste, with a lace scarf or veil that streamed down each side of the pinnacle. Compare *fontange* and *commode*.

> Lay trains of amorous intrigues
> In *tow'rs*, and curls, and periwigs.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras to his Lady, [l. 186.

7†. A wig or the natural hair built up very high.

> Her *Tour* wou'd keep
> In Curl no longer.
> *Etherege*, The Man of Mode, ii. 1.

> And Art gives Colour which with Nature vyes;
> The well-wove *Tours* they wear their own are thought.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.



Tower Head-dress, time of William III.

Denitrating tower. Same as *denitrificator*.—**Gabled tower.** See *gabled*.—**Glover's tower.** Same as *denitrificator*.—**Martello tower,** a small circular fort with very thick walls, built chiefly on sea-coasts to prevent the landing of enemies. The name is variously said to be derived from the hammer (It. *martello*) used to strike the alarm-bell with which such towers built on the Italian coasts as a defense against pirates by Charles V. were furnished; from the name of a Corsican who invented the structure; and from Mortella in Corsica, where a tower of this kind strongly resisted an English naval force in 1794. The efficiency of this work induced the British authorities to build a large number of martello towers on their coasts, especially opposite France, in anticipation of Napoleon's threatened invasion. They are in two stages, the basement story containing store-rooms and magazine, the upper serving as a casemate for the defenders; the roof is shell-proof. The armament is a single heavy traversing gun. Similar towers afterward erected by Austria on the coast of the Adriatic and on the Danube are called *Maximilian towers* (*Larousse*).—**Mural tower.** See *mural*.—**Round tower,** a tall, slender tower tapering from the base upward, of circular section, and generally with a conical top. Round towers are often met with in Ireland, and occur, but much more rarely, in Scotland, rising from 30 to 130 feet in height, and having a diameter of from 20 to 30 feet. A variety of theories have been advanced in regard to the period of these towers and the purposes they were designed to serve, and antiquarian opinion has been greatly divided on these subjects; their construction has been assigned by some leading authorities to a period ranging from the ninth to the twelfth century, and they have been supposed to have served as strongholds into which, in times of danger, the ecclesiastics, and perhaps the inhabitants of the neighborhood, could retreat with their valuables.—**Tower bastion,** in *fort.*, a small tower in the form of a bastion, with rooms or cells underneath for men and guns.—**Tower of London** (often called simply *the Tower*), a tower or keep, now a large assemblage of buildings occupying an area of 12 or 13 acres, on an elevation just beyond the old walls of the city of London, southeastward, on the northern bank of the Thames. The tower proper, called the *White Tower*, is the keep of the castle built by William the Conqueror. The Tower was originally at once a fortress or citadel and a palace, where the kings of England sometimes resided; and it was afterward used as a state prison. To the northwest is Tower Hill, where stood the scaffold for the execution of traitors. The collection of buildings now included under the name of *the Tower* is used as an arsenal, a garrison, and a repository of various objects of public interest.—**Tower of silence.** See *silence*.—**Water-tower.** Same as *stand-pipe*, 7.

Round Tower at Ardmore, County Waterford, Ireland.

tower^1 (tou'ėr), *v.* [< *tower*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rise or extend far upward like a tower; rise high or aloft.

> An enormous tulip-tree, which *towered* like a giant above all the other trees of the neighborhood.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 447.

2. To soar aloft, as a bird; specifically—(*a*) to soar as a lark in the act of singing; (*b*) to rise straight up in the air, as a wounded bird (see *towering*, *n.*); (*c*) to mount up, as a hawk to be able to swoop down on the quarry.

> No marvel, an it like your majesty,
> My lord protector's hawks do *tower* so well.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 10.

> I have *tower'd*
> For victory like a falcon in the clouds.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, v. 3.

II.† *trans.* To rise aloft into. [Rare.]

> Yet oft they quit
> The dank, and rising on stiff pennons, *tower*
> The mid-aereal sky. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 441.

tower^2**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *tour*^{2}.

tower-clock (tou'ėr-klok), *n.* A large form of clock, adapted for use on public buildings, church-towers, etc. The works are supported by a strong framework of metal, and the pendulum-rod is usually passed through an opening in the floor beneath the clock.

tower-cress (tou'ėr-kres), *n.* A European cruciferous plant, *Arabis Turrita*, a tall, stiff, erect biennial with pods 3 inches long, all curved downward, and turned to one side in a long raceme.

towered (tou'ėrd), *a.* [< *tower* + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Having or bearing towers; adorned or defended by towers. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 4.—**2.** In *her.*, having towers or turrets: noting a castle or a city wall used as a bearing. A *tower towered* is a bearing representing a fortified tower, generally round, with turrets rising from its top, the number of which is usually expressed in the blazon.

toweret†, *n.* [< *tower* + *-et*; cf. *turret*.] A small tower. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, i.

towering (tou'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tower*, *v.*] **1.** Very tall or lofty: as, *towering* heights.

> Singly, methinks, yon *tow'ring* chief I meet,
> And stretch the dreadful Hector at my feet.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 113.

2. Exceedingly or increasingly violent; rising to an extreme height or intense degree: as, a *towering* rage.

> All else is *towering* phrensy and distraction.
> *Addison*, Cato, ii. 1.

3. In *her.*, same as *soarant*.

towering (tou'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tower*, *v.*] The act of one who towers; specifically, the convulsive action of a bird which, when wounded in a certain way, flies straight up in the air as long as life lasts, and then drops dead; also, the flight thus made. See the quotation.

> The "fixing of the wing" of a mortally wounded bird . . . is simply a muscular rigidity, due to nervous shock, and of a part with the convulsive muscular action which, under similar circumstances, results in the well-known *towering* of hard-hit birds. *Coues*, Science, X. 322.

towerlet (tou'ėr-let), *n.* [< *tower*^{1} + *-let*.] A little tower. *J. Baillie.* [Rare.]

tower-mill (tou'ėr-mil), *n.* Same as *smock-mill*.

tower-mustard (tou'ėr-mus"tärd), *n.* A cruciferous plant, *Arabis perfoliata*, found in Europe, Asia, North America, and Australia. It is an erect plant 2 feet high, with clasping leaves and long and very narrow erect pods. The name is applied also to the tower-cress.

tower-owl (tou'ėr-oul), *n.* The belfry-owl or church-owl: so called from its frequent or habitual nesting-place in populous districts. See cut under *barn-owl*.

> A special variety of owl, the *tower-owl*, which preferably nests in bell-towers of churches. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 401.

tower-shell (tou'ėr-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Turritellidæ*.

towerwort (tou'ėr-wėrt), *n.* The tower-mustard and some allied species of *Arabis*, formerly classed as *Turritis*.

towery (tou'ėr-i), *a.* [< *tower* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Having towers; adorned or defended by towers; towered. [Rare.]

> Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem, rise!
> Exalt thy *towery* head, and lift thy eyes!
> *Pope*, Messiah, l. 86.

2. Lofty; elevated; towering.

> I, who for very sport of heart would . . . pluck down
> A vulture from his *towery* perching. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

towhead (tō'hed), *n.* [< *tow*^{3} + *head*.] **1.** A flaxen-haired person.—**2.** One whose hair is tousled or rumpled up like a bunch of tow.—**3.** The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*; the mosshead. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. See cut under *merganser*. [Southern U. S.]

tow-headed (tō'hed"ed), *a.* Having hair resembling tow.

towhee (tou'hē), *n.* [So called from its note.] The chewink, ground-robin, or marsh-robin of the United States, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, or any other species of the genus *Pipilo*: more fully called *towhee bunting*. Some of the western pipilos to which the name extends have, however, a cry more like the mewing of the catbird. See cut under *Pipilo*, and compare *tuchit* and *tuchoo*.—**Oregon towhee,** a black, white, and chestnut towhee bunting, *Pipilo maculatus oregonus*, with spotted scapulars.

to-whiles†, *conj.* [ME., < *to-*^{1} + *while*.] While. *York Plays*, p. 3.

tow-hook (tō'hu̇k), *n.* A tool used by artillerymen in unpacking ammunition-chests.

towind†, *v. i.* [ME., < *to-*^{2} + *wind*^{1}.] **1.** To whirl about; revolve.

> In his honde
> His myghty spere, as he was wont to fighte,
> He shaketh so that almost it *to-wonde*.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 102.

2. To go to pieces.

> Al to peces he *towond*. *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 2568.

towing^1 (tō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tow*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act or work of drawing anything in tow; also, a charge made or an expense incurred for towing a vessel to or from her wharf, etc.; towage.—**2.** A sort of dredging done with a towing-net dragged over the surface of the water for the purpose of procuring specimens of natural history; also, the net results of such dredging, or the specimens thus procured.

> A collection received from him in June indicates that the many rare opportunities afforded him for obtaining specimens [in dredging] were not neglected, and the surface *towings* he obtained are very rich in interesting forms.
> *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 135.

towing^2 (tō'ing), *n.* [< *tow*^{3} + *-ing*^{1}.] In *curled-hair manuf.*, the operation of picking to pieces the ropes of hair after they have been steeped in water and then subjected to slow heat.

towing-bitts (tō'ing-bits), *n. pl.* Upright timbers projecting above the deck in the after part of a towboat, used for securing a tow-line.

towing-bridle (tō'ing-brī"dl), *n.* An iron rod or piece of stout chain secured at each end to a towboat's deck, and having a large hook in the middle fitted for making fast a tow-rope.

towing-hook (tō'ing-hu̇k), *n.* The hook on a towing-bridle.

towing-net (tō'ing-net), *n.* A sort of drag-net or dredge of various sizes, made of strong canvas, and used in the collection of specimens of natural history; a tow-net. See *towing*^{1}, 2.

towing-path (tō´ing-pâth), *n.* A tow-path. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

towing-post (tō´ing-pōst), *n.* Same as *towing-timber.*

towing-rope (tō´ing-rōp), *n.* Same as *tow-line*, 1.

towing-timber (tō´ing-tim´bėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a strong piece of timber fixed in a boat, to which a tow-rope may be made fast when required.

tow-iron (tō´ī´ėrn), *n.* A toggle-iron used in whaling; the harpoon attached to the tow-line.

tow-line (tō´līn), *n.* **1.** A hawser used for towing vessels. Also *towing-rope.*—**2.** In *whaling*, the long line which is attached to the toggle-iron or harpoon, and by means of which the whale is made fast to the boat, and may tow it. Also *tow-rope.*

town (toun), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *town, toun, tun*, < AS. *tūn*, hedge, fence, inclosure, farm-house, = OS. *tūn* = D. *tuin*, hedge, garden, = MLG. *tūn* = OHG. MHG. *tūn*, G. *zaun*, an inclosure, hedge, = Icel. *tūn*, the inclosed infield, homestead, dwelling-house; cf. Old Celtic **dūn*, appearing as *-dūnum* in Latinized names of places, like *Augusto-dunum, Lug-dunum*, and in OIr. *dūn*, castle, city, W. *din*, a hill-fort, *dinas*, town. Hence *tine*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An inclosure; a collection of houses inclosed by a hedge, palisade, or wall for safety; a walled or fortified place.

> And the kynge Rion com with all his peple, and beseged *town* all a-boute. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 616.

> When necessity, by reason of warres and troubles, caused whole thorpes to bee with such tunes [hedges] enuironed about, those enclosed places did thereby take the name of *tunes*, afterward pronounced *townes*.
> *Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 295.

2. Any collection of houses larger than a village; in a general sense, a city or borough: as, London *town;* within a mile of Edinburgh *town:* often opposed to *country*, in which use it is usually preceded by the definite article. It is frequently applied absolutely, and without the proper name of the place, to a metropolis or county town, or to the particular city in which or in the vicinity of which the speaker or writer is: as, to go to *town;* to be in *town*—London being in many cases implied by English writers.

> Byt not on thy brede and lay hit doun—
> That is no curteyse to vse in *town.*
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

> *Ten.* I know not when he will come to *town.*
> *Moll.* He's in *town;* this nyght he sups at the Lion in Shoreditch. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, iii. 1.

> The first of our society is a gentleman of Worcestershire, of ancient descent, a Baronet, his name Sir Roger de Coverley. . . . When he is in *town*, he lives in Soho Square. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 2.

> As some fond virgin whom her mother's care
> Drags from *the town* to wholesome country air.
> *Pope*, To Miss Blount, ii.

> God made the country, and man made *the town.*
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 749.

3. A large assemblage of adjoining or nearly adjoining houses, to which a market is usually incident, and which is not a city or bishop's see. [Eng.]—**4.** A tithing; a vill; a subdivision of a county, as a parish is a subdivision of a diocese. [Eng.]

> From the returns of the reign of Edward II. it is clear that the sheriff communicated the royal writ to the *towns* of his county. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

5. The body of persons resident in a town or city; the townspeople: with *the.*

> *Mrs. Candour. The town* talks of nothing else.
> *Maria.* I am very sorry, ma'am, *the town* has so little to do. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

6. In legal usage in the United States: (*a*) In many of the States, one of the several subdivisions into which each county is divided, more accurately called, in the New England States and some others, *township.* (*b*) In most of the States, the corporation, or quasi corporation, composed of the inhabitants of one of such subdivisions, in some States designated by law as a *township* or *incorporated township* or *township organization.* (*c*) In a few of the States, a municipal corporation (not formed of one of the subdivisions of a county, but having its own boundaries like a city) with less elaborate organization and powers than a city. The word *town* is popularly used both in those senses, and also in the sense of 'a collection of dwellings,' which is characteristic of most towns. Thus, the name of a town, such as Farmington, serves to indicate, according to the context, either the geographical area, as in the phrase "the boundaries of the town" (indicated on maps by a light or dotted line), or the body politic, as in speaking of the town and county highways respectively, or the central settlement from which distances are usually measured, as on the sign-boards. When used in the general sense of a densely populated community, the boundaries are usually not identical with those of any primary division of the county, but include only the space occupied by agglomerated houses.

7. A farm or farmstead; a farm-house with its connected buildings. [Scotland, Ireland, and the North of England.]—**Cautionary town.** See *cautionary.*—**County town.** See *county*^{1}.—**Free town.** See *free city*, under *city.*—**Laws of the Hanse towns.** See *Hanse*^{1}.—**Man about town.** See *man.*—**Prairie-dog towns.** See *prairie-dog.*—**To come upon the town.** See *come.*—**To paint the town red.** See *paint.*—**Town and gown.** See *gown.*—**Town-bonding acts** or **laws.** See *bond*^{1}.—**Town's husband.** (*a*) One who holds the office of a steward in looking after the affairs of a town. Compare *ship's husband*, under *husband.*

> The following advertisement appears in the Hull Advertiser, Aug. 8, 1795. "Guild-hall, Kingston upon Hull, August 7, 1795. Wanted by the Corporation of this Town, a proper person for the office of *Town's Husband*, or Common Officer. He must be well acquainted with Accompts, capable of drawing Plans and Estimates for Buildings, and accustomed to inspect the workmanship of Mechanics."
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 496.

(*b*) An officer of a parish who collects moneys from the parents of illegitimate children for the maintenance of the latter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Hamlet, Village, Town, City.* A *hamlet* is a group of houses smaller than a *village.* The use of the other words in the United Kingdom is generally more precise than it is in the United States, but all are used more or less loosely. A *village* may have a church, but has generally no market; a *town* has both, and is frequently incorporated; a *city* is a corporate town, and is or has formerly been the see of a bishop, with a cathedral. In the United States a *village* is smaller than a *town*, and a *town* usually smaller than a *city;* there are incorporated *villages* as well as *cities.* Some places incorporated as *cities* are smaller than many that have only a *town* organization.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a town; urban: as, *town* life; *town* manners.—**Town cards**, a size of cards 2 by 3 inches. [Eng.]—**Town cause.** See *cause.*—**Town clerk.** See *clerk.*—**Town council**, the governing body in a municipality, elected by the ratepayers. [Great Britain.]—**Town crier**, a public crier; one who makes proclamation.

> I had as lief the *town-crier* spoke my lines.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 4.

Town gate, the highroad through a town or village. *Halliwell.* [Eng.]—**Town hall**, a large hall or building belonging to a town or borough, in which the town's business is transacted, and which is frequently used as a place of public assembly; a town house.—**Town house.** (*a*) A building containing offices, halls, etc., for the transaction of municipal business, the holding of public meetings, etc.; a town hall. (*b*) The town prison; a bridewell. (*c*) A poorhouse. (*d*) A house or mansion in town, as distinguished from a country residence.—**Town rake**, a man living loosely about town; a roving, dissipated fellow.

> Lewdness and intemperance are not of so bad consequences in a *town-rake* as in a divine.
> *Swift*, Examiner, No. 29.

Town top, a large top, formerly common in English villages, for public sport, and whipped by several boys at the same time.

town-adjutant (toun´aj´ö-tant), *n.* *Milit.*, an officer on the staff of a garrison who is charged with maintaining discipline, etc. He ranks as a lieutenant. [Eng.]

townamet, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *to-name.*

town-box† (toun´boks), *n.* The money-chest or common fund of a town or municipal corporation.

> Upon the confiscation of them to their *Town-box* or Exchequer, they might well have allowed Mr. Calvin . . . a salary beyond an hundred pounds.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 11. (*Davies.*)

town-councilor (toun´koun´sil-or), *n.* A member of a town council, specifically a member who is not the mayor or provost or who is not a magistrate. [Great Britain.]

town-cress (toun´kres), *n.* [< ME. **tounkers*, < AS. *tūn-cærse*, < *tūn*, inclosure (garden), + *cærse*, cress: see *town* and *cress.*] The garden peppergrass, *Lepidium sativum.*

towned (tound), *a.* Furnished with towns. [Rare.]

> The continent is . . . very well peopled and *towned.*
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 254.

tow-net (tō´net), *n.* A towing-net. *Nature*, XXXVII. 438.

townfolk (toun´fōk), *n.* [< ME. *tunfolk;* < *town* + *folk.*] People who live in towns.

town-husband (toun´huz″band), *n.* Same as *town's husband* (*b*) (which see, under *town*).

townish (tou´nish), *a.* [< *town* + *-ish*^{1}.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or living in town.

> Presently ther had a thousand of contre,
> Without tho *townishe* peple, vnto se.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2443.

> Would needs go see her *townish* sisters house.
> *Wyatt*, Satires, Mean and Sure Estate, l. 4.

2. Characteristic of the town as distinguished from the country: as, *townish* manners.

townland (toun´land), *n.* In Ireland, a division of a parish; a township.

> The modern *townland* may be looked upon as the representative of all the parcels of land, of whatever denomination from the Baile Biatach down, which had separate designations.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. xcviii.

townless (toun´les), *a.* Lacking towns. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 46.

townlet (toun´let), *n.* [< *town* + *-let.*] A petty town. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxviii.

Townley marbles. A collection of Greek and Roman sculpture which forms a part of the gallery of antiquities belonging to the British Museum, and is named from Charles Townley, of Lancashire, England, who made the collection.

town-major (toun´mā´jor), *n.* *Milit.*, a garrison officer ranking with a captain. His duties are much the same as those of the town-adjutant.

town-meeting (toun´mē´ting), *n.* In New England, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Illinois, a primary meeting of the voters of a town or township, legally summoned for the consideration of matters of local administration. The functions of the town-meeting are most extensive in New England.

> In a *town-meeting* the great secret of political science was uncovered, and the problem solved how to give every individual his fair weight in the government without any disorder from numbers.
> *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

towneselike†, *a.* [Appar. for **townslike*, or more prob. for **townlike*, equiv. to **townly*, < *town*^{1} + *like*^{2}, *-ly*^{1}.] Bourgeois; plebeian.

> The riche merchaunt, the poore Squier, the wise plough man, and the good *towneselike* craftsman, needes no daughter in lawe that can fril and paint her selfe, but such as be skilfull very well to spinne.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 296.

townsfolk (tounz´fōk), *n. pl.* [< *town's*, poss. of *town*, + *folk.* Cf. *townfolk.*] People of a town or city; people who live in towns.

township (toun´ship), *n.* [< ME. **tounschipe*, < AS. *tūnscipe*, < *tūn*, inclosure, town, + *-scipe*, E. *-ship.*] **1.** In Anglo-Saxon times, the area of land occupied by a community inhabiting a fenced homestead, a farm, or a village surrounded by an inclosure. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 8.—**2.** In *law:* (*a*) In England, a town or vill where there are more than one in a parish; a division of a parish in which there is a separate constable, and for which there may be separate overseers of the poor. (*b*) In the United States, a territorial district, subordinate to a county, into which counties in many of the States are divided, the inhabitants of which are invested with political and administrative powers for regulating their own minor local affairs, such as repairing roads, maintaining schools, and providing for the poor; also, the inhabitants of such a district in their organized capacity. In the newer States, in which the divisions were laid off by government survey, a *township* contains thirty-six square miles. The subdivisions of California counties are called *judicial townships.* The townships of Wisconsin are more often called *towns;* those of Maine and New Hampshire are corporations. Compare *town*, 6.

3. In Australia, a village or small town.

townsman (tounz´man), *n.*; pl. *townsmen* (-men). [< *town's*, poss. of *town*, + *man.*] **1.** An inhabitant of a town.

> These rivers doe runne into the towne to the great commodity of the *townsmen.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 124.

2. A fellow-inhabitant of a town; a fellow-citizen.

> The subject of debate, a *townsman* slain.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 578.

3†. A town officer now called a *selectman.* [New Eng.]

townspeople (tounz´pē″pl), *n.* [< *town's*, poss. of *town*, + *people.*] The inhabitants, collectively, of a town or city; townsfolk, especially in distinction from country folk or the rural population.

town-talk (toun´tâk´), *n.* The common talk of a town; a subject of common conversation or gossip.

> In twelve hours it shall be *town-talk.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> News, politics, censure, family management, or *town-talk*, she always diverted to something else.
> *Swift*, Death of Stella.

town-wall (toun´wâl´), *n.* A wall inclosing a town.

townward, townwards (toun´wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *town* + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward the town; in the direction of a town.

towny (tou´ni), *n.*; pl. *townies* (-niz). [< *town* + dim. *-y*^{2}.] A townsman; specifically, a citizen of a town as distinguished from a member of a college situated within its limits. [Slang.]

tow-path (tō´pâth), *n.* The path on the bank of a canal or river along which draft-animals travel when towing boats.

tow-rope (tō´rōp), *n.* Same as *tow-line.*

towse†, *v.* See *touse.*

towser, towzer, *n.* See *touser.*

towsie, towzie (tou′zi or tö′zi), *a.* [< *touse* + *-y*^{1} = Sc. *-ie.*] See *tousy.*

tow-willy (tō′wil″i), *n.* [Imitative.] The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria.* See cut under *sanderling.* [Prov. Eng.]

towy (tō′i), *a.* [< *tow*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Containing or resembling tow.

towze†, *v.* See *touse.*

towzie, *a.* See *towsie.*

toxæmia, toxæmic. See *toxemia, toxemic.*

toxalbumin (tok-sal-bū′min), *n.* [< *tox*(*ic*) + *albumin.*] A poisonous ptomaine; toxin.

toxanemia, toxanæmia (tok-sa-nē′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. *toxanæmia;* < *tox*(*ic*) + *anæmia.*] Anemia caused by the action of poisons.

toxaspiral (tok′sa̤-spī-ra̤l), *a.* [< *toxaspire* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a toxaspire, or having its characters: as, a *toxaspiral* microsclere.

toxaspire (tok′sa̤-spīr), *n.* [< Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *σπεῖρα*, a coil: see *spire*^{2}.] Of sponge-spicules, a microsclere or flesh-spicule representing one turn and part of another turn of a cylindrical spiral of a higher pitch than that of a sigmaspire. Viewed in one direction the toxaspire presents the conventional figure of a bow recurved at each end (whence the name). See *toxius.* *Sollas.*

> A turn and a part of a turn of a spiral of somewhat higher pitch than that of a sigmaspire gives the *toxaspire.*
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

toxed† (tokst), *a.* [Short for *intoxicated.* Cf. *tossicated.*] Intoxicated.

> His guts full stuft, and braines well *toxt* with wine.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 191).

toxemia, toxæmia (tok-sē′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. *toxæmia*, < Gr. *τοξικόν* (see *toxic*), poison, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The presence of a toxic substance or substances in the blood; septicemia; blood-poisoning.

toxemic, toxæmic (tok-sē′mik), *a.* [< *toxemia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of toxemia; affected with toxemia; septicemic.

toxic (tok′sik), *a.* [= F. *toxique*, < L. *toxicum*, < Gr. *τοξικόν*, sc. *φαρμακόν*, poison, orig. poison with which arrows were dipped, neut. of *τοξικός*, belonging to arrows or archery, < *τόξον*, a bow. Hence ult. *intoxicate.*] 1. Of or pertaining to toxicants; poisonous.—2. Toxicological: as, *toxic* symptoms.—**Toxic convulsion**, a convulsion caused by any toxic agent acting on the nervous system.—**Toxic dementia**, feeble mental action due to prolonged action of toxic agents, as lead, alcohol, or opium.—**Toxic epilepsy.** See *epilepsy.*

toxical (tok′si-ka̤l), *a.* [< *toxic* + *-al.*] Same as *toxic.*

toxically (tok′si-ka̤l-i), *adv.* By toxicants, or stimulating or narcotic poisons; with reference to toxicology. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 364.

toxicant (tok′si-ka̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< *toxic* + *-ant.* Cf. *intoxicant.*] **I.** *a.* Having toxic effect; capable of poisoning.

II. *n.* A poison.

toxicate†, *v. t.* [< ML. *toxicatus*, pp. of *toxicare*, poison, < *toxicum*, poison: see *toxic.* Cf. *intoxicate.*] To poison; intoxicate.

> Feuer shakes him, his eye 's dull and dead,
> And a strange megrim *toxicates* his head.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 518.

toxicate†, *a.* [ME. *toxicat*, < L. *toxicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Poisoned; poisonous; toxic.

> With *toxicat* uenym replete was certain.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1429.

toxicemia, toxicæmia (tok-si-sē′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. *toxicæmia*, < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *toxemia.*

toxicity (tok-sis′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *toxic* + *-ity.*] The state of being toxic. *Nature*, XLIII. 504.

Toxicodendron (tok″si-kọ-den′dro̤n), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1796), transferred from the *Toxicodendron* of Tournefort (1700), a genus, now ranked as a species, of sumac (*Rhus*), < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ* and tribe *Phyllantheæ.* It is characterized by usually whorled entire leaves, and apetalous diœcious flowers, the numerous nearly sessile anthers large, erect, and densely crowded. The two species are natives of South Africa. They are small trees with very numerous rigid branches and coriaceous leaves. They bear axillary flowers, the pistillate solitary, the staminate forming dense cymes. *T. Capense*, the *Hyænanche globosa* of many authors, is the hyena-poison or wolveboon of the Cape of Good Hope, where its poisonous fruit is powdered and sprinkled upon raw meat for the purpose of killing noxious animals.

toxicoderma (tok″si-kọ-dėr′mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Same as *toxicodermitis.*

toxicodermatitis (tok″si-kọ-dėr-ma̤-tī′tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *toxicodermitis.*

toxicodermitis (tok″si-kọ-dėr-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *-it-is.*] Inflammation of the skin due to an irritant poison.

toxicoid (tok′si-koid), *a.* [< Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling poison. *Dunglison.*

toxicological (tok″si-kọ-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< **toxicologic* (= F. *toxicologique;* as *toxicolog-y* + *-ic*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to toxicology.

toxicologically (tok″si-kọ-loj′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a toxicological manner; as regards toxicology.

toxicologist (tok-si-kol′ọ-jist), *n.* [= F. *toxicologiste;* as *toxicolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who treats of or is versed in the nature and action of poisons.

toxicology (tok-si-kol′ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *toxicologie*, < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes, and of the effects of excessive doses of medicines.

toxicomania (tok″si-kọ-mā′ni-ä̤), *n.* [< Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *μανία*, madness.] A morbid craving for poisonous substances.

Toxicophidia (tok″si-kọ-fid′i-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *ὀφίδιον*, serpent: see *Ophidia.*] Venomous serpents collectively; the *Nocua:* used in a quasi-classificatory sense, like *Thanatophidia.* *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 295.

Toxicophis (tok-sik′ọ-fis), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of venomous American serpents; the moccasins: now usually merged in *Ancistrodon.* See cut under *moccasin.*

toxicosis (tok-si-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison.] A morbid condition produced by the action of a poison; a chronic poisoning.

toxifer (tok′si-fėr), *n.* In *conch.*, any member of the *Toxifera* or *Toxoglossa.* *P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. Mollusca, 1861.

Toxifera (tok-sif′e̤-rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Same as *Toxoglossa.*

Toxiglossa (tok-si-glos′ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Toxoglossa.*

toxii, *n.* Plural of *toxius.*

toxin, toxine (tok′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] Any toxic ptomaine.

toxiphobia (tok-si-fō′bi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξι*(*κόν*), poison, + *φόβος*, fear.] A morbid fear of being poisoned.

toxius (tok′si-us), *n.*; pl. *toxii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *τόξον*, a bow.] In sponges, a flesh-spicule or microsclere curved in the middle, but with both ends straight.

Toxocampa (tok-sọ-kam′pä̤), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1841), < Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *κάμπη*, a caterpillar.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of a family *Toxocampidæ.* The body is slender, the head not fasciculate, and the legs are rather robust. The species are found in Europe, India, and South Africa. The larvæ live on leguminous plants.

Toxocampidæ (tok-sọ-kam′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Toxocampa* + *-idæ.*] A family of noctuid moths, containing forms related to the *Ophiusidæ*, of moderate or rather large size, with ample posterior wings, and the abdomen of the female often elevated. About 25 species of 6 genera are represented in South America, Africa, the East Indies, and Europe.

Toxodon (tok′sọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of the *Toxodonta*, based upon the remains of an animal about as large as a hippopotamus, discovered by Darwin, many examples of which have since been found in Pleistocene deposits in the Argentine Republic, as *T. platensis.*

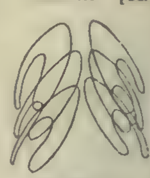
toxodont (tok′sọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Toxodonta*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A mammal of the order *Toxodonta.*

Toxodonta, Toxodontia (tok-sọ-don′tä̤, -shi-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Toxodon*(*t-*).] An order of fossil subungulate quadrupeds, or a suborder of *Taxeopoda*, named from the genus *Toxodon.* It covers some generalized South American forms exhibiting cross-relationships with perissodactyls, proboscideans, and rodents, and whose common characters are as yet indeterminate.

Toxodontidæ (tok-sọ-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Toxodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A restricted family of toxodonts, represented by the genus *Toxodon.* The cranial characters are in some respects those of the existing swine. The teeth are thirty-eight in number, all growing from persistent pulps, with large incisors, small lower canines, no upper canines, and strongly curved molars (whence the name). The femur has no third trochanter, and the fibula articulates with the calcaneum; the tarsal bones resemble those of proboscideans.

Toxoglossa (tok-sọ-glos′ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *γλῶσσα*, a tongue.] An order or suborder of pectinibranchiate gastropods. They have two (rarely four) rows of marginal teeth, which are generally perforated and penetrated by a secretion from a veneniferous gland, and there are rarely median teeth. The division includes the families *Conidæ*, *Pleurotomidæ*, and *Terebridæ*, and related forms. Also *Toxiglossa*, *Toxifera.* See cuts under *Conus*, *Pleurotoma*, and *Terebra.*



Toxoglossate.
Radular Teeth of *Pleurotoma babylonica*, much enlarged.

toxoglossate (tok-sō-glos′āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Toxoglossa* + *-ate*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* In *Mollusca*, having the characters of the *Toxoglossa.*

II. *n.* A toxoglossate gastropod.

toxon (tok′son), *n.* [Gr. *τόξον*, a bow.] Same as *toxius.*

toxophilite (tok-sof′i-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ite*^{2} (cf. Gr. *φιλητής*, a lover).] **I.** *n.* A student or lover of archery; one who practises archery, or who studies the history and archæology of archery.

II. *a.* Same as *toxophilitic.*

> What causes young people . . . to wear Lincoln Green *toxophilite* hats and feathers, but that they may bring down some "desirable" young man with those killing bows and arrows of theirs? *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iii.

toxophilitic (tok-sof-i-lit′ik), *a.* [< *toxophilite* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to archery or to the study of archery.

Toxotes (tok′sọ-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *τοξότης*, a bowman, an archer, < *τόξον*, a bow.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Toxotidæ;* the archer-fishes. See cut under *archer-fish.*

Toxotidæ (tok-sot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Toxotes* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Toxotes.* The body is oblong; the dorsal outline ascends nearly straight from the prominent lower jaw to the dorsal fin; the ventral outline is convex; the mouth is oblique and deeply cleft; the dorsal fin, which begins at about the middle of the body, has five strong spines and a short rayed part; the anal is opposite but rather longer than the dorsal, and has three spines; the ventrals are abdominal in position, with one spine and five rays. Several species inhabit East Indian and neighboring seas, as *Toxotes jaculator*, the archer-fish (which see, with cut).

toy (toi), *n.* [< ME. *toye*, prob. < MD. *tuyg*, D. *tuig*, tools, utensils, apparatus, ornaments, stuff, trash (D. *speel-tuig*, playthings, toys), = LG. *tüg* = OHG. *gi-ziug*, MHG. *ziuc*, G. *zeug*, stuff, gear (cf. G. *spielzeug*, toys), = Icel. *tygi*, gear, = Sw. *tyg*, gear, stuff, trash, = Dan. *töj*, stuff, things, gear (*lege-töj*, plaything, toy). Perhaps connected with *tow*^{1}, *tug.*] 1. A knickknack; an ornament; a gewgaw; a trinket; a bauble.

> Any silk, any thread,
> Any *toys* for your head?
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 326.

> One cannot but be amazed to see such a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys*, in which there are few princes in Europe who equal them.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 504).

2. Something intended rather for amusement than for serious use; a means of diversion; hence, especially, an object contrived or used occasionally for the amusement of children or others; a plaything; also, something diminutive, like a plaything.

> 'Tis a pretty *toy* to be a poet.
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 2.

> O virtue, virtue! what art thou become,
> That man should leave thee for that *toy*, a woman!
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

> All the world I saw or knew
> Seemed a complex Chinese *toy*,
> Fashioned for a barefoot boy!
> *Whittier*, Barefoot Boy.

> Perched on the top of a hill was a conspicuous *toy* of a church. *W. Black*, House-boat, ii.

3. A trifle; a thing or matter of no importance or value.

> A man whose wisdom is in weighty affairs admired would take it in some disdain to have his counsel solemnly asked about a *toy.* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

> A *toy*, a thing of no regard. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 145.

4. Play; amorous sport; caress.

> So said he, and forbore not glance or *toy*
> Of amorous intent. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1034.

5†. A curious conceit or fable; a story; a tale.

> Here by the way I will tell you a merry *toy.*
> *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

> I never may believe
> These antique fables, nor these fairy *toys.*
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 3.

6†. A fantastic notion; a whim; a caprice.

Cast not thyne eyes to ne yet fro,
As thou werte full of *toyes.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Ta. Has he never been courtier, my lord?
Mo. Never, my lady.
Be. And why did the *toy* take him in th head now?
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, i. 1.

7. Same as *toy-mutch.* [Now Scotch.]

On my head no *toy*
But was her pattern.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

8. In *music*, in old English writers, a dance-tune or other light, trifling piece.—9. A toy dog.

In the *Toys* equal first went to the well-known Wee Flower and a very good Black-and-tan called Little Jem.
The Field (London), Jan. 28, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Philosophical toy, any device or contrivance, of no practical use, which serves to illustrate some fact or principle in natural science in an attractive or entertaining as well as instructive manner, as a contrivance for producing the effects of so-called natural magic. The bottle-imp is a good example. See cuts under *Cartesian* and *phenakistoscope.*—**Steel toys.** See *steel.*—**To take toy**†, to become restive; start.

The hot horse, hot as fire,
Took toy at this, and fell to what disorder
His power could give his will, bounds, comes on end.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

Toy dog, any dog bred to an unusually small or pygmy size and kept as a pet or plaything; a toy. Spaniels and terriers are so bred in some strains, and there are various mongrel toys.—**Toy spaniel.** See *spaniel*, 1.—**Toy terrier**, a terrier bred to small or pygmy size and kept as a plaything. Such terriers are usually of the black-and-tan variety, and some of them are among the smallest dogs known.

In-breeding is certain, if carried too far, to stunt the growth of any animal, and this is, without any doubt, the means by which the modern *toy-terrier* was first originated.
V. Shaw, Book of the Dog, xxii.

toy (toi), *v.* [< *toy*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To trifle; amuse one's self; play.

Some plaid with strawes; some ydly satt at ease;
But other some could not abide to *toy.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 35.

Pale dreamers, whose fantastic lay
Toys with smooth trifles like a child at play.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

2. To dally amorously.

Aft on the banks we'd sit us thair,
And sweetly kiss and *toy.*
Gilderoy (Child's Ballads, VI. 199).

A roi fainéant who chewed bang, and *toyed* with dancing girls.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

To tick and toy†. See *tick*^{1}.

II.† *trans.* To treat in playful fashion; play with.

They must have oyle, candles, wine and water, flowre, and such other things trifled and *toyed* withal.
Dering, Expos. on Heb. iii.

toy-block (toi′blok), *n.* One of a set of small blocks, usually of wood or papier-mâché, variously shaped, and plain, lettered, or pictured, forming a plaything for children.

toy-box (toi′boks), *n.* A box for holding toys; a box of toys. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

to-year (tọ-yēr′), *adv.* [< ME. *toyere;* orig. two words: see *to*^{1} and *year.* Cf. *to-day.*] In this year; during the year: often pronounced *t' year.* *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

Yive hem joye that hit here
Of alle that they dreme *to-yere.*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 84.

toyer (toi′ėr), *n.* [< *toy* + *-er*^{1}.] One who toys; one who is full of idle tricks.

Wanton Cupid, idle *toyer*,
Pleasing tyrant, soft destroyer.
W. Harrison, Passion of Sappho (Nichols's Collection), [IV. 183.

toyful (toi′fu̇l), *a.* [< *toy* + *-ful.*] Full of idle sport; playful.

It quickened next a *toyful* ape, and so
Gamesome it was, that it might freely go
From tent to tent, and with the children play.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, st. 46.

toyingly (toi′ing-li), *adv.* Triflingly; wantonly. *Bailey*, 1731.

toyish (toi′ish), *a.* [< *toy* + *-ish*^{1}.] 1†. Fit only for a plaything; trifling; fantastic; whimsical.

Capricciare, to growe or be humorous, *toish*, or fantastical.
Florio, 1598.

Adieu, ye *toyish* reeds, that once could please
My softer lips, and lull my cares to ease.
Pomfret, Dies Novissima.

The contention is trifling and *toyish.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 320.

2. Toy-like; small: as, a *toyish* church.

toyishly (toi′ish-li), *adv.* In a toyish or trifling manner.

toyishness† (toi′ish-nes), *n.* Inclination to toy or trifle.

Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

toyl†, **toyle**†, *v.* and *n.* Old spellings of *toil.*

toyman (toi′man), *n.*; pl. *toymen* (-men). One who makes or sells toys.

But what in oddness can be more sublime
Than Sloane, the foremost *toyman* of his time?
Young, Love of Fame, iv. 113.

toy-mutch (toi′much), *n.* A close linen or woolen cap, without lace, frill, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn chiefly by old women. Also *toy.* [Scotch.]

Toynbee's experiment. The exhaustion of air from the middle ear by swallowing when both the mouth and nostrils are closed.

toyo (toi′ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A fragrant plant of British Guiana, an infusion and syrup of the leaves and stems of which are employed as a remedy in chronic coughs. *Treas. of Bot.*

toyon (toi′on), *n.* The Californian holly, *Heteromeles arbutifolia.* Also *tollon.*

toyous† (toi′us), *a.* [< *toy* + *-ous.*] Trifling.

Against the hare in all
Prove *toyous.*
Warner, Albion's England, v. 27.

toy-shop (toi′shop), *n.* 1†. A shop where trinkets and fancy articles were sold.

All the place about me was covered with packs of ribbon, brocades, embroidery, and ten thousand other materials, sufficient to have furnished a whole street of *toyshops.*
Addison, Spectator, No. 499.

We stopped again at Wirman's, the well-known *toyshop* in St. James's Place. . . . He sent for me to come out of the coach, and help him to choose a pair of silver buckles.
Boswell, Johnson, an. 1778.

2. A shop where toys or playthings are sold.

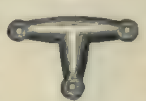
toysome (toi′sum), *a.* [< *toy* + *-some.*] Playful; playfully affectionate; amorous.

Two or three *toysome* things were said by my lord (no ape was ever so fond !), and I could hardly forbear him.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. lxxi.

toywort (toi′wėrt), *n.* The shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris.* [Prov. Eng.]

toze, tozer, etc. See *tose*, etc.

T-panel (tē′pan″el), *n.* See *panel.*



T-plate, *a.*

T-plate (tē′plāt), *n.* 1. An iron plate in cross-section like the letter T. Also called *T-iron.*—2. In vehicles and other structures, a wrought-iron stay or strengthening piece for reinforcing woodwork where one piece is joined to another by a mortise and tenon. It is shaped like the letter T, and has one or more screw- or bolt-holes on each arm.

tr. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *transitive;* (*b*) of *translation, translated, translator;* (*c*) of *transpose;* (*d*) of *transfer;* (*e*) of *trill.*

Tr. In *chem.*, the symbol for *terbium.*

tra-. See *trans-.*

traas†, *n.* A Middle English form of *trace*^{1}.

trabal (trab′al), *a.* [< L. *trabalis*, belonging to beams, < *trabs*, a beam: see *trave.*] Of or pertaining to a trabs; specifically, of or pertaining to the trabs cerebri, or corpus callosum; callosal. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 517.

trabea (trā′bẹ-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *trabeæ* (-ē). [L.] A robe of state worn by kings, consuls, augurs, etc., in ancient Rome. It was a toga ornamented with horizontal purple stripes. See *toga.*

Plucking purples in Goito's moss,
Like edges of a *trabea* (not to cross
Your consul-humor), or dry aloe-shafts,
For fasces, at Ferrara. *Browning*, Sordello, v.

trabeate (trā′bẹ-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *trabs*, a beam, a timber, + *-ate*^{1}.] Same as *trabeated.* *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 6.

trabeated (trā′bẹ-ā-ted), *a.* [< *trabeate* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *arch.*, furnished with an entablature; of or pertaining to a construction of beams, or lintel-construction.

trabeation (trā-bẹ-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *trabeate* + *-ion.*] In *arch.*, an entablature; a combination of beams in a structure; lintel-construction in principle or execution.

trabecula (trạ-bek′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *trabeculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *trabecula*, dim. of *trabs*, a beam: see *trave.*] 1. In *bot.*, one of the projections from the cell-wall which extend like a cross-beam or cross-bar nearly or quite across the cell-cavity of the ducts of certain plants, or the plate of cells across the cavity of the sporangium of a moss.—2. *pl.* In *anat.*, the fibrous cords, layers, or processes of connective tissue which ramify in the substance of various soft organs, as the spleen, kidney, or testicle, conferring upon them greater strength, stability, or consistency.—3. In *embryol.*, one of a pair of longitudinal cartilaginous bars, at the base of the skull, in advance of the end of the notochord and of the parachordal cartilage, inclosing the pituitary space which afterward becomes the sella turcica; in the human embryo, one of the lateral trabecules of Rathke. They are constant in embryos of a large series of vertebrates, and persistent in adults of some. More fully called *trabeculæ cranii.* See cuts under *chondrocranium* and *Crotalus.* 4. One of the calcareous plates or pieces which connect the dorsal and ventral walls of the corona in echinoderms.—5. One of the fleshy columns, or columnæ carneæ, in the ventricle of the heart, to which the chordæ tendineæ are attached: more fully called *trabecula carnea.*—6. In *entom.*, one of the pair of movable appendages on the head, just in front of the antennæ, of some mallophagous insects, or bird-lice, as those of the genus *Docophorus.* They have been supposed to represent the rudiments of a second pair of antennæ. Also *trabeculus.*—**Rathke's trabeculæ.** See def. 3.—**Trabecula carnea.** See def. 5.—**Trabecula cerebri**, the corpus callosum, or trabs cerebri.—**Trabecula cinerea**, the middle, soft, or gray commissure of the cerebrum.—**Trabeculæ cranii.** See def. 3.—**Trabeculæ of the spleen**, connective-tissue laminæ passing inward from the tunica propria, traversing in all directions the splenic pulp, and supporting it.—**Trabecula tenuis**, a name provisionally applied to a slender and apparently fibrous filament which, in the heart of the cat, spans the right ventricle near its apex, with its septal end springing from an independent little elevation, and its lateral end attached to the base of a columna carnea. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 330.

trabecular (trạ-bek′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *trabecule* + *-ar*^{3}.] Of or pertaining to a trabecula; forming or formed by trabeculæ; trabeculate.

trabecularism (trạ-bek′ụ̄-lạ̈r-izm), *n.* [< *trabecular* + *-ism.*] In *anat.*, a coarse reticulation, or cross-barred condition, of any tissue.

trabeculate (trạ-bek′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< *trabecula* + *-ate*^{1}.] 1. Having a trabecula or trabeculæ.—2. In *civil engin.*, having a structure of cross-bars or struts strengthening a shell or tube by connecting opposite sides of its interior; also, noting such a structure.

trabeculated (trạ-bek′ụ̄-lā-ted), *a.* [< *trabeculate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *trabeculate.*

trabecule (trab′e-kūl), *n.* [< L. *trabecula*, dim. of *trabs*, a beam: see *trabecula.*] Same as *trabecula.*

trabeculus (trạ-bek′ụ̄-lus), *n.*; pl. *trabeculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *trabs*, a beam: see *trave.*] In *entom.*, same as *trabecula.*

trabs cerebri (trabz ser′ẹ-brī). [NL.: L. *trabs*, a beam; *cerebri*, gen. of *cerebrum*, the brain.] The corpus callosum. Also *trabecula cerebri.*

trace^1 (trās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traced*, ppr. *tracing.* [< ME. *tracen*, < OF. *tracer*, *trasser*, delineate, score, trace, also follow, pursue, F. *tracer*, trace, = Sp. *trazar* = Pg. *traçar*, plan, sketch, = It. *tracciare*, trace, devise, < ML. **tractiare*, delineate, score, trace, freq. of L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw: see *tract*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw; delineate; mark out, as on a map, chart, or plan; map out; design; sketch.

The Sea-works and Booms were *traced* out by Marquis Spinola.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 6.

We firmly believe that no British government has ever deviated from that line of internal policy which he [Lord Holland] has *traced*, without detriment to the public.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

2. To write, especially by a careful or laborious formation of the letters; form in writing.

Every letter I *trace* tells me with what rapidity Life follows my pen.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 8.

The signature of another plainly appeared to have been *traced* by a hand shaking with emotion.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

Specifically—3. To copy, as a drawing or engraving, by following the lines and marking them on a superimposed sheet, through which they appear.

There is an inscription round the inside of the [bronze] vase, which was *traced* of, as it is engraved on it, and shews exactly the circumference of the vase.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 207.

4. To cover with traced lines, as with writing or tracery. [Rare.]

The deep-set windows, stain'd and *traced*,
Would seem slow-flaming crimson fires
From shadow'd grots of arches interlaced.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

And he holds a palm-leaf scroll in his hands,
Traced with the Prophet's wise commands.
Whittier, The Palm-Tree.

5. To follow the track, trail, or path of; pursue: a general term, the verbs *track* and *trail* being more specific, as in hunting.

The Monster, swifte as word that from her went,
Went forth in haste, and did her footing *trace*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 23.

6. To follow the course of by observation of the remains or vestiges; ascertain the position, course, contour, etc., of by noting and following the traces that exist.

You may *trace* out the Aqueduct all along by the remaining fragments of it.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

On the seventeenth we took another view of the vale of Jehosaphat. And on the twentieth *traced* the old walls to the north, and reviewed the places that way.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 19.

The sepulchres of Rome have as yet been far too carelessly examined to enable us to *trace* all the steps by which the transformation took place.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 345.

7. To observe traces or vestiges of; discover visible evidences or proofs of.

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, iii.

In his frank eyes she did not fail to *trace*
A trouble like unto a growing hate,
That, yet unknown to him, her love did wait.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 106.

8. To follow step by step: as, to *trace* the development of a plot: often with *up*, *back*, *out*.

He *traced up* his descent on both sides for several generations.
Steele, Tatler, No. 132.

There is no prosperity, trade, art, city, or great material wealth of any kind, but if you *trace* it home you will find it rooted in a thought of some individual man.
Emerson, Success.

9. To make one's way through or along; traverse; thread; perambulate.

To *trace* the brakes and bushes all about,
The stag, the fox, or badger to betray.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 164).

We do *trace* this alley up and down.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 16.

Trauersing and *tracing* the seas, by reason of sundry and manifolde contrary windes, vntill the 14 day of July.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 235.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move; go; march; make one's way; travel.

Our present worldes lyves space
Nis but a maner deth, what weye we *trace*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 54.

Not wont on foot with heavy armes to *trace*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 29.

He would now be up every morning by break of day, *tracing* and walking to and fro in the valley.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2†. To step; pace; dance.

For Coridon could daunce, and trimly *trace*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 42.

trace¹ (trās), *n.* [< ME. *trace*, *traas*, < OF. *trace*, F. *trace* = Pr. *trassa*, *tras* = Sp. *traza* = Pg. *traço* = It. *traccia*, an outline, track, trace; from the verb.] **1.** The track left by a person or an animal walking or running over the ground or other surface, as snow or the like; footprints; the track, trail, or rut left by something which is drawn along, as a cart; the marks which indicate the course pursued by any moving thing.

These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous *trace*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 481.

Hans Van Ripper now began to feel some uneasiness about the fate of poor Ichabod and his saddle. An inquiry was set on foot, and after diligent investigation they came upon his *traces*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 452.

2†. Hence, a track or path; a way.

As traytoures on-trewe the sall teche them a *trace*.
York Plays, p. 125.

Let reason thee rule, and not will thee leade
To folowe thy fansie, A wronge *trace* to treade.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 346.

Alexis, let us rest here, if the place
Be private, and out of the common *trace*
Of every shepherd.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

3. A token, indication, or sign of something that has passed over or away; a mark, impression, or visible evidence of something that has occurred or existed; a vestige.

The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war or blood but in the sylvan chase.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 371.

Such dreams of baseless good
Oft come and go, in crowds or solitude,
And leave no *trace*. *Shelley*, Julian and Maddalo.

On the worn features of the weariest face
Some youthful memory leaves its hidden *trace*.
O. W. Holmes, The Old Player.

4. A small quantity; an insignificant proportion: as, tetradymite or telluride of bismuth usually contains *traces* of selenium.

At one time our thoughts are distorted by the passion running through them; and at another time it is difficult to detect in them a *trace* of liking or disliking.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 434.

5†. Train; procession.

After hem comen of women swich a *traas*
That, sin that God Adam had mad of erthe,
The thridde part of mankynd or the ferthe,
Ne wende I nat by possibilitee,
Had ever in this wyde worlde ybe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 285.

6†. A step or series of steps; a measure in dancing.

To his lady he come ful curteisly
whanne he thoght tyme to dance with hir a *trace*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 58.

7. In *fort.*, the ground-plan of a work.—**8.** In *geom.*, the intersection of a plane with one of the planes of projection.—**9.** The record made by a self-registering instrument.—**Foliar trace**, in *vegetable anat.*, a fascicle of fibrovascular bundles, arising in the fibrovascular system of a stem, and sooner or later passing out into a leaf.—**Primitive trace**, in *embryol.*, same as *primitive groove* (which see, under *primitive*).=**Syn. 1, 3,** and **4.** *Trace*, *Vestige*. *Trace* is much broader than *vestige*. A *vestige* is something of the nature of signs or remains, very small in amount, showing that a thing has been in a certain place: as, not a *vestige* of the banquet remained. *Trace* may have this sense of a last faint mark or sign of previous existence or action; or it may stand for a very small amount of any sort: as, a *trace* of earthy matter in water; or it may stand for the sign, clue, or track by which pursuit may be made: as, to get upon the *trace* of game or of a fugitive.

trace² (trās), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trays*; < ME. *trayce*, *trayse*, prop. **trays*, < OF. *trays*, *trais*, traces of a carriage, F. *traits*, pl. of *trait*, *traict*, a cord, chain, or strap by which a carriage is drawn: see *trait*. The word is thus ult. pl. of *trait*; cf. *truce*, also orig. pl.; and for the form, cf. also *dice*.] One of the two straps, ropes, or chains by which a carriage, wagon, or other vehicle is drawn by a harnessed horse or other draft-animal. See cut under *harness*.

Than thinketh he, "Thogh I praunce al byforn,
First in the *trayse*, ful fat and newe shorne,
Yet am I but an hors, and horses law
I mote endure, and with my feeres drawe."
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 222.

Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractised in the *trace*.
Pope, Odyssey.

In the traces, of persons, in harness; at regular and steady employment, especially such as one has become well versed in.—**Ladies' traces**, a form (probably a preferable one) of *lady's-tresses*.—**To kick over the traces.** See *kick*.

trace² (trās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *traced*, ppr. *tracing*. [< *trace*², *n.*] To hitch up; put in the traces.

My fur ahin' [off wheel-horse] 's a wordy [worthy] beast
As e'er in tug or tow was *trac'd*. *Burns*, The Inventory.

trace³ (trās), *v. t.* *Naut.*, a form of *trice*¹.

traceability (trā-sa̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *traceable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being traceable; traceableness.

traceable (trā′sa̤-bl), *a.* [< *trace*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being traced.

A boundless continent, having no outline *traceable* by man.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

Scarcely *traceable* tracts, paths, rude roads, finished roads, successively arise.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 270.

traceableness (trā′sa̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being traceable; traceability. *Imp. Dict.*

traceably (trā′sa̤-bli), *adv.* In a traceable manner; so as to be traced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 768.

trace-buckle (trās′buk″l), *n.* A long heavy buckle by which a harness-trace is attached to a tug. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *harness*.

trace-chain (trās′chān), *n.* A chain used as a harness-trace.

trace-fastener (trās′fȧs″nėr), *n.* A hook or catch to attach the hind end of a trace to a swingletree. *E. H. Knight.*

trace-hook (trās′hůk), *n.* A hook on the end of a swingletree for engaging a harness-trace. *E. H. Knight.*

trace-horse (trās′hôrs), *n.* One of the two outside horses where three or four are driven abreast.

traceless (trās′les), *a.* [< *trace*¹ + *-less*.] That may not be traced; showing no mark or trace.

On *traceless* copper sees imperial heads.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Subjects for Painters.

tracelessly (trās′les-li), *adv.* Without leaving a trace.

trace-loop (trās′löp), *n.* A square loop of metal serving to attach a harness-trace to the trace-post or the end of a swingletree. *E. H. Knight.*

trace-mate (trās′māt), *n.* Same as *trace-horse*.

They termed the two next the pole yoke-steeds, and those on the right and left outside *trace-mates* [in ancient chariots].
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 208.

tracer (trā′sėr), *n.* [< *trace*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which traces, in any sense.

Pliny, the onely man among the Latines who is a diligent and curious *tracer* of the prints of Nature's footsteps.
Hakewill, Apology, III. i. 5.

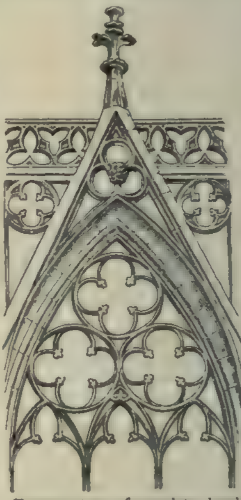
(*a*) A small slender steel instrument, having a handle in the middle and its ends pointed more or less, and one of them usually also curved and edged, used in dissection as a compromise between scalpel and probe for tracing out the course of nerves, vessels, etc. It is usually held like a pen, and may be pushed into or drawn through tissue, as desired. Also called *seeker*. (*b*) One whose duty it is to trace or search out missing articles, as railway-cars, milk-cans, or letters.

Nearly all the great roads employ a corps of what are known as "lost car searchers" or *tracers*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 217.

(*c*) An inquiry sent out from a post-office, express-office, railway-station, or other establishment after some missing letter, package, car, etc. (*d*) One who copies or makes tracings of drawings, etc. (*e*) An instrument, like a stylus, for tracing drawings, etc., on superimposed paper. (*f*) A simple kind of pantograph. (*g*) A form of outline- or copying-machine. It consists essentially of a long bar balanced by means of a universal joint near one end. The longer arm is directed toward the drawing, design, or other work to be copied on a reduced scale, and the shorter arm carries a pencil. On moving the point of the long arm over the work, the pencil on the short arm reproduces a reduced copy of the work on paper held before it. By reversing the relative positions of the pointer and pencil, an enlarged copy may be made. Also called *tracing-machine*. (*h*) A tool, sometimes a small smooth-edged wheel set in a handle, by means of which a continuous line is impressed, as in ornamental metal-work.

traceried (trā′sėr-id), *a.* [< *tracery* + *-ed*².] Ornamented with tracery of any kind. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 427.

tracery (trā′sėr-i), *n.* [< *trace*¹ + *-ery*.] **1.** In *arch.*, permanent openwork built in a window, or an opening of similar character, in the form of mullions, which are usually so treated as to be ornamental, and, especially in medieval architecture, form in the head of the window arches and foliated curves, and later flowing lines, intersecting and enriched in various ways. The origin of tracery is due to the increase in the size of windows, which about the middle of the twelfth century became too large to be glazed safely without division by means of supports or mullions. At first the simple supports needed were provided, but the new feature began almost at once to be treated as an ornament, and was developed as such with the style, so that the tracery forms one of the surest criterions for determining the age and the place in art of a medieval building. Pure, delicate, and simple in outline until toward the close of the thirteenth century, tracery becomes less graceful and more elaborate in the fourteenth, and in the fifteenth flames out into the tongues and waves and spirals of the Flamboyant in France, and in England takes on the formal and mechanical repetitions of the Perpendicular style. With the Renaissance its forms are simplified to plain curves and rectangles. The most admirable medieval tracery is the French; the Italians excelled in pierced tracery or plate-tracery. The subdivisions of groined vaults, or any ornamental designs of the same nature for doors, paneling, ceilings, etc., are often termed *tracery*. See also cuts under *lancet-window*, *geometric*, *decorated*, *plate-tracery*, *rose-window*, *flamboyant*, *perpendicular*, *mullion*, *fan-tracery*, and *foliation*.



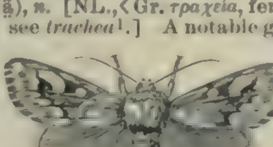
Tracery: type of complete development, at the close of the 13th century.—Window-head of the Church of St. Urbain, Troyes, France.

2. In *decorative art*, scrollwork or foliated ornament having no strong resemblance to nature: a term used loosely, and applied to work of many materials.—**3.** In *lace-making*, a pattern or added decoration, in general produced by raised ridges or bars: it is peculiar to pillow-lace or bobbin-lace.—**4.** Any sculpture or ornamentation suggesting architectural tracery: as, the delicate *tracery* of an insect's wings. See *sculpture*, 4.—**Bar-tracery**, tracery formed of comparatively slender and long bars of stone, as distinguished from *pierced tracery* (see *plate-tracery*), and from tracery entirely built up of courses of small blocks.

There is a fine one [wheel window], of *bar tracery*, in the south transept of York.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 160.

trachea¹ (tra̤-kē′ä, commonly trā′kē̤-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *tracheæ* (-ē). [NL., < LL. **trachēa*, *trachīa*, < Gr. τραχεῖα, the windpipe; prop. τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία (L. *arteria aspera*), lit. 'rough artery,' so called with ref. to the rings of gristle; fem. of τραχύς, rough, rugged, harsh.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The principal air-passage of the body; the windpipe, beginning at the larynx and ending at the bronchial tubes. It is a musculomembranous tube, stiffened and held open by a series of many cartilaginous or osseous rings, the first of which is usually specialized (see *cricoid*), and the last one or more of which are variously modified to provide for the forking of the single tracheal tube into a pair of right and left bronchial tubes (see *pessulus*). Through the larynx the trachea communicates with the mouth and nose and so with the exterior, and through the bronchial tubes with the lungs; and air passes through it at each inspiration and expiration. The trachea exists in all vertebrates which breathe air with lungs, and is subject to comparatively little variation in character. In man the trachea is a cylindrical membranocartilaginous tube about as thick as one's finger, and 4½ inches long, extending from the sixth cervical to the fourth dorsal vertebra, where it branches into the bronchi, lying along the front of the spinal column, the esophagus interposing between it and the vertebræ. The thyroid body is saddled upon it. Its structure includes many cartilaginous rings, some white fibrous tissue, yellow elastic tissue, muscular fibers, mucous membrane, and glands, besides nerves and blood-vessels. The tracheal rings (see *ring*¹) are from sixteen to twenty in number, incomplete in a part of their circumference, being about one third filled in by fibrous tissue. The highly modified first ring, or cricoid, is usually excluded from this association and described as a part of the larynx. Tracheal mucous glands are found in abundance as small flattened oval bodies, with excretory ducts which pierce the fibrous, muscular, and mucous coats to open on the surface of the mucous membrane. The arteries of the trachea are derived from the inferior thyroid; the tracheal veins empty in the thyroid vein; the nerves are from the pneumogastric and recurrent and the sympathetic. The trachea in other mammals resembles that of man. In birds the trachea presents several peculiarities; especially in long-necked birds this organ does not always follow the S-shaped curve of the cervical vertebræ, and requires special contrivance for shortening and lengthening when the neck is bent and straightened. The whole structure is highly elastic, and the rings are peculiarly beveled on opposite sides alternately, so that each one may slip half over another to right and left. In some long-necked birds, as cranes and swans, the windpipe makes large folds or coils in the interior of the breast-bone or under the skin of the breast. The rings are prone to ossify in birds, and some of them are often greatly enlarged in caliber and soldered together into a large gristly or bony capsule, the *tracheal tympanum*, also called *labyrinth*. Besides its intrinsic muscles, the trachea is provided with others which pass to the furculum or sternum, or both. The lower end of the trachea is peculiarly modified in nearly all birds to form the lower larynx, or syrinx. See *syrinx*, 4 (with cut), also cuts under *larynx*, *lung*, and *pessulus*. (*b*) In *Arthropoda*, as insects, one of the tubes which traverse the body and generally open by stigmata upon the exterior, thus bringing air to the blood and tissues generally, and constituting special respiratory organs. Other forms of respiratory organs in arthropods are branchiæ, tracheobranchiæ, and pulmonary sacs. See *branchiæ*, 2, *tracheobranchia*, and *pulmonary*, 6. (*c*†) In *conch.*, the siphon, or respiratory tube. See *siphon*, *n.*, 2 (*a*), and cut under *Siphonostomata*.—**2.** In *bot.*, a duct or vessel; a row or chain of cells that have lost their intervening partitions and have become a single long canal or vessel. They may be covered with various kinds of markings or thickenings, of which the spiral may be taken as the type. See *vessel*.

Trachea² (trạ̄-kē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχεία*, fem. of *τραχύς*, rough: see *trachea*¹.] A notable genus of noctuid moths, containing one species, *T. piniperda*, known to English collectors as the *pine-beauty*. It is a common pest to pine and fir forests in Scotland and through northern and central Europe. The larva is slender, naked, and green, with three white lines on the back and a yellow or red line on the sides, and feeds on the older pine-needles. It passes the winter as pupa on or under the ground. This genus was named by Hubner in 1816.


Pine-beauty (*Trachea piniperda*).

tracheal (trā′kẹ-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *trachealis*, < *trachea*, windpipe: see *trachea*¹.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the trachea or windpipe: as, *tracheal* rings or cartilages; *tracheal* vessels; *tracheal* respiration.—**2.** In *bot.*, of or pertaining to tracheæ.—**Tracheal arteries**, branches of the inferior thyroid ramifying upon the trachea.—**Tracheal gill.** See *gill*¹.—**Tracheal glands.** See *gland*.—**Tracheal opercula.** See *operculum* (*b*) (9).—**Tracheal râles**, bubbling sounds caused by the presence of liquid in the trachea, such as may be heard just before death, from the inability of the patient to expectorate; the death-rattle.—**Tracheal rings.** See *trachea*¹, 1 (*a*), and *ring*¹.—**Tracheal tube.** See *trachea*¹, 1 (*a*).—**Tracheal tympanum.** See *trachea*¹, 1 (*a*), and *tympanum*.

trachealis (trā-kẹ-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *tracheales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *tracheal*.] An intrinsic muscle of the windpipe. In man the name is applied to the set of circular or transverse muscular fibers.

trachean (trā′kẹ-ạn), *a.* [< *trachea*¹ + *-an*.] Having tracheæ or trachea-like organs: as, a *trachean* arachnid; characterized by breathing through tracheæ: as, *trachean* respiration; having the form or functions of tracheæ: as, *trachean* branchiæ. Also *tracheate* and *tracheary*.

Trachearia (trā-kẹ-ā′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **trachearius*: see *tracheary*.] The tracheate arachnidans, an order of *Arachnida* comprising those which breathe by tracheæ alone. It comprises the mites or acarids, the harvestmen or opilionines, the solpugids, and the false scorpions. See *Pulmotrachearia*. Also *Tracheariæ* and *Tracheata*.

trachearian (trā-kẹ-ā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachearia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trachearia*; tracheate; trachean; tracheary.

II. *n.* A tracheate arachnidan; a tracheary.

tracheary (trā′kẹ-ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **trachearius*, < *trachea*, windpipe: see *trachea*¹.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the trachea or tracheæ; breathing by means of tracheæ, not by pulmonary sacs, as an arachnidan.—**Tracheary tissue**, in *bot.*, tissue composed of both tracheæ and tracheïds. Also called *trachenchyma*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trachearia*.

Tracheata (trā-kẹ-ā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tracheatus*, tracheate: see *tracheate*.] Same as *Trachearia*.

tracheate (trā′kẹ-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **tracheatus*, < *trachea*, windpipe: see *trachea*¹.] **I.** *a.* Having a trachea or tracheæ; pertaining to the *Tracheata* or *Trachearia*; tracheary.

II. *n.* Any tracheate arthropod; a tracheary.

tracheated (trā′kẹ-ā-ted), *a.* [< *tracheate* + *-ed*².] Same as *tracheate*. [Rare.]

> The terrestrial *tracheated* air-breathing Scorpionidæ.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 654.

tracheïd (trạ-kē′id), *n.* [< *trachea* + *-id*².] In *bot.*, a single elongated taper-pointed and more or less lignified cell, usually having upon its surface peculiar markings known as discoid markings or bordered pits, and especially characteristic of the wood of gymnosperms. In a longitudinal radial section of pine wood, for example, the surface of the cells or tracheïds presents a dotted appearance, due to the presence of one or more longitudinal series of bordered pits. These bordered pits have the appearance of concentric circles, and are really thin places in the wall of the cell; and in transverse section it may be seen that they are pits with an arched dome, and that the thin spot is common to two contiguous cells.

tracheïdal (trạ-kē′i-dạl), *a.* [< *tracheïd* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to tracheïds, or having their nature.

tracheitis (trā-kẹ-ī′tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *trachitis*.

trachelalis (trak-ẹ-lā′lis), *n.*; pl. *trachelales* (-lēz). [NL., < Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + L. term. *-alis* (see *-al*).] A muscle of the back of the neck, commonly called *trachelomastoideus*. *Coues*, 1887.

trachelate (trak′ẹ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **trachelatus*, < Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, throat.] In *entom.*, having the form of a neck: said of the prosternum when it is produced anteriorly in a slender neck, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.

Trachelia¹ (trạ-kē′li-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, throat.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a division of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, including such genera as *Meloë*, *Lytta*, and *Rhipiphorus*: distinguished from *Atrachelia*. Also *Trachelida*, *Trachelides*.

trachelia² (trạ-kē′li-ạ̈), *n.* Plural of *trachelium*.

tracheliate (trạ-kē′li-āt), *a.* [< *Trachelia* + *-ate*¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Trachelia*: as, a *tracheliate* beetle.

Trachelida (trạ-kel′i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Trachelia* + *-ida*.] Same as *Trachelia*.

trachelidan (trạ-kel′i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachelida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, having the head narrowed behind into a neck; of or pertaining to the *Trachelia*.

II. *n.* A trachelidan beetle.

Tracheliidæ (trak-ẹ-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachelius* + *-idæ*.] A family of holotrichous infusorians, whose type-genus is *Trachelius*. These animalcules are free-swimming, ovate or elongate, highly elastic, and ciliate throughout. The oral cilia are slightly larger than those of the general cuticular surface, and the oral aperture is situated at the base of a more attenuate and often trunk-like anterior prolongation (whence the name). Genera besides *Trachelius* are *Amphileptus* and *Loxophyllum*.

trachelipod (trạ-kel′i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachelipoda*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Trachelipoda*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trachelipoda*.

Trachelipoda (trak-ẹ-lip′ọ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In Lamarck's classification, the third order of mollusks, containing those univalves whose foot is attached to the neck (whence the name), and whose shell is spiral. They were contrasted with his gastropods (see *Gasteropoda* (*b*)). The trachelipods were primarily divided into two series or sections, phytophagous and zoöphagous, with many families in each. [Not in use.]

trachelipodan (trak-ẹ-lip′ọ-dạn), *a.* [< *trachelipod* + *-an*.] Same as *trachelipod*.

trachelipodous (trak-ẹ-lip′ọ-dus), *a.* [< *trachelipod* + *-ous*.] Same as *trachelipod*.

trachelium (trạ-kē′li-um), *n.*; pl. *trachelia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *τράχηλος*, the neck, throat, the middle part of a column.] **1.** In *arch.*, the neck of a column (which see, under *neck*). See cut under *hypotrachelium*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [Tournefort, 1700; earlier used by Lobel, 1576.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Campanulaceæ*. It is distinguished from the type genus *Campanula* by densely corymbose flowers with narrowly tubular corollas slightly three-cleft at the apex. The 4 or 5 species are all natives of the Mediterranean region. They are perennial herbs or undershrubs, with tall stems bearing panicled corymbs of very numerous blue flowers, or in one species producing numerous short stems with the flower-clusters somewhat umbellate. *T. cæruleum* is cultivated for its flowers, under the name of *throatwort*.

Trachelius (trạ-kē′li-us), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1803; Ehrenberg), < Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck.] The typical genus of *Tracheliidæ*, having highly vacuolar or reticulate parenchyma. *T. ovum*, which inhabits bogs, is the only well-established species.

trachelo-acromial (trạ-kē′lō-a-krō″mi-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *ἀκρώμιον*, *ἀκρωμία*, the point of the shoulder-blade: see *acromial*.] **I.** *a.* Connecting the shoulder-blade with cervical vertebræ, as a muscle; common to the neck and to the acromion.

II. *n.* The trachelo-acromial muscle.

trachelo-acromialis (trạ-kē′lō-a-krō-mi-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *trachelo-acromiales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *trachelo-acromial*.] The trachelo-acromial muscle. Also called *levator claviculæ* (which see, under *levator*).

Trachelobranchia (trạ-kē-lọ-brang′ki-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A section of docoglossate gastropods having a cervical gill, consisting only of the *Tecturidæ*.

trachelobranchiate (trạ-kē-lọ-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Having gills on the neck, as certain mollusks; cervicobranchiate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Trachelobranchia*.

Trachelocerca (trạ-kē-lọ-sėr′kạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *κέρκος*, tail.] The typical genus of *Trachelocercidæ*, with a conspicuous apical annular groove, terminal mouth, and elastic extensile neck. *T. olor* is the swan-animalcule, so called from the long swan-like neck, and is found in ponds. It was formerly considered a vibrio and called *Vibrio proteus*, *V. olor*, or *V. cygnus*. It is one of the infusorians longest known, having been described as a "proteus" by Baker in 1752. The aspect of the animalcule as it swims, alternately contracting and extending the long neck, and swaying it from side to side in search of food, is not unlike that of the bird named, and has also been likened to the supposed action of a plesiosaur.

Trachelocercidæ (trạ-kē-lọ-sėr′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachelocerca* + *-idæ*.] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Trachelocerca*. They are free-swimming animalcules, flask-shaped or elongate, with neck-like prolongation and annular apical groove, a soft flexible cuticular surface, specialized oral cilia, and mouth terminal or nearly so.

tracheloclavicular (trạ-kē″lō-kla-vik′ụ-lạ̈r), *a.* [< Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + NL. *clavicula*, clavicle: see *clavicular*.] Pertaining or common to the neck and to the collar-bone, as a muscle between them.

tracheloclavicularis (trạ-kē″lō-kla-vik-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *tracheloclaviculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *tracheloclavicular*.] A small anomalous muscle of man, which sometimes extends from a low cervical vertebra, as the sixth, to some part of the clavicle.

trachelomastoid (trạ-kē-lō-mas′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + E. *mastoid*.] **I.** *a.* Connecting the neck with the mastoid process of the temporal bone, as a muscle of the back of the neck.

II. *n.* The trachelomastoideus or trachelalis.

trachelomastoideus (trạ-kē″lō-mas-toi′dẹ-us), *n.*; pl. *trachelomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *trachelomastoid*.] The trachelomastoid muscle of the nape of the neck. It lies on the inner side of the transversalis colli, between this and the complexus, arises by several tendons from the transverse processes of cervical and some upper dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted into the mastoid beneath the insertions of the splenius and the sternomastoid.

trachelo-occipital (trạ-kē″lō-ok-sip′i-tạl), *a.* [< Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + L. *occiput* (*occipit-*), occiput: see *occipital*.] Pertaining or common to the nape of the neck and to the hindhead: specifying a muscle of this region, now commonly called *complexus*.

trachelo-occipitalis (trạ-kē″lō-ok-sip-i-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *trachelo-occipitales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *trachelo-occipital.*] The trachelo-occipital muscle, or complexus. See *complexus*^{2}.

trachelorraphy (trak-ẹ-lor′a̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + ῥαφή, sewing, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] In *surg.*, the plastic operation for restoring a fissured cervix uteri.

tracheloscapular (trạ-kē-lō-skap′ụ-lạr), *a.* [< Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + LL. *scapula*, shoulder: see *scapular.*] Coming from or common to the side of the neck and the scapular region, or shoulder: specifying certain veins which contribute to form the external jugular.

Trachelospermum (trạ-kē-lọ-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL. (Lemaire, 1839), so named when supposed to produce seeds with a distinct neck or beak; < Gr. τράχηλος, a neck, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*, and subtribe *Euechitideæ*. It is characterized by seeds without a beak and by loosely corymbose cymes of regular flowers having a glandular or scaly calyx, and a salver-shaped corolla with oblong lobes and a constricted throat. There are 6 Asiatic species, and a seventh in the southern United States. They are shrubby climbers, with opposite leaves and white flowers. *T. difforme*, a native of river-banks from Virginia to Florida and Texas, is a climber reaching about 10 feet high, and bearing numerous creamy flowers in spring and summer. *T. jasminoides* is the Shanghai jasmine of greenhouses, formerly cultivated under the names *Parechites* and *Rhynchospermum.*

trachenchyma (trạ-keng′ki-ma̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τραχεῖα, windpipe, + ἔγχυμα, that which is poured in (cf. *parenchyma*): see *enchymatous.*] In *bot.*, same as *tracheary tissue.* See *tracheary.*

tracheobranchia (trạ-kē-ọ-brang′ki-a̤), *n.*; pl. *tracheobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. τραχεῖα, windpipe, + βράγχια, gills.] A breathing-organ of certain aquatic insect-larvæ, combining the character of a gill with that of an ordinary trachea.

> The so-called *Tracheo-branchiæ* . . . are in no sense branchiæ, but simply take the place of stigmata.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 221.

tracheobronchial (trạ-kē-ọ-brong′ki-a̤l), *a.* [< Gr. τραχεῖα, windpipe, + βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes: see *bronchial.*] Pertaining to the trachea and the bronchi: same as *bronchotracheal.*

tracheocele (trā-kē′ọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. τραχεῖα, windpipe, + κήλη, tumor.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goiter.

tracheophone (trā-kē′ọ-fōn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Tracheophones.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tracheophones.*

II. *n.* A bird of the group *Tracheophones.*

Tracheophones (trạ-kē-ọ-fō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τραχεῖα, windpipe, + φωνή, voice.] In *ornith.*, in Johannes Müller's classification (1847), one of three tribes of an order *Insessores*, containing certain South American families, distinguished by the construction of the syrinx both from the *Polymyodi* and from the *Picarii* of the same author. These birds are a part of the formicarioid *Passeres* of Wallace; and the name (also and preferably in the form *Tracheophonæ*) has of late more definitely attached to certain South American mesomyodian *Passeres*, represented by the very large families *Formicariidæ* and *Dendrocolaptidæ* and their immediate allies.

tracheophonine (trạ-kē-ọ-fō′nin), *a.* [< *tracheophone* + *-ine*^{1}.] Same as *tracheophone. Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 689, note.

tracheophonous (trạ-kē′ọ-fō-nus), *a.* [< *tracheophone* + *-ous.*] Same as *tracheophone.*

tracheoscopic (trạ-kē-ọ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *tracheoscop-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of tracheoscopy.

tracheoscopist (trạ-kē′ọ-skō-pist), *n.* [< *tracheoscop-y* + *-ist.*] One who practises tracheoscopy.

tracheoscopy (trạ-kē′ọ-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. τραχεῖα, windpipe, + -σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.] The inspection of the trachea, as with a laryngoscope.

tracheostenosis (trạ-kē″ọ-ste-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τραχεῖα, windpipe, + στένωσις, narrowing: see *stenosis.*] Stenosis of the trachea.

tracheotome (trạ-kē′ọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. τραχεῖα, windpipe, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A surgical knife used in tracheotomy.

tracheotomist (trā-kẹ-ot′ọ-mist), *n.* [< *tracheotom-y* + *-ist.*] One who performs tracheotomy.

tracheotomize (trā-kẹ-ot′ọ-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tracheotomized*, ppr. *tracheotomizing.* [< *tracheotom-y* + *-ize.*] To perform tracheotomy upon. Also spelled *tracheotomise. Science*, V. 173.

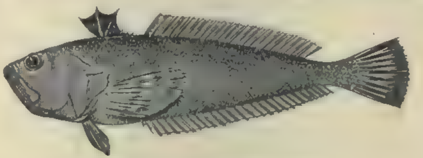
tracheotomy (trā-kẹ-ot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. τραχεῖα, windpipe, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of making an opening into the trachea or windpipe.—**Tracheotomy-tube**, the tube used after tracheotomy for insertion into the opening made in the trachea, to facilitate breathing. Compare *intubation.*

Trachinidæ (trạ-kin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the genus *Trachinus* is the type; the weevers. They are related to the cottoids or mail-cheeks, and also to the star-gazers, and are noted for the pungency of their opercular and dorsal spines, which, though not connected with special poison-glands, may inflict serious wounds. There are two dorsal fins, the first of which is short and is composed of about six strong pungent spines; the second dorsal and the anal are both long; and the ventrals are in advance of the pectorals, and have a spine and five rays; the body is highest at the nape; the head is compressed, cuboid, with lateral and protrusive eyes, and very oblique cleft of the mouth; and the preorbitals as well as the preoperculars are armed with spines. The family was formerly taken in a more comprehensive sense, then including the members of several other families, as *Uranoscopidæ, Sillaginidæ, Notetheniidæ*, etc. As now limited it has but few species, mostly confined to the Mediterranean and Atlantic waters, though one occurs along the coast of Chili. The two British species are justly dreaded, and have many local names alluding to their means of defense, as *adder-fish, sea-adder, sting-fish, sting-bull, stangster*, etc. None are found on North American shores. See cut under *Trachinus.*

trachinoid (trak′i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachinus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the weevers; having the characters of the *Trachinidæ;* of or pertaining to the *Trachinidæ.*

II. *n.* A trachinoid fish.

Trachinus (trạ-kī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. τραχύς, rough, rugged.] The typical genus of *Trachinidæ. T. draco* is the dragon-weever; the lesser weever is *T. vipera.* The former is about 12 inches long, the latter 6.


Lesser Weever (*Trachinus vipera*).

trachitis (trạ-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., more prop. *tracheitis*, < *trachea*, the windpipe, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the trachea or windpipe.—**Pseudomembranous trachitis.** See *pseudomembranous.*

trachle, trauchle (trăċh′l, trâċh′l), *v. t.* [By some regarded as a perverted form of *draggle;* cf. Gael. *trachladh*, fatigue.] **1.** To draggle or bedraggle.—**2.** To overburden or fatigue; exhaust or wear out with prolonged exertion. [Scotch in both uses.]

trachle, trauchle (trăċh′l, trâċh′l), *n.* [See *trachle, v.*] A prolonged wearing or exhausting effort, as in walking a long distance or over heavy roads; a heavy pull. [Scotch.]

trachly (trăċh′li), *a.* [< *trachle* + *-y*^{1}.] Bedraggled; slovenly; dirty. [Scotch.]

trachoma (trạ-kō′ma̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τράχωμα, roughness, < τραχύς, rough, + *-oma.*] In *surg.*, a granular condition of the conjunctiva of the eyelids, frequently accompanied with haziness and vascularity of the cornea; granular lids: a serious disease, often occurring after purulent ophthalmia.—**Trachoma glands.** See *gland.*

trachomatous (trạ-kom′a̤-tus), *a.* [< *trachoma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with trachoma.

Trachomedusæ (trak″ọ-mẹ-dū′sē), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *Trachymedusæ. Haeckel; E. R. Lankester.*

Trachurops (trạ-kū′rops), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1862), < *Trachurus* + Gr. ὤψ, face, aspect, appearance, eye.] A genus of carangoid fishes, of fusiform shape, with the hinder part of the lateral line plated, the shoulder-girdle with a deep cross furrow at its junction with the isthmus, and the eye very large. *T. crumenophthalmus* is the big-eyed scad, also called *goggler* and *goggle-eyed jack* (which see, under *goggle-eyed*).

Trachurus (trạ-kū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1810), < L. *trachurus*, < Gr. τράχουρος, τραχοῦρος, the horse-mackerel, < τραχύς, rough, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of carangoid fishes, the saurels, having the lateral line armed with bony carinate plates for its whole length. *T. saurus*, also called *scad, horse-mackerel*, and *skipjack*, is greenish with silvery sides and a dusky opercular spot, and is a foot long. It inhabits Atlantic waters both of Europe and of the United States. See cut under *scad.*

trachybasalt (trak-i-ba̤-sâlt′), *n.* [< Gr. τραχύς, rough, + E. *basalt.*] The name given by Bořicky to a variety of basalt. It is dark-gray, very fine-grained, with more or less calcitic and zeolitic matter dispersed through it, and is the latest member of the basaltic formation of Bohemia.

trachycarpous (trak-i-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. τραχύς, rough, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having rough fruit.

Trachycarpus (trak-i-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1861), so called with ref. to the woolly fruit of one species; < Gr. τραχύς, rough, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Corypheæ.* It is characterized by polygamously monœcious flowers with valvate segments, and an ovary of three distinct acute carpels connate at the base, each with a sessile stigma terminal in fruit. There are 4 species, 2 natives of the mountains of northern India and Burma, one in China, and another in Japan. They are thornless palms, densely clothed above with a fibrous netting remaining from the leaf-sheaths. They bear terminal roundish leaves deeply cut into narrow two-cleft segments, with a biconvex petiole, and entire densely fibrous sheath. The short or elongated numerous robust spadices are densely or loosely flowered, and covered at first by numerous large, compressed, obliquely cut woolly spathes. The flowers are small and yellowish, followed by a roundish fruit with thin fleshy pericarp, and a single erect free seed with equable corneous albumen. They vary very much in habit. *T. Martianus*, of the Himalayas, produces tall solitary trunks; in others the stems are low and tufted. The fruit is either blue or saffron-colored. The species have been often described under the genus *Chamærops. T. excelsus* is known as *hemp-palm. T. Fortunei*, the Chinese fan-palm, considered the only palm which is at all hardy in England, is the source in China of a fibrous matting used for cordage, and made into clothing, which is said to be water-proof.

Trachycephalus (trak-i-sef′a̤-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τραχύς, rough, + κεφαλή, head.] A genus of *Hylidæ*, characterized by the extensive cranial ossifications, which cause the head to seem bare and rough on the upper side. *T. lichenatus* is a species known as the *lichened tree-toad.*

Trachycomus (trạ-kik′ọ-mus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. τραχύς, rough, + κόμη, hair: see *coma*^{2}.] A genus of timeliine birds of the Oriental region. *T. ochrocephalus* is the yellow-crowned thrush or bulbul, formerly also called *Ceylonese stare*, ranging through the Malay peninsula to Java, Sumatra, and Borneo.

Trachyglossa (trak-i-glos′a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τραχύς, rough, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A primary group of octopods, including all those which have radular teeth: contrasted with *Lioglossa.* It embraces all octopods except the *Cirroteuthidæ.*

trachyglossate (trak-i-glos′āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the tongue rough with radular teeth, as an octopod; of or relating to the *Trachyglossa.*

II. *n.* Any member of the *Trachyglossa.*

Trachylobium (trak-i-lō′bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Hayne, 1827), so called with ref. to the rough pods; < Gr. τραχύς, rough, + λοβός, pod: see *lobe.*] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Cæsalpinieæ* and tribe *Amherstieæ.* It is characterized by leaves composed of two coriaceous leaflets, and by flowers with caducous bractlets, each with five petals, all stalked, and somewhat equal, or with the two lower ones minute. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of the tropics in eastern Africa and the Mascarene Islands, with one in Asia, there commonly cultivated. They are trees with white flowers panicled at the ends of the branches. See *copal* and *anime*, 2.

Trachymedusæ (trak″i-mẹ-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τραχύς, rough, + NL. *Medusæ.*] In Haeckel's system of classification, an order of acalephs whose marginal bodies or sense-organs are tentaculicysts, and whose genitals are situated in the course of the radial canals. No hydriform trophosome is known to occur. It is composed of such forms as *Pelagia, Trachynema, Aglaura, Liriope*, and *Geryonia* (or *Carmarina*), and corresponds to a part of the *Haplomorpha* of Carus or of the *Monopsea* of Allman.

trachymedusan (trak″i-mẹ-dū′sa̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachymedusæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Trachymedusæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trachymedusæ.*

Trachymene (trak-i-mē′nē), *n.* [NL. (Rudge, 1811), so called with ref. to the woolly and somewhat moon-shaped fruit; < Gr. τραχύς, rough, + μήνη, moon.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Hydrocotyleæ.* It is distinguished from the related genus *Hydrocotyle* by the absence of stipules. It includes about 14 species, one a native of New Caledonia, and one of Borneo, the others all Australian. They are usually hirsute herbs, with ternately dissected and toothed leaves, and white or blue flowers in simple umbels with linear involucral bracts. The fruit is usually roughened with bristles or tubercles, one of the carpels often smoother or abortive. *T. australis* is known as *Victorian parsnip.*

Trachynematidæ (trak″i-nẹ-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachynema(t-)*, the typical genus (< Gr. τραχύς, rough, + νῆμα, a thread), + *-idæ.*] A family of hydromedusans, of the order *Trachymedusæ*, typified by the genus *Trachynema* (or *Circe*), having rigid marginal tentacles, and the genitals developed in vesicles in the eight radial canals. Also *Trachynemidæ.*

Trachynotus (trak-i-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800), < Gr. τραχύς, rough, + νῶτος, back.] A notable genus of carangoid fishes, with short free spines on the back (whence the name); the pompanos. There are several species, highly valued as food-fishes. See *pompano*, 1.

trachyphonia (trak-i-fō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχυφωνία*, roughness of voice, < *τραχύφωνος*, rough-voiced, < *τραχύς*, rough, + *φωνή*, voice.] Roughness of the voice.

Trachypteridæ (trak-ip-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachypterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Trachypterus*, of few species, some of which are noted for their fragility. *T. arcticus* is the deal-fish (see cut under *deal-fish*), occasionally stranded on the British coasts. The family has been used with varying limits. In Günther's classification it included the *Regalecidæ*, or oar-fishes (see cut under *Regalecus*), and the *Stylophoridæ*. In Gill's it is restricted to tæniosomes with the body moderately long and much compressed; the head and opercular apparatus short (the operculum extended downward, the suboperculum below it, the interoperculum contracted backward and bounded behind by the operculum and suboperculum); the ventral fins with few rays in the young and atrophied or lost in the adult; the cranium with a myodome and basisphenoid; the supraoccipital prominent behind; the epiotics confined to the sides and back of the cranium; and no ribs.

trachypteroid (trạ-kip′tẹ-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachypterus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the *Trachypteridæ*, or having their characters; resembling or related to the king of the salmon.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Trachypteridæ*.

Trachypterus (trạ-kip′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Gouan, 1770), < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin).] The leading genus of trachypteroid fishes, characterized by the well-developed ventral fins of from four to six branched rays, and the long fan-shaped caudal fin. (See cut under *deal-fish*.) *T. altivelis* is known as *king of the salmon* (which see, under *king*^{1}).

trachyspermous (trak-i-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having rough seeds; rough-seeded.

Trachystomata (trak-i-stō′mạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A group of urodele amphibians, of eel-like form and without hind legs, as the *Sirenidæ*. The basioccipital, supra-occipital, and supratemporal bones are suppressed; there is no vomer, intercalare, or maxillary arch; and the propodials are distinct. See *Sirenidæ*, 1.

trachyte (trak′īt), *n.* [= F. *trachyte* = G. *trachyt*, < Gr. *τραχύτης*, roughness, < *τραχύς*, rough, rugged.] A volcanic rock exhibiting a characteristic roughness when handled. At present it is sought to limit the term to rocks composed essentially of sanidine, with more or less triclinic feldspar; hornblende, biotite, and magnetite are also frequently present in greater or less quantity. Much of the rock of the Cordilleras, formerly called trachyte, is now considered by lithologists to belong more properly among the andesites.—**Greenstone-trachyte.** Same as *propylite*.—**Quartz-trachyte,** a rock distinguished from trachyte by the presence of quartz. As used by most lithologists, the same as *liparite* or *quartz-rhyolite*.

trachyte-tuff (trak′īt-tuf), *n.* A fragmentary eruptive rock made up of trachytic material. See *tuff*^{3} and *trachyte*.

> Like the other fragmentary volcanic rocks, the tuffs may be subdivided according to the lava from the disintegration of which they have been formed. Thus we have felsite-tuffs, *trachyte tuffs*, basalt-tuffs, pumice-tuffs, porphyrite-tuffs, etc. *Geikie*, Text Book of Geol., 2d ed., p. 166.

trachytic (trạ-kit′ik), *a.* [< *trachyte* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of trachyte.

trachytoid (trak′i-toid), *a.* [< *trachyte* + *-oid*.] Belonging to or having the characters of trachyte.—**Trachytoid structure** (as used by Fouqué and Michel-Lévy, in describing the eruptive rocks), a type of structure in which an amorphous magma is present, with the usual evidences of fluxion, while at the same time there is a more distinct indication of two epochs or stages of crystallization than there is in the granitoid structure as this latter term is limited by these authors.

tracing (trā′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trace*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who traces.—**2.** A track or path; a course.

> Not all those precious gems in Heav'n above
> Shall yield a sight more pleasing to behold,
> With all their turns and *tracings* manifold.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing, st. 13.

3. A mechanical copy of a design or drawing, made by reproducing its lines as seen through a transparent medium, as tracing-paper.

tracing-cloth (trā′sing-klôth), *n.* A smooth thin linen fabric, coated with size, used for making tracings of drawings, plans, etc., as less destructible than tracing-paper. Also called *tracing-linen*.

tracing-instrument (trā′sing-in″strọ̈-mẹnt), *n.* An instrument of any kind used to facilitate tracing, or to make by tracing an enlarged or a reduced copy. See *tracer* (*g*), and cut under *pantograph*.

tracing-linen (trā′sing-lin″en), *n.* Same as *tracing-cloth*.

tracing-lines (trā′sing-līnz), *n. pl. Naut.*, lines in a ship passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing higher.

tracing-machine (trā′sing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* Same as *tracer* (*g*).

tracing-paper (trā′sing-pā″pėr), *n.* **1.** See *paper*.—**2.** Same as *transfer-paper*, 1.

tracing-thread (trā′sing-thred), *n.* In *lace-making*: (*a*) A bordering thread thicker than most of the threads of the fabric, usually indicating the pattern. (*b*) A group or cluster of threads used for such bordering. Compare *trolley-thread* (under *trolley*), and *Mechlin lace* (under *lace*).

tracing-wheel (trā′sing-hwēl), *n.* A wheel used as a tracer; especially, a small toothed wheel attached to a handle by which it is run over a surface to mark a pattern in dotted lines.

track^1 (trak), *v. t.* [A var., prob. due to association with the noun *track*, of *treck* (as in *treck-pot*), or *trick* (see *trick*^{3}, draw), < MD. *trecken*, D. *trekken*, draw, pull, tow, delineate, sketch, also intr., travel, march, = OFries. *trekka*, *tregga* = MLG. *trecken*, LG. *trekken* = MHG. G. *trecken*, draw, a secondary form of a strong verb seen in OHG. *trehhan*, MHG. *trechen*, draw, shove, scrape, rake. The L. *trahere*, draw (whence ult. E. *tract*^{1}, *trace*^{1}), is a different word. Cf. *track*^{2}, *n.* and *v.*] **1.** To draw; specifically, to draw or tow (a boat) by a line reaching from the vessel to the bank or shore.—**2**†. To draw out; protract; delay.

> Yet by delaies the matier was alwaies *tracked*, and put over without any fruteful determination.
> *Strype*, Eccles. Mem., Hen. VIII., Originals No. 13.

track^1 (trak), *n.* [< MD. *treck*, *treke*, D. *trek*, a drawing, train, delineation, feature; from the verb: see *track*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *track*^{2}, *n.*, and *tract*^{1}, *n.*, 6, with which *track*^{1} is confused, and to which it may be in part or wholly due (so *track*^{3} for *tract*^{1}). Cf. *trick*^{2}, *n.*] A feature; lineament. [Scotch.]

track^2 (trak), *n.* [Formerly also *tract* (by confusion with *tract*^{1}); < OF. *trac*, a track, trace, a beaten way or path, a course, F. *trac*, track, < MD. *treck*, *treke*, a drawing, draft, delineation, feature, train, procession, a line or flourish with a pen, a sketch, D. *trek*, a draft, feature, expedition, = MLG. *trek*, draft, expedition: see *track*^{1}, *n.* (the same word derived directly from the D.), and *track*^{1}, *v.* See also *trek*. For the relation of *track*^{2} to *track*^{1}, draw, cf. that of *trace*^{1}, 'track,' to *trace*^{1}, 'draw.'] **1.** A mark left by something that has passed along: as, the *track* of a ship (a wake); the *track* of a wagon (a rut).

> The weary sun, . . .
> . . . by the bright *track* of his fiery car,
> Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 20.

> Thou do'st cleaue, with thy keen Fauchins force,
> The Bards and Breast-plate of a furious Horse,
> No sooner hurt, but he recoyleth back,
> Writing his Fortune in a bloody *track*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

2. A mark or an impression left by the foot, whether of man or beast; a footprint; specifically, in *paleon.*, an ichnite or ichnolite; a fossil footprint, or cast of an extinct animal's foot. Compare *trace*^{1}, 1, and *trail*^{1}, 2.

> Consider the atmosphere, and the exteriour frame and face of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* and footsteps of wisdom in the constitution of them.
> *Bentley*, Works, I. viii. § 8.

3. A road; a path; a trail.

> Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 1130.

> Up through that wood behind the church
> There leads from Edward's door
> A mossy *track*, all over-boughed
> For half a mile or more. *Coleridge*, Three Graves.

> We all shrink, like cowards, from new duties, new responsibilities. We do not venture to go out of the beaten *track* of our daily life. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 340.

4. A course followed; a way of going or proceeding: as, the *track* of a comet.

> Thy Fancy like a Flame its way does make,
> And leaves bright *Tracks* for following Pens to take.
> *Cowley*, To Sir W. Davenant.

> If straight thy *track*, or if oblique,
> Thou know'st not. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

5. The course or path laid out for horse-, foot-, bicycle-, or other races: as, a cinder *track*; a *track* of six laps to the mile.—**6.** The two continuous lines of rails on which railway-cars run, forming, together with the ties, ballast, switches, etc., an essential part of the permanent way: as, a single *track*; a double *track*; to cross the *track*. See cut under *switch*.—**7.** In *anat.*, the course of a vessel, nerve, duct, etc.—**8.** In *zoöl.*, the sole of the foot.—**Double-track road,** a railroad having two tracks, so that trains may run in both directions at the same time.—**In one's tracks,** where one stands; as one goes; hence, then and there; on the spot.

> He was in for stealing horses, but I think the real thief swore it off on him. If he did, God forgive him; he had better have shot the boy *in his tracks*.
> *The Century*, XL. 224.

Off the track, thrown from the track; derailed, as a railway-carriage; colloquially, having wandered away from the subject under discussion: as, the speaker was a long way *off the track*.—**Side track.** See *side-track*.—**Single-track road,** a railroad having only one track, but provided with turnouts at intervals, so that trains may run both ways.—**To have the inside track.** See *inside*.—**To make tracks,** to go away; quit; leave; depart. [Slang.]

> You will be pleased to *make tracks*, and vanish out of these parts forever! *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

To make tracks for, to go for; go after. [Slang.]

> "I *made tracks for* that lad," said Robert, . . . "I found him in the fields one morning."
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xiii.

Track-laying machine, a machine for laying rails in position on a railroad-track, the machine moving forward over each part of the track so laid.=**Syn. 3-6.** *Road*, *Path*, etc. (see *way*), trail, pathway.

track^2 (trak), *v. t.* [< *track*^{2}, *n.* Cf. OF. *tracquer*, surround in hunting, hunt down. In def. 3, cf. *track*^{1}, *v.*, draw, from which, or its source, *track*^{2}, *n.* and *v.*, is derived.] **1.** To follow up the tracks of; follow by the tracks or traces left by that which is followed; trace; trail.

> It was often found impossible to *track* the robbers to their retreats. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

> Through camp and town and wilderness
> He *tracked* his victim. *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

> I will *track* this vermin to their earths.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. To ascertain by means of existing traces or remains; trace.

> The whole line of their retreat might be *tracked* by the corpses of thousands who had died of cold, fatigue, and hunger. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

3. To trace, follow, or mark out plainly.

> The straight course to her desire was *tracked*.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i. 32.

> A thirst to spend our fire and restless force
> In *tracking* out our true, original course.
> *M. Arnold*, The Buried Life.

4. To make tracks over; traverse: as, to *track* the desert.—**5.** To make marks upon, as with wet or muddy feet.

> "Stand still there!" she called to me as I approached the door, "and don't come in to *track* my floor."
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 21.

track^3† (trak), *n.* [An erroneous form of *tract*^{1}, as *tract*^{4} is an erroneous form of *track*^{2}.] A tract of land.

> Those small *tracks* of ground, the county of Poole, and the like. *Fuller*, General Worthies. (*Richardson.*)

trackage^1 (trak′ạj), *n.* [< *track*^{1} + *-age*.] A drawing or towing, as of a boat on a river or canal; haulage; towage.

trackage^2 (trak′ạj), *n.* [< *track*^{2} + *-age*.] The collective tracks of a railway. *Science*, XII. 46.

track-athletics (trak′ath-let″iks), *n.* Athletics which are conducted on a track, as running, hurdling, walking, and bicycling: sometimes used in an enlarged sense to include jumping, shot- and hammer-throwing, pole-vaulting, etc.

track-boat (trak′bōt), *n.* [< *track*^{1} + *boat*.] A boat which is towed by a line from the shore; a canal-boat. *Carlyle*, Reminiscences, p. 104.

track-chart (trak′chärt), *n.* A chart showing the path of a vessel at sea.

track-clearer (trak′klēr″ėr), *n.* **1.** A bar or guard suspended above the track just in front of the wheels of a locomotive or a horse-car, for the purpose of pushing any obstruction from the track; also, a cow-catcher, or a track-sweeper for removing snow from a railway.—**2.** A triangular board at the outer end of the cutter-bar of a mowing-machine or harvester, serving at once to guide the grain to the cutter and to clear a path for the next course of the machine.

track-edge (trak′ej), *n.* In *milling*, the abrupt edge of the furrow of a millstone.

tracker^1 (trak′ėr), *n.* [< *track*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who tracks or tows a boat or raft, as on a river or canal.

> A hundred naked, shouting, and arm-swinging *trackers* dragged each one [a junk] slowly along, now straining every muscle at the long tow-line, now slacking up, as a man seated at the bow of the boat directed them with the beat of a small drum held between his knees.
> *The Century*, XLI. 729.

2. In *organ-building*, a thin strip or ribbon of wood used to transmit a pulling motion from one lever to another: opposed to *sticker*, which acts by pushing. See cut under *organ*.

The *tracker* attached to the arm, . . . acted on by the pipe valve, pulls it shut, and no air is admitted to the pipe. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 83.

3. *pl.* See *sticker*^{2}, 6.

tracker^2 (trak'ėr), *n.* [< *track*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which pursues or hunts by following the track or trail; a trailer.

He . . . followes pretty feet and insteps like a hare *tracker*. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

And of the *trackers* of the deer
Scarce half the lessening pack was near.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 4.

The Missourian, an excellent *tracker*, took up the bloody trail. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 209.

2. One who observes and follows.

The country parson, who is a diligent observer and *tracker* of God's ways, sets up as many encouragements to goodness as he can. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xi.

track-harness (trak'här″nes), *n.* A light, plain, breast-collar single harness. *E. H. Knight.*

track-hound (trak'hound), *n.* A dog which hunts or tracks by scent, as a sleuth-hound.

We retraced our steps, intending to return on the morrow with a good *track-hound*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 42.

track-indicator (trak'in″di-kā-to̤r), *n.* On a railroad, an apparatus for registering the alinement, level, and general condition of a track on which a car containing the apparatus is moving. It is used on a dynagraph-car. See *dynagraph*.

track-layer (trak'lā″ėr), *n.* A workman occupied in the laying of railroad-tracks.

trackless (trak'les), *a.* [< *track*^{2} + *-less*.] Untrodden; without path or track; unmarked by footprints or paths: as, *trackless* deserts.

Where birds with painted oars did ne'er
Row through the *trackless* ocean of the air.
Cowley, The Muse.

tracklessly (trak'les-li), *adv.* So as to leave no track.

Like wind upon the waters *tracklessly*. *George Eliot.*

tracklessness (trak'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without a track or path.

trackman (trak'man), *n.*; pl. *trackmen* (-men). One employed to look after a railway-track.

The *trackmen*, in their red overstockings, their many-colored blouses, and their brilliant toques, look like gnomes. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 646.

trackmaster (trak'mȧs″tėr), *n.* A railway official who has charge of a track.

track-pot (trak'pot), *n.* [Also *treck-pot*, *truck-pot*; < *track*^{1} + *pot*^{1}.] A pot in which tea is drawn or infused; a tea-pot. [Scotch.]

track-raiser (trak'rā″zėr), *n.* A tool of any kind, as a rail-jack or lifting-jack, for raising rails which have become sprung below the proper level. Sometimes a screw-jack mounted on a tripod is used, the hook being pushed below the rail, and the screw turned by a handspike.

track-road (trak'rōd), *n.* [< *track*^{1} + *road*.] A tow-path.

track-scale (trak'skāl), *n.* A scale which weighs a section of railway-track with the load standing on it. *E. H. Knight.*

track-scout (trak'skout), *n.* [< *track*^{1} + *scout*^{4}, after D. *trek-schuit*, a draw-boat, < *trekken*, draw, + *schuit*, boat: see *trekschuit*.] Same as *trekschuit*.

It would not be amiss if he travelled over England in a stage-coach, and made the tour of Holland in a *track-scoute*. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i. 11.

Shallops, *track-scouts*, and row-boats with one accord took place in line. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 681.

track-walker (trak'wâ″kėr), *n.* A trackman who inspects a certain section of railway-track, especially before the passage of very fast trains, to look for breaks or other defects, and to tighten up wedges and nuts.

The chapters give a logical account of the origin and development of Railways in America, and describe the work of the railroad man from president to *track-walker*. *Scribner's Mag.*, VI., p. 29 of adv'ts.

trackway (trak'wā), *n.* A tramway.

tract^1† (trakt), *v. t.* [< L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, draw, carry off, draw out, protract, delay, retard; prob. not connected with E. *draw*, *drag*. Hence ult. (from L. *trahere*) E. *tract*^{1}, *n.*, with its doublets *trait*, *trace*^{2}, etc., *tract*^{2}, *tract*^{3}, etc., *attract*, *contract*, *detract*, etc., *extray*, *portray*, *treat*, *treatise*, *treaty*, *tractate*, *tractable*, etc., *attrahent*, *contrahent*, *subtrahend*, etc., *trace*^{1}, *track*^{3}, etc. The verb *tract*^{1}, with the noun, has been more or less confused in some senses with *track*^{1} and *track*^{2}.] 1. To draw; draw out; protract; waste.

He [Crassus] *tracted* time, and gaue them leisure to prepare to encounter his force. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 474.

Yet (*tracting* time) he thought he would provide
No less to keep then coole the Assiegers pride.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii.

2. To trace; track; follow.

Well did he *tract* his steps as he did ryde.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 3.

His heart hath wrestled with deaths pangs,
From whose sterne cave none *tracts* a backward path.
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, i.

tract^1 (trakt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tracte*; < L. *tractus*, a drawing, train, extent, a district, extent of time, in gen. extension, length, ML. a treating, handling, doing, business, commerce, a song, etc., in a great variety of uses; < *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw: see *tract*^{1}, *v.* From the same L. noun are also ult. E. *trait* and *trace*^{2}.] 1. Extent; a continued passage or duration; process; lapse: used chiefly in the phrase *tract of time*.

This in *tracte of tyme* made hym welthy.
Fabyan, Chron., lvi.

Silly Wormes in *tracte of time* ouerthrowe . . . statelye Townes. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 110.

A lifelong *tract of time* reveal'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlvi.

2†. Course or route; track; way.

Vnderstandyng, by reason of the sphere, that if I shulde sayle by the way of the northwest wynde I shulde by a shorter *tracte* coome to India, I thereuppon caused the kynge to bee aduertised of my diuise.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Cabot (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 288).

3†. Course or movement; action.

The whole *tract* of a Comedy shoulde be full of delight, as the Tragedy shoulde be still maintained in a well raised admiration. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

4†. Attractive influence; attraction; charm.

Hell never own me,
But I am taken! the fine *tract* of it
Pulls me along! to hear men such professors
Grown in our subtlest sciences!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

5. Extent; expanse; hence, a region of indefinite extent; a more or less extended area or stretch of land or water: as, a *tract* of woodland.

All this *tract* of the Alpes . . . was heretofore called Alpes Coctiæ. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 90.

For heaven hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton*, P. L., i. 28.

Where Apollo's Fane refulgent stands
Was heretofore a *Tract* of Pasture-Lands.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

6†. Trait; lineament; feature.

The discovery of a man's self by the *tracts* of his countenance is a great weakness and betraying.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

7. In *anat.*, an area or expanse; the extension of an organ or a system: as, the digestive or alimentary *tract*; the optic *tract*. Also called *tractus* (which see).—8. In *ornith.*, a pteryla, or feathered place: distinguished from *spacc*.

The former places are called *tracts* or pterylæ.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 87.

9. In *her.*, same as *tressure*.—**Anterolateral ascending tract**, a somewhat comma-shaped tract occupying the periphery of the anterolateral column of the spinal cord, extending from the anterior extremity of the cerebellar tract nearly or quite to the anterior roots. The fibers are of medium size, and degenerate upward. Also called *tract of Gowers*.—**Anterolateral descending tract**, a tract of white fibers in the anterolateral column of the spinal cord, bordering the anterolateral ascending tract on its inner side, and extending from the crossed pyramidal tract nearly or quite to the anterior fissure. It is marked by many fibers which degenerate downward, but these are so mingled with other fibers that it is far from being a pure tract. See cut under *spinal*.—**Cerebellar tract**, a tract in the lateral column of the spinal cord and medulla, extending from the lumbar enlargement of the cord to the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.—**Ciliated tracts.** See *ciliate*.—**Descending comma tract**, a somewhat comma-shaped group of fibers in the central section of the external posterior column of the spinal cord, which degenerates downward for a short distance. It has been made out only in the cervical and upper thoracic regions.—**Direct cerebellar tract.** Same as *cerebellar tract*.—**Intermediolateral tract**, the so-called lateral gray cornu of the spinal cord, most conspicuous in the thoracic region. See cut under *spinal*.—**Lissauer's tract**, a small tract of fine nerve-fibers lying at the tip of the posterior gray cornu of the spinal cord, formed by the ascending fibers of the lateral sections of the lateral bundles of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, which appear thus to pass upward for some distance before they terminate in the posterior gray cornu. Also called *posterior marginal tract* or *zone*, or *Lissauer's zone*. See cut under *spinal*.—**Olfactory tract**, the rhinencephalon, or olfactory process of the prosencephalon, especially when, as in man and the higher vertebrates generally, it is comparatively small and of simple band-like character, whence it is also erroneously called *olfactory nerve*.—**Optic tract.** See *optic* and *tractus*.—**Peduncular tract.** Same as *pyramidal tract*.—**Posterior marginal tract.** Same as *Lissauer's tract*.—**Powder-down tracts.** See *powder-down*.—**Pyramidal tract.** See *pyramidal*.—**Respiratory tract.** (*a*) The middle column of the spinal marrow, whence, according to Sir Charles Bell, the respiratory nerves originate. (*b*) The air-passages collectively.—**Semilunar tract**, a tract of white fibers, in the lateral part of the cerebellar hemisphere, of undetermined connections.—**Tract of Gowers**, the anterolateral ascending tract (which see, above).

tract^2† (trakt), *v. t.* [< L. *tractare*, handle, treat, freq. of *trahere*, draw: see *treat*, and cf. *tract*^{1}.] 1. To handle; treat.

The erle . . . grauously perswaded the magestrates of the citees and tounes, and so gently and familiarly vsed and *tracted* the vulgare people. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

Hence—2. To discourse or treat of; describe; delineate.

The man [Ulysses] . . .
Saw many towns and men, and could their manners *tract*.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

tract^3 (trakt), *n.* [< ML. *tractus*, a treating, handling, etc., an anthem, particular uses of L. *tractus*, a drawing: see *tract*^{2}, and cf. *tractate*.] 1. A short treatise, discourse, or dissertation; especially, a brief printed treatise or discourse on some topic of practical religion.

The church clergy at that time are allowed to have written the best collection of *tracts* against popery.
Swift, The Presbyterians' Plea of Merit.

Men . . . who live a recluse and studious life, . . . and pore over black-letter *tracts*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 284.

2. In the Roman and some other Western liturgies, an anthem consisting of verses from Scripture (generally from the Psalms), sung instead of the Alleluia after the gradual, or instead of the gradual, from Septuagesima till Easter eve: so called from being sung 'continuously' (*tractim*) by the cantor without interruption of other voices. Also *tractus*.—**Albertine tracts.** See *Albertine*.—**Brehon Tracts.** See *brehon*.—**Oxford tracts**, a series of ninety pamphlets, entitled *Tracts for the Times*, published at Oxford from 1833 to 1841, the doctrines of which formed the basis of the Tractarian movement. See *Tractarianism*.—**Tract No. 90.** See *Tractarianism*.—**Tract society**, a society for the printing and distribution of religious tracts.

tract^4† (trakt), *n.* [An erroneous form of *track*^{2}, simulating *tract*^{1}.] Track; footprint.

They lookt about, but nowhere could espye
Tract of his foot. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 19.

They [the English] could not come near them [Indians], but followed them by y^e *tracte* of their feet sundrie miles.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 81.

tractability (trak-ta̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *tractabilities* (-tiz). [< L. *tractabilita(t-)s*, < *tractabilis*, tractable: see *tractable*.] The state or process of being tractable; especially, docility; submissiveness.

I trace lines of force in her face which make me sceptical of her *tractability*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxix.

A wild man, not of the woods, but the cloisters, nor yet civilized into the *tractabilities* of home.
Bulwer, Caxtons, i. 1. (*Latham.*)

tractable (trak'ta̤-bl), *a.* [In other use *treatable* (q. v.); OF. *traitable*, *traictable*, F. *traitable* = Pr. *tractable* = Sp. *tratable* = Pg. *tratavel* = It. *trattabile*, < L. *tractabilis*, that may be touched, handled, or managed, < *tractare*, take in hand, handle, manage, freq. of *trahere*, draw: see *tract*^{1}, *tract*^{2}, and *treat*.] 1†. Capable of being touched, handled, or felt; palpable.

But they [the angels] had palpable and *tractable* bodies for the time, as appears plainly, ver. 4, by washing their feet. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 512.

2. Easily handled or wrought.

This metall [gold] is a body *tractable* and bryght, of coloure lyke vnto the soonne. And, . . . beinge seene, it greatly disposeth the myndes of men to desyre it and esteme it as a thyng most precious.
R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 362).

Hence—3. Manageable; governable; easily led; docile; pliant.

It is seldome sene that frendship is betwene these parsones: a man sturdie, of oppinion inflexible, . . . with him that is *tractable*, and with reason persuaded.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 11.

The reason of these holy maids will win her;
You'l find her *tractable* to any thing
For your content or his.
Massinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, iii.

When England . . . shall meet with Princes *tractable* to the Prelacy, then much mischiefe is like to ensue.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

tractableness (trak'ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* Tractability.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of the *tractableness* of children, . . . there are many who will never apply themselves to their books. *Locke*, Education, § 86.

tractably (trak'ta̤-bli), *adv.* In a tractable manner; with compliance or docility.

Tractarian (trak-tā'ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *tract*^{3} + *-arian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Tractarians or their doctrines.

II. *n.* One of the promoters or adherents of Tractarianism.

His religious opinions, . . . said the clergyman, were those of a sound Churchman; by which he meant, I rather suspect, that he was a pretty smart *tractarian*.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xlviii.

A reaction begins in England with Wesley. It is seen in the Evangelical movement, still more in the *Tractarians*, who strive after the re-creation of the Church as a living organism and the absorption of the individual in it.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 225.

Tractarianism (trak-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Tractarian* + *-ism.*] A system of religious opinion and practice promulgated within the Church of England in a series of papers entitled "Tracts for the Times," published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841. The movement began as a counter-movement to the liberalizing tendency in ecclesiasticism and the rationalizing tendency in theology, and was in its inception an endeavor to bring the church back to the principles of primitive and patristic Christianity. Its fundamental principles were that the Christian religion involves certain well-defined theological dogmas, and a visible church with sacraments and rites and definite religious teaching on the foundation of dogma, and that this visible church is based upon and involves an unbroken line of episcopal succession from the apostles, and includes the Anglican Church. The tracts consisted of extracts from the high-church divines of the seventeenth century and the church fathers, with contributions by Newman, Froude, Pusey, and Isaac Williams. In the last of the series, Tract No. 90, Dr. (afterward Cardinal) Newman took the ground that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England are in large part susceptible of an interpretation not inconsistent with the doctrines of the Council of Trent. This tract was condemned by a number of bishops and heads of colleges, and a part of the Tractarians (among them Newman in 1845) entered the Church of Rome, others remaining with Dr. Pusey and John Keble in the Church of England, and maintaining the principles of sacramental efficacy and apostolic authority within that communion.

tractate (trak′tāt), *n.* [Formerly also *tractat*; = D. *traktaat* = G. *tractat* = Sw. Dan. *traktat*, < L. *tractatus*, a treatise, eccl. a homily, a handling, treatment, < *tractare*, handle, treat: see *tract*^{2}, *treat*, and cf. *tract*^{3}.] A treatise; a tract.

I presumed to allege this excellent writing of your majesty as a prime or excellent example of *tractates* concerning special and respective duties.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Needlesse *tractats* stuff't with specious names.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

tractation† (trak-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *tractatio*(*n-*), management, treatment, < *tractare*, manage, treat: see *tract*^{2}, *treat*.] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion.

The journey they make us take through fire and water requires a more punctual *tractation* than your patience will now admit. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 88.

tractator (trak-tā′tor), *n.* [< L. *tractator*, a handler, a treater, < *tractare*, handle, treat: see *tract*^{2}, *treat*.] A writer of tracts; specifically [*cap.*], one of the writers of the "Tracts for the Times"; a Tractarian. [Rare.]

Talking of the *Tractators* — so you still like their tone! And so do I. *Kingsley*, Life, I. 58.

tractatrix (trak-tā′triks), *n.* [Fem. of *tractator*.] In *geom.*, same as *tractrix*.

tractellate (trak′te-lāt), *a.* [< *tractellum* + *-ate*^{1}.] Having a tractellum, as an infusorian.

tractellum (trak-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *tractella* (-ä). [NL., dim. < L. *tractus*, a tract: see *tract*^{1}.] The anterior vibratile flagellum of a biflagellate infusorian, used for locomotion: correlated with *gubernaculum*.

tractile (trak′til), *a.* [< L. **tractilis*, < *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw, drag: see *tract*^{1}.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers; . . . *tractile* or to be drawn forth in length, intractile.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 839.

tractility (trak-til′i-ti), *n.* [< *tractile* + *-ity*.] The property of being tractile.

Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to those of gold. *Derham.*

traction (trak′shon), *n.* [= F. *traction* = Sp. *traccion* = Pg. *tracção* = It. *trazione*, < ML. **tractio*(*n-*), a drawing, < L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw, drag: see *tract*^{1}.] 1. The act of drawing, or the state of being drawn; specifically, in *physiol.*, contraction, as of a muscle.—2. The act of drawing a body along a surface, as over water or on a railway. The power exerted in order to produce the effect is called the *force of traction*. The line in which the force of traction acts is called the *line of traction*, and the angle which this line makes with the plane along which a body is drawn by the force of traction is called the *angle of traction*.
3. Attraction; attractive power or influence.

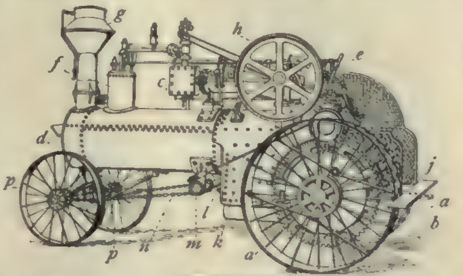
He [Macbeth] feels the resistless *traction* of fate, sees himself on the verge of an abyss, and his brain is filled with phantoms. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 384.

4. The adhesive friction of a body or object, as of a wheel on a rail or a rope on a pulley. *E. H. Knight.*—5. An action the negative of pressure.—**Line of traction.** (*a*) See def. 2. (*b*) In *physiol.*, the axis or direction of the tractive action of a muscle; the line in which a muscle contracts.

tractional (trak′shon-al), *a.* [< *traction* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to traction.

traction-aneurism (trak′shon-an″ū-rizm), *n.* An aneurism produced by traction on the wall of the vessel, as by the ductus Botalli on the wall of the aorta.

traction-engine (trak′shon-en″jin), *n.* A movable steam-engine used for dragging heavy loads on common roads, as distinguished from *locomotive engine*, used on a railway.



Traction-engine.

a, driving-wheels with V-shaped projections on their rims to prevent slip; *b*, gear-wheel keyed to the shaft of the driving-wheels, and receiving motion through intermediate gearing from the engine *c*, mounted upon the top of the boiler *d*. This driving-gear may be made to reverse its motion by a link-motion controlled by the lever *e*. The steam-dome and smoke-stack are shown at *f* and *g*. When it is desired to use the steam-power for driving other machinery, the traction wheels may be run out of gear, and the power taken off by a belt from the fly-wheel *h*. The engineer stands on a step *j*, and through a hand-wheel keyed to the shaft *k* steers the machine when it is moved from place to place, the steering-mechanism consisting of the worm-gearing *m* which turns the winding-shaft *l*, and the chain *n* linked to the opposite ends of the axle of the wheels *p*, this axle being swiveled to a bracket on the under side of the boiler. The turning of the shaft *l* lengthens the chain-connection on one side while shortening it on the other, thus turning the axle of the wheels *p* on its center, after the manner in which the front wheels of vehicles are turned in changing their direction.

traction-gearing (trak′shon-gēr″ing), *n.* A mechanical arrangement for utilizing the force of friction or adhesion by causing it to turn a wheel and its shaft.

traction-wheel (trak′shon-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which draws or impels a vehicle, as the driving-wheel of a locomotive. Power is applied to the wheel, and its frictional adhesion to the surface on which it bears is the direct agent of progression. *E. H. Knight.*

Tractite (trak′tīt), *n.* [< *tract*^{3} + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *Tractarian*. *Imp. Dict.*

tractitious (trak-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw (see *tract*^{2}), + *-itious*.] Treating; handling. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tractive (trak′tiv), *a.* [= F. *tractif*, < L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, draw: see *tract*^{1}.] Tractional; drawing; needed or used in drawing.

In any plexus of forces whatever, the resultant of all the *tractive* forces involved will be the line of greatest traction. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 293.

tractlet (trakt′let), *n.* [< *tract*^{3} + *-let*.] A small tract.

tractor (trak′tor), *n.* [< NL. *tractor*, < L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw, drag: see *tract*^{1}.] That which draws or is used for drawing; specifically, in the plural, metallic tractors. See the phrase.

What varied wonders tempt us as they pass!
The cowpox, *tractors*, galvanism, and gas.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

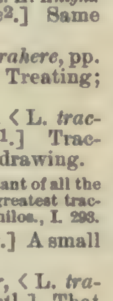
Metallic tractors, a pair of small pointed bars, one of brass and the other of steel, which, by being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism. They were devised by Dr. Perkins, and were much in vogue about the beginning of the nineteenth century, but have long been disused. Also called *Perkins's tractors*.

tractoration (trak-tō-rā′shon), *n.* [< *tractor* + *-ation*.] The employment of metallic tractors for the cure of diseases. See *tractor*.

Homœopathy has not died out so rapidly as *Tractoration*. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, Pref.

tractory (trak′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *tractories* (-riz). [NL. **tractorius*, < L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw: see *tract*^{1}.] A tractrix.

tractrix (trak′triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of *tractor*.] A transcendental curve invented by Christian Huygens (1629–95), the property of which is that the distances along the different tangents from the points of contact to the intersections of a certain line are all equal. It is the evolute of the catenary. The definition above given is that now usual, and implies four branches, as shown in the figure. But the original definition is that it is the locus of the center of gyration of a rod of which the end is drawn along a straight line, without any effect of momentum. So defined, the curve is confined to one side of the asymptote, and so it is usually drawn. Also *tractatrix*. Compare cut under *syntractrix*.



Tractrix.

tractus (trak′tus), *n.*; pl. *tractus*. [NL., < L. *tractus*, a tract: see *tract*^{2}, *tract*^{3}.] 1. Same as *tract*^{1}, 7.—2. Same as *tract*^{3}, 2.—**Tractus intermediolateralis**, the lateral cornu of the spinal cord with the cells contained in it. See cut under *spinal cord*.—**Tractus intestinalis**, the intestinal tract, or alimentary canal; the whole intestine from mouth to anus. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.—**Tractus opticus**, the optic tract, the band of white nerve-tissue which arises from the diencephalon, and forms a chiasm with its fellow in front of the tuber cinereum. See *optic*.—**Tractus spiralis foraminulentus**, a shallow spiral furrow in the center of the base of the bony cochlea, exhibiting groups of foramina through which the filaments of the cochlear nerves pass.

trad†. A Middle English preterit of *tread*.

trade^1 (trād), *n.* and *a.* [A later form, due partly to association with the related noun *tread* and the orig. verb *tread*, of early mod. E. *trode*, *trod*, < ME. *trod*, footstep, track, < AS. *trod*, footstep, < *tredan* (pret. *træd*, pp. *treden*), step, tread: see *tread*, *v.*, and cf. *tread*, *n.*, *trod*, *trode*. The appar. irregularity of the form (the reg. form is *trode* or *trod*, as still in dial. use) and the deflection of sense (from the obs. senses 'track, path,' etc., to the present usual senses, 'business, commerce, exchange') have obscured the etymology, suggesting an origin from or a confusion with F. *traite*, trade, Sp. *trato*, treatment, intercourse, communication, traffic, trade, etc.: see *trait*, *tract*^{2}.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A footstep; track; trace; trail.

Streight gan he him revyle, and bitter rate,
As Shepheardes curre, that in darke eveninges shade
Hath tracted forth some salvage beastes *trade*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 39.

2†. Path; way; course.

A postern with a blind wicket there was,
A common *trade* to passe through Priam's house.
Surrey, Æneid, ii. 587.

By reason of their knowledge of the law, and of the autoritee of being in the right *trade* of religion
J. Udall, On Luke xix.

You were advised . . . that his forward spirit
Would lift him where most *trade* of danger ranged.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 174.

3†. The bearing part of the felly of a wheel; the tread of a wheel.

The utter part of the wheele, called the *trade*.
Withals' Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 79. (*Nares.*)

4†. Course of action or effort.

Long did I love this lady;
Long my travail, long my *trade* to win her.
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iv. 3.

5†. Way of life; customary mode or course of action; habit or manner of life; habit; custom; practice.

In whose behauiors lyeth in effect the whole course and *trade* of mans life, and therefore tended altogither to the good amendment of man by discipline and example.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 25.

The ancient *trade* of this realm in education of youth . . . was to yoke the same with the fear of God, in teaching the same to use prayer morning and evening, . . . to make beysaunce to the magistrates.
Huggard, Displaying of the Protestants, p. 85. (*Davies*, [under *beysaunce*.)

Thy sin 's not accidental, but a *trade*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 149.

6. Business pursued; occupation.

The Spaniards dwell with their families, and exercise divers manuary *trades*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 122.

Thy *trade* to me tell, and where thou dost dwell.
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 33).

Begging is a *trade* unknown in this empire.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

7. Specifically, the craft or business which a person has learned and which he carries on as a means of livelihood or for profit; occupation; particularly, mechanical or mercantile employment; a handicraft, as distinguished from one of the liberal arts or of the learned professions, and from agriculture. Thus, we speak of the *trade* of a smith, of a carpenter, or of a mason; but not of the *trade* of a farmer or of a lawyer or physician.

We abound in quacks of every *trade*.
Crabbe. (*Imp. Dict.*)

8. The exchange of commodities for other commodities or for money; the business of buying and selling; dealing by way of sale or exchange; commerce; traffic. Trade comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, or in bills or money. It is, however, chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or by retail. Trade is either *foreign* or *domestic*. *Foreign trade* consists in the exportation and importation of goods, or the exchange of the commodities of different countries. *Domestic* or *home trade* is the exchange or buying and selling of goods within a country. Trade is also *wholesale* (that is, by the package or in large quantities) or it is by *retail*, or in small parcels. The *carrying-trade* is that of transporting commodities from one country to another by water.

Let this therefore assure you of our loues, and every yeare our friendly *trade* shall furnish you with Corne.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 209.

But I have been informed that the *trade* to England is sunk, and that the greatest export now is to France.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 90.

9. The persons engaged in the same occupation or line of business: as, the book-*trade.*

All this authorship, you perceive, is anonymous; it gives me no reputation except among the *trade.*
Irving. (*Imp. Dict.*)

10. A purchase or sale; a bargain; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, a deal.

But it is not every man's talent to force a *trade;* for a customer may choose whether he will buy or not.
Dryden, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

Give us something like the Australian system of voting, so that the resulting legislature will represent the state's business interests, and not a series of deals, dickers, *trades*, and bargains. *The Century*, XXXVII. 633.

11†. The implements, collectively, of any occupation.

The shepherd . . . with him all his patrimony bears,
His house and household gods, his *trade* of war.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 535.

12. Stuff: often used contemptuously in the sense of 'rubbish.' [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Ale, sir, and aqua vitæ, and such low-bred *trade*, is all I draw now-a-days. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho! xiv.

Balance of trade. See *balance.*—**Board of trade.** (*a*) In the United States, an association of business men established in most large cities for the furtherance of commercial interests, the enactment of rules for the regulation of trade, and the consideration of legislation affecting banking, insurance, railroads, customs, etc.; a chamber of commerce. (*b*) [*caps.*] In Great Britain, a committee of the Privy Council which has, to a large extent, the supervision of British commerce and industry. At its head are the President of the Board of Trade, who is usually a member of the Cabinet, the parliamentary secretary (formerly vice-president), the permanent secretary, and six assistant secretaries at the head of six departments—the *commercial, harbor, finance, railway, marine*, and *fisheries.* Attached to the Board of Trade are also the bankruptcy and emigration departments, the Patent Office, etc. A committee for trade and the plantations existed for a short time in the reign of Charles II. The council of trade was again constituted in the reign of William III., but discontinued in 1782. In 1786 the Board of Trade was organized, and its functions were subsequently greatly extended.—**Coasting-trade.** See *coasting.*—**Course of trade.** See *course*^{1}.—**Fair trade,** a proposed system of trade between Great Britain or British possessions and other countries, as advocated by the British fair-traders and the Fair-Trade League since about 1886. The fair-traders disclaim the intention of returning to protection, and aim at establishing reciprocity, and at the imposition of retaliatory duties on imports from countries which tax British products.—**Free trade.** See *free.*—**Jack of all trades.** See *Jack*^{1}.—**Round trade,** on the Gaboon river, a kind of barter in which the things exchanged comprise a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. Also called *bundle-trade.*—**To blow trade,** to blow (in) one course; blow constantly in the same direction. See *trade-wind.*

The wind *blowing trade*, without an inch of sayle we spooned before the sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 849.

Tricks of the trade. See *trick*^{1}.=**Syn. 6** and **7.** *Pursuit, Vocation*, etc. See *occupation.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of trade, or of a particular trade: as, a *trade* practice; a *trade* ball or dinner; *trade* organizations.—**Trade dollar.** See *dollar.*—**Trade price,** the price charged by the manufacturer or publisher to dealers in the same trade for articles that are to be sold again at an advance.—**Trade sale,** an auction sale by manufacturers, publishers, or others of goods to the trade.

trade^1 (trād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traded*, ppr. *trading.* [< *trade*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To take or keep one's course; pass; move; proceed.

His grizly Beard a sing'd confession made
What fiery breath through his black lips did *trade.*
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 17.

2. To engage in trade; engage in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, or anything else; barter; buy and sell; traffic; carry on commerce as a business: with *in* before the thing bought and sold.

This element of air which I profess to *trade in.*
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

3. To buy and sell or to exchange property in a specific instance: as, A *traded* with B for a horse or a number of sheep.—**4.** To engage in affairs generally; have dealings or transactions.

How did you dare
To *trade* and traffic with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 4.

5. To carry merchandise; voyage or ply as a merchant or merchantman.

They shall be my East and West Indies, and I will *trade* to them both. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 79.

To trade on, to take advantage of or make profit out of: as, to *trade on* another's fears.—**Touch and trade papers.** See *paper.*

II. *trans.* **1†.** To pass; spend.

Of this thyng we all beare witnesse, whom here ye see standinge, whiche haue *traded* our liues familiarly with him. *J. Udall*, On Acts ii.

2†. To frequent for purposes of trade.

The English merchants *trading* those countreys.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 458.

3. To sell or exchange in commerce; barter; buy and sell.

They *traded* the persons of men. Ezek. xxvii. 13.

Ready to "dicker" and to "swap," and to "*trade*" rifles and watches. *J. F. Cooper*, Oak Openings, ii.

4†. To educate; bring up; train: with *up.*

A Wild Rogue is he that is born a Rogue; he is more subtle and more given by nature to all kind of knavery than the other, as beastly begotten in barn or bushes, and from his infancy *traded up* in treachery.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 38.

Euerie one of these colleges haue in like maner their professors or readers of the toongs and seuerall sciences, as they call them, which dailie *trade vp* the youth there abiding priuatlie in their halles.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 3 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

trade^2 (trād), *n.* [Abbr. of *trade-wind.*] A trade-wind: used commonly in the plural.

trade^3**†.** An obsolete preterit of *tread.*

traded† (trā'ded), *a.* [< *trade*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Versed; practised; experienced.

Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 64.

Nay, you are better *traded* with these things than I, and therefore I'll subscribe to your judgment.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

trade-fallen† (trād'fâ"ln), *a.* Unsuccessful in business; bankrupt. [Rare.]

Younger sons to younger brothers, revolted tapsters, and ostlers *trade-fallen.* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 32.

tradeful (trād'fụl), *a.* [< *trade*^{1} + *-ful.*] Busy in traffic; trafficking.

Ye *tradefull* Merchants, that with weary toyle
Do seeke most pretious things to make your gain.
Spenser, Sonnets, xv.

Musing maid, to thee I come,
Hating the *tradeful* city's hum.
J. Warton, Ode to Solitude.

trade-hall (trād'hâl), *n.* A large hall in a city or town for meetings of manufacturers, traders, etc.; also, a hall devoted to meetings of the incorporated trades of a town, city, or district.

Its small size causes it [the town-hall at Bruges] to suffer considerably from its immediate proximity to the cloth-hall and other *trade-halls* of the city.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 603.

trade-mark (trād'märk), *n.* A distinguishing mark or device adopted by a manufacturer and impressed on his goods, labels, etc., to indicate the origin or manufacturer; in *law*, a particular mark or symbol which is used by a person for the purpose of denoting that the article to which or to packages of which it is affixed is sold or manufactured by him or by his authority, or used as a name or sign for his place of business to indicate that he carries on his business at that particular place, and which by priority of adoption and more or less exclusive use, or by government sanction and registration, is recognized and protectable as his property. In Great Britain, the United States, and other countries the registration and protection of trade-marks are provided for by statute. The earliest trade-marks appear to have been those which were used in the manufacture of paper, and which are known as *water-marks.* Of these the most ancient known appears on a document bearing the date 1351—that is, shortly after the invention of the art of making paper from linen rags. The foundation of the protection afforded by the law to the owners of trade-marks is in the injustice done to one whose trade has acquired favor with the public if competitors are allowed, by colorable imitation of methods first adopted and continuously used by him for making his products recognizable, to induce intending purchasers to take their goods instead of his. The same kind of protection is therefore given, within just limits, to style and color of package and label as to specific symbols.—**Music trademark,** the official mark of the United States Board of Music Trade. It consists of a star inclosing a numeral which indicates the retail price of the piece in dimes.—**Trade-Marks Act,** a British statute of 1862 (25 and 26 Vict., c. 88) to prevent the fraudulent marking of merchandise, the forging or altering of trade-marks, etc.

trademaster (trād'mås"tėr), *n.* One who teaches others in some trade or mechanical art; a man who instructs boys in some kind of handicraft.

In our prisons the schoolmaster and the *trademaster* take the place of the executioner.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 759.

trade-name (trād'nām), *n.* A name invented or adopted as the specific name or designation of some article of commerce.

trader (trā'dėr), *n.* [< *trade*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who is engaged in trade or commerce; one whose business is buying and selling, or barter; one whose vocation it is to buy and sell again personal property for gain. In the law of bankruptcy and insolvency much discussion as to the meaning of the term has resulted from the fact that several systems of such laws have applied different rules to traders, or merchants and traders, from those applicable to other persons. See *merchant.*

Traders riding to London with fat purses.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 141.

A butcher who kills only such cattle as he has reared himself is not a *trader;* but if he buy them and kill them and sell them with a view to profit, he is a *trader.* . . . Any general definition of the word *trader* would fail to suit all cases. Each case has its peculiarities. We are to look to the object to be attained by the requirement that the *trader* shall keep a cash book.
Peters, C. J., 76 Maine, 499.

2. A vessel employed regularly in any particular trade, whether foreign or coasting: as, an East Indian *trader;* a coasting *trader.*—**Post trader.** See *post-trader.*—**Room trader,** a member of the (New York) stock-exchange who buys and sells stocks on the floor of the exchange for his own account and not for a client, and without the intervention of another broker; a broker who is his own client.

Tradescantia (trad-es-kan'shiạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after John *Tradescant* (died about 1638), gardener to Charles I. of England.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the tribe *Tradescantieæ* in the order *Commelinaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers in sessile or panicled fascicles within the base of complicate floral leaves, by anther-cells commonly on the margins of a broadish connective, and by a three-celled ovary with two ovules in each cell. There are about 32 species, all American, both northern and tropical. They are perennial herbs with simple or somewhat branched stems of much variety in leaf and habit. The fascicles of the inflorescence resemble compact umbels, but are centrifugal; they are either loosely or densely panicled, or, as in *T. Virginica*, are reduced to a single fascicle. The species are known as *spiderwort* (which see); three or four occur within the United States, of which *T. Virginica* is widely distributed and is often cultivated in gardens; two others are southern—*T. rosea* and *T. Floridana.* Several species are cultivated under glass, as *T. discolor*, a white-flowered evergreen with leaves purple beneath, and *T. zebrina*, a trailing South American perennial. See *wandering-jew.*

tradesfolk (trādz'fōk), *n. pl.* [< *trade's*, poss. of *trade*^{1}, + *folk.*] People employed in trade; tradespeople.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

tradesman (trādz'man), *n.*; pl. *tradesmen* (-men). [< *trade's*, poss. of *trade*^{1}, + *man.*] **1.** A person engaged in trade; a shopkeeper.

There's one of Lentulus' bawds
Runs up and down the shops, through every street,
With money to corrupt the poor artificers
And needy *tradesmen* to their aid.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

2. A man having a trade or handicraft; a mechanic.

tradespeople (trādz'pē"pl), *n. pl.* [< *trade's*, poss. of *trade*^{1}, + *people.*] People employed in the various trades.

trades-union (trādz'ū"nyọn), *n.* [< *trades*, pl. of *trade*^{1}, + *union.* Cf. *trade-union.*] Same as *trade-union.* See etymology of *trade-union.*

Their notion of Reform was a confused combination of rick-burners, *trades-unions*, Nottingham riots, and in general whatever required the calling out of the yeomanry.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Introd.

trades-unionism (trādz'ū"nyọn-izm), *n.* [< *trades-union* + *-ism.*] Same as *trade-unionism.*

trades-unionist (trādz'ū"nyọn-ist), *n.* [< *trades-union* + *-ist.*] Same as *trade-unionist.*

tradeswoman (trādz'wụm"an), *n.*; pl. *tradeswomen* (-wim"en). [< *trade's*, poss. of *trade*^{1}, + *woman.*] A woman who trades or is skilled in trade.

trade-union (trād'ū"nyọn), *n.* [< *trade*^{1} + *union.* Though the words are used synonymously, *trade-union* differs both in extent of meaning and etymologically from *trades-union* (< *trades*, pl. of *trade*^{1}, + *union*), which prop. means a union of men of several trades; a *trade-union* may be a union of men of a single trade or of several trades.] A combination of workmen of the same trade or of several allied trades for the purpose of securing by united action the most favorable conditions as regards wages, hours of labor, etc., for its members, every member contributing a stated sum, to be used primarily for the support of those members who seek to enforce their demands by striking, and also as a benefit fund.

Trade-Unions are the successors of the old Gilds.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxv.

Trade Unions are combinations for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, workmen and workmen, or masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any industry or business.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 499.

Trade-union Act, an English statute of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 31), afterward amended, which recognizes trade-unions as lawful, and prescribes regulations for them.

trade-unionism (trād'ū"nyọn-izm), *n.* [< *trade-union* + *-ism.*] The practice of combining, as workers in the same trade or in allied trades, for mutual support and protection, especially for the regulation of wages, hours of labor, etc.; also, trade-unions collectively. Also *trades-unionism.*

The leading aims of all *trade unionism* are to increase wages and to diminish the labour by which it is needful to earn them, and further to secure a more equal distribution of work among the workmen in any given trade than would be the case under a regime of unrestricted competition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 501.

trade-unionist (trād′ū″nyo̤n-ist), *n.* [< *trade-union* + *-ist.*] A member of a trade-union; one who favors the system of trade-unions. Also *trades-unionist.*

Misapprehension on the part of socialists, as well as of *trade unionists* and other partisans of labor against capital. *J. S. Mill*, Socialism.

trade-wind (trād′wind), *n.* [< *trade*^{1}, 2, + *wind*^{2}. Cf. *to blow trade*, under *trade*^{1}.] A wind that blows in a regular trade or course—that is, continually in the same direction. Trade-winds, or specifically *the trade-winds*, prevail over the oceans in the equatorial regions, from about 30° N. latitude to 30° S. latitude, blowing in each hemisphere toward the thermal equator, but being deflected into northeasterly and southeasterly winds respectively by the earth's rotation. Over the land the greater friction, irregular temperature-gradients, and local disturbances of all kinds combine to interrupt their uniformity. The trade-winds form a part of the general system of atmospheric circulation arising from the permanent difference in temperature between equatorial and polar regions. By the greater heating of the torrid zone the air is expanded, occasioning a diminished density of the surface-layer and an increase of pressure at high levels, which produce a tendency for the air to flow off toward the poles on either side. This overflow reduces the atmospheric pressure near the equator, and increases it in the higher latitudes to which the current flows. These conditions, therefore, give rise to two permanent currents in each hemisphere—a lower one, the *trade-wind*, blowing from near the tropics to the thermal equator, and an upper one, the *anti-trade*, flowing from the equator to about the thirtieth parallel of latitude, where it descends, producing there the calms of Cancer and Capricorn, and continues northward or southward, according to the hemisphere, as a surface-current with a component of motion to the eastward, arising from the earth's rotation. In the northern hemisphere these anti-trades are much interrupted by irregular temperature-gradients over the great continents and by cyclonic storms; but in the southern hemisphere, where these disturbances are less, the anti-trades attain such a force as to give the name of "the roaring forties" to the belt of latitude where they are chiefly felt. On their equatorial side the trade-winds die out in a belt of calms, which varies in breadth, in different seasons and different longitudes, from 150 to 600 miles. In March the center of the calm belt is approximately at the equator, while in summer it rises in some longitudes to 8° or 9° N. latitude. The trade-wind zones in all oceans change their position with the season, moving to the northward from March to midsummer, and southward from September to March, the range of oscillation being from 200 to 600 miles. During the first nine months of the year the equatorial limit of the northeast trade in the Atlantic lies in a higher latitude near the west coast of Africa than it does further to the westward until the fortieth meridian is passed, where the limit again recedes from the equator. From October to December, however, the North Atlantic trade-wind extends to its lowest latitude on the African coast. On the eastern side of each ocean the polar limit of the trade-wind extends furthest from the equator, and blows most directly toward it: thus, on the coast of Portugal and on the coast of California, the trade-wind reaches far north of the tropics, the extension of it being often felt as far north as latitude 40°, and it is frequently felt as a north wind. Toward the western part of each ocean the trade-wind becomes more easterly, often prevailing due east for many days. The trade-wind attains its greatest strength in the South Indian ocean, which is called the "heart of the trades"; in the Pacific it does not blow with either the strength or the constancy that it has in the Atlantic; and in parts of the South Pacific it is frequently interrupted by westerly winds, which prevail through the summer, and sometimes through the greater part of the year. The region of high pressure at the tropics is in the form of great anticyclones extending in an east and west direction, and having shifting boundaries and variable gradients. As a consequence, the strength, and in some regions the direction, of the trades are subject to considerable variations. In general, the regions of the trade-winds have a scanty rainfall, for cyclones do not occur except in limited areas and at definite seasons; and convection-currents, although frequently covering the sky with a small detached cloud known as *trade cumulus*, are generally insufficient to produce rain.

Thus to the Eastern wealth through storms we go,
  But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,
  And gently lay us on the spicy shore.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 304.

trading (trā′ding), *a.* [Ppr. of *trade*^{1}, *v.*] **1**†. Moving in a steady course or current. [Rare.]

They on the *trading* flood . . .
Ply, stemming nightly toward the pole.
Milton, P. L., ii. 640.

2. Carrying on commerce; engaged in trade: as, a *trading* company.—**3.** Given to corrupt bargains; venal.

What in him was only a sophistical self-deception, or a mere illusion of dangerous self-love, might have been, by the common herd of *trading* politicians, used as the cover for every low, and despicable, and unprincipled artifice. *Brougham*, Hist. Sketches, Canning.

tradiometer (trā-di-om′e-tėr), *n.* A species of dynamometer for determining the draft of vehicles, plows, mowing-machines, etc. In one form the draft is applied to a kind of spring scale interposed between the draft-animal or propelling machine and the vehicle, plow, etc., the extension of the spring denoting the draft. Other more refined forms have been invented. One of these, by a tracing-point moved according to the pull, marks a curve on a disk, by which a variable draft is indicated.

tradition (trạ̄-dish′o̤n), *n.* [< ME. *tradicion*, < OF. *tradicion*, F. *tradition* = Pr. *tradition* = Sp. *tradicion* = Pg. *tradição* = It. *tradizione*, < L. *traditio*(*n-*), a giving up, a surrender, delivery, tradition, < *tradere*, pp. *traditus*, deliver, < *trans*, over, + *dare*, give: see *date*^{1}. Cf. *treason*, a doublet of *tradition.*] **1.** The act of handing over something in a formal legal manner; the act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery.

The covenant is God's justifying instrument, as signifying his donative consent; and baptism is the instrument of it, by solemn investiture or *tradition.* *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

As a private conveyance, Mancipation was extremely clumsy, and I have no doubt it was a great advantage to Roman society when this ancient conveyance was first subordinated to *Tradition* or simple delivery, and finally superseded by it. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 352.

2. The handing down of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinion or practice from forefathers to descendants or from one generation to another, by oral communication, without written memorials.

Say what you will against *Tradition;* we know the Signification of Words by nothing but *Tradition.* *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 111.

It is not true that written history is a mere *tradition* of falsehoods, assumptions, and illogical deductions, of what the writers believed rather than of what they knew, and of what they wished to have believed rather than what was true. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 75.

3. A statement, opinion, or belief, or a body of statements or opinions or beliefs, that has been handed down from age to age by oral communication; knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials.

Roselayn is a place where are the Cisterns called Solomon's, supposed, according to the common *tradition* hereabouts, to have been made by that great King, as a part of his recompence to King Hiram. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 50.

Nobody can make a *tradition;* it takes a century to make it. *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton, p. 111.

4. (*a*) In *theol.*, that body of doctrine and discipline supposed to have been revealed or commanded by God, but not committed to writing, and therefore not incorporated in the Scriptures. According to the Pharisees, when Moses was on Mount Sinai two sets of laws were delivered to him by God, one of which was recorded, while the other was handed down from father to son, and miraculously kept uncorrupted to their day. These are the traditions referred to in Mat. xv. 2 and other parallel passages. Roman Catholic theologians maintain that much of Christ's oral teaching not committed to writing by the immediate disciples has been preserved in the church, and that this instruction, together with that subsequently afforded to the church by the direct teaching of the Holy Spirit—all of which is to be found in the writings of the fathers, the decrees of councils, and the decretals of the Popes—constitutes a body of tradition as truly divine, and therefore as truly authoritative, as the Scriptures themselves (*L. Abbott*, Dict. Rel. Knowledge). Anglican theologians, on the other hand, while acknowledging tradition recorded in ancient writers as of more or less authority in interpretation of Scripture and in questions of church polity and ceremonies, do not coördinate it with Scripture.

Why do thy disciples transgress the *tradition* of the elders? for they wash not their hands when they eat bread. Mat. xv. 2.

The authority for this endless, mechanical religionism was the commands or *traditions* of the Fathers, handed down from the days of the Great Synagogue, but ascribed with pious exaggeration to the Almighty, who, it was said, had delivered them orally to Moses on Mount Sinai. *C. Geikie*, Life of Christ, II. 205.

By apostolical *traditions* are understood such points of Catholic belief and practice as, not committed to writing in the Holy Scriptures, have come down in an unbroken series of oral delivery, and varied testimony, from the apostolic ages. *Faith of Catholics*, II. 387.

(*b*) In *Mohammedanism*, the words and deeds of Mohammed (and to some extent of his companions), not contained in the Koran, but handed down for a time orally, and then recorded. They are called *hadish*, 'sayings,' or oftener *sunna*, 'customs,' and they constitute a very large body, and have given rise to an immense literature. By their acceptance or non-acceptance of the traditions as authoritative, the Mohammedans are divided into *Sunnites* and *Shiites.* See *Sunna*, *Sunnite.*
5. A custom handed down from one age or generation to another and having acquired almost the force of law.

The *tradition* is that a President [in the United States] may be re-elected once, and once only. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 381.

6. In the *fine arts*, *literature*, etc., the accumulated experience, advance, or achievement of the past, as handed down by predecessors or derived immediately from them by artists, schools, or writers.—**Tradition Sunday**, Palm Sunday: so called from the fact that on that day the Creed was formerly taught to candidates for baptism on Holy Saturday. *Encyc. Dict.*

tradition (trạ̄-dish′o̤n), *v. t.* [< *tradition*, *n.*] To transmit as a tradition. [Rare.]

The following story is . . . *traditioned* with very much credit amongst our English Catholics. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

traditional (trạ̄-dish′o̤n-a̤l), *a.* [= F. *traditionnel* = Sp. Pg. *tradicional*, < ML. *traditionalis*, of tradition, < L. *traditio*(*n-*), tradition: see *tradition.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word of mouth only; transmitted from age to age without writing; founded on reports not having the authenticity or value of historical evidence; consisting of traditions.

Mr. Tulliver was, on the whole, a man of safe *traditional* opinions. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

While in the course of civilization written law tends to replace *traditional* usage, the replacement never becomes complete. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 529.

2. Observant of tradition, in any sense; regulated by accepted models or traditions, irrespective of independently deduced principles; conventional.

Card. God in heaven forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of blessed sanctuary! . . .
Buck. You are too senseless-obstinate, my lord,
Too ceremonious and *traditional.*
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 45.

traditionalism (trạ̄-dish′o̤n-a̤l-izm), *n.* [= Sp. *tradicionalismo;* as *traditional* + *-ism.*] Strictly, a system of philosophy in which all religious knowledge is reduced to belief in truth communicated by revelation from God, and received by traditional instruction; popularly, the habit of basing religious convictions on ecclesiastical authority and the traditional belief of the church, not on an independent study of the Scripture, or an independent exercise of the reason; adherence to tradition as an authority.

traditionalist (trạ̄-dish′o̤n-a̤l-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *tradicionalista;* as *traditional* + *-ist.*] One who holds to the authority of tradition.

traditionalistic (trạ̄-dish″o̤n-a̤-lis′tik), *a.* [< *traditional* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by traditionalism.

De Bonald . . . was the chief of the so-called *traditionalistic* school, the leading dogma of which was the divine creation of language. *Ueberweg*, Hist. Philos. (trans.), II. 339.

traditionality (trā-dish-o̤-nal′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *traditional* + *-ity.*] Traditional principle or opinion. [Rare.]

Many a man doing loud work in the world stands only on some thin *traditionality*, conventionality. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

traditionally (trạ̄-dish′o̤n-a̤l-i), *adv.* In a traditional manner; by transmission from father to son or from age to age; according to tradition; as a tradition; in or by tradition.

Time-worn rules, that them suffice,
Learned from their sires, *traditionally* wise.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

traditionarily (trạ̄-dish′o̤n-ā̤-ri-li), *adv.* In a traditionary manner; by tradition.

traditionary (trạ̄-dish′o̤n-ā̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *traditionnaire;* as *tradition* + *-ary.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *traditional.*

Decayed our old *traditionary* lore.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Int., st. 8.

II. *n.*; pl. *traditionaries* (-riz). One who acknowledges the authority of traditions.

traditioner (trā-dish′o̤n-ėr), *n.* [< *tradition* + *-er*^{1}.] A traditionist.

traditionist (trạ̄-dish′o̤n-ist), *n.* [< *tradition* + *-ist.*] One who makes or adheres to tradition; a passer-on of old habits, opinions, etc.

As the people are faithful *traditionists*, repeating the words of their forefathers, . . . they are the most certain antiquaries; and their oral knowledge and their ancient observances often elucidate many an archæological obscurity. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 172.

traditive (trad′i-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *traditif;* as L. *traditus*, pp. of *tradere*, deliver (see *tradition*), + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to or based on tradition; traditional.

We cannot disbelieve *traditive* doctrine, . . . if it be infallibly proved to us that tradition is an infallible guide. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 334.

Traditive systems grow up in a course of generations. *Gladstone.*

traditor (trad′i-to̤r), *n.*; L. pl. *traditores* (trad-i-tō′rēz). [< L. *traditor*, one who gives up or over, a traitor, < *tradere*, give up, surrender: see *tra-*

dition. Cf. *traitor*, a doublet of *traditor*.] One of those early Christians who, in time of persecution, gave up to the officers of the law the Scriptures, or any of the holy vessels, or the names of their brethren.

There were in the Church itself *Traditors* content to deliver up the books of God by composition, to the end their own lives might be spared. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.

tradotto (trä-dot′tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *tradurre*, transpose: see *traduce*.] In *music*, transposed; arranged.

tradrille†, *n.* Same as *tredille*. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

traduce (trā-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *traduced*, ppr. *traducing*. [= F. *traduire* = Sp. *traducir* = Pg. *traduzir* = It. *tradurre*, transfer, translate, < L. *traducere*, bring or carry over, lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, display, disgrace, dishonor, transfer, derive, also train, propagate, < *trans*, across, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. *transduction*.] **1**†. To pass along; transmit.

It is not in the power of parents to *traduce* holiness to their children. *Bp. Hall*, The Angel and Zachary.

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated, and *traduced* over the earth. *Sir M. Hale.*

To this it is offered that the Soul *traduced* is from the woman only. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 167.

2†. To transfer; translate; arrange under another form.

Oftentimes the auctours and writers are dispraised, not of them that can *traduce* and compose workes, but of theim that cannot vnderstande theim, and yet lesse reade theim. *Golden Boke*, Prol. (*Richardson.*)

3†. To hold up; exhibit; expose; represent.

For means of employment, that which is most *traduced* to contempt is that the government of youth is commonly allotted to them. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

The removing of Liturgie he *traduces* to be don onely as a thing plausible to the People. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

4. To misrepresent; hold up or expose to ridicule or calumny; defame; calumniate; vilify.

If I am
Traduced by ignorant tongues, . . . let me say
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 72.

5†. To draw aside from duty; lead astray; seduce.

I can never forget the weakness of the *traduced* soldiers. *Beau. and Fl.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

=**Syn.** 4. *Defame, Calumniate*, etc. See *asperse*.

traducement (trā-dūs′mẹnt), *n.* [< *traduce* + *-ment*.] The act of traducing; misrepresentation; defamation; calumny; obloquy.

Rome must know
The value of her own; 'twere a concealment
Worse than a theft, no less than a *traducement*,
To hide your doings.
Shak., Cor., i. 9. 22.

traducent (trā-dū′sent), *a.* [< L. *traducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *traducere*, traduce: see *traduce*.] Slandering; slanderous. [Rare.]

traducer (trā-dū′sėr), *n.* One who traduces, in any sense; especially, a slanderer; a calumniator.

He found both spears and arrows in the mouths of his *traducers*. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, v. 2.

traducian (trā-dū′shian), *n.* [< LL. *traducianus*, < L. *tradux*, a branch or layer of a vine trained for propagation, < *traducere*, lead along, train, propagate: see *traduce*.] In *theol.*, a believer in traducianism.

traducianism (trā-dū′shian-izm), *n.* [< *traducian* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that both the body and the soul of man are propagated, as opposed to *creationism*, which regards every soul as a new creation out of nothing. Also called *generationism*.

The theory of *Traducianism* maintains that both the soul and body of the individual man are propagated. It refers the creative act mentioned in Gen. i. 27 to the human nature, or race, and not to a single individual merely. It considers the work of creating mankind de nihilo as entirely completed upon the sixth day; and that since that sixth day the Creator has, in this world, exerted no strictly creative energy. *Shedd*, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II. 13.

traducianist (trā-dū′shian-ist), *n.* [< *traducian* + *-ist*.] A traducian. *Imp. Dict.*

traducible (trā-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *traduce* + *-ible*.] **1**†. Capable of being derived, transmitted, or propagated.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Capable of being traduced or maligned. *Imp. Dict.*

traducingly (trā-dū′sing-li), *adv.* In a traducing or defamatory manner; slanderously; by way of defamation. *Imp. Dict.*

traduct† (trā-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *traductus*, pp. of *traducere*, lead along, derive: see *traduce*.] To derive or deduce; also, to transmit; propagate.

No soul of man from seed *traducted* is.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existency of the Soul, st. 91.

traduct† (trā-dukt′), *n.* [< L. *traductus*, pp. of *traducere*, transfer: see *traduce*.] That which is transferred or translated; a translation.

The *Traduct* may exceed the Original. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 47.

traduction (trā-duk′shon), *n.* [< F. *traduction* = Pr. *traductio* = Sp. *traduccion* = Pg. *traducção* = It. *traduzione*, translation, < L. *traductio(n-)*, < *traducere*, pp. *traductus*, lead across, transfer, propagate: see *traduce*.] **1**†. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation; reproduction; transmission; inheritance.

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good;
Thy father was transfus'd into thy blood.
Dryden, To Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 23.

2†. Tradition; transmission from one to another.

Traditional communication and *traduction* of truths. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The act of giving origin to a soul by procreation. Compare *traducianism*.

A third sort would have the soul of man (as of other living creatures) to be propagated by the seminal *traduction* of the natural parents successively, from the first person and womb that ever conceived. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 149.

4†. Translation from one language into another; a translation.

Those translators . . . that effect
Their word-for-word *traductions*, where they lose
The free grace of their natural dialect,
And shame their authors with a forcéd gloss.
Chapman, Homer, To the Reader, l. 104.

The verbal *traduction* of him into Latin prose, than which nothing seems more raving. *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, Pref.

5. Conveyance; transportation; act of transferring: as, "the *traduction* of animals from Europe to America by shipping," *Sir M. Hale*. [Rare.]—**6**. Transition. [Rare.]

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon.*

traductive (trā-duk′tiv), *a.* [< L. *traductus*, pp. of *traducere*, derive (see *traduce*), + *-ive*.] Deduced or deducible; derivable. [Rare.]

I speak not here concerning extrinsical means of determination, as *traductive* interpretations, councils, fathers, popes, and the like. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 328.

Trafalgar (tra-fal′gär), *n.* [So called with ref. to *Trafalgar* (either to the battle or to the square in London named from it).] An English body of type, smaller than canon, equal to the American 44-point or meridian, or four lines of small pica.

traffic (traf′ik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *traffick*, *traffike*, *traffique*; < OF. *trafique*, F. *trafic* = Pr. *trafec*, *trafey* = Sp. *tráfico*, *tráfago* = Pg. *trafico*, *trafego* = It. *traffico* (ML. refl. *traffcium*, *trafica*), traffic; origin unknown.] **1**. An interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind between countries, communities, or individuals; trade; commerce.

It hath in solemn synods been decreed . . .
To admit no *traffic* to our adverse towns.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 15.

2. The coming and going of persons or the transportation of goods along a line of travel, as on a road, railway, canal, or steamship route.

Traffic during that thirty-six hours was entirely suspended. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 13.

Hence—**3**. The persons or goods, collectively, passing or carried along a route or routes.—**4**. Dealings; intercourse.—**5**†. A piece of business; a transaction.

The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love . . .
Is now the two hours' *traffic* of our stage.
Shak., R. and J., Prol.

I referre you then to the Ambassages, Letters, *Traffiques*, and prohibition of *Traffiques* . . . which happened in the time of king Richard the 2. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

6. The subject of traffic; commodities marketed. [Rare.]

You'll see a draggled damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffic* bear.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 10.

Through traffic. See *through*1.

traffic (traf′ik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trafficked*, ppr. *trafficking*. [Early mod. E. *traffick*, *traffike*, *traffique*; < F. *trafiquer* = Sp. *traficar*, *trafagar* = Pg. *traficar*, *trafeguear* = It. *trafficare* (ML. refl. *traficare*, *traffigare*), traffic; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**. To trade; pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; buy and sell wares or commodities; carry on commerce.

Despair to gain doth *traffic* oft for gaining.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 131.

At twentie yeares they may *traffike*, buy, sell, and circumuent all they can. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 193.

2. To deal; have business or dealings.

It is a greate trauell to *traffike* or deale with furious, impatient, and men of euill suffering, for that they are importable to serue, and of conuersation verie perillous. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 116.

How did you dare
To trade and *traffic* with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 4.

II. *trans.* **1**. To exchange in traffic; barter, or buy and sell.

In affairs
Of princes, subjects cannot *traffic* rights
Inherent to the crown.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 1.

2. To bargain; negotiate; arrange. [Rare.]

He *trafficked* the return of King James. *Drummond*, Hist. James I., p. 14. (*Latham.*)

traffickable† (traf′ik-a-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *traffiqueable*; < *traffic(k)* + *-able*.] Capable of being disposed of in traffic; marketable.

Money itself is not onely the price of all commodities in all civil nations, but it is also, in some cases, a *traffiqueable* commodity. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 1.

trafficker (traf′ik-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trafficker*; < *traffic(k)* + *-er*1.] One who traffics; one who carries on commerce; a merchant; a trader: often used in a derogatory sense.

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose *traffickers* are the honourable of the earth? Isa. xxiii. 8.

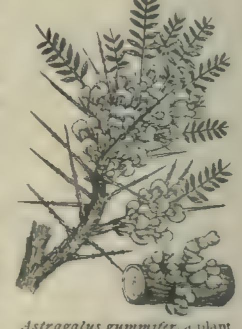
His Grace of Norfolk, a bon vivant surrounded by men who kept the table in a roar, and a famous *trafficker* in boroughs. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 133.

trafficless (traf′ik-les), *a.* [< *traffic* + *-less*.] Destitute of traffic or trade. *Imp. Dict.*

traffic-manager (traf′ik-man″āj-ėr), *n.* The manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, or the like.

traffic-return (traf′ik-rẹ̄-tėrn″), *n.* A periodical statement of the receipts for goods and passengers carried, as on a railway or canal.

tragacanth (trag′a-kanth), *n.* [Formerly also *dragagant*, also *dragant*, *draganth* = D. Sw. Dan. *dragant*, < OF. *dragagant*, *dragacanthe*, *dragant*, F. *tragacanthe* = Sp. *tragacanto*, *tragacanta* = Pg. *tragacanto* = It. *tragacanta*, *dragante*, gum, OIt. also *tragacante*, the shrub, < L. *tragacanthum*, also corruptly *dragantum*, ML. also *tragagantum*, *tragantum*, gum tragacanth, < *tragacantha*, < Gr. τραγάκανθα, τραγάκανθος, a shrub (*Astragalus gummifer*) producing gum tragacanth; lit. 'goat-thorn,' < τράγος, a goat, + ἄκανθα, thorn.] A mucilaginous substance, the product of several low, spiny shrubs of the genus *Astragalus*, among them *A. gummifer*, *A. eriostylus*, *A. adscendens*, *A. brachycalyx*, and *A. microcephalus*, plants found in the mountains of Asia Minor and neighboring lands. The gum is not a secretion of the sap, but a transformation of the cells of the pith and medullary rays. It exudes through natural fissures and through incisions, forming respectively vermicelli and leaf or flake tragacanth. It is without smell, and nearly tasteless. Its characteristic, though not largest, element is bassorin. In water it swells and disintegrates into an adhesive paste, but, except a small portion, does not dissolve. Tragacanth is emollient and demulcent, little given internally, however, on account of its insolubility. Its chief use in pharmacy is to impart firmness to pills, lozenges, etc. It is also made into a mucilage, particularly for marbling books, and is used as a stiffening for crapes, calicoes, etc. Also called *gum dragon*, *dracanth*, and (frequently) *gum tragacanth*.—**African tragacanth.** Same as *Senegal tragacanth*.—**Compound powder of tragacanth.** See *powder*.—**Hog-tragacanth**, various mixtures of inferior gums, used occasionally in marbling books.—**Indian tragacanth.** Same as *Kuteera gum* (see *gum*2), which includes, besides the product of *Cochlospermum Gossypium*, that of *Sterculia urens* and probably other sterculias.—**Senegal tragacanth**, a substance nearly identical with the Indian tragacanth, produced abundantly by *Sterculia Tragacantha*.



Astragalus gummifer, a plant yielding tragacanth.

tragacantha (trag-ạ-kan′thạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *tragacanth*.] The officinal name of tragacanth.

tragacanthin (trag-ạ-kan′thin), *n.* [< *tragacanth* + *-in*2.] Same as *bassorin*. Also *traganthin*.

tragal (trā′gạl), *a.* [< *tragus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the tragus of the ear.

tragalism (trag′ạ-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. τράγος, a goat, + *-al* + *-ism*.] Goatishness from high living; salaciousness; sensuality. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

traganthin (trạ-gan′thin), *n.* Same as *bassorin*.

tragedian (trạ-jē′di-ạn), *n.* [< ME. *tragedyen*, < OF. *tragedien*, F. *tragédien* (cf. It. *tragediante*); as *tragedy* + *-an*.] 1. A writer of tragedies.

A *tragedyen*—that is to seyn, a makere of ditees that hyhten tragedies. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 6.

Thence what the lofty grave *tragedians* taught
In chorus or iambic, teachers best
Of moral prudence. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 261.

Admiration may or may not properly be excited by tragedy, and until this important question is settled the name of *tragedian* may be at pleasure given to or withheld from the author of "Rodogune" [Corneille].
G. Saintsbury, Encyc. Brit., VI. 420.

2. An actor of tragedy; by extension, an actor or player in general.

Those you were wont to take delight in, the *tragedians* of the city. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 342.

tragedienne (trạ-jē′di-en; F. pron. tra-zhā-dien′), *n.* [< F. *tragédienne*, fem. of *tragédien*, tragedian: see *tragedian*.] A female actor of tragedy; a tragic actress.

tragedious† (trạ-jē′di-us), *a.* [< ME. *tragedyous*, < OF. **tragedios* (= Sp. *tragedioso*), < *tragedie*, tragedy: see *tragedy*.] Tragic; tragical.

Of whom tedyous it is to me to wryte the *tragedyous* hystory, except that I remembre that good it is to wryte and put in remembraunce the punysshment of synners.
Fabyan, Chron.

tragedy (traj′e-di), *n.*; pl. *tragedies* (-diz). [< ME. *tragedie*, *tragedye*, < OF. *tragedie*, F. *tragédie* = Sp. Pg. It. *tragedia*, < L. *tragœdia*, ML. also *tragedia*, tragedy, a tragedy, lofty style, a great commotion or disturbance, < Gr. τραγῳδία, a tragedy (see def.), serious poetry, an exaggerated speech, a melancholy event, < τραγῳδός (> L. *tragœdus*), a tragic actor or singer, lit. 'a goat-singer,' < τράγος, a goat, he-goat (lit. 'nibbler,' < τρώγειν, τραγεῖν, nibble), + ᾠδός, contr. of ἀοιδός, a singer (cf. ᾠδή, ἀοιδή, a song), < ἀείδειν, ᾄδειν, sing (see *ode*1), and same termination appears in *comedy*. The orig. reason of the name τραγῳδός, 'goat-singer,' is uncertain. (*a*) In one view, so called because a goat was the prize for the best performance. This would require τραγῳδός to mean 'singer for a goat,' and would make the name for a distinctive character or act depend on a subsequent fact, namely, the goat given at the end of the performance to only one of the performers. (*b*) In another view, so called because a goat was sacrificed at the singing of the song—a goat as the spoiler of vines, if not on other accounts, being a fitting sacrifice at the feasts of Bacchus. But this again makes the name depend on a subsequent act, or an act not immediately concerned with the 'goat-singer'—unless indeed the 'goat-singer' himself killed the goat. (*c*) It is much more probable that the τραγῳδός was lit. 'a goat-singer' in the most literal sense, a singer or actor dressed in a goatskin, to personate a satyr, hence later 'an actor in the satyric drama,' from which tragedy in the later sense was developed. Whatever the exact origin of the term, the ult. reference was no doubt to the satyrs, the companions of Bacchus, the clowns of the original drama. Cf. τρυγῳδός, a comic actor, similarly named from his disguise, namely, from the lees with which his face was smeared (< τρύξ (τρυγ-), lees, + ᾠδός, singer).] 1. A dramatic poem or composition representing an important event or series of events in the life of some person or persons, in which the diction is grave and dignified, the movement impressive and stately, and the catastrophe unhappy; that form of the drama which represents a somber or a pathetic character involved in a situation of extremity or desperation by the force of an unhappy passion. Types of these characters are found in Shakspere's Lady Macbeth and Ophelia, Rowe's Jane Shore, and Scott's Master of Ravenswood. Tragedy originated among the Greeks in the worship of the god Dionysus or Bacchus. A Greek tragedy consisted of two parts—the dialogue, which corresponded in its general features to the dramatic compositions of modern times; and the chorus, the tone of which was lyrical rather than dramatical, and which was meant to be sung, while the dialogue was to be recited.

Tragedie is for to seyn a certeyn storie . . .
Of him that stood in greet prosperitee,
And is yfallen out of heigh degree
Into miserie, and endeth wrecchedly.
And they ben versifyed comounly
Of six feet, which men clepe exametrown.
In prose eek ben endyted many oon,
And eek in metre, in many a sondry wyse.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 85.

Life is a *tragedy*, wherein we sit as spectators a while, and then act our own part in it.
Swift, To Mrs. Moore, Dec. 27, 1727.

Over what *tragedy* could Lady Jane Grey have wept, over what comedy could she have smiled?
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

"The Bride of Lammermoor," which almost goes back to Æschylus for a counterpart as a painting of Fate, leaving on every reader the impression of the highest and purest *tragedy*. *Emerson*, Walter Scott.

2. [*cap.*] Tragedy personified, or the Muse of tragedy. See cut under *Melpomene*.

Sometime let gorgeous *Tragedy*
In sceptred pall come sweeping by.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 97.

3. A fatal event; a dreadful calamity.

But I shall laugh at this a twelve-month hence,
That they who brought me in my master's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 59.

The day came on that was to do
That dreadful *tragedy*.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 258).

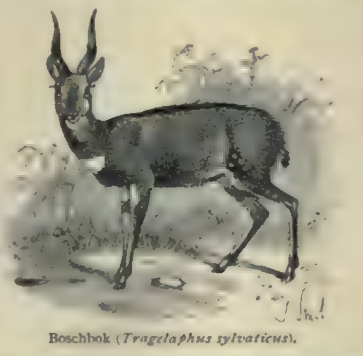
Tragelaphinæ (trạ-jel-a-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tragelaphus* + *-inæ*.] A former division of antelopes, represented by the genus *Tragelaphus*.

tragelaphine (trạ-jel′ạ-fin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Tragelaphinæ*, or having their characters.

tragelaphus (trạ-jel′ạ-fus), *n.* [< Gr. τραγέλαφος, 'goat-stag,' < τράγος, a goat, + ἔλαφος, a deer.] 1. In *myth.*, a fabulous animal, a symbol or attribute of Diana. See the quotation.

Among the principal of these symbols [of Diana] is the deer, . . . which is sometimes blended into one figure with the goat so as to form a composite fictitious animal called a *Trag-elaphus*.
R. P. Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 81.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (De Blainville).] In *zoöl.*, a genus of antelopes, including such as the harnessed antelope of Africa, *T. scriptus*, and the boschbok of the same continent, *T. sylvaticus*.



Boschbok (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*).

traget†, **tragetour**†, etc. See *treget*, etc.

tragi, *n.* Plural of *tragus*.

Tragia (trā′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Hieronymus Bock (Latinized *Tragus*) (1498–1554), a celebrated German botanist.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Plukenetieæ*. They are usually climbers with stinging hairs, having monœcious flowers in racemes, the staminate commonly above, the pistillate below, the former with three stamens, the latter with imbricated sepals and the styles connate into a column but free at the apex. There are about 50 species, widely scattered through warm countries, extending beyond the tropics to South Africa and to the southern and central United States. They are herbaceous or shrubby perennials, usually either climbing or twining, and with alternate dentate leaves with a cordate and three- to five-nerved base. The fruit, composed of three two-valved carpels, is hispid or echinate, and covered with conspicuous stinging hairs. Two species of Virginia are usually erect; *T. macrocarpa* is a twining vine. See *cowhage*, 2.

tragic (traj′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tragique* = Sp. *trágico* = Pg. It. *tragico*, < L. *tragicus*, < Gr. τραγικός, < τράγος, pertaining to tragedy, etc., lit. 'pertaining to a goat,' a sense found first in later authors, the orig. use being prob. 'pertaining to a goat' or satyr as personated by a 'goat-singer,' or satyric actor: see *tragedy*. *Tragic* is thus used as the adj. of *tragedy*, as *comic* is the adj. of *comedy*, though etymologically these adjectives belong only to the first elements of the nouns respectively.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to tragedy; of the nature of tragedy: as, a *tragic* poem; the *tragic* drama.

This man's brow, like to a title-leaf,
Foretells the nature of a *tragic* volume.
Shak., 2. Hen. IV., i. 1. 60.

2. Characteristic of tragedy.

And so it is that we discover the true majesty of human nature itself, in the *tragic* grandeur of its disorders, nowhere else. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 64.

3. Connected with or characterized by great calamity, cruelty, or bloodshed; mournful; dreadful; heart-rending.

Woe than Byron's woe more *tragic* far.
M. Arnold, A Picture at Newstead.

All things grew more *tragic* and more strange.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

4. Expressive of tragedy, death, or sorrow.

I now must change
Those notes to *tragic*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 6.

II. *n.* 1. A writer of tragedy; a tragedian.

The Comicks are called διδασκαλοι, of the Greeks, no less than the *tragicks*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. A tragedy; a tragic drama. *Prior.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

tragical (traj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *tragic* + *-al*.] Same as *tragic*.

Hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 7.

tragically (traj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. In a tragic manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

His [Juvenal's] own genius . . . was sharp and eager; . . . and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully.

Many complain and cry out very *tragically* of the wretchedness of their hearts. *South*, Sermons, VI. xii.

tragicalness (traj′i-kạl-nes), *n.* Tragic character or quality; mournfulness; sadness; fatality.

We moralize the fable . . . in the *tragicalness* of the event. *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

tragici, *n.* Plural of *tragicus*.

tragicly† (traj′ik-li), *adv.* [< *tragic* + *-ly*2.] Tragically; sadly; mournfully.

I shall sadly sing, too *tragickly* inclin'd.
Stirling, Aurora, Elegy, iii.

tragicomedy (traj-i-kom′e-di), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tragycomedie*; < F. *tragicomédie* = Sp. Pg. *tragicomedia* = It. *tragicomedia*, < ML. **tragicomœdia*, a contraction of L. *tragicocomœdia*, < Gr. *τραγικοκωμῳδία, < τραγικός, tragic, + κωμῳδία, comedy: see *tragic* and *comedy*.] A dramatic composition in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy, and of which the event is not unhappy, as Shakspere's "Measure for Measure."

Neither the admiration and commiseration, nor the right sportfulnes, is by their mungrell *Tragy-comedie* obtained. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Such acts and scenes hath this *tragi-comedy* of love.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 525.

tragicomic (traj-i-kom′ik), *a.* [< F. *tragicomique* = Sp. *tragicómico* = Pg. It. *tragicomico*, < L. as if **tragicomicus*, contr. of **tragicocomicus*; as *tragic* + *comic*. Cf. *tragicomedy*.] Pertaining to tragicomedy; characterized by both serious and comic scenes.

In viewing this monstrous *tragicomic* scene, the most opposite passions necessarily succeed.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Julian felt towards him that *tragi-comic* sensation which makes us pity the object which excites it, not the less that we are somewhat inclined to laugh amid our sympathy.
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxxvi.

They [Shelley and his wife] wandered vaguely about after this, in Scotland one time, in Wales the next, meeting with all kinds of *tragi-comic* adventures.
Mrs. Oliphant, Lit. Hist. Eng., III. 39.

tragicomical (traj-i-kom′i-kạl), *a.* [< *tragicomic* + *-al*.] Same as *tragicomic*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetry.

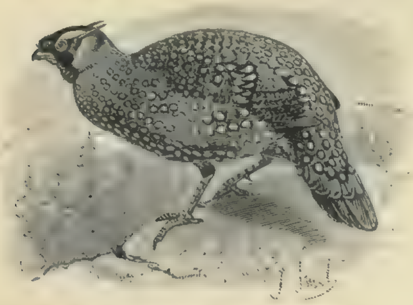
tragicomically (traj-i-kom′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a tragicomic manner.

tragicomipastoral (traj-i-kom-i-pås′tọr-ạl), *a.* [Irreg. < *tragicomi*(*c*) + *pastoral*.] Partaking of the nature of tragedy, comedy, and pastoral poetry. [Rare.]

The whole art of *tragicomipastoral* farce lies in interweaving of the several kinds of the drama with each other, so that they can not be distinguished or separated.
Gay, What d'ye Call it (ed. 1715), Pref.

tragicus (traj′i-kus), *n.*; pl. *tragici* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle), < *tragus*, q. v.] A muscle of the pinna of the ear which actuates the tragus. In man it is rudimentary, practically functionless, and confined to the part named; but its character in other mammals varies and may be very different.

tragopan (trag′ọ-pan), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τράγος, a goat, + Πάν, Pan. Cf. *Ægipan*.] 1. A pheasant of the genus *Ceriornis*, so called from the erectile fleshy horns on the head, suggestive of a faun or satyr; a horned pheasant. They are also called *satyrs*. One of the best-known is the crimson tragopan, *C. satyra*.—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Ceriornis*. *Cuvier*, 1829.

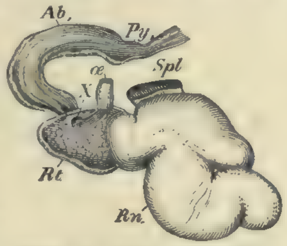

Crimson Tragopan (*Ceriornis satyra*).

Tragopogon (trag-ǫ-pō′gǫn), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called with ref. to the long pappus; < Gr. *τράγος*, goat, + *πώγων*, beard.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Scorzonereæ*. It is characterized by entire leaves and flower-heads with uniseriate acuminate involucral bracts, the achenes tapering into a long and slender or a very short beak, with plumose pappus. Over 50 species have been described, but not all are now accepted. They are natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate and subtropical Asia. They are biennial or perennial herbs, often covered in places with floccose wool. They bear linear alternate clasping leaves which are commonly grass-like, and terminal yellow or bluish flower-heads on long peduncles. For *T. porrifolius* see *salsify*, and for *T. pratensis* see *goat's-beard, buck's-beard*, and *noon-flower*. Both species are locally naturalized in the United States.

Tragops (trā′gops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τράγος*, a goat, + *ὤψ*, face.] 1. A genus of reptiles. *Wagler*, 1830.—2†. In *mammal.*, a genus of goat-antelopes with four horns, as *Tragops bennetti*: synonymous with *Tetraceras*. See cut under *ravine-deer*.

tragule (trag′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *Tragulus.*] An animal of the genus *Tragulus*; one of the *Tragulidæ*.

Tragulidæ (trą-gū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tragulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of small ruminants intermediate in character between deer and swine, sometimes miscalled *musk-deer*, and confounded with the true musk-deer (of the genus *Moschus*), in consequence of their small size and the similar development of the canine teeth; the chevrotains. The placenta is diffuse, not cotyledonary; the stomach has but three compartments, the psalterium being rudimentary; there are no antlers; there are four complete toes on each foot, the second and fifth metapodials being complete; the scaphoid, cuboid, and outer cuneiform tarsal bones are united; the odontoid process of the axis is conical; there are no upper incisors; the upper canines are long, pointed, and projecting like tusks in the male; the lower canines are like incisors; and the molariform teeth are in continuous series, being three premolars and three molars above and below on each side.



Stomach of *Tragulus*, a non-typical ruminant, showing *X*, the reduction of the psalterium to a mere passage between *Rt*, the reticulum, and *Ab*, the abomasus. *Rn*, rumen; *œ*, esophagus; *Py*, pylorus; *Spl*, spleen.

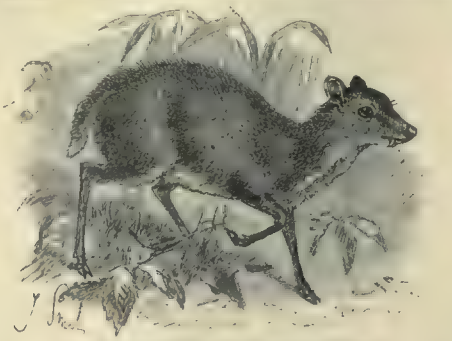
Tragulina (trag-ū-lī′nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tragulus* + *-ina*².] Same as *Traguloidea*.

traguline (trag′ū-lin), *a.* [< *Tragulus* + *-ine*¹.] 1. Goat-like: noting a group of antelopes represented by the steenbok, *Nanotragus tragulus*, and related forms. *Hamilton Smith.* See cut under *steenbok*.—2. Related to or belonging to the *Tragulina*, or chevrotains; traguloid.

traguloid (trag′ū-loid), *a.* [< *Tragulus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to the *Traguloidea*, or having their characters.

Traguloidea (trag-ū-loi′dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tragulus* + *-oidea*.] One of the prime divisions of existent selenodont artiodactyls, or ruminants; the chevrotains, a superfamily consisting of the family *Tragulidæ* alone. Its characters are the same as those of the family. See *chevrotain, kanchil*, and cut under *Tragulidæ*. Also *Tragulina*.

Tragulus (trag′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *tragus*, < Gr. *τράγος*, a goat: see *tragedy*.] A genus of small Asiatic deer, typical of the family *Tragulidæ*, including *T. javanicus*, the napu of Java, and the kanchil, or pygmy chevrotain, *T. pygmæus*. The latter is very small, and is renowned for its cunning in the Asiatic isles as the fox is with us, being said to feign death when snared, and then to leap up and run off when disentangled from the snare.


Pygmy Chevrotain (*Tragulus pygmæus*), male.

tragus (trā′gus), *n.*; pl. *tragi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *τράγος*, part of the inner ear, a particular use, in allusion to the bunch of hairs upon it, of *τράγος*, a goat, lit. 'nibbler,' < *τρώγειν*, *τραγεῖν*, nibble, gnaw.] 1. In *anat.*, a small gristly and fleshy prominence at the entrance of the external ear, projecting backward from the anterior edge of the orifice, and partly closing it: the projection opposite is the *antitragus*. See second cut under *ear*¹.—2. In *zoöl.*, a corresponding process guarding the external meatus, sometimes capable of closing the orifice like a valve: in some animals, as bats, developing to enormous size and extraordinary shape, and believed to serve as a delicate tactile organ.—3. [*cap.*] [Haller, 1768.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Zoysieæ* and subtribe *Anthephoreæ*. It is characterized by flowers in a spike composed of fascicles which are each formed of from three to five spikelets, the terminal spikelet sterile, the others usually fertile; and by the two or three glumes, the second larger, rigid, and echinate. The only species, *T. racemosus*, is widely diffused through tropical and temperate regions. It is a branching annual grass with soft flat leaves and flowers in a rather loose terminal bur-like spike, whence it is known as *burdock-grass*.

traictise†, *n.* An old form of *treatise*.

> A booke, conteinyng a *traictise* of justice.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 248. (*Davies.*)

traie†, *v.* An old spelling of *tray*².

traik (trāk), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; cf. *track*¹, etc.; cf. also Sw. *trâka*, tug, trudge.] 1. To wander idly from place to place.—2. To wander so as to lose one's self or itself: chiefly applied to the young of poultry. *Jamieson.*—3. To be in a declining state of health; become very ill; give out. [Scotch in all uses.]

> But for the kindness and helpfulness shown me on all hands I must have *traiked*.
> *Carlyle*, in Froude (First Forty Years, xl., note 2).

To traik after, to follow in a lounging or dangling way; dangle after.

> Coming *traiking after* them for their destruction.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

traik (trāk), *n.* [Cf. *traik*, *v.*] 1. A plague; a mischief; a disaster: applied both to things and to persons. *Jamieson.*—2. The flesh of sheep that have died of disease or by accident. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in both uses.]

traiket (trā′ket), *p. a.* [Pp. of *traik*, *v.*] Very much exhausted; worn out. [Scotch.]

trail¹ (trāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *traile, trayle*; < ME. *trail, traile, trayle*, the train of a dress, a sled, < OF. *traail*, a reel, prob. also the train of a dress, and a drag or sled; cf. Sp. *traílla*, a drag for leveling ground, a leash (< F. ?), = Pg. *tralha*, a drag-net (cf. Pr. *tralh*, traces, track); ML. *trahale*, a reel, prob. also the train of a dress, and a drag or sled; cf. L. *tragula*, a sled, *traha*, a sled, ML. *traga*, a sled, a harrow; < L. *trahere*, draw, drag: see *tract*¹. Cf. *train*¹, *v.* Hence *trail*¹, *v.* Cf. *trail*². In some senses the noun is from the verb.] 1. A part dragged behind; something drawn after; a train; a rear appendage. Specifically—(*a*) The train of a skirt or robe.

> *Trayle* or trayne of a clothe. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 499.

(*b*) A trailing part or organ; a train: as, the *trail* of the peacock: often used figuratively.

> A sudden star, it shot through liquid air,
> And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 128.

> It is no easy matter to picture to ourselves the blazing *trail* of splendour which in such a pageant [the coronation of Anne Boleyn] must have drawn along the London streets. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 175.

(*c*) In *artillery*, the lower end of the carriage; in field-artillery, that part of the carriage which rests on the ground when unlimbered. See cut under *gun-carriage*. (*d*) Any long appendage, real or apparent, as a line or streak marking the path just passed over by a moving body: as, the *trail* of a meteor; a *trail* of smoke.

> When lightning shoots in glitt'ring *trails* along.
> *Rowe*, Royal Convert.

(*e*) In *astron.*, the elongated image of a star produced upon a photographic plate, which is not made to follow the star's diurnal motion. The intensity of this trail is used as a measure of the star's brightness.

2. The track or mark left by something dragged or drawn along the ground or over a surface: as, the *trail* of a snail. Specifically—(*a*) The mark or scent left on the ground by anything pursued, as in hunting; the track followed by a hunter: especially in the phrase *on the trail*.

> How cheerfully *on the* false *trail* they cry!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 109.

> These varlets pretend to be bent chiefly on their sundown meal, but the moment it is dark they will be *on our trail*, as true as hounds on the scent.
> *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxi.

> We were really *on the trail* of volcanic productions, and devoted most of our time to the hunt after them.
> *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, x.

(*b*) A path or road made by the passage of something, as of animals or men; a beaten path, as across the prairies, a mountain, or a desert; a rude path.

> A large part of the country of the Pacific coast has scarcely been penetrated outside of the roads or *trails* which lead from the seaports to the interior.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 722.

3. Figuratively, a clue; a trace.—4†. A vehicle dragged along; a drag; a sled; a sledge. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 37.—5. The act of playing upon, or of taking advantage of, a person's ignorance. See *trail*¹, *v.*, 6.—**Built-up trail**, in *artillery*, a wrought-iron or steel trail of a gun-carriage composed of several pieces. It consists of two side-plates connected by three or more transoms, one or more assembling-bolts, and a lunette plate. In some forms the cheeks are separate plates of metal riveted to the trail-plates and the structure is stiffened by assembling-bolts; in others the trail-plate and cheek on each side are formed in a single piece. The latter is the more modern. The trail-plates are strengthened by angle-irons riveted to each edge, by flanging, or by T-rails. In some carriages the side- or trail-plates are metallic girders or brackets connected by transoms. This built-up system has superseded the solid wooden stock of the old forms of gun-carriage.—**To trash a trail.** See *trash*³. (See also *block-trail, bracket-trail.*) =**Syn.** 2. *Path, Track*, etc. See *way*.

trail¹ (trāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *traile, trayle*; < ME. *trailen, traylen*, < OF. *trailler*, wind or reel (yarn), also trail game. The uses of the verb are mostly developed in E. from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw along behind.

> And bigg a cart of stone and lyme, . . .
> Robin Redbreast he must *trail* it hame.
> *The Elphin Knight* (Child's Ballads, I. 279).

> Because they shall not *trail* me through their streets
> Like a wild beast, I am content to go.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1402.

> By the margin, willow-veil'd,
> Slide the heavy barges *trail'd*
> By slow horses. *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

2. To drag or draw loosely along the ground or other surface, as the train of a woman's dress.

> What boots the regal circle on his head,
> That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
> And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe?
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 73.

> Some idly *trail'd* their sheep-hooks on the ground,
> And some kept up a shrilly mellow sound
> With ebon-tipped flutes. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

3. *Milit.*, to carry in an oblique forward position, with the breech or the butt near the ground, the piece or the pike being held by the right hand near the middle: as, to *trail* arms.

> How proud,
> In the service of my country, should I be
> To *trail* a pike under your brave command!
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

> On Tuesday was sennight was the brave funeral of Sir John Barrow, at the king's charge. It was carried out of Durham House, with twelve hundred soldiers marching before it in arms of the companies of the city, with colours, spikes, and muskets *trailed*.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 281.

4. To beat down or make a beaten path through by frequent treading; make a beaten path through: as, to *trail* grass.—5. To hunt or follow up by the track or scent; follow in the trail or tracks of; track.

> They [Indians] have since been *trailed* towards the Mescalero agency, and, it is believed, will soon be arrested by the troops. *Gen. Miles*, Government Report, Sept., 1886.

6. To draw out; lead on, especially in a mischievous or ill-natured way; play upon the ignorance or fears of. [Prov. Eng.]

> I presently perceived she was (what is vernacularly termed) *trailing* Mrs. Dent: that is, playing on her ignorance; her trail might be clever, but it was decidedly not good-natured. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

To trail the oars. See *oar*¹.

II. *intrans.* 1. To hang down or drag loosely behind, as the train of a woman's dress.

And [she] was clothed in a riche robe that *trayled* to the grounde more than two fadome, that satte so well with hir bewte that all the worlde myght haue ioye her to beholden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 453.

> Rending her yeolow locks, like wyrie gold
> About her shoulders careleslie downe *trailing*.
> *Spenser*, Ruins of Time, l. 11.

2. To grow loosely and without self-support to a considerable length along the ground or over bushes, rocks, or other low objects; recline or droop and as it were drag upon the ground, as a branch. See *trailing plant*, below.—**3.** To move with a slow sweeping motion.

> And through the momentary gloom
> Of shadows o'er the landscape *trailing*.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, iv.

4. To loiter or creep along as a straggler or a person who is nearly tired out; walk or make one's way idly or lazily.

He *trails* along the streets.
Character of a Town-Gallant (1675), p. 5. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

We *trailed* wearily along the level road.
The Century, XXIII. 654.

5†. To reach or extend in a straggling way.

Cape Roxo is a low Cape and *trayling* to the sea-ward.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 615.

6. To fish with or from a trailer: as, to *trail* for mackerel.—**Trailing arbutus.** See *arbutus* and *Epigæa*.—**Trailing arm.** See *arm*^{1}.—**Trailing axle.** See *axle*.—**Trailing azalea.** See *Loiseleuria*.—**Trailing plant**, a plant unable to support itself, but neither on the one hand ascending by the aid of tendrils or by twining, nor on the other hand creeping and rooting or lying flat, but simply growing over such objects as may present themselves. The trailing habit may, however, be combined with the climbing or the creeping.

trail^2† (trāl), *n.* [< ME. *traile*, < OF. (and F.) *treille*, a trellis, a latticed frame, < L. *trichila*, also in inscriptions *tricla*, *triclea*, *triclia*, an arbor, bower. Hence ult. *trellis*.] **1.** A latticed frame; a trellis for running or climbing plants.

> Owt of the preas I me with-drewhe ther-fore,
> And sett me doun by-hynde a *traile*
> Fulle of levis.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 58.

2. A running ornament or enrichment of leaves, flowers, tendrils, etc., as in the hollow moldings of Gothic architecture; a wreath.

> And over all of purest gold was spred
> A *trayle* of yvie in his native hew.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 61.

I bequeth to William Paston, my sone, my standing cuppe chased parcell gilt with a cover with myn armes in the botom and a flatte pece with a *trail* upon the cover.
Paston Letters, III. 186.

trail^2† (trāl), *v. t.* [< *trail*^{2}, *n.*] To overspread with a tracery or intertwining pattern or ornament.

> A Camis light of purple silk, . . .
> *Trayled* with ribbands diversly distraught,
> Like as the workeman had their courses taught.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 2.

trail^3† (trāl), *n.* [Abbr. of *entrail*, as orig. accented on the final syllable: see *entrail*^{1}.] Entrails; the intestines of game when cooked and sent to table, as those of snipe and woodcock, and certain fish; also, the intestines of sheep.

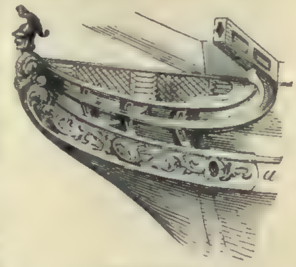
The thrush is presented with the *trail*, because the bird feeds on olives. *Smollett*, Travels, xviii.

T-rail (tē'rāl), *n.* A rail with a cross-section having approximately the form of a letter T. See *rail*^{1}, 5.

trailbaston†, *n.* [ME., also *traylbaston*, *trailebaston*, < OF. (AF.) *trailebaston*, *traylebaston*, prob. so called from the staves or clubs they carried, < *trailler*, trail, + *baston*, staff, club: see *trail*^{1}, *v.*, and *baston*, *baton*. Roquefort gives the OF. as *tray-le-baston*, as if < *traire*, draw, < L. *trahere* (or *traer*, < L. *tradere*, give up) + *le*, the, + *baston*, staff. This view is not tenable.] In *Eng. hist.*, one of a class of disorderly persons, banded robbers, murderers, and incendiaries, who gave great trouble in the reign of Edward I., and were so numerous that judges were appointed expressly for the purpose of trying them. See the phrases below.

> People of good will have made reply to the king
> How throughout the land is made a great grievance
> By common quarrellers, who are by oath
> Bound together to a compact:
> Those of that company are named *Trailbastons*.
> In fairs and markets they offer themselves to make an engagement.
> For three shillings or four, or for the worth,
> To beat a freeman who never did injury
> To Christian body, by any evidence.
> If a man offends any one of the confederacy,
> Or a merchant refuses to give him credit with his wares,
> In his own house, without other dealing,
> He should be well beaten, or to make it up
> He shall give of his money, and take acquittance.
> If there be not some stop put to this turbulence,
> A war of the commons will arise by chance.
> *Langtoft*, Chronicle (ed. Wright), II. 361.

Court of Trailbaston. See *court*.—**Justices of Trailbaston**, "justices whose office was to make inquisition through the realm by the verdict of substantial Juries, upon all officers, as Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Escheators, and others, touching Extortion, Bribery, and other such grievances, as intrusions into other men's lands, Barretors, and breakers of the peace, with divers other offenders; by means of which inquisitions many were punished by death, many by ransom, and the rest flying the realm; the land was quieted, and the King gained great riches towards the support of his wars." *Cowel.*



a, Trail-board.

trail-board (trāl'bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the two curved pieces which extend from the stem to the figurehead. It is fastened to the knee of the head.

trail-car (trāl'kär), *n.* A street railway-car which is not furnished with motive power, but is designed to be pulled or trailed behind another to which the power is applied. [U. S.]

trailer (trā'lėr), *n.* [< *trail*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which trails. Specifically—(*a*) A trailing plant or trailing branch.

Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodland, swings the *trailer* from the crag. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

Lowest *trailer* of a weeping elm. *Lowell.*

The house was a stone cottage, covered with *trailers*.
The Century, XXVI. 279.

(*b*) On a vehicle, a short pointed bar sometimes suspended from the rear axle, and serving as a stop or brake in going up steep hills; a stopper. (*c*) A flexible or hinged contact piece pulled over a series of terminal plates so as to distribute electric currents.

2. An old style of vessel employed in mackerel-fishing about 1800. These vessels had outriggers or long poles on each side, the foremost about 17 feet long, the others decreasing in length to 5 feet aft, to the ends of which were fastened lines about 20 fathoms long, with a sinker of four pounds. To each of these lines was attached a bridle, reaching to the side of the vessel, where the fishermen stood to feel the bites.

3. A trail-car. [U. S.]

trail-eye (trāl'ī), *n.* An attachment at the end of the trail of a gun-carriage for limbering up. See cut under *gun*.

trail-handspike (trāl'hand"spīk), *n.* A wooden or metallic lever used to manœuver the trail of a field-gun carriage in pointing the gun.

trailing (trā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trail*^{1}, *v.*] Same as *trolling* and *trawling*. See *trailer*, 2.

trailing-spring (trā'ling-spring), *n.* A spring fixed in the axle-box of the trailing-wheels of a locomotive engine, and so placed as to assist in deadening any shock which may occur. *Weale.*

trailing-wheel (trā'ling-hwēl), *n.* **1.** The hind wheel of a carriage.—**2.** In a railway locomotive in which the weight of the truck or of the rear of the engine requires support, a small wheel placed on each side behind the driving-wheel.

traill (trāl), *n.* [< *Traill* (see def.).] Traill's flycatcher, *Empidonax trailli*, one of the four commonest species of small flycatchers of eastern parts of the United States, originally named in 1832, by Audubon, as *Muscicapa traillii*, after Dr. Thomas Stewart Traill, editor of the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." See cut under *Empidonax*.

trail-net (trāl'net), *n.* A net drawn or trailed behind a boat, or by two persons on opposite banks, in sweeping a stream; a drag-net.

trail-plate (trāl'plāt), *n.* In a field-gun carriage, the ironwork at the end of the trail on which is the trail-eye.

traily (trā'li), *a.* [< *trail*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Slovenly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

train^1 (trān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *traine*, *trayne*; < ME. *trainen*, *traynen*, < OF. *trainer*, *trahiner*, F. *trainer* = Pr. *trainar* = Sp. *trajinar* = It. *trainare*, draw, entice, trail along, < ML. *trahinare*, drag along, trail, < L. *trahere*, draw: see *tract*^{1}, and cf. *trail*^{1}, from the same source. Hence *train*^{1}, *n.* For the sense 'educate,' from the lit. sense 'draw,' cf. *educate*, ult. < L. *educare*, draw out.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw or drag along; trail.

So he hath hir *trayned* and drawen that the lady myght no lenger crye ne brayen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 299.

> Not distant far with heavy pace the foe
> Approaching gross and huge; in hollow cube
> *Training* his devilish enginery.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 553.

2. To draw by artifice, stratagem, persuasion, or the like; entice; allure.

What pitie is it that any . . . man shulde . . . be *trayned* . . . in to this lothesome dungeon [idleness].
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 26.

> We did *train* him on,
> And, his corruption being ta'en from us,
> We, as the spring of all, shall pay for all.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 21.

With pretext of doing him an unwonted honour in the senate, he *trains* him from his guards.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, Arg.

Martius Galeotti, who, by his impostures and specious falsehoods, has *trained* me hither into the power of my mortal enemy. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxviii.

3. To bring into some desired course or state by means of some process of instruction and exercise. (*a*) To educate; instruct; rear; bring up: often with *up*.

> So was she *trayned up* from time to time
> In all chaste vertue and true bounti-hed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 3.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when [even when, R. V.] he is old he will not depart from it.
Prov. xxii. 6.

You have *trained* me like a peasant.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 71.

(*b*) To make proficient or efficient, as in some art or profession, by instruction, exercise, or discipline; make proficient by instruction or drill: as, to *train* nurses; to *train* soldiers.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his *trained* servants. Gen. xiv. 14.

> *Trained* in camps, he knew the art
> To win the soldier's hardy heart.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 4.

(*c*) To tame or render docile; exercise in the performance of certain tasks or tricks: as, to *train* dogs or monkeys.

Animals can be *trained* by man, but they cannot *train* themselves. They can be taught some accomplishments, formed to some new habits; but where man has not done this for them they remain uneducated.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 33.

(*d*) To fit by proper exercise and regimen for the performance of some feat; render capable of enduring the strain incident to a contest of any kind, by a course of suitable exercise, regimen, etc.; put in suitable condition, as for a race, by preparatory exercise, etc.: as, to *train* a boat's crew for a race. (*e*) To give proper or some particular shape or direction to by systematic manipulation or extension; specifically, in *gardening*, to extend the branches of, as on a wall, espalier, etc.

> Tell her, when I'm gone, to *train* the rose-bush that I set
> About the parlour-window.
> *Tennyson*, May Queen, New-Year's Eve.

> Why will she *train* that winter curl
> In such a spring-like way?
> *O. W. Holmes*, My Aunt.

4. To bring to bear; direct or aim carefully: as, to *train* a gun upon a vessel or a fort.

Again and again we set up the camera, and *trained* it upon a part of the picturesque throng.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVIII. 73.

To train a scent†, in *hunting*, same as *to carry a scent*. See phrase under *scent*.

> I ha' seene one Sheepe worry a dozen Foxes,
> By Moon-shine, in a morning before day,
> They hunt, *trayne-sents* with Oxen, and plow with Dogges.
> *Brome*, The Antipodes, i. 6.

To train fine. See *fine*^{2}. =**Syn. 3.** To school, habituate, inure. See *instruction*.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To be attracted or lured.

The highest soaring Hauke *traineth* to ye lure.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 35.

2. To exercise; impart proficiency by practice and use; drill; discipline.

Nature *trains* while she teaches; she disciplines the powers while she imparts information to the intellect.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, Int., p. 11.

3. To fit one's self for the performance of some feat by preparatory regimen and exercise.

> So he resolved at once to *train*,
> And walked and walked with all his main.
> *W. S. Gilbert*, Perils of Invisibility.

4. To be under training, as a recruit for the army; be drilled for military service.—**5.** To travel by train or by rail: sometimes with an indefinite *it*. [Colloq.]

From Aberdeen to Edinburgh we *trained it* by easy stages. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 954.

6. To consort with; be on familiar terms with: as, I don't *train* with that crowd. Compare def. 4. [Slang.]—**7.** To romp; carry on. [Colloq. and vulgar, U. S.]—**To train off**, to go off obliquely: said of the flight of a shot.

train^1 (trān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *traine*, *trayne*; < ME. *trayn*, *trayne*, *treyne*, < OF. *train*, a train, retinue, course, etc., a drag, sled, etc., F. *train*, a train, retinue, herd (of cattle), pace, course, way, bustle, train of boats or cars, etc., = Pr. *trahi* = Sp. *trajin*, *trajino*, formerly *train*, *trayno*, = It. *traino*, a train (in various senses); cf. OF. *trahine*, f., a drag, dray, sled, drag-net, F. *traine*, the condition of being dragged; from the verb: see *train*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *trail*^{1}, *n.*, from the same ult. source.] 1. That which is drawn along behind, or which forms the hinder part; a trail. (*a*) The elongated part of a skirt behind when sufficiently extended to trail along the ground. Trains have long been an adjunct of full dress for women, frequently coming into fashion, and seldom abandoned for any length of time; at times they have reached a length of ten feet or more on the floor. A train of moderate length is called a *demi-train*.

A Baronesse may haue no *trayne* borne; but, haueing a goune with a *trayne*, she ought to beare it her self.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

She shall be dignified with this high honour —
To bear my lady's *train*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 159.

But pray, what is the meaning that this transparent lady holds up her *train* in her left hand? for I find your women on medals do nothing without a meaning.
Addison, Ancient Medals, ii.

The Duke of Buckingham bore Richard's *train* [at Richard III.'s coronation]. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., iv.

(*b*) The tail of a comet or of a meteor,

Stars with *trains* of fire. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 117.

(*c*) The tail of a bird, especially when long, large, or conspicuous. See cuts under *Argus*, *peafowl*, *Phaethon*, *Phasianus*, *Promerops*, *Terpsiphone*, and *Trogonidæ*.

The *train* serves to steer and direct their flight, and turn their bodies like the rudder of a ship.
Ray, Works of Creation, p. 146.

(*d*) That part of the carriage of a field-gun which rests upon the ground when the gun is unlimbered or in position for firing; the trail.

2. A following; a body of followers or attendants; a retinue.

Sir, I invite your highness and your *train*
To my poor cell. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 300.

The muses also are found in the *train* of Bacchus.
Bacon, Fable of Dionysus.

Now the Shepherds, seeing so great a *train* follow Mr. Great-heart (for with him they were well acquainted), they said unto him, Good Sir, you have got a goodly company here. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow-nymphs, was sporting on the plain.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

My *train* consisted of thirty-eight persons.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 323.

3. A succession of connected things or events; a series: as, a *train* of circumstances.

God helpe the man so wrapt in Errours endlesse *traine!*
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 18.

Sir, I was five times made a bankrupt, and reduced from a state of affluence, by a *train* of unavoidable misfortunes.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

I starts light with Rob only; I comes to a branch; I takes on what I find there; and a whole *train* of ideas gets coupled on to him. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxxviii.

4. In *mach.*, a set of wheels, or wheels and pinions in series, through which motion is transmitted consecutively: as, the *train* of a watch (that is, the wheels intervening between the barrel and the escapement); the going-*train* of a clock (that by which the hands are turned); the striking-*train* (that by which the striking part is actuated).—5. In *metal-working*, two or more pairs of connected rolls in a rolling-mill worked as one system; a set of rolls used in rolling various metals, especially puddled iron and steel; a roll-train.—6. A connected line of carriages, cars, or wagons moving or intended to be moved on a railway.

Clifford . . . could catch a glimpse of the *trains* of cars, flashing a brief transit across the extremity of the street.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

7. A string or file of animals on the march.

Goods were carried by long *trains* of pack-horses.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Camel *trains* wound like worms along the thread-like roads. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xii.

8. A line of combustible material to lead fire to a charge or mine: same as *squib*, 2.

Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine?
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

9. A company in order; a procession.

Which of this princely *train*
Call ye the warlike Talbot?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 34.

Forc'd from their homes, a melancholy *train*.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 319.

10. Suitable or proper sequence, order, or arrangement; course; process: as, everything is now in *train* for a settlement.

Lady Sneer. Did you circulate the report of Lady Brittle's intrigue with Captain Boastall?
Snake. That's in as fine a *train* as your ladyship could wish. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

11. A kind of sleigh used in Canada for the transportation of merchandise, wood, etc. *Bartlett.*—12. The lure used to recall a hawk. *Halliwell.*—13. Something intended to allure or entice; wile; stratagem; artifice; a plot or scheme.

Yet first he cast by treatie and by *traynes*
Her to persuade that stubborne fort to yilde.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 3.

Devilish Macbeth
By many of these *trains* hath sought to win me
Into his power. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 118.

14†. A snare; net; trap; ambush.

Most justly they the Cities scorne are made,
Who will be caught, yet see the *traine* that 's laid.
Heywood, Anna and Phillis (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 323).

You laid that *Train*, I'm sure, to alarm, not to betray, my Innocence. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

15†. Treason; treachery; deceit.

Vndertaker of *treyne*, of talkyng but litill,
Neuer myrth in his mouthe meuyt with tong.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3789.

For als tyte mon I be taken
With tresoune and with *trayne*.
York Plays, p. 245.

Accommodation train. See *accommodation.*—**Cheap Trains Act**, a British statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 34), abolishing the duty on railway-fares not exceeding one penny per mile, and reducing the duties on higher fares.—**Epicyclic train.** See *epicyclic.*—**Limited train.** (*a*) A train the weight of which (or the number of cars) is limited, to correspond to the hauling power of the engine. (*b*) A train limited to first-class passengers.—**Merchant, mixed, parliamentary train.** See the adjectives.—**Puddle-bar train.** See *muck-rolls.*—**Rolling-mill train**, the system of grooved rollers by which iron bars are gradually drawn down from balls or blooms; a roll-train.—**Through train.** See *through*^{1}.—**Train of artillery.** See *artillery.*—**Train of prisms.** See *spectroscope.*—**Vestibuled train.** See *vestibule, v. t.*

train^{2}† (trān), *n.* [Early mod. E. *traine*, *trayne*, *trane* (chiefly in comp. *train-oil*); < MD. *traen*, D. *traan* = MLG. *trān*, LG. *traan* (> G. *thran* = Sw. Dan. *tran*), train-oil, also in MD. liquor tried out by fire; a particular use of MD. *traen*, D. *traan* = OHG. *trahan*, MHG. *trahen*, *trān* (pl. *trahene*, *trehene*, also *traher*), G. *trähne*, a tear, akin to OHG. *zahar*, MHG. *zaher*, G. *zaher*, *zähre*, etc., a tear, = E. *tear*: see *tear*^{2}.] Same as *train-oil*.

The leakage of the *traine* doth fowle the other wares much. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 308.

trainable (trā'nạ-bl), *a.* [< *train*^{1} + *-able.*] Capable of being trained, educated, or drilled.

Youth [is] by grace and good councell *traynable* to vertue. *Lusty Juventus.*

train-band (trān'band), *n.* [Short for *trained band*, early mod. E. *trayned band;* also called *trained company.*] A force of citizen soldiery identified with London; especially, one company or division of this force. The service rendered by the train-bands to the Parliament during the civil war caused their dissolution by Charles II., but the force was reorganized later, and continued for many years.

There was Colonel Jumper's Lady, a Colonel of the *Train Bands*, that has a great Interest in her Parish.
Steele, Spectator, No. 376.

As to foreign invasion, the Lord Mayor has but to throw himself into the Tower, call in the *train bands*, and put the standing army of Beef-eaters under arms, and he might bid defiance to the world.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 309.

On several occasions during the civil war, the *train-bands* of London distinguished themselves highly.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

Sometimes used adjectively:

A *train-band* captain eke was he
Of famous London town.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

train-bearer (trān'bãr″ėr), *n.* One who holds up the train of a robe; especially, such a person appointed to attend on the sovereign or some high official on an occasion of ceremony.

train-bolt (trān'bōlt), *n.* A bolt to which the training-tackle of a gun is hooked.

train-boy (trān'boi), *n.* A lad who sells newspapers, magazines, books, candy, and other articles on railway-trains. [U. S. and Canada.]

trained (trānd), *p. a.* [< *train*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}. In def. 2, pp. of *train*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Having a train.

He swooping went
In his *trained* gown about the stage.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

2. Formed or made proficient by training; educated; instructed; exercised; practised: as, a *trained* eye or judgment; *trained* nurses.

It is conceded that the object of the manual-training course is not to make artists or mechanics, but *trained* men and women. *New York Evening Post*, April 25, 1891.

Trained band, a body of trained men, especially soldiers. See *train-band*.

Each serving man, with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our *train'd band*.
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

trainel† (trā'nel), *n.* [< OF. **trainel* (cf. F. *traîneau*), dim. of *train*, a drag: see *train*^{1}.] A trail-net; a drag-net. *Holland.*

trainer (trā'nėr), *n.* [< *train*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who trains; an instructor.—2. One who trains or prepares men, etc., for the performance of feats requiring certain physical fitness, as an oarsman for a boat-race, a pugilist for a prize-fight, or a horse for racing.—3. A militiaman. [U. S.]—4. A wire or wooden frame upon which flowers or shrubs are trained.

train-hand (trān'hand), *n.* Same as *trainman*.

training (trā'ning), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trayning;* verbal n. of *train*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Practical education in some profession, art, handicraft, or the like; instruction coupled with practice in the use of one's powers: as, manual *training;* a sound business *training*.

The aim of historical teaching is the *training* of the judgment to be exercised in the moral, social, and political work of life.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 373.

Man's moral nature is dependent upon heredity, *training*, and environment. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 251.

2. The act or process of developing the physical strength and powers of endurance, or of rendering the system capable of performing some notable feat; also, the condition of being so prepared and capable.

A professed pugilist; always in *training*.
Dickens, Hard Times, i. 2.

3. In *gardening*, the art or operation of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a desired shape.—4. Drill; practice in the manual of arms and in simple manœuvers, such as is provided for militia. Compare *train-band*, *training-day*.

After my cominge to Colchester, upon Fryday the 11th of this moneth in the afternoone, rydinge into a feild wher all S^{r} Thomas Lucasse his bande was at *trayninge*, I, after that M^{r} Thomas Seymor and I had beeholden the manner of the *trayning* of the bande, did invite M^{r} Seymor and myself to suppe with S^{r} Thomas Lucasse.
Sir John Smyth, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 90.

Hash, the brother of Margaret, at the Spring *training*, was punished not only by imprisonment, but also with an inconsiderable fine, for disorderly behavior on that occasion. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

Training to Arms Prohibition Act. See *prohibition.* =**Syn.** 1. *Nurture*, *Education*, etc. (see *instruction*); drill, schooling, breeding, tuition.

training-bit (trā'ning-bit), *n.* A wooden gag-bit used in training vicious horses. It has iron cheeks with a connecting iron passed through a wooden mouthpiece. *E. H. Knight.*

training-day (trā'ning-dā), *n.* A day appointed by law for drill and review of the militia or other citizen soldiery.

You must take something. It's *training day*, and that don't come only four times a year. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

training-halter (trā'ning-hâl″tėr), *n.* A form of halter made like a riding-bridle, but having short cheeks with rings for attaching bit-straps. *E. H. Knight.*

training-level (trā'ning-lev″el), *n.* An instrument for testing divergence from a true horizontal line: used especially in training guns.

training-pendulum (trā'ning-pen″dụ-lum), *n.* A pendulum for facilitating the accurate elevation and depression of guns by means of colored alcohol or quicksilver contained in a tube. *Admiral Smyth.*

training-school (trā'ning-sköl), *n.* A school or college where practical instruction is given, especially in the art of teaching; a school in which instruction and practice in teaching are united; a normal school.

training-ship (trā'ning-ship), *n.* A ship equipped with officers, instructors, etc., for training lads to be seamen.

Besides some old war hulks at the station, there were a couple of *training-ships* getting ready for a cruise.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 13.

training-wall (trā'ning-wâl), *n.* A wall built up to determine the flow of water in a river or harbor.

trainless (trān'les), *a.* [< *train*^{1} + *-less.*] Having no train: as, a *trainless* dress.

trainman (trān'mạn), *n.*; pl. *trainmen* (-men). A man employed on a railway-train, as a brakeman or a porter.

A special train was on the way from St. Paul with a double complement of engineers and *trainmen*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 566.

trainment† (trān'mẹnt), *n.* [< *train*^{1} + *-ment.*] Training.

And still that precious *trainment* is miserably abused which should be the fountain of skill.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

train-mile (trān'mīl), *n.* One of the total number of miles run by all the trains of a line or system of railways during some specified period: a unit of work in railway accounts.

train-oil (trān'oil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trayne-oyle*, *trane-oil;* < *train*^{2} + *oil.*] Oil drawn or tried out from the blubber of a whale; especially, ordinary oil from the right whale, as distinguished from *sperm-oil*.

> Make in a readiness all such caske as shalbe needfull for *traine oyle*, tallowe, or any thing else.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 300.

train-road (trān'rōd), *n.* 1. On railroads, a temporary construction-track for transportation of materials, etc.—2. In *mining*, a temporary track in a mine, used for light loads.

train-rope (trān'rōp), *n.* Same as *train-tackle*.

train-tackle (trān'tak"l), *n.* See *tackle*.

trainway (trān'wā), *n.* A platform hinged to a wharf, and forming a bridge from the wharf to the deck of a ferry-boat. *E. H. Knight.*

trainy† (trā'ni), *a.* [< *train*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Greasy like train-oil.

> Where huge hogsheads sweat with *trainy* oil.
> *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 252.

traipse, *v.* and *n.* See *trapes*.

trais†, *n.* Same as *trace*^{2}. *Chaucer.*

traise^1†, *v. t.* [ME. *traisen, traysen, traissen, trasshen*, < OF. *traiss-*, stem of certain parts of *trair*, betray: see *tray*^{3}.] To betray.

> This lechecraft, or heled thus to be,
> Were wel sittynge, if that I were a fend,
> To *traysen* a wight that trewe is unto me.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 438.

> She hath the *trasshed* withoute wene.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3231.

traise^2†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *trace*^{1}.

traison†, **traisoun**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *treason*.

trait (trāt, in Great Britain trā), *n.* [< OF. *trait, traict*, a line, stroke, feature, tract, etc., F. *trait*, a line, stroke, point, feature, fact, act, etc., = Pr. *trait, trag, trah* = It. *tratto*, a line, etc., < L. *tractus*, a drawing, course: see *tract*^{1}, *n.*, of which *trait* is a doublet. Cf. also *trace*^{2}, orig. *trais*, pl. of OF. *trait.*] 1. A stroke; a touch.

> By this single *trait*, Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey.
> *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey, i. 9.

> From talk of war to *traits* of pleasantry.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A distinguishing or peculiar feature; a peculiarity: as, a *trait* of character.

> He had all the Puritanic *traits*, both good and evil.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 8.

> One of the most remarkable *traits* in modern Egyptian superstition is the belief in written charms.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 318.

traiterie†, *n.* An old spelling of *traitory*.

traitor (trā'to̤r), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *traitour*; < ME. *traitour, traytour, treitur*, < OF. *traitor, traitur, traiteur, traistre*, F. *traître* = Pr. *trahire, traire, trahidor, traidor, traitor* = Sp. Pg. *traidor* = It. *traditore*, < L. *traditor*, one who betrays, a betrayer, traitor, lit. 'one who delivers,' and hence in LL. also a teacher, < *tradere*, give up, deliver: see *tradition, tray*^{3}, and cf. *traditor.*] I. *n.* 1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one who is guilty of treason. See *treason*.

> God wole not that it be longe in the Hondes of *Traytoures* ne of Synneres, be thei Cristene or othere.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 74.

> Alle tho that ne wolde not come, he lete hem well wite that thei sholde haue as streyte Iustice as longed to theuis and *traytoures*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 205.

> William's Fortune secures him as well at home against *Traitors* as in the Field against his Enemies.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 25.

> There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion and sell my country. *Swift.*

2. One who betrays any trust; a person guilty of perfidy or treachery; one who violates confidence reposed in him.

> If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him.
> *Bacon.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Rebel*, etc. See *insurgent*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a traitor; traitorous.

> And there is now this day no gretter treson thanne a gentille woman to yeue her selff to a *traitour* fals churle, blamed with vices, for there is mani of hem deceiued bi the foule and grete fals othes that the fals men vsen to swere to the women. *Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 2.

> Their silent war of lilies and of roses,
> Which Tarquin view'd in her fair face's field,
> In their pure ranks his *traitor* eye encloses.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 73.

traitor† (trā'to̤r), *v. t.* [< *traitor*, *n.*] To act the traitor toward; betray.

> But time, it *traitors* me. *Lithgow.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

traitoress (trā'to̤r-es), *n.* [< *traitor* + *-ess.*] A female traitor; a traitress.

> Fortune, . . .
> The false *trayteresse* pervers.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 813.

traitorful† (trā'to̤r-fụl), *a.* [ME. *traitourfull*; < *traitor* + *-ful.*] Traitorous; treacherous.

> My *traitourfull* torne [action] he turment my tene.
> *York Plays*, p. 316.

traitorism (trā'to̤r-izm), *n.* [< *traitor* + *-ism.*] A betrayal. [Rare.]

> The loyal clergy . . . are charged with *traitorism* of their principles. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 323. (*Davies.*)

traitorly† (trā'to̤r-li), *a.* [< *traitor* + *-ly*^{1}.] Treacherous; perfidious.

> These *traitorly* rascals, whose miseries are to be smiled at, their offences being so capital. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 821.

traitorous (trā'to̤r-us), *a.* [Formerly also *traiterous*; < ME. *traitorous*; < *traitor* + *-ous.*] 1. Guilty of treason; in general, treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

> More of his [majesty's] friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects.
> *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 31.

2. Consisting in treason; characterized by treason; implying breach of allegiance; perfidious: as, a *traitorous* scheme or conspiracy.

> *Vol.* My name 's Volturtius,
> I know Pomtinius.
> *Pom.* But he knows not you,
> While you stand out upon these *traitorous* terms.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 7.

traitorously (trā'to̤r-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *traiterously, treterously*; < *traitorous* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a traitorous manner; in violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.

> They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws. *Clarendon.*

traitorousness (trā'to̤r-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being traitorous or treacherous; treachery. *Bailey*, 1727.

traitory† (trā'to̤r-i), *n.* [ME. *traitorie, traiterye*, < OF. **traitorie*, < *traitor*, a traitor: see *traitor.*] Treachery; betrayal; treason.

> Tho com another companye
> That had ydon the *traiterye*,
> The harm, the grete wikkednesse,
> That any herte couthe gesse.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1812.

traitress (trā'tres), *n.* [< F. *traîtresse*; as *traitor* + *-ess.*] A woman who betrays her trust; a perfidious woman; a female traitor: often used in a weakened, half-playful sense.

> Ah, little *traitress!* none must know . . .
> What vanity full dearly bought,
> Joined to thine eye's dark witchcraft, drew
> My spell-bound steps to Benvenue.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 28.

traject (trā̤-jekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *trajectus*, pp. of *trajicere* (LL. also rarely *transjacere*), throw or cast over, carry over, ship over, transport, also transfix, < *trans*, through, across, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*^{1}.] To throw or cast (across or through). [Rare.]

> Thou knowst that to be Cerberus, and him
> The ferriman who from the rivers brim
> *Trajected* thee.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 236).

> If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prisms successively.
> *Newton*, Opticks, I. i., Exper. 10.

traject (traj'ekt), *n.* [< OF. *traject, trajet*, a ferry, a passage over, = It. *tragetto, tragitto*, < L. *trajectus*, a passage over, < *trajicere*, throw over: see *traject*, *v.* Cf. *treget.*] 1†. A ferry; a passage or place for passing over water with boats (by some commentators said to mean the boat itself).

> Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed
> Vnto the *tranect* [read *traiect*, i. e. *traject*, as in various modern editions], to the common ferry
> Which trades to Venice.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 54 (folio 1623).

2. A trajectory. [Rare.]

> The *traject* of comets. *Is. Taylor.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. The act of throwing across or transporting; transmission; transference. [Rare.]

> At the best, however, this *traject* [that of printing from Asia] was but that of the germ of life, which Sir W. Thomson, in a famous discourse, suggested had been carried to this earth from some other sphere by meteoric agency.
> *Athenæum.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

trajection (trā̤-jek'sho̤n), *n.* [= It. *trajezione*, < L. *trajectio(n-)*, a crossing over, passage, transposition (of words), < *trajicere*, throw over, convey over: see *traject.*] 1. The act of trajecting; a casting or darting through or across; a crossing; a passage.

> My due for thy *trajection* downe here lay.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 232).

> Of this sort might be the spectre at the Rubicon, Cæsar hesitating that *trajection*. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 144.

2. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, transposition: same as *hyperbaton* (*a*). [Rare.]

> Nor is the postposition of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue; nor the *trajection* here so great but the Latine will admit the same order of the words. *J. Mede*, Works (1672), iii. 1.

trajectory (trā̤-jek'tō̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *trajectories* (-riz). [= F. *trajectoire*, trajectory, OF. the end of a funnel, also adj., passing over, < ML. **trajectorius*, neut. *trajectorium*, a funnel, < L. *trajicere*, pp. *trajectus*, throw over: see *traject.*] 1. The path described by a body moving under the action of given forces; specifically, the curve described by a projectile in its flight through the air. Compare *range*, 4.—2. In *geom.*, a curve which cuts all the curves or surfaces of a given system at a constant angle. When the constant angle is a right angle, the trajectory is called an *orthogonal trajectory*.

trajetour†, *n.* Same as *tregetour*. *Gower.*

trajetry†, *n.* Same as *tregetry*.

tralation† (trā̤-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [= It. *tralazione*, < L. *tralatio(n-)*, equiv. to *translatio(n-)*, a transferring, translation: see *translation.*] A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper but more significant sense.

> According to the broad *tralation* of his rude Rhemists.
> *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 14.

tralatition† (tral-ā̤-tish'o̤n), *n.* [Irreg. for *tralation* (after *tralatitious*).] A departure from the literal use of words; a metaphor.

tralatitious† (tral-ā̤-tish'us), *a.* [= It. *tralatizio*, < L. *tralaticius, tralatitius*, equiv. to *translaticius, translatitius*, < *translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, transfer: see *translate.*] Metaphorical; not literal.

> Unless we could contrive a perfect set of new words, there is no speaking of the Deity without using our old ones in a *tralatitious* sense. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, iv. 1.

tralatitiously† (tral-ā̤-tish'us-li), *adv.* Metaphorically; not in a literal sense.

> Written Language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the Eye the same Letters and Words which are pronounced.
> *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 8.

tralineate† (trā̤-lin'ē-āt), *v. i.* [After It. *tralignare*, degenerate, < L. *trans*, across, + *linea*, line: see *line*^{2}.] To deviate in course or direction.

> If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
> What are you else but of a bastard-kind?
> *Dryden*, Wife of Bath, l. 396.

Trallian (tral'ian), *a.* [< L. *Trallianus* (< Gr. Τραλλιανός), of Tralles, < *Tralles*, also *Trallis*, < Gr. Τράλλεις, also Τράλλις, a city of Lydia.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Tralles, in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.—**Trallian school**, a school of Greek Hellenistic sculpture of the third century B. C., of which the great surviving work is the large group known as the Farnese Bull, in the Museum at Naples. This important work, while transgressing the proper limitations of sculpture in the round, exhibits originality, vigor, skill in composition, and a high decorative quality. It is to be paralleled with the Laocoön group of the Rhodian school.

Trallian School of Sculpture.—The group called the Farnese Bull, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

traluce† (trā̤-lūs'), *v. i.* [= It. *tralucere*, < L. *tralucere, translucere*, shine through: see *translucent.*] To shine through. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

tralucency† (trạ̄-lū′sẹn-si), *n.* [< *tralucen(t)* + *-cy.*] Translucency. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

tralucent† (trạ̄-lū′sẹnt), *a.* [= It. *tralucente*, < L. *tralucen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tralucere*, *translucere*, shine through: see *translucent.*] Transparent; translucent.

> And fair *tralucent* stones, that over all
> It did reflect. *Peele*, Honour of the Garter.

tram^1 (tram), *n.* [< OSw. **tram*, *trâm*, *trum*, a log, stock of a tree, Sw. dial. *tromm*, *trömm*, *trumm*, a stump, the end of a log, also a kind of sled, = Norw. *tram*, *tröm*, *trumm*, edge, brim, *tram*, a step, door-step, = Dan. dial. *trom*, end, stump, = Icel. *thrömr* (*thram-*), edge, brim, = MD. *drom*, a beam, balk, = MLG. *trāme*, a cross-piece, a round of a ladder, a step of a chair, LG. *traam* (< G. or Scand.), a beam, balk, handle of a wheelbarrow or sled, = OHG. *drām*, *trām*, beam, balk (> MHG. *drāmen*, supply with beams or props), G. *tram*, a beam; forms in gradation, or in part identical, with ME. *thrum* = MD. *drom*, the end of a weaver's thread, thrum, = OHG. *drum*, *dhrum*, MHG. *drum*, G. *trumm*, thrum, end, stump of a tree; akin to L. *terminus*, end, Gr. *τέρμα*, end: see *thrum^1* and *term.* Cf. OF. *trameau*, a sled, or dray without wheels. The senses and forms are involved, but the development seems to have been, 'end, fragment, stump, log, pole (shaft, handle), bar, beam, rail.' The E. word in the sense 'rail' seems to have been applied to a rail or plank in a tram-road or plank road, thence to the lines of rails or planks, and thence to the road itself. In the sense of 'car' or 'tram-car' it is prob. short for *tram-car*, but *tram* as a 'mine-car' (def. 6) may represent the Sw. word in the sense 'a kind of sled.'] 1. A beam or bar: as, gallows *trams.* [Scotch.]—2. The shaft of a cart, wheelbarrow, or vehicle of any kind. [Scotch.]—3†. A plank road.

> To the amendinge of the highwaye or *tram*, frome the weste ende of Bridgegait, in Barnard Castle, 20*s.*
> *Will of Ambrose Middleton*, Aug. 4, 1555 (*Surtees Soc.* [*Publ.*, XXXVIII. 37, note).

4. One of the two parallel lines of rails which form a tramway.

> Laying his *trams* in a poison'd gloom.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, x.

5. A tramway. [Great Britain.]—6. A four-wheeled car or wagon used in coal-mines, especially in the north of England, for conveying the coals from the working-places to the pit-bottom, or from the pit-mouth to the place of shipment. The words *tram*, *corf*, *box*, *tub*, and *skip* are all in use in English collieries to designate some kind of a box-like receptacle, vehicle, or car by which coal is transported, either above or beneath the surface.
7. Same as *tram-car.* [Great Britain.]

> Lord Rosebery in his midnight address to the *tram* servants. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 723.

8. In a grinding-mill, position perpendicular to the face of the bedstone: said of a spindle. See *tramming.*

tram^1 (tram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trammed*, ppr. *tramming.* [< *tram^1*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To move or transport on a tramway.

> An empty kibble is placed upon the trolley and *trammed* back along the level, where it is again loaded from a shoot (mill, pass) or by the shovel. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 455.

II. *intrans.* To operate a tram; also, to travel by tram. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. xvi. 2.

tram^2† (tram), *n.* [ME. *tramme*, *traimme*; origin obscure.] A machine; a contrivance.

tram^3 (tram), *n.* [Cf. *tram^2* and *trammel.*] A device, resembling a trammel, used for shaping oval molds, etc.

tram^4 (tram), *n.* [= G. Dan. *trame*, < F. *trame*, tram, weft, < It. *trama*, woof, weft, < L. *trama*, weft.] A kind of double silk thread, in which two or more strands or singles are twisted together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles, used for the weft or cross-threads of gros-de-Naples velvets, flowered silks, and the best varieties of silk goods. Also called *shute.*

trama (trā′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *trama*, weft.] In *bot.*, the hyphal tissue which lies in the middle of the lamella on the pileus in hymenomycetous fungi. Also called *dissepiment*, and *intralamellar tissue.*

tramal (trā′mạl), *a.* [< *trama* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of trama: as, *tramal* tissue.

tram-car (tram′kär), *n.* [< *tram^1*, 5, + *car^1*.] 1. A car used on a tramway; a tramway-car; a horse-car on a street-railway. Also called *tram.* [Great Britain.]—2. A car used in coal-mines: same as *tram^1*, 6.

Trametes (trạ̄-mē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836), < L. *trama*, weft: see *trama.*] A genus of polyporoid fungi, having the pores subrotund, obtuse, entire, often unequal in depth, and sunk in the surface of the pileus. The species grow on decaying wood.

trametoid (tram′e-toid), *a.* [< *Trametes* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Trametes.*

tram-line (tram′līn), *n.* [< *tram^1* + *line^2*.] A tramway. [Great Britain.]

> The problem of the commercial success of electrical propulsion on *tramlines* has been solved.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 67.

trammel (tram′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tramel*, *tramell*; < ME. *tramayle*, < OF. *tramail*, F. *tramail*, more commonly *trémail*, also *tramel*, *trameau* = Sp. *trasmallo* = Pg. *trasmalho*, a net (cf. Pg. *trambolho*, a clog or trammel for a horse), = It. *tramaglio*, dial. *tramagio*, *trimaj*, *tremagg*, a fish-net, bird-net, < ML. *tramacula*, *tramagula*, also *tremaculum*, *tremacle*, *tremale*, *trimacle*, a fish-net, bird-net, trammel (the forms are confused, indicating uncertainty as to the etymology); prob. orig. ML. **trimacula*, lit. a 'three-mesh' net, i. e. a net of three layers (differing in size of meshes), < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *macula*, a mesh: see *mail^1*, *macula.* In defs. 5, 6, 7 the sense suggests a connection with *tram^1*, a bar or beam, but they are appar. particular uses of *trammel* in the sense of 'shackle.' Cf. *tram^3*.] 1. A net for fishing; a trawl-net or trawl; a drag-net. See *trammel-net.*

> Nay, Cupid, pitch thy *trammel* where thou please,
> Thou canst not fail to take such fish as these.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 3., Epig.

2†. A net for binding up or confining the hair.

> Her golden lockes she roundly did uptye
> In breaded *tramels.* *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 15.

3. A shackle; specifically, a kind of shackle used for regulating the motions of a horse, and making him amble.—4. Whatever hinders activity, freedom, or progress; an impediment.

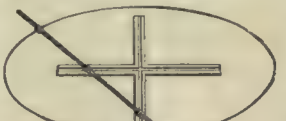
> Prose . . . is loose, easy, and free from *trammels.*
> *Goldsmith*, Pref. to Poetical Dict.

> It is impossible not to be struck with his [William IV.'s] extreme good-nature and simplicity, which he cannot or will not exchange for the dignity of his new situation and the *trammels* of etiquette.
> *Greville*, Memoirs, July 24, 1830.

5. An implement hung in a fireplace to support pots and other culinary vessels. Trammels are hung from the back-bar or from a crane; they are often so constructed in two parts that they can be lengthened and shortened.

> Our own warm hearth seemed blazing free,
> The crane and pendent *trammels* showed,
> The Turks' heads on the andirons glowed.
> *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

6. An instrument for drawing ellipses, used by joiners and other artificers; an ellipsograph. One part consists of a cross with two grooves at right angles; the other is a beam-compass which carries the describing pencil, and is guided by two pins which slide in the grooves.
7. A beam-compass.



Trammel, 6.

trammel (tram′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trammeled*, *trammelled*, ppr. *trammeling*, *trammelling.* [< *trammel*, *n.*] 1. To catch as in a net; make captive; restrain. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> If the assassination
> Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch
> With his surcease success, . . .
> We 'd jump the life to come. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 3.

> While I am striving . . .
> How to entangle, *trammel* up, and snare
> Your soul in mine. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

2. To shackle; confine; hamper.

> Mardonius would never have persuaded me, had dreams and visions been less constant and less urgent. What pious man ought to resist them? Nevertheless, I am still surrounded and *trammelled* by perplexities.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Xerxes and Artabanus.

3. To train slavishly; inure to conformity or obedience. [Rare.]

> Hackneyed and *trammelled* in the ways of a court.
> *Pope*, To Gay, Oct. 16, 1727.

trammeled, trammelled (tram′eld), *p. a.* 1. Caught; confined; shackled; hampered.—2. Having blazes or white marks on the fore foot and hind foot of one side, as if marked by trammels: said of a horse.—**Cross-trammeled,** having a white fore foot on one side and a white hind foot on the other, as a horse.

trammeler, trammeller (tram′el-ėr), *n.* [< *trammel* + *-er^1*.] 1. One who or that which trammels or restrains.—2. One who uses a trammel-net.

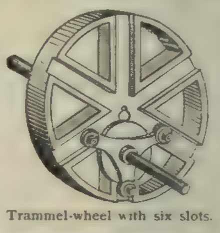
> The net is love's, right worthily supported;
> Bacchus one end, the other Ceres guideth;
> Like *trammellers* this god and goddess sported
> To take each foule that in their walkes abideth.
> *An Old-fashioned Love* (1594). (*Imp. Dict.*)

trammelet† (tram′el-et), *n.* [< *trammel* + *-et.*] A snare.

> Or like Aurora when with pearl she sets
> Her long discheveld rose-crowned *trammelets.*
> *Witts Recreations* (1654). (*Nares.*)

trammelled, trammeller. See *trammeled*, *trammeler.*

trammel-net (tram′el-net), *n.* A sort of drag-net for taking fish. It now usually consists of three seines of similar form fastened together at their edges. The inner net is very loose and full, and of fine thread and small mesh. The two outer ones have a mesh from 3 to 6 inches long, and of coarser thread. The fish pass readily through the outer seines and strike the inner net, which is thus pocketed through one of the large meshes, the fullness of the inner net readily permitting this protrusion. The fish are thus held in a kind of pocket.



Trammel-wheel with six slots.

trammel-wheel (tram′el-hwēl), *n.* A mechanical device for converting a reciprocating into a circular motion. It consists of a wheel having on one side four slots, like a trammel, in which move two blocks placed on an arm connected with a piston-rod. The blocks slide in the grooves of the wheel, and cause it to make two revolutions to one stroke of the rod. Another form consists of a wheel with six slots, and a smaller wheel with three arms which travel in the slots. Also called *slosh-wheel.* *E. H. Knight.*

trammer (tram′ėr), *n.* [< *tram^1* + *-er^1*.] In *coal-mining*, a putter or drawer. See *putter^1*, 2.

tramming (tram′ing), *n.* [< *tram^1* + *-ing^1*.] The operation of adjusting the spindle of a millstone to bring it exactly perpendicular with the face of the bedstone. When so adjusted it is said to be *in tram*; when inclined to the face it is *out of tram.*

tramontana (trä-mon-tä′nạ̈), *n.* [It.: see *tramontane.*] The north wind: commonly so called in the Mediterranean. The name is also given to a peculiar cold and blighting wind, very hurtful in the Archipelago.

tramontane (tra-mon′tān or trä-mon-tān′), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Formerly also *tramountain*, q. v.; < OF. *tramontain* = Sp. Pg. *tramontano*, < It. *tramontano*, beyond the mountains, < L. *transmontanus*, beyond the mountains, < *trans*, beyond, + *mon(t-)s*, mountain: see *mount^1*, *mountain.* Cf. *ultramontane.* II. *n.* < OF. (and F.) *tramontane* = Pr. *trasmontana*, *tramontana*, *tremontana*, the polar star, also the north wind, = Sp. Pg. It. *tramontana*, < L. *transmontana* (sc. *stella*), the polar star, thus named in Provence and in the north of Italy, because it is there visible beyond the Alps.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being or situated beyond the mountains—that is, the Alps: originally used by the Italians; hence, foreign; barbarous: then applied to the Italians as being beyond the mountains from Germany, France, etc. See *ultramontane.*

> A dream; in days like these
> Impossible, when Virtue is so scarce
> That to suppose a scene where she presides
> Is *tramontane*, and stumbles all belief.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 533.

2. Coming from the other side of the mountains: as, *tramontane* wind. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 367).

II. *n.* 1. One who lives beyond the mountains; hence, a stranger; a barbarian. See I.

> A happiness
> Those *tramontanes* ne'er tasted.
> *Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 2.

> Hush! I hear Captain Cape's voice—the hideous *tramontane!* *A. Murphy*, Old Maid, iii. 1.

2. The north wind. See *tramontana.*

tramosericeous (tram″ọ̄-sẹ̄-rish′ius), *a.* [< L. *trama*, weft (see *tram^4*), + LL. *sericeus*, silken: see *sericeous.*] In *entom.*, having a luster resembling that of satin, as the elytra of certain beetles.

tramoso (trä-mō′zọ̄), *n.* See *lupine^2*.

tramountain†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tramountaine*, < OF. *tramontane*, the polar star, the north wind: see *tramontane.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *tramontane.* *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 49.

II. *n.* The pole-star.

> I [Lucifer] schal telde vp my trone in the *tra mountayne.*
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 211.

tramp (tramp), *v.* [< ME. *trampen* = MLG. LG. *trampen* (MHG. freq. *trampeln*, > G. *trampeln*) =

Sw. Norw. *trampa* = Dan. *trampe*, tramp, stamp, tread, trample, a secondary verb, from a strong verb seen in Goth. *anatrimpan*, tread upon (press upon); perhaps ult. akin to *trap*, D. G. *trappen*, tread: see *trap*¹, *trap*².] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tread under foot; trample.

It is like unto the camamele; the more ye tread it and *trampe* it, the sweter it smelleth, the thicker it groweth, the better it spreddeth.
T. Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith (1565). (*Latham.*)

2. To tread (clothes) in water, so as to cleanse or scour them. [Scotch.]—**3.** To travel over on foot: as, to *tramp* a country.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To walk, especially to walk with heavy step; tread; march; go on foot.

How often did he . . . dread to look over his shoulder, lest he should behold some uncouth being *tramping* close behind him! *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 425.

He had *tramped* about the fields of the vacant farm, trying helplessly to look after things which he did not understand. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, v.

2. To go about as a vagrant or vagabond.

tramp (tramp), *n.* [‹ *tramp*, *v.*] **1.** The sound made by the feet in walking or marching.

Then came the *tramp* of horse. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvi.

The unmercifully lengthened *tramp* of my passing and returning footsteps. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 38.

2. An excursion or journey on foot; a walk.

It was his delight . . . to organize woodland *tramps*, and to start us on researches similar to his own.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 429.

We shook hands with them all, men, women, and children, resuming our *tramp* about eleven o'clock. We still kept the main traveled road. *The Century*, XL. 615.

3. A plate of iron worn by ditchers, etc., under the hollow of the foot, to save the shoe in pressing the spade into the earth.—**4.** An instrument for trimming hedges.—**5.** An itinerant mechanic: same as *tramper*, 2.—**6.** An idle vagrant; a homeless vagabond. Also *tramper*.

Another class, that of importunate sturdy *tramps*, has been perambulating the country, composed generally of young, idle, and insolent able-bodied men, unamenable to discipline, threatening and committing lawless acts of violence in the workhouses where they obtain nightly shelter. *A. Owen*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 267.

The "sturdy beggars" who infested England two or three centuries ago reappear in our midst under the name of *tramps*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 280.

7. A freight-vessel that does not run in any regular line, but takes a cargo wherever the shippers desire: also used attributively, as in *tramp steamer*. Also called *ocean tramp*. [Slang.]

tramper (tram'pėr), *n.* [‹ *tramp* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who tramps.—**2.** An itinerant mechanic; a workman in search of employment.—**3.** An idle vagrant; a homeless vagabond; a tramp; a gipsy.

They had suddenly perceived . . . a party of gipsies. . . . How the *trampers* might have behaved had the young ladies been more courageous must be doubtful; but such an invitation for attack could not be resisted.
Jane Austen, Emma, xxxix.

D'ye think his honour has naething else to do than to speak wi' ilka idle *tramper* that comes about the town?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

tramping-drum (tram'ping-drum), *n.* In the manufacture of leather, a stuffing-wheel with hollow trunnions, through which warm air or steam is circulated into and out of the drum, while saturating in it a quantity of leather with oil.

tram-plate (tram'plāt), *n.* A flat iron plate laid as a rail: the earliest form of rail for railways.

trample (tram'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trampled*, ppr. *trampling*. [‹ ME. *trampelen*, *tramplen* = D. *trampelen* = LG. *trampeln* = MHG. *trampeln*, G. *trampeln*; a freq. of *tramp*.] **I.** *trans.* To beat or tread down by the tramping or stamping of feet, or by frequent treading; prostrate or crush by treading under foot; tread upon or tread down, literally or figuratively.

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. Mat. vii. 6.

But that Humane and Diuine learning is now *trampled* vnder the barbarous foote of the Ottoman-Horse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

Was it not enough for thee to stoop so low for our sakes, but that thou shouldst be *trampled* on because thou didst it? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

Squadrons of the Prince, *trampling* the flowers.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

In 1869 the present ruler of Austria and Dalmatia strove . . . to *trample* under foot the ancient rights of the freemen of the Bocche di Cattaro.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 236.

II. *intrans.* To tread with repeated force and shock; stamp; hence, to tramp roughshod; tread roughly or contemptuously.

My Muse, to some eares not vnsweet,
Tempers her words to *trampling* horses' feete
More oft then to a chamber-melodie.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, lxxxiv.

Certaine others . . . gathered their ananas in the Indians gardens, *trampling* through them without any discretion. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 320.

'Tis the presumptuous and proud man alone who dares to *trample* on those truths which the rest of the world reverence. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

I *trample* on your offers and on you.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Sudden and steady the music, as eight hoofs *trample* and thunder. *Swinburne*, Hesperia.

trample (tram'pl), *n.* [‹ *trample*, *v.*] A frequent heavy or rough tread; a trampling.

Under the despiteful control, the *trample* and spurn of all the other damned. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

The sound is drawing close,
And speedier than the *trample* of speedy feet it goes.
W. Morris, Sigurd, ii.

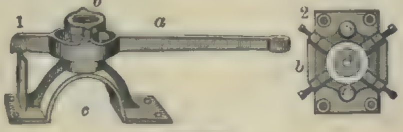
trampler (tram'plėr), *n.* [‹ *trample* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who tramples.—**2**†. A lawyer.

Pity your *trampler*, sir, your poor solicitor.
Middleton, World Tost at Tennis.

The *trampler* is in hast, O cleere the way,
Takes fees with both hands cause he cannot stay,
No matter wheth'r the cause be right or wrong,
So hee be payd for letting out his tongue.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

trampoose, *v. i.* See *trampous*.

trampot (tram'pot), *n.* [‹ *tram*¹ + *pot*.] In *milling*, the support in which the foot of the spindle is stepped.



Trampots.

1. Arched trampot, the arch at *c* straddling a driving-shaft when bevel-gearing is used: *a*, bridge-tree supporting the step *b*. 2. More common form of trampot, in which the movable step is adjustable to center by a quadrilateral arrangement of set-screws.

trampous, trampoose (tram'pus, tram-pös'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trampoused*, *trampoosed*, ppr. *trampousing*, *trampoosing*. [Appar. ‹ *tramp* + *-ous*, *-oose*, a merely capricious addition.] To tramp; walk or wander about. [Vulgar.]

Some years ago I landed near to Dover,
And seed strange sights, *trampoosing* England over.
D. Humphreys, The Yankee in England. (*Bartlett.*)

tramp-pick (tramp'pik), *n.* A kind of lever of iron, about 4 feet long and 1 inch in breadth and thickness, tapering away at the lower end and having a small degree of curvature there, somewhat like the prong of a dung-fork, used for turning up very hard soils. It is fitted with a rest, about 18 inches from the lower end, on which the workman presses with his foot.

tramroad (tram'rōd), *n.* [Formerly also (once) *dramroad* (a form appar. due to the D. cognate); ‹ *tram*¹, a rail, + *road*.] A road in which the track for the wheels is made of pieces of wood, flat stones, or plates of iron laid in line; a tramway. See *tramway*.

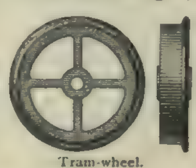
tram-staff (tram'stȧf), *n.* In *milling*, a straightedge used to test the position of the spindle and millstone, and to test the surface of the stone. One form is called the *red-staff*, because it is rubbed with red chalk or other coloring matter, and leaves a red mark on all prominent points it encounters in passing over the surface of the stone.

tramway (tram'wā), *n.* [‹ *tram*¹, a rail, + *way*¹.] The earliest form of railroad. It consisted at first of trams of wood or flat stones, at a later period of wooden stringers covered with strap-iron, and lastly of iron rails. The first tramways were simply rude horse-railroads for the transportation of heavy freight. The term is now applied to all kinds of street-railroads, whether using engines, horses, a cable, or electricity. [Great Britain.]

The smelting furnaces are the centre of activity, and to them *tramways* and railways converge, bearing strings of trucks loaded with materials
Edinburgh Rev., CXVII. 211.

tram-wheel (tram'hwēl), *n.* The form of light, flanged, metallic wheel usual on tram-cars.

tranation† (trạ-nā'shọn), *n.* [‹ L. *tranare* (*transnare*), pp. *tranatus*, swim across, ‹ *trans*, across, + *nare*, swim: see *natant*.] The act of passing over by swimming; transnatation.



Tram-wheel.

trance¹ (trȧns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *transe*, *traunce*, ‹ OF. **transe*, passage (found only in the deflected sense: see *trance*²), = It. *transito*, passage, ‹ L. *transitus*, a crossing over, transit: see *transit*. Cf. *trance*².] **1.** A journeying or journey over a country; especially, a tedious journey. [Old and prov. Eng.]—**2.** A passage, especially a passage inside a house. [Scotch.]

But mair he look'd, and dule saw he,
On the door at the *trance*,
Spots o' his dear ladys bluid
Shining like a lance.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

trance¹† (trȧns), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *traunce*; ‹ *trance*¹, *n.*] To tramp; travel.

Traunce the world over, you shall never purse up so much gold as when you were in England.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 2.

trance² (trȧns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *transe*, *traunce*; ‹ ME. *trance*, *transe*, *traunce*, ‹ OF. *transe*, extreme fear, dread, a trance or swoon (prob. also in orig. sense 'passage'), F. *transe*, extreme fear, = Sp. *trance*, critical moment, crisis, hour of death, transfer of goods, = Pg. *trance*, critical moment, crisis, hour of death, = It. *transito*, passage, decease, ‹ L. *transitus*, a passage, ‹ *transire*, pass over: see *transit*, and cf. *trance*¹. Some derive F. *transe* directly from OF. *transi*, fallen in a swoon, amazed, half-dead, pp. of *transir*, fall in a swoon, lit. go over.] **1.** A passing away or apart; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being; a state of insensibility to mundane things; a rapture; an ecstasy.

Now hast thou sit as in a *trance*, and seen
To thy soul's joy, and honour of thy house,
The trophies and the triumphs of thy men.
Peele, Battle of Alcazar, v.

While they made ready, he fell into a *trance*, and saw heaven opened. Acts x. 10, 11.

Some haue their supernaturall *traunces* or rauishments: some dwell amongst men, some by themselues apart.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

2. A state of perplexity or bewilderment; amaze.

Both stood like old acquaintance in a *trance*,
Met far from home, wondering each other's chance.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1595.

3. In *med.*, catalepsy; ecstasy; the hypnotic state.

trance² (trȧns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tranced*, ppr. *trancing*. [‹ *trance*², *n.* Cf. *entrance*².] **1.** To entrance; place in or as in a trance or rapture.

The trumpets sounded,
And there I left him *tranced*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 218.

I trod as one *tranced* in some rapturous vision.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 17.

2. To hold or bind with or as with a charm or spell; overspread or shroud as with a spell; charm; enchant.

A *tranced* summer-night. *Keats*, Hyperion, i.

trancedly (trȧn'sed-li), *adv.* In a trance-like or spell-bound manner; like one in a trance.

Then stole I up, and *trancedly*
Gazed on the Persian girl alone.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

tranché (F. pron. troṅ-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *trancher*, cut: see *trench*.] In *her.*, party per bend.

tranect†, *n.* See the quotation under *traject*.

traneen (trā-nēn'), *n.* [‹ Ir. *trainīn*, *traithnīn*, a little stalk of grass, the herb-bennet.] A grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*. *Britten and Holland.* [Irish.]—**Not worth a traneen**, not worth a rush.

trangam†, **trangame**†, *n.* Same as *trangram*.

trangle (trang'gl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, one of the diminutives of the fesse, by some writers considered as a bar, by others as a closet or barrulet.

trangram† (trang'gra̤m), *n.* [Also *trangam*, *trangame*, *trankum*; appar. an arbitrary var. of *tangram* or perhaps of *anagram*.] Something trumpery, unusual, or of no value; a gimcrack.

But go, thou *Trangame*, and carry back those *Trangames*, which thou hast stol'n or purloin'd.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

What a devil 's the meaning of all these *trangrams* and gimcracks, gentlemen? *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, iii. 6.

"But, hey-day, what, have you taken the chain and medal off from my bonnet?" "And meet time it was, when yon usher, vinegar-faced rogue that he is, began to inquire what popish *trangam* you were wearing."
Scott, Abbot, xix.

trank (trangk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *glove-making*, an oblong piece taken from the skin, from which the shape of the glove is cut by a knife in a press. *E. H. Knight.*

tranka (trang'kạ), *n.* A long cylindrical box balanced and juggled with by the feet of an acrobat.

trankeh (trang'ke), *n.* [Pers.] A large boat of a type used in the Persian Gulf.

trankum (trang'kum), *n.* Same as *trangram.*

> That shawl must be had for Clara, with the other *trankums* of muslin and lace. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xviii.

tranlace† (tran-lās'), *v. t.* [< *tran-* for *trans-* + *lace.*] To transpose.

> Here ye see how in the former rime this word life is *tranlaced* into liue, liuing, liuely, liuelode.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 170.

trannel (tran'el), *n.* [A var. of *trunnel*, ult. of *treenail.*] A treenail.

tranquil (trang'kwil), *a.* [< F. *tranquille* = Sp. *tranquilo* = Pg. It. *tranquillo*, < L. *tranquillus*, quiet, tranquil.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; not agitated; serene.

> O, now for ever
> Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell content!
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 348.

=**Syn.** *Placid, Serene,* etc. See *calm*^{1}.

tranquilization, tranquillization (trang"kwil-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *tranquilize* + *-ation.*] The act of tranquilizing, or the state of being tranquilized. Also spelled *tranquilisation, tranquillisation.*

tranquilize, tranquillize (trang'kwil-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tranquilized, tranquillized*, ppr. *tranquilizing, tranquillizing.* [< F. *tranquilliser* = Sp. *tranquilizar* = Pg. *tranquillizar* (cf. It. *tranquillare*, < L. *tranquillare*), make tranquil; as *tranquil* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To render tranquil or quiet; allay when agitated; compose; make calm or peaceful.

> Religion haunts the imagination of the sinner, instead of *tranquillizing* his heart. *R. Hall.*

=**Syn.** To quiet, still, soothe, calm, lull, hush.

II. *intrans.* To become tranquil; also, to exert a quieting or calming effect.

> I'll try as I ride in my chariot to *tranquilise.*
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III. lviii.

Also spelled *tranquilise, tranquillise.*

tranquilizer, tranquillizer (trang'kwil-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *tranquilize* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which tranquilizes. Also spelled *tranquiliser, tranquilliser.*

tranquilizingly, tranquillizingly (trang'-kwil-ī-zing-li), *adv.* So as to tranquilize.

tranquillamente (tràng-kēl-là-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *tranquillo*, tranquil: see *tranquil.*] In *music*, tranquilly; calmly; in a quiet manner.

tranquillity (trang-kwil'ị-ti), *n.* [< ME. *tranquillitee*, < OF. *tranquillite*, F. *tranquillité* = Pr. *tranquillitat, tranquilitat* = Sp. *tranquilidad* = Pg. *tranquillidade* = It. *tranquillità*, < L. *tranquillita(t-)s*, tranquilness, < *tranquillus*, tranquil: see *tranquil.*] The state or character of being tranquil; quietness; serenity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calmness.

> Ne ever rests he in *tranquillity*,
> The roring billowes beat his bowre so boystrously.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 58.

> Preserving the *tranquillity* of our spirits and the evenness of our temper in the assault of infamy and disreputation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 33.

> Power dwells apart in its *tranquillity*,
> Remote, serene, and inaccessible.
> *Shelley*, Mont Blanc, iv.

=**Syn.** *Quiet, Peace,* etc. (see *rest*^{1}), serenity, placidness, calm, stillness.

·**tranquillo** (tràn-kwēl'lọ̄), *a.* [It., = E. *tranquil.*] In *music*, tranquil: noting a passage to be so rendered.

tranquilly (trang'kwil-li), *adv.* [< *tranquil* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a tranquil manner; quietly; peacefully.

tranquilness (trang'kwil-nes), *n.* Tranquillity.

trans-. [= F. *trans-, tré-*, OF. *trans-, tres-* = Sp. Pg. *trans-, tras-* = It. *trans-, tras-*, < L. *trans-*, prefix, *trans*, prep., across, over, beyond, on the other side of, in comp. across, over, through, through and through, beyond. Before a consonant the form varies between *trans-* and *tra-*, as in *transdere, tradere* (see *tradition, tray*^{3}), *transducere, traducere* (see *traduce*), *translucere, tralucere*, etc. (see *tralucent, translucent*); before *s*, the form commonly becomes *tran-*, as in *transcendere*, for *transscendere* (see *transcend*), etc. This prefix appears in E. in other forms, as *tra-* in *traduce, traject*, etc., *tre-* in the obs. *treget*, etc., *tres-* in *trespass*, and reduced or partly absorbed in *traitor, treason*; *tray*^{3}, *betray*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'across, over, beyond, on the other side of, through,' as in *transfer*, 'carry over,' *transfuse*, 'pour over,' *transgress*, 'pass beyond,' etc., *transalpine*, 'beyond the Alps,' etc. (in the last use opposed to *cis-*). Besides its use in numerous English words taken from Latin words with this prefix, it is used to some extent as an English formative, as in *transdialect, transearth, transpierce, transview*, etc. It is commonly used in its literal sense, but also as implying complete change, as in *transfigure, transform*, etc. *Trans-* is also a frequent formative of recent technical words of science, in the concrete sense of 'athwart, across, crosswise, transversely, from side to side,' like *dia-* in the same cases: as, *trans-process*, equivalent to *transverse process*, or *diapophysis*; *transductor, transfrontal, transmedian, transection*, etc.

trans. An abbreviation of *transactions, translated* or *translator, transpose, transitive*, etc.

transact (tràns-akt'), *v.* [< L. *transactus*, pp. of *transigere* (> It. *transigere* = Sp. Pg. *transigir*), drive through, carry through, bring to an end, finish, complete, perform, < *trans*, through, + *agere*, drive, do: see *act.* The verb appears to have been suggested by the nouns *transactor* and *transaction.*] **I.** *trans.* To carry through; perform; conduct; manage; do.

> Which pretences I am content to let alone, if they . . . will but *transact* the question wholly by Scripture and common sense. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, § 12.

> In a country fully stocked in proportion to all the business it had to *transact*, as great a quantity of stock would be employed in every particular branch as the nature and extent of the trade would admit.
> *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, i. 9.

II. *intrans.* To conduct, arrange, or settle matters; deal; treat; negotiate.

> God *transacts* with mankind by gentle and paternal measures. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 52.

transaction (tràns-ak'shọn), *n.* [< F. *transaction* = Pr. *transactio* = Sp. *transaccion* = Pg. *transacção* = It. *transazione*, < LL. *transactio(n-)*, a completion, an agreement, < L. *transigere*, complete, perform, transact: see *transact.*] **1.** The management or settlement of an affair; a doing or performing: as, the *transaction* of business.—**2.** A completed or settled matter or item of business; a matter or affair either completed or in course of completion: as, a *transaction* of questionable honesty.

> Indifferent to truth in the *transactions* of life, he was honestly devoted to truth in the researches of speculation. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. *pl.* The reports or publications containing the several papers or abstracts of papers, speeches, discussions, etc., which have been read or delivered at the meetings of certain learned societies. Those of the Royal Society of London are known as the *Philosophical Transactions.*

> I have delivered him a Copy of the *Transactions* of Things that concerned their Company at Rheinsburgh.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

4. In *civil law*, an adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement; the extinguishing of an obligation by an agreement by which each party consents to forego part of his claims in order to close the matter finally. It presupposes that each of the parties incurs some loss, otherwise the arrangement rather belongs to the class of donations. *Amos.*—**Personal transaction.** See *personal.*

transactor (tràns-ak'tọr), *n.* [< OF. *transacteur* = Pg. *transactor*, < L. *transactor*, a manager, < *transigere*, pp. *transactus*, complete, transact: see *transact.*] One who transacts, performs, or conducts any business.

transalpine (tràns-al'pin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *transalpin* = Sp. Pg. It. *transalpino*, < L. *transalpinus*, < *trans*, across, + *Alpes*, Alps, *Alpinus*, Alpine, of the Alps: see *Alp*^{2}, *Alpine.*] **I.** *a.* Being or situated beyond the Alps, especially from Rome: as, *transalpine* Gaul: opposed to *cisalpine.* Compare *transmontane.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of a country beyond the Alps, generally with reference to Rome.

transandine (tràns-an'din), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Andes* + *-ine*^{1}.] Across the Andes; to or on the other side of the Andes: as, *transandine* explorations.

transanimate (tràns-an'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transanimated*, ppr. *transanimating.* [< *trans-* + *animate.*] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body. *Dean King*, Sermon, Nov., 1608. [Rare.]

transanimation (tràns-an-i-mā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *transanimazione*; as *transanimate* + *-ion.*] Transmigration of the soul; metempsychosis; also, any doctrine or theory of reincarnation (as in the following extract).

> Yf it may be graunted . . . that the spirites of dead men may reuiue in other (after the opinion and *transanimation* of Pythagoras), we may thynke that the soule of Archimedes was reuiued in Besson, that excellent Geometer of our tyme.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xlvii).

trans-Appalachian (tràns-ap-ạ-lach'i-ạn), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Appalachian.*] Across the Appalachian range of mountains.

> The *Trans-Appalachian* movement of Birds.
> *The Auk*, Jan., 1891, p. 82.

transatlantic (tràns-at-lan'tik), *a.* [= F. *transatlantique* = Sp. *transatlántico*; as *trans-* + *Atlantic.*] **1.** Lying or being beyond the Atlantic; on the opposite side of the Atlantic from the country of the speaker or writer; specifically, in Europe, American.

> I go to search where, dark and deep,
> Those *Trans-atlantic* treasures sleep.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 21.

2. Crossing or passing across the Atlantic: as, a *transatlantic* line of steamers.

transaudient (tràns-â'di-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *trans-*, through, + *audien(t-)s*, ppr. of *audire*, hear: see *hearing.*] Permitting the passage of sound. [Rare.]

> There were dwarfs, also, who danced and sang, and many a proprietor regretted the *transaudient* properties of canvas, which allowed the frugal public to share in the melody without entering the booth.
> *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

transcalency (tràns-kā'lẹn-si), *n.* [< *transcalen(t)* + *-cy.*] The property of being transcalent.

transcalent (tràns-kā'lẹnt), *a.* [< L. *trans*, through, + *calen(t-)s*, ppr. of *calere*, be warm: see *calid.*] Pervious to heat; permitting the passage of heat. *E. Frankland*, Exper. Chem., p. 997.

transcend (tràn-send'), *v.* [< OF. *transcender* = Sp. *transcender, trascender* = Pg. *transcender* = It. *transcendere, trascendere*, < L. *transcendere, transscendere*, climb over, step over, surpass, transcend, < *trans*, over, + *scandere*, climb: see *scan.* Cf. *ascend, descend.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To climb over or up; ascend; mount; reach or extend upward to.

> The shore let her *transcend*, the promont to descry.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 71.

> It will be thought a thing ridiculous . . .
> . . . that any poet, void
> Of birth, or wealth, or temporal dignity,
> Should with decorum *transcend* Cæsar's chair.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

> Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies.
> *Howell.* (*Latham.*)

2. To pass over; go beyond; overpass; overstep.

> It is a dangerous opinion to such popes as shall *transcend* their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*

> The great will see that true love cannot be unrequited. True love *transcends* the unworthy object.
> *Emerson*, Friendship, p. 206.

> We may indeed require rigid proof of whatever *transcends* our experience, but it is not only Orientals who say that "With God all things are possible."
> *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 77.

3. To surpass; outdo; excel; exceed.

> Secret scorching flames,
> That far *transcend* earthly material fires,
> Are crept into me, and there is no cure.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 3.

> High though her wit, yet humble was her mind;
> As if she could not or she would not find
> How much her worth *transcended* all her kind.
> *Dryden*, Epitaph for Monument of a Lady at Bath.

4†. To cause to climb or pass; lift; elevate.

> To that People thou a Law hast giv'n
> Which from grosse earth *transcendeth* them to heav'n.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 530.

=**Syn.** **2.** To overstep.—**3.** To outstrip, outdo.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To climb; mount; pass upward or onward.

> But to conclude an impossibility from a difficulty, or affirm whereas things not easily sink they do not drown at all, besides the fallacy, is a frequent addition in human expression, and an amplification not unusual as well in opinions as relations; which oftentimes give indistinct accounts of proximities, and without restraint *transcend* from one another. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 15.

2. To be transcendent; excel.

transcendant†, *a.* An obsolete form of *transcendent.*

transcendence (tràn-sen'dẹns), *n.* [= F. *transcendance* = Sp. *transcendencia, trascendencia* = Pg. *transcendencia* = It. *transcendenza, trascendenza*, < LL. *transcendentia*, < L. *transcenden(t-)s*, transcendent: see *transcendent.*] The character of being transcendent; elevation; loftiness; exaggeration.

> In a most weak and debile minister, great power, great *transcendence.* *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 40.

transcendency (tràn-sen'dẹn-si), *n.* [As *transcendence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *transcendence.*

> "It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man and the security of a God;" . . . this would have done better in poesy, where *transcendencies* are more allowed.
> *Bacon*, Adversity (ed. 1887).

transcendent (tràn-sen'dẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *transcendant*; < OF. (and F.) *transcendant* = Pr. *trenscendant* = Sp. *transcendente*, *trascendente* = Pg. *transcendente* = It. *trascendente* = G. *transscendent*, < L. *transcenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *transcendere*, surpass, transcend: see *transcend*.] I. *a*. 1. Surpassing; excelling; superior or supreme; extraordinary: as, *transcendent* worth.

> Clothed with *transcendent* brightness.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 86.

> The Lords accused the Commons for their *transcendant* misbehaviour. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 2, 1675.

2. In *scholastic philos.*, not included under one of the ten categories; higher than the categories.—3. In *Kantian philos.*, transcending experience; unrealizable in experience; not an object of possible experience.

> For any question or theorem which might pass beyond possible experience Kant reserved the term *transcendent*.
> *Adamson*, Fichte, p. 112.

4. Transcending the universe of matter; not essentially connected with the universe; not cosmic: as, a *transcendent* deity.—**Transcendent judgment, univocation**, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn. 1.** Preëminent, surpassing, supereminent, unequaled, unparalleled, unrivaled, peerless.

II. *n*. 1. That which surpasses or excels; anything greatly superior or supereminent.

> This power of remission is a *transcendant*, passing through all the parts of the priestly offices.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

2. In *metaph.*: (*a*) A reality above the categories or predicaments. The transcendents were said to be six: Ens, Res (thing), Aliquid (something), Unum (one), Verum (true), Bonum (good); or five, Ens being omitted. (*b*) That which is altogether beyond the bounds of human cognition and thought. Compare I., 3.—3. In *math.*, a transcendental expression or function.

transcendental (trȧn-sen-den′ta̤l), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *transcendantal* = Sp. *transcendental*, *trascendental* = Pg. *transcendental* = It. *trascendentale* = G. *transscendental*; as *transcendent* + *-al*.] I. *a*. 1. Same as *transcendent*, 1.

> Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain as we do, yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these and of all other things.
> *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

2. In *philos.*: (*a*) In Aristotelian philosophy, extending beyond the bounds of a single category. The doctrine implied is that every strictly univocal predicate is contained under one of the ten predicaments; but there are certain predicates, as *being* (*ens*), *one*, *true*, *good*, which are univocal in a modified but not very clearly defined sense, which extend over all the predicaments or categories. (*b*) In Cartesian philosophy, predicable both of body and of spirit. *Clauberg*. (*c*) Pertaining to the existence in experience of a priori elements; a priori. This is chiefly a Kantian term, but was also used by Dugald Stewart. See *Kantianism*, *category*, *a priori*.

> *Transcendental* and transcendent do not mean the same thing. The principles of the pure understanding, which we explained before, are meant to be only of empirical, and not of *transcendental* application, that is, they cannot transcend the limits of experience. A principle, on the contrary, which removes those landmarks, nay, insists on our transcending them, is called transcendent.
> *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Müller), II. 256.

> The belief which all men entertain of the existence of the material world (I mean their belief of its existence independently of that of percipient beings), and their expectation of the continued uniformity of the laws of nature, belong to the same class of ultimate or elemental laws of thought with those which have been just mentioned. The truths which form their objects are of an order so radically different from what are commonly called truths, in the popular acceptation of that word, that it might perhaps be useful for logicians to distinguish them by some appropriate appellation, such, for example, as that of metaphysical or *transcendental* truths. They are not principles or data . . . from which any consequence can be deduced, but form a part of those original stamina of human reason, which are equally essential to all the pursuits of science, and to all the active concerns of life.
> *D. Stewart*, Collected Works (ed. Hamilton), III. 44.

(*d*) In Schellingistic philosophy, explaining matter and all that is objective as a product of subjective mind.—3. Abstrusely speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary, every-day, or common thought and experience; hence, vague; obscure; fantastic; extravagant.

> The soul, as recognized in the philosophy of the lower races, may be defined as an ethereal surviving being, conceptions of which preceded and led up to the more *transcendental* theory of the immaterial and immortal soul, which forms part of the theology of the higher nations.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 21.

4. Not capable of being produced by the algebraical operations of addition, multiplication, involution, and their inverse operations. The commonest transcendental functions are e^x, $\log x$, $\sin x$, etc.—**Pure transcendental synthesis of reproduction.** See *reproduction*.—**Transcendental amphiboly.** See *amphiboly*.—**Transcendental analytic**, that part of transcendental logic which treats of the elements of pure intellectual cognition and the principles without which generally no object can be thought; the decomposition of our collective cognition a priori into the elements of pure intellectual cognition.—**Transcendental anatomy.** See *anatomy*.—**Transcendental apperception**, the original invariable self-consciousness, in which every thought is brought to logical unity.—**Transcendental cognition.** Same as *transcendental knowledge*.—**Transcendental critic**, the doctrine of the correctness of human cognition, showing how far it is to be trusted, and what elements are subjective, what objective.—**Transcendental curve.** See *curve*.—**Transcendental deduction**, the explanation of the way in which concepts a priori can refer to objects.—**Transcendental dialectic**, the destructive part of transcendental logic, showing how the speculative reason falls into fallacies, owing to the nature of the mind.—**Transcendental equation.** See *equation*.—**Transcendental esthetic**, the Kantian doctrine of the forms of pure sensibility, space, and time.—**Transcendental exposition**, the definition of a concept as a principle from which the possibility of other synthetical cognitions a priori can be understood.—**Transcendental function, geometry, idealism.** See the nouns.—**Transcendental ideality**, the mode of existence of space and time according to the Kantian theory—that they are real in the sense of truly belonging to real phenomenal objects, but unreal in so far as they are elements imported by the mind.—**Transcendental imagination**, the reproductive synthesis which takes place in all perception.—**Transcendental knowledge.** (*a*) As used by Kant, knowledge concerning our a priori concepts of objects. (*b*) Knowledge a priori. *Sir W. Hamilton*.—**Transcendental locus**, a locus which in the ordinary system of coördinates is represented by a transcendental equation.—**Transcendental logic**, the critic of thought; the theory of the origin of our knowledge in those elements of conception which cannot be attributed to sense.—**Transcendental object**, the unknown real object, according to the Kantian theory. See *universal*.—**Transcendental paralogism.** See *paralogism*.—**Transcendental perfection**, that perfection which consists in the presence of all that is necessary to the essence of the thing to which it belongs.—**Transcendental philosophy.** See *philosophy*.—**Transcendental place**, the fact that a concept belongs either to sensibility on the one hand, or to the pure understanding on the other; the determination of an object either to be a phenomenon or to be a thing in itself.—**Transcendental quantity.** (*a*†) The degree with which a quality is possessed.

> There is also another quantity improperly so call'd, which consists not in the extension of parts, but in the perfection and vertue of every thing. Hence uses it to be call'd the quantity of perfection and quantity of vertue. For the essential perfections of things and vertues are compos'd of divers degrees, as the quantity of a heap or mole of severall parts. This, because diffus'd almost through all the categories, uses to be call'd a *transcendental quantity*. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman (1697), I. v. 2.

(*b*) The value of a transcendental function.—**Transcendental reality.** Same as *absolute reality* (which see, under *absolute*).—**Transcendental reflection**, the faculty by which, according to Kant, we are immediately aware of the faculty which has furnished a concept, whether sense or understanding. See *reflection*.—**Transcendental relation, schema, surface**, etc. See the nouns.—**Transcendental synthesis**, a synthesis performed by the mind which occurs without reference to the nature of the intuitions, but refers merely to their spatial or temporal form.—**Transcendental topic**, the doctrine of transcendental places.—**Transcendental truth.** (*a*) The conformity of an object to the logical principle of consistency. (*b*) A first principle.—**Transcendental unity**, a unity brought about by the mind's action in cognition.

II. *n*. A transcendent conception, such as thing, something, one, true, good.

transcendentalism (trȧn-sen-den′ta̤l-izm), *n.* [< *transcendental* + *-ism*.] 1. The character of being transcendental. Specifically—2. In *philos.*, in general, the doctrine that the principles of reality are to be discovered by the study of the processes of thought. (*a*) Originally, the critical philosophy of Kant. (*b*) Usually, the principles of F. W. J. von Schelling. Especially applied in this sense to the teachings of Hedge, Emerson, and other American followers of Schelling.

transcendentalist (trȧn-sen-den′ta̤l-ist), *n.* [< *transcendental* + *-ist*.] An adherent of some form of transcendentalism; especially, an American follower of Schelling.

transcendentality (trȧn″sen-den-tal′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *transcendental* + *-ity*.] The character of being transcendental. [Rare.]

transcendentalize (trȧn-sen-den′ta̤l-īz), *v. t.* To render transcendental; interpret from a transcendental point of view.

transcendentally (trȧn-sen-den′ta̤l-i), *adv.* In a transcendental manner; from a transcendental point of view; a priori.

transcendently (trȧn-sen′de̤nt-li), *adv.* In a transcendent manner; surpassingly; extraordinarily.

> The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South*, Sermons.

transcendentness (trȧn-sen′de̤nt-nes), *n.* Transcendence.

transcendible (trȧn-sen′di-bl), *a.* [< *transcend* + *-ible*.] Capable of being climbed or passed over.

> It appears that Romulus slew his brother because he attempted to leap over a sacred and inaccessible place, and to render it *transcendible* and profane.
> *Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, ii. 354. (*Latham*.)

transcension† (trȧn-sen′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. as if **transcensio(n-)*, < *transcendere*, surpass, transcend: see *transcend*.] A passing over or beyond.

> Many a shady hill,
> And many an echoing valley, many a field
> Pleasant and wishful, did his passage yield
> Their safe *transcension*.
> *Chapman*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 185.

transcolate (trȧns′kọ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transcolated*, ppr. *transcolating*. [< L. *trans*, through, + *colare*, pp. *colatus*, filter, strain: see *colander*.] To strain; cause to pass through, or as through, a sieve or colander; filter; percolate. [Rare.]

> The lungs are, unless pervious like a spunge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air. *Harvey*.

transcolation (trȧns-kọ-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *transcolate* + *-ion*.] The act of transcolating, or the state of being transcolated; percolation. [Rare.]

> Mere *transcolation* may by degrees take away that which the chymists call the fined salt; and for the volatile salt of it, which being a more spirituous thing, it is not removable by distillation, and so neither can it be by *transcolation*. *Stillingfleet*, Origines Sacræ, iii. 4. (*Latham*.)

transcontinental (trȧns-kon-ti-nen′ta̤l), *a.* [< *trans-* + *continent* + *-al*.] Across the continent; on the other side of a continent: as, a *transcontinental* journey; *transcontinental* railways.

transcorporate† (trȧns-kôr′pọ-rāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *transcorporatus*, pp. of **transcorporare*, pass from one body into another, < L. *trans*, over, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corporate*, *v.*] To pass from one body to another; transmigrate, as the soul. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

transcribbler (trȧn-skrib′lėr), *n.* [< *trans-* + *scribble* + *-er*1.] One who transcribes hastily or carelessly; hence, a mere copier; a plagiary. [Contemptuous.]

> He [Aristotle] has suffered vastly from the *transcribblers*, as all authors of great brevity necessarily must.
> *Gray*, To T. Wharton, Sept. 11, 1746.

transcribe (trȧn-skrīb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transcribed*, ppr. *transcribing*. [= F. *transcrire* = Pr. *transcriure* = Sp. *transcribir* = Pg. *transcrever* = It. *transcrivere*, *trascrivere*, < L. *transcribere*, *transscribere*, write again in another place, transcribe, copy, < *trans*, over, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] 1. To copy out in writing: as, to *transcribe* the text of a document; to *transcribe* a letter.

> They work daily and hard at the Catalogue, which they intend to Print; I saw 10 thick Folios of it fairly *transcrib'd* for the Press. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 107.

2. In *music*, to arrange (a composition) for performance by a different voice or instrument from that for which it was originally written.

transcriber (tran-skrī′bėr), *n.* [< *transcribe* + *-er*1.] One who transcribes; a copier or copyist.

> I pray you desire your servants, or whoever else are the *transcribers* of my bookes, to keepe them from blotting and soyling. *W. Dugdale* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 175).

transcript (trȧn′skript), *n.* [= F. *transcrit* = It. *transcritto*, *trascritto*, < ML. *transcriptum*, a copy, neut. of L. *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribere*, copy, transcribe: see *transcribe*.] 1. A writing made from and according to an original; a copy.

> The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South*, Sermons.

2. A copy of any kind; an imitation.

> The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian.
> *Glanville*.

transcription (trȧn-skrip′sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *transcription* = Sp. *transcripcion*, *trascripcion* = It. *trascrizione*, < LL. *transcriptio(n-)*, a transcription, transfer, < L. *transcribere*, pp. *transcriptus*, transcribe: see *transcribe*.] 1. The act of transcribing or copying: as, errors of *transcription*.

> [This] was by *transcription* successively corrupted, until it arrived in a most depraved copy at the press.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, Pref.

2. A copy; a transcript.—3. In *music*, the arrangement (usually with more or less modification or variation) of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally composed. Also called *scoring*.

transcriptional (trȧn-skrip′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *transcription* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to transcription: as, *transcriptional* errors.

transcriptive (trȧn-skrip′tiv), *a.* [< L. *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribere*, transcribe, + *-ive*1.] Concerned with, occurring in, or performing transcription; having the character of a transcript or copy.

He is to be embraced with caution, and as a *transcriptive* relator. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

transcriptively (trȧn-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* By transcription; by mere copying or imitation.

Not a few *transcriptively*, subscribing their names unto other mens endeavours, and merely transcribing almost all they have written. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

transcur† (trȧns-kėr'), *v. i.* [= It. *trascorrere* = Sp. *trascurrir*, *transcurrir*, < L. *transcurrere*, run across, over, by, or through, < *trans*, over, through, + *currere*, run: see *current*1.] To run or rove to and fro.

By the fixing of the mind upon one object of cogitation, whereby it doth not spatiate and *transcur*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 720.

transcurrence† (trȧns-kur'e̤ns), *n.* [< L. *transcurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *transcurrere*, run over: see *transcur*.] A roving hither and thither.

transcurrent (trȧns-kur'e̤nt), *a.* [< L. *transcurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *transcurrere*, run across: see *transcur*.] In *entom.*, extending crosswise or transversely: specifying the metanotal postfrena of a beetle, which diverge from the median line of the back to the bases of the hinder wings.

transcursion† (trȧns-kėr'sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *transcursio(n-)*, a passing over, a lapse (of time), < L. *transcurrere*, run over: see *transcur*.] A rambling; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighbouring forests as I pass along. *Howell.*

transcursive† (trȧns-kėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *transcursus*, pp. of *transcurrere*, run over, + *-ive*.] Rambling.

In this *transcursive* reportory. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149).

transdialect (trȧns-dī'a̤-lekt), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *dialect*.] To translate from one dialect into another. [Rare.]

The fragments of these poems, left us by those who did not write in Doric, are in the common dialect. It is plain then they have been *transdialected*. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. § 3.

transduction (trȧns-duk'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *transducere*, *traducere* (pp. *transductus*, *traductus*), lead over, < *trans*, over, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. *traduce*, *traduction*.] The act of leading or carrying over. [Rare.]

transductor (trȧns-duk'to̤r), *n.* [NL., < L. *transducere*, pp. *transductus*, lead over: see *traduce*.] In *anat.*, that which draws across: specifying a muscle of the great toe.—**Transductor hallucis**, a transverse muscle of the sole of the human foot, acting upon the great toe; the transversus pedis.

transe†. An obsolete spelling of *trance*1, *trance*2.

transearth† (trȧns-ėrth'), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *earth*1.] To transplant.

Fruits of hotter countries *transearth'd* in colder climates have vigour enough in themselves to be fructuous according to their nature. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 19.

transect (trȧn-sekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *section*.] To cut across; dissect transversely.

The meshes of the dotted substance, as described by other authors, are only the *transected* sheaths of the tubules. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 488.

transection1 (trȧn-sek'sho̤n), *n.* [< *transect* + *-ion*.] In *anat.*, the dissection of a body transversely; transverse section: correlated with *longisection*. *Wilder*, N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 2, 1884, p. 114.

transection2†, *n.* See *transexion*.

transelement† (trȧns-el'ẹ-ment), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *element*.] To change or transform the elements of.

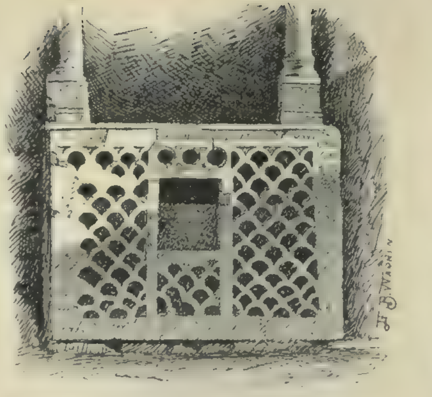
For, as he saith wee are *transelemented*, or trans-natured, and changed into Christe, euen so, and none otherwise, wee saie, the breade is *transelemented*, or changed into Christes body. *Bp. Jewell*, Reply to Harding, p. 238.

transelementate† (trȧns-el-ẹ-men'tāt), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *element* + *-ate*2.] Same as *transelement*. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, xii.

transelementation† (trȧns-el"ẹ-men-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *transelementate* + *-ion*.] The change or transformation of one element into another.

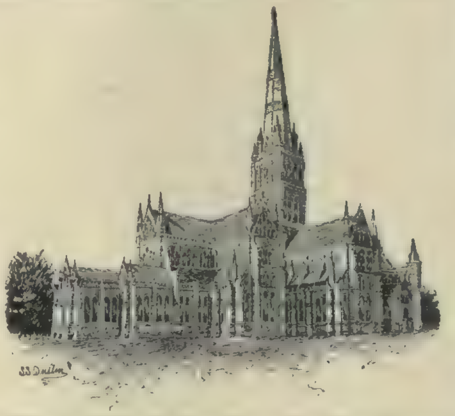
He [Minutius Felix] describes the Pagan systems, not much unlike that of Epicurus of old, and our later Atheists, who ascribe all to chance or *transelementation*. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 104.

transenna (tran-sen'ä), *n.* [< L. *transenna*, *trasenna*, plaited work, a net, a lattice.] In *Christian antiq.*, a carved latticework or grating of marble, silver, etc., used to inclose shrines, as those of martyrs. It allowed the sacred coffer to be seen, but protected it from being handled. See cut in next column.



Transenna in Church at the entrance of the Catacombs of St. Alexander, Rome.

transept (tran'sept), *n.* [Formerly erroneously *transcept*; = F. *transept*, < L. *trans*, across, + *septum*, *sæptum*, a partition, inclosure: see *septum*.] In *arch.*, the transverse arm of a cruciform church; technically, one of the two subdivisions of this arm, one on each side of the body of the church, generally described as the *north* or the *south* transept. Some medieval churches, particularly in England, have two transepts, as shown in the cut. See plans under *basilica*, *cathedral*, and *squint*.



Salisbury Cathedral, from the northeast, showing the two Transepts.

His body was buried in the south *Transcept* or large south Isle joyning to the Choir of St. Peter's Church in Westminster. *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., II. 145.

transept-aisle (tran'sept-īl), *n.* An aisle of a transept where, as is commonly the case in cathedrals and large medieval churches, the transept is divided, like the body of the church, into nave and aisles. See plan under *cathedral*.

Where there are no *transept aisles*, as in the east transept of Lincoln, there are, of course, no vertical divisions in the façade [end of transept]. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 160.

transeptal (tran-sep'ta̤l), *a.* [< *transept* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a transept.

Transeptal towers occur elsewhere in England only in the collegiate church of Ottery, in Devonshire, where the cathedral served as a model. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 802.

transeunt (trȧn'sẹ-unt), *a.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *eun(t-)s*, ppr. of *ire*, go. Cf. *transient*.] Passing outward; operating outside of itself: opposed to *immanent*.

The functions of the subject or psyche . . . may be exhaustively divided into (1) sense-presentation. . . . (3) volitionally reactive redintegration, with its two stages, immanent and *transeunt* action. *Athenæum*, No. 3289, p. 631.

transexion† (trȧn-sek'sho̤n), *n.* [Erroneously *transection*; < *trans-* + *sex* + *-ion*.] Transformation as regards sex; change of sex.

It much impeacheth this iterated *transection* of hares if that be true which Cardan and other physitians affirm, that transmutation of sex is only so in opinion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

transfard†. A corrupt form of *transferred*.

transfeminate† (trȧns-fem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *femina*, woman, + *-ate*2.] To change from female to male.

Cardan and other physitians affirm that transmutation of sex is only so in opinion, and that these *transfeminated* persons were really men at first, although succeeding years produced the manifesto or evidence of their virilities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

transfer (trȧns-fėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transferred*, ppr. *transferring*. [= F. *transférer* = Sp. *transferir*, *trasferir* = Pg. *transferir* = It. *transferire*, *trasferire*, < L. *transferre*, pp. *translatus*, bear across, carry over, transfer, translate, < *trans*, over, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] 1. To convey from one place or person to another; transport; transmit; pass or hand over: usually followed by *to* (*unto*, *into*), sometimes by *on* (*upon*): as, to *transfer* a thing from one hand *to* the other.

In things right true my heart and eyes have erred,
And *to* this false plague are they now *transferr'd*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxvii.

The war being now *transferred into* Munster, the series both of matters and times calleth me thither also. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1601.

They forgot from whence that ease came, and *transferred* the honour of it *upon* themselves. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. To make over the possession or control of; convey, as a right, from one person to another; sell; give: as, to *transfer* a title to land by deed, or the property in a bill of exchange by indorsement.

The lucrative right of supplying the Spanish colonies in America with negroes was *transferred* from a French company to the English. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. To convey by means of transfer-paper, as a written or drawn design to the lithographic stone from which it is to be printed.—4. To remove from one background to another for decorative purposes. In embroidering, this is done by attachment to a new background, the embroidered pattern being carefully cut out with so much of the old material as supports it, and sewed upon a new piece of stuff; in lace-making, the sprigs, flowers, or pattern of lace are removed from their old background and sewed strongly upon a new réseau or mesh.

transfer (trȧns'fėr), *n.* [< *transfer*, *v.*] 1. Removal or conveyance from one place or person to another; transference.

The conviction of this reconciled the nation to the *transfer* of authority into other hands. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

The Messrs. Betts, transit agents at Suez, had also exerted themselves greatly in expediting the *transfer* of the troops. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 34.

2. The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift, or otherwise. In law it usually implies something more than a delivery of possession. *Transfer* in English law corresponds to *conveyance* in Scots law, but the particular forms and modes used under the two systems differ very materially. See *conveyance*, *conveyancing*.

3. That which is transferred. Particularly—(*a*) The print or impression on transfer-paper of a writing, engraving, or drawing intended to be transferred to a stone for printing. (*b*) A reversed impression taken by laying any material upon an original in copying-ink or any other vehicle that will print, and applying pressure. (*c*) *Milit.*, a soldier transferred from one troop or company to another.

4. In *railway transportation*: (*a*) A point on a railway where the cars are ferried or transferred over a river or bay. (*b*) A ferry-boat or barge for transporting freight-cars. (*c*) The system or process of conveying passengers and baggage in vehicles from one railway-station in a city to another railway-station or to a steamer: as, a *transfer* company. [U. S.] (*d*) A ticket issued to a passenger on a line of transportation, giving passage on a connecting line or branch.—5. In the United States Post-office Department, the loan of funds from one account to another by authority of the postmaster-general. *Glossary of Postal Terms.*—6. In *naval tactics*. See *advance*, 12.—**Land-transfer Act, Transfer of Land Act.** See *land*1.

transferability (trȧns-fėr-a̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *transferable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character or condition of being transferable. Also *transferrability*, *transferribility*.

Its easy and safe *transferability*, its use in paying foreign bills of exchange. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 3.

transferable (trȧns-fėr'a̤-bl), *a.* [Also *transferrable*; = F. *transférable*; as *transfer* + *-able*. Cf. *transferrible*.] Capable of being transferred, or conveyed from one place or person to another; specifically, capable of being legitimately passed into the possession of another, and legally conveying all appertaining rights, etc., to the new holder: as, that ticket or pass is not *transferable*.

Paper bills of credit, . . . made *transferable* from hand to hand, like bank-notes. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

transferal, transferral (trȧns-fėr'a̤l), *n.* [< *transfer* + *-al*.] Transfer; transference.

The individual cannot transfer to the nation that which is involved in his vocation. Since it is the realization of personality, there can be no *transferal* of it, but the individual is to work in it, and to work it out. *E. Mulford*, The Nation, xiv.

transfer-book (trȧns'fėr-bu̇k), *n.* A register of the transfer of property, stock, or shares from one party to another.

transfer-day (trȧns′fėr-dā), *n.* One of certain regular days at the Bank of England for registering transfers of bank-stock and government funds in the books of the corporation. *Simmonds.*

transferee (trȧns-fėr-ē′), *n.* [< *transfer* + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a transfer is made.

transfer-elevator (trȧns′fėr-el″ẹ̄-vā-tọr), *n.* An elevator or crane for transferring the cargo of one vessel to another, and for similar service. *E. H. Knight.*

transference (trȧns′fėr-ẹns), *n.* [Also *transferrence*; < *transfer* + *-ence.*] 1. The act of transferring; the act of conveying from one place, person, or thing to another; the passage or conveyance of anything from one place or person to another; transfer.

> There is . . . a never-ceasing *transference* of solid matter from the land to the ocean—*transference*, however, which entirely escapes cognizance by the sight, since the matter is carried down in a state of invisible solution.
>
> *Huxley*, Physiography, viii.

2. In *Scots law*, that step by which a depending action is transferred from a person deceased to his representatives; revival and continuance.

transferential (trȧns-fẹ-ren′shạl), *a.* [< *transference* + *-ial.*] Pertaining to or involving transference.

> So the Energy of Kinesis is seen to be a mere *transferential* mode from one kind of separation to another.
>
> *Nature*, XXXIX. 290.

transfer-gilding (trȧns′fėr-gil″ding), *n.* In *ceram.*: (*a*) Gilding done by transferring to biscuit a pattern of any sort in oil, and then applying gold in the form of powder, when a sufficient amount clings to the surface to allow of burnishing. (*b*) Gilding done by transferring gold with oil or some other medium from the paper to the biscuit.

transfer-ink (trȧns′fėr-ingk), *n.* In *lithog.*, a mixture of tallow, wax, soap, and shellac with fine dry black, which, after manipulation with water, is used as the medium for writing or drawing on, or of transfer to, a lithographic stone.

transferography (trȧns-fẹ-rog′rạ̈-fi), *n.* [< *transfer* + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The act or art of copying inscriptions from ancient tombs, tablets, etc. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

transferor, *n.* Same as *transferrer*: common in legal use.

transfer-paper (trȧns′fėr-pā″pėr), *n.* 1. In *lithog.*, paper coated in a thin film with a preparation of glue, starch, and flake-white, which readily receives an impression of transfer-ink, and as readily transfers it to a stone.—2. See *paper*.

transfer-press (trȧns′fėr-pres), *n.* Same as *transferring-machine*.

transfer-printing (trȧns′fėr-prin″ting), *n.* 1. The process of making an impression on transfer-paper.—2. Printing from a stone that has been prepared with a transfer.—3. In *ceram.*, a common method of decorating the surface of fine earthenware used for table-service, etc. An engraving is made upon a copperplate, and impressions of this on paper are applied to the ware. The process is of two kinds. (*a*) Press-printing is done upon the biscuit. The color which is applied to the copperplate is mixed with oil, and is kept hot during the process of mixing and application. When this has been printed upon paper, the latter is laid upon the ware, and is rubbed forcibly upon the back; it is then plunged into water, and the paper is washed off, while the color mixed with oil remains upon the biscuit. The oil is then entirely driven away by heat in the hardening-kiln. This is necessary, because the glaze would otherwise be rejected by the oily color. (*b*) Bat-printing is done upon the glaze, the engraved copperplate being oiled and then cleaned off, so that the oil remains in the engraved lines; this is transferred to a surface of glue, and from that to the already glazed pottery, upon which the design appears in pure oil, the color being afterward dusted upon it, and adhering to the oil until fired in the enamel-kiln.

transferral, *n.* See *transferal*.

transferrence (trȧns-fėr′ẹns), *n.* See *transference*.

transferrer (trȧns-fėr′ėr), *n.* [< *transfer* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which transfers; an implement used in transferring something.

> A system of vessels which continues . . . to be the *transferrer* of nutriment from the places where it is absorbed and prepared to the places where it is needed for growth and repair.
>
> *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 406.

Specifically—2. One who makes a transfer or conveyance.—3. In an air-pump, a base-plate for a receiver, by means of which it can be withdrawn from the pump when exhausted. *E. H. Knight.*

transfer-resistance (trȧns′fėr-rẹ̄-sis″tạns), *n.* In electrolytic or voltaic cells, an apparent resistance to the passage of the current from the metal to the liquid, or vice versa.

transferribility (trȧns-fėr-i-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *transferrible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] See *transferability*.

transferrible (trȧns-fėr′i-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *transferivel* = It. *trasferibile*; as *transfer* + *-ible.*] See *transferable*.

transferring-machine (trȧns-fėr′ing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus used for transferring an engraving on a steel plate to a soft steel roller which may be hardened and used for printing. It is especially used for preparing printing-blocks or -rollers for bank-notes. Also called *transfer-press*. *E. H. Knight.*

transfer-work (trȧns′fėr-wėrk), *n.* Decoration by transferring or transfer-printing.

transfigurate (trȧns-fig′ụ̄-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transfigurated*, ppr. *transfigurating*. [< L. *transfiguratus*, pp. of *transfigurare*, transform, transfigure: see *transfigure*.] To transfigure. [Rare.]

> High heaven is there
> Transfused, *transfigurated*.
>
> *Byron*, Prophecy of Dante, iv.

transfiguration (trȧns-fig-ū-rā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *transfiguration* = Pr. *transfiguratio* = Sp. *transfiguracio* = Pg. *transfiguração* = It. *transfigurazione*, < L. *transfiguratio(n-)*, a change of form, < *transfigurare*, transfigure: see *transfigure*.] 1. A change of form or appearance; particularly, the change in the personal appearance of Christ, in the presence of three of his disciples (Peter, James, and John), described in Mat. xvii. 1–9; hence, some similar transformation. Of the nature and source of Christ's transfiguration the Scripture offers no explanation. It took place on "an high mountain apart," generally supposed to be either Mount Hermon or Mount Tabor.

2. [*cap.*] A festival observed in the Greek, the Roman Catholic, and the Anglican Churches on August 6th, in commemoration of Christ's transfiguration.=**Syn.** 1. See *transform, v. t.*

transfigure (trȧns-fig′ụ̈r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transfigured*, ppr. *transfiguring*. [< ME. *transfiguren*, < OF. (and F.) *transfigurer* = Pr. *transfigurar*, *trasfigurar* = Sp. Pg. *transfigurar* = It. *transfigurare*, *trasfigurare*, < L. *transfigurare*, change the figure or form of, < *trans*, over, + *figurare*, form, shape, < *figura*, form, figure: see *figure*.] 1. To transform; change the outward form or appearance of: specifically used of the transfiguration of Christ.

> I noot wher she be womman or goddesse;
> But Venus is it, sothly as I gesse.
> . . . Venus, if it be thy wil,
> Yow in this gardyn thus to *transfigure*.
>
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 247.

> And Merlyn com to Vlfyn, and *transfigured* hym to the semblaunce of Iurdan, and than sente hym to the kynge.
>
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

> Jesus taketh Peter, James, and John his brother, and bringeth them up into an high mountain apart, and was *transfigured* before them; and his face did shine as the sun; and his raiment was white as the light. Mat. xvii. 2.

2. To give an elevated or glorified appearance or character to; elevate and glorify; idealize: often with direct or indirect allusion to the transfiguration of Christ.

> There on the dais sat another king,
> Wearing his robes, his crown, his signet-ring;
> King Robert's self in features, form, and height,
> But all *transfigured* with angelic light!
> It was an Angel.
>
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Robert of Sicily.

=**Syn.** *Transmute*, etc. See *transform*.

transfigurement (trȧns-fig′ụ̈r-ment), *n.* [= It. *transfiguramento*, *trasfiguramento*; as *transfigure* + *-ment*.] A transfiguration. [Rare.]

> When love dawned on that world which is my mind,
> Then did the outer world wherein I went
> Suffer a sudden strange *transfigurement*.
>
> *R. W. Gilder*, The Celestial Passion, When Love Dawned.

transfission (trȧns-fish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *fissio(n-)*, a cleaving: see *fission*.] Transverse fission; cross-section, as a natural process of multiplication with some low animals.

transfix (trȧns-fiks′), *v. t.* [< L. *transfixus*, pp. of *transfigere* (> It. *trafiggere*), transfix, < *trans*, through, + *figere*, fix, fasten: see *fix*.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; transpierce: as, to *transfix* one with a dart or spear; also, to fasten by something sharp thrust through.

> Her trembling hart . . .
> Quite through *transfixed* with a deadly dart.
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 21.

=**Syn.** *Pierce*, etc. See *penetrate*.

transfixation (trȧns-fik-sā′shọn), *n.* [< *transfix* + *-ation*.] Same as *transfixion*. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 273.

transfixed (trȧns-fikst′), *a.* In *her.*, represented as pierced with a spear, sword, or other weapon, which is always specified.

transfixion (trȧns-fik′shọn), *n.* [= F. *transfixion* = Sp. *transfixion* = Pg. *transfixão*; as *transfix* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of transfixing, or piercing through; the act of piercing and thus fastening.—2. The state of being transfixed or pierced. [Rare.]

> Christ shed blood . . . in his scourging, in his affixion, in his *transfixion*. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon, Gal. ii. 20.

3. In *surg.*, a method of amputating by piercing the limb transversely with the knife and cutting from within outward.

> In cutting the posterior flap by *transfixion* . . . the surgeon should always support it with his left hand.
>
> *Bryant*, Surgery, p. 941.

transfluent (trȧns′flö-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *transfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *transfluere*, flow or run through, < *trans*, through, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. Flowing or running across or through: as, a *transfluent* stream.—2. In *her.*, represented as running or pouring through: thus, a bridge of three arches sable, water *transfluent* azure.

transflux (trȧns-fluks′), *n.* [< L. *trans*, through, + *fluxus*, a flowing: see *flux*, and cf. *transfluent*.] A flowing through or beyond. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

transforate (trȧns′fọ̄-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transforated*, ppr. *transforating*. [< L. *transforatus*, pp. of *transforare* (> It. *traforare* = Pr. *transforar*, *trasforar*), pierce through, < *trans*, through, + *forare*, bore, pierce: see *foramen*. Cf. *perforate*.] To bore through; perforate; specifically, in *surg.*, to perforate repeatedly (the base of the fetal skull) in performing craniotomy

transforation (trȧns-fọ̄-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *transforate* + *-ion*.] The act of transforating, as in craniotomy.

transform (trȧns-fôrm′), *v.* [< ME. *transformen*, < OF. (and F.) *transformer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *transformar* = It. *transformare*, *trasformare*, < L. *transformare*, change the shape of, transform, < *trans*, over, + *formare*, form, shape, < *forma*, form: see *form*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To change the form of; metamorphose; change to something dissimilar.

> Love may *transform* me to an oyster.
>
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 25.

> But ah! by constant heed I know
> How oft the sadness that I show
> *Transforms* thy smiles to looks of woe.
>
> *Cowper*, To Mary.

> The delicately-reared imaginations of great investigators of natural things have from time to time given birth to hypotheses—guesses at truth—which have suddenly *transformed* a whole department of knowledge.
>
> *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 8.

2. Specifically, in *alchemy*, to change into another substance; transmute.

> The victor sees his fairy gold
> *Transformed*, when won, to drossy mould.
>
> *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 31.

3. To change the nature, character, or disposition of.

> Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind.
>
> Rom. xii. 2.

> These dispositions, that of late *transform* you
> From what you rightly are. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 242.

4. In *math.*, to alter from one figure or expression to another differing in form but equal in quantity. See *transformation*, 4.=**Syn.** 1–3. *Transform*, *Transmute*, *Transfigure*, and *Metamorphose* agree in representing a thorough change, *transform* being the most general word. *Transform* is the only one that applies to change in merely external aspect, as by a change in garments, but it applies also to internal change, whether physical or spiritual: as, the caterpillar is *transformed* into the butterfly; the drunkard is *transformed* into a self-controlling man. *Transmute* is founded upon the idea of a rearrangement of material, but it really notes the highest degree or the most remarkable forms of change, a complete change of nature, amounting even to the miraculous or the impossible: as, to *transmute* iron into gold; the word is figurative when not applied to physical change. *Transfigure* is controlled in its signification by the use of the word in connection with the change in the appearance of Jesus Christ, as related in Mat. xvii., Mark ix., and Luke ix. It applies only to a change in aspect by which a spiritual uplifting seems to exalt and glorify the whole person, and especially the countenance. *Metamorphose* now seems figurative when not used with scientific exactness according to the definitions under *metamorphosis*.

II. *intrans.* To change in appearance or character; undergo transformation; be metamorphosed: as, some insects *transform* under ground; the pupa *transforms* into the imago.

> Merlin that was with hem *transformed* in to the semblaunce of a yonge knyght of xv yere age.
>
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

> His hair *transforms* to down.
>
> *Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

transformable (trȧns-fôr′mạ-bl)
form + *-able.*] Capable of being
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 4

transformance† (trȧns-fôr′mans), a. *a.* [< *trans-form* + *-ance.*] A transformation; transformed.
a disguise.

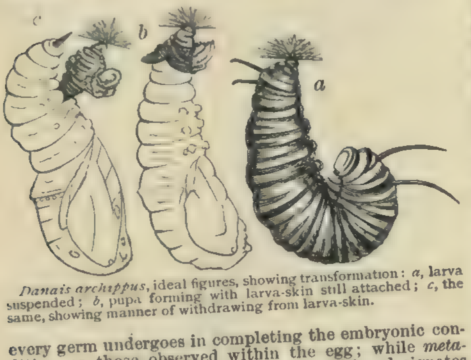
Take such a *transformance* as you may be s
you from discovery. *Chapman*, M. [< *trans-*

transformation (trȧns-fọr-mā′shọn), semblance;
transformation = Sp. *transformacion*,
macion = Pg. *transformação* = It. *tran*e will keep
zione, *trasformazione*, < LL. *transformatio* Day, ii. 4.
change of shape, < L. *transformare*, chang [< F.
shape of: see *transform.*] 1. The act or ope*sfor-*
tion of transforming, or the state of being tran*a-*
formed; a change in form, appearance, nature, a
disposition, condition, or the like.

> *Transformation* of apostate man
> From fool to wise, from earthly to divine,
> Is work for Him that made him.
>
> *Cowper*, Task, v. 695.

The *transformation* of barren rock into life-supporting soil takes countless ages. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 378.

2. In *biol.*, metamorphosis, in any sense; especially, the metamorphosis of those organisms which undergo obvious and great changes of form, as that of insects in passing from the larval to the imaginal state. *Metamorphosis* is the more frequent technical term. By some zoölogists *transformation* is restricted to the series of changes which



Danais archippus, ideal figures, showing transformation: *a*, larva suspended; *b*, pupa forming with larva-skin still attached; *c*, the same, showing manner of withdrawing from larva-skin.

every germ undergoes in completing the embryonic condition, as those observed within the egg; while *metamorphosis*, according to the same authorities, designates the alterations which are undergone after exclusion from the egg, and which alter extensively the general form and mode of life of the individual. But this distinction of the synonymous words is seldom maintained. See *metamorphosis*, 2, 4, and compare *transformism*.
3. The change of one metal into another; transmutation of metals, according to the alchemists. —4. In *math.*, a passage in the imagination from one figure or expression to another different in form but equal in quantity. Thus, the volume of an oblique prism is ascertained by a transformation of it into a right prism of equal volume. Especially —(*a*) The passage from one algebraical expression to another in other terms. (*b*) The passage from one equation to another expressive of the same relation, by substituting for the independent variables it involves their values in terms of another set of such variables equal in number to the old ones. This is called a *transformation of the equation*; but when this defines a locus, and one set of coördinates is substituted for another, it is inaccurately but universally called a *transformation of the coördinates*. (*c*) A correspondence. If in the transformation of coördinates the new coordinates are conceived to be measured in a different space or locus in quo, a projection or correspondence has taken place, and this, being still called a *transformation*, gives rise to such phrases as a *transformation between two planes*. Thus, if in the equation of a conic we substitute $x = 1/x'$, $y = 1/y'$, $z = 1/z'$, we effect a transformation of the equation. This may be regarded as signifying a mere transformation of coördinates; but if x', y', z' are conceived to be coordinates of a corresponding point in the same or another plane, and measured similarly to x, y, z, we have a transformation between the planes, which transforms the conic into a unicursal quartic. The whole analytical theory being identical under the two interpretations, the word *transformation* has been unadvisedly transferred from one application to the other.
5. In *pathol.*, a morbid change in a part, which consists in the conversion of its texture into one which is natural to some other part, as when soft parts are converted into cartilage or bone. Such transformation is generally a degenerative or retrograde metamorphosis.—6. In *physiol.*, the change which takes place in the component parts of the blood during its passage from the minute arteries through the capillary system of vessels into the radicles of the venous system. There are three kinds of change, designated by the terms *intussusception*, *apposition*, and *secretion*.—7. In *physics*, change from solid to liquid or from liquid to gaseous state, or the converse. This change usually results merely from change of temperature or pressure, or both, without any alteration in the atomic constitution of the bodies concerned, as the change of water into steam.

8†. The shape to which some person or thing has been transformed.

If it should come to the ear of the court how I have been transformed, and how my *transformation* has been washed and cudgelled, they would melt me out of my fat drop by drop. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 98.

Arguesian transformation, a transformation between two spaces where the relation between the two sets of point- or line-coördinates is defined by the equations $xx' = yy' = zz' = ww'$. Every surface will thus be transformed into a surface having the edges of the tetrahedron of reference as nodal lines.—**Bäcklund's transformation**, a transformation between two pseudospherical surfaces having equal negative curvature.—**Bilinear transformation**, a transformation defined by a lineolinear equation.—**Biquadratic transformation**, a transfor-
ord on by substituting for one set of variables others
certain re biquadratic functions of them.—**Birational**
nate.—C mation, a transformation where the variables
ous.—**Crem** two sets are rational functions of those of
mation betwe When the variables are homogeneous co-
is transformed int transformation is not linear, there is a
other plane, and th whose correspondence is indetermi-
which all such curves
tiple tangents.—**Cubic** eesy **transformation.** See *case-*
tion by substituting for ormation, a birational transfor-
are cubic functions of them. Every curve in one plane
tion. See the quotation. f the same deficiency in the
tain nodal points through

When the points of a space S ng certain lines as mul-
dence with those of another space mation, a transforma-
the planes and the right lines of s c variables others that
F of m^{th} order, and to curves C of t of **a transforma-**
former space S, I say that the *transfor*
is *of the* m^{th} *degree*, and that the inverse
is *of the* n^{th} *degree.* 1) correspon-
anner that

Determinant of a linear transformation a tra surfaces
terminant.—**Hessian transformation**, a substitut in the
tion of a ternary quantic, obtained by who S
the homogeneous variables the umbræ A_1, A_2, A_3, of the
are such that A_1A_1, A_1A_2, etc., are the minors of the
Hessian of the quantic.—**Homographic transformation.** (*a*) A transformation between two planes or spaces such that the point-coördinates in one correspond to tangential coordinates in the other. (*b*) A transformation by means of a lineolinear equation connecting the old variable with the new one. Such a transformation is called *homographic* because it does not alter the value of an anharmonic ratio.—**Imaginary transformation.** See *imaginary*.—**Infinitesimal transformation**, a transformation in which the variables are increased by infinitesimal amounts. The infinitesimal transformation ξ, η is that which results from the substitution of $x + \epsilon\xi$ for x and $y + \epsilon\eta$ for y, where ϵ is infinitesimal. If this substitution can be made in a differential equation by virtue of that equation, the equation is said to admit the infinitesimal transformation ξ, η.—**Landen's transformation** [named after its discoverer, the English mathematician John Landen (1719–90)], a transformation of an elliptic integral of the first species by which its modulus is changed from k to the arithmetico-geometrical mean of k' and unity.—**Lie's transformation**, a transformation in which to all the lines tangent to one surface at each point correspond all the spheres tangent to another surface at a corresponding point.—**Linear transformation**, a transformation by means of a system of equations giving the values of the old variables as linear functions of the new.—**Line-point transformation**, a transformation in which lines correspond to points.—**Modular transformation of an elliptic integral.** See *modular*.—**Modulus of a linear transformation.** See *modulus*.—**Order of a transformation.** Same as *degree of a transformation*.—**Orthogonal transformation**, a linear transformation in which the sum of the squares of the variables remains unchanged.—**Polar transformation.** (*a*) A transformation in which two variables r and θ are replaced by two others r' and θ', by means of the equations $\theta = m\theta'$, $\log r = m \log r'$. The geometrical effect is that of passing from the stereographic to Lagrange's map-projection (which see, under *projection*). (*b*) A transformation by means of polar triangles in spherical trigonometry.—**Quadratic** or **quadric transformation**, a transformation in which each of the old variables is a quadratic function of the new ones; especially, a quadratic Cremona transformation where to a right line in either of two planes corresponds a conic in the other, with three nodal points.—**Rational transformation.** See *rational*.—**Reciprocal transformation**, a transformation by means of the equations $x : y : z = x_1^{-1} : y_1^{-1} : z_1^{-1}$.—**Transformation by symmetric functions**, a transformation of an equation by substituting for the variable a rational function of the roots by means of the properties of symmetric functions.—**Transformation of energy.** See *correlation of energies*, under *energy*.—**Tschirnhausen transformation**, the expression of any rational function of an unknown by means of a given algebraic equation in that unknown, as an integral function of a degree less than that of the given equation.—**Unimodular transformation.** See *unimodular*. =**Syn.** See *transform*, *v. t.*

transformation-scene (trȧns-fọr-mā′shọn-sēn), *n.* *Theat.*, a scene which changes in sight of the audience; specifically, a gorgeous scene at the conclusion of the burlesque of a pantomime, in which the principal characters are supposed to be transformed into the chief actors in the immediately following harlequinade.

transformative (trȧns-fôr′mạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *transformatus*, pp. of *transformare*, transform (see *transform*), + *-ive.*] Having power or a tendency to transform.

transformator (trȧns-fôr′mā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *transformator*, < L. *transformare*, transform: see *transform.*] In *elect.*, same as *transformer*.

transformer (trȧns-fôr′mėr), *n.* One who or that which transforms. The alternate-current transformer, which is the one most extensively used in electricity, is an apparatus similar to an induction-coil, consisting of two coils of insulated wire wound on an iron core for the purpose of furnishing, by means of a current of small quantity and high potential in one circuit, a current of large quantity and low potential in another circuit. One of the coils, called the primary, of comparatively high resistance and large number of turns, is included in the high-potential circuit, while the other is included in the low-potential circuit. The mechanical transformer consists of a motor driven by a high-potential current, combined with a dynamo driven by this motor, and furnishing a current of potential and quantity adapted to the circumstances where it is to be used. This form is applicable to direct as well as to alternating currents.

transformism (trȧns-fôr′mizm), *n.* [< *transform* + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, the fact or the doctrine of such modification of specific characters in any organism as suffices to change one species into a different species, whether immediately or in the course of time; transmutation of species (see *transmutation*, 1 (*c*)). The term has nothing to do with the transformation or metamorphosis which any organism may undergo in the course of its individual life-cycle. It has attached to some extreme views of the natural possibilities of transmutation, as of a plant into an animal, a horsehair into a hairworm, and the like—nothing of this sort being known as a fact in nature. But in the scientific conception of the term, *transformism*, like *transmutation* in its biological sense, is simply the doctrine of descent with modification on accepted principles of evolution, and, so understood, commands the assent of nearly all biologists. See *Darwinism*, *evolution*, 2 (*a*), *selection*, 3, *species*, 5, *transmutation*, 1 (*c*),
ti and *transpeciation*.
+ On the other hand, we may suppose that crayfishes have
doc ted from the modification of some other form of liv-
atter; and this is what, to borrow a useful word
Aga French language, is known as *transformism*.
believed *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 318.

ist (trȧns-fôr′mist), *n.* [< *transform*
transform. believer in or an advocate of the
formist + -ansformism, in any sense.
to transform. s a little too earnest a *transformist*, and
In the chapter in algæ could become animals.
rious *transformist* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVIII. 257.

ȧns-fọr-mis′tik), *a.* [< *trans-*
transfreight†, *v.* rtaining to transformism or
Waterhouse, Apol
transfretation† (t first appearance of man, the va-
transfretatio(*n*-), cr s are passed in review.
fretare, cross over a *Nature*, XXXV. 389.
act of passing over a rupt form of *transfrete*.
She had a rough Passage 53), p. 52. (*Latham*.)
Castle. ē-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L.
transfrete† (trȧns-frēt′ over a strait, < *trans-*
ly, *transfreight*; < OF. t see *transfrete*.] The
fretar, < L. *transfretare*, or narrow sea.
convey over a strait, < *tra* *ransfretation* to Dover
strait: see *frith*2.] To *well*, Letters, I. iv. 22.
narrow sea. [Also, corrupt-
Shortely after that kyng Henry *reter* = Sp. *trans-*
space, he *transfreted* and arryved s over a strait,
his maner of Greneviche. ver, + *fretum*, a
transfrontal (trȧns-fron′ta over a strait or
across, + *fron*(*t*-)*s*, front:
ersing the frontal lobe of
ing certain fissures of that taryed a convenient
book of Med. Sciences, VIII. over, and so came to
transfrontier (trȧns-fron′t *ll*, Hen. VII., an. 7.
frontier.] Beyond the fr *a.* [< L. *trans*,
taining to what is beyond *frontal.*] Trav-
transfrontier tribes (that e brain: specify-
beyond the frontier of be. *Buck's Hand-*
pire). 152.
Of the new maps, 4,062 wer r), *a.* [< *trans-* +
and heavy demands continu ntier, or of or per-
maps, and maps of Upper B the frontier: as, the
is, usually, the tribes
transfuge (trȧns′fūj). he Anglo-Indian em-
tránsfuga, *tránsfugo*,
transfuga, < L. *trans*
gere, desert, flee ove published during the year,
over, + *fugere*, flee to be made for *transfrontier*
in the military sens rmah. *Science*, XIV. 216.
[< F. *transfuge* = Sp.
The protection of des *sfuga*, *trásfugo* = Pg. It.
able rule of every servic a, a deserter, < *transfu-*
Lord Stanhope, the other side, < *trans*,
transfugitive (trȧr *fugitive.*] A deserter,
over, + *fugitive*. Cf
fuge. *Eclectic Re* s and *transfuges* is the invari-
transfund (trȧns-f the world.
fundir = It. *tran* George Ticknor, May 12, 1855.
pour out from on ū′ji-tiv), *n.* [< *trans-*,
insfuge.] Same as *trans-*
Worcester.)
′), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *trans-*
ndere, < L. *transfundere*,
essel into another, < *trans*,

over, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*3. Cf. *transfuse.*] To transfuse.

Transfunding our thoughts and our passions into each other. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

transfuse (trȧns-fūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transfused*, ppr. *transfusing*. [= F. *transfuser*, ‹ L. *transfusus*, pp. of *transfundere*, pour out from one vessel into another: see *transfund.*] **1.** To pour out of one vessel into another; transfer by pouring.

All the unsound juices taken away, and sound juices immediately *transfused*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *med.*, to transfer (blood) from the veins or arteries of one person to those of another, or from an animal to a person; also, to inject into a blood-vessel (other liquids, such as milk or saline solutions), with the view of replacing the bulk of fluid lost by hemorrhage or drained away in the discharges of cholera, etc.—**3.** To cause to pass from one to another; cause to be instilled or imbibed.

Into thee such virtue and grace
Immense I have *transfused*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 704.

And that great Life, *transfused* in theirs,
Awaits thy faith. *Whittier*, Chapel of the Hermits.

transfuser (trȧns-fū′zėr), *n.* [‹ *transfuse* + *-er*1.] One who or that which transfuses. *The Nation*, XLIX. 319.

transfusible (trȧns-fū′zi-bl), *a.* [‹ *transfuse* + *-ible.*] Capable of being transfused. *Boyle*, Works, II. 121.

transfusion (trȧns-fū′zho̤n), *n.* [‹ F. *transfusion* = Sp. *transfusion* = Pg. *transfusão* = It. *transfusione*, ‹ L. *transfusio(n-)*, a pouring from one vessel into another, ‹ *transfundere*, pp. *transfusus*, pour from one vessel into another: see *transfuse.*] **1.** The act of transfusing, or of pouring, as a liquid, out of one vessel into another; hence, in general, transmission; transference.

Poesy is of so subtile a spirit that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the *transfusion*, there will remain nothing but a "caput mortuum." *Sir J. Denham.*

Their wild, imaginative poetry, scarcely capable of *transfusion* into a foreign tongue. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

2. In *med.*, the transmission of blood from one living animal to another, or from a human being or one of the lower animals into a human being, with the view of restoring the vigor of exhausted subjects or of replacing the blood lost by hemorrhage; also, the intravenous injection of other liquids, such as milk or saline solutions, in order to restore the circulating fluid to its normal volume, as after severe hemorrhage. This operation is of old date, but seems to have ended generally in failure until about 1824, the chief cause of failure probably being the want of due precautions to exclude the air during the process.

Mem. that at the Epiphanie, 1649, when I was at his house, he then told me his notion of cureing diseases, &c., by *transfusion* of bloud out of one man into another, and that the hint came into his head reflecting on Ovid's story of Medea and Jason. *Aubrey*, Lives (Francis Potter).

Direct or **immediate transfusion**, the transmission of blood directly from the veins of the donor into those of the recipient.—**Indirect** or **mediate transfusion**, the injection into the veins of the recipient of blood which has been first allowed to flow into a bowl or other vessel and there defibrinated.—**Peritoneal transfusion**, the injection of defibrinated blood into the peritoneal cavity, with a view to its absorption into the system.

transfusionist (trȧns-fū′zho̤n-ist), *n.* [‹ *transfusion* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in the surgical process of transfusion; one who advocates that process.

The early *transfusionists* reasoned, in the style of the Christian Scientists, that the blood is the life. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 808.

transfusive (trȧns-fū′siv), *a.* [‹ L. *transfusus*, pp. of *transfundere*, transfuse, + *-ive.*] Tending or having power to transfuse.

transfusively (trȧns-fū′siv-li), *adv.* So as to transfuse; in a transfusive manner. [Rare.]

The Sunne . . . his beames *transfusively* shall run
Through Mars his Sphere, or loves benigner Star.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 278.

transgangetic (trȧns-gan-jet′ik), *a.* [‹ *trans-* + *Gangetic.*] On the opposite side of the Ganges; pertaining or relating to regions beyond the Ganges.

transgress (trȧns-gres′), *v.* [‹ F. *transgresser*, a freq. form (due in part to the noun *transgression*) of OF. *transgredir* = Sp. *transgredir*, *trasgredir* = Pg. *transgredir* = It. *transgredire*, *trasgredire*, ‹ L. *transgredi*, pp. *transgressus*, step across, step over, transgress, ‹ *trans*, over, + *gradi*, step, walk: see *grade*1. Cf. *aggress*, *congress*, *digress*, *progress*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pass over or beyond; go beyond.

'Tis time my hard-mouth'd coursers to control,
Apt to run riot, and *transgress* the goal.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 669.

The Furies, they said, are attendants on justice, and if the sun in heaven should *transgress* his path they would punish him. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Hence—**2.** To overpass, as some law or rule prescribed; break or violate; infringe.

It is evident that Aristotle *transgressed* the rule of his own ethics. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

Whilst men continue social units, they cannot *transgress* the life principle of society without disastrous consequences. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 488.

3†. To offend against (a person); disobey; thwart; cross; vex.

I never
Blasphem'd 'em, uncle, nor *transgress'd* my parents.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Infringe upon*, *Encroach upon*, etc. (see *trespass*, *v. i.*), pass, transcend, overstep, contravene.

II. *intrans.* To offend by violating a law; sin.

The troubler of Israel, who *transgressed* in the thing accursed. 1 Chron. ii. 7.

I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *transgressed*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 260.

transgressible (trȧns-gres′i-bl), *a.* [‹ *transgress* + *-ible.*] Liable to transgression, or capable of being transgressed. *Imp. Dict.*

transgression (trȧns-gresh′o̤n), *n.* [‹ F. *transgression* = Pr. *transgressio* = Sp. *transgresion*, *tragresion* = Pg. *transgressão* = It. *transgressione*, *trasgressione*, ‹ L. *transgressio(n-)*, a passing over, transposition, also a transgression of the law, ‹ *transgredi*, pp. *transgressus*, pass over: see *transgress.*] The act of transgressing; the violation of any law; disobedience; infringement; trespass; offense.

Whosoever committeth sin trangresseth also the law: for sin is the *transgression* of the law. 1 John iii. 4.

They that are in the flesh . . . live in sin, committing many actual *transgressions*.
Book of Common Prayer, Baptism of those of Riper Years.

=**Syn.** *Sin*, *Trespass*, etc. (see *crime*), infraction, breach.

transgressional (trȧns-gresh′o̤n-a̤l), *a.* [‹ *transgression* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or involving transgression. [Rare.]

Forgive this *transgressional* rapture; receive my thanks for your kind letter. *Bp. Burnet*, Life, I. p. xlix.

transgressive (trȧns-gres′iv), *a.* [‹ LL. *transgressivus*, that goes or passes over, ‹ L. *transgredi*, pass over: see *transgress.*] Inclined or apt to transgress; faulty; sinful; culpable.

Permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

transgressively (trȧns-gres′iv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a transgressive manner; by transgressing.—**2.** In *geol.*, unconformably.

Let us suppose, for example, that a mountain range consists of upraised Lower Silurian rocks, upon the upturned and denuded edges of which the Carboniferous Limestone lies *transgressively*. *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 371.

transgressor (trȧns-gres′o̤r), *n.* [‹ ME. *transgressour*, ‹ OF. *transgresseur* = Pr. *transgressor* = Sp. *transgresor*, *trasgresor* = Pg. *transgressor* = It. *trasgressore*, ‹ L. *transgressor*, an infringer, transgressor, ‹ *transgredi*, pp. *transgressus*, pass over: see *transgress.*] One who transgresses; one who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner; an offender.

Good understanding giveth favour; but the way of *transgressors* is hard [the way of the treacherous is rugged, R. V.]. Prov. xiii. 15.

transhape (trȧn-shāp′), *v. t.* [‹ *tran(s)-* + *shape.*] Same as *trans-shape*. [Rare.]

transhape (trȧn-shāp′), *n.* [‹ *transhape*, *v.*] A transformation.

If this displease thee, Midas, then I'll shew thee,
Ere I proceed with Cupid and his love,
What kind of people I commerc'd withal
In my *transhape*.
Heywood, Love's Mistress, p. 16. (*Halliwell.*)

tranship (trȧn-ship′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transhipped*, ppr. *transhipping*. [Also *trans-ship*; ‹ *tran(s)-* + *ship.*] To convey from one ship, car, or other conveyance to another; also, to transfer in this way and convey to some destination.

Sunday, August 4th. This day . . . the loading was completed, and all the baggage and presents put on board the large junks, to be *transhipped* into smaller ones.
Lord Macartney, Works, II. 180.

The system of pipe transport from the wells to the railway station, whence they are to be *transhipped* either to the refinery or the sea-board. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 568.

transhipment (trȧn-ship′me̤nt), *n.* [Also *trans-shipment*; ‹ *tranship* + *-ment.*] The act of transhipping. See *tranship*.

When this lantern was attempted to be landed here for the purpose of *transhipment* to Montevideo.
Morning Chronicle, Dec. 2, 1719. (*Jodrell.*)

transhuman (trȧns-hū′ma̤n), *a.* [‹ *trans-* + *human.*] More than human; superhuman. [Rare.]

Words may not tell of that *transhuman* change.
Cary, tr. of Dante's Purgatory, i. 68.

transhumanize (trȧns-hū′ma̤n-īz), *v. t.* [‹ *transhuman* + *-ize.*] To elevate or transform to something beyond what is human; change from a human into a higher, purer, nobler, or celestial nature. [Rare.]

Souls purified by sorrow and self-denial, *transhumanized* to the divine abstraction of pure contemplation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 43.

transience (tran′she̤ns), *n.* [‹ *transien(t)* + *-ce.*] Transientness; also, that which is transient or fleeting.

Man is a being of high aspirations, "looking before and after," whose "thoughts wander through eternity," disclaiming alliance with *transience* and decay; existing but in the future and the past. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 332.

transiency (tran′she̤n-si), *n.* [As *transience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *transience*.

Poor sickly *transiencies* that we are, coveting we know not what. *Carlyle*, Reminiscences, I. 251.

transient (tran′she̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *transien(t-)s*, ppr. of *transire*, go over, pass over, pass through, ‹ *trans*, over, + *ire*, go: see *iter*1. Cf. *ambient* and *transeunt.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Passing across, as from one thing or person to another; communicated.

Thus indeed it is with healthiness of the body: it hath no *transient* force on others, but the strength and healthiness of the minde carries with it a gracious kinde of infection. *Hales*, Remains, Sermon on Rom. xiv. 1.

Transient in a trice
From what was left of faded woman-slough
To sheathing splendors and the golden scale
Of harness. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. Passing with time; of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable; temporary: as, a *transient* impression.

How soon hath thy prediction, Seer blest,
Measured this *transient* world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd! *Milton*, P. L., xii. 554.

A spirit pervaded all ranks, not *transient*, not boisterous, but deep, solemn, determined.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

3. Hasty; momentary; passing: as, a *transient* glance of a landscape.

He that rides post through a country may, from the *transient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke.*

4. In *music*, intermediate—that is, serving as a connective, but unessential in itself: as, a *transient* chord, modulation, or note. Compare *passing-note*.—**Transient act.** See *act*.—**Transient action.** See *immanent action*, under *action*.—**Transient cause.** See *cause*, 1. **Transient chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Transient effect**, in *painting*, a representation of an appearance in nature produced by a cause that is not permanent, as the shadow cast by a passing cloud. Also expressed by *accident*.—**Transient matter.** Same as *matter of generation* (which see, under *matter*). =**Syn. 2.** *Transient*, *Transitory*, *Fleeting*. Strictly, *transient* marks the fact that a thing soon passes or will soon pass away: as, a *transient* impression; a *transient* shadow. *Transitory* indicates that lack of permanence is in the nature of the thing: as, *transitory* pleasure; this *transitory* life. *Fleeting* is by figure a stronger word than *transient*, though in the same line of meaning. See list under *transitory*.

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which is temporary, passing, or not permanent.

For before it can fix to the observation of any one its object is gone: Whereas, were there any considerable thwart in the motion, it would be a kind of stop or arrest, by the benefit of which the soul might have a glance of the fugitive *transient*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ix. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Specifically—**2.** A transient guest. [Colloq.]

Many surroundings (to coin a word to describe us summer *transients*) now flit along these streams.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 496.

transiently (tran′she̤nt-li), *adv.* In a transient manner; in passing; for a short time; not with continuance; transitorily.

I touch here but *transiently* . . . on some few of those many rules of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

transientness (tran′she̤nt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being transient; shortness of continuance; speedy passage. *Winer*, Grammar of New Testament, p. 281.

transiliac (trȧns-il′i-ak), *a.* [‹ *trans-* + *iliac*1.] Extending transversely from one iliac bone to the other: as, the *transiliac* axis or diameter of the pelvic inlet.

transilience (trȧn-sil′i-e̤ns), *n.* [‹ *transilien(t-)* + *-ce.*] Same as *transiliency*.

transiliency (trȧn-sil′i-e̤n-si), *n.* [As *transilience* (see *-cy*).] A leap from one thing to another. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii. [Rare.]

transilient (trȧn-sil′i-ent), *a.* [< L. *transilien(t-)s*, ppr. of *transilire*, *transsilire*, leap or spring across or over, < *trans*, over, + *salire*, leap, jump: see *salient.*] Leaping or extending across, as from one base of support to another.—**Transilient fibers**, nerve-fibers passing from one convolution of the brain to another not immediately adjacent.

transillumination (trȧns-i-lū-mi-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *trans*, through, + LL. *illuminatio(n-)*, illumination.] A shining through; the process of causing light to pass through; specifically, in *med.*, the throwing of a strong light through an organ or portion of the body as a means of diagnosis.

> It [a tooth] was translucent by electric *transillumination*, showing that the pulp was living.
> *Lancet*, 1890, I. 480.

transincorporation (trȧns-in-kôr-pọ-rā′shon), *n.* [< *trans-* + *incorporation.*] Transmigration of the soul; metempsychosis. [Rare.]

> Its contents are full of curious information, more particularly those on the *transincorporation* of souls.
> *W. Robberds*, Memoir of W. Taylor, II. 305.

transinsular (trȧns-in′sụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *insula*, island: see *insular.*] In *anat.*, traversing the insula of the brain: said of a fissure of the island of Reil. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 149.

transire (trȧns-ī′rē), *n.* [< L. *transire*, go across, cross over: see *transient*, *transit.*] A customhouse permit to let goods pass or be removed. *Anderson*, Law Dict.

transischiac (trȧns-is′ki-ak), *a.* [< *trans-* + *ischiac.*] Extending transversely from one ischiac bone to the other: as, the *transischiac* diameter of the pelvic outlet.

transisthmian (trȧns-ist′mi-ạ̈n), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *isthmus*, isthmus.] Extending across an isthmus: used chiefly with reference to the isthmus of Suez, or to that joining North and South America.

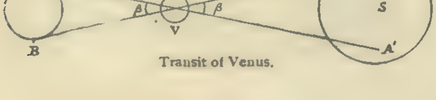
> A *trans-isthmian* canal will be a military disaster to the United States.
> *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 822.

transit (trȧn′sit), *n.* [< F. *transit* = Sp. *tránsito* = Pg. *transito* = It. *transito*, a going over, a passing, passage, transition, < L. *transire*, pp. *transitus*, go across, pass: see *transient.* Cf. *exit*, *circuit.* See also *trance*[1], *trance*[2].] **1.** The act of passing; a passing over or through; a passage; the act of moving, or the state of being conveyed; also, the act or process of causing to pass; conveyance: as, the *transit* of goods through a country; the problem of rapid *transit* in cities.

> For the adaptation of his [man's] moral being to an ultimate destination, by its *transit* through a world full of moral evil, the economy of the world appears to contain no adequate provision.
> *Whewell.*

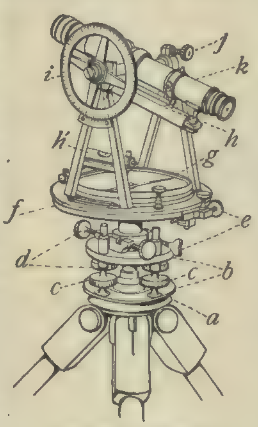
> The necessity of subjecting the thousands of tons of provisions consumed daily by a large army to such long and complicated *transits* limits the transportation by wagons considerably, and renders the powerful assistance of steam indispensable, both by water and by rail.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 202.

2. A line of passage or conveyance through a country: as, the Nicaragua *transit.*—**3.** In *astron.*: (*a*) The passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place. The right ascension of such a body is the sidereal time of its upper transit. (*b*) The passage of a celestial body (specifically either of the planets Mercury and Venus) across the sun's disk, or of a satellite, or the shadow of a satellite, across the face of its primary. The passage of the moon across the sun's face, however, is called an *eclipse.* The planet Mercury passes across the sun's face usually at intervals either of 13 or of 7 years, transits at the planet's ascending node occurring in November, and those at the descending node in May. November transits have occurred or will occur in 1651, 1664, 1677, 1690, 1697, 1710, 1723, 1736, 1743, 1756, 1769, 1776, 1782, 1789, 1802, 1815, 1822, 1835, 1848, 1861, 1868, 1881, 1894, 1907, 1914, 1927, 1940, 1953, 1960, 1973, 1986, 1999, and May transits in 1674, 1707, 1740, 1753, 1786, 1799, 1832, 1845, 1878, 1891, 1924, 1937, 1970, 2003. Owing to the proximity of Mercury to the sun, its transits do not have the astronomical importance of those of Venus, as they are less suitable for determining the solar parallax. Transits of Venus occur at intervals of 8, 122, 8, 105, 8, 122, . . . years, and always in June or December. They are of great importance to the astronomer, for they afford an excellent method of determining the sun's parallax. The actual calculation of this from a transit is very intricate, as many slight corrections and sources of error have to be considered. The principle involved, however, will be understood from the diagram, in which AB represents the earth, and V and S Venus and the sun. Observers at A and B see Venus projected on the sun's disk at A′ and B′ respectively, the observations being made simultaneously. The apparent positions A′, B′ are carefully determined by photography, by micrometric measures, or otherwise; and a subsequent comparison of notes gives the angle α. If R and r denote the respective distances of the earth and Venus from the sun, the angle β is given by the equation $\alpha : \beta = r : R$. The ratio $r : R$ is known with great precision from the sidereal periods of Venus and the earth, and since α was found by observation, the foregoing equation determines β. The angle AB′B (being the angle subtended by the earth's diameter at the sun's distance) is equal to double the solar parallax, or to 2π. From the triangle AVB′ it follows that $\beta = \alpha + 2\pi$, or $\pi = \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha(R/r - 1)$. The transit of 1769 was observed by expeditions sent out expressly for the purpose by the British, French, Russian, and other governments. The celebrated expedition of Captain Cook to Otaheite was one of them. The transits of December 8th, 1874, and December 6th, 1882, were also observed by various government expeditions. The next two transits of Venus will take place on June 8th, 2004, and June 6th, 2012, respectively. The satellites of Mars, Uranus, and Neptune are too small to be seen in transit, and even Titan is an unsatisfactory object to follow across the face of Saturn. Great interest attaches, however, to transits of the satellites of Jupiter, or of the shadows of these satellites. When one of them crosses a dark belt it can usually be followed entirely across the disk as a round shining spot. The brightness of the satellites is variable, however, and sometimes they look like dusky or even black spots when seen against the disk of the planet. The transit of a satellite's shadow is readily observed. The shadow may be on the disk when the satellite casting it is off, or the two may be seen on the disk at the same time. The shadows are not always black, but are sometimes so bright as to be invisible. They are often, and perhaps usually, different in size from the satellites casting them; and they have repeatedly been seen elliptical in outline. On a few occasions comets are thought to have been seen in transit.



Transit of Venus.

4. An abbreviation of *transit-circle* or *transit-instrument.*—**5.** An instrument used in surveying for measuring horizontal angles. It resembles a theodolite, but is not intended for very precise measurement. Most transits read only to the nearest minute of arc, though some read to the nearest half-minute, or twenty seconds, or even ten seconds.—**Lower transit.** Same as *subpolar transit.*—**Stoppage in transit.** See *stoppage.*—**Subpolar transit**, a transit across that part of the meridian which lies below the pole.—**Upper transit**, a transit across that part of the meridian which lies above the pole, or on the zenith side of it. Transits are always understood to be upper, unless distinctly called subpolar.



Surveyors' Transit.

a, tripod stand; *b*, leveling-plates; *c*, leveling-screws; *d*, tangent screws; *e*, clamping-screws; *f*, vernier; *g*, compass; *h*, *h′*, levels; *i*, vertical circle; *j*, clamping-screw; *k*, telescope.

transit (trȧn′sit), *v. t.* [< *transit*, *n.*] To pass over the disk of, as of a heavenly body.

> It was also well known that Venus would *transit* the northern part of the sun during the forenoon of the 9th of December, 1874.
> *Science*, XVI. 303.

transitation†, *n.* Passage; lapse.

> He obuiated a rurall person, and interrogating him concerning the *Transitation* of the time, . . . found him a meere simplician, whereas if in his true speech he had asked him what was the clocke, . . . his ignorance might of the simplician haue beene informed.
> *Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), [p. 205.

transit-circle (trȧn′sit-sėr″kl), *n.* An astronomical instrument for observing the transit of a heavenly body across the meridian. It consists of a telescope mounted upon a fixed axis which is perpendicular to the plane of the meridian and carries a finely graduated circle. In the sidereal focus of the telescope cross-wires are placed; by observing the instant at which a star passes the center of the field of view, and, taking the corresponding reading of the circle, the right ascension and declination of the object are determined if the clock error is known; or, vice versa, the clock error and latitude of the observer are determined if the right ascension and declination of the star are known. The instrument is now more usually called the *meridian-circle* (which see). Compare *transit-instrument.*

transit-compass (trȧn′sit-kum″pạ̈s), *n.* Same as *transit*, 5.

transit-duty (trȧn′sit-dū″ti), *n.* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country.

transit-instrument (trȧn′sit-in″strọ̈-mẹ̈nt), *n.* An astronomical instrument for observing the passage of a celestial body across the meridian: often used in the same sense as *transit-circle*, but properly an instrument whose chief object is the determination of the time of transit. The circle fixed to the axis of the ordinary transit-instrument is intended simply as an aid in setting the instrument properly, and not for the determination of zenith distance or declination. The idea of having an instrument fixed in the plane of the meridian is as old at least as the time of Ptolemy. The first transit-instrument, as the word is now understood, was constructed in 1689 by the Danish astronomer Olaus Roemer. In 1704 Roemer constructed a private observatory near Copenhagen, into which he put a transit-instrument combined with a vertical circle for measuring declinations. This was the first transit-circle made.—**Prime vertical transit-instrument.** See *prime.*

transition (trȧn-sish′ọ̈n), *n.* [< F. *transition* = Pr. *transitio* = Sp. *transicion* = Pg. *transição* = It. *transizione*, < L. *transitio(n-)*, a passing over or away, < *transire*, go or pass over: see *transient*, *transit.*] **1.** Passage from one place, state, or act to another; change: as, a sudden *transition* from anger to mirth; a state of *transition.*

> Thence, by a soft *transition*, we repair
> From earthly vehicles to these of air.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 49.

> What sprightly *transitions* does she make from an opera or a sermon to an ivory comb or a pincushion!
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 45.

> When Bunyan passed from this horrible condition [of doubt] into a state of happy feeling, his mind was nearly overthrown by the *transition*. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 33.

2. In *rhet.*, a passing from one subject to another.

> So here the archangel paused
> Betwixt the world destroy'd and world restored. . . .
> Then, with *transition* sweet, new speech resumes.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 5.

3. In *music*, same (usually) as *modulation.* Sometimes, however, the term is used more precisely either for a sudden, abrupt shift from one tonality to another unrelated to it, or for a modulation without change of mode. The latter is the technical usage of the tonic sol-faists.

4. In *geol.*, the English form of the name (used attributively or as an adjective) given by Werner to certain strata which he investigated in northern Germany, and found to have, to a certain extent, the mineral character of the so-called primitive rocks, while also exhibiting indications of a mechanical origin, and even containing occasional fossils, thus indicating a transition or passage from primary to secondary. The name was afterward extended so as to embrace rocks of similar character in other regions. The argillaceous sandstone called by the Germans *grauwacke* (see *graywacke*) formed a part of the transition formation, and it was the rocks previously called *grauwacke* and *transition limestone* which Murchison studied in England and Wales, and to which, having worked out their order of succession, he gave the name of *Silurian.* See *Silurian.*

5. In *art hist.*, an epoch or stage of change from one style or state of development in art to the next succeeding; especially, in Greek art, the stage of change from the archaic to the bloom of art, and in medieval art, that from the round-arched or Romanesque to the Pointed style.—**Transition resistance.** See *resistance.*—**Transition-tint.** See *specific rotatory power*, under *rotatory.*—**Transition tumor**, a tumor which, upon recurring after removal, tends to assume a malignant form.

transitional (trȧn-sish′ọ̈n-al or -sizh′ọ̈n-ạ̈l), *a.* [< *transition* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to transition; containing, involving, or denoting transition; changing; passing: as, the *transitional* stages of a tadpole; the *transitional* plumage of a molting bird. [The word may have a strong sense, like *metamorphic* or *transmutational* (see def. 2), but is usually much weaker, and more nearly synonymous with *transitory* or *transient.*]

> One of the commonest *transitional* rocks deserves in several respects a further description.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 66.

> At Parenzo, the real charm is to be found in the traces which it keeps of the great *transitional* ages when Roman and Teuton stood side by side.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 100.

> Every period, however original and creative, has a *transitional* aspect in its relation to the years before and after. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 14.

2. In *biol.*, of intermediate or intergraded character between two or more species, genera, etc., and thus, as it were, exhibiting or illustrating a transition from one to another form of organic life; transmutational: as, a *transitional* specimen; also, pertaining to or effecting such transmutation: as, a *transitional* theory; a *transitional* process.—**3.** Specifically, in *art*, relating to, characterizing, or belonging to an epoch or stage of change from one style or state of development to the next succeeding, and especially to that between archaism and full development in Greek art, and to that between the Romanesque and the Pointed in medieval art.—**Transitional epithelium.** See *epithelium.*

transitionally (trȧn-sish′ọ̈n-ạ̈l-i or -sizh′ọ̈n-ạ̈l-i), *adv.* In a transitional manner. *Nature*, XLI. 514.

transitionary (trȧn-sish′ọn-ā̦-ri), *a.* [< *transition* + *-ary.*] Same as *transitional. Imp. Dict.*

transitive (trȧn′si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *transitif* = Pr. *transitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *transitivo* = D. *transitief* = G. Sw. Dan. *transitiv*, < LL. *transitivus*, transitive, passing over (applied to verbs), < L. *transire*, pass or go over: see *transit.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power of passing, or making transition; passing over into something.

Cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 70.

Acts may be called *transitive* when the motion is communicated from the person of the agent to some foreign body: that is, to such a foreign body on which the effects of it are considered as being material, as where a man runs against you, or throws water in your face.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vii. 13.

2. Effected by, or existing as the result of, transference or extension of signification; derivative; secondary; metaphorical. [Rare.]

Although by far the greater part of the *transitive* or derivative applications of words depend on casual and unaccountable caprices of the feelings or the fancy, there are certain cases in which they open a very interesting field of philosophical speculation.
D. Stewart.

3. In *gram.*, taking a direct object; followed by a substantive in an accusative relation: said of a verb, or of the action expressed by a verb. *Transitive* is opposed to *intransitive*; but the distinction, though practically valuable, is only of minor importance, since no transitive verb is in English incapable of intransitive use, and also many intransitives can be used transitively, and verbs that are transitive in one language are the opposite in another, and so on. Abbreviated *t.* and *trans.*

4. Serving as a medium or means of transition. [Rare.]

An image that is understood to be an image can never be made an idol; or, if it can, it must be by having the worship of God passed through it to God; it must be by being the analogical, the improper, the *transitive*, the relative (or what shall I call it) object of Divine worship.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, II. ii. 6.

Transitive copula, a copula which signifies a transitive relation.—**Transitive function,** a function which admits a system of transitive substitutions.—**Transitive group.** See *group*^{1}.—**Transitive relation.** See *relation*, 3.

II. *n.* A transitive verb.

transitively (trȧn′si-tiv-li), *adv.* In a transitive manner.

transitiveness (trȧn′si-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being transitive.

transitivity (trȧn-si-tiv′ị-ti), *n.* The character of being transitive, as a group.

transitorily (trȧn′si-tọ̄-ri-li), *adv.* In a transitory manner; for a little while.

I make account to be in London, *transitorily*, about the end of August.
Donne, Letters, xliii.

transitoriness (trȧn′si-tọ̄-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being transitory; short continuance; evanescence; transientness.

The worldly man is at home in respect of his affections; but he is, and shall be, a meer sojourner in respect of his *transitoriness*. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 202. (*Latham.*)

We . . . are reminded of the *transitoriness* of life by the mortuary tablets under our feet.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 173.

transitorious† (trȧn-si-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *transitorius*, transitory: see *transitory.*] Transitory.

Saynt Eanswyde, abbesse of Folkstane in Kent, inspyred of the deuyll, dyffyned christen marryage to be barren of all vertues, to haue but *transytoryouse* frutes, and to be a fylthye corruptyon of virginitie.
Bp. Bale, Eng. Votaries, i.

transitory (trȧn′si-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< ME. *transitorie*, < OF. **transitorie*, *transitoire* = F. *transitoire* = Pr. *transitori* = Sp. *transitorio* = It. *transitorio*, < L. *transitorius*, having a passageway, LL. passing, transitory, < *transire*, pass over: see *transit.*] **1.** Passing without continuing; lasting only a short time; unstable and fleeting; speedily vanishing.

For the Ricchesse of this World, that is *transitorie*, is not worthe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 294.

Considering the chances of a *transitory* life, I would not answer for thee a moment.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 19.

2†. Occurring or done in passing; cursory. [Rare.]

That adventure . . . gave him also a *transitory* view of that excellent Lady whom the supreme Moderator of all things had reserved for him.
H. L'Estrange, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 3.

Chose transitory. See *chose*^{2}. **Transitory action,** in *law*, an action which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, or slander: distinguished from *local actions*, which must be brought in the place where the property to be affected is, or where the transaction in question occurred, etc.—**Transitory venue.** See *venue*^{1}. =**Syn.** 1. *Fleeting*, etc. (see *transient*), temporary, evanescent, ephemeral, momentary, short-lived.

transit-trade (trȧn′sit-trād), *n.* In *com.*, the trade which arises from the passage of goods through one country or region to another.

transjordanic (trȧns-jôr-dan′ik), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *Jordanus*, Jordan.] Situated across or beyond the Jordan. [Rare.]

Abalaa. The Egyptian name of a *transjordanic* town.
Cooper, Archaic Dict., p. 8.

translatable (trȧns-lā′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *translate* + *-able.*] Capable of being translated, or rendered into another language; that may be expressed in other words or terms.

What is really best in any book is *translatable*—any real insight or broad human sentiment. *Emerson*, Books.

translatableness (trȧns-lā′tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being translatable. *Athenæum*, March 4, 1882, p. 278.

translate (trȧns-lāt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *translated*, ppr. *translating*. [< ME. *translaten*, < OF. (obs.) *translater* = Pr. *translatar* = Sp. *trasladar* = It. *translatare*, < ML. *translatare*, transfer, translate, < L. *translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, bring over, carry over, transfer: see *transfer*. Cf. *tralation.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bear, carry, or remove from one place to another; transfer; specifically, in *mech.*, to impart to (a particle or body) a motion in which all its parts move in the same direction.

By turning, *translating*, and removing the [land] marks into other places they may destroy their enemies navies, be they never so many.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

The weeping Niobe, *translated* hither
From Phrygian mountains.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

After dinner you may appear again, having *translated* yourself out of your English cloth cloak into a light Turkey grogram. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 97.

Now let the two parts while superposed be *translated* to any other position, then the piece B may be slid off and back to its original position. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 660.

2. To transfer from one office or charge to another. In *eccles. law*: (*a*) To remove from one see to another: said of a bishop.

At home, at this time, died John Peers, Archbishop of York, in whose place succeeded Matthew Hatton, *translated* from the See of Durham. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 381.

(*b*) In Scottish Presbyterian churches, to transfer from one pastoral charge to another: said of a clergyman.

3. To remove or convey to heaven without death.

By faith Enoch was *translated* that he should not see death. Heb. xi. 5.

4†. To put into an ecstasy; ravish; put out of or beside one's self.

He [St. Paul] was *translated* out of himself to behold it [Heaven]; but being returned into himself could not express it. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 49.

5†. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another: as, to *translate* a disease.—**6.** To change into another form; transform.

Unnethe the peple hir knew for hir fairnesse,
Whan she *translated* was in swich richesse.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 329.

Re-enter Puck, and Bottom with an ass's head. . . .
Quince. Bless thee, Bottom! bless thee! thou art *translated*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 122.

Poets that can men into stars *translate*,
And hurle men downe under the feete of Fate.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, iii. 5.

7. To render into another language; express the sense of (something expressed in the words of one language) in the words of another language; interpret.

And ȝee schulle undirstonde, that I have put this boke out of Latyn into Frensche, and *translated* it aȝen out of Frensche into Englyssche, that every man of my nacioun may undirstonde it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. xi.

Neither of the rivals [Pope and Tickell] can be said to have *translated* the "Iliad," unless, indeed, the word translation be used in the sense which it bears in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." *Macaulay*, Addison.

8. To explain by using other words; express in other terms; hence, figuratively, to present in another form.

Translating into his own clear, pure, and flowing language what he found in books well known to the world, but too bulky or too dry for boys and girls.
Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

There is a magnificent series of stalls, which are simply the intricate embroidery of the tombs *translated* into polished oak. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 247.

9. To make clear or evident to the mind or to the senses without speech; convey to the mind or the senses, as by experience.—**10.** To manufacture from old material; especially, in cheap shoemaking, to make (shoes or boots) by using parts of old ones. [Slang.]

Among these things are blankets, . . . *translated* boots, mended trowsers.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 110.

11. In *teleg.*, to retransmit (a message). See *translation*, 7. =**Syn.** 7 and 8. *Render, Interpret, Translate, Construe. Render* is the most general in its meaning, but is usually followed by *into*: as, to *render* Gray's "Elegy" *into* Latin verse; to *render* a learned discourse *into* vernacular. *Interpret*, like *render*, does not necessarily mean to change to another language, but it does mean, as *render* need not, to change to intelligible form, generally by following the text closely: as, to *interpret* an inscription; to *interpret* an address by a foreigner. *Translate* is literally to turn from one language to another, which is presumably one's own, unless another is mentioned, but the word has, figuratively, the meaning of *interpret*. To *construe* is to *translate* or to *interpret*, generally by following along word by word or clause by clause; hence the word is very often used of the work of a beginner: as, the painful *construing* of a sentence of Cæsar's "Commentaries." In its figurative use it retains much of this meaning: as, I cannot *construe* his language in any other way. See *explain*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be engaged in translating, or practise translation.

All these my modest merit bade *translate*,
And own'd that nine such poets made a Tate.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 189.

2. In *teleg.*, to retransmit a message automatically over another line, or over a continuation of the same line.

translating-screw (trȧns-lā′ting-skrö), *n.* A screw used to move any part of a machine or apparatus relatively to another part or parts, either as a part of some general action of the machine or for purposes of adjustment; specifically, in breech-loading ordnance, a screw for moving in or out the wedge in the fermeture.

translation (trȧns-lā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *translation*, *translacion*, < OF. (and F.) *translation* = Pr. *translatio* = Sp. *translacion*, *traslacion* = Pg. *translação* = It. *translazione*, *traslazione*, < L. *translatio(n-)*, transference, transplanting, version, transferring, translation, < *translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, transfer, translate: see *translate*, *transfer.*] **1.** The act of translating. (*a*) The removing or conveying of a thing from one place to another; transportation; removal.

Made and done was the *translacion* [to Paris] . . .
Off hed and of the glorious body [of St. Louis].
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6206.

The solemn *translation* of St. Elphege's body from London to Canterbury is taken especial notice of in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 1023.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 352, note.

(*b*) The removal of a person from one office to another, or from one sphere of duty to another; specifically, the removal of a bishop from one see to another; in Scotland, the removal of a clergyman from one pastoral charge to another.

Does it follow that a law for keeping judges independent of the crown by preventing their *translation* is absolutely superfluous? *Brougham.*

We can quite understand . . . Richard I. meditating the *translation* of the Archbishop of Monreale to Canterbury. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 134.

(*c*) The removal of a person to heaven without death.

Time, experience, self-reflections, and God's mercies make in some well-tempered minds a kind of *translation* before death. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 6.

(*d*) The act of turning into another language; interpretation.

The chiefest of his [King Athelstan's] Works for the Service of God and Good of his Subjects was the *Translation* of the Bible into the Saxon Tongue.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 10.

At best, the *translation* of poetry is but an imitation of natural flowers in cambric or wax.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 324.

2. That which is produced by turning into another language; a version; the reproduction of a literary composition in a language foreign to that of the original.

The English *Translation* of the Bible is the best *Translation* in the World. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 20.

3†. In *rhet.*, transference of the meaning of a word or phrase; metaphor.

Metaphors, far-fet, hinder to be understood; and, affected, lose their grace; or when the person fetcheth his *translations* from a wrong place. *B. Jonson.*

4. In *med.*, a change in the seat of a disease; metastasis.

His disease was an asthma; the cause a metastasis or *translation* of humours from his joints to his lungs.
Harvey.

5. The process of manufacturing from old material. [Slang.]

Translation, as I understand it (said my informant), is this—to take a worn old pair of shoes or boots, and by repairing them make them appear as if left off with hardly any wear, as if they were only soiled.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 40.

6. In *mech.*, motion in which there is no rotation; rotation round an infinitely distant axis.

A change of place in which there is no rotation is called a *translation*. In a rotation the different parts of the body are moving in different ways, but in a *translation* all parts move in the same way. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 12.

7. In *teleg.*, the automatic retransmission of a message received on one line over another, or over a continuation of the same line. This is used on long lines to increase speed of working, and also at receiving-stations, and the translation is made from the line-circuit to a local circuit containing a local battery and the receiving-instrument, the object being to obtain a strong current to work the sounder or recorder.—**Energy of translation, equation of translation, principle of translation, surface of translation.** See *energy*, etc. —**Translation of a feast,** the postponement to some future day of the observance of a feast, when the day of its ordinary observance falls upon a festival of superior rank. =**Syn. 1.** (*d*) *Translation, Version,* rendering. *Translation* and *version* are often the same in meaning. *Translation* is rather the standard word. *Version* is more likely to be employed in proportion to the antiquity of the work: as, the Syriac *version;* Dryden's *version* of the Nun's Priest's Tale; it is also more commonly used of the Bible than of other books: as, a comparison of the authorized with the revised *version.* Where *translations* differ, they are often spoken of as *versions,* as Lord Derby's and Mr. Bryant's *translations* or *versions* of Homer. *Version* applies more to the meaning, *translation* more to the style. Each has meanings not shared by the other.

translational (trȧns-lā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *translation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the character of translation. See *translation*, 6.

The whole *translational* energy . . . must ultimately become transformed . . . into vibrational energy.
Philos. Mag., 5th ser., XXX. clxxxii. 95.

translatitious† (trȧns-lạ-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *translaticius, translatitius,* handed down, transmitted, hereditary, < *translatus,* pp. of *transferre,* transfer, translate: see *translate.* Cf. *tralatitious.*] **1.** Transmitted; transferred; hereditary.

I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigene, or *translatitious.*
Evelyn, Sylva, I. iv. § 8.

2. Same as *tralatitious.*

A delegated *translatitious* Majesty we allow.
Milton, Answer to Salmasius, vii. 179.

translative (trȧns'lạ-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *translativo, traslativo* = It. *traslativo;* as *translate* + *-ive.*] Relating or pertaining to translation; especially, involving transference of meaning; metaphorical. [Rare.]

If our feete Poeticall want these qualities, it can not be sayd a foote in sence *translatiue* as here.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

translator (trȧns-lā'tọr), *n.* [= F. *translateur* = It. *traslatore* (cf. Sp. Pg. *trasladador* = It. *traslatatore*), < L. *translator,* one who transfers or interprets, < *translatus,* pp. of *transferre,* transfer, translate: see *translate.*] One who or that which translates.

The changer and *translator* of kyngedoms and tymes.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, v.

Specifically—(*a*) One who renders something spoken or written in one language into another: as, he held the office of public *translator.*

A noble author would not be pursued too close by a *translator.* We lose his spirit when we think to take his body.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

(*b*) A cobbler of a low class, who manufactures boots and shoes from the material of old ones, selling them at a low price to second-hand dealers. [Slang.]

The cobbler is affronted if you don't call him Mr. *Translator.*
Tom Brown, Works, III. 73. (*Davies.*)

(*c*) *pl.* Second-hand boots mended and sold at a low price. [Slang.]

A costermonger . . . will part with everything rather than his boots, and to wear a pair of second-hand ones, or *translators* (as they are called), is felt as a bitter degradation by them all.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 51.

(*d*) In *teleg.*, a sensitive receiving-instrument used for retransmitting a message, or for translation: commonly called a *relay.* (*e*) Any instrument for converting one form of energy into another: thus, the magneto-electric engine which transforms the power of a steam-engine into electricity is a *translator.*

translatory (trȧns'lạ-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *translate* + *-ory.*] **1.** Transferring; serving to translate.

The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Same as *translational.*

The *translatory* velocity of the whirlwind itself.
The Atlantic, XLIX. 331.

translatress (trȧns-lā'tres), *n.* [< *translator* + *-ess.*] A woman who translates, in any sense of that word.

Your great Achilles, Cardinal Perron (in French; as also his noble *Translatress,* misled by him, in English), . . . hath made bold with the Latin tongue.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, I. vi. § 29.

translavation† (trȧns-lạ-vā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *trans,* over, + *lavatio(n-),* a washing: see *lave*^{1}.] A laving or lading from one vessel into another.

This *translavation* ought so long to be continued out of one vessell into another, untill such time as it have done casting any residence downward.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 18.

transleithan (trȧns-lī'thạn), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Leitha* (see def.) + *-an.*] Beyond the Leitha, a river flowing partly along the boundary between Hungary and the archduchy of Austria: noting that division of the empire of Austria-Hungary which has its seat in Budapest. Compare *Austrian*^{1}.

transliterate (trȧns-lit'ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transliterated,* ppr. *transliterating.* [< L. *trans,* over, + *litera,* letter: see *letter*^{3}, *literate.*] To express or write, as words of a language having peculiar alphabetic characters, in the alphabetic characters of another language; spell (the same, or approximately the same, sound) in different characters.

Greek names *transliterated* into a Latin alphabet are subject to the laws of Latin phonology.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I., Pref., p. ix.

transliteration (trȧns-lit-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *transliterate* + *-ion.*] The act of transliterating; the rendering of a letter or letters of one alphabet by equivalents in another.

The *transliteration* does not profess to give all the exact vocalic differences. *The Academy*, June 28, 1890, p. 448.

transliterator (trȧns-lit'ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *transliterate* + *-or*^{1}.] One who transliterates; one who makes a transliteration.

It seems to have been the object of the *transliterator* to represent, at least approximately, in Anglo-Saxon letters the current pronunciation of the Greek words.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 128.

translocalization (trȧns-lō"kạl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *trans-* + *localization.*] Same as *translocation.*

Patients often unfold a train of reminiscence extempore upon any theme, and sometimes cannot repeat the same pseudo-experience twice alike, *translocalizations* in time being especially common. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 538.

translocate (trȧns-lō'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *translocated,* ppr. *translocating.* [< L. *trans,* over, + *locatus,* pp. of *locare,* place: see *locate.*] To cause to change place, or to exchange places; put in a different relative position; displace; dislocate.

In the Batrachians the ribs have been *translocated* from the original position on the intercentrum to the neurapophyses. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 944.

translocation (trȧns-lọ̄-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *trans-* + *location.*]. The act of translocating, or the state of being translocated. Also *translocalization.*

The *translocation* of the souls of beasts into such matter as is most fitting for them.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 13.

transluce† (trȧns-lūs'), *v. t.* [< L. *translucere,* shine across or through: see *translucent.*] To shine through.

Let Joy *transluce* thy Beauties' blandishment.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26. (*Davies.*)

translucence (trȧns-lū'sẹns), *n.* [< *translucen(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *translucency.*

translucency (trȧns-lū'sẹn-si), *n.* [As *translucence* (see *-cy*).] The property of being translucent.

The spheres
That spight thy crystalline *translucencie.*
Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. C iv. b. (*Latham.*)

translucent (trȧns-lū'sẹnt), *a.* [< L. *translucen(t-)s,* ppr. of *translucere,* shine across or through, < *trans,* over, + *lucere,* shine: see *lucent.* Cf. *tralucent.*] **1.** Transmitting rays of light, without being transparent, as alabaster.

The subtle essence acted on him like a charmed draught, and caused the opaque substance of his animal being to grow transparent, or at least *translucent;* so that a spiritual gleam was transmitted through it with a clearer lustre than hitherto. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2. Transparent; clear.

The golden ew'r a maid obsequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool, *translucent* springs.
Pope, Odyssey, i. 180.

translucently (trȧns-lū'sẹnt-li), *adv.* In a translucent manner. *Drayton*, Edward IV. to Mistress Shore, Annotation 3.

translucid (trȧns-lū'sid), *a.* [= F. *translucide* = Sp. *traslucido* = Pg. *translucido* = It. *translucido, traslucido,* < L. *translucidus, traslucidus,* shining through, < *translucere,* shine through: see *translucent.* Cf. *lucid.*] Translucent.

Flowers whose purple and *translucid* bowls
Stand ever mantling with aërial dew.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

translunar (trȧns-lū'nạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *trans,* across, + *luna,* moon: see *lunar.*] Being beyond the moon: opposed to *sublunary.* *Drayton*, To Henry Reynolds.

translunary (trȧns'lụ̄-nạ̄-ri), *a.* Same as *translunar.*

transmarine (trȧns-mạ-rēn'), *a.* [< F. *transmarin* = Pg. *transmarino* = Sp. It. *transmarino, trasmarino,* < L. *transmarinus,* beyond or from beyond sea, < *trans,* over, + *mare,* sea, *marinus,* of the sea, marine: see *marine.*] Located or existing beyond the sea.

Their Dutch appellations are really too hard
To be brought into verse by a *transmarine* Bard.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 19.

transmeable (trȧns'mẹ̄-ạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *transmeare, trameare,* go over or through (see *transmeate*), + *-able.*] Capable of being transmeated or traversed. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

transmeate (trȧns'mẹ̄-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmeated,* ppr. *transmeating.* [< L. *transmeatus, trameatus,* pp. of *transmeare, trameare,* go over or through, < *trans,* over, + *meare,* go, pass: see *meatus.* Cf. *permeate.*] To pass over or beyond. *Coles.* [Rare.]

transmeation (trȧns-mẹ̄-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *transmeate* + *-ion.*] The act of transmeating, or passing through. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

transmedian (trȧns-mē'di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *trans-* + *median.*] **I.** *a.* Passing or lying across the median line of the body, as a muscle. Also *mediotransverse.*

II. *n.* The transmedian muscle of a brachiopod. *T. Davidson*, Encyc. Brit., IV. 193.

transmeridional (trȧns-mẹ̄-rid'i-ọ̄-nạl), *a.* [< *trans-* + *meridian* + *-al* (see *meridional*).] Crossing a meridian; forming an angle with a meridian.

How the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean shores came to have general *transmeridional* trends is a question which must find its solution in the events of Mesozoic and Cænozoic geological history.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 355.

transmew† (trȧns-mū'), *v. t.* [Also *transmue;* < ME. *transmewen, transmuen, transmuwen,* < OF. *transmuer* = Pr. *transmudar, trasmudar* = Sp. *transmutar, trasmutar* = Pg. *transmudar* = It. *transmutare, trasmutare,* < L. *transmutare,* change into another form: see *transmute.* Cf. *mew*^{3}.] To transmute; transform; metamorphose.

Thow moost me ferst *transmuwen* in a stoon.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 467.

Men into stones therewith he could *transmew.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 35.

To *transmew* thyself from a holy hermit into a sinful forester. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xx.

transmigrant (trȧns'mi-grạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *transmigran(t-)s,* ppr. of *transmigrare,* transmigrate: see *transmigrate.*] **I.** *a.* Passing into another country or state for residence, or into another form or body; migrating. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* **1.** One who migrates or leaves his own country and passes into another for settlement; a colonist.

There are other . . . implicit confederations. That of colonies, or *transmigrants,* towards their mother nation.
Bacon, Holy War.

2. One who passes into another state or body. *Imp. Dict.*

transmigrate (trȧns'mi-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *transmigrated,* ppr. *transmigrating.* [< L. *transmigratus,* pp. of *transmigrare* (> It. *trasmigrare* = Sp. *transmigrar, trasmigrar* = F. *transmigrer*), remove from one place to another, < *trans,* over, + *migrare,* depart, migrate: see *migrate.* Cf. *emigrate, immigrate.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To migrate; pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residing in it.

This complexion . . . is evidently maintained by generation, . . . so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* amit it, not without commixture.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

2. To pass from one body into another; be transformed; specifically, to become incarnate in a different body; metempsychosize.

It [the crocodile] lives by that which nourisheth it; and, the elements once out of it, it *transmigrates.*
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 51.

Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela records in the 12th century of the Druses of Mount Hermon: "They say that the soul of a virtuous man is transferred to the body of a new-born child, whereas that of the vicious *transmigrates* into a dog, or some other animal."
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 13.

II. *trans.* To cause to pass or migrate from one region or state of existence to another.

Excellent Spirits are not by Death extinguished or neglected, but are rather *transmigrated* from the earth, to reigne with the Powers aboue.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 463.

transmigration (trȧns-mi-grā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *transmigracioun,* < OF. (and F.) *transmigration* = Sp. *transmigracion, trasmigracion* = Pg. *transmigração* = It. *trasmigrazione,* < LL. *transmigratio(n-),* < L. *transmigrare,* transmigrate: see *transmigrate.*] The act of transmigrating; passage from one place, state, or form into another.

Lately hath this peerlesse man [Isaac Casabonus] made a happy *transmigration* out of France into our renowned island of great Britaine. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48.

What see I on any side but the *transmigrations* of Proteus? *Emerson*, History.

Specifically—(*a*) In *physiol.*, the passage of cells through a membrane or the wall of a vessel: as, the *transmigration* of the white blood-corpuscles from the capillaries into the surrounding tissues in commencing inflammation. (*b*) The supposed passing of the soul into another body after death; metempsychosis; reincarnation.

> In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,
> Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee.
> *Dryden*, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

> The theory of the *Transmigration* of Souls, which has indeed risen from its lower stages to establish itself among the huge religious communities of Asia, great in history, enormous even in present mass, yet arrested and as it seems henceforth unprogressive in development; but the more highly educated world has rejected the ancient belief, and it now only survives in Europe in dwindling remnants. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 2.

transmigrationism (trȧns-mi-grā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *transmigration* + *-ism.*] The theory or doctrine of metempsychosis. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 103.

transmigrator (trȧns′mi-grā-tọr), *n.* [< *transmigrate* + *-or*^{1}.] One who transmigrates.

transmigratory (trȧns-mī′grạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *transmigrate* + *-ory.*] Passing from one place, body, or state to another.

transmiss†, *v. t.* [< L. *transmissus*, pp. of *transmittere*, transmit: see *transmit.*] To transmit.

> *Bag.* Any reversions yet? nothing *transmiss'd?*
> *Rime.* No gleanings, James? no trencher analects?
> *W. Cartwright*, The Ordinary (1651). (*Nares.*)

transmissibility (trȧns-mis-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *transmissible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being transmissible.

> Lately the *transmissibility* of acquired mental faculties has come to be an acknowledged fact.
> *E. Montgomery*, Mind, IX. 370.

transmissible (trȧns-mis′i-bl), *a.* [= OF. *transmissible* = Pg. *transmissivel*, < L. as if **transmissibilis*, < *transmittere*, pp. *transmissus*, transmit (see *transmit*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being transmitted, in any sense.

> Wisely discarding those establishments which have connected with hereditary possessions in the soil, and *transmissible* dignities in the state. *Everett*, Orations, I. 216.

transmission (trȧns-mish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *transmission* = Sp. *transmision*, *trasmision* = Pg. *transmissão* = It. *trasmissione*, < L. *transmissio(n-)*, a sending over, passage, < *transmittere*, send over, transmit: see *transmit.*] 1. The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; transmittal; transference.

> Although an author's style may lose somewhat by *transmission*, it loses little in prose if it is good for anything; not so in poetry.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Alfieri and Metastasio.

2. In *biol.*, specifically, same as *heredity.*

> An organism, as a rule, inherits — that is to say, is born with — the peculiarities of its parents; this is known as *Transmission.* *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 13.

3. In *physics*, a passing through, as of light through glass or other transparent body, or of radiant heat through a diathermanous body.

> Each transparent substance has its own rate of *transmission* for ether-waves of each particular frequency.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 459.

transmissive (trȧns-mis′iv), *a.* [< L. *transmittere*, pp. *transmissus*, transmit (see *transmit*), + *-ive.*] Transmitted; derived from one to another; sent.

> His praise, eternal on the faithful stone,
> Had with *transmissive* honour grac'd his Son.
> *Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 308.

transmit (trȧns-mit′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmitted*, ppr. *transmitting.* [= F. *transmettre* = Sp. *transmitir*, *trasmitir* = Pg. *transmittir* = It. *trasmettere*, < L. *transmittere*, *tramittere*, cause to go across, send over, despatch, transmit, < *trans*, over, + *mittere*, send: see *mission.*] 1. To send over, onward, or along; hand along or down; transfer; communicate: as, to *transmit* a letter or a memorial; to *transmit* despatches.

> Whatever they learn and know is *transmitted* from one to another. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

> To solicite this Peace, Peter Reuben the famous rich Painter of Antwerp . . . as Agent was *transmitted* hither.
> *H. L'Estrange*, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 106.

> Resolving to *transmit* to posterity not only their names and blood, but their principles also.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Concord, Sept. 30, 1834.

2. To suffer to pass through; conduct.

> A love which pure from soul to soul might pass,
> As light *transmitted* through a crystal glass.
> *Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, v. 1.

> The shell of sense, growing daily thinner and more transparent, *transmitted* the tremor of his quickened spirit. *H. James, Jr.*, Passionate Pilgrim, p. 107.

Bevel-gear transmitting dynamometer. Same as *balance-dynamometer.*

transmittable (trȧns-mit′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *transmit* + *-able.*] Transmissible.

transmittal (trȧns-mit′ạl), *n.* [< *transmit* + *-al.*] Transmission.

> The *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland. *Swift.*

Letter of transmittal, a written official communication from one person to another, notifying or advising the recipient that other documents, which usually accompany the letter, are sent or otherwise made over to him by the writer. The phrase is official or technical in various departments of the United States government.

transmittance (trȧns-mit′ạns), *n.* [< *transmit* + *-ance.*] The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; transmission; transfer.

transmitter (trȧns-mit′ėr), *n.* [< *transmit* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which transmits.

> The one *transmitter* of their ancient name,
> Their child. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

Specifically — (*a*) In *teleg.*, the sending or despatching instrument, especially that under the automatic system, in which a paper strip with perforations representing the Morse or a similar alphabet is passed rapidly through an instrument called an *automatic transmitter*, in which contacts are made by metallic points wherever a perforation occurs, and are prevented where the paper is unpierced. *E. H. Knight.* (*b*) In *telephony*, the microphonic or other apparatus, together with the funnel for receiving the voice and converging the waves of sound upon the thin iron diaphragm. See *telephone.*

transmittible (trȧns-mit′i-bl), *a.* [< *transmit* + *-ible.*] 1. Transmissible.—2†. Capable of being put or projected across.

> A *transmittible* gallery over any ditch or breach in a town-wall.
> *Marquis of Worcester*, Century of Inventions, § 73.
> [(*Latham.*)

transmogrification (trȧns-mog″ri-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *transmogrify* + *-ation.*] The act of transmogrifying, or the state of being transmogrified. [Humorous and contemptuous.]

> But of all restorations, reparations, and *transmogrifications*, that inflicted upon the "Cnidian Venus" [an undraped statue, which has been partially draped in painted tin] of the Vatican is the most grotesque.
> *The Nation*, March 20, 1884, p. 250.

transmogrify (trȧns-mog′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmogrified*, ppr. *transmogrifying.* [Formerly also *transmography;* a substitute for *transform*, the termination *-mography* simulating a Gr. origin (cf. *geography*, etc.), *-mogrify* a L. origin (cf. *modify*).] To transform into some other person or thing, as by magic; convert or transform in general. [Humorous and contemptuous.]

> I begin to think . . . that some wicked enchanters have *transmographied* my Dulcinea.
> *Fielding*, Love in Several Masques, v. 4.

> Jonathan was for an instant paralysed by our impudence; but just as we were getting before the wind, he yawed, and let drive his whole broadside; and fearfully did it *transmogrify* us. *M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, iii.

transmontane (trȧns-mon-tān′), *a.* [< ME. *transmontane*, < OF. *transmontane*, < L. *transmontanus*, beyond the mountains, < *trans*, beyond, + *mon(t-)s*, mountain, *montanus*, of a mountain: see *mountain.* Cf. *tramontane*, *tramountain.* Cf. also *ultramontane.*] Across or beyond a mountain or mountains.

> In that Lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may see the Sterre *transmontane*, that is clept the Sterre of the See, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the Lode Sterre.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 180.

> *Trans-montane* commerce. *Science*, III. 220.

transmorphism (trȧns-môr′fizm), *n.* [< L. *trans*, over, + Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-ism.*] The evolution of one thing from another; the transformation of one thing into another.

> The Democriteans evolve the higher from the lower by the operation of chance. Proof there is none, and we will therefore substitute for the guess of *transmorphism* the assertion of a metaschematism intentionally devised for ethical ends by the moral ruler of the world.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 417.

transmove† (trȧns-möv′), *v. t.* [< L. *transmovere*, remove, transfer, < *trans*, over, + *movere*, move: see *move.*] To transform.

> Next Saturne was, . . .
> That to a Centaure did him selfe *transmove.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 43.

transmue† (trȧns-mū′), *v. t.* See *transmew.*

transmutability (trȧns-mū-tạ-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *transmutable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being transmutable; susceptibility of change into another nature or substance; transmutableness.

transmutable (trȧns-mū′tạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *transmutable*, < OF. **transmutable* = Sp. *transmutable*, < L. as if **transmutabilis*, < *transmutare*, transmute: see *transmute.*] Capable of being transmuted, or changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.

> Oure 5 essencie is the instrument of alle vertues of thing *transmutable* if thei be putt in it, encreessynge an hundrid foold her worchingis.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

> The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

transmutableness (trȧns-mū′tạ-bl-nes), *n.* Transmutability.

> Some learned modern naturalists have conjectured at the easy *transmutableness* of water. *Boyle*, Works, III. 69.

transmutably (trȧns-mū′tạ-bli), *adv.* With or through transmutation; with capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

transmutant (trȧns-mū′tạnt), *a.* In *math.*, replacing facients of a covariant by first derived functions of a contravariant, or facients of a contravariant by first derived functions of a covariant.

transmutate† (trȧns′mụ-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *transmutatus*, pp. of *transmutare*, change, shift, transfer: see *transmute.*] To transmute; change.

> Here fortune her faire face first *transmutated.*
> *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil. (*Nares.*)

transmutate† (trȧns′mụ-tāt), *a.* [< L. *transmutatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Transmuted; changed.

> As if the fiery part of the candle were annihilated, or *transmutate*, as some philosophers imagine, when the candle goeth out, and were not fire and in action still.
> *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

transmutation (trȧns-mụ-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *transmutacioun*, < OF. *transmutacion*, F. *transmutation* = Pr. *transmutacio* = Sp. *transmutacion*, *trasmutacion* = Pg. *transmutação* = It. *trasmutazione*, < L. *transmutatio(n-)*, a changing, a shifting, < *transmutare*, change, transmute: see *transmute.*] 1. The act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted; change into another substance, form, or nature.

> I seie to you truly that this is the hiȝeste maistrie that may be in *transmutacioun* of kynde, for riȝt fewe lechis now lyuynge knowe this priuytee.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

> Within our experimental range of knowledge there is no *transmutation* of elements, and no destruction or creation of matter. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 193.

(*a*) In *alchemy*, the changing of baser metals into metals of greater value, especially into gold or silver.

> The conversion . . . as if silver should be turned to gold, or iron to copper . . . is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 338.

(*b*) In *geom.*, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square; transformation. (*c*) In *biol.*, the change of one species into another by any means; transpeciation; transformism. The history of the idea or of the fact runs parallel with that of *transformism*, from an early crude or vulgar notion akin to that involved in the alchemy of metals (see above) to the modern scientific conception of transmutation as an evolutionary process, or the gradual modification of one species into another by descent with modification through many generations.

> The *transmutation* of plants one into another is "inter magnalia naturæ": for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; . . . but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 525.

> As a palæontologist I have from the beginning stood aloof from this new theory of *transmutation* now so widely admitted by the scientific world.
> *Agassiz*, quoted in Dawson's Nature and the Bible,
> [App. B, p. 241.

2. Successive change; alternation; interchange.

> This wrecched worldes *transmutacioun*,
> As wele or wo, now poure and now honour.
> *Chaucer*, Fortune, l. 1.

> And the constant change and *transmutation*
> Of action and of contemplation.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, iii.

Transmutation glaze, a name given to certain porcelain glazes which have an iridescent changeable luster. = **Syn.** 1. See *transform*, *v. t.*

transmutationist (trȧns-mụ-tā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *transmutation* + *-ist.*] One who believes in transmutation, as of metals in alchemy or of species in natural history; a transformist. See *transformism*, and *transmutation*, 1 (*a*) (*c*).

> Naturalists, being convinced by him [Darwin] as they had not been by the *transmutationists* of fifty years' earlier date, were compelled to take an entirely new view of the significance of all attempts at framing a "natural" classification. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 809.

transmutative (trȧns-mū′tạ-tiv), *a.* [< *transmutate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or characterized by transmutation.

> It is this conception which later developed into the theory of an actual *transmutative* development of lower into higher organisms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 815.

transmute (trȧns-mūt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmuted*, ppr. *transmuting.* [< late ME. *transmuten*, < L. *transmutare*, change, transmute, < *trans*, over, + *mutare*, change: see *mute*^{2}, *mew*^{3}. Cf. *transmew*, the earlier form.] To change from one nature, form, or substance into another; transform.

> Lord, what an alchymist art thou, whose skill
> *Transmutes* to perfect good from perfect ill!
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 4.

A state of feeling in which the reasons which had acted on her conscience seemed to be *transmuted* into mere self-regard. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

=**Syn.** *Metamorphose*, etc. See *transform*.

transmuted (trȧns-mū′ted), *p. a.* 1. Changed into another substance, form, or nature.—2. In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*.

transmuter (trȧns-mū′tėr), *n.* [< *transmute* + *-er*¹.] One who transmutes. *Imp. Dict.*

transmutual (trȧns-mū′tū-al), *a.* [< *trans-* + *mutual.*] Reciprocal; commutual. *Coleridge. Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

transnaturation (trȧns-nat-ū-rā′shon), *n.* [< *transnature* + *-ation.*] The act or process of changing the nature of anything; the state of being changed in nature. [Rare.]

Save by effecting a total *transnaturation* or stagnation of the human mind, how could a language be prevented from undergoing changes? *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 280.

transnature (trȧns-nā′tūr), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *nature.*] To transfer or transform the nature of. See the quotation under *transelement*.

trans-Neptunian (trȧns-nep-tū′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *trans*, beyond, + *Neptunus*, Neptune, + *-ian.*] In *astron.*, being beyond the planet Neptune.

transnominate† (trȧns-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *nominatus*, pp. of *nominare*, name: see *nominate.*] To change the name of. [Rare.]

He [Domitian] also *trans-nominated* the two moneths of September and October to Germanicus and Domitian. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 523.

transnormal (trȧns-nôr′mal), *a.* [< *trans-* + *normal.*] Exceeding or beyond what is normal; abnormal by excess; supernormal.

The distinctive features which already his [Euripides's] quickwitted contemporaries found mirrored in his *transnormal* productions. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xxiii.

transoceanic (trȧns-ō-shē-an′ik), *a.* [< L. *trans*, beyond, + *oceanus*, ocean, + *-ic.*] 1. Located or existing beyond the ocean: as, a *transoceanic* country; of or pertaining to what is across the ocean.—2. Crossing the ocean: as, the *transoceanic* flight of a bird; relating to the crossing of the ocean: as, a *transoceanic* theory of the dispersion of human races.

I maintain against all the world that no man knows anything about the *transoceanic* power of migration. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 439.

transom (tran′sum), *n.* [Formerly *transome*, late ME. *traunsom*; prob., through an OF. form not found, < L. *transtrum*, a cross-bank in a vessel, a thwart, in arch. a cross-beam, a transom; appar. < *trans*, across, + suffix *-trum*. Some take it to be an accom. form of a supposed Gr. *θρανιστρον, < θρᾶνος, a bench, bank.] 1. In *arch.*, a horizontal bar of timber or stone across a window; also, the cross-bar separating a door from the fanlight above it. See *mullion*.

Transtra; Seates whereon rowers sit in shippes boates, or galeis; also a *transome* goyng ouerthwarte an house. Vitruvius. *Cooper*, Thesaurus (ed. 1565).

All seemed of gold — the wall, the columns which run up to the central golden roof, and the *transoms* which connect them. *The Century*, XL. 196.

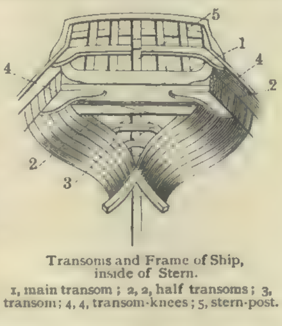
2. Same as *transom-window*, 2. [U. S.]

The dome lights and *transoms* are of rich mosaic glass, in admirable keeping with the woodwork. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 367.

3†. A slat of a bedstead.

Yᵉ *Transome* of a bed; trabula. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

Item, to John Heyth a materas with a *traunsom*, a peire shetes, a peire blankettes, and a coverlight. *Paston Letters*, III. 288.



Transoms and Frame of Ship, inside of Stern.

1, main transom; 2, 2, half transoms; 3, transom; 4, 4, transom-knees; 5, stern-post.

4. *Naut.*, one of several beams or timbers fixed across the stern-post of a ship to strengthen the after part and give it the figure most suitable to the service for which the vessel is intended. See also cut under *counter*.—5. In a saw-pit, a joist resting transversely upon the strakes.—6. One of two beams of wood or metal secured horizontally to the side frames of a railway car-truck. They are placed one on each side of the swing-bolster.—7. In *gun.*, a piece of wood or iron joining the cheeks of gun-carriages, whence the terms *transom-plates*, *transom-bolts*, etc.—8. In *surv.*, a piece of wood made to slide upon a cross-staff; the vane of a cross-staff.—**Deck-transom**, a beam or framework across the stem of a vessel, supporting the after part of the deck.

transomed (tran′sumd), *a.* Fitted with a transom or with transoms, as a door or window. *Colonial and Indian Exhibition* (1886), p. 100.

transomer†, *n.* [Late ME., < *transom* + *-er*².] A transom.

Canvas in the Warderop and fyne Lynen Clothe of dyuers sortes. . . . Item, iiij *transomers*. *Paston Letters*, I. 480.

transom-knee (tran′sum-nē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a knee bolted to a transom and after-timber.

transom-window (tran′sum-win″dō), *n.* 1. A window divided by a transom.—2. A window over the transom of a door. Also called *transom*.

transpadane (trȧns-pā′dān), *a.* [< L. *transpadanus*, < *trans*, beyond, + *Padus*, Po, *Padanus*, of or pertaining to the river Po.] Situated beyond the river Po, especially with reference to Rome.—**Transpadane Republic**, a republic formed in 1796 by Napoleon Bonaparte, out of Lombardy, and modeled on that of France. In 1797 it was merged with the Cispadane Republic into the Cisalpine Republic.

Is it to the Cispadane or to the *Transpadane* republics, which have been forced to bow under the galling yoke of French liberty, that we address all these pledges of our sincerity? *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

transpalatine (trȧns-pal′a-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *trans-* + *palatine*².] I. *a.* Transverse, as a palatine bone which extends on either side from the median line.

II. *n.* The transpalatine bone of certain sauropsidan vertebrates.

transpalmar (trȧns-pal′mär), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *palma*, palm: see *palm*¹, *palmar.*] Situated across the palm of the hand; lying crosswise in the palm.—**Transpalmar muscle**, the transpalmaris.

transpalmaris (trȧns-pal-mā′ris), *n.*; pl. *transpalmares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *transpalmar.*] The transpalmar muscle of the hand; the palmaris brevis. See *palmaris*. *Coues*, 1887.

transpanamic (trȧns-pa-nam′ik), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Panama* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Existing or located on the other side of the Isthmus of Panama from the position of the speaker. [Rare.]

The Formicariidæ . . . thin out very much in the *Transpanamic* subregion on the north. *P. L. Sclater*, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XV. 176.

transpare† (trans-pãr′), *v. i.* [= It. *trasparere*, *trasparire*, < ML. *transparere*, shine through, < L. *trans*, through, + *parere*, appear: see *appear.*] To appear through something else; be visible through something.

> But through the yce of that vniust disdaine,
> Yet still *transpares* her picture and my paine.
> *Stirling*, Aurora, Sonnet xcix.

transparence (trans-pãr′ens), *n.* [Formerly also *transparance*; < F. *transparence* = Sp. *transparencia*, *trasparencia* = Pg. *transparencia* = It. *trasparenzia*, *trasparenza*, < ML. *transparentia*, < *transparen(t-)s*, transparent: see *transparent.*] Same as *transparency*.

> (The casements standing wide)
> Clearely through that *transparance* is espy'de
> This Glutton, whom they by his habit knew.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 575.

> But breezes played, and sunshine gleamed, . . .
> Reddened the fiery hues, and shot
> *Transparence* through the golden.
> *Wordsworth*, Yarrow Revisited.

transparency (trȧns-pãr′en-si), *n.* [As *transparence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The property or state of being transparent; that state or property of a body by which it admits of the passage of rays of light so that forms, colors, and brightness of objects can be seen through it; diaphaneity.

The clearness and *transparency* of the stream. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn, I. 367).

Their silver wings flashing in the pure *transparency* of the air. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, vi.

2. Something intended to be seen by means of transmitted light, as a picture, a sign, or other representation; often, an announcement of news, painted on canvas or other translucent material and lighted from behind; hence, by extension, a frame or construction, usually of wood and muslin, containing the lights necessary, and having one, two, or four inscriptions, or the like, on different sides.

Three *transparencies*, made in a rage for *transparencies*, for the three lower panes of one window, where Tintern Abbey held its station between a cave in Italy and a moonlight lake in Cumberland. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xvi.

3. In *photog.*, a positive picture on glass, intended to be viewed by transmitted light. Such pictures are in common use for hanging in windows as ornaments, and are still more common as lantern-slides, for projection on a screen by the magic-lantern or stereopticon.

4. [*cap.*] A translation of the German title *Durchlaucht* (Seine Durchlaucht, literally 'His Perlustriousness,' used like the English *His Serene Highness*). [Burlesque.]

Then came his *Transparency* the Duke [of Pumpernickel] and Transparent family. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxii.

transparency-painting (trȧns-pãr′en-si-pān″ting), *n.* A painting designed to be viewed by transmitted light; also, the art of making such paintings. It is executed on muslin strained on a frame and sized with two coats of gilders' size, isinglass, or gelatin size, which, when dry, is carefully rubbed with pumice-stone to confer a smooth, paper-like surface, on which a design is then traced or pounced and afterward secured by being touched with a lead-pencil, or a reed-pen charged with India ink. For painting, flat hog-hair brushes are used, but broad, flat, and thin tintings may be rubbed in with a fine sponge, and heavy masses of color dabbed on with a coarse honeycombed sponge. The painting may be executed in oil-colors mixed with any good vehicle, or in water-color with a solution of gum tragacanth. Pleasing effects are produced by the combination of two or three surfaces of muslin strained on different frames and placed one behind the other. If three are used, the nearest figures and foreground are painted on the one in front, the middle distance on the next, and the extreme distance on the surface behind.

transparent (trȧns-pãr′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *transparent* = Pr. *transparent* = Sp. *transparente*, *trasparente* = Pg. *transparente* = It. *trasparente*, < ML. *transparere*, shine through: see *transpare.*] I. *a.* 1. Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies situated beyond or behind can be distinctly seen; transmitting light-waves radiated from some source, without absorption or scattering; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid: as, *transparent* glass; a *transparent* diamond: opposed to *opaque*, and distinguished from *translucent*.

> Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
> Through the *transparent* bosom of the deep.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 31.

2. Admitting the passage of light through interstices.

> And Heaven did this *transparent* veil provide,
> Because she had no guilty thoughts to hide.
> *Dryden*, Epitaph on Monument of a Lady at Bath.

3. Figuratively, easily seen through or understood; easily intelligible.

He was to exhibit the specious qualities of the tyrant in a light which might render them *transparent*, and enable us at once to perceive the covering and the vices which it concealed. *Macaulay*, History.

Transparent discourse to a popular audience will be largely Saxon in its vocabulary. *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 150.

4. Bright; shining; clear.

> This fell tempest shall not cease to rage
> Until the golden circuit on my head,
> Like to the glorious sun's *transparent* beams,
> Do calm the fury of this mad-bred flaw.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 353.

Transparent colors, in *painting*, colors such as will transmit light, or so delicately or thinly laid on as to veil without concealing the ground or other colors behind them: opposed to *opaque colors*, which only reflect light; also, colors which appear only by transmitted light, as those of stained glass, which, as correctly conceived, should be wholly transparent and with no opaque shadows.—**Transparent corpuscles of Norris**, colorless bodies found in the blood, supposed to be decolorized red blood-corpuscles.—**Transparent gold ocher.** See *ocher*.—**Transparent lacquer, leather, soap.** See the nouns.—**Transparent oxid of chromium.** See *chromium*. =**Syn.** 1. Bright, limpid, crystalline.

II. *n.* A costume consisting of a dress of lace, tulle, gauze, or other thin fabric, worn over another dress of rich material. This fashion seems to have been introduced about 1675.

transparently (trâns-pãr′ent-li), *adv.* In a transparent manner; so as to be seen through; clearly.

transparentness (trȧns-pãr′ent-nes), *n.* The property or state of being transparent; transparency; diaphaneity.

transpass† (trȧns-pȧs′), *v.* [< ML. *transpassare*, pass over, < L. *trans*, over, + ML. *passare*, pass: see *pass*. Cf. *trespass*, an older form of the same word.] I. *trans.* To pass over.

The river Hyphasis, or, as Ptolemy calleth it, Bipasis, was Alexander's non ultra; which yet he *transpassed*, and set up altars on the other side. *Gregory*, Notes on Scripture, p. 75. (*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To pass by or away.

> Thy form and flatter'd hue,
> Which shall so soon *transpass*,
> Is far more fair than is thy looking-glass.
> *Daniel*, Description of Beauty.

transpassable† (trȧns-pȧs'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *transpass* + *-able.*] Capable of being transpassed. *Imp. Dict.*

transpatronize† (trȧns-pā'trọn-īz), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *patronize.*] To transfer the patronage of. [Rare.]

> As to *trans-patronize* from him
> To you mine orphant Muse.
> *Warner*, Albion's England, ix., To Sir Geo. Carey.

transpeciate (trȧn-spē'shi-āt), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *species* + *-ate*².] To transform from one species to another; change the species of.

> I do not credit . . . that the devil hath power to *transpeciate* a man into a horse.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. § 30.

transpeciation (trȧn-spē-shi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *transpeciate* + *-ion.*] Transformation of one species or kind into another; specifically, in *biol.*, transmutation of species. See *transmutation*, 1 (*c*), and *transformism.*

> First, that there has been what we may call a nisus of evolution in nature, and, secondly, that progressive *transspeciations* of matter have been events of it.
> *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 132.

transperinæus (trȧns-per-i-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *transperinæi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *trans*, across, + NL. *perinæum*, q. v.] The transverse perineal muscle; the transversus perinæi. *Coues*, 1887.

transperitoneal (trȧns-per"i-tọ-nē'ạl), *a.* [< *trans-* + *peritoneal.*] Traversing the peritoneal cavity.

transpicuous (trȧn-spik'ụ̄-us), *a.* [= It. *traspicuo*, < L. as if **transpicuus*, < *transpicere*, see or look through, < *trans*, through, + *specere*, look: see *spy.* Cf. *conspicuous*, *perspicuous.*] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

> That light,
> Sent from her through the wide *transpicuous* air
> To the terrestrial moon. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 141.

transpierce (trȧns-pērs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transpierced*, ppr. *transpiercing.* [< F. *transpercer*; as *trans-* + *pierce.*] To pierce through; penetrate; pass through; transfix.

> He saw him wounded and *trans-pierced* with steele.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 225.

> They . . . were often *transpierced*, horse and rider, by the Moorish darts, impeding the progress of their comrades by their dying struggles. *Irving*, Granada, p. 91.

transpinalis (trȧn-spi-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *transpinales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *trans*, across, + *spina*, spine: see *spinalis.*] A muscle of the spine which lies between successive transverse processes of the vertebræ; an intertransverse muscle.

transpirable (trȧn-spīr'ạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *transpirable* = Sp. *transpirable* = It. *traspirabile*; as *transpire* + *-able.*] Capable of transpiring, or of being transpired.

transpiration (trȧn-spi-rā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *transpiration* = Sp. *transpiracion*, *traspiracion* = Pg. *transpiração* = It. *traspirazione*, < L. as if **transpiratio(n-)*, < **transpirare*, **transspirare*, breathe through, transpire: see *transpire.*] 1. The act or process of transpiring; especially, exhalation through the skin: as, the *transpiration* of obstructed fluids.

> I never neede other powdering to my hair, . . . which dos certainely greately prejudice *transpiration* by filling up or lying heavy upon the pores.
> *Evelyn*, To Doctor Beale.

2. In *bot.*, the exhalation of watery vapor from the surface of the leaves of plants. A great part of the water which serves as the vehicle of the nutritious substances contained in the sap is disposed of by transpiration. When thus given out it sometimes appears in the form of extremely small drops at the tip of the leaf, and especially at the extremities of the nerves.—**Pulmonary transpiration**, the exhalation of watery vapor from the blood circulating through the lungs. It may be made evident by breathing on a cold reflecting surface.—**Transpiration of gases**, the motion of gases through a capillary tube under pressure. The rate of motion varies with the composition of the gas, but bears a constant relation not coinciding with density, diffusion, or any other known property. The velocity depends not simply on the friction of the gas against the surface of the tube, but much more on the friction of the gas-particles against each other, and the transfer of momentum which thus results. A comparison of the velocity of transpiration with that of effusion has led to important conclusions in regard to molecular magnitudes.—**Transpiration of liquids**, the motion of liquids through minute orifices or capillary tubes under pressure. The rates of such motions are greatly increased by heat.

transpiratory (trȧn-spīr'ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *transpire* + *-at-ory.*] Of or pertaining to transpiration; transpiring; exhaling.

transpire (trȧn-spīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *transpired*, ppr. *transpiring.* [< F. *transpirer* = Sp. *transpirar*, *traspirar* = Pg. *transpirar* = It. *traspirare*, < L. as if **transpirare*, **transspirare*, < *trans*, through, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*³.] I. *trans.* To emit through the excretories of the skin or lungs; send off in vapor; exhale.

II. *intrans.* 1. To send out an exhalation; exhale. [Rare.]

> This, that, and ev'ry thicket doth *transpire*
> More sweet than storax from the hallowed fire.
> *Herrick*, Apparition of his Mistresse Calling him to [Elizium.

2. To pass through or out of some body, as an exhalation; specifically, to be emitted through the excretories of the skin or lungs; exhale; pass off from the body in vapor, as in insensible perspiration.

> What [substance] redounds, *transpires*
> Through spirits with ease. *Milton*, P. L., v. 438.

> They [root-hairs] abound most in plants inhabiting dry places and in those which *transpire* freely. *Science*, V. 36.

> But how are we to account, in a mind otherwise sane, for his [Harrington's] notion that his thoughts *transpired* from him, and took the shape of flies or bees?
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 385.

3. In *bot.*, to exhale watery vapor. See *transpiration*, 2.—4. To escape from secrecy; become public gradually; come to light; ooze out.

> To *transpire*, . . . to escape from secrecy to notice: a sense lately innovated from France without necessity.
> *Johnson*, Dict.

> So the whole journal *transpires* at length by piecemeal.
> *Lamb*, Last Essays of Elia.

> There is no den in the wide world to hide a rogue. . . . Some damning circumstance always *transpires.*
> *Emerson*, Compensation.

5. To happen or come to pass; occur. [An erroneous use.]

> The penny-a-liners "allude" in cases where others would "refer"; and, in their dialect, things "*transpire*," and only exceptionally "take place."
> *F. Hall*, On Adjectives in -able, p. 161.

transpiry (trȧns'pi-ri), *n.* [< *transpire* + *-y*³. Cf. *expiry.*] The act or process of transpiring; transpiration. [Rare.]

> On this belief in the Constancy of Nature are based . . . all our arrangements from day to day, which are subject to the *transpiry* of facts unknown or unforeseen at the time when these arrangements were made.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 3.

transplace (trȧns-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transplaced*, ppr. *transplacing.* [< OF. *transplacer*; as *trans-* + *place.*] 1. To remove; put in a new place. [Rare.]

> It [an obelisk] . . . was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican into a more eminent place.
> *Bp. Wilkins*, Archimedes, x.

2. To cause to exchange places. [Rare.]

> *Transplace* not their proprieties, and confound not their distinctions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 31.

transplant (trȧns-plant'), *v. t.* [< ME. *transplaunten*, < OF. (and F.) *transplanter* = Pr. *transplantar* = Sp. *trasplantar* = Pg. *transplantar* = It. *traspiantare*, < LL. *transplantare*, plant in another place, remove, < L. *trans*, over, + *plantare*, plant: see *plant*¹.] 1. To plant anew in a different place.

> Every foile is
> Maade tender twyes if it be *transplaunted.*
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

> Methods of *transplanting* trees,
> To look as if they grew there.
> *Tennyson*, Amphion.

2. In general, to remove from one place to another; especially, to remove and establish for residence in another place.

> These cautions are to be observed: . . . That if any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad who are known schismatics, outlaws, or criminal persons, that they be sent for back upon the first notice; such persons are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony.
> *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers, vii.

> That we may enjoy our consciences in point of God's worship: the main end of *transplanting* ourselves into these remote corners of the earth.
> *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, App., p. 418.

> He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of St. David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

3. In *surg.*, to transfer from one part of the body or from one person to another. See *transplantation*, 3.

transplantable (trȧns-plan'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *transplant* + *-able.*] That can or may be transplanted.

> A *transplantable* an' thrifty fem'ly-tree.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iii.

transplantar (trȧns-plan'tạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plantar.*] Situated transversely in the sole of the foot; lying across the planta: as, a *transplantar* muscle. *Coues.*

transplantation (trȧns-plan-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *transplantation* = Sp. *trasplantacion* = Pg. *transplantação*; as *transplant* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of transplanting a living plant or shifting it to new soil.

> Athenians . . . pretending that . . . our own religion is only a cutting or slip from theirs, much withered and dwarfed by *transplantation.*
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Alcibiades and Xenophon.

2. The removal of an inhabitant or the inhabitants of one place or region to a different one for residence; also, the persons so removed.

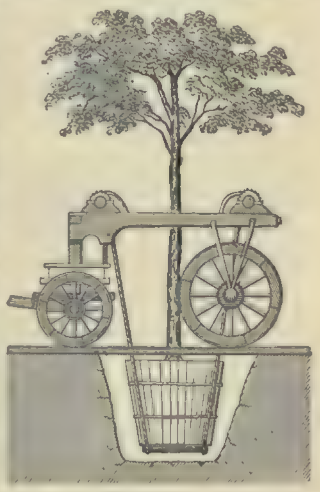
> Most of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek new seats, having lost their own. *Raleigh.*

> For of the ancient Persians there are few, these being the posteritie of those which haue beene here seated by the *transplantations* of Tamerlane and Ismael.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

3. In *surg.*, the removal of living tissue from one part of the body to another, or from one individual to another, to supply a part that has been lost or to lessen a deformity, as in the Taliacotian operation.—4. A pretended method of curing any disease by making it pass from the sick person to another person, or even to an animal or a vegetable.

> A cure by *transplantation*, performed on the son of one that was wont to make chymical vessels for me.
> *Boyle*, Works, II. 167.

transplanter (trȧns-plan'tėr), *n.* [< *transplant* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who transplants.—2. In *gardening*, a hand-tool for lifting and transplanting small plants with a ball of earth about the roots. It consists essentially of two pointed trowels with long handles, hinged together like scissors. 3. A machine for moving trees. A usual form consists of a high-framed truck fitted with gearing for hoisting up the tree between the wheels from a hole previously dug around the roots, and lowering it again into a new hole. Also called *tree-remover.* *E. H. Knight.*



Transplanter, 3.

transplanting (trȧns-plan'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *transplant*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of removing and resetting, as a plant; transplantation.

> So far as the plant is concerned, three or four *transplantings* are better than one. *Science*, XIV. 364.

2. That which is transplanted.

> Such colonies become so intimately fused with others that not seldom the *transplantings* from them turn out impure. *Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 470.

transplendency (trȧn-splen'dẹn-si), *n.* [< *transplenden(t)* + *-cy.*] Supereminent splendor.

> The supernatural and unimitable *transplendency* of the Divine presence.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

transplendent (trȧn-splen'dẹnt), *a.* [< *trans-* + *splendent.*] Resplendent in the highest degree.

> The clear crystal, the bright *transplendent* glass,
> Doth not bewray the colours hid, which underneath it has.
> *Wyatt*, Complaint of the Absence of his Love.

transplendently (trȧn-splen'dẹnt-li), *adv.* In a transplendent manner; with extreme splendor.

> The divinity, with all its adorable attributes, is hypostatically, vitally, and *transplendently* residing in this humanity of Christ.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

transpleural (trȧns-plö'rạl), *a.* [< *trans-* + *pleural.*] Traversing the pleural cavity.

transponibility (trȧns-pō-ni-bil'ị-ti), *n.* Capability of being transposed without violation of an assumed condition.

transponible (trȧns-pō'ni-bl), *a.* Transposable.

transpontine (trȧns-pon'tin), *a.* [= F. *transpontin* = Sp. *traspontino*, < L. *trans*, beyond, + *pons* (*pont-*), a bridge: see *pons*, *pontine*².] Situated or existing across or beyond a bridge; specifically, belonging to the part of London lying on the Surrey side of the Thames: applied to the Surrey and Victoria theaters, at which cheap melodrama was formerly popular, and hence, in London theatrical parlance, to any play of a cheap, melodramatic character.

The incidents are melodramatic, and the comic characters are of the true *transpontine* race.
Athenæum, No. 3085, p. 793.

Calls from *transpontine* and barbaric regions came fast upon him [O. W. Holmes, in Boston, Massachusetts] as his popularity grew.
E. C. Stedman, The Century, XXIX. 506.

transport (trȧns-pōrt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *transporten*, < OF. (and F.) *transporter* = Pr. Sp. *transportar*, *trasportar* = Pg. *transportar* = It. *trasportare*, < L. *transportare*, carry over or across, < *trans*, over, + *portare*, carry: see *port*^{3}.] **1.** To convey from one place to another; transfer.

The kyng, gredy of comune slaughter, caste hym to *transporten* [var. *transpor*] upon al the ordre of the senat the gilt of his real majeste. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Her ashes . . .
Transported shall be at high festivals
Before the kings and queens of France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6. 26.

The bee *transports* the fertilizing meal
From flow'r to flow'r. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 538.

It is easy to realize the enormous floating and *transporting* power of such great bodies of ice.
Prestwich, Geology, i. 186.

2†. To transform; alter.

And in to sorow *transport* our gladnesse,
Our huge uigour to feblesse this instance,
Our plesire into displesance expresse,
Our full good fortune into gret misc[h]ance.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3739.

3†. To remove from this world; kill: a euphemistic use.

He cannot be heard of. Out of doubt he is *transported*.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 2. 4.

4. To carry into banishment, as a criminal to a penal colony; carry beyond seas.

But we generally make a shift to return after being *transported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before, and much more cunning.
Swift, Last Speech of Ebenezer Elliston.

And never mind what Felix says, for he's so masterful he'd stay in prison and be *transported* whether or no, only to have his own way. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxxviii.

5. To carry away by strong emotion, as joy or anger; carry out of one's self; render beside one's self.

The hearts of men, . . .
Transported with celestiall desyre
Of those faire formes, may lift themselves up hyer.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 18.

Oh, my joys!
Whither will you *transport* me?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 1.

transport (trȧns′pōrt), *n.* [< F. *transport* = Sp. *transporte*, *trasporte* = Pg. *transporte*; from the verb.] **1.** Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans . . . stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships both for *transport* and war.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 239.

The *transport* of blocks by ice in rivers of cold climates has often been described. *Prestwich*, Geology, i. 190.

2†. Transformation; alteration.

Many are now poor wandering beggars . . . who are descended of the blood and lineage of great kings and emperors, occasioned . . . by the *transport* and revolutions of kingdoms and empires. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 2.

3. A ship or vessel employed by government for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination.

Grant organized an expedition to counteract this design, and on the evening of November 6 left Cairo with about 3000 men on *transports*, under convoy of 2 gun-boats, and steamed down the river. *The Century*, XXXVI. 575.

4. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.

If he had been a *transport* he could not have been treated worse. He told his father that he was driving him on the road to transportation.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 470.

5. Vehement emotion; passion; rapture; ecstasy.

In the afternoone I went againe with my Wife to the Dutchess of Newcastle, who receiv'd her in a kind of *transport*, suitable to her extravagant humour and dresse.
Evelyn, Diary, April 27, 1667.

I broke open my letter in a *transport* of joy.
Addison, A Friend of Mankind.

Transport screw. See *screw*^{1}.

transportability (trȧns-pōr-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *transportable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being transportable; the capacity of being transported.

transportable (trȧns-pōr′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *transportable* = It. *trasportabile*; as *transport* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being transported.

The direct result of a union of two or more distinct protoplasmic masses, in plant life, is a condensed, inactive, and *transportable* condition of the life of the species—that is, a seed or spore. *Amer. Nat.*, June, 1890, p. 577.

2. Involving transportation; subjecting to transportation.

The statute 7 Geo. II. c. 21 . . . makes it a felony (*transportable* for seven years) unlawfully and maliciously to assault another with any offensive weapon or instrument, . . . with a felonious intent to rob.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

transportage† (trȧns-pōr′tạ̄j), *n.* [< *transport* + *-age*.] Transportation.

Here be my keyes, my trunks take to thy charge;
Such gold fit for *transportage* as I have
Ile beare along.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 273).

transportal (trȧns-pōr′tạl), *n.* [< *transport* + *-al*.] The act of removal from one locality to another; transportation.

The relative length of these organs [pistils and stamens] is an adaptation for the safe *transportal* by insects of the pollen from the one form to the other.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 253.

transportance† (trȧns-pōr′tạns), *n.* [< *transport* + *-ance*.] Conveyance.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields
Where I may wallow in the lily-beds
Proposed for the deserver!
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 12.

transportant† (trȧns-pōr′tạnt), *a.* [< *transport* + *-ant*.] Transporting; ravishing.

So rapturous a joy, and *transportant* love.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 227. (*Latham.*)

transportation (trȧns-pọr-tā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *transportation* = Pr. *transportacio* = Sp. *transportacion*, *trasportacion* = Pg. *transportação* = It. *trasportazione*, < L. *transportatio(n-)*, a removing, transporting, < *transportare*, pp. *transportatus*, remove, transport: see *transport*.] **1.** The act of transporting, or conveying from one place to another, or the state of being so transported; carriage; conveyance; transmission.

There may be *transportation* and isolation of very small fragments of a very variable species.
Amer. Jour. Sci., XL. 9.

2. The removal or banishment, for a specified term, of a convict to a penal settlement in another country. The transportation of persons convicted of crime prevails in France and Russia, but in Great Britain it is now superseded by penal servitude. See *penal*.

3. Transport; ecstasy; rapture.

She did bite her lips in pronouncing the words softly to herself; sometimes she would smile, and her eyes would sparkle with a sudden *transportation*.
History of Francion (1655). (*Nares.*)

All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport; and all *transportation* is a violence, and no violence can be lasting.
Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

4. Means of transporting, as wagons or other vehicles; also, the cost of traveling. [U. S.]

A lot of miscellaneous *transportation*, composed of riding-horses, ambulances, and other vehicles, which, over roads rendered almost impassable by mud, made their progress to the last degree vexatious and toilsome.
The Century, XXXIX. 564.

Transportation of a church, in *Scottish eccles. law*, the erection of a parish church in a different part of the parish from that in which the church formerly stood.

Transportation of the *church* to another part of the parish requires the sanction of the Court of Teinds, but not a mere variation of its site.
W. Mair, Digest of Church Laws, p. 284.

transportedly† (trȧns-pōr′ted-li), *adv.* In a transported manner; especially, in a state of rapture.

If we had for God but half as much love as we ought, or even pretend to have, we could not but frequently (if not *transportedly*) entertain our selves with his leaves, which . . . are at once his writings and his pictures.
Boyle, Works, II. 317.

transportedness (trȧns-pōr′ted-nes), *n.* The condition of being transported; the state of being beside one's self, as with anger, joy, or some other emotion.

That we who are old men, Christian philosophers and divines, should have so little government of ourselves, as to be puffed up with those poor accessions of titular respects, which those who are really and hereditarily possessed of can wield without any such taint or suspicion of *transportedness*! *Bp. Hall*, Works, VIII. 488.

transportee (trȧns-pọr-tē′), *n.* One who has been transported; a convict. [Australia.]

transporter (trȧns-pōr′tėr), *n.* [< *transport* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which transports or removes.

What shall become of that unspeakably rich *transporter* who carries out men and money, . . . and brings home gauds and puppets? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 571.

transporting (trȧns-pōr′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *transport*, *v.*] Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in pleasure; ecstatic.

The pleasure which affects the human mind with the most lively and *transporting* touches is the sense that we act in the eye of infinite wisdom, power, and goodness, that will crown our endeavours here with happiness hereafter. *Tillotson.*

transportingly (trȧns-pōr′ting-li), *adv.* In a transporting manner; ravishingly.

transportive† (trȧns-pōr′tiv), *a.* [< *transport* + *-ive*.] Passionate; excessive.

It is the voice of *transportive* fury, "I cannot moderate my anger." *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 315.

transportment† (trȧns-pōrt′mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *transportement*, < *transporter*, transport: see *transport*.] **1.** The act of transporting, or the state of being transported; transference.

Are not you he, when your fellow-passengers,
Your last *transportment*, being assail'd by a galley,
Hid yourself i' the cabin?
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

2. Passion; anger.

There he attack'd me
With such *transportment* the whole town had rung on 't
Had I not run away. *Digby*, Elvira, iv. (*Davies.*)

transport-rider (trȧns′pōrt-rī″dėr), *n.* A carrier. [South Africa.]

I hired myself to drive one of a *transport-rider's* wagons. *Olive Schreiner*, Story of an African Farm, ii. 11.

transport-ship (trȧns′pōrt-ship), *n.* A ship or other vessel employed in conveying soldiers, military stores, or convicts; a transport.

transport-vessel (trȧns′pōrt-ves″el), *n.* Same as *transport-ship*.

transposable (trȧns-pō′zạ-bl), *a.* [< *transpose* + *-able*.] Capable of being transposed. *Imp. Dict.*

transposal (trȧns-pō′zạl), *n.* [< *transpose* + *-al*.] The act of transposing, or the state of being transposed; transposition. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Pref.

transpose (trȧns-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transposed*, ppr. *transposing*. [< ME. *transposen*, < OF. (and F.) *transposer*, transpose; cf. Sp. *transponer*, *trasponer* = Pg. *traspor* = It. *trasponere*, *trasporre*, < L. *transponere*, set over, remove, < *trans*, over, + *ponere*, place: see *ponent* and *pose*^{2}.] **1**†. To remove to a different place; transfer; transport.

So many other nations of the world haue beene *transposed* and forced to flie from one region to another.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 43.

Bethink you of a place
You may *transpose* her.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, iii. 1.

2. To cause (two or, less frequently, more objects) to change places.

"This infant was called John Little," quoth he;
"Which name shall be changed anon;
The words we'll *transpose*; so, wherever he goes,
His name shall be call'd Little John."
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

3. In *alg.*, to bring, as any term of an equation, over from one side to the other side. See *transposition*, 2.—**4.** In *rhet.*, to change the usual order of (words).—**5.** In *music*, to alter the tonality of (a piece or passage) from a given tonality, either in performance or in transcription. See *transposition*, 4.—**6**†. To transform.

That which you are my thoughts cannot *transpose*;
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 21.

Inference of transposed quantity. See *inference*.—**Transposed quantity.** See *quantity*.

transpose† (trȧns-pōz′), *n.* [< *transpose*, *v.*] Transposition.

This man was very perfit and fortunate in these *transposes*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. (canceled pages). (*Davies.*)

transposer (trȧns-pō′sėr), *n.* [< *transpose* + *-er*^{1}.] One who transposes. *Imp. Dict.*

transposing (trȧns-pō′zing), *p. a.* Serving to transpose; effecting transposition.—**Transposing instrument**, a musical instrument which is constructed or adjusted to be played in a given tonality, as a B-flat clarinet, but the music for which is customarily written in another tonality, usually that of C. Music for various instruments—mostly wind-instruments, such as clarinets, trumpets, horns, etc., and also double basses and tympani—is habitually thus written. The name is more or less deceptive, since all that is meant by writing such music nominally in the key (tonality) of C is that the desired tones have certain tonal relations—that is, are definitely related to a key-note, the pitch of that key-note being fixed by the construction or the adjustment of the instrument. Accordingly, a generalized notation, like that of the tonic sol-fa system, is more appropriate, in which the tonal relations are indicated irrespective of the absolute pitch of the key-note.—**Transposing pianoforte**, a pianoforte on which transposition can be effected by purely mechanical means. In some cases the strings are moved without disturbing the keyboard; in some the keyboard is shifted bodily, and in some the keyboard is made in duplicate, the upper digitals being movable over the lower. One of the last-mentioned devices is called *transpositeur*. Transposing organs, harpsichords, etc., have also been made.—**Transposing scale.** See *mode*^{1}, 7 (*a*) (1).

transposition (trȧns-pọ-zish′ọn), *n.* [< F. *transposition* = Pr. *transpositio* = Sp. *transposicion*, *trasposicion* = Pg. *trasposição* = It. *trasposizione*, ‹ LL. *transpositio(n-)*, ‹ L. *transponere*, pp. *transpositus*, transpose: see *transpose*.] 1. The act of transposing; a putting of each of two things in the place before occupied by the other; less frequently, a change in the order of more than two things; also, the state of being transposed, or reciprocally changed in place. —2. In *alg.*, the bringing over of any term or terms of an equation from one side to the other side. This is done by changing the sign of every term so transposed, the operation being in effect the adding of the term with its sign reversed to both sides of the equation. If $a + x = b + c$, then by transposition we get $x = b + c - a$, or $x - b = c - a$, or $x + a - c = b$, etc.

3. In *rhet.* and *gram.*, a change of the usual order of words in a sentence; words changed from their ordinary arrangement for the sake of effect.

We have deprived ourselves of that liberty of *transposition* in the arrangement of words which the ancient languages enjoyed. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, viii.

4. In *music*, the act, process, or result of altering the tonality of a piece or passage from a given tonality, either in performance or in transcription. Transposition in itself involves only a change of key-note and a uniform shift of pitch upward or downward; but such a change may also involve more or less serious collateral changes. In purely vocal music slight transpositions are practically immaterial, and considerable ones are only noticeable because they change the ease or the method in which given tones are produced. Transposition in instrumental music, however, usually involves somewhat radical changes in the mechanism of performance, as in fingering, stopping, etc.; and these changes often involve also extensive changes in the ordinary staff-notation. Musically such mechanical or graphic changes are merely nominal and fictitious, though they often appear to have considerable importance.

5. In *med.*, same as *metathesis*, 2.—**Transposition of the viscera,** a condition in which the organs within the abdomen and thorax are situated on the side opposite to that which they normally occupy, the liver being on the left side, the spleen on the right, etc.

transpositional (trȧns-pọ̄-zish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [‹ *transposition* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to transposition; also, of the nature of transposition; transpositive.

The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners, I confess, lies in the *transpositional* use of the letters *w* and *v*, ever to be heard when there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they always say "weal" for "veal," "vicked" for "wicked." *Pegge*, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

transpositive (trȧns-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [= F. *transpositif*; as *transpose* + *-it-ive*.] Of the nature of transposition; made by transposing; consisting in transposition.

The French language is . . . the most determinate in the order of its words. . . . The Italian retains the most of the ancient *transpositive* character. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, vii.

transpositively (trȧns-poz′i-tiv-li), *adv.* By transposition; in a transpositional manner. *Stormonth.*

transpositor (trȧns-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [‹ L. as if **transpositor*, ‹ *transponere*, transpose: see *transpose*.] One who transposes; a transposer. *Landor.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

transprint (trȧns-print′), *v. t.* [‹ *trans-* + *print*.] To print in the wrong place; transfer to the wrong place in printing. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

transprocess (trȧns-pros′es), *n.* [‹ *trans-* + *process*.] A transverse process of a vertebra; a diapophysis. *Coues.* [Recent.]

transprojection (trȧns-prọ̄-jek′shọn), *n.* In *persp.*, a perspective projection in which the point of sight lies between the natural object and the projection.

transprose† (trȧns-prōz′), *v.* [‹ *trans-* + *prose*.] To change from verse into prose. The Buckingham quotation (of date 1671) follows and arises out of that given under *transverse*, *v. t.*, 2; and Marvell's title is evidently a fanciful adaptation of the passage in "The Rehearsal." The Dryden quotation is an allusion to Elkanah Settle's giving to his poem upon Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel" (part i.) the title of "Achitophel *Transprosed*." The uses of the word are humorous throughout; and, indeed, Marvell's work is prose named from prose, while Settle's is verse named from verse.

Johns. Methinks, Mr. Bayes, that putting Verse into Prose should be call'd *Transprosing*.
Bayes. By my troth, a very good Notion, and hereafter it shall be so. *Buckingham*, The Rehearsal, i. 1.

The Rehearsal *transprosed*, or Animadversions upon a late work intituled "A Preface shewing what grounds there are of Fears and Jealousies of Popery," by Dr. Sam. Parker, Bishop of Oxford, 1672. *Marvell* (title of work).

Instinct he follows, and no farther knows,
For to write verse with him is to *transprose*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 444.

transregionate† (trȧns-rē′jọn-āt), *a.* [‹ *trans-* + *region* + *-ate*1.] Pertaining to a region beyond another; foreign. *Harrison* (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

transrotatory (trȧns-rō′tạ-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [‹ *trans-* + *rotatory*.] Passing through a set of objects in regular order from first to last, and then from the last to the first with a reversal of the sign or position, and then through the whole set each being so reversed, until finally from the last reversed passage is made to the first direct.

transsection (trȧns′sek″shọn), *n.* Same as *cross-section*.

transsepulchral (trȧns-sẹ̄-pul′krạl), *a.* [‹ L. *trans*, beyond, + *sepulcrum*, sepulcher, + *-al*.] Being beyond the tomb; post-mortem; posthumous. [Recent.]

transshape (trȧns-shāp′), *v. t.* [Also *transhape*; ‹ *trans-* + *shape*.] To change into another shape or form; transform.

Thus did she . . . *trans-shape* thy particular virtues. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 172.

Suppose him
Trans-shap'd into an angel.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 1.

transshift (trȧns-shift′), *v. t.* To interchange or transpose. [Rare.]

I sing of times *trans-shifting*; and I write
How roses first came red, and lilies white.
Herrick, Hesperides, Arg., l. 9.

transship (trȧns-ship′), *v. t.* Same as *tranship*.

transshipment (trȧns-ship′mẹnt), *n.* Same as *transhipment*.

transtemporal (trȧns-tem′pọ̄-rạl), *a.* [‹ L. *trans*, across, + *tempora*, temples: see *temporal*2.] Traversing the temporal lobe of the brain: noting an inconstant fissure. *B. G. Wilder.* [Recent.]

transtime† (trȧns-tīm′), *v. t.* To change the time of. [Rare.]

To transplace or *transtime* a stated Institution of Christ without his direction, I think is to destroy it. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 16.

transubstantiate (trȧn-sub-stan′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transubstantiated*, ppr. *transubstantiating*. [‹ ML. *transubstantiatus*, *transsubstantiatus*, pp. of *transubstantiare*, *transsubstantiare* (› It. *transustanziare*, *trasustanziare* = Sp. *transustanciar* = Pg. *transsubstanciar* = Pr. *transsustanciar* = F. *transsubstantier*), change into another substance, ‹ L. *trans*, over, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*.] 1. To change from one substance to another.

O self-traitor, I do bring
The spider love which *transubstantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

Now the Stomach . . . hath a chymical kind of Virtue . . . to *transubstantiate* Fish and Fruits into Flesh within and about us. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 31.

Memory and imagination [in Dante] *transubstantiated* the woman of flesh and blood into a holy ideal. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 26.

2. Specifically, in *theol.*, to change from bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ: said of the elements in the eucharist. See *transubstantiation*.

Expounding "This is my body," that is to say, this is converted and turned into my body, and this bread is *transubstantiated* into my body.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 244.

There can be little doubt that Queen Elizabeth was a believer in a real, but not in a *transubstantiated* presence. *Ellis's Letters*, p. 269, note.

transubstantiation (trȧn-sub-stan-shi-ā′-shọn), *n.* [‹ F. *transsubstantiation* = Sp. *transustanciacion*, *trasustanciacion* = Pg. *transsubstanciação* = It. *transustanziazione*, ‹ ML. *transubstantiatio(n-)*, *transsubstantiatio(n-)* (used for the first time by Peter Damian, d. 1072; according to Trench, by Hildebert, d. about 1134), ‹ *transubstantiare*, *transsubstantiare*, change into another substance: see *transubstantiate*.] A change of one substance into another; specifically, in *theol.*, the conversion, in the consecration of the elements of the eucharist, of the whole substance of the bread into the body, and of the whole substance of the wine into the blood, of Christ, only the appearances of the bread and wine remaining. This is the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. The Greek Church calls the change μετουσίωσις ('transubstantiation' or 'transessentiation'); but it is a disputed question whether it holds the same doctrine. Transubstantiation is one of several forms in which the doctrine of the real presence is held. See *doctrine of the real presence* (under *presence*), and *consubstantiation*.

These words, "This is my body," . . . must needs be plain, single, and pure, without . . . any subtle *transubstantiation*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 262.

Why do we vainly trouble ourselves with so fierce contentions whether by consubstantiation, or else by *transubstantiation* the sacrament itself be first possessed with Christ, or no? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

The change of the whole substance of the bread into the body, of the whole substance of the wine into the blood [of Christ], only the appearances of bread and wine remaining; which change the Catholic Church most fitly calls *transubstantiation*.
Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent (trans.), quoted [in Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 314.

transubstantiationalist (trȧn-sub-stan-shi-ā′-shọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [‹ *transubstantiation* + *-al-ist*.] Same as *transubstantiator*. [Rare.]

Making it ["An't please the pyx"] equivalent to "Deo volente" in the minds of *transubstantiationalists*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 149.

transubstantiator (trȧn-sub-stan′shi-ā-tọr), *n.* [‹ *transubstantiate* + *-or*1.] One who accepts or maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation. [Rare.]

transudate (trȧn-sū′dāt), *n.* Same as *transudation*, 2 (*b*).

transudation (trȧn-sū-dā′shọn), *n.* [‹ *transude* + *-ation*.] The act or process of transuding; the process of oozing through the pores of a substance. Specifically, in *med.*: (*a*) The passage of fluid through the pores of any membrane or wall of a cavity; endosmosis or exosmosis. (*b*) The liquid thus transuded, especially into a cavity. Also *transudate*.

transudatory (trȧn-sū′dạ-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [‹ *transude* + *-at-or-y*.] Passing by transudation.

transude (trȧn-sūd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *transuded*, ppr. *transuding*. [‹ F. *transsuder* = Pr. *trassuzar*, *trassuar* = Sp. *trasudar* = Pg. *transsudar* = It. *trasudare*, ‹ ML. **transsudare*, sweat through, ‹ L. *trans*, through, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] To pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a membrane or other permeable substance, as a fluid (*transpire* being commonly said of gases or vapors).

The nutritious fluid . . . *transudes* through the walls of the alimentary cavity, and passes into the blood contained in the blood-vessels which surround it. *Huxley*, Biology, xi.

transume† (trȧn-sūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transumed*, ppr. *transuming*. [‹ LL. *transumere*, *transsumere*, take over, adopt, assume, ‹ L. *trans*, over, + *sumere*, take: see *sumpt*. Cf. *assume*, *consume*, *desume*.] 1. To take from one to another; convert. [Rare.]

That we may live, revive his death,
With a well-blessed bread and wine
Transum'd, and taught to turn divine.
Crashaw, Hymn for the Blessed Sacrament.

2. To copy or transcribe. *Halliwell.*

transumpt1 (trȧn-sumpt′), *n.* [‹ OF. *transumpt*, ‹ ML. *transumptum*, a copy, neut. of LL. *transumptus*, pp. of *transumere*, take over, assume, ML. transcribe: see *transume*.] A copy of a writing or exemplification of a record. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The pretended original breve was produced, and a *transumpt* or copy thereof offered them. *Lord Herbert*, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 225.

The *transumpt* of a Papal Breve, three years old, was exhibited by Stokesley. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

Action of transumpt, in *Scots law*, an action competent to any one having a partial interest in a writing, or immediate use for it, to support his titles or defenses in other actions, directed against the custodier of the writing, calling upon him to exhibit it, in order that a copy or transumpt of it may be made and delivered to the pursuer. *Imp. Dict.*

transumption (trȧn-sump′shọn), *n.* [‹ L. *transumptio(n-)*, a taking of one thing from another (see *transumpt*), ‹ (LL.) *transumere*, take over: see *transume*.] The act of taking from one place to another. *Imp. Dict.*

transumptive (trȧn-sump′tiv), *a.* [‹ L. *transumptivus*, metaphorical, ‹ (LL.) *transumere*, take over: see *transume*.] Taken from one to another; transferred from one to another; metaphorical.

Hereupon are intricate turnings, by a *transumptive* and metonymical kind of speech, called meanders. *Drayton*, Rosamond to King Henry, Annotation 2.

The form or mode of treatment is poetic, . . . digressive, *transumptive*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 44.

transvasate (trȧns-vā′sāt), *v. t.* [‹ ML. *transvasatus*, pp. of *transvasare*, pour from one vessel into another: see *transvase*.] Same as *transvase*.

The Father and Son are not, as they suppose, *transvasated* and poured out, one into another, as into an empty vessel. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 619.

transvasation† (trȧns-vạ-sā′shọn), *n.* [‹ ML. **transvasation*, ‹ *transvasare*, transvase: see *transvase*, *transvasate*.] The act or process of transvasing. *Holland.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

transvase (trȧns-vās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transvased*, ppr. *transvasing*. [‹ F. *transvaser* =

It. *travasare*, < ML. *transvasare*, pour from one vessel into another, also remove one's residence, < L. *trans*, over, + *vas*, vessel: see *vase*.] To pour from one vessel into another; transfuse.

The upper and smaller apertures, or the higher ouvreaux, called the lading holes, because they serve for *transvasing* the liquid glass. *Ure*, Dict., II. 663.

transvectant (trȧns-vek′ta̤nt), *n.* [< L. *transvectus*, pp. of *transvehere*, carry over, + *-ant*.] In *math.*, an invariant produced by the operation of transvection.

transvection (trȧns-vek′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *transvectio(n-)*, a passing or carrying over, < *transvehere*, pp. *transvectus*, carry over, transport, < *trans*, over, + *vehere*, carry, convey: see *vehicle*.] 1. The act of conveying or carrying over.—2. In *math.*, the operation of obtaining a covariant by operating upon one with another.

transverberate (trȧns-vėr′be̤-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transverberated*, ppr. *transverberating*. [< L. *transverberatus*, pp. of *transverberare*, strike or thrust through, < *trans*, over, + *verberare*, strike: see *verberate*.] To beat or strike through. [Rare.]

The appetencies of matter and the most universal passions (passiones) in either globe are exceedingly potent, and *transverberate* (transverberant) the universal nature of things.
Wats, tr. of Bacon's Advancement of Learning, iv. 3.

transversal (trȧns-vėr′sa̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *transversal*, < OF. (and F.) *transversal* = Sp. *trasversal* = Pg. *transversal* = It. *traversale*, *trasversale*, < ML. *transversalis*, transverse, < L. *transversus*, transverse: see *transverse*.] **I.** *a.* Transverse; running or lying across: as, a *transversal* line. See II.

A double cours of boording first it have,
Oon *transversal*, another cours directe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

The vibrations of sound are longitudinal, while the vibrations of light are *transversal*.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 61.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a line drawn across several others so as to cut them all. Transversals are usually understood to be straight, in the absence of any qualification, but circular transversals are also spoken of. 2. In *anat.*, a transversalis or transversus.—**Parallel transversals**, three segments cut off by the sides of a triangle from three lines through one point parallel to those sides. There is for every triangle one point from which the parallel transversals are all equal.

transversalis (trȧns-vėr-sā̤′lis), *n.*; pl. *transversales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *transversal*.] In *anat.*, one of several different muscles, etc., which lie across certain parts.—**Transversalis abdominis**, the innermost of the three flat muscles of each side of the abdomen, whose fibers run mostly horizontally.—**Transversalis cervicis**, a flat fleshy muscle of the back of the neck, usually united with the longissimus dorsi, and thus forming the apparent continuation of the latter in the neck.—**Transversalis colli**, the transverse cervical artery (which see, under *transverse*).—**Transversalis fascia**, the fascia lining the visceral aspect of the anterior abdominal muscles, continuous above, where it is thinnest, with the lining of the diaphragm below, and blending with Poupart's ligament, or prolonged downward, under that ligament, over the femoral vessels.—**Transversalis menti**, an occasional muscle of the chin.—**Transversalis nasi**, a small muscle lying across the nose.—**Transversalis pedis, perinæi.** Same as *transversus pedis*, etc. (which see, under *transversus*).

transversality (trȧns-vėr-sal′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *transversal* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being transversal.

The condition of *transversality* leads at once to the desired results. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 450.

transversally (trȧns-vėr′sa̤l-i), *adv.* In a transverse direction; as a transversal.

transversant† (trȧns-vėr′sa̤nt), *a.* [< ME. *transversant*, < OF. **transversant*, *traversant*, < ML. *transversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *transversare*, go across, transverse, traverse: see *transverse*, *v.*] Running across; transverse.

Make this house wherin thay shal abyde
Light, clene, and playne with perches *transversannte*
To sitte upon. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

transversary (trȧns′vėr-sā̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *transversaries* (-riz). [< L. *transversarium*, a cross-beam, a net stretched across a river, neut. of *transversarius*, cross, transverse: see *transverse*.] See the quotation.

The cross-staff [in the 17th century] was a very simple instrument, consisting of a graduated pole with cross pieces, called *transversaries* (of which there were four used according to the altitude), also graduated, which were fitted to work on it. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 187.

transverse (trȧns-vėrs′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *transverse*, OF. *travers* = Pr. *transvers*, *travers* = Sp. *transverso*, *trasverso* = Pg. *transverso* = It. *trasverso*, < L. *transversus*, *traversus*, lying across, transverse, pp. of *transvertere*, cross, transverse, < *trans*, across, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *traverse*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction; cross; thwart.

A kettle, slung
Between two poles upon a stick *transverse*.
Cowper, Task, i. 561.

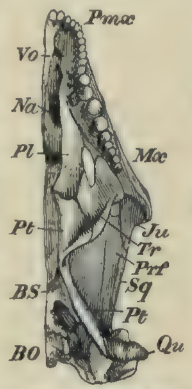
2. Collateral. [Rare.]

When once it goes to the *transverse* and collateral [line], they not only have no title to the inheritance, but every remove is a step to the losing the cognation and relation to the chief house. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, broader or wider than long; having its major diameter crosswise: noting various parts or organs which lie or are taken to run across other parts, or especially across the long axis of the whole body. See *transversalis* and *transversus*.—4. In *bot.*: (*a*) Right and left or collateral with reference to the median plane. (*b*) Being at right angles to the axial direction: for example, see *transverse partition*, below.—5. In *herpet.*, specifically noting a bone of the skull which usually unites the palatine and the pterygoid bones with the maxilla. It is usually flattened, plate-like, and firmly sutured, making a solid framework of the maxillary and pterygopalatine bars; but in some ophidians, as the venomous snakes, it is a slender rod movably articulated in front with the maxilla, and connected behind with the pterygoid only; it then takes great part in the peculiar movement of the bones of the upper jaw by which the venom-fangs are thrown into position for striking. See also cuts under *Ophidia*, *Pythonidæ*, *Crotalus*, and *acrodont*.

6. In *her.*, crossing the escutcheon from one side to the opposite one.—**By transverse**†, confusedly; out of the proper order.

Nothing doth firme and permanent appeare,
But all things tost and turned *by transverse*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 56.



Under View of Left Half of Skull of *Cyclodus*, showing *Tr*, the transverse bone, connecting *Mx*, the maxilla, with *Pl* and *Pt*, the palatine and pterygoid. (Other letters as in *Cyclodus*, which see.)

Hallucal transverse muscle. Same as *transversus pedis* (which see, under *pes*³).—**Transverse artery**, one of several small branches of the basilar artery, passing directly outward to be distributed to the pons Varolii.—**Transverse axis.** See *axis*¹.—**Transverse cervical artery**, the third branch of the thyroid axis. It passes outward across the subclavian triangle to the anterior margin of the trapezius, where it divides into the superficial cervical and the posterior scapular. Also called *transversalis colli*.—**Transverse colon**, that portion of the large intestine which extends across the body from right to left, from the end of the ascending colon to the beginning of the descending colon. See cut under *intestine*.—**Transverse coxa.** See *coxa*, 3.—**Transverse diameter** of a conic section. Same as *transverse axis*.—**Transverse facial artery**, a branch of the temporal artery. It passes forward through the parotid gland, and breaks up on the side of the face into numerous branches which supply the parotid gland, masseter muscle, and the integument.—**Transverse fissure.** (*a*) *Of the liver.* See *fissure*. (*b*) *Of the brain*, a fissure beneath the fornix and the hemispheres, above the optic thalami, through which membranes and vessels are continued from the pia mater into the ventricles of the brain.—**Transverse flute.** See *flute*¹, 1.—**Transverse frontal convolution**, the ascending frontal or anterior central gyrus or convolution. See *gyrus*.—**Transverse frontal furrow**, the precentral sulcus. See *precentral*.—**Transverse humeral artery.** Same as *suprascapular artery* (which see, under *suprascapular*).—**Transverse ligament of the atlas.** See *ligament*.—**Transverse ligament of the fingers**, a superficial palmar band stretching across the roots of the four fingers.—**Transverse ligament of the pelvis**, a strong fibrous band stretching across the subpubic angle near its apex.—**Transverse ligament of the toes**, a plantar band similar to the transverse ligament of the fingers.—**Transverse magnet**, a magnet whose poles are not at the ends, but at the sides, formed by a particular combination of bar-magnets.—**Transverse magnetism**, or **transverse magnetization**, magnetization at right angles to the length of the bar.—**Transverse map-projection.** See *projection*.—**Transverse metacarpal ligament**, a band of fibers passing between the palmar ligaments of the metacarpophalangeal joints.—**Transverse metatarsal ligament**, a plantar band similar to the transverse metacarpal ligament.—**Transverse myelitis**, myelitis involving the whole thickness of the cord, but of slight vertical extent.—**Transverse partition**, in *bot.*, a dissepiment, as of a pericarp, at right angles with the valves, in a silique.—**Transverse perineal artery**, an artery usually arising, in common with the superficial perineal artery, from the pudic artery at the fore part of the ischiorectal fossa, and traversing the perineum; the transperineal artery. It is distributed to the parts between the anus and the bulb of the urethra, and anastomoses with the corresponding artery of the opposite side.—**Transverse process of a vertebra**, a lateral process on each side, of different character, morphologically, in different regions of the spine; properly, a transprocess or diapophysis; in the cervical region, usually a diapophysis and pleurapophysis partially united in one, inclosing a vertebrarterial foramen: in this and other regions often including also a parapophysis, or including a parapophysis without a pleurapophysis, or consisting only of a parapophysis: when consisting of a diapophysis and a parapophysis together, the latter is specified as the *inferior transverse process*. See cuts under *axis*¹, 3 (*a*), *dorsal*, *neurocentral*, *vertebra*, *cervical*, *endoskeleton*, *hypapophysis*, and *lumbar*.—**Transverse rib**, in *arch.* See *rib*¹.—**Transverse scapular artery.** Same as *suprascapular artery* (which see, under *suprascapular*).—**Transverse section.** See *section*, 4.—**Transverse shade**, in *entom.*, a shade or band somewhat darker than the general surface, running transversely across the middle of the fore wing, between the reniform and orbicular spots, of many noctuid moths.—**Transverse shaping-machine**, a shaping-machine having a cutter-head carried on a pillar and reciprocating horizontally. *E. H. Knight.*—**Transverse sinus.** See *sinus*.—**Transverse strain**, in *mech.*, the strain produced in a beam by a force at right angles to its length; the bending or flexure of an elastic beam.—**Transverse suture.** See *suture*.—**Transverse thoracic furrow.** See *thoracic*.—**Transverse vein**, in *entom.*, any one of several short veins connecting two longitudinal ones, and running nearly at right angles to them and to the length of the wing. They are found especially in the wings of certain dipters, and are distinguished by special names, as the *small* or *middle transverse vein*, between the third and fourth longitudinal veins, near the center of the wing; the *hinder transverse vein*, between the fourth and fifth longitudinals; and the *posterior basal transverse vein*, between the fifth and sixth longitudinals, near the base of the wing.—**Transverse vibration.** Same as *lateral vibration* (which see, under *lateral*).

II. *n.* In *anat.*, a transversalis or transversus: as, the *transverse* of the abdomen, perineum, or sole of the foot.

transverse (trȧns-vėrs′), *adv.* [< *transverse*, *a.*] Crosswise; across; transversely.

A violent cross wind from either coast
Blows them *transverse* ten thousand leagues awry.
Milton, P. L., iii. 487.

transverse (trȧns-vėrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *transversed*, ppr. *transversing*. [< ME. *transversen*, < OF. **transverser*, *traverser*, < ML. *transversare*, go across, transgress, traverse, < L. *transversus*, pp. of *transvertere*, turn across, turn away: see *transverse*, *a.* Cf. *traverse*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To overturn; turn topsyturvy.

And though our Monarchy be quite *transverst*,
And we as slaues through the wide world disperst,
'Tis not because we put to heauy doome
The great Messias.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 284.

2. To change; transpose. Compare *transprose*.

If there be any Wit in 't, as there is no Book but has some, I *Transverse* it: that is, if it be Prose, put it into Verse, . . . if it be Verse, put it into Prose.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To transgress; run counter.

Ac treuthe, that trespassede neuere ne *transuersede* aȝens
the lawe,
Bote lyuede as his lawe tauhte.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 209.

[Rare in all uses.]

transverse-cubital (trȧns-vėrs′kū″bi-ta̤l), *a.* Same as *transversocubital*.

transversely (trȧns-vėrs′li), *adv.* In a transverse position, direction, or manner; crosswise.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

transverse-medial (trȧns-vėrs′mē″di-a̤l), *a.* Same as *transversomedial*.

transverse-quadrate (trȧns-vėrs′kwod″rāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having approximately the form of a rectangular parallelogram, which is broader than it is long.

transversi, *n.* Plural of *transversus*.

transversion (trȧns-vėr′sho̤n), *n.* [< ML. *transversio(n-)*, < L. *transvertere*, turn across: see *transverse*, *a.* and *v.*] The act or process of transversing. See *transverse*, *v.*

My first Rule is the Rule of *Transversion*, or Regula Duplex, changing Verse into Prose, or Prose into Verse.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, i. 1.

transverso-analis (trȧns-vėr″sō-ạ-nā′lis), *n.* [NL.: see *transverse* and *anal*.] Same as *transversus perinæi* (which see, under *transversus*).

transversocubital (trȧns-vėr-sọ-kū′bi-ta̤l), *a.* [As *transverse* + *cubital*.] Running across and dividing the cubital cells of the wings of some insects: noting certain nervures.

transversomedial (trȧns-vėr-sọ-mē′di-a̤l), *a.* [As *transverse* + *medial*.] Crossing the medial cells of the wings of some insects, as hymenopters: noting certain nervures.

transversospinalis (trȧns-vėr″sō-spī-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *transversospinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *transverse* and *spinal*.] One of the set or series of spinal muscles which connect the transverse with the spinous processes of vertebræ.

transversovertical (trȧns-vėr″sō-vėr′ti-ka̤l), *a.* [As *transverse* + *vertical*.] Relating to what is transverse and vertical.—**Transversovertical index**, the ratio of the greatest height to the greatest breadth of the cranium.

transversum (trȧns-vėr′sum), *n.*; pl. *transversa* (-sạ̈). [NL., prop. neut. of L. *transversus*, transverse: see *transverse*.] In *herpet.*, the transverse bone of the skull: more fully called *os transversum*. See *transverse*, *a.*, 5 (with cut).

transversus (trȧns-vėr′sus), *n.*; pl. *transversi* (-sī). [NL.: see *transverse.*] In *anat.*, a transverse muscle: a transversalis.—**Transversus auriculæ**, a small muscle on the back of the ear, rudimentary in man.—**Transversus menti**, a portion of the depressor anguli oris.—**Transversus nuchæ**, an anomalous muscle occurring not infrequently in man, arising from the occipital protuberance and inserted into or near the tendon of the sternomastoid. Also called *corrugator posticus, occipitalis teres.*—**Transversus orbitæ**, an occasional muscle of man, traversing the upper part of the orbit.—**Transversus pedis.** See *pes*^{3}.—**Transversus perinæi**, the transperineal muscle, which traverses the back part of the perineum from the tuberosity of the ischium to the median raphe, or in the female to the sphincter vaginæ.—**Transversus thoracis.** Same as *sternocostalis.*

transvert† (trȧns-vėrt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *transverten*, < OF. **transvertir* = Sp. *transverter, trasverter* = Pg. *transverter*, < L. *transvertere*, turn across: see *transverse.*] To change by turning; turn about. *Craft of Lovers*, l. 419.

transvertible (trȧns-vėr′ti-bl), *a.* [< *transvert* + *-ible.*] Capable of being transverted. *Sir T. Browne.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Rare.]

transview (trȧns-vū′), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *view.*] To look through. [Rare.]

> Let vs with eagles eyes without offence
> *Transview* the obscure things that do remain.
> *Davies*, Mirum in Modum, p. 9. (*Davies.*)

transvolation† (trȧns-vọ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *transvolare*, pp. *transvolatus*, fly over or across, < *trans*, over, + *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] The act of flying beyond or across.

> Such things as these . . . are extraordinary egressions and *transvolations* beyond the ordinary course of an even piety. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 781.

transvolve† (trȧns-volv′), *v. t.* [< LL. *transvolvere*, unroll, < L. *trans*, over, + *volvere*, roll, wrap: see *volute.* Cf. *convolve, evolve, revolve*, etc.] To overturn; break up.

> Welcome be the Will of God, who *transvolves* Kingdoms, tumbles down Monarchies as Mole-hills, at his Pleasure.
> *Howell*, Letters, iii. 22.

transwaft† (trȧns-wȧft′), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *waft.*] To waft over or across. [Rare.]

> Ioves Trull
> Europa he from Sidon into Creet
> *Transwafted*, whilest the waue ne're toucht her feet.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 128.

Transylvanian (tran-sil-vā′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Transylvania* (see def.), lit. 'the land beyond the forest,' namely, the ancient forest separating the country from Hungary, < L. *trans*, beyond, + *sylva, silva*, forest: see *sylva, sylvan.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Transylvania, formerly a grand principality, since 1868 incorporated with Hungary.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Transylvania.

trant (trȧnt), *v. i.* [Formerly also *traunt*; < ME. *tranten*, < MD. D. *tranten*, walk slowly.] **1.** To walk; go about as a peddler. Compare *tranter.* [Prov. Eng.]

> And had some *traunting* merchant to his sire,
> That traffick'd both by water and by fire.
> *Hall's Satires*, IV. ii. (*Nares.*)

2†. To turn; play a trick.

> Quen thay seghe hym [a fox] with syȝt, thay sued hym fast, . . .
> & he *trantes* & tornayeez thurȝ mony tene greue [rough grove].
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1707.

trant† (trȧnt), *n.* [< ME. *trant*, < MD. *trant* = Sw. dial. *trant*, a step; from the verb.] A turn; a trick; a stratagem.

> For alle his fare I hym deffie,
> I knowe his *trantis* fro toppe to taile,
> He leuys with gaudis and with gilery.
> *York Plays*, p. 381.
>
> Summe [hunters] fel in the fute, ther the fox bade,
> Traylez ofte a trayteres, bi *traunt* of her wyles.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1700.

tranter (trȧn′tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *traunter*; < *trant* + *-er*^{1}.] An itinerant peddler; a carrier. Formerly also called *ripper.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Dick Dewy's father, Reuben, by vocation a *tranter*, or irregular carrier.
> *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, i. 2.

trap^{1} (trap), *n.* [< ME. *trappe*, < AS. *træppe, treppe* = MD. *trappe* = OHG. *trappa, trapa*, a snare, trap; cf. OF. *trappe*, a trap, pitfall, F. *trappe*, a trap-door, a pitfall, = Pr. *trappa* = Sp. *trampa* = Pg. *trapa* = It. dim. *trappola*, < ML. *trappa, trapa*, a trap (< OHG.); connected with MHG. *treppe, trappe*, G. *treppe*, a flight of steps, stair, ladder, = D. *trap*, a stair, etc., MD. D. MLG. G. *trappen*, tread: see *trap*^{2}, *trape, tramp.* Hence ult. *trapan.*] **1.** A contrivance, as a pitfall or some mechanical device that shuts suddenly, often by means of a spring, used for taking game and other animals.

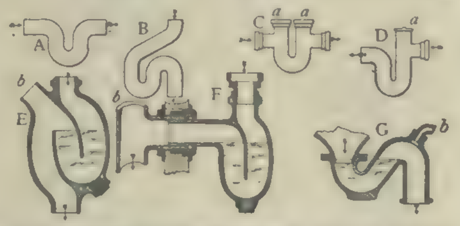
> She wolde weepe if that she sawe a mous
> Caught in a *trappe*, if it were deed or bledde.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 145.
>
> We have locks to safeguard necessaries,
> And pretty *traps* to catch the petty thieves.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 176.
>
> A sudden sharp and bitter cry,
> As of a wild thing taken in the *trap.*
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. A device for confining and suddenly releasing or tossing into the air objects to be shot at, as live pigeons or glass balls.

> The *traps* are usually five in number, the sides being hinged so that upon the cord being pulled they collapse entirely, leaving the pigeon in the open.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 501.

3. A kind of fish-net used especially in Narragansett Bay, consisting of an oblong inclosure of netting on three sides and at the bottom, anchored securely by the side of the channel. Into this the fish enter, and, the bottom of the net being lifted to the surface at the open end, they are penned in and driven into a lateral inclosure, where they are kept until needed.

4. A double-curved pipe, or a U-shaped section of a pipe, with or without valves, serving to form a water-seal to prevent the passage of air or gases through a pipe with which it is connected. Traps are made in a great variety of shapes, the aim being in all to cause a portion of liquid to lodge in a depression and form a seal. The most common forms are without valves. Air-pipes used in connection with traps (see the figures) not only conduct away foul gases, but prevent any regurgitation of gas through the water or siphoning out of the water-seal resulting from changes of pressure in the soil-pipe, such as sometimes occurs in unventilated traps, undue pressure in which causes the gas to pass the water-seal, while a very slight fall below atmospheric pressure causes the water to siphon over into the soil-pipe and thus destroy the seal. Various special forms are called *gas-traps, grease-traps*, etc. Also called *trapping.*



A, B, common traps; C, D, modifications of A and B—screw-caps, as shown at *a*, being added for cleaning out the traps; E, F, G, ventilating traps with air pipes at *b* leading to the exterior of a building.

5. A piece of wood, somewhat in the shape of a shoe, hollowed at the heel, and moving on a pivot, in which the ball is placed in playing trap-ball; also, the game itself. See *trap-ball.*

> Indeed, I have heard you are a precious gentleman,
> And in your younger [days] could play at *trap* well.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 4.

6. A trap-door.

> With that word he gan undon a *trappe.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 741.
>
> Doun ye scholde fallen there,
> In a pyt syxty fadme deep:
> Therfore beware, and tak good keep!
> At the passyng ovyr the *trappe.*
> *Richard Coer de Lion* (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 162).
>
> *Traps* under the stage so convenient that Ophelia could walk from her grave to her dressing-room with perfect ease. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., iv.

7. Any small complicated structure, especially one that is out of order; a rickety thing: so called in contempt. Compare *rattletrap.* [Colloq.]—**8.** A carriage. [Colloq.]

> Florac's pleasure was to drive his Princess with four horses into Newcome. He called his carriage his *trappe*, his "drague." *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lvii.
>
> "I think you must make room for me inside the *trap.*" It is remarkable how much men despise close carriages, and what disrespectful epithets they invent for them.
> *Jean Ingelow*, Off the Skelligs, xx.

9. Any device or contrivance to betray one into speech or act, or to catch one unawares; an ambush; a stratagem.

> How will men then curse themselves for their own folly in being so easily tempted; and all those who laid *traps* and snares to betray them by? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

10†. Contrivance; craft.

> Some cunning persons that had found out his foible and ignorance of *trap* first put him in great fright.
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 549. (*Davies.*)

11. A sheriff's officer, or a policeman. [Slang.]

> The *traps* have got him [for picking a pocket], and that's all about it. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xiii.
>
> Dick's always in trouble; . . . there's a couple of *traps* in Belston after him now.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, vi. (*Davies.*)

Figure-of-four trap. See *figure.*—**Running trap.** See *running-trap.*—**Smart as a steel trap.** See *smart*^{1}.—**Steel trap**, a trap for catching wild animals, consisting of two iron-toothed jaws, which close by means of a powerful steel spring when the animal disturbs the catch or tongue by which they are kept open.—**To be up to trap**†, **to understand trap**†, to be very knowing or wide-awake. [Slang.]

> Crying out, Split my Wind Pipe, Sir, you are a Fool, and don't *understand Trap*, the whole World's a Cheat.
> *Tom Brown*, Works (ed. 1705). (*Ashton.*)

trap^{1} (trap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trapped*, ppr. *trapping.* [< ME. *trappen* (also in comp. *bitrappen*), < AS. **træppan* (in comp. *betræppan*) = MD. *trappen*, trap; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To catch in a trap: as, to *trap* foxes or beaver.

> Mere vermin, worthy to be *trapp'd.*
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 683.

2. To insnare; take by stratagem: applied to persons.

> Nimrod (snatching Fortune by the tresses) . . .
> Leaues hunting Beastes, and hunteth Men to *trap.*
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

3. To capture (fish) by means of a trap or trap-net.—**4.** To put in a trap and release to be shot at, as pigeons or glass balls.—**5.** In *plumbing*, to furnish with a trap.

> To *trap* the soil pipe before its entrance into the drain.
> *The American*, VII. 328.

6. *Theat.*, to furnish (a stage) with the requisite traps for the plays to be performed. *Saturday Rev.*, LXI. 20.—**7.** To stop and hold, as the shuttle of a loom in the warp, or gas, a liquid, heat, etc., by an obstruction or impervious or sealed inclosure, as in the case of liquids or gases, or by insulating substances, as with heat or electricity; specifically, to stop and hold by a trap for the purpose of removing, as air carried forward by or entangled in water flowing through pipes, etc., water deposited from compressed atmospheric air when cooled, or condensed from steam in the passage of the latter through pipes, or air from pipes or receptacles into or through which steam is to be passed.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To set traps for game: as, to *trap* for beaver.

> He generally went out alone into the mountains, and would remain there *trapping* by himself for several months together, his lonely camps being often pitched in the vicinity of hostile savages. *The Century*, XLI. 771.

2. To handle or work the trap in a shooting-match.—**3.** To become stopped or impeded, as steam through accumulation of condensed water in a low part of a horizontal pipe, or in a steam-radiator by the presence of air which cannot escape, or the flow of water through a siphon by accumulation of air in the upper part of the bend, etc.

trap^{2} (trap), *n.* [< D. *trap*, a step, degree, = MLG. *trappe, treppe*, G. *treppe*, a step, round of a ladder, = Sw. *trappa* = Dan. *trappe*, a stair: see *trap*^{1} and *wentletrap.*] A kind of movable ladder or steps; a ladder leading up to a loft. *Simmonds.* [Rare in the singular.]

trap^{3} (trap), *n.* [= G. *trapp* = Dan. *trap*, < Sw. *trapp*, trap (rock), so called (by Bergmann, a Swedish mineralogist) with ref. to the terraced or stair-like arrangement which may be observed in many of these rocks, < *trappa*, a stair: see *trap*^{2}.] In *geol.*, any dark-colored rock having more or less of a columnar structure and apparently volcanic or eruptive in origin. It is the old and more or less metamorphosed eruptive rocks, and especially the various forms of basalt, which are most commonly thus designated. The name is a convenient one for use before the exact nature of the rock in question has been ascertained by microscopic examination.

> The term *Trap* is an indefinite, and therefore sometimes a very convenient, term applied to eruptive rocks which cannot be identified in the field.
> *Woodward*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 562.

Glassy trap. See *sordavalite.*

trap^{4} (trap), *n.* [< ME. *trappe*, < OF. **trap, drap*, F. *drap* = Pr. *drap* = Cat. *drap* = Sp. Pg. *trapo* = It. *drappo*, < ML. *drappus, drapis, trappus, trapus*, a cloth, a horse-cloth, trapping; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. *drab*^{2}, *drape.*] **1**†. A horse-cloth; an ornamental cloth or housing for a horse; ornamental harness; a trapping: usually in the plural.

> Mony *trappe*, mony croper.
> *King Alisaunder* (Weber's Metr. Rom., I. 142).
>
> Upon a stede whyte so milke
> His *trappys* wer off tuely [scarlet] sylke.
> *Richard Coer de Lion* (1515). (*Skeat's Dict.*)

2. *pl.* Belongings; appurtenances; impedimenta: used frequently of baggage. [Colloq.]

> A couple of horses carry us and our *traps*, you know, and we can stop where we like.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxx.
>
> The other was a sort o' storeroom, where the old cap'n kep' all sorts o' *traps*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 147.

trap^4 (trap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trapped*, ppr. *trapping*. [< ME. *trappen*, < OF. **trapper*, < ML. **trappare*, < *trappus*, cloth, horse-cloth: see *trap*^{4}, *n.* Hence *trapper*^{2}.] To furnish with trapping or ornamental housing, or necessary or usual harness or appurtenances, especially when these are of an ornamental character.

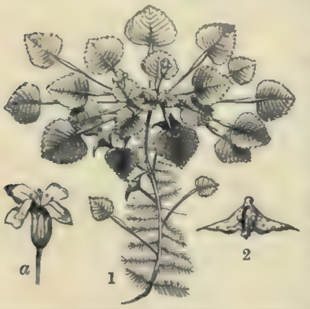
> Duk Theseus leet forth three stedes bringe,
> That *trapped* were in steel al glitteringe.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2032.

> But leave these relicks of his living might
> To deck his herce, and *trap* his tomb-blacke steed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 16.

> *Trap* our shaggy thighs with bells.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Oberon.

> Their horses *trapped* in blue, with white crosses powdered on their hangings. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 175.

Trapa (trā′pa̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref. to the four spines of some species; abbr. of ML. *calcitrapa*, a caltrop: see *caltrop*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Onagrarieæ*. It is characterized by an ovary with two cells, each with an elongated ovule pendulous from the partition; and by a nut-like spinescent fruit. There are 3, or as some esteem them only 2 (or even 1), species, natives of tropical and subtropical parts of the Old World, and extending to central Europe. They are aquatic plants with dimorphous leaves, one kind submerged, opposite, dissected, and root-like, the other a rosette of toothed rhombic leaves with inflated spongy petioles, floating on the surface. They bear axillary solitary whitish flowers with the parts in fours. The species are known as *water-caltrop* from the horns or spines of the singular fruit, which contains a single large seed with a sweet and edible embryo which abounds in starch and is composed of two unequal cotyledons and a radicle which perforates the apex of the fruit in germinating. *T. natans*, the best-known species, native from central Africa to Germany and central Asia, often cultivated elsewhere, and now naturalized in Massachusetts in the Concord river, is known as *water-chestnut* or *water-nut*, sometimes as *Jesuits' nut*. Its seeds are ground and made into bread in parts of the south of Europe. *T. bicornis* of China, there known as *ling* or *leng*, is cultivated in ponds by the Chinese for its fruit, which resembles a bullock's head with two blunt horns. *T. bispinosa* yields the Singhara-nut of Cashmere, where it forms a staple food.



1. *Trapa bispinosa*; *a*, a flower. 2. Winged fruit of *T. bicornis*.

trapan (tra-pan′), *n.* [Also, less prop., *trepan*; < OF. *trappan*, **trapan*, a snare, trap, *trapant*, *trapen*, a trap-door; perhaps < **trappant*, ppr. of **trapper*, trap: see *trap*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A snare; trap. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Nothing but gins and snares and *trapans* for souls.
> *South*, Sermons, III. iv.

2. Same as *trapanner*.

> He had been from the beginning a spy and a *trepan*.
> *Macaulay*.

trapan (tra-pan′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trapanned*, ppr. *trapanning*. [Also, less prop., *trepan*; < *trapan*, *n.*] To insnare; catch by stratagem. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> My steed 's *trapan'd*, my bridle 's broken.
> *Fire of Frendraught* (Child's Ballads, VI. 179).

> Lest I might be *trapan'd* and sold as a Servant after my arrival in Jamaica. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 4.

> 'Tis strange, a fellow of his wit to be *trepan'd* into a marriage. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

> Cease your Funning;
> Force or Cunning
> Never shall my Heart *trepan*.
> *Gay*, Beggar's Opera, air xxxvii.

trapanner (tra-pan′ėr), *n.* [Also, less prop., *trepanner*; < *trapan* + *-er*^{1}.] One who trapans or insnares.

> The insinuations of that old pander and *trapanner* of souls. *South*, Sermons, VI. x.

trap-ball (trap′bâl), *n.* **1.** An old game played by two or more persons with a ball, bat, and trap (see *trap*^{1}, *n.*, 5). By striking the end of the pivoted trap with the bat, the ball is driven some distance. The side or players out retire the striker by catching the batted ball on the fly or by bowling it to the trap from the place where it falls.

> He that of feeble nerves and joints complains
> From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap-ball* abstains.
> *W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 478.

> *Trap-ball* . . . is anterior to cricket, and probably coeval with most of the early games played with the bat and ball; we trace it as far back as the commencement of the fourteenth century. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 176.

2. The ball used in the game of trap-ball.

> He went in and out of Hawk's Gully like a *trapball*, and was in Springfield "in less than no time."
> *A. B. Longstreet*, Georgia Scenes, p. 116.

trap-bat (trap′bat), *n.* A bat used in the game of trap-ball.

trap-bittle (trap′bit″l), *n.* A bat used in trap-ball. [Prov. Eng.]

trap-brilliant (trap′bril″ya̤nt), *n.* See *brilliant*.

trap-cellar (trap′sel″är), *n.* In a theater, the space immediately under the stage.

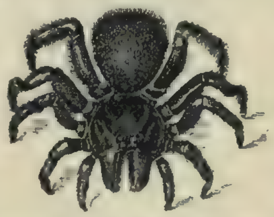
trap-cut (trap′kut), *n.* See *cut*.

trap-door (trap′dōr′), *n.* [< ME. *trappe-dore*; < *trap*^{1} + *door*.] A door in a floor or roof which when shut is flush, or nearly so, with what surrounds it.

> "Here at this secre *trappe-dore*," quod he.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 759.

> Here is the *Trap-door*, the mouth of the rich mine, which We'l make bold to open. *Brome*, Queens Exchange, v.

Trap-door spider, one of several different spiders of large size, mostly of the genus *Cteniza*, whose nest is a tube with hinged lid which opens and shuts like a trap-door. Different spiders of this type construct their holes variously in size and shape, and with variable proportions of mud and cobweb, but the principle is the same with all. The trap-door arrangement is for their own hiding and security, not for the capture of their prey.


Texan Trap-door Spider (*Pachylomerus carolinensis*).

trape^1 (trāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *traped*, ppr. *traping*. [Cf. D. MLG. G. *trappen*, tread, tramp: see *trap*^{1}, *trap*^{2}, *tramp*. Cf. also *trapes*.] **1.** To trail along in an untidy manner; walk carelessly and sluttishly; run about idly; trapes.

> I am to go *traping* with Lady Kerry and Mrs. Pratt to see sights all this day. *Swift*.

2. To trail on the ground. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

trape^2 (trāp), *n.* [Cf. *trap*^{1}.] A pan, platter, or dish. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Trapelus (trap′e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. τραπελός, easily turned, < τρέπειν, turn: see *trope*.] A genus of agamoid lizards, with the scales small and destitute of spines. They have no pores on the thighs. *T. ægyptius* is of small size, can puff out its body, and is remarkable for its changes of color.

trapes (trāps), *v. i.* [Also *traipse*; an extension of *trape*^{1}, or from the noun *trapes*.] To gad or flaunt about idly.

> The daughter, a tall, *trapesing*, trolloping, talkative maypole. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

> How am I to go *trapesing* to Kensington in my yellow satin sack before all the fine company?
> *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, ii. 15.

trapes (trāps), *n.* [Also *traipse*: see *trapes*, *v.*] **1.** A slattern; an idle, sluttish woman; a jade.

> From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg . . .
> Than marry such a *trapes*.
> *Gay*, What d'ye call it? i. 1.

2. A going about; a tramp.

> It's such a toil and a *trapes* up them two pair of stairs.
> *Mrs. Henry Wood*, The Channings, lix.

trapezate (trap′ẹ-zāt), *a.* [< *trapezium* + *-ate*^{1}.] Trapeziform.

trapeze (trạ-pēz′), *n.* [< F. *trapèze* = Sp. *trapecio* = Pg. *trapezio*, < L. *trapezium*, < Gr. τραπέζιον, a trapezium: see *trapezium*.] **1.** A trapezium.—**2.** In *gymnastics*, a swing consisting of one or more cross-bars, each suspended by two cords at some distance from the ground, on which various exercises or feats of strength and agility are performed.

trapezia, *n.* Latin plural of *trapezium*.

trapezial (trạ-pē′ziạl), *a.* [< *trapezius* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the trapezius: as, *trapezial* fibers or action.

trapezian (trạ-pē′ziạn), *a.* [< *trapezium* + *-an*.] In *crystal.*, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges between two bases.

trapeziform (trạ-pē′zi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *trapéziforme*, < L. *trapezium*, trapezium, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the shape of a trapezium.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, trapezoidal. [A rare and incorrect use.]

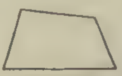
> The mentum is *trapeziform*. *Waterhouse*.

Trapeziform map-projection. See *projection*.

trapezihedron (trạ-pē-zi-hē′drọn), *n.* Same as *trapezohedron*.

trapezii, *n.* Plural of *trapezius*.

trapezium (trạ-pē′zi-um), *n.*; pl. *trapezia*, *trapeziums* (-a̤, -umz). [< L. *trapezium*, < Gr. τραπέζιον, a table or counter, a trapezium (so called as being four-sided like such a table), dim. of τράπεζα, a table (so called as having four feet or legs), < τετρα-, four, reduced to τρα-, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*. Cf. *tripod*.] **1.** In *geom.*, a plane figure contained by four straight lines of which no two are parallel.


Trapezium.

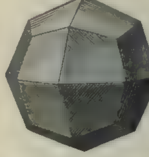
> In like manner, a *trapezium* (τραπέζιον) originally signifies a table, and thus might denote any form; but as the tables of the Greeks had one side shorter than the opposite one, such a figure was at first called a *trapezium*. Afterwards the term was made to signify any figure with four unequal sides, a name being more needful in geometry for this kind of figure than for the original form.
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I., p. 1.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*) A cross-band of fibers near the lower border of the pons Varolii, passing from the region of the accessory auditory nucleus to the raphe. They may come, in part, down from the cerebellum or up from the restiform body, as well as from the region mentioned, and seem to terminate in the superior olive of the same side, or in the superior olive, the lemniscus, and accessory auditory nucleus of the opposite side. A group of large-sized ganglion-cells among the fibers is called the *nucleus trapezii*. Also called *corpus trapezoides*. (*b*) The bone on the radial side of the distal row of carpal bones, articulating with the metacarpal bone of the thumb; carpale I. of the typical carpus, whatever its actual shape. Also called *multangulum majus*. See cuts under *Perissodactyla*, *scapholunar*, and *hand*.—**Nucleus trapezii.** See def. 2 (*a*).—**Oblique ridge of the trapezium.** See *oblique*.

trapezius (trạ-pē′zi-us), *n.*; pl. *trapezii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < L. *trapezium*, q. v.] A large superficial muscle of the back of the neck and adjacent parts. It arises from the external occipital protuberance, the inner third of the superior curved line of the occipital bone, the ligamentum nuchæ and the spines of the last cervical and of all the thoracic vertebræ, and is inserted into the outer third of the clavicle and the acromion and spine of the scapula. Each trapezius is triangular, and with its fellow of the opposite side forms a somewhat diamond-shaped figure, little like the trapezium of geometry. Also called *cucullaris* and *cowl-muscle* or *shawl-muscle*. See cut under *muscle*^{1}.

trapezohedral (trạ-pē-zọ-hē′drạl), *a.* [< *trapezohedr(on)* + *-al*.] In *crystal.*, pertaining to or having the form of a trapezohedron.—**Trapezohedral hemihedrism, tetartohedrism.** See the nouns.

trapezohedron (trạ-pē-zọ-hē′drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τράπεζα, a table, a trapezium base, + ἕδρα, a seat, side.] **1.** In *crystal.*, a solid belonging to the isometric system, bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapezoidal planes; a tetragonal trisoctahedron.—**2.** Any solid having trapezoidal faces, as the trigonal trapezohedron of a quartz crystal. See *tetartohedrism*.


Tetragonal Trisoctahedron, or Trapezohedron.

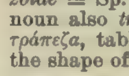
Also *trapezihedron*.

trapezoid (trạ-pē′zoid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *trapézoïde* = Sp. *trapezoide* (NL. *trapezoides*, as a noun also *trapezoideum*), < Gr. τραπεζοειδής, < τράπεζα, table, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the shape of a trapezoid. See II., 1.

> Segments much compressed, *trapezoid*.
> *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 158.

Trapezoid bone. See II., 2.—**Trapezoid ligament.** See *ligament*.—**Trapezoid line.** See *line*^{2}.

II. *n.* **1.** In *geom.*, a plane four-sided figure having two of its opposite sides parallel, and the other two not so.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the trapezoid bone, one of the bones of the wrist, so called from its shape; the second one of the distal row of carpal bones, on the radial or thumb side, between the trapezium and the magnum, in special relation with the head of the second metacarpal bone; carpale II. of the typical carpus. Also called *multangulum minus*, and *trapezoides*, *trapezoideum*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *pisiform*, *hand*, and *scapholunar*.


Trapezoid, 1.

trapezoidal (trap-ẹ-zoi′dạl), *a.* [< *trapezoid* + *-al*.] **1.** Having the form of a trapezoid: as, the *trapezoidal* bone or ligament (in anatomy).

> The form of each vaulting compartment of an apsidal aisle is, of course, *trapezoidal*.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 100.

2. In *crystal.*, having the surface composed of twenty-four trapeziums, all equal and similar.—**Trapezoidal wall.** See *wall*^{1}.

trapezoides, trapezoideum (trap-ẹ-zoi′dēz, -dẹ-um), *n.* [NL.: see *trapezoid*.] In *anat.*, same as *trapezoid*.

trapezoidiform (trap-ẹ-zoi′di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *trapezoides*, trapezoid, + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, noting an extended body, as a joint of an antenna, the cross-section of which is everywhere a trapezoid.

trapezophoron (trap-ẹ̄-zof′ọ̄-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τράπεζα*, table, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *ependytes* (*b*).

trapfall (trap′fâl), *n.* A trap-door so made as to give way beneath the feet, and cause a person to fall through.

> For on a Bridge he custometh to fight,
> Which is but narrow, but exceeding long;
> And in the same are many *trap-fals* pight,
> Through which the rider downe doth fall through oversight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 7.

trap-fisher (trap′fish″ėr), *n.* One who fishes with a trap or trap-net.

trap-hole (trap′hōl), *n.* **1.** A hole closed by a trap-door.—**2.** *Milit.* See *trous-de-loup*.

trap-hook (trap′hůk), *n.* A kind of fish-hook which works with a spring or snap.

trap-net (trap′net), *n.* Same as *trap*^{1}, 3.

trappean (trap′ẹ̄-ạn), *a.* [< *trap*^{3} (*trapp*) + *-e-an*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of trap or trap-rock.—**Trappean ash**, a scoriaceous fragmental form of the old lava formerly very commonly designated as *trap*, and now by various other names. (See *trap*^{3}.) The trappean ash of the Lake Superior mining region, somewhat important for the copper which it contains, is frequently designated as the *ash-bed*.

trapped (trapt), *a.* [< *trap*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Fitted or provided with a trap or traps.—**2.** In *gem-cutting*, having the trap-cut.

trapper^1 (trap′ėr), *n.* [< *trap*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who makes a business of trapping wild animals, usually such as yield fur, as the marten or sable, mink, otter, beaver, and muskrat.

> "A hunter, I reckon?" the other continued. . . . "You are mistaken, friend, in calling me a hunter; I am nothing better than a *trapper*." "I see but little difference whether a man gets his peltry by the rifle or by the trap," said the ill-looking companion of the emigrant.
> *J. F. Cooper*, The Prairie, ii.

2. A trap-fisher. [Rhode Island.]—**3.** In *mining*, a boy or girl in a coal-mine who opens the air-doors of the galleries for the passage of the coal-wagons.—**4.** A horse for use in a trap. [Colloq.]

> Sound and shapely half-bred horses, ponies, nags, *trappers*, hacks, chargers, harness-horses, and hunters.
> *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 2, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

trapper^2† (trap′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *trapper*, *trappar*, *trappour*, *trappure*, < OF. **trappeure*, < ML. *trappatura*, trappings, housing, < **trappare*, cover with trappings: see *trap*^{4}, *v.*] The housing and defensive armor of a horse, especially of a horse caparisoned for a just or tournament: generally in the plural. Compare *bard*^{2}.

> The sheeldes brighte, testers and *trappures*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1641.

> Item, j. pece of skarlot for *trappars* for horsys, with rede crossis and rosys.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 477.

> Sundrie kindes of precious stones, and perles wherewith ye *trappers*, barbes, and other furnitures of his horse are couered. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 15).

trappiness (trap′i-nes), *n.* The property, state, or condition of being trappy; treacherousness. [Colloq.]

> Once over this there were broad pastures and large banks and ditches, innocent of *trappiness* for the most part, before the riders. *The Field*, Dec. 26, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

trapping^1 (trap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trap*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The art, business, or method of a trapper, in any sense.

> *Trapping* has been there so long carried on that inheritance may have come into play.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 48.

2. In *drainage*: (*a*) The process of furnishing with a trap or traps.

> Fever could be traced to the neglect of the most obvious precautions in the *trapping* and ventilation of drains.
> *Lancet*, 1889, I. 44.

(*b*) Same as *trap*^{1}, 4; also, traps collectively.

> The defects in drainage arrangements, such as want of proper *trappings*, . . . were very numerous.
> *Lancet*, 1890, II. 1125.

3. The cutting of a brilliant in the form known as *trap-brilliant*. See *brilliant*.

> The trap cut, or *trapping* as it is called by lapidaries, consists of parallel planes nearly rectangular, arranged around the contour of the stone.
> *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 217.

trapping^2 (trap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trap*^{4}, *v.*] The housing or harness of a horse, when somewhat ornamental in character; hence, external ornamentation, as of dress: generally in the plural.

> We may be said to want the gilt and *trappings*,
> The dress of honour. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

> Good clothes are the embroidered *trappings* of pride.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 35.

> Caparisons and steeds,
> Bases and tinsel *trappings*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 36.

=**Syn.** Accoutrements, equipments, paraphernalia, gear, decorations, frippery.

trapping-attachment (trap′ing-ạ-tach″mẹnt), *n.* A metal or other appurtenance or mounting for horse-trappings. *L. Jewitt*, in Art Jour., N. S., IX. 345. [Rare.]

trappings, *n. pl.* See *trapping*.

Trappist (trap′ist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Trappiste*, so called from the abbey of *La Trappe* in France: see def.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A member of a monastic body, a branch of the Cistercian order. It is named from the village of Soligny-la-Trappe, in the department of Orne, France, where the abbey of La Trappe was founded in 1140 by Rotrou, Count of Perche. The abbey soon fell into decay, and was governed for many years by titular or commendatory abbots. De Rancé (1626–1700), who had been commendatory abbot of La Trappe from his boyhood, became its actual abbot in 1664, and thoroughly reformed and reorganized the order. The rules of the order are noted for their extreme austerity, and inculcate extended fasts, severe manual labor, almost perpetual silence, abstinence from flesh, fish, etc., and rigorous asceticism in general. The order was repressed in France during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods. There are branch monasteries in France, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, etc., and two in the United States (Abbey of Gethsemane, Kentucky, and Melleray, Iowa).

2. [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, a South American puff-bird or fissirostral barbet of the genus *Monasa* (or *Monacha*). Also called *nun-bird*. Both are book-names, given from the somber plumage, which also suggested *Monasa*. See cut under *nun-bird*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Trappists.

Trappistine (trap′is-tin), *n.* [< F. *Trappistine*, a nun of the order of La Trappe; as *Trappist* + *-ine*^{2}.] **1.** A member of an order of nuns, affiliated with the Trappists, founded in 1827, and established chiefly in France.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A sweet cordial made at a monastery of Trappist monks. Compare *Benedictine*, 2, *chartreuse*, 2.

trappoid (trap′oid), *a.* [< *trap*^{3} (*trapp*) + *-oid*.] Resembling trap; having more or less the character of a trappean rock.

> The workers of past centuries used to crush the ore in saucer-like hollows in the solid, tough, *trappoid* rock, with rounded granite crushers. *Nature*, XLI. 140.

trappour†, *n.* See *trapper*^{2}.

trappous, trappose (trap′us, -ōs), *a.* [< *trap*^{3} (*trapp*) + *-ous*.] Trappean. *Imp. Dict.*

Trapp's formula. Same as *formula of Christison* (which see, under *formula*).

trappure†, *n.* See *trapper*^{2}.

trappy (trap′i), *a.* [< *trap*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Of the nature of a trap; treacherous. [Colloq.]

> The fences might have increased in size, however, without being made *trappy*.
> *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

trap-rock (trap′rok), *n.* A rock consisting of trap; trap.

> Round North Berwick *trap-rocks* rise in all directions.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 790.

traps (traps), *n. pl.* See *trap*^{4}, 2.

trap-seine (trap′sān), *n.* A trap-net specially adapted to take fish working down an eddy. [Rhode Island.]

trap-stair (trap′stãr), *n.* A narrow staircase, or step-ladder, surmounted by a trap-door.

trap-stick (trap′stik), *n.* **1.** A stick used in the game of trap; an object resembling such a stick.

> The last time he was in the field, a boy of seven years old beat him with a *trap-stick*.
> *Shirley*, The Wedding, iii. 2.

> These had made a foolish swop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calves.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 560.

2. The cross-bar connecting the body of a cart with the shafts. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trap-tree (trap′trē), *n.* The jack-tree: so called because it furnishes a glutinous gum used as bird-lime. In some parts of the East the fiber of the bark is used for fishing-lines, cordage, and nets.

trap-tuff (trap′tuf), *n.* In *geol.*, a tuff composed of fine detrital material designated as *trap*. See *tuff*^{3} and *trap*^{3}.

trap-valve (trap′valv), *n.* Same as *clack-valve*. *E. H. Knight.*

trap-weir (trap′wēr), *n.* A trap-net.

trase†, *n.* A Middle English form of *trace*^{1}.

trash^1 (trash), *n.* [Prob. a dial. form of **trass* (cf. Orkney *truss*, E. dial. *trous*), < Icel. *tros* (cf. *trassi*, a slovenly fellow, *trassa*, be slovenly) = Norw. *tros*, fallen twigs, broken branches, leaves and twigs used as fuel, = Sw. *trås*, a heap of sticks, old useless bits of fencing, also a worthless fellow (*trasa*, dial. *trase*, a rag, tatter); dial. *tras*, pieces (*slå i tras*, equiv. to *slå i kras*, break to pieces); connected (by the change of initial *kr-* to *tr-*, seen also in Icel. *trani* = Sw. *trana* = Dan. *trane*, as compared with E. *crane*^{1}) with Sw. *krasa* = Dan. *krase*, break, crash: see *crash*^{1}, *craze*; cf. Sw. *krossa*, bruise, crush, crash. *Trash* thus means 'broken bits of wood,' etc. The forms and senses are more or less confused.] **1.** Something broken, snapped, or lopped off; broken or torn bits, as twigs, splinters, rags, and the like. Compare *cane-trash* and *trash-ice*.

> How will he giue wood to the hospitall, that warmes himselfe by the *trash* of strawe?
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 255.

> Faggots to be every stick of three feet in length; . . . this to prevent the abuse . . . of filling the middle part and ends with *trash* and short sticks. *Evelyn*, Sylva, iii. 4.

> About 10 P. M. the immediate danger was past; and, espying a lead to the northeast, we got under weigh, and pushed over in spite of the drifting *trash* [broken ice].
> *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 37.

> He keep on totin' off *trash* en pilin' up bresh.
> *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xvi.

2. Hence, waste; refuse; rubbish; dross; that which is worthless or useless.

> Counters, braslettes, and garlandes of glass and counterfecte stoones, . . . with suche other *trashe*, which seemed vnto them precious marchaundies.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 150).

> *Trin.* Look what a wardrobe is here for thee!
> *Cal.* Let it alone, thou fool; it is but *trash*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 223.

> He who can accept of Legends for good story may quickly swell a volume with *trash*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

> The sort o' *trash* a feller gits to eat doos beat all nater.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

3†. Money. [Cant.]

> Therefore must I bid him prouide *trash*, for my maister is no friend without mony. *Greene*, James IV., iii. 1.

> I had rather coin my heart,
> And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring
> From the hard hands of peasants their vile *trash*
> By any indirection. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 74.

4. A low, worthless person. See *white trash*.

> Gentlemen all, I do suspect this *trash* [a courtezan]
> To be a party in this injury. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1. 85.

Cane trash. See *cane-trash*.—**Poppy trash**, coarsely powdered leaves, stalks, etc., of the poppy-plant, in which balls of opium are rolled and packed for transportation.—**White trash, poor white trash**, the poor and low white population of the Southern States. [Southern U. S.]

> Tain't no use, honey; you don't 'pear to take no int'res' in yer own kith and kin, no more dan or'nary *white trash*.
> *The Atlantic*, XVIII. 84.

trash^1 (trash), *v. t.* [Cf. *trash*^{1}, *n.*] To free from superfluous twigs or branches; lop; crop: as, to *trash* trees.

trash^2 (trash), *v.* [A dial. var. of *thrash*, *thresh*; in part perhaps also a var. of *crash*^{1} (cf. *trash*^{1} as ult. related to *crash*^{1}).] **I.** *trans.* To wear out; beat down; crush; harass; maltreat; jade.

> Being naturally of a spare and thin body, and thus restlessly *trashing* it out with reading, writing, preaching, and travelling, he hastened his death.
> *Life of Bp. Jewell* (1685).

II. *intrans.* To tramp and shuffle about.

> I still *trashed* and trotted for other men's causes.
> *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 4.

trash^3 (trash), *n.* [Perhaps ult. a var. of *trace*^{2} (ME. *trais*, *trays*, etc.).] **1.** A clog; anything fastened to a dog or other animal to keep it from ranging widely, straying, leaping fences, or the like.

> Your huntsmans lodging, wherin hee shall also keep his cooples, liams, collars, *trashes*, boxes.
> *Markham*, Countrey Contentment (1615), i. 1.

Hence—**2.** A clog or encumbrance, in a metaphorical sense.

trash^3 (trash), *v. t.* [< *trash*^{3}, *n.*] To hold back by a leash, halter, or leaded collar, as a dog in pursuing game; hence, to retard; clog; encumber; hinder.

> Without the most furious haste on the part of the Kalmucks, there was not a chance for them, burdened and *trashed* as they were, to anticipate so agile and light cavalry as the Cossacks in seizing this important pass.
> *De Quincey*, Flight of a Tartar Tribe.

To trash a trail, to destroy the scent by taking to water: a stratagem practised both by game and by man when pursued. [Western U. S.]

trashery (trash′ėr-i), *n.* [< *trash*^{1} + *-ery*.] Trash; rubbish; odds and ends.

> Who comes in foreign *trashery*
> Of tinkling chain and spur.
> *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, ii.

trash-house (trash′hous), *n.* A building on a sugar estate where the cane-stalks from which the juice has been expressed are stored for fuel. *Simmonds.*

trash-ice (trash′īs), *n.* Broken ice mixed with water. *Kane.*

trashily (trash'i-li), *adv.* In a trashy manner.

trashiness (trash'i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being trashy.

trashtrie (trash'tri), *n.* [< *trash*^{1} + *-trie*, *-try*, for *-ry*. Cf. *trashery*.] Trash; worthless stuff.

> Wi' sauce, ragouts, and sic like *trashtrie*.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

trashy (trash'i), *a.* [< *trash*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Composed of or resembling trash, rubbish, or dross; waste; worthless; useless.

> I am now buying books; not *trashy* books which will only bear one reading, but good books for a library.
> *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 314.

Traskite (trȧsk'īt), *n.* [< *Trask* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] An early name of the Seventh-Day Baptists, from John Trask, one of their leaders in England in the seventeenth century. See *Baptist*.

trass (tras), *n.* [< G. dial. *trass* = D. *tras* (*tiras*, *tieras*) = E. *terrace*^{2}, q. v.] An earthy or more or less compact rock, made up in large part of firmly comminuted pumice or other volcanic material. It is of a pale-yellow or grayish color, and rough to the feel. Trass closely resembles pozzuolana, and like that is extensively used for hydraulic cement, especially by the Dutch engineers. It is largely quarried for that purpose along the Rhine, between Mainz and Cologne. Also *terras*. See *tuff*^{3}.

trasse†, **trasshe**†, *v.* Middle English forms of *traise*.

trast^{1}†. An obsolete form of the past participle of *trace*^{1}. *Spenser*.

trast^{2}, *n.* A Scotch form of *trest*^{2}.

trasy†, *n.* A spaniel.

> A *Trasy* I do keep, whereby I please
> The more my rurall privacie.
> *Herrick*, Hesperides, His Grange.

trat† (trat), *n.* [ME. *tratte*, *trate*. Cf. *trot*^{2}.] An old woman; a witch: a term of contempt.

> Tho tvo *trattes* that William wold haue traysted [deceived].
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4769.

> Thus said Dido, and the tothir with that
> Hyit on furth with slaw pase lik ane *trat*.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 122.

trattle (trat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trattled*, ppr. *trattling*. [An irreg. var. of *tattle*, *twattle*.] To chatter; gabble. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Styll she must *trattle*; that tunge is alwayes sterynge.
> *Bp. Bale*, Kynge Johan (ed. Collier), p. 73.

> Keep thy clattering toung,
> That *trattles* in thy head.
> *Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 4).

trattoria (trȧt-tọ-rē'ä̤), *n.* [It.] An Italian eating-house; a cook-shop.

> He heard, though he did not prove this by experiment, that the master of a certain *trattoria* had studied the dough-nut of New England till he had actually surpassed the original in the qualities that have undermined our digestion as a people. *W. D. Howells*, Indian Summer, p. 117.

Traube-Hering curves. Variations in the tracing of arterial pressure, probably due to the rhythmical action of the vasomotor center alternately contracting and dilating the small blood-vessels, thus influencing the peripheral resistance.

trauchle, *v. t.* See *trachle*.

traulism† (trâ'lizm), *n.* [< Gr. τραυλισμός, a lisping, < τραυλίζειν, lisp, < τραυλός, lisping, mispronouncing.] A stammering.

> As for ae ae ae &c., I know not what other censure to pass on them but that they are childish and ridiculous *traulisms*.
> *Dalgarno*, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor (1680), p. 132.

traul-net†, *n.* Another spelling of *trawl-net*. See *trawl*, 2.

trauma (trâ'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τραῦμα, Ionic τρῶμα, wound, < τρώειν, pierce.] 1. An abnormal condition of the living body produced by external violence, as distinguished from that produced by poisons, zymotic infection, bad habits, and other less evident causes; traumatism; an accidental wound, as distinguished from one caused by the surgeon's knife in an operation.—2. External violence producing bodily injury; the act of wounding, or infliction of a wound.

traumatic (trâ-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *traumatique*, < Gr. τραυματικός, < τραῦμα(τ-), wound (see *trauma*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to wounds: as, *traumatic* inflammation.—2. Adapted to the cure of wounds; vulnerary: as, *traumatic* balsam.—3. Produced by wounds: as, *traumatic* tetanus.—4. Pertaining to or of the nature of trauma or traumatism.—**Traumatic fever**, pyrexia caused by traumatism, especially where, as in simple fractures, it seems to be independent of infection.

II. *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

traumatically (trâ-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a traumatic manner.

traumaticin (trâ-mat'i-sin), *n.* [< *traumatic* + *-in*^{2}.] A 10 per-cent. solution of gutta-percha in chloroform, employed like collodion to promote union of the edges of a wound.

traumatism (trâ'mạ-tizm), *n.* [= F. *traumatisme*, < Gr. τραῦμα(τ-), wound (see *traumatic*), + *-ism*.] Any morbid condition produced by wounds or other external violence; trauma.

traumatopnœa (trâ"mạ-top-nē'ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τραῦμα(τ-), a wound, + πνοιή for πνοή, breath, < πνεῖν, blow, breathe.] Respiratory bubbling of air through a wound in the chest.

traunce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trance*^{1}, *trance*^{2}.

traunch†, *v.* An obsolete form of *trench*.

traunt†, **traunter**†. See *trant*, *tranter*.

Trautvetteria (trât-ve-tē'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Fischer and Meyer, 1835), named after E. R. *Trautvetter*, professor of botany at Kieff, Russia.] A genus of plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ* and tribe *Ranunculeæ*, distinguished from the type, *Ranunculus*, by the absence of petals. The only species, *T. palmata*, the false bugbane, is a perennial herb, a native of North America and Japan, bearing a few palmately lobed leaves, and numerous small white flowers in a corymbose panicle. Compare *bugbane*.

travail^{1} (trav'ạl), *n.* [An earlier form of *travel*, now differentiated in a particular use (def. 2): see *travel*, *n.*] 1†. Labor; toil; travel: same as *travel*, 1.—2. Labor in childbed; parturition. [Archaic.]

> In the time of her *travail*, behold, . . . twins were in her womb. Gen. xxxviii. 27.

> After this thy *travel* sore,
> Sweet rest seize thee evermore.
> *Milton*, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester.

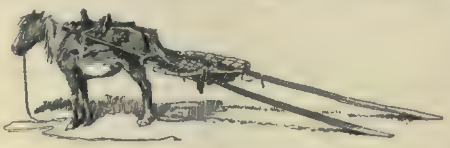
travail^{1} (trav'āl), *v. i.* [As with the noun, an earlier form of *travel*, now differentiated in a particular use (def. 2): see *travel*, *v.*] 1†. To labor; toil; travel: same as *travel*, 1.—2. To labor in childbed; suffer the pangs of childbirth; be parturient. [Archaic.]

> Noᵃ. that relyques of the stones of the place there our Lady was borne is remedy and consolacion to women that *trauayll* of childe. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 30.

> And when she heard the tidings . . . she bowed herself and *travailed*; for her pains came upon her. 1 Sam. iv. 19.

> Queen Jeanie *travel'd* six weeks and more,
> Till women and midwives had quite gi'en her o'er.
> *Queen Jeanie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 75).

travail^{2} (F. pron. tra-vay'), *n.*; F. pl. *travaux* (tra-vō'). [< F. *travail*, a brake, trave, < ML. **trabaculum* (also, after Rom., *trabale*, *travallum*), a brake, shackle: see *travel*, *n.*] A means of transportation, commonly used by North American Indians and voyageurs of the north and northwest, for the conveyance of goods or of sick or wounded persons. It consists of a rude litter made of two lodge-poles about 16 feet long, having one end of each pole attached on each side to a pack-saddle, the other end trailing on the ground. A kind of sack or bag is then made by lashing canvas or lodge-skins to the cross-bars, for the reception of the goods or the sick or wounded person. Also called *travois*, *travee*.



Travail, as used by the Sioux Indians.

> In a month "Richard 's himself again," ready to fly over the grassy sward with his savage master, or to drag the *travaux* and pack the buxom squaw.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 339.

travailer†, *n.* An old spelling of *traveler*.

travailous†, *a.* See *travelous*.

travale (tra-val'), *n.* In *tambourine-playing*, an effect produced by rubbing the wetted finger across the head of the instrument. The *double travale* is simply the same effect made twice as rapidly as usual.

trave (trāv), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *treve*; < ME. *trave*, < OF. *traf*, *tref*, *trief*, a cross-beam, a brake, shackle, = Pr. *trau* = Sp. *trabe*, *traba* = Pg. *trava*, *trave* = It. *trave*, < L. *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam. Hence ult. *travail*^{1}, *travel*.] 1. A cross-beam; a beam or timber-work crossing a building.

> The Ceilings and *Traves* are, after the Turkish manner, richly Painted and Guilded.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 125.

2. A kind of shackle for a horse that is being taught to amble or pace.

> She sproong as a colt doth in the *trave*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 96.

Also *travis*.

trave† (trāv), *v. t.* [< ME. *traven*; < *trave*, *n.*] To cross; thwart; run counter to.

> This traytoure *traues* vs alway. *York Plays*, p. 381.

travee (tra-vē'), *n.* Same as *travail*^{2}.

travel (trav'el), *n.* [Formerly also *travail* (still retained archaically in one sense); < ME. *travel*, *travail*, *travayl*, *traveile*, *traveyle*, < OF. *travail*, F. *travail*, labor, toil, work, trouble, a brake, shackle, = Pr. *trabalh*, *trebalh*, *trebail* = Sp. *trabajo* = Pg. *trabalho* = It. *travaglio* (*trabajo*), an obstacle, impediment, OIt. *travaglio*, pen for cattle, ox-stall, < ML. **travaculum*, **trabaculum* (also, after Rom., *trabale*, *travallum*), a brake, shackle, impediment, < **travare*, **trabare* (> Pr. *travar* = F. *en-traver*), impede, hinder, shackle, fetter, < L. *trabs*, a beam: see *trave*. Cf. *embarrass*, as connected with *bar*^{1}.] 1†. Labor; toil; effort.

> Ine huet [what] *trauail* he heth yleued, hou he heth his time uorlore [wasted].
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

> He was wery for *traveile* of yevinge of strokes and receivinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

> Generally all warlike people are a little idle, and love danger better than *travail*.
> *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms (ed. 1887).

> I am grieved for you
> That any chance of mine should thus defeat
> Your (I must needs say) most deserving *travails*.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

> Who having never before eyed me, but only heard the common report of my virtue, learning, and *travel*.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

2. The act of traveling or journeying; particularly, a journeying to distant countries: as, he is much improved by *travel*; he started on his *travels*.

> *Travel*, in the younger sort, is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience. *Bacon*, *Travel* (ed. 1887).

> I cannot rest from *travel*; I will drink
> Life to the lees. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

> When *travel* has become a memory, all the richness of it rises to the surface like cream.
> *C. W. Stoddard*, Mashallah, p. 204.

3. *pl.* An account of occurrences and observations made during a journey; a book that relates one's experiences in traveling: as, *travels* in Italy: formerly in the singular.

> The Voiage and *Travaile* of Sir John Maundevile, Kt., which treateth of the way to Hierusalem, and of Marvayles of Inde. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, Title.

> Histories . . . engage the soul by a variety of sensible occurrences; . . . voyages and *travels*, and accounts of strange countries, . . . will assist in this work [of fixing the attention]. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, i. 15.

4. Progress; going; movement.

> Thus thou mayest, in two or three hours' *travel* over a few leaves, see and know that which cost him that writ it years, and travel over sea and land, before he knew it.
> *W. Wood*, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 172.

> The more the variety of characters is multiplied, the more *travel* of the compositor's hand over the cases is necessary for picking them up, and by so much is the speed of his work retarded. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 701.

5. In *mech.*, the length of stroke of any moving part: as, the *travel* of the bed of a planer; the *travel* of a pendulum. Also called *excursion*.

> The *travel* of each valve is 5¼ in., and can be varied by means of slotted levers on the reversing shaft.
> *The Engineer*, LXV. 388.

> The great fault of this gun [a central-fire hammerless gun] is the difficulty in manipulating it, on account of the enormous *travel* required by the lever.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 325.

6. The passage or concourse of travelers; persons traveling: as, the *travel* was very heavy on outgoing trains and boats. [Colloq.]—7†. Labor in childbirth. See *travail*^{1}, 2. [Archaic.] =**Syn.** 2. *Voyage*, *Tour*, etc. See *journey*.

travel (trav'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traveled*, *travelled*, ppr. *traveling*, *travelling*. [Formerly also *travail* (still retained archaically in one sense); < ME. *travelen*, *travaillen*, *travayllen*, *traveylen*, < OF. *travailler*, F. *travailler* = Pr. *trebalhar*, *trebailhar* = Sp. *trabajar*, *trabalhar* = Pg. *trabalhar* = It. *travagliare*, labor, toil, etc.; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To labor; toil.

> According as it was committed unto us, we have diligently *travailed* in this present visitation of the university.
> Quoted in *J. Bradford's* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 369.

> If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker*.

2. To pass or make a journey from place to place, whether on foot, on horseback, or in any conveyance, as a carriage or a ship; go to or visit distant or foreign places; journey: as, to *travel* for health or for pleasure.

> For the Marchauntes come not thidre so comounly for to bye Marchandises as thei don in the Lond of the gret Chane; for it is to fer to *travaylle* to.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 270.

> A wench
> That *travels* with her buttermilk to market
> Between two dorsers.
> *Shirley and Chapman*, The Ball, iv.

How difficult it was to *travel* where no license made it safe, where no preparations in roads, inns, carriages, made it convenient.
De Quincey, Style, ii.

3. Specifically, to make a journey or go about from place to place for the purpose of taking orders for goods, collecting accounts, etc., for a commercial house.

Brown Brothers, of Snow Hill, were substantial people, and Mr. Snengkeld *travelled* in strict accordance with the good old rules of trade.
Trollope, Orley Farm, ix.

4. In *mech.*, to traverse; move over a fixed distance, as a movable part of a machine. See *travel, n.*, 5.—**5.** To proceed or advance in any way; pass from one point to another; move; wander: as, his eye *traveled* over the landscape; also, to move at a specified gait, pace, or rate: as, that horse *travels* wide.

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 326.

News *travelled* with increase from mouth to mouth.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 474.

The home manufacture of gas . . . is a part of the inventor's scheme which does not entirely depend for success upon the power of gas to *travel*.
Ure, Dict., II. 538.

6. To walk. [Colloq.]—**7.** To move onward in feeding; browse from one point to another: said of deer, etc.

If the deer is *travelling*, as it is called, one has to walk much faster, and scan the ground as best he can.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 88.

To sue, labor, and travel. See *sue*^{1}.—**To travel bodkin.** See *bodkin*^{1}.—**To travel dak.** See *dak*.—**To travel out of the record,** to stray from the point, or from the prescribed or authorized line of discussion.

I have *travelled out of the record*, sir, I am aware, in putting the point to you.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, ii. 28.

Traveling-apron oven. See *oven*.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To harass; trouble; plague; torment.

If a man be *traueylid* with a feend, and may not be delyuerid fro him, lete him drinke a litil quantite of oure 5 essence.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

Such a distemper as *travailed* me at Paris: a fever, and dysentery.
Donne, Letters, xxxvii.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility.
Hayward. (*Johnson.*)

2. To journey through; pass over; make the tour of: as, to *travel* the whole kingdom of England.

These, and a thousand more such sleights, have hypocrisie learned by *trauailing* strange countries.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 68.

He had subsequently *travelled* New England and the Middle States, as a pedler, in the employment of a Connecticut manufactory of cologne-water and other essences.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

3. To cause or force to journey, or move from place to place.

They [the corporations] shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Their horses are but smal, but very swift & hard; they *trauell* them vnshod both winter and Sommer.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 479.

Landholders, most of whom are owners of sheep which have to be *travelled* twice a year.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 152.

traveled, travelled (trav'eld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *travel, v.*] **1**†. Harassed; tormented; fretted.

It is here to be understoode, euerie yoke naturally to bee heauie, sharpe, harde, and painefull: and the beast that draweth the same goeth bound and *trauelled*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 47.

2. Worked over; turned up with the spade; tilled.

"It's *travelled* earth, that," said Edie; "it howks sae eithly. I ken it weel, for ance I wrought a simmer wi' auld Will Winnett, the bedral, and howkit mair graves than ane in my day."
Scott, Antiquary, xxiii.

3. Having made journeys; having gone, or having been carried, to distant points or countries: as, *traveled* Madeira is highly prized.

From Latian syrens, French Circæan feasts,
Return well *travell'd*, and transform'd to beasts.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 123.

One whose Arab face was tanned
By tropic sun and boreal frost,
So *travelled* there was scarce a land
Or people left him to exhaust.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

4. Having gained knowledge or experience by labor or travel; hence, experienced; knowing.

I am not much *travelled* in the history of modern times.
Fielding. (*Imp. Dict.*)

A man of fashion, too, he made his tour,
Learn'd vive la bagatelle, et vive l'amour;
So *travell'd* monkeys their grimace improve.
Burns, A Sketch.

traveler, traveller (trav'el-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *travaillour*, < OF. *travailleur*, F. *travailleur*, a laborer, toiler, < *travailler*, labor: see *travel*.] **1**†. A toiler; laborer; worker.

It is therefore no smal benefite that suche persones dooe to a common weale, which are willingly *trauailers* in this kinde of writing.
Udall, Pref. to K. Edw. VI.

2. One who or that which travels in any way; one who makes a journey, or who is on his way from place to place; a wayfarer; one who or that which gets over the ground: as, his horse is a good *traveler*.

O *traveller*, stay thy weary feet,
Drink of this fountain pure and sweet.
Longfellow, Inscription on Drinking Fountain at Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

3. One who journeys to foreign lands; one who visits strange countries and people.

When a *traveller* returneth home, let him not leave the countries where he hath travelled altogether behind him, but maintain a correspondence by letters.
Bacon, Travel (ed. 1887).

Sometimes we had rather believe a *traveller's* lie than go to disprove him.
Donne, Letters, xvii.

4. A person who travels for a mercantile firm to solicit orders for goods, collect accounts, and the like. Also called *commercial traveler*, and formerly *rider*.

John Kenneby . . . had at last got into the house of Hubbles and Grease, and had risen to be their bookkeeper. He had once been tried by them as a *traveller*, but in that line he had failed.
Trollope, Orley Farm, xxiv.

5. Same as *swagman*, 2. [Australia.]—**6.** That which travels or traverses. Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*: (1) An iron ring or thimble fitted to traverse freely on a rope, spar, or metal rod, and used for various purposes on shipboard. (2) A rod fastened to the deck on which a thimble carrying the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail may slide from side to side of the vessel, or a rod or rope up and down a mast along which a yard may slide. (*b*) A crab on a long beam moving on wheels on an elevated track in a stone-yard, workshop, etc. It is often used with a differential pulley for raising and moving heavy weights, and is a device of the nature of the traveling crane. See third cut under *pulley*. (*c*) In *ring-spinning*, a small metal ring or loop used to guide the yarn in winding it upon the spindle. (*d*) *Theat.*, moving mechanism above the stage for carrying fairies and apparitions.—**Commercial traveler.** See def. 4.—**Ring-and-traveler spinner.** Same as *ring-frame*.—**To tip the traveler,** to humbug: in allusion to travelers' tales or yarns. [Slang.]

"I'd rather see you dead than brought to such a dilemma." "Mayhap thou wouldst," answered the uncle; "for then, my lad, there would be some picking; aha! dost thou *tip me the traveller*, my boy?"
Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, vi. (*Davies.*)

Traveler's hut, the quarters provided on every Australian station for persons traveling on the road who are not of a class to be asked to the squatter's house, such as stockmen and swagmen. [Australia.]

traveler's-joy (trav'el-ėrz-joi), *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*: so named as climbing over hedges and adorning the way. This is a vigorous species, with a woody stem sometimes as thick as the wrist, and widely climbing branches. Its inner bark is used in Switzerland for straining milk; the slender shoots in France serve to bind fagots; while the young tips are sometimes pickled. An infusion of the roots and stems in boiling oil is a successful application for itch. Also called *lady's-bower*. See cut under *virgin's-bower*.

One [cottage], . . . summer-blanch'd,
Was parcel-bearded with the *traveler's-joy*
In Autumn, parcel ivy-clad.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

traveler's-tree (trav'el-ėrz-trē), *n.* A tree of Madagascar, *Ravenala Madagascariensis*: thus named as furnishing drink from its hollow leaf-stalks. See *Ravenala*.

traveling, travelling (trav'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *travel, v.*] **1**†. The act of laboring; labor; toil.

He . . . wolde ich reneyede begging
And lyvede by my *traveylyng*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6788.

2. The act of making a journey, especially in foreign countries.

In *travelling* by land there is a continuity of scene, and a connected succession of persons and incidents, that carry on the story of life, and lessen the effect of absence and separation.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 17.

3. Motion of any kind; change of place; passage.

The mains in the streets are nearly five miles in length, and the gas is said to bear *travelling* through this length of pipe very well.
Ure, Dict., II. 538.

traveling, travelling (trav'el-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Itinerant; peddling.

By and by there's the *travelling* doctor gives pills, lets blood, draws teeth.
Browning, Up at a Villa.

2. Movable; moving: as, a *traveling* crane. See *crane*^{2}, 1.—**3.** *Naut.*, movable from place to place on a traveler.—**Traveling backstays.** See *backstay*.—**Traveling elder.** See *elder*^{1}, 5 (*c*).—**Traveling forge, gauntree, post-office, etc.** See the nouns.

traveling-bag (trav'el-ing-bag), *n.* A bag or wallet, usually of leather, for carrying necessaries on a journey: sometimes provided with a special set of toilet articles, and then known in the trade as a *fitted* bag.

traveling-cabinet (trav'el-ing-kab″i-net), *n.* A small chest of drawers, of which the drawers and other compartments are secured by outer doors, and which could be carried easily by a man on horseback or in other ways. Cabinets of this kind were common in the seventeenth century, and were often richly decorated.

traveling-cap (trav'el-ing-kap), *n.* A soft cap of a form convenient for travelers.

traveling-carriage (trav'el-ing-kar″ạj), *n.* A large and heavy four-wheeled carriage, fitted with imperials and a rumble, and used for journeys before the introduction of railways.

Lucy and Mr. Talboys cantered gaily along; Mr. Fountain rolled after in a phaeton; the *travelling-carriage* came last.
C. Reade, Love me Little, x.

traveling-chest (trav'el-ing-chest), *n.* A coffer or large box, often richly decorated, made for containing personal property on a journey.

traveling-couvert (trav'el-ing-kö-vãr'), *n.* A set of table utensils, as knife, fork, spoon, and drinking-cup, made to pack closely, for use in traveling. The longer articles were sometimes made so as to separate into two parts, or with hinges by which they could be closed together for convenience in packing.

traveling-dress (trav'el-ing-dres), *n.* A dress of plain and serviceable material and commodious fit, to be worn in traveling.

The darker mélanges are made into *travelling* and beach *dresses* and long wraps for summer jaunts.
New York Evening Post, April 25, 1891.

travelled, traveller, etc. See *traveled*, etc.

travelous† (trav'el-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *travailous*; < ME. *travelous*, *travallous*, *travalous*, < OF. **travaillous*, < *travail*, labor: see *travel, n.*] Laborious; toilsome.

We are accustomed in the begynnynge of dyggynge of mynes especially to caule for the grace of god that it may please hym to be presente with his ayde to owre doubtfull and *traualious* [read *trauailous*] woorke.
R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 357).

travel-soiled (trav'el-soild), *a.* Same as *travel-stained*.

All dripping from the recent flood,
Panting and *travel-soil'd* he stood.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 21.

travel-stained (trav'el-stānd), *a.* Having the clothes, etc., stained with the marks of travel.

travel-tainted† (trav'el-tān″ted), *a.* Same as *travel-stained*.

I have foundered nine score and odd posts; and here, *travel-tainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 40.

travel-worn (trav'el-wōrn), *a.* Fatigued and disheveled by traveling.

From all that elegant crowd of travellers he . . . picked us out, the only two in the least disreputable and *travel-worn*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 494.

travers†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete variant of *traverse*.

traversable (trav'ėr-sạ-bl), *a.* [< *traverse* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being traversed or crossed.

Most of Toledo is *traversable* only for pedestrians and donkeys.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 36.

2. Capable of being traversed or denied: as, a *traversable* allegation.

As to presentments of petty offences in the town or leet, Lord Mansfield has said that it cannot be true that they are not *traversable* anywhere.
Sir J. T. Coleridge, Note on Blackstone's Com., IV. xxiii.

3. In *law* (of an allegation in pleading), such that traversing or denying entitles to trial as an issue of fact, as distinguished from an allegation which is not material, or which relates only to the measure of damages.

traversant† (trav'ėr-sạnt), *a.* [ME. *traversaunt*, < OF. *traversant*, ppr. of *traverser*, traverse: see *traverse, v.*, and cf. *transversant*.] Cross; thwart; unfavorable.

Thou hast a dominacioun *traversaunt*,
Wythowte numbre doyst thou greeve.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

traverse (trav'ėrs), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *travers*, < OF. *travers*, F. *travers*, lying across, thwart, transverse (*travers*, m., a breadth, in mod. F. irregularity, etc., *traverse*, f., a cross-bar, cross-road, etc.), = Pr. *travers*, *transvers* = Sp. *travesío* = Pg. *travesso* = It. *traverso*, < L. *traversus*, *transversus*, lying across, transverse: see *transverse*, of which *traverse* is a doublet.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated or acting across or athwart; thwart; transverse; crossing.

Trees . . . hewen downe, and layde *trauers*, one ouer another.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxvi.

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages.
Sir J. Hayward.

2. In *her.*, crossing the escutcheon from side to side, so as to touch both the dexter and sinister edges.—**Toll traverse.** See *toll*^{1}.—**Traverse flute.** Same as *transverse flute* (which see, under *flute*^{1}, 1).—**Traverse in point,** in *her.*, covered with narrow triangular bearings like points, alternating from dexter to sinister and from sinister to dexter; therefore, the same as *pily barwise*—the triangular figures from each side of the escutcheon being equal in size.—**Traverse jury, sailing,** etc. See the nouns.—**Traverse pily,** in *her.*, same as *traverse in point.*

II. *n.* 1. Anything that traverses or crosses; a bar or barrier. (*a*†) A curtain, usually low, and arranged to be drawn; a sliding screen; in the old theater, a curtain used as a substitute for scenes or scenery.

> Men drynken and the *travers* drawe anon.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 573.

> I will see them:
> They are behind the *traverse;* I'll discover
> Their superstitious howling.
> *Webster*, White Devil, v. 4.

(*b*†) A railing or lattice of wood or metal.

> The Communion Table . . . he injoyned to be placed at the East end, upon a graduated advance of ground, with the ends inverted, and a woodden *traverse* of railes before it, to keep Profanation off.
> *H. L'Estrange*, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 137.

(*c*) A seat or stall in a church with a lattice, curtain, or screen before it. [Scotch.]

> James regularly attended his chapel every forenoon in his *traverse* (retired seat with lettice), and Margaret was as formal. *Pinkerton's Hist. Scot.*, II. 83, note. (*Jamieson.*)

(*d*) A strong beam of hard wood laid across several loose pieces of square timber, and having these pieces secured to it so as to form a crib; also, a transverse piece in a timber-framed roof. (*e*) In *weaving*, a skeleton frame to hold the bobbins of yarn, which are wound from it upon the warp-frame. *E. H. Knight.*

2. That which thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; an untoward accident.

> If, in the *traverses* of our life, discontents and injuries be done, Jesus teaches how the injured person should demean himself. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 270.

> In all *traverses* of fortune, in every colour of your life, maintaining an inviolable fidelity to your Sovereign.
> *Dryden*, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

3†. A dispute; a controversy.

> And whanne they were at *travers* of thise thre,
> Everiche holdynge his opinioun.
> *Lydgate*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18. (*Halliwell.*)

> The olde men of your age ought much to flee brawling with your aduersaries, either *trauerse* in words with your neighbours.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 188.

4. In *fort.*, an earthen mask, similar to a parapet, thrown across the covered way of a permanent work to protect it from the effects of an enfilading fire. It generally extends from the counterscarp to the passage left between it and the interior slope of the glacis to serve as a communication throughout the covered way.

> The *trauerses* were made on ech side with good artillery great and small. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 86.

5. The act of traversing or traveling over; a passage; a crossing.

> The Readers . . . could not so well acquiesce in my Description of Places, &c., without knowing the particular *Traverses* I made among them.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I., Pref.

> In the first of those *traverses* we were not able to penetrate so far north by eight or ten leagues as in the second.
> *Cook*, Third Voyage, vi. 4.

6. In *gun.*, the turning of a gun so as to make it point in any required direction.—7. *Naut.*, the crooked or zigzag line or track described by a ship when compelled by contrary winds or currents to sail on different courses. See *traverse sailing*, under *sailing*.—8. In *arch.*, a gallery or loft of communication from one side or part of the building to another, in a church or other large structure.—9. In *law*, a denial; especially, a denial, in pleading, of any allegation of matter of fact made by the adverse party. At common law, when the traverse or denial comes from the defendant the issue is tendered in this manner: "and of this he puts himself on the country." When the traverse lies on the plaintiff, he prays "this may be inquired of by the country." The technical words introducing a traverse at common law after a plea of new matter in avoidance are *absque hoc*, without this—that is, denying this which follows.

> Item, I wolde that William Barker shulde send me a copye of the olde *traverse* of Tychewell and Beyton.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 518.

10. In *geom.*, a line lying across a figure or other lines; a transversal.—11†. A turning; a trick; a pretext.

> Many shifts and subtile *traverses* were overwrought by this occasion.
> *Proceedings against Garnet* (1606). (*Imp. Dict.*)

> Things which could afford such plausible pretenses, such commodious *traverses* for ambition and Avarice to lvrke behind. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

12. In *her.*, a bearing resembling a point or pile—that is, a triangle, of which one side corresponds with either the sinister or dexter edge of the escutcheon, and the point of which reaches nearly or quite to the opposite edge. It is, therefore, the same as *point dexter removed* or *point sinister removed*.—13. A sliding screen or barrier. *E. H. Knight.*—14. In the manufacture of playing-cards, one of the eight strips into which each sheet of cardboard is cut. Each traverse makes five cards.—15. Same as *trevis*, 2. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—16. A bolster.—**In traverse**†. (*a*) Again; back; around.

> As soone as the sauage man hir saugh comynge he turned his heed *in trauerse* and be-gan to laughe as in scorne.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 429.

(*b*) Across; in opposition.

> Wherein wee sticke and stande *in trauers*, shewyng what we haue to saie in our owne behalfe.
> *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 7.

On traverse†, **a traverse**†. Same as *in traverse.*

> Than Grisandol com toward hym and swetly praide hym to telle wherefore he lough, and he loked proudly *on trauerse.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

To cast a point of traverse. See *cast*^{1}.—**Tom Cox's traverse** (*naut.*), a slang term formerly used to signify an attempt to shirk or avoid work by pretending to be otherwise busy.—**Traverse of an indictment,** in *law:* (*a*) The denial of an indictment by a plea of not guilty. (*b*) The postponement of the trial of an indictment after a plea of not guilty thereto.—**Traverse of office,** a proceeding to impeach the truth of an inquest of office.—**With traverse**†, in return.

> If the dog in pleading would pluk the bear by the throte, the bear *with trauers* would claw him again by the skalp.
> *Robert Laneham*, Letter from Kenilworth (1575), quoted [in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 111.

traverse (trav'ėrs or trạ-vėrs'), *adv.* [< *traverse, a.*] Athwart; crosswise; transversely.

> He . . . swears brave oaths and breaks them bravely, quite *traverse*, athwart the heart of his lover.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 45.

> He through the armed files
> Darts his experienced eye, and soon *traverse*
> The whole battalion views. *Milton*, P. L., i. 568.

traverse (trav'ėrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traversed*, ppr. *traversing.* [< F. *traverser* = Pr. *traversar* = Sp. *travesar* = It. *traversare*, < ML. *transversare*, go across: see *transverse*, *v.*, and cf. *traverse, a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To lay athwart, or in a cross direction; cause to cross.

> Myself and such . . .
> Have wander'd with our *traversed* arms and breathed
> Our sufferance vainly. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 4. 7.

> The parts [of the body] should be often *traversed* (or crossed) by the flowing of the folds.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. To pass across; pass over or through transversely; wander over; cross in traveling.

> With a grave Look in this odd Equipage,
> The clownish Mimic *traverses* the Stage.
> *Prior*, Merry Andrew.

> What seas you *traversed*, and what fields you fought!
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, ii. 1. 396.

> Swift cruisers *traversed* the sea in every direction, watching the movements of the enemy.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. To pass in review; survey carefully.

> My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

> A field too wide to be fully *traversed.*
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Concord, Sept. 30, 1834.

4. In *gun.*, to turn and point in any direction.

> Hearing one cry out, They are *traversing* a piece at us, he threw himself in at the door of the cuddy.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 40.

> From the britch of the Gun there is a short stock, for the man who fires the Gun to *traverse* it withal, and to rest it against his shoulder. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 73.

5. In *carp.*, to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood: as, to *traverse* a board.—6. To cross by way of opposition; thwart; obstruct.

> If ever malignant spirit took pleasure or busied itself in *traversing* the purposes of mortal man—it must have been here. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 19.

> Fortune, that had through life seemed to *traverse* all his aims, at last indulged him in this.
> *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

7. To deny; specifically, in *law*, to deny in pleading: said of any matter of fact which the opposite party has alleged in his pleading.

> When the matter is so plaine that it cannot be denied or *trauersed*, it is good that it be iustified by confessall and auoidance. I call it the figure of admittance.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 190.

> That [act] of 1427 gave the accused sheriff and knight the right to *traverse* the decision of the justices.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 421.

To traverse an indictment. See *traverse of an indictment*, under *traverse, n.*—**To traverse a yard** (*naut.*), to brace it fore and aft.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cross; cross over.

> Thorught the wodes went, athirt *trauersing*,
> Where thay found places diuers and sondrye.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 169.

2. To march to and fro.

> *Fal.* Put me a caliver into Wart's hand, Bardolph.
> *Bard.* Hold, Wart, *traverse;* thus, thus, thus.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 291.

> They watch'd the motions of some foe,
> Who *traversed* on the plain below.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 18.

3. In *fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction.

> To see thee fight, to see thee foin, to see thee *traverse.*
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3. 25.

4. To turn, as on a pivot; move round; swivel: as, the needle of a compass *traverses.*—5. To digress in speaking. *Halliwell.*—6. In the *manège*, to move or walk crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other.—**Traversing elevator,** a traveler or traveling crane.—**Traversing jack.** (*a*) A jack adapted for lifting engines or cars and drawing them upon the rails. (*b*) A lifting-jack with a standard movable upon its bed, so that it can be applied to different parts of an object, or can move an object horizontally while the bed remains fixed. *E. H. Knight.*—**Traversing mandrel.** See *mandrel.*—**Traversing plate** (*milit.*), one of two iron plates nailed on the hind part of a truck-carriage of guns where the handspike is used to traverse the gun.—**Traversing platform,** in *artillery*, a platform to support a gun and carriage, which can be easily traversed or turned round a real or imaginary pivot near the muzzle by means of its trucks running on iron circular racers let into the ground. There are *common, dwarf*, and *casemate traversing platforms.*—**Traversing pulley,** a pulley which runs over the rod or rope which supports it: applied in many ways for the transportation of weights.—**Traversing sawing-engine,** a three-cylinder metal-sawing engine traveling longitudinally as it cuts the material, which remains stationary. The power is derived from a hydraulic cylinder, and the speed is regulated by a slide-valve. Such saws for cutting cold steel are made of soft iron, and are caused to revolve with such speed as to melt the sparks of steel.—**Traversing screw-jack,** a traversing jack.

traverse-board (trav'ėrs-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a thin circular piece of board, marked with all the points of the compass, and having eight holes bored for each point, and eight small pegs hanging from the center of the board. It was formerly used to record the different courses run by a ship during the period of a watch (four hours or eight half-hours). This record is kept by putting a peg in that point of the compass whereon the ship has run each half-hour.

traverse-circle (trav'ėrs-sėr″kl), *n.* A circular track on which the chassis traverse-wheels of a barbette carriage, mounted with a center or rear pintle, run while the gun is being pointed. The arrangement enables the gun to be directed to any point of the horizon. In permanent fortifications it is of iron, and is let into the stone-work; in field-works it is frequently made up of pieces of timber mitered together and embedded in the earth. *E. H. Knight.*

traversed (trav'ėrst), *a.* In *her.*, same as *contourné.*

traverse-drill (trav'ėrs-dril), *n.* 1. A drill in which the drill-stock has a traverse motion for adjustment of the distances between holes formed by it.—2. A drill for boring slots. It is so arranged that, when the required depth has been attained, a lateral movement can be given to either the drill or the work. *E. H. Knight.*

traverser (trav'ėr-sėr), *n.* [< *traverse* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who traverses; specifically, in *law*, one who traverses or denies his adversary's allegation.

> The *traversers* appealed against the judgment, which was reversed by the House of Lords.
> *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 147.

2. In *rail.*, a traverse-table.

traverse-saw (trav'ėrs-sâ), *n.* A cross-cut saw which moves on ways transversely to the piece. *E. H. Knight.*

traverse-table (trav'ėrs-tā″bl), *n.* 1. In *navig.*, a table containing the difference of latitude and the departure made on each individual course and distance in a traverse, by means of which the difference of latitude and departure made upon the whole, as well as the equivalent single course and distance, may be readily determined. For facilitating the resolving of traverses, tables have been calculated for all units of distance run, from 1 to 300 miles or more, with every angle of the course which is a multiple of 10′, together with the corresponding differences of latitude and departure. Tables in common use by navigators give the course for every quarter-point and for every degree, and the distance up to 300 miles. Such a table is useful for many other purposes.

2. In *rail.*, a platform having one or more tracks, and arranged to move laterally on wheels, for shifting carriages, etc., from one line of rails to another; a traverser.

travertin, travertine (trav'ėr-tin), *n.* [= F. *travertin*, < It. *travertino*, an altered form (due to some interference) of *tiburtino*, < L. *tiburtinus*, sc. *lapis*, travertin, lit. 'stone of Tibur,' so called as being formed by the waters of the Anio at Tibur, < *Tibur*, an ancient town of Latium, now *Tivoli*.] The calcareous deposit from springs which occurs in many localities in Italy, and is extensively quarried for use in building. It is a soft, porous straw-colored rock, easily wrought when freshly quarried, and afterward hardening, and seeming, under the climate of Italy, to be very durable. The exterior walls of the Colosseum and of St. Peter's are built of this material.

> Blackening in the daily candle-smoke,
> They molder on the damp wall's *travertine*.
> *Browning*, Pictor Ignotus.

travess†, *n.* Same as *trevis*.

travest†, *v. t.* [In pp. *travested*; < F. *travestir*, pp. *travesti*, disguise, travesty, lit. cause a change in clothing, < L. *trans*, over, + *vestire* (> OF. *vestir*, F. *vêtir*), clothe: see *vest*, *v.*] To disguise; travesty. [Rare.]

> *Travested*, shifted in apparel [dressed in the habit of a different sex, ed. 1706], disguised. *E. Phillips*, 1678.

travesty (trav'es-ti), *a.* [< OF. *travesti*, pp. of *travester*, disguise: see *travesty*, *v.*] Disguised; burlesqued.

> Scarronides: or Virgil *Travestie*, being the first book of Virgil's Æneis In English Burlesque; London, 1864. By Charles Cotton. [Title.]

travesty (trav'es-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *travestied*, ppr. *travestying*. [< *travesty*, *a.*; cf. *travest*.] 1†. To disguise by a change of vesture.

> Aristophanes, in the beginning of his comedy called the Knights, . . . introduces the two generals, Demosthenes and Nicias, *travestied* into Valets, and complaining of their master. *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, I. 352. (*Jodrell*.)

2. In *lit.*, to give such a literary treatment or setting to (a serious production) as to render it ridiculous or ludicrous; hence, by extension, to burlesque; imitate so as to render absurd or grotesque. See *travesty*, *n.*

> Indeed, uncle, if I were as you, I would not have the grave Spanish habit so *travestied*; I shall disgrace it, . . . I vow and swear.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

travesty (trav'es-ti), *n.*; pl. *travesties* (-tiz). [< *travesty*, *v.*] In *lit.*, a burlesque treatment or setting of a subject which had originally been handled in a serious manner; hence, by extension, any burlesque or ludicrous imitation, whether intentional or not; a grotesque or absurd resemblance. *Travesty* is in strict use to be distinguished from *parody*: in the latter the subject-matter and characters are changed, and the language and style of the original are humorously imitated; in *travesty* the characters and the subject-matter remain substantially the same, the language becoming absurd or grotesque.

> The extreme popularity of Montemayor's "Diana" not only caused many imitations to be made of it, . . . but was the occasion of a curious *travesty* of it for religious purposes. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 84.

> He was driven to find food for his appetite for the marvellous in fantastic horrors and violent *travesties* of human passion. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 95.

> One of the best of the many amusing *travesties* of Carlyle's style, a *travesty* which may be found in Marmaduke Savage's "Falcon Family," where one of the "Young Ireland" party praises another for having "a deep no-meaning in the great fiery heart of him."
> *R. H. Hutton*, Modern Guides, p. 17.

=**Syn.** *Burlesque*, *Parody*, etc. See *caricature*.

travis (trav'is), *n.* Same as *trevis*.

travois, *n.* Same as *travail*^{2}.

> The Indian *travois*, which is a sledge of two long poles, the anterior ends of which are harnessed to the horse or pony, and the rear ends allowed to drag upon the ground.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 613.

trawl (trâl), *v.* [< OF. *trauler*, *troller*, *troler*, F. *trôler*, drag about, stroll about, > E. *troll*: see *troll*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1. To drag, as a trawl-net.

> The net is *trawled* behind and about the herd so as to drive them into the fiord and keep them there.
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 306.

2. To catch or take with a trawl-net.

> A specimen of Triassic conglomerate, *trawled* seven miles south of the Deadman headland, . . . is described.
> *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXX. 199.

II. *intrans.* To use a trawl-line or trawl-net; fish with a trawl.=**Syn.** *Trawl*, *Troll*. These words and their derivatives are interchangeable in one sense, and not in another. Both are used of surface-fishing, in which the line is trailed along the surface after a boat; *troll* is more frequent than *trawl* in literary use. *Trawl* alone is used of bottom-fishing with a set-line.

trawl (trâl), *n.* [< *trawl*, *v.*] 1. A buoyed line, often of great length, to which short lines with baited hooks are attached at suitable intervals; a trawl-line. Each section or single length of a trawl is a skate. In England a single trawl is usually forty fathoms in length, with twenty-six hooks attached by snoods. As many of these lines are united as it is thought expedient to join, and are shot across the tide as the vessel sails along, so that the snoods may hang clear. There are usually anchors near the ends at intervals of forty fathoms, to keep the line in position, as well as buoys to float it. The trawl used in America consists of a long line from forty fathoms to several miles in length, which is anchored at each end to the bottom, the position of the ends being shown by buoys; lines about 2 to 6 feet long, with a hook at the end, are attached at intervals of about 3½ to 15 feet. In some cases the hooks on a single line number as many as five thousand; on the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts the usual number is from four hundred to three thousand. Bait of the proper kind is placed upon the hooks, and the lines are allowed to remain down through a part of a tide. If set at half-tide, they are sometimes overhauled at intervals of half an hour or an hour. When taking them up for examination, the fisherman, beginning at one end close to the buoy, lifts the main line to the surface and carries it along over one side of the boat, which is hauled along under the line toward the other end. The fish found upon the hooks are dropped into the boat by the man who pulls up the line, while a companion, as the line passes over the boat, puts new bait, if necessary, upon the hooks and drops them again into the water. The principal fish taken in this way on the United States coast are the cod, hake, haddock, and skate. It is also called *trot-line*, and in Great Britain is known as *long-line*, *spillan*, *spillar*, *spiller*, *spilliard*, or *bultow*; the last is also the Canadian name.

2. A large bag-net, with a wide mouth held open by a frame or other contrivance, and often having net wings on each side of the mouth, designed to be dragged along the bottom by a boat. A beam about 14 feet long, made of stout iron gas-pipe, has fitted to it a net about 40 feet deep, fine toward the end and provided with numerous pockets, for the capture of bottom-fishes, as well as crabs, lobsters, etc. It cannot be used where the bottom is rocky or rough. In Great Britain the trawl-net is a large triangular purse-shaped net, usually about 70 feet long, about 40 feet broad at the mouth, diminishing to 4 or 5 at the cod, which forms the extremity furthest from the boat, and is about 10 feet long, and of nearly uniform breadth. The mouth is kept extended by a wooden beam. The net is furnished with two interior pockets, one on each side, for securing the fish turning back from the cod. Trawl-nets in various forms are also used for submarine exploration in deep water.

> It is very desirable that the name *trawl* should be restricted to this net [flattened bag-net, often 100 feet long].
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 246.

Beam-trawl, a large net bag with a long beam across its open mouth, which is kept about 2 or 3 feet from the bottom by an iron framework at each end of the beam. As it is dragged along by the fishing-boat the fish pass into the net, and are caught in the pockets at the sides.—**Runner of a trawl**, that part of a trawl which stretches along the bottom, and to which the shorter lines with the hooks are attached.—**To set a trawl**, to put a trawl in working order.—**To strip a trawl**, to remove the hooks from the runner.—**To throw the trawl**, to set a trawl.

trawl-anchor (trâl'ang"kọr), *n.* A small anchor used on trawl-lines.

trawl-beam (trâl'bēm), *n.* The beam by means of which the mouth of a trawl-net is held open, usually about 40 or 50 feet long. See *trawl*, 2.

trawl-boat (trâl'bōt), *n.* A small boat used to set or tend the trawl-line or trawl-net.

trawler (trâ'lėr), *n.* [< *trawl* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who trawls, or fishes with a trawl-line or trawl-net.—2. A vessel engaged in trawling. Trawlers for cod average about seventy tons burden.

> Gentleman Jan himself, the rightful bully of the quay, . . . owning a tidy *trawler* and two good mackerel-boats.
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, ii.

trawler-man (trâ'lėr-man), *n.* One who takes fish with a trawl; a trawler.

> *Trawler-Men*, a sort of Fisher-Men that us'd unlawful Arts and Engines, to destroy the Fish upon the River Thames; among whom some were styl'd Hebber men, others Tincker-men, Peter-men, &c. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

trawl-fish (trâl'fish), *n.* See *fish*^{1}.

trawl-fisherman (trâl'fish"ėr-mạn), *n.* A trawler.

trawl-head (trâl'hed), *n.* One of two upright iron frames at the ends of a trawl-beam. [Eng.]

trawling (trâl'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trawl*, *v.*] A mode of fishing. (*a*) Same as *trolling*: as, *trawling* for bluefish with a spoon trailed after a sailing-boat. (*b*) In the United States and Canada, the use of the trawl or trawl-line in fishing; the act of fishing with such a trawl. (*c*) In Great Britain, the use of the trawl or trawl-net; the act or occupation of fishing with such a trawl. It is the mode chiefly adopted in deep-sea fishing, and by it most of the fish for the London market are taken, with the exception of herring and mackerel. Cod, whiting, and other white fish are taken by it in large numbers, and some kinds of flatfish, as soles, can scarcely be taken in any other way. Trawling can be practised only on a smooth bottom, as a rough bottom would destroy the net. The term is often incorrectly applied in Scotland to a mode of catching herrings by fishing with the seine. Also called *trailing*.

> "Beam-*trawling*" . . . consists in towing, trailing, or trawling a flattened bag-net, often 100 feet long, over the bottom in such a manner as to catch those fish especially which naturally keep close to or upon the ground.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 246.

trawl-keg (trâl'keg), *n.* 'A keg used to buoy a trawl-line, or to mark its position, as by means of a flag.

trawl-line (trâl'līn), *n.* Same as *trawl*, 1.

trawl-net (trâl'net), *n.* Same as *trawl*, 2.

trawl-roller (trâl'rō"lėr), *n.* The roller used on a dory in hauling the trawl. [New Eng.]

trawl-warp (trâl'wârp), *n.* The warp or rope of a trawl-net, by means of which it is dragged.

trawn (trân), *n.* The name given in the district of St. Ives, Cornwall, to what is called in other parts of that mining region a *cross-course*.

tray^{1} (trā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *treie*; < ME. *treye*, < AS. *treg* (glossed by L. *alveolum*), tray; connection with *trough* is doubtful.] 1. A trough, open box, or similar vessel used for different domestic and industrial purposes. Specifically—2. A flat shallow vessel or utensil with slightly raised edges, employed for holding bread, dishes, glassware, silver, cards, etc., and for other household uses. Trays are made in many shapes of wood, metal, papier-mâché, etc., and have various names according to their use, as tea-*tray*, bread-*tray*, silver-*tray*, etc. Thin trays of veneers are also used to pack butter, lard, and light materials for transport in small quantities. The tray differs from the salver only in size. Trays are used also in mining, as a washing-*tray*, a picking-*tray*.

> Various priestly servants, all without shoes, came in, one of them bearing a richly embossed silver *tray*, on which were disposed small spoons filled with a preserve of lemon-peel. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 288.

3. A wide shallow coverless box of wood or cardboard, used in museums for packing and displaying specimens of natural history. Trays for small mammals, birds, etc., are usually from 1 to 3 feet long, half as wide, and from 1 to 3 inches deep; they are set in tiers, often in drawers of cabinets, or form such drawers. Trays for eggs are usually of light cardboard, from 1 by 2 to 4 by 8 inches wide and very shallow, fitted in a single layer in larger wooden trays or cabinet-drawers. The drawers or frames for holding eggs in an incubator are usually called trays. These are generally skeleton frames of wood, with bottoms of wire netting, and transverse wooden cleats fixed at intervals corresponding to the diameter of an egg, to prevent the eggs from rolling off. 4. A shallow and usually rectangular dish or pan of crockery ware, gutta-percha, papier-mâché, metal, or other material, used in museums for holding wet (alcoholic) specimens when these are overhauled for study, etc. Similar trays are used for ova in fish-culture, for many chemical operations, in photography, etc.—5†. A hod.

> A *treie*, or such hollowe vessel . . . that laborers carrie morter in to serue tilers or plasterers. *Baret*, 1580.

6. A hurdle. [Prov. Eng.]

> I have heard or read of these "wicker hurdles" being called *trays*, but I do not now recollect in what district. I do, however, remember the phrase "the sheep showed well in the *trays*," which was explained to mean the small square pens of hurdles into which, at auctions or lambing time, small lots of sheep are separated.
> *The Field*, Jan. 23, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tray^{2}†, *n.* [< ME. *traye*, *treie*, *treȝe*, < AS. *trega*, vexation, annoyance, = OS. *trego* = Icel. *tregi*, grief, woe, = Goth. *trigo*, grief, sorrow; cf. *tray*^{2}, *v.*] Trouble; annoyance; anger.

> Yone es the waye, with tene and *traye*,
> Whare synfull saulis suffiris thare payne.
> *Thomas of Ersseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 104).

Half in tray and teen, half in anger, half in sorrow.

> Forth then stert Lytel Johan,
> *Half in tray and tene.*
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 81).

tray^{2}†, *v.* [< ME. *trayen*, *traien*, *treȝen*, < AS. *tregian* (= OS. *tregan* = Icel. *trega*), grieve, afflict. Cf. *tray*^{2}, *n.*] To grieve; annoy.

> Quath balaam, "for thu *tregest* me;
> Had ic an swerd, ic sluge [would slay] the."
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3975.

tray^{3}†, *v. t.* [< ME. *trayen*, < OF. *trair*, betray, < L. *tradere*, give up, surrender: see *tradition*. Cf. *traitor*, *treason*, from the same source. Cf. also *traise*^{1}.] To betray.

> Lo, Demophon, duk of Athenis,
> How he forswor him ful falsly,
> And *trayed* Phillis wikkedly.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 390.

tray^{3}† (trā), *n.* [ME. *traye*; < *tray*^{3}, *v.*] Deceit; stratagem.

> Oure knyghtis thai are furth wente
> To take hym with a *traye*. *York Plays*, p. 256.

tray^{4} (trā), *n.* [Another spelling of *trey*.] 1. Same as *trey*.—2. The third branch, snag, or point of a deer's antler.

> With brow, bay, *tray*, and crockets complete. *W. Black*.

tray-cloth (trā'klôth), *n.* A piece of cloth, usually of linen damask, used to cover a tray upon which dishes of food are carried.

trayful (trā'fụl), *n.* [< *tray*^{1} + *-ful*.] As much as a tray will hold.

> He has smashed a *trayful* of crockery.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 53.

trays†, **trayse**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *trace*^{2}.

tray-trip† (trā'trip), *n.* [< *tray*^{4} + *trip*^{1}.] An old game at dice, in which success probably depended on throwing a trey or three.

> Shall I play my freedom at *tray-trip*, and become thy bond-slave? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 207.

> Nor play with costarmongers at mumchance, *tray-trip*.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 2.

tre†, *n.* An old spelling of *tree*.

treacher†, *n.* [< ME. *trecher, trychor, trecchour, trechoure*, < OF. *tricheor*, F. *tricheur* = Pr. *trichaire, trichador* (cf. It. *trecchiero*), < ML. *tricator*, < *tricare*, > OF. *tricher, trecher*, cheat, trick: see *trick*^{1}, *v.* For the relation of *treacher* to *trick*, cf. that of *lecher*, formerly also *leacher*, to *lick*. Cf. *treachery*.] A traitor; a cheat; a deceiver.

Of alle the world is Emperour
Gyle my fadir, the *trechour*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7214.

Play not two parts,
Treacher and coward both.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

treacherer†, *n.* [< *treacher* + *-er* (added superfluously, as in *poulterer*, etc.).] Same as *treacher*. [Rare.]

Whose deep ambitious reach was still implor'd
To raise more millions of *treacherers*,
Of homicidial cruel slaughterers.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

treacherous (trech'ėr-us), *a.* [< *treacher, treacher-y* + *-ous*.] 1. Using treachery; violating allegiance or faith pledged; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust.

Thou common friend, that 's without faith or love,
For such is a friend now; *treacherous* man!
Thou hast beguiled my hopes.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 63.

2. Marked by deceitfulness or perfidy; characteristic of a traitor.

You know I am not false, of a *treacherous* nature,
Apt to betray my friend; I have fought for you too.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

Was 't not a most *treacherous* part to arrest a man in the night, and when he is almost drunk?
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 2.

3. Having a good, fair, or sound appearance, but worthless or bad in character or quality; deceptive; not to be depended on or trusted.

The *treacherous* colours the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 492.

To the foot
Treach'rous and false; it [ice] smil'd, and it was cold.
Cowper, Task, v. 176.

=**Syn.** 1. *Faithless*, etc. (see *perfidious*), recreant, treasonable.

treacherously (trech'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a treacherous manner; by treachery.

If you can't be fairly run down by the Hounds, you will be *treacherously* shot by the Huntsmen.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 2.

treacherousness (trech'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The character of being treacherous; breach of faith or allegiance; faithlessness; perfidy.

treachery (trech'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *treacheries* (-iz). [< ME. *trecherie, treccherye, tricherie*, < OF. *trichérie, trecherie*, F. *tricherie* (= Pr. *tricharia* = It. *treccheria*), treachery, < *tricher, trichier, trecher*, cheat: see *trick*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *trickery*.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct; perfidy.

Now am I fawty, & falce, & ferde haf been euer;
Of *trecherye* & vn-thawthe bothe bityde sorȝe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2382.

I am the creatur that il kan fene
Any falsed or *trechere*.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 87.

Those that betray them do no *treachery*.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 3. 24.

=**Syn.** See *perfidious*.

treachetour†, *n.* [An erroneous form, a mixture of *treachour* and *traitor*, perhaps confused with *tregetour*.] A traitor.

The king was by a *Treachetour*
Disguised slaine, ere any thereof thought.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 51.

treachour†, *n.* Same as *treacher*.

treacle (trē'kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *triacle*; < ME. *triacle*, < OF. *triacle*, treacle, F. *thériaque* = Pr. *tiriaca, triacla* = Sp. *teriaca, triaca* = Pg. *theriaga, triaga* = It. *teriaca*, < L. *theriaca*, < Gr. *θηριακή* (sc. *ἀντίδοτος*), an antidote against the (poisonous) bites of wild beasts: see *theriac*.] 1. A medicinal compound of various ingredients, formerly believed to be capable of curing or preventing the effects of poison, particularly the effects of the bite of a serpent. See *theriac*.

And therefore I wel alowe your request in this behalf, that you would haue store of cumfort afore hand ready by you to resorte to, and to lay up in your hart as a *triacle* against the poyson of al desperate dread that might rise of occasion of sore tribulation.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), p. 5.

Having packed up my purchases of books, pictures, casts, *treacle*, &c. (the making and extraordinary ceremony whereof I had been curious to observe, for it is extremely pompous and worth seeing), I departed from Venice.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Treacle, a Physical Composition, made of Vipers and other Ingredients. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

2. More generally, a remedy; a panacea; a sovereign antidote or restorative: often used figuratively.

Crist, which that is to every harm *triacle*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 381.

Love is *triacle* of hevene. *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 146.

The sovran *treacle* of sound doctrine.
Milton, Church Government, ii., Conclusion.

There is, even for the most debauched drunkard that ever was, a sovereign medicine, a rich *triacle*, of force enough to cure and recover his disease.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 157.

3. The spume of sugar in sugar-refineries: so called as resembling in appearance or supposed medicinal properties the ancient theriacal compounds. Treacle is obtained in refining sugar; molasses is the drainings of crude sugar. The name *treacle*, however, is very often given to molasses.

Mrs. Squeers stood at one of the desks, presiding over an immense basin of brimstone and *treacle*, of which delicious compound she administered a large instalment to each boy. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, viii.

4. A saccharine fluid consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch or of the sugar-maple.—5. One of several plants sometimes regarded as antidotes to poison, or named from plants so regarded. See the phrases below.—**Countryman's treacle**, the common rue, *Ruta graveolens*; also, the common valerian and garlic. [Prov. Eng.]—**English treacle**†, the water-germander, *Teucrium Scordium*.—**Poor man's treacle.** Same as *churl's-treacle*; also, the garlic-mustard, *Sisymbrium Alliaria*, and in England the onion, *Allium Cepa*.—**Venice treacle.** See *theriac*.

treacle-mustard (trē'kl-mus"tạ̈rd), *n.* See *mustard*.

treacle-sleep (trē'kl-slēp), *n.* A sweet refreshing sleep. [Colloq.]

I fell first into a sluggish torpor, then into *treacle-sleep*, and so lay sound. *Carlyle*, in Froude (Life in London, viii.).

treacle-wag (trē'kl-wag), *n.* Weak beer in which treacle is a principal ingredient. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

treacle-water (trē'kl-wâ"tėr), *n.* A compound cordial, distilled with a spirituous menstruum from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle, or theriac.

To make *treacle-water*, good in surfeits, &c.—Take the husks of green-walnuts, four handfuls; of the juice of rue, carduus, marigolds, and balm, of each a pint; green perasitis roots, one pound; angelica and masterwort, of each half a pound; the leaves of scordium four handfuls; old Venice-treacle and mithridate, of each eight ounces; six quarts of canary; of vinegar three quarts, and of lime-juice one quart: which being two days digested in a bath in a close vessel, distill them in sand.
The Closet of Rarities (1706). (*Nares.*)

treacle-wormseed (trē'kl-wėrm"sēd), *n.* Same as *treacle-mustard*.

treacliness (trē'kli-nes), *n.* Resemblance to treacle; viscosity. [Rare.]

The property of viscosity or *treaclyness* possessed more or less by all fluids is the general influence conducive to steadiness. *Nature*, XXX. 89.

treacly (trē'kli), *a.* [< *treacle* + *-y*^{1}.] Composed of or like treacle· abounding in treacle; sweet and viscous.

tread (tred), *v.*; pret. *trod*, pp. *trod, trodden*, ppr. *treading*. [< ME. *treden* (pret. *trad*, pp. *troden, treden*), < AS. *tredan* (pret. *træd*, pp. *treden*) = OS. *tredan* = OFries. *treda* = D. *treden* = MLG. LG. *treden* = OHG. *tretan*, MHG. G. *treten* = Icel. *trodha* = Sw. *tråda* = Dan. *træde* = Goth. *trudan*, tread. The Icel. and Goth. show a different vowel. Hence ult. *trade*^{1}, *trode, trod*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To set the foot down, as on the ground.

Ther nis, ywis, no serpent so cruel
Whan man *tret* on his tayl, ne half so fel,
As womman is, when she hath caught an ire.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 294.

The smallest worm will turn being *trodden* on.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 17.

2. To press or be put down on or as on the ground.

Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall *tread* shall be yours. Deut. xi. 24.

3. To walk; step; especially, to walk with a more or less stately, measured, or cautious step.

Whan they han goon nat fully half a myle,
Ryght as they wolde han *troden* over a style.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 250.

Has it a corn? or does it walk on conscience,
It *treads* so gingerly?
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

O welcome, Sir Oluf! now lat thy love gae,
And *tread* wi' me in the dance sae gay.
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 299).

On burnish'd hooves his war-horse *trode*.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

4. To copulate, as birds: said especially of a cock-bird.

When turtles *tread*, and rooks, and daws.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 915.

To have the black ox tread on one's foot†. See *ox*.—**To tread awry.** See *awry*.—**To tread in one's steps** (or **footsteps**), to follow one closely; imitate one.

The boys take all after their father, and covet to *tread in his steps*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

To tread on or **upon.** (*a*) To trample; set the foot on in contempt.

Thou shalt *tread upon* their high places.
Deut. xxxiii. 29.

(*b*) To follow closely.

Year *treads on* year. *Wordsworth.*

To tread on one's toes, to vex, offend, interfere with, or hurt one.

Presently found he could not turn about
Nor take a step i' the case and fail to *tread*
On some *one's toes*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 130.

To tread on or **upon the heels of**, to follow close upon.

One woe doth *tread upon* another's *heel*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 164.

To tread on the neck of. See *neck*.

II. *trans.* 1. To step or walk on.

My roof receives me not; 'tis air I *tread*;
And, at each step, I feel my advanced head
Knock out a star in heaven!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 1.

She herself had *trod* Sicilian fields. *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

2. To beat or press with the feet: as, a well-*trodden* path.

I have *trodden* the winepress alone. Isa. lxiii. 3.

They should have stabb'd me where I lay; . . .
They should have *trod* me into clay.
Tennyson, Oriana.

3. To crush under the foot; trample in contempt or hatred.

Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise up against us. Ps. xliv. 5.

Cammomill *trodden* doth the farther spred,
And the palme prest the higher lifts his head.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

We should not submit to be *trodden* quite flat by the first heavy-heeled aggressor that came along.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, iii.

4. To dance.

We have measured many miles
To *tread* a measure with her on this grass.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 185.

5. To walk.

I am resolv'd
To forsake Malta, *tread* a pilgrimage
To fair Jerusalem, for my lady's soul.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

6. To copulate with or cover, as a bird.

What shall I say of the House-Cock, which *treads* any hen? *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 47.

To tread down, to crush or destroy, as by trampling under foot.

Look on every one that is proud, and bring him low; and *tread down* the wicked in their place. Job xl. 12.

To tread one's shoes straight, to walk straight; go carefully or discreetly; be circumspect. [Slang.]

And I've heard the old man say, sir, I was further told, how he had to *tread his shoes straight* about what books he showed publicly.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 318.

To tread out. (*a*) To press out with the feet, as wine or grain.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he *treadeth out* the corn. Deut. xxv. 4.

(*b*) To destroy, extinguish, or obliterate by or as by treading or trampling.

A little fire is quickly *trodden out*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 7.

To tread the bounds. Same as *to beat the bounds*. See *bound*^{1}.—**To tread the stage** or **the boards**, to act as a stage-player; perform a part in a drama.

So once were rang'd the sons of ancient Rome,
A noble show! while Roscius *trod the stage*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 597.

To tread under foot, to trample on; despise; treat with contempt.

If ever men *tread under foot* the Son of God, it is when they think themselves to be above the need of him.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

To tread water, in swimming, to move the feet and hands regularly up and down, while keeping the body in an erect position, in order to keep the head above the water.

tread (tred), *n.* [< *tread, v.* Cf. *trade*^{1}.] 1. A step or stepping; footing; pressure with the foot.

She is coming, my own, my sweet;
Were it ever so airy a *tread*,
My heart would hear her and beat.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 11.

I cross my floor with a nervous *tread*.
Whittier, Demon of the Study.

2†. Way; track; path. See *trade*^{1}, *n.*, 2.—3. Copulation, as of birds.—4. The cicatricula of an egg: so called from the former erroneous belief that it appeared only in fecundated eggs laid by the hen after the tread of the cock. Compare *treadle.*—5. Manner of stepping: as, a horse with a good *tread.*—6. The flat or horizontal part of a step or stair; a tread-board.—7. The length of a ship's keel.—8. The bearing surface of a wheel or of a runner on a road or rail.—9. The part of a rail on which the wheels bear.—10. The part of a stilt on which the foot rests.—11. That part of the sole of a boot or shoe which touches the ground in walking.—12. The top of the banquette of a fortification, on which soldiers stand to fire.—13. The upper side of the bed of a lathe between the head-stock and the back-center.—14. The width from pedal to pedal of a bicycle. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 346.—15. A wound on the coronet of a horse's foot, produced by the shoe of either hind or fore foot of the opposite side.—**Rubber tread**, a piece of rubber, usually roughened or corrugated on one side, fastened on a car- or carriage-step to give a secure foothold.

tread-behind (tred'bẹ-hīnd″), *n.* A doubling; an endeavor to escape from a pursuer by falling behind. [Rare.]

> His tricks and traps and *tread-behinds.*
> *Naylor*, Reynard the Fox, p. 20. (*Davies.*)

tread-board (tred'bōrd), *n.* 1. The horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed.—2. One of the boards of a treadmill upon which its operator steps.

treader (tred'ėr), *n.* [< *tread* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which treads.

> The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses.
> Isa. xvi. 10

tread-fowl† (tred'foul), *n.* [ME. *tredefowl;* < *tread, v.,* + obj. *fowl.*] A cock.

> Thow woldest han been a *tredefowel* aright
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 57.

treading (tred'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tread, v.*] 1. The act of setting down the foot; a step.

> My feet were almost gone, my *treadings* had well-nigh slipt. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. lxxiii. 2.

> *Treading* consists in pressing and kneading the clay-paste little by little with bare feet. *Glass-making*, p. 30.

2. That which is trampled down.

> The off horse walks on the grass, but outside of the line of cut; consequently, his *treadings* are met by the machine on the return journey, and cut clean. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 28.

3. The act of the cock in copulation.

treadle (tred'l), *n.* [Also *treddle;* < ME. *tredyl*, < AS. *tredel*, a step, < *tredan*, tread: see *tread.*] 1. A lever designed to be moved by the foot to impart motion to a machine, as a lathe, sewing-machine, or bicycle. It consists usually of a form of lever connected by a rod with a crank; but other forms employ straps or cords for transmitting the power. In the bicycle the treadle is practically the crank itself. In the organ, particularly the pipe-organ, and many machines, the drop-press, etc., where the treadle does not impart a rotary motion, but only starts, stops, or otherwise controls the machine or instrument, it is more properly a *pedal*, but in the reed-organ the foot-levers by which the feeders are operated are called either *treadles* or *pedals*. See cuts under *pegger, potter, reed-organ, ripple, sewing-machine,* and *spring-hammer.*

2. The tough ropy or stringy part of the white of an egg; the chalaza: so called because formerly supposed to be the male sperm. Compare *tread*, 4.

treadle (tred'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *treadled*, ppr. *treadling.* [< *treadle, n.*] To operate a treadle; specifically, in playing a reed-organ, to operate the feeders by means of the foot-levers or pedals.

treadle-machine (tred'l-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A small printing-press worked by the pressure of the foot on a treadle.

treadler (tred'lėr), *n.* [< *treadle* + *-er*^{1}.] One who works a treadle.—**Treadlers' cramp**, an occupation neurosis affecting sewing-machine operators, scissors-grinders, and others who use treadle-machines: of a similar nature to *writers' cramp* (which see, under *writer*).

> A case of *Treadler's Cramp.* *Lancet*, 1891, I. 410.

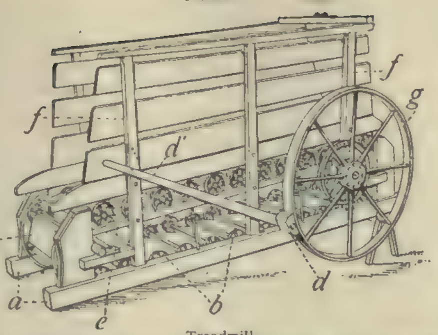
treadling (tred'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *treadle, v.*] The act of using the treadles or pedals of a reed-organ.

treadmill (tred'mil), *n.* [< *tread* + *mill*^{1}.] 1. An appliance for producing rotary motion by the weight of a man or men, or of an animal, as a horse, stepping on movable steps connected with a revolving cylinder or wheel. The name is now rarely given to industrial appliances of this nature, but chiefly to those used as means of punishment in some prisons. Compare *horse-power*, 3, and see cut in next column.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a monotonous and wearisome round, as of occupation or exertion: as, the *treadmill* of business.

> The everlasting *tread-mill* of antecedent and consequent goes round and round, but we can neither rest nor make progress. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 187.

tread-softly (tred'sôft'li), *n.* The spurge-nettle *Jatropha urens*, variety *stimulosa* (or *J. stimulosa*), found from Virginia to Florida and Louisiana. It is a herbaceous plant with a long perennial root, a low weed armed with white bristles half an inch long, which sting severely. Also called *stinging-bush.*



Treadmill.

a, bottom timbers of frame; *b*, rollers attached to the treads, one of which is fully shown at *c*; *d*, *d'*, brake-shoe and brake-lever respectively, used in stopping the machine; *e*, one of the two inclined planes on opposite sides of the machine upon which the rollers *b* run; *f*, inclosure for horse or mule which operates the machine; *g*, driving-wheel, which in use is belted to the machine to be driven.

treadwheel (tred'hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for utilizing the weight of men or animals to produce rotary motion, which can then be applied to various mechanical purposes. It is of two principal forms: (*a*) A hollow cylinder set with the axis horizontal. An animal, as a dog, walks on the inner surface of the cylinder, to which battens are secured as a foothold, and thus revolves it. (*b*) A large flat disk of wood or other material set at an angle of about twenty degrees with the horizon. The animal which moves it stands on the disk at one side of the axis or pivot; its weight causes the disk to turn, and it is thus compelled to continue walking in order to keep its footing.

treague† (trēg), *n.* [< It. *tregua* = Sp. *tregua* = Pg. *tregoa* = Pr. *trega, tregua, treva, trev* = OF. *treve, trive,* F. *trêve*, < ML. *treuga* (also, after OF., *treva*), a truce, < Goth. *triggwa* = OHG. *triuwa* = OS. *treuwa* = AS. *treów*, truth, truce: see *true, truce.*] A truce.

> She them besought, during their quiet *treague*,
> Into her lodging to repaire awhile.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 33.

treason (trē'zn), *n.* [< ME. *treson, tresun, treisun, traisoun, trayson,* < OF. *trahison, traisson, traison,* F. *trahison* = Pr. *traicio, traazo, tracio, trassio* = Sp. *traicion* = Pg. *traição*, < L. *traditio(n-)*, a giving up, surrender, delivery, tradition, < *tradere*, pp. *traditus*, give up, deliver over, betray: see *tradition*, of which *treason* is a doublet.] 1. A betraying; treachery; breach of faith.

> The false Genelon,
> He that purchased the *treson*
> Of [*i. e.*, toward] Rowland and of Olivere.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1122.

> He that did by *treason* work our fall
> By *treason* hath delivered thee to us.
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, v. 4.

> Britton . . . more clearly states the idea of "betrayal" as distinct from that of "lese-majesty," and includes in *treason* any mischief done to one to whom the doer represents himself as a friend. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 463.

Specifically—2. Violation by a subject of his allegiance to his sovereign or liege lord, or to the chief authority of the state. In old English law it was (*a*) against the king or supreme power of the state, and more specifically called *high treason*, or (*b*) against any other superior, as a master, etc., and called *petit treason* or *petty treason*. Various offenses falling far short of what is now deemed treason, such as counterfeiting money, were so considered. By modern law in England treason, more specifically called *high treason*, includes such offenses as imagining the king's (or queen's) death (that is, proposing to kill, maim, or restrain him), or levying war against him, adhering to his enemies, killing his wife or eldest son or heir, violating his wife or daughter or heir's wife, or killing the chancellor, treasurer, or a justice in office. Treason against the United States consists only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, or in giving their enemies aid and comfort; treason against a State is generally defined as consisting in hostility to a State only. The former punishment for treason in England was that the condemned should be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there be hanged and disemboweled alive, and then beheaded and quartered; and a conviction was followed by forfeiture of land and goods, and attainder of blood; but the penalty is now hanging.

> Those that care to keep your royal person
> From *treason's* secret knife and traitor's rage.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 174.

> *Treason* doth never prosper: what 's the reason?
> For if it prosper, none dare call it *treason.*
> *Sir John Harington*, Of Treason.

> *Treason* is a breach of allegiance, and can be committed by him only who owes allegiance, either perpetual or temporary. *Marshall.*

Constructive treason, anything which, though lacking treasonable intent, is declared by law to be treason and punishable as such. Numerous acts suggestive of disaffection were formerly punished as constructive treason upon the pretext that they were in law equivalent to actual treason. Hence the provision of the Constitution of the United States (Art. III. § 3), according to which "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court. The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted."

> Lord George Gordon was thrown into the Tower, and was tried before Lord Mansfield on the charge of high treason for levying war upon the Crown. The charge was what is termed by lawyers *constructive treason.* It rested upon the assertion that the agitation which he had created and led was the originating cause of the outrages that had taken place.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

High treason. See def. 3.—**Misprision of treason.** See *misprision*^{1}.—**Petit** or **petty treason**, the crime of killing a person to whom the offender owes duty or subjection, as for a servant to kill his master, or a wife her husband. As a name for a specific offense the term is no longer used, such crimes being now deemed murder only.—**Statute of Treasons**, an English statute of 1352 (25 Edw. III., c. 2) declaring, for the first time, what offenses should be adjudged treason.—**Treason Felony Act.** See *felony.*=**Syn.** See *perfidious.*

treasonable (trē'zn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *treason* + *-able.*] Of or pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

> Hark, how the villain would close now, after his *treasonable* abuses! *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 347.

=**Syn.** See *perfidious.*

treasonableness (trē'zn-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being treasonable.

treasonably (trē'zn-ạ-bli), *adv.* In a treasonable manner.

treason-felony (trē'zn-fel″ọn-i), *n.* In *Eng. law*, the offense of compassing, imagining, devising, or intending to deprive the king or queen of the crown, or to levy war within the realm, in order forcibly to compel the change of royal measures, or to intimidate either house of Parliament, or to excite an invasion in any of the crown's dominions.

treasonous (trē'zn-us), *a.* [< *treason* + *-ous.*] Treasonable.

> He had giv'n first his military Oath to Anlas, whom if he had betrai'd, the King might suspect him of like *treasonous* minde towards himself. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

treasonry†, *n.* [< *treason* + *-ry.*] Treason.

> I am right rad of *treasonrie.*
> *Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 27).

treasony†, *n.* [< *treason* + *-y*^{3}.] Treason; treachery.

> It is tauld me the day, sir knight,
> Ye've done me *treasonie.*
> *Young Waters* (Child's Ballads, III. 303).

treasure (trezh'ụr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *threasure, threasor*, in awkward imitation of the L. spelling *thesaurus;* < ME. *tresure, tresur, tresor, tresore, tresour,* < OF. *tresor*, later *thresor*, F. *trésor*, with unorig. *r*, prop. **tesor*, = Pr. *thesaur* = Sp. *tesoro*, OSp. also *tresoro* = Pg. *thesouro* = It. *tesoro* (dial. *trasoro*), < L. *thesaurus*, < Gr. *θησαυρός*, a store laid up, treasure, a treasure-house, store-house, chest, < *τιθέναι*, set, place: see *thesis, theme, do*^{1}. Cf. *thesaurus.*] 1. Money or jewels in store; wealth accumulated; riches hoarded; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve.

> The value of a mine is a matter for a Kings *Threasor.*
> *John Dee* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 38).

> If thou be'st death, I'll give thee England's *treasure*,
> Enough to purchase such another island,
> So thou wilt let me live, and feel no pain.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 2.

2. Specifically, gold or silver, either as it comes from the mine, or in bullion, coin, or plate; especially, coin.

> The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,
> Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 125.

3. A quantity of anything gathered together; a store; a wealth.

> We have *treasures* in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey. Jer. xli. 8.

4. Something which is greatly valued; that which is highly prized or very valuable.

> O Jephthah, judge of Israel, what a *treasure* hadst thou! . . .
> "One fair daughter, and no more,
> The which he loved passing well."
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 423.

> This gentleman, as humble as you see him,
> Is even this kingdom's *treasure.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 1.

> As bees flee hame wi' lades o' *treasure.*
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

5†. A treasure-house; a treasury.

> Asa took all the silver and the gold that were left in the *treasures* of the house of the Lord, and the *treasures* of the king's house. 1 Ki. xv. 18.

"Will" will fulfil the *treasure* of thy love.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxvi.

Treasure of merits, in *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the merits of Christ and the saints treasured up, from which satisfaction is made, as of a debt, for the sins of others.

Indulgence . . . is "a juridical absolution," including a payment of the debt from the *treasure of* the *merits* of Christ and the saints. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 441.

treasure (trezh′ṳ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *treasured*, ppr. *treasuring*. [< *treasure, n.*] 1. To hoard up; lay up in store; collect and lay up, as money or other valuables, for future use or for preservation; accumulate; store: usually with *up*.

And her merchandise and her hire shall be holiness to the Lord: it shall not be *treasured* nor laid up.
Isa. xxiii. 18.

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
Since all things lost on earth are *treasured* there.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 114.

Prayers uttered in secret, according to God's will, are *treasured up* in God's Book of Life.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 245.

2. To retain carefully in the mind: often with *up*.

Mem'ry, like the bee, . . .
The quintessence of all he read
Had *treasur'd up* before.
Cowper, Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

The patient search and vigil long
Of him who *treasures up* a wrong.
Byron, Mazeppa, x.

3. To regard as precious; prize.

Somewhat did the fresh young day beguile
His *treasured* sorrow when he woke next morn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 97.

4†. To furnish or endow with treasures; enrich. [Rare.]

Treasure thou some place
With beauty's treasure, ere it be self-kill'd.
Shak., Sonnets, vi.

treasure-chest (trezh′ṳ̄r-chest), *n.* 1. A strong box made to contain gold, silver, jewels, or other articles of value.—2. Figuratively, a treasury.

A mere review, however, of the payments into and out of the national *treasure-chest* only tells part of the truth.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 6.

treasure-city (trezh′ṳ̄r-sit″i), *n.* A city for stores and magazines.

And they built for Pharaoh *treasure cities* [store cities, R. V.], Pithom and Raamses. Ex. i. 11.

treasure-flower (trezh′ṳ̄r-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Gazania*. *G. Pavonia*, distinguished as the *peacock treasure-flower*, has heads nearly 3 inches broad and of an orange color with a dark center, expanding only in sunshine. It is an ornament of the wayside in South Africa, and has long been cultivated in greenhouses.

treasure-house (trezh′ṳ̄r-hous), *n.* [< ME. *tresurehous*; < *treasure* + *house*^{1}.] A house or building where treasures and stores are kept; a place where hoarded riches or precious things are kept; a treasury.

So in the Italian language the first that made it aspire to be a *Treasure-house* of Science were the Poets Dante, Boccace, and Petrarch.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 21.

treasurer (trezh′ṳ̄r-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *threasurer*; < ME. *tresurer*, *tresurere*, *tresorer*, *tresorere*, *tresourer*, *treserour*, < OF. *tresorer*, *tresorier*, *thresorier*, F. *trésorier* = Pr. *thesaurier* = Sp. *tesorero* = Pg. *thesoureiro* = It. *tesoriere*, < ML. *thesaurarius*, a treasurer, < *thesaurus*, a treasure: see *treasure*.] 1. One who or that which treasures or stores up; one who has charge of treasure.

Out of this toune help me through your might,
Sin that ye wole nat ben my *tresorere*.
Chaucer, Purse, l. 18.

And when thy ruins shall disclaim
To be the *treasurer* of his name,
His name, that cannot die, shall be
An everlasting monument to thee.
B. Jonson, Epitaph on Drayton (Underwoods, xvii.).

2. Specifically, one who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority; also, one who has the charge of collected funds, such as those belonging to incorporated companies or private societies.

Now speke y wylle of *tresurere* [of a lord's household].
Husbonde and housewyf he is in fere;
Of the resayuer he shalle resayue, . . .
The *tresurer* schalle gyfe alkyn wage.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

Lord high treasurer, formerly, a great officer of the British crown, who had under his charge and government all the sovereign's revenue. The duties of the lord high treasurer are now discharged by commissioners entitled *Lords of the Treasury*. See *treasury*.

Originally the chief financial minister of the Crown was the *Lord High Treasurer*, with whom was associated at an early date a Chancellor of the Exchequer. But in the reign of George I. the great office of *Lord High Treasurer* was, in English phrase, put permanently "into commission": its duties, that is, were intrusted to a board instead of to a single individual. *W. Wilson*, State, § 696.

Lord high treasurer of Scotland, formerly, an officer whose duty it was to examine and pass the accounts of the sheriffs and others concerned in levying the revenues of the kingdom, to receive resignations of lands and other subjects, and to revise, compound, and pass signatures, gifts of tutory, etc. In 1663 the lord high treasurer was declared president of the court of exchequer.—**Treasurer of a county**, in England, an official who keeps the county stock, which is raised by rating every parish yearly, and is disposed to charitable uses. There are two treasurers in each county, chosen by the majority of the justices of the peace, etc., at Easter sessions.—**Treasurer of the household**, an official in the lord steward's department of the royal household of the United Kingdom, who bears a white staff, and ranks next to the lord steward. He is a member of the privy council and of the ministry, and is a peer or a peer's son.—**Treasurer of the poor**, in Delaware, a State officer having charge of certain departments of the administration of State charities.—**Treasurer of the United States**, an officer of the Treasury Department who receives and keeps the moneys of the United States, disbursing them only upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, and duly recorded and countersigned. The payment of interest on the public debt, and the issue and redemption of notes, are in his charge. States, cities, boroughs, and towns also have treasurers; in some cases the State treasurer has the title of *treasurer and receiver-general*.

treasurership (trezh′ṳ̄r-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *treasurer* + *-ship*.] The office of treasurer.

The king landed on the 9th of February, 1432; on the 26th Hungerford had to resign the *treasurership* to John lord le Scrope of Masham. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 336.

treasuress (trezh′ṳ̄r-es), *n.* [< *treasurer* + *-ess*.] A woman who has charge of a treasure; a female treasurer. [Rare.]

You, Lady Muse, whom Jove the counsellor
Begot of Memory, wisdom's *treasuress*.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

treasure-trove (trezh′ṳ̄r-trōv′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thresor trouve*; < MF. *tresor trove*, < OF. **tresor trove*, a treasure found: *tresor*, treasure; *trove*, pp. of *trover*, *trouver*, find: see *trover*.] Treasure found and appropriated; specifically, in *Eng. law*, any money or coin, gold, silver plate, or bullion, of unknown ownership, found hidden in the earth or in any private place. In this case, in English law, the treasure belongs to the crown; but if the owner is known, or is ascertained after the treasure is found, the owner and not the crown is entitled to it. It is, however, the practice of the crown to pay the finder the full value of the property on its being delivered up. On the other hand, should the finder conceal or appropriate it, he is guilty of an indictable offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. In the United States the term is not often used, and has no technical legal meaning. The finder of a thing upon land is, if the owner be unknown, its lawful custodian, and if he cannot be found becomes its owner. If the former owner is found, the finder cannot withhold the thing to exact a reward, unless such reward has been offered.

Your honor knoweth that *Thresor trouve* is a very casuall thing; and of which, althowgh the Prerogative of the Queens Majestie do entitle to her a proprietie, yet how seldome her Grace hath hitherto receyved any commodity therby, it is to your honor better known than unto me.
John Dee (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 37).

treasurous† (trezh′ṳ̄r-us), *a.* [< *treasure* + *-ous*.] Worthy of being treasured, prized, or regarded as a treasure. [Rare.]

Goddess full of grace,
And *treasurous* angel t' all the human race.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Earth, l. 29.

treasury (trezh′ṳ̄r-i), *n.*; pl. *treasuries* (-iz). [< ME. *tresorie*, *tresorye*, *thresorye*, *tresoure*, < OF. *tresorie*, contr. of *tresorerie*, *thresoreric*, F. *trésorerie* = Pr. *thezauraria* = Sp. *tesoreria* = It. *tesoreria* = Pg. *thesouraria*, *thesouria*, < ML. *thesauraria*, a treasury, < L. *thesaurus*, treasure: see *treasure*.] 1. A house, room, or chest where treasure is laid up.

And zet is the Plate of Gold in the *Thresorye* of the Chirche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 18.

And Jesus sat over against the *treasury*, and beheld how the people cast money into the *treasury*. Mark xii. 41.

2. Figuratively, that wherein something precious is stored or secured; a repository.

O Glastonbury, Glastonbury, the *treasurie* of the carcases of so famous and so many persons!
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 7.

Canon law as a code, and the civil law of Rome as a *treasury* of procedure, working together in the hands of ecclesiastical lawyers, may be for the moment looked at together. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 313.

3. Specifically, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government; also, a place where the funds of an incorporated company or private society are deposited and disbursed.

The *treasury* was well filled, and, as against France and Scotland, England was of one mind.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 360.

4. A department of government which has control over the collection, management, and expenditure of the public revenue. See *Department of the Treasury*, under *department*. The duties of this department of the British government are now performed by a board of five lords commissioners instead of a lord high treasurer, as formerly. The chief of these commissioners, or first lord of the treasury, is usually prime minister, and may be a member of either house of Parliament. The virtual head of the treasury is the chancellor of the exchequer. (See *chancellor*, 3 (*c*).) The duties of the three remaining members of the board, the junior lords, are merely formal, the heaviest part of the executive functions devolving on the two joint secretaries of the department (the *patronage secretary* and the *financial secretary*), who are also members of the lower house, and on a permanent secretary. The custody of the public revenue is vested in the exchequer, but the function of payment belongs to the treasury, consequently all sums withdrawn from the exchequer must be vouched for by a treasury warrant. The treasury has the appointment of all officers engaged in the collection of the public revenue; the army, navy, and civil-service supplies are issued under its authority; and all exceptional cases and disputes relating to the public revenue are referred to its decision. Several important state departments are under the general authority or regulation of the treasury.
5. The officers of the British treasury department.—6. A name given to a class of subterranean monuments consisting usually of a solid structure of masonry, of domical form, often with pseudo-vaulting in horizontal courses, either wholly underground or covered with a tumulus. Familiar examples are the structures of this type at Mycenæ and at Orchomenus, in Greece. The name is erroneous, as these structures are now recognized as tombs.
7†. Treasure.

Thy sumptuous buildings and thy wife's attire
Have cost a mass of public *treasury*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 134.

Independent Treasury system, or **Subtreasury system**, the present system of fiscal administration of the United States government, whereby certain officers, under bonds, receive, disburse, transfer, and account to the Secretary of the Treasury for the moneys of the government. Formerly the public moneys were deposited with the State banks, or, during their existence, with the first and second United States banks. In 1840 a law was enacted which directed that rooms, vaults, and safes be procured in which to keep the public money, that four receivers-general be appointed, and that the United States mint and the branch mint at New Orleans be places of deposit. The treasurers of the United States and of the mints, the receivers-general, and all other officers charged with the custody of public money, were required to give bonds for its care and transfer when ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury or Postmaster-General, and after June 30th, 1843, payments to or by the United States were to be exclusively in gold and silver. The next year the law was repealed, but in 1846 it was reënacted substantially, and has been continued ever since, with some changes. In 1863 the national banks were authorized to receive deposits of the public money, except receipts from customers, after furnishing proper security therefor.—**Lords commissioners of the Treasury.** See def. 5.—**Register of the Treasury.** See *register*^{2}.—**Solicitor of the Treasury.** See *solicitor*.—**Treasury bench**, the front bench or row of seats on the right hand of the Speaker in the British House of Commons: so called because occupied by the first lord of the treasury (when a commoner), the chancellor of the exchequer, and other members of the ministry.—**Treasury bill**, an instrument of credit issued by the British government to the highest bidder when money is needed by the Commissioners of the Treasury. These bills are drawn for three or six months, and as they bear no interest are tendered for at a discount, which varies with the rate current in the money-market.—**Treasury board**, the five lords commissioners of the British Treasury.—**Treasury note**, a note or bill issued by the Treasury Department, on the authority of the government, and receivable for government dues.—**Treasury warrant**, a warrant or voucher issued by the treasury for sums disbursed by the exchequer.

treat (trēt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also sometimes *traict*; < ME. *treten*, < OF. *treter*, *traiter*, *traicter* F. *traiter* = Pr. *tractar* = Sp. Pg. *tratar* = It. *trattare*, < L. *tractare*, handle, freq. of *trahere*, draw: see *tract*^{1}, *tract*^{2}, *v.* Cf. *entreat*, *retreat*.] I. *trans.* 1. To behave to or toward; conduct one's self in a certain manner with respect to; use.

She showed a little dislike at my raillery; and, by her bridling up, I perceived she expected to be *treated* hereafter not as Jenny Distaff, but Mrs. Tranquillus.
Steele, Tatler, No. 104.

The doctrines and rites of the established religion they *treated* with decent reverence. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

They [persons] melt so fast into each other that they are like grass and trees, and it needs an effort to *treat* them as individuals. *Emerson*, Nominalist and Realist.

2†. To discuss; discourse of; consider.

And thei camen to Cafarnaum. And whanne thei weren in the hous he axide hem, What *tretiden* ȝe in the weie?
Wyclif, Mark ix. 32.

From this tyme forth, tyme is to holde my peas;
Hit werieth me this matier for to *trete*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 54.

3†. To address; discourse to.

Then Teutra tho triet men *tretid* o this wise:
"Ye worshipfull weghes, well be you euer."
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5309.

4†. To negotiate; settle.

This worthy man cometh to me
Here, as I beleue, for to *trete* a pees.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4173.

I went to see Sir John Stonehouse, with whom I was *treating* a marriage between my Sonn and his daughter-in-law. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 27, 1679.

5. To handle, manipulate, or develop in any manner, especially in writing or speaking, or by any of the processes of art.

Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

The way in which he [Berlioz] *treats* it in several parts of the first movement has some of the characteristic qualities of the best kind of development of ideas and figures, in the purely musical sense. *Grove*, Dict. Music, IV. 39.

6. To look upon; consider; regard.

The Court of Rome *treats* it as the immediate suggestion of Hell—open to no forgiveness.
De Quincey, Military Nun, v. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

7. To manage in the application of remedies: as, to *treat* a fever or a patient.

Disease is to be *treated* by anything that is proved to cure it. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 318.

8. To subject to the action of some chemical agent or reagent.—**9.** To entertain; give a pleasure or treat to; especially, to entertain without expense to the recipient; give food or drink to, as a compliment or an expression of friendliness or regard.

With apples sweet he did me *treat*.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 198).

"Sir, if you please, I beg that I may *treat* miss." "We'll settle that another time," answered Mr. Branghton, and put down a guinea. Two tickets of admission were given to him. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xxi.

After leaving it and passing out of the two circles of walls, I *treated* myself, in the most infatuated manner, to another walk round the Cité.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 153.

10†. To entreat; beseech; solicit.

Now here's a friend doth to thy fame confesse
Thy wit were greater if thy worke were lesse.
He from thy labour *treats* thee to give o're,
And then thy ease and wit will be much more.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To discourse; handle in writing or speaking; make discussion: formerly used absolutely, now followed usually by *of*, rarely by *upon*.

Now wol I speke of othes false and grete
A word or two, as olde books *trete* [var. *entrete*].
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 168.

A wonder stranger ne'er was known
Than what I now shall *treat upon*.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 218).

First, we *treat of* Dress.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. To negotiate, especially for peace; discuss terms of accommodation: used absolutely or with a limiting phrase.

I do perceive
Two armèd men single, that give us summons
As they would *treat*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

The Britans, finding themselvs maister'd in fight, forthwith send Embassadors to *treat* of peace.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Wearied and driven to despair, these soldiers were willing to *treat*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 439.

3. To give an entertainment which costs the recipient nothing; especially, to bear the expense of food, drink, or any pleasure for another as a compliment or expression of good will. Compare *to stand treat*, under *treat*, *n.* [Colloq.]

Our gen'rous Scenes for Friendship we repeat;
And, if we don't Delight, at least we *Treat*.
Prior, Prol. to the Orphan.

treat (trēt), *n.* [< ME. *trete* (orig. in two syllables: see *treaty*): see the verb.] **1†.** Parley; conference; treaty; discourse; discussion.

Comynycasyon and *trete* schold be had betwyxt hys counsayle and myne. *Paston Letters*, I. 75.

To leave to him that lady for excheat,
Or bide him batteill without further *treat*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 16.

2. An entertainment given as a compliment or expression of regard.

If she will go! why, did you ever know a widow refuse a *treat?* no more than a lawyer a fee.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

I dined with Mr. Addison and Dick Stuart, lord Mountjoy's brother: a *treat* of Addison's.
Swift, Journal to Stella, vii.

3. Something given as an entertainment; something paid for in compliment to another.

About four in the afternoon my wife and I by water to Captain Lambert's, where we took great pleasure in their turret-garden, . . . and afterwards had a very handsome *treate*, and good musique that she made upon the harpsichon. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 195.

4. One's turn to treat (see *treat*, *v. i.*, 3); especially, one of several rounds of drinks: as, it is my *treat* now. [Colloq.]—**5.** Anything which affords much pleasure; that which is peculiarly enjoyable; unusual gratification.

Carrion is a *treat* to dogs, ravens, vultures, fish.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xix.

6†. An entreaty.

At last he headlong made
To us to shore, with wofull *treats* and teares.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

Dutchman's treat, Dutch treat, a repast or other entertainment in which each person pays for himself. [Slang, U. S.]—**To stand treat**, to pay the expenses of an entertainment for another or others; entertain gratuitously; treat. [Colloq.]

They went out to Versailles with their families; loyally *stood treat* to the ladies at the restaurateur's.
Thackeray, Philip, xx.

treatable† (trē′tạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *tretable*, *traitable*, F. *traitable* = Sp. *tratable* = Pg. *tratavel* = It. *trattabile*, < L. *tractabilis*, manageable, tractable, < *tractare*, manage, treat: see *treat*. Cf. *tractable*, a doublet of *treatable*.] **1.** Tractable; well-disposed; affable.

I . . . gan me aqueynte
With him, and fond him so *tretable*,
Right wonder skilful and resonable.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 533.

2. Yielding; complaisant.

Leteth youre ire, and beth somwhat *tretable*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 411.

God had furnished him with excellent endowments of nature, a *treatable* disposition, a strong memory, and a ready invention. *Parr*, Abp. Usher, p. 2. (*Latham.*)

3. Disposed; inclined.

Tretable to alle gode.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 923.

4. Moderate; not violent or excessive.

Yet somewhat there is why a virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* dissolution than to be suddenly cut off in a moment.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

His [the country parson's] voice is humble, his words *treatable* and slow. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, vi.

treatably† (trē′tạ-bli), *adv.* [ME. *tretably*; < *treatable* + *-ly*^{2}.] Tractably; smoothly; with ease or moderation.

So *treatablie* speakyng as possible thou can,
That the hearers therof may thee vnderstan.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

There will be always some skilful persons which can teach a way how to grind *treatably* the Church with jaws that shall scarce move. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

Not too fast; say [recite] *tretably*.
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

treater (trē′tėr), *n.* [< *treat* + *-er*^{1}.] One who treats, in any sense of the word.

treating (trē′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *treat*, *v.*] The act of one who treats, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) The practice of inviting one to drink as a compliment or as a civility, often in return for the like favor previously shown. (*b*) Bribing in parliamentary (or other) elections with meat and drink; in *Eng. law*, the offense committed by a candidate who corruptly gives, causes to be given, or is accessory to giving, or pays, wholly or in part, expenses for meat, drink, entertainment, or provision for any person, before, during, or after an election, in order to be elected or for being elected, or for corruptly influencing any person to give or refrain from giving his vote. A voter who corruptly accepts treating is disqualified for the pending election, and his vote is void.

treating-house† (trē′ting-hous), *n.* A house of refreshment.

The taverns and *treating-houses* have eas'd you of a round income. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 287. (*Davies.*)

treatise (trē′tis), *n.* [< ME. *tretis*, *tretys*, a treatise; appar. a var., by confusion with *tretis*, made, esp. well made (see *tretis*^{2}), of *trety*, *tretee*, treaty: see *treaty*.] **1†.** Discourse; talk; tale.

But lest my liking might too sudden seem,
I would have salved it with a longer *treatise*.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 317.

2. A written composition in which the principles of a particular subject are discussed or explained. A treatise is of an indefinite length; but the word ordinarily implies more form and method than an essay, and less fullness or copiousness than a system: yet the phrase *systematic treatise* is a very common designation of some classes of scientific writings.

And amonges alle, I schewed hym this *Tretys* that I had made aftre informacioun of men that knewen of thinges that I had not seen my self.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

The former *treatise* have I made, O Theophilus, of all that Jesus began both to do and teach. Acts i. 1.

3†. A treaty.

Crysede . . .
Ful bisily to Juppiter besoghte,
Geve hym meschaunce that this *tretis* broghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 670.

treatiser†, treatisor† (trē′ti-sėr, -sọr), *n.* [< *treatise* + *-er*^{1}, *-or*^{1}.] One who writes a treatise.

Jerome speaks of the poisoned workes of Origen, and other dangerous *Treatisors*.
Bp. Hall, Apology against Brownists, § 54.

treatment (trēt′ment), *n.* [< ME. **tretement*, < OF. *traitement*, F. *traitement* = Pr. *tractament* = Sp. *tratamiento* = It. *trattamento*, < ML. *tractamentum*, management, treatment, also a treaty, < L. *tractare*, handle, manage, treat: see *treat*.] The act or the manner of treating, in any sense.

I speak this with an eye to those cruel *treatments* which men of all sides are apt to give the characters of those who do not agree with them. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 243.

Little, alas! is all the good I can, . . .
Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv. 71.

The question with the modern physician is not, as with the ancient, "shall the *treatment* be so and so," but "shall there be any *treatment* beyond a wholesome regimen."
H. Spencer.

The coda [of Schumann's C Major Symphony] is made by fresh *treatment* of the figures of the principal subjects in vigorous and brilliant development.
Grove, Dict. Music, IV. 35.

Pragmatic treatment. See *pragmatic*.

treature† (trē′ṭūr), *n.* [< late ME. *treature*; < *treat* + *-ure*.] Treatment.

He that hath all thynges subiecte to his hestes, as here is shewed by worchynge of his *treature* by this water.
Fabyan, Chron., ccvi.

treaty (trē′ti), *n.*; pl. *treaties* (-tiz). [< ME. *trety*, *tretee*, *trete*, < OF. *traite*, *traicte*, F. *traité* = Pr. *tractat* = Sp. Pg. *tratado* = It. *trattato*, < ML. *tractatus*, a conference, assembly, agreement, treaty (in a great variety of senses), < L. *tractare*, pp. *tractatus*, handle, manage, treat: see *treat*, and cf. *treatise*.] **1†.** A discourse; account; document; treatise.

Beyonde the terage [territory] of Troy, as the *trety* sayse,
There was a wonderfull wethur . . .
With a flese . . . of gold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 154.

Now, leeue freendis, greete and smale,
That haue herde this *trete*,
Praie for the soule that wroot this tale
A Pater noster, & an aue.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

2†. The act of treating or handling; conduct; management; treatment; negotiation; discussion; diplomacy.

By sly and wys *tretee*. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 448.

Host. They call me Goodstock.
Lov. Sir, and you confess it,
Both in your language, *treaty*, and your bearing.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

3. An agreement; a compact; specifically, a league or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns, in modern usage formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns or the supreme power of each state. The term *treaty* includes all the various transactions into which states enter between themselves, such as treaties of peace or of alliance, truces, and conventions. Treaties may be for political or for commercial purposes, in which latter form they are usually temporary. In most monarchies the power of making and ratifying treaties is vested in the sovereign; in the United States of America it is vested in the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. Treaties may be concluded and signed by diplomatic agents, but these, of course, must be furnished with full powers by the sovereign authority of their respective states.

Treaties, allowed under the law of nations, are unconstrained acts of independent powers, placing them under an obligation to do something which is not wrong.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 98.

In the language of modern diplomacy the term *treaty* is restricted to the more important international agreements, especially to those which are the work of a congress, while agreements dealing with subordinate questions are described by the more general term "convention." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 530.

4†. An entreaty.

Now I must
To the young man send humble *treaties*, dodge
And palter in the shifts of lowness.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11. 62.

Barrier, convention, extradition, fishery, reciprocity treaty. See the qualifying words.—**Treaties of guaranty.** See *guaranty*.—**Treaty-making power**, that power of sovereignty which is exercised in the making of treaties with foreign nations. Although it extends to all classes of treaties, including commercial treaties, a treaty made by virtue of it does not have the effect to override the revenue laws of the country when in conflict with them; nor does a treaty itself operate as equivalent to an act of the legislature in a case where the act of the legislature would be otherwise essential. In such case the treaty is regarded as a stipulation for legislative action, which must be had before the courts can enforce the treaty provision; for, except so far as the treaty is exterritorial, it does not dispense with the necessity of legislation to carry its stipulations into effect.—**Treaty of Adrianople**, a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1829, favorable to the former.—**Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.** (*a*) A treaty in 1668, ending the war between France and Spain. (*b*) A treaty in 1748, terminating the War of the Austrian Succession.—**Treaty of Amiens**, a treaty between France and its allies and Great Britain in 1802, ending temporarily the contest between these nations.—**Treaty of Augsburg**, a treaty in 1555 by which religious liberties were secured to the Catholics and Lutherans of Germany.—**Treaty of Belgrade**, a treaty between Turkey and Austria in 1739, advantageous for the former.—**Treaty of Berlin**, a treaty, concluded by the European powers in 1878, for the settlement of the Eastern question. By it concessions of territory were made to Russia, Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro, the principality of Bulgaria and the province of Eastern Rumelia were created, Austria-Hungary received the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, etc. —**Treaty of Breslau**, a treaty in 1742, ending the first Silesian war.—**Treaty of Bretigny**, a treaty between England and France in 1360, generally favorable to the former. —**Treaty of Bucharest**, a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1812.—**Treaty of Cambrai**, a treaty between Francis I. of France and the emperor Charles V. in 1529, generally favorable to the latter.—**Treaty of Campo Formio**, a treaty between France and Austria in 1797, by which Austria lost Belgium and Lombardy, receiving the greater part of the Venetian territories in indemnification. —**Treaty of Carlowitz**, a treaty concluded by Turkey with Austria, Venice, and Poland in 1699, unfavorable to the former.—**Treaty of Dresden**, a treaty in 1745, ending the second Silesian war.—**Treaty of Frankfort**, a treaty between France and Germany, May 10th, 1871, ending the Franco-German war.—**Treaty of Ghent**, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States in December, 1814, ending the war of 1812.—**Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo**, a treaty between the United States and Mexico in 1848, terminating the Mexican war in favor of the United States.—**Treaty of Hubertsburg**, a treaty in 1763, ending the Seven Years' War.—**Treaty of Jassy**, a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1792, favorable to the former.—**Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji**, a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1774, favorable to the former. —**Treaty of London.** Among the principal so-called treaties of London were those in the nineteenth century, concluded by various European powers, as (*a*) in 1827, for the pacification of Greece; (*b*) in 1831, for the settlement of the Belgian question; (*c*) in 1840, for the settlement of the relations between Turkey and Egypt; (*d*) in 1871, abrogating the neutrality of the Black Sea.—**Treaty of Lunéville**, a treaty concluded by France with Austria and Germany in 1801, by which France received considerable territory at the expense of Germany.—**Treaty of Nimwegen**, a series of treaties concluded by France with the Netherlands, the empire, Sweden, etc., in 1678–9, generally favorable to France.—**Treaty of Nystad**, a treaty between Russia and Sweden in 1721, favorable to Russia.—**Treaty of Oliva**, a treaty in 1660, ending the war between Sweden, Poland, Brandenburg, and the emperor.—**Treaty of Paris.** Among the principal treaties of Paris were—(*a*) that of 1763, concluded by Great Britain with France, Spain, etc., by which Canada and other territories in America were acquired by Great Britain; (*b*) that of 1814, between France and the allies; (*c*) that of 1815, between France and the allies, by which France was reduced nearly to its boundaries of 1790; (*d*) that of 1856, ending the Crimean war.—**Treaty of Passarowitz**, a treaty concluded by Turkey with Austria and Venice in 1718, generally unfavorable to Turkey.—**Treaty of Passau**, a treaty in 1552 by which the emperor Charles V. granted religious liberties to the Lutherans. —**Treaty of peace**, a treaty the purport of which is to establish or continue a condition of peace between the parties, usually to put an end to a state of war.—**Treaty of Prague.** (*a*) A treaty between the emperor Ferdinand II. and Saxony in 1635. (*b*) A treaty between Prussia and Austria in 1866, by which the former power succeeded the latter in the hegemony of Germany.—**Treaty of Pressburg**, a treaty between France and Austria in 1805, by which large concessions were made to France and its allies. —**Treaty of Ryswick**, a series of treaties concluded by France with England, the Netherlands, Spain, and the empire in 1697.—**Treaty of San Stefano**, a treaty between Russia and Turkey, March, 1878. As its provisions were considered too favorable to Russia, it was superseded by the treaty of Berlin.—**Treaty of the Pruth**, a treaty between Turkey and Russia in 1711, favorable to the former.—**Treaty of the Pyrenees**, a treaty between France and Spain in 1659, favorable to the former.—**Treaty of Tilsit**, a series of treaties concluded by France with Russia and Prussia in 1807. Prussia lost a large part of its territory.—**Treaty of Troyes**, a treaty between France and England in 1420, by which Henry V. of England became heir to the French crown.—**Treaty of Utrecht**, a treaty in 1713 which, with the treaties of Rastatt and Baden in 1714, terminated the War of the Spanish Succession.—**Treaty of Versailles**, a treaty concluded in 1783 by Great Britain with France, Spain, and the United States, by which the independence of the United States was recognized.—**Treaty of Vienna.** The principal treaties of Vienna were—(*a*) that of 1738, between France, Austria, etc., terminating the War of the Polish Succession; (*b*) that of 1809, between France and Austria, in favor of the former; (*c*) that of 1815, by the congress of the European states, reorganizing the affairs of Europe; (*d*) that of 1864, between Denmark and allied Austria and Prussia, ending the Schleswig-Holstein war; (*e*) that of 1866, between Austria and Italy, by which Venetia was ceded to the latter. —**Treaty of Washington**, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States in 1871, which provided for the settlement of the Alabama claims by the Geneva tribunal, and for the settlement of the boundary and fisheries disputes. —**Treaty of Westphalia**, a treaty or series of treaties in 1648, ending the Thirty Years' War.—**Treaty of Zürich**, a treaty concluded by France and Sardinia with Austria in 1859, by which Austria ceded Lombardy to Sardinia. (See *Crimean*, *Silesian*, *succession*, *war*, etc.)

trebble†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *treble*.

treble (treb′l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *trebble*; < ME. *treble*, *tribill*, < OF. *treble*, *treible*, triple, < L. *triplus*, threefold: see *triple*, of which *treble* is a doublet.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Threefold; triple.

Regall estate, coucht in the *treble* crowne,
Ancestrell all, by linage and by right.
Puttenham, Partheniades, iii.

A skull hid in the earth a *treble* age
Shall sooner prate. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 1.

2. In *music*, pertaining to the voice or the voice-part called treble or soprano; high in pitch; in harmony, occupying the upper place: as, a *treble* voice; a *treble* violin. See II.

The case of a *treble* hautboy.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 351.

Unto the violl they danct; . . .
Then bespake the *treble* string, . . .
"O yonder is my father the king."
The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. [359).

Bob spoke with a sharp and rather *treble* volubility.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 6.

Cottised treble. See *cottised*.—**Treble clef**, in *musical notation*, either a soprano clef (that is, a C clef on the first line of a staff) or a violin-clef (that is, a G clef on the second line). See *clef* and *staff*.—**Treble coursing**, in *mining*, the expansion of a ventilating current into three currents or courses.—**Treble cross-staff**, in *her.*, a crozier triple-crossed, or having the papal cross.—**Treble fitché.** See *fitché*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *music*: (*a*) Same as *soprano* (which see). The term arose from the fact that in early contrapuntal music the chief melody or cantus firmus was given to the tenor (which see), and the voice-parts added above were called respectively the *discantus* or alto and the *treble* (that is, 'third' part) or soprano.

Hor. Madam, my instrument 's in tune.
Bian. Let 's hear. O fie! the *treble* jars.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1. 39.

Maidenlike, as far
As I could ape their *treble*, did I sing.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

(*b*) A singer with a soprano or treble voice, or an instrument that takes the upper part in concerted music.

Hearing of Frank their son, the miller, play upon his *treble*, as he calls it, with which he earnes part of his living, and singing of a country song, we sat down to supper. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1663.

Also *triplex*.

2. In *short whist*, a game which counts three points to the winners, their adversaries not having scored.

treble (treb′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trebled*, ppr. *trebling*. [Early mod. E. also *trebble*; < ME. **treblen*, *trybyllen*; < *treble*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make thrice as much; make threefold; multiply by three; triple.

To *Trybylle*; triplare, triplicare. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 393.

Her streinth in iourneye she [Fame] *trebbleth*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv.

And mine was ten times *trebled* joy
To hear him groan his felon soul.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

2†. To utter in a high or treble tone; hence, to whine.

He outrageously
(When I accused him) *trebled* his reply.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymns to Earth.

II. *intrans.* To become threefold.

Ay, now I see your father's honours
Trebling upon you.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

treble-bar (treb′l-bär), *n.* One of certain geometrid moths, as *Anaitis plagiata*: a collectors' name in England. *A. paludata* is the Manchester treble-bar.

treble-dated (treb′l-dā″ted), *a.* Living three times as long as man. [Rare.]

And thou, *treble-dated* crow.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle.

trebleness (treb′l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being high in pitch; shrillness.

The just and measured proportion of the air percussed, towards the baseness or *trebleness* of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 183.

Compare them as to the point of their relative shrillness or *trebleness*. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 34.

treble-sinewed (treb′l-sin″ūd), *a.* Having thrice the ordinary strength. [Rare.]

I will be *treble-sinew'd*, hearted, breathed,
And fight maliciously.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 178.

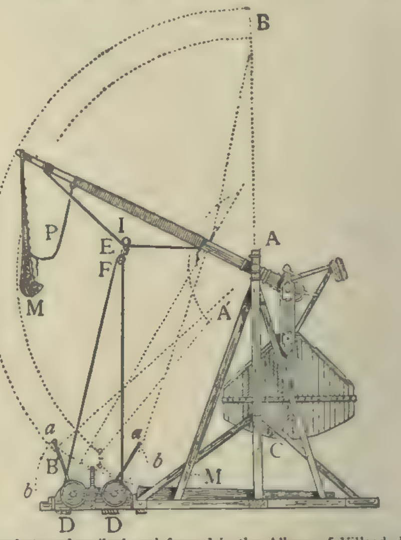
treblet (treb′let), *n.* [< *treble* + *-et*. Cf. *triplet*.] Same as *triblet*.

treble-tree (treb′l-trē), *n.* In vehicles, a triple whiffletree; a combination of whiffletrees for three horses; a three-horse equalizer.

trebly (treb′li), *adv.* In a treble manner; in a threefold number or quantity; triply: as, a good deed *trebly* recompensed.

Then bring an opiate *trebly* strong.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

trebuchet (treb′ū-shet), *n.* [Formerly also *trebucket*; ME. **trebuchet*, *tribochet*, *trepeget*, *trepget*, *trepgette*, *trebgot*, < OF. *trebuchet*, *trebuquet*, *trabuquet*, F. *trebuchet* (= Pr. *trabuquet* = Sp. Pg. *trabuquete* = It. *trabocchetto*, ML. *trebuchetum*), a military engine for throwing stones, a pitfall for beasts or birds, a kind of balance, a trebuchet; < OF. *trebucher*, *trabucher*, *tresbucher*, F. *trébucher* = Pr. *trabucar*, *trasbuchar*, *trebucar* = Sp. *trabucar* = Pg. *trabucar*, *traboccare*, stumble, tumble, OF. also overbalance, overweigh; prob. < L. *trans*, over, + OF. *buc*, the trunk of the body, < OHG. *buh*, G. *bauch*, belly: see *bouk*1.] **1.** In *medieval warfare*, a missile engine resembling the ballista. It was used especially by besiegers, for making a breach or for casting stones and other missiles into beleaguered towns and castles. It consisted of a beam called the *verge*, turning on a horizontal axis supported upon uprights. At one end of the verge was fixed a heavy weight, and at the other a sort of sling to contain the projectile—a device which greatly increased its force. To discharge the engine, the loaded end of the verge was drawn back by means of a windlass, and suddenly let go. It was possible to attain with the trebuchet great accuracy of fire. Prince Louis Napoleon, afterward Napoleon III., caused to be constructed in 1850 a model trebuchet which gave remarkable results.



Trebuchet as described and figured in the Album of Villard de Honnecourt, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

The weight C (a box filled with stones or earth) acted to keep the lever in a vertical position, AB. The lever was drawn backward to the position A′B′ by a tackle acting on the pulley F, which was hooked at E to the traveling pulley I. A pin at E kept these hooks in place, and when knocked out released the lever. The cords of the tackle passed over the windlasses D, which were worked by the handspikes *a*, *a*, acting in the directions *b*, *b*. The projectile was held in the pocket or bag M. As the lever flew up to the vertical, this pocket was whirled around like a sling. It is supposed that a cord P checked this rotary motion and released the projectile suddenly, the length of the cord determining the angle of the projectile's flight.

"Nay, Will," quod that wyȝt, "wend thou no ferther,
But lyue as this lyf is ordeyned for the;
Thou tomblest with a *trepget* ȝif thou my tras folwe."
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 91.

Withoute stroke it mote be take
Of *trepeget* or mangonel.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6279.

2. A kind of balance or scales used in weighing coins or other small articles, the pan containing which tilts over if the balance is not exact.

The French pattern of *trebuchet*, or tilting scale, now largely manufactured here. *Lea*, Photography, p. 420.

3. A kind of trap for catching small birds or animals by the tilting of the part on which the bait is placed.—**4.** A cucking-stool.

She [a common scold] may be indicted, and, if convicted, shall be sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called the *trebucket*, castigatory, or cucking-stool. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xiii.

trebucket†, *n.* Same as *trebuchet*.

trecentist (trā-chen′tist), *n.* [< It. *trecentista*, < *trecento*, q. v.] An admirer or imitator of the productions of Italian art or literature in the fourteenth century; a follower of the style of the trecento.

Antonio Cesari (died in 1828) was the chief of the *Trecentists*, a school which carried its love of the Italian authors of the 14th century to affectation.
Amer. Cyc., IX. 464.

trecento (trā-chen′tō), *n.* [It., three hundred, used for 'thirteen hundred' (cf. *cinque-cento*), < L. *tres*, three, + *centum*, hundred: see *three* and *cent*.] The fourteenth century in Italian art and literature: used with reference to the distinguishing styles or characteristics of the productions of Italian artists or writers of that period.

trechometer (tre-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τρέχειν*, run, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An odometer, or contrivance for reckoning the distance run, especially by vehicles.

trechour†, *n.* Same as *treacher*.

treck^1 (trek), *v. t.* See *track*^{1}.

treck^2, *v.* and *n.* See *trek*.

treck-pot (trek′pot), *n.* Same as *track-pot*.

treckschuyt (trek′skoit), *n.* Same as *trekschuit*.

tre corde (trā kôr′de). [It., three strings: *tre*, < L. *tres*, three; *corde*, pl. of *corda*, string: see *chord*, *cord*^{1}.] In *pianoforte music*, three strings: used as a direction to discontinue the use of the soft pedal and counteract a previous *una corda*.

treddle^1, *n.* See *treadle*.

treddle^2 (tred′l), *n.* [< ME. *tridel*, *tyrdel*, < AS. *tyrdel*, dim. of *tord*: see *turd*.] 1. Dung of sheep or of hares. *Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Ford.* [Slang.]

trede-fowle†, *n.* A variant of *tread-fowl*. *Chaucer.*

tredille, tredrille (tre-dil′, -dril′), *n.* [Also *tradrille*; appar. formed in imitation of *quadrille*, < L. *tres*, three, + *-dille*, *-drille*.] A game at cards for three persons.

> I was playing at eighteen-penny *tredrille* with the Duchess of Newcastle and Lady Browne.
> *Walpole*, To H. S. Conway, Sept. 27, 1774.

tree (trē), *n.*; pl. *trees*, formerly also *treen*. [< ME. *tree*, *tre*, *treo*, *treou*, *trew*, *trow*, < AS. *treó*, *treów*, *triów* (pl. *treówu*, *treów*, *tréo*) = ONorth. *treó*, *trē*, *trēw* = OS. *trio*, *treo* (*trew-*) = OFries. *trē* = MD. *tree* = Icel. *trē* = Sw. *trä*, wood, *träd*, tree, = Norw. *tre* = Dan. *træ* = Goth. *triu* (*triw-*), a tree, also wood, a piece of wood (both senses appar. existing in all the languages cited); not in HG. except as in the derived word cognate with E. *tar*^{1} (for the ordinary G. word, see *holt*^{1}) (Teut. √ *trew* = Indo-Eur. *derw-*, *dorw-*, *dru-*); = W. *derw*, also *dâr* (pl. *deri*) = OIr. *dair* (gen. *darach*), *daur* (gen. *daro*, *dara*), later Ir. *darog*, *darag* = OGael. *dair*, an oak; = (*a*) OBulg. *drievo* = Serv. *drijevo* = Bohem. *drzhevo* = Pol. *drzewo*, a tree, = Upper Sorbian *drevo*, wood, = Little Russ. *derevo*, *drevo* = White Russ. *drevo* = Russ. *derevo*, *drevo*, a tree, = Lith. *derva*, resinous wood (see *tar*^{1}); (*b*) OBulg. *drŭva*, wood, = Slovenian *drva*, wood, = Bulg. *drŭvo*, tree, *drŭva*, wood, = Serv. *drvo*, tree, *drva*, wood, = Bohem. *drva*, wood, = Pol. *drwa*, wood, = Little Russ. *dryva*, *dyrva* = White Russ. *drovy* = Russ. *drova*, wood (orig. Slavic **dervo*, tree, **drŭvo*, chiefly in plural, wood); = Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. an oak-tree, *δόρυ* (orig. **δέρυ*), wood, timber, a spear, = Skt. *dāru*, wood, a species of pine, *dru*, wood, = Zend *dru*, wood. By some explained as orig. 'a piece of wood peeled' or stripped of the bark; but the connection with Gr. *δέρειν*, skin, flay (= E. *tear*^{1}), is phonetically impossible and notionally improbable, as the sense 'tree' is equally early in the records, and must have been earlier in fact; a standing tree would hardly derive its name from a name first given to a tree cut down and cut to pieces. Hence ult. *tar*^{1} and prob. *trough*^{1}.] 1. A perennial plant which grows from the ground with a single permanent woody self-supporting trunk or stem, ordinarily to a height of at least 25 or 30 feet. The line which divides trees from shrubs is largely arbitrary, and dependent upon habit rather than size, the tree having a single trunk usually unbranched for some distance above the ground, while a shrub has usually several stems from the same root and each without a proper trunk. (See *shrub*^{1}.) Certain trees are anomalous or ambiguous in various respects. One is the giant cactus, with its columnar woody stem (see *saguaro*); another is the tree-fern. Some vines are of such dimensions as to form climbing trees—as, for example, species of *Metrosideros* in New Zealand, which at length destroy the supporting tree and stand in its place. The banana and plantain, though transient and somewhat herbaceous, are called trees from their size. In a special use a low plant (as a rose) trained into tree-form is called a tree. A large trained vine is also sometimes so called. In general, trees are either *endogenous* or *exogenous*, by far the greater number both of individuals and of species belonging to the latter class. Those of which the whole foliage falls off periodically, leaving them bare in winter, are called *deciduous*; those of which the foliage falls only partially, a fresh crop of leaves being always supplied before the mature leaves are exhausted, are called *evergreen*. Trees are also distinguished as *nuciferous*, or nut-bearing; *bacciferous*, or berry-bearing; *coniferous*, or cone-bearing, etc. Some are forest-trees, and useful for timber or fuel; others are fruit-trees, and cultivated in gardens and orchards; others serve chiefly for shade and ornament.

> Be it by ensample in somer-tyme on *trowes*,
> There somme bowes ben leued and somme bereth none.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 94.

> Then in the Forests should huge boughes be seen
> Born with the bodies of vnplanted *Treen*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. A figure resembling a tree. Specifically—(*a*) A figure drawn in the outline form of a tree, to receive the record of the root or source, main stem, and branches of a family: specifically called a *genealogical* or *family tree*.

> In whose capacious hall,
> Hung with a hundred shields, the *family tree*
> Sprang from the midriff of a prostrate king.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

(*b*) A natural figuration having more or less resemblance to a tree, assumed by or appearing on the surface of some substances under certain conditions. (*c*) In *math.*, a diagram composed of branching lines. (*d*) In electrolytic cells, a formation of tree-like groups of crystals projecting from the plates. In some forms of storage batteries these tree-formations are apt to give trouble by short-circuiting the cells.

3. A gallows or gibbet; especially, the cross on which Christ was crucified.

> Whom they slew and hanged on a *tree*. Acts x. 39.

> But give to me your daughter dear,
> And, by the Holy *Tree*,
> Be she on sea or on the land,
> I'll bring her back to thee. *Whittier.*

4. The material of a tree; wood; timber.

> In a greet hous ben not oneli vessels of gold and of siluer, but also of *tree* and of erthe. *Wyclif*, 2 Tim. ii. 20.

> For wel ye knowe a lord in his houshold
> Ne hath nat every vessel al of gold:
> Somme been of *tree* and doon hir lord servyse.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 101.

> No stone worke is in vse, their roofes of rafters bee,
> One linked in another fast, their wals are all of *tree*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 386.

5†. A piece of wood; a stick; specifically, a staff or cudgel.

> Lytell Johan toke none other mesure
> But his bowe *tre*.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 57).

> Anes I slew his sisters son,
> And on his breist-bane brak a *tree*.
> *Johnie Armstrang* (Child's Ballads, VI. 49).

6. In *mech.*, one of numerous pieces or framings of wood technically so called: generally in composition, but sometimes used separately in connection with an explanatory context. For those used in vehicles, see *axletree*, *doubletree*, *swingletree*, *whiffletree*, etc.; for those in ships, *chess-tree*, *crosstree*, *trestletree*, etc.; for others, *boot-tree*, *saddletree*, etc.

> They vse sadles made of wood & sinewes, with the *tree* gilded. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 314.

> All gloves are better and more shapely if dried on glove-*trees* or wooden hands. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 123.

Abba-tree, species of the fig in western Africa, to which attention has recently been called as sources of india-rubber.—**Barrel-tree.** Same as *bottle-tree*.—**Big tree.** See *big*^{1} and *Sequoia*.—**Blueberry-tree.** See *Myoporum*.—**Christmas tree.** See *Christmas*.—**Dominant branch of a tree**, in *math.* See *dominant*.—**Genealogical tree.** See def. 2 (*a*) and *genealogic*.—**Geometrical tree**, a diagram like a graph.—**Holy tree.** See *holy*.—**Mammoth tree.** Same as *big tree*.—**Nephritic tree.** See *nephritic*.—**Respiratory tree.** See *respiratory*.—**St. Thomas tree.** See *saint*^{1}.—**Santa Maria tree**, the calaba-tree, *Calophyllum Calaba*, of tropical America. It affords a reddish straight-grained timber, thought to be a suitable substitute for the plainer kinds of mahogany.—**Stinging tree.** Same as *nettle-tree*, 2.—**Three trees**†. See *three*.—**To bark up the wrong tree.** See *bark*^{1}.—**Top of the tree.** See *top*^{1}.—**Tree calf.** See *calf*^{1}.—**Tree-felling engine**, a portable engine with saws, employed in felling trees.—**Tree of Buddha**, the bo-tree.—**Tree of chastity**, *Vitex Agnus-castus*. See *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.—**Tree of heaven.** See *Ailantus*.—**Tree of Jesse.** See *Jesse*^{1}.—**Tree of Liberty**, a tree planted or transplanted to commemorate the gaining of political liberty, as in France at the time of the Revolution.—**Tree of life.** (*a*) According to the account in Genesis ii. 9, etc., a tree growing in the midst of the garden of Eden, as a provision for the unending life of man so long as he remained in a state of innocence, and hence as a symbol of the source of heavenly immortality in a future existence.

> Lest he . . . take also of the *tree of life*, and eat, and live for ever. Gen. iii. 22.

(*b*) Same as *arbor-vitæ*, 1. (*c*) In *anat.*, the arbor-vitæ of the cerebellum.—**Tree of long life**, *Leptospermum* (*Glaphyria*) *nitidum*, a small tree in the high mountains of the Eastern Archipelago, whose leaves furnish Bencoolen or Malay tea: thus called by the natives, apparently in allusion to its hardiness.—**Tree of Porphyry**, a logical diagram illustrating the relations of subordinate genera.—**Tree of the gods.** Same as *tree of heaven*. See above.—**Tree of the knowledge of good and evil**, according to the account in Genesis, a tree placed, with the tree of life, in the midst of the garden of Eden, and bearing the forbidden fruit the eating of which by Adam and Eve, under the persuasion of the serpent, destroyed their primal innocence and caused their expulsion from the earthly paradise.—**Tree of the magicians**, a solanaceous tree of Chili, *Acnistus* (*Lycioplesium*) *pubiflorus*. *Treas. of Bot.*—**Tree of the universe.** See *Yggdrasil*.—**Trembling tree.** See *tremble*.—**Triple tree.** See *triple*.—**Tyburn tree**, the gallows; a gibbet.—**Up a tree**, cut off from escape; obliged to surrender; cornered; entrapped; nonplussed. [Colloq.]

> He was deploring the dreadful predicament in which he found himself, in a house full of old women. . . . "Reg'larly *up a tree*, by jingo!" exclaimed the modest boy, who could not face the gentlest of her sex.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

Weeping tree, a tree of a weeping habit. See *weeping*. =**Syn.** 1. *Shrub*, *Bush*, etc. See *vegetable*.

tree (trē), *v.* [< *tree*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To drive into a tree, as a hunted animal fitted for climbing, such as animals of the cat kind, racoons, opossums, and squirrels; compel to take refuge in a tree, as a man fleeing from wolves.

> Polly . . . told us how . . . once her mother . . . had *treed* a painter, and kept him up in his perch for hours by threatening him whenever he offered to come down, until her husband came home and shot him.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 357.

2. Hence, figuratively, to deprive of the power of resistance; place at the mercy of an opponent; corner. [Colloq.]

> You are *treed*, and you can't help yourself.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

3. To form or shape on a tree made for the particular use: as, to *tree* a boot.

> The process of crimping, *treeing*, etc., in the manufacturing of leather into boots and shoes.
> *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 418.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take refuge in a tree, as a hunted animal. [Rare.]

> Besides *treeing*, the [wild] cat will take advantage of some hole in the ground, and disappear, as suddenly as ghosts at cock-crowing.
> *T. B. Thorpe*, Backwoods, p. 180. (*Bartlett.*)

2†. To grow to the size of a tree. *Fuller.*—3. To take the form of a tree, or a tree-like shape, as a metal deposited from a solution of one of its salts under the action of an electric current.

> It will not prevent *treeing*; and therefore it will not cure that defect, which is one of the most serious defects of the Faure battery. *Science*, IV. 392.

tree-agate (trē′ag″ạt), *n.* A variety of agate with red, brown, or black dendritic or tree-like markings, found in India and Brazil. An artificial product so named is made by staining chalcedony or natural agate with tree-like markings.

tree-aloe (trē′al″ō), *n.* An aloe-plant, *Aloë dichotoma*, of southwestern Africa. The hollowed stem serves as a quiver for poisoned arrows, whence it is also called *quiver-tree*.

tree-asp (trē′asp), *n.* A venomous serpent of the family *Dendraspididæ*. See cut under *Dendraspis*.

tree-azalea (trē′a̤-zā″lẹ-a̤), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Rhododendron arborescens*, of the *Azalea* section of that genus, found in the mountains from Pennsylvania to Georgia. It has very fragrant rose-colored flowers. Also *smooth azalea*.

tree-bear (trē′bãr), *n.* The racoon. [Local, U. S.]

tree-beard (trē′bērd), *n.* A South American name of the long-moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*. See *long-moss*, and cut under *Tillandsia*.

tree-beetle (trē′bē″tl), *n.* One of various beetles which feed on trees and shrubs: not specific.

tree-boa (trē′bō″a̤), *n.* An arboricole boa or anaconda; a large tree-climbing serpent of the family *Boidæ*.

tree-bug (trē′bug), *n.* One of numerous different hemipterous insects which feed on trees and shrubs by sucking the juices, especially of the family *Pentatomidæ*. *Rhaphigaster pennsylvanicus* is the large green tree-bug; *Arma modesta* is the modest tree-bug; and *Pentatoma ligata* is the bound tree-bug. Compare *tree-hopper*.

tree-cabbage (trē′kab″ạj), *n.* See *cabbage*^{1}, 1.

tree-cactus (trē′kak″tus), *n.* The saguaro, and perhaps other large cacti.

tree-calf (trē′käf), *n.* See *tree calf*, under *calf*^{1}.

tree-cat (trē′kat), *n.* A palm-cat or paradoxure.

tree-celandine (trē′sel″a̤n-dīn), *n.* See *celandine*.

tree-climber (trē′klī″mėr), *n.* Any animal, etc., which habitually climbs trees. (*a*) A tree-creeper. (*b*) The climbing-perch, *Anabas scandens*. See *Anabas*.

tree-clipper (trē′klip″ėr), *n.* A tree-creeper. [Local, Eng.]

tree-clover (trē′klō″vėr), *n.* The sweet clover, *Melilotus alba*, and perhaps other species.

tree-coffin (trē′kof″in), *n.* A coffin made by hollowing out a section of a tree-trunk.

> At Stowborough, Dorsetshire, where a body was discovered in 1767 in a *tree-coffin*, it appeared to have been wrapped in skins. *Greenwell*, British Barrows, p. 32, note 1.

tree-copal (trē′kō″pal), *n.* Same as *anime*, 2.

tree-coral (trē′kor″a̤l), *n.* An arborescent polypidom, as madrepore.

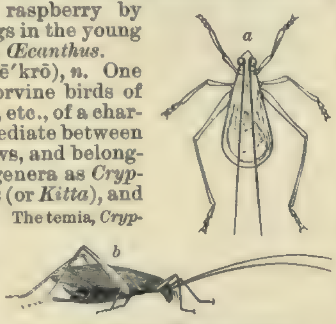
tree-cotton (trē′kot″n), *n.* A perennial cotton-plant, *Gossypium arboreum*, becoming a shrub or low tree, widely cultivated in East Indian gardens, but scarcely grown for fiber. Beneath the white wool the seeds are covered with a dense green down.

tree-coupling (trē′kup″ling), *n.* In a vehicle, a piece uniting a swingletree to a doubletree. *E. H. Knight.*

tree-crab (trē′krab), *n.* A certain land-crab, *Birgus latro*. See cut under *palm-crab*.

tree-creeper (trē′krē″pėr), *n.* One of many different birds which creep up and down or about in trees. (*a*) The true creepers. See *Certhiidæ*. (*b*) The South American birds of the family *Anabatidæ* or *Dendrocolaptidæ*. See the technical words, and cut under *Dendrocolaptes*.

tree-cricket (trē′krik″et), *n.* A cricket of the genus *Œcanthus*. The snowy tree-cricket, *Œ. niveus*, of a delicate greenish-white color, often injures the raspberry by laying its eggs in the young shoots. See *Œcanthus*.



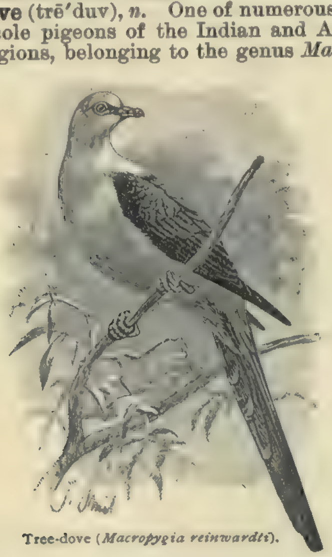
Snowy Tree-cricket (*Œcanthus niveus*).
a, male, dorsal view; *b*, female, lateral view.

tree-crow (trē′krō), *n.* One of various corvine birds of China, India, etc., of a character intermediate between jays and crows, and belonging to such genera as *Crypsirhina*, *Cissa* (or *Kitta*), and *Dendrocitta*. The temia, *Crypsirhina varians*, is 13 inches long, mainly of a bottle-green color with black face and bill and bright-blue eyes. It inhabits the Burmese countries, Cochin-China, and Java. *C. cucullata*, of Burma and Upper Pegu, is quite different. There are at least 8 species of *Dendrocitta*. See *Crypsirhina*, *tree-pie*, and cuts under *sirgang* and *temia*.—**Wattled tree-crow**, a wattle-crow. See *Callæatinæ*, *Glaucopinæ*, and cut under *wattle-crow*.

tree-cuckoo (trē′kůk″ö), *n.* An arboricole cuckoo; especially, such an American cuckoo, of the genus *Coccyzus* or a related form, as the common yellow-billed (*C. americanus*) or black-billed (*C. erythrophthalmus*) of the United States. Most cuckoos are in fact arboricole; but the name distinguishes those above mentioned from the American ground-cuckoos, as members of the genus *Geococcyx* and others of terrestrial habits. See cut under *Coccyzus*.

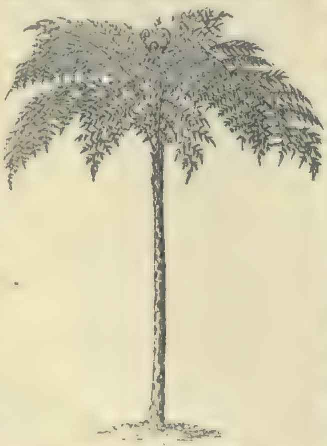
tree-digger (trē′dig″ėr), *n.* An agricultural implement for taking up trees that have been planted in rows, as in nurseries. It is a form of double plow with a single bent cutting-share between the parts, and cuts through the earth at a certain distance on each side of the rows, and also at the required depth beneath the roots. *E. H. Knight.*

tree-dove (trē′duv), *n.* One of numerous large arboricole pigeons of the Indian and Australian regions, belonging to the genus *Macropygia* in a broad sense, as *M. reinwardti*, from the Moluccan and Papuan islands. This is about 20 inches long, with a long broad tail, red feet, and ashy plumage varied in some parts with white, black, and chestnut. There are 24 or more species of this group.


Tree-dove (*Macropygia reinwardti*).

tree-duck (trē′duk), *n.* See *duck*2 and *Dendrocygna* (with cut).

tree-fern (trē′fėrn), *n.* One of several species of ferns that attain to the size of trees. They belong mostly to the tribe *Cyatheæ*, and are confined to the tropics, where they form a striking feature of the landscape, sending up a straight trunk to a height of 25 feet or more, crowned at the summit with a cluster of large drooping fronds. Several species are successfully cultivated in greenhouses. See *Cyathea* and *fern*1.


Tree-fern (*Cybothium regale*).

tree-finch (trē′finch), *n.* See *finch*1.

tree-fish (trē′fish), *n.* One of the Californian rock-fishes, *Sebastichthys serriceps*.

tree-fly (trē′flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Xylophagidæ*.

tree-frog (trē′frog), *n.* Any batrachian which lives in trees. (*a*) A tree-toad. (*b*) More properly, a true frog (belonging to the family *Ranidæ*) of arboreal habits. There are many species, of different genera, in the Old World. Some have suckers on their toes and some have webbed hind toes. See cut under *flying-frog*.—**Spurred tree-frog.** See *spurred*.

tree-fuchsia (trē′fū″shiạ̈), *n.* A fuchsia trained in tree form.

tree-germander (trē′jėr-man″dėr), *n.* A shrub, *Teucrium fruticans*, of the Mediterranean region, also cultivated in gardens.

tree-goldenrod (trē′gōl″dn-rod), *n.* An amarantaceous plant, *Bosia Yervamora*, of the Canaries, a robust ill-smelling shrub with virgate branches, bearing nearly spicate axillary and terminal racemes of small flowers.

tree-goose (trē′gös), *n.* 1. A cirriped of the genus *Lepas* or *Anatifa*; a barnacle; a goose-mussel. See *Anatifa*, *Lepas*, and cut under *barnacle*1, 2.—2. The barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis*: from the old fable that they grow on trees from barnacles. See cut under *barnacle*.

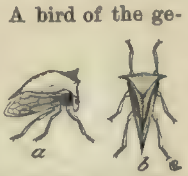
> Whereas those scattered trees, which naturally partake
> The fatness of the soil (in many a slimy lake
> Their roots so deeply soak'd), send from their stocky bough
> A soft and sappy gum, from which those *tree-geese* grow
> Call'd barnacles by us. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxvii. 304.

tree-hair (trē′hãr), *n.* Same as *horsetail-lichen*.

tree-heath (trē′hēth), *n.* See *heath*, 2, and *bruyère*.

tree-hoopoe (trē′hö″pō), *n.* A bird of the genus *Irrisor* (which see, with cut). Also called *wood-hoopoe*.

tree-hopper (trē′hop″ėr), *n.* Any one of a number of homopterous insects of the families *Membracidæ*, *Tettigoniidæ*, and *Jassidæ*, which frequent trees or arborescent plants. *Ceresa bubalus* is the buffalo tree-hopper, so called from its bison-like hump and horns. It punctures the twigs of various trees in oviposition, and injures their vitality.



Buffalo Tree-hopper (*Ceresa bubalus*).
a, lateral view; *b*, dorsal view.

tree-houseleek (trē′hous″lēk), *n.* Same as *houseleek-tree*.

tree-iron (trē′ī″ėrn), *n.* In a vehicle: (*a*) A reinforcing piece of wrought-iron used to connect a swingletree to a doubletree or a doubletree to the tongue. (*b*) One of the hooks or clips by which the traces are attached to the whiffletrees. *E. H. Knight.*

tree-jobber (trē′job″ėr), *n.* A woodpecker. [Local, Eng.]

tree-kangaroo (trē′kang-gạ̈-rö″), *n.* An arboreal kangaroo of the genus *Dendrolagus*. See cut under *Dendrolagus*.

tree-lark (trē′lärk), *n.* The tree-pipit, *Anthus trivialis*.

treeless (trē′les), *a.* [< *tree* + *-less*.] Destitute of trees: as, a *treeless* desert. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

treelessness (trē′les-nes), *n.* The state of being treeless. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 472.

tree-lily (trē′lil″i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Vellozia*.

tree-lizard (trē′liz″ạ̈rd), *n.* A dendrosaurian; a lizard of the group *Dendrosaura*.

tree-lobster (trē′lob″stėr), *n.* The tree-crab.

tree-lotus (trē′lō″tus), *n.* Same as *lotus-tree*, 2.

tree-louse (trē′lous), *n.* A plant-louse; any aphid. [A dictionary word.]

tree-lungwort (trē′lung″wėrt), *n.* A lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria*. See *lungwort*, 3.

tree-lupine (trē′lū″pin), *n.* See *lupine*2.

tree-mallow (trē′mal″ō), *n.* See *Lavatera*.

tree-marbling (trē′mär″bling), *n.* The staining or marbling on the edges of a book or for the lining of a book in imitation of the pattern used for a binding in tree-calf.

tree-medic (trē′med″ik), *n.* Same as *moon-trefoil*.

tree-mignonette (trē′min-yọ̈-net″), *n.* See *mignonette*.

tree-milk (trē′milk), *n.* The juice of an asclepiadaceous plant, *Gymnema lactiferum*, a stout climber found in Ceylon and other parts of the East Indies. The milk is used as an article of food (*Fallows*). The name is applicable to the product of any of the cow- or milk-trees.

tree-moss (trē′môs), *n.* 1. Any moss or lichen living on trees, especially a species of *Usnea*. See *necklace-moss*.—2. A moss or lycopod having the form of a miniature tree. See *moss*1 and *Lycopodium*.

tree-mouse (trē′mous), *n.* A mouse of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Dendromyinæ*, of arboreal habits.

treen1† (trēn), *a.* [< ME. *treen*, < AS. *treówen*, *trīwen*, wooden, of wood, < *treó*, *treów*, tree, wood: see *tree* and *-en*2.] 1. Wooden: especially noting plates and dishes. See *trencher*2.

> Wrie hem quycly with a *treen* rake.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

> Presenting of that meate to the Idoll, and then carrie it to the King on a great Leafe, in a *treene* Platter.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 492.

2. Pertaining to or derived from trees.

> A large Tract of the World almost altogether subsists on these *Treen* Liquors, especially that of the Date.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, p. 73.

treen2† (trēn), *n.* An old plural of *tree*.

treen3 (trēn), *n.* [Manx: see quot.] In the Isle of Man, a territorial division, of uncertain origin and purpose, subdivided into estates called *quarterlands*.

> The number of *treens* are 180, and usually contain from three to four quarterlands. . . . In the Manx language, the word *treen* is defined to be a township. dividing tithe into three. In this respect it corresponds with the arrangement made by Olave I., who divided tithes into three parts: one for the clergy, another for the bishop, and a third for the abbey of Rushen.
> *N. and Q.*, 3d ser., VIII. 310.

treenail (trē′nāl, technically, in sense 1, tren′l or trun′l), *n.* [Also corruptly *trenail*, *trennel*, *trunnel*; < *tree* + *nail*. For the corruption, cf. the nautical *gunnel* for *gunwale*, *tops'l* for *topsail*, etc.] 1. A cylindrical pin of hard wood used for fastening planks or timbers in ships and similar constructions. Treenails are made of oak- and teak-wood, but the best material for them is the wood of the American locust, from its great durability and toughness and its freedom from shrinkage.
2. In *arch.*, same as *gutta*1, 1.

tree-nettle (trē′net″l), *n.* Same as *nettle-tree*, 2.

tree-nymph (trē′nimf), *n.* In *Gr. myth.*, a wood-nymph residing in or attached to a tree, and existing only during its life; a hamadryad.

> The Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite tells of the *tree-nymph*, long-lived, yet not immortal.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture (ed. 1877), II. 219.

tree-of-sadness (trē′ọ̈v-sad′nes), *n.* See *Nyctanthes*.

tree-of-the-sun (trē′ọ̈v-ᴛʜẹ̈-sun′), *n.* See *Retinospora*.

tree-oil (trē′oil), *n.* Same as *tung-oil*.

tree-onion (trē′un″yọ̈n), *n.* See *onion*.

tree-orchis (trē′ôr″kis), *n.* An orchid of the epiphytic genus *Epidendrum*.

tree-oyster (trē′ois″tėr), *n.* A kind of oyster, of the genus *Dendrostræa*, which grows on the roots of the mangrove.

tree-partridge (trē′pär″trij), *n.* A partridge or quail of the genus *Dendrortyx*, of the warmer parts of America. See cut under *Odontophorinæ*.

tree-peony (trē′pē″ọ̄-ni), *n.* See *peony*.

tree-pie (trē′pī), *n.* A tree-crow of the genus *Dendrocitta*, of which there are eight Indian and Chinese species, among them *D. leucogastra* of southern India, type of the genus. The best-known is *D. rufa*, the rufous crow and gray-tailed roller of the older writers, ranging through India, Assam, and the Burmese regions to Tenasserim. This is 16 inches long, of orange-brown and sooty-brown shades, varied with black and pale gray, and with blood-red iris.

tree-pigeon (trē′pij″ọ̈n), *n.* An arboricole pigeon; one of many kinds inhabiting Asia, Africa, and Australia, belonging to the group *Carpophaginæ*. See *fruit-pigeon*, and cuts under *tree-dove* and *Treron*.

tree-pipit (trē′pip″it), *n.* A pipit, *Anthus trivialis* (or *arboreus*), one of the several species which are common in the British Islands and elsewhere; a tree-lark. See *pipit* and *Anthus*.

tree-poke (trē′pōk), *n.* See *Phytolacca*.

tree-poppy (trē′pop″i), *n.* See *poppy*.

tree-porcupine (trē′pôr″kụ̄-pīn), *n.* An arboreal porcupine, especially a South American porcupine of the genus *Sphingurus*. See *coendoo*, and cut under *prehensile*.

tree-primrose (trē′prim″rōz), *n.* See *Œnothera*.

tree-protector (trē′prọ̄-tek″tọ̈r), *n.* Any device placed about a tree-trunk to prevent insects from crawling up the bark. It may be a circular trough kept filled with water or other fluid, or a band of paper or fabric coated with tar, etc.

tree-pruner (trē′prö″nėr), *n.* Any apparatus or implement for pruning trees. In one form it consists of a long pole or staff whereby pruning-shears may be placed in position to cut off small branches which cannot be reached by the hands while the operator is standing on the ground, and an iron shaft turning in bearings attached to the pole, screw-threaded at the upper end, and having the threaded part fitted into a nut swiveled to a lazy-tongs movement that forcibly closes the shears to sever the branch. See cuts under *aberuncator.*

tree-rat (trē′rat), *n.* A West Indian arboreal rodent of either of the genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodon.* See cuts under *pilori-rat* and *Plagiodon.*

tree-remover (trē′rẹ-mö″vėr), *n.* Same as *transplanter*, 3.

treescape (trē′skāp), *n.* A landscape abounding in trees. [Rare.]

> The *treescapes*, the wood and water peeps, are fine just before you reach Darlington.
> *Dr. Gordon Stables*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 206.

tree-scraper (trē′skrā″pėr), *n.* A tool, consisting of a triangular blade attached flatwise to a handle, for scraping old bark and moss from trees, and also for gathering turpentine.

tree-serpent (trē′sėr″pent), *n.* Any snake of the family *Dendrophidæ;* a tree-snake.

treeship (trē′ship), *n.* [< *tree* + *-ship.*] Existence as a tree; the condition of being or becoming a tree. [Rare.]

> While thus through all the stages thou hast push'd
> Of *treeship* — first a seedling, hid in grass;
> Then twig; then sapling. *Cowper*, Yardley Oak.

tree-shrew (trē′shrö), *n.* An animal of the genus *Tupaia* (which see, with cut); a squirrel-shrew. The Peguan tree-shrew is a Burmese species, *T. peguana.*

tree-shrike (trē′shrīk), *n.* A bush-shrike; a bird of the subfamily *Thamnophilinæ.* See cut under *Thamnophilinæ.*

tree-snake (trē′snāk), *n.* A serpent of the family *Dendrophidæ.* See cut under *Dendrophis.*

tree-sorrel (trē′sor″el), *n.* An arborescent shrub, *Rumex Lunaria*, of the Canaries.

tree-soul (trē′sōl), *n.* A vivifying sentient spirit imagined by tree-worshipers to exist in every tree.

> Orthodox Buddhism decided against the *tree-souls*, and consequently against the scruple to harm them, declaring trees to have no mind nor sentient principle.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 475.

tree-sparrow (trē′spar″ō), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, *Passer montanus*, a near relative of the house-sparrow. It has been naturalized to some extent in the United States. See *Passer*2 and *sparrow.*—2. In the United States, *Spizella monticola.* This is a very common sparrow, belonging to the same genus as the chipping-sparrow, and much resembling it, but larger and more northerly in habitat, being chiefly seen in the United States in the late fall, winter, and early spring months. It is at least 6 inches long and 9 in extent. The under mandible is in part yellow, the toes are quite blackish, and there is a dark spot in the middle of the breast, as in the song-sparrow, but no streaks on the under parts. The cap is chestnut, much like the chip-bird's, and the back is streaked with brown, bay, and flaxen. It chiefly haunts shrubbery and undergrowth. The name perpetuates the original mistake of J. R. Forster (1772), who took it for the bird of def. 1.

tree-squirrel (trē′skwur″el), *n.* A true or typical squirrel; one of the arboreal species of the genus *Sciurus* proper, as distinguished from any of the ground-squirrels, prairie-squirrels, marmot-squirrels, flying-squirrels, etc. See cuts under *chickaree, fox-squirrel, Sciurus*, and *squirrel.*

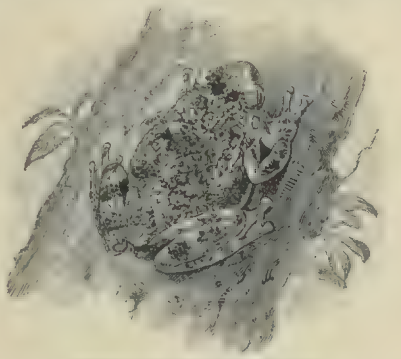
tree-swallow (trē′swol″ō), *n.* 1. An Australian swallow of the genus *Hylochelidon*, called in that country *martin*, and laying in holes in trees.—2. The white-bellied swallow, *Tachycineta* (or *Iridoprocne*) *bicolor*, which still nests in trees even in populous districts of the United States.

tree-swift (trē′swift), *n.* An Oriental swift of the genus *Dendrochelidon*, of which the species are several, wide-ranging in India and eastward.

treet (trēt), *n.* [Prob. ult. < L. *triticum*, wheat.] 1†. Ground wheat unsifted; flour of whole wheat.—2. A kind of bran. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tree-tiger (trē′tī″gėr), *n.* The leopard. See cuts under *leopard* and *panther.*

tree-toad (trē′tōd), *n.* Any arboreal toad, usually of the family *Hylidæ.* They are true toads (in the sense of being bufoniform batrachians), though often miscalled *tree-frogs.* They are provided with adhesive suckers on the ends of the toes with which to cling, and many are noted for their chameleon-like changes of color. There is only one European tree-toad, *Hyla arborea.* The corresponding species in the United States is *H. versicolor*, about two inches long, and of variegated as well as changeable colors. The shrill piping heard in spring and summer in many parts of the United States is made by tree-toads, as *Acris gryllus, A. crepitans, Hyla pickeringi*, and *H. versicolor*, as well as by some of the small *Hylidæ* which are aquatic, as *Helœcetes triseriatus.* The species of tree-toads are very numerous, about 175 in number, of which by far the greater part inhabit tropical America. Those of the genus *Phyllomedusa* are usually included among the *Hylidæ.* The lichened tree-toad is *Trachycephalus lichenatus*, of the same family. Members of the genus *Amphignathodon* (of a different family) are of arboreal habits, and resemble the *Hylidæ.* Some true frogs (raniform batrachians) are also of arboreal habits, and to these the name *tree-frog* should be, though it is not, restricted. See *tree-frog* (*b*), and cut under *Phyllomedusa.*



American Tree-toad (*Hyla versicolor*).

> The *tree-toad* chimed in with his loud trilling chirrup.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

Glandless tree-toads, the members of a supposed family *Polypedetidæ*, mostly arboreal *Ranidæ*, with dilated toes and no parotoids.—**Spurred tree-toad.** See *spurred.*

tree-tomato (trē′tọ-mä″tō), *n.* 1. See *tomato.*—2. See *Cyphomandra.*

tree-top (trē′top), *n.* The top or uppermost part of a tree.

> How peaceful sleep
> The *tree-tops* altogether!
> *Browning*, Paracelsus, iii.

tree-violet (trē′vī″ọ-let), *n.* See *violet.*

tree-warbler (trē′wâr″blėr), *n.* Any Old World warbler of the genus (or section of *Sylvia*) *Hypolais*, as the icterine, *H. icterina;* the melodious, *H. polyglotta;* the olive, *H. olivetorum;* the olivaceous, *H. pallida;* the booted, *H. caligata.* They are a small group, connecting the willow-warblers (*Phylloscopus*) with the reed-warblers (*Acrocephalus*), having the nearly even tail of the former and the large bill of the latter. They lay eggs of a French-gray or salmon ground-color. Compare parallel use of *wood-warbler* for a certain group of American warblers.

tree-wax (trē′waks), *n.* One of several wax-like substances produced from trees in various ways; specifically, the Japan wax. See *wax*2.

> *Tree-wax* (probably that secreted by Coccus Pe-la on the branches of Fraxinus Chinensis).
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 336.

tree-wool (trē′wůl), *n.* Same as *pine-needle wool.* See *pine-needle.*

tree-worm† (trē′wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *treworm;* < *tree*, wood, + *worm.*] The ship-worm or teredo. *Halliwell.*

tree-wormwood (trē′wėrm″wůd), *n.* See *wormwood.*

tree-worship (trē′wėr″ship), *n.* Worship or religious veneration paid to trees by primitive races of men, from the belief that they were the fixed abode or a favorite resort of spirits capable of influencing human destiny. Many different kinds of trees have been specific objects of worship, but particularly the oak, as among the Druids. In Greek mythology some special tree was in many cases sacred to an individual deity, as the oak to Zeus (Jupiter) and to Cybele, the laurel to Apollo, the ash to Ares (Mars), the olive to Athena (Minerva), the myrtle to Aphrodite (Venus), etc. Tree-worship was practised by the early Buddhists, though not enjoined by their scriptures, and traces of it remain among them, as among many other pagan peoples; and it existed throughout Europe before the introduction of Christianity. The Old Testament has many indications of its existence among the peoples surrounding the Jews, and of lapses into the practice of it by the Jews themselves.

tree-worshiper (trē′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* One who pays religious worship or veneration to trees; a heathen who worships trees or a particular tree.

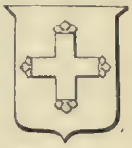
tref (tref), *a.* [Heb.] Unlawful; unclean: opposed to *kosher* as used by Hebrews.

trefallow†, *v. t.* Same as *thrifallow.*

treffled (tref′ld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *bottony.*

trefle (tref′l), *n.* [< OF. **trefle, treffle*, F. *trèfle*, the plant trefoil: see *trefoil.*] 1. A trefoil; any object forming or representing a trefoil.—2. In *fort.*, a species of mine in the form of a trefoil.—3. In *her.*, same as *trefoil*, 4.

treflé (tref-lā′), *a.* [< F. *tréflé*, < *trèfle*, trefoil: see *trefle.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Ending in a three-lobed figure or trefoil: said especially of a cross of which each branch is so finished. (*b*) Decorated with triple leaves or flowers elsewhere than at the end: thus, a bend *treflé* has such flowers along one side, usually the upper or sinister side, the trefoil flowers often resembling the upper parts of fleurs-de-lis.



Cross Treflé.

treflee (tref-lē′), *a.* [< F. *tréflé:* see *treflé.*] Same as *treflé.*

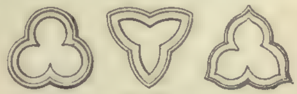
trefoil (trē′foil), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *trefoil*, < OF. *trifoil, trefeul,* **trefle, treffle*, F. *trèfle* = Pr. *trefueil* = Sp. Pg. *trifolio* = It. *trifoglio*, < L. *trifolium*, trefoil, lit. three-leaved (sc. *gramen*, grass), < *tres*, three, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*1.] I. *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Trifolium;* clover. The name is given to various other plants with trifoliolate leaves, in England somewhat specifically to the black medic, *Medicago lupulina*, grown for pasture. See *clover, Stylosanthes*, and specific names below.

> The delicate *trefoil* that muffled warm
> A slope on Ida. *T. B. Aldrich*, Piscataqua River.

2†. The third leaf put forth by a young plant.

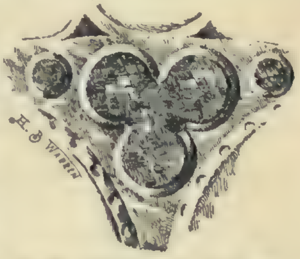
> To make hem [cabbages] hoor as frost eke crafte is fonde:
> Let grounden glasse goo sifte on hem aboute,
> When thaire *trefoil* or quaterfoil is oute.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

3. An ornamental feathering or foliation used in medieval Pointed architecture in the heads of window-lights, tracery, panelings, etc., in which the spaces between the cusps represent a three-lobed figure.



Trefoils.

> In the triforium string-course . . . of the Cathedral of Amiens, the compound *trefoil* ornament is noticeable for its beauty of outline.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 277.



Trefoil.—Detail of tracery from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

4. In *her.*, a bearing supposed to represent a clover-leaf. It consists usually of three rounded and slightly pointed leaves set in a formal way at the three upper extremities of a small cross, the lower extremity of which terminates in different ways. Also *trefle.*

5. A bombycid moth, *Lasiocampa trifolii*, whose larva feeds on grass and clover in Europe. Also called *grass-egger* and *clover-egger.*—**Bird's-foot trefoil.** See *bird's-foot* and *Lotus*, 2.—**Bitumen-trefoil.** See *Psoralea.*—**Bog-trefoil.** Same as *bog-bean.*—**Hare's-foot trefoil.** See *hare's foot*, 1.—**Marsh-trefoil.** See *bog-bean* and *Menyanthes.*—**Melilot trefoil**, the black medic, *Medicago lupulina.* Also *trefoil-melilot.*—**Shrubby trefoil.** Same as *hop-tree.* See *Ptelea.*—**Snail-trefoil.** Same as *snail-clover.*—**Spanish trefoil.** Same as *lucerne.*—**Thorny trefoil**, a thorny shrub of the genus *Fagonia*, order *Zygophylleæ*, especially *F. Cretica* of the Mediterranean region.—**Tree-trefoil**, the laburnum.—**Trefoil of the diaphragm.** See *diaphragm.*—**Water-trefoil.** Same as *bog-bean.* (See also *bean-trefoil, heart-trefoil, hop-trefoil, moon-trefoil, tick-trefoil.*)

II. *a.* Characterized by the presence or prominence of a trefoil or trefoils; consisting of trefoils; thrice foliated.

> The smaller Benedictine church, . . . whose bell-tower groups so well with Saint Nicolas, employs in that bell-tower a *trefoil* arch. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 21.

trefoiled (trē′foild), *a.* [< *trefoil* + *-ed*2.] 1. Formed like or having the outlines of a trefoil; clover-leafed; three-lobed: as, a *trefoiled* arch.

> It seems by no means improbable that these pointed domes, gablets, and *trefoiled* arches may have strongly affected the architecture of the Saracens.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 396.

2. In *her.*, same as *bottony.*

trefoilwise (trē′foil-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a triple foliation, or of a combination of trefoils.

> Groups of three globulites massed *trefoilwise* . . . are not uncommon. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 64.

trefoliated (trē-fō′li-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *trifolium* (see *trefoil*) + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2.] Same as *trefoiled.*

> On the south side of the window is the piscina, with its *trefoliated* and cusped arch.
> *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., V. 141.

treget†, **traget**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *tresgiet*, a juggling trick, < L. *trajectus, transjectus*, a crossing or passing over: see *traject.* Cf. *tregetour.*] Jugglery; illusion; guile; craft; trickery; deceit; sleight of hand; legerdemain.

All to-fowled is my faire fruyte,
That neuer dyd *treget* ne truyte
With theuys that loue ryot vnriȝte.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 198.

Truyt and *treget* to helle schal terve.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 207.

By my *treget* I gadre and threste
The grete tresour into my cheste.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6825.

tregetour†, **tragetour**†, *n.* [ME., also *tregettour, trajetour, trajitour*, < OF. **tresgettour, tresgetteres, trajectaire*, a juggler, one who leaps through hoops: see *treget.*] One who practised legerdemain or sleight of hand; a prestigiator; a magician; a juggler who produced optical illusions by mechanical contrivances; hence, an impostor; a cheat.

For ofte at feestes have I wel herd seye
That *tregetours* withinne an halle large
Have maad come in a water and a barge,
And in the halle rowen up and doun;
Some tyme hath semed come a grym leoun,
And somtyme floures sprynge as in a mede;
Somtyme a vyne, and grapes white and rede;
Somtyme a castel, al of lym and stoon;
And whan hym lyked voyded it anoon:
Thus semed it to every mannes sighte.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 415.

Maister John Rykell, sometyme *tregitoure*
Of noble Henry kynge of Englonde.
Lydgate, Daunce of Macabre, quoted in J. P. Collier's [Hist. Dram. Poetry, I. 21.

tregetry†, **tragetry**†, *n.* [ME., < *treget* + *-(e)ry.*] Legerdemain; jugglery; deception.

Soche soteltie thai soght to solas hom with;
The tables, the top, *tregetre* also,
And in the moneth of may mekill thai vsit,
With floures and fresshe bowes fecchyng of somer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1624.

They knowe not al my *tregetrie.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6382.

trehala (trē̤-hä′lä̤), *n.* A kind of manna excreted in Persia and Turkey by an insect, *Larinus maculatus*, in the form of cocoons, consisting chiefly of starch, sugar, and gum derived from the species of globe-thistle (*Echinops Persica*) on which it feeds. Also called *Turkish manna.*

trehalose (trē′hä̤-lōs), *n.* [< *trehala* + *-ose.*] A sugar first extracted from trehala, since proved to be identical with mycose.

treie†, *n.* See *tray*^{2}.

treillage† (trel′āj; F. pron. trā-lyäzh′), *n.* [F., < *treille*, a trellis: see *trail*^{2}, *trellis.*] In *hort.*, a structure of light posts and rails for supporting wall-trees, etc.; a lattice; a trellis.

Makers of flower-gardens: . . . contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages.* *Spectator.*

treille (trel), *n.* [F., a lattice, trellis: see *trail*^{2}, *trellis.*] **1.** In *her.*, a lattice. [Rare.]—**2.** In *lace-making*, a réseau or net ground.

trek (trek), *v. i.* [Also *treck*; < D. *trekken*, draw, draw a wagon, journey: see *track*^{1}.] In South Africa: (*a*) To draw a vehicle, as oxen; pull a load along.

Bullocks can not *trek* with wet yokes, or their shoulders become galled. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 618.

(*b*) To travel by ox-wagon; hence, to travel in general; go from place to place; migrate.

Thus the early Cape "boers" adopted the nomad habit of *trekking*, which simply meant enlarging the range of their occupation of new land and a further advance into the interior. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 166.

trek (trek), *n.* [D., pull, tug, draft: see *trek*, *v.*, *track*^{1}, *n.*] In South Africa, the action of drawing, as a vehicle or a load; draft; traction; hence, a journey or migration; the distance between one stopping-place and the next; travel: as, that was short *trek.*

After the rain the *trek* was heavy.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 619.

When it first became known that the *trek* was projected, 5,000 Boers were calculated to be upon the point of forming the army of invasion. *New York Tribune*, May 8, 1891.

trekker (trek′ėr), *n.* [< D. *trekker*, < *trekken*, draw: see *trek*, *v.*] One who treks; a traveler; a wanderer; a migrator. [South Africa.]

Quiet people nowadays are no lovers of . . . the carpetbagging colonists, the beach-comber, the *trekker*, the belligerent missionary. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 534.

trek-oxen (trek′ok″sn), *n. pl.* Oxen used for drawing wagons; draft-oxen. [South Africa.]

Trek-oxen are, without exception, obstinate, perverse creatures. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 620.

trek-rope (trek′rōp), *n.* A rope used as a trek-tow. [South Africa.]

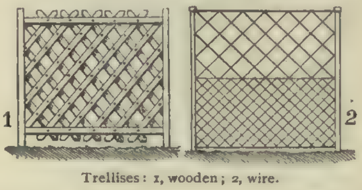
trekschuit (trek′skoit), *n.* [Also *trekschuyt*; D. *trekschuit*, < *trekken*, draw, + *schuit*, a boat: see *trek*, *track*^{1}, and *scout*^{4}.] A track-boat or canal-boat, such as is in common use in Holland.

trek-tow (trek′tō), *n.* [< D. *trek* + E. *tow*^{1}.] In South Africa, an iron chain or rawhide cable connecting a wagon-pole with the line of yokes to which the bullocks are attached.

trelawny (trē̤-lâ′ni), *n.* [Appar. from the surname *Trelawney.*] A thin mess, made of barley-meal, water, and salt. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trellice† (trel′is), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *trellis.*

trellis (trel′is), *n.* [Formerly also *trellice*; < ME. *trelys*, < OF. *treillis*, a trellis, < *treille*, *trelle*, F. *treille* = Pr. *treilla*, *trelha*, *trilla*, < L. *trichila*, also *tricla*, bower, arbor, summer-house: see *trail*^{2}.] **1.** A structure of light cross-bars, as of wood, nailed together where they cross one another, or of thin ribbons of metal, or of wire imitating this.



Trellises: 1, wooden; 2, wire.

Through the *trellis* of the woodwork and the leaves of the flowering shrub, he just caught a glimpse of some form within. *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? vii. 21.

2. A shed, canopy, summer-house, or the like composed, or partly composed, of trellis-work. Such buildings are utilized especially for the support of growing vines.—**3.** In *her.*, same as *treille* or *lattice*, 3.

trellis (trel′is), *v. t.* [< *trellis*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with trellises or trellis-work; especially, to support or train on trellises: as, to *trellis* a vine. *Bailey*, 1727.

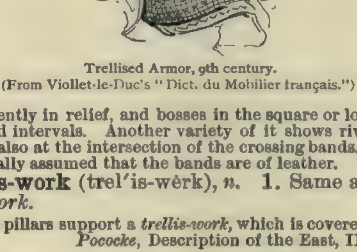
The rich moulding of masques and flowers and fruit . . . shone out amid the *trellised* trees.
J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve, ix.

2. To form into trellis-work; interlace; interweave.

The red and golden vines,
Piercing with their *trellised* lines
The rough, dark-skirted wilderness.
Shelley, Lines Written among the Euganean Hills.

We passed out of a *trellised* door on to the black lacquered floor of a veranda. *The Century*, XL. 196.

Trellised armor, garments of fence which are represented in early works of art as consisting of a background of leather or cloth, upon which are laid crossing bands, apparently in relief, and bosses in the square or lozenge-shaped intervals. Another variety of it shows rivets or studs also at the intersection of the crossing bands. It is generally assumed that the bands are of leather.



Trellised Armor, 9th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

trellis-work (trel′is-wėrk), *n.* **1.** Same as *latticework.*

The pillars support a *trellis-work*, which is covered with vines. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 3.

Birds
Of sunny plume in gilded *trellis-work.*
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A modern kind of fancy work made by cutting out patterns in different materials and applying them upon a background with needle-work edging, etc. The name is derived from the common use of a pattern of vines and climbing plants supported on a trellis.

treloobing (tre-lö′bing), *n.* [Cf. *loobs.*] Stirring and working the loobs, or slimy earth of tin, in a slime-pit, that the mud may partly wash off with the water and the ore settle at the bottom (*R. Hunt*); as used by some writers. the same as *tossing.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

Trema (trē′mä̤), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), from the small external pits in the endocarp of many species; < Gr. τρῆμα, a hole, < τετραίνειν (√ τρα), bore, pierce.] **1.** A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Celtideæ.* It is characterized by lateral free stipules, polygamous flowers, and narrow cotyledons. There are about 30 species, perhaps to be reduced to 20, widely dispersed through tropical and subtropical regions, often described under the names *Sponia* and *Celtis.* They are trees or tall shrubs, bearing alternate serrate leaves three-nerved at the base and usually two-ranked. The flowers are borne in cymes nearly sessile in the axils, followed by small drupes often with the perianth and the involute style-branches persistent. *T. micrantha*, known in Jamaica as *nettle-tree*, is a rough-leaved shrub or small tree, widely diffused from Cuba to Brazil. Three species occur in Australia, and are known as *hoop-ash*; of these *T. orientalis*, a tree about 40 feet high with evergreen leaves silvery beneath, extends also to Ceylon, and is known as *charcoal-tree* in India, where it springs up profusely in deserted grounds.

2. [*l. c.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) A foramen. (*b*) The vulva. [Rare.]

Tremadoc slate (tre-mad′o̤k slāt). A division of the Lower Silurian: so named by Sedgwick because occurring near Tremadoc in Carnarvonshire. It is at the top of this subdivision of the older rocks of this region, in regard to whose nomenclature there has been so much dispute, that the line between Cambrian and Silurian is drawn in England by those English geologists who desire to use the former name. See *Silurian.*

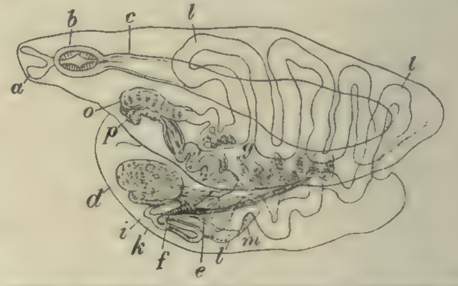
tremando (trā-män′dō̤), *adv.* [It., trembling, ppr. of *tremare*, tremble: see *tremble.*] In *music*, same as *tremolando.*

Tremandra (trē̤-man′drä̤), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), named from the remarkably tremulous anthers; < L. *tremere*, tremble, + Gr. ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (taken for 'anther').] A genus of plants, type of the order *Tremandreæ*, distinguished by its jointed anthers and opposite leaves. The 2 species are natives of southwestern Australia. They are shrubs, more or less downy with stellate hairs, and bear ovate dentate leaves and axillary purple flowers. The *T. verticillata* of greenhouse cultivation, now separated as *Platytheca galioides*, on account of its whorled leaves and biseriate unjointed anthers, is known as *purple heath-flower.*

Tremandreæ (trē̤-man′drē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Tremandra* + *-eæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Polygalinæ.* It is characterized by regular flowers with three, four, or five sepals, as many petals, and twice as many free stamens. It includes 17 species, belonging to the three genera *Tremandra* (the type), *Platytheca*, and *Tetratheca*, the last including all but three of the species in the order. They are all natives of Australia south of the tropics, and are small heath-like shrubs with alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves, and solitary axillary flowers, usually red or purple, often with purple anthers.

Tremarctos (trē̤-märk′tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρῆμα, hole, + ἄρκτος, bear.] The only South American genus of *Ursidæ*, containing the spectacled bear, *T. ornatus.* See cut under *spectacled.*

Trematoda (trem-a̤-tō′dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τρηματώδης, having many holes, porous: see *trematoid.*] **1**†. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of parenchymatous entozoa, containing the flukes proper, the hectocotyls of cephalopods, and the planarian larvæ of turbellarians. See cuts under *Cercaria*, *Bucephalus*, and *water-vascular.*—**2.** An extensive order of parasitic and chiefly entoparasitic worms, which may be found inside the bodies of almost any animal, and sometimes on the gills or skin of fishes; the flukes or fluke-worms.



Aspidogaster conchicola, one of the *Trematoda*, in profile outline, to show alimentary and reproductive organs.

a, mouth; *b*, muscular pharynx; *c*, stomach; *d*, germarium; *e*, internal vas deferens; *f*, common vitellarian duct; *g*, vitellarium; *i*, *k*, oviduct; *l*, uterus; *m*, testis; *o*, vagina; *p*, penis, continuous posteriorly with external vas deferens.

They mostly have a flattened and more or less chitinized body, and a pair or more of suckers for adhering to the tissues of the host. Most trematoids are hermaphrodite or monœcious, but some are diœcious, and all undergo a series of transformations comparable to those of tapes. The well-known liver-fluke of man, *Distoma hepaticum*, is a characteristic example. (See *cercaria*, *Distoma*, *fluke*^{2}, *hydatid*, *redia*, and *sporocyst.*) When the order is raised to the rank of a class, as is done by some, the monogeneous and digeneous suborders become subclasses, and the current families are regarded as orders, as *Tristoma* and *Polystoma* of the former division, and of the latter *Monostoma*, *Distoma*, *Gasterostoma*, and *Holostoma.* Also *Trematoidea*, *Trematodea*, and *Trematoida.*

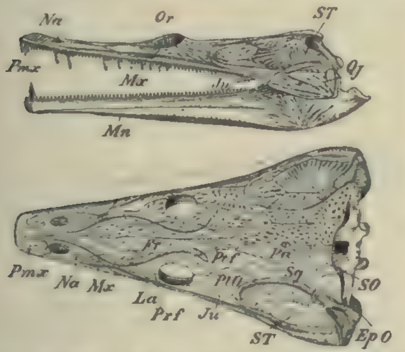
trematode (trem′a̤-tōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τρηματώδης*, having many holes: see *trematoid.*] Same as *trematoid.*

trematoid (trem′a̤-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. **τρηματοειδής*, contr. *τρηματώδης*, having many holes, < *τρῆμα(τ-)*, hole: see *Trema.*] **I.** *a.* Having many holes; suctorial, as an entoparasite worm; of the nature of or resembling a fluke; of or pertaining to the *Trematoda.*

II. *n.* A trematoid worm, or fluke; a member of the *Trematoda.*

Trematoidea (trem-a̤-toi′dẹ̄-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *trematoid.*] Same as *Trematoda*, 2.

Trematosaurus (trem″a̤-tọ̄-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (Braun, 1841), < Gr. *τρῆμα(τ-)*, hole, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of extinct labyrinthodont amphibians, having the skull mailed and sculptured.



Side and Top Views of Skull of *Trematosaurus*; cranial sculpture omitted from lower half of latter, to show sutures more distinctly.

EpO, distinct pointed epiotic; *Fr*, frontal: *Ju*, jugal, *La*, lacrymal: *Mn*, mandible; *Mx*, maxilla; *Na*, nasal; *Or*, orbit; *Pa*, parietal; *Pmx*, premaxilla, *Prf*, prefrontal; *Ptf*, postfrontal: *PtO*, postorbital. *Qj*, quadratojugal; *SO*, one of a pair of bones taking the place of supra-occipitals; *Sq*, squamosal; *ST*, supratemporal.

tremblable† (trem′bla̤-bl), *a.* [< *tremble* + *-able.*] Calculated to cause fear or trembling.

> But, what is *tremblable* and monstrous, there be some who, when God smites them, they fly unto a witch or an inchauntresse, and call for succour.
> *Dr. G. Benson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

tremble (trem′bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trembled*, ppr. *trembling.* [< ME. *tremblen*, *tremlen*, < OF. *trembler*, *tremeler*, F. *trembler* = Pr. *tremblar* = Sp. *temblar* = It. *tremolare*, < ML. *tremulare*, tremble, fear, hesitate, < L. *tremulus*, trembling, < *tremere* (> It. *tremere* = Sp. Pg. *tremer* = OF. *tremer*) = Gr. *τρέμειν*, tremble. From the same L. verb *tremere* are also ult. E. *tremor*, *tremulous*, etc.] 1. To be affected with slight, quick, and continued vibratory movements; be moved in a quivering manner by some external force.

> The mountayne that the werke was sette on gan to *tremble*, that thei semed it wolde synke.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 27.

2. To be affected with involuntary muscular agitation; be agitated convulsively from either a physical or a moral cause; be in a tremor; quake; shake: as, to *tremble* with fatigue; his hand *trembled* from excitement.

> And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix *trembled*. Acts xxiv. 25.

> Scarce can my knees these *trembling* limbs sustain,
> And scarce my heart support its load of pain.
> *Pope*, Iliad, x. 100.

3. To feel or manifest a quivering agitation; be tremulous or shaky; quiver; quaver: as, his voice *trembled* from emotion.

> Patience perforce with wilful choler meeting
> Makes my flesh *tremble*. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 92.

> Her red lips *trembled*, and her eyes were wet
> With tears that fell not.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 239.

4. Figuratively, to be in doubt or suspense; oscillate between certainty and uncertainty; hang upon chance.

> Seeking but to borrow
> From the *trembling* hope of morrow
> Solace for the weary day.
> *Whittier*, The Ranger.

> Their serried masses, overwhelming superiority of numbers, and bold bearing made the chances of victory to *tremble* in the balance. *The Century*, XXXI. 458.

To tremble for, to be in fear on account of: as, to *tremble for* one's safety.

> I *tremble for* the cause of liberty, from such an example to kings. I *tremble for* the cause of humanity, in the unpunished outrages of the most wicked of mankind.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Trembling palsy. Same as *paralysis agitans* (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Trembling poplar.** See *poplar.*—**Trembling prairie.** [Tr. F. *prairie tremblante*: limited in use to parts of Louisiana: also called *shaking prairie.*] See the quotation.

> Also, in the vicinity of the numerous lakes of the parish [La Fourche, Louisiana] exist immense tracts called *trembling prairies.* These seem to be a surface composed of the matted roots and decayed stalks of the marsh vegetation, floating upon water in some instances, and upon very soft mud in others. Over these prairies it is practicable to walk, and cattle graze upon them, although they vibrate at every tread, and a cut of a few feet in depth will always discover a substratum of water.
> *S. H. Lockett*, Sec. Ann. Rep. Topog. Surv. of Louisiana, [1871, p. 10.

Trembling tree, the trembling poplar, or more often the American aspen, *Populus tremuloides.*

tremble (trem′bl), *n.* [< *tremble*, *v.*] 1. The act or state of trembling; an involuntary quivering or shivering as from cold or fear.

> There stood Emmy in a *tremble.*
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxv.

2. *pl.* A form of disease or diseased condition in man or animals, characterized by continued trembling or tremulousness; specifically, in some parts of the United States, a disease of domestic animals, under peculiar local conditions, affecting the quality of the milk and flesh, and known as *milk-sickness* when communicated through these to human beings. See *milk-sickness.*

> The flesh of an animal suffering from *trembles*, or in the prodromic stages of *trembles*, would also produce the disease. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 9.

> Workers in mercury . . . are apt to suffer from a peculiar form of shaking palsy, known as "the *trembles*," or mercurial tremor. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 277.

All of a tremble, trembling all over; in a state of general agitation or excitement. [Colloq.]

> Mrs. Gill . . . came "*all of a tremble*," as she said herself. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xx.

tremblement (trem′bl-mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *tremblement* (= Pr. *tremolament*), a trembling or quaking, < *trembler*, tremble: see *tremble* and *-ment.*] 1. In *music*, a trill or shake.—2. A tremor; a quivering. [Rare.]

> The wood . . .
> Thrills in leafy *tremblement*,
> Like a heart that, after climbing, beateth quickly through content. *Mrs. Browning*, Lost Bower, st. 4.

trembler (trem′blėr), *n.* [= F. *trembleur*; as *tremble* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who trembles; especially, a person or an animal that trembles from fear.

> Those base submissions that the covetous mammonist, or cowardly *trembler*, drudges under.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 479. (*Latham.*)

> Well had the boding *tremblers* learned to trace
> The day's disasters in his morning face.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 199.

2. [*cap.*] One of a religious sect of the time of Queen Elizabeth. *Imp. Dict.*

> These quaint-primitive dissemblers
> In old Queen Bess's days called *Tremblers.*
> *Hudibras Redivivus.*

3. That which trembles or vibrates; specifically, an automatic vibrator used for making and breaking the circuit of an induction-coil; an electric bell.

> Audible signals are given . . . on board the locomotive by a *trembler* bell. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 69, Supp.

trembling-jock, trembling-jocky (trem′bling-jok, -jok″i), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media*, supposed to be obnoxious to mice. [Prov. Eng.]

tremblingly (trem′bling-li), *adv.* In a trembling manner; tremulously.

> *Tremblingly* she stood,
> And on the sudden dropp'd.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 346.

trembly (trem′bli), *a.* [< *tremble* + *-y*¹.] Trembling; tremulous. [Colloq.]

> So frankly coy, so full of *trembly* confidences.
> *Lowell*, Birch Tree.

> She [a rabbit] sot thar ez upright an' *trembly* ez me.
> *M. N. Murfree*, Great Smoky Mountains, xiii.

Tremella (trẹ̄-mel′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Fries), so called in allusion to the gelatinous texture of the plants; < L. *tremere*, tremble, + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of gelatinous hymenomycetous fungi, typical of the order *Tremellineæ*, having a nonpapillate hymenium which surrounds the whole of the fungus. See *fairy-butter.*

Tremellineæ (trem-e-lin′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tremella* + *-ineæ.*] An order of hymenomycetous fungi. They are gelatinous, of not very definite form, commonly of wavy outline, and are saprophytic on old and dead wood. Also *Tremellini.*

tremellineous (trem-e-lin′ẹ̄-us), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging, pertaining to, or resembling fungi of the group *Tremellineæ.*

tremelloid (trem′e-loid), *a.* [< *Tremella* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling the fungus *Tremella* in substance; jelly-like.

tremellose (trem′e-lōs), *a.* [< L. *tremere*, tremble, + *-ella* + *-ose.*] In *bot.*, jelly-like; shaking like jelly; of a gelatinous consistence.

tremendous (trẹ̄-men′dus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *tremendo*, < L. *tremendus*, fearful, terrible, gerundive of *tremere*, quake, tremble: see *tremble.*] 1. Such as may or does excite trembling, fear, or awe; overpowering in character or quality; awful; dreadful: as, a *tremendous* explosion; *tremendous* invective.

> Secondly, [a precept] about blessing, or rather not blaspheming the *tremendous* name of God.
> *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 17.

> The battle of Ravenna, one of those *tremendous* days into which human folly and wickedness compress the whole devastation of a famine or a plague.
> *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Hence—2. Such as to excite astonishment or awe; unexampled; wonderful in a high degree; overwhelming; astounding: used intensively or hyperbolically.

> The floor of each story was arched, the walls of *tremendous* thickness. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxvi.

> From the trees we sometimes saw hanging pythons of *tremendous* girth. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 130.

> The skilfullest crew that ever launched a life-boat would be dashed in pieces in a moment in those *tremendous* rollers. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 198.

=**Syn.** 1. Frightful, terrific, horrible, appalling.

tremendously (trẹ̄-men′dus-li), *adv.* In a tremendous manner; in a manner to awe or astonish; with excessive force or magnitude.

tremendousness (trẹ̄-men′dus-nes), *n.* The state or property of being tremendous.

Tremex (trē′meks), *n.* [NL. (Jurine, 1807), irreg. < Gr. *τρῆμα*, a hole.] 1. A notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Uroceridæ*, separated from the typical genus *Urocerus* only by the venation of the wings. *T. columba* is a large and handsome North American horntail, the larva of which bores the trunks of shade-trees, particularly the maple, and is known as the *pigeon-tremex.*

2. [*l. c.*] A horntail of this genus: as, the pigeon-*tremex.*

tremolando (trem-ọ̄-län′dọ̄), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *tremolare*, tremble: see *tremble.*] In *music*, in a tremulous manner; in a manner characterized by a tremolo. Also *tremando.*

tremolant (trem′ọ̄-la̤nt), *n.* [< It. *tremolante*: see *tremulant.*] Same as *tremolo* (*d*).

tremolite (trem′ọ̄-līt), *n.* [< *Tremola* (Val *Tremola*, a valley near Airolo in the Alps, where the mineral was discovered) + *-ite*².] A variety of amphibole, having usually a white to gray color, and occurring in fibrous or columnar crystalline masses. It differs from other varieties of amphibole in containing little or no iron, being essentially a silicate of calcium and magnesium. Also called *grammatite.*

tremolitic (trem-ọ̄-lit′ik), *a.* [< *tremolite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of tremolite: as, *tremolitic* marble.

tremolo (trem′ọ̄-lō), *n.* [It., < L. *tremulus*, shaking, quivering: see *tremulous.*] In *music*: (*a*) A tremulous or fluttering effect in vocal music, intended to give a sentimental or passionate quality to the tone, but often carried to a pedantic and offensive extreme. (*b*) A similar effect in instrumental music, produced by a rapid reiteration of a tone or chord. (*c*) A similar effect in organ music, produced in the pipe-organ by means of a delicately balanced bellows attached to one of the wind-trunks, and in the reed-organ by a revolving fan. (*d*) The mechanical device in an organ by which a tremolo is produced; a tremulant. The use of such a mechanism is usually controlled by a stop-knob. Also *tremolant*, *tremulant.*

tremor (trem′or or trē′mọ̈r), *n.* [Formerly also *tremour*; < OF. *tremeur*, F. *trémeur* = Sp. Pg. *tremor* = It. *tremore*, < L. *tremor*, a shaking, a quivering, < *tremere*, shake, tremble: see *tremble.*] 1. A shaking or quivering caused by some external impulse; a close succession of short vibratory or modulatory movements; a state of trembling in a living object or substance: as, the *tremor* of the aspen-leaf.

> Morauia, Bauaria, and Dacia
> Were with the earths like-horrid feuers shaken; . . .
> One of these *Tremors* lasted forty dayes,
> When six and twenty tow'rs and castles fell.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 570.

> Each wave-length of light resulting from a molecular *tremor* of corresponding wave-length.
> *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 118.

> Modern research has shown a typical earthquake to consist of a series of small *tremors* succeeded by a shock, or series of shocks. *J. Milne*, Earthquakes, ii.

2. An involuntary or convulsive muscular shaking, quaking, or quivering, as from weakness, disorder, or emotion.

> At first a *tremor* of silent fear . . .
> Over the hearts of the people went.
> *Whittier*, The Preacher.

No *tremors* through her dainty limbs did pass,
And healthy life alone did paint her cheek.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 115.

Contortions of the face, and an irregular movement of the body and extremities, with *tremors* of greater or less violence. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 128.

3. A trembling, quivering, or quavering quality or effect: as, a *tremor* of light.

To detect, as one or another addressed me, the *tremor* of a voice which, in long-past days, had been wont to bellow through a speaking-trumpet.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 14.

Intention tremor, a tremor developed in a part when it moves to do something.—**Mercurial tremor**, a tremulous condition of the system caused by exposure to mercurial vapors; mercurial palsy; the trembles.—**Neural tremors.** See *neural*.—**Purring tremor.** Same as *purring thrill* (which see, under *purr*^{1}). =**Syn.** 2. *Trepidation, Emotion*, etc. (see *agitation*), quiver, quivering, quaking. See *trepidation*.

tremorless (trem′or-les), *a.* [< *tremor* + *-less*.] Free from tremor or vibration.

The plain of the Channel sea stretched flat on either hand of me, *tremorless* as ebony.
The Portfolio, N. S., No. 1, p. 6.

The . . . *tremorless* atmosphere of eternal silence.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 756.

tremorous (trem′or-us), *a.* [< *tremor* + *-ous*.] Marked by tremors; vibrating rapidly. *E. Berliner.*

tremulant (trem′ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *tremolante*, < ML. *tremulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *tremulare*, tremble: see *tremble*. Cf. *tremulous*.] **I.** *a.* Trembling.

Hapless De Brézé; doomed to survive long ages, in men's memory, in this faint way, with *tremulent* [read *tremulant*] white rod! *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 2.

II. *n.* In *music*, same as *tremolo* (*d*).

tremulation (trem-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< ML. **tremulatio(n-)*, < *tremulare*, tremble: see *tremulant*.] A trembling; a tremulous condition. [Rare.]

I was struck with such a terrible *tremulation* that it was as much as three gulps of my brandy bottle could do to put my chill'd blood into its regular motion.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 236. (*Davies.*)

tremulous (trem′ū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *trémulo* = Pg. *tremulo* = It. *tremulo, tremolo*, < L. *tremulus*, shaking, quivering, < *tremere*, shake, tremble: see *tremble*.] 1. Trembling; shaking; quivering; vibrating; unsteady.

A sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether, whose least wave
Stands *tremulous*. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 958.

Every fibre is alive with feeling and *tremulous* with radiant thought. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 114.

That old *tremulous* laugh which was half a cough.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xx.

2. Lacking firmness, resolution, or courage; feeble; wavering; timid.

The tender *tremulous* Christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Those dry, forlorn, *tremulous* specimens of female mortality which abound in every village congregation.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 56.

3. In *entom.*, finely wavy: as, a *tremulous* line.—**Tremulous poplar.** Same as *trembling poplar*. See *poplar*.

tremulously (trem′ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a tremulous manner.

So linger, as from me earth's light withdraws,
Dear touch of Nature, *tremulously* bright!
Lowell, The Eye's Treasury.

tremulousness (trem′ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being tremulous.

Tremulousness of voice is very effectively used by some vocalists in highly pathetic passages.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 222.

tren^1†, *v. t.* [ME. *trennen*, < MD. *trennen* = OHG. MHG. G. *trennen*, separate, factitive of OHG. **trinnan*, MHG. *trinnen*, separate.] To separate.

Uch toth fram other is *trent*. *Rel. Antiq.*, II. 212.

tren^2†, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A fish-spear. *Ainsworth.*

trenail, *n.* A form of *treenail*.

trench (trench), *v.* [< ME. **trenchen*, **tranchen*, *traunchen*, < OF. *trencher, trancher*, F. *trancher* = Pr. *trencar, trenchar, trinquar* = Sp. *trinchar*, chop, *trincar*, carve, = Pg. *trinchar*, carve, *trincar*, crack, break, = It. *trinciare*, cut, carve, hew, slice, OIt. *trinceare*, trench, *trincare*, trim; prob. < L. *truncare* (LL. **trincare*, ML. (after Rom.) *trencare*), cut off, lop: see *truncate, trunk*, *v.* Hence *trench*, *n.*, *trenchant, intrench, retrench*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To cut, as a notch, hole, mark, etc.; form by cutting; carve; incise.

Traunche that sturgyon.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

This weak impress of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 7.

View the wound, by cruel knife
Trench'd into him.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

2. To cut into; form a ditch, trench, or other linear depression in: as, to *trench* the ground round a camp or a fort.

Pioneers, with spade and pickaxe arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to *trench* a field,
Or cast a rampart. *Milton*, P. L., i. 677.

And *trench* the strong, hard mould with the spade,
Where never before a grave was made.
Bryant, Two Graves.

We found that the older trachytic lavas of the hills had been deeply *trenched* by lateral valleys.
A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, x.

3. In *agri.*, to furrow deeply, especially with the spade; dig deeply and turn over thoroughly by means of a succession of contiguous trenches.

In order to expedite the growth of ivy, the ground, previously to planting, should be *trenched* two feet deep.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 264.

4. In *cabinet-making* and the like, to work with a long continuous groove, as a rail which is to be fitted upon the heads of a series of bars or balusters.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cut; slash.

Temir the stout
Rider who with sharpe
Trenching blade of bright steele
Hath made his fiercest foes to feele . . .
The strength of his braue right arme.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 107.

2. Specifically, to form a trench or trenches; proceed by or as if by means of trenches.

An underground passage constructed by *trenching* down from the surface. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 622.

3. To encroach; infringe; obtrude as if by cutting into something: used of conduct, expression, or the like, usually with *on* or *upon*: as, to *trench upon* another's rights. Also *intrench*.

The boy with buttons, and the basket-wench,
To vent their wares into my works do *trench*!
B. Jonson, Time Vindicated.

Madam, I am bold
To *trench* so far *upon* your privacy.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, i. 1.

4†. To reach out; extend; tend.

Many times the things deduced to judgment may be "meum" and "tuum," when the reason and consequence thereof may *trench* to point of estate.
Bacon, Judicature (ed. 1887).

=**Syn.** 3. *Encroach upon, Infringe*, etc. See *trespass*.

trench (trench), *n.* [< ME. *trench, trenche*, < OF. **trenche*, a trench (cf. OF. *trenche, tranche*, a slice, also a pruning-knife) (OF. also *trenchee*, F. *tranchée* = It. *trincea*, a trench), < *trencher*, cut: see *trench*, *n.*] 1. A narrow excavation of considerable length cut into the earth; a deep furrow or ditch. In agriculture trenches are made for drainage, for loosening the soil deeply, for certain kinds of planting, etc. In military operations trenches constitute the parallels or approaches used for the shelter of besieging troops, as before a fortified place, or for protection and defense, as in an intrenched camp. If the ground is hard or rocky, trenches are raised above it with fascines, bags of earth, etc.; but if the earth can be easily dug, then a ditch or way is sunk, and edged with a parapet, next to the enemy, formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch. The depth of the trench, form of the parapet, etc., vary according to the purpose or occasion.

There is a very strong and great Castle, invironed with exceeding deepe *trenches* and a strong wall.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 9.

2†. A lane or road cut through shrubbery or woods.

And in a *trench* forth in the park goth she.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 384.

Returns of a trench. See *return*^{1}.—**Tail of the trenches.** See *tail*^{1}.—**To mount the trenches**, to mount guard in the trenches: usually done at night.—**To open the trenches**, to begin to form the lines of approach to a fortified place.—**To scour the trenches**, to make a sally upon the guard, force them to give way, drive off the working party, break down the parapet, fill up the trenches, and spike the cannon. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Encyc.

trenchancy (tren′chan-si), *n.* [< *trenchan(t)* + *-cy*.] The state or quality of being trenchant; sharpness; keenness; causticity.

Mrs. Elsmere was old enough to know what importance to attach to the *trenchancy* of eighteen.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, iv.

trenchant (tren′chant), *a.* [< ME. *trenchant, trenchaunt*, < OF. *trenchant*, F. *tranchant*, ppr. of *trencher*, cut: see *trench*, *v.*] 1. Cutting; sharp; keen.

By his belt he baar a long panade,
And of a swerd ful *trenchant* was the blade.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 10

Let not the virgin's cheek
Make soft thy *trenchant* sword.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 115.

2. Penetrating; energetic; downright.

I too have longed for *trenchant* force,
And will like a dividing spear.
M. Arnold, Switzerland, iv., A Farewell.

Sworn foe of Cant, he smote it down
With *trenchant* wit unsparing.
Whittier, Randolph of Roanoke.

The . . . sun was warm, and the air was bland, with only now and then a *trenchant* breath from the Alps.
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

That *trenchant* policy of "reconstruction" which followed close upon the termination of the war.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., i.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, sectorial, as a molar or premolar; sharp-edged: as, the *trenchant* canines of a saber-toothed tiger.

trenchantly (tren′chant-li), *adv.* In a trenchant manner; cuttingly; sharply; keenly.

trench-cart (trench′kärt), *n.* *Milit.*, a cart adapted to pass along the trenches, to distribute ammunition and other supplies. It is mounted on low wheels so as not to be exposed to the enemy's fire.

trench-cavalier (trench′kav-a-lēr″), *n.* *Milit.*, a high parapet of gabions, fascines, earth, etc., erected by besiegers upon the glacis to command and enfilade the covered way of a fortress.

trencher^1 (tren′chėr), *n.* [< ME. **trenchour*, < OF. **trencheor* (ML. reflex *trencheator*), < *trencher*, cut: see *trench*, *v.* In def. 2 taken as < *trench*, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] 1†. One who carves at table; also, one who carves at a side-table for the company.

I was not born, I take it, for a *trencher*,
Nor to espouse my mistress' dairy-maid.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 1.

2. One who cuts or digs trenches; a trench-digger or -maker.

All these works were executed by the soldiers, who showed themselves excellent *trenchers*.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 397.

trencher^2 (tren′chėr), *n.* [< ME. *trenchere, trenchor, trenchour*, < OF. *trenchoir, trencheoir*, a trencher, lit. a cutting-place, < *trencher*, cut: see *trench*, *v.*] 1. A wooden plate or platter (originally a square piece of board or slice of wood) for the table or the kitchen. Trenchers of some form were used at table till a late period, at first by all classes and afterward by the common people, either to be eaten from or for the cutting up of food; and the number of changes of them during a meal in early times was regulated by personal rank. Trenchers and plates are sometimes mentioned together in later writings, the food being probably served from the former to the latter.

Thus ye shall serue your souerayne: laye [six or eight] *trenchours*, & yf he be of a lower degre [or] estate, laye fyue *trenchours*, & yf he be of lower degre, foure *trenchours*, & of an other degre, thre *trenchours*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 274.

We had no napkins nor change of *trenchers*, and drunk out of earthen pitchers and wooden dishes.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 29, 1663.

To heap the *trencher* and to fill the caup of an idle blackguard ne'er-do-weel. *Scott*, Pirate, iv.

2†. A slice of bread used as a platter to lay food upon, as thin cakes of bread still are in some countries. Such slices of bread were either eaten after the meat placed upon them, or, as commonly among the rich, thrown into an alms-basket, with other leavings, for the poor.

Loaves at this period [the 14th century] were made of a secondary quality of flour, and these were first pared, and then cut into thick slices, which were called in French tranchoirs, and in English *trenchers*, because they were to be carved upon. *Wright*, Homes of Other Days, xi.

3. That which trenchers contain; food; hence, the pleasures of the table: often used attributively.

Those *trencher* philosophers which in the later age of the Roman state were usually in the houses of great persons. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

The *trencher* fury of a riming parasite.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

4. Same as *trencher-cap*.—**Trencher salt-cellar.** See *salt-cellar*.

trencher-bread† (tren′chėr-bred), *n.* [< ME. *trenchor brede*; < *trencher*^{2} + *bread*^{1}.] A kind of coarse bread, slices of which were used as plates for other food at table. See *trencher*^{2}, 2.

Item, that the *Trenchor Brede* be maid of the Meale as it cummyth frome the Milne.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 125, Index.

trencher-buffoon† (tren′chėr-bu-fön″), *n.* One who amuses persons at their meals; the wag of a company.

trencher-cap (tren′chėr-kap), *n.* A cap of the peculiar form worn by professors and students at some universities; a mortar-board.

trencher-chaplain† (tren′chėr-chap″lān), *n.* A domestic chaplain. *Heylin.*

trencher-coat (tren′chėr-kōt), *n.* In *gilding*, a preparatory coating applied before the gold-leaf is laid on. It consists of Armenian bole, bloodstone, and galena, mixed up in water, with a little olive-oil.

trencher-critic (tren′chėr-krit″ik), *n.* A person curious in cookery and table-service; a gourmet.

trencher-fly† (tren′chėr-flī), *n.* One who haunts the tables of others; a parasite.

> Or otherwise delighted
> In keeping Dogs and Horses, or by hearing
> His *trencher-Flies* about his table jearing.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 171).

trencher-friend (tren′chėr-frend), *n.* One who flatters another for the sake of a place at his table; a sponger.

> You fools of fortune, *trencher-friends*, time's flies!
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6. 106.

trencher-knight (tren′chėr-nīt), *n.* A serving-man attending at table; a waiter.

> Some *trencher-knight*, some Dick,
> That smiles his cheek in years, and knows the trick
> To make my lady laugh. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 464.

trencher-law (tren′chėr-lâ), *n.* The regulation of diet; dietetics.

> When spleenish morsels cram the gaping maw,
> Withouten diet's care, or *trencher-law*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. iv. 21.

trencher-loaf† (tren′chėr-lōf), *n.* [< ME. *trenchoure lofe*; < *trencher*^{2} + *loaf*^{1}.] Same as *trencher-bread*.

> Ye muste haue thre pantry knyues, one knyfe to square *trenchoure loues*, an other to be a chyppere, the thyrde shall be sharpe to make smothe trenchoures.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

trencherman (tren′chėr-man), *n.*; pl. *trenchermen* (-men). 1. An eater: with a qualifying word noting the degree of appetite: as, a poor *trencherman*.

> You had musty victual, and he hath holp to eat it; he is a very valiant *trencher-man*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 51.

2†. A cook. *Johnson.*

> Palladius assuring him that hee had already been more fed by his discourses than he could bee by the skilfullest *trenchermen* of Media. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

3. A table-companion; a trencher-mate.

> Mr. Wagg, the celebrated wit, and a led-captain and *trencher-man* of my Lord Steyne.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, li.

trencher-mate (tren′chėr-māt), *n.* A table-companion; a guest at dinner or other meal.

> These *trencher-mates* . . . frame to themselves a way more pleasant. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

trencher-plate (tren′chėr-plāt), *n.* In *ceram.*, an earthenware plate of a special pattern, very flat and having a small rim, made by different potters of the eighteenth century. *Jewitt*, II. 350.

trenchmore† (trench′mōr), *n.* [Prob. < OF. **trenche-more*, **tranchemore*, a fanciful name, alluding to the rough swashing manner of the dancers, < *trencher*, cut, + *More*, a Moor (cf. *morris-dance*); cf. OF. *tranchemontaigne*, a swash-mountain, a swash-buckler, lit. 'cut-mountain.'] 1. An old English country-dance, of a lively and boisterous character, common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

> Pray you, do not disturb 'em, sir; here lie such youths
> Will make you start, if they but dance their *trenchmores*.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

2. Music for such a dance, which was in triple or sextuple rhythm.

trenchmore† (trench′mōr), *v. i.* [< *trenchmore*, *n.*] To perform the dance so called; dance the trenchmore.

> Mark, he doth courtesy, and salutes a block —
> Will seem to wonder at a weathercock,
> *Trenchmore* with apes, play music to an owl.
> *Marston*, Satires, ii. 93.

trenchour†, **trenchur**†, *n.* See *trencher*^{1}.

trench-plow (trench′plou), *n.* A form of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows; a ditching-plow. *Imp. Dict.*

trend^{1} (trend), *v.* [< ME. *trenden*, < AS. **trendan* (found only in deriv. *ā-trendlian*) = MLG. *trenden*, roll; cf. OFries. *trind*, *trund* = MLG. *trint*, *trent*, round, = Sw. Dan. *trind*, round (Dan. *trindt*, around); MD. **trent* = MLG. *trent*, a ring, circle; whence in the adverbial phrase MLG. *umme den trent*, *umtrent*, LG. *umtrent* = D. *omtrent* = Sw. Dan. *omtrent*, around. Cf. *trendle*, *trundle*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To turn; revolve; roll.

> Meuynge hath cause fyrste & pryncypally of *trendynge* aboute of heuen.
> *Bartholomæus Anglicus*, De Proprietatibus Rerum [(trans., ed. Wynkyn de Worde, 1494), ix.

2†. To travel round or along a region, tract, etc., at its edge; skirt; coast.

> You shall *trend* about the very Northerne and most Easterly point of all Asia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 437.
>
> This Caravan . . . durst not by themselves venture over the main Desarts: which all this while we had *trented* along, and now were to passe thorow.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 107.

3. To have a general course or direction; stretch or incline; run: as, the American coast *trends* southwest from Nova Scotia to Florida.

> Vnder the name of India, heere we comprehend all that Tract betweene Indus and the Persian Empire on the West, vnto China Eastward, as it *trendeth* betwixt the Tartarian and the Indian Seas. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 452.
>
> Where the river *trends* westward into the main he set up a memorial cross. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 91.

4. Figuratively, to have a general tendency or proclivity; incline; lean; turn. See *trend*^{1}, *n.*, 2.

> The discussion with his philosophic Egeria now *trended* away from theology in the direction of politics, or, as we now say, sociology. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 164.

5. In *geol.* and *mining*, same as *strike*, 5.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to turn or roll. [Rare or obsolete.]

> Lat him rollen and *trenden* withinne hymself the lyht of his inward syhte. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 11.
>
> Not farre beneath i' th' valley as she *trends*
> Her silver streame.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3. (*Nares.*)

2†. To follow the course or direction of; coast along.

> We *trended* the said land about 9. or 10. leagues, hoping to finde some good harborough.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 206.

trend^{1} (trend), *n.* [< *trend*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A general course or direction; inclination of the course of something toward a particular line or point.

> All
> The *trend* of the coast lay hard and black.
> *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.
>
> Owing to the westerly *trend* of the valley and its vast depth, there is a great difference between the climates of the north and south sides. *The Century*, XL. 497.

2. A general tendency or proclivity; a final drift or bent; an ultimate inclination.

> What can support the dogma against the *trend* of Scripture? *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 571.
>
> I have quoted these few examples to show the *trend* of opinion in respect to certain forms of atrophy.
> *Alien. and Neurol.*, XI. 308.

3. *Naut.*, the thickening of an anchor-shank as it approaches the arms.—4. A current or stream. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trend^{2} (trend), *v. t.* [Perhaps for *tren*, separate: see *tren*^{1}.] To cleanse, as wool. Also *trent*. [Local, Eng.]

trend^{2} (trend), *n.* [See *trend*^{2}, *v.*] Clean or cleansed wool. [Local, Eng.]

trender (tren′dėr), *n.* [< *trend*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [Local, Eng.]

trendle (tren′dl), *n.* [< ME. *trendel*, *trendil*, *trendyl*, *trendull*, *trindel*, < AS. *trendel*, *trændel*, *tryndel* (= MLG. *trendel*, *trindel* = MHG. *trendel*), a roller, roll, wheel, < **trendan*, roll: see *trend*^{1}, *v.*, *trendle*, *v.* The noun also appears in the variant forms *trindle* and *trundle*, q. v.] 1. That which turns or rolls, as a ball, a wheel, or the like; a roller; a trundle.

> Hir Ene as a *trendull* turned full rounde,
> ffirst on hir fader, for feare that she hade,
> And sethyn on that semely with a sad wille.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 453.
>
> And Y schall cumpas as a round *trendil* in thi cumpasse.
> *Wyclif*, Isa. xxix. 3.

2. A brewers' cooler. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The turning-beam of a spindle. *Halliwell.*

trendle† (tren′dl), *v.* [< ME. *trendlen*, *trendilen*, *trindlen*, < AS. **trendlian* (in comp. *ā-trendlian*), *tryndylian* (in pp. *tryndyled*) (= MHG. *trendelen*, *trindelen*, *trendeln*), roll, turn; freq. of *trend*^{1}, or from the noun *trendle*. The verb also appears in the variant forms *trindle*, *trundle*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To revolve upon an axis; turn round.

> A thynge that *trenlyth* rounde abowte chaungyth not place towchynge al the hole, but . . . towchynge partyes therof y^{t} *trenlyth* rounde abowte.
> *Bartholomæus Anglicus*, De Proprietatibus Rerum [(trans., ed. Wynkyn de Worde, 1494), ix.

2. To roll along; trundle; bowl.

> The hedde *trendild* on the borde.
> *Guy of Warwick*, ed. Zupitza (E. E. T. S.), l. 3712.
>
> A tickell treasure, like a *trendlynge* ball.
> *Gascoigne*, Fruits of War.

II. *trans.* To roll.

> Y sawȝ a sweuen, and it seemed to me as a loof of barlich maad undir asshen to be *trendlid* and into the tentis of Madyan to goo doun. *Wyclif*, Judges vii. 13.

trendled†, *a.* [ME. *trendled*, < AS. **trendeled*, *tryndyled*; as *trendle* + *-ed*^{2}.] Rounded like a wheel. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 225.

trenket†, *n.* An old spelling of *trinket*^{1}.

trennel (tren′l), *n.* A corrupt form of *treenail*.

trent^{1} (trent), *v. t.* Same as *trend*^{2}.

trent^{2}† (trent), *n.* [< ME. *trent*, *trente*, < OF. (and F.) *trente*, thirty, < L. *triginta*, thirty: see *thirty*.] The number thirty; a trental.

> On the morwe to seie a *trent* of masses atte same ffreres.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

trental (tren′tal̤), *n.* [< ME. *trental*, *trentel*, < OF. *trentel*, *trental* (ML. reflex *trentale*), a trental, set of thirty masses (ML. **trigintalia*, pl.), < *trente*, thirty, < L. *triginta*, thirty: see *trent*^{2}.] A collection or series of anything numbering thirty; specifically, a service of thirty masses for a deceased person in the Roman Catholic Church on as many successive days, or formerly sometimes in one day. Also rarely *trigintal*.

> "*Trentals*," seyde he, "deliveren fro penaunce
> Hir freendes soules, as wel olde as yonge."
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 16.
>
> A *trental* (thirty) of masses used to be offered up for almost every one on the burial day.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 504, note.

trente-et-quarante (tront′ā-ka-ront′), *n.* [F., lit. 'thirty and forty': *trente*, < L. *triginta*, thirty (see *trent*^{2}); *et*, < L. *et*, and; *quarante*, < L. *quadraginta*, forty: see *thirty* and *forty*.] The game of rouge-et-noir.

Trenton limestone. See *limestone*.

trepan^{1} (trē̩-pan′), *n.* [Formerly *trepane*; < OF. *trepane*, F. *trépan* = Sp. *trépano* = Pg. *trepano* = It. *trepano*, *trapano*, < ML. *trepanum*, prop. **trypanum*, < Gr. *τρύπανον*, a borer, an auger, a surgeons' trepan, < *τρυπᾶν*, bore, < *τρῦπα*, *τρύπη*, hole, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] 1. An instrument for boring; a borer. Specifically—(*a*†) An engine formerly used in sieges for piercing or making holes in the walls.

> And their th' Inginers haue the *Trepan* drest,
> And reared vp the Ramme for battery best.
> *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii.

(*b*) The name given by the French to a boring-tool used for sinking wells and mining shafts to great depths and sometimes of great dimensions.

2. An instrument, in the form of a crown-saw, used by surgeons for removing parts of the bones of the skull, in order to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation. The trephine is an improved form of this instrument. See cuts under *crown-saw* and *trephine*.

trepan^{1} (trē̩-pan′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trepanned*, ppr. *trepanning*. [Formerly also *trepane*; < OF. *trepaner*, F. *trépaner*, trepan; from the noun.] To perforate by a trepan, especially by the surgical trepan; operate on with a trepan.—**Trepanned brush**, a drawn brush having the holes for the bristles drilled partially through the stock to meet lateral holes drilled from the edge or end. The tufts of bristles are drawn into these holes by strong silk or thread passing through the laterals, which holes are then plugged up and the whole polished. See *drawn brush*, under *drawn*.

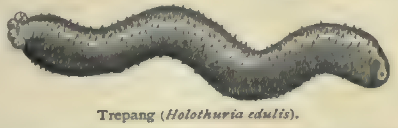
trepan^{2}, *n.* and *v.* See *trapan*.

trepanation (trep-a̤-nā′sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *trépanation*, < *trépaner*, trepan: see *trepan*^{1}, *v.*] The operation of trepanning; the process of perforating the skull with the trepan or trephine, or by other means.

> Inoculation from the bulb produces rabies in ten and kills in fifteen days after *trepanation*.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 360.

trepane†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *trepan*^{1}.

trepang (trē̩-pang′), *n.* [Also *tripang*; < Malay *tripang*.] A kind of edible holothurian, as *Holothuria edulis*; a sea-slug, sea-cucumber, sea-pudding, or bêche-de-mer; also, such holothurians as a commercial product prepared for food. Trepang is found chiefly on coral reefs in the Eastern seas, and is highly esteemed for food in China, where it is imported in large quantities. The animal is repulsive, somewhat resembling a stout worm in shape, but having rows of processes on its body, and others radiated about the mouth. It varies in length from 6 to 24 inches. Much skill and care are required in the operation of curing, which is performed by gutting and boiling these sea-slugs, and spreading them out on a perforated platform over a wood-fire (or sometimes in the sun) to dry. Sun-dried trepangs are in special request in China for making soups. The fishery is carried on in numerous localities in the Indian Ocean, in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the shores of Australia.



Trepang (*Holothuria edulis*).

trepanize (trep′a̤n-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trepanized*, ppr. *trepanizing*. [< *trepan*^{1} + *-ize*.] To trepan.

> Some have been cured . . . by *trepanizing* the scull, or drawing bones from it.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Miseries of Temporal Life.

trepanner^1 (trẹ̄-pan′ėr), *n.* [< *trepan*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who operates surgically with the trepan or trephine.

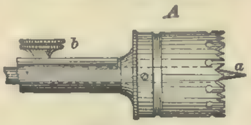
trepanner^2, *n.* See *trapanner.*

trepanning (trẹ̄-pan′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trepan*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The operation of making, with a trepan, an opening in the skull for relieving the brain from compression or irritation.—2. The method of making trepanned brushes (which see, under *trepan*^{1}, *v.*).

trepanning-elevator (trẹ̄-pan′ing-el″ẹ̄-vā-tọr), *n.* In *surg.*, a lever for raising the portion of bone detached by a trepan or trephine.

trepget†, *n.* Same as *trebuchet.*

trephine (tre-fēn′ or tre-fīn′), *n.* [< F. *tréphine;* appar. intended for **trépine*, an arbitrary dim. of *trépan*, trepan: see *trepan*^{1}.] An improved form of the trepan, consisting of a cylindrical saw with a handle placed transversely, like that of a gimlet, and having a sharp steel point called the *center-pin.* This pin may be fixed and removed at pleasure, and stands in the center of the circle formed by the saw, projecting a little below its edge. The center-pin is fixed in the skull, and forms an axis round which the circular edge of the saw rotates, and as soon as the teeth of the saw have made a circular groove in which they can work steadily the center-pin is removed. The saw is made to cut through the bone, not by a series of complete rotations such as are made by the trepan, but by rapid half-rotations alternately to the right and left. The trephine is used especially in injuries of the head, and in cases, chiefly of abscess, resulting from injuries, in which the removal of the morbid material or of a new growth is necessary. The use of the trephine, which was gradually being abandoned, has of late years come into prominence again, in consequence of the discoveries made in cerebral localization.



Trephine.

A, crown or spherical saw; *a*, center-pin for guiding the saw; *b*, screw for attachment of the shank to a working handle.

trephine (tre-fēn′ or tre-fīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trephined*, ppr. *trephining.* [< *trephine, n.*] To operate upon with a trephine; trepan.

trephine-saw (tre-fēn′sâ), *n.* Broadly, a crown-saw; more specifically, a small crown-saw used by surgeons in trephining; a trephine.

trepid (trep′id), *a.* [= Sp. *trépido* = Pg. It. *trepido*, < L. *trepidus*, agitated, anxious, < *trepere* (found only in 3d pers. sing. *trepit*), turn, = Gr. τρέπειν, turn (> ult. E. *trope, tropic*, etc.). The negative *intrepid* is much more common.] Trembling from fear or terror; quaking: opposed to *intrepid.*

> Look at the poor little *trepid* creature, panting and helpless under the great eyes!
>
> *Thackeray*, Virginians, lxx.

trepidation (trep-i-dā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *trepidation*, F. *trépidation* = Sp. *trepidacion* = Pg. *trepidação* = It. *trepidazione*, < L. *trepidatio(n-)*, alarm, trembling, < *trepidare*, hurry with alarm, be agitated with fear, tremble, < *trepidus*, agitated, anxious: see *trepid.*] 1. Tremulous agitation; perturbation; alarm.

> There useth to be more *trepidation* in court upon the first breaking out of trouble than were fit.
>
> *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.—3. A vibratory motion; a vibration.

> It cometh to pass in massive bodies that they have certain *trepidations* and waverings before they fix and settle.
>
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

4. In *anc. astron.*, a libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament to account for certain phenomena, especially precession, really due to motions of the axis of the earth.

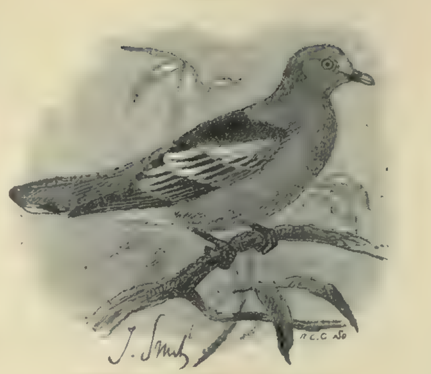
> That crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
> The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first moved.
>
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 483.

=**Syn.** 1. *Tremor, Emotion*, etc. (see *agitation*), flutter, tremulousness, discomposure.

trepidity (trẹ̄-pid′i-ti), *n.* [< *trepid* + *-ity.*] The state of being trepid; trepidation; timidity: opposed to *intrepidity.* [Rare.]

Treron (trē′ron), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. τρήρων, timorous, shy, < τρεῖν, flee in fear.] 1. An extensive genus of Old World fruit-pigeons; the green pigeons, chiefly of Asia and Africa. The limits of the genus vary much, as many modern genera have been detached and separately named. The trerons are mainly of green plumage shading into lavender and maroon, and varied with yellow, orange, or scarlet in some places. They are gregarious and arboricole, and feed mostly on soft fruits. *T. amboinensis* is a characteristic species of the genus in its most restricted sense. Also called *Vinago.* See cut in next column. 2. [*l. c.*] A pigeon of this genus; a vinago.

Treronidæ (trẹ̄-ron′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Treron* + *-idæ.*] The *Treroninæ* ranked as a family.



Amboyna Vinago (*Treron amboinensis*).

Treroninæ (trē-rọ̄-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < *Treron* + *-inæ.*] The trerons as a subfamily of *Columbidæ.*

tresaunce†, *n.* [ME., also *tresawnce, tresawne, tresawnte, tresens;* < OF. *tresance* (ML. *transcencia, transcenna*), perhaps ult. < L. *transcendere*, climb over: see *transcend.*] A passage; a corridor. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 502.

> Wt a privee yard to a kechyn, wt a *tresaunce* between the hall and the kechyn. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 61.

tresayle† (tres′āl), *n.* [< OF. *tresayle* (F. *trisaïeul*), < *tres* (< L. *tres, tri-*), three, + *aïeul, ayle*, etc., grandfather: see *ayle.*] In *law*, an old writ which lay for a man claiming as heir to his grandfather's grandfather, to recover lands of which he had been deprived by an abatement happening on the ancestor's death.

treson†, *n.* An obsolete form of *treason.*

tresor†, tresoure†, *n.* Middle English forms of *treasure.*

tresorere†, tresourere†, *n.* Middle English forms of *treasurer.*

tresourie†, tresoury†, *n.* Middle English forms of *treasury.*

trespace†, *v. i.* An old spelling of *trespass.*

trespass (tres′pas), *v. i.* [< ME. *trespassen, trespacen*, < OF. *trespasser*, pass over, depart, die, F. *trépasser*, die, = Pr. *traspassar, trespassar, trapassar* = Sp. *traspasar* = Pg. *traspassar, trespassar* = It. *trapassare*, < ML. *transpassare*, pass over, trespass, < L. *trans*, over, + *passare*, pass: see *trans-* and *pass, v.*, and cf. *transpass.*] 1†. To pass beyond a limit or boundary; hence, to depart from life; die.

> Robert de Bruse . . . *trespassed* out of this vncertayne worlde. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xx.

2. To make entry or passage without right or permission; go unlawfully or unwarrantably; encroach by bodily presence: with *on* or *upon:* as, to *trespass upon* another's land or premises.

> Go out of the sanctuary; for thou hast *trespassed.*
>
> 2 Chron. xxvi. 18.

3. To make an improper inroad upon a person's presence or rights; intrude aggressively or offensively in relation to something: with *on* or *upon.*

> Nothing that *trespasses upon* the modesty of the company, and the decency of conversation, can become the mouth of a wise and virtuous person.
>
> *Tillotson*, Sermons, ccxiv.

4. To commit an aggressive offense; transgress in some active manner; offend; sin: with *against:* as, to *trespass against* the laws of God and man. See *trespass, n.*

> A dere God, what Love hadde he to us his Subjettes, whan he that nevere *trespaced* wolde for Trespassours suffre Dethe! *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.
>
> If thy brother *trespass against* thee, rebuke him.
>
> Luke xvii. 3.
>
> They . . . *trespass against* all logick. *Norris.*

5†. To give offense: with *to.*

> And if that any neighebore of myne . . .
> . . . be so hardy *to* hir to *trespace.*
>
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 15.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Trespass upon, Encroach upon, Intrench upon, Trench upon, Infringe upon, Intrude upon, Transgress. Trespass upon*, though figurative, expresses generally the idea common to these words, that of unauthorized, improper, or undesirable coming upon ground not one's own. The order is essentially that of strength, and there is a corresponding increase in the presumption that the offense is committed knowingly. To *trespass upon* another's rights is literally to step or pass across the line of demarcation between his rights and ours. To *encroach upon* anything is to creep upon it to some extent, and often implies moving by stealth or by imperceptible degrees and occupying or keeping what one thus takes: the ocean may thus be said to *encroach upon* the land by wearing it away. To *intrench upon*, or latterly more often *trench upon*, is to cut into as a trench is lengthened or widened; it does not especially suggest, as does *encroach upon*, either slowness or stealth. *Infringe* or *infringe upon* means a breaking into; hence it is a much stronger word than those that precede it. *Transgress* is stronger and plainer still, meaning to walk across the boundary. as of another's rights. *Intrude upon* suggests especially that one is unwelcome, and goes where regard for others' rights, as of privacy, or the sense of shame, should forbid him to press in.

trespass (tres′pas), *n.* [< ME. *trespas*, < OF. *trespas*, departure, F. *trépas*, decease, = Pr. *traspas, trespas* = Sp. *traspaso* = Pg. *traspasso, trespasso* = It. *trapasso*, departure, decease, digression, trespass; from the verb.] 1. Unlawful or forbidden entrance or passage; offensive intrusion of bodily presence. See 3 (*b*).

> "There is neither knight or squire," said the pinder, . . .
> "Dare make a *trespass* to the town of Wakefield."
>
> *Jolly Pinder of Wakefield* (Child's Ballads, V. 205).

2. An aggressive or active offense against law or morality; the commission of any wrongful or improper act; an offense; a sin: as, a *trespass* against propriety.

> You hath he quickened, who were dead in *trespasses* and sins. Eph. ii. 1.
>
> Be plainer with me, let me know my *trespass*
> By its own visage. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 265.
>
> In 1404 . . . Northumberland's treason was condoned as a *trespass* only. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 372.

3. In *law*, in a general sense, any transgression not amounting to felony or misprision of felony. Specifically—(*a*) An injury to the person, property, or rights of another, with force, either actual or implied: technically called *trespass vi et armis.* In this sense it includes wrongs immediately injurious even when the force is only constructive, as in the enticing away of a servant. (*b*) A wrongful entry upon land of another: specifically called *trespass to real property.* Setting foot on another's land without right or license is technically considered a forcible trespass. Casting things upon it, suffering one's cattle to go upon it, or otherwise interfering with its possession is equally so.

> Every unwarrantable entry on another's soil the law entitles a *trespass* by breaking his close. . . . For every man's land is, in the eye of the law, enclosed and set apart from his neighbour's. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xii.

(*c*) An injury to property by one who has no right whatever to its possession or use: technically called *trespass to property.* In this sense it equally implies force, but relates to property only, and contradistinguishes the wrong from a conversion or embezzlement by a bailee or other person having already a rightful possession.—**Action of trespass**, an action to recover damages for trespass.—**Forcible trespass**, in *criminal law*, the offense of committing trespass to personal property with such display of force as to terrify or overawe. The similar offense respecting real property is called *forcible entry.*—**Trespass for mesne profits.** See *action of mesne profits*, under *profit.*—**Trespass on the case**, an action for a wrong which is not technically a trespass, because the injury is not in the strictest sense the direct result of the act, but where the transgressive character of the transaction appears from the circumstances of the case, as in the case of libel, malicious prosecution, and the like.

> In the 16th century a special form of *trespass on the case* became, under the name of assumpsit, the common and normal method of enforcing contracts not made by deed, and remained so till the middle of the present century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 454.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Transgression, Wrong*, etc. (see *crime*), breach, infringement, infraction, encroachment.

trespasser (tres′pas-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *trespassour, trespasoure*, < OF. **trespassour*, < *trespasser*, trespass: see *trespass.*] One who trespasses, or commits a trespass; one who invades another's property or rights, or who does a wrongful act.

trespass-offering (tres′pas-of″ėr-ing), *n.* Among the ancient Jews, a sacrifice presented in expiation for such a sin or offense as admitted of compensation or satisfaction. The ceremonial is described in Lev. xiv. 12–18. See *offering.*

tress^1 (tres), *n.* [< ME. *tresse, trisse*, < OF. *tresse, tresce*, F. *tresse* = Pr. *tressa, treza* = Sp. *trenza* = Pg. *trança* = It. *treccia*, < ML. **trichea, tricia*, also *trica*, a tress, hair interwoven, prob. < Gr. τρίχα, in three parts, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three: see *three.*] A plait, braid, lock, or curl of hair; any distinct portion of the hair of the head, especially when long; in the plural, the hair of the head, especially when growing abundantly.

> Hir yelow heer was broyded in a *tresse*
> Bihinde hir bak, a yerde long, I gesse.
>
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 191.
>
> Behind her Neck her comely *Tresses* ty'd.
>
> *Prior*, Cloe Hunting.

Nazarite tresses. See *Nazarite.*—**To braid St. Catherine's tresses.** See *braid*^{1}.

tress^1 (tres), *v. t.* [< ME. *tressen*, < OF. (and F.) *tresser* = Pr. *tressar* = Sp. *trenzar* = Pg. *trançar* = It. *trecciare*, plait in tresses; from the noun.] To furnish with or form into tresses: chiefly in the past participle used adjectively.

> A brow of pearl
> *Tressed* with redolent ebony,
> In many a dark delicious curl.
>
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

Tressed point. See *point*^{1}.

tress^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trace.*

tress^3, *n.* A dialectal variant of *trest*^{2}.

-tress. A termination of some feminine nouns. See *-ess* (2).

tressed (trest), *a.* [ME. *tressed, y-tressed;* < *tress*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Having tresses; adorned with tresses; bordered or surrounded by tresses.

Ofte tyme this was hire manere,
To gon *y tressed* with hire heres clere
Doun by hire coler, at hire bak byhynde,
Which with a threde of gold she wolde bynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 810.

2. Divided into tresses or locks, or consisting of them; worn in long tresses.

"In habit maad with chastitee and shame
Ye women shul apparaille yow," quod he,
"And noght in *tressed* heer and gay perree."
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 344.

He, plongd in payne, his *tressed* locks dooth teare.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

tressel, *n.* See *trestle*^{1}.

tressful† (tres′fůl), *a.* [< *tress*^{1} + *-ful.*] Having an abundance of tresses; having luxuriant hair.

Pharo's faire daughter (wonder of her Time) . . .
Was queintly dressing of her *Tress-ful* head.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

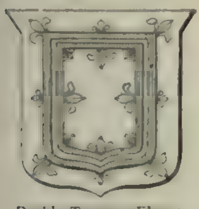
tressour†, *n.* [ME., also *tresour*, < OF. *tressour, tressoir*, a net or ribbon for the hair, < *tresse*, tress: see *tress*^{1}.] 1. A net or ribbon for the hair; a head-dress.

With a riche gold *tresour*
Hir heed was tressed queyntly.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 569.

2. A tress; in the plural, tresses; hair.

And bad anon hys turmentours
Do hange hur be hur *tresourys.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

tressure (tresh′ṳr), *n.* [< heraldic F. *tressure*, < *tresser*, weave, plait: see *tress*^{1}.] In *her.*, a modification of the orle, generally considered as being of half its width, and double. According to some writers, the tressure is a double orle — that is, two narrow bands separated by a space about equal to the width of each of them, and both together occupying the same space as an orle or nearly so. Also called *tract.*



Double Tressure Fleury-counter-fleury.

The Scottish arms are a lion with a border, or *tressure*, adorned with flower-de-luces.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 269.

tressured (tresh′ṳrd), *a.* [< *tressure* + *-ed*^{2}.] Emblazoned with a tressure, as an escutcheon. [The use of the word in the following quotation is erroneous, because the fleurs-de-lis are not tressured, but the tressure is flowered with fleurs-de-lis.

The *tressured* fleur-de-luce he claims
To wreathe his shield. *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 8.]

tressy (tres′i), *a.* [< *tress*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to tresses; also, having the appearance of tresses or locks of hair.

The rock half sheltered from my view
By pendent boughs of *tressy* yew.
Coleridge, Lewti. (*Davies.*)

trest^1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trust*^{1}.

trest^2 (trest), *n.* [Also Sc. *traist, trast*, also E. dial. *tress;* < ME. *treste*, a trestle, < OF. *traste* = OIt. *trasto;* prob. = Bret. *treust* = W. *trawst*, a beam, trestle, < L. *transtrum*, a beam: see *transom*, and cf. *trestle*^{1}.] 1. A beam.—2. A trestle.—3. A strong large stool. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

trestle^1 (tres′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tressel* (still sometimes used), *trestyll, threstle;* also dial. *trussel;* < ME. *trestel* (pl. *trestlis*), < OF. *trestel*, later *tresteau*, F. *tréteau* = Bret. *trenstel* = W. *trestyl* (Celtic from L.; the W. perhaps through E. ?) (ML. *trestellus*), < ML. **transtillum*, dim. of L. *transtrum*, a beam, cross-bar: see *trest*^{2} and *transom.*] 1. A frame, consisting of a beam or bar fixed at each end to a pair of spreading legs, for use as a support. A single trestle is often used by mechanics to rest work against; two or more trestles serve as a support for a board or other object laid upon them horizontally for some temporary purpose. Early household tables commonly consisted of boards laid upon movable trestles, the board in this case being the table proper; and *trestle*, in the singular, is sometimes used for the whole support of a table when the parts are joined into a framework.

"The *trestle* that stands under this Round Table," she said, . . .
"It is worth thy Round Table, thou worthy king."
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 232).

He looks in that deep ruff like a head in a platter,
Served in by a short cloak upon two *trestles.*
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

2. Same as *puncheon*^{1}.—3. In *her.*, a low stool or bench used as a bearing: usually represented with three legs.—4. In *civil engin.*, a framework for supporting string-pieces, as of a railway, a bridge, or other elevated structure, composed of uprights with diagonal braces, and either with or without horizontal timbers below the stringers.—5. *pl.* The shores or props of a ship under construction.

Then they launched her from the *tressels*,
In the ship-yard by the sea.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Musician's Tale, xiii.

6. Same as *trestletree.*—7. In *leather-manuf.*, the sloping plank on which skins are laid while being curried.

A high *trussel* is frequently used, across which the leather is thrown, after undergoing any of the processes, while the currier subjects other pieces to the same operation. *Ure*, Dict., III. 93.

trestle^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *threshold. Florio.*

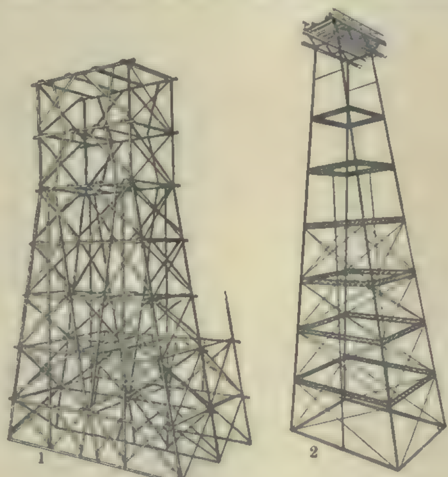
trestle-board (tres′l-bōrd), *n.* A movable table-top for use in connection with trestles, making a large table when required.

trestle-bridge (tres′l-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the bed is supported upon framed sections or trestles. See *trestlework.*

trestle-table† (tres′l-tā″bl), *n.* A movable table made of boards laid on trestles, as distinguished from the dormant table which superseded it.

trestletree (tres′l-trē), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two strong bars of timber fixed horizontally fore-and-aft, on the opposite sides of the lower masthead, to support the frame of the top and the topmast, and on the topmast-head in the same way to support the crosstrees and the topgallantmast. See cut under *bibb.*

trestlework (tres′l-wėrk), *n.* A series of trestles and connected framing, supports, etc., forming a viaduct, as for a railway. Trestlework may be of either wood or iron. It is much used in railroad-construction for viaducts and in the construction of bridges, and is often employed in hydraulic engineering for supporting trunks or sluices for conducting water across gulches, etc. The term was originally, and is now more specifically, applied to wooden trestles, which it generally denotes when used without qualification.



Trestlework.

1. Trestle used in construction of bridge at Poughkeepsie, New York.
2. Section of iron trestle at Kinzua viaduct, Pennsylvania.

trestling (tres′ling), *n.* [< *trestle* + *-ing*^{1}.] A structure of trestles; trestlework. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, May 20, 1887.

tresun†, *n.* An obsolete form of *treason.*

tret (tret), *n.* [Early mod. E. *treat* (in a number of old arithmetics), *trete;* < OF. *trete* (Norm. *trett*), F. *trait* = Pr. *trait, trag, trah*, draft, allowance for transportation, = It. *tratto*, allowance for transportation, = OIt. *tratta*, leave to transport merchandise, It. draft, bill: see *tract*^{1}, *trait.*] In *com.*, an allowance formerly made to purchasers of certain kinds of goods on account of their being obliged to transport their purchases. It consisted of an addition of 4 pounds to every 100 pounds of suttle weight, or weight after the tare is deducted. It is now so entirely discontinued by merchants that it is in many modern books confounded with a rebate or deduction from the price.

tretable†, **tretably**†. Old spellings of *treatable, treatably.*

trete†. An old form of *treat, treaty, tret.*

Tretenterata (trẹ-ten-tẹ-rā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (King), < Gr. τρητός, perforated (< τετραίνειν, bore), + ἔντερα, entrails.] A prime division of brachiopods, contrasted with *Clistenterata:* same as *Lyopomata* of Owen. Recent authors are almost unanimous in dividing the brachiopods into two orders, but have used different names for each of the two divisions: as, *Lyopomata* and *Arthropomata* (Owen, the oldest and the preferable terms); *Ecardines* and *Testicardines; Pleuropygia* and *Apygia; Inarticulata* and *Articulata;* besides the above.

tretenterate (trẹ-ten′tẹ-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Tretenterata*, q. v.] I. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Tretenterata;* not clistenterate, as a brachiopod; aniferous.

II. *n.* A brachiopod of this order.

tretis^1†, *a.* [ME., also *tretys, treitys;* < OF. *tretis, treitis, traitis*, well-made, neat, long and slender, < *traiter*, handle, manage, treat: see *trait.*] Well-proportioned.

Hire nose *tretys;* hir eyen greye as glas.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 152.

tretis^2†, **tretys**†, *n.* Old spellings of *treatise. Chaucer.*

Tretosterninæ (trē″tọ-stėr-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tretosternon* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of chelydroid tortoises, represented by the extinct genus *Tretosternon*, with a plastron of moderate size and an intergular shield.

Tretosternon (trē-tọ-stėr′nọn), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1841), also *Tretosternum*, < Gr. τρητός, perforated (< τετραίνειν, bore), + στέρνον, breast-bone.] 1. A genus of fossil chelonians of the Wealden and Purbeck beds, referred to the family *Chelydridæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Tretosterninæ.*—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

trevat (trev′at), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *weaving*, a cutting-instrument for severing the pile-threads of velvet. Also *trevette.*

treved†, *n.* See *trivet.*

trevet (trev′et), *n.* See *trivet.*

trevette (trẹ-vet′), *n.* Same as *trevat.*

trevis, treviss (trev′is), *n.* [Also *trevise, trevesse, travise, travesse*, etc.; ult. a reduced form of *traverse*, < OF. *travers*, across (*traversan*, a cross-beam, etc.; cf. Sp. *traves*, a flank, *al traves*, across, athwart): see *traverse.*] 1. A transverse division, as that which separates stalls; a transom; a bar or beam.

Ryt ouer thwert the chamber was there drawe
A *trevesse* thin and quhite, all of plesance.
James I. of Scotland, King's Quair, iii. 9.

Beyond the *treviss* which formed one side of the stall stood a cow, who turned her head and lowed when Jeanie came into the stable. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

2. A stall.

He lay in the *treviss* wi' the mear [mare], and wadna come oot. *Dr. John Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

3. A counter or desk in a shop.

[Scotch in all uses.]

trew^1†, *a.* and *n.* An old spelling of *true.*

trew^2†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *trow*^{1}.

trew^3†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *treü*, < L. *tributum*, tribute, toll: see *tribute.*] Tribute. *Sir Ferumbras* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4393.

trewage†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *truage*, < ME. *trewage, trevage, truwage, truage*, < OF. *treuage, truage* (ML. *truagium*), tribute, subjection, < *treü*, tribute: see *trew*^{3}.] Tribute; acknowledgment of subjection. See the quotation under *repent*^{1}, *v. t.*, 1.

Romayns haue hadde *trewage* of vs, and my parentes haue hadde *trewage* of theym.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 642.

trewand†, **trewant**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *truant.*

trewe^1†, **trewely**†. Old spellings of *true, truly.*

trewe^2†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *trow*^{1}.

trewes†, **trewis**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *truce.*

trewethe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *truth.*

trews (tröz), *n. pl.* [< Ir. *trius* = Gael. *triubhas:* see *trouse, trousers.*] Trousers; specifically, the kind of trousers worn by the men of higher rank among the Scottish Highlanders. They are made of tartan cloth of the set or pattern of the wearer's clan.

But she wou'd hae the Highlandman,
That wears the plaid and *trews.*
Lizie Baillie (Child's Ballads, IV. 282).

Trews or drawers, continued to form hose for the lower limbs, with shoes or low boots, completed the ordinary costume of the [Anglo-Saxon] men. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 465.

trewsman (tröz′man), *n.*; pl. *trewsmen* (-men). [< *trews* + *man.*] A Highlander who wears the trews.

trewth†, *n.* A Middle English form of *truth.*

trey (trā), *n.* [< ME. *trey*, < OF. *treis*, F. *trois*, three, < L. *tres*, three: see *three.*] A card or die with three spots. Also *tray.*

tri-. [= F. *tri-* = Sp. Pg. It. *tri-*, < L. *tri-*, combining form of *tres*, neut. *tria*, = Gr. τρι-, combining form of τρεῖς, neut. τρία, = Skt. *tri-* = E. *three:* see *three.*] A prefix of Latin and Greek origin, meaning 'three.'

triable (trī'a̤-bl), *a.* [Also *tryable;* < *try* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being tried or tested; suited for experiment.—2. Subject to legal trial; capable of being brought under judicial prosecution or determination.

> He being irresponsible, but his Ministers answerable for his acts, impeachable by the Commons and *triable* by the Peers. *Brougham.*
>
> Many Debtors elsewhere confin'd do by Habeas Corpus remove into this Prison, which is the proper place of Confinement in all Cases *tryable* in the Queen's Bench Court.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 245.

triableness (trī'a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being triable.

Triacanthidæ (trī-a-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triacanthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of scleroderm plectognath fishes, typified by the genus *Triacanthus.* They have a well-developed first dorsal fin of several spines, and ventral fins with large spines. They inhabit tropical (chiefly the Indian) seas.

Triacanthinæ (trī"a-kan-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triacanthus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of triacanthoid fishes, typified by the genus *Triacanthus*, having incisorial teeth in both jaws and a long narrow caudal peduncle.

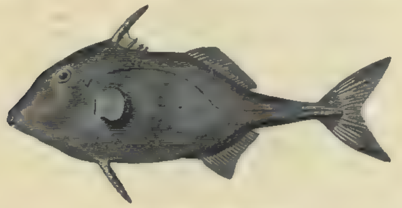
Triacanthodes (trī"a-kan-thō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1858), < *Triacanthus*, q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form, aspect.] A genus of triacanthoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Triacanthodinæ.*

Triacanthodinæ (trī-a-kan-thọ-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triacanthodes* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of triacanthoid fishes, typified by the genus *Triacanthodes*, with conical teeth in both jaws and an oblong caudal peduncle.

triacanthoid (trī-a-kan'thoid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Triacanthidæ.*

II. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Triacanthidæ.*

Triacanthus (trī-a-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἄκανθα, spine: see *acantha.*] A genus of scleroderm fishes, typical of the family *Triacanthidæ* and the subfamily *Triacanthinæ*, and including such species as *T. brevirostris.*



Triacanthus brevirostris.

triace (trī'ā-sē), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀκή, a point.] A trihedral solid angle or summit.

triachenium (trī-ạ-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *triachenia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *achenium.*] In *bot.*, a fruit which consists of three achenia. Also spelled *triakenium.*

Triacinæ (trī-a̤-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triacis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of galeorhinoid sharks with small trenchant teeth and spiracles, typified by the genus *Triacis.* Also called *Triakiana.*

Triacis (trī'a̤-sis), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle, 1841, as *Triakis*), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀκίς, a point.] A genus of galeorhinoid sharks, typical of the subfamily *Triacinæ.*

triaclet, *n.* An obsolete form of *treacle.*

triacontahedral (trī-a̤-kon-ta̤-hē'dra̤l), *a.* [< Gr. τριάκοντα, thirty (= L. *triginta* = E. *thirty*), + ἕδρα, seat, base, + *-al.*] 1. Having thirty sides.—2. In *crystal.*, bounded by thirty rhombs.

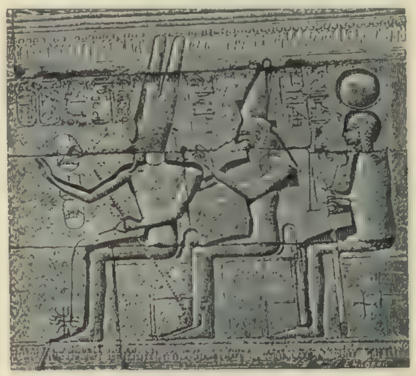
triaconter (trī'a̤-kon-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τριακοντήρης, thirty-oared, < τριάκοντα, thirty, + *ἄρειν, row.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a vessel of thirty oars.

triact (trī'akt), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀκτίς, ray.] Having three rays, as a sponge-spicule. See cut under *sponge-spicule.*

triactinal (trī-ak'ti-na̤l), *a.* [< *triactine* + *-al.*] Having three rays, as a sponge-spicule; triact.

triactine (trī'ak-tin), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray.] Having three rays, as a sponge-spicule; triact.

triad (trī'ad), *n.* [= F. *triade* = It. *triade* = W. *triad*, < L. *trias* (*triad-*), < Gr. τριάς (τριαδ-), the number three, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three: see *three.*] 1. A union or conjunction of three; a group or class of three persons or things closely related; a trinity.—2. In *chem.*, an element or radical which will combine with three atoms of a monad element or radical; a trivalent element or radical.—3. In *music*, a chord of three tones, including a given tone with its major or minor third and its perfect, augmented, or diminished fifth. A triad is named from the given tone or root: as, *triad* of G; dominant *triad.* See *chord*, 4. Also *trias.*—4. In *Welsh lit.*, a form of composition characterized by the arrangement of the contents in groups of three. The earliest specimens of these triads belong to the twelfth century. The method was continued for several centuries in Wales, but was not imitated elsewhere except in a few instances in Ireland.
5. In *myth.*, an intimate association of three kindred or correlated deities, sometimes considered as having the relationship of father, mother, and child, and forming a characteristic conception in some religious systems, as that of ancient Egypt.—6. In *morphology*, a tertiary unit of organization resulting from integration of an aggregate of dyads. See *dyad*, 3.—7. An indeterminate product of three vectors.—**Harmonic triad**, in *music*, a major triad.—**Harmonic triads**, in *math.* See *harmonic.*



Divine Triad of Thebes: Amen, Mut, and Khonsu.—Cavo-rilievo sculpture on the façade of the Rameseum.

triad-deme (trī'ad-dēm), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated triads. See *dyad-deme.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

triadelphous (trī-a̤-del'fus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀδελφός, a brother. Cf. τριάδελφαι, the three sisters.] In *bot.*, having the stamens more or less coalescent in three sets: said of an andrœcium.

triadic (trī-ad'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τριαδικός, < τριάς (τριαδ-), a triad: see *triad.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a triad; constituting or consisting of a triad or trinity.

> A triad of activities corresponding to the *triadic* nature of God. *The Independent*, June 26, 1862.

2. In *chem.*, trivalent; triatomic.—3. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Comprising three different rhythms or meters: as, the *triadic* epiploce. (*b*) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems, each of which contains three unlike systems: as, a *triadic* poem.—4. In the *Gr. Ch.*, addressed to or in honor of the Trinity: as, a *triadic* canon.

II. *n.* A sum of products of three vectors.

triadist (trī'ad-ist), *n.* [< *triad* + *-ist.*] A composer of a triad or triads. See *triad*, 4.

triæne (trī'ēn), *n.* [< NL. *triæna*, < Gr. τρίαινα, a three-pronged fish-spear, a three-pronged fork, a trident, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three: see *three.*] Among sponge-spicules, a cladose rhabdus which bears at one end three secondary rays or cladi diverging at equal angles from one another. Various modifications of the triæne have received specific names. A triæne with recurved arms like a grapnel is an *anatriæne;* with porrect arms, a *protriæne;* with arms at right angles with the shaft, an *orthotriæne;* with bifurcate arms, a *dichotriæne;* with trifurcate, a *trichotriæne.* When the cladome, or set of cladi, arises from the center of the rhabdome, a *centrotriæne* results; when from both ends of the rhabdome, an *amphitriæne.*

triage (trī'ạj; F. pron. trē-äzh'), *n.* [< F. *triage*, < *trier*, sort out, try: see *try.*] That which is culled, picked, or thrown out; specifically, in English use, the refuse of whole coffee; broken coffee-beans and chaff.

> The broken beans [of coffee], or *triage*, must also be separated by hand from the dust.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 705.

triakisicosahedral (trī"a̤-kis-ī"kō-sa̤-hē'dra̤l), *a.* [< *triakisicosahedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining or related to a triakisicosahedron.

triakisicosahedron (trī"a̤-kis-ī"kọ-sa̤-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. τριάκις, three times (< τρεῖς (τρι-), three), + εἴκοσι, twenty, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] A solid formed by erecting on each face of a Platonic icosahedron a pyramid of such an altitude as to make all the summits regular. It is reciprocally related to the Archimedean truncated dodecahedron. See *solid*, II., 2, fig. 20.

triakisoctahedral (trī"a̤-kis-ok-ta̤-hē'dra̤l), *a.* [< *triakisoctahedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining or closely related to the triakisoctahedron.

triakisoctahedron (trī"a̤-kis-ok-ta̤-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. τριάκις, three times (< τρεῖς (τρι-), three), + ὀκτώ, eight, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] A solid formed by erecting on each face of the regular octahedron a pyramid of such an altitude as to render all the summits regular. It is reciprocally related to the Archimedean truncated cube. See *solid*, II., 2, fig. 14.

triakistetrahedral (trī"a̤-kis-tet-ra̤-hē'dra̤l), *a.* [< *triakistetrahedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining or closely related to the triakistetrahedron.

triakistetrahedron (trī"a̤-kis-tet-ra̤-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. τριάκις, three times (< τρεῖς (τρι-), three), + τέτρα- (for τέτορα, τέσσαρα), four, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] A solid formed by erecting on each face of a regular tetrahedron a pyramid of such altitude that all the summits become regular. It is reciprocally related to the Archimedean truncated tetrahedron. See *solid*, II., 2, fig. 12.

trial (trī'a̤l), *n.* [Formerly also *tryal;* < OF. *trial*, trial, < *trier*, try: see *try.*] 1. The act of trying or making a test of something; a putting to proof by examination, experiment, use, exercise, or other means.

> All thy vexations
> Were but my *trials* of thy love, and thou
> Hast strangely stood the test.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 6.

2. The act of trying or making an effort; a seeking to do or effect something; a determining essay or attempt.

> Thy fear, said Zephon bold,
> Will save us *trial* what the least can do
> Single against thee. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 855.

3. A test of superiority; a contest; a competition.

> But let your fair eyes and gentle wishes go with me to my *trial.* *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 199.

4. The state of being tried; probation by the experience or suffering of something; subjection to or endurance of affliction.

> Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings.
> Heb. xi. 36.
>
> That which purifies us is *trial*, and *trial* is by what is contrary. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

5. That which tries or afflicts; a trying circumstance or condition; a hardship; an affliction.

> O, but he was a conspicuous *trial* in our lot—a source of manifold woe to us all! *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 69.

6. In *law*, the judicial investigation and determination of the issues between parties; that part of a litigation which consists in the examination by the court of the point in controversy, the hearing of the evidence, if any, and the determination of the controversy, or final submission of the cause for such determination. Whether the word includes the preliminary steps of the hearing, such as the impaneling of the jury, and the conclusion reached or the rendering of the decision, depends on the connection in which it is used. "When used of a criminal cause, *trial* commonly means the proceedings in open court after the pleadings are finished and it is otherwise ready, down to and including the rendition of the verdict. Not extending, on the one hand, to such preliminary steps as the arraignment and giving in of the pleas, it does not comprehend, on the other hand, a hearing on appeal." (*Bishop.*) The modes of trial now in use in the United States and England are—by a judge with a jury, by a judge without a jury, or by a referee or similar officer appointed for the purpose. In England assessors or assistants sometimes sit with the judge or referee. See *issue*, *judgment*, *jury*, *summary*, *verdict*, etc.
7. Something upon or by means of which a test is made; an experimental sample or indicator; a trial-piece.

> Captaine Newport being dispatched, with the *tryals* of Pitch, Tarre, Glasse, Frankincense, Sope ashes.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 200.
>
> And who would to Liberty e'er prove disloyal,
> May his son be a hangman, and he his first *trial.*
> *Burns*, The Toast.
>
> Certain "pyrometrical beads" or *trials* . . . indicated the temperature by their tint. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 132.

8. In *ceram.*, one of the pieces of ware which are used to try the heat of the kiln and the progress of the firing of its contents. In the firing of painted porcelain the trials are often painted in carmine, a color which responds delicately to the degree of heat to which it is subjected. The trials are observed through small openings closed with transparent talc.—**General Court of Trials.** See *general.*—**New trial**, a second or subsequent trial allowed to a party unsuccessful on the original trial, on the ground of error or injustice.—**On** or **upon trial**, on probation; as an experiment, in order to more lasting arrangements.

> If my husband had been alive when you'd come to preach *upon trial*, he'd have been as good a judge of your gifts as Mr. Nuttwood. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, iv.

Rule of trial and error, the rule of false. See *position*, 7. —**State trials,** the name given to several collections of reports of public prosecutions, especially for offenses against government and public peace and order.—**To put to trial** or **on trial.** (*a*) To bring before a court and jury for examination and decision. (*b*) To bring to a test; try.—**Trial at bar, trial at nisi prius, trial by battle.** See *bar*1, *nisi prius*, *battle*1.—**Trial balance,** in *double-entry bookkeeping*, a method of testing the correctness of the posting of the ledger (1) as regards the sums posted, and (2) as regards the side to which they are posted. This is effected by summing the debit and credit balances respectively of the personal accounts, and then adding to the credit side of this summation the difference between the two sides of a similar summation of the merchandise accounts. Should the two sides of this final summation exactly balance each other, the presumption is that the ledger has been correctly posted as regards the particulars already mentioned, but not as regards the individual items being posted to the right account.—**Trial by certificate,** an old mode of determining a cause according to the written declaration of some person, usually a public officer, who was deemed best informed on the point, and whose certificate was accordingly treated as final.—**Trial by ordeal.** See *ordeal*, 1.—**Trial by proviso, by record, by tanghin,** etc. See *proviso*, etc.—**Trial judge, jury, justice.** See *judge*, etc.—**Trial of the pyx.** See *pyx*. (See also *coursing-trial*, *field-trial*).=**Syn.** 1. *Trial*, *Test*, proof. *Trial* is the more general: *test* is the stronger. *Test* more often than *trial* represents that which is final and decisive: as, the guns, after a severe public *test*, were accepted.—2. Attempt, endeavor, effort, essay, exertion.—5. Trouble, affliction, distress, tribulation.—7. Touchstone, ordeal.

trialate (trī-ā′lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *alatus*, winged: see *alate*2.] In *bot.*, three-winged; having three wings.

trial-case (trī′a̤l-kās), *n.* Same as *trial-sight*.

trial-day (trī′a̤l-dā), *n.* The day of trial.

> Brought against me at my *trial-day*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 114.

trial-fire (trī′a̤l-fīr), *n.* A fire for trying or proving; an ordeal-fire.

> With *trial-fire* touch me his finger-end.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 88.

trial-glasses (trī′a̤l-glȧs″ez), *n. pl.* A graduated set of concave and convex lenses and prisms used for testing the vision.

trial-ground (trī′a̤l-ground), *n.* A locality for the trying or testing of anything.

> The Mont Cenis tunnel formed the greatest *trial-ground* ever brought to the attention of inventors and makers of either rock-drills or air-compressors. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 323.

trial-heat (trī′a̤l-hēt), *n.* In *racing*, a preliminary trial of speed between competitors.

trialism (trī′a̤-lizm), *n.* [< **trial*2 (see *triality*) + *-ism*.] The doctrine that man consists of body, soul, and spirit, or other three essentially different modes of substance.

triality (trī-al′i̤-ti), *n.* [< **trial*2 (< L. *tri-*, three, + *-al*) + *-ity*.] A union or junction of three; threeness: a word invented after the model of *duality*. [Rare.]

> There may be found very many dispensations of *triality* of benefices. *H. Wharton.*

trial-jar (trī′a̤l-jär), *n.* A tall glass vessel for holding liquids to be tested by a hydrometer, or a jar in which mixed liquids are allowed to stand that they may separate by gravity.

trialogue (trī′a̤-log), *n.* [< ML. *trialogus*, a colloquy of three persons: a blundering formation, based on the erroneous notion that *dialogue* (L. *dialogus*) means 'a discourse between two' (as if < Gr. δύο, two, + λόγος, discourse), and intended to represent a compound of Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + λόγος, discourse (cf. *trilogy*).] Discourse by three speakers; a colloquy of three persons. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I. 24. [Rare.]

trial-piece (trī′a̤l-pēs), *n.* 1. A specimen of any aggregate; a sample taken from a mass, or one of the first productions of some process, by which to determine the quality or character of the rest.

> Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his *tryall-piece* with the Dutch.
> *Inscription on Simon's Petition Crown*, 1663.

2. A production from which to determine the capacity or ability of the producer.

trial-plate (trī′a̤l-plāt), *n.* In *coinage*, a plate of gold or silver of the fineness to which all coins are to be conformed.

> The coins selected for trial are compared with pieces cut from *trial plates* of standard fineness.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 484.

trial-proof (trī′a̤l-pröf), *n.* In *engraving*, an impression taken while an engraved or etched plate is in progress of making, to test the condition of the work.

trial-sight (trī′a̤l-sīt), *n.* A case of lenses used by an oculist to test the sight of his patients. *E. H. Knight.*

trial-square (trī′a̤l-skwãr), *n.* A carpenters' square.

trial-trip (trī′a̤l-trip), *n.* An experimental trip; especially, a trip made by a new vessel to test her sailing qualities, rate of speed, the working of her machinery, etc.

trian† (trī′a̤n), *a.* Same as *trine*3.—**In trian aspect.** See *aspect* and *three-quartered*.

triander (trī-an′dėr), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] A monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having three distinct and equal stamens.

Triandria (trī-an′dri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *triander*.] The third class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus. It comprises those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with three distinct and equal stamens, as the crocus, the valerian, and almost all the grasses. It comprehends three orders, *Monogynia*, *Digynia*, and *Trigynia*. *Triandria* is also the name of several orders in other classes of the Linnean system, the plants of which orders have three stamens.

triandrian (trī-an′dri-a̤n), *a.* [< *Triandria* + *-an*.] Belonging to the Linnean class *Triandria*.

triandrous (trī-an′drus), *a.* [< *Triandria* + *-ous*.] 1. Having three stamens: as, a *triandrous* flower.—2. Same as *triandrian*.

triangle (trī′ang-gl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tryangle*; < OF. (and F.) *triangle* = Pr. *triangle* = Sp. *triángulo* = Pg. *triangulo* = It. *triangolo*, three-cornered, as a noun a triangle, < L. *triangulus*, three-cornered, having three angles, neut. *triangulum*, a triangle, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *angulus*, angle: see *angle*3.] **I.** *a.* Three-cornered; three-angled; triangular.

> No Artificer but can tell which things are *triangle*, which round, which square. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 158.

> I sent to my house, by my Lord's order, his shipp and *triangle* virginall. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 195.

Triangle-counter-triangle, in *her.*, divided into triangles which correspond to one another, base to base, and are two alternating tinctures; the same as *barry bendy lozengy counterchanged*, or *barry bendy dexter and sinister counterchanged*, the two tinctures being always mentioned.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a figure composed of three lines which meet two by two in three points, called the *vertices* of the triangle; especially, a rectilinear figure of this description. The lines measured in the shortest way from vertex to vertex are called the *sides* of the triangle. The angles between the sides at the vertices measured so that each subtends a side are called the *angles* of the triangle.

2. Any three-cornered or three-sided figure, body, or arrangement; anything having a triangular form or bounding a three-sided space.

> *Triangle* — space between the Lines of Head, Life, and Fate, or Health. *K. St. Hill*, Grammar of Palmistry, vii.

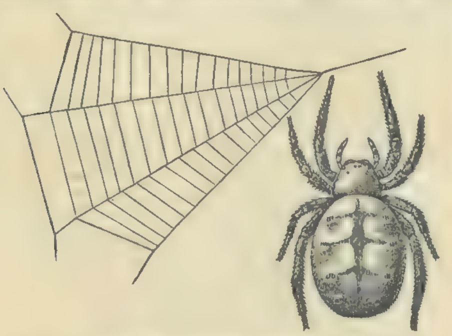
> The older "vowel *triangles*" from which the trigram is adopted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 385.

3. A musical instrument of percussion, made of a rod of polished steel bent into the form of a triangle, and open at one of its angles. It is sounded by being struck with a small steel rod. It is frequently used in modern orchestral music for brilliant and sparkling effects.

4. [*cap.*] In *astron*, same as *Triangulum*.—5. *Eccles.*, a symbol of the Trinity. The equilateral triangle, as symbolizing the Trinity, is of frequent occurrence, in various combinations, in Christian ornament.

6. A chest made in triangular form to hold a priest's cope. [Archaic.]—7. A three-cornered straight-edge, with one right angle and the other angles more or less acute, used in conjunction with the T-square for drawing parallel, perpendicular, or diagonal lines.—8. A kind of gin for raising heavy weights, formed by three spars joined at top. See *gin*4, 2 (*c*).—9. *Milit.*, formerly, in the British army, a sort of frame formed of three halberds stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers were bound to be flogged: generally in the plural.—10. In *ceram.*, a form of the stilt consisting of three metal pins held together in the form of a triangle. See *stilt*, 5.—11. One of certain tortricid moths: an English collectors' name. *Tortrix rufana* is the red triangle. *Samouelle.*—12. In *entom.*, a large three-sided cell found in the wings of many dragon-flies. It lies near the middle of the basal half of the wing, and its form and relations to the other cells, both of the anterior and posterior wings, are of much value in classification. It is often called the *discoidal* triangle, to distinguish it from the *internal* triangle, which adjoins it on the inner side, and the *anal* triangle, which lies close to the anal border of the wing.—**Altitude of a triangle,** the perpendicular distance of any vertex to the opposite side considered as the base.—**Annex triangle,** one of three triangles derived from a primitive triangle ABC. Three points L, M, N are so taken that the triangles LBC, AMC, ABN are all perverted equals of ABC; then, taking A′ at the intersection of BN and MC, B′ at the intersection of CL and NA, and C′ at the intersection of AM and LB, the triangles A′BC, AB′C, ABC′ are annex triangles.—**Anterior triangle of the neck,** a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the ventral midline, the sternoclidomastoid, and the lower margin of the mandible. It is divided into the submaxillary and superior and inferior carotid triangles. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Arithmetical triangle.** See *arithmetical*, and *figurate number* (under *figurate*).—**Characteristic triangle,** a spherical triangle having two angles of 90° and the third an aliquot part of 180°, considered in its relation to the spherical net each face of which is composed of two or four such triangles.—**Circular triangle,** a plane figure formed by three arcs of circles intersecting two by two in three angles.—**Conjugate triangle.** (*a*) A triangle whose sides are mean proportionals between the three pairs of opposite edges of a tetrahedron. (*b*) See *conjugate triangles*, under *conjugate*.—**Copolar triangles, diagonal triangle.** See the adjectives.—**Digastric triangle.** Same as *submaxillary triangle*.—**Equiangular triangle,** a triangle all whose angles are equal: it is also equilateral.—**Equilateral triangle,** a triangle all whose sides are equal: it is also equiangular.—**Fundamental triangle,** the triangle which serves to define homogeneous coördinates in a plane.—**Harmonic triangle,** a triangular table of the reciprocals of successive numbers and their successive differences.—**Hesselbachian triangle.** See *Hesselbachian*.—**Homologous triangles,** triangles placed projectively, so that the lines through corresponding angles meet in a point, and the intersections of corresponding sides (produced when necessary) lie on a straight line. When two triangles ABC and UVW are homologous when A is considered as corresponding to U, B to V, and C to W, and also when A is considered as corresponding to V, B to W, and C to U, they are said to be *doubly homologous*; and they are then homologous also when A is considered as corresponding to W, B to U, and C to V.—**In-and-circumscribed triangle,** a triangle whose angles lie on a given curve or curves, and whose sides are tangent to a given curve or curves.—**Inferior carotid triangle,** a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the median line, the sternomastoid, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid. Also called the *triangle of necessity*, as the place for tying the carotid, if it cannot be tied in the superior carotid triangle. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Inflexional triangle,** an imaginary triangle upon whose sides lie, three by three, the nine points of inflexion of a plane cubic curve.—**Infraclavicular, internal triangle.** See the adjectives.—**In triangle,** in *her.*, arranged in the form of a triangle: said of bearings usually more than three in number. When three in number, they are generally blazoned as two and one; when six in number, they are blazoned three, two and one; and the term *in triangle* is used for a larger or indefinite number.—**Isosceles triangle,** a triangle two of whose sides are equal: the angles opposite those sides are also equal.—**Medial line of a triangle,** a straight line joining a vertex to the mid-point of the opposite side.—**Null-line of a triangle,** a straight line the locus of points the sum of whose distances from two of the sides of a triangle is equal to the distance from the third side. Every null-line passes through three intersections of sides with bisectors of internal or external angles of the triangle.—**Oblique triangle,** a triangle having no angle equal to 90°.—**Occipital, ocellar, Pythagorean, quadrantal triangle.** See the adjectives.—**Plane triangle.** (*a*) A triangle whose sides lie in one plane. (*b*) A triangle whose sides are rectilinear.—**Polar triangle,** a triangle each vertex of which is in any sense a pole of a side of a primitive triangle.—**Posterior triangle of the neck,** a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the anterior border of the trapezius, the sternoclidomastoid, and the clavicle. It is divided into the suboccipital and subclavian triangles by the omohyoid. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Rational prime triangle,** a triangle whose sides are relatively prime multiples of a linear unit, while its area is commensurable with the square of that unit: thus, the sides may measure 10, 17, 21, this giving the area 84.—**Remarkable circle of a triangle,** a circle having a peculiar relation to any triangle. Such circles are particularly—(1) the *circumscribed circle*; (2) the *inscribed* and the three *escribed circles*; (3) the *Feuerbach* or *nine-point circle*; (4) the *Brocard* or *seven-point circle*; (5) the *Tucker* or *triplicate-ratio circle*; (6) the *sine triple-angle circle* (constructed as follows: on the sides of the triangle ABC take D and D′ on BC, E and E′ on AC, F and F′ on AB such that the angle AEF = AF′E′ = A, BFD = BD′F′ = B, CDE = CE′D′ = C; then the circle in question passes through D, D′, E, E′, F, F′, and DD′ : EE′ : FF′ = sin 3A : sin 3B : sin 3C); (7) the *Taylor* or *six-point circle*, which passes through the six feet of perpendiculars drawn to the sides from feet of perpendiculars on the sides from the vertices of the triangle; (8) the *Spieker circle*, or circle inscribed in the triangle whose vertices are the mid-points of the sides of the primitive triangle. See *circle*.—**Remarkable point of a triangle,** a point having unique metrical relations to the triangle. The remarkable points usually considered are—(1) the *centroid*, or intersection of median lines; (2) the *orthocenter*, or intersection of perpendiculars from the angles upon the opposite sides; (3) the *circumcenter*, or center of the circumscribed circle; (4) the *center of the Feuerbach circle*; (5) the *incenter*, or center of the inscribed circle; (6) the *radical center of the escribed circles*; (7) the *symmedian*, *Grebe*, or *Lemoine point*, the intersection of the three lines each bisecting a side and bisecting a perpendicular from an angle upon a side; (8) the *Spieker point*, or mid-point between the circumcenter and incenter; (9) the *Brocard points*, two points of the Brocard circle (which see, under *circle*) (through the symmedian point S of any triangle ABC lines are drawn parallel to the sides of the latter, meeting these sides in D and D′ on BC, E and E′ on AC, F and F′ on AB, so that D, S, E′ are collinear, as well as E, S, F′ and F, S, D′; then the three lines through A parallel to FD, through B parallel to DE, and through C parallel to EF meet in one Brocard point P, while the lines through A parallel to D′E′, through B parallel to E′F′, and through C parallel to F′D′ meet in the other Brocard point P′); (10) the *center of the triplicate-ratio circle*; besides others.—**Respectant in triangle.** See *respectant*.—**Scarpa's triangle,** a space on the anterior and inner aspect of the thigh just below the groin, through which the femoral artery passes.—**Self-conjugate triangle.** See *self-conjugate*.—**Sibiconjugate triangle.** See *sibiconjugate*.—**Spherical triangle,** a triangle formed on the surface of a sphere by the mutual intersection of three great circles. Spherical triangles are divided into *right-angled*, *oblique-angled*, *equilateral*, *isosceles*, etc., as plane triangles are.—**Subclavian triangle,** a triangle of the neck bounded by the omohyoid, sternoclidomastoid, and clavicle.—**Submaxillary triangle,** a triangle on the surface of the neck

bounded above by the lower margin of the lower jaw, and on its other two sides by the digastric muscle. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Suboccipital triangle,** a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the anterior border of the trapezius, the sternoclidomastoid, and the omohyoid muscle. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Superior carotid triangle,** a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the sternoclidomastoid, omohyoid, and digastric muscles. Also called *triangle of election*, with reference to facilities afforded for tying the carotid. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Supplemental triangle,** a spherical triangle formed by joining the poles of three great circles.—**Surgical triangle,** a triangular space, area, or region containing important vessels and nerves which may require to be operated upon: chiefly said of several such regions of the neck.—**Triangle of election,** in *surg.*, same as *superior carotid triangle.*—**Triangle of forces,** a name given to the proposition in statics which asserts that, if three forces meeting at a point in one plane be in equilibrium, and if on that plane any three mutually intersecting lines be drawn parallel to the directions of the three forces, a triangle will be formed the lengths of whose sides will be proportional to the magnitudes of the forces.—**Triangle of Hesselbach.** See *Hesselbachian triangle.*—**Triangle of necessity,** in *surg.*, the inferior carotid triangle, where the artery must be tied, if there be no room for choice or election.—**Triangle of Petit,** a triangular space in the lateral wall of the abdomen, bounded below by the crest of the ilium and laterally by the obliquus externus and latissimus dorsi muscles.—**Triangle of reference.** Same as *fundamental triangle.*—**Triangles in cross,** in *her.*, a bearing consisting of a number of triangles arranged in a cross, the number being specified in the blazon. Also called *cross of triangles.*—**Triangles of the neck,** certain triangular spaces or areas on each side of the neck, bounded by several muscles, notably the sternoclidomastoid, omohyoid, and digastricus, and by the collar-bone and lower jaw-bone, and containing important vessels and nerves which may require to be operated upon. The sides of all these triangles are the natural landmarks in the topographical anatomy of the neck.—**Triangle spider,** a spider, as *Hyptiotes cavatus*, which spins a triangular web in trees, which it sets like a net, capable of being sprung upon its prey by letting go one of the elastic threads which the spider holds.—**Vertical triangle,** in *entom.*, a triangular space on the vertex, formed by the eyes when they meet in front, as in many *Diptera.*—**Vesical triangle,** the trigonum of the bladder.


Triangle Spider (*Hyptiotes cavatus*).
(Spider five times natural size, web one third natural size.)

triangled (trī′ang-gld), *a.* [< *triangle* + *-ed*2.] 1. Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; also, belonging to or situated in a triangle.

> The forme or situation of this Citty is like vnto a Triangle. . . . In one of these *triangled* points . . . standeth the Pallace of the Great Turke, called Seralia.
> *W. Lithgow*, Travels, iv.

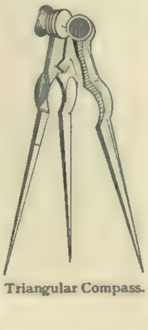
2. In *her.*, divided into triangles: noting the field, and equivalent to *barry bendy dexter and sinister*, or *paly bendy dexter and sinister*.

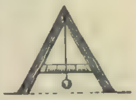
triangular (trī-ang′gụ̄-lär), *a.* [= F. *triangulaire* = Pr. *triangular* = Sp. Pg. *triangular* = It. *triangolare*, < LL. *triangularis*, < L. *triangulus*, three-cornered, *triangulum*, a triangle: see *triangle.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a triangle; consisting of a triangle.—2. Three-cornered and three-sided; included within three sides and angles: as, a *triangular* plot of ground; a *triangular* building. Specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Flat or lamellar and having three sides: as, a *triangular* leaf. (*b*) Having three lateral faces and edges; triangular in cross-section; trihedral: as, a *triangular* stem, seed, or column.

3. Hence, of or pertaining to three independent things; three-sided as regards elements, interests, or parties: as, a *triangular* treaty.

> The same *triangular* contest between the three Henrys and their partizans.
> *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 135.

4 In *her.*, represented as solid and three-sided: thus, a *triangular* pyramid or a *triangular* pyramid reversed is a point or a pile which is divided by a line indicating a projecting edge, and is treated as if a solid seen in perspective.—**Triangular compass,** a compass having three legs, two opening in the usual manner, and the third turning round an extension of the central pin of the other two, besides having a motion on its own central joint. By means of this instrument any triangle or any three points may be taken off at once.—**Triangular coördinates.** See *coördinate.*—**Triangular crab,** any maioid, whose carapace is more or less triangular. See *Triangulares.*—**Triangular fascia,** a thin triangular fibrous band reflected upward and inward beneath the spermatic cord from the attachment of Gimbernat's ligament on the linea iliopectinæa to the linea alba. Also called *triangular ligament.*—**Triangular fibrocartilage, file, fret.** See the nouns.—**Triangular level,** a light frame in the shape of the letter A, and having a plumb-line which determines verticality.—**Triangular ligament.** (*a*) Same as *triangular fascia.* (*b*) A dense fibrous membrane stretched across the subpubic arch on the deep surface of the crura of the penis and the bulb of the urethra. Also called *deep perineal* or *subpubic fascia.*—**Triangular numbers,** the series of figurate numbers which consists of the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical series whose first term is 1 and the common difference 1. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, etc., are triangular numbers. They are so called because the number of points expressed by any one of them may be arranged in the form of an equilateral triangle.—**Triangular plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Triangular pyramid,** a pyramid whose base is a triangle, its sides consisting of three triangles which meet in a point called its vertex.—**Triangular scale.** See *scale*3.


Triangular Compass.


Triangular Level.

triangulare (trī-ang-gụ̄-lā′rē), *n.*; pl. *triangularia* (-ri-ạ̈). [NL. (sc. *cs*, bone), neut. of L. *triangularis*: see *triangular.*] A peculiar bone of the tarsus of some animals, as *Cryptoprocta ferox*: more fully called *triangulare tarsi*. *Bardeleben.*

Triangulares (trī-ang-gụ̄-lā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *triangularis*: see *triangular.*] A group of crabs, the maioids or spider-crabs, of more or less triangular figure. See cuts under *Oxyrhyncha*, *Leptopodius*, and *spider-crab*.

triangularis (trī-ang-gụ̄-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *triangulares* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle): see *triangular.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) A triangular muscle of the thorax, on the inner surface of the front of the chest, under the sternum and parts of several ribs: more fully called *triangularis sterni*. Also *sternocostalis*. (*b*) The triangular muscle of the chin; the depressor anguli oris: more fully called *triangularis menti*. See cut under *muscle*1.

triangularity (trī-ang-gụ̄-lar′ị̈-ti), *n.* [< *triangular* + *-ity.*] The state or condition of being triangular; triangular form.

triangularly (trī-ang′gụ̄-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* In a triangular manner; after the form of a triangle.

triangulary† (trī-ang′gụ̄-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *triangularis*, three-cornered: see *triangular.*] Triangular.

> Lifting up in the upper part of the skull the two *triangulary* bones called sincipital.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 45.

triangulate (trī-ang′gụ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triangulated*, ppr. *triangulating*. [< NL. **triangulatus*, pp. of **triangulare*, < L. *triangulus*, three-cornered, triangular: see *triangle.*] 1. To make three-cornered or triangular. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *surv.*, to divide into triangles; survey by dividing into triangles of which the sides and angles are measured.—3. To determine or observe trigonometrically; study by means of triangulation: as, to *triangulate* the height of a mountain.

> Before each shot flag signals were exchanged with observers on shore, who *triangulated* the range.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 214.

triangulate (trī-ang′gụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **triangulatus*: see the verb.] In *zoöl.*, composed of or marked with triangles. A *triangulate bar* is generally formed of triangles with their bases together, so that the angles touch and sometimes coalesce; it is a form of ornamentation common on the wings of *Lepidoptera*.

triangulately (trī-ang′gụ̄-lāt-li), *adv.* In *zoöl.*, so as to form triangles: as, a margin or surface marked *triangulately* with black—that is, having triangular black marks.

triangulation (trī-ang-gụ̄-lā′shọ̈n), *n.* [= F. *triangulation*; as *triangulate* + *-ion.*] 1. A making triangular; formation into triangles.—2. The operation and immediate result of measuring (ordinarily with a theodolite) the angles of a network of triangles laid out on the earth's surface by marking their vertices. The triangulation usually proceeds from a base-line, the measurement of which is necessary, though no part of the triangulation proper. The geographical positions of the extremities of this base having been ascertained, and the triangulation, or operation of measuring the angles, having been completed, by trigonometrical calculations called the *reduction of the triangulation* (commonly involving a process of distributing the errors by least squares, called the *adjustment of the triangulation*) the geographical positions of all the other vertices are calculated, assuming the figure of the earth to be known. By the combination of the triangulations of different countries the figure of the earth is ascertained. See cut under *base-line*.

triangulator (trī-ang′gụ̄-lā-tọ̈r), *n.* [< *triangulate* + *-or*1.] One who performs the work of triangulation in a trigonometrical survey.

trianguloid (trī-ang′gụ̄-loid), *a.* [< L. *triangulum*, a triangle, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Somewhat triangular in shape.

> A *trianguloid* space. *H. Spencer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Triangulum (trī-ang′gụ̄-lum), *n.* [L.: see *triangle.*] An ancient northern constellation in the form of the letter delta (Δ). It has one star of the third magnitude.—**Triangulum Australe** (the Southern Triangle), a southern constellation, added by Petrus Theodori in the fifteenth century, south of Ara. It contains one star of the second and two of the third magnitude.—**Triangulum Minus** (the Lesser Triangle), a constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690, immediately south of Triangulum. It is no longer in use.

triantelope, triantulope (trī-an′tẹ̄-lōp, -tụ̄-lōp), *n.* [A corruption of *tarantula*, simulating *antelope.*] A tarantula. [Australia.]

> Tarantulas, or large spiders (as the bushmen call them, *triantulopes*), . . . come crawling down the sides of the tent in wet weather.
> *Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist*, p. 208.

Trianthema (trī-an-thē′mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἄνθημα*, a flowering, < *ἀνθεῖν*, flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, of the order *Ficoideæ* and tribe *Aizoideæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Sesuvium* by its stipulate leaves, and ovary with one or two cells. There are 12 species, scattered through warm parts of Asia, Africa, and Australia, with one American species, *T. monogynum*, native from Cuba to Venezuela and the Galapagos Islands. They are usually diffuse prostrate herbs, with opposite, unequal, entire leaves, and two-bracted flowers without petals, but with the five calyx-lobes colored within. *T. monogynum* is known in Jamaica as *horse-purslane*.

trianthous (trī-an′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, three-flowered.

triantulope, *n.* See *triantelope*.

triapsal (trī-ap′sạl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *apsis*, apse, + *-al.*] Same as *triapsidal*.

> There is, so far as I know, only one *triapsal* church, that of St. Croix at Mont Majour near Arles.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 462.

triapsidal (trī-ap′si-dạl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *apsis* (*apsid-*), apse, + *-al.*] Having three apses; subdivided into three apses; characterized by a triple arrangement of the apse, as most Greek churches.

> The arrangement of the *triapsidal* basilica is perfect.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 131.

triarch (trī′ärk), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίαρχος*, having three rulers, fig. having three branches, as a horn, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἀρχός*, ruler.] In *bot.*, noting radial fibrovascular bundles having three rays. *Bastin.*

triarchée (trī-är′chē), *a.* [Heraldic F., as *tri-* + *arch* + *-ee*1.] In *her.*, treble-arched; having three arches: noting a bridge or the like.

triarchy (trī′är-ki), *n.*; pl. *triarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *τριαρχία*, government by three, a triumvirate, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Rule by three persons; a three-headed government.

> She [the rational soul] issueth forth her commands, and, dividing her empire into a *triarchy*, she governs by three viceroys, the three faculties.
> *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 143. (*Davies.*)

triarian (trī-ā′ri-ạ̈n), *a.* [< L. *triarii*, soldiers of the third rank or class (< *tres*, *tri-*, three), + *-an.*] Occupying the third post or place in an array.

> Let the brave Second and *Triarian* band
> Firm against all impression stand.
> *Cowley*, Restoration of K. Charles II.

triarticulate (trī-är-tik′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *articulatus*, jointed: see *articulate.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, composed of three joints or articles: as, a *triarticulate* palpus; our fingers are *triarticulate*. Also *triarticulated*.

trias (trī′as), *n.* [NL., < LL. *trias*, < Gr. *τριάς*, the number three: see *triad.*] 1. In *music*, same as *triad*, 3.—2. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, same as *Triassic.*—3. [*cap.*] In *German hist.*, a name sometimes given to the old German empire, reckoned as consisting of three coördinate parts—Austria, Prussia, and the group of smaller states.

Triassic (trī-as′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *triasique* = Sp. *triásico*; as *trias* + *-ic.*] In *geol.*, the lower of the three great divisions of the entire system of fossiliferous rocks (Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous) which together make up the Mesozoic or Secondary series. The Triassic lies above the Permian, and beneath the Jurassic. The threefold subdivision from which the Triassic derives its name is best seen in central Europe, and especially in northern Germany, where the bunter-sandstein, muschelkalk, and

Keuper (see those words) are well-marked features of the geology. In the Alps, especially toward the eastern end of the range, the Triassic is developed to very great thickness and in great complexity of subgroups, each characterized by its own peculiar assemblage of fossils. This complexity is specially characteristic of the upper portion of the series. In England the line separating the Triassic from the Permian is much less distinctly marked than it is on the Continent. What was formerly called the "New Red Sandstone" is now divided, in accordance with paleontological and not lithological characters, into Permian and Triassic. In the United States the Triassic plays an important part, but varies greatly in character in different parts of the country. The sandstones of the Connecticut river valley and the continuation of the same formation to the south, through Pennsylvania and Virginia into North Carolina, constitute a very marked feature of the geology of the Atlantic belt of States, containing various fossil plants resembling those found in Europe on the same horizon, and especially characterized by tracks of vertebrates, while remains of their bony skeletons are extremely rare. The Triassic of the Rocky Mountain region is also an important formation (see *Red beds*, under *red*¹); and that of the western region of the Great Basin, of the Sierra Nevada, and of the ranges further north near the coast is also extremely interesting, resembling very closely in the character of its fossils the Triassic of the eastern Alps. The most striking feature of the flora of the Triassic is the predominance of the cycads, hence the period of deposition of this division of the series has sometimes been called the "age of cycads." The earliest remains of mammalian life are found in the Triassic, in the form of small marsupials. In the Alpine Triassic, both in the Alps and on the western coast of North America, there is a most remarkable commingling of Paleozoic and Mesozoic types of cephalopods.

triatic (trī-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-atic*¹.] Forming three angles: only in the phrase *triatic stay*. See *stay*¹.

triatomic (trī-a̤-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἄτομον, atom: see *atom*, *atomic*.] In *chem.*: (*a*) Consisting of three atoms: applied to the molecules of elements where the atoms are of the same kind: as, a *triatomic* element; or to compounds where the atoms are unlike: as, *triatomic* molecules. (*b*) Same as *trivalent*. (*c*) Having three hydroxyl groups by which other atoms or radicals may be attached without altering the structure of the rest of the molecule: thus, glycerin is called a *triatomic* alcohol.

triaxal (trī-ak'sa̤l), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*.] Having three axes: as, *triaxal* coördinates.

triaxial (trī-ak'si-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*.] Having three axes, as some sponge-spicules.

Although they [spicules] are quadriradiate, they are still only *triaxial*. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXXII. 7.

triaxon (trī-ak'son), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἄξων, axis.] **I.** *a.* Triaxial, as a sponge-spicule; having three axes diverging from a common center, resulting from linear growth from a center in three directions at an inclination of 120° to one another. See cut under *sponge-spicule*.

II. *n.* A regular figure of three axes diverging from a common center, as a sponge-spicule with three such axes.

Triaxonia (trī-ak-sō'ni-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *triaxon*.] Triaxon sponges as a subclass of calcareous sponges with simple canal-system and triaxon spicules.

triaxonian (trī-ak-sō'ni-a̤n), *a.* Same as *triaxon*.

A *triaxonian* star with five or six rays. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 938.

tribal (trī'ba̤l), *a.* [< *tribe* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a tribe; characteristic of a tribe: as, *tribal* organization; *tribal* customs; a *tribal* community.

The old *tribal* divisions, which had never been really extinguished by Roman rule, rose from their hiding-places. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 28.

2. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to phyla or other broad divisions of the animal kingdom: as, *tribal* history (that is, phylogeny, as distinguished from germ-history or ontogeny). *Haeckel.*

tribalism (trī'ba̤l-izm), *n.* [< *tribal* + *-ism*.] The state of existing in separate tribes; tribal relation or feeling.

No national life, much less civilisation, was possible under the system of Celtic *tribalism*, as it existed at least till the time of the Tudors. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 443.

The period of the Judges was one of entire *tribalism*, with little national union and continuous relapses into idolatry. *The American*, XVII. 104.

tribally (trī'ba̤l-i), *adv.* In a tribal manner; as or with reference to a tribe.

It is probable that Professor Putnam is not justified in concluding that the people of the two sections were *tribally* identical. *Science*, XV. 383.

tribasic (trī-bā'sik), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + βάσις, base, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, having three hydrogen atoms replaceable by equivalents of a base: noting some acids.

tribble (trib'l), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *cribble*, a sieve.] In *paper-manuf.*, a large horizontal frame in the loft or drying-room, with hairs or wires stretched across it, on which sheets of paper are hung to dry. *E. H. Knight.*

tribe (trīb), *n.* [< ME. *tribu* (in pl. *tribus*), < OF. *tribu*, F. *tribu* = Sp. *tribu* = Pg. *tribu* = It. *tribo*, *tribu*, < L. *tribus*, a division of the people, a tribe, in general the common people, the populace; traditionally explained as orig. a 'third part' of the people (one of the three divisions into which the Roman people were divided), and referred to *tres* (*tri-*), three (cf. dat. pl. *tribus*; Gr. dial. τριπτύς for τριττύς, a third part). Cf. W. *tref*, village; E. *thorp*, a village.] **1.** In *Rom. hist.*, one of the three patrician orders, or original political divisions of the people of ancient Rome, the Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres, representing respectively, according to tradition, the separate Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan settlements, having at their union equal representation in the senate, and retaining their distinctive names for several centuries. Hence—**2.** Any one of the similar divisions of a race or nation common in antiquity, whether of natural or of political origin: as, the *tribes* (φυλαί) of Athens. Ethnical tribes among the ancients regarded themselves as enlarged families, and generally bore the name of some real or supposed common progenitor. Such were the twelve tribes of the Israelites, the tribes of the Dorians and other Greek races, etc. The thirty (and afterward more) tribes into which the plebeians in and around Rome were divided, after the formation of the patrician tribes, were based on locality; and tribes nearly corresponding to castes have in some instances been determined by occupation.

Have you collected them by *tribes?* *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 11.

3. Specifically, a division of a barbarous race of people, usually distinguishable in some way from their congeners, united into a community under a recognized head or chief, ruling either independently or subordinately. In general the tribe, as it still exists among the American Indians and many African and Asiatic races, is the earliest form of political organization, nations being ultimately constituted by their gradual amalgamation and loss of identity in the progress of civilization.

The characteristic of all these races [Uralian], when in the tribal state, is that the *tribes* themselves, and all subdivisions of them, are conceived by the men who compose them as descended from a single male ancestor. . . . In some cases the *Tribe* can hardly be otherwise described than as the group of men subject to some one chieftain. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, pp. 65, 69.

4. Any class or body of persons taken collectively; any aggregate of individuals of a kind, either as a united body or as distinguished by some common characteristic or occupation. [Chiefly colloq.]

Folly and vice are easy to describe,
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*.
Roscommon, A Prologue, spoken to the Duke of York at [Edinburgh.

And then there flutter'd in,
Half-bold, half-frightened, with dilated eyes,
A *tribe* of women, dress'd in many hues.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5. A family of cattle having a common female ancestor. Tribes of cattle are particular strains, taking their names usually from some particular cow appearing in the pedigrees, as the Princess or Duchess tribes of shorthorns. There is no absolute rule for naming a tribe, but it descends through the female line.

6. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a classificatory group of uncertain taxonomic rank, above a genus, and usually below an order; loosely, any group or series of animals: as, the furry, feathery, or finny *tribes*; the cat *tribe*. Linnæus distributed the vegetable kingdom into three *tribes*, namely monocotyledonous, dicotyledonous, and acotyledonous plants, and these he subdivided into gentes or nations. By other naturalists *tribe* has been used for a division of animals or plants intermediate between order and genus. In botany this is the current and a very common use, the tribe standing below the suborder where that division is present. Cuvier divided his orders into families, and his families into tribes, including under the latter one or more genera. =**Syn. 1-3.** *Race*, *Clan*, etc. See *people*.

tribe (trīb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tribed*, ppr. *tribing*. [< *tribe*, *n.*] To distribute into tribes or classes. [Rare.]

Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds are well *tribed* by Mr. Willughby and Mr. Ray. *Bp. Nicolson*, Eng. Hist. Lib., i. 1.

tribelet (trīb'let), *n.* [< *tribe* + *-let*.] A little tribe; a subordinate division or offset of a tribe. [Rare.]

When a man marries a woman from a distant locality, he goes to her *tribelet* and identifies himself with her people. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVIII. 250.

tribesman (trībz'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *tribesmen* (-men). [< *tribe's*, poss. of *tribe*, + *man*.] A man belonging to a tribe; a member of a particular tribe, or of the same tribe as the person speaking or referred to.

It was by taking a grant, not as elsewhere of land, but of cattle, that the free *tribesman* became the man or vassal of an Irish chief. *J. R. Green*, Making of England, p. 271.

tribespeople (trībz'pē″pl), *n. pl.* Persons constituting a tribe; the members of a tribe. [Rare.]

He sent me a list of the number of *tribespeople*, *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 90.

triblet (trib'let), *n.* [Also *triboulet*, *tribolet*, *treblet*; < OF. *triboulet*, a triblet, a dim. form, prob. < L. *tribulus*, < Gr. τρίβολος, a three-pointed instrument, a caltrop: see *Tribulus*.] **1.** A mandrel used in forging tubes, nuts, and rings, and for other purposes.—**2.** The mandrel in a machine for making lead pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

triblet-tubes (trib'let-tūbz), *n. pl.* In *brass-fitting*, thin tubes fitted to slide in and upon other tubes, usually of the same thickness of metal, as the tubes of microscopes, telescopes, and other optical instruments.

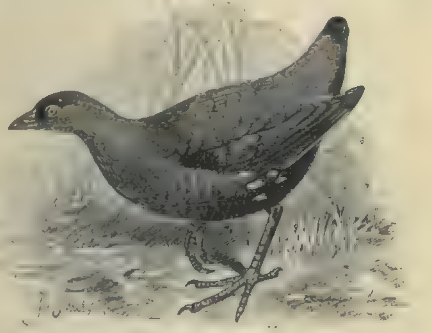
Triboloceratidæ (trib″ọ-lọ-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τρίβολος, three-pointed (see *Tribulus*), + κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods, having depressed whorls, fluted or hollow abdomen, the sides and the abdomen ridged lengthwise and the ridges often spinose, and the sutures with ventral, lateral, and dorsal lobes. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 293.

triboluminescence (trib-ọ-lū-mi-nes'e̤ns), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τρίβειν, rub, + E. *luminescence*.] Frictional luminosity; light emitted from bodies under the excitation of rubbing.

According to the mode of excitation I distinguish Photo-, Electro-, Chemi-, and *Tribo-luminescence*. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 151.

tribometer (trī-bom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τρίβειν, rub, + μέτρον, a measure.] An apparatus, resembling a sled, for measuring the force of friction in rubbing surfaces.

Tribonyx (trib'ọ-niks), *n.* [NL. (Du Bus, 1837), < Gr. τρίβειν, rub, + ὄνυξ, claw.] A remarkable genus of Australian and Tasmanian gallinules, allied to *Notornis*: also called *Brachyptrallus*. The leading species is *T. ventralis*.



Tribonyx ventralis.

triboulet (trib'ọ-let), *n.* Same as *triblet*.

tribrach¹ (trī'brak), *n.* [Formerly, as L., *tribrachys*, also *tribrachus*; = F. *tribraque* = Sp. *tribraquio* = Pg. *tribraco*, < L. *tribrachys*, < Gr. τρίβραχυς, a tribrach, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + βραχύς, short: see *brief*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of three short times or syllables, two of which belong to the thesis and one to the arsis, or vice versa. It is accordingly trisemic and diplasic. The tribrach was not used in continuous composition, but as a substitute for a trochee (the *trochaic tribrach*, ⏑́⏑ | ⏑ for –́ | ⏑) or for an iambus (the *iambic tribrach*, ⏑ | ⏑́⏑ for ⏑ | –́). The name *trochee* or *choree* (*trochæus*, *choreus*) was given by some ancient authorities to the tribrach. Also *tribrachys*.

Never take an iambus as a Christian name. A trochee or *tribrach* will do very well. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk, Oct. 8, 1832.

tribrach² (trī'brak), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + βραχίων, arm.] Same as *tribrachial*.

tribrachial (trī-brā'ki-a̤l), *n.* [< *tribrach*² + *-ial*.] A three-armed figure or utensil; specifically, a three-branched flint implement occasionally found.

tribrachic (trī-brak'ik), *a.* [< *tribrach*¹ + *-ic*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Consisting of three short times or syllables; constituting a tribrach. (*b*) Pertaining to a tribrach or tribrachs; consisting of tribrachs.

tribracteate (trī-brak'tẹ-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *bractea*, a thin plate (bract): see *bract*.] In *bot.*, having three bracts.

tribromphenol (trī-brom-fē'nol), *n.* [< *tri-* + *brom*(*ine*) + *phenol*.] A substance formed by the action of a solution of carbolic acid on bromine-water, and possessing antiseptic properties.

tribual (trib'ụ̄-al), *a.* [< L. *tribus*, tribe (see *tribe*), + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a tribe; tribal.

Surely this proceedeth not from any natural imperfection in the parents (whence probably the *Tribual* lisping of the Ephraimites did arise). *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 225.

tribular (trib'ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *tribulis*, one of the same tribe as another, < *tribus*, tribe: see *tribe.*] Of or relating to a tribe; tribal: as, *tribular* worship. *Imp. Dict.*

tribulation (trib-ụ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *tribulacion, tribulaciun*, < OF. (and F.) *tribulation* = Pr. *trebulatio, tribolacio* = Sp. *tribulacion* = Pg. *tribulação* = It. *tribulazione, tribolazione*, < LL. *tribulatio(n-)*, distress, trouble, tribulation, affliction, < *tribulare*, oppress, afflict, a fig. use of L. *tribulare*, press, prob. also thresh out grain, < *trībulum*, also *trībula*, also *trīvolum* (Gr. *τρίβολος*, appar. after the L.), a sledge consisting of a wooden block studded with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth, used for threshing grain, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub (cf. Gr. *τρίβειν*, rub, thresh): see *trite*, *try.*] 1. A state of affliction or oppression; suffering; distress.

That it may please thee to succour, help, and comfort all who are in danger, necessity, and *tribulation.*
Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

He added that poor Will was at present under great *tribulation*, for that Tom Touchy had taken the law of him.
Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

2. A cause or occasion of suffering; a trouble or trial.

Death and bloodshed, strife and sword, calamities, famine, *tribulation*, and the scourge. Ecclus. xl. 9.

3. A troublesome or lawless person; also, such persons collectively; colloquially, a trial; a terror.

These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse, . . . that no audience, but the *tribulation* of Tower-hill, or the limbs of Limehouse, their dear brothers, are able to endure. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 65.

Tribulus (trib'ụ̄-lus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < L. *tribulus*, < Gr. *τρίβολος*, a caltrop, water-caltrop, and probably the land-caltrop, *T. terrestris*, lit. three-pointed, equiv. to *τριβελής*, three-pointed, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *βέλος*, a dart, < *βάλλειν*, throw.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Zygophylleæ.* It is characterized by abruptly pinnate leaves, a fruit of from five to twelve indehiscent carpels, and an embryo without albumen. About 35 species have been described, of which 15 are now considered distinct, natives of warm regions almost throughout the world. They are herbs with loose prostrate branches, commonly silky, and bearing opposite stipulate leaves, one of each pair smaller than the other, or sometimes absent. The yellow or white flowers are solitary in the axils of the stipules. The five-angled flattened fruit bears one or more spines or tubercles on each carpel. The species are known in general as *caltrop*, especially, in the West Indies, *T. maximus*, a single-beaked American species common also from Texas and California to Panama. Two other species occur in Lower California, *T. grandiflorus* and *T. Californicus*, the former extending to New Mexico, and bearing yellow flowers about 2 inches broad. The European species, *T. terrestris*, is known as *land-caltrop*. *T. cistoides* (see cut under *stigma*), a prostrate perennial species with large yellow flowers, widely distributed along tropical shores of India, Africa, and America, is known as *turkey-blossom* in Jamaica, where it is common in salt-pastures; it also occurs in Florida, on Key West.

tribunal (trī-bū'nal), *n.* [= F. *tribunal* = Pr. *tribunale* = Sp. Pg. *tribunal* = It. *tribunale*, < L. *tribunal*, a semicircular or square platform on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, etc., in general an elevation, embankment, < *tribunus*, a tribune, magistrate: see *tribune*^{1}. Cf. *tribune*^{2}.] 1. The seat of a magistrate or judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit to administer justice.

I' the market-place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
Were publicly enthroned. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 3.

Hence—2. A court of justice.

Fenwick . . . eluded the justice of the ordinary *tribunals.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

3. *Eccles.*, the confessional.—**Revolutionary tribunal**, in *French hist.*, an extraordinary court constituted in Paris by the Convention in March, 1793, ostensibly to take cognizance of attempts against the republic, the principles of the Revolution, and the public security. There was no appeal from its decisions; many persons, innocent as well as guilty, eminent and obscure, high and low, were condemned to death, and their property confiscated to the state. It was reorganized after the fall of Robespierre in 1794, and suppressed in June, 1795. There were also revolutionary tribunals in the departments.—**Tribunal of Penitentiaries.** See *penitentiary*, 2 (*c*).

tribunal-seat (trī-bū'nạl-sēt), *n.* Same as *tribunal*, 1.

That little piece of work I commend unto you, as a thing whereof I doubt not to answer to my comfort before the *tribunal-seat* of Jesus Christ.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 195.

tribunary (trib'ụ̄-nā-ri), *a.* [< *tribune*^{1} + *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to tribunes.

tribunate (trib'ụ̄-nāt), *n.* [= F. *tribunat* = Sp. Pg. *tribunado* = It. *tribunato*, < L. *tribunatus*, the office and dignity of a tribune, < *tribunus*, a tribune: see *tribune*^{1}.] Tribuneship.

Such was the origin of the *tribunate*—which, in process of time, opened all the honors of the government to the plebeians. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 94.

The creation of the *tribunate* did, nevertheless, transform the constitution. *W. Wilson*, State, § 154.

tribune^{1} (trib'ūn), *n.* [< ME. *tribun* (pl. *tribunes*), < OF. *tribun*, F. *tribun* = Sp. Pg. It. *tribuno* = D. *tribuun* = G. Sw. Dan. *tribun*, < L. *tribunus*, a commander, tribune, magistrate (see def.), orig. the chief of a tribe, or the representative of a tribe, < *tribus*, a tribe: see *tribe.*] 1. In *Rom. hist.*, originally, a magistrate presiding over a tribe, or representing a tribe for certain purposes; specifically, a tribune of the people (*tribunus plebis*), an officer or magistrate chosen by the people, from the time of the secession (probably in 494 B. C.), to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts upon them by the senate and consuls. Their persons were inviolable, and any one who transgressed in regard to the respect due them was outlawed. These magistrates were at first two, but their number was increased to five and ultimately to ten, which last number appears to have remained unaltered down to the end of the empire. The tribunes figured especially in the assembly of the tribes (*comitia tributa*); they could inflict no direct punishment, but could propose the imposition of fines, and from their personal inviolability could afford protection to any person. With the advance of time, they could bring an offending patrician before the comitia, could sit in the senate, could stop summarily proceedings instituted before any magistrate, could propose measures of state to the comitia or the senate, and finally could even issue peremptory edicts and suspend decrees of the senate. Their powers were greatly curtailed by the emperors. The name *tribune* was also given to any one of general officers of the legions (*tribunus militaris*), and to certain other officers, as the *tribunus voluptatum*, or superintendent of public amusements, of Diocletian and later.

2. Hence, one who upholds or defends popular rights; a champion of the people. In this sense the word is used as the name of various newspapers.

That great *tribune*, Mr. Bright.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 735.

tribune^{1} (trib'ūn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tribuned*, ppr. *tribuning.* [< *tribune*^{1}, *n.*] To regulate or manage by the authority of a tribune. [Rare.]

These Essentialls must not be Ephorized or *Tribuned* by one or a few Mens discretion, but lineally sanctioned by Supreame Councels. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 54.

tribune^{2} (trib'ūn), *n.* [< F. *tribune* = Sp. Pg. It. *tribuna*, < ML. *tribuna*, a late form, equiv. to L. *tribunal*, a platform: see *tribunal*, and cf. *tribune*^{1}.] 1. In a Roman basilica, the raised platform at one end of the auditorium, frequently in a small addition of semicircular plan to the main structure, which formed the official station of the pretor; the tribunal; hence, in Christian churches of basilican plan, the throne of the bishop (which originally occupied the place of the pretor's seat), and the part of the church containing it; hence, again, in Italian churches generally, any apse or structure of apsidal form. See cut under *basilica.*

A nave of four enormous bays is stopped upon a vast octagonal space, from which, at the east, the north, and the south, are built out three pentagonal *tribunes* or apses, which, as seen from the outside, give to the church [Duomo of Florence] the common cruciform shape.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 228.

2. A raised seat or stand; a platform; a dais.

Mr. Lyon was seated on the school *tribune* or dais at his particular round table. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiv.

Specifically—(*a*) The throne of a bishop. See def. 1.

He remained some time before his presence was observed, when the monks conducted him to his *tribune.*
Prescott. (*Imp. Dict.*)

(*b*) A sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an assembly, as in the French chamber of deputies.

Members [of the French Chamber of Deputies] do not speak from their seats, . . . but from the *tribune*, which is a conspicuous structure erected near the desks of the President and secretaries—a box-like stand, closely resembling those narrow, quaintly-fashioned pulpits which are still to be seen in some of the oldest of our American churches. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

tribuneship (trib'ūn-ship), *n.* [< *tribune*^{1} + *-ship.*] The office of a tribune; a tribunate.

Metellus, to strengthen his hands, had stood for the *tribuneship*; and, in spite of the utmost efforts of the aristocracy, had been elected. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 163.

tribunicial, tribunitial (trib-ụ̄-nish'ạl), *a.* [< L. *tribunicius, tribunitius*, of or belonging to a tribune, < *tribunus*, a tribune: see *tribune*^{1}.] Pertaining to or befitting a tribune; characteristic of a tribune or of his power or functions.

My lord Sejanus
Is to receive this day in open senate
The *tribunitial* dignity. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 7.

This insolent *tribunitial* veto has long encumbered all our public affairs. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 331.

tribunician, tribunitian (trib-ụ̄-nish'ạn), *a.* [= F. *tribunitien* (cf. It. *tribunizio* = Sp. *tribunicio*), < L. *tribunicius, tribunitius*, of or belonging to a tribune, < *tribunus*, a tribune: see *tribune*^{1}.] Same as *tribunicial.*

The title of the *tribunician* power connected the monarch with the interest of the lower orders.
W. W. Capes, The Early Empire, i.

tribunicious†, tribunitious† (trib-ụ̄-nish'us), *a.* [< L. *tribunicius, tribunitius*, of or belonging to a tribune: see *tribunicial.*] Same as *tribunicial.*

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner, for that is to clamour councils, not to inform them. *Bacon*, Counsel (ed. 1887).

tribus (trī'bus), *n.*; pl. *tribus.* [NL.: see *tribe.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a tribe as a classificatory group.

tributarily (trib'ụ̄-tạ̄-ri-li), *adv.* In a tributary manner.

tributariness (trib'ụ̄-tạ̄-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being tributary. *Bailey*, 1727.

tributary (trib'ụ̄-tạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tributarie* = F. *tributaire* = Pr. *tributari* = Sp. Pg. It. *tributario*, < L. *tributarius*, of or belonging to tribute, paying tribute, < *tributum*, tribute: see *tribute.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Paying tribute; taxed or assessed by tribute.

This Mylo is one of the Ciclades, yles of Grece, and *trybu[ta]rye* bothe to the Turkes and to Uenyce.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

The brave Geraint, a knight of Arthur's court,
A *tributary* prince of Devon. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Of the nature of tribute; paid or due as tribute.

Your *tributary* drops belong to woe,
Which you, mistaking, offer up to joy.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 103.

Yea, so greatly are we indebted to this kinsman of death that we owe the better *tributary* half of our life to him; . . . for sleep is the golden chain that ties health and our bodies together. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 61.

3. Bringing accretions, supplies, aid, or the like; contributory; auxiliary; subsidiary; specifically, of streams, affluent.

The imperious seas breed monsters, for the dish
Poor *tributary* rivers as sweet fish.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 36.

Conciseness has been already considered as *tributary* to perspicuity and to precision; it is more conducive to energy than to either. *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 245.

II. *n.*; pl. *tributaries* (-riz). 1. A person or a state that pays tribute; one who or that which pays a stated sum to a conquering power, in acknowledgment of submission, or for the purchase of peace, security, and protection.

They have brought him to be a *tributary* to them: viz., to pay a certain rate of elephants per annum.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 434).

England was his faithful *tributary.*
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 38.

2. In *geog.*, an affluent; a river or other body of water which contributes its stream to another river, etc.

A bayou emptying into the Red river is a *tributary* of the Mississippi, within the meaning of an insurance policy.
Miller v. *Insurance Co.*, 12 W. Va. 116.

tribute (trib'ūt), *n.* [< ME. *tribute, trybute, tribut, trybut*, < OF. *tribut* (also vernacularly *treü*, > ME. *trew*: see *trew*^{3}), F. *tribut* = Pr. *trebut, trabug, trabus, trabut, traut, treu* = Sp. Pg. It. *tributo*, < L. *tributum*, tribute, lit. 'a thing contributed or paid,' neut. of *tributus*, pp. of *tribuere*, assign, allot, grant, give, bestow, etc., usually derived < *tribus*, tribe (taken as orig. a part ?): see *tribe.* Hence *attribute, contribute, distribute, retribute.*] 1. A stated sum of money or other valuable consideration paid by one prince or state to another in acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace, security, and protection, or by virtue of some treaty.

And zit thei zelden *Tribute* for that Lond to the Queen of Amazoine, the whiche makethe hem to ben kept in cloos fulle diligently, that thei schalle not gon out on no syde, but be the Cost of hire Lond.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 266.

Their *tributes* and rents were brought thither from all the places of France which yielded so great a revenue to the Romans. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

2. The state of being liable for such a payment; the obligation of contributing.

Undre it there is a Town that hight Sobache; and there alle abowte dwellen Cristene men undre *Trybute*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 104.

His [Burke's] imperial fancy has laid all nature under *tribute*, and has collected riches from every scene of the creation and every walk of art.
R. Hall, Apology for the Freedom of the Press, iv.

3. Formerly, that which was paid by a subject or a tenant to a sovereign or lord; a tax; rental.

The distinction which we should draw between *tribute* and rent was seldom if ever marked in early times. The receiver of *tribute* was regarded as the landlord, and he who paid *tribute* was regarded as a tenant, paying rent.
D. W. Ross, German Land-Holding, notes, p. 243.

4. See the quotation.

"In some of the southern parts of Ireland," said Grattan, in one of the tithe debates, "the peasantry are made tributary to the tithe-farmer, draw home his corn, his hay, and his turf for nothing; give him their labour, their cars, and their horses at certain times of the year for nothing. These oppressions not only exist, but have acquired a formal and distinct appellation — *tributes*."
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

5. A contribution; an accretion.

From his side two rivers flow'd, . . .
Then meeting join'd their *tribute* to the sea.
Milton, P. R., iii. 258.

6. A personal acknowledgment or offering; a mark of devotion, gratitude, or respect.

He receives a suitable *tribute* for his universal benevolence to mankind in the returns of affection and good-will which are paid him by every one that lives within his neighbourhood. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

The passing *tribute* of a sigh. *Gray*, Elegy.

7. In *mining*, the proportion of ore or its value which a person doing tribute-work receives for his labor. =**Syn.** 1. *Duty*, *Impost*, etc. See *tax*.

tribute (trib'ūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tributed*, ppr. *tributing*. [< ME. *tributen*, < L. *tributus*, pp. of *tribuere*, assign, allot, grant, give: see *tribute*, *n.*] 1. To pay as tribute.

An amorous trifler, that spendeth his forenoons on his glass and barber, his afternoons with paint or lust, *tributing* most precious moments to the scepter of a fan!
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 302. (*Latham.*)

2†. To distribute; bestow; dispose.

Hem I sette in wel pastyned lande,
And thai *tributed* with felicitee.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

tribute-money (trib'ūt-mun″i), *n.* Money paid as tribute.

But Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, . . . Shew me the *tribute money*. And they brought unto him a penny. Mat. xxii. 19.

tribute-pitch (trib'ūt-pich), *n.* In *mining*. See *pitch*^{1}, 11.

tributer (trib'ū-tėr), *n.* [< *tribute* + *-er*^{1}.] In *mining*, one who works in a mine, and receives as his pay a certain proportion (called *tribute*) of the ore raised. See *tribute*, *n.*, 7.

tribute-work (trib'ūt-wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, work taken on tribute. Compare *tut-work*.

tributorious† (trib-ū-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *tributorius*, pertaining to payment, < L. *tribuere*, assign, give: see *tribute*, *v.*] Pertaining to distribution. *Bailey*, 1727.

tricapsular (trī-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *capsula*, capsule, + *-ar*^{3}.] 1. In *bot.*, three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower.—2. In *zoöl.*, having three capsules or cells; tricellular.

tricarpellary (trī-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *carpellus*, carpel, + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, having three carpels. See cut under *carpel*.

tricarpellite (trī-kär'pe-līt), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *carpellus*, carpel, + *-ite*^{2}.] A fossil nut of the London clay, having three carpels.

tricarpous (trī-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, consisting of or bearing three fruits or three carpels; tricarpellary.

tricaudalis (trī-kâ-dā'lis), *n.*; pl. *tricaudales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al*.] The retrahens auris muscle, which commonly has three separate slips like tails.

tricaudate (trī-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] In *entom.*, having three tail-like processes, as the hind margin of the posterior wing of some *Lepidoptera*.

trice^1† (trīs), *n.* [< ME. **tris*, spelled *tryse*, *tryys*, and, with excrescent *t*, *tryyste*; cf. Sw. *trissa*, a pulley, truckle (*triss*, a spritsail-brace), = Norw. *triss* (also dim. *trissel*), a pulley, = Dan. *tridse*, a pulley; cf. LG. *trissel*, whirling, dizziness; perhaps, with formative *-s*, and assimilation of consonants (*trinds-* > *triss-*), from the root **trind* of *trend*, *trendle*, *trindle*, *trundle*, turn: see *trend*^{1}.] A roller; a windlass. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 503.

trice^1 (trīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triced*, ppr. *tricing*. [Formerly also *trise*; < ME. *trisen*, *trycen*, < MLG. *trissen*, LG. *trissen*, *tryssen*, also *drisen*, *drysen*, wind up, trice, > G. *trissen*, trice the spritsail, = Dan. *tridse*, haul by means of a pulley: see *trice*^{1}, *n.*] 1. *Naut.*, to haul up; tie up or lash by means of a small rope: commonly with *up*.

With trumppez thene trystly they *trisene upe* thaire saillez. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 832.

The sails were furled with great care, the bunts *triced up* by jiggers, and the jibs stowed in cloth.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 204.

2†. To drag; pull.

By God, out of his sete I wol him *tryce*;
Whan he leest weneth, sonest shal he falle.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 535.

trice^2 (trīs), *n.* [< ME. *tryse* (in the phrase *at a tryse*); later also in the phrases *at*, *with*, *on*, or *in a trice*; appar. lit. 'a pull, jerk,' i. e. a single quick motion, < *trice*^{1}, *v.* The later form of the phrase *in a trice* looks like an adaptation of the like-meaning Sp. phrase *en un tris*, in a trice (cf. *venir en un tris*, come in an instant; *estar en un tris*, be on the verge; Pg. *en hum triz*, in a trice, *estar por hum triz*, be within a hair's breadth), lit. 'in a crack' (a phrase used in Scotch), < Sp. *tris* (= Pg. *triz*), a crack, crash, noise made by the breaking of glass or other brittle things, hence an instant, short time, a trice. According to Stevens (1706), Sp. *tris* is "a barbarous fram'd word signifying nothing of it self but as they make it; thus, *venir en un tris*, to come in a trice, no less barbarous in English"; prob., as the redupl. *tris-tras*, a clattering noise, indicates, an orig. imitative word, like *trictrac*. It is not clear that the Sp. phrase has orig. any connection with the E. phrase.] A very short time; an instant; a moment: only in the phrase *in* (formerly also *at*, *with*, or *on*) *a trice*.

The howndis that were of gret prise
Pluckid downe dere all *at a tryse*.
Ipomedon, l. 392 (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 295).

What makes the waxen forme to be of slender price?
But cause with force of fire it melts and wasteth *with a trice*. *Turberville*, To his Friend.

On a trice, so please you,
Even in a dream, were we divided from them.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 238.

That Structure which was so many Years a rearing was dashed, as it were, *in a Trice*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 30.

In a trice the whole room was in an uproar.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

tricellular (trī-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cellula*, a cell: see *cellular*.] Having three cells; consisting of three cells.

tricennarious (trī-se-nā'ri-us), *a.* [Prop. **tricenarious*, < L. *tricenarius*, containing thirty, thirty years old, < *triceni*, thirty, thirty at a time, < *triginta*, thirty: see *thirty*. The spelling *tricennarious* is due to confusion with *tricennial*, which contains the element *annus*, year.] Tricennial; belonging to the term of thirty years.

tricennial (trī-sen'i-al), *a.* [Cf. LL. *tricennalis*, belonging to thirty years; < LL. *tricennium*, a space of thirty years, irreg. < L. *tric*(*eni*), thirty at a time, thirty each (< *triginta*, thirty), + *annus*, year.] Noting thirty, or something marked by the number thirty; specifically, marked by the term of thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years. *Bailey*, 1731.

tricentenary (trī-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. **tricentenarius*, **trecentenarius*, three hundred each, < *tricenti*, *trecenti*, three hundred, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *centum*, hundred. Cf. *centenary*.] Same as *tercentenary*.

tricentennial (trī-sen-ten'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tricenti*, *trecenti*, three hundred, + *annus*, a year. Cf. *centennial*.] Same as *tercentenary*.

tricephalous (trī-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *tricephalus*, < Gr. τρικέφαλος, three-headed, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κεφαλή, head.] Having three heads. Compare *tricipital*.

tricephalus (trī-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *tricephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *tricephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a three-headed monster.

triceps (trī'seps), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < L. *triceps*, having three heads, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *caput*, head.] I. *a.* Three-headed; tricipital; specifically, in *anat.*, noting certain muscles which arise by three heads.

II. *n.*; pl. *tricipites* (trī-sip'i-tēz). A tricipital or three-headed muscle, which has a triple origin and proceeds to a single insertion; especially, such a muscle of the fore or hind limb, expressly named as in the following phrases.—**Triceps extensor cruris**, or **triceps femoralis**, the extensor of the leg upon the thigh, and in part the flexor of the thigh upon the pelvis, considered as consisting of three parts — the rectus femoris, arising from the anterior border of the ilium, and the vastus internus and vastus externus, arising from the front and sides of the femur. Also called *quadriceps extensor cruris* when the crureus muscle is considered as distinct from the vastus externus. The single tendon incloses the patella, and is inserted into the tuberosity of the tibia. See third cut under *muscle*^{1}.—**Triceps extensor cubiti**, or **triceps humeralis**, the three-headed muscle which extends the forearm upon the arm, and draws the humerus backward. It is composed of a long or scapular head, arising from the axillary border of the scapula, and an inner and outer or two short heads, arising from the back of the humerus, separated by the musculospiral groove and nerve and superior profunda artery; the three are inserted together into the olecranon. Also called *triceps brachii*. See third cut under *muscle*^{1}.

tricerion (trī-sē'ri-on), *n.* [< LGr. τρικήριον, < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κηρός, wax, a wax-taper: see *cere*.] A candlestick with three lights, symbolizing the Trinity: used by the Greek bishops in blessing the people. See *dicerion*.

trich† (trik), *v. t.* [ME. *trichen*, *tricchen*, < OF. *tricher*, *trichier*, *trechier*, deceive, trick, = It. *treccare*, deceive, prob. < L. *tricari*, trifle, act deceitfully, trick, < *tricæ*, trifles. Hence ult. E. *treacher*, *treachery*, etc. Cf. *trick*^{1}, *v.* and *n.*] To deceive; trick.

Nu thu sest that ha habbeth *itricchet* te as treitres.
Hali Meidenhad (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Trichadinæ (trik-a-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichas* (*-ad-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mniotiltidæ*, composed of the genera *Trichas* and *Oporornis*. *G. R. Gray*. [Rare.]

trichangia (trī-kan'ji-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel.] The capillary blood-vessels.

trichangiectasia, trichangiectasis (trī-kan″ji-ek-tā'si-ä, trī-kan-ji-ek'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ἔκτασις, extension: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the capillary blood-vessels.

Trichas (trī'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τριχάς, a bird of the thrush kind.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *Criniger* of Temminck. This name was proposed by Gloger in 1827, the same year that Swainson named the following. The two genera have no connection. See cut under *Criniger*. (*b*) A genus of American warblers, giving name to the subfamily *Trichadinæ*: same as *Geothlypis*. The common Maryland yellow-throat used to be called *T. marilandica*; it is now known as *G. trichas*. See cut under *Geothlypis*.

trichatrophia (trik-a-trō'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ἀτροφία, atrophy: see *atrophy*.] A brittle condition of the hair, with atrophy of the bulbs.

Trichechidæ (trī-kek'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichechus* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of pinniped mammals, named from the genus *Trichechus*; the walruses. Also *Rosmaridæ*, *Odobænidæ*, and (incorrectly) *Trichecidæ*.—2†. A family of sirenians: same as *Manatidæ*.

trichechine (trik'e-kin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trichechus* + *-ine*^{1}.] I. *a.* Resembling or related to the walrus; of or pertaining to the *Trichechidæ*.

II. *n.* A walrus.

Trichechodon (trī-kek'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Trichechus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*. Cf. *trichechodont*.] A genus of fossil walruses, whose tusks occur in the red clay of Suffolk. Also, incorrectly, *Trichecodon*.

trichechodont (trī-kek'ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *Trichechus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition in which, by confluence of tubercles, the molar crowns present two or more transverse crests. It occurs in the manatee (*Trichechus* (*a*)), elephant, dinotherium, and some marsupials.

trichechoid (trik'e-koid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Trichechidæ*, in either sense.

II. *n.* One of the *Trichechidæ*, in either sense.

Trichechoidea (trik-e-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichechus* + *-oidea*.] 1. Same as *Manatoidea*.—2. Same as *Rosmaroidea*.

Trichechus (trik'e-kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ἔχειν, have.] A Linnean genus of mammals, including the manatee and the walrus in unnatural association. Specifically —(*a*†) Restricted to the manatees, and giving name to the family *Trichechidæ*, 2: same as *Manatus*. (*b*) Restricted to the walruses, and made type of the family *Trichechidæ*, 1: same as *Rosmarus* and *Odobænus*. Also, incorrectly, *Trichecus*.

tricherie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *treachery*.

Trichia (trik'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] 1. A genus of myxomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Trichiaceæ*. *Haller*.—2. [*l. c.*] A folding inward of the eyelashes; entropion. Also *trichiasis*.

Trichiaceæ (trik-i-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Trichia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of myxomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Trichia*, having the peridia sessile or stipitate, irregularly rupturing.

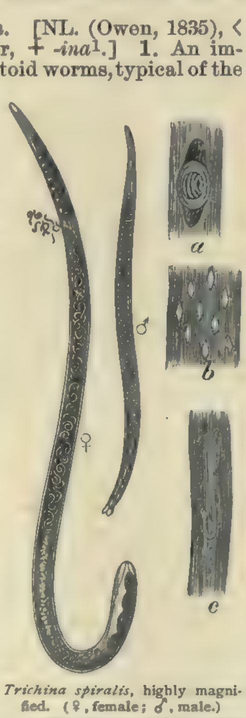
trichiasis (tri-kī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τριχίασις, trichiasis, < θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A disease of the kidneys or bladder, in which filamentous substances resembling hairs are passed in the urine. (*b*) A swelling of the breasts of women in childbed when the milk is excreted with difficulty. (*c*) Inversion of the eyelashes; entropion. *Dunglison.* Also *trichia.*

trichidium (trī-kid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *trichidia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + dim. -ίδιον.] In *bot.*, a tender simple or sometimes branched hair, which supports the spores of some fungoid plants, as *Geastrum.*

Trichilia (trī-kil'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), < Gr. τρίχειλος, three-lipped, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + χεῖλος, lip: prob. from the three-lobed stigma.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Meliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Trichilieæ.* It is characterized by flowers usually with four or five free valvate petals, erect exserted anthers, and a three-celled ovary, which becomes a loculicidal capsule in fruit. There are about 112 species, natives of tropical Africa and America. They are trees or shrubs with axillary panicles of numerous and rather large flowers. The leaves are alternate, odd-pinnate, and commonly pellucid-dotted. The leaflets are entire, and usually numerous, sometimes three, or only two, or very rarely replaced by an undivided leaf. The stamens are more or less monadelphous; in the 67 species of the section *Moschoxylum*, formerly separated as a distinct genus (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), they are united nearly to the anthers; but in 43 others, the typical section *Eutrichilia;* they are not united above the middle. The first group is entirely American, except *T. Prieureana*, which is African; its best-known species is *T. moschata*, often called *Moschoxylon Swartzii*, a low fragrant resinous tree with loose panicles of yellowish flowers, a native of Jamaica, where it is known as *muskwood*, *incense-tree*, and *pameroon-bark tree.* (Compare *juribali.*) To the typical group belongs *T. emetica* of Arabia and Africa, a large tree with densely panicled whitish flowers. (See *roka*, *elcaja*, and *mafurra-tree.*) Several South American species are reputed purgatives, as *T. cathartica* and *T. trifoliata.* *T. hirta* is known as *bastard ironwood* and *T. spondioides* as *white bitterwood* in Jamaica. *T. Trinitensis*, the naranjillo blanco of Trinidad and Guiana, a small tree with capsules densely covered with soft prickles, yields a dark wood of close and even grain. *T. Catigna* of Brazil is said to stain leather a bright yellow. The petals are downy or densely velvety in many species, especially in *T. grandiflora* of St. Thomas. *T. glandulosa* of New South Wales, called *turnip-wood* (which see) and also *rosewood*, is now separated as a genus *Synoum.*

Trichilieæ (trik-i-lī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Trichilia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Meliaceæ.* It is characterized by monadelphous stamens, ovary-cells with only one or two ovules, and wingless seeds with thick cotyledons and without albumen. It includes 19 genera, of which *Trichilia* is the type. They are mostly trees or shrubs of tropical Asia, bearing pinnate leaves with entire leaflets.

Trichina (tri-kī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1835), < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair, + *-ina*1.] 1. An important genus of nematoid worms, typical of the *Trichinidæ.* *T. spiralis* is a hair-like nematoid worm, which in the larval state is occasionally found encysted in large numbers in the muscular tissue of man and certain lower animals. In the adult state it may inhabit the intestinal tract of the same animal. It is the cause of trichinosis. The adult male is 1.5 millimeters, the female from 3 to 4 millimeters long. The female gives birth to immense numbers of embryos, about one tenth of a millimeter long. These pierce the walls of the intestine, and either enter the peritoneal cavity and thence find their way into the various muscles, or else enter blood-vessels and are carried passively by the blood-current into remote parts of the body. Having reached the muscular tissue, they at first travel a short distance between the fibers, then pierce the sarcolemma of some one fiber and enter its substance. When they have arrived at a certain maturity, and are from .6 to 1 millimeter long, they coil themselves up in the form of a spiral and become inclosed in elongated or lemon-shaped cysts about 4 millimeters long, the cyst rarely containing more than one worm. After a variable length of time, the cyst or capsule may become filled with lime-salts. The worm is thereby more or less obscured, but the cyst becomes visible to the naked eye as a minute white speck. The inclosed trichina may remain alive ten years and even longer, although it undergoes no further development until the muscular tissue containing it is consumed raw by man or some susceptible animal. It then becomes sexually mature in the intestines within two or three days, to give birth to embryos in five or six days more, thus completing the life-cycle. *T. spiralis* has been found in the muscular tissue of man, swine, cats, rats, hedgehogs, racoons, badgers, martens, marmots, and polecats, and in almost every part of the globe.



Trichina spiralis, highly magnified. (♀, female; ♂, male.)

a, single cyst in which the worm is coiled (enlarged 35 times); *b*, human muscle long infected (magnified); *c*, human muscle recently infected (magnified).

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *trichinæ* (-nē), sometimes *trichinas* (-nạ̈z).] A worm of this genus.

trichiniasis (trik-i-nī'ạ̈-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Trichina* + *-iasis.*] Same as *trichinosis.*

Trichinidæ (trī-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichina* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematoid worms, of which the genus *Trichina* is the type.

trichiniferous (trik-i-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Trichina* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Containing trichinæ, as muscular or other tissue.

trichinization (trik″i-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *trichinize* + *-ation.*] Infection with trichinæ; the state of being trichinized; trichinosis. It is sometimes practised upon animals for the purpose of studying the parasite or the disease. Also spelled *trichinisation.*

trichinize (trik'i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trichinized*, ppr. *trichinizing.* [< NL. *Trichina* + *-ize.*] To infect with trichinæ; produce trichinosis in. Also spelled *trichinise.*

> The ingestion of badly *trichinised* meat, insufficiently cooked, is followed after a few hours by symptoms of indigestion. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1657.

trichinoscope (tri-kī'nọ-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *Trichina* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for the examination of meat in order to determine the presence or absence of trichinæ.

trichinosed (trik'i-nōzd), *a.* [< *trichinosis* + *-ed*2.] Affected with trichinosis; infested with trichinæ; trichinous; measly, as pork.

> On examining *trichinosed* pork, the parasites are seen as small white specks dotting the lean parts. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 730.

trichinosis (trik-i-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Trichina* + *-osis.*] A disease caused by the presence of *Trichina spiralis* in large numbers in the intestines, and by the migration of embryos of the same worm from the intestines into the muscular tissue. See *Trichina.* The worms are introduced into the human body in raw meat from infected swine. Since many persons may eat meat or sausage from the same animal, the disease has generally prevailed in epidemics. The severity of the disease depends largely on the number of parasites consumed. It may begin with chilly sensations or a distinct chill, and there may be a slight fever of varying intensity in the course of the disease. Digestive disturbances are very common. They consist in sensations of discomfort, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. These may appear several hours or days after the eating of infected meat, or they may be entirely absent. They are referable to the irritation caused by the worms in the intestine. Next to these symptoms, those affecting the muscular system are the most important. In all cases they begin with a sensation of general lameness of the muscles. This is followed by swelling, firmness, and great tenderness of the invaded muscles. Mastication, deglutition, and respiration are rendered difficult. Muscular pains are frequent, especially on moving. Swelling of the eyelids and of the face, appearing usually on the seventh day, is quite characteristic. Edema of the limbs is not uncommon. The disease, which terminates when the muscle-trichinæ have come to rest, lasts from five weeks to four months. The mortality varies in different epidemics, and has been as high as thirty per cent. The presence of encysted trichinæ in the muscles does not lead to permanent disability. Trichinosis of swine is of great economic and hygienic importance, and has received much attention. In order to detect it, muscular fibers from the diaphragm, and from the intercostal, abdominal, laryngeal, and lingual muscles, are examined, because the worms are most abundant in these localities. Very small, slender strips are cut from these muscles parallel to the course of the fibers, crushed between two glass slides and examined under a microscope. Meat infected with trichinæ is made harmless by thorough cooking. Many authorities refer the source of trichinosis in swine to trichinized rats eaten by them. Some incline to the view that the disease is propagated by allowing swine to feed upon the infected viscera of slaughtered swine. Also *trichiniasis.*

trichinotic (trik-i-not'ik), *a.* [< *trichinosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to trichinosis.

> However, trichinæ cannot be found in the muscles, and the very long duration of the disease is a slight argument also against the *trichinotic* view. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 901

trichinous (trik'i-nus), *a.* [< *Trichina* + *-ous.*] Infested with trichinæ; affected with trichinosis; trichinosed.

> Two out of three hundred and thirty swine were discovered to be *trichinous.* *The American*, VI. 45.

trichite (trī'kīt), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + *-ite*2.] I. *n.* 1. A kind of flesh-spicule or microsclere of some sponges; a fibrillate spicule, in which the silica, instead of being deposited in concentric coatings around an axis, forms within the scleroblast a sheaf of exceedingly fine fibrillæ which may be straight or twisted; also, one of these fibrillæ: as, "fine fibrillæ or *trichites*," *Sollas.*—2. In *lithol.*, one of various dark-colored (or even black) opaque microliths, having more or less of a curved and twisted form: frequently seen in thin sections of vitreous rocks, especially in obsidian.

II. *a.* Same as *trichitic.*

> *Trichite* sheaves form in some sponges . . . a dense accumulation within the cortex. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

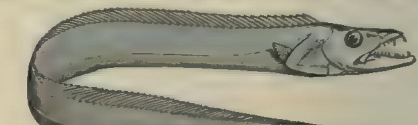
trichitic (trī-kit'ik), *a.* [< *trichite* + *-ic.*] 1. Finely fibrous or fibrillar, as a trichite; of or pertaining to trichites.—2. In *lithol.*, having the character of or containing trichites.

Trichiuridæ (trik-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichiurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian teleost fishes, whose type genus is *Trichiurus* and whose limits vary. (*a*) In Günther's system, it covered fishes having the body elongate, the mouth deeply cleft, strong teeth, and the spinous and soft parts of the fins of nearly equal extent. It thus included the typical *Trichiuridæ* and others more like *Scombridæ.* (*b*) By later writers it has been restricted to forms having numerous small anal spines. See cut under *Trichiurus.*

trichiuriform (trik-i-ū'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Trichiurus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having that form which is characteristic of the hairtails; resembling or belonging to the *Trichiuridæ.*

trichiuroid (trik-i-ū'roid), *a.* [< NL. *Trichiurus*, q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Same as *trichiuriform.*

Trichiurus (trik-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), prop. *Trichurus*, < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair, + οὐρά, a tail.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Trichiuridæ;* the hairtails: so called from the long filament in which the tail ends. The species are also called *ribbon-fish.* *T. lepturus*, the type species, is the silvery hairtail, or cutlas-fish.



Silvery Hairtail, or Cutlas-fish (*Trichiurus lepturus*).

trichloracetic (trī-klō-ra-set'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + *chlor*(*in*) + *acetic.*] Used only in the following phrase.—**Trichloracetic acid**, acetic acid in which the three hydrogen atoms of the methyl radical are replaced by chlorin. The formula of acetic acid being $CH_3.CO_2H$, that of trichloracetic acid is $CCl_3.CO_2H$. Trichloracetic acid is a crystalline solid, easily decomposed.

trichoblast (trik'ọ-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + βλαστός, germ.] In *bot.*, an internal hair, as one of those which project into the intercellular spaces of certain water-plants. See cut under *mangrove.*

trichobranchia (trik-ọ-brang'ki-ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *trichobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + βράγχια, gills.] A filamentous gill characteristic of most long-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, consisting of a stem beset with many cylindrical filaments, as distinguished from the lamellar gills, or phyllobranchiæ, of many other crustaceans. The developed arthrobranchiæ, pleurobranchiæ, and podobranchiæ of crawfishes are all of the trichobranchial type.

> The whole of the Macrurous Podophthalmia, excepting the genera Gebia and Callianassa, the Prawns, the Shrimps, and the Mysidæ, have *trichobranchiæ.* *Huxley*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1878, p. 777.

trichobranchial (trik-ọ-brang'ki-ạl), *a.* [< *trichobranchia* + *-al.*] Thready or filamentous, as gills; of or pertaining to trichobranchiæ: as, a *trichobranchial* gill.

Trichobranchiata (trik-ọ-brang-ki-ā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *trichobranchia.*] Those macrurous crustaceans which have trichobranchiæ.

trichobranchiate (trik-ọ-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *trichobranchia* + *-ate.*] Having trichobranchiæ, as a crawfish.

trichocarpous (trik-ọ-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having hairy fruit; hairy-fruited.

Trichocephalidæ (trik″ọ-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichocephalus* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Trichocephalus.*

Trichocephalus (trik-ọ-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (Goeze, 1782), < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. A genus of nematoid worms, typical of the family *Trichocephalidæ.* The best-known species is *T. dispar*, found sometimes in the human intestine, 1 to 2 inches long, with the head and anterior part of the body filamentous. *T. affinis* is the cæcum-worm of sheep.

2. [*l. c.*] The detached hectocotylized third left arm of the male argonaut, deposited in the pallial cavity of the female, and regarded as a parasite by Delle Chiaje, who called it *Trichocephalus acetabularis*, making the word a pseudogeneric name. See cut under *Argonautidæ*.

trichocladose (trī-kok'lạ-dōs), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίχα*, in three (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three), + *κλάδος*, branch.] Trifid or trichotomous, as the cladi or branches of a cladome. See *triæne*. *Sollas*.

Trichocladus (trī-kok'lạ-dus), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), so called with ref. to the woolly branches, < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *κλάδος*, branch.] 1. A genus of polypetalous shrubs, of the order *Hamamelideæ*, distinguished from the type genus *Hamamelis* by mucronate anthers, and flowers with the parts in fives. The 2 species are natives of South Africa. They are evergreen shrubs with opposite or alternate entire leaves, and white flowers densely aggregated into small terminal heads, bearing long narrow petals with revolute margins, the pistillate flowers apetalous. *T. ellipticus* is remarkable for the reddish wool clothing the under surface of the leaves; and *T. crinitus*, the hairbranch-tree, for its branchlets and petioles, which are hirsute with blackish hairs.

2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, a trichocladose sponge-spicule.

trichoclasia (trik-ọ-klā'si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *κλασις*, a fracture.] A brittle condition of the hair. Also *trichoclasis*.

trichocryptosis (trik"ọ-krip-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *-osis*.] Inflammation of the hair-follicles.

trichocyst (trik'ọ-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] A hair-cell; one of the minute rod-like or hair-like bodies developed in the subcuticular layer of many infusorians: so named by G. J. Allman in 1855. They represent or resemble the cnidæ or thread-cells of cœlenterates.

trichocystic (trik-ọ-sis'tik), *a.* [< *trichocyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the character of trichocysts: as, a *trichocystic* formation.

Trichoda (trī-kō'dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τριχώδης*, contr. of *τριχοειδής*, like a hair, < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of ciliate infusorians, established by O. F. Müller in 1786, giving name to the former family *Trichodidæ* (or *Trichodina*). Many animalcules have been referred to this genus which are now excluded from it. It is now placed in the family *Ophryoglenidæ*, and retained for such species as *T. carnium*, found in putrid infusions, and *T. pirum*, of pond-water. These closely resemble forms of *Enchelys*, but have a minute vibratile membrane inclosed in the oral fossa. They are free-swimming, elastic, but of somewhat persistent ovate or pyriform figure, with the mouth at the obliquely truncated anterior end, approached by an oval peristome; the general cuticular surface is finely ciliated throughout, and a circlet of longer cilia surrounds the oral fossa.

Trichodectes (trik-ọ-dek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Nitzsch), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *δέκτης*, taker, < *δέκεσθαι*, *δέχεσθαι*, receive, take.] A genus of mallophagous insects. *T. sphærocephalus* is the red-headed sheep-louse, found in the wool of sheep in Europe and America. See *sheep-louse*, 2.

Trichodon (trik'ọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829, after Steller), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Trichodontidæ*. *T. stelleri*, the sand-fish, is found in Alaska and south to California. See cut under *sand-fish*.

Trichodontidæ (trik-ọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Trichodon*; the sand-fishes.

trichodontoid (trik-ọ-don'toid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A fish of the family *Trichodontidæ*.

II. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Trichodontidæ*.

trichogen (trik'ọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A substance or preparation used for promoting the growth of the hair.

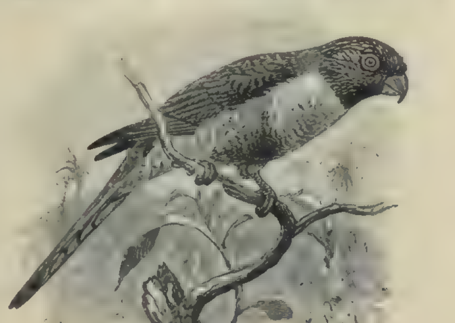
trichogenous (trī-koj'e-nus), *a.* [As *trichogen* + *-ous*.] Encouraging the growth of hair.

Trichoglossidæ (trik-ọ-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichoglossus* + *-idæ*.] The *Trichoglossinæ* ranked as a family.

Trichoglossinæ (trik"ọ-glo-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichoglossus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, typified by the genus *Trichoglossus*, and inexactly synonymous with *Loriinæ*, or including the latter; the brush-tongued parrakeets, among the small parrots called *lories* and *lorikeets*. With the exception of the genus *Coryllis* or *Loriculus* (usually put here, but probably belonging elsewhere), these parrakeets have the tongue brushy, beset with papillæ or filaments, and used for licking the nectar of flowers and the soft pulp of fruits. There are more than 80 species, characteristic of the Australian regions and Polynesia, but also extending into the Malay countries. They are among the smaller parrots, and of chiefly green or red colors. One set of species has a short broad tail; these are the broad-tailed lories, as of the genera *Domicella* and *Coriphilus* (see cut under *domicella*); but the most characteristic representatives are wedge-tailed.

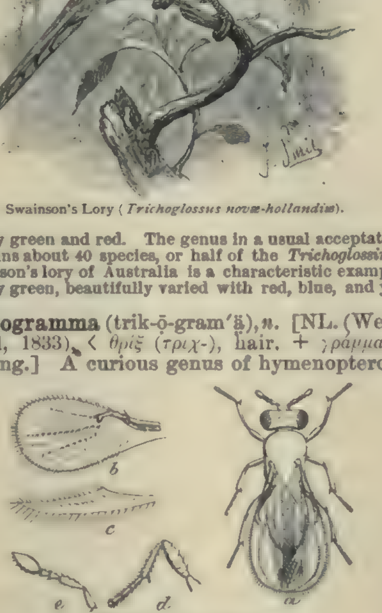
trichoglossine (trik-ọ-glos'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trichoglossinæ*.

Trichoglossus (trik-ọ-glos'us), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The leading genus of *Trichoglossinæ*, used with varying limits; the lories most properly so called. All are brush-tongued and wedge-tailed; they are of moderate or small size, and chiefly green and red. The genus in a usual acceptation contains about 40 species, or half of the *Trichoglossinæ*. Swainson's lory of Australia is a characteristic example, mostly green, beautifully varied with red, blue, and yellow.



Swainson's Lory (*Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ*).

Trichogramma (trik-ọ-gram'ä), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833), < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A curious genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Chalcididæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Trichogramminæ*. One rare species is known in Europe, but several are found in North America, where the individuals are extremely abundant, as of *T. minuta*. They are all parasitic in the eggs of lepidopterous insects and of sawflies.



Trichogramma minuta.
a, fly with wings folded; *b*, front wing; *c*, hind wing; *d*, leg; *e*, antenna. (All enlarged.)

Trichogramminæ (trik"ọ-gra-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. O. Howard, 1885), < *Trichogramma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopters, of the family *Chalcididæ*, containing the smallest species of the family, characterized by their three-jointed tarsi (thus forming the section *Trimera*) and the regular fringe of minute bristles on the wings. They vary in color from bright yellow to reddish brown, and are all parasitic in the eggs of other insects. Also *Trichogrammatoidæ* (Förster, 1856). See cut under *Trichogramma*.

trichogyne (trik'ọ-jin), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *γυνή*, a female.] In *bot.*, a long thin hair-like sac springing from the trichophoric part of the procarp of certain cryptogams, and serving as a receptive organ of reproduction. See *procarp*, *Florideæ*.

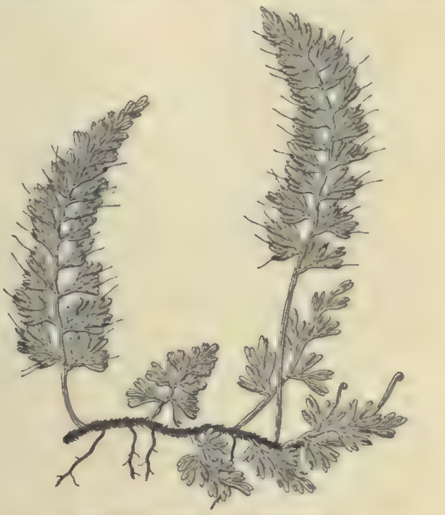
trichogynic (trik-ọ-jin'ik), *a.* [< *trichogyne* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the trichogyne.

trichologia (trik-ọ-lō'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **τριχολογία*, < *τριχολογεῖν*, pluck hairs (as a symptom), < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *λέγειν*, gather, pick.] Carphologia.

trichology (trī-kol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science treating of the anatomy, diseases, function, etc., of the hair.

trichoma (trī-kō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρίχωμα*, a growth of hair, < *τριχοῦν*, furnish or cover with hair, < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] 1. In *pathol.*, an affection of the hair, otherwise called *plica*.—2. In *bot.*, one of the cellular filaments which form the substance of a suborder of algæ, the *Nostochineæ*. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 11.

Trichomanes (trī-kom'ạ-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *τριχομανές*, a kind of fern (cf. *τριχομανία*, a passion for long hair, *τριχομανεῖν*, have a passion for long hair), < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *μαίνεσθαι*, be mad. Cf. the E. names *bristle-fern* and *maidenhair*.] A large genus of hymenophyllaceous ferns, having the sori marginal, terminating a vein, and more or less sunken in the frond. The sporangia are sessile on the lower part of a cylindrical, filiform, usually elongated receptacle, and the indusia are tubular or funnel-shaped, and entire or two-lipped at the mouth. About 100 species are known, natives of tropical and temperate countries, including two in the southern United States. All are popularly called *bristle-ferns*. See *bristle-fern*, and cut (*e*) under *sorus*.



Bristle-fern (*Trichomanes radicans*).

trichomaphyte (trī-kom'ạ-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίχωμα*, a growth of hair (see *trichoma*), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A cryptogamic growth which was formerly thought to be the cause of trichoma.

trichomatose (trī-kom'ạ-tōs), *a.* [< *trichoma*(*t-*) + *-ose*.] Matted or agglutinated together; affected with trichoma: said of hair.

trichome (trī'kōm), *n.* [< NL. *trichoma*, q. v.] An outgrowth from the epidermis of plants, as a hair, scale, bristle, or prickle. These may be very various in form and function, but morphologically they have a common origin.

Trichomonadidæ (trik"ọ-mọ-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichomonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate infusorians, characterized by the tapering form posteriorly, and the development of several flagella and bodies like trichocysts at the anterior extremity.

Trichomonas (trī-kom'ọ-nas), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1838), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *μονάς*, single.] The typical genus of *Trichomonadidæ*. *T. melolonthæ* infests the cockchafer. *T. vaginalis* is found in the secretions of the human vagina.

trichomycosis (trik"ọ-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis*.] Same as *tinea*[1].

Trichomycteridæ (trik"ọ-mik-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichomycterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes: same as *Pygidiidæ*.

Trichomycterinæ (trik-ọ-mik-tẹ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichomycterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of trichomycteroid fishes, with the dorsal fin posterior, and behind the ventrals when the latter are present. It includes most species of the family. Also *Trichomycterina* and *Pygidiinæ*.

trichomycterine (trik-ọ-mik'tẹ-rin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Trichomycterinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Trichomycterinæ*.

trichomycteroid (trik-ọ-mik'tẹ-roid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Trichomycteridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Trichomycteridæ*.

Trichomycterus (trik"ọ-mik-tē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *μυκτήρ*, nostril.] Same as *Pygidium*, 2.

Trichonotidæ (trik-ọ-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Trichonotus*.

trichonotoid (trik-ọ-nō'toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Trichonotidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Trichonotidæ*.

Trichonotus (trik-ọ-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *νῶτος*, back.] 1. In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Trichonotidæ*: so called from the long filamentous anterior dorsal ray of *T. setigerus*, the original species. The body is long and subcylindrical, with cycloid scales of moderate size; the eyes look upward; the teeth are in villiform bands on the jaws; the long dorsal fin is spineless; the anal is also long; the ventrals are jugular, with one spine and five rays; and the caudal vertebræ are very numerous.

2. In *entom.*, a generic name which has been used for certain beetles and flies, but is in each case preoccupied in ichthyology.

trichopathic (trik-ọ-path′ik), *a.* [< *trichopath-y* + *-ic.*] Relating to disease of the hair.

trichopathy (trī-kop′ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-παθία*, < *πάθος*, suffering.] Treatment of diseases of the hair.

Trichophocinæ (trik″ọ-fọ-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θοιξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *φώκη*, a seal, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the *Otariidæ*, or eared seals, including the hair-seals as distinguished from the fur-seals (*Ulophocinæ*). There is no type genus.

trichophocine (trik-ọ-fō′sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Trichophocinæ*, or having their characters.

trichophore (trik′ọ-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*^{1}.] 1. In *bot.*, the special cell or chain of cells in certain algæ which bears the trichogyne. See *Florideæ*. *Bennett and Murray*, Cryptog. Bot., p. 199.—2. In *zoöl.*, a process of the integument of certain annelids, as *Polychæta*, within which are developed the peculiar chitinous setæ of the parapodia, and which incloses the bases of the pencil-like bundles of setæ (whence the name). See cut under *pygidium*.

trichophoric (trik-ō-for′ik), *a.* [< *trichophore* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the trichophore: as, the *trichophoric* apparatus. (*b*) Of the nature of a trichophore: as, the *trichophoric* part of the procarp of certain cryptogams.

trichophorous (trī-kof′ọ-rus), *a.* [As *tricophore* + *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, bearing hairs or hair-like parts, as setæ; of the nature of a trichophore.

Trichophyton (trī-kof′i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A genus of minute saprolegnious fungi, parasitic on the skin of man, where they grow luxuriantly in and beneath the epidermis, in the hair-follicles, etc. *T. tonsurans* produces the skin-disease known as tinea or ringworm. See *dermatophyte*, *tinea*^{1}.

Trichoplax (trik′ọ-plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *πλάξ*, a plate.] A supposed generic type of animal, of wholly undetermined affinities, so called from the ciliated plate-like surface. The species is *T. adherens*.

trichopter (trī-kop′tėr), *n.* [< *Trichoptera*, q. v.] A member of the *Trichoptera*; a caddis-fly.

Trichoptera (trī-kop′tẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *trichopterus:* see *trichopterous.*] A subordinal group of neuropterous insects, the caddis-flies: so called because the wings are generally hairy to an extent not found in other *Neuroptera.* The posterior wings are folded in rest; the mandibles are rudimentary. The group is approximately the same as *Phryganeida*, being composed of the families *Phryganeidæ*, *Limnophilidæ*, and sundry others. See cut under *caddis-worm*.

trichopteran (trī-kop′tẹ-rạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trichoptera* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Same as *trichopterous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trichoptera*; any caddis-fly or phryganeid.

trichopterous (trī-kop′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *trichopterus*, hairy-winged, < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Belonging to the *Trichoptera*.

trichopterygid (trik-op-ter′i-jid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Trichopterygidæ*; relating to or resembling a trichopterygid.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Trichopterygidæ*.

Trichopterygidæ (trī-kop-tẹ-rij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1845), < *Trichopteryx* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn beetles, including the smallest beetles known. The antennæ are verticillate with long hairs, and the wings are fringed with hair. A few species are apterous. The larvæ are active and carnivorous; some of them feed on podurans. Some are myrmecophilous; others live under bark. In the genera *Aderces*, *Astatopteryx*, and *Neuglenes* the phenomenon of alternate generation has been noticed, a blind apterous generation alternating with one in which the individuals have eyes and wings. About 150 species are known, of which about 60 inhabit the United States.

Trichopteryx (trī-kop′tẹ-riks), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] 1. A genus of geometrid moths.—2. A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Trichopterygidæ*. *Kirby*, 1826. They have the antennæ elongate, eleven-jointed, the prothorax not constricted behind, the abdomen with six ventral segments, the hind coxæ distant, and the mesosternum carinate. The species are found on dung and vegetable debris. Over 60 species are known, and the genus is represented in Europe, Asia, and North and South America.

trichor†, *n.* A Middle English form of *treacher*.

trichord (trī′kôrd), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *τρίχορδος*, having three strings, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *χορδή*, string: see *cord*^{1}, *chord.*] I. *n.* In *music*, any instrument with three strings, especially the three-stringed lute.

II. *a.* Having three strings; characterized by three strings.—**Trichord pianoforte**, a pianoforte in which most of the digitals have each three strings tuned in unison.

trichorexis (trik-ọ-rek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Brittleness of the hair.—**Trichorexis nodosa**, a disease of the hair characterized by brittleness and the formation of swellings on the shaft.

trichorrhea, trichorrhœa (trik-ọ-rē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Falling of the hair; alopecia.

Trichosanthes (trik-ọ-san′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named from the fringed petals; < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of plants, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ* and tribe *Cucumerineæ.* It is characterized by entire calyx-lobes, a five-parted wheel-shaped fringed corolla, conduplicate anther-cells, and numerous polymorphous seeds. There are about 42 species, natives of tropical Asia, northern Australia, and Polynesia. They are annual or perennial climbers, sometimes with a tuberous root, bearing entire or lobed and cordate leaves and unbranched or forking tendrils. The flowers are white and monœcious—the male racemed, the female solitary—and followed by a fleshy smooth or furrowed fruit, often large and globose, oblong, or conical, sometimes elongated, slender, striped, and serpent-like. *T. anguina* and *T. colubrina* are known as *snake-gourd* or *viper-gourd*, also as *snake-cucumber* (which see, under *cucumber*).

trichoschisis (trik-os-kī′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *σχίσις*, a cleaving, < *σχίζειν*, cleave: see *schism.*] Splitting of the hair.

Trichoscolices (trik″ọ-skọ-lī′sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *σκώληξ*, a worm.] A superordinal division, proposed in 1877 by Huxley to be established to include the *Trematoda*, *Cestoidea*, *Turbellaria*, and *Rotifera*, in order to discriminate the morphological type which they exemplify from that of the *Nematoscolices*, containing the *Nematoidea*. See *Nematoscolices*.

trichosis (trī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-osis.*] Any disease of the hair: same as *plica*, 1.

Trichosomata (trik-ọ-sō′mạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Diesing), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body.] The *Peridinidæ* and allied infusorians, corresponding to the *Choanoflagellata* of H. J. Clark and W. S. Kent.

trichosomatous (trik-ọ-som′ạ-tus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Trichosomata*, or having their characters; having the body flagellate, as an infusorian.

trichosporange (trik-ō-spō′ranj), *n.* [< NL. *trichosporangium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *trichosporangium*.

trichosporangium (trik″ọ-spọ-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *trichosporangia* (-ạ̈). [NL. (Thuret), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, the plurilocular sporangium, or zoösporangium, of the fucoid algæ, consisting of an aggregation of small cells, each one of which contains a single zoöspore. Compare *oösporangium*.

trichospore (trik′ọ-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*^{2}.] In *bot.*, one of the peculiar spores of the *Hyphomycetes:* same, or nearly the same, as *conidium*.

Trichostema (trik-ọ-stē′mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), named from the capillary filaments; < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *στῆμα*, stamen.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Ajugoideæ.* It is characterized by the four long-exserted stamens with divaricate anther-cells, and by the deeply lobed ovary. The 8 species are all natives of North America. They are clammy glandular herbs with a strong balsamic odor. They bear entire leaves, and axillary whorls of numerous mostly blue flowers, the corolla with a slender tube and nearly equally five-toothed spreading border, from which the conspicuous arching stamens project, suggesting the popular name *blue-curls* (which see). The species of the eastern United States have a very strongly two-lipped and depressed calyx, and loose flower-clusters, as *T. dichotomum*, the bastard pennyroyal. The western have the calyx normal and the flower-clusters dense. *T. lanatum*, with a striking purple-woolly spike, is known in California as *black sage*.

trichosyphilis (trik-ō-sif′i-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + NL. *syphilis.*] A syphilitic disease of the hair.

trichosyphilosis (trik-ọ-sif-i-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., as *trichosyphilis* + *-osis.*] Same as *trichosyphilis*.

trichothallic (trik-ō-thal′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *θαλλός*, a green shoot: see *thallus.*] In *bot.*, having a filamentous or hair-like thallus, as certain algæ.

trichotomic (trik-ọ-tom′ik), *n.* Pertaining to trichotomy; influenced by or practising trichotomy.

trichotomous (trī-kot′ọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίχα*, in three, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Divided into three parts, or divided by threes; branching or giving off shoots by threes; trifurcate; also, dividing a genus into three species.

trichotomously (trī-kot′ọ-mus-li), *adv.* In a trichotomous manner; in three parts.

trichotomy (trī-kot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίχα*, in three, + *τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Division into three parts; specifically, in *theol.*, division of human nature into body (*soma*), soul (*psyche*), and spirit (*pneuma*).

> His [Aristotle's] *trichotomy* into hypotheses, definitions, and axioms. *Barrow*, Math. Lects., viii.

trichotriæne (trik-ọ-trī′ēn), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίχα*, in three (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three), + *τρίαινα*, a trident: see *triæne.*] Of sponge-spicules, a trichotomous triæne; a cladose rhabdus the three cladi of which trifurcate. See *triæne*. *Sollas*.

trichroic (trī-krō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίχροος*, *τρίχρους*, also *τρίχρως*, three-colored (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *χρόα*, *χρώς*, color), + *-ic.*] Possessing the property of trichroism. *E. W. Streeter*, Precious Stones, p. 167.

trichroism (trī′krọ-izm), *n.* [< *trichro-ic* + *-ism.*] The property possessed by some crystals of exhibiting different colors in three different directions when viewed by transmitted light. It is due to the different degrees of absorption in the three directions. The more general term *pleochroism* is often employed.

trichromatic (trī-krọ-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τριχρώματος*, three-colored: see *trichromic.*] Characterized by three colors; in a specific sense, having the three fundamental color-sensations of red, green, and purple, as the normal eye, in distinction from a color-blind eye, which can perceive only two of the fundamental colors.

trichromic (trī-krō′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Pertaining to three colors; trichromatic.

trichronous (trī′krọ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίχρονος*, of three times or measures, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or containing three times or moræ; trisemic.

trichur†, *n.* A Middle English form of *treacher*.

tricing-line (trī′sing-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a line used to trice up any object, either to stow it or to get it out of the way.

tricinium (trī-sin′i-um), *n.* [LL., < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *canere*, sing.] A musical composition for three voices; a trio.

tricipital (trī-sip′i-tạl), *a.* [< L. *triceps* (*tricipit-*), three-headed (see *triceps*), + *-al.*] In *anat.*, three-headed; having three origins: as, a *tricipital* muscle. See *triceps*.

tricircular (trī-sėr′kụ-lạ̈r), *a.* Referring to three circles.—**Tricircular coördinates**, homogeneous point-coördinates for a plane, each of which is equal to the power of the point relatively to a fixed coördinate circle divided by the radius of the circle. A linear equation in such coördinates expresses a circle orthogonal to the "radical circle" which is orthogonal to the three coördinate circles; a quadric equation expresses a bicircular quartic; etc.—**Tricircular geometry**, geometry treated by means of tricircular coördinates.

trick^{1} (trik), *v.* [(*a*) Prob. an altered form, reverting to the orig. unassibilated form, of *trich* (mod. E. prop. spelled **tritch*), < ME. *trichen*, *tricchen* (also perhaps unassibilated **tricken*), < OF. *tricher*, *trichier*, *trechier* (also perhaps unassibilated **triquer*, **tricquer*), deceive, trick (cf. Pr. *tric*, deceit), = It. *treccare*, cheat, < L. *tricari*, ML. also *tricare*, trifle, act deceitfully, < *tricæ*, trifles, toys (see *trich*, *treacher*, *treachery;* cf. *trick*^{1}, *n.*, in the sense of 'trifle, toy'); (*b*) the word, as a noun, being appar. influenced by, if not in part derived from, MD. *treck*, D. *trek*, a trick (*een slimme trek*, a cunning trick, *jemand eenen trek speelen*, play one a trick, etc.), a word not having the orig. meaning of 'trick' or 'deceit,' but a particular use of MD. *treck*, D. *trek*, a pull, draft, tug, line, < MD. *trecken*, D. *trekken*, draw: see *trick*^{3}, and cf. *track*^{1}. Cf. F. *trigaud*, crafty, artful, cunning, *trigauderie*, a sly trick. The words spelled *trick* have been confused in popular apprehension and in the dictionaries, and the senses are entangled. See *trick*^{2}, *trick*^{3}, *trick*^{4}.] I. *trans.* 1. To deceive by trickery; cozen; cheat.

> To be wrapt soft and warm in fortune's smock
> When she . . . is pleased to *trick* or tromp mankind.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

> He was *tricked* out of the money while he was writing a receipt for it, and sent away without a farthing.
> *Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, iv. 1.

2. To bring, render, or induce by trickery; beguile; inveigle; cajole.

> They were thus *tricked* of their present.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

Several members of Congress had previously complained that the demonetization scheme of 1873 had been pushed surreptitiously through the courses of its passage, Congress having been *tricked* into accepting it, doing it scarcely knew what. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., iii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use trickery, deception, or imposture.

Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving,
And murdering plays, which still they call reviving.
Dryden, To Granville.

2. To juggle; play.

We may *trick* with the word life in its dozen senses until we are weary of *tricking*, . . . but one fact remains true throughout, . . . that we do not, properly speaking, love life at all, but living. *R. L. Stevenson*, Æs Triplex.

3†. To toy; handle idly.

The muses forbid that I should restrain your meddling, whom I see already busy with the title and *tricking* over the leaves. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, To the Reader.

trick^{1} (trik), *n.* [< *trick*^{1}, *v.*; prob. in part < MD. *treck*, D. *trek*, a trick, a pull, draft, etc.: see *trick*^{1}, *v.*, and cf. *track*^{1}.] **1.** A crafty or fraudulent device; a deceitful expedient; an artifice; a stratagem.

There is some *trick* in this, and you must know it,
And be an agent too.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

But you see they haue some *trickes* to cousin God, as before to cousin the Diuell. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

O, the rare *tricks* of a Machiavelian!
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

2. A feat or an exhibition of skill or dexterity, as in juggling or sleight of hand.

He can do *tricks* with his toes, wind silk and thread pearl with them. *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

Entertain any puppy that comes, like a tumbler, with the same *tricks* over and over.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

3. A roguish or mischievous performance; a prank; a practical joke; a hoax.

If I be served such another *trick*, I'll have my brains ta'en out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new-year's gift. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 7.

To play a *trick* and make some one or other look foolish was held the most pointed form of wit throughout the back regions of the manor. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xii.

4. A foolish, vicious, or disgraceful act: with disparaging or contemptuous force.

Didst thou ever see me do such a *trick?*
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 43.

I hope you don't mean to forsake it; that will be but a kind of a mongrel cur's *trick*.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

5. A peculiar art; skill; adroitness; knack.

Here's fine revolution, an we had the *trick* to see't.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 99.

In a little while the *trick* of walking on the edge of the water close to the side wall had been learned.
The Century, XXXIX. 220.

6. A peculiar trait, manner, habit, or practice; a characteristic; a peculiarity; a mannerism.

In you a wildness is a noble *trick*,
And cherish'd in ye, and all men must love it.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

What shall I say of the manifold and strange fashions of the garments that are used now-a-days? . . . Sometime we follow the fashion of the Frenchmen. Another time we will have a *trick* of the Spaniards.
Becon, Early Writings (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 204.

We've a *trick*, we young fellows, you may have been told,
Of talking (in public) as if we were old.
O. W. Holmes, The Boys.

7. A trace; a suggestion; a reminder.

He hath a *trick* of Cœur-de-lion's face.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 85.

8. Something pretended or unreal; a semblance; an illusion.

Truth itself is in her head as dull
And useless as a candle in a scull,
And all her love of God a groundless claim,
A *trick* upon the canvas, painted flame.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 782.

In this poor *trick* of paint
You see the semblance, incomplete and faint,
Of the two-fronted Future.
Whittier, The Panorama.

9. Any small article; a toy; a knickknack; a trifle; a trap; a mere nothing: sometimes applied to a child. [Obsolete or provincial U. S.]

Why, 'tis a cockle or a walnut-shell,
A knack, a toy, a *trick*, a baby's cap.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 67.

The women of this countrey weare aboue an hundreth *tricks* and trifles about them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 64.

Camp *tricks* should be kept in their places, not thrown helter skelter, or left lying where last used.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 640.

Vainly the mother tried to hush the child; the prisoner called out, "Gimme the little *trick*, Sis; she jes wants to get tuh me." *The Century*, XL. 219.

10. In *card-playing*, the cards collectively which are played in one round. In whist and many other card-games the number of tricks taken makes up the score on which the winning or losing of the game depends. A whist trick is complete when the cards are turned and quitted.

Here's a *trick* of discarded cards of us! we were rank'd with coats as long as old master lived.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 1.

When in doubt, win the *trick*.
Hoyle, Twenty-four Rules for Beginners, xii.

11. *Naut.*, a spell; a turn; the time allotted to a man to stand at the helm, generally two hours.

This night it was my turn to steer, or, as the sailors say, my *trick* at the helm, for two hours.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 29.

12. A watch. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Thieves' slang.]—**The odd trick.** See *odd.*—**To know a trick worth two of that,** to know of some better contrivance or expedient.

Nay, by God, soft; I *know a trick worth two of that*, i' faith. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 41.

Hear what he says of you, sir? Clive, best be off to bed, my boy—ho, ho! No, no. We *know a trick worth two of that.* *Thackeray*, Newcomes, i.

To serve one a trick. See *serve*^{1}.—**Tricks of the trade,** the expedients, artifices, and dodges of a craft or business; devices or stratagems intended to attract custom or to gain some advantage over one's customers or one's rivals. =**Syn. 1.** *Manœuver, Stratagem*, etc. (see *artifice*), fraud, imposition, imposture, deception, fetch.

trick^{2} (trik), *v. t.* [Prob. another use of *trick*^{1}, *v.*, as derived from the noun in the sense 'a dexterous artifice,' or 'a touch.' Cf. also *trick*^{4}. According to some, < W. *treciaw*, furnish or harness, trick out, < *trec*, an implement, harness, gear.] To dress; trim; deck; prank; specifically, to arrange, dress, or decorate, especially in a fanciful way, as the person or the hair: often followed by *out* or *up*.

For he [Cato] found not his Country . . . utterly destroyed, but tossed in a dangerous tempest; and being not of authority like the Pilot to take the sterne in hand, and governe the ship, he took himself to *tricking* the sailes, and preparing the tackle, so to assist men of greater power. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 624.

The Canari put their wiues to the drudgery abroad, whiles themselues spin, weaue, *tricke vp* themselues, and performe other womanish functions at home.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 885.

The women celebrated of old for their beauties yet carry that fame. . . . They have their head *trickt* with tassels and flowers. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

A country playhouse, some rude barn
Tricked out for that proud use.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

trick^{3} (trik), *v. t.* [< MD. *trecken*, D. *trekken*, pull, draw lines, delineate, sketch, = OFries. *trekka*, *tregga*, North Fries. *trecke*, *tracke* = LG. *trekken* = MHG. *trecken* = Dan. *trække*, draw; a causal form of OHG. *trehhan*, MHG. *trechen*, pull, push, shove. From the same source are ult. E. *track*^{1}, and *tricker*, now *trigger*. Cf. also *trek* and *trick*^{1}. This verb seems to have been confused with *trick*^{2}, deck; cf. *trickment*.] In *her.*: (*a*) To draw, as a bearing or a collection of bearings, or a whole escutcheon or achievement of arms. The word implies the representation graphically of armorial bearings in any sense, and should be used instead of *blazon*, which properly means to describe in words.

They are blazoned there; there they are *tricked*, they and their pedigrees. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

(*b*) Especially, to draw in black and white only, without color, or to sketch slightly, whether a bearing or a whole achievement.

This seal was exhibited to the Heralds at their Visitation of Northants, 1618, "antiquum Sigillum argenteum," and is *tricked* in their original MS.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 83.

trick^{4}†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *trig*^{1}.

In two bows that I have, . . . the one is quick of cast, *trick*, and trim both for pleasure and profit; the other is a lug, slow of cast, following the string, more sure for to last than pleasant for to use.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 14.

But tell me, wench, hast done 't so *trick* indeed
That heaven itself may wonder at the deed?
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, i. 3.

trick-dagger (trik'dag"ėr), *n.* A dagger the blade of which slips back into the hilt.

tricker^{1} (trik'ėr), *n.* [< *trick*^{1} + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *treacher.*] One who tricks; a cheat; a trickster.

tricker^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trigger.*—**Tricker firelock,** a hand-firearm of the close of the reign of Charles I., so called because discharged by pulling a trigger or tricker. See *tricker-lock*. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XI. 255.

tricker-lock (trik'ėr-lok), *n.* A gun-lock arranged with a tricker or trigger of any description. Match-tricker locks and wheel-tricker locks were in use in the seventeenth century.

trickery (trik'ėr-i), *n.* [< *trick*^{1} + *-ery*^{1}. Cf. *treachery* (ME. *tricherie*, < OF. *tricherie*, etc.).] The practice of tricks or deceits; artifice; imposture.

The nomination-day was a great epoch of successful *trickery*, or, to speak in a more Parliamentary manner, of war stratagem, on the part of skilful agents.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

trickily (trik'i-li), *adv.* In a tricky manner; trickishly.

trickiness (trik'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being tricky or trickish; trickishness.

The right of the blind to ask charity lapses if it becomes a mere business and with all the *trickiness* by which a street business is sometimes characterised.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 396.

tricking^{1} (trik'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *trick*^{1}, *v.*] Practising or playing tricks; tricky; deceitful; artful.

Go get thee gone, and by thyself
Devise some *tricking* game.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 383).

We presently discovered that they were as expert thieves, and as *tricking* in their exchanges, as any people we had yet met with. *Cook*, Second Voyage, ii. 7.

tricking^{2} (trik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trick*^{2}, *v.*] Articles of outfit; appurtenances, especially ornamental trifles.

Go get us properties,
And *tricking* for our fairies.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 78.

tricking^{3} (trik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trick*^{3}, *v.*] In *her.*, a graphic representation of heraldic bearings or an entire achievement. See *trick*^{3}.

Arms verbally and technically described are blazoned; the verbal description is the blazon; if they are drawn in pen or pencil in monochrome, showing the lines of tincture, they are said to be "tricked"; such a drawing is a *tricking;* if they are given in gold and colours, they are illuminated or painted. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 414.

trickish (trik'ish), *a.* [< *trick*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Given to or characterized by trickery; deceitful; artful.

So loose and slippery and *trickish* way of reasoning.
Bp. Atterbury, To Pope, March 26, 1721.

The chimpanzee . . . is extremely kind to children, showing no *trickish* or malicious temper, even endeavoring to amuse them, and induce them to play.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 435.

=**Syn.** Deceptive, roguish. See *cunning*^{1}.

trickishly (trik'ish-li), *adv.* In a trickish manner; artfully; deceitfully.

trickishness (trik'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being trickish, deceitful, or artful.

Charges of duplicity, management, artifice, and *trickishness.* *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxiv.

trickle (trik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trickled*, ppr. *trickling*. [< ME. *triklen*, *trikilen*, *trekelen;* prob. a var. of *striklen* (with which it interchanges), trickle, freq. of *striken*, rarely ME *triken*, go: see *strike*. In mod. times the word has been regarded as connected with *trill*^{1}. Cf. Sc. *trinkle*, also *trintle*, trickle.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To flow in a small interrupted stream; run down in drops: as, water *trickles* from the eaves.

The red blode *triklond* to his knee.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

Nay! ful of sorowe thou now me seest;
The teeris *trikilen* dowun on my face,
For "filius regis mortuus est."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 207.

2. To let fall a liquid in drops or small broken streams; drip.

The three tall fireplaces . . . make one think of the groups that must formerly have gathered there—of all the wet boot-soles, the *trickling* doublets, the stiffened fingers, the rheumatic shanks.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 121.

3. To pass or flow gently like a small stream.

How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 201.

II. *trans.* To cause to trickle; pour or shed in small, slow streams.

With adroit and tender hands they aided the doctor, and *trickled* stimulants down her throat.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, xxxvii.

trickle (trik'l), *n.* [< *trickle*, *v.*] **1.** A trickling stream; a rill.

Delicious as *trickles*
Of wine poured at mass-time.
Browning, Another Way of Love.

2†. See the quotation.

Cacarelle [It.], the *trickles* or dung of sheepe, goats, rats, or conies. *Florio*, 1598.

tricklet (trik'let), *n.* [< *trickle* + *-et.*] A small, trickling stream; a rill.

My business lay in the two Anstruthers. A *tricklet* of a stream divides them, spanned by a bridge.
R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag., IV. 511.

trick-line (trik'līn), *n.* *Theat.*, a cord, made very strong and smooth, used in the working of pantomimic changes.

trickly^{1} (trik'li), *adv.* [< *trick*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] Neatly; deftly; cleverly.

An other young man feactely and *trickely* representing . . . a certaine . . . playe.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegmes of Erasmus, p. 121.

trickly² (trik'li), *a.* [< *trickle* + *-y*¹.] Trickling. [Colloq.]

Her boots no longer rattle, nor do cold and *trickly* rills race down the nape of her neck. *R. Broughton*, Joan, ii. 10.

trickmaker (trik'mā″kėr), *n.* A person who or a card which makes or takes a trick, as in whist; specifically, a card of such rank or value as to be counted on to take a trick. *G. W. Pettes*, American Whist, pp. 42, 50.

trickment† (trik'mẹnt), *n.* [< *trick*³ + *-ment.*] Heraldic emblazonry; decoration.

Here 's a new tomb, new *trickments* too.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

No tomb shall hold thee
But these two arms, no *trickments* but my tears.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

trick-scene (trik'sēn), *n.* *Theat.*, a scene in which mechanical changes are made in the sight of the audience.

tricksey, *a.* See *tricksy*.

tricksiness (trik'si-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tricksy. Also *trickseyness*.

There had been an exasperating fascination in the *tricksiness* with which she had — not met his advances, but — wheeled away from them.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxviii.

tricksome (trik'sum), *a.* [< *trick*¹ + *-some.*] Full of tricks; tricksy; playful.

With your *tricksome* tune
Nick the glad silent moments as they pass.
L. Hunt, To the Grasshopper and the Cricket.

trickster (trik'stėr), *n.* [< *trick*¹ + *-ster.*] One who practises tricks; a deceiver; a cheat.

I'll tell you a Story not much unlike yours, not to go off from Lewis, who us'd to take a Pleasure in tricking *Tricksters*. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 434.

trickster (trik'stėr), *v. i.* [< *trickster*, *n.*] To play tricks. [Rare.]

I like not this lady's tampering and *trickstering* with this same Edmund Tressilian. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxvi.

trick-sword (trik'sōrd), *n.* A sword made to divide in the middle of the blade.

tricksy (trik'si), *a.* [Also *tricksey*; < *trick*¹ + *-sy*, equiv. to *-y*¹.] 1. Trickish; cunning; adroit; artful; crafty.

My *tricksy* spirit! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 226.

I continued *tricksy* and cunning, and was poor without the consolation of being honest. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

2. Deceptive; fallacious; illusive; illusory.

The *tricksy* thing [idea] . . . comes and goes, my boy, revealing itself in glimpses which are neither clear enough nor prolonged enough to make that kind of impression on the memory which is necessary to fix it.
D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, ii.

3. Playful; sportive; mischievous.

Thou little *tricksy* Puck!
With antic toys so funnily bestuck.
Hood, Parental Ode to my Son.

4. Trim; dainty; neat; spruce.

Trincato [It.], . . . spruce, fine, neat, smug, feate, *tricksie*-trim. *Florio* (ed. 1611).

Their little minim forms arrayed
In the *tricksy* pomp of fairy pride.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

trick-track (trik'trak), *n.* [Also *tric-trac* (also *tick-tack*), < F. *tric trac*, trick-track, backgammon: see *tick-tack*.] A kind of backgammon, played with both pieces and pegs.

trick-wig (trik'wig), *n.* A wig worn by actors, and so made that the locks of hair may be caused to stand on end at the will of the wearer.

tricky (trik'i), *a.* [< *trick*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Given to tricks; knavish; artful; sharp; shifty: as, a *tricky* wind; a plausible and *tricky* fellow.

Able men of high character, and not smart, *tricky* men.
The Nation, XXXVI. 545.

2. Playful; roguish; mischievous.

Tho' ye was *trickie*, slee, and funny,
Ye ne'er was donsie.
Burns, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

Tricky ale-yard. See *ale-yard*, 2. =**Syn.** *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. See *cunning*¹.

Triclada (trik'lạ-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τρι-, three, + κλάδος, a young shoot.] An order of dendrocœlous turbellarians or planarians: distinguished from *Polyclada*.

triclinate (trik'li-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. τρι-, three, + κλίνειν, bend, + *-ate*¹.] Same as *triclinic*. *Imp. Dict.*

tricline†, *n.* [ME. *triclyne*, < L. *triclinium*, a dining-room: see *triclinium*.] Same as *triclinium*.

Half as high thy chambre and *triclyne*
Thou make as it is mesure long in lyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

tricliniary (trī-klin'i-ạ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *tricliniaris*, < *triclinium*, a dining-room: see *triclinium*.] Pertaining to a triclinium, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.

triclinic (trī-klin'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κλίνειν, incline, bend, + *-ic.*] In *crystal.*, pertaining to the inclination of three intersecting axes to each other; specifically, appellative of a system of crystallization in which the three axes are unequal and their intersections oblique, as in the oblique rhomboidal prism. Also *triclinohedric*, *triclinate*, *anorthic*, *asymmetric*, *tetartoprismatic*. See cut 3 under *rhombohedron*.

triclinium (trī-klin'i-um), *n.* [< L. *triclinium*, < Gr. τρικλίνιον, also τρίκλινος, a dining-room with three couches, < τρίκλινος, with three couches, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κλίνη, a couch: see *clinic*.] Among the Romans, the dining-room where guests were received, furnished with three couches, which occupied three sides of the dinner-table, the fourth side being left open for the free ingress and egress of servants. On these couches, which also received the name of *triclinium*, the guests reclined at dinner or supper. Each couch usually accommodated three persons, and thus nine were as many as could take a meal together. The persons while taking their food lay very nearly flat on their breasts. See *accubation*.

triclinohedric (trī-klī-nō-hed'rik), *a.* [< Gr. τρίκλινος, with three couches (see *triclinium*), + ἕδρα, a seat, side.] Same as *triclinic*.

tricoccous (trī-kok'us), *a.* [< Gr. τρίκοκκος, with three grains or berries, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κόκκος, a berry.] In *bot.*, having or consisting of three cocci or carpels.

tricolic (trī-kol'ik), *a.* [< *tricolon* + *-ic.*] In *anc. pros.* and *rhet.*, consisting of three cola.

tricolon (trī-kō'lọn), *n.*; pl. *tricola* (-lạ̈). [NL., < Gr. τρίκωλος, having three members, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κῶλον, member.] In *anc. pros.* and *rhet.*, a period consisting of three cola.

tricolor, tricolour (trī'kul-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *tricolore* = Sp. *tricolor* (cf. Pg. *tricoloreo*), < L. **tricolor*, three-colored, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *color*, color.] **I.** *a.* Three-colored; tricolored: in zoölogy correlated with *bicolor* and *unicolor*.

The Militia . . . added to the two colours of the Parisian cockade — red and blue — white, the colour which was that of the king. This was the *tricolour* cockade adopted on July 26, 1789. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 157.

II. *n.* A flag composed of three colors in large masses equal or nearly equal, as the national flags of Italy and Mexico; especially, the flag of France adopted during the Revolution, consisting of three equal parts — blue next the mast, red at the fly, and white between, or, in heraldic language, palewise of three pieces, azure, argent, and gules. The red and blue represented the colors of the city of Paris.

We talk of . . . the lilies and *tricolor* of France.
Preble, Hist. Flag, p. 3.

tricolored, tricoloured (trī'kul-ọrd), *a.* [< *tricolor* + *-ed*².] Having three colors: as, a *tricolored* flag. — **Tricolored violet**, the pansy.

tricolorous (trī-kul'ọr-us), *a.* [< *tricolor* + *-ous.*] Same as *tricolor*.

Triconodon (trī-kon'ọ-don), *n.* [NL.: see *triconodont*.] A genus of mammals of the Purbeck beds in England, typical of the family *Triconodontidæ*. *T. mordax* is a species founded on a mandibular ramus about 1¼ inches long.

triconodont (trī-kon'ọ-dont), *a.* [< Gr. τρι-, three, + κῶνος, a cone, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Having three conical cusps, as molars; having such molars, as mammals of the genus *Triconodon* and related forms.

Triconodontidæ (trī-kon-ọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Marsh, 1887), < *Triconodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of supposed marsupials of the Jurassic period, typified by the genus *Triconodon*. They have molars with three stout erect cusps each, and a strong internal cingulum, stout canines, and semiprocumbent or erect incisors.

triconsonantal (trī-kon'sọ-nạn-tạl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *consonan*(*t-*)*s*, consonant, + *-al.*] Composed of or containing three consonants.

The *triconsonantal* has been evolved out of a biconsonantal root. *Smith's Bible Dict.*, Confusion of Tongues.

triconsonantic (trī-kon-sọ-nan'tik), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *consonan*(*t-*)*s*, consonant, + *-ic.*] Same as *triconsonantal*.

The root of the Semitic verb is always triliteral, or rather *triconsonantic*. *Farrar*, Families of Speech, iii.

tricorn (trī'kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *tricorne* = Sp. Pg. *tricorne*, < L. *tricornis*, three-horned, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cornu*, horn.] **I.** *a.* Having three horns or horn-like processes.

II. *n.* A hat with three points or horns; a cocked hat having the brim folded upward against the crown on three sides, producing three angles; hence, by popular misapplication, the hat worn by the French gendarmes, which has only two points: usually written as French, *tricorne*. See cut 13 under *hat*.

tricornered (trī-kôr'nėrd), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *cornered*.] Three-cornered. [Rare.]

The staggering stalks of the Buckwheat grow red with ripeness, and tip their tops with clustering *tricornered* kernels. *D. G. Mitchell*, Dream Life, Autumn.

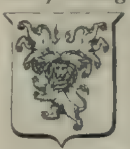
tricornigerous (trī-kôr-nij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *tricorniger*, bearing three horns or points, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cornu*, horn, + *gerere*, bear.] Having three horns.

tricornute (trī-kôr'nūt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cornutus*, horned: see *cornute*. Cf. *tricorn*.] In *entom.*, having three horn-like processes; tricornigerous. *Westwood*.

tricornuted (trī-kôr'nū-ted), *a.* [< *tricornute* + *-ed*².] Same as *tricornute*.

tricorporal (trī-kôr'pọ-rạl), *a.* [< L. **tricorporalis*, < *tricorpor*, having three bodies, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corporal*¹.] In *her.*, same as *tricorporate*.

tricorporate (trī-kôr'pọ-rạ̄t), *a.* [< L. *tricorpor*, having three bodies, + *-ate*¹.] In *her.*, having three bodies with only one head common to the three: as, a lion *tricorporate*. The head is usually in the center of the field, and the bodies radiate, two toward the dexter and sinister chiefs, the third toward the base.



Lion Tricorporate.

tricorporated (trī-kôr'pọ-rā-ted), *a.* [< *tricorporate* + *-ed*².] In *her.*, same as *tricorporate*.

tricostate (trī-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costate*.] 1. In *bot.*, having three ribs from the base; three-ribbed. — 2. In *zoöl.*, having three costæ or raised lines.

tricot (trē'kō), *n.* [F., knitting, < *tricoter*, OF. *tricoter*, *estricoter*, knit, < G. *stricken*, knit, < *strick*, a cord, string.] 1. A fabric made of yarn or woolen thread, knitted by hand; also, a similar material made by machines in which the hand-knitting is imitated. Compare *jersey*. — 2. A cloth used for women's garments.

tricot-stitch (trē'kō-stich), *n.* One of the stitches of crochet: a simple stitch producing a plain rectilinear pattern. Also called *railway-stitch*.

tricotyledonous (trī-kot-i-lē'dọn-us), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κοτυληδών, a hollow: see *cotyledon*.] In *bot.*, having three cotyledons or seed-leaves.

tricrotic (trī-krot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τρίκροτος, with three strokes (see *tricrotous*), + *-ic.*] Having three beats: used with reference to the normal pulse-tracing. — **Tricrotic pulse**, a pulse showing three marked elevations on the descending limb of the curve traced from it.

tricrotism (trī'krọ-tizm), *n.* [< *tricrot*(*ic*) + *-ism*.] The state of being tricrotic: used of the pulse. See cut under *sphygmogram*.

tricrotous (trī'krọ-tus), *a.* [< Gr. τρίκροτος, with three strokes, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κρότος, stroke, beat.] Same as *tricrotic*.

tricrural (trī-krö'rạl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg: see *crural*.] Having three branches or legs from a common center.

The macrospores are marked on one hemisphere with a *tricrural* line.
Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.), p. 915.

tric-trac, *n.* See *trick-track*.

tricuspid (trī-kus'pid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tricuspide*, < L. *tricuspis* (*tricuspid-*), having three points, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cuspis*, point: see *cusp*.] **I.** *a.* Having three cusps or points: specifically noting the valvular arrangement in the right ventricle of the heart, guarding the auriculoventricular orifice, in distinction from the *bicuspid* (or mitral) valves in the left ventricle. This valve consists of three segments, or there are three valves, of a triangular or trapezoidal shape, each formed by a fold of the lining membrane of the heart, and strengthened by a layer of fibrous tissue which may also contain contractile fibers. See cut II. under *heart*. — **Tricuspid murmur**, in *pathol.*, a murmur heard in tricuspid valvular disease. — **Tricuspid teeth.** See *tooth*. — **Tricuspid valvular disease**, disease of the tricuspid valve.

II. *n.* 1. A tricuspid valve of the heart. — 2. A tricuspid tooth: correlated with *bicuspid* and *multicuspid*.

tricuspidal (trī-kus'pi-dạl), *a.* [< *tricuspid* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *tricuspid*. — 2. Having three geometrical cusps.

tricuspidate (trī-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [< *tricuspid* + *-ate*¹.] Three-pointed; ending in three points: as, a *tricuspidate* glume; *tricuspidate* teeth.

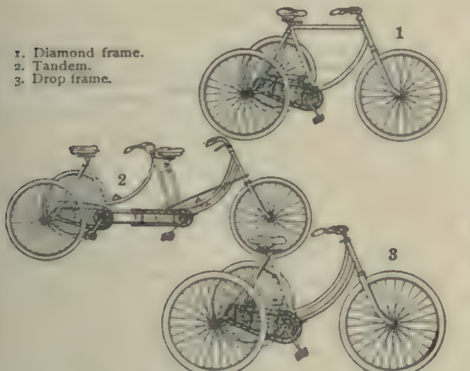
tricuspidated (trī-kus′pi-dā-ted), *a.* [< *tricuspidate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *tricuspidate*.

Over each door is a lofty *tricuspidated* arch.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places, p. 402.

tricycle (trī′si-kl), *n.* [< F. *tricycle*, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *κύκλος*, circle, wheel.] A three-wheeled vehicle. Specifically—(*a*†) A three-wheeled coach. See the quotation.

Tricycles.—Christmas Day was rendered memorable to the Parisians by the starting of this new species of carriage for public accommodation. The *tricycle* is a kind of coach, mounted on three wheels; it is drawn by two horses only. It moves very lightly, although there is an appearance of weight about it. One wheel is placed exactly as the leading wheel of the steam coach; it is capable of containing twenty persons, whom it conveys distances of at least three miles for five sous each.
Annual Register for 1828 ("Chronicle," p. 185), quoted [in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 148.

(*b*) A modification of the velocipede or bicycle, having three wheels. The wheels are variously arranged, as two in front and one behind, or the reverse. Tricycles are made for one or two persons; in the latter case the riders sit either side by side or one before the other. Compare *bicycle*.



1. Diamond frame.
2. Tandem.
3. Drop frame.

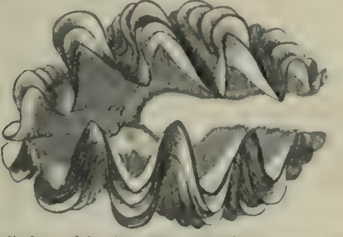
tricycle (trī′si-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tricycled*, ppr. *tricycling*. [< *tricycle*, *n.*] To ride on a tricycle. [Recent.]

I have heard the uninitiated say that *tricycling* must be so easy, just like working the velocipedes of our childhood.
J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle.

tricycler (trī′si-klėr), *n.* [< *tricycle* + *-er*^{1}.] One who rides on a tricycle. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 491. [Recent.]

tricyclist (trī′si-klist), *n.* [< *tricycle* + *-ist.*] A tricycler. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 200.

Tridacna (trī-dak′nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Da Costa, 1776), also erroneously *Tridachia*, *Tridachna*, *Tridachnes*; < Gr. *τριδακνος*, eaten at three bites, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *δάκνειν*, bite.] A genus of inequilateral equivalve bivalve mollusks, forming the type of the family *Tridacnidæ*. The margin is deeply waved and indented, the opposite sides fitting into each other. *T. gigas*, the largest bivalve shell known, attains a length of 2 or 3 feet and a weight of 500 pounds or more. The animal may weigh 20 pounds or more. It is a native of the East Indian seas, and is edible. The great valves are used for various purposes, as for baptismal fonts, as receptacles for holy water, and, it is alleged, as babies' bath-tubs. The substance of the shell is extremely hard, and calcification progresses until almost every trace of organic structure is obliterated. Pieces of the shell weighing 7 or 8 pounds are used by the natives of the Caroline Islands for axes. The other species of the genus, as *T. squamosa* and *T. crocea*, are much smaller. Also called *Pelex*. See also cut under *Tridacnidæ*.



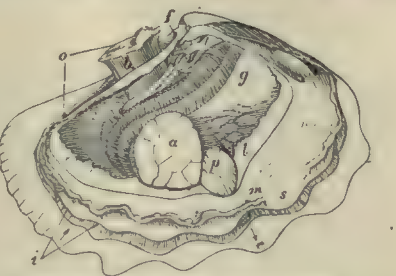
Shell of one of the Giant Clams (*Tridacna squamosa*).

Tridacnacea (trī-dak-nā′sẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tridacna* + *-acea*.] A superfamily of bivalves, represented by the *Tridacnidæ* alone.

tridacnacean (trī-dak-nā′sẹ̄-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tridacnacea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tridacnacea* or *Tridacnidæ*.

II. *n.* A giant clam; any member of the *Tridacnidæ*.

Tridacnidæ (trī-dak′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tridacna* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalves, named from the genus *Tridacna*. The mantle-lobes are extensively united, with a large pedal opening in front of the umbones of the shell; the siphonal orifices, surrounded by a thickened pallial border, are at the lower margin of the shell; the gills are double, narrow, the outer pair composed of a single lamina, the inner thick, with conspicuously grooved margins; the palpi are slender and pointed; the foot is finger-like with a byssal groove; the valves are regular and truncate in front, with an external ligament and blended subcentral muscular impression formed by the large adductor with the smaller pedal retractor muscle close behind it. It is a remarkable group, including the genera *Tridacna* and *Hippopus* (*Tridacna gigas* being the largest member of the *Mollusca*), and is the basis of the suborder *Metarrhiptæ* (which see). See also cuts under *Hippopus* and *Tridacna*.



Tridacnidæ.—Anatomy of *Tridacna crocea.*

a, adductor muscle; *b*, byssus; *e*, valvular excurrent orifice; *f*, foot; *g*, gills; *i*, inhalent orifice; *l*, pallial muscle; *m*, mantle-margin; *o*, orifice for foot and byssus; *p*, pedal retractor muscle; *s*, siphonal border; *t*, labial palpi.

tridacnoid (trī-dak′noid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tridacnacean*.

tridactyl, tridactyle (trī-dak′til), *a.* [< F. *tridactyle*, < Gr. *τριδάκτυλος*, three-fingered, three fingers long, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] 1. Having three digits, whether fingers or toes; tridigitate.—2. Having three digital parts or processes.

Also *tridactylous*.

Tridactyla (trī-dak′ti-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τριδάκτυλος*, three-fingered (three-toed): see *tridactyl*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Picoides*^{1}.

tridactylous (trī-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< *tridactyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *tridactyl*.

tridaily (trī-dā′li), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *daily*.] Made, done, or occurring thrice a day. *Science*, IX. 79. [Rare.]

triddler (trid′lėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata*: a gunners' name. *G. Trumbull*, 1808. [New Jersey.]

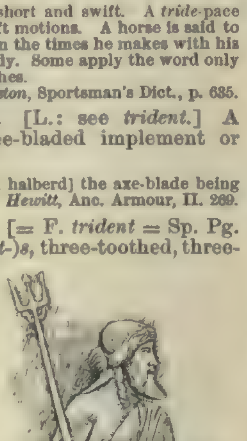
tride (trīd), *a.* [< F. *tride*, lively, cadenced; origin obscure.] In *hunting*, short and swift; fleet: as, a *tride* pace.

Tride, a word signifying short and swift. A *tride*-pace is a going of short and swift motions. A horse is said to work *tride* upon volts when the times he makes with his haunches are short and ready. Some apply the word only to the motion of the haunches.
Osbaldiston, Sportsman's Dict., p. 635.

tridens (trī′denz), *n.* [L.: see *trident*.] A three-toothed or three-bladed implement or weapon.

In the latter example [a halberd] the axe-blade being balanced by a *tridens*. *J. Hewitt*, Anc. Armour, II. 269.

trident (trī′dent), *n.* [= F. *trident* = Sp. Pg. It. *tridente*, < L. *triden*(*t-*)*s*, three-toothed, three-pronged; as a noun, a three-pronged spear, a trident as an attribute of Neptune; < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth*: see *tooth*.] 1. Any instrument of the form of a fork with three prongs; specifically, a three-pronged fish-spear.—2. A spear with three prongs, usually barb-pointed, forming a characteristic attribute of Poseidon (Neptune), the sea-god. See also cut under *Poseidon*.



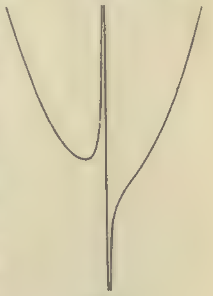
Trident.—Archaistic relief of Neptune, in the Vatican.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*,
Or Jove for 's power to thunder.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 256.

3. Hence, marine sovereignty; rule over the ocean or sea.

To Worlds remote she wide extends her Reign,
And wields the *Trident* of the stormy Main.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

4. In *Rom. antiq.*, a three-pronged spear used by the retiarius in gladiatorial combats.—5. In *geom.*, a crunodal plane cubic curve having the line at infinity for one of the tangents at the node. It was discovered and named by Descartes.



Trident, 5.

tridental† (trī-den′tạl), *a.* [< *trident* + *-ạ̈l.*] Of or pertaining to a trident; in the form of a trident; possessing or wielding a trident.

The white-mouth'd water now usurps the shore,
And scorns the pow'r of her *tridental* guide.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 2.

Nor Juno less endured, when erst the bold
Son of Amphitryon with *tridental* shaft
Her bosom pierced.
Cowper, Iliad, v. 458.

tridentate (trī-den′tāt), *a.* [= F. *tridenté*, < NL. **tridentatus*, having three teeth, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*, and cf. *trident*.] Having three teeth or tooth-like parts; tridentated; three-pronged.

tridentated (trī-den′tā-ted), *a.* [< *tridentate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *tridentate*.

tridented† (trī-den′ted), *a.* [< *trident* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having three teeth or prongs.

Neptune . . .
Held his *tridented* mace.
Quarles, Hist. Jonah, § 6.

tridentiferous (trī-den-tif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *tridentifer*, < *triden*(*t-*)*s*, a trident, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Bearing a trident. *Bailey*, 1727.

Tridentine (trī-den′tin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Tridentinus*, < ML. *Tridentum*, Trent (see def.).] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Trent, a city of Tyrol, or to the Council of Trent (1545–63): as, *Tridentine* decrees (that is, the decrees of the Council of Trent, the authoritative symbol of the Roman Catholic Church); *Tridentine* theology (that is, theology in accordance with those decrees, Roman Catholic theology).

The King [Henry VIII.] remained a believer in Roman Catholic forms of doctrine; but . . . those forms had not yet, by the *Tridentine* decrees, been hardened into their later inflexibility.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p 261.

2. Conforming to the Council of Trent, or its decrees and doctrine.

Her [Elizabeth's] explanation of her supreme governorship might have satisfied every one but the most *Tridentine* papist, but she re-enacted the most stringent part of her father's act of supremacy.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 324.

Tridentine catechism. See *catechism*, 2.

II. *n.* A Roman Catholic: a name implying that the present system of Roman Catholic doctrine and practice dates from the Council of Trent (1545). The creeds of the Roman Catholic Church are four in number—the Apostles', the Nicene, the Athanasian, and the Creed of Pope Pius IV. The last named is also called the *Profession of the Tridentine Faith*. It was formulated in 1564, and includes the Nicene Creed, a summary of the doctrines defined by the Council of Trent, a recognition of the Roman Church as mother and teacher of all churches, and an oath of obedience to the Pope as successor of St. Peter and vicar of Christ. With the addition of the doctrines of the immaculate conception (promulgated in 1854) and the papal infallibility (defined in 1870), this creed is that which must be accepted by converts to the Roman Church, except those from the Greek Church (for whom special forms are provided), and is incumbent on all Roman Catholic priests and teachers.

They called the council of Chalcedon a "council of fools," and styled the Catholics Chalcedonians, just as Anglicans have styled Catholics of the present day *Tridentines*.
Dublin Rev. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Tridentipes (trī-den′ti-pēz), *n.* [NL. (Hitchcock, 1858), < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *dens* (*dent-*) = E. *tooth*, + *pes* = E. *foot*.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley.

triderivative (trī-dẹ̄-riv′ạ-tiv), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + E. *derivative*.] In *chem.*, a derivative in which there are three substituted atoms or radicals of the same kind: as, trichloracetic acid is a *triderivative* of acetic acid.

tridget, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *trudge*^{1}.

tridiametral (trī-dī-am′e-trạl), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *διάμετρος*, diameter: see *diametral*.] Having three diameters.

tridiapason (trī-dī-ạ-pā′zọn), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *διαπασῶν*, diapason: see *diapason*.] In *music*, a triple octave, or twenty-second.

tridigitate (trī-dij′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *digitatus*, fingered, toed: see *digitate.*] 1. Having three fingers or toes; tridactyl.—2. In *bot.*, thrice digitate.

tridimensional (trī-di-men′sho̤n-al), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *dimensio*(*n-*), dimension, + *-al.*] Having three (and only three) dimensions—that is, length, breadth, and thickness; of or relating to space so characterized.

> I only cite these theories to illustrate the need which coerces men to postulate something *tridimensional* as the first thing in external perception.
> *W. James*, Mind, XII. 206, note.

triding† (trī′ding), *n.* Same as *trithing*, now *riding*^{2}.

tridodecahedral† (trī-dō″dek-a̤-hē′dra̤l), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + δώδεκα, twelve, + ἕδρα, base. Cf. *dodecahedron.*] In *crystal.*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.

triduan (trid′ụ̄-a̤n), *a.* [< LL. *triduanus*, lasting three days, < L. *triduum*, a space of three days, prop. neut. adj. (sc. *spatium*, space), < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *dies*, a day: see *dial.*] Lasting three days, or happening every third day. [Rare.]

triduo (trid′ụ̄-ō), *n.* [Sp. *tríduo* = It. *triduo*, < ML. *triduum*: see *triduum.*] Same as *triduum*. *Imp. Dict.*

triduum (trid-ụ̄′um), *n.* [ML., < L. *triduum*, a space of three days: see *triduan.*] 1. A space of three days.—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, prayers for the space of three days as a preparation for keeping a saint's day, or for obtaining some favor of God by means of the prayers of a saint.

tridymite (trid′i-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. τρίδυμος, threefold, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + -δυμος, as in δίδυμος, double.] A crystallized form of silica, found in minute transparent tabular hexagonal crystals in trachyte and other igneous rocks, usually in twinned groups, and commonly of three crystals. It has a lower specific gravity than quartz (2.2), and is soluble in boiling sodium carbonate.

tridynamous (trī-din′a̤-mus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + δύναμις, power.] In *bot.*, having three of the six stamens longer than the other three.

trie^1†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *try*.

trie^2†, *a.* [ME. also *trye*, < OF. *trié*, tried, pp. of *trier*, try: see *try*. Cf. *tried.*] Choice; select; fine; great.

> He has a sone dere,
> On the *triest* man to-ward of alle dougti dedes.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1443.

tried (trīd), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *tryed*; < ME. *tried*, *tryed*; < *try* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Tested; proved; hence, firm; reliable.

> Seeldome chaunge the better brought;
> Content who lives with *tryed* state
> Neede feare no chaunge of frowning fate.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

> O true and *tried*, so well and long.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2†. Choice; excellent.

> Treuthe is tresour *triedest* on eorthe.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), i. 126.

> One Ebes, an od man & honerable of kyn,
> Of Tracy the tru kyng was his *triet* fader.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9538.

triedly† (trī′ed-li), *adv.* [< *tried* + *-ly*^{2}.] By trial or test.

> That thing ought to seme no newe matter vnto you, whyche wente long a go before in the *triedly* proued prophetes, and lately in Christe. *J. Udall*, On Peter iv.

triedral (trī-ē′dra̤l), *a.* See *trihedral*.

triely†, *adv.* [ME. *trielich*, *trieliche*; < *trie*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] Choicely; finely; excellently.

> Than were the messangeres in alle maner wise
> So *trieliche* a-tired.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4819.

trien†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *trine*^{3}.

triencephalus (trī-en-sef′a̤-lus), *n.*; pl. *triencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which three organs of sense—namely, hearing, smell, and vision—are wanting.

triennal† (trī-en′a̤l), *n.* [ME. *triennal*, *triennel*, < OF. *triennal*, < ML. *triennale*, a mass said for three years, < L. *triennium*, a space of three years: see *triennial.*] Same as *triennial*, 1.

> The preest preuede no pardon to Do-wel;
> And demede that Dowel indulgences passede,
> Byennals and *tryennals* and bisshopes letteres.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 320.

triennial (trī-en′i-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **triennialis*, < *triennium*, a period of three years, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *annus*, a year: see *annual*. Cf. *triennal.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Continuing three years: as, *triennial* parliaments; specifically, of plants, lasting or enduring for three years.

> There are that hold the elders should be perpetual: there are others for a *triennial*, others for a biennial eldership.
> *Bp. Hall*, Episcopacy by Divine Right, iii. § 5.

2. Happening every three years.

> The *triennial* election of senators.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 871.

Triennial abbot. See *abbot.*—**Triennial Act**, an English statute of 1694 which required that a new Parliament be summoned at least once in three years, and that no Parliament be continued more than three years. It was repealed by the Septennial Act, in 1716.—**Triennial prescription**, in *Scots law*, a limit of three years within which creditors can bring actions for certain classes of debts, such as merchants' and tradesmen's accounts, servants' wages, house rents (when under verbal lease), and debts due to lawyers or doctors.

II. *n.* 1. A mass performed daily for three years for the soul of a dead person.—2. A plant which continues to live for three years.—3. Any event, service, ceremony, etc., occurring once in three years; specifically, the third anniversary of an event.

triennially (trī-en′i-a̤l-i), *adv.* Once in three years. *Bailey*, 1727.

triens (trī′enz), *n.*; pl. *trientes* (trī-en′tēz). [L., the third part of anything, < *tres* (*tri-*), three: see *three.*] 1. A copper coin of the ancient Roman republic, the third part of the as; also, a gold coin of the Roman empire, the third part of the solidus. See *as*^{4} and *solidus.*—2. In *law*, a third part; also, dower.

triental (trī′en-ta̤l), *a.* [< L. *trientalis*, that contains a third, < *trien*(*t-*)*s*, a third part: see *triens.*] Of the value of a triens; of or pertaining to the triens, or third part.

Trientalis (trī-en-tā′lis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737): see *triental.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Primulaceæ* and tribe *Lysimachieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a deeply parted wheel-shaped corolla, bearing the stamens on its base, and by a five-valved capsule containing white roundish seeds. There are only 2 species, growing in high latitudes or at high altitudes—*T. Europæa*, in both Europe and North America, and *T. Americana*, from the mountains of Virginia to Labrador, and west to the Saskatchewan. They are smooth delicate plants, growing in woodlands from a slender, creeping, perennial rootstock, and producing a single slender stem bearing a whorl of entire leaves, and a few delicate star-like flowers on slender peduncles. They are known as *star-flower*, especially *T. Americana*. Both species are also called *chickweed wintergreen*.

trientes, *n.* Plural of *triens*.

trier (trī′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tryer*, also in law *trior*; < OF. **triour*, < *trier*, try: see *try.*] 1. One who tries; one who examines, investigates, tests, or attempts; one who experiments.

> Than the thre knyghtes answered hotely, and sayde howe they set but lytell by the manassyng of a sonne of a *tryer* of hony. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccccii.

> The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment. *Boyle.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *Eng. hist.*, a member of a committee appointed by the king, and charged with examining petitions, referring them to the courts, and reporting them to Parliament, if so required.

> The *triers* [of petitions] were selected by the king from the list of the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the justices. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 434.

(*b*) Under the Commonwealth, an ecclesiastical commissioner appointed by the Parliament to examine the character and qualifications of ministers for institution and induction.

> There was lately a company of men called *Tryers*, commissioned by Cromwell, to judge of the abilities of such as were to be admitted by them into the ministry.
> *South*, Sermons, IV. i.

(*c*) One who tries judicially; a judge.

> The almighty powers . . . I invoke as *triers* of mine innocency and witnesses of my well meaning.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

> Prepare yourselves to hearken to the verdict of your *tryers*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

(*d*) In *law*, one appointed to decide whether a challenge to a juror is just. See *trior*.

2. That which tries; a test.

> You were used
> To say extremity was the *trier* of spirits.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 4.

trierarch (trī′ėr-ärk), *n.* [= F. *triérarque*, < L. *trierarchus*, < Gr. τριήραρχος, the commander of a trireme, < τριήρης, a trireme, + ἄρχειν, be first, rule.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the commander of a trireme; also, a property-holder who was obliged to build ships and equip them at his own expense, as a public liturgy.

trierarchal (trī′ėr-är-ka̤l), *a.* [< *trierarch* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a trierarch or the trierarchy.

> The reform in the *trierarchal* law was proposed by Demosthenes. *M. L. D'Ooge*, Note on Demosthenes's Oration [De Corona (ed. 1875), p. 182.

trierarchy (trī′ėr-är-ki), *n.* [< Gr. τριηραρχία, the office or dignity of a trierarch, < τριήραρχος, a trierarch: see *trierarch.*] 1. The office or duty of a trierarch.—2. The trierarchs collectively.—3. The system in ancient Athens of forming a national fleet by compelling certain wealthy persons to fit out and maintain vessels at their own expense.

triet†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *tried*.

trieteric (trī-e-ter′ik), *a.* [< L. *trietericus*, < Gr. τριετηρικός, occurring once in three years, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἔτος, a year: see *veteran.*] Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [Rare.]

> The *trieteric* festival on Mount Parnassus.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 390.

trieterical (trī-e-ter′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *trieteric* + *-al.*] Same as *trieteric*.

> The *trieterical* sports, I mean the orgia, that is, the mysteries of Bacchus.
> *Gregory*, Notes on Scripture (ed. 1684), p. 107.

trieterics† (trī-e-ter′iks), *n. pl.* [< L. *trieterica* (sc. *orgia*), a triennial festival, neut. pl. of *trietericus*: see *trieteric.*] A festival or games celebrated once in three years.

> To whome in mixed sacrifice
> The Theban wiues at Delphos solemnize
> Their *trieterickes*.
> *May*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, v.

trifacial (trī-fā′sha̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *facies*, face.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the face in a threefold manner: specifically applied to the fifth cranial nerve, or trigeminus, which divides into three main branches to supply the face and some other parts, and has the threefold function of a nerve of motion, of common sensation, and of special sense (gustatory). Also called *trigeminal*, upon other considerations. The term *trifacial* is contrasted with *facial*, applied to the seventh cranial nerve, the main motor nerve of the muscles of the face. See *facial*.

2. Of or pertaining to the trifacial nerve.—**Trifacial neuralgia**, neuralgia of some portion of the face in the distribution of the trifacial nerve.

II. *n.* The trigeminal nerve. In man this is the largest cranial nerve, and resembles a spinal nerve in some respects, arising by two roots, a small anterior simple motor root and a large posterior ganglionated sensory root. The superficial or apparent origin from the brain is from the side of the pons Varolii, where the two roots come off together. It passes to a depression upon the end of the petrosal bone, where the sensory fibers form the large semilunar ganglion known as the *Gasserian*; the motor fibers accompany but do not enter into the formation of this ganglion. Beyond the ganglion the nerve immediately divides into three main branches, the ophthalmic, supramaxillary, and inframaxillary, which leave the cranial cavity separately, respectively by the foramen lacerum anterius, foramen rotundum, and foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone. The motor fibers supply the muscles of mastication. The character of the nerve varies much in the vertebrate series. See cuts under *brain*, *Cyclodus*, *Esox*, and *Petromyzontidæ*.

trifallow† (trī′fal-ō), *v. t.* Same as *thrifallow*.

> The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing, before they sow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

trifarious (trī-fā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *trifarius* (= Gr. τριφάσιος), of three sorts, threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-farius* as in *bifarius*: see *bifarious.*] Arranged in three ranks, rows, or series; in *bot.*, facing three ways; arranged in three vertical ranks; tristichous.

trifasciated (trī-fash′i-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *fascia*, band: see *fasciate.*] Surrounded by or marked with three bands. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1777), IV. 88.

trifid (trī′fid), *a.* [< L. *trifidus*, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *findere*, cleave: see *bite*. Cf. *bifid.*] Divided into three parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, divided half-way into three parts by linear sinuses with straight margins; three-cleft. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, three-cleft; deeply tridentate; divided into three parts; trichotomous.

trifistulary (trī-fis′tụ̄-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *fistula*, pipe.] Having three pipes.

> Many . . . of that species . . . whose *trifistulary* bill or crany we have beheld. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

triflagellate (trī-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *flagellum*, a whip.] Having three flagella, as an infusorian; trimastigate.

trifle^1 (trī′fl), *n.* [< ME. *trifle*, *trifel*, *triful*, *tryfule*, *trefle*, *trefele*, *trufle*, *truful*, *trufful*, *truyfle*, < OF. *trufle*, *truffle*, *trofle*, a jest, jesting, mockery, raillery, a var., with intrusive *l* (as in *treacle*, *chronicle*, etc.), of *truffe*, a jest, mock, flout, gibe: supposed to be a transposed use of *truffe*, F. *truffe*, a truffle (cf. F. dial. *truffe*, *treufe*, potato), = Pr. *trufa* = Sp. *trufa* = It. *truffa*, a truffle (a truffle being regarded formerly, it is thought, as a type of a small or worthless object): see *truffle.*] 1†. A jest; a joke; a pleasantry.

> Efterward byeth the bourdes [jests] and the *trufles* uol of uelthe and of leazinges, thet me clepeth ydele wordes.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2†. A trick; a fraud; a lie.

"A *trefle*," quath he, "trewlie! his treuth is full litell!"
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 352.

This ydelnesse is the thurrok of alle wikked and vileyns thoghtes, and of alle jangles, *trufles*, and of alle ordure.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

3. An idle speech or tale; vain or foolish talk; twaddle; nonsense; absurdity.

Holde thi tonge, Mercy!
It is but a *trufle* that thow tellest.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 147.

4. Anything of slight value or moment; a paltry matter; an insignificant fact, circumstance, object, amount, etc.: often used in the adverbial phrase *a trifle:* as, to feel *a trifle* annoyed.

Thus ther stondes in stale the stif kyng hisseluen,
Talkkande bifore the hyȝe table of *trifles* ful hende.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 108.

A snapper-up of unconsidered *trifles*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 26.

The bank itself was small and grave, and *a trifle* dingy.
C. Reade, Love me Little, xi.

5. A dish or confection consisting mainly of whipped cream or some light substitute, as the beaten whites of eggs, and usually containing fruit or almonds, and cake or pastry soaked in wine or brandy.

I really must confess that the Log, for long, long after I first went to sea, . . . could be compared to nothing more fitly than a dish of *trifle*, anciently called syllabub, with a stray plum here and there scattered at the bottom.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, i.

6. Common pewter, such as is used for ordinary utensils, composed of eighty parts of tin and twenty of lead.

trifle[1] (trī'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trifled*, ppr. *trifling*. [< ME. *triflen, trifelen, tryflen, treoflen, troflen, truflen*, < OF. *truffler, truffer*, jest, mock: see *trifle*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To jest; make sport; hence, to use mockery; treat something with derision, flippancy, or a lack of proper respect: often followed by *with*.

The stede [a church] is holy, and is y-zet to bidde god, naȝt uor to iangli, uor to lheȝȝe [laugh], ne uorto *trufly*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

Look to yourself, dear sir,
And *trifle* not *with* danger that attends you.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

For is there nothing to *trifle with* but God and his Service?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

2†. To use trickery or deception; cheat; lie.

Thow art feble and false, and noghte bot faire wordes; . . .
I red thowe trette of a trewe, and *trofle* no lengere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2933.

3. To talk or act idly; busy one's self with trivial or useless things; act frivolously; waste one's time; dally; idle.

Treoflinge heo smot her & ther in another tale sone.
Rob. of Gloucester (ed. Morris and Skeat, II. 21).

We would not *trifle* long at this place.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 28.

I can only *trifle* in this Review. It takes me some time to think about serious subjects.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey, July, 1810.

4. To play, as by lightly handling or touching something; toy.

Hold still thy hands, moue not thy feete, beware thou of *tryfling*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

Stretch your blind hands and *trifle* with a match
Over a mine of Greek fire.
Browning, An Epistle.

The two gentlemen had finished supper, and were now *trifling* with cigars and maraschino.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 134.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To turn into jest or sport; hence, to treat lightly or flippantly; play with.

How dothe oure bysshop *tryfle* and mocke vs, sythe he kepeth aboute hym the greatest brybour and robbor in all Fraunce, and wolde that we shulde gyue hym oure money.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cc.

2. To spend on trifles; pass idly or foolishly; waste; fritter: often followed by *away*.

We *trifle* time in words.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

The scarcest of all [medals] is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. It was coined at Antioch, where this emperor *trifled away* his time till he lost his life and empire.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 504).

3. To utter or perform lightly or carelessly.

She used him for her sport, like what he was, to *trifle* a leisure sentence or two with.
Lamb, Old Actors.

4. To reduce to a trifle; make trivial or of no importance. [Rare.]

This sore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 4.

trifler (trī'flėr), *n.* [< ME. *trifler, tryfler, triflour*, < OF. **trufflour*, < *truffler*, jest, mock: see *trifle*.] One who trifles; especially, a shallow, light-minded, or flippant person; an idler.

"A! Peres," quath y tho, "y pray the, thou me telle
More of thise *tryflers*, hou trechurly thei libbeth."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 475.

The Agows knew well that they were in the hands of one who was no *trifler*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 618.

trifle-ring (trī'fl-ring), *n.* A ring having some hidden mechanism or play of parts, as a gimmel-ring, puzzle-ring, or one composed of three or more hoops working on pivots.

trifling (trī'fling), *n.* [< ME. **trifling*, **trufling*, *trouflyng;* verbal n. of *trifle*, *v.*] The act or conduct of one who trifles, in any sense.

He returned his answer by a letter dated at Crogh the thirtith of October, 1579, vsing therein nothing but *triflings* and delaies.
Stanihurst, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1579 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

Presumptuous dallyings, or impertinent *triflings* with God.
Barrow, Sermons, I. xxxi.

trifling (trī'fling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *trifle*, *v.*] **1.** Inclined to trifle; lacking depth or earnestness; shallow; frivolous; idle; vain.

His serious impassioned look . . . was so completely sincere and true that her *trifling* nature was impressed in spite of everything.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxvi.

2. Trivial; unimportant; insignificant; slight; small.

My Arab insisted to attend me thither, and, upon his arrival, I made some *trifling* presents, and then took my leave.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 54.

3. Good-for-nothing; worthless; mean. [Southern and western U. S.]

A person mean enough to "take the law onto" his neighbor was accounted too "*triflin'*" to be respectable.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xii.

triflingly (trī'fling-li), *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity.

triflingness (trī'fling-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trifling.

The *triflingness* and petulancy of this scruple I have represented upon its own proper principles.
Bp. Parker, Rehears. Transp., p. 39. (*Richardson.*)

trifloral (trī-flō'ral), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-al.*] In *bot.*, same as *triflorous*.

triflorous (trī-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous.*] Three-flowered; bearing three flowers: as, a *triflorous* peduncle.

trifluctuation† (trī-fluk-tū-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *fluctuatio*(*n-*), fluctuation.] A concurrence of three waves.

The Greeks, to express the greatest wave, do use the number of three, that is, the word τρικυμία, which is a concurrence of three waves in one, whence arose the proverb τρικυμία κακῶν, or a *trifluctuation* of evils, which Erasmus doth render malorum fluctus decumanus.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

trifold (trī'fōld), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-fold.*] Threefold; triple; triune.

trifolia (trī-fō'li-ạ̈), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *folium*, leaf.] A curve of the eighth order whose equation is $Cr^3 = (\sin \frac{2}{3} \theta)^2$.

trifoliate (trī-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *foliatus*, leaved, < *folium*, a leaf. Cf. *trefoil.*] Having three leaves; trefoil; specifically, in *bot.*, having three leaves or leaflets: used chiefly, in the latter sense, of compound leaves, as a shortened form of *trifoliolate*. See cut *d* under *leaf*.

trifoliated (trī-fō'li-ā-ted), *a.* [< *trifoliate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *trifoliate*.

Silver beaker, the base *trifoliated*.
South Kensington Cat. Spec. Ex., No. 4803.

Trifolieæ (trī-fọ-lī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bronn, 1822), < *Trifolium* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*. It is characterized by usually trifoliate leaves minutely toothed by the projection of their straight excurrent veins, by flowers usually borne in a head or raceme on an axillary peduncle, and by an ovary with two or more ovules, forming in fruit an unjointed two-valved or small and indehiscent pod. The 6 genera are chiefly herbs of north temperate regions, *Trifolium* (the type) including the clovers. See also *Melilotus, Medicago, Trigonella, Ononis*, and *Parochetus*.

trifoliolate (trī-fō'li-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *foliolatus*, foliolate.] In *bot.*, having three leaflets: more commonly *trifoliate*.

Trifolium (trī-fō'li-um), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < L. *trifolium*, trefoil, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *folium*, leaf: see *foil*[1]. Cf. *trifoly, trefoil, trefle.*] A genus of leguminous plants, type of the tribe *Trifolieæ*, and including most of the plants commonly known as clover. It is characterized by usually withering-persistent petals, all, or the lower ones, adnate at the base, or higher, to the stamen-tube, and by a usually indehiscent membranous legume included within the persistent keel-petals or calyx. About 300 species have been described, of which about 170 are now thought distinct. They are abundant in north temperate and subtropical regions; a few occur on mountains within the tropics in America, or beyond in Africa and South America. They are herbs, usually with digitate leaves of three leaflets, or rarely more; in 3 perennial species of the Sierra Nevada, with five to seven leaflets; in 13 or more species, the section *Chronosemium*, the arrangement of the three leaflets is pinnate. Their stipules are conspicuous, adnate to the petioles, and often large and veiny, especially in *T. pratense* and in the Californian native fodder-plant *T. fucatum*. The flowers are red, purplish, white, or yellow; sometimes the same flower combines two colors, as white and rose-color in *T. hybridum*. They commonly change to brown in fading; in brown clover, *T. spadiceum*, they are brown from the first. They form a head or dense spike or raceme — rarely umbellate, as in *T. Lupinaster*, or solitary, as in *T. uniflorum*. A group peculiar to western parts of North and South America, with 11 species in California, is remarkable for its involucrate heads. Many species are among the most valuable of fodder-plants, especially *T. pratense*, red clover, and *T. repens*, white clover. Among more locally cultivated species, *T. agrarium*, yellow clover, is valued for sandy soils; *T. hybridum*, the alsike, for wet places; *T. reflexum*, the buffalo-clover of the central United States, for alluvial land; and *T. incarnatum*, the carnation, crimson, or Italian clover, for gypsum regions. *T. Alexandrinum* is the bersin clover, much grown in Egypt, producing three crops a season, and furnishing the principal fodder. *T. subrotundum* is the mayad clover, cultivated in northern and central parts of Africa. For the species in general, see *clover, trefoil*, and *shamrock;* for others, see *stone-clover, strawberry-clover, hop-trefoil, lupinaster, mountain-licorice, purple-grass, cow-grass*, and *running buffalo-clover* (under *running*).

trifoly (trī'fọ-li), *n.* [< L. *trifolium*, three-leaved grass: see *trefoil.*] Trefoil. [Obsolete or archaic.]

She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

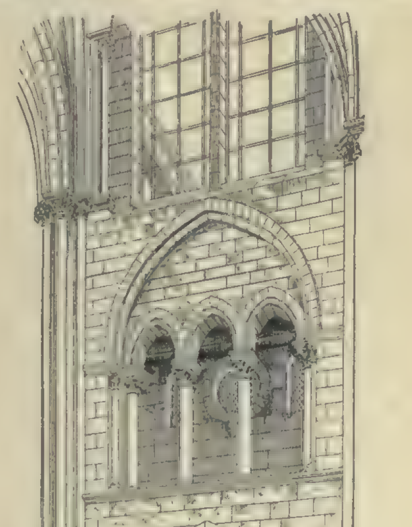
Braid moonfern now with mystic *trifoly*.
Browning, Sordello, iii.

Sea-trifoly†, the sea-milkwort, *Glaux maritima*.— **Sour trifoly†**, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. *Britten and Holland.*

Triforidæ (trī-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triforis* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Triforis*, and characterized by the radular teeth, the central and lateral being very short, wide, and multicuspid, and the marginal small. The shell is like that of the *Cerithiidæ*, but is almost always sinistral, and has peculiarities of the aperture. The numerous species are of small size.

Triforis (trī'fọ-ris), *n.* [NL. (Deshayes, 1824), < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *foris*, a door, opening.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Triforidæ*, with the siphonal canal closed except at the end, and with a small subsutural tubular opening—these, together with the mouth, forming three apertures.

triforium (trī-fō'ri-ụm), *n.*; pl. *triforia* (-ạ̈). [< ML. *triforium*, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *foris*, a door, opening: see *door*.] In *medieval arch.*, a gallery above the arches of the nave and choir, and often of the transepts, of a church, generally in the form of an arcade. Galleries of the same kind existed in several of the ancient basilicas. The name is often inappropriate, as the triple opening which it implies is far from being a general characteristic of the triforium. In many churches built after the middle of the thirteenth century the triforium appears merely as a narrow passage for communication, with broad windows behind it, and is so treated that it forms practically a continuation of the clearstory above; but in large churches built earlier than that date, as the Cathedral of Paris, it is very frequently spacious, and affords additional room for the assembled people. See also cuts under *bay, blind-story*, and *clearstory*.



Triforium, 13th century, at Saint Leu d'Esserent, France.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

triform (trī'fôrm), *a.* [= F. *triforme* = Sp. Pg. It. *triforme*, < L. *triformis*, having three forms,

< *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *forma*, form.] Same as *triformed*.

The . . . moon
With borrow'd light her countenauce *triform*
Hence fills and empties. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 730.

Goddess *Triform*, I own thy triple spell.
Lowell, Endymion, vii.

triformed (trī′fôrmd), *a.* [< *triform* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Formed of three parts, or in three divisions or lobes: as, a *triformed* wreath of laurel to indicate England, Scotland, and Ireland.—2. Having three shapes, or having three bodies, as the "triple Hecate."

triformity (trī-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [< *triform* + *-ity.*] The state of being triform. *Bailey*, 1727.

triformous (trī-fôr′mus), *a.* [< *triform* + *-ous.*] Same as *triformed. Wilkinson*, Manners of the Egyptians (ed. Birch), II. 514. (*Encyc. Dict.*) [Rare.]

triforoid (trī′fō-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Triforis*, q. v., + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or related to the *Triforidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Triforidæ*.

trifoveolate (trī-fō′vē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *foveola* + *-ate*^{1}.] In *entom.*, having three round shallow pits or foveæ.

trifurcate (trī-fėr′kāt), *a.* [< L. *trifurcus*, having three forks, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *furca*, a fork: see *furcate.*] 1. Forking or forked into three parts; three-pronged; trichotomous.—2. In *bot.*, three-forked; divided into three branches or forks.

trifurcate (trī-fėr′kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trifurcated*, ppr. *trifurcating*. [< *trifurcate*, *a.*] To divide into three parts.

The arms of a triæne may bifurcate (dichotriæne) once, twice, or oftener, or they may *trifurcate*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

trifurcated (trī-fėr′kā-ted), *a.* [< *trifurcate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *trifurcate:* specific in the phrase *trifurcated hake*, a gadoid fish otherwise known as *tadpole-hake*. See *Raniceps*.

trifurcation (trī-fėr-kā′shon), *n.* [< *trifurcate* + *-ion.*] The state of being trifurcate; a trifurcate shape, formation, or arrangement. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 657.

trig^1 (trig), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *trig*, *tryg*, < Icel. *tryggr* = Sw. *trygg*, trusty, faithful, true, = Dan. *tryg*, secure, safe, = Goth. *triggws*, true, faithful: see *true*, of which *trig* is a doublet. Cf. *trick*^{4}, *a.*] **I.** *a.* 1. True; trusty; trustworthy; faithful. *Halliwell.*

Thin laferrd birrth the buhsumm beon
& hold & *trigg* & trowwe. *Ormulum*, l. 6177.

2. Safe; secure.

In lesuris and on leyis litill lammes
Full tait and *trig* socht bletand to thare dammes.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 402.

3. Tight; firm; sound; in good condition or health.

Some o' them will be sent back to fling the earth into the hole, and make a' thing *trig* again. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxiv.

I never heard a more devilish pother. I wish I was in mid-ocean all *trig* and tight. Then I would enjoy such a passion of wind. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, xvii.

4. Neat; tidy; trim; spruce; smart.

Auld Reekie aye he keepit tight,
An' *trig* an' braw;
But now they'll busk her like a fright—
Willie's awa'! *Burns*, To W. Creech.

The stylish gait and air of the *trig* little body.
The Century, XXVIII. 541.

5. Active; clever. *Halliwell.*

II. *n.* A dandy; a coxcomb.

You are . . . a *trig*,
And an Amadis de Gaul, or a Don Quixote.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

[Obsolete, provincial, or colloq. in all uses.]

trig^1 (trig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trigged*, ppr. *trigging*. [< *trig*^{1}, *a.*] To dress; trick: with *up*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trig^2 (trig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trigged*, ppr. *trigging*. [< Dan. *trykke* = Sw. *trycka* = OHG. *drucchen*, MHG. *drücken*, *drucken*, G. *drücken*, *drucken* = AS. *thryccan*, press.] To fill; stuff; cram. *Grose; Brockett.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

By how much the more a man's skin is full *trig'd* with flesh, blood, and natural spirits.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 105. (*Latham.*)

trig^2 (trig), *a.* [See *trig*^{2}, *v.*] Full. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

trig^3 (trig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trigged*, ppr. *trigging*. [Perhaps a particular use of *trig*^{2}, cram. Some compare W. *trigo*, stay, tarry, Pr. *trigar*, stop, ML. *trigare*, *tricare*, delay.] 1. To stop; obstruct; specifically, to skid; stop (a wheel) by putting a stone, log, or other obstacle in the way.

Never *trig'd* his way.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

If any Demiurgic Teamster is disposed to drive the Cart of Peace and Good Will over the Earth, I stand ready to *trig* the wheels in all the steep places. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii

2. To prop; hold up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. To set a mark on, as a standing-place for the player in the game of ninepins.

Trigged, having a Mark set to stand in playing at Nine Pins. *Bailey*, 1727.

trig^3 (trig), *n.* [< *trig*^{3}, *v.*] 1. An obstacle; a prop; a skid; a brake-shoe for a wheel to ride upon in descending steep hills; a small wedge or block used to prevent a cask from rolling.

Nor is his suite in danger to be stopt,
Or with the *trigges* of long demurrers propt.
Sir R. Stapylton, tr. of Juvenal, xvi. 62. (*Davies.*)

2. The mark at which the player stands in the game of ninepins or bowls. *Halliwell.* See *trig*^{3}, *v.*, 3.

trig^4 (trig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trigged*, ppr. *trigging*. [Cf. *tridge*, *trudge.*] To trudge; trundle along.

There's many of my own Sex
With that Holborn Equipage *trig* to
Gray's-Inn-Walks;
And now and then Travel hither on a Sunday.
Etherege, The Man of Mode, iii. 3.

As they rode on the road,
And as fast as they could *trig*,
Strike up your hearts, says Johnston,
We'll have a merry jig.
The Three Merry Butchers. (*Nares.*)

trigamist (trig′a̤-mist), *n.* [< *trigam-y* + *-ist.*] One who has been thrice married; especially, one who has three wives or three husbands at the same time. Sometimes used attributively.

Trigamist (trigamus), he that hath had three wives.
Blount, Glossographia, 1670.

trigamous (trig′a̤-mus), *a.* [= F. *trigame* = Sp. *trígamo* = Pg. *trigamo*, < LL. *trigamus*, < Gr. *τρίγαμος*, thrice married, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Of or pertaining to trigamy.—2. In *bot.*, having three sorts of flowers in the same head—male, female, and hermaphrodite.

trigamy (trig′a̤-mi), *n.* [< F. *trigamie* = Sp. Pg. *trigamia*, < LL. *trigamia*, < Gr. *τριγαμία*, < *τρίγαμος*, thrice married: see *trigamous.*] Triple marriage; the state of one who has been thrice married; especially, the state or offense of having three wives or husbands at the same time.

Some few of their Priests are learned. For them it is lawfull to marry; but bigamy is forbidden them, and *trigamy* detested in the Laiety. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 64.

It is what he calls *trigamy*, Madam, or the marrying of three wives, so that good old men may be solaced at once by the companionship of the wisdom of maturity, and of those less perfected but hardly less engaging qualities which are found at an earlier period of life.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, i.

trigastric (trī-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly.] In *anat.*, having three fleshy bellies, as a muscle.

trigeminal (trī-jem′i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *trigeminus*, three at a birth (see *trigeminous*), + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, triple, triune, or threefold: specifically noting the trifacial or fifth cranial nerve (which see, under *trifacial*). Also *trigeminous*.—2. Of or pertaining to the trigeminal nerve: as, a *trigeminal* foramen.

A preliminary stage of *trigeminal* neuralgia.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 16.

II. *n.* The trigeminal nerve; the trigeminus. See *trifacial*.

trigemini, *n.* Plural of *trigeminus*.

trigeminous (trī-jem′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *trigeminus*, three at a birth, triple, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *geminus*, a twin: see *geminous.*] 1. Being one of three born together; born three at a time.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, same as *trigeminal*.

trigeminus (trī-jem′i-nus), *n.*; pl. *trigemini* (-nī). [NL., < L. *trigeminus*, three at a birth: see *trigeminous.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the trifacial nerve. See *trifacial*.

trigent†, *n.* Same as *trigon*^{2}. *Kersey*, 1708; *Bailey*, 1731.

trigesimo-secundo (trī-jes″i-mō-sē-kun′dō), *a.* [L.: see *thirtytwo-mo.*] Same as *thirtytwo-mo*.

trigger (trig′ėr), *n.* [Formerly *tricker*; < MD. *trecker*, D. *trekker* (= Dan. *trækker*, a trigger), lit. a drawer, puller, < MD. *trecken*, D. *trekken*, pull: see *trick*^{3}. The G. is *drücker*, a trigger, < *drücken*, press: see *trig*^{2}.] 1. Any device by means of which a catch or spring is released and a trap sprung or other mechanism set in action; specifically, in firearms, a small projecting tongue of steel which, when pressed, liberates the hammer of the lock; by extension, in crossbows and similar arms, the lever which, when pressed, liberates the string of the bow. See *hair-trigger*, and cuts under *gun*, *revolver*, and *rifle*.

As a goose
In death contracts his talons close,
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 528.

2. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.—3. In *ship-building*, a wooden piece employed to hold up a dogshore. It is removed just before launching, when the dogshore is knocked away.—**Hair trigger.** See *hair-trigger.*—**Set trigger,** a form of trigger which can be set as a hair-trigger by being pushed into a certain position; also, a second trigger which, when pressed, converts another into a hair-trigger, and so serves to set the latter. Each of these devices is or has been a common attachment of sporting-rifles.—**Trigger area,** or **trigger point,** in *med.*, a sensitive region of the body, irritation of which may give rise to certain phenomena, either physiological or pathological, in some other part.

triggered (trig′ėrd), *a.* [< *trigger* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a trigger: generally used in composition: as, a double-*triggered* gun.

trigger-finger (trig′ėr-fing″gėr), *n.* An affection of the finger in which a movement of flexion or extension is arrested for a moment in one of the joints and then resumed with a jerk, sometimes accompanied with an audible snap.

trigger-fish (trig′ėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Balistes*.—**Pig-faced trigger-fish,** the file-fish, *Balistes capriscus*. See cut under *Balistes*.

trigger-guard (trig′ėr-gärd), *n.* Same as *guard*, 5 (*b*).

trigger-hair (trig′ėr-hãr), *n.* A minute tactile filament or palpicil set at the mouth of the cnida or thread-cell in some cœlenterates, serving to touch off the cell and so fire out the cnidocil or stinging-hair; a kind of hair-trigger attached to a nematocyst.

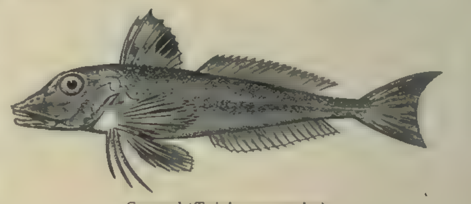
trigger-line (trig′ėr-līn), *n.* In *ordnance*, the cord by which a gun-lock is operated.

trigger-plant (trig′ėr-plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Candollea* (*Stylidium*).

trigintal (trī-jin′tal), *n.* [< ML. *trigintale*, < L. *triginta*, thirty: see *thirty*. Cf. *trental.*] Same as *trental*. [Rare.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Trigla (trig′lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *τρίγλα*, *τρίγλη*, a mullet.] The typical genus of *Triglidæ;* the gurnards. See *gurnard*.



Gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*).

triglandular (trī-glan′dū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + **glandula*, dim. of *glans* (*gland-*), acorn (see *glandule*), + *-ar*^{2}.] In *bot.*, having three nuts or nutlets in one involucre.

triglans (trī′glanz), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *glans*, acorn, nut: see *gland.*] In *bot.*, containing three nuts within an involucre, as the Spanish chestnut. *Lindley.*

Triglidæ (trig′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigla* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, whose typical genus is *Trigla:* used with widely varying limits. It has included all the mail-cheeked fishes, being gradually restricted, and is now by some authors limited to the gurnards and closely related forms, having a parallelepiped head, entirely mailed cheeks, and three free pectoral rays. See *Trigloidea*, and cut under *Trigla*.

Triglochin (trī-glō′kin), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the three angles of the capsule; < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γλωχίν*, *γλωχίς*, any projecting point.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, formerly known as *Juncago* (Tournefort, 1700). It is the type of a group of 3 or 4 small genera of bog-plants, the *Juncagineæ*, by many long made a suborder of the order *Alismaceæ*, but now classed as a tribe of the order *Naiadaceæ*. The genus is characterized by bisexual bractless flowers with three to six carpels, each with one ovule. It includes 10 or 12 species, natives of salt-marshes and fresh-water bogs of the colder parts of both hemispheres. They are erect scape-bearing plants, usually from a tuberous rootstock, their roots sometimes also tuber-bearing. They produce elongated flat or somewhat cylindrical leaves, sometimes floating, and rather small greenish flowers in an erect spike or raceme. They are known as *arrow-grass;* two species occur in the northeastern United States.

trigloid (trig′loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trigla* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Resembling or related to the gurnards; belonging to the *Triglidæ* in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Trigloidea*. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum*, XI. 588.

II. *n.* A gurnard or related fish; any member of the *Trigloidea*.

Trigloidea (trig-loi′dḗ-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigla* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the *Triglidæ* and related families. The post-temporal forms an integral part of the cranium; the posterotemporal is contiguous to the proscapula; and the third suborbital is greatly enlarged and covers the cheek, articulating behind with the anterior wall of the preoperculum.

triglot (trī′glot), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γλῶσσα*, *γλῶττα*, tongue.] Containing, composed in, or relating to three languages: as, a *triglot* dictionary.

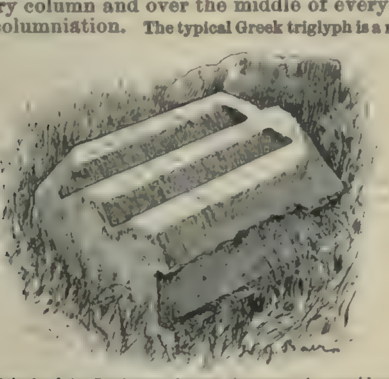
trigly (trig′li), *adv.* [< *trig*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a trig manner; neatly; trimly; finely. [Provincial or colloq.]

> So he that hathe a consciens cleere
> May stand to hys takkell *tryklye*.
> *Elderton*, Lenten Stuffe (1570). (*Halliwell.*)

> O busk yir locks *trigly*, an' kilt up yir coaties.
> *Tarras*, Poems, p. 124. (*Jamieson.*)

triglyceride (trī-glis′e-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + E. *glycer-in* + *-ide*^{1}.] In *chem.*, a substitution product formed by the replacement of three hydrogen atoms in glycerol by acid radicals. The triglycerides formed by stearic, palmitic, oleic, and butyric acids make up the larger part of most animal and vegetable fats.

triglyph (trī′glif), *n.* [= F. *triglyphe*, < L. *triglyphus*, < Gr. *τρίγλυφος*, a three-grooved block in the Doric frieze, prop. adj., three-grooved, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γλύφειν*, carve, groove, *γλυφή*, a cutting, a channel: see *glyph*.] In *arch.*, a structural member in the frieze of the Doric order, repeated at equal intervals, usually over every column and over the middle of every intercolumniation. The typical Greek triglyph is a massive block incised with two entire vertical grooves cut to a right angle, called *glyphs*, framed between three fillets, and with a semi-groove at each side. The block is grooved on both sides to receive the adjoining metopes, which are thin slabs slid into their places from above. The triglyphs represent the ends of the ceiling-beams of the primitive wooden construction. In Greek use the exterior triglyphs of a range are always slightly displaced, so as to occupy the angles of the frieze instead of coming, like the others, over the centers of the columns; in Roman and affiliated architectures this refinement does not occur; and in Roman and even some of the later Greek examples the triglyphs are merely carved in relief in the face of the frieze-blocks, instead of being, as properly, independent blocks. See also cuts under *entablature* and *monotriglyph*.



A Triglyph of the Parthenon, showing the groove in one side of the block into which the metope was slid.

> All round between the *triglyphs* in the frieze there are most exquisite alt-reliefs of combats with centaurs, lions, and many on horses.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 163.

triglyphal (trī′glif-al), *a.* [< *triglyph* + *-al.*] Same as *triglyphic*. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, VI. 54.

triglyphic (trī-glif′ik), *a.* [< *triglyph* + *-ic.*] 1. Consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs.— 2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

triglyphical (trī-glif′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *triglyphic* + *-al.*] Same as *triglyphic*.

trigness (trig′nes), *n.* The state of being trig or trim; neatness. [Provincial or colloq.]

> The lassies who had been at Nanse Bank's school were always well spoken of . . . for the *trigness* of their houses, when they were afterwards married.
> *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p. 29.

trigon^1 (trī′gon), *n.* [< F. *trigone* = Sp. *trígono*, also *trigon* = Pg. It. *trigono*, < L. *trigonum*, also *trigonium*, < Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle, a musical instrument so called, neut. of *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, triangled, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γωνία*, angle.] 1. A triangle.

> As when the cranes direct their flight on high,
> To cut their way, they in a *trigon* flie;
> Which pointed figure may with ease diuide
> Opposing blasts, through which they swiftly glide.
> *Sir J. Beaumont*, Bosworth Field.

2. In *astrol.*: (*a*) The junction of three signs, the zodiac being divided into four trigons: the *watery trigon*, which includes Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces; the *earthly trigon*, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus; the *airy trigon*, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; and the *fiery trigon*, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.

> Look [in the almanac] whether the *fiery Trigon*, his man, be not lisping to his master's old tables, his note-book, his counsel-keeper. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 288.

(*b*) Trine: an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other.—3. In *antiq.*: (*a*) A kind of triangular lyre or harp. Also called *trigonon*. (*b*) A game at ball played by three persons standing so as to be at the angles of a triangle.—4. An instrument of a triangular form, used in dialing. *Kersey*, 1708.—5. In *conch.*, a shell of the genus *Trigonia*.

trigon^2† (trig′o̤n), *n.* [Also *trigen*; appar. for **triggin*, a dial. form of **trigging*, < *trig*^{3} + *-ing*^{1}.] A trig; a skid.

> And stoppeth the wheel with a *Trigen* [Sufflamine] in a steep descent. *Hoole*, tr. of The Visible World, lxxxvi.

> *Trigon*, a Pole to stop the Wheel of a Cart, where it goes too fast down a steep Place. *Bailey*, 1731.

trigonal (trig′ọ-na̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< *trigon*^{1} + *-al.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a trigon; having the form of a trigon; triangular.—2. In *entom.*, triangular in cross-section; having three long edges; trihedral; prismatic: as, *trigonal* antennæ; *trigonal* joints.—3. In *bot.*, same as *trigonous*.—4. In *anat.*, noting a triangular space at the base of the bladder. See *trigonum* (*a*).—**Trigonal coördinate**, one of a set of three coördinates of a point in a plane, which are related to trilinear coordinates as follows. Let $x_{n+1} = y_n/z_n$, $y_{n+1} = z_n\ x_n$, $z_{n+1} = x_n/y_n$, and let x_0, y_0, z_0 be trilinear coördinates. Then x_n, y_n, z_n are called trigonal coördinates of the *n*th class. Trigonal coördinates are subject to the equation $x_n y_n z_n = 1$, which does not vary with the triangle of reference. They are valuable for studying higher plane curves. Thus, a linear equation in trigonal coördinates of the first class represents a cubic. They were invented by S. Levi in 1876, and must not be confounded with Walton's trigonic coordinates.—**Trigonal residue.** See *residue*.—**Trigonal trapezohedron.** See *tetartohedrism*.—**Trigonal trisoctahedron.** See *trisoctahedron*.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the triangular space at the base of the bladder; the trigonum.

Trigonalidæ (trig-ō-nal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigonalys* + *-idæ.*] A family of parasitic hymenopters, having the single genus *Trigonalys*.

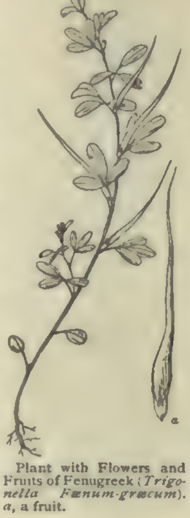
trigonally (trig′ọ-na̤l-i), *adv.* Triangularly.

Trigonalys (trī-gon′a̤-lis), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1835), < Gr. *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, + (irreg.) *ἅλως*, a threshing-floor, a disk: see *halo*.] An anomalous genus of hymenopterous insects, formerly placed in the family *Evaniidæ*, now considered as forming a family by itself. The abdomen is attached to the extremity of the thorax, the fore wings have two recurrent nervures, and the first submarginal and first discoidal cells are distinct. Three European and four North American species are known.

trigonate (trig′ọ-nāt), *a.* [< *trigon*^{1} + *-ate*^{1}.] In *entom.*, same as *trigonal*, 2.

trigone (trī′gōn), *n.* [= F. *trigone*, < NL. *trigonum*, < Gr. *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered.] The trigonum of the bladder. See *trigonum* (*a*).

Trigonella (trig-ọ-nel′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref. to the three-cornered appearance of the flower; < Gr. *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered (see *trigon*^{1}), + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Trifolieæ*, characterized by obtuse keel-petals, numerous ovules, and a pod which is straight, falcate, or arcuate, but not spiral. There are about 60 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and North Africa, with a few in South Africa, and one, *T. suavissima*, in the interior of Australia. They are usually strong-smelling herbs, having pinnately trifoliate leaves with adnate stipules. Most of the species bear yellow or white flowers in a head or short raceme. The pod is linear, its veins being reticulated in the section *Buceras*; in *Falcatula* it is broad and compressed, and its veins are straight. In a few similar species, the section *Pocockia*, the pod bears winged or fringed sutures. In three smaller sections with beaked pods, the flowers in *Uncinella* are usually pendulous, in *Fænum-græcum* solitary, in *Grammocarpus* blue. Several of the species, especially *T. Fænum-græcum*, are known as *fenugreek* (which see). *T. cærulea* is the Swiss melilot. *T. ornithopodioides* is the bird's-foot fenugreek, a reddish-flowered prostrate species growing on British heaths. *T. ornithorhynchus* is the bird's-bill fenugreek, a yellow Russian species with fleshy leaves, spiny peduncles, and pods with a recurving beak. *T. suavissima* has been found valuable for pasturage in Australia.



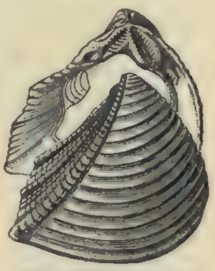
Plant with Flowers and Fruits of Fenugreek (*Trigonella Fænum-græcum*). *a*, a fruit.

trigonellite (trig-ọ-nel′īt), *n.* [As *Trigonella* + *-ite*^{2}.] A fossil shelly substance. See *aptychus*.

trigoneutic (trī-gọ-nū′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γονεύειν*, beget.] In *entom.*, triple-brooded; having three broods in a single year. See *trivoltine*.

trigoneutism (trī-gọ-nū′tizm), *n.* [< *trigoneut*(*ic*) + *-ism*.] The state or character of being trigoneutic or triple-brooded.

Trigonia (trī-gō′ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Bruguière, 1791), < Gr. *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered: see *trigon*^{1}.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Trigoniidæ*. *T. margaritacea* is the pearly trigon. See also cut under *Trigoniidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] A shell of the genus *Trigonia* or family *Trigoniidæ*; a trigon: also used attributively: as, the *trigonia* beds or grits.—**Trigonia beds**, a subdivision of the Corallian division of the Jurassic, especially well developed at Osmington near Weymouth, England.—**Trigonia grits**, subdivisions of the Oölite in England. The Upper and Lower Trigonia grits are subdivisions of the Upper and Lower Ragstones, which are themselves divisions of the Inferior Oölite in Gloucestershire.



A Trigon (*Trigonia costata*).

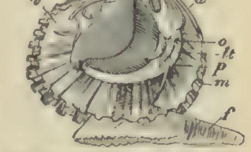
Trigoniacea (trī-gō-ni-ā′sẹ-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigonia* + *-acea*.] A superfamily of integripalliate isomyarian bivalve mollusks, represented by the family *Trigoniidæ*.

trigoniacean (trī-gō-ni-ā′sẹ-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trigoniacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trigoniacea*.

trigonic (trī-gon′ik), *a.* [< *trigon*^{1} + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a trigon or triangle.—**Trigonic coördinate**, one of a set of three coördinates determining the position of a point in a plane, these being the three angles subtended between three points of reference as seen from the point whose position is in question: invented by William Walton in 1868, and not to be confounded with trilinear or with trigonal coördinates.

Trigoniidæ (trig-ọ-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of dimyarian bivalves. The mantle-margins are free and without siphons; the branchiæ are ample and unequal; the foot is long and angulated behind; the palpi are small and pointed; the shell is equivalve and nacreous within; the umbones are antemedian; the ligament is external; the cardinal teeth are divergent, and more or less transversely striated; and the pallial impression is entire. It is a group of mollusks whose living species are few and confined to the Australian seas, but which had an extensive range from the Triassic to the Cretaceous epoch. The typical genus is *Trigonia*. Also *Trigoniadæ*, *Trigonidæ*. See also cut under *Trigonia*.



Structure of *Trigoniidæ* (*Trigonia pectinata*).

a, *a′*, adductors; *f*, foot; *hl*, hinge-ligament; *lt*, labial tentacles or palpi; *m*, margin; *o*, mouth; *p*, pallial line; *t*, *t′*, dental sockets; *v*, cloaca.

Trigonocarpus (trig″ọ-nọ-kär′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, + *καρπός*, fruit.] The generic name given by Brongniart (1828) to certain fossil fruits, very abundant in the coal-measures of both the Old World and the New World, the botanical relations of which are still uncertain. These fruits are ovoid in shape, with either three or six strongly marked ribs, which are more distinct toward the base, and sometimes disappear above; at the apex is a small round or triangular cavity.

trigonocephalous (trig″ọ-nō-sef′a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a flattened and somewhat triangular head, as a venomous serpent of the genus *Trigonocephalus*.

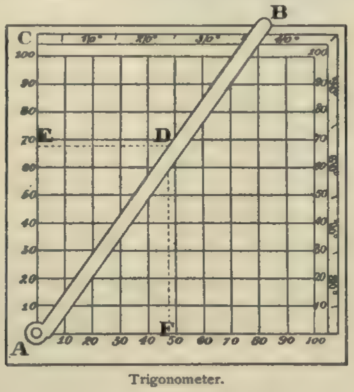
Trigonocephalus (trig″ọ-nọ-sef′a̤-lus), *n.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), < Gr. *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidæ*: used with various applications. See *Ancistrodon*, *Craspedocephalus*, *Toxicophis*, *copperhead*, *fer-de-lance*, and *moccasin*^{2}.

trigonocerous (trig-ō-nos′e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, + *κέρας*, horn.] Having horns with three angles, edges, or ridges—that is, triangular in cross-section.

trigonoid (trig′ọ̄-noid), *n.* [< *trigon*^{1} + *-oid.*] A plane figure composed of three arcs of circles of equal radius, especially when two of these arcs subtend 60° and one 120°.

trigonoidal (trig-ọ̄-noi′dal̤), *a.* Like a trigonoid.

trigonometer (trig-ọ̄-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τρί-γωνον*, triangle, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for solving plane right-angled triangles by inspection. In the form shown in the figure, a graduated arm turns about one of the corners of a square graduated linearly parallel to adjacent sides, so as to form squares, and having outside of it a protractor. If the arm is not nicely centered, however, a detached rule would be preferable.



Trigonometer.

trigonometric (trig″ọ̄-nọ̄-met′rik), *a.* [= F. *trigonométrique* = Sp. *trigonométrico* = Pg. It. *trigonometrico*, < NL. **trigonometricus*, < **trigonometria*, trigonometry: see *trigonometry.*] Same as *trigonometrical.*—**Trigonometric series.** See *series.*

trigonometrical (trig″ọ̄-nọ̄-met′ri-kal̤), *a.* [< *trigonometric* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.—**Trigonometrical canon,** a table of the numerical values of trigonometrical functions; especially, a very extensive and fundamental table, from which smaller tables are extracted.—**Trigonometrical curve,** a curve whose equation involves trigonometrical and no higher functions.—**Trigonometrical function,** a singly periodic function with a real period; especially, the sine, cosine, tangent, or their reciprocals.—**Trigonometrical survey,** a survey by triangulation, the measurement of base-lines, and astronomical observations of latitude, longitude, and azimuth. A trigonometrical survey should be followed by a plane-table or other topographical survey; it is also an important basis of or adjunct to hydrographical, magnetical, meteorological, geological, biological, political, anthropological, sociological, military, and other surveys.

trigonometrically (trig″ọ̄-nọ̄-met′ri-kal̤-i), *adv.* In a trigonometrical manner; according to the rules or principles of trigonometry.

> An exact Map of all the Province of Attica, *trigonometrically* surveyed.
> *J. Stuart and N. Revett* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 383).

trigonometry (trig-ọ̄-nom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *trigonométrie* = Sp. *trigonometría* = Pg. It. *trigonometria*, < NL. **trigonometria*, < Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The mathematical doctrine of the calculation of the angles, sides, and areas of triangles, plane and spherical, together with that of other quantities intimately related to those. Trigonometry embraces also goniometry, or the elementary theory of singly periodic functions.

trigonon (tri-gō′non), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle, a musical instrument so called: see *trigon*^{1}.] Same as *trigon*^{1}, 3 (*a*).

> Female players on the flute, the cithern, and the *trigonon.* *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 425.

trigonotype (trig′ọ̄-nọ̄-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle, + *τύπος*, type.] A trigonal trapezohedron. See *tetartohedrism.*

trigonous (trig′ọ̄-nus), *a.* [< LL. *trigonus*, < Gr. *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, triangular: see *trigon*^{1}.] 1. Same as *trigonal.*—2. In *bot.*, three-angled; having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem or an ovary. Also *trigonal.*

trigonum (tri-gō′num), *n.* [NL., < L. *trigonum*, < Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle: see *trigon*^{1}.] In *anat.*, a triangular space or area. Specifically—(*a*) The trigonal space or area at the base of the urinary bladder, whose apex is at the beginning of the urethra, and whose other two angles are at the points of entrance of the ureters into the bladder: more fully called *trigonum vesicæ.* (*b*) A triangular depressed space between the pulvinar and the peduncle of the pineal body: more fully called *trigonum habenulæ.*—**Trigonum acustici,** a triangular area on the floor of the fourth ventricle, just laterad of the ala cinerea, and inside the restiform tract: the striæ acusticæ form the base.—**Trigonum habenulæ.** See def. (*b*).—**Trigonum hypoglossi,** a triangular area on either side of the middle line of the floor of the fourth ventricle, the base being formed by the striæ acusticæ, and the hypotenuse by the inner margin of the ala cinerea. Also called *tuberculum hypoglossi.*—**Trigonum Lieutaudi,** the trigonum of the bladder.—**Trigonum vagi.** Same as *ala cinerea* (which see, under *ala*).—**Trigonum vesicæ.** See def. (*a*).

trigony† (trig′ọ̄-ni), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *τριγονία*, the third generation, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *-γονία*, production: see *-gony.*] A threefold birth or product.

> Man is that great Amphybium in whom be
> Three distinct souls by way of *trigony.*
> *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 140. (*Davies.*)

trigram (trī′gram), *n.* [= F. *trigramme*, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γράμμα*, a letter.] Same as *trigraph.*

trigrammatic (trī-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τριγράμματος*, consisting of three letters, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γράμμα*(*τ-*), a letter.] Consisting of three letters or of three sets of letters.

trigrammic (trī-gram′ik), *n.* [As *trigram* + *-ic.*] Same as *trigrammatic.*

trigraph (trī′gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γραφή*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A combination of three letters to represent one sound; a triphthong, as *eau* in *beau.*

trigyn (trī′jin), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γυνή*, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, a plant having three styles; a plant of the order *Trigynia.*

Trigynia (trī-jin′i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *trigyn.*] An order of plants in the Linnean system, distinguished by the fact that the flowers have three styles or pistils, as in the bladder-nut.

trigynian (trī-jin′i-an̤), *a.* [< *Trigynia* + *-an.*] Belonging or relating to the *Trigynia*; trigynous.

trigynous (trij′i-nus), *a.* [As *trigyn* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, three-styled; having three styles.

trihedral (trī-hē′dral̤), *a.* [Also *triedral*; < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, + *-al.*] Having three faces; three-faced.

> The upper face of the *trihedral*, proximal, and largest joint of the antennule presents an oval space.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 287.

Trihedral angle, a solid angle formed by the concurrence of three planes.

trihilate (trī-hī′lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *hilum* + *-ate*^{1}.] In *bot.*, having three hila or scars, as a seed; having three apertures, as a pollen-grain. [Rare.]

trihoral (trī-hō′ral̤), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *hora*, hour: see *hour.*] Happening once in every three hours. *Lord Ellesmere.* (*Worcester.*)

trijugate (trī-jö′gāt), *a.* [< L. *trijugus*, threefold (< *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *jugum*, yoke), + *-ate*^{1}.] In *bot.*, having three pairs of leaflets or pinnæ (said of a leaf or frond); arranged in three pairs (said of the parts themselves).

trijugous (trij′ọ̄-gus or trī-jö′gus), *a.* [< L. *trijugus*, triple-yoked, threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *jugum*, yoke.] In *bot.*, same as *trijugate.*

trijunction (trī-jungk′shọn), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *junctio*(*n-*), junction.] The junction of three things.

> It is a great convenience to have the *trijunction* of Tibet, India, and Burma focussed within the four corners of a map. *Athenæum*, Jan. 29, 1887, p. 164.

trilabe (trī′lāb), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *λαβή*, hold, handle, < *λαμβάνειν* (√ *λαβ*), take.] A three-pronged surgical instrument for taking foreign bodies and small calculi from the bladder. It is so made that the prongs can be moved as desired after the instrument is in position.

trilabiate (trī-lā′bi-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *labium*, lip.] Three-lipped; having three lips: used in zoölogy and in botany.

trilaminar (trī-lam′i-nạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lamina*, plate: see *laminar.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having three laminæ, lamellæ, or layers; three-layered, as a germ—that is, consisting of endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm.

trilaminate (trī-lam′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lamina*, plate: see *laminate.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, consisting of three laminæ or layers; trilaminar.

trilateral (trī-lat′ẹ-ral̤), *a.* [< F. *trilatéral* (cf. *trilatère*), < LL. *trilaterus*, three-sided, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral.*] Having three sides.

trilaterality (trī-lat-ẹ-ral′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *trilateral* + *-ity.*] The character of being trilateral.

> Triangle, [distinguished] from every other class of mathematical figures by the single character of *trilaterality.* *Day*, Rhetoric, p. 85.

trilaterally (trī-lat′ẹ̈-ral̤-i), *adv.* With three sides.

trilateralness (trī-lat′ẹ̈-ral̤-nes), *n.* Trilaterality.

trilemma (trī-lem′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *λῆμμα*, an assumption: see *lemma*^{1}.] 1. In *logic*, a syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises of which are disjunctively affirmed in the minor. See *dilemma.*—2. Hence, in general, any choice between three objects.

triletto (tri-let′tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *trillo*: see *trill*^{2}.] In *music*, a short trill.

trilinear (trī-lin′ẹ̄-ạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *linea* + *-ar*^{3} (cf. *linear*).] Composed or consisting of three lines.—**Trilinear coördinates.** See *coördinate.*

trilineate (trī-lin′ẹ̄-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *linea*, line, + *-ate*^{1}.] In *zoöl.*, having three colored lines, generally longitudinal ones.

trilingual (trī-ling′gwal̤), *a.* [Cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *trilingue*; < L. *trilinguis*, in three languages, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lingua*, language: see *lingual.*] Consisting of or expressed in three languages.

> The much-noted Rosetta stone . . . bears upon its surface a *trilingual* inscription. *Is. Taylor.*

trilinguar (trī-ling′gwär), *a.* Same as *trilingual.*

Trilisa (tril′i-sạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1818): an anagram of *Liatris.*] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ* and subtribe *Adenostyleæ.* It is distinguished from the related genus *Liatris* by its broad corymbose panicle of small flower-heads, with their membranous involucral bracts forming only two or three rows and but slightly unequal. The 2 species are both natives of North America, growing in damp pine-barrens from Virginia south and west. They are erect perennials with alternate entire clasping leaves, those from the root very much elongated. *T.* (*Liatris*) *odoratissima* is known as *wild vanilla* (which see, under *vanilla*), and is also called *deer's-tongue.*

triliteral (trī-lit′ẹ-ral̤), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *litera*, *littera*, letter: see *literal.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of three letters, as a word or syllable; also, of or pertaining to what consists of three letters.

> Repeating at the same time the *triliteral* syllable AUM.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iii. 5.

Triliteral languages, the Semitic family of tongues: so called because their roots in general consist of three consonants each, which represent the essential idea expressed by the word, while special modifications are produced by certain vowels or additional letters.

II. *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

triliteralism (trī-lit′ẹ-ral̤-izm), *n.* [< *triliteral* + *-ism.*] The use of triliteral roots; the tendency toward triliterality.

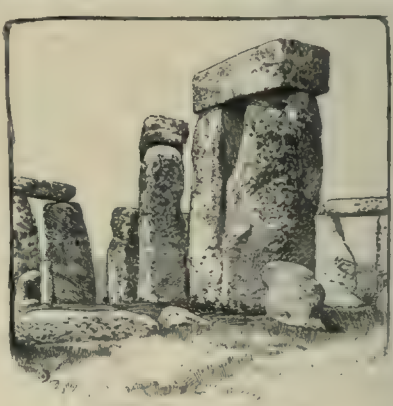
> *Triliteralism* is so prevalent a law in this family [Semitic languages] that sometimes there is a semblance of artificial effort to preserve the triliteral form.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 229.

triliterality (trī-lit-ẹ-ral′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *triliteral* + *-ity.*] The character of being triliteral, or of consisting of three letters.

> This [Semitic speech] contains two characteristics—the *triliterality* of the roots and their inflection by internal change. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Language, p. 248.

triliteralness (trī-lit′ẹ-ral̤-nes), *n.* Triliterality.

trilith (trī′lith), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίλιθος*, of three stones, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *λίθος*, stone.] A monument, or part of a monument, consisting of three large stones; especially, in prehistoric or megalithic antiquities, a group consisting of two upright stones with a lintel-stone resting upon them. Also *trilithon.*



Triliths, Stonehenge, England.

trilithic (trī-lith′ik), *a.* [< *trilith* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a trilith; consisting of three masses of stone.

trilithon (trī′lith-on), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίλιθον*, neut. of *τρίλιθος*, of three stones: see *trilith.*] Same as *trilith.* *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 26.

trill^1† (tril), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tril, tryll;* < ME. *trillen, tryllen,* < Dan. *trille,* roll, trundle (*trille,* a disk, *trillebör,* wheelbarrow), = Sw. *trilla,* roll (*trilla,* a roller); cf. *troll^1.* The word has been more or less confused with *thrill^1* and *drill^1* (to which its resemblance appears to be accidental), and with *trill^2.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn round rapidly; twirl; whirl.

> *Trille* this pin, and he wol vanishe anon.
> *Chaucer,* Squire's Tale, l. 328.

> I *tryll* a whirlygig round aboute. Je pirouette. . . . I holde the a peny that I wyll *tryll* my whirlygig longer about than thou shalte do thyne. *Palsgrave,* p. 762.

> The sundrie sodaine smartes
> Which daily chaunce as fortune *trilles* the ball.
> *Gascoigne,* Fruits of War.

2. To roll to and fro; rock.

> ʒit myʒt the mylde may among
> Her cradel *trille* to and fro,
> And syng, Osye, thi song!
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

3. To throw; cast.

> I *Tryll.* Je jecte. *Palsgrave,* p. 762.

4. To pour out.

> For her tender Brood
> Tears her own bowells, *trilleth* out her blood
> To heal her young.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To roll.

> If it [the tennis-ball] *trille* fast on the grounde, and he entendeth to stoppe. . . . he can nat than kepe any measure in swiftnesse of mocion.
> *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, i. 27.

2. To rock; swing to and fro; shake; quiver.

> As bornyst syluer the lef onslydez
> That thike con *trylle* on vcha tynde [branch],
> Quen glem of glodez agaynz hem glydez,
> Wyth schymerynge schene ful schrylle thay schynde.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 78.

3. To roll down, as water; trickle.

> With many a teare *trilling* [var. *triklyng*] on my cheke.
> *Chaucer,* Summoner's Tale, l. 156.

> From these hie hilles as when a spring doth fall,
> It *trilleth* downe with still and suttle course.
> *Wyatt,* Comparison of Love to a Stream.

> A cold sweat *trills* down o'er all my limbs.
> *Dryden,* Tempest, ii. 4.

trill^2 (tril), *v.* [= D. *trillen* = MHG. *trillieren,* G. *trillern,* dial. *trillen* = Dan. *trille,* < F. *triller* = It. *trillare* (ML. *trillare*) (cf. Sp. Pg. *trinar*), trill, quaver; prob. intended as imitative; cf. ML. *trillare,* explained in a German gloss as "*tryllsingen* als *triltril.*" Hence, by variation, *thrill^2.* Cf. *trill^1.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sound with tremulous vibrations.

> To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

> Thro' my very heart it thrilleth
> When from crimson-threaded lips
> Silver-treble laughter *trilleth.*
> *Tennyson,* Lilian

2. To sing in a quavering manner; specifically, to execute a shake or trill.

> I do think she will come to sing pretty well, and to *trill* in time, which pleases me well. *Pepys,* Diary, III. 84.

> O Swallow, Swallow, if I could follow, and light
> Upon her lattice, I would pipe and *trill,*
> And cheep and twitter twenty million loves.
> *Tennyson,* Princess, iv. (song).

II. *trans.* **1.** To sing in a quavering or tremulous manner; pipe.

> While in our shades,
> Through the soft silence of the listening night,
> The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay.
> *Thomson,* Summer, l. 745.

> And the night-sparrow *trills* her song
> All night with none to hear.
> *Bryant,* Hunter's Serenade.

2. To pronounce with a quick vibration of the tongue; roll, as the sound of *r.*

trill^2 (tril), *n.* [= F. *trille* = It. *trillo;* from the verb.] **1.** A quavering, tremulous sound; a rapid, trembling series or succession of tones; a warbling.

> Within my limits lone and still
> The blackbird pipes in artless *trill.*
> *T. Warton,* Inscription in a Hermitage.

2. In *music,* same as *shake,* 5; also, formerly, the effect now called the *vibrato.*

> I have often pitied, in a winter night, a vocal musician, and have attributed many of his *trills* and quavers to the coldness of the weather. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 222.

> In arioso *trills* and graces
> Ye never stray,
> But gravissimo, solemn basses
> Ye hum away. *Burns,* To J. Smith.

3. A consonant pronounced with a trilling sound, as *r.*—**Passing trill,** in *music,* a melodic embellishment consisting of a rapid alternation of a principal tone with the next tone above.—**Prepared trill.** See *prepare.*

trillabub† (tril'a-bub), *n.* See *trillibub.*

trillando (tril-län'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *trillare,* trill: see *trill^2.*] In *music,* trilling.

trillibub (tril'i-bub), *n.* [Also *trillabub;* early mod. E. *trullibubbe, trullybub;* also in dial. *trollibags, trollybags* (appar. simulating *bag*); origin obscure. For the form, cf. *sillibub, syllabub.*] Tripe; figuratively, anything trifling or worthless. [Prov. Eng.]

> There cannot be an ancient tripe or *trillibub* in the town but thou art straight nosing it.
> *B. Jonson,* Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

> I forgive thee, and forget thy tricks
> And *trillabubs,* and will swear to love thee heartily.
> *Shirley,* Hyde Park, iii. 2.

trillichan (tril'i-ċhan), *n.* [< Gael. *trilleachan,* the pied oyster-catcher.] Same as *tirma.*

trillil†, *v. t.* [Appar. an imitative extension of *trill^2.*] To drink with a gurgling sound. [Rare.]

> In nothing but golden cups he would drinke or quaffe it; whereas in wodden mazers and Agathocles' earthen stuffe they *trillild* it off before.
> *Nashe,* Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166). (*Davies.*)

trilling (tril'ing), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *-ling^1,* after *twilling* (< *two, twi-*).] **1.** One of three children born at the same birth.—**2.** A twin crystal composed of three individuals. Also *threeling.*

trillion (tril'yon), *n.* [= F. *trillion* = Sp. *trillon* = Pg. *trillião,* < It. *trillione,* < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three. Cf. *million.*] In the original and most systematic sense, sometimes called English numeration, though of Italian origin, the third power of a million—a million of millions of millions; in the French numeration, usual in the United States, a thousand billions, or a million millions. In Italian arithmetics from the last quarter of the fifteenth century the words *bilione* or *duilione, trilione, quadrilione* or *quattrilione, quintilione, cinquilione,* or *quinquilione, sexlione* or *sestilione, settilione, ottilione, novilione,* and *decilione* occur as common abbreviations of *due volte millioni, tre volte millioni,* etc. In other countries these words came into use much later, although one French writer, Nicolas Chuquet, mentions them as early as 1484, in a book not printed until 1881. The Italians had, besides, another system of numeration, proceeding by powers of a thousand. The French, who, like other northern peoples, took most if not all their knowledge of modern or Arabic arithmetic from the Italians, early confounded the two systems of Italian numeration, counting in powers of a thousand, but adopting the names which properly belong to powers of a million. The result has been that the names *billion, trillion,* etc., have, owing to their ambiguity, been almost discarded. A *triliar,* or a thousand millions, is called a *milliard* by bankers, and when a name for a thousand milliards comes to be wanted it is probable that some other augmentative form will be borrowed from the Italian or Spanish. Compare *billion.*

trillionth (tril'yonth), *a.* and *n.* [< *trillion* + *-th^2.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being last in order of a series of a trillion.—**2.** Being one of a trillion parts.

II. *n.* One of a trillion parts; the quotient of unity divided by a trillion.

Trillium (tril'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called with ref. to the numerical symmetry in threes; < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three: see *three.*] **1.** A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Medeoleæ.* It is characterized by a solitary flower, usually with the three outer segments green and herbaceous, and the three inner segments larger, colored, and withering-persistent. There are about 15 species, 14 of which are natives of North America; 2 occur in Asia from the Himalayas to Japan. They are singular and attractive plants with a short, thick, fleshy rootstock (see cut under *rhizome*) producing a low unbranched erect stem terminated by a whorl of three broad deep-green leaves, each with three to five nerves, and also finely netted-veined. From their center rises the sessile or pedicelled flower, either reddish, purple, white, or greenish, with a large three-celled and three- to six-angled ovary bearing three slender spreading stigmas, and becoming in fruit an ovoid reddish berry. The contrast presented by the colored petals and prominent green sepals is an unusual one in the order, but it disappears in *T. Govanianum* and in *T. viridescens* (now esteemed a variety of *T. sessile*), in which the perianth-segments are all colored alike. They are known by the generic name, and as *three-leafed nightshade,* the white species also as *wake-robin, white bath, birthroot,* and in the West as *wood-lily. T. erectum,* the purple trillium, a strong-scented species, is also known locally as *Indian balm, Indian shamrock,* and *nose-bleed.* Of the 7 species in the northeastern United States, 3 produce white and 3 dull-purple flowers; in one, *T. erythrocarpum,* the painted trillium, the white petals are beautifully marked with deep-red lines. Two species of North Carolina, *T. pusillum* and *T. stylosum,* bear respectively flesh-colored and rose-colored flowers. The large handsome white petals turn rose-color in *T. grandiflorum* of the Eastern and Central States, and in its Californian representative, *T. ovatum;* in other species they commonly turn greenish. *T. sessile,* the only species extending across the continent, is remarkable for its closely sessile flower; *T. cernuum,* for its nodding peduncle; and *T. petiolatum,* of Oregon, for its extremely short stem. See cuts under *rhizome* and *wake-robin.*

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the above genus.

> A very pretty flower which we began to meet well up on the mountain-side was the painted *trillium,* the petals white, veined with pink.
> *J. Burroughs,* The Century, XXXVI. 618.

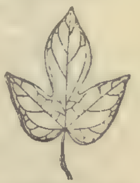
Trillium family, a group of liliaceous plants including *Trillium,* formerly classed as an order *Trilliaceæ,* now as a tribe *Medeoleæ.*

trillo (tril'ō), *n.* [< It. *trillo,* trill: see *trill^2, n.*] Same as *trill^2.* *Blount,* Glossographia (1656).

> Myself humming to myself . . . the *trillo,* and found by use that it do come upon me. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 198.

> Charming sweet at night to dream
> On mossy pillows by the *trilloes*
> Of a gently purling stream.
> *Addison,* The Guardian, No. 134.

trilobate (trī-lō'bāt or trī'lọ-bāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *lobatus,* lobed: see *lobate.*] Three-lobed; having three lobes or foils: noting a part divided from the apex to the middle into three sections which recede somewhat from each other.



Trilobate Leaf of *Ipomæa Learii.*

trilobated (trī-lō'bā-ted), *a.* [< *trilobate* + *-ed^2.*] Same as *trilobate.*

> Pointed windows . . . *trilobated* or with elaborate tracery.
> *Amer. Jour. Archæol.,* VI. 594.

trilobed (trī'lōbd), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *lobe* + *-ed^2.*] Same as *trilobate.*

Trilobita (trī-lọ-bī'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *trilobite.*] An ordinal group of articulated animals which existed in the Paleozoic period, and have been extinct since the close of the Carboniferous; the trilobites. See *trilobite.* The name is fixed, but the taxonomic value of the group has been discussed, and its systematic position much disputed. It has usually been considered crustacean, sometimes arachnidan, and again intermediate between these classes. The *Trilobita* are obviously related to the *Eurypterida* (see cut there), and it is conceded by all that their nearest living representatives are the horseshoe-crabs (*Limulidæ*). Their relationship with isopods has been specially noted by various naturalists, and they have even been included in *Isopoda,* or located between that order and *Phyllopoda,* and in other ways referred to the entomostracous or edriophthalmous (tetradecapod) crustaceans. Of late a subclass of crustaceans, named *Gigantostraca* and *Palæocarida,* has been characterized to include the *Trilobita* with the eurypterids and limulids. (See also *Merostomata* (*c*).) The known forms of *Trilobita* are very numerous. Also, rarely and more correctly, *Trilobitæ.*

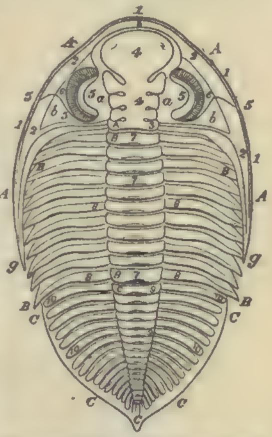


Diagram of *Dalmanites,* showing structure of *Trilobita.*

A, head, or cephalic shield; *B,* thorax or carapace; *C,* abdomen or pygidium; 1, marginal band or border of the cephalic limb; 2, marginal groove, internal to 1; 3, occipital segment; 4, glabellum; 5, great or genal suture; 6, eye; 7, axis or tergum; 8, pleuron; 9, tergal part of pygidium; 10, pleural part of pygidium; *a,* fixed gena; *b,* movable gena; *g,* genal angle.

trilobite (trī'lọ-bīt), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + λοβός, a lobe, + *-ite^2.*] Any member of the *Trilobita:* so called from the three lobes or main divisions of the body—cephalic, thoracic, and abdominal. See *Trilobita.* Trilobites are of much popular as well as scientific interest; some of them occur in profusion in Paleozoic formations, and trilobites as a group are among the longest and most widely known of fossils, not yet entirely divested of a problematical character. In the Linnean system all of the few forms then known were considered one species, named *Entomolithus paradoxus,* and a sort of likeness to chitons caused Latreille to range these organisms near those mollusks. Trilobites are the most characteristic fossils of their class throughout the Paleozoic rocks. More than 500 species have been described, and upward of 70 genera have been named and referred to several higher groups. Upward of 300 species, of about 50 genera, mostly of the Cambrian and Silurian, are described as British; 350 species, of 42 genera, are recorded from the lower Paleozoic rocks of Bohemia; the Devonian forms are comparatively few; and the series closes with some small Carboniferous species, mostly of two genera. The oldest genus is named *Agnostus.* Some of the trilobites are of comparatively gigantic size, as species of *Paradoxides,* 2 feet long. An ordinary trilobite, a species of *Dalmanites,* is figured above. The body of a trilobite is generally of a flattened oval figure, whose upper side presents, besides the obvious transverse division into three parts, a median longitudinal elevation from one end to the other. The head, composed of several coalesced segments, and presenting certain sutures, constitutes a cephalic shield rounded in front, with an axial raised section, the glabellum, on each side of which are large compound eyes (not unlike those of the horseshoe-crab), and whose lateral limbs or borders are prolonged backward to a varying distance on each side of the thorax (in some cases produced beyond all the rest of the body). The second division of the body consists of a varying number (up to twenty-six) of separate thoracic segments, which were more or less freely movable upon one another, so that some trilobites could roll themselves up in a ball, like a sowbug (isopod) of the present day. The raised axis of the thoracic division is the tergum, and parts on each side of it are the pleura. The third division of the body is the abdomen or pygidium, of a variable number (up to twenty-eight) of segments, in general resembling the thoracic segments, and with an axial raised portion, but united together. Of the under surface of a trilobite almost nothing was known until recently, and much still remains to be accurately determined. A well-developed lip-plate or hypostome had been recognized, but nothing further was known until 1870, when the under side of a species of *Asaphus*, showing indistinct appendages, was described by Billings. Other investigators have pursued this subject, by means of sections of fossils, with the result of showing the presence of articulated appendages, or legs, and of other organs regarded as gills. The embryology of trilobites, so far as known, agrees most nearly with what has been accurately determined in the case of the horseshoe-crab. What may be inferred of the mode of life of trilobites is that probably their habits were like those of these crabs.—**Dudley trilobite**, a common name of the trilobite *Calymene blumenbachi:* so called from its abundance in the vicinity of Dudley, England.

trilobitic (trī-lọ̄-bit'ik), *a.* [< *trilobite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to trilobites; having the character of trilobites or affinity with them; containing trilobites, as geological strata.

trilocular (trī-lok'ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *loculus*, cell, + *-ar*^{3}.] Having three cells or compartments. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having three cells or loculi: noting a pericarp. (*b*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having three loculi, compartments, or chamberlets: as, the *trilocular* heart of a reptile. Also *triloculate.*

triloculate (trī-lok'ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *loculus*, cell, + *-ate*^{1}.] Same as *trilocular.*

trilogy (tril'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *trilogie*, < Gr. *τριλογία*, a series of three tragedies, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *λόγος*, a tale, story, narrative, speech, < *λέγειν*, say, tell: see *logos*, and cf. *-ology.*] Originally, in the Greek drama, a series of three tragedies, each forming a complete part or stage in a historical or poetical narrative; hence, any literary, dramatic, or operatic work consisting of a sequence of three parts, each complete and independent save in its relation to the general theme. Thus, the name *trilogy* is given to Shakspere's "Henry VI.," and to Schiller's "Wallenstein."

Trilophodon (trī-lof'ọ̄-don), *n.* [NL. (Falconer), < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *λόφος*, ridge, crest, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of mastodons whose molar teeth have crests in three rows. See *Mastodontinæ.*

trilophodont (trī-lof'ọ̄-dont), *a.* [< NL. *Trilophodon*(*t-*).] Having three crests, as the teeth of certain mastodons; belonging or related to the genus *Trilophodon.*

trilost (trī'lost), *n.* [Corn. *trilost*, < *tri* (= W. *tri*), three, + *lost* (= W. *llost*), tail.] A term occurring only in the name *cardinal trilost*, used locally in Cornwall for a sting-ray (*Trygon pastinaca*) having two spines on the tail.

triluminar† (trī-lū'mi-när), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lumen* (*-in-*), light, + *-ar*^{3}. Cf. ML. *triluminare*, a candlestick with three branches.] Having three lights. *Bailey*, 1727.

triluminous† (trī-lū'mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lumen* (*-in-*), light, + *-ous.*] Same as *triluminar.* *Bailey*, 1727.

trim (trim), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *trimme*, *trym*, *trymme;* an altered form, after the verb, of **trum*, < ME. *trum* (only in comp. *mistrum*, *untrum*), < AS. *trum*, firm, strong, = OLG. *trim*, in the deriv. *betrimmed*, *betrimmd*, decked, trimmed, adorned, *trimmke*, an affected, overdressed person; root unknown.] 1†. Firm; strong.

It taketh no rote in a briery place, ne in marice, nether in the sande that fleeteth awaye, but it requireth a pure, a *trymme*, and a substaunciall grounde.
J. Udall, On Jas. i.

2. In good order or condition; properly disposed, equipped, or qualified; good; excellent; fine: often used ironically.

Thirteene *trim* barkes throughlie furnished and appointed with good mariners and men of warre.
Holinshed, Chron., Edw. III., an. 1372.

I, be Gis, twold be *trim* wether,
And if it were not for this mist.
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome. (*Nares*, under *gis.*)

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprise,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your derision! *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 157.

The Dr. gave us a sermon this morning, in an elegant and *trim* discourse on the 39th Psalm.
Evelyn, To Dr. Bentley.

3. Neat; spruce; smart.

I will make thee *trim*
With flowers and garlands that were meant for him.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

He put his hand around her waste
Soe small, so tight, and *trim.*
Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 335).

But there were *trim*, cheerful villages, too, with a neat or handsome parsonage and gray church set in the midst.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

trim (trim), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *trimme;* < *trim*, *a.*] In a trim manner; trimly.

Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so *trim*
When King Cophetua loved the beggar-maid!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 1. 13.

trim (trim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trimmed*, ppr. *trimming.* [Early mod. E. also *trimme*, *trymme;* < ME. *trimen*, *trymen*, *trumen*, < AS. *trymian*, *trymman*, make firm, strengthen, also set in order, array, prepare, < *trum*, firm, strong: see *trim*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set in order; put in order; adjust; regulate; dispose.

Beyng ryght wery of that Jorney, ffor the bestys that we rode vpon [were] ryght weke and ryght simple, and evyll *trymed* to Jorney with.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 55.

Andrea Bragadino . . . had charge on that part of the castle, . . . *trimming* and digging out new flanckers for the better defence of the Arsenall.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. i. 122.

Back to my lonely home retire,
And light my lamp, and *trim* my fire.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

You don't care to be better than a bird *trimming* its feathers, and pecking about after what pleases it.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, x.

2. *Naut.*, to adjust or balance, as a ship or boat, by distributing the weight of the lading so equally that it shall sit well on the water. A vessel is said to be *trimmed* by the head or by the stern respectively when the weight is so disposed as to make it draw more water toward the head than toward the stern, or the reverse.

With all hands she did lighten her sterne, and *trimme* her head. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 448.

My old friend . . . seated himself, and *trimmed* the boat with his coachman, who, being a very sober man, always serves for ballast on these occasions.
Addison, Spectator, No. 383.

Trim the Boat and sit quiet, stern Charon reply'd.
Prior, Bibo and Charon.

3. To fit out; equip; furnish, especially with clothes; hence, to dress; deck: sometimes with *up* or *forth.*

The Harte, vice admiralle, with the Paunce and Sir Andrewe Dudley, being but single manned, had a greate conflicte with three Scottishe shippes, beeyng double manned and *trimmed* with ordinaunce. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1546.

Trimm'd like a younker prancing to his love.
Shak., 3 Hen VI., ii. 1. 24.

See, the jolly clerk
Appears, *trimm'd* like a ruffian.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

4. Specifically, to embellish with ornaments; decorate, as with ribbons, fringe, etc.

Who reades Plutarchs eyther historie or philosophy, shall finde hee *trymmeth* both theyr garments with gards of Poesie. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 59.

The Lady Mayoress was dressed in green velvet, lined with white satin, *trimmed* with gold fringe and a border of Brussels lace. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 69.

5. To reduce to a neat or orderly state, as by clipping, paring, pruning, lopping, or otherwise removing superfluous or disfiguring parts.

I *trymme*, as a man dothe his heare or his busshe. . . . *Trymme* my busshe, barber, for I intende to go amongest ladyes to day. *Palsgrave*, p. 762.

Before I went to bed, the barber come to *trim* me and wash me, and so to bed, in order to my being clean to-morrow. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 187.

She inquired when the gardener was to come and *trim* the borders. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

6. To cut off in the process of bookbinding: said of the ragged edges of paper or the bolts of book-sections.—7. To remove by clipping, pruning, or paring; lop or cut: with *off* or *away:* as, to *trim off* shoots from a hedge.—8. In *carp.*, to dress, as timber; make smooth; fit.—9. To rebuke; reprove sharply; also, to beat; thrash: sometimes indelicately applied to a woman. Compare *untrimmed*, 2. [Colloq.]

An she would be cool'd, sir, let the soldiers *trim* her.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 3.

Soh! Sir Anthony *trims* my master: he is afraid to reply to his father—then vents his spleen on poor Fag.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

10. To spend or waste in trimming: with *away.* See II.

He who would hear what ev'ry fool cou'd say,
Would never fix his thought, but *trim* his time *away.*
Dryden.

Rough-trimmed, having only the protruding parts of leaves cut off, but not cut smooth: said of the edges of books.—**To trim the shore**, to follow the shore closely: said of a school of fish.—**To trim the yards** or **sails**, to brace the yards so that the wind will strike the sails at the suitable angle.—**To trim up**, to put in order; arrange; garnish, as a costume or any part of it.—**Trimmed edges**, the edges of books whose leaves are cut off smoothly. =**Syn.** 1. To arrange.—3 and 4. To adorn, garnish, array, trick out.

II. *intrans.* To keep an even balance; hold a middle course or position, especially in a contest between parties, so as to seem to incline to neither, or to both alike: from the nautical meaning. See I., 2.

He commends Atticus for his *Trimming*, and Tully for his Cowardise, and speaks meanly of the Bravery of Cato.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 195.

He *trimmed*, as he said, as the temperate zone *trims* between intolerable heat and intolerable cold—as a good government *trims* between despotism and anarchy—as a pure church *trims* between the errors of the Papists and those of the Anabaptists. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

To trim sharp (*naut.*), to haul up to the wind, and brace the yards sharp.

The next Morning we again *trimm'd sharp*, and made the best of our way to the Lobos de la Mar.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 145.

trim (trim), *n.* [< *trim*, *v.*] 1. Adjustment; order; condition; arrangement.

And tooke them in the *trim*
Of an encounter. *Chapman*, Iliad, v. 565.

Ere dusk fires were lit up stairs and below, the kitchen was in perfect *trim;* Hannah and I were dressed, and all was in readiness. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

2. *Naut.*, the state of a ship, or of her cargo, ballast, spars, etc., with reference to her fitness for sailing.

A nobler ship did never swim,
And you shall see her in full *trim:*
I'll set, my friends, to do you honor,
Set every inch of sail upon her.
Wordsworth, The Wagoner, ii.

We . . . prepared to get everything in *trim* for a long stay. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 301.

When they had trimmed, but not yet with the capstan, Arents called to the captain, who returned an answer implying that the ship had come up again, and that the *trim* as it was would serve. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxiii.

3. Mode of appearance or equipment; guise; garb; especially, the becoming or prescribed mode of dress, ornament, etc.; the fashion; full dress; of a ship, full sail.

I'd court Bellona in her horrid *trim*,
As if she were a mistress.
Massinger, Bondman, i. 1.

Uncomb'd his locks, and squalid his attire,
Unlike the *trim* of love and gay desire.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 540.

"First we must put you in *trim.*" "In *trim!*" said Morton, "what do you mean?" "Why, we must put on these rough bracelets [handcuffs]." *Scott*, Old Mortality, xii.

4†. Dress; trapping; ornament.

Death himself in all his horrid *trims.*
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

Virtue, though in rags, may challenge more
Than vice set off with all the *trim* of greatness.
Massinger, Bondman, v. 3.

5. Nature; character; sort; stamp.

And they
Did all that men of their own *trim*
Are wont to do to please their whim.
Shelley, Peter Bell the Third, iv.

"Why, kings are kittle cattle to shoe behind, as we say in the north," replied the Duke; "but his wife knows his *trim*, and I have not the least doubt that the matter is quite certain." *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

6. In *carp.*, the visible woodwork or finish of a house, as the base-boards, door- and window-casings, etc.

No wood having been used in construction except for floors, doors, and *trim.*
New York Evening Post, April 14, 1884.

Out of trim, not in good order; not evenly balanced: specifically said of a vessel with reference to uneven stowage of her cargo.—**Trim of the masts** (*naut.*), the position of the masts in regard to the ship and to one another, as near or distant, far forward or aft, upright or raking.

trimacular (trī-mak'ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *macula*, spot, + *-ar*^{3}.] Same as *trimaculated.* *Encyc. Dict.*

trimaculated (trī-mak'ụ̄-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *macula*, spot, + *-ate*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}. Cf. *trammel.*] Marked with three spots.

Trimaculated Wrasse; . . . On each side of the lower part of the back fin were two large spots, and between the fin and the tail another.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), III. 248.

trimastigate (trī-mas'ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), whip, scourge, + *-ate*^{1}.] Having three flagella, as an infusorian; triflagellate.

trimembral (trī-mem'bral), *a.* [< LL. *trimembris* (> Sp. It. *trimembre*), having three sets of limbs, triple-membered, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *membrum*, member: see *member.*] Having or consisting of three members.

trimenstre†, *a.* [ME. *trymenstre* for **trimestre*, < L. *trimestris*, of three months: see *trimester.*] Trimestrial; specifically, ripening three months after sowing.

Trymenstre seede in erthe is nowe to strie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

trimensual (trī-men'sụ̄-al), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *mensis*, month: see *mensual.*] Happening every three months.

Trimera (trim'ẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **trimerus:* see *trimerous.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) A division of *Coleoptera*, including those beetles whose tarsi have normally three joints apiece. Also called *Pseudotrimera*. See cut under *ladybird*. Compare *Tetramera* and *Pentamera*, and see *tarsal system* (under *tarsal*). (*b*) A section of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, including the forms with three-jointed tarsi. They all belong to the subfamily *Trichogramminæ*. See cut under *Trichogramma*. *Förster*, 1856.

trimeran (trim'ẹ-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *trimer-ous* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, same as *trimerous*, 2.

II. *n.* A trimerous insect; any member of the *Trimera*, in either sense.

trimerite (trim'ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *τριμερής*, having three parts (see *trimerous*), + *-ite*².] A rare mineral consisting of the silicates of beryllium, manganese, and calcium. It occurs in prismatic crystals of hexagonal form, but shown optically to be twins of three triclinic individuals. It is intermediate in form between the manganese silicate (tephroite) and the beryllium silicate (phenacite), and is also related to the latter in form.

trimerous (trim'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. **trimerus*, < Gr. *τριμερής*, having three parts, tripartite, threefold, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *μέρος*, a part.] 1. In *bot.*, of three members; having the parts or members three in each cycle. Frequently written 3-*merous*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Divided into three joints; having three segments, as the tarsus of a beetle, thus: . (*b*) Having the tarsi normally three-jointed, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Trimera*. Also *trimeran*.—**Trimerous thorax**, a thorax distinctly divided into three rings, as in most *Neuroptera*. *Kirby.*

trimester (trī-mes'tėr), *n.* [= F. *trimestre* = Sp. It. *trimestre*, < L. *trimestris*, of three months, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *mensis*, month: see *month*. Cf. *semester*.] A term or period of three months. *Imp. Dict.*

trimestral (trī-mes'trạl), *a.* [< L. *trimestris* (see *trimester*) + *-al.*] Same as *trimestrial*.

Diurnal, hebdomadal, monthly or *trimestral*. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccx.

trimestrial (trī-mes'tri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *trimestris* (see *trimester*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a trimester; occurring every three months; quarterly. *Imp. Dict.*

trimetallic (trī-me-tal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *μέταλλον*, metal: see *metallic*.] Pertaining to or involving the use of three metals, as in currency. [Rare.]

The metal coinage system of the world is not therefore mono-metallic, nor bi-metallic, but *tri-metallic*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 812.

trimeter (trim'e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *trimètre* = It. *trimetro*, < L. *trimetrus*, < Gr. *τρίμετρος*, containing three measures, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *μέτρον*, measure.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of three measures, especially of three iambic measures.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of three measures. A trochaic, iambic, or anapestic trimeter consists of three dipodies (six feet); a trimeter of other rhythms is a hexapody, or period of six feet. The name is specifically given to the iambic trimeter,

⏓ – ⏑ – · ⏓ – ⏑ – | ⏓ – ⏑ ⏓,

regularly with penthemimeral or hephthemimeral cesura. This is the usual verse of the dialogue of the ancient Greek drama.

trimethylamine (trī-meth'il-am-in), *n.* [< *tri-* + *methyl* + *amine*.] A substituted ammonia in which the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by methyl, $N(CH_3)_3$. It is prepared from herring-brine, or more commonly from a waste product of the beet-sugar manufacture, and is a volatile liquid soluble in water, and having a penetrating fish-like odor. It has been used in medicine for the treatment of rheumatism.

trimetric (trī-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίμετρος*, containing three measures (see *trimeter*), + *-ic.*] 1. Same as *trimeter*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 224.—2. In *crystal.*, same as *orthorhombic*, 2.

trimetrical (trī-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *trimetric* + *-al.*] Same as *trimeter*. *Imp. Dict.*

trimly (trim'li), *adv.* [< *trim* + *-ly*².] In a trim manner; neatly; finely; well.

To ioyne learnyng with cumlie exercises, Conto Baldesœr Castiglione, in his booke, Cortegiane, doth *trimlie* teache. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 66.

This spruce young guest, so *trimly* drest. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 227.

trimmer (trim'ėr), *n.* [< *trim* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which trims, in any sense of the word. (*a*) One who arranges or disposes; one who puts or keeps in place: as, a grain-*trimmer*.

The coal handling plant . . . may be resolved into three parts: The elevators, which discharge the boats, emptying them of their cargo; the *trimmers*, which take the coal from the elevators and deposit it upon the heaps; and finally the reloaders. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 360.

(*b*) One who adjusts as to poise or balance.

Who knows but what I might have yielded to the law of nature, that thorough *trimmer* of balances? *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, l.

(*c*) One who finishes with trimming; one who decorates or embellishes: as, a coat-*trimmer*; a bonnet-*trimmer*. (*d*) One who cuts, clips, prunes, or pares; specifically, in old use, a barber.

At the going out of the halls which belong to the ladies' lodgings were the perfumers and *trimmers*, through whose hands the gallants past when they were to visit the ladies. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 55.

(*e*) A tool used for clipping, pruning, or paring: as, a nail-*trimmer*; a wick-*trimmer*; specifically, a knife or cutting-tool of various forms for trimming the edges of photographs previous to mounting them on cardboard; also, a form of paper-cutter used in bookbinding for trimming the edges of books.

Wheel print *trimmers*, which cut clean edges much better than do knives. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 298.

2. One who does not openly incline to either side in a contest between parties; hence, one who tries to curry favor with both or with all parties; a time-server. The name was originally given, in English politics, to a party which followed the Marquis of Halifax, during the period from about 1680 to 1690, in trimming between the Whigs and the Tories.

The innocent word *trimmer* signifies no more than this: That if men are together in a boat, and one part of the company should weigh it down on one side, another would make it lean down as much to the contrary; it happens there is a third opinion, of those who conceive it would do as well if the boat went even without endangering the passengers. *Marquis of Halifax*, Character of a *Trimmer*, Pref.

He who perseveres in error without flinching gets the credit of boldness and consistency, while he who wavers in seeking to do what is right gets stigmatized as a *trimmer*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 270.

3. In *arch.*, a piece of timber inserted in a roof, floor, wooden partition, or the like to support the ends of any of the joists, rafters, etc. See cut under *joist*.—4. One who chastises or reprimands; a sharp, severe person; a strict disciplinarian; also, that by which a reprimand or chastisement is administered; hence, in general, something decisive; a settler. [Colloq.]

I will show you his last epistle, and the scroll of my answer—egad, it is a *trimmer*! *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

You've been spelling some time for the rod,
And your jacket shall know I'm a *Trimmer*.
Hood, *Trimmer's* Exercise.

Bent trimmer, tailors' shears bent at the handle to facilitate the work of cutting cloth on a table.

trimming (trim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trim*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who trims, in any sense.

Sudden death . . . hath in it great inconveniences accidentally to men's estates, to the settlement of families, to the culture and *trimming* of souls. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 5.

All the *trimming* he has used towards the court and Nobles has availed him nothing. *Jefferson*, To John Jay (Jefferson's Correspondence, II. 487).

2. Specifically, a dressing; a sharp scolding; a drubbing or thrashing. [Colloq.]

Young Braughton . . . was again himself, rude and familiar; while his mouth was wide distended into a broad grin at hearing his aunt give the beau such a *trimming*. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xlvii.

3. Anything used for decoration or finish; an ornamental fitting of any sort: usually in the plural: as, the *trimmings* of a harness or of a hat.

His sheepskin gown had a broad border of otter fur, and on his head was a blue cloth cap with sable *trimmings*. *The Century*, XLI. 602.

4. Hence, any accessory or accompaniment: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]

Whenever I ask a couple of dukes and a marquis or so to dine with me, I set them down to a piece of beef, or a leg of mutton and *trimmings*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xx.

Champion, by acclamation of the College heavy-weights, broad-shouldered, bull-necked, square-jawed, six feet and *trimmings*. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, iii.

trimming-board (trim'ing-bōrd), *n.* A flat surface of hard wood on which paper is laid to be trimmed by the bookbinders' knife.

trimming-joist (trim'ing-joist), *n.* In *carp.*, one of two joists into which the ends of a timber trimmer are framed. See cut under *joist*.

trimmingly (trim'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a trimmer; with or by trimming.

trimming-machine (trim'ing-mạ-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a lathe for forming and finishing the edges of sheet-metal pans and other hollow ware.—2. In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for ornamenting and finishing the edges of upper-leathers. *E. H. Knight.*

trimming-shear (trim'ing-shēr), *n.* A machine for cutting the edges of mats of coir and other heavy material. *E. H. Knight.*

trimness (trim'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being trim; compactness; neatness; snugness.

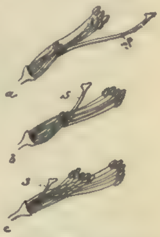
trimorphic (trī-môr'fik), *a.* [< *trimorph-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *trimorphous*. *Darwin.*

trimorphism (trī-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *trimorph-ous* + *-ism.*] 1. In *crystal.*, the property of crystallizing in three fundamentally different forms. Titanium dioxid, TiO_2, is an example of trimorphism. In one form it is the mineral octahedrite or anatase; in another, rutile; in a third, brookite.

2. In *biol.*, existence under three distinct forms. It is not rare among insects.

There are, also, cases of dimorphism and *trimorphism*, both with animals and plants. Thus, Mr. Wallace . . . has shown that the females of certain species of butterflies, in the Malayan archipelago, regularly appear under two or even three conspicuously distinct forms, not connected by intermediate varieties. *Darwin.*

3. In *bot.*, the occurrence of three distinct forms of flowers or other parts upon the same plant, or upon plants of the same species. In trimorphous flowers there are three sets of stamens and pistils, which may be called respectively long-, middle-, and short-length, and in which the pollen from the long stamens is capable of fertilizing only the long-styled forms, the mid-length stamens the mid-styled, etc. Compare *dimorphism*, and see *heterogonous trimorphism*, under *heterogonous*.



Trimorphism in Flowers of *Lythrum Salicaria*.

a, the long-styled form; *b*, the intermediate form; *c*, the short-styled form; *s*, style. The calyx and corolla have been removed.

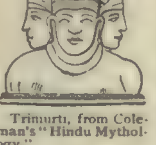
trimorphous (trī-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίμορφος*, having three forms, < *τρεῖς*, *τρία* (see *tri-*), three, + *μορφή*, form.] Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, trimorphism; having three distinct forms.

Some substances are stated to be even *trimorphous*, that is, they crystallize in three different systems. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. 4.

trimtram† (trim'tram), *n.* [A varied reduplication of insignificant syllables; cf. *flimflam*, *whimwham*.] A trifle; an absurdity; a piece of folly or nonsense. *Smollett*, Sir Lancelot Greaves, xiii.

Our consciences, now quite unclogged from the fear of his [the Pope's] vain terriculaments and rattle-bladders, and from the fondness of his *trimtrams* and gugaws. *Patton* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 70).

Trimurti (tri-mör'ti), *n.* [Skt. *trimūrti*, < *tri*, three, + *mūrti*, shape.] The name of the later Hindu triad or trinity, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, viewed as an inseparable unity. The sectaries of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva respectively make their god the original and supreme deity; but considered in their connection Brahma is the creating, Vishnu the preserving, and Siva the destroying principle of the deity, while Trimurti is the philosophical or theological unity which combines the three separate forms in one self-existent being. The Trimurti is represented symbolically as one body with three heads, Vishnu at the right, Siva at the left, and Brahma in the middle.



Trimurti, from Coleman's "Hindu Mythology."

trimyarian (trim-i-ā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *μῦς*, a muscle, + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Having three muscular impressions or ciboria on the inner surface of the shell, as a bivalve mollusk: correlated with *monomyarian*, *dimyarian*, etc.

II. *n.* A trimyarian bivalve.

trinal (trī'nal), *a.* [< LL. *trinalis*, < L. *trini*, three each, threefold, triple: see *trine*.] Threefold; triple.

There is a *trinall* kinde
Of seeming good religion, yet I finde
But one to be embrac'd, which must be drawne
From Papist, Protestant, or Puritane.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at Heaven's high council-table
To sit the midst of *Trinal* Unity,
He laid aside.
Milton, Nativity, l. 11.

trinary (trī'nạ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **trinarius* (equiv. to L. *ternarius*: see *ternary*), < L. *trini*, three each, threefold: see *trine*.] Consisting of three parts, or proceeding by threes; ternary.—**Trinary proposition.** See *proposition*.

Trincomali-wood, *n.* See *halmalille*.

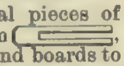
trindle (trin'dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trindel*; < ME. *trindel*; a var. of *trendle*, *trundle*.] 1. Something round or circular; a ball or hoop; a wheel (especially of a wheelbarrow), or the felly of a wheel. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Ae auld wheelbarrow, mair for token,
Ae leg an' baith the trams are broken;
I made a poker o' the spin'le,
An' my auld mither brunt the *trin'le*.
Burns, The Inventory.

2†. A taper made of a long string of wax rolled or wound into a coil.

Whether they have not removed all images, candlesticks, *trindels*, or rolls of wax.
Abp. Cranmer, Articles of Visitation.

These long strings of wax taper were not very thick, and instead of being cut into sizes short enough for use at the altar and about the church, were left in their one entire length, coiled up, however, into folds, so as to form what we are to understand by *trindles*, or rolls of wax.
Wilkins, Con., iv. 7, in Rock's Church of our Fathers, III. [i. 237, note.

3. In *bookbinding*, one of several pieces of wood or generally metal, of this form , which are put between the cords and boards to flatten the back and the fore edge of the book preparatory to cutting.

Before the face [of a book] is cut, it is necessary to have the back flattened by passing *trindles* through between the cords and the boards.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 43.

trindle (trin′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trindled*, ppr. *trindling*. [< ME. *trindlen*; a var. of *trendle*, *trundle*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To roll.

His hevid *trindeld* on the sand.
Iwain and Gawin, l. 3259 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

I *tryndell*, as a boule or a stone dothe. Je roulle.
Palsgrave, p. 762.

2. To move with an easy, rolling gait; bowl; trundle; trot.

Just like the Laird o' Kittlegab's French cook, wi' his turnspit doggie *trindling* ahint him.
Scott, Waverley, xlii.

II. *trans.* To trundle; roll; bowl. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

trindletail† (trin′dl-tāl), *n.* Same as *trundletail.*

Your Dogges are *trindle-tailes* and curs.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 99).

trine[1]†, *v.* [ME. *trinen* (pret. *tron*, *trone*), < Sw. *trīna* = Dan. *trine*, step, tread.] **I.** *intrans.* To step; go; proceed.

Then he bowez fro his bour in to the brode halle, . . .
Tron fro table to table & talkede ay myrthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 132.

The wenches hym wyth . . . by the way folȝed; . . .
Trynande ay a hyȝe trot that torne neuer dorsten.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 976.

II. *trans.* To follow; pursue, as a path or course.

To-warde the throne thay *trone* a tras.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1112.

trine[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *trinen* for *atrinen*, < AS. *æthrīnan*, touch upon, touch, < *æt*, at, on, + *hrīnan*, touch: see *rine*[2]. For the apheresis, cf. *twit*, *twite*, for *atwite*.] To touch; handle; feel of.

Alle hij were vnhardy that houede ther other stode,
To touche hym other to *tryne* hym other to take hym doun
and graue hym.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 87.

trine[3] (trīn), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also (in heraldry) *trian*, *trien*; < ME. *trine*, *tryne* = F. *trin*, *trine* = Sp. Pg. It. *trino*, < L. *trinus*, threefold, pl. *trini*, three by three, three each, < *tres* (*tri-*), three: see *three*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Threefold; triple: as, *trine* dimension (that is, length, breadth, and thickness).

The Eternal Love and Pees,
That of the *tryne* compas lord and gyde is.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 45.

That Power, Love, and Wisdom, one in essence, but *trine* in manifestation, to answer the needs of our triple nature, and satisfy the senses, the heart, and the mind.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 118.

2. In *astrol.*, pertaining to a trine; being in trine.

Why, I saw this, and could have told you, too,
That he beholds her with a *trine* aspéct
Here out of Sagittary.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

Trine immersion or **aspersion**, the immersion or sprinkling of a person in baptism thrice—once in the name of each person of the Trinity.

II. *n.* **1.** A set or group of three; a trio; a triad.

Appeare then, O thou treble *Trine*
Of number, with the Muses nine.
Heywood, Prologues and Epilogues (Works, ed. 1874, VI. [351).

A single *trine* of brazen tortoises. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. [*cap.*] Specifically, the Trinity.

If a good Disputant, then, in the stead
Of finding out the Truth, with Truth I wrangle;
Or, if into Arithmeticke incline,
In studying Number, I forget the *Trine*.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 489.

The mighty *Trine* the triple empire shared.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 33.

3. In *astrol.*, the aspect of two planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or the third part of the zodiac. The trine was supposed to be a benign aspect.

Fortunate aspects of *trine* and sextile,
Ready to pour propitious influences.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 3.

The Sun in *trine* to Mars "cooperates to increase probity, industry, honour, and all laudable qualities."
Zadkiel's Gram. of Astrol., p. 390.

4. In *her.*, a group of three, especially three animals, used as a bearing.

trine[3] (trīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trined*, ppr. *trining*. [< *trine*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put or join in the aspect of trine.

By fortune he was now to Venus *trined*,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd.
Dryden., Pal. and Arc., iii. 389.

II.† *intrans.* To hang: in allusion to the *triple tree*—that is, the gallows. [Old cant.]

There be of these Rogues Curtails, wearing short cloaks, that will change their apparel as occasion serveth, and their end is either hanging, which they call *Trining* in their language, or die miserably of the pox.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 31.

trinely (trīn′li), *adv.* In a threefold manner or measure.

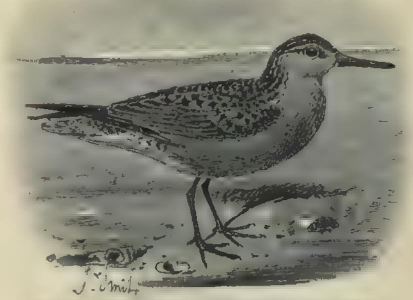
One God,
In Essence One, in Person *Trinely*-odde.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

trinervate (trī-nėr′vāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ate*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, three-nerved; having three nerves extending from the base to the apex: as, a *trinervate* leaf.—**2.** In *entom.*, having three nerves, nervures, or veins, as an insect's wing; trinerved.

trinerve (trī-nėrv′), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nervus*, nerve.] Same as *trinervate*.

trinerved (trī-nėrvd′), *a.* [< *trinerve* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.* and *entom.*, same as *trinervate*.

Tringa (tring′gä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), for **Tryngas*, < Gr. τρύγγας, a bird, the same as πύγαργος (see *pygargue*).] **1.** A genus of sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidæ*. It was formerly very comprehensive, embracing not only the sandpipers proper, but all the short-billed scolapacines, including most tattlers or *Totaninæ*. It is now restricted to such forms as the knot, *T. canutus*, and a few closely related sandpipers, often distributed in several sections, as *Arquatella*, *Ancylochilus*, *Pelidna*, *Actodromas*, etc. See *sandpiper* (with cut), also cuts under *dunlin* and *stint*. A few of the four-toed plovers, as the squatarole, used also to be placed in *Tringa*.


Knot or Canute (*Tringa canutus*), in full plumage.

2. [*l. c.*] A sandpiper, or some similar small wader.—**Coot-footed tringa**, a cootfoot. See cut under *phalarope*. *Edwards.*

Tringeæ (trin′jẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tringa* + *-eæ*.] The true sandpipers, as a section of the subfamily *Scolopacinæ*. See cuts under *dunlin*, *sanderling*, *sandpiper*, and *stint*. *Coues*, 1861.

Tringidæ† (trin′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tringa* + *-idæ*.] The sandpipers regarded as a family apart from *Scolopacidæ*.

Tringinæ (trin-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tringa* + *-inæ*.] The sandpipers as a subfamily of *Scolopacidæ*.

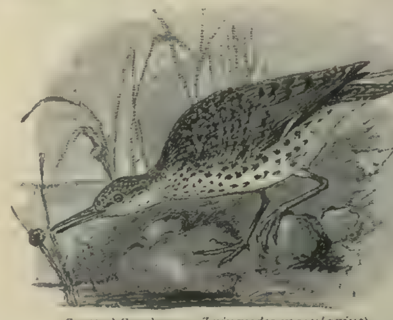
tringine (trin′jin), *a.* [< *Tringa* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a sandpiper; belonging to the *Tringinæ* or *Tringeæ*: distinguished from *scolopacine* and *totanine*.

tringle (tring′gl), *n.* [< F. *tringle* (Genevese *tringue*), a curtain-rod, a lintel, reglet, OF. also a rod used in joining stones, a flat piece of wood; cf. ML. *tarinca*, an iron pin; Gael. *tarung*, *tarunn*, a nail.] **1.** A rod upon which rings may run, as for a curtain; hence, by extension, as such rods were commonly used for supporting bed-curtains, the strip, bar, or the like which joins the heads of high bedposts, and serves to support the canopy.—**2.** In *gun.*, a ribbon or piece of wood nailed on the sides of a traversing-platform, to prevent the trucks from running off in the recoil.—**3.** In *arch.*, a little square molding or ornament, as a listel, reglet, or platband.

tringlette (tring′glet), *n.* [Dim. of *tringle*.] A pointed stick used for opening the cames of fretwork and diamond-paned windows. *E. H. Knight.*

tringoid (tring′goid), *a.* [< *Tringa* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Resembling the genus *Tringa*; like a sandpiper. The *Thinocoridæ* have been singularly called *tringoid grouse*.

Tringoides (tring-goi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1831), < *Tringa* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A genus of small tattlers; the spotted sandpipers. Also called *Actitis*. The common sandpiper of Europe, etc., is *T. hypoleucus*; the spotted sandpiper of America, *T. macularius*. The latter is 7 or 8 inches long; the upper parts are Quaker-color, finely marked with black; the under parts are white, crowded with round black spots; the bill is pale-yellow, tipped with black, and the feet are flesh-colored. This sandpiper abounds in suitable places throughout the United States, breeds at large in its North American range, and lays four eggs in a slight nest on the ground. It is familiarly known as the *sand-lark*, *peetweet* (from its cry), and *teetertail*, *tilt-up*, *tip-up*, from its habit of jetting the tail.


Spotted Sandpiper (*Tringoides macularius*).

Trinia (trin′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Hoffman, 1814), named after Karl von *Trinius* (d. 1844), a botanist of St. Petersburg, and a writer upon grasses.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Ammineæ* and subtribe *Euammineæ*. It is characterized by flowers with obsolete calyx-lobes, acute petals, and fruit with its ridges traversed by conspicuous oil-tubes. The 7 or 8 species are natives of the Mediterranean region and of temperate parts of Asia. They are smooth branching perennials with decompound leaves, and usually yellow diœcious flowers in compound umbels, with few rays, and few or no bracts and bractlets. For *T. vulgaris*, see *honewort*.

trinidado†, *n.* [So called from the island of *Trinidad*. See *tobacco*.] Trinidad tobacco.

And make the fantastic Englishmen, above the rest, more cunning in the distinction of thy roll *Trinidado*, leaf, and pudding than the whitest-toothed blackamoor in all Asia.
Dekker Gull's Hornbook, p. 31.

Body o' me! here's the remainder of seven pound since yesterday—was seven—night. 'Tis your right *Trinidado*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Trinitarian (trin-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trinity* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Trinity or to Trinitarianism; believing in the Trinity: distinguished from *Unitarian*.—**2.** Pertaining to the order of Trinitarians.

At the dissolution there were eleven *Trinitarian* houses in England, five in Scotland, and one . . . in Ireland.
Cath. Dict., p. 810.

II. *n.* **1.** One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity. See *Trinity*, 3.—**2.** A member of a monastic order founded at the close of the twelfth century for the purpose of redeeming Christian captives from Mohammedans by purchase. Also called *Mathurin* and *redemptionist*.

Trinitarianism (trin-i-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Trinitarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the Trinitarians. See *Trinity*, 3.

trinitrate (trī-nī′trāt), *n.* [< *tri-* + *nitrate*.] A nitrate containing three nitric-acid radicals.—**Trinitrate of glyceryl.** Same as *nitroglycerin*.

trinitrin (trī-nī′trin), *n.* [< *tri-* + *nitric* + *-in*[2].] Same as *nitroglycerin*.

trinitrobenzol (trī-nī-trọ̄-ben′zol), *n.* [< *tri-* + *nitric* + *benzol*.] A substance, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3$, prepared by the continued action of nitric acid on benzene, and convertible into picric acid by the action of a stronger oxidizing agent.

trinity (trin′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *trinitee*, *trynite*, < OF. *trinite*, F. *trinité* = Pr. *trinitat* = Sp. *trinidad* = Pg. *trindade* = It. *trinità* = G. *trinität* = W. *trindod* = Ir. *trionnoid* = Gael. *trionaid*, < LL. *trinita(t-)s*, the number three, a triad, in theol. the Trinity (the word in all senses being first found in Tertullian), < L. *trinus*, threefold, pl. *trini*, three by three: see *trine*[3].] **1.** The condition of being three; threeness.—**2.** A set or group of three; a triad; a trio; a trine.

The world's great *trinity*, Pleasure, Profit, and Honor.
Roger Williams.

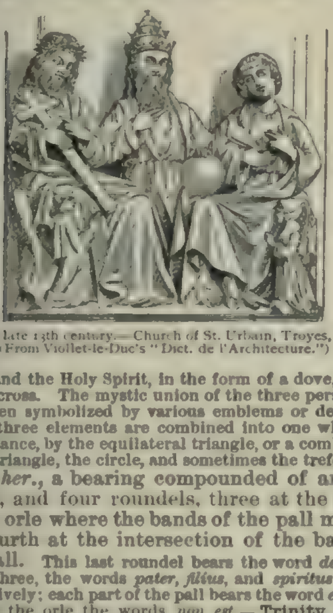
3. [*cap.*] The union of three persons—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—in one Godhead; the threefold personality of the one divine being. The statements of the doctrine of the Trinity in the creeds of Christendom are the result of attempts to reconcile the accepted teaching of Scripture (1), with reference to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, that each possesses the divine attributes, and is worthy to receive divine worship, and (2), as opposed to every form of polytheism, that there is but one God. To harmonize these two propositions has been one of the problems of theology; and the church doctrine of the Trinity has been the result. The most ancient symbol in which there occurs a distinct statement of this doctrine is the Athanasian, in which it is thus stated: "We worship one God in Trinity, and Trinity in unity; neither confounding the Persons, nor dividing the substance." The term *Trinity* is applied, however, in ecclesiastical literature to different philosophical explanations of the Biblical teaching. Some have held to a trinity of manifestation, one God revealing himself to mankind in three persons; some to a unity of will and a difference in other elements of being; others, again, to a subordination, though not an inferiority, of the Son to the Father, and of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son; others have attempted a mystical explanation of the Trinity, as, for example, the Swedenborgians, who hold that "the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three essentials of one God, which make one, just as the soul, body, and operation make one in man"; while still others have used language in explanation of the Trinity which makes it, as thus explained, approach tritheism—that is, the doctrine that there are three Gods. The received doctrine of the Christian church among Trinitarians may be fairly stated to be that we are taught by the Scriptures to believe that there is but one God, and yet three equal subjects in the one Godhead, who are described as persons, but that we are unable to determine in what sense these three are separate and in what sense they are united in one.

So at his Baptizynge was alle the hool *Trynytee*.
Manderille, Travels, p. 104.

Jhesu that syttyth yn *Trynyté*,
Blesse the fadur that gate the.
Octavian (ed. Halliwell), l. 958.

O holy, blessed, and glorious *Trinity*, three Persons and one God. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

4. A symbolical representation of the mystery of the Trinity, frequent in Christian art. One of the most general forms in which the Trinity has been symbolized consists of a figure of the Father seated on a throne, the head surrounded with a triangular nimbus, or surmounted with a triple crown, Christ with the cross in front, and the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove, resting on the cross. The mystic union of the three persons has also been symbolized by various emblems or devices in which three elements are combined into one whole, as, for instance, by the equilateral triangle, or a combination of the triangle, the circle, and sometimes the trefoil.


Trinity, late 13th century.—Church of St. Urbain, Troyes, France.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

5. In *her.*, a bearing compounded of an orle, a pall, and four roundels, three at the angles of the orle where the bands of the pall meet it, the fourth at the intersection of the bands of the pall. This last roundel bears the word *deus;* the other three, the words *pater, filius*, and *spiritus sanctus* respectively; each part of the pall bears the word *est;* each part of the orle the words *non est.*—**Trinity ring**, a finger-ring decorated with three very prominent and emphasized bosses or other ornaments. Such rings in bronze, of three types, have been found in Ireland, and are of very great antiquity. The name was given by ignorant finders, who assumed that they were made for Christian ecclesiastics.—**Trinity Sunday**, the Sunday next after Pentecost or Whitsunday, observed by the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. It falls upon the octave of Pentecost as the day kept in honor of the third person of the Trinity. The corresponding Sunday in the Greek Church is called *All Saints' Sunday.* The Anglican Church names the Sundays succeeding this day, until Advent, *first, second, third*, etc., *Sunday after Trinity*, while the Roman Catholic Church reckons these Sundays from Pentecost.—**Trinity term.** See *term.*

trinityhood (trin′i̤-ti-hůd), *n.* [< *trinity* + *-hood.*] The state or character of being in a trinity. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII. 200. [Rare.]

triniunity† (trin-i-ū′ni-ti), *n.* [< L. *trini*, three each, triple (see *trine*³), + *unita(t-)s*, unity: see *unity.*] Triunity; trinity. [Rare.]

As for terms of trinity, *triniunity*, . . . and the like, they reject them as scholastic notions not to be found in Scripture. *Milton.*

trink¹† (tringk), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *trick*¹, taken as the base of *trinkery, trinket*¹. Cf. E. dial. *trincums*, trinkets.] A trick or fancy. [Rare.]

His beard smugly shaven; and yet his shyrt after the nu *trink*, with ruffs fayr starched, sleeked, and glistering like a payr of nu shooz.
R. Laneham, Letter (1575), in J. Nichols's Progresses, [etc., of Queen Elizabeth, I. 460.

trink²† (tringk), *n.* [Origin obscure; Sp. *trinca*, a rope, cord, *trincas*, lashings, = It. *trinca*, a cable. Cf. *trinket*².] A kind of fishing-net. *Minsheu*, 1617.

ITEM it is ordained, That the standing of Nets and Engines called *Trinks*, and all other Nets, which be and were wont to be fastened and hanged continually Day and Night, by a certain Time in the Year, to great Posts, Boats, and Anchors, overthwart the River of Thames, and other Rivers of the Realm, . . . be wholly defended forever.
Stat. 2 Hen. VI., xv.

trinkery†, *a.* [< *trink*¹ + *-ery* (cf. *trumpery, a.*).] Ornamental.

Long for thee Princesse thee Moors gentilitye wayted,
As yet in her pincking not pranckt with *trinckerye* trinck-
ets. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv.

trinket¹ (tring′ket), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trinkette, trynket, trynkette, trenket;* < ME. *trynket, trenket, trenkett*, < OF. **trenquet*, also assibilated *trenchet, tranchet*, a shoemakers' knife (= Sp. *trinchete*, a shoemakers' paring-knife, *tranchete*, a shoemakers' heel-knife, a broad curved knife for pruning), < **trenquer, trencher*, F. *trancher*, cut: see *trench.* The order of development seems to have been 'knife,' 'ornamental knife,' 'any glittering ornament.' There may have been some confusion with the diff. word *trinket*². Cf. *trink*¹, *trinkery.*] 1†. A knife, especially a shoemakers' knife. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 392.

Trenket, sowtarys knyfe. *Prompt Parv.*, p. 502.

Trenket, an instrument for a cordwayner—batton a torner. *Palsgrave*, p. 282.

What husbandlie husbands, except they be fooles,
But handsom have storehouse for *trinkets* and tooles?
Tusser, Husbandry.

2. A trifling ornament; a jewel for personal wear, especially one of no great value; any small fancy article; a cherished thing of slight worth.

I have pullyd down the image of your lady at Caversham, with all *trynkettes* abowt the same, as schrowdes, candels, images of wexe, crowches, and brochys, and have thorowly defacyd that chapell.
Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries, 1538 [(Camden Soc.), cix.

Here are my *trinkets*, and this lusty marriage
I mean to visit; I have shifts of all sorts.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i.

The same teachers with Christes doctrine mingled Jewishnes and supersticious philosophie, . . . honouring the sunne, the moone, and starres, with such other small *trinkettes* of this world. *J. Udall*, Colossians, Argument.

I have sold all my trumpery; . . . not a ribbon, glass, pomander, brooch, table-book, ballad, knife, tape, glove, shoe-tie, bracelet, horn-ring, to keep my pack from fasting: they throng who should buy first, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed, and brought a benediction to the buyer. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 613.

She wears more "jewelry," as certain young ladies call their *trinkets*, than I care to see.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, i.

trinket¹ (tring′ket), *v. i.* [Formerly sometimes *trinquet;* < *trinket*¹, *n.*] To deal in a small, selfish way; hold secret communication; have private intercourse; intrigue; traffic.

Had the Popish Lords stood to the interest of the Crown, . . . and not *trinketed* with the enemies of that and themselves, it is probable they had kept their seats in the House of Lords for many years longer.
Roger North, Examen, p. 68. (*Davies.*)

Mysell am not clear to *trinket* and traffic wi' courts o' justice, as they are now constituted; I have a tenderness and scruple in my mind anent them.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

trinket²† (tring′ket), *n.* [Perhaps < W. *tranced*, a cup with a handle, appar. confused with *drink*, or with OF. *trinquer* = It. *trincare*, drink, quaff, carouse, < MHG. G. *trinken*, drink: see *drink.*] A vessel to drink or eat out of. See the quotations.

Trinket; a Porringer. *Ray*, Eng. Words (ed. 1691), p. 125.

Mrs. Bargrave asked her whether she would drink some tea. Says Mrs. Veal, I do not care if I do; but I'll warrant you, this mad fellow (meaning Mrs. Bargrave's husband) has broke all your *trinkets*. But, says Mrs. Bargrave, I'll get something to drink in for all that.
Defoe, True Relation of the Apparition of One Mrs. [Veal . . . to One Mrs. Bargrave.

trinket³† (tring′ket), *n.* [Also *trinquet, trinkette;* < OF. *trinquet*, the highest sail (Cotgrave), F. *trinquet*, foremast (in lateen-rigged vessels), *trinquette*, forestaysail, storm-jib, = Sp. *trinquete*, foremast, foresail, trinket, also tennis (*trinquetilla*, forestaysail) (Newman), = Pg. *trinquete*, trinket, = It. *trinchetto*, a topsail, etc.; perhaps orig. a 'three-cornered' sail, < L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered, triangular: see *triquetrous.* The nasalization may have been due to association with Sp. *trincar*, keep close to the wind (*trincar los cabos*, fasten the rope-ends), < *trinca*, a rope for lashing fast (see *trink*²).] A topsail; perhaps, originally, a lateen sail carried on the foremast.

The *trinket* and the mizen were rent asunder.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 411.

A small Sayle of a Shippe, called the *Trinkette*, or foresayle, which is most properly the toppe-sayle of all the Shippe. *Minsheu* (1617).

Sir W. C. writes from Brussels that the French . . . made account to have kept a brave Christmas here at London, and for that purpose had trussed up their *trinkets* half topmast high. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 208.

trinket⁴ (tring′ket), *n.* [Appar. for **trinklet*, < *trinkle*¹ + *-et;* a var. of *tricklet.*] A streamlet. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

Trinket . . . is used about Dublin, and also in the northern counties, with the sense of "a little stream or watercourse by the roadside." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 372.

trinketer (tring′ket-ėr), *n.* [< *trinket*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who trinkets, traffics, or intrigues, or carries on secret petty dealing.

I have possessed this honourable gentleman with the full injustice which he has done and shall do to his own soul, if he becomes thus a *trinketer* with Satan.
Scott, Kenilworth, ix.

trinketry (tring′ket-ri), *n.* [< *trinket*¹ + *-(e)ry.*] Trinkets collectively.

The Moor, who had a little taste for *trinketry*, made out to get into his heap the most of the pearls and precious stones, and other baubles. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 314.

trinkle¹ (tring′kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trinkled*, ppr. *trinkling.* [< late ME. *trinklen;* appar. a nasalized var. of *trickle*, prob. due to confusion with *trintle, trindle.*] 1. To trickle. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or dialectal.]

Ouer all his body furth ȝet the swete thik,
Lyke to the *trynkland* blak stremes of pik.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 307.

And ae he kiss'd her pale, pale lips,
And the tears cam *trinkling* doun.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, ii. 163).

2. To hang or trail down; flow. [Scotch.]

Her yellow hair, beyond compare,
Comes *trinkling* down her swan-white neck.
Burns, Oh Mally's Meek.

trinkle² (tring′kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trinkled*, ppr. *trinkling.* [A var. of *tinkle.*] 1. To tinkle. [Rare.]

Along the dark and silent night,
With my Lantern and my Light,
And the *trinkling* of my Bell,
Thus I walk, and this I tell. *Herrick.*

2. To tingle; throb; vibrate. [Scotch.]

The main chance is in the north, for which our hearts are *trinkling.* *Baillie's Letters*, I. 445. (*Jamieson.*)

trinkle³ (tring′kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trinkled*, ppr. *trinkling.* [Appar. a var. (if so, unusual) of *trinket*¹.] To treat underhand or secretly (with); tamper, as with the opinions of another. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Many discontented persons in England . . . were suspected to have *trinkled*, at least with Holland, about raising seditions, and perhaps insurrections in England.
Sir W. Temple, Works, II. 286.

trinoctial (trī-nok′shạl), *a.* [< L. *trinoctialis*, for three nights, < *trinoctium*, a space of three nights, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nox* (*noct-*), night: see *night.*] Comprising three nights.

trinoda† (trī-nō′dạ̈), *n.* [ML., fem. of **trinodus*, equiv. of L. *trinodis*, having three knots, hence threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nodus*, knot: see *node, knot*¹.] An old land-measure, equal to three perches.

trinodal (trī-nō′dạl), *a.* [< L. *trinodis*, having three knots, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nodus*, knot, node.] 1. In *bot., zoöl.*, and *anat.*, having three nodes or joints, as a stem or the fingers; triarticulate.—2. In *math.*, having three nodes.

trinoda necessitas. [ML., threefold obligation: ML. *trinoda*, fem. of **trinodus*, threefold; L. *necessitas*, necessity, obligation.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the three services due to the king in respect of tenure of lands in England; obligations of the military service incumbent on the fyrd, or body of freemen, and corresponding to the feudal services of tenants in later times.

The *trinoda necessitas*, to which all lands were subject. This consisted of the duty of rendering military service (expeditio), and of repairing bridges and fortresses (pontis arcisve constructio). These were duties imposed on all landowners, distinct from the feudal services of later times, thus tending more and more to become duties attaching to the possession of the land owed to and capable of being enforced by the king or the great man of the district. *K. E. Digby*, Hist. Law of Real Property, p. 13.

trinode (trī′nōd), *n.* [< L. *trinodis*, having three knots, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nodus*, knot: see *node.*] In *geom.*, a singularity of a plane curve formed by the union of three nodes.

trinomial (trī-nō′mi-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [After F. *trinôme*, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nomen*, name (term), + *-al*. Cf. *binomial*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) Consisting of three terms, as the technical name of a subspecies; trionymal: thus, the name *Certhia familiaris americana* is *trinomial*. See *binomial*, *polynomial*. (*b*) Using or admitting trinomial or trionymal names in certain cases: as, the *trinomial* system of nomenclature. Also *trinominal*.—**2.** In *alg.*, consisting of three terms connected by either of the signs + and —: thus, $a + b + c$, or $x^2 - 2xy + y^2$ is a *trinomial* quantity.

II. *n.* **1.** A technical name consisting of three words, of which the first is the name of the genus, the second that of the species, and the third that of a geographical race, subspecies, or variety; a trionym. The use of trinomials, formerly interdicted and supposed to be contrary to the canons of nomenclature, has of late become common, especially among American naturalists. (See *trinomialism*.) A name of three terms the second of which is a generic name in parenthesis (see *subgenus*) does not constitute a trinomial, and no proper trinomial admits any mark of punctuation, or any word or abbreviation, between its three terms. Thus: *Quercus coccinea* var. *tinctoria* is not a pure trinomial.

2. In *alg.*, a trinomial expression. See I., 2.

trinomialism (trī-nō′mi-al-izm), *n.* [< *trinomial* + *-ism*.] The practice of naming objects of natural history in three terms; the use of trinomials, or that system of nomenclature which admits them; trionymal nomenclature. Trinomialism is one of the two most distinctive features of what is called the American school in zoölogy, the beginning of the zoölogical system with 1758 (instead of 1766: see *synonym*, 2) being the other; and it has been advocated with special persistency by the ornithologists.

trinomialist (trī-nō′mi-al-ist), *n.* [< *trinomial* + *-ist*.] One who uses trinomials or favors the trinomial system of nomenclature.

trinomiality (trī-nō-mi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *trinomial* + *-ity*.] The character of being trinomial; the expression of a name in three words; trinomialism. See *trinomial*, *n.*, 1.

trinomially (trī-nō′mi-al-i), *adv.* According to the principles or by the method of trinomialism; by the use of trinomials: in any given case, as that cited in the quotation, implying the reduction of what had been before rated as a full species to the rank of a conspecies or subspecies.

> There has been quite a consensus of opinion among some of the German ornithologists that they [the yellow wagtails] ought to be treated *trinomially*. *Nature*, XXX. 257.

trinominal (trī-nom′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *trinominis*, having three names, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nomen*, name: see *nominal*. Cf. *trinomial*.] Same as *trinomial*, *a.*, 1. Also *trionymal*.

trinquet†. An obsolete spelling of *trinket*^{1}, *trinket*^{3}.

trintle (trint′l), *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *trindle*.

trinunion† (trin-ū′nyon), *n.* [< L. *trinus*; threefold, + *unio*(*n-*), union: see *trine*^{3} and *union*.] A trinity. [Rare.]

> But that same onely wise *Trin-vnion*
> Workes miracles, wherein all wonder lies.
> *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 79. (*Davies*.)

trinunionhood† (trin-ū′nyon-hůd), *n.* [< *trinunion* + *-hood*.] Triunity. [Rare.]

> Who (were it possible) art more compleate
> In Goodnesse than Thine owne *Trin-vnionhood*.
> *Davies*, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 82. (*Davies*.)

trio (trē′ō or trī′ō), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *trio* = G. Dan. Sw. *trio*, < It. *trio*, a musical composition in three parts, a trio, glee, < L. *tres*, neut. *tria*, three: see *three*.] **1.** In *music*, a composition or movement for three solo parts, either vocal or instrumental, usually without accompaniment. Specifically, either (*a*) an instrumental work for three instruments and planned like a quartet, or (*b*) a second or subordinate division of a minuet, scherzo, or march, usually in a contrasted key and quieter in style, so as to be a foil to the principal division: so called because originally performed by a trio of instruments.

2. A company of three vocalists or instrumentalists who perform trios.—**3.** A group, combination, or association of three.

> The *trio* were well accustomed to act together, and were linked to each other by ties of mutual interest and advantage. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, li.

4. In the game of piquet, three aces, kings, queens, or knaves, held in one hand: a counting combination of cards.

triobolar† (trī-ob′ō-lär), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *triobular*; < L. *triobolus*, < Gr. τριώβολον, a three-obol piece, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀβολός, obol: see *obol*.] Of the value of three oboli; hence, mean; worthless.

> A trivial and *triobular* author for knaves and fools, an image of idleness, an epitome of fantasticality, a mirror of vanity. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

triobolary† (trī-ob′ō-lā-ri), *a.* [As *triobolar*.] Same as *triobolar*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

triocephalus (trī-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., irreg. for *triencephalus*.] Same as *triencephalus*.

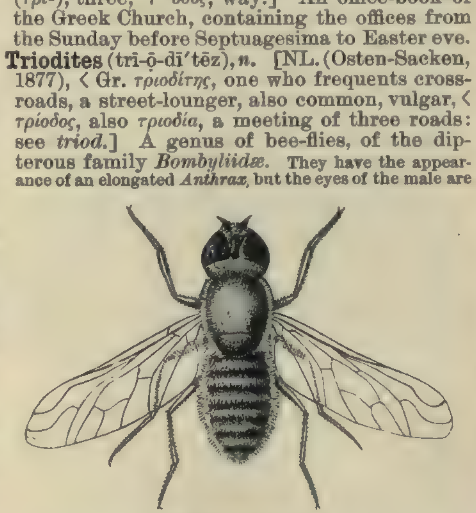
trioctile (trī-ok′til), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *octo*, eight, + *-ile* (cf. *octile*).] In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets, with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or eighth parts of a circle (that is, 135°) distant from each other.

triod (trī′od), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὁδός, way.] A sponge-spicule of the triaxon or triradiate type, having three equal rays; a three-way spicule.

Triodia (trī-ō′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810); named from the three-toothed flowering glume, < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀδούς, tooth.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Festuceæ*, type of the subtribe *Triodieæ*. It is characterized by panicled spikelets of numerous flowers, the three-nerved flowering glume bearing three teeth or lobes, the middle tooth forming a cusp or awn. There are 26 species, natives of temperate and subtropical parts of Africa, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and America, in the last extending sparingly within the tropics. They are perennial grasses, often hard, rigid, and with a branching or stoloniferous base, bearing usually narrow, stiff, convolute leaves, sometimes tapering into a pungent point. The inflorescence is highly polymorphous, sometimes narrow and composed of but few spikelets, or ample and dense, or lax and spreading, with weak, elongated filiform branchlets. The former genera *Uralepis* (Nuttall, 1817) and *Tricuspis* and *Triplasis* (both of Beauvois, 1812) are now included in this. *T. cuprea*, known as *tall redtop*, is an ornamental grass of sandy places from New York southward, with a large compound panicle, sometimes a foot broad, bearing very numerous shining purple spikelets. For *T. purpurea*, a small species remarkable for its acid taste, see *sand-grass*, 2. Three other species occur on the Atlantic coast in Florida or northward. For *T. decumbens*, see *heather-grass*.

Triodion (trī-ō′di-on), *n.* [MGr. τριῴδιον, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὁδός, way.] An office-book of the Greek Church, containing the offices from the Sunday before Septuagesima to Easter eve.

Triodites (trī-ọ-dī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Osten-Sacken, 1877), < Gr. τριοδίτης, one who frequents cross-roads, a street-lounger, also common, vulgar, < τρίοδος, also τριοδία, a meeting of three roads: see *triod*.] A genus of bee-flies, of the dipterous family *Bombyliidæ*. They have the appearance of an elongated *Anthrax*, but the eyes of the male are contiguous for a short distance on the vertex. The only known species, *T. mus*, of the western United States, is a notable insect in that its larva is a voracious feeder on the eggs of the short-horned grasshoppers, including the destructive Rocky Mountain locust, *Melanoplus spretus*.



Triodites mus, female.

Triodon (trī′ọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀδούς = E. *tooth*.] **1.** A genus of plectognath fishes, typical of the family *Triodontidæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Triodontidæ (trī-ọ-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnodont plectognaths, typified by the genus *Triodon*. They have an extensive abdominal fold of skin like a dewlap, and rhombiform scales; the upper jaw is divided by a median suture, but the under jaw is undivided, the two jaws thus giving the appearance of three teeth (whence the name). Also *Triodontes*, *Triodontoidei*, *Triodontoidea*.

triodontoid (trī-ọ-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Triodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A triodon, or any member of the above group.

Triœcia (trī-ē′shiạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + οἶκος, house.] The third order of plants in the class *Polygamia*, in the Linnean system. It comprises plants with unisexual and bisexual flowers on three separate plants, or having flowers with stamens only on one, pistils on another, and bisexual flowers on a third. The fig-tree and fan-palm (*Chamærops*) are examples.

triœcious (trī-ē′shus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + οἶκος, house.] In *bot.*, having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers, each on different plants; pertaining to the order *Triœcia*.

triœciously (trī-ē′shus-li), *adv.* In a triœcious manner.

trioicous (trī-oi′kus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *triœcious*.

triole (trē′ōl), *n.* [Dim. of *trio*; cf. *triolet*.] In *music*, same as *triplet*.

> Is called a *triole*, and means that the three notes are to be played in the time of [two].
> *S. Lanier*, Science of Eng. Verse, p. 106.

triolein (trī-ō′lē-in), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *ole*(*ic*) + *-in*^{2}.] A glycerol ester containing three oleic acid radicals. It is at ordinary temperatures a clear oily liquid, nearly colorless, and is the chief constituent of all fatty oils.

triolet (trē′ọ-let), *n.* [< F. *triolet*, a triolet, OF. *triolet*, a triolet, also trefoil, < It. *trio*, three: see *trio*.] **1.** A poem in fixed form, borrowed from the French, and allied to the rondel and rondeau. It consists of eight lines on two rimes, and is generally written in short measures. The first pair of lines are repeated as the seventh and eighth, while the first is repeated as the fourth. Representing the repeated lines by capital letters the rime-scheme would thus be A, B, a, A, a, b, A, B. In humorous examples a fresh sense is often skilfully given to the fourth line. The first French triolet is said to have been by Adam le Roi (end of thirteenth century). Triolets were written in England as early as 1651 by Patrick Carey, whose efforts Sir Walter Scott published in 1820.

2. In *music*, same as *triplet*.

trional (trī′ọ-nal), *n.* A synthetic remedy used as a hypnotic. [Recent.]

Triones (trī-ō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *triones*, the plowing-oxen: see *Septentrion*.] In *astron.*, a name sometimes given to the seven principal stars in the constellation Ursa Major, popularly called Charles's Wain.

Trionychidæ (trī-ọ-nik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trionyx* (*-onych-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of turtles, typified by the genus *Trionyx*; soft-shelled turtles. This family, though not a large one, is an old type, represented from the Cretaceous period onward, and at the present day by several generic types of the warmer waters of both hemispheres, being thus very widely distributed. The body is very flat and subcircular or disk-like, and covered with soft, tough integument instead of a shell; the skin is variously roughened or tuberculous in different cases; the feet are clubbed, webbed, and formed for swimming, and end in three claws; the neck is long, and the snout is sharp. These turtles are entirely aquatic, and live in ponds, where they usually lie half buried in the mud. They are chiefly carnivorous, highly predaceous and ferocious, and bite severely. The flesh of some species is highly esteemed. The largest living soft-shelled turtle is *Chitra indica*, sometimes taken as type of a different family. (See *Chitra*, *Chitradæ*.) Several American forms occur in the United States, as *Trionyx* (or *Aspidonectes*) *ferox*, the southern soft-shelled turtle, of the lower Mississippi and of other rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, 12 to 18 inches in length of body; *Aspidonectes spinifer*, with several conical protuberances on the back (see cut under *Aspidonectes*); and *Emyda mutica*, a smaller species, up to 12 inches in length of carapace, inhabiting the middle and upper Mississippi region and some of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence river (see *Emyda*). Also, wrongly, *Trionycidæ*.

trionychoid (trī-on′i-koid), *a.* Resembling or related to a turtle of the genus *Trionyx*; belonging to the *Trionychoidea*.

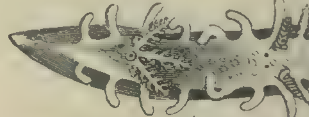
Trionychoidea (trī-on-i-koi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trionyx* (*-onych-*) + *-oidea*.] The *Trionychidæ* regarded as a suborder of *Chelonia*, of equal rank with *Athecæ* (the *Sphargididæ*) and with *Testudinata*, 2, or *Thecophora* (all other chelonians).

trionym (trī′ọ-nim), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὄνυμα, name.] A name consisting of three terms; a trinomial name in zoölogy or botany; the name of a subspecies in the trinomial system of nomenclature. See *trinomial*, *n.*, and *trinomialism*. *Coues*, The Auk, 1884, p. 321.

trionymal (trī-on′i-mal), *a.* [< *trionym* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a trionym; trinomial. *J. A. Allen*, The Auk, 1884, p. 352.

Trionyx (trī′ọ-niks), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1809), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), a nail: see *onyx*.] A genus of soft-shelled turtles, typical of the *Trionychidæ*: inexactly synonymous with *Aspidonectes*. It is so called from the three claws in which the webbed feet end. See *Trionychidæ*.

Triopa (trī′ọ-pạ), *n.* [NL. (Johnston), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀπή, opening, hole.] The typical genus of *Triopidæ*, having a row of clubbed processes along each side of the mantle, as *T. claviger*.



Clubbed Dorid (*Triopa claviger*).

Triopidæ (trī-op′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triopa* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranch gastropods, typified by the genus *Triopa*; the clubbed dorids, having slightly hooked teeth in very numerous rows on a broad radula, and tentacles retractile within plaited sheaths. See cut under *Triopa*.

trior (trī'or), *n.* [See *trier.*] In *law*, a person appointed by the court to examine whether a challenge to a juror or a panel of jurors is just.

triorchis (trī-ôr'kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ὄρχις*, testicle.] One who has three testicles.

triorthogonal (trī-ôr-thog'ọ-nal), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *orthogonal.*] Having three lines, or systems of lines, crossing all at right angles to one another.

Triosteum (trī-os'tẹ̄-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Caprifoliaceæ* and tribe *Lonicereæ*. It is characterized by a tubular bell-shaped corolla gibbous at the base, and a three- to five-celled ovary with one ovule in each cell. There are about 6 species, natives of Asia and the eastern and central United States. They are herbs with a perennial root and little-branched stem with scaly buds. The leaves are sessile, entire, opposite, and somewhat connate at the base. The dull-yellow, purple, or whitish flowers are solitary, or clustered in the axils, or rarely condensed into short terminal spikes. The fruit is a coriaceous or fleshy berry, with smooth, bony, angled or ribbed seeds. *T. perfoliatum*, a rather coarse erect species with purplish flowers and orange-colored berries, occurring from Canada to Alabama, is known as *feverroot*, also as *horse-gentian*, *Tinker's-weed*, *wild ipecac*, and *wild coffee;* it produces a long, thick, yellowish or brownish root with a nauseous taste and odor, locally used as a cathartic and emetic. One other species, *T. angustifolium*, with yellowish flowers, occurs in the United States; one, *T. hirsutum*, with irregular corolla, in Nepāl and China; and two others in China, one of which, *T. sinuatum*, extends to Japan.

triovulate (trī-ō'vụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *ovulum*, ovule, + *-ate*^{1}.] In *bot.*, having three ovules; three-ovuled.

trioxid, trioxide (trī-ok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* An oxid containing three oxygen atoms: as, sulphur *trioxid*, SO_3. Also *tritoxid*, *tritoxide*.

trip^1 (trip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tripped*, ppr. *tripping*. [Early mod. E. also *tryppe;* < ME. *trippen* = MD. *trippen*, step lightly, trip, cause to stumble, D. *trippen*, trip, skip, = Sw. *trippa* = Dan. *trippe*, tread lightly, trip; cf. freq. D. *trippelen* = LG. *trippeln*, > G. *trippeln*, trip; prob. a secondary form of the verb appearing as the source of *trap*^{1}, *trap*^{2}, *trap*^{3}, and ult. of *tramp.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To run or step lightly; skip, dance, or walk nimbly along; move with a quick, light tread.

She has twa weel-made feet,
And she *trips* upon her taes.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 107).

Come, and *trip* it, as you go,
On the light fantastick toe.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 34.

2. To make a brisk movement with the feet; prance.

This hors anon bigan to *trippe* and daunce
Whan that this knyght leyde hand upon his reyne.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 304.

3. To take a voyage or journey; make a jaunt or excursion.

But yet, we hope you'll never grow so wise;
For, if you should, we and our Comedies
Must *trip* to Norwich, or for Ireland go.
Etherege, Love in a Tub, Prol.

4. To stumble; strike the foot against something so as to lose the step and come near falling; make a false step; lose the footing.

My slipp'ry footing fail'd me; and you *tript*
Just as I slipt.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 14.

Hence—**5.** Figuratively, to make a false movement; err; go wrong; be guilty of an inconsistency or an inaccuracy.

St. Jerome, whose custom is not to pardon ever easily his adversaries if any where they chance to *trip*, presseth him as thereby making all sorts of men in the world God's enemies. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 29.

The captain, a wise man, after many endeavours to catch me *tripping* in some part of my story, at last began to have a better opinion of my veracity.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 11.

For Jenny, my cousin, had come to the place, and I knew right well
That Jenny had *tript* in her time; I knew, but I would not tell. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

6. To rush by: said of deer.

A hundred head of red deer
Come *tripping* the sheriff full nigh.
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 37).

=**Syn.** 1. *Hop*, *Leap*, etc. See *skip*^{1}.

II. *trans.* **1.** To perform with a light or tripping step, as a dance.

Every maid
Fit for this revel was arrayed,
The hornpipe neatly *tripping*.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

2. To cause to stumble or fall, make a false step, or lose the footing by catching or entangling the feet or suddenly checking their free action: often followed by *up*.

A stump doth *trip* him in his pace;
Down comes poor Hob upon his face.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Your excuse must be that . . . a mop stood across the entry, and *tript* you *up*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

3. To cause to stumble by placing an obstruction in the way; hence, to give a wrong turn to, or cause to halt or stumble, by presenting a mental or moral stumbling-block.

Be you contented, wearing now the garland, . . .
To *trip* the course of law and blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 87.

4. To catch in a fault, offense, or error; detect in a misstep or blunder.

Yea, what and whosoeuer he be that thinkes himselfe a very good Italian, and that to *trip* others.
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. [5].

He must, sir, be
A better statesman than yourself, that can
Trip me in anything; I will not speak
Before these witnesses.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 4.

5. *Naut.*: (*a*) To loose, as an anchor from the bottom by means of its cable or buoy-rope. (*b*) To turn, as a yard, from a horizontal to a vertical position.

The royal yards were all *tripped* and lowered together.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 218.

6. *Theat.*, to double in the center: said of a drop so situated that there is not room enough to hoist it out of sight.—**7.** In *mech.*: (*a*) To strike against, as a moving part against an obstruction. (*b*) To release suddenly, as the clutch of the windlass of a pile-driver, or the valve-closing mechanism in the trip-gear of a steam-engine, etc.

trip^1 (trip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tryppe;* < ME. *trippe* = Dan. *trip*, a short step; from the verb.] **1.** A light, short step; a lively movement of the feet.

More fine in *trip* then foote of running roe,
More pleasant then the field of flowring grasse.
England's Helicon (1614). (*Nares.*)

"Where gang ye, young John," she says,
"Sae early in the day?
It gars me think by your fast *trip*
Your journey's far away."
The Fause Lover (Child's Ballads, IV. 90).

2. A journey or voyage; an excursion; a jaunt; specifically, in transportation, the performance of service one way over a route, the performance of service both ways being a *round trip*.

An aungell . . . bad me flee
With hym and the
On-to Egipte.
And sertis I dred me sore
To make my smal *trippe*. *York Plays*, p. 142.

She, to return our foreigner's complaisance,
At Cupid's call, has made a *trip* to France.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, Epil.

By thus advancing its base of operations on the same line, or by changing from one line to another, the wagons were relieved of two *trips*.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 213.

3. A sudden seizure or catch, as that by which a wrestler throws his antagonist.

Of good hope no councell thou craue
Til deeth thee caste with a *trippe* of dissaite.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

Or, stript for wrestling, smears his limbs with oil,
And watches, with a *trip* his foe to foil.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 776.

4. A stumble by the loss of foothold or a striking of the foot against an object.—**5.** In *mach.*, a hitting of a moving part against some obstruction to its free movement.—**6.** A failure; an error; a blunder.

And mad'st imperfect words with childish *trips*,
Half unpronounced, slide through my infant lips.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 3.

How, Cousin? I'd have you to know, before this faux pas, this *Trip* of mine, the World cou'd not talk of me.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

7. In the fisheries, the catch, take, or fare of fish caught during a voyage; the proceeds of a trip in fish.—**8.** *Naut.*, a single board or tack in plying to windward. *Admiral Smyth.*—**9.** In *coursing*, an unsuccessful effort of the dogs to kill. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 515.—**10.** A small arch over a drain. *Halliwell.*—**Jonah trip.** See *Jonah.*—**Round trip.** See def. 2.—**To fetch trip**, to go backward in order to jump the further. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To hail for a trip.** See *hail*^{3}. =**Syn.** 2. *Tour*, *Travel*, etc. See *journey*.

trip^2 (trip), *n.* [< ME. *trip*, *trippe:* supposed to be a var. of *troop*, or from the same ult. source.] **1.** A number of animals (rarely of persons) together; a flock. [Provincial.]

That men calleth a *trip* of a tame swyn is called of wylde swyn a soundre; that is to say, ȝif ther be passyd v. or vj. togedres. *MS. Bodl.* 546. (*Halliwell.*)

A *trip* of halibut which arrived on Friday [at Gloucester, Massachusetts] could not be sold.
Phila. Times, July 23, 1883.

A *trip* of Widgeon (according to the quantity).
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 533.

2. Race; family. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trip^3 (trip), *n.* [ME. *trippe*, *trypė;* origin obscure. Cf. *tripe.*] **1**†. A piece (?).

A Goddes kechyl, or a *trype* of chese.
Or elles what yow lyst, we may nat cheese.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 39.

2. New soft cheese made of milk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trip^4† (trip), *n.* [A modification of *thrip*, q. v.] Three pence sterling.

The same vingten is woorth our *trip*, or English 3d., or woorth halfe a Spanish royall. *Hills*, Vulgar Arithmetic.

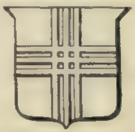
tripaleolate (trī-pā'lẹ̄-ọ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *paleola*, dim. of *palea*, straw: see *palea.*] In *bot.*, provided with three pales or paleæ, as the flower of a bamboo.

tripang, *n.* See *trepang*.

tripapillated (trī-pap'i-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *papilla*, a nipple, teat: see *papilla.*] Having three papillæ, as the head of an ascaris. *H. Allen.*

tripart (trī'pärt), *a.* Triparted; tripartite. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 500.

triparted (trī'pär-ted), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pars* (*part-*), part, + *-ed*^{2}. Cf. *tripartite.*] Divided into three parts. In heraldry it is used of the field, in which case it is equivalent to *tierce*, or is applied to a cross (see the phrase). Also *tripartite.*—**Cross triparted**, a cross of which each bar or arm is composed of three narrow ribbons, not interlaced or lying one over the others, but in the same plane.—**Saltier triparted.** See *saltier*^{1}.



Cross triparted.

tripartible (trī-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *partibilis*, divisible: see *partible*, and cf. *tripartite.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting a tendency to split into three parts or divisions.

tripartient (trī-pär'shiẹnt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *partien(t-)s*, ppr. of *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *v.*] Dividing into three parts: said of a number that divides another into three equal parts.

tripartite (trip'är-tīt or trī-pär'tīt), *a.* [< late ME. *trypartyte*, < OF. (and F.) *tripartite* = Pr. *tripartit* = Sp. Pg. It. *tripartito*, < L. *tripartitus*, *tripertitus*, divided into three parts, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, part, divide: see *partite.*] **1.** Divided into three parts; three-parted.

She blazed abroade perdy a people small,
Late landed heere, and founde this pleasaunt Ile,
And how that now it was diuided all,
Made *tripartite*, and might within a while
Bee won by force, by treason, fraud, or guile.
Mir. for Mags., I. 43.

Wisdom is *tripartite:* saying, doing, avoiding.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

The *tripartite* division of government into legislative, executive, and judicial. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 327.

2. Having three corresponding parts or copies.

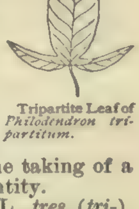
This Indentur *tripartite* made the twenty dey of Aprile, the yere of our lorde godd a thowsaunde fyve hundreth and fourteyn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 80.

3. Made or concluded between three parties: as, a *tripartite* treaty.

The College, myself, and Mr. Lintot, the bookseller, enter into a *tripartite* agreement upon these terms.
W. Brome, Letters of Eminent Men, II. 96.

4. In *her.*, same as *triparted.*—**5.** In *entom.*, divided from the apex to the base by two slits, forming three nearly equal parts.—**6.** In *bot.*, divided into three segments nearly but not quite down to the base: as, a *tripartite* leaf. Also *triparted.*—**7.** In *math.*, homogeneous in three sets of variables.



Tripartite Leaf of *Philodendron tripartitum.*

tripartitely (trip'är-tīt-li or trī-pär'tīt-li), *adv.* In a tripartite manner; by a division into three parts.

tripartition (trī-pär- or trip-är-tish'ọn), *n.* [< *tripartite* + *-ion.*] **1.** A division into three parts.—**2.** A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity.

tripaschal (trī-pas'kạl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + LL. *pascha*, passover: see *pasch.*] Including three passovers. See the quotation under *bipaschal*.

trip-book (trip'bu̇k), *n.* A book in which the account of a voyage of a fishing-vessel is made up, showing the shares belonging respectively to the vessel and the crew. [Massachusetts.]

trip-cord (trip'kôrd), *n.* In *agri.*, a cord which when pulled trips the lever or detent of a hay-carrier, or apparatus for unloading hay from wagons and transferring it to mows in barns.

tripe (trīp), *n.* [< ME. *tripe, trype* = MD. *trijp, tripe*, < OF. *tripe*, F. *tripe* = Sp. Pg. *tripa* = It. *trippa*, entrails, belly, tripe; cf. Ir. *triopas*, pl., tripes, entrails, W. *tripa*, entrails; Bret. *stripen*, tripe, pl. *stripennou, stripou*, entrails.] 1. The entrails, bowels, intestines, or guts; hence, the belly: chiefly used in the plural. [Now only in low use.]

> Of Inde the gredy grypes
> Myght tere out all thy *trypes!*
> *Skelton*, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 308.

> No flight of fatall Birds,
> Nor trembling *tripes* of sacrificed Heards.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

> The Turk, when he hath his *Tripe* full of Pelaw, or of Mutton and Rice, will go . . . either to the next Well or River to drink Water. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

2. The greater part of the stomach of a ruminant, as the ox, dressed and used for food. Tripe includes the whole of the cardiac division of the stomach — that is, of the two compartments known as the rumen, or paunch, and the reticulum. The former (called *plain tripe*) is the most extensive; the latter is the best, being that called *honeycomb tripe*. See cut under *Ruminantia*.

> How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 20.

tripedal (trip'e-da̤l or trī'ped-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *tripedalis*, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot: see *pedal.*] Three-footed: as, a *tripedal* stand.

tripe-de-roche (trēp'dė-rōsh'), *n.* [F.: *tripe*, tripe; *de*, of; *roche*, rock.] A vegetable substance sometimes eaten by hunters and arctic explorers when no better food is to be found. It is furnished by various lichens of the genera *Gyrophora* and *Umbilicaria*. Tripe-de-roche is slightly nutritive, but bitter and purgative. See *Pyxinei*.

tripel (trip'el), *n.* Same as *tripoli*.

tripeman (trīp'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *tripemen* (-men). A man who prepares tripe and hawks it about. [London, Eng.]

> These portions [of the bullock], with the legs (called "feet" in the trade), form what is styled the *tripe-man's* portion, and are disposed of to him by the butcher for 5s. 6d. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 9.

tripennate (trī-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate.*] In *bot.*, tripinnate.

tripersonal (trī-pėr'so̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *persona*, person: see *personal.*] Consisting of three persons.

> One *Tri-personall* Godhead.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

tripersonalist (trī-pėr'so̤n-a̤l-ist), *n.* [< *tripersonal* + *-ist.*] A believer in the Trinity; a Trinitarian.

tripersonality (trī-pėr-sọ-nal'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *tripersonal* + *-ity.*] The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead; trinity.

> As for terms of Trinity, Triunity, Co-essentiality, *Tripersonality*, and the like, they [the Arian and the Socinian] reject them as Scholastic Notions, not to be found in Scripture. *Milton*, True Religion.

tripery (trī'pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *triperies* (-iz). [= F. *triperie* (= Sp. *tripería*), < *tripe*, tripe: see *tripe* and *-ery.*] A place where tripe is prepared or sold. *Quarterly Rev.*

tripes (trī'pēz), *n.*; pl. *tripedes* (-pẹ-dēz). [NL., < L. *tripes*, having three feet, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pes*, foot. Cf. *trivet.*] In *teratol.*, a monster having three feet.

tripe-stone (trīp'stōn), *n.* A variety of anhydrite occurring in contorted plates, so named from bearing some resemblance to the convolutions of the intestines. It has been found in Poland.

tripetaloid (trī-pet'a̤-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, appearing as if furnished with three petals: as, a *tripetaloid* perianth.

tripetalous (trī-pet'a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, three-petaled; having three petals or flower-leaves.

tripe-visaged (trīp'viz"ạjd), *a.* Having a face resembling tripe, either in paleness or sallowness, or in being flabby, baggy, and expressionless. [Rare and humorous.]

> Thou damned *tripe-visaged* rascal!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 9.

trip-gear (trip'gēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, any combination of devices by which, when the piston has reached a definite point in the stroke, or when, as in automatically variable cut-offs, it has reached a point dependent upon the work demanded of the engine, a sudden release of the valve-opening mechanism from the induction-valve is effected, leaving the latter under control of mechanism which rapidly effects closure. The gear is, in this operation, said to *trip* the valve-closing mechanism, and the operation is called *tripping*. An example of such valve-gear is illustrated in a cut under *steam-engine*. Also called *trip cut-off*.

trip-hammer (trip'ham"ėr), *n.* A tilting-hammer or machine-hammer operated by a cam or other device, which trips the lever and allows the hammer to fall. It is essentially the same as the tilt-hammer (where see cut).

triphane (trī'fān), *n.* [< Gr. *τριφανής*, appearing threefold, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνειν*, show.] Haüy's name for spodumene, still often used, especially by French mineralogists.

tripharmacum (trī-fär'ma̤-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φάρμακον*, a drug.] A medicine having three ingredients.

Triphasia (trī-fā'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), < Gr. *τριφάσιος*, threefold: see *trifarious.*] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Aurantieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with three calyx-lobes, three petals, six stamens, and a three-celled ovary with a solitary ovule in each cell. The only species, *T. Aurantiola*, the lime-berry, is said to be a native of China, and is widely cultivated throughout the tropics. It is a thorny shrub bearing alternate leaves with ovate obtuse and usually crenate leaflets. The fragrant white flowers are solitary in the axils, and are followed by small reddish berries with a sweet pleasant taste, resembling gooseberries in size and shape, and sometimes imported from the West Indies as a preserve. The shrub is known in the West Indies as *lime-myrtle*, and sometimes incorrectly as *bergamot*; it is used in Key West for hedges, and is often confounded with the trifoliate species or variety of *Citrus* in use as a stock on which to graft the orange.

triphony (trif'ọ-ni), *n.* [< MGr. **τριφωνία*, < *τρίφωνος*, three-voiced, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *early medieval music*, diaphony for three voices.

triphthong (trif'thông or trip'thông), *n.* [= F. *triphthongue* = Sp. *triptongo* = Pg. *triptongo*, *tritongo* = It. *trittongo*, < NL. *triphthongus*, < MGr. *τρίφθογγος*, with triple sound or vowel, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φθογγή*, *φθόγγος*, voice, sound.] A combination of three vowels in a single syllable forming a simple or compound sound; a group of three vowel characters representing combinedly a single or monosyllabic sound, as *eau* in *beau*, *ieu* in *adieu*, *eye*, etc.; a vowel trigraph.

triphthongal (trif-thông'ga̤l or trip-thông'ga̤l), *a.* [< *triphthong* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.

triphyline (trif'i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φυλή*, tribe, community (see *phyle*), + *-ine*^{2}.] A mineral consisting of the phosphates of the three metals iron, manganese, and lithium. It occurs usually in cleavable masses of a bluish- or greenish-gray color. Lithiophilite is a variety of salmon-yellow or clove-brown color, containing chiefly manganese and lithium with very little iron.

triphylite (trif'i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φυλή*, tribe, + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *triphyline*.

triphyllous (trī-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίφυλλος*, three-leaved, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, three-leaved; having three leaves.

Triphysite (trif'i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*^{2}.] One of a party in Spain in the latter part of the seventh century which held that there are three natures in Christ — the human, the divine, and a third nature resulting from the union of the two.

Tripier's operation. See *operation*.

tripinnate (trī-pin'āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pinnatus*, winged: see *pinnate.*] In *bot.*, threefold pinnate: noting a leaf in which there are three series of pinnæ or leaflets, as when the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf are themselves pinnate.

tripinnately (trī-pin'āt-li), *adv.* In a tripinnate manner.

tripinnatifid (trī-pi-nat'i-fid), *a.* [< *tri-* + *pinnatifid.*] In *bot.*, pinnatifid with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid manner.

tripinnatisect (trī-pi-nat'i-sekt), *a.* [< *tri-* + *pinnatisect.*] In *bot.*, parted to the base in a tripinnate manner, as a leaf.

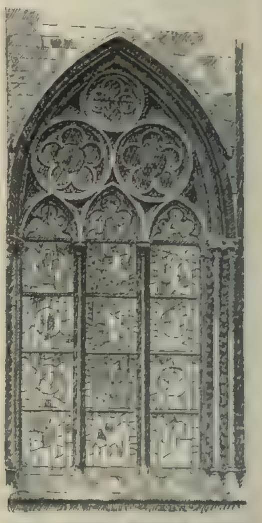
tripitaka (tri-pit'a̤-kạ̈), *n.* [Skt., 'three baskets,' < *tri*, three, + *pitaka*, basket.] The complete collection of the northern Buddhist scriptures, in the three divisions of Sutra, Vinaya, and Abhidharma.

triplasian† (trī-plā'si̤-a̤n), *a.* [< Gr. *τριπλάσιος*, three times as many, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *-πλάσιος* as in *διπλάσιος*, twofold.] Threefold; triple; treble.

triplasic (trī-plas'ik), *a.* [< LL. *triplasius*, < Gr. *τριπλάσιος*: see *triplasian.*] Triple; threefold; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of three to one: as, the *triplasic* ratio (of times or semeia in thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, a *triplasic* foot. The only clear instance of a triplasic foot seems to be an amphibrach standing at the beginning of a colon or verse of Ionics a majore.

> Beside these three ratios of arsis and thesis, . . . Aristoxenus mentions two others: the *triplasic*, in which the two parts of the foot are as 3 to 1 . . .
> *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 98.

triple (trip'l), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *triple* = Sp. Pg. It. *triplo*, < L. *triplus* (= Gr. *τριπλόος*, *τριπλοῦς*), triple, threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-plus*, akin to E. *-fold*. Cf. *treble*, from the same source, and *thribble*, a mixture of *triple*, *treble*, with *three*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting of three; threefold; characterized by a subdivision into three parts or into threes: as, a *triple* knot; a *triple* window.



Triple Window, Medieval Geometric style of middle of 13th century.— Lincoln Cathedral, England.

> By thy *triple* shape, as thou art seen
> In heaven, earth, hell, and everywhere a queen,
> Grant this my first desire.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 232.

2. Three times repeated; treble.

> The glorious Salust, morall, true-divine, . . .
> Makes Heav'n his subject, and the Earth his stage,
> The Arts his Actors, and the *Triple*-Trine.
> *G. Gay-Wood*, Sonnet to J. Sylvester.

> The pineapples, in *triple* row.
> *Cowper*, Pineapple and Bee.

3†. Being one of three; third.

> Many receipts he gave me; chiefly one . . .
> He bade me store up, as a *triple* eye,
> Safer than mine own two, more dear.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 111.

Triple Alliance. (*a*) A league between England, Sweden, and the Netherlands, formed in 1668, and designed to check French aggressions. (*b*) A league between France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, formed in 1717, and directed chiefly against Spain. After the accession to it of Austria in 1718 it was known as the *Quadruple Alliance*. (*c*) An alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed about 1882, and designed to check Russia and also France. It is chiefly the creation of Prince Bismarck, and by its provisions the three powers are bound to support one another in certain contingencies. Its influence has succeeded to that of the League of the Three Emperors (the German, Austrian, and Russian), which was also largely the creation of Bismarck.—**Triple-coil nest-spring**, a form of spiral spring consisting of three coils fitted one within another.—**Triple congruency.** See *congruency*.—**Triple counterpoint.** See *counterpoint*^{2}, 3 (*c*).—**Triple crown**, in *her.*: (*a*) Same as *tiara*, 5. (*b*) A bearing representing three royal or imperial crowns set one upon another in pale. Such a bearing, having also clouds at the base, forms part of the arms of the London Drapers' Company.—**Triple-cylinder steam-engine**, an engine having three cylinders connected at different angles with the same shaft, used to avoid a dead-center. Another form takes the steam from two cylinders, and exhausts alternately into a large one.—**Triple equality.** See *double equality*, under *equality*.—**Triple expansion-engine.** See *expansion-engine* and *steam-engine*.—**Triple fugue**, a fugue with three subjects. See *fugue*.—**Triple octave**, in *music*, the interval of three octaves, or a tone at such an interval from a given tone.—**Triple phosphate**, phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, found in the urine in the shape of prismatic crystals.—**Triple pile.** See *pile*^{2}.—**Triple plume**, in *her.*, three feathers combined in a plume or set side by side, as in the case of the ostrich-feather badge of the Prince of Wales, which has varied in design at different times.—**Triple point, line, plane**, a point, line, or plane formed by the coincidence of three, and counting as three.—**Triple progression**, in *music*, an old name for a series of perfect fifths.—**Triple ratio.** See *ratio*.—**Triple rhythm.** See *rhythm*, 2 (*b*). **Triple salts**, the name formerly given to chemical compounds consisting of one acid and two different bases, or of two acids and one base: but such salts are now more properly designated *double salts*, most of them consisting of the same acid and two different bases, as Rochelle salts, which are composed of soda, potassa, and tartaric acid.—**Triple screw.** See *screw*^{1}.—**Triple suspension.** See *suspension*.—**Triple telephone**, a form of telephone in which the mouthpiece is so placed relatively to two ear-receivers that the message may be transmitted and received without moving the position of the head.—**Triple time**, in *music*. See *rhythm*, 2. **Triple tree**, the gallows: in allusion to the two posts and cross-beam of which it is often composed.

> This is a rascal deserves to ride up Holborn,
> And take a pilgrimage to the *triple tree*,
> To dance in hemp Derrick's coranto.
> *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

Triple vase. See *vase*.—**Triple X.** Same as XXX.

II. *n.* 1†. In *music*, same as *treble*.

> Againe he heard that wondrous harmonie; . . .
> The humane voices sung a *triple* hie,
> To which respond the birds, the streames, the winde.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xviii. 24. [(*Richardson.*)

2. *pl.* In *change-ringing*, changes rung on seven bells.

triple (trip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tripled*, ppr. *tripling*. [< F. *tripler* (= Pr. *triplar*), make threefold, < *triple*, threefold, triple: see *triple*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make threefold or thrice as much or as many; treble.

> Enriched with annotations *tripling* their value.
> *Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

2. To be thrice as great or as many as.

> Their losse . . . did *triple* ours, as well in quality as in quantity. *Hakluyt's Voyages.*

3. To alter from single or double to triple action, as a single or double expansion-engine into a triple expansion-engine; fit up with triple expansion-engines, as a vessel which has previously used a single or double expansion-engine.

II. *intrans.* To increase threefold.

> Their appropriations for this purpose have about *tripled* in twenty years. *New York Evening Post*, Dec., 1890.

triple-awned (trip'l-ând), *a.* In *bot.*, having three awns. **Triple-awned grass.** Same as *three-awned grass* (which see, under *three-awned*).

triple-crowned (trip'l-kround), *a.* Having three crowns; wearing a triple crown, as the Pope.

triple-grass (trip'l-gràs), *n.* Some species of *Trifolium* or clover; shamrock. *Moore*, Irish Melodies. (*Britten and Holland.*)

triple-headed (trip'l-hed″ed), *a.* Having three heads: as, the *triple-headed* dog Cerberus.

triple-nerved (trip'l-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.*, noting a leaf in which two prominent nerves emerge from the middle one a little above its base.

triple-ribbed (trip'l-ribd), *a.* Same as *triple-nerved*.

triplet (trip'let), *n.* [< *triple* + *-et*.] 1. A collection or combination of three of a kind, or three united.

> At Trani each of the seven arches of the nave has a *triplet* of round arches over it, and a single clerestory window above that. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 305.

2. In *poetry*, three verses or lines riming together.

> He laugh'd as is his wont, and answer'd me
> In riddling *triplets* of old time.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

3. In *music*, a group of three tones to be performed in the time of two or four. Such groups are marked $\overset{\frown}{3}$. Compare *sextuplet*, *decimole*, etc.—4. A combination of three plano-convex lenses in a compound microscope, which serves to render the object clear and distinct, and free from distortion—an improvement upon the doublet (see *doublet*, 2 (*b*)); also, a hand-microscope consisting of three double-convex lenses.—5. In *math.*, a system of three families of surfaces such that one of each family passes through each point of space.—6. One of three children born at one birth. [Colloq.]

> We have in mind at this moment a case of three females, *triplets*, all of whom lived past middle age.
> *Flint*, Physiology, p. 941.

7. *pl.* Three links of chain, generally used to connect the cable with the anchor-ring.—8. A bicycle for three riders.—**Orthogonal triplet**, a system of three families of surfaces cutting one another at right angles.—**Triplet monster**, in *teratol.*, a monster having parts tripled. **Weingarten triplet**, an orthogonal triplet of which one family consists of surfaces all having the same constant curvature throughout.

tripletail (trip'l-tāl), *n.* A fish, *Lobotes surinamensis*, whose dorsal and anal fins end behind in a figure like that of the caudal fin, giving an appearance of three tails. Also called *flasher* and *black perch*. See cut under *Lobotes*.

triplet-lily (trip'let-lil″i), *n.* Same as *star-flower* (*b*).

triple-turned† (trip'l-tėrnd), *a.* Three times faithless.

> This foul Egyptian hath betrayed me.
> . . . *Triple-turned* whore! 'tis thou
> Hast sold me to this novice.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12. 13.

triplex (trī'pleks), *n.* [< L. *triplex*, threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *plicare*, fold: see *ply*. Cf. *duplex*.] Triple time in music.

> The *triplex*, sir, is a good tripping measure.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 41.

triplicate (trip'li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *triplicatus*, pp. of *triplicare*, make threefold, treble, < *triplex*, threefold: see *triplex*.] **I.** *a.* Triple; threefold; consisting of or related to a triad, or three corresponding parts; composed of three similars: as, a *triplicate* certificate.

> I did meet with Thadeus, this courier, which brought certain expeditions *triplicat*; the one unto the prothonotar Gambora, the other unto Gregory de Cassali, and the third unto me. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. ii. 4.

> In several cases [of attempted quantitative spectrum analysis], duplicate and even *triplicate* readings were made with the same specimens.
> *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 225.

Triplicate ratio, in *math.*, the ratio which the cubes of two quantities bear to each other, as compared with the ratio of the quantities themselves. Thus, the ratio of a^3 to b^3 is triplicate of the ratio of *a* to *b*. Similar solids are to each other in the triplicate ratio of their homologous sides or like linear dimensions.

II. *n.* One of three things corresponding in every respect to one another.

> A *triplicate* of said certificate or return shall be issued to the railroad company delivering said property.
> *New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 211.

triplicate (trip'li-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triplicated*, ppr. *triplicating*. [< *triplicate*, *a.*] To treble; repeat a second time; make threefold; produce a third corresponding to a first and second.

> They had duplicated, *triplicated*, and quadrupled many of the cables upon their systems.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVIII. 87.

triplicate-ternate (trip'li-kạ̄t-tėr'nāt), *a.* In *bot.*, thrice ternate: same as *triternate*.

triplication (trip-li-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *triplication* = Sp. *triplicacion* = Pg. *triplicação* = It. *triplicazione*, < L. *triplicatio*(*n-*), a tripling, < *triplicare*, triple: see *triplicate*.] 1. The act of trebling, or making threefold, or adding three together.—2. Threefold plication; formation of triplicates; that which is triplicate or threefold: as, a *triplication* of peritoneum.—3. In *civil law*, same as *surrejoinder* in common law.

triplicature (trip'li-kạ̄-ṭūr), *n.* [< *triplicate* + *-ure*.] A fold or folding into three layers; triplication, or a triplication: correlated with *duplicature* and *quadruplicature*.

triplicity (trī-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. **triplicite*, F. *triplicité* = Pr. *triplicitat* = Sp. *triplicidad* = Pg. *triplicitade* = It. *triplicità*, < L. **triplicita*(*t-*)*s*, triplicity, threefoldness, < *triplex*, threefold: see *triplex*.] 1. The state of being triple or threefold; trebleness; threefoldness.

> Hauynge onely one god, whom we honour in *triplicitie* of person, . . . we do not woorship that kind of men with diuine honoure.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. of Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 65).

> Your majesty standeth invested of that *triplicity* which in great veneration was ascribed to the ancient Hermes.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

2. A trinity; a triad.

> Many an Angels voice
> Singing before th' eternall majesty,
> In their trinall *triplicities* on hye.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 39.

3. In *astrol.*, the division of the signs according to the number of the elements; also, each division so formed, consisting of three signs. Every planet governs some triplicity, either by night or by day. See *trigon*[1], 2.

> He sees
> The powerful planets, how, in their degrees,
> In their due seasons, they do fall and rise;
> And how the signs, in their *triplicities*,
> By sympathizing in their trine consents
> With those inferior forming elements, . . .
> *Drayton*, Man in the Moone.

Fiery triplicity. See *fiery*.

triplicostate (trip-li-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *triplus*, threefold, + *costa*, rib.] In *bot.*, triplinerved; triple-nerved or triple-ribbed.

tripliform (trip'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *triplus*, threefold, + *forma*, form.] Triple in form; triformed; formed by three. [Rare.]

> One symbol was *tripliform*, the other single.
> *T. Inman*, Symbolism, Int., p. xli.

triplinerved (trip'li-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *triplus*, threefold, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *triple-nerved*. See *nervation*.

triplite (trip'līt), *n.* [< *triple* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring in brownish-red crystalline masses, often fibrous. It is essentially a fluophosphate of iron and manganese.

triploblastic (trip-lọ̄-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. τριπλόος, threefold, + βλαστός, germ.] Having three blastodermic membranes or germ-layers, consisting of epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast; of or pertaining to the *Triploblastica*: distinguished from *diploblastic* as *cœlomatous* from *cœlenterate*. Most animals are triploblastic.

Triploblastica (trip-lọ̄-blas'ti-kạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *triploblastic*.] Triploblastic animals, or those whose body consists of at least three blastoderms, the endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm: an alternative name of the *Cœlomata*, as *Diploblastica* is of the *Cœlentera*. It includes all those metazoic animals which have a true cœlom or body-cavity separate from the intestinal cavity.

triploidite (trip'loi-dīt), *n.* [< *tripl*(*ite*) + *-oid* + *-ite*[2].] A phosphate of iron and manganese occurring in monoclinic prismatic crystals, also in columnar to fibrous masses of a reddish-brown color. It closely resembles triplite, but differs from it in having the fluorin replaced by hydroxyl.

Triplopidæ (trip-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triplopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct Eocene perissodactyls of the tapiroid series, established for the reception of the genus *Triplopus*.

Triplopus (trip'lọ̄-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τριπλόος, threefold, + πούς = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Triplopidæ*, related to *Hyrachyus*, but lacking the fifth digit of the manus.

triplopy (trip'lō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. τριπλόος, threefold, + ὤψ, eye.] An affection of the eyes which causes objects to be seen triple.

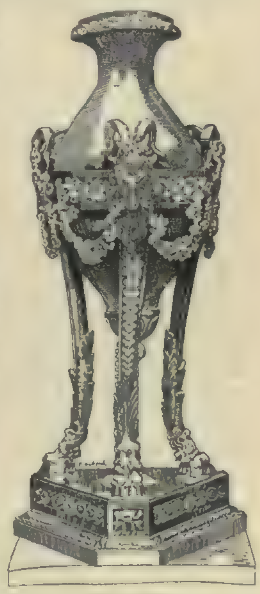
triplum (trip'lum), *n.* [ML., neut. of L. *triplus*, threefold, treble: see *triple*, *treble*.] In *medieval music*: (*a*) The third part in polyphonic composition, counting upward from the tenor as one; treble. (*b*) A composition for three voices.

triply (trip'li), *adv.* In a triple or threefold manner.—**Triply ribbed**, in *bot.*, triple-ribbed.

trip-madam (trip'mad″ạm), *n.* [< F. *tripe-madame*, *trique-madame*, stonecrop.] A species of stonecrop, *Sedum reflexum*.

tripod (trī'pod), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *tripode*; = Sp. *trípode* = Pg. It. *tripode* = G. *tripode*, *tripus*, < L. *tripus* (*tripod-*), < Gr. τρίπους (τριποδ-), three-footed, having three feet or three legs; as a noun, a three-legged table, a three-legged stool, a three-footed brass kettle, a musical instrument, etc.; < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*. Cf. *trivet*.] **I.** *a.* Having three feet or legs.—**Tripod vase**, in *art*, a vase with three feet, or supported on a stand, especially if of ornamental character, having the form of a tripod.

II. *n.* 1. In *classical antiq.*, a seat, table, or other article resting on three feet. Specifically—(*a*) A three-legged seat or table. (*b*) A pot or caldron used for boiling meat, and either raised upon a three-legged frame or stand, or made with three feet in the same piece with itself. (*c*) A bronze altar, originally identical in form with the caldron described above. It had three rings at the top to serve as handles, and in many representations shows a central support or upright in addition to the three legs. It was when seated upon a tripod of this nature, over a cleft in the ground in the innermost sanctuary, that the Pythian priestesses at Delphi gave their oracular responses. The celebrity of this tripod, which was peculiarly sacred to the Pythian Apollo and was a usual attribute of him, led to innumerable imitations of it, which were made to be used in sacrifice; and ornamented tripods of similar form, sometimes made of the precious metals, were given as prizes at the Pythian games and elsewhere, and were frequently placed as votive gifts in temples, especially in those of Apollo. See cut on following page, and cut under *Pythia*.

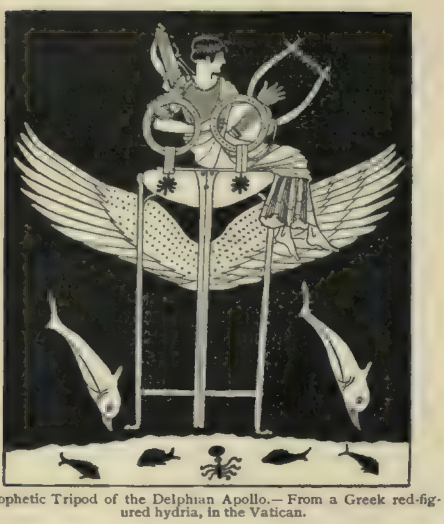

Tripod Vase.

> After the Persian war the victors at Platæa dedicated as a thank-offering to the Delphic Apollo a gold *tripod* mounted on a bronze pillar composed of three intertwined serpents. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 246.

2. Hence, any object having three feet or legs, as a three-legged stool.

> The Prophetess . . . was seated on a *tripod* in front of the fire, distilling strong waters out of pennyroyal.
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iv.

3. A three-legged frame or stand, usually jointed at the top, for supporting a theodolite,



Prophetic Tripod of the Delphian Apollo.— From a Greek red-figured hydria, in the Vatican.

compass, camera, or other instrument. See cuts under *rock-drill* and *transit*.—4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tripodal formation; a three-pronged or triradiate structure, as a bone. The premaxillary bone of birds is a tripod.—**Tripod of life,** or **vital tripod,** the brain, the lungs, and the heart, upon the continuous and consentaneous action of which life rests as on a triple support.

tripodal (trip′ọ-dal), *a.* [< *tripod* + *-al.*] Having or forming three feet, in any sense; making a tripod: as, a *tripodal* base of support; a *tripodal* bone.

tripodic (trī-pod′ik), *a.* [< *tripod* + *-ic.*] Three-footed. [Rare.]

I have observed this *tripodic* walk in earwigs, water scorpions, aphides, and some beetles. *Nature*, XLIII. 223.

tripod-jack (trī′pod-jak), *n.* A screw-jack mounted on three legs connected to a common base-plate to give them a sufficient bearing. *E. H. Knight.*

tripody (trip′ọ-di), *n.*; pl. *tripodies* (-diz). [< Gr. τριποδία, < τρίπους (τριποδ-), having three feet: see *tripod.*] In *pros.*, a group of three feet. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 225.

tripointed (trī-poin′ted), *a.* [< *tri-* + *point*¹ + *-ed*².] Having three points. [Rare.]

For, how (alas !), how will you make defence
'Gainst the *tri-pointed* wrathfull violence
Of the drad dart?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

tripoli (trip′ọ-li), *n.* [So called from *Tripoli* in Africa, < Gr. Τρίπολις, a district containing three cities: see *Tripolitan.*] A substance consisting of decomposed impure limestone, extensively used as a polishing-powder: same as *rottenstone*. The name *tripoli* is also frequently given to any kind of silicious material which can be used for the same purpose as the real article of that name, and especially to infusorial silica. Also *tripoly* and *tripel*.

tripoline¹ (trip′ọ-lin), *a.* [< *tripoli* + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to tripoli.

Tripoline² (trip′ọ-lin), *a.* [< *Tripoli* (see def.) + *-ine*¹.] Pertaining to Tripoli or Tripolis, (*a*) a Turkish vilayet on the northern coast of Africa, or (*b*) the capital of this vilayet, or (*c*) a city of Phenicia.

Tripoli senna. See *senna*.

Tripolitan (tri-pol′i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tripolitain*, < L. *Tripolitanus*, of or pertaining to Tripolis, < Gr. Τρίπολις, Tripolis (various districts were so called), lit. 'three cities,' < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πόλις, city.] **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to Tripoli.

II. *n.* A native of Tripoli.

tripolite (trip′ọ-līt), *n.* [< *Tripoli* (see *tripoli*) + *-ite.*] In *mineral.*, silicious infusorial earth; tripoli.

tripoly, *n.* See *tripoli*.

tripos (trī′pos), *n.* [An erroneous form, appar. simulating the common ending *-os* of Gr. words, of *tripus*, < L. *tripus* (*tripūs*), < Gr. τρίπους (τριποδ-), a three-footed stool, etc.: see *tripod.*] **1.** A tripod.

Crazed fool, who would'st be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos*, and speak plain.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, v. 1.

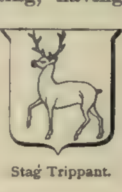
The frieze [of the temple of Melasso] is adorned with *triposes*, bulls heads, and pateras; the cornish and the pediments at each end are very richly ornamented with carvings. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 61.

2. In Cambridge University, England, the list of the successful candidates for honors in the departments specified in the quotation; also, the honor examination itself in any of these departments. In the mathematical tripos the three grades of the first part of the examination are respectively wranglers, senior optimes, and junior optimes; in the other triposes, and in Part II. of the mathematical tripos they are first, second, and third classes.

The strange genealogy of the Cambridge term *Tripos*, as equivalent to "Honour Examination," is traced by Mr. Christopher Wordsworth, in "Social Life in the English Universities in the Eighteenth Century," as follows: 1. The B. A. who sits on a three-legged stool to dispute with the "Father" in the Philosophy School on Ash Wednesday, was called Mr. *Tripos*, from that on which he sat. 2. The satirical speech made by him was called the *Tripos* speech; and 3. His humorous verses, distributed by the bedells, were called *Tripos* verses. 4. His office became obsolete in the last century; and similar verses being still circulated by authority, each sheet of verses was called a *Tripos* or "*Tripos* Paper." 5. On the back of each sheet, after the year 1748, a list of "Wranglers" and "Senior Optimes" or of "Junior Optimes" was published. These lists were called the "*Triposes*" or first and second "*Tripos* lists" respectively. 6. The Mathematical Examination, whose interest centred in the list, was called the *Tripos*. 7. When other Honour Examinations were instituted, they were distinguished as the "Classical *Tripos*," etc., from the "Mathematical *Tripos*." There are now nine *Triposes*, . . . founded in the following order: Mathematical, Classical, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theological, Law, History, Semitic [Languages,] and Indian Languages. [There has also been a Medieval and Modern Languages *Tripos* from 1885.]
Dickens's Dict. Cambridge, p. 124.

trippant (trip′ạnt), *a.* [< *trip*¹ + *-ant.*] In *her.*, represented as walking or trotting, having usually one of the fore hoofs lifted and the other three on the ground: said of one of the beasts of chase, as the antelope or the hart. Also *tripping*.

The arms on the bishop's tomb were Or, on a chevron vert between three bucks *trippant* proper as many cinque foils of the field, etc. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 115.



Stag Trippant.

trippant-counter (trip′ạnt-koun″tėr), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-trippant*.

trippe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trip*¹, *trip*².

tripper (trip′ėr), *n.* [< *trip*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who trips or moves nimbly; also, one who stumbles, or who causes another to do so.—**2.** An excursionist; a tourist. [Colloq.]

There are two men in her, and they've got no oars in the boat. Ignorant *trippers*, I suppose.
Walter Besant, Armorel of Lyonesse, ii.

The dialect is dying out in Manx before the inroads of the *tripper*. *The Academy*, Jan. 4, 1890, p. 3.

3. A street-railroad conductor or driver who is paid according to the number of trips which he makes, or who is employed to make special trips, as in the place of others who are laid off for any cause. [U. S.]—**4.** In *mach.*, a part which causes another part to be suddenly released, or to trip.—**Land-tripper,** the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. [Local, Eng.]

trippet¹ (trip′et), *n.* [< *trip*¹ + *-et.*] **1.** A hard ball used in the game of trip. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *mach.*, any projecting part designed to strike some other part at regular intervals, as a cam, lifter, toe, wiper, or foot. *E. H. Knight.*

trippet² (trip′et), *n.* [< *trip*² (?) + *-et.*] A quarter of a pound. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tripping (trip′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trip*¹, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who trips.—**2.** A light dance.

Here be, without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod
Of lighter toes. *Milton*, Comus, l. 961.

3. *Naut.*, the act of loosening the anchor from the ground.

tripping (trip′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *trip*¹, *v.*] **1.** Quick; nimble; stepping quickly and lightly.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *trippant*.

tripping-line (trip′ing-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a small line attached to the snotter of a topgallant- or royal-yard, by which the lower lift and brace are unrigged from the yard-arm and the yard guided to the deck. Sometimes called *fancy-line*.

trippingly (trip′ing-li), *adv.* In a tripping manner; with a light, nimble, quick step or movement; with agility; nimbly.

Sing, and dance it *trippingly*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 403.

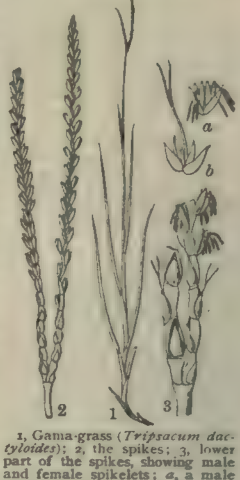
Speak the speech . . . *trippingly* on the tongue.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 2.

trippingness (trip′ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being tripping; lightness and quickness; nimbleness.

The basso could not forgive the soprano for the *trippingness* of her execution. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 765.

tripping-valve (trip′ing-valv), *n.* A valve operated by the impact of some other part of the machinery.

Tripsacum (trip′sạ-kum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763); origin obscure.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Maydeæ*. It is characterized by peduncled androgynous spikes with two-flowered male spikelets above and one-flowered fertile spikelets below, the latter embedded in each joint of the rachis, and there filling a cavity which is closed by the polished and indurated outer glume. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of warm parts of America, extending from Brazil into the United States. They are tall robust grasses, with long leaves resembling those of Indian corn. *T. dactyloides*, known as *gama-grass* (which see), one of the largest grasses of the United States, is an ornamental reed-like perennial reaching from 4 to 7 feet high, occurring from Connecticut to Florida near the coast, and from Illinois southward, where it is used for fodder, and its seeds are said to have been found available for food. It has also been called *buffalo-grass* and *sesame-grass*.



1, Gama-grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*); 2, the spikes; 3, lower part of the spikes, showing male and female spikelets; *a*, a male spikelet; *b*, a female spikelet.

trip-shaft (trip′shȧft), *n.* A supplementary rock-shaft used for starting an engine. *E. H. Knight.*

tripsis (trip′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρῖψις, rubbing friction, < τρίβειν, rub, wear away by rubbing.] **1.** The act of reducing a substance to powder; trituration.—**2.** In *med.*, the process of shampooing. See *shampoo*.

trip-skin (trip′skin), *n.* **1.** A piece of leather worn on the right-hand side of the petticoat by spinners with the rock, on which the spindle plays, and the yarn is pressed by the hand of the spinner. *Forby.* (*Halliwell.*)—**2.** The skinny part of roasted meat, which before the whole can be dressed becomes tough and dry, like the piece of leather formerly worn by spinning-women. *Forby.* (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]

trip-slip (trip′slip), *n.* A slip of paper in which the conductor of a horse-car punches a hole as record of each fare taken. [U. S.]

tripterous (trip′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πτερόν, wing.] In *bot.*, three-winged; having three wings or wing-like expansions.

triptic†, **triptich**†, *n.* See *triptych*.

triptote (trip′tōt), *n.* [= F. *triptote*, < LL. *triptotum* (sc. *nomen*), a noun with only three cases, neut. of *triptotus*, < Gr. τρίπτωτος, with only three cases, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πτῶσις, inflection, case, < πίπτειν, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun having three cases only.

triptych (trip′tik), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *triptich*, *triptic*; also *tryptychon*; < Gr. τρίπτυχον, neut. of τρίπτυχος, consisting of three layers, threefold, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, < πτύσσειν, fold, double up.] **1.** A picture, carving, or other representation in three compartments side by side: most frequently used for an altar-piece. The central picture is usually complete in itself. The subsidiary designs on either side of it are smaller, and frequently correspond in size and shape to one half of the principal picture, to which they are joined by hinges so that they can be folded over and form a cover to it. The outsides of the folding parts or shutters have sometimes designs painted on them.

The Mantegna *triptych*, from which the detail of "The Circumcision" is taken, is in the tribune of the Uffizi, Florence, and is composed of The Adoration of the Magi, The Circumcision, and The Ascension.
The Century, XXXIX. 400.

2. A series of writing-tablets, three in number, hinged or tied together. When used for spreading with wax, and writing with the stylus, the outer leaves were recessed for the wax on the inside only, the middle leaf on both sides. These are made of fir-wood, beechwood, baked clay, ivory, and other material.

These *triptychs* . . . were libelli of three tablets of wood, cleft from one piece and fastened together, like the leaves of a book, by strings passed through two holes pierced near the edge. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 154.

triptychon (trip′ti-kon), *n.* Same as *triptych*.

tripudiary (trī-pū′di-ạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *tripudium*, a leaping or dancing, a religious dance (see *tripudiate*), + *-ary.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the divination called tripudium.

Soothsayers in their auguriall and *tripudiary* divinations, collecting presages from voice or food of birds.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

tripudiate (trī-pū′di-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tripudiated*, ppr. *tripudiating*. [< L. *tripudiatus*, pp. of *tripudiare*, OL. *tripodare*, leap, dance,

< *tripudium*, a measured stamping, a solemn religious dance; formation doubtful to the Romans themselves; prob. < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pod-* (= Gr. ποδ-), a form of the root of *pes* (*ped-*), foot. According to Cicero, contracted from **terripudium* for **terripavium*, striking the earth, < *terra*, earth, + *pavire*, strike: see *pave.*] To dance.

> A sweet chorus of well-tuned affections, and a spirit *tripudiating* for joy. *Culverwell*, The Schisme. (*Latham.*)

tripudiation (trī-pū-di-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *tripudiate* + *-ion.*] The act of dancing. *Carlyle.*

tripudium (trī-pū'di-um), *n.* [L., a leaping or dancing: see *tripudiate.*] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A solemn religious dance. (*b*) A kind of divination practised by the augurs from interpretation of the actions of birds when fed, in later times always of domestic chickens, which were kept in coops for the purpose. If the fowls ate greedily, the omen was good; if they refused their food, the prognostic was very bad.

tripupillate (trī-pū'pi-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pupilla*, pupil.] In *entom.*, having three central spots or pupils close together: noting an ocellated spot.

Tripylæa (trip-i-lē'ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πύλη, a gate.] An order of silicoskeletal *Radiolaria*, whose central capsule has a single nucleus, a double membrane, and more than one perforate area, the polar aperture being supplemented by one or more other openings. The skeleton is diversiform, often composed of tubes, and the capsule is pigmented with phæodium. *Hertwig*, 1879. Also called *Phæodaria.*

tripylæan (trip-i-lē'a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tripylæa* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tripylæa*, or having their characters; phæodarian, as a radiolarian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tripylæa;* a phæodarian.

tripyramid (trī-pir'a̤-mid), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πυραμίς, pyramid.] A kind of spar composed of three-sided pyramids.

triquetra[1] (trī-kwet'rä̤), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered: see *triquetrous.*] A symmetrical interlaced ornament, of three arcs or lobes, of frequent occurrence in early northern art in Europe.

triquetra[2], *n.* Plural of *triquetrum.*

triquetral (trī-kwet'ra̤l), *a.* [< *triquetr-ous* + *-al.*] Same as *triquetrous.*

triquetric (trī-kwet'rik), *a.* Pertaining to the triquetra.

triquetrous (trī-kwet'rus), *a.* [< L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered, triangular, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-quetrus*, prob. a mere formative. Cf. *trinket*[3].] Three-sided; triangular; having three plane or concave sides. (*a*) In *anat.*, noting the triangular Wormian bones of the skull. See *triquetrum.* (*b*) In *entom.*, noting a part or organ whose cross-section is an equilateral triangle. (*c*) In *bot.*, having three acute angles with concave faces, as the stem of many plants; three-edged; three-cornered.

triquetrously (trī-kwet'rus-li), *adv.* In a triquetrous form; triangularly. *Stormonth.*

triquetrum (trī-kwet'rum), *n.*; pl. *triquetra* (-rä̤). [NL.: see *triquetrous.*] In *anat.*, one of the irregular, often triangular, Wormian bones found in the lambdoid suture of the skull: more fully called *os triquetrum*, and generally in the plural *ossa triquetra.*

triquinate (trī-kwī'nāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *quini*, five each, + *-ate*[1] (see *quinate*[1]).] In *bot.*, divided first into three parts or lobes and then into five.

triradial (trī-rā'di-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *radius*, ray: see *radial.*] Same as *triradiate.*

triradially (trī-rā'di-a̤l-i), *adv.* With three rays.

triradiate (trī-rā'di-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *radiatus*, rayed: see *radiate.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Radiating in three directions; sending off three rays or processes; trifurcate.

> The well-known *triradiate* mark of a leech-bite. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 189.

2. In *anat.*, specifically noting one of the lateral fissures of the brain.—3. In sponges, noting a type of spicule. See II.—**Triradiate sulcus.** See *sulcus.*

II. *n.* A triradiate sponge-spicule.

> The chief modification of the triradiate spicule is due to an elongation of one ray, distinguished as apical, the shorter paired rays being termed basal, and the whole spicule a sagittal *triradiate.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

triradiated (trī-rā'di-ā-ted), *a.* [< *triradiate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *triradiate.*

triradiately (trī-rā'di-āt-li), *adv.* In a triradiate manner; in three radiating lines.

trirectangular (trī-rek-tang'gū̦-lä̤r), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *rectus*, right, + *angulus*, angle (see *rectangular*).] Having three right angles, as certain spherical triangles.

trireme (trī'rēm), *n.* [= F. *trirème* = Sp. Pg. It. *trireme*, < L. *triremis*, a vessel with three banks of oars, prop. adj. (sc. *navis*, vessel), having three banks of oars, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *remus*, oar.] A vessel with three benches, ranks, or tiers of oars on a side: a type of ancient Greek war-ship of great efficiency, copied by the Romans and other peoples. The trireme was provided with one, two, or three masts, which were unstepped when the vessel was not under sail. At first naval battles were simply contests of weight or force, and the victory fell to the trireme which had the greatest number of fighting men, or the best-disciplined, on board, nautical manœuvers being scarcely attempted. The Athenians, however, in the fifth century B. C., introduced very skilful naval tactics, and made hand-to-hand fighting by the marines subordinate to the attempt to disable the enemy's ship by ramming her amidships, or by crushing her banks of oars. The perfected trireme resembled more closely in theory and tactics the modern steam-ram than any form of ship that has intervened. It was long, narrow, and swift; the modern steam-engine was represented by the mechanical rowing of about 170 men, carefully trained, and under perfect command; and it was entirely independent of its sails, which were not hoisted unless, while cruising, the wind chanced to be favorable.

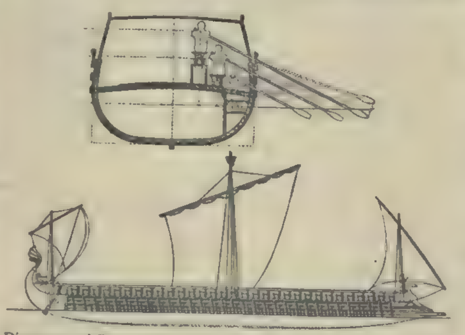


Diagram and Cross-section of an Athenian Trireme, as restored (1883) by M. Raoul Lemaitre. (From "Revue Archéologique.")

> Thucydides writeth that Aminocles the Corinthian built the first *trireme* with three rowes of ores to a side. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

trirhomboidal (trī-rom-boi'da̤l), *a.* [< *tri-* + *rhomboidal.*] Having the form of three rhombs.

trisacramentarian (trī-sak'ra̤-men-tā'ri-a̤n), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sacramentum*, sacrament (see *sacrament*), + *-arian.*] A name given to those who maintain that three, and only three, sacraments are necessary to salvation—namely, baptism, the eucharist, and absolution.

Trisagion (tri-sā'gi-on), *n.* [< Gr. τρισάγιος, thrice holy, < τρίς (= L. *ter* for **ters*), thrice (< τρεῖς (τρι-), three), + ἅγιος, holy, sacred.] A hymn of the early and Oriental churches, apparently of Jewish origin, consisting of the words "Holy God, holy (and) mighty, holy (and) immortal, have mercy upon us." It is sung in the Greek Church at the Little Entrance (see *entrance*[1], *n.*), and occurs frequently in the Greek daily office. It is also found in almost all Eastern liturgies. In the West the Trisagion was used in the Gallican liturgy and in the Sarum prime. It is still sung in Greek and Latin at the Reproaches on Good Friday. The anthem "Yet, O Lord God most holy," in the Anglican burial office, represents a form of the Trisagion. The name *Trisagion* is often incorrectly applied to the Sanctus (Tersanctus).

triscele, *n.* See *triskele.*

triset, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *trice*[1].

trisect (trī-sekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *secant.* Cf. *bisect.*] To cut or divide into three parts, especially into three equal parts.

trisection (trī-sek'sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *trisection* = Sp. *triseccion* = Pg. *trisecção* = It. *trisezione*; as *trisect* + *-ion.* Cf. *section.*] The division of a thing into three parts; particularly, in *geom.*, the division of a straight line or an angle into three equal parts. The trisection of an angle, geometrically, was a problem of great celebrity among the Greek mathematicians. It has been proved to be impossible with the rule and compass alone (though it is of course easy to trisect certain angles), but can be performed with any one of numerous machines which have been invented for the purpose. See cut under *linkage.*

trisectory (trī-sek'tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *trisect*(*ion*) + *-ory.*] Conducive to the trisection of the angle, as certain curves of the third order.

triseme (trī'sēm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + σῆμα, sign: see *trisemic.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of three semeia; trisemic.

II. *n.* A trisemic time or syllable.

trisemic (trī-sē'mik), *a.* [< LL. *trisemus*, < Gr. τρίσημος, having three times or moræ, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + σῆμα, sign, σημεῖον, sign, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to three semeia or moræ: as, a *trisemic* long (one half longer than the usual long); a *trisemic* foot. The trisemic feet (tribrach, trochee, iambus) are all diplasic.

trisepalous (trī-sep'a̤-lus), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having three sepals. See cut under *calyx.*

triseptate (trī-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *septum*, partition, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having three septa or partitions.

triserial (trī-sē'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *series*, series, + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, set in three rows; disposed in three series; tristichous; trifarious. Also *triseriate.*

triserially (trī-sē'ri-a̤l-i), *adv.* In three series; so as to be triserial.

triseriate (trī-sē'ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *series*, series, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *triserial.*

triseriatim (trī-sē-ri-ā'tim), *adv.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *series*, series, + *-atim* as in *seriatim.*] In three ranks or rows; so as to make three series; triserially.

trisetose (trī-sē'tōs), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *seta*, a bristle: see *setose.*] In *entom.*, bearing three setæ or bristles.

Trisetum (trī-sē'tum), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Aveneæ* and subtribe *Euaveneæ.* It is characterized by a spike-like or loosely branched panicle; spikelets with two or more bisexual flowers, their axis produced beyond them; and a thin-keeled flowering glume bearing a dorsal awn and two terminal teeth. There are nearly 50 species, widely scattered through temperate and mountain regions. They are chiefly perennial tufted grasses with flat leaves and shining spikelets. Two species, *T. subspicatum* and *T. palustre*, occur in the northeastern United States. *T. cernuum*, of California and Oregon, is said to afford pasturage.

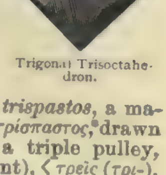
trisinuate (trī-sin'ū̦-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sinus*, a fold: see *sinuate.*] In *entom.*, having three sinuses: noting a margin when it has three inward curves meeting in outward curves.

triskele (tris'kēl), *n.* [Also *triscele;* < Gr. τρισκελής, three-legged, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + σκέλος, leg.] A figure formed of three lines radiating from a common point or small circle, or a modification of this in which each radiating arm has the form of a hook so as to give the appearance of being in revolution, or of a bent human leg. Also called *three-armed cross.* Compare *sun-snake*, *fylfot.*

trismus (tris'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρισμός, a creaking or croaking, < τρίζειν, squeak, grind or gnash (the teeth).] A tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication, causing closure of the lower jaw, occurring as a manifestation of tetanus, either alone or in conjunction with other tonic muscular spasms; lockjaw.—**Trismus nascentium,** or **trismus neonatorum,** a form of tetanus occurring in new-born infants; infantile tetanus. The muscles of the neck and jaw are first affected, but usually general tetanic spasms soon follow. The disease occurs with special frequency in the negro race and in tropical countries, though severe epidemics have also prevailed in the extreme north.

trisoctahedral (tris-ok-ta̤-hē'dra̤l), *a.* [< *trisoctahedron* + *-al.*] Bounded by twenty-four equal faces; pertaining to a trisoctahedron, or having its form.

trisoctahedron (tris-ok-ta̤-hē'dro̤n), *n.* [< Gr. τρίς, thrice, + E. *octahedron.*] In *crystal.*, a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron. The trigonal trisoctahedron has each face an isosceles triangle, and in the tetragonal trisoctahedron, or trapezohedron, each face is a quadrilateral. See also cut under *trapezohedron.*



Trigonal Trisoctahedron.

trispast, trispaston (trī'spast, trī-spas'ton), *n.* [< L. *trispastos*, a machine with three pulleys, < Gr. τρίσπαστος, drawn threefold (τρίσπαστον ὄργανον, a triple pulley, τρίσπαστον, a surgical instrument), < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + *σπαστός, verbal adj. of σπᾶν, draw: see *spasm.*] A machine with three pulleys acting in connection with each other, for raising great weights. *Brande and Cox.*

trispermous (trī-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, three-seeded; containing three seeds: as, a *trispermous* capsule.

trispermum (trī-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + σπέρμα, seed.] A poultice, formerly in vogue, made of crushed cumin-, bay-, and smallage-seeds.

trisplanchnic (trī-splangk'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σπλάγχνα*, viscera: see *splanchnic.*] Pertaining to the viscera of the three great cavities of the body—the cranial, thoracic, and abdominal: noting the sympathetic nervous system.

trisporic (trī-spor'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σπορά*, spore.] In *bot.*, having three spores; trisporous.

trisporous (trī-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σπορά*, spore.] In *bot.*, having or composed of three spores.

trist[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *trust*[1] and *tryst.*

trist[2]† (trist), *a.* [< ME. *trist*, < OF. (and F.) *triste* = Sp. Pg. It. *triste*, < L. *tristis*, sad, sorrowful. Cf. *tristesse*, *tristful*, *tristy*, *contrist.*] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy.

> With that these thre knyghtes be lepte on theire horse, but the tother thre be *trist* and dolent.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 572.

tristachyous (trī-stā'ki-us), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.] In *bot.*, three-spiked; having three spikes.

Tristania (tris-tā'ni-a̤), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1811), named after *Tristan*, a Portuguese traveler (during 1440–47) on the African coast.] A genus of plants, of the order *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Leptospermeæ*, and subtribe *Metrosidereæ.* It is characterized by numerous stamens united in five columns opposite the petals. There are from 10 to 15 species—9 in Australia, and the others in the Indian archipelago and New Caledonia. They are trees or small shrubs, bearing alternate or somewhat whorled leaves sometimes clustered at the ends of the branches. The flowers are usually small, yellow or white, and grouped in axillary cymes. Several species yield very durable and valuable wood, used for ship- and boat-building, for posts, flooring, etc., as *T. conferta*, known in New South Wales as *red-box; T. suaveolens*, called *swamp-mahogany;* and *T. neriifolia*, the ooramilly or water-gum tree. The first is a tree admired for its shade and as an avenue-tree, reaching sometimes 150 feet high; the others are small trees or shrubs, or, in *T. suaveolens*, sometimes becoming a tall tree of 100 feet.

triste†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tryst.*

tristearin (trī-stē'a̤-rin), *n.* [< *tri-* + *stearin.*] A glycerol ester containing three stearic acid radicals: a white crystalline non-volatile solid with a fatty feel, which makes up a large portion of certain solid fats, like tallow.

tristell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trestle*[1].

tristely†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *trustily.*

tristemania (tris-tē-mā'ni-a̤), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *tristis*, sad, + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] Melancholia.

tristesse (tris-tes'), *n.* [ME. *tristesce*, < OF. *tristesce*, *tristesse*, F. *tristesse* = Sp. Pg. *tristeza* = It. *tristizia*, *tristezza*, < L. *tristitia*, sadness, < *tristis*, sad: see *trist*[2].] Sadness; melancholy: in modern use as a French word.

> Save only that I crye and bidde,
> I amm in *tristesce* alle amidde.
> *Gower.* (*Halliwell.*)

> There, I thought, in America, lies nature sleeping, overgrowing, almost conscious, too much by half for man in the picture, and so giving a certain *tristesse*, like the rank vegetation of swamps and forests seen at night, steeped in dews and rains, which it loves; and on it man seems not able to make much impression.
> *Emerson*, Prose Works, II. 299.

tristful (trist'ful), *a.* [< *trist*[2] + *-ful.*] Sad; sorrowful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Convey my *tristful* queen;
> For tears do stop the flood-gates of her eyes.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 434.

> Souring my incipient jest to the *tristful* severities of a funeral.
> *Lamb*, The Wedding.

tristfully† (trist'ful-i), *adv.* Sadly.

tristichous (tris'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίστιχος*, of three rows or lines, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στίχος*, a line, row.] In *bot.*, arranged in three vertical rows or ranks; trifarious. See *phyllotaxis.*

tristigmatic (trī-stig-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στίγμα* (*στιγματ-*), a mark: see *stigma*[1].] In *bot.*, having three stigmas.

tristigmatose (trī-stig'ma̤-tōs), *a.* [As *tristigmat-ic* + *-ose.*] In *bot.*, same as *tristigmatic.*

tristitiate† (tris-tish'i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *tristitia*, sadness (see *tristesse*), + *-ate*[2].] To make sad; sadden.

> Nor is there any whom calamity doth so much *tristitiate* as that he never sees the flashes of some warming joy.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 41.

Tristoma (tris'tō-ma̤), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), also *Tristomum* (Siebold, 1838), < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. A genus of monogeneous trematoid worms, typical of the family *Tristomidæ:* so called from one large ventral sucker behind two smaller adoral ones. They are of broad and flat oval or discoid form, and infest the skin and gills of fishes.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *tristomæ* (-mē) or *tristomas* (-ma̤z).] A worm of the above genus.

Tristomidæ (tris-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tristoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of flukes, typified by the genus *Tristoma. Van Beneden.*

tristy† (tris'ti), *a.* [< *trist*[2] + *-y*[1].] Sorrowful; sad.

> The king was *tristy* and heavy of cheer.
> *Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 264. (*Latham.*)

tristylous (trī-stī'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στῦλος*, style: see *style*[2].] In *bot.*, three-styled; having three styles.

trisula, trisul (tri-sö'la̤, -söl'), *n.* [Skt. *triçūla*, < *tri*, three, + **çūla*, spit, spear-head.] In *Hindu myth.*, the three-pointed or trident emblem of Siva: also used attributively: as, a *trisul* cross.

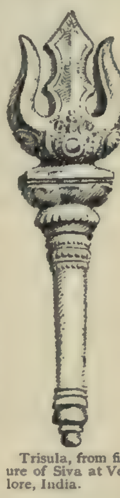
> The *trisul* or trident emblem which crowns the gateways may, . . . and I am inclined to believe does, represent Buddha himself.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 97.

trisulc† (trī'sulk), *a.* and *n.* [Also *trisulk;* = Sp. Pg. It. *trisulco*, < L. *trisulcus*, three-pronged, three-forked, three-cleft, lit. 'three-furrowed' (noting a thunderbolt, etc.), < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sulcus*, furrow: see *sulk*[2].] **I.** *a.* Three-forked; three-pronged.

> One sole Jupiter, . . . in his hand
> A *trisulc* thunderbolt, or fulminous brand.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 63.

II. *n.* Something having three forks, as the three-pointed thunderbolt of Jove, the trident of Neptune, or the trisula of Siva.

> Hand once againe thy *Trisulk*, and retire
> To Oeta, and there kindle 't with new fire.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 160).



Trisula, from figure of Siva at Vellore, India.

trisulcate (trī-sul'kāt), *a.* [< *trisulc* + *-ate*[2].] 1. In *bot.*, three-grooved; three-furrowed.—2. In *zoöl.*, tridactyl; divided into three digits or hoofs: as, a *trisulcate* foot. Compare *bisulcate.*

trisulk†, *a.* and *n.* See *trisulc.*

trisyllabic (tris-i-lab'ik), *a.* [< L. *trisyllabus* (see *trisyllable*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables: as, a *trisyllabic* word or root.

trisyllabical (tris-i-lab'i-kal), *a.* [< *trisyllabic* + *-al.*] Same as *trisyllabic.*

trisyllabically (tris-i-lab'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a trisyllable; in three syllables.

trisyllable (trī-sil'- or tri-sil'a-bl), *n.* [Cf. F. *trissyllabe* = Sp. *trisílabo* = Pg. *trisyllabo* = It. *trisillabo*, < L. *trisyllabus*, < Gr. *τρισύλλαβος*, having three syllables, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable.*] A word consisting of three syllables.

trit. An abbreviation of the Latin *tritura*, imperative of *triturare*, triturate: used in pharmacy. *Dunglison.*

tritactic (trī-tak'tik), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tactus*, touch: see *tact.*] Touching in three consecutive points.—**Tritactic point.** See *point*[1].

tritæophya (trit-ẹ-of'i-a̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τριταιοφυής*, the nature of a tertian fever, < *τριταῖος*, on the third day, + *φύειν*, bring forth, produce.] A tertian malarial fever.

tritagonist (trī-tag'ọ-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *τριταγωνιστής*, tritagonist, < *τρίτος*, third, + *ἀγωνιστής*, an actor: see *agonist.*] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, the third actor. His part is usually that of the evil genius, or the promoter of the sufferings of the *protagonist*, or first actor. The third actor was first brought into the drama by Sophocles.

> Creon, although said to be the *tritagonist*, entered by the central door.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3270, p. 841.

trite[1] (trīt), *a.* [= It. *trito*, < L. *tritus*, pp. of *terere*, rub, wear, = OBulg. *trieti*, *trŭti* = Serv. *trti* = Bohem. *trzhíti* = Pol. *trzeć* = Russ. *terétĭ* = Lith. *triti*, *trinti*, rub. From the L. *terere* are also ult. E. *triturate*, *triture*, *try*, etc., *contrite*, *detritus*, etc.] 1†. Rubbed; frayed; worn.

> My accent or phrase vulgar; my garments *trite.*
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Hence—2. Used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; commonplace; worn out; hackneyed; stale.

> So *trite* a quotation that it almost demands an apology to repeat it.
> *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

trite[2] (trī'tē), *n.* [Gr. *τρίτη*, fem. of *τρίτος*, third: see *third.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, the third tone (from the top) of the conjunct, disjunct, and extreme tetrachords. See *tetrachord.*

tritely (trīt'li), *adv.* In a trite or commonplace manner; stalely.

> Other things are mentioned . . . very *tritely*, and with little satisfaction to the reader.
> *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon. (*Latham.*)

triteness (trīt'nes), *n.* The character of being trite; commonness; staleness; the state of being hackneyed or commonplace.

> Sermons which . . . disgust not the fastidious ear of modern elegance by *triteness* or vulgarity.
> *Wrangham*, Sermons, Pref.

triternate (trī-tėr'nāt), *a.* [< *tri-* + *ternate.*] In *bot.*, three times ternate: applied to a leaf whose petiole divides and twice subdivides into three, thus bearing twenty-seven leaflets, as in some *Umbelliferæ.* Also *triplicate-ternate.*

triternately (trī-tėr'nāt-li), *adv.* In a triternate manner.

tritheism (trī'thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *trithéisme* = Sp. *triteismo;* < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that there are three Gods, specifically that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods.

tritheist (trī'thē-ist), *n.* [< *trithe(ism)* + *-ist:* see *theist.*] One who maintains the doctrine of tritheism.

tritheistic (trī-thẹ-is'tik), *a.* [< *tritheist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to tritheism or tritheists.

tritheistical (trī-thẹ-is'ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *tritheistic* + *-al.*] Same as *tritheistic.*

tritheite† (trī'thẹ-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *τριθεΐτης*, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *θεός*, god.] A tritheist.

trithemimeral (trith-ẹ-mim'ẹ-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *τριθημιμερής*, consisting of three halves, < *τρίτος*, third, + *ἡμιμερής*, half, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *μέρος*, part.] In *pros.*, of or pertaining to a group of three half-feet; pertaining to or consisting of one foot and a half. Sometimes, incorrectly, *trihemimeral.*—**Trithemimeral cesura**, the cesura after the thesis (metrically accented syllable) of the second foot of a dactylic hexameter. See *cesura*, *hephthemimeral.*

trithing† (trī'ᴛʜing), *n.* [< ML. *trithinga*, a form of E. *thriding*, **thrithing:* see *riding*[2].] Same as *riding*[2].

> The division of Deira into three *Trithings* or Ridings.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 115.

trithing-reeve† (trī'ᴛʜing-rēv), *n.* The governor of a trithing.

trithionate (trī-thī'ō-nāt), *n.* [< *trithion-ic* + *-ate.*] A salt of trithionic acid.

trithionic (trī-thī-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ic.*] Containing three sulphur atoms.—**Trithionic acid**, a sulphur acid having the formula $H_2S_3O_6$. It forms a strongly acid, bitter, odorless solution, which decomposes very readily.

Trithrinax (trith'ri-naks), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1823), from the three petals and three-parted calyx; < Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, + *Thrinax*, a related genus.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Corypheæ.* It is characterized by bisexual flowers with imbricated petals, filaments united into a tube, and a style terminal in fruit. The 3 or 4 species are natives of Brazil and Chili. They are thornless palms bearing smooth, roundish, fan-shaped leaves, deeply many-parted into two-cleft induplicate segments. The leaf-stalks are sharply biconvex, extending above into a hard cordate ligule, and below into a fibrous sheath which is densely set with erect or reflexed spines. The flowers are small, on the flexuous branches of a spreading, thick-stalked spadix with many obliquely split spathes. Several species are included among the fan-palms of greenhouse cultivation: *T. campestris* is remarkable as one of the most southern of all palms, extending in the Argentine Republic to 32° 40′ south, and is also peculiar for its woody leaves, more rigid than those of any other palm.

tritical† (trit'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *trite* + *-ical*, appar. in imitation of *critical.*] Trite; common.

> A tedious homily or a *tritical* declamation.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 326.

tritically† (trit'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a tritical or commonplace manner.

> This sermon upon the Jewish dispensation, . . . 'tis all tritical, and most *tritically* put together.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 11.

triticalness† (trit'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tritical; triteness.

triticeoglossus (tri-tis″ẹ-ō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *triticeoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *triticeus*, of wheat (see *triticeous*), + Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A small muscle occasionally found in the human larynx, connected with the triticeous nodule in the posterior thyrohyoid membrane, and passing forward to the tongue.

triticeous (tri-tish'ius), *a.* [< L. *triticeus*, of wheat, < *triticum*, wheat: see *Triticum.*] In *anat.*, small and roundish, like a grain of wheat or millet-seed; nodular.—**Triticeous nodule**, one of the small cartilaginous nodules in the larynx—the cartilago triticea, or corpus triticeum.

triticeum (tri-tis'ẹ-um), *n.*; pl. *triticea* (-a̤). [NL., neut. (sc. *corpus*, body) of L. *triticeus*, of wheat: see *triticeous.*] The triticeous body or nodule of the larynx; the triticeus.

triticeus (tri-tis'ḗ-us), *n.*; pl. *triticei* (-ī). [NL., sc. *cartilago*, < L. *triticeus*, of wheat: see *triticeous*.] The triticeous cartilage of the larynx; the triticeum.

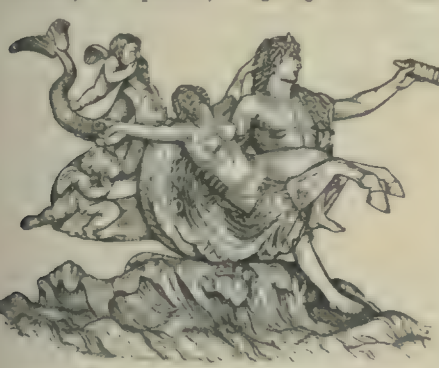
Triticum (trit'i-kum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *triticum*, wheat, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, grind, thresh: see *trite*, *try*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Hordeeæ*, type of the subtribe *Triticeæ*. It is characterized by two- to five-flowered somewhat compressed spikelets solitary at the nodes, and by an oblong or ventricose five- to nine-nerved flowering glume, the lateral nerves not connivent. The genus includes the cultivated species or varieties of wheat, long diffused widely through all temperate regions, and from 10 to 15 species in the wild state, natives of the Mediterranean region and of western Asia. They are annual or biennial erect flat-leafed grasses, with a terminal elongated or cylindrical spike, its axis usually without joints, but flexuous with alternate excavations, into which the spikelets are set. For the polymorphous cultivated species *T. sativum* (*T. vulgare*), see *wheat*, *spelt*¹, *leghorn*, *mummy-wheat*, and cut under *Monocotyledones*; and compare *amelcorn* and *Ægilops*, 2. For *T.* (now *Agropyrum*) *repens*, see *quitch-grass*.

tritocere (trī'tọ̄-sēr), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτος, third, + κέρας, horn.] That tine of a deer's antler which is third in order of development, or developed after the third year.

tritomesal (trī-tọ̄-mes'a̤l), *a.* [< Gr. τρίτος, third, + μέσος, middle: see *meson*.] In *entom.*, noting the third longitudinal series of cells in the wing of hymenopters, corresponding to the submedian second discoidal and first apical cells of modern entomologists. *Kirby.*

tritomite (trī'tọ̄-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτομος, thrice cut, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A silicate found in Norway, occurring in forms resembling a triangular pyramid. It contains thorium, the cerium metals, boron, calcium, and other elements.

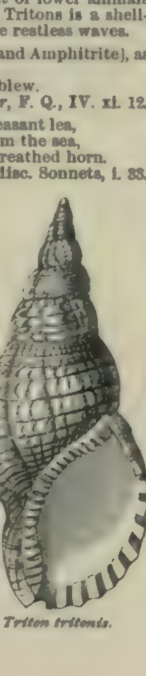
Triton (trī'ton), *n.* [< L. *Triton*, < Gr. Τρίτων, Triton; cf. Skt. *trita*, a superhuman being of uncertain origin and attributes.] 1. In *Gr.* and *Latin myth.*, a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, who dwelt with his father and mother in a golden palace on the bottom of the sea, and was a gigantic and redoubtable divinity. In the later mythology Tritons appear as a race of subordinate sea-deities, fond of pleasure, and figuring with the Nereids in the train of the greater sea-gods; they are conceived as combining the human figure with that of lower animals or monsters. A common attribute of Tritons is a shell-trumpet, which they blow to soothe the restless waves.


Triton with Nereid — From an antique sculpture in the Vatican.

And all the way before them [Neptune and Amphitrite], as
they went,
Triton his trompet shrill before them blew.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 12.

So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
And hear old *Triton* blow his wreathed horn.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, i. 33.

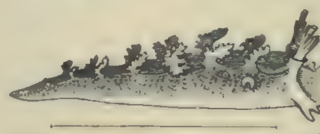
2. In *her.*, a bearded man with a fish's tail, and usually holding a trident. Also called *merman* and *Neptune*.—3. In *conch.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropods, giving name to the *Tritonidæ*; the tritons, conchs, trumpet-shells, or sea-trumpets. *Montfort*, 1810. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A member of this genus or family.—4. In *herpet.*: (*a*) An extensive genus of newts, efts, or salamanders, named by Laurenti in 1768, since variously applied or divided into several others. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A newt or salamander of this genus or a related form. The name applies chiefly to the aquatic species of the Old World family *Salamandridæ*, but extends to others of similar habits in America, as members of the genus *Spelerpes*, belonging to another family (*Plethodontidæ*). The crested newt or triton of Europe is *Triton* (*Hemisalamandra*) *cristatus* (see cut under *newt*); the smooth triton is *T.* (*Lissotriton*) *punctatus*. Most of the tritons of the Old World fall in the genus *Molge*, as the great marbled newt of Europe, *M. marmorata*, and the red-bellied, *M. alpestris*. A conspicuous triton of cold springs in the United States is *Spelerpes ruber*, chiefly bright-red, but marked with black in very variable pattern. See cut under *Spelerpes*.


Triton tritonis.

tritone (trī'tōn), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτονος, having three tones, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + τόνος, tone.] In *music*, an interval composed of three whole steps or "tones"—that is, an augmented fourth, as between the fourth and seventh tones of a scale. The older harmonists regarded this interval, even when only suggested, as peculiarly objectionable, whence the proverb "*mi* contra *fa* diabolus est." See *mi*.

Tritonia (trī-tō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *Triton*, < Gr. Τρίτων, Triton: see *Triton*.] 1. A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods founded by Cuvier in 1798, typical of the family *Tritoniidæ*, with such species as *T. plebeia*.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Geyer*, 1832.—3. (Ker, 1805.) A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Irideæ* and the tribe *Ixieæ*. It is characterized by an ovoid or oblong capsule and by a slender perianth-tube not enlarged at the summit, with a concave or bell-shaped, regular or oblique border, upon the base of which the more or less unilateral stamens are inserted. There are about 34 species, all natives of South Africa. They are ornamental plants from a scaly or mostly solid and fiber-bearing bulb, producing a simple or slightly branching stem and a few narrowly linear or sword-shaped leaves, which are often falcate. The handsome yellow, orange, blue, or white flowers are sessile, and scattered along a simple or branching peduncle, each flower solitary in a short membranous spathe. They are known in cultivation by the generic name *Tritonia*, and sometimes by a former generic name *Montbretia*.

4. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.


Tritonia plebeia. (Line shows natural size.)

Tritonidæ (trī-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triton* + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, the family of canaliferous tænioglossate gastropods whose typical genus is *Triton*. The animal has a moderate foot, truncate in front, and the radula with a wide multicuspid median tooth and narrow denticulate admedian and aculeiform lateral teeth. The operculum is corneous, with an apical or submarginal nucleus. The shell is turreted, and has not more than two varices on each whorl, which generally alternate with those of contiguous whorls. The species mostly inhabit tropical seas, and some reach a considerable size, as *Triton tritonis*. See cut under *Triton*.

Tritoniidæ (trī-tọ̄-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tritonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of opisthobranchiate gastropods, whose typical genus is *Tritonia*. The branchial appendages are disposed in two dorsal rows, a frontal veil is developed, mandibles exist, the teeth of the radula are multiserial, and the liver is compact. Species exist in most temperate and warm seas. Also *Tritoniadæ*. See cut under *Tritonia*.

tritonioid (trī-ton'i-oid), *a.* Of or related to the *Tritoniidæ*.

tritonoid (trī'tọ̄-noid), *a.* Of or related to the *Tritonidæ*.

Triton's-horn (trī'tọ̈nz-hôrn), *n.* Same as *conch*, 4.

tritorium (trī-tō'ri-um), *n.* Same as *triturium*.

tritova, *n.* Plural of *tritovum*.

tritovertebra (trī-tọ̄-vėr'tḗ-brạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτος, third, + L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] In Carus's nomenclature (1828), a limb-bone, or the bony framework of the limbs considered as vertebral elements developed in special relation with the muscular system, or locomotorium: correlated with *deutovertebra* and *protovertebra*.

tritovertebral (trī-tọ̄-vėr'tḗ-bra̤l), *a.* [< *tritovertebra* + *-al*.] Having the character of a tritovertebra; serving a locomotory purpose, as the skeleton of the limbs.

tritovum (trī-tō'vum), *n.*; pl. *tritova* (-vạ̈). [NL., < Gr. τρίτος, third, + L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] The third stage of an ovum, or an ovum in a third stage, succeeding a deutovum.

tritoxid, tritoxide (trī-tok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτος, third, + E. *oxid*.] Same as *trioxid*.

tritozoöid (trī-tọ̄-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτος, third, + ζῷον, an animal, + εἶδος, form (see *zoöid*).] In *zoöl.*, a zoöid of a third generation, resulting from a deuterozoöid. *H. A. Nicholson.*

tritubercular (trī-tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ar*³.] Having three tubercles or cusps, as a molar or premolar tooth; tricuspid; characterized by such teeth as a type of dentition; trituberculate; of or pertaining to trituberculism.

trituberculate (trī-tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ate*¹.] Same as *tritubercular*.

trituberculism (trī-tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-lizm), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ism*.] Tritubercular state or condition of teeth; presence of three tubercles on a molar or premolar tooth. *Nature*, XLI. 466.

triturable (trit̮'ụ̄-ra̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *triturable* = Sp. *triturable* = Pg. *trituravel* = It. *triturabile*; as if < LL. **triturabilis*, < *triturare*, thresh, triturate: see *triturate*.] Capable of being triturated.

triturate (trit̮'ụ̄-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triturated*, ppr. *triturating*. [< LL. *trituratus*, pp. of *triturare*, thresh, triturate, < L. *tritura*, a rubbing, threshing: see *triture*.] 1. To rub, grind, or bruise; specifically, to grind to a powder.

> The *triturated* skeletons of corals and echinoderms and the shells of molluscs, constituting an intensely white coralline sand. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 520.

> Considering the power which worms exert in *triturating* particles of rock. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 258.

2. In *physiol.*, to grind with the grinders; masticate with the molar teeth; chew to a pulp.

triturate (trit̮'ụ̄-rāt), *n.* [< LL. *trituratus*, pp. of *triturare*, triturate: see *triturate*, *v.*] A form of medicine in which an active substance has been thoroughly powdered and mixed by rubbing up with sugar of milk.—**Tablet triturate**, a small disk of some soluble material, usually sugar of milk, charged with a certain dose of a medicinal substance.

trituration (trit̮-ụ̄-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *trituration* = Sp. *trituracion* = Pg. *trituraçāo* = It. *triturazione*, < LL. *trituratio*(*n-*), < *triturare*, triturate: see *triturate*.] 1. The act of triturating, or reducing to a fine powder by grinding. Trituration is a dry process, and thus distinguished from *levigation*.—2. In *phar.*, a finely comminuted powder: as, a *trituration* of elaterin.—3. In *physiol.*, reduction to pulp by grinding between the teeth; molar mastication, or some corresponding process: as, the *trituration* of food before swallowing; *trituration* in the gizzard of a bird is assisted by little pebbles swallowed.

triturator (trit̮'ụ̄-rā-tọ̈r), *n.* [< LL. *triturator*, < *triturare*, pp. *trituratus*, triturate: see *triturate*.] One who or that which triturates; specifically, an apparatus for grinding drugs.

triturature (trit̮'ụ̄-ra̤-t̮ụ̄r), *n.* [< *triturate* + *-ure*.] A wearing by rubbing or friction.

triture† (trit̮'ụ̄r), *n.* [< L. *tritura*, a rubbing, threshing (see *triturate*), < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, grind, thresh: see *trite*.] A rubbing or grinding.

> Goats' whey being a natural infusion, from gentle heat and gentle *triture*, of the fine aromatic and nitrous vegetables on which goats feed.
> *G. Cheyne*, On Regimen, p. 44. (*Latham.*)

triturium (trī-tū'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *trituria* (-ạ̈). [Also, and prop., *tritorium*, < L. as if **tritorium*, neut. of **tritorius*, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, thresh. The form *triturium* imitates *tritura*, a threshing (separating grain from straw): see *triture*.] A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

tritylene (trit'i-lēn), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτος, third, + *-yl* + *-ene*.] In *chem.*, same as *propylene*: so named because third in the series of olefines.

Tritylodon (trī-til'ọ̄-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + τύλος, a knob, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of Mesozoic mammals from the Upper Triassic of South Africa and Europe, typical of the family *Tritylodontidæ*. *Owen*, 1884.

Tritylodontidæ (trī-til-ọ̄-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tritylodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of prototherian mammals of Triassic age, typified by the genus *Tritylodon*. They had on each side of the upper jaw two incisors, no canine, two premolars, and two molars; the median incisors were scalpriform, the lateral minute, and the molars had trituberculate ridges.

tritylodontoid (trī-til-ọ̄-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Tritylodontidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Tritylodontidæ*.

Triumfetta (trī-um-fet'ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after an Italian botanist, G. B. *Trionfetti* (1656–1708).] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Tiliaceæ* and tribe *Grewieæ*. It is characterized by an echinate or bristly globose capsule. There are about 50 species, natives of warm countries. They are herbs or shrubs with stellate hairs, bearing serrate entire or three- to five-lobed leaves. The flowers are axillary, or opposite the leaves, chiefly yellow, and usually with numerous stamens on an elevated gland-bearing torus. Some of the small-flowered species are very widely distributed; others are mostly confined to Australia, Madagascar, or South Africa. A group of American species produces large dense masses of showy cymulose flowers. The fruit is two- to five-celled, and separates into distinct carpels, or is indehiscent and bur-like, its prickles often ending in hooks, as in *T. Lappula*, a common tropical weed known in Jamaica as *greatwort*. The species in general are known in the West Indies as *burweed* or *parrakeet-bur*, the ripe fruit being a favorite food of the green parrakeet. Several species are used medicinally in the tropics on account of their mucilaginous properties; several also yield a tenacious fiber, as *T. rhomboidea*, a widespread tropical weed, and *T. semitriloba* (for which see *burbark*).

triumph (trī′umf), *n.* [< ME. *triumphe, tryumphe*, < OF. *triumphe, triomphe*, F. *triomphe* = Pr. *triomfe* = Sp. *triunfo* = Pg. *triumpho* = It. *trionfo, triunfo* = D. *triomf, triumf* = G. *triumph* = Sw. Dan. *triumf*, triumph (in OF. and It. also a game of cards so called), < L. *triumphus*, OL. *triumpus*, in the earliest use *triumpe, triumpe, triumpe*, an exclamation used in the solemn processions of the Arval brethren; in classical use a solemn entrance in procession, made by a victorious general (see def.), accompanied by the shout *Io triumphe!* hence fig. a victory, triumph; = Gr. *θρίαμβος*, the procession at the feast of Bacchus, also a name for Bacchus; ult. origin unknown. Hence *trump*^{3}.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a procession and religious ceremony in honor of a victory and the victorious leader. This, the highest military honor which a Roman commander could attain, was granted by the senate to such as, holding the office of dictator, consul, or pretor, had secured a decisive victory or the complete subjugation of a province. In the triumph the general, crowned with laurel, and having a scepter in one hand and a branch of laurel in the other, entered the city of Rome in a chariot drawn by four horses, preceded by the senate and magistrates, musicians, the spoils, the captives in fetters, etc., and followed by his army on foot, in marching order. The procession advanced in this order along the Via Sacra to the Capitol, where a bull was sacrificed to Jupiter and the laurel wreath was deposited in the lap of the god. Banquets and other entertainments concluded the solemnity, which was generally brought to a close in one day, though in later times it sometimes lasted for three days. During the time of the empire the emperor himself was the only person who could claim a triumph. A naval triumph differed in no respect from a military triumph, except that it was on a smaller scale, and was marked by the exhibition of beaks of ships and other nautical trophies. An ovation was an honor inferior to a triumph, and less imposing in its ceremonies.

If we lose this battle,
You are contented to be led in *triumph*
Thorough the streets of Rome?
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 109.

Though *triumphs* were to generals only due,
Crowns were reserv'd to grace the soldiers too.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 512.

2†. A public festivity or display of any kind, as an exhibition of masks; a tournament, stately procession, or pageant; a spectacle.

We retournyd ayen to Venys, whiche day was a grete *tryumphe* and Feste there in remembraũce of a Victorye that the Venycyans had yͤ same day in gettynge of Padowa. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

You cannot have a perfect palace except you have two several sides, . . . the one for feasts and *triumphs*, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

3. The state of being victorious; the flush of victory.

The avenging force of Hercules, from Spain,
Arrived in *triumph*, from Geryon slain.
Dryden, Æneid, viii. 267.

Hail to the Chief who in *triumph* advances!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

4. Successful enterprise or consummation; achievement; conquest.

With Death she humbly doth insinuate;
Tells him of trophies, statues, tombs, and stories
His victories, his *triumphs*, and his glories.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1014.

All the *triumphs* of truth and genius over prejudice and power, in every country and in every age, have been the *triumphs* of Athens. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

5. Joy or exultation for success; great gladness; rejoicing.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 180.

If a civilized nation, or any men who had a sense of generosity, were capable of a personal *triumph* over the fallen and afflicted. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

6†. A card of a suit which outranks all others; a trump. See *trump*^{3}, 1.

You must mark also that the *triumph* must apply to fetch home unto him all the other cards, whatsoever suit they be of. *Latimer*, Sermons on the Card (Parker Soc.), i.

She, Eros, has
Pack'd cards with Cæsar, and false-play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 20.

7†. An old game of cards, from which whist is probably derived; trump. See *ruff*^{4} and *trump*^{3}, 2.

The game that we will play at shall be called the *triumph*, which if it be well played at, he that dealeth shall win. *Latimer*, Sermons on the Card (Parker Soc.), i.

8†. See the quotation and *tarot*.

Tarocchi, a kinde of playing cardes vsed in Italy, called terrestriall *triumphes* [var. called *Tarocks*, or terestriall *triumphs*, 1611]. *Florio*, 1598.

To ride triumph, to be in full career; ride rough-shod.

"'Tis some misfortune," quoth my uncle Toby. "That it is," cried my father, "to have so many jarring elements breaking loose, and *riding triumph* in every corner of a gentleman's house."
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 157. (*Davies.*)

=**Syn.** 5. *Joy, Delight*, etc. (see *gladness*), jubilee, jubilation.

triumph (trī′umf, formerly also trī-umf′), *v.* [< F. *triompher* = Pr. *triomfar* = Sp. *triunfar* = Pg. *triumphar* = It. *trionfare, triunfare*, < L. *triumphare*, < *triumphus*, a triumph: see *triumph, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To enjoy a triumph, as a victorious general; ride in a triumph; celebrate successful achievement.

Wouldst thou have laugh'd had I come coffin'd home,
That weep'st to see me *triumph?* *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 194.

We wear
The dignity of Christians on our breasts,
And have a long time *triumph'd* for our conquests;
These conquer'd a long time, not *triumph'd* yet.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

2. To gain a victory; achieve success; prevail.

He did but climb the cross, and then came down
To the gates of hell; *triumph'd*, and fetch'd a crown.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 3., Epig.

Attired with stars, we shall for ever sit
Triumphing over Death, and Chance, and thee, O Time.
Milton, On Time, l. 22.

3. To rejoice for victory; exult or boast.

Let not mine enemies *triumph* over me. Ps. xxv. 2.

How will he *triumph*, leap, and laugh at it!
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 148.

4†. To take a trick; trump.

Except the four knaves entertain'd for the guards
Of the kings and queens that *triumph* in the cards.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

5. To shine forth; make a brilliant show.

The clear unmatched red and white
Which *triumph'd* in that sky of his delight.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 12.

II.† *trans.* 1. To succeed in overcoming; prevail over; subdue; conquer.

Two and thirty legions that awe
All nations of the *triumph'd* world. *Massinger.*

2. To cause to triumph; give victory to.

He hath *triumphed* the name of his Christ; he will bless the things he hath begun.
Bp. Jewell, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 933.

3. To exult over; boast over.

So oft they fell
Into the same illusion, not as man,
Whom they *triumph'd*, once laps'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 572.

triumphal (trī-um′fa̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *triomphal* = Sp. *triunfal* = Pg. *triumphal* = It. *triunfale, trionfale*, < L. *triumphalis*, pertaining to a triumph, < *triumphus*, a triumph: see *triumph.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to triumph; commemorating or used in celebrating a triumph or victory: as, a *triumphal* crown or car; a *triumphal* march.

On Ascension day the Duke . . . is rowed thither in the Bucentoro, a *triumphall* galley, richly and exquisitely guilded. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 2.

Who [mighty men] have led Kings in chains after their *Triumphal* Chariots, and have been served by those whom others have adored. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Triumphal arch. See *arch*^{1}.—**Triumphal column**, among the Romans, an insulated column erected in commemoration of a conqueror to whom had been decreed the honors of a triumph. It has been imitated in a few instances in modern times, as in the bronze column of the Place Vendôme in Paris, set up in honor of Napoleon I.—**Triumphal crown**, a laurel wreath awarded by the Romans to a victorious general.—**Triumphal Hymn.** Same as *Sanctus*, 1.

II. *n.* 1†. A token of victory.

So, struck with dread and anguish, fell the fiend;
And to his crew, that sat consulting, brought
(Joyless *triumphals* of his hoped success)
Ruin, and desperation, and dismay.
Milton, P. R., iv. 578.

2. An ode or song in celebration of victory or of peace; a pæan; a hymn of rejoicing.

Those [rejoicings] of victorie and peace are called *Triumphall*, whereof we our selues haue heretofore giuen some example by our *Triumphals* written in honour of her Maiesties long peace.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

Man, if *triumphals* here be in request,
Then let them chaunt them that can chaunt them best.
Peele, An Eclogue.

triumphant (trī-um′fant), *a.* [< F. *triomphant* = Sp. *triunfante* = Pg. *triumphante* = It. *triunfante, trionfante*, < L. *triumphan(t-)s*, ppr. of *triumphare*, triumph: see *triumph, v.*] 1†. Celebrating victory by a triumph, as a successful Roman general; also, used in, pertaining to, or appropriate to a triumph; triumphal.

Praise the gods,
And make *triumphant* fires; strew flowers before them.
Shak., Cor., v. 5. 3.

The King rideth on a *triumphant* cart or wagon all gilded. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 236.

The streets so broad that tenne men may ride in front, and paued, adorned with many *triumphant* Arches, and shops on both sides. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

2. Rejoicing for or as for victory; triumphing; exulting.

Think you, but that I know our state secure,
I would be so *triumphant* as I am?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 84.

3. Victorious; successful; graced with conquest.

His noble hand
Did win what he did spend, and spent not that
Which his *triumphant* father's hand had won.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 181.

He had slain men with his own hand, for aught I know; —certainly, they had fallen, like blades of grass at the sweep of the scythe, before the charge to which his spirit imparted its *triumphant* energy.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 24.

4. Of supreme magnificence and beauty; glorious.

She's a most *triumphant* lady, if report be square to her.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 189.

Church triumphant. See *church.*

triumphantly (trī-um′fant-li), *adv.* 1. In a triumphant manner; in the manner of a victor; with the joy or exultation that proceeds from victory; victoriously: often implying insolent triumph.

Or did I bragge and boast *triumphauntly*,
As who should saye the field were mine that daye?
Gascoigne, Lookes of a Louer Forsaken.

The King and Queen enter the Town [Calais] *triumphantly*, and make their Abode there.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 122.

2†. Festively; rejoicingly.

Dance in Duke Theseus' house *triumphantly*,
And bless it to all fair prosperity.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 94.

triumpher (trī′um-fėr), *n.* [< *triumph* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who is victorious.

Hee sayd Souldiours were the noblest estate of mankinde, . . . *triumphers* both in Camps and Courts.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. One who was honored with a triumph in Rome.

August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome. *Peacham*, On Drawing.

triumphingly (trī′um-fing-li), *adv.* In a triumphing manner; with triumph or exultation.

Triumphingly say, O Death, where is thy sting?
Bp. Hall, Remedy of Discontentment, I. ii. § 1.

triumvir (trī-um′vėr), *n.*; pl. *triumviri, triumvirs* (-vi-rī, -vėrz). [< L. *triumvir*, < *trium*, gen. of *tres*, three, + *vir*, man: see *virile*. Cf. *duumvir, decemvir.*] One of three men united in office; specifically, in ancient Rome, a member of one of several groups of joint magistrates chosen for various purposes, as for establishing colonies, revising the lists of knights, guarding against fires by night, or to fill various extraordinary commissions on special occasions. Among the more important of these magistrates were the triumviri capitales, who were elected by the people, and whose duty it was to inquire into capital crimes, to arrest offenders, to superintend the prisons, and to cause the execution of condemned persons. They could punish summarily slaves and persons of the lowest class. See *triumvirate.*

A man may compare Ecbatana of the Medes, Babylon on Euphrates, and Niniue on Tigris, to the *Triumviri* at Rome. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 77.

triumviral (trī-um′vi-ra̤l), *a.* [< *triumvir* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a triumvir or a triumvirate.

I am about to mount higher than *triumviral* tribunal, or than triumphal car.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucullus and Cæsar.

triumvirate (trī-um′vi-rāt), *n.* [= F. *triumvirat* = Pg. *triumvirato* = Sp. It. *triunvirato*, < L. *triumviratus*, the office or dignity of a triumvir, < *triumvir*, triumvir: see *triumvir.*] 1. The office or magistracy of a triumvir, specifically of one of the ancient Roman groups of triumviri. —2. Government by three men in coalition.— 3. A group of three men in office or authority; specifically, in *Rom. hist.*, either the coalition (*First Triumvirate*) between Pompey, Julius Cæsar, and Crassus, 60 B. C., which controlled the Roman world for several years, or that (*Second Triumvirate*) between Mark Antony, Octavian (Augustus), and Lepidus, 43 B. C., which overthrew the republican party and ordered the second proscription. In the latter Lepidus was soon practically deposed, and Antony and Octavian shared the power until the overthrow of the former, 31 B. C.

Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin were a *triumvirate* which governed the country during eight years.
H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 274.

4. A party of three men; three men or three personifications in company or forming one group; also, a trio or triad of any kind.

Still purposing to grant no more then what seem'd good to that violent and lawless *Triumvirate* within him, under the falsifi'd names of his Reason, Honour, and Conscience.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxii.

Theology, Philosophy, and Science constitute our spiritual *triumvirate*. *G. H. Lewes*, Hist. Philos., I. p. xvii.

triumviri, *n.* Latin plural of *triumvir*.

triumviry† (trī-um'vi-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *triumverie*; < *triumvir* + *-y*³.] A triumvirate.

Thou makest the *triumviry*, the corner-cap of society.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 53.

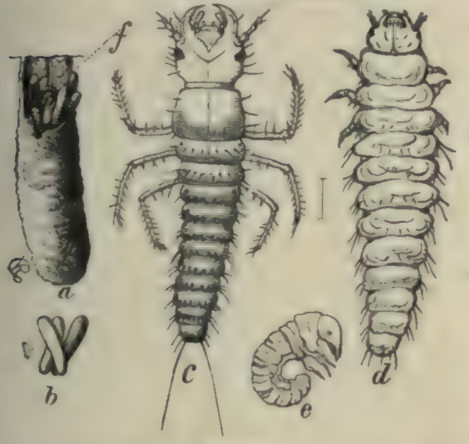
Take for thine ayde afflicting Miserie,
Woe, mine attendant, and Dispayre, my freend,
All three my greatest great *Triumuerie*.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile, p. 55. (*Davies.*)

triune (trī'ūn), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *unus*, one: see *three* and *one*.] Three in one.

We read in Scripture of a *triune* Deity. *Bp. Burnet.*

Triune vase. Same as *triple vase* (which see, under *vase*).

triungulin (trī-ung'gū̦-lin), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *ungula*, a hoof, claw.] The first larval stage of the hypermetamorphic blister-beetles, or *Meloïdæ*. See also cut under *Meloë*.



Triungulin.

a, egg-pod of a grasshopper, *Caloptenus differentialis*; *b*, eggs of same; *c*, triungulin of *Epicauta vittata*; *d*, second larval stage of same (line shows natural size); *e*, side view of *d*; *f*, triungulin within egg-pod of the grasshopper.

triunity (trī-ū'ni̤-ti), *n.* [< *triune* + *-ity*. Cf. *unity*.] The state or quality of being triune; trinity.

The *triunity* of the Godhead.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 208. (*Latham.*)

Triurideæ (trī-ū̦-rid'ē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Triuris* (*-urid-*) + *-eæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Apocarpeæ*. It is characterized by unisexual racemose flowers with a regular perianth of three to eight valvate segments in a single row. It includes 2 genera, *Triuris* (the type) and *Sciaphila*, the latter comprising about 14 species of white or reddish plants of South America, India, the Malay archipelago, and Papua. The order is nearest akin to the *Alismaceæ*, but is terrestrial and saprophytic, growing upon decayed wood and leaves. Its species are diminutive, slender, but rather rigid leafless plants, wholly white, yellow, pink, or red, with a few scales at the base, and producing a few long flexuous unbranched roots. The small stellate flowers are numerous and racemose, or fewer and somewhat corymbose; they hang on decurved pedicels, and are often papillose or minutely fringed.

Triuris (trī-ū'ris), *n.* [NL. (Miers, 1841), so called with ref. to the appendaged calyx-lobes; < Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Triurideæ*. It is characterized by anthers immersed in a large conical receptacle, and by a nearly or quite terminal style. The 2 species, *T. hyalina* and *T. lutea*, are natives of Brazil. They are yellow, white, or colorless and transparent plants, with two to four slender-pedicelled flowers on a filiform stem, each of the three or six triangular-ovate perianth-segments extended into a filiform tail.

trivalence (trī'vā- or triv'a̤-lens), *n.* [< *trivalen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The quality of being trivalent; triatomic valence.

The conclusions drawn therefrom as to the *trivalence* of aluminium cannot be maintained.
Athenæum, No. 3183, p. 558.

trivalent (trī'vā- or triv'a̤-le̤nt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *valen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valid*.] In *chem.*, equivalent in combining or displacing power to three monad atoms; triadic: applied to an element or a radical. Also *triatomic*.

trivalve (trī'valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *valva*, door: see *valve*.] I. *a.* Having three valves, as a shell; trivalvular.—**Trivalve speculum**, a vaginal speculum having three blades.

II. *n.* In *conch.*, a trivalve shell.

trivalved (trī'valvd), *a.* [< *trivalve* + *-ed*².] Three-valved; trivalvular.

trivalvular (trī-val'vū̦-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *valvula*, dim. of *valva*, door: see *valvular*.] Three-valved; having three valves.

trivant† (triv'a̤nt), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *truant*. [Rare.]

Thou art . . . a trifler, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 10.

trivantly† (triv'a̤nt-li), *adv.* [< *trivant* + *-ly*².] In a trivant or truant manner. [Rare.]

Him that by reason of a voluble tongue, a strong voice, a pleasing tone, and some *trivantly* Polyanthean helps, steales and gleanes a few notes from other mens Harvests, and so makes a fairer shew than he that is truly learned indeed. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 138.

trive†, *v. t.* [Abbr. from *contrive*¹.] To contrive.

The thrifty that teacheth the thriving to thrive,
Teach timely to traverse the thing that thou *trive*.
Tusser, Husbandry, Brief Conclusion.

triverbial (trī-vėr'bi-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] Of three words: applied to certain days in the Roman calendar which were juridical, or days appointed to the pretor for deciding causes: so named from the three characteristic words of his office, *do*, *dico*, *addico*. They were also called *dies fasti*.

In the Roman calendar there were in the whole year but twenty-eight judicial or *triverbial* days allowed to the prætor for deciding causes. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxvi.

trivertebral (trī-vėr'tē̤-bra̤l), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *vertebra*, vertebra: see *vertebral*.] Composed of three vertebræ.

The last cervical [of *Glyptodon*] and the anterior dorsal vertebræ are ankylosed together into a single *tri-vertebral* bone, which moves by a hinge joint upon the third dorsal.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 291.

trivet¹ (triv'et), *n.* [Also *trevet*; early mod. E. also *tryvet*, *trivette*, *trevett*; < ME. *treved*, *trevid*, < OF. *trepied*, *trepie*, *tripied* = OSp. *trevede*, *treudes* = OIt. *trepie*, *trepiedi*, *trespido*, *trespito*, < ML. *tripes* (*triped-*), a three-footed stool, a tripod, < L. *tripes* (*triped-*), having three feet, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *tripod*, ult. a doublet of *trivet*. For the form, cf. the equiv. D. *drievoet* = MLG. *drivot*, *drevot*, a trivet, = E. *three-foot*.] 1. A three-footed stool or stand; a tripod; especially, an iron tripod on which to place cooking-vessels or anything which is to be kept hot by the fire.

He shulde fynde in one place a friyngpan, in an other a chauldron, here a *tryuet*, and there a spytte, and these in maner in euery pore mannes house.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 145).

She got up to set the pot of coffee back on the *trivet*.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxii.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing the three-legged iron support used in cooking. It is usually represented in plan, or as looked at from above, the feet or uprights seen in perspective.—**Right as a trivet**, standing steadily (in allusion to the fact that a tripod stands firm on irregular surfaces); hence, proverbially, entirely or perfectly right. [Colloq.]

I'll warrant you'll find yourself *right as a trivet!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 71.

"As to the letter, Rokesmith," said Mr. Boffin, "you're as *right as a trivet.*" *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 14.

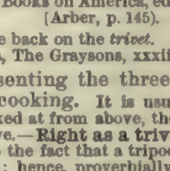
trivet² (triv'et), *n.* [Formerly also *trevat*; origin obscure.] A knife for cutting the loops of terry fabrics, such as velvets or Wilton carpets, in which the looped warp is formed over wires in the shed. Each wire has a groove at the top to serve as a guide for the trivet, which can be run rapidly along the wires, cutting all the loops and thus making a pile fabric or cut pile fabric. *E. H. Knight.*

For velvets, &c., the wires are provided with a groove on their upper face, and along this groove a cutting knife called a *trivet* is run to cut the loops.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 467.

trivet-table (triv'et-tā"bl), *n.* A table supported by three feet.

The *trivet-table* of a foot was lame.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 84.

Trivia¹ (triv'i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), named in allusion to its trivial size and value; < L. *trivius*, of three roads: see *trivium*.] The typical genus of the family *Triviidæ*, containing a number of small species of various parts of the world, among those known as *sea-beans*. See *sea-bean*, 2. See also cut under *Triviidæ*.



Trivia europæa. *a*, upper aspect; *b*, lower aspect.

trivia², *n.* Plural of *trivium*.

Triviacea (triv-i-ā'sē̤-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trivia*¹ + *-acea*.] Same as *Triviidæ*.

trivial (triv'i-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *trivial* = Sp. Pg. *trivial* = It. *triviale*, < L. *trivialis*, of the cross-roads, hence common, commonplace, ML. of the trivium, or three liberal arts, < *trivium*, a meeting of three roads, in ML. the first three liberal arts: see *trivium*. Cf. *bivial*, *quadrivial*.] I. *a.* 1. Such as may be found everywhere; commonplace; ordinary; vulgar.

In the infancy of learning . . . those conceits which are now *trivial* were then new.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *trivial* round, the common task,
Would furnish all we ought to ask.
Keble, Christian Year, Morning.

2. Trifling; insignificant; of little worth or importance; paltry.

Trivial objections to the plan were made at the time by cavillers. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 141.

3. Occupying one's self with trifles; trifling.

As a scholar meantime he was *trivial* and incapable of labour. *De Quincey.*

4. Of or pertaining to the trivium, or the first three liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, and logic; hence, initiatory; rudimentary.

Whose deep-seen skill
Hath three times construed either Flaccus o'er,
And thrice rehears'd them in his *trivial* floor.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. i. 173.

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) Common; popular; vernacular; not technical: noting the popular or familiar names of animals or plants, as distinguished from the technical New Latin names. (*b*) Specific; not generic: noting what used to be called the *nomen triviale*—that is, the second or specific term in the binomial technical name of an animal or a plant, such terms being often adopted or adapted from a popular name or epithet. Thus, in the several designations *Homo sapiens*, *Felis leo*, *Mus musculus*, *Rosa canina*, the words *sapiens*, *leo*, *musculus*, and *canina* are respectively the trivial names of the species they designate. See *specific*, 3 (*b*).

6. In echinoderms, specifically, of or pertaining to the trivium: as, the *trivial* (anterior) ambulacra of a sea-urchin.

II. *n.* 1. One of the three liberal arts which constitute the trivium.—2. A coefficient or other quantity not containing the quantities of the set considered.

trivialism (triv'i-a̤l-izm), *n.* [< *trivial* + *-ism*.] A trivial matter; a trivial remark. *Carlyle.*

triviality (triv-i-al'i̤-ti), *n.* [< OF. *trivialite*, F. *trivialité* = Sp. *trivialidad* = Pg. *trivialidade* = It. *trivialità*; as *trivial* + *-ity*.] 1. Trivial or paltry character or quality.

The *triviality* of its meaningless details. *J. Caird.*

2. Pl. *trivialities* (-tiz). A trivial thing; a trifle; a matter of little value or importance. *Cotgrave.*

It is in these acts called *trivialities* that the seeds of joy are forever wasted, until men and women look round with haggard faces at the devastation their own waste has made. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlii.

trivialize (triv'i-a̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trivialized*, ppr. *trivializing*. [< *trivial* + *-ize*.] To render trivial or paltry.

Southey. . . . We are now at the Sonnets [of Milton]. I know your dislike of this composition.
Landor. In English, not in Italian; but Milton has ennobled it in our tongue, and has *trivialized* it in that.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Landor, ii.

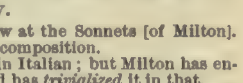
trivially (triv'i-a̤l-i), *adv.* In a trivial manner.

Neither is money the sinews of war (as it is *trivially* said).
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms, etc. (ed. 1887).

trivialness (triv'i-a̤l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being trivial; triviality.

We always seem to be living just on the brink of a pure and lofty intercourse, which would make the ills and *trivialness* of life ridiculous. *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 13.

Triviidæ (tri-vī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trivia* + *-idæ*.] A family of involute tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Trivia*. They are of small size, and closely related to the cowries, but differ in the multicuspid median teeth and unguiform marginal teeth of the radula, and the shell is generally transversely ribbed. They chiefly inhabit tropical seas, but one (*Trivia europæa*) occurs in British waters. See also cut under *Trivia*.



Trivia europæa, seen from above.

Triviinæ (triv-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trivia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Triviidæ* (or of *Cypræidæ*), including the genus *Trivia*, and characterized by the completely involute shell with concealed spire.

trivium (triv'i-um), *n.*; pl. *trivia* (-ä̤). [NL., < L. *trivium*, a meeting of three roads, ML. the first three liberal arts (see def.), neut. of *trivius*, of three roads, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *via*, way, road.] 1. In the schools of the middle ages, the first three liberal arts (grammar, rhetoric, and logic)—the other four (namely, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy) being termed *quadrivium*.—2. In echinoderms, as any sea-urchin, the three anterior ambulaera, taken collectively and distinguished from the two posterior ones taken together. See *bivium*, and cut under *Spatangoida*.

trivoltin (trī-vol′tin), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + It. *volto*, turn: see *volt*¹.] A race of the silkworm of commerce (*Sericaria mori*) which has three annual generations, thus producing three crops of cocoons each year; also, such a silkworm. Also *trivoltine*.

triweekly (trī-wēk′li), *a.* [< *tri-* + *weekly*.] 1. Occurring, performed, or appearing once every three weeks.— 2. Less correctly, occurring, performed, or appearing thrice a week: as, a *triweekly* newspaper.

Trixagus (trik′sa̤-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τριξός*, var. of *τρισσός*, *τριττός*, threefold (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three), + *ἄγειν*, drive, do.] A genus of beetles: same as *Throscus*.

trizomal (trī-zō′ma̤l), *a.* [For **trirhizomal*, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ῥίζωμα*, root, + *-al*.] Formed of the sum of three square roots.—**Trizomal curve,** a curve whose equation is

$$\sqrt{\alpha X} + \sqrt{\beta Y} + \sqrt{\gamma Z} = 0,$$

where α, β, γ are parameters, and X, Y, Z three curves of the same system.

troat (trōt), *v. i.* [Said to be imitative.] To cry as a buck in rutting-time.

troat (trōt), *n.* [< *troat*, *v.*] The cry of a buck in rutting-time.

trobellion†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **trobellion*, **torbellion*, < L. *turbella*, a bustle, stir, < *turba*, a bustle, stir, disturbance: see *trouble*.] A storm; disturbance. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 324.

trocar (trō′kär), *n.* [Also *trochar*; < F. *trocar*, *trocart*, also *trois-quarts* (as if involving *quart*, a quarter), < *trois*, three, + *carre*, side, face, OF. *quarre*, a square: see *three* and *square*¹.] A surgical instrument used for withdrawing fluid from the body in cases of dropsy, hydrocele, etc. It consists of a perforator, or stylet, and a cannula. After the puncture is made the stylet is withdrawn, and the cannula remains for the escape of the fluid.

trocha (trō′chä), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A narrow path. — 2. *Milit.*, a strategic line of defenses across a given territory.

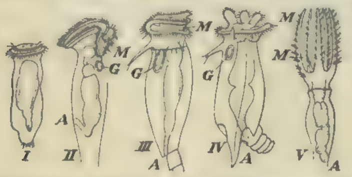
Trochacea (trọ-kā′sẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* Same as *Trochidæ*.

trochaic (trọ-kā′ik), *a.* and *n.* [=F. *trochaïque*, < L. *trochaicus*, < Gr. *τροχαϊκός*, pertaining to or consisting of trochees, < *τροχαῖος*, a trochee: see *trochee*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a trochee: as, *trochaic* rhythm.—2. Constituting or equivalent to a trochee: as, a *trochaic* foot.— 3. Consisting or composed of trochees: as, *trochaic* verses. Trochaic verse is measured by dipodies, of the form –́ ⏑ – ⏓. In ancient metrics the dipody is the shortest and the hexapody the longest trochaic colon, and the tetrameter catalectic (see *tetrameter*) the most usual meter. In English poetry trochaic meter is not infrequent in hymns and lyrics, and in Longfellow's "Hiawatha" the dimeter (tetrapody) is used throughout, as in the Kalevala, as a narrative (epic) meter. See *ithyphallic*, *octonarius*, *scazon*, *septenarius*.—**Trochaic cesura.** See *cesura*.

II. *n.* A trochaic verse or period.

trochaical (trọ-kā′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *trochaic* + *-al*.] Same as *trochaic*.

trochal (trō′ka̤l), *a.* [< NL. **trochalis*, < *trochus*, < Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel (cf. Gr. *τροχαλός*, running, round, < *τροχός*, a wheel): see *trochus*.] 1. Wheel-like; rotiform; discoidal: as, a *trochal* disk or organ (see below). Also *trochate*.—2. Having a trochal disk or organ; trochate; trochiferous. —3. Encircling or surrounding, like the tire of a wheel or the rim of a disk: as, a *trochal* set of cilia.—4. Revolving; spinning like a top; trochilic.—**Trochal disk,** in *Rotifera*, the oral organ characteristic of the rotifers; the wheel of the wheel-animalcules; the velum.



Trochal Disks of Various Rotifers, showing arrangement of the cilia. I, II, larval and adult *Lacinularia*; III, *Philodena*; IV, *Brachionus*; V, *Stephanoceros*. *A*, anus; *M*, mouth; *G*, ganglion.

Trochalopteron (trok-a̤-lop′tẹ-ron), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1843), also *Trochalopterum* (Agassiz, 1846), < Gr. *τροχαλός*, round (< *τροχός*, a wheel), + *πτερόν*, wing.] An extensive genus of oriental timeliine birds, whose type is *T. squamatum*. These birds range in the hill-countries of India, in Burma, through China, and in some of the islands, as Formosa and Hainan; the species are 25 or 30. Most of them have been properly identified only of late years, as *T. canorum*, the so-called Chinese thrush of Latham (1783), described many years before that as *Turdus chinensis* by Osbeck. The genus is also called *Pterocyclus* and *Leucodioptron*.

trochanter (trọ-kan′tėr), *n.* [= F. *trocanter*, < NL. *trochanter*, < Gr. *τροχαντήρ*, the ball on which the hip-bone turns in its socket, < *τρέχειν*, run: see *trochus*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tuberosity, protuberance, or apophysis of the upper part of the femur or thigh-bone, for the insertion of various muscles which flex, extend, or rotate the limb. There may be one (elephant), two (usually), or three (horse) such processes; in man there are two, called the *greater* and the *lesser trochanter*, the former for the gluteal muscles and those collectively called rotators, the latter for the psoas and iliacus. In birds the great trochanter enters into the construction of the hip-joint, as a shoulder of the femur which abuts against the ilium. Trochanters commonly have an independent center of ossification, and are therefore of the nature of epiphyses. See cuts under *epiphysis* and *femur*.

2. In *entom.*, the second joint of an insect's leg, succeeding the coxa. The trochanter is sometimes two-jointed, in which case the proximal one of its two joints takes the name of *trochantin*, the other being the trochanter proper. See cut under *coxa*.—**Intercepting trochanter.** See *intercept*.

trochanterian (trō-kan-tē′ri-a̤n), *a.* [< *trochanter* + *-i-an*.] Of or pertaining to the greater trochanter of the femur.

trochanteric (trō-kan-ter′ik), *a.* [< *trochanter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a trochanter, in any sense; trochanterian or trochantinian: as, a *trochanteric* tuberosity.—**Trochanteric fossa.** Same as *digital fossa* (which see, under *digital*).

trochantin, trochantine (trọ-kan′tin), *n.* [< *trochant*(*er*) + *-in*¹.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the lesser trochanter of the femur.—2. In *entom.*, the first or proximal one of two joints of which the trochanter may consist (see *trochanter*, 2). It is often united with the coxa.

trochantinian (trō-kan-tin′i-a̤n), *a.* [< *trochantin* + *-i-an*.] Of or pertaining to the lesser trochanter of the femur.

trochar, *n.* See *trocar*.

trochate (trō′kāt), *a.* [< NL. **trochatus*, < Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel: see *trochus*.] 1. Same as *trochal*, 1.—2. Trochiferous; provided with a trochal organ.

troche¹ (trōch or trōk; commonly trō′kē: see etym.), *n.* [< NL. **trochus*, a circular tablet, < Gr. *τροχός*, a round cake, a pill: see *trochus*. The word *troche*, for which no corresponding forms are found in the Rom. languages (they use, instead, forms corresponding to the dim. *trochisk*, q. v.), seems to have been formed in E. directly from the NL. or Gr. In the absence of a vernacular pronunciation and of obvious analogies, various pronunciations have been given to it: (*a*) trōch, as if from a F. **troche*, not found in this sense (though existing in the plural, as a hunting-term, *troches*, fumets, the (round) droppings of deer); (*b*) trōsh, supposed to be a more exact rendering of the assumed F. **troche*; (*c*) trōk, an E. accommodation of the NL. **trochus* (trō′kus), Gr. *τροχός*; (*d*) trō′kē, an erroneous pronunciation now common, appar. due to confusion with *trochee*, or to a notion that the word is NL. **troche*, < Gr. *τροχή* (which exists only as a by-form of *τρόχος*, course). (*e*) A more exact E. form of the Gr. term would be **troch* (trok), after the analogy of *stich*, the only other instance, and that technical or rare, of an E. monosyllable from a Gr. word ending in *-χ-ος* (other instances are polysyllables, as *distich*, *tetrastich*, *acrostic*¹ for **acrostich*, etc.).] A small circular cake, as a lozenge or other form of tablet composed of some medicinal ingredients mixed into a paste with sugar and mucilage, and dried. It is intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth, and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent, especially to allay irritation of the throat.

> Take of Benjamin six ounces, wood of aloes eight ounces, styrax calamite three ounces, musk half a dram, orrice two ounces, sugar candy three pound; powder them, and with rose-water make *troches*.
> *Cosmeticks* (1660), p. 138. (*Halliwell*.)

troche²†, *v.* [< OF. *trocher*, branch. Cf. *troching*.] To branch.

> Whan he [a hart] hath *troched* on that one partye .iiij. and on the other .v., than is he of .xvj. of defaunte. Whan he is *trochid* on bothe sydes .v., than is he of .xvj. atte fulle.
> *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 151.

> *Teste de cerf trochée* [F.], *troched* or whose top is divided into three or four small branches. *Cotgrave.*

trochee (trō′kē), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *trochæus*; = F. *trochée* = Sp. *troqueo* = Pg. It. *trocheo*, < L. *trochæus*, a trochee, also a tribrach, < Gr. *τροχαῖος*, a trochee, tribrach, prop. adj. (sc. *πούς*, foot), running, tripping, < *τρόχος*, a running, a course: see *trochus*.] In *pros.*, a foot of two syllables, the first long or accented and the second short or unaccented. The trochee of modern or accentual versification consists of an accented followed by an unaccented syllable. The trochee of Greek and Latin poetry (–́ | ⏑) consists of a long time or syllable, forming the thesis (or metrically accented part of the foot), succeeded by a short as arsis, and is accordingly trisemic and diplasic. Its resolved form is the (trochaic) tribrach (⏑́ ⏑ | ⏑). In the even places of a trochaic line an irrational trochee or spondee is frequently substituted for the normal trochee (–́ – for –́ ⏑), as also in the so-called "basis" of logaœdic verse. The irrational trochee may take an apparently anapestic form (⏑́ ⏑ – for –́ – for –́ ⏑). This foot receives its names of *trochee* (running) and *choree* or *choreus* (dancing) from its rapid movement and fitness to accompany dances.—**Trochee semantus,** in *anc. pros.*, one of the greater feet, consisting of three double or tetrasemic longs, the first two of which belong to the thesis and the last to the arsis. Compare *orthius*.

Trochidæ (trok′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trochus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Trochus*; the top-shells. They have the foot moderately broad, the epipodium fringed with lobes or tentacular filaments, the tentacles elongate and simple, the eyes pedunculated at the outer bases of the tentacles, a pair of intertentacular appendages, and a spiral, generally conic, shell with a rhombiform aperture closed by a multispiral corneous operculum. It is a large group of marine shells, many of which exhibit a brilliant nacre or ornamentation. See cuts under *Monodonta*, *operculum*, *radula*, *top-shell*, and *Trochus*.

trochiform (trō′ki-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *trochus*, a top, + L. *forma*, form.] In *conch.*, specifically, of the form of a top-shell; belonging or allied to the *Trochidæ*.

trochil (trō′kil), *n.* [= F. *trochile* = It. *trochilo*, < L. *trochilus*: see *trochilus*¹. Cf. *thrall*.] The trochilus. See *trochilus*¹, 1 (*a*).

> He [the crocodile] opens his chaps to let the *Trochil* pick his teeth, which give it feeding.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 323.

Trochili (trok′i-lī), *n. pl.* Same as *Trochilidæ*.

trochilic (trọ-kil′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τροχίλος*, *τροχιλία*, a revolving cylinder, a pulley, < *τρέχειν*, run: see *trochilus*².] I. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by rotary motion; having power to draw out or turn round. [Rare.]

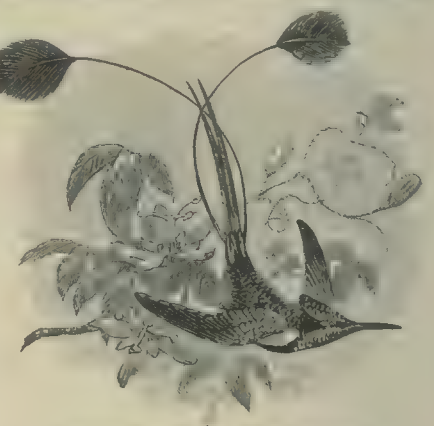
> Thus farre had I proceeded in names, when it was hie time to stay, for I am aduertised that there is one which by arte *trochilick* will drawe all English surnames of the best families oute of the pitte of poetrie, as Bourchier from Busyris the tyrant of Ægypt.
> *Camden*, Remains, Surnames.

II.† *n.* The doctrine of the composition of circular motions.

trochilics (trọ-kil′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *trochilic* (see *-ics*).] The science of rotary motion. [Rare.]

> For the better conceiving of this invention, it is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilics*, or the art of wheel-instruments. *Wilkins*, Dædalus, xiv.

Trochilidæ (trọ-kil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trochilus*¹ + *-idæ*.] A family of tenuirostral macrochirous picarian birds peculiar to America, whose typical genus is *Trochilus*; the humming-birds or colibris. See *humming-bird* (with cut), for description, and cuts under *Atthis*, *Calypte*, *Docimastes*, *Eriocnemis*, *Eutoxeres*, *sappho*, *sheartail*, *Spathura*, *sun-gem*, and *thornbill*.



Loddigesia mirabilis, one of the *Trochilidæ*.

trochilidine (trọ-kil′i-din), *a.* [< *Trochilidæ* + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Trochilidæ* or humming-birds: as, *trochilidine* literature. *Coues.*

trochilidist (trọ-kil′i-dist), *n.* [< *Trochilidæ* + *-ist*.] A monographer of humming-birds; one who is versed in the study of the *Trochilidæ*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 358.

Trochiliidæ† (trok-i-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1843), < *Trochilium* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths; the clear-winged hawk-moths. See *Ægeriidæ* and *Sesiidæ*.

Trochilinæ (trok-i-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trochilus*¹, 2, + *-inæ*.] 1†. The humming-birds. Same as *Trochilidæ*.—2. One of the subfamilies of *Trochilidæ*, containing most of the species.

Trochilium (trō̤-kil′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < Gr. *τροχίλος*, some small bird: see *trochilus*^{1}.] A genus of clear-winged hawk-moths, including large species with transparent wings, obsolete tongue, subclavate antennæ with a brush of hair at the tip, and rather densely clothed legs, which, however, are not tufted. *T. apiformis* of the United States is so called from its bee-like appearance.

trochilus^1 (trok′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *trochilus*, < Gr. *τροχίλος*, some small bird, < *τρέχειν*, run: see *trochus*. Cf. *trochil*^{1}.] 1. A trochil; one of several different birds. (*a*) A bird described by some ancient writers, as Herodotus, as a kind of wagtail or sandpiper which enters the mouth of the crocodile and feeds by picking the reptile's teeth. Many surmises have been made in the attempt to identify this bird. It is certainly one of the small plover-like birds of the region of the Nile, probably either the Egyptian courser, crocodile-bird, or sicsac, *Pluvianus ægyptius*, belonging to the subfamily *Cursoriinæ* (see cut under *Pluvianus*), or the Egyptian spur-winged plover, *Hoplopterus spinosus* (see cut under *spur-winged*). (*b*) One of several very small European warbler-like birds, as the golden-crested wren, or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus* (see cut under *goldcrest*), and the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, etc. (*c*) Some or any humming-bird; a colibri.
2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a Linnean genus of humming-birds, type of the family *Trochilidæ*, formerly including all the species then known, since divided into perhaps 200 modern genera. The generic name is now commonly restricted to such species as the common ruby-throated humming-bird of the United States, *T. colubris*, and the black-throated humming-bird of California, *T. alexandri*. See cut under *humming-bird*.

trochilus^2 (trok′i-lus), *n.*; pl. *trochili* (-lī). [< L. *trochilus*, < Gr. *τροχίλος*, a broad hollow molding running round the base of a column, a casement, scotia, < *τρέχειν*, run.] In *arch.*, same as *scotia*.

trochin (trō′kin), *n.* [< Gr. *τροχός*, wheel, something spherical or circular (see *trochus*), + *-in*^{1}.] The lesser tuberosity of the head of the humerus, in man the site of the insertion of the subscapularis muscle. See *trochiter*, and cut under *humerus*.

troching†, *n.* [< *troche*^{2} + *-ing*^{1}.] One of the small snags or points surmounting the antlers of the stag. *Howell.*

trochinian (trō̤-kin′i-a̤n), *a.* [< *trochin* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the trochin, or lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

trochiscus (trō̤-kis′kus), *n.*; pl. *trochisci* (-ī). [< L. *trochiscus*: see *trochisk*.] Same as *trochisk*.

trochisk (trō′kisk), *n.* [< OF. *trochisque* = Pg. *trochisco*, *trocisco* = It. *trochisco* = G. *trochisk*, < L. *trochiscus*, a pill, troche, < Gr. *τροχίσκος*, a small wheel, a small disk or ball, pastil, troche, dim. of *τροχός*, a round cake, a pill: see *trochus*, *troche*^{1}.] A troche.

> I would have trial made of two other kinds of bracelets, for comforting the heart and spirits: the one of the *trochisk* of vipers, made into little pieces of beads; for since they do great good inwards, especially for pestilent agues, it is like they will be effectual outwards, where they may be applied in greater quantity. There would be *trochisk* likewise made of snakes, whose flesh dried is thought to have a very opening and cordial virtue.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist. (ed. Montagu), § 965.

> God finds out a way to improve their evils to advantage; and teaches them, of these vipers, to make sovereign treacles, and safe and powerful *trochisees* [read *trochiskes*].
> *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, xvii. § 4.

trochite (trō′kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel, + *-ite*^{2}.] One of the disks or wheel-like joints of the stem of an encrinite; a wheelstone, screwstone, or entrochus. [Rare or obsolete.]

trochiter (trok′i-tėr), *n.* [An arbitrary variant of *trochanter*.] The greater tuberosity of the head of the humerus, in man the site of the insertion of the supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and teres minor muscles. See *trochin*, and cut under *humerus*.

trochiterian (trok-i-tē′ri-a̤n), *a.* [< *trochiter* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the trochiter: as, the *trochiterian* fossa (a depression upon the trochiter for insertion of the infraspinatus muscle).

trochitic (trō̤-kit′ik), *a.* [< *trochite* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a trochite; pertaining to a trochite.

trochlea (trok′lē̤-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *trochleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *trochlea*, *troclea*, a pulley, sheaf, block, ML. also a windlass, roller, small wheel, < Gr. *τροχιλία*, *τροχιλέα*, *τροχαλία*, a pulley, a block; cf. *τροχαλός*, running, < *τρέχειν*, run: see *trochus*. Hence ult. E. *truckle*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a pulley or pulley-like arrangement of parts, affording a smooth surface upon which another part glides. Specifically—(*a*) A fibrous loop in the upper inner corner of the orbit of the eye, through which runs the tendon of the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball. The line of traction of the muscle is by this contrivance deflected at nearly a right angle. This trochlea is not found below mammals. Similar loops (seldom, however, taking the name *trochlea*) bind down and alter the direction of some other double-bellied muscles, as the digastricus and omohyoid. See cuts under *eye*^{1} and *eyeball*. (*b*) In the elbow-joint, the articular surface of the inner condyle of the humerus, with which the ulna articulates: distinguished from the capitellum, or outer convex surface for the articulation of the radius: so called because in man it is concave from side to side, though very convex in the opposite direction, thus affording a surface like that of the rim of a pulley-wheel. See cuts under *capitellum* and *epicondyle*. (*c*) In *entom.*, the orifice of the metathorax through which passes the tendon of the abdomen, and whose smooth rim serves as a sort of pulley. *Kirby and Spence.*—**Tibial trochlea.** See *tibial*.

trochlear (trok′lē̤-ä̤r), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *trochlearis*, < L. *trochlea*, pulley: see *trochlea*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pulley-like; forming a loop that acts like a pulley for a tendon to run through, or affording a surface like that of a pulley, upon which a bone may ride back and forth. See *trochlea*.—2. In *bot.*, circular, compressed, and contracted in the middle of its circumference, so as to resemble a pulley, as the embryo of *Commelina communis*. Also *trochleate*.—3. Pertaining to or connected with a trochlea: as, a *trochlear* muscle or nerve; *trochlear* movements.—**Trochlear fossa**, a small depression in the orbital plate of the frontal bone, situated near the internal angular process, for attachment of the trochlea of the eye.—**Trochlear muscle**, the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, whose tendon runs through a trochlea. See cut under *eyeball*.—**Trochlear nerve** (*nervus trochlearis*), the fourth and smallest of the cranial nerves. Its superficial origin is just behind the corpora quadrigemina. It supplies the superior oblique muscle of the orbit. It is purely motor in its function. Also called *patheticus*, *oculomuscularis superior*. See second cut under *brain*. **Trochlear spine.** See *spine*.—**Trochlear surface of the femur**, the smooth depression forming the anterior part of the articular surface of the condyles, for articulation with the patella.

II. *n.* A trochlear muscle or nerve; a trochlearis.

Also *trochleary*.

trochlearis (trok-lē̤-ā′ris), *n.*; pl. *trochleares* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *trochlear*.] In *anat.*, a trochlear muscle or nerve. See phrases under *trochlear*.

trochleary (trok′lē̤-ā̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *trochlea* + *-ary.*] In *anat.*, same as *trochlear*.

trochleate (trok′lē̤-āt), *a.* [< NL. **trochleatus*, < L. *trochlea*, a pulley: see *trochlea*.] In *bot.*, same as *trochlear*, 2.

Trochocarpa (trok-ō̤-kär′pä̤), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), from the fruit; < Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Epacridaceæ* and tribe *Stypheliеæ*. It is characterized by a ten-celled ovary, and a drupaceous fruit with five to ten one-seeded nutlets. The 8 species are natives of Australia. They bear petioled polymorphous leaves, either scattered, two-ranked, or somewhat whorled. The small flowers form axillary or terminal spikelets. *T. thymifolia*, a small Tasmanian shrub, is cultivated under the name of *wheelseed*. *T. laurina* is the beech- or brush-cherry of New South Wales and Queensland, a tree reaching 20 or 40 feet high, with tough fine-grained wood, used for turning.

trochoid (trō′koid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *trochoïde*, < Gr. *τροχοειδής*, round like a wheel, < *τροχός*, a wheel, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *geom.*, trochoidal.—2. In *anat.*, rotating or revolving like a wheel; pivotal, as an articulation; trochoidal: applied to that kind of rotatory arthrosis in which a part revolves to some extent upon another, as the head of the radius in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna in pronation and supination of the forearm, or the atlas about the odontoid process of the axis in shaking the head.—3. In *conch.*, top-shaped, like a shell of the genus *Trochus*; conical with a flat base; of or related to the *Trochidæ*.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a prolate or curtate cycloid or curve traced by a point in fixed connection with, but not generally on the circumference of, a wheel which rolls upon a right line. If the point is outside the circumference, the trochoid has loops; if inside, it has waves. See *cycloid*.—2. In *anat.*, a rotatory or pivotal joint; diarthrosis rotatorius; cyclarthrosis.—3. In *conch.*, a top-shell, or some similar shell; any member of the *Trochidæ*.

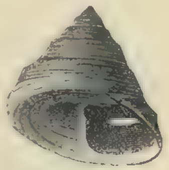
trochoidal (trō′koi-da̤l), *a.* [< *trochoid* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a trochoid; partaking of the nature of a trochoid: as, the *trochoidal* curves, such as the epicycloid, the involute of the circle, and the spiral of Archimedes.—2. In *anat.* and *conch.*, same as *trochoid*.

trochometer (trō̤-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Same as *trechometer*.

Trochosphæra (trok-ō̤-sfē′rä̤), *n.* [NL.: see *trochosphere*.] 1†. A supposed genus of rotifers, as *T. æquatorialis* of the Philippines. *Semper.*—2. [*l. c.*] A trochosphere.

trochosphere (trok′ō̤-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] That larval form of various annelids, mollusks, and mulluscoids which has a circlet of cilia. The trochosphere in *Mollusca* is an advanced gastrula or gastrular stage of the embryo, prior to the veliger stage, when the original blastopore has been lost or transformed, a rudimentary mouth and anus have appeared, and there is an equatorial circlet of cilia about the spheroidal body. In mollusks also called *neoembryo* (see *typembryo*).

trochospherical (trok-ō̤-sfer′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *trochosphere* + *-ic-al.*] Having a spherical figure and a ciliated circlet; of or pertaining to a trochosphere.


Trochotoma conuloides.

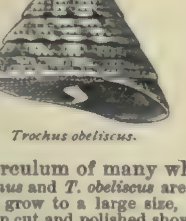
Trochotoma (trō̤-kot′ō̤-mä̤), *n.* [NL. (Deslongchamps, 1841), < Gr. *τροχός*, wheel, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A genus of pleurotomarioid gastropods with a trochiform shell, an infundibuliform base, and a slit above the carina, obliterated except near the margin of the aperture. The species flourished in the Liassic seas.

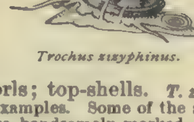
Trochozoa (trok-ō̤-zō′ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *trochozoön*.] Those invertebrates, as annelids and mollusks, whose larval forms in one stage are trochospheres; also, loosely, such larvæ, collectively considered, or hypothetical organisms from which annelids and mollusks are supposed to have been derived.

trochozoön (trok-ō̤-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τροχός*, wheel, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Any member of the *Trochozoa*, considered as hypothetical ancestral forms of annelids and mollusks. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 236.

> The Balanoglossus occupies an intermediate position between the worms and the Chordata. It has originated from a *trochozoön* which acquired some features in common with worms.
> *Nature*, XLII. 94.

trochus (trō′kus), *n.* [< L. *trochus*, ML. also *trocus*, hoop, ML. also wheel, top, < Gr. *τροχός*, something round, as a wheel, hoop, circle, circuit, ring, cake, pill, < *τρέχειν*, run. Hence ult. (from *τροχός* or the orig. verb) E. *troche*^{1}, *trochiscus*, *trochisk*, *trochee*, *trochil*, *trochilus*, *trochanter*, *truck*^{1}, *truckle*, etc. See especially *troche*^{1} and *truck*^{1}.] 1†. A wheel. *Bailey*, 1733.—2†. A round lump. *Bailey*, 1733.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Trochidæ*, having a regular conic form with flat base, oblique and rhombic aperture, and a horny operculum of many whorls; top-shells. *T. zizyphinus* and *T. obeliscus* are examples. Some of the species grow to a large size, are handsomely marked, and when cut and polished show an extremely brilliant nacre. See also cuts under *operculum*, *radula*, and *top-shell*.


Trochus obeliscus.


Trochus zizyphinus.

trock (trok), *v.* A Scotch form of *truck*^{1}.

troco (trō′kō), *n.* [< Sp. *truco*, "a truck table to play on" (Stevens, 1706): see *truck*^{3}.] An old English game, formerly known as *lawn-billiards*. It is played on a lawn with wooden balls and a cue ending in a spoon-shaped iron projection. In the center of the green there is an iron ring moving on a pivot, and the object is to drive the ball through the ring. Points are also made by caroming—that is, by the striking of two balls in succession with the player's own ball.

trod (trod), *n.* [< ME. *trod* (cf. Norw. *trod*, a way or path much trodden), < AS. *tredan* (pret. *træd*), etc., tread: see *tread*, and cf. *trode*, *trade*^{1}.] Tread; tramp; track. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> This is the worst o' a' mishaps,
> 'Tis war than death's fell *trod*.
> *Tarras*, Poems, p. 59. (*Jamieson.*)

Hot trod, the pursuit or tracings of moss-troopers or reavers; literally, a fresh track or footstep.

> The pursuit of Border marauders was followed by the injured party and his friends with blood-hounds and bugle-horn, and was called the *hot-trod*. He was entitled, if his dog could trace the scent, to follow the invaders into the opposite kingdom, a privilege which often occasioned bloodshed.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 29, note.

trod, trodden (trod, trod′n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *tread*, *v.*] Trampled; crushed; hence, insulted; degraded: much used in composition with an adverbial element: as, down-*trodden*.

> Then to the well-*trod* stage anon,
> If Jonson's learned sock be on.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 131.

trode (trōd), *n.* [A var. of *trod*, *trade*1.] Footing; path. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> In humble dales is footing fast,
> The *trode* is not so tickle.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

trögerite (trė'gėr-īt), *n.* [< *Tröger* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A hydrous arseniate of uranium, occurring in thin tabular crystals of a lemon-yellow color: named after R. Tröger, an inspector of mines at Neustädtel in Saxony.

troggin (trog'in), *n.* [Cf. *trock*, *truck*1.] Small wares. *Burns*, An Excellent New Song. [Scotch.]

troggs (trogz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *troggin.*] Duds; clothes. [Scotch.]

> "By my *troggs*," replied Christie, "I would have thrust my lance down his throat." *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

troglodyte (trog'lō-dīt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *troglodite;* < F. *troglodyte* = Pg. *troglodyta* = Sp. It. *troglodita*, < L. *troglodyta*, only in pl. *Troglodytæ*, *Trogodytæ* (as a proper name), < Gr. τρωγλοδύτης, cave-dweller, lit. 'one who creeps into holes,' < τρώγλη, hole, cave, + δύειν, enter, creep into.] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting caverns; cave-dwelling; cavernicolous; spelæan; troglodytic: specifically noting human beings, apes, and birds.

II. *n.* **1.** A cave-dweller; a caveman; one who lives in a naturally formed cavity in the rocks, or, by extension, one who has his abode in a dwelling-place of that kind, whether constructed by enlarging a natural cave or by making an entirely new excavation. The word *troglodyte* is rarely used except in translating from the classic authors, or in discussions with regard to the nature of the people so denominated by them, or as applied to members of some prehistoric tribes, as those of the Mediterranean caves near Mentone, in Italy. Caves were natural places of refuge and residence in the early stages of man's development, and were very frequently thus occupied by various prehistoric races, as has been proved by explorations made in different parts of the world. These explorations have in numerous instances revealed the existence of human remains mingled with implements and ornaments made by the hand of man, together with the bones of living and extinct species of animals, the whole occurring in such a way as to prove beyond a doubt that they were contemporaneous. Several classic authors—among whom are Herodotus, Aristotle, Strabo, and Pliny—speak of the troglodytes, and give this name to cave-dwellers in various rather vaguely designated regions. Cave-dwellers still live in a few places in the United States, as some of the Yavasupai Indians in caves in the side cañons of the Colorado river.

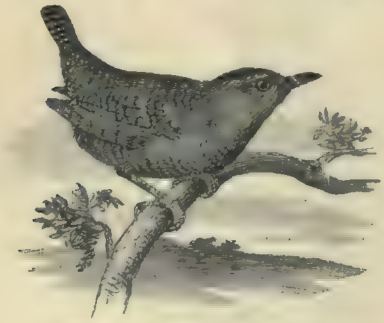
> *Q.* Are there still any *troglodytes*, or inhabitants of caves, and are they numerous?
> *A.* The district between Marsa Susa and Cyrene is full of caverns in the very heart of the mountains, into which whole families get by means of ropes; and many are born, live, and die, in these dens, without ever going out of them.
> *W. H. Smyth*, The Mediterranean, p. 497.

> Palæolithic man was unquestionably a true *troglodyte*, the caves which he is known to have inhabited being very numerous. *J. Geikie*, Prehistoric Europe, p. 19.

2. Hence, one living in seclusion; one unacquainted with the affairs of the world. *Saturday Rev.*—**3.** In *mammal.*, an anthropoid ape of the genus *Troglodytes*, as the chimpanzee or the gorilla, especially the former, which was earlier known to naturalists and was called *Simia troglodytes.* The name is actually a misnomer, arising from some confounding or comparing of these apes with peoples who in ancient times were called *troglodytes.* See *Troglodytes*, 2, and cuts under *chimpanzee* and *gorilla.*

4. In *ornith.*, a wren of the genus *Troglodytes* or family *Troglodytidæ.* The term is a misnomer, since no wrens live in caves.

Troglodytes (trog-lod'i-tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *troglodyte.*] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of wrens, type of the family *Troglodytidæ*, based by Vieillot in 1807 on *T. aëdon.* The type is taken to be the common wren of Europe, *T. europæus* or *T. parvulus*, formerly *Sylvia troglodytes.* The name, erroneous in fact, was changed by Rennie in 1831 to *Anorthura.* It has been used by different writers for nearly all the birds of the family *Troglodytidæ* (and for some others). Thus, the common winter wren of the United States is *T. hiemalis;* the house-wren, *T. aëdon;* the great Carolina wren was *T. ludovicianus;* Bewick's wren, *T. bewicki;* the long-billed marsh-wren, *T. palustris;* the short-billed marsh-wren, *T. brevirostris.* The last four named are now placed in other genera. See cuts under *marsh-wren* and *Thryothorus.* (*b*†) In the form *Troglodites*, a Linnean name (1744) of humming-birds, later (1748–66) called *Trochilus.* Compare similar confusion of *trochilus*, 1 (*b*) and (*c*).—**2.** In *mammal.*, a genus of anthropoid apes, instituted by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire after 1807, containing the chimpanzee, *T. niger*, and the gorilla, *T. gorilla.* The generic name being preoccupied in ornithology, and therefore strictly untenable in mammalogy, this genus was called *Mimetes* by Leach in 1819, and afterward *Anthropopithecus* by De Blainville; but *Troglodytes* is still much used. See cuts under *chimpanzee* and *gorilla.*



Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*).

troglodytic (trog-lọ-dit'ik), *a.* [< L. *troglodyticus*, < Gr. τρωγλοδυτικός, pertaining to a cave-dweller, < τρωγλοδύτης, a cave-dweller, troglodyte: see *troglodyte.*] Of or pertaining to the troglodytes or cave-dwellers; relating to or having the habits of the cave-dwellers.

> The dwelling-places or the burial vaults of a *troglodytic* tribe closely akin to the Guanches of the Canaries.
> *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 370.

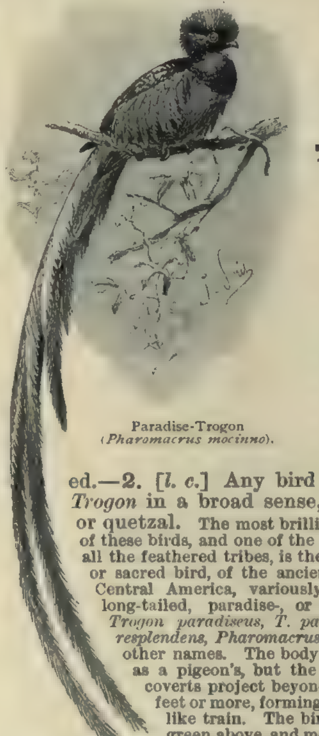
troglodytical (trog-lọ-dit'i-kạl), *a.* [< *troglodytic* + *-al.*] Troglodytic in character or habits; relating to the troglodytes or cave-dwellers.

Troglodytidæ (trog-lō-dit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Troglodytes* + *-idæ.*] In *ornith.*, a family of oscine passerine birds, whose typical genus is *Troglodytes;* the wrens. The family is of no fixed limit or satisfactory definition. The birds referred to it, in its usual acceptation, are mainly American, and very numerous in tropical and subtropical America. These are well distinguished from most New World passerines, excepting from the mocking-birds, thrashers, and the like, toward which they grade so closely, through such forms as the cactus-wrens, for example, that they have often been associated with them in the family *Liotrichidæ* (the mockers, etc., being then removed from *Turdidæ* to enter into this association). But the Old World wren-like birds have so many and varied relationships that they have thus far proved entirely unmanageable. The whole of them, therefore, together with the American forms, have been thrown in the ornithological waste-basket (*Timeliidæ*). See *wren*, and cuts under *Campylorhynchus*, *marsh-wren*, *Pnoëpyga*, *rock-wren*, *Tesia*, *Thryothorus*, and *Troglodytes.*

Troglodytinæ (trog-lod-i-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Troglodytes* + *-inæ.*] The wrens, most properly so called: (*a*) As one of the restricted groups of *Troglodytidæ*, when the latter name is used in a broad sense. (*b*) As a subfamily of *Liotrichidæ* or of *Timeliidæ.*

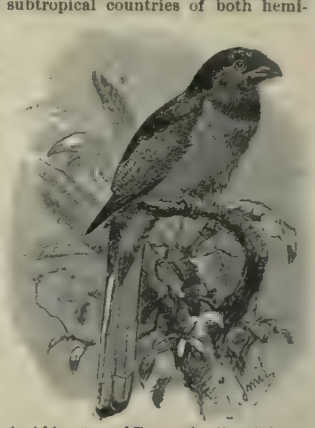
troglodytism (trog'lọ-dīt-izm), *n.* [< *troglodyte* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of troglodytes; the habit of living in caves. See *troglodyte.*

Trogon (trō'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρώγων, ppr. of τρώγειν, gnaw, chew.] **1.** A genus of birds, type of the family *Trogonidæ*, formerly conterminous with the same, subsequently variously restricted.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Any bird of the genus *Trogon* in a broad sense, as a curucui or quetzal. The most brilliant and splendid of these birds, and one of the most gorgeous of all the feathered tribes, is the famous quetzal, or sacred bird, of the ancient inhabitants of Central America, variously known as the long-tailed, paradise-, or peacock-trogon, *Trogon paradiseus*, *T. pavoninus*, *Calurus resplendens*, *Pharomacrus mocinno*, and by other names. The body is about as large as a pigeon's, but the long upper tail-coverts project beyond the tail for two feet or more, forming a graceful spray-like train. The bird is rich golden-green above, and mostly bright-crimson below.



Paradise-Trogon (*Pharomacrus mocinno*).

Trogonidæ (trō-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trogon* + *-idæ.*] The only family of heterodactylous and heteropelmous birds, belonging to the order *Picariæ;* the trogons or curucuis. They are very beautiful birds, including about 50 species inhabiting tropical and subtropical countries of both hemispheres, most numerous in the Neotropical, less so in the Oriental, and least so in the Ethiopian region. A principal technical character is the structure of the feet; for, though many other birds are yoke-toed or zygodactyl, in all except the trogons the first and fourth toes are reversed, in trogons the first and second; and this character is correlated with the heteropelmous disposition of the flexor tendons of the digits. In the skull basipterygoids are present and the palate is desmognathous, the sternum is double-notched on each side behind, there is only one carotid (sinistral), cæca are present, the oil-gland is nude, the pterylosis is somewhat passerine, there are large aftershafts of the contour-feathers, and these feathers are peculiarly soft and of brilliant hues. The trogons inhabit the depths of the forest, and are both frugivorous and insectivorous. The African type of trogons is the genus *Hapaloderma;* the Oriental is *Harpactes;* the West Indian forms are *Priotelus* and *Temnotrogon.* The more numerous trogons of continental America have a characteristic coloration, the upper parts being green or brown, and the lower red or yellow with a white throat-bar. There are several genera of these besides *Trogon*, including *Pharomacrus.* One species, *T. ambiguus*, extends over the Mexican border of the United States in Arizona. See cut under *Trogon.*



An African type of *Trogonidæ* (*Hapaloderma constantia*).

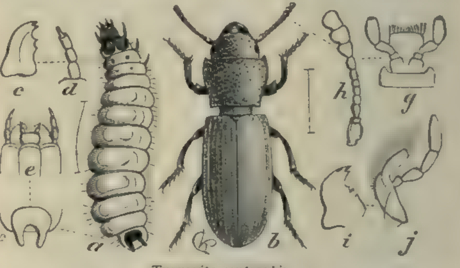
trogonoid (trō'gọ-noid), *a.* [< *trogon* + *-oid.*] Resembling a trogon; belonging to the *Trogonoideæ.*

Trogonoideæ (trō-gọ-noi'dẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trogon* + *-oideæ.*] The trogons as a superfamily of picarian birds, characterized by being heterodactylous and heteropelmous: a needless synonym of *Heterodactylæ.* *Stejneger*, 1885.

Trogonophidæ (trō-gọ-nof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Trogonophis* + *-idæ.*] A family of ophiosaurian lizards, typified by the genus *Trogonophis*, and characterized by the acrodont dentition and the absence of fore limbs.

Trogonophis (trọ-gon'ọ-fis), *n.* [NL. (Kaup), < Gr. τρώγων (see *Trogon*) + ὄφις, a snake.] A genus of snake-like lizards destitute of limbs, typical of the family *Trogonophidæ.*

Trogosita (trō-gọ-sī'tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1790), < Gr. τρώγειν, gnaw, + σῖτος, corn, grain.] A cosmopolitan genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Trogositidæ.* They have the eyes transverse, the tibiæ not spinous, and the thorax truncate at the apex, with the lateral margin deflexed at the middle. About 50 species are known. *T.* (*Tenebrioides*) *mauritanica* is a common cosmopolitan species found in stored grain. *T.* (*Tenebrioides*) *corticalis* is American. Also *Trogosites.*



Trogosita corticalis.

a, larva; *c*, its mandible; *d*, antenna; *e*, under side of the head; *f*, the two-horned anal plate; *b*, the beetle; *h*, its antenna; *i*, the mandible; *g*, labium and its palpi; *j*, one of the maxillæ and its palpus. (Lines show natural sizes of *a* and *b*.)

Trogositidæ (trō-gọ-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < *Trogosita* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn beetles, allied to the *Nitidulidæ*, but separated by the slender tarsi, whose first joint is short. The family contains two groups, members of the first of which are elongate, with the prothorax narrowed behind, those of the second rounded and somewhat flattened. About 160 species are known, of which nearly 50 inhabit the United States; many are found under bark, and others live in fungi.

trogue (trōg), *n.* [A var. of *trough.*] A wooden trough. [North. Eng.]

Troic (trō'ik), *a.* [< L. *Troicus*, < Gr. Τρωϊκός, of or pertaining to Troy, < Τρώς, a Trojan; cf. Τρῳάς, the Troad, L. *Troia*, *Troja*, Troy.] Of or pertaining to ancient Troy or the Troas; Trojan; relating to the Trojan war. *Gladstone.*

troika (troi'kä), *n.* [Russ. *troĭka*, < *troe*, *troi*, three: see *three*.] A team of three horses abreast, peculiar to Russian traveling-conveyances; hence, the vehicle itself to which the horses are attached, or the vehicle and horses taken together.

troil†, *v. t.* [ME. *troilen*, < OF. *troiller*, *truiller*, charm, deceive, < Icel. *trylla*, charm, fascinate, < *troll*, a troll: see *troll*^{2}.] To deceive; beguile.

> By-hihtest heore and hym after to knowe,
> As two godes, with god bothe good and ille;
> Thus with treison and with trecherie thow *troiledest* hem bothe.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 321.

troilite (troi'līt), *n.* [Named after D. *Troili*, who in 1766 described a meteorite containing this species.] A native iron sulphid often occurring in meteorites, and especially meteoric irons, as embedded nodules or generally disseminated. It may be identical with the terrestrial pyrrhotite, but most authorities regard it as the protosulphid of iron (FeS), a substance not otherwise known outside of the laboratory.

troilus (trō'i-lus), *n.*; pl. *troili* (-lī). [NL., < *Troïlus*, a mythical hero of Troy.] A large swallow-tailed butterfly, *Papilio troilus*, common in the United States. It is for the most part black, but has yellow marginal spots on the fore wings and blue spots on the hind wings. The larva feeds on laurel and sassafras.

Trojan (trō'jan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Troyen*, < L. *Trojanus*, < *Troja*, *Troia*, Troy, < *Tros*, < Gr. Τρώς, a Trojan, also the mythical founder of Troy, in Asia Minor.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to ancient Troy, a celebrated city in Mysia, Asia Minor.—**Trojan War**, in *classical myth.*, a war waged for ten years by the confederated Greeks under the lead of Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ and Argolis, against the Trojans and their allies, for the recovery of Helen (wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta or Lacedæmon), who had been carried away by Paris (son of the Trojan king Priam).

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Troy.—**2.** A plucky or determined fellow; one who fights or works with a will. [Colloq.]

> He bore it [the amputation of his hand], in cors, like a *Trojín*. *Thackeray*, Yellowplush Papers, Mr. Deuceace [at Paris, vii.

3. A boon companion; an irregular liver: sometimes used loosely as a term of opprobrium.

> Tut! there are other *Trojans* that thou dreamest not of, the which for sport sake are content to do the profession some grace. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 77.

> Sam the butler's true, the cook a reverend *Trojan*.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, ii. 1.

4. *pl.* In *entom.*, a name given by Linnæus to certain butterflies, mostly tropical and now generally included in the genus *Papilio*, characterized by their velvety-black colors with crimson spots on the wings and breast. Allied species of different colors were called *Greeks*, and both together formed the group *Equites*. It is now known that certain "Trojans" are sexual varieties of the "Greeks," but the names are still occasionally used.

troke (trōk), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *truck*^{1}.

troll^{1} (trōl), *v.* [Formerly also *trole*, *troul*, *trowl*; < ME. *trollen*, roll, stroll, < OF. *troller*, *trauler*, *troler*, run hither and thither, range, stroll, F. *trôler*, lead, drag about, also stroll, ramble (Picard *droler*, go hither and thither, Norm. *treuler*, idle, lazy), prob. < MHG. *trollen*, G. *trollen*, roll, troll, run, dial. (Swiss) *trohlen*, roll, *tröhlen*, roll, bowl, = MD. *drollen* = LG. *drulen*, roll, troll. Cf. W. *troelli*, turn, wheel, whirl, *troell*, a whirl, wheel, reel, pulley, windlass, screw, *trolian*, *trwlian*, troll, roll, *trolio*, *trwlio*, roll, *trolyn*, a roller, *trol*, a roller, etc.; Bret. *trôel*, a winding plant, *tró*, a circle. The relation of the Teut. and Celtic forms is uncertain. Cf. *troll*^{1}, *n.*, and *trolley*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To roll; turn round.

> To dress, and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 620.

2. To circulate; pass or send round, as a vessel of liquor at table.

> *Troll* about the bridal bowl.
> *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

3. To sing in the manner of a catch or round; also, to sing in a full, jovial voice.

> Who still led the rustic ging,
> And could *troll* a roundelay
> That would make the fields to ring.
> *Drayton*, Shepherd's Sirena.

4. To angle or fish for; especially, to angle for in a particular manner. See *trolling*. Hence—**5.** To allure; entice; draw on.

> He . . . *trowls* and baits him with a nobler prey.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. viii.

6. To angle or fish in.

> With patient angle *trolls* the finny deep.
> *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 187.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To roll; roll in.

> This little ape gets money by the sack-full,
> It *trolls* upon her.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, i. 5.

2. To go round; pass; circulate: sometimes with an indefinite *it*. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

> The Bells a ringing, and the Bowls a *trowling*, the Fidlers fumbling and Tumbling. *Brome*, Queens Exchange, ii.

3. To stroll; ramble.

> This thretty wynter, as I wene, hath he gone and preched; . . .
> And thus hath he *trolled* forth this two and thretty wynter.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 296.

> We at last *trolled* off, as cheery and merry a set of youngsters as the sun ever looked upon in a dewy June morning.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 414.

4. To wag; move glibly.

> Fill him but a boule, it will make his tongue *troule*.
> *F. Beaumont*, Ex-Ale-Tation of Ale.

5. To take part in a catch or round; sing catches or rounds. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 11.—**6.** To angle or fish in a particular manner. See *trolling*.=**Syn. 6.** See *trawl*.

troll^{1} (trōl), *n.* [< *troll*^{1}, *v.* Cf. MD. *drol*, a top, little ball, etc., = MLG. *drol*, *drul*, anything round.] **1.** A going or moving round; roll; routine; repetition.

> The *troll* of their categorical table might have informed them that there was something else in the intellectual world besides substance and quantity.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. A song the parts of which are sung in succession; a round.—**3.** A reel on a fishing-rod.—**4.** Same as *trolley*, 1.—**5.** An artificial lure used in trolling.—**6.** Any long unshapely thing that trails on the ground; any long thing. [Scotch.]—**Feathered troll**, a metal troll of oval or fish-like form revolving at the head of the shank of the hook, and having feathers attached to attract the fish: used by anglers. Sometimes hair, as deer's, is used instead of feathers. The metals used are silver, copper, brass, etc., or a combination of these.

troll^{2} (trōl), *n.* [< Icel. *troll* = Sw. *troll* = Dan. *trold*, a troll, = D. *drol* = LG. *droll*, a troll, a humorous fellow, droll, = G. *droll*, *troll*, a troll, etc.: see *droll*.] In *Northern myth.*, a supernatural being, in old Icelandic literature represented as a kind of giant, but in modern Scandinavia regarded as of diminutive size and inhabiting a fine dwelling in the interior of some hill or mound, answering in some respects to the brownie of Scotland. The trolls are described as obliging and neighborly, lending and borrowing freely, and otherwise keeping up a friendly intercourse with mankind. But they have a sad propensity to thieving, stealing not only provisions, but even women and children. They can make themselves invisible, can confer personal strength and prosperity upon men, can foresee future events, etc. *Keightley.*

troller (trō'lėr), *n.* [< *troll*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who fishes by the method known as trolling.

trolley, trolly (trol'i), *n.* [< *troll*^{1} + *-ey*, *-y*^{2}; or from one of the Celtic nouns mentioned under *troll*^{1}.] **1.** A narrow cart used by costermongers, and pushed by hand or drawn by a donkey. Also *troll*.—**2.** A small truck or car for running on tracks in a rolling-mill or furnace. It is used to move heavy materials, and can be used as a tip-car.—**3.** In *Eng. lace-making*, lace the pattern of which is outlined with a thicker thread, or a flat narrow border made up of several such threads. The ground is usually a double ground, showing hexagonal and triangular meshes.—**4.** A metallic roller or pulley arranged to travel over, upon, and in contact with an electric conductor suspended overhead, and connected with a flexible conductor or a trolley-pole for conveying the current into the motor circuit on an electric car, as in many electric street-railways.—**Honiton trolley**, Honiton lace made with a trolley ground. It was one of the earliest forms of this lace.—**Trolley system**, the system of electrical railway in which the current is taken from the conductor by means of a small wheel or trolley. The conductor or insulated electrode is usually suspended overhead above the cars, or in a passage beneath the tracks.—**Trolley-thread**, in *lace-making*, one of the thick threads forming the border of the pattern in trolley-lace.

trolley-car (trol'i-kär), *n.* A car used on an electric trolley-road.

trolley-line (trol'i-līn), *n.* A line of electric cars run on the trolley system.

trolley-pole (trol'i-pōl), *n.* In *electric rail.*, a pole, carrying a conducting wire, connected with a street-railway car by a universal joint, and having at the upper end a trolley for conducting the current into the circuit of the motor on the car.

troll-flower (trōl'flou″ėr), *n.* [< *troll*^{2} + *flower*.] The globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*. See *globe-flower*.

trolling (trō'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *troll*^{1}, *v.*] In *fishing*: (*a*) The method of dragging or trailing a fishing-line and hook behind a boat, at or near the surface of the water; trawling. The tackle consists of a strong hand-line from 25 to 75 yards long, and a spoon-hook, or one of the many kinds of spinning-baits, trolling-spoons, propellers, etc. Trolling is also sometimes practised from the shore with a rod. The hook may be baited, as with a minnow, but artificial lures are most used. (*b*) In Great Britain, a mode of fishing for pike with a rod and line, and with a dead bait, used chiefly when the water is full of weeds, rushes, etc. A gudgeon is the best bait, and is used by running longitudinally through it a piece of twisted brass wire, weighted with a long piece of lead, and having two hooks attached. The bait is dropped into holes, and is worked up and down by the lifting and falling of the rod-point. Compare *trawling*.

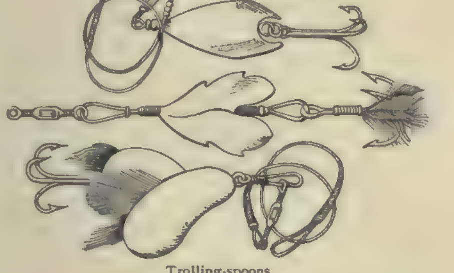
trolling-bait (trō'ling-bāt), *n.* A metallic revolving bait or lure used in trolling; a spoon-bait; a trolling-spoon. It is made of many shapes and sizes as variations of the trolling-spoon.

Trollinger (trō'ling-ėr), *n.* A kind of grape. See *Hamburg*, 1.

trolling-hook (trō'ling-hůk), *n.* A fish-hook used in trolling.

trolling-rod (trō'ling-rod), *n.* A rod used in trolling, usually made of undressed bamboo, and about nine feet in length.

trolling-spoon (trō'ling-spön), *n.* A trolling-bait or spoon-bait, fashioned like the bowl of a spoon, with a hook or hooks at one end, and the line attached at the other.



Trolling-spoons.

Trollius (trol'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; first used by C. Gesner, about 1555); prob. < G. *troll*, a troll: see *troll*^{2}.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, tribe *Helleboreæ*, and subtribe *Caltheæ*. It is characterized by small narrow entire petals destitute of scales, and by palmately lobed or dissected leaves. There are about 9 species, natives of north temperate and cold regions. They are erect herbs from a perennial root, with alternate leaves, and large yellow or lilac-colored flowers usually with numerous regular deciduous colored sepals, and fewer elongated linear clawed petals, each bearing a nectariferous gland. The fruit is a head of separate follicles. Several species are cultivated in gardens, and are known as *globe-flower*, especially *T. Europæus*, also known as *globe ranunculus* and *troll-flower*, and in England as *golden-ball* and *butter-basket*, and northward as *lockin gowan* and *lapper gowan*. For *T. laxus*, see *spreading globe-flower*, under *spread*.

troll-madam† (trōl'mad″a̤m), *n.* [An accom. form of OF. *trou-madame*, a game so called.] An old English game: same as *pigeonholes*. Also called *trunks*.

> A fellow, sir, that I have known to go about with *troll-my-dames*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 92.

trollol (trol'lol'), *v.* [< *trol lol*, like *tra la*, *fol de rol*, and other mere syllables used in singing.] To troll; sing in a jovial, rollicking way.

> They got drunk and *trolloll'd* it bravely.
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 101. (*Davies.*)

trollop (trol'o̤p), *v. i.* [An extension of *troll*^{1}; for the termination, cf. *wallop*, *gallop*. Cf. *trollop*, *n.*] **1.** To draggle; hang in a wet state.—**2.** To walk or work in a slovenly manner. *Wedgwood.* [Scotch in both senses.]

trollop (trol'o̤p), *n.* [< *trollop*, *v.*] **1.** A loose, hanging rag. [Scotch.]—**2.** A woman who is slovenly in dress, appearance, or habits; a slattern; a draggletail; also, a woman morally loose.

> Does it not argue rather the lascivious promptnesse of his own fancy, who from the harmelesse mention of a Sleekstone could neigh out the remembrance of his old conversation among the Viraginian *trollops*?
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

trollopee† (trol-o̤-pē'), *n.* [< *trollop* + *-ee*^{2}.] A loose dress for women.

There goes Mrs. Roundabout: I mean the fat lady in the lutestring *trollopee*. *Goldsmith*, On Dress.

trolloping (trol′op-ing), *a.* [< *trollop* + *-ing*^{2}.] Slovenly; sluttish; trollopish.

"Saw ever ony body the like o' that?" "Yes, you abominable woman," vociferated the traveller, "many have seen the like of it, and all will see the like of it that have anything to do with your *trolloping* sex!" *Scott*, Antiquary, i.

trollopish (trol′op-ish), *a.* [< *trollop* + *-ish*^{1}.] Like a trollop, especially in the sense of loosely or carelessly dressed, or accustomed to dress carelessly and without neatness; slovenly and loose in habit: noting a woman.

trollopy (trol′op-i), *a.* [< *trollop* + *-y*^{1}.] Same as *trollopish*. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

troll-plate (trōl′plāt), *n.* In *mach.*, a rotating disk employed to effect the simultaneous convergence or divergence of a number of objects, such as screw-dies in a stock, or the jaws of a universal chuck. *E. H. Knight.*

trolly, *n.* See *trolley.*

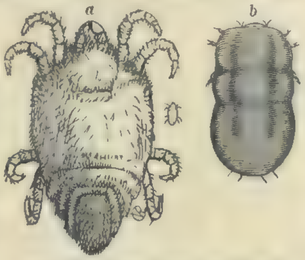
tromba (trom′bä), *n.* [It.: see *trump*^{1}.] Same as *trumpet*.—**Tromba marina.** Same as *sea-trumpet*, 1.

trombidiid (trom-bid′i-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Trombidiidæ;* related to or resembling a harvest-mite.

II. *n.* A mite of the family *Trombidiidæ;* a harvest-mite.

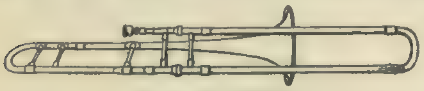
Trombidiidæ (trom-bi-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1814, as *Trombidides*), < *Trombidium* + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheate acarids, whose type genus is *Trombidium;* the ground-, garden-, harvest-, or soldier-mites, which have the palpi converted into raptorial organs. They are closely related to the *Tetranychidæ*, or spinning-mites, but are larger, velvety and opaque, and usually of brilliant colors, as scarlet or vermilion. They also differ in being predaceous and carnivorous, the spinning-mites being vegetable-feeders. Several genera and many species have been described, and the family is represented in all parts of the world. *Trombidium fasciculatum* of the East Indies, one third of an inch long, is the largest acarid known. The *Trombidiidæ* are strictly predatory in the adult stage, but their larvæ, although originally no more parasitic than a gnat or a leech, will yet attach themselves to the bodies of animals, or even to man himself, and are usually separated only by death or artificial means, causing considerable irritation while present. Some are known by the name of *harvest-bug* in England, and *rouget* in France, being the *Leptus autumnalis* of earlier entomologists.

Trombidium (trom-bid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776, as *Trombidion*).] A genus of mites, typical of the family *Trombidiidæ*. The body is divided into two parts. The small anterior and inferior part bears the eyes, mouth, and first two pairs of legs; the other, much larger, swollen and velvety, bears the last two pairs of legs. These mites are mainly parasitic, and many of them are bright-red. *T. locustarum* feeds upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust or hateful grasshopper, *Caloptenus* (or *Melanoplus*) *spretus*. See also cut under *harvest-tick*.



Locust Mite (*Trombidium locustarum*).
a, mature mite, natural size in outline; *b*, larva, same relative enlargement.

trombone (trom′bōn), *n.* [< F. *trombone*, < It. *trombone*, trombone, trumpet, sackbut, < *tromba*, a trump, trumpet: see *trump*^{1}.] A large musical instrument of the trumpet family. It has a long tube twice bent upon itself, and one of the loops is double, so that the outer tube, or slide, can be slipped over the inner like a sheath. When the slide is extended, the length of the tube is increased and its proper tone lowered. Since a full set of harmonics can be produced from any of many positions of the slide, the compass is long, and the intonation may be made very precise. The tone is peculiarly rich and solemn. Exceedingly fine harmonic effects may be produced by combining trombones of different sizes and fundamental pitches, which are called *alto*, *tenor*, and *bass* trombones respectively. The trombone is thought to have been known in ancient times. It is now a regular constituent of the orchestra and of the military band. For the latter it is sometimes made with valves or keys instead of a slide, but its characteristic tone and its flexibility of intonation are thus lost.



Trombone, with Slide.

trombonist (trom′bō-nist), *n.* [< *trombone* + *-ist.*] A player on the trombone.

trommel (trom′el), *n.* [< G. *trommel*, a drum: see *drum.*] In *mining*, a revolving cylindrical sieve for cleaning or sizing ore. Also called *sizing-trommel* and *washing-drum* or *washing-trommel*, according as it is used for sizing or for cleaning ores. See *sizing*^{1}, 3.

A *trommel* is a barrel in the form of a cylinder or of a truncated cone, horizontal or slightly inclined, turning round its own axis. It is the machine employed for similar purposes in most other industries; the only wonder is that so long a time elapsed before it was adopted in dressing ores, for it furnishes the best possible means not only of cleaning the ore, but also of sizing it. *Callon*, Lectures on Mining (trans.).

tromometer (trō-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τρόμος, a trembling (< τρέμειν = L. *tremere*, tremble: see *tremble*), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring very slight earthquake-shocks, or vibrations of the earth's surface such as are sometimes called earth-tremors; a microseismograph. Numerous arrangements have been tried for this purpose, most of which combine the pendulum with some form of micrometric apparatus.

tromometric (trom-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *tromometer* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the tromometer. *Nature*, XLIII. 520.

tromp†, **trompe**^{1}†. Obsolete forms of *trump*^{1}.

trompe^{2} (tromp), *n.* [F. *trompe*, lit. a trump: see *trump*^{1}.] The apparatus by which the blast is produced in the Catalan forge. It is a simple, effective, and ingenious contrivance for producing a continuous and equable blast, but its use is restricted to localities where a fall of water from a height of several yards can be obtained. The principle is that water can be made to fall through a pipe in such a way that it will draw in through side openings a considerable amount of air, which by a simple and ingenious arrangement can be utilized as a constant current or blast, and which has the merit of costing almost nothing. It has been utilized to a limited extent elsewhere than in the department of Ariège, in the south of France, where it was formerly very generally employed. Iron has been made in that district for more than 600 years, but the use of the trompe was not introduced until the end of the seventeenth century. *François.*

trompille (trom-pēl′), *n.* [F.] One of the two long conical tubes through which the air enters the so-called "tree" (*arbre*) or air-pipe of the trompe, according to a method sometimes adopted. In general, however, the air finds admittance through two similar rectangular holes at the top of the tree, opposite each other, and inclining downward at an angle of about 40°.

trompour†, **tromper**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *trumper*.

tron (tron), *n.* [A var. of *trone*^{1}.] 1. A wooden pillar or post set up in a market-place and supporting a horizontal beam on which were hung the town scales for weighing wool and other articles: hence the phrases *tron weight*, *tron stone*, *tron pound*, etc. Also *trone*.—2. A wooden air-shaft in a mine.—**Tron weight**, a standard of weight formerly in use in Scotland, for weighing wool, cheese, butter, and other home productions. The tron pound ranged, in different counties, from 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois. The later tron stone contained 16 tron pounds of 1.3747 pounds avoirdupois each.

trona (trō′nä), *n.* [Prob. a North African form ult. connected with *natron.*] The native soda of Egypt, a hydrous carbonate of sodium, $Na_2CO_3.HNaCO_3 + 2H_2O$. It also occurs at Borax Lake, San Bernardino county, California, in Churchill county, Nevada, and elsewhere. Urao, from a lake in Venezuela, is the same compound.

tronage (tron′āj), *n.* [< *tron* + *-age.*] 1. A royal tax upon wool. See *tronator*.—2. See the quotation.

Next unto this stockes is the parish church of S. Mary Woll-Church, so called of a beame placed in the church-yard which was thereof called Wooll church-haw, of the *tronage*, or weighing of wooll there used. *Stowe*, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 244.

tronator (tron′ā-tor), *n.* [ML., < *trona*, a tron: see *tron*, *trone*^{1}.] An official whose duty it was to weigh wool and receive the custom or toll termed *tronage*. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, XVII. 165.

tronchon^{1}†, **tronchoun**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *truncheon*.

tronchon^{2}†, *n.* See *trunchon*^{2}.

tronçonnée (F. pron. trôṅ-so-nā′), *a.* [F. *tronçonné*, < *tronçon*, a stump: see *truncheon.*] In *her.*, same as *shivered:* noting a tilting-lance.

trone^{1} (tron or trōn), *n.* [< OF. *trone* (ML. *trona*), a weighing-machine, < Icel. *tranā*, *trani*, m., = Dan. *trane*, a crane: see *crane*^{2}.] 1. Same as *tron*, 1.

And frae his body taken the head,
And quarter'd him upon a *trone*.
The Gallant Grahams (Child's Ballads, VII. 143).

2†. A market or market-place.—**Trone weight.** Same as *tron weight* (which see, under *tron*).

trone^{2} (trōn), *n.* A small drain. [Prov. Eng.]

trone^{3}†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *throne*.

troolie-palm (trö′li-päm), *n.* A name of the bussu-palm.

troop (tröp), *n.* [Formerly also *troope*, *troupe* (still used in some senses); < F. *troupe*, OF. *trope*, *trupe* = Pr. *trop* = Sp. Pg. *tropa* = It. *truppa* (ML. *troppus*, *tropus*), a company, troop; origin unknown. According to Diez, a change, in the mouth of Germans, from L. *turba* into **trupa*, whence, by change of gender, *tropus*, *troppus*. Cf. *tropel.*] 1. An assemblage of people; a multitude; a company; a band.

We come by *troops* to the place of assembly, that, being banded as it were together, we may be supplicants enough to besiege God with our prayers.
Tertullian, quoted in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, v. 24.

Honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends, I must not look to have. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 25.

There was a *troup* o' gentlemen
Came riding merrilie by.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 45).

2. A body of soldiers: generally used in the plural, signifying soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous, and whether belonging to the infantry, cavalry, or artillery.

Farewell the plumed *troop*, and the big wars,
That make ambition virtue!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 349.

Colonel Prendergast, the commandant of the station, had but 800 *troops*, of whom 200 only were Europeans, to meet a force of overwhelming superiority in numbers.
Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888, p. 380.

3. In *cavalry*, the unit of formation, consisting usually of sixty troopers, commanded by a captain, and corresponding to a company of infantry.

When a *troop* dismounts and acts on foot, it is still called by that name. *Stocqueler.*

Hence—4. The command by commission and rank of such a troop of horse.

His papa would have purchased him a *troop*—nay, a lieutenant-colonelcy—some day, but for his fatal excesses.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

5. A band or company of performers; a troupe.—6. A particular roll or call of the drum; a signal for marching.

Tony's beat of the *troop* was the signal for the soldiers to assemble. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

7. A herd or flock of beasts or birds: as, a *troop* of antelopes or sparrows.—**Household troops.** See *household*.—**Subsidiary troops.** See *subsidiary*.

troop (tröp), *v.* [< *troop*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To assemble or gather in crowds; flock together.

What would ye, soldiers? wherefore *troop* ye
Like mutinous madmen thus?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

Now from the roost . . .
Come *trooping* at the housewife's well-known call
The feather'd tribes domestic. *Cowper*, Task, v. 61.

The Maids of Nazareth, as they *trooped* to fill
Their balanced urns beside the mountain rill.
O. W. Holmes, The Mother's Secret.

2. To march; to march in or form part of a troop or company.

Nor do I as an enemy to peace
Troop in the throngs of military men.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 62.

3. To march off in haste.

Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach, ghosts, wandering here and there,
Troop home to churchyards. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 382.

But, whatever she had to say for herself, she was at last forced to *troop* off. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 464.

He was generally seen *trooping* like a colt at his mother's heels. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 48.

4†. To associate or consort.

A snowy dove *trooping* with crows.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 50.

II. *trans.* 1. To associate as in a troop or company.

To *troope* my selfe with such a crew of men
As shall so fill the downes of Affrica.
Greene, Orlando Furioso, l. 213.

2. To form into troops, as a regiment.—**Trooping the colors**, in the British army, an elaborate ceremony performed at the public mounting of garrison guards.

troop-bird (tröp′bėrd), *n.* A troopial.

trooper (trö′pėr), *n.* [= F. *troupier;* as *troop* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. A private soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.

The *troopers*, according to custom, fired without having dismounted. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xvi.

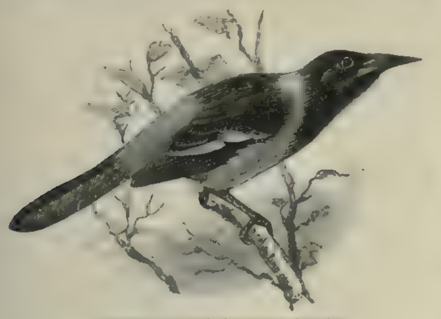
2. A cavalry horse; a troop-horse.—3. A troop-ship.—**Native trooper**, in Australia, a member of a body of mounted police recruited from the aborigines and officered by white men.—**Trooper's damn.** See *damn*.

troop-fowl (tröp′foul), *n.* The American scaup: same as *flocking-fowl*. *F. C. Browne.* [Massachusetts.]

troop-horse (tröp′hôrs), *n.* A cavalry horse.

How superlatively happy, however, must he have been in the possession of one of these wonderful horses!—warranted chargers—*troop-horses*, every one!
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 11.

troopial (trö′pi-al), *n.* [Also *troupial;* < F. *troupiale*, < *troupe*, troop: see *troop.*] A book-name, originating with French naturalists, of those American blackbirds (*Icteridæ*) which go in flocks. They are mostly the marsh-blackbirds, of the subfamilies *Agelæinæ* and *Quiscalinæ*, as the cow-troopial, red-winged blackbird and crow-blackbird or purple grackle. The term extends to the whole family, and thus includes the American orioles or hangnests, as the Baltimore and the orchard orioles. The bird here figured is one of the orioles; it is *le troupiale* of Brisson, the type species of his genus *Icterus* (see *Icterus*, 3), from which the family *Icteridæ* is named. The male is jet-black and rich-yellow in large massed areas, varied with white on the wings. This troopial is native of tropical America, and is often seen in cages. See also cuts under *Agelæinæ*, *cow-bird*, *crow-blackbird*, and *rusty*.



Common Troopial (*Icterus vulgaris*).

troop-meal† (tröp'mēl), *adv.* [< *troop* + *-meal* as in *piecemeal*, etc.] By troops; in crowds.

So *troope-meale* Troy pursu'd awhile, laying on with swords and darts. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 634.

troop-ship (tröp'ship), *n.* A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

In that terrible storm off the Cape, in September, 1824, . . . I certainly did suffer most cruelly on that horrible *troop-ship*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

troostite (trös'tīt), *n.* [Named from Dr. G. *Troost*, of Nashville, Tennessee.] A variety of the zinc silicate willemite, occurring in hexagonal crystals of a reddish color. It contains considerable manganese.

tropæolin (trọ-pē'ọ-lin), *n.* [< *Tropæolum* + *-in*².] The general name of a number of orange dyes of very complex composition. They are sulphonic acids.

Tropæolum (trọ-pē'ọ-lum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *τροπαῖος*, of a turning or change: see *trophy*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Geraniaceæ*, distinguished from *Pelargonium*, the other genus of the tribe *Pelargonieæ*, by its solitary ovules and indehiscent carpels without beaks. There are about 40 species, all natives of South America or Mexico. They are climbers or rarely diffuse herbs, bearing alternate lobed or dissected leaves which are peltate or palmately angled. The flowers are red, orange, or yellow, rarely purple or blue. They are solitary in the axils, often on long peduncles, and are followed by a fruit of three rugose indehiscent carpels, pervaded by a pungent principle, as is the whole plant, and sometimes used as pickles. Many species are cultivated for ornament under the name *nasturtium*, especially *T. majus*, also known as *Indian cress* and *lark's-heel*. For *T. peregrinum*, see *canary-bird flower*, under *canary-bird*. See *nasturtium*, 2, and cut under *spur*, 2.

troparion (trọ-pā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *troparia* (-ạ̈). [< LGr. *τροπάριον*, a modulation, short hymn, stanza, dim. of *τρόπος*, a musical mode.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a short hymn or a stanza of a hymn. This name is given to the stanzas of the odes of a canon (an initial and model stanza being, however, called a *hirmos*), and in general to any of the short hymns which abound in the offices of the Greek Church.

trope (trōp), *n.* [< F. *trope* = Sp. Pg. It. *tropo*, < L. *tropus*, a figure in rhetoric, a song, ML. a versicle, < Gr. *τρόπος*, a turn, way, manner, style, a trope or figure of speech, a mode in music, a mode or mood in logic, < *τρέπειν*, turn, = L. **trepere* (*trepit*), turn. Cf. *troper*, *trover*, *troubadour*.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it, or a word changed from its original signification to another for the sake of giving spirit or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox. Tropes are chiefly of four kinds: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony; but to these may be added allegory, prosopopœia, hyperbole, antonomasia, and some others. Tropes are included under figures in the wider sense of that word. In a narrower sense, a trope is a change of meaning, and a figure any ornament except what becomes so by such change.

Is not the trope of music, to avoid or slide from the close or cadence, common with the *trope* of rhetoric, of deceiving expectation?
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Wee acknowledge and beleeve the Catholick reformed Church, and if any man be dispos'd to use a *trope* or figure, as Saint Paul once did in calling her the common Mother of us all, let him doe as his owne rethorick shall perswade him. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Your occasional *tropes* and flowers suit the general coarseness of your style as tambour sprigs would a ground of linsey-woolsey. *Sheridan*, Critic, i. 1.

Tropes are good to clothe a naked truth,
And make it look more seemly.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

2. In *Gregorian music*, a short cadence or closing formula by which particular melodies are distinguished. Also called *differentia* and *distinctio*.—3. In *liturgics*, a phrase, sentence, or verse occasionally accompanying or interpolated in the introit, Kyrie, Gloria in Excelsis, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei in different parts of the Western Church. Since the sixteenth century tropes have no longer been used.—4. A geometrical singularity, the reciprocal of a node. In the case of a plane curve, it is a multiple tangent; in the case of a torse, a multiple plane; in the case of a surface, either a plane having a conic of contact or a torse bearing two or more lines of contact. =**Syn.** 1. See *simile*.

tropel†, *n.* [ME. *tropel*, < OF. *tropel*, later *troupeau*, a troop, dim. of *trope*, troop: see *troop*.] A troop. *Barbour*, Bruce, xiii. 275.

troper (trō'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *tropere*, < AS. *tropere*, < ML. *troparium*, *troparion* (also *troparius*), a book of tropes, < *tropus*, a trope, versicle: see *trope*, 3.] An office-book formerly used in the Western Church, containing the tropes and sequences. See *trope*, 3. Also *tropary*, *troperium*.

Tropere (or ympner, H. or an hymnar, P.), Troparius (hymnarius, P.). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 503.

trophesial (trọ-fē'ṣi-ạl), *a.* [< *trophesy* + *-al*.] Noting disorder of the nervous function which regulates nutrition.

trophesy (trof'e-si), *n.*; pl. *trophesies* (-siz). [Irreg. < Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *-sy*, appar. taken from *dropsy*, *palsy*, etc., with a vague notion that it denotes a morbid state.] The result of a disorder of the nerve-force regulating nutrition.

Excessive thought, without anxiety, uses up the materials subservient to sensory excitation. . . . But excessive thought, with mental anxiety, care, and pain, as grief, is much more exhausting, and therefore more commonly followed by *trophesies*. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 349.

trophi (trō'fi), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τροφός*, a feeder, nurse, < *τρέφειν*, nourish, feed.] 1. In *entom.*, those mouth-parts which are employed in taking food and preparing it for swallowing. The trophi include the labium, labrum, maxillæ, mandibles, and lingua. They were formerly called *instrumenta cibaria*.

2. The teeth of the mastax or pharynx of rotifers; the calcareous mastacial armature of wheel-animalcules. They are diversiform and often complicated structures. Named parts of the trophi are a median incudal piece, or incus, consisting of a central fulcrum and a pair of rami, and two hammer-like pieces, the malleoli, each consisting of a handle or manubrium and a head or uncus, which is often pectinate.

trophic (trof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, nutrition, food (< *τρέφειν*, nourish), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to nourishment or nutrition; concerned in nutritive processes.

If the *trophic* series be abnormal, the kinetic series is apt to be abnormal. *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 278.

The ganglia upon the dorsal roots of the myelonal nerve trunks seem to preside in some way over the nutrition of those roots, and are therefore said to have a *trophic* action.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 371.

Trophic center, a nerve-center that regulates nutrition.—**Trophic nerve**, a nerve which directly influences the nutrition of the tissue to which it goes.

trophical (trof'i-kal), *a.* [< *trophic* + *-al*.] Same as *trophic*. [Rare.]

trophied (trō'fid), *a.* [< *trophy* + *-ed*².] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The *trophied* arches, storied halls invade,
And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 303.

Trophis (trō'fis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), so named because its leaves and twigs are used in Jamaica as fodder; < Gr. *τρόφις*, well-fed, < *τρέφειν*, nourish, feed.] A genus of plants, of the order *Urticaceæ*, tribe *Moreæ*. and subtribe *Eumoreæ*. It is characterized by diœcious flowers, the female tubular and disposed in few-flowered spikes, the male in loose or interrupted spikes. There are 5 or 6 species, all American, occurring in the West Indies, Mexico, and the Andes. They are trees or shrubs with alternate petioled leaves, which are finely and conspicuously feather-veined and reticulated. The flowers are sessile or nearly so, their spikes solitary or twin in the axils, the fertile followed by a globose fleshy fruit closely united with the perianth-tube and crowned by its minute border. For *T. Americana*, see *ramoon*.

trophoblast (trof'ọ-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] An external epiblastic layer that does not enter into the formation of the embryo, but does take an active part in nutritional processes intended for it; the blastocystic ectoderm.

If we agree to drop all these [old names] where the lower mammals are concerned, and henceforth to designate the outer layer alone as *trophoblast*, the outer layer plus a thin layer of somatic mesoblast without blood-vessels as diplotrophoblast (= V. Baer's serous envelop), the portion of the diplotrophoblast against which the yolk-sac with its area vasculosa adheres as omphaloidean diplotrophoblast, that against which the allantois does the same as allantoidean diplotrophoblast, then we have avoided misunderstandings that might arise from the indiscriminate use of the term chorion.
Hubrecht, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 383.

trophoblastic (trof-ọ-blas'tik), *a.* [< *trophoblast* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a trophoblast; pertaining to trophoblasts. *Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 301.

trophocalyx (trof'ọ-kā-liks), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *κάλυξ*, a calyx: see *calyx*.] See *trophosphere*.

trophodisk (trof'ọ-disk), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *δίσκος*, a quoit, disk: see *disk*.] See *trophosphere*.

tropholecithal (trof-ọ-les'i-thạl), *a.* [< *tropholecithus* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to the tropholecithus; trophic or nutritive, as yolk.

tropholecithus (trof-ọ-les'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg.] In *embryol.*, the food-yolk, or nutritive yolk; the vitellus nutritivus of a meroblastic egg, not undergoing segmentation, as distinguished from the *morpholecithus*, or true formative yolk.

The nutritive yelk, . . . or *tropholecithus*, . . . is a mere appendage of the true egg-cell, and contains hoarded food-substance, so that it forms a sort of storehouse for the embryo in the course of its evolution.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 216.

trophoneurosis (trof″ọ-nū-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. *trophoneuroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + NL. *neurosis*, q. v.] The disturbance of the nutrition of a part through derangement of the trophic action of nerves supplying it. See *trophopathy* and *trophesy*.—**Romberg's trophoneurosis**, facial hemiatrophy.

trophoneurotic (trof″ọ-nụ-rot'ik), *a.* [< *trophoneurosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of trophoneurosis.

Trophonian (trọ-fō'ni-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *Τροφώνιος*, Trophonius (see def.), + *-an*.] Pertaining to Trophonius, a mythical Grecian architect, or his cave or his architecture. Trophonius was said to be the inspired builder of the original temple of Apollo at Delphi, and part of the structure of the adytum of the historical temple was held to have survived from his work. After his death he was worshiped as a god, and had a famous oracle in a cavern near Lebadia in Bœotia.

trophopathy (trọ-fop'ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Perversion of the nutrition of some tissue.

trophophore (trof'ọ-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] One of the wandering nutritive amœbiform cells of sponges which accumulate in the inhalent passages and ciliated chambers of the sponge, and from which gemmules or embryos are formed.

trophophorous (trọ-fof'ọ-rus), *a.* [< *trophophore* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of trophophores; pertaining to trophophores.

trophoplast (trof'ọ-plȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold or form in clay, wax, etc.: see *plastic*.] In *bot.*, a plastid. *Meyer*.

Each protoplast possesses the organs necessary for continuous transmission: the nucleus for new nuclei, the *trophoplasts* for new granules of all kinds, according to the needs of the plant. *Science*, XIV. 355.

trophosomal (trof'ọ-sō-mạl), *a.* [< *trophosome* + *-al*.] Nutritive, as an aggregate of gastrozoöids; forming or pertaining to a trophosome.

trophosome (trof'ọ-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *σῶμα*, body.] The body of nutritive zoöids of any hydrozoan; an aggregate of gastrozoöids forming a colony of polypites which do not develop free generative persons: distinguished from *gonosome*, both being among the parts of an entire hydrosome. *Allman*.

trophosperm (trof'ọ-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, same as *trophospermium*.

trophospermium (trof-ọ-spėr'mi-um), *n.* [NL.: see *trophosperm*.] In *bot.*, same as *placenta*. *Richard*.

trophosphere (trof'ọ-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] In *embryol.*, a zone of modified cellular tissue interposed between the decidual stroma and the blastocyst, formed of the trophoblastic (embryonal) and trophospongian (maternal) layers. It is so called in *Erinaceus*, where it is of a spherical shape, but in other mammals it may be called *trophodisk*, *trophocalyx*, etc., according to its shape. *Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 322.

trophospongia (trof-ọ-spon′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *σπογγιά*, a sponge.] In *embryol.*, a compact cell-layer between the trophoblast and the decidual tissue; the maternal layer of the trophosphere in *Erinaceus*, or of a corresponding part in other *Mammalia*.

trophotropic (trof-ọ-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by trophotropism.

trophotropism (trof′ọ-trō-pizm), *n.* [< *trophotrop-ic* + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, the phenomena induced in a growing organ by the influence of the chemical nature of its environment, as when plasmodia that are spread out on surfaces which yield little or no nutriment move toward bodies which contain nutrient substances. *De Bary.*

trophozoöid (trof-ọ-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + E. *zoöid.*] A nutritive zoöid of any organism; a gastrozoöid. See *trophosome*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 615.

trophy (trō′fi), *n.*; pl. *trophies* (-fiz). [Early mod. E. *trophie, trophee*, < OF. *trophee*, F. *trophée* = Pg. *tropheo* = Sp. It. *trofeo*, < L. *trophæum*, prop. *tropæum*, a sign of victory, a victory, a mark, sign, monument, < Gr. *τρόπαιον*, a monument of an enemy's defeat, a trophy, neut. of *τροπαῖος*, Attic *τρόπαιος*, of defeat, of change or turning, < *τροπή*, defeat, rout, putting to flight, lit. 'a turning' (hence also the solstice), < *τρέπειν*, turn: see *trope, tropic.*] 1. In *antiq.*, a monument or memorial in commemoration of a victory. It consisted of some of the arms and other spoils of the vanquished enemy hung upon the trunk of a tree or a pillar or upright by the victor, either on the field of battle or in his home city. If for a naval victory, the trophy was set up on the nearest land. The custom of erecting trophies was most general among the Greeks, but it passed at length to the Romans. It was the practice also to have representations of trophies carved in stone, bronze, etc. In modern times trophies have been dedicated (see def. 2), in churches and other public buildings, to commemorate victories. See cut under *Nike*.

And thou thy selfe (O Saul), whose Conquering hand
Had yerst with *Tropheis* filled all the Land,
As far as Tigris, from the Iaphean Sea.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

And *trophies*, reared of spoiled enemies,
Whose tops pierced through the clouds and hit the skies.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. Anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, or standards captured from an enemy.

And for a *trophy* brought the Giant's coat away,
Made of the beards of Kings.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 317.

Over the chimney-piece was a small mirror, and above that the *trophy* of a fox's brush.
Bulwer, Kenelm Chillingly, ii. 9.

3. Something regarded as a memorial or evidence of victory; a prize.

This is that famoused *trophy* which Philip would have his son Alexander in the games of Olympus to wrestle for.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, ii.

4. A memorial; a memento.

The mere word 's a slave
Debosh'd on every tomb, on every grave
A lying *trophy*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 146.

At one point we met a party, women among them, bringing off various *trophies* they had picked up on the battle field. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 40.

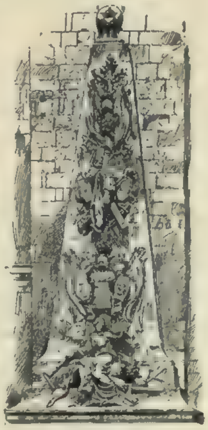
5. An ornamental group of objects, such as weapons, memorials of the chase, or flags, arranged on a wall, or a symbolic or typical grouping of exhibits at an exposition or the like; also, in *decoration*, a representation of such a group. See *trophy decoration*, under *decoration*.

His gorget, sash, and sabre of the Horse Marines, with his boot-hooks underneath in a *trophy*.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxvi.

Confiding customers lent them silver plate, and women's taste and a few ribbons make a gorgeous *trophy*.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 160.

trophy-cress (trō′fi-kres), *n.* Same as *trophy-wort*.

trophy-lock (trō′fi-lok), *n.* A lock of hair cut from the head of a slain enemy, used to adorn a weapon or shield.



Trophy.— From the Porte St. Denis, Paris; end of 17th century.

trophy-money (trō′fi-mun″i), *n.* A duty formerly paid annually in England by housekeepers toward providing harness, drums, colors, etc., for the militia.

trophy-wort (trō′fi-wėrt), *n.* The Indian cress, *Tropæolum*. Also *trophy-cress*.

tropic (trop′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *tropique* = Pr. *tropic* = Sp. *trópico* = Pg. It. *tropico* (cf. D. G. *tropisch* = Sw. Dan. *tropisk*, a.), < LL. *tropicus*, of or pertaining to the solstice (*Capricornus tropicus*, the tropic of Capricorn), as a noun, one of the tropics; < Gr. *τροπικός*, of or pertaining to a turn or change, or the solstice, or a trope or figure, tropic, tropical; as a noun, *ὁ τροπικός* (sc. *κύκλος*), the solstice, pl. *οἱ τροπικοί* (sc. *κύκλοι*), the tropic circles; < *τροπή*, a turn, turning, solstice, trope: see *trope.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the tropics (the regions so called); tropical.

II. *n.* 1†. The turning-point; a solstitial point.

This signe of Capricorne is also cleped the *tropik* of wyntur, for thanne bygynneth the sonne to come agayn to us-ward. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, I. 17.

How that the Sun performing his course in the winter *Tropick*, and exhaling much moysture from Nilus, diminisheth him contrary to his nature. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 77.

2. In *astron.*, one of two circles on the celestial sphere whose distances from the equator are each equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23½° nearly. The northern one touches the ecliptic at the sign Cancer, and is thence called the *tropic of Cancer*, the southern one being for a similar reason called the *tropic of Capricorn*. The sun's annual path in the heavens is bounded by these two circles, and they are called *tropics* because when the sun, in his journey northward or southward, reaches either of them, he, as it were, turns back, and travels in an opposite direction in regard to north and south.

3. In *geog.*, one of two parallels of latitude, each at the same distance from the terrestrial equator as the celestial tropics are from the celestial equator — that is, about 23½°. The one north of the equator is called the *tropic of Cancer*, and that south of the equator the *tropic of Capricorn*. Over these circles the sun is vertical when his declination is greatest, and they include the part of the globe called the torrid zone—a zone 47° in width, having the equator for its central line.

4. *pl.* With the definite article: the regions lying between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, or near them on either side.—**Malignant fever of the tropics.** See *fever*^{1}.

tropical (trop′i-kạl), *a.* [< *tropic* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; characteristic of the tropics or of the climate of the tropics.—2. In *zoögeog.*, inhabiting the tropics; tropicopolitan.—3. Incident to the tropics: as, *tropical* diseases.—4. [< *trope.*] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense.

There are many things delivered rhetorically, many expressions therein merely *tropical*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

Tropical abscess, abscess of the liver, occurring as a result of long residence in the tropics.—**Tropical diseases**, diseases met with, as a rule, solely in the tropics.—**Tropical duckweed.** See *Pistia*.—**Tropical grape.** Same as *sea-grape* (which see, under *grape*^{1}).—**Tropical homonym.** See *homonym*.—**Tropical lichen**, in *pathol.*, prickly heat. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Tropical month.** See *month*, 1 (*c*).—**Tropical year.** See *year*.

Tropicalia (trop-i-kā′li-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τροπικός*, tropic, + *ἅλς*, sea.] In *zoögeog.*, the tropical marine realm, one of the prime zoölogical divisions of the seas of the globe, between the isocrymes of 68° F. north and south: same as Dana's torrid-zone or coral-reef seas.

Tropicalian (trop-i-kā′li-ạn), *a.* [< *Tropicalia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Tropicalia.

tropically (trop′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

The Mouse-trap. Marry, how? *Tropically.*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 247.

tropic-bird (trop′ik-bėrd), *n.* One of several natatorial totipalmate birds of the family *Phaëthontidæ*: so called because usually seen in tropical regions. They are beautiful birds of buoyant and dashing flight, resembling sea-swallows or terns, but with the two middle tail-feathers filamentous and long-exserted beyond the rest. They are somewhat larger than pigeons, white variously marked with black on the upper parts, and tinted with pink or salmon-color, especially on the long tail-feathers, and when adult have the bill red or yellow. The feet are small, and all four toes are united by webs. The two best-known species are the yellow-billed and the red-billed, *Phaëthon flavirostris* and *P. æthereus*. Though resembling terns, they belong to a different order of birds, their nearest relatives being the frigate-pelicans or man-of-war birds. See cut under *Phaëthon*.

tropicopolitan (trop″i-kọ-pol′i-tạn), *a.* [< *tropic* + Gr. *πολίτης*, a citizen. Cf. *cosmopolitan.*] In *zoögeog.*, belonging to the tropics; found only within the tropics; common to the whole of the tropics.

Among birds and reptiles we have several families which, from being found only within the tropics of Asia, Africa, and America, have been termed *tropicopolitan* groups.
A. R. Wallace.

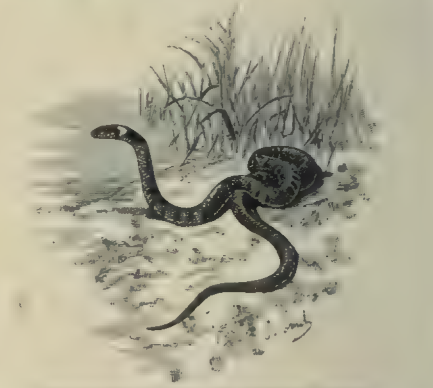
tropides, *n.* Plural of *tropis*.

tropidial (trọ-pid′i-ạl), *a.* [< *tropis* (*-id-*) + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a tropis, or keel of a cymba: as, *tropidial* pteres. See *ptere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

Tropidogaster (trop″i-dọ-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] 1. A genus of iguanian lizards, as *T. blainvillei*, having the ventral scales three-keeled and no femoral pores.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Tropidolepis (trop-i-dol′e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. *τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *λεπίς*, scale.] 1. A genus of lizards: a synonym of *Sceloporus*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus. The common fence-lizard of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*, has been called the *waved tropidolepis*. See cut under *Sceloporus*.

Tropidonotus (trop″i-dọ-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl), < Gr. *τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *νῶτος, νῶτον*, the back.] A genus of ordinary colubriform serpents, of the family *Colubridæ*, including such as *T. natrix*, the common ringed snake of Europe. The name has been loosely used for many serpents not generically the same as the above. See also cut under *snake*.



Common Ringed Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*).

Tropidorhynchus (trop″i-dọ-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. *τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] A genus of Australian meliphagine birds. *T. corniculatus* is the well-known friar-bird or leatherhead. See cut under *friar-bird*.

tropidosternal (trop″i-dọ-stėr′nạl), *a.* [< Gr. *τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *στέρνον*, breast-bone.] Keeled, as a breast-bone; having a keeled sternum; carinate, as a bird. See cut under *carinate*.

Tropidosternii (trop″i-dọ-stėr′ni-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tropidosternal.*] One of the primary divisions of recent birds, including those which have the sternum keeled: equivalent to *Carinatæ*, and opposed to *Homalosternii*. [Rare.]

tropis (trō′pis), *n.*; pl. *tropides* (trop′i-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *τρόπις*, keel, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Of sponge-spicules, the keel or backward curve of a cymba, or C-shaped flesh-spicule; the part between the ends or prows. See *cymba*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

tropist (trō′pist), *n.* [< *trope* + *-ist.*] One who deals in tropes; especially, one who explains the Scriptures by tropes, or figures of speech.

tropologic (trop-ọ-loj′ik), *a.* [< *tropolog-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *tropological*.

tropological (trop-ọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *tropologic* + *-al.*] Figurative: as, *tropological* interpretation.

We are to take the second signification, the *tropological* or figurative. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

tropologically (trop-ọ-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a tropological or figurative manner.

tropologize (trọ-pol′ọ-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tropologized*, ppr. *tropologizing*. [< *tropolog-y* + *-ize.*] To use in a tropological sense, as a word; change to a figurative sense; use as a trope.

If Athena or Minerva be *tropologized* into prudence.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 520.

tropology (trọ-pol′ọ-ji), *n.*; pl. *tropologies* (-jiz). [< Gr. *τρόπος*, a figure of speech, a trope, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say (see *-ology*).] 1. A rhetorical or figurative mode of speech; the use of tropes or metaphors.

Hee also blamed those that by Allegories and *Tropologies* peruert and obscure the Historie of their Gods.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 87.

Whether due to *tropology*, or to whatever other cause, multivocals . . . are unwisely condemned, or deprecated.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 170.

2. A treatise on tropes or figures.

Learned persons who have written vocabularies, *tropologies*, and expositions of words and phrases.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

3. Specifically, that use of a Scripture text which gives it a moral significance apart from, or rather implied or involved in, its direct and temporary meaning.

troppo (trop′pō), *adv.* [It.; = F. *trop*, too much: see *de trop*.] In *music*, too much; excessively. Most frequently used in such directions as allegro, vivace, andante, etc., *ma non troppo* (allegro, vivace, andante, etc., but not too much so). See *tanto*.

trossers†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *trousers*.

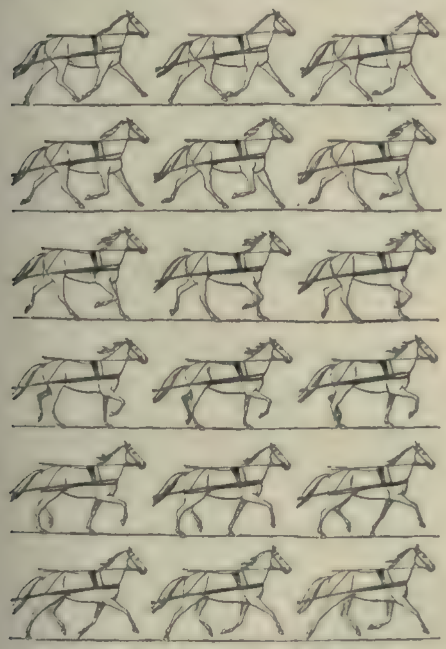
And *trossers* made of thy skin to tumble in.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii.

trot¹ (trot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trotted*, ppr. *trotting*. [< ME. *trotten*, < OF. *trotter*, *troter*, F. *trotter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *trotar* = It. *trottare*, trot, < ML. **trottare*, *trotare*, trot, go; prob. < OHG. *trottōn*, tread, MHG. *trotten*, run (G. *trotten*, *trottieren*, trot, after Rom.), freq. of OHG. *tretan*, MHG. G. *treten*, tread: see *tread*, and cf. *trod*, *trode*. The usual derivation, < ML. **tolutare*, through the assumed series **tlutare*, > **tlotare*, > *trotare*, trot (see *tolutation*), is improbable.] I. *intrans.* 1. To go at a quick, steady pace; run; go.

Al be it so that no man fynden shal
Noon in this world that *trotteth* hool in al,
Ne man, ne beest. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 294.

Being pricked with as strong an itch to be
Abroad, and *trot* about the world, as she.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 222.

2. Specifically, to go at the quick, steady pace known as a trot. See *trot*¹, *n.*, 2, and *trotter*.



Successive Positions of a Horse in Trotting.
(After instantaneous photographs made by Eadweard Muybridge.)

Sometimes he *trots*, as if he told the steps,
With gentle majesty and modest pride.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 277.

This is true, whether they [animals] move per latera, that is, two legs of one side together, which is tolutation or ambling, or per diametrum, lifting one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is succussation or *trotting*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

I saw Lady Suffolk *trot* a mile in 2.26. Flora Temple has *trotted* close down to 2.20, and Ethan Allen in 2.25, or less. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to trot; ride at a trot.

He that can *trot* a courser, break a rush,
And, arm'd in proof, dare dure a straw's strong push.
Marston, Satires, i. 28.

2. To ride over or about at a trot.

This lovely boy . . . bestrid a Scythian steed,
Trotting the ring, and tilting at a glove.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II., i. 3.

He made him turn, and stop, and bound,
To gallop and to *trot* the round;
He scarce could stand on any ground,
He was so full of mettle.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

3. To use a "pony" or some similar means in studying; "pony": as, to *trot* a lesson. [College slang, U. S.] — **To trot out**, to cause to trot, as a horse, to show his paces; hence, to bring or draw out for exhibition. [Colloq.]

They would sit for hours solemnly *trotting out* for one another's admiration their commonplaces of the philosophical copy-book, until I tingled from head to foot.
D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xiii.

trot¹ (trot), *n.* [< ME. *trot*, < OF. *trot* = Pr. *trot* = Sp. Pg. *trote* = It. *trotto* (G. *trott*); from the verb.] 1. Quick, steady movement; "go": as, to keep one on the *trot* all day. [Now colloq.] — 2. A gait faster than the walk and slower than the run. In the trot of bipeds both feet are alternately off the ground at the same time for an interval in each step; in that of quadrupeds, in a very slow trot there is always one foot on the ground, a part of the time two feet, and a part of the time three. If fast, there are two intervals in each stride when all the feet are off the ground (the stride being the distance in time or space between the successive points on the ground touched by the same foot), the horse leaving the ground from the hind feet in succession, while in the run he leaves the ground from a fore foot. In the trot the limbs move in pairs, diagonally but not quite simultaneously, even in the "square trot." If the difference becomes considerable, it constitutes "single-footing"; if the difference becomes so great that the action is reversed, and the pair of limbs on the same side move together, it becomes "pacing." While the trot is naturally a slower gait than the run, it has become the instinctive fast gait in certain breeds of horses. See *trotter*, and cut in preceding column.

The canter is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the *trot*. *Youatt*, The Horse (Treatise on Draught).

In those days, the Star Cambridge Coach, which left the Belle Sauvage Yard in Ludgate Hill about 4 P. M., threaded all the streets between its starting-point and Shoreditch Church at a *trot*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 198.

3. A toddling child; in general, a child: a term of endearment.

Ethel romped with the little children — the rosy little *trots*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, x.

4. A "pony"; a "crib." [College slang, U. S.] — 5. A trot-line. [U. S.] — 6. A small line that sets off from the main trot-line, to the extreme end of which the hook is fastened. See *trot-line*. [U. S.] — **Eggwife-trot**. Same as *egg-trot*.

trot²† (trot), *n.* [A var. of *trat*.] An old woman: a term of disparagement.

An aged *trot* and tough did marie with a lad.
Turberville, Of a Contrerie Mariage.

An old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 80.

trotcozy, trotcosy (trot′kō-zi), *n.*; pl. *trotcozies*, *trotcosies* (-ziz). [Appar. so called as enabling one to 'trot,' drive, or travel 'cozy' or warm, < *trot* + *cozy*; less prob. orig. **throat-cozy*, < *throat* + *cozy*.] A warm covering for the head, neck, and breast in cold weather when one is traveling. [Scotch.]

The upper part of his form . . . was shrouded in a large great-coat belted over his under habiliments, and crested with a huge cowl of the same stuffs, which, when drawn over the head and hat, completely overshadowed both, and, being buttoned beneath the chin, was called a *trotcozy*. *Scott*, Waverley, i. 318.

trotevale†, *n.* [ME., appar. < OF. **trotevale* (perhaps referring orig. to Scandinavian myths), < Icel. *Thrūdhvaldr*, a title of Thor (*Thrūdhvaldr godha*, the heroic defender of the gods), < *Thrūdhr*, used only as the name of a goddess and of a woman, also in compound names (= AS. *Thrȳtho*, the name of a woman; cf. OHG. *trūta*, G. dial. *trute*, *drude*, a witch), + *-valdr*, < *valda*, rule: see *wield*. Cf. *walterot*.] A trifling thing.

Yn gamys and festys and at the ale
Love men to lestene *trotevale*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

ȝwan thre traitours at o tale to-gidere weren agein me
sworn,
Al ye maden *trotenale* [read *troteuale*] that I haved seid biforn;
ȝe ledde me bi doune and dale, as an oxe bi the horn,
Til ther as him is browen bale, ther his throte schal be
schorn. *Walter Mapes*, Poems (ed. Wright), p. 337.

troth (trôth or trōth), *n.* [< ME. *trouthe*, *trowthe*, *trought*, etc., var. of *treouthe*, *treuthe*, *truthe*, < AS. *treówth*, truth: see *truth*, the commoner form of the word. The proper historical pron. of *troth* is trōth; so *betroth*, prop. bẹ-trōth′. The pron. trôth (given by Sheridan) and the worse pron. troth (given by Walker and his copiers) are irregular, and are prob. artificial, the word in educated use being chiefly literary, scarcely occurring in vernacular speech.] 1. Truth; verity: as, in *troth* (a phrase used interjectionally, and often colloquially reduced to *troth*).

I could wish that from hencefoorth he would learne to tell *troth*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 560.

Troth, and I would have my will then.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 1.

Moll. When will you come home, heart?
Ten. In *troth*, self, I know not.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 2.

2. Faith; fidelity: as, to pledge or plight one's *troth*.

To a gret lady that day be *trought* plight,
Ryght at the fontain of thurstes gladnesse ay;
Nothyng so loue ne likyng to my pay.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 822.

Having sworn too hard a keeping oath,
Study to break it and not break my *troth*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 66.

troth (trôth or trōth), *v. t.* [< *troth*, *n.*] To plight; betroth.

So says the prince and my new-*trothed* lord.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 38.

trothless† (trôth′les or trōth′les), *a.* [< *troth* + *-less*. Cf. *truthless*.] Faithless; treacherous.

A *trothlesse* or perfidious fellow.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 209.

Now, *trothless* King, what fruits have braving boasts?
Peele, Edward I.

troth-plight (trôth′plīt), *a.* [Early mod. E. *trouthe-plyght*.] Betrothed; espoused; affianced. [Obsolete or provincial.]

This is your son-in-law,
And son unto the king, who, heavens directing,
Is *troth-plight* to your daughter.
Shak., W. T., v. 3. 151.

That wench will be *troth-plight* to th' first man as will wed her and keep her i' plenty.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, x.

troth-plight (trôth′plīt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *trouthe-plyght*; < *troth-plight*, *a.*] To betroth or affiance. *Palsgrave*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

troth-plight (trôth′plīt), *n.* [< *troth-plight*, *v.*] The act of betrothing or plighting faith, whether in friendship or in marriage. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 278. [Obsolete or provincial.]

troth-plighted (trôth′plī″ted), *a.* Having plighted troth; pledged. [Obsolete or provincial.]

troth-ring (trôth′ring), *n.* A betrothal ring. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, ix. [Rare.]

troth-telling† (trôth′tel″ing), *a.* Truth-telling. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

trot-line (trot′līn), *n.* A kind of trawl-line, consisting of a stout cord, commonly one or two hundred yards long, with baited hooks attached by short lines at intervals of two or three feet. One end of the line is tied to a stake or tree on the bank, and the other is sunk by means of a weight. The trot-line takes catfish and other bottom-fish. See *trawl*. [Southern U. S.]

trotter (trot′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *trotter*, < OF. *trotier*, < ML. *trotarius* (cf. also *tolutarius*), a trotter, < *trotare*, trot: see *trot*¹.] 1. One who or that which trots; specifically, a trotting horse, especially one of a breed of horses noted for speed in trotting. A great part of the best trotters in the United States (where the breed has been brought to perfection) are descended through Hambletonian from the English thoroughbred Messenger. The mile record is now (1895) held by Alix, which in 1894 at Galesburg, Ill., trotted a mile in 2 minutes 3¾ seconds. On the race-track trotters are driven in light skeleton wagons called sulkies. See *trot*¹, *n.*, 2.

Item, ther be bowt for yow iij. horse at Seynt Feythys feyer, and all be *trotterys*, ryth fayir horse, God save hem, and they be well kepyd. *Paston Letters*, I. 531.

My chestnut horse was a fast *trotter*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney. (*Latham.*)

The *trotter* represents a breed which has not yet reached its limit of speed, and there are very few in the extreme front. It was just so with the running horses in the early days of that breed, so far as we can judge from the data we now have.
W. H. Brewer, in Rep. Conn. Board of Agri. for Jan., 1890.

2. A foot. (*a*) The human foot. [Slang.] (*b*) The foot of an animal used for food: as, pigs' *trotters*; sheep's *trotters*.

trotter-boiler (trot′ėr-boi″lėr), *n.* One whose business it is to treat the hoofs of animals by boiling and other operations for separating from the horny parts the fat, glue-stock, etc. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 308.

trotter-oil (trot′ėr-oil), *n.* An oil obtained in boiling down sheep's and calves' feet.

trottles (trot′lz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The prickly comfrey, *Symphytum asperrimum*.

trottoir (trot-wor′), *n.* [F., sidewalk, < *trotter*, trot: see *trot*¹.] A footway on each side of a street; a sidewalk.

Paris is very badly lighted at nights, and the want of a *trottoir* is a very great evil.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

troubadour (trö′ba-dör), *n.* [< F. *troubadour*, < Pr. *trobador* (Pr. also *trobaire* = F. *trouvère*) = Sp. Pg. *trovador* = It. *trovatore* (< ML. as if **tropator*), < OF. *trover*, *truver*, F. *trouver* = Pr. *trobar* = Sp. Pg. *trovar* = It. *trovare*, find, invent, compose, < ML. **tropare*, compose, sing, < *tropus*, a song, orig. a figure of speech, trope: see *trope*, *trover*. Cf. *trouvère*.] One of a class of early poets who first appeared in Provence, France. The troubadours were considered the inventors of a species of lyrical poetry, characterized by an almost entire devotion to the subject of chivalric love, and generally very complicated in regard to meter and rime. They flourished from the eleventh to the latter part of the thirteenth century, principally in the south of France, Catalonia, Aragon, and northern Italy. The most renowned among the troubadours were knights who cultivated music and poetry as a polite accomplishment; but the art declined, and in its later days was chiefly cultivated by an inferior class of minstrels. See *trouvère*.

troublable† (trub′la-bl), *a.* [ME. *troublable*, < OF. **troublable*, < *troubler*, trouble: see *trouble* and *-able*.] Troublesome; causing trouble; vexatious.

Lecherie tormenteth hem in that oon syde with gredy venims and *trowblable* ire. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 2.

trouble (trub′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *troubled*, ppr. *troubling*. [< ME. *troublen*, *trublen* (also transposed *turblen*), < OF. *troubler*, *trubler*, *trobler*, also *tourbler*, *turbler*, *torbler*, F. *troubler*, trouble, disturb, < ML. **turbulare*, < L. *turbula*, disorderly group, a little crowd of people, dim. of *turba*, crowd (> *turbare*, disturb), = Gr. *τύρβη*, disorder, throng, bustle (> *τυρβάζειν*, disturb): see *turbid*, *turbulent*, and cf. *disturb*, *disturble*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stir up; agitate; disturb; put into commotion.

An angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and *troubled* the water. John v. 4.

A woman moved is like a fountain *troubled*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 142.

2. To disturb; interrupt or interfere with.

We caught here a prodigious quantity of the finest fish that I had ever before seen, but the silly Rais greatly *troubled* our enjoyment by telling us that many of the fish in that part were poisonous.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 312.

3. To disturb in mind; annoy; vex; harass; afflict; distress; worry.

Thou didst hide thy face, and I was *troubled*. Ps. xxx. 7.

The boy . . . so *troubles* me
'Tis past enduring. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 1.

Not so sick, my lord,
As she is *troubled* with thick-coming fancies,
That keep her from her rest.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 38.

This great Tartarian Prince, that hath so *troubled* all his neighbours, they alwayes call Chan.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 33.

He was an infidel, and the head of a small school of infidels who were *troubled* with a morbid desire to make converts. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

Nothing *troubles* social life so much as originality, or political life so much as the spirit of liberty.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 140.

4. To put to trouble, inconvenience, pains, or exertion of some kind: used conventionally in courteous requests: as, may I *trouble* you to shut the door?

Your master's a right honest man, and one
I am much beholding to, and must very shortly
Trouble his love again.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

I shall *trouble* you to give my services to my friends at Oxford. *Arbuthnot*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 180.

To cast oil on troubled water. See *water*.=**Syn. 3.** *Afflict*, *Distress*, etc. (see *afflict*); perplex, agitate, plague, pester, badger, disquiet, make uneasy, anxious, or restless.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To become turbid or cloudy.

Put a Drope of Bawme in clere Watre, in a Cuppe of Sylver or in a clere Bacyn, . . . and ȝif that the Bawme be fyn and of his owne kynde, the Watre schalle nevere *trouble*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 52.

2. To take trouble or pains; trouble one's self; worry: as, do not *trouble* about the matter.

We have not *troubled* to shade the outside of this diagram. *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, p. 281, note.

trouble (trub′l), *n.* [< ME. **trouble*, *truble*, *trubuil*, *torble*, *turble*, < OF. *trouble*, *tourble*, trouble, also a crowd, F. *trouble*, trouble; from the verb.] **1.** Vexation; perplexity; worry; difficulties; trials; affliction.

Man is born unto *trouble*, as the sparks fly upward.
Job v. 7.

When we might be happy and quiet, we create *trouble* to ourselves. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 205.

2. Annoyance; molestation; persecution.

For "Ioseph shulde dye" playnly dyd they say,
But pacyently all theyr *truble* dyd he endure.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Tyre alone gave those two powerful princes, Nebuchadnezzar and Alexander the Great, more *trouble* than any other state in the course of all their wars.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 84.

3. Disturbing, annoying, or vexatious circumstance, affair, or state; distress; difficulty.

To take arms against a sea of *troubles*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 59.

What was his *Trouble* with his Brother Geoffrey but a Bird of his own hatching? *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 53.

Fears concerning his own state had been the *trouble* with which he had hitherto contended.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 24.

The *trouble* about owning a cottage at a watering-place is that it makes a duty of a pleasure.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 193.

4. A source or cause of annoyance, perplexity, or distress: as, he is a great *trouble* to us.—**5.** Labor; laborious effort: as, it is no *trouble*.

Is twenty hundred kisses such a *trouble*?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 522.

Insomuch as they have not dared to hazard the revenue of Ægypt by sea, but have sent it over land with a guard of Souldiers, to their no small *trouble* and expences.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 40.

6. In *law*, particularly *French law*, anything causing injury or damage such as is the subject of legal relief.—**7.** A disease, or a diseased condition; an affection: as, a cancerous *trouble*.—**8.** In *mining*, a small fault. Also called a *throw*, *slide*, *slip*, *heave*, or *check*.=**Syn. 1-3.** Inconvenience, embarrassment, anxiety, adversity, misfortune, calamity, sorrow, tribulation, misery, plague, torment. See the verb.

trouble†, *a.* Same as *troubly*.

troubledly† (trub′ld-li), *adv.* In a troubled or confused manner; confusedly.

Our meditations must proceed in due order; not *troubledly*, not preposterously.
Bp. Hall, Divine Meditation, xvi.

trouble-house† (trub′l-hous), *n.* [< *trouble*, *v.*, + obj. *house*^{1}.] A disturber of the peace of a house or household.

Ill-bred louts, simple sots, or peevish *trouble-houses*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 53.

trouble-mirth (trub′l-mėrth), *n.* [< *trouble*, *v.*, + obj. *mirth*.] One who mars or disturbs enjoyment or mirth, as a morose person; a killjoy; a spoil-sport.

But once more to this same *trouble-mirth*, this Lady Varney. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxvii.

troubler (trub′lėr), *n.* [< *trouble* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which troubles or disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber.

Let them . . . hurl down their indignation
On thee, the *troubler* of the poor world's peace!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 221.

trouble-rest† (trub′l-rest), *n.* [< *trouble*, *v.*, + obj. *rest*^{1}.] A disturber of rest or quiet.

Foul *trouble-rest*, fantastik greedy-gut.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

troublesome (trub′l-sum), *a.* [< *trouble* + *-some*.] **1.** Annoying; vexatious: as, a *troublesome* cough; a *troublesome* neighbor.

Lord Plausible. I wou'd not have my Visits *troublesome*.
Manly. The only way to be sure not to have 'em *troublesome* is to make 'em when People are not at home.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

The Arabs and people of the country are civil enough, and shew it in their way, by coming and sitting about you; tho' they are *troublesome* by being too observing, curious, and inquisitive.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 181.

2. Difficult; trying: as, a *troublesome* shoal or reef; a *troublesome* fellow to deal with.

I beshrew him for his counsel! there is not a more dangerous and *troublesome* way in the world than is that into which he hath directed thee.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The Rais said he had a design to have anchored there last night; but, as it was *troublesome* to get out in the morning by the westerly wind, he intended to run over to Perim island to pass the night.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 311.

3. Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous.

There arose in the ship such a *troublesome* disturbance that all the ship was in an vprore with weapons.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 1. 111.

When cloudless suns
Shine hot, or wind blows *troublesome* and strong.
Wordsworth, Naming of Places, vi.

4†. Troublous; disturbed.

In the *troublesome* times 'twas his happinesse never to be sequestred. *Aubrey*, Lives (Francis Potter).

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Harassing, wearisome, perplexing, galling.

troublesomely (trub′l-sum-li), *adv.* In a troublesome manner; vexatiously.

He may presume and become *troublesomely* garrulous.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiv.

troublesomeness (trub′l-sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being troublesome.

The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty. *Bacon.*

trouble-state† (trub′l-stāt), *n.* [< *trouble*, *v.*, + obj. *state*.] A disturber of the community; a disturber of the peace. Also used attributively.

Those fair bates these *trouble-states* still use
(Pretence of common good, the king's ill course)
Must be cast forth. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, III.

Soul-boiling rage and *trouble-state* sedition.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 14.

troublous (trub′lus), *a.* [< *trouble* + *-ous*.] **1.** Agitated; disturbed.

As a tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas,
Whom raging windes, threatning to make the pray
Of the rough rockes, doe diversly disease.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 24.

The street shall be built again, and the wall, even in *troublous* times. Dan. ix. 25.

2. Restless; unsettled.

His flowing toung and *troublous* spright.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 4.

Some were *troublous* and adventurous spirits, men of broken fortunes, extravagant habits, and boundless desires. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 501.

3. Disturbing; disquieting.

They winced and kicked at him, and accused him to Ahab the king that he was a seditious fellow, and a *troublous* preacher. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

My *troublous* dream this night doth make me sad.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 22.

troubly† (trub′li), *a.* [< ME. *troubly*, *trowbly*, *trobly*, *trubyly*, *trouble*, *trowble*, < OF. *troublé*, *troblé*, pp. of *troubler*, *trobler*, trouble: see *trouble*, *v.*] **1.** Turbid; stirred up; muddy; murky.

In Ethiope alle the Ryveres and alle the Watres ben *trouble*, and thei ben somdelle salte, for the gret hete that is there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 156.

These fisheris of God shulden . . . not medle with mannis lawe, that is *trobly* water.
Wyclif, Select Works, I. 14.

A *trouble* wyne anoon a man may pure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Thei loked towarde lanneriur, and saugh the eyr *trouble*, and thikke of duste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 236.

2. Troubled; confused; distraught.

It may fall sumtyme that the *trubylyere* that thou hase bene owtwarde with actyfe werkes, the mare brynnande desyre thou sall hafe to Godd.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

The *trowbly* erroure of oure ignoraunce.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 5.

3. Turbulent; tempestuous; stormy.

The *trowble* wynde that hyht Auster.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 7.

trouflyng†, *n.* A Middle English form of *trifling*.

trough (trôf), *n.* [< ME. *trough*, *trogh*, *trou*, < AS. *trog*, *troh*, a trough, a small boat (*trohscip*, *trochscip*, a cock-boat), = D. *trog* = OHG. MHG. *troc* (*trog-*), G. *trog* = Icel. *trog* = Dan. *trug* = Sw. *tråg*, a trough; cf. It. *truogo*, a trough, < Teut.; lit. 'a thing of wood,' or perhaps 'a log' (sc. hollowed out); from the root of E. *tree*, AS. *treów*, etc.: see *tree*. Cf. *trow*^{2}, *trogue*, and *tray*^{1}.] **1.** An open receptacle, generally long and narrow, as for water. Specifically—(*a*) A wooden receptacle or basin in which to knead dough.

She lifted the mass of dough out of the *trough* before her, and let it sink softly upon the board.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xiv.

(*b*) A large vessel, usually oblong, designed to hold water or food for animals.

One meets everywhere in the roads [of Switzerland] with fountains continually running into huge *troughs* that stand underneath them, which is wonderfully commodious in a country that so much abounds with horses and cattle.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 519).

(*c*) A conduit for rain-water, placed under the eaves of a building; an eaves-trough. (*d*) In *printing*: (1) A watertight box in which paper is dipped to dampen it for the press. (2) The iron or metal-lined box in which inking-rollers are cleaned and forms are washed. (*e*) In *fish-culture*, a hatching-trough.

2†. A small boat; a canoe or dug-out.

If none had proceeded further then the inuentions of our predecessors, we had had nothyng in the Poets aboue Andronicus, and nothing in histories aboue the Annales or Cronicles of Bysshoppes, and had yet haue sayled in *troughes* or in boates.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xlviii.).

There is a great caue or ditch of water . . . where come every morning at the break of day twentie or thirtie canoas or *troughes* of the Indians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 454.

3. A concavity or hollow; a depression between two ridges or between two waves; an oblong basin-shaped hollow: as, the *trough* of the sea.

Where the *trough* of one wave coincides with the crest of another, if that crest be equal, the resultant motion at that point is null. This is the result of the mutual interference of waves. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 129.

4. The array of connected cells of a voltaic battery, in which the copper and zinc plates of each pair are on opposite sides of the partition.—**5.** In *chem.*, a vat or pan containing water over which gas is distilled.—**6.** In *electroplating*, a tray or vat which holds the metallic solution. *E. H. Knight*.—**Glass trough.** (*a*) A deep and narrow box of clear glass for holding objects for microscopic study in their natural liquids. (*b*) A similar device for holding the developing or fixing bath in dry-plate photography, in order that the changes in the plate submerged in the bath can be observed.—**Pneumatic trough.** See *pneumatic*.—**Trough of barometric depression**, an advancing area of low pressure, the line of places, lying transverse to the direction of motion, at which the barometer has reached its lowest point, and is about to rise. In V-shaped depressions the advancing trough is frequently associated with a coincident advancing line of squalls.

trough (trôf), *v.* [< *trough, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To feed grossly, as a hog from a trough. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 168.

II. *trans.* To make into a trough, or into the shape of a trough. *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*, III. 461.

trough-battery (trôf′bat″ėr-i), *n.* A form of voltaic battery in which the glass or porcelain cells are replaced by a trough of wood or other insulating material divided into sections by insulating plates. Cruikshank's trough-battery consists of a trough of baked wood divided into cells by metallic partitions consisting of a plate of zinc and a plate of copper soldered back to back.

trough-fault (trôf′fâlt), *n.* In *geol.*, two faults having nearly the same direction, but dipping toward each other, so that the mass of rock included between them has more or less of the form of a wedge. The fault-block in such cases is triangular in cross-section, instead of being rectangular, as it would be if the faults both had the same dip.

trough-gutter (trôf′gut″ėr), *n.* A trough-shaped gutter below the eaves of buildings.

trough-room (trôf′röm), *n.* In *fish-culture*, a hatching-house.

trough-shell (trôf′shel), *n.* A round clam; a member of the *Mactridæ* (where see cut), especially the British *Mactra solida* and *M. stultorum.* These have a shell of nearly triangular form, with thick opaque valves covered with brownish epidermis; a V-shaped cardinal tooth is in one valve, with a long lateral tooth on each side, fitting into deep grooves of the opposite valve. Both species live buried in the sand near low-water mark. In some places they are esteemed for the table, and in the Netherlands the shells are much used for making roads and paths.

troul† (trōl), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *troll*^{1}.

trounce (trouns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trounced*, ppr. *trouncing.* [Early mod. E. *trounse*; < OF. *troncer*, cut, mutilate, = Sp. *tronzar*, shatter, < OF. *tronce*, a piece of timber, *tronche*, a great piece of timber, a stump; cf. OF. *tronc*, trunk; cf. also *tronçon*, *tronson*, a truncheon; < L. *truncus*, a trunk: see *trunk* and *truncheon.*] To punish or beat severely; thrash or whip smartly; castigate. [Now colloq.]

> The Lord *trounsed* [discomfited, R. V.] Sisara and all his charettes. *Bible of* 1551, Judges iv. 15.

> Well, sir, you'll dearly answer this:
> My master's constable; he'll *trounce* you for 't.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

troupe (tröp), *n.* [< F. *troupe*, a troop, a company: see *troop.*] A troop; a company; particularly, a company of players, operatic performers, dancers, acrobats, etc.

> She showed me a *troupe* of faire ladies, every one her lover colling and kissing, chinning and embracing.
> *Breton*, Dreame of Strange Effects, p. 17.

troupial, *n.* See *troopial.*

trous-de-loup (trö′dė-lö′), *n. pl.* [F.: *trous*, pl. of *trou*, hole; *de*, of; *loup* (< L. *lupus*), wolf: see *wolf.*] Trap-holes or pits dug in the ground, in the form of inverted cones or pyramids, each with a pointed stake in the middle, to serve as obstacles to an enemy.

trouse† (trouz), *n.* [Also *trews*, q. v.; < OF. *trousse*: see *trousers*, *truss.*] Trousers; trews.

> [Ventidius] served as a footman in his single *trouses* and grieues. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, I. 177.

troused† (trouzd), *a.* [< *trouse* + *-ed*^{2}.] Wearing trousers; clothed with trousers. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii. Also *trowsed.*

trousering (trou′zėr-ing), *n.* [< *trousers* + *-ing*^{1}.] Cloth for making trousers, especially material made for the purpose.

trousers (trou′zėrs), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *trowsers*, *trowzers*, *trossers*; a later form, with appar. accidental intrusion of *r*, of *trouses*, *trowses* (also *trooze*, *trews*), < OF. *trousses*, pl., trunk-hose, breeches, pl. of *trousse*, bundle, package: see *truss*, of which *trousers* is thus ult. a differentiated plural.] A garment for men, extending from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk and each leg separately; originally, tightly fitting drawers; pantaloons. See *strossers.* In the early part of the nineteenth century long frilled drawers reaching to the ankles were worn by girls and women, and called *trousers.*

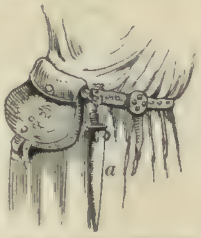
> The youth and people of fashion, when in the country, wear *trowsers*, with shoes and stockings.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

> *Trousers* (braccæ) were not worn till after the Parthian and Celtic wars, and even then only by soldiers who were exposed to northern climates. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

> On the abandonment of the latter [bases] these large breeches or sloppes became an important and splendid part of apparell; and while the long hose were either supplanted by or new christened the *trauses* [read *trouses*], the upper stock or the breeches worn over them received the name of trunk hose. *Planché.*

=**Syn.** *Breeches, Trousers, Pantaloons.* *Breeches* are properly short clothes, reaching just below the knee; the use of the word for *trousers* is erroneous and vulgar. *Trousers* is the old word for the garment common in Occidental nations to cover the legs of men; many, especially in England, still insist upon the word, and confine *pantaloons* to its historical sense. Many, however, especially in America, are satisfied with *pantaloons* (colloquially, *pants*) for *trousers.*

trousse (trös), *n.* [F., a bundle, quiver: see *truss.*] A number of small utensils carried in a case or sheath together; especially, such a sheath with knives, tweezers, and the like, hung from the girdle, and worn during the middle ages. Compare *étui*, *equipage*^{1}, 4. The trousse is now rather a collection of tools or implements for serious work, and for men rather than for women: as, a surgeon's *trousse.*



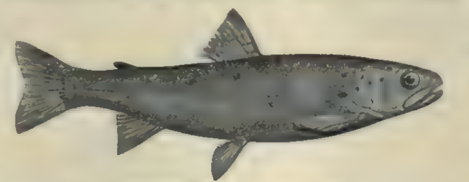
Trousse, from a French illumination of 1350. *a*, the trousse. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

trousseau (trö-sō′), *n.*; pl. *trousseaux* (-sōz′). [< F. *trousseau*, a bundle, kit, bride's outfit, trousseau, OF. *trousseau*, *torseau*, a little truss or bundle (cf. It. *torsello* = Pr. *trossel* = Sp. *torzal*), dim. of *trousse*, a bundle, truss: see *truss.* Cf. *trousers.*] **1.** A bundle.

> There [in the 'scrutoire] lay the total keys, in one massive *trousseau*, of that fortress impregnable even to armies from without. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, § 5.

2. The clothes and other outfit of a bride which she brings with her from her former home.

trout^{1} (trout), *n.* [< ME. *troute*, *trowte*, < AS. *truht*, < OF. *truite*, < L. *tructa*, also *tructus* (ML. *trutta*, *trotta*), < Gr. *τρώκτης*, a sea-fish, < *τρώγειν*, gnaw, eat.] **1.** A fish of the family *Salmonidæ*, *Salmo trutta*, with blackish spots, common in the colder fresh waters of Europe, and highly esteemed as a food-fish and game-fish; any species of the same section of *Salmo* (see *Salmo* (*b*)); a river-salmon, salmon-trout, or lake-trout. (*a*) In Europe, under the names *S. trutta* and *S. fario*, numerous forms have been alternately combined and then separated into subspecies and varieties, or accorded full specific rank. Day considers that there are but two species of British *Salmonidæ* — the salmon, *Salmo salar*, and the trout, *S. trutta.* Others divide the latter into *S. trutta* and *S. fario*, and these again into others, as *S. cambricus*, the sewin; *S. gallivensis*, the Galway trout; *S. stomachicus*, the Gillaroo trout; *S. levenensis*, the Loch Leven trout; etc. (*b*) In America there are several black-spotted trouts, specifically distinct from the European *S. trutta*, but belonging to the same section of the genus *Salmo*, commonly called *trout*, with or without a qualifying term (like the species of *Salvelinus*: see def. 2). All these inhabit western portions of the continent. Such are *S. gairdneri*, with moderate-sized scales, 120 to 150 in a row, and 10 anal rays, of the Pacific slope waters; the rainbow-trout, *S. irideus* (see cut under *rainbow-trout*), closely related to the foregoing, native of streams west of the Sierra Nevada, and now much diffused by pisciculture; the Rocky Mountain trout, *S. purpuratus* (see *lake-trout*, 1, and cut under *Salmo*).



European Trout (*Salmo trutta*).

> And now, having caught three brace of *Trouts*, I will tell you a short tale as we walk towards our breakfast.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 99.

2. A fish of the family *Salmonidæ* and genus *Salvelinus* (with its section *Cristivomer*), resembling those called in Europe *char.* See *Salvelinus*, and cuts under *char*^{4} and *lake-trout*, 2. All the American chars are called *trout*, with or without a qualifying term. These are red-spotted. The leading forms are the common speckled trout, or brook-trout, of eastern North America, *S. fontinalis*; the blue-backed trout, *S. oquassa*, of Maine, Vermont, etc.; the Dolly Varden trout of the Pacific slope, *S. malma*, whose red spots are very large; together with the great lake-trout, *S.* (*Cristivomer*) *namaycush.* See phrases following.

3. Any fish of the family *Galaxiidæ* (which see).—**4.** With a qualifying word, one of several fishes, not of the family *Salmonidæ*, resembling or suggesting a trout. See phrases below.—**Bastard trout**, the weakfish *Cynoscion nothus.* [Charleston, U. S.]—**Bear-trout**, the great lake-trout. [Lake Superior.]—**Black-finned trout**, *Salmo nigripinnis* of England.—**Black-spotted trout**, *Salmo purpuratus*, the silver or mountain trout of western North America: specified as *S. pleuriticus.*—**Black trout**, the Lake Tahoe trout: specified as *Salmo henshawi.*—**Blue-backed trout**, *Salmo oquassa*; the oquassa.—**Brook-trout.** (*a*) The common American char, *Salvelinus fontinalis.* See cut under *char.* [Eastern North America.] (*b*) One of several different trouts (not chars) of the western parts of North America, of the genus *Salmo.* See def. 1 (*b*).—**Brown trout**, the common European trout, *Salmo fario.* —**Californian brook-trout**, the rainbow-trout, *Salmo irideus.* See cut under *rainbow-trout.*—**Cutthroat trout**, the Rocky Mountain brook-trout.—**Deep-water trout.** (*a*) The great lake-trout. [Great Lakes.] (*b*) A weakfish or sea-trout, *Cynoscion thalassinus.* [Charleston, U. S.]—**Dolly Varden trout**, a Californian char, *Salvelinus malma.*—**Galway trout**, *Salmo gallivensis* of England.—**Gillaroo trout**, *Salmo stomachicus* of England.—**Golden trout**, the rainbow-trout.—**Gray trout**, a sea-trout—the squeteague. See cut under *weakfish.*—**Great lake-trout.** (*a*) *Salvelinus namaycush.* See def. 2. (*b*) *Salmo ferox* of England.—**Ground-trout**, a malformed common trout (*Salmo fario*) of Penygant in Yorkshire, England, having a singular protrusion of the under jaw.—**Lake Tahoe trout**, a variety of *Salmo purpuratus* found in Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, and streams of the Sierra Nevada. Also called locally *silver trout* and *black trout.*—**Loch Leven trout**, *Salmo levenensis* of Great Britain.—**Loch Stennis trout**, *Salmo orcadensis* of Great Britain.—**Mackinaw trout**, the great lake-trout. See cut under *lake-trout*, 2.—**Malma trout**, the Dolly Varden trout.—**Mountain-trout.** (*a*) The black-spotted trout. (*b*) The black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides.* [Local, U. S.]—**Ocean trout.** See *ocean.*—**Pot-bellied trout**, the great lake-trout.—**Red-spotted trout.** (*a*) Same as *brook-trout* (*a*). (*b*) The Dolly Varden trout.—**Red trout**, the great lake-trout.—**Reef-trout**, the great lake-trout.—**Rio Grande trout**, *Salmo spilurus*, inhabiting also the streams of the Utah basin.—**River-trout**, the common European trout, *Salmo fario.*—**Rocky Mountain brook-trout**, *Salmo purpuratus*, the Yellowstone trout, or salmon-trout of the Columbia river. See cut under *Salmo.*—**St. Mary's trout**, the three-bearded rockling. [Local, British (Penryn).]—**Salt-water trout**, a sea-trout—the squeteague, or a related species of *Cynoscion.* See *Cynoscion*, and cut under *weakfish.*—**Schoodic trout**, the great lake-trout. —**Sebago trout**, the great lake-trout.—**Shad-trout**, the trout-shad or squeteague.—**Shoal-water trout**, the great lake-trout.—**Silver trout.** (*a*) A malformed common trout (*S. fario*) of Malham Tarn in Yorkshire, England, having a defective gill-cover. (*b*) The black-spotted trout, or mountain-trout of western North America. (*c*) The Lake Tahoe trout.—**Speckled trout**, the brook-trout.—**Spotted trout.** (*a*) One of different American trouts spotted (1) with black (see def. 1 (*b*)); (2) with red—a speckled trout (see def. 2). (*b*) The weakfish or sea-trout *Cynoscion maculatus.*—**Sun-trout**, the squeteague, *Cynoscion regalis.*—**Waha Lake trout**, a local variety of *Salmo purpuratus*, found in Waha Lake, Washington.—**White trout.** (*a*) A variety of *Salmo fario.* See *finnac.* (*b*) The bastard trout.—**Yellowstone trout**, *Salmo purpuratus*, the Rocky Mountain brook-trout. See cut under *Salmo.*—**Yellow trout**, a malformed trout with the same defect as the silver trout (*a*). (See also *bull-trout*, *lake-trout*, *rainbow-trout*, *rock-trout*, *salmon-trout*, *sea-trout.*)

trout^{1} (trout), *v. i.* [< *trout*^{1}, *n.*] To fish for or catch trout.

trout^{2}† (trout), *v. i.* [Var. of *troat.*] Same as *troat.*

> *Rere.* To bellow as a Stag, to *trout* as a Buck. *Réer.* To bellow, to bray (in tearmes of hunting we say that the red deere bells, and the fallow troytes or croynes). *Cotgrave.*

trout-basket (trout′bȧs″ket), *n.* An anglers' creel for carrying trout. It is usually made of willow or osier, and of a size capable of containing from ten to twenty pounds of fish.

trout-bird (trout′bėrd), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus.* *H. P. Ives.* [Massachusetts.]

trout-colored (trout′kul″ọrd), *a.* Speckled like a trout: specifically noting a white horse spotted with black, bay, or sorrel.

trout-farm (trout′färm), *n.* A place where trout are bred and reared artificially.

troutful (trout′fůl), *a.* [< *trout* + *-ful.*] Abounding in trout. [Rare.]

> Clear and fresh rivulets of *troutful* water.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 1.

trout-hole (trout′hōl), *n.* A sheltered or retired place in which trout lie.

trout-hook (trout′hůk), *n.* A fish-hook specially designed or used for catching trout.

troutless (trout′les), *a.* [< *trout* + *-less.*] Without trout. [Rare.]

> I catch a trout now and then, . . . so I am not left *troutless.* *Kingsley*, Life, xxiii.

troutlet (trout′let), *n.* [< *trout* + *-let.*] A young or small trout; a troutling. *Hood*, Dream of Eugene Aram.

trout-line (trout′līn), *n.* A fishing-line specially designed for or used in fishing for trout.

troutling (trout′ling), *n.* [< *trout* + *-ling*^{1}.] A troutlet.

trout-louse (trout′lous), *n.* Same as *sug.*

trout-net (trout′net), *n.* The landing-net used by anglers for removing trout from the water.

trout-perch (trout′pėrch), *n.* **1.** A fish, *Percopsis guttatus*, of the family *Percopsidæ.* See cut under *Percopsis.*—**2.** The black-bass. [South Carolina.]

trout-pickerel (trout′pik″ėr-el), *n.* See *pickerel.*

trout-rod (trout′rod), *n.* A fishing-rod specially adapted for taking trout.

trout-shad (trout′shad), *n.* The squeteague.

trout-spoon (trout′spön), *n.* A small revolving spoon used as an artificial bait or lure for trout.

trout-stream (trout′strēm), *n.* A stream in which trout breed or may be taken.

trout-tackle (trout′tak″l), *n.* Fishing-tackle specially adapted or designed for taking trout.

trouty (trou′ti), *a.* [< *trout*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Abounding in trout.

> Little inconsiderable rivers, as Awber, Eroways, and the like, scarce worth naming, but *trouty* too.
> *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 231.

trouvère (trö-vãr′), *n.* [F., < *trouver*, find: see *troubadour.*] One of the medieval poets of northern France, whose productions partake of a narrative or epic character, and thus contrast broadly with the lyrical, amatory, and more polished effusions of the troubadours. The works of the trouvères include the chansons de geste, the fabliaux, poems of the Round Table cycle, the "Romance of the Rose," "Reynard the Fox," etc. Also *trouveur.*

> It is to the North of France and to the *Trouvères* that we are to look for the true origins of our modern literature. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 242.

trover (trō′vėr), *n.* [< OF. *trover*, F. *trouver* = Pr. *trobar* = Sp. Pg. *trovar* = It. *trovare*, find, invent, < ML. **tropare*, compose, sing. Cf. *troubadour*, *trouvère*, and *treasure-trove.*] Properly, the finding of anything; specifically, in *law:* (*a*) the gaining possession of personal property, whether by finding or otherwise; (*b*) a common-law action for damages for the wrongful taking or detention of goods from the possession of another. Originally this action was based on the finding by defendant of the plaintiff's goods and converting them to his own use. In course of time, however, the suggestion of the finding became mere matter of form, and all that had to be proved was that the goods were the plaintiff's and that the defendant had converted them to his own use. In this action the plaintiff could not recover the specific chattel, but only damages for its conversion. The action for such damages is now called an *action for conversion.*

trow^1 (trō), *v. t.* [< ME. *trowen*, *trouwen*, *treuwen*, *treowen*, < AS. *treówian*, *trūwian*, believe, trust, confide, also show to be true, justify, = OS. *trūōn* = OFries. *trouwa* = D. *vertrouwen*, trust (*trouwen*, marry), = MLG. *trūwen* = OHG. *triūwēn*, *trūwēn*, *trūēn*, MHG. *trūwen*, *trūen*, *trouwen*, *trowen*, G. *trauen*, hope, believe, trust, = Icel. *trūa* = Sw. Dan. *tro*, believe, = Goth. *trauan*, believe, trust; connected with the adj. AS. *treówe*, etc., true, from a root (Teut. √ *tru*) found also in *trust:* see *true, a.*, *true, n.*, and *trust.*] **1†.** To believe; trust.

> Whoso wol *trowe* her love
> Ne may offenden never more.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3215.

> Then repentant they 'gan cry,
> O my heart that *trow'd* mine eye!
> *Greene*, Isabel's Ode.

2. To think; suppose.

> Thei saugh the Castell so fer fro thens that thei *trowed* not the sounde of the horne myght not thider ben herde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 605.

> We'll ca' our horse hame masterless,
> An' gar them *trow* slain men are we.
> *Battle of Bothwell Bridge* (Child's Ballads, VII. 150).

> Said the Cardinal, I *trow* you are one of the King's Privy-Chamber, your Name is Walsh.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 279.

> Doth he thank that servant because he did the things that were commanded him? I *trow* not. Luke xvii. 9.

I trow, or **trow**, a phrase added to questions, and expressive of contemptuous or indignant surprise: nearly equivalent to *I wonder.*

> What tempest, *I trow*, threw this whale . . . ashore?
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 64.

> What have I done, *trow*,
> To bring these fears about me?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

> What ails he, *trow?* *Chapman*, All Fools, iii. 1.

trow^2 (trou), *n.* [A var. of *trough.*] **1.** A channel or spout of wood for conveying water to a mill; a flume: sometimes used in the plural with the same sense: as, the mill-*trows.* [Scotch.]—**2.** A boat with an open live-well for fish; a sort of fishing-smack or lighter.

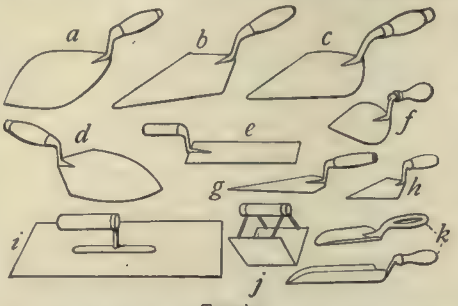
> To assist and counseil theym in theire byeng and barganyng with the Bagers, such as bryngeth whete to towne, as wele in *trowys* as otherwyse, by lande and by watir, in kepyng downe of the market.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 424.

trow^3 (trou), *n.* Same as *drow*^{3} and *troll*^{2}.

trowandise†, *n.* Same as *truandise.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3954.

trowant†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *truant.*

trowel (trou′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trowell*, *truell;* < ME. *truel*, *trulle*, *trowylle*, < OF. *truelle*, *truele*, < L. *trulla*, a small ladle, a dipper, dim. of *trua*, a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle.] **1.** A tool, generally consisting of a flat long triangular, oval, or oblong blade of iron or steel, fitted with a handle, used by masons, plasterers, and bricklayers for spreading and dressing mortar and plaster, and for cutting bricks, and also by molders for smoothing the surface of the sand or loam composing the mold.



Trowels.

a, Lowell pattern brick-trowel; *b*, bricklayers' trowel; *c*, London pattern trowel; *d*, Philadelphia pattern brick-trowel; *e*, *f*, *g*, molders' trowels; *h*, pointing-trowel; *i*, plasterers' trowel; *j*, corner-trowel; *k*, garden-trowels.

> In one hand Swords, in th' other *Trowels* hold.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. A gardeners' tool, like a small spade or scoop, used for taking up plants and for other purposes. See figs. *k*, above.

> The *truel* firste ful ofte it must distreyne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

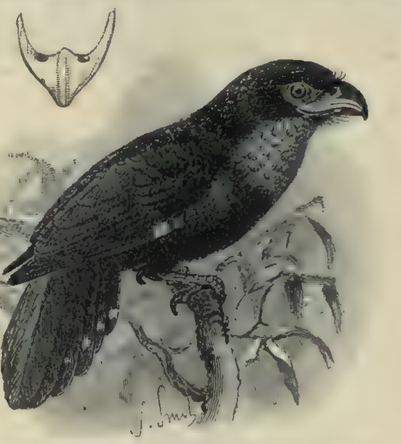
3. A tool used in oil-cloth manufacturing to spread paint and remove what may be superfluous. It is made of steel, is 2 feet long, and very elastic, and has a handle near the broad end.—**To lay on with a trowel**, to lay or spread thickly and coarsely; hence, to flatter grossly.

> Well said: that was *laid on with a trowel.*
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 112.

trowel (trou′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *troweled*, *trowelled*, ppr. *troweling*, *trowelling.* [< *trowel*, *n.*] To dress, form, or apply with a trowel: as, *troweled* stucco.

trowel-bayonet (trou′el-bā″o̤-net), *n.* See *bayonet.*

trowelbeak (trou′el-bēk), *n.* One of the broadthroats, or birds of the family *Eurylæmidæ;* the *Corydon sumatranus* of Sumatra: so called from the shape of the very broad, depressed beak, which is about as wide at the base as it is long.



Trowelbeak (*Corydon sumatranus*), with outline of beak from above.

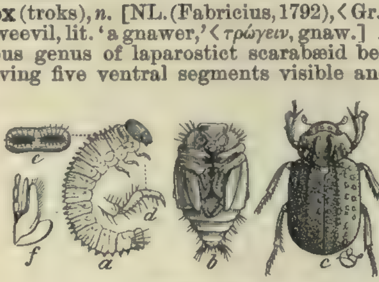
trowl†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *troll*^{1}.

trowsed†, *a.* See *troused.*

trowsering†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *trousering.*

trowsers†, **trowzers†**, *n. pl.* Obsolete spellings of *trousers.*

Trox (troks), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), < Gr. τρώξ, a weevil, lit. 'a gnawer,' < τρώγειν, gnaw.] A curious genus of laparostict scarabæid beetles, having five ventral segments visible and the epimera of the mesothorax not reaching the rounded coxæ. They are oval dark-colored beetles, usually with a rough surface. They feed upon decomposing animal matter, and many species are found about the refuse of tanneries and upon the hoofs and hair of decaying animals. About 100 species are known, of which about 20 are found in the United States, as *T. monachus.*



Trox monachus.

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle; *d*, *e*, *f*, leg, cervical plate, and maxilla (with palpi) of larva, enlarged.

troy (troi), *n.* Short for *troy weight.*

troy weight (troi wāt). [Early mod. E. also *Troie weight*, earlier *weight of Troy* (*weyght of Troyes*, Arnold's Chron., p. 108): so called with ref. to *Troyes*, a town in France, southeast of Paris, of considerable importance in the fourteenth century. Nearly all the principal towns or seats of commerce in the middle ages had their own weights and measures, the pound, foot, gallon, etc., varying from one town to another, sometimes even from one quarter to another. The pound of Troyes in the early part of the fourteenth century was adopted to some extent in other places and in England, but was then specifically designated as "of Troyes" (E. *of Troy*). Later, *troy weight* losing recognized connection with a locality, the first element became a mere attributive, and the phrase was thus generally reduced to *troy.*] A weight chiefly used in weighing bread, silk, gold, silver, and articles of jewelry, but now only for gold and silver. It was brought into England in the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and was adopted for the coinage in 1527. The table of troy weight is as follows:

Pound.		Ounces.		Pennyweights.		Grains.
1	=	12	=	240	=	5,760
		1	=	20	=	480
				1	=	24

The pound avoirdupois is equal to 7,000 grains troy. See *avoirdupois* and *weight.*

> Item, to do make me vj. sponys, of viij. ounce of *troywyght*, well facyond and dubbyl gylt.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 422.

tru†, *n.* See *true.*

truage† (trö′āj), *n.* See *trewage.*

truancy (trö′a̤n-si), *n.* [< *truan*(*t*) + *-cy.*] Truant conduct; the habit or practice of playing truant.

> I had many flattering reproaches for my late *truancy* from these parties. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 563.

Agent of truancy. See *agent.*

truand†, **truanding†**. Old spellings of *truant*, *truanting.*

truandise†, *n.* [ME., also *truaundise*, *truwandise*, *trowandise*, *trowantyse*, < OF. *truandise*, < *truand*, vagabond: see *truant.*] A vagrant life with begging. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6664.

truant (trö′a̤nt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *trivant;* < ME. *truant*, *truaunt*, *truand*, *trewande*, *truont*, *trowant* (= MD. *trouwant*, *trawant*, *truwant*), < OF. *truand*, *truant*, a vagabond, beggar, rogue; also adj. *truand*, beggarly, roguish; = Pr. *truan* (*truanda*, fem.), a vagabond, = Sp. *truhan* = Pg. *truão* (ML. reflex *truannus*, *trudanus*, *trutanus*, *trutannus*), a buffoon, jester; prob. < Bret. **truan*, later (after F.) *truant*, vagabond (cf. *truek*, a wretch, *truez*, pity, etc.), = W. *truan*, wretched, *truan*, a wretch (cf. *tru*, wretched), etc.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A vagabond; a vagrant; an idler.

> All thynges at this day faileth at Rome, except all onely these ydell *trewandes*, iestours, tumblers, plaiers, . . . iuglers, and such other, of whom there is inow and to many. *Golden Book*, xii.

2. One who shirks or neglects duty; especially, a child who stays away from school without leave.

> I have a *truant* been to chivalry.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 94.

To play truant, to stay from school without leave.—**Truant-school**, a certified industrial school to which in Great Britain children who habitually absent themselves from school without leave, or who frequent the company of rogues or criminals, are committed by order of a magistrate, under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1876.

II. *a.* **1.** Idle; loitering; given to shirking duty or business, or attendance at some appointed time or place: especially noting children who absent themselves from school without leave.

> A *truant* boy I pass'd my bounds,
> T' enjoy a ramble on the banks of Thames.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 114.

2. Characteristic of a truant; idle; loitering; wandering.

> *Ham.* But what, in faith, make you from Wittenberg?
> *Hor.* A *truant* disposition, good my lord.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 169.

> To lag behind with *truant* pace.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 708.

truant (trö′a̤nt), *v.* [< ME. *truanten*, *trowanten*, *truanden*, < OF. *truander*, play the truant, < *truand*, truant: see *truant, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To idle away time or shirk duty; play truant.

His backwardnesse in the Vniuersitie hath set him thus forward; for had hee not *truanted* there, he had not beene so hastie a Diuine.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Young Rawe Preacher.

They lost their time, and *truanted* in the fundamentall grounds of saving knowledge.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

II. *trans.* To waste or idle away. [Rare.]

I dare not be the author of *truanting* the time. *Ford.*

truanting† (trö'ant-ing), *n.* [< ME. **truanting*, *truaunding*; verbal n. of *truant*, *v.*] Same as *truandise*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6721.

truantly (trö'ant-li), *a.* [< *truant* + *-ly*^{1}.] Truant; idle; inclined to shirk school or other duty. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 640.

Yet heere-hence may some good accrewe, not onelie to *truantlie* schollers . . or to new-entred nouices . . or to well-forwarde students . . .
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. [5].

truantly (trö'ant-li), *adv.* [< *truant* + *-ly*^{2}.] As a truant. *Imp. Dict.*

truantship (trö'ant-ship), *n.* [< *truant* + *-ship*.] The conduct of a truant; neglect of employment or study.

I would not haue the master either froune or chide with him, if the childe haue done his diligence, and vsed no *trewandship* therein. *Ascham*, Scholemaster, p. 27.

trub^{1} (trub), *n.* [See *truffle*.] A truffle.

trub^{2} (trub), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A slattern.

truble†. An old spelling of *trouble*.

trubtail† (trub'tāl), *n.* A short, squat woman. *Ainsworth.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

trubyly†, *a.* A Middle English form of *troubly*.

truccage†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *truckage*^{1}.

truce (trös), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *truse*, *trewse*; < ME. *trewes*, *treowes*, *triwes*, *truwes*, *truwis*, *trues*, *trowis*, *triws*, *trus* (> OF. *trues*), pl. of *trewe*, obs. E. *true*, a truce, pledge of reconciliation: see *true*, *n.* *Truce* is thus ult. a plural of *true*. Cf. *dice*, pl. of *die*, *pence*, pl. of *penny*, *bodice*, pl. of *body*.] **1.** An intermission of hostilities; specifically, a temporary cessation or suspension of hostilities mutually agreed upon by the commanders of two opposing forces, generally for some stipulated period, to admit of negotiation, or for some other purpose.

The batell thanne beganne new ayeyn;
No *trewys* was taken ne noo poyntement,
Butt strong feightyng and many knyghtez slayn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3006.

A temporary suspension of the operations of war at one or more places is called *truce* or armistice. A *truce* may be special, referring to operations before a fortress or in a district, or between certain detachments of armies; or general, implying a suspension of hostilities in all places.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 148.

2. Respite; temporary quiet or intermission of action, pain, contest, or the like.

Take *truce* a while with these immoderate mournings.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

Let me have *truce*, vexation, for some minutes.
Shirley, Traitor, ii. 1.

3†. Reconciliation; peace.

Behold the peacefull Doue
Brings in her beak the Peace-branch, boading weal
And *truce* with God.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Flag of truce. See *flag*^{2}.—**Truce of God**, a suspension of private feuds which was observed, chiefly in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, in France, Italy, England, etc. The terms of such a truce usually provided that such feuds should cease on all the more important church festivals and fasts, or from Thursday evening to Monday morning, or during the period of Lent, or the like. This practice, introduced by the church during the middle ages to mitigate the evils of private war, fell gradually into disuse as the rulers of the various countries became more powerful.

truce-breaker (trös'brā"kėr), *n.* One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement. 2 Tim. iii. 3.

truceless (trös'les), *a.* [< *truce* + *-less*.] **1.** Without truce: as, a *truceless* war.—**2.** Granting or holding no truce; unforbearing.

truchman†, **trudgeman**† (truch'man, truj'man), *n.* [Also *trucheman*, *trouchman*, *truchment*, *trugman*; < F. *trucheman*, *truchement* = Sp. *trujaman*, < Ar. *tarjemān*, an interpreter: see *dragoman*, *drogman*.] An interpreter.

The great Turke answered them by his *truchman*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 91.

Having by his *trounchman* [read *trouchman*?] pardon crav'd.
Peele, Polyhymnia.

I am *truchman*, and do flourish before this monsieur.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

trucidation† (trö-si-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *trucidatio(n-)*, < *trucidare*, kill.] The act of killing. *Cockeram.*

truck^{1} (truk), *v.* [< ME. *trukken*, *trukien*, < OF. *troquer*, *trocher* = Sp. *trocar* = Pg. *trocar* = It. *truccare*, truck, barter (OIt. also scud); origin unknown.] **I.** *intrans.* To exchange; swap; barter; hence, to traffic; deal; trade by exchanging commodities; bargain; negotiate: followed with *with* or *for* (*with* a person, *for* a thing).

Neithir would they take any money for their fruite, but they would *trucke for* olde shirtes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 227.

How brave is he! in a garded coat! You were best *truck with* him; e'en strip, and *truck* presently; it will become you. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To exchange; give in exchange; barter; swap: as, to *truck* knives for gold-dust.

To buy, sel, *trucke*, change and permute al and euery kind and kindes of wares, marchandizes, and goods.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 259.

To *truck* the Latin for any other vulgar Language is but an ill Barter. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 66.

Then died a Rambler; not the one who sails
And *trucks*, for female favours, beads and nails.
Crabbe, Works, I. 117.

2. To peddle; hawk.

We showed him the wares we brought for him, and the cotton yarn we had *trucked* about the country.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 406).

truck^{1} (truk), *n.* [< OF. *troq*, *troc*, F. *troc* = Sp. *trueco*, *trueque*, exchange, barter, ≐ Pg. *troco*, change of a piece of gold or silver, *troca*, barter; from the verb.] **1.** Exchange of commodities; barter. See *truck system*, below.

And no commutation or *trucke* to be made by any of the petie marchants without the assent aboue said.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 228.

The earliest form of exchange must have consisted in giving what was not wanted directly for that which was wanted. This simple traffic we call barter or *truck*, the French *troc*. *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 3.

2. Traffic; intercourse; dealing. [Colloq.]

Much other *trucke* we had, and after two dayes he came aboord, and did eate and drinke with vs very merrily.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 82.

3. The truck system.

It is no doubt difficult to work the lumber trade, where gangs of men are despatched great distances, or the fishing trade, without some resort to *truck*.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, i. 2.

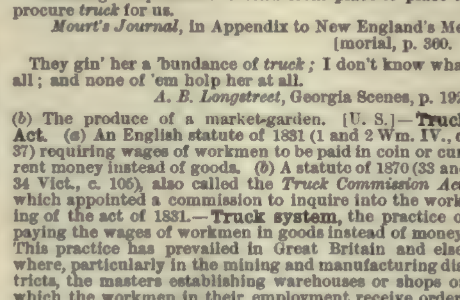
4. Commodities for barter or trade. (*a*) Small wares; stuff; goods; gear; belongings; hence, rubbish. [Colloq.]

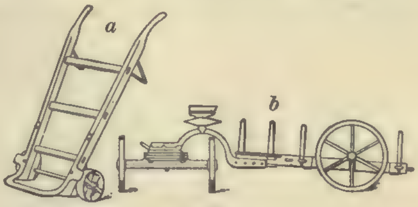
Retaining Tisquantum to send from place to place to procure *truck* for us.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's Me-[morial, p. 360.

They gin' her a 'bundance of *truck*; I don't know what all; and none of 'em holp her at all.
A. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 192.

(*b*) The produce of a market-garden. [U. S.]—**Truck Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1831 (1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 37) requiring wages of workmen to be paid in coin or current money instead of goods. (*b*) A statute of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 105), also called the *Truck Commission Act*, which appointed a commission to inquire into the working of the act of 1831.—**Truck system**, the practice of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money. This practice has prevailed in Great Britain and elsewhere, particularly in the mining and manufacturing districts, the masters establishing warehouses or shops on which the workmen in their employment receive orders from time to time for supplies of provisions, etc., the rest of their wages, if any, being paid in money at the end of the month, or in orders which may be discounted at the store. In some instances the workmen receive payment of their wages in money on a tacit or express understanding that they are to resort to the premises of their masters for such necessaries as they require. Under this system the workmen have often to pay exorbitant prices for their goods, and from the great facility afforded to them of procuring liberal supplies of goods in anticipation of wages, they are apt to be led into debt. The system was prohibited in Great Britain in 1831, by statute 1 and 2 William IV., c. 37, which requires that the wages of workmen be paid in coin or current money, and not in goods. The system, however, still flourishes more or less openly.

truck^{2} (truk), *n.* [Appar. (by corruption of *trochus* to **truckus*, *trucks*, whence the assumed singular *truck*?) < L. *trochus*, a hoop, ML. a wheel, top, etc., < Gr. τροχός, a wheel, disk: see *trochus*. Cf. *truckle*.] **1.** A small wooden wheel not bound with iron; a cylinder.—**2.** A wheeled vehicle, of which there are many kinds, used for moving or transporting burdens. (*a*) A small barrow with two very low wheels near one end, on which sacks, bales, boxes, or other heavy packages may be tilted to be moved from one place to another; a sack-barrow. (*b*) A two-, three-, or four-wheeled barrow used for handling baggage at a railway-station; a baggage-truck. (*c*) A strong and heavy two- or four-wheeled vehicle, typically with small wheels and a low body, for carrying stone, iron, and other heavy loads. Trucks receive a number of descriptive names according to their use or construction, as *stone-truck*, *cotton-truck*, *crane-neck truck* (with a curved reach), *building-truck* (for moving buildings), etc. (*d*) An open railway-wagon, used for conveying goods by rail. [Eng.]


Truck.



Trucks.
a, hand-truck; *b*, crane-neck truck.

3. A group of two, three, or more pairs of wheels in one frame, for supporting one end of a railway-car or locomotive; a car-truck. The frame carried by the four wheels of a horse-car is also called a *truck*; but the term appears to be applied chiefly to the bogie-truck. See cut under *car-truck*.

4. In *gun.*, a circular piece of wood or metal, like a wheel, fixed on an axletree, for moving ordnance. See *casemate-truck*.—**5.** A circular piece of wood fixed on the head of each of a vessel's highest masts, and having small sheave-holes in it through which signal-halyards are rove.

We painted her, both inside and out, from the *truck* to the water's edge. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 55.

Back-truck locomotive, double-truck tank-locomotive. See *locomotive*.—**Hand-truck**, a two-wheeled barrow for moving freight. It has low wheels and a pair of upright handles. See cut *a*, above.—**Hose-truck**, a two- or four-wheeled vehicle for carrying fire-engine hose.—**Ladder-truck**, a long four-wheeled vehicle for carrying ladders, hooks, and other supplies of the fire-service.—**Leading truck** (*naut.*), a small cylindrical piece of wood with a hole in it, seized on to the rigging as a fair-leader for some rope.—**Sack-holding truck**, a truck arranged to hold sacks upright while being filled. It has a hoop to hold the mouth of the sack open. *E. H. Knight.*—**Swing-motion truck.** See *swing-motion*.

truck^{2} (truk), *v. t.* [< *truck*^{2}, *n.*] To put in a truck; send or convey by truck: as, to *truck* cattle.

The first run of the blood from the cut throat of the animal is collected in round, shallow pans, which are *trucked* to cool shelves, where coagulation soon follows, and then the albumen is dried and sold to button manufacturers.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 376.

truck^{3} (truk), *n.* [< It. *trucco*, "a kind of play with balles at a table, called billiards, but properly a kind of game vsed in England with casting little bowles at a boord with thirteene holes in it" (Florio), = Sp. *truque*, truck, *truco*, a push at truck, also a table for playing truck; pl. *trucos*, truck. Cf. *troco*, from the same source.] A kind of game (see etymology). Compare *troco*.

This is called the French game [of billiards], and much resembled the Italian method of playing, known in England by the name of *Trucks*, which also had its king at one end of the table. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 397.

truckage^{1} (truk'āj), *n.* [Formerly also *truccage*; < *truck*^{1} + *-age*.] Exchange; barter.

Without the *truccage* of perishing Coine.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

truckage^{2} (truk'āj), *n.* [< *truck*^{2} + *-age*.] **1.** Conveyance by trucks or wagons.—**2.** Money paid for conveying goods or merchandise in trucks; charge for or the expense of conveyance by truck.

truck-bolster (truk'bōl"stėr), *n.* (*a*) A beam or cross-timber in the middle of a railway-truck, attached by a center-pin to the body-bolster, and supporting the car-body. See cut under *car-truck*. (*b*) In a six-wheeled truck, a frame composed of two timbers at each end called *spring-beams*, resting upon springs, and one in the middle called a *truck-center beam*, the center-plate being secured to it, and the three timbers being connected by longitudinal iron bars or wooden beams.

Truckee pine. See *pine*^{1}.

trucker (truk'ėr), *n.* [< *truck*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who trucks; one who traffics by exchange of goods.

Let them not in;
I know them, swaggering, suburbian roarers,
Sixpenny *truckers*. *Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 1.

2. A truck-farmer; a market-gardener, or one who sells garden-stuff, especially at wholesale. [U. S.]

truck-farm (truk'färm), *n.* A farm devoted to market-gardening. [U. S.]

truck-farmer (truk′fär″mėr), *n.* A farmer who raises vegetables, fruits, etc., for the market; a market-gardener on a large scale. [U. S.]

truck-house (truk′hous), *n.* A house erected for the storage of goods, used by early English settlers in America in trading with the Indians.

trucking-house (truk′ing-hous), *n.* Same as *truck-house.*

The French came in a pinnace to Penobscot, and rifled a *trucking-house* belonging to Plimouth.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 94.

truck-jack (truk′jak), *n.* A lifting-jack suspended from a truck-axle, and used to lift logs or other heavy objects for loading upon low-bodied sleds or wagons. *E. H. Knight.*

truckle (truk′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *troccle,* < ME. **trokel, trookyl* (in comp.), < ML. *troclea,* a small wheel, a wheel of a pulley, a pulley, < L. *troclea, trochlea,* a sheaf, pulley, < Gr. *τροχιλέα, τροχιλία,* a pulley, < *τροχός,* a wheel: see *trochus,* and cf. *trochlea, trochilus*^{2}. Cf. *truck*^{2}, as related to *trochus.*] **1†.** A wheel of a pulley; also, a pulley.

Jabol, a *truckle* or pullie. . . . *Moufle,* a *truckle* for a pullie.
Cotgrave.

2. A small wheel or caster. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, ii. 200.—**3.** A small flat cheese. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A truckle-bed. *Scott,* Abbot, I. 236.

Where be those kitchinstuffes here? shall we have no attendants? shew these Gentlemen into a close roome, with a standing bed in 't, and a *truckle* too; you are welcome, Gentlemen.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 46).

truckle (truk′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *truckled,* ppr. *truckling.* [< *truckle, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To move on rollers or casters; trundle.

Tables with two legs and chairs without bottoms were *truckled* from the middle to one end of the room.
Miss Burney, Camilla, iii. 13. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To sleep in a truckle-bed. See *truckle, n.,* 4, and *truckle-bed.*

Drawer. Now you are up, sir, will you go to bed?
Pedro. I'll *truckle* here, boy; give me another pillow.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 6.

Hence—**2.** To be tamely subordinate, as a pupil to his tutor, or a servant to his master; yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; submit; cringe; act in a servile manner: usually with *to* or *under.*

He will never, while he lives, *truckle under* any body or any faction, but do just as his own reason and judgment directs; and, when he cannot use that freedom, he will have nothing to do in public affairs.
Pepys, Diary, III. 237.

The government *truckles,* condescends to cajole them, and drops all prosecution of their crimes.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 333.

truckle-bed (truk′l-bed), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trocclebed;* < ME. *trookylbed;* < *truckle* + *bed*^{1}. Cf. *trundle-bed,* a diff. word of equiv. meaning.] A bed the frame of which runs on wheels; especially, one which is low enough to be wheeled under a high or standing bed, remaining there during the day, and rolled out for use at night; a trundle-bed. The truckle-bed was formerly appropriated to a servant or subordinate, and also to children.

There 's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing-bed and *truckle-bed.* *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iv. 5. 7.

Well, go thy ways, for as sweet a breasted page as ever lay at his master's feet in a *truckle-bed.*
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, i. 4.

First, that he lie upon the *truckle-bed,*
While his young master lieth o'er his head.
Bp. Hall, Satires, ii. 6.

Augustus . . . slept on a *truckle bed* without hangings.
Froude, Short Studies on Great Subjects, 3d ser., p. 264.

truckle-cheese (truk′l-chēz), *n.* Same as *truckle,* 3.

truckler (truk′lėr), *n.* [< *truckle* + *-er*^{1}.] One who truckles or yields obsequiously to the will of another.

Let him call me *truckler.* *Tennyson,* Queen Mary, iii. 4.

truckling (truk′ling), *p. a.* Apt to truckle; cringing; fawning; slavish; servile; also, characteristic of a truckler: as, a *truckling* expedient.

They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under several revolutions a small *truckling* state. *Swift,* Nobles and Commons, ii.

truckman^{1} (truk′man), *n.*; pl. *truckmen* (-men). [< *truck*^{1} + *man.*] One who trucks or exchanges.

truckman^{2} (truk′man), *n.*; pl. *truckmen* (-men). [< *truck*^{2} + *man.*] A truck-driver; a carter or carman.

truck-master (truk′mȧs″tėr), *n.* An officer charged with the supervision of trade with the American Indians. Compare *truck-house.*

truck-pot (truk′pot), *n.* Same as *track-pot.*

truck-shop (truk′shop), *n.* A shop conducted on the truck system; a tommy-shop.

truck-store (truk′stōr), *n.* Same as *truck-shop.* *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.,* 1886, p. 84.

trucos (trö′kos), *n.* [Sp.: see *truck*^{3}.] A game. See *truck*^{3}. *Prescott.*

truculence (trö′kū-lens or truk′ū-lens), *n.* [< L. *truculentia,* < *truculentus,* truculent: see *truculent.*] The state or character of being truculent; savageness of manners and appearance; ferociousness; ferocity.

truculency (trö′kū-len-si or truk′ū-len-si), *n.* [< *truculence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *truculence.*

He loves not tyranny; . . . the *truculency* of the subject who transacts this he approves not.
Waterhouse, On Fortescue (1663), p. 184.

truculent (trö′kū-lent or truk′ū-lent), *a.* [< OF. *truculent* = Sp. Pg. It. *truculento,* < L. *truculentus,* fierce, savage, ferocious, < *trux* (*truc-*), fierce, wild.] **1.** Fierce; savage; barbarous.

A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants . . . live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun. *Ray.*

2. Inspiring terror; ferocious.

The trembling boy his brethren's hands,
Their *truculent* aspects, and servile bands,
Beheld. *Sandys,* Christ's Passion.

3. Cruel; destructive.

Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtility, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such malignity that they enecate in two hours.
Harvey, The Plague.

truculently (trö′kū-lent-li or truk′ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a truculent manner; fiercely; destructively.

Trudeau's tern. See *tern*^{1}.

trudge^{1} (truj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trudged,* ppr. *trudging.* [Formerly also *tridge;* origin obscure. Connection with *tread,* unless by confusion with *drudge*^{1}, is impossible. Skeat suggests as the prob. source Sw. dial. *truga* = Norw. *truga* = Icel. *thrūga,* snow-shoe.] To make one's way on foot; walk; travel on foot; especially, to travel wearily or laboriously on foot.

Thence dyd I *trudge* hoamward, too learne yf she haplye returned. *Stanihurst,* Æneid, ii.

Nay, if you fall to fainting,
'Tis time for me to *trudge.*
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, i. 2.

He was a faithful, affectionate, simple soul as ever *trudged* after the heels of a philosopher.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 33.

trudge^{1} (truj), *n.* [< *trudge*^{1}, *v.*] A weary or laborious walk or tramp. [Colloq.]

We set out for the two miles' *trudge* to Doughtown.
Arch. Forbes, in Eng. Illust. Mag., Aug., 1884, p. 698.

trudge^{2}**†** (truj), *n.* [Abbr. of *trudgeman.*] An interpreter.

One thing said twice (as we say commonly) deserueth a *trudge.* *Lyly,* Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 137.

trudgeman†, *n.* See *truchman.*

true (trö), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *trew, trewe;* < ME. *true, truwe, treue, trewe, triwe, treowe,* < AS. *treówe, trȳwe* (also *getreówe, getrȳwe*) = OS. *triuwi* = OFries. *triuwe* = D. *trouw* = MLG. *truwe,* LG. *trou* = OHG. **triuwi,* MHG. *triuwe,* G. *treu* (also OHG. *gitriuwi,* MHG. *getriuwe,* G. *getreu*) = Icel. *tryggr, trūr* = Sw. *trogen* = Dan. *tro* = Goth. *triggws,* true; from a root (Teut. √ *tru,* Aryan √ *dru*) seen also in *trow*^{1}, *trust,* etc., and in OPruss. *druwi, druwis,* faith, *druwīt,* believe. Hence ult. *true, n., truce, truth, troth,* etc. Cf. also *trow*^{1}, *trust*^{1}, and *trig.*] **1.** Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; not false, fictitious, or erroneous: as, a *true* story; a *true* statement.

Sum Men seyn that thei ben Sepultures of grete Lordes, that weren somtyme; but that is not *trewe.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

What proposition is there respecting human nature which is absolutely and universally *true?*
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

[*True* in this sense is often used elliptically for *that is true,* or *it is true.*

True, I have married her. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 3. 79.

Cham. Your only road now, sir, is York, York, sir.
Green. *True,* but yet it comes scant of the prophecy: Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.]

2. Conformable to reason or to established rules or custom; exact; just; accurate; correct.

They were all illiterate men; the ablest of them could not write *true* English—no, not common words.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 175.

Apelles drew
A Circle regularly *true.*
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles.

A translation nicely *true* to the original. *Arbuthnot.*

It is not always that its [the trumpet's] notes are either *true* or tuneful. *Dickens,* Martin Chuzzlewit, xii.

3. Conformable to law and justice; legitimate; rightful: as, the *true* heir.

An oath is of no moment, being not took
Before a *true* and lawful magistrate.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. 23.

4. Conformable to nature; natural; correct.

No shape so *true,* no truth of such account.
Shak., Sonnets, lxii.

5. In *biol.*: (*a*) Conforming or conformable to a type, norm, or standard of structure; typical: as, an amœba is a *true* animal; a canary is a *true* bird; the lion is a *true* cat; a frog or toad is not a *true* reptile. (*b*) Genuine; true-bred; not hybrid or mongrel: as, a *true* merino sheep. Also used adverbially: as, to breed *true.*—**6.** Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated, false, or pretended.

For vntrue praise neuer giueth any *true* reputation.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

Never call a *true* piece of gold a counterfeit.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 539.

Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie,
And teach that truth is *truest* poetry. *Cowley.*

7. In *anat.,* complete; perfected: as, *true* ribs (that is, those which articulate with the breastbone, as distinguished from false or floating ribs); the *true* pelvis (that part of the pelvis below the superior strait or iliopectineal line); a *true* corpus luteum (the complete corpus luteum of pregnancy, as distinguished from the same body unaffected by the result of conception).—**8.** Free from falsehood; habitually speaking the truth; veracious; truthful.

Master, we know that thou art *true,* and teachest the way of God in truth. Mat. xxii. 16.

I am too plain and *true* to be suspected.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 2.

9. Firm or steady in adhering to promises, to friends, to one's principles, etc.; not fickle, false, or perfidious; faithful; constant; loyal.

Ne noon may be *trewe* to hym-self but he first be *trewe* to God. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 55.

Fair is my love, but not so fair as fickle;
Mild as a dove, but neither *true* nor trusty.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 86.

There is no such Treasure as a *true* Friend.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 56.

A mercenary Jilt, and *true* to no Man.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, Prol.

He had seen the path of duty plain before him. Through good and evil he was to be *true* to Church and king.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. Honest.

For why a *trewe* man, withouten drede,
Hath nat to parten with a theves dede.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 464.

Rich preys make *true* men thieves.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 724.

11. Sure; unerring; unfailing.

At first she appear'd in Rage and Disdain, the *truest* Sign of a coming Woman; But at last you prevail'd, it seems; did you not? *Wycherley,* Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

Identically true. See *identically.*—**Out of true,** not exact or true as to relation of lines or adjustment of parts.—**To come true.** See *come.*—**True apogee.** See *apogee,* 1.—**True as touch†.** See *touch.*—**True bill,** in *law,* a bill of indictment indorsed by a grand jury, after investigation, as containing a well-founded accusation.—**True course, croup, discount, error, horizon,** etc. See *course*^{1}, 5, *croup*^{1}, etc.—**True place of a star** or **planet,** in *astron.,* the place which a star or planet would be seen to occupy if the effects of refraction, parallax, aberration, and equation of light were removed, or the place which it would occupy if viewed from the earth's center, supposing the rays coming from it to move with infinite velocity and not to be subject to refraction. Sometimes only refraction and parallax are supposed removed.—**True suture, vein,** etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 1.** Veritable, actual. See *reality.*—**8** and **9.** Sincere, honorable.

true† (trö), *n.* [< ME. *truwe, tru, trewe,* < AS. *treów,* also *treówa, trūwa,* truth, faith, fidelity, compact, = OS. *trewa* = OFries. *triuwe* = MLG. *truwe, trouwe,* LG. *troue* = OHG. *triuwa,* MHG. *triuwe,* G. *treue* = Sw. Dan. *tro,* truth, faithfulness, = Goth. *triggwa,* a covenant (> It. *tregua* = Sp. *tregua* = Pg. *tregoa* = Pr. *tregua* = OF. *trive, trieve,* F. *trêve,* a truce; cf. *treague*); from the adj., AS. *treówe,* etc., true, faithful: see *true, a.* Hence the plural *trues,* now *truce* as a singular.] **1.** Truth; fidelity.—**2.** Agreement; covenant; pledge.

He seide that he yede to seche *trewys* of the princes and the barouns from the kynge Arthur that the Saisnes myght be driven oute of the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 546.

Leages and *trues* made by princes, . . . to the breache where of none excuse is sufficient.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 6.

3. A temporary cessation of war, according to agreement; respite from war; truce. See *truce.*

In tyme of *trewe* on haukynge wolde he ryde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1779.

Thanne shal Deth withdrawe, and Derthe be iustice,
And Dawe the dyker deye for hunger,
But if God of his goodnesse graunt vs a *trewe*.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 332.

He [Charles the Simple] therefore sente him [the Bishop of Rouen] an Ambassade to . . . Rollo, to require a *true* or truse for iii. monthes. *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. 1559), I. 227.

true (trö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trued*, ppr. *truing*. [< *true*, *n.* Cf. *trow*¹.] **1**†. To verify.

Be also intreated to have a continuall and conscientious care not to impeach the Parliament in the hearts one of another by whispering complaints, easilier told then tryed or *trued*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 81.

2. To make true in position, form, adjustment, or the like: give a right form to; adjust nicely; put a keen, fine, or smooth edge on; make exactly straight, square, plumb, level, or the like: a workmen's term.

About six sizes of washed emery progressively finer are employed for grinding the lenses to the true figure, or, as it is called, *trueing* the lens.
Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 162.

true-blue (trö'blö'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* See *true blue*, under *blue*.

For his Religion . . .
'Twas Presbyterian, *true-blue*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 191.

II. *n.* A person faithful to the principles or characteristics of a body or class.

Be merry, *true-blue*, be merry; thou art one of my friends too. *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 3.

"This gentleman"—here Jermyn made a slight backward movement of the head—"is one of ourselves; he is a *true blue*." *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

Especially—(*a*) A Scotch Covenanter. (*b*) A British sailor; a man-of-war's-man.

true-born (trö'bôrn), *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 309.

true-bred (trö'bred), *a.* **1.** Of a genuine or recognized breed: as, a *true-bred* horse.—**2.** Of genuine breeding or education: as, a *true-bred* gentleman.

true-derived (trö'dẹ-rīvd″), *a.* Of lawful descent; legitimate. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 200. [Rare.]

true-devoted (trö'dẹ-vō″ted), *a.* Full of true devotion and honest zeal. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7. 9. [Rare.]

true-disposing (trö'dis-pō″zing), *a.* Disposing, arranging, or ordaining justly; just. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 55. [Rare.]

true-divining (trö'di-vī″ning), *a.* Having a true presentiment. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 214. [Rare.]

true-hearted (trö'här″ted), *a.* Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful: as, a *true-hearted* friend.

true-heartedness (trö'här″ted-nes), *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity.

true-love (trö'luv), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *trewe-love*, orig. two words: see *true*, *a.*, and *love*¹, *n.* The word has an accidental resemblance to Icel. *trūlofa* (= Sw. *trolofva* = Dan. *trolove*), betroth, < *trūa*, faith, + *lofa*, praise: see *true*, *n.*, and *love*², *v.* The elements are only ult. related.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One truly loved or loving; one whose love is pledged to another; a sweetheart.

"Where gat ye your dinner, my handsome young man?"
"I dined wi' my *true-love*."
Lord Randal (Child's Ballads, II. 249).

2. A plant of Europe and temperate Asia, *Paris quadrifolia*: so named because its four leaves are set together in the form of a heraldic true-love knot. Also *herb-truelove*. See *herb-paris* and *Paris*.—**3**†. A condiment for sweetening the breath.

Under his tonge a *trewe-love* he beer,
For therby wende he to ben gracious.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 506.

4†. An ornament, probably shaped like a true-love knot. *Fairholt*.

My lady gan me sodenly beholde,
And with a *trewe-love*, plited many-folde,
She smote me thrugh the harte as blive.
Court of Love, l. 1440.

Out of his bozome drawne foorth a lappet of his napkin, edged with a blu lace, and marked with a *truloove*, a hart, and a D. for Damian; for he was but a bachelar yet.
R. Laneham, Letter (1565), in J. Nichols's Progresses, etc., [of Queen Elizabeth, I. 462.

II. *a.* Indicating genuine love; affectionate; sincere. [Rare.]

Wash him fresh again with *true-love* tears.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 10.

True-love knot. See *knot*¹. Also *true-lovers' knot*.

trueness (trö'nes), *n.* [< ME. *trewnesse*, *treownesse*; < *true* + *-ness*.] The character of being true; truth; faithfulness; sincerity; reality; genuineness; exactness; accuracy.

Clariz iherde thes ille reuthe
Of *trewnesse* and of trewthe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

In *trueness*, and so methinks too.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

truepenny (trö'pen″i), *n.* [< *true* + *penny*.] An honest fellow. [Familiar.]

Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny*?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 150.

Go, go thy ways, old *True-penny*! thou hast but one fault: Thou art even too valiant. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

truer (trö'ėr), *n.* A truing-tool.

true-stitch (trö'stich), *n.* Through-stitch: applied to embroidery exactly alike on both sides of the foundation.

Sister, i' faith, you take too much tobacco;
It makes you black within, as you are without.
What, *true-stitch*, sister! both your sides alike!
Be of a slighter work; for, of my word,
You shall be sold as dear, or rather dearer.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

true-table† (trö'tā″bl), *n.* A table for playing hazard.

There is also a bowling-place, a tavern, and a *true-table* [var. *trey-table*]. *Evelyn*, Diary (1646), p. 193. (*Davies*.)

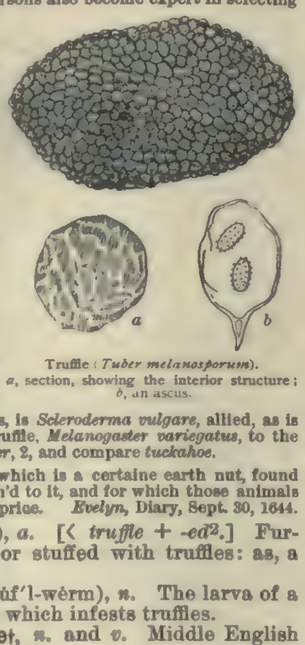
truff¹† (truf), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To steal. [Scotch.]

Be sure to *truff* his pocket-book.
Ramsay, Lucky Spence.

truff²†, *n.* A transposed form of *turf*.

No holy *truffe* was left to hide the head
Of holiest men.
Sir J. Davies, Humours, Heaven on Earth, p. 48. (*Davies*.)

truffle (truf'l), *n.* [Formerly also *trufle*; = D. *truffel* = G. *trüffel* = Sw. *tryffel* = Dan. *tröffel*, < OF. *trufle*, with unorig. *l*, for *trufe*, *truffe*, F. *truffe* = Pr. *trufa* = Sp. *trufa*, truffle; prob. < L. *tubera*, neut. pl. (taken later as fem. sing.) of *tuber*, an esculent root, a tuber: see *tuber*. Cf. F. *tartoufle*, < OIt. *tartuffola*, *tartoffalo* (Milanese *tartuffol*, Venetian *tartufola*), truffle (> G. *tartuffel*, *kartoffel*, potato), also *tartuffo*, *tartufo*, truffle; prob. < L. *terræ tubera*, 'earth-tubers': *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth; *tuber*, tuber. Cf. *trifle*¹.] A subterranean edible fungus, especially of the ascomycetous genus *Tuber*. The common English truffle, *T. æstivum*, is roundish in shape, and is covered externally with polygonal warts. It is black outside, and brownish veined with white inside, and grows in calcareous soils, usually under birch- or oak-trees. Truffles are much esteemed as an ingredient in high-seasoned dishes. As there is no appearance above ground to indicate their presence, dogs and pigs are frequently trained to find them by the scent, and scratch or root them up. Many persons also become expert in selecting the places where they are likely to grow. The most famous field for the production of truffles is the old province of Périgord in France. The commonest species of the French markets is *T. melanosporum*. *T. magnatum* is the garlic-scented truffle of Italy. Other edible species of *Tuber* are *T. brumale*, *T. mesentericum*, etc. The celebrated potato-like truffle of Italy, etc., is *Terfezia leonis*. The false truffle, which is frequently sold in the English and continental markets, is *Scleroderma vulgare*, allied, as is the so-called red truffle, *Melanogaster variegatus*, to the puffballs. See *Tuber*, 2, and compare *tuckahoe*.



Truffle (*Tuber melanosporum*).
a, section, showing the interior structure; *b*, an ascus.

A dish of *trufles*, which is a certaine earth nut, found out by an hogg train'd to it, and for which those animals are sold at a greate price. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

truffled (truf'ld), *a.* [< *truffle* + *-ed*².] Furnished, cooked, or stuffed with truffles: as, a *truffled* turkey.

truffle-worm (truf'l-wėrm), *n.* The larva of a dipterous insect which infests truffles.

trufle†, **truffulle**†, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *trifle*¹.

trug¹ (trug), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *trogue*, ult. of *trough*.] **1.** A hod for mortar. *Bailey*.—**2**†. A measure of wheat, as much as was carried in a trough, three trugs making two bushels.—**3.** A kind of wooden basket for carrying vegetables, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

trug²† (trug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A trollop; a trull.

A pretty middle-sized *trug*.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

trugman†, *n.* Same as *truchman*.

truing-tool (trö'ing-töl), *n.* An apparatus for cutting the face of a grindstone, etc., to keep it true or accurate; a grindstone-truer. *E. H. Knight*.

truish (trö'ish), *a.* [< *true* + *-ish*¹.] Somewhat true. [Rare.]

They perchance light upon something that seems *truish* and newish. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 198.

truism (trö'izm), *n.* [< *true* + *-ism*.] An undoubted or self-evident truth.

Conclusions which in one sense shall be true and in another false, at once seeming Paradoxes and manifest *truisms*. *Berkeley*, Minute Philosopher, vii.

=**Syn.** *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

truismatic (trö-iz-mat'ik), *a.* [< *truism* + *-atic*².] Of or pertaining to truisms; consisting of truisms. [Rare.]

truité (trwē-tā'), *a.* [F., spotted like a trout, < *truite*, a trout: see *trout*.] Having the surface covered with crackle of the most minute and delicate sort: noting porcelain and some of the varieties of the hard pottery of Japan.

trull¹ (trul), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *troll*¹.] To trundle. [Local.]

trull² (trul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trul*; cf. G. *trolle*, a trull; Swiss *trolle*, Swabian *trull*, a thick, fat woman; cf. also *trollop*².] **1.** A low vagrant strumpet; a drab; a trollop.

I never saw in all my life such an ugly company of *truls* and sluts as their women were. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 104.

2†. A girl; a lass; a wench.

Pray, bear back—this is no place for such youths and their *trulls*—let the doors shut again.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Be thy voyce shrill, be thy mirth scene;
Heard to each swaine, scene to each *troll*.
Sir H. Wotton, in England's Helicon.

Trullan (trul'an), *a.* [< ML. *trullus*, *trullum*, a dome-shaped building, a dome, < L. *trulla*, a scoop, ladle: see *trowel*.] Pertaining to the council *in trullo*—that is, in the *trullus*, or domed room in the imperial palace in Constantinople. This epithet is usually given to the Quinisext Council, 691 (though the sixth Ecumenical Council also met in the *trullus*), considered as ecumenical in the Eastern Church, but not so acknowledged in the Western. It allowed the continuance in marriage of the priests, and passed a number of canons inconsistent with Roman authority and Western legislation and usages. See *Constantinopolitan*.

trullization (trul-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *trullisation*, < L. *trullissatio(n-)*, < *trullissare*, trowel, < *trulla*, a trowel: see *trowel*.] The laying on of layers of plaster with a trowel. *Imp. Dict.*

truly (trö'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *truely*; < ME. *truely*, *treuly*, *treuli*, *trewely*, *treowliche*, < AS. *treówlīce* (= D. *trouwelijk* = MLG. *truwlike* = OHG. *getriuwelīcho*, MHG. *getriuwelīche*, *getriulīche*, G. *getreulich* = Sw. *troligen*), truly, < *treówe*, true: see *true*.] **1.** In a true manner; in accordance with truth. (*a*) In accordance or agreement with fact.

He whom thou now hast is not thy husband: in that saidst thou *truly*. John iv. 18.

(*b*) With truth; truthfully; rightly.

The King is *truly* charg'd to bee the first beginner of these civil Warrs. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.

(*c*) Exactly; accurately; precisely; correctly; unerringly; unmistakably; justly.

Ye ought to allow them that time that best serues your purpose and pleaseth your eare most, and *truliest* aunsweres the nature of the ortographie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 88.

(*d*) Naturally; with truth to nature.

A pageant *truly* play'd. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 55.

(*e*) Sincerely; faithfully; loyally; constantly; honestly.

We have always *truly* served you.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 147.

(*f*) Certainly; surely.

Certes ouersome know it shal surely,
And then in hert gret dole shall haue *truely*!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2798.

(*g*†) Verily.

Jhesu answeride, and seyde to him, *Treuli*, *treuli*, I seye to thee, no but a man schal be born agen, he may not see the kyngdom of God. *Wyclif*, John iii. 3.

2. According to law; legitimately.

Leontes [is] a jealous tyrant; his innocent babe *truly* begotten. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 135.

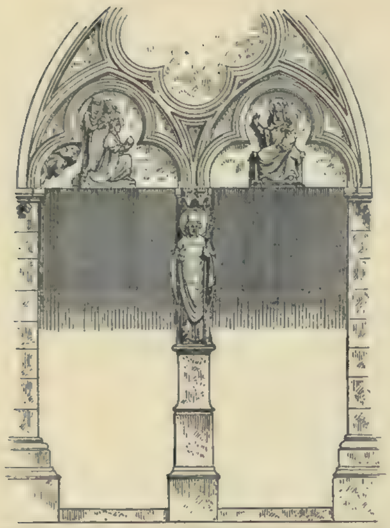
3. In deed; in truth; in reality; in fact: often used emphatically, sometimes expletively.

Treuly that is a gret Myracle of God.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 48.

Truely Aristotle himselfe in his discourse of Poesie plainely determineth this question.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 35.

Truly, madam, I suspect the house to be no better than it should be. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

trumeau (trọ-mō'), *n.*; pl. *trumeaux* (-mōz'). [< F. *trumeau*, a leg of beef, a pier, pier-glass.]



Trumeau, 13th century.— At Villeneuve-le-Comte, France.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

In *arch.*, any piece of wall between two openings, particularly the central pillar often dividing great doorways, especially in medieval architecture.

> After the eleventh century the principal portals of great monastic and cathedral churches were commonly divided into two openings by *trumeaux*, or pillars of stone, affording place for sculpture, which consisted usually of a statue with more or less subordinate carving.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 262.

trummelett† (trum′let), *n.* A ringlet.

> Her long, disheuled, rose-crown'd *trummeletts*.
> *Herrick*, Golden Appies, Description of a Woman.

trump^1 (trump), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trumpe*, *trompe*; < ME. *trumpe*, *trompe* = MD. *trompe*, < OF. *trompe*, a trump, trumpet, elephant's trunk, pump, F. *trompe*, a trump, horn, jews'-harp, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *trompa*, a trump, trumpet, elephant's trunk, = It. *tromba*, a trump, trumpet, elephant's trunk, pump (ML. *tromba*, *trumba*, a trump, trumpet); cf. OHG. *trumba*, *trumpa*, a trump, trumpet, MHG. *trumbe*, *trumme*, *drumbe*, *drumme*, *trum*, a drum, G. *tromme*, dial. *trumme*, *trumm*, *tromm*, *dromm* = LG. *drumme* = D. *trom* (> E. *drum*: see *drum*^{1}, which is thus a doublet of *trump*^{1}) = Sw. *trumma* = Dan. *tromme*, a drum, = Icel. *trumba*, a pipe, a trumpet; orig. sense appar. 'pipe' or 'tube,' but commonly regarded (as with many other terms denoting sound or instruments of sound) as ult. imitative. The Teut. forms are supposed to be derived from the Rom. forms, and, according to Diez, are prob. from L. *tuba*, tube, pipe (cf. OF. *trufe*, *truffe*, < L. *tubera*: see *truffle*). Cf. Russ. *truba*, a tube, trumpet, = Lith. *truba*, a horn. The sense 'tube' in E., however, is prob. not original. Hence *trumpet*.] 1†. A tube; pipe.

> But hoolsumest and best is to have made
> *Trumpes* of cley by potters in thaire gise,
> And iche of hem II finger thicke assise.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

2. A musical wind-instrument; a trumpet: as, the *trump* of doom; the last *trump* (the summons to final judgment). [Obsolete or archaic.]

> As when his Tritons' *trumps* do them to battle call
> Within his surging lists to combat with the whale.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 99.

> We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last *trump*.
> 1 Cor. xv. 51, 52.

> And will you think Pride speaks the word, if here
> I tell you Fame's *Trump* breath'd my History?
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 55.

3†. A trumpeter; a herald. See *trumpet*, 3.

> Alexander the Great . . . sighed and saide: Oh the most fortunate, which haste founde suche a *trompe* to magnifi thi doinges!
> *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 5).

4. A jews'-harp. [Scotch.]

> He has two large Lochaber *trumps*, for Lochaber *trumps* were to the highlands what Cremona violins were to musical Europe. He secures the end of each with his teeth, and, grasping them with his hands so that the tiny instruments are invisible, he applies the little finger of each hand to their vibrating steel tongues.
> *N. Macleod*, Life in a Highland Bothy.

Great court trump, the burghmote horn, or other horn or trumpet used by a town or corporation.—**The tongue of the trump.** See *tongue*.—**Trump marine**†. Same as *trumpet marine*, or *sea-trumpet*.

> We in to see a Frenchman, . . . one Monsieur Prin, play on the *trump marine*, which he do beyond belief.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 288.

trump^1† (trump), *v. i.* [< ME. *trumpen*; < *trump*^{1}, *n.*] To blow a trumpet.

> Ther herde I *trumpen* Messenus.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1243.

> Qwhene they tristely had tretyd, thay *trumppede* up aftyre,
> Descendyd doune with a daunce of dukes and erles.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 407.

trump^2 (trump), *v. t.* [Formerly also *tromp*; = MD. *trompen*, < F. *tromper*, deceive, dupe, lit. play on the trump or trumpet, hence *se tromper de quelqu'un*, play with any one, mock, beguile, cheat, etc.: see *trump*^{1}, and cf. *trump*^{3}.] 1†. To impose upon; dupe; deceive; gull.

> When she [Fortune] is pleased to trick or *tromp* Mankind,
> Some may be Coats, as in the Cards; but then
> Some must be Knaves, some Varlets, Bauds, and Ostlers,
> As Aces, Duzies, Cards o' ten, to face it
> Out i' the Game, which all the World is.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 3.

2. To obtrude or impose unfairly.

> Authors have been *trumped* upon us, interpolated and corrupted. *C. Leslie*, Short Method with Deists.

To trump up, to devise; forge; fabricate; seek and collect from every quarter: as, to *trump up* a story.

> Hang honesty!
> *Trump* me not *up* with honesty.
> *Fletcher and Massinger*, A Very Woman, ii. 3.

trump^3 (trump), *n.* [Formerly also *triumph*; = D. *troef* = G. *trumpf* = Sw. Dan. *trumf*, < F. *triomphe* = It. *trionfo*, a game of cards so called, ruff or trump, also a triumph, < L. *triumphus*, triumph: see *triumph*. The word was in part confused with *trump*^{2}, < F. *tromper*, deceive: see *trump*^{2}.] 1. One card of that suit which for the time being outranks the other suits, and which is generally determined by turning up the last card in dealing, but in some games by choice or otherwise; also, the suit which thus outranks the others (a loose use, for the plural *trumps*).

> Hearts is *trump*, as I said before.
> *Latimer*, Sermons on the Card, i.

> Come hether, Dol; Dol, sit downe and play this game,
> And as thou sawest me do, see thou do even the same;
> There is five *trumps* besides the queen, the hindmost thou shalt find her;
> Take hede of Sim Glover's wife, she hath an eie behind her. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 2.

> What's *Trumpes*?
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 123).

> O Martin, if dirt were *trumps*, what a hand you would hold! *Lamb*, in Barry Cornwall, vii.

> Ugliness being *trump*, I wonder more people don't win.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 133.

2†. An old game at cards, also called *ruff* (see *ruff*^{4}), the original of the modern game of whist. See *triumph*, 7.—3. A person upon whom one can depend; one who spontaneously does the right thing in any emergency; a good fellow. [Colloq.]

> I wish I may die if you're not a *trump*, Pip.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

> Tom . . . took his three tosses without a kick or a cry, and was called a young *trump* for his pains.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Call for trumps, in *whist-playing*, a conventional signal indicating that the player wishes his partner to lead trumps. See *peter*^{2}, *n.* and *v.*—**To put to one's trump** or **trumps**, to reduce to the last expedient, or to call for the utmost exertion of power: a figure borrowed from games at cards.

> Ay, there's a card that *puts us to our trump*.
> *Peele*, Edward I., iv.

trump^3 (trump), *v.* [< *trump*^{3}, *n.*] I. *trans.* To put a trump-card upon; take with a trump.

> When Baynes got an opportunity of speaking unobserved, as he thought, to Madame, you may be sure the guilty wretch asked her how his little Charlotte was. Mrs. Baynes *trumped* her partner's best heart at that moment, but pretended to observe or overhear nothing.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xxviii.

II. *intrans.* In *card-playing*, to play a trump-card when another suit has been led.

trump-card (trump′kärd), *n.* 1. The turned-up card which determines the suit of trumps.—2. One of the suit of cards which outranks the other suits; a trump.

trumped-up (trumpt′up), *a.* Fabricated out of nothing or deceitfully; forged; false; worthless.

> Its neglect will cause a *trumped-up* claim to have the appearance of a true one neglected.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 399.

trumper† (trum′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *trumper*, *trumpour*, *trumpowre*, < OF. **trompour*, < *tromper*, blow a trump, < *trompe*, trump: see *trump*^{1}, *v.*] One who blows a trump; a trumpeter.

trumpery (trum′pėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *tromperie*, < *tromper*, deceive: see *trump*^{2}.] I. *n.* 1†. Deceit; fraud. *Sir J. Harington.*—2. A showy thing of no intrinsic value; something intended to deceive by false show; worthless finery.

> The *trumpery* in my house go bring hither,
> For stale to catch these thieves.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 186.

3. Useless stuff; rubbish; trash.

> Here to repeate the partes that I haue playd
> Were to vnrippe a trusse of *trumpery*.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, I. 397.

> If I was as Mr. Jones, I should look a little higher than such *trumpery* as Molly Seagrim. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, v. 4.

4. Nonsense; false or idle talk; foolishness.

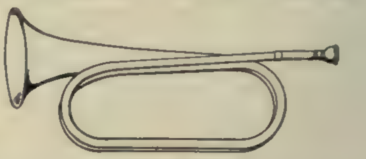
> All the *Trumpery* of the Mass, and Follies of their [Church of Rome's] Worship, are by no means Superstitious, because required by the Church.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. viii.

> Extinct be the fairies and fairy *trumpery* of legendary fabling. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

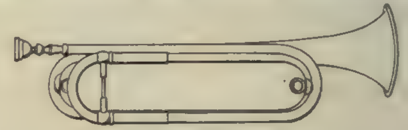
II. *a.* Showy, but useless or unsubstantial; hence, trifling; worthless: as, *trumpery* ornaments.

> A very *trumpery* case it is altogether, that I must admit.
> *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. i.

trumpet (trum′pet), *n.* [< ME. *trumpet*, *trumpette* = MD. *trompette*, D. *trompet* = G. *trompete* = Sw. *trumpet* = Dan. *trompet*, < OF. (and F.) *trompette* = Pr. *trompeta* = Sp. *trompeta* = Pg. *trombeta* = It. *trombetta* (ML. *trompeta*), a trumpet, dim. of OF. *trompe*, etc., a trump: see *trump*^{1}.] 1. A musical wind-instrument, properly of metal, consisting of a cup-shaped mouthpiece, a long cylindrical or a short conical tube, and a flaring bell. The tones are produced by the vibrations of the player's lips. The fundamental tone of the tube depends on its length, but by varying the force of the breath and the method of embouchure, a considerable series of harmonics can also be produced, so that the compass of the instrument extends to about four octaves, the tones in the upper part of the series lying close together. By the addition of a slide, like that of the trombone, or of valves, as in the cornet-à-pistons, or of finger-holes and keys, as in the key-bugle and the serpent, a large number of other tones can be secured, so as to give a very full and continuous compass, well adjusted as to intonation. The fundamental tone can be extensively varied in modern instruments by the use of crooks. The trumpet is the typical instrument of a very numerous family of instruments, of which the horn, the bugle, the cornet, the trombone, the tuba, the euphonium, and the serpent are prominent members. The name *trumpet* itself has been applied to a large number of different instruments at different times. In ancient times two varieties were important—the one straight (the *tuba*), and the other curved (the *lituus*), the latter being often made of wood or horn. In the medieval period the evolution of a great number of variants was rapid, with little emphasis on any one distinctively known as the trumpet. In the eighteenth century, and early in the nineteenth, the present orchestral trumpet reached its full development in a twice-doubled tube about five and a half feet long (or with the longest crook eight feet), without keys or valves, but with a short slide for correcting the intonation of certain of the upper tones and for adding intermediate tones. The artistic value of this instrument is great; but in most cases music written for it is now generally given to valve-instruments of the cornet kind, whose tone can never be as pure and true. The use of the trumpet was frequent with Bach and Handel, under the names *clarino* and *principale*. The instrument is most common now in works of a martial or festal character, but it is also useful for adding color to various combinations, especially with other wind-instruments. Music for the trumpet is traditionally written in the key of C, and the intended fundamental tone (to be obtained by the use of the appropriate crook) is indicated at the beginning, as "*clarino* in F" or "*tromba* in E." Instruments of the trumpet class have always been used for military purposes, especially for signaling and in military bands.



Cavalry-trumpet.



Orchestral Trumpet.

> *Trumpet*, or a lytylle trumpe, that clepythe to mete, or men togedur. Sistrum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 504.

2. In *organ-building*, a powerful reed-stop, having a tone somewhat resembling that of a trumpet.—3†. A trumpeter; one who sounds a trumpet, either literally or figuratively.

> And att every Corse the *Trumpettes* and the mynystrellys com inne a for them.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.

> To be the *trumpet* of his own virtues.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2. 87.

4. A sound like that of a trumpet; a loud cry, especially that of the elephant.

The elephant curled up his trunk, gave one shrill *trumpet*, and made off into the bush. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 845.

5. A funnel- or trumpet-shaped conductor or guide used in many forms of drawing, doubling, spinning, or other machines to guide the slivers, rovings, yarns, wire, or other materials to the machine, and at once to compact them. It is made in many shapes, but in all the flaring trumpet-mouth is suggested.—**6.** The flaring mouth of a draw-head of a railway-car, serving to guide the coupling to the pin or other fastening.—**7.** A trumpet-shell or sea-trumpet; a triton. See cuts under *chank*² and *Triton*.—**8.** One of the pitcher-plants, *Sarracenia flava*. See *trumpetleaf*.—**Feast of trumpets**, a feast among the Jews, enjoined by the law of Moses, held, as a celebration of the New Year, on the first and second days of the month Tisri, the seventh month of the Jewish civil year and the first of the ecclesiastical year. It derived its name from the especial use of trumpets in its solemnities.—**Flourish of trumpets.** See *flourish*.—**Hearing-trumpet.** Same as *ear-trumpet*.—**Marine trumpet.** Same as *sea-trumpet*.—**Speaking trumpet.** See *speaking-trumpet*.—**To blow one's own trumpet.** See *blow*¹.—**Trumpet marine.** Same as *sea trumpet*.

trumpet (trum′pet), *v.* [< F. *trompeter* = Sp. *trompetear* = It. *trombettare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To publish by sound of trumpet; hence, to blaze or noise abroad; proclaim; celebrate.

> So tart a favour
> To *trumpet* such good tidings!
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 39.

2. To form with a swell or in the shape of a bell or funnel.

> Their ends [of wire] were passed into two small *trumpeted* holes in a stout brass plate and soldered to the back of the plate. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 95.

II. *intrans.* To sound a trumpet; also, to emit a loud trumpet-like sound or cry, as an elephant.

> They [elephants] became confused and huddled, and jostled each other until one old bull, furiously *trumpeting*, led the way to the shore. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 763.

trumpet-animalcule (trum′pet-an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A stentor. See cuts under *Folliculina* and *Stentor*.

trumpet-ash (trum′pet-ash), *n.* See *trumpet-creeper*.

trumpet-banner (trum′pet-ban″ėr), *n.* A small flag attached to a trumpet so as to hang down and be displayed when the trumpet is sounded. In the middle ages it was customary to depict upon the flag the arms of the noble in whose service the trumpet was sounded.

trumpet-call (trum′pet-kâl), *n.* A call by the sound of the trumpet; hence, any loud or imperative summons to action.

trumpet-conch (trum′pet-kongk), *n.* A trumpet-shell; a member of the *Tritonidæ*. See cut under *Triton*.

trumpet-creeper (trum′pet-krē″pėr), *n.* A woody climbing vine, *Tecoma radicans*, native in the south of the United States, and cultivated elsewhere for ornament. It bears pinnate leaves with nine- or eleven-toothed leaflets, and flowers with a tubular funnelform corolla approaching 3 inches in length. It is quite hardy and a vigorous grower, climbing high trees, or covering walls, by means of aërial rootlets. It is at its best in alluvial soils southward. More often, but less specifically, called *trumpet-flower*, sometimes *trumpet-vine* and *trumpet-ash*. See cut under *Bignoniaceæ*.

trumpeter (trum′pet-ėr), *n.* [= D. *trompetter* = G. Dan. *trompeter* = Sw. *trumpetare*; as *trumpet* + *-er*¹. Cf. OF. *trompeteur*, *trompetteur*; also Sp. *trompetero* = Pg. *trombeteiro* = It. *trombettiere*.] **1.** One who sounds a trumpet.

> *Trumpeters*,
> With brazen din blast you the city's ear.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8. 36.

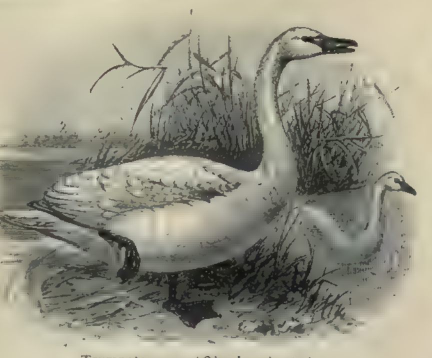
2. One who proclaims or publishes.

> Is it not meant damnable in us, to be *trumpeters* of our unlawful intents? *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 32.

3. A breed of domestic pigeons, so called from the peculiarity of their cooing. There are several color-varieties.—**4.** A South American bird of the genus *Psophia* or family *Psophiidæ*. The common or gold-breasted trumpeter is *P. crepitans*; there are several others. See cut under *agami*.

5. The trumpeter-swan, *Olor buccinator*, the largest swan of North America, distinguished from the common swan, or whistler, by having no yellow spot on the bill, which is also differently shaped, the nostrils occupying a different relative position, as well as by its notably larger size. It inhabits chiefly western parts of the continent, but has been seen in Canada. See cut in next column, and compare *hooper*², a name of an English swan.

6. A large food-fish of New Zealand and Australian waters, *Latris hecateia*, belonging to the family *Cirritidæ*, and attaining a weight of about 60 pounds.—**Sergeant trumpeter.** See *sergeant*.—**Trumpeter's muscle**, in *anat.*, the buccinator.—**Trumpeter-swan.** See def. 5.



Trumpeter-swan (*Olor buccinator*).

trumpet-fish (trum′pet-fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Centriscidæ*, as *Centriscus scolopax*; a bellows-fish or sea-snipe: so called from the long tubular snout. See cut under *snipe-fish*.—**2.** A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ*; a tobacco-pipe fish.

trumpet-flower (trum′pet-flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Tecoma* or of the allied genus *Bignonia*: so called with reference to the shape of the flowers. The best-known, perhaps, is *T. radicans*, the trumpet-creeper. *T. grandiflora*, the great trumpet-flower of China and Japan, is a less hardy and less high-climbing, but even more showy vine, having orange-scarlet bell-shaped flowers 3 inches broad, borne in clusters, each flower drooping. *T. stans*, the shrubby trumpet-flower, is a neat shrub 4 feet high with lemon-yellow flowers in large clusters, hardy only southward. Greenhouse species are *T. Capensis* of South Africa with curved orange flowers, and *T. jasminoides* of Australia with white flowers purple in the throat. *Bignonia capreolata* of the southern United States, the cross-vine or quarter-vine (see both words), or tendriled trumpet-flower, has large reddish-yellow flowers borne singly, and is moderately hardy at the north. *B. venusta* from Brazil is a gorgeous greenhouse climber with scarlet flowers.

2. One of various plants of other genera, as *Solandra*, *Brunfelsia*, *Catalpa* (West Indies), and *Datura*, especially *D. suaveolens* and other South American species, being trees with pendent blossoms.—**Evergreen trumpet-flower**, the yellow jasmine, *Gelsemium sempervirens*, once classed in the genus *Bignonia*.—**Peach-colored trumpet-flower**, *Solandra grandiflora*.—**Shrubby trumpet-flower.** See def. 1.—**Tendriled trumpet-flower.** See def. 1.—**Virginian trumpet-flower**, a foreign name of the trumpet-creeper.

trumpet-fly (trum′pet-flī), *n.* Same as *gray-fly*.

trumpet-gall (trum′pet-gâl), *n.* A small trumpet-shaped gall occurring commonly upon grape-vines in the United States. The adult fly is not known, but from the gall alone the species has been called by Osten Sacken *Cecidomyia vitis-viticola*.

trumpet-gourd (trum′pet-gōrd), *n.* See *gourd*, 1.

trumpet-honeysuckle (trum′pet-hun″i-suk-l), *n.* See *honeysuckle*, 1.

trumpeting (trum′pet-ing), *n.* [< *trumpet* + *-ing*¹.] **1.** The act of sounding a trumpet, of emitting a trumpet-like sound, or of publishing by or as by sounding a trumpet.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, a division made in a shaft for ventilation or other purposes. What is generally called *trumpeting* is a compartment or passageway built vertically along one corner of the shaft by an arched brattice of brick.

trumpet-jasmine (trum′pet-jas″min), *n.* See *Tecoma*.

trumpet-keck (trum′pet-kek), *n.* See *keck*³.

trumpet-lamp (trum′pet-lamp), *n.* The name given by coal-miners in England to the Mueseler or Belgian safety-lamp. See *safety-lamp*.

trumpetleaf (trum′pet-lēf), *n.* One of several species of *Sarracenia* or pitcher-plant, found in the southern United States, with leaves more like trumpets than like pitchers. Of these *S. flava*, yellow trumpetleaf or trumpets, has yellow flowers, and erect leaves from 1 to 3 feet long with an open mouth and erect hood; *S. variolaris*, spotted trumpetleaf, also yellow-flowered, has the leaves spotted toward the end, broadly winged, with an ovate hood overarching the mouth; *S. rubra*, red-flowered trumpetleaf, has crimson flowers and slender leaves, with an erect hood around the mouth; and *S. Drummondii*, great trumpetleaf, has similar but longer leaves, with the hood variegated and purple-veined, the flowers deep-purple and very large.

trumpet-lily (trum′pet-lil″i), *n.* The calla-lily, *Richardia Africana*; also, *Lilium longiflorum*, and some other true lilies.

trumpet-major (trum′pet-mā″jọr), *n.* A head trumpeter in a band or regiment.

trumpet-milkweed (trum′pet-milk″wēd), *n.* Same as *wild lettuce* (*b*) (which see, under *lettuce*). Also *trumpetweed*.

trumpet-reed (trum′pet-rēd), *n.* See *reed*¹.

trumpetry (trum′pet-ri), *n.* [< *trumpet* + *-(e)ry*.] Trumpets collectively. [Rare.]

> A prodigious annual pageant, chariot, progress, and flourish of *trumpetry*.
> *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, Thorns in the Cushion.

trumpet-shaped (trum′pet-shāpt), *a.* Formed like a trumpet; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, tubular with one end dilated, like a trumpet.

trumpet-shell (trum′pet-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Triton*, as *T. tritonis*; any one of the *Tritonidæ*; a triton; a sea-trumpet. These conchs attain a large size, some being a foot or more in length, and are used for blowing upon like trumpets. The name extends to any conchs which are or may be blown. See cuts under *chank*² and *Triton*.

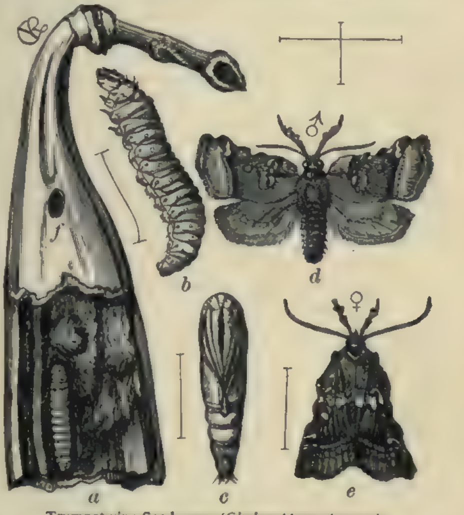
trumpet-tone (trum′pet-tōn), *n.* The sound or sounding of a trumpet; hence, a loud voice: generally in the plural: as, proclaim the truth in *trumpet-tones*.

trumpet-tongued (trum′pet-tungd), *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

> His virtues
> Will plead like angels, *trumpet-tongued*, against
> The deep damnation of his taking-off.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 19.

trumpet-tree (trum′pet-trē), *n.* A tree, *Cecropia peltata*, with hollow stem and very large peltate leaves. Also *trumpetwood* and *snakewood*.

trumpet-vine (trum′pet-vīn), *n.* Same as *trumpet-creeper*.—**Trumpet-vine seed-worm**, the larva of a tortricid moth, *Clydonopteron tecomæ*, which lives in the seed-pods of the trumpet-creeper, *Tecoma radicans*.



Trumpet-vine Seed-worm (*Clydonopteron tecomæ*).

a, part of pod broken so as to show larva, natural size; *b*, larva, side view; *c*, pupa, ventral view; *d*, male moth expanded; *e*, female moth at rest; *f*, hole from which moth issued. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

trumpetweed (trum′pet-wēd), *n.* **1.** A large South African seaweed: same as *sea-trumpet*, 2.—**2.** The joepye-weed or gravelroot, *Eupatorium purpureum*: so called from the use to which the stems are put by children.

> They were hidden and shaded by the broad-leaved horse- and *trumpet-weeds* in the fence-row.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 80.

3. Same as *wild lettuce* (*b*) (which see, under *lettuce*).

trumpetwood (trum′pet-wůd), *n.* Same as *trumpet-tree*.

trumpie (trum′pi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A skua-gull or jäger. See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius*. [Orkneys.]

truncal (trung′kal), *a.* [< L. *truncus*, trunk, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the truncus or trunk of the body.

truncate (trung′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *truncated*, ppr. *truncating*. [< L. *truncatus*, pp. of *truncare*, cut off, reduce to a trunk: see *trunk*, *v.*] **1.** To reduce in size or quantity by cutting; cut down; maim.

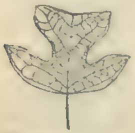
> The examples are too often injudiciously *truncated*.
> *Johnson*, Dict., Pref.

2. In *crystal.*, to cut off an angle or edge by a plane section.

> If a rhombohedron be positioned so as to rest upon one of its apices, the faces of one hexagonal prism would *truncate* the lateral edges of the rhombohedron, while the faces of the other hexagonal prism would *truncate* its lateral solid angles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 348.

Truncated cone or **pyramid**, a cone or a pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base; the frustum of a cone or pyramid. See cut under *frustum.*—**Truncated cube, cuboctahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron, icosidodecahedron, octahedron, tetrahedron.** See the nouns.

truncate (trung′kāt), *a.* [< L. *truncatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Truncated. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, appearing as if cut short at the tip by a transverse line, as the leaf of the tulip-tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera.* (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, cut off; cut short; shortened by the removal of a part from either end. Especially—(1) Cut squarely off; cut straight across; hence, square, straight, or even at the end, as if so cut: as, the *truncate* tail of a fish or a bird. (2) In *conch.*, broken off, as the apex of a conical or spiral shell; having lost the point of the spire.—**Truncate elytra,** those elytra which are cut off squarely at the apex, leaving the tip of the abdomen exposed. See *Truncatipennes.*



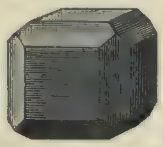
Truncate Leaf of Tulip-tree.

truncately (trung′kāt-li), *adv.* In a truncate manner; so as to be or to seem truncated.

truncation (trung-kā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *truncatio(n-)*, < L. *truncare*, pp. *truncatus*, cut off: see *truncate.*] 1. The act of truncating, or the state of being truncated; also, a truncated part.

> Decreeing judgment of death or *truncation* of members.
> *Prynne*, Huntley's Breviate (1637), p. 48.

2. In *crystal.*, the replacement of an angle (or edge) by a crystalline face. In truncation proper, the replacing face makes equal angles with the adjacent faces; otherwise it is said to be *oblique.*



Truncation of the Edges of a Cube by Dodecahedral Planes.

Truncatipennes (trung-kā-ti-pen′ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *truncatus*, cut off, + *penna*, a wing.] An artificial group of caraboid beetles, corresponding to some extent with the family *Brachinidæ:* so called from the truncation of the elytra in the typical forms. *Latreille.*

truncatosinuate (trung-kā-tọ-sin′ụ-āt), *a.* [< L. *truncatus*, truncate, + *sinuatus*, sinuate.] In *entom.*, truncate, with a sinus or slight inward curve on the edge of the truncation.

truncature (trung′kạ-ṭūr), *n.* [= It. *troncatura*, < L. *truncare*, pp. *truncatus:* see *truncate.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *truncation.*

trunch† (trunch), *n.* [Also *tronch;* < OF. *tronche*, a fem. form of *tronc*, trunk: see *trunk.*] A stake or small post.

> In the midst of them were four little *tronches* knocked into the ground, and small sticks laid over, on which they hung their pots, and what they had to seeth.
> *Mourt's Journal*, in New England's Memorial, App., p. 352.

truncheon (trun′chọn), *n.* [Formerly also *trunchion;* < ME. *trunchon, trunchone, trunchyne, tronchon, tronchoun*, < OF. *tronçon, tronson*, a truncheon, a thick slice, a piece cut off, F. *tronçon* (= Pr. *tronso, troncho, trenson* = Sp. *troncon* = It. *troncone*), dim. of *tronc*, a stump, trunk: see *trunk.*] 1. A trunk, stock, or stump, as of a tree; hence, a tree the branches of which have been lopped off to produce rapid growth.

> And tho bowis grewen out of stockis or *tronchons*, and the *tronchons* or schaftis grewen out of the roote.
> *Bp. Pecock*, Repressor, i. 6.

2. The shaft of a spear or lance.

> He foyneth on his feet with his *tronchoun.*
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1757.

> They carry also the *truncheons* of their Lances with their Standards and Ensignes trailing along the ground.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 304.

3. A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 504.

> One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 612.

4. A baton or staff of authority; specifically, in *her.*, the staff of the earl marshal of England. Two of these truncheons are borne saltierwise behind the escutcheon of the Duke of Norfolk, who is hereditary earl marshal. See *marshal's staff*, under *marshal*^{1}.

> Well, believe this, . . .
> The marshal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
> Become them with one half so good a grace
> As mercy does. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 61.

> No sooner are the Three Strokes given, but out jumps Four *Trunchion* Officers from their Hovel, and with a sort of ill mannerly Reverence receive him at the Grate.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 248.

truncheon (trun′chọn), *v. t.* [< *truncheon*, *n.*] To beat or belabor with a truncheon or club; cudgel.

> An captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out, for taking their names upon you before you have earned them. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 154.

truncheoned (trun′chọnd), *a.* [< *truncheon* + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with a truncheon; hence, by extension, armed with a lance or other long-handled weapon.

truncheoneer† (trun-chọn-ēr′), *n.* [< *truncheon* + *-eer.*] Same as *truncheoner.*

truncheoner† (trun′chọn-ėr), *n.* [< *truncheon* + *-er*^{1}.] A person armed with a cudgel or staff.

> I . . . hit that woman, who cried out "Clubs!" when I might see from far some forty *troncheoners* draw to her succor, which were the hope o' the Strand, where she was quartered. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 54.

trunchon^1†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *truncheon.*

trunchon^2†, *n.* [Also *tronchon;* appar. connected with *trunchon*^{1}, *truncheon.*] An intestinal worm. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 504.

truncus (trung′kus), *n.*; pl. *trunci* (trun′sī). [L.: see *trunk.*] 1. In *bot.*, the stem or trunk of a tree.—2. In *zoöl.*, the trunk; the axial part of an animal minus the head, limbs, and tail. See *soma*^{1}.—3. The main stem or trunk of a nerve or vessel of the body.—4. In *entom.*, the thorax.—**Extensor trunci.** Same as *erector spinæ* (which see, under *erector*).—**Truncus arteriosus,** an arterial trunk; the main trunk of the arterial system, in most cases more distinctively named. See *pylangium.*

trundle (trun′dl), *n.* [A var. of *trendle, trindle.*] 1. A wheel small in diameter, but broad and massive so as to be adapted to support a heavy weight, as the wheel of a caster.—2. A small wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles: same as *lantern-wheel.*—3. One of the spindles of such a wheel.—4. A small carriage with low wheels; a truck.—5. A trundle-bed.—6. In *her.*, a quill of thread for embroiderers, usually represented as a spool or reel, and the thread as of gold.

trundle (trun′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trundled*, ppr. *trundling.* [< OF. *trondeler*, trundle; ult. a var. of *trendle, trindle.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To roll, as something on low wheels or casters; move or bowl along, as a round body; hence, to move with a rolling gait.

> *Betty.* They are gone, sir, in great Anger.
> *Petulant.* Enough, let 'em *trundle.*
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 9.

> Fast our goodman *trundled* down the hill.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 203.

> The four horses . . . seemed dwarfed by the blundering structure which *trundled* at their heels.
> *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 11.

2. To revolve; twirl.

> And there he threw the wash about,
> On both sides of the way,
> Just like unto a *trundling* mop.
> *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

II. *trans.* 1. To roll, or cause to roll, as a circular or spherical thing or as something on casters or low wheels: as, to *trundle* a hoop; to *trundle* a wheelbarrow; hence, to cause to move off with a rolling gait or pace.

> She took an apple out of her pocket,
> And *trundled* it along the plain.
> *Sir Hugh* (Child's Ballads, III. 335).

> They . . . who play at nine holes, and who *trundle* little round stones. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1089.

> I'll clap a pair of horses to your chaise that shall *trundle* you off in a twinkling.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

> *Trundling* the hoop is a pastime of uncertain origin.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 490.

2. To cause to revolve; twirl: as, to *trundle* a mop.

> The English workman attains the same result by *trundling* the glass during reheating, and by constantly withdrawing it from the source of heat. *Glass-making*, p. 65.

trundle-bed (trun′dl-bed), *n.* A low bed moving on casters, and designed to be pushed under a high bed when not in use; a truckle-bed.

> My wife and I in the high bed in our chamber, and Willet in the *trundle-bed*, which she desired to lie in, by us.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 269.

trundle-head (trun′dl-hed), *n.* 1. The wheel that turns a millstone.—2. *Naut.*, the drum-head of the lower member of a double capstan.—3. One of the end disks of a trundle-wheel.

trundle-shot (trun′dl-shot), *n.* A projectile consisting of a bar of iron sharpened at both ends and having near each end a ball of lead: so called because it turns in its flight.

trundletail (trun′dl-tāl), *n.* 1. A curled or curly tail, as a dog's.

> Like a poor cur, clapping his *trundle tail*
> Betwixt his legs.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 3.

2. A dog with such a tail. Formerly also *grindletail.*

> Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
> Or bobtail tyke or *trundle-tail.*
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6. 73.

Also *trindletail.*

trundle-wheel (trun′dl-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, same as *lantern-wheel.*

trunk (trungk), *n.* [< ME. *trunke, truncke* = MD. *tronck*, D. *tronk*, < OF. (and F.) *tronc*, the trunk, stock, or body of a tree, a trunk or headless body, also the alms-box in churches, = Pr. *tronc* = Sp. Pg. It. *tronco*, < L. *truncus*, a stock, trunk, < *truncus*, OL. *troncus*, cut off, maimed, mutilated. Hence ult. (< L. *truncus*) E. *truncate, trunch, truncheon*, etc. Cf. Lith. *trinka*, block, log.] 1. The woody stem of a tree, from which the branches spring.

> Lowe on the *truncke* as wounde him in the rynde,
> A lite humoure whenne oute of it is ronne,
> With chaved cley the wounde ayein to bynde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

2. In *arch.*, the shaft of a column; the part between the base and the capital. The term is sometimes used to signify the die or body of a pedestal. See cut under *column.*—3. The main part or stem of a branching organ or system of organs, considered apart from its ramifications: as, the *trunk* of an artery, a vein, or a nerve; the *trunk* of a zoöphyte or coral. Also *truncus.*—4. The human body or that of an animal without the head and limbs, and, in animals, the tail, or considered apart from these; in literary use, the body. In entomology the trunk is the body exclusive of the head, legs, wings, and elytra: the word was used by the older entomologists in describing those insects which have the thorax closely united to the abdomen, as the beetles and grasshoppers. The trunk was said to be *distinct* when it was separated from the head. Some entomologists, following Fabricius, restrict *trunk* to the thorax (in which sense also *truncus*).

> To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
> That souls of animals infuse themselves
> Into the *trunks* of men.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 133.

> What new friend have I found, that dares deliver
> This loaden *trunk* from his afflictions?
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

> Now his troops
> Covered that earth they had fought on with their *trunks.*
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

> I'll hazard
> My head, I'll work the senseless *trunk* t' appear
> To him as it had got a second being.
> *Massinger*, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

5. A receptacle with stiff sides and a hinged cover or upper part, used especially for carrying clothes, toilet articles, etc., for a journey.

> To lie like pawns locked up in chests and *trunks.*
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 141.

> Then for to show I make nae lie,
> Look ye my *trunk*, and ye will see.
> *Lord Dingwall* (Child's Ballads, I. 292).

> John soon after arrives with her *trunks*, and is installed in her school. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 219.

6. In *fishing*, an iron hoop with a bag, used to catch crustaceans. *E. H. Knight.*—7. A tube of various kinds and uses. (*a*†) A speaking-tube.

> This fellow waits on him now in tennis court socks, or slippers soled with wool: and they talk each to other in a *trunk.* *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

> Are there no *trunks* to convey secret voices?
> *Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 1.

(*b*†) A telescope.

> Oh, by a *trunk!* I know it, a thing no bigger than a flute-case: a neighbor of mine, a spectacle-maker, has drawn the moon through it at the bore of a whistle, and made it as great as a drum-head twenty times, and brought it within the length of this room to me, I know not how often. *B. Jonson*, World in the Moon.

(*c*†) A pea- or bean-shooter; a long tube through which peas, pellets, etc., were driven by the force of the breath.

> While he shot sugar-plums at them out of a *trunk* which they were to take up. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 37.

> In a shooting *trunk*, the longer it is, to a certain limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet.
> *Ray.*

(*d*) A boxed passage for air to or from a blast-apparatus or blowing-engine; an air-shaft. (*e*) A boxed passage up or down which grain or flour is conveyed in an elevator or mill. (*f*) A box-tube used to send attle or rubbish out of a mine, or to convey coal to a wagon or heap, broken quartz from a mill to the stamps, etc. (*g*) A long, narrow trough which was formerly used in Cornwall in dressing copper- and tin-slimes. (*h*) A wooden box or pipe of square section in which air is conveyed in a mine. [Bristol, Eng., coal-field.] (*i*) A kibble. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

8. A trough to convey water from a race to a water-wheel, etc.; a flume; a penstock.—9. In trunk-engines, a section of pipe attached to a piston and moving longitudinally with it, its diameter being sufficient to allow one end of the connecting-rod to be attached to the crank and the other end directly to the piston, thus dispensing with an intermediate rod: used in marine engines for driving propellers, also in some stationary steam-engines, and extensively in caloric engines.—10. A proboscis; a long snout; especially, the proboscis of the elephant; less frequently, the proboscis of other animals, as butterflies, flies, mosquitos and other gnats, and certain mollusks and worms. See the applications of *proboscis.*—11. *pl.* Trunk-hose.

He look'd, in his old velvet *trunks*
And his slic'd Spanish jerkin, like Don John.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

Red striped cotton stockings, with full *trunks*, dotted red and black.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 120.

12. In *hat-manuf.*, the tube or directing passage in a machine for forming the bodies of hats, which confines the air-currents, and guides the fibers of fur from the picker to the cone. *E. H. Knight.*—**13.** *pl.* Same as *troll-madam* or *pigeonholes*. *Cotgrave*, 1611.

trunk (trungk), *v. t.* [< ME. *trunken*, < OF. (and F.) *tronquer* = Sp. Pg. *troncar*, *truncar* = It. *troncare*, *truncare*, < L. *truncare*, lòp, maim, mutilate, < *truncus*, lopped, maimed: see *trunk*, and cf. *truncate*.] **1**†. To lop off; curtail; truncate.

Eke sum her aged vynes wol repare,
And *trunke* hem of alle hie above grounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

2. To separate, as tin or copper ore, from the worthless veinstone, by the use of the trunk.

What [copper ore] runs off the hindmost part of the pit . . . is slimy, and must be *trunked*, buddled, and tozed as the slimy tin. *Borlase*, Nat. Hist. Cornwall.

trunkal (trung'kạl), *a.* Same as *truncal*.

trunk-alarm (trungk'ạ-lärm″), *n.* A device for sounding an alarm when a trunk is opened.

trunkback (trungk'bak), *n.* The trunk-turtle or leatherback. See cut under *leatherback*.

trunk-bearer (trungk'bãr″ėr), *n.* Any proboscidiferous gastropod. *P. P. Carpenter.*

trunk-brace (trungk'brās), *n.* One of the straps or tapes which support the lid of a trunk when raised, and prevent it from falling backward.

trunk-breeches (trungk'brich″ez), *n. pl.* Same as *trunk-hose*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 321.

trunk-cabin (trungk'kab″in), *n.* *Naut.*, a cabin partly below and partly above the spar-deck.

trunk-case (trungk'kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the thorax.

trunked (trungkt), *a.* [< *trunk* + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Having a trunk, in any sense: generally used in compounds

Strong and well-*truncked* Trees of all sorts.
Howell, Vocall Forrest (ed. 1645) p 32.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Having a trunk: used only when the trunk is of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing: as, a tree vert *trunked* azure. (*b*) Couped of all its branches and roots—that is, having them cut short so as to show only stumps. (*c*) Same as *caboshed*.—**3.** Truncated; beheaded.

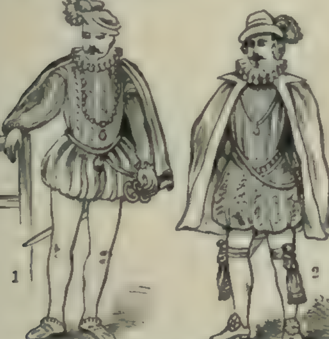
The *truncked* beast fast bleeding did him fowly dight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 4.

trunk-engine (trungk'en″jin), *n.* See *engine*.

trunk-fish (trungk'fish), *n.* Any ostraciont.

trunkful (trungk'fůl), *n.* [< *trunk* + *-ful*.] As much as a trunk will hold.

trunk-hose (trungk'hōz), *n. pl.* Properly, that part of the hose which covered the trunk or body, as distinguished from those parts which covered the limbs; hence, a garment covering the person from the waist to the middle of the thigh or lower, and shaped like a bag through which the legs are thrust, the whole being usually made wide and full.



Trunk-hose.
1. Charles IX. of France, 1550–74. 2. Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset (died 1645).

The short *Trunk-Hose* shall show thy Foot and Knee
Licentious, and to common Eye-sight free.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

The *trunk-hose* . . . were gathered in closely either at the middle of the thigh or at the knee, and then they were widely puffed out as they rose to meet the jerkin or jacket, which was open in front and reached only to the hips.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 471.

trunk-light (trungk'līt), *n.* A skylight placed over a trunk, or boxed shaft.

trunk-line (trungk'līn), *n.* The main line, as of a railway or canal, from which branch-lines diverge.

trunkmail† (trungk'māl), *n.* Same as *trunk*, 5. Sometimes *trunkmale*. *Scott*, Monastery, xv.

trunk-nail (trungk'nāl), *n.* A nail with a large, ornamental, convex head, used for trunks and for cheap coffins.

trunk-road (trungk'rōd), *n.* A highway; a main road.

Englebourne was situated on no *trunk road*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xxiii.

trunk-sleeve (trungk'slēv), *n.* A sleeve of which a part, usually that covering the upper arm, is puffed or made very full and stiff: so called from analogy with *trunk-hose*.

Tai. [Reads.] "With a *trunk sleeve*:"
Gru. I confess two sleeves.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 142.

trunk-stay (trungk'stā), *n.* A trunk-brace.

trunk-turtle (trungk'tėr″tl), *n.* **1.** A species of tortoise, *Testudo arcuata*.—**2.** The leatherback, *Dermochelys* (or *Sphargis*) *coriaceus*. See cut under *leatherback*.

trunk-work† (trungk'wėrk), *n.* Work involving concealment or secrecy, as by means of a trunk.

This has been some stair-work, some *trunk-work*, some behind-door work. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3. 75.

trunnel^1†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *trundle*.

trunnel^2 (trun'el), *n.* A variant of *treenail*.

trunnion (trun'yọn), *n.* [< OF. *trognon*, *trongnon*, the trunk or stump of a tree, F. *trognon*, a stump, stalk, core, < *tronc*, *tron*, a stock, trunk: see *trunk*, and cf. *truncheon*. The F. word for 'trunnion' is *tourillon*.] **1.** One of the cylindrical projections on the sides of a cannon, cast or forged in one piece with the cannon itself, which support it on its carriage. In the United States artillery service the diameter of the trunnion in smooth-bore guns has generally been equal to the diameter of the bore. See cut under *howitzer*.

2. In steam-engines, a hollow gudgeon on each side of an oscillating cylinder, which supports the cylinder, and through which steam is received and exhausted.

trunnioned (trun'yọnd), *a.* [< *trunnion* + *-ed*^{2}.] Provided with trunnions, as the cylinder of an oscillating steam-engine.

trunnion-lathe (trun'yọn-lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe especially designed for forming the trunnions of ordnance or of oscillating cylinders. *E. H. Knight.*

trunnion-plate (trun'yọn-plāt), *n.* **1.** A raised rim forming a shoulder around the trunnion on the side of the gun.—**2.** A plate of iron covering the top of a wooden gun-carriage on each side, and carried down into the recess for the trunnion so as to take the weight of the gun, and prevent it from crushing the wood. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

trunnion-ring (trun'yọn-ring), *n.* In old-fashioned cannon, a ring cast solid with the piece and near the trunnions, usually between them and the muzzle. See cut under *cannon*.

trunnion-sight (trun'yọn-sīt), *n.* A front sight placed on the rimbase of a cannon. A lug is usually left on the curved surface to form a base for the sight.

trunnion-valve (trun'yọn-valv), *n.* A valve attached to or included in the trunnions of an oscillating-cylinder steam-engine so as to be reciprocated by the motions of the cylinder.

Trupialis (trö-pi-ā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850, after Merrem, 1826), < F. *troupiale*: see *troopial*.] A genus of Neotropical *Icteridæ*, of the subfamily *Sturnellinæ*, and very near *Sturnella* itself, as *T. militaris*. These birds closely resemble the common field-larks or meadow-starlings of the United States, but have a bricky-red color on the parts which are yellow in the latter. The name was originally an exact synonym of *Agelæus*; in its present sense it is synonymous with *Leistes*.

trush†, *v.* An obsolete form of *truss*.

trusion (trö'zhọn), *n.* [As if < L. **trusio(n-)*, < *trudere*, pp. *trusus*, push: see *threat*. Cf. *intrusion*.] The act of pushing or thrusting. [Now rare.]

Engines and machines work by *trusion* or pulsion.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 5.

By attraction we do not here understand what is improperly, though vulgarly, called so in the operations of drawing, sucking, pumping, &c., which is really pulsion and *trusion*. *Bentley*, Boyle Lectures, Sermon vii.

truss (trus), *v.* [< ME. *trussen*, *trushen* = MHG. *trossen*, < OF. *trusser*, *trosser*, *trousser*, *torser*, F. *trousser* = Pr. *trossar* = Sp. *troxar*, pack, bind, tie, tuck up, truss, = It. *torciare*, twist, wrap, tie, < ML. **tortiare*, < L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort*^{1}. Cf. *torch*^{1}, < ML. *tortia*, a torch, orig. a piece of twisted rope. Hence ult. *truss*, *n.*, *trouse*, *trousers*, *trousseau*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tie up; pack in a bundle; bundle: often with *up*.

It was *trussed up* in his walet.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 681.

Within fewe dayes after [Nicuesa] commaunded them to *trusse vp* theyr packes, and make them redye to departe.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 112).

You might haue *truss'd* him and all his Apparell into an Eele-skinne. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV. (folio 1623), iii. 2. 350.

2. To tie, bind, or fasten: sometimes with *up*.

And [they] hadde the heed of the Geaunte *trussed* at Bediuers sadell by the heir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 650.

Then Beauty stept before the bar, whose breast and neck
were bare,
With hair *trusst up*.
A Praise of Mistress Ryce (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 38).

3. Specifically, to adjust and draw closely the garment or garments of, as a person; also, to draw tight and tie, as laces or points.

Trusse his poyntes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

The Consul Silla, when he sawe Julius Caesar, being a young man euill *trussed*, and worse girt, . . . said vnto all those of his band, beware of ill girt youth, that although he appeareth to be such, yet this is he that shal tyrannize the citie of Rome, and be the ruine of my house.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 165.

Enter Allwit in one of Sir Walter's suits, and Davy *trussing* him. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 3.

4. To seize and hold firmly; seize and carry off: said especially of birds of prey.

Brave falcons that dare *truss* a fowl
Much greater than themselves.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

5. To make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body preparatory to cooking it; skewer.

The second course was two ducks *trussed* up in the form of fiddles. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

6. To hang: usually with *up*.

The Jury such, the Judge unjust:
Sentence was said I should be *trusst*.
Gascoigne (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 63).

I have been provost-marshal twenty years,
And have *truss'd up* a thousand of these rascals.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 3.

7. In *building*, to furnish with a truss; suspend or support by a truss.—**8**†. To drive off; rout.

The Brehaignons went out thaim faste *trussing*,
Wheroff Brehaigne was astoned sore,
And diffendyd thaim febly euermore.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2154.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To pack; make ready.—**2.** To go; be off: begone, as one who has been sent packing.

He has nouȝwher wel-come for his mony tales,
Bote ouur-al i-hunted and hote [ordered] to *trusse*.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 194.

truss (trus), *n.* [< ME. *trusse* = MHG. *trosse*, G. *tross*, < OF. (and F.) *trousse* = Pr. *trossa* = Sp. *troja* = Pg. *trouxa*, a bundle, pack; from the verb.] **1.** A bundle; pack.

Undir his hede no pilowe was,
But in the stede a *trusse* of gras.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4004.

The halfe of them carying harquebushes, and the other halfe Turkish bowes, with their *trusses* of arrowes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 113.

He took his *truss* and came away with them in the boat.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 376.

Specifically—**2.** A bundle of hay or straw. (*a*) A quantity of hay tied together, and having a definite weight, usually stated at 50 pounds, but, according to a statute of George III., 56 pounds of old hay or 60 pounds of new. Statutes of George II. legalized local trusses of 36 pounds in London and 7 pounds in Bristol. (*b*) A bunch of straw tied together, and generally stated at 36 pounds, which is, however, merely the London truss of hay. (*c*) A quantity of hay cut by a special knife out of the mass of a haystack, approximately cubical in form.

3. In *hort.*, a compact terminal flower-cluster of any kind, as an umbel, corymb, or spike.—**4.** In *surg.*, an appliance consisting of a belt or an elastic steel spring encircling the body, to which is attached a pad, used in cases of rupture to hinder the descent of the parts, or to prevent an increase in size of an irreducible hernia.—**5.** A garment worn in the sixteenth century and previously: probably so called from being laced closely to the person.

Thus put he on his arming *truss*, fair shoes upon his feet,
About him a mandilion. *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 119.

Puts off his palmer's weed unto his *truss*, which bore
The stains of ancient arms. *Drayton.*

6†. *pl.* Trousers; tight-fitting drawers. See *trouse*, *trousers*.

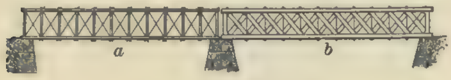
We diuide Christ's garment amongest vs in so manie peeces, and of the vesture of saluation make some of us

babies and apes coates, others straight *trusses* and diuells breeches, some gally gascoynes, or a shipmans hose.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 20.

Gasp. Canst be close?
Gorg. As . . . a pair of *trusses* to an Irishman's buttocks. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, i. 1.

7. In *building*, a stiff frame; a combination of timbers, of iron parts, or of timbers and ironwork, so arranged as to constitute an unyielding frame. The simplest example of a truss is the principal or main couple of a roof (see cuts under *roof*¹ and *queen-post*), in which the tie-beam is suspended in the middle by the king-post to the apex of the angle formed by the meeting of the rafters. The feet of the rafters being tied together by the beam, and being thus incapable of yielding in the direction of their length, their apex becomes a fixed point, to which the beam is trussed or tied up to prevent its sagging, and to prevent the rafters from sagging struts are inserted. There are other forms of truss suited to different purposes, but the conditions are the same in all — namely, the establishing of fixed points to which the tie-beam is trussed. Two points of attachment are sometimes substituted for the single one, and two suspending posts are required; these are called *queen-posts*, and the truss is called a *queen-post truss*. The principle of the truss is of very wide application in bridge-building. Trusses of various forms are much used in iron-construction.

8. In *arch.*, a large corbel or modillion supporting a mural monument or any object projecting from the face of a wall. See *crosset*, 1 (*a*), with cut.—9. In *ship-building*, a short piece of carved work fitted under the taffrail: chiefly used in small ships.—10. A heavy iron fitting by which the lower yards of vessels are secured to the lower mast and on which they swing. Formerly yards were kept in place by trusses of rope which passed round the yard and mast and were kept taut by truss-tackles which were hooked to the truss-pendants.—**Howe truss**, a beam-truss having its oblique members in compression and with vertical tie-rods. The counter-braces pass between the main obliques.—**Linville truss**, a beam-truss of which the web-members are composed of vertical posts and diagonal rods or bars extending from the head of one post to the foot of the second post beyond. —**McCallum inflexible arch-truss**, a beam-truss with an arched upper chord, and inclined struts extending from it to the abutment end of the lower chord. It has posts and diagonals, the distance between the former diminishing from the middle toward the ends. See fifth cut under *bridge*¹.—**Mocmain truss.** See *mocmain*.—**Pratt truss**, a beam-truss having vertical posts and inclined tension-members. See fig. *a*, above.—**Rider truss.** See *rider*.—**Truss-arch bridge.** See *trussed-arch bridge*, under *bridge*¹.

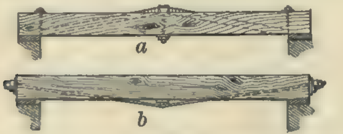


Trusses.
a, Pratt truss; *b*, Howe truss.

truss (trus), *a.* [< *truss*, *n.*] Bunchy; stumpy; stocky; round and thick.

The tiger-cat is about the bigness of a bull-dog, with short legs, and a *truss* body, shaped much like a mastiff.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1676.

truss-beam (trus'bēm), *n.* A wooden beam reinforced by a tie-rod, or a compound wooden beam composed of two or more wooden members and reinforced by means of a tie-rod, or a built-up beam of iron arranged in the form of a truss. The most simple form is a single piece of timber having an iron tie-rod on the under side secured at each end of the beam, serving to resist the strain of tension on the under side of the beam when carrying a load. The lower beams of a railroad passenger-car are a good example. Another and less common form is a wooden beam having cast-iron struts to resist the strain of compression. Several beams united and reinforced by a tie-rod may form a compound truss-beam. Iron truss-beams have usually only tie-rods of wrought-iron, with sometimes box-beams for the upper chord. Truss-beams are used in car-building, in roofs of all kinds, and for short bridges. See *beam*, *truss*, and *bridge*¹.



Truss-beams.
a, with cast-iron strut; *b*, with wrought-iron tension-rod.

truss-block (trus'blok), *n.* A block between a truss-rod and the compression-member of a trussed beam. It keeps the two at their proper distance apart.

truss-bridge (trus'brij), *n.* A bridge which depends for its stability upon an application of the principle of the truss. See *bridge*¹.

trussed (trust), *a.* [< *truss* + *-ed*².] 1. Provided with some form of truss: as, a *trussed* roof; a *trussed* beam.—2. In *her.*, same as *close*², 10 (*f*): used of a bird.—**Trussed-arch bridge.** See *bridge*¹.—**Trussed girder.** See *girder*¹, 2.

trussel¹† (trus'el), *n.* [ME. *trussel*, < OF. *troussel*, F. *trousseau*, a bundle, dim. of *trousse*, a bundle: see *truss*, and cf. *trousseau*.] A bundle.

trussel² (trus'l), *n.* Same as *trestle*¹.

trusseltree (trus'l-trē), *n.* Same as *trestletree*.

trusser (trus'ėr), *n.* One who or that which trusses.

Hay and straw *trussers*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 292.

trusses†, *n. pl.* See *truss*, 6.

truss-hoop (trus'höp), *n.* In *coopering*, a temporary hoop which may be placed around a barrel and tightened, to draw the staves snugly together or to hold them in position while one that has become broken or decayed is being replaced. *E. H. Knight.*

trussing (trus'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *truss*, *v.*] In *building*, the timbers, etc., which form a truss. —**Diagonal trussing**, in *ship-building*, a particular method of binding a vessel internally or externally, or both, by means of a series of wooden or iron braces laid diagonally on the framing from one end of the ship to the other.

trussing-bed† (trus'ing-bed), *n.* A bed which could be packed, as in a chest, for traveling. *Halliwell.*

trussing-machine (trus'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *coopering*, a machine for forcing truss-hoops upon casks. *E. H. Knight.*

truss-piece (trus'pēs), *n.* A filling piece between the compartments of a framed truss. *E. H. Knight.*

truss-plank (trus'plangk), *n.* In a railway passenger-car, a wide piece of timber fastened on the inside of the car to the posts of the frame directly above the sills.

truss-rod (trus'rod), *n.* A tie-rod fastened to the ends of a beam and bearing against a king-post at the middle, or against queen-posts or truss-blocks between the rod and the beam at intermediate points. It serves to resist deflection of the beam.

truss-tackle (trus'tak″l), *n.* A tackle formerly used with rope trusses for lower yards to truss the yard close in to the mast.

trust¹ (trust), *n.* and *a.* [Also, in a sense now differentiated, *tryst*, q. v.; < ME. *trust*, *trost*, also *trist*, *tryst*, *trest* (not found in AS., and in part of Scand. origin); = OFries. *trāst*, comfort, = MD. D. *troost*, comfort, consolation, = MLG. *trōst*, consolation, confidence, trust, = OHG. MHG. *trōst*, G. *trost*, trust, help, protection, = Goth. *trausti*, covenant, treaty, = Icel. *traust*, trust, protection, shelter, confidence, reliance, = Sw. Dan. *tröst*, comfort, consolation; cf. OS. *getrōst*, a following, ML. *trustis*, a pledge, a following; Icel. *traustr*, adj., safe, strong, firm; akin to AS. *treówe*, etc., true, *treówian*, believe, trow, from the Teut. √ *tru*: see *true*, *trow*¹.] **I.** *n.* 1. Reliance on the veracity, integrity, justice, friendship, or other virtue or sound principle of another; a firm reliance on promises or on laws or principles; confidence; belief.

Always han fulle *trust* and beleeve in God oure Sovereyn Lord. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 167.

Gramercy! for on you is al my *triste*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1305.

I hope a true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and warning to credulous maids, never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

There did not seem a sufficient number of men worthy of *trust* to assist the king with their councils, or fill with any degree of dignity the places that were vacant.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 121.

2. Confident expectation; assured anticipation; dependence upon something future or contingent as if present or actual; hope.

To desperation turn my *trust* and hope!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 228.

His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deem'd
Equal in strength. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 46.

Sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering *trust*, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. That on which one relies or in which he confides; ground of reliance, confidence, or hope.

Blessed is that man that maketh the Lord his *trust*.
Ps. xl. 4.

Who in the fear of God didst bear
The sword of power, a nation's *trust*.
Bryant, Abraham Lincoln.

4. Credit. (*a*) Mere reliance on the character or reputation of a person or thing, without investigation or evidence: preceded by *on*: as, to take opinions or statements *on trust*.

For we live in an age so sceptical that, as it determines little, so it takes nothing from antiquity *on trust*.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. of Granada.

Some . . . taking things *upon trust*, misemploy their power of assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates and dominion of others.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iv. § 22.

(*b*) Confidence in the ability and intention of one who does not pay ready money to pay at some definite or indefinite time in the future: as, to buy or sell on *trust*.

Ev'n such is time; which takes in *trust*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have!
And pays us nought but age and dust.
Raleigh, Ellis's Spec. of Early Eng. Poetry, II. 224.

I fear you must be forced, like the rest of your sisters, to run in *trust*, and pay for it out of your wages.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Waiting-Maid).

5. In *law*: (*a*) A confidence reposed in a person by making him the nominal owner of property which he is to hold, use, or dispose of for the benefit of another. (*b*) The right on the part of such other to enjoy the use or the profits or to require a disposal of the property for his benefit. (*c*) The relation between persons and property which arises when the legal ownership is given to one person, called the *trustee*, and the beneficial enjoyment or advantages of ownership are given or reserved to another, the *cestui que trust* or *beneficiary*. Property is sometimes said to be held in *trust* when the possession of it is intrusted to one person while another remains both legal and beneficial owner; but this is not technically a *trust*, although the person so intrusted in some respects may be held to the same duty and accountability as a trustee, and is sometimes spoken of as such.

The fictitious entities characterised by the two abstract terms *trust* and condition are not subalternate but disparate. To speak with perfect precision, we should say that he who is invested with a *trust* is, on that account, spoken of as being invested with a condition: viz. the condition of a trustee.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 26, note.

6. That which is committed or intrusted to one, as for safe-keeping or use. (*a*) That which has been committed to one's care for profitable use or for safe-keeping, of which an account must be rendered.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a *trust*. *Swift.*

The English doctrine that all power is a *trust* for the public good [was] . . . making rapid progress.
Macaulay, Walpole's Letters.

Public office is a public *trust*.
Dorman B. Eaton, in Cyc. Polit. Science, I. 479 (1881).

(*b*) Something confided to one's faith; a charge given or received in confidence; something which one is bound in duty and in honor to keep inviolate; a duty incumbent on one.

To violate the sacred *trust* of silence
Deposited within thee. *Milton*, S. A., l. 428.

Humility obliges no Man to desert his *Trust*, to throw up his Privilege, and prove false to his Character.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 137.

"If men accept *trusts* they must fulfill them, my dear," cries the master of the house. *Thackeray*, Philip, xv.

7. Specifically, in *mod. com. usage*, an organization for the control of several corporations under one direction by the device of a transfer by the stockholders in each corporation of at least a majority of the stock to a central committee or board of trustees, who issue in return to such stockholders respectively certificates showing in effect that, although they have parted with their stock and the consequent voting power, they are still entitled to dividends or to share in the profits — the object being to enable the trustees to elect directors in all the corporations, to control and suspend at pleasure the work of any, and thus to economize expenses, regulate production, and defeat competition. In a looser sense the term is applied to any combination of establishments in the same line of business for securing the same ends by holding the individual interests of each subservient to a common authority for the common interests of all. It is against public policy for a stockholder to divest himself of his voting power; hence such a transfer of stock if made is revocable at the pleasure of the maker. So far as the object of such a combination is shown to be the control of prices of and the prevention of competition in the necessaries or conveniences of life, it is held a criminal act upon the principles which rendered engrossing and forestalling punishable; and a corporation which by corporate act surrenders its powers to the control of a trust thereby affords ground for a forfeiture of its charter by the state.

8. The state of being confided in and relied on; the state of one to whom something is intrusted.

I do profess to be no less than I seem; to serve him truly that will put me in *trust*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 15.

It seemes when he was deputy in Ireland, not long before, he had ben much wronged by one he left in *trust* with his affaires. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 27, 1675.

9. The state of being confided to another's care or guard; charge.

His seal'd commission, left in *trust* with me,
Doth speak sufficiently he 's gone to travel.
Shak., Pericles, i. 3. 13.

10. Keeping; care.

That which is committed to thy *trust*. 1 Tim. vi. 20.

11†. Trustworthiness.

A man he is of honesty and *trust*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 285.

In suits which a man doth not well understand, it is good to refer them to some friend of *trust* and judgment.
Bacon, Suitors (ed. 1887).

There is not
In any court of Christendom a man
For quality or *trust* more absolute.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

Active or **special trust** (in *Scots law* called *accessory trust*), a trust in which the trustee is clothed with some actual power of disposition or management which cannot be properly exercised without his having the legal estate and right of actual possession: as distinguished from a *simple trust*, *naked trust*, or *passive trust* (in *Scots law* called *proprietary trust*), where the trustee is intended to be merely a figurehead to hold the apparent title, leaving the use or control to the beneficiary. Naked or passive trusts in land are now generally superseded by the rule (introduced originally by the statute of uses (see *use*), and extended in the United States by statutes of trusts) that, when a person attempts to create such a trust, no estate vests in the trustee, but the entire and absolute estate vests in the intended beneficiary.—**Breach of trust.** See *breach.*—**Charitable Trusts Acts.** See *charitable.*—**Constructive trust**, the legal relation similar to an express trust which arises upon circumstances which ought in equity to be dealt with as if there were a trust, irrespective of whether one was intended or not: thus, where a guardian transfers property of the ward without receiving an equivalent, the person receiving it may be made accountable as holding in trust for the ward by construction of law, irrespective of whether he intended to receive it for the ward's benefit or not.—**Declaration of trust.** See *declaration.*—**Deed of trust.** See *deed.*—**Executed trust.** (*a*) Technically, an express trust the objects and administration of which are so fully designated as to require no further act on the part of the creator of the trust to define the duty of the trustee, as distinguished from an *executory trust*, or one in which the instrument of creation reserves the declaration of the uses or some part thereof for further instructions. (*b*) A trust is also said to be *executed* when the trustee has performed his entire duty. (*c*) When the instrument creating a trust in land has the effect by virtue of the statute of uses of vesting the entire estate in the intended beneficiary, the trust is said to be *executed* by the statute.—**Express trust**, a trust which is created or declared in express terms, and usually, but not always, in writing, as distinguished from an *implied trust*, or one the existence of which is inferred from the conduct of the parties or the circumstances of the case. The phrase *implied trust* is sometimes loosely, but not improperly, applied to those constructive trusts in which there may be circumstances indicating that perhaps the parties intended a trust rather than a fraud.—**Implied trust.** See *express trust.*—**In trust**, as a trust; as a charge; for safe-keeping, or for the use of another to whom account is due.—**Loan and trust company.** See *bank*^{2}, 4.—**Naked trust**, a nominal or ostensible trust; a trust in which the trustee is not clothed with the right of possession or control. By the statute of uses, such trusts in land are executed, that is to say, the legal title is declared by law to be in the beneficiary, who has the right of possession and control, notwithstanding the contrary intent of the instrument creating the trust.—**On trust**, on credit; without present payment or security for payment: as, to buy *on trust*; to conduct one's business *on trust.*—**Passive trust.** See *active trust.*—**Private trusts.** See *private.*—**Proprietary trust.** See *active trust.*—**Public trust.** See *public.*—**Resulting trust**, a trust which is conclusively implied by rules of law from given circumstances; more specifically, that species of constructive trust which arises in favor of one who pays the price for real property on its conveyance to another. When one person obtained title to land for a consideration paid by another, the courts of chancery thus held the former to be a trustee of the property for the latter. By statute in many of the United States this result is precluded, except where the person paying is ignorant that the title is so taken, or where the claim to reach the property is made by his creditors.—**Special trust.** See *special.*—**Spendthrift trust**, a trust authorizing the trustees to pay the income for life to one person, the principal being given over to another on his death: so called under systems of law, as in Pennsylvania, which protect such income against claims of creditors.—**To run in trust**†, to run in debt; get credit. *Webster.*—**Trust certificate**, one of the certificates issued by the committee of trustees formed for the control of several corporations, showing the interest on profits accepted by one who was a stockholder in one of such corporations, upon surrendering his stock. See def. 7.—**Trust deed**, a conveyance in trust. More specifically (*a*) A deed by a debtor conveying property to a person as trustee for payment of his debts. (*b*) A deed conveying property to a creditor in trust to sell and pay himself and restore the residue: a kind of mortgage.—**Trust estate**, an estate under the management of a trustee or trustees; or an estate given to be held in trust.—**Trust ex maleficio**, any constructive trust arising by reason of wrong-doing or intentional fraud on the part of the person charged as trustee, as where an attorney obtains title to his client's property in violation of duty. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Faith, credence, assurance, dependence, expectation.

II. *a.* Held in trust: as, *trust* property; *trust* money.

trust^1 (trust), *v.* [Also, in a sense now differentiated, *tryst*, q. v.; < ME. *trusten*, *trosten*, also *tristen*, *trysten*, *tresten*, *traisten* (<Icel.) = OFries. *trāsta* = MD. D. *troosten* = MLG. *trōsten* = OHG. *trōsten*, MHG. *trœsten*, G. *trösten*, comfort, console, = Icel. *treysta*, refl., trust to, rely on, = Sw. *trösta*, comfort, = Dan. *tröste*, comfort, *fortröste*, confide; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place or repose confidence in (a person); rely upon; depend upon.

Not withstondeng I wote wele what ye mene,
But *troste* me wele it goo not as ye wene.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1624.

I have a mistress, and she has a heart,
She says; but, *trust* me, it is stone, no better.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

You would have *trusted* me
Once, but the time is alter'd.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

To him thus Nestor: *Trust* the pow'rs above,
Nor think proud Hector's hopes confirm'd by Jove.
Pope, Iliad, x. 114.

The lower races . . . can seldom be *trusted* in their stories of long-past ages. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 35.

2. To believe; credit; receive with credence, as a statement, assertion, or the like.

Whos *tristeth* this Y holde him wode [mad].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

If he be credulous and *trust* my tale,
I'll make him glad to seem Vincentio.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 67.

3. To intrust: with *with* before the object confided.

I will rather *trust* a Flemming *with* my butter.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 316.

Whom *with* your power and fortune, sir, you *trust*,
Now to suspect is vain. *Dryden.*

4. To commit, consign, or allow with confidence; permit to be in some place, position, or company, or to do some particular thing, without misgiving or fear of consequences: as, to *trust* one's self to another's guidance.

I wonder men dare *trust* themselves with men.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2. 44.

Fool'd and beguiled; by him thou, I by thee,
To *trust* thee from my side. *Milton*, P. L., x. 881.

I did not choose to *trust* these letters with our boatman.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 103.

Merchants were not willing to *trust* precious cargoes to any custody but that of a man-of-war. *Macaulay.*

5. To give credit to; supply with goods or something of value in the expectation of future payment.

He that is a great gamester may be *trusted* for a quarter's board at all times. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 126.

It was your old mercer Shortyard, that you turned off a year ago, because he would *trust* you no longer.
Vanbrugh, Journey to London, iv. 1.

6. To entertain a lively hope; feel sure; expect confidently: followed by a clause.

And we *trusted* to haue reched to ye Yle of Melyda for our herboroughe the same nyght, but the wynde was so scarse that we were put bak to the Yle of Medzo.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 74.

Oh yet we *trust* that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liv.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To repose confidence; place faith or reliance; rely: with *on* or *in*.

But who may beste bigile if hym liste
Than he *on* whom men weneth best to *triste*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1267.

He is a more foole then any mute best
That *trustith on* the [fortune], or *in* thy behest!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 270.

Trust in the Lord, and do good. Ps. xxxvii. 3.

Alb. Well, you may fear too far.
Gon. Safer than *trust* too far.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 351.

2. To give credit for something due; sell on credit: as, to *trust* recklessly.

Should we see the value of a German prince's ransom gorgeously attiring each of our belle-dames, if neither merchant, butcher, brewer, . . . would *trust?*
Brooke, Fool of Quality, xvi.

To trust to (or **unto**), to depend or rely on; have confidence in.

The men of Israel . . . *trusted unto* the liers in wait.
Judges xx. 36.

The mouse that always *trusts to* one poor hole
Can never be a mouse of any soul.
Pope, Wife of Bath, l. 298.

Bunyan had a trade *to* which he could *trust*, and the young woman had been trained up in the way she should go. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 14.

trust^2†. An obsolete spelling of *trussed*, preterit and past participle of *truss*.

trustee (trus-tē′), *n.* [< *trust*^{1} + *-ee*^{1}.] **1.** A person to whom property or funds have been committed in the belief and trust that he will hold and apply the same for the benefit of those who are entitled, according to an expressed intention, either by the parties themselves, or by the deed, will, settlement, or arrangement of another; also, by extension, a person held accountable as if he were expressly a trustee in law. Compare *guardian*, 2.

I have made over all my Wealth to these
Honest Gentlemen; they are my *Trustees*.
Etherege, Love in a Tub, Epil.

Philip's mother's *trustee* was answerable to Philip for his property. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Their [the clergy's] gigantic wealth was in a great degree due to the legacies of those who regarded them as the *trustees* of the poor. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 89.

2. In the United States, a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached in a *trustee process* (see the phrase below).—**Trustee Churches Act.** See *church.*—**Trustee of bankrupt's estate.** Same as *assignee in bankruptcy* (which see, under *assignee*).—**Trustee process**, a species of attachment of rights of action of a debtor or property belonging to him in the hands of a third person, by making the debtor to him or the third person, as the case may be, a party to the proceedings, so as to charge him with the money or the property as a trust for the attaching creditor of the debtor (equivalent to the process known in English law as *foreign attachment*). It is called *trustee process* in some jurisdictions, as distinguishing it from attachments which go to the length of taking the said property or fund into the actual custody of the law by seizure.

trustee (trus-tē′), *v. t.* [< *trustee*, *n.*] To attach by a trustee process. See *trustee*, *n.*, 3.

trusteeship (trus-tē′ship), *n.* [< *trustee* + *-ship*.] The office or functions of a trustee.

truster (trus′tėr), *n.* [< *trust*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who trusts or relies, or who accepts a thing as true; a believer.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence
To make it *truster* of your own report
Against yourself. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 172.

2. One who trusts or gives credit; a creditor.

Bankrupts, hold fast;
Rather than render back, out with your knives,
And cut your *trusters'* throats!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 1. 10.

3. In *Scots law*, one who grants a trust deed: the correlative of *trustee*.

trustful (trust′fůl), *a.* [< *trust*^{1} + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of trust; confiding: as, a person of a *trustful* disposition.

Consider, again, how much that is loveable and praiseworthy and energetic for good in individuals springs from the *trustful* and affectionate element in our nature.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 263.

2†. Worthy of trust; faithful; trusty. *Stanihurst.*

trustfully (trust′fůl-i), *adv.* In a trustful manner.

trustfulness (trust′fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trustful.

trustily (trus′ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *trustily*, *tristiliche*; < *trusty* + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** In a trusty manner. (*a*) Faithfully; honestly.

Thus having her restored *trustily*,
As he had vow'd, some small continuance
He there did make. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 19.

(*b*†) On trustworthy information; with certainty.

Then I sent for the printer of this book, . . . requiring him that I might have some servant of his to watch him [a suspected person] faithfully that day, that I might understand *trustily* to what place he would repair at night unto. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 59.

(*c*†) Courageously; stoutly.

Than turned thei titli aȝen & *trustili* gon fiȝt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3904.

trustiness (trus′ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being trusty; especially, that quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly commendable, how excellent is the mind which ennobles them into virtues! *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

trusting (trus′ting), *p. a.* Trustful; confiding.

trustingly (trus′ting-li), *adv.* In a trusting manner; with trust or implicit confidence.

trustless (trust′les), *a.* [< *trust*^{1} + *-less*.] Not worthy of trust; unfaithful; delusive; treacherous.

To catche ech *trustlesse* traytor, see thou faythfull doe remayne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

O! *trustlesse* state of miserable men,
That builde your blis on hope of earthly thing.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 197.

The *trustless* wings of false desire. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 2.

trustlessness (trust′les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trustless; unworthiness of trust.

trustworthiness (trust′wėr″ᴛʜi-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trustworthy.

The properties which constitute *trustworthiness* in a mass of evidence are two, correctness and completeness.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, I. ii.

In the trial of Reason versus Perception, Reason claims superior *trustworthiness*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 391.

trustworthy (trust′wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* [< *trust*^{1} + *worthy*.] Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty; reliable; that may be relied on.

The greatest advantage which a government can possess is to be the one *trustworthy* government in the midst of governments which nobody can trust.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

= **Syn.** Faithful, honest.

trusty (trus′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *trusty*, *trosty*, *tristy*, *tresty* (= Dan. *tröstig*, confident); < *trust*^{1}

+ *-y*^{1}.] I. *a.* 1. True; trustworthy; faithful; that may be implicitly confided in: applied to persons: as, a *trusty* servant.

Use careful watch, choose *trusty* sentinels.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 54.

2. Not liable to fail; that may be relied upon, as in an emergency; strong; firm: applied to things: as, a *trusty* sword.

The neighing steeds are to the chariots tied,
The *trusty* weapon sits on every side.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 886.

3†. Trusting; trustful.

He [who is born under Mercury] wilbe (soe his state thereby may mend)
Apt to deceive even his most *trusty* friend.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

4. Involving trust and responsibility. [Rare.]

It were fit you knew him, lest . . . he might at some great and *trusty* business in a main danger fail you.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 16.

II. *n.*; pl. *trusties* (-tiz). A trusty person; specifically, a well-behaved and trustworthy convict to whom special privileges are granted.

By far the greater number of criminals confined in the jails of the far West are there for a class of offenses peculiar to the country. They are men dangerous in one direction, perhaps, but generally not depraved. The *trusties* are often domesticated upon ranches near the town, and apparently are unwatched, and on the best of terms with the ranchman's family. *The Century*, XXXVII. 448.

trut, *interj.* [ME. *trut*, also *ptrupt*, *ptrot*, < OF. *trut*, an interj. of contempt. Cf. *tut*^{4}.] An interjection of contempt. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 415.

truth (tröth), *n.* [Also, in a form now differentiated, *troth*, q. v.; < ME. *truthe*, *treuthe*, *trewthe*, *treuwethe*, *treouthe*, *treowthe*, etc., also *trouthe*, *trowthe*, < AS. *treówthu*, *treówth* (*treówth-*, *treóth-*) (= OHG. **triuwida*, in comp., = Icel. *trȳggth*), truth, faith; with formative *-th*, < *treówe*, true: see *true*.] 1. The state or character of being true; trueness. (*a*) Conformity of thought with fact; conformity of a judgment, statement, or belief with the reality; exact correspondence of subjective and objective relations.

All admit that by *truth* is understood a harmony, an agreement, a correspondence between our thought and that which we think about. This definition we owe to the schoolmen. "Veritas intellectus," says Aquinas, "est adæquatio intellectus et rei, secundum quod intellectus dicit esse quod est, vel non esse quod non est."
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvii.

In common life we call *truth* the agreement between an object and our conception of the object. We thus presuppose an object to which our conception must conform. In the philosophical sense of the word, on the other hand, *truth* may be described, in a general and one-sided way, as the agreement of the subject-matter of thought with itself. *Hegel*, Logic (tr. by Wallace), p. 43.

(*b*) The state of being made true or exact; exact conformity to a model, rule, or plan; accuracy of adjustment; exact adaptation.

Ploughs, to go true, depend much on the *truth* of the iron-work. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Most gun-stocks are twisted over — that is to say, the toe of the butt is more out of *truth* with the barrels than the heel. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 432.

(*c*) In the *fine arts*, the proper and correct representation of any object in nature, or of whatever subject may be under treatment; specifically, in *arch.*, avoidance of deceits in construction or decoration, as of non-concordance of apparent and real structure, or of imitation of stone or marble in paint or plaster.

The agony of the Laocoon, the action of the Discobulus, the upspringing of the Mercury, are all apparently real in their action by the innate *truth* of their conformation. . . . *Truth* is therefore the highest quality in Art.
Fairholt, Dict. Terms of Art.

In *truth* and skill of modelling even the sculptures of Chartres and St. Denis, which are a century earlier in date, surpass those of Wells.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 286.

(*d*) Habitual disposition to speak only what is true; veracity; purity from falsehood; truthfulness; sincerity; uprightness; honesty: as, a man of *truth*.

For als longe as zee ben bounden to gedere in places — that is to seyne, in Love, in *Trouthe*, and in gode Accord — no man schalle ben of powere to greve zou.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 229.

Love is all *truth*. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 804.

(*e*) Disposition to be faithful; fidelity; constancy.

Long since we were resolved of your *truth*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 20.

Now I shall try thy *truth*. If thou dost love me,
Thou weigh'st not any thing compar'd with me.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison *truth*.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

(*f*) The state of not being counterfeited or adulterated; genuineness; purity.

The *truth* of thy love to me.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 13.

2. That which is true. (*a*) Fact; reality; verity: as, a lover of *truth*: often personified.

"Sygrem," he seid, "to yow I will not leyne,
I shall yow telle the *trouth* of this mater."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2284.

Deame thee best in euery doute
Tyl the *trouthe* be tryed oute.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

You peradventure think aptness and ableness all one; whereas the *truth* is that, had we kept our first ableness, grace should not need. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

For my mouth shall speak *truth*. Prov. viii. 7.

For *truth* is *truth*
To the end of reckoning. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 45.

Oh, *Truth*, thou art a mighty conqueress!
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Truth is the most unbending and uncompliable, the most necessary, firm, immutable, and adamantine thing in the world. *Cudworth*, Morality, IV. v. § 3.

Kant regards it as a duty owed to oneself to speak the *truth*, because "a lie is an abandonment or, as it were, annihilation of the dignity of man."
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 292.

(*b*) A verified fact; a true statement or proposition; an established principle, fixed law, or the like.

Fundamental *truths*, . . . like the lights of heaven, are not only beautiful and entertaining in themselves, but give light and evidence to other things that without them could not be seen.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 43.

(*c*) That which is righteous or in accordance with the divine standard.

He that doeth *truth* cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God.
John iii. 21.

3†. Faith pledged; pledge; troth. See *troth*.

I'll give thee the *truth* of my right hand;
The *truth* of it I'll freely gie.
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 4).

Cartesian criterion of truth. See *Cartesian*.— **Complex truth.** See *complex*.— **Contingent truth**, a truth which is not absolute, but contingent on something else. — **Criterion of truth.** See *criterion*.— **Ethical truth.** See *ethical*.— **Fewness and truth†.** See *fewness*.— **Formal, fundamental, gospel truth.** See the adjectives. — **God's truth.** See *God*^{1}.— **Immediate truths.** See *immediate*, 4.— **In truth**, truly; in fact; also, sincerely.— **Logical, material, objective truth.** See the adjectives. — **Of a truth, of truth**, in truth; in reality; certainly.

Ffor *of trewthe* he ys not content with no man that ys famyliar with the company that ys at the Rodes, ffor that hell broude takys them as hys mortall enimies.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 22.

Of a truth it is good to be with good people.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxiii.

Physical, pure, real, secondary, transcendental, etc., truth. See the adjectives. = **Syn.** See *reality*^{1}.

truth (tröth), *v. t.* [< *truth*, *n.*] To affirm or declare truthfully. [Rare.]

The ancients
Who chatted of the golden age feigned trifles.
Had they dreamt this, they would have *truth'd* it heaven.
Ford, Fancies, ii. 2.

truthful (tröth'fůl), *a.* [< *truth* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of truth; habitually speaking the truth; veracious.

The perfectly *truthful* man cannot entertain the proposal to say what is false.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 666.

2. Conformable to truth; correct; true: as, a *truthful* statement. = **Syn.** Sincere, honest, candid, frank, open, ingenuous, artless, guileless.

truthfully (tröth'fůl-i), *adv.* In a truthful manner; with truth.

truthfulness (tröth'fůl-nes), *n.* The character of being truthful: as, the *truthfulness* of a person or of a statement.

truthiness (trö'thi-nes), *n.* Truthfulness. [Rare.]

Truthiness is a habit, like every other virtue. There I hold by the Peripatetics. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

truthless (tröth'les), *a.* [< *truth* + *-less*. Cf. *trothless*.] 1. Lacking truth; lacking reality; untrue.—2. Faithless.

Cast all your eyes
On this — what shall I call her? — *truthless* woman!
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

truthlessness (tröth'les-nes), *n.* The character of being truthless.

truth-lover (tröth'luv″ėr), *n.* One devoted to the truth.

Truth-teller was our England's Alfred named;
Truth-lover was our English Duke.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vii.

truthness† (tröth'nes), *n.* Truth. *Marston.* [Rare.]

truth-plight† (tröth'plīt), *v.* [< ME. *truthplyten*, *truplyten*; < *truth* + *plight*^{2}. Cf. *troth-plight*.] To pledge one's faith; betroth; affiance. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 504.

truth-teller (tröth'tel″ėr), *n.* One who tells the truth. See the quotation under *truth-lover*.

truth-writ (tröth'rit), *a.* Truthfully written. *George Eliot.* [Rare.]

truthy (trö'thi), *a.* [< *truth* + *-y*^{1}.] Truthful; veracious. [Rare.]

They would have a more *truthy* import than what at present they convey.
W. G. Palsgrave, Central and Eastern Arabia, I. ix.

trutinate† (trö'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *trutinatus*, pp. of *trutinare*, *trutinari*, weigh, balance, < *trutina*, < Gr. τρυτάνη, a balance, a pair of scales.] To weigh; balance.

Madam, sayes he, be pleas'd to *trutinate*
And wisely weigh your servants gracefull voyce.
Whiting, Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 10. (*Nares.*)

trutination† (trö-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< *trutinate* + *-ion*.] The act of weighing; examination by weighing.

Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

trutta† (trut'ạ̈), *n.* [ML.: see *trout*.] Same as *trout*.

truttaceous (tru-tā'shius), *a.* [< ML. *trutta*, a trout, + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the trout; resembling a trout: as, a *truttaceous* fish.

truwe†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *true*.

try (trī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tried*, ppr. *trying*. [Early mod. E. also *trie*, *trye*; < ME. *trien*, *tryen*, *trizen*, < OF. *trier*, pick, choose, separate, cull, orig. thresh (grain), = Pr. *triar*, separate, pick, choose, thresh (grain), = It. *tritare*, thresh, grind, bruise, wear, < ML. *tritare*, rub, thresh, freq. of L. *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, thresh: see *trite*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1†. To separate, as what is good from what is bad; separate by sifting; sift.

The wylde corne, beinge in shape and greatnesse lyke to the good, if they be mengled, with great difficultie wyll be *tryed* out. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 14.

Hence — (*a*) To select; cull; pick out.

The kinges sone aswithe let sembul miche puple,
& *trized* him to a tidi ost of the tidezist burnes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3556.

(*b*) To ascertain by sifting or examination. *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 761.

Master More was once sent in commission into Kent, to help to *try* out, if it might be, what was the cause of Goodwin Sands. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

2. To separate (metal) from the ore or dross by melting; refine; assay. [Not a technical use.]

Silver *tried* in a furnace of earth, purified seven times.
Ps. xii. 6.

The fire seven times *tried* this;
Seven times *tried* that judgement is
That did never choose amiss.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 63.

3. To separate or reduce by boiling or steaming; render: generally with *out*: as, to *try out* lard or blubber.

Aysell and wyne eke *oute* of hem men *trie*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Palm. All my fat Oxen and Sheep are melted to this [money], Gentlemen.
Whead. Their Grease is well *try'd*, Sir.
Etherege, Love in a Tub, ii. 3.

4. To put to the test or proof; subject to experimental treatment, comparison with a standard, or the like, in order to determine the truth, accuracy, power, strength, speed, fitness, or other quality of; test; prove: as, to *try* weights and measures; to *try* a new invention; to *try* conclusions; to *try* one's patience, or one's luck.

This word of God *trieth* all doctrine.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 9.

It is a true Observation that, among other effects of Affliction, one is to *try* a Friend. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 55.

If God come to *trie* our constancy, we ought not to shrink, or stand the lesse firmly for that.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

Had we no other way of *trying* the continuance of God's goodness to us but by exercising his patience by our greater provocations? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

Your Goblin's Skill shall now be *try'd*.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

5. To use, apply, or practise tentatively; experiment with: as, to *try* a new remedy; also, to experiment upon; treat tentatively.

A bulbe of sqylle eke summen wol devyde,
And ther into this plannte of fig-tree *trie*,
And bynde it so therto that it abyde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

He [a hare] was ill three days, during which time I nursed him, . . . and by . . . *trying* him with a variety of herbs restored him to perfect health.
Cowper, Treatment of Hares.

If that child were mine, Francis, I should *try* her with a little taraxacum.
Mrs. Annie Edwardes, Ought we to Visit her? xi.

The artist sometimes *tried* an attitude on a grouping, and then, dissatisfied with the effect, abandoned it.
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. cxi.

6. To endeavor experimentally to find out.

We are four damsels sent abroad,
To the east, west, north, and south,
To *try* whose fortune is so good
To find these champions forth.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 412).

But *try* with me, whether Heav'ns bridle will
Not curb your Lady's fierce career to hell.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 109.

O make me *try*,
By sleeping, what it is to die.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 12.

He *tried* the effect of frowns and menaces. Frowns and menaces failed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

7. To experience; have knowledge of by experience.

Or *try* the Libyan heat or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

8. To undertake; attempt; essay.

Let us *try* advent'rous work. *Milton*, P. L., x. 254.

I'll couch me here till evening gray,
Then darkling *try* my dangerous way.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 28.

9. To examine judicially; bring or set before a court with evidence or argument, or both, for a final judicial determination; submit to the examination and decision or sentence of a judicial tribunal: as, to *try* a case; to *try* a prisoner. The word is used in law with reference to the issues raised by the pleadings, not with reference to motions and other interlocutory questions.

I do not deny,
The jury, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they *try*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 21.

Why, he was *tried* at York for stealing a coral and bells from the Mayoress's baby.
D. Jerrold, Men of Character, Job Pippins, v.

10. To bring to a decision; determine; settle; hence, to decide by combat.

Nicanor . . . durst not *try* the matter by the sword.
2 Mac. xiv. 18.

That 's a question: how shall we *try* it?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 421.

The quarrel shall soon be *try'd*.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 415).

11. To bear hardly upon; subject to trials or suffering; afflict: as, the family has been sorely *tried*.—12. To strain: as, to *try* the eyes.—13. To incite to wrong; tempt; solicit.

In part she is to blame that has been *try'd*;
He comes too near, that comes to be deny'd.
Lady M. W. Montagu, The Lady's Resolve.

14†. To invite; escort.

Thane gerte he in his awene tente a table be sette,
And *tryede* in with tromppez travaillede biernez;
Serfede them solempnely with selkouthe metez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1946.

15. In *joinery*, to dress with a trying-plane. See *trying-plane*.—**To try a fall.** See *fall*¹.—**To try conclusions with a person.** See *conclusion*.—**To try it on the other leg.** See *leg*.—**To try on.** (*a*) To put on, as a garment, in order to test the fit, etc.

The daughters only tore two pair of kid-leather gloves, with *trying* 'em *on*. *Congreve*, Old Bachelor, iv. 8.

(*b*) To attempt; undertake. [Slang.]

It wouldn't do to *try* it *on* there. *Dickens.*

To try one's hand, one's lungs, etc. See the nouns.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exert strength; make an effort; endeavor; attempt: as, to *try* for a situation.

If at first you don't succeed, *Try*, *try* again.
Old song.

2. To find or show what a person or a thing is; prove by experience; make or hold a trial.

Well, Time is the old justice that examines all such offenders, and let Time *try*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 204.

3†. *Naut.*, to lie to in a gale under storm-sails so as to keep a ship's bow to the sea.

Down with the topmast: yare! lower, lower! Bring her to *try* with main course. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 37.

When the barke had way, we cut the hawser, and so gate the sea to our friend, and *tryed* out al that day with our maine corse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 277.

To try back. (*a*) To go back, as in search of a road that one has missed; revert, as in conversation, in order to recover some point that one has missed; hark back.

She was marvellously quick to discover that she was astray and *try back*. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, xi.

The leading hounds . . . are *trying back*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

Would it not be well then to *try back*? to bear in mind, as the first and most fundamental truth of all, that meat is suitable for grown men, that milk is suitable for babes?
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 812.

(*b*) In *angling*, to fish again over a pool or stream where the fish have refused to bite before, as with a different cast of flies, from another direction with regard to the wind or sun, etc.: also used transitively: as, to *try back* the water.—**To try out.** (*a*) To separate, as fat or grease from a substance roasted, boiled, or steamed: as, the grease *tries out* of ham in cooking. Hence—(*b*) To transude, or ooze out, as sweat: as, the perspiration is *trying out* of him. [Low, New Eng.]—**Trying up**, in *joinery*, the operation of taking off a shaving extending the entire length of the stuff.—**Trying-up machine**, a planing-machine used for trying up scantling. =**Syn.** 1. To seek, essay, strive.

try (trī), *n.* [< *try*, *v.*] 1. The act of trying; a trial; experiment; effort.

This breaking of his has been but a *try* for his friends.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 11.

Don't give it up yet; . . . let's have a *try* for him.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxvii.

The rock lies within a few feet of the surface, and any buildings that may have existed upon it have totally disappeared. A fresh *try* was made for tombs in a large field to the north of the same road.
Amer. Jour. Archæol., VI. 358.

2. In *foot-ball*, in the Rugby game, the right to carry the ball in front of the goal and try to kick a goal. When goals are equal, the game is decided by the majority of tries.—3. A sieve; riddle; screen. [Prov. Eng.]

They will not pass through the holes of the sieve, ruddle, or *try*, if they be narrow.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 86. (*Trench.*)

tryable, *a.* See *triable*.

try-cock (trī'kok), *n.* A gage-cock.

trye†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *try*.

trye†, *a.* [< ME. *trie*, *trye*, < OF. *trié*, pp. of *trier*, pick, choose: see *try*, *v.*] Choice; select; approved; excellent.

Sugre that is so *trye*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 145.

Those hands of gold,
And eke her feete, those feete of silver *trye*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 26.

tryed†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tried*.

Trygon¹ (trī'gon), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1809, from Adanson's manuscript), < L. *trygon*, < Gr. *τρυγών*, a sting-ray: said to be so named from the expansive pectoral fins, likened to a dove's wings; a transferred use of *τρυγών*, a dove. Compare similar use of *angel-fish*, and see *Trygon*².] In *ichth.*, a genus of rays, giving name to the family *Trygonidæ*; the sting-rays, having the long slender lash-like tail armed with a strong serrated spine near the base. These rays attain a large size and abound in warm seas. The genus is also called *Dasybatus* (Walbaum, 1793), a name varying to *Dasyatis* (Rafinesque, 1810), *Dasibatis* (Garman), and *Dasybatis* (Jordan). See cut under *sting-ray*.

Trygon² (trī'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρύγων*, a dove.] In *ornith.*, a monotypic genus of Papuan pigeons, based by Hombron and Jacquinot in 1846 (in the form *Trugon*) upon *T. terrestris*, and subsequently variously applied.

Trygonidæ (trī-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trygon* + *-idæ*.] A family of batoid elasmobranchiate fishes, whose typical genus is *Trygon*; the sting-rays. The tail is armed with a sharp serrated spine or spines capable of inflicting a severe wound. The genera are about 10 and the species 50 in number; they are ovoviviparous, and found in most warm seas, some of them reaching comparatively high latitudes, and others inhabiting fresh waters of Central and South America. The family is also called *Dasybatidæ*. See *Trygon*, and cut under *sting-ray*.

try-house (trī'hous), *n.* A building or shed in which oil is extracted from blubber, or in which lard or the like is rendered.

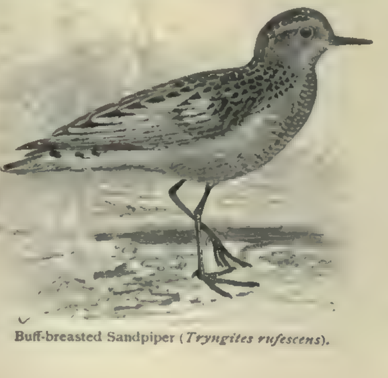
trying (trī'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *try*, *v.*] Of a kind to test severely or thoroughly; difficult; severe: as, a *trying* ordeal; *trying* circumstances; a color *trying* to one's complexion.

He was restless as well as idle, a combination which is more *trying* to the peace of your housemates than any other can be. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, i.

trying-plane (trī'ing-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane, used after the jack-plane, for taking off a shaving the whole length of the stuff, which operation is called *trying up*. See *plane*².

trying-square (trī'ing-skwãr), *n.* Same as *try-square*. *E. H. Knight.*

tryma (trī'mä), *n.*; pl. *trymata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *τρῦμα*, *τρύμη*, a hole, < *τρύειν*, rub.] In *bot.*, a drupe or drupaceous nut with a fleshy exocarp which is at length dehiscent or otherwise, as in the walnut and hickory-nut. It may be accurately defined as a one-seeded fruit with a well-defined stony endocarp, and with the outer part of the pericarp fleshy, leathery, or fibrous; it is distinguished from the drupe by being derived from an inferior instead of a superior ovary.



Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites rufescens*).

tryne†, *a.* An old spelling of *trine*³.

Tryngites (trin-jī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1856), < Gr. *τρύγγας*, a bird so called by Aristotle, a sandpiper, + *-ites*. Cf. *Tringa*.] A genus of small tattlers, of the family *Scolopacidæ*; the marble-winged sandpipers. They resemble true sandpipers very closely, but are totanine, not tringine; the bill is short and extremely slender; the toes are cleft to the base, or with a mere trace of webbing; the tail is not barred, and the flight-feathers have a peculiar tracery, like the veining of marble, of black on a pearly-white ground. *T. rufescens* (or *subruficollis*) is the buff-breasted sandpiper of both Americas, very wide-ranging, and breeding in high latitudes; it is about 8 inches long and 16 in extent of wings. This bird is a near relative of Bartram's sandpiper among North American forms, and is still more closely related to certain Polynesian sandpipers. See cut in preceding column.

Trypanosoma (trip″a̤-nō̤-sō'mä̤), *n.* [< Gr. *τρύπανον*, a borer, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of flagellate infusorians, typical of the family *Trypanosomatidæ*. *T. sanguinis*, also called *Undulina ranarum*, occurs in the blood of amphibians.

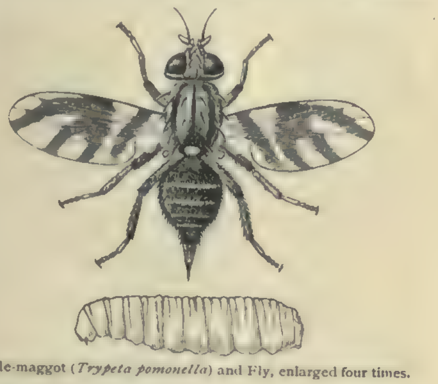
Trypanosomata (trip″a̤-nō̤-sō'ma̤-tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *trypanosomatus*: see *trypanosomatous*.] An order of infusorial animalcules, formed for the reception of the *Trypanosomatidæ* (which see).

Trypanosomatidæ (trip″a̤-nō̤-sō̤-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trypanosomata* + *-idæ*.] The only family of *Trypanosomata*. These animals are free-swimming, of compressed form, with one side produced as a thin undulating frill, the anterior end sometimes with a flagellate appendage, but without distinct oral aperture.

trypanosomatous (trip″a̤-nō̤-som'a̤-tus), *a.* [< NL. *trypanosomatus*, < Gr. *τρύπανον*, a borer, auger (see *trepan*¹), + *σῶμα*, body.] Of or pertaining to the *Trypanosomata*.

Trypanostoma (trip-a̤-nos'tō̤-mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρύπανον*, a borer, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of univalves: same as *Pleurocera*.

Trypeta (trī-pē'tä̤), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *τρυπητής*, a borer, < *τρυπᾶν*, bore: see *trepan*¹.] A notable genus of flies, typical of the family *Trypetidæ*, of medium size, and yellowish-gray or greenish-yellow in color, with banded, spotted, or clear wings. It is a large and wide-spread genus, the species of which mainly breed in the flower-heads of composite plants, often making gall-like deformations.



Apple-maggot (*Trypeta pomonella*) and Fly, enlarged four times.

The larva of *T. pomonella* is the common apple-maggot or railroad-worm of the United States; it often does great damage to the apple-crop, particularly in the northeastern States. *T. ludens* in the larval state bores into oranges in Mexico. About 25 species occur in Europe, while more than 80 are known in North America. The genus has been divided into a large number of subgenera.

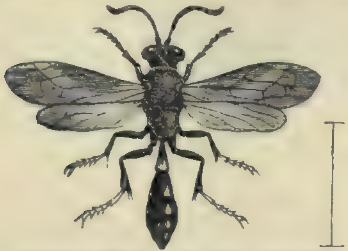
Trypethelium (trip-ē̤-thē'li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρυπᾶν*, bore, + *θηλή*, nipple.] A genus of verrucariaceous lichens, having immersed apothecia and ellipsoidal (usually four-celled) spores. About 30 species are known, mostly of intertropical regions, there being but 3 in North America.

Trypetidæ (trī-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew, 1862), < *Trypeta* + *-idæ*.] A family of acalyptrate flies, typified by the genus *Trypeta*. They have the neuration complete, the front on each side with two rows of bristles, the border of the mouth with no vibrissæ, and only the middle tibiæ spurred. The ovipositor is horny, consisting of three elongated retractile segments, the last of which ends in a simple point. See cut under *Trypeta*.

trypographic (trip-ō̤-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρυπᾶν*, bore, perforate, + *γράφειν*, write.] Pertaining to or produced by trypographic printing: as, a *trypographic* stencil, circular, or letter.—**Trypographic printing**, a method of printing by the use of paper stencils, in which the stencils are formed by placing the paper sheets on a flat steel surface, uniformly cut after the manner of a file, and writing upon them with a stylus. The paper is thus minutely perforated under the marks made by the stylus. The stencils are used in the same way as ordinary stencils for reproducing the written text.

try-pot (trī'pot), *n.* In *whaling*, the vessel in which blubber is tried out.

Trypoxylon (trī-pok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), ‹ Gr. τρυπᾶν, bore, + ξύλον, wood.] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Crabronidæ*, composed of small solitary wasps having the eyes deeply emarginate within, the abdomen long and clavate, the marginal cell long, pointed at the apex, and the neuration of the posterior wings complete. They are noted for adapting the old nests of other species to their own use. *T. albitarse* is found abundantly in the old cells of wasps of the genus *Pelopæus* in the United States. Three European and fourteen North American species are known.



Trypoxylon albitarse. (Line shows natural size.)

trypsin (trip′sin), *n.* [Prob. for *tripsine*, so called because it was first obtained by rubbing down the pancreas with glycerin; ‹ Gr. τρῖψις, a rubbing (‹ τρίβειν, rub), + *-in*².] The proteolytic ferment which is the active principle of the pancreatic fluid; pancreatin. It is active in neutral or alkaline solutions, and not only produces peptones from the proteid matter of the food, but further converts a portion of the peptones into leucin and tyrosin.

trypsinogen (trip-sin′ọ̄-jen), *n.* [‹ *trypsin* + *-gen.*] A granular substance in the cells of the pancreas which is the antecedent of trypsin.

tryptic (trip′tik), *a.* [‹ *tryps-in* (*trypt-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to trypsin: as, *tryptic* action.

tryptone (trip′tōn), *n.* [‹ *trypt-ic* + *-one.*] A substance formed by the action of pancreatic juice on proteids.

trysail (trī′sāl or trī′sl), *n.* A fore-and-aft sail set with a gaff and sometimes with a boom on the foremast and mainmast of ships, or on a small mast called a *trysail-mast.* See *mast*¹.

try-square (trī′skwãr), *n.* A carpenters' square. Also *trial-square* and *trying-square.* See *square*¹, 5.

tryst (trist), *n.* [‹ ME. *trist*, *tryst*, a variant of *trust*: see *trust*¹. The present spelling *tryst* instead of *trist* is due to Scotch use.] 1†. Same as *trust*¹, in various senses.—2. An appointment to meet; an appointed meeting: as, to keep *tryst*; to break *tryst*.

> There was a knight and a lady bright
> Had a true *tryst* at the broom.
> *The Broomfield Hill* (Child's Ballads, I. 131).

> Wae 's me for the time, Willie,
> That our first *tryst* was set!
> *Motherwell*, My Heid is Like to Rend, Willie.

3. An appointed place of meeting; a rendezvous.

> Lo, holde the at thy *tryste* cloos, and I
> Shal wel the deere unto thy bowe dryve.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1534.

4. An appointed meeting for the exchange of commodities; a market: as, Falkirk *tryst* (a noted horse- and cattle-market held at Falkirk in Scotland).

> I neither dought to buy nor sell,
> At fair or *tryst* where I may be.
> *Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 112).

To bide tryst, to wait at the appointed time and place to meet one according to engagement or agreement.

> "You walk late," said I. . . . "I *bide tryste*," was the reply, "and so, I think, do you, Mr. Osbaldistone."
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

tryst (trist), *v.* [‹ ME. *tristen*, *trysten*; var. of *trust*¹. Cf. *tryst*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. Same as *trust*¹, in various senses.—2. To make an appointment to meet at a given time and place; engage to meet.

> Sae cunningly 's I *trysted* her
> Unto yon shade o' broom.
> *William Guiseman* (Child's Ballads, III. 51).

> Why did ye *tryst* me here?
> *The Hireman Chiel* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 238).

II. *intrans.* To agree to meet at any particular time or place. [Scotch.]

trystell-tree†, *n.* [Formerly also *tristil*; ‹ **trystell* for *tryster*² + *tree.*] A tree at which a meeting is appointed.

> Welcome be thou, gentill knyght,
> Under my *trystell tree.*
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

tryster¹ (trīs′tėr), *n.* [‹ *tryst* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who trysts; one who sets or makes a tryst; one who fixes a time and place of meeting.—2. One who attends a tryst or market.

tryster²†, *n.* [‹ ME. *tryster*, *trister*, *tristre*, *trystor*, *tristur*; ‹ OF. *tristre*, perhaps a var. of *tertre*, a piece of ground, a mound; confused in ME. with *tryst.*] An appointed place; a station; a rendezvous.

> Thenne watz he went, er he wyst, to a wale *tryster*.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1712.

trystily†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *trustily*.

trysting (trīs′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tryst*, *v.*] The act of appointing a meeting; an appointed meeting.

trysting-day (trīs′ting-dā), *n.* An appointed day of meeting or assembling, as of military followers, friends, etc.

> By the nine gods he swore it,
> And named a *trysting day.*
> *Macaulay*, Horatius.

trysting-place (trīs′ting-plās), *n.* An arranged meeting-place; a place where a tryst or appointment is to be kept.

> At our *trysting-place* for a certain space
> I must wander to and fro. *Scott*, Eve of St. John.

try-works (trī′wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* The boilers and furnaces, either on board a whale-ship or on shore, for converting blubber into oil.

> It was also necessary to build *try-works*, as they are called, being furnaces for melting the blubber.
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 210.

t. s. An abbreviation of *tasto solo*.

Tsabian, *n.* See *Sabian*¹.

tsamba (tsam′bạ̈), *n.* [Tibetan.] The principal cereal product of Tatary, Tibet, and parts of China.

> The principal grain is tsing-kou or black barley, from which the *tsamba*, the principal aliment of the whole population [of Tibet], rich or poor, is made.
> *Huc*, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 153.

> Fortunately I bought enough *tsamba* and butter to last for a day or two, for on the morrow the courtyard was deserted. *The Century*, XLI. 720.

tsar, tsarevitch, etc. See *czar*, *czarevitch*, etc.

tsatlee (tsat′lē), *n.* [‹ Chinese *Tsat-li*, the name of a place noted for the production of this kind of silk, ‹ *tsat*, a dialectal form of *ts'ih*, seven, + *li*, a mile.] A variety of Chinese raw silk, said to be the finest known.

tscheffkinite (chef′kin-īt), *n.* [Named from Gen. *Tscheffkin*, chief of the Mining Department of Russia.] A rare mineral occurring in massive forms of a velvet-black color. It is a silicate containing titanium, iron, the cerium metals, and other elements; its exact composition is doubtful.

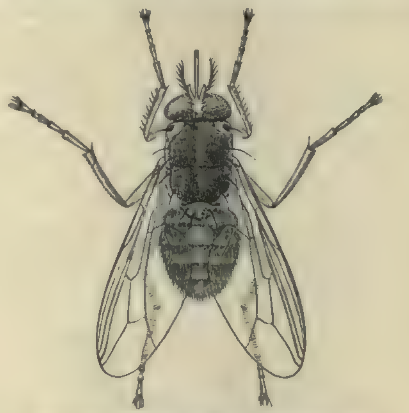
tschermigite (chėr′mi-gīt), *n.* Same as *ammonialum.*

Tschudi, Tschudic. See *Chudi*, *Chudic.*

Tsech, *n.* See *Czech.*

tse-hong (tse′hong), *n.* [Chinese, ‹ *tse*, *tsz'*, beautiful, fascinating, + *hong*, *hung*, red.] A purplish-red pigment, consisting of white lead with alumina, ferric oxid, and silica, used by the Chinese for painting on porcelain.

tsetse (tset′se), *n.* [Also *tsetze*, *tzetze*, *tzetse*; South African.] An African dipterous insect, of the family *Stomoxyidæ* and genus *Glossina*, *G. morsitans*, whose bite is often fatal to some animals, as horses, cattle, and dogs.



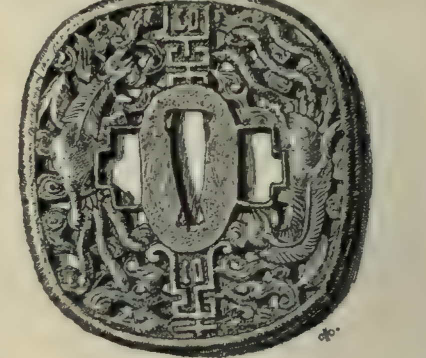
Tsetse (*Glossina morsitans*), four times natural size.

tsetse-fly (tset′se-flī), *n.* The tsetse.

tsien (chen), *n.* See *cash*³, 1.

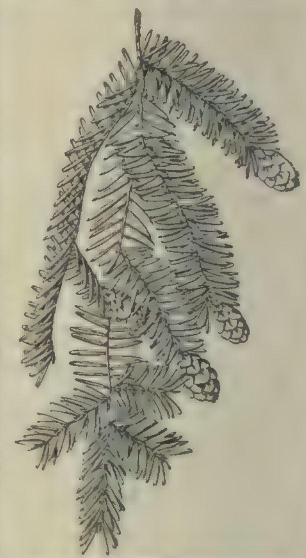
T-square (tē′skwãr), *n.* A ruler or guide used in mechanical and architectural drawing. It consists of two wooden arms joined together at right angles like the letter T, the shorter arm, called the *helve*, projecting so that it can slide along the edge of the drawing-table, which serves as a guide, and the longer arm or blade serving as a ruler. Some squares have additional members, in the form of a shifting helve or a pivoted protractor, for adjusting the blade at different angles on the drawing-table. See *square*¹, 5.

tsuba (tsö′bạ̈), *n.* [Jap.] The guard of a Japanese sword. It is a flat disk of metal, of rounded or irregular form, and is typically treated as an independent work of art, being in general pierced with fretwork, decorated with low relief, engraving, damaskeening, or the like.



Japanese Tsuba of Pierced Work.

Tsuga (tsū′gạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Carrière, 1855), ‹ Jap. *tsuga*, the name of *T. Araragi*, lit. 'yew-leafed' or 'evergreen.'] 1. A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineæ*, including the hemlocks, and intermediate between *Picea*, the spruce, and *Abies*, the fir. Its staminate flowers and its seemingly two-ranked flat linear leaves resemble those of *Abies*, but it agrees with *Picea* instead in its persistent petiole-bases and in its reflexed cones with persistent scales. The 6 species are evergreens with slender flat or often pendulous branchlets, and narrowly linear leaves, flat above (convex or keeled in *T. Pattoniana*), and spirally inserted, but spreading in two ranks. The main branches are mostly horizontal, and are irregularly inserted, not whorled as in the fir and spruce. They are tall trees (excepting *T. Caroliniana*), reaching 80 to 100 feet high, with large cylindrical trunks and thick brown bark, which is deep-red within. The cones are small and brown, an inch or less long, or in *T. Pattoniana* cylindrical and 2 or 3 inches long; in this and in *T. Mertensiana* they are bright-purple until ripe. Two species are found on the Atlantic and 2 on the Pacific side of North America, and 2 in Asia. In each case one of the two species is interior, alpine, and more or less local, while the other is more wide-spread, and approaches the coast. *T. Canadensis*, the hemlock-spruce, is most highly developed in the Alleghany range, extending south to Alabama, and forming the larger part of the dense forests northward. Its trunk is often 3, sometimes 6, feet in diameter, forming in the oldest trees a nearly uniform shaft for two thirds of its length. It furnishes the principal tan-bark of the eastern United States, and a coarse wood, the red and the white hemlock of lumbermen. It is the source of hemlock-pitch, used in stimulating plasters, and of a fluid extract sometimes used as an astringent. It is now planted for hedges and to ornament lawns in the eastern States, also in Europe and Australia, and is much admired in its earlier growth for its delicate spray with light-green leaves silvery beneath, and hung with small oval brown cones about the ends of the branches. (See cut under *imbricate.*) In middle life the long-persistent dead lower branches often render it unsightly, and impair the value of the wood. *T. Caroliniana* is the Carolina hemlock, a small and rare tree of dry rocky ridges in the Carolinas, having larger, glossier, blunter leaves, and larger cones with wide-spreading scales. *T. Mertensiana*, the western hemlock, forms large forests in Oregon, extending to Montana and Alaska; it yields the principal tanning-material of the northwestern States and a coarse inferior lumber; it excels the eastern species in its size, being sometimes 150 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. *T. Pattoniana*, the alpine spruce, occurring locally from British Columbia to California, sometimes 7 feet in diameter, peculiar in the deflexed base of its spreading branches and its finer satiny wood, is exceptional in the genus in its scattered quadrangular leaves, with the persistent petiole-base hardly prominent, two-lobed pollen-grains like those of pines, and large leather-brown cones with their scales reflexed. It is therefore separated by Lemmon (1890) as a genus, *Hesperopeuce*. *T. Araragi* (*T. Sieboldii*) of Japan, the original species, forms large forests on Fusiyama and other



Branch with Cones of Hemlock-spruce (*Tsuga Canadensis*).

mountains, is planted about temples, and yields a fine-grained yellowish timber, much used by the Japanese and Chinese for turning and for furniture. Its variety *nana*, a dwarf species 2 or 3 feet high, known as *fime tsuga*, is there a favorite garden shrub. *T. dumosa* (*T. Brunoniana*), the tang-sing of Bhutan—a tall tree with graceful drooping branchlets, used for incense by the Hindus—is one of the handsomest forest-trees of the Himalayas, often growing to from 6 to 8 feet in diameter.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

tsun (tsun), *n.* [Chinese.] An inch, being the tenth part of a Chinese chih or foot.

tsung-tuh (tsung′tu′), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Chinese, < *tsung*, general, + *tuh*, overseer.] The highest provincial officer in China; a viceroy or governor-general, having the general control of all civil and military affairs of one or more provinces, and subject only to the throne. The eighteen provinces of China proper are governed by eight tsung-tuh or viceroys, and sixteen futai or governors.

tuart, *n.* See *tooart.*

tuatera (tö-a̤-tā′rä̤), *n.* The gigantic lizard of New Zealand, *Hatteria* (or *Sphenodon*) *punctata*. See cut under *Hatteria*.

tuath (tū′ath), *n.* [< Ir. *tūath*, people: see *Dutch*.] An Irish territorial division, or an association of persons. See the quotation.

> The term *Tuath* was at the same time genealogical and geographical, having been applied to the people occupying a district which had a complete political and legal administration, a chief or Rig, and could bring into the field a battalion of seven hundred men. The word was also applied, however, to a larger division, consisting of three or four, or even more, *Tuaths*, called a Mór *Tuath*, or great *Tuath*, which were associated together for certain legal and legislative purposes, and the troops of which were united together in war under one commander.
>
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. lxxix.

tub (tub), *n.* [< ME. *tubbe*, < MD. D. *tobbe* = MLG. *tubbe*, *tobbe*, LG. *tubbe*, a tub; origin unknown. Some suppose, against phonetic probability, a connection with LG. *töver* = OHG. *zubar*, MHG. *zuber*, *zober*, G. *zuber*, *zober*, a vessel, a contracted form of OHG. *zwibar*, *zuipar*, a vessel with two handles (cf. OHG. *einbar*, MHG. *einber*, *eimber*, G. *eimer*, a vessel with one handle); < LG. *to*, OHG. *zwei*, *zwi-*, two, + *-bar*, connected with E. *bear*^{1} (see *amber*^{1}).] 1. An open wooden vessel made of staves, held together by hoops, surrounding a bottom: as, a wash-*tub*; a butter-*tub*; the *tub* in which the tow-line is coiled in a whale-boat.—2. The contents of a tub; as much as a tub will hold; as a measure of capacity, sometimes erroneously confounded with *firkin*. A tub of butter, by a statute of George III., was 84 pounds or 1½ firkins, but locally still larger. As a measure of corn, by a statute of George II., the tub was 4 bushels. A tub of tea is 60 pounds.

3. Any wooden structure shaped like or resembling a tub. (*a*) A pulpit: used contemptuously. Compare *tub-preacher*, *tub-thumper*. [Slang, Eng.]

> High on a gorgeous seat, that far out-shone
> Henley's gilt *tub*, or Flecknoe's Irish throne.
>
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 2.

> "The Rev. Moses Barraclough: t' *tub* orator you call him sometimes, I think." "Ah!" said the Rector. . . . "He's a tailor by trade." *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, viii.

(*b*) A clumsy, slow boat or vessel: so called in contempt.

> There is no uglier vessel than a real old north-country Geordie or coalman, with the run of a sugar-box. . . . The name of this deep and wallowing *tub* was the Richard and Ann. *W. C. Russell*, A Sea Queen, xvi.

(*c*) A boat used for practice-rowing.

> The freshmen are put into harness in *tub*-pairs or four-oars. *Dickens's Dict. Oxford*, p. 17.

> Practice in gigs, or more technically styled *tubs* (small boats to hold a pair of oarsmen, and in the stern of which the coach steers and advises the rowers).
>
> *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. A small cask for holding liquor, especially in the eighteenth century, and before the change in English revenue laws; such a cask in which brandy, gin, or the like was smuggled from the Continent.

> I made three seizures, besides sweeping up those thirty-seven *tubs*. *Marryat*, Three Cutters, ii.

5. A receptacle for water or other liquid for bathing the person. See *bath-tub*.

> The retiring bower,
> So furnish'd as might force the Persian's envy,
> The silver bathing-*tub*, the cambric rubbers.
>
> *Massinger*, Guardian, ii. 5.

6. Hence, the act or process of bathing in a tub; specifically, a sponge-bath taken while standing in a tub. [Colloq.]

> From early morn till dewy eve, when she had it out of him in the cold *tub* before putting him to bed.
>
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

7†. Sweating in a heated tub, formerly the common mode of treatment of lues venerea. Compare *powdering-tub*, 2.—8. In *mining*: (*a*) A bucket for raising ore from a mine. (*b*) A box, wagon, or tram for conveying coal from the working-face to the pit-bottom or gangway, or for underground haulage in general. The names given to the various vehicles or receptacles used for transporting coal, as well as their shape and size and the material of which they are made, vary considerably in different English collieries. See *buggy*^{3}. (*c*) Same as *keeve.*—9. The top of a malt-kiln. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—10. The gurnet. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cat under a tub** (*naut.*), a supposed hindrance or obstacle; an accidental unavoidable delay. Thus, when a vessel is prevented from sailing by unavoidable circumstances, it is said that some one has a *cat under a tub*, it being a superstition that if a cat is put under a tub it will hinder the vessel from sailing. [New Eng.]—**Culling-tub**, a receptacle into which mackerel are thrown to be sorted.—**Grog-tub** (*naut.*), a tub for holding the grog which used to form part of the crew's rations.—**Powdering tub.** See *powdering-tub.*—**Quenching-tub.** See *quenching.*—**Tale of a tub**, an idle or silly fiction; a cock-and-bull story.

> Ye say they follow your law,
> And vary not a shaw,
> Which is a *tale of a tub*.
>
> *Bp. Bale*, Comedy Concerning Three Laws. (*Nares.*)

> You shall see in us that we preached no lyes, nor *tales of tubs*, but even the true word of God. *Coverdale.*

To throw a tub to a whale, to create a diversion in order to avoid a danger.—**Tub-camphor.** See the quotation.

> Japanese camphor is distinguished from Formosan by being coarser grained, clearer, of pinker hue, and by subliming at a lower temperature. It is also known as "Dutch" or "*tub*" *camphor*, the latter name arising from its being imported to Europe in tubs covered with matting, each placed within a second tub secured on the outside by hoops of twisted cane. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 574.

tub (tub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tubbed*, ppr. *tubbing.* [< *tub*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To plant or set in a tub: as, to *tub* plants.—2. To bathe in a tub or bath.

> You shall be soaked, and stroked, and *tubbed*, and rubbed. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

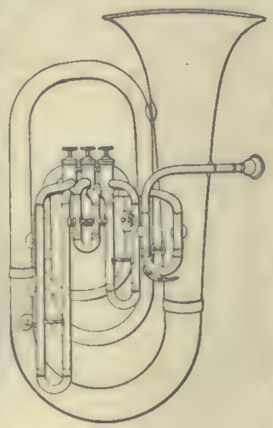
3. In *mining*, to line (a shaft) with a casing of wood or iron. See *tubbing.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To bathe or wash the person in a bathing-tub; especially, in colloquial use, to take the morning bath. [Eng.]

> We all *tub* in England. *Spectator.*

2. To row in a tub; practise in a tub. See *tub*, *n.*

tuba (tū′bä̤), *n.*; pl. *tubæ*, *tubas* (-bē, -bä̤s). [L., a trumpet: see *tube.*] 1. A musical instrument of the trumpet family, of very large size and low pitch. It is essentially similar to the bombardon, though not always made in the same shape. Its compass is nearly four octaves, including, by means of three or five valves, all the chromatic tones. The fundamental tone is usually the third F or E♭ below middle C. Lower varieties are often called *bass* or *contra-bass tubas.* The tuba is much used in military bands, and is more or less common in the orchestra, where it is used in conjunction with the trombones. 2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop of large scale, so connected with a separate bellows with extra weights that the tones are of exceptional power and majesty. Usually called *tuba mirabilis.*—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tube or tubular part or organ; specifically, the Eustachian tube, or salpinx. See *hydra tuba* (under *hydra*), and cut under *scyphistoma.*—**Bass tuba**, a musical instrument, the largest of the trumpet family, and the deepest and most sonorous member of the brass wind division of the orchestra, having a large and long metal tube and five valves: its compass is about four octaves from the fourth A below middle C. It was invented in 1835.—**Dilatator tubæ.** See *dilatator.*



Tuba.

tubage (tū′bā̤j), *n.* [< *tube* + *-age.*] 1. In *gun.*, the act or process of lining a heavy gun by inserting a tube of wrought-iron, bronze, or steel.

> The present short steel tube has been the result of the essays in the *tubage* of guns.
>
> *Report of Chief of Ordnance*, 1882, p. 244.

2. In *med.*, the insertion of a tube into one of the passages, usually the esophagus or larynx; intubation.—**Tubage of the glottis.** Same as *intubation of the larynx* (which see, under *intubation*).

tubal (tū′ba̤l), *a.* [< *tube* + *-al.*] In *med.*, of or relating to one of the passages called tubes in the body, more commonly the Fallopian tube.—**Tubal dropsy**, dropsy of one or both Fallopian tubes.—**Tubal nephritis**, Bright's disease of the kidneys.—**Tubal pregnancy**, the development of the embyro to some extent within the Fallopian tube instead of the uterus.

tubar (tū′bär), *a.* [< *tube* + *-ar*^{3}.] Same as *tubal*: as, *tubar* pregnancy.

tubarium (tū-bā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tubaria* (-ä̤). [NL., < L. *tubus*, pipe, tube: see *tube.*] A tube or system of tubes secreted and inhabited by polypides or polypites; a tubular zoœcium or zoöthecium.

tubate (tū′bāt), *a.* [< NL. **tubatus*, < L. *tubus*, tube: see *tube.*] Forming a tube; tubiform; tubar; tubular; also, provided with a tube or tubes; tubulate.

tubbeck (tub′ek), *n.* [Burmese.] A sash of silk, or silk and cotton, usually red, worn by women in Burma.

tubber (tub′ėr), *n.* [< *tub* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. A cooper. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *mining*, a sort of pickax. Also called *beele.*

tubber-man (tub′ėr-man), *n.* In *mining*, the man who uses a tubber. Also called *beele-man.*

tubbing (tub′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tub*, *v.*] 1. The art of making tubs.—2. Material for tubs.—3. In *mining*, a method of keeping out the water in sinking a shaft in very watery ground; also, the material employed for this. It consists in providing a water-tight lining for the shaft, which is inserted piece by piece as the sinking progresses, thus reducing the extent of surface from which the water enters the shaft as quickly and as completely as is possible. Tubbing was formerly usually made of oak timber in France, where this method of sinking was first introduced; but iron has been employed in England, in the form both of segments of cylinders and of complete rings. Tubbing of masonry has also been used in England and Germany.

4. The act or process of bathing or of being bathed in a tub; a tub-bath.

> In spite of all the *tubbing*, rubbing, scrubbing,
> The routing and the grubbing,
> The Blacks, confound them! were as black as ever!
>
> *Hood*, A Black Job.

5. The act of racing in tubs. See *tub-race.*

> A good deal of *tubbing* has been got through in the mornings. *The Field*, March 5, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tubbing-wedge (tub′ing-wej), *n.* A wedge of yellow pine, about 4 inches in length. Wedges of this kind are driven in between the joints of tubbing in order to make them water-tight.

tubbish (tub′ish), *a.* [< *tub* + *-ish*^{1}.] Like a tub; tubby; round and fat.

> He was a short, round, large-faced, *tubbish* sort of man.
>
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, vii.

> You look for men whose heads are rather *tubbish*,
> Or drum-like, better formed for sound than sense.
>
> *Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), Works, p. 136. (*Davies.*)

tubby (tub′i), *a.* [< *tub* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Tub-shaped; round like a tub or barrel.

> We had seen him coming up to Covent Garden in his green chaise-cart with the fat, *tubby* little horse.
>
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, vi.

2. Having a sound like that of an empty tub when struck; sounding dull and without resonance: applied to stringed musical instruments.

tub-drubber† (tub′drub″ėr), *n.* A tub-thumper or tub-preacher. [Slang.]

> Business and poetry agree as ill together as faith and reason: which two latter, as has been judiciously observ'd by the fam'd *tub-drubber* of Covent Garden, can never be brought to set their horses together.
>
> *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 198. (*Davies.*)

tube (tūb), *n.* [< F. *tube* = Sp. Pg. It. *tubo*, < L. *tubus*, a pipe, tube; cf. *tuba*, a trumpet.] 1. A pipe or hollow cylinder, especially when of small size and used as a conduit for liquids, or for containing liquids, as in some forms of scientific apparatus. Mechanically there is no distinction between a *pipe* and a *tube*; but in use the two words are often somewhat arbitrarily distinguished. Thus, when the form of the thing is chiefly considered, *tube* is regularly used: as, a steam-boiler having the shape of a large *tube*—not *pipe*; so, also, with reference to certain mechanical uses one word or the other is exclusively used: as, a gas-*pipe*, a drain-*pipe*, a test-*tube*. The words are also distinguished in use, but less clearly, according to the material employed: as, an iron *pipe*, a rubber *tube*, a brass *tube*, etc.

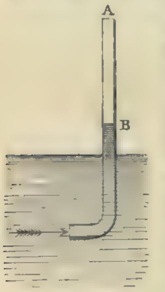
> He lifts the *tube* [a gun], and levels with his eye;
> Straight a short thunder breaks the frozen sky.
>
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 129.

2. Specifically, the main body of a musical instrument of either the wood wind or the brass wind group. The bore of such instruments is usually conical, but sometimes cylindrical.—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a hollow tubular organ; a pipe, canal, or duct conveying fluid or gas; especially, a pipe which seems to be empty—that is, conveys air: as, the bronchial *tubes*; the Eustachian *tube*. An artery or a vein is a tube, but nearly if not all the structures which convey special fluids receive distinctive names. See *tuba*, *tubule.*

4. In *bot.*, any hollow elongated body or part of an organ: applied especially to a gamopetalous corolla or gamosepalous calyx, also to a united circle of stamens (see cut 9 under *stamen*).—5. A priming-tube.—6. A telescope, or that part of it into which the lenses are fitted.

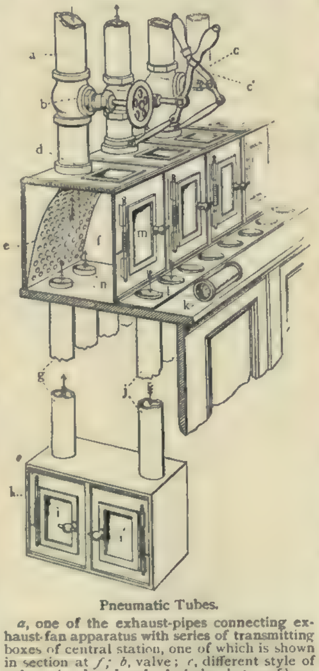
> A spot like which, perhaps,
> Astronomer in the sun's lucent orb
> Through his glazed optic *tube* yet never saw.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 590.

> Philosophic *tube*,
> That brings the planets home into the eye
> Of Observation. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 229.



Pitot's Tube.

A, tube; *B*, line to which water is raised by the force of the current.



Pneumatic Tubes.

a, one of the exhaust-pipes connecting exhaust-fan apparatus with series of transmitting boxes of central station, one of which is shown in section at *f*; *b*, valve; *c*, different style of valve; *c'*, valve closed; *d*, window in top of box; *e*, perforated screen covering entrance to *a*; *g*, *j*, transmitting-tubes; *h*, single office-box consisting of two compartments, *i*, for sending, *i'*, for receiving messages, separated by perforated partition; *k*, carrier-box of leather of diameter to fit tubes, and adapted to contain message; *l*, open tubes for receiving and sending the carrier-boxes; *m*, door to box *f*, where messages are received through tubes *n*.

7. The barrel of a chain-pump.—8. A small receptacle of drawn lead, of approximately tubular form, closed at the bottom by bending it over twice or three times on itself, and having a screw-cap at the top, used to hold pigments or similar matter in a semifluid condition.—**Auricular tube.** See *auricular*.—**Bellini's tubes**, the excretory tubes of the kidneys, opening on the papilla.—**Bowman's corneal tubes.** See *corneal*.—**Bronchial tubes.** See *bronchial*.—**Capillary, cardiac, cerebromedullary, conarial tube.** See the adjectives.—**Circulating tubes**, tubes placed in steam-generators to afford or establish a circulation of the water.—**Conversation-tube.** See *conversation*.—**Crookes tubes.** See *vacuum-tube*.—**Dentinal, detonating, diffusion tube.** See the qualifying words.—**Esophageal tube.** Same as *stomach-tube*.—**Eustachian, Fallopian, gelatinous, hepatic tube.** See the qualifying words.—**Feeding-tube**, an elastic tube passed into the stomach, through which food is introduced.—**Geissler's tube**, an apparatus in which light is produced by an electric discharge through rarefied gases. It is used with the induction-coil, and consists of a sealed tube with platinum connections at each end, through which the electric spark is transmitted. The color and intensity of the light depend upon the nature of the gas with which the tube is charged.—**Impregnating-tube.** See *impregnate*.—**Intubation tube**, a short hollow cylinder of peculiar shape, having a flange at its upper extremity, which is inserted between the vocal cords in cases of laryngeal obstruction, especially in croup.—**Laryngeal tube**, a short hollow cylinder of special form, used in intubation of the larynx.—**Laticiferous tubes.** See *laticiferous*.—**Leiter's tube** or **coil**, a long flexible tube made into a coil surrounding the body or a limb, through which hot or cold water is allowed to flow in order to raise or lower the temperature of the part.—**Lightning-tube.** Same as *fulgurite*.—**Lobular bronchial tube, Malpighian tubes, medullary tube.** See *lobular, Malpighian, medullary*.—**Milk-testing tubes**, a form of lactometer containing a number of tubes graduated alike, in which different samples of milk can be put for comparison under identical conditions.—**Muscular, nasal, pericentral tube.** See the adjectives.—**Pitot's tube**, in *hydraulics*, an instrument for ascertaining the velocity of water in rivers, etc.; a current-meter. It consists in its simplest form of a bent glass tube *A*, which is held in the water in such a manner that its lower end is horizontal, and opposed to the direction of the flowing water. In consequence of the momentum of the moving fluid, the level rises within the tube to a height *B*, proportional to the velocity of the stream.—**Pneumatic despatch tube.** See *pneumatic*.—**Pneumatic tube**, a tube through which packets of merchandise, or messages, as telegraphic despatches or items of news inclosed in suitable boxes, are rapidly transmitted from one point to another by means of air-pressure. The difference of pressure necessary to effect the desired movement may be produced by forcing air in behind the carrier-box, after placing the latter in the tube, or by exhausting air from the space in front; or both these methods may be employed.—**Postal tube, pyloric tube, receiving tubes of the kidney.** See the qualifying words.—**Rectal tube**, an elastic rubber tube introduced into the rectum to give exit to the intestinal gases, or to facilitate the giving of enemata.—**Resistance-tube**, in *elect.*, a tube containing powdered carbon, water, or other conducting material used for introducing resistance into an electric circuit. The resistance is usually made adjustable either by changing the distance between the terminal plates in the case of a fluid, or by compressing the conducting material in the case of a powder.—**Respiratory bronchial tube.** Same as *lobular bronchial tube*.—**Respiratory tube.** See *respiratory*.—**Salivary tubes of Pflueger.** See *salivary*.—**Test tube.** See *test-tube*.—**Torricellian tube.** See *Torricellian*.—**Tracheal tube**, the trachea or windpipe. See *trachea*.—**Tracheotomy-tube.** See *tracheotomy*.—**Tube of force**, in *elect.* and *magnetism*, a space bounded by a number of lines of force. The total electric force is constant across any section of a tube of force.—**Tube of safety.** Same as *safety-tube*.—**Tubes of Ferrein.** Same as *tubuli of Ferrein*.—**Uterine tubes**, the Fallopian tubes. See *Fallopian* and *uterus*.—**Visceral, vocal tube.** See the adjectives. (See also *air-tube, blowing-tube, breathing-tube, drainage-tube, stomach-tube, test-tube, vacuum-tube*.)

tube (tūb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tubed*, ppr. *tubing*. [< *tube*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a tube or tubes.—2. To receive or inclose in a tube.

> A recent improvement in the spinner *tubes* the yarn, rendering it smoother and more even than any process yet devised, leaving little to be desired in the manufacture of rope. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 598.

tube-bearing (tūb'bãr″ing), *a.* In *entom.*, tubuliferous: specifically noting the *Tubulifera*.

tube-board (tūb'bōrd), *n.* See the quotation.

> The channels, the resonators above the reeds, are not varied in size or shape [in the American reed-organ] as in the harmonium; they exactly correspond with the reeds, and are collectively known as the *tube-board*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 483.

tube-breather (tūb'brē″ᴛʜėr), *n.* Any animal which breathes through tubes, tracheæ, or spiracles; a tracheate, as an insect: distinguished from *gill-breather*.

tube-brush (tūb'brush), *n.* A cylindrical or spiral wire brush used to clean the flues of a steam-boiler.

tube-casts (tūb'kȧsts), *n. pl.* Minute cylinders found in the urine in certain forms of Bright's disease. They are formed in the tubules of the kidneys. See *renal cast*, under *cast*^{1}.

tube-clamp (tūb'klamp), *n.* 1. A clamp for engaging by compression and frictional contact the outer surface of a tube or pipe. Also *tube-clip*.—2. In *well-boring*, a tool for lifting well-tubing and drawing it up. It consists of two jaws which can be clamped securely on the tube, each jaw having a bail in which the tackle-hook engages. *E. H. Knight*.

tube-cleaner (tūb'klē″nėr), *n.* An instrument for scraping or brushing out the interiors of tubes, as a steel brush, a combination of steel springs arranged spirally about an axis, etc.

tube-clip (tūb'klip), *n.* 1. A form of tongs used by chemists, etc., for holding heated tubes or similar objects. *E. H. Knight*.—2. Same as *tube-clamp*, 1.

tube-cock (tūb'kok), *n.* A cock consisting of a nozle within which is inserted an india-rubber tube with a screw-valve to compress it when the opening is to be closed.

tube-colors (tūb'kul″ọrz), *n. pl.* See *color*.

tube-compass (tūb'kum″pas), *n.* A draftsmen's compass, having tubular legs containing sliding extension-pieces adjustable to any required length by means of set-screws.

tube-coral (tūb'kor″al), *n.* Tubipore.

tube-cutter (tūb'kut″ėr), *n.* A tool for cutting metallic tubes. The usual forms have a jaw to grasp the pipe, and an adjustable rotary cutter. *E. H. Knight*.

tube-door (tūb'dōr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a door in the outer plate of a smoke-chamber, affording access to the tubes for examination and cleaning. *E. H. Knight*.

tube-drawing (tūb'drâ″ing), *n.* The forming of tubes by drawing them down from thick cylinders.

tube-ferrule (tūb'fer″il), *n.* In a steam-boiler, a short slightly tapered metal sleeve driven over the end of a tube between the tube and the tube-sheet which supports the end, for the purpose of securing the parts firmly together by wedging. *E. H. Knight*.

tube-filter (tūb'fil″tėr), *n.* A chamber with porous or perforated walls, placed at the bottom of a driven well-tube or a pump suction-tube, to exclude gravel and other foreign matter.

tube-flower (tūb'flou″ėr), *n.* An ornamental shrub, *Clerodendron Siphonanthus*, native in the East Indies, widely cultivated in the tropics. It is an erect plant with few straight branches, and bears panicled white flowers with a very long curving corolla-tube (whence the name).

tube-flue (tūb'flö), *n.* In a furnace, a tube through which flame passes. *E. H. Knight*.

tube-foot (tūb'fůt), *n.*; pl. *tube-feet* (-fēt). One of the numerous tubular locomotory pedicels of the ambulacra of echinoderms, as star-fishes and sea-urchins; a water-foot.

tube-form (tūb'fôrm), *a.* Same as *tubiform*.

tube-germination (tūb'jėr-mi-nā″shọn), *n.* In *bot.*, the germination of a spore which first produces a germ-tube.

tube-hearted (tūb'här″ted), *a.* Having a simple tubular heart: specifying the *Leptocardia*.

tube-machine (tūb'ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making tubes or pipes; a tube-drawing machine.

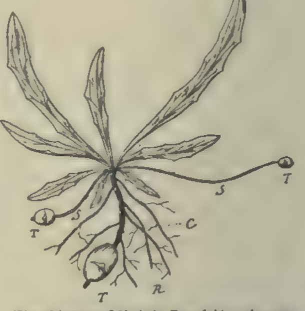
tube-nosed (tūb'nōzd), *a.* Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tubinarial. See *Tubinares*.

tube-plate (tūb'plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers, same as *flue-plate*.

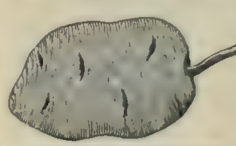
tube-plug (tūb'plug), *n.* In locomotive engines, a plug for driving into the end of tubes when burst by the steam.

tube-pouch (tūb'pouch), *n.* A pouch for holding priming-tubes.

tuber (tū'bėr), *n.* [< L. *tuber*, a bump, swelling, tumor, knob on plants, truffle, etc.; perhaps < √ *tu* in *tumere*, swell. Hence ult. prob. *truffle*.] 1. In *bot.*, a subterranean body, usually of an oblong or rounded form, consisting morphologically of a stolon-like branch of a rhizome, much thickened, commonly at the end, and beset with "eyes," which are properly modified axillary buds. Some of these buds normally sprout the second season, giving rise to a new plant, for the nourishment of which the tuber is richly stored with starch. Typical examples are the common potato and the Jerusalem artichoke (see *Helianthus*, with cut); less familiar are the tubers of the dwarf dandelion (*Krigia Dandelion*), the American ground-nut (*Apios tuberosa*), and the ground-nut of Great Britain, *Conopodium denudatum* (*Bunium flexuosum*). Moniliform tubers occur, as in *Equisetum fluviatile* (see *moniliform*) and *Hydrocotyle Americana* (see *Hydrocotyle*). Strictly, the tuber is to be distinguished from the tubercle (see *tubercle* (*d*) (3)) and the tuberous root (see *tuberous*); but the term often embraces these, especially the former.



The rhizome of *Krigia Dandelion*, showing the tubers, *T*, at the end of the long stolons, *S*, and one larger tuber from which the plant has been developed; *C*, stem, underground; *R*, roots.

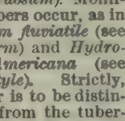


Tuber of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of subterranean discomycetous fungi, the truffles, having the peridium warty or tubercled, without definite base, the asci ovoid or globose, and one- to three- or (rarely) four-spored. About 50 species are known. *T. æstivum* is the common truffle. See *truffle* (with cut).—3. In *pathol.*, *anat.*, and *zoöl.*, some rounded swelling part; a tuberosity; a tubercle; a knot or swelling which is not the result of disease: used chiefly as a Latin word (with Latin plural *tubera*).—**Olfactory tuber.** Same as *caruncula mammillaris* (which see, under *caruncula*).—**Tuber annulare**, the annular tuber of the brain; the pons Varolii.—**Tuber calcis**, the tuberosity of the calcaneum; the backward projection of the bone of the heel.—**Tuber cinereum**, a conical projection from the lower part of the cerebrum, just behind the optic chiasma and in front of the corpora albicantia.—**Tuber cochleæ**, the promontory of the tympanum. See *promontory*, 2 (*b*).—**Tuber ischii.** See *ischium*.—**Tuber radii**, the tuberosity of the radius, for the attachment of the biceps.

Tuberaceæ (tū-be̤-rā'sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tuber*, a tuber, + *-aceæ*.] An order of hypogenous or subepigenous discomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Tuber*, having the gleba traversed by veins, and one- to eight-spored asci.

tuberated (tū'be̤-rā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *tuberatus*, covered with knots or bosses (< L. *tuber*, a knob, boss: see *tuber*), + *-ed*^{2}.] In *her.*, having a rounded projection, or more than one. A serpent *tuberated* is tied in a knot or a close coil near the middle of the body.



Serpent Tuberated.

tubercle (tū'bėr-kl), *n.* [< OF. *tubercle*, F. *tubercule* = Sp. *tubérculo* = Pg. It. *tuberculo*, < L. *tuberculum*, a small swelling, a pimple, tubercle, dim. of *tuber*, a swelling: see *tuber*.] A little tuber, or tubercule; a small tuberosity; especially, a small projection of a bone, for the attachment of a ligament or tendon, as of the femur, hyoid, scaphoid, ulna, tibia, zygoma, etc. See *tuberculum* and *tuberosity*. (*a*) A small rough elevation of the surface; a wart or pimple; a hard papilla; a little swelling: as, *tubercles* about the base of the bill of a bird, or on a toad's back. (*b*) In *Echinidæ*, one of the numerous small rounded elevations of the body-wall to which the spines are articulated. See *Echinidæ*, and cuts under *Echinus*, *Echinoidea*, and *semita*. (*c*) In *pathol.*: (1) A hard, circumscribed, rounded elevation or nodule on the surface of the body or an organ. (2) A nodular mass of varying size, composed of granulation-cells, which often undergo caseation: the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis. (3) The affection called tuberculosis. (*d*) In *bot.*: (1) Any wart-like or knob-like excrescence. (2) A very small tuber. (3) A root-growth resembling a tuberous root (see *tuberous*), except that it bears adventitious buds, especially near the top, thus approaching a tuber, whose buds, however, are normal: the sweet potato is an example; also, a tumefied kind of root produced by species of *Orchis* and related genera, definite in number and shape, apparently developed from the base of buds on the lower extremity of the stem, as in *Orchis maculata* and *Ophrys apifera* (see cuts under *palmate* and *Ophrys*). Compare *tubercule*. (*e*) In *entom.*, same as *supplementary eye* (which see, under *supplementary*).—**Acoustic, amygdaloid, carotid tubercle.** See the adjectives.—**Anatomical tubercle,** in *pathol.*, a wart-like growth often seen on the hands of those who constantly dissect or make post-mortem examinations.—**Conoid tubercle,** a roughness of the clavicle for the attachment of the conoid ligament.—**Cuneate tubercle,** the slight eminence of the cuneate funiculus on a level with the adjoining clava.—**Cuneiform tubercles.** See *cuneiform*.—**Darwin's tubercle,** a nodule on the edge of the helix of the human ear, believed to be the vestige of the point of a pointed ear, such as is attributed to the fauns and satyrs of classic mythology, and as man may have had in an early stage of evolution of the human species.—**Deltoid tubercle.** (*a*) A roughness on the clavicle for the attachment of the deltoid ligament. (*b*) A roughness on the humerus for the insertion of the deltoid muscle: usually called *deltoid ridge*.—**Genial tubercles.** See *genial*^{2}.—**Genital tubercle,** the first appearance of the external organs of generation in the fetus.—**Lacrymal tubercle,** a small projection of the superior maxillary bone, at the beginning of the lacrymal duct: a guide to the surgeon in operations upon the duct.—**Laminated tubercle.** Same as *nodule* (*a*).—**Madreporic tubercles.** See *madreporic*.—**Mammillary tubercle.** See *mammillary*.—**Mental tubercles.** Same as *genial tubercles*.—**Miliary tubercle.** Same as *grutum*.—**Ocular tubercle.** Same as *eye-eminence*.—**Olfactory tubercle.** Same as *caruncula mammillaris* (which see, under *caruncula*).—**Optic tubercles.** See *optic*.—**Pearly tubercle.** Same as *grutum*.—**Pharyngeal, plantar, scalene tubercle.** See the adjectives.—**Posterior tubercle of the thalamus.** Same as *pulvinar*, 2.—**Supra-anal tubercle.** See *supra-anal*.—**Tubercle-bacillus,** the bacillus characteristic of tuberculosis. See cut under *tuberculosis*.—**Tubercle of a rib,** the shoulder of a rib, which articulates with the transprocess of the corresponding vertebra; a tuberculum.—**Tubercle of Lower,** a prominence, not constant, between the orifices of the superior and inferior venæ cavæ in the right auricle.—**Tubercle of Rolando.** Same as *tuberculum cinereum Rolandi* (which see, under *tuberculum*).—**Tubercle of the epiglottis.** See *cushion of the epiglottis*, under *epiglottis*.—**Tubercle of the ulna,** the rough area at the base of the coronoid process, for the attachment of the brachialis anticus muscle.

tubercled (tū'bėr-kld), *a.* [< *tubercle* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *pathol.*, tuberculate; provided with or affected by tubercles.

tubercula, *n.* Plural of *tuberculum*.

tubercular (tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-lär), *a.* [= F. *tuberculaire* = Sp. *tubercular*, < NL. **tubercularis*, < L. *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*.] 1. Formed like a tubercle; forming a tubercle; shaped into a little tuber or tuberosity: as, *tubercular* elevations.—2. Having tubercles; tuberculate.—3. In *pathol.*, characterized by the presence of tubercles; of or pertaining to tuberculosis; tuberculous.—**Tubercular consumption,** tuberculosis of the lungs.—**Tubercular diathesis,** a constitutional predisposition to tuberculosis.—**Tubercular laryngitis,** tuberculosis of the larynx; laryngeal phthisis.—**Tubercular leprosy,** a form of leprosy characterized by the presence of maculæ or of nodules of varying size on the surface of the body, especially the face; leontiasis; elephantiasis Græcorum.—**Tubercular meningitis,** an inflammation of the meninges of the brain, usually in children, due to the action of the tuberculous poison; acute hydrocephalus.—**Tubercular peritonitis.** See *peritonitis*.—**Tubercular phthisis,** tuberculosis, especially tuberculosis of the lungs.—**Tubercular process,** an elevation on the transverse process of a vertebra supporting the facet that articulates with the tubercle of the corresponding rib.—**Tubercular sputum,** the sputum of one suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, usually containing large numbers of the tubercle-bacilli. It is a common means of spreading the contagion of tuberculosis.

Tubercularia (tụ̄-bėr-kụ̄-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tode), < L. *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having the conidia in filiform, usually branched sporophores, which are ovoid or oblong, hyaline, and typically solitary. The species, of which more than 60 are known, are not well characterized. *T. vulgaris*, one of the commonest forms, occurs on trees or shrubs, as of the genera *Corylus*, *Prunus*, *Rubus*, etc.

Tubercularieæ (tụ̄-bėr″kụ̄-lạ̄-rī'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1818), < *Tubercularia* + *-cæ*.] A family of hyphomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Tubercularia*.

tubercularize (tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tubercularized*, ppr. *tubercularizing*. [< *tubercular* + *-ize*.] To infect with tuberculosis.

> Spittoons should always be emptied into the fire, and cleansed with boiling water. They should never be emptied on dung heaps, on garden soil (where they may *tubercularize* fowl) . . . *Science*, XIV. 177.

tubercularly (tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-lär-li), *adv.* With regard to a tubercle or tubercles; so as to exhibit tubercles. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 260.

tuberculate (tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *tuberculatus*, < L. *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*.] Same as *tubercular*.

tuberculated (tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-lā-ted), *a.* [< *tuberculate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *tuberculate*.

tuberculation (tū-bėr-kụ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *tuberculate* + *-ion*.] The formation of tubercles; the disposition or arrangement of a set of tubercles; a tubercular part, organ, or system.

tubercule (tū'bėr-kūl), *n.* [< F. *tubercule*, < L. *tuberculum*: see *tubercle*.] 1. A tubercle or tuberculum.—2. In *bot.*, any root of a class embracing both tuberous roots and tubercles: used specifically by Lindley.—**Cineritious tubercule.** (*a*) The tuber cinereum. (*b*) The tuberculum cinereum of Rolando.

tuberculi, *n.* Plural of *tuberculus*.

tuberculiform (tū-bėr'kụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *forma*, form.] Like a tubercle in form; tubercular.

tuberculin (tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-lin), *n.* [< *tuberculum* + *-in*^{2}.] 1. A liquid prepared by Koch (first in 1890) from cultures of tubercle-bacillus, administered by hypodermic injection in tuberculosis as a therapeutic or diagnostic measure. Also called *Koch's lymph*, *Koch's specific*, and *paratoloid*.—2. A ptomaïne formed by the action of the tubercle-bacillus.

tuberculization (tụ̄-bėr″kụ̄-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *tuberculisation*; as *tubercule* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *pathol.*, the formation of tubercles, or the condition of becoming tubercled.

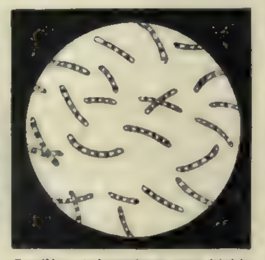
tuberculize (tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tuberculized*, ppr. *tuberculizing*. [< *tubercule* + *-ize*.] Same as *tubercularize*. *Medical News*, LIII. 187.

tuberculoid (tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-loid), *a.* [< *tubercule* + *-oid*.] In *zoöl.*, having the appearance or shape of a tubercle; tuberculiform.

tuberculose (tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *tuberculosus*: see *tuberculous*.] Tuberculate.

tuberculosed (tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-lōst), *a.* [< *tuberculosis* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *pathol.*, affected with tuberculosis. *Medical News*, LIII. 216.

tuberculosis (tụ̄-bėr-kū-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-osis*.] A specific disease affecting most of the tissues of the body, characterized by the formation of tubercles and the presence in the diseased parts of the tubercle-bacillus.—**Acute miliary tuberculosis,** an acute affection characterized by the deposit of large numbers of minute tubercules in various organs of the body, accompanied by high fever, rapid pulse, and marked prostration; galloping or quick consumption. The disease is almost always rapidly fatal.—**Laryngeal tuberculosis.** Same as *tubercular laryngitis* (which see, under *tubercular*).—**Pulmonary tuberculosis,** tuberculosis of the lungs, popularly called consumption.



Bacillus tuberculosis, very highly magnified.

tuberculous (tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-lus), *a.* [= F. *tuberculeux* = Sp. Pg. *tuberculoso* = It. *tubercoloso*, < ML. **tuberculosus*, < L. *tuberculum*, a tubercle: see *tubercle*.] 1. Tubercular; tuberculate.—2. In *pathol.*, affected by tubercles; exhibiting or containing tubercles.—3. Pertaining to or of the nature of tuberculosis.

> Greek elephantiasis . . . is a *tuberculous* disease affecting especially the skin, the mouth, and the nasal fossæ, and the organs of voice and respiration.
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 39.

Tuberculous arthritis, tuberculosis of a joint.—**Tuberculous inflammation,** inflammation caused by the presence of the tubercle-bacillus.

tuberculum (tụ̄-bėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tubercula* (-lạ̈). [L.: see *tubercle*.] 1. A little tuber; a small tuberosity.—2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A hard, circumscribed, rounded elevation of small size on the surface of the body or an organ. (*b*) A nodule, of varying size, composed chiefly of granulation-cells: the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis.—**Tubercula quadrigemina,** the corpora quadrigemina. See *corpus*.—**Tuberculum annulare,** the pons Varolii.—**Tuberculum cinereum Rolandi,** an eminence between the cuneate funiculus and the posterolateral groove of the oblongata, formed by the approach of the caput cornu posterioris to the surface.—**Tuberculum dolorosum,** a small painful nodule; neuroma.—**Tuberculum hypoglossi.** Same as *trigonum hypoglossi*.—**Tuberculum mallei.** Same as *short process of malleus* (which see, under *process*).—**Tuberculum of a rib,** the protuberance or shoulder by which a rib abuts against a transverse process of a vertebra, as opposed to its head or capitulum. See cut under *endoskeleton*.—**Tuberculum pubis, tuberculum pubicum.** Same as *pubic spine* (which see, under *pubic*).—**Tuberculum sellæ,** the olivary eminence. See *olivary*.

tuberculus (tụ̄-bėr'kụ̄-lus), *n.*; pl. *tuberculi* (-lī). [NL.: see *tuberculum*, *tubercle*.] In *entom.*, same as *supplementary eye* (which see, under *supplementary*).

tube-retort (tūb'rẹ̄-tôrt″), *n.* A chemical retort consisting of a glass tube having one end closed, and sometimes made with an enlarged bulb. *E. H. Knight.*

tuberiferous (tū-bẹ-rif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *tuber*, a tuber, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Producing or bearing tubers: as, a *tuberiferous* root. See cut under *moniliform*.

tuberiform (tū'bėr-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tuber*, a tuber, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, tuber-shaped.

tuberon† (tū'bėr-ọn), *n.* [< OF. *tiburon*, < Sp. *tiburon*, a shark.] A shark.

> There waited on our ship fishes as long as a man, which they call *Tuberones*.
> *T. Stevens*, 1579 (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 133). (*Davies.*)

tuberose^1 (tū'bėr-ōs), *a.* [< L. *tuberosus*, tuberous: see *tuberous*.] Tuberous; having knobs or tubers.

tuberose^2 (tū'bẹ-rōs or tūb'rōz: see the etymology), *n.* [= F. *tubéreuse* = Sp. Pg. *tuberosa* = It. *tuberoso* = G. *tuberose*, < NL. *tuberosa*, the specific name of *Polianthes tuberosa*; prop. fem. of L. *tuberosus*, tuberous: see *tuberose*^{1}, *tuberous*. The name has become popularly confused with *rose*, and is, though prop. pronounced tū'bẹ-rōs, commonly pronounced tūb'rōz, as if < *tube* + *rose*^{1}.] A garden and greenhouse bulb, *Polianthes tuberosa*, much cultivated for its creamy-white, exceedingly fragrant flowers. These have a funnel-shaped perianth with thick lobes, often doubled, and are racemed at the summit of a wand-like stem 2 or 3 feet high. An American variety called the *pearl* has a much lower stem with larger flowers, and is preferred for forcing. In northern latitudes the bulbs are imported—in Europe, from France and Italy, and in the northern United States, formerly from Europe, but they are now grown in Florida and Georgia, or even in New Jersey. Where the season is short, the bulb is sprouted under cover before setting out. The tuberose affords a perfumer's oil.—**Wild tuberose.** See *Spiranthes*.

tuberosity (tū-bẹ-ros'ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *tuberosities* (-tiz). [< F. *tubérosité* = Sp. *tuberosidad* = Pg. *tuberosidade* = It. *tuberosità*, < ML. **tuberosita(t-)s*, < L. *tuberosus*, tuberous: see *tuberous*.] 1. The state of being tuberous.—2. A swelling or prominence; especially, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a large rough projection or protuberance of bone; a bony tuber, generally serving for the attachment of a muscle: as, the *tuberosity* of the ischium, or tuber ischii; the greater and lesser *tuberosities* of the humerus. Small tuberosities of bone are generally called *tubercles*. See cuts under *crus*, *femur*, *humerus*, and *innominatum*.

> Whether he . . . swell out in starched ruffs, buckram stuffings, and monstrous *tuberosities*.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 5.

Gluteal tuberosity. Same as *gluteal ridge* (which see, under *gluteal*).

tuberous (tū'bėr-us), *a.* [< OF. *tubereux*, F. *tubéreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *tuberoso*, < L. *tuberosus*, full of lumps or protuberances, < *tuber*, a knob, lump: see *tuber*.] 1. Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences; knobbed.—2. In *bot.*, of the nature of or resembling a tuber; bearing tubers.—**Tuberous angioma,** a subcutaneous form of angioma, resembling at times lipoma.—**Tuberous pea.** Same as *heath-pea*. See also *Lathyrus* and *knapperts*.—**Tuberous root,** a true root, commonly one of a fascicle, so thickened by the storage of nutriment as to resemble a tuber. It bears no buds itself, but nourishes those produced on the persistent base of the stem. The root of the dahlia is an example. See cut under *root*^{1}.

tuberously (tū'bėr-us-li), *adv.* With tubers or with tuberosity. *Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory*, II. 28.

tuberousness (tū'bėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tuberous; tuberosity.

tuberous-rooted (tū'bėr-us-rö″ted), *a.* An epithet properly of plants with tuberous roots, but more often applied to those bearing true tubers.

tube-scaler (tūb'skā″lėr), *n.* A tube-cleaner for cleansing the interior of steam-boiler flues from soot and incrustations. *E. H. Knight.*

tube-scraper (tūb'skrā″pėr), *n.* A tube-cleaner; especially, one with springs or blades, as distinguished from one made of wire.

tube-sheet (tūb'shēt), *n.* Same as *flue-plate*.—**Tube-sheet cutter,** a tool for cutting holes to receive the tubes in the tube-sheets of boilers. *E. H. Knight.*

tube-shell (tūb'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Gastrochænidæ* in a broad sense, or

Tubicolidæ, as the watering-pot shell and related forms. They agree in secreting a shelly tube about the long siphons, and in extreme cases this formation makes them look very unlike ordinary bivalves. The case is like that of the related teredos or ship-worms. Both valves may be of considerable size and separate from the tube (see cut under *Gastrochæna*), or one may be free from the tube and the other fixed to it, as in *Clavagella;* or both may be very small and soldered to a large tube of singular construction, as in the true watering-pots. See cut under *watering-pot.*

tube-spinner (tūb'spin″ėr), *n.* A tube-weaver.

tube-stopper (tūb'stop″ėr), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a tube-plug.

tube-valve (tūb'valv), *n.* A valve consisting of a tube, which is held against its seat by a ball-weighted lever. *E. H. Knight.*

tube-vise (tūb'vīs), *n.* A vise especially adapted for seizing tubes or pipes; a pipe-vise.

tube-weaver (tūb'wē″vėr), *n.* Any spider of the group *Tubicolæ* or *Tubitelæ;* a tube-spinner. Compare *orb-weaver, tunnel-weaver*, etc.

tube-well (tūb'wel), *n.* A device for obtaining water from beneath the ground, consisting of a wrought-iron pipe armed with a sharp point, and having a series of perforations at the lower end above the point. It is driven into the soft ground until water is reached. For many localities, where water is comparatively near the surface, a tube-well answers for all domestic purposes. In soils where the water is abundant near the surface, four or more tube-wells may be driven a few feet apart and united at the top by branch pipes, and may serve to supply a steam fire-engine, etc., by a direct connection, or to feed a steam-pump. It is commonly called, in the United States, a *driven well*, or *drive-well.*

tube-worm (tūb'wėrm), *n.* A tubicolous worm; one of the sedentary annelids which live in cases; especially, a serpula. See *Tubicolæ*, 2 (*b*).

tube-wrench (tūb'rench), *n.* A pipe-wrench.

tub-fake (tub'fāk), *n.* A coil of tow-line in the line-tub of a whale-boat. *J. W. Collins.*

tubfast† (tub'fȧst), *n.* A process of treatment for the cure of venereal disease by sweating in a heated tub for a considerable time, during which strict abstinence had to be observed.

> Bring down rose-cheeked youth
> To the *tub-fast* and the diet.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 87.

tub-fish (tub'fish), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo.* See *gurnard.* [Local, Eng.]

tubful (tub'fu̇l), *n.* [< *tub* + *-ful.*] A quantity sufficient to fill a tub; as much as a tub will hold.

tub-gig (tub'gig), *n.* A Welsh car. See the quotation.

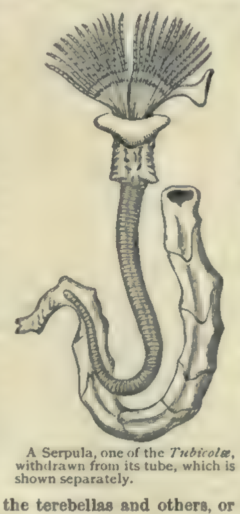
> The brothers [Carlyle] went in a steamer from Liverpool to Bangor, and thence to Llanberis, again in a *tub-gig*, or Welsh car. *Froude*, Carlyle (Life in London, xi.).

tubi, *n.* Plural of *tubus.*

tubicen (tū'bi-sen), *n.* [L., a trumpeter, < *tuba*, trumpet, + *canere*, sing, play.] A trumpeter.

tubicinate (tụ-bis'i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tubicinated*, ppr. *tubicinating.* [< L. *tubicen* (*-cin-*), a trumpeter (see *tubicen*), + *-ate*1.] To blow a trumpet. [Rare.]

Tubicolæ (tụ-bik'ọ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tubicola:* see *tubicole.*] **1.** A group of spiders which spin and inhabit a tubular web of silk, often strengthened outside with leaves or other materials; the tube-spinners. Compare *Tubitelæ.* —**2.** A group of annelids. (*a*†) In Cuvier's classification, the first order of *Annelides*, consisting of such genera as *Serpula, Sabella, Terebella, Amphitrite*, and *Dentalium:* thus a heterogeneous association of certain mollusks and worms. (*b*) Now, the sedentary or tubicolous annelids, or those worms which live in tubes. They comprise a part of the polychætous annelids, and include several families, as *Serpulidæ, Sabellidæ, Terebellidæ, Amphictenidæ*, and others. They are also called *Sedentaria*, from their habits (as distinguished from *Errantia*), and *Cephalobranchia* or *Capitibranchia*, for the reason that the branchial organs are confined to the head or anterior part of the body. These are the processes which project so conspicuously from the tube. The tubes are of various substance and texture; they may be calcareous secretions of the animal, as in the serpulas, or composed of sandy and shelly or stony grit agglutinated together by a viscid secretion, as in the terebellas and others, or simply membranous. The tubes are straight or curved, sometimes spirally coiled, and usually form a complete case or covering into which the animal can withdraw for protection. Also *Tubicolidæ.* See also cuts under *Protula* and *Serpula.*



A Serpula, one of the *Tubicolæ*, withdrawn from its tube, which is shown separately.

tubicolar (tụ-bik'ọ-la̤r), *a.* [< *tubicole* + *-ar*3.] Same as *tubicolous.*

> Spirorbis and other *tubicolar* annelids occur as early as the Silurian period. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 62.

tubicole (tū'bi-kōl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tubicola*, living in a tube (i. e. in a tubular web), < L. *tubus*, tube, + *colere*, dwell, inhabit.] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting a tube or a tubular web, as a spider; tubicolar or tubicolous, as an annelid.

II. *n.* A tubicolous annelid.

Tubicolidæ (tū-bi-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tubicolæ* + *-idæ.*] **1.** In *conch.*, a family of bivalves: same as *Gastrochænidæ.* See *tube-shell.* —**2.** Same as *Tubicolæ*, 2 (*b*).

tubicolous (tụ-bik'ọ-lus), *a.* [< *tubicole* + *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, inhabiting a tube; tubicole; tubicolar; spinning a tubular web, as a spider; secreting a tubular case, as an annelid or a rotifer; having a tubular or fistulous shell, as a mollusk. See *Tubicolæ, tube-shell*, and cuts under *Protula* and *Serpula.*—**Tubicolous rotifers**, those wheel-animalcules, as distinguished from the free forms, which are inclosed in gelatinous cases which they secrete. The elongated body ends behind in an adhesive disk, by which the animalcules, singly or several together, are fixed. The foot or peduncle, by which they are attached, is a process of the neural side of the body, and thus differs from the foot of most free rotifers, which is a median process from the opposite side of the body, usually segmented and ending in a pair of movable stylets.

tubicorn (tū'bi-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *cornu*, horn.] **I.** *a.* Hollow-horned, as a ruminant; cavicorn.

II. *n.* A tubicorn or cavicorn ruminant.

Tubicornia (tū-bi-kôr'ni-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tubicorn.*] The hollow-horned ruminants: same as *Cavicornia.*

tubifacient (tū-bi-fā'shie̤nt), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] Constructing a tube in which to dwell; tubicolous.

tubifer (tū'bi-fėr), *n.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] That which bears a tube, as a tubicolous annelid.

tubiflorous (tū'bi-flō-rus), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having tubular flowers or florets.

tubiform (tū'bi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *tubiforme*, < L. *tubus*, tube, + *forma*, form.] Tubular; canalicular; having the form or character of a tube. Also *tubæform.*

tubilingual (tū-bi-ling'gwa̤l), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual.*] Having a tubular tongue, as various honey-suckers and other birds.

Tubilingues (tū-bi-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tubilingual.*] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a synonym of *Cinnyrimorphæ:* so named because the long extensile tongue constitutes a tubular suctorial organ.

Tubinares (tū-bi-nā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < L. *tubus*, tube, + *nares*, nostrils.] The tube-nosed or tubinarial water-birds, having the nostrils formed into a tube which lies upon the base of the culmen, as in the petrels, or into a pair of tubes, one on each side of the base of the bill, as in the albatrosses; the petrel family, or *Procellariidæ.* Also called *Nasutæ.* See cuts under *albatross, fulmar, hagden*, and *Œstrelata.*

tubinarial (tū-bi-nā'ri-a̤l), *a.* [As *Tubinares* + *-ial.*] Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tube-nosed; of or pertaining to the *Tubinares.*

tubing (tū'bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tube, v.*] **1.** The act of making tubes, or providing with tubes.—**2.** A tube or tubes collectively: as, ten feet of *tubing.*—**Rubber tubing**, flexible tubing made of caoutchouc. Such tubing is made impervious to coal-gas by coating it with a solution of sodium silicate, or water-glass.

Tübingen school. See *school*1.

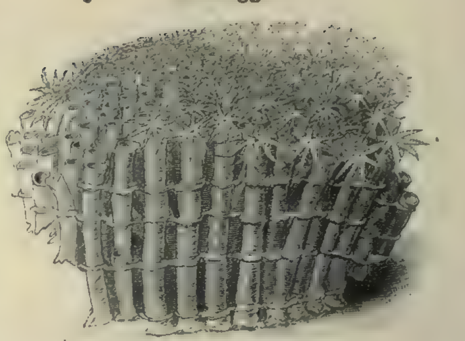
tubiparous (tụ-bip'a̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *parere*, produce.] Giving rise to tubes or tubules: as, a *tubiparous* gland. *Micros. Sci.*, XXXI. 186.

Tubipora (tụ-bip'ọ-ra̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *tubus*, tube, + *porus*, pore, passage.] The leading genus of *Tubiporidæ*, or organ-pipe corals. *T. musica* is the best-known species. See cut in next column.

Tubiporaceæ (tū″bi-pọ-rā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tubiporaceus:* see *tubiporaceous.*] An order of alcyonarian polyps, containing the *Tubiporidæ* or organ-pipe corals.

tubiporacean (tū″bi-pọ-rā'sẹ-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *tubiporace-ous* + *-an.*] Same as *tubipore.*

tubiporaceous (tū″bi-pọ-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *porus*, pore, passage, + *-aceous.*] Having the character of organ-pipe coral; belonging to the *Tubiporaceæ.*



Organ-pipe Coral (*Tubipora musica*).

tubipore (tū'bi-pōr), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *porus*, poro, passage.] **I.** *a.* Having tubular corallites, each one of which opens by a pore; tubiporaceous; belonging to the *Tubiporidæ.*

II. *n.* An organ-pipe coral.

Tubiporidæ (tū-bi-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tubipora* + *-idæ.*] A family of alcyonarian polyps, typified by the genus *Tubipora*, which secrete a hard corallum in the form of tubular thecæ bound together by epithecæ and without internal septa; the organ-pipe corals. The polyps have eight pinnately fringed tentacles, and are therefore octocoralline, not hexacoralline as most corals. They are completely retractile within their tubes, and are of a violet or grass-green color. The coral grows in large masses, usually red or purplish, and is found in the Indian and Pacific oceans. See cut under *Tubipora.*

tubiporite (tū'bi-pō-rīt), *n.* [< *Tubipora* + *-ite*2.] A fossil organ-pipe coral, or some similar organism.

Tubiporites (tū″bi-pọ-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Schlotheim): see *tubiporite.*] A genus of tubiporites.

tubiporous (tū'bi-pō-rus), *a.* [As *tubipore* + *-ous.*] Same as *tubipore.*

Tubitelæ (tū-bi-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tubus*, tube, + *tela*, a web.] A group of rectigrade spiders, the tapestry-weavers, which have cylindrical spinnerets and spin tubular webs, as the genera *Agelena, Tegenaria*, and others: opposed to *Inequitelæ, Orbitelæ*, etc.

tubitelar (tū-bi-tē'la̤r), *a.* [< *Tubitelæ* + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to the *Tubitelæ.*

Tubitelariæ (tū″bi-tẹ-lā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Tubitelæ.*] Same as *Tubitelæ.*

tubitelarian (tū″bi-tẹ-lā'ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tubitelariæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tubitelariæ;* tubitelar.

II. *n.* A spider of the division *Tubitelariæ.*

tubivalve (tū'bi-valv), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *valva*, door: see *valve.*] **I.** *n.* A bivalve mollusk with tubular siphonal sheath; a tube-shell.

II. *a.* Having a tubular or fistulous shell.

tubman (tub'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *tubmen* (-men). A barrister in the Court of Exchequer in England who had a precedence in motions. See *postman*1.

tubo-abdominal (tū″bō-ab-dom'i-na̤l), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *abdomen* (*-min-*), abdomen, + *-al.*] Pertaining to a Fallopian tube and to the cavity of the abdomen.—**Tubo-abdominal pregnancy**, a form of extra-uterine pregnancy in which the ovum is arrested near the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube, projecting thence in the course of its development into the abdominal cavity.

tub-oar (tub'ōr), *n.* In *whale-fishing*, the oar which is pulled opposite the line-tub; also, the tub-oarsman.

tub-oarsman (tub'ōrz″ma̤n), *n.* In *whale-fishing*, a man whose place in a whale-boat is near the tub containing the whale-line, and whose business is to see that no entanglement of the line takes place.

tubo-ovarian (tū″bō-ọ-vā'ri-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *tubus*, tube, + *ovarium*, ovary, + *-an.*] Pertaining to the ovary and to the Fallopian tube.

tubovarian (tū-bọ-vā'ri-a̤n), *a.* Same as *tubo-ovarian.*

tub-preacher (tub'prē″chėr), *n.* [< *tub*, a kind of pulpit, + *preacher.*] A contemptuous term for a dissenting minister; hence, a ranting, ignorant preacher. Also *tubster.*

> Here are your lawful ministers present, to whom of late you do not resort, I hear, but to *tub-preachers* in conventicles. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 165. (*Davies.*)

tub-race (tub'rās), *n.* A race in which the contestants paddle with the hands in tubs.

tu-brugge†, *n.* [ME., < *tu*, a form of *tow*1, + *brugge*, bridge: see *tow*1 and *bridge*1.] A drawbridge. *Halliwell.*

Nou stont the heved above the *tu-brugge*
Faste bi Waleis.

Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

tub-saw (tub'sâ), *n.* A cylindrical saw which cuts staves from a block, and rounds them transversely: same as *annular saw* (*a*) (which see, under *saw*^{1}). *E. H. Knight.*

tub-size (tub'sīz), *v. t.* See the quotation.

If paper is to be *tub-sized* as well as engine-sized, an animal size, made by soaking out the gelatine from clippings of horns, hides, etc., is mixed with dissolved alum and placed in a tub or vat, through which the web of paper is run after leaving the first set of driers.

Harper's Mag., LXXV. 124.

tubster† (tub'stėr), *n.* [< *tub* + *-ster*^{1}.] Same as *tub-preacher.*

He (says the *tubster*) that would be rich according to the practice of this wicked age must play the thief or the cheat. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 68. (*Davies.*)

tub-sugar (tub'shůg″ạ̈r), *n.* Sugar packed in chests, and covered over with fine clay.

tub-thumper (tub'thum″pėr), *n.* A violent or gesticulating preacher; one who employs violent action to give the effect or appearance of earnestness to his sermons. [Slang.]

tub-thumping (tub'thum″ping), *a.* Ranting. [Slang.]

Very modest gifts, belonging to what may be called the *tub-thumping* school of oratory, have been known to fill a large church with eager congregations.

Contemporary Rev., LIV. 253.

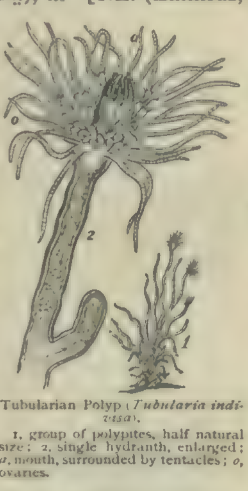
tubular (tū'bụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [= F. *tubulaire* = Sp. Pg. *tubular* = It. *tubulare, tubolare*, < NL. **tubularis*, < L. *tubulus*, a small pipe: see *tubule.*] **1.** Having the form of a tube or pipe, without reference to size; tubuliform; tubiform; tubar; fistulous.—**2.** In *bot.*, tube-like; tube-shaped; having a tube; tubulous: as, a *tubular* corolla or calyx.

Tubular filiform very fine colourless rootlets.

Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.), p. 917.

3. As applied to respiratory sounds, noting a sound like that produced by a current of air through a tube.—**Horizontal tubular steam-boiler.** See *steam-boiler.*—**Rotary tubular steam-boiler.** See *rotary.*—**Tubular-arch bridge.** See *bridge*^{1}.—**Tubular bridge.** See *bridge*^{1}.—**Tubular car,** a car of which the sills and floor-framing are made of iron gas-pipe.—**Tubular crane,** a crane with a hollow or tubular jib. Large tubular cranes sometimes have jibs made of boiler-plate rolled into tubular form and joined with rivets.—**Tubular floating dock,** a dock formed of capacious tubes, which may be sunk or floated, according as the tubular spaces are filled with water or with air.—**Tubular girder,** any hollow girder of metal, whatever the form in section. See *girder*^{1}.—**Tubular glands,** compound glands in which the divisions of the secreting cavity assume a tubular form.—**Tubular lantern,** a lantern having no guards except a rectangular frame of tubes through which the air-supply is carried. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Tubular respiration.** See *respiration.*—**Tubular retort.** Same as *tube-retort.*—**Tubular steam-boiler.** See *steam-boiler.*—**Tubular surface,** in *geom.* See *surface.*

Tubularia (tū-bụ̄-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1755), neut. pl. of **tubularis*, tubular: see *tubular.*] An old genus of tubularian hydroids, now restricted as the type of a family *Tubulariidæ*. *T. indivisa* is an example.



Tubularian Polyp (*Tubularia indivisa*).

1, group of polypites, half natural size; 2, single hydranth, enlarged; *a*, mouth, surrounded by tentacles; *o*, ovaries.

Tubulariæ (tū-bụ̄-lā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Tubularia.*] The tubularian hydroids, or gymnoblastic hydromedusans; the *Athecata* or *Gymnoblastea*.

tubularian (tū-bụ̄-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tubularia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Hydriform in tubular shape with a wide disk, a manubrium, and solid tentacles; of or pertaining to the *Tubulariæ*, or gymnoblastic hydrozoans.—**Tubularian hydroids,** the *Gymnoblastea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Tubulariæ*. The tubularian polyps form an extensive series, by some authors divided into many families. Some of them resemble slender-stemmed composite flowers, as a dandelion, for example. In the usual forms the hydranth is flower-like and borne upon the end of a slender stalk (hydrocaul), several of which may unite below into a root-like part (hydrorhiza). The hydranth bears the gonophores upon stalks (blastostyles); these may be permanently attached (sporosacs), or may become detached and float off as free medusoids. Both hydranths and gonophores are naked (gymnoblastic or athecate).

tubularidan (tū-bụ̄-lar'i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tubularian.*

Tubulariidæ (tū″bụ̄-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tubularia* + *-idæ.*] A restricted family of tubularian hydromedusans, represented by the genus *Tubularia*, having the polyp-stock invested with a hard perisarc. Also *Tubularidæ.* See cut under *Tubularia.*

tubularity (tū-bụ̄-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *tubular* + *-ity.*] The quality of a tubular sound. See *tubular*, 3.

tubularly (tū'bụ̄-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* In the form of a tube.

Cells, either expanded or *tubularly* or vesicularly concreted. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 182.

tubulate (tū'bụ̄-lāt), *a.* [= F. *tubulé* = Pg. *tubulado*, < L. *tubulatus*, formed like a pipe, < *tubulus*, a small pipe, a tube: see *tubule.*] Formed like a tube; tubulated.

tubulate (tū'bụ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tubulated*, ppr. *tubulating*. [< *tubulate, a.*] To form into a tube; also, to furnish with a tube. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. xxv. 2.

A *tubulated* glass shade with a metal base.

Atkinson, tr. of Ganot's Physics, § 763.

Tubulated retort, a retort having a small tube, furnished with a stopper, so placed above the bulb that substances can be introduced into the retort without soiling the neck. A receiver with a similar tube and stopper is called a *tubulated receiver.*

tubulation (tū-bụ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *tubulate* + *-ion.*] The formation of a tube or tubule; the disposition or arrangement of a set of tubes.

tubulature (tū'bụ̄-lạ̄-tụ̄r), *n.* [< *tubulate* + *-ure.*] The mouth or short neck at the upper part of a tubulated retort.

tubule (tū'būl), *n.* [= F. *tubule* = It. *tubolo*, < L. *tubulus*, a small pipe, a water-pipe, < *tubus*, a pipe, tube: see *tube.*] A small tube or pipe: as, the uriniferous or seminiferous *tubules*. See *tubulus*, and cut under *Malpighian.*

tubuli, *n.* Plural of *tubulus.*

tubulibranch (tū'bụ̄-li-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tubulus*, a tube, + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tubulibranchiata*; tubulibranchian; tubulibranchiate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tubulibranchiata.*

tubulibranchian (tū″bụ̄-li-brang'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Tubulibranchi(ata)* + *-an.*] Same as *tubulibranch.*

Tubulibranchiata† (tū″bụ̄-li-brang-ki-ā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tubulibranchiatus*: see *tubulibranchiate.*] In Cuvier's classification, the seventh order of gastropods, having a more or less irregularly tubular shell, and consisting of 3 genera—*Vermetus*, *Magilus*, and *Siliquaria*: an artificial group. See cuts under the generic names.

tubulibranchiate (tū″bụ̄-li-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tubulibranchiatus*, < L. *tubulus*, tube, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *tubulibranch.*

Tubulicolæ (tū-bụ̄-lik'ọ̄-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **tubulicola*: see *tubulicole.*] In Cuvier's classification, an order of polyps, including the tubularians.

tubulicole (tū'bụ̄-li-kōl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **tubulicola*, inhabiting a tube, < L. *tubulus*, a tube, + *colere*, dwell, inhabit. Cf. *tubicole.*] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting a tubule, as a polyp; belonging to the *Tubulicolæ*.

II. *n.* A polyp of the group *Tubulicolæ*.

Tubulidentata (tū″bụ̄-li-den-tā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tubulidentatus*; see *tubulidentate.*] One of the groups of the *Entomophaga*, or insectivorous *Edentata*, represented by the aardvark, or Cape ant-eater of South Africa, *Orycteropus capensis*. They furnish the only instance known among mammals of truly compound teeth, these organs being composed of bundles of parallel upright denticles, so that their substance is traversed by a number of parallel vertical canals. See also cut under *aardvark.*

Tubulidentata.

Part of Tooth of Aardvark (*Orycteropus capensis*), in cross-section, highly magnified.

tubulidentate (tū″bụ̄-li-den'tāt), *a.* [< NL. **tubulidentatus*, < L. *tubulus*, a tube, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate.*] Having compound teeth composed of tubular bundles of denticles; of or pertaining to the *Tubulidentata.*

Tubulifera (tū-bụ̄-lif'ẹ-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), neut. pl. of **tubulifer*: see *tubuliferous.*] **1.** In Latreille's system, the second tribe of hymenopterous insects, including the families *Proctotrupii* and *Chrysidides*, by MacLeay and Westwood restricted to the family *Chrysididæ*: opposed to *Securifera.*—**2.** A stirps of the order *Thysanoptera*, including the genus *Phlæothrips*. *Haliday*, 1836.

tubuliferous (tū-bụ̄-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. **tubulifer*, < L. *tubulus*, tube, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *entom.*, having a tube-like ovipositor (see *tubulus*, 2); of or pertaining to the family *Chrysididæ* or suborder *Tubulifera.*

Tubulifloræ (tū″bū-li-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), fem. pl. of **tubuliflorus*: see *tubuliflorous.*] A suborder of composite plants, including 11 tribes, or all of the order except the *Mutisiaceæ* and *Cichoriaceæ*. It is characterized by flower-heads with all the perfect flowers tubular. Many genera possess ray-flowers, which are either pistillate or neutral. The types of tribes included are the genera *Vernonia, Eupatorium, Aster, Inula, Helianthus, Helenium, Anthemis, Senecio, Calendula, Arctotis*, and *Cynara*. The composite genera having all the flowers ligulate were formerly classed in the suborder *Liguliflorae.*

tubuliflorous (tū″bụ̄-li-flō'rus), *a.* [< NL. **tubuliflorus*, < L. *tubulus*, tube, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having the flowers of a head (in *Compositæ*) all with tubular corollas; of or pertaining to the *Tubulifloræ*.

tubuliform (tū'bụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tubulus*, tube, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a small tube or tubule; tubular. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 381.

Tubulipora (tū-bụ̄-lip'ọ̄-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < L. *tubulus*, a tube, + *porus*, pore.] The typical genus of *Tubuliporidæ*, containing such species as *T. serpens.*

tubulipore (tū'bụ̄-li-pōr), *n.* [< NL. *Tubulipora.*] A polyzoan of the family *Tubuliporidæ*.

Tubuliporidæ (tū″bụ̄-li-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Johnston, 1838), < *Tubulipora* + *-idæ.*] A family of polyzoans, typified by the genus *Tubulipora*, and characterized by the tubular calcareous calycles.

tubuliporoid (tū″bụ̄-li-pō'roid), *a.* [< *tubulipore* + *-oid.*] Resembling, characteristic of, or pertaining to the *Tubuliporidæ*.

Tubulosa (tū-bụ̄-lō'sạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tubulosus*, tubulose: see *tubulose, tubulous.*] A group of Paleozoic corals of doubtful character, named by Edwards and Haime for such forms as *Aulopora* and *Pyrgia*. They have compound or simple corallum (in the former case the corallites united by branches and creeping cœnenchyme), tubular or pyriform thecæ, rudimentary septa, and no tabulæ.

tubulose (tū'bụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **tubulosus*: see *tubulous.*] Tubular or tubuliform; fistulous. Specifically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to the *Tubulosa*. (*b*) In *entom.*, noting the lingua or tongue when it is very long, tubular, and capable of inflation, but without any terminal orifice, so that liquids cannot be sucked through it, as in the bees. (*c*) In *bot.*, tubular.

tubulous (tū'bụ̄-lus), *a.* [< F. *tubuleux* = Pg. *tubuloso* = It. *tuboloso*, < NL. **tubulosus*, tubular, < L. *tubulus*, tube: see *tubule.*] Tubulose; tubular. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIV. 160.

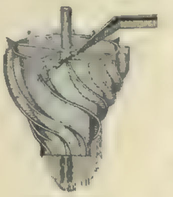
tubulure (tū'bụ̄-lūr), *n.* [< F. *tubulure*; as *tubule* + *-ure.*] In *chem.*, a short open tube at the top of a retort, or in a receiver or bell-jar.

tubulus (tū'bụ̄-lus), *n.*; pl. *tubuli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *tubulus*, tube: see *tubule.*] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tubule: chiefly in the plural: as, *tubuli lactiferi*, the milk-ducts; *tubuli uriniferi*, the urinary tubules.—**2.** In *entom.*, a prolongation of the abdomen, consisting of several rings which can be retracted one into another like a pocket-telescope, serving as an ovipositor. It is found in the females of many flies and of the hymenopterous family *Chrysididæ*. See *Tubulifera*, 1.—**3.** In *bot.*, in *Hymenomycetes*, a tube on the surface of the pileus which is lined with the hymenium; in *Pyrenomycetes*, same as *neck* (see *pore*^{2}, 3); in *Diatomaceæ*, same as *cornu*, 2 (*b*).—**Tubuli lactiferi.** See def. 1, and *galactophorous ducts*, under *duct.*—**Tubuli of Ferrein,** the tubules composing the pyramid of Ferrein. Also called *tubes of Ferrein.*—**Tubuli recti,** short straight sections of the seminiferous tubules situated between the convoluted secreting tubules and the rete testis.

Tuburcinia (tū-bėr-sin'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *tuburcinari*, eat greedily, devour.] A genus of molds. *T. scabies* is known by the name of *potato-scab.*

tubus (tū'bus), *n.*; pl. *tubi* (-bī). [NL., < L. *tubus*, a pipe, tube: see *tube.*] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tube. [Little used.]—**2.** In *entom.*, the mentum, or basal part of the labium, of a bee, forming with the bases of the maxillæ a tube leading to the epipharynx.—**Tubus Astronomicus,** a constellation: same as *Telescopium.*—**Tubus vertebralis, tubus medullaris,** the spinal canal; the hollow of the spinal column, containing the spinal cord.

tub-wheel (tub′hwēl), *n.* **1.** A form of water-wheel which has a vertical axis and radial spiral floats placed between two cases attached to the axis. The water is precipitated between the cases from a chute, and is discharged at the bottom of the wheel. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** In *tanning*, a hollow revolving drum in which skins or leather are washed by being tumbled in water. Similar wheels are used in other industries.



Tub-wheel, 1.

tucan (tö′ka̤n), *n.* [< Mex. *tucan* (Hernandez).] The Mexican pocket-gopher, *Geomys mexicanus.* It is one of the largest gophers, 10 or 11 inches long, or, with the tail, from 13 to 14 inches, and resembles the quachil, but has soft, sleek fur. The incisors are each bisected by a single median furrow, which distinguishes the animal from all United States gophers except *G. castanops.* The tail and feet are clothed as usual in the genus. The coloration is a pure chestnut-brown, the hind feet and tail are mostly whitish, and sometimes there are small white patches on the under parts. The under fur is plumbeous, and some specimens vary from the normal chestnut to a plumbago or anthracite color. Also *tugan, tuca, tuza.*

Tucana (tụ̄-kā′nạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *toucan*, q. v.] **1.** A southern constellation, the Toucan, south of the Phœnix, made by Petrus Theodori in the fifteenth century.—**2.** In *ornith.*, same as *Ramphastos. Brisson*, 1760.

tucet† (tū′set), *n.* [< L. *tucetum, tuccetum*, a thick gravy: see *tucket*^{2}.] A steak. See *tucket*^{2}.

> The Cisalpine *tucets* or gobbets of condited bull's flesh.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons (1653), p. 212. (*Latham.*)

tuch†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *touch.*

tuck^1 (tuk), *v.* [< ME. *tucken, tukken*, also *touken;* partly < AS. *tucian*, pull, pluck, full (cloth); partly < MLG. *tucken*, LG. *tukken, tokken*, pull up, draw up, tuck up, also entice, LG. also *tuken*, wrinkle, as a badly made garment, = MD. *tocken*, entice, = OHG. *zucchen, zukken*, MHG. G. *zucken, zücken*, draw in, draw together, shrug, etc.; a secondary form of the verb represented by AS. *teón* (pret. *teāh*, pl. *tugon*) = OS. *tiohan* = MLG. *tien, tēn*, LG. *teën* = OHG. *ziohen*, MHG. G. *ziehen* = Goth. *tiuhan*, draw: see *tee*^{1}, and cf. *tow*^{1}, *tug, tick*^{1}, *touch.* Hence *tucker*^{1}, *tucker*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw close together; pull together. Specifically—(*a*) To thicken; full: said of cloth. Compare *tucking-mill.* [Now prov. Eng.]

> Cloth that cometh fro the weuyng is nouȝt comly to were
> Tyl it is fulled vnder fote, or in fullyng-stokkes, . . .
> *Ytouked*, and ytented. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 447.

(*b*) To gather up; draw or pull up, or in any direction; draw into folds: frequently followed by *up.*

> And you *tucke* nat your gowne rounde aboute you, you shall be daggled by yonde all mercy. *Palsgrave*, p. 763.

> They *tuck up* the skirts of their coats when they fight or march. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 38.

> She *tuckt* her girdle about her middle,
> And ranne close by his side.
> *The Knight and Shepherd's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, III. [262).

> So, Dick Adept, *tuck* back thy Hair;
> And I will pour into thy Ear
> Remarks, which none did e'er disclose.
> *Prior*, Alma, iii.

(*c*) In *needlework*, to lay and sew tucks in: as, the waist was *tucked* lengthwise. See *tuck*^{1}, *n.*, 2.

2. To press or crowd into a narrow space or compass; stuff; cram.

> I . . . carry pistols about me, which I have always *tucked* within my girdle. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

> They [footmen] would come to an honest labourer's cottage, eat his pancakes, *tuck* his fowls into their pockets, and cane the poor man himself.
> *Macaulay*, St. Denis and St. George.

> The little cushions *tucked* in around her spine were of silk-covered eider-down. *The Century*, XL. 269.

Hence—**3.** To pack in barrels. [Prov. Eng.]

> 185 hogsheads [of pilchards] were *tucked* on Sunday.
> *Morning Chronicle*, Aug. 28, 1857. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. To gird; clothe tightly or compactly; hence, to cover snugly with wrappings, as with bedclothes or rugs.

> He departed from Blaase and com to Bredigan, and he was *tukked*, and on his heede a felt, and bar a longe staff on his bakke, and he was sklender and lene.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 279.

> A bonnie lasse she was, verye well *tuckt* up in a russet petticoate. *Greene's Vision.*

> The pigeons were snugly put to bed in a comfortable pie, and *tucked* in with a coverlet of crust.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 428.

5. To put into one's stomach; eat: usually with *in.* [Slang.]—**6.** In *seine-fishing*, to gather or draw (fish) out of a seine by means of a tuck-seine which is shot inside of the seine.

> *Tucking* the fish is the next operation, and this is performed with the tuck-sean, which we described as being very deep in the middle. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 254.

7†. To pinch; nip; wound by the pressure of the finger-nail.

> If any of the Freshmen came off dull, or not cleverly [in speaking], some of the forward or pragmatical Seniors would *Tuck* them—that is, set the nail of their Thumb to their chin, just under the Lipp, and by the help of their other Fingers under the Chin they would give him a Mark which sometimes would produce Blood.
> *Life of A. Wood* (by himself), p. 45.

To tuck up. (*a*) To gather or draw up. (*b*) To string up; hang. [Slang.]

> I never saw an execution but once, and then the hangman asked the poor creature's pardon, and wiped his mouth as you do, and pleaded his duty, and then calmly *tucked up* the criminal.
> *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 141. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To contract; draw together.

> An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and, growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp*, Surgery.

2. To make tucks: as, a sewing-machine that *tucks* and gathers.

tuck^1 (tuk), *n.* [< *tuck*^{1}, *v.*] **1**†. A garment tucked, girt, or wrapped about one; in the following quotation, a turban.

> Vpon his head a goodly white *tucke*, containing in length by estimation fifteene yards. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 113.

2. In *needlework*, a flat fold in a fabric, or in a part of a garment, fixed in place by stitches, and frequently one of a series laid parallel. Tucks are used either by way of decoration, or in order to dispose of extra material in a garment, with a view to letting it out as the wearer grows or as the fabric shrinks. **3.** A short pinafore. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** In *bookbinding*, a flap on one side of the cover, made to fold over the other side and tuck into a strap which holds it fast.—**5.** A kind of net.

> The *Tucke* . . . is narrower meashed, and (therefore scarce lawfull) with a long bunt in the midst.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

6†. A pinch; a nip. See the quotation under *tuck*^{1}, *v. t.*, 7.

> If dull, nothing was given to him [the freshman] but salted Drink, . . . with *tucks* to boot.
> *Life of A. Wood* (by himself), p. 46.

7. *Naut.*, that part of a vessel where the after ends of the outside planking come together under the stern.—**8.** Eatables; viands; especially, sweets or pastry. Also *tucker*, in Australia. [Slang.]

> Nothing can stop the mouth of a *tuck*-hunter.
> *A. Bunn*, The Stage, I. 295.

> The Slogger looks rather sodden, as if he didn't take much exercise and ate too much *tuck.*
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

9. An appetite. *Halliwell.* [Slang.]—**Nip and tuck.** See *nip*^{1}.

tuck^2 (tuk), *n.* [< OF. *estoc*, a rapier, also the stock of a tree, also a thrust (see *tuck*^{3}), = It. *stocco*, a truncheon, short sword, tuck: see *stock*^{2}, *stuck*^{3}. For the form *tuck*, < OF. *estoc*, cf. *ticket*, < OF. **estiquet, etiquet.*] A rapier. See *estoc.*

> That wicked pernicious fashion to fight in the fields in duels with a rapier called a *tucke* only for the thrust.
> *Darcie*, Annals of Elizabeth, quoted in Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

> Dismount thy *tuck*, be yare in thy preparation, for thy assailant is quick, skilful, and deadly.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 244.

> Now with their long *Tucks* thrusting at the face, now with their piked Targets bearing them down.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

tuck^3 (tuk), *n.* [< ME. *tuk* (Sc. *tuick, touk*), < OF. *estoc*, a thrust, = OIt. *tocco*, a knock, stroke, as on a bell, peal of a bell; cf. *tuck*^{2}, *tucket*^{1}, and *tick*^{1}.] **1.** A blow; a stroke; a tap; a beat; especially, the beating of a drum. See *beat* or *tuck of drum*, under *beat*^{1}. [Scotch.]

> Hercules it smytis with ane mychty *touk.*
> *G. Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 249.

> Panmuir with all his men did cum,
> The provost of braif Aberdene,
> With trumpets and with *tuick* of drum,
> Came schortly in thair armour schene.
> *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 185).

> So gallantly you come,
> I read you for a bold Dragoon,
> That lists the *tuck* of drum.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 17.

2. A blast; a flourish; a tucket.

> With the *tuk* of a trump, all his tore knightes
> He assemblit full sone.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7107.

> Wherever death has his red flag a flying, and sounds his own potent *tuck* upon the cannons.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 101.

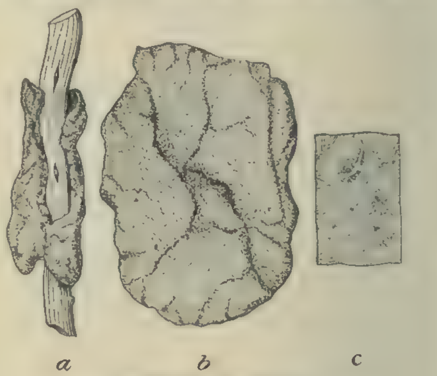
tuck^3 (tuk), *v. i.* [< *tuck*^{3}, *n.*] To beat; tap: said of a drum.

> The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
> The dandring drums alloud did *touk.*
> *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

tuckahoe (tuk′a̤-hō), *n.* [Formerly also *tockawhough;* from an Amer. Ind. name represented by Delaware *ptucqui*, a (round) loaf or cake, < *petukqui*, Cree *pettikwow*, round, globular.] **1**†. Formerly, either of the plants the Virginia wake-robin, *Peltandra undulata* (*P. Virginica*, once *Arum Virginicum*), and the golden-club, *Orontium aquaticum*, both aquatics with deep fleshy and starchy rootstocks, which, rendered edible by cooking, were used by the Indians of Virginia as food.

> They [the aborigines of Virginia] haue two roots; . . . the other called *Tockawhough*, growing like a flagge, of the greatnes and taste of a Potato, which passeth a fiery purgation before they may eate it, being poyson whiles it is raw. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 761.

2. A subterranean fungus, *Pachyma Cocos*, otherwise known as *Indian bread, Indian head*, and *Indian loaf*, found widely in the southern United States. It grows in light loamy soils on old roots as a saprophyte, or perhaps a parasite. Its size, form, and bark-like exterior give it the outward appearance of a cocoanut; within it presents a compact white mass without apparent structure. When first taken from the ground, it is moist and yielding; but in drying the white substance becomes very hard, cracking from within. It is entirely tasteless, insoluble in water, without starch, and is composed in large measure of pectose.



Tuckahoe (*Pachyma Cocos*).
a, a root with growth of tuckahoe; *b*, mass of tuckahoe: *c*, microscopical section of the same.

tuck-creaser (tuk′krē″sėr), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine which creases the fabric as it passes through the machine, in order to make a guiding line for the next tuck. It usually consists essentially of an adjustable spring-bar.

tucked (tukt), *p. a.* [Also *tuckt;* < ME. *tukked;* pp. of *tuck*^{1}, *v.*] Treated, affected, or arranged in any manner noted by the verb *tuck*^{1}.

> A short *tuckt* garment of flame-colour.
> *B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Tucked up. (*a*) Having the clothes drawn up so as to clear the ground.

> The *tuck'd-up* sempstress walks with hasty strides,
> While streams run down her oil'd umbrella's sides.
> *Swift*, A City Shower.

(*b*) Hung high in the stock, so that the top is above the pivots or gudgeons: noting large bells.

> It is difficult to set a much *tucked-up* bell tolling, though easy to keep it up afterwards.
> *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 380.

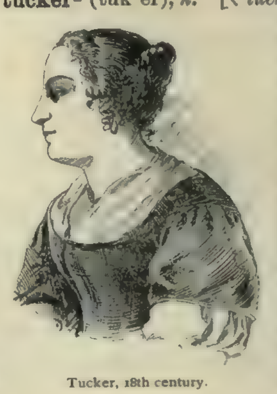
(*c*) Contracted; narrow: as, a *tucked-up* room. [Colloq.] (*d*) Cramped. [Colloq.]

> If a man is riding an ordinary fifty-eight inch roadster, it is clear that a closely built fifty-eight inch racer will be noticeably too short in the reach for him, and he will feel that he is what cyclists call "*tucked up*," "cramped," or "going short." *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 189.

tucker^1† (tuk′ėr), *n.* [< ME. **tucker, tokker, touker, towker, tuker, toucher*, a fuller, < *tuken*, < AS. *tucian*, pluck, pull, tease, full: see *tuck*^{1}.] A fuller.

> Wollene websteris and weueris of lynen,
> Taillours, tanneris, & *tokkeris* bothe.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), Prol., l. 100.

tucker^2 (tuk′ėr), *n.* [< *tuck*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which tucks.—**2.** A piece of linen, lace, or other delicate fabric, covering the neck and shoulders of a woman above the top of the bodice. Its form varied greatly at different times from the middle of the seventeenth till the middle of the eighteenth century; it was sometimes drawn close with a string passed through a hem at the top, and sometimes was merely arranged like a kerchief, the two ends being crossed and



Tucker, 18th century.

tucked in. It was also sometimes a narrow ruffle. In its latest form the tucker is a kerchief or other piece of thin material covering the shoulders and neck loosely above the edge of the bodice, often merely a frill or fold in the neck of a high waist. Compare *modesty-piece.*

> There is a certain female ornament, by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin that used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the women's stays, and by that means covered a great part of the shoulders and bosom. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 100.

> Brown dresses, made high, and surrounded by a narrow *tucker* about the throat. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

3. Food: same as *tuck*^{1}, *n.*, 8. [Slang, Australia.]

> Mr. Green says will you give Jackson tea and *tucker* for ten men? . . . I expect they would like their *tucker* now; they won't have time to eat when the fire comes. *Chambers's Journal*, quoted in N. Y. Evening Post, [May 17, 1890.

Hence—4. Work by which a miner is hardly able to make a living. [Slang, Australia.]

tucker^3 (tuk'ėr), *v. t.* [Appar. < *tucker*^{2}, the phrase *tucker out* being appar. equiv. to *ravel out.*] To tire; weary; cause to be tired or exhausted: commonly in the phrase *tuckered out*, as a fish by struggling on the hook. [New Eng.]

> Hard work is good an' wholesome, past all doubt;
> But 'taint so ef the mind gits *tuckered out.*
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

> She's tired to death—quite *tuckered*, you know. *W. D. Howells*, Lady of the Aroostook, xxii.

tucker^3 (tuk'ėr), *n.* [< *tucker*^{3}, *v.*] A state of fatigue or exhaustion: as, to put one in a mighty *tucker.* [New Eng.]

Tucker circle. See *circle.*

tucker-in (tuk'ėr-in'), *n.* A chambermaid. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tucket^1 (tuk'et), *n.* [< It. *toccata*, prelude to a piece of music, < *toccata*, a touching, touch, < *toccare*, touch: see *touch.* Cf. *tuck*^{3}.] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare. The term may originally have been used of a drum-signal.

> Let the trumpets sound
> The *tucket* sonance and the note to mount.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 35.

> A *tucket* sounds. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

tucket^2† (tuk'et), *n.* [< It. *tocchetto*, a ragout of fish or flesh, < *tocco*, bit, morsel, appar. not connected with LL. *tucetum*, *tuccetum*, a thick gravy: see *tucet.*] A steak; a collop.

tucket^3 (tuk'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small ear of maize in the green and milky stage of growth. Also used attributively: as, *tucket* corn. [Local, U. S.]

> He had made, during the day, frequent deposits of green corn, of the diminutive species called *tucket.* *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 253.

tuck-folder (tuk'fōl"dėr), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine which folds a tuck ready for the machine to sew. It consists of a gage for the interval between the tucks, and a kind of mold or form in passing through which the stuff is folded in tucks.

tuck-in (tuk'in), *n.* Same as *tuck-out.* [Slang.]

> They set me down to a jolly good *tuck-in* of bread and meat. *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 1, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tucking-gage (tuk'ing-gāj), *n.* A creaser.

tucking-girdle† (tuk'ing-gėr"dl), *n.* A girdle by means of which the skirt was tucked up for work or for running.

> *Tuckyng kyrdell* [read *gyrdell*]—saincture a ecourser. *Palsgrave*, p. 283.

tucking-mill† (tuk'ing-mil), *n.* A fulling-mill.

tuck-joint (tuk'joint), *a.* Jointed so as to give the appearance of tucks: said of pointing in masonry. See *pointing.*

tucklers (tuk'lėrz), *n. pl.* [Prob. ult. < *tuck*^{1}, draw.] Short chains by which men were formerly raised or lowered in a shaft. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

tuck-marker (tuk'mär"kėr), *n.* A tuck-creaser.

tuck-net (tuk'net), *n.* A small net used to take fish from a larger one.

tuck-out (tuk'out), *n.* A full meal, especially of dainties; a treat. Also *tuck-in.* [Slang.]

> His father . . . gave him two guineas publicly, most of which he spent in a general *tuck-out* for the school. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, v.

> "What a *tuck-out* I had!" said Sandy, after a very bountiful and well-cooked dinner had been disposed of by the party. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 125.

tuck-seine (tuk'sān), *n.* A small fishing-seine used in tucking. It is from seventy to eighty fathoms long, eight fathoms at the wings, and ten fathoms in the middle or bunt. See *tuck*^{1}, *v. t.*, 6.

tuck-shop (tuk'shop), *n.* A shop where tuck or food, particularly sweet stuff, pastry, etc., is sold. [Slang.]

> Come along down to Sally Harrowell's; that's our school-house *tuck-shop*—she bakes such stunning murphies. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 6.

tuck-stick† (tuk'stik), *n.* A sword-cane or dagger-cane.

tucum (tö'kum), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian palm, *Astrocaryum vulgare.* It is of great importance to the Indians, who make cordage, bowstrings, fishing-nets, etc., from the fine durable fiber consisting of the epidermis of its unexpanded leaves. Hammocks, hats, fans, etc., are also fabricated of this thread. The pulp of the fruit yields an oil useful in many ways. Its products are known as *tucum-fiber* or *-thread* and *tucum-oil.* *Tecum* appears to be a form of this name.

tucuma (tö'kö-mä), *n.* [Braz.] A palm, *Astrocaryum Tucuma*, allied to the tucum, affording a less-used fiber and a fruit prized by the natives. Another related species, *A. tucumoides*, bears the same name.

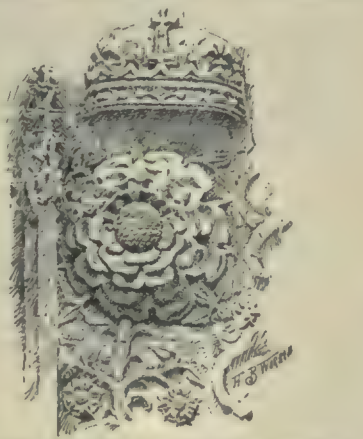
tucu-tucu (tö'kö-tö'kö), *n.* [Braz.] A small rodent of South America, *Ctenomys brasiliensis*, belonging to the family *Octodontidæ.* It is of nocturnal habits, lives underground, forms extensive burrows, and is about as large as the common rat, with fur like that of a squirrel. Also *tuco-tucu*, *tuko-tuko.* See cut under *Ctenomys.*

-tude. [< F. *-tude* = Sp. Pg. *-tud* = It. *-tudine*, < L. *-tudo* (*-tudin-*), a formative of abstract fem. nouns from adjectives, as *amplitudo*, largeness, < *amplus*, large.] A suffix of many nouns of Latin origin, as *amplitude*, *latitude*, *aptitude*, *attitude*, *lassitude*, *rectitude*, *turpitude*, etc.

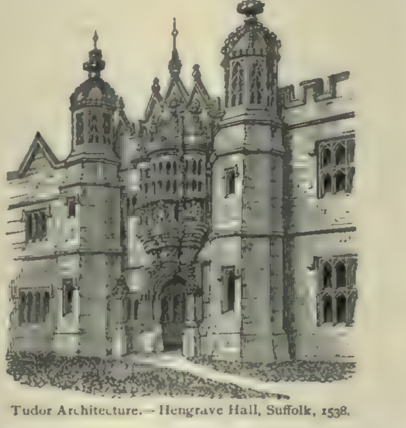
Tudor (tū'dọr), *a.* [< W. *Tewdyr*, an accom. form of LL. *Theodorus*, < Gr. Θεόδωρος, a man's name (> E. *Theodore*), < θεός, god, + δῶρον, a gift.] 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to an English royal line (1485–1603) descended from Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine of France, the widowed queen of Henry V. The first of the Tudor sovereigns was Henry VII.; the last, Elizabeth.—2. Of, pertaining, or belonging to the Tudor style of architecture: as, a *Tudor* window or arch.

> A *Tudor*-chimneyed bulk
> Of mellow brickwork on an isle of bowers.
> *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

Tudor rose. (*a*) The conventional five-lobed flower adopted as a badge by King Henry VII., and occurring in decorative art of his and succeeding reigns. (*b*) In *her.* See *rose*^{1}.—**Tudor style**, in *arch.*, a name frequently given to the latest English medieval style. It was the last phase of the Perpendicular, and is sometimes called Florid Gothic. The period of this style begins in 1485, and is commonly extended to the end of the Elizabethan epoch in 1603. The style resulted from the influence exercised upon the Perpendicular by the Renaissance styles of the Continent. It is characterized by a flat arch, shallow moldings, debased and inorganic carved decoration, and a profusion of paneling on the walls.

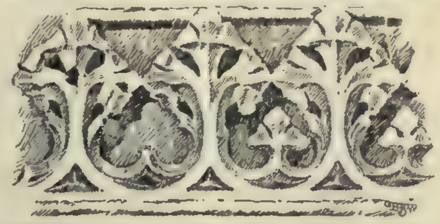


Tudor Rose.—From gate of St. John's College, Cambridge.



Tudor Architecture.—Hengrave Hall, Suffolk, 1538.

Tudor-flower (tū'dọr-flou"ėr), *n.* A trefoil ornament much used in Tudor architecture. It is placed upright on a stalk, and is employed in long rows as a crest or ornamental finishing on cornices, ridges, etc.



Tudor-flower.—From a cast in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

tue^1 (tū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tued*, ppr. *tuing.* See *tew*^{1}.

tue^2, **tui** (tö'e, -i), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand parson-bird or poë-bird, *Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ.* See cut under *parson-bird.*

Tuedian (twē'di-ạn), *a.* [< ML. *Tueda* (< E. *Tweed*) + *-ian.*] Of or belonging to the river Tweed in Scotland, or the vicinity of that stream; specifically, in *geol.*, the name applied by G. Tate to distinguish the lowest beds of the Carboniferous as developed in Northumberland and the Tweed valley.

tuefall (tū'fâl), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *tofall.*

tue-iron (tū'ī"ėrn), *n.* [Said to be a corruption (simulating *iron*) of *twyer*, *tuyere.*] 1. Same as *twyer.*—2. *pl.* A pair of blacksmiths' tongs.

tuel† (tū'el), *n.* An old spelling of *tewel.*

Tues. An abbreviation of *Tuesday.*

Tuesday (tūz'dạ̄), *n.* [< ME. *Tewisday*, *Tiwes day* (cf. *Tisdæi*, *Tisdei*, < Icel. *Týsdagr*), < AS. *Tiwes dæg* (= OHG. *Ziestac*, MHG. *Ziestac*, *Ziestag*, *Zīstac*, *Zīstag* = Icel. *Týsdagr* = Sw. *Tisdag* = Dan. *Tirsdag*): *Tiwes*, gen. of *Tiw* (not found except in the name of the day) = OHG. *Zio* = Icel. *Týr* = Gr. Ζεύς (gen. Διός for *ΔιFός) = OL. *Diovis*, later *Jovis* (nom. rare; gen. *Jovis*, used with nom. *Juppiter*) = Skt. *dyu* (gen. *divas*); orig. the sky, heaven, day, then personified as a god, and in Gr. myth. the chief god, and so in Teutonic thought the god of war. See *Jove*, *Jupiter*, *Zeus*, *deity.*] The third day of the week. See *week*^{1}.

> In the tyme that kynge Leodogan hadde somowned so his peple, it be-fill on a *Tewisday*, at euen, in the entreynge of May. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 205.

> He swore a thing to me on Monday night which he forswore on *Tuesday* morning. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 170.

Fastens Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday. [Scotch.]—**Pancake Tuesday**, Shrove Tuesday. See *pancake.*—**Shrove Tuesday.** See *shrove*^{1}.

tufa (tö'fä), *n.* [< It. *tufa*, calcareous rock, tufa: see *tuff*^{3}.] A rock having a rough or cellular texture, sometimes a fragmental volcanic material, and sometimes a calcareous deposit from springs. The word *tufa* is rarely used by English geologists except with the epithet *calcareous*, when it has the same meaning as the *tophus* of Virgil and Pliny, or the *travertino* of the modern Italians. See *travertin* and *tuff*^{3}.

> Calcareous *tufa*, travertine, pisolite, osteocolla, &c., are deposits formed by the chemical precipitation of carbonate of lime from waters holding bicarbonate of lime in solution. *Rutley*, Study of Rocks, xiv.

tufaceous (tọ-fā'shius), *a.* [< It. *tufaceo*, < L. *tofaceus*, *tofacius*, < *tofus*, sandstone: see *tuff*^{3}, *tufa*, *toph.*] Made up of tufa, or resembling it in a greater or less degree.

tuff^1 (tuf), *n.* [< ME. **tuffe* (cf. *tuft*), < OF. *tuffe*, F. *touffe*, aggregation or bunch of trees, flowers, feathers, etc., prob. < OHG. *zopf*, MHG. G. *zopf*, top, tuft, = LG. *topp* = D. *top* = E. *top*: see *top*^{1}. Cf. OF. *top* (= Sp. *tope* = It. *toppo*), F. dim. *toupet* (> E. *toupet*, *toupee*), tuft, crest, bunch of hair; from the LG. forms of the same word. Hence *tuft*^{2}, q. v.] Same as *tuft*^{2}. *Halliwell.*

tuff^2† (tuf), *a.* An old spelling of *tough.*

tuff^3 (tuf), *n.* [< F. *tuf*, formerly also *tuffe*, soft stone, < It. *tufo*, soft stone, *tufa*, tufa, < L. *tophus*, *tofus*, a soft sandy stone. Cf. *toph*, *tufa.*] A volcanic fragmental rock, varying from coarse deposits made of materials resembling fine gravel in size to those which are like the finest sand. Corsi defines *tufo* as being similar in composition to *peperino*, but bearing the marks of having been transported by and deposited from water. The *tophus* of Vitruvius and Columella was of volcanic origin; that of Virgil and Pliny was calcareous. The *tufo* of the Italians, at the present time, is volcanic, and is the same rock which was designated by the Romans as *lapis ruber*; it closely resembles *peperino* (the *lapis Albanus* of the Romans), and does not differ, except in color and degree of compactness, from the modern *sperone* (*lapis Gabinus*), or from the so-called *manziana* (*lapis Anitianus*). These are all fragmental rocks made up of more or less firmly compacted volcanic cinders and ashes, and are all included under the term *tuff* as used by English geologists.

tuff-cone (tuf′kōn), *n.* A conical elevation made up of ashes or other fragmentary eruptive material accumulated around a volcanic orifice.

> The materials of a *tuff-cone* are arranged in more or less regularly stratified beds.
> *Geikie*, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 227.

tuffoon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *typhoon*.

Tufnell's bandage. An immovable bandage stiffened with a paste of white of egg and flour. Also called *egg-and-flour bandage*.

tuft^1 (tuft), *n.* [< ME. *toft*, a piece of ground, < AS. *toft*, < Icel. *topt*, *tupt*, *toft*, *tuft*, *tomt*, a piece of ground: see *toft*^{1}.] 1. A green knoll. See *toft*^{1}.—2. A grove; a plantation; a clump.

> If you will know my house,
> 'Tis at the *tuft* of olives, here hard by.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 75.

> Yon *tuft* of hazel-trees. *Wordsworth*, Green Linnet.

tuft^1 (tuft), *v. t.* [< *tuft*^{1}, *n.*] To beat up (a thicket or covert) in stag-hunting.

> With his hounds
> The labouring hunter *tufts* the thick unbarbéd grounds
> Where harbour'd is the Hart.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 112.

tuft^2 (tuft), *n.* [Also *tuff*; < ME. *tuft*, *toft*, a later form (with unorig -*t*, prob. due in part to confusion with *tuft*^{1}) of *tuff*^{1}: see *tuff*^{1}.] 1. A bunch of soft and flexible things fixed at the base with the upper part loose, especially when the whole is small: as, a *tuft* of feathers.

> Upon the cop right of his nose he hade
> A werte, and thereon stood a *tuft* of heres.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 555.

> With a knoppe, othirwyse callyd a *tufft*, of blak sylke.
> *Bury Wills* (ed. Tymms), p. 36 (in a will of 1463).

> A light-green *tuft* of plumes she bore,
> Closed in a golden ring.
> *Tennyson*, Launcelot and Guinevere.

2†. A turban.

> Tiara, a Turkish *tuffe*, such as the Turkes weare at this day on their head. *Nomenclator*, 1585. (*Nares.*)

> Antonius, being brought to the king where hee wintered, was gladly received, and graced with the promotion to weare a *tuffe* or turbant (which honour they enjoy that be allowed to sit at the kings boord, and who for good desert among the Persians may open their mouthes in solemne assemblies, to persuade and deliver their minds).
> *Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609). (*Nares.*)

3†. A crest.

> He is my nephew, and my chief, the point,
> Tip, top, and *tuft* of all our family!
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

4. An imperial. [Colloq.]

> Do you like those *tufts* that gentlemen wear sometimes on their chins? *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

5. In *anat.*, a rete; a glomerulus. See cut under *Malpighian*.—6. In *bot.*, a fascicle of flowers on their several partial peduncles; a cluster of radical leaves; a clump or tussock of stems from a common root, as in many grasses and sedges; hence, any analogous bundle.

> The round *tufts* or heads of Fennell, which containe the seed, are exceeding wholsome to be eaten.
> *T. Venner*, Via Recta (ed. 1637), p. 219.

7. An undergraduate who bears a title: so called from the tuft worn on his cap to indicate his rank. [Eng. university slang: compare quotation under *tufted*, 1.]

> He used to give the young noblemen the most painful and elaborate breakfasts. . . . It was good to watch him in the midst of a circle of young *tufts*, with his mean, smiling, eager, uneasy familiarity.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xiv.

Branchial, Malpighian, etc., **tuft.** See the adjectives. —**London-tuft.** Same as *London-pride*, 2.—**Spanish-tuft.** See *Thalictrum*.

tuft^2 (tuft), *v.* [< *tuft*^{2}, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To separate or combine into tufts.

> Weeds cluster and *tuft* themselves on the cornices of ruins. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, viii.

2. To affix a tuft to; cover or stud with tufts, or as if with tufts.

> The *tufted* tops of sacred Libanon,
> To climb Mount Sion, down the stream are gon.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

> To make old bareness picturesque,
> And *tuft* with grass a feudal tower.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

> Pines begin to *tuft* the slopes of gently rising hills.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 295.

3. In *upholstery*, to draw together (a cushion or an upholstered covering) by passing a thread through it at regular intervals, the depressions thus produced being usually covered with tufts or buttons.

II. *intrans.* To grow in tufts; form a tuft or tufts. *Holland.*

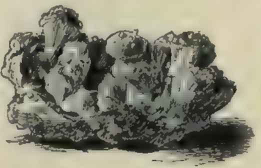
tuftaffeta† (tuf-taf′e-tă̤), *n.* [< *tuff*^{1} + *taffeta*.] A taffeta woven with a pile like that of velvet, arranged in tufts or spots.

> Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
> Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
> Become *tufftaffaty*. *Donne*, Satires, iv.

> This fellow! that came with a *tufftaffata* jerkin to town but the other day, and a pair of pennyless hose.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

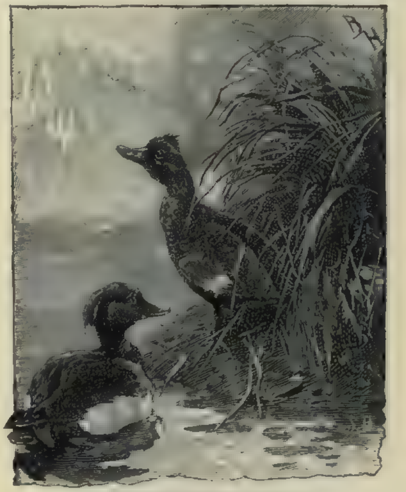
tufted (tuf′ted), *p. a.* [< *tuft*^{2} + -*ed*^{2}.] 1. Having a tuft or tufts; especially, crested: as, the *tufted* duck.

> The gold-*tufted* cap, which at Cambridge only designates a Johnian or Small-College Fellow-Commoner, is here [at Oxford] the mark of nobility.
> *C. A. Bristed*, English [University, p. 176.



Tufted Structure.—Stilbite.

2. Formed into a tuft or cluster; growing in tufts; tufty: as, *tufted* moss; *tufted* structure in mineralogy.—**Tufted columbine.** See *Thalictrum*.—**Tufted duck,** *Fuligula cristata*, a common duck of the Palearctic region, very near the scaup and the pochard, with crested head. The male is 17 inches long, with a leaden-blue bill having a black nail; the feet are dusky; the general plumage is black, iridescent on the head, on the back minutely dotted with gray; the belly and a large wing-area are pure-white; the female is mainly brown where the male is black.—**Tufted fabric,** a fabric in which tufts are set, as in the old form of Turkish and Persian carpets, in which tufts are set in on the warp and then locked in by the shooting of the weft and the crossing of the warp-threads. *E. H. Knight.*—**Tufted loosestrife.** See *loosestrife*.—**Tufted tit** or **titmouse.** See *tit*^{2}, and cut under *titmouse*.—**Tufted umber.** See *umber-bird*, and cut under *Scopus*.—**Tufted vetch.** See *vetch*.



Tufted Duck (*Fuligula cristata*).

tufter (tuf′tėr), *n.* [< *tuft*^{1} + -*er*^{1}.] A stag-hound employed to drive a deer out of cover. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 394.

tuftgill (tuft′gil), *n.* A tuft-gilled fish, or lophobranch.

tuft-gilled (tuft′gild), *a.* Having tufted gills; cirribranchiate or lophobranchiate. Specifically —(*a*) Noting the tooth-shells or *Dentaliidæ*. See *Cirribranchiata*, and cut under *tooth-shell*. (*b*) Noting the sea-horses and related fishes. See *Lophobranchii*, and cuts under *Hippocampidæ*, *pipe-fish*, and *Solenostomus*.

tuft-hunter (tuft′hun″tėr), *n.* One who seeks or covets the society of titled persons; one who courts the acquaintance of celebrities at any sacrifice of personal dignity; a toady; a sycophant. The term took its rise at the English universities from a tuft worn on the cap by young noblemen. [Slang, Eng.]

> At Eton a great deal of snobbishness was thrashed out of Lord Buckram, and he was birched with perfect impartiality. Even there, however, a select band of sucking *tuft-hunters* followed him. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, v.

> He was at no time the least of a *tufthunter*, but rather had a marked natural indifference to tufts.
> *Carlyle*, Sterling, ii. 3.

tuft-hunting (tuft′hun″ting), *n.* The practice of a tuft-hunter. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 8.

tufting-button (tuf′ting-but″o̤n), *n.* A style of button used in upholstery. See *tuft*^{2}, *v. t.*, 3. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

tuft-moccado† (tuft′mok″a̤-dō), *n.* Tufted moccado. See *moccado*.

> Shee had a red lace, and a stomacher of *tuft mockado*.
> *Greene's Vision.*

> My skin all overwrought with worke like some kinde of *tuft mockado*, with crosses blew and red.
> *Dr. Dee's* Diary, quoted in Draper's Dict., p. 225.

tufty^1 (tuf′ti), *a.* [< *tuft*^{1} + -*y*^{1}.] Abounding in tufts; wooded.

> The sylvans . . . about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
> Both in the *tufty* frith and in the mossy fell.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xvii. 387.

tufty^2 (tuf′ti), *a.* [< *tuft*^{2} + -*y*^{1}.] 1. Abounding in tufts or knots.

> Here the ground lay jagged and shaggy, wrought up with high tufts of reed, . . . this *tufty*, flaggy ground.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lix.

2. Growing in tufts.

> Where *tufty* daisies nod at every gale.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

tug (tug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tugged*, ppr. *tugging*. [< ME. *tuggen*, *toggen*, *togen*, a secondary form of *tukken*, pull: see *tuck*^{1}, *tow*^{1}, *tee*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1. To pull or draw with sturdy effort or violent strain; haul with force; pull.

> *Togyd* with tene [sorrow] was god of prys;
> To don hym sorwe was here delys [their delight];
> He seyde no word loth.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 248.

> Turkes slauish *tugging* oares.
> *Dekker*, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 119).

> As when a slaughter'd bull's yet-reeking hide,
> Strain'd with full force, and *tugg'd* from side to side,
> The brawny curriers stretch. *Pope*, Iliad, xvii. 451.

> And [the satyrs] *tug* their shaggy Beards, and bite with
> Grief the Ground. *Congreve*, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To tow by means of a steam-tug: as, the vessel had to be *tugged* into port.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pull with great effort; haul; drag.

> The meaner sort [of Dalmatians] will *tug* lustily at one oare. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 2.

2. To exert one's self; labor; strive; struggle; contend; wrestle.

> The seas are rough and wider
> Than his weak arms can *tug* with.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

> They *tug*, they strain!—down, down they go,
> The Gael above, Fitz-James below.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 16.

tug (tug), *n.* [< *tug*, *v.*; in part ult. a var. of *tow*^{2}, a rope, etc., and connected with *tie*^{1}, a band, rope, etc.; all from the ult. verb represented by *tee*^{1}.] 1. The act of pulling, dragging, or hauling with effort, exertion, or difficulty.

> The idle vessel slides that wat'ry way,
> Without the blast or *tug* of wind or oar.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 3.

2. A supreme effort; the severest strain or struggle; a contest; wrestle; tussle.

> She had seen from the window Tartar in full *tug* with two carriers' dogs, each of them a match for him in size.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xx.

3. A vehicle used in some parts of England for conveying timber or fagots.

> I have seen one tree on a carriage which they call there [in Sussex] a *Tug*, drawn by twenty-two oxen.
> *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, I. 204. (*Davies.*)

4. A small but powerful steam-vessel, whether screw or paddle, constructed for the purpose of towing other vessels.—5. A chain, strong rope, or leather strap used as a trace; a trace (of a harness).

> It [tugge] signifieth the pull or draught of the oxen or horses, and therefore the leathers that beare the chiefe stresse of the draught the cartars call then *tugges*.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 229.

> My fur ahin' [off wheel-horse] 's a wordy [worthy] beast
> As e'er in *tug* or tow was trac'd. *Burns*, The Inventory.

6. In *mining*, an iron hoop to which a tackle is affixed.—**To hold one tug**†, to keep one busily employed; keep one in work.

> There was work enough for a curious and critical Antiquary, that would *hold him tugg* for a whole yeare.
> *Life of A. Wood* (by himself), p. 206.

To hold tug†, to stand severe handling or hard work.—**Tug of war.** (*a*) A severe and laborious contest.

> When Greeks join'd Greeks, then was the *tug of War*.
> *Lee*, Alexander the Great, iv. 2.

(*b*) An athletic contest in which a number of persons, generally four on each side and limited to a certain weight, tug at the ends of a rope, each side trying to pull the rope from the other, or to pull the other side over a line marked on the ground between the contestants. Also called *rope-pull*.

tugan, *n.* Same as *tucan*.

tugboat (tug′bōt), *n.* A strongly built steamboat used for towing sailing and other vessels; a towboat; a tug.

tug-carrier (tug′kar″i-ėr), *n.* An attachment to the back-strap of a wagon-harness. *E. H. Knight.*

tugger (tug′ėr), *n.* One who tugs, or pulls with effort.

> The *tuggers* at the oar. *William Morris*, Sigurd, i.

tuggingly (tug′ing-li), *adv.* With laborious pulling.

tug-hook (tug′hůk), *n.* In *saddlery*, a hook on the hame to which the trace is attached. *E. H. Knight.*

tug-iron (tug′ī″ėrn), *n.* The hook on the shaft of a wagon to which the traces are attached.

tugman (tug′man), *n.*; pl. *tugmen* (-men). One who is employed on board a steam-tug. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XII. ix. 5.

tugmutton (tug′mut″n), *n.* 1†. Same as *mutton-monger*. *John Taylor.* [Slang.]—**2.** A great glutton. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** An American wood resembling box, formerly imported into England for making fans. *Campin*, Hand-Turning, p. 259.

tug-slide (tug′slīd), *n.* In *saddlery*, a metallic frame serving instead of a buckle to adjust the length of a tug. *E. H. Knight.*

tug-spring (tug′spring), *n.* In *saddlery*, a frame containing a spring to which the tug is fastened. It serves to diminish the jerking strain on a horse in starting and stopping. *E. H. Knight.*

tui, *n.* See *tue*^{2}.

tuille (twēl), *n.* [< OF. *tuile, tuille*, < L. *tegula*, tile: see *tile*^{1}.] In *armor*, a plate of steel hanging below the tassets, or forming the lowermost division of the tassets. Sometimes two tuilles were worn on each side — a large one in front, and a smaller one on the hip. Also *toylle*.—**Large tuille**, the tuille as distinguished from the tuillette.

tuillette (twẹ̄-let′), *n.* [OF., dim. of *tuille*.] In *armor*, a smaller form of the tuille, used especially to protect the hip when the larger tuille covered the front of the thigh, the tuille and tuillette hanging side by side from the tasset.

tuilyie, tuilzie (töl′yi), *n.* Same as *toolye*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvi. [Scotch.]

tuism (tū′izm), *n.* [< L. *tu*, thou, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that all thought is addressed to a second person, or to one's future self as to a second person.

tuition (tụ̄-ish′ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tuicyon*; < OF. *tuition, tuicion* = Sp. *tuicion*, < L. *tuitio(n-)*, guard, protection, defense, < *tueri*, pp. *tuitus*, watch, guard, see, observe. Cf. *intuition, tutor*.] 1†. Guard; keeping; protection; guardianship.

> The . . . *tuycyon* of your seid realme of Fraunche.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 103.

> As I can, I shall commend you unto the *tuition* of our Shepherd Christ.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 127.

2†. The particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.

> The Prince had been a Student in Queen's Colledge in Oxford, under the *Tuition* of his Uncle Henry Beaufort, Chancellor of that University. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 163.

3. Instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning.

> Who, if their sons some slight *tuition* share,
> Deem it of no great moment whose, or where.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 783.

4. The fee for instruction.

> The *tuition* is usually low. *The Century*, XXXIX. 474.

=**Syn.** 3. *Tuition* differs from the words compared under *instruction* chiefly in being a rather formal and business-like word: as, the charge for *tuition* is $100: it represents the act or series of acts, but not the art.

tuitional (tụ̄-ish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *tuition* + *-al*.] Same as *tuitionary*. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 482.

tuitionary (tụ̄-ish′ọn-ā̤-ri), *a.* [< *tuition* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to tuition. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 93.

tul†, *prep.* and *conj.* An old form of *till*^{2}.

> There they thought *tul* a [to have] had their prey.
> *Rookhope Ryde* (Child's Ballads, VI. 125).

tula (tö′lạ̈), *n.* [Mex. (?).] Same as *istle*.

tulasi (tö′lạ-si), *n.* [Telugu.] Same as *toolsi*.

tula-work (tö′lạ̈-wėrk), *n.* Niello; niello-work; a kind of decorative work somewhat similar to enameling, done chiefly on silver. Niello-work has been long known, and is described by Pliny, by whom its invention is attributed to the Egyptians. It differs from enamel in that this latter is a vitreous compound, while niello is a combination of sulphur with silver, copper, and lead, the relative proportion of the ingredients, as given by different authors, varying greatly. The composition of niello, according to Pliny, is three parts of silver with one of copper, and no lead. All the more modern recipes demand less silver and some lead, the quantity of the precious metal diminishing from century to century. Benvenuto Cellini gives one sixth silver, one third copper, and one half lead as the composition of niello. The above has reference to the metallic ingredients of this article; in its manufacture sulphur is generally added in excess, that which is not taken up by the metals being volatilized in the process, which is performed in a crucible, a little sal ammoniac being used as a flux. Niello-work has been done in Russia for many years, and especially at Tula, which is the best-known locality for this branch of decorative art, although it is said that more artistic specimens are turned out at other places in that country. Niello is called in Russia "black silver." See *niello*.

tulchan, tulchin (tul′ċhan, -ċhin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A calf's skin stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow, to make her give her milk: used formerly in Scotland.—**Tulchan bishops**, a name derisively applied to the persons appointed as titular bishops to the Scottish sees immediately after the Reformation, in whose names the revenues of the sees were drawn by the lay barons who had impropriated them. *Carlyle*, Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, Int., iv. [Scotch.]

tule (tö′le), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A bulrush or club-rush of either of two species which in California and adjacent regions occupy large areas of overflowed bottom-land and marsh. One of these is the common bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*, which there, in the variety *occidentalis*, becomes sometimes 8 or 10 feet high and an inch or more thick at the base. The other species is the very similar *S. Tatora*, found eastward to Louisiana, and also in South America. See *Scirpus* (with cut).

tule-wren (tö′le-ren), *n.* A kind of marsh-wren, *Cistothorus* or *Telmatodytes palustris*, var. *paludicola*, which abounds in the tule-marshes of California.

tulip (tū′lip), *n.* [Formerly also *tulipe, tulipie*, also *tulipa*; = MD. *tulpe*, D. *tulp* = G. *tulpe* = Ir. *tulp*, < OF. *tulipe, tulippe*, F. *tulipe* = OSp. *tulipa* = Pg. *tulipa* = It. *tulipa* (NL. *tulipa*); also MD. *tulpaan* = Dan. *tulipan* = Sw. *tulpan*, < OF. *tulipan* = Sp. *tulipan* = It. *tulipano*, a tulip; so called from its likeness to a turban: a particular use of OF. **tulipan, tulipant, tulpant*, etc., > E. *tulipant*, etc., NL. *tulipa*, etc., a turban: see *turban*.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Tulipa*, of which several species are well-known garden bulbs with highly colored bell-shaped flowers, blooming in spring. The common garden tulips are derived chiefly from *T. Gesneriana*, a native of central and southern Europe and adjacent parts of Asia, having shining scarlet flowers with purple-black spots at the base of the divisions, or a partly yellow claw. Varieties of this species have been developed with great care, especially in the Netherlands, the seat at one time of a "tulipomania." The catalogue of a Haarlem florist of recent date offered 1,800 varieties. They are divided into four classes: namely, "breeders" or "self-flowers," with the natural plain color; "bizarres," having a clear yellow ground with red, brownish, maroon, or purple markings; "byblœmens," with a white background marked prevailingly with red or shades of purple; and "roses," with white background variegated with shades of rose-color, deep-red, or scarlet. It is said that when a self-tulip once "breaks," the new variety remains always the same. Another long-cultivated tulip is the Duc Van Thol, *T. suaveolens*, with fragrant scarlet, yellow, or variegated flowers, early, and especially suited for pot-culture and forcing. *T. præcox*, having scarlet flowers with large black-purple spots surrounded with yellow near the base, also affords varieties. Less conspicuous or less known species are *T. Oculus-solis*, the sun's-eye tulip, with a brilliant scarlet perianth, having black spots at the base of the segments; *T. australis* (*T. Celsiana*), with bright-yellow flowers smaller than the common kinds; *T. Clusiana*, low and delicate, having the three inner divisions pure-white, the three outer stained with pink; *T. pulchella*, type of a group of very pretty dwarf species; and *T. Greigi*, the Turkestan tulip, one of the most showy and desirable of all known tulips, bearing goblet-shaped flowers, commonly of a vivid orange-scarlet hue, also purple or yellow, from 4 to 6 inches broad when fully expanded.

2. In *ordnance*, a bell-shaped outward swell of the muzzle of a gun, as a rule abandoned in modern ordnance.

> The armament of the Collingwood consists of four 45-ton steel breech-loading guns, 27 ft. 4 in. long, and gradually tapering from a diameter of 4 ft. 7 in. at the breech to 17 in. near the muzzle, which possesses what artillerists call a *tulip* or "swell." *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 314.

African tulip, a plant of the genus *Hæmanthus*.—**Butterfly-tulip**, the mariposa-lily or pretty-grass, *Calochortus*, of California.—**Cape tulip.** (*a*) See *Hæmanthus*. (*b*) A liliaceous plant, *Bæometra columellaris* (*Tulipa Breyniana*), of the Cape of Good Hope.—**Checkered tulip, drooping tulip.** See *wild tulip* (*a*), below.—**Duc Van Thol tulip.** See def. 1.—**Parrot-tulip**, varieties of *T. acuminata* (*T. Turcica*), of a dwarf habit, with the petals curved and fantastically fringed, variegated, partly green, the form and color suggesting the name; also, a variety of the common tulip: the former sometimes distinguished as *Florentine parrot-tulip*.—**Sun's-eye tulip.** See def. 1.—**Turkestan tulip.** See def. 1.—**Van Thol tulip.** Short for *Duc Van Thol tulip*. See above.—**Wild tulip.** (*a*) In England, *Tulipa sylvestris*, the only native species; also, provincially, the guinea-hen plant, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, similarly called *checkered* and *drooping tulip*. (*b*) In California, same as *butterfly-tulip*: see above.

Tulipa (tū′li-pạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier by Lobel, 1576): see *tulip*.] **1.** A genus of liliaceous plants, the tulips, type of the tribe *Tulipeæ*. It is characterized by flowers which are usually erect, bell-shaped, and marked by spots near the base, but without nectar-bearing glands; and by oblong, linear, erect, basifixed anthers. There are about 50 species, natives of Europe and Asia, extending from England to Japan, and southward into northern Africa. They are bulbous plants, with a simple stem bearing few leaves, linear or broader, and a handsome solitary flower, rarely two or three. See *tulip*.

2†. [*l. c.*] A tulip.

tulipant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turban*.

Tulipeæ (tụ̄-lip′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Tulipa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, characterized by solitary or loosely racemed flowers, and a leaf-bearing stem produced from a coated or scaly bulb. It includes over 200 species belonging to 7 genera, of which *Tulipa* is the type. They are natives of north temperate regions, usually producing large and handsome flowers. The tribe includes the lily, crown-imperial, tulip, dog-tooth violet or adder's-tongue, and mariposa-lily. The genera *Lilium, Erythronium*, and *Lloydia* are partly American, and *Calochortus* wholly so; for the others, see *Fritillaria, Gagea*, and *Tulipa*.

tulip-ear (tū′lip-ēr), *n.* An upright or prick-ear in dogs. *Shaw.*

tulip-eared (tū′lip-ērd), *a.* Prick-eared, as a dog.

tulipie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tulip*.

tulipist (tū′lip-ist), *n.* [< *tulip* + *-ist*.] A cultivator of tulips. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, Ep. Ded.

tulipomania (tū″li-pọ̄-mā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [= F. *tulipomanie* (Ménage); as E. *tulip* + Gr. *μανία*, madness: see *mania*. The D. term is *tulpenhandel*, tulip-trade.] A craze for the cultivation or acquisition of tulips; specifically, that which arose in the Netherlands about the year 1634, seized on all classes like an epidemic, and led to disasters such as result from great financial catastrophes. Tulip-marts were established in various towns, where roots were sold and resold as stocks on the exchange. A single root of *Semper Augustus* was sold for 13,000 florins. After several years the government found it necessary to interfere.

tulipomaniac (tū″li-pọ̄-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< *tulipomania* + *-ac*.] One who is affected with tulipomania. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 66.

tulip-poplar (tū′lip-pop″lạ̈r), *n.* Same as *tulip-tree*.

tulip-root (tū′lip-röt), *n.* A disease of oats, caused by a nematoid worm of the family *Anguillulidæ, Tylenchus devastatrix*, which causes the base of the stem to swell until it somewhat resembles a tulip-bulb.

tulip-shell (tu′lip-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Fasciolariidæ*; specifically, *Fasciolaria tulipa*. See cut under *Fasciolaria*.

tulip-tree (tū′lip-trē), *n.* A tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, found in North America, where, among deciduous trees, it is surpassed in size only by the sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) and the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). A tree believed to be identical with it is found in China. The wood is soft, fine, and straight-grained, and is easily worked; it is used in construction and for inside finish, cabinet-work, pumps, woodenware, etc. The bark, especially of the root, is acrid and bitter, and is used domestically as a stimulant tonic. The tulip-tree is quite hardy, and is a much-admired shade and ornamental tree. Its timber, or the tree itself, is known as *whitewood*, though the wood turns yellowish on exposure, and as *poplar, tulip-poplar*, or *yellow poplar*. An old name, *saddletree* or *saddle-leaf*, refers to the form of the leaf; another, *canoe-wood*, to the use in which it was found among the Indians. The present name (the best of the common names) has reference to the flowers, which in form and size resemble a large tulip, the petals greenish-yellow marked with orange. See *Liriodendron* (with cut).

> The large *tulip tree*, which we call a poplar.
> *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. § 18.

Chinese tulip-tree. (*a*) The North American tree defined above. (*b*) *Michelia* (*Magnolia*) *fuscata*.—**Laurel-leafed tulip-tree**, the magnolia, especially *Magnolia grandiflora* (*M. fœtida*).—**Queensland tulip-tree.** See *Stenocarpus*.—**Tulip-tree of the West Indies**, *Hibiscus* (*Paritium*) *elatus*, a tree of the size of the horse-chestnut, with large flowers, which are pale primrose-color in the morning, and become orange and deep-red as the day advances.

tulip-wood (tū′lip-wůd), *n.* **1.** The wood of the tulip-tree.—**2.** One of several other woods, so called from their color and markings. (*a*) A choice rose-colored and striped wood imported into Europe from Brazil, the product of *Physocalymma floribundum*. It is used for inlaying costly furniture, in turnery, etc. (*b*) See *Harpullia*. (*c*) See *Owenia*.

tulk†, *n.* [ME., also *tolk*, < Icel. *tūlkr*, an interpreter, spokesman, broker, = Dan. Sw. *tolk* = MD. *tolch*, D. *tolk* = MLG. *tolk, tollik*, an interpreter, prob. (the D. and LG. through the Scand.) < Lith. *tulkas*, an interpreter. See *talk*^{1}.] A man.

> Telagonius full tite at a *tulke* asket
> Who the freike was in faith that fraynit his nome.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13925.

tulk†, *v. t.* [ME. *tulken*, < Icel. *tūlka* = Sw. *tolka* = Dan. *tolke* = MD. *tolchen*, D. *tolken* = MLG. LG. *tolken*, interpret, translate; from the noun: see *tulk, n.*] To speak to; address.

> The Tebies *tulked* us with tene. *King Alexander*, p. 83.

tull†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *till*^{3}.

> With empty hand men may none haukes *tulle*.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 214.

tulle (töl), *n.* [So called from *Tulle*, a city in the department of Corrèze, France.] A fine and thin silk net, originally made with bobbins (compare *bobbin-net*), but now woven by machinery. It is used for women's veils and in dressmaking; it is sometimes ornamented with dots like those of blonde-lace, but is more commonly plain.—**Tulle embroidery**, needlework done with floss-silk or similar material on a background of tulle.

Tullian (tul′i-an), *a.* [< L. *Tullianus*, of or pertaining to the gens Tullius, or to one of that gens, < *Tullius*, Tullius: see def.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Tully, or Marcus Tullius Cicero; Ciceronian.

tullibee (tul′i-bē), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (?).] The mongrel whitefish, *Coregonus tullibee*, of the Great Lakes.

Tully limestone. [< *Tully*, a town in Onondaga county, New York.] A thin and not very persistent bed of limestone, lying between the Genesee shale and the Hamilton beds, divisions of the Devonian as developed in western New York.

Tully's powder. See *powder*.

tulwar (tul′wär), *n.* [Also *tulwaur* and erroneously *thulwar*; < Hind. *tulwār*, *tarwār*, late Skt. *taravāri*, a saber.] A saber carried by the people of northern India, as the Sikhs.

> The lance is the favorite weapon of the Indian cavalry-soldier, although he can also make very deadly use of his *tulwar* (sword), which, kept in a wooden scabbard, has an edge so sharp that it cuts all it touches.
> *Sir Garnet Wolseley*, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 155.

tuly†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tewly*; < ME. *tule*; origin obscure.] A kind of red or scarlet color.

> A mantel whit so melk,
> The broider is of *tuli* selk.
> *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 47. (*Halliwell.*)

> A skane of *tewly* silk. *Skelton*, Garland of Laurell.

> For to make bokeram *tuly* or *tuly* thread, . . . a manner of red colour, as it were of crop madder.
> *Sloane MS.* 73, f. 214. (*Halliwell.*)

tum^1† (tum), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To card (wool) for the first time; according to Ray, to mix wool of divers colors. *Halliwell.*

> After your wooll is oyl'd and anointed thus, you shall then *tum* it, you shall put it forth as you did before when you mixed it,' and card it over again upon your stock cards; and then those cardings which you strike off are called tummings, which you shall lay by till it come to a spinning.
> *Markham*, English House-Wife (1675), p. 126. (*Halliwell.*)

tum^2 (tum). A vocable imitating the vibration of a musical string: generally repeated, *tum*, *tum*. Compare *tom-tom*.

> Since the day of the *tum*, *tum*, *tum* of the plantation banjo . . . there has been a wonderful improvement in construction. *Musical Record*, No. 328, p. 26.

tumb†, *v. i.* [< ME. *tumben*, *tomben*, < AS. *tumbian*, tumble, dance, = OHG. *tūmōn*, MHG. *tumen*, turn round, = Icel. *tumba*, tumble (< AS.?); cf. OF. *tomber*, *tumber*, *tumer*, F. *tomber*, dial. *tumer* = Pr. *tombar*, *tumbar* = Sp. *tumbar* = Pg. *tombar* = OIt. **tombare*, *tomare*, It. dim. *tombolare*, fall, tumble. The relation of the Teut. to the Rom. forms is uncertain. Cf. *tumble*.] To tumble; jump; dance. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, iv. 365; *Verstegan*, Restitution (1628), p. 234.

tumbak, *n.* Same as *tombac*.

tumbeki (töm′bek-i), *n.* [Turk.: see *tobacco*.] A kind of tobacco exported from Persia. Also written *toumbeki*.

tumbester† (tum′bes-tėr), *n.* [ME. also *tombester*, *tombestere*, *tymbester*, *tymbestere*, *timbestere*; < *tumb* + *-ster*.] A female tumbler or dancer. As the professional dancers of medieval times were usually also tumblers or acrobats, the words for dance and tumble were commonly used as synonymous. (Compare *hop*, dance, *hopster*, a female dancer, Latin *saltator*, *saltatrix*, a dancer, literally 'leaper.') The daughter of Herodias, who danced before Herod, is often pictured in medieval art as tumbling, walking on her hands, or standing on her head. Compare *tumble*, 5.

> Herodias dougter, that was a *tumbestere*, and tumblede byfore him [Herod] and other grete lordes of that contre, he grantede to ȝeve hure whatevere he wolde bydde.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

> And ryght anon than comen *tombesteres*
> Fetys and smale, . . .
> Whiche ben the verray deueles officeres
> To kindle and blowe the fyr of [lecherye].
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 15.

[In this passage the word is the same as the above, but it is an erroneous translation of the Old French *tymberesse*, a female player on the tambour (*tymbre*).]

tumble (tum′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tumbled*, ppr. *tumbling*. [E. dial. also *tummle*; < ME. *tumblen*, *tomblen*, *tumlen* = MD. *tumelen*, *tummelen*, *tommelen*, D. *tuimelen* = MLG. *tumelen* = OHG. *tūmilōn*, MHG. *tūmeln*, *tumeln*, G. *taumeln*, *tummeln* = Sw. *tumla* = Dan. *tumle*, tumble, stagger, wallow; freq. of ME. *tumben*, *tomben*, < AS. *tumbian* = OHG. *tūmōn*, MHG. *tumen* = Icel. *tumba*, dance: see *tumb*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To roll about by turning one way and another; toss; pitch about; wallow: as, he *tumbles* and tosses from pain; the *tumbling* sea.

> Hedge-hogs which
> Lie *tumbling* in my barefoot way.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 11.

> *Mon.* I'll write to her to-morrow.
> *Bird.* To-morrow! she'll not sleep, then, but *tumble*; an' if she might have it to-night, it would better please her.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

> Just at this time a shoal of jolly porpoises came rolling and *tumbling* by, turning up their sleek sides to the sun.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 112.

2. To lose footing or support and fall to the ground; come down suddenly and violently; be precipitated: as, to *tumble* from a scaffold.

> He tit ouer his hors tayl *tombled* ded to therthe.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3866.

> And here had fall'n a great part of a tower,
> Whole, like a crag that *tumbles* from the cliff.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> In making the ascent of some of these precipitous mountain sides, now and then a mule would lose its footing and go *tumbling* and rolling many feet down.
> *The Century*, XLI. 773.

3. To move or go in a rough, careless, or headlong manner.

> They [Hottentots] have no Beds to lie on, but *tumble* down at night round the fire. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 539.

> We stood or sat in a group, . . . out of the way of the men when they should come *tumbling* aft to make sail or haul upon the ropes. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, v.

4. To play mountebank tricks by various springs, balancings, posturings, and contortions of the body.

> You daunce worse than you *tumble*. *Palsgrave*, p. 147.

5†. To dance.

> The dougtir of Herodias daunside [ether *tumblide*, margin] in the myddil, and pleside Heroude.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. xiv. 6.

> Hyt telleth that Eroud [Herod] swore
> To here that *tumbled* yn the flore.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

6. To fall rapidly, as prices: as, fancy stocks have *tumbled*. [Commercial slang.]—**To tumble home.** Same as *to tumble in* (*a*).—**To tumble in.** (*a*) Said of a ship's sides when they incline in above the extreme breadth. (*b*) To turn in; go to bed.—**To tumble to**, to recognize or understand; be up to: as, to *tumble to* another's scheme or game; also, to go at (work and the like) vigorously. [Slang.]

> The high words in a tragedy we call jaw-breakers, and say we can't *tumble to* that barrikin.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 15.

To tumble up. (*a*) To get out of bed; get up. [Slang.]

> Mr. Bailey . . . opened the coach door, let down the steps, and, giving Jonas a shake, cried, "We've got home, my flower! *Tumble up* then!"
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to come up hastily and in a scrambling way through the hatchway on a ship's deck, as a sailor or a number of sailors together: as, the starboard watch *tumbled up*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To turn over; toss about as for examination or search; revolve in one's mind: usually with *over*.

> *Tumbling* it *over* and *over* in his thoughts, . . . he lost all patience. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 95.

> They *tumbled* all their little Quivers *o'er*
> To chuse propitious Shafts.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

2. To disorder; rumple: as, to *tumble* bedclothes.

> She had her bonnet in her hand (a bruised muslin one, with *tumbled* satin strings).
> *E. S. Sheppard*, Charles Auchester, i. 11.

3. To throw by chance or with violence; fling; pitch.

> With it a blow that laid him full low,
> And *tumbl'd* him into the brook.
> *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 219).

> A girl bare-footed brings and *tumbles*
> Down on the pavement green-flesh melons.
> *Browning*, De Gustibus.

4. To bring down; overturn or overthrow; cast to the ground; fling headlong.

> Jerusalem hathe often tyme ben destroyed, and the Walles abated and beten doun and *tombled* in to the Vale.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 95.

> And wilt thou still be hammering treachery,
> To *tumble* down thy husband and thyself
> From top of honour to disgrace's feet?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 48.

> This ability to *tumble* a hare at full speed with the shotgun is no mean accomplishment.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 95.

5. To polish by revolution in a tumbling-box.

> Small castings can be *tumbled* and thus deprived of much of their adhering scale and sand.
> *Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 529.

To tumble in, in *carp.*, to fit, as a piece of timber, into other work.—**Tumbled up and down**, agitated; perplexed.

> They were greatly *tumbled up and down* in their minds, and knew not what to do. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

tumble (tum′bl), *n.* [< *tumble*, *v.*] **1.** A fall; a rolling or turning over; a somersault.

> A *tumble* of heels over head, a feat performed by beggar-boys on the roads.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., General Lacy and Cura Merina.

> Should I flounder awhile without a *tumble*
> Thro' this metrification of Catullus,
> They should speak to me not without a welcome,
> All that chorus of indolent reviewers.
> *Tennyson*, Experiments, Hendecasyllabics.

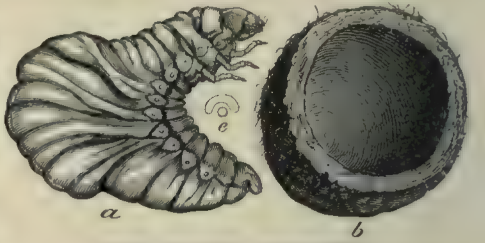
> In their [the clowns'] absurd impertinences, in their impossible combinations, in their mistakes and *tumbles*, in their falling over queens and running up against monarchs. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxi.

2. A state of entanglement or confusion.

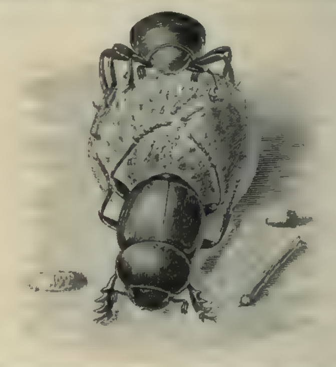
> John Fry began again, being heartily glad to do so, that his story might get out of the *tumble* which all our talk had made in it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

3. Same as *tumbling-box*.—**To take a tumble to one's self**, to make introspection; reflect how one's conduct is viewed by others: usually in the imperative mood. [Slang.]

tumble-bug (tum′bl-bug), *n.* One of several kinds of scarabæoid beetles, or dung-beetles, which roll up balls of dung in which their eggs are laid, and in which their larvæ transform; a straddle-bug, or similar large awkward scarab. The particular habit noted is characteristic of the subtribe *Ateuchini* (see *Ateuchus*) of the laparostict *Scarabæidæ*. It has been noted from remote antiquity, as in the case of the Egyptian tumble-bugs, and has given rise to some famous myths and symbols. See also cuts under *scarab*, *Scarabæus*, *Copris*, and *galea*. [U. S.]



Carolina Tumble-bug (*Copris carolina*).
a, larva; *b*, a section of the hollow excrementitious ball in which the insect undergoes its transformations.



Tumble-bug (*Canthon lævis*). Upper figure male, lower female, the former pulling and the latter pushing the ball in which are the eggs, and which is thus tumbled into a hole in the ground. (About natural size.)

tumble-car (tum′bl-kär), *n.* A cart drawn by a single horse: probably so named from the axle being made fast to the wheels and turning round with them. *Halliwell.*

tumble-down (tum′bl-doun), *a.* In a falling state; dilapidated; decayed; ruinous.

> A *tumble-down* old Lutheran church.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 9.

> A few dirty-looking men assemble at the door of a *tumble-down* building standing against the ruined castle.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 340.

tumble-dung (tum′bl-dung), *n.* [< *tumble*, *v.*, + obj. *dung*.] A tumble-bug.

tumble-home (tum′bl-hōm), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of a ship which inclines inward above the extreme breadth. [Rare.]

tumbler (tum′blėr), *n.* [< ME. *tumbler*, *tombeler*, *tumlare* (cf. AS. *tumbere*) (= MLG. *tumeler*); < *tumble* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who tumbles; one who performs by turning somersaults, walking on the hands, etc., as a mountebank.

> There is no *tumbler*
> Runs through his hoop with more dexterity
> Than I about this business.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

> The *tumbler* is walking upon his hands.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 288.

2. [*cap.*] One of the religious sect known as Dunkers. See *Dunker*^{1}.—**3.** A breed of domestic pigeons which perform certain aërial evolutions called *tumbling*, during which they fall through the air for a distance before making play with their wings. This performance is an exaggeration of the sweeping or gyrating flight characteristic of wild pigeons, and an approach to it may be shown by any pigeons, when, for example, a hawk dashes into a flock. Tumblers have a short round head with high forehead and very short beak.

They are classed in two series, those bred to flight and those bred to color. The former are the ordinary or flying tumblers, most noted for their performances in mid air: some are even trained to tumble in a room. Some tumblers, known as *Oriental rollers*, are noted for leaving the flock individually and rising to execute the movement. Tumblers bred to color without special reference to their flight are of many strains, known by color-names, *black*, *red*, or *yellow mottle*, *red* or *yellow agate*, *almond-splash*, etc.

4. A kind of greyhound formerly used in coursing rabbits: so called in allusion to his characteristic motions and springs.

> I have seene
> A nimble *tumbler* on a burrow'd greene
> Bend cleane awry his course, yet give a checke
> And throw himselfe upon a rabbit's necke.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

5. A porpoise. [Scotch.]

> Delphinus Phocæna, . . . Scot. Pellock. *Tumbler*. Mereswine.
> *Dr. Walker*, Essays on Nat. Hist., p. 532. (*Jamieson.*)

6. The aquatic larva of a mosquito, gnat, or other member of the *Culicidæ*; a wriggler: so called from the manner in which they roll over and over in the water. [Local, U. S.]—**7.** A figure or toy representing a fat person, usually a mandarin, sitting with crossed legs. The base of the figure is rounded, so as to rock at a touch.

> Her legs tucked up mysteriously under her gown into a round ball, so that her figure resembled in shape the plaster *tumblers* sold by the Italians.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 570.

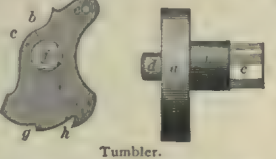
8†. One of a band of London reckless profligates in the early part of the eighteenth century.

> A third sort [of Mohocks] are the *tumblers*, whose office it is to set women on their heads.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 324.

9. A drinking-glass. (*a*) One with a rounded or pointed bottom, so that it may not be set down without being emptied and inverted. (*b*) One without stem or foot, simply cylindrical or conical in form.

> She . . . reminds him of days which he must remember, when she had a wine-glass out of poor Pa's *tumbler*.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxviii.

10. A sort of spring-latch in a lock which detains the bolt so as to prevent its motion until a key lifts it and sets the bolt at liberty.—**11.** Same as *tumbling-box*.—**12.** In a gun-lock, a piece of the nature of a lever, attached to the pivot of the hammer of the lock, and swiveled to the tip of the mainspring, which, when the hammer is released by pulling the trigger, forces the hammer violently forward, causing it to strike and explode the charge. See also cut under *gun-lock*.—**13.** A form of printing-machine which rocks or tumbles to the impression-surface. [Eng.]—**14.** *Naut.*, one of the movable pins for the engagement of the cat-head stopper and shank-painter. These pins, moving simultaneously, release the ends of the cat-stopper and shank-painter, thus letting go the anchor.



Tumbler.

a, body; *b*, arbor; *c*, square; *d*, pivot; *e*, swivel-arm and pinhole; *f*, tumbler-screw hole; *g*, cock-notch; *h*, half-cock notch.

15. In *weaving*, any one of a set of levers (also called *coupers*) from which in some forms of loom the heddles are suspended.—**16.** Same as *tumbrel*, 1.

> Behind them [the gipsies] followed the train of laden asses, and small carts, or *tumblers*, as they were called in that country [south of Scotland].
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, viii.

tumbler-brush (tum'blėr-brush), *n.* A brush made for the special purpose of cleaning the inside of a tumbler or drinking-glass.

tumbler-cart (tum'blėr-kärt), *n.* Same as *tumbrel*. 1.

> More recently *tumbler carts* with solid wheels, mere slabs of timber, were substituted.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 38.

tumbler-dog (tum'blėr-dog), *n.* A catch to hold the hasp of a padlock locked except when it enters the tumbler. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

tumbler-drum (tum'blėr-drum), *n.* Same as *tumbling-box*.

> The skins are either trodden in it with the feet, or put into a *tumbler-drum*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 373.

tumblerful (tum'blėr-fůl), *n.* [< *tumbler* + *-ful*.] The quantity of liquid which fills or nearly fills a tumbler: as, to drink a *tumblerful* of water.

tumbler-glass (tum'blėr-glås), *n.* Same as *tumbler*, 9.

tumbler-holder (tum'blėr-hōl″dėr), *n.* A circular frame of metal with a handle, into which a glass of soda-water, etc., is set, for convenience in drinking.

tumbler-lock (tum'blėr-lok), *n.* A lock having a set of disks or latches which must be arranged in some particular way with reference to one another before the bolt can be shot. It is a form of permutation-lock. See cut under *lock*.

tumbler-punch (tum'blėr-punch), *n.* In *gunsmithing*, a small punch with two blades, used, in taking a gun apart, to remove the arbor of the tumbler, etc.

tumbler-stand (tum'blėr-stand), *n.* A tray for tumblers, used with a soda-water fountain, etc. Some are fitted with appliances for washing the tumblers. Compare *tumbler-washer*.

tumbler-tank (tum'blėr-tangk), *n.* In *plumbing*, a flush-tank in which an oblong tilting receiving vessel pivoted midwise, and having a midwise partition, is fitted and poised in such manner that when water runs into one of the compartments of the vessel a quantity must accumulate before it can tilt and discharge its contents, and in such manner that the tilt brings the opposite compartment into position to be filled. A considerable volume of water is thus suddenly discharged at each tilting of the receiving vessel, although the stream affording the supply may be small.

tumbler-washer (tum'blėr-wosh″ėr), *n.* A tumbler-stand so contrived as to wash automatically the tumblers placed upon it. A usual form consists of a basin fitted with upright projecting pipes, on which the tumblers are hung bottom up, and from which jets of water escape into the tumblers, used with soda-water fountains, etc.

tumbleweed (tum'bl-wēd), *n.* A branching plant whose top assumes a globular figure and in autumn is detached and rolled over the plains by the wind, scattering its seed. The name is given to several such plants in the western United States. Species so called are *Amarantus albus* (compare *ghost-plant*) and *A. blitoides*, *Psoralea lanceolata* (Dakota and Montana), the bug-seed, *Corispermum hyssopifolium*, and the winged pigweed, *Cycloloma platyphylla*. Also called *rolling-weed*.

> The list of plants having the habit of rounding up their stems and branches so as to form a nearly spherical plant body, which at the end of the season breaks away at the root, thus forming a *tumble-weed*, must be increased by adding the winged pig-weed. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 929.

tumbling (tum'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tumble*, *v.*] The act of falling; also, the act of turning somersaults, and the like; specifically, the action of the tumbler pigeon in flight.

tumbling (tum'bling), *a.* [< ME. *towmblynge*; ppr. of *tumble*.] Falling; fleeting; passing; transitory.

> Wolthow thanne trusten in the *towmblynge* fortunes of men? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 3.

tumbling-barrel (tum'bling-bar″el), *n.* See *barrel*.

tumbling-bay (tum'bling-bā), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, that part of a weir in which the surface of the outflowing water assumes a downwardly directed curvilinear form.

tumbling-bob (tum'bling-bob), *n.* In *mach.*, a weighted arm or lever which, when moved to a certain point, reacts and by its weight produces movements in other parts of the machine.

tumbling-box (tum'bling-boks), *n.* A box or cylindrical vessel of wood or iron, pivoted at each end or at two corners, so that it can be made to revolve. Small castings, shot, pens, needles, buttons, and similar objects are placed in the box, with a quantity of loose emery-powder, sand, sawdust, or other abradant, and when the box revolves the abradant and the objects fall or tumble over, rubbing against each other and becoming quickly cleaned or polished. The device is largely used in many manufactories to save labor in cleaning and polishing material of all kinds, and in mixing or dissolving gums, etc. Also called, in various forms, *tumbler* or *cleansing-mill*, *tumble*, *tumbler-drum*, *tumbling-wheel*, *rolling-barrel*, *scouring-barrel*.

tumbling-net (tum'bling-net), *n.* A trammel-net.

tumbling-shaft (tum'bling-shåft), *n.* The cam-shaft used in stamping-mills, threshing-machines, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

tumbling-trough (tum'bling-trôf), *n.* In the manufacture of sulphuric acid in the so-called cascade apparatus, a trough or box of pipe-clay constructed on the principle of the tumbler-tank for conveying nitric acid into the leaden chambers.

tumbling-wheel (tum'bling-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a variety of the tumbling-box, used especially for polishing wooden bobbins, shoe-pegs, etc.

tumbly (tum'bli), *a.* [< *tumble* + *-y*^{1}.] Uneven, rough, humpy, or lumpy, as if full of debris which has tumbled upon it; covered with loose rocks, as a sea-bottom or fishing-ground.

tumbrel (tum'brel), *n.* [Also *tumbril*, and formerly *tumbrell*, *tumrell*; < ME. *tomberel*, *tomerel*, *tumrel*, < OF. *tumbrell*, *tumberel*, *tomberel*, *tumbreau*, *tumbereau*, *tombereau*, F. *tombereau*, a dump-cart, < *tomber*, fall, tumble: see *tumb*, *tumble*.] **1.** A low cart used by farmers for the removal of dung, etc.; a dung-cart. The body of the cart was a separate box, sometimes called a *which* (see *which*^{1}), in which the dung or other load was placed, to be dumped by upsetting the box. The name is often given to the carts used to convey the victims of the French Revolution to the guillotine, but contemporary plates represent these as large four-wheeled wagons.

> What stinking scavenger (if so he will,
> Though streets be fair) but may right easily fill
> His dungy *tumbrel*? *Marston*, Satires, iv. 13.

> Along the Paris streets the death-carts rumble hollow and harsh. Six *tumbrils* carry the day's wine to La Guillotine. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, iii. 15.

> A yoke of starveling steers, in a *tumbril* cart, the wheels of which were formed from a solid block of wood.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 4.

2. A covered cart with two wheels, which accompanies artillery, for the conveyance of tools, ammunition, etc.—**3.** A chair fixed on a pair of wheels and having very long shafts, used to punish scolds. On its being wheeled into a pond backward, and suddenly tilted up, the woman was plunged into the water. Compare *cucking-stool* and *ducking-stool*.

> In this town [Shepton-Mallet, Whitstone, Somersetshire] was anciently a *tumbrell* or cucking-stool, set up . . . in the time of Henry III. for the correction of unquiet women.
> *J. Collinson*, Hist. Somersetshire (ed. 1791), III. 460.

4. A sort of circular cage or crib, made of osiers or twigs, used in some parts of England for holding food for sheep in winter.

tumefacient (tū-mẹ̄-fā'shiẹnt), *a.* Swelling; swollen.

> The infant . . . had grown unctuous and *tumefacient* under the kisses and embraces of half the hotel.
> *Bret Harte*, By Shore and Sedge, p. 73.

tumefaction (tū-mẹ̄-fak'shọn), *n.* [< F. *tuméfaction* = Sp. *tumefaccion*, < L. *tumefacere*, pp. *tumefactus*, swell: see *tumefy*.] **1.** The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; also, the condition of being tumefied or swollen.—**2.** That which is tumefied or swollen; a tumid part; a tumor.

> The common signs and effects of weak fibres are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body or parts.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi.

tumefy (tū'mẹ̄-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tumefied*, ppr. *tumefying*. [< F. *tuméfier*, cause to swell, < LL. **tumeficare*, < L. *tumefacere*, cause to swell, < *tumere*, swell, + *facere*, make: see *tumid* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To swell, or cause to swell or be tumid.

> To swell, *tumefy*, stiffen, not the diction only, but the tenor of the thought. *De Quincey.*

II. *intrans.* To swell; become tumid.

tumescence (tụ-mes'ẹns), *n.* [< *tumescen(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** The state of growing tumid; tumefaction.—**2.** A swelling, tumid part, or tumor; an intumescence.

tumescent (tụ-mes'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *tumescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tumescere*, begin to swell or swell up, inceptive of *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*.] **1.** Swelling; tumefying; forming into a tumor; intumescent.—**2.** In *bot.*, slightly tumid or swollen.

tumid (tū'mid), *a.* [= Sp. *túmido* = Pg. It. *tumido*, < L. *tumidus*, swollen, swelling, < *tumere*, swell; cf. *tumulus*, a mound (see *tumulus*), Gr. *τύμβος*, a mound (see *tomb*), Skt. *tumra*, swelling, standing out, √ *tu*, swell, increase.] **1.** Swollen; slightly inflated; tumefied: as, a *tumid* leg; *tumid* flesh.—**2.** Protuberant; rising above the level.

> So high as heaved the *tumid* hills, so low
> Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
> Capacious bed of waters. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 288.

3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic; inflated: as, a *tumid* expression; a *tumid* style.

> A mind no way *tumid*, light, effeminate, confused, or melancholic. *Bacon*, Political Fables, v., Expl.

> The real poet, who is not driven by failing language or thought into frigid or *tumid* absurdities.
> *R. W. Church*, Spenser, ii.

Tumid wing, in *entom.*, a wing in which the membrane of every cell is larger than the cell itself, so that it projects slightly, as in the saw-flies.

tumidity (tụ-mid'ị-ti), *n.* [< LL. *tumidita(t-)s*, a swelling, a tumor, < L. *tumidus*, swollen: see *tumid*.] **1.** The state or character of being tumid or swollen.

> The swelling diction of Æschylus and Isaiah resembles that of Almanzor and Maximin no more than the *tumidity* of a muscle resembles the *tumidity* of a boil. The former is symptomatic of health and strength, the latter of debility and disease. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Hence—2. A pompous or bombastic style; turgidness; fustian.

tumidly (tū′mid-li), *adv.* In a tumid manner or form.

tumidness (tū′mid-nes), *n.* The state of being tumid, in any sense. =**Syn.** *Bathos, Fustian*, etc. See *bombast.*

tumika-oil (tö′mi-kä-oil), *n.* A concrete fixed oil from the seeds of the wild mangosteen, *Diospyros Embryopteris.*

tummer (tum′ėr), *n.* A connecting cylinder in a carding-machine.

> The carding engines [in cotton-manufacture] are often made with two main cylinders and a connecting cylinder called the *tummer.* *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 494.

tummle (tum′l), *v.* A dialectal form of *tumble.*

tumogo, *n.* [African.] An African antelope, the water-buck, *Kobus ellipsiprymnus.*

tumor, tumour (tū′mọr), *n.* [< F. *tumeur* = Sp. Pg. *tumor* = It. *tumore,* < L. *tumor,* a swelling, the state of being swollen, < *tumere,* swell: see *tumid.*] 1. A swell or rise of any kind. [Rare.]

> One *tumour* drown'd another, billows strove
> To outswell ambition, water air outdrove.
> *B. Jonson,* Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) A swelling; one of the four necessary accompaniments, according to the older pathologists, of inflammation—namely, *calor, dolor, rubor, et tumor* (heat, pain, redness, and swelling). (*b*) An abnormal prominence existing upon any of the cutaneous, mucous, or serous surfaces in any part of the body, and not due to acute inflammation. A tumor is usually a new formation of tissue foreign to the part in which it exists, and is thus distinguished in general from *hypertrophy*, though a hypertrophy may occasionally be so localized as to constitute a true tumor. A neoplasm is called a tumor when it forms a prominence on any surface. A swelling may be acute or chronic, and may be circumscribed or diffuse; a tumor is a chronic circumscribed swelling.
3. A swelling port or style; tumidity; bombast.

> She satisfies and fills the mind, without *tumour* and ostentation. *Evelyn,* True Religion, II. 174.

Adipose tumor, a lipoma.—**Aneurismal tumor,** an aneurism.—**Apostoli's method for the treatment of fibroid tumor of the uterus,** destruction of the tumor by electrolysis.—**Benign tumor,** a tumor which does not recur, as a rule, after removal, and is not inimical to the life of the patient.—**Cavernous tumor,** a tumor formed of loosely reticulated tissue.—**Dermatoid** or **dermoid tumor,** a cystic tumor the inner wall of which is composed of cutaneous tissue, and which often contains some of the appendages of the skin, such as hair, nails, or even teeth.—**Encysted tumor.** See *encyst.*—**Erectile tumor,** a tumor composed of a vascular tissue resembling erectile tissue.—**Fibroid tumor,** a tumor composed of fibrous tissue: usually referring to a fibromuscular tumor of the uterus.—**Fibroplastic tumor†.** See *spindle-celled sarcoma,* under *sarcoma.*—**Floating tumor,** a movable body within the abdomen, usually the spleen or a kidney, which has loose attachments, allowing of change of position of the organ.—**Gubler's tumor,** a prominence on the back of the wrist, seen in cases of wrist-drop from lead-poisoning.—**Histoid tumor,** a tumor composed of connective tissue.—**Malignant tumor,** a tumor which tends to recur after removal, and eventually to cause the patient's death.—**Margaroid tumor,** cholesteatoma.—**Mixed tumor,** a tumor composed of more than one kind of tissue.—**Ovarian tumor.** See *ovarian.*—**Phantom tumor,** a circumscribed abdominal swelling, occurring usually in hysterical women, due to muscular contraction or to an accumulation of intestinal gases. The swelling commonly disappears when the patient is asleep or under the influence of an anesthetic. It is sometimes very deceptive in its appearance, and has not infrequently been mistaken for pregnancy.—**Sand tumor,** psammoma: so called because of the sand-like calcareous matter which it contains.—**Teratoid tumor.** Same as *teratoma.*—**Thomas's operation for the removal of uterine fibroid tumors.** See *operation.*—**Transition tumor.** See *transition.*—**Tumor albus,** tuberculous synovitis, especially of the knee-joint; white-swelling.—**Vascular tumor.** See *vascular.*—**Warty tumor.** See *warty.*

tumored, tumoured (tū′mọrd), *a.* [< *tumor* + *-ed*2.] Affected with a tumor or tumors; swollen; tumid; distended. [Rare.]

> I might behold his legs *tumor'd* and swel'd.
> *Heywood,* Hierarchy of Angels, p. 362.

tumorous† (tū′mọr-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *tumoroso,* < LL. *tumorosus,* swollen, inflated, bloated, < L. *tumor,* a swelling: see *tumor.*] 1. Swelling; protuberant.

> Who ever saw any cypress or pine small below and above and *tumorous* in the middle, unless some diseased plant? *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Vainly pompous; bombastic, as language or style; fustian.

> According to their subject these styles vary; . . . for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and *tumorous,* speaking of petty and inferior things. *B. Jonson,* Discoveries.

tumour, tumoured. See *tumor, tumored.*

tump (tump), *n.* [< W. *twmp,* a round mass, a hillock; cf. L. *tumulus,* a mound: see *tumulus, tomb.*] A little hillock; a heap; a clump.

> He stopped his little nag short of the crest, and got off and looked ahead of him from behind a *tump* of whortles. *R. D. Blackmore,* Lorna Doone, xxxi.

tump (tump), *v. t.* [< *tump, n.*] In *hort.,* to form a mass of earth or a hillock round (a plant): as, to *tump* teazel.

tump-line (tump′līn), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption, among the Canadian Indians and the French voyageurs, of E. **temple-line* (or of a corresponding F. term), < *temple*2 (F. *tempe*) + *line*2.] A strap by which a pack is carried across a portage or through the woods. It crosses the forehead, the advantage being that its use in this position leaves the hands free for clearing the way with an ax or otherwise; it is frequently shifted in position so as to cross the breast, for temporary relief. This method of carrying is common through the St. Lawrence valley and to the furthest Northwest, alike among whites, half-breeds, and Indians. The term is used in Maine and on its borders: elsewhere the strap is called *portage-strap* or *pack-strap.*

tumpy (tum′pi), *a.* [< *tump* + *-y*1.] Abounding in tumps or hillocks; uneven. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tum-tum (tum′tum), *n.* [Appar. ult. imitative of the beating of a drum; cf. *tum*2 and *tom-tom.*] 1. A favorite dish in the West Indies, made by beating boiled plantains quite soft in a wooden mortar. It is eaten like a potato-pudding, or made into round cakes and fried.—2. Same as *tom-tom.*

tumular (tū′mū̦-lär), *a.* [< F. *tumulaire,* as if < L. **tumularis,* < *tumulus,* a mound: see *tumulus.*] Same as *tumulary.* *Pinkerton.*

tumulary (tū′mū̦-lā̦-ri), *a.* [As *tumular,* q. v.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

tumulate1 (tū′mū̦-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tumulated,* ppr. *tumulating.* [< L. *tumulatus,* pp. of *tumulare,* cover with a mound, entomb, < *tumulus,* a mound: see *tumulus.*] To cover with a mound; bury.

tumulate2**†** (tū′mū̦-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tumulated,* ppr. *tumulating.* [Irreg. (after *tumulus,* a mound) < L. *tumere,* swell: see *tumid.*] To swell.

> His heart begins to rise, and his passions to *tumulate* and ferment into a storm. *Bp. Wilkins,* Nat. Religion, i. 17.

tumuli, *n.* Plural of *tumulus.*

tumulose, tumulous (tū′mū̦-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< L. *tumulosus,* full of mounds or hills, < *tumulus,* a mound: see *tumulus.*] Full of mounds or hills. *Bailey,* 1727. [Rare.]

tumulosity (tū-mū̦-los′i̦-ti), *n.* [< *tumulose* + *-ity.*] The state of being tumulous. *Bailey,* 1727. [Rare.]

tumulous, *a.* See *tumulose.*

tumult (tū′mult), *n.* [< F. *tumulte* = Pr. *tumult* = Sp. Pg. It. *tumulto,* < L. *tumultus,* commotion, disturbance, tumult, < *tumere,* swell, be excited: see *tumid.*] 1. The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confused talking; an uproar; hence, a noisy uprising, as of a mob.

> What meaneth the noise of this *tumult?* 1 Sam. iv. 14.

> There is this difference between the *tumults* here [in Cairo] and those at Constantinople, that the latter are commonly begun by some resolute fellows among the janizaries, whereas here the mob is generally raised by some great man, who envies one that is a rival to him.
> *Pococke,* Description of the East, I. 169.

2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds.

> In this piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becalming nature?
> *Addison,* Spectator, No. 489.

3. Agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion.

> The *tumult* in her mind seemed not yet abated.
> *Goldsmith,* Vicar, xix.

=**Syn.** Disturbance, turbulence, confusion, hubbub, ferment, outbreak, mêlée.

tumult† (tū′mult), *v. i.* [< *tumult, n.* Cf. *tumultuate.*] To make a tumult; be in great commotion. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., vi.

tumulter† (tū′mul-tėr), *n.* [< *tumult* + *-er*1.] One who raises or takes part in a tumult. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 466.

tumultuarily (tū̦-mul′tū̦-ā̦-ri-li), *adv.* 1. In a tumultuary or disorderly manner.

> Divers thousands of the Jews *tumultuarily* resisted.
> *Sandys,* Christ's Passion (1640), notes, p. 95.

2. Without system or order.

> I have, according to your desire, putt in writing these Minutes of Lives *tumultuarily,* as they occur'd to my thoughts, or as occasionally I had information of them.
> *Aubrey,* Lives, Int. Ep.

tumultuariness (tū̦-mul′tū̦-ā̦-ri-nes), *n.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult. *Eikon Basilike.*

tumultuary (tū̦-mul′tū̦-ā̦-ri), *a.* [< F. *tumultuaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *tumultuario,* < L. *tumultuarius,* full of tumult, hurried, < *tumultus,* tumult: see *tumult.*] 1. Disorderly; riotous; promiscuous; confused: as, a *tumultuary* conflict.

> It would be too long to relate the *tumultuary* insurrections of the inhabitants of Constantinople, Antioch, and Alexandria. *Milton,* Ans. to Salmasius, iv.

2. Restless; agitated; unquiet.

> Men who live without religion live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Bp. Atterbury.*

tumultuate† (tū̦-mul′tū̦-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *tumultuatus,* pp. of *tumultuari* (> It. *tumultuare* = Sp. Pg. *tumultuar*), make a tumult, < *tumultus,* a tumult: see *tumult.*] To make a tumult. *Milton,* Ans. to Salmasius, x.

tumultuation (tū̦-mul-tū̦-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *tumultuate* + *-ion.*] Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

tumultuous (tū̦-mul′tū̦-us), *a.* [< F. *tumultueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *tumultuoso,* < L. *tumultuosus,* full of tumult, < *tumultus,* tumult: see *tumult.*] 1. Full of tumult, disorder, or confusion; conducted with tumult; disorderly.

> And in this seat of peace *tumultuous* wars
> Shall kin with kin and kind with kind confound.
> *Shak.,* Rich. II., iv. 1. 140.

2. Characterized by uproar, noise, confusion, or the like: as, a *tumultuous* assembly.

> Strange the far-off rooks' sweet *tumultuous* voice.
> *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, III. 114.

3. Agitated; disturbed, as by passion.

> His dire attempt, which, nigh the birth,
> Now rolling boils in his *tumultuous* breast.
> *Milton,* P. L., iv. 16.

4. Turbulent; violent.

> Furiously running in upon him, with *tumultuous* speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of sables.
> *Knolles.*

=**Syn. 2.** Uproarious, riotous.

tumultuously (tū̦-mul′tū̦-us-li), *adv.* In a tumultuous manner; with tumult or turbulence; by a disorderly multitude.

tumultuousness (tū̦-mul′tū̦-us-nes), *n.* The state of being tumultuous, in any sense; disorder; commotion.

tumultus (tū̦-mul′tus), *n.* [L., commotion, tumult: see *tumult.*] Commotion; irregular action.—**Tumultus cordis,** irregular action of the heart.—**Tumultus sermonis,** a form of aphasia in which the patient stutters when reading aloud.

tumulus (tū′mū̦-lus), *n.*; pl. *tumuli* (-lī). [< L. *tumulus,* a mound, < *tumere,* swell: see *tumid.* Cf. *tump*1 and *tomb.*] A sepulchral mound, as the famous Mound of Marathon raised over the bodies of those Athenians who fell in repelling the invading Persians; a barrow; very frequently, a mound covering and inclosing a more or less elaborate structure of masonry. The raising of mounds over the tombs of the dead, particularly of distinguished persons, or those slain in battle, was a usual practice among very many peoples from the most remote antiquity.

tun1 (tun), *n.* [Also *ton* (now used only in the sense of a measure); early mod. E. *tunne, tonne,* < ME. *tunne, tonne,* < AS. *tunne* = MD. *tonne,* D. *ton* = OHG. *tunna,* MHG. *tunne,* G. *tonne* = Icel. *tunna* = Sw. *tunna,* OSw. *tynna* = Dan. *tönde;* cf. F. *tonne* (dim. *tonneau,* OF. *tonnel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. dim. *tonel*), ML. *tunna,* Ir. and Gael. *tunna;* root unknown; it is uncertain whether the Teut. or the Celtic forms are original. Hence *tunnel.*] 1. A large cask for holding liquids, especially wine, ale, or beer. See *ton*1.

> As who so filled a *tonne* of a fresshe ryuer,
> And went forth with that water to woke with [add water to] Themese. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 331.

> Take four and twenty bucks and ewes,
> And ten *tun* of the wine.
> *Childe Vyet* (Child's Ballads, II. 75).

> The tallow to be saponified is placed in a large, slightly conical, wooden *tun,* which is made of oak or cedar, and is tightly bound with iron hoops.
> *W. L. Carpenter,* Soap and Candles, p. 254.

2. Any vessel; a jar.

> Wel ofter of the welle than of the *tonne*
> She drank. *Chaucer,* Clerk's Tale, l. 159.

3. In a brewery, the fermenting-vat or -tank. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A measure of capacity, equal by old statutes to 252 wine-gallons. There was a local tun of beer in London of 2 butts, and a customary tun of sweet oil was 236 gallons, and of syrup 3¼ barrels. As all measures of capacity are regarded by metrologists as having been defined first by weight, some have supposed the tun was originally a short ton weight of water.
5. In *conch.,* a shell of the genus *Dolium* or family *Doliidæ;* a tun-shell.—6. The upper

part of a chimney; also, the chimney itself. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

My newe hous with the iij. *tunnys* of chemeneyis.
Bury Wills (ed. Tymms), p. 20.

Bolt and tun, in *her.* See *bolt*^{1}.

tun^1 (tun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tunned*, ppr. *tunning.* [< *tun*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To store in a tun or tuns, as wine or malt liquor; hence, to store in vessels of any sort for keeping.

Amongst the rest with the apples of Adam; the juice whereof they *tun* up and send into Turky.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 175.

2†. To fill as if a tun.

A vale of tears, a vessel *tunn'd* with breath,
By sickness broach'd, to be drawn out by death.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 8.

3. To mingle with liquor when it is stored, as for the purpose of flavoring it, or making it keep better.

The women of our northern parts do *tun* the herb alehouve into their ale.
Gerard's Herball (1579), quoted by Bickerdyke, p. 63.

tun^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *town.*

tuna^1 (tö'nạ̈), *n.* A fish. See *Thynnus*, *Sarda*, *Orcynus*, and *tunny.*

tuna^2 (tū'nạ̈), *n.* A species of prickly-pear, *Opuntia Tuna*, or its fruit. It grows erect, sometimes 20 feet high, is spiny, and is much used for hedges in southern Europe. Its fruit, which is barrel-shaped and 2 or 3 inches long, is much eaten, fresh and dried. It is one of the foremost cochineal-plants, and is said to be the only species used for this production in the Canaries.

tunable (tū'na̤-bl), *a.* [Also *tuneable*; < *tune* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being put in tune, or made harmonious.

God ringing the changes on all accidents, and making them *tunable* to His glory.
Fuller, Holy State, IV. xiii. 12.

2. Harmonious; musical; tuneful. [Rare.]

More *tuneable* than lark to shepherd's ear.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 184.

tunableness (tū'na̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tunable; harmony; melodiousness. Also *tuneableness.*

The *tunableness* and chiming of verse.
Swift, Advice to a Young Poet.

tunably (tū'na̤-bli), *adv.* In a tunable manner; harmoniously; musically. Also *tuneably.*

They can sing any thing most *tunably*. Sir, but Psalms.
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

tun-bellied† (tun'bel″id), *a.* Having a large protuberant belly; pot-bellied; paunchy.

Their great huge rowling *tunbellyed* god Bacchus.
Cartwright, Royal Slave (1651). (*Nares.*)

tun-belly (tun'bel″i), *n.* A large protuberant belly.

A double chin and a *tun-belly.*
Tom Brown, Works, III. 152. (*Davies.*)

tun-dish† (tun'dish), *n.* A funnel.

Filling a bottle with a *tun-dish.*
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 182.

tundra (tön'drạ̈), *n.* [Also *toondra*; < Russ. *tundra*, a marshy plain.] In the northern part of Russia (both in Europe and in Asia), one of the nearly level treeless areas which occupy most of that region, and do not differ essentially from the steppes, except that, lying further north, their climate and vegetation are more decidedly arctic than those of the country to the south, with a corresponding increase in the number of small lakes and morasses.

A short distance south of Yefremov Kamen begins the veritable *tundra*, a woodless plain, interrupted by no mountain heights, with small lakes scattered over it, and narrow valleys crossing it, which often make an excursion on the apparently level plain extremely tiresome.
Nordenskiold, Voyage of the Vega (trans.), I. 377.

tundun (tun'dun), *n.* A toy: same as *bull-roarer.*

tune (tūn), *n.* [< ME. *tune*, < OF. *ton*, F. *ton* = Pr. *ton* = Sp. *ton*, *tono* = It. *tuono*, < L. *tonus*, < Gr. *τόνος*, a tone: see *tone*^{1}, of which *tune* is a doublet.] 1. A sound, especially a musical tone.

Leave your betraying smiles,
And change the *tunes* of your enticing tongue
To penitential prayers.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 3.

Whose senses in so evil consort their stepdame Nature lays
That ravishing delight in them most sweet *tunes* doth not
raise. *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 570).

2. A well-rounded and pleasing succession of tones; an air; a melody; especially, a brief melodic piece in simple metrical form. The term is often extended to include the harmony with which such a melody is accompanied. Specifically—3. A musical setting of a hymn, usually in four-part harmony, intended for use in public worship; a hymn-tune; chorale.—4. Same as *entr'acte.* Sometimes called an *act-tune.*—5. Correct intonation in singing or playing on an instrument; capacity for producing tones in correct intonation; the proper construction or adjustment of a musical instrument with reference to such intonation; mutual adaptation of voices or instruments in pitch and temperament.

Like sweet bells jangled, out of *tune* and harsh.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 166.

A continual Parliament (I thought) would but keep the Common-weal in *tune*, by preserving Laws in their due execution and vigour. *Eikon Basilike*, p. 27.

6. Frame of mind; mood; temper, especially temper for the time being: as, to be in *tune* (to be in the right disposition, or fit temper or humor).

The poor distressed Lear 's i' the town;
Who sometime, in his better *tune*, remembers
What we are come about. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 41.

7. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties, of which the organ is said to be situated above the external angle of the orbit of the eye, as high as the middle of the forehead, on each side of the temporal ridge. This faculty is claimed to give the perception of melody or harmony. See *phrenology.*—**In tune**, in correct or properly adjusted intonation; harmonious.—**Out of tune**, in incorrect or improperly adjusted intonation; inharmonious.—**To change one's tune**, to alter one's manner and way of talking.

O gin I live and bruik my life,
I'll gar ye *change your tune.*
Wedding of Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, [V. 184).

To sing another tune. See *sing.*—**To the tune of**, to the sum or amount of. [Colloq.]

Will Hazard has got the hipps, having lost *to the tune of* five hundr'd pound, tho' he understands play very well, no body better. *Swift*, Tatler, No. 230.

tune (tūn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tuned*, ppr. *tuning.* [< *tune*, *n.* Cf. *attune.*] I. *trans.* 1. To adjust the tones of (a voice or a musical instrument) with reference to a correct or given standard of pitch or temperament. See *tuning.*

Tune your harps,
Ye angels, to that sound.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

2. To play upon; produce melody or harmony from.

When Orpheus *tuned* his lyre with pleasing woe,
Rivers forgot to run, and winds to blow.
Addison, Epil. to Granville's British Enchanters.

3. To express by means of melody or harmony; celebrate in music.

Fountains, and ye that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise.
Milton, P. L., v. 196.

4. To give a special tone or character to; attune.

To that high-sounding Lyre I *tune* my Strains.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

In peace, Love *tunes* the shepherd's reed.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 2.

5. To put into a state proper for any purpose, or adapted to produce a particular effect.

Come, let me *tune* you; glaze not thus your eyes
With self-love of a vow'd virginity.
Massinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

6. To bring into uniformity or harmony.

Elizabeth might silence or *tune* the pulpits; but it was impossible for her to silence or *tune* the great preachers of justice, and mercy, and truth.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 456.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give forth musical sound.

Tuning to the water's fall,
The small birds sang to her.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

2. To accord with some correct or given standard of pitch or temperament.—3. To utter inarticulate musical sounds with the voice; sing without using words; hum a tune. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]—**To tune up**, to begin to sing or play: as, birds *tune up* after a shower. [Colloq.]

tuneable, tuneableness, etc. See *tunable*, etc.

tuned (tūnd), *a.* [< *tune* + *-ed*^{2}.] Toned: usually in composition: as, a shrill-*tuned* bell.

tuneful (tūn'fůl), *a.* [< *tune* + *-ful.*] Full of melody or tune. (*a*) Melodious; sweet of sound.

The *tuneful* voice was heard from high.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

(*b*) Producing sweet sounds; musical.

The Minstrel was infirm and old; . . .
His *tuneful* brethren all were dead.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

tunefully (tūn'fůl-i), *adv.* In a tuneful manner; harmoniously; musically.

tunefulness (tūn'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tuneful.

tuneless (tūn'les), *a.* [< *tune* + *-less.*] 1. Unmusical; inharmonious.

How often have I led thy sportive choir,
With *tuneless* pipe, beside the murmuring Loire!
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 244.

2. Not employed in or not capable of making music.

When in hand my *tunelesse* harp I take,
Then doe I more augment my foes despight.
Spenser, Sonnets, xliv.

3. Not expressed rhythmically or musically; silent; without voice or utterance.

On thy voiceless shore
The heroic lay is *tuneless* now;
The heroic bosom beats no more!
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86.

tuner (tū'nėr), *n.* [< *tune* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who tunes or puts in tune; also, one who makes music or sings.

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting fantasticoes, these new *tuners* of accents! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 30.

Our mournful Philomel,
That rarest *tuner.*
Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

Specifically—2. One whose occupation it is to put musical instruments in proper tune and repair.

There are a good many blind *tuners.*
J. H. Ewing, Story of a Short Life, viii.

3. In *organ-building*, an adjustable flap or opening near the top of a flue-pipe, whereby the effective length of the air-column may be altered, so as to alter the pitch of the tone.

tung†, *n.* An old spelling of *tongue.*

tung-oil (tung'oil), *n.* [< Chinese *t'ung* + E. *oil.*] A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the tung-tree, *Aleurites cordata*, forming 35 per cent. of their weight. It is produced in immense quantities in China, where it is universally employed for calking and painting junks and boats, and for varnishing and preserving all kinds of woodwork. In drying quality it surpasses all other known oils. It is also used for lighting, but is inferior for the purpose to tea-oil. It is not known in European commerce. Also *tree-oil* or *wood-oil.* *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*

tun-great† (tun'grāt), *a.* [ME. *tonne greet*; < *tun*^{1} + *great.*] Having a circumference of the size of a tun.

Every piler, the temple to sustene,
Was *tonne-greet*, of iren bright and shene.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1136.

tungstate (tung'stāt), *n.* [< *tungst*(*ic*) + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of tungstic acid: as, *tungstate* of lime.—**Sodium tungstate**, a crystalline salt prepared by roasting wolfram with soda-ash. It is used as a mordant, and to render fabrics uninflammable.

tungsten (tung'sten), *n.* [= F. *tungstène* = Sp. Pg. It. *tungsteno* = G. *tungstein*, < Sw. *tungsten* (= Dan. *tungsteen*), < *tung*, heavy, = Dan. *tung* = Icel. *thungr*, heavy (cf. *thungi*, a load, *thunga*, load), + *sten*, stone, = Dan. *steen* = G. *stein* = E. *stone*, q. v.] 1. Chemical symbol, W; atomic weight, 184.4. A metal some of whose ores have long been known (see *wolfram* and *scheelite*), but they were supposed to be compounds of tin. That scheelite (tungstate of lime) was a compound of lime with a peculiar metallic acid was proved by Scheele and Bergman in 1781, and the composition of wolfram was also determined by the brothers D'Elhujar a few years later. Metallic tungsten, as obtained by the reduction of the trioxid, is a gray powder having a metallic luster and a specific gravity of 19.129 (Roscoe). The most interesting fact in regard to tungsten is that tungsteniferous minerals, especially wolfram, are very frequent associates of the ores of tin. (See *wolfram.*) Tungsten has been experimented with in various ways, as in improving the quality of steel by being added to it in small quantity; but no alloy containing tungsten has come into general use. (See *tungsten steel*, under *steel*^{1}.) A new alloy called *sideraphite*, containing a large percentage of iron, with some nickel, aluminium, and copper, together with 4 per cent. of tungsten, has recently been introduced; this is said to resemble silver, and to be very ductile and malleable and not easily attacked by acids. Another alloy called *minargent*, consisting chiefly of copper and nickel, is said sometimes to contain a small percentage of tungsten. Tungsten is chemically related to molybdenum and uranium. Certain chemically remarkable compounds of tungsten (tungstates with tungsten dioxid) have been employed as substitutes for bronze-powder.

2. The native tungstate of lime.—**Tungsten steel.** See *steel*^{1}.

tungstenic (tung-sten'ik), *a.* [< *tungsten* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or procured from tungsten; tungstic.

tungsteniferous (tung-sten-if'e-rus), *a.* Containing tungsten.

tungstic (tung'stik), *a.* [< *tungst*(*en*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or obtained from tungsten.—**Tungstic acid**, an acid obtained by precipitating a solution of tungstic oxid in an alkali by the addition of an acid. It is dibasic, having the composition H_2WO_4.—**Tungstic ocher.** Same as *tungstite.*

tungstite (tung'stīt), *n.* [< *tungst*(*en*) + *-ite*^{2}.] Native oxid of tungsten, occurring in pulverulent form, of a bright-yellow color, usually in connection with wolfram, the tungstate of iron and manganese. Also called *tungstic ocher.*

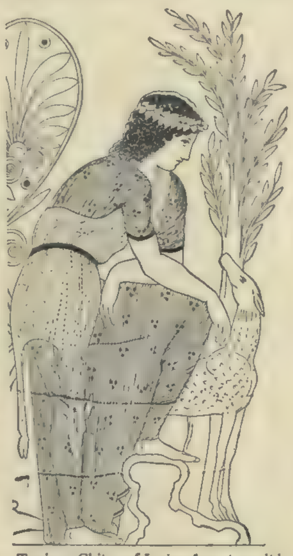
tungstous (tung'stus), *a.* Same as *tungstic.*

tung-tree (tung'trē), *n.* [< Chinese *t'ung* + E. *tree.*] The Chinese varnish- or oil-tree, *Aleurites cordata*, extensively grown in China for its oil product. See *tung-oil.*

Tungusic (tun-gö'sik), *a.* A designation applied to a group of Ural-Altaic or Scythian tongues spoken by tribes in the northeast of Asia. The most prominent dialect is the Manchu, spoken by the tribes who conquered China in 1644.

tunhoof (tun'höf), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.*

tunic (tū'nik), *n.* [< ME. **tunike* (?) (cf. *tunicle*) (cf. AS. *tunice*, *tunicæ* = OHG. *tunihhā*); < OF. (and F.) *tunique* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *tunica* = It. *tonica*, < L. *tunica*, a tunic.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a garment like a shirt or gown worn by either sex, very often an under-garment: hence a general term applied to garments, of all periods and materials, which are worn depending from the neck, whether girded at the waist or not, or kept in place by other garments worn outside of them, and whether such garments are long and full or short and scant. Thus, the name is given to the Greek chiton in its various forms, to the early English garment worn under the cloak, and even to the hauberk of mail. In the breast of the tunic of the ancient Roman senator a broad vertical stripe of purple (called *latus clavus*) was woven; the equites wore two narrow parallel stripes (called *angusti clavi*) extending from the shoulders to the bottom of the tunic. Hence the terms *laticlavii* and *angusticlavii* applied to persons of these orders. See also cut under *stola.*



Tunic or Chiton of Ionian form (over it is girded the Dionysiac nebris or fawn-skin), from a Greek amphora of the 4th century B. C., found at Perugia. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

> *Tunick* or Tunicat, a Jerkin, Jacket, or sleeveless coat, formerly worn by Princes. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

2. At the present time, a garment generally loose, but gathered or girded at the waist, worn by women, usually an outer garment; a sort of wrap or coat for street wear.

> Her Majesty wore a white satin petticoat, over which was a silver llama *tunic*, trimmed with silver and white blonde lace. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 230.

3. *Eccles.*, a vestment worn over the alb in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches by the subdeacon or epistler at the celebration of the mass or holy communion. It is similar in shape and color to the dalmatic, but sometimes smaller and with less ornamentation. The bishop's tunic is worn under the dalmatic, and is shorter than the subdeacon's. See *tunicle.*

4. A military surcoat.—5. In the British army, the ordinary fatigue-coat: applied usually to the coat of a private, but sometimes to that of an officer. [Colloq.]

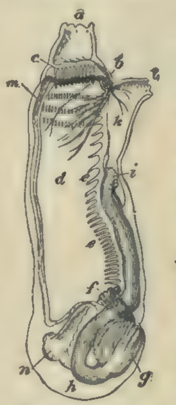
> "Please show me your Victoria Cross." "It's on my *tunic*, and that 's in my quarters in camp."
> *J. H. Ewing*, Story of a Short Life, vii.

6. A natural covering; an integument. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a covering or investing part; a tunicle; a coat, as of the eyeball, the stomach, or an artery. See *tunica.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*, one of the layers forming the covering of an ascidian. See *Tunicata* (with cut), and cut under *Ascidia.* (*c*) In *bot.*, any loose membranous skin not formed from epidermis the skin of a seed; also, the peridium of certain fungi.—**Albugineous tunic.** Same as *albuginea.*—**Arachnoid tunic.** Same as *arachnoid*, 3.—**Inner tunic**, in *bot.*, a membrane, more or less colored, which surrounds the nucleus or hymenium in the genus *Verrucaria*, situated immediately beneath the perithecium. *Leighton*, Brit. Lichens.—**Ruyschian tunic.** Same as *choriocapillaris.*—**Talaric tunic.** See *talaric*, and *Ionic chiton*, under *chiton.*—**Vaginal tunic.** See *vaginal* and *eye*^{1}, 1.

tunica (tū'ni-kạ̈), *n.*; pl. *tunicæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *tunica*, tunic: see *tunic.*] Same as *tunic.*—**Tunica abdominalis**, the aponeuroses of the abdominal muscles of some animals, as the horse, forming a strong fascia or sheet for the support of the abdominal viscera.—**Tunica adnata**, one of the coats of the eyeball, lying between the sclerotic proper and the conjunctiva. It is the expansion of fibrous tissue, or aponeurosis, whereby the muscles of the eyeball are inserted into the sclerotic. Also called *adnata*, *tunica albuginea.*—**Tunica adventitia.** See *adventitia.*—**Tunica albuginea.** Same as *albuginea.*—**Tunica arachnoidea.** (*a*) The arachnoid membrane, a thin membrane forming one of the coverings of the brain and spinal cord. (*b*) One of the layers of the choroid coat of the eye.—**Tunica choriocapillaris.** Same as *choriocapillaris.*—**Tunica conjunctiva.** Same as *conjunctiva*, 1.—**Tunica cornea pellucida.** Same as *cornea*, 1.—**Tunica granulosa**, the granular lining of the cavity of a Graafian follicle.—**Tunica intima.** Same as *intima.*—**Tunica muscularis mucosæ**, a thin and at places incomplete layer of smooth muscle-fibers in the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. Also called simply *muscularis mucosæ.*—**Tunica propria**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The proper coat of some structure, as an artery; the layer which specially constitutes such a structure, as distinguished from other layers which may form a part of it by investing or lining it. The tunica propria of the spleen is a strong elastic connective-tissue coat lying immediately beneath the serous coat; that of the testis is defined under *tunica vaginalis testis.* (*b*) Specifically, the membrane lining the bony labyrinth of the ear; the walls of the membranous labyrinth.—**Tunica reflexa**, the outer wall of the tunica vaginalis testis.—**Tunica Ruyschiana.** Same as *choriocapillaris.*—**Tunica vaginalis oculi**, a sheathing fascia which surrounds the optic nerve and part of the eyeball, formed of fascia.—**Tunica vaginalis testis**, the serous investment of the testicle, formed of a pouch or process of the peritoneum, usually a shut sac: it has two walls, the tunica propria, upon the testis itself, and the tunica reflexa, separated from this by the cavity.—**Tunica vasculosa Halleri.** Same as *choriocapillaris.*—**Tunica vasculosa testis**, the pia mater of the testicle, a vascular layer underlying the tunica albuginea.

tunicary (tū'ni-kạ̄-ri), *n.*; pl. *tunicaries* (-riz). [< *tunic* + *-ary.*] A tunicate.

Tunicata (tū-ni-kā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tunicatus*, clothed with a tunic: see *tunicate.*] A class, superclass, or phylum of animals intermediate between and connecting the invertebrates with the true vertebrates, now made a prime division of chordate animals (see *Chordata*); the ascidians, tunicaries, or sea-squirts. The evidence of vertebrate affinity or character is chiefly in the larval state, when there is a sort of notochord, the urochord (see *Urochorda*), which in one group persists in the adult (see *Appendiculariidæ*). The tunicates are so called from the thick, tough, leathery integument or tunic, the name having been given by Lamarck in 1816 to the forms then known, and the class having been placed in his system between the worms and the radiates. The tunicates had before been regarded as polyps or even as sponges; with Cuvier they formed a division (*Nuda*) of mollusks; afterward and for many years they were considered as molluscoids, and associated with or approximated to the brachiopods and polyzoans. The discovery of the urochord by Kowalevsky in 1866 gave the first evidence of their proper position among chordate animals, and consequently of their vertebrate affinity. They were thereupon regarded as the "ancestors" of the vertebrates, of which, however, they appear rather to represent a degenerate or retrograde side-shoot. The developmental history is intricate and perplexing. Alternation of generation has been determined for the whole group, and some members of it occur under two distinct forms. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of *Tunicata* is the presence in the integument of tunicin, a kind of animal cellulose—cellulose having been supposed to be peculiar to plants. Tunicates are very dissimilar to one another in outward appearance, though they conform to a type of structure most parts of which can be clearly homologized with those of vertebrates. An ordinary simple ascidian resembles a leathern bottle fixed at the base, and provided with two openings, through one of which water is indrawn, and through the other of which it can be expelled with some force when the animal contracts, whence the name *sea-squirt;* other fanciful names are *sea-pear*, *sea-peach*, *sea-pork*, and *sea-potato.* Other tunicates, also fixed, are social, aggregate, or colonial; some are free-swimming, or fixed and free at different stages of their development, and of the free forms some are simple and others are linked in chains. The salps and pyrosomes are phosphorescent. All tunicates are marine; most live on the shore or surface, but some at great depths. Their classification has been almost as changeable as their location in the system. The arrangement of H. Milne Edwards (1826, and long current with little modification) has been entirely remodeled. According to the latest views, *Tunicata* rank as a class divided into three orders: (*a*) *Larvalia*, tailed when adult, represented by the family *Appendiculariidæ* (see cut under *Appendicularia*); (*b*) *Thaliacea*, free-swimming, simple or compound, without a tail in the adult, and either cyclomyarian (*Doliolidæ*) or hemimyarian (*Salpidæ* and *Octacnemidæ*) (see cuts under *Doliolidæ* and *Salpa*); and (*c*) *Ascidiacea*, of which there are three groups or suborders—(1) *Salpiformes*, resembling salps in being free-swimming, colonial, and luminous, with one family, *Pyrosomatidæ;* (2) *Compositæ*, fixed, reproducing by gemmation and so forming compound organisms, with seven families, of which *Botryllidæ* is the best-known, a member of it having been described in 1756; and (3) *Simplices*, fixed (exceptionally free) and solitary (rarely social—that is, imperfectly composite), with four families, *Molgulidæ*, *Cynthiidæ*, *Ascidiidæ*, and *Clavellinidæ.* The last named are the social ascidians; the second and third families are each divided into subfamilies ranked as families by some writers, and are also the largest families, represented by the numerous genera and species which come most frequently under observation, and to which the common name *ascidian* is specially pertinent. (See cuts under *Ascidia* and *gastrulation.*) A former broader arrangement, which ignored the peculiarities of the *Larvalia*, was into two orders, by means of which the salps and the doliolids on the one hand were contrasted with all other tunicates on the other; and each of these orders had a number of different names. Also called *Ascidioida.*



Phallusia mentula, one of the *Tunicata*, the test removed; the cut is in effect a longitudinal section.

a, oral aperture; *b*, ganglion; *c*, circlet of tentacles; *d*, branchial sac, the three rows of marks at its upper part indicating the stigmata; *e*, languets; *f*, esophageal opening; *g*, stomach; *h*, intestine; *i*, anus; *k*, atrium; *l*, atrial orifice; *m*, endostyle; *n*, heart.

tunicate (tū'ni-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tunicatus*, pp. of *tunicare*, clothe with a tunic, < *tunica*, tunic: see *tunic.*] I. *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*, coated; covered with tunics or integuments; specifically, enveloped in membranous integuments or tunics, as an ascidian; of or pertaining to the *Tunicata;* tunicated.—2. In *entom.*, covered one by another, like a set of thimbles, as the joints of some antennæ.—3. In *bot.*, covered with a tunic or membrane; coated.—**Tunicate club** or **capitulum** of an antenna, a club or capitulum formed of tunicate joints, the outer joints being visible only at the end.—**Tunicate joints**, in *entom.*, joints set one into another like funnels.

II. *n.* 1†. A tunic. *Blount.*—2. An ascidian, tunicary, or sea-squirt; any member of the *Tunicata.*

tunicated (tū'ni-kā-ted), *a.* [< *tunicate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *tunicate.*—**Tunicated bulb**, a bulb composed of numerous concentric coats, as an onion.

tunicin (tū'ni-sin), *n.* [< *tunic*(*ate*) + *-in*^{2}.] The peculiar substance, resembling if not identical with vegetable cellulose, found in the integument of the tunicates; animal cellulose. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 609.

tunicle (tū'ni-kl), *n.* [< ME. *tunicle*, < OF. **tunicle*, < L. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*, tunic: see *tunic.*] 1. A tunic; especially, a fine, thin, or delicate tunic; a slight coat or covering.

> The humours and *tunicles* [of the eye] are transparent, to let in colours, and therefore tinctured with none themselves. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 34.

2. *Eccles.*, same as *tunic*, 3. When used in the plural it signifies both the dalmatic and the tunic. Also spelled *tunacle.*

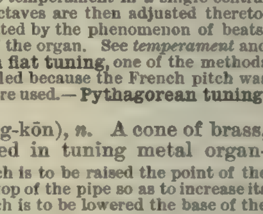
> Where there be many Priestes, or Decons, there so many shalbe ready to help the Priest . . . as shalbe requisite: And shall haue upon theim lykewise the vestures appointed for their ministery—that is to saye, Albes, with *tunacles.*
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Edw. VI., 1549 (ed. Pickering), fol. [cl. (The Supper of the Lord).

tuning (tū'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tune*, *v.*] The act, process, or result of adjusting the intonation of a musical instrument. The process varies with the mechanical construction of the instrument. In stringed instruments, like the pianoforte, violin, harp, etc., it consists in adjusting the tension of the strings by means of tuning-pins or -pegs. In wind-instruments, like the flute, clarinet, trumpet, etc., it consists in adjusting the length of the tube by means of some kind of sliding joint or crook, so that the fundamental tone of the tube shall be correct. In a bell it consists in adjusting the thickness of the sound-bow. In the organ it consists in various adjustments of the effective length of the air-column in flue-pipes, or of the vibrating part of the reed in reed-pipes. The intricacy of the process depends chiefly on the number of separate tones whose intonation is fixed, and is most conspicuous in instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte. On these instruments some system of compromise temperament is a necessity, if freedom of modulation is desired. Accordingly, great pains is taken to set the temperament in a single central octave, and all other octaves are then adjusted thereto. Tuning is much facilitated by the phenomenon of beats, especially in the case of the organ. See *temperament* and *beat*^{1}.—**Flat** or **French flat tuning**, one of the methods of tuning a lute: so called because the French pitch was lower than that elsewhere used.—**Pythagorean tuning.** See *Pythagorean.*

tuning-cone (tū'ning-kōn), *n.* A cone of brass, usually hollow, used in tuning metal organ-pipes. When the pitch is to be raised the point of the cone is driven into the top of the pipe so as to increase its flare, and when the pitch is to be lowered the base of the cone is driven over the top of the pipe so as to decrease its flare. Also *tuning-horn.*

tuning-crook (tū'ning-krůk), *n.* In musical instruments of the brass wind group, a crook or loop of tube which may be inserted to change the fundamental tone of the tube.

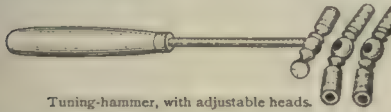
tuning-fork (tū'ning-fôrk), *n.* A steel instrument with two prongs, designed to produce, when struck, a musical tone of some particular pitch. Its invention is ascribed to John Shore, in the middle of the eighteenth century. Tuning-forks are particularly useful because their tone is comparatively free from harmonics, and because their pitch is not disturbed by ordinary changes of temperature. They are therefore much employed in acoustical investigation and



Tuning-fork.

to furnish convenient standards of pitch. Compare *tonometer*, and see *pitch*1.

tuning-hammer (tū′ning-ham″ėr), *n.* A wrench used in tuning the pianoforte, consisting of a long wooden handle with two hollow metal heads made to fit over the tuning-pins: so called because of its general shape.



Tuning-hammer, with adjustable heads.

tuning-horn (tū′ning-hôrn), *n.* Same as *tuning-cone.*

tuning-key (tū′ning-kē), *n.* See *key*1.

tuning-knife (tū′ning-nīf), *n.* Same as *reed-knife.*

tuning-lever (tū′ning-lev″ėr), *n.* Same as *tuning-hammer.*

tuning-peg (tū′ning-peg), *n.* See *peg*, 1 (*c*).

tuning-pin (tū′ning-pin), *n.* Same as *tuning-peg.*

tuning-slide (tū′ning-slīd), *n.* See *slide*, 9 (*c*), and *horn*, 4 (*c*).

tuning-wire (tū′ning-wīr), *n.* See *pipe*1, 2 (*b*).

Tunisian (tụ-nis′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tunisien*; as *Tunis* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Tunis, a regency and protectorate of France, in northern Africa, or to Tunis, its principal city.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Tunis.

tunist (tū′nist), *n.* A tuner. *Sedley Taylor*, Science of Music, p. 132. [Rare.]

tunk (tungk), *n.* [Cf. *thump.*] A blow; a stroke; a hit. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Tunker, *n.* See *Dunker*1.

tun-moot (tun′möt), *n.* [Repr. AS. *tūngemōt*, < *tūn*, town, + *gemōt*, meeting: see *moot*1.] In *early Eng. hist.*, an assembly, court, or place of meeting of the town or village. See *moot*1.

> There is no ground for believing that the *tun-moot* was a judicial court. Its work was the ordering of the village life and the village industry; and traces of this still survive in our institutions.
> *J. R. Green*, Making of England, p. 187.

tunnage (tun′ạ̄j), *n.* [< *tun*1 + *-age.* Cf. *tonnage.*] A tax or duty of so much per tun formerly imposed in England upon all imported wines. Sometimes spelled *tonnage*, and used chiefly in the phrase *tunnage* (or *tonnage*) *and poundage.* See *poundage*1, 1.

> The parliament, which met on the 4th of November under Bedford, signalised its gratitude by granting . . . *tunnage and poundage* for life. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 326.

tunnegar (tun′e-gär), *n.* A funnel. *Halliwell.*

tunnel (tun′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tonnel*, *tonnell*; < ME. *tonnell*, < OF. *tonnel*, later *tonneau*, m., a tun, cask, pipe, a tunnel for partridges (F. *tonneau*, a tun, cask, ton), also OF. *tonnelle*, F. *tonnelle*, f., an arbor, arched vault, a tunnel for partridges, etc., dim. of *tonne*, a tun, cask, pipe: see *tun.* Hence F. *tunnel*, a tunnel (def. 7).] **1.** The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; a flue.

> One great chimney, whose long *tonnell* thence
> The smoke forth threw. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

2. Hence, figuratively, a nostril. [Rare.]

> He does take this same filthy roguish tobacco, the finest and cleanliest! it would do a man good to see the fume come forth at 's *tonnels.*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

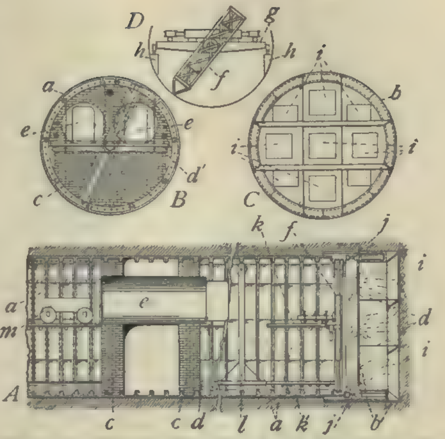
3. A funnel. See *funnel*, 1.

> His [a vainglorious man's] barrel hath a continual spigot, but no *tunnel*; and, like an unthrift, he spends more than he gets. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 501.

4†. A long pipe-like passage made of wire, into which partridges were decoyed.

> *Tonnelle*, a *tunnell* or stauiking horse for partridges . . . *Tonneller*, to take Partridges with a *Tunnell* or Staulking horse. *Cotgrave.*

5. A tunnel-net.—**6.** An arched drain. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A gallery, passage, or roadway beneath the ground, under the bed of a stream, or through a hill or mountain. Tunnels are used in military operations, in mining, in conveying water, and as passageways for vehicles and railway-trains. They are of various construction, according to the character of the soil or rock through which they pass. In soft silt or sand, as in subways beneath a stream, the interior of the tunnel is lined with brickwork, with, in some instances, a shield of plate-iron outside the bricks. In soil, soft rock, or quicksands, heavy masonry lining is sometimes required. In solid rock, a simple excavation is generally sufficient, as in many of the shorter railroad-tunnels. The section of a tunnel is usually a cylindrical or elliptical arch, with sometimes, in soft soils, an inverted arch below. The earlier modern tunnels were excavated by hand-drilling and blasting; but machine-drilling, by means of compressed air, has been brought to great perfection, and the rate of progression has been increased and the cost of excavation reduced. In the Greathead system of tunneling, the tunnel is made by the use of a cylindrical shield driven forward by hydraulic pressure; the excavation is lined with a cast-iron shell, and the interspace between the shell and the sides of the excavation is lined with grout forced in by air-pressure. The shell is made of segments bolted together. Silt and mud are forced through doors in the face of the shield, and excavated material is taken out through air-locks in the bulkhead of the tunnel. The longest railroad-tunnel is the St. Gotthard, through the Alps (about 9 miles); the longest in the United States is the Hoosac tunnel, in western Massachusetts (4¾ miles).



The Greathead System of Tunneling as used in the Hudson River Tunnel at New York.

A, longitudinal vertical section; *B*, transverse section, looking toward bulkhead; *C*, elevation of shield, looking toward the face; *D*, detail view of the erector: *a*, shell; *b*, shield; *c*, brick bulkhead; *d*, platforms in shield; *d′*, platform at bulkhead; *e*, air-locks; *f*, Moir's erector, whereby the heavy cast-iron segments of the shell are lifted or carried into position; *g*, support for the erector, resting on the brackets *h*; *i*, openings in the face of the shield, through which the silt is caused to flow by pressure (as shown in *A*); *j*, jacks, by which the shield is pressed forward into the silt; *k*, *k′*, railway-tracks, the upper for the erector, the lower for transporting excavated material to the elevator *l*, at the bulkhead; *m*, car, by which the excavated material passed through the air-locks is received for removal.

8. In *mining*, any level or drift in a mine open at one end, or which may serve for an adit. See *adit*, 1.—**9.** In *zoöl.*, the underground burrow of some animals, when long and tortuous, as of the mole or of the gopher.—**Pilot tunnel**, a device for directing a tunnel in the prescribed grade, consisting of a flanged tube made up of interchangeable plates, which can be bolted to the shield and forced concentrically into the silt in advance of the face of the heading. From this measurements in any direction can be made to limit the cutting to the proper dimensions and distance from the center.—**Tunnel of Corti**, in *anat.*, a canal, triangular in section, between the inner and outer sets of the slanting Cortian rods, filled with endolymph. Also *Cortian tunnel.*

tunnel (tun′el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tunneled*, *tunnelled*, ppr. *tunneling*, *tunnelling.* [< *tunnel*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form, cut, or dig a tunnel through or under.—**2.** To form like a tunnel; hollow out in length.

> Some foreign birds . . . plat and weave the fibrous parts of vegetables together, and curiously *tunnel* them, and commodiously form them into nests.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 13.

3. To catch in a tunnel-net.

II. *intrans.* To form, cut, or drive a tunnel.

tunnel-disease (tun′el-di-zēz″), *n.* A form of anemia caused by the parasite *Dochmius.*

> The Italians who died from cholera in digging the Suez Canal, or from *tunnel-disease* in the St. Gothard Tunnel.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 150.

tunneled (tun′eld), *a.* [< *tunnel* + *-ed*2.] Provided with a tunnel.—**Tunneled sound**, in *surg.*, a metallic sound having a central cavity or bore by means of which it can be passed over a more slender instrument previously introduced, called a *guide*: used when it is desired to effect an entrance through a very narrow passage, as in tight stricture of the urethra. See *sound*4, *n.*

tunnel-head (tun′el-hed), *n.* In *metal.*, the top of a blast- or shaft-furnace.

tunnel-hole (tun′el-hōl), *n.* The throat of a blast-furnace.

tunnel-kiln (tun′el-kil), *n.* A lime-kiln in which the fuel used is coal, as distinguished from a *flame-kiln*, in which wood is used. *E. H. Knight.*

tunnel-net (tun′el-net), *n.* **1.** A fishing-net with a wide mouth and narrow at the opposite end.—**2.** A part of a pound-net through which fish pass into the bowl. [Lake Michigan.]

tunnel-pit (tun′el-pit), *n.* Same as *tunnel-shaft.*

tunnel-shaft (tun′el-shȧft), *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to meet a tunnel at a point between its ends.

tunnel-vault (tun′el-vâlt), *n.* In *arch.*, a barrel- or cradle-vault; a semicircular vault. See *cylindrical vaulting*, under *cylindric.*

tunnel-weaver (tun′el-wē″vėr), *n.* Any spider of the group *Territelariæ*: distinguished from *orb-weaver.*

tunning (tun′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tun*1, *v.*] **1.** The act of brewing; also, that which is brewed at one time.

> You have some plot now,
> Upon a *tunning* of ale, to stale the yeast.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

2. The process of being put into a cask or tun.

> So Skelton-laureat was of Elinour Rumming,
> But she the subject of the rout and *tunning.*
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, v. 3.

tunning-cask (tun′ing-kȧsk), *n.* A cask in which fermented ale is stored when racked off. See *tun*1, *v. t.*

tunning-dish (tun′ing-dish), *n.* **1†.** Same as *tun-dish.*—**2.** A wooden dish used in dairies. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tunny (tun′i), *n.*; pl. *tunnies* (-iz). [Formerly also *tunnie*, *tuny*, *tonny*, sometimes *thunny*; appar. a dim. form of what would reg. be **ton*, < OF. *ton*, *thon*, F. *thon* = Pr. *thon* = It. *tonno*, < L. *thunnus*, *thynnus*, ML. also *tinnus*, prob. also **tunnus*, < Gr. *θύννος*, *θῦνος*, a tunny, prob. lit. 'darter,' < *θύνειν*, dart along.] A scombroid fish of the genus *Orcynus*, as *O. thynnus.* The germon, or long-finned tunny, is *O. germo* or *alalonga.* (See cut under *albacore.*) The true tunny of the Mediterranean and Atlantic waters has been the object of an important fishery, systematically conducted from remote antiquity, as by the Phenicians, to the present day. It is one of the largest food-fishes, growing to a length of 10 feet, and acquiring a weight of one thousand pounds or more. It is a near relative of the bonito and albacore, but is distinguished from the latter by the much shorter pectoral fins; the body is deepest about the middle, whence it tapers rapidly to a slender caudal peduncle; there are eight or nine short separate finlets behind the dorsal and anal fins; the dorsals are two, of which the first rises high in front; the caudal fin is very short, but its upper and under lobes extend high and low. The color is dark-bluish above, and below grayish, irregularly silvery. The tunny is a fish of the high seas, but periodically wanders in large shoals coastwise. The flesh is eaten fresh, or preserved in salt or in oil.

> To see the small fish *Tuny* scape the net.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 171).

tun-shell (tun′shel), *n.* In *conch.*, a tun. See *Doliidæ*, and cut under *Dolium.*

tuny (tū′ni), *a.* [< *tune* + *-y*1.] Abounding in tunes; characterized by melody, especially as distinguished from harmony. [Colloq.]

> Let our modern æsthetes, who sneer at Mozart for being *tuny*, say what they will. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 30.

tup (tup), *n.* [Sc. also *tip*; < ME. *tuppe*, *tupe*, a ram. Cf. LG. *tuppen*, *toppen*, pull by the hair.] **1.** A ram; the male of the sheep.

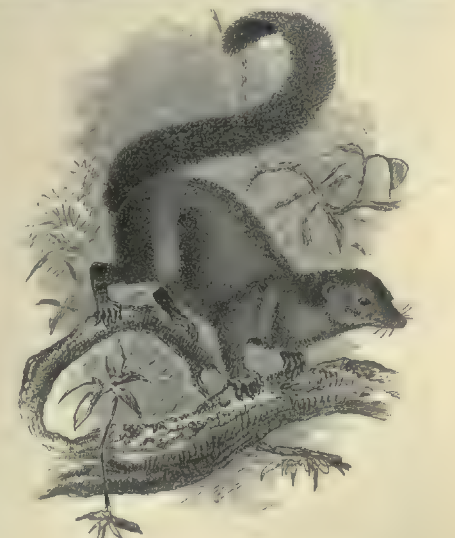
> Nowe putte amonge the shepe thaire *tuppes* white,
> Not oonly woolled, but also thair tonge.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

2. In *mech. engin.*, the mass which forms the striking face of a tilt-, drop-, or steam-hammer. It is usually so arranged that it can be removed when worn out or broken. *Gun Foundry Board Report*, p. 37.

tup (tup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tupped*, ppr. *tupping.* [< *tup*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover or copulate with: used specifically of a ram. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 89.—**2.** To butt. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To bow to before drinking. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To copulate, as a ram.—**2.** To butt, as a ram. [Prov. Eng.]

Tupaia (tụ-pā′iạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Sir S. Raffles, 1821), from a native name.] The typical genus of the family *Tupaiidæ*, the squirrel-shrews, contain-



Banxring (*Tupaia javanica*).

ing several species of India, the Malay peninsula, and various Malayan islands. They are pretty little creatures of arboreal habits, with long bushy tails, feeding upon fruits and insects, with the general aspect and manners of squirrels. Some are called *banxring* and *tana*. Also written *Tupaja*, *Tupaya*.

Tupaiidæ (tū-pạ̄-ī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tupaia* + *-idæ*.] A family of squirrel-like arboreal and diurnal insectivorous mammals. They have a developed cæcum, a comparatively large brain-case, completed orbits, large zygomatic arches, bullate tympanic bones, tibia and fibula separate, the pubic symphysis long, the hind limbs moderately exceeding the fore in length, and thirty-eight teeth. There are at least 2 genera, *Tupaia*, the banxrings, and *Ptilocercus*, the pentails, inhabiting Asia and Malaysia, with several species. See cuts under *Ptilocercus* and *Tupaia*. Also *Tupaiadæ*.

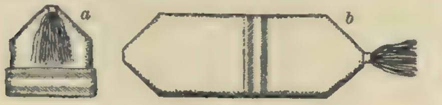
tupelo (tū′pe-lō), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] One of several species of *Nyssa*, most commonly *N. sylvatica* (*N. multiflora*), the pepperidge, sour-gum, or black-gum. See *black-gum*, and cut under *Nyssa*. The sour tupelo is *N. capitata*, otherwise called *gopher-plum* and *Ogeechee lime*. (See *lime*³.) The large tupelo, cotton- or tupelo-gum, is *N. uniflora*, a large tree of deep swamps and river-bottoms in the southern United States. Its wood, which is light, soft, and unwedgeable, is used in turnery, largely for woodenware, for wooden shoes, etc.; that of the root is used for the floats of nets. *Sargent*.—**Tupelo tent**, a small rod of tupelo which is inserted into the mouth of the womb when it is desired to dilate this passage. The tupelo effects this by increasing in size through absorption of the fluids of the parts.

Tupistra (tū-pis′tra̤), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1814), so called from the shape of the stigma; < Gr. *τυπίς*, or *τυπάς*, a mallet, < *τύπτειν*, strike: see *type*.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Aspidistreæ*. It is characterized by flowers in a dense cylindrical spike with spreading perianth-lobes, and a thick peltate stigma which is deeply lobed or is nearly entire and closes the throat of the flower. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of Burma and of the Himalayas. They are perennial herbs, with long ample leaves contracted into an erect petiole, growing from a thick rhizome which is either elongated or short and tuberous. The violet or lurid flowers are sessile, crowded between smaller green or scarious bracts upon an erect or recurved scape. They are known as *mallet-flower*. *T. squalida*, the original species, and *T. nutans*, the nodding mallet-flower, are sometimes cultivated under glass.

tup-man (tup′man), *n.* A breeder of or dealer in tups. [Local, Eng.]

tupsee (tup′sē), *n.* The mango-fish, *Polynemus paradoxus*.

tuque (tūk), *n.* [Canadian F. form of F. *toque*, a cap: see *toque*.] A cap worn in Canada. See the quotation.



Tuque.
a, folded to fit the head; *b*, as knitted.

> But the *tuque* is disappearing, we are sorry to say, and ordinary caps are taking its place. It alone served to mark the habitant. It is something like a long stocking, knit and closed at both ends, and one end being pushed into the other to double it, it is drawn over the head, down the back of the neck, and indeed over the whole face and shoulders if necessary. . . . The sash . . . has been adopted as an ornamental and useful appendage by the citizens; and the snow-shoe clubs have adopted the *tuque*.
> *The Century*, II. 454.

tu quoque (tū kwō′kwē). [< L. *tu quoque*, 'thou too,' i. e. 'you have done the same thing,' or 'you're another': *tu* = E. *thou*; *quoque*, also, too, perhaps orig. **quomque*, < *quom*, *quum*, as, when, + *-que*, and.] A retort consisting of a charge or accusation similar to that which has been made by one's antagonist, as in the case of a person charged with bribery who replies that his accuser's hands are not clean of corruption: also used attributively: as, the *tu quoque* argument is not conclusive.

tur (tör), *n.* The urus.

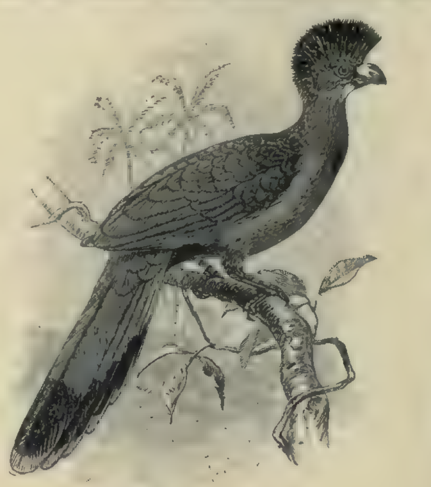
turacin (tö′ra̤-sin), *n.* [< *turacou*, *touracou*, + *-in*².] The red or crimson coloring matter of the feathers of the turakoo. In solution turacin gives two absorption-bands of its spectrum like those of oxyhemoglobin. It contains about six per cent. of copper, which cannot be isolated without destroying the pigment. Turacin is said to wash out more or less during the rainy season, leaving the feathers that were scarlet of a pinkish white.

turacou, *n.* See *turakoo*.

turacoverdin (tū″ra̤-kọ-vėr′din), *n.* [< *turaco* + F. *vert*, green (see *verd*), + *-in*².] The green coloring matter of the feathers of the turakoo.

Turacus (tū′ra̤-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < F. *touraco* or *touracou*.] A genus of turakoos, now restricted to species with feathered nostrils, as *T. persa*, *T. corythaix*, and about 12 others. It has several synonyms, the most prominent of which is *Corythaix* (Illiger, 1811). Also *Touraco*.

turakoo (tö′ra̤-kö), *n.* [Also *turako*, *turaco*, *tourakoo*, *touracou*, *touraco*, etc. (NL. *Turacus*); an African name.] A bird of the family *Musophagidæ* and any of the genera *Turacus* (or *Corythaix*), *Schizorhis*, etc.; a kind of plantain-eater: sometimes extended to all the birds of this family. The species are numerous, all African, of large size and striking appearance. In the members of the genus *Turacus* the plumage is mostly bright-green and rich-red, and there is an elegant helmet-like crest which the birds instantly erect when excited or alarmed. They live in the woods in small companies, and their voice is very loud and harsh. One of the best-known is *T. corythaix*, the white-crested turakoo of South Africa. The Senegal turakoo is *T. persa*. Another is *Schizorhis africanus* of West Africa. The gray turakoo is a plainer species, *S. concolor*, of South Africa. The giant turakoo, *Corythæola cristata* (formerly *Turacus giganteus*, *T. cristatus*, *Musophaga cristata*, etc., the blue curassow of Latham, 1823), is a plantain-eater very near the species of *Musophaga* proper, with oval exposed nostrils, and a helmet crest; the plumage is chiefly verditer-blue, without crimson; the tail has a broad black subterminal bar; the bill is yellow and scarlet; the eyes are red; the total length is 28 inches. This turakoo inhabits West and Central Africa.



Giant Turakoo (*Corythæola cristata*).

Turanian (tū-rā′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Turan* (see *Iranian*) + *-ian*.] A word loosely and indefinitely used to designate a family of languages, sometimes applied to the Asiatic languages in general outside of the Indo-European and Semitic families, and so including various discordant and independent families, but sometimes used especially or restrictedly of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian family.

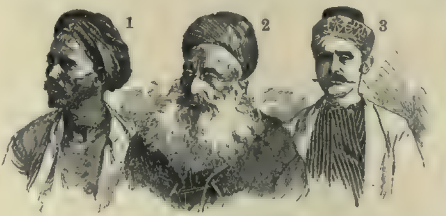
turb†, *n.* [< L. *turba*, a crowd.] A troop; a throng or crowd.

> In the secund *turbe* was Maister Coradin.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, l. 188.

> Alle the *tourbe* of deuellis fleying in the ayer fledde backwarde. *Golden Legend*, fol. 24. (*Richardson Supp.*)

turba (tėr′ba̤), *n.* [L., a crowd: see *turbid*, *trouble*.] The chorus in medieval passion-plays, representing the Jewish populace.

turban (tėr′ba̤n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *turband*, *turbant*, *turbent*, *turribant*, *turbanto* = MD. *turbant* = G. Sw. Dan. *turban*, < OF. *turban*, *turbant*, F. *turban* = Sp. Pg. It. *turbante*; also in a more orig. form, early mod. E. *tuliban*, *tolliban*, *tulibant*, *tolibant*, *tulipant*, *tolipant*, *tolipane* = D. *tulband*, *tulpe*, < OF. *toliban*, *tollipan*, *tolopan* (ML. *tulipantus*, also *tulipa*); < Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend* = Ar. *dulband*, < Pers. Hind. *dulband*, a turban. From the same source is E. *tulip*, lit. 'a turban': see *tulip*.] **1.** The distinctive head-dress of men of the Moslem nations, consisting of a scarf or shawl wound around the tarboosh. The color and material of the scarf differ with the rank and position of the wearer, though not uniformly. Thus, a sherif, or descendant of Mohammed, is entitled to wear a green wrapper for the turban, and the doctors of the law sometimes wear a turban of extraordinary size, of which the exact style, number of turns in the twist, etc., are important.



Turbans of Modern Levantines.
1, green turban of Mohammedan saint (in this case a poor water-carrier); 2, turban of Maronite (Christian) priest; 3, turban of citizen of Damascus.

> Old Cybele, arayd with pompous pride,
> Wearing a Diademe embattild wide
> With hundred turrets, like a *Turribant*.
> *Spencer*, F. Q., IV. xi. 28.

> Vpon his head was a *tolipane* with a sharpe end standing vpwards halfe a yard long, of rich cloth of golde.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 346.

> They wrappe and fold together . . . almost as much linnen upon their heads as the Turks doe in those linnen caps they weare, which are called *Turbents*.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 90.

2. A modification of the Oriental turban, worn by women in Europe and America during the first half of the nineteenth century.

> I was anxious to prevent her from disfiguring her small gentle mousey face with a great Saracen's-head *turban*.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ix.

3. A head-dress consisting of a bright-colored handkerchief or square of cotton, worn by negro women in the West Indies and the southern United States.

> A black woman in blue cotton gown, red-and-yellow Madras *turban*, . . . crouched against the wall.
> *G. W. Cable*, Au Large, i.

4. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, a hat consisting of a crown either without a brim or with a brim turned up close alongside the crown, worn by women and children.—**5.** In *her.*, a high rounded cap, supposed to be the official head-dress of the Sultan of Turkey: it is usually represented with plumes attached to its sides, with jeweled clasps, and the like. Also called *Turkish crown*.—**6.** In *conch.*, the spire of a univalve shell. See *spire*², 2, and *univalve* (with cuts).—**Mamamouchi turban**, a kind of cap, made in supposed imitation of a Turkish turban: the name is taken from Molière's play "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

turband† (tėr′band), *n.* Same as *turban*.

turbaned (tėr′ba̤nd), *a.* [< *turban* + *-ed*².] Wearing a turban.

> A malignant and a *turban'd* Turk
> Beat a Venetian. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 353.

turban-shell (tėr′ba̤n-shel), *n.* The test or case of a sea-urchin.

turban-stone (tėr′ba̤n-stōn), *n.* The typical form of Mohammedan tombstone. It is a low cylindrical pillar with a representation of a turban carved on its top.

turbant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turban*.

turban-top (tėr′ba̤n-top), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helvella*, a kind of fungus or mushroom.

turbary (tėr′ba̤-ri), *n.* [< ML. *turbaria*, < L. *turba*, turf: see *turf*¹.] **1.** In *law*, a right of digging turf on another man's land. *Blackstone.*

> *Turbarie* (*Turbaria*) is an Interest to dig Turves upon a Common Kitchin, fol. 94. *Cowell's Interpreter.*

2. A peat-bog, peat-moor, or peat-swamp; any locality where peat occurs in considerable quantity. See the quotation under *peat-moor*.

> A small bit of *turbary* land, given up by the parish to the curate for teaching a school.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 683.

Common of turbary. See *common*, 4.

Turbellaria (tėr-be-lā′ri-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., so called in allusion to the currents caused by their moving cilia; < L. *turba*, a crowd, + *-ella* + *-aria*.] A class of worms, or an order of flatworms, characterized by the ciliation of the body, by means of which they set up little currents or vortices of water; the whirl-worms. The name was given in 1831 by Ehrenberg to worms which had long been known as *planarians* (see *Planarida*), and was a mere substitute for or synonym of the earlier designation. It has been used with various extensions and restrictions, and has included the nemerteans or so-called rhynchocœlous turbellarians (see *Nemertea*). These are now excluded, and the *Turbellaria*, as an order of flatworms, are those whose body is ciliated and which have a mouth and with few exceptions an alimentary canal, but no anus. Most of them fall in the two main divisions of rhabdocœlous and dendrocœlous turbellarians, according to the simple or branched condition of the alimentary canal. They are mainly free-swimming worms, some of microscopic size, others several inches long; some forms inhabit fresh and others salt water. See cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *Rhabdocœla*, and *Rhynchocœla*.

turbellarian (tėr-be-lā′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Turbellaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Causing little currents or vortexes of water by ciliary action, as the more minute members of the class *Turbellaria*; belonging to this class, as a worm.

II. *n.* A member of the class *Turbellaria*.

turbellariform (tėr-be-lar′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Turbellaria*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Like or likened to a turbellarian: as, the *turbellariform* larva of *Balanoglossus*.

turbeth†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turpeth*.

turbid (tėr′bid), *a.* [< L. *turbidus*, disturbed, < *turbare*, disturb, < *turba*, mass, throng, crowd, tumult, disturbance. From the same source are E. *disturb*, *trouble*, *turbine*, etc.] **1.** Properly, having the lees disturbed; in a more general sense, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick; not clear: used of liquids of any kind, or of color.

> Though their stream is loaded with sand, and *turbid* with alluvial waste. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iii.

2. Confused; disordered; disquieted; disturbed.

> I had divers Fits of Melancholy, and such *turbid* Intervals that used to attend close Prisoners. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 30.

> A grim man in a flannel shirt, hatless and with *turbid* red hair. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxx.

Turbidæ (tėr′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), irreg. ‹ *Turbo* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Turbinidæ.*

turbidity (tėr-bid′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *turbiedad* = It. *turbidità;* ‹ *turbid* + *-ity.*] The state of being turbid; turbidness.

turbidly (tėr′bid-li), *adv.* 1. In a turbid or muddy manner.—2. With disorder or roughness; boisterously; vehemently. [Rare.]

> A person of small merit is anxiously jealous of imputations on his honour; . . . one of great merit *turbidly* resents them. *Young*, Estimation of Human Life. (*Richardson.*)

turbidness (tėr′bid-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being turbid; turbidity.

turbillion (tėr-bil′yọn), *n.* [‹ F. *tourbillon* = Sp. *turbion* = Pg. *turbilhão*, ‹ L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a whirl, whirlwind, hurricane: see *turbine.*] A whirl; a vortex.

> Each of them is a sun, moving on its own axis, in the centre of its own vortex or *turbillion.* *Steele*, Spectator, No. 472.

Turbinacea (tėr-bi-nā′sẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Turbo* (*Turbin-*) + *-acea.*] Same as *Turbinidæ. Lamarck*, 1822.

turbinaceous (tėr-bi-nā′shius), *a.* [Erroneous form for **turbaceous*, ‹ ML. *turba*, turf, + *-aceous.*] Of or belonging to turf or peat; turfy; peaty. [Rare.]

> The real *turbinaceous* flavour no sooner reached the nose of the Captain than the beverage was turned down his throat with symptoms of most unequivocal applause. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xiii.

turbinal (tėr′bi-nạl), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top, + *-al.*] I. *a.* Same as *turbinate.*

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A turbinate bone; one of the spongy or scroll-like bones of the nasal passages specified as *ethmoturbinal*, *maxilloturbinal*, and *sphenoturbinal* (see the distinctive names). See *turbinate*, and the phrases there. (*b*) In the *Ophidia*, a bone of the skull different from (*a*). See the quotation, and cut under *Pythonidæ.*

> Forming the floor of the front part of the nasal chamber, on each side, is a large concavo-convex bone, which extends from the ethmoidal septum to the maxilla, protects the nasal gland, and is commonly termed a *turbinal;* though, if it be a membrane-bone, it does not truly correspond with the turbinals of the higher Vertebrata. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 204.

Alinasal turbinal. See *alinasal.*

turbinate (tėr′bi-nāt), *a.* [= F. *turbiné* = Sp. Pg. *turbinado* = It. *turbinato*, ‹ L. *turbinatus*, shaped like a top or cone, ‹ *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top: see *turbine.*] 1. Shaped like a whipping-top. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, shaped like a top or a cone inverted; narrow at the base and broad at the apex: as, a *turbinate* germ, nectary, or pericarp. (*b*) In *conch.*, spiral, as a univalve shell; whorled from a broad base to an apex. 2. In *anat.*, whorled or scroll-like in shape; turbinal; spongy in texture, or full of cavities: applied to certain bones and parts of bones in the nasal fossæ.—3. Whirling in the manner of a top.—**Inferior turbinate bone**, a distinct bone attached to the nasal surface of the superior maxillary bone, separating the middle from the inferior nasal fossa; the maxilloturbinal. See cuts under *mouth* and *nasal.*—**Middle turbinate bone**, an indefinite lower section of the lateral mass of the ethmoid.—**Superior turbinate bone**, an indefinite upper part of the lateral mass of the ethmoid. The superior and middle turbinate bones, taken together, are the ethmoturbinal bone. See cuts under *mouth* and *nasal.*—**Turbinate crest.** See *turbinated crest*, under *crest.*—**Turbinate process.** See *process.*

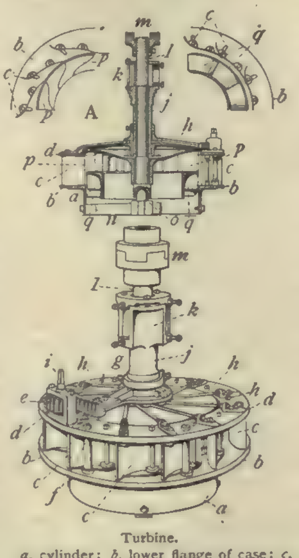
turbinate (tėr′bi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *turbinated*, ppr. *turbinating.* [‹ L. *turbinatus*, like a top: see *turbinate, a.*] I. *trans.* To fashion like a top. *Bailey*, 1731.—**Turbinated crest.** See *crest.*

II. *intrans.* To revolve like a top; spin; whirl. [Rare.]

turbinate-lentiform (tėr′bi-nāt-len″ti-fôrm), *a.* In *bot.*, between turbinate and lentiform in shape.

turbination (tėr-bi-nā′shọn), *n.* [‹ L. *turbinatio*(*n-*), a pointing in the form of a cone, shaped like a top, ‹ *turbinatus*, cone-shaped: see *turbinate.*] 1. The act of turbinating, or the state of being turbinate. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. That which is turbinated; a whorled or scroll-like formation, as a shell.

turbine (tėr′bin), *n.* [‹ F. *turbine* = Sp. *turbina*, turbine, = It. *turbine*, a whirlwind, ‹ L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), also *turben*, anything that whirls around, a wheel, a top, a whirlwind, ‹ *turbare*, disturb, move, ‹ *turba*, disturbance, uproar, turmoil, also a crowd: see *turbid.*] A water-wheel driven by the impact or reaction of a flowing stream of water, or by impact and reaction combined. Turbines are usually horizontally rotating wheels on vertical shafts. They are of various constructions, and may be divided into *reaction-turbines*, or those actuated substantially by the reaction of the water passing through them (their buckets moving in a direction opposite to that of the flow); *impulse-turbines*, or those principally driven by impact against their blades or buckets (the buckets moving with the flow); and *combined reaction and impulse wheels*, which include the best modern types of turbines. They are also distinguished, by the manner in which they discharge the water, into *outward-*, *vertical-*, or *central-discharge wheels.* In some types of turbines the discharge is partly vertical and partly central. Such is the case with the wheel shown in the cut, which is constructed and set so that the water enters at the perimeter of the case. By the modern turbine a very high percentage of the potential energy of water is converted into work while passing through the wheel. Compare cut under *scroll.*—**Air-turbine**, a wheel of turbinate form driven by wind, or air ejected from a pipe or tube.—**Journal-turbine**, a turbine having a downward discharge, as distinguished from those in which the discharge is outward, oblique, combined, etc.—**Steam turbine**, a turbine impelled by steam-jets, the steam impinging upon vanes or buckets on the circumference of a rotating disk or cylinder. The steam turbine has come into common use, and competes, in its economical performance, with the simpler and less economical types of standard steam-engine.



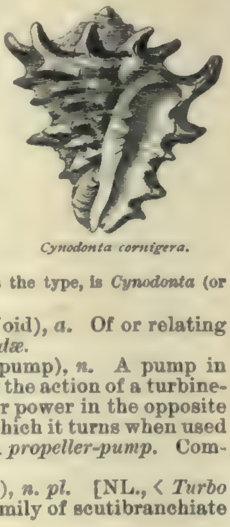
Turbine.

a, cylinder; *b*, lower flange of case; *c*, gates, which also act as guides to direct the flow upon the buckets, and which are pivoted medially to balance the hydrostatic pressure upon them; *d*, upper flange, or crown-plate; *e*, gate-pinion, which gears with the toothed segment *f*, connected by an arm with the gate-arm hub *g*; *h*, *h*, gate-rods pivoted at their inner ends to *g*, and at their outer ends to the gates *c*, *c*, by which mechanism the turning of the pinion *e* causes the opening or closing of the gates; *i*, gate-pinion shaft, either operated independently or controlled by a governor for regulating the flow of water to the buckets; *j*, sleeve, which is held by the bush *k* and set-screws on the shaft *l*, the sleeve holding the gate-hub in position; *m*, clutch-coupling for connecting with a shaft for transmitting power. A is a vertical section, with two diagrams, showing bridge-tree *n*, which carries the locust or lignum-vitæ step *o*, fitted to a concave bearing in the bottom of the shaft *l*. It also shows the upper and central discharge-buckets *p*, and the lower and vertical discharge-buckets *q*.

turbine-dynamometer (tėr′bin-dī-nạ-mom′e-tėr), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a modification of the Prony brake, which adapts that device for application to vertical shafts or to horizontally revolving wheels on vertical shafts. It is used more especially for testing the power delivered from turbines (whence the name). A spring-scale is used instead of a weight in applying the brake-band. Compare *Prony's dynamometer.*

Turbinella (tėr-bi-nel′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), ‹ *Turbo* (*Turbin-*) + dim. term. *-ella.*] The typical genus of the family *Turbinellidæ. T. pyrum* is the famous chank (which see, with cut).

Turbinellidæ (tėr-bi-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Turbinella* + *-idæ.*] A family of large marine gastropods, whose typical genus is *Turbinella;* the so-called false volutes, turnip-shells, or pap-boats. The principal genus, besides the type, is *Cynodonta* (or *Vasum*).



Cynodonta cornigera.

turbinelloid (tėr-bi-nel′oid), *a.* Of or relating to the family *Turbinellidæ.*

turbine-pump (tėr′bin-pump), *n.* A pump in which water is raised by the action of a turbine-wheel driven by exterior power in the opposite direction from that in which it turns when used as a motor. Also called *propeller-pump.* Compare *turbine.*

Turbinidæ (tėr-bin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Turbo* (*Turbin-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of scutibranchiate gastropods, whose typical genus is *Turbo.* The stony opercula of some of the species are known as *eye-stones* and *sea-beans.* Various kinds of turbinids are polished and much used as mantel-ornaments, etc., under the name of *wreath-shells.* The family has been variously limited, and is now usually restricted to the numerous species, of all seas but especially of tropical ones, which have a long cirrous appendage of the foot, a pair of intertentacular lobes, and eleven radular teeth in each cross-row. The shell is generally turbinate or trochiform and highly nacreous, and its aperture is closed with a thick calcareous operculum whose nucleus is centric or eccentric. See cuts under *Turbo* and *Imperator.* Also *Turbidæ, Turbinacea.*

turbiniform (tėr′bi-ni-fôrm), *a.* [‹ L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a wheel, top, + *forma*, form.]. Top-shaped, as a shell; having turbinate whorls or spire; resembling or related to the *Turbinidæ;* turbinoid.

turbinite (tėr′bi-nīt), *n.* [‹ L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top, + *-ite*².] A fossil shell of the family *Turbinidæ*, or some similar shell. Also *turbite.*

turbinoid (tėr′bi-noid), *a.* [‹ L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Top-shaped; turbiniform; spirally coiled, wreathed, or whorled, as the turns of a shell. Specifically applied—(*a*) To shells, whether of foraminifers, gastropods, or cephalopods, whose whorls rise in a conical or conoidal figure, as compared with shells coiled flat in one plane. (*b*) To gastropods resembling or related to the *Turbinidæ.*

turbit¹†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turbot.*

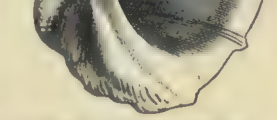
turbit² (tėr′bit), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A breed of domestic pigeons with white body and colored wings, ruffled breast, very short stout beak, flattened head, and peak-crest or shell-crest or both. There are several color-varieties; some are whole-colored.

turbite (tėr′bīt), *n.* [‹ L. *turbo*, a wheel, top, + *-ite*².] Same as *turbinite.*

turbith† (tėr′bith), *n.* Same as *turpeth.*

turbitteen (tėr-bi-tēn′), *n.* [‹ *turbit*² + *-teen* as in *sateen*, *velveteen*, etc.] A strain of domestic pigeons of the turbit breed, which occurs in several colors.

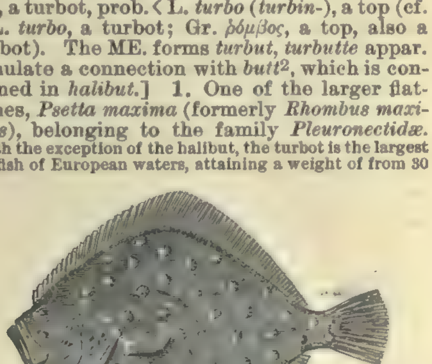
Turbo (tėr′bō), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a whirl, wheel, top: see *turbine.*] 1. The typical genus of the family *Turbinidæ*, formerly very extensive, now restricted to species with a regularly turbinated shell, rounded aperture, smooth beveled columellar lip, and a calcareous operculum with a central or subcentral nucleus. Some attain considerable size, and when polished show beautiful colors, as green, red, and pearly-white, the last highly iridescent with nacreous luster. Various species, as *T. sarmaticus* and *T. marmoratus*, are common parlor-ornaments. See *sea-bean*, 3, and cut under *operculum.*



Wreath-shell (*Turbo marmoratus*).

2. [*l. c.*] A shell of this genus.

turbot (tėr′bọt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *turbet*, *turbit*, *turbutte*, etc.; ‹ ME. *turbote*, *turbut* (= MD. *turbot*, *terbot*, *tarbot*, D. *tarbot*); cf. Ir. *turbit* = Gael. *turbaid* = W. *torbwt* (prob. ‹ E.) = Bret. *turboden*, *turbozen* (prob. ‹ F.); ‹ OF. *turbot*, a turbot, prob. ‹ L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top (cf. ML. *turbo*, a turbot; Gr. ῥόμβος, a top, also a turbot). The ME. forms *turbut*, *turbutte* appar. simulate a connection with *butt*², which is contained in *halibut.*] 1. One of the larger flatfishes, *Psetta maxima* (formerly *Rhombus maximus*), belonging to the family *Pleuronectidæ.* With the exception of the halibut, the turbot is the largest flatfish of European waters, attaining a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds. It is white on the lower or blind side; the colored upper side is of variegated dark-brownish shades, and the fins are much spotted. It is very highly esteemed as a food-fish. Also called *bannock-fluke.*



Turbot (*Psetta maxima*).

> The Greekes and Latines both call it [the lozenge] Rombus, which may be the cause, as I suppose, why they also gaue that name to the fish commonly called the *Turbot*, who beareth iustly that figure.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 76.

2. In the United States, one of several large flounders more or less resembling the above, as *Bothus maculatus*, the sand-flounder or window-pane of the Atlantic coast, more fully called *spotted turbot*, and *Hypopsetta guttulata*, the diamond flounder of California.—3. The file-fish. [Bermudas.]—4. The trigger-fish.—**Bastard turbot.** See *bastard*.

turbulence (tėr'bū-lens), *n.* [< F. *turbulence* = Sp. Pg. *turbulencia* = It. *turbolenza, turbulenzia*, < LL. *turbulentia*, trouble, disquiet, < L. *turbulentus*, turbulent: see *turbulent*.] The state or character of being turbulent; a disturbed state; tumultuousness; agitation; disorder; commotion; refractoriness; insubordination.

> They were necessitated by the *turbulence* and danger of those times to put the Kingdome by thir owne autority into a posture of defence. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

=**Syn.** Tumult, riot, sedition, mutiny, insurrection.

turbulency (tėr'bū-len-si), *n.* [As *turbulence* (see *-cy*).] Turbulence. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 462.

turbulent (tėr'bū-lent), *a.* [< F. *turbulent* = Pr. *turbulent, turbolent* = Sp. Pg. *turbulento* = It. *turbolento, turbulento*, < L. *turbulentus*, restless, stormy, < *turbare*, trouble, agitate: see *turbid*.] 1. Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; being in violent commotion: as, the *turbulent* ocean.

> 'T has been a *turbulent* and stormy night.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 4.

2. Restless; unquiet; refractory; disposed to insubordination and disorder; hence, violent; tumultuous; riotous; disorderly.

> It were happy for Government if these *turbulent* spirits could be singled out from the rest in their first attempts.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

3. Producing commotion or agitation; inducing turbulence.

> A froward retention of custom is as *turbulent* a thing as an innovation. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

=**Syn. 2 and 3.** Obstreperous, uproarious, brawling; seditious, mutinous, revolutionary.

turbulently (tėr'bū-lent-li), *adv.* In a turbulent manner; tumultuously; with violent agitation; with refractoriness.

Turcism (tėr'sizm), *n.* [< ML. *Turcus*, Turk (see *Turk*¹), + *-ism*.] The religion, manners, character, or customs of the Turks.

> Preferring *Turcism* to Christianity. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Türck's column. See *columns of Türck*, under *column*.

Turco¹ (tür'kō), *n.* [F., < *turc* (or It. *Turco*?), Turk: see *Turk*.] One of a body of light infantry raised among the natives of Algeria for service in the French army, and properly called *Algerian tirailleurs*. Also *Turko*.

turco² (tėr'kō), *n.* A small Chilian bird, *Hylactes megapodius*.

turcois, *n.* Same as *turquoise*.

Turcoman, *n.* See *Turkoman*.

Turcophile (tėr'kō-fil), *n.* [< ML. *Turcus*, Turk, + Gr. φιλεῖν, love.] One who favors the Ottoman Turks, or their principles or policy. *The Times* (London), June 16, 1876.

Turcophilism (tėr'kō-fil-izm), *n.* [< *Turcophile* + *-ism*.] The course or principles of a Turcophile. *Athenæum*, Feb. 10, 1887.

Turcophobist (tėr'kō-fō-bist), *n.* [< ML. *Turcus*, Turk, + Gr. φοβεῖν, fear.] One who earnestly opposes the Ottoman Turks or their policy. *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. iv.

turcopolier (tėr'kō-po-lēr), *n.* [OF. (AF.) *turcopolier*, also *turcopilier, tricoplier, turcupler*, also *turcopole, turcople*, commander of light cavalry called *turcopoles, turcoples*, < ML. *turcopuli*, < MGr. τυρκόπουλοι, light-armed soldiers, so called < Τύρκος, Τοῦρκος, Turk, + πουλος, child (Gr. πῶλος, colt).] An officer of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem of the tongue of England.

> The *Turcopolier* of the Knights Hospitallers was always an Englishman; he was the commander of the light infantry of the order.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 205.

turd (tėrd), *n.* [< ME. *tord, toord*, < AS. *tord* = MD. *tord*, a lump of excrement. Hence dim. *treddle*², < ME. *tyrdel*, < AS. *tyrdel*, dim. of *tord*.] A ball or lump of excrement; dung. [Low.]

Turdidæ (tėr'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turdus* + *-idæ*.] A large and nearly cosmopolitan family of dentirostral oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Turdus*; the thrushes and thrush-like birds, sometimes called *Merulidæ*. The *Turdidæ* form the leading group of turdoid, turdiform, or cichlomorphic birds, respecting neither the definition nor the subdivision of which are any authors agreed. The *Sylviidæ*, which form an extensive group, are alternately included in and excluded from it; and the same is true of five or six other nominal families of less extent, as *Saxicolidæ, Cinclidæ, Pycnonotidæ, Mimidæ, Troglodytidæ*, some of the *Timeliidæ*, etc. The most typical *Turdidæ* are characterized by the combination of notched grypaniform bill, booted tarsi, ten primaries of which the first is short or spurious, and the spotted coloration of the young birds. Such *Turdidæ* constitute a subfamily, *Turdinæ*, to which the family name is sometimes restricted. True *Turdidæ* abound in the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Nearctic, and Neotropical regions. Some of them are among the most familiar of birds, as the fieldfare and blackbird of Great Britain, and the robin and wood-thrush of the United States. See *Turdus* and *thrush*¹.

turdiform (tėr'di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *turdiformis*, < L. *turdus*, a thrush, + *forma*, form.] Thrush-like; resembling or related to a thrush; belonging to the *Turdiformes*; turdoid; cichlomorphic.

Turdiformes (tėr-di-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *turdiform*.] The thrushes and thrush-like birds; the turdoid *Passeres*; the *Cichlomorphæ*.

Turdinæ (tėr-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turdus* + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Turdidæ*, represented by the genus *Turdus* and its near allies, and equivalent to the family *Turdidæ* in a restricted sense; the true thrushes, often called *Merulinæ*. See *Turdidæ, Turdus*, and *thrush*¹.

turdine (tėr'din), *a.* [< *Turdus* + *-ine*¹.] Thrush-like in a strict sense; of or belonging to the *Turdinæ*.

turdoid (tėr'doid), *a.* [< L. *turdus*, a thrush, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Thrush-like in a broad sense; turdiform or cichlomorphic: especially used in the phrase *turdoid Passeres*, applied by Wallace to such birds in distinction from *sturnoid, tanagroid*, and *formicarioid Passeres*.

Turdulus (tėr'dū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1844), dim. of *Turdus*, q. v.] A genus of Oriental ground-thrushes, containing such as the Indian *T. wardi*, now usually referred to *Geocichla*.

Turdus (tėr'dus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, taken as of 1758), < L. *turdus*, a thrush, fieldfare: see *thrush*¹.] A genus of thrushes. It formerly included any of the *Turdidæ* and various other birds supposed to be thrush-like; later it was variously restricted, and it is now usually confined to species like the European mistlethrush (*T. viscivorus*), song-thrush (*T. musicus*), fieldfare (*T. pilaris*), and redwing (*T. iliacus*). In these the sexes are similar, the throat is not streaked, and the general color is not black. (See cuts under *fieldfare, mistle-thrush*, and *thrush*¹.) In the narrowest sense, the genus is coincident with the family in geographical range, being represented in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The blackish or dark thrushes, such as the common blackbird or ouzel of Europe, *T. merula*, and the ring-ouzel, *T. torquatus*, represent an extensive group, either kept in *Turdus* proper or separated under the name of *Merula*. (See cuts under *ouzel* and *blackbird*.) The common robin or migratory thrush of North America represents a group indifferently called *Planesticus* (as a subgenus of *Turdus*) or merged in *Merula*. (See cut under *robin*, 2.) The song-thrushes of North America represent a section of *Turdus* named *Hylocichla*, as the wood-thrush, *T. (H.) mustelinus*; the hermit-thrush, *T. (H.) pallasi* (see cut under *hermit-thrush*); the tawny or Wilson's thrush, or veery, *T. (H.) fuscescens* (see cut under *veery*); the olive-backed or Swainson's thrush, *T. (H.) swainsoni*; the gray-cheeked or Alice's thrush, *T. (H.) aliciæ*; all of which are common woodland songsters of the United States. The varied thrush, or Oregon robin (see cut under *thrush*¹), formerly *T. nævius*, represents a section *Hesperocichla*, or is taken out of the genus and called *Geocichla nævia*. See *Turdidæ* and *thrush*¹.

Turdus Solitarius (tėr'dus sol-i-tā'ri-us). [NL., 'solitary thrush': L. *turdus*, thrush; *solitarius*, solitary.] A constellation introduced by Le Monnier in 1776, on the tail of Hydra, and encroaching on the southern scale of Libra. It is no longer used.

tureen (tū-rēn'), *n.* [A false form of *terreen*, more prop. *terrine*, < F. *terrine*, an earthen vessel: see *terrine*. The spelling *tureen* seems to have arisen in cook-books. There is a story that Marshal Turenne once used his helmet as a soup-dish, and thus gave a name to the dish. This is a mere fiction.] A deep dish with a cover, for holding liquids at table; especially, such a vessel, holding a gallon or more, intended for soup.

turf¹ (tėrf), *n.*; pl. *turfs* (tėrfs), obsolescent *turves* (tėrvz). [< ME. *turf, torf* (pl. *turves, torves*), < AS. *turf* (dat. and pl. *tyrf*) = OFries. *turf* = MD. *torf, turf*, D. *turf* = MLG. LG. *torf* = OHG. *zurba, zurf*, G. dial. *turbe* (G. *torf*, < LG.) = Icel. *torfa*, f., *torf*, n., = Sw. *torf* = Dan. *törv* (cf. F. *tourbe*, Sp. Pg. *turba*, It. *torba*, ML. *turba*, < Teut.), turf; cf. Skt. *darbha*, a kind of grass.] 1. The surface or sward of grass-land, consisting of earth or mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; earth covered with grass.

> The shepherd that complain'd of love,
> Who you saw sitting by me on the *turf*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 52.

2. A piece of such earth or mold dug or torn from the ground; a sod.

> In a litel herber that I have,
> That benched was on *turves* fresshe ygrave,
> I bad men sholde me my couche make.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 204.

> Those that are first cut vp are called *Turffes*, . . . and such as are taken downward are called Peates.
> *Norden*, Surveyor's Dialogue (1608), in Harrison's Eng-[land (New Shak. Soc.), II. 183.

3. In Ireland, same as *peat*. See *peat*.

> In this rude hostel, however, the landlord . . . offered a seat at the *turf*-fire. *Thackeray*, Irish Sketch-Book, xix.

> A typical red bog gives four kinds of peat: near the surface is the clearing of more or less living organic matter, from 2 to 6 feet in thickness; under this white *turf*, then brown *turf*, and lowest of all, black or stone *turf*.
> *Kinahan*, Geol. of Ireland, p. 269.

The turf, the race-course; hence, the occupation or profession of racing horses.

> We justly boast
> At least superior jockeyship, and claim
> The honors of *the turf* as all our own!
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 277.

> All men are equal on *the turf* or under it.
> *Lord George Bentinck.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

To stool turfs. See *stool*.—**Turf web-worm.** Same as *sod-worm*.

turf¹ (tėrf), *v. t.* [< *turf*¹, *n.*] To cover with turf or sod: as, to *turf* a bank or border. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

turf²† (tėrf), *n.* [< ME. *tyrf, tyrfe*; prob. < *torven*, turn: see *torve, topsyturvy*.] The turn of a cap, hood, or sleeve.

> *Tyrfe* of a cappe or suche lyke. *Rebras.*
> *Palsgrave*, p. 281.

turf-ant (tėrf'ant), *n.* A small yellowish ant of Europe, *Lasius flavus*, which makes its hills on turf.

turf-bound (tėrf'bound), *a.* Covered and held together by a close and unyielding surface of turf.

> These fields and mountains are so *turf-bound* that no particle of soil is carried away by the water.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 419.

turf-charcoal (tėrf'chär″kōl), *n.* Same as *peat-charcoal*.

turf-clad (tėrf'klad), *a.* Covered with turf. *V. Knox.*

turf-cutter (tėrf'kut″ėr), *n.* A paring-plow. *E. H. Knight.*

turf-drain (tėrf'drān), *n.* A drain covered with turf. *E. H. Knight.*

turfen (tėr'fn), *a.* [< *turf*¹ + *-en*².] Made of turf; covered with turf: as, *turfen* steps. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vii. 5.

turfer† (tėr'fėr), *n.* [< ME. **turfer, turvare*; < *turf*¹ + *-er*¹.] A clod-breaker; a plowman.

> *Turvare.* Glebarius. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 507.

turfery†, *n.* Same as *turbary*. *Skinner.*

turf-graver† (tėrf'grā″vėr), *n.* A plowman. *Halliwell.*

turfiness (tėr'fi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being turfy.

turfing-iron (tėr'fing-ī″ėrn), *n.* An implement for paring off turf.

turfing-spade (tėr'fing-spād), *n.* An instrument for under-cutting turf when marked out by the plow.

turfite (tėr'fīt), *n.* [< *turf*¹ + *-ite*².] A frequenter of the turf; one devoted to horse-racing. [Colloq.]

> The very flashy *turfite* at Hyde Park Corner, and the less flashy, but quite as turfy, gentleman who operates at the other corner of Piccadilly. *Thackeray.*

turf-knife (tėrf'nīf), *n.* An implement for tracing out the sides of drains, trenches, etc. It has a simitar-like blade, with a tread for the foot and a bent handle.

turfman (tėrf'man), *n.*; pl. *turfmen* (-men). One who is devoted to horse-racing.

turf-moss (tėrf'môs), *n.* A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land.

turf-plow (tėrf'plou), *n.* A plow adapted to remove the turf from the surface of the ground preparatory to deep plowing, or for destroying grubs, etc.

turf-spade (tėrf'spād), *n.* 1. A spade used for cutting and digging turf or peat, longer and narrower than the common spade.—2. A spade for cutting turf for sodding lawns, etc. See cut *d* under *spade*.

turf-worm (tėrf'wėrm), *n.* Same as *sod-worm*. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

turfy (tėr'fi), *a.* [< *turf*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Abounding or covered with turf; covered with short grass; also, having the qualities, nature, or appearance of turf.

> Thy *turfy* mountains, where live nibbling sheep.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 62.

> Can you see many long weeds and nettles among the graves, or do they look *turfy* and flowery?
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxiii.

A *turfy* slope surrounded with groves.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 390.

2. Of or connected with the turf or race-ground; characteristic of the turf or of horse-racing; sporting.

Mr. Bailey asked it again, because — accompanied with a straddling action of the white cords, a bend of the knees, and a striking forth of the top-boots—it was an easy, horse-fleshy, *turfy* sort of thing to do.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

turgent (tėr′jent), *a.* [< ME. *turgent*, < L. *turgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *turgere*, swell. Cf. *turgid.*] 1. Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumor; puffy.

The *turgent* trunke let scarifie,
That humour effluent oute of it hie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

2†. Tumid; turgid; inflated; pompous; bombastic.

All honour, offices, applause, grand titles, and *turgent* epithets are put upon him. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 212.

turgesce (tėr-jes′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *turgesced*, ppr. *turgescing*. [< L. *turgescere*, inceptive of *turgere*, swell: see *turgent.*] To become turgid; swell; become inflated. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

turgescence (tėr-jes′ens), *n.* [= F. *turgescence* = Sp. Pg. *turgencia* = It. *turgenza*; as *turgescen(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. The act of swelling, or the state of being swelled.—2. In *med.*, the swelling or enlargement of any part, usually from congestion or the extravasation of serum or blood.—3. Pomposity; inflation; bombast.

turgescency (tėr-jes′en-si), *n.* [As *turgescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *turgescence*.

turgescent (tėr-jes′ent), *a.* [= F. *turgescent*, < L. *turgescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *turgescere*, begin to swell: see *turgesce.*] Growing turgid; swelling. *Bailey*, 1727.

turgescible (tėr-jes′i-bl), *a.* [< *turgesce* + *-ible.*] Capable of swelling or becoming turgescent.

Similar but less extensive *turgescible* tissue exists in other portions of the nasal mucous membrane.
Medical News, XLIX. 214.

turgid (tėr′jid), *a.* [< F. *turgide* = Pg. It. *turgido*, < L. *turgidus*, swollen, < *turgere*, swell out: see *turgent.*] 1. Swollen; bloated; tumid; distended beyond its natural or usual state by some internal agent or expansive force: often applied to an enlarged part of the body.

These lurking particles [of air] so expanding themselves must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them *turgid*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 114.

2. Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic: as, a *turgid* style.

It is much easier to write in a *turgid* strain than with . . . delicate simplicity. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

Turgid palpi, palpi the last joint of which appears bladdery, as in the male crickets. =**Syn.** 1. Swollen, puffed up.—2. Stilted, grandiloquent. See *turgidness*.

turgidity (tėr-jid′i-ti), *n.* [< *turgid* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being turgid or swollen; turgidness; tumidity.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are . . . vertigos, weakness, wateriness, and *turgidity* of the eyes.
Arbuthnot, On Diet, iii.

2. Bombast; turgidness; pomposity.

We call him [Johnson] affected for his *turgidity*.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter Landor.

turgidly (tėr′jid-li), *adv.* In a turgid manner; with swelling or empty pomp; pompously.

turgidness (tėr′jid-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being turgid; a swelling or swelled state of a thing; distention beyond the natural state by some internal force or agent, as of a limb.—2. Pompousness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast: as, the *turgidness* of language or style. =**Syn.** 2. *Fustian, Rant*, etc. See *bombast*.

turgidous† (tėr′jid-us), *a.* [< L. *turgidus*, swollen: see *turgid.*] Turgid.

Puffie, inflate, *turgidous*, and ventosity are come up.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

turgite (tėr′jīt), *n.* [< *Turginsk*, a copper-mine in the Ural, + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous oxid of iron, occurring in mammillary or stalactitic masses much resembling limonite, from which, however, it is easily distinguished by its red streak. Also called *hydrohematite*.

turgometer (tėr-gom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *turgere*, swell, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] That which measures or indicates the amount or degree of turgidity. See the quotation. [Rare.]

The more the cells [of *Drosera dichotoma*] lose their turgidity, the more does the plastoid tend to assume a spherical form. Its spindle-shaped elongated form may, however, be restored by again bringing about turgidity, e. g., by injection of water into the tissue. Thus the plastoid may be regarded as a *turgometer*, since it indicates the state of turgidity of the cell.
W. Gardiner, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 232.

turgor (tėr′gor), *n.* [< LL. *turgor*, a swelling, < L. *turgere*, swell: see *turgent.*] 1. In *physiol.*, the normal fullness of the capillaries and smaller blood-vessels, upon which is supposed to depend in part the resilience of the tissues: usually qualified by the epithet *vital*. [Rare.]

With the cessation of the circulation and *vital turgor*, the skin becomes ashy pale, and the tissues lose their elasticity. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 328.

2. In *bot.* See the quotation.

The state of *turgor*, as it has long been called by botanical physiologists, by virtue of which the framework of the protoplasm of the plant retains its content with a tenacity to which I have already referred, is the analogue of the state of polarization of Bernstein. *Nature*, XL. 524.

Turin grass. The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*.

Turin nut. The fossil fruit of a species of walnut, *Juglans nux-taurinensis*: so called because the kernels occur inclosed in calc-spar in the Upper Tertiary of Turin.

turio (tū′ri-ō), *n.*; pl. *turiones* (tū-ri-ō′nēz). [NL.: see *turion.*] Same as *turion*.

turion (tū′ri-on), *n.* [< L. *turio(n-)*, a shoot, sprout, tendril.] A scaly shoot from a subterranean bud, becoming a new stem, as those annually produced by many perennial herbs, as the asparagus, the hop, and many grasses.

turioniferous (tū″ri-ō-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *turio(n-)*, a sprout, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *bot.*, having turions; producing shoots.

Turk (tėrk), *n.* [< ME. *Turk*, < OF. and F. *Turc* = Sp. Pg. It. *Turco* = D. *Turk* = MHG. *Turc*, *Turke*, *Türke*, G. *Türke* = Dan. *Tyrk* = Sw. *Turk*, < ML. *Turcus*, NL. also *Turca* = LGr. Τοῦρκος = OBulg. *Turŭkŭ* = Russ. *Turokŭ* = Lith. *Turkas*, < Turk. *Turk*, a Turk (now applied to an Asiatic or provincial Turk, a rustic, the reg. word for Turk as a national name being *Osmānlī*: see *Osmanli*, *Ottoman*^{1}), = Ar. *Turk*, < Pers. *Turk*, a Turk, Tatar, Scythian, hence barbarian, robber, villain, vagabond; traditionally derived from a mythical son of Japhet, named *Turk*. Hence ult. *Turkish*, *turkis*^{2}, *turquoise*, etc., *Turki*, *turkey*, etc.] 1. A member of the race now dominant in Turkey; an Ottoman. See *Ottoman*^{1}.—2. In an extended sense, a member of a race regarded as related to the Mongols, and a branch of the Ural-Altaic family. In this sense the Turkish race includes the Petchenegs, Uzbegs, Turkomans, Ottoman Turks, etc. Hence—3. A savage fellow; a "Tartar": as, he is a regular *Turk*.—4. A Mohammedan: so called from Mohammedanism being the established religion of Turkey.

Have mercy upon all Jews, *Turks*, infidels, and heretics.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Good Friday.

5†. A sword or saber, probably a simitar.

That he forthwith unsheathd his trusty *turke*,
Cald forth that blood which in his veines did lurk.
Hist. of Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 108. (*Nares.*)

6. A Turkish horse.—7. In *entom.*, the plum-weevil or plum-curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*: more fully *little Turk*: so called from the crescentic punctures made by the female, in allusion to the emblem of the Ottoman empire. See cut *d* under *Conotrachelus*.—**Seljuk Turks.** See *Seljuk*.—**To turn Turk**, to become a Mohammedan; be a renegade; hence, to undergo a complete change for the worse.

If the rest of my fortunes *turn Turk* with me.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 287.

Turk satin, Turk's satin. See *satin*.

Turkeis^1†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Turkes*; < ME. **Turkeis*, < OF. **Turkeis*, *Turqueis*, *Turquois*, < ML. **Turcensis*, < *Turcus*, Turk: see *Turk*. Cf. *turkeis*^{2}, *turkis*, now usually *turquoise*, orig. (in OF.) fem. of this adj.] Turkish.

Turkeis^1†, *v. t.* [< *Turkeis*^{1}, *a.*; prob. suggested by *turkis*^{1}.] To render Turkish in character, etc.; cause to conform to Turkish ideas. [Rare.]

The Turkes, when they *turkeised* it [the Mosque of St. Sophia], threw downe the Altars.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

turkeis^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *turquoise*.

turken (tėr′ken), *v.* [< ME. *torkanen*, with formative *-en*^{1}, prop. *torken*, < OF. *torquer*, twist, turn, < L. *torquere*, twist: see *tort*^{1}. Cf. *turkis*^{1}.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To turn toward: with *with*.—2. To revolve ideas in the mind; ponder; muse, as on what one means to do. Sometimes spelled *toorcan*. *Ray*; *Grose*; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To turn; alter.

This poeticall licence is a shrewde fellow, and . . . *turkeneth* all things at pleasure.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (Steele Glas, ed. Arber, [p. 37).

His majesty calleth for subscription unto articles of religion; but they are not either articles of his own lately devised, or the old newly *turkened*.
Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles, Pref., § 28.

Turkesco† (tėr-kes′kō), *a.* [< Sp. *Turquesco* = It. *Turchesco*, < ML. **Turciscus*, < *Turcus*, Turk: see *Turk*. Cf. *Turkeis*^{1}.] Turkish.

The said danine is of siluer, hauing the *Turkesco* stampe on both sides. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 272.

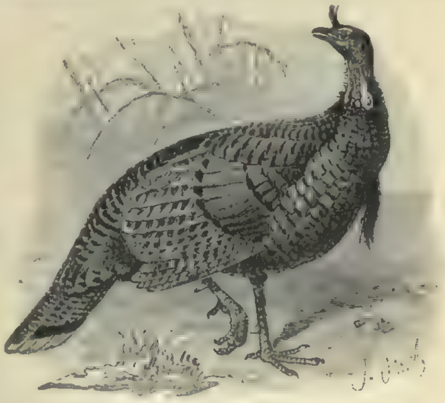
Turkess (tėr′kes), *n.* [< *Turk* + *-ess.*] A female Turk.

Disdainful *Turkess*. *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 3.

Turkestan tulip. See *tulip*.

turkey (tėr′ki), *n.* [Formerly also *turky*, *turkie*; short for *Turkey-cock* or *Turkey-hen*, 'cock' or 'hen of Turkey,' *Turkey* here meaning 'Tatary' or vaguely 'Asia,' whence the bird was at first supposed to come; < F. *Turquie*, Turkey, < *Turc*, Turk: see *Turk*. The bird was also supposed to come from India, being also called *cock of India*, F. *poule d'Inde*, now *dinde*, 'hen of India,' Sp. *gallina de India*, 'hen of India,' It. *gallo* or *gallina d' India*, 'cock' or 'hen of India,' G. *Indianische henn* or *hun* (Minsheu), 'Indian hen,' also *Calecutischer hahn* or *henne* (cf. D. *kalkoen*) 'cock' or 'hen of Calicut.' It was also referred to Africa, being called *Guinea-hen* (*Ginnie henne*, etc.), or *hen of Guinea* (*henne of Guinie*, etc.), and confused with the *guinea-hen* as now so known; Sp. *gallina Morisca*, 'Moorish hen,' etc. (So maize, or Indian corn, was supposed to come from 'Turkey' or Asia, and was called *Turkey-wheat*.) The Hind. name is *perū*, perhaps referring to its American ('Peruvian') origin. The Ar. name in Egypt is *dik rūmī*, 'fowl of Turkey.'] 1. An American gallinaceous bird of the genus *Meleagris*; any species of *Meleagridæ*. See the technical names.

Turkeys are of two totally distinct species: one of these has two varieties, both widely known and with a long intricate history; the other species is practically unknown, except in ornithology. (*a*) The turkey now living wild in Mexico, and everywhere domesticated, became known to Europeans almost immediately upon the discovery of Mexico by the Spaniards in 1518. It was described by Oviedo, in or about 1527, as already domesticated among Christians and elsewhere than in New Spain (Mexico); it was called *pavo*, and the strutting of the gobbler with stiffly erect spread tail, like that of the peacock, was noted. It is traditional, and not incredible though unproved, that the turkey reached England in 1524, and certain that it was established in domestication in Europe by 1530. There is English documentary evidence of the turkey in 1541; the bird was first figured, both by Belon and by Gesner, in 1555; and by 1575 it had already taken up its since established connection with Christmas festivities. It is quite probable, but not in evidence, that there were other and very early (perhaps the earliest) European importations of turkeys from New England; if so, the domestic bird would be a composite of the two feral varieties noted below. From Gesner on, for about 200 years, the usual technical name of the turkey was *gallopavo* (with variants *gallopavus* and *gallopava*, sometimes *pavogallus*, and qualified as *gallopavo sylvestris*, *gallopavo cristatus*, simulating a modern binomial). But meanwhile, by some confusion with the African guinea-hen, the exact date and occasion of which are open to conjecture, the turkey as domesticated in Europe was called *meleagris* (so Charleton, "Exercitationes," 1677, and on to Linnæus, "Fauna Suecica," 1746). These two synonyms thus ran parallel for many years, till in the Linnean "Systema Naturæ," 1758, they were united in the onym *Meleagris gallopavo*. There had not then been, nor was there for some time afterward, any suspicion that two different species, or well-marked feral races, of the turkey existed in America (both covered by the term *M. gallopavo*). One of these, the ordinary wild turkey of the United States, was first technically specified by William Bartram, in 1791, as *M. americana*, and was soon after twice renamed by Vieillot, as *M. sylvestris* and *M. fera*. The other of these, native in Mexico, and also extending into adjoining regions of the United States, was by John Gould, in 1856, specified as *M. mexicana*. This renaming accentuated the actual distinctions between the two kinds of turkeys, and also the fact, not before made prominent, that Gould's Mexican species was more like the ordinary domestic bird than like the feral bird of the United States. Hence *M. mexicana* is rightly taken to be a mere synonym of *M. gallopavo*, which latter name, as based mainly or wholly upon domesticated descendants of the Mexican



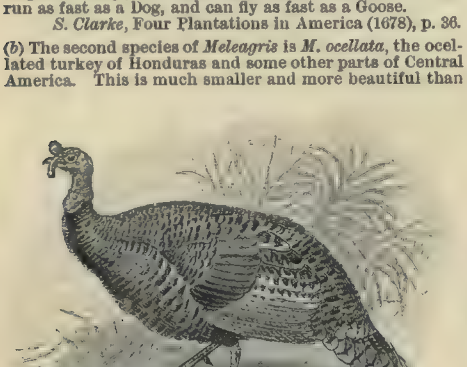
Wild Turkey of the United States (*Meleagris gallopavo americana*), male.

form, is properly restricted to these and to their feral stock; and the distinctive onym of the United States wild turkey becomes *M. americana* (after Bartram), or *M. sylvestris* (after Vieillot, with those who decline to recognize Bartram's names on the ground that his nomenclature was not systematically binomial). The distinctions, though not trenchant, are obvious. (1) The northern wild turkey inhabits or has inhabited the eastern half of the United States, north into Canada, where it still occurs, northwest to some parts of the Missouri region, and southwest to Texas; it has been for many years extirpated from New England, where it formerly abounded; it lingers in the Middle States, still occurs in the immediate vicinity of Washington, and is common in the South and West. The head and upper part of the neck are naked, bristly, and carunculate, with an erect fleshy process on the former and a dewlap on the latter; a long bunch of coarse hairy feathers hangs from the breast; the tarsi are naked, scutellate before and behind, and spurred in the cock; the tail is broad and rounded, of fourteen to eighteen feathers, capable of erection into a circular disk (indicating the relationship of the turkey to the peafowl, and so of the *Meleagridæ* to the *Phasianidæ*). The plumage is compact and lustrous, and that of the body is almost entirely of blackish bronzed tints, not markedly whitening on the rump, upper tail-coverts, and ends of the tail-feathers. The cock or gobbler is 3 feet or more in total length, and may acquire a weight of 30 pounds, though the average is much less; the hen is considerably smaller and lighter. The wild turkey is confined to woodland. It continues abundant enough to retain economic importance, and its chase is a distinct branch of field sport; it is usually pursued with the shotgun, like other game-birds, or stalked with the rifle, like larger game; it may be decoyed by imitating its gobbling (see *turkey-call*), and where abundant may be trapped (see *turkey-pen*). The female nests on the ground, and lays a numerous clutch of eggs of a buff color profusely speckled with dark brown. The eggs have often been hatched under the domestic turkey, but the difficulty of immediately domesticating this feral stock is great. (2) The Mexican turkey, found wild in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, as well as southward, is mainly distinguished by the chestnut-brown upper tail-coverts with paler or whitish tips, and the similar light tips of the tail-feathers. This marking is usually distinctive, as when dark-colored individuals of the tame turkey are marketed unplucked for wild turkeys. Under domestication, now protracted for more than 300 years, this turkey has tended to enormous development of the caruncles and dewlap, occasionally sports a topknot of feathers, and runs into several color-strains which may be perpetuated by methodical selection. One of these, known in England as the *Norfolk*, tends to melanism, being chiefly of a lusterless blackish color; but the usual variation is in the opposite direction, resulting in the variegated plumage of the breed known in England as the *Cambridgeshire*, and in the buff, the pied, and even the white color-strain. (See also *bronze turkey*, under *bronze*.)

> Hares, Patridges, *Turkies*, or Egges, fat or leane, young or old, they devoure all they can catch in their power.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 134.

> The *Turkey* [in New England] is a long Fowl, of a black colour, yet is his flesh white; he is much bigger than our English *Turky;* He hath long Leggs wherewith he can run as fast as a Dog, and can fly as fast as a Goose.
> *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1678), p. 36.

(*b*) The second species of *Meleagris* is *M. ocellata*, the ocellated turkey of Honduras and some other parts of Central America. This is much smaller and more beautiful than the other; the plumage is intensely lustrous, and in part eyed with iridescent ocelli, recalling those of the peacock; the bare head is deep-blue, studded with caruncles of an orange color, and no dewlap is developed.


Ocellated Turkey (*Meleagris ocellata*).

2. With qualifying term, one of several different Australian birds which resemble or suggest the turkey. See phrases below.—**Bronze turkey.** See *bronze.*—**Cambridgeshire turkey.** See def. 1 (*a*) (2). [Eng.]—**Colorado turkey.** See *Tantalus.*—**Crested turkey,** a variety of the domestic turkey having a topknot of feathers. This has long been known; it was figured by Albin in 1738, and was the *gallopavo cristatus* of various authors.—**Honduras turkey,** the ocellated turkey.—**Mexican turkey.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Native turkey,** the Australian bustard, *Otis* (*Choriotis*) *australis.* [Anglo-Australian.]—**New England wild turkey,** the feral turkey of the region named. This was early noted as differing from the domestic bird in its dark color and supposed greater size, and was the *gallopavo sylvestris* of various writers, as Ray, 1713. Its size was usually exaggerated, even up to a weight of 60 pounds (Brisson, 1760). See def. 1 (*a*) (1), and quotation from Clarke.—**Norfolk turkey.** See def. 1 (*a*) (2). [Eng.]—**Ocellated turkey.** See def. 1 (*b*).—**Wild turkey.** See def. 1 (*a*). (See also *brush-turkey*, *water-turkey*.)

turkeyback (tėr′ki-bak), *n.* A large variety of the yellowshank, *Totanus melanoleucus.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Salem, Massachusetts.]

turkeybeard (tėr′ki-bērd), *n.* A liliaceous plant of the genus *Xerophyllum.* Also *turkey's-beard.*

turkey-berry (tėr′ki-ber″i), *n.* **1.** The fruit of species of *Rhamnus*, used in dyeing. See *Persian berries*, under *Persian.*—**2.** Either of the plants *Solanum mammosum* and *S. torvum.* [West Indies.]—**3.** A West Indian tree, *Cordia Collococca*, bearing a small purple drupe; also, its fruit.

turkeyberry-tree (tėr′ki-ber-i-trē), *n.* See *turkey-berry*, 3.

turkey-bird (tėr′ki-bėrd), *n.* The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla.* [Local, British.]

turkey-blossom (tėr′ki-blos″um), *n.* See *Tribulus.*

turkey-buzzard (tėr′ki-buz″ärd), *n.* An American vulture of the family *Cathartidæ*, the *Cathartes aura*, common and wide-spread through the greater part of North and South America: generally so called in the United States in distinction from the black vulture, or carrion-crow, of that country, *Catharista atrata:* more fully called *red-headed turkey-buzzard.* This well-known and very useful bird is abundant in most of the States, extends northward to Canada, and in the Southern States is an efficient scavenger. It is from 27 to 30 inches long, and about 60 inches in extent, of a blackish-brown color, blacker on the wings and tail, and grayer on the wing-coverts; the whole head is bare of feathers, and of a reddish color ranging from livid crimson to pale carmine in the adults; the beak is white; the feet are flesh-colored, and the eyes brown. The naked skin of the head is wrinkled and sparsely bristled; the feathers begin in a circle around the upper part of the neck, and do not run up in a point on the hindhead as in the black vulture. Though ill-favored and bad-smelling when in hand, on the wing the turkey-buzzard is one of the most graceful of birds, soaring and sailing with a strong and buoyant flight on motionless pinions, and affording one of the best examples of this kind of flight. It nests on the ground or near it in hollow stumps and logs, and lays usually two eggs, white or creamy, boldly spotted and blotched with shades of rich brown and neutral tints. The young hatch clothed with whitish down. This vulture has the trick of "playing possum" when captured. The question whether it finds its food by scent or sight, or both, is still discussed. See cut under *Cathartes.*

turkey-call (tėr′ki-kâl), *n.* An instrument producing a sound which resembles the cry of the female turkey, used as a decoy.

Turkey carpet. See *carpet.*

turkey-cock (tėr′ki-kok), *n.* [Orig. *Turkey-cock* or *Turkey cock* (*Turkie-cock*, etc.), < *Turkey*, the country so called (see *turkey*), + *cock*^{1}.] The bird now called *turkey* (including the female); properly, the male of the turkey, called the *gobbler;* hence, a person of great personal vanity and foolish pride: so called in allusion to the strutting of the bird.

> Puppet-like thou dost advaunce thy crest,
> And swell in big lookes like some *turkie-cocke*,
> Ready to burst with pride.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

> Here he comes, swelling like a *turkey-cock*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1. 16.

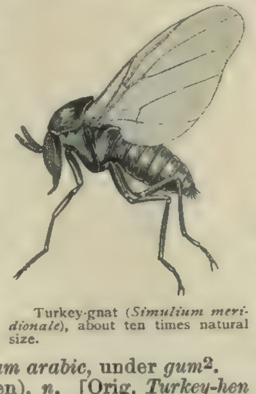
turkey-corn (tėr′ki-kôrn), *n.* Same as *squirrel-corn.*

Turkey corn. See *maize*, 1.

turkey-fat ore (tėr′ki-fat ōr). A bright orange-yellow variety of zinc carbonate (smithsonite), colored by cadmium sulphid. It occurs in mammillary forms in the zinc region of southwestern Missouri. [Local.]

turkey-feather laver (tėr′ki-feTH″ėr lā′vėr). A plant: same as *peacock's-tail.*

turkey-gnat (tėr′ki-nat), *n.* A small black fly, *Simulium meridionale*, which attacks poultry in the southern and western United States, particularly in the Mississippi valley. Compare cut under *Simulium.*


Turkey-gnat (*Simulium meridionale*), about ten times natural size.

turkey-gobbler (tėr′ki-gob″lėr), *n.* The turkey-cock. See *gobbler*^{2}.

turkey-grass (tėr′ki-gràs), *n.* The cleavers or goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.* [Local, Eng.]

Turkey gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*^{2}.

turkey-hen (tėr′ki-hen), *n.* [Orig. *Turkey-hen* or *Turkey hen:* see *turkey-cock* and *turkey.*] The hen or female of the turkey.

Turkey-hone (tėr′ki-hōn), *n.* Same as *Turkey-stone*, 2.

turkey-leather (tėr′ki-leTH″ėr), *n.* A leather prepared by oil-tawing without first removing the hair side, the flesh side being blackened in the usual way: used for women's boots and shoes.

turkey-louse (tėr′ki-lous), *n.* *Goniodes stylifer*, a bird-louse or mallophagous insect of the family *Philopteridæ*, which infests the domestic turkey, having the sides of the abdomen fringed with long hairs.

Turkey myrrh. See *myrrh.*

Turkey oak. See *oak.*

turkey-pea (tur′ki-pē), *n.* **1.** Same as *squirrel-corn.* Also *wild-turkey pea.*—**2.** The hoary pea, *Tephrosia Virginiana.* See *Tephrosia.* [Southern U. S.]

turkey-pen (tėr′ki-pen), *n.* A pen contrived for trapping turkeys in parts of the United States where they were abundant. It was simply constructed of rails forming four sides and a top, with a low entrance at one place to admit the birds, which were tolled by sprinkling corn to some distance from the opening, as well as inside the inclosure. There was no special contrivance to prevent exit, as the efficiency of the trap depended on the fact that the turkeys, on finding themselves shut in, would carry their heads too high to notice the place through which they had crept to pick up the corn.

turkey-poult (tėr′ki-pōlt), *n.* The pullet or young of the turkey.

Turkey red. **1.** See *red*^{1}.—**2.** The cotton cloth dyed of this color, formerly brought from the East, but now made in western Europe and in America.—**Mock Turkey red.** See *barwood.*—**Turkey red oil.** See *red*^{1}.

Turkey-slate (tėr′ki-slāt), *n.* Same as *Turkey-stone*, 2.

Turkey-stone (tėr′ki-stōn), *n.* [Formerly also *turky-stone;* < *Turkey* (see *turkey*) + *stone.*] **1**†. A turquoise.

> She shows me her ring of a *Turky-stone*, set with little sparks of dyamonds. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 18, 1667–68.

2. A very fine-grained silicious rock, commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is commonly called *Turkey oil-stone*, as it comes from the interior of Asia Minor. All the so-called hones and oil-stones are almost entirely made up of very fine particles of silica, and the quality of the article varies with the fineness and sharpness of the grain and the compactness of the stone. Some varieties of hone and oil-stone are highly valued for putting a fine edge on delicate cutting-instruments, and bring very high prices.

turkey-vulture (tėr′ki-vul″tūr), *n.* The turkey-buzzard: more fully called *red-headed turkey-vulture.*

Turkey wheat. See *wheat.*

Turkic (tėr′kik), *a.* Same as *Turkish.* *Anthropol. Jour.*, XIX. 30. [Rare.]

turkies†, *n.* See *turquoise.*

turkis^{1}†, *v. t.* [Also *torkess;* < OF. *torquiss*, *torquer*, turn: see *turken.*] To turn; alter.

> He taketh the same sentence out of Essay (somewhat *turkised*) for his poesie as well as the rest.
> *Bp. Bancroft*, Survey of Pretended Holy Discipline (1593), [p. 6. (*Davies.*)

turkis^{2} (tėr′kis), *n.* Same as *turquoise.* *Tennyson.*

Turkish (tėr′kish), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Turksch* = G. *Türkisch* = Sw. *Turkisk* = Dan. *Tyrkisk;* as *Turk*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}. Cf. *Turkeis*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks; characteristic of, made in, or derived from Turkey: as, *Turkish* misrule; *Turkish* rugs.—**Turkish bath.** See *bath*^{1}.—**Turkish carpet.** See *carpet.*—**Turkish crown,** in *her.* Same as *turban.*—**Turkish manna.** Same as *trehala.*—**Turkish music,** music produced entirely with Oriental instruments of percussion, like drums, cymbals, bells, etc.—**Turkish pound.** See *lira*^{1}, 2.—**Turkish saddle, tobacco,** etc. See the nouns.—**Turkish sponge,** the Turkey cup-sponge, *Spongia adriatica*, a bath-sponge of fine quality.—**Turkish towel, Turkish toweling,** a rough towel or toweling-material with a long nap which is usually composed of uncut loops. Besides its use for the bath, etc., it is often made a background for embroidery.—**Turkish wheat.** See *wheat.*

II. *n.* The language of the Turks, a member of the Ural-Altaic family of languages, having several dialects, of which the literary language of the Ottoman Turks is the best-known. It is commonly written with the Arabic alphabet.

Turkishly (tėr′kish-li), *adv.* In the manner of the Turks. *Quarterly Rev.*

Turkishness† (tėr′kish-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being Turkish; hence, heathenism; paganism; barbarism. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

turkle (tėr′kl), *n.* [Also *tarkle.*] A turtle or tortoise. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Turkman (tėrk′man), *n.* [< *Turk*^{1} + *man.* Cf. *Turkoman.*] Same as *Turkoman.* *Byron*, The Island, ii. 19.

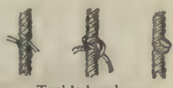
Turko, *n.* See *Turco*^{1}.

turkois, *n.* See *turquoise.*

Turkoman (tėr'kō̤-ma̤n), *n.* [Also *Turcoman;* = F. *Turcoman, Turkoman* = G. *Turkomane* (Russ. *Turkmenetsŭ*, etc.); ult. < Pers. Turk. *Turk*, Turk.] A member of a branch of the Turkish race, found chiefly in central Asia (in Russian territory), Persia, and Afghanistan. Nearly all are nomads. Among the tribes are the Tekkes of Merv and Akhal, the Sariks, etc. Also *Turkman.*—**Turkoman carpet**, a carpet made by the nomads on the northern frontiers of Persia, usually simple in design, but of soft and long nap and rich colors.

Turk's-cap (tėrks'kap), *n.* **1.** The martagon-lily, *Lilium Martagon;* also, the American swamp-lily, *L. superbum.* Also called *Turk's-cap lily.* See *martagon* and *lily.*—**2.** A species of melon-cactus, *Melocactus communis.* Also *Turk's-cap cactus, Turk's-head.*—**3.** A variety of winter squash.

Turk's-head (tėrks'hed), *n.* **1.** Same as *Turk's-cap*, 2.—**2.** *Naut.*, a form of knot made by weaving turns of small cord round a larger rope. A similar knot is largely used in ornamenting whip-handles.—**3.** A long broom with spherical head, for sweeping ceilings, etc.



Turk's-head, 2.

> He saw a great *Turk's-head* besom poked up at him.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, x. 20.

4. A pan for baking cake, having a tin core in the center, thus bringing heat into the middle of the cake.

Turk's-turban (tėrks'tėr″ba̤n), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ranunculus;* crowfoot.

turky^1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *turkey.*

turky^2†, *n.* [Abbr. of *Turky-stone, Turkey-stone.*] Same as *Turkey-stone*, 1. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 173.

Turky-stone†, *n.* See *Turkey-stone.*

Turky-wheat†, *n.* See *Turkey-wheat.*

Turlington's balsam. See *benzoin.*

turlough (tėr'loċh), *n.* [< Ir. *turloch*, a dry lake, < *tur*, bare, dry, + *loch*, lake: see *lough.*] In Ireland, a temporary pond or lake in certain limestone districts.

> Some [sluggas] are abrupt deep holes, others open into shallow hollows; and when the water during floods rises in the latter, it overflows the adjoining lands, forming the *turloughs*, which are usually lakes in winter and callows in summer. *Kinahan*, Geol. of Ireland, p. 325.

Turlupin (tėr'lṳ̄-pin), *n.* [OF., appar. a particular use, in contempt, of *turlupin*, "a grub, mushrome, start-up, new-nothing man of no value" (Cotgrave, ed. 1611); origin unknown.] In *eccles. hist.*, a name given to the members of a French sect of about the fourteenth century, which held views very similar to those of the Brethren of the Free Spirit.

> The *Turlupins* were first known by the names Beghards, or Beghins, and brothers and sisters of the free spirit. The common people alone called them *Turlupins*, a name which seems obviously to be connected with the wolvish howlings which these people, in all probability, would make in their religious ravings. Their subsequent name of the fraternity of poor men might have been the cause why the wandering rogues, called Bedlam beggars, assumed or obtained the title of *Turlupins* or Turlygoods, especially if their mode of asking alms was accompanied by the gesticulations of madmen.
> *Douce*, Ill. of Shakspeare.

turm (tėrm), *n.* [< L. *turma*, a troop; cf. *turba*, a troop, crowd: see *turba, turbid.*] A troop; a turma.

> Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horse and wings.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 66.

turma (tėr'mä̤), *n.*; pl. *turmæ* (-mē). [L.: see *turm.*] Among the Romans, a company of cavalry, consisting at first of thirty and afterward of thirty-two men.

turmalin, turmaline (tėr'ma̤-lin), *n.* Same as *tourmalin.*

turmeric (tėr'me̤-rik), *n.* [Formerly also *turmerick* (NL. *turmerica*, Minsheu); cf. F. *terre-mérite* (NL. *terra merita*), turmeric (as if < L. *terra*, earth, + *merita*, deserved, deserving, taken in the forced sense of 'excellent'); both prob. corruptions of an Oriental name, perhaps of Ar. *kurkum*, saffron: see *curcuma.*] **1.** The rhizome of *Curcuma longa*, a plant of the ginger family, native and long cultivated in the East Indies. It has a central ovoid body and lateral elongated tubers, called respectively *round* and *long turmeric*, formerly supposed to come from different species. Turmeric is of a deep brownish or greenish yellow, inwardly orange, of a resinous consistence and peculiar aromatic odor. It is prepared for use by grinding. In India it is most largely employed as a condiment, particularly as an ingredient in curry-powders. It has the property of an aromatic stimulant, and is there given internally for various troubles, and applied externally for skin-diseases. In western countries its chief use (now declining) has been that of a dyestuff, in which capacity it affords beautiful but fugitive shades of yellow; at present a leading use is in the preparation of a test-paper called *turmeric-paper* or *curcuma-paper.* The coloring matter is called *curcumin;* and the oil to which its aromatic taste and smell are due, *turmeric-oil* or *turmerol.* Sometimes called *Indian saffron.* The Hindu name is *huldee.*
2. The plant producing turmeric.—**3.** The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis.*—**African turmeric**, the rootstock of a species of *Canna*, having properties like those of turmeric, cultivated in Sierra Leone, and much used by the natives for dyeing yellow.

turmeric-oil (tėr'me̤-rik-oil), *n.* The oil of turmeric.

turmeric-paper (tėr'me̤-rik-pā″pėr), *n.* See *paper.*

turmeric-plant (tėr'me̤-rik-plant), *n.* Same as *turmeric*, 2.

turmeric-root (tėr'me-rik-röt), *n.* **1.** The common turmeric.—**2.** The yellowroot, *Hydrastis Canadensis.*

turmeric-tree (tėr'me̤-rik-trē), *n.* A rutaceous tree, *Acronychia Baueri*, of southeastern Australia. It is a moderate-sized tree with a hard, close-grained, and strong yellow wood, and a bright-yellow inner bark used for dyeing.

turmerol (tėr'me̤-rol), *n.* [< *turmer*(*ic*) + *-ol.*] Turmeric-oil.

turmoil (tėr'moil), *v.* [Formerly also *turmoyle;* prob. from an OF. verb connected with OF. *tremouille*, also *trameul*, also *tremoie, tremuye, tremie*, the hopper of a mill, < *tremuer*, agitate, < L. *tremere*, shake, tremble: see *tremble.*] **I.** *trans.* To disturb; agitate; trouble; disquiet.

> A ship vnto a certaine haven bent,
> *Turmoilde* in Neptunes watry element.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

> In his time Island was *turmoiled* with many fierce mutinies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 571.

> Quentin resorted to a solitary walk, . . . and there endeavoured to compose his *turmoiled* and scattered thoughts. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, v.

II.† *intrans.* To labor amid trouble, worriment, or vexation; be disquieted or in trouble; worry.

> I was once in examination before five or six bishops, where I had much *turmoiling.* *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

> Some notable Sophister lies sweating and *turmoyling* under the inevitable and mercilesse dilemma's of Socrates.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

turmoil (tėr'moil), *n.* [Formerly also *turmoyle;* < *turmoil, v.*] Distracting stir, bustle, commotion, confusion, or din; tumult; disturbance; agitation; trouble; disquiet.

> There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
> A blessed soul doth in Elysium.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7. 27.

=**Syn.** Confusion, bustle, uproar.

turmoilous†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *termoylous;* < *turmoil* + *-ous.*] Troublous.

> Saynct Augustyne . . . was surelye an excellente man, of dyuyne witte, and knowledge, and so trauayled in settynge foorth Christes true Relygion in those *termoylous* dayes . . . that he is worthelye called a Doctour and Pyller of Christes Churche.
> *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 10.

turn (tėrn), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tourn, torn;* < ME. *turnen. tyrnen, tirnen* (< AS.), also *tournen, tornen* (< OF.); AS. *tyrnan, turnian*, turn (cf. G. *turnen*, tilt, just, practise gymnastics, also MHG. G. *turnieren*, tilt, just, tourney, = Icel. *turna*, turn, *turnera*, tilt, tourney, < OF.), = OF. *torner, tourner*, F. *tourner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *tornar* = It. *tornare*, < L. *tornare*, turn in a lathe, round off, ML. turn (in various uses) (cf. Gr. *τορνεύειν*, work with a turners' chisel, turn in a lathe, round off, turn, *τορνοῦσθαι*, make round), < *tornus*, < Gr. *τόρνος*, a tool used by carpenters to draw circles with, a kind of compasses, also a turners' chisel; akin to *τορός*, piercing, < *τείρειν*, pierce, L. *terere*, rub away: see *terebrate, trite, try.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form or fashion (a piece of wood or metal), with a chisel, while the object is rotated in a lathe; shape, as wood, metal, or other hard substance, especially into round or rounded figures, by means of a lathe: as, to *turn* the legs of a chair or a table; to *turn* ivory figures.

> A *turnid* beddstedd corded x^s.
> Quoted in *H. Hall's* Society in Elizabethan Age, App., I.

> I could *turn* you a rare handle for that crutch-stick.
> *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

2. To round; execute in rounded outlines; bring to perfection of shape, form, or style; hence, to form, fashion, or shape in any way: as, to *turn* a sentence.

> The edge . . . is decked with many pretty litle *turned* pillers, either of marble or free stone, to leane over.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 205.

> Bring all to the forge and file again; *torn* it anew.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

> To play with this smooth, round,
> And well-*torned* chin, as with the billiard ball.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

> But now, my muse, a softer strain rehearse.
> *Turn* every line with art, and smooth thy verse.
> *Addison*, The Greatest English Poets.

> Then her shape
> From forehead down to foot perfect—again
> From foot to forehead exquisitely *turn'd.*
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To adapt; make suitable, fit, or proper.

> However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turned* for the occupations of trade and commerce.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

> A man who is not *turned* for mirthful meetings of men, or assemblies of the fair sex. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

> My self not trying, or not *turn'd* to please,
> May lay the Line, and measure out the Ways.
> *Congreve*, Of Pleasing.

4. To cause to revolve about an axis, or to move round on or as on a center; cause to rotate: as, to *turn* a crank.

> She would have made Hercules have *turned* spit.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 261.

5. To execute by whirling or revolving.

> Here is a boy that loves to run, swim, kick football, *turn* somersets. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

6. To revolve in the mind; regard from different points of view; consider and reconsider; ponder.

> *Turn* these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides. *Watts.*

7. To go, pass, or move round; go or get round or to the other side of: as, to *turn* the stake-boat in a race.

> My tutor appears so able that . . . it must be my own fault if I am not a complete rogue before I *turn* the corner.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

8. To change the course or direction of; cause to move, tend, or be aimed or pointed in an opposite or different direction, or toward a different object, purpose, or the like; divert from one way, course, or channel into another.

> He'll *turn* your current in a ditch. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 96.

> He had very much *turned* his studies . . . into the lives of Don Bellianis of Greece, Guy of Warwick, "the Seven Champions," and other historians of that age.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

> The king now *turned* his thoughts upon a nobler object.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 72.

> The king, who would never have made such a devise in his better days, was more easily *turned* from his purpose now than he would once have been.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

Hence—(*a*) To head off: as, to *turn* a runaway horse. (*b*) To reverse; repeal.

> God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. Deut. xxx. 3.

> It is not in thy power to *turn* this destiny.
> *Fletcher (and another ?)*, Prophetess, iii. 3.

(*c*) To direct; aim: as, to *turn* the hose on a burning building.

> A man, though he *turns* his eyes toward an object, yet he may choose whether he will curiously survey it. *Locke.*

> As he gazed with wouder, the youth *turned* upon him a piece of lighted bog-wood which he carried in a lantern.
> *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

(*d*) To put or apply; use or employ; utilize: as, to *turn* everything to advantage or account.

> Great Apollo
> *Turn* all to the best! *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1. 15.

> I am a man out of all business, and would willingly *turn* my head to any thing for an honest livelihood.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 251.

> Some, who *turn* their travels to the greatest advantage, endeavour to mix with the people of the country, and with all strangers, in order to make proper observations on customs and manners.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

(*e*) To blunt (literally by turning over): as, to *turn* the edge of a knife. See the phrase below. (*f*) To send; drive; force: with *off, out, upon*, etc.: as, to *turn* cattle *out* to feed; to *turn* a servant *out* of the house.

> And ȝif thei talke of tales vn-trewe,
> Thou *torn* hem *out* of that entent.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

> Let me be corrected,
> To break my stubbornness, if it be so,
> Rather than *turn* me *off;* and I shall mend.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 1.

> A vessel sent by some merchants to carry provisions to La Tour was fallen into the hands of D'Aulnay, who had made prize of her, and *turned* the men *upon* an island.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 267.

9. To change the position of; shift or change to or as to the top, bottom, front, or back; reverse or invert; turn upside down or inside out: as, to *turn* an hour-glass; to *turn* flapjacks on a griddle; to *turn* one's coat.

> If I were angry, I might *turn* the Buckle of my Girdle behinde me.
> *S. Alexsander*, quoted in Winwood's Memorials, i. 453.

This house is *turned* upside down since Robin Ostler died.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 11.

I talke and prate, and lay 't not on their jackes,
And the proud Jacks care not a fig for me;
But bones a me, Ile *turne* another leafe.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 257).

When she [the hen] has laid her eggs in such a manner that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth.
Addison, Spectator, No. 120.

10. To throw; overthrow; overturn.

All Troy for to-take and *tirne* at hor wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4508.

The Troiens with tene thai *tirnyt* to ground,
Kyld of hor knightes & comyns full mony.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10282.

11†. To set.

The Troiens thaire tore shippis hade *turnyt* on ffyre,
Wold haue brent hom barly, botis & other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7112.

12†. To return; send back.

Tell her I sent it to make merry with,
She'll *turn* us thanks at least!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

13. To transfer; put into other hands; turn over.

Our inheritance is *turned* to strangers, our houses to aliens.
Lam. v. 2.

14. To fold so that the other side may appear: as, to *turn* down one's collar.—**15.** To remake with the inside turned out; make over again by reversing the material: as, to *turn* a garment.

A pair of old breeches thrice *turned*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 44.

Mrs. Cratchit, . . . dressed out but poorly in a twice-*turned* gown.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, iii.

Her satin gown had been *turned* and made over till every possible capability of it was exhausted.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 51.

16. To change to another opinion or party; change with respect to convictions, sentiments, feelings, or conduct; convert or pervert.

One suffering for the truth *turneth* more than a thousand sermons.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

Will nothing *turn* your unrelenting hearts?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 59.

So, *turn*, good Lord, O *turn* the hearts of Princes,
Whose Rage their realms with Saints deer bloud berinses.
Sylvester, tr. of Bethulians Rescue, vi.

Wisest woman
That ever tipped her tongue with point of reasons,
To *turn* her hearers! *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

17. To change or alter the nature, character, or appearance of in any way; change into something else; transform; transmute; metamorphose.

Watir to wyne he *turned* ryue,
He garte corne growe with-outen plogh,
Wher are was none. *York Plays*, p. 205.

There an Aungel helde Jacob stille, and *turned* his Name, and cleped him Israel.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 86.

There was sometime in Œæa a woman called Circe, which by enchantment . . . used with a drink to *turn* as many men as received it into divers likeness and figures of sundry beasts.
Sir T. More, Life of Picus (Utopia, Int., p. lxxxi.).

You may as well go about to *turn* the sun to ice with fanning in his face with a peacock's feather.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 212.

They 'll *turn* me in your arms, Janet,
An adder and an ask.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 122).

Nay, must my mirth be so suddenly *turned* into bitter howlings, and my ease into a bed of flames?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

18. To change from one language or form of expression to another; paraphrase; translate; construe.

Most of these things we had from his own mouth, and heard him *turn* the oriental languages into Latin very readily.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 233.

At the age of eleven [Emerson] was *turning* Virgil into very readable English heroics. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

19. To change from a fresh, sweet, or otherwise natural condition; cause to ferment, become sour, or the like: as, warm weather *turns* milk.

You've almost *turned* my good affection to you;
Soured my sweet thoughts, all my pure purposes.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.

20. To put or bring into a certain state or condition: as, the wine has *turned* him sick.

A slave that still . . . *turns* me to shame.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 67.

Should I tell you gravely that without the help of coins we should never have known which was the first of the emperors that wore a beard, or rode in stirrups, I might *turn* my science into ridicule.
Addison, Dialogues on Medals, i.

21†. To get around; trick; beguile; cheat.

Til he had *torned* him he coude not blinne.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 160.

22. To render unbalanced or unsound; distract: as, to *turn* one's head. See the phrase below.—**Not to turn a hair.** See *hair*^{1}.—**To be turned, or to be turned of,** to be or to have advanced beyond: said with regard to age.

Irus, though he *is* now *turned of* fifty, has not appeared in the world in his real character since five-and-twenty.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

When they [miners] *are turned of* thirty they begin to look thin, aud are much subject to plurisies and palsies.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 227.

Of late, trouble of another kind has been added. Tina *is* a little *turned of* fifteen; she is going to be very beautiful.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 406.

To turn a cat-in-pan. See *cat*^{1}.—**To turn adrift.** See *adrift*.—**To turn against.** (*a*) To use to the disadvantage or injury of: as, his argument was *turned against* himself; they *turned* their arms *against* their friends. (*b*) To render unfriendly or opposed to: as, his old comrade was *turned against* him by false reports.—**To turn an enemy's flank, line, or position,** to manœuver so as to pass round his forces and attack him from the rear or on the flank; hence, **to turn one's flank,** in a figurative sense, to circumvent or outwit one.

Tom felt at once that his *flank* was *turned*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 6.

A number of attempts were made by the enemy to *turn* our right *flank*, where Sherman was posted, but every effort was repulsed with heavy loss.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 339.

To turn a penny. See *penny*.—**To turn aside,** to turn to one side; ward off; avert: as, to *turn aside* a blow or a thrust.—**To turn away.** (*a*) To turn in an opposite or different direction; avert.

She *turns away* the face. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1711.

(*b*) To turn aside; avert.

We pray to God to *turn away* some evil from us.
Whole Duty of Man.

(*c*) To dismiss from service; discharge; discard.

I must *turn away* some of my followers.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 4.

The Master of the House may *turn away* all his Servants, and take whom he please. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 63.

To turn back. (*a*) To cause to return or retrace one's footsteps: as, I was *turned back* by stress of weather. (*b*†) To send back; return.

We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchant
When we have soil'd them. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 69.

To turn down. (*a*) To fold or double down.

Is not the leaf *turn'd down*? *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 273.

(*b*) To lower by turning a stop-cock or the like: as, to *turn down* the gas. (*c*) To snub; suppress. [Slang, U. S.]—**To turn flukes.** See *fluke*^{1}.—**To turn forth,** to drive or cast out; expel.

Turn melancholy *forth* to funerals.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 14.

To turn head†, to turn round; face about.

Turn head, and stop pursuit. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 69.

To turn in. (*a*) To fold or double in.

Thus a wise tailor is not pinching,
But *turns* at every seam an inch *in*.
Hudibras. (*Imp. Dict.*)

(*b*) To turn inward: said especially of the toes.

I gives 'em the hornpipe and the bandy jig, that's dancing with my toes *turned in*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 200.

(*c*) To hand over or deliver: as, to *turn in* the unexpended balance.—**To turn in a deadeye or block,** to fasten the shroud or strap round the deadeye or block.—**To turn off.** (*a*) To dismiss or put away summarily; discard; discharge.

He *turned off* his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addison.*

Servants sent on messages are apt to stay out somewhat longer than the message requires. . . . When you return, the master storms, the lady scolds; stripping, cudgelling, and *turning off* is the word.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

(*b*†) To give over; consign.

The murmurer is *turned off* to the company of those doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon.
Government of the Tongue.

(*c*) To turn aside; divert.

The institution of sports and shows was intended, by all governments, to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 34.

(*d*) To perform; accomplish; complete.

Whatever he may say of its quality, the German official or man of business is always appalled at the quantity of work his compeer here can *turn off* in a given time.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 306.

(*e*) To shut off, as a fluid, by means of a stop-cock, valve, etc., so as to prevent its operation or effect; stop or withdraw the effective supply of: as, to *turn off* the gas, the water, or the steam. (*f*) To hang, as a criminal; hence, with humorous allusion to the "noose," to put through the marriage ceremony; marry. [Slang.]

Some minutes after he was *turned off*, a Reprieve came for him, and being immediately cut down, he soon reviv'd, to the admiration of all Spectators.
The Flying Post, Dec. 11, 1705, quoted in Ashton's Social [Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 215.

I saw them *turned off* at igsackly a quarter past 12.
Thackeray, Yellowplush Papers, Mr. Deuceace at Paris, ix.

(*g*) To give a different turn or direction to, or a different meaning or effect to; turn aside: as, to *turn off* a joke.—**To turn on,** to open a passage to, or admit, as a fluid by means of a stop-cock or valve, so as to bring into actual operation or use; bring into play the effective supply of: as, to *turn on* the gas, steam, or water.—**To turn one's coat,** to change sides; go over to another party, sect, or the like; become a pervert. Compare *turncoat*.

They blackguarded him like good 'uns—said he only wanted to get into the House to finger the salary and then *turn his coat*. *Grenville-Murray*, Member for Paris, xx.

Mr. Bright should be the last man to charge a political opponent with *turning his coat*.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 526.

To turn one's hand, to apply or adapt one's self.

A good Servant shou'd *turn his Hand* to every thing in a Family. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

To all things could he *turn his hand*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To turn one's head or brain. (*a*) To make one giddy or dizzy, as by looking down from a great height. (*b*) To infect one with extravagant notions, as of pride or conceit: as, the attentions shown him quite *turned his head*.

For the benefit of such *whose heads* are a little *turned*, . . . I shall assign one of the sides of the college which I am erecting for the cure of this dangerous distemper [pride]. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

The spirit of public fanaticism *turned their heads*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

The rush of invitations, and the struggle for his society, . . . would have been quite enough to *turn any head* less strong than his. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, viii.

To turn out. (*a*) To put out; drive out; expel: as, the unruly persons were *turned out*.

The triumphant party are not at all in the humour to be *turned out* every time his lordship has drunk a bottle too much. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 8.

(*b*) To put out to pasture, as cattle or horses. (*c*) To produce as the result of labor, or training, or any process of manufacture; furnish in a complete state; send out finished: as, this factory *turns out* 1,000 pieces of cloth in a week.

One thing is very certain—that the [public] schools *turned out* splendid scholars, and their powers of writing Latin and Greek verse were wonderful.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 155.

(*d*) To turn inside out; reverse; hence, to bring to view; show; produce: as, to *turn out* one's pockets; *turn out* your cards.—**To turn over.** (*a*) To change the position of the top, bottom, or sides of; overturn: as, to *turn over* a box; the seats were *turned over* in the struggle. (*b*) To hand over; deliver; transfer; refer: as, the business was *turned over* to his creditors.

If he [the footman] be not for your Turn, *turn* him *over* to me again when I come back. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 13.

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand;
You *turn* me *over* to another hand.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

(*c*) To do business, or sell goods, to the amount of: as, he *turns over* about $1000 a week. (*d*) To open and turn the leaves of for the purpose of examining.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift.*

(*e*†) To turn off; hang. [Slang.]

Criminals, condemned to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then *turned over*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 698.

To turn over a new leaf. See *leaf*.—**To turn tail.** See *tail*^{1}.—**To turn the back,** to turn away; hence, to leave a place or company; go off; run away.

Make mouths upon me when I *turn* my *back*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 238.

Sam. Quarrel, I will back thee.
Gre. How! *turn thy back* and run?
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 41.

To turn the back on or upon one. See *back*^{1}.—**To turn the buckle of the belt behind.** See *buckle*^{2}.—**To turn the cat in the pan.** (*a*†) To reverse the order of things so as to make them appear the opposite of what they really are. *N. E. D.*, under *cat*.

There is a cunning which we in England call "the *turning of the cat in the pan*": which is when that which a man says to another he lays it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

(*b*) See *to turn a cat-in-pan*, under *cat*^{1}.—**To turn the cold shoulder.** See *cold*.—**To turn the die or the dice,** to change the luck.

Fortune confounds the wise,
And, when they least expect it, *turns the dice*.
Dryden.

To turn the edge of, to deprive of sharpness or keenness; blunt.

This news, I think, hath *turn'd* your weapon's *edge*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 179.

To turn the paunch, to vomit; disgorge, as fish. [New Eng.]—**To turn the scale,** to make one side of the balance fall; hence, figuratively, to give superiority or success; decide; determine.

You weigh equally; a feather will *turn the scale*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 32.

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail?
A single soul 's too light to *turn the scale*. *Dryden.*

To turn the stomach of, to cause nausea or disgust in; make qualmish or disgusted.

They [Tonquinese] have many sorts of dishes, that wou'd *turn the Stomach of* a stranger, which yet they themselves like very well. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 30.

This filthy simile, this beastly line,
Quite *turns my stomach*.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 182.

To turn the tables. See *table*.—**To turn tippet†.** See *tippet*.—**To turn to the right-about.** See *right-about*.—**To turn turtle.** See *turtle*^{2}.—**To turn up.** (*a*) To bring to the surface; bring from below to the top; turn over: as, to *turn up* the sod or the soil.

Yellow "bobs" *turned up* before the plough
Are chiefest baits; with cork and lead enough.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 176).

He strewed the City . . . with salt, having first *turned up* the ground with a plough. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 131.

(*b*) To bring or put a different surface or side uppermost; place with the face upward: as, to *turn up* a card.

Your lordship is the most patient man in loss, the most coldest that ever *turned up* ace. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 2.

(*c*) To give an upward turn or direction to; bring the end, tip, or point of uppermost; tilt up: as, to *turn up* one's nose (an expression of contempt).

Her deuotion at the Church is much in the *turning vp* of her eye, and turning downe the leafe in her Booke when shee heares nam'd Chapter and Verse.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Shee Precise Hypocrite.

(*d*) To refer to in a book: as, to *turn up* a passage or text.—**To turn upon** (or **on**), to direct or cause to operate upon or against; hence, to cast back upon; retort: as, he *turned* his sword *upon* himself; to *turn* the arguments of an opponent *upon* himself.—**To turn up one's toes,** to die. [Slang.]—**Turned commas,** reversed commas (‘‘), used in marking the beginning of a quotation, and under a word or words to indicate repetition.—**Turning-off machine,** in *stocking-manuf.*, a machine for closing the seam in stockings which have been knit flat. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a revolving or rolling motion; move round, as on an axis, pivot, or hinge; revolve.

He that is giddy thinks the world *turns* round.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 20.

If it [a cannon-ball] should strike any part of the body when the velocity . . . is greatly diminished, it does not carry it away, . . . but, in consequence of its circular or rolling motion, it *turns* round the part, in the same manner as a wheel passes over a limb.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 134.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to move as on a point of support; hinge; depend: with *on* or *upon*: as, the question *turns upon* this point.

The Chorus ought to *turn upon* the Argument of the Drama, and support the Design of the Acts.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 149.

Great events often *turn upon* very small circumstances.
Swift, Conduct of Allies.

A playfulness that *turned on* her supposed oddity was not at all to Maggie's taste.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

3. To move so as to face in a different direction or in some specified direction; direct one's face, course, efforts, attentions, thoughts, etc. (in some particular direction): as, to *turn* toward Mecca in prayer; to *turn* down a shady lane; I know not which way to *turn*.

At thys present time of it speke no more,
Vnto my purpos *torn* shall I therfore.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 518.

Abjure this magic, *turn* to God again.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, ii. 1.

I know not where to *turn*. O, welcome home!
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 197.

Trust me, Sir, I thought we had wanted three miles of this house; . . . now we are at it, we'll *turn* into it, and refresh ourselves with a cup of drink.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 56.

Just within the Gate, we *turned* up a Street on the left hand, and were conducted by the Consul to his own house.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

Great souls by instinct to each other *turn*,
Demand alliance, and in friendship burn.
Addison, The Campaign.

There is no Point of the Compass to which they cannot *turn*, and by which they are not turn'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 6.

4. To change the position or posture of the body, as in bed; shift or roll from one side to the other.

I *turn'd* and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.
Dryden.

5. To change direction; take an opposite or different course or way.

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch
Turn, and re-*turn*, indenting with the way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 704.

6. Specifically, to put about; tack.

He spy'd a Dutch Sloop *turning* to get into the Road, and saw her at the evening Anchor at the West end of the Island. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 52.

7. To change one's attitude or policy; hence, to rebel; offer resistance; show fight: often with *upon*: as, to *turn upon* one's accuser. See *to turn on* (*a*), below.

Should I *turn upon* the true prince?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 297.

Even the instinctive worm on which we tread
Turns, though it would not.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

8. To retrace one's steps; go or come back; return.

Either thou wilt die, by God's just ordinance,
Ere from this war thou *turn* a conqueror,
Or I with grief and extreme age shall perish,
And never look upon thy face again.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 184.

9. To retreat; run away; also, to desert; go over to the enemy. [Rare.]

Whan thi haf o' thi Gordones desertit,
An' *turnit* wi' Murray in a crack.
Battle of Corichie (Child's Ballads, VII. 213).

10. To change or become altered in nature, character, quality, appearance, or the like; be converted, transformed, or transmuted; hence, in general, to become; grow: as, to *turn* gray; to *turn* pale.

He that kepeth it clanly a yere, aftre that yere, hyt *turneth* yn to Flesche and Bloode.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 124.

Thy mirth shall *turn* to moan.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 44.

All the happiness
Bestow'd upon me *turns* into disgrace.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

Why how now eyes? what now? what 's heere to do?
I'me gone, or I shall straite *turne* baby to.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, [ed. 1874, II. 150).

That every one who *turned* Christian was sure by that means to forfeit the favour of his prince, and to be looked upon as an apostate from the religion of his country.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

Their design was to *turn* pirates, and plunder the Spaniards. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

You're a nice article, to *turn* sulky on first coming home! *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

One of them asked her when her hair had begun to *turn*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 135.

In particular—(*a*) To shift.

Now all this Scene shall to Arcadia *turn*,
The Seat of happy Nymphs and Swains.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 3.

(*b*) To change from a fresh or sweet condition; become sour or spoiled, as milk or cider.

Cow-milk thus prepared I judge to be better for a consumption than ass-milk, which . . . *turneth* not so easily, but is a little harsh. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 51.

(*c*) To become light, dizzy, or giddy, as the head or brain; reel; hence, to become distracted, demented, or mad.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain *turn*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 23.

(*d*) To become nauseated, qualmish, sick, or disgusted, as the stomach. (*e*) To become inclined in another direction. (*f*) To change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb, as the tide.

The tide *turned*, and rushed as fiercely in the opposite direction. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

11. To be changeable, fickle, or inconstant; vacillate.

She bade love last, and yet she fell a-*turning*.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 100.

12. To tend; result: with *to*.

I asked if he was unwilling to be made knowne to some greate man, for that I believed it might *turn to* his profit.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1671.

Of late the West India coffee, which is not so good, has sold so cheap that it does not *turn to* account to send it to England. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 134.

13. To take form on the lathe; undergo the process of turning on a lathe: as, ivory *turns* well.—**To turn about,** to turn the face in another direction; wheel or face about: as, he *turned about* and faced me.

O think na ye my heart was wae,
When I *turn'd about*, away to gae?
The Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

To turn again. (*a*) To return.

Oure Lady cam to hem, and bad hem *tournen azen*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 61.

Therefore, O ye children of Israell, *turne agayne*, like as ye haue exceaded in your goinge backe.
Bible of 1551, Isa. xxxi. 6.

His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 162.

(*b*) To make a stand and face the enemy; turn on an enemy.

Can honour pull the wings of fearful cowards,
And make 'em *turn again* like tigers?
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 3.

To turn against, to rebel against; become unfriendly or hostile to: as, my friends have all *turned against* me.—**To turn aside.** (*a*) To leave a straight course; go off in a different direction.

I have therefore *turned aside* from that beaten path, and chosen though a less easy yet a more profitable way.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

(*b*) To withdraw from the presence or the notice of others; avert the face: as, to *turn aside* to hide one's blushes.—**To turn away.** (*a*) To leave a straight or usual course; deviate; depart.

When the righteous *turneth away* from his righteousness, . . . shall he live? Ezek. xviii. 24.

(*b*) To turn the face in another direction; avert one's looks.

She paused, she *turned away*, she hung her head.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

To turn back, to go or come back; return.

Turn back to me,
And play the mother's part.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

To turn in. (*a*) To bend or point inward: as, his toes *turn in*. (*b*) To enter.

Turn in, I pray you, into your servant's house.
Gen. xix. 2.

Take ye that, my hireman chiel,
And *turn in* here and dine.
The Hireman Chiel (Child's Ballads, VIII. 235).

There is nothing so interesting as one of these Oriental cafés, and so I *turned in* from the street, drew a square straw-covered stool up to a low table, and held up one finger. *The Century*, XLII. 77.

(*c*) To go to bed. [Colloq.]

I mean to toss a can, and remember my sweetheart, afore I *turn in*. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iii. 15.

No man can be a sailor, or know what sailors are, unless he has lived in the forecastle with them—*turned in* and out with them, and eaten from the common kid.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 57.

(*d*) To turn about.—**To turn off,** to deviate from a course; be diverted: as, the road *turns off* to the right.—**To turn on or upon.** (*a*) To show anger, resentment, or hostility toward; confront in a hostile or angry manner.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 51.

Pompey *turned upon* him again, and in effect bade him be quiet. *Bacon*, Friendship.

(*b*) See def. 2.—**To turn out.** (*a*) To bend or point outward: as, her toes *turn out*. (*b*) To come abroad; assemble out of doors; muster: as, the volunteers *turned out* in force; the people *turned out* to see the show.

Then from every house and hamlet the men *turned out*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 125.

(*c*) Specifically, of workmen, to abandon work in order to go on strike.

"What do you say to a strike, by way of something pleasant to talk about?" "Have the hands actually *turned out?*" asked Mrs. Thornton. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xviii.

(*d*) To get out of bed; rise. [Colloq.] (*e*) To prove in the result or issue; appear or show in the end; terminate; result: as, the affair *turned out* better than was expected.

That you have a wealthy uncle I have heard; but how your expectations will *turn out* is more, I believe, than you can tell. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

I never had a wife, but I have had two or three broomstick matches, though they never *turned out* happy.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 353.

To turn over, to move, shift, or change from side to side, or from top to bottom: as, to *turn over* in bed.—**To turn round.** (*a*) To turn so as to face the other way; reverse one's position. (*b*) To reverse one's opinions or relations; go over to another side or party: as, he *turned round* and voted with the Whigs.—**To turn rusty.** See *rusty*^{3}.—**To turn to.** (*a*) [*To*, prep.] (1) To be directed toward: as, the needle *turns to* the pole. (2) To tend to; result or terminate in. Compare def. 12. (3) To apply one's self to; betake one's self to; direct one's efforts or attention to; resort to.

What is that which I should *turn to*, lighting upon days like these?
Every door is barr'd with gold, and opens but to golden keys. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

(*b*) [*To*, adv.] To begin operations; set to work.

I found that no time was allowed for day-dreaming, but that we must *turn to* at the first light.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 8.

To turn Turk. See *Turk*.—**To turn under,** to be bent, doubled, or folded downward or under.—**To turn up.** (*a*) To point upward: as, her nose *turns up* slightly. (*b*) To come to the surface; hence, to come to light; appear; happen; occur: as, to be waiting for something to *turn up*.

Those accidental visitations of fortune are like prizes in the lottery, which must not be put into the year's income till they *turn up*.
Sydney Smith, To John Allen, Jan. 24, 1813.

"And then," said Mr. Micawber, . . . "I shall, please Heaven, begin to be beforehand with the world, . . . if—in short, if anything *turns up*."
Dickens, David Copperfield, xi.

If after three thousand years a black swan *turns up*, must we not suppose it possible that in three thousand years more we may see a candle burn in an atmosphere of pure nitrogen? *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 54.

(*c*) To turn belly upward: said of a dying whale.

turn (tèrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tourn*, *tourne*, *torn*; < ME. *turn*, *tourn*, *torn*, < OF. *tourn*, *tour*, a turn, trick, round, etc., F. *tour*, a round, travel, tour, etc.; from the verb. Cf. *tour*^{2}.] 1. Movement about a center; circular motion; rotation; revolution: as, the *turn* of a wheel; a *turn* of the wrist.

His Passion is Metamorphos'd in the *Turn* of a hand.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 227.

A gallant daunce, that liuely doth bewray
A spirit and a vertue masculine, . . .
With lofty *turnes* and capriols in the ayre.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

2. A turning into another or a different way; a change of movement or direction; a deviation; also, the point at which such a change of course is made.

True Repentance is the *turn* of the whole Soul from the Love as well as the Practice of Sin.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. i.

When one sees the beggars and the commonplace and shabby condition of Spanish Granada, . . . he may perhaps give a new *turn* to his reflections by visiting Tetuan.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 181.

Specifically—(*a*) Change to an opposite direction, or the point at which such change is effected: as, the *turn* of the tide. (*b*) Deviation from a straight-line course or direction; bend; curve; flexure; angle: as, a *turn* in the road cut off the view.

The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand *turns* disclose
Some fresher beauty varying round.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 55 (song).

(*c*) A variation in the course of events; a change in the order, position, tendency, or aspect of things; hence, change in general; chance; happening; befalling.

O 'Tis a Heav'nly and a happy *turn*,
Of godly Parents to be timely born.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

'Tis a happy *Turn* for us, when Kings are made Friends again. This was the end of this Embassy, and I hope it will last our days. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 3.

Blame not the *turns* of fate, and chance of war.
Addison, The Campaign.

(*d*) Turning-point; crisis; the point at which a change must come: as, the *turn* of the year; the *turn* of a fever.

And yet the spring was breaking forth, as it always does in Devonshire when the *turn* of the days is even.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

(*e*) A twist, bias, or cast.

It would, in fact, be almost impossible to give a tragic *turn* to any proceedings for contempt of Court.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, x.

3. Form; shape; mold.

I have sometimes wondered to see the Roman poets, in their descriptions of a beautiful man, so often mentioning the *turn* of his neck and arms, that in our modern dresses lie out of sight, and are covered under part of the clothing.
Addison, Ancient Medals, ii.

4. Tendency; bent; aptitude; disposition; humor: as, a person of a lively *turn*.

A man should always go with inclination to the *turn* of the company he is going into, or not pretend to be of the party. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

This Abd el cader no sooner was arrived at Masuah than, following the *turn* of his country for lying, he spread a report that a great man or prince whom he left at Jidda was coming speedily to Masuah.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 292.

I never had the least *turn* for dress — never any notion of fancy or elegance. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, lxxxiii.

Mrs. Bennet had no *turn* for economy.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 261.

But these things must have come to you with your mother's blood. I never knew a Pyncheon that had any *turn* for them. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

5. Particular form or character; mode; style.

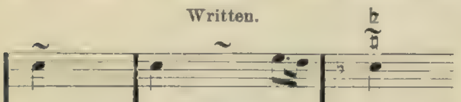
The Turk I mention'd . . . came after this happen'd to see me, who I found was so disagreeable to the Aga that he order'd him to leave the house, giving it this *turn*, that he would not permit the people to come and teize me for presents. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 119.

The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the polite and alluring manner which some teachers have attained will engage the attention.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind, i. 2.

The conventional atmosphere of a drawing-room, in which the gravest problems were apt to be forgotten in the flash of an epigram or the *turn* of a bon mot.
The Century, XLI. 804.

No man rallies with a better grace, and in more sprightly *turns*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Ep. Ded.

6. In *music*, a melodic embellishment or grace, consisting of a principal tone with two auxiliary tones lying respectively next above and below it in the diatonic series. It is indicated by the sign ~. When the sign is placed over the given note the upper auxiliary tone is sounded first; but when it is placed after the given note that note is sounded first. Chromatic alterations are indicated by accidentals over or under the sign. A turn occurring in two parts at once is called *double*, and is indicated by the sign ≈. A turn in which the lower auxiliary tone is performed first is called *inverted* or a *back-turn*, and is indicated by the sign ∽.



7. One round or return of rope, cord, or the like, when laid in a coil or skein.—**8.** A short walk, ride, or drive which includes a going and a returning; a promenade.

You and I must walk a *turn* together.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 94.

He told me that his master came to town last night, and would be glad to take a *turn* with me in Grays-Inn walks.
Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

Moore left his desk, and permitted himself the recreation of one or two *turns* through the room.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxviii.

9. A spell, as of work; a job: as, he has not done a *turn* of work for several months.

Not able . . . to do a hand's *turn* for myself.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, v.

10. Opportunity or privilege enjoyed in alternation with another or with others; the time or occasion which comes in due rotation or order to each of a number of persons when anything has to be got or to be done; recurring chance or opportunity.

The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor; and the pupil, he.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Even the few solitaries left on guard at Mr. Atkinson's . . . condescend a little, as they drowsily bide or recall their *turn* chasing the ebbing Neptune on the ribbed seasand. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xvi.

11. An act; deed; especially, an incidental or opportune act, deed, office, or service; act of kindness or of malice: as, a shrewd *turn*.

In requyting a good *tourne*, shew not thy selfe negligent nor contrarye. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

For your kindness I owe you a good *turn*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 62.

One good *turn* requires another.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

Chilon was wont to say, That it is commendable in men to forget bad *turnes* done, but to bee mindefull of courtesies receiued. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 535.

12. A stratagem; a trick.

Of all the *tornes* that he cowthe he schewed him but oon.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 244.

13. Convenience; requirement; emergency; present need: as, to serve one's *turn*.

Pilia. Jew, I must have more gold.
Bar. Why, want'st thou any of thy tale?
Pilia. No, but three hundred will not serve his *turn*.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 5.

But for my daughter Katherine, this I know,
She is not for your *turn*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 63.

'And if the garden would not serve their *turn*, then was the park the fittest place.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 33.

The Bible is shut against them [hinderers of reformation] as certaine that neither Plato nor Aristotle is for their *turnes*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

14. A nervous shock, such as is caused by alarm or sudden excitement. [Colloq.]

What a hard-hearted monster you must be, John, not to have said so at once, and saved me such a *turn!*
Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, ii.

Mrs. Tulliver gave a little scream as she saw her, and felt such a *turn* that she dropped the large gravy-spoon into the dish, with the most serious results to the tablecloth. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

15†. An execution by hanging: from the former practice of making the criminal stand on a ladder, which was turned over at a signal, leaving him suspended.—**16†.** In *law*, same as *tourn*.—**17.** *pl.* In *med.*, monthly courses; menses.—**18.** In *furriery*, a bundle of five dozen skins.—**19.** A load; a pack; as much as can be carried at one time by a man or an animal.

Sometimes he would bring a *turn* of wood, sometimes a bag of meal or potatoes.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 704.

20. In *printing*, a type turned upside down and showing black in proof, as a temporary substitute for a letter that is missing; also, a letter wrongly placed so that the face is turned.

He shows a curious printer's blunder at the end of one page, where the whole of the last reference-line is put in upside down. . . . A *turn* of this magnitude could hardly have occurred if the letters had been set in the forme type by type. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 693.

By turns. (*a*) One after another; alternately; in succession.

Every one of the fiue went through the guard to fetch a childe each after other *by turns*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 140.

By turns to that, *by turns* to this a prey,
She knows what reason yields, and dreads what madness may. *Crabbe*, Works, I. 51.

And love and prayer unite, or rule the hour *by turns*.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 67.

(*b*) At intervals.

Feel *by turns* the bitter change.
Milton, P. L., ii. 598.

Dead turns. A dynamo-electric machine through which the current is kept constant is found to have an electromotive force nearly proportional to the angular velocity of the armature less a constant. This constant, expressed in turns per second or per minute, has been called the *dead turns* of the machine.—**Direct turn,** in *music*, an ordinary turn, as distinguished from an inverted turn.—**Ill turn.** (*a*) An unkind, injurious, or spiteful act. (*b*) A change for the worse, especially in a case of illness.—**In turn,** in due order of succession.—**On the turn,** at the turning-point; hence, changing; altering; on the point of or in process of reversal: as, the tide is now *on the turn;* our fortunes are *on the turn*.

And now by-gynneth thi gyle a-gayn *on the turne*,
And my grace to growe ay wydder and wydder.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 402.

Partial turn, in *music*, a turn in which the last tone is prolonged, so that the first three tones amount to a triple appoggiatura. In a slow tempo a turn on a long note is usually thus rendered.—**Racking turns.** See *rack*^{1}.—**Round turn.** See *round*^{1}.—**Sheriff's turn.** See *sheriff*^{1}.—**The turn of a hair.** See *hair*^{1}.—**To a turn,** to a nicety; exactly; perfectly: as, the meat is done *to a turn:* from the practice of roasting meat on a revolving spit.

She watched the fish with as much tender care and minuteness of attention . . . as if her own heart were on the gridiron, and her immortal happiness were involved in its being done precisely *to a turn!*
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

To serve a turn, the turn, or **one's turn,** to be sufficient for the purpose, occasion, or emergency; answer the purpose.

A cloak as long as thine will *serve the turn*.
Shak, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 131.

To take a turn, to take a short walk, ride, or drive. See def. 8.—**To take one's turn,** to occupy the place belonging to one, or to do what is assigned to one, in proper or allotted order.—**To take turns,** to take each the other's place alternately.—**Turn about.** See *about*.—**Turn and turn about.** Same as *turn about*.

Tacitus says that the land in his time was occupied by the whole community *turn and turn about*. *Brougham.*

Enoch would hold possession for a week:
"This is my house, and this my little wife."
"Mine too," said Philip, "*turn and turn about.*"
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Turn of life. See *menopause*.—**Turn toll.** See *toll*^{1}.

turnabout (tėrn'a̤-bout″), *n.* **1.** A merry-go-round; a carrousel.

The high swings and the *turnabouts;* the tests of the strength of limb and lung. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 560.

2. One who turns things about; an agitator; an innovator.

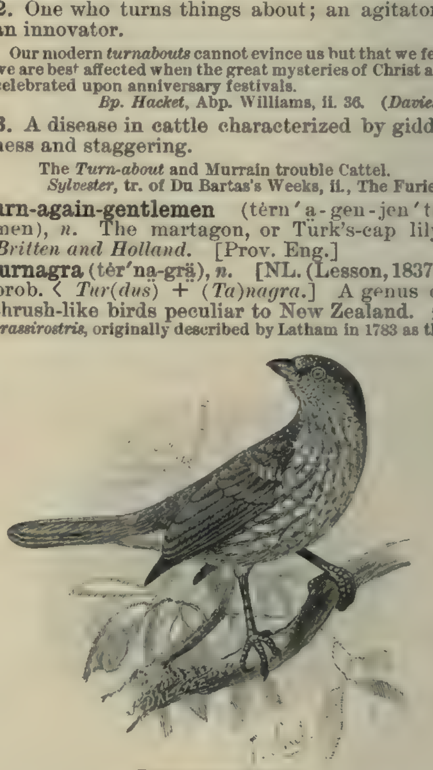
Our modern *turnabouts* cannot evince us but that we feel we are best affected when the great mysteries of Christ are celebrated upon anniversary festivals.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 36. (*Davies.*)

3. A disease in cattle characterized by giddiness and staggering.

The *Turn-about* and Murrain trouble Cattel.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

turn-again-gentlemen (tėrn'a̤-gen-jen'tl-men), *n.* The martagon, or Turk's-cap lily. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

Turnagra (tėr'na̤-grä), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1837), prob. < *Tur*(*dus*) + (*Ta*)*nagra*.] A genus of thrush-like birds peculiar to New Zealand. *T. crassirostris*, originally described by Latham in 1783 as the thick-billed thrush, was formerly common on the South Island of New Zealand, but is now nearly extinct. A second species is *T. tanagra* of the North Island. Also called *Keropia*, *Otagon*, and *Ceropia*.



Turnagra crassirostris.

turnback (tėrn'bak), *n.* In *saddlery*, a local name for the strap which goes from the hames back to the hip-strap. See cut under *harness*.

turn-bench (tėrn'bench), *n.* A simple portable lathe, used by clock- and watch-makers.

turn-bridge (tėrn'brij), *n.* A swing- or swivel-bridge; a pivot-bridge. Also *turning-bridge*. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *bridge*^{1}.

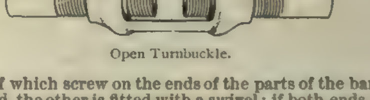
The span of all the *turnbridges* is 75 ft. in the clear.
The Engineer, LXX. 391.

turnbroach† (tėrn'brōch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *turn-broche;* < *turn*, *v.*, + obj. *broach*.] A turnspit.

Turne-broches, les galopins.
Palsgrave, p. 909 (Du Guez, Introductorie).

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?
An alderman's widow one that was her *turn-broach?*
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

turnbuckle (tėrn'buk″l), *n.* A device for connecting and tightening two parts of a metal rod or bar. It is essentially a right-and-left screw coupling. A common form is that of a link one or both ends of which screw on the ends of the parts of the bar; if one end, the other is fitted with a swivel; if both ends, one has a right-handed and the other a left-handed screw.—**Pipe-turnbuckle,** a right-and-left pipe-coupling.—**Sin-**



Open Turnbuckle.

gle-screw turnbuckle, a swivel-link used for connecting lightning-rods.

Turnbull's blue. A species of Prussian blue which is thrown down when potassium ferricyanide (red prussiate of potash) is added to a solution of a ferrous salt. When dry it has a beautiful blue color with a reddish luster.

turncap (tėrn′kap), *n.* A chimney-top which turns round with the wind.

turncoat (tėrn′kōt), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + obj. *coat*².] One who "turns his coat"—that is, forsakes his party or principles.

> *Beat.* Courtesy itself must convert to disdain, if you come in her presence.
> *Bene.* Then is courtesy a *turncoat*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 125.

> Crafty *Turn-coat!* Are you not asham'd to shift hands thus in things that are Sacred?
> *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 13.

turncock (tėrn′kok), *n.* The servant of a water-company who turns on the water for the mains, regulates the fire-plugs, etc.

> A meditative *turncock* . . . gives the fire-plug a disparaging wrench with that large tuning-fork of his.
> *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxi.

turn-down (tėrn′doun), *a.* Folded or doubled down.

> The other lad was . . . plainly dressed, but with a highly-developed Byronic *turn-down* collar.
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, i.

turned-shells (tėrnd′shelz), *n. pl.* The gastropod family *Actæonidæ*.

turnement†, *n.* An old spelling of *tournament*.

turnep†, *n.* An old spelling of *turnip*.

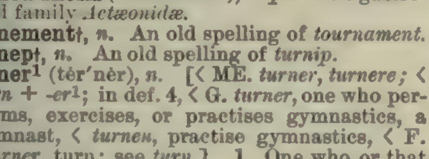
turner¹ (tėr′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *turner*, *turnere*; < *turn* + *-er*¹; in def. 4, < G. *turner*, one who performs, exercises, or practises gymnastics, a gymnast, < *turnen*, practise gymnastics, < F. *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] 1. One who or that which turns; specifically, one whose occupation involves work with a lathe.

> *Turners* of vessels.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1586.

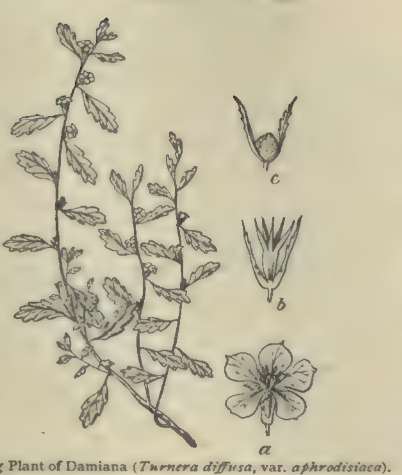
> Sometimes all wound close in a ring, to which as fast they spun
> As any wheel a *turner* makes, being tried how it will run.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 545.

2. A small piece of fire-clay molded into the form of a segment of a sphere, and serving as a pivotal support to a small circular disk which itself supports a watch-dial while in the enameling-furnace, during which time it must be constantly turned to subject the enamel to uniform conditions of heat.—3. In *seal-fishing*: (*a*) Same as *turner-harp*. (*b*) Same as *turner-hood*.—4. A tumbler; a gymnast; specifically [*cap.*], a member of one of the gymnastic bodies (G. *Turnvereine*) first instituted by F. L. Jahn about 1811, and especially in favor among Germans.—5. A kind of tumbler-pigeon.

turner² (tėr′nėr), *n.* [Prob. a popular var. of *turney*².] A Scottish copper coin issued by James VI. and by later sovereigns, worth 2*d.* Scotch (about one third of a United States cent) at the time of issue. Compare *bodle*.


Obverse. Reverse.
Turner of Charles II.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Turnera (tur′nėr-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after W. *Turner* (about the middle of the 16th century), a physician, author (1551) of an English herbal.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Turneraceæ*. It is characterized by usually perigynous stamens and by three or more multifid stigmas. There are 54 species, natives of tropical America, with one naturalized in the Old World. They are herbs or shrubs with scattered leaves, which are often gland-bearing at the base. The flowers are yellow, and usually solitary in the axils, peculiar in the frequent union of the peduncle with the petiole, the flower therefore seeming to spring from the base of the leaf. Several species are cultivated under glass for their very handsome flowers, which often resemble those of *Thunbergia*. *T. apifera* is used as an astringent in Brazil. *T. ulmifolia*, a species widely distributed from the West Indies to Brazil, and known as *holly-rose* and *sage-rose*, is a reputed tonic and expectorant. The stimulant drug damiana is largely prepared from *T. microphylla*, and from *T. diffusa* and its variety *aphrodisiaca*, especially from the latter, which is a native of Texas, Mexico, and Lower California. This, which is widely known by the name *damiana*, is also used, in the form of a hot tea, as a blood-purifier and as a beverage, and is sold in preparations with spirits as a tonic or diuretic, as well as for alleviating colic and nervous disorders. See cut in next column.



Flowering Plant of Damiana (*Turnera diffusa*, var. *aphrodisiaca*). *a*, a flower; *b*, the calyx and the two bracts; *c*, the fruit.

Turneraceæ (tur-nẹ-rā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1823), < *Turnera* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Passiflorales*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with five stamens, and a free ovary with three distinct filiform styles which are usually two-cleft and flabellately fringed. The 85 species are classed in 6 genera, of which *Turnera* is the type. They are mostly American and tropical; three yellow-flowered species of one genus, *Piriqueta*, extend into Florida or North Carolina.

turner-harp (tėr′nėr-härp), *n.* A harp-seal of the age of three years. [Newfoundland.]

turner-hood (tėr′nėr-hůd), *n.* The hooded seal in its third year, when turning to be an old hood. [Newfoundland.]

turnerite (tėr′nėr-īt), *n.* [After Edward *Turner*, an English chemist and mineralogist.] A variety of monazite occurring in small brilliant crystals of a yellowish-brown color.

Turner's cerate. See *cerate*.

Turner's yellow. See *yellow*.

turnery (tėr′nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *turneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *tournerie*; < F. *tournerie*, turners' work, < *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] 1. Turning; especially, the forming of articles upon a lathe.—2. Articles made, or partly made, on the turning-lathe.

> In another room are such rare *turneries* in ivory as are not to be described for their curiosity.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

3. Ornamentation produced by means of the turning-lathe, as bands or grooves running around an object of wood or ivory.

> Chairs of wood, . . . the backs, arms, and legs loaded with *turnery*. *H. Walpole.*

4. A place where articles are turned.

> It would probably pay well to establish small *turneries* in the works, to use up odds and ends of timber now wasted. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 13.

turney¹† (tėr′ni), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tourney*.

turney²†, *n.* [< OF. *tournois*, a French penny, the tenth part of a penny sterling, < F. *Tournois*, of or pertaining to Tours, < *Tours*, a city in France. Cf. *tournois*.] A piece of black or copper money current in Ireland in the reign of Edward III., coined at Tours and surreptitiously introduced. The circulation of turneys was prohibited under severe penalties.

turn-file (tėrn′fīl), *n.* An instrument used by comb-makers in sharpening a kind of tool called a float.

Turnicidæ (tėr-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turnix* (*Turnic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, typified by the genus *Turnix*; the hemipods.

Turnicimorphæ (tėr-nī-si-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turnix* (*Turnic-*) + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of birds: same as *Hemipodii*. Also *Turnicomorphæ*.

turnicimorphic (tėr-nī-si-môr′fik), *a.* Having the form or structure of the *Turnicidæ*; belonging to the *Turnicimorphæ*.

turnicine (tėr-nī′sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Turnicidæ*.

turning (tėr′ning), *n.* [< ME. *turnynge*, *tournyng*; verbal n. of *turn*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or of that which turns. Specifically—2. The practice of regular gymnastics according to the system of F. L. Jahn. See *turner*¹, 4.—3. A winding; deviation from the straight, direct, or established course; a bend; a turn; also, the place where a road or street diverges or branches out from another.

> At the foot of that Hille, Melchisedeche, that was Kyng of Salem, in the *turnynge* of that Hille, mette Abraham in comynge azen from the Bataylle, whan he had slayn Abymeleche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 114.

> They [the ways] were . . . full of windings and intricate *turnings*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

> I'll bear you Company as far as the next *Turning*.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 115.

> Every *turning* in the road showed the boundless forest below in some new point of view.
> *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 337.

4. *Milit.*, a manœuver by which an enemy or a position is turned.—5. In *obstet.*, the rectification of a malpresentation by bringing down the head or the feet. See *version*.—6. The art of practice of shaping objects by means of cutting-tools while the objects themselves are revolved rapidly on a lathe.—7. *pl.* The chips detached in the process of turning.—8. In *ceram.*, the operation of completing or rectifying the shape of a vase, or the like, before it is fired. This is done to give great accuracy of form, and avoid the least unevenness between opposite sides, and is very common in modern manufacture.

9. A turn; a movement back and forth.

> Many a *tourneynge*
> Upon the freshe grasse spryngnge.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1407.

10. The part of any textile fabric, leather, or any similar material turned in or under, to avoid making a raw edge.—**Turning in**, the operation of bending a rope firmly around a deadeye in the score, also called *strapping the deadeye*.—**Turning up**, in *bookbinding*, the taking of the round out of the back of a book by the use of trindles, to enable the forwarder to cut the book on the fore edge. It is done only on board-work.

turning-bridge (tėr′ning-brij), *n.* Same as *turn-bridge*.

turning-carrier (tėr′ning-kar″i-ėr), *n.* A lathe-dog; a lathe-carrier.

turning-chisel (tėr′ning-chiz″el), *n.* A chisel for finishing work which has been roughed out by the gouge. Such chisels are made in different forms, some being rectangular with an oblique whet, and some having a chisel-edge chamfered on both sides of the blade, the edge crossing the end of the blade obliquely. *E. H. Knight.*

turning-engine (tėr′ning-en″jin), *n.* A lathe fitted with an engine of some kind to turn it without the use of the treadle or hand-power.

turning-gage (tėr′ning-gāj), *n.* 1. A gage, often improvised, for measuring the width and determining the shape of a cutting.—2. A gage used in setting the tail-stock of a lathe in adjusting it for turning tapers.

turning-gouge (tėr′ning-gouj), *n.* Any one of a set of gouges used in turning, having the corners of the bit rounded off, and generally having a longer handle than gouges used in carpentry and cabinet-making.

turning-lathe (tėr′ning-lāᴛʜ), *n.* A lathe used by turners in wood or ivory. See *lathe*¹, *turn*, *v. t.*, 2, *turner*¹, *turning*.

turning-machine (tėr′ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *boot-making*, a machine for turning boot-legs after the seams have been sewed and rolled flat. *E. H. Knight.*

turning-mill (tėr′ning-mil), *n.* A machine-tool for boring heavy ironwork. It is a form of horizontal lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

turningness† (tėr′ning-nes), *n.* The quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

> So nature formed him to all *turningness* of sleights.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

turning-piece (tėr′ning-pēs), *n.* In *arch.*, a board having a circular edge for turning a thin brick arch upon.

turning-plate (tėr′ning-plāt), *n.* 1. Same as *turn-table*.—2. Same as *fifth wheel* (which see, under *fifth*). *E. H. Knight.*

turning-point (tėr′ning-point), *n.* 1. The point on which a thing turns; the point at which motion in one direction ceases and that in a contrary or different direction begins; the point at which a decisive change takes place, as from good to bad, from increase to decrease, or the opposite.—2. In *engin.*, a temporary bench or bench-mark, the exact elevation of which is determined in leveling before the instrument is advanced, as a starting-point for determining its height after resetting.

turning-rest (tėr′ning-rest), *n.* 1. In *hand-turning*, a support, usually of iron, upon which the cutting extremity of the turning-tool is rested as on a fulcrum. It is usually socketed in an adjustable support clamped to the frame of the lathe.—2. A slide-rest.

turning-saw (tėr′ning-så), *n.* 1. A saw with a thin blade which can make a curved kerf, as for chair-backs, scrollwork, etc. Also called *sweep-saw, bow-saw, frame-saw, scroll-saw.*—2. A keyhole-saw.

turning-steel (tėr′ning-stēl), *n.* A smooth hardened and tempered piece of round bar-steel, either with or without a handle, used to turn the edge of a tool, or give it a slightly flanged form, by rubbing.

turning-tool (tėr′ning-töl), *n.* A sharp steel tool used in turning and shaping the ends of other tools in seal-engraving, to suit each style of work.

turning-tree† (tėr′ning-trē), *n.* The gallows.

> And at the last she and her husband, as they deserved, were apprehended, arraigned, & hanged at the foresayd *turnyng tree.* *Hall,* Hen. VIII., p. 815.

turnip (tėr′nip), *n.* [Formerly also *turnep;* perhaps orig. **turn-nep,* < *turn,* implying something round, + *nep, neep,* < ME. *nepe,* < AS. *næp,* a turnip: see *neep*^{2}.] The thick fleshy root of the plant designated by Linnæus as *Brassica Rapa,* but now believed to be a variety, together with the rape (which see), of *B. campestris,* a plant found wild, in varieties corresponding to these plants, in Europe and Asiatic Russia (see *navew*); also, the plant itself, a common garden and field crop. The rutabaga, or Swedish turnip, with smooth leaves, and root longer than broad, is referred with probability to the same source. The turnip proper has the root rounded, often broader than long, the root-leaves usually lobed, rough and hairy. The turnip was cultivated by the Greeks and Romans, and is now widely grown in temperate climates for use in soups and stews, or as a boiled vegetable, mashed or whole, and for feeding cattle and sheep, forming in Great Britain a valuable rotation crop. The young shoots of the second year, known as *turnip-tops,* are dressed for early greens. The turnip is little nutritious, containing from 90 to 92 per cent. of water. The rutabaga is somewhat more nutritious, but less easily grown. The varieties of both plants are numerous. The crop sometimes suffers from an affection called *finger-and-toe* or *dactylorhiza,* in which the root divides into branches, apparently a tendency to revert to the wild state. Various insects attack the turnip. See *turnip-fly.*—**Devil's turnip,** the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica.*—**Indian turnip.** See *Indian.*—**St. Anthony's turnip,** *Ranunculus bulbosus,* its bulbs being a favorite food of pigs, and St. Anthony being the patron of pigs. Also called *St. Anthony's rape.*—**Swedish turnip.** See *rutabaga.*—**Teltow turnip,** a variety grown in Germany, with roots but 1 inch thick and 8 inches long, the rind having a very piquant flavor, whence it is much valued for soups and stews.—**Turnip flea-beetle.** See *Phyllotreta* and *turnip-fly* (*c*).—**Turnip-stemmed cabbage,** the kohlrabi.—**Wild turnip.** (*a*) The common turnip in its native state. See def. (*b*) Same as *Indian turnip.* [U. S.] (See also *lion's-turnip, prairie-turnip.*)

turnip-aphid (tėr′nip-af″id), *n.* The plant-louse *Aphis rapæ,* which affects the turnip. Also *turnip-aphis.*

turnip-cabbage (tėr′nip-kab″ạ̄j), *n.* Same as *kohlrabi.*

turnip-cutter (tėr′nip-kut″ėr), *n.* In *agri.,* a root-cutter.

turnip-flea (tėr′nip-flē), *n.* Same as *turnip-fly* (*c*).

turnip-fly (tėr′nip-flī), *n.* One of several different winged insects which are injurious to turnips. (*a*) A dipterous insect of the genus *Anthomyia,* as *A. radicum,* whose larva lives in the turnip-root. See cut under *Anthomyia.* (*b*) A hymenopter of the genus *Athalia,* as *A. centifoliæ,* whose larvæ, known as *niggers,* injure the leaves of the turnip. (*c*) A coleopter of the genus *Haltica,* as *H.* (*Phyllotreta*) *nemorum;* a turnip flea-beetle. [Eng.]

turnip-maggot (tėr′nip-mag″ọt), *n.* The larva of *Anthomyia radicum.* See *turnip-fly* (*a*).

turnip-parsnip (tėr′nip-pärs″nip), *n.* See *parsnip.*

turnip-pest (tėr′nip-pest), *n.* Any of the insects which are very injurious to the turnip, and most of which have distinctive names. See *turnip-fly,* and cut under *Plutella.*

turnip-puller (tėr′nip-pul″ėr), *n.* An agricultural implement used for pulling turnips from the ground. *E. H. Knight.*

turnip-pulper (tėr′nip-pul″pėr), *n.* A root-cutter or root-pulper.

turnip-radish (tėr′nip-rad″ish), *n.* A turnip-shaped variety of the common radish.

turnip-rooted (tėr′nip-rö″ted), *a.* Having a short, thick, rounded root like a turnip.—**Turnip-rooted celery.** Same as *celeriac.*—**Turnip-rooted parsnip,** the turnip-parsnip.

turnip-shaped (tėr′nip-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a turnip; napiform.

turnip-shell (tėr′nip-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Turbinellidæ,* and especially of the genus *Rapa.* See cut under *Turbinella.*

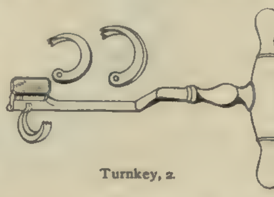
turnip-tailed (tėr′nip-tāld), *a.* Having a turnip-shaped or napiform tail, swollen at the base and suddenly tapering: noting a gecko.

turnipwood (tėr′nip-wůd), *n.* The Australian rosewood, *Synoum glandulosum.* The wood when fresh is of a deep-red color and rose-scented. It is used for cabinet purposes, also for lining in houses and in ship-building. This name is from the smell of the bark, which resembles that of a Swedish turnip.

turnipy (tėr′nip-i), *a.* [< *turnip* + *-y*^{1}.] Turnip-like. *Encyc. Brit.,* I. 175. [Rare.]

Turnix (tėr′niks), *n.* [NL. (Bonnaterre, 1790), said to be clipped from *Coturnix,* q. v.] A genus of hemipods or button-quails, giving name to the family *Turnicidæ:* same as *Hemipodius,* and of prior date.

turnkey (tėrn′kē), *n.* [< *turn, v.,* + obj. *key*^{1}.] 1. The person who has charge of the keys of a prison, for opening and fastening the doors; a prison warden.—2. An instrument, now almost obsolete, used for extracting teeth.



Turnkey, 2.

turnout (tėrn′out), *n.* [< *turn out:* see under *turn.*] 1. The act of turning out or coming forth.

> The bugles were sounding the *turn-out.*
> *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, xxx.

Specifically—2. A quitting of employment, especially with a view to obtain increase of wages or some other advantage; a strike.

> All his business plans had received a check, a sudden pull-up, from this approaching *turn-out.*
> *Mrs. Gaskell,* North and South, xviii.

3. One who has turned out for such a purpose; a striker.

> Those were no true friends who helped to prolong the struggle by assisting the *turn-outs.* And this Boucher-man was a *turn-out,* was he not?
> *Mrs. Gaskell,* North and South, xx.

4. A short side-track in a railway designed to enable one train to pass another.—5. People or things that have turned out; persons who have come out to see a spectacle, witness a performance at the theater, attend a public meeting, or the like.—6. A carriage or coach with the horses; also, carriages or equipages collectively.

> The annual procession of his majesty's mails on the king's birthday was a sight equal, in the smartness of the whole equipment, to the best *turnout* of the Coaching or Four-in-hand clubs of our day.
> *S. Dowell,* Taxes in England, III. 50.

7. The net quantity of produce yielded; production.

> If a large *turn-out* is necessary, carbonization may be effected in twelve or thirteen hours, but a slower process, say sixteen hours, gives better results.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.,* I. 10.

turnover (tėrn′ō″vėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *turn over:* see under *turn.*] I. *n.* 1. The act or result of turning over: as, a *turnover* in a carriage.—2. A kind of pie or tart in a semicircular form: so called because made by turning over one half of a circular crust upon the other.

> Other children surveyed the group, and with envious eyes and watering mouths beheld the demolition of tarts and *turnovers.* *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVI. 109.

3. An apprentice whose indentures have been transferred or turned over to a new employer. Also called *turnover apprentice.* [Eng.]

> That no *Turn-overs* be received by any Master Printer but from a Master Printer; and that no Master Printer turning over any Apprentice to another Master Printer may be permitted to take any other Apprentice in his place till the full time of the said Apprentice so turned over be expired.
> *Case and Proposals of the Free Journeymen Printers,* quoted [in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxi., note.

4. A piece of white linen formerly worn by cavalry over their stocks.—5. The amount of money turned over or drawn in a business, as in a retail shop, in a specified time.

> The Simbirsk fair, having a *turnover* of some 6 million roubles, still maintains its importance.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 77.

6. A kitchen utensil: same as *slice,* 3 (*h*).

II. *a.* Turned over or down; capable of being turned over or down.—**Turnover apprentice.** See I., 3.—**Turnover table.** (*a*) A table the top of which is fitted with a movable panel which can be taken out and reversed. Such tables have sometimes a chess-board on one side of the movable panel, and cloth on the other for card-playing. (*b*) A turn-up table—that is, a table whose top can be moved into a vertical position.

turnpike (tėrn′pīk), *n.* [< *turn* + *pike*^{1}.] 1†. A frame of pikes or pointed bars, a kind of revolving cheval-de-frise, set in a narrow passage to obstruct the progress of an enemy.

> Love storms his lips, and takes the fortresse in,
> For all the bristled *turn-pikes* of his chin.
> *F. Beaumont,* Antiplaton.

2. A turnstile.

> I move upon my axle like a *turnpike.*
> *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, iii. 1.

3. A gate set across a road, in order to stop carriages, wagons, etc., and sometimes foot-travelers, till toll is paid; a toll-bar; a toll-gate.

> She married afterwards, . . . and now keeps with her old husband a *turnpike,* through which I often ride.
> *Thackeray,* Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

4. A turnpike road.

> The road is by this means so continually torn that it is one of the worst *turnpikes* round about London.
> *Defoe,* Tour through Great Britain, II. 178. (*Davies.*)

5. A turnpike-stair. [Scotch.]—**Turnpike road,** a road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from carriages, wagons, cattle, etc., which travel on them, or by the income derived from farming such toll.—**Turnpike sailor,** a beggar who goes about dressed as a sailor. [Thieves' cant.]

> I became a *turnpike sailor,* as it's called, and went out as one of the Shallow Brigade, wearing a Guernsey shirt and drawers, or tattered trowsers.
> *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 415.

turnpike-man (tėrn′pīk-man), *n.* A man who collects tolls at a turnpike or toll-gate.

> How in a trice the *turnpike-men*
> Their gates wide open threw.
> *Cowper,* John Gilpin.

turnpike-stair (tėrn′pīk-stãr), *n.* A spiral or winding staircase. [Scotch.]

turn-pin (tėrn′pin), *n.* A conical plug for closing the open end of a pipe; a tube-stopper. *E. H. Knight.*

turn-plate (tėrn′plāt), *n.* A turn-table. [Eng.]

turn-poke (tėrn′pōk), *n.* A large game-cock; a shake-bag.

> The excellency of the broods, at that time, consisted in their weight and largeness, . . . and of the nature of what our sportsmen call shake-bags or *Turn-pokes.*
> *Archæologia* (1775), III. 142.

turn-row (tėrn′rō), *n.* The cross-row at the end of the furrows through which the plowman goes from one side to the other of his patch.

> All adown the *turn-row* between the ranks of corn.
> *The Atlantic,* LXI. 677.

turn-screw (tėrn′skrö), *n.* A screw-driver or a screw-wrench.

turn-serving† (tėrn′sėr″ving), *n.* The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest. *Bacon,* Letters, p. 12.

turnsick (tėrn′sik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *turneseke;* < *turn* + *sick*^{1}.] I. *a.* Giddy; vertiginous.

> *Turne seke:* vertiginosus; vertigo est illa infirmitas.
> *Cath. Ang.,* p. 397.

II. *n.* Vertigo; also, the gid, sturdy, or staggers of sheep.

[Obsolete or provincial.]

turnside (tėrn′sīd), *n.* A turnsick disease of the dog. See the quotation.

> *Turnside* is more frequently seen in the dog than tetanus, still it is by no means common. It consists in some obscure affection of the brain, resembling the "gid" of sheep, and probably results from the same cause.
> *Dogs of Great Britain and America,* p. 327.

turnsol, turnsole (tėrn′sōl), *n.* [< ME. *turnesole;* < OF. (and F.) *tournesol,* dial. *tournesoleil* (= It. *tornasole*), < *tourner* (= It. *tornare*), turn, + *sol,* sun, < L. *sol:* see *turn* and *sol*^{1}, and cf. *parasol.*] 1. Any one of several plants regarded as turning with the movement of the sun. This is the classical meaning of the word, which is the equivalent of *heliotrope;* and it has been so understood in later use, although according to some it refers to the appearance of the flowers at the summer solstice. In modern times the name has been applied (*a*) to the sun-spurge or wartwort, *Euphorbia Helioscopia,* rarely to the sunflower (*Helianthus*), more often to the heliotrope (*Heliotropium*), and (*b*) as in def. 2.

2. A plant, *Chrozophora tinctoria,* of the *Euphorbiaceæ,* found in the Mediterranean region and eastward to Persia and India. Its juice is rendered blue by ammonia and air, and linen dipped in it is a test for acids. The plant is of a poisonous character. The name is also given to a deep-purple dye obtained from the plant.

> *Turnesole* is good & holsom for red wyne colowrynge.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

3. Same as *turnsole-blue.*

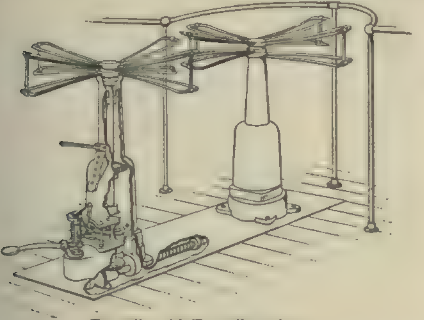
turnsole-blue (tėrn′sōl-blö), *n.* A color obtained from archil, and formerly used for dyeing. It was claimed that the color was extracted from the turnsol, in order to keep its true source a secret. Also written *tournesol-blue.*

turnspit (tėrn′spit), *n.* [< *turn, v.,* + obj. *spit*^{1}. Cf. *turnbroach.*] 1. A person who turns a spit.

> I am their *turnspit,* indeed; they eat and smell no roast-meat but in my name. *B. Jonson,* Mercury Vindicated.

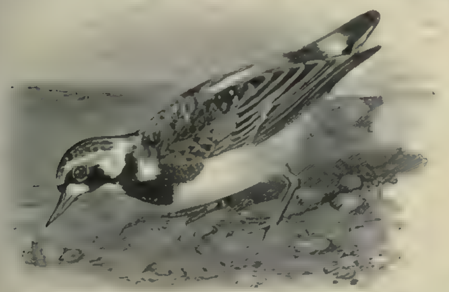
2. A kind of dog of small size, long-bodied and short-legged, formerly used to work a kind of treadmill-wheel by means of which a spit was turned.

turnstile (tėrn′stīl), *n.* [< *turn* + *stile*1.] A post surmounted by four horizontal arms which move round as a person passes through; a turnpike. Turnstiles are usually placed on roads, bridges, or other places, either to prevent the passage of cattle, horses, vehicles, etc., but to admit that of persons, or to bar a passage until toll or passage-money is collected; they are also placed (sometimes with a turnstile-register) at the entrance of buildings, as where there is a charge for admission, or where it is desired to prevent the entrance of too many persons at one time.

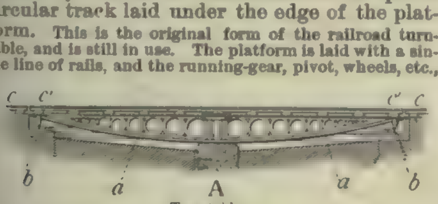

Turnstile, with Turnstile-register.

turnstile-register (tėrn′stīl-rej″is-tėr), *n.* A recording device for registering the number of persons passing through a turnstile, as at the entrance of a toll-bridge, a place of amusement, etc. It works by means of gear-wheels.

turnstone (tėrn′stōn), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + obj. *stone*.] A small grallatorial bird of the genus *Strepsilas*, allied both to plovers and to sandpipers: so called from its habit of turning over little stones or pebbles on the sea-shore in search of food. The common turnstone or sea-dotterel is *S. interpres.* In full summer plumage this is one of the handsomest of its tribe, being pied with black, brown, white, and chestnut-red, and having orange feet; it is 8 to 9 inches long, and about 17 in extent of wings. It is nearly cosmopolitan in its extensive migrations, and breeds in high latitudes. It is common in North America, especially coastwise, and there has many local names, as *brant-bird*, *beach-bird*, *whale-bird*, *heart-bird*, *chicken-bird*, *calico-bird*, *calico-back*, *calico-jacket*, *checkered snipe*, *sparked-back*, *streaked-back*, *red-legs*, *red-legged plover*, *bishop-plover*, *maggot-snipe*, *horse-foot snipe*, *chuckatuck*, *creddock*, *jinny*, etc., derived from its appearance or habits. Among its English names are *Hebridal sandpiper* and *variegated plover*, *stone-pecker*, *tangle-picker*, etc. The black-headed turnstone, *S. melanocephalus*, is a different variety or species, mostly of a blackish color, found on the coasts of the North Pacific. See *Strepsilas*.—**Plover-billed turnstone.** Same as *surf-bird*. *Seebohm.*


Turnstone (*Strepsilas interpres*), in full summer plumage.

turn-table (tėrn′tā″bl), *n.* 1. A circular platform designed to turn upon its center, and supported by a series of wheels that travel upon a circular track laid under the edge of the platform. This is the original form of the railroad turn-table, and is still in use. The platform is laid with a single line of rails, and the running-gear, pivot, wheels, etc., are sunk in a circular pit, so that the track is level with the connecting tracks. In some cases a second line of rails is laid on the platform, at right angles with the first. The turn-table for turning locomotives, as at the end of local lines, is now usually simply a wooden or iron girder, pivoted at the center and having each end supported on wheels that move on a circular track in a pit, the platform being dispensed with. Small turn-tables for moving cars from one track to another, as in narrow yards where there is no room for curves or switches, are sometimes used. Also called *turning-plate*.
2. A device used in tracing the circular cement-cells for microscope-slides. *E. H. Knight.*



Turn-table.

a, side elevation of turn-table, pivoted at the central pier A; *b*, rollers which support the ends and upon which the latter turn around on a circular flat-topped rail; *c*, *c′*, fixed rails and turn-table rails respectively.

turntale† (tėrn′tāl), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + *tale*1.] An apostrophe. See the quotation under *turnway*.

turn-tippet† (tėrn′tip″et), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + *tippet*.] A turncoat; a time-server.

> The priests, for the most part, were double-faced, *turn-tippets*, and flatterers.
> *Cranmer*, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 15. (*Davies.*)

turn-under (tėrn′un″dėr), *n.* Same as *fall-under*.

turn-up (tėrn′up), *n.* [< *turn up*: see under *turn*.] 1. A disturbance; a commotion; a shindy or scrimmage.

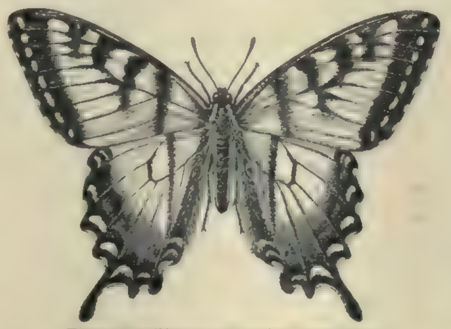
> I have seen many a *turn-up*, and some pitched battles among the yokels; and, though one or two were rather too sanguinary for my taste, no serious mischief was done.
> *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Dec., 1834.

2. One who or that which turns up unexpectedly or without prearrangement.

> The type of men of which Emerson and Carlyle are the most pronounced and influential examples in our time, it must be owned, are comparatively a new *turn-up* in literature. *The Century*, XXVII. 926.

[Colloq. or slang in both uses.]

turnus (tėr′nus), *n.* [< NL. *turnus*, the specific name, < L. *Turnus*, a man's name.] The tiger-swallowtail, *Papilio turnus*, a large yellow black-striped swallow-tailed butterfly common in the United States. One striking variety of the female has the wings entirely black. The larva, of a deep velvety-green color, feeds on sassafras, alder, willow, oak, apple, and various other trees.


Turnus (*Papilio turnus*), one half natural size.

turnverein (törn′fe-rīn′), *n.* [G. *turn-verein*, < *turnen*, practise gymnastics (see *turn*, *turner*), + *verein*, union, association, < *ver-*, E. *for-*, + *ein*, one, = E. *one*.] An association for the practice of gymnastics according to the system of the turners. See *turner*1, 4.

turnway† (tėrn′wā), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + *way*1, *n.*] An apostrophe. [Rare.]

> Many times, when we haue runne a long race in our tale spoken to the hearers, we do sodainly flye out & either speake or exclaime at some other person or thing, and therefore the Greekes call such a figure (as we do) the *turnway* or turntale.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 199.

turn-wrest (tėrn′rest), *a.* Noting a plow having a reversible mold-board, whereby a furrow may be turned either to the right or to the left, according to the position of the mold-board.

Turonian (tū-rō′ni-ạn), *n.* [Irreg. < *Touraine* in France, where the system is well developed, + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, a division of the Cretaceous system, according to the continental geologists. It lies between the Cenomanian and the Senonian, and is the equivalent of the English Lower Chalk, or "Chalk without flints"—the chalk of the cliffs of Dover and Shakespeare Cliff. In the more detailed nomenclature of the French geologists it includes the Santonian and Campanian.

turpentine (tėr′pen-tīn), *n.* [Formerly also *terpentine*; < ME. *turbentyne* = MD. *terpentijn*, *termentijn*, D. *terpentijn* = G. Sw. Dan. *terpentin*, < OF. *turbentine*, *terebentine*, turpentine, *terebenthine*, ML. *terebintina*, NL. *terebinthina*, turpentine, < L. *terebinthina* (sc. *resina*), fem. of *terebinthinus*, of the terebinth, < *terebinthus*, < Gr. *τερέβινθος*, terebinth: see *terebinth*, and cf. *terebinthine*.] 1. An oleoresinous substance secreted by the wood or bark of a number of trees, all coniferous except the terebinth, which yields Chian turpentine. It consists chiefly of an essential hydrocarbon oil ($C_{10}H_{16}$) and a resin called *colophony* or *rosin*. The common turpentine is derived in France from the maritime pine, *Pinus maritima* (French or Bordeaux turpentine); in Russia and Germany, from the Scotch pine, *P. sylvestris*; in Austria and Corsica, from the Corsican pine, *P. Laricio*; in the East Indies and Japan, from several pines; and in the United States, most largely in North Carolina, from the southern or long-leafed pine, *P. palustris*, and somewhat from the loblolly-pine, *P. Tæda*. For other turpentines, see the phrases below. In the United States turpentine is obtained by cutting a pocket in the side of the tree (boxing), whence it is periodically collected. In France the less destructive method is practised of removing a piece of bark and conducting the flow into earthen vessels. The crude turpentine is subjected to distillation, separating the oil, or so-called spirit or spirits of turpentine, from the rosin—the oil in the case of the long-leafed pine constituting, it is said, 17 per cent., and in the case of the maritime pine 24 per cent. This when pure is limpid and colorless, of a penetrating peculiar odor, and a pungent bitterish taste. Spirit of turpentine is very extensively used in mixing paints and varnishes. In medicine it is stimulant and diuretic, an anthelmintic, and externally a rubefacient and counter-irritant.

> Men sellen a Gome, that Men clepen *Turbentyne*, in stede of Bawme; and thei putten there to a littille Bawme for to ȝeven gode Odour. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 51.

2. The oil or spirit of turpentine; turps: an ordinary but less precise use.—**Aleppo turpentine**, an article resembling, but not equal to, the Bordeaux turpentine, obtained in Provence from *Pinus Halepensis*.—**Canada turpentine**, Canada balsam. (See *balsam*.) During the American civil war, turpentine of the common sort was obtained from the Canadian red pine, *Pinus resinosa*.—**Carpathian turpentine**, usually called *Carpathian balsam*, a turpentine from the Swiss stone-pine, *Pinus Cembra*.—**Chian turpentine**, the product of the turpentine-tree (which see), obtained by incision. It is of a feebly aromatic and terebinthinous flavor, not bitter or acrid, and of a characteristic pleasantly aromatic and terebinthinous scent. It was formerly of medicinal repute, then fell nearly into disuse, but latterly has been used with some success for cancer. Also *Cyprian* or *Scio turpentine*.—**Hungarian turpentine**, the product of the dwarf pine, *Pinus Pumilio*, usually called *Hungarian balsam*, an article scarcely met with in commerce. Its essential oil is used as an inhalant in throat-diseases.—**Larch turpentine.** Same as *Venetian turpentine*.—**Mineral turpentine**, a deodorized benzoin used in painting as a substitute for turpentine.—**Scio turpentine.** Same as *Chian turpentine*.—**Strasburg turpentine**, the product of the silver fir, *Abies alba*, much resembling common turpentine, but pleasantly odorous, and not acrid and bitter. It was formerly much esteemed in medicine, but is now nearly obsolete.—**Turpentine camphor.** Same as *artificial camphor*. See *camphor*.—**Turpentine ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Venetian** or **Venice turpentine**, the oleoresin of the European larch, *Larix Europæa*, secreted chiefly in its sapwood. It is less siccative than any other kind. It is useful for plasters, and is often prescribed in veterinary practice; but the genuine article is consumed mostly in continental Europe.

turpentine (tėr′pen-tīn), *v. t.* [< *turpentine*, *n.*] To apply turpentine to; rub with turpentine.

> Or Martyr beat like Shrovetide cocks with bats,
> And fired like *turpentined* poor wasting rats.
> *Wolcot* (P. Pindar), Subjects for Painters.

turpentine-hack (tėr′pen-tīn-hak), *n.* A hand-tool for cutting or boxing pine-trees, to start the flow of crude turpentine. *E. H. Knight.*

turpentine-moth (tėr′pen-tīn-môth), *n.* Any one of several tortricid moths whose larvæ bore the twigs and shoots of pine and fir, causing an exudation of resin and killing the twig. *Retinia resinana* is the common turpentine-moth of Europe; *R. comstockiana* and *R. frustana* are common in the United States.

turpentine-oil (tėr′pen-tīn-oil), *n.* The oil of turpentine. See *turpentine*. Also called *pine-oil*.—**Hydrochlorate of turpentine-oil**, artificial camphor. See *camphor*.

turpentine-still (tėr′pen-tīn-stil), *n.* An apparatus for distilling spirit from turpentine, or turpentine from pine-wood.

turpentine-tree (tėr′pen-tīn-trē), *n.* 1. The terebinth-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, the source of Chian or Scio turpentine. Though the range of the terebinth is wide, the moderate demand is met by about 1,000 trees, some of them 800 or 900 years old, on the isle of Scio. See *terebinth*.
2. The Australian *Syncarpia laurifolia* (*Tristania albens*) and *Tristania conferta*, trees affording an aromatic oil. See the generic names.

turpentinic (tėr-pen-tin′ik), *a.* [< *turpentine* + *-ic*.] Related to turpentine.—**Turpentinic acid.** Same as *terebic acid* (which see, under *terebic*).

turpeth (tėr′peth), *n.* [Formerly also *turbeth*, *turbith*, *turbit*; < ME. *turbyte*, < OF. (and F.) *turbith* = Pg. *turbit* (ML. *turpethum*), < Ar. *turbid*, < Pers. *turbid*, a cathartic, *turbad*, a purgative root.] 1. The root of *Ipomæa* (*Convolvulus*) *Turpethum*, a plant of Ceylon, Malabar, and Australia, which has a cathartic property. (See *Indian jalap*, under *jalap*.) It is sometimes called *vegetable turpeth*, to distinguish it from *mineral turpeth*.—2. Turpeth-mineral.——**Resin of turpeth.** See *resin*.

turpeth-mineral (tėr′peth-min″ẹ-rạl), *n.* A name formerly given to the yellow basic mercury sulphate ($HgSO_4 2HgO$). It acts as a powerful emetic, and was formerly given in croup, but it is now seldom used internally. It is a very useful errhine in cases of headache, amaurosis, etc.

turpify† (tėr′pi-fī), *v. t.* [< L. **turpificare*, in pp. *turpificatus*, made foul, < *turpis*, foul, base, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To calumniate; stigmatize.

> O [that] . . . a woman . . . should thus *turpifie* the reputation of my doctrine with the superscription of a fool! *Sir P. Sidney*, Wanstead Play, p. 620. (*Davies.*)

turpin†, *n.* An obsolete corruption of *terrapin*.

Turpinia (tėr-pin′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1803), named after P. J. F. *Turpin*, a French naturalist and artist (1775–1840).] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Staphyleaceæ.* It is characterized by a three-lobed ovary indehiscent in fruit. The 8 species are natives of Asia and America, especially in China, India, and the West Indies. They are smooth trees or shrubs with terete branchlets bearing opposite leaves, usually composed of opposite serrulate leaflets. The small white flowers form terminal and axillary spreading panicles. Some species produce an edible drupaceous fruit. *T. occidentalis*, a tree from 20 to 30 feet high, is known as *cassava-wood* or *coromantee drumwood* in Jamaica. (See *drumwood.*) *T. pomifera* of India and China, the toukshama of Burma, a very variable species from 12 to 40 feet high, in its typical state bears a fleshy, smooth, and roundish yellow, green, or reddish drupe, sometimes 2 inches in diameter.

turpis causa (tėr′pis kâ′zä). [L.: *turpis*, base, vile; *causa*, cause, reason: see *cause.*] In *Scots law*, a base or vile consideration on which no action can be founded. This would be called in English law *a consideration contra bonos mores*, or *against public policy.*

turpitude (tėr′pi-tūd), *n.* [< F. *turpitude* = It. *turpitudine*, < L. *turpitudo*, baseness, < *turpis*, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness; shameful wickedness; depravity.

> All maner of conceites that stirre vp any vehement passion in a man doo it by some *turpitude* or euill and vndecency that is in them.
>
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 242.

> How wouldst thou have paid
> My better service, when my *turpitude*
> Thou thus dost crown with gold!
>
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 6. 33.

> Whose political vices, at least, were imputable to mental incapacity, and to evil counsellors, rather than to any natural *turpitude* of heart. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

turps (tėrps), *n.* A workmen's name for the oil or spirit of turpentine.

> The spirit of turpentine will be designated by the word *turps*, which is in general use, has only one meaning, and has the advantage of brevity.
>
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 2025.

turquet†, *n.* [Appar. < OF. **Turquet*, dim. of *Turc*, Turk: see *Turk.*] A figure of a Turk or Mohammedan.

> Let anti-masques not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antics, . . . *turquets*, nymphs, rustics, Cupids, statues moving, and the like. *Bacon*, Masques and Triumphs (ed. 1887).

turquoise (tėr-koiz′ or tėr-kēz′), *n.* [A word of unstable form and pronunciation, the older forms being now largely displaced by *turquoise* after mod. E., the pron. wavering between that belonging properly to the word (tėr′kis), and that belonging only to the later form *turquoise*, namely tėr-koiz′: other pronunciations are tėr-kēz′, tėr-kēs′. Now most commonly spelled *turquoise*, also *turkoise*, also *turquois*, *turkois*, *turcois*, also *turkis* (as in Tennyson); early mod. E. *turquoise*, *turquois*, *turkoise*, *tourquoise*, also *turqueis*, rarely *turcas;* not found in ME. (but prob. existent); = D. *turckois*, *turcoys*, now *turkoois* = MHG. *türkīs*, *turkoys*, *turggis*, G. *turckiss*, *türkis*, now *turkiss* = Dan. *turkis*, *tyrkis* = Sw. *turkos;* < OF. *turquoise*, *tourques*, F. *turquoise* = Sp. *turquesa* = Pg. *turqueza* = It. *turchese* (ML. reflex *turchesius*), a turquoise, lit. 'Turkish stone' (being brought through Turkey ult. from Persia, or 'Turkish' meaning practically 'Asiatic') (cf. *Turkey-stone*); fem. of OF. *Turquois*, etc. (ML. **Turcensis*), Turkish (see *Turkeis*), < *Turc*, Turk: see *Turk.*] An opaque blue or greenish-blue precious stone, consisting essentially of a phosphate of aluminium containing a little copper and iron. The true or Oriental turquoise, a favorite ornamental stone in rings and other articles of jewelry, is found in a mountain region in Persia, and was originally brought into western Europe by way of Turkey. A variety found in New Mexico, usually of a greenish-blue color, is also used in jewelry. The principal locality is in the Los Cerillos Mountains, where the turquoise was mined by the Indians in very early times. A greenish turquoise is also found in Nevada. See *bone-turquoise.*

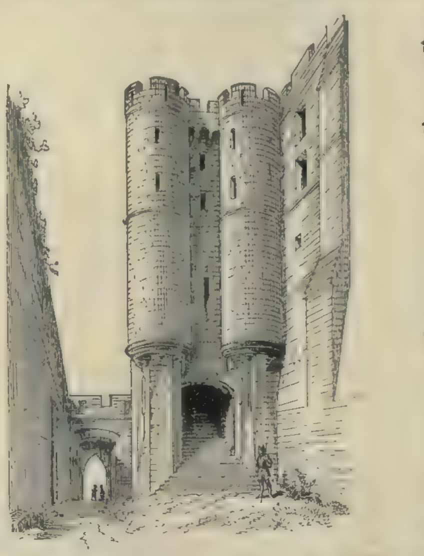
> *Turkis* and agate and almondine.
>
> *Tennyson*, The Merman.

Reconstructed turquoise, imitation turquoise made of finely powered ivory which is deposited in a solution of copper. This deposit is dried, baked very slowly, and cut.—**Rock-turquoise**, a name given to a matrix of turquoise when small grains of turquoise are embedded in it. In commerce turquoises are said to come from the old and the new rock—the specimens from the old rock being true turquoise, and those from the new being odontolite, a fossil ivory stained with copper.

turquoise-green (tėr-koiz′grēn), *n.* A somewhat pale color intermediate between green and blue.

turr (tėr), *n.* [Burmese.] A three-stringed viol used in Burma.

turrel (tur′el), *n.* [Prob. ult. < OF. *tour*, a turn: see *tour*, *turn*, and cf. *turret*².] An auger used by coopers.



Turrets, 13th century.—Main entrance to the Abbey of Mont St. Michel, Normandy. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

turret¹ (tur′et), *n.* [< ME. *turet*, *toret*, < OF. *tourette*, *touret*, a turret or small tower: see *tower*. The W. *twred*, tower, is from the E.] 1. A little tower rising from or otherwise connected with a larger building; a small tower, often crowning or finishing the angle of a wall, etc. Turrets are of two chief classes—such as rise immediately from the ground, as *staircase turrets*, and such as are formed on the upper parts of a building, often corbeled out from the wall and not extending down to the ground, as *bartizan turrets.* See also cuts under *peel* and *bartizan.* 2. In *medieval warfare*, a movable building of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories, and sometimes 180 feet high, usually moved on wheels, and employed in approaches to a fortified place for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, etc.—3. *Milit.*, a tower, often revolving, for offensive purposes, on land or water. See cut under *monitor.*—4. In *her.*: (*a*) A small slender tower, usually forming part of a bearing, being set upon a larger tower. See *turreted*, 3. (*b*) A bearing representing a kind of scepter having both ends alike and resembling the ends of the cross avellane. See *tirret.* [Rare.]—5. In a railroad-car of American model, the raised part of the middle of the roof, utilized for affording light and ventilation.—6. In a lathe, a cylindrical or polygonal block on the bed, with holes around it for dies.

turret² (tur′et), *n.* [Prob. < OF. **touret*, equiv. to *tournet*, a ring in the mouth of a bit, < *tourn*, a turn: see *turn.*] Same as *terret.*

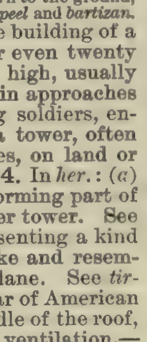
> The silver *turrets* of his harness.
>
> *De Quincey*, Eng. Mail Coach.

turreted (tur′et-ed), *a.* [< *turret* + *-ed*².] 1. Furnished with turrets.—2. In *her.*, having small towers or turrets set upon it, as a castle or a city wall.—3. Formed like a tower: as, a *turreted* lamp.—4. In *conch.*, having a long or towering spire; turriculated. Also *turrited.* See also cut under *Turrilites.*

turret-gun (tur′et-gun), *n.* A gun especially designed for use in a revolving turret.

turret-head (tur′et-hed), *n.* The revolving head of a bolt-cutter. *E. H. Knight.*

turret-lathe (tur′et-lāᴛʜ), *n.* A screw-cutting lathe the slide of which is fitted with a cylindrical or polygonal block or turret pierced around its periphery with openings to receive dies, which are secured in place by set-screws. *E. H. Knight.*



Turreted Shell of *Latirus gibbula*, a member of the *Fasciolariidæ.*

turret-ship (tur′et-ship), *n.* An armor-plated ship of war with low sides, and having on the deck heavy guns mounted within one or more cylindrical iron turrets, which are made to rotate, so that the guns may be brought to bear in any required direction. See *monitor*, 7.

turribant† (tur′i-bant), *n.* Same as *turban.*

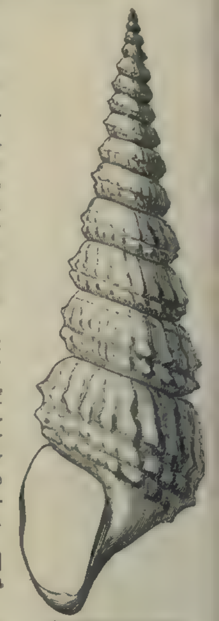
turricula (tu-rik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *turriculæ* (-lē). [ML., < L. *turricula*, a little tower, dim. of *turris*, tower: see *turret*¹, *tower.*] Any utensil, as a candlestick, having the form of a tower, especially in ornamental art.

turriculate (tu-rik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *turricula*, a little tower (see *turricula*), + *-ate*¹.] 1. Having turrets; characterized by the presence of a number of small towers; turreted.—2. In *conch.*, turreted. Also *turriculated.*

turriculated (tu-rik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *turriculate* + *-ed*².] Same as *turriculate*, 2.

turrilite (tur′i-līt), *n.* [< *Turrilites.*] A fossil ammonitoid cephalopod, the shells of which occur in the cretaceous and greensand formations, and which belongs to the genus *Turrilites* or a related form. The shell is spiral, turreted, and sinistral. There are about 37 species.

Turrilites (tur-i-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801). < L. *turris*, a tower, + Gr. λίθος, stone.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, generally referred to the family *Stephanoceratidæ*, but by some considered as the type of a family *Turrilitidæ;* the turrilites, as *T. costatus* or *T. catenatus.*



Turrilites costatus.

turrion†, *n.* [< It. *torrione.*] A tower or bastion of a fortified city or post.

turrited, *a.* [< L. *turritus*, towered (< *turris*, tower: see *tower*), + *-ed*².] See *turreted*, 4.

Turritella (tur-i-tel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *turritus*, towered, + *-ella.*] 1. The typical genus of *Turritellidæ*, having a long turriculate spirally striate shell, with rounded aperture, as *T. imbricata.*—2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus.

Turritellidæ (tur-i-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turritella* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate holostomous gastropods, whose typical genus is *Turritella;* the screws or screw-shells.

turritelloid (tur-i-tel′oid), *a.* [< *Turritella* + *-oid.*] Resembling a screw-shell; of or pertaining to the *Turritellidæ.* *P. P. Carpenter.*

tursio (tėr′si-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *tursio*, a kind of fish resembling the dolphin.] 1. A kind of dolphin, *Delphinus tursio*, of British and other North Atlantic waters, of rather large size and heavy build, with comparatively large and few teeth.—2†. [*cap.*] Same as *Tursiops.*

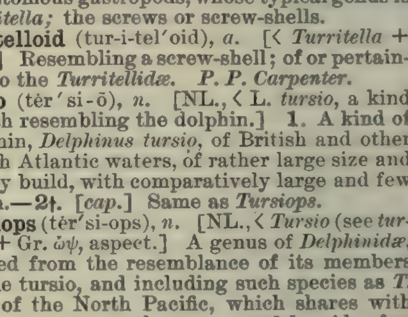
Tursiops (tėr′si-ops), *n.* [NL., < *Tursio* (see *tursio*) + Gr. ὤψ, aspect.] A genus of *Delphinidæ*, named from the resemblance of its members to the tursio, and including such species as *T. gilli* of the North Pacific, which shares with various cetaceans the name *cowfish.* Also formerly *Tursio* (a name preoccupied in another connection).

turtle¹ (tėr′tl), *n.* [< ME. *turtle*, *tortle*, *turtel*, *turtul*, also *tortor* (also *turtre*, < OF.), < AS. *turtle* = G. *turtel*(*taube*) = OF. *turtre*, F. *tourtre* (also dim. *tourtereau*, *tourterelle*) = Pr. *tortre* = Sp. *tórtora*, *tórtola* = It. *tortora*, *tortola*, < L. *turtur*, a turtle; a reduplicated form, prob. imitative of the cooing of a dove.] A turtle-dove.

> The wedded *turtel* with her herte trewe.
>
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 355.

Greenland turtle, the sea-pigeon, or Greenland sea-dove, *Uria grylle.* See cut under *guillemot.*

turtle² (tėr′tl), *n.* [Formerly also *tortle;* prob. a corruption of *tortoise*, or an accom. form, first used by English sailors, of the Sp. *tortuga* or Pg. *tartaruga*, a tortoise: see *tortoise.* In either case the alteration appears to have been assisted



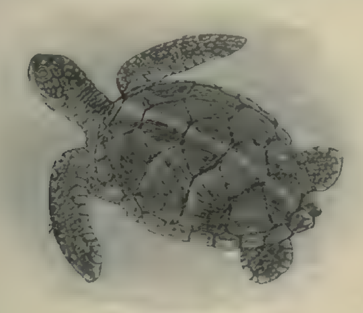
Turtle (*Chelopus marmoratus*).

by a whimsical association with *turtle*^{1}. The application to the smaller land-tortoises seems to be later.] **1.** A tortoise; any chelonian or testudinate; any member of the *Chelonia* or *Testudinata* (see the technical names); especially, a marine tortoise, provided with flippers; absolutely, the green turtle, as *Chelonia midas* (see cut below), highly esteemed for soup. See cuts referred to under *tortoise*, also cuts under *Aspidonectes*, *Eretmochelys*, *periotic*, *Pleurospondylia*, *slider*, and *stinkpot*.

> The tortoise, which they call *turtle*, eats like veal.
> *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 21.

> A *turtle* — which means a tortoise — is fond of his shell.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, ii.

2. The detachable segment of the cylinder of a rotary printing-machine which contains the types or plates to be printed: so called from its curved surface. In practice, the turtle is removed from the machine to the type-setting room. The types are made up on the curved surface, and firmly held in place by rebated column-rules, thicker at the top than at the bottom, and firmly grooved in the turtle. When the types have been locked up by screws on the turtle, they can be placed on the machine for printing without risk of falling out, or they can be molded in thin curved form by the papier-mâché process, and the curved plate made therefrom can be used in printing. The stereotype method is preferred.—**Bastard turtle**, *Thalassochelys kempi*. **Box-turtle.** See *box-tortoise*, *Cistudo*, *cooter*, *Pyxis*.—**Chicken-turtle.** Same as *chicken-tortoise*. [Southern U. S.]—**Diamond-backed turtle.** See *diamond-backed*.—**Greaved turtle**, a tortoise of the genus *Podocnemis*, as *P. expansa*.—**Green turtle**, one of several species of turtles, belonging to the natural order *Chelonia*, family *Cheloniidæ*, and genus *Chelonia* (which see for the technical zoölogical characters). They are all marine, and feed almost exclusively on algæ or seaweeds. The common species of the West Indies is *Chelonia midas*; that of Pacific waters is *C. virgata*. The former comes on the coast of the United States, from the Gulf of Mexico northward, occasionally even to Long Island Sound or even on the New England fishing-banks. It attains great size, individuals having been taken weighing from 600 to 800 pounds. It lives chiefly in deep water, but also seeks the mouths of rivers and estuaries. It breeds from April till July, and in April, and especially in May, large numbers come ashore to lay their eggs, which are much esteemed and eagerly sought for. The animal itself is celebrated as the source of real-turtle soup. The Pacific species ranges along the whole southern coast of California, and is regularly taken to the San Francisco markets.—**Hawk-billed** or **hawk's-bill turtle**, a marine turtle, the caret, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, the source of commercial tortoise-shell. See cut under *Eretmochelys*.—**Loggerhead turtle.** See *loggerhead*, 4.—**Mock turtle.** See *mock*^{1}.—**Painted turtle.** Same as *painted terrapin* (which see, under *terrapin*).—**Soft-shelled** or **soft turtle.** See *soft-shelled*, *Trionychidæ*, and cut under *Aspidonectes*.—**To turn turtle**, to capsize: said of a vessel. [Naut. slang.] (See also *alligator-turtle*, *land-turtle*, *mud-turtle*, *sea-turtle*^{2}, *snapping-turtle*.)


Green Turtle (*Chelonia midas*).

turtle^2 (tėr′tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *turtled*, ppr. *turtling*. [< *turtle*^{2}, *n.*] To pursue or capture turtles; make a practice or business of taking turtles.

> When going on a *turtling* excursion a gaper is caught, and the more experienced natives have no great difficulty in procuring one when required.
> *Anthrop. Jour.*, XIX. 349.

turtleback (tėr′tl-bak), *n.* **1.** A West Indian helmet-shell, *Cassis tuberosa*. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Something having the shape of a turtle's back. (*a*) A rude stone implement, of a shape suggesting the name, by some supposed to represent a failure to chip out a more elaborate or perfect form.

> The familiar *turtle-back* or one-faced stone, the double *turtle-back* or two-faced stone, together with all similar rude shapes.
> *W. H. Holmes*, Amer. Anthrop., Jan., 1890, p. 13.

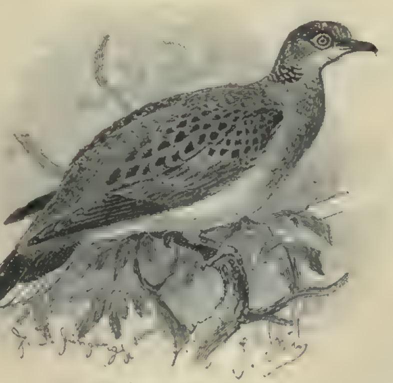
(*b*) An arched protection erected over the upper deck of a steamer at the bow, and often at the stern also, to guard against damage from the breaking on board of heavy seas; a whaleback.

turtle-cowry (tėr′tl-kou″ri), *n.* A large handsome cowry, *Cypræa testudinaria*.

turtle-crawl (tėr′tl-krâl), *n.* **1.** The track of a turtle to and from its nest.—**2.** A pen constructed in the water for confining turtles. [Florida.]

turtle-deck (tėr′tl-dek), *n.* See *deck*, 2.

turtle-dove (tėr′tl-duv), *n.* [< ME. *turteldoufe* = D. *tortelduif* = OHG. *turtulatūbā*, *turtiltūbā*, MHG. *turteltūbe*, *türteltūbe*, G. *turteltaube* = Dan. *turteldue* = Sw. *turturdufva*; as *turtle*^{1} + *dove*^{1}.] **1.** The turtle; any member of the genus *Turtur* in a broad sense; specifically, *T. vulgaris*, a dove native in the British Islands and other parts of Europe, and thence extending into Africa and Asia. There are many others, of most parts of the Old World, as the Cambayan, *T. senegalensis*; among them is *T. risorius*, commonly seen in captivity and called *ring-dove*.


Turtle-dove (*Turtur vulgaris*).

2. The common Carolina dove or pigeon, *Zenaidura carolinensis*. Also called *mourning-dove*. See cut under *dove*. [Local, U. S.]—**3.** The Australian dove *Stictopelia cuneata*. [Local.]

turtle-egging (tėr′tl-eg″ing), *n.* The act or industry of taking turtles' eggs. The turtle digs a hole in the sand, in which the eggs are deposited and then covered over. To ascertain where the nest is located a sharp stick or iron rod is used to prod the ground.

turtle-footed (tėr′tl-fu̇t″ed), *a.* Slow-footed.

> *Turtle-footed* peace. *Ford.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

turtle-grass (tėr′tl-gràs), *n.* See *Thalassia*.

turtle-head (tėr′tl-hed), *n.* See *Chelone*, 2.

turtle-peg (tėr′tl-peg), *n.* The spear or harpoon used in striking turtles; a peg. It is a small sharp piece of iron, made fast to a cord, and mounted on a long shaft. The turtle is pegged by a thrust into the shell, where the head of the spear is held firmly; the staff is then withdrawn, and the turtle is brought in by the cord. [Florida.]

turtler (tėr′tlėr), *n.* [< *turtle*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who makes a business of hunting for turtles or their eggs.

turtle-run (tėr′tl-run), *n.* A turtle-crawl. [Florida.]

turtle-shell (tėr′tl-shel), *n.* **1.** Tortoise-shell; especially, the darker and less richly mottled tortoise-shell used for inlaying in wood, etc.—**2.** In *conch.*, the turtle-cowry.

turtle-soup (tėr′tl-söp′), *n.* A rich soup the chief ingredient of which is turtle-meat.—**Mock-turtle soup.** See *mock-turtle*.

turtle-stone (tėr′tl-stōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a septarium.

turtling (tėr′tling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *turtle*^{2}, *v.*] The act or method of catching turtles; the business of a turtler.

turtosa (tėr-tō′sä), *n.* The African teak or oak, *Oldfieldia Africana*.

turtour†, *n.* [ME., also *tortor* (also *turtre*, < OF. *turtre*), < L. *turtur*, a turtle: see *turtle*^{1}.] A turtle-dove.

> Oon litel and obscure,
> With whete and mylde in that thi *turtours* fede.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

Turtur (tėr′tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *turtur*, a turtle: see *turtle*^{1}.] A genus of doves, based by Selby in 1835 upon the common turtle of Europe, *Columba turtur* of Linnæus, now called *Turtur communis*, *vulgaris*, or *auritus*. (See cut under *turtle-dove*.) There are many other Old World species, among them *T. risorius*, probably the turtle of Scripture.

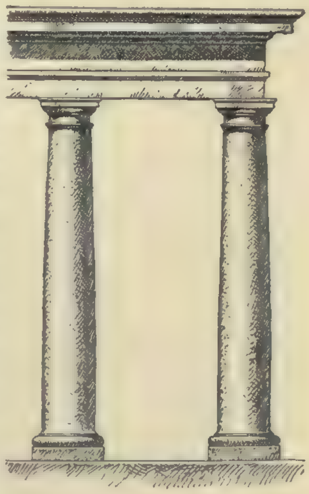
turves, *n.* An obsolescent plural of *turf*^{1}.

turvy-topsy†, *adv.* Same as *topsyturvy*. Cited by *F. Hall*, The Nation, March 28, 1889, p. 268.

turwar (tur′wär), *n.* [E. Ind.] The tanning-bark obtained in India from *Cassia auriculata*.

Tuscan (tus′kan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Toscan*, < It. *Toscano*, < L. *Tuscanus*, < *Tuscus*, *Thuscus*, Tuscan. Cf. *Etruscan*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany, a former grand duchy, now a compartimento of the present kingdom of Italy, corresponding generally to the ancient Etruria.—**Tuscan order**, one of the five orders of architecture, according to Vitruvius and Palladio. It admits of no ornaments, presents the lack of refinement of the other Roman orders, and the columns are never fluted. It differs so little, however, from the Roman Doric that it is generally regarded as being only a variety of the latter. See *Doric*.—**Tuscan straw**, plaited straw of fine yellow color, used for making hats and fine mats and baskets.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Tuscany.—**2.** In *arch.*, the Tuscan order.


Tuscan Order, after Vignola.

tush^1 (tush), *n.* [< ME. *tusch*, *tosch*; an assibilated form of *tusk*^{1}.] A long pointed tooth; a tusk; specifically, one of the four canine teeth of the horse.

> That great wolf [Gardiner], . . . whose teeth are like to the venomous *toshes* of the ramping lion.
> *Becon*, Works (Parker Soc.), III. 237.

> And whom he strikes his crooked *tushes* slay.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 624.

tush^2 (tush), *interj.* [Formerly also *twish*; cf. *tut* and *pish*.] An exclamation expressing rebuke, impatience, or contempt, and equivalent to 'pshaw! be silent': as, *tush! tush!* never tell me such a story as that.

> There is a cholerike or disdainfull interiection vsed in the Irish language called Boagh, which is as much in English as *twish*.
> *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, i. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

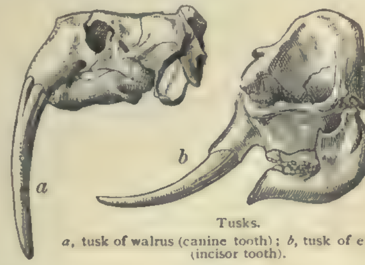
> *Tush*, man; in this topsy-turvy world friendship and bosom-kindness are but made covers for mischief, means to compass ill. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v.

tush^2 (tush), *v. i.* [< *tush*^{2}, *interj.*] To express impatience, contempt, or the like by the exclamation "Tush!"

> Cedric *tushed* and pshawed more than once at the message. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xliv.

tushed (tusht), *a.* [< *tush*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having tushes; tusked.

tusk^1 (tusk), *n.* [< ME. *tusk*, also transposed *tux* (also assibilated *tusch*, *tosch*: see *tush*^{1}), < AS. *tusc*, also transposed *tux* = OFries. *tusk*, *tusch* = Icel. *toskr* (cf. Gael. *tosg*, < E.), a tusk, tooth; prob., with orig. adj. formative *-k* or *-sk* (as in AS. *-isc*, E. *-ish*^{1}), from the orig. form of *tooth* (AS. *tōth*, Goth. *tunthus*, etc.), the radical *th* + *k* or *th* + *sk* reducing to *sk*, as *th* + *t* or *th* + *st* reduces to *st*. The supposition that AS. *tusc* is a contr. of **twisc*, < *twi-*, two, though phonetically tenable (cf. *tuskar*, *twiscar*), does not meet the sense.] **1.** A long pointed tooth; especially, a tooth long enough to protrude from the lips when the mouth is closed. Tusks are extremely prominent in some animals, as elephants, mastodons, and other proboscideans; the narwhal among cetaceans; various pachyderms, as the hippopotamus, boar, and babirussa; the walrus among pinniped carnivores; and the fossil saber-toothed tigers among ordinary carnivores. Tusks may be upper or lower; they are usually upper, but in the dinotherium lower. They are either incisors or canines in different animals, but are usually canines. They are always paired, except in the narwhal. The single developed upper incisor of the male narwhal is the longest tusk known, reaching a length of 10 or 12 feet, and it is spirally grooved as if twisted. Elephants' tusks are upper incisors, and furnish most of the ivory of commerce. The tusks of the walrus are upper canines; those of the boar tribe are canines, both upper and lower. The tusks of the dinotherium are a pair of lower incisors turned down out of the mouth. The so-called tusks or tushes of the horse are ordinary canines. See cuts under *babirussa*, *boar*, *Dinotherium*, *elephant*, *Mastodontinæ*, *monodon*, *narwhal*, *Phacochærus*, *saber-toothed*, and *walrus*.



Tusks.
a, tusk of walrus (canine tooth); *b*, tusk of elephant (incisor tooth).

But bit his lip for felonous despight,
And gnasht his yron *tuskes* at that displeasing sight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 33.

2. A sharp projecting point resembling in some degree a tusk or tooth of an animal. Specifically —(*a*) A tooth of a harrow. (*b*) The share of a plow.

Shortly plough or harrow
Shall pass o'er what was Ismail, and its *tusk*
Be unimpeded by the proudest mosque.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 63.

(*c*) In locks, a sharp projecting point or claw which forms a means of attachment or engagement.

3. In *carp.*, a bevel shoulder on a tenon to give it additional strength.—4. A tooth-shell. See *Dentaliidæ*, and cut under *tooth-shell.*

tusk^1 (tusk), *v.* [< *tusk*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gore with the tusks.

My poor mistress went distract and mad
When the boar *tusk'd* him. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

2. To move, turn, or thrust with the tusks.

The wilde boare has *tusked* up his vine.
Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 120).

II.† *intrans.* To gnash the teeth, as a boar; show the tusks.

Never *tusk*, nor twirl your dibble; . . . you shall not fright me with your lion-chap, sir, nor your tusks.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

tusk^2 (tusk), *n.* [A reduced form of *torsk*. Cf. *cusk*.] A fish: same as *torsk.*

tusk^3 (tusk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tuske*, also assibilated *tushe;* cf. Dan. *dusk*, a tuft, tassel, Sw. dial. *tuss*, a wisp of hay; cf. also W. *tus*, *tusw*, a wisp, bundle. The relations of these forms are uncertain. Cf. *tussock.*] A tuft; a bush. *Palsgrave.*

tuskar (tus'kär), *n.* [Also *tushkar*, *twiscar;* < Icel. *torfskeri*, a turf-cutter (cf. *torfskurdhr*, turf-cutting), < *torf*, turf, + *skera*, cut: see *turf*^{1} and *shear.*] An implement of iron with a wooden handle, for cutting peat. [Orkney and Shetland.]

tusked (tuskt), *a.* [< *tusk*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having tusks; tusky: used in heraldry only when the tusks are of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing. Also *tushed.*

His wide mouth did gape
With huge great teeth, like to a *tusked* Bore.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 5.

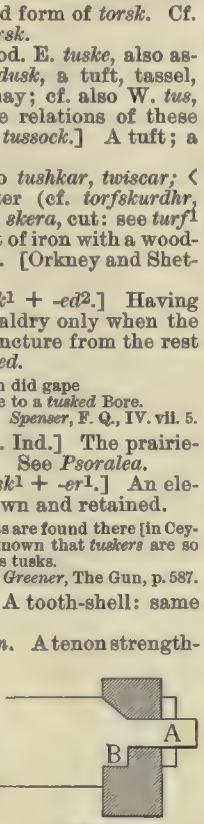
tuskee (tus'kē), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The prairie-turnip, *Psoralea esculenta*. See *Psoralea.*

tusker (tus'kėr), *n.* [< *tusk*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] An elephant whose tusks are grown and retained.

Every one knows that elephants are found there [in Ceylon], but it is not so generally known that *tuskers* are so rare that not one male in 300 has tusks.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 587.

tusk-shell (tusk'shel), *n.* A tooth-shell: same as *tusk*^{1}, 4.

tusk-tenon (tusk'ten″o̤n), *n.* A tenon strengthened by having a shoulder or step on the lower side. This form has the advantage of permitting the mortise into which it enters to be cut at a higher point in a horizontal beam, thus weakening the latter less than if cut at or below the neutral line of deflection.



Tusk-tenon.
A, tenon; B, tusk.

tusk-vase (tusk'vās), *n.* A decorative vase formed of a part of the tusk of an elephant, hollowed and mounted with the point downward on a stand; hence, a vase of any material resembling a tusk so mounted.

tusky (tus'ki), *a.* [< *tusk*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Having tusks; tusked: as, the *tusky* boar. *Pope*, Odyssey, xiv. 124.

tusmose†, *n.* See *tuzzimuzzy.*

tussah-silk (tus'a̤-silk), *n.* Same as *tusser-silk. Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 520.

tussal (tus'a̤l), *a.* [< *tussis* + *-al.*] Relating to or caused by cough.

tussemose†, *n.* See *tuzzimuzzy.*

tusser (tus'ėr), *n.* [Also *tussur*, *tussore*, *tusseh*, *tussah*, *tussa*, *tasar;* prob. at first in comp. *tusser-silk*, lit. 'shuttle-silk,' perhaps from the form of the cocoon (Yule), < Hind. *tassar*, < Skt. *tassara*, *trasara*, shuttle.] 1. Same as *tusser-silk.* —2. An oak-feeding silkworm, *Antheræa mylitta*, furnishing a silk of great strength, but of coarse quality and hard to reel.

tusser-silk (tus'er-silk), *n.* The raw silk produced by various silkworms other than the ordinary *Sericaria mori*, as by *Antheræa mylitta.* The silk is naturally of a dark fawn-color; the cloths made from it are generally plainly woven, without patterns, brocading, or even cords.

tusser-worm (tus'ėr-wėrm), *n.* Same as *tusser*, 2.

tusses (tus'ez), *n. pl.* [Appar. for *tushes*, pl. of *tush*, var. of *tusk:* cf. *tusk*^{1}, *n.*, 3.] Projecting stones left in masonry to tie in the wall of a building intended to be subsequently annexed. *Halliwell.*

And also forsaide Richarde sall schote out *tusses* in the west ende for makyng of a stepill.
Contract for Catterick Church, Yorkshire (1412), quoted in
[N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 490.

tussicular (tu-sik'ṳ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [< L. *tussicularis*, < *tussicula*, dim. of *tussis*, cough.] Of or pertaining to a cough.

Tussilago (tus-i-lā'gō), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Lobel, 1576), < L. *tussilago*, the herb coltsfoot.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Senecionideæ*, type of the subtribe *Tussilagineæ.* It is characterized by radiate flower-heads with erect uniseriate involucral bracts, the disk-flowers with undivided styles. The only species, *T. Farfara*, the coltsfoot, is widely distributed through north temperate regions in the Old World, in America naturalized in the North Atlantic States and Canada. It is a perennial herb, more or less covered with snowy wool, growing from a deep-seated rootstock. The leaves are radical, large and roundish, and somewhat angulate; the flower-heads are yellow, of medium size, and solitary upon a scale-bearing scape. See *coltsfoot* (with cut), and compare *coughwort* and *foalfoot.*

tussis (tus'is), *n.* [L.] In *med.*, a cough. Compare *pertussis.* [Now rare.]

tussle (tus'l), *n.* [Formerly also *tussel;* a var., with shortened vowel, of *tousle:* see *tousle.*] A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle. [Colloq.]

"It is some comfort, when one has had a sair *tussel*," continued the captain, . . . "that it is in a fair leddy's service." *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, li.

tussle (tus'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tussled*, ppr. *tussling.* [< *tussle*, *n.*] To struggle; wrestle confusedly; scuffle. [Colloq.]

tussock (tus'o̤k), *n.* [Formerly also *tussuck*, supposed to be another form, with accom. dim. suffix *-ock*, of *tusk*^{3}.] 1. A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.—2. Same as *tuft*^{2}, 1.

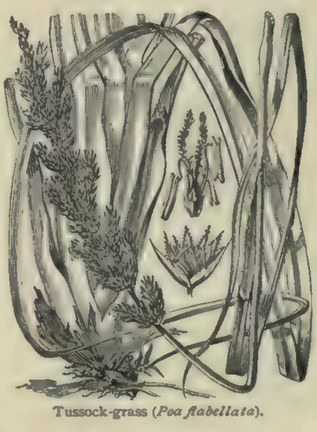
There shoulde not any such *tussocks* nor tufts be seen as there be, nor such laying out of the hair.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

3. A tussock-moth, as of the genus *Orgyia* (which see); a vaporer: so called from the tufted larvæ. The larva of the white-marked tussock, *O. leucostigma*, is a very destructive caterpillar in the United States. The pale tussock is the European *O. pudibunda:* so called in England.

4. Same as *tussock-grass.*

tussock-caterpillar (tus'o̤k-kat″ėr-pil-ä̤r), *n.* The larva of any tussock-moth.

tussock-grass (tus'o̤k-grȧs), *n.* 1. A tall and elegant grass, *Poa flabellata* (*Dactylis cæspitosa*), a native of the Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, and southern Patagonia, delighting in boggy and peaty ground. It grows in great tufts or tussocks sometimes 5 or 6 feet in height, the long tapering leaves gracefully recurved. The plant is highly nutritious, containing a large amount of saccharine matter, and is sought after by cattle. Several attempts have been made to establish it in seaside districts in Scotland.



Tussock-grass (*Poa flabellata*).

2. In Australia, a plant of the lily family, *Lomandra* (*Xerotes*) *longifolia*, considered the best native substitute for esparto. Though it is of taller growth in wet ground, the best quality is from dry lands. Also called *mat-rush. Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*

3. A tufted grass, *Aira cæspitosa. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

tussock-moth (tus'o̤k-môth), *n.* One of various bombycid moths whose larvæ are tufted; a tussock; a vaporer: as, the hickory *tussock-moth*, *Halesidota caryæ*, the larva of which feeds mainly on the foliage of hickory, but also upon other forest- and orchard-trees in the United States. See cut under *Orgyia.*

tussock-sedge (tus'o̤k-sej), *n.* A sedge-plant, *Carex stricta*, growing in swampy grounds in dense clumps, the bases of which at length become elevated into hummocks.

tussocky (tus'o̤k-i), *a.* [< *tussock* + *-y*^{1}.] Abounding in or resembling tussocks or tufts.

tussore, *n.* Same as *tusser.*

tussuck†, *n.* An old spelling of *tussock.*

tussy†, *n.* An old spelling of *tuzzy.*

tut^1 (tut), *v. i.* [Var. of *toot*^{1}, *tote*^{1}.] To project.

tut^2 (tut), *n.* [Also *tote:* see *tut*^{1}, *v.*, and *toot*^{1}.] A hassock; a footstool. [Prov. Eng.]

Paid for a *tut* for him that drawes the bellowes of the orgaines to sit upon. ivd.
Chwardens Accounts of Cheddle, 1637. (*Davies.*)

tut^3 (tut), *n.* [Also *tote;* origin obscure.] A piece of work; a job.

tut^3 (tut), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tutted*, ppr. *tutting.* [< *tut*^{3}, *n.*] To do work by the tut or tote; work by the piece. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

tut^4 (tut), *interj.* [Cf. *tush*^{2} and *trut.*] An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or to express impatience or contempt. It is synonymous with *tush*^{2}.

Tut, tut!
Grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 87.

Tut, I am confident in thee, thou shalt see 't.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

tut^4 (tut), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tutted*, ppr. *tutting.* [< *tut*^{4}, *interj.*] To express impatience, contempt, or the like by the interjection *tut.*

In another moment the member of parliament had forgotten the statist, and was pishing and *tutting* over the Globe or the Sun. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, viii. 3.

tutage† (tū'tā̤j), *n.* [< L. *tutari*, protect, defend, + *-age;* or, rather, an error for *tutelage* (?).] An object of tutelage; tutelage.

Trim up her golden tresses with Apollo's sacred tree,
Whose *tutage* and especial care I wish her still to be.
Drayton, Eclogues, iii.

tutamen (tū-tā'men), *n.*; pl. *tutamina* (-tam'i-nä̤). [L., defense, protection, < *tutari*, watch, protect, defend, freq. of *tueri*, watch: see *tuition.*] In *anat.*, a defense or protection; that which makes safe or preserves from injury.—**Tutamina cerebri**, the scalp, skull, and membranes of the brain.—**Tutamina oculi**, the eyelids and their appendages.

tutament† (tū'ta̤-me̤nt), *n.* [< L. *tutamentum*, protection, defense, < *tutare*, watch, protect, defend: see *tutamen.*] Protection.

The holy Crosse is the true *Tutament*,
Protecting all ensheltered by the same.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 19. (*Davies.*)

tutamina, *n.* Plural of *tutamen.*

tutania (tū-tā'ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL., an intentional or accidental variant of *tutia:* see *tutty*^{2}.] The trade-name of a variety of Britannia metal. The word is not in common use, and the reported analyses of alloys said to be called by the name *tutania* differ greatly from each other. So-called "English tutania" (according to Hiorns) is an alloy of equal parts of tin, antimony, bismuth, and brass.

tute†, *v.* An obsolete form of *toot*^{1}, *toot*^{2}.

tutelage (tū'te-lā̤j), *n.* [< *tutele* + *-age.*] 1. Protection; guardianship: as, the king's right of seigniory and *tutelage.*

The childhood of the European nations was passed under the *tutelage* of the clergy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. The state of being under a guardian; care or protection enjoyed.

Your wisdom is too ripe to need instruction
From your son's *tutelage.* *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

tutelar (tū'te-lä̤r), *a.* [= F. *tutelaire* = Sp. Pg. *tutelar* = It. *tutelare*, < LL. *tutelaris*, < L. *tutela*, a watching, guardianship, protection: see *tutele.*] 1. Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting: as, *tutelar* genii; *tutelar* goddesses.

God, that dwells in us, will sustain the building and repair the building out of ourselves: that is, he will make us *tutelar* angels to one another. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

2. Pertaining to a protector or guardian; tending to guard or protect; protective: as, *tutelar* powers. *Landor.*

tutelary (tū'te-lā̤-ri), *a.* [< LL. *tutelaris:* see *tutelar.*] Same as *tutelar.*

I could easily believe that not only whole countries but particular persons have their *tutelary* and guardian angels.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.

tutele† (tū'tēl), *n.* [< F. *tutele* = Sp. Pg. It. *tutela*, < L. *tutela*, a watching, guardianship, protection, < *tueri*, pp. *tuitus*, *tutus*, watch, guard: see *tuition.*] Guardianship; tutelage.

He was to have the *Tutele* and Ward of his Children.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

tutenag (tū'te-nag), *n.* [Also *tutenague*, *tootnague*, formerly *tuthinag*, *toothenague;* < F. *tutenague*, *tutenage*, *toutenague*, *toutenage*, *tutunac*, *tintenaque*, etc., = Sp. Pg. *tutenaga;* prob. < Pers. Ar. *tūtiya*, an oxid of zinc (see *tutty*^{2}), + (?) Pers. *-nāk*, an adj. suffix, or Hind. *nāga*, lead.] The name given to the zinc imported into Europe from China and the East Indies, and formerly, especially in the second half of the eighteenth century, an article of considerable commercial importance—this metal having been purchased by the Dutch in China and by them distributed through the East Indies and supplied to India proper, whence more or less of it found its way to Europe, where its manufacture seems to have been begun on a small scale, both in Germany and in England, about 1730. It is said that the name *tutenag* was first given to an alloy imported from the East by the Portuguese, and that this alloy was the gong-metal of the Chinese, which is a variety of bronze. This would seem to be probable, since the first mention of this alloy, so far as known, is that of Libavius, who, in his work "De Natura Metallorum," published in 1597, describes a white bronze (*æs album*), which he says is not zinc, but a peculiar kind of tin brought from the East Indies, and which is sonorous, for which reason it was called by the Spaniards *tintinaso*, from *tintinnare*, 'to resound.' Whether this name was a variant of *tutenag* (also spelled in a great variety of other ways, among which *tintinague*) or an independent designation of the alloy is not known. The whole matter of the early nomenclature of zinc is extremely obscure. See *zinc*.

tutiorism (tū'ti-o̤r-izm), *n.* [< L. *tutior*, compar. of *tutus*, safe (pp. of *tueri*, watch, guard: see *tuition*), + *-ism*.] Rigorism, especially in a mild form.

tutiorist (tū'ti-o̤r-ist), *n.* [< *tutior*(*ism*) + *-ist*.] A rigorist; especially, one who holds the doctrines of rigorism in a less rigid or severe form.

Tutivillus†, *n.* [ML.: see *titivil*.] A demon who was said to collect all the fragments of words which the priests had skipped over or mutilated in the performance of the service, and to carry them to hell. *Halliwell.*

> *Tutivillus*, the devyl of hell,
> He wryteth har names, sothe to tel,
> admissa extrahantes. . . .
> For his love that ȝou der boȝth,
> Hold ȝou stil, and fangel noȝth,
> sordem aperte deprecantes.
> *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 257.

tut-mouthed† (tut'moutht), *a.* Having a projecting under jaw. *Holland.*

tut-nose (tut'nōz), *n.* A snub-nose. [Prov. Eng.]

tutor (tū'to̤r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tutour*, *tuter*; < ME. *tutour*, < OF. *tuteur*, F. *tuteur* = Sp. Pg. *tutor* = It. *tutore*, < L. *tutor*, a watcher, protector, guardian, < *tueri*, protect: see *tuition*. In the legal sense the word is directly from the L. *tutor*.] 1. A guardian.

> And kynde wit be wardeyn ȝoure welthe to kepe,
> And *tutour* of ȝowre tresoure and take hit ȝow atte nede.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 52.

> I'll have mine own power here,
> Mine own authority; I need no *tutor*.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 1.

The guardian—the *tutor* in Scottish phrase—of the orphans and their land.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 252.

2. In *law*, the guardian of a boy or girl in pupilarity. In the absence of other provision, the father is the tutor, and failing him there may be a *tutor nominate*, a *tutor-at-law*, or a *tutor dative*. A tutor nominate is one nominated in a testament, etc., by the father of the child or children to be placed under guardianship. A father may nominate any number of tutors. A tutor-at-law is one who acquires his right by the mere disposition of law, in cases where there is no tutor nominate, or where the tutor nominate is dead, or cannot act, or has not accepted. A tutor dative is one named by the sovereign on the failure of both tutors nominate and tutors-at-law. In civil law it was originally considered as a right of the nearest relative to be named the tutor in order to preserve the fortune for the family, and it was only gradually that the protection of the infant himself came to be considered the principal object, and the filling of the office of tutor more as a duty which had to be fulfilled unless there were special circumstances to excuse, than as a right which a relative could claim.

3. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of learning; a private instructor; also, a teacher or instructor in anything.

> Thou shalt be as thou wast,
> The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 66.

4. In *Eng. universities*, an officer who is specially intrusted with the care of the undergraduates of his college.

By the middle of the sixteenth century, the modern system of admitting students not on the foundation was fully established; and, as a natural result, the office of *tutor* in the present meaning of the term then first appears, being probably introduced at King's Hall, the chief of the earlier foundations absorbed in Trinity College, "where the students were much younger than elsewhere."
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 403.

The college officer with whom the Undergraduate has most frequent contact is the *Tutor*. He not only directs the studies of his pupils, but also deals with them in all points, material as well as intellectual. He collects the College bills, and generally acts as agent for the College in all business transactions with its members. . . . The *Tutor* himself does not necessarily lecture or teach.
Dickens's Dict. of Cambridge, p. 124.

5. In *U. S. colleges*, a teacher subordinate to a professor, usually appointed for a year or a term of years.

tutor (tū'to̤r), *v. t.* [< *tutor*, *n.*] 1. To have the guardianship or care of.—2. To instruct; teach.

> Then gave I her, . . . *tutor'd* by my art,
> A sleeping potion. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 243.

> She trills her song with *tutored* powers,
> Or mocks each casual note.
> *Wordsworth*, The Contrast, i.

tutorage (tū'to̤r-ā̤j), *n.* [< *tutor* + *-age*.] The office, occupation, or authority of a tutor or guardian; guardianship.

Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage*.
Government of the Tongue.

tutoress (tū'to̤r-es), *n.* [Formerly also *tuteresse*, *tutress*; < *tutor* + *-ess*.] A female tutor; an instructress; a governess.

> What a good helper, what a true instructer!
> In all good arts a *tutresse* and conducter.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 177).

tutorial (tụ-tō'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< LL. *tutorius*, belonging to a guardian (< L. *tutor*, a guardian: see *tutor*), + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

The Commissioners had two purposes plainly before them, which events have shown to be incompatible in the form which they were made to take. The one was to enlarge and strengthen the Professoriate, the other was to extend and encourage what is called the *Tutorial* system, by which is meant the instruction of the undergraduates in work for their examinations by certain College officials.
Contemporary Rev., LVI. 928.

tutorially (tụ-tō'ri-a̤l-i), *adv.* In a tutorial manner; as a tutor. *The Academy*, Jan. 31, 1891, p. 102.

tutorism (tū'to̤r-izm), *n.* [< *tutor* + *-ism*.] The office, state, or duty of a tutor or of tutors; tutorship. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

tutorly† (tū'to̤r-li), *a.* [< *tutor* + *-ly*1.] Like, befitting, or belonging to a tutor; pedagogic.

The King had great reason to be weary of the Earl, who was grown so infirm, peevish, and forgetful, as also not a little *tutorly* in his Majesty's affairs.
Roger North, Examen, p. 453. (*Davies.*)

tutorship (tū'to̤r-ship), *n.* [< *tutor* + *-ship*.] 1. Guardianship; tutelage.

This young Duke William, the second of that name and seauenth Duke of Normandie, being vnder *tutorship*, and not of himselfe to gouerne the country.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 169.

2. The office of a tutor or instructor.

tutory (tū'to̤r-i), *n.* [< *tutor* + *-y*3.] Tutorship; tutorage; guardianship; instruction.

The guardianship or *tutorie* of a king.
Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1524 (Chron. I.).

Their reciprocal prospective rights of *tutory* were defeated, and the minutio of either tutor or ward put an end to a subsisting guardianship. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 687.

tutrice, *n.* See *tuteur*.

tutrix (tū'triks), *n.* [< LL. *tutrix*, fem. of L. *tutor*, a guardian: see *tutor*.] A female guardian.

The Jacobites submitted to the queen, as *tutrix* or regent for the prince of Wales, whom they firmly believed she intended to establish on the throne.
Smollett, Hist. Eng., I. vii. § 28.

tutsan (tut'sa̤n), *n.* [Formerly also *tutsain*; < OF. *toutesaine*, also *tutsan*, F. *toutesaine*, < *tout* (< L. *totus*), all, + *sain* (< L. *sanus*), sound: see *total* and *sane*1. Cf. *allheal*.] A species of St.-John's-wort, *Hypericum Androsæmum*, once regarded as a panacea, or particularly as healing to wounds. Also *parkleaves*. Sometimes extended to the whole genus; by Lindley to the order *Hypericaceæ*.

> The healing *Tutsan* then, and Plantan for a sore.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 204.

tutti (töt'ti), *a.* and *n.* [It., pl. of *tutto*, all, < L. *totus*, pl. *toti*, all: see *total*.] I. *a.* In *music*, all the voices or instruments together; concerted: opposed to *solo*. In concertos the term is applied to passages in which the orchestra is used without the solo instrument. It is also loosely used of any loud concerted passage.

II. *n.* A concerted movement or passage intended for or performed by all the voices or instruments together, or by most of them: opposed to *solo*.

They were bent upon a surfeit of music: *tuttis*, finales, choruses, must be performed.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 4.

tutti-frutti (töt'ti-fröt'ti), *n.* [It.] A confection flavored with or containing different kinds of fruit; specifically, ice-cream so made.

tutty1 (tut'i), *n.*; pl. *tutties* (-iz). [Also *tussy*, *tosty*, and in many other confused forms; partly due to *tuzz*, *tuzzy*, q. v., but perhaps in part connected with *tut*3, in sense 'tuft.'] A nosegay; a posy. [Prov. Eng.]

> Joan can call by name her cows,
> And deck her windows with green boughs;
> She can wreathes and *tuttyes* make,
> And trim with plums a bridal cake.
> *T. Campion* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 383).

tutty2 (tut'i), *n.* [Formerly also *tuty*, *tutie*; < ME. *tutie*, < OF. (and F.) *tutie* = Sp. *tutía*, *atutia* = Pg. *tutia*, < ML. *tutia*, < Ar. Pers. *tūtiya*, an oxid of zinc. Cf. *tutenag*.] Impure zinc protoxid, collected from the chimneys of smelting-furnaces. It is said also to be found native in Persia. In the state of powder tutty is used for polishing, and in medicine to dust irritated surfaces.

Tutie (tutia) a medicinable stone or dust, said to be the heavier foil of Brass, cleaving to the upper sides and tops of brass-melting houses; and such ordinary Apothecaries pass away for *Tuty*; whereas the true *Tuty* is not heavy, but light, and white like flocks of wooll, falling into dust so soon as it is touched; this is bred of the sparkles of brazen furnaces, whereinto store of the mineral Calamine hath been cast. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

Tutty ointment. See *ointment*.

tutty-more (tut'i-mōr), *n.* [< *tutty*1 + *more*2.] A flower-root. [Prov. Eng.]

tutucuri, *n.* The European mink, *Putorius lutreola*.

tutulus (tū'tụ-lus), *n.*; pl. *tutuli* (-lī). [L.] 1. In *archæol.*, an ancient Etruscan female headdress of conical form; hence, any similar headdress.

In rainy weather a hood like the Etruscan *tutulus* was worn. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

2. One of the hollow conical objects thought to be covers of the round hanging vases with which they are found associated in Scandinavian lands. *Worsaae*, Danish Arts, p. 101.

tut-work (tut'wėrk), *n.* 1. Work done by the piece. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Specifically, in *mining*, any work which is paid for according to the number of fathoms sunk or run, or according to the amount actually accomplished, and not by the day or in tribute. [Cornwall, Eng.]

tut-worker (tut'wėr"kėr), *n.* A tut-workman.

tut-workman (tut'wėrk"ma̤n), *n.* One who does tut-work.

tuum (tū'um). [L., neut. of *tuus*, thine, < *tu*, thou: see *thou*.] Thine; that which is thine.—**Meum and tuum.** See *meum*1.

tu-whit (tọ̈-hwit'), *n.* A word imitating the cry of the owl.

> Then nightly sings the staring owl,
> *Tu-whit*,
> Tu-who, a merry note.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 928.

tu-whoo (tọ̈-hwö'), *n.* Same as *tu-whit*. Also *tu-who* and *too-whoo*.

tu-whoo (tọ̈-hwö'), *v. i.* [< *tu-whoo*, *n.*] To cry tu-whoo: said of owls. Also *too-whoo*.

An owl was *toowhooing* from the church tower.
Thackeray, Bluebeard's Ghost.

tuyere (twē-ãr' or tö-yãr'), *n.* [< F. *tuyère*: see *twyer*.] Same as *twyer*.

tuyform†, *a.* A variant of *twiform* for *twiformed*.

tuza (tö'zä), *n.* Same as *tucan*. It is now also the technical specific name of the common pocket-gopher of the southern United States, *Geomys tuza*, otherwise *G. pinetis*.

tuzz (tuz), *n.* [< W. *tusw*, wisp, bunch: see *tusk*3, *tussock*. Hence dim. *tuzzy*.] A tuft or knot of wool or hair. [Prov. Eng.]

> With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;
> And then thou kemb'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 90.

tuzzimuzzy (tuz'i-muz"i), *n.* and *a.* [Also *tuzzie-muzzie*, *tussy-mussy*, *tuzzy muzzy*; a rimed form, < ME. *tussemose*, *tusmose*, a form appar. associated with *tytetust*, *tytetuste*, E. dial. *teesty*, *tosty*, or simply *tosty*, a nosegay, appar. connected with *tuzz*, *tuzzy*, *tusk*3, *tussock*, etc.; cf. also *tutty*1.] I. *n.* 1. A nosegay; a posy. *Florio.* [Prov. Eng.]

Un bouquet. A garland of flowers: a nosegay: a *tuzzie-muzzie*: a sweet posie. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

Another commanded to remove the *tuzzimuzzies* of flowers from his feete, and to take the branch of life out of his hand.
Trewnesse of the Christian Religion, p. 391. (*Latham.*)

2. The feather-hyacinth, a monstrous variety of *Muscari comosum*, with the perianth parted into filaments. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* Rough; ragged; disheveled. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tuzzy (tuz'i), *n.*; pl. *tuzzies* (-iz). [Formerly also *tussy;* dim. of *tuzz;* cf. *tuzzimuzzy.*] 1. A tuft or bunch of hair. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

A ball of horsehair, such as is used by copper plate printers to assist in freeing their hands from ink (they call it a *tuzzy*). *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 131.

Hence—2. A cluster or bunch of objects, as flowers; a bouquet. [Provincial.]

A girdle of flowers and *tussies* of all fruits, intertyed and following together.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint (ed. 1633), p. 49. (*Richardson.*)

twa (twä or twâ), *a.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *two.*

Twaddell (twod'l), *n.* [Named after its inventor.] A hydrometer graduated so that each division represents the same change of density. It is used for densities greater than that of water, and the excess above unity is found by multiplying by 5 and dividing by 1,000 — that is, 200 divisions of the scale represent unity. Sometimes spelled *Twaddle.*

A *Twaddle* instrument constructed for liquids.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 63.

twaddle (twod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *twaddled*, ppr. *twaddling.* [A var. of *twattle.*] To babble; gabble; prate; especially, to keep up a foolish, prosy chatter.

Harry Warrington is green Telemachus, who, be sure, was very unlike the soft youth in the good Bishop of Cambray's *twaddling* story. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xviii.

To be sure, Cicero used to *twaddle* about Greek literature and philosophy, much as people do about ancient art now-a-days. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 155.

twaddle (twod'l), *n.* [< *twaddle, v.*] 1. A twaddler.

The fashionable words or favourite expressions of the day, . . . being superseded by new ones, vanish without leaving a trace behind. Such were the late fashionable words, a bore and a *twaddle*, among the great vulgar.
Grose, Class. Dict. of Vulgar Tongue (ed. 1788), Pref., p. ix.

The devil take the *twaddle!* . . . I must tip him the cold shoulder, or he will be pestering me eternally.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxx.

2. Idle, senseless talk; gabble; prosy nonsense.

He [Fielding] couldn't do otherwise than laugh at the puny cockney bookseller [Richardson], pouring out endless volumes of sentimental *twaddle.*
Thackeray, Hogarth, Smollett, and Fielding.

3. Perplexity; confusion. *Grose*, Dict. of Vulgar Tongue. =**Syn.** 2. *Chatter, Jargon*, etc. See *prattle, n.*

twaddler (twod'lėr), *n.* [< *twaddle* + *-er*^{1}.] One who twaddles; a babbler; a prater.

The cardinals appeared a wretched set of old *twaddlers*, all but about three in extreme decrepitude.
Greville, Memoirs, April 4, 1830.

twaddling (twod'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twaddle, v.*] The act of one who twaddles; silly, empty talk; twaddle.

twaddly (twod'li), *a.* [< *twaddle* + *-y*^{1}.] Consisting of twaddle; twaddling.

It is rather an offensive word to use, especially considering the greatness of the writers who have treated the subject [old age]; but their lucubrations seem to me to be *twaddly.* *Helps.*

twae (twā), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *two.*

twagger† (twag'ėr), *n.* [Cf. *twigger.*] A fat lamb.

And I have brought a *twagger* for the nones,
A bunting lamb; nay, pray, you feel no bones:
Believe me now, my cunning much I miss
If ever Pan felt fatter lamb than this.
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, i. 1.

twain (twān), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *twayn, twayne, twein, twey, tweyn, tweyne, twaien, twezen*, < AS. *twēgen* (= OS. OFries. *twēne* = D. *twee* = MLG. *twēne, tweine*, LG. *twēne* = OHG. *zwēnē*, MHG. *zwēne*, G. (obs.) *zween* = Dan. *tvende* = Sw. *tvenné* = Goth. *tweihnai*), two; the masc. form of *two:* see *two.*] I. *a.* Two. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He . . . bad Bette kut a bow other *tweyne.*
Piers Plowman (B), v. 32.

By than the yere was all agone
He had no man but *twayne.*
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

Riding at noon, a day or *twain* before,
Across the forest call'd of Dean.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

To be twain, to be two different persons or things; hence, to be separate or sundered.

Reason and I, you must conceive, *are twain;*
'Tis nine years now since first I lost my wit.
Drayton, Idea, ix.

II. *n.* Two units, occurring or regarded either singly or separate; a couple; a pair. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A man . . . shall cleave to his wife; and they *twain* shall be one flesh. . . . They are no more *twain* but one flesh.
Mat. xix. 5, 6.

Go with me
To bless this *twain*, that they may prosperous be.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 104.

This very sword
Of mine slew more than any *twain* besides.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

All is over — all is done,
Twain of yesterday are one!
Whittier, The New Wife and the Old.

In twain (formerly also **on twain**), in or into two parts; asunder.

With that stroke he brake his sheld *on twayn.*
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2632.

Now Death has come intill his bower,
And split his heart *in twain.*
Bonny Bee-Ho'm (Child's Ballads, III. 58).

twain† (twān), *v. t.* [< ME. *twaynen;* < *twain, a.* Cf. *twin*^{2}, *v.*] To part in twain; divide; sunder.

We in twynne wern towen & *twayned.*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 251.

It were great sin true love to *twain!*
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

twain-cloud (twān'kloud), *n.* In *meteor.*, same as *cumulo-stratus.* See *cloud*^{1}, 1.

twaite^1 (twāt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *thwaite*^{1}. *Coke*, Instit., iv. b. (*Blount*, Glossographia, 1670.)

twaite^2 (twāt), *n.* [Formerly also *tweat;* also, appar. by error, *thwaite;* origin not ascertained.] A kind of shad, *Alosa finta.* Also *twaite-shad.*

The peel, the *tweat*, the bottling, and the rest,
With many more, that in the deep doth lie.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 175).

twal, twall (twäl), *a.* Scotch forms of *twelve.*

twa-lofted (twä'lôf″ted), *a.* Having two lofts or stories. [Scotch.]

Folks are far frae respecting me as they wad do if I lived in a *twa-lofted* sclated house.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.

twalpennies (twal'pen″iz), *n. pl.* Twelvepence in the old Scottish currency, equal to one penny sterling.

Saunders, in addition to the customary *twalpennies* on the postage, had a dram for his pains.
Galt, Ayrshire Legatees, ii.

twan†. An obsolete preterit of *twine*^{1}.

twang^1 (twang), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *twangue;* ult. imitative; cf. *tang* and *ting.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To give out a sharp, metallic ring, as the string of a musical instrument, a bow, etc., when plucked and suddenly set free: said also of other instruments which make a similar sound.

To *Twangue*, resonare.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Yet, shooting upward, sends his shaft, to show
An archer's art, and boasts his *twanging* bow.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 688.

Hark! 'tis the *twanging* horn o'er yonder bridge.
Cowper, Task, iv. 1.

Twang out, my fiddle: *Tennyson*, Amphion.

2. To make music on a stringed instrument that is played by plucking or snapping; cause a sharp ringing sound like that of a harp or bowstring: as, to *twang* on a jews'-harp.

When the harper *twangeth* or singeth a song, all the companie must be whist.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, viii. (Holinshed's Chron., [I.).

3. To have a nasal sound: said of the human voice; also, to speak with a nasal twang: said of persons.

Every accent *twanged.* *Dryden.*

4†. To shoot with a bow; make a shot; hence, figuratively, to surmise; guess.

Hor. These be black slaves; Romans, take heed of these.
Tuc. Thou *twang'st* right, little Horace: they be indeed a couple of chap-fallen curs.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

To go off twanging†, to go well; go swimmingly.

An old fool, to be gull'd thus! had he died, . . .
It had *gone off twanging.*
Massinger, Roman Actor, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to sound with a short sharp ring; set in quick, resounding vibration, as the tense string of a bow or a musical instrument that is played by plucking: said less frequently of wind-instruments.

The Fleet in View, he *twang'd* his deadly Bow.
Pope, Iliad, i. 67.

The old original post, with the stamp in the corner, representing a post-boy riding for life and *twanging* his horn.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, v.

A black-haired girl . . . *twangs* a stringed instrument with taper fingers. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 492.

2. To sound forth by means of a twanging instrument.

The trumpeter strutted up and down the ramparts *twanging* defiance to the whole Yankee race, as does a modern editor to all the principalities and powers on the other side of the Atlantic. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 225.

3. To utter with a short, sharp, or nasal sound; specifically, to pronounce with a nasal twang.

A terrible oath, with a swaggering accent sharply *twanged* off. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 198.

The cicerone *twangs* his moral, and the blue sky shines calmly over the ruin. *Thackeray*, Congreve and Addison.

twang^1 (twang), *n.* [< *twang*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The sound of a tense string set in sudden sharp vibration by plucking; hence, any sharp, ringing musical sound.

If Cynthia hear the *twang* of my bow, she'll go near to whip me with the string.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

The sharp clear *twang* of the golden chords
Runs up the ridged sea. *Tennyson*, Sea Fairies.

2. A sharp, ringing nasal tone, especially of the human voice.

I like your southern accent: it is so pure, so soft. It has no rugged burr, no nasal *twang*, such as almost every one's voice here in the north has.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxv.

No signs of life occurred near him, but occasionally the melancholy chirp of a cricket, or perhaps the guttural *twang* of a bull-frog from a neighboring marsh.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 446.

twang^1 (twang), *interj.* or *adv.* [An elliptical use of *twang*^{1}, *v.*] An exclamation or sound imitative of the twang of a bowstring, harpstring, etc.

It made John sing, to hear the gold ring,
Which against the walls cryed *twang.*
Little John and the Four Beggars (Child's Ballads, V. 327).

There 's one, the best in all my Quiver,
Twang! thro' his very Heart and Liver.
Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

twang^2† (twang), *n.* [A var. of *tang*^{2}.] A sharp taste; a disagreeable after-taste or flavor left in the mouth; a tang; a flavor. [Prov. Eng.]

Such were my reflections; . . . it seems, from the illustration, they already began to have a *twang* of commerce in them. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xviii.

Hot, bilious, with a confounded *twang* in his mouth, and a cracking pain in his head, he stood one moment and snuffed in the salt sea breeze. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, iv. 6.

twang^3 (twang), *n.* [Prob. < *twang*^{1}, with sense imported from *twinge.*] A sharp pull; a sudden pang, a twinge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

My curse upon thy venom'd stang,
That shoots my tortur'd gums alang,
An' through my lugs gi'es mony a *twang.*
Burns, Address to the Toothache.

twangle (twang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twangled*, ppr. *twangling.* [Freq. of *twang*^{1}.] I. *intrans.* To twang lightly or frequently: said either of an instrument or of its player.

She did call me rascal fiddler
And *twangling* Jack. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 159.

Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
Will hum about mine ears, and sometimes voices.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 146.

"Ay, fool," said Tristram, "but 'tis eating dry
To dance without a catch, a roundelay
To dance to." Then he *twangled* on his harp.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

II. *trans.* To cause to twangle.

The young Andrea bears up gayly, however; *twangles* his guitar. *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, ii.

twangle† (twang'gl), *n.* [< *twangle, v.*] A twangling sound; a twang or clang.

Loud, on the heath, a *twangle* rush'd,
That rung out Supper, grand and big,
From the crack'd bell of Blarneygig.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 111. (*Davies.*)

twangler (twang'glėr), *n.* One who twangles or twangs.

Beaters of drums and *twanglers* of the wire.
Library Mag., III. 773.

twank (twangk), *v. i.* [A var. of *twang*^{1}, implying a more abrupt sound.] To emit a sharp twang.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street, for an hour together, with the *twanking* of a brass kettle or a frying-pan. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 251.

twank (twangk), *n.* [< *twank, v.*] A sharp twang. *Imp. Dict.*

twankay (twang'kā), *n.* [< Chinese *tun-k'i*, a rivulet near Yen-chow fu, in the west of the province of Chĕ-kiang, where this kind of tea is grown.] A brand of green tea grown and prepared in the western part of the province of Chĕ-kiang, China.

'twas (twoz). A contraction of *it was.*

Farewell, you mad rascals. To horse, come. *'Twas* well done, *'twas* well done.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

twat (twot), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The female pudendum. *Fletcher*, Poems, p. 104. (*Halliwell.*) [Vulgar.]

Twat. Pudendum muliebre. *Bailey*, 1727.

[Found by Browning in the old royalist rimes "Vanity of Vanities," and, on the supposition that the word denoted "a distinctive part of a nun's attire that might fitly pair off with the cowl appropriated to a monk," so used by him in his "Pippa Passes."]

twatterlight†, *n.* Same as *twitterlight.*

What mak'st thou here this *twatterlight?*
I think thou 'rt in a dream.
Wily Beguiled (Hawkins, Eng. Dr., III. 331).

twattle (twot'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twattled*, ppr. *twattling.* [Freq. of **twat*, < Icel. *thwætta*, talk, gabble, = Norw. *twætta* = Dan. *tvætte*, jabber, talk nonsense; perhaps connected with Icel. *thwætti* in *úrthwætti*, slops from wash, refuse (Sw. *trätta* = Dan. *tvætte*, wash), < *thwā* = Sw. *trâ* = Dan. *toe*, wash: see *towel*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To chatter unmeaningly or foolishly; jabber; gabble; tattle; twaddle.

Prattlers, which would go from house to house, *twattling*, and babbling out frothy speech that was good for nothing.
W. Whateley, Redemption of Time (1634), p. 15. (*Latham.*)

Idle persons, that will spend whole hours together in *twattling* and talking idly, and of other men's matters.
Baxter, Self-Denial, xxvii.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter incoherently or foolishly; repeat idly; tattle.

As readye forgde fittons as true tales vaynelye toe *twattle.*
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. (ed. Arber, p. 101).

2. To make much of; fondle; pat, as a horse, cow, dog, etc. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

twattle (twot'l), *n.* and *a.* [< *twattle*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Chatter; gabble; tattle; twaddle. Compare *twittle-twattle.*—**2.** A diminutive person; a dwarf. *Halliwell.*

II.† *a.* Twattling; trifling; petty.

They show him the short and *twattle* [petits] verses that were written. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 18. (*Davies.*)

twattlebasket† (twot'l-bȧs'ket), *n.* An idle chatterer; a babbler; a prater; a twaddler. *Bailey*, 1727.

twattler (twot'lėr), *n.* [< *twattle* + *-er*^{1}.] One who twattles or prates; a gabbler; a twaddler.

Let vs, in Gods name, leaue lieng for varlets, berding for ruffians, facing for crakers, chatting for *twatlers.*
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, vi. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

twattling (twot'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twattle.*] A chatter; a gabbling.

You keep such a *twattling* with you and your bottling;
But I see the sum total, we shall ne'er have a bottle.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, Dec. 14, 1719.

twattling (twot'ling), *p. a.* **1.** Gabbling; prating; twaddling.

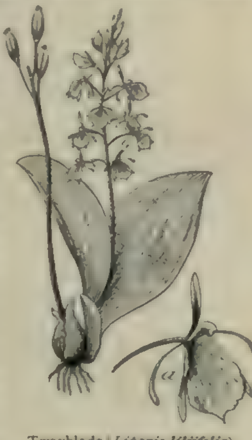
It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. Small; trifling; insignificant.

You feed us with *twatling* dishes soe small;
Zounds, a blacke-pudding is better than all.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 43).

tway† (twā), *a.* and *n.* Same as *two.*

twayblade (twā'blād), *n.* [Var. of *twiblade.*] Primarily, a European orchid, *Listera ovata*, a simple-stemmed plant a foot or more high, bearing a slender raceme of green flowers, and about six inches from the ground a single pair of broadly ovate leaves, to which the name refers. The name is extended to the other species of the genus, 3 of which are found in North America, *L. convallarioides* being the most notable. In America the name is also applied to the members of the genus *Liparis*, which bear two leaves, springing, however, from the root. *L. liliifolia*, with purple flowers, is a very handsome species.



Twayblade (*Liparis liliifolia*).
a, flower.

In autumn, under the beeches which clothe the long slope of the Quantocks up from Bishop's Lydiard, you will hardly find any thing, except perhaps a *tway-blade* or a herb-paris. *The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 241.

tweag†, **tweague**† (twēg), *v. t.* Old forms of *tweak*^{1}, *tweak*^{2}.

tweak^1 (twēk), *v. t.* [Formerly also *tweag*, *tweague*; a var. of *twick*, unassibilated form of *twitch.*] **1.** To twitch; pinch and pull with or as with a sharp jerk; twinge.

Now *tweak* him by the nose—hard, harder yet.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Her bones were wrung by rheumatic twinges; her old toes *tweaked* with corns.
L. Wingfield, The Lovely Wang, ii.

2. To put into a fret, perplexity, or dilemma. *Bailey*, 1731.

tweak^1 (twēk), *n.* [< *tweak*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A sharp pinch or jerk; a twitch.

Bobs o' the Lips, *Tweaks* by the Nose, Cuffs o' the Ear, and Trenchers at my Head in abundance.
Brome, Northern Lass, ii. 5.

2. A pinch; dilemma; perplexity: as, to be in a sad *tweak.* *E. Phillips*, 1706. Also *tweag*, *tweague.*

I fancy this put the old fellow in a rare *tweague.*
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull, iii. 6.

tweak^2† (twēk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A prostitute.

Your *tweaks* are like your mermaids, they have sweet voices to entice the passengers.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 4.

2. A whoremonger. *Halliwell.*

tweasome (twē'som), *n.* A dialectal form of *twosome.* *Halliwell.*

tweat†, *n.* See *twaite*^{2}.

twee (twē), *n.* [By aphesis from *etwee*, *ettwee*, *étui*: see *étui.* Cf. *tweeze.*] Same as *étui.* *Planché*, p. 183.

tweed (twēd), *n.* and *a.* [Said to be an accidental perversion of *tweel* for *twill*^{1}: see the quotation.] **I.** *n.* A twilled fabric, principally for men's wear, having an unfinished surface, and two colors generally combined in the same yarn. The best quality is made wholly of wool, but in inferior kinds cotton, etc., are introduced. The manufacture is largely carried on in the south of Scotland. The word is sometimes used in the plural.

It was the word "tweels" having been blotted or imperfectly written on an invoice which gave rise to the now familiar name of these goods. The word was read as *tweeds* by the late James Locke of London, and it was so appropriate, from the goods being made on the banks of the Tweed, that it was at once adopted, and has been continued ever since. *Border Advertiser.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

He was manly, vigorous, and distinguished; nor did he wear at entertainments a shabby suit of mustard-colored *tweeds.* *The Century*, XL. 578.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or made of tweed.

Round hats and *tweed* suits are no sign of independence of thought. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 3.

tweedle (twē'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tweedled*, ppr. *tweedling.* [Prob. a var. of *twiddle*, in sense 3 perhaps by confusion with *wheedle.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To handle lightly and idly; twiddle; fiddle with.—**2.** To play on a fiddle or bagpipe. *Bailey*, 1731.—**3**†. To wheedle; coax.

A fiddler . . . brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 3.

II. *intrans.* To wriggle; twist one's self about.

Dick heard, and *tweedling*, ogling, bridling,
Turning short round, strutting and sideling,
Attested, glad, his approbation.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

tweedle (twē'dl), *n.* [< *tweedle*, *n.*] A sound such as is made by a fiddle.

[The words *tweedledum* and *tweedledee* are humorous expansions of *tweedle*, used together to indicate distinctions that are almost imperceptible.

Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt *tweedledum* and *tweedledee.*
Byrom, Feuds between Handel and Buononcini.]

Tweed Ring. See *ring*^{1}.

Tweed's case. See *case*^{1}.

tweeg (twēg), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The menopome or hellbender, *Menopoma alleghaniensis.* See cut under *hellbender.*

tweel (twēl), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch variant of *twill*^{1}. Compare *tweed.*

'tween (twēn), *prep.* A contraction of *between.*

The iron bit he crusheth *'tween* his teeth.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 269.

'tween-brain (twēn'brān), *n.* The cerebral segment between the fore-brain and midbrain; the interbrain, diencephalon, or thalamencephalon. Also *'twixt-brain.*

'tween-deck (twēn'dek), *a.* Being or lodging between decks.

The crew and the *'tween-deck* passengers.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxviii.

'tween-decks (twēn'deks), *adv.* and *n.* Same as *between-decks.*

The blubber is cut into pieces about a foot square and stowed into the *'tween-decks.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

tweeny (twē'ni), *n.*; pl. *tweenies* (-niz). [< *'tween* + *-y*^{2}.] A servant who works between two others, or assists both. [Prov. Eng.]

Being in want of a girl to ease both the cook and the housemaid, my wife made her requirements known to some neighbour, who replied, "Oh, yes; I see. You want a *tweenie.*" *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 458.

tweer^1† (twēr), *v.* and *n.* See *twire*^{1}.

tweer^2 (twēr), *n.* [An accom. E. form of F. *tuyère*: see *twyer.*] Same as *twyer.* *E. H. Knight.*

tweeze, tweese (twēz), *n.* [See *twee*, *étui*, and cf. *tweezers.*] **1.** A surgeons' case of instruments.

Drawing a little penknife out of a pair of *tweezes* I then chanced to have about me. *Boyle*, Works, II. 419.

2. *pl.* Same as *tweezers*, 1.

Take anything that 's given you, purses, knives, handkerchers, rosaries, *tweezes*, any toy, any money.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

tweezer^1 (twē'zėr), *v.* [< *tweezer-s*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use tweezers.

I like Eichhorn better than Paulus: there is less micrology, less *tweezering* at trifles, in his erudition.
W. Taylor, To R. Southey, Dec. 7, 1806 (in Robberd, II. [146).

II. *trans.* To extract with or as with tweezers.

Having *tweezered* out what slender blossom lived on lip or cheek of manhood.
Tennyson, quoted in James Hadley's Essays, Philol. and [Critical, p. 301.

tweezer^2 (twē'zėr), *n.* The American merganser. Also called *weaser.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888.

tweezer-case (twē'zėr-kās), *n.* **1.** A case for carrying tweezers safely, as about the person, or on a journey.

There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous vases,
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and *tweezer-cases.*
Pope, R. of the L., v. 116.

2. Same as *tweeze*, 1.

tweezers (twē'zėrs), *n. pl.* [Formerly *tweeser*; prob., with *-er* for orig. *-el*, and by confusion with *tweeze*, *tweese*, a var. of E. dial. *twissel*, a fork of a tree, also a double fruit, < ME. *twisel*, double (*twisel tunge*, a double tongue), < AS. *twisel*, fork: see *twissel.* The word appears to have been confused with *tweeze*, and in def. 2 is considered a corruption of *tweezes*, the pl. of *tweeze* (cf. *trousers* from *trouses*).] **1.** An instrument, resembling diminutive tongs, for grasping and holding: intended for taking up very small objects, plucking out hairs, etc. Also called *volsella.*

In the inside of the case were the usual assortment of silk and needles, with scissors, *tweezers*, &c.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

2. Same as *tweeze*, 1. *E. H. Knight.*

tweifold†, *a.* A Middle English form of *twofold.*

tweine†, *n.* An old spelling of *twain.*

twelfth (twelfth), *a.* and *n.* [With *-th* for earlier *-t*, < ME. *twelfte*, < AS. *twelfta* (= OFries. *twilifta*, *tolfta* = D. *twaalfde* = MLG. *twelfte*, *twolfte*, LG. *twolfte*, *twölfte* = OHG. *zwelifto*, *zwelifte*, MHG. *zwelfte*, G. *zwölfte* = Icel. *tōlfti* = Sw. *tolfte* = Dan. *tolvte* = Goth. **twalifta*), twelfth; as *twelve* + *-th*^{3}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the eleventh: an ordinal numeral.—**2.** Being one of twelve equal parts into which a whole is regarded as divided.—**Twelfth cranial nerve**, the hypoglossal, or motor nerve of the muscles of the tongue: in the old enumeration the *ninth.*

II. *n.* **1.** One of twelve equal parts of anything; the quotient of unity divided by twelve.—**2.** In *early Eng. law*, a twelfth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**3.** In *music*, a tone twelve diatonic degrees above or below a given tone, or the interval between two such tones; a compound fifth.—**4.** In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones a twelfth above the normal pitch of the digitals used.—**5**†. Twelfth-day. *Paston Letters*, III. 33.

Twelfth-cake (twelfth'kāk), *n.* A cake prepared for the festivities of Twelfth-night. Into this cake a bean is introduced, and, the cake being divided by lot, whoever draws the piece containing the bean is entitled, as the bean-king, to preside over the ceremonies. In the same way a queen has sometimes been chosen in addition to or instead of a king. Coins have occasionally been substituted for the bean.

Scarcely a shop in London . . . is without *Twelfth-cakes* and finery in the windows on Twelfth-day.
Hone, Every-Day Book, I. 50.

The celebration of Twelfth-Day with the costly and elegant *Twelfth-cake* has much declined within the last half-century. *Chambers's Book of Days*, I. 64.

Twelfth-day (twelfth'dā), *n.* [< ME. *Twelfthe-day*; < *twelfth* + *day.*] The twelfth day after Christmas; the festival of the Epiphany, occurring on the 6th of January. Also called *Twelfth-tide.* See *Epiphany.*

And my Lord of Wynchestr and my Lord of Seint Jones were with him on the morow after *Twelftheday*, and he speke to hem as well as ever he did.
Paston Letters, I. 315.

In its character as a popular festival, *Twelfth-Day* stands only inferior to Christmas. The leading object held in

view is to do honour to the three wise men, or, as they are more generally denominated, the three kings.
Chambers's Book of Days, I. 62.

Twelfth-night (twelfth'nīt), *n.* The eve of the festival of the Epiphany. Many social rites and ceremonies have long been connected with Twelfth-night. See *bean-feast*, 2, *Twelfth-cake*.—**Twelfth-night cards**, a series of cards representing different characters to be assumed by the persons to whom the different cards fall, during the Twelfth-night celebration. The characters indicated, usually those of king, queen, ministers, maids of honor, or ludicrous or grotesque personages, are hence known as *Twelfth-night characters*.

John Britton, in his Autobiography, tells us he "suggested and wrote a series of *Twelfth-Night Characters*, to be printed on cards, placed in a bag, and drawn out at parties on the memorable and merry evening. . . . They were sold in small packets to pastry-cooks."
Chambers's Book of Days, I. 64.

Twelfth-tide (twelfth'tīd), *n.* The time or festival of Twelfth-day.

Come then, come then, and let us bring
Unto our prettie *Twelfth-Tide* King
Each one his severall offering.
Herrick, Thi Star-song: a Caroll to the King.

twell (twel), *prep.* and *conj.* A dialectal variant of *till*^{2}.

twelve (twelv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *twelve*, *twelf*, < AS. *twelf*, *twelfe* = OS. *twelif* = OFries. *twelf*, *twelef*, *twilif* = D. *twaalf* = MLG. *twelf*, *twelef*, *twolf*, LG. *twolf*, *twolve* = OHG. *zwelif*, MHG. *zwelif*, *zwelf*, G. *zwölf* = Icel. *tolf* = Sw. *tolf* = Dan. *tolv* = Goth. *twalif*, twelve; < AS. *twā*, etc., two, + *-lif*, an element found also in *eleven*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* One more than eleven; twice six, or three times four: a cardinal numeral.—**Lady with twelve flounces.** See *lady*.—**Twelve Men.** Same as *duzine*.—**Twelve Tables.** See *table*.

II. *n.* **1.** The number made up of ten and two; a dozen.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 12, XII, or xii.—**3.** *pl.* Same as *duodecimo*.

The nation must then have consisted of young readers, when a diminutive volume in *twelves* was deemed to be overlong. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 312.

Broad twelves, a duodecimo leaf of extra width, of medium size, about 5½ inches wide by 7½ inches long.—**Long twelves**, an oblong sheet of paper, folded for eight pages in its greater length and in three pages for its shorter length. Of medium size, it is about 4½ inches wide and 8 inches long.—**Quorum of twelve.** See *quorum*.—**Square twelves**, an arrangement of duodecimo pages for a sheet nearly square, in which the folded sheet has six pages in width and four pages in length.—**The Twelve**, the twelve apostles. See *apostle*, 1.

And Judas Iscariot, one of *the twelve*, went unto the chief priests, to betray him unto them. Mark xiv. 10.

Twelve-day writ. See *writ*.

twelvemo (twelv'mō), *n.* and *a.* [An English reading of 12*mo*, which stands for XII*mo*, i. e. L. (*in*) *duodecimo*: see *duodecimo*. Cf. *sixteenmo*.] Same as *duodecimo*: commonly written 12*mo*.

twelvemonth (twelv'munth), *n.* [< ME. *twelfmoneth*, < *twelmond*; < *twelve* + *month*.] A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

A *twelmond* & two wekes twynnet we noght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13230.

I sware a vow before them all, that I,
Because I had not seen the Grail, would ride
A *twelvemonth* and a day in quest of it.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

twelvepence (twelv'pens), *n.* [Orig. two words, *twelve pence*.] A shilling.

twelvepenny (twelv'pen″i), *a.* **1.** Sold for or costing a shilling; worth a shilling.

When, at a new play, you take up the *twelve-penny* room, next the stage. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, Proem.

2. Hence, of little value; cheap; trifling; insignificant.

That men be not excommunicated for trifles and *twelvepenny* matters.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 371. (*Davies*.)

twelve-score (twelv'skōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Numbering twelve times twenty, or two hundred and forty: as, *twelve-score* seamen.

II. *n.* Twelve-score yards, a common length for a shot in archery, and hence often alluded to formerly in measurement.

I'll procure this fat rogue a charge of foot; and I know his death will be a march of *twelve-score*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 598.

Twelve-tide†, *n.* Same as *Twelfth-tide*.

Seven night at the lest after *twelve-tide* last, on a certaine night he came downe into the parlor, fynding Alice Gedsale & Elizabeth Buppell folding clothes.
Darrell Papers (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, [App. ii.).

twentieth (twen'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *twentith*; < ME. *twentithe*, *twenteothe*, < AS. *twentigotha*, etc., twentieth; as *twenty* + *-eth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next after the nineteenth: an ordinal numeral.

The *twentieth* century will begin not, as supposed, in January, 1900, but in January, 1901.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 64.

2. Being one of twenty equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by twenty; one of twenty equal parts of anything.—**2.** In *early Eng. law*, a twentieth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

twenty (twen'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *twenty*, *twenti*, *twentiȝ*, < AS. *twentig*, *twēntig*, ONorth. *twǣntig*, *twǣgentig* = OS. *twēntig* = OFries. *twintich* = D. *twintig* = LG. *twintig* = OHG. *zweinzug*, MHG. *zwēnzic*, *zweinzec*, G. *zwanzig* = Icel. *tuttugu* = Sw. *tjugu* = Dan. *tyve* = Goth. *twaitigjus*, twenty; < AS. *twēgen*, *twā*, etc., two, + *-tig*, etc.: see *twain* and *-ty*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** One more than nineteen; twice ten: a cardinal numeral.—**2.** Proverbially, an indefinite number: sometimes duplicated.

As for Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects he could not have been the man. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 350.

I could satisfy myself about *twenty* and *twenty* things, that now and then I want to know.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. xlvii.

II. *n.*; pl. *twenties* (-tiz). **1.** The number which is one more than nineteen; twice ten; a score.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 20, XX, or xx.—**3.** An old division of English infantry (see *thousand* and *hundred*). The commander of a twenty was called *vintiner*.

Twenty-first rule. See *rule*^{1}.

Twenty-five Articles. See *article*.

twenty-fold (twen'ti-fōld), *a.* [< *twenty* + *-fold*.] Twenty times as many.

twenty-four (twen'ti-fōr'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Four more than twenty: a cardinal numeral.—**Twenty-four hours**, a day, as consisting of so many hours.

Botanists may find it worth while to observe if it [the Martagon lily] smells offensively at any time during the *twenty-four hours*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 193.

II. *n.* **1.** The number made up of four and twenty.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 24, XXIV, or xxiv.—**3.** *pl.* In *printing*: (*a*) A form of composed type or plates containing twenty-four pages properly arranged for printing and folding in consecutive order. (*b*) A sheet of paper printed from a form arranged as above described. (*c*) A book made up of sections of twenty-four pages.

I have observed that the author of a folio . . . sets himself above the author of a quarto; the author of a quarto above the author of an octavo; and so on, by a gradual descent and subordination, to an author in *twenty-fours*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 529.

twentyfour-mo (twen'ti-fōr'mō), *n.* [An English reading of 24*mo*, which stands for XXIV*mo*, i. e. L. (*in*) *vicesimo quarto*, 'in twentyfourth'; cf. *twelvemo*, *duodecimo*, etc.] **1.** A leaf from a sheet of paper regularly folded for a book in twenty-four equal parts. When the size of paper is not named, it is supposed to be a medium 24mo, of which the untrimmed leaf is about 3⅝ by 5½ inches.
2. A book made up of leaves folded in twenty-four equal parts.

Usually written 24*mo*.

twentymo (twen'ti-mō), *n.* [Cf. *twentyfourmo*.] A sheet regularly folded to make twenty leaves of uniform size. Written shortly 20*mo*. *C. T. Jacobi*, Printers' Vocab.

twenty-second (twen'ti-sek'ond), *n.* In *music*, a tone distant three octaves from a given tone, or the interval between two such tones; a triple octave.

'twere (twėr). A contraction of *it were*.

You are so ridiculously unworthy that *'twere* a Folly to reprove you with a serious Look.
Etherege, She Would if She Could, iv. 2.

twey†, **tweyn**†, **tweyfold**†. See *twain*, *twofold*.

twi-. [Also *twy-*; < ME. *twi-*, < AS. *twi-* = OFries. *twi-* = D. *twee-* = MLG. *twi-*, *twe-*, LG. *twe-* = OHG. MHG. *zwi-*, G. *zwie-* = Icel. *tvī*, a combining form of AS. *twā*, etc., E. *two*: see *two*, and cf. *bi-*^{2}, *di-*^{2}.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, a form of *two* in composition. It occurs in *twibill*, *twiblade*, *twifallow*, *twifold*, *twilight*, etc.

twibill (twī'bil), *n.* [Formerly also *twibil*, *twybill*, *twybil*, *twyble*; < ME. *twibil*, *twyble*, < AS. *twibill*, < *twi-*, two, + *bill*, a bill: see *twi-* and *bill*^{2}.] **1.** A double-bladed battle-ax, especially that carried by the Northern nations. Such battle-axes are often mentioned in literature, although but few heads of double axes have been found among thousands of other types. Compare *Danish ax* (under *Danish*), and *ax*^{1}.

At Byzantium many a year ago
My father bore the *twibil* valiantly.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 5.

2. A broadsword: so called from a misunderstanding of the word. See the quotation.

Where *Twibil* hung, with basket-hilt,
Grown rusty now, but had been gilt.
Cotton, Scarronides, iv.

3. A kind of double ax; a kind of mattock the blade of which has one end shaped like an ax and the other like an adz.

Yit toles moo
The mattok, *twyble*, picoys, forth to goo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

She learn'd the churlish axe and *twybill* to prepare,
To steel the coulter's edge, and sharp the furrowing share.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 77.

4. A mortising-tool.

A *twybill*, which is a toole wherewith carpenters make mortaises. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

5. A reaping-hook. *Drayton.* (*Imp. Dict.*)—**6**†. Same as *roaring boy* (see *roaring*).

Those lawless ruffians who, to the disgrace of the city, under the various names of Mohawks, . . . *Twibills*, . . . etc., infested the streets, . . . from the days of Elizabeth down to the beginning of the last century.
Gifford, note in Ford's Sun's Darling, i. 1.

twibilled (twī'bild), *a.* [< *twibill* + *-ed*^{2}.] Armed with a twibill or twibills.

But if in this reign
The halberted train
Or the constable should rebel,
And make this *twybill'd* militia to swell.
Loyal Songs. (*Mason's Supp. to Johnson.*)

twiblade (twī'blād), *n.* [Also *twyblade*; < *twi-* + *blade*.] Same as *twayblade*.

twice (twīs), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *twise*; < ME. *twies*, *twiȝes*, < AS. *twiges* (= MLG. *twiges*, *twīes* = MHG. *zwies*), with adv. gen. *-es*, < AS. *twiwa*, ME. *twie*, twice: see *twie*.]. **1.** Two times; on two occasions; in two instances.

That Cytee was wont to be righte strong; but it was *twyes* wonnen of the Cristene Men.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 46.

Thus *twyes* in his slepynge dremed he.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 192.

What, would'st thou have a serpent sting thee *twice?*
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 69.

2. In twofold degree or quantity; doubly.

Their arrowes an ell long, which they will shoot *twice* as fast as our men. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 844.

If any Stranger be desirous to bring away any for Novelty's sake, he must be a great Favourite to get a pair of Shoes of them [Chinese women], though he give *twice* their value. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 408.

And, if you asked of him to say
What *twice* 10 was, or 3 times 7,
He'd glance (in quite a placid way)
From heaven to earth, from earth to heaven.
C. S. Calverley, Gemini and Virgo.

At twice. (*a*) At two distinct times; by two distinct operations.

He took out an Instrument, bored thirty holes *at twice*,
As they sailed to the Lowlands low
Ballad of the Goulden Vanitee, quoted in Mrs. Gordon's [Christopher North, p. 433.

"Did Mr. Tulliver let you have the money all at once?" said Mrs. Tulliver. . . . "No; *at twice*," said Mrs. Moss.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

His Grace should have . . . a glass and a half of Champagne. His Grace won't drink his wine out of a tumbler, so perhaps your ladyship won't mind giving it him *at twice*. *Trollope*, Phineas Redux, xxv.

(*b*) The second time; by or on a second trial, performance, etc.

I could hardly compasse one of them [pillars] *at twice* with both my armes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 220.

Please but your worship now
To take three drops of the rich water with you,
I'll undertake your man shall cure you, sir,
At twice i' your own chamber.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iv. 2.

Twice-laid rope. See *rope*^{1}.

twice† (twīs), *a.* [< *twice*, *adv.*] Occurring twice.

And, more to our sorrow, we heard of the *twice* returne of the Paragon, that now the third time was sent vs three moneths agoe. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 236.

twicer (twī'sėr), *n.* [< *twice* + *-er*^{1}.] A typographer who works at both composition and presswork. [Eng.]

twice-stabbed (twīs'stabd), *a.* In *entom.*, having two red marks like stabs on the dark ground of the elytra: as, the *twice-stabbed* ladybird, *Chilocorus bivulnerus*.

twice-told (twīs'tōld), *a.* Told or related twice; hence, trite; hackneyed.

Life is as tedious as a *twice-told* tale
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 108.

twice-writhen (twīs'riᴛʜ″n), *n.* The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*. See *Polygonum*.

twicht†, **twicher**†. Old spellings of *twitch*^{1}, *twitcher*.

twichild† (twī'chīld), *a.* [Also *twychild*; < *twi-* + *child*.] Being in second childhood. Compare *twitchel*^{2}.

And when thow shalt grow *twychild*, she will bee
Carefull and kinde (religiously) to thee.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 218. (*Halliwell.*)

twick† (twik), *v.* [< ME. *twikken, twykken;* the unassibilated form of *twitch*^{1}. Cf. *tweak*^{1} and *twig*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* To tweak; twitch.

Voide leves puld to be . . .
With fyngers lightly *twyk* hem from the tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

II. *intrans.* To jerk or haul, as at a rope.

Quartus Tortor. Som can *twyk*, who so it is,
Sekes easse on som kyn syde.
Primus Tortor. It is better, as I hope,
Oone by his self to draw this rope.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 220.

twick (twik), *n.* [< *twick, v.* Cf. *twitch*^{1}, *n.*, and *twig*^{2}.] A twitch; a tweak; a sudden jerk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

twick-bine (twik'bīn), *n.* The rowan, *Pyrus Aucuparia. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

twiddle (twid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twiddled*, ppr. *twiddling.* [Formerly also *twidle*, also *tweedle;* origin obscure. Cf. *quiddle.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To twirl idly; hence, to fiddle or play with.

"May I be allowed to walk with you as far as your house?" says Philip, *twiddling* a little locket which he wore at his watch-chain. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

Straw-colored crickets that sit and *twiddle* their long antennæ at you as if they never intended moving again.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 72.

Then he sat silent for a moment, staring into the fire and *twiddling* his thumbs, unconscious of what he was doing. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, ix.

2. To move or propel by repeated light touches.

With my fingers upon the stupe, I pressed close upon it, and *twidled* it in, first one side, then the other.
Wiseman, Surgery.

To twiddle one's fingers, to do nothing; be idle. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To twirl; revolve.

She rose, . . . made a majestic courtesy, during which all the bugles in her awful head-dress began to *twiddle* and quiver. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxiv.

2. To play or trifle with something, as by touching or handling; toy.

Marm, I seed him a *twiddling* with your gown. He done it for a lark arter the fair, and ought to stand something. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 481.

3. To be busy about trifles; quiddle. [Prov. Eng.]

twiddle (twid'l), *n.* [< *twiddle, v.*] **1.** A slight twirl with the fingers.—**2.** A pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

twiddler (twid'lėr), *n.* [< *twiddle* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which twiddles.

"Give you fair warning — look out, you know — that's all," said the mustachio-*twiddler*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

twiddling-line (twid'ling-līn), *n.* **1†.** A small rope securing a ship's steering-wheel when not in use.—**2.** A string fastened to one of the gimbals of a compass, and having its end hanging out of the binnacle so that the helmsman may by pulling it cause the compass-card to play freely.

twidle†, *v.* See *twiddle.*

twie† (twī), *adv.* [ME., also *twye*, < AS. *twiwa*, twice, < *twi-*, *twa*, two: see *twi-* and *two.* Hence *twies*, now *twice.* Cf. *thrie*^{2}.] Two times; twice.

Ihc ogte deie *tuye* with rigte,
O [one] deth for the, on other for me.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

twier (twī'ėr), *n.* Same as *twyer.*

twies†, *adv.* An old spelling of *twice.*

twifaced† (twī'fāst), *a.* [Also *twyfaced;* < *twi-* + *faced.*] Having two faces; hence, deceitful.

And *twy-fac'd* fraud and beetle-brow'd distrust.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 14.

twifallow† (twī'fal"ō), *v. t.* [Also *twyfallow;* < *twi-* + *fallow*^{2}.] To plow a second time, as fallow land, to prepare it for seed.

In May, at the furthest, *twifallow* thy land,
Much drought may else after cause plough for to stand.
Tusser, May's Husbandry.

For my owne part, I was never so good a husband to take any delight to heare one of my ploughmen tell how an acre of wheat must be fallowed and *twyfallowed.*
Sir J. Harington, Apol. of Poetry.

twifallow† (twī'fal"ō), *n.* [< *twifallow, v.*] The process of twifallowing land.

Twifallow once ended, get tumbrell and man,
And compass that fallow, as soon as ye can.
Tusser, May's Husbandry.

twifoil (twī'foil), *n.* [Formerly also *twyfoil;* < *twi-* + *foil*^{1}.] In *her.*, same as *dufoil.*

twifold (twī'fōld), *a.* [Formerly also *twyfold;* < ME. *twifold, twifald*, < AS. *twifeald* = OFries. *twifald* = OHG. *zwifalt*, MHG. *zwivalt* (G. *zwiefältig*) = Icel. *tvifaldr*, twofold; as *twi-* + *-fold.* Cf. *twofold.*] Twofold. [Archaic.]

They [Centaurs], their *twy-fold* bosoms over-gorg'd,
Oppos'd in fight to Theseus.
Cary, tr. of Dante's Purgatory, xxiv. 121.

twifold (twī'fōld), *adv.* [< ME. *twifold;* < *twifold, a.*] In a twofold manner or measure. [Archaic.]

Your T beard is the fashion,
And *twifold* doth express the enamour'd courtier.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

twiforked† (twī'fôrkt), *a.* [Also *twyforked;* < *twi-* + *fork* + *-ed*^{2}.] Two-forked; biforked.

But this [shaft] exceeds, and with her flaming head,
Twi-fork'd with death, has struck my conscience dead.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 13.

twiform† (twī'fôrm), *a.* [Also *twyform;* < *twi-* + *form.*] Same as *twiformed.*

She had there been left
A guard upon the wain, which I beheld
Bound to the *twyform* beast [the gryphon].
Cary, tr. of Dante's Purgatory, xxxii. 95.

twiformed† (twī'fôrmd), *a.* [Also *twyformed;* < *twi-* + *form* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a double form; biform.

The eye of heauen did rowle the house about
Of that fell *twi-form'd* Archer.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 23. (*Davies.*)

twig^1 (twig), *n.* [ME. *twig, twyg* (pl. *twigges, twygges*), with shortened vowel, earlier *twig, twi* (pl. *twiges*), with long vowel, < AS. *twīg* (pl. *twigu*) = D. *twijg* = LG. *twich* = OHG. *zwīg, zwī*, MHG. *zwic* (*zwīg-*), *zwī*, G. *zweig*, a twig; perhaps, with a formative *-g*, orig. *-j*, < *twi-*, etc., two, with ref. to a forked twig; cf. *twissel*, a forked twig, from the same source.] **1.** A small shoot of a tree or other plant; a small branch; a spray.

Take ferules eke, or saly *twygges* take
Ye may.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

We liken a young childe to a greene *twigge*, which ye may easilie bende euery way ye list.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 205.

Who set the *Twigs* shall he remember
That is in Haste to sell the Timber?
Prior, Alma, iii.

2. A divining-rod.

The latest revival among old beliefs is that in the divining-rod. "Our liberal shepherds give it a shorter name," and so do our conservative peasants, calling the "rod of Jacob" the *twig.* *Cornhill Mag.*, XLVII. 83.

3. In *ceram.*, a thin strip of prepared clay used in modeling a pottery vessel, especially in the imitation basketwork common in Leeds pottery. —**To hop the twig.** See *hop*^{1}.—**To work the twig**, to use the divining-rod. *Cornhill Mag.*, XLVII. 83.

twig^1 (twig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twigged*, ppr. *twigging.* [< *twig*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To switch; beat. *Halliwell.*

II. *intrans.* To be vigorous or active; be energetic. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Ewes yearly by twinning rich masters do make;
The lamb of such twinners for breeders go take:
For twinlings be twiggers, increase for to bring,
Though some for their *twigging* peccavi may sing.
Tusser, January's Husbandry.

twig^2 (twig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twigged*, ppr. *twigging.* [A var. of *twick*, unassibilated form of *twitch:* see *twick, twitch*^{1}, and cf. *tweak*^{1}.] To twitch; jerk. [Scotch.]

Not one kynge hath bene in Englande sens the conquest but they haue *twygged* hym one way or other, and had theyr false flynges at him. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 142.

Let rantin billies *twig* the string,
An' for anither mutchkin ring.
Morison, Poems, p. 78. (*Jamieson.*)

twig^2 (twig), *n.* [< *twig*^{2}, *v.* Cf. *twick, tweak*^{1}, *n.*] A twitch; a jerk; a quick, sudden pull. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

twig^3 (twig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twigged*, ppr. *twigging.* [Prob. < Ir. *tuigim*, I understand, discern, = Gael. *tuig*, understand.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To notice; observe narrowly; watch.

Mug. Gentlemen of the Corporation of Garratt——
Heel-Tap. Now, *twig* him; now, mind him; mark how he hawls his muscles about.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

The word seems to have got into English through the ugliest kind of jargon, as in the choice morsel of thieves' cant "*twig* the cull, he's peery": "observe the fellow, he is watching." *Macmillan's Mag.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. To comprehend; understand; perceive; discover.

From the sudden erubescence of his pallid, ill-fed cheek, . . . I *twigged* at once that he didn't himself know what it meant. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 1st ser., p. 306.

What is that first instantaneous glimpse of some one's meaning which we have when in vulgar phrase we say we *twig* it? *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 253.

II. *intrans.* To understand; see; "catch on."

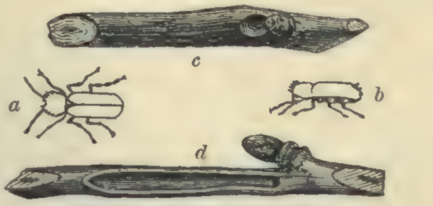
Don't you *twig?* *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. ii.

"I *twig*," said Mick. *Disraeli*, Sybil, v. 10.

[Slang in all uses.]

twig-blight (twig'blīt), *n.* See *pear-blight*, under *blight.*

twig-borer (twig'bōr"ėr), *n.* One of numerous small beetles which bore the twigs of trees, as the ptinid *Amphicerus bicaudatus*, which infests the grape and the apple in the United States.



Twig-borer (*Amphicerus bicaudatus*).
a, *b*, beetle, dorsal and side views; *c*, twig showing entrance; *d*, twig cut to show burrow.

twig-bug (twig'bug), *n.* Same as *stick-bug*, 1.

twigged (twigd), *a.* [< *twig*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having twigs or small shoots.

twiggen† (twig'n), *a.* [< *twig*^{1} + *-en*^{2}.] **1.** Made of twigs or osier; wicker.

A large basket or *twiggen* panier.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 10.

2. Covered with osier or wicker.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 152.

twiggen-work† (twig'n-wėrk), *n.* Wickerwork.

An Indian dish or potager, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of *twiggenwork.* *N. Grew*, Museum.

twigger (twig'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which is active or energetic. Compare *twig*^{1}, *v. i.*

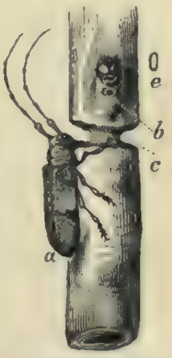
Twinlings be *twiggers*, increase for to bring.
Tusser, January's Husbandry.

2†. A wanton person of either sex.

Now, Benedicite, her mother said;
And hast thou beene already such a *twigger?*
Pasquil's Night Cap (1612). (*Nares.*)

The mother of her was a good *twigger* the whilst.
Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's, iv. 1.

twig-girdler (twig'gėr"dlėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*, which girdles twigs of apple, oak, and other trees in the United States, producing a decaying condition of the wood fitting it as food for the larvæ.



Twig-girdler (*Oncideres cingulatus*).
a, beetle; *b*, point of oviposition; *c*, girdling of the twig; *e*, egg.

twiggy (twig'i), *a.* [< *twig*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Consisting of or resembling twigs; made of twigs.

Small *twiggie* stalkes.
Gerarde, Herball (1599), p. 804.

Oziers . . . are of innumerable Kinds, . . . being so much smaller than the Sallows, . . . and requiring constant moisture. It likewise yields more limber and flexible twigs . . . for all wicker and *twiggy* works. *Evelyn*, Sylva, i. 20.

2. Full of twigs.

They [the black withies] grow the slowest of all the *twiggy* trees. *Evelyn*, Sylva, i. 20.

twight^1**†.** An obsolete past participle of *twitch*^{1}.

twight^2**†**, *v.* An erroneous spelling of *twit.* *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 12.

twig-insect (twig'in"sekt), *n.* Same as *stick-bug*, 1. Also *twig-bug.*

"The so-called stick insects," or "walking-twigs," as they are often called — the Phasmidæ of the naturalist, "these *twig insects.*" *R. Proctor*, Nature Studies.

twigless (twig'les), *a.* [< *twig*^{1} + *-less.*] Lacking twigs.

Unbranching and *twigless* stems. *Nature*, XLII. 151.

twig-pruner (twig'prö"nėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle of the genus *Elaphidion.* The larvæ of the parallel twig-pruner, *E. parallelum*, live in the twigs of oak- and apple-trees and other forest- and fruit-trees in the northern United States, and pupate in their burrows. The beetles oviposit by preference in the cut ends of twigs, and the larvæ work into the live wood by boring down the center. See cut under *Elaphidion*, and compare *twig-borer.*

twig-rush (twig'rush), *n.* A plant of the cyperaceous genus *Cladium*, this name as well as the genus name referring to the repeatedly branching cyme of the original species, *C. Mariscus.* This is a tall perennial rush-like plant with long slender leaves toothed on the edges and the keel, found in bogs in most temperate and some tropical regions. It occurs in the western United States, and in the southern if the similar *C. effusum* (see *saw-grass*) be included in it. *C. mariscoides* grows northward in North America. There are in all about 33 species.

twigsome (twig′sum), *a.* [< *twig*^{1} + *-some.*] Abounding in twigs. [Rare.]

The *twigsome* trees by the wayside (which, I suppose, will never grow leafy, for they never did).
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, vii.

twilight (twī′līt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *twylight*; < ME. *twilight*, *twyelyghte* = LG. *twilecht* = G. *zwielicht* (cf. MHG. *zwischenlieht*); < *twi-* + *light*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The light from the sky when the sun is below the horizon at morning and evening. It has generally been agreed by observers in different countries that this light rises in the morning and sets in the evening when the sun is 18° or 19° below the horizon. The former depression is given by Ptolemy, Gemma Frisius, Magini, Kepler, and Gassendi; the value 19° is given by Posidonius and Alhazen. Under some circumstances a second twilight appears, separated by an interval of darkness from the first. Twilight is certainly due to reflection from the upper atmosphere, but the phenomenon is somewhat complicated by the zodiacal light.

Twye lyghte, be-fore the day. Diluculum.
Twye lyghte, a-fore the nyȝhte. Crepusculum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 505.

Twilight no other thing is, Poets say,
Then the last part of night, and first of day.
Herrick, Hesperides, Twilight.

Now came still evening on, and *twilight* gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad.
Milton, P. L., iv. 598.

2. Hence, any faint light; partial darkness; shade.

Through many a woodland dun,
Through buried paths, where sleepy *twilight* dreams
The summer time away. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

The oak and birch, with mingled shade,
At noontide there a *twilight* made.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 26.

3. Figuratively, an indistinct medium of perception; also, a state of faint or hazy mental illumination.

What shall I do? what conduct shall I find
To lead me through this *twy-light* of my mind?
Buckingham, Rehearsal, iii. 2.

In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, suitable to our state of mediocrity. *Locke.*

We are always inwardly immersed in what Wundt has somewhere called the *twilight* of our general consciousness. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 620.

II. *a.* **1.** Belonging, pertaining, or peculiar to twilight; seen by twilight; crepuscular, as a bat or moth.

Nymphs and shepherds . . .
On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks.
Milton, Arcades, l. 99.

When *twilight* dews are falling soft
Upon the rosy sea.
Moore, When Twilight Dews.

2. Faintly illuminated; shady; dim; obscure: either literally or figuratively.

Some few sparks or flashes of this divine knowledge may possibly be driven out by rational consideration; philosophy may yield some *twilight* glimmerings thereof.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xiv.

Twilight groves and dusky caves.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 163.

A *twilight* conscience lighted thro' a chink.
Tennyson, Harold, iii. 1.

Twilight curve, the boundary of the earth's shadow, which rises in the east after the sun has set and cuts off the twilight glow. Within this arc, which sometimes appears very sharply defined, the atmosphere receives no direct light from the sun, and reflects only the diffuse light that comes from other parts of the sky. As the sun descends, the arc rises to the zenith and then passes over to the western horizon, its arrival at the latter point marking the end of twilight.

twilight (twī′līt), *v. t.* [< *twilight*, *n.* The form of the pp. in the second quotation is irregular.] To illuminate faintly or dimly.

The temple's dim cavernous recesses, faintly starred with mosaic, and *twilighted* by twinkling altar-lamps.
Howells, Venetian Life, xi.

He was like some one lying in *twilit*, formless pre-existence. *R. L. Stevenson*, Will o' the Mill.

twill^1 (twil), *v. t.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *tweel*, *twell*, *tweil*, *tweal*; < LG. *twillen*, make double, also fork into branches, as a tree; cf. LG. *twill*, *twille*, *twehl*, a forked branch, any forked thing; D. *tweeling* = G. *zwilling* = Sw. Dan. *tvilling*, twin; Sw. dial. *tvilla*, produce twins (said of sheep); OHG. *zwilīh*, *zwilīhh*, MHG. *zwilich*, *zwilch*, G. *zwillich*, twill (fashioned after L. *bilix*, having two threads); with formative *-l*, < *twi-*, two: see *twi-*, *two*, and cf. *twin*^{1}.] To weave in a particular way (see *twill*^{1}, *n.*), producing diagonal ribs in the stuff.

At last she stood complete in her silvery *twilled* silk, her lace tucker, her coral necklace, and coral ear-drops.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

twill^1 (twil), *n.* [< *twill*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A variety of textile fabric in which the weft-threads do not pass over and under the warp-threads in regular succession, as in common plain weaving, but pass over one and under two, over one and under three, or over one and under eight or ten, according to the kind of twill. The next weft-thread takes a set oblique to the former, throwing up one of the two deposed by the preceding. The effect of this is to produce the appearance of parallel diagonal lines or ribs over the whole surface of the cloth; but the regularity of the parallel lines is broken in various ways in what is termed *fanciful twilling*. The goods so manufactured are stronger than those made by plain weaving. In twilled cloth the number of heddles used is equal to the number of threads contained in the interval between two intersections of the warp and weft, as when every third thread is to be interwoven three leaves are used, for six threads six leaves, etc. Twills are called, according to the number of leaves employed in the weaving, *three-leaf twill*, *six-leaf twill*, etc.

Special duties were charged upon Scotch linens called *twill* and ticking, on importation into England.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 61.

2. The raised line made by twilling.

A right hand *twill* is said to appear much bolder if the thread be twisted to the right hand.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 99.

Colored twill, a stout cotton material made in all principal colors, and employed for linings of curtains and embroideries. It will not bear washing.—**French twill.** See *French.*—**Full twills**, twilled fabrics of cotton and woolen, usually of plain color.—**Herring-bone twill.** See *herring-bone.*—**Kirriemuir twill**, a fine twilled linen cloth manufactured in Scotland, and often used as a background for embroidery.

twill^2 (twil), *n.* [A var. of *quill*^{1}; cf. *twilt* for *quilt.*] A reed; a quill; a spool to wind yarn on. [Prov. Eng.]

A *Twill*; a Spoole; from Quill. In the South they call it winding of Quills, because anciently, I suppose, they wound the Yarn upon Quills for the Weavers, though now they use Reeds. *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

twill^2 (twil), *v. t.* [< *twill*^{2}, *n.*] To quill; trim with quilling or fluting.

The great fat pincushion lined with pink inside, and *twilled* like a lady's nightcap.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xvi.

twill^3 (twil), *prep.* and *conj.* A dialectal variant of *till*^{2}.

'twill (twil). A contraction of *it will.*

twilled (twild), *a.* [An uncertain word, used only in the following passage. If correctly printed in the original, it may be < *twill*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}, meaning 'ridged, terraced,' or, as commentators say, 'hedged'; or < *twill*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}, meaning then 'reeded, reedy.' But it is not likely that Shakspere ever used *twill*^{2} for *quill.*] See the etymology.

Thy banks with pioned and *twilled* brims,
Which spongy April at thy hest betrims.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 64.

twilt (twilt), *n.* [A var. of *quilt*, as *twill*^{2} for *quill*^{1}.] A quilt. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Beds of state, *twilts*, pands and testors, napery and broidered wark. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

twin^1 (twin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *twin*, *twyn*, *twinne*, *twynne*, < AS. *getwin*, double (pl. *getwinnas*, twins) (= Icel. *tvinnr*, *tvennr*, two and two, twin), < *twi-*, two: see *twi-*. Cf. *twinling*. See also *twine*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Two; twain.

Forr Crist iss bathe Godd & mann,
an had off *twinne* kinde.
Ormulum, l. 1361 (Morris and Skeat, I. 52).

A wain thai had thair gere wit-in,
That draun was wit oxen *tuin*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 278 (Morris and Skeat, II. 78).

Thou do to gedder x. and ij.
The laghis [laws] *twin* sal thou finde squa [so].
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 119.

2. Consisting of two separate, closely related, and equal members; twofold; double; specifically, consisting of or forming twins or a pair: as, *twin* children.

An apple cleft in two is not more *twin*
Than these two creatures. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 302.

Parrots with *twin* cherries in their beak.
Cowper, Task, i. 38.

3. One, each, or either of two; one of a pair, specifically of two born at a birth: as, a *twin* brother or sister.

The water up-stod, thurgh godes migt,
On *twinne* half, also a wal up-rigt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3248.

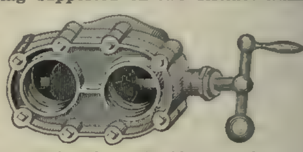
A Boat *twin*-sister of the crescent-moon!
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

4. In *bot.*, growing in pairs; didymous.—**5.** Consisting of two chief parts alike, or nearly alike, and held firmly together: as, a *twin* bottle; a *twin* vase. The plural is used in the same sense: as, *twin* vases.—**6.** In *entom.*, geminate: applied to spots, punctures, spines, etc., which are close together in pairs, and distant from others.—**The Twin Brothers** or **Brethren**, Castor and Pollux; the Twins.

These be the Great *Twin Brethren*
To whom the Dorians pray.
Macaulay, Battle of Lake Regillus, st. 40.

Twin boat, a boat having two hulls, or a double hull. See *twin steamer.*—**Twin cones.** See *cone.*—**Twin crystal.** See II., 3.—**Twin engine.** See *engine.*—**Twin graptolites.** See *Graptolithidæ.*—**Twin ocelli**, two similar ocellated spots close together and inclosed in a common colored ring.—**Twin-screw**, a steam-vessel fitted with two propellers on separate shafts, one under each quarter, having right-handed and left-handed twists respectively. Being turned in contrary directions in driving ahead, they counteract each other's tendencies to produce lateral vibration. Also used attributively.

The Rodney, Admiral Fitzroy's flagship, . . . is also in the Admiralty list called a "*twin-screw* cruiser," as from her great powers of speed she well may be.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 390.


Twin Valve, or Double Gate-valve.

Twin steam-engine, an adaptation of the steam-engine in which two complete engines are associated to perform the same work; a duplex engine.—**Twin steamer**, a form of steam-vessel occasionally employed in ferries, the deck, etc., being supported on two distinct hulls which are placed some distance asunder, with the paddle-wheels between them.—**Twin valve**, a form of valve with a double connection, used at the discharge-orifice of a pump, and serving the double purpose of supplying water to a steam-boiler and to a line of hose or pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *n.* **1**†. Two; twain; a pair; a couple.

The scharp of the schalk schyndered the bones,
& schrank thurȝ the schyire grece, & scade hit in *twynne*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 425.

Hit is brused, other broken, other byten in *twynne*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1047.

I saw the roote in great disdaine
A *twinne* of forked trees send forth againe.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 70.

2. One of two; one of a pair or couple linked together by a particular tie or relation; the mate, counterpart, or fellow of another; specifically, one of two creatures produced at a birth: said of the young both of human beings and of beasts.

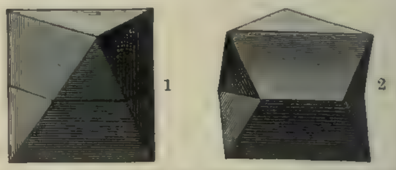
He was most princely: ever witness for him
Those *twins* of learning that he raised in you,
Ipswich and Oxford. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 58.

Time and Place are *twinnes* and vnseparable companions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

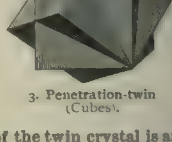
Two were never found
Twins at all points. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 738.

They see no men,
Not ev'n her brother Arac, nor the *twins*
Her brethren. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

3. A compound crystal one part of which is in a reversed position with reference to the other, as if it had been revolved through 180° about an axis (twinning-axis) perpendicular to a plane which is called the *twinning-plane*, and is usually a fundamental plane of the given crystal. Thus if (fig. 1) one half of the octahedron as indicated is revolved through 180° about a vertical axis, the twinned octahedron of fig. 2 results, the twinning-plane being here a face of the octahedron; such twins are common with spinel, and are hence called *spinel twins.* This is also called a *juxtaposition-* or *contact-twin*, in distinction from a *penetration-twin*, such as is represented in fig. 3, where each crystal is complete and interpenetrates the other. If the molecular reversal is often repeated in the growth of a crystal, a *polysynthetic twin* may result, consisting of successive thin layers or lamellæ of two sets, alternately in reversed position to each other. This is common among the plagioclase feldspars, and is the cause of the fine striation often observed on a cleavage-surface. (See *albite twin* and *pericline twin*, below.) When the angle between the axes of the two parts of the twin crystal is an aliquot part of 360°, repeated twinning may occur (thus, 3 × 120°, 4 × 90°, 5 × 72°, etc., complete the form); the resulting compound crystal may then imitate (mimetic form) a form of higher symmetry than belongs to the single crystal, and hence be a case of pseudosymmetry: for example, the twins of aragonite (which has a prismatic angle not far from 120°) have often the form of a pseudo-hexagonal crystal; the six-rayed stellate twins of cerusite give another common example of a repeated twin. In some cases the imitation is so perfect that the true nature of the form can be determined only by an investigation in polarized light.—**Albite twin**, a kind of twin common with albite and the other triclinic feldspars, where the twinning-plane is the brachydiagonal plane of the crystal, and the twinning gives a reëntrant angle on



1. Octahedron, showing position of twinning-plane. 2. Twinned Octahedron, the upper half in reversed position.


3. Penetration-twin (Cubes).

the basal plane or surface of most perfect cleavage: such twins are usually polysynthetic, and give rise to a series of fine lines seen on the basal cleavage-face.—**Baveno twin**, a kind of twin crystal of orthoclase feldspar, first noted in crystals from Baveno in Italy. The twinning-plane is a clinodome inclined about 45° to the base, and the twin has nearly the form of a square prism.—**Carlsbad twin**, a name given to the common twin crystals of orthoclase feldspar often observed in granites, trachytes, and other crystalline rocks, as at Carlsbad in Bohemia. The twinning-axis is here the vertical crystallographic axis, and the twins are commonly of the penetration type.—**In twin†, a twin†**, in two; apart.

> The kyng depertid his pupull, put hom *in twyn*,
> In batels on his best wise for boldyng hym-seluyn.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1181.

Paragenetic twin, an ordinary twin crystal in which the compound structure may be considered to belong to it from the beginning of its formation: sometimes used in distinction from *metagenetic twin*, where the molecular reversal seems to have begun after the crystal had reached a certain development; the latter kind is illustrated by the geniculated twins of rutile.—**Parasitic twin**, in *teratol.* See *autosite.*—**Pericline twin**, a twin common with the variety of albite called pericline, also with the other triclinic feldspars, where the twinning-axis is the macrodiagonal axis. Such twins are often polysynthetic, and then give a series of striations on the brachydiagonal plane or surface of second cleavage; the direction of these striations varies with the composition of the feldspar according to a definite law.—**Spinel twin.** See above, under def. 3.—**The Siamese twins.** See *Siamese.*—**The Twins**, a constellation and sign of the zodiac; Gemini.

> When now no more *the* alternate *Twins* are fired
> And Cancer reddens, with the solar blaze,
> Short is the doubtful empire of the Night.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 43.

twin^1 (twin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twinned*, ppr. *twinning*. [< *twin*^{1}, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To couple; pair; mate; join intimately or link together: said of two united or of one joined to another.

> We were as *twinn'd* lambs that did frisk i' the sun.
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 67.

> In Gemini that noble power is shown
> That *twins* their hearts, and doth of two make one.
> *B. Jonson*, Hue and Cry.

> True liberty
> Is lost, which always with right reason dwells
> *Twinn'd*, and from her hath no dividual being.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 85.

2. Specifically, in *mineral.*, to form or unite into a compound or twin crystal by a reversal of the molecular structure according to some definite law.

> Occasionally a simple form is *twinned* with a more complex one, as in chabasite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 362.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be coupled or paired; be mated, as one with another; specifically, to be twin-born.

> He that is approved in this offence,
> Though he had *twinn'd* with me, both at a birth,
> Shall lose me. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 212.

> Were it to plot against the fame, the life
> Of one with whom I *twinned*.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 3.

2. To bring forth two at a birth.

> Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make.
> *Tusser*, January's Husbandry, st. 28.

twin^2† (twin), *v.* [Also *twine*; < ME. *twinnen*, *twynnen*, lit. go in two (cf. *in twin*, above), < *twin*, two: see *twin*^{1}. Cf. *twine*^{2}, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be parted in twain; be divided or sundered; come apart.

> Ther hit onez is tachched, *twynne* wil hit neuer.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2512.

> My saule, Ihesu, take I to thee
> When my body and it sal *twynne*.
> *Political Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 109.

> Thy faith and troth thou sall na get,
> And our true love shall never *twin*.
> *Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

2. To part; depart; go away.

> Fortune wolde that he moste *twinne*
> Out of that place which that I was inne.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 569.

> Loke thou thin herte fro him not *twynne*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

3. To be separated (from) or deprived (of): as, to *twin* with one's gear. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To part in twain; sever; sunder. *Halliwell.*

> There were twenty and too, to *twyn* hom in sonder.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2747.

> It seith, "Allas! whi *twynned* be we tweyne?"
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 679.

> When two lovers love each other weel,
> Great sin it were them to *twinn*.
> *Young Bearwell* (Child's Ballads, IV. 302).

2. To part, as from another person or thing; separate; sunder; especially, to deprive.

> From helle he wille them *twyn*.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 49.

> She's taen out her little penknife, . . .
> And *twinn'd* the sweet babe o' its life.
> *Fine Flowers in the Valley* (Child's Ballads, II. 265).

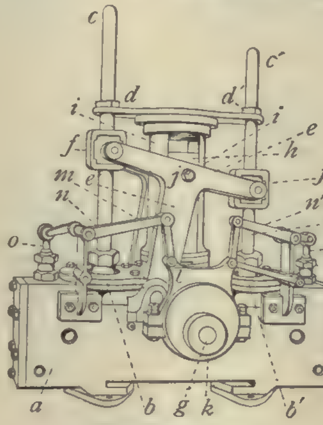
> "Alas!" said I, "what ruefu' chance
> Has *twin'd* ye o' your stately trees?"
> *Burns*, Destruction of the Woods near Drumlanrig.

twin-born (twin′bôrn), *a.* Born at the same birth; born along with another.

> O hard condition,
> *Twin-born* with greatness, subject to the breath
> Of every fool! *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 251.

> But such a connection between lordship and land was a slowly developed notion, not a notion *twin-born* with the notion of government. *W. Wilson*, State, § 15.

twin-cylinder (twin′sil″in-dėr), *a.* Having twin cylinders: as, a *twin-cylinder* engine.



Twin-cylinder Engine.

a, bed-plate; *b*, *b′*, twin cylinders; *c*, *c′*, piston-rods; *d*, *d′*, guides for piston-rods; *e*, *e′*, T-shaped working-beam connected to the piston-rods at *f*, *f* by slide-blocks pivoted to the ends of the beam and playing in rectangular slideways rigidly attached to the rods. The part *e′* of the beam is connected directly with the wrist of a crank on the shaft. The cross-head *h* works between the slides *i*, *i*, and is pivoted at *j* to the beam *e*, *e′*; *k*, eccentric; *l*, eccentric-strap; *m*, *m′*, eccentric-rods; *n*, *n′*, rock-shafts which operate the valve-stems *o*, *o′* and the valves.

twindle (twin′dl), *n.* [Var. of **twinnle*, dim. of *twin*^{1}.] A twin. [Prov. Eng.]

> In the same book [F. Sparry's "Geomancie of Maister Christopher Cattan"] the word *twindle* (Fr. Gemeaux) occurs for the sign Gemini, two twins in one. Is it known elsewhere? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 486.

twindle-pippin†, *n.* A double pippin.

> I dream'd my husband, when he came first a woing,
> Came i' th' liknes of a Kentish *twindle-pippen*.
> *Sampson's Vow Breaker* (1636). (*Nares.*)

twine^1 (twīn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *twyne*; < ME. *twine*, *twyne*, *twin*, double thread, < AS. *twin* (= D. *twijn*; cf. Icel. *tvinni*), a double thread, < *twi-*, two: see *twi-*. Cf. *twin*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A double thread; a thread made of two strands twisted; hence, any coarse strand or cord, or, by extension, a fabric woven of such threads; in modern use, a cord composed of several strands, especially when made of hemp or manila; also, a strong thread made of hemp or cotton, used in sewing sails.

> Of there hude [hide] he kærf enne thwong, . . .
> Nes [nor was] the thwong noht swithe bræd [broad],
> Buten swulc a *twines* thræd.
> *Layamon* (MS. Cott. Calig., A, ix.), l. 14220.

> No shetes clene, to lye betwene,
> Made of threde and *twyne*.
> *The Nut-Brown Maid* (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 6).

2. The act of twining or twisting; spinning. [Rare.]

> As she some web wrought, or her spindles *twine*
> She cherish'd with her song.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, x. 306.

3. A curving, winding, or twisting movement or form; a convolution; a coil; a twist.

> With an yvie *twyne* his waste is girt about.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 14.

> Dancing chearely in a siluer *twine*.
> *Tourneur*, Trans. Metamorphosis, Epil.

> Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 226.

4. A clasping; an embrace.

> Milke white leaves, and branches greene,
> Folded in amorous *twines* together.
> *Heywood*, Prologues and Epilogues (Works, ed. 1874, VI. [352).

5. An intertwining or interlacing; a tangle; a snarl.

> So multiplied were reasons pro and con,
> Delicate, intertwisted, and obscure,
> That law were shamed to lend a finger-tip
> To unravel, readjust the hopeless *twine*.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book.

6†. Duality. [Rare.]

> Th' Vnitie dwels in God, ith' Fiend the *Twine*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Paper twine, wrapping-twine made of long, continuous strips of paper, stretched, twisted, and sometimes sized or varnished.

II. *a.* Consisting of double (usually coarse) thread; specifically, consisting or made of twine. See I., 1.

> May live in peace, and rule the land with a *twine* thread.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Twine cloth, a fine cotton cloth used as a substitute for linen. Compare *calico shirting*, under *shirting*.

twine^1 (twīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twined*, ppr. *twining*. [< ME. *twinen*, *twynen* = D. *twijnen* (cf. Icel. *tvinna* = Sw. *tvinna* = Dan. *tvinde*), twine, twist, lit. 'double,' < AS. *twin*, a double thread: see *twine*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make double, as thread, by twisting two strands together; hence, to twist; intertwine.

> To a torche other to a taper the Trinite is likened,
> As wexe and a weke were *twyned* to-gederes,
> And fuyr flaumed forth of hem bothe.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 169.

> These Rufflers after a year or two at the farthest become Upright men, unless they be prevented by *twined* hemp. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 15.

2. To form of twisted threads or filaments; make by intertwining; in general, to weave.

> Take aff, take aff his costly jupe
> (Of gold well was it *twin'd*).
> *Hardyknute* (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 17).

> For the south side [of the tabernacle] southward there shall be hangings for the court of fine *twined* linen of an hundred cubits long for one side. Ex. xxvii. 9.

> The Naïads, and the Nymphs, . . .
> Upon this joyful day, some dainty chaplets *twine*.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xv. 139.

3. To wind or coil about something, as in clasping or embracing it; wreathe; coil.

> She's *twined* her arms about his waist,
> And thrown him into the sea.
> *May Colvin* (Child's Ballads, II. 274).

> Fill the Bowl with rosie Wine,
> Around our Temples Roses *twine*.
> *Cowley*, Anacreontics, viii.

4. To encircle; entwine; curl around.

> The plant [Amellus] in holy garlands often *twines*
> The altars'-posts, and beautifies the shrines.
> *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

> Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 161.

5. To interweave; interlock; intermingle; mix; blend.

> And all-fore-seeing God in the same Line
> Doth oft the god-less with the godly *twine*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

> The child would *twine*
> A trustful hand, unasked, in thine.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cix.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To blend or unite by twisting or winding; intertwine; be interwoven.

> In *twining* hazel bowers.
> *Burns*, Sleep'st Thou, or Wak'st Thou?

> The light soul *twines* and mingles with the growths
> Of vigorous early days. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, i.

2. To wind; curl; coil; specifically, of plants, to grow in convolutions about a support. See *twining*.

> And, as she runs, the bushes in the way . . .
> Some *twine* about her thigh to make her stay.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 873.

> With the *twining* Lash their Shins resound.
> *Gay*, Trivia, iii. 38.

> Aft ha'e I roved by bonnie Doon,
> To see the rose and woodbine *twine*.
> *Burns*, Ye Banks and Braes.

> A single stick was given to each lot of plants to *twine* up. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 33.

3†. To warp.

> Because it *twineth* and casteth not, it is passing good for hinges and hookes, for sawne bords, for ledges in dores and gates. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 40.

4. To make turns or flexures; wind; meander.

> As rivers, though they bend and *twine*. *Swift.*

> Nae gowden stream thro' myrtles *twines*.
> *Burns*, On Pastoral Poetry.

twine^2 (twīn), *v.* [Var. of *twin*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To separate; divide; part.

> And sighing says this lady fair,
> "They shou'd gar twa loves *twine*."
> *The Water o' Wearie's Well* (Child's Ballads, I. 200).

2†. To turn.

> She shrikes, and *twines* away her sdaignefull eyes
> From his sweet face.
> *Fairfax*, Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 128.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To fall.

> Right on the front he gaue that ladie kinde
> A blow so huge, so strong, so great, so sore,
> That out of sense and feeling downe she *twinde*.
> *Fairfax*, Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 43.

2. To languish; pine away. Probably confused with *dwine*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

twine-cutter (twīn′kut″ėr), *n.* A knife or blade, of various form, fixed to a counter, table, stand, etc., to cut the twine used in tying up parcels

twine-holder (twīn'hōl″dėr), *n.* A case, usually of metal or wire, for holding a ball of twine in a convenient position for unwinding.

twine-machine (twīn'ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A spinning-machine for making small cord or string. It is a form of the thread-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

twiner (twī'nėr), *n.* [< *twine*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which twines. Specifically—(*a*) A machine for twining threads or fibers, as in cotton-spinning.

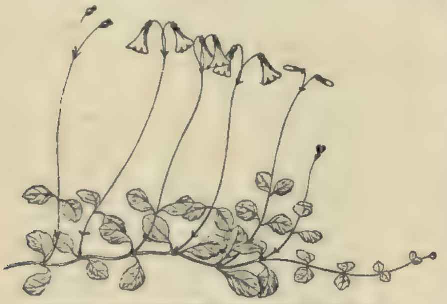
> Mules and *Twiners* for Spinning Cotton, etc.
> *The Engineer*, LXVI. 231.

(*b*) A plant which supports itself by twining.

> Some plants twine with the sun and some twine against it; and most *twiners* have nearly allied species that do not climb at all. *Princeton Rev.*, March, 1878, p. 288.

twine-reeler (twīn'rē″lėr), *n.* A kind of mule or spinning-machine for making twine or twisting string; a mule-doubler.

twin-flower (twin'flou″ėr), *n.* In *bot.*, a slender creeping and trailing evergreen, *Linnæa borealis*, with rounded leaves and thread-like branches leafy below, forking near the summit, and bearing a pair of nodding fragrant flowers. The corolla is funnelform, purplish rose-colored or whitish, under half an inch long. The plant is found in cool woods and bogs northward in both hemispheres, in America extending south to the mountains of Maryland and of Colorado and to the Sierra Nevada, from these points reaching within the arctic circle. This modest but extremely beautiful plant was a favorite of Linnæus, who first pointed out its characters and to whom it was dedicated.



Flowering Plant of Twin-flower (*Linnæa borealis*).

> Beds of purple *twin-flower*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

twinge (twinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twinged*, ppr. *twinging*. [(*a*) < ME. *twingen*, appar. altered from **thwingen*, < AS. **thwingan* (pret. **thwang*) = OS. *thwingan* = OFries. *dwinga*, *twinga* = MD. *dwinghen*, D. *dwingen* = OHG. *dwingan*, *thwingan*, press, constrain, oppress, conquer, MHG. *twingen*, *dwingen*, G. *zwingen* = Icel. *thvinga*, weigh down, oppress, compel, = Dan. *tvinge* = Sw. *tvinga*, constrain. (*b*) < ME. *twengen* = MD. *dwenghen* = OHG. *zwengan*, *dwengan*, MHG. *twengen*, G. *zwangen*, press, constrain, a secondary verb (associated with the noun, OHG. *zwang*, *dwang*, *gidwang*, MHG. *zwanc*, *twanc*, G. *zwang*, constraint, compulsion), from the orig. strong verb above. Cf. *thong*, from the same ult. source.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To press; constrain; oppress; afflict.

> And wharfore murned in I go,
> Whil that *twinges* me the fo?
> *Anglo-Saxon and Early Eng. Psalter* (ed. Stevenson, 1843), [xli. 10.

2. To pull with a sharp, pinching jerk; tweak; twitch.

> He *tuengde* & schok hire [the Devil] bi the nose that the fur [fire] out-blaste.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, St. Dunstan, l. 81. (*Morris and Skeat*, [II. 22.)

> *Twinge* three or four buttons
> From off my lady's gown. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

> When a man is past his sense,
> There 's no way to reduce him thence
> But *twinging* him by th' ears and nose,
> Or laying on of heavy blows.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 1155.

3. To torment with sharp, darting pains; sting: said of physical or mental pain.

> The gnat charged into the nostrils of the lion, and there *twinged* him till he made him tear himself, and so mastered him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> The poor wretch has a little shrivelled bit of conscience left. It *twinges* him sometimes, like a dying nerve in a rotten tooth. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, v.

II. *intrans.* To have a sharp, jerking pain, like a twitch; suffer a keen, shooting pain.

> I've a *twinging* knee
> Oft hinders dancing.
> *George Eliot*, Spanish Gypsy, i.

twinge (twinj), *n.* [< *twinge*, *v.*] **1.** A nipping or pinching; a twitch; a tweak.

> How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. A sharp, darting pain of momentary continuance; a pang, physical or mental.

> The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own sin, tho' it come far short of his.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iv. 1.

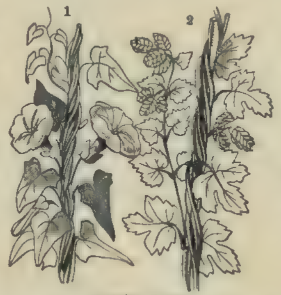
> "What is it, my dear child?" cries kind Mrs. Lambert, as he started. "Nothing, Madam; a *twinge* in my shoulder," said the lad. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxii.

=**Syn.** 2. See *pain*^{1} and *agony*.

twingle-twangle† (twing'gl-twang″gl), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *twangle*.] A twangling sound; a jangle.

> With the rare discord of bells, pipes, and tabors,
> Hotch-potch of Scotch and Irish *twingle-twangles*.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

twining (twī'ning), *p. a.* Twisting; winding; coiling; embracing.—**Twining stem**, in *bot.*, a stem which ascends spirally around another stem, a branch, or a prop, either to the right or to the left. See *right-handed*, 3.



Twining Stems.
1, Hedge-bindweed, *Convolvulus* (*Calystegia*) *sepium*; 2, Hop, *Humulus Lupulus*.

twiningly (twī'ning-li), *adv.* In a twining manner; by twining. *Bailey*, 1731.

twink^1 (twingk), *v. i.* [< ME. *twinken*, *twynken*, < AS. **twincan* (= MHG. *zwinken*, *zwingen*), wink. Hence *twinkle*.] To wink. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> *Twynkyn*, with the eye. . . . Conquinisco.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 505.

> Some turne the whites up, some looke to the foote,
> Some winke, some *twinke*, some blinke, some stare as fast.
> *Lane*, Tom Tel-Troths Message (1600). (*Nares.*)

twink^1 (twingk), *n.* [< *twink*^{1}, *v.*] A wink; a twinkling.

> But in a *twinck* methought
> 'A chang'd at once his habit and his steed.
> *Peele*, Honour of the Garter.

twink^2 (twingk), *v. t.* [Imitative; cf. *tink*^{1} and *twank*.] To pour out in bird-notes; twitter; chirp.

> As a swallow in the air doth sing
> With no continued tune, but, pausing still,
> *Twinks* out her scatter'd voice in accents shrill.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xxi. 548.

twink^2 (twingk), *n.* [Cf. *twink*^{2}, *v.*, also *pink*, *spink*, *finch*, etc.] The chaffinch.

twinkle (twing'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twinkled*, ppr. *twinkling*. [Early mod. E. *twynkle*, *twynkell*; < ME. *twinclen*, *twynclen*, < AS. *twinclian*, twinkle; freq. of **twincan*, wink: see *twink*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shut an eye or the eyes with an involuntary twitch or with a quick voluntary and significant action; blink; wink.

> She hath now *twyncled* fyrst upon the with wyckede eye.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

> I *twynkell* with the eye. Je clignette. . . . You *twynkell* with your eye, do you? I truste you never the better.
> *Palsgrave*, p. 764.

> The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Of the eyelids, to open and shut with frequent involuntary twitches; hence, of anything that moves rapidly, to dart to and fro.

> Myne eye *twynkleth* somtyme and I can nat cease it.
> *Palsgrave*, p. 764.

> No lips so sweet
> That I may worship them? No eyelids meet
> To *twinkle* on my bosom? *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

> The feet of said partner never ceased to *twinkle* in and out from beneath her skirts.
> *New York Evening Post*, April 25, 1891.

3. To pass in and out of sight rapidly, as a light; flash at almost insensible intervals; shine with quick, irregular gleams; scintillate; sparkle, as a star.

> All the fixed Tapers
> He made to *twinkle* with such trembling capers.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

> The chiefe Mountaines, them of Pennobscot, the *twinkling* Mountaine of Acocisco, the great Mountaine of Sassanow, and the high Mountaine of Massachuset.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 195.

> Here plots of sparkling water tremble bright
> With thousand thousand *twinkling* points of light.
> *Wordsworth*, Evening Walk.

> I see his gray eyes *twinkle* yet
> At his own jest.
> *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

II. *trans.* **1.** To open and shut rapidly; wink; blink.

> Phœbe took leave of the desolate couple, and passed through the shop, *twinkling* her eyelids to shake off a dew-drop. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiv.

> The bats whirled . . . their wings and *twinkled* their small eyes. *Disraeli*, Alroy, x. 17.

2. To emit in quick gleams; flash out.

> The sun and moon also Thou mad'st to give him light;
> And each one of the wandring stars to *twinkle* sparkles bright. *Surrey*, Paraphrase of Ps. viii.

3. To influence or charm by sparkling.

> That affectionate light, those diamond things,
> Those eyes, those passions, those supreme pearl springs,
> Shall be my grief, or *twinkle* me to pleasure.
> *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

twinkle (twing'kl), *n.* [< *twinkle*, *v.*] **1.** A twitching of the eyelid; a blinking; a wink.

> Old David moved from place to place about his ordinary employments, scarce shewing, unless by . . . an occasional convulsive sigh, or *twinkle* of the eyelid, that he was labouring under the yoke of such bitter affliction.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiv.

2. A quick, tremulous light; a glimmer; a sparkle; a flash.

> Glimmers and dies the fire-fly's spark—
> Like starry *twinkles* that momently break
> Through the rifts of the gathering tempest's rack.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

3. The time required for a wink; a twinkling.

twinkler (twing'klėr), *n.* [< ME. *twynclere* (= MHG. *zwinkeler*); < *twinkle* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which twinkles. Specifically—(*a*) A winker; a blinker; especially the eye.

> The *twynclere* with the eȝe forgeth wicke thingus.
> *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xxvii. 25.

> You'll just be pleased . . . not to be staring at me, following me up and down with those *twinklers* of yours.
> *Marryatt*, Snarleyyow, I. vii.

(*b*) That which glimmers, sparkles, or flashes; a sparkler.

> *Aram.* The stars have done this.
> *Clar.* The pretty little *twinklers*.
> *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, iii. 2.

> Such tiny *twinklers* as the planet-orbs
> That there attendant on the solar power
> With borrowed light pursued their narrower way.
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, ix.

twinkling (twing'kling), *n.* [< ME. *twinkling*, *twinkelinge*; verbal n. of *twinkle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which twinkles; especially, a quick twitching or fluttering movement of the eye; a wink.

> Boys in their first bloom, skilled in the dance, . . . smote the good floor with their feet. And Odysseus gazed at the *twinklings* of the feet, and marvelled in spirit.
> *Butcher and Lang*, tr. of Homer's Odyssey, viii. (ed. Mac-[millan, 1881, p. 123).

2. The phenomenon of scintillation of the fixed stars, consisting of fluctuations of light and of color at the rate of from fifty to a hundred per second. The fluctuations of light did not escape the notice of the ancients; those of color were noticed by Robert Hooke in 1665. The phenomenon was, without any reason at all, generally supposed to have its origin in the eye, until William Nicholson, the chemist, showed in 1813 that, if the image of a twinkling star was stretched out into a ribbon by an irregular movement of the telescope, the fluctuations would appear as variations of light and color along this ribbon. Charles Dufour, in 1856, published the following generalizations of his observations, now known as *Dufour's laws:* (1) the pale stars twinkle more than the chrome, and the chrome more than the ruddy ones; (2) at different altitudes the twinkling is proportional to the coefficient of astronomical refraction multiplied by the trajectory of the ray; and (3) the twinkling diminishes as the diameter of the star increases. Lorenzo Respighi, in 1868, examined the effect of twinkling upon the spectra of stars. He found that oblique bands of shade pass over the spectrum in different directions according as the star is east or west of the meridian. Finally, Charles Montigny, with a special instrument called a scintillometer, has made extensive observations concerning the differences of the rate of twinkling at different seasons, under different meteorological conditions, and for different stars. It is certain that twinkling is due in some way to the entrance and passage of the light in the atmosphere, but how is not altogether settled. Twinkling is entirely distinct from the "dancing" of stars, which is frequent, especially in winter.

3. The time required for one twinkle or wink, as of the eye; a flash; hence, a very short time.

> This world in an iȝes *twynkeling*
> Thou maist distroie, noon may defende.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

> We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye, at the last trump.
> 1 Cor. xv. 51, 52.

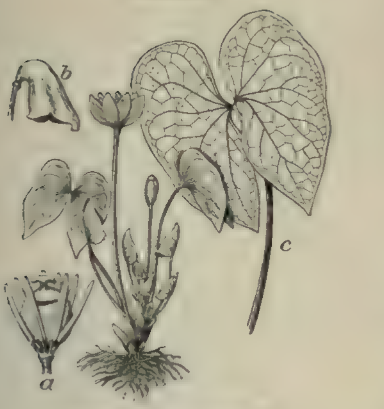
> *Ric.* What you do, do in a *twinkling*, sir.
> *Val.* As soon as may be.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 2.

> He vanish'd frae her sight,
> Wi' the *twinkling* o' an eye.
> *Courteous Knight* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 277).

> Or in a *twinkling* of this true blue steel.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Philip van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.

In the twinkling of a bedpost. See *bedpost*.

twinleaf (twin'lēf), *n.* An American herb, *Jeffersonia diphylla:* so named from the pair of leaflets into which the blade of the leaf is divided. See cut on following page.



Twinleaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*).
a, pistil and stamens; *b*, ripe fruit; *c*, full-grown leaf, showing nervation.

twinling (twin'ling), *n.* [< ME. **twinling*, *twynlynge* (= OHG. *zwiniling*, MHG. *zwineling*, *zwilline*, G. *zwilling* = Dan. *tvilling*, twin); as *twin*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] A twin.

Se ze the ȝonder pore womman how that she is pyned
Withe *twynlenges* two.
Rom. of Cheuelere Assigne (E. E. T. S.), l. 27.

We may rede and see like thyng in the lyuyng and the condicōns of the bretheren gemellys callid *twynlynges*.
Boke of Tulle of Old Age (ed. Caxton, 1481), g^2. (*Richardson's Supp.*)

twinne^1†, **twinne**^{2}†. A Middle English spelling of *twin*^{1}, *twin*^{2}.

twinner (twin'ėr), *n.* [< *twin*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which produces twins. *Tusser*, January's Husbandry.

twinning^1 (twin'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twin*^{1}, *v.*] The process or state of being twinned: said of crystals. See *twin*^{1}, *n.*, 3.—**Secondary twinning**, a molecular reversal produced after the formation of the crystal, for example by pressure, as often observed in crystals of pyroxene and the grains of a crystalline limestone. In many cases this may be artificially imitated.

twinning^2† (twin'ing), *n.* [< ME. *twynnynge*; verbal n. of *twin*^{2}, *v.*] Separation; parting.

The sothe is, the *twynnynge* of us tweyne
Wol us disese and crueliche anoye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1303.

twinning-axis (twin'ing-ak″sis), *n.* See *twin*^{1}, *n.*, 3.

twinning-machine (twin'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting out the teeth of combs: so called because the combs are cut in pairs or twins. It has a cutter consisting of two chisels which act perpendicularly and alternately upon a plate passed beneath them, each cutting one side of two teeth, and severing one of them from the back of the comb to which it does not belong. *E. H. Knight.*

twinning-plane (twin'ing-plān), *n.* See *twin*^{1}, *n.*, 3.

twinning-saw (twin'ing-sâ), *n.* A saw for cutting the teeth of combs: so called because the teeth for two combs are cut at one operation, the material being bent over in convex form to bring it within range of the instrument. After the sawing, each tooth is cut separately from the back of the opposite comb by means of a plugging-awl. *E. H. Knight.*

twin-pair (twin'pãr), *n.* A pair of objects altogether similar and equal and without any third.—**Twin-pair sheet**, in *geom.*, the surface of a cubic or higher cone which meets the concentric sphere in two distinct closed curves.

twin-shell (twin'shel), *n.* One of the pair of symmetrical shells of the dipleuric nassellarians.

twinship (twin'ship), *n.* [< *twin*^{1} + *-ship*.] The character or relation of being twin.

The sentence which has gone forth for the severance of the two measures [the Home-rule Bill and the Irish Land Bill] is irresistible, and . . . the *twinship* which has been for the time disastrous to the hopes of Ireland exists no longer.
Gladstone, quoted in the Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1133.

twin-spot (twin'spot), *a.* Having a pair of like spots: as, the *twin-spot* carpet, a British moth.

twin-stock (twin'stok), *n.* A beehive containing two colonies. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 73.

twinter (twin'tėr), *n.* [< ME. **twinter*, **twiwintre*, < AS. *twiwintre* (= MLG. *twinter*), two winters old, < *twi-*, two, + *winter*, winter.] A beast two winters old. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

twire^1† (twīr), *v. i.* [Also *tweer*; = G. dial. (Bav.) *zwiren*, *zwieren*, spy, glance; connected with *zwerch*, etc., cross: see *queer*^{1} and *thwart*^{1}.] **1.** To glance shyly or slyly; look askance; make eyes; leer; peer; pry.

Which maids will *twire* at 'tween their fingers thus!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

I saw the wench that *twired* and twinkled at thee.
Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv. 1.

The *tweering* constable of Finsbury, with his bench of brown-bill men. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

If I was rich, I could *twire* and loll as well as the best of them. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

2. To twinkle; sparkle; wink.

When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gild'st the even.
Shak., Sonnets, xxviii.

The sun, . . .
Who with a fervent eye looks through the *twyring* glades,
And his dispersed rays commixeth with the shades.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 169.

twire^1† (twīr), *n.* [Also *tweer*; < *twire*^{1}, *v.*] A sly glance; a leer.

The formal Bows,
The affected smiles, the silly By-words, and Amorous
Tweers in passing. *Etherege*, Man of Mode, iii. 3.

twire^2† (twīr), *n.* [= D. *tweern* = MHG. *zwirn*, *zwirm*, G. *zwirn*, twine; akin to *twine*^{1}.] A twisted filament; a thread.

They put the cocons in hot water, and so stirring them about with a kind of rod, the ends of the silk *twires* of the cocons stick to it, which they laying on upon a turning reel draw off from the cocons. *Locke*, Obs. upon Silk.

twire^3 (twīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twired*, ppr. *twiring*. [Perhaps a dial. form of **twere*, < ME. **thweren*, < AS. **thweran*, in comp. *ā-thweran*, agitate, stir, = OHG. *dweran*, MHG. *twern*, G. dial. (Bav.) *zweren*, stir. Cf. *twirk*, *twirl*.] To twist; twirl.

No sooner doth a yong man see his sweet-heart coming, but he . . . *twires* his beard.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 534.

twireason† (twī'rē″zn), *n.* [< *twi-* + *reason*.] A twofold reason. [Rare.]

You shall pardon me
For a *twi-reason* of state.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

twirepipe† (twīr'pīp), *n.* [< *twire*^{1} + *pipe*^{2}.] One who peeps or peers; a peeping Tom.

You are . . . a *twirepipe*,
A Jeffrey John Bo-peep!
Beau. and Fl., Monsieur Thomas, iii. 1.

twirk (twėrk), *v. t.* [Freq. of *twire*^{3}.] To pull or tug; twitch; twirl.

If shee have her hand on the pette [pit, dimple] in her cheeke, he is *twyrking* of his mustachios.
Breton, Praise of Vertuous Ladies, p. 57. (*Davies*, under [*pette*.)

twirk (twėrk), *n.* [< *twirk*, *v.*] A twitch or twirl. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

twirl (twėrl), *v.* [Early mod. E. *twyrle*; < ME. **twirlen* (?); cf. D. *dwarlen* = G. dial. (Swiss) *zwirlen*, twirl; prob. connected with AS. *thwiril*, a churn-staff, stirrer, = OHG. *dwiril*, MHG. *twirel*, *twirl*, G. *quirl*, *querl*, a twirling-stick, Bav. *zwirel*, a stirrer. Cf. Icel. *thvara*, a stick with a scraper at the end for stirring, Gr. *τορύνη*, a stirrer, L. *trua*, a stirrer (see *trowel*); from the verb represented by *twire*^{3}: see *twire*^{3}, and cf. *twirk*. Cf. also *tirl*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to revolve rapidly; spin; whirl; turn round and round, usually in an idle, purposeless way; twiddle.

Leave *twirling* of your hat, and hold your head up,
And speak to the lady. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, ii. 3.

With what ineffable carelessness would he *twirl* his gold chain! *Lamb*, Old Actors.

To twirl one's thumbs, to twiddle the thumbs, for lack of better employment; hence, to do nothing; be idle.

Upon my word, Walter, you are pretty cool! Will it amuse me, pray, to *twirl my thumbs* in your studio?
W. E. Norris, Miss Shafto, xxiv.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move round; especially, to revolve rapidly; be whirled about.

Take bothe your handes, and *twyrle* vpon his [a sheep's] eye, and if he be ruddy, and haue reed stryndes in the white of the eye, than he is sounde.
Fitzherbert, Husbandry (Eng. Dialect Soc.), p. 51.

I had arrived at very considerable agility in the waltzing line, and could *twirl* round the room with him at such a pace as made the old gentleman pant again.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

Away they jumped, with more and more vigour, till Maggie's hair flew from behind her ears, and *twirled* about like an animated mop. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

2. To twine; wind; coil; curl. [Rare.]

So when the wriggling snake is snatch'd on high
In eagle's claws, and hisses in the sky,
Around the foe his *twirling* tail he flings,
And twists her legs, and writhes about her wings.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

twirl (twėrl), *n.* [< *twirl*, *v.*] **1.** A rapid circular motion.

He watched the wreaths of steam, until, at the special instant of projection, he caught up the iron vessel and gave it one delicate *twirl*, causing it to send forth one gentle hiss. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 13.

2. A twist; a convolution; a curl; a flourish.

Jem, in all the pride of newly-acquired penmanship, used to dazzle her eyes by extraordinary graces and *twirls*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxi.

twirler (twėr'lėr), *n.* [< *twirl* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which twirls.

Critics [in base-ball] are still looking for the pitcher par excellence. Although they acknowledge that the point of excellence has been nearly approached at times, still their ideal *twirler* of the diminutive globe has not yet made his appearance. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 81.

twiscar† (twis'kär), *n.* Same as *tuskar*. *Scott*, Pirate, xii.

twissel† (twis'l), *a.* and *n.* [Also *twistle*; < ME *twisel*, *twisil* (= MHG. *zwisel*), < AS. *twi-*, etc., two: see *twi-*, *two*, and cf. *twist*, etc.] **I.** *a* Double; twofold.

Enhancing, and pride, and the shreude wei, and the mouth of the *twisil* tunge I wlate [loathe].
Wyclif, Prov. viii. 13.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is double, as a double fruit, or fruit growing in pairs.

As from a tree we sundrie times espie
A *twissell* grow by Natures subtile might,
And beeing two, for cause they grow so nie,
For one are tane, and so appeare in sight.
Turberville, The Lover Wisheth, etc.

2. That part of a tree where the branches separate from the trunk or bole.

twissel-tongued† (twis'l-tungd), *a.* [ME. *twisiltunged*; < *twissel* + *tongue* + *-ed*^{2}.] Double-tongued.

Repref forsothe and strif the euel man shal eritagen, and eche synnere enuyous and *twisil-tungid*.
Wyclif, Ecclus. vi. 1.

twist (twist), *n.* [< ME. *twist*, < AS. *twist* (in comp. *mæst-twist*), a rope, = MD. *twist*, a forked branch, = Icel. *tvistr*, the two or deuce in cards; also in another sense, = D. *twist* = LG. *twist* = MHG. G. *zwist* = Sw. Dan. *tvist*, discord, strife, odds, = Icel. *tvist*, in the phrase *ā tvist og bast*, scattered to the four winds; with formative *-st*, < AS. *twi-*, etc., two: see *twi-*. Cf. *twine*^{1}, *twin*^{1}.] **1.** A thread, cord, rope, or the like made of two or more strands wound one about another; anything resembling such a rope or coil.

Breaking his oath and resolution like
A *twist* of rotten silk. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 96.

I saw about her spotlesse wrist
Of blackest silk a curious *twist*.
Herrick, Upon a Black *Twist* Rounding the Arm of the [Countess of Carlisle.

A *twist* of gold was round her hair.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Specifically—(*a*) A kind of strong, close silk thread used for sewing.

All the fine sewing silk was proved to be free from lead or other metal. But we found metal very abundant in what is called "tailors' *twist*" and "hatters' *twist*," especially the latter. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 524.

(*b*) A kind of cotton yarn of several varieties.

Being from two roves in place of one, it [cotton yarn for stockings] is called double-spun *twist*.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 500.

(*c*) In *weaving*, the warp-thread of the web. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) A loaf or roll of twisted dough baked.

In short order the dough is turned into *twists*, high loaves, pan loaves, and other styles of the same quality.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 273.

(*e*) A kind of manufactured tobacco made in the form of a rope or thick cord.

2†. A fabric made with a double and hence heavy thread; coarse cloth. Compare *twine*^{1}, *n.*, 1, and *twine*^{1}, *a.*

Ne to weare garments base of wollen *twist*,
But with the finest silkes us to aray.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 460.

3†. A forked branch; a twig; a spray.

On his bak she stood,
And caughte hire by a *twiste*, and up she gooth.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1105.

So long as a sprigge, *twist*, or braunche is yong, it is flexible and bowable to any thing a man can desire.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (ed. Furnivall), I. 76.

4†. Same as *fork*, 5.

A man of common heigth might easilie go vnder his *twist* without stooping. a stature incredible.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, v. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

5†. A hinge.

And the herris, ether *twistis*, of the temple schulen greetli sowne. *Wyclif*, Amos viii. 3.

6. An intertwining or interlacing; a knot or net, or other interwoven contrivance.

He tames a Heifer, and on either side,
On either horn a three-fold *twist* he ty'd
Of Osiar twigs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

7. A spiral form, disposition, or arrangement, such as may be produced by bending round both ends of an object in opposite directions; also, spiral or progressive rotary motion, or the path described by an object so moving: as, the *twist* given to a ball in pitching causes it to curve; the *twist* of a billiard-ball in play.

If he had only allowed for the *twist!* but he hasn't, and so the ball goes spinning up straight in the air.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

The screw or *twist* [in billiards] is made by striking the ball low down, with a sharp, sudden blow.
Encyc. Brit., III. 676.

It is the *twists* in the rods that cause the figure to appear in the barrels, and all iron so twisted is called Damascus. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 226.

8. Specifically, in firearms—(*a*) The spiral formed by a groove in a rifled piece; the inclination of the grooves of a rifled piece to the axis of the bore.

Some of the rifles and rifled ordnance in the service are made with grooves which have a very slight *twist* at the breech, but the *twist* is increased regularly until it reaches the muzzle; this is known as the increasing or gaining *twist*. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I. 727.

If the angle of inclination be equal at all points, the *twist* is said to be uniform. . . . If the angle increases from the breech to the muzzle, the *twist* is called increasing; if the reverse, decreasing.
Tidball, Manual of Artillery, p. 38.

(*b*) Iron and steel twisted and welded together, used as a material for gun-barrels.—**9.** In *arch.*, the wind of the bed-joint of every course of voussoirs in a skew arch.—**10.** In rope, cordage, and the like, the way in which the spiral strands are laid, the number of strands, the degree of turn of the spiral, etc.: as, these two ropes differ in their *twist*.—**11.** A convolution; a curve; a flexure; a bend or turn.

Unkus, alias Okoco, the Monahegan sachem in the *twist* of Pequod River, came to Boston with thirty-seven men.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 319.

Knowing every *twist* and turn of rock, our drivers brought us at the camping-time almost to the verge of the chaparral. *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, lviii.

12. A turning about, as on a pivot or axis; a turn; a twirl.

A wink of his eye, and a *twist* of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
C. C. Moore, A Visit from St. Nicholas.

13. A wresting out of place; distortion; a wrench; a strain.

Which ligament keeps the two parts of the joint so firmly in their place that . . . none of the jerks and *twists* to which it [the limb] is ordinarily liable . . . can pull them asunder. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

Generally, it was after a number of twistings in both ways, from the initial position of no *twist*, that the transient current settled to its final value.
Philos. Mag., London, 5th ser., XXIX. 124.

14. Figuratively, a peculiar bent, turn, or cast; a variation or perversion from the usual or normal type.

Heads with some diverting *twist* in them—the oddities of authorship please me most. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

An exclusively scientific training will bring about a mental *twist* as surely as an exclusively literary training.
Huxley, Science and Culture.

You might have called him, with his humorous *twist*,
A kind of human entomologist.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

15. An appetite for food. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**16.** A mixed drink, generally named from the spirit with which it is compounded. [Eng.]

When he went to the Back Kitchen that night, . . . the gin-*twist* and devilled turkey had no charms for him.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxxix.

17. In *dynam.*, a twist-velocity.—**18.** In *math.*: (*a*) A torsional strain or distortion. (*b*) A displacement along and around a screw; a translation combined with a rotation round an axis parallel to the direction of translation; in the non-Euclidean geometry, a compound of two rotations about conjugate polars to the absolute.—**Damascus twist.** See *damascus.*—**Gaining twist.** Same as *increase-twist.*—**Grape-vine twist.** See *grape-vine.* **Ramp and twist.** See *ramp.*—**Slack twist,** a loose twist.—**Twist drill.** See *drill*^{1}.—**Twist of the wrist,** the movements of pronation and supination, which bring the hand quickly into various positions; hence, quick and adroit use of the hand; dexterity; knack.

twist (twist), *v.* [< ME. *twisten, twysten* = MD. *twisten*, twist; cf. MD. D. *twisten* = MLG. LG. *twisten* = Sw. *tvista* = Dan. *twiste*, strive, quarrel, = Icel. *tvistra*, divide, scatter: see *twist, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unite, as two or more strands or filaments, by winding one about another; hence, to form by twining or rolling into a single thread; spin.

The smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 128.

It was worth while to hear the croaking and hollow tones of the old lady, and the pleasant voice of Phœbe, mingling in one *twisted* thread of talk.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. To intertwine; interweave; combine.

Falsehood is strangely joined and *twisted* along with truth. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Let earth and hell conspire their worst, their best,
And join their *twisted* might.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 12.

His [God's] great intention was to *twist* our duty and our happiness together. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

3. To weave; fabricate; compose.

Thou shalt have her. Was't not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story?
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 313.

Consort both harp and lute, and *twist* a song
Pleasant and long.
G. Herbert, The Church, Easter.

4. To wreathe; wind; twine.

Green, slender, leaf-clad holly-boughs
Were *twisted* gracefu' round her brows.
Burns, The Vision, i.

5. To bend or turn spirally, as by causing both ends to revolve in opposite directions; alter in shape so that parts previously in the same straight line and plane are located in a spiral curve; also, to cause to move spirally or with a progressive rotary motion, as a ball when pitched in a curve, or a billiard-ball when Englished.

By all that is hirsute and gashly! I cry, taking off my furr'd cap, and *twisting* it round my finger, I would not give sixpence for a dozen such.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, V. 215.

The fountain . . . playing now
A *twisted* snake, and now a rain of pearls.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Others [columns] have *twisted* fluting.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 130.

The square rods of prepared iron are first *twisted* to give the Damascus figure. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 224.

6. To curve; bend; deflect: as, to *twist* a thing into a serpentine form; *twisted* like the letter S.

At length a generation more refin'd . . .
Gave them [stools] a *twisted* form vermicular.
Cowper, Task, i. 30.

7. To thrust out of place or shape; contort or distort; pervert; wrench; wrest; warp: used literally or figuratively.

There sat . . . the dumb old servitor, on deck,
Winking his eyes, and *twisted* all his face.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

I call it a poor-spirited thing to take up a man's straightforward words and *twist* them.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

8. To press hard; wring.

She taketh hym by the hand and hard hym *twiste*,
So secrely that no wight of it wiste.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 761.

9†. To lop, as a tree, by cutting off branches or twigs. *Cath. Ang.*—**To double and twist.** See *double.*—**To twist round one's (little) finger,** to move, mold, or influence (a person) at will; have under complete control or subjection. [Colloq.]—**To twist the lion's tail.** See *tail*^{1}.—**Twisted bit, Cartesian, cubic.** See the nouns.—**Twisted curve.** See *skew curve*, under *curve.*—**Twisted ironwork,** iron bars, straps, etc., twisted or plaited together for ornamental purposes: the name of a patented invention introduced about 1870.—**Twisted leather.** See *leather.*—**Twisted net,** a machine-made net used for linings in dressmaking, etc., generally of cotton, and composed of three threads.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be intertwined or interwoven.

Too well he knows the *twisting* strings
Of ardent hearts combin'd,
When rent asunder, how they bleed,
How hard to be resign'd.
Young, Resignation.

2. To be wreathed or coiled; wind.

O how these arms, these greedy arms, did twine
And strongly *twist* about his yielding waist!
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

3. To be bent round and round spirally; also, to move in such a manner or with continuous revolutions.

The ball comes skimming and *twisting* along about three feet from the ground.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

The rod is carefully watched whilst *twisting*, and, should one part commence to *twist* more rapidly than another, a man is ready with a pair of tongs to hold that part of the rod, so that it is prevented from *twisting*.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 224.

4. To curve; circle; revolve; move in a circle or spiral.

At noon, or when the lesser wain
Is *twisting* round the polar star.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ci.

5. To be bent, turned, or contorted; writhe; squirm.

The eels lie *twisting* in the pangs of death.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 413.

Its limbs were gnarled, . . . *twisting* down almost to the earth. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 447.

Let him cry like a woman and *twist* like an eel.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

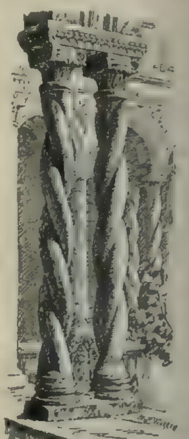
6†. To be parted or cleft in twain; be divided, severed, sundered, or separated.

The onderstondinge . . . *tuysteth* ine tuo, huanne me wylneth of one half to god, and of otherhalf to the wordle.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

twistable (twis'ta-bl), *a.* [< *twist* + *-able.*] Capable of being twisted or turned.

This amendment is *twistable* into an advice, an impertinent advice to a foreign nation.
New York Tribune, March 28, 1862.

twisted (twis'ted), *a.* [< *twist* + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** In *entom.*, noting a joint of the legs, etc., when the faces tend to turn spirally on the joint, as if this had been subjected to a twisting force.—**2.** In *bot.*, contorted or bent on itself. In estivation, same as *convolute.*—**Twisted column,** a shaft so shaped as to present the appearance of having been twisted. Columns of this form are frequent in minor orders in Romanesque architecture, and occur in works of the Renaissance.—**Twisted eglantine.** See *honeysuckle*, 1.—**Twisted pine,** a stunted pine, *Pinus contorta*, of the western coast of North America; also, *P. Teocote* of Mexico, also called *candlewood pine.*—**Twisted suture,** in *surg.*, a suture in which the edges of a wound are pierced transversely by a needle over which a thread is wound in figure-of-8 form; a harelip suture.



Twisted Columns.—Cloisters of St. John Lateran, Rome.

twisted-flower (twis'ted-flou"ėr), *n.* See *Strophanthus.*

twisted-horn (twis'ted-hôrn), *n.* See *Helicteres.*

twisted-stalk (twis'ted-stâk), *n.* See *Streptopus.*

twisted-stick (twis'ted-stik), *n.* See *Helicteres.*

twister (twis'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *twyster*; < *twist* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which twists. Specifically—(*a*) In *weaving*, the person whose occupation it is to twist or join the threads of one warp to those of another.

Now, in consequence of the "cross" keeping the threads of both the warps in consecutive order, the "*twister*-in" has no difficulty in finding the proper threads to twist together. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 311.

(*b*) An implement or device used for twisting yarns, threads, cords, etc. (*c*) In *carp.*, a girder. (*d*) That which is twisted or which moves with a twist, as a ball in cricket or billiards.

The cover-point hitter, that cunning man, goes on to bowl slow *twisters*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

He has learned the trick of playing with a straight bat the examiner's most artful *twisters*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 547.

(*e*) That which twists, writhes, or contorts.

He . . . ran through the whole electrical pharmacopœia, . . . utilising an induction coil to produce the most powerful but involuntary contortions of the diseased limb. After an extra vigorous *twister* the doctor would say, "How does that feel?" *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 525.

(*f*†) One who trims trees by lopping. *Cath. Ang.* (*g*) A bird that flies with twisting or zigzag flight, as the snipe. **2.** In the *manège*, the inner part of the thigh: the proper place to rest upon when on horseback.—**Labrador twister.** See the quotation.

Those very small wiry, compactly feathered, weather-tanned birds [woodcock], who appear in October and who are called, perhaps locally, *Labrador twisters*.
H. D. Minot, Land-Birds and Game-Birds of New England [(1877), p. 405.

twisting (twis'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twist, v.*] Torsion.

twisting-crook (twis'ting-krůk), *n.* A throw-crook.

twisting-forceps (twis'ting-fôr"seps), *n.* In *surg.*, same as *torsion forceps* (which see, under *torsion*).

twistingly (twis'ting-li), *adv.* In a twisting manner; by twisting or being twisted. *Bailey*, 1731.

twisting-machine (twis'ting-ma-shēn"), *n.* A machine for twisting rope and cordage; a rope-machine.

twisting-mill (twis'ting-mil), *n.* In *spinning*, a thread-frame.

twist-joint (twist'joint), *n.* A joint formed by laying the ends of two wires past each other a few inches and binding the end of each several times round the other wire: much used in American telegraph-lines.

twistle^1 (twis'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twistled*, ppr. *twistling*. [A freq. of *twist.*] To twist. *Jamieson* (spelled *twisle, twussle*). [Scotch.]

twistle^1 (twis'l), *n.* [< *twistle*^{1}, *v.*] A twist; a wrench. [Scotch.]

The L——'s cause ne'er got sic a *twistle*
Sin' I ha'e min'. *Burns*, Twa Herds.

twistle^2 (twis'l), *n.* Same as *twissel.* *Halliwell.*

twist-machine (twist'ma-shēn″), *n.* A form of lace-making machine. *E. H. Knight.*

twist-stitch (twist'stich), *n.* Same as *cord-stitch.* *Dict. of Needlework.*

twist-tobacco (twist'tọ-bak″ō), *n.* See *tobacco.*

twist-velocity (twist'vẹ̄-los″i-ti), *n.* The state of a body at any instant when it has a rotational velocity round a certain axis compounded with a linear velocity along that axis.

twisty (twis'ti), *n.* [< *twist* + *-y*^{1}.] See *Helicteres.*

twit (twit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twitted*, ppr. *twitting.* [Formerly also *twite, twight;* by apheresis from *atwite*, < ME. *atwiten*, < AS. *ætwitan*, reproach, < *æt-* (see *at-*^{1}) + *witan*, reproach: see *wite.*] 1. To reproach; upbraid, especially with past follies, errors, or offenses; annoy by reproaches; taunt.

I *twhyte* one, I caste hym in the tethe or in the nose. Je luy reprouche. . . . This terme is also northren.
Palsgrave, p. 764.

And evermore she did him sharpely *twight*
For breach of faith to her, which he had firmely plight.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 12.

Alas! what should I touch their parents, or *twit* them by their other friends? *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

2. To charge or reproach with; upbraid on account of; bring forward as a taunt.

Envy, why *twit'st* thou me my time's spent ill?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

Shall they [Papists] *twit* us that Our Father hath taken from the church what their Paternoster bestowed on it?
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 469.

To twit in the teeth†, to taunt maliciously; cast offensive facts or charges in the teeth of. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, v. = **Syn.** *Chaff, Mock*, etc. See *taunt*^{1}.

twit (twit), *n.* [< *twit, v.*] A reproach; a taunt; an upbraiding or gibing reminder or insinuation.

Upon Condition there be no *Twits* of the
Good Man departed. *Etherege*, Love in a Tub, v. 5.

twitch^1 (twich), *v.* [< ME. *twicchen, twichen*, also *twikkin* (pret. *twight, twyght, twighte, twizte*), < AS. *twiccian*, twitch, pull, = LG. *twikken* = OHG. **zwicchēn*, MHG. G. *zwicken*, fasten with nails, shut in, peg, pin, grip, nip, twitch; cf. G. *zwick*, a nip, pinch. Cf. *twick, tweak*^{1}, *twig*^{2}.] I. *trans.* 1. To pull or draw with a hasty jerk; snatch; jerk away.

His swerde anon out of his shethe he *twyghte.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1185.

My cap 's quite gone: where the villain *twitched* it, I don't know. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xxxiv.

Saint Praxed in a glory, and one Pan
Ready to *twitch* the nymph's last garment off.
Browning, The Bishop Orders his Tomb.

2. To give a short, sudden pull or tug at; jerk at; cause to move quickly or spasmodically.

Petit-André, slapping the other shoulder, called out, "Courage, my fair son! since you must begin the dance, let the ball open gaily, for all the rebecs are in tune," *twitching* the halter at the same time, to give point to his joke. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vi.

3. To nip; squeeze; make fast; tie tightly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Be the neck sche hym *twyghte,*
And let hym hange all nyghte.
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, f. 117. (*Halliwell.*)

Sub. And shall we *twitch* him?
Face. Thorough both the gills.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

They *twitch* the offender about the waste with a towell . . . untill they have drawn him within the compasse of a span. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 49.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be suddenly jerked; move or contract quickly or spasmodically, as a muscle.

They [movements] vary, in sensitive frogs and with a proper amount of irritation, so little as almost to resemble in their machine-like regularity the performances of a jumping-jack, whose legs must *twitch* whenever you pull the string. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 15.

2. To carp; sneer; make flings. Compare *jerk*^{1}, *v. i.*, 2.

Try to barter one with the other amicably, and not to *twitch* and carp.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

twitch^1 (twich), *n.* [Formerly also *twich;* < *twitch*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *twick, twig*^{2}, *tweak*^{1}.] 1. A short, sharp pull or tug; a jerk or snatch.

I felt him take hold of my flesh, and give me such a deadly *twitch* back that I thought he had pulled part of me after himself. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. A short, spastic contraction of the fibers of muscles; a stitch; a twinge: as, a *twitch* in the side; convulsive *twitches;* especially, such a movement when causing pain: sometimes applied to moral pangs.

So crackt their backe bones wrincht
With horrid *twitches.* *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 620.

These *twitches* of Conscience argue there are some quick touches left of the sence of good and evil.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

3†. A pair of nippers or tweezers.

Take therefore a *twich* of silver, and therewith lift up subtilly the ungle from the tunicle, proceeding to the lachrimall where it grew, and there cut it away.
Barrough's Method of Physick (1624). (*Nares.*)

4. A noose attached to a stock or handle and twisted around the upper lip of a horse so as to bring him under command when shoeing or clipping: an instrument used for holding a vicious horse.—5. In *mining*, a sudden narrowing of a vein so that the walls come nearly or quite together. [North. Eng.]

twitch^2 (twich), *v.* A dialectal variant of *touch.* *Halliwell.*

twitch^3 (twich), *n.* [A dial. var. of *quitch*^{2}.] The quitch or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens.* The name is also applied to the bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris*, and to a few other grasses, as the sheep's-fescue, *Festuca ovina*, called *black twitch.*

twitchel^1 (twich'el), *n.* [< *twitch*^{1} + *-el.*] A narrow passage; an alley. Compare *twitch*^{1}, *n.*, 5. [Prov. Eng.]

All persons passing by this *Twitchel* are requested to go up or down directly, without loitering, causing obstruction, etc. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 275.

twitchel^2 (twich'el), *n.* [A var. of *twichild.*] A childish old man. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

twitcher (twich'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *twicher;* < *twitch*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which twitches.—2. *pl.* Small pincers. *Halliwell.*—3†. An instrument used for clinching hog-rings. *Davies.*

Strong yoke for a hog, with a *twicher* and rings.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, Husbandly Furniture, [st. 17.

twitch-grass (twich'gràs), *n.* Quitch-grass; twitch.

twitching (twich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twitch*^{1}, *v.*] The act of one who or that which twitches; especially, an involuntary convulsive jerking of the muscles, etc. See *twitch*^{1}, *n.*, 2.

On the coarser semi-convulsive movements, *twitchings*, jerkings, and grimacings not rarely met with in hysteria I do not dwell. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 284.

Fibrillary twitching, irregular spasmodic contraction of the fibrils of a muscle independent of each other.

twite^1†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *twit.*

twite^2†, *v.* A variant of *thwite.*

They ne rekke in what wyse, where ne when,
Nor how vngoodly they on theyre mete *twyte.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

twite^3 (twit), *n.* [Said to be imitative of the cry of the bird.] A kind of linnet, the mountain-linnet, *Linaria montium* or *L. flavirostris*, a European bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, nearly related to the redpoll, siskin, and goldfinch.

twite-finch (twīt'finch), *n.* The twite.

twit-lark (twit'lärk), *n.* A titlark or pipit. [Prov. Eng.]

twitter^1 (twit'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *twiteren, twitren* = D. *kwetteren* = OHG. *zwizirōn*, MHG. *zwitzern*, G. *zwitschern* = Sw. *quittra* = Dan. *kvidre*, twitter; prob. orig. imitative.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a succession of small, tremulous sounds, as a bird; sing in bird-notes; chirp.

The breezy call of incense-breathing Morn,
The swallow *twitt'ring* from the straw-built shed.
Gray, Elegy.

2. To titter; giggle. [Obsolete or provincial.]

How the fool bridles! How she *twitters* at him!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

3. To quiver; tremble; palpitate; hence, to be in a flutter or fright. [Prov. Eng.]

My Heart *Twitters.* *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

How the slave *twitters!* You look not up at greatness; you mind too much the worldly things that are beneath you. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 5.

To the unhinged toper and the *twittering* child, a huge bulk of blackness seemed to sweep down.
R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag., IV. 511.

II. *trans.* 1. To sing or utter in bird-notes; chirp out.

Some small bird, half awake,
Twittered an early ditty for his sake.
R. H. Stoddard, The King's Bell.

2. To spin unevenly. [Prov. Eng.]

To *twitter* thread or yarn. *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

twitter^1 (twit'ėr), *n.* [< *twitter*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A chirp or series of chirps, as of a bird, especially the swallow.

Hark, 'tis the sparrows' good-night *twitter*
About your cottage eaves!
Browning, The Lost Mistress.

2. A fit of laughter; a titter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. A tremble; a flutter; a general excitement; a pother: as, to be in (or of) a *twitter*, or to be in or on the *twitters.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

I am all of a *twitter* to see my old John Harrowby again.
Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, i. 1.

This hangin' on mont' arter mont'
Fer one sharp purpose 'mongst the *twitter*,
I tell you, it doos kind o' stunt
The peth and sperit of a critter.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

twitter^2 (twit'ėr), *n.* [< *twit* + *-er*^{1}.] One who twits or reproaches. *Imp. Dict.*

twitter^3 (twit'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *flitter*^{1} or *fritter.*] A shred; a fragment: used in the plural. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

twitter^4 (twit'ėr), *n.* [A dial. var. of *quitter*^{2}.] The refuse or residuum of the case of the sperm-whale, a gummy and thready substance left when the case is squeezed.

twitteration (twit-ė-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *twitter*^{1} + *-ation.*] A twitter; a flutter. [Slang.]

When they struck up our blood-stirrin' national air, it made me feel all over in a *twitteration*, as if I was on wires a'most, considerable martial.
Haliburton, The Clockmaker, p. 378. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

twitter-bit (twit'ėr-bit), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The bottom of the countersink receiving the head of the screw which holds the blades of scissors together. *E. H. Knight.*

twitter-bone (twit'ėr-bōn), *n.* [< *twitter*^{4}, as a var. of *quitter*^{2}, + *bone*^{1}.] An excrescence on a horse's hoof, due to a contraction. *Halliwell.*

twitter-boned (twit'ėr-bōnd), *a.* Affected with twitter-bone; hence, shaky.

His horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd, or greaz'd; or he was *twitter-bon'd* or broken-winded.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy.

twittering (twit'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twitter*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The chirping of birds; also, any series of small, clear, intermitted sounds resembling the notes of a bird.

Phœbe awoke . . . with the early *twittering* of the conjugal couple of robins in the pear-tree — she heard movements below stairs. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2. A quivering; a flutter; a state of tremulous excitement indicative of alarm, suspense, desire, etc.

A widow which had a *twittering* towards a second husband took a gossipping companion to manage the job.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

twitterlight† (twit'ėr-līt), *n.* Twilight.

You can steal secretly hither . . .
At twilight, *twitter-lights!*
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

twittingly (twit'ing-li), *adv.* In a twitting manner; with taunts.

In a long letter, having reckoned all his civilities to the English nation, he *twittingly* upbraided them there-with.
Camden, Hist. Queen Elizabeth, an. 1569. (*Richardson.*)

twittle† (twit'l), *v. t.* [A var. of *tittle*^{1}; cf. *twitter*^{1} in sense of *titter*^{2}.] To chatter; babble; tattle.

His hystorie . . . *twitled* . . . tales out of schoole.
Stanihurst, Epistle to Sir H. Sidney (Æneid, ed. Arber, Int., [p. xi.).

twittle-twattle† (twit'l-twot″l), *n.* [< *twittle* + *twattle*, or a varied redupl. of *twattle.*] Tittle-tattle; gabble.

All that ever he did was not worth so much as the *twittle-twattle* that he maketh.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

twit-twat (twit'twot), *n.* [Imitative.] The European house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* See cut under *Passer.*

'twixt (twikst), *prep.* An abbreviation of *betwixt.*

It shall be cause of war and dire events,
And set dissension *'twixt* the son and sire.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1160.

'twixt-brain (twikst'brān), *n.* Same as *'tween-brain.* *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 503.

twizzle (twiz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *twizzled*, ppr. *twizzling.* [A var. of **twissel, v.*, lit. 'double,' < *twissel, a.*] To roll and twist. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

If a couple of waxed-ends [in the game of "cob-nut"] became *twizzled*, the boy who first could shout—
Twizzler, twizzler!
My fost blow—
took the first stroke when the waxed-ends were untwisted.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 138.

two (tö), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *two, twa*, prop. fem. and neut., the masc. being *twaye, tweye, twayn, twein, tweyn, tweien, tweize*, etc. (see *twain*), < AS. *twēgen*, m., *twā*, f., *twā, tū*, n., = OS. *twēne*, m., *twā, twō*, f., *twē*, n., = OFries. *twēne*, m., *twā*, f. and n., = D. *twee* = MLG. *twei, twē*, LG. *twee* = OHG. *zwēne*, m., *zwō*, f., *zwei*, n., MHG. *zwēne*, m., *zwō*, f., *zwei*, n., older G. *zween*, m., *zwo*, f., *zwei*, n., now *zwei* in all genders, = Icel. *tveir*, m., *tvær*, f., *tvau*, n., = Sw. *tvenne*, *två* = Dan. *tvende*, *to* = Goth. *twai*, m., *twōs*, f., *twa*, n., = OIr. *da* = Lith. *du* = Russ. *dva*, etc., < L. *duo* (> OF. *dui*, *dous*, *deus*, *deux*, F. *deux* = Pr. *dui*, mod. *dous* = Sp. *dos* = Pg. *dous*, *dois* = It. *due*) = Gr. *δύο* = Skt. *dva* = Zend *dva*, two; root unknown. The word appears as a prefix also as *twi-*, *twy-*, in the orig. masc. form as *twain*, and in numerous derivatives, as *twin*1, *twin*2, *twine*1, *twine*2, *twist*, *twissel*, *twizzle*, etc.] **I.** *a.* One and one; twice one: a cardinal numeral.

> Ech of yow, to shorte with our weye,
> In this viage, shal telle tales *tweye*, . . .
> And homward he shal tellen othere *two*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 792.

> A water was tham *twa* by-twene,
> And a brig all ouer it clene.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

In two, into two parts; asunder: as, to cut a thing *in two*.

> At its full stretch as the tough string he drew,
> Struck by an arm unseen, it burst *in two*.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xv. 545.

The two tables. Same as *tables of the law* (which see, under *table*).—**To be in two minds.** See *mind*1.

II. *n.* **1.** The number which consists of one and one.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 2, II, or ii.—**3.** A group consisting of two individuals; a duality; a pair.

> They were a comely *tway*.
> *Lord Livingston* (Child's Ballads, III. 344).

> Apostles who may go out in *twos* to academize the culture of the manufacturing districts.
> *Saturday Rev.*, XXXVII. 217.

To be two, to be at variance or irreconciled, as opposed to being *at one*.

> Pray, miss, when did you see your old acquaintance Mrs. Cloudy? You and she *are two*, I hear.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

To put two and two together. See *put*1.—**Two all.** See *all*.

two-blocks (tö'bloks), *adv.* In the position of block and block; chock-a-block.

two-cleft (tö'kleft), *a.* Bifid; divided half-way from the border to the base into two segments.

two-decker (tö'dek″ėr), *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks. *Simmonds.*

two-edged (tö'ejd), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; hence, cutting or effective both ways: as, a *two-edged* sword; a *two-edged* argument.

> She has *two-edg'd* eyes; by Heaven, they kill o' both sides.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 4.

two-eyes (tö'īz), *n.* The partridge-berry: alluding to the two calyx-marks on its double fruit. [Local, U. S.]

two-faced (tö'fāst), *a.* **1.** Having two faces, like the Roman deity Janus. Hence—**2.** Double-faced in intention; double-dealing; practising duplicity.

> Who, who can trust
> The gentle looks and words of *two-fac'd* man?
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

two-flowered (tö'flou″ėrd), *a.* Bearing two flowers at the end, as a peduncle.

twofold (tö'fōld), *a.* [< *two* + *-fold*. The earlier form was *twifold*, q. v.] Double, in any sense; characterized by duality or doubleness.

> And Sense like this in vocal Breath
> Broke from his *two-fold* Hedge of Teeth.
> *Prior*, Alma, iii.

Twofold point, line, or **plane**, two coincident points, lines, or planes.

twofold (tö'fōld), *adv.* [< *twofold*, *a.*] In a double degree; doubly.

> Ye make him *twofold* more the child of hell than yourselves.
> Mat. xxiii. 15.

two-forked (tö'fôrkt), *a.* Divided into two parts somewhat after the manner of a fork; dichotomous, as the stem of a plant, the tongue of a snake, a deer's antler, etc.

two-hand (tö' hand), *a.* Same as *two-handed*, 2.

> Dorus . . . ran as the noise guided him, . . . and, . . . overthrowing one of the villains, took away a *two hand* sword from him.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

two-handed (tö'han″ded), *a.* **1.** Having two hands; bimanous, as man.—**2.** Requiring two hands to wield or manage: as, a *two-handed* sword.

> But that *two-handed* engine [the executioner's ax] at the door
> Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 130.

3. Using both hands equally well; ambidextrous; hence, handy at anything; adaptable; generally efficient.

> A man soon learns to be *two-handed* in the bush.
> *Whyte Melville*, Good for Nothing, xxvii.

4. Adapted for use by two persons; requiring the hands of two persons: as, a *two-handed* saw (a whip-saw with a handle at each end); a *two-handed* float (a plasterers' float so large as to require two men to work it).

two-headed (tö'hed″ed), *a.* **1.** Having two heads or faces on one body, as the god Janus or a natural monstrosity.

> Now, by *two-headed* Janus. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 50.

2. Directed by two heads or chiefs; existing under two coördinate authorities.

> Mr. Bagehot . . . has avowed very grave doubts as to the practical advantage of a *two-headed* legislature.
> *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., iv.

two-leaved (tö'lēvd), *a.* Having two distinct leaves, as some part of a plant; furnished with or consisting of two leaves, as a table or a door. Isa. xlv. 1.

two-legged (tö'leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having or furnished with two legs: as, *two-legged* animals; *two-legged* shears.—**Two-legged tree**, the gallows. [Humorous slang.]

two-line (tö'līn), *a.* In *printing*, having a depth of body equal to two lines of the type mentioned or used: as, *two-line* brevier or pica.

twoling (tö'ling), *n.* [< *two* + *-ling*1. Cf. *twilling*.] A twin crystal consisting of two individuals. [Rare.]

two-lipped (tö'lipt), *a.* **1.** Having two lips.—**2.** In *bot.*, divided so that the segments resemble the two lips when the mouth is more or less open; bilabiate (which see, with cut).

two-needle (tö'nē″dl), *a.* Performed with two needles.—**Two-needle operation**, a procedure for tearing through the opaque posterior capsule, which sometimes interferes with vision after the extraction of a cataract: it is done by means of two needles whose points are separated after being engaged in the substance of the capsule.

twoness (tö'nes), *n.* [< *two* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being two; doubleness; duplicity.

two-parted (tö'pär″ted), *a.* Bipartite; divided from the border almost, but not quite, to the base, as some leaves.

Obverse. Reverse.
Twopence, Maundy Money.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

twopence (tö'pens or tup'ens), *n.* [< *two* + *pence*, pl. of *penny*.] **1.** In Great Britain, the sum or value of two pennies, or one sixth of a shilling.—**2.** An English silver coin, also called a *half-groat*, of the value of two pence (4 United States cents). It was issued by Edward III. and by succeeding sovereigns, but since 1662 has been struck only as maundy money

> If you do not all show like gilt *twopences* to me, . . . believe not the word of the noble.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 55.

3. An English copper coin of the reign of George III., of the value of two pence, issued in 1797.—**Twopence-** or **twopenny-grass.** Same as *herb-twopence*.

twopenny (tö'pen″i or tup'en-i), *a.* and *n.* [< *two* + *penny*.] **I.** *a.* Of the value of twopence; hence, mean; vulgar; of little worth.

II. *n.* A kind of beer or ale, so called because originally sold at twopence a quart.

> This sort of liquor [pale ale] was principally consumed by the gentry; the victualler sold it at 4*d.* the quart, under the name of *twopenny*.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 122.

two-petaled (tö'pet″ald), *a.* Bipetalous; having two distinct petals only.

two-ply (tö'plī), *a.* **1.** Composed of two strands, as cord.—**2.** Of textile fabrics, consisting of two webs woven into one another: as, a *two-ply* carpet.—**3.** In manufactured articles, consisting of two thicknesses, as of linen in a *two-ply* collar or cuff.—**Two-ply carpet**, an ingrain carpet in which the web is double, each web having a weft and warp so arranged as to be interchangeable, the warps being raised alternately above each other as the shuttle is thrown. By this means a diversity of color may be produced on either surface. In the three-ply or triple ingrain carpet three webs are combined. Also called *Kidderminster*.

two-ranked (tö'rangkt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, alternately disposed on exactly opposite sides of the stem so as to form two rows; bifarious; distichous.

two-seeded (tö'sē″ded), *a.* In *bot.*, dispermous; containing two seeds, as a fruit.

twosome (tö'sum), *a.* [= Sc. *twasome*, *twaesome*; < *two* + *some*.] **1.** Being or constituting a pair; two.

> If ae kail-wife pou'd aff her neighbour's mutch they wad hae the *twasome* o' them into the Parliament House o' Lunnun.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

2. Twofold; double; specifically, performed by two persons, as a dance.

> The Mussulman's eyes danced *twosome* reels.
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball.

two-speed (tö'spēd), *a.* In *mech.*, adapted for producing two rates of speed.—**Two-speed pulley.** See *double-speed pulley*, under *pulley*.

two-spotted (tö'spot″ed), *a.* Notably marked with two spots of color: specifying one of the paradoxures, *Nandinia binotata*.

two-throw (tö'thrō), *a.* In *mech.*, adapted for producing alternating throws or thrusts in two directions: as, a *two-throw* crank.

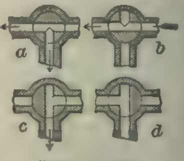
two-tongued (tö'tungd), *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful.

> I hate the *two-tongued* hypocrite.
> *G. Sandys*, Paraphrase of Ps. xxvi.

two-toothed (tö'tötht), *a.* Having two teeth; doubly dentate; bident.

two-valved (tö'valvd), *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell or pod. See *bivalve*.

two-way (tö'wā), *a.* **1.** In *mech.*, having two ways or passages.—**2.** In *math.*, having a double mode of variation. Thus, a surface is a *two-way* spread.—**Two-way cock**, a cock by which a fluid may be distributed to each of two branches or to either of them separately, or be entirely shut off.—**Two-way series**, a series of the form $A_{0,0} + A_{0,1} + A_{0,2} + \dots + A_{1,0} + A_{1,1} + A_{1,2} + \dots + A_{2,0} + A_{2,1} + A_{2,2} + \dots$ Such a series presents no intrinsic peculiarity, but is readily capable of being expressed as an ordinary infinite series.



Two-way Cock.
a, position which distributes water to two branches; *b*, *c*, positions in which the water is passed through only one branch; *d*, position for stopping flow.

twussle (twus'l), *v. t.* A variant of *twistle*1.

twybill†, *n.* See *twibill*.

twyblade (twī'blād), *n.* Same as *twayblade*.

twychild†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *twichild*.

twye†, *adv.* See *twie*.

twyer (twī'ėr), *n.* [Also *tuyere*, *tweer*, *tuyer*, and *twier*; accom. forms of F. *tuyère*, a nozle; cf. *tuyau*, a pipe: see *tewel*, *tuel*.] A tube or pipe through which the blast of air enters a blast-furnace. In blast-furnaces working with cold air this passes direct from the blowing-engine into the "blast-main" or "horseshoe-main" (a circular pipe nearly surrounding the hearth on the outside), and thence through the twyers into the furnace. When the hot blast is used precautions have to be taken to prevent the twyers from melting, and this is done by making them hollow truncated cones through which a supply of water is constantly circulating. In the so-called "Scotch twyer," which is also much used, instead of a truncated cone there is a spiral wrought-iron tube inclosed in a cast-iron casing, through which tube water is continually flowing. Copper and phosphor-bronze have also been used for twyers. Also called *tue-iron*. See cut under *smelting-furnace*.—**Twyer arch.** See *arch*1.

twyfallow†, *v. t.* See *twifallow*.

twyfoil, *a.* See *twifoil*.

twyforked, *a.* See *twiforked*.

twyformed, *a.* See *twiformed*.

twyn†, **twynne**†, *v.* Variants of *twin*2.

Twyne's case. See *case*1.

ty†, *v.* An old spelling of *tie*1.

-ty1. [< ME. *-ty*, *-ti*, < AS. *-tig*, etc., a suffix, in Goth. a separate noun, 'a ten' or 'decade,' = Goth. *tigus*; a form of *ten*, used in numerals: see *ten*, and the words *twenty*, etc., as cited.] A termination of numerals—namely, in *twenty*, *thirty*, *forty*, *fifty*, *sixty*, *seventy*, *eighty*, *ninety*, originally meaning 'ten' (*twenty*, 'twain tens,' *thirty*, 'three tens,' etc.).

-ty2. [< ME. *-tie*, *-tye*, *-tee*, *-te*, < OF. *-te*, *-tee*, F. *-té* = Sp. *-dad* = Pg. *-dade* = It. *-tà*, *-tate*, *-tade*, < L. *-tas* (*-tāt-*), usually preceded by a stem-vowel *-i-* (*-itas*, > E. *-ity*), a suffix used to form abstract nouns from adjectives, as in *agilitas*, agility, < *agilis*, agile, *bonitas*, goodness, < *bonus*, good, *unitas*, oneness, < *unus*, one, etc.] A suffix appearing in many abstract nouns taken or formed from the Latin, as in *agility*, *anxiety*, *benignity*, *humanity*, *unity*, etc. It is commonly preceded, as in these cases, by a stem-vowel *-i-* (the termination *-ity* being so common as to be often used as an English formative); but in some words the original vowel has disappeared, as in *bounty*, *loyalty*, *royalty*, etc., or none existed in the Latin, as in *liberty*, *poverty*, etc. In some words the suffix is not recognized as such, as in *city*.

tyall†, *n.* [Perhaps irreg. < *tie*1, formerly *tye*, + *-al* (?).] A bell-rope, or something tied to a bell for ringing it.

> The great bell's clapper was fallen down, the *tyall* was broken, so that the bishop could not be rung into the town.
> *Latimer*, 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Tyburn ticket. A certificate formerly given to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction, the original proprietor or first assignee of it being exempted by a statute of William III. from all parish and ward offices within the parish or ward where the felony had been committed.

Tyburn tippet†. See *tippet.*

Tyburn tree. See *tree.*

Tyche (tī'kē), *n.* [< Gr. Τύχη, personification of τύχη, fortune.] In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of fortune, a divinity whose protection was believed to assure prosperity, wealth, and good luck: often in the form *Agathe Tyche* (Good Fortune). Compare *agathodæmon.*

Tychonic (tī-kon'ik), *a.* [< *Tycho* (see def.) + *-n-ic.*] Pertaining to Tycho Brahe, a famous Danish astronomer (1546–1601), or to his system of astronomy.

> The Copernican hypothesis is more probable than the *Tychonic.* *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., x.

tycoon (tī-kön'), *n.* [Also *taikun, taicoon;* < Jap. *taikun*, 'great prince,' < Chinese *ta*, great, + *kiun*, prince: said to have been coined in 1854 by a preceptor of Iyesada, the shogun, as a fitting title for his master in the treaty which he was then concluding with Commodore Perry. The phrase, however, seems to have been used much earlier, having been applied to Iyemitsŭ (1623–49), the third of the Tokugawa shoguns, in a letter sent by his government to Corea, in order to impress the "barbarian" Coreans with his greatness.] The title by which the shoguns of Japan were known to foreigners from the signing of the treaty negotiated in 1854 by Commodore Matthew Perry, on behalf of the United States, and Iyesada, the shogun and supposed "temporal emperor" of Japan, to the end of the shogunate in 1868, but never recognized by the Japanese.

> The style *Tai Kun*, Great Prince, was borrowed, in order to convey the idea of sovereignty to foreigners, at the time of the conclusion of the Treaties.
> *Mitford*, Tales of Old Japan, p. 5.

tycoonate (tī-kö'nāt), *n.* [< *tycoon* + *-ate*³.] The shogunate.

tyde†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tide*¹.

tydy†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tidy*².

tye¹, *v.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *tie*¹.

tye¹ (tī), *n.* 1. An obsolete or archaic spelling of *tie*¹.—2. *Naut.*, the part of a topsail-halyard which passes through a block or sheave-hole at the masthead, and is attached to the yard.—**Peak-tye.** See *peak*¹.

tye² (tī), *n.* [Cf. *tye*², *v.*] In *mining*, a kind of narrow buddle used with a quick current of water for roughly washing tin or lead ore. [Eng.]

tye² (tī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tyed*, ppr. *tying.* [Perhaps ult. < AS. *thweán*, wash: see *towel*¹.] To wash with the tye, as ore. Compare *tye*², *n.*

tye-block (tī-blok), *n.* In heavy ships, a block on the topsail-yard through which the tye is rove, the standing part being made fast to the masthead.

tyer†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tier*¹, *tire*⁵.

tye-wig, *n.* A variant of *tie-wig.*

tyfoon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *typhoon.*

tyg†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tig.*

tyger†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tiger.*

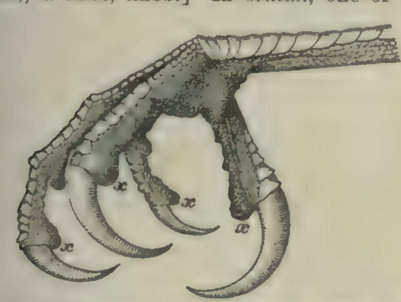
tying (tī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tie*¹, *v.*] The act of fastening with a string, rope, or chain; also, a fastening: as, the *tyings* were of blue silk.

tyk†, *v.* An old spelling of *tick*¹.

tyke¹, *n.* See *tike*².

tyke²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tick*².

tylarus (til'a̤-rus), *n.*; pl. *tylari* (-rī). [< Gr. τύλος, a knot, knob.] In *ornith.*, one of the callous pads or cushions on the under side of the toes. Such balls of the toes are little apparent or non-existent in birds with soft skinny feet, but well marked in most perchers whose toes are horny, and especially prominent in birds of prey.



Foot of a Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), four fifths natural size. *x, x*, some of the tylari.

tyle†. An old spelling of *tile*¹, *tile*².

tyleberry (tīl'ber″i), *n.* The coral-plant, *Jatropha multifida.* Its seeds have properties like those of the physic-nut (see *Jatropha*), and it is sometimes called *French physic-nut.*

Tylenchus (tī-leng'kus), *n.* [NL., also *Tylelenchus* (Bastian, 1865), < Gr. τύλος, a knot, knob, + ἔγχος, a spear.] A genus of minute parasitic nematoid worms, of the family *Anguillulidæ.* Some of them do much damage to crops, as the wheat-worm, *T. tritici*, which causes the disease called *ear-cockle* and *purples*, and *T. devastatrix*, the stem-eelworm of clover. Some of these worms were early known as *vibrios*, and they were formerly placed in the more comprehensive genus *Anguillula.*

tyler, *n.* An obsolete or archaic form of *tiler.*

Tylerism (tī'lėr-izm), *n.* [< *Tyler* (see defs.) + *-ism.*] 1. A phase of New England Calvinism named from Dr. Bennet Tyler of Connecticut (1783–1858). It reaffirmed the positions of the older Calvinism concerning divine sovereignty, as against the positions of Taylorism. Out of Dr. Tyler's controversy with Dr. Taylor of New Haven grew the theological seminary now at Hartford, Connecticut.

2. In *U. S. politics*, the methods of President Tyler. See *Tylerize.*

Tylerize (tī'lėr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Tylerized*, ppr. *Tylerizing.* [< *Tyler* (see def.) + *-ize.*] In *U. S. politics*, to follow the example of President Tyler (1841–5), who turned against the Whig party, to which he owed his office; become a renegade to one's party while holding an office conferred by it.

> The Democratic party evidently had two ways of returning, or trying to return, to office and power. They might either assail and unseat the Administration, or else persuade the Executive to *Tylerize.* *The Nation*, I. 227.

tyli, *n.* Plural of *tylus.*

tyll†, tylle†, *prep.* Obsolete forms of *till*².

tyllet†, *n.* See *tillet*².

Tylophora (tī-lof'ọ-rä̤), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1808), from the thick fleshy segments of the staminal corona; < Gr. τύλος, a knot, knob, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ* and tribe *Marsdenieæ.* It is characterized by a somewhat wheel-shaped corolla with a corona of five fleshy scales laterally compressed and introrsely adnate to the stamen-tube, and by small globose or ovoid pollen-masses. There are about 40 species, natives of Africa, Asia, and Australasia. They are shrubby or herbaceous twiners, or rarely partially erect; they bear opposite leaves and small cymose flowers. *T.* (*Hoya*) *barbata* is sometimes cultivated; for *T. asthmatica*, see *Indian ipecac*, under *ipecac.*

tylopod (tī'lọ-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τύλος, a knot, knob, callus, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having padded instead of hoofed digits; having the ends of the digits like pads; of or pertaining to the *Tylopoda;* phalangigrade, as a camel.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tylopoda*, as a camel or llama.

Tylopoda (tī-lop'ọ-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811, as a family of his *Bisulca*): see *tylopod.*] The tylopod or phalangigrade artiodactyl ruminants, represented by one family, the *Camelidæ.* The feet are tylopod; the lower part of the thigh is exserted from the trunk of the body; the lower canines are specialized; the lateral upper incisors are persistent; the stomach is incompletely quadripartite; and the placenta is diffuse. More fully called *Pecora tylopoda*, and also *Phalangigrada.*

tylopodous (tī-lop'ọ-dus), *a.* Same as *tylopod.*

tylosis (tī-lō'sis), *n.*; pl. *tyloses* (-sēz). [< Gr. τύλος, a knot, knob, callus, + *-osis.*] 1. In *bot.*, a growth formed in the cavity of a duct by the intrusion of the wall of a contiguous cell through one or more of the perforations of the duct.—2. An affection of the eyelids characterized by an indurated thickening of their edges.—3. Same as *leucoplacia.*—4. Callosity.

tylostylar (tī-lọ-stī'lär), *a.* [< *tylostyle* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a tylostyle; resembling a tylostyle; knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, like a dressing-pin.

tylostyle (tī'lọ-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. τύλος, a knot, lump, knob, + στῦλος, a pillar: see *style*².] In sponges, a supporting spicule of cylindrical form, knobbed at one end and pointed at the other.

tylostylus (tī-lọ-stī'lus), *n.*; pl. *tylostyli* (-lī). [NL.: see *tylostyle.*] A tylostyle.

Tylosurus (tī-lọ-sū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Cocco), irreg. < Gr. τύλος, a knot, lump, + οὐρά, a tail.] A genus of garfishes, of the family *Belonidæ*, differing from *Belone* in the absence of gill-rakers and vomerine teeth. These gars are comparatively large (3 or 4 feet long) voracious fishes of most seas. The species are numerous, and some of them, as *T. longirostris* (or *marinus*), are known as *bill-fish* and *needle-fish*, from the long sharp jaws. See cut under *Belonidæ.*

tylotate (tī'lọ-tāt), *a.* [< *tylote* + *-ate*¹.] Knobbed at both ends, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a tylote. *Sollas.*

tylote (tī'lōt), *n.* [< Gr. τυλωτός, verb. adj. of τυλοῦν, make knotty, < τύλος, a knot, knob.] A tylotate sponge-spicule; a simple spicular ray of the monaxon biradiate type, or a rhabdus, knobbed at each end. A tylote knobbed at one end and pointed at the other becomes a tylotoxea or tylostyle. *Sollas.*

tyloti, *n.* Plural of *tylotus.*

tylotic (tī-lot'ik), *a.* [< *tylosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Of or relating to tylosis.

tylotoxea (tī-lọ-tok'sẹ̄-ä̤), *n.*; pl. *tylotoxeæ* (-ē). [< Gr. τυλωτός, knobbed, + ὀξύς, sharp, keen.] A tylote knobbed at one end and pointed at the other; a tylostyle. *Sollas.*

tylotoxeate (tī-lọ-tok'sẹ̄-āt), *a.* [< *tylotoxea* + *-ate*¹.] Knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, as a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type; having the character of a tylotoxea. *Sollas.*

tylotus (tī-lō'tus), *n.*; pl. *tyloti* (-tī). [NL., < Gr. τυλωτός, knobbed: see *tylote.*] A tylote.

tylus (tī'lus), *n.*; pl. *tyli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. τύλος, a knot, knob, lump, protuberance.] In heteropterous insects, a central anterior division of the upper surface of the head, often projecting in front, and separated by depressed lines from the two lateral lobes.

tymbal†, *n.* See *timbal.*

tymbalon† (tim'ba̤-lon), *n.* A false form of *tymbal.*

> War-music, bursting out from time to time
> With gong and *tymbalon's* tremendous chime.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

tymp (timp), *n.* [Shortened from *tympan* or *tympanum.*] 1. In the blast-furnace, the crown of the opening in front of the hearth, a little below and in front of which is the dam-stone. The tymp is sometimes a masonry arch (the tymp-arch), sometimes a block of refractory stone (the tymp-stone), and sometimes a hollow box or block of iron (the tymp-plate) through which water is kept constantly circulating, so as to protect it from the heat and the corrosive action of the slag.

2. In *coal-mining*, a cap or lid; a short piece of timber placed horizontally for supporting the roof. [Eng.]

tymp. An abbreviation of *tympano* or *tympani.*

tympan (tim'pa̤n), *n.* [Formerly also *timpan, timpane;* < F. *tympan* = Sp. *tímpano* = Pg. *timpano, tympano* = It. *timpano* = Ir. Gael. *tiompan* = W. *tympan*, a drum, timbrel, etc., < L. *tympanum*, < Gr. τύμπανον, poet. also τύπανον, a drum, roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door, etc., < τύπτειν, beat, strike: see *type.* From the same source are *tympanum, timber*³, *timbre*³, etc.] 1†. A timbrel or drum. *Bailey.*—2. An ancient Irish musical instrument, the exact nature of which is disputed. Probably it had strings, and was played with a bow, thus resembling the crowd.

> It should be remarked that the [Irish] *tympan* was not a drum, as was formerly supposed, but a stringed instrument, and by the researches of the antiquary O'Curry it is proved to have been played with a bow.
> *Sir R. P. Stewart*, in Grove's Dict. Music, II. 20.

3. A stretched membrane, or a tense sheet of some thin material, as that of a drumhead.

> This [carbon] lozenge is pressed gently by a *tympan.*
> *Greer*, Dict. Electricity, p. 170.

4. In a printing-press having a platen, a framed appliance interposed between the platen and the sheet to be printed, for softening and equalizing the pressure, by means of blankets between its two parts, the *outer* and the *inner tympan.* The latter has a frame fitting snugly into that of the former, and both are tightly covered with parchment or strong linen cloth. In a hand-press the tympan is hinged to the outer end of the bed, has the frisket fixed by hinges to its top, receives the sheets to be printed, and completely covers the bed when folded down upon it, the platen, when lowered, fitting into the frame of the inner tympan. See cut under *printing-press.*

5. In *anat.*, a tympanum.—6. In *arch.*, a tympanum.—**Tympan of an arch**, a spandrel. [Rare.]

tympana, *n.* Latin plural of *tympanum.*

tympanal (tim'pa̤-na̤l), *a.* [< *tympan*(*um*) + *-al.*] Same as *tympanic.*

tympani, *n.* Plural of *tympano.*

tympanic (tim-pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *tympan*(*um*) + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tympan or tympanum; similar to or acting like a drumhead.—2. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tympanum: as, the *tympanic* cavity.

> The "*tympanic* wing" of the exoccipital [cartilage in birds]. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 702.

> The *tympanic* sense . . . comes in to help here.
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 204.

Tympanic artery, a small branch of the internal maxillary artery, which passes through the Glaserian fissure to be distributed to the structures within the tympanum and to the tympanic membrane.—**Tympanic bone.** See II. See also *temporal bone*, under *temporal*².—**Tympanic cartilage**, a gristly prolongation of the cartilage of the outer ear, attached to the circumference of the bony external auditory meatus.—**Tympanic cavity**, the drum of the ear. See *tympanum*, 2.—**Tympanic membrane**, the drum-membrane of the ear—a membrane stretched across the bottom of the external auditory meatus, separating the cavity of that meatus from that of the tympanum, and connected with the malleus in a mammal or with the quadrate bone in a bird. It is very superficial in the human infant, where the tympanic bone is merely annular, and in those animals in which this bone is rudimentary or wanting; but it is generally situated at the bottom of a deep tube. See cuts under *tympanum* and *ear*¹.—**Tympanic nerve**, a branch of the glossopharyngeal, which enters the tympanum through a canal of the temporal bone to supply the mucous membrane of that cavity and of the Eustachian tube. Also called *Jacobson's* and *Andersch's nerve*.—**Tympanic notch.** See *notch*.—**Tympanic pedicle**, the suspensorium of the lower jaw in fishes. See *epitympanic*.—**Tympanic plate**, the lamina of bone which forms the anterior wall of the tympanum and external auditory meatus, and the posterior part of the glenoid fossa.—**Tympanic plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Tympanic resonance**, tympanitic resonance (which see, under *resonance*).—**Tympanic ring**, an annular tympanic bone or cartilage, to which the tympanic membrane is attached. This bone of the ear may be a permanent complete ring, or may form an incomplete circle. In either case, it may characterize only the embryo or the infant, and grow into a tubular form, or may be inflated as a tympanic bulla, sometimes of enormous dimensions. In man the ring is at first simply annular and incomplete, so that the ossicles of the tympanum are readily seen from the outside of the skull of the infant; it acquires with age a tubular form, and becomes ankylosed with other elements of the temporal bone.

II. *n.* 1. A bone of the ear of man and mammals, supporting the tympanic membrane, generally annular or tubular, forming most of the meatus auditorius externus, or external auditory passage. Its outer extremity is known in human anatomy as the external auditory process; it is annular at birth, subsequently becoming elongated and cylindric. 2. Below mammals, in animals in which the true tympanic is rudimentary or wanting, the quadrate or pedicellate bone, the representative of the malleus; the suspensorium of the lower jaw, or especially its uppermost piece, the hyomandibular or epitympanic: so called by some who suppose it to be the tympanic bone, from the fact that it in part supports the tympanic membrane. See *quadrate*, *n.*, 3 (*a*), *hyomandibular*, *epitympanic*, and other compounds of *tympanic* there cited.—3. In *ornith.*, sometimes, the tympano-occipital, considered as the true representative in birds of the tympanic of a mammal.

tympanichord (tim′pa̤-ni-kôrd), *n.* [< NL. *tympanum* + Gr. *χορδή*, a string.] That branch of the facial nerve which traverses the tympanum; the so-called chorda tympani. See *chorda*. *Coues*, 1887.

tympanichordal (tim″pa̤-ni-kôr′da̤l), *a.* [< *tympanichord* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the tympanichord. *Coues.*

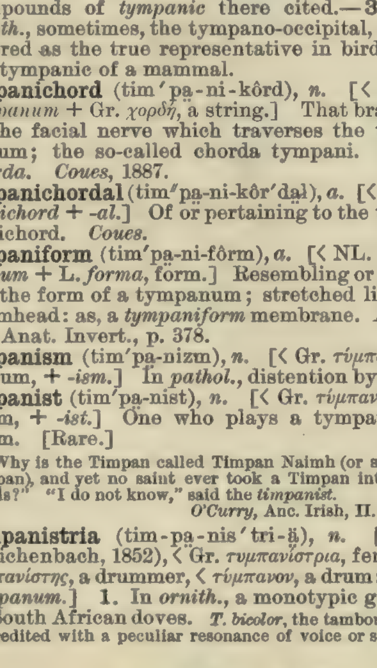
tympaniform (tim′pa̤-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *tympanum* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or having the form of a tympanum; stretched like a drumhead: as, a *tympaniform* membrane. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 378.

tympanism (tim′pa̤-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *τύμπανον*, a drum, + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, distention by gas.

tympanist (tim′pa̤-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *τύμπανον*, a drum, + *-ist*.] One who plays a tympan or drum. [Rare.]

> "Why is the Timpan called Timpan Naimh (or saint's Timpan), and yet no saint ever took a Timpan into his hands?" "I do not know," said the *timpanist*.
>
> *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxi.

Tympanistria (tim-pa̤-nis′tri-a̤), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1852), < Gr. *τυμπανίστρια*, fem. of *τυμπανιστής*, a drummer, < *τύμπανον*, a drum: see *tympanum*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a monotypic genus of South African doves. *T. bicolor*, the tambourine, is credited with a peculiar resonance of voice or sort of ventriloquial effect (whence the name). It is extensively whitish, with black-tipped wings and tail, and inhabits woodland.



Tambourine (*Tympanistria bicolor*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. Stål, 1861.

tympanites (tim-pa̤-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *tympanites*, dropsy of the belly, < Gr. *τυμπανίτης*, of or pertaining to a drum, < *τύμπανον*, a drum: see *tympanum*.] Distention of the abdomen caused by the presence of air either in the intestine or in the cavity of the peritoneum; abdominal tympanism.—**Uterine tympanites**, tympanism of the womb; physometra.

tympanitic (tim-pa̤-nit′ik), *a.* [< L. *tympaniticus*, one who is afflicted with tympanites, < *tympanites*, tympanites: see *tympanites*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of tympanites.

> Since then all he had eaten or drunk or done had flown to his stomach, producing a *tympanitic* action in that organ.
>
> *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xii.

Tympanitic dullness, the quality of a percussion-note in which the resonance is subnormal and in which the vesicular quality is absent.—**Tympanitic resonance.** See *resonance*.

tympanitis (tim-pa̤-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *tympan(um)* + *-itis*. Cf. *tympanites*.] 1. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the tympanum, or middle ear.—2. Incorrectly, tympanites.

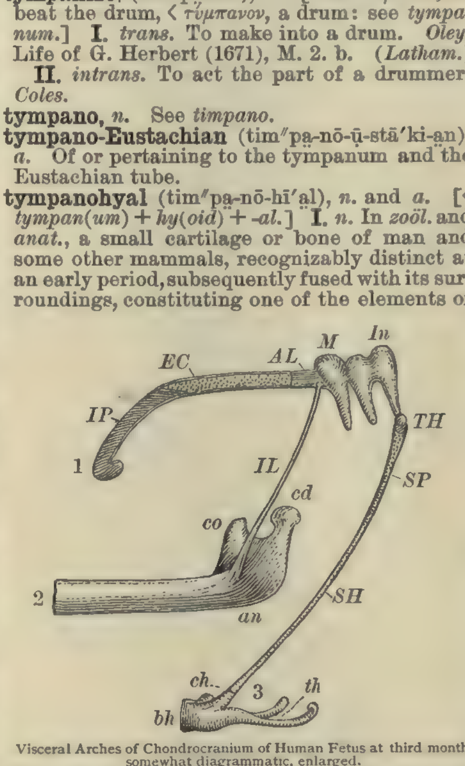
tympanize† (tim′pa̤-nīz), *v.* [< Gr. *τυμπανίζειν*, beat the drum, < *τύμπανον*, a drum: see *tympanum*.] **I.** *trans.* To make into a drum. *Oley*, Life of G. Herbert (1671), M. 2. b. (*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To act the part of a drummer. *Coles.*

tympano, *n.* See *timpano*.

tympano-Eustachian (tim″pa̤-nō-ū-stā′ki-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the Eustachian tube.

tympanohyal (tim″pa̤-nō-hī′al), *n.* and *a.* [< *tympan(um)* + *hy(oid)* + *-al*.] **I.** *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a small cartilage or bone of man and some other mammals, recognizably distinct at an early period, subsequently fused with its surroundings, constituting one of the elements of the compound temporal bone, and in man situated at the root of the styloid process, in the course of the hyoidean arch.



Visceral Arches of Chondrocranium of Human Fetus at third month, somewhat diagrammatic, enlarged.

1, preoral (palatopterygoid) arch; 2, first postoral (mandibular) arch; 3, second postoral (hyoidean) arch: *IP*, internal pterygoid cartilage; *EC*, Eustachian cartilage; *AL*, anterior ligament of malleus; *M*, malleus; *In*, incus; *IL*, long internal lateral ligament of lower jaw, connecting the malleus with the mandible (of which latter *co* is the coronoid process, *cd* the condyle, and *an* the angle); *bh*, basihyal; *th*, thyrohyal; *ch*, ceratohyal; *SH*, stylohyoid ligament, suspending the hyoid to *SP*, stylohyal, or so-called styloid process of the temporal bone, at the root of which, in line with the incus, is *TH*, the tympanohyal. (From the Proceedings of the Zoölogical Society of London, 1884, p. 572.)

II. *a.* Specifying this cartilage or bone.

tympanomalleal (tim″pa̤-nō-mal′ē-a̤l), *a.* Pertaining to the tympanic bone and the malleus: specifying a bone in the batrachian skull, later identified as the quadratojugal. See cuts under *Rana* and *temporomastoid*.

tympanomandibular (tim″pa̤-nō-man-dib′ū-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum, or tympanic bone, and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone, of some animals, as fishes: specifying one of the visceral arches of the head. See *epitympanic*, *n.*, and *tympanic*, *n.*, 2.

tympano-occipital (tim″pa̤-nō-ok-sip′i-ta̤l), *n.* In *ornith.*, a small bone, or slight ossification, in relation with the exoccipital bone and the outer ear of a bird, bounding the external orifice of the ear posteriorly, and considered to represent the true tympanic bone of a mammal.

tympanoperiotic (tim″pa̤-nō-per-i-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Including or consisting of a tympanic bone united with the periotic bone proper: used especially with reference to the ear-bone of cetaceans. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 345.

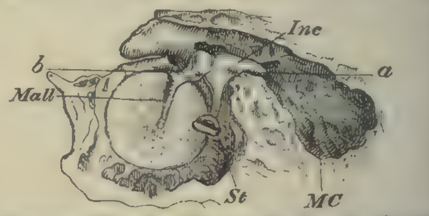
II. *n.* A part of the skull of cetaceans, the so-called ear-bone of those animals, which consists of the periotic bones united with one another and with the tympanic, forming a single specially hard and durable bone readily detached from the rest of the skull.

tympanosquamosal (tim″pa̤-nō-skwa̤-mō′sa̤l), *a.* Common to the tympanic and the squamosal bone, as a suture or ankylosis: as, the Glaserian fissure of man is *tympanosquamosal*.

tympanous (tim′pa̤-nus), *a.* [Formerly also *timpanous*; < *tympan-y* + *-ous*.] Swelled or puffed out; inflated; distended; figuratively, pompous.

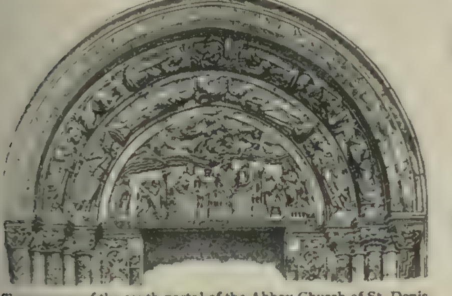
> His proud *tympanous* master, swell'd with state-wind.
>
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

tympanum (tim′pa̤-num), *n.*; pl. *tympana* (-na̤), sometimes *tympanums* (-numz). [NL., < L. *tympanum*, < Gr. *τύμπανον*, a drum, roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door: see *tympan*.] 1. An ancient tambourine or hand-drum, either with a single head like the modern tambourine, or with both front and back covered (the back sometimes swelled out as in a kettledrum), and beaten either with the hand or with a stick.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The ear-drum considered as to its walls, its cavity, and its contents. In man and other mammals the tympanum is the middle ear, a hollow or recess in the temporal bone, among several of the bones of which the temporal is composed, shut off from the meatus auditorius externus by the tympanic membrane, communicating with the back of the mouth by the Eustachian tube, in relation with the labyrinth, or inner ear, its inner wall forming part of the wall of the latter, and containing the chain of little bones called ossicula auditus, and usually the chorda tympani nerve. It is a part of the passageway which in the early embryo is uninterrupted between the pharynx and the exterior, and in the adult is occluded only by the membrane of the tympanum. In the dry state of the parts, the bony walls of the human tympanum present several openings: that leading outward through the external auditory meatus; the orifice of the Eustachian tube; the openings of mastoid cells; the fenestra ovalis and fenestra rotunda, respectively the terminations of the scala vestibuli and scala tympani, communicating with the vestibule and cochlea of the inner ear; the iter posterius, by which the chorda tympani nerve enters the tympanum from the aqueduct of Fallopius; the iter anterius, by which the same nerve leaves the tympanum by the canal of Huguier; the canal for the tensor tympani muscle; the Glaserian fissure, between the squamosal and the tympanic bones, for the laxator tympani muscle, tympanic artery, and slender process of the malleus, these last two openings being rifts between component bones of the parts communicating, like the Eustachian tube, with parts outside the temporal bone; and the minute orifice at the apex of the pyramid, for the passage of the stapedius muscle. In animals below mammals, as birds and reptiles, the tympanum contains the columella, when that bone exists, and is the cavity of the external ear when there is no external auditory meatus. Its membrane is often upon the surface of the head, and in some cases is a conspicuous structure of the exterior, as in a frog or toad. This is well shown in the cut under *parotoid*, where the circular formation just in front of the parotoid is the tympanum. See also cuts under *ear*¹ and *temporal*. (*b*) The tympanic membrane; the ear-drum, in the restricted sense of that term: so used in physiology and aural surgery, and in common speech: as, a rupture of the *tympanum*. See *tympanic membrane*, under *tympanic*. (*c*) In *ornith.*: (1) The labyrinth at the bottom of the windpipe of sundry birds, as the mergansers and various sea-ducks: a large irregular bony or gristly dilatation of the lower part of the trachea, often involving also more or less of the upper ends of the bronchi. It is chiefly found, or most developed, in the male sex. (2) The naked inflatable air-sac on each side of the neck of certain birds, as grouse, especially the sage-grouse and prairie-hen, in which the ordinary cervical air-cells of birds are inordinately developed and susceptible of great distention. See cut under *Cupidonia*. (*d*) In *entom.*, a tympanic membrane, stretched upon a chitinized ring, one surface being directed to the exterior, the other to the interior, in relation with a tracheal vesicle and with nervous ganglia and nervous end-organs in the form of



Tympanum of Human Ear.—The tympanic cavity, enlarged, is here viewed from the inside: the circular object is the tympanic membrane, or membrane of the ear-drum, upon which rests *Mall*, the malleus; *Inc*, the incus; *St*, the stapes; *ab*, the horizontal axis about which the malleus and incus turn slightly; *MC*, cells in the mastoid part of the temporal.

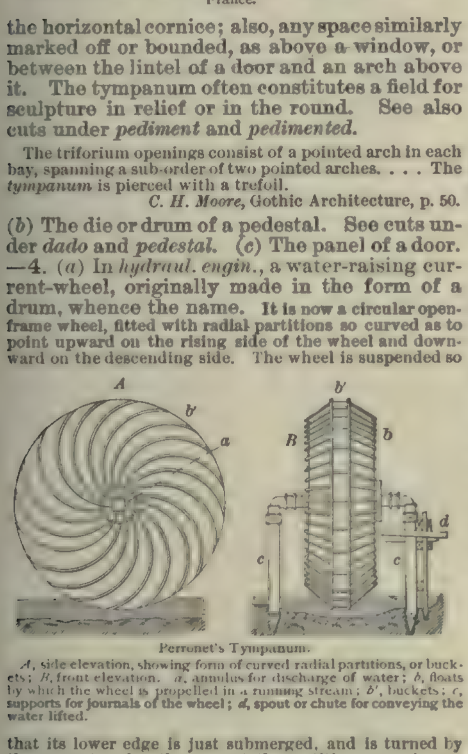
clavate rods, as in the *Orthoptera*, where such an arrangement constitutes an auditory organ. —3. In *arch.*: (*a*) The triangular space forming the field or back of a pediment, and included between the cornices of the inclined sides and the horizontal cornice; also, any space similarly marked off or bounded, as above a window, or between the lintel of a door and an arch above it. The tympanum often constitutes a field for sculpture in relief or in the round. See also cuts under *pediment* and *pedimented*.



Tympanum of the south portal of the Abbey Church of St. Denis, France.

> The triforium openings consist of a pointed arch in each bay, spanning a sub-order of two pointed arches. . . . The *tympanum* is pierced with a trefoil.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 50.

(*b*) The die or drum of a pedestal. See cuts under *dado* and *pedestal*. (*c*) The panel of a door. —4. (*a*) In *hydraul. engin.*, a water-raising current-wheel, originally made in the form of a drum, whence the name. It is now a circular open-frame wheel, fitted with radial partitions so curved as to point upward on the rising side of the wheel and downward on the descending side. The wheel is suspended so that its lower edge is just submerged, and is turned by the current (or by other power), the partitions scooping up a quantity of water which, as the wheel revolves, runs back to the axis of the wheel, where it is discharged; or it may discharge at some point of the periphery. While one of the most ancient forms of water-lifting machines, it is still used in drainage-works, though for small lifts it is now superseded by the *scoop-wheel*. *E. H. Knight.* (*b*) A kind of hollow tread-wheel wherein two or more persons walk in order to turn it, and thus give motion to a machine.—5. In *bot.*, a membranous substance stretched across the theca of a moss.—**Laxator tympani.** See *laxator*. —**Membrana tympani**, the tympanic membrane, or drum of the ear. See cut in def. 2. **Pyramid of the tympanum.** See *pyramid*.—**Tegmen tympani.** See *tegmen*, 4. **Tensor tympani.** See *tensor*, and third cut under *temporal*.



Perronet's Tympanum.

A, side elevation, showing form of curved radial partitions, or buckets; *B*, front elevation. *a*, annulus for discharge of water; *b*, floats by which the wheel is propelled in a running stream; *b'*, buckets; *c*, supports for journals of the wheel; *d*, spout or chute for conveying the water lifted.

tympany (tim'pa̤-ni), *n.*; pl. *tympanies* (-niz). [Formerly also *timpany*; < OF. *tympanie* = Sp. *timpano* = Pg. *tympano* = It. *timpano*, < Gr. τυμπανίας, a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched like a drum, < τύμπανον, a drum: see *tympan*, and cf. *tympanites*.] **1.** A swelling out or inflation; an inflated or puffed-up mass or condition; hence, turgidity; bombast; conceit. [Archaic.]

> The idle *timpanies* of a windy brain.
> *Randolph*, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 4.

2. In *pathol.*, an inflated or distended condition of the abdomen or peritoneum; tympanites.

> She cured her of three *tympanies*, but the fourth carried her off. *Farquhar*, Beaux' Stratagem, i. 1.

tympany† (tim'pa̤-ni), *v. t.* [< *tympany*, *n.*] To swell or puff up; inflate; dilate; distend.

> It likewise proves
> More simple truth in their chaste loves
> Than greater Ladies, *tympany'de*
> With much more honour, state, and pride.
> *Heywood*, Pelopœa and Alope (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 297).

tymp-plate (timp'plāt), *n.* A cast-iron support for a tymp-stone, built into the masonry of a furnace. The dam-plate forms a similar facing and support for the dam-stone. Both tymp-plate (or tymp) and dam-plate are kept cool by the circulation of water in a hollow coil about them. See *tymp*.

tymp-stone (timp'stōn), *n.* A heavy block of stone which forms the upper part of the front side of the hearth or crucible of a furnace, the lower part being inclosed by the dam-stone. See *tymp*.

tynd†, *n.* A spelling of *tind*².

Tyndaridæ (tin-dar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Tyndarides*, < Gr. Τυνδαρίδης, a descendant of Tyndareus, < Τυνδάρης, Τυνδάρεως, a mythical king of Sparta, husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Pollux.] The male children of Tyndareus —Castor and Pollux: a name applied to the electric discharge commonly known as St. Elmo's fire. See *corposant*.

tyne. See *tine*¹, *tine*², etc.

Tynewald, Tinewald (tīn'wold), *n.* [Also *Tynwald*; a var. of the word which appears in a more original form in the Shetland *tingwall*, < Icel. *thing-völlr*, the place where a parliament sat, < *thing*, a parliament, assembly, + *völlr* (= AS. *weald*), a wood: see *thing*² and *wold*¹.] The parliament or legislature of the Isle of Man, consisting of the governor and council, constituting the upper house, and the House of Keys, or lower house. It is independent of the British Parliament, its acts requiring only the assent of the sovereign in council.

tynsen†, *n.* Same as *tinsel*².

typ. An abbreviation of *typographer* or *typography*.

typacanthid (tip-a-kan'thid), *a.* [< Gr. τύπος, type, + ἄκανθα, spine, + *-id*¹.] Having the usual or typical arrangement of the spines, as a starfish: opposed to *autacanthid*.

typal (tī'pa̤l), *a.* [< *type* + *-al.*] In *biol.*, of or pertaining to a type; forming or serving as a type; typical. *R. Owen.*

type (tīp), *n.* [< F. *type* = Sp. *tipo* = Pg. *typo*, *tipo* = It. *tipo* = D. *type*, *typus* = G. *typus* = Sw. *typ* = Dan. *type*, < L. *typus*, a figure, image (on a wall), in med. the form, type, or character of a fever, ML. (also *tipus*) access of fever, fever, a figure, prototype, etc., < Gr. τύπος, a blow, an impress, a mark, also something wrought of metal or stone, a figure, general form or character, the original type or model of a thing, type or form of disease, MGr. a decree, etc.; < τύπτειν, τυπεῖν (√ τυπ), strike; cf. Gr. στυφελίζειν, strike, smite; L. *tundere* (√ *tud*, √ **stud*), strike, = G. *stossen*, strike: see *stot*¹. From the same Gr. source are ult. E. *tympan*, *tympanum*, etc.] **1.** A distinguishing mark or sign; a classifying stamp or emblem; a mark or an object serving for a symbol or an index, or anything that indicates office, occupation, or character. [Now chiefly technical.]

> The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
> Short blister'd breeches, and those *types* of travel.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3. 31.

> On the obverse is the leading *type* of the city where the coin was issued, in relief.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, Int., p. lii.

2. Something that has a representative or symbolical significance; an emblem, or an emblematic instance.

> Some of our readers may have seen in India a cloud of crows pecking a sick vulture to death—no bad *type* of what happens in that country as often as fortune deserts one who has been great and dreaded.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. Specifically, a prefigurement; a foreshadowing of, or that which foreshows, some reality to come, which is called the *antitype*; particularly, in *theol.*, a person, thing, or event in the Old Testament regarded as foreshowing or betokening a corresponding reality of the new dispensation; a prophetic similitude: as, the paschal lamb is the *type* of Christ (who is the *antitype*).

> The nature of *types* is in shadow to describe by dark lines a future substance.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 115.

> As he sees his Day at a distance through *Types* and Shadows, he rejoices in it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 369.

4. A characteristic embodiment; a definitive example or standard; an exemplar; a pattern; a model.

> For loftie *type* of honour, through the glaunce
> Of envies dart, is downe in dust prostrate.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 557.

> Tophet thence
> And black Gehenna call'd, the *type* of hell.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 405.

> Aristophanes is beyond question the highest *type* of pure comedy. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 218.

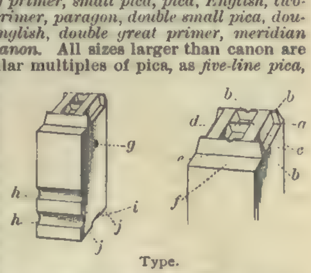
5. A representative style, mode, or structure; a characteristic assemblage of particulars or qualities.—**6.** In *biol.*, specifically, a main division of the animal or vegetable kingdom; a subkingdom, branch, phylum, or province. Thus, Leuckart divided animals into the six types *Cœlenterata*, *Echinodermata*, *Vermes*, *Arthropoda*, *Mollusca*, and *Vertebrata* (the protozoans not being treated). The vegetable kingdom is similarly divided into main groups called *types* of vegetation; and in general, in any department of biology, *type* is predicable of the structure or morphological character of a division or group of any grade in taxonomy, down to the species itself, as compared with another group of its own grade: as, a family *type*; a generic *type*. (See *type genus*, *type species*, *type specimen*, and *unity of type*, below.) The term has both a concrete or material sense, in its application to actually embodied form, and an ideal sense, as applied to form in the abstract. See *archetype*, *prototype*, *antetype*.

> Natural Groups are best described, not by any definition which marks their boundaries, but by a *Type* which marks their centre. The *Type* of any natural group is an example which possesses in a marked degree all the leading characters of the class.
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xxxii.

> The whole animal kingdom can be broken up into several large divisions, each of which differs from the rest by a number of special characteristics. The essential character may be recognized in all the subdivisions, and even under great individual variations. This has been called the *type*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

7. A model or style that serves as a guide; a general plan or standard for the doing of anything; especially, in the arts, the plan, idea, or conception upon which anything is modeled or according to which any work is executed.—**8.** A right-angled prism-shaped piece of metal or wood, having for its face a letter or character (usually in high relief), adapted for use in letterpress printing; collectively, the assemblage of the stamped characters used for printing; types in the aggregate. Types of wood are of large size, and are now used only for posting-bills. Types for books or newspapers are of founded metal. (See *type-metal*, *matrix*, and *mold*⁴.) In Great Britain the standard height of type is .9166 inch; in the United States it is variable, from .9166 to .9186 inch. French and German types are higher. The features of type are face, counter, stem (thick stroke, or body-mark), hair-line, serif, neck or beard, shoulder, body or shank, pin-mark, nick, feet, groove. (See cut below.) The names of printing-types, given in an increasing scale as to size, are *excelsior*, *brilliant*, *diamond*, *pearl*, *agate* or *ruby*, *nonpareil* (the type in which this is printed), *emerald* or *minionette*, *minion*, *brevier* (the larger size of type used throughout this dictionary), *bourgeois*, *long primer*, *small pica*, *pica*, *English*, *two-line brevier*, *great primer*, *paragon*, *double small pica*, *double pica*, *double English*, *double great primer*, *meridian* or *trafalgar*, and *canon*. All sizes larger than canon are named by the regular multiples of pica, as *five-line pica*, *six-line pica*. The smaller sizes are or should be graded so that each size will be doubled in its seventh progression. (See *point*¹, 14 (*b*).) The names here given define the dimensions of the bodies only. The faces or styles of types most used are roman and italic, which form the text of all books in English. Antique, gothic, clarendon, and black-letter are approved styles for display. The type for headings of entries in this dictionary and for phrase-headings is antique condensed. Ornamental types are too irregular for classification. Of each style many varieties are made, which are usually labeled with a special name. Roman types are broadly divided into two classes, *modern* and *old-style*. The leading forms of modern roman are broad-face, Scotch-face, French-face, thin-face, bold-face. Old-style types are reproductions of the styles of early printers: the Caslon and the Baskerville (English styles), of the eighteenth century; the French and the Elzevir, of the seventeenth century; and the Basle, or early Italian, of the sixteenth

Brilliant.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	■
Diamond.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	■
Pearl.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	■
Agate.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	■
Nonpareil.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	■
Minion.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	■
Brevier.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	■
Bourgeois.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	■
Long primer.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy	■
Small pica.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv	■
Pica.	abcdefghijklmnopqrst	■
English.	abcdefghijklmnopq	■
Great primer.	abcdefghijklmno	■



Type.

a, stem, body-mark, or thick stroke; *b*, serif; *c*, counter; *d*, hair-line; *e*, beard or neck; *f*, shoulder; *g*, pin-mark; *h*, nicks; *i*, groove; *j*, feet. The top is known as the face; the part between shoulder and feet is the body or shank.

AMO	AMO	AMO	AMO
Standard width.	Lean-faced.	Condensed.	Extra-condensed.
AMO	AMO		AMO
Fat-faced.	Expanded.		Extended.

Specimens of Styles of Types.

ANTIQUE.
GOTHIC.
CLARENDON.
DORIC.
Black-Letter.
Church Text.
German Text.
ITALIC.
Script.
RUNIC.
MISSAL.

This is Caslon old style. This is Elzevir old style.

This is the Title-type of some newspapers.

TITLE OR TWO-LINE as used in book-titles.

M This M is two-line nonpareil: lines with text. M This M is double nonpareil: does not line.

century. The shapes of types as to width are defined by the following names: *up to standard* is a type of which the lower-case alphabet measures 12 ems or squares of its own body from bourgeois to pica, or more than 12 ems for the smaller sizes (on newspapers the standards for widths of types range from 14 to 17 ems for the alphabet); *lean* or *lean-faced type* is a name applied to types slightly below the standard; *condensed type* is seriously below the standard (see *condensed*); *extra-condensed* and *elongated* are of unusual thinness; *fat letter* or *fat-faced* is slightly wider than the standard; *expanded* is still wider; *extended* is of unusual breadth. The Roman types for book- and newspaper-work are in three series: capitals or upper-case, A, B, C, D; small capitals, A, B, C, D; lower-case, a, b, c, d, sometimes called small letters, or minuscules. A *two-line type* is a capital of the face height of two lines of its accompanying text. A *double type* is the height of two bodies of the size specified by its name. *Copper-faced type* is type covered on its face only with a thin coat of copper by an electrotyper's battery. *White-faced type* or *barefaced type* is type uncoppered: so called to distinguish it from the coppered, or to specify type that is new and that has never been covered with ink. *Nickeled type* is type plated on its face with nickel. *Bastard type* is a type with a face too large or too small for its body. *Type-high* is of the standard height of type. *Type high to paper* is above the standard of height. *High-bodied type* is a type with too high shoulders. American type-founders apportion the characters of a font, or complete collection of characters, by weight. In a font of 1,000 pounds there are of roman lower-case 514 pounds; capitals, 86; small capitals, 20; figures, 40; points, 28; spaces, 85; quadrats, 122; fractions, 5; italic lower-case, 73; italic capitals, 23; sundries, 4—total, 1,000 pounds. The numbers of the types of ordinary width in 800 pounds of pica roman are as follows:

a	8500	,	4500	A	600	A	300
b	1600	;	800	B	400	B	200
c	3000	:	600	C	500	C	250
d	4400	.	2000	D	500	D	250
e	12000	-	1000	E	600	E	300
f	2500	?	200	F	400	F	200
g	1700	!	150	G	400	G	200
h	6400	'	700	H	400	H	200
i	8000	(	300	I	800	I	400
j	400	[	150	J	300	J	150
k	800	*	100	K	300	K	150
l	4000	†	100	L	500	L	250
m	3000	‡	100	M	400	M	200
n	8000	§	100	N	400	N	200
o	8000	‖	100	O	400	O	200
p	1700	¶	60	P	400	P	200
q	500			Q	180	Q	90
r	6200	1	1300	R	400	R	200
s	8000	2	1200	S	500	S	250
t	9000	3	1100	T	650	T	325
u	3400	4	1000	U	300	U	150
v	1200	5	1000	V	300	V	150
w	2000	6	1000	W	400	W	200
x	400	7	1000	X	180	X	90
y	2000	8	1000	Y	300	Y	150
z	200	9	1000	Z	80	Z	40
&	200	0	1300	Æ	40	Æ	20
ff	400			Œ	30	Œ	15
fi	500	é	200				
fl	200	à	200				
ffi	100	â	200				
ffl	150	ê	200				
æ	100						
œ	60	All other accents, 100 each.					
—	150						
——	90						
———	60						

Spaces.

Thick	18000
Middle	12000
Thin	8000
Hair	3000
Em quads	2500
En quads	5000
Large quadrats, 80 pounds.	

Italic for 800 pounds of roman weighs 80 pounds.

9. In *numis.*, the principal device or subject on the obverse and reverse of a coin or medal. For example, on sovereigns of Queen Victoria the head of the queen is the obverse type and the group of St. George and the Dragon the reverse type.
10. In *chem.*, a fundamental chemical compound which represents the structure of a large number of other and more complex compounds. Hydrochloric acid (HCl), water (H_2O), ammonia (NH_3), and marsh-gas (CH_4) are the four types, or typical compounds, which have been most employed.
11. [*cap.*] In *church hist.*, an edict of the emperor Constans II., issued in 648. The Type (superseding the Ecthesis) forbade all discussion of the question whether there are in Christ two wills and two operations or energies, or only one will and one operation.
12. In *math.*, a succession of symbols susceptible of + and — signs.—**Checker-type.** See *checker*^{1}.—**Chess-type.** See *chess*^{1}.—**Chromatic, compressed, elastic type.** See the adjectives.—**Elizabethan type.** Same as *church text* (which see, under *church*).—**Grade of a type,** in *alg.* See *grade*^{1}.—**Monadelphic type.** See *monadelphic.*—**Rubber type.** See *rubber.*—**Test types.** See *test*^{1}.—**Type genus,** in *biol.*, a generic type; that genus which is typical of the family or other higher group to which it belongs, or which is formally so taken and held to be. It may be the only representative of such more comprehensive group, or one of several generic components of the higher group. In the actual technic of classification and nomenclature the name-giving genus of a family or subfamily is regularly assumed to be the type, though it may not be in fact the truest or best representative of the group thus indicated.—**Type of a reciprocant.** See *reciprocant.*—**Type of a stress** or **strain,** the character of the stress or strain as defined by the stress-ellipsoid or strain-ellipsoid.—**Type of a wave,** the relation between the extent of disturbance at a given instant of a set of particles and their respective undisturbed positions.—**Type of Desor,** a nemertean worm which does not pass through a pilidium stage, or the type of structure characterizing such a nemertean.—**Type species,** in *biol.*, a specific type; that species of a genus which is regarded as the best example of the generic characters, and especially that species upon which a genus has been nominally or ostensibly based; the type of a genus. The determination of the type species is always a matter of much practical concern in the nomenclature of zoölogy and botany, since upon it turns the assignation of generic names, and consequently the major term in the binomial designation of every species. It is often difficult and sometimes impossible to make this determination, so intricate has become the synonymy of many species, and so far from being actually typical of a genus is the species assumed to be its type in many cases. (See *synonymy.*) It is now the rule (neglect of which is a decided breach of nomenclatural propriety) for the author who names a new genus to declare his type species; and such declaration of the basis of his genus is conclusive of his intent, however well or ill he may proceed to characterize his genus. But no such custom prevailed with the earlier naturalists, whose genera we have consequently to take either (*a*) upon the face of the generic diagnosis originally made, or (*b*) upon the specific contents—that is, upon the species actually grouped under the generic name. Nearly all the older genera were made more comprehensive than modern genera are allowed to be, and have been restricted by reference of nearly all (often of all but one) of their usually numerous species to other genera; yet a generic name once established upon any species must always rest upon some (one or more) species; hence the occasion and the necessity for the determination of the type species in every such case. This has been done mainly in three ways. (1) The first species given by an author in the list of the species of his genus is arbitrarily assumed to be his type species. But this is a mere convention, which often becomes an absurdity. (2) The species which agrees best with the author's diagnosis of his genus is selected as the type species. This is reasonable, but it is at best a matter of opinion, and opinions differ enough to unsettle the whole system of nomenclature if each is to be allowed its own full weight. (3) The most feasible and only safe procedure is to consider that species to be the type species which has as a matter of fact been left in the original genus from which the other species have been successively detached to form new genera; or, if there be more than one left, to choose the best-known, that being almost always the one which has oftenest borne the original generic name, and hence is most closely identified with it. For example: Let there be a Linnean genus *Aba*, with 3 species, *A. aca*, *A. ada*, and *A. aga;* let *A. ada* and *A. aga* have been detached as types respectively of two new genera; then *A. aca* remains as the type species of the original genus *Aba*, in its now restricted sense. This rule is applicable with force and precision to thousands of questionable cases; and its observance, together with insistence upon the fundamental law of priority, tends to the utmost attainable fixity of zoölogical and botanical nomenclature.—**Type specimen,** in *biol.*, an individual animal or plant, or any part of one, prepared and preserved as a specimen of natural history, from which the description of a species has been prepared and upon which a specific name has been based; the actual object which serves as the type of a species in zoölogy or botany. In theoretic strictness every type specimen is unique; practically, a species may be based upon several or many specimens which answer exactly to the diagnosis made, or typify different phases of the species, as male and female specimens of the same animal, flowering and fruiting specimens of the same plant, and so on. Type specimens have a particular part and high value in descriptive zoölogy and botany, comparable to that of the actual object which is taken as the authoritative standard in any system of weights, measures, or coinage. When available for examination, they take precedence over any published description or figure, and are conclusive evidence in cases of doubtful or disputed specific identity.—**Unity of type,** in *biol.*, that fundamental agreement in structure which we see in organic beings of the same class, order, etc., and which is independent of their habits of life, and consequently unaffected by adaptive modifications.

> On my theory, *unity of type* is explained by unity of descent.
> *Darwin*, Origin of Species, vi.

Woodbury type. See *Woodburytype.*=**Syn.** 3. Image, shadow, adumbration, prophecy.—**2** and **3.** *Symbol*, etc. See *emblem.*—**4-6.** Prototype, archetype, standard form.

type (tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *typed*, ppr. *typing.* [< *type*, *n.*] 1. To exhibit or constitute a type of; typify.

> But let us *type* them now
> In our own lives. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2. To reproduce in type, or by impression from types, as with a type-writer.

> MSS. carefully *typed* by experienced copyists.
> *N. and Q.*, July 17, 1886, adv't.

type-bar (tīp′bär), *n.* 1. A line of types in the form of one solid bar, cast during the process of composition in some type-setting machines.—2. In some type-writers, a short bar of iron having at its extremity one of the steel types which serve to make the impressions.

type-block (tīp′blok), *n.* A body of metal or wood on which a character used as a type is cut or cast.

type-case (tīp′kās), *n.* See *case*^{2}, 6.

type-casting (tīp′kȧs″ting), *n.* The act or process of founding type in molds. It was formerly done by hand, now chiefly by machinery.—**Type-casting and -setting machine,** a machine which collects over a mold the matrices that are needed by the operator, and fills this mold with melted metal, either in the form of a single type or of a full line of types.—**Type-casting machine,** a mechanism which casts or founds type, but does not rub or dress them. A *complete type-casting machine* is a mechanism which founds, rubs, dresses, and sets up in lines perfect types.

type-chart (tīp′chärt), *n.* In *biol.*, a chart exhibiting the details of a typical form or structure; a chart of a type. [Rare.]

> There are *type-charts* of each organ, . . . so that there is not the least difficulty in tracing the homologies of structure throughout the whole vertebrated kingdom.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 386.

type-cutter (tīp′kut″ėr), *n.* A punch-cutter; one who engraves dies for printing-types; a die-sinker employed in a type-foundry.

> He was a die-sinker and *type-cutter* with a nebulous and questionable record. *Athenæum*, No. 3253, p. 281.

type-cutting (tīp′kut″ing), *n.* The engraving of a type or a type-die: usually called *punch-cutting.* See *punch*^{1}, 6.

type-cylinder (tīp′sil″in-dėr), *n.* The cylinder of a rotary printing-machine on which types or plates are fastened for printing. See cut under *printing-machine.*

type-dressing (tīp′dres″ing), *n.* The process of cutting off with suitable knives or planes the superfluous metal on newly cast types.—**Type-dressing machine,** a mechanism which removes the burs or feather-edges from the angles of recently made types, and cuts off all superfluous metal.

type-founder (tīp′foun″dėr), *n.* A manufacturer of type by founding or molding. Also called *letter-founder.*

type-founding (tīp′foun″ding), *n.* The art or process of manufacturing movable metallic types used by printers. It includes punch-cutting, mold-making, and type-casting, by hand or by machine. Also called *letter-founding.*

type-foundry (tīp′foun″dri), *n.* A place where printing-types are manufactured. Also called *letter-foundry.*

type-gage (tīp′gāj), *n.* A mechanism used by type-founders to test the accuracy of type. It consists of an exact right-angled flat bar of steel, against which can be moved another flat bar slightly out of parallelism with its mate. The sides of the bars are graduated in standard lines. A type too thin or too thick when put between these bars shows its deviation from the standard.

type-high (tīp′hī), *a.* Of the height of type: noting a woodcut or blocked electrotype plate.—**Type-high clump,** a square block of type-metal made of various sizes to uphold to a proper height stereotype plates in the process of printing. [Eng.]

type-holder (tīp′hōl″dėr), *n.* A pallet or receptacle for holding type, used by bookbinders and for hand-stamping.

type-matrix (tīp′mā″triks), *n.* See *matrix*, 2 (*d*).

typembryo (tī-pem′bri-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τύπος, type, + ἔμβρυον, embryo.] That stage or period in the development of an embryo when the characteristics of the main type to which it belongs are first discoverable; an embryo advanced to the stage when it shows the type of structure of the phylum or subkingdom to which it belongs. The term was lately introduced by A. Hyatt, with special reference to the embryology of mollusks. Hyatt considered the typembryo of a mollusk to be the veliger stage, when the embryo is far enough advanced to be recognized as molluscan; he also applied the term to the completed embryonic shell, or protoconch (which see). Later (July, 1890) R. T. Jackson used *typembryo* in a more restricted and precise sense, as the fifth of the following six recognizable embryonic stages of mollusks: (1) *protembryo*, prior to blastulation; (2) *mesembryo*, the blastula; (3) *metembryo*, the gastrula; (4) *neoembryo*, the trochosphere (which see); (5) *typembryo*, the period when that essential molluscan feature, the shell-gland, and plate-like beginnings of the shell are discoverable, yet in which the embryo is not far enough advanced to show to what class it belongs; (6) the *phylembryo*, or that early veliger stage (see *veliger*, with cut) in which the structure of the shell and other characters render the embryo referable to the class of mollusks to which it belongs.

type-measure (tīp′mezh″ṳr), *n.* Same as *type-scale.*

type-measurer (tīp′mezh″ṳr-ėr), *n.* In *printing*, a graduated rod on the sides or edges of which the body of each different size of type is marked. In use it is laid alongside a column of matter or proof, to ascertain the number of lines and the number of ems.

type-metal (tīp′met″al), *n.* An alloy of lead with antimony, or with tin and antimony, used to make types for printing. The value of the alloy is considerably increased by the addition of a small amount of tin (from 6 to 8 per cent.). Copper and iron have also been used in small quantity to give greater resistance to the alloy. The proportions of the metals used vary considerably with the quality desired, and in different type-foundries. The metal used in some foundries for small types, from brilliant to brevier, consists of 100 pounds of lead, 40 pounds of antimony, and 20 pounds of tin; while larger types, from bourgeois to pica, are cast from 100 pounds of lead, 30 pounds of antimony, and 15 pounds of tin. Extra hard or copper-alloy metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 44 pounds of antimony, 24 pounds of tin, and 6 per cent. of copper. Electrotype-metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 4 pounds of antimony, and 5 pounds of tin. Stereotype-metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 20 pounds of antimony, and 10 pounds of tin. Soft metal, such as is used for leads and quadrats, contains a very large proportion of lead, and but little tin and antimony.

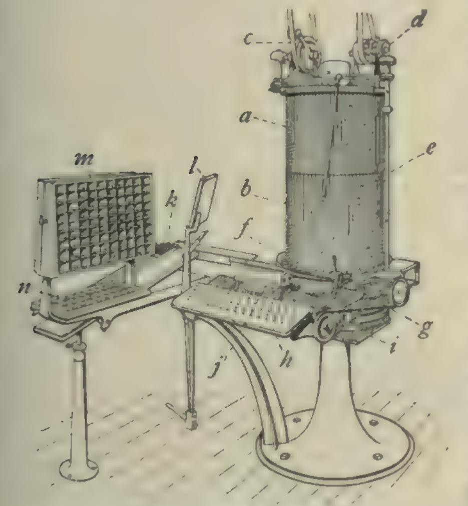
type-mold (tīp′mōld), *n.* See *mold*^{4}, 3.

type-punch (tīp′punch), *n.* See *punch*^{1}, 6.

type-scale (tīp′skāl), *n.* A measuring-rod of stout paper, ivory, or thin brass, which shows the dimensions of the most-used bodies of type. It is used to measure composed types.

type-setter (tīp′set″ėr), *n.* **1.** A composer of types; a compositor.—**2.** A type-setting machine. See *type-setting.*

type-setting (tīp′set″ing), *n.* The act or process of setting or combining types in proper order for printing. It is usually done by picking up each type from an exposed case, and arranging the types so collected in a composing-stick in lines of even length.—**Type-setting machine**, a mechanism intended to quicken the operation of type-setting. In the simpler forms of mechanical type-setters, the types, separately arranged in inclined tubes or channels, are successively dislodged by the pressure of appropriate levers moved by the fingers of the operator on a keyboard. As the types fall, they are collected in a long line, and afterward subdivided in lines of proper length. The Kastenbein and McMillen machines are of this construction. Distribution of types is usually done by a separate machine, of which there are many varieties. In all, each distinct letter or character is provided with its own special nick, which serves the same purpose as the nicks or channels in a key for the wards of its lock. When the types are successively presented before outlets with wards, the proper nick finds its proper ward, and is discharged in its proper channel. Some machines combine the two operations of setting and distribution, as the Thorne and Paige machines. The Paige machine adds the operation of automatic justifying, or making its lines of even length. A more complex form of machine dispenses with types and distribution, and makes the types as they are needed. The operator at the keyboard moves levers that assemble the matrices in proper order over a mold, and justifies the words of each line, in a line evenly spaced and of uniform length. The mold is then instantly filled with melted type-metal, which casts all the words in one piece. The Mergenthaler, or linotype, and the Rogers are of this form. The Lanston casts single types by the pressure of the finger on a keyboard, and arranges the cast types in lines for printing. The first type-setting and type-making machine was planned at London by Dr. Church in 1824. More than fifty varieties of machine type-setters have been invented, but few are in use.



Thorne Type-setting Machine.

a, distributing-cylinder; *b*, setting-cylinder; *c*, mechanism actuating distributing-cylinder; *d*, driving mechanism actuating type-carrying disk, carrying-belt, packer, keyboard, levers, etc.; *e*, shaft, which transmits the power to all parts excepting the distributing-cylinder; *f*, type-carrying disk; *g*, packer, which lifts the type singly into a continuous line; *h*, keyboard; *i*, levers, connecting keyboard with bottom of setting-cylinder; *j*, copy-holder; *k*, justifying mechanism; *l*, iron case for spaces and hyphens; *m*, type-bank, containing italics, which are inserted by hand as required; *n*, case for small capitals in some machines for fractions and other odd characters, to be put in by hand.

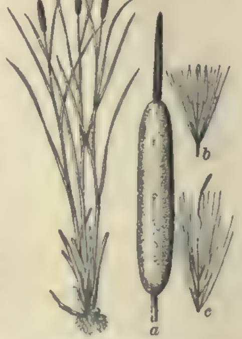
type-wheel (tīp′hwēl), *n.* A disk or revolving sector bearing letters in relief on its periphery: used in some adaptations of the telegraph and in some type-writers.

type-write (tīp′rīt), *v. t.* and *i.* To print or reproduce by means of a type-writer; practise type-writing. [Recent.]

type-writer (tīp′rī″tėr), *n.* **1.** A machine for mechanical writing, operated by hand, and printing one letter, or combination of letters, at a time, by the impress of type adapted to the purpose. There are now several distinct types of these machines.—**2.** An operator on a type-writing machine; one who prints characters on paper by means of a type-writer.—**Automatic type-writer telegraph.** See *telegraph.*

type-writing (tīp′rī″ting), *n.* The process of printing letter by letter by the use of a type-writer; also, work done by this process.

Typha (tī′fä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < Gr. τύφη, cattail.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Typhaceæ.* It is distinguished from *Sparganium*, the other genus of the family, by its linear anthers, stalked ovary, and dry indehiscent fruit. There are 13 species, natives of fresh-water swamps in both tropical and temperate regions. They are smooth herbs with strong creeping rootstocks from which grow erect unbranched and often tall and robust stems with a submerged base. The leaves are chiefly radical, long and linear, spongy, and at first somewhat fleshy and watery. The monœcious flowers form a cylindrical terminal spadix, the upper part of which is staminate and deciduous; both parts are partly covered in the bud by very perishable thin spathaceous bracts. The long-stalked minute fruit is produced in great abundance, over 60,000 to the average spike in the common species; each fruit contains a single seed, and is surrounded near the base by twenty to forty long slender white hairs which expand at maturity, aiding in dispersion by the wind. The plant usually reaches from 5 to 9 feet high; in California *T. Domingensis* sometimes reaches 18 feet, including an inflorescence of 8 feet; in the common *T. latifolia* the handsome dark rusty-brown fertile part of the spike is usually from 5 to 8 inches long, sometimes 14, and is much used for rustic decoration. The abundant mealy pollen is made into bread in India and New Zealand; it is inflammable, and has been used as a substitute for tinder and for matches. The powdered flowers have been used for poultices, and the farinaceous rootstocks are considered astringent and diuretic in eastern Asia. The long leaves are much used in central New York to make chair-bottoms, and are elsewhere woven into mats and baskets. Three species occur in the United States, of which *T. latifolia*, with four-grained pollen, and *T. angustifolia*, with single-grained pollen, are widely distributed throughout the northern parts of both hemispheres; the latter is in the United States more local and largely maritime, and often shows a distinct interval between the male and female divisions of the spike. The other and larger species, *T. Domingensis*, occurs in the West Indies, Mexico, Texas, California, and the Argentine Republic. For *T. elephantina*, see *elephant-grass*; for the others, *cattail*, *reed-mace*, and *reres*; and compare *marsh-beetle* and *dunche-down*. They are also commonly known as *flag* and as *bulrush.*



Cattail (*Typha latifolia*).

a, the spadix, with male flowers above and female ones below; *b*, a male flower; *c*, a female flower.

Typhaceæ (tī-fā′sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Typha* + *-aceæ.*] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Nudifloræ.* It is characterized by usually monœcious flowers with a perianth of irregular membranous scales or of very slender elongated hairs. It includes about 19 species, belonging to 2 genera, *Typha* (the type) and *Sparganium* (where see cut), both marsh-plants of wide distribution, with unjointed watery stems and long entire alternate leaves which project stiffly out of the water or in a few cases float on its surface. The small crowded flowers contain six or more stamens with elongated flaccid filaments, and a single superior ovary usually with a single cell and a single ovule.

typh-fever (tīf′fē″vėr), *n.* [< *typh*(*us*), *typh*(*oid*), + *fever*^{1}.] A term proposed to include both typhus and typhoid fevers.

typhinia (tī-fin′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τῦφος, smoke, mist: see *typhus.*] In *pathol.*, relapsing fever. [Rare.]

typhlitic (tif-lit′ik), *a.* [< *typhlitis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of typhlitis; affected with typhlitis.

typhlitis (tif-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τυφλός, blind (with ref. to the cæcum), + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the cæcum and vermiform appendix.

typhloënteritis (tif-lō-en-te̤-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τυφλός, blind, + ἔντερον, intestine, + *-itis.*] Same as *typhlitis.*

typhloid (tif′loid), *a.* [< Gr. τυφλός, blind, + εἶδος, form.] Having defective vision, as a blindworm.

typhlology (tif-lol′ō̤-ji), *n.* [< Gr. τυφλός, blind, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning blindness.

typhlope (tif′lōp), *n.* [< NL. *Typhlops.*] A small snake of the family *Typhlopidæ;* a worm-snake or blindworm.

Typhlophthalmi (tif-lof-thal′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τυφλός, blind, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] In Cope's classification, a superfamily of pleurodont lizards, represented by the *Anelytropidæ*, *Acontiidæ*, and *Aniellidæ.*

typhlophthalmic (tif-lof-thal′mik), *a.* [< *Typhlophthalmi* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Typhlophthalmi.*

Typhlopidæ (tif-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Typhlops* + *-idæ.*] A family of angiostomatous scolecophidian serpents, typified by the genus *Typhlops;* the worm-snakes or blindworms. It formerly included all the small serpents with the mouth not distensible and teeth only in one jaw, upper or lower, being the same as *Typhlopoidea.* By the division of these into two families, *Catodonta* and *Epanodonta*, with lower and with upper teeth only, respectively, the *Typhlopidæ* are restricted to the latter, and contrasted with *Stenostomidæ.*

Typhlopoidea (tif-lō̤-poi′dē̤-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τυφλός, blind, + ὤψ, eye, + εἶδος, form.] A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing the small scolecophidian or angiostomatous snakes of the families *Typhlopidæ* and *Stenostomatidæ*, and thus equivalent to *Typhlopidæ* in a broad sense. They differ from all other ophidians in having no transverse bone of the skull, the pterygoid disconnected from the quadrate, the palatines with their long axes transverse and bounding the nasal choanæ behind, and the ethmoturbinal forming part of the roof of the mouth.

Typhlops (tif′lops), *n.* [NL. (Schneider), < Gr. τυφλώψ, blind, < τυφλός, blind, + ὤψ, eye.] The typical genus of *Typhlopidæ*, having the muzzle covered above with rostral and internasal scutes, and one ocular, one preocular, and one nasal plate.

typhlosis (tif-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τύφλωσις, a making blind, blindness, < τυφλοῦν, make blind, < τυφλός, blind.] Blindness.

typhlosolar (tif-lō̤-sō′lä̤r), *a.* [< *typhlosole* + *-ar*^{3}.] Of the character of or pertaining to a typhlosole. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXVII. 565.

typhlosole (tif′lō̤-sōl), *n.* [< Gr. τυφλός, blind, + σωλήν, tube, pipe: see *solen.*] A thick folding of the intestine of certain annelids, mollusks, etc., formed by the involution of the wall of the intestine along the dorsomedian line, and projecting into the intestinal cavity. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 196.

Typhoëan (tī-fō′ē̤-a̤n), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *Typhœan*, *Typhean;* < L. *Typhōeus*, < Gr. Τυφωεύς, contr. Τυφώς, Typhoëus (see def.); cf. *Typhon*^{2}.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Typhoëus (or Typhos), a monster of Greek mythology, who tried to conquer the gods, but was overcome by Zeus and buried under Mount Etna. Typhoëus is described as vomiting flame from a hundred mouths, and thus typifies a volcano.

typhoid (tī′foid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *typhoïde*, < Gr. *τυφοειδής, contr. τυφώδης, delirious, of persons suffering from fever, also of the fever itself, < τῦφος, smoke, also stupor arising from fever: see *typhus.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling typhus: noting a specific continued fever.—**Bilious typhoid fever.** See *fever*^{1}.—**Typhoid bacillus**, or **Eberth's bacillus**, a micro-organism found in the intestinal ulcers, and elsewhere in the bodies, of those dying from typhoid fever, and believed to be the cause of this disease.—**Typhoid condition** or **state**, a condition occurring sometimes in the course of acute diseases of a depressing type, in which there is marked lowering of all the vital forces, shown by prostration, muttering delirium, carphologia, muscular twitchings, unconscious discharges from the bladder and bowels, a dry, cracked, often blackish tongue, etc.—**Typhoid fever.** See *fever*^{1}.—**Typhoid pneumonia.** See *pneumonia.*

II. *n.* Typhoid fever. See *fever*^{1}.

typhoidal (tī′foi-da̤l), *a.* [< *typhoid* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of typhoid fever: as, *typhoidal* symptoms.

typhomalarial (tī″fō̤-mā̤-lā′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *typho*(*id*) + *malarial.*] Involving both typhoid and malarial characters: applied to a disease caused by the combined influence of filth and the malarial poison, or a typhoid fever in which the symptoms are modified by the action of malaria. Whether either of these conditions exists has been a subject of dispute among medical writers.

typhomania (tī-fō̤-mā′ni-ä̤), *n.* [< Gr. τῦφος, stupor (see *typhus*, *typhoid*), + μανία, madness.]

A low, muttering delirium with stupor, but without sleep, as seen in severe cases of typhus fever. Also *typhonia.*

typhon^1† (tī'fon), *n.* [< NL. *typhon* (Bacon), < Gr. τυφῶν, also τυφώς, a furious whirlwind; cf. Τυφών, Typhon, one of the giants, son of Typhoëus, and Τυφώς, Τυφωεύς, father of Typhon, and a god of the winds; cf. τῦφος, cloud, smoke, mist, < τύφειν, smoke; cf. Skt. *dhūpa,* smoke. Cf. *typhus.* The word has been merged in *typhoon,* q. v.] A whirlwind.

Typhon^2 (tī'fon), *n.* [< L. *Typhon,* < Gr. Τυφῶν, one of the giants: see def. and *typhon*^{1}.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.,* a son of Typhoëus, and the father of the winds: later confused with *Typhos* or *Typhoëus.*—**2.** The Greek name of the Egyptian divinity Set, the personification of the principle of evil.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A large East Indian heron, *Ardea sumatrana.*

typhonia (tī-fō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τῦφος, stupor: see *typhus.*] Same as *typhomania.*

typhonic (tī-fon'ik), *a.* [< *typhon*^{1} + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a typhon or typhoon; having the force or character of a typhoon.

typhoon (tī-fön'), *n.* [Formerly also *tyfoon;* altered, in simulation of *typhon*^{1}, from the earlier *tuffoon* (1680), *tuffon* (1610), *touffon* (1567), < Pg. *tufão,* < Ar. Pers. Hind. *tūfān* (whence in recent Anglo-Ind. *tufan, toofan, toofaun, touffan*), a sudden and violent storm, a tempest, hurricane. The Ar. Pers. Hind. *tūfān* does not appear to be original in any of those languages, and may have been derived from the Gr. τυφῶν, whence also E. *typhon:* see *typhon*^{1}. Cf. Chinese *t'ai fŭng,* 'a great wind' (of any kind): *ta, t'ai,* great; *fŭng* (also given as *făng, fêng*), in Canton *fong,* wind. The term *tai fŭng,* a cyclone, a local name in Formosa, may be from the Chinese *t'ai fŭng* in its general sense. The Chinese names for *typhoon* are *pao fŭng,* lit. 'fierce wind,' *kiu fŭng,* lit. 'cyclone wind' (*kiu,* a furious cyclone, whirlwind, a wind which comes from four sides at once). The Chinese terms have prob. no connection with the Ar. Pers. Hind. word.] A violent hurricane occurring in the China seas and their environs, principally during the months of July, August, September, and October. Typhoons are prolonged cyclonic storms of great intensity, and correspond in every respect to the West Indian hurricanes which occur in the same latitudes in the western hemisphere.

> I went aboord of the shippe of Bengala, at which time it was the yeere of *Touffon:* concerning which *Touffon* ye are to vnderstand, that in the East Indies often times there are not stormes as in other countreys; but euery 10. or 12. yeeres there are such tempests and stormes that it is a thing incredible, . . . neither do they know certainly what yeere they wil come. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 370.

> *Tuffoons* are a particular kind of violent Storm blowing on the Coast of Tonquin. . . . It comes on fierce and blows very violent, at N. E. twelve hours more or less. . . . When the Wind begins to abate, it dies away suddenly, and falling flat calm it continues so an Hour, more or less; then the Wind comes about to the S. W., and it blows and rains as fierce from thence as it did before at N. E., and as long. *Dampier,* Voyages, II. i. 239.

typhotoxin (tī-fọ-tok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. τῦφος, stupor (see *typhus*), + τοξ(ικόν), poison, + *-in*^{2}.] A toxin ($C_7H_{17}NO_2$) obtained from cultures of the bacillus of typhoid fever.

typhous (tī'fus), *a.* [< *typh*(*us*) + *-ous.*] Of or relating to typhus.

typh-poison (tīf'poi"zn), *n.* [< *typh*(*us*), *typh*(*oid*), + *poison.*] Poison or virus which when admitted into the system produces typh-fever, or continued low fevers, as typhus or typhoid.

typhus (tī'fus), *n.* [= F. *typhus* = Sp. *tifo* = Pg. *typho* = It. *tifo* = D. G. *typhus* = Sw. Dan. *tyfus,* < NL. *typhus,* typhus (cf. L. *typhus,* pride, vanity), < Gr. τῦφος, smoke, vapor, mist (hence, vanity, conceit), also stupor, esp. stupor arising from fever, < τύφειν, smoke: see *typhon*^{1}.] A fever accompanied by great prostration, usually delirium, and an eruption of small reddish-purple spots; ship-fever; jail-fever. Compare *typhus fever,* under *fever.*—**Abdominal typhus fever.** See *fever*^{1}.—**Malignant bilious typhus fever.** See *fever*^{1}.—**Surgical typhus fever,** pyemia.—**Typhus abdominalis,** typhoid fever. See *fever*^{1}.—**Typhus ambulatorius,** walking typhoid fever.—**Typhus carcerum,** jail-fever.—**Typhus castrensis,** camp-fever. See *fever*^{1}.—**Typhus exanthematicus,** typhus fever.—**Typhus fever.** See def. and *fever*^{1}.—**Typhus gangliaris,** typhoid fever.—**Typhus icterodes,** yellow fever. See *fever*^{1}.—**Typhus petechialis,** typhus fever.—**Typhus recurrens,** relapsing fever.

typic (tip'ik), *a.* [= F. *typique* = Sp. *típico* = Pg. *typico* (cf. D. G. *typisch* = Sw. Dan. *typisk*), < L. *typicus,* < Gr. τυπικός, of or pertaining to a type, conformable, typical, < τύπος, impression, type: see *type.*] Constituting or representing a type; typical. [Rare.]

> Thou Gracious deign'st to let the fair One view
> Her *Typic* People.
> *Prior,* Second Hymn of Callimachus.

> Here's Smith already swearing at my feet
> That I'm the *typic* she. Away with Smith!
> *Mrs. Browning,* Aurora Leigh, ix.

Typic fever, a fever that is regular in its attacks, or that follows a particular type: opposed to *erratic fever.*

typical (tip'i-kạl), *a.* [< LL. *typicalis,* < L. *typicus,* typic: see *typic* and *-al.*] **1.** Having the character of a significant or symbolic type; serving as an index or a symbol of something past, present, or to come; representative; emblematic; illustrative.

> The description is, as sorted best to the apprehension of those times, *typicall* and shadowie. *Milton,* Church-Government, i. 2.

> On the right hand of Popery sat Judaism, represented by an old man embroidered with phylacteries, and distinguished by many *typical* figures, which I had not skill enough to unriddle. *Addison,* Tatler, No. 257.

> *Typical* remains of every disposition must continue traceable even to the remotest future. *H. Spencer,* Social Statics, p. 329.

2. Constituting or conforming to a type or pattern; representative in kind or quality; serving as a characteristic example of a group or an aggregate: as, a *typical* animal, plant, species, or genus; a *typical* building; *typical* conduct. Also *typal.* Compare *attypical, etypical, subtypical.*

> I need hardly name David and Jonathan; yet I cannot pass them by; for theirs is, and will remain, the *typical* friendship of the world. *N. A. Rev.,* CXXXIX. 455.

3. Of or pertaining to a type or types; significantly characteristic or illustrative; indicative; connotative: as, a *typical* example or specimen; *typical* markings, colors, or limbs.—**Typical cells,** in *bot.,* same as *fundamental cells* (which see, under *fundamental*).

typicality (tip-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *typical* + *-ity.*] The fact or state of being typical; existence as a type or symbol; also, adherence to types or standards. [Rare.]

> Such men . . . have spurned the empty *typicality* of the church whenever she has pretended to appease that immortal want [of a really divine righteousness]. *H. James,* Subs. and Shad., p. 222.

typically (tip'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a typical manner; representatively; symbolically.

> Other Levitical lambs took away sin *typically,* this really. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, II. 113.

> In the Eucharist he [Christ] still is figured . . . more clearly, but yet still but *typically,* or in figure. *Jer. Taylor,* Dissuasive from Popery, II. ii. § 3.

typicalness (tip'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The state of being typical.

typicum (tip'i-kum), *n.* [< MGr. τυπικόν, a book of ritual, an imperial decree, neut. of Gr. τυπικός, of or pertaining to a type: see *typic.*] In the *Gr. Ch.,* same as *directory,* 1.

Typidentata (tī"pi-den-tā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *typus,* type, + *dentatus,* toothed.] A division of placental mammals, containing all excepting the *Edentata.*

typification (tip"i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *typify* + *-ic-at-ion.*] The act or state of typifying.

typifier (tip'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *typify* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which typifies.

> A modern *typifier,* who deals only in similitudes and correspondences. *Warburton,* Works, XI. 403.

typify (tip'i-fī), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *typified,* ppr. *typifying.* [< L. *typus,* type, + *facere,* make (see *-fy*).] **1.** To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance; show forth; prefigure.

> Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was slain. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

2. To be or constitute a type of; embody the typical characteristics of; exemplify: as, the tiger *typifies* all the animals of the cat kind.

typist (tī'pist), *n.* [< *type* + *-ist.*] One who uses a type-writer. [Recent.]

typo (tī'pō), *n.* [Abbr. of *typographer.*] A compositor. [Colloq.]

typocosmy (tī'pọ-koz-mi), *n.* [< Gr. τύπος, type, + κόσμος, the world.] A representation of the world; universal terminology. [Rare.]

> Books of *typocosmy,* which have been made since; being nothing but a mass of words of all arts, to give men countenance, that those which use the terms might be thought to understand the art. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii.

Typodontia (tī-pọ-don'shiạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τύπος, type, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental *Mammalia,* comprehending the *Bimana, Quadrumana,* and *Carnaria* (*carnassiers*) of Cuvier; one of two orders constituting Blyth's zoöphagous type of mammals. [Not in use.]

typo-etching (tī'pō-ech"ing), *n.* The process of making a plate for relief printing by etching with acid the parts of the surface of a stone which have not previously been protected. See *lithography.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIII. 704.

typog. An abbreviation of *typography* or *typographer.*

typograph (tī'pọ- or tip'ọ-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. τύπος, type, + γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A type-making and type-setting machine. *Science,* VIII. 252.

typographer (tī-pog'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *typograph-y* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who prints with or from types, or by typographic process.

> There is a very ancient edition of this work [Justinian's "Institutes"], without date, place, or *typographer.* *T. Warton,* Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 381, note.

2. A beetle of the genus *Bostrychus,* as *B. typographicus:* so called from the characteristic markings its larva makes on the bark of trees.

typographic (tip-ọ- or tī-pọ-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *typographique* = Sp. *tipográfico* = Pg. *typographico* = It. *tipografico;* as *typograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the art of printing from types, woodcuts, or plates in high relief.—**Typographic machine,** a machine for impressing a matrix from which a stereotype plate may be cast. It has keys which, as they are depressed, operate types in the order desired. *E. H. Knight.*—**Typographic point.** See *point*^{1}, 14 (*b*).

typographical (tip-ọ- or tī-pọ-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *typographic* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to typography, or the use or manipulation of types for printing: as, *typographical* errors.—**2**†. Emblematic; figurative; typical.

typographically (tip-ọ- or tī-pọ-graf'i-kạl-i), *adv.* **1.** By means of types; after the manner of type-printers, as opposed to lithographic or copperplate methods.—**2**†. Emblematically; figuratively.

typographist (tī-pog'rạ-fist), *n.* [< *typograph-y* + *-ist.*] A student of typography; a person concerned with the art or history of printing. *Athenæum,* No. 3282, p. 412. [Rare.]

typography (tī-pog'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *typographie* = Sp. *tipografía* = Pg. *typographia* = It. *tipografia* = G. *typographie* = Sw. Dan. *typografi,* < Gr. τύπος, impression, type, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] **1.** The art of composing types and printing from them.

> Caxton taught us *typography* about the year 1474. *Johnson,* Idler, No. 69.

2. In a restricted use, type-work; the branch of printing connected with composition; the preparation of matter in type for use in printing.—**3.** The general character or appearance of printed matter.—**4**†. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

typolite (tip'ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. τύπος, impression, + λίθος, stone.] A stone or petrifaction impressed with the figure of an animal or a plant; a fossil, in an ordinary paleontological sense.

typological (tip-ọ- or tī-pọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *typolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to typology; relating to types or symbols: as, *typological* exegesis. *Encyc. Brit.,* XI. 606.

typology (tī-pol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. τύπος, type, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine of types or symbols; a discourse on types, especially those of Scripture.

typomania (tip-ọ- or tī-pọ-mā'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. τύπος, type, + μανία, madness.] A mania for the use of printing-types; a strong propensity to write for publication. [Humorous.]

> The slender intellectual endowments and limited vital resources which are so very frequently observed in association with *typomania.* *O. W. Holmes,* The Atlantic, LI. 66.

typonym (tī'pọ-nim), *n.* [< Gr. τύπος, type, + ὄνυμα, name.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.,* a name based upon an indication of a type species or of a type specimen. *Coues,* The Auk (1884), VI. 321.

typonymal (tī-pon'i-mạl), *a.* Same as *typonymic.*

typonymic (tip-ọ- or tī-pọ-nim'ik), *a.* [< *typonym* + *-ic.*] Named with reference to a type, as a genus whose type species is declared, or a species a type specimen of which is recorded. *Coues,* 1885.

typorama (tip-ọ- or tī-pọ-rä'mạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. τύπος, type, + ὅραμα, view: see *panorama.*] A view of something consisting of a detailed plan or model; a representation in facsimile. [Rare.]

> The *typorama,* a plaster of Paris model of the Undercliff, Isle of Wight. *First Year of a Silken Reign,* p. 214.

typtological (tip-tọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *typtolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to typtology.

typtologist (tip-tol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *typtolog-y* + *-ist.*] In *spiritualism,* one by whose agency the so-called spirit-rappings are produced; also, a believer in the spiritualistic theory of these phenomena.

typtology (tip-tol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ Gr. *τύπτειν*, strike, + *-λογία*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] In *spiritualism*, the theory or practice of spirit-rapping; also, the key to spirit-rappings.

Tyr (tir), *n.* [Icel. *Tȳr*: see *Tiw*, *Tuesday.*] In *Northern myth.*, the god of war and victory, son of Odin. He is the same as the Anglo-Saxon Tiw.

tyrant†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *tyrant.*

tyranness† (tī′rạn-es), *n.* [‹ *tyran* + *-ess.*] A female tyrant.

> And now the *tyrannesse* beares all the stroke,
> Clogging her suffering neck with servile yoke.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

tyrannic (tī-ran′ik), *a.* [‹ F. *tyrannique* = Sp. *tiránico* = Pg. *tyrannico* = It. *tirannico*, ‹ L. *tyrannicus*, ML. *tirannicus*, ‹ Gr. *τυραννικός*, of or pertaining to a tyrant, ‹ *τύραννος*, tyrant: see *tyrant.*] Same as *tyrannical.*

> Brute violence and proud *tyrannic* power.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 218.

tyrannical (tī-ran′i-kạl), *a.* [‹ *tyrannic* + *-al.*] 1. Having the character of a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; despotic in rule or procedure; arbitrary; imperious: as, a *tyrannical* master. —2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a tyrant; unjustly severe in operation; oppressive: as, a *tyrannical* government; *tyrannical* actions.

> In this point charge him home, that he affects
> *Tyrannical* power. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 2.

= **Syn.** Domineering, severe, oppressive, galling, grinding. See *despotism.*

tyrannically (tī-ran′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a tyrannical manner; with arbitrary or oppressive exercise of power. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 356.

tyrannicalness (tī-ran′i-kạl-nes), *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice.

tyrannicidal (tī-ran′i-sī-dạl), *a.* [‹ *tyrannicide* + *-al.*] Relating to tyrannicide.

tyrannicide^1 (tī-ran′i-sīd), *n.* [‹ F. *tyrannicide*, ‹ L. *tyrannicida*, a slayer of a tyrant, ‹ *tyrannus*, tyrant, + *-cida*, ‹ *cædere*, slay.] One who kills a tyrant.

> Hear what Xenophon says in Hiero: "People . . . erect Statues in their Temples to the Honour of *Tyrannicides.*"
> *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius, v.

tyrannicide^2 (tī-ran′i-sīd), *n.* [‹ F. *tyrannicide*, ‹ L. *tyrannicidium*, the slaying of a tyrant, ‹ *tyrannus*, tyrant, + *-cidium*, ‹ *cædere*, slay.] The act of killing a tyrant; the putting a tyrannical ruler to death on account of his acts.

Tyrannidæ (tī-ran′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Tyrannus* + *-idæ.*] A family of passerine birds, named from the genus *Tyrannus*; the tyrant-birds or tyrant-flycatchers. There are many genera, and upward of 400 species, confined to America, and chiefly represented in the Neotropical region. They are readily distinguished by the non-oscine (clamatorial or mesomyodian) character of the syrinx, the scutelliplantar tarsi of the exaspidean type, ten primaries of which the first is not spurious, twelve rectrices, and the bill almost invariably hooked at the end by an overhanging point of the upper mandible. The rictus as a rule is strongly bristled; the hind toe is eleutherodactylous, or freely movable apart from the others (as in oscine *Passeres*), and the outer and middle toes are united only at their bases. It is one of the most extensive and characteristic groups of its grade in the New World, only the *Tanagridæ* and *Trochilidæ* approaching it in these respects. Its relationships are with the other non-oscine *Passeres* highly developed in and peculiar to the Neotropical region, namely the *Pipridæ* and *Cotingidæ*; but not with the true flycatchers, or *Muscicapidæ*, to which many of the long-known species used to be referred. Only 8 or 9 genera extend into the United States, and of these only 5 (*Tyrannus*, *Myiarchus*, *Sayornis*, *Contopus*, and *Empidonax*) have any extensive distribution in that country. The genus *Oxyrhynchus*, without any hook of the beak, is often now separated as the type of another family; aside from this the *Tyrannidæ* are by Sclater divided into 4 subfamilies—*Tæniopterinæ*, *Platyrhynchinæ*, *Elæniinæ*, and *Tyranninæ*. See cuts under *Contopus*, *Empidonax*, *Fluvicola*, *king-bird*, *Megarhynchus*, *Milvulus*, *pewit*, *Platyrhynchus*, *Pyrocephalus*, *Sayornis*, *scissortail*, *Tæniopterа*, *Todirostrum*, and *Tyrannulus*.

Tyranninæ (tir-a-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Tyrannus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ*, containing the true tyrant-flycatchers, of arboreal habits, and usually more or less extensively olivaceous coloration, sometimes gray, varied chiefly with white or yellow, and often with a bright-colored spot on the crown. Birds of this group abound throughout the woodlands of America, from the limit of trees both north and south, and play an important part in the economy of nature, comparable to that of the true flycatchers (*Muscicapidæ*) of the Old World. In the United States the scissortail (*Milvulus forficatus*), the common kingbird or bee-martin (*Tyrannus carolinensis*), the great crested flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), the pewit or water-pewee (*Sayornis* (or *Empidias*) *fuscus*), the wood-pewee or phœbe-bird (*Contopus virens*), and several smaller flycatchers of the genus *Empidonax* furnish characteristic examples of the *Tyranninæ*. There are in all about 20 genera.

tyrannine (tir′ạ-nin), *a.* [‹ *Tyrannus* + *-ine^1.*] Of or pertaining to the *Tyranninæ*; relating to or resembling the genus *Tyrannus*: in a narrow sense applied to the larger tyrant-flycatchers, in distinction from the smaller tyrannuline forms.

Tyranniscus (tir-ạ-nis′kus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis and Heine, 1859), dim. of *Tyrannus*, q. v.] A genus of small tyrant-flycatchers, of the subfamily *Elæniinæ*, containing about 11 species, ranging from Guatemala to southern Brazil, as *T. nigricapillus* and *T. cinereiceps.*

tyrannise, *v.* See *tyrannize.*

tyrannish† (tī′rạ-nish), *a.* [‹ ME. *tyrannish*, *tirannish*; ‹ *tyran* + *-ish^1.*] Like a tyrant; characteristic of a tyrant; tyrannical.

> The proude *tirannish* Romain
> Tarquinius, which was than king.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

tyrannize (tir′ạ-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tyrannized*, ppr. *tyrannizing.* [‹ F. *tyranniser* = Sp. *tiranizar* = Pg. *tyrannizar* = It. *tirannizzare*, ‹ Gr. *τυραννίζειν*, take the part of a tyrant, ‹ *τύραννος*, tyrant: see *tyrant.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To act as a tyrant; exercise tyrannical power; rule despotically or cruelly: used of persons, with *over* before an object.

> I made thee miserable,
> What time I threw the people's suffrages
> On him that thus doth *tyrannize o'er* me.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 20.

Hence—2. To have a tyrannical influence; exercise oppressive restraint; maintain arbitrary control: used of things, commonly with *over.*

> Nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, [shall] fear be able to *tyrannize over* us.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 47.

> The first and last lesson of the useful arts is that Nature *tyrannizes over* our works. *Emerson*, Art.

II. *trans.* 1. To rule, treat, or affect tyrannically; act the tyrant to or over.

> This is he that shal *tyrannize* the citie of Rome, and be the ruine of my house.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 164.

> They would enjoyne a slavish obedience without law, which is the known definition of a tyrant and a *tyranniz'd* people. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2†. To make tyrannically oppressive; convert into an instrument of tyranny.

> Boisterous edicts *tyrannizing* the blessed ordinance of marriage into the quality of a most unnatural and unchristianly yoke. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 20.

Also spelled *tyrannise.*

tyrannoid (tir′ạ-noid), *a.* [‹ *Tyrannus* + *-oid.*] Resembling or related to a tyrant-bird; belonging to the *Tyrannoideæ.*

Tyrannoideæ (tir-ạ-noi′dẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Tyrannus* + *-oideæ.*] A superfamily of passerine birds, containing those families of *Passeres* which have a mesomyodian tracheobronchial syrinx and an independently movable hallux, divided into *Heteromeri* and *Homœomeri*, according to the situation of the main artery of the thigh, and consisting of the families *Xenicidæ* (New Zealand), *Philepittidæ* (Madagascar), *Pittidæ* (Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian), and the American *Tyrannidæ*, *Pipridæ*, *Cotingidæ*, and *Phytotomidæ*. Nine tenths of the species are American, and most of these Neotropical.

tyrannous (tir′ạ-nus), *a.* [‹ *tyran* + *-ous.*] Of tyrannical character or quality; given to or marked by tyranny; harshly despotic.

> And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
> Shakes all our buds from growing.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 3. 36.

> And now the storm-blast came, and he
> Was *tyrannous* and strong.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, i.

tyrannously (tir′ạ-nus-li), *adv.* In a tyrannous manner; with tyrannical force or intent; despotically; cruelly.

> There, being both together in the floud,
> They each at other *tyrannously* flew.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 13.

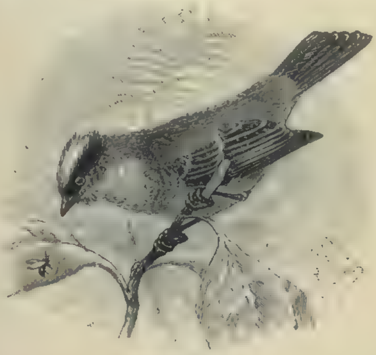
> Julius before his Death *tyrannously* had made himself Emperor of the Roman Commonwealth.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Tyrannula (tī-ran′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), dim. of *Tyrannus*, q. v.] 1. A genus of tyrannuline flycatchers, the type of which is *T. barbata.* It has been loosely used for many small olivaceous species now distributed in different genera. Owing to its similarity to the name *Tyrannulus* of prior date, it is now disused, the species properly belonging to *Tyrannula* being called *Myiobius.* 2. [*l. c.*] A small tyrant-flycatcher of the above or some related genus; a tyrannuline.

tyrannuline (tī-ran′ụ̄-lin), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Tyrannula* + *-ine^1.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the tyrannulas, or small tyrant-flycatchers, as distinguished from the larger or tyrannine forms.

II. *n.* A little olivaceous flycatcher; a member of the genus *Tyrannula*, or some similar bird. They are such as those figured under *Contopus*, *Empidonax*, and *pewit.*

Tyrannulus (tī-ran′ụ̄-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), dim. of *Tyrannus*, q. v.] A genus of very small tyrant-flycatchers of tropical America, of the subfamily *Elæniinæ.* The type is *T. elatus*, the so-called gold-naped wren of early writers, about 2¾ inches long, with yellow crest, white throat, and short bill, tail, and wings, inhabiting the valley of the Amazon, and found northward to Panama.



Tyrannulus elatus.

Tyrannus (tī-ran′us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), ‹ L. *tyrannus*, tyrant: see *tyrant.*] The name-giving genus of *Tyrannidæ*, formerly loosely extended to embrace most of the larger species then known (so named from their irritable or irascible disposition and their tendency to tyrannize over other birds), now restricted to a few large stout flycatchers like the common king-bird or bee-martin of the United States, *T. tyrannus*, *T. pipiri*, *T. intrepidus*, or *T. carolinensis.* They have the head with a vertical crest, the bill stout, hooked, and well-bristled, several outer primaries emarginate, the tail even or emarginate, and the coloration black and white, or gray and white, or olive and yellow. The gray king-bird of the West Indies and southern United States (*T. dominicensis* or *T. griseus*), the Arkansas flycatcher (*T. verticalis*) of the Western States and Territories, Cassin's and Couch's flycatchers of the Southwestern States and southward (*T. vociferans* and *T. melancholicus*), are additional examples; and others occur in the West Indies and Central and South America. See cut under *king-bird.*

tyranny (tir′ạ-ni), *n.*; pl. *tyrannies* (-niz). [‹ ME. *tirannye*, ‹ OF. (and F.) *tyrannie* = Pr. *tirannia* = Sp. *tiranía* = Pg. *tyrannia* = It. *tirannia*, ‹ ML. *tyrannia*, *tyrania*, ‹ Gr. *τυραννία*, *τυραννίς*, tyranny, ‹ *τύραννος*, a tyrant: see *tyrant.*] 1. The rule of a tyrant in the ancient sense; the personal government of one of the Greek tyrants; a state or government having an uncontrolled ruler bearing the title of tyrant.

> His [Cypselus's] moderation and clemency are allowed by all; yet he is universally called by the Grecian writers Tyrant of Corinth, and his government a *Tyranny.*
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 507.

> One might have thought . . . that, amid the endless changes that went on among the small commonwealths and *tyrannies* of that region, it would have been easier for the Republic to establish its dominion there than to establish it over great cities like Padua and Verona.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 288.

2. The office or incumbency of a tyrant; a tyrant's administration or tenure; the system of government by tyrants.

> Aristotle . . . assigns to the *tyranny* of Periander a duration of 44 years.
> *Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog.*, III. 191.

Hence—3. A tyrannical government; a lawless autocracy or despotism.

> Polybius, . . . in the Sixth Book of his History, says thus: "When Princes began to indulge their own Lusts and sensual Appetites, then Kingdoms were turned into so many *Tyrannies.*" *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius.

4. Arbitrary or unrestrained exercise of power; despotic abuse of authority; unmerciful rule.

> Insulting *tyranny* begins to jet
> Upon the innocent and aweless throne.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4. 51.

> The *tyranny* of wealthy and powerful subjects was the characteristic evil of the times.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. A tyrannical action or proceeding; an instance of despotic rule or conduct.

> My meditations are how to revenge
> Thy bloody *tyrannies.* *Lust's Dominion*, v. 2.

> 'Tis a *tyranny*
> Over an humble and obedient sweetness
> Ungently to insult. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, v. 2.

6. Severity; harshness; stringency.

> The *tyranny* of the open night 's too rough
> For nature to endure. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 2.

=**Syn.** 1. *Despotism, Autocracy*, etc. See *despotism*.—4. *Oppression, Despotism*, etc. See *oppression*.

tyrant (tī′rạnt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tirant*, also *tyran, tyranne;* < ME. *tyrant, tirant, tyraunt, tiraunt*, also *tyran, tiran*, < OF. *tirant* (with unorig *-t*), *tiran, tyran*, F. *tyran* = Pr. *tiran* = Sp. *tirano* = Pg. *tyranno* = It. *tiranno* = D. *tiran, tyran* = G. Sw. *tyrann* = Dan. *tyran*, < L. *tyrannus*, < Gr. *τύραννος*, lord, master, sovereign, tyrant; root unknown.] 1. In ancient Greece, an irresponsible chief or magistrate with unlimited powers, owing his office primarily to insurrection or usurpation. The first tyrants, so called, were generally the leaders of risings against the oligarchies during the seventh and sixth centuries B. C. They ruled with the popular consent in nearly all the Greek states and colonies at one time or another, transmitting their power to their heirs until democracies or new oligarchies overthrew them. Others raised themselves to the position by direct conquest or conspiracy. The arbitrary government of the tyrants was sometimes beneficent, but more often extremely oppressive and cruel. The typical tyrant in the latter sense of the word was Dionysius the Elder, of Syracuse (405–367 B. C.).

> The *tyrant* of the Chersonese
> Was freedom's best and bravest friend;
> That *tyrant* was Miltiades!
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

Hence—2. A wilfully arbitrary monarch or person in authority; a ruler or master who uses his power cruelly or oppressively; any person who treats those bound to him in any way as slaves to his will; an autocratic oppressor.

> Let us define a *Tyrant*, not according to vulgar conceits, but the judgment of Aristotle, and of all Learned Men. He is a *Tyrant* who regards his own welfare and profit only, and not that of the People.
> *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, xii.

> A *tyrant* cannot reign and oppress by his single force; he must really interest, and interest prodigiously, a sufficient number of subordinate *tyrants* in the duration of his power. *Ames*, Works, II. 280.

3. A tyrannical or compulsory influence; something that constrains the will inexorably; an overruling power.

> For lordly love is such a *Tyranne* fell
> That where he rules all power he doth expell.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., October.

> Thought emancipated itself from expression without becoming its *tyrant*.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

4. In *ornith.*, a tyrant-flycatcher; one of the *Tyrannidæ*.—**Bald tyrant.** Same as *baldhead*, 3.—**The Thirty Tyrants**, a committee of thirty sympathizers with the oligarchs and with Sparta, who ruled Athens with absolute power 404–403 B. C. They were overthrown by the democracy under Thrasybulus.

tyrant† (tī′rạnt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tyran;* < *tyrant, n.*] I. *trans.* To tyrannize over.

> What glorie or what guerdon hast thou [Love] found
> In feeble Ladies *tyranning* so sore?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To play the tyrant; tyrannize: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

> This encouraged the Irish grandees (their O's and Mac's) to rant and *tyrant it* in their respective seignories.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Buckinghamshire, I. 203.

tyrant-bird (tī′rạnt-bėrd), *n.* A tyrant-flycatcher.

tyrant-chat (tī′rạnt-chat), *n.* Some tyrant-flycatcher which resembles or suggests a chat.

tyrant-flycatcher (tī′rạnt-flī″kach-ėr), *n.* A tyrant-bird; any member of the *Tyrannidæ*.

tyrantly† (tī′rạnt-li), *adv.* [< ME. *tyrauntly;* < *tyrant* + *-ly*^{2}.] In the manner of a tyrant; tyrannically.

> He askyde me *tyrauntly* tribute of Rome,
> That tenefully tynt was in tyme of myne elders.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 271.

tyrantry† (tī′rạnt-ri), *n.* Same as *tyranny*. *Wyclif*, 3 Ki. [1 Ki.] xvi. 20.

tyrant-shrike (tī′rạnt-shrīk), *n.* One of the larger tyrant-flycatchers with a stout bill resembling a shrike's, as any species of the genus *Tyrannus* proper, like the king-bird or bee-martin. Some of these used to be placed in the genus *Lanius*, being mistaken for shrikes. See cut under *king-bird*.

tyrant-wren (tī′rạnt-ren), *n.* One of the smaller tyrant-flycatchers, as a species of *Tyrannulus*, resembling a wren in some respects. See cut under *Tyrannulus*.

tyre^1†. An obsolete spelling of *tire*.

tyre^2 (tīr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A preparation of milk and rice used by the East Indians.

tyremesis (tī-rem′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting: see *emesis*.] Vomiting of cheesy or curdy matters. Also *tyrosis*.

Tyrian (tir′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Tyrien*, < L. *Tyrius*, < Gr. *Τύριος*, < *Τύρος*, L. *Tyrus*, Tyre (see def.).] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the ancient city and state of Tyre in Phenicia, on the Mediterranean.—2. Of a purple color characteristic of Tyre.—**Tyrian Cynosure**, the constellation Ursa Minor, anciently called the Cynosure, which served as a guide to the Tyrians in their long voyages.

> And thou shalt be our star of Arcady,
> Or *Tyrian cynosure*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 342.

Tyrian purple. See *purple*.

II. *n.* A native of Tyre.

tyriasis (ti-rī′a-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *-iasis*.] 1. Elephantiasis Arabum.—2. Falling off of the hair; alopecia.

tyrite (tī′rīt), *n.* [< Icel. *Týr*, Tyr (see *Tyr*), + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of fergusonite found near Arendal in Norway.

tyro (tī′rō), *n.* [Formerly, and prop., *tiro;* < L. *tiro*, misspelled *tyro*, a newly levied soldier, a young soldier.] A beginner in learning anything; one who is employed in learning or who has mastered the rudiments only of any branch of knowledge; a novice.

> There stands a structure on a rising hill,
> Where *tyros* take their freedom out to kill.
> *Garth*, Dispensary, iii.

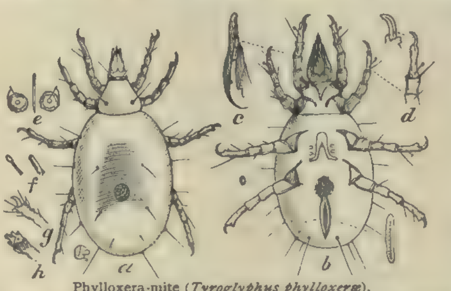
tyrocinium† (tī-rọ-sin′i-um), *n.* Same as *tyrociny*. *Gayton*. Compare *tirocinium*.

tyrociny (tī-ros′i-ni), *n.* [Prop. **tirociny;* < L. *tirocinium*, first service or trial, < *tiro*, a newly levied soldier: see *tyro*.] The state of being a tyro, beginner, or learner; pupilage; apprenticeship; unskilled effort.

> To thee I write my Apotheosie,
> Mæcenas, strengthen my *Tyrocinie*.
> *Tourneur*, Trans. Metamorphosis, Ded.

Tyroglyphidæ (tī-rọ-glif′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tyroglyphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of atracheate *Acarina*, typified by the genus *Tyroglyphus*. They all have eight legs developed, of five joints apiece, chelate mandibles, skeleton composed of sclerites in a soft skin, and two front pairs of legs set below the body. The *Tyroglyphidæ* are usually parasitic during the curious hypopial stage, although they do not seem to require any nutriment from the host; and some species would appear to be parasitic in the adult stage, as *Glyciphagus balænarum*. The related families *Sarcoptidæ* and *Myobiidæ* are strictly parasitic during every stage of their existence.

Tyroglyphus (tī-rog′li-fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *γλύφειν*, carve.] A notable genus of acarids or mites, typical of the family *Tyroglyphidæ*, having a tarsal claw and a sucker. Those of the subgenus *Rhizoglyphus* feed upon vegetable products, and comprise about a dozen species. Those of *Tyroglyphus* proper feed upon animal products, and include among others the well-known cheese-mites, *T. siro* and *T. longior*—the latter feeding also upon farinaceous substances. (See cut under *flour-mite*.) *T. phylloxeræ* preys upon the grape-vine phylloxera; *T. entomophagus* is a well-known pest in entomological collections.



Phylloxera-mite (*Tyroglyphus phylloxeræ*).

a, dorsal view of female; *b*, ventral view of female; *c*, mouth-parts; *d, f, g, h*, forms of tarsal appendages; *e*, ventral tubercles of male. (All the figures are much enlarged.)

Tyroler (ti-rō′lėr), *n.* [< G. *Tyroler, Tiroler*, a Tyrolese, < *Tyrol, Tirol*, Tyrol: see *Tyrolese*.] A native of Tyrol; a Tyrolese. [Rare.]

Tyrolese (tir-ọ-lēs′ or -lēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tyrol* (G. *Tirol*, and improperly *Tyrol*) + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Tyrol (often called the Tyrol), an Alpine province forming with Vorarlberg a crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Tyrol.

Tyrolienne (ti-rō-li-en′), *n.* [F., fem. of *Tyrolien*, of or pertaining to Tyrol, < *Tyrol*, Tyrol.] A dance of the Tyrolese peasants, or a song or melody suitable for such a dance. The characteristic folk-songs of Tyrol abound in yodels.

tyroline (tir′ọ-lin), *n.* A violet dye produced by treatment of aniline; aniline violet. *Ure*, Dict., III. 1050.

tyrolite (tir′ō-līt), *n.* [Also *tirolite;* < *Tyrol* + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous arseniate of copper, occurring in orthorhombic crystals and in aggregates having a foliated micaceous structure. It is very soft, sectile, and flexible in thin scales, and has a bluish-green color. It is known from a number of localities, but is named from that at Falkenstein in Tyrol.

tyroma (tī-rō′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese.] Falling off of the hair; alopecia.

tyronism (tī′rọ-nizm), *n.* [< *tyro(n-)* + *-ism*.] The state of being a tyro. Also *tironism*.

tyrosin (tī′rọ-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τύρος*, cheese, + *-in*^{2}.] A white crystalline body, odorless, and insoluble in cold water, having the formula $C_9H_{11}NO_3$. It is an amido-acid, and forms salts with both acids and bases. It is a product of the decomposition of proteids, either by the ferment trypsin, by putrefaction, or by boiling with acids.

tyrosis (tī-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *-osis*.] 1. Same as *tyremesis*.—2. The curdling of milk.

tyrothrix (tī′rọ-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *θρίξ*, hair.] A bacterium found in cheese.

tyrotoxicon (tī-rọ-tok′si-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *τοξικόν*, poison.] A ptomaïne produced in milk or cheese, the cause of the symptoms of poisoning occasionally observed to follow the eating of ice-cream. It is either identical with or closely related to diazobenzol.

Tyrrel's case. See *case*^{1}.

Tyrrel's fascia. The rectovesical fascia.

Tyrrel's hook. A fine hook used in certain operations on the eye for drawing forward the iris.

Tyrrhene (ti-rēn′), *a.* [< L. *Tyrrhenus*, < Gr. *Τυρρηνός*, < *Τυρρηνία*, the Gr. name of Etruria or Tuscany.] Same as *Tyrrhenian*.

Tyrrhenian (ti-rē′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tyrrhene* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Etruscan: used poetically, or in connection with subjects having some Greek relation or bearing.—**Tyrrhenian Sea**, a name still used for that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Tuscany and the mainland southward and the islands of Sardinia and Corsica.

II. *n.* An Etruscan.

tyrrit†, *n.* An old spelling of *tirret*.

Tyrtæan (tėr-tē′ạn), *a.* [< L. *Tyrtæus*, < Gr. *Τυρταῖος*, Tyrtæus (see def.), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Tyrtæus, a Greek poet of the seventh century B. C., who wrote marching-songs and elegiac exhortations for the Spartans.

tysan†, *n.* A variant of *tisane*.

Tysonian (tī-sō′ni-ạn), *a.* [< *Tyson* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to, or named after, the anatomist Tyson: specifying the preputial glands or follicles which secrete the sebaceous substance smegma.

tysonite (tī′sọn-īt), *n.* [After S. T. *Tyson*, the discoverer.] A rare fluorid of the cerium metals, occurring in hexagonal crystals and massive, of a wax-yellow color: found in Colorado.

Tyson's glands. See *gland* and *Tysonian*.

tyssew†, *n.* An old spelling of *tissue*.

tystie (tis′ti), *n.* The black guillemot, *Uria grylle*. See cut under *guillemot*. [Orkney and Shetland.]

tyt†, **tyte**†, **tytte**†, *adv.* Obsolete spellings of *tite*^{1}.

tythe†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *tithe*^{1}.

tything†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tithing*^{1}.

tythings†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tidings*. See *tiding*.

Tyzack's anchor. See *anchor*, 1.

tzar, tzarina, etc. See *czar*, etc.

tzetze, tzetse, *n.* See *tsetse*.

Tzigany (tsig′a-ni), *n.* and *a.* [Hung. *Cigany*, *Tzigany* (cf. It. *Zingano, Zingaro*, G. *Zigeuner*, etc.), Gipsy: see under *Gipsy*.] I. *n.* A Hungarian Gipsy.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Hungarian Gipsies: used in English chiefly with reference to their music.

tzopilotl (tsō′pi-lotl), *n.* [Mex.] Same as *zopilote*.

U 1. The twenty-first character and fifth vowel-sign in the English alphabet. The Phenician alphabet, from which ours comes ultimately (see under *A*), had no such sign, but ended with *T*. A sign for the *u*-sound (that is, for *oo*, or *ö*, as it is represented in the respellings of this dictionary) was added by the Greeks when they adapted the Phenician signs to their own use, and was written indifferently *V* or *Y*; but the latter finally established itself as the accepted form in Greek usage, while the former became customary in the derived Italian alphabets; so that, considerably later, the Romans were able to import *Y* as a separate and foreign character, to represent the foreign Greek sound *ü* (= French *u*, German *ü* or *ue*), into which the Greek *ö* had meanwhile become to a great extent altered in pronunciation. The *V* was also commonly written with its angle rounded, as *U*; and *V* and *U* were for a long time merely different forms of the same sign (like *I* and *J*): it is only recently that they have come to be always distinctly held apart, and have different values given them. As *W* also is a doubled *U* or *V*, it appears that our four letters *U*, *V*, *W*, and *Y* all come from a single sign added by the Greeks at the end of the Phenician system. The sound originally and properly represented by the character, and still belonging to it in most languages outside of English, is the *oo* or *ö* sound, as in *mood*, *move*, *rule*, and the like, the closest of the labial vowels, or rounded vowels, as they are often called (see under *O*); but this value the letter has in English only in exceptional cases. What we call "long *u*," namely, is this same sound with the semivowel *y* prefixed, as *yoo* (*yö*); and what we call "short *u*" is the more open of the two shades of neutral vowel-sound. The digraphs *ue*, *eu*, and *ew* also have, as long, the *yö*-value in the same manner and degree. The *y*-element in the sound, namely, is not always alike full and undeniable, but varies somewhat, according to the difficulty of slipping it in after a preceding consonant. After a guttural (*k*, *q*) or a labial (*p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v*), as when initial, the utterance is completely *yö*; but after the tongue-tip letters (*t*, *d*, *n*, *th*, *s*, *z*, *l*, *r*) the insertion of *y* involves a more difficult combination of movements of the tongue, and the element is apt to be slighted, being reduced rather to a bit of *i*; and in the practice of many speakers, and in certain localities, it is even omitted altogether, so that the *yö* becomes simple *ö*, *new* being pronounced noo, *lurid* loorid, and so on. The difficulty in the way of inserting the *y*, however, is removed if the preceding syllable has the accent; and hence even those who pronounce *pe-nū'ri-ous* say *pen'ū-ry*, and so in all other like cases. This omission of the *y*-element is not approved, but is stigmatized as provincial or vulgar, although practised by many educated and careful speakers, and probably becoming more prevalent. It is more generally condoned, and even accepted, after *l* than after *t*, *d*, *n*, etc., and some standard authorities in England itself now pronounce and teach *lö* instead of *lū*; in this dictionary the *u* is so marked if it occurs after *l* preceded by another consonant, as in *fluid* (*flö-id*). After *r*, the difficulty of adding the *y*-sound before a vowel is greater than after any other tongue-tip consonant; hence in this situation the pronunciation of "long *u*" as *ö* is almost universally accepted and practised. Further, after *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, "long *u*" becomes *ö* when the *y*-element is as it were absorbed into them, converting them (see the different letters) into *ch*, *j*, *sh*, and *zh*; nor is the *y*-element heard when *ū* follows any of these sounds having an independent origin, as in *jury*, etc. The real short *u*-sound, or that corresponding to *ö* as long, is in a limited number of words also represented by *u*, as in *bull*, *put*, etc.; also by double *o*, as in *look*, *foot*, etc. What we call "short *u*" is in the great majority of cases written with *u*, but also with *o*, as in *son*, with *oo*, as in *blood*, and with *ou*, as in *young*, and in the slighted pronunciation of unaccented syllables with almost any vowel. Cases like *bury* and *busy* and *buy* are anomalous and isolated. A *u* is always written after *q*, and this *u* (save in the exceptional cases in which it is silent) has a consonantal value, being pronounced as the semivowel *w*; and it is so treated sometimes also after other consonants, especially *s*, as in *suave*, *persuade*, *anguish*. *U* is silent in many words after *g*, having only (as in French) the office of preserving the hard sound of the *g*; thus, *guide*, *plague*. Like *i* and *y*, *u* is never doubled.

2. As a symbol: (*a*) The chemical symbol of *uranium*. (*b*) In quaternions, an operational sign which, prefixed to the symbol of a quaternion, denotes the versor of that quaternion. (*c*) In the *theory of heat*, a symbol used to denote the energy, or the sum of the increment of heat and the heat consumed. (*d*) [*l. c.*] In the calculus, the symbol of a function. (*e*) [*l. c.*] In *hydrodynamics*, used with *v* and *w* to denote the rectangular components of the velocity.

uakari, *n.* Same as *saki*.

Ubbenite (ub'e-nīt), *n.* [< *Ubbe* (*Ubben-*) (see def.) + *-ite*².] One of a German sect of moderate Anabaptists, founded in 1534 by one Ubbe Phillips. The Ubbenites rejected the doctrine of divorce, and differed from the rest of the Anabaptists by denying that the kingdom of Christ is an earthly kingdom, in which the righteous are to exterminate the wicked. (*Neudecker*, in Schaff-Herzog's Relig. Encyc.) Also *Ubbonite*.

ubeity (ụ̄-bē'ị-ti), *n.* [< ML. *ubeita(t-)s*, ubeity, < L. *ubi*, where.] The state of being in a definite place; whereness; ubiety.

uberous (ū'bẹ-rus), *a.* [< ML. *uberosus*, fruitful, < L. *uber*, fruitful, fertile; cf. *uber*, udder, teat, = E. *udder*: see *udder*.] Yielding largely or copiously; fruitful; productive; prolific.

> About the fruitful flanks of *uberous* Kent, .
> A fat and olive soil.
> *Middleton* (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, ii. 3.

uberty (ū'bėr-ti), *n.* [< ME. *ubertee*, < OF. **uberte* = Pg. *uberdade* = It. *ubertà*, < L. *uberta(t-)s*, abundance, fruitfulness, < *uber*, fruitful: see *uberous*.] Fertility; productiveness; fruitfulness; abundant yield.

> And take not hem [vines] that bere a grape or two,
> But hem that kneeleth down for *ubertee*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

ubication (ū-bi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *ubicacion* = Pg. *ubicação*, < L. *ubi*, where (prob. for **cubi*, **quobi*, < *qui*, who, *quid*, what, + *-bi*, a locative suffix).] 1. Situation; position; local relation; place of rest or lodgment. [Rare.]—2. Ubeity; whereness.

> Among other solutions, he suggests that the board affects the upper weight, which it does not touch, by determining its *ubication* or whereness. *Whewell.*

ubiety (ụ̄-bī'e-ti), *n.* [< NL. *ubieta(t-)s* (replacing the medieval *ubeita(t-)s*), ubiety, < L. *ubi*, where.] 1. The state of being in a definite place; ubeity. Ubiety is generally said to be either repletive, circumscriptive, or definitive; but these terms are taken in different senses by different authors. According to the best usage, *repletive ubiety* is that of a body which excludes other bodies from its place by its absolute impenetrability; *circumscriptive ubiety* is that of any extended image which is in a place part by part without excluding other objects; *definitive ubiety* is connection with a portion of space, all in every part, and not part by part.

> *Ubiety*. Local relation; whereness. *Johnson.*

> If my *ubiety* did not so nearly resemble ubiquity, that in Anywhereness and Everywhereness I know where I am.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, cxcii. (*Davies.*)

2. Ubiquity; omnipresence.

ubiquarian (ū-bi-kwā'ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ubique*, everywhere (see *ubiquity*), + *-arian*.] I. *a.* Existing everywhere; ubiquitary; ubiquitous. [Rare.]

> Have ye, ye sage intendants of the whole,
> A *ubiquarian* presence and control?
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 266.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] Same as *Ubiquitarian*, 2.

ubiquist (ū'bi-kwist), *n.* [= F. *ubiquiste* = Sp. Pg. *ubiquista*, < L. *ubique*, everywhere, + *-ist*.] Same as *ubiquitarian*.

ubiquitair† (ụ̄-bik-wi-tãr'), *a.* [< F. *ubiquitaire*: see *ubiquitary*.] Ubiquitary. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 13.

ubiquitarian (ụ̄-bik-wi-tā'ri-a̤n), *n.* and *a.* [< *ubiquitary* + *-an*.] I. *n.* 1. One who exists everywhere. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. [*cap.*] One who holds to the omnipresence of the body of Christ. The name of *Ubiquitarians* is commonly given to those among the Lutherans who held the doctrine of the ubiquity of Christ's body, maintaining it as an explanation of the real presence of his body in the eucharist. Their opponents regarded this view as denying a special sacramental presence and as confounding the two natures of Christ. For the latter reason the name is sometimes given to the Monophysites. Also *Ubiquarian*, *Ubiquitist*.

II. *a.* 1. Omnipresent; existing everywhere.—2. [*cap.*] Belonging or pertaining to the Ubiquitarians: as, *Ubiquitarian* doctrines or arguments.

Ubiquitarianism (ụ̄-bik-wi-tā'ri-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *Ubiquitarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Ubiquitarians. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 75.

ubiquitariness (ụ̄-bik'wi-tā̤-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being ubiquitary; existence everywhere. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. i. § 31.

ubiquitary (ụ̄-bik'wi-tā̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ubiquitaire* = Sp. *ubicuitario* = Pg. *ubiquitario*, n.; as *ubiquit-y* + *-ary*.] I. *a.* Being everywhere or in all places; ubiquitous.

> She can conjure,
> And I am her *ubiquitary* spirit.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

> The *ubiquitary* and omnipresent essence of God.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 35.

II. *n.*; pl. *ubiquitaries* (-riz). 1. One who is or exists everywhere.

> There is a nymph too of a most curious and elaborate strain, light, all motion, an *ubiquitary*, she is everywhere.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. [*cap.*] A Ubiquitarian.

> God is so omnipresent as that the *Ubiquitary* will needs have the body of God everywhere. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

Ubiquitism (ụ̄-bik'wi-tizm), *n.* [< *ubiquit-y* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Ubiquitarians.

Ubiquitist (ụ̄-bik'wi-tist), *n.* [< *ubiquit-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *Ubiquitarian*, 2.

ubiquitous (ụ̄-bik'wi-tus), *a.* [< *ubiquit-y* + *-ous*.] Being or existing everywhere; actually or apparently omnipresent: often used in an exaggerated or humorous sense.

> Whoever travelled from Brussels to Madrid in order to escape the influence of the *ubiquitous* Cardinal was sure to be confronted with him in the inmost recesses of the King's cabinet as soon as he was admitted to an audience.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 423.

ubiquitously (ụ̄-bik'wi-tus-li), *adv.* In a ubiquitous manner; in a manner involving real or apparent omnipresence.

ubiquitousness (ụ̄-bik'wi-tus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ubiquitous.

ubiquity (ụ̄-bik'wị-ti), *n.* [< OF. *ubiquite*, F. *ubiquité* = Sp. *ubicuidad* = Pg. *ubiquidade*, < L. *ubique*, everywhere, < *ubi*, where: see *ubication*.] 1. Omnipresence, or a capacity of being in an indefinite number of places at the same time, not strictly amounting to omnipresence: as, the *ubiquity* of Christ's body; the *ubiquity* of the king (see below).

> This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his *ubiquity* affordeth continual comfort and security.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

2. The doctrines or beliefs of the Ubiquitarians.

> No one sequel urged by the apostles against the Galatians, for joining circumcision with Christ, but may be as well enforced against the Lutherans holding *ubiquity*.
> *I. Walton*, Hooker.

3†. Locality; neighborhood; whereabouts.

> Pem she hight,
> A solemn wight
> As you should meet
> In any street
> In that *ubiquity*.
> *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

Ubiquity of the king, in *law*. See the quotation.

> A consequence of this prerogative is the legal *ubiquity of the king*. His majesty, in the eye of the law, is always present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice. His judges are the mirrors by which the king's image is reflected. It is the regal office, and not the royal person, that is always present in court, always ready to undertake prosecutions, or pronounce judgment, for the benefit and protection of the subject. And from this ubiquity it follows that the king can never be nonsuit; for a nonsuit is the desertion of a suit or action by the non-appearance of the plaintiff in court. For the same reason, also, in the forms of legal proceedings, the king is not said to appear by his attorney, as other men do; for in contemplation of law he is always present in court.
> *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

ubi supra (ū'bī sū'prä̤). [L.: *ubi*, where; *supra*, above: see *supra-*.] In the place above mentioned: marking reference to some passage or page before named.

U-bolt (ū'bōlt), *n.* A bar of iron bent into the form of the letter U, fitted with a screw and nut at each end. It is used in car-building to form carriers and supports for brake-rods, chains, and other connections.

u. c. An abbreviation of Italian *una corda*, on one string.

Uchatius process. See *process*.

Uckewallist (uk-e-wol'ist), *n.* [< *Ucke Wallis* (or *Walles*), of Friesland, + *-ist.*] A member of a Mennonite sect which held that Judas and the murderers of Christ will probably be saved because of their ignorance.

uda (ö'dä), *n.* [Hind. *ūdā*, purple.] A peculiar purplish brown used in the decoration of Hindu pottery; also, certain glazed ware painted with it.

udal (ū'da̤l), *a.* and *n.* [Also *odal*; < Icel. *ōthal* = Norw. *odel*, allodium, patrimony, = OHG. *uodil, uodal, ōdhil*, farm, homestead, = OS. *uodhil, ōdhil, ōthil* = AS. *ēthel*, hereditary possession, home: see *allodium, athel*, and *Odelsthing.*] **I.** *a.* Noting that right in land which prevailed in northern Europe before the introduction of the feudal system. Udal tenure still prevails in Orkney and Shetland. This tenure, which was completed by undisturbed possession provable by witnesses, has been held by the Scotch Court of Session to be the same as allodial. Also *odal.*

> The homestead of the original settler, . . . with the share of arable and appurtenant common rights, bore among the northern nations the name of *Odal*, or Edhel.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 24.

II. *n.* An allodium; a freehold.

udaler, udaller (ū'da̤l-ėr), *n.* [< *udal* + *-er*¹.] One who holds property by udal right; a freeholder without feudal dependencies. Also *odaller.*

> The *Udallers* are the allodial possessors of Zetland, who hold their possessions under the old Norwegian law, instead of the feudal tenures introduced among them from Scotland. *Scott*, Pirate, i., note.

udalman (ū'da̤l-ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *udalmen* (-men). Same as *udaler.*

udder (ud'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **udder, uddyr, iddyr*, < AS. *ūder* (*ūdr-*) = OFries. *ūder* = MD. *uyder, uder*, later *uider, uir*, D. *uijer* = OHG. *ūtar*, MHG. *iuter, ūter*, G. *euter* = Icel. *jūgr* (for **jūdr*) = Sw. *jufver, jur* (> E. dial. *yure*) = Dan. *yver* = Gael. Ir. *uth* = L. *uber* (for **udher*) = Gr. *οὖθαρ* (*οὖθατ-*), Æolic *οὖφαρ* = Skt. *ūdhar, ūdhan*, udder: root unknown. Cf. *uberous, exuberant*, etc.] The mammary glands of cattle and various other animals, especially when large and baggy and with more than one teat, as two or four; the milk-bag. Single glands with one nipple apiece are more frequently called *teat* or *dug.*

> A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry,
> Lay couching, head on ground.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 115.

udder-cloud (ud'ėr-kloud), *n.* A cloud consisting of a group of udder-shaped festoons falling from cumulus or strato-cumulus clouds, particularly in the immediate rear of summer storms. Also called *rain-balls.*

uddered (ud'ėrd), *a.* [< *udder* + *-ed*².] Having an udder or udders: as, "the *udder'd* cow," *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

udderful (ud'ėr-fu̇l), *a.* [< *udder* + *-ful.*] Having a full udder. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, Prel.

udderless (ud'ėr-les), *a.* [< *udder* + *-less.*] Having no udder to suck; hence, without food, or motherless, as a young animal. [Rare.]

> Gentle girls who foster up
> *Udderless* lambs. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

udometer (ū-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *udomètre* = Sp. *udómetro*, < L. *udus*, moist, damp (for **uvidus*, < **uvere*, be wet or humid, ppr. *uvens*, wet: see *humid*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A pluviometer; a rain-gage. See cut under *pluviometer.*

udometric (ū-dǫ-met'rik), *a.* [< *udometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or made by means of a udometer.

'udsblood†, *interj.* See *'sblood.*

> *Uds blood*, I'll lay him cross upon his coxscomb next day. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

'udsfoot†, *interj.* See *'sfoot.*

> *'Udsfoot*, I am monstrous angry with myself!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 8.

ug (ug), *n.* [Also *ugg*; < ME. *ugge*, < Icel. *uggr*, fear, akin to *ōgn* (= Goth. *ōgan*), fear, terror, *agi* (= Goth. *agis* = AS. *ege*), terror: see *awe*¹. Hence *ug, v., ugly, ugsome.*] 1†. Fear; horror. —2. A surfeit. [Prov. Eng.]

ug (ug), *v. i.* [Also *ugg*; < ME. *uggen*, < Icel. *ugga*, fear, < *uggr*, fear: see *ug, n.*] 1. To fear; feel horror; shudder with horror. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 509. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To feel repugnance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> And thare was so mekille folke dede in that bataile that the sone wexe eclipte, and withdrewe his lighte, *uggande* for to see so mekille scheddynge of blude.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

> For tha paynes ar so felle and harde,
> Als yhe sal here be redd eftyrwarde,
> That ilk man may *ugge* bothe yhowng and awlde
> That heres thaime be reherced and tawlde.
> *Hampole*, MS. Bowes, p. 189. (*Halliwell.*)

ugging† (ug'ing), *n.* [ME. *ugging*; verbal n. of *ug, v.*] Horror.

uggur-oil (ug'ėr-oil), *n.* [< *uggur*, < Hind. *agar*, wood of aloes, < Skt. *aguru*, agallochum: see *agallochum.*] An Oriental perfume oil distilled from agallochum.

ugh (u̇), *interj.* An expression of horror or aversion, usually accompanied by a shudder.

uglesome† (ug'l-sum), *a.* [Formerly also *ugglesome*; also dial. *uglysome*; < *ugly* + *-some.* Cf. *ugsome.*] Ugly: as, an *uglesome* countenance. *Latimer*, 7th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> Her body being straight waies changed into blew and black colours most *ugglesome* to behold.
> *Stubbes*, Anatomie of Abuses (1595), p. 43.

uglification (ug"li-fi-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *uglify* (see *-fication*).] The process of uglifying or disfiguring. *Lewis Carroll*, Alice in Wonderland, ix. [Humorous.]

uglify (ug'li-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uglified*, ppr. *uglifying.* [< *ugly* + *-fy.*] To make ugly; disfigure.

> It defourmeth and *uglyfyeth* the skinne.
> *Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 117. (*Davies.*)

> She [Mrs. Crewe] is certainly, in my eyes, the most completely a beauty of any woman I ever saw. . . . She *uglifies* everything near her. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 417.

> A protest against that *uglifying* process by which women are coaxed into resignation to old age and death.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 107.

uglily (ug'li-li), *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

ugliness (ug'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *uglines, uglynes, uggelynesse*; < *ugly* + *-ness.*] The property or character of being ugly, in any sense.

> Vice in its own pure native *ugliness.* *Crabbe.*

> The features of his countenance were irregular, even to *ugliness.* *Scott*, Quentin Durward, viii.

=**Syn.** See *ugly.*

ugly (ug'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ougly*; < ME. *ugly, uggely, uglike*, < Icel. *uggligr*, fearful, to be dreaded, < *uggr*, fear, + *-ligr* = E. *-ly*¹: see *ug, n.*, and *-ly*². Cf. Icel. *ȳgligr*, terrible, < *ȳgr*, fierce.] **I.** *a.* 1. Unpleasing or repulsive in appearance; offensive to the sight; of very disagreeable aspect.

> The heuen was vphalt, bot *vgly* ther vnder.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2078.

> Full *vgly* and ful ill is it,
> That was ful faire and fresshe before.
> *York Plays*, p. 83.

> O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
> So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 3.

> My house was considered the *ugliest* in the county, but all admitted it was one of the most comfortable.
> *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vii.

2. Morally repulsive or deformed; hideous; base; vile.

> How base and *ugly*
> Ingratitude appears, with all her profits!
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

> The supervisor represents the very *ugliest* side of federal supremacy; he belongs to the least liked branch of the civil service. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., i.

3. Disagreeable; offensive; suggestive of or threatening evil; associated with disadvantage or danger: as, an *ugly* rumor of defeat.

> Thay wern wakened al wrank that therin won lenged,
> Of on the *vglokest* vnhap that euer on erd suffred.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 892.

> Up came their murderous deeds of old,
> The grisly story Chaucer told,
> And many an *ugly* tale beside.
> *O. W. Holmes*, At the Pantomime.

> An *ugly* thrill spread from the spot he touched.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Will o' the Mill.

> It was as *ugly* a little promenade as I ever undertook.
> *J. W. De Forest*, Harper's Mag., XXXV. 341.

4. Ill-natured; cross-grained; quarrelsome; ill-conditioned. [U. S.]

> He was jest the crossest, *ugliest* critter that ever ye see, and he was *ugly* jest for the sake o' ugliness.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 196.

5. Threatening painful or fatal consequences; dangerous: as, an *ugly* blow; an *ugly* cut.—**An ugly customer,** a troublesome or dangerous person. [Colloq.]

> He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached—what "The Fancy" would call "an *ugly customer.*" *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and His Friends, p. 6.

The ugly man, of three persons concerned in garroting, the one who actually commits the crime, and whose escape is covered by the pals known as *fore-stall* and *back-stall.* Also called *nasty-man.* [Thieves' slang.]=**Syn.** 1. Unsightly, homely, ill-favored, hard-favored, hideous.—4. Cross, sulky, morose, ill-tempered, crabbed.

II. *n.*; pl. *uglies* (-liz). 1. An ugly person. [Colloq.]

> There were all the beauties, and all the diamonds, and not a few of the *uglies* of London.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 422.

2. A shade for the eyes worn as an appendage to the bonnet by women about the middle of the nineteenth century. It was generally of the character of a calash, but smaller. See *sunshade* (*b*).

> "Cab-heads, hoods, what do you call 'em?" he asked of Miss Kicklebury. Indeed, she and her sister wore a couple of those blue silk over-bonnets which have lately become the fashion. . . . "Those hoods," she said—"we call those hoods *Uglies!*"
> *Thackeray*, Kickleburys on the Rhine.

Plug ugly. A plug-ugly.

ugly† (ug'li), *v. t.* [< *ugly, a.*] To make ugly; disfigure; uglify. [Rare.]

> It is impossible I should love him; for his vices all *ugly* him over, as I may say. *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 220.

Ugrian (ö'gri-an), *a.* [From the name of a Finnish tribe.] Noting the Finno-Hungarian group of languages, comprising the tongues of the Lapps, Finns, and Magyars or Hungarians. It is a branch of the Ural-Altaic family.

Ugric (ö'grik), *a.* Same as *Ugrian.*

Ugro-Altaic (ö'grō-al-tā"ik), *a.* Same as *Ural-Altaic.* See *Altaic.* *Nature*, XXXIV. 41.

ugsome (ug'sum), *a.* [< ME. *ugsom*; < *ug, n.*, + *-some.*] Ugly; hideous; disgusting; loathsome. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> An *ugsom* noyse, that noyet the pepull,
> With wepyng and waile wo to beholde.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13734.

> Since she has kiss'd your *ugsome* mouth,
> She never shall kiss mine.
> *Sir Hugh le Blond* (Child's Ballads, III. 256).

ugsomeness (ug'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being ugsome; ugliness. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxviii. [Now only provincial.]

uhlan, ulan (ö'lan or ū'la̤n), *n.* [= F. *uhlan, hulan, houlan*, < G. *uhlan, uhlane, ulane*, a lancer, < Pol. *ulan, hulan* (barred *l*) = Bohem. *ulan, hulan*, a lancer, uhlan, < Turk. *ōglan, oglan, oghlan*, in popular pron. *ōlan*, a son, boy, lad, servant, < Tatar *oglān*, a son, child (formerly used as a title of princes); cf. Turk. *ogul, ogūl, oghl*, < Tatar *ogūl*, a son.] A soldier mounted and armed with a lance, and wearing a kind of semi-Oriental dress with loose hanging sleeves and very baggy trousers: originally known in the eastern countries of Europe. Uhlans were armed with a curved simitar besides the lance. Under Marshal Saxe, a corps of uhlans was temporarily established in the French army. At the present time the name is given to light cavalry armed with the lance; the Prussian uhlans are especially renowned.

Uigurian (wi-gö'ri-a̤n), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tribe of the Turkish race called Uigurs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 750.

uintahite (ū-in'ta̤-hīt), *n.* [< *Uintah* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A native hydrocarbon resembling asphaltum, found in considerable deposits in the Uintah Mountains in Utah. It is black, lustrous, breaks with a conchoidal fracture, fuses in a candle-flame, and burns, giving a bright flame, like sealing-wax. It has also been called *gilsonite.*

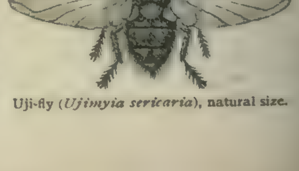
Uintatheriidæ (ū-in"ta̤-thē̤-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uintatherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil perissodactyl mammals of huge size, from the lower Tertiary formations of the western United States, representing an order *Dinocerata*, widely distinct from any of the existing perissodactyls: named from the genus *Uintatherium.* See cut under *Dinoceras.*

Uintatherium (ū-in-ta̤-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Leidy, 1872), < *Uintah* (the Uintah Mountains in Utah) + Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] 1. The typical genus of *Uintatheriidæ*, originally based on fragmentary material, and now believed to be synonymous with *Dinoceras* of same ostensible date.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

uji (ö'ji), *n.* [< Jap. *uji*, maggot.] A disease of the silkworm of commerce, occurring in Japan, due to the attacks of a tachinid fly, *Ujimyia* (or *Leskia*) *sericaria.* See *Ujimyia.*

uji-fly (ö'ji-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the tachinid genus *Ujimyia* (or *Leskia*), *U. sericaria*, whose larva is the silkworm-parasite of Japan.

Ujimyia (ū-ji-mī'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1870, as *Ugimyia*), < Jap. *uji*, maggot, + Gr. *μυῖα*, fly.] A genus of tachinid flies, perhaps synonymous with *Leskia*, erected for the uji-fly of Japan, *U. sericaria.* This fly is said by Sasaki to possess the abnormal habit of depositing its eggs upon the mulberry-leaf, which is then eaten



Uji-fly (*Ujimyia sericaria*), natural size.

by the silkworm, the eggs hatching and the larvæ developing within the body of the latter, instead of, as is usual with tachina-flies, laying its eggs upon the body of the worm. See *Leskia*.

U. K. An abbreviation of *United Kingdom* (of Great Britain and Ireland).

ukase (ū-kās′), *n.* [= F. *ukase, oukase* = Sp. *ucase* = Pg. *ukase* = G. *ukas*, < Russ. *ukazŭ*, an ordinance, edict; cf. *ukazuivatĭ, ykazatĭ*, show, indicate, order, prescribe, < *y-* + *kazatĭ*, show.] **1.** An edict or order, legislative or administrative, emanating from the Russian government. Ukases have the force of laws till they are annulled by subsequent decisions. A collection of the ukases issued at different periods, made by order of the emperor Nicholas, and supplemented since year by year, constitutes the legal code of the Russian empire.

> In former times, cruel punishments with whips used to be ordained in episcopal circulars as well as in Imperial *ukases*. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, i.

Hence—**2.** Any official proclamation.

> Lord Canning is probably not nearly as enthusiastic with respect to the effect of the Proclamation as he was last March, when he issued his famous *ukase* to the landlords of Oude. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 280.

ulan, *n.* See *uhlan*.

ulcer (ul′sėr), *n.* [= F. *ulcère* = Sp. Pg. *ulcera* = It. *ulcera, ulcere, ulcero*, < L. *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), also *hulcus* (*hulcer-*), a sore, ulcer, = Gr. ἕλκος, a wound, sore, ulcer.] **1.** A sore in any of the soft parts of the body, open either to the surface or to some natural cavity, and attended with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge; a solution of continuity of the skin of the body, or of the investing tissue of any natural cavity, the result of morbid action, not of mechanical injury nor of a healthy reparative process. A wound may become an ulcer, but is not such unless diseased action is set up. An abscess is an ulceration within the tissue of a part which has formed a morbid excavation with a contracted orifice or none. Ulcers have been divided into *local* and *constitutional*, but the distinction is not obvious. They are also treated as *simple* or *specific* sores. Most ulcers are both constitutional and specific—that is, the local exhibition of a specific poison which infects the whole system, as the diphtheritic, the syphilitic, or the carcinomatous; others are less obviously specific, as the scrofulous or the scorbutic. **2.** Hence, figuratively, a sore, blot, stain, or cause of reproach, in an ethical sense: as, an *ulcer* of the body politic.

> To feed the living *ulcer* of a corroding memory. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Aden or **Aleppo ulcer**, a cutaneous affection occurring in the East, which, beginning as a small red papule, grows, suppurates, and finally ulcerates. The etiology is obscure, and apparently there has been great freedom in the application of the name to skin-diseases of this type when occurring in the East. There seems to be no essential difference in the meaning of the following terms: *Delhi boil, Aleppo evil, Aleppo boil, Aleppo gall, Biskra button, Pendjeh ulcer, Delhi sore, Oriental sore, Persian ulcer*, and many others qualified by the name of some Eastern town or country. They are all classed under the one name *endemic ulcer*.—**Perforating ulcer of the foot.** See *perforating*.—**Varicose ulcer.** See *varicose*.—**Warty ulcer.** See *warty*.

ulcer (ul′sėr), *v. i.* and *t.* [< OF. *ulcerer*, F. *ulcérer* = Sp. Pg. *ulcerar* = It. *ulcerare*, < L. *ulcerare*, make sore, < *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), a sore, ulcer: see *ulcer*, *n.*] To ulcerate. *Fuller*, Holy and Profane State, V. vi. 3. [Rare.]

ulcerable (ul′sėr-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *ulcer* + *-able*.] Capable of becoming ulcerated.

ulcerate (ul′sėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ulcerated*, ppr. *ulcerating*. [< L. *ulceratus*, pp. of *ulcerare*, make sore: see *ulcer*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form an ulcer or ulcers; become converted into an ulcer.

II. *trans.* To affect with, or as with, an ulcer or ulcers.

> Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated;* others upon the continual afflux of the lacerative humours. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

> His heart was *ulcerated* with hatred. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Ulcerated tooth, a popular term for purulent inflammation of the gums about a decayed, dead, or loose tooth.

ulceration (ul-se̤-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. *ulceration*, F. *ulcération* = Sp. *ulceracion* = Pg. *ulceração* = It. *ulcerazione*, < L. *ulceratio*(*n-*), a breaking out into sores, < *ulcerare*, pp. *ulceratus*, make sore: see *ulcer, ulcerate, v.*] **1.** The formation of an ulcer.—**2.** The result of such formation; an ulcer.

ulcerative (ul′se̤-rā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *ulceratif*, F. *ulcératif* = Pr. *ulceratiu* = Sp. It. *ulcerativo;* as *ulcerate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an ulcer or ulcers.—**2.** Causing or producing ulcers. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 2.

ulceratory (ul′se̤-rā̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< *ulcerate* + *-ory*.] Ulcerative.

ulcered (ul′sėrd), *a.* [< *ulcer* + *-ed*2.] Having become an ulcer; affected with an ulcer; ulcerated.

ulcerous (ul′sėr-us), *a.* [< OF. *ulcereux*, F. *ulcéreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ulceroso*, < L. *ulcerosus*, full of sores, < *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), a sore: see *ulcer*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an ulcer or ulcers.

> She whom the spital-house and *ulcerous* sores
> Would cast the gorge at. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 39.

2. Exhibiting ulceration; affected with an ulcer or ulcers.

> Strangely-visited people,
> All swoln and *ulcerous*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 151.

Ulcerous stomatitis. See *stomatitis*.

ulcerously (ul′sėr-us-li), *adv.* In an ulcerous manner.

ulcerousness (ul′sėr-us-nes), *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

ulcuscle (ul′kus-l), *n.* [< L. *ulcusculum*, dim. of *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), a sore: see *ulcer*.] Same as *ulcuscule*.

ulcuscule (ul-kus′kūl), *n.* [< L. *ulcusculum:* see *ulcuscle*.] A small ulcer.

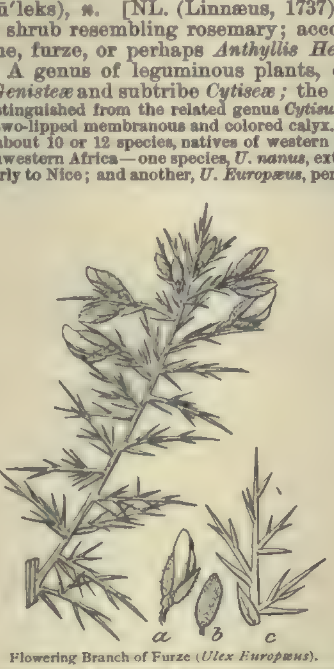
ule (ū′le), *n.* [< Mex. *ule, hule*, caoutchouc.] The ule-tree.

-ule. [F. *-ule* = Sp. Pg. *-ulo* = It. *-ulo, -olo*, < L. *-ulus*, m., *-ula*, f., *-ulum*, n., a dim. termination. Cf. *-cule, -cle*.] A diminutive termination in many words from the Latin, as in *capsule, glandule, globule, nodule*, etc. It often appears unrecognized as *-le*, as in *circle, scruple*, etc., and in the original Latin form *-ulus* in *calculus, annulus*, etc. It also appears in the compound terminations *-cule, -cle* (which see). It is much used in the formation of new terms in zoölogy and botany.

ulema (ö′le-mä̤), *n.* [= F. *uléma, oulema* = Sp. *ulema*, < Ar. *'ülemā*, pl. of *'ālim*, learned, one who knows, < *'alama*, know: see *alma*.] The Moslem doctors of sacred law and theological science, especially those belonging to the religious hierarchy of the Turkish empire, with the Sheik ul Islam at their head: a collective term.

ule-tree (ū′le-trē), *n.* A Mexican tree, *Castilloa elastica*, from the milky juice of which caoutchouc is obtained. See cut under *Castilloa*.

Ulex (ū′leks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *ulex*, a shrub resembling rosemary; according to some, furze, or perhaps *Anthyllis Hermanniæ*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Genisteæ* and subtribe *Cytiseæ;* the furze. It is distinguished from the related genus *Cytisus* by its deeply two-lipped membranous and colored calyx. It includes about 10 or 12 species, natives of western Europe or northwestern Africa—one species, *U. nanus*, extending east nearly to Nice; and another, *U. Europæus*, perhaps to Tuscany. They are spiny shrubs without genuine leaves, the leaves being reduced to a spine, petiole, or scale. The yellow flowers are solitary or racemose at the ends of the branches. For *Ulex genistoides* (*Stauracanthus aphyllus*), see *cross-spine*. *U. Europæus*, which also extends to the Azores and Canary Islands, and occurs naturalized on high mountains in Jamaica, is the common furze, gorse, or whin of Great Britain. See *furze*.



Flowering Branch of Furze (*Ulex Europæus*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, branch with leaves and spines (transformed branches).

ulexine (ū′lek-sin), *n.* [< *Ulex* + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid prepared from *Ulex Europæus*, the common gorse or furze. It has been employed as a diuretic in cases of dropsy due to heart-disease.

ulexite (ū′lek-sīt), *n.* [Named after G. L. *Ulex*, a German chemist.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, occurring in loose rounded masses with fibrous structure and white color. Also called *boronatrocalcite, natroborocalcite*.

uliginose (ṳ̄-lij′i-nōs), *a.* [< ME. *uliginose*, < L. *uliginosus:* see *uliginous*.] **1.** Moist; muddy; uliginous. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.—**2.** In *nat. hist.*, living or growing in the mud or in muddy places. Also *ulignose*.

uliginous (ṳ̄-lij′i-nus), *a.* [< F. *uligineux* = It. *uliginoso*, < L. *uliginosus*, full of moisture, damp, < *uligo*, moisture, marshiness, for **uviligo*, < *uvere*, be wet or damp: see *humid*. Cf. *uliginose*.] Muddy; oozy; slimy. *Woodward*.

ullage (ul′ā̤j), *n.* [< OF. *eullage, oeillage*, "the filling up of leakie wine vessels" (Cotgrave), < *oeiller, eullier, auillier*, "fill up wine vessels that have leaked" (Cotgrave), lit. fill to the 'eye' or bung, < *oeil*, eye, < L. *oculus*, eye: see *ocular, eyelet*. According to Skeat, the OF. verb is prob. < OF. *eure, ore*, border, brim, < L. *ora*, brim: see *orle*.] In *com.*, the wantage of a cask, or the estimated measure of the empty part of a cask of liquor.

ullet (ul′et), *n.* [A dial. form of *owlet*.] A howlet or hoot-owl; specifically, the tawny, brown, or wood owl, *Strix* (or *Syrnium*) *aluco*.

Ullmannia (ul-man′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL., named after J. C. *Ullmann*, a German mineralogist and statesman (1771–1821).] The name given by Göppert (in 1850) to a fossil plant previously considered to belong to the *Algæ*, but now placed among the conifers. Only leaves and stems of this plant, found chiefly in the Permian, are as yet known, which is placed by Schenk, together with *Walchia* and *Pagiophyllum*, in the family *Walchieæ*.

ullmannite (ul′ma̤n-īt), *n.* [Named after J. C. *Ullmann:* see *Ullmannia*.] A sulphid of nickel and antimony, part of the latter being frequently replaced by arsenic. It generally occurs massive with a granular structure, and is of a gray color with a metallic luster.

Ulloa's circle. See *circle of Ulloa*, under *circle*.

Ulmaceæ (ul-mā′sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Mirbel, 1815), < *Ulmus* + *-aceæ*.] A former order of plants, the elm family, consisting of the two tribes *Ulmeæ* and *Celtideæ*, both now classed under the order *Urticaceæ*.

ulmaceous (ul-mā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Ulmaceæ*.

Ulmeæ (ul′mē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), < *Ulmus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of trees, the elm tribe, of the order *Urticaceæ*. It is characterized by erect anthers, two stigmatose style-branches, a straight embryo with broad cotyledons, flower-buds produced on leafless yearly branches, and a compressed fruit with oblique apex, commonly a dry samara. The tribe includes, besides the type genus *Ulmus*, three monotypic genera—two of India and Brazil, and one, *Planera*, native in the United States.

ulmic (ul′mik), *a.* [< L. *ulmus*, elm, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid found in earth-mold, a product of the decay of vegetable matter. See *ulmin*.

ulmin (ul′min), *n.* [< L. *ulmus*, elm, + *-in*2.] **1.** A name given to various substances which are present in vegetable mold, peat, etc. The name has also been applied to a dark-brown substance which exudes from the elm, oak, and various other trees. It has also been called *humus, humin, gein*. See *humus*. **2.** A brown substance produced by the action of strong acids or alkalis on various organic bodies, especially by heating treacle or alcohol with strong sulphuric acid, thoroughly washing the residue with water, then triturating it with gum, and drying the mixture.

ulmo (ul′mō), *n.* A rosaceous tree of Chili: same as *muermo*.

ulmous (ul′mus), *a.* [< L. *ulmus*, elm, + *-ous*.] In *chem.*, noting a group of brown or black substances in which ulmin or ulmic acid is present, occurring in vegetable mold, peat, etc; humous.

Ulmus (ul′mus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ulmus*, elm: see *elm*.] A genus of trees, the elms, type of the tribe *Ulmeæ* in the order *Urticaceæ*. It is characterized by a stalked fruit surrounded with a broad wing, and containing flat cotyledons. There are about 16 species, widely scattered through the north temperate regions, extending in Asia to mountains within the tropics. They bear alternate serrate two-ranked feather-veined leaves on slender and often recurving branches which form a graceful flat spray. The flower-clusters contain numerous small apetalous flowers, almost all perfect or mainly staminate, in 4 North American species preceding the leaves, and followed by disk-like notched and veiny samaras, which fall as the leaves expand. (See cut under *samara*.) Several other species are evergreen and late-flowering, as *U. parvifolia* of China and Japan. Five species occur in the United States (for which see *elm, slippery-elm, rock-elm*, and *wahoo*). Three species occur in Europe, all of them extending into Asia—*U. campestris*, the common Old World elm (see cut under *elm*), parent of very numerous cultivated varieties; *U. effusa* (*U. pedunculata*), the water-elm of central Europe; and *U. montana*, the wych-elm, the only one thought to be native to Great Britain. *U. Americana, U. effusa*, and also *U. Wallichiana*, the Himalayan elm, sometimes reach a very large size, from 90 to 100 feet high, and 7 to 8 feet in diameter. *U. pumila*, the dwarf elm of Siberia, a very low shrub, forms the other extreme of the genus. *U. effusa*, the common village elm of Prussia, is peculiar in forming sharp ribs about its base in old age, which serve as natural buttresses.

ulna (ul′na̤), *n.*; pl. *ulnæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *ulna* = Gr. *ὠλένη*, elbow: see *ell*¹.] 1. The inner one of the two bones of the forearm, between the elbow and the wrist, the other being the radius; the bone which makes a strict hinge-joint at the elbow with the humerus, and about which the radius revolves in pronation and supination, when the ulna reaches to the wrist and these movements are practicable. The ulna is commonly the smaller one of the two bones, especially below, where its end is little more than a pivot for rotation of the wrist, the hand being almost entirely borne upon the end of the radius. In many animals the ulna is reduced by shortening, and in some it appears merely as a process of the radius, ankylosed upon the proximal end of the latter, as in bats, and in hoofed quadrupeds generally. In man, in animals generally which use their fore paws as hands, and in birds it is perfect, and extends the whole length of the forearm. Its proximal end has a large sigmoid cavity for articulation with the humerus, often a lesser sigmoid cavity for the head of the radius, and a prominent process, the olecranon, or head of the ulna, forming the greatest convexity of the back of the elbow. See cuts under *carpus*, *Catarrhina*, *Elephantinæ*, *forearm*, *pinion*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *shoulder*.
2. In *entom.*, the stigmatic or marginal vein of the fore wing. *Walker; Haliday.*—3. A unit of length; a cubit; an ell.—4. In *ichth.*, the hypercoracoid. *Owen.*—**Oblique line** (or **ridge**) **of the ulna.** See *oblique.*—**Tubercle of the ulna.** See *tubercle.*

ulnad (ul′nad), *adv.* [< *ulna* + *-ad*².] Toward or in the direction of the ulna; toward the ulnar aspect of the forearm.

ulnage† (ul′nạj), *n.* Same as *alnage.*

ulnager† (ul′nạj-ėr), *n.* Same as *alnager.*

ulnar (ul′na̤r), *a.* [< NL. *ulnaris*, < L. *ulna*, ulna: see *ulna.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the ulna.—2. Of or pertaining to that side of the fore limb upon which the ulna is situated: as, the *ulnar* border of the forearm; the *ulnar* bone of the wrist (see *ulnare*): opposed to *radial.*—**Anterior ulnar vein.** See *vein.*—**Common ulnar vein.** See *vein.*—**Ulnar artery,** the larger of the two vessels resulting from the division of the brachial at the elbow, extending along the inner side of the forearm into the palm of the hand, where it forms the superficial palmar arch. Besides numerous muscular branches, it gives off the anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent arteries (see *recurrent*), the interosseous, and the anterior and posterior ulnar carpals.—**Ulnar carpal arteries,** two small branches, the anterior and the posterior, given off from the ulnar artery at the wrist to the anterior and posterior surfaces.—**Ulnar nerve,** a large branch of the brachial plexus, from the inner cord, distributed to the elbow-joint, ulnocarpal and deep digital flexors, and some of the muscles and a part of the skin of the hand. It gives off the dorsalis ulnaris, or dorsal cutaneous branch, to the skin of the wrist and hand, the palmaris superficialis to the palmaris brevis and skin of the little finger, and the palmaris profundus to most of the small muscles of the palm.

ulnare (ul-nā′rē), *n.*; pl. *ulnaria* (-ri-a̤). [NL. (sc. *os*, bone), neut. of *ulnaris*: see *ulnar.*] 1. A bone of the wrist, that one of the proximal carpal bones which is upon the ulnar side, in man the cuneiform: opposed to *radiale.* See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *carpus*, *hand*, *Perissodactyla*, and *Plesiosaurus.*—2. In *ornith.*, that one of the two free carpal bones which is upon the ulnar side (the other being the radiale), not necessarily with the implication that it is the cuneiform of a mammal. See cut under *pinion.*

ulnocarpal (ul-nō-kär′pa̤l), *a.* Common to the ulna and the carpus: as, an *ulnocarpal* articulation.

ulnometacarpal (ul-nō-met-a̤-kär′pa̤l), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the metacarpus: specifying certain muscles of a bird's wing. Also *ulnimetacarpal.*

ulnometacarpalis (ul-nō-met″a̤-kär-pā′lis), *n.*; pl. *ulnometacarpales* (-lēz). [NL.: cf. *ulnometacarpal.*] In *ornith.*, a muscle of the wing which arises from the ulna and is inserted into a metacarpal bone. Two such muscles are distinguished, as *ulnometacarpalis ventralis* and *dorsalis.* Also *ulnimetacarpalis.*

ulnoradial (ul-nō-rā′di-a̤l), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the radius; common to these bones, as an articulation.

Ulodendron (ū-lọ-den′dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐλή*, a scar (< *οὔλειν*, be whole or sound, become healed), + *δένδρον*, tree.] A genus of fossil plants, closely allied to *Lepidodendron*, and by some authors considered as belonging to, or being a peculiar condition of, this genus. The leaf-scars of *Ulodendron* are disposed in spiral order, are comparatively small, and do not vary much in dimensions, not being much larger upon trunks of great size than upon smaller ones. They are either rhomboidal in shape or drawn out at both ends into a spindle-shape. The fructification is a long cylindrical strobile. The characteristic feature of *Ulodendron* is the existence of a double series of concave disk-like depressions, of large size, round or oval in shape, and increasing in dimensions with the growth of the plant from below upward. These large scars, or disks as they are sometimes called, are arranged in vertical rows, alternating on each side of the stem, and are marked in the center by a small mammilla, around which scales or leaf-scars are concentrically arranged, which become more or less obscure, or are entirely obliterated, with the growth of the plant. The nature and function of these peculiar scars have been the object of much discussion among fossil botanists; but the most generally received opinion is that they were the points of attachment of masses of inflorescence, which consisted of sessile cones formed of imbricated scales in a manner similar to a fir-cone. *Ulodendron* is a widely distributed genus in Europe and America, and very characteristic of the lower section of the Carboniferous series.

Ulonata† (ū-lọ-nā′ta̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793): formation uncertain; perhaps < Gr. *αὐλών*, a hollow, a narrow space.] A group of mandibulate insects, in the system of Fabricius, composed of the genera *Acrydium*, *Gryllus*, *Truxalis*, *Forficula*, *Blatta*, *Mantis*, *Acheta*, and *Locusta*: an obsolete synonym of *Orthoptera.*

Ulophocinæ (ū″lọ-fọ-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖλος*, woolly, + *φώκη*, a seal, + *-inæ.*] A section of *Otariidæ*, containing the true fur-seals, as distinguished from the *Trichophocinæ* or hair-seals of the same family. Also *Oulophocinæ.* See cut under *fur-seal.*

ulophocine (ū′lọ-fō-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ulophocinæ.*

ulorrhagia (ū-lọ-rā′ji-a̤), *n.* Same as *oulorrhagy.*

Ulothrix (ū′lọ-thriks), *n.* [NL. (Kutizing, 1845), < Gr. *οὖλος*, woolly, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A genus of confervoid algæ, typical of the order *Ulotrichaceæ.*

Ulotrichaceæ (ū″lọ-tri-kā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ulothrix* (*-trich-*) + *-aceæ.*] A small order of confervoid algæ, typified by the genus *Ulothrix.* They are aquatic or terrestrial green or yellowish-green plants, each composed of an unbranched filament of short cells that are usually broader than they are long.

ulotrichan (ụ-lot′ri-ka̤n), *n.* and *a.* [< *Ulotrichi* + *-an.*] I. *n.* A member of the *Ulotrichi.*

II. *a.* Ulotrichous.

Ulotrichi (ụ-lot′ri-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ulotrichus*: see *ulotrichous.*] One of the two primary groups into which the races of men are divided by Bory de Saint-Vincent, the other being the *Liotrichi.* The *Ulotrichi* are those with crisp or woolly hair. The color of the skin varies from yellow-brown to the blackest known; the hair and eyes are normally dark; the skull is dolichocephalic, with a few exceptions among the Andaman islanders. The negroes and Bushmen of ultra-Saharic Africa and the Negritos are members of this group.

ulotrichous (ụ-lot′ri-kus), *a.* [< NL. *ulotrichus*, < Gr. *οὖλος*, woolly, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Having crisp woolly hair; belonging to the *Ulotrichi.*

ulster (ul′stėr), *n.* [< *Ulster*, a province of Ireland.] 1. A type of long loose overcoat, worn by both men and women: originally made of frieze cloth in Ulster. The peculiarity of the coat is that it is cut almost straight for both sexes, reaching very nearly to the feet, and is sometimes girded with a belt; it often has a hood or cape.

> Over my shoulders was a drenched Leopard skin, beneath which could be seen my travel-stained, much-worn *ulster* overcoat. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xvi.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Ulster king-at-arms.*

Ulster custom. The form of tenant-right (in full, *Ulster tenant-right custom*) established by custom in the province of Ulster in Ireland, and recognized by the statutes of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 46) and 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 49). It is regarded as including the right of a yearly tenant to continue his occupancy so long as the rent, or a fair rent adjusted in view of the value of the land exclusive of buildings, is paid, to dispose of his tenancy to a suitable successor, and to require compensation if the landlord resumes possession for his own use.

ulstered (ul′stėrd), *a.* [< *ulster* + *-ed*².] Wearing an ulster. *R. Broughton*, Second Thoughts, i. 5.

ulstering (ul′stėr-ing), *n.* [< *ulster* + *-ing.*] Cloth for ulsters. *Manufacturers' Rev.*, XX. 237. [A trade-word.]

Ulster king-at-arms. The king-at-arms for Ireland. See *king-at-arms.*

ult. An abbreviation of *ultimo.*

ulterior (ul-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ultérieur* = Sp. Pg. *ulterior* = It. *ulteriore*, < L. *ulterior*, compar. of *ulter*, that is beyond. Cf. *ultra-.*] I. *a.* 1. Being or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary.—2. Not at present in view or in consideration; in the future or in the background; beyond what is seen or avowed; remote: as, what *ulterior* measures will be adopted is uncertain.

> The *ulterior* accomplishment of that part of it [Scripture]. *Boyle*, Works, II. 130.

> When a thing has served an end to the uttermost, it is wholly new for an *ulterior* service. *Emerson*, Nature, v.

II. *n.* The further side; the remote part. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

ulteriorly (ul-tē′ri-ọr-li), *adv.* In an ulterior manner; more distantly; remotely.

ultima (ul′ti-ma̤), *a.* and *n.* [L., fem. of *ultimus*, superl. of *ulter*, that is beyond or on the other side: see *ultimate.*] I. *a.* Most remote; furthest; final; last.—**Ultima ratio,** the last reason or argument.—**Ultima ratio regum,** the last reason of kings; resort to arms or war.—**Ultima Thule.** See *Thule.*

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the last syllable of a word.

ultimata, *n.* Latin plural of *ultimatum.*

ultimate (ul′ti-mạt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ultimado*, < ML. *ultimatus*, furthest, last, pp. of L. *ultimare*, come to an end, < *ultimus*, last, final, superl. of *ulter*, that is on the other side: see *ultra-.*] 1. Furthest; most remote in place.

> Looking over the *ultimate* sea.
> *Bret Harte*, The Two Ships.

2. Last; the last of a series of three or more members, especially of a series in which an inquiry is traced from one member to another: as, the *ultimate* signification of a phrase; an *ultimate* principle; an *ultimate* fact. *Ultimate* applies to the last of a series of events in time, as well as to other series. In special cases it is synonymous with *final*, except that it implies at least two preceding members, which *final* does not; and this circumstance gives the idea of a climax, and so emphasizes *ultimate.* But more frequently the series to which *ultimate* refers is a regressive one, so that it is quite opposed to *final.* Thus, *ultimate* cause means the original cause beyond which no causation can be traced; but *final* cause is the end toward which action is directed.

> Worst is my port,
> My harbour, and my *ultimate* repose.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 210.

> What are we? and whence came we? What shall be
> Our *ultimate* existence? *Byron*, Don Juan, vi. 63.

> Those *ultimate* truths and those universal laws of thought which we cannot rationally contradict. *Coleridge.*

> [Science] is teaching the world that the *ultimate* court of appeal is observation and experiment, and not authority. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 118.

> Any great building seems to me, while I look at it, the *ultimate* expression. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 79.

> There is no doubt a real difficulty here; and the shortest way of dealing with it would be to confess it insoluble and *ultimate.* *W. James*, Mind, XII. 27.

3. In *entom.*, specifically noting a stage of the second larva, after the third molt, of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*). It succeeds the scarabæidoid stage, and is followed by the coarctate larva.—**Prime and ultimate ratios.** See *ratio.*—**Ultimate abstraction,** the consideration of anything in so far as it is described in its definition, without reference to any other circumstance.—**Ultimate analysis,** in *chem.*, the resolution of a substance into its absolute elements: opposed to *proximate analysis*, or the resolution of a substance into its constituent compounds.—**Ultimate cause,** a primary cause.

> Mr. Adams had a great mind, quick, comprehensive, analytical, not easily satisfied save with *ultimate causes.*
> *Theo. Parker*, Historic Americans, John Adams, vi.

Ultimate element, an indecomposable element.—**Ultimate end,** an end to which no other is ulterior.—**Ultimate fact,** a fact not capable of being explained, rendered intelligible, or in any way subjected to reason; a brute fact.—**Ultimate principle,** a first principle.—**Ultimate significate,** in *nominalistic logic*, an individual significate, not a universal which, considered as a name, has a further significate.—**Ultimate species,** a species between which and the individuals there is no lower species; a lowest species. = **Syn. 2.** *Eventual*, *Conclusive*, etc. See *final.*

ultimate (ul′ti-māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ultimated*, ppr. *ultimating.* [< ML. *ultimatus*, pp. of L. *ultimare*, come to an end, be at the last: see *ultimate*, *a.*] To result finally; end. [Rare.]

> Believing that they [the socialistic tendencies of our time] must *ultimate*, if successful, in an increase of egoism and restriction of individual liberty.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 564.

ultimately (ul′ti-mạt-li), *adv.* As an ultimate or final result; at last; in the end or outcome; at the furthest point of a series; finally.

ultimateness (ul′ti-mạt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ultimate; a final or definitive condition.

> To have in it a certain completeness, *ultimateness*, and sacredness. *The Century*, XXVIII. 636.

ultimation† (ul-ti-mā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *ultimazione*; as *ultimate* + *-ion.*] A last offer or concession; an ultimatum.

> Lord Bolingbroke was likewise authorized to know the real *ultimation* of France.
> *Swift*, Hist. Four Last Years of Queen Anne. (*Latham.*)

ultimatum (ul-ti-mā′tum), *n.*; pl. *ultimatums* or *ultimata* (-tumz, -ta̤). [= F. *ultimatum*, < NL. *ultimatum*, a final statement, neut. of ML. *ultimatus*, final, ultimate: see *ultimate*, *a.*] A final proposal or statement of conditions; especially, in diplomatic negotiations, the final terms of one of the parties, the rejection of which may involve an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations and even lead to a declaration of war.

> He delivered to the mediators an *ultimatum*, importing that he adhered to the treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., i. 5.

ultime† (ul'tim), *a.* [< F. *ultime* = Sp. *último* = Pg. It. *ultima*, < L. *ultimus*, last: see *ultimate.*] Last; final; ultimate. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 99.

> Nothing was wanting now to the perfecting of this League but the *ultime* and compleating act, the solemn confirmation by Oath.
> *H. L'Estrange*, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 105.

ultimity† (ul-tim'ị-ti), *n.* [< ML. *ultimita(t-)s*, < L. *ultimus*, last: see *ultime*, *ultimate.*] The last stage or consequence. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 838.

ultimo (ul'ti-mō), *adv.* [L., abl. sing. masc. (sc. *mense*, month) of *ultimus*, last: see *ultime.*] In the month which preceded the present; in the last month, as distinguished from the current or present month and all others. It is usually abbreviated *ult.*: as, on the 12th *ult.* – that is, on the 12th day 'in the last month,' *ultimo* being a Latin adjective agreeing with *mense*, month, understood. Compare *instant*, *a.*, 1, and *proximo*.

ultimogeniture (ul"ti-mọ-jen'i-ṭūr), *n.* [< L. *ultimus*, last, + *genitura*, geniture.] A system of inheritance, such as is called in England *borough-English*, by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate: opposed to *primogeniture*.

ultimus hæres (ul'ti-mus hē'rēz). [L.: *ultimus*, last; *hæres*, *heres*, heir: see *ultimate* and *heir.*] In *law*, the last or final heir. Thus, in cases of intestate succession, failing relations of every kind, the succession devolves on the state or crown as *ultimus hæres*.

ultion (ul'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *ultion*, < L. *ultio(n-)*, an avenging, < *ulcisci*, pp. *ultus*, take vengeance on, punish.] Revenge.

> To forgive our enemies is a charming way of revenge, . . . and to do good for evil a soft and melting *ultion*, a method taught from heaven, to keep all smooth upon earth.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

ultra (ul'trạ̈), *a.* and *n.* [< *ultra-*, q.v.] **I.** *a.* Extreme; extravagant; fanatical: as, *ultra* measures.

> The extreme or *Ultra* party.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity.

II. *n.* One who advocates extreme views or measures; an extremist; an ultraist.

> The "*Ultras*" would have owned him for their leader, and would have admitted that he went beyond them in the uncompromising consistency of his extravagant dogmas.
> *Brougham*, Hist. Sketches, Burke.

ultra-. [< L. *ultra*, adv. beyond, further, moreover, more, besides, prep. beyond, on the further side, past; orig. fem. abl. of *ulter*, on the other side: see *ulterior*, *ultimate*. Hence *ultra*, *a.* and *n.*, and *outrage*¹.] A Latin preposition used as a prefix, signifying 'beyond.' (*a*) Beyond; on the further side of: chiefly with words implying natural objects forming great barriers, boundaries, or landmarks: as, *ultra*marine, *ultra*montane, *ultra*mundane. (*b*) Exceedingly; excessively; beyond what is reasonable, natural, or right: with words admitting of degrees, especially political and polemical terms: as, *ultra*conservative, *ultra*liberal, *ultra*radical, *ultra*catholic.

ultrabernoullian (ul"trạ̈-bėr-nö'liạn), *a.* Resulting from an extension of the theory of Bernoullian numbers.—**Ultrabernoullian numbers**, the coefficients of the development

$$n^{r} = \sum_{0}^{\infty}{}_{i}\, A_{i,r}\left\{(n+1)!\,/\,(n+i-r)!\,r!\right\}.$$

ultracapillary (ul-trạ̈-kap'i-lạ̄-ri), *a.* In *bot.*, exceedingly slender; composed of exceedingly fine capillary filaments: as, an *ultracapillary* thallus.

ultracentenarianism (ul-trạ̈-sen-te-nā'ri-ạn-izm), *n.* The state or condition of living to the age of more than one hundred years. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 97. [Rare.]

ultraclassical (ul-trạ̈-klȧs'i-kạl), *a.* Being excessively classical, or classical to an extreme or exaggerated degree: as, an *ultraclassical* musical composition.

ultraconservatism (ul"trạ̈-kọn-sėr'vạ-tizm), *n.* Unreasonable conservatism; extreme opposition to innovation or change.

ultraconservative (ul'trạ̈-kọn-sėr'vạ-tiv), *a.* Conservative in the extreme.

ultracosmopolitan (ul-trạ̈-koz-mọ-pol'i-tạn), *a.* Cosmopolitan in an extreme or offensive degree. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 2.

ultracritical (ul-trạ̈-krit'i-kạl), *a.* Excessively critical: over-critical.

ultra-elliptic (ul'trạ̈-e-lip'tik), *a.* Hyperelliptic.

ultrafashionable (ul-trạ̈-fash'ọn-ạ-bl), *a.* Fashionable in the extreme; over-fashionable.

ultrafederalist (ul-trạ̈-fed'e-rạl-ist), *n.* In *U. S. hist.*, an extreme federalist.

ultra-gaseous (ul-trạ̈-gas'ẹ-us), *a.* See *radiant matter*, under *radiant*.

ultrage (ul'trạ̄j), *n.* [< ML. *ultragium*, < L. *ultra*, beyond: see *outrage*¹.] Outrage.

ultraism (ul'trạ̈-izm), *n.* [< *ultra-* + *-ism.*] **1.** The principles of ultras, or men who advocate extreme measures, as a radical reform, etc.

> New England Senators and Representatives have, from the very idea of their *ultraism*, little or no direct weight in Congress. *Wendell Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 354.

2. An extreme or radical statement or action.

> We would also, in spite of some *ultraisms* in thought and language, . . . recommend heartily the papers of Dr. Forbes. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 98.

ultraist (ul'trạ̈-ist), *n.* [< *ultra-* + *-ist.*] An ultra; an extremist.

ultramarine (ul'trạ̈-mạ-rēn"), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ultramarino*, < L. *ultra*, beyond, + *marinus*, marine.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A beautiful natural blue pigment, obtained from the mineral lapis lazuli, a variety of haüyne. This stone occurs in Siberia, Persia, Tibet, and some other localities. (See *lapis lazuli*, under *lapis.*) Small golden specks of iron pyrites are usually scattered through it. To prepare the pigment, selected pieces are heated, and cooled in water, producing disintegration. The powder is then purified by repeated washings, the several wash-waters depositing pigments of different depths of color, the gray powder known as ultramarine ash being the last and least valuable product. Ultramarine is very permanent under all conditions, and is, in color, the purest blue available. Its use is limited, however, by its great cost, and also by the fact that artificial ultramarine is practically as valuable. The color of both natural and artificial ultramarine is a rather dark and intensely chromatic violet blue. The natural ultramarine is only slightly violet, the artificial is very much so. Also called *lazulite-blue*.

2. Azure-stone.—**Artificial ultramarine**, the common ultramarine of commerce, prepared by grinding together a mixture of clay, carbonate of soda, sulphur, and rosin: discovered about 1830 by the chemist Gmelin, and now produced on a large scale in Germany, France, and the United States. The mixture is heated in closed crucibles in a furnace for several hours, and slowly cooled. A greenish porous cake is the product. This is the green ultramarine of commerce. The material is again powdered and again subjected to calcination, when upon cooling there results the proper blue color. It has never been determined to what cause this color is due. Certain variations in the proportion of the ingredients produce violet-blue colors. Also *French*, *Guimet*, *new*, and *permanent blue*.—**Green ultramarine.** See *artificial ultramarine*, above.—**Native ultramarine.** Same as def. 1.—**Yellow ultramarine**, barium chromate. See *barium*.

II. *a.* Situated or being beyond the sea.

> The loss of the *ultramarine* colonies lightened the expenses of France. *Burke*, State of the Nation.

Ultramarine ashes, the residuum of lapis lazuli after the ultramarine has been extracted, used as a pigment by some old masters as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, and draperies: it is a purer and tenderer gray than that produced by mixture of more positive colors. *Fairholt*.—**Ultramarine blue.** See I.—**Ultramarine green.** See *green*¹.

ultramicroscopic, ultramicroscopical (ul-trạ̈-mī-krọ-skop'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* Beyond the power of a microscope to make visible; too small to be seen with a microscope. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, III. 131.

ultramontane (ul-trạ̈-mon'tān), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ultramontain* = Sp. Pg. It. *ultramontano*, < NL. **ultramontanus*, < L. *ultra*, beyond, + *montanus*, of or pertaining to a mountain, < *mon(t-)s*, mountain. Cf. *transmontane.*] **I.** *a.* Being or lying beyond the mountains; tramontane: opposed to *cismontane*. Specifically—(*a*) Lying or belonging to the north of the Alps, in reference to Italy: the sense in which the epithet was originally used. *Tramontane* is now more generally employed. (*b*) Lying to the south of the Alps—that is, beyond the mountains as regards the countries to the north of the Alps; Italian; specifically, of or belonging to the Italian party in the Church of Rome; holding the doctrines of ultramontanism.—**Ultramontane party**, in *German politics*, the Center party, which opposes legislation supposed to be inimical to the Church of Rome.

II. *n.* One who resides beyond the mountains; a foreigner. Specifically—(*a*) Formerly, one who resided north of the Alps; hence, one who maintains the rights of the northern churches, as the Gallican, in opposition to the claims of universal supremacy put forth for the popes; one who is unfavorable to papal claims of supremacy and infallibility.

> He is an *ultramontane*, of which sort there hath been none [no pope] these fifty years. *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

> To the petition of the Bannerets of Rome for a promotion of Cardinals, he [Pope Urban VI.] openly avowed his design to make so large a nomination that the Italians should resume their ascendancy over the *Ultramontanes*.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiii. 1.

(*b*) One who resides south of the Alps, or who identifies himself with the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church, and maintains the doctrine of absolute papal supremacy. See *ultramontanism*.

> To the *Ultramontane*, holding that the temporal welfare no less than the eternal salvation of men depends on submission to the Church, it is incredible that Church-authority has but a transitory value.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 299.

ultramontanism (ul-trạ̈-mon'tạ̄-nizm), *n.* [= F. *ultramontanisme* = Sp. Pg. *ultramontanismo*; as *ultramontane* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of ultramontanes; the views of that party in the Church of Rome which places an absolute authority in matters of faith and discipline in the hands of the Pope, in opposition to the views of that party which would place the national churches, such as the Gallican, in partial independence of the Roman curia, and make the Pope subordinate to the statutes of an ecumenical council. According to ultramontanism, the Pope is superior to general councils, independent of their decrees, and is considered to be the source of all jurisdiction in the church. The Vatican Council of 1869–70 virtually established the views of ultramontanism as dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church.

ultramontanist (ul-trạ̈-mon'tạ̄-nist), *n.* [< *ultramontane* + *-ist.*] One of the ultramontane party; a promoter of ultramontanism.

ultramundane (ul-trạ̈-mun'dān), *a.* [< L. *ultra*, beyond, + *mundus*, world: see *mundane.*] **1.** Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of the solar system: as, *ultramundane* spaces. *Boyle*, Works, V. 140.

> These atoms [all atoms in space] he [Le Sage] calls *ultramundane* corpuscles, because he conceives them to come in all directions from regions far beyond that part of the system of the world which is in any way known to us.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 46.

2. Being beyond this world, or the physical sphere of existence.

ultranominalistic (ul-trạ̈-nom"i-nạ-lis'tik), *a.* Maintaining that nothing is real but individual substances, and that all resemblances and other relations are words, and nothing more.

ultrapartizan (ul-trạ̈-pär'ti-zạn), *a.* Partizan in the extreme; offensively partizan.

ultra-Pauline (ul-trạ̈-pȧ'lin), *a.* Excessively Pauline; rigidly attached to the doctrines of the apostle Paul. *The Congregationalist*, June 28, 1883.

ultra-Protestant (ul-trạ̈-prot'es-tạnt), *a.* Protestant in the extreme.

ultra-Protestantism (ul-trạ̈-prot'es-tan-tizm), *n.* Ultra-Protestant doctrines or methods.

> A spirit of *ultra-Protestantism* mingled with and became an animating principle of the opposition which was raised against his [James II.'s] assaults upon the constitution.
> *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 275.

ultra-red (ul'trạ̈-red), *a.* Beyond the red: used of the invisible heat-rays, less refrangible than those forming the lower or red part of the spectrum, more commonly called the *infra-red* rays. See *spectrum*.

ultra-religious (ul"trạ̈-rẹ-lij'us), *a.* Religious in the extreme; excessively religious.

> They were all prophetical, Toryish, *ultra-religious*.
> *Carlyle*, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. viii.

ultra-sensual (ul-trạ̈-sen'ṣū-ạl), *a.* Above or beyond the sensual. *Carlyle*, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. xvi.

ultra-violet (ul'trạ̈-vī"ọ-let), *a.* Beyond the violet: used of the invisible rays of the spectrum which are more refrangible than the violet, and consequently lie beyond them. See *spectrum*.

ultra vires (ul'trạ̈ vī'rēz). [L.: *ultra*, beyond (see *ultra-*); *vires*, acc. pl. of *vis*, strength, power: see *vim.*] Beyond one's power; specifically, beyond the legal or constitutional power of a person, court, or corporation. In the law of corporations an act is said to be *ultra vires*—(*a*) when it is not within the scope of the powers of the corporation to perform it under any circumstances or for any purpose; or (*b*) with reference to the rights of members, when the corporation is not authorized to perform it without their consent; or (*c*) with reference to some specific purpose, when it is not authorized to perform it for that purpose.

ultra-virtuous (ul-trạ̈-vėr'ṭụ̄-us), *a.* Pharisaic.

> An *ultra-virtuous* Irish Barney.
> *George Eliot*, Silly Novels by Lady Novelists.

ultra-zodiacal (ul"trạ̈-zọ-dī'ạ-kạl), *a.* Passing beyond the zodiac.—**Ultra-zodiacal planet**, one of the planetoids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: so called because most of them have orbits much inclined to the ecliptic.

ultromotivity (ul"trọ-mọ-tiv'ị-ti), *n.* [< L. *ultro* (see *ultroneous*) + *motivity.*] Capability of spontaneous movement.

ultroneous (ul-trō'nẹ-us), *a.* [< LL. *ultroneus*, of one's own accord, voluntary, < L. *ultro*, spontaneously, on his, their, etc., part, lit. on the other side, beyond, further, abl. neut. of *ulter*, < *ulter*, being on the other side: see *ultra-*, *ulterior.*] Spontaneous; voluntary. *Jer. Taylor*.—**Ultroneous witness**, in *Scots law*, a witness who offers his testimony without being regularly cited.

ultroneously (ul-trō'nẹ-us-li), *adv.* In an ultroneous manner; of one's own free will. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

ultroneousness (ul-trō'nẹ-us-nes), *n.* The character of being ultroneous; spontaneity.

Ulula (ū'lū-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, after Barrère, 1745), < L. *ulula*, a screech-owl.] **1.**

A genus of hoot-owls. It has been variously applied, but is now usually regarded as a synonym of *Syrnium*. Compare *ullet*. See cut under *hawk-owl*.—2. A genus of neuropterous insects. *Rambur*, 1842.

ululant (ul′ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *ululan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ululare*, howl, yell: see *ululate*.] Ululating; howling; hooting or screeching, as an owl.

ululate (ul′ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ululated*, ppr. *ululating*. [< L. *ululatus*, pp. of *ululare* (> It. *ululare*, *ulolare* = Sp. Pg. *ulular*), howl, screech: see *owl*.] 1. To howl, as a dog or a wolf. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 113.—2. To hoot or screech, as an owl.

ululation (ul-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *ululatio(n-)*, a howling, a wailing, < *ululare*, howl: see *ululate*.] A howling, as of the wolf or dog; a wailing.

> If a temporal loss fall on us, we entertain it with *ululations* and tears. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 415. (*Davies.*)

> There sighs, complaints, and *ululations* loud
> Resounded through the air.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 22.

Ululinæ (ū-lū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ulula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Strigidæ*, containing owls of the genus *Ulula* and some others.

Ulva (ul′vä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ulva*, sedge.] A genus of algæ, typical of the order *Ulvaceæ*, having a flat membranaceous bright-green frond. *U. latissima* and *U. Lactuca* are sometimes eaten. See *green laver* (under *laver*2), *sea-lettuce* (under *lettuce*), and *Enteromorpha*.

Ulvaceæ (ul-vā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ulva* + *-aceæ*.] A small order of fresh- or brackish-water algæ of uncertain systematic position, but usually placed with the *Florideæ*. They have a flat or tubular frond of a bright-green color, composed of either one or two layers of cells. Propagation is by means of zoögonidia.

ulvaceous (ul-vā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to *Ulva* or the *Ulvaceæ*.

ulwan (ul′wan), *n.* [E. Ind.] Plain cloth of the shawl-wool of cashmere, such as is seen in the plain center of embroidered India shawls.

ulyie, ulzie (ül′yē), *n.* Scotch forms of *oil*. *Scott*, Pirate, xvii.

um-. [< ME. *um-*, *umbe-*, *embe-*, < AS. *ymb-*, *ymbe-*, *embe-*, prefix, *ymbe*, *ymb*, prep., around, about, = OS. *umbi* = OFries. *um* = D. *om-* = MLG. *um-* = OHG. *umbi*, *umpi*, *umbe*, MHG. *umbe*, G. *um* = Icel. *umb*, *um* = Sw. Dan. *om*, around, about, = L. *ambi-* = Gr. *ἀμφί-* = Skt. *abhi*, against, about, also used as a prefix: see *ambi-*, *amphi-*, etc. This prefix exists, unrecognized, in *ember*2 as used in comp. *ember-days*: see *ember*2.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian origin, meaning 'around, about,' cognate with *ambi-* and *amphi-*. It was formerly common, but is now wholly obsolete, except in a few Scotch words.

umbar†, *n.* Same as *umber*1, 4.

umbe, *prep.* [ME., also *embe*, < AS. *ymbe*, *ymb*, around, about: see *um-*.] Around; about; after. [Obsolete except in dialectal use in composition.]

> To speke so *embe* noȝt.
> *Early English Poems and Lives of Saints* (ed. Furnivall), [xix. 164.

> [They] hade meruell full mekull of that mayne place,
> Of the walles that wroght were wondurly faire,
> With high toures full torrit all the toun *vmbe*.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4956.

umbecast (um′be-kȧst), *v. i.* To cast about; make a circuit.

> The hound came fast after, and *umbecast* about, for she had lost the perfect fewt of the hind.
> *Sir T. Malory*, Morte d'Arthur, III. cxxiv.

umbel (um′bel), *n.* [= F. *ombelle* = Sp. *umbela* = Pg. It. *umbella*, < NL. *umbella*, an umbel, < L. *umbella*, a sunshade, parasol, umbrella, dim. of *umbra*, a shade, shadow: see *umbra*.] 1. An inflorescence consisting of a number of flower-stalks or pedicels, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common center, their summits forming a level, convex, or even globose surface, more rarely a concave one, as in the carrot. See cuts under *inflorescence*, *Thapsia*, and *Œnanthe*.—2. In *zoöl.*, an umbelliform tuft, cluster, or group of parts, as of polypites borne upon a polypidom. See cut under *Umbellularia*.—**Compound, simple umbel.** See the adjectives.—**Universal umbel**, in *bot.*, a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel: opposed to *partial umbel*. A universal involucre is not infrequently placed at the foot of a universal umbel.

umbella (um-bel′ä), *n.*; pl. *umbellæ* (-ē). [NL.: see *umbel*.] In *bot.*, an umbel.

umbellal (um′be-lal), *a.* [< *umbella* + *-al*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *umbellate*; specifically, in *bot.*, of or pertaining to the cohort *Umbellales*. *Lindley*.

Umbellales (um-be-lā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *umbella*, umbel: see *umbel*.] A cohort of polypetalous plants, of the series *Calycifloræ*. It is characterized by an inferior ovary, crowned with a disk with distinct or partly divided styles, and with the ovules solitary and pendulous in their cells. It includes the 3 orders *Umbelliferæ*, *Araliaceæ*, and *Cornaceæ*, the parsley, ginseng, and dogwood families.

umbellar (um′be-lär), *a.* [< *umbella* + *-ar*3.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *umbellate*.

umbellate (um′be-lāt), *a.* [= It. *umbellato*, < NL. **umbellatus*, < *umbella*, umbel: see *umbel*.] 1. In *bot.*, bearing umbels; arranged in umbels; umbel-like: as, *umbellate* plants, flowers, or clusters.—2. In *zoöl.*, having an umbel, as a polyp; umbelliferous; having the shape of an umbel; umbelliform.

umbellated (um′be-lā-ted), *a.* [< *umbellate* + *-ed*2.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *umbellate*.

umbellately (um′be-lāt-li), *adv.* In an umbellate manner. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 153.

umbellet (um′be-let), *n.* [< *umbel*, *umbella*, + *-et*.] A little or partial umbel; an umbel formed at the end of one of the primary rays of a compound umbel; an umbellule. See cut under *Osmorrhiza*.

umbellifer (um-bel′i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *umbellifer*: see *umbelliferous*.] In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*.

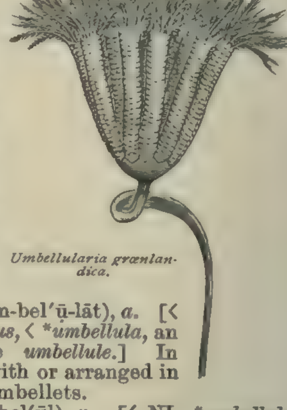
Umbelliferæ (um-be-lif′e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of *umbellifer*: see *umbelliferous*.] An order of plants, of the cohort *Umbellales*, known as the parsley family. It is distinguished by a two-celled ovary forming in fruit a cremocarp consisting commonly of two dry one-celled and one-seeded mericarps or achenes, separating from each other at maturity, and hanging from the top of a slender axis or carpophore. It includes about 179 genera with about 1,400 species, classed in 9 tribes, of which *Hydrocotyle*, *Mulinum*, *Sanicula*, *Echinophora*, *Ammi*, *Seseli*, *Peucedanum*, *Caucalis*, and *Laserpitium* are the types. They are natives chiefly of north temperate regions, especially numerous in Europe and Asia, reaching the arctic zone and mountains within the tropics, also numerous in the temperate parts of South America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Most of the species are herbs with dissected alternate leaves of many ternate or pinnate leaflets, the petiole commonly dilated into a sheathing base. The flowers are small, usually white or yellow, and borne in simple or compound umbels, generally furnished with a row of narrow bracts forming an involucre or involucel. Each flower consists commonly of five small imbricated petals, as many stamens inflexed in the bud, and an ovary crowned with an epigynous two-lobed disk which rises into two conical stylopodia, each tipped with a distinct filiform style. The fruit is commonly traversed by canals (oil-tubes or *vittæ*) filled with a liquid or gummy oil of a highly penetrating and characteristic odor. The genera resemble one another closely, and are distinguished mainly by the ridges, the oil-tubes, and the commissure or inner face of the fruit; each carpel bears five primary ridges (*juga*), and frequently also five intermediate secondary ones, the channels (*valleculæ*) between them often containing oil-tubes. Many are proterogynous, or mature their pistils earlier than the stamens, thus securing cross-fertilization. The order is one of strongly marked properties; many umbelliferous plants contain a poisonous, acrid, watery liquid, especially the hemlock (see also *Conium*, *Cicuta*, *Œnanthe*, and *Æthusa*). Many species yield stimulating gum-resins, as asafetida, asadulcis, galbanum, opopanax, and gum ammoniacum (see also *Ferula*, *Thapsia*, and *Laserpitium*). Others contain a carminative aromatic oil, and furnish condiments, as anise, dill, caraway, coriander, and cumin. From another group these principles are nearly absent, and the stem or leaf becomes edible, as parsley, celery, and samphire, or the root, as the carrot, parsnip, and skirret. Others are of great medicinal repute, as fennel and species of *Eryngium* and *Archangelica*. The order is remarkable for its little resemblance or close relationship to any other except the *Araliaceæ*, which are, however, readily distinguished by their usually fleshy fruit, often of more than two carpels. Perhaps no other order is so free from variation or from exceptional forms, although in a few genera the characteristic habit is greatly disguised—as in *Eryngium*, where the umbels are replaced by compact heads; *Hydrocotyle*, with roundish undivided leaves; and *Xanthosia*, with broad and showy white involucres.

umbelliferous (um-be-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *umbellifer*, bearing an umbel, < *umbella*, umbel, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*, bearing an umbel or umbels; of or pertaining to the *Umbelliferæ*: as, an *umbelliferous* genus.

umbelliform (um-bel′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *umbella*, umbel, + L. *forma*, form.] Forming an umbel, or having its form.

Umbellularia (um-bel-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1836), from the umbellate flowers: < *umbellula*, a little umbel: see *umbellule*.] 1. A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Laurineæ* and tribe *Litseaceæ*. It is distinguished from *Litsea* (the type) by extrorse anthers in the fourth row, and forms, in its stamens, a connecting-link to the other chief tribe, *Perseaceæ*. The principal species, *U. Californica*, the spice-tree (which see), mountain-laurel, or Californian bay-tree, is a tall smooth Californian tree, reduced southward and in the mountains to a small shrub. It bears alternate veiny and odorous evergreen leaves, and numerous short-pedicelled yellowish-green flowers, each umbel at first included in a caducous globose involucre, and followed by one or two roundish dark-purple drupes. A second species occurs in Mexico.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of deep-sea alcyonarian polyps, having the polypites clustered in an umbel on top of the polypidom, and a long slender stalk somewhat bulbous at the base, as in *U. encrinus* or *U. grœnlandica*. *Lamarck*, 1801.



Umbellularia grœnlandica.

umbellulate (um-bel′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **umbellulatus*, < **umbellula*, an umbellule: see *umbellule*.] In *bot.*, provided with or arranged in umbellules or umbellets.

umbellule (um-bel′ūl), *n.* [< NL. **umbellula*, dim. of *umbella*, umbel: see *umbel*.] A partial umbel; an umbellet. See *umbel*.

umber1 (um′bėr), *n.* [Also *umbre*, formerly also *omber* (def. 2); < ME. *umber*, < OF. (and F.) *ombre*, shade, shadow, umber (fish), = Sp. *umbra*, *umbla*, umber (fish), = It. *umbra*, shade, < L. *umbra*, shade, shadow, a fish so called: see *umbra*.] 1. Shade.

> Or floures sweete of vyne or other tree
> In *umber* dried may reserved be.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 198.

2. A fish, the grayling. See *Thymallus*.

> Salvian takes him [the grayling] to be called *Umber* from his swift swimming, or gliding out of sight more like a shadow or a ghost than a fish.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 121.

3. The umber-bird.—4†. Same as *umbrel*, 3.

umber2 (um′bėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *umbre*, *ombre*, *oumber*; < F. *ombre* (= It. *ombra*), umber (short for *terre d'ombre*) (= It. *terra di ombra* = Pg. *terra de ombria*), umber, lit. 'shade-earth' (cf. Sp. *sombra de Venecia*, Venetian umber; *tierra de sombras*, umbra), < L. *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umber*1.] **I.** *n.* A natural pigment somewhat resembling an ocher, but darker and browner, due to the presence of oxid of manganese. It probably originally came from Umbria in Italy, but now the best varieties come from Cyprus. The natural earth is called *raw umber*. When it is heated to almost a red heat in a furnace, the brown hydrated oxid of iron is changed into the red oxid of iron, and the pigment becomes redder and deeper in color, and is called *burnt umber*. Both these umbers are very important colors, both for artists and in house-painting. They are permanent, pure in tone, and of great service in making various tints.

> I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
> And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 114.

> These figures are (at least) as big as the life; they are donne only with *umber* and shell gold, and the shadowed *umbre*, as in the pictures of the gods on the dores of Verulam-house. *Aubrey*, Lives, Francis Bacon.

Burnt umber. See def.—**Raw umber**, a highly chromatic but very dark yellow color, like that of the pigment so called. Owing to the small luminosity, it appears greenish, or tending slightly toward olive; but under high illumination it is seen to incline a little toward orange. Its luminosity is about one fourth that of bright chrome-yellow.

II. *a.* Of a brown color; dark; dusky.

> The *umber* shade
> That hides the blush of waking day.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay, xxxii.

umber2 (um′bėr), *v. t.* [< *umber*2, *n.*] To color with umber, or as with umber; shade or darken.

> Red-ochre rascals *umbered* with soot and bacon as the English gipsies are. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

> Thy dark cloud, with *umber'd* lower,
> That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower.
> *Scott*, Marmion, v., Int.

> I thought the *umbered* meerschaum was dearly bought at the cost of a brain enfeebled and a will enslaved.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

umber-bird (um′bėr-bėrd), *n.* The shadow-bird, umber, or umbrette, *Scopus umbretta*, an African altricial grallatorial bird allied both to the storks and to the herons, about as large as the night-heron. It is somber-colored, of a dusky brown, with an occipital crest, lives in the woods, and builds a huge domed nest in trees, in which it lays from three to five white eggs. See cut under *Scopus*.

umberer (um′bėr-ėr), *n.* The vizor of a helmet.

> And then Sir Lamorake kneeled downe and unlaced first his *umbereres* and then his owne; and then either kissed other with weeping teares.
> *Sir T. Malory*, Morte d'Arthur, II. xli.

umbery (um′bėr-i), *a.* [‹ *umber*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to umber; of the color of umber; dark-brown; dark; dusky.

umbilic (um-bil′ik), *n.* and *a.* [‹ L. *umbilicus:* see *umbilicus.*] **I.** *n.* In *geom.*, a point of a surface where the radii of curvature are all equal, and a sphere osculates the surface. The number of umbilics, real and imaginary, on a surface of the *n*th order, is $n(10n^2 - 28n + 22)$. With the older geometrical writers, an umbilicus is a focus; and an umbilic in the modern sense is analogous to a focus.—**Conical umbilic,** a conical point of a surface.

II. *a.* Same as *umbilical.*

umbilical (um-bil′i-kal), *a.* [= F. *ombilical* = Sp. Pg. *umbilical* = It. *umbilicale*, ‹ NL. **umbilicalis* (cf. LL. *umbilicaris:* see *umbilicar*), ‹ L. *umbilicus*, navel: see *umbilicus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the umbilicus; umbilic; omphalic. —**2.** Formed or placed like a navel; navel-shaped; central.

> The Chapter-house is large, supported as to its arched roof by one *umbilical* pillar.
>
> *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 335. (*Davies.*)

3. Connected through the female line of descent.

> The point is interesting, as it relates to the direct lineal ancestress in the female line, or what is sometimes termed *umbilical* or uterine ancestress, of Queen Victoria.
>
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 493.

Umbilical arteries, the continuation of the hypogastric arteries in the fetus from the umbilicus to the placenta, forming, with the umbilical vein, the most essential part of the umbilical cord. These arteries convey venous blood from the fetus to be oxygenated in the placenta. See *urachus.*—**Umbilical cord.** (*a*) In *anat.* See *cord*^{1}, and cut under *uterus.* (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *funicle*, 4.—**Umbilical fissure, hernia, notch.** See the nouns.—**Umbilical perforation,** the large open umbilicus of certain cephalopods, as the nautiloids.—**Umbilical points,** in *math.*, same as *foci.* See *focus.*—**Umbilical region.** See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal.*—**Umbilical ring,** the fibrous circumference of the navel, through which hernia may protrude. **Umbilical sac.** Same as *umbilical vesicle.*—**Umbilical veins** (paired at first, usually only one of them persistent), the veins communicating between the placenta and the fetus, along the navel-string, and within the body of the fetus thence to the liver and vena portæ and ductus venosus, and consequently between the placenta and general venous system of the fetus. They convey arterialized blood from the placenta to the fetus; at birth they are partly cast off with the navel-string, partly degenerate into the round ligament of the liver.—**Umbilical vesicle.** See *vesicle.*—**Umbilical vessels,** in *anat.*, the umbilical arteries and vein or veins: chiefly allantoic structures, to be distinguished from the omphalomeseraic vessels of the umbilical vesicle. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus.*

umbilicar (um-bil′i-kär), *a.* [‹ LL. *umbilicaris*, pertaining to the navel, ‹ L. *umbilicus*, navel: see *umbilic* and *umbilicus.*] In *math.*, of or pertaining to an umbilic.—**Umbilicar focal conic.** See *focal.*—**Umbilicar focus,** a focus having a real plane of contact.

Umbilicaria (um-bil-i-kā′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Hoffman), ‹ LL. *umbilicaris*, umbilical: see *umbilicar.*] A genus of gymnocarpous lichens, giving name to the family *Umbilicariei*, natives of temperate and arctic regions. In times of scarcity some of the arctic species are used as food, as *U. arctica*, the so-called famine-bread. See *lichen*, 1.

Umbilicariei (um-bil″i-kā̤-rī′ẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Umbilicaria.*] A family of gymnocarpous parmeliaceous lichens, having a horizontal foliaceous blackish-brown coriaceous thallus attached to the substratum at a single point.

umbilicate (um-bil′i-kāt), *a.* [‹ L. *umbilicatus*, navel-shaped, ‹ *umbilicus*, navel: see *umbilicus.*] **1.** Shaped like a navel; resembling a navel, as being round and depressed or concave, or as being focal or central, as some pit or depression; umbilicated; umbiliform.—**2.** Having an umbilicus or umbilicated formation, as a shell or a feather, or marks of the sculpture of an insect; pitted, as a pustule.

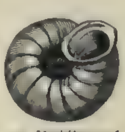
umbilicated (um-bil′i-kā-ted), *a.* [‹ *umbilicate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *umbilicate.*

umbilication (um-bil-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [‹ *umbilicate* + *-ion.*] A central navel-like depression, like that seen in vesicles of vaccinia or of small-pox; also, the condition of having such a depression.

umbilicular (um-bi-lik′ū-lä̤r), *a.* [Appar. intended for *umbilicar*, ‹ LL. *umbilicaris*, pertaining to the navel: see *umbilicar.*] Of or pertaining to the navel; hence, intensely introspective, in allusion to Indian mystics alleged to attain great sanctity by continuous contemplation of the navel.

> This change in tone . . . I attribute to a great extent to the new vistas opened up by the school of evolutionists, and by the writers who have drawn attention off mere *umbilicular* contemplation, such as Morris, Rossetti, and Swinburne.
>
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 513.

umbilicus (um-bi-lī′kus), *n.*; pl. *umbilici* (-sī). [= F. *ombilic* (also *nombril*) = Sp. *ombligo* = Pg. *embigo* = It. *umbilico*, ‹ L. *umbilīcus*, navel, akin to Gr. ὀμφαλός, navel: see *navel*, and cf. *numbles.*] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the more or less nearly central point in the walls of the abdomen where the yolk-bag or umbilical vesicle of the embryo hangs, or where the navel-string or umbilical cord enters the belly; the navel; the omphalos. With the absorption of the yolk-bag or the casting off of the navel-string, the umbilicus remains as a characteristic mark or scar. In man it is a little round pit or depression, its center being hollowed in by the traction of the umbilical vessels inside the belly, as these degenerate into fibrous cords passing to the liver and to the bladder, forming the round ligament of the former and the urachus of the latter viscus. Hence—**2.** Some navel-like formation; some circumscribed depression or elevation; a sort of button, or a place in which a button might fit: when elevated instead of depressed, oftener called *umbo.* Specifically—(*a*) In *conch.*, a circular and more or less centric pit or hollow of the body-whorl of a spiral shell; an umbilicated formation. It is well shown in the figure of the snail herewith. (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) The little pit or depression on the scape of a feather, at the junction of the rachis and calamus, where the vanes begin to grow. (2) The contracted opening at that end of a feather which is inserted into the skin. These are also known as the *superior umbilicus* and *inferior umbilicus* respectively, the former being at the top and the latter at the bottom of the calamus.


a, Umbilicus of a snail (*Helix lapicida*).

3. In *bot.*: (*a*†) [*cap.*] An old generic name (A. P. de Candolle, 1801) for the navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus.* (*b*) The part of a seed by which it is attached to the placenta; the hilum. See cut under *hilum.* (*c*) A depression or an elevation about the center of a given surface. *Henslow.*—**4.** In *antiq.*, an ornamented or painted ball or boss fastened upon each end of the stick on which manuscripts were rolled. —**5.** In *geom.*, a term used by the older geometers as synonymous with *focus;* in modern works, a point in a surface through which all lines of curvature pass.—**6.** The raised central boss of a large plateau or dish, often made to fit the hollow foot of the ewer which stands upon it and forms one design with the dish.

umbiliferous (um-bi-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [‹ L. *umbili(cus)*, the navel, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Having an umbilicus or navel-like formation.

umbiliform (um′bi-li-fôrm), *a.* [‹ L. *umbili(cus)*, the navel, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of the umbilicus; like a navel.

umble† (um′bl), *a.* An old spelling of *humble*^{3}.

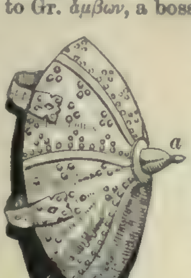
> Religioun *umble* and trewe also.
>
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6154.

umble-pie (um′bl-pī), *n.* Same as *humble-pie.*

umbles†, *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer: same as *numbles.*

> This day I had a whole doe sent me by Mr. Hozier, which is a fine present, and I had the *umbles* of it for dinner.
>
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 301.

umbo (um′bō), *n.*; pl. *umbones* (um-bō′nēz). [NL., ‹ L. *umbo(n-)*, the boss of a shield, any boss, knob, projection, also poet. a shield; akin to Gr. ἄμβων, a boss, elevation, pulpit (see *ambo*), and to L. *umbilicus*, Gr. ὀμφαλος, navel: see *umbilicus.*] **1.** The boss of a shield, central in the case of a circular shield. The umbo was sometimes hollow, convex toward the outer side and within allowing the hand to pass into the hollow and grasp a transverse bar; this form occurs especially in small round shields (see *buckler*); sometimes the umbo terminated in a spike which was a formidable weapon of offense.



a, Umbo on Rondache Shield of the Carlovingian period. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français")

2. A boss or knob. (*a*) In *bot.*, the knob in the center of the pileus or cap of an agaricoid fungus. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a small circumscribed protuberance or convex umbilicus; a button-like formation. Specifically—(1) In *conch.*, the beak of a bivalve shell; the protuberance of each valve above the hinge. The umbo represents the apex of a conoidal figure, and is usually a mere protuberance; sometimes, however, it is greatly prolonged into a kind of horn, which may even be twisted or spirally turned. See cuts under *dimyarian*, *Plicatula*, and *Mytilus.* (2) In echinoderms, a pore-plate; one of the little elevated ambulacral plates or pieces which are perforated for the passage of pedicels or tube-feet. See cut under *ambulacrum.* (3) In *entom.*, one of certain movable bosses, each surmounted by a spine, on the prothorax of some beetles, as of the genus *Macropus*, of *Acrocinus longimanus*, etc. *Kirby and Spence.* (*c*) In *anat.*, a prominence of the tympanic membrane, or drum of the ear, at the point where the handle of the malleus is attached.

umbonal (um′bọ-nal), *a.* [‹ L. *umbo(n-)*, a boss, knob, + *-al.*] Protuberant, like a knob, boss, or umbo; umbonic; umbonate: as, an *umbonal* formation.—**Umbonal area** or **region,** in *conch.*, a part of each valve of a bivalve toward the umbo and within the pallial line; that part of the shell which is delimited by the mantle-margin.

umbonate (um′bọ-nāt), *a.* [‹ NL. **umbonatus*, ‹ L. *umbo(n-)*, a boss, knob.] **1.** Having a boss or umbo, as a shield or disk of any sort.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Formed into an umbo, a boss, or a knob; button-like; umbonal; umbonic. (*b*) Having an umbo, as a shell; bearing umbones of this or that kind; umbonated: as, both valves strongly *umbonate.*—**3.** In *bot.*, bearing an umbo or boss in the center, as the pileus of many species of *Agaricus.*

umbonated (um′bọ-nā-ted), *a.* [‹ *umbonate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *umbonate.*

umbonation (um-bọ-nā′shọn), *n.* [‹ *umbonate* + *-ion.*] The formation of an umbo; an umbo.

> Simple or forked spines, hair-like processes, *umbonations*, etc.
>
> *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 101.

umbones, *n.* Plural of *umbo.*

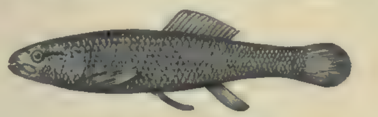
umbonic (um-bon′ik), *a.* [‹ L. *umbo(n-)*, a boss, knob, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an umbo; umbonal. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 406.

umbonulate (um-bon′ụ-lāt), *a.* [‹ NL. **umbonulus*, dim. of L. *umbo(n-)*, a boss, knob: see *umbo.*] In *bot.*, terminated by a very small boss or umbo.

umbra^1 (um′brä̤), *n.*; pl. *umbræ* (-brē). [NL., ‹ L. *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umber*^{1}, *umber*^{2}. Hence ult. *umbel*, *umbrel*, *umbrella*, *umbrere*, *penumbra*, *adumbrate*, etc.] **1.** A shadow or shade. Specifically, in *astron.*: (*a*) The total shadow of the earth or moon in an eclipse; the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun. See *penumbra* (with cut). (*b*) The dark central part of a sun-spot, which is surrounded by a brighter annular part called the *penumbra.* See cut under *sun-spot.*

2. Among the Romans, one who went to a feast merely at the solicitation of one invited: so called because he followed the guest as a shadow.—**3.** In *alg.*, a symbol which, when paired with another, makes the symbol of a quantity. See *umbral notation*, under *umbral.* —**Umbra recta,** twelve times the cotangent of an angle; **umbra versa,** twelve times the tangent of an angle. These terms are derived from dialing, and refer to two scales upon an astrolabe.

Umbra^2 (um′brä̤), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846), ‹ L. *umbra*, a fish, the umber: see *umber*^{1}.] **1.** The only genus of *Umbridæ;* the mud-minnows. See *minnow*, 2 (*c*), and *Umbridæ.* There are two species, respectively of Europe and North America, *U. krameri* and *U. limi.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A sciænoid fish, *Umbrina cirrosa;* the umbrine. See cut under *Umbrina.*


Mud-minnow (*Umbra limi*).

umbraced (um′brāst), *a.* [Appar. an error for or misreading of *vambraced.*] In *her.*, same as *vambraced.*

umbracle† (um′brā̤-kl), *n.* [‹ L. *umbraculum*, anything that furnishes shade, a shade, shady place, umbrella, dim. of *umbra*, shade: see *umbra.*] A shade; umbrage.

> That Tree (that Soull-refreshing *umbracle*
> Together with our sinne) His Shoulders teares.
>
> *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 15.

umbracula, *n.* Plural of *umbraculum.*

umbraculate (um-brak′ụ-lāt), *a.* [‹ NL. **umbraculatus*, ‹ L. *umbraculum*, umbrella: see *umbracle.*] In *entom.*, noting the head when nearly covered by a frontal process which falls over the face and eyes, shading it like an umbrella, as in a few *Orthoptera.*

umbraculiferous (um-brak-ụ-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [‹ L. *umbraculum*, umbrella, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *bot.*, bearing an organ or part in the form of an expanded umbrella. See cut under *pitcher-plant.*

umbraculiform (um-brak′ụ-li-fôrm), *a.* [‹ L. *umbraculum*, umbrella, + *forma*, form.] Having the general form of an umbrella, as a mushroom. See cut under *Agaricus.*

umbraculum (um-brak′ụ-lum), *n.*; pl. *umbracula* (-lä̤). [NL., ‹ L. *umbraculum*, umbrella: see *umbracle.*] In *bot.*, any one of certain umbrella-shaped appendages. See cut under *pitcher-plant.*

umbræ, *n.* Plural of *umbra.*

umbrage (um′brā̤j), *n.* [‹ F. *ombrage*, shade, shadow, ‹ L. *umbraticus*, of or pertaining to shade, being in retirement, ‹ *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umbra*, *umber*^{1}.] **1.** Shade; a shadow; obscurity.

We are past the twilights of conversion, and the *umbrages* of the world, and walk in the light of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 841.

His [Wordsworth's] angels and fiends are human thoughts and feelings, and he can awake them at will from the *umbrage* of the old Rydal woods.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

2. That which affords a shade; specifically, a screen of trees or foliage.

The linnets warble, captive none, but lur'd
By food to haunt the *umbrage*; all the glade
Is life, is music, liberty, and love.
W. Mason, English Garden, iv.

Into trackless forest set
With trees, whose lofty *umbrage* met.
Wordsworth, Tour in Scotland (1814), The Brownie's Cell.

3. A slight appearance; an apparition; a shade.

Some of them being *umbrages* . . . rather than realities. *Fuller*, Holy War, v. 25., (*Encyc. Dict.*)

A penitent is not taken with *umbrages* and appearances, nor quits a real good for an imaginary.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 183.

The opinion carries no show of truth nor *umbrage* of reason on its side. *Woodward.*

4. The feeling of being overshadowed, as by another standing in one's light or way; hence, suspicion of slight or injury; offense; resentment.

I say, just fear, . . . not out of *umbrages*, light jealousies, apprehensions afar off, but out of clear foresight of imminent danger. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

So they parted for that time without the least *Umbrage* of Discontent, nor do I hear of any engendered since.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 23.

The Persian ambassador . . . did not care to see any Franks, the port being very suspicious, and the minister very wisely avoided giving *umbrage* without any reason.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 100.

No part of Henry's conduct gave such *umbrage* to his nobles as the facility with which he resigned himself to the control of favorites. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

=**Syn. 4.** See *pique*^{2} and *animosity*.

umbrage (um′brạj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *umbraged*, ppr. *umbraging*. [< *umbrage*, *n.*] To shade.

A ridge or hillock heavily *umbraged* with the rounded foliage of evergreen oaks. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 733.

umbrageous (um-brā′jius), *a.* [Formerly also *umbragious*; < F. *ombrageux*, shady, < *ombrage*, shade: see *umbrage*.] **1.** Forming or affording a shade; shading; shady.

Consider but the rudiment of a tall and *umbrageous* tree, from so minute a seed as may be borne away by every blast. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 29.

Ash far-stretching his *umbrageous* arm.
Cowper, Task, i. 311.

Do they play as formerly with thy crisp glossy curls, so delicate and *umbrageous*?
Landor, Imag. Conv., Alcibiades and Xenophon.

2. Shaded; shady: as, an *umbrageous* glen.

Umbrageous grots and caves
Of cool recess. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 257.

3†. Obscure; doubtful, as if from being darkened or shaded; hence, suspicious; "rather shady."

In the present constitution of the Court (which is very *ombrageous*). *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ.

4†. Apt or disposed to take offense; taking umbrage.

umbrageously (um-brā′jius-li), *adv.* In an umbrageous manner.

umbrageousness (um-brā′jius-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being umbrageous; shadiness: as, the *umbrageousness* of a tree.

umbraid† (um-brād′), *v. t.* [ME. *umbrayden*, *umbreyden*; < *um-* + *braid*^{1}. Cf. *upbraid*.] To upbraid.

Whan she of his falsenesse him *umbreyde*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1671.

I *umbrayde* one, I cast one in the tethe of an offence that he hath done. . . . What though he have done a mysse. it was nat thy parte to *umbrayde* hym.
Palsgrave, p. 766.

umbraid†, *n.* Strife; contention. *Halliwell.*

umbral (um′brạl), *a.* [< *umbra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an umbra.—**Umbral notation**, a notation for determinants invented by the French mathematician Vandermonde (1735–96) in 1772, but substantially known to Leibnitz. Each constituent of the determinant is represented as the product of two letters, one for the row the other for the column, which letters do not, of course, denote quantities, but only the numerical position of the row or columns, so that the product of one of one set by one of the other is equal to a quantity. If the umbral multiplication is commutative, the determinant is symmetrical; if polar, it is skew symmetrical. The name was given by Sylvester.

Umbral (um′brạl), *n.* [< L. *umbra*, shade, twilight, + *-al*.] In the classification of the Paleozoic series of Pennsylvania, according to H. D. Rogers, a group of rocks of great thickness, belonging to the Carboniferous, and lying between the Seral or Millstone-grit and the Vespertine. The Umbral and Vespertine together constitute the Subcarboniferous of some authors, or that part of the Carboniferous which lies below the Millstone-grit.

umbrate† (um′brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *umbratus*, pp. of *umbrare* (> F. *ombrer*), shade, overshadow, < *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umber*^{1}.] To shade; shadow; foreshadow.

umbrated (um′brā-ted), *a.* [< *umbrate* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *her.*: (*a*) Shadowed, or casting a shadow. (*b*) Same as *entrailed*. Neither of these uses is strictly heraldic.

Those ensignes which are borne *umbrated*.
Bossewell, Workes of Armorie (1572), p. 25. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

umbratic† (um-brat′ik), *a.* [< L. *umbraticus*, of or pertaining to shade or shadow, being in retirement, secluded, < *umbra*, shade: see *umbra*, *umber*^{1}. Cf. *umbrage*.] **1.** Shadowy; foreshadowing; hence, casting shadows.

Those *umbratick* representations (or insinuations) did obtain their substance, validity, and effect.
Barrow, Sermons, II. xxvii.

2. Keeping in the shade or in retirement; secluded; retired.

umbratical† (um-brat′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *umbratic* + *-al*.] Same as *umbratic*.

Whole volumes dispatched by the *umbratical* doctors on all sides. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

umbratile† (um′brạ-til), *a.* [< L. *umbratilis*, remaining in the shade, retired, < *umbra*, shade: see *umbra*.] **1.** Being in the shade or in retirement; secluded.

Health that hath not been softened by an *umbratile* life still under the roof. *Bacon.*

We must not . . . play the geometrician with our soul, as we may with lines and figures, and things obnoxious to our senses, in this *umbratile* state and dependence.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 56.

2. Pertaining to or resembling a shadow or shadows; shadowy.

Shadows have their figure, motion,
And their *umbratile* action from the real
Posture and motion of the body's act.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

3. Unreal; unsubstantial.

This life that we live disjoyned from God is but a shadow and *umbratil* imitation of that.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, p. 337, notes.

umbration (um-brā′sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *umbratio*(*n-*), a shading, shadowing, < L. *umbrare*, pp. *umbratus*, shade: see *umbrate*.] **1.** A foreshadowing; adumbration.

Nor all this by transient and superficial knowledge, figures, and *umbrations*, but immediate and intuitive notices.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 241.

2. In *her.*, same as *adumbration*.

umbratious† (um-brā′shus), *a.* [Irreg. var. of *umbrageous*, after *umbratic*, etc.: see *umbrageous*.] Apt to take umbrage; tetchy. [Rare.]

Age, . . . which . . . is commonly . . . *umbratious* and apprehensive. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ.

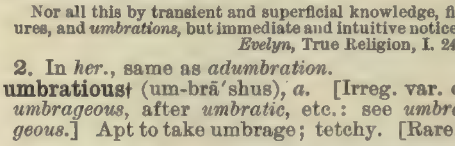
umbra-tree (um′bra̤-trē), *n.* Same as *bellasombra-tree*.

umbre, *n.* See *umber*^{1}.

umbrel (um′brel), *n.* [< OF. *ombrelle*, an umbrella: see *umbrella*. In def. 3 confused with the form *umbrere*, which is used in the same sense.] **1**†. An umbrella.

Each of them besides bore their *umbrels*.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 8. (*Latham.*)

2†. A lattice. *Halliwell.*—**3.** A defense for the face, attached to a helmet. Also called *shade*. See also cut under *armet*.



Helmet with Umbrel, 16th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

umbrella (um-brel′a̤), *n.* [Formerly also *umbrello* (also *umbrel*, q. v.); < It. *ombrella*, *umbrella*, an umbrella, sunshade, dim. of *ombra*, shade, < L. *umbra*, shade: see *umbra*. Cf. *umbracle*, *umbel*, *umbella*.] **1.** A portable shade, screen, or canopy which opens and folds, carried in the hand for the purpose of sheltering the person from the rays of the sun or from rain. The name was formerly given to a sort of fan used to protect the face from the sun, but is now applied to a light canopy of silk, cotton, or other cloth, extended on a folding frame composed of bars or strips of steel, cane, etc., which slides on a rod or stick. A small and light form of umbrella, carried by women as a protection from the rays of the sun, often in gay colors, or ornamented with ribbons, lace, etc., is habitually called a *parasol*. The umbrella had its origin in very remote times in the far East, and in some Asiatic countries it was (and still is) regarded as an emblem of royalty or a mark of distinction. In ancient Greece its use was familiar among women for protection from the sun, and it is frequently represented in vase-paintings and terra-cottas. As a defense from rain or snow it was not used in western Europe till early in the eighteenth century. The word is sometimes used figuratively. Compare *cloak*.

Umbrellaes, that is, things that minister shadow unto them [Italians] for shelter against the scorching heate.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 135.

Umbrello (Ital. *Ombrella*), a fashion of round and broad Fans, wherewith the Indians (and from them our great ones) preserve themselves from the heat of the sun or fire; and hence any little shadow, Fan, or other thing wherewith women guard their faces from the sun.
Blount, Glossographia (1670).

The tuck'd up sempstress walks with hasty strides,
While streams run down her oil'd *umbrella's* sides.
Swift, A City Shower.

The inseparable gold *umbrella*, which in that country [Burma] as much denotes the grandee as the star or garter does in England.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 90.

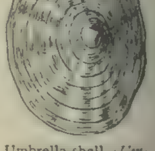
Moreover, he [Jonas Hanway] is said to have been the first man who made a practice [about 1750] of using an *umbrella* while walking in the streets of London.
Dict. Nat. Biog., XXIV. 313.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The gelatinous disk or swimming-bell of an acaleph, as a jellyfish, by the rhythmical contraction and expansion of which the creature swims, taken either with or without the velum. It is usually the largest, most symmetrical, and most coherent part of the jellyfish, from which other parts hang like streamers, either around its margin or from the center of the under surface. If we compare this bell to a woman's sun-umbrella, lined as well as covered with silk, and having a fringe, then the outer or aboral surface is the *exumbrella*; the inner or under lining surface is the *adumbrella*, or adoral surface surrounding the mouth, from which large mouth-parts may hang in the position of the stick or handle of the umbrella; the ring of metal which slides up and down the stick may represent the gastric cavity of the creature, and the metal ribs of the umbrella may suggest the radial canals which go out to the circumference. At points around the margin are the series of adradial, perradial, and interradial sense-organs or other appendages, as tentacles, and where these are long and streaming they represent the fringe of the imagined parasol. See cuts under *acaleph*, *Aurelia*, *Discophora*, and *Willsia*.

In . . . [*Discophora*], the aboral end of the hydranth is dilated into a disk or *umbrella*, which is susceptible of rhythmical contractile movements.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 118.

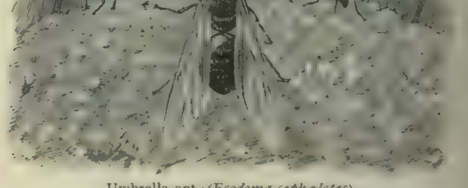
(*b*) In *conch.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1809).] (1) [*cap.*] A genus of tectibranchiate or pleurobranchiate gastropods; the umbrella-shells, as *U. umbellata*. Also *Ombrella*. (2) A limpet-like tectibranchiate gastropod of the genus *Umbrella* or family *Umbrellidæ*; an umbrella-shell.

The *umbrellas* are very large creatures, wearing a flat limpet on the middle of the back, not immersed in the mantle. *P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. on [Mollusca (1861), p. 86.



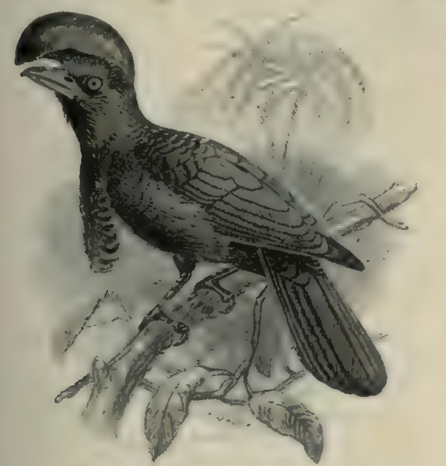
Umbrella-shell (*Umbrella umbellata*).

umbrella-ant (um-brel′a̤-ånt), *n.* A parasol-ant or leaf-carrying ant, which when foraging carries bits of leaves over its back as though for protection, as the sauba-ant, *Œcodoma cephalotes*. See *sauba-ant*.



Umbrella-ant (*Œcodoma cephalotes*).
Center figure, queen; right, worker; left, soldier.

umbrella-bird (um-brel′a̤-bėrd), *n.* One of several dragoon-birds, or South American fruit-crows, of the genus *Cephalopterus:* so called



Umbrella-bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*).

from the radiating crest which overshadows the head, as in *C. ornatus*, *C. penduliger*, and *C. glabricollis*.

Umbrellacea (um-bre-lā′sẹ-a̤), *n.* [NL., < *Umbrella* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Umbrellidæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

umbrellaed (um-brel′a̤d), *a.* [< *umbrella* + *-ed*².] Having, or protected by, an umbrella. [Colloq.]

> The opening door reveals the advent of more *umbrellaed* and mackintoshed waterfalls.
> *Rhoda Broughton*, Alas, i.

umbrella-fir (um-brel′a̤-fėr), *n.* Same as *umbrella-pine*.

umbrella-grass (um-brel′a̤-gràs), *n.* **1.** An Australian grass, *Panicum decompositum*, whose millet-like seeds are made by the natives into cakes. Also called *Australian millet*. It is a semi-aquatic plant, often tall and stout, capable of thriving in poor soils.
2. The Australian grass *Aristida ramosa*.—**3.** A cyperaceous plant of the genus *Fuirena*.

umbrella-leaf (um-brel′a̤-lēf), *n.* A plant of the *Berberidaceæ*, *Diphylleia cymosa*, found in wet or springy places in the mountains of Virginia and southward. It has a thick horizontal rootstock sending up each year a huge, centrally peltate, cut-lobed and rounded leaf, or a flowering stem with two leaves, peltate near the side, the stem terminated by a cyme of white flowers. The genus has but one other species, which belongs to Japan.

umbrella-man (um-brel′a̤-man), *n.* A dealer who has a small stand under an umbrella.

> I learned from one *umbrella man* that, six or seven years previously, he used to sell more portraits of "Mr. Edmund Kean as Richard III." than anything else.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 329.

umbrella-palm (um-brel′a̤-päm), *n.* See *umbrella palm*, under *palm*².

umbrella-pine (um-brel′a̤-pīn), *n.* See *Sciadopitys*.

umbrella-shell (um-brel′a̤-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Umbrellidæ*, and especially of the genus *Umbrella;* an umbrella. See cut under *umbrella*.

umbrella-stand (um-brel′a̤-stand), *n.* A stand for holding umbrellas. In a usual form, it has an upright surrounded at a convenient height by a number of rings, through any of which a folded umbrella may be thrust, and a pan at the bottom to receive water trickling from wet umbrellas. Sometimes it has the form of a large metal or porcelain jar.

umbrella-tree (um-brel′a̤-trē), *n.* **1.** An American magnolia, *Magnolia tripetala* (*M. Umbrella*), widely distributed, but not common, from Pennsylvania southward and southwestward. It is a tree of 30 or 40 feet, with irregular branches, and leaves 18 or 20 inches long by 8 or 10 inches broad: these, radiating from the ends of the shoots, suggest the name. The flowers are cream-white, 4 or 5 inches deep, unpleasantly scented. The tree is fairly hardy, and frequently planted for ornament. The bark, like that of other magnolias, has the property of a gentle stimulant aromatic tonic. Also called *elkwood* (which see). The screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, is also called by this name.
2. See *Thespesia*.—**Ear-leafed umbrella-tree,** *Magnolia Fraseri*, otherwise called *mountain magnolia* and *long-leafed cucumber-tree*, similar to *M. tripetala*, but having the leaves auricled at the base, sweet-scented flowers etc.—**Guinea umbrella-tree,** *Hibiscus* (*Paritium*) *Guineensis*. **Umbrella-tree of Queensland,** *Brassaia actinophylla*, of the *Araliaceæ*, a handsome tree 40 feet high.

umbrella-wort (um-brel′a̤-wėrt), *n.* See *Oxybaphus*.

Umbrellidæ (um-brel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Umbrella* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurobranchiate gastropods, named from the genus *Umbrella*. See cut under *umbrella*.

umbrello† (um-brel′ō), *n.* An obsolete form of *umbrella*.

umbrere†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *umbriere* (also *umber:* see *umber*¹); < ME. *umbrere*, *oumbrere*, < OF. *ombraire*, **ombriere*, a shade, the shade over the sight of a helmet, sometimes attached to the vizor, < *ombre*, shade: see *umber*¹.] Same as *umbrel*, 3.

> Knelis downe to the cors, and kaught it in armes,
> Kastys upe his *umbrere*, and kysses hyme sone!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3953.

> But the brave Mayd would not disarmed bee,
> But onely vented up her *umbriere*,
> And so did let her goodly visage to appere.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 42.

umbrette (um-bret′), *n.* [< F. *ombrette*, dim. of *ombre*, shade.] The umber or umber-bird. See cut under *Scopus*

Umbrian (um′bri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Ombrien*, < L. *Umbria*, < *Umbri*, a people of Italy (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Umbria, an ancient region of central Italy, and compartimento of the modern kingdom, or its inhabitants or language.—**Umbrian school of painting,** one of the chief groups of development in Italian art, which assumed a distinctive character toward the end of the fourteenth century, and was preëminent at the beginning of the sixteenth. Among its most notable masters were Ottaviano Nelli of Gubbio, Gentile da Fabriano, the graceful Piero della Francesca, Perugino (the able master of Raphael), Pinturicchio, and the wonderfully facile and gifted Raphael of Urbino, with the many lesser names which cluster about his.—**Umbrian ware,** a name formerly given to Italian majolica, from the number of factories of this ware contained within the limits of Umbria.

II. *n.* **1.** One of an ancient Italian people who inhabited Umbria.—**2.** The language of the Umbrians: it was an Italic tongue, allied to Oscan and more distantly to Latin. Its chief monument is the Eugubine tables. See *Eugubine*.

Umbridæ (um′bri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Umbra* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Umbra;* the mud-minnows. They are small carnivorous fishes living in the mud, or among the weeds of ponds and sluggish streams, extremely tenacious of life, and able to survive when the water is almost dried up. The relationships of the family are close with the pikes (*Esocidæ*). See *minnow*, and cut under *Umbra*.

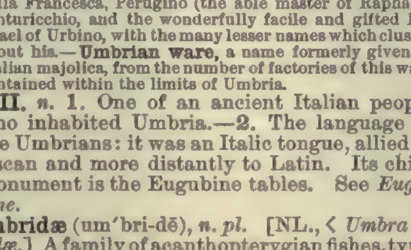
umbriere†, *n.* See *umbrere*.

umbriferous (um-brif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *umbrifer*, shade-giving, shady, < *umbra*, shade, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Casting or making a shade. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

umbriferously (um-brif′ẹ-rus-li), *adv.* So as to make or cast a shade: as, "growing *umbriferously*," *Tyndall*.

umbril†, *n.* Same as *umbrel*.

Umbrina (um-brī′nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Sp. *umbrina*, < L. *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umbra*.] **1.** A genus of sciænoid fishes, having the dorsals contiguous, the second dorsal much larger than the anal, vertebræ about 10 abdominal and 14 caudal, lower jaw not projecting, hypopharyngeals distinct, a single barbel, an air-bladder, and two anal spines. The type is *Sciæna cirrhosa* of Linnæus, now *U. cirrosa*. Species are found in most warm seas. *U. broussoneti* inhabits West Indian and Florida waters. *U. roncador*, the yellow-finned roncador of the Pacific coast, is one of the handsomest sciænoids, about 15 inches long.



Bearded Umbrine (*Umbrina cirrosa*), one fifth natural size.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus; an umbra or umbrine.—**3.** In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

umbrine (um′brin), *n.* [< F. *umbrine* (Cotgrave), < NL. *umbrina:* see *Umbrina*.] A fish of the genus *Umbrina;* an umbra; specifically, *U. cirrosa*, known to the ancients, now the *corvo* of the Italians, ranging in the Mediterranean, and southward along the west coast of Africa. See cut under *Umbrina*.

umbrose (um′brōs), *a.* [= F. *ombreux* = Sp. Pg. *umbroso* = It. *ombroso*, < L. *umbrosus*, full of shade, shady, < *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umbra*.] **1**†. Shady; casting a large shadow or heavy shade. *Bailey*, 1731.—**2.** In *ornith.*, dusky; dark-colored.—**Umbrose warbler**†. See *warbler*.

umbrosity† (um-bros′ị-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **umbrosita(t-)s*, < *umbrosus*, shady: see *umbrose*.] The state or quality of being umbrose; shadiness. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

umiak (öm′yak), *n.* [Eskimo *umiak*, also written *oomeak*.] The native name of the women's or larger kind of Eskimo boat, carrying ten or twelve people, and consisting of a wooden frame covered with sealskins, with several seats. It is used for fishing and for transporting families, and is worked by women. It often has a mast and a triangular sail.

umlaut (öm′lout), *n.* [< G. *umlaut*, modification of vowels, < *um*, around, about, also indicating change, alteration (see *um-*), + *laut*, sound: see *loud*.] In *philol.*, the German name, invented by Grimm, for a vowel-change in the Germanic languages, brought about by the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable: namely, of the vowel *i*, modifying the preceding vowel in the direction of *e* or *i*, and of the vowel *u*, modifying the preceding vowel toward *a* or *u*. Only the former, or the change by a following *i* (now generally lost or altered), is found in English or German: thus, German *mann*, *männer; fall*, *fällen; maus*, *mäuse; fuss*, *füsse;* etc.; in English the phenomena are only sporadic remains, like *man*, *men; fall*, *fell; mouse*, *mice; foot*, *feet*. In Icelandic both kinds of umlaut are frequent and regular changes. An English name sometimes used for 'umlaut' is *mutation*. Compare *ablaut*.

umlaut (öm′lout), *v. t.* [< *umlaut*, *n.*] In *philol.*, to form with the umlaut, as a form; also, to affect or modify by umlaut, as a sound.

> We have the *umlauted* ū (ȳ).
> *The Academy*, March 17, 1888, p. 190.

umpirage (um′pīr-ạj), *n.* [< *umpire* + *-age*.] The post of an umpire; the act of one who arbitrates as umpire; the decision of an umpire; arbitrament.

> I gave him the first notice of the Spaniards referring the *umpirage* of the peace 'twixt them and Portugal to the French King. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 11, 1666.

umpire (um′pīr), *n.* [< ME. *umpere*, *oumpere*, *owmpere* (a form due to misdivision of *a numpere* as *an umpere*); prop. *nompere*, *noumpere*, *nounpere*, *nounpier*, < OF. **nomper*, *nonper*, later *nompair*, not equal, odd, < *non*, not, + *per* (< L. *par*), equal: see *non*³ and *par*², *pair*¹, *peer*².] **1.** A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; one agreed upon as a judge, arbiter, or referee in case of conflict of opinions; specifically, a person selected to see that the rules of a game, as cricket or base-ball, are enforced, and to decide disputed or debatable points.

> And if ȝe thinke it to many lerned men, take ze one, and he another; and if they may not accorde, ze and I to be *umpere*, for we stande bothe in like cas.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 120.

> 'Twixt my extremes and me this bloody knife
> Shall play the *umpire*. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 63.

2. In *law*, a third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion.=**Syn. 1.** *Arbitrator*, *Referee*, etc. See *judge*.

umpire (um′pīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *umpired*, ppr. *umpiring*. [< *umpire*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To decide as umpire; settle, as a dispute. *South*, Sermons, VI. ii. [Rare.] Specifically—**2.** To enforce the rules of (a game), and decide disputed points: as, to *umpire* a game of base-ball.

II. *intrans.* To act as umpire.

> We list not to *vmpire* betwixt Geographers, but to relate our Historie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 328.

umpireship (um′pīr-ship), *n.* [< *umpire* + *-ship*.] The office of an umpire; arbitrament; umpirage.

> We refuse not the arbitrement and *umpiership* of the Holy Ghoste. *Bp. Jewel*, Def. of Apol., p. 63. (*Richardson.*)

umpress† (um′pres), *n.* [For **umpiress*, < *umpire* + *-ess*.] A woman who is an umpire; a female umpire. *Marston*.

umquhile (um′hwīl), *adv.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *umwhile*.

umstroke† (um′strōk), *n.* [< *um-* + *stroke*.] Boundary line; extreme edge.

> Such towns as stand . . . on the very *umstroke*, or on any part of the utmost line of a map. *Fuller*.

umula (ö′mö-lä̤), *n.* *Eccles.*, same as *mozetta*.

umwhile (um′hwīl), *adv.* and *a.* [Sc. *umquhile;* < ME. *umwhile*, *umwhyle*, *umwile*, *umquile*, *umbewhile*, orig. two words, *umbe while*, lit. 'at times,' at some time: *umbe*, around, about, at; *while*, time: see *um-*, *umbe*, and *while*.] Formerly; late; whilom. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

There was laughyng and louryng and "let go the cuppe,"
And seten so til euensonge and songen *vmwhile*.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 345.

Throgh whiche treason betydes, & ternys *vmqwhile*
Bolde men to batell and biker with hond;
That draghes vnto dethe, & deris full mony.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2943.

Miss Barbara Clinkscale, daughter to the *umquhile*, and sister to the then existing Clinkscale of that ilk.
Scott, Pirate, iv.

umzumbit (ùm-zùm'bit), *n.* [Native name, said to mean 'ironwood.'] A leguminous South African tree, *Milletia Caffra*, or its wood. The tree grows 20 or 30 feet high; its wood is of a brown color, is very hard and close-grained, and is said to surpass lignum-vitæ in resistance to wear, and to be impervious to the teredo; it is used for bearings, walking-sticks, tool-handles, etc.

'un, *n.* A dialectal corruption of *one*. It is common in the southern United States, in the phrases *we 'uns*, *you 'uns*, a sort of expanded plural, equivalent to *we all*, *you all*, which are used in much the same way.

un-^{1}. [< ME. *un-*, < AS. *un-*, sometimes *on-*, not, = OS. *un-* = OFries. *un-*, *on-* = MD. D. *on-* = MLG. *un-* = OHG. MHG. G. *un-* = Icel. *ū-*, *ō-* (contracted from **un-*, **on-*) = Sw. Dan. *u-* = Goth. *un-* = L. *in-* (see *in-*^{3}) = Gr. *ἀν-*, *ἀ-* (see *an-*^{5}, *a-*^{18}) = Skt. *an-*, *a-*; a common negative prefix, meaning 'not.' Cf. *un-*^{2}.] An inseparable prefix, meaning 'not.' (*a*) It is prefixed to adjectives (including participles) and to adverbs, to express simply the negative, as *unable*, *unfair*, *untrue*, *unwise*, etc., *unbending*, *unyielding*, *undoubting*, *unchanging*, *unthinking*, etc., *unbent*, *undoubted*, *unchanged*, etc., 'not able,' 'not fair,' etc. The adverbs or nouns derived from such adjectives or participles (as *unfairly*, *unfairness*, etc.) may be regarded as formed from the adjective in *un-*, with the adverbial or noun formative (< *unfair* + *-ly*^{2}, *unfair* + *-ness*), or as formed from such derived forms by prefixing the negative (< *un-*^{1} + *fairly*, *un-*^{1} + *fairness*, etc.). (*b*) It is prefixed to some nouns to express the absence, incompleteness, or the contrary of what the noun expresses, as in *unrest*, *untruth*, *unwisdom*, *undress*. Before an adjective in *-ing*^{2}, *un-* is nearly equivalent to *-less* after a noun: *unresting* is nearly equivalent to *restless*, *unchanging* to *changeless*, etc. This negative may be prefixed to any adjective or participle whatever, whether of native or of foreign origin. It is equivalent to its cognate *in-*^{3} of Latin origin, *an-*^{5}, *a-*^{18} of Greek origin, and also to *non-*, sometimes to *dis-*, etc., of Latin origin (the Latin forms, *in-*^{3}, etc., being used chiefly before adjectives of Latin origin, but also before other adjectives): thus, *uncomplete*, *incomplete*, and potentially *noncomplete*; *unelastic*, *inelastic*, *non-elastic*; *unemphatic*, *nonemphatic*, etc.; *unreputable*, *disreputable*, etc. As *un-*^{1} may be prefixed to any adjective or participle whatever, it is needless, and it would be impracticable, to include all such formations in the dictionary. In the following pages only such are entered and defined as have had a special development, are used in senses not merely reversing the original adjective, or are in Middle English or Anglo-Saxon use, and so form the basis of all the later compounds, or are for other reasons noteworthy. For the meaning and history of the other forms in *un-*^{1}, see the corresponding simple forms. Of the forms here entered the etymology is usually obvious, and it is therefore not expressly given, except in the older and the exceptional words; the history will be found under the simple form. See also *un-*^{2}.

un-^{2}. [< ME. *un-*, *on-*, < AS. *un-*, *on-*, *ond-*, *an-*, *and-* (as in *on-lūcan*, unlock, *on-leósan*, unloose, etc.), a particular use of *an-*, *and-*, back, against, = G. *ent-*, etc.: see *and-*, *an-*^{2}, *a-*^{5}. This prefix has been more or less confused with *un-*^{1}, the notion of reversal in the one (AS. *un-*, *on-*, etc., 'back') being in many cases practically identical with the notion of negation in the other (AS. *un-*, 'not'). There are three different senses possible to a form with the prefix in *un-*^{2} and the suffix *-ed*^{2}—e. g., *unarmed* may mean (*a*) 'not now armed' (< *un-*^{1} + *armed*, *p. a.*); (*b*) 'not yet armed' (< *un-*^{1} + *armed*, pp.); (*c*) 'that has been deprived of arms,' 'no longer armed' (pp. of *unarm*, i. e. < *unarm* + *-ed*^{2}). So *unlocked*, (*a*) 'not now locked' (< *un-*^{1} + *locked*, *p. a.*); (*b*) 'not yet locked' (< *un-*^{1} + *locked*, pp.); (*c*) 'no longer locked,' 'open' (pp. of *unlock*, i. e. < *unlock* + *-ed*^{2}); *unlearned*, (*a*) 'not learned,' 'ignorant' (< *un-*^{1} + *learned*, *a.*); (*b*) 'not yet learned' (< *un-*^{1} + *learned*, pp.); (*c*) 'no longer learned,' 'rejected' (pp. of *unlearn*, i. e. < *unlearn* + *-ed*^{2}); etc.] An inseparable prefix of verbs (generally transitive), meaning 'back,' and denoting the reversal or annulment of the action of the simple verb: as, *undo*, *unlearn*, *unlock*, *unmake*, etc. It is very common as prefixed to verbs made from nouns, implying privation of the object named by the noun, or the qualities connoted by it: as, *unarm*, *uncowl*, *unfrock*, *unhelm*, *unhorse*, etc., to take off or deprive of one's arms, cowl, frock, helm, horse, etc.; *unman*, *unsex*, to deprive of the qualities of a man, of sex, etc. When used with verbs denoting utterance (which cannot actually be reversed or undone), it implies retractation: as, to *unsay*, *unspeak*, *unswear*, etc. Words with this prefix are much confused with words having the prefix *un-*^{1} (see etymology). In the following pages words with the prefix *un-*^{2} are generally so marked, while words with the prefix *un-*^{1} are left without etymological note, except in special cases. See remarks under *un-*^{1}.

[Of the thousands of self-explaining words formed with the prefix *un-*^{1}, some, from frequency or convenience of employment, call for mention though not for definition. A selection of these is given in the following list.]

unabating
unabbreviated
unabridged
unabsolvable
unabsolved
unabsorbable
unabsorbed
unabsorbent
unaccentuated
unaccepted
unaccommodating
unadaptable
unadapted
unaddressed
unadjusted
unadmitted
unadmonished
unadulterated
unaffiliated
unafflicted
unagglutinated
unaggressive
unalienated
unalleviated
unallotted
unallowable
unanalytical
unanalyzable
unanalyzed
unannealed
unannexed
unannounced
unanticipated
unapocryphal
unappetizing
unargumentative
unashamed
unassailably
unassignable
unassigned
unassimilable
unassociated
unassorted
unastronomical
unattacked
unattainably
unattained
unattracted
unavenged
unavowedly
unawaked
unawakened
unawed
unbandaged
unbare
unbargained
unbeknowing
unbelted
unbendable
unbetrothed
unbewailed
unbiblical
unbigoted
unblenching
unbloodily
unblunted
unboiled
unbooted
unborrowed
unbound
unbowdlerized
unbranded
unbreakable
unbribed
unbridgeable
unbridged
unbroached
unbruised
unbrushed
unburnished
unbuttressed
uncadenced
uncalcified
uncalcined
uncalculating
uncalendered
uncalked
uncanceled
uncannily
uncapsizable
uncaring
uncarpeted
uncarved
uncatalogued
uncatechized
uncaught
unceded
uncensurable
uncensured
uncertificated
uncertified
unchalked
unchanted
uncharacterized
unchastened
unchastised
uncherished
unchid
unchidden
unchilled
unchiseled
uncholeric
unchopped
unchristened
unchristianlike
unchurched
unchurchly
unchurned
uncircumscribed
uncircumspect
uncited
unclaimed
unclarified
unclasped
unclassed
unclassic
unclassical
unclassifiable
unclassified
uncleaned
uncleansed
uncleared
uncleavable
uncleft
unclerical
unclipped
unclogged
uncoacted
uncoagulated
uncoated
uncocked
uncognoscible
uncollapsible
uncolonized
uncombable
uncombed
uncombined
uncomforted
uncommanded
uncommemorated
uncommended
uncommensurable
uncommercially
uncommissioned
uncommuted
uncompensated
uncompetitive
uncomplete
uncompleted
uncomplimentary
uncomplimented
uncomprehending
uncompressed
uncompromised
uncompromisingly
unconcealable
unconcealed
unconceded
unconciliatory
unconcluded
uncondensed
unconferred
unconfiding
uncongealed
uncongeniality
uncongenially
uncongested
unconjugal
unconnectedly
unconscientiousness
unconservative
unconsoled
unconsoling
unconstituted
unconstricted
unconsulted
unconsumed
uncontaminated
uncontemplated
uncontracted
uncontrite
uncontrollability
uncontroversial
unconventionally
unconvicted
unconvinced
unconvincing
uncookable
uncooked
uncoördinated
uncopied
uncorrected
uncorrelated
uncorroborated
uncorroded
uncourted
uncourtierlike
uncoveted
uncracked
uncrafty
uncredited
uncritically
uncriticizable
uncriticized
uncrowded
uncrushable
uncrystalline
uncrystallizable
uncrystallized
uncultivatable
uncultured
uncurdled
uncured
uncurried
uncurtailed
uncushioned
undamaged
undamped
undaughterly
undazzled
undealt
undebarred
undebased
undebated
undebauched
undecayed
undecaying
undeceived
undeciphered
undeclared
undecomposed
undefeated
undefrauded
undefrayed
undegenerate
undegraded
undelayed
undeliberative
undelineated
undeliverable
undelivered
undelved
undemanded
undemocratic
undemonstrably
undemonstratively
undemonstrativeness
undenounced
undeplored
underived
undeserved
undesignated
undespatched
undestroyed
undetachable
undetected
undeterred
undiffused
undiluted
undiminished
undiminishing
undimmed
undipped
undiscriminative
undisfigured
undisheartened
undisinfected
undistilled
undistressed
undistributed
undisturbing
undivested
undomestic
undrained
undramatic
undried
undrilled
undyed
unedified
unedifying
unedited
uneffaced
uneffectuated
unegested
unelaborated
unelectrified
unelectrolyzed
uneliminated
unemphatic
unemphatical
unencumbered
unendowed
unenduring
unenforceable
unenforced
unenfranchised
unengaging
unengrossed
unenlarged
unenriched
unenrolled
unenslaved
unentered
unenthusiastic
unenumerated
unepiscopal
unequilibrated
unequipped
unesthetic
unetched
unevangelized
unexacting
unexaggerated
unexamined
unexcavated
unexcelled
unexchanged
unexcited
unexcommunicated
unexcused
unexemplified
unexercised
unexerted
unexhausted
unexhibited
unexpanded
unexpended
unexpiated
unexpired
unexplainable
unexplained
unexploded
unexploited
unexported
unexpounded
unexpressed
unexpurgated
unexterminated
unextinct
unextinguished
unextirpated
unextricated
unfaceable
unfaded
unfallen
unfatigued
unfearing
unfecundated
unfelled
unfeminine
unfermentable
unfertilized
unfilled
unfilling
unfiltered
unfindable
unfired
unfitted
unflooded
unfocused
unfordable
unforgetting
unformulated
unfoughten
unfound
unfraternal

unfreighted
unfrozen
ungallantly
ungalvanized
unganglionated
ungarbled
ungarrisoned
ungiven
ungladden
ungleaned
ungloved
ungranted
ungraspable
ungreeted
unground
ungrudged
unguaranteed
unguessable
unhabited
unhandseled
unharvested
unhasting
unhealed
unheated
unhelped
unhemmed
unheralded
unhewed
unhewn
unhindered
unhit
unhomelike
unhoping
unhosed
unhulled
unhurried
unhushed
unhusked
unhygienic
unidentified
unidiomatic
unignited
unillustrated
unimparted
unimpeded
unimpregnated
unimpressed
unimpressionable
unimpressive
unimproving
unimpugned
unincorporate
unindebted
unindemnify
unindexed
unindictable
unindulged
uninfected
uninfectious
uninflamed
uninflated
uninflected
uninfluential
uninfringed
uninitiated
uninoculated
uninquiring
uninspiring
uninstigated
uninstituted
uninstructed
uninsulated
uninsurable
uninsured
unintellectual
unintended
uninterdicted
uninterred
unintoxicating
uninured
uninvestigated
uninvited
uninviting
uninvitingly
uninvoked
uninvolved
unirrigated
unirrigating
unissued
unjoined
unjustified
unkilled
unkindled
unkneaded
unknotted
unlabeled
unladylike

unlaminated
unlashed
unlaundered
unleaded
unlearnable
unlet
unlighted
unlikable
unlisted
unlit
unliterary
unlocalized
unlodged
unlooped
unlovable
unlowered
unlying
unmacadamized
unmagnetic
unmagnified
unmailed
unmaintainable
unmagisterial
unmalted
unmanfully
unmanifested
unmapped
unmasticated
unmatchably
unmated
unmatriculated
unmatured
unmelodiously
unmelted
unmended
unmentioned
unmerciless
unmeritorious
unmesmerized
unmet
unmetaled
unmetamorphosed
unmetaphorical
unmetrically
unmilked
unmilled
unministerial
unminted
unmirthfully
unmissed
unmistaken
unmodulated
unmolten
unmonastic
unmooted
unmordanted
unmortgaged
unmotived
unmuzzled
unnegotiable
unnetted
unnotched
unnoticeable
unnoticeably
unnotified
unnourished
unnutritious
unobjectionable
unobliging
unobliterated
unobscured
unobtainable
unobtained
unobtruded
unoffended
unoffered
unofficial
unofficinal
unopenable
unopened
unoperated
unorganizable
unoxidated
unoxidizable
unoxidized
unpacifiable
unpacified
unpacked
unpaged
unpainted
unpampered
unparaphrased
unpardoned
unpared
unparted
unparticipative
unpartizan

unpatented
unpatriotically
unpeeled
unpenciled
unpenetrated
unpenned
unpeptonized
unperfected
unperforated
unpersuaded
unphilanthropic
unphilological
unphonetic
unphysicked
unphysiological
unpicturesque
unpillaged
unpinned
unpitiable
unpitied
unplaned
unplastered
unplated
unpledged
unplighted
unplowed
unpolarized
unpolishable
unpolitical
unpolitically
unpooled
unpopulated
unpotable
unpowdered
unpraised
unprayerful
unpreceded
unprecise
unpredestinated
unprefaced
unpresented
unpreserved
unpretendingly
unpretentiously
unprevalent
unprimed
unprinted
unprobed
unprocurable
unproduced
unprofessed
unprofessing
unpromulgated
unpropitiated
unprosecuted
unprostrated
unprotracted
unprotruded
unproven
unprovincial
unpulled
unpulped
unpulverized
unpurchasable
unpurified
unpursued
unquaffed
unquakerlike
unquartered
unquellable
unquelled
unquestioning
unquestioningly
unquickened
unquotable
unquoted
unransomed
unrated
unratified
unravaged
unravelable
unrazed
unrealizable
unreaped
unrebuked
unrebutted
unrecalled
unrecanted
unreceipted
unreceivable
unreciprocated
unrecited
unrecognized
unrecruited
unrectified
unredeemable
unredressed

unreduced
unreducible
unreelable
unreeled
unreflected
unreflectingly
unreformed
unrefreshed
unrefreshing
unrefunded
unrefuted
unregainable
unregal
unregretful
unregretted
unregulated
unrehearsed
unrejected
unrelaxing
unreligious
unrelinquished
unrelishable
unrelished
unreluctant
unremarkable
unremarked
unremedied
unreminded
unremittable
unremittent
unremunerative
unrenowned
unrented
unrepaired
unrepeated
unrepelled
unrepenting
unrepined
unreplaced
unreportable
unreported
unrepresentative
unrepressed
unreprimanded
unreprinted
unreproving
unrepublican
unrequiting
unrescinded
unrescued
unresented
unresenting
unresigned
unrespected
unrespirable
unresponsively
unrested
unrestrainable
unrestrainably
unretracted
unrevealed
unrevered
unreverenced
unrevised
unrhythmic
unridden
unrighted
unrimed
unrinsed
unrisen
unroasted
unrobbed
unrounded
unroused
unrubbed
unruptured
unrusted
unsaddled
unsanctioned
unsaponified
unsated
unsatiated
unsaved
unsawed
unsawn
unsayable
unscaled
unscalped
unscattered
unscheduled
unscholarlike
unscholarly
unscientific
unscientifically
unsecured
unseductive
unseizable

unselected
unsensational
unsensitized
unseparated
unserved
unsewed
unsewered
unsewn
unshackled
unshady
unshapable
unsharpened
unshattered
unshaved
unsheared
unsheathed
unshelled
unsheltered
unshepherded
unshielded
unshocked
unshrinkable
unshrived
unshrunk
unshuttered
unsignalized
unsigned
unsignified
unsilenced
unsimulated
unsinful
unsinged
unsinkable
unskinned
unslacked
unslakable
unslandered
unslaughtered
unsleepy
unsliced
unslurred
unsmelted
unsmiling
unsmitten
unsmoothed
unsmuggled
unsocially
unsoftened
unsoiled
unsold
unsoldered
unsoldierlike
unsoldierly
unsolemnized
unsolidified
unsophistical
unsounded
unsoured
unsowed
unspannable
unsparred
unspecialized
unspecific
unspectacled
unspellable
unspelled
unspillable
unspliced
unsplit
unspoiled
unsportsmanlike
unsprinkled
unsquandered
unsqueamish
unsqueezed
unstably
unstainable
unstarched
unstarred
unstartled
unstated
unstatesmanlike
unstationed
unstemmed
unstepped
unstiffened
unstifled
unstilted
unstimulating
unstinted
unstitched
unstopped
unstoppered
unstored
unstrengthened
unstretchable
unstretched

unstriped
unstrung
unsubjected
unsubscribed
unsubsidized
unsubstantiated
unsuckled
unsued
unsuffocated
unsuggestive
unsummoned
unsunk
unsupped
unsurfeited
unsurgical
unsurmised
unsurmounted
unsurpassing
unsuspended
unswallowed
unsweetened
unsympathetic
unsympathetically
unsympathizing
unsystematized
untanned
untarnishable
untarred
untasked
untasteful
untearable
untechnical
unteleological
untellable
untended
unterrified
untested
untethered
unthickened
unthoughtful
unthrashed
unthreadable
unthreshed
unthriving
unthwarted
untidily
untiringly
untransplanted
untransportable
untransported
untransposed
untransmissible
untransmitted
untraversable
untreated
untrilled
untrumpeted
untrusted
untuneful
untwined
untwisted
untypical
unutilized
unuttered
unvamped
unventured
unverifiable
unverified
unvictorious
unvisited
unvitrifiable
unvitrified
unvocal
unvouched
unvulcanized
unwaked
unwalkable
unwalled
unwanted
unwarmed
unwatered
unwaxed
unwearable
unweary
unwearying
unwedded
unweighted
unweldable
unwelded
unwhisperable
unworkable
unworked
unworkmanlike
unwrathfully
unwronged
unyielded
unyouthful

unabased (un-a-bāst′), *a.* Not abased; not lowered. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 274.

unabashed (un-a̤-basht′), *a.* Not abashed; not confused with shame or by modesty.

> Earless on high stood *unabash'd* De Foe.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 147.

unabated (un-a̤-bā′ted), *a.* Not abated; not lessened or lowered; not diminished.

> To keep her husband's greatness *unabated*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

unability† (un-a̤-bil′i-ti), *n.* [ME. *unablete*; < *un-*¹ + *ability*.] Inability. *Wyclif*; *Milton*, Areopagitica.

unable (un-ā′bl), *a.* [ME. *unable*; < *un-*¹ + *able*¹, *a.*] **1.** Not able.

> Who [Congreve] was confined to his chair by gout, and . . . was *unable* to read from blindness.
> *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

2†. Lacking in ability; incapable.

> Among us now a man is holde *unable*,
> But if he can, by som conclusioun,
> Don his neighbor wrong or oppressioun.
> *Chaucer*, Lack of Steadfastness, l. 10.

3†. Weak; helpless; useless.

> Sapless age and weak *unable* limbs.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5. 4.

unabled† (un-ā′bld), *a.* Disabled; incapacitated.

> We are the cedars, they the mushrooms be,
> *Unabled* shrubs unto an abled tree.
> *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, ii.

unableness (un-ā′bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unable; inability. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 121.

unablete†, *n.* See *unability*.

unabulle†, *v.* An erroneous Middle English form of *enable*.

unaccented (un-ak-sen′ted), *a.* Not accented; in *music*, receiving only a relatively slight rhythmical emphasis: used both of beats, pulses, or parts of measures, and of tones or notes that occur on such beats or parts.—**Unaccented octave.** Same as *small octave* (which see, under *octave*).

unacceptable (un-ak-sep′ta̤-bl), *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure; displeasing.

> The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

unacceptableness (un-ak-sep′ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unacceptable. *Collier*, Pride.

unaccessible (un-ak-ses′i-bl), *a.* Inaccessible. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vi. 9.

unaccessibleness (un-ak-ses′i-bl-nes), *n.* Inaccessibleness. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 18.

unaccommodated (un-a̤-kom′ọ-dā-ted), *a.* **1.** Not accommodated; not fitted, adapted, or adjusted.—**2.** Not furnished with accommodations, or with necessary conveniences or appliances.

> *Unaccommodated* man is no more but such a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 111.

unaccompanied (un-a̤-kum′pa̤-nid), *a.* **1.** Not attended; having no attendants, companions, or followers; not followed, as with a consequence.

> The travels and crosses wherewith prelacy is never *unaccompanied*, they which feel them know how heavy and how great they are. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

2. In *music*, without instrumental accompaniment or support: used especially of vocal music: as, an *unaccompanied* solo or quartet.

unaccomplished (un-a̤-kom′plisht), *a.* **1.** Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete.

> The gods, dismay'd at his approach, withdrew,
> Nor durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue.
> *Dryden*, Iliad, i. 560.

2. Not furnished, or not completely furnished, with accomplishments.

> Still *unaccomplish'd* may the maid be thought
> Who gracefully to dance was never taught.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

unaccomplishment (un-a̤-kom′plish-ment), *n.* The state of being unaccomplished. *Milton*, To the Parliament of England. [Rare.]

unaccordant (un-a̤-kôr′da̤nt), *a.* Inharmonious; discordant; disagreeable in sound.

unaccorded (un-a̤-kôr′ded), *a.* Not accorded; not brought to harmony or concord; not agreed upon. *Bp. Hall*, Peace-maker, § 5.

unaccountability (un-a̤-koun-ta̤-bil′i-ti), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being unaccountable.—**2.** Pl. *unaccountabilities* (-tiz). That which is unaccountable, or incapable of being explained.

> There are so many peculiarities and *unaccountabilities* here. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 252. (*Davies.*)

unaccountable (un-a̤-koun′ta̤-bl), *a.* **1.** Not to be accounted for; not explicable; not to be explained by reason or by the knowledge possessed; inexplicable; hence, strange.

> As *unaccountable* as one would think it, a wise man is not always a good man. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

> Nothing is more *unaccountable* than the spell that often lurks in a spoken word. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, xxv.

2. Not subject to account or control; not subject to answer; not responsible.

> Hee met at first with Doctrines of *unaccountable* Prerogative; in them hee rested, because they pleas'd him.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

> No human being should be at liberty to lead at his own pleasure an *unaccountable* existence.
> *Froude*, Sketches, p. 146.

3†. Not to be counted; countless; innumerable. [Rare.]

> Shew him, by the help of glasses, still more and more of these fixt lights, and to beget in him an apprehension of their *unaccountable* numbers.
> *Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, v.

=**Syn. 1.** Mysterious.

unaccountableness (un-a̤-koun′ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being unaccountable, or incapable of being explained or accounted for.

> The *unaccountableness* of this theory. *Glanville.*

2. The character or state of being not subject to account or control; irresponsibility.

> An *unaccountableness*, in practice and conversation, to the rules and terms of their own communion.
> *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

unaccountably (un-a̤-koun′ta̤-bli), *adv.* In an unaccountable manner; strangely.

unaccredited (un-a-kred′i-ted), *a.* Not accredited; not received; not authorized: as, an *unaccredited* minister or consul.

unaccurate (un-ak′ū-rāt), *a.* Inaccurate. *Waterland*, Works, III. 178. [Rare.]

unaccurateness (un-ak′ū-rāt-nes), *n.* Inaccuracy. *Boyle*, Works, II. 491. [Rare.]

unaccusably (un-a̤-kū′za̤-bli), *adv.* So as to be beyond accusation; unexceptionably.

> But the slightest attempts to copy them [Leonardo's sketches] will show you that the terminal lines are inimitably subtle, *unaccusably* true, etc.
> *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 162.

unaccustomed (un-a̤-kus′tọmd), *a.* **1.** Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar or habituated.

> A bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. Jer. xxxi. 18.

2. Not according to custom; not familiar; unusual; extraordinary; strange.

> These apparent prodigies,
> The *unaccustom'd* terror of this night.
> *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 199.

> My children have had other birthplaces, and, so far as their fortunes may be within my control, shall strike their roots into *unaccustomed* earth.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 11.

unaccustomedness (un-a̤-kus′tọmd-nes), *n.* The character of being unaccustomed; strangeness. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 368.

unaching (un-ā′king), *a.* Not aching; not giving or feeling pain. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 152. [Rare.]

unacknowledged (un-ak-nol′ejd), *a.* **1.** Not acknowledged; not recognized: as, an *unacknowledged* agent or consul.

> An *unacknowledged* successor to the crown.
> *Clarendon*, Civil Wars, I. 75.

2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed: as, an *unacknowledged* crime or fault.

> A scepticism which is *unacknowledged* and merely passive. *J. Walker*, Reason, Faith, and Duty.

3. Not noticed; not reported as received: as, his check has remained *unacknowledged*.—**Unacknowledged note**, in *music*, same as *unessential* or *passing note*.

unacknowledging (un-ak-nol′ej-ing), *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful. [Rare.]

> Your condition shall be never the worse for Miss Glanville's *unacknowledging* temper. . . . You are almost as *unacknowledging* as your sister.
> *Mrs. Lennox*, Female Quixote, iii. 8. (*Davies.*)

unacquaintance (un-a̤-kwān′tans), *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity; lack of knowledge; ignorance. *Trench*, Study of Words, p. 153.

unacquainted (un-a̤-kwān′ted), *a.* **1**†. Not well known; unusual; strange.

> Kiss the lips of *unacquainted* change.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 166.

2. Not acquainted, or without acquaintance: usually followed by *with*.

> Bounded on the South-east side with a bay of the Tyrrhen Sea *unacquainted* with tempests.
> *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 198.

> Being a Londoner, though altogether *unacquainted*, I have requested his company at supper.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

unacquaintedness (un-a̤-kwān′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unacquainted. *South*, Sermons, xl. 9.

unacquirable (un-a̤-kwīr′a̤-bl), *a.* Not acquirable.

unacquirableness (un-a̤-kwīr′a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unacquirable. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, xviii.

unacquired (un-a̤-kwīrd′), *a.* Not acquired; not gained. *Jer. Taylor.*

unacted (un-ak′ted), *a.* Not acted; not performed; not executed.

> The fault unknown is as a thought *unacted*.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 527.

[Often used with *on* or *upon*, then signifying not affected (by): as, a metal *unacted upon* by an acid.

> An extremely good non-conductor of electricity is *unacted upon* by acids or alkalies, and is therefore adapted for making galvanic batteries.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 261.]

unactive† (un-ak′tiv), *a.* Not active; inactive. (*a*) Listless; not active or acting; slothful.

> Think you me so tame,
> So leaden and *unactive*, to sit down
> With such dishonour?
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 1.

(*b*) Inoperative; not producing effects; having no efficacy.

> In the fruitful earth . . .
> His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 97.

(*c*) Marked by inaction; not utilized.

> While useless words consume th' *unactive* hours,
> No wonder Troy so long resists our pow'rs.
> *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 408.

unactive† (un-ak′tiv), *v. t.* [< *unactive*, *a.*] To render inactive or incapable; incapacitate. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, ii.

unactively† (un-ak′tiv-li), *adv.* Inactively. *Locke*, Education, § 125.

unadditioned† (un-a-dish′ọnd), *a.* Without a title; not titled; not being mentioned with an addition or title.

> He was a Knight, howsoever it cometh to passe he is here *unadditioned*. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. 465. (*Davies.*)

unadjectived (un-ad′jek-tivd), *a.* Not qualified by an adjective.

> The Noun Adjective always signifies all that the *unadjectived* Noun signifies.
> *Tooke*, Diversions of Purley, II. vii.

unadmire (un-ad-mīr′), *v. t.* To fail to admire. [Rare.]

> Joan looks away again, utterly *unadmiring* herself.
> *R. Broughton*, Joan, xxi.

unadmired (un-ad-mīrd′), *a.* Not admired; not regarded with affection or respect; not admirable.

> The diction and the sentiment, the delicacy and dignity, passed *unadmired*. *V. Knox*, Liberal Education, § 21.

unadorned (un-a̤-dôrnd′), *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished.

> Loveliness
> Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
> But is, when *unadorn'd*, adorn'd the most.
> *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 206.

unadulterate (un-a̤-dul′tėr-ạ̄t), *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure.

> A breath of *unadult'rate* air. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 750.

unadvantaged (un-ad-vȧn′tājd), *a.* Not profited or favored. *Fuller*, Worthies, Staffordshire. [Rare.]

unadventurous (un-ad-ven′ṭūr-us), *a.* Not adventurous; not bold or resolute. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 243.

unadvisability (un-ad-vī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* Inadvisability. *Lancet*, No. 3514, p. 18. [Rare.]

unadvisable (un-ad-vī′za̤-bl), *a.* Inadvisable. *Lowth*, Life of Wykham, § 5. [Rare.]

unadvisableness (un-ad-vī′za̤-bl-nes), *n.* Inadvisability. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 272.

unadvised (un-ad-vīzd′), *a.* [< ME. *unavised*; < *un-*¹ + *advised*.] **1.** Not prudent; not discreet; indiscreet.

> Thou *unadvised* scold. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 191.

2. Done without due consideration; rash; ill-advised.

> I have no joy of this contract to-night;
> It is too rash, too *unadvised*, too sudden.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 118.

3. Not advised; not having received advice or advices.

> Without a guide the precise spot would be exceedingly difficult to find; and from the forbidding nature of the precipice, few would be bold enough to make the essay *unadvised*. *J. C. Brown*, Reboisement in France, p. 294.

unadvisedly (un-ad-vī′zed-li), *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; without due consideration; rashly.

unadvisedness (un-ad-vī'zed-nes), *n.* The character of being unadvised; imprudence; rashness; indiscretion.

> *Unadvisedness* coupled with heedlessness, and mis-advisedness coupled with rashness, correspond to the culpa sine dolo.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ix. 17.

unaffable (un-af'a̤-bl), *a.* Not affable; reserved. *Daniel*, To Sir T. Egerton.

unaffeared (un-a-fērd'), *a.* Not frightened; not afraid. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii. 76.

unaffected (un-a̤-fek'ted), *a.* Not affected. (*a*) Not acted upon; not influenced; not altered.

> The same *unaffected*, unbiassed, unbribable, unaffrighted innocence. *Emerson*, Essays, p. 47.

(*b*) Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched; destitute of affection or emotion.

> A poor, cold, unspirited, . . . *unaffected* fool.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

(*c*) Not showing affectation; plain; natural; not artificial; simple.

> A wise, sober, seemly, *unaffected* deportment.
> *Bp. Hall*, Sermon, Eccles. iii. 4.

(*d*) Real; not pretended; sincere: as, *unaffected* sorrow.

unaffectedly (un-a̤-fek'ted-li), *adv.* In an unaffected manner; without affectation, or the attempt to produce false appearances; simply.

unaffectedness (un-a̤-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The character of being unaffected. *Athenæum*, No. 3233, p. 479.

unaffied (un-a̤-fīd'), *a.* Not allied or affianced.

> Not unrelated, *unaffied*,
> But to each thought and thing allied,
> Is perfect Nature's every part.
> *Emerson*, Woodnotes, ii.

unaffiled† (un-a̤-fīld'), *a.* Undefiled.

> No strength of love bowe might
> His herte, whiche is *unaffiled*.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

unaffrighted (un-a̤-frī'ted), *a.* Not frightened. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 2.

unafraid (un-a̤-frād'), *a.* Not afraid. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, ii. 28. [Rare.]

unagreeable (un-a̤-grē'a̤-bl), *a.* Not agreeable. (*a*) Not pleasing; disagreeable; distasteful. [Rare.]

> Myn unpietous lyf draweth a long *unagreable* dwellynges in me. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

(*b*) Not consistent; unsuitable.

> The manner of their living *unagreeable* to the profession of the names of Christians.
> *E. Knight*, Trial of Truth, fol. 53.

> The Summer well nigh ending, and the season *unagreeable* to transport a Warr. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

unagreeableness (un-a̤-grē'a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unagreeable, in either sense. *Decay of Christian Piety.* (*Richardson.*)

unagreeably (un-a̤-grē'a̤-bli), *adv.* Not agreeably. (*a*) Disagreeably. (*b*) Unsuitably; inconsistently.

unaided (un-ā'ded), *a.* Not aided; not assisted.

> Thy allies . . . for thy sake . . .
> Perish *unaided* and unmissed by thee.
> *Cowper*, Iliad, xvi. 652.

unaiming (un-ā'ming), *a.* Having no particular aim or direction. [Rare.]

> The noisy culverin, o'ercharged, lets fly,
> And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky.
> *Granville.*

unaker†, *n.* See the quotation, and *Bow porcelain* (under *porcelain*).

> The clay [Bow porcelain], which was called *unaker*, was brought from America, and was probably an impure kind of kaolin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 641.

unalienable (un-āl'yen-a̤-bl), *a.* Inalienable. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

unalienably (un-āl'yen-a̤-bli), *adv.* Inalienably. *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv. [Rare.]

unalist† (ū'nal-ist), *n.* [< L. *unus*, one (see *one*), + *-al-ist*, formed on analogy of *pluralist.*] *Eccles.*, a holder of only one benefice: opposed to *pluralist*. *V. Knox*, Spirit of Despotism, § 33. [Rare.]

unallayed† (un-a̤-lād'), *a.* Unalloyed.

> Our happiness is now as *unallayed* as general.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

unalliable (un-a̤-lī'a̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be allied or connected in amity.

> Perpetual and *unalliable* aliens.
> *Burke*, Letter to Sir Henry Langrishe.

unallied (un-a̤-līd'), *a.* **1.** Having no alliance or connection by nature, marriage, or treaty: as, *unallied* families, nations, substances.—**2.** Having no powerful ally or relation. *Young*, Night Thoughts, v.

unalloyed (un-a̤-loid'), *a.* Not alloyed; not debased or reduced by foreign admixture; hence, pure; complete; entire: as, metals *unalloyed*; *unalloyed* satisfaction.

unalterability (un-âl'tėr-a̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* Unalterableness. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, p. 145.

unalterable (un-âl'tėr-a̤-bl), *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable.

> The law of nature, consisting in a fixed *unalterable* relation of one nature to another. *South*, Sermons.

unalterableness (un-âl'tėr-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability. *J. Edwards*, Works, IV. 185.

unalterably (un-âl'tėr-a̤-bli), *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably. *Milton*, P. L., v. 502.

unaltered (un-âl'tėrd), *a.* Not altered or changed.

> Keep an even and *unaltered* gait.
> *B. Jonson*, The Forest.

unambiguous (un-am-big'ṳ-us), *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; perspicuous; clear; certain.

unambiguously (un-am-big'ṳ-us-li), *adv.* In a manner not ambiguous; without ambiguity; plainly; clearly.

unambitious (un-am-bish'us), *a.* **1.** Not ambitious; free from ambition; not marked by ambition.

> My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest.

2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent; unpretending: as, *unambitious* ornaments.

unambitiously (un-am-bish'us-li), *adv.* In an unambitious manner; without ambition. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii.

unamendable (un-a̤-men'da̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being amended or corrected. *Pope*, Letter to Swift, Oct. 9, 1719.

un-American (un-a̤-mer'i-ka̤n), *a.* Not pertaining to or resembling America or Americans; not characteristic of American principles or methods; foreign to American customs: noting especially the concerns of the United States: as, *un-American* legislation; *un-American* manners.

> So far as the law permits such wrongs, it is unequal and *un-American* law, by which some men's rights are wrongfully abridged in order that the privileges of others may be wrongfully enlarged. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 327.

un-Americanize (un-a̤-mer'i-ka̤n-īz), *v. t.* To render un-American in character; assimilate to foreign customs and institutions. [Rare.]

> Foreign interests and alien population tend to *un-Americanize* the place. *The American*, VII. 117.

unamiability (un-ā'mi-a̤-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unamiable. *R. Broughton*, Belinda, iv.

unamiable (un-ā'mi-a̤-bl), *a.* Not amiable or lovable; not inducing love; not adapted to gain affection; repelling love or kind advances; ill-natured; repulsive.

> These ladies of irresistible modesty are those who make virtue *unamiable*. *Steele.*

unamused (un-a̤-mūzd'), *a.* Not amused; not entertained; not cheered by diversion or relaxation.

> Instead of being *unamused* by trifles, I am, as I well know I should be, amused by them a great deal too much.
> *Sydney Smith*, to Francis Jeffrey.

unamusing (un-a̤-mū'zing), *a.* Not amusing. *Athenæum*, No. 3301, p. 150.

unamusingly (un-a̤-mū'zing-li), *adv.* In an unamusing manner. *Athenæum*, No. 3254, p. 316.

unamusive (un-a̤-mū'ziv), *a.* Not affording or characterized by amusement. [Rare.]

> I have passed a very dull and *unamusive* winter.
> *Shenstone*, Letters, I. 83. (*Latham.*)

unancestried (un-an'ses-trid), *a.* Not having a distinguished ancestry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 163. [Rare.]

unanchor (un-ang'ko̤r), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *anchor*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To loose from anchorage.

> Kate will have free elbow-room for *unanchoring* her boat. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, § 5. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To become loose from anchorage; become detached. [Rare.]

> It soon comes in contact with a colony of the organism in the perfectly flagellate condition, attaches itself to one of them, which soon *unanchors*, and both swim away.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Aug., 1878, p. 511.

unanealed†, **unaneled**† (un-a̤-nēld'), *a.* Not having received extreme unction. See *aneal*^{2}.

> Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unaneled*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 77.

unangular (un-ang'gū-lär), *a.* Not angular; having no angles. [Rare.]

> Soft, smooth, *unangular* bodies.
> *Burke*, On the Sublime and Beautiful, § 24.

unanimalized (un-an'i-ma̤l-īzd), *a.* Not formed into animal matter.

unanimate^1 (un-an'i-māt), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *animate.*] Inanimate. *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, ii. 5. [Rare.]

unanimate^2† (ū-nan'i-māt), *a.* [< L. *unanimus*, of one mind (see *unanimous*), + *-ate*^{1}.] Of one mind; unanimous. [Rare.]

unanimated (un-an'i-mā-ted), *a.* **1.** Not animated; not possessed of life. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.—**2.** Not enlivened; not having spirit; dull; inanimate.

unanimately† (ū-nan'i-māt-li), *adv.* [< *unanimate*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] Unanimously.

> To the water foules *unanimately* they recourse.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170). (*Davies.*)

unanimity (ū-na̤-nim'i̤-ti), *n.* [< F. *unanimité* = Sp. *unanimidad* = Pg. *unanimidade* = It. *unanimità*, < LL. *unanimita(t-)s*, < L. *unanimus*, *unanimis*, unanimous: see *unanimous.*] The state of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or resolution of all the persons concerned.

> Where they do agree on the stage, their *unanimity* is wonderful. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

unanimous (ṳ-nan'i-mus), *a.* [= F. *unanime* = Sp. *unanime* = Pg. *unanime* = It. *unanime*, *unanimo*, < L. *unanimus*, *unanimis*, of one mind, < *unus*, one, + *animus*, mind: see *animus.*] **1.** Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; consentient.

> Both in one faith *unanimous*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 603.

2. Formed with unanimity; exhibiting unanimity: as, a *unanimous* vote.

> Human nature is often malleable or fusible where religious interests are concerned, but in affairs material and financial opposition to tyranny is apt to be *unanimous*.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 285.

unanimously (ṳ-nan'i-mus-li), *adv.* With one mind or voice; with unanimity. *Jer. Taylor*, Of the Real Presence, § 3.

unanimousness (ṳ-nan'i-mus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unanimous.

unanswerability (un-ȧn''sėr-a̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* Unanswerableness.

unanswerable (un-ȧn'sėr-a̤-bl), *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not susceptible of refutation: as, an *unanswerable* argument. =**Syn.** Irrefutable, irrefragable, incontrovertible.

unanswerableness (un-ȧn'sėr-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unanswerable.

unanswerably (un-ȧn'sėr-a̤-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 3.

unanswered (un-ȧn'sėrd), *a.* **1.** Not answered; not replied to; not opposed by a reply: as, an *unanswered* letter.

> Must I tamely bear
> This arrogance *unanswer'd*? Thou 'rt a traitor.
> *Addison.*

2. Not refuted: as, an *unanswered* argument. —**3.** Not suitably returned; unrequited.

> Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 105.

unanxious (un-angk'shus), *a.* Free from anxiety. *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. [Rare.]

unapostolic (un-ap-o̤s-tol'ik), *a.* Not apostolic; not agreeable to apostolic usage; not having apostolic authority.

unapostolical (un-ap-o̤s-tol'i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *unapostolic.*

unappalled (un-a̤-pâld'), *a.* Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear; dauntless. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 425.

unapparel (un-a̤-par'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unappareled*, *unapparelled*, ppr. *unappareling*, *unapparelling*. [< *un-*^{2} + *apparel.*] To uncover; undress; unclothe; disclose.

> Ladies, *unapparel* your dear beauties.
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

unappareled, unapparelled (un-a̤-par'eld), *a.* Not wearing clothes; habitually unclothed. [Rare.]

> They were *unapparelled* people, according to the clime, and had some customs very barbarous. *Bacon*, Holy War.

unapparent (un-a-pãr'e̤nt), *a.* Not apparent; obscure; not visible.

> Bitter actions of despite, too subtle and too *unapparent* for law to deal with. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

> The Zoroastrian definition of poetry, mystical, yet exact, "apparent pictures of *unapparent* natures."
> *Emerson*, Complete Prose Works, II. 276.

unappealable (un-a̤-pē'la̤-bl), *a.* **1.** Not appealable; incapable of being carried to a higher court by appeal: as, an *unappealable* cause. —**2.** Not to be appealed from; final: as, an *unappealable* judge. *South*, Sermons, V. iii.

unappeasable (un-a̤-pē'za̤-bl), *a.* Not to be appeased or pacified; implacable: as, *unappeasable* anger. *Milton*, S. A., l. 963.

unappeased (un-a̤-pēzd'), *a.* Not appeased; not pacified; not satisfied: as, *unappeased* hunger. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v.

unapplausive (un-a̤-plâ'siv), *a.* Not applauding; not cheering or encouraging by or as by applause.

> Instead of getting a soft fence against the cold, shadowy, *unapplausive* audience of his life, had he only given it a more substantial presence?
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xx. (*Davies.*)

unappliable (un-a̤-plī'a̤-bl), *a.* Inapplicable. [Rare.]

> Best books to a naughty mind are not *unappliable* to occasions of evill. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

unapplicable (un-ap'li-ka̤-bl), *a.* Inapplicable. *Boyle*, Works, II. 485. [Rare.]

unapplied (un-a̤-plīd'), *a.* Not specially applied; not put or directed to some special object or purpose.

> Men dedicated to a private, free, *unapplied* course of life. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

unappreciable (un-a̤-prē'shi-a̤-bl), *a.* Inappreciable. [Rare.]

unappreciated (un-a̤-prē'shi-ā-ted), *a.* Not appreciated. (*a*) Not perceived or detected. (*b*) Not estimated at the true worth; not sufficiently valued.

unappreciative (un-a̤-prē'shi-ạ-tiv), *a.* Inappreciative. *The Academy*, May 3, 1890, p. 309.

unapprehended (un-ap-rẹ-hen'ded), *a.* 1. Not apprehended; not taken.—2. Not understood, perceived, or conceived of.

> They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended* are but few in number. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

unapprehensible (un-ap-rẹ-hen'si-bl), *a.* Inapprehensible. *South*, Sermons, V. v.

unapprehensive (un-ap-rẹ-hen'siv), *a.* 1. Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting.

> Careless of the common danger, and, through a haughty ignorance, *unapprehensive* of his own.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. Not intelligent; not ready of conception, perception, or understanding.

> Unlerned, *Unapprehensive*, yet impudent.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

3. Unconscious; not cognizant. [Rare.]

> I am not *unapprehensive* that I might here indeed . . . have proceeded in another manner.
> *J. Howe*, Works, I. 28.

unapprehensiveness (un-ap-rẹ-hen'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being unapprehensive. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iii. 5. (*Davies.*)

unapprised (un-a̤-prīzd'), *a.* Not apprised; not previously informed.

> You are not *unapprized* of the influence of this officer with the Indians.
> *Jefferson*, to Gen'l Washington (Works, I. 185).

unapproachable (un-a̤-prō'cha̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be approached or approximated; inaccessible; unattainable. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 613.

unapproachableness (un-a̤-prō'cha̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unapproachable. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, x.

unapproachably (un-a̤-prō'cha̤-bli), *adv.* So as to be unapproachable. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 554.

unapproached (un-a̤-prōcht'), *a.* Not approached; not to be approached; not approximated.

> God is light,
> And never but in *unapproached* light
> Dwelt from eternity. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 4.

> Those scenes of almost *unapproached* pathos which make the climax of his [Dante's] Purgatorio.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 76.

unappropriate (un-a̤-prō'pri-ạt), *a.* 1. Inappropriate. [Rare.]—2. Not assigned or allotted to any person or persons; unappropriated. *Warburton.*

unappropriate (un-a̤-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.* To take from the possession or custody of particular individuals; make open or common to the use or possession of all. [Rare.]

> *Unappropriating* and unmonopolising the rewards of learning and industry from the greasy clutch of ignorance. *Milton.*

unappropriated (un-a̤-prō'pri-ā-ted), *a.* Not appropriated. (*a*) Having no particular application.

> Ovid could not restrain the luxuriancy of his genius . . . from wandering into an endless variety of flowery and *unappropriated* similitudes, and equally applicable to any other person or place. *T. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

(*b*) Not applied or directed to be applied to any other object, as money or funds: as, *unappropriated* funds in the treasury. (*c*) Not granted or given to any person, company, or corporation: as, *unappropriated* lands. (*d*) Not appropriated by any person: as, an *unappropriated* subject for a poem.

unapproved (un-a̤-prövd'), *a.* 1. Not approved; not having received approbation. *Milton*, P. L., v. 118.—2†. Not justified and confirmed by proof; not corroborated or proved. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 53.

unapt (un-apt'), *a.* [< ME. *unapt*; < *un*-^{1} + *apt*.] 1. Not apt; not ready or inclined.

> I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 133.

> A most merciful man, as ready to forgive as *unapt* to take or give an offence.
> *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

2. Dull; not ready to learn: same as *inapt*, 2.

> Very dull and *unapt*. *Bacon.*

3. Unfit; inappropriate; unsuitable; not qualified; not disposed.

> Was never man or woman yet bigete
> That was *unapt* to soferen loves hete
> Celestial, or elles love of kynde.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 978.

> *Unapt* I am, not only because of painful study, but also for this short warning.
> *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> Why are our bodies soft and weak and smooth,
> *Unapt* to toil and trouble in the world?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 166.

> No *unapt* type of the sluggish and wavering movement of that mind. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

unaptly (un-apt'li), *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.

unaptness (un-apt'nes), *n.* The state or character of being unapt, in any sense.

unaquit†, *a.* [ME., < *un*-^{1} + *aquit*, pp. of *aquit*, *v.*] Unrequited.

> Charitee goth *unaquit*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

unaraced†, *a.* [ME., < *un*-^{1} + *araced*.] Same as *unraced*.

unargued (un-är'gūd), *a.* 1. Not argued; not debated; also, not argued with; not disputed; not opposed by argument.

> My author and disposer, what thou bidd'st
> *Unargued* I obey. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 636.

2†. Not censured. *B. Jonson.*

unarm (un-ärm'), *v.* [< ME. *unarmen*; < *un*-^{2} + *arm*^{2}.] I. *trans.* 1. To strip of armor or arms; disarm.

> To *vnarme* hym the kyng made in that place.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5666.

> Sweet Helen, I must woo you
> To help *unarm* our Hector.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1. 163.

2. To render incapable of inflicting injury; make harmless.

> Galen would not leave the world too subtle a theory of poisons, *unarming* thereby the malice of venomous spirits.
> *Sir T. Browne.*

II. *intrans.* To take off or lay aside one's arms or armor.

> While thei were in *vn-armynge*, thei saugh comynge the squyer of Elizer and the yoman.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 555.

> Will ye *unarm*, and yield yourselves his prisoners?
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

unarmed (un-ärmd'), *a.* [< ME. *unarmed*, *onarmed*, *unarmit*; < *un*-^{1} + *armed*.] 1. Not having on arms or armor; not equipped with arms or weapons.

> I am *unarm'd*; forego this vantage, Greek.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 8. 9.

2. Not furnished with scales, prickles, or other armature, as animals and plants; in *entom.*, noting parts destitute of projections, spines, points, etc., where such structures are commonly found: as, *unarmed* tibiæ.

unarmored, unarmoured (un-är'mo̤rd), *a.* Not armored; specifically, not plated or sheathed with metal as a defense from projectiles: noting ships of war: as, an *unarmored* cruiser.

unarrayed (un-a̤-rād'), *a.* 1. Not arrayed; not dressed; unappareled.

> This infant world, yet *unarray'd*, naked and bare.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, i. 1.

2. Not organized; not arranged.

unarted† (un-är'ted), *a.* [< *un*-^{1} + *art*^{2} + -*ed*^{2}.] 1. Ignorant of the arts.

> God, who would not have his church and people letterless and *unarted*.
> *Waterhouse*, Apology for Learning (1653), p. 19.

2. Not artificial; plain; simple.

> *Unarted* meat, kind neighbourhood.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 99.

unartful (un-ärt'fu̇l), *a.* 1. Not artful; artless; not having cunning; guileless; frank; genuine.

> I'm sure *unartful* truth lies open
> In her mind. *Dryden*, The Tempest, iii.

2. Wanting skill; inartistic. [Rare.]

unartfully (un-ärt'fu̇l-i), *adv.* Without art; in an unartful manner; artlessly. *Burke.*

unartificial (un-är-ti-fish'a̤l), *a.* Inartificial; not artificial; not formed by art.

> The coarse *unartificial* arrangement of the monarchy.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

unartificially (un-är-ti-fish'a̤l-i), *adv.* Without art or skill; in an unskilful manner. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

unartistic (un-är-tis'tik), *a.* Inartistic. *Edinburgh Rev.*

unascendable (un-a̤-sen'da̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being ascended, climbed, or mounted; unscalable.

unascended (un-a̤-sen'ded), *a.* Not having been ascended, as a throne waiting for its king. [Rare.]

> It was for thee yon kingless sphere has long
> Swung blind in *unascended* majesty.
> *Shelley*, Adonais, xlvi.

unascertainable (un-as-ėr-tā'na̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being ascertained; incapable of being certainly known.

unascertained (un-as-ėr-tānd'), *a.* Not reduced to a certainty; not made certain and definite; not certainly known.

> Most of the companies administer charities of large but *unascertained* value. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 225.

unascried† (un-as-krīd'), *a.* Not descried or seen. *Hall.*

unasked (un-ȧskt'), *a.* 1. Not asked; unsolicited.

> Indeed I thought
> That news of ill *unasked* would soon be brought.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 310.

2. Not sought by entreaty or care. [Rare.]

> The bearded corn ensu'd
> From earth *unask'd*. *Dryden.*

unaspective† (un-as-pek'tiv), *a.* Not having regard to anything; inattentive. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 74.

unaspirated (un-as'pi-rā-ted), *a.* Having no aspirate; pronounced or written without an aspirate.

unaspiring (un-as-pīr'ing), *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious: as, a modest and *unaspiring* person.

unassailable (un-a̤-sā'la̤-bl), *a.* Not assailable; incapable of being assailed; incontestable; hence, not to be moved or shaken from a purpose.

> I do know but one
> That *unassailable* holds on his rank,
> Unshaked of motion. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 69.

unassailed (un-a̤-sāld'), *a.* Not assailed; not attacked.

> To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 220.

unassayed (un-a̤-sād'), *a.* Not essayed; not attempted; not subjected to assay or trial; untested.

> To be ridd of these mortifying Propositions he leaves no tyrannical evasion *unassaid*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

unassimilated (un-a-sim'i-lā-ted), *a.* Not assimilated. (*a*) Not made to resemble; not brought into a relation of similarity. (*b*) In *physiol.*, not united with and actually transformed into the fluid or solid constituents of the living body; not taken into the system as nutriment: as, food still *unassimilated*.

unassisted (un-a̤-sis'ted), *a.* Not assisted; not aided or helped; unaided. *Addison.*

unassuetude (un-as'wẹ-tūd), *n.* Unaccustomedness. [Rare.]

> We walked about for an hour or two, admiring the beauty and grand bearing of the women [of Genezzano], and the picturesque vivacity and ever-renewing *unassuetude* of the whole scene. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 252.

unassuming (un-a̤-sū'ming), *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not arrogant; modest; not forthputting; retiring.

> Thou *unassuming* common-place
> Of Nature, with that homely face.
> *Wordsworth*, To the Same Flower (the Daisy).

unassured (un-a̤-shörd'), *a.* 1. Not assured; not bold or confident.—2†. Not to be trusted.

> The fayned friends, the *unassured* foes.
> *Spenser*, Hymn in Honour of Love, l. 263.

3. Not insured against loss: as, goods *unassured*.

unattached (un-a̤-tacht'), *a.* Not attached; free. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, not seized on account of debt. (*b*) *Milit.*, not belonging to any special body of troops or to the staff, as an officer who is waiting orders.

unattainable (un-a̤-tā'na̤-bl), *a.* Not to be attained or gained.

unattainableness (un-a̤-tā'na̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unattainable, or beyond reach.

unattainted (un-a̤-tān'ted), *a.* Not attainted; not corrupted; not affected; hence, impartial.

> With *unattainted* eye,
> Compare her face with some that I shall show.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 2. 90.

unattempted (un-a̤-temp'ted), *a.* 1. Not attempted; not tried; not essayed; not undertaken.

> Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 16.

2. Not subjected to a trial or test; not tried, as by temptation. [Rare.]

> But for my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
> Like a poor beggar, raileth on the rich.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 591.

unattended (un-a̤-ten'ded), *a.* 1. Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance; without a guardian. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 60.—2. Not attended to; not dressed: as, *unattended* wounds.

unattending (un-a̤-ten'ding), *a.* Not attending or listening; not attentive. *Milton*, Comus, l. 272.

unattentive (un-a̤-ten'tiv), *a.* Inattentive; careless. *Clarke*, Evidences, v.

unattested (un-a̤-tes'ted), *a.* Not attested; having no attestation.

> Thus God has not left himself *unattested*, doing good, sending us from heaven rains and fruitful seasons.
> *Barrow*, On the Creed.

unattire (un-a-tīr'), *v. i.* [< *un-*^{2} + *attire.*] To take off the dress or attire, especially robes of state or ceremony; undress. [Rare.]

> We both left Mrs. Schwellenberg to *unattire*.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, v. 209. (*Davies.*)

unattractive (un-a̤-trak'tiv), *a.* Not attractive or pleasing.

unattractiveness (un-a̤-trak'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being unattractive. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 764.

unau (ū'nâ), *n.* [S. Amer.] The South American two-toed sloth, *Cholopus didactylus.* See cut under *Cholopus.*

unaudienced (un-â'di-e̤nst), *a.* Not admitted to an audience; not received or heard. *Richardson.* [Rare.]

unauspicious (un-âs-pish'us), *a.* Inauspicious.

> Ingrate and *unauspicious* altars. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 116.

unauthentic (un-â-then'tik), *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true. *T. Warton.*

unauthenticated (un-â-then'ti-kā-ted), *a.* Not authenticated; not attested; not shown to be genuine. *Paley.*

unauthenticity (un-â-then-tis'i̤-ti), *n.* The character of being unauthentic. *Athenæum*, No. 3193, p. 15.

unauthoritative (un-â-thor'i-tā̤-tiv), *a.* Not authoritative. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 7.

unauthoritied†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *unautoritied*; < *un-*^{1} + *authority* + *-ed*^{2}.] Unauthorized.

> Nor to do thus are we *unautoritied* either from the morall precept of Salomon to answer him thereafter that prides him in his folly. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

unauthorized (un-â'tho̤r-īzd), *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 2. Also spelled *unauthorised.*

unavailability (un-a̤-vā-la̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* The character of being unavailable.

unavailable (un-a̤-vā'la̤-bl), *a.* 1. Not available; not capable of being used with advantage: as, *unavailable* manuscripts.—2†. Useless; vain.

> But to complain or not complain alike
> Is *unavailable.* *Abp. Potter.*

unavailing (un-a̤-vā'ling), *a.* Not availing or having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain: as, *unavailing* efforts; *unavailing* prayers. =Syn. *Fruitless, Ineffectual*, etc. See *useless.*

unavailingly (un-a̤-vā'ling-li), *adv.* Without avail. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 820.

unavised†, *a.* Unadvised.

> Wit *unavised*, sage folie. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4738.

unavoidable (un-a̤-voi'da̤-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being made null or void.—2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable: as, *unavoidable* evils. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 18, 1655.

unavoidableness (un-a̤-voi'da̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unavoidable; inevitableness.

unavoidably (un-a̤-voi'da̤-bli), *adv.* Inevitably; on account of some unavoidable thing or event.

unavoided (un-a̤-voi'ded), *a.* 1. Not avoided or shunned.—2†. Unavoidable; inevitable.

> We see the very wreck that we must suffer;
> And *unavoided* is the danger now.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 268.

unavowed (un-a̤-voud'), *a.* Not avowed or openly acknowledged: as, *unavowed* dislike.

unaware (un-a̤-wãr'), *a.* Not aware; not heeding; heedless; unmindful: often used adverbially.

> As one that *unaware*
> Hath dropp'd a precious jewel in the flood.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 823.

> Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
> Belike through impotence, or *unaware*?
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 156.

> I am not *unaware* how the productions of the Grubstreet brotherhood have of late years fallen under many prejudices. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Int.

> Dead-asleep, *unaware* as a corpse.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, vi. 135.

> Answers nothing, save with her brown eyes,
> Smiles *unaware*, as if a guardian saint
> Smiled in her. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, v.

unawares (un-a̤-wãrz'), *adv.* [< *unaware* + adv. gen. *-es.*] 1. While the person is unaware; unexpectedly; without previous knowledge or preparation; suddenly.

> Take the great-grown traitor *unawares.*
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 63.

> There may be stupidity in a man of genius if you take him *unawares* on the wrong subject.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 165.

2. Without premeditated design; inadvertently.

> As when a ship, that flyes fayre under sayle,
> An hidden rocke escaped hath *unwares*,
> That lay in waite her wrack for to bewaile.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 1.

> They [Pharisees] did not know themselves; they had *unawares* deceived themselves as well as the people.
> *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 127.

At unawares (erroneously *at unaware*), unexpectedly.

> By his foe surprised *at unawares.*
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 9.

> I came to do it with a sort of love
> *At* foolish *unaware.* *Mrs. Browning.*

unawned (un-ând'), *a.* In *bot.*, not provided with an awn.

unazotized (un-az'o̤-tīzd), *a.* Not azotized; not supplied with azote or nitrogen. *Bentley*, Botany, p. 739.

unbacked (un-bakt'), *a.* 1. Not having been backed; not taught to bear a rider; unbroken.

> Like *unback'd* colts they prick'd their ears.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 176.

2. Unsupported; left without aid; unaided; in *sporting*, not supported by bets: as, an *unbacked* horse.—3. Not moved back or backward. *C. Richardson.*

unbag (un-bag'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *bag.*] To let out of a bag; pour out of a bag; take from or as if from a bag: as, to *unbag* a fox; to *unbag* grain. [Rare.]

> Mrs. Tulliver . . . *unbagged* the bell-rope tassels and unpinned the curtains.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

unbailable (un-bā'la̤-bl), *a.* Not bailable: as, the offense is *unbailable.*

unbaized (un-bāzd'), *a.* Not covered with baize. [Rare.]

> It slid down the polished slope of the varnished and *unbaized* desk. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxviii.

unbaked (un-bākt'), *a.* Not baked; hence, immature; ill-digested.

> Your son was misled with a snipt-taffeta fellow there, whose villanous saffron would have made all the *unbaked* and doughy youth of a nation in his colour.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 3.

> Songs she may have,
> And read a little *unbak'd* poetry,
> Such as the dabblers of our time contrive.
> *Fletcher and another*, Elder Brother, ii. 2.

unbalance^{1} (un-bal'a̤ns), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{1} + *balance, n.*] To throw out of balance.

> It is true the repeal of these laws might restore harmony between the railroads, but only by a further *unbalancing* of the relations between the railroad companies and the public. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 368.

unbalance^{2} (un-bal'a̤ns), *n.* [< *un-*^{2} + *balance, v.*] Want of balance; derangement. [Rare.]

> The paralyzing influence of disease in this class of cases operates, in a degree, like that arising from congenital deficiency and *unbalance* observed in another class of cases. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 524.

unbalanced (un-bal'a̤nst), *a.* 1. Not balanced; not poised.

> Let earth, *unbalanced*, from her orbit fly,
> Planets and suns run lawless through the sky.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 256.

> Such were the fashionable outrages of *unbalanced* parties. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 287.

2. Not brought to an equality of debt and credit: as, an *unbalanced* account.—3. Unsteady; easily swayed; deranged; unsound.

> Thus good or bad to one extreme betray
> Th' *unbalanced* mind. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, i. 6.

Unbalanced bid, in public contracts, a bid for the performance of a given work at specified rates for each of the various kinds of labor or materials required, which, by being made on an erroneous estimate of quantities of each, appears, assuming those quantities to be correct, to be low in comparison with other bids, when a computation based upon the true quantities would make the bid high. Thus, if the estimates are of a very large quantity of rock-excavation and a very small quantity of earth-excavation, a bid for the entire work at a very low rate for the former and a very high rate for the latter might appear to be the lowest bid but might prove to be the highest, should the amount of rock-excavation turn out to be very small and the amount of earth-excavation very large.

unballast^{1} (un-bal'a̤st), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *ballast.*] To free from ballast; discharge the ballast from.

unballast^{2}† (un-bal'a̤st), *a.* [For *unballasted.*] Unballasted. *Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

unballasted (un-bal'a̤s-ted), *a.* Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady: literally or figuratively: as, *unballasted* wits.

unbanded (un-ban'ded), *a.* Having no band, especially in the sense of being stripped of a band, or lacking one where one is needed.

> Your bonnet *unbanded.*
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 398.

unbank (un-bangk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *bank*^{1}.] 1. To take a bank from; open as if by leveling or removing banks. [Rare.]

> *Unbank* the hours
> To that soft overflow which bids the heart
> Yield increase of delight.
> *Taylor*, Edwin the Fair, i. 5. (*Davies.*)

2. To cause (a fire) to burn briskly by raking off the ashes from the top, opening drafts and the ash-pit door, etc. See *to bank a fire*, under *bank*^{1}. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 315.

unbankable (un-bang'ka̤-bl), *a.* Not bankable.

> All the gold that France has paid, or can pay, were a poor exchange for the treasure of German idealism, *unbankable* as it is.
> *B. L. Gildersleeve*, Essays and Studies, p. 56.

unbaptized (un-bap-tīzd'), *a.* Not baptized; hence, figuratively, unhallowed; profane.

> For those my *unbaptized* rhimes,
> Writ in my wild unhallowed times, . . .
> Forgive me, God.
> *Herrick*, His Prayer for Absolution.

unbar (un-bär'), *v. t.* 1. To remove a bar or bars from: said especially of a gate or door.

> *Unbar* the sacred gates, and seek the pow'r
> With offer'd vows, in Ilion's topmost tow'r.
> *Pope*, Iliad, vi. 111.

> Then to the castle's lower ward
> Sped forty yeomen tall,
> The iron studded gates *unbarred* . . .
> And let the drawbridge fall.
> *Scott*, Marmion, i. 4.

2. To open; unlock: especially in figurative uses.

> The sure physician, death, who is the key
> To *unbar* these locks. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4. 8.

> Soon as Aurora had *unbarr'd* the Morn.
> *Prior*, Colin's Mistakes, ii.

unbarbed (un-bärbd'), *a.* 1†. Not sheared, shaven, or mown; unshaven.

> Must I go show them my *unbarbed* sconce?
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 99.

> The thick *unbarbed* grounds. *Drayton.*

2. Not furnished with barbs or reversed points, hairs, or plumes.

unbarbered (un-bär'bėrd), *a.* Unshaven.

> We'd a hundred Jews to larboard
> Unwashed, uncombed, *unbarbered.*
> *Thackeray*, The White Squall.

unbark^{1}† (un-bärk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *bark*^{2}.] To strip off the bark from, as a tree; bark. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 654.

unbark^{2}† (un-bärk'), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *bark*^{3}. Cf. *disbark, disembark.*] To disembark; land. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 214.

unbarricade (un-bar-i-kād'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *barricade.*] To throw open; unbar. *Sterne.*

unbarricadoed (un-bar-i-kā'dōd), *a.* Not barricaded, stopped, or blocked up; unobstructed. *Burke*, To Wm. Elliot, Esq.

unbase (un-bās'), *a.* Not base, low, or mean; not degrading or disgraceful. *Daniel*, To Henry Wriothesly.

unbashed† (un-basht'), *a.* Not filled with or not feeling shame; unabashed. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

unbashful (un-bash'fu̇l), *a.* Not bashful; bold; impudent; shameless. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3. 50.

unbated (un-bā'ted), *a.* 1†. Not bated; unabated; undiminished.

> My guards
> Are you, great Powers, and the *unbated* strengths
> Of a firm conscience. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 4.

2. Unblunted: noting a sword without a button on the point.

> The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
> *Unbated* and envenom'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 328.

unbathed (un-bāᴛʜd'), *a.* Not bathed; not wet. *Dryden*, Cymon and Iphigenia.

unbattered (un-bat'ėrd), *a.* Not battered; not bruised or injured by blows. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7. 19.

unbay† (un-bā′), *v. t.* To open; free from restraint.

> To *unbay* the current of my passions.
> *Norris*, Miscellanies.

unbe† (un-bē′), *v. t.* To cause not to be, or not to be the same; cause to be other.

> How oft, with danger of the field beset,
> Or with home mutinies, would he *unbe*
> Himself! *Old play.*

unbear (un-bãr′), *v. t.*; pret. *unbore*, pp. *unborne*, ppr. *unbearing*. To take off or relax the bearing-rein of: said of a horse.

> *Unbear* him half a moment to freshen him up.
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, lvi.

unbearable (un-bãr′a̤-bl), *a.* Not to be borne or endured; intolerable. *Sir H. Sidney*, State Papers, II. 228.

unbearableness (un-bãr′a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unbearable.

unbearably (un-bãr′a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unbearable manner; intolerably.

unbearded (un-bēr′ded), *a.* Having no beard, in any sense; beardless.

> Th' *unbearded* youth.
> *B. Jonson*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

> The yet *unbearded* grain.
> *Dryden*, Britannia Rediviva, l. 260.

unbearing (un-bãr′ing), *a.* Bearing or producing no fruit; sterile; barren. *Dryden.*

unbeast (un-bēst′), *v. t.* To divest of the form or qualities of a beast. [Rare.]

> Let him *unbeast* the beast.
> *Sandys*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

unbeaten (un-bē′tn), *a.* 1. Not beaten; not treated with blows.—2. Untrodden; not beaten by the feet: as, *unbeaten* paths.—3. Not conquered; not surpassed; unexcelled; never beaten: as, an *unbeaten* record; an *unbeaten* competitor.

unbeauteous (un-bū′tẹ̄-us), *a.* Not beautiful; having no beauty; not possessing qualities that delight the senses, especially the eye and ear.

unbeautiful (un-bū′ti-fụl), *a.* Not beautiful; plain; ugly. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 531.

unbeavered (un-bē′vėrd), *a.* 1. Without the beaver or hat; bareheaded. *Gay*, The Espousal.—2. With the beaver of the helmet open. See *beaver*.

unbecome† (un-bẹ̄-kum′), *v. t.* Not to become; not to be suitable to; misbecome.

> It neither *unbecomes* God nor men to be moved by reason. *Bp. Sherlock*, On Providence, ix.

unbecoming¹ (un-bẹ̄-kum′ing), *a.* 1. Not becoming; improper; indecent; indecorous.

> *Unbecoming* speeches. *Dryden.*

2. Not befitting or suiting; not suitable or proper (for or in).

> There were no circumstances in our Saviour's appearance or course of life which were *unbecoming* the Son of God, and the design he came upon.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

> But something ere the end,
> Some work of noble note, may yet be done,
> Not *unbecoming* men that strove with Gods.
> *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

3. Not esthetically suited to the wearer, as an article of dress; not enhancing the beauty of its subject, as an attitude or a gesture.

unbecoming² (un-bẹ̄-kum′ing), *n.* A transition from existence into non-existence; dissolution. [Rare.]

> Are we to look forward to a continued becoming or to an ultimate *unbecoming* of things? Will evolution on earth go on for ever? *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 317.

unbecomingly (un-bẹ̄-kum′ing-li), *adv.* In an unbecoming manner, in any sense.

unbecomingness (un-bẹ̄-kum′ing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unbecoming, in any sense.

unbed (un-bed′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unbedded*, ppr. *unbedding*. To raise or rouse from or as if from bed. [Rare.]

> Eels *unbed* themselves and stir at the noise of thunder, and not only, as some think, by the motion or stirring of the earth which is occasioned by that thunder.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 118.

unbedded (un-bed′ed), *a.* 1. Not yet having the marriage consummated, as a bride. [Rare.]

> We deem'd it best that this *unbedded* bride
> Should visit Chester, there to live recluse.
> *Sir H. Taylor.*

2. Not existing in beds, layers, or strata. See *bedded*, 3. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 393.

unbedinned (un-bẹ̄-dind′), *a.* Not made noisy. *L. Hunt*, Rimini, i. [Rare.]

unbefitting (un-bẹ̄-fit′ing), *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 770.

unbefool (un-bẹ̄-föl′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *befool.*] 1. To change from a foolish nature; restore from the state or condition of a fool. *South*, Sermons, VII. viii.—2. To open the eyes of to a sense of folly.—3. To undeceive. [Rare in all uses.]

unbefriend (un-bẹ̄-frend′), *v. t.* [< *un-*¹ + *befriend.*] To fail to befriend; deprive of friendly support. [Rare.]

> And will not *unbefriend* the enterprising any more than the timid. *The American*, XXIX. 104.

unbefriended (un-bẹ̄-fren′ded), *p. a.* Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid.

> Alas for Love!
> And Truth who wanderest lone and *unbefriended*.
> *Shelley*, Hellas.

unbeget (un-bẹ̄-get′), *v. t.* To undo the begetting of. [Rare.]

> Wishes each minute he could *unbeget* those rebel sons.
> *Dryden*, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

unbeginning (un-bẹ̄-gin′ing), *a.* Having no beginning.

> An *unbeginning*, midless, endless ball. *Sylvester.*

unbegot (un-bẹ̄-got′), *a.* Unbegotten.

> Your children yet unborn and *unbegot*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 88.

unbegotten (un-bẹ̄-got′n), *a.* 1. Not yet generated; not yet begotten.—2. Having never been generated; self-existent.

> The eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God.
> *Stillingfleet.*

unbeguile (un-bẹ̄-gīl′), *v. t.* To undeceive; free from the influence of deceit. *Daniel.* [Rare.]

unbeguiled (un-bẹ̄-gīld′), *a.* Not beguiled or deceived. *Congreve*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Venus.

unbegun (un-bẹ̄-gun′), *a.* [< ME. *unbegonne*, *unbegunnen*; < *un-*¹ + *begun.*] 1. Not yet begun.

> A work *unbegun*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 56.

2†. Having had no beginning; eternal.

> The mighty God which *unbegonne*
> Stonte of hym selfe.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

unbeholden (un-bẹ̄-hōl′dn), *a.* Unseen.

> Like a glow-worm golden
> In a dell of dew,
> Scattering *unbeholden*
> Its aërial hue. *Shelley*, To a Skylark, x.

unbehovable†, *a.* Not needful; unprofitable. *Sir J. Cheke.*

unbehovely†, *a.* Not behooving; unseemly. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

unbeing† (un-bē′ing), *a.* Not existing. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

unbejuggled (un-bẹ̄-jug′ld), *a.* Undeceived by trick or artifice. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXV. 569. [Colloq.]

unbeknown (un-bẹ̄-nōn′), *a.* Unknown. [Now only colloq.]

> Especially if God did stir up the same secret instinct in thee to sympathize with another in praying for such a thing *unbeknown* one to another.
> *T. Goodwin*, Works, III. 372.

> "I was there," resumed Mrs. Cluppins, "*unbeknown* to Mrs. Bardell." *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

unbeknownst (un-bẹ̄-nōnst′), *a.* Same as *unbeknown*. [Colloq.]

> So by & by I creep up softly to my own old little room, not to disturb their pleasure, & *unbeknownst* to most.
> *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders.

unbelief (un-bẹ̄-lēf′), *n.* 1. Incredulity; the withholding of belief; disbelief; especially, disbelief of divine revelation.

> [Truth] shines in all who do not shut it out
> By dungeon doors of *unbelief* and doubt.
> *Abraham Coles*, The Evangel, p. 181.

> Belief consists in accepting the affirmations of the soul; *unbelief*, in denying them. *Emerson*, Montaigne.

2. Disbelief of the truth of the gospel; distrust of God's promises and faithfulness, etc. Mat. xiii. 58; Mark vi. 6; Heb. iii. 12.=**Syn. 1.** Distrust.—1 and 2. *Disbelief*, *Unbelief* (see *disbelief*), skepticism.

unbelieful† (un-bẹ̄-lēf′fụl), *a.* [ME. *unbeleveful*; < *un-*² + *belieful.*] Full of unbelief; unbelieving.

> He that is *unbeleveful* to the sone, schal not se euerlastinge lyf. *Wyclif*, John iii. 36.

unbeliefulness† (un-bẹ̄-lēf′fụl-nes), *n.* [ME. *unbilevefulness*; < *unbelieful* + *-ness.*] Unbelief; want of faith.

> And anon the fadir of the child criynge with teeris seide: Lord, I beleve, help thou myn *vnbilevefulness*.
> *Wyclif*, Mark ix. 24.

unbelievability (un-bẹ̄-lē-va̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* Incapability of being believed; incredibility.

> Boiling mud-oceans of Hypocrisy and *Unbelievability*.
> *Carlyle*, Life of Sterling, I. xv. (*Davies.*)

unbelievable (un-bẹ̄-lē′va̤-bl), *a.* Not to be believed; incredible. *J. Udall.*

> The pine shot aloft from the crag to an *unbelievable* height.
> *Tennyson*, Voyage of Maeldune.

unbelieved (un-bẹ̄-lēvd′), *a.* Not believed, credited, or trusted; also, incredible.

> As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 119.

> I made his valour stoop, and brought that name,
> Soar'd to so *unbeliev'd* a height, to fall
> Beneath mine.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 2.

unbeliever (un-bẹ̄-lē′vėr), *n.* 1. An incredulous person; one who does not believe.—2. One who discredits Christian revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.

> They, having their conversation honest and holy amongst the *unbelievers*, shined like virgin-tapers in the midst of an impure prison, and amused the eyes of the sons of darkness with the brightness of the flame.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 166.

3. One who does not believe in or hold any given religion.

> Who think through *unbelievers'* blood
> Lies their directest path to heaven.
> *Moore*, Fire-Worshippers.

=**Syn.** *Skeptic*, *Disbeliever*, etc. See *infidel*.

unbelieving (un-bẹ̄-lē′ving), *a.* 1. Not believing; incredulous; skeptical; doubting.—2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ: as, "the *unbelieving* Jews," Acts xiv. 2.

unbelievingly (un-bẹ̄-lē′ving-li), *adv.* With unbelief. *Clarke.*

unbellerophontic (un-be-ler-ọ̄-fon′tik), *a.* Not like Bellerophon. See *Bellerophon*. [Rare.]

> In tones, looks, and manners he was embarrassing, and this I was willing to consider as the effect of my own *unbellerophontic* countenance and mien.
> *Coleridge*, Letter to Sir George Beaumont.

unbeloved (un-bẹ̄-luvd′), *a.* Not loved. *Dryden.*

unbelt (un-belt′), *v. t.* 1. To ungird; remove the belt or girdle from.—2. To remove from the person by undoing the belt which supports it.

> The officers would have *unbelted* their swords.
> *De Quincey*, Roman Meals.

unbend (un-bend′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unbent*, ppr *unbending*. **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become relaxed or unbent.—2. To rid one's self of constraint: act with freedom; give up stiffness or austerity of manner; be affable.

> He [Charles II.] might be seen . . . striding among the trees, playing with his spaniels, and flinging corn to his ducks; and these exhibitions endeared him to the common people, who always love to see the great *unbend*.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

II. *trans.* 1. To free from flexure; make straight: as, to *unbend* a bow.

> *Unbending* the rigid folds of the parchment cover, I found it to be a commission, under the hand and seal of Governor Shirley. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 33.

> I only meant
> To draw up again the bow *unbent*.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone.

2. To relax; remit from a strain or from exertion; set at ease for a time: as, to *unbend* the mind from study or care.

> You do *unbend* your noble strength, to think
> So brainsickly of things. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 45.

> She *unbent* her mind afterwards, over a book.
> *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) To unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails. (*b*) To cast loose, as a cable from the anchor. (*c*) To untie, as a rope.

unbended† (un-ben′ded), *a.* Relaxed; unbent.

> He ruddy Nectar pours,
> And Jove regales in his *unbended* Hours.
> *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

unbending¹ (un-ben′ding), *a.* [< *un-*¹ + *bending.*] 1. Not suffering flexure; not bending.

> Flies o'er the *unbending* corn and skims along the main.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 373.

2. Unyielding; inflexible; firm.

> Nobody demands from a party the *unbending* equity of a judge. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

> The arrogant Strafford and the *unbending* Laud had as bitter rivals in the palace as they had enemies in the nation. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 379.

Unbending column, a column in which, as in a Doric column, the thickness in proportion to the length is so great that fracture under vertical pressure can occur only by detrusion, or by sliding apart in a plane or planes whose angle is dependent upon the material, and not by tendency to lateral bending inducing transverse fracture.

unbending² (un-ben′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unbend*, *v.*] A relaxing; remission from a strain; temporary ease.

> Stalwart and rubicund men they were, second only, if second, to S., champion of the county, and not incapable of genial *unbendings* when the fasces were laid aside.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 85.

unbending^2 (un-ben'ding), *a.* [< *unbend* + *-ing*^{2}.] Given up to relaxation or amusement.

I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour.
Rowe.

unbendingly (un-ben'ding-li), *adv.* Without bending; obstinately.

unbendingness (un-ben'ding-nes), *n.* The quality of being unbending; inflexibility. *Landor.*

unbeneficed (un-ben'ẹ̄-fist), *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 182.

unbeneficial (un-ben-ẹ̄-fish'ạl), *a.* Not beneficial; not advantageous, useful, profitable, or helpful. *Milton.*

unbenefited (un-ben'ẹ̄-fit-ed), *a.* Having received no benefit, service, or advantage. *V. Knox*, Liberal Education, App.

unbenighted (un-bẹ̄-nī'ted), *a.* Not benighted; never visited by darkness. *Milton*, P. L., x. 682.

unbenign (un-bẹ̄-nīn'), *a.* Not benign; the reverse of benign; malignant. *Milton*, P. L., x. 661.

unbenumb (un-bẹ̄-num'), *v. t.* To relieve from numbness; restore sensation to. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts. [Rare.]

unbequothen†, *a.* [ME. *unbiquothen*; < *un-*^{1} + *bequothen*, obs. pp. of *bequeath*, *v.*] Not bequeathed.

I wull that the residewe of the stuffe of myn houshold *unbiquothen* be divided equally betwen Edmund and William, my sones, and Anne, my daughter.
Paston Letters, III. 288.

unbereaven (un-bẹ̄-rē'vn), *a.* [An erroneous form, prop. *unbereft*.] Not bereaved; unbereft. *Mrs. Browning*, Child's Grave at Florence. [Rare.]

unbereft (un-bẹ̄-reft'), *a.* Not bereaved or bereft. *Sandys*, Æneid.

unbeseem (un-bẹ̄-sēm'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{1} + *beseem*.] Not to be fit for or worthy of; be unbecoming or not befitting to. [Rare.]

Ah! may'st thou ever be what now thou art,
Nor *unbeseem* the promise of thy spring.
Byron, To Ianthe.

unbeseeming (un-bẹ̄-sē'ming), *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting; unsuitable.

Was not that *unbeseeming* a King?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 427.

unbeseemingly (un-bẹ̄-sē'ming-li), *adv.* In an unbeseeming or unbecoming manner; unworthily. *Barrow*, Works, III., ser. 6.

unbeseemingness (un-bẹ̄-sē'ming-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unbeseeming. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Jeroboam's Wife.

unbesought (un-bẹ̄-sôt'), *a.* Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1058.

unbespeak (un-bẹ̄-spēk'), *v. t.* To revoke or put off, as something spoken for beforehand; annul, as an order, invitation, or engagement.

Pretending that the corps stinks, they will bury it to night privately, and so will *unbespeak* all their guests.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 30, 1661.

I can immediately run back and *unbespeak* what I have order'd.
Garrick, Lying Valet, i.

unbestowed (un-bẹ̄-stōd'), *a.* Not bestowed; not given, granted, or conferred; not disposed of. *Bacon*, Henry VII., p. 216.

unbethink† (un-bẹ̄-thingk'), *v. t.* Not to bethink. [Rare and erroneous.]

The Lacedæmonian foot (a nation of all other the most obstinate in maintaining their ground) . . . *unbethought* themselves to disperse and retire.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xl. (*Davies.*)

unbetide (un-bẹ̄-tīd'), *v. i.* To fail to happen or betide.

Thilke thing that God seth to bityde, it ne may nat *unbityde.*
Chaucer, Boethius, v. prose 6.

unbettered (un-bet'ėrd), *a.* Not bettered or mitigated. [Rare.]

From kings, and priests, and statesmen, war arose,
Whose safety is man's deep *unbettered* woe.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

unbewares† (un-bẹ̄-wãrz'), *adv.* [< *un-*^{1} + *beware*; erroneously for *unawares*.] Unaware; unawares.

To the intent that by their coming *unbewares* they might do the greater distruction.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

unbias (un-bī'a̤s), *v. t.* To free from bias; turn or free from prejudice or prepossession.

The truest service a private man may hope to do his country is by *unbiassing* his mind as much as possible.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

unbiased, unbiassed (un-bī'a̤st), *a.* Free from bias, undue partiality, or prejudice; impartial: as, an *unbiased* mind; an *unbiased* opinion or decision.

All men . . . lean to mercy when *unbiassed* by passions or interest.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, letter xxxviii.

unbiasedly, unbiassedly (un-bī'a̤st-li), *adv.* Without bias or prejudice; impartially. *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, § 3.

unbiasedness, unbiassedness (un-bī'a̤st-nes), *n.* The state of being unbiased; freedom from bias or prejudice; impartiality.

unbid (un-bid'), *a.* 1. Not bid; unbidden.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth
Unbid.
Milton, P. L., x. 204.

2†. Without having said prayers. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 54.

unbidden (un-bid'n), *a.* [< ME. *unbiden*; < *un-*^{1} + *bidden*.] 1. Not bidden; not commanded; hence, spontaneous.—2. Uninvited; not requested to attend.

Unbidden guests
Are often welcomest when they are gone.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 55.

unbide† (un-bīd'), *v. i.* To go away; refuse to remain or stay. *Testament of Love.*

unbind (un-bīnd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unbound*, ppr. *unbinding*. [< ME. *unbinden*, < AS. *unbindan* (= OFries. *undbinda*, *onbinda* = D. *ontbinden* = G. *entbinden*); as *un-*^{2} + *bind*^{1}.] 1. To release from bands or restraint, as the hands or feet of a prisoner; free.

Tak now my soule, *unbind* me of this unreste.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1339.

How myȝt god me of care *vnbinde*,
Sithen god loueth trouthe so verrili?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

2. To unfasten, as a band or tie.

And death *unbind* my chain.
Whittier, Knight of St. John.

unbirdly (un-bėrd'li), *adv.* Unlike or unworthy of a bird. *Cowley*, Of Liberty. [A nonce-word.]

unbishop (un-bish'up), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *bishop*.] To deprive of episcopal orders; divest of the rank or office of bishop. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

unbitt (un-bit'), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to remove the turns of from the bitts: as, to *unbitt* a cable.

unbitted (un-bit'ed), *a.* Unbridled; uncontrolled.

Our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 335.

unbitten, unbit (un-bit'n, un-bit'), *p. a.* Not bitten.

Unbit by rage canine of dying rich. *Young.*

unblamable (un-blā'ma̤-bl), *a.* Not blamable; not culpable; innocent. Also spelled *unblameable*.

To secure myself or the public against the future by positive inflictions upon the injurious . . . is also within the moderation of an *unblamable* defence.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 18, Pref.

unblamableness (un-blā'ma̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unblamable, or not chargeable with blame or fault. *South.* Also spelled *unblameableness*.

unblamably (un-blā'ma̤-bli), *adv.* In an unblamable manner; so as to incur no blame. 1 Thess. ii. 10. Also spelled *unblameably*.

unblamed (un-blāmd'), *a.* Not blamed; free from censure; innocent.

So . . . *unblamed* a life. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 4.

unbleached (un-blēcht'), *a.* Not bleached; of the color that it has after weaving: noting cloth.

unbleaching (un-blē'ching), *a.* Not bleaching; not becoming white or pale. [Rare.]

Blood's *unbleaching* stain. *Byron*, Childe Harold, i.

unbleeding (un-blē'ding), *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood: as, "*unbleeding* wounds," *Daniel*, To Sir T. Egerton. [Rare.]

unblemishable (un-blem'ish-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being blemished. *Milton.*

unblemished (un-blem'isht), *a.* Not blemished; not stained; free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity; pure; spotless: as, an *unblemished* reputation or life; an *unblemished* moral character.

unblenched† (un-blencht'), *a.* Not daunted or disconcerted; unconfounded. *Milton*, Comus, l. 730.

unbless† (un-bles'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *bless*.] To make unhappy; neglect to make happy.

Thou dost beguile the world, *unbless* some mother.
Shak., Sonnets, iii.

unblessed (un-blest' or un-bles'ed), *a.* [< ME. *unblessed*, *onblissed*; < *un-*^{1} + *blessed*.] Same as *unblest*.

Every inordinate cup is *unblessed*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 311.

unblessedness (un-bles'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unblessed; wretchedness. *Udall.*

unblest (un-blest'), *a.* [A later spelling of *unblessed*.] Not blessed; excluded from benediction; hence, cursed; wretched; unhappy.

Ill that He blesses is our good,
And *unblest* good is ill.
F. W. Faber, Hymns.

unblind (un-blīnd'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{1} + *blind*.] To free from blindness; give sight to; open the eyes of. [Rare.]

It is not too late to *unblind* some of the people.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 196. (*Davies.*)

Keep his vision clear from speck, his inward sight *unblind*.
Keats, Birthplace of Burns.

unblissful (un-blis'fůl), *a.* Unhappy. *Tennyson*, Dream of Fair Women.

unblithe (un-blīᴛʜ'), *a.* [< ME. *unblithe*, < AS. *unblīthe* (= OHG. *unblīdi*); as *un-*^{1} + *blithe*.] Not blithe; not happy.

unblock (un-blok'), *v. i.* In *whist*, to play an unnecessarily high card, in order to avoid interrupting a partner's long suit.

unblooded (un-blud'ed), *a.* Not marked or distinguished by improved blood; not thoroughbred: as, an *unblooded* horse.

unbloodied (un-blud'id), *a.* Not made bloody. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 193.

unbloody (un-blud'i), *a.* 1. Not stained with blood.

This hath brought
Sweet peace to sit in that bright state she ought,
Unbloody, or untroubled.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

2. Not shedding blood; not cruel.—3. Not accompanied with bloodshed.

Many battails, and some of those not *unbloodie*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Unbloody sacrifice, a sacrifice which does not involve the shedding of blood, such as the meat-offering (meal-offering) of the Old Testament; specifically, the eucharistic sacrifice.

unblotted (un-blot'ed), *a.* Not blotted, or not blotted out; not deleted; not erased.

Spenser . . . seems to have been satisfied with his first *unblotted* thoughts. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 126.

unblown^1 (un-blōn'), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *blown*^{1}.] 1. Not blown, inflated, or otherwise affected by the wind.

A fire *unblown* (shall) devour his race.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 31.

Leisure . . .
Might race with *unblown* ample garments.
S. Lanier, Sunrise on the Marshes.

2. Not caused to sound, as a wind-instrument.

The lances unlifted, the trumpets *unblown*.
Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

unblown^2 (un-blōn'), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *blown*^{2}.] Not blown; not having the bud expanded; hence, not fully grown or developed.

My tender babes!
My *unblown* flowers! *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 10.

unblushing (un-blush'ing), *a.* Not blushing; hence, destitute of or not exhibiting shame; impudent; shameless: as, an *unblushing* assertion.

That bold, bad man, . . . pretending still,
With hard *unblushing* front, the public good.
T. Edwards, Sonnets, xiv.

unblushingly (un-blush'ing-li), *adv.* In an unblushing or shameless manner.

unboastful (un-bōst'fůl), *a.* Not boasting; unassuming; modest. *Thomson*, Summer.

unbodied (un-bod'id), *a.* 1. Having no material body; incorporeal.

He's such an airy, thin, *unbodied* coward,
That no revenge can catch him.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

2. Freed from the body; disembodied.

Like an *unbodied* joy whose race is just begun.
Shelley, To a Skylark, iii.

unboding (un-bō'ding), *a.* Not anticipating; not looking for.

I grow in worth, and wit, and sense,
Unboding critic-pen.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof, vi.

unbodkined (un-bod'kind), *a.* Unfastened with a bodkin; freed from fastening by a bodkin. *Mrs. Browning*, Duchess May. [Rare.]

unbody† (un-bod'i), *v. i.* To be deprived of the body; become disembodied.

The fate wolde his soule sholde *unbodye*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1550.

unbolt (un-bōlt'), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *bolt*^{1}.] I. *trans.* To release or allow to be opened by withdrawing a bolt: as, to *unbolt* a door.

He shall *unbolt* the gates. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 3.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw a bolt and thus open that which it confined; hence (rarely), to open; unfold; explain.

> *Pain.* How shall I understand you?
> *Poet.* I will *unbolt* to you. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 51.

unbolted^1 (un-bōl′ted), *a.* [See *bolt*^{1}, *v.*] Not bolted; not fastened by bolts.

unbolted^2 (un-bōl′ted), *a.* [See *bolt*^{2}, *v.*] 1. Not bolted or sifted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter: as, *unbolted* meal. Hence—2†. Coarse; gross; not refined.

> I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 71.

unbone (un-bōn′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *bone*^{1}.] 1. To deprive of a bone or of bones. [Rare.]—2. To fling or twist about as if boneless. [Rare.]

> In the Colleges so many of the young Divines, and those in next aptitude to Divinity, have bin seene so oft upon the Stage writhing and *unboning* their Clergie limmes to all the antick and dishonest gestures of Trinculo's. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

unbonnet (un-bon′et), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To uncover the head by taking off the bonnet or, by extension, any head-dress. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 17.

II. *trans.* To remove the bonnet or, by extension, any head-dress from, as the head, or the wearer of the head-dress.

unbonneted (un-bon′et-ed), *a.* 1. Having no bonnet on; by extension, without any head-dress; bareheaded.

> *Unbonneted* he runs. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 14.

2. Without taking the bonnet or cap off; making no obeisance.

> I fetch my life and being
> From men of royal siege, and my demerits
> May speak *unbonneted* to as proud a fortune
> As this that I have reach'd. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 23.

unbooked (un-bu̇kt′), *a.* Unbookish. [Rare.]

> With a compass of diction unequalled by any other public performer of the time, ranging . . . from the *unbooked* freshness of the Scottish peasant to the most far-sought phrase of literary curiosity. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 139.

unbookish (un-bu̇k′ish), *a.* 1. Not addicted to books or reading.

> It is to be wondered how museless *unbookish* they were, minding nought but the feats of war. *Milton.*

2. Not cultivated by study; unlearned.

> His *unbookish* jealousy must construe
> Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour
> Quite in the wrong. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 102.

unbooklearned (un-bu̇k′lėr″ned), *a.* Illiterate. [Rare.]

> *Un-book-learn'd* people have conn'd by heart many psalms of the old translation. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VII. i. 32. (*Davies.*)

unbore†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unborn*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

unborn (un-bôrn′), *a.* [< ME. *unboren*, *unbore*; < *un-*^{1} + *born*^{1}.] Not born; not brought into life; not yet existing.

> The woe's to come; the children yet *unborn*
> Shall feel this day as sharp to them as thorn.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 322.

unbosom (un-bu̇z′um), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *bosom*.] **I.** *trans.* To reveal in confidence; disclose, as one's secret opinions or feelings: often used with a reflexive pronoun.

> Their several counsels they *unbosom* shall. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 141.

> The rest of this winter I spent in a lonesome, solitary life, having none to converse with, none to *unbosom myself* unto, none to ask counsel of, none to seek relief from, but the Lord alone, who yet was more than all. *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 227.

II. *intrans.* To make a revelation in confidence; disclose one's innermost feelings.

> Princes usually treat such persons familiarly; and, quitting their throne like Luna, think they may with safety *unbosom* to them. *Bacon*, Political Fables, iv., Expl.

unbosomer (un-bu̇z′um-ėr), *n.* One who unbosoms, discloses, or reveals.

> An *unbosomer* of secrets. *Thackeray.*

unbottomed (un-bot′umd), *a.* 1. Having no bottom; bottomless.

> The dark, *unbottom'd*, infinite abyss. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 405.

2†. Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

> This is a special act of Christian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God. *Hammond.*

unbought (un-bât′), *a.* [< ME. *unbouht*, *unbocht*, *unboht*, < AS. *unboht*; as *un-*^{1} + *bought*^{2}.] 1. Not bought; obtained without money or purchase.

> The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryden*, Horace, Epod. 2.

2. Unsold; without a purchaser: as, an *unbought* stock of books.

> The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer. *Locke.*

3. Not bought over; unbribed.

> Unbribed, *unbought*, our swords we draw.
> *Scott*, War Song of the Edinburgh Light Dragoons.

unbounded (un-boun′ded), *a.* 1. Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; hence, immeasurably great: as, *unbounded* space; *unbounded* power.

> The wide, the *unbounded* prospect. *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

2. Having no check or control; unrestrained.

> He was a man
> Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
> Himself with princes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 34.

=**Syn.** 1. Boundless, illimitable.—2. Uncontrolled.

unboundedly (un-boun′ded-li), *adv.* In an unbounded manner; without bounds or limits. *Byron.*

unboundedness (un-boun′ded-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unbounded; freedom from bounds or limits; specifically, that character of a continuum by virtue of which, if any point be taken, and then any other indefinitely near the first, a third point may be found indefinitely near the first, and situated opposite to the second with reference to the first.

> In the extension of space-construction to the infinitely great we must distinguish between *unboundedness* and infinite extent; the former belonging to the extent relations, the latter to the measure relations. That space is an unbounded three-fold manifoldness is an assumption which is developed by every conception of the outer world; according to which at every instant the region of real perception is completed and the possible positions of a sought object are constructed, and which by these applications is forever confirming itself. The *unboundedness* of space possesses in this way a greater empirical certainty than any external experience. But its infinite extent by no means follows from this. *Riemann*, tr. by Clifford.

unbounden† (un-boun′dn), *a.* [< ME. *unbounden*; pp. of *unbind*, *v.*] Set free; unwedded.

> Were I *unbounden*, also mote I thee,
> I wolde never eft comen in the snare.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Merchant's Tale, l. 14.

unbow† (un-bou′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *bow*^{1}.] To unbend.

> Looking back would *unbow* his resolution. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 118.

unbowable† (un-bou′a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being bent or inclined. *Stubbes.*

unbowed (un-boud′), *a.* [< ME. *unbowed*; < *un-*^{1} + *bowed*, pp. of *bow*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Not bowed or arched; not bent.

> He . . . passeth by with stiff, *unbowed* knee. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 16.

Hence—2. Not subjugated; unsubdued; not put under the yoke. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 115.

unbowel† (un-bou′el), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *bowel*.] To deprive of the entrails; eviscerate; disembowel. *Dr. H. More.*

unboy (un-boi′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *boy*.] To free from boyish thoughts or habits; raise above boyhood. *Clarendon.* [Rare.]

unbrace (un-brās′), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *brace*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To remove the points or braces of; free from tension or constraint; loose; relax: as, to *unbrace* a drum; to *unbrace* the arms; to *unbrace* the nerves.

> His joyful friends *unbrace* his azure arms. *Pope*, Iliad, vii. 142.

2†. To carve; disjoint.

> *Vnbrace* that malarde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* To grow flaccid; relax; hang loose. *Dryden.*

unbraced (un-brāst′), *a.* Not braced, in any sense.

> With his doublet all *unbraced*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 78.

unbraid (un-brād′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *braid*^{1}.] To separate the strands of; unweave; unwreathe.

unbrained (un-brānd′), *a.* Deprived of brains; not brained. *Beau. and Fl.* [Rare.]

unbranched (un-brȧncht′), *a.* Not branched; not provided with branches.

unbreast (un-brest′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *breast*.] To disclose or lay open; unbosom.

> Could'st thou unmask their pomp, *unbreast* their heart,
> How would'st thou laugh at this rich beggerie.
> *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, iv.

unbreathed (un-brēᴛʜd′), *a.* 1. Not breathed; not having passed through the lungs: as, air *unbreathed*.—2†. Not exercised; unexercised; unpractised.

> And now have toil'd their *unbreathed* memories. *Shak*, M. N. D., v. 1. 74.

unbreathing (un-brē′ᴛʜing), *a.* Not breathing. *Byron*, Saul.

unbred (un-bred′), *a.* 1†. Unbegot; unborn.

> Hear this, thou age *unbred*:
> Ere you were born was beauty's summer dead.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, civ.

2. Not well bred; destitute of breeding.

> My Nephew's a little *unbred*; you'll pardon him, Madam. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 17.

3. Not taught or trained.

> *Unbred* to spinning. *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 1095.

unbreech (un-brēch′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *breech*.] 1. To remove breeches from.—2. To free the breech of, as a cannon, from its fastenings or coverings.

> Let the worst come,
> I can *unbreech* a cannon, and without much help
> Turn her into the keel.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

unbreeched (un-brēcht′), *a.* Wearing no breeches; not yet of the age to wear breeches.

> Methoughts I did recoil
> Twenty-three years, and saw myself *unbreech'd*,
> In my green velvet coat, my dagger muzzled.
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 155.

unbrent†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unburnt*.

unbrewed (un-bröd′), *a.* Not brewed or mixed; pure or genuine.

> They drink the stream
> *Unbrew'd*, and ever full.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, vii.

unbribable (un-brī′ba-bl), *a.* Incapable of being bribed. *Feltham.*

unbridle (un-brī′dl), *v. t.* To free from the bridle; let loose. *Shak.*, Lear (Qq.), iii. 7. 86.

unbridled (un-brī′dld), *a.* Not having a bridle on; hence, unrestrained; unruly; violent; licentious.

> This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
> To fly the favours of so good a king.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 30.

> He, mad with rage
> And with desires *unbridled*, fled, and vow'd
> That ring should me undo.
> *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, i. 3.

unbridledness (un-brī′dld-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unbridled; freedom from control or restraint; license; violence.

> The presumption and *unbridledness* of youth. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. v.

unbroiden†, *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *broiden*, braided: see ME. *braid*, *broid*.] Unbraided.

> Hire myghty tresses of hire sonnysshe heres,
> *Unbroiden*, hangen al aboute hire eeres.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 817.

unbroke† (un-brōk′), *a.* Unbroken.

> God keep all vows *unbroke* that swear to thee! *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 215.

> By age *unbroke*. *Pope*, Odyssey, viii. 147.

unbroken (un-brō′kn), *a.* 1. Not broken; whole; entire; hence, left in its integrity; not violated.

> The clergy met very punctually, and the patriarch's letter was produced in the assembly, the seal examined, and declared to be the patriarch's and *unbroken*. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 460.

2. Not weakened; not crushed; not subdued: as, a mind *unbroken* by age.—3. Not tamed or rendered tractable; not taught; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke: as, an *unbroken* horse or ox.—4. Not interrupted; undisturbed: as, *unbroken* slumbers; hence, regular.

> The allied army returned to Lambeque unpursued and in *unbroken* order. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

unbrokenly (un-brō′kn-li), *adv.* Without break or intermission.

unbrokenness (un-brō′kn-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unbroken.

unbrotherlike† (un-bruᴛʜ′ėr-līk), *a.* Unbrotherly. *Dr. H. More.*

unbrotherly (un-bruᴛʜ′ėr-li), *a.* Not brotherly; not becoming or befitting a brother. *Bacon.*

unbrute (un-bröt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *brute*.] To take away the character of a brute from. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, iv. [Rare.]

unbuckle (un-buk′l), *v. t.* [< ME. *unbokelen*, *unboclen*; < *un-*^{2} + *buckle*^{2}.] To release from a fastening by buckles: as, to *unbuckle* a shoe.

unbuckramed (un-buk′ramd), *a.* Not stiffened or lined with buckram; hence, not stiff; easy; natural; informal. *Colman the Younger.* [Rare.]

unbudded (un-bud′ed), *a.* Not having put forth a bud; unblown.

> The hid scent in an *unbudded* rose. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

unbuild (un-bild′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unbuilt*, *unbuilded*, ppr. *unbuilding*. [< *un-*^{2} + *build*, *v.*] To demolish, as that which is built; raze; destroy. [Rare.]

> To *unbuild* the city and to lay all flat. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 198.

unbuilt (un-bilt′), *a.* Not yet built; not erected; unconstructed.

Unbuilt Babel. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv.

unbundle (un-bun′dl), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *bundle.*] To unpack; open; disclose; declare. [Rare.]

Unbundle your griefs, madam, and let us into the particulars. *Jarvis*, Don Quixote, II. iii. 6. (*Davies.*)

unbuoyed (un-boid′ or un-böid′), *a.* Not buoyed or borne up. *Edinburgh Rev.*

unburden, unburthen (un-bėr′dn, -ᴛʜn), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *burden*^{1}, *burthen*^{1}.] **1.** To rid of a load; free from a burden; ease.

While we
Unburthen'd crawl toward death.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 42.

2. To throw off as being a burden; discharge; hence, to disclose; reveal.

To *unburden* all my plots and purposes.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 133.

3. To relieve, as the mind or heart, by disclosing what lies heavy on it; also, reflexively, to relieve (one's self) in this way: as, he *unburdened himself* to his confessor.

Well, now we are alone, there is a subject, my dear friend, on which I wish to *unburthen* my mind to you. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Georgina, when not *unburdening* her heart to me, spent most of her time in lying on the sofa, fretting about the dullness of the house. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

unburdened (un-bėr′dnd), *a.* Not burdened.

Wholly *unburdened* with historical knowledge or with any experience of life. *The Academy*, Aug. 2, 1890, p. 96.

unburiable (un-ber′i-a̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being buried; unfit to be buried. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

unburied (un-ber′id), *a.* [< ME. *unburied*; < *un-*^{1} + *buried.*] Not buried; not interred.

The dead carcasses of *unburied* men.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 122.

unburned, unburnt (un-bėrnd′, un-bėrnt′), *a.* [< ME. *unbrent*; < *un-*^{1} + *burned*, *burnt.*] **1.** Not burned; not consumed or injured by fire.

He said 'twas folly,
For one poor grain or two, to leave *unburnt*,
And still to nose the offence. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 27.

The source of the heat taken up by the vessel is nothing but *unburnt* gases. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 8783.

2. Not baked, as brick.

unburning (un-bėr′ning), *a.* Not consuming away by fire. [Rare.]

The *unburning* fire called light.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, vii.

unburnt (un-bėrnt′), *a.* See *unburned.*

O bush *unbrent*, brenning in Moyses syghte.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 16.

unburrow (un-bur′ō), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *burrow*^{2}.] To take from a burrow; unearth. [Rare.]

He can bring down sparrows and *unburrow* rabbits.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, x. (*Davies.*)

unburthen, *v. t.* See *unburden.*

unbury (un-ber′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unburied*, ppr. *unburying*. [< *un-*^{2} + *bury*^{3}.] **1.** To exhume; disinter. [Rare.]

The hours they are not at their beads, which are not a few, they employ in speaking ill of us, *unburying* our bones, and burying our reputations.
Jarvis, Don Quixote, II. iii. 5. (*Davies.*)

2. Figuratively, to uncover; reveal; disclose.

Since you have one secret, keep the other;
Never *unbury* either. *Lytton*, Richelieu, i. 1.

unbusinesslike (un-biz′nes-līk), *a.* Not businesslike.

unbutton (un-but′n), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *button.*] To unfasten or open, as a garment, by separating the buttons and the buttonholes.

What is the life of man! Is it not to shift from side to side, from sorrow to sorrow?—to button up one cause of vexation, and *unbutton* another?
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

unbuxom† (un-buk′sum), *a.* [< ME. *unbuxom*, *unbuxum*, *unboxum*, *unbuhsum*; < *un-*^{1} + *buxom.*] Disobedient. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 87.

unbuxomly† (un-buk′sum-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

unbuxomness† (un-buk′sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. **unbuxomnes*, *unbuxsumnes*; < *unbuxom* + *-ness.*] Disobedience.

Sen Lucifer oure ledar es lighted so lawe
For hys *vnbuxumnes* in bale to be brente.
York Plays, p. 6.

uncabled (un-kā′bld), *a.* Not fastened or secured by a cable.

Within it ships . . . *uncabled* ride secure.
Cowper, Odyssey, xiii. 117.

uncage (un-kāj′), *v. t.* To set free from a cage or from confinement.

The *uncaged* soul flew through the air.
Fanshaw, Poems (ed. 1676), p. 299.

uncalled (un-kâld′), *a.* [< ME. *uncalled*; < *un-*^{1} + *called.*] Not called; unsummoned; not invited; not demanded.

Mild Lucina came *uncalled.*
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Cinyras and Myrrha.

Uncalled for, not required; not needed or demanded; improperly brought forward.

In other people's presence I was, as formerly, deferential and quiet; any other line of conduct being *uncalled for.* *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Also written *uncalled-for*, when used attributively: as, most *uncalled-for* remarks.

uncallow (un-kal′ō), *n.* The name given in Norfolk, England, to the deposits of gravel resting on the chalk.

uncalm (un-käm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *calm.*] To deprive of calm; disturb. [Rare.]

What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast.
Dryden.

uncamp (un-kamp′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *camp*^{1}.] To cause to decamp; dislodge; expel. [Rare.]

If they could but now *uncamp* their enemies.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

uncandid (un-kan′did), *a.* Not candid, frank, or true. *The American*, VIII. 232.

uncandidly (un-kan′did-li), *adv.* In an uncandid manner.

uncandor (un-kan′do̤r), *n.* Lack of candor. [Rare.]

"It seems to me it was an utter failure," suggested Annie. "Quite. But it was what I expected." There appeared an *uncandor* in this which Annie could not let pass. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxi.

uncanniness (un-kan′i-nes), *n.* The character of being uncanny.

Your general *uncanniness.*
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, p. 277.

uncanny (un-kan′i), *a.* [Sc. and North. Eng. See *canny.*] **1.** Not canny, in any sense.—**2.** Eery; weird; mysterious; apparently not of this world; hence, noting one supposed to possess preternatural powers.

I wish she binna *uncanny.* *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

What does that inexplicable, that *uncanny* turn of countenance mean? *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

He . . . rather expected something *uncanny* to lay hold of him from behind. *C. Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxi.

3. Severe, as a fall or blow.

An *uncanny* coup I gat for my pains.
Scott, Waverley, lxvi.

uncanonic (un-ka̤-non′ik), *a.* Same as *uncanonical.*

This act was *uncanonic* and a fault.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 170.

uncanonical (un-ka̤-non′i-ka̤l), *a.* **1.** Not canonical; not agreeable to the canons.

If ordinations were *uncanonical.*
Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, § 32.

2. Not conformed or conforming to rule; not determined by rule.—**3.** Not belonging to the canon (of Scripture).—**Uncanonical hours.** See *hour.*

uncanonicalness (un-ka̤-non′i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The character of being uncanonical. *Bp. Lloyd.*

uncanonize (un-kan′o̤n-īz), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *canonize.*] **1.** To deprive of canonical authority.—**2.** To reduce from the rank of a canonized saint.

uncanonized (un-kan′o̤n-īzd), *a.* Not canonized; not enrolled among the saints.

The members of it [the Romish communion] boast very much of mighty signs and wonders wrought by some canonized and some *uncanonized* saints.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

uncap (un-kap′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *uncapped*, ppr. *uncapping*. [< *un-*^{2} + *cap*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To remove a cap, as a percussion-cap, from, as a gun or a cartridge, or a protecting cap from, as a lens-tube.

II. *intrans.* To remove the cap or hat.

I felt really like *uncapping*, with a kind of reverence.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 247.

uncapable† (un-kā′pa̤-bl), *a.* Incapable.

An inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 5.

He who came to take away the sins of the world was *uncapable* of pollution by sin.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, V. 176.

uncape (un-kāp′), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *cape*^{2}.] In *hawking*, to prepare for flying at game by taking off the cape or hood. Various explanations are given to the word as used by Shakspere, "Merry Wives," iii. 3. 176: "I warrant we'll unkennel the fox. Let me stop this way first. So now *uncape.*" According to Steevens, it means to turn the fox out of the bag; according to Warburton, to dig out the fox when earthed; according to Nares, to throw off the dogs or to begin the hunt; according to Schmidt, to uncouple hounds.

uncaptious (un-kap′shus), *a.* Not captious; not ready to take objection or offense.

Uncaptious and candid natures.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 43.

uncardinal (un-kär′di-na̤l), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *cardinal.*] To divest of the cardinalate. [Rare.]

Borgio . . . got a dispensation to *uncardinal* himself.
Fuller.

uncared (un-kãrd′), *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not attended: with *for.*

Their own . . . ghostly condition *uncared for.*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 1.

uncareful (un-kãr′fůl), *a.* **1.** Having no care; free from care.

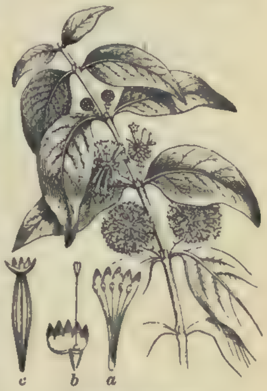
This journey . . . has been one of the brightest and most *uncareful* interludes of my life.
Hawthorne, French and Italian Note-Books, p. 272.

2. Taking no care; not watchful; incautious. —**3**†. Producing no care.

Uncareful treasure. *Quarles.*

[Rare in all senses.]

Uncaria (ung-kā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1789), < L. *uncus*, a hook: see *unce*^{2}, *uncus.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Naucleeæ.* It is distinguished from the type-genus *Nauclea* by its valvate corolla and septicidal capsule. There are about 32 species, mostly natives of India beyond the Ganges, with one in Africa and one in Guiana and Brazil. They are shrubby climbers with opposite short-petioled leaves, and axillary heads of hairy yellowish flowers, followed by large elongated, two-celled, many-seeded capsules. *U. Gambier*, a native of Malacca, Java, and Sumatra, is the source of one of the most important tanning-materials of commerce, for which see *gambier.*



Uncaria Gambier.

a, corolla laid open; *b*, calyx-tube laid open, showing the style and stigma; *c*, fruit with persistent calyx.

uncarnate (un-kär′nāt), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *carnate.*] Not carnate or fleshly; not incarnate; not made flesh.

The *uncarnate* Father. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

uncarnate (un-kär′nāt), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *carnate.*] To divest of flesh or fleshliness. *Bp. Gauden.* [Rare.]

uncart (un-kärt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *cart.*] To unload or discharge from a cart. [Rare.]

He carted and *uncarted* the manure with a sort of flunkey grace. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, ii. (*Davies.*)

uncase (un-kās′), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *case*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take out of a case; release from a case or covering: especially (*milit.*) used of the colors or any portable flag; hence, to disclose; reveal.

Commit securely to true wisdome the vanquishing and *uncasing* of craft and sutletie. *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., ii.

2. To strip; flay; case. See *case*^{2}.

The Foxe, first Author of that treacherie,
He did *uncase*, and then away let flie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1380.

II.† *intrans.* To undress. [Rare.]

Do you not see Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 707.

uncastle (un-kás′l), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *castle.*] **1.** To deprive of a castle; turn out of a castle. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. ii. 39. (*Davies.*)—**2.** To deprive of the distinguishing marks or appearances of a castle. *Fuller.* [Rare in both uses.]

uncate (ung′kāt), *a.* [< LL. *uncatus*, hooked, curved, < L. *uncus*, a hook: see *unce*^{2}, *uncus.*] Same as *uncinate.*

uncathedraled, uncathedralled (un-ka̤-thē′dra̤ld), *a.* Destitute of cathedrals. [Rare.]

If he [Longfellow] had, like Whittier, grown old among the *uncathedralled* paganisms of American scenery and life, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 862.

uncaused (un-kâzd′), *a.* Having no precedent cause; existing without an author; uncreated; self-existent.

The idea of *uncaused* matter. *Baxter*, On the Soul, ii. 359.

uncautelous† (un-kâ′te-lus), *a.* Incautious.

uncautious (un-kâ′shus), *a.* Incautious. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., ii. 74.

uncautiously (un-kâ′shus-li), *adv.* Incautiously. *Waterland.*

unce^{1}†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *ounce*^{1}.

unce^{2}†, *n.* [< L. *uncus*, a hook, barb; cf. *uncus*, hooked, barbed, bent: see *Uncaria.*] A claw.

The river-walking serpent to make sleepe,
Whose horrid crest, blew skales, and *unces* blacke,
Threat every one a death.
Heywood, Brit. Troy, vii. 76. (*Nares.*)

unceaseable† (un-sē′sa̤-bl), *a.* Unceasing. *Dekker.*

unceasing (un-sē′sing), *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual. *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, iii. =**Syn.** Incessant, constant, uninterrupted, unremitting, perpetual.

unceasingly (un-sē′sing-li), *adv.* In an unceasing manner; without intermission or cessation; continually.

uncement (un-sem′ent, -sẹ-ment′), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *cement.*] To dissever; rend apart.

> How to *uncement* your affections.
> *Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, iv.

uncemented (un-sẹ-men′ted), *a.* Not cemented.

> The walls being of *uncemented* masonry.
> *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 90.

unceremonious (un-ser-ẹ̄-mō′ni-us), *a.* Not ceremonious; familiar; informal.

> No warning given! *unceremonious* fate!
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, iii.

unceremoniously (un-ser-ẹ̄-mō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In an unceremonious manner; without ceremony; informally.

uncertain (un-sėr′tạn), *a.* Not certain; doubtful. (*a*) Not known in regard to nature, qualities, or general character.

> The things future, being also euents very *vncertaine*, and such as can not possibly be knowne because they be not yet, can not be vsed for example nor for delight otherwise then by hope. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 32.

> For many days
> Has he been wandering in *uncertain* ways;
> Through wilderness, and woods of mossed oaks.
> *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

(*b*) Not known as regards quantity or extent; indefinite; problematical: as, an *uncertain* number of independent voters; a person of *uncertain* age.

> She was not old, nor young, nor at the years
> Which certain people call a certain age,
> Which yet the most *uncertain* age appears,
> Because I never heard, nor could engage
> A person yet by prayers, or bribes, or tears,
> To name, define by speech, or write on page
> The period meant precisely by that word.
> *Byron*, Beppo, st. 22.

(*c*) Having doubts; without certain knowledge; not sure.

> *Uncertain* of the issue. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 61.

> Thir [the Saxons'] multitude wander'd yet *uncertain* of habitation. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

(*d*) Not sure as to aim or effect desired.

> Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 691.

> Or whistling slings dismiss'd the *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*

(*e*) Unreliable; insecure; not to be depended on.

> The *uncertain* glory of an April day.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 3. 85.

> Can I, then,
> Part with such constant pleasures to embrace
> *Uncertain* vanities?
> *Fletcher and another*, Elder Brother, i. 2.

(*f*) Not firm or fixed; vague; indeterminate in nature; fluctuating.

> All around
> Are dim *uncertain* shapes that cheat the sight.
> *Bryant*, The Journey of Life.

(*g*) Undecided; hesitating; not resolved.

> The *uncertain* sickly appetite to please.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxlvii.

(*h*) Not steady; fitful.

> Amid the strings his fingers strayed,
> And an *uncertain* warbling made.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., Int.

> I could see by that *uncertain* glimmer how fair was all, but not how sad and old. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xi.

(*i*) Liable to change; fickle; inconstant; capricious; irresolute.

> Thou art constant;
> I an *uncertain* fool, a most blind fool.
> Be thou my guide.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Double Marriage, i. 1.

> Oh, woman! in our hours of ease
> *Uncertain*, coy, and hard to please.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 30.

uncertain† (un-sėr′tạn), *v. t.* [< *uncertain*, *a.*] To make or cause to be uncertain. *Raleigh.*

uncertainly (un-sėr′tạn-li), *adv.* In an uncertain manner, in any sense.

uncertainness (un-sėr′tạn-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncertain.

uncertainty (un-sėr′tạn-ti), *n.*; pl. *uncertainties* (-tiz). 1. The character or state of being uncertain; want of certainty. (*a*) Of things: the state of not being certainly known; absence of certain knowledge; doubtfulness; want of reliability; precariousness.

> The glorious *uncertainty* of it [the law] is of mair use to the professors than the justice of it.
> *Macklin*, Love à la Mode, ii. 1.

> In bright *uncertainty* they lie,
> Like future joys to Fancy's eye.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 2.

(*b*) Of persons: a state of doubt; a state in which one knows not what to think or do; hesitation; irresolution.

> Here remain with your *uncertainty!*
> Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts!
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 124.

> If she were a long while absent, he became pettish and nervously restless, pacing the room to and fro, with the *uncertainty* that characterized all his movements.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

2. Something not certainly or exactly known; anything not determined, settled, or established; a contingency.

> Until I know this sure *uncertainty*,
> I'll entertain the offer'd fallacy.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 187.

> Man, with all his boasted titles and privileges, wanders about in *uncertainties*, does and undoes, and contradicts himself throughout all the various scenes of thinking and living. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiii.

uncessant† (un-ses′a̤nt), *a.* Incessant.

> There is in this Iland also a mountaine, which . . . continueth alwayes burning, by *vncessant* belching out of flames. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 556.

uncessantly† (un-ses′a̤nt-li), *adv.* Incessantly.

> Whare-fore, what may do faile vn-to hym that couaytes *vn-cessandly* for to lufe the name of Ihesu?
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

unchain (un-chān′), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *chain.*] To free from chains, slavery, or restraint; let loose.

> *Unchain* your spirits now with spelling charms.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 31.

unchallengeable (un-chal′en-ja̤-bl), *a.* Not to be challenged; secure.

> His title and his paternal fortune . . . might be rendered *unchallengeable*.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxiii. (*Davies.*)

unchallenged (un-chal′enjd), *a.* Not challenged; not objected to or called to account.

unchance (un′chȧns), *n.* [< *un-*1 + *chance.* Cf. *wanchance*, *mischance.*] Mischance; calamity. [Scotch.]

unchancy (un-chȧn′si), *a.* [< *unchance* + *-y*1. Cf. *wanchancy.*] 1. Unlucky; unfortunate; ill-fated; uncanny.

> I cannot but think that there is no safety in having such *unchancy* creatures (as angels, or ghosts, or fairies, or the like) about ane. *Scott*, Monastery.

2. Dangerous.

> Down the gate, in faith, they're worse,
> An' mair *unchancy*.
> *Burns*, Epistle to John Kennedy.

> I never tried him [a dragon-fly] with a hornet, they being *unchancy* insects to hold while one hand is otherwise engaged. *J. G. Wood*, Out of Doors, p. 95.

3. Inconvenient; unseasonable; unsuitable.

> Why had his Grace come at so *unchancy* a moment?
> *Trollope.*

[Chiefly Scotch in all uses.]

unchangeability (un-chān-ja̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* The state or character of being unchangeable.

unchangeable (un-chān′ja̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation: as, God is an *unchangeable* being. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

unchangeableness (un-chān′ja̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unchangeable; immutability. *Newton.*

unchangeably (un-chān′ja̤-bli), *adv.* So as not to suffer change; without change; immutably.

unchanged (un-chānjd′), *a.* Not changed or altered; unvaried.

> Naught do I see *unchanged* remain.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 24.

unchanging (un-chān′jing), *a.* Not changing; suffering no alteration; always the same.

> Thy face is visard-like, *unchanging.*
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 116.

uncharge (un-chärj′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unchargen*; < *un-*2 + *charge.*] 1. To free from a charge, load, or cargo; unload; unburden.

> For-thi I conseille alle Cristene to confourmen hem to charite;
> For charite with-oute chalenynge *vnchargeth* the soule.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 338.

2. To leave free of blame or accusation; acquit of blame; acquit.

> Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
> And call it accident. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 68.

uncharged (un-chärjd′), *p. a.* 1. Not charged; not loaded: as, the guns were *uncharged.*—2. Unassailed. [Rare.]

> Open your *uncharged* ports. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 4. 55.

unchariot (un-char′i-o̤t), *v. t.* To throw out of a chariot; deprive of a chariot. [Rare.]

> Unhorsed and *unchariotted.* *Pope.*

uncharitable (un-char′i-ta̤-bl), *a.* Not charitable; harsh; censorious; severe.

> Stone-hearted men, *uncharitable*,
> Passe careless by the poore.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

> How unequal, how *uncharitable* must it needs be, to impose that which his conscience cannot urge him to impose, upon him whose conscience forbids him to obey?
> *Milton*, True Religion.

uncharitableness (un-char′i-ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncharitable.

> Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableness.* *Bp. Atterbury.*

uncharitably (un-char′i-ta̤-bli), *adv.* In an uncharitable manner; without charity.

> *Uncharitably* with me have you dealt.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 275.

uncharity (un-char′i̤-ti), *n.* Want of charity; uncharitableness.

> Much *uncharity* in you. *Webster.*

> Fought with what seem'd my own *uncharity.*
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

uncharm (un-chärm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *charm.*] To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power. [Rare.]

> Nor is there magic
> In the person of a king that plays the tyrant
> But a good sword can easily *uncharm* it.
> *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, iv. 2.

uncharming (un-chär′ming), *a.* Not charming; no longer able to charm. [Rare.]

> *Uncharming* Catherine.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 209.

uncharnel (un-chär′nel), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *charnel.*] To remove from a tomb; disinter; exhume. [Rare.]

> Whom would'st thou *uncharnel?* *Byron*, Manfred, ii. 4.

unchartered (un-chär′tėrd), *a.* Not chartered; hence, without restriction.

> Me this *unchartered* freedom tires.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode to Duty.

unchary (un-chãr′i), *a.* Not chary; not frugal; not careful; heedless.

> I have said too much unto a heart of stone,
> And laid mine honour too *unchary* out.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 222.

unchaste (un-chāst′), *a.* 1. Not chaste; not continent; libidinous; lewd.

> Kindled with *unchaste* desire.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 100.

2. Not marked by good taste.

unchastely (un-chāst′li), *adv.* In an unchaste manner; lewdly.

unchastity (un-chas′ti̤-ti), *n.* The state or character of being unchaste; incontinence; lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite.

> The time will doubtless come when the man who lays the foundation-stone of a manufacture will be able to predict with assurance in what proportion the drunkenness and the *unchastity* of his city will be increased by his enterprise. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 116.

unche†, *n.* A Middle English form of *inch*1.

uncheckable (un-chek′a̤-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being checked or hindered; that may not be stopped suddenly or forcibly. *J. Peacock*, Sermon on Rom. ii. 4.—2. Incapable of being checked or examined.

> His lordship used him in his most private and *uncheckable* trusts. *North*, Life of Lord Guilford, ii. 285. (*Davies.*)

unchecked (un-chekt′), *a.* 1. Not checked; not restrained; not hindered. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 189.—2†. Not contradicted. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 2.

uncheerful (un-chēr′fu̇l), *a.* Not cheerful. (*a*) Sad; gloomy; melancholy.

> In vain I rail at Opportunity,
> At Time, at Tarquin, and *uncheerful* Night.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1024.

(*b*) Not willing; grudging: as, *uncheerful* service.

> Niggardly in her grants, and *uncheerful.*
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, i. 153.

uncheerfulness (un-chēr′fu̇l-nes), *n.* Want of cheerfulness; sadness.

unchild (un-chīld′), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *child.*] 1. To bereave of children; make childless.

> In this city he
> Hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one.
> *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 153.

2. To divest of the character of a child in relation to parents. [Rare in both uses.]

> They do justly *unchild* themselves that in main elections dispose of themselves without the consent of those which gave them being.
> *Bp. Hall*, Cont., Samson's Marriage.

unchildish† (un-chīl′dish), *a.* Not childish; not fit or proper for children. *Webbe.*

unchivalric (un-shiv′a̤l-rik), *a.* Unchivalrous.

> I distrusted her, and such vague distrust seemed an *unchivalric* disloyalty. *Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xviii.

unchivalrous (un-shiv′a̤l-rus), *a.* Not according to the rules of chivalry; wanting in chivalry or honor.

> Such a bad pupil, monsieur! so thankless, cold-hearted, *unchivalrous*, unforgiving. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxv.

unchristen† (un-kris′n), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *christen.*] 1. To annul the baptism of; deprive of the rite or sacrament of baptism. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To render unchristian; deprive of sanctity.

Hath, as it were, unhallowed and *unchristened* the very duty of prayer itself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 1.

unchristian^1 (un-kris′tian), *a.* [< ME. *uncristen*; < *un-*^{1} + *Christian*.] 1. Not Christian; opposed to Christianity or to its spirit; contrary to Christianity or a Christian character.

I feel not in me those sordid and *unchristian* desires of my profession. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

2. Not converted to the Christian faith: as, *unchristian* nations. Hence—3. Not in accordance with the civilization that Christianity insures; rude; cruel: often used colloquially to signify improper, unusual, and the like.

My aunt has turn'd me out a-doors; she has,
At this *unchristian* hour.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 2.

unchristian^2 (un-kris′tian), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *Christian*.] To deprive of the constituent qualities of Christianity; make unchristian. [Rare.]

Atheism is a sin that doth not only *unchristian*, but unman, a person that is guilty of it. *South*, Sermons.

unchristianize (un-kris′tian-īz), *v. t.* To turn from the Christian faith; cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity.

unchristianly† (un-kris′tian-li), *a.* Contrary to the laws or principles of Christianity; unbecoming to Christians.

Unchristianly compliances. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

unchristianly (un-kris′tian-li), *adv.* In an unchristian manner; in a manner contrary to Christian principles.

They behaued themselues most *vnchristianly* toward their brethren. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 309.

They taught compulsion without convincement, which not long before they complained of as executed *unchristianly* against themselves. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

unchristianness (un-kris′tian-nes), *n.* The character of being unchristian; contrariety or the condition or characteristic of opposition to Christianity.

The *unchristianness* of those denials. *Eikon Basilike.*

unchristiness† (un-kris′ti-nes), *n.* Unchristianness. *Eikon Basilike.*

unchurch (un-chėrch′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *church*.] 1. To expel from a church; deprive of the character and rights of a church; excommunicate.

The Greeks . . . for this cause stand utterly *unchurched* by the Church of Rome. *South*, Sermons, VIII. xiv.

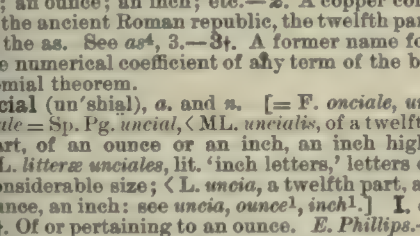
2. To refuse the name or character of a church to.

The papists, under the pretence of the church's union, are the great dividers of the Christian world, *unchurching* the far greatest part of the church, and separating from all that be not subjects of the pope of Rome.
Baxter, Self-Denial, xxiii.

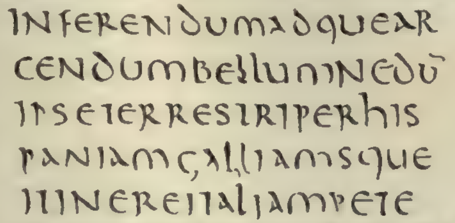
unci, *n.* Plural of *uncus*.

uncia (un′shi-ä), *n.* [L.: see *ounce*^{1}, *inch*^{1}.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a twelfth part, as of the Roman as; an ounce; an inch; etc.—2. A copper coin of the ancient Roman republic, the twelfth part of the as. See *as*^{4}, 3.—3†. A former name for the numerical coefficient of any term of the binomial theorem.

uncial (un′shial), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *onciale*, *unciale* = Sp. Pg. *uncial*, < ML. *uncialis*, of a twelfth part, of an ounce or an inch, an inch high, LL. *litteræ unciales*, lit. 'inch letters,' letters of considerable size; < L. *uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce, an inch: see *uncia*, *ounce*^{1}, *inch*^{1}.] I. *a.* 1†. Of or pertaining to an ounce. *E. Phillips.*—2. In *paleog.*, noting that variety of majuscule character, or writing, usually found in the earlier manuscripts, as opposed to the later minuscule, or cursive. Uncial characters are distinguished from capitals (that is, capital letters similar to the simplest form of those still in use) by relatively greater roundness, inclination, and inequality in height. In Greek paleography the distinction of capital and uncial is unimportant. In Latin manuscripts the difference is strongly marked, several of the uncial letters approaching in form more or less our present lower-case letters (a, *b*d, *e*e, f, h, l, m, q, u). Uncial manuscripts as old as the fourth century are still extant. This style of writing continued till the eighth or ninth century, the transition to minuscule being called *semiuncial* writing. The term *uncial* was originally a misapplication of St. Jerome's expression *litteræ unciales*, "inch-high" (large, handsome) letters. See *majuscule*.



Uncial Manuscript.—Greek uncials of the 4th century A. D.



Example of Latin Uncials, from MS. of the 8th century.—Fragment of Livy, XXI. 21, from the "Codex Puteanus" (now "Parisinus," Lat. 5730).

II. *n.* 1. An uncial letter; also, uncial letters collectively; uncial writing.

The period of the *uncial* runs from the date of the earliest specimens on papyrus to the 9th century.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 145.

2. A manuscript written in uncials.

Omitted in several *uncials* and ancient versions.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 81.

uncialize (un′shial-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uncialized*, ppr. *uncializing*. [< *uncial* + *-ize*.] To shape according to the uncial system; conform to the uncial system. [Rare.]

In the 7th century the Irish uncial, which was the old Roman cursive *uncialized*, came into competition with the Roman uncial which was derived from the capitals, and borrowed some of its forms.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 204.

unciatim (un-si-ā′tim), *adv.* [L., by twelfths, by ounces, < *uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce: see *ounce*^{1}.] Ounce by ounce. *Imp. Dict.*

unciferous (un-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *uncus*, a hook, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *entom.*, bearing a curved process or hook: specifically applied to ovipositors with strongly curved tips, as those of certain grasshoppers.

unciform (un′si-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *uncus*, a hook, + *forma*, form.] I. *a.* Uncinate in form; hooked or crooked; hook-like: specifically applied in anatomy to certain hook-like processes of bone: as, the *unciform* process of the ethmoid; the *unciform* process of the *unciform* bone.—**Unciform eminence** of the brain, the calcar, or hippocampus minor.

II. *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, one of the bones of the wrist, so called from its hook-like process; a carpal bone of the distal row, the innermost one on the ulnar or little-finger side, in special relation with the heads of the fourth and fifth metacarpals, supposed to represent carpalia IV and V of the typical carpus. See *carpus*, and cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *Perissodactyla*, *hand*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

uncinal (un′si-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *uncinus*, a hook: see *uncinus*.] I. *a.* Same as *uncinate*; in *conch.*, specifically noting one of the several lateral teeth of the radula. See *admedian*.

II. *n.* An uncinal tooth of the radula; an uncinus.

uncinata^1 (un-si-nā′tä), *n.*; pl. *uncinatæ* (-tē). [NL., fem. sing. of L. *uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] In sponges, a rod-like spicule bearing recurved hooks throughout its length.

Uncinata^2 (un-si-nā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] 1. A division of marine chætopod worms, containing those whose tori are provided with minute chitinous hooks or uncini. The serpulas, sabellas, and other tubicolous worms belong to this section.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *uncinatum*.

uncinate (un′si-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *uncinatus*, hooked, barbed, < LL. *uncinus*, a hook, barb: see *uncinus*.] I. *a.* Hooked or crooked; hooked at the end; forming a hook; unciform. Also *uncate*.—**Uncinate abdomen**, in *entom.*, an abdomen in which the terminal segments are turned underneath the others, as in the males of certain *Diptera*.—**Uncinate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the last joint is curved and pointed, bending back on the preceding one.—**Uncinate convolution, gyrus,** or **lobe**. (*a*) The hippocampal gyrus (which see, under *gyrus*). (*b*) The anterior extremity of the hippocampal gyrus. See cuts under *cerebral*, *gyrus*, and *sulcus*.—**Uncinate process.** See *processus uncinatus*, under *processus*.—**Uncinate wing-nervures**, in *entom.*, wing-nervures which run from the base toward the apex of the wing, but at the end are turned back in a hook-like form.

II. *n.* An uncinate sponge-spicule.

uncinated (un′si-nā-ted), *a.* [< *uncinate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *uncinate*.

uncinatum (un-si-nā′tum), *n.*; pl. *uncinata* (-tä). [NL., neut. of L. *uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] In *anat.*, the unciform bone of the carpus: more fully called *os uncinatum*.

uncini, *n.* Plural of *uncinus*.

Uncinia (un-sin′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < LL. *uncinus*, a hook: see *uncinus*.] A genus of sedges, distinguished from the related genus *Carex* by the hooked or barbed apex of the rachilla or spikelet-pedicel. There are about 25 species, mostly natives of the temperate and cold parts of the southern hemisphere, a few in the Hawaiian Islands, the West Indies, and the mountains of tropical America and Mexico. They are herbs with the habit of those species of *Carex* which have a simple androgynous continuous inflorescence. See *hamulus*, 1 (*b*).

unciniform (un-sin′i-fôrm), *a.* Uncinate.

Uncinitaria (un-sin-i-tā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group, called a suborder, of dictyonine hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, characterized by the presence of uncinate spicules, and divided into two tribes, *Clavularia* and *Scopularia*, the former having one family, the latter five.

uncinitarian (un-sin-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* [< *Uncinitaria* + *-an*.] Having uncinate spicules, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Uncinitaria*.

Uncinula (un-sin′ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1851), < LL. *uncinus*, a hook: see *uncinus*.] A genus of parasitic (pyrenomycetous) fungi, of the family *Erysipheæ*, having the appendages free from the mycelium and recurved or coiled at the tip. Each perithecium contains several asci. *U. ampelopsidis* (*U. spiralis*) is the common or powdery grape-mildew, and is highly injurious to the grape. See *grape-mildew*, *Erysipheæ*, *Pyrenomycetes*, and *mildew*.

uncinus (un-sī′nus), *n.*; pl. *uncini* (-nī). [< LL. *uncinus*, a hook, barb.] 1. A hook or hooklet; a hamulus; something small, hard, and crooked; specifically, in *conch.*, one of the uncinal teeth of the radula.

In the Heteropoda, it [the radula] is so far more highly developed that the outermost *uncini* of the transverse rows may not only be very long, but also be articulated in such a manner as to be movable. When, therefore, the radula is protruded, these teeth are erected, and when it is drawn back they come together like pincers.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 360.

2. One of the hooked cilia of infusorians.—3. One of the numerous minute chitinous hooks of the tori of some annelids. See *Uncinata*.—4. A weapon used in the eleventh century, resembling a martel-de-fer, but thought to have only one point or edge.

uncipher† (un-sī′fėr), *v. t.* To decipher.

Which letter was intercepted by Captain Abbots, a Captain of Dragoons in the army, and is now *unciphered*.
Rushworth Hist. Coll., Pt. IV. I. 491 (1647). (*Davies.*)

uncircumcised (un-sėr′kum-sīzd), *a.* Not circumcised. Rom. iv. 11.

uncircumcision (un-sėr-kum-sizh′on), *n.* 1. Absence of circumcision; the condition of being uncircumcised. Rom. iv. 9, 10.—2. Hence, people who are not circumcised; the Gentiles: often with *the*.

If *the uncircumcision* keep the righteousness of the law, shall not his uncircumcision be counted for circumcision? Rom. ii. 26.

uncircumscript† (un-sėr′kum-skript), *a.* [ME., < *un-*^{1} + *circumscript*.] Not circumscribed.

Thou Oon and Two and Thre, eterne on lyve,
That regnest ay in Thre and Two and Oon,
Uncircumscript and al maist circumscrive.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1879.

uncircumstantial (un-sėr-kum-stan′shal), *a.* 1. Not circumstantial; not entering into minute particulars.—2†. Not important.

The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in Holy Scripture.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

uncirostrate (un-si-ros′trāt), *a.* [< L. *uncus*, a hook, + *rostratus*, beaked: see *rostrate*.] In *ornith.*, having a hooked beak; hamirostrate.

uncivil (un-siv′il), *a.* Not civil. (*a*) Not pertaining to a settled government or settled state of society; not civilized; barbarous; savage; hence, not exhibiting refinement; unacquainted with the customs and manners of good society.

The sauage and *vnciuill*, who were before all science or ciuilitie, euen as the naked by prioritie of time is before the clothed. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

The *uncivil* kerns of Ireland are in arms.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 310.

(*b*) Not courteous; ill-mannered; rude; coarse: as, an *uncivil* answer; an *uncivil* fellow.

Let go that rude *uncivil* touch!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 60.

(*c*) Improper; unusual; not customary.

With midnight matins, at *uncivil* hours.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1010.

uncivility† (un-si-vil′i-ti), *n.* Incivility.

You were never the gentlemen offered any *uncivility* to me, which is strange, methinks, in one that comes from beyond seas. *Webster and Dekker*, Westward Ho, i. 2.

uncivilized (un-siv′i-līzd), *a.* 1. Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage: as, *uncivilized* hordes.—2†. Coarse; indecent.

> The most *uncivilized* words in our language. *Addison.*

uncivilly (un-siv′i-li), *adv.* In an uncivil manner; not courteously; rudely.

unclad (un-klad′), *a.* Not clad; not clothed.

unclad (un-klad′). Preterit and past participle of *unclothe*. *Tennyson.*

unclasp (un-klȧsp′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *clasp*.] 1. To loosen the clasp of, as a purse or a belt.

> *Unclasps* a huge tome in an antique guise,
> Primitive print and tongue half obsolete.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 45.

2†. To lay open; reveal; disclose.

> Gentle father,
> To you I have *unclasp'd* my burden'd soul.
> *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

unclassable (un-klȧs′a̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being classed or classified.

> Mind remains *unclassable*, and therefore unknowable. *H. Spencer.*

uncle (ung′kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *unckle*, *unkle*; < ME. *uncle* = G. Sw. Dan. *onkel*, < OF. *uncle*, *oncle*, F. *oncle* = Pr. *oncle*, *avoncle* = It. *avunculo* = Wallach. *unchiu*, an uncle, a mother's brother, < L. *avunculus*, in inscriptions also *avonculus*, *avomculus*, *auncūlus*, a mother's brother (a father's brother being *patruus*), lit. 'little grandfather,' dim. of *avus*, a grandfather. Cf. *avuncular*, *atavism*. See also *nuncle*.] 1. The brother of one's father or mother; also, the husband of one's aunt: correlative to *aunt*.

> Then pleas'd and parted; both go live a-part;
> The *Vncle* kept the Mountain for his part.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

2. A familiar title of address to an old man: used especially in the southern United States as a kindly title for a worthy old negro: as, "*Uncle* Tom's Cabin": correlative to *aunt* or *aunty* in similar use.

> The bleating of goats was heard from the darkey settlement . . . as queer old aunties and *uncles* hobbled out to milk them. *S. Bonner*, Dialect Tales, p. 121.

3. A pawnbroker: so called in humorous allusion to the financial favors often expected and sometimes received from rich uncles. [Slang.]

> Fourscore pounds draws deep. Farewell, Doll. Come, sergeants, I'll step to mine *uncle* not far off, hereby in Pudding-lane, and he shall bail me.
> *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

> Brothers, wardens of City Halls,
> And *uncles*, rich as three golden balls
> From taking pledges of nations.
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

To talk like a Dutch uncle. See *Dutch*.—**Uncle Sam,** the government or the people of the United States: a jocular extension of the initials *U. S.*

-uncle. [F. *-uncle*, < L. *-unculus*, a dim. term. < *-un-*, *-on-*, part of the orig. noun, + *-cu-lus*, a double dim. suffix: see *-cle*, *-cule*, *-culus*.] A termination of some diminutive words of Latin origin, as *homuncle* (also *homuncule*), *ȯratiuncle*, etc.

unclean (un-klēn′), *a.* [< ME. *unclene*, *onclene*, < AS. *unclǣne*, unclean; as *un-*¹ + *clean*.] 1. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.

> Thi lande *unclene* alle dolven uppe mot be,
> Of rootes, fern, and weed, to make it free.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

2. Ceremonially impure. (*a*) Not free from ceremonial defilement: said of persons. (*b*) Causing ceremonial defilement: said of animals or things, and specifically applied to animals forbidden by Jewish law to be used in sacrifice and for food. Lev. xi. 26.
3. Morally impure; foul with sin; wicked; evil; especially, lewd; unchaste.

> Als longe als thei ben of foule and of *unclene* Lyvynge (as thei ben now), wee have no drede of hem, in no kynde: for here God will not helpen hem in no wise.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 138.

> Where an *unclean* mind carries virtuous qualities, there commendations go with pity. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 48.

An unclean spirit, a wicked spirit; a demon. Mark i. 27.

uncleanliness (un-klen′li-nes), *n.* Want of cleanliness; filthiness; foulness.

uncleanly (un-klen′li), *a.* [< ME. *unclenlich*, *onclenlich*; < *un-*¹ + *cleanly*.] 1. Not cleanly; not clean; foul; filthy; dirty.

> The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 70.

2. Not chaste; unchaste; obscene.

> 'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have indulged anything *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper.
> *Watts.*

uncleanness (un-klēn′nes), *n.* [< ME. *unclennes*, *unclannes*, *onclennes*, < AS. *unclǣnnes*, uncleanness; as *unclean* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being unclean.

unclear (un-klēr′), *a.* Not clear, in any sense of that word. *Leighton*, 1 Pet. iii.

unclench, unclinch (un-klench′, -klinch′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *unclenchen*; < *un-*² + *clench*, *clinch*.] To open, or to force open, as the closed hand.

> The fist *unclenches*, and the weapon falls.
> *Garth*, Dispensary, v.

uncleship (ung′kl-ship), *n.* [< *uncle* + *-ship*.] The state of being an uncle; the relation of an uncle. *Lamb*, Essays of Elia, p. 388.

unclew† (un-klö′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *clew*.] To unwind; figuratively, to undo or ruin.

> If I should pay you for 't as 'tis extoll'd,
> It would *unclew* me quite.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 168.

unclinch, *v.* See *unclench*.

uncling (un-kling′), *v. i.* [< *un-*² + *cling*.] To cease from clinging, adhering, entwining, embracing, or holding fast. *Milton.* [Rare.]

uncloak (un-klōk′), *v.* [< *un-*² + *cloak*.] I. *trans.* To deprive of the cloak; remove the cloak from; hence, to reveal; bring to light.

II. *intrans.* To take off the cloak, or the outer garments generally.

uncloath†, *v.* See *unclothe*.

unclog (un-klog′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unclogged*, ppr. *unclogging*. [< *un-*² + *clog*.] To disencumber of what clogs; relieve of difficulties or obstructions; free from encumbrances.

> It would *unclog* my heart
> Of what lies heavy to 't. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 47.

uncloister (un-klois′tėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *cloister*.] To release from a cloister or from confinement; set at liberty. *Norris.*

unclose¹ (un-klōz′), *v.* [< ME. *unclosen*; < *un-*² + *close*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To open.

> Whenne Somer cometh, *unclose* hem, thai beth sure.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

> Thy letters trembling I *unclose*.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard.

2†. To uncover; take off the covers from.—3. To disclose; lay open.

> Than thei loked a-boute and be-helde towarde the see where thei saugh the cristin a litill *vn-closed*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 597.

II. *intrans.* To open; be laid open.

> This flour, when that it shulde *unclose*
> Agayn the sonne. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 111.

> The goddess spoke; the rolling waves *unclose*.
> *Pope*, Iliad, i. 562.

unclose² (un-klōs′), *a.* [< *un-*¹ + *close*².] Not close; unreserved; babbling. [Rare.]

> Knowen designs are dangerous to act,
> And th' *vnclose* chief did never noble fact.
> *Sylvester*, The Captaines, l. 1075. (*Davies.*)

unclosed (un-klōzd′), *p. a.* [< ME. *unclosed*; < *un-*¹ + *closed*.] 1. Not separated by inclosures; open; uninclosed.

> I have to longe in this manere
> Left hem *unclosed* wilfully.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3921.

> The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2. Not finished; not brought to a close; of accounts, not balanced; not settled.

> I don't love to leave any Part of the Account *unclos'd*.
> *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

3. Not closed.

> His *unclosed* eye yet lowering on his enemy.
> *Byron*, Giaour.

unclothe (un-klōᴛʜ′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unclothed* or *unclad*, ppr. *unclothing*. [Formerly also *uncloath*, *uncloth*; < ME. *unclothen*, *unclethen*; < *un-*² + *clothe*.] 1. To strip of clothes; make naked; divest of covering.

> The ceremonies, dances, and sacrifices ended, they went to *vncloth* themselues. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 808.

2. Figuratively, to divest; free; strip.

> The fame of Pyrocles and Musidorus greatly drew him to a compassionate conceit, and had already *unclothed* his face of all show of malice. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

unclothed (un-klōᴛʜd′), *a.* Not clothed; being without clothes.

uncloud (un-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *cloud*¹.] To free from clouds; unveil; clear from obscurity, gloom, sadness, dullness, or the like. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 2.

unclouded (un-klou′ded), *p. a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds; not darkened or obscured; free from gloom; clear: as, an *unclouded* sky; an *unclouded* intellect.

uncloudedness (un-klou′ded-nes), *n.* The state of being unclouded. *Boyle.*

uncloudy (un-klou′di), *a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds. *Gay.*

unclubable (un-klub′a̤-bl), *a.* Not clubable; unsocial.

> "Sir John was a most *unclubable* man!" How delighted was I to hear this master of languages [Dr. Johnson] so unaffectedly and socially and good-naturedly make words, for the promotion of sport and good humour!
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, i. 41.

unclue†, *v. t.* Same as *unclew*.

unclutch (un-kluch′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *clutch*.] To open, as something clutched, clenched, or closely shut. *Dr. H. More.*

unco (ung′kō), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. reduction of *uncouth*.] I. *a.* Unknown; strange; unusual. *Leesome Brand* (Child's Ballads, II. 342). [Scotch.]

II. *n.* 1. Anything strange or prodigious. *Galt.*—2. A strange person; a stranger. *Galt.*

unco (ung′kō), *adv.* [< *unco*, *a.*] Wonderfully; remarkably; very: as, *unco* glad; *unco* guid. [Scotch.]

> In this prison there grew a tree,
> And it was *unco* stout and strang.
> *Lord Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 254).

uncock¹ (un-kok′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *cock*¹.] 1. To let down the hammer of (a gun) easily, so as not to explode the charge.—2. To let down or lower the brim of, as a hat, releasing it from the fastening which held it cocked up against the crown.

uncock² (un-kok′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *cock*³.] To open or spread out from a cock or heap, as hay.

uncoffer†, *v. t.* [< ME. *uncofren*; < *un-*² + *coffer*.] To take out of a coffer.

uncoffined (un-kof′ind), *a.* Not furnished with a coffin; not put into a coffin.

> Unknelled, *uncoffined*, and unknown.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv.

uncogitable (un-koj′i-ta̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being cogitated or thought. *Sir T. More.*

uncoif (un-koif′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *coif*.] To pull off the cap or head-dress of. [Rare.]

> Two apple-women scolding and just ready to *uncoif* one another. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

uncoifed (un-koift′), *a.* Without a coif; not wearing a coif.

> Her majesty's renown'd though *uncoif'd* counsel.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, viii.

uncoil (un-koil′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *un-*² + *coil*¹.] To unwind or open the coils (of).

> The snake of gold slid from her hair; the braid
> Slipt and *uncoil'd* itself.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

uncoin (un-koin′), *v. t.* To deprive (money) of its character as coin. [Rare.]

> These are the people who frequently *uncoin* money, either by melting it or by exporting it to countries where it is sooner or later melted.
> *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 81.

uncoined (un-koind′), *a.* 1. Not coined: as, *uncoined* silver. *Locke.*—2. Not minted; lacking the stamp of conventionality; hence, natural, unfeigned.

> A fellow of plain and *uncoined* constancy.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 161.

uncollected (un-kọ-lek′ted), *a.* 1. Not collected; not brought to one place; not received: as, *uncollected* taxes; debts *uncollected*.—2. Not having one's thoughts collected; not having control of one's mental faculties; not recovered from confusion, distraction, or wandering.

> What a wild beast is *uncollected* man!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

uncolored, uncoloured (un-kul′ọrd), *p. a.* 1. Not colored; not stained or dyed; hence, unclouded; clear; specifically, white.

> Things *uncoloured* and transparent. *Bacon.*

> To deck with clouds the *uncolour'd* sky,
> Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 189.

2. Not heightened in description; truthful; unbiased: as, an *uncolored* statement.—3. Unadorned; plain; chaste.

> The contrast was remarkable between the *uncolored* style of his [John Foster's] general diction, and the brilliant felicity of occasional images embroidered upon the sober ground of his text.
> *De Quincey*, Biog. and Hist. Essays, p. 350.

uncolt (un-kōlt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *colt*.] To unhorse; deprive of a colt or horse. [Rare.]

> Thou liest; thou art not colted, thou art *uncolted*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 42.

uncomber†, *v.* See *uncumber*.

uncombine (un-kọm-bīn′), *v.* [< *un-*² + *combine*.] I. *trans.* To sever or destroy the combination, union, or junction of; separate; disconnect.

> Outbreaking vengeance *uncombines* the ill-joined plots.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii.

II. *intrans.* To become separated or disconnected. [Rare in both uses.]

The rude conjuncture of *uncombining* cable in the violence of a northern tempest. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. ii.

uncomeatable (un-kum-at'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *un-*1 + *come-at-able.*] Not accessible; not attainable; beyond reach or comprehension. [Colloq.]

He has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse, and *uncomeatable* in business. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 12.

uncomeliness (un-kum'li-nes), *n.* 1. Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace: as, *uncomeliness* of person, of dress, or behavior.—2. Unbecomingness; unseemliness; indecency.

He . . . gave such orderly and well-behaved reproof to all *uncomeliness* that I would have sworn his disposition would have gone to the truth of his words.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 60.

uncomely (un-kum'li), *a.* [< ME. *uncomely*, *oncomely*, *uncumelich*; < *un-*1 + *comely.*] 1. Not comely; wanting grace: as, an *uncomely* person; *uncomely* dress.—2. Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable; indecent.

Thinke nothing *uncomly* which is honest, for nothing is comely that is not honest.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 71.

Besides (to say truth) nakedness is *uncomely*, as well in mind as in body. *Bacon.*

uncomely† (un-kum'li), *adv.* In an uncomely or unbecoming manner; indecently. 1 Cor. vii. 36.

'Tis most *uncomely* spoken.
Fletcher (and Massinger ?), False One, iii. 1.

uncomfortable (un-kum'fėr-ta̤-bl), *a.* 1. Not comfortable; affording no comfort; causing bodily or mental discomfort; giving uneasiness; disquieting: as, an *uncomfortable* seat or condition.

Christmas is in the most dead and the most *uncomfortable* time of the year. *Addison.*

How *uncomfortable* will the remembrance be of all your excesses, oaths, injustice and profaneness, when death approaches, and judgment follows it?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. v.

2. Disagreeably situated; uneasy; ill at ease: as, to feel *uncomfortable*.

How surely dost thou malice these extremes,
Uncomfortable man. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

uncomfortableness (un-kum'fėr-ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being uncomfortable, uneasy, or miserable. *Jer. Taylor.*

uncomfortably (un-kum'fėr-ta̤-bli), *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; with discomfort or uneasiness; in an uneasy state.

uncommendable (un-kọ-men'da̤-bl), *a.* Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; illaudable. [Rare.]

The *uncommendable* licentiousness of his poetry.
Feltham, On Eccles. ii. 11.

uncommerciable (un-kọ-mėr'shia̤-bl), *a.* [< *un-*1 + **commerciable*, equiv. to *commerceable.*] Not capable of being made an article of commerce. [Rare.]

By prohibiting all his Majesty's subjects from dealing in tobacco, one third of the exports of the United States are rendered *uncommerciable* here.
Thos. Jefferson, To Count De Montmorin (Works, II. 188).

uncommercial (un-kọ-mėr'sha̤l), *a.* 1. Not commercial; not carrying on or familiar with or devoted to commerce.

The *Uncommercial* Traveller. *Dickens.*

The wisdom of taking measures to keep the river in good condition is made plain to even the *uncommercial* mind. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 310.

2. Not in accordance with the principles of commerce.

You did not think it *uncommercial* to tax the whole mass of your manufactures, and, let me add, your agriculture too. *Burke*, American Taxation. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

uncommitted (un-kọ-mit'ed), *a.* [< ME. *uncommitted*; < *un-*1 + *committed.*] 1. Not committed or done.

Offys *uncommitted* ofte anoyeth.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 518.

The *uncommitted* sin. *Hammond.*

2. Not committed or intrusted.—3. Not referred to a committee.—4. Not pledged by anything said or done: as, *uncommitted* by rash promises or statements; an *uncommitted* delegation to a convention.

uncommixed† (un-kọ-mikst'), *a.* Not commixed or mingled. *Chapman.*

uncommon (un-kom'ọn), *a.* Not common; not usual; infrequent; rare; hence, remarkable; extraordinary; strange.

I do not think it foreign to my design to speak of a man born in Her Majesty's dominions, and relate an adventure in his life, so *uncommon* that it is doubtful whether the like has happened to any of human race.
Steele, Englishman, No. 26.

The spiritual is ever foreign to the material, the *uncommon* to the common. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, iii.

=**Syn.** Scarce, unusual, unwonted, unique, singular, queer. See *common*.

uncommon (un-kom'ọn), *adv.* [< *uncommon*, *a.*] Exceedingly; very: as, *uncommon* cheap. [Vulgar.]

uncommonly (un-kom'ọn-li), *adv.* 1. In an uncommon manner; rarely; not usually.

We are not *uncommonly* told that Henry VII. had not in his own person the shadow of hereditary right.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 343.

2. To an uncommon degree.

A boy who 's *uncommonly* sharp of his age.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 54.

uncommonness (un-kom'ọn-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncommon; rareness of occurrence; infrequency.

uncommunicable (un-kọ-mū'ni-ka̤-bl), *a.* 1. Incommunicable. *Burke.*—2. Not communicative; reserved; taciturn. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

uncommunicated (un-kọ-mū'ni-kā-ted), *a.* 1. Not communicated, not disclosed or made known to others.—2. Not imparted or bestowed: as, the *uncommunicated* perfections of God. *Waterland.*—3. Not having received the communion.

uncommunicative (un-kọ-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* 1†. Not communicative or disposed to impart one's wealth; not liberal; parsimonious.

A little too *uncommunicative* for their great circumstances. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, ii. 90.

2. Not communicative; not disposed to impart one's thoughts; not free to communicate to others; reserved; taciturn.

A churlish and *uncommunicative* disposition.
Chesterfield.

uncommunicativeness (un-kọ-mū'ni-kạ-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncommunicative, reserved, or taciturn; reserve. *Richardson.*

uncompact (un-kọm-pakt'), *a.* Incompact. *Addison.*

uncompacted (un-kọm-pak'ted), *a.* Not compact; not firm or settled. *Feltham.*

uncompanied (un-kum'pa̤-nid), *a.* Having no companion; unaccompanied. *Fairfax.*

uncompanionable (un-kọm-pan'yọn-a̤-bl), *a.* Not companionable or sociable. *Miss Burney.*

uncompanioned (un-kọm-pan'yọnd), *a.* Unaccompanied; without a companion; alone; solitary; having no equal.

In his hours of *uncompanioned* darkness.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.

uncompassionate (un-kọm-pash'ọn-āt), *a.* Not compassionate; having no pity. *Milton*, S. A., l. 818.

uncompatibly† (un-kọm-pat'i-bli), *adv.* Incompatibly. *Imp. Dict.*

uncompellable (un-kọm-pel'a̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be forced or compelled. *Feltham.*

uncomplaining (un-kọm-plā'ning), *a.* Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur; submissive.

Let thy loud heart keep,
Like his, a mute and *uncomplaining* sleep.
Shelley, Adonais, iii.

uncomplainingly (un-kọm-plā'ning-li), *adv.* In an uncomplaining manner; without murmuring or complaint.

uncomplaisant (un-kom'plạ̄-za̤nt), *a.* Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous. *Locke.*

uncomplaisantly (un-kom'plā-za̤nt-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; discourteously. *Blackstone.*

uncompliable (un-kọm-plī'a̤-bl), *a.* Unready or unwilling to yield or comply. *Cudworth*, Morality, IV. v. § 3.

uncompliant (un-kọm-plī'a̤nt), *a.* Incompliant. *Bp. Gauden.*

uncomposable (un-kọm-pō'za̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being composed; not to be reconciled or arranged. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 63.

uncompounded (un-kọm-poun'ded), *a.* 1. Not compounded; not mixed; simple.

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both ; so soft
And *uncompounded* is their essence pure.
Milton, P. L., i. 425.

2. Not intricate or complicated.

That *uncompounded* style.
Hammond, On Fundamentals.

uncomprehensible† (un-kom-prẹ̄-hen'si-bl), *a.* Incomprehensible. *Bp. Jewell.*

uncomprehensive (un-kom-prẹ̄-hen'siv), *a.* 1. Not comprehensive; not including much.—2†. Unable to comprehend; incomprehensive.

Narrow-spirited, *uncomprehensive* zealots. *South.*

3†. Incomprehensible.

The providence that 's in a watchful state
Knows almost every grain of Plutus' gold,
Finds bottom in the *uncomprehensive* deeps.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 198.

uncompromising (un-kom'prọ̄-mī-zing), *a.* Not compromising; admitting of no compromise; not complying; inflexible; unyielding: as, *uncompromising* hostility. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

unconable†, *a.* See *uncovenable*.

unconand†, *a.* See *uncunning*.

unconceiled†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *uncounseled*.

unconceivable† (un-kọn-sē'va̤-bl), *a.* Inconceivable. *Locke.*

unconceivableness† (un-kọn-sē'va-bl-nes), *n.* Inconceivableness. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, i. 4.

unconceivably† (un-kọn-sē'va̤-bli), *adv.* Inconceivably. *Locke.*

unconcern (un-kọn-sėrn'), *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude; indifferentism; indifference; apathy.

I can't bear to hear her spoken of with Levity or *Unconcern.* *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Indifference*, *Insensibility*, etc. See *apathy*.

unconcerned (un-kọn-sėrnd'), *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no concern or solicitude; easy in mind; not interested; not affected.

The morn,
All *unconcern'd* with our unrest.
Milton, P. L., xi. 174.

Calm Villain! how *unconcern'd* he stands, confessing Treachery and Ingratitude!
Congreve, Double-Dealer, i. 6.

=**Syn.** *Unconcerned at*, *for*, *about.* With *at*, *unconcerned* means not anxious in view of something that is or happens; with *for* it means not anxious for the safety or success of some object of interest or desire: *unconcerned at* the successes of a rival; *unconcerned for* one's own safety. With *about* it generally means the same as with *for*, but sometimes the same as with *at*.

unconcernedly (un-kọn-sėr'ned-li), *adv.* In an unconcerned manner; without concern or anxiety.

unconcernedness (un-kọn-sėr'ned-nes), *n.* Freedom from concern or anxiety. *South.*

unconcerning† (un-kọn-sėr'ning), *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Dr. H. More.*

unconcernment (un-kọn-sėrn'mẹnt), *n.* The state of having no interest or concern. *South.*

unconcludent† (un-kọn-klö'dẹnt), *a.* Not dẹcisive; inconclusive. *Sir M. Hale.*

unconcludible† (un-kọn-klö'di-bl), *a.* Not to be concluded or determined.

That which is *unconcludible* . . . to the understanding.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, notes.

unconcluding† (un-kọn-klö'ding), *a.* Inconclusive.

False and *unconcluding* reasonings. *Locke.*

unconcludingness† (un-kọn-klö'ding-nes), *n.* The character of being inconclusive.

The uncertainty of the truth, . . . by reason of the *unconcludingness* of the arguments brought to attest it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 344.

unconclusive† (un-kọn-klö'siv), *a.* Inconclusive. *Hammond.*

unconcocted (un-kọn-kok'ted), *a.* 1. Not concocted; not digested. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Figuratively, crude; indigested.

unconcurrent (un-kọn-kur'ẹnt), *a.* Not concurring or agreeing. *Daniel.*

uncondemned (un-kọn-demd'), *a.* Not condemned; not judged guilty; not disapproved; not pronounced criminal.

They have beaten us openly *uncondemned.* Acts xvi. 37.

A familiar and *uncondemned* practice. *Locke.*

unconditeḍ† (un-kọn-dī'ted), *a.* [< *un-*1 + L. *conditus*, pp. of *condire*, season, spice, flavor.] Unseasoned. [Rare.]

While he estimates the secrets of religion by such measures, they must needs seem as insipid as cork, or the *unconditeḍ* mushroom. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 60.

unconditional (un-kọn-dish'ọn-a̤l), *a.* Not conditional; absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions: as, an *unconditional* surrender.

O pass not, Lord, an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional.*
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

unconditionality (un-kọn-dish-ọn-al'i̤-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unconditional. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 82.

unconditionally (un-kọn-dish'ọn-a̤l-i), *adv.* In an unconditional manner; without conditions: as, to surrender *unconditionally*.

unconditionalness (un-kọn-dish'ọn-a̤l-nes), *n.* The character of being unconditional. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 151.

unconditioned (un-kọn-dish'ọnd), *a.* Not subject to conditions; not an effect, accident, or result of circumstances.

This step from conditioned to *unconditioned* [existence] implies a pure a priori synthesis.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 523.

The unconditioned, in the philosophy of Sir W. Hamilton, either the Absolute, or unconditionally complete, or the Infinite, or unconditionally unlimited.

unconducing† (un-ko̤n-dū′sing), *a.* Not conducive. *E. Phillips.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

unconfidence† (un-kon′fi-de̤ns), *n.* Want of confidence; uncertainty; hesitation; doubt. *Bp. Hacket.* [Rare.]

unconfinable (un-ko̤n-fī′na̤-bl), *a.* 1†. Unbounded. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 21.—2. Incapable of being confined or restrained.

unconfined (un-ko̤n-fīnd′), *a.* 1. Not confined; free from restraint; free from control. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.—2. Not having narrow limits; not narrow; comprehensive; broad. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, iii. 639.

unconfinedly (un-ko̤n-fī′ned-li), *adv.* Without confinement or limitation. *Barrow.*

unconfirmed (un-ko̤n-fėrmd′), *a.* 1. Not firmly established; not possessed of its full measure of strength or stability: as, his health was still *unconfirmed*.

With strength unpractis'd yet and *unconfirm'd*.
Rowe, Ulysses, iv. 1.

2. Not fortified by resolution; weak; raw.

In the *unconfirmed* troops much fear did breed.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

3. Not confirmed or strengthened by additional testimony.

His witness *unconfirm'd*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 29.

4. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Not having received the sacrament or sacramental rite of confirmation. (*b*) Not having his election as bishop ratified by the archbishop.

Hys dysgraded abbottes and *unconfirmed* prelates.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii.

unconform† (un-ko̤n-fôrm′), *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.

Not *unconform* to other shining globes.
Milton, P. L., v. 259.

unconformability (un-ko̤n-fôr-ma̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* The condition of not being conformable: as, the *unconformability* of two groups of rocks. See *conformable*^{5}, with diagram illustrating the relative position of conformable and unconformable rocks.

unconformable (un-ko̤n-fôr′ma̤-bl), *a.* 1. Not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming.

Moral evil is an action *unconformable* to the rule of our duty. *Watts*, Logick.

2. In *geol.*, not conforming in position, or not having the same dip, with another bed or series of beds. If certain strata, having been originally deposited in a nearly horizontal position, are afterward disturbed, elevated, or turned up on edge, beds which are deposited in the same region after this disturbance of preëxisting strata has taken place will not have the same dip as those of prior formation, and the two sets will be described as being *unconformable* with each other.

unconformableness (un-ko̤n-fôr′ma̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unconformable.

unconformably (un-ko̤n-fôr′ma̤-bli), *adv.* In an unconformable manner; so as not to be conformable. See *unconformable*, 2.

unconformist† (un-ko̤n-fôr′mist), *n.* A nonconformist. *Fuller.*

unconformity (un-ko̤n-fôr′mi̤-ti), *n.* Non-conformity; incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity. [Rare.]

The moral goodness or evil of men's actions . . . consists in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reason.
South, Sermons.

unconfound† (un-ko̤n-found′), *v. t.* To reduce from confusion to order. *Milton*, Tenure of Kings.

unconfused (un-ko̤n-fūzd′), *a.* 1. Free from confusion or disorder. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 2.—2. Not confused or embarrassed.

uncongeal (un-ko̤n-jēl′), *v. i.* [< *un-*^{2} + *congeal*.] To thaw; melt. [Rare.]

Soften'd airs that blowing steal,
When meres begin to *uncongeal*.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

uncongenial (un-ko̤n-jē′nia̤l), *a.* Not congenial.

unconjunctive (un-ko̤n-jungk′tiv), *a.* That cannot be joined. [Rare.]

Two persons *unconjunctive* and unmarriable together.
Milton, Divorce, i. 15.

unconnected (un-ko̤-nek′ted), *a.* 1. Not connected; not united; separate.

The two *unconnected* facts. *J. Morley*, Burke, p. 36.

2. Without connections or relations; specifically, without family, friends, or special obligations.

If I had been an *unconnected* man,
I, from this moment, should have formed some plan
Never to leave sweet Venice.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

3. Not coherent; not connected by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose; vague; rambling; desultory: as, an *unconnected* discourse.

unconning†, *n.* and *a.* See *uncunning*.

unconningness†, *n.* See *uncunningness*.

unconquerable (un-kong′kėr-a̤-bl), *a.* 1. Not conquerable; incapable of being vanquished or defeated; not to be overcome in contest: as, an *unconquerable* foe.

Achilles, her *unconquerable* son. *Cowper*, Iliad, viii.

2. Incapable of being subdued and brought under control: as, *unconquerable* passions or temper.

The *unconquerable* will. *Milton*, P. L., i. 106.

=**Syn.** 1. Invincible, indomitable. See *conquer*.

unconquerableness (un-kong′kėr-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unconquerable.

unconquerably (un-kong′kėr-a̤-bli), *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably.

unconquered (un-kong′kėrd), *a.* 1. Not vanquished or defeated; unsubdued; not brought under control.—2†. Invincible; insuperable. *Sir P. Sidney.*

unconscionable (un-kon′sho̤n-a̤-bl), *a.* 1. Not conscionable; unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; inordinate; enormous: as, an *unconscionable* demand.

His giantship is gone somewhat crestfallen,
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides.
Milton, S. A., l. 1245.

And why you should, for a Respect so contrarie,
Call my poor wit in question to believe you,
Is most *unconscionable*. *Brome*, Northern Lass, i. 7.

A man may oppose an *unconscionable* request for an unjustifiable reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

No man [is] to be forc'd by the compulsive laws of men to present his body a dead sacrifice, and so under the gospel most unholy and unacceptable, because it is his unreasonable service, that is to say, not only unwilling but *unconscionable*. *Milton*, Civil Power.

Your friend is an *unconscionable* dog: but you can't help that. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Unconscionable bargain, in *law*, a contract so obviously unfair that it is inequitable to enforce it; a contract which no rational man would make and no honest man would accept.

unconscionableness (un-kon′sho̤n-a̤-bl-nes), *a.* The character of being unconscionable, in any sense. *Bp. Hall.*

unconscionably (un-kon′sho̤n-a̤-bli), *adv.* Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify; inordinately.

Too absurd and too *unconscionably* gross is that fond invention that wafted hither the fifty daughters of a strange Dioclesian King of Syria. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

unconscious (un-kon′shus), *a.* 1. Not conscious. (*a*) Not occurring in or attended by consciousness; subconscious: as, *unconscious* inference.

Sleep, fainting, coma, epilepsy, and other *unconscious* conditions are apt to break in upon and occupy large durations of what we nevertheless consider the mental history of a single man.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 199.

The only conception we can form of a purely *unconscious* state is one in which all is exactly alike, or rather in which there is no difference.
W. K. Clifford, Conditions of Mental Development.

(*b*) Not conscious to one's self; not self-conscious; not knowing; not perceiving; unaware; hence, regardless; heedless: as, *unconscious* of guilt or error.

A stately mule, as yet by toils unbroke,
Of six years' age, *unconscious* of the yoke.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 756.

Strong poets of a more *unconscious* day,
When Nature spake nor sought nice reasons why.
Lowell, Agassiz, i. 4.

(*c*) Not known or perceived as existing in one's self; not felt: as, *unconscious* generosity.

The red rose veils a heart of flame,
And blushes with *unconscious* shame.
Rose Terry Cooke.

2. Not possessing consciousness; non-conscious.

Passive, *unconscious* substances.
Paley, Nat. Theol., iv.

unconsciously (un-kon′shus-li), *adv.* In an unconscious manner; without consciousness.

A religious man, in proportion as obedience becomes more and more easy to him, will doubtless do his duty *unconsciously*. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 73.

unconsciousness (un-kon′shus-nes), *n.* The state of being unconscious, in any sense; absence of consciousness or of self-consciousness.

unconsecrate† (un-kon′sẹ̄-krāt), *v. t.* To deprive of sacred character; desecrate.

The sin of Israel had even *unconsecrated* and profaned that sacred edifice. *South*, Sermons.

unconsecrate† (un-kon′sẹ̄-krāt), *a.* Not consecrated; unconsecrated.

She was houseled in sight of the people with an host *unconsecrate*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 134.

unconsecrated (un-kon′sẹ̄-krā-ted), *a.* Not consecrated: as, a temple *unconsecrated; unconsecrated* bread. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii.

unconsenting (un-ko̤n-sen′ting), *a.* Not consenting; not yielding consent.

unconsiderate† (un-ko̤n-sid′ėr-a̤t), *a.* Inconsiderate. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

unconsiderateness† (un-ko̤n-sid′ėr-āt-nes), *n.* Inconsiderateness. *Hales*, Sermons, Matt. xxvi. 75.

unconsidered (un-ko̤n-sid′ėrd), *a.* Not considered or regarded; not attended to; not esteemed.

A snapper-up of *unconsidered* trifles.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 26.

unconsidering (un-ko̤n-sid′ėr-ing), *a.* Not considering; void of consideration; regardless. *Swift.*

unconspiringness† (un-ko̤n-spīr′ing-nes), *n.* Absence of plotting or conspiracy.

A harmony whose dissonance serves but to manifest the sincerity and *unconspiringness* of the writers.
Boyle, Works, II. 276.

unconstancy† (un-kon′sta̤n-si), *n.* Inconstancy. *Fuller*, Worthies, Huntingdonshire.

unconstant† (un-kon′sta̤nt), *a.* Inconstant. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 100.

unconstantly† (un-kon′sta̤nt-li), *adv.* Inconstantly. *Hobbes*, Human Nature, v.

unconstitutional (un-kon-sti-tū′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* Not in conformity with the constitution of a country; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution; inconsistent with the constitution or organic law. In the law of the United States a statute which is unconstitutional is thereby in excess of legislative authority, and void. In English law the word is applied—(1) to "acts at variance with the recognized spirit of the constitution or principles of government, or with the preservation of the liberties of the people, as expressed or implied in the various charters, etc., though not illegal in the sense of being forbidden by express statute" (*Yonge*); (2) to acts which threaten the integrity of the constitution or government.

By *unconstitutional*, as distinguished from "illegal," I mean a novelty of much importance, tending to endanger the established laws. *Hallam.*

The dangerous and *unconstitutional* practice of removing military officers for their votes in parliament.
Burke, Account of a late Administration (1766).

There has not been for many years a single important measure which has not been *unconstitutional* with its opponents, and which its supporters have not maintained to be agreeable to the true spirit of the constitution.
Macaulay, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

unconstitutionality (un-kon-sti-tū-sho̤n-al′i̤-ti), *n.* The character of being unconstitutional.

His [Jefferson's] election caused the repeal, in effect, of the alien and sedition laws, and a permanent acquiescence in their *unconstitutionality*. *Calhoun*, Works, i. 359.

unconstitutionally (un-kon-sti-tū′sho̤n-a̤l-i), *adv.* In an unconstitutional manner; in opposition to the constitution.

unconstrained (un-ko̤n-strānd′), *a.* 1. Free from constraint; free to act; not acting or done under compulsion; voluntary.

God delights not to make a drudge of virtue, whose actions must be all elective and *unconstrained*.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 20.

2. Not constrained or embarrassed; not mentally constrained.

A natural and *unconstrained* behaviour has something in it so agreeable that it is no wonder to see people endeavouring after it. *Addison*, Fashions from France.

Maggie's manner this morning had been as *unconstrained* and indifferent as ever.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 4.

unconstrainedly (un-ko̤n-strā′ned-li), *adv.* In an unconstrained manner, in either sense. *Hooker*, Works, II. 49.

unconstraint (un-ko̤n-strānt′), *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease. *Felton*, On the Classicks.

The thoughts, wived with words above their own level, are always on their good behavior, and we feel that they would have been happier in the homelier *unconstraint* of prose. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

unconsulting (un-ko̤n-sul′ting), *a.* Taking no advice; rash; imprudent. [Rare.]

It was the fair Zelmane . . . whom *unconsulting* affection . . . had made borrow so much of her natural modesty as to leave her more decent raiments.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

unconsummate† (un-ko̤n-sum′a̤t), *a.* Not consummated. *Dryden*, Æneid, x.

uncontemned (un-kọn-temd′), *a.* Not despised; not contemned. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 10.

uncontended (un-kọn-ten′ded), *a.* Not disputed for; not contested. *Dryden*, Æneid, v.

uncontented† (un-kọn-ten′ted), *a.* Discontented. *Daniel*, Philotas, Ded.

uncontentedness† (un-kọn-ten′ted-nes), *n.* Discontentedness. *Hammond*, Works, I. 478.

uncontentingness† (un-kọn-ten′ting-nes), *n.* Want of power to satisfy. *Boyle*, Works, I. 261.

uncontestable† (un-kọn-tes′tạ-bl), *a.* Incontestable. *Locke.*

uncontested (un-kọn-tes′ted), *a.* Not contested; not disputed; hence, evident; indisputable. *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation.

uncontradictable (un-kon-trạ-dik′tạ-bl), *a.* That cannot be contradicted. *Carlyle.*

uncontradicted (un-kon-trạ-dik′ted), *a.* Not contradicted; not denied: as, *uncontradicted* testimony. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, xi.

uncontriving (un-kọn-trī′ving), *a.* Not contriving; deficient in contrivance. [Rare.]

> The savage, *uncontriving* man.
> *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature. (*Latham.*)

uncontrollable (un-kọn-trō′lạ-bl), *a.* **1.** That cannot be controlled or ruled; ungovernable; intolerant of restraint: as, an *uncontrollable* temper; *uncontrollable* subjects; *uncontrollable* events.—**2**†. Indisputable; irrefragable. [Rare.]

> This pension was granted by reason of the King of England's *uncontroulable* title to England. *Sir J. Hayward.*

uncontrollableness (un-kọn-trō′lạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being uncontrollable. *Bp. Hall.*

uncontrollably (un-kọn-trō′lạ-bli), *adv.* **1.** In an uncontrollable manner; without being subject to control.

> God may *uncontrollably* and lawfully deal with his creatures as he pleases. *A. Tucker.*

2†. Indisputably; incontrovertibly.

> Abundantly and *uncontrolably* convincing the reality of our Saviour's death.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Christ Crucified.

uncontrolled (un-kọn-trōld′), *a.* **1.** Not controlled or governed; free.

> But Jove's high will is ever *uncontrol'd*,
> The strong he withers, and confounds the bold.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xvii. 197.

2. Not yielding to restraint; uncontrollable.

> Do I not know the *uncontrolled* thoughts
> That youth brings with him when his blood is high?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii.

3†. Not disproved; not refuted.

> That Julius Cæsar was so born is an *uncontrouled* report. *Sir J. Hayward.*

uncontrolledly (un-kọn-trō′led-li), *adv.* Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition.

uncontroversory† (un-kon-trọ̄-vėr′sọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + **controversory*, equiv. to *controversorious.*] Free from controversy. [Rare.]

> An *uncontroversory* piety.
> *Bp. Hall*, Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 2.

uncontroverted (un-kon′trọ̄-vėr-ted), *a.* Not controverted or disputed; not liable to be called in question.

> The *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical science.
> *Glanville.*

unconventional (un-kọn-ven′shọn-ạl), *a.* Not conventional; not bound by unswerving rules; free in character, action, or treatment.

unconventionality (un-kọn-ven-shọn-al′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *unconventionalities* (-tiz). The character or state of being unconventional; originality; freedom from rules and precedents; also, that which is unconventional; an unconventional act.

> Whately often offended people by the extreme *unconventionality* of his manners. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 530.

> A quaint little story, notable among other *unconventionalities* for being a romance without even a vestige of a love story. *The Academy*, No. 877, p. 1 of adv'ts.

unconversable (un-kọn-vėr′sạ-bl), *a.* Not free in conversation; repelling conversation; not social; reserved.

> I soon grew domestic with lord Halifax, and was as often with lord Somers as the formality of his nature (the only *unconversable* fault he had) made it agreeable to me.
> *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

unconversant (un-kon′vėr-sạnt), *a.* Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted: followed usually by *with* before an object, sometimes by *in.*

> *Unconversant in* disquisitions of this kind.
> *Madox*, Exchequer, Pref.

unconversion (un-kọn-vėr′shọn), *n.* The state of being unconverted; impenitence. [Rare.]

unconverted (un-kọn-vėr′ted), *a.* Not converted; not changed in opinion; specifically, not brought to accept a (specified) religious faith; in *theol.*, not having abandoned a sinful life: as, the *unconverted.*

> *Unconverted* to Christianity.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Of Repentance, viii.

unconvertible (un-kọn-vėr′ti-bl), *a.* Not convertible; that cannot be changed from one thing or form to another: as, lead is *unconvertible* into silver.

> *Unconvertible* ignorance. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iv. 12.

uncord (un-kôrd′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *cord*^{1}.] To loose from cords; unfasten or unbind: as, to *uncord* a bed; to *uncord* a package.

uncork (un-kôrk′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *cork*^{1}.] **1.** To draw the cork from; open by drawing the cork, as a bottle.—**2.** To allow to flow out, as if by removing a cork, as words, feelings, and the like; cause (a person) to speak. [Colloq. or slang.]

uncorrect† (un-kọ-rekt′), *a.* Incorrect. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, Pref.

uncorrespondency† (un-kor-e-spon′dẹn-si), *n.* The state of being uncorrespondent, or not mutually adapted or agreeable. *Bp. Gauden.*

uncorrespondent† (un-kor-e-spon′dẹnt), *a.* Not correspondent; not suitable, adapted, or agreeable. *Bp. Gauden.*

uncorrigible† (un-kor′i-ji-bl), *a.* [< ME. *uncorrigible*; < *un-*^{1} + *corrigible.*] Incorrigible. *Wyclif.*

uncorrupt (un-kọ-rupt′), *a.* Not corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; incorrupt; pure: as, an *uncorrupt* judgment; an *uncorrupt* text.

> For the rest, my Lord Clifford was a valiant *uncorrupt* gentleman. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

uncorrupted (un-kọ-rup′ted), *a.* Not corrupted, in any sense; not debased; not vitiated; not depraved; not decomposed.

> In the chapel belonging to it lies the body of St. Susorius their founder, as yet *uncorrupted* though dead many hundreds of yeares. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 25, 1644.

uncorruptedness (un-kọ-rup′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being uncorrupted. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

uncorruptibility† (un-kọ-rup-ti-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< ME. *uncorruptibilitie*; < *uncorruptible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Incapability of being corrupted; incorruption.

> In *vncoruptibilite* of quyete or pesible and mylde spirit.
> *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. iii. 4.

uncorruptible† (un-kọ-rup′ti-bl), *a.* [< ME. *uncorruptible*; < *un-*^{1} + *corruptible.*] Incorruptible. Rom. i. 23.

uncorruption† (un-kọ-rup′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *uncorrupcioun*; < *un-*^{1} + *corruption.*] Incorruption.

> Glorie and honour and *vncoripcioun* to hem that seken eurlastynge lyf. *Wyclif*, Rom. ii. 7.

uncorruptive† (un-kọ-rup′tiv), *a.* Incorruptible.

> Those other climes of *uncorruptive* joy.
> *Glover*, Leonidas, vii. 413.

uncorruptly (un-kọ-rupt′li), *adv.* In an uncorrupt manner; truly; genuinely.

> I shall declare *uncorruptlye* the sayings.
> *Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 198.

uncorruptness (un-kọ-rupt′nes), *n.* Integrity; uprightness. Tit. ii. 7.

uncorven†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*^{1} + *corven*, pp. of *kerven*, carve: see *carve.*] Uncut; untrimmed.

> *Uncorven* and ungrobbed lay the vyne.
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 14.

uncostly (un-kôst′li), *a.* Not costly; not of a high price or value.

> A man's spirit is naturally careless of baser and *uncostly* materials. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 841.

uncounselable, uncounsellable (un-koun′sel-ạ-bl), *a.* Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars.

uncounseled, uncounselled (un-koun′seld), *a.* [< ME. *uncounceiled*; < *un-*^{1} + *counseled.*] **1.** Not having counsel or advice. *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord.—**2**†. Wrongly counseled; led into error.

> *Uncounceiled* goth ther noon fro me.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6868.

uncountable (un-koun′tạ-bl), *a.* Not capable of being counted; innumerable.

> Those *uncountable* bodies set in the firmament.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World, ii.

uncounted (un-koun′ted), *a.* Not counted; not numbered; hence, innumerable.

> The blunt monster with *uncounted* heads,
> The still-discordant wavering multitude.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., Ind.

> The twinkling sea's *uncounted* smile.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 137.

uncouple (un-kup′l), *v.* [< ME. *uncouplen*, *oncopelen*; < *un-*^{2} + *couple.*] **I.** *trans.* To loose, as dogs from their couples, or railway-cars from their couplings; set loose; disjoin.

> Forth he gothe ther as the hartys hye;
> His houndys were *oncopelyd* by and by.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 42.

> So when our mortal frame shall be disjoined,
> The lifeless lump *uncoupled* from the mind,
> From sense of grief and pain we shall be free.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Lucretius, iii.

II. *intrans.* To break loose; exert influence unrestrained.

> Longe tyme it was er tirannye
> Or any vyce dorste on him *uncouple.*
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 512.

uncoupled (un-kup′ld), *a.* **1.** Not coupled; not fastened to a couple or with couplings.

> Steeds snort, *uncoupled* stag-hounds bay,
> And merry hunters quit the bower.
> *Scott*, Cadyow Castle.

2. Not wedded; single.

> *Uncoupled*, cold virginity.
> *Chamberlayne*, Pharonnida (1659).

3. In *her.*, same as *découplé.*

uncourteous (un-kėr′tẹ̄-us), *a.* [< ME. *uncurteis*, *uncortoise*; < *un-*^{1} + *courteous.*] Not courteous; uncivil. *Sir P. Sidney.* =**Syn.** See *uncivil.*

uncourteously (un-kėr′tẹ̄-us-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; impolitely. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 6.

uncourtesy†, *n.* [< ME. *uncurtesie*; < *un-*^{1} + *courtesy.*] Lack of courtesy.

> It were to gret *uncurtesie.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3587.

uncourtliness (un-kōrt′li-nes), *n.* The character of being uncourtly. *Addison*, Whig-Examiner, No. 5.

uncourtly (un-kōrt′li), *a.* Not courtly. (*a*) Untrained in the manners of a court; hence, not suave, bland, pleasing, flattering, or the like.

> And this event *uncourtly* Hero thought
> Her inward guilt would in her looks have wrought.
> *Marlowe*, Hero and Leander, iii.

(*b*) Uncivil; rude; coarse; plain.

> It would be *uncourtly* to speak in harsher words to the fair. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 294.

uncous† (ung′kus), *a.* [< L. *uncus*, hooked, < *uncus*, a hook, barb: see *unce*^{2}, *uncus.*] Hook-like; hooked. *Sir T. Browne.*

uncouth (un-köth′), *a.* [Also dial. *unkid*, *unked*, *unkard*, Sc. *unco* (see *unco*), < ME. *uncouth*, *unkouth*, *onkouth*, *uncuth*, *unkuth*, *uncothe*, < AS. *uncūth* (Icel. *ūkunnr* = Goth. *unkunths*), unknown, unusual, strange; as *un-*^{1} + *couth.*] **1.** Not known. (*a*†) Not common; unusual; rare; hence, elegant; beautiful.

> Ther maystow seen devysing of herneys
> So *uncouth* and so riche.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1639.

(*b*) Not commonly known; not familiar; strange; foreign.

> [He] rode be the moste *vn-couthe* weyes that thei myght till he com to Newerke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

> His fall
> May be our rise. It is no *uncouth* thing
> To see fresh buildings from old ruins spring.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 3.

(1†) Strange and suspicious; uncanny; such as to arouse suspicion, dread, fear, or alarm.

> An *uncouth* pain torments my grieved soul.
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine the Great, I., ii. 7.

> If this *uncouth* forest yield anything savage.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 6. 6.

> The Judges meet in some *uncouth* dark Dungeon.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 42.

(2) Strange and awkward; characterized by awkwardness, clumsiness, or oddity: now the usual meaning: as, *uncouth* manners or behavior.

> The terms, the principles, the propositions of it [any human art or science], are all at first sight strange and *uncouth*, and make no bright impression upon the mind.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

> Through thee her Merrimacs and Agiochooks
> And many a name *uncouth* win gracious looks.
> *Lowell*, To Whittier.

2†. Not knowing; ignorant.

> For he taght the *vn-couthe* and vn-kunnynge by his prechynge. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

=**Syn.** 1 (*b*) (2). *Ungainly*, *Bungling*, etc. See *awkward.*

uncouthly (un-köth′li), *adv.* [< ME. *uncouthly*, *uncuthliȝ*, < AS. *uncūthlīce*, < *uncūth*, unknown: see *uncouth.*] **1**†. Rarely; elegantly.

> To graythe [adorn] hir wel and *uncouthly* [tr. OF. *noblement*]. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 584.

2. In an uncouth manner; oddly; strangely; awkwardly; clumsily.

A labyrinth of peaks and columns, clefts and ravines, now strangely monumental, now *uncouthly* irregular.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 9.

uncouthness (un-köth'nes), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being uncouth; strangeness; oddness: as, the *uncouthness* of a word or of dress. *Dr. H. More.*—**2.** Something that is uncouth or odd. [Rare.]

The few *uncouthnesses* of which Mendoza and Boscan more especially are guilty (such as certain faults of rhythmic accentuation). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 357.

uncouthsome† (un-köth'sum), *a.* [< *uncouth* + *-some.*] Unusual; awkward.

Here a huge tempest of wind surprized us. . . . This *uncouthsom* weather being spent, we had again the use of very favourable gales, until we came unto the Tropick of Cancer. *Bucaniers of America* (tr., 1684), p. 6.

uncovenable† (un-kuv'ẹ-nạ-bl), *a.* [ME., also *unconable, uncunable;* < *un-*^{1} + *covenable.*] **1.** Unsuitable; unbecoming.

I sey nat that honestitee in clothing of man or womman is *uncovenable* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

2. Uncivil; churlish; rude; savage.

The nature of som man is . . . overthrowenge to yvel and . . . *uncovenable* [tr. L. *importunus*].
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

uncovenanted (un-kuv'ẹ-nạn-ted), *a.* **1.** Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise.—**2.** Not bound by a covenant, contract, or agreement; not having joined in a covenant, compact, league, or the like; specifically, not subscribing to the Scottish Solemn League and Covenant.

In Scotland a few fanatical non-jurors may have grudged their allegiance to an *uncovenanted* king.
Sir E. May, Const. Hist. Eng., i.

Uncovenanted civil service. See *civil.*—**Uncovenanted mercies**, such mercies as God may be pleased to show to those not embraced within the covenant, as, for example, those who have never heard of Christ, and therefore have never consciously accepted him as a Saviour.

uncover (un-kuv'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *uncoveren, unkeveren;* < *un-*^{2} + *cover*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To remove a cover or covering from; divest of a cover or covering, such as a hat, a veil, clothing, a roof, or the like.

Rather let my head
. . . dance upon a bloody pole
Than stand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 128.

None of the Eastern people use the compliment of *uncovering* their heads when they meet as we do.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

Hence—**2.** To lay bare; disclose; lay open to view.

In vain thou striv'st to cover shame with shame,
Or by evasions thy crime *uncover'st* more.
Milton, S. A., l. 842.

3. *Milit.*, in the deployment of troops, to expose (the successive lines of formation) by the wheeling to right or left of the lines in front.

When troops deploy, the different leading companies or divisions, etc., successively *uncover* those in their rear, by marching out from the right or left of the column.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., III. 526.

II. *intrans.* To remove the cover or covering of something, as the head; specifically, to take off one's hat or other head-covering.

Uncover, dogs, and lap. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6. 95.

We are forced to *uncover* after them. *Addison.*

uncovered (un-kuv'ėrd), *a.* **1.** Not provided with a cover or covering; having no covering; bare; naked; especially, having no covering on the head. 1 Cor. xi. 13.

Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer with thy *uncovered* body this extremity of the skies.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 106.

2. Not included, embraced, or comprehended.

uncowl (un-koul'), *v. t.* **1.** To deprive of a cowl, as a monk—that is, to unmonk, by the figurative taking from him of his monk's cowl.—**2.** To uncover by removing or throwing back the cowl, or, by extension, any muffler or veil.

Men bearded, bald, cowled, *uncowled*, shod, unshod.
Pope, Dunciad, iii.

I pray you think us friends—*uncowl* your face.
Coleridge.

uncreate (un-krē-āt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *create.*] To annihilate; deprive of existence.

That I could *uncreate*
Myself, or be forgotten.
Shirley, The Wedding, i. 4.

uncreate (un-krẹ-āt'), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *create.*] Uncreated. *Athanasian Creed.*

uncreated (un-krẹ-ā'ted), *a.* **1.** Not yet created.

Misery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 268.

God must have left them [angels and men] *uncreated* if not endued with liberty of mind. *Hooker*, Works, II. 432.

2. Not produced by creation; existing without being created.

There is one particular and peculiar spirit, who is truly and properly a person, of a true, real, and personal subsistence, not a created, but *uncreated*, person, and so the true and one Eternal God.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, p. 477.

uncreatedness (un-krẹ-ā'ted-nes), *n.* The character of being uncreated. *Waterland*, Works, ii. 326.

uncredible† (un-kred'i-bl), *a.* Incredible. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning.

uncredit† (un-kred'it), *v. t.* To discredit. *Fuller.*

uncreditable† (un-kred'i-tạ-bl), *a.* Discreditable. *J. Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 7.

uncreditableness† (un-kred'i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being discreditable. *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

uncritical (un-krit'i-kạl), *a.* **1.** Not critical; not able or disposed to criticize; wanting in acuteness of judgment or critical analysis.

We are not so rude understanders or *uncriticall* speakers. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 24.

Statements republished by careless sub-editors, and readily accepted by the *uncritical* who believe all they see in print, diffuse erroneous prepossessions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., p. 81.

2. Not according to the rules of just criticism; not intelligent from the critical point of view: as, an *uncritical* estimate.

While, therefore, we would defend in its entire extent the general doctrine which Pestalozzi inaugurated, we think great evil likely to result from an *uncritical* reception of his specific devices. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 118.

uncropped (un-kropt'), *a.* **1.** Not cropped or plucked.

A fresh *uncropped* flower. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 327.

2. Not cropped or cut, as the ears of a dog.

uncross (un-krôs'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *cross*^{1}.] To change from a crossed position.

Mr. Snell *uncrossed* his legs, and stooped.
The Century, XXVI. 623.

uncrossed (un-krôst'), *a.* **1.** Not crossed; not canceled.

Such gain the cap of him that makes 'em fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncross'd.*
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 26.

2. Not limited as regards cashability or negotiability by crossing: as, an *uncrossed* check. See *crossed check*, under *check*^{1}, *n.*—**3.** Not thwarted; not opposed.

uncrown (un-kroun'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *crown.*] **1.** To deprive of a crown; degrade from the royal dignity; by extension, to reduce from high dignity or preëminence.

I'll *uncrown* him ere 't be long.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 232.

Prepare a welcome to *uncrown* the greatness
Of his prevailing fates. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 4.

2. To remove the crown from.

Uncrown his head. *Dryden*, Æneid, xii. 448.

uncrowned (un-kround'), *a.* **1.** Not wearing a crown; not having assumed the crown, as a sovereign prince who has not yet received coronation. Hence—**2.** Having royal rank or power without occupying the royal office.

unction (ungk'shọn), *n.* [< ME. **unction, unxioun*, < OF. *unction, onction*, F. *onction* = Pr. *unctio, onccio* = Sp. *uncion* = Pg. *unção, uncção* = It. *unzione*, < L. *unctio(n-)*, a besmearing, anointing, < *ungere, unguere*, pp. *unctus*, smear, anoint: see *unguent, oint.*] **1.** The act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with an unguent, ointment, or oil.

It [the weft] glides easily along the metallic warps, requiring no *unction*, as is sometimes the case.
Ure, Dict., IV. 956.

Especially—(*a*) Anointing as a symbol of consecration, dedication, or appointment to an important office. The practice of unction in religious ceremonials existed in the Christian church at a very early day, as well as in the Jewish church, and has been continued to the present time in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and some other churches. In Christian usage it includes the unction of catechumens both before and after baptism, of candidates at confirmation, of the clergy at ordination, of the sick, of kings at their coronation, and of various articles dedicated to a sacred use. The practice is not continued in Protestant churches. See *chrism*, and *holy oil* (under *oil*).

Thei make but on *Unxioun*, whan thei Cristene Children.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 19.

The Divine *unction* of thy Holy Spirit.
Thomas à Kempis, Imit. of Christ (trans.), iii. 19.

Something . . . should dishonour and profane in himself that priestly *unction* and clergy-right whereto Christ hath entitled him. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

(*b*) Anointing for medical purposes.

Applying only a warm napkin to the place, after the *unction* and fricace. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 2.

He paid great attention to the health of body and mind, using *unction* and the bath often. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 115.

2. That which is used for anointing; an unguent; an ointment; a salve.

With this plaster
And this *unction* do I master
All the fester'd ill that may
Give him grief another day.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

Hence—**3.** Anything that is soothing or lenitive.

Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,
That not your trespass, but my madness speaks.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 145.

4. In speech, that quality in the words used, tone of expression, or mode of address which excites devotion, fervor, tenderness, sympathy, and the like in the hearer; especially, those qualities which induce religious fervor and tenderness.

Its diction [the Bible's], . . . when temperately and soberly used, imparts an *unction* to a religious discourse which nothing else can supply.
R. Hall, Review of Foster's Essays.

5. Emotional warmth; gush; specifically, simulated fervor, devotion, or sympathy; counterfeited sentiment; nauseous sentimentality.

The delightful equivoque and *unction* of the passage in Farquhar. *Hazlitt.*

Luring us by stories old,
With a comic *unction* told.
Whittier, To my old Schoolmaster.

Unction of the sick, a sacrament or rite in which sick persons are anointed with oil. In the Greek Church it is administered to sick persons whether in danger of death or not. (See *euchelaion.*) In the Roman Catholic Church it is administered only to the former class, and is known, since the twelfth century, as *extreme* or *last unction.* In this church the body of the sick person is anointed by a priest with consecrated olive-oil, in the figure of a cross, on the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet. The oil must be consecrated by a bishop, except in cases of extreme necessity, when a priest may receive especial power from the Pope to consecrate it.

unctious† (ungk'shus), *a.* An obsolete variant of *unctuous.* *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

unctiousness† (ungk'shus-nes), *n.* An obsolete variant of *unctuousness.*

As if the sappe thereof had a fire-feeding *unctiousness* therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Warwickshire.

unctuosity (ungk-ţū-os'ị-ti), *n.* [< F. *onctuosité* = Sp. *untuosidad* = Pg. *unctuosidade* = It. *untuosità*, < ML. **unctuosita(t-)s*, < ML. *unctuosus*, unctuous: see *unctuous.*] Unctuousness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 17.

unctuous (ungk'ţū-us), *a.* [< F. *onctueux* = Sp. *untuoso* = Pg. *unctuoso* = It. *untuoso*, < ML. *unctuosus*, greasy, oily, < L. *unctus*, a smearing, anointing, ML. also ointment, < *ungere, unguere*, pp. *unctus*, smear, anoint: see *unction, unguent.*] **1.** Of the nature of or resembling an unguent or ointment; greasy; oily; fat; soapy.

Ingrateful man, with liquorish draughts
And morsels *unctuous*, greases his pure mind.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 195.

2. Having a greasy, oily, or soapy feel when rubbed or touched by the fingers—a characteristic of steatite, talc, serpentine, and other magnesian minerals, due to the magnesia which they contain.—**3.** Having or characterized by unction; tending to religious fervor; especially, falsely or affectedly fervid, devotional, emotional, gushing, or the like; excessively bland or suave.

A Quaker could not be drawn without being caricatured into an *unctuous* rogue.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 138.

He at first knit his brows; then smiled with more *unctuous* benignity than ever. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

Unctuous sucker. See *sucker*, 1 (*d*) (3).

unctuously (ungk'ţū-us-li), *adv.* In an unctuous manner; with unctuousness.

unctuousness (ungk'ţū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being unctuous, in any sense.

uncture† (ungk'ţūr), *n.* [ME. *uncture*, < L. *unctura*, an anointing, < *ungere, unguere*, pp. *unctus*, anoint: see *unction, unguent.*] An unguent.

For sheep ishorne make *uncture* of lupyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.

uncuckolded† (un-kuk'ọ̄l-ded), *a.* Not made a cuckold.

It is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded.*
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 76.

uncular (ung'kụ̄-lär), *a.* [< *uncle*, after *avuncular.*] Of or pertaining to an uncle; avuncular. [Humorous.]

The grave Don owned the soft impeachment, relented at once, and clasped the young gentleman in the Wellington trousers to his *uncular* and rather angular breast.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, vi. (*Davies.*)

unculled (un-kuld'), *a.* **1.** Not gathered.—**2.** Not separated; not selected.

> The green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
> *Uncull'd*, as came to hand. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 436.

unculpable† (un-kul'pa̤-bl), *a.* Inculpable.

uncult† (un-kult'), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + **cult*, < L. *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, cultivate: see *cult*, *n.* Cf. *incult.*] Uncultivated; rude; illiterate.

uncultivable (un-kul'ti-va̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tilled or cultivated. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 155.

uncultivated (un-kul'ti-vā-ted), *a.* Not cultivated, in any sense of that word.

unculture† (un-kul'ţūr), *n.* Neglect or want of culture or education. *Bp. Hall*, On Ps. cvii. 34.

uncumber†, *v.* [ME. *uncomberen*; < *un-*^{2} + *cumber.*] To cease from encumbering.

uncumbered (un-kum'bėrd), *a.* Unencumbered. *Dryden*, To John Driden, l. 18.

uncunning† (un-kun'ing), *n.* [< ME. *uncunning*, *unkunnyng*, *unconnynge*, *unkonnynge*, *onconninge*; < *un-*^{1} + *cunning*, *n.*] Lack of knowledge or skill; ignorance. *Chaucer.*

uncunning† (un-kun'ing), *a.* [< ME. *unconnyng*, *unkonnynge*, *unconninde*, *unconnand*, *unkunand*, *unconand*; < *un-*^{1} + *cunning*, *a.*] Unknowing; ignorant; dull.

> Thise portours ben *unkonnynge* everemo.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1139.

uncunningness† (un-kun'ing-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unconnyngnesse*; < *uncunning*, *a.*, + *-ness.*] Unknowingness; ignorance.

> O word For other myght take by lachesse,
> Or perauenture by *vnconnyngnesse*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12.

uncurable† (un-kūr'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *uncurabil*; < *un-*^{1} + *curable.*] Incurable.

> An old man and a yong woman to content is *vncurable*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

uncurbable (un-kėr'ba-bl), *a.* Not capable of being curbed or checked.

> So much *uncurbable*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 67.

uncurbed (un-kėrbd'), *a.* Not curbed, in any sense of that word.

> With frank and with *uncurbed* plainness
> Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 244.

uncurious (un-kū'ri-us), *a.* **1.** Not curious or inquisitive; incurious; lacking curiosity.

> I would let my correspondents know that I have not been so *uncurious* a Spectator as not to have seen Prince Eugene. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

2. Not curious, odd, or strange.

> He added very many particulars not *uncurious* concerning the manner of taking an audience.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

uncurl (un-kėrl'), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *curl.*] **I.** *trans.* To change from a curled condition or form; straighten out, as something which is curled.

> The lion *uncurls* his angry mane. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* To lose its curl; come out of curl; become straight, as a lock of hair. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 34.

uncurse† (un-kėrs'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *curse.*] To free from any execration; revoke a curse on. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 137. [Rare.]

uncurtain (un-kėr'ta̤n), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *curtain.*] To remove or withdraw a curtain from; hence, to disclose; reveal; unveil.

uncus (ung'kus), *n.*; pl. *unci* (un'sī). [NL., < L. *uncus*, a hook, barb; cf. *uncus*, hooked, curved. Hence *unce*^{2}, *adunc*, *aduncous*, etc.] **1.** The hook-like anterior extremity of the uncinate convolution of the brain.—**2.** In *entom.*, the beak-like mesial prolongation of the eighth abdominal segment of lepidopterous insects. It forms no proper part of the organs ancillary to generation.—**3.** The head, hook, or comb of the malleolus or lateral tooth of the mastax of a wheel-animalcule.—**4.** In *bot.*, a hook.

uncustomable (un-kus'tum-a̤-bl), *a.* Not subject to customs duties: as, *uncustomable* goods. *Imp. Dict.*

uncustomed (un-kus'tumd), *a.* Not subjected to customs or duty; also, not having paid duty or been charged with customs; smuggled.

> One of them [Zacynthusians], at our being here, pursued a poor sailer for offering but to carry a little bag of Currans aboard *uncustomed*, and killed him.
> *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 6.

> The buying or selling *uncustomed* goods.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 282.

uncut (un-kut'), *a.* Not cut; specifically, in *bookbinding*, not trimmed across the bolts; having the full margin of the untrimmed sheets. If the bolts have been opened with a paper-knife without waste of margin, the book is said to be opened, but is *uncut*.

undam (un-dam'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *dam*^{1}.] To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction. [Rare.]

> The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
> *Undams* his watery stores.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Georgics, i. 157.

undashed (un-dasht'), *a.* Not dashed; not frightened or alarmed; undaunted.

> Yet stands he stiff, *undashed*, unterrified.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

undate (un'dāt), *a.* [< L. *undatus*, pp. of *undare*, rise in waves, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound*, *undulate.*] **1.** Wavy; having a waved surface. *Coues.*—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *undulate*.

undated^{1} (un-dā'ted), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *dated.*] Not dated; having no date: as, an *undated* letter or bill.

undated^{2} (un'dā-ted), *a.* [< *undate* + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Having a waved surface; rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf; waved. Also *undate*.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *undé*.—**3.** In *bot.*, same as *undulate*.

undaunted (un-dän'ted), *a.* Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; bold; fearless; intrepid.

> By that Towr-tearing stroak I vnderstand
> Th' *vndaunted* strength of the Diuine right hand.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

> The Indian holds his course, silent, solitary, but *undaunted*, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 351.

undauntedly (un-dän'ted-li), *adv.* In an undaunted manner; boldly; intrepidly.

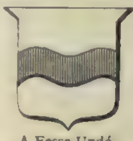
> A good conscience will make a man *undauntedly* confident. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, II. 176.

undauntedness (un-dän'ted-nes), *n.* Boldness; fearless bravery; intrepidity. *Boyle.*

undawning (un-dâ'ning), *a.* Not yet dawning; not showing the dawn; not growing light.

> Thou [winter] hold'st the sun
> A prisoner in the yet *undawning* east.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 130.

undé (un'dā), *a.* [< F. *ondé*: see *oundy.*] In *her.*, wavy: noting a heraldic line such as separates two parts of the field, or a bearing from the field, and also of an ordinary, as a fesse or bend.



A Fesse Undé.

undeadliness† (un-ded'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *undeedlinesse*, *undeadlinesse*, *undethlicnesse*; < *undeadly* + *-ness.*] Incapability of dying; immortality.

> King of kyngis and Lord of lordis, . . . which aloone hath *undeedlynesse*. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. vi. 16.

undeadly† (un-ded'li), *a.* [< ME. *undeedli*, *undedlic*, < AS. *undeádlīc* (= G. *untötlich* = Dan. *udödelig*); as *un-*^{1} + *deadly* (*deathly*).] Not subject to death; immortal. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. i. 17.

undeaf (un-def'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *deaf.*] To free from deafness; restore the sense of hearing to. [Rare.]

> My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 16.

undeceivable (un-dẹ̄-sē'va̤-bl), *a.* **1.** Not capable of being deceived; not subject to deception.

> This sure anchor of our *undeceivable* hope.
> *Bp. Hall*, Letters concerning Falling away from Grace.

2. Incapable of deceiving; undeceitful. *J. Hayward.*

undeceive (un-dẹ̄-sēv'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *deceive.*] To free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake; open one's eyes.

> This confirmed me in my opinion, and I was just going to leave him, when one of the natives . . . undertook to *undeceive* me. *Cook*, Second Voyage, ii. 2.

> Wounded, *undeceived*, quivering with pain as he was, his heart still yearned after her.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlvii.

undecency† (un-dē'se̤n-si), *n.* Indecency. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. § 5.

undecennary (un-dẹ̄-sen'a-ri), *a.* [< L. *undecim*, eleven (< *unus*, one, + *decem*, ten); after the analogy of *decennary*^{1}.] Eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years.

undecennial (un-dẹ̄-sen'i-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *undecim*, eleven; after the analogy of *decennial.*] Belonging or relating to a period of eleven years; occurring or observed every eleven years, or every eleventh year: as, an *undecennial* festival.

undecent† (un-dē'se̤nt), *a.* Indecent; unsuitable; unbecoming.

> Fie, madam, how *undecent* 'tis for you,
> So far unlike yourself, to be seen thus
> In th' open streets!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, iii. 5.

undecently† (un-dē'se̤nt-li), *adv.* Indecently. *Abp. Laud*, Hist. Church of Oxford, p. 61.

undecidable (un-dẹ̄-sī'da̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being decided, settled, or solved. [Rare.]

> There is hardly a greater and more *undecidable* problem in natural theology. *South*, Sermons, III. vi.

undecide† (un-dẹ̄-sīd'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *decide.*] To reverse a decision concerning.

> To *undecide* the late concluded act they held for vain.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vii.

undecided (un-dẹ̄-sī'ded), *a.* **1.** Not decided or determined; not settled.

> Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife.
> *J. Philips*, Blenheim.

2. Not having one's mind made up or one's purpose fixed; irresolute.

> So doubted he, and, *undecided* yet,
> Stood drawing forth his falchion huge.
> *Cowper*, Iliad, i.

undecidedly (un-dẹ̄-sī'ded-li), *adv.* In an undecided manner; irresolutely. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 125.

undecimole (un-des'i-mōl), *n.* In *music*, a group of eleven notes to be performed in the time of eight. Compare *decimole*, *triplet*, etc.

undecipherable (un-dē-sī'fėr-a̤-bl), *a.* Indecipherable. *Chesterfield.*

undecisive (un-dẹ̄-sī'siv), *a.* Indecisive. *Glanville.*

undeck (un-dek'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *deck*^{1}.] To divest of ornaments or dress. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 250.

undecked (un-dekt'), *a.* **1.** Not decked; not adorned.—**2.** Not having a deck: as, an *undecked* vessel or barge.

undeclinable (un-dẹ̄-klī'na̤-bl), *a.* **1.** In *gram.*, indeclinable.—**2†.** Not to be declined or avoided.

> I have shown how blameless the Lord Keeper was, and that the offence on his part was *undeclinable*.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 107.

undeclined (un-dẹ̄-klīnd'), *a.* **1†.** Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

> His *undeclined* ways precisely kept.
> *Sandys*, Paraphrase of Job.

2. Not having cases marked by different terminations: as, a noun *undeclined*.

undecomposable (un-dē-ko̤m-pō'za̤-bl), *a.* Not admitting decomposition; that cannot be decomposed. *H. Spencer.*

undeeded (un-dē'ded), *a.* **1.** Not signalized by any great deed or action. [Rare.]

> My sword with an unbatter'd edge
> I sheathe again, *undeeded*.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7. 20.

2. Not transferred by deed: as, *undeeded* land.

undefaced (un-dẹ̄-fāst'), *a.* Not defaced; not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

> ffresshe, *vndefacede*, & in fyne hew.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8730.

> He was his Maker's image *undefaced*. *Coleridge.*

undefatigable† (un-dẹ̄-fat'i-ga̤-bl), *a.* Indefatigable.

undefeasible (un-dẹ̄-fē'zi-bl), *a.* Indefeasible. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxii.

undefecated (un-def'ẹ̄-kā-ted), *a.* Not defecated; not cleared from dregs or impurities; unrefined; thick.

> Mine was pure, simple, *undefecated* rage.
> *Godwin*, Mandeville, ii. 115. (*Davies.*)

undefiled (un-dẹ̄-fīld'), *a.* Not made unclean or impure; unsullied; uncorrupted; unpolluted; unimpaired; immaculate; innocent. Ps. cix. 1.

undefinable (un-dẹ̄-fī'na-bl), *a.* Not definable, in any sense; indefinable: as, the *undefinable* bounds of space.

> Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is that, the several terms of a definition signifying several ideas, they can all by no means represent an idea which has no composition at all. *Locke*, Human Understanding, iii. 4.

undefine (un-dẹ̄-fīn'), *v. i.* [< *un-*^{2} + *define.*] To render something indefinite; confound or confuse definitions. [Rare.]

> In fact, their application to logic, or any other subject, is hereafter only to *undefine* and to confuse.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

undefined (un-dẹ̄-fīnd'), *a.* **1.** Not defined or explained; not described by definition or explanation.

> Obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

2. Not having limits distinctly marked or seen; not definitely limited; indefinite.

> An *undefined*, undefinable, ideal responsibility to the public judgement.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

> *Undefined* and undefinable rights.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 107.

undefouled† (un-dẹ̄-fould'), *a.* [ME., < *un-*^{1} + *defouled.*] Undefiled; immaculate.

> Moder of God, and Virgin *undefouled*.
> *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 1.

undeify (un-dē′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undeified*. ppr. *undeifying*. [< *un-*^{2} + *deify*.] To reduce from the state of deity; deprive of the character or qualities of a god; deprive of the honor due to a god. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 73.

undelectable (un-dē-lek′ta-bl), *a.* Not delectable or pleasant. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 209.

undelegated (un-del′ẹ-gā-ted), *a.* Not delegated; not deputed; not granted.

> Your assumption of *undelegated* power.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

undeliberate (un-dẹ-lib′ẹ-rạt), *a.* Not deliberate. *Lowell*, Agassiz, iii. 1.

undelighted (un-dẹ-lī′ted), *a.* Not delighted; not well pleased.

> The fiend
> Saw, *undelighted*, all delight.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 286.

undelightful (un-dẹ-līt′fu̇l), *a.* Not giving delight or great pleasure.

undemocratize (un-dẹ-mok′ra-tīz), *v. t.* To render undemocratic. [Rare.]

> Its consequence was to *undemocratize* the Democratic party, and secure its final defeat.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 255.

undemonstrable (un-dē-mon′stra-bl), *a.* Indemonstrable. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 9.

undemonstrative (un-dẹ-mon′strạ-tiv), *a.* Not demonstrative or given to excited or strong expression of feeling; reserved, from modesty, diffidence, or policy: as, an *undemonstrative* person; *undemonstrative* manners.

undeniable (un-dẹ-nī′ạ-bl), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being denied; indisputable; evidently true: as, *undeniable* evidence; his ability is *undeniable*.—**2.** Decidedly and unmistakably good; excellent. [Colloq.]

> The daylight, furnished gratis, was certainly "*undeniable*" in its quality. *De Quincey*, Roman Meals.

> Wise dissenting matrons were divided between fear lest their sons should want to marry her, and resentment that she should treat those *undeniable* young men with a distant scorn. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, vi.

=**Syn.** 1. Indubitable, incontrovertible, unquestionable, incontestable.

undeniableness (un-dẹ-nī′ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being undeniable. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 404.

undeniably (un-dẹ-nī′ạ-bli), *adv.* So plainly as to admit of no contradiction or denial; indisputably. *Locke*, Human Understanding, iv. 11.

undenominational (un-dẹ-nom-i-nā′shọn-ạl), *a.* Not denominational; not pertaining to a denomination; not professing the tenets of a denomination; not in the interests of or confined to any denomination; unsectarian: as, an *undenominational* charity or society.

undenominationalism (un-dẹ-nom-i-nā′shọn-ạl-izm), *n.* The absence of denominationalism, or of denominational teaching.

> The Education Act of 1870 practically establishes a new religion, *undenominationalism*, for the elementary schools of the country. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 645.

undepartable† (un-dẹ-pär′tạ-bl), *a.* [ME., < *un-*^{1} + *departable*.] That cannot be parted from; inseparable.

> No wys man ne may dowte of *undepartable* peyne of the shrewes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 3.

undependable (un-dẹ-pen′dạ-bl), *a.* Not dependable.

undepending† (un-dẹ-pen′ding), *a.* Not dependent; independent.

> We may confidently conclude it never will be otherwise while they are thus upheld *undepending* on the Church, on which alone they anciently depended.
> *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

undepraved (un-dẹ-prāvd′), *a.* Not depraved or corrupted. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 70.

undepreciated (un-dẹ-prē′shi-ā-ted), *a.* Not depreciated or lowered in value: as, *undepreciated* bank-notes.

undepressed (un-dẹ-prest′), *a.* **1.** Not pressed down; not lowered; not sunk below the surface.

> One hillock, ye may note, is small and low,
> Sunk almost to the level of the plain
> By weight of time: the others, *undepressed*.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

2. Not depressed, dejected, or cast down.

> Disarmed but *undepressed*. *Byron*, The Corsair, st. 8.

undeprived (un-dẹ-prīvd′), *a.* Not deprived, stripped, or dispossessed of any property, right, or the like; not divested by authority. *Dryden*, Character of a Good Parson.

under (un′dėr), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *under*, *undur*, *undir*, *undyr*, *onder*, < AS. *under* = OS. *undar* = OFries. *under*, *onder* = D. *onder* = MLG. *under*, LG. *under*, *unner* = OHG. *untar*, *under*, MHG. G. *unter*, under, among, = Icel. *undir* = Sw. Dan. *under* = Goth. *undar*, under; perhaps akin to L. *infra*, below, *inferus*, lower (see *infra-*, *inferior*), = Skt. *adhara*, lower, *adhas*, below; less prob. connected to L. *inter*, between, among, = Oscan *anter*, under, within.] **I.** *prep.* **1.** Below; beneath: expressing position with reference to that which is above, whether in immediate contact or not, or which towers aloft, surmounts, covers, or overtops: as, all *under* heaven; *under* the earth or the sea; *under* the surface; *under* the table; to take shelter *under* a tree; to live *under* the same roof; to hide a thing *under* a heap of straw; to hide one's light *under* a bushel; to overhear a conversation *under* one's windows.

> It happed hym to ride
> In al this care *under* a forest side.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 134.

> *Under* the churche of the sayd Syon is the sepulture or beryall of prophete and kynge of Israell.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 20.

> *Under* these palaces was the private enclosed port of the Kings, . . . where the Turks, till within this fifty years, obliged all foreign ships to ride, not suffering them to anchor *under* the castle, as they do at present.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 5.

> They clambered the ascent to the castle in silence, and arrived *under* the dark shadow of its towers without being discovered. *Irving*, Granada, p. 30.

> The citizens beheld with anxiety the encampment of this formidable force *under* their walls.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

> Whereon a hundred stately beeches grew,
> And here and there great hollies *under* them.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. In or at a place, point, or position that is lower than; further down than; immediately below: as, to hit a man *under* the belt; to have pains *under* the arms.

> The spear smote him *under* the fifth rib. 2 Sam. ii. 23.

> He most happily
> Shot him *under* his collar-bone.
> *Sir Andrew Barton* (Child's Ballads, VII. 207).

3. In the position or state of, or while bearing, supporting, sustaining, receiving, suffering, undergoing, or the like: as, to sink *under* a load; to act *under* great excitement.

> Fainting *under*
> The pleasing punishment.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 46.

> The remedy which you alledge is the very disease we groan *under*. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

> My Lord Sommers thought of me last year for the Bishoprick of Waterford; so my Lord President may now think on me for that of Cork, if the incumbent dyes of the spotted feaver he is now *under*.
> *Swift*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 343.

> Next, when he was trembling in prayer *under* a fear that no word of God could help him, this part of a sentence darted in upon him, "My grace is sufficient."
> *Southey*, Life of Bunyan, p. 31.

4. Inferior to in point of rank, dignity, social position, or the like.

> It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke.
> *Addison.*

> No person *under* a diviner can with any prospect of veracity conduct a correspondence at such an arm's length.
> *Lamb*, Distant Correspondents.

5. Inferior to or less than, with respect to number, amount, quantity, value, age, etc.; falling short of; in or to a less degree than; hence, at, for, or with less than: as, it cannot be bought *under* $20.

> Gold and silver, whereof money is made, they do so use as none of them doth more esteem it than the very nature of the thing deserved. And then, who doth not plainly see how far it is *under* iron? as without the which men can no better live than without fire and water.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

> Three sones he dying left, all *under* age.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 64.

> Medicines take effect sometimes *under* and sometimes above the natural proportion of their virtue.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

> There are several hundred parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*

6. Of sounds, inferior to, in pitch.—**7.** Subject to. (*a*) In a position of submission or subordination to.

> At this court in the third month Passaconaway, the chief sachem of Merimack, and his sons came and submitted themselves and their people and lands *under* our jurisdiction. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 263.

> One who by his own act places himself *under* authority cannot make conditions about his submission.
> *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 197.

(*b*) Liable or exposed to: as, *under* fire; *under* the penalty of fine or imprisonment.

> *Under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

(*c*) Subject to the government, rule, command, direction, orders, guidance, or instruction of: as, to serve *under* Wellington; I studied *under* him; to sit *under* a favorite preacher.

> And als moche takethe the Amyralle be him allone as alle the other Souldyours han *undre* hym.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 38.

> Happy are they, and onely they, that are *vnder* this glorious and gracious Souereigntie: insomuch that I accompt all those abiects that be not hir subiects.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 454.

> *Under* which king, Bezonian? Speak or die!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 118.

> According to the usual custom, the great caravan, *under* the conduct of the governor of Jerusalem, set out for the river Jordan on Easter Monday.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 30.

> *Under* him were many good and sound scholars bred.
> *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

(*d*) Subject to the influence or operation of; actuated by.

> The Priests and Levites, a Tribe, were of a far different Constitution from this of our Ministers *under* the Gospel.
> *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

> I shall, in the first place, take care of one who is *under* the most subtle species of pride that I have observed in my whole experience. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

8. In accordance with; in conformity with: as, to sell out *under* the rule.

> He speakes *vnder* rule and prescription, and dare not shew his teeth without Machiauell.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A too idly reseru'd Man.

> We have . . . spent some time in hearing both parties, concerning the bounds of those patents *under* which yourselves and the other governments do claim.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 387.

> The commentators and lawyers have agreed that, *under* these circumstances, the marriage must be dissolved.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 121.

9. Bound by: as, to be *under* bonds, or a vow.

> The greater part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes. *South*, Sermons.

10. In: with reference to circumstances.

> To those that live
> *Under* thy care, good rules and patterns give.
> *Denham*, Of Prudence.

> I maun be bound to a foreign land,
> And now I'm *under* hiding.
> *Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III. 74).

> I found the knight *under* his butler's hands, who always shaves him. *Addison*, Sir Roger in Westminster Abbey.

11. In: with reference to category, division, section, class, etc.: as, to treat several topics *under* one head.

> *Under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine.
> *Felton*, On the Classicks.

> The lower blunt-headed summit which we had learned to detest *under* the name of Mount Avron.
> *Forbes*, Ex. of War, II. 176.

12. In course of: as, to be *under* treatment, or *under* discussion.—**13.** In the form or style of; by the appearance or show of; with the character, designation, pretense, pretext, or cover of.

> But I do aduertyse you to lyne your Iacket *vnder* this fasshyon or maner. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

> He thoght his falshed to feyne, *vndur* faire wordes,
> And his cautels to colour vnder coynt speche.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11490.

> It is one of his most crafty and subtle assaults to send his warriors forth *under* the badge of God.
> *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

> We read that Kinges & Princes haue written great volumes and publisht them *vnder* their owne regall titles.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

> Whosoeuer *vnder* one name or poesie payeth three pound in ready money shall receiue six shillings and eight pence.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 25.

> Art is here represented *under* the person of Vulcan.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, v., Expl.

14. During the time or existence of: said especially of rulers and their period of rule: as, Christ suffered *under* Pontius Pilate; the Armada was destroyed *under* the reign of Elizabeth; the American revolution broke out *under* the administration of Lord North.

> The remainder of the demesne was sold *under* the commonwealth. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 28.

15. With the sanction, authorization, permission, or protection of: as, *under* favor; *under* leave; *under* protection, etc.

> *Under* whose countenance we steal.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 33.

> *Under* favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth besides stark love and kindness. *Jeremy Collier.*

[The preposition *under* in adverbial phrases often coalesces with its noun to form an adverb, from which the adjective or noun may be derived: as, *under ground*, > *underground*, *adv.*, > *underground*, *a.*; *under hand*, > *underhand*, *adv.*, > *underhand*, *a.*; so *underboard*, *underearth*, *underfoot*, etc. Such forms are not true compounds, but are coalesced phrases, like *aground*, *aboard*, *afoot*, etc.]

Note under hand†. See *note*^{1}.—**Under a cloud.** See *cloud*^{1}.—**Under arms**, armed and equipped for military or naval service.—**Under bare poles.** See *bare*^{1}.—**Under cloud**†, **conviction**, **correction**, etc. See the nouns.

—**Under cover,** protected from the enemy's fire. See *cover*^{1}.—**Under fire,** exposed to the enemy's fire: as, a general officer should not be *under fire* when it can be avoided.

> No man knows precisely how he will behave in battle until he has been *under fire.* *The Century*, XXXVI. 249.

Under foot. (*a*†) Under the real value.

> I hold some lands which his mother, the Lady Ann Herbert, purchased, as appears by the deeds made to her by that name, which I can show; and might have held more, which my grandfather sold *underfoot* at an under value in his youth, and might have been recovered by my father had my grandfather suffered him.
> *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 24.

> They would be forced to sell their means (be it lands or goods) far *under foot.* *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1884).

(*b*) In a state of subjection.

> Harold, secure the while and proud of his new Victorie, thought all his Enemies now *under foot.*
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*c*) *Naut.*, directly under the bow: said of an anchor when the chain is up and down.—**Under gore**†. See *gore*^{2}.—**Under ground,** below the surface of the ground.—**Under hatches.** See *hatch*^{1}.—**Under metal,** the position of a gun when the muzzle is depressed below the line of a level axis.—**Under night**†, in the night; secretly; clandestinely.

> Let it never be said that a daughter of thine
> Was married to a lord *under night.*
> *The Douglas Tragedy* (Child's Ballads, II. 116).

Under one's hand, signature, or seal. See *hand.*—**Under one's nose.** See *nose*^{1}.—**Under one's wing.** See *wing.*—**Under sail.** See *sail*^{1}.

> Braver ships never
> Were seen *under sail.*
> *Winning of Cales* (Child's Ballads, VII. 124).

Under the (one's) belt, in one's stomach. [Slang.]

> They got me down to Clerihugh's, and there we sat birling, till I had a fair tappit *under my belt.*
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

Under the breath. See *breath.*—**Under the harrow.** See *harrow*^{1}.—**Under the** or **one's lee** (*naut.*), to the leeward: as, *under the lee* of the land.

> We thought good to try first the way we were taking; . . . this river, being as *under our lee*, ready to serve and assist us, if other means failed.
> *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 410).

Under the rose. See *rose*^{1}.—**Under the sun, the weather,** etc. See the nouns.—**Under water, way,** etc. See the nouns. =**Syn.** *Beneath*, etc. See *below.*

II. *adv.* In a lower place; in a lower, subject, or subordinate condition or degree. The adverb *under* is much used in composition—(*a*) With verbs and participles, and some nouns, (1) indicating inferiority of place, 'below, from below, on the lower part or surface,' as in *underbrace, underlay, undermine, underpin, underprop*, etc.; (2) indicating insufficiency, 'insufficiently, imperfectly, below the required standard,' as in *underbred, underdone, underpaid, underrate, understate*, etc. (*b*) With nouns, denoting persons, as a quasi-adjective (whence in some cases as an independent adjective), 'inferior, subordinate, deputy' (equivalent to *sub-*), as in *under-sheriff, under-teacher, under-secretary*, etc. Compounds of these classes may be formed indefinitely; only the principal ones in use are here given (without etymological note, except in special cases). Compare remarks under the preposition.

> Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah and Jerusalem for bondmen and bondwomen unto you.
> 2 Chron. xxviii. 10.

> But I keep *under* my body and bring it into subjection.
> 1 Cor. ix. 27.

Rail under. See *rail*^{1}, *n.*—**To bring under.** See *bring.*—**To knock under.** See *knock.*

under (un'dėr), *a.* [< *under, adv.* See note at *under, adv.*] 1. Lower in position; situated beneath: opposed to *upper:* as, the *under* side; the *under* mandible.—2. Lower in rank or degree. See *under, adv.*, note (*b*).—3. Of sounds, lower in pitch.—**Under bevel.** See *bevel*, 1.—**Under tail-coverts, under wing-coverts,** in *ornith.*, lesser feathers underlying the quills of the tail or wing. See *covert, n.*, 6, and *tectrices.*

underact (un-dėr-akt'), *v. t.* To act or perform, as a play or part, inefficiently.

underaction (un'dėr-ak"shon), *n.* 1. Subordinate action. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.—2. Action less than is normal; defective action. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, IV. 656.

underagent (un'dėr-ā"jent), *n.* A subordinate agent. *South*, Sermons, II. iv.

underaid (un-dėr-ād'), *v. t.* To aid or assist secretly. *Daniel.* [Rare.]

under-back (un'dėr-bak), *n.* In a brewery or vinegar-factory, a tank or vessel beneath the mash-tun into which the wort from the tun is discharged, and from which it is pumped into the copper to be boiled with hops. *E. H. Knight.*

underbear† (un-dėr-bãr'), *v. t.* [< ME. *underberen, underbern, onderberen*, < AS. *underberan*, support, < *under*, under, + *beran*, bear: see *bear*^{1}.] 1. To support; endure. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 65.—2. To line; make or put in a background for.

> The Duchess of Milan's gown, . . . *underborne* with a bluish tinsel. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 21.

underbearer (un'dėr-bãr"ėr), *n.* One who helps to carry the corpse and accessories at a funeral. *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 35.

underbid (un-dėr-bid'), *v. t.*; pret. *underbid*, pp. *underbidden* or *underbid*, ppr. *underbidding.* To bid or offer less than (another), as at auctions; offer to execute work, supply goods, etc., at a lower price than (another).

underbill (un-dėr-bil'), *v. t.* To bill at less than the actual measure or weight: as, to *underbill* freight.

underbind (un-dėr-bīnd'), *v. t.* To bind underneath. *Fairfax.* [Rare.]

underbitten (un'dėr-bit"n), *a.* In *etching*, insufficiently affected by the application of a corrosive acid: noting copper plates or lines. Underbitten lines are not deep enough to print with the requisite effect.

underboard† (un'dėr-bōrd), *adv.* Secretly; clandestinely; underhand; unfairly: opposed to *aboveboard.* *Baxter*, Crucifying the World, § xvii.

underbrace (un-dėr-brās'), *v. t.* To fasten or keep in place by bands or ties beneath or at the bottom. *Cowper*, Iliad, iii.

underbranch† (un'dėr-brȧnch), *n.* A twig or branchlet. *Spenser.*

underbred (un-dėr-bred'), *a.* 1. Of inferior breeding or manners; vulgar. *Goldsmith*, The Haunch of Venison.—2. Not pure-bred or -blooded: as, an *underbred* horse. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 198.

underbrush (un'dėr-brush), *n.* Shrubs and small trees growing under large trees in a wood or forest; brush; undergrowth.

underbrush (un'dėr-brush), *v.* [< *underbrush*, *n.*] To work in the underbrush, as in cutting and clearing; clear away underbrush from. [Colloq.]

underburn (un-dėr-bėrn'), *v. t.* 1†. To burn up. *Wyclif*, Nahum ii. 13.—2. To burn too little. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 158.

underbush (un'dėr-bu̇sh), *n.* Same as *underbrush.*

underbush (un'dėr-bu̇sh), *v. i.* [< *underbush*, *n.*] To work in the underbush, as in clearing. *Nature*, XXXIII. 269.

under-butter (un'dėr-but"ėr), *n.* The butter which is made of the second skimmings of milk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

underbuy (un-dėr-bī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underbought*, ppr. *underbuying.* 1. To buy at less than the value. *Beau. and Fl.*—2. To buy at a lower price than (another).

undercast (un'dėr-kȧst), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an air-course carried under a mine-road or -way by means of an air-tight box, or a passage cut through the rock or coal beneath the floor.

undercharge (un-dėr-chärj'), *v. t.* 1. To charge less than a fair sum or price for, as goods.—2. To put an insufficient charge into: as, to *undercharge* a gun.—**Undercharged mine.** See *mine*^{2}.

under-chord (un'dėr-kôrd), *n.* In *music.* See *major, a.*, 4 (*f*).

under-clay (un'dėr-klā), *n.* Beds of clay frequently found immediately underlying beds of coal. They are generally believed to be the soil in which the vegetation of the coal grew, and they often contain stigmaria or roots of trees. Also called *seat-earth, pounson*, etc.

under-clerkship (un'dėr-klėrk"ship), *n.* A subordinate clerkship.

under-cliff (un'dėr-klif), *n.* The name given along parts of the west of England, as near Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, England, to a strip of very broken ground formed by the combined action of rain and sea on a mass of strata of varying lithological character.

underclothed (un-dėr-klōᴛʜd'), *a.* Not sufficiently clothed; not properly clad. *Lancet*, No. 3481, p. 1056.

underclothes (un'dėr-klōᴛʜz), *n. pl.* Garments worn under others; specifically, those worn next the skin.

underclothing (un'dėr-klō"ᴛʜing), *n.* Same as *underclothes.*

under-coat (un'dėr-kōt), *n.* 1. A coat for house-wear, or for use in mild weather, as distinguished from an overcoat.—2. In long-haired animals, the under layer of hair.

under-color (un'dėr-kul"ọr), *n.* Color beneath the exterior or surface color: as, the *under-color* of some white-plumaged fowls is blue, of some brown-plumaged fowls gray; the *under-color* of an animal's fur.

under-colored (un'dėr-kul"ọrd), *a.* 1. Not colored sufficiently; showing a lack of color.—2. Of or pertaining to the under-color; having some under-color, as the plumage or the pelage of most birds and beasts.

under-conduct† (un'dėr-kon"dukt), *n.* An underground or subterranean conduit. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 19.

under-craft† (un'dėr-krȧft), *n.* A sly trick. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 19.

undercreep† (un-dėr-krēp'), *v. i.* [ME. *undercrepen;* < *under* + *creep.*] To creep secretly or imperceptibly. *Wyclif*, Deut. xv. 9.

under-crest (un-dėr-krest'), *v. t.* To support as a crest, or as if a crest. [Rare.]

> I mean to stride your steed, and at all times
> To *under-crest* your good addition.
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 72.

undercroft (un'dėr-krôft), *n.* Any vault or secret passage under ground. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. 299.

undercry† (un-dėr-krī'), *v. t.* [ME. *undercryen;* < *under* + *cry.*] To cry out. *Wyclif*, Luke xxiii. 21.

undercurrent (un'dėr-kur"ent), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Running below or out of sight; hidden. *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii. [Rare.]

II. *n.* 1. A current in a body of water or other liquid, or in the atmosphere, below the upper or superficial currents.—2. Figuratively, something at work below the surface or out of sight, as influence or feeling, which has a tendency opposite to or different from what is visible or apparent.

> There was a peculiar brightness in her face, due in reality to an *under-current* of excitement.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

3. In *hydraul. mining*, an arrangement on the sluices which is intended to aid in saving the gold. The coarser material is separated from the finer by means of a "grizzly" (a set of iron or steel bars placed about an inch apart in the bottom of the main sluice), and this finer material is carried into the "undercurrent" proper, which is a shallow box of varying shape but very large dimensions, much wider than the main sluice, and paved with blocks, iron rails, or cobbles, thus forming a kind of broad sluice by the side of and beneath the main one, and in the newest arrangements having a considerably steeper grade. The material which escapes from the undercurrent is led back into the main sluice lower down. As many as six, or even more, of these undercurrents are occasionally introduced into the sluice-line.

undercurved (un-dėr-kėrvd'), *a.* In *entom.*, curved so as to pass beneath the body: especially noting parts of the upper surface when they curve downward and inward at the sides.

undercut (un-dėr-kut'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undercut*, ppr. *undercutting.* 1. In *carving* and *sculpture*, to cut away the material so that the part affected (of the figure or design) stands free of the background, or overhangs: as, the carving of the frieze is much *undercut.*—2. In *golf*, to hit (the ball), by baffing or otherwise, so that it rises high in the air, and will not, owing to its spin, roll far after alighting.

undercut (un'dėr-kut), *n.* Same as *tenderloin.*

undercutter (un'dėr-kut"ėr), *n.* One who undercuts, or a tool or machine used in undercutting. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 59.

under-dealing (un'dėr-dē"ling), *n.* Clandestine dealing; artifice. *Milton.*

underdegreed† (un"dėr-dẹ-grēd'), *a.* Of inferior degree or rank. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iv. 48.

underdelve† (un-dėr-delv'), *v. t.* To dig down. *Wyclif*, Rom. xi. 3.

underditch (un-dėr-dich'), *v. t.* In *agri.*, to form a deep ditch or trench in order to drain the surface of.

underdo (un-dėr-dö'), *v.* [< ME. *underdon*, < AS. *underdōn* (= OHG. *untartuon*, MHG. *untertun*, G. *unterthun*), put under, subject, < *under*, under, + *dōn*, put, do: see *do*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1†. To put under; subject.—2. To do less thoroughly than is requisite; especially, to cook insufficiently: as, the beef is *underdone.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To act below one's abilities; do less than one can.

> You overact when you should *underdo.*
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 3.

2. To do less than is requisite.

> Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes:* you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that hath none. *N. Grew.*

underdoer (un-dėr-dö'ėr), *n.* One who does less than is necessary, required, or expedient. *Richardson.*

underdose (un-dėr-dōs'), *v.* To give or take small or insufficient doses.

underdrain (un-dėr-drān'), *v. t.* To drain by forming channels under ground.

underdrain (un′dėr-drān), *n.* A drain or trench placed under ground.

underdraw (un-dėr-drâ′), *v. t.*; pret. *underdrew*, pp. *underdrawn*, ppr. *underdrawing*. To represent inadequately, in art, in writing, or in speech. *The Academy*, May 3, 1890, p. 300.

under-dressed (un-dėr-drest′), *a.* Not dressed well or elaborately enough, as for a state occasion or an entertainment.

under-driven (un-dėr-driv′n), *a.* Driven from beneath: applied to hydro-extractors in which the shaft is supported by a pivot-bearing, and driven by power applied below the basket.

under-earth† (un-dėr-ėrth′), *a.* Under the earth; subterranean. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 79.

under-earthly† (un-dėr-ėrth′li), *a.* Subterranean. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Arke.

underestimate (un-dėr-es′ti-māt), *v. t.* To estimate at too low a rate; not to value sufficiently.

underestimate (un-dėr-es′ti-māt), *n.* An estimate or valuing at too low a rate.

underestimation (un-dėr-es-ti-mā′shon), *n.* The act or process of estimating at too low a rate, or the state of being so estimated; undervaluation.

under-exposed (un″dėr-eks-pōzd′), *a.* In *photog.*, not exposed to the action of light for a sufficient time to make a good picture: said of a negative, or in general of any work requiring to be completed by development. Also expressed by *under-timed*.

> Two plates were purposely *under-exposed* on a portrait.
> *Wilson's Photographic Mag.*, No. 386, p. 61.

underfang† (un-dėr-fang′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *underfong*; < ME. *underfangen*, *underfongen*, *undervongen*, this inf., with pres. ind. *underfangest*, *underfangeth*, etc., being assumed from the pret. and pp.; inf. prop. *underfōn* (ind. *underfo*, pret. *underfeng*, *underveng*, irreg. *underfonge*, pp. **underfangen*, *underfongen*, *underfon*), < AS. *underfōn* (pret. *underfēng*, pp. *underfangen*) (= OHG. *untarfāhan*), undertake, < *under*, under, + *fōn*, take, catch, seize, receive: see *fang*, *v.* In defs. 3 and 4 the sense is forced, as if the verb were a new formation, < *under* + *fang*.] 1. To undertake.

> He *undirfongith* a gret peyne
> That undirtakith to drynke up Seyne.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5709.

2. To accept; receive.

> The pope and his prelates presentes *vnderfongen*,
> And meedeth men hem-seluen to meyntene heore lawes.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 208.

> To thi mercy, lord, me *vndirfonge*,
> The tyde is ebbid, & no more wole flowe.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

3. To insnare; entrap; deceive by false suggestions. [Rare.]

> And some by sleight he eke doth *underfong*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 7.

4. To support or guard from beneath. [Rare.]

> Mounts *underfonging* and enflancking them. *Nashe*.

underfeed (un-dėr-fēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underfed*, ppr. *underfeeding*. To supply with too little food; feed insufficiently. *Bp. Gauden*.

> The vast mass of men are overworked and *underfed*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 159.

underfellow† (un′dėr-fel″ō), *n.* A mean, sorry fellow; a low wretch. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. [Rare.]

underfilling (un′dėr-fil″ing), *n.* The lower part of a building. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 17.

under-fired (un-dėr-fīrd′), *a.* In *ceram.*, insufficiently baked; hence, either not as hard in the paste as it should be, or with the colors imperfectly developed. Also called *short-fired*.

underfloor (un-dėr-flōr′), *v. t.* To floor below; make a lower floor for. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 155. [Rare.]

underflow (un″dėr-flō′), *n.* A current flowing beneath the surface, or not in the same direction with the surface-current, over a certain region; an undercurrent: the opposite of *surface-flow* or *surface-current*. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 133.

underfollow† (un-dėr-fol′ō), *v. t.* [ME. *underfolwen*, < AS. *underfylgan*, < *under*, under, + *fylgan*, etc., follow: see *follow*.] To follow after; accompany. *Wyclif*, Ps. xxii. 6.

underfong†, *v. t.* Same as *underfang*.

underfoot (un-dėr-fůt′), *adv.* Under the feet; underneath; beneath; below.

> *Underfoot* the violet,
> Crocus and hyacinth, with rich inlay,
> Broider'd the ground. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 700.

underfoot (un-dėr-fůt′), *a.* [< *underfoot*, *adv.*] Low; base; abject; trodden down.

> The most *underfoot* and down-trodden vassals of perdition. *Milton*, Reformation in England, ii.

underfoot (un-dėr-fůt′), *v. t.* To underpin.

> In 1815 some of the pillars of the N. aisle having given way, and the church being considered insecure, they were all skilfully *underfooted* and restored.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 27.

underfurnish (un-dėr-fėr′nish), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On Kindness. [Rare.]

underfurrow (un-dėr-fur′ō), *adv.* Under a furrow. [Eng.]—**To sow underfurrow**, in *agri.*, to plow in seed. [This phrase is applied to other operations in which something is covered by the furrow-slice.]

underfurrow (un-dėr-fur′ō), *v. t.* To cover with a furrow, as seed or manure; plow in. [Eng.]

undergarment (un′dėr-gär″ment), *n.* A garment made for wearing under another garment.

undergear (un′dėr-gēr), *n.* Underwear; undergarments. *The Atlantic*, LII. 365. [Colloq.]

underget† (un-dėr-get′), *v. t.* [ME. *undergeten*, *undergiten*, *underȝiten*, < AS. *undergitan*, understand, perceive, < *under*, under, + *gitan*, get: see *get*^{1}.] To understand; perceive.

> The lord of ther inne *underȝat*
> That this child murninge sat.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

undergird (un-dėr-gėrd′), *v. t.* To gird round the bottom; gird beneath. Acts xxvii. 17.

underglaze (un-dėr-glāz′), *a.* In *ceram.*, having the properties that adapt it for painting on the body before the glaze is applied: said of a vitrifiable pigment: as, an *underglaze* color.—**Underglaze painting**, in *ceram.*, painting in vitrifiable color upon the body of the piece before the glaze is applied.

undergo (un-dėr-gō′), *v.*; pret. *underwent*, pp. *undergone*, ppr. *undergoing*. [< ME. *undergon*, < AS. *undergān* (also *undergangan*) (= D. *ondergaan* = G. *untergehen* = Sw. *undergo* = Dan. *undergaa*), undergo, < *under*, under, + *gān*, go: see *go*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To go or move under or beneath. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 57.—2. To bear up against; endure with firmness; sustain without yielding or giving way; suffer; bear; pass through: as, to *undergo* great toil and fatigue; to *undergo* pain; to *undergo* a surgical operation.

> Some kinds of baseness
> Are nobly *undergone*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 3.

3. To be subjected to; go through; experience: as, to *undergo* successive changes.

> It [Sida] always *underwent* much the same fate as Tyre.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 86.

4†. To be the bearer of; partake of; enjoy. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 24.—5†. To undertake; perform; hazard. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 123.—6†. To be subject to; underlie. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2. 57.

II. *intrans.* To endure trial, pain, or the like with firmness; bear up against evils.

> But she
> Did more, and *underwent*, and overcame.
> *Tennyson*, Godiva.

undergoing† (un-dėr-gō′ing), *a.* Suffering; enduring; patient; tolerant.

> An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up
> Against what should ensue.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 157.

undergore (un-dėr-gōr′), *v. t.* To pierce underneath. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv. 408. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

under-gown (un′dėr-goun), *n.* A gown worn under another, or meant to be worn under an outer garment, outer skirt, or the like. *Scott.*

under-grade (un′dėr-grād), *a.* In *engin.*, having the truss beneath the roadway, as a deck-bridge.

undergraduate (un-dėr-grad′ū-āt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to an undergraduate, or undergraduates collectively: as, *undergraduate* studies.

undergraduateship (un-dėr-grad′ū-āt-ship), *n.* [< *undergraduate* + *-ship*.] The position or condition of an undergraduate. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 705.

undergroan (un-dėr-grōn′), *v. t.* To groan under. [Rare.]

> Earth *undergroaned* their high-raised feet. *Chapman.*

underground (un-dėr-ground′), *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth: as, to sink *underground*.

underground (un′dėr-ground′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Being below the surface of the ground: as, an *underground* story or apartment.—**Underground forest.** See *mesquit*^{2}, 1.—**Underground railroad.** See *railroad*.

II. *n.* That which is beneath the surface of the ground. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 79.

underground (un′dėr-ground), *v. t.* To place or lay underground, as an electric wire. [Recent.]

undergrove (un′dėr-grōv), *n.* A grove of low-growing trees under others that are taller. *Wordsworth*, Poems of the Fancy.

undergrow (un-dėr-grō′), *v. i.* To grow below the usual size or height: chiefly in the participial adjective *undergrown*.

undergrowl (un′dėr-groul), *n.* A low growl; a subdued grumbling or faultfinding. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 73. [Rare.]

undergrown (un-dėr-grōn′), *a.* [< ME. *undergrowen*, *undergrowe*; pp. of *undergrow*.] Not fully grown; of low stature. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T.

undergrowth (un′dėr-grōth), *n.* 1. That which grows under; especially, shrubs or small trees growing beneath or among large ones.

> The *undergrowth*
> Of shrubs and tangling bushes.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 175.

2. The state or condition of being undergrown. *Lancet*, No. 3524, p. 624.

undergrub (un-dėr-grub′), *v. i.* To undermine. [Prov. Eng.]

underhand (un-dėr-hand′), *adv.* 1. By secret means; in a clandestine manner, and often with an evil design.

> It abhorreth from the nature of God to be outwardly a sharp and severe prohibitor, and *underhand* an author of sin. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

2. By fraud; by fraudulent means.

> Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*. *Dryden.*

underhand (un-dėr-hand′), *a.* [< *underhand*, *adv.*] 1. Secret; clandestine: usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.

> All *vnder-hand* cloaking of bad actions with commonwealth pretences. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 68.

2. Sly; contriving; deceitful.

> She's an *underhand* little thing: I never saw a girl of her age with so much cover. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ii.

3. Performed or done with the knuckles of the hand turned under, the palm upward, and the thumb turned from the body: as, *underhand* bowling in cricket.—**Underhand stoping.** See *stoping*.

underhanded (un-dėr-han′ded), *a.* 1. Underhand. [A loose use.]

> Covert, sly, *underhanded* communications. *Dickens.*

2. Not having an adequate supply of hands; short-handed; sparsely peopled. [Rare.]

> If Norway could be brought to maintain a million more of inhabitants it might defy the world; but it is much *underhanded* now. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

underhandedly (un-dėr-han′ded-li), *adv.* In an underhand manner; secretly.

underhandedness (un-dėr-han′ded-nes), *n.* The character of being underhanded; also, an underhand act.

underhang (un-dėr-hang′), *v. t.* To suspend; hang. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 871. [Rare.]

underhead† (un′dėr-hed), *n.* [Prob. for *dunderhead*.] A blockhead; a dunderhead. [Rare.]

> *Underheads* may stumble without dishonour.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

underheave† (un-dėr-hēv′), *v.* To heave or lift from below. *Wyclif*.

underhew (un-dėr-hū′), *v. t.* To hew less than is proper or usual; hew (a piece of timber which should be square) in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater number of cubic feet than it really does. *Imp. Dict.*

underhole (un-dėr-hōl′), *v.* To cut away or mine out the lower portion of a coal-seam or a part of the underclay so as to win or get the overlying coal. [Penn. anthracite region.] In various parts of England to *jad*, *hole*, *undercut*, *kirve*, and *bench*. See *jad*, *n.* and *v.*

underhonest (un-dėr-on′est), *a.* Not honest enough; not entirely honest. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 133. [Rare.]

underhung (un-dėr-hung′), *a.* 1. Projecting beyond the upper jaw: applied to the under jaw.

> His jaw was *underhung*, and when he laughed two white buck-teeth protruded themselves. *Thackeray.*

2. Having the under jaw projecting beyond the upper jaw. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, II. 90.

underivedness (un-dẹ̄-rī′ved-nes), *n.* The character or state of being underived. *Mind*, XI. 39.

underjawed (un′dėr-jâd), *a.* Having a prominent or heavy under jaw. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 128. [Rare.]

underjoin† (un-dėr-join′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underjoinen*; < *under* + *join*.] To subjoin. *Wyclif*, Prol. to Psalms, p. 737.

underkeep† (un-dėr-kēp′), *v. t.* To keep under; subdue. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 33.

under-kind (un′dėr-kīnd), *n.* A lower or inferior kind or class. *Dryden*, An Evening's Love, i. 1.

under-king (un′dėr-king), *n.* [< ME. *underking*, < AS. *undercyning*, *underkining*; as < *under* + *king*^{1}.] An inferior or subordinate king.

under-kingdom (un′dėr-king″dum), *n.* The kingdom of an under-king. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

underlay (un-dėr-lā′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *underlaid*, ppr. *underlaying*. [< ME. *underleyan*, < AS. *underlecgan* (= OHG. *untarleccan*, MHG. G. *unterlegen*), lay under; as *under* + *lay*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay beneath; put under; specifically, in *printing*, to reinforce with underlays.—**2**†. To support by laying something under.

> Our souls have trod awry in all men's sight;
> We'll *under-lay* 'em, till they go upright.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, v. 3.

II. *intrans.* In *mining*, to incline from the perpendicular; hade: said of a vein. See the noun.

underlay (un′dėr-lā), *n.* [< *underlay*, *v.*] **1.** In *mining*, same as *hade*. The term *underlay* is that most commonly used by miners in speaking of the inclination of the lode: it is the complement of the *dip*, which latter term is in much more familiar use among geologists than either *hade* or *underlay*.
2. In *printing*, a bit or bits of paper put under types or a plate to make them of proper height for receiving a good impression. **Underlay-shaft**, in *mining*, a shaft sunk on the underlay of a lode.

underlayer (un-dėr-lā′ėr), *n.* One who underlays.

underleaf (un′dėr-lēf), *n.* A variety of apple good for cider. [Eng.] *Imp. Dict.*

under-lease (un′dėr-lēs), *n.* In *law*, a lease granted by a lessee for a shorter term than he himself holds, leaving thereby a reversion, of however short duration, to himself. *Digby.* An under-lease of only part of the premises embraced in the original lease is commonly called a *sublease*.

underlet (un-dėr-let′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underlet*, ppr. *underletting*. **1.** To let below the true or the market value. *Smollett*.—**2.** To sublet. *Dickens.*

underletter (un-dėr-let′ėr), *n.* One who sublets; a lessee who grants a lease to another.

underlie (un-dėr-lī′), *v.*; pret. *underlay*, pp. *underlain*, ppr. *underlying*. [< ME. *underliggen*, < AS. *underlicgan* (= OHG. *untarliggan*, MHG. *unterligen*, G. *unterliegen*), lie under; as *under* + *lie*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To lie in a position directly beneath.

II. *trans.* **1.** To lie under or beneath; be situated under; specifically, in *geol.*, to occupy a lower position than, or to pass beneath: said of stratified rocks over which other rocks are spread out. Thus the Triassic is, in some regions, underlain by the coal-measures, etc. A rock which underlies another is, ordinarily, the older of the two.
2. To be at the basis of; form the foundation of.

> *Underlying* as it does the right organization of society, the law of equal freedom is of higher authority than all other laws. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 217.

3. To lie under, in a figurative sense; be subject to; be liable to answer, as a charge or a challenge.

> I mak plaine,
> All Realmes sall *vnderly* gret paine,
> And sall nocht mys the scurge and rod
> Off the hie puissant and mychtie god.
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 196.

> I am not only willing but desirous to *underlie* the verdict even of Fame herself. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

> When the knight of Ivanhoe comes within the four seas of Britain, he *underlies* the challenge of Brian de Bois-Guilbert. *Scott*, Ivanhoe.

underlie (un′dėr-lī), *n.* [< *underlie*, *v.*] In *mining*, same as *underlay*, 1.

under-life (un′dėr-līf), *n.* Life below the surface; hence, a way of living apart and different from the life open to the common knowledge or view. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 753. [Rare.]

underline (un-dėr-līn′), *v. t.* **1.** To mark underneath or below with a line; underscore: as, to *underline* words in a letter.—**2**†. To influence secretly.

> By mere chance, . . . though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infanta.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 215.

underline (un′dėr-līn), *n.* The advance announcement of the production of a play, placed under any theatrical advertisement of a regular performance.

underlinen (un′dėr-lin″en), *n.* Undergarments of linen; hence, such garments in general, especially those of cotton, or, more rarely, of silk, as distinguished from knitted or flannel underclothes.

underling (un′dėr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *underling*, *onderling*; < *under* + *-ling*^{1}.] One who is subordinate to another, especially in some mean or servile capacity; hence, a mean, sorry fellow.

> Extorcions and despit of youre *underlynges* is dampnable. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> The fault . . . is
> . . . in ourselves, that we are *underlings*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 141.

underlock (un′dėr-lok), *n.* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep. *Imp. Dict.*

underlooker, *n.* See *underviewer*.

underly (un′dėr-li), *a.* [< *under* + *-ly*^{1}.] Poor; inferior. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

underlying (un-dėr-lī′ing), *p. a.* Lying beneath or under; supporting; fundamental: as, *underlying* principles; specifically, in *geol.*, noting a formation, rocks, or strata lying below others.

underman (un-dėr-man′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undermanned*, ppr. *undermanning*. To furnish with an insufficient number of men. *Nature*, XLI. 520.

undermasted (un-dėr-mȧs′ted), *a.* Inadequately or insufficiently masted: noting a ship when the masts are either too small or too short, so that she cannot spread the sail necessary to give her the speed of which she might be capable.

undermatch† (un′dėr-mach), *n.* One unequal or inferior to some one else. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 589.

undermeal† (un′dėr-mēl), *n.* [< ME. *undermele*, *undermel*, < AS. *undernmǣl*, morning, morning meal, < *undern*, morning, + *mǣl*, period, meal: see *undern* and *meal*^{2}.] **1.** The meal eaten at undern, the chief meal of the day.

> I think I am furnished for cather'ne pears, for one *undermeal*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

2. The part or division of the day which included undern: originally the morning, later the afternoon.

> Ther walketh now the lymytour hymself
> In *undermeles* and in morwenynges.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 19.

> *Undermele*, Postmeridies. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 511.

3. An after-dinner sleep; a siesta taken in the afternoon.

> And, hold you content, this summer an *vndermeale* of an afternoone long doth not amisse to exercise the eyes withall. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 57.

undermentioned (un′dėr-men″shọnd), *a.* Mentioned below or beneath; undernamed: as, *undermentioned* dates.

undermine (un-dėr-mīn′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underminen*; < *under* + *mine*^{2}.] **1.** To form a mine under; sap; render unstable by digging or wearing away the foundation of; make an excavation beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up: as, to *undermine* a wall; a river *undermines* its banks.

> If Troy be not taken till these two *undermine* it, the walls will stand till they fall of themselves.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 9.

2. Figuratively, to subvert by removing clandestinely the foundation of; injure by invisible, secret, or dishonorable means.

> Honours now are purchased by stealth
> Of *vndermining* bribes.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

> They . . .
> Have hired me to *undermine* the duchess.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 98.

3. To injure, weaken, or destroy insidiously or indirectly; wear away; wear out; sap.

> The constitution became so *undermined* [by ostitis] that I deemed amputation of the thigh necessary.
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 61.

undermine† (un′dėr-mīn), *n.* **1.** Same as *mine*^{2}, 2 (*a*).

> They put fire in the *vndermines*, weening to haue cast downe the wall. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 86.

2. A cave. *Holland*, Camden, p. 650.

underminer (un-dėr-mī′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who undermines, saps, or excavates. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 131.—**2.** Figuratively, one who clandestinely subverts or injures; one who secretly overthrows; a secret enemy: as, an *underminer* of the church.

> What talke I to them of immoralitie, that are the onely *vnderminers* of honour, & doo enuie anie man that is not sprung vp by base brokerye like themselues?
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 60.

underminister† (un-dėr-min′is-tėr), *v. t.* To minister to in a subordinate relation.

underministry (un′dėr-min″is-tri), *n.* A subservient or subordinate ministry. *Jer. Taylor.*

undermirth† (un′dėr-mėrth), *n.* Mirth implying something indecent or with a hidden meaning. *Shirley and Fletcher*, Coronation, Prol.

undermonied† (un-dėr-mun′id), *a.* Taken by corrupt means with money. *Fuller.*

undermost (un′dėr-mōst), *a.* Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition. *Boyle.*

undern (un′dėrn), *n.* [In mod. dial. use in numerous corrupt forms, *aandorn*, *oander*, *oandurth*, *omdorns*, *ounder*, *oneder*, *aunder*, *dondinner*, *doundrins*, *daundrin*, etc.; < ME. *undern*, *undorn*, *undarn*, *undren*, *ondern*, *ondre*, < AS. *undern*, nine o'clock, morning, = OS. *undorn*, *undern* = OHG. *untarn*, MHG. *undern*, G. dial. *untern*, breakfast, supper, dinner, = Icel. *undorn*, mid-forenoon, also mid-afternoon, = Goth. *undaurni-*, in *undaurni-mats*, a morning meal: lit. 'intervening period,' < AS. *under*, etc., under: see *under*, and cf. *undermeal*, *undertide*, *undertime*.] **1.** Nine o'clock in the morning; the period from nine o'clock to noon; the canonical hour of terce. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> The folk lyggen alle naked in Ryveres and Watres, men and wommen to gedre, fro *undurne* of the day tille it be passed the noon. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 163.

> At *vndren* to scole y was sett
> To lerne lore, as othir dooth.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

2. Noon or afternoon; also, a noon meal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

undernamed (un′dėr-nāmd), *a.* Named below; undermentioned. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 162.

underneath (un-dėr-nēth′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *underneth*, *undernethe*, *undirnethe*, *undernethen* (= Dan. *underneden*); < *under* + *nethe* as in *nether*, and in comp. *aneath*, *beneath*: see *nether*^{1}.] **I.** *adv.* Beneath; below; in a lower place.

> Thus thai laiket o the laund the long day ouer,
> Till the sun in his sercle set *vndernethe*.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9998.

> Or sullen mole that runneth *underneath*.
> *Milton*, Vac. Ex., l. 95.

> The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison.*

II. *prep.* Under; beneath.

> And so the stede fell *vnder nethe* hym dede.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2498.

> *Underneath* this stone doth lie
> As much beauty as could die.
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, cxxiv.

underniceness (un-dėr-nīs′nes), *n.* Deficient niceness, delicacy, or fastidiousness. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, v. 8.

undernim†, *v. t.* [< ME. *undernimen*, *undernemen* (pret. *undernam*, *undernom*, pp. *undernumen*, *undernomen*, *undirnomen*), < AS. *underniman* (= OHG. *untarneman*, MHG. *unternemen*, G. *unternehmen*), undertake, perceive, < *under*, under, + *niman*, take: see *nim*. Cf. *underfang*, *underget*, *undertake*.] **1.** To take; undertake.

> We beoth hider come and this fiht habbeth *ondernome*.
> *Layamon*, l. 26734.

2. To receive; feel; perceive.

> He the savour *undernom*
> Which that the roses and the lilies caste.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 243.

3. To take up; reprove; reproach.

> Inpacient is he that wol nat ben ytaught ne *undernome* of his vice. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Who-so *vndernymeth* me here-of I hat hym dedly after.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 115.

undernote (un′dėr-nōt), *n.* A low or subdued note; an undertone.

> How every pause is filled with *undernotes*.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

undernoted (un′dėr-nō″ted), *a.* Noted below or beneath: as, the *undernoted* quantities.

undern-song†, *n.* An office sung at undern, or nine o'clock in the morning. *Rock.*

underntime†, *n.* See *undertime*.

underpart (un-dėr-pärt′), *v. t.* To divide (a part) and assign subordinate portions of it. [Rare.]

> Then one part
> Is *under-parted* to a couple of clerks.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 2.

underpay (un-dėr-pā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underpaid*, ppr. *underpaying*. To pay insufficiently: as, *underpaid* employees.

under-peep† (un-dėr-pēp′), *v. t.* To peep or look under. *Shak.*, Cym., ii. 2. 20. [Rare.]

underpeer† (un-dėr-pēr′), *v. t.* To peer under. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128. [Rare.]

under-peopled (un′dėr-pē″pld), *a.* Not fully peopled. *Adam Smith.*

underpight†. Preterit of *underpitch*.

underpin (un-dėr-pin′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underpinned*, ppr. *underpinning*. To pin or support underneath; place something under for support or foundation when a previous support is removed; underset; hence, figuratively, to support; prop. (*a*) To support (a wall) when an excavation is made beneath, by bringing up a new portion of building from the lower level. (*b*) To support, as an overhanging bank of earth or rock, by masonry or brickwork.

underpinning (un′dėr-pin″ing), *n.* 1. The act of one who underpins; the act of supporting a superior part of a wall, etc., by introducing a support underneath it.—2. A solid structure, as a new foundation or other support, temporary or permanent, introduced beneath a wall, a building, etc., previously constructed, as when the original foundation has proved insufficient, or has been impaired from any cause. Also called *undersetting*, and in Scotland *goufing*.

> After this are you surprised . . . that this House, the ground and pillar of freedom, is itself held up only by the treacherous *underpinning* and clumsy buttresses of arbitrary power? *Burke*, American Taxation.

3. The foundation-wall of a building, especially of a wooden one.—4. A method of well-sinking in which a wall is laid in sections. A hole is dug as deep as it can be made with safety. A heavy curb of durable wood is laid, and the wall carried up from this. Excavations are then again carried on as deep as possible, and struts from the bottom are carried up to support the curb and its load, while excavations are made beneath it for another curb and its wall, which is built up to the under side of the first curb. A third section is laid in like manner, and thus on to the required depth.

underpitch† (un-dėr-pich′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underpicchen*; < *under* + *pitch*^{1}.] To stuff underneath.

> He drank, and wel his girdel *underpyghte*.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 691.

underplay (un-dėr-plā′), *v. t.* or *i.* 1. To play in an inferior manner.—2. In *whist*, to play a low card while retaining a high one of the same suit.

underplay (un′dėr-plā), *n.* The act of underplaying, especially in whist.

underplot (un′dėr-plot), *n.* 1. A plot subordinate to another plot, as in a play or a novel.

> Completeness in unity need not exclude the introduction of one or even more subsidiary actions as contributing to the development of the main action. The sole imperative law is that they should always be treated as what they are—subsidiary only; and it is for this reason that they are well called *under-plots*. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xii.

2. An underhand scheme; a trick.

> The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*. *Addison.*

underpoise† (un-dėr-poiz′), *v. t.* To weigh or estimate under what is just or below desert. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Induction.

underpraise (un-dėr-prāz′), *v. t.* To praise below desert. *Dryden.*

underprize (un-dėr-prīz′), *v. t.* To value at less than the worth; undervalue. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 128.

under-production (un″dėr-prō-duk′shọn), *n.* Production that is less than normal, or inadequate to the demand.

underproof (un-dėr-pröf′), *a.* Having a greater specific gravity than 0.91984: applied to alcoholic liquors. In reducing underproof liquors to proof, a spirit of the specific gravity 0.825 is taken as the standard for estimation. Thus, if it take 10 volumes of spirit having the specific gravity 0.825 to reduce a sample to proof, the sample would be estimated as 10 *underproof*, and so on, the number preceding the word *underproof* in all cases indicating the number of volumes of spirit of the standard strength required to bring 100 volumes of the sample to proof. The standard strength 0.825 is the lightest spirit that can be obtained by ordinary distillation, and is called *pure spirit* in the British excise.

underprop (un-dėr-prop′), *v. t.* To prop from beneath; support; uphold. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 23.

> Six columns, three on either side,
> Pure silver, *underpropt* a rich
> Throne of the massive ore.
> *Tennyson*, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

underproportioned (un′dėr-prọ-pōr″shọnd), *a.* Having too little proportion; not in equal or adequate proportions. *Jeremy Collier*, On Pride.

underpropper (un-dėr-prop′ėr), *n.* One who or that which underprops or supports; a stay; a support. *Sir T. More.*

underpull† (un-dėr-pu̇l′), *v. i.* To do work without one's agency appearing. *North*, Life of Lord Guilford, i. 35.

underpuller† (un-dėr-pu̇l′ėr), *n.* One who underpulls. *Jeremy Collier.*

underput† (un-dėr-pu̇t′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underputten*; < *under* + *put*^{1}.] To put under; subject. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

underquote (un-dėr-kwōt′), *v. t.* To offer at a lower price than another; also, to offer lower prices than (another).

> In some instances merchants have been *underquoting* makers to the extent of 2s. 6d. to 5s. a ton.
> *The Engineer*, LXXI. 156.

under-rake (un′dėr-rāk), *n.* See *rake*^{1}.

underrate (un-dėr-rāt′), *v. t.* To rate too low; rate below the value; undervalue. *Burke.*

underrate (un′dėr-rāt), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A price less than the true value.

> To give All will befit thee well;
> But not at *Under-rates* to sell.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Given Love.

II.† *a.* Being below the standard; inferior.

> The whigs carry all before them, and how far they will pursue their victories, we *under-rate* whigs can hardly tell. *Swift*, Letter, Jan. 12, 1709.

under-reckon (un-dėr-rek′n), *v. t.* To reckon or calculate too low; underrate. *Bp. Hall.*

under-ripe (un′dėr-rīp), *a.* Not fully ripe; partly ripe.

under-roof (un′dėr-rōf), *n.* A roof under another; a lower roof. *Tennyson*, The Dying Swan. [Rare.]

underrun (un-dėr-run′), *v.*; pret. *underran*, pp. *underrun*, ppr. *underrunning*. I. *trans.* To run or pass under; especially (*naut.*), to pass under, as for the purpose of examining: as, to *underrun* a cable (to pass under it in a boat, in order to examine whether any part of it is damaged or entangled); to *underrun* a fishing-net.

> One part of it [a cold stream from Baffin's Bay, Labrador] *underruns* the Gulf Stream, as is shown by the icebergs, which are carried in a direction tending across its course. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, 1871, 1879, p. 186.

To underrun a tackle, to separate its parts and put them in order.

II. *intrans.* To move under, as a boat when a seine is hauled in over one side of it and paid out over the other.

underrunning (un-dėr-run′ing), *n.* A method of trawling in use on the Grand Banks, which permits the removal of the fish from the hooks and the baiting of the hooks in a single operation. A very slight change in the form of the apparatus is necessary for underrunning, and the set is made in the same way as for ordinary trawling.

undersail† (un-dėr-sāl′), *v. i.* [< ME. *undersaylen*; < *under* + *sail*^{1}.] To sail under shelter of the land. *Wyclif*, Acts xxvii. 4.

undersay† (un-dėr-sā′), *v. t.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

underscore (un-dėr-skōr′), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under; underline, as for emphasis.

> "Your Letty, only yours"; and this
> Thrice *underscored*. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

under-scribe (un′dėr-skrīb), *n.* A subordinate or assistant scribe. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

under-searching (un-dėr-sėr′ching), *a.* Searching or seeking below. *Daniel.* [Rare.]

under-secretary (un′dėr-sek″rẹ-tạ-ri), *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary: as, an *under-secretary* for Ireland.

under-secretaryship (un′dėr-sek″rẹ-tạ-ri-ship), *n.* The office or position of an under-secretary.

undersell (un-dėr-sel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undersold*, ppr. *underselling*. To sell under, or cheaper than.

> By *under-selling* the market, they ruin the trade.
> *Vanbrugh*, Relapse, iv. 2.

underseller (un-dėr-sel′ėr), *n.* One who sells an article or commodity at a lower rate than another sells the same or a similar article. *Annals of Phil. and Penn.*, I. 242.

undersense (un′dėr-sens), *n.* A lower or deeper sense. [Rare.]

> They [all great men] have a curious *undersense* of powerlessness, feeling that the greatness is not in them, but through them; that they could not do or be anything than God made them. *Ruskin*, Religious Herald, Nov. 11, 1886.

under-servant (un′dėr-sėr″vạnt), *n.* An inferior or subordinate servant. *Camden.*

under-service† (un′dėr-sėr″vis), *n.* An inferior or subordinate service. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

underset (un-dėr-set′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underset*, ppr. *undersetting*. [< ME. *undersetten*, < AS. *undersettan* (= MD. *ondersetten*, MLG. *undersetten*); as *under* + *set*^{1}.] 1. To support by a prop or stay, as masonry, etc.; underpin; put or place under, as a prop; prop; support.

> We have . . . just occasion to make complaint as St. Jerome did: "The walls of the church there are enow contented to build, and to *underset* it with goodly pillars."
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 15.

2. To sublet. [Eng.]

> These middlemen will *underset* the land, and live in idleness, whilst they rack a parcel of wretched undertenants. *Miss Edgeworth.*

underset (un′dėr-set), *n.* *Naut.*, a current of water below the surface in a direction contrary to that of the wind, or of the water at the surface; an undercurrent.

undersetter (un′dėr-set″ėr), *n.* 1. A prop; a pedestal; a support. 1 Ki. vii. 30.—2. One who sublets or undersets. *Proc. of* 1607, in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 139.

undersetting (un′dėr-set″ing), *n.* 1. Same as *underpinning*, 2.—2. The lower part; the pedestal.

> Their *undersettings* or pedestals.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 22.

undershapen (un-dėr-shā′pn), *a.* Undersized; dwarfish. *Tennyson*, Geraint. [Rare.]

under-sheriff (un′dėr-sher″if), *n.* [Also *undershrieve*, q. v.; < ME. **undershireve*, *undreshyreve*; < *under* + *sheriff*.] A sheriff's deputy; more specifically, as distinguished from deputy sheriffs in general, a deputy on whom as under-sheriff the law devolves the powers of sheriff in case of a vacancy, the vice-sheriff having the powers of a deputy meanwhile.

> Yff they been putt in comfort there by the meene of a good shyreve and *undreshyreve*. *Paston Letters*, I. 165.

under-sheriffry† (un′dėr-sher″if-ri), *n.* [Also *undershrievery*, q. v.; < *under-sheriff* + *-ry*.] The office of an under-sheriff. *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

undershirt (un′dėr-shėrt), *n.* A shirt or similar garment, as of woolen, worn under a shirt and next to the skin.

undershoot (un-dėr-shöt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undershot*, ppr. *undershooting*. To shoot short of, as a mark.

> They overshoot the mark who make it a miracle; they *undershoot* it who make it magick.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 5. (*Davies.*)

undershore† (un-dėr-shōr′), *v. t.* [< ME. *undershoren*; < *under* + *shore*^{2}.] To shore or prop up.

> And shaketh hit; ne were it *vndershored* certes hit sholde nat stande. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxix. 47.

undershot (un′dėr-shot), *a.* 1. Moved by water passing under, or acting on the lowest part of.—2. Underhung, as a dog.—**Undershot wheel**, a form of water-wheel having a number of float-boards disposed on its circumference, and turned by the force of a stream of water acting on the float-boards at its lowest part.

undershrievalty (un′dėr-shrē″vạl-ti), *n.* [< *undershrieve* + *-al-ty* as in *shrievalty*.] Same as *under-sheriffry*.

undershrieve† (un′dėr-shrēv), *n.* Same as *under-sheriff*.

undershrievery†, *n.* [< *undershrieve* + *-ry*.] Same as *under-sheriffry*. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Phil., p. 18.

undershrub (un′dėr-shrub), *n.* A plant of shrubby habit, but scarcely attaining the dimensions of a shrub; a very small shrub. See *suffrutex*

undersign (un-dėr-sīn′), *v. t.* To sign under or beneath; write one's name at the foot or end of, as of a letter or any legal instrument; subscribe.

undersigned (un-dėr-sīnd′), *p. a.* Written or subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing.—**The undersigned**, the person or persons signing any document; the subscriber or subscribers.

undersized (un′dėr-sīzd), *a.* Of a size less than common or below a standard.

under-skinker† (un′dėr-sking″kėr), *n.* 1. An under-drawer or tapster.

> I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapped even now into my hand by an *under-skinker*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 26.

2. *Naut.*, the assistant to the purser's steward. *Admiral Smyth.*

underskirt (un′dėr-skėrt), *n.* 1. A skirt worn under others.—2. The foundation of a gown, on which drapery or an overskirt is arranged.

under-sky (un′dėr-skī), *n.* A lower sky; the lower part of the atmosphere. *Tennyson*, The Dying Swan. [Rare.]

undersleep (un-dėr-slēp′), *v. i.* To sleep less than is necessary. [Rare.]

Some men *undersleep*, and some oversleep.
H. W. Beecher, Yale Lectures on Preaching.

undersleeve (un′dėr-slēv), *n.* A sleeve worn under another; specifically, a separate sleeve of thin cambric or lace worn under the sleeve of a woman's gown.

undersoil (un′dėr-soil), *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

undersong (un′dėr-sông), *n.* 1. The burden or accompaniment of a song; a refrain.

Weepe, Shepheard! weepe, to make my *undersong*.
Spenser, Daphnaïda.

2. A subordinate strain; an underlying meaning. *Landor.*

under-sparred (un′dėr-spärd), *a.* Not having sufficient spars; undermasted: said of a vessel.

underspend† (un-dėr-spend′), *v. t.* To spend less than. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 23. (*Davies.*)

undersphere (un′dėr-sfēr), *n.* A lower or inferior sphere. *Elegy on Dr. Donne* (1635).

underspore†, *v.* See *undershore*.

Get me a staf that I may *underspore* [read *undershore* ?].
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 279.

underspread (un-dėr-spred′), *a.* Spread under or beneath.

Every morn I lift my head,
Gaze o'er New England *underspread*.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

understair† (un-dėr-stãr′), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a lower floor; down-stairs; hence, humble; low; mean; backstairs.

Living in some *under-stair* office, when he [vainglorious man] would visit the country, he borrows some gallant's cast suit of his servant, and therein, player-like, acts that part among his besotted neighbours.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 500.

understand (un-dėr-stand′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *understood*, ppr. *understanding*. [< ME. *understanden*, *understonden*, *onderstanden*, *onderstonden* (pret. *understod*, pp. *understanden*, *understonden*, also *understande*, *understonde*, and with weak ending *understanded*), < AS. *understandan*, *understondan* (= OFries. *understonda* = OHG. *understantan* = Icel. *undirstanda*, understand (cf. D. *onderstaen*, stand under, undertake), = MHG. *unterstan*, G. *unterstehen* = Dan. *understaa*, undertake, venture, intervene, hinder, resist), < *under*, under, + *standan*, stand: see *under-* and *stand*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To receive from a word or collocation of words or from a sign the idea it is intended to convey: with the thing said, the person speaking, or the language as the direct object of the verb.

Speketh so pleyn at this tyme, I yow preye,
That we may *understonde* what ye seye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, Prol., l. 20.

Speak pardon, as 'tis current in our land,
The chopping French we do not *understand*.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

You shew your English Breeding now; an English Rival is so dull and brutish as not to *understand* Raillery.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

2. To interpret the signification of; seize the idea of; comprehend as resulting from a thought, principle, or rule; explain.

I have heard say of thee, that thou canst *understand* a dream to interpret it. Gen. xli. 15.

Can any *understand* the spreading of the clouds or the noise of his tabernacle? Job xxxvi. 29.

3. To receive information about; learn by paying heed to what is said and done; consider.

Zee schulle *undirstonde* that, aftre the opynyoun of olde wise Philosophres and Astronomeres, oure Contree ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other Yles costynge to hem ne ben not in the superficyalte cownted aboven the Erthe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 186.

I haue *vnderstande*, And by neighbours knowe,
That largely ye haue children good and fin.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 72.

The heart also of the rash shall *understand* knowledge.
Isa. xxxii. 4.

I hope to hear from you soon, for I long to *understand* how you fare. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 416.

Understand the matter, and consider the vision.
Dan. ix. 23.

4. To know in substance, as a fact or saying; be acquainted with; recognize.

This knowen, that his hestes *understondeth*,
How that the second heste of God is that.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale.

What knoweth thou that we know not? what *understandeth* thou which is not in us? Job xv. 9.

Whom shall he teach knowledge? and whom shall he make to *understand* doctrine? Isa. xxviii. 9.

5. To take as meant or implied; imply; infer; assume; take for granted: chiefly in the past participle.

War,
Open or *understood*, must be resolved.
Milton, P. L., i. 662.

6. To recognize as implied or meant, although not expressed; supply mentally, as a word necessary to bring out the sense of an author: as, in the phrase 'All are mortal,' we must *understand* the word *men*, *living beings*, or the like.

If you say to your grandmother "Ma'am, it's a fine day," or what not, she would find in the words no other meaning than their outward and visible one; but say so to the girl you love, and she *understands* a thousand mystic meanings in them.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

7. To stand under. [A punning use.]

My legs do better *understand* me, sir, than I understand what you mean. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1. 89.

To give to understand, to let understand, to make understand, to tell; inform; let know.

To *make* you *understand* this in a manifested effect.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 169.

To have to understand†, to learn; be informed. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 10.—**To understand trap.** See *trap*^{1}.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; be an intelligent and conscious being; have understanding; be wise.

What a fry of fools is here? I see 'tis treason to *understand* in this house. *Shirley and Fletcher*, Coronation, i. 1.

[The] man that is in honour, and *understandeth* not, is like the beasts that perish. Ps. xlix. 20.

2. To be informed by another; learn.

I came to Jerusalem, and *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did. Neh. xiii. 7.

3†. To give attention; listen.

Vndirstonde to me, kynge fllualis, and here the be-tokenynge of thyn a-vision. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 633.

understandable (un-dėr-stan′da-bl), *a.* [< *understand* + *-able*.] That can be understood; capable of being understood; comprehensible; intelligible.

To be *understandable* is a condition requisite to a judge.
Chillingworth, A Safe Way to Salvation.

understander (un-dėr-stan′dėr), *n.* [< *understand* + *-er*^{1}.] One who understands or knows.

He [the critic of Homer] should rather (with his much better *understander* Spondanus) submit where he oversees him faulty. *Chapman*, Iliad, i., Com.

understanding (un-dėr-stan′ding), *n.* [< ME. *understanding*, *understondynge*, *onderstondinge*, etc.; verbal n. of *understand*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who understands or comprehends; comprehension; apprehension and appreciation; discernment.

The children of Issachar, which were men that had *understanding* of the times. 1 Chron. xii. 32.

A chaplain came up to him [Captain Whitock], to whom he delivered an account of his *understanding*, and, I hope, of his belief, and soon after died; and my lord hath buried him with his own ancestors. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

2. The knowing power, in general; intelligence; wit. The old psychologists divided the faculties of the mind into *understanding*, or cognitive power, and *will*.

Vnderstondynge, yn wytte. Intelligencia, intellectus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 511.

The spirit of wisdom and *understanding*, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord. Isa. xi. 2.

The power of perception is that which we call the *understanding*. Perception, which we make the act of the *understanding*, is of three sorts: 1. The perception of ideas in our mind. 2. The perception of the signification of signs. 3. The perception of the connection or repugnancy, agreement or disagreement, that there is between any of our ideas. All these are attributed to the *understanding*, or perceptive power, though it be the two latter only that use allows us to say we understand.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 5.

A spirit is one simple undivided active being: as it perceives ideas, it is called the *understanding*, as it produces or otherwise operates about them, it is called the will.
Berkeley, Human Knowledge, i. § 27.

3. The representative faculty; the power of abstract thought; the logical power. Kantian writers restrict understanding to the operation of abstractive thought concerning objects of possible experience.

And thus we discover a power we have of heightening the colour of our ideas, of changing or directing their course by the application of our notice: and the exercise of this power I take to be what is commonly meant by an act of the *understanding*.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, xii. § 1.

As all acts of the *understanding* can be reduced to judgments, the *understanding* may be defined as the faculty of judging. For we saw before that the *understanding* is the faculty of thinking, and thinking is knowledge by means of concepts.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Müller), II. 61.

4. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; harmony; union of sentiment; also, something mutually understood or agreed upon: as, there was an *understanding* between them.

I love to promote among my Clients a good *Understanding*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

Their once flaming regard is sobered by time in either breast, and, losing in violence what it gains in extent, it becomes a thorough good *understanding*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 169.

Men of Understanding, a sect which flourished in the Low Countries about 1411, professing doctrines similar to those of the Brethren of the Holy Spirit. It maintained that the then present reign of the Holy Spirit afforded a higher illumination and authority than that of the Scripture; that the only resurrection of the body ever to take place had already taken place in Christ; and that the spirit is not defiled by bodily sin.—**Predicables of the pure understanding.** See *predicable*.

understanding (un-dėr-stan′ding), *p. a.* Knowing; skilful; intelligent; possessed of or exhibiting good sense.

Was this taken
By any *understanding* pate but thine?
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 223.

Monsieur d'Azout was very Curious and *Understanding* in Architecture, for which purpose he was 17 years in Italy by times. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 99.

understandingly (un-dėr-stan′ding-li), *adv.* In an understanding manner; intelligently; with full knowledge or comprehension.

Your grace shall find him, in your further conference, grave, wise, courtly, and scholar-like, *understandingly* read in the necessities of the life of man.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

understandingness†, *n.* [ME. *understondingnesse*; < *understanding* + *-ness*.] The faculty of understanding.

understate (un-dėr-stāt′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will admit; state too low: as, to *understate* an evil.

Rather *understated* for so high an honour.
Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

II. *intrans.* To say less than the full truth.

understatement (un-dėr-stāt′ment), *n.* 1. The act of understating. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 378.—2. That which is understated; a statement of less than the full truth.

understock (un-dėr-stok′), *v. t.* To supply insufficiently with stock; put too small a stock in or on: said generally of a farm. *Adam Smith.*

understood (un-dėr-stůd′). 1. Preterit and past participle of *understand*.—2. As a participial adjective: (*a*) Comprehended; apprehended. (*b*) Implied; assumed.

understrapper (un′dėr-strap″ėr), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent; an underling.

This was going to the fountain-head at once, not applying to the *understrappers*.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

understrapping (un′dėr-strap″ing), *a.* Subordinate; subservient. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, VI. xviii.

understratum (un′dėr-strā″tum), *n.*; pl. *understrata* (-tä̤). A substratum; an underlying stratum; the stratum lying immediately beneath, or forming the lower portion of the one designated: not often used except figuratively.

There is a vast and virtuous *understratum* in society, which really loves the right and hates the wrong.
Nineteenth Century, XX: 421.

understroke (un-dėr-strōk′), *v. t.* To underline; underscore.

You have *understroked* that offensive word, to show that it is to be printed in italic.
Swift, To the Duchess of Queensbury, March 20, 1752.

understudy (un′dėr-stud″i), *n.* *Theat.*, one who has made a special study of a particular part, and is capable of playing that part at a moment's notice in the absence of the actor or actress to whom it is usually assigned.

understudy (un′dėr-stud″i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *understudied*, ppr. *understudying*. [< *understudy*, *n.*] To memorize (a part) as an understudy.

She 's in the chorus now, but she'll get her chance some day; . . . she 's *understudied* ever so many parts.
The Atlantic, LXVII. 250.

under-suit (un′dėr-sūt), *n.* A suit worn under or beneath another suit. [Rare.]

His own *under-suit* was so well lined.
Fuller, Worthies, Hants.

undersward (un′dėr-swârd), *n.* A sward or turf shaded by trees or other plants of some size.

undertakable (un-dėr-tā′ka-bl), *a.* [< *undertake* + *-able*.] Capable of being undertaken. *Chillingworth.*

undertake (un-dėr-tāk′), *v.*; pret. *undertook*, pp. *undertaken*, ppr. *undertaking*. [< ME. *undertaken* (pret. *undertok*, pp. *undertaken*, *undertake*); < *under* + *take*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take on one's self; often, to take formally or expressly on one's self; lay one's self under obligations or enter into stipulations to perform or execute; pledge one's self to.

Thez massengers they shall wele vnderstonde
Among your knyghtez all that ther is on
Shall *vnder take* to Answer for this lande.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3175.

I'll *undertake* to land them on our coast.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 205.

2. To engage in; enter upon; take in hand; begin to perform; set about; attempt; essay.

Bycause I couet rather to satisfie you particularly than to *vndertake* a generall tradition, I wil not so much stand vpon the manner as the matter of my precepts.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse, § 3. (Arber.)

I will *undertake* one of Hercules' labours.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 380.

3. To warrant; answer for; guarantee; affirm: especially with a following clause.

Lending soft audience to my sweet design,
And credent soul to that strong-bonded oath
That shall prefer and *undertake* my troth.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 280.

A frog would make thee run!
Thou kill a man? No, no! thy mother's sonne,
Her only sonne, was a true coward bred.
I'le *vndertake* a sword shall strike thee dead,
And never touch thee!
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Mr. Maverick came and *undertook* that the offenders should be forthcoming.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172.

4†. To take in; hear; understand; have knowledge of. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 34.—5†. To assume, as a character.

His name and credit shall you *undertake*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 106.

6†. To engage with; have to do with; attack.

It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion that you give offense to.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1. 29.

He shall yield you all the honour of a competent adversary, if you please to *undertake* him.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

7†. To have the charge of.

Who *undertakes* you to your end.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 97.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Essay, Endeavor*, etc. See *attempt*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take up or assume any business, responsibility, or venture.

Hardy he was and wys to *undertake*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 405.

It is the cowish tenor of his spirit,
That dares not *undertake*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 13.

No ill should force the subject *undertake*
Against the sovereign. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 3.

On the 28th of April, in the morning, I sailed with a cargo of wheat that did not belong to me, and three passengers, instead of one, for whom only I had *undertaken*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 263.

2. To promise; be bound; warrant; answer for something; guarantee.

He nas nat right fat, I *undertake*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 288.

On mine honour dare I *undertake*
For good Lord Titus' innocence in all.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 436.

Specifically—3. To manage funerals, and arrange all the details for burying the dead. [Colloq.]

undertaker (un′dėr-tā-kėr), *n.* [< *undertake* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who undertakes or engages to perform any business; one who engages in any project or business; a projector.

And yet the *undertakers*, nay, performers,
Of such a brave and glorious enterprise
Are yet unknown. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2.

He shall but be an *undertaker* with me,
In a most feasible business.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

Promises made by *undertakers* imply somewhat of demerit in their performance.
Goldsmith, Pref. to Hist. of Seven Years' War.

2. Specifically—(*a*) One who stipulates or covenants to perform certain work for another; a contractor.

Sir William Ayloffe Knight and Anthony Thomas Esquire became *Undertakers* to drain the said Level.
The Great Level (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 315).

Sat at the Tower with Sir J. Duncomb and Lo. Berkeley to signe deputations for *undertakers* to furnish their proportions of saltpetre. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 14, 1666.

(*b*†) One who became surety or guarantee for another, or undertook to answer for him.

For whose innocence . . . you were once a noble and timely *undertaker* to the greatest justice of this kingdom.
B. Jonson, Ded. of Poetaster.

(*c*) One whose business is to make preparations for the burial of the dead, and to manage funerals.

While rival *undertakers* hover round,
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground.
Young.

(*d*) In *British hist.*, a man of authority or influence who undertook to induce or assure particular legislation; usually, one of those who assured the king that if he would grant some concession, they would undertake that the Commons should vote desired supplies. (*e*) In *Eng. hist.*, a contractor for the collection of revenue, or the enforcement of purveyance for the royal household. (*f*) In *Scots hist.*, one of a party of Lowland adventurers who, in the reign of James VI., by authority of the crown, attempted to colonize some of the Hebrides, and so displace the original Celtic population. *Scott.* (*g*) One of a body of English and Scottish adventurers who, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, undertook to hold lands in Ireland which were regarded as the property of the crown or of Englishmen.

undertaking (un-dėr-tā′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *undertake, v.*] 1. The act of one who undertakes or engages to do any business, office, or duty.

That which is required of each one towardes the *vndertaking* of this aduenture. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, iii. 185.

2. That which is undertaken; a business, work, or project which a person engages in or attempts to perform; an enterprise.

This is the very ecstasy of love,
Whose violent property fordoes itself,
And leads the will to desperate *undertakings*.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 104.

I had designed to have gone to that place [Tadmor] from Hasseiah, but I found that it would have been a very dangerous *undertaking*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 139.

3. The business of an undertaker, or manager of funerals. *Imp. Dict.*—4. A promise; an engagement; an obligation; a guaranty; specifically, in *Amer. law*, a formal obligation entered into by or on behalf of a party to litigation, and usually with sureties, for the payment of money or performance of some act if it should be adjudged due or otherwise become required, such an obligation being usually required as a condition of taking some step in the action, as, for instance, appealing or issuing an order of arrest or attachment.

undertaking† (un-dėr-tā′king), *p. a.* Enterprising.

There are never wanting some persons of violent and *undertaking* natures, who, so they may have power and business, will take it at any cost. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

under-tenancy (un′dėr-ten″an-si), *n.* A tenancy or tenure under a tenant or lessee; the tenure of an under-tenant.

under-tenant (un′dėr-ten″ant), *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

undertide† (un′dėr-tīd), *n.* [< ME. *undertid*, < AS. *underntīde*, < *undern*, nine o'clock, morning, + *tīd*, time: see *undern* and *tide*.] Undertime. *Ancren Riwle*, l. 400.

undertime† (un′dėr-tīm), *n.* [< ME. *underntime, undirtime*; as *undern* + *time*¹.] The part or division of the day which included undern: generally applied to the after-part of the day. See *undern*.

An dazz att *unnderrn time*. *Ormulum*, l. 19458.

He, coming home at *undertime*, there found
The fayrest creature that he ever saw.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 13.

under-timed (un′dėr-tīmd), *a.* In *photog.*, same as *under-exposed*.

under-tint (un′dėr-tint), *n.* A subdued tint. *Athenæum*, No. 3194, p. 56.

undertone (un′dėr-tōn), *n.* 1. A low or subdued tone; a tone less forcible than is usual, as in speaking: as, to say something in an *undertone*.

"What does she mean?" said M. to S. in an *undertone*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iii.

And from within me a clear *undertone*
Thrill'd thro' mine ears in that unblissful clime.
Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women.

2. A state or degree of tone, as of the physical or mental faculties, below their usual condition. *H. W. Beecher*, Yale Lectures on Preaching. [Rare.]—3. The color of a pigment when seen in very thin layers on a white or light-colored surface. Also—(*a*) A low, subdued color: as, gray *undertones*. (*b*) A tone of color seen through and giving character to other colors: as, there was a subtle *undertone* of yellow through the picture.

undertoned (un′dėr-tōnd), *a.* 1. Uttered in a low or subdued tone. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXIV. 178.—2. Being in a physical condition in which the animal functions are not performed with due vigor.

undertow (un′dėr-tō), *n.* A current of water below the surface moving in a direction different from that of the surface-current; the backward flow or back-draft of a wave breaking on a beach. Sometimes called *under-water*.

The water [of the in-coming wave] bursts with great force upon the land, and then sweeps back, as a powerful *undertow*, to the sea. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 172.

under-treated (un-dėr-trē′ted), *a.* Treated with too little respect; treated slightingly. *Cibber.* [Rare.]

undertrump (un-dėr-trump′), *v. t.* To throw a trump to, as a non-trump lead of cards in whist, lower than one already thrown by one's partner.

underturn† (un-dėr-tėrn′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underturnen*; < *under* + *turn*.] To turn upside down; subvert; upset. *Wyclif.*

undervaluation (un′dėr-val-ū-ā″shon), *n.* The act of undervaluing, or valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the worth; underestimation. *South*, Sermons.

undervalue (un-dėr-val′ū), *v. t.* 1. To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth. *Bacon*, Honour and Reputation.—2. To esteem lightly; treat as of little worth; despise; hold in mean estimation.

Do not *under-value* an Enemy by whom you have been worsted. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 114.

undervalue (un′dėr-val″ū), *n.* 1. A value below the proper or true value; a low estimate of worth; a price less than the real value.—2†. Undervaluation.

He did not care for chymistrey, and was wont to speak against them with *undervalue*.
Aubrey, Lives (William Harvey).

undervaluer (un-dėr-val′ū-ėr), *n.* [< *undervalue* + *-er*¹.] One who undervalues, or esteems too lightly. *I. Walton.*

underverse† (un′dėr-vėrs), *n.* The following or second verse.

Perigot maketh all hys song in prayse of his love, to whom Willy answereth every *underverse*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August, Gloss.

undervest (un′dėr-vest), *n.* An undershirt; a shirt worn next the skin: generally a trade use.

underviewer (un′dėr-vū″ėr), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the manager or superintendent of the mine and of the underground workings; the underlooker, in some coal-mining districts of England: nearly the same as the *mining captain* in a metal-mine. The usage varies in different districts in England with regard to the terms *viewer* and *underviewer*. See *viewer*.

under-water (un′dėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* Same as *undertow*. *Herschel.*

underwear (un′dėr-wãr), *n.* 1. A wearing under the outer clothing: as, clothes suited for *underwear*.—2. Undergarments; underclothes in general: a trade term.

underween† (un-dėr-wēn′), *v. t.* To undervalue.

underweening† (un-dėr-wē′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *underween, v.*] Undervaluation.

The greatest *underweening* of this life is to undervalue that unto which this is but exordial, or a passage leading unto it. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

underwent (un-dėr-went′). Preterit of *undergo*.

underwing (un′dėr-wing), *n.* A moth whose under wings are conspicuous in color or otherwise; specifically, a moth of the genus *Catocala*.—**Crimson underwing**, *Catocala sponsa*, a noctuid moth.—**Lunar underwing.** See *lunar*.—**Orange underwing.** See *orange*¹. **Pink underwing.** See *Callimorpha*.—**Red underwing**, any one of a number of species of *Catocala* whose under wings are red, banded with black. See *red-underwing*.—**Straw underwing.** See *straw-underwing*.—**Yellow underwing**, any British moth of the genus *Triphæna*.

underwinged (un′dėr-wingd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the lining of the wings conspicuously colored: as, the *underwinged* dove, *Leptoptila* (or *Engyptila*) *rufaxilla*. *P. L. Sclater.*

under-witch† (un′dėr-wich), *n.* A subordinate or inferior witch. *S. Butler*, Hudibras. [Rare.]

underwitted (un-dėr-wit′ed), *a.* Half-witted; silly. *Bp. Kennet*, Erasmus, Praise of Folly, p. 19. (*Davies.*)

underwood (un′dėr-wůd), *n.* Small trees and bushes that grow among large trees; coppice; underbrush. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

underwork (un′dėr-wėrk), *n.* Subordinate work; petty affairs. *Addison.*

underwork (un-dėr-wėrk′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *underworked* or *underwrought*, ppr. *underworking*. I. *trans.* 1. To work or practise on underhand; undermine; destroy by clandestine measures.

Thou from loving England art so far
That thou hast *under-wrought* his lawful king.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 95.

2. To put insufficient work or labor on.

A work may be overwrought as well as *under-wrought*.
Dryden.

3. To do like work at a less price than: as, one mason may *underwork* another.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To work in secret or clandestinely. *B. Jonson.*—**2.** To do less work than is required or suitable.

underworker (un′dėr-wėr″kėr), *n.* [< *underwork* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who underworks.—**2.** A subordinate workman; one who works in subjection to another. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, iv.

under-workman (un′dėr-wėrk″ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *underworkmen* (-men). An inferior or subordinate workman. *Swift.*

under-world (un′dėr-wėrld), *n.* **1.** The world below the skies; this lower world; the sublunary world.

> Loud Fame calls ye,
> Pitch'd on the topless Apennine, and blows
> To all the *under-world*, all nations, the seas,
> And unfrequented deserts where the snow dwells.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iii. 2.

2. The opposite side of the globe; the antipodes.

> Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail
> That brings our friends up from the *under-world.*
> *Tennyson*, The Princess (song).

3. The world below this world; the infernal world; the place or state of departed souls; Hades.

> Hades. The ghosts of Homer live in the *underworld*, depleted of all that fresh and throbbing life which they had on the earth.
> *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, the Heart of Christ.

4. The lower, inferior, degraded part of mankind. *Atterbury.* [Rare.]

underwrite (un-dėr-rīt′), *v.*; pret. *underwrote*, pp. *underwritten* (*underwrit*, pret. and pp., obsolete), ppr. *underwriting.* [< ME. *underwriten*, < AS. *underwritan*, write under, subscribe, < *under*, under, + *writan*, write.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To write below or under; subscribe.

> I was markid withoute mercy, and myn name entrid
> In the legende of lif longe er I were;
> Or ellis *vndir-writen* for wykkid, as witnessith the gospel.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 255.

> We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
> Painted upon a pole, and *underwrit*
> "Here may you see the tyrant."
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 26.

2. To agree to pay by signing one's name; subscribe.

> The subscription money did not come in with the same readiness with which it had been *underwritten.*
> *Beverley*, Virginia, I. ¶ 139.

Specifically—**3.** To agree or undertake by setting one's name to (a policy of insurance) to become answerable for certain losses specified therein: used chiefly in marine insurance. Hence *underwriter.*—**4.** To submit to; put up with. [Rare.]

> *Underwrite* in an observing kind
> His humorous predominance.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 137.

II. *intrans.* To practise insuring, particularly marine insuring; carry on the business of an underwriter. *F. Martin*, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 365.

underwriter (un′dėr-rī″tėr), *n.* One who insures, or carries on a business of insurance, especially of marine insurance.—**Underwriters' wire**, wire the use of which for electrical purposes is authorized by the underwriters for fire-insurance.

underwriting (un′dėr-rī″ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *underwrite*, *v.*] The practice or business of an underwriter. See *underwriter.*

underyoke† (un-dėr-yōk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underyoken*; < *under* + *yoke.*] To bring under the yoke; make subject.

> Al the erthe he shulde *vnduryoke* to his empire.
> *Wyclif*, Judith ii. 3.

undescendible, undescendable (un-dẹ̄-sen′di-bl, -da̤-bl), *a.* **1.** Not descendible; hence, unfathomable. *Tennyson*, Harold, i. 1.—**2.** Not capable of descending to heirs.

undescribable (un-des-krī′ba̤-bl), *a.* Indescribable. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 53. [Rare.]

undescribed (un-des-krībd′), *a.* Not described; not depicted, defined, or delineated: as, an *undescribed* species.

undescried (un-des-krīd′), *a.* Not descried; not discovered; not seen.

undeserve (un-dẹ̄-zėrv′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{1} + *deserve.*] To fail to deserve. [Rare.]

> They have deserved much more of these Nations than they have *undeserved.*
> *Milton*, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

undeserved (un-dẹ̄-zėrvd′), *a.* Not deserved; not merited.

> The *undeserved* love of Christ towards us.
> *Calvin*, Sermon on John xv. 10.

undeservedly (un-dẹ̄-zėr′ved-li), *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil; contrary to desert or what is merited.

> Athletick brutes whom *undeservedly* we call heroes.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., Ded.

undeservedness (un-dẹ̄-zėr′ved-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undeserved.

undeserver (un-dẹ̄-zėr′vėr), *n.* One of no merit; one who is not deserving or worthy.

> To sell and mart your offices for gold
> To *undeservers.* *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 12.

undeserving (un-dẹ̄-zėr′ving), *p. a.* **1.** Not deserving; not having merit.

> Your gracious favours
> Done to me, *undeserving* as I am.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 7.

2. Not meriting: with *of*: as, a man *undeserving of* happiness or *of* punishment.

> *Undeserving of* destruction. *Sir P. Sidney.*

undeservingly (un-dẹ̄-zėr′ving-li), *adv.* Without meriting; undeservedly. *Milton.*

undesigned (un-dẹ̄-zīnd′), *a.* Not designed; not intended; unintentional; not proceeding from purpose: as, to do an *undesigned* injury. *Paley*, Evidences, iii. 6.

undesignedly (un-dẹ̄-zī′ned-li), *adv.* In an undesigned manner; without design or intention. *Paley*, Evidences, i. 3.

undesignedness (un-dẹ̄-zī′ned-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undesigned; freedom from design or set purpose. *Paley*, Evidences, iii. 7.

undesigning (un-dẹ̄-zī′ning), *a.* Not having any underhand design; sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.

> Weak, *undesigning* minds. *South*, Sermons.

undesirability (un-dẹ̄-zīr-a̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* The condition or character of being undesirable.

undesirable (un-dẹ̄-zīr′a̤-bl), *a.* Not desirable; not to be wished.

> A thing not *undesirable.* *Milton*, P. L., ix. 823.

undesirableness (un-dẹ̄-zīr′a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being undesirable; undesirability.

undesirably (un-dẹ̄-zīr′a̤-bli), *adv.* In an undesirable manner; contrary to what is desirable.

undesired (un-dẹ̄-zīrd′), *a.* Not desired; not solicited. *Dryden.*

undesiring (un-dẹ̄-zīr′ing), *a.* Not desiring; not wishing. *Dryden*, tr. of Persius, satire 5.

undesirous (un-dẹ̄-zīr′us), *a.* Not desirous.

undespairing (un-des-pãr′ing), *a.* Not yielding to despair. [Rare.]

> With steady *undespairing* breast. *Dyer*, The Fleece, iv.

undespiteous† (un-des-pit′ẹ̄-us), *a.* Lacking in despite; piteous; kind.

> Save onely a looke piteous
> Of womanhead *undispiteous.*
> *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 676.

undespondent (un-des-pon′dẹnt), *a.* Not marked by or given to despondency.

> Sorrowing but *undespondent* years.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 119.

undestined (un-des′tind), *a.* Not destined. *R. Pollok.*

undestroyable† (un-des-troi′a̤-bl), *a.* Indestructible. *Boyle*, Works, III. 283.

undeterminable (un-dẹ̄-tėr′mi-na̤-bl), *a.* Indeterminable. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 17.

undeterminate (un-dẹ̄-tėr′mi-nạt), *a.* Indeterminate. *South.*

undeterminateness (un-dẹ̄-tėr′mi-nāt-nes), *n.* Indeterminateness. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

undetermination (un-dẹ̄-tėr-mi-nā′sho̤n), *n.* Indetermination. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 61.

undetermined (un-dẹ̄-tėr′mind), *a.* **1.** Not determined; not settled; not decided.

> *Undetermined* differences of kings.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 355.

2. Indeterminate.

> Wit seems to be one of these *undetermined* sounds to which we affix scarce any precise idea.
> *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

undetesting (un-dẹ̄-tes′ting), *a.* Not detesting; not abhorring. *Thomson*, Liberty, v. 293.

undeviating (un-dē′vi-ā-ting), *a.* Not deviating; not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; uniform; regular.

> Heaven, we are assured, is much more pleased to view a repentant sinner than ninety-nine persons who have supported a course of *undeviating* rectitude.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxii.

undeviatingly (un-dē′vi-ā-ting-li), *adv.* Without deviation; steadily.

undevil† (un-dev′l), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *devil.*] To free from possession by the devil; exorcise. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 54.

undevised (un-dẹ̄-vīzd′), *a.* Not devised; not bequeathed by will. *Blackstone.*

undevoted (un-dẹ̄-vō′ted), *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 117.

undevotion (un-dẹ̄-vō′sho̤n), *n.* [< ME. *undevocioun*; < *un-*^{1} + *devotion.*] Lack of devotion or devoutness. [Rare.]

> Thanne comth *undevocioun*, thurgh which a man . . . hath swich languor in soule that he may neither rede ne singe in holy chirche, ne heere ne thynke of no devocioun.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

undevout (un-dẹ̄-vout′), *a.* Not devout; having no devotion.

> An *undevout* astronomer is mad.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

undevoutly (un-dẹ̄-vout′li), *adv.* In an undevout manner; without devotion.

undiademed (un-dī′a̤-demd), *a.* Not having or wearing a diadem or crown; uncrowned.

undiaphanous (un-dī-af′a̤-nus), *a.* Not diaphanous. *Boyle*, Works, III. 57.

undifferencing (un-dif′ẹ-rẹn-sing), *a.* Not marking any difference; impartial. *Chapman.* [Rare.]

undifferent† (un-dif′ẹ-rẹnt), *a.* [< ME. *undifferent*; < *un-*^{1} + *different.*] Not different.

> The fourme of tho freikes was, faithfully to se,
> Right suche as the syre, that I said first;
> *Vndifferent* to deme fro there dere fader.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3915.

undifferentiated (un-dif-ẹ-ren′shi-ā-ted), *a.* Not differentiated; without clear distinctive characters: often used by naturalists to note species or groups which do not show well-marked distinctive characters, or, according to the theory of evolution, are not yet completely separated from other species or groups.

undigenous (un-dij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *unda* (√ *ud-*, *und-*), wave, + *gignere*, **genera* (√ *gen-*), produce, + *-ous.*] Generated by, or owing origin to, water. *Kirwan.* [Rare.]

undigested (un-di-jes′ted), *a.* Not digested, in any sense.

> Filled with fumes of *undigested* wine.
> *Selden*, note to Drayton's Polyolbion, xvii.

undigestible (un-di-jes′ti-bl), *a.* Indigestible.

undight† (un-dīt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *dight.*] To put off, as ornaments or apparel.

> From her fayre head her fillet she *undight.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 4.

undigne†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*^{1} + *digne.*] Unworthy.

> *Undigne* and unworthy
> Am I to thilke honour that ye me bede.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 303.

undignified (un-dig′ni-fīd), *a.* Not dignified. (*a*) Not honored; not rendered dignified. (*b*) Not consistent with dignity; exhibiting an absence of dignity.

> The attempts of Henry III. to influence the chapters were *undignified* and unsuccessful; his candidates were seldom chosen. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 705.

undignify (un-dig′ni-fī), *v. t.* To render undignified; deprive of dignity; debase. [Rare.] *Howells*, Venetian Life, xii.

undilution (un-di-lū′sho̤n), *n.* The character or state of being undiluted. [Rare.]

> The three primary colours assumed in the . . . figure (of the prismatic spectrum) are red, green, and blue, each in its highest degree of purity and *undilution.*
> *Herschel*, Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects, p. 258.

undinal (un-dē′na̤l), *a.* [< *undine* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an undine, or the belief in such creatures.

undine (un-dēn′), *n.* [= F. *ondine*, f. (*ondin*, m.), = G. *undine*, < NL. **undina*, a water-spirit, < L. *unda*, wave, water: see *undulate*, *ound.*] A water-spirit of the female sex, resembling in character the sylphs or spirits of the air, and corresponding in some measure to the naiads of classical mythology. According to Paracelsus, when an undine married a mortal and bore a child she received a soul.

undinted (un-din′ted), *a.* Not impressed by blows; unbattered. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6. 39.

undiocesed (un-dī′ō̤-sēst), *a.* Not possessed of or preferred to a diocese. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

undirect† (un-di-rekt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *direct.*] To misdirect; mislead. *Fuller.*

undirectly (un-di-rekt′li), *adv.* Indirectly. [Rare.]

> Directly or *undirectly*, secretly or openly.
> *Strype*, Eccles. Mem., Henry VIII. No. 64.

undiscernable (un-di-zėr′na̤-bl), *a.* Same as *undiscernible.*

undiscernedly (un-di-zėr'ned-li), *adv.* In such a manner as not to be discerned or discovered or seen. *Boyle*, Works, II. 447.

undiscernible (un-di-zėr'ni-bl), *a.* Indiscernible. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 373. Also *undiscernable.*

undiscernibleness (un-di-zėr'ni-bl-nes), *n.* Indiscernibleness.

undiscernibly (un-di-zėr'ni-bli), *adv.* Indiscernibly. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 5.

undiscerning (un-di-zėr'ning), *a.* Not discerning; not making just distinctions; lacking judgment or the power of discrimination. *Donne.*

undischarged (un-dis-chärjd'), *a.* Not discharged. (*a*) Not dismissed; not freed from obligation.

Hold still in readiness and *undischarged.*
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 3.

(*b*) Not fulfilled; not carried out; unexecuted: as, an *undischarged* duty.

undisciplinable (un-dis'i-plin-ạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being disciplined. *Sir M. Hale*, Of Self-Denial.

undisciplined (un-dis'i-plind), *a.* Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; not properly trained or brought to regularity and order; raw: as, *undisciplined* troops; *undisciplined* valor; *undisciplined* minds.

An armed disciplined body is, in its essence, dangerous to liberty; *undisciplined*, it is ruinous to society.
Burke, Speech on Army Estimates, 1790.

undisclose† (un-dis-klōz'), *v. t.* To refrain from disclosing; keep close or secret. *Daniel.*

undiscomfited (un-dis-kum'fi-ted), *a.* Not discomfited.

He may his cheere holde *undescounfited.*
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 4.

undiscording (un-dis-kôr'ding), *a.* Not discording; not disagreeing; not discordant in sound; harmonious. [Rare.]

With *undiscording* voice. *Milton*, Solemn Music, l. 17.

undiscoursed (un-dis-kōrst'), *a.* Not discoursed about; not made the subject of talk or discussion; silent. [Rare.]

We would submit to all with indefinite and *undiscoursed* obedience.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 130. (*Davies.*)

undiscoverable (un-dis-kuv'ėr-ạ-bl), *a.* That cannot be discovered or found out: as, *undiscoverable* principles.

undiscoverably (un-dis-kuv'ėr-ạ-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be discovered. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

undiscovered (un-dis-kuv'ėrd), *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not descried; not laid open to view; lying hid.

The *undiscover'd* country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 79.

undiscreet† (un-dis-krēt'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *undiscrete*; < ME. *undiscreet*; < *un-*[1] + *discreet.*] Indiscreet.

So *undiscreet* of governaunce.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 614.

The *undiscrete* hastinesse of the emperour Claudius caused hym to be noted for foolisshe.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

undiscreetly† (un-dis-krēt'li), *adv.* Indiscreetly. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 95.

undiscreetness (un-dis-krēt'nes), *n.* Indiscretion; imprudence. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 328.

undiscretion† (un-dis-kresh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *undiscretion*; < *un-*[1] + *discretion.*] Indiscretion. *Lydgate*, Story of Thebes, iii.

undiscriminating (un-dis-krim'i-nā-ting), *a.* Not discriminating; not distinguishing or making a difference. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xxii.

undiscussed (un-dis-kust'), *a.* Not discussed; not argued or debated. *Bp. Hall*, Christ Transfigured, ii.

undisguisable (un-dis-gī'zạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being disguised. *Quarterly Rev.*

undisguised (un-dis-gīzd'), *a.* Not disguised; not covered with a mask or with a false appearance; hence, open; frank; candid; plain; artless: as, *undisguised* anxiety.

Plaine English *undisguised.* *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1450.

Himself he view'd with *undisguised* respect.
Crabbe, Tales, Works, IV. 129.

undisguisedly (un-dis-gī'zed-li), *adv.* In an undisguised manner; openly; frankly.

undishonored (un-dis-on'ọrd), *a.* Not dishonored; not disgraced. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 148.

undisjoined (un-dis-joind'), *a.* Not disjoined; not separated or parted. *Cowper.*

undismayed (un-dis-mād'), *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; not discouraged.

The exhortation to be confident and *undismayed.*
J. A. Alexander, Com. on Mark xiii. 11.

undispensable (un-dis-pen'sạ-bl), *a.* 1. Indispensable. *Milton.*—2. Unavoidable.

A necessary and *undispensable* famine in a camp.
Fuller.

3. Excluded from dispensation. *Lord Herbert.*

undispensed (un-dis-penst'), *a.* 1. Not dispensed.—2. Not freed from obligation. *Canon Tooker.*

undispensing (un-dis-pen'sing), *a.* That cannot be dispensed with. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 5.

undispersed (un-dis-pėrst'), *a.* Not dispersed; not scattered. *Boyle.*

undispleased† (un-dis-plēzd'), *a.* Lacking in displeasure; not resentful.

He would forgive all old trespace,
And *undispleased* be of time past.
The Isle of Ladies, l. 925.

undispose (un-dis-pōz'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *dispose.*] To indispose. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

undisposed (un-dis-pōzd'), *p. a.* 1. Indisposed as regards the health. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]—2†. Not disposed; not inclined.

Careless and *undisposed* to joyne with them. *Hooker.*

3. Not sold, settled, decided, allocated, or arranged: with *of*: as, goods remaining *undisposed of.*

undisposedness† (un-dis-pō'zed-nes), *n.* Indisposition.

undisprivacied (un-dis-prī'vạ-sid), *a.* Not disprivacied; not deprived of privacy. *Lowell*, Cathedral. [Rare.]

undisputable (un-dis-pū'- or un-dis'pụ̄-tạ-bl), *a.* Indisputable. *Spectator.* [Rare.]

A wealth of *undisputable* evidence is at hand.
Stedman, New Princeton Rev., Sept., 1886, p. 156.

undisputableness (un-dis-pū'- or un-dis'pụ̄-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being undisputable.

undisputably (un-dis-pū'- or un-dis'pū-ta-bli), *adv.* Indisputably. *The Engineer*, LXX. 31. [Rare.]

undisputed (un-dis-pū'ted), *a.* Not disputed; not contested; not called in question: as, an *undisputed* title; *undisputed* truth. *Congreve*, Hymn to Harmony.

undisputedly (un-dis-pū'ted-li), *adv.* In an undisputed manner; indisputably.

undissembled (un-di-sem'bld), *a.* Not dissembled; open; undisguised; unfeigned.

Undissembled and unlimited veneration for the Holy Scriptures. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xviii.

The anguish in his inmost soul, and the *undissembled* expression of it in his aspect.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter (1875), p. 169.

undissipated (un-dis'i-pā-ted), *a.* Not dissipated; not scattered. *Boyle.*

undissolvable (un-di-zol'vạ-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being dissolved or melted.—2. Incapable of being loosened or broken: as, the *undissolvable* ties of friendship. *Rowe*, Tamerlane, iii.

undissolved (un-di-zolvd'), *a.* Not dissolved; not melted; not loosened, dispelled, broken, etc. *Tennyson*, Day-Dream.

undissolving (un-di-zol'ving), *a.* Not dissolving; not melting; not loosening.

To link soft hearts in *undissolving* bands.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

undistempered (un-dis-tem'pėrd), *a.* Free from distemper, disease, or perturbation; free from any disordering influence.

Any unprejudiced and *undistempered* mind.
Barrow, III. 36.

undistinctive (un-dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* Undiscriminating; making no distinctions; impartial.

Undistinctive Death. *Dickens.*

undistinctly† (un-dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* Indistinctly. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 68.

undistinguishable (un-dis-ting'gwish-ạ-bl), *a.* Not distinguishable; indistinguishable.

The quaint mazes in the wanton green
For lack of tread are *undistinguishable.*
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 100.

undistinguishableness (un-dis-ting'gwish-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undistinguishable. *Nature*, XLIII. 159.

undistinguishably (un-dis-ting'gwish-ạ-bli), *adv.* Indistinguishably.

undistinguished (un-dis-ting'gwisht), *a.* 1. Not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly known from another; not discerned or discriminated.

Often shrieking *undistinguish'd* woe,
In clamours of all size, both high and low.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 20.

Beauty, strength, and youth, with old age, weakness, and deformity, lay *undistinguished* in the same promiscuous heap of matter.
Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

His ashes *undistinguished* lie.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 2.

The slopes and rills in *undistinguished* gray
Melt away. *Browning*, Love Among the Ruins.

2. Not treated with distinction or marked respect. *Pope.*—3. Not separated from others by extraordinary qualities; not famous; not distinguished by particular eminence: as, *undistinguished* people.—4. Not having an air of distinction: as, an *undistinguished* appearance or mien.

undistinguishing (un-dis-ting'gwish-ing), *a.* Making no difference; not discriminating: as, *undistinguishing* favor.

A general *undistinguishing* suspicion is altogether as apt to mislead a man as a too easy and unwary credulity.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

undistracted (un-dis-trak'ted), *a.* Not distracted; not perplexed by contrariety or variety of thoughts, desires, or concerns. *Boyle*, Works, I. 276.

undistractedly (un-dis-trak'ted-li), *adv.* Without distraction. *Boyle*, Works, I. 254.

undistractedness (un-dis-trak'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being undistracted. *Boyle*, Works, I. 3.

undistracting (un-dis-trak'ting), *a.* Not distracting; not confusing the mind by drawing it toward a variety of objects. *Leighton*, Expos. on Psalm xix.

undisturbed (un-dis-tėrbd'), *a.* 1. Free from disturbance or interruption; not molested or hindered: as, *undisturbed* with company or noise; *undisturbed* friendly relations.—2. Not agitated; hence, free from perturbation of mind; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; composed: as, *undisturbed* by danger.

The *undisturbed* and silent waters. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** Quiet, peaceful, unmoved, unruffled.

undisturbedly (un-dis-tėr'bed-li), *adv.* In an undisturbed or tranquil manner; calmly; peacefully. *Locke.*

undisturbedness (un-dis-tėr'bed-nes), *n.* The state of being undisturbed; calmness; peacefulness.

undiversified (un-di-vėr'si-fīd), *a.* Not diversified; not varied; uniform.

A particle of mere *undiversified* matter.
Dr. T. Cogan, On the Passions, note R.

undiverted (un-di-vėr'ted), *a.* 1. Not diverted; not turned aside.

These grounds have not any patent passages, . . . and therefore must suffer the greatest part of it (the river) to run by them *undiverted.* *Boyle*, Works, II. 408.

Her young friend, apparently, was an interesting study; she wished to pursue it *undiverted.*
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 221.

2. Not amused; not entertained or pleased.

The reader, however, may not be *undiverted* with its unaffected simplicity and pathos. *Wakefield*, Memoirs, p. 8.

undivestedly (un-di-ves'ted-li), *adv.* With the absence (of); free. [Erroneous.]

You will (as *undivestedly* as possible of favour or resentment) tell me what you would have me do.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, ii. 64. (*Davies.*)

undividable (un-di-vī'dạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Incapable of being divided or separated; indivisible. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 124.

II. *n.* Something which cannot be divided.

Reducing the *undivideables* into money.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. v. 9.

undivided (un-di-vī'ded), *a.* 1. Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole: as, *undivided* attention.

God should be the object of our *undivided* respect.
J. Edwards, Works, IV. 177.

2. Not made separate and limited to a particular sum: as, to own an *undivided* share of a business.—3. In *bot.*, not lobed, cleft, or branched.—4. In *entom.*, composed of a single piece: as, an *undivided* pygidium.

undividedly (un-di-vī'ded-li), *adv.* Without division or separation; unbrokenly.

Creation, nature, religion, law, and policy make them [man and wife] *undividedly* one.
Feltham, On St. Luke xiv. 20.

undividedness (un-di-vī'ded-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being undivided; wholeness.

undividual† (un-di-vid'ụ̄-al), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *dividual.* Cf. *individual.*] Not capable of being divided; indivisible.

True courage and courtesy are *undividual* companions.
Fuller, Worthies, Worcestershire.

undivine (un-di-vīn′), *a.* Not divine; opposed to what is divine or elevated. *Ruskin.*

undivorced (un-di-vōrst′), *a.* Not divorced; not separated.

These died together,
Happy in ruin, *undivorced* by death.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

undivulged (un-di-vuljd′), *a.* Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 52.

undo^1 (un-dö′), *v. t.*; pret. *undid*, pp. *undone*, ppr. *undoing*. [< *un-*^{1} + *do*^{1}.] To leave unperformed or unexecuted: usually in opposition with *do*. [Rare.]

What to your wisdom seemeth best,
Do or *undo*, as if ourself were here.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 196.

undo^2 (un-dö′), *v. t.*; pret. *undid*, pp. *undone*, ppr. *undoing*. [< ME. *undon, ondon* (pret. *undyde, undede*, pp. *undon, ondon*), < AS. *undōn* (= OFries. *undūa*), put back, open, undo, < *un-*, back, + *dōn*, put, do: see *un-*^{2} and *do*^{1}.] 1. To put back into a former condition; reverse, as something which has been done; annul; bring to nought.

Oute of the place swithe thei ȝede
And the tumbe thei *vndede;*
No thing ther Inne thei ne founde,
But a manere floure at the grounde.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Let her not still *undo*, with peevish Haste,
All that her Woman does.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. To untie or unfasten; unloose; unfix; open.

Undo this button. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 309.

A knife, a knife, I say!—O, Master Allum, if you love a woman, draw out your knife, and *undo* me [cut her stay lace], *undo* me! *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

But, at the Prioress' command,
A monk *undid* the silken band
That tied her tresses fair.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 20.

3. To find the answer or explanation of; solve. [Rare.]

Pray you, *undo* this riddle,
And tell me how I have vex'd you?
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

4. To bring ruin or distress upon; ruin the morals, character, reputation, or prospects of; destroy; annihilate; spoil; ruin.

This love will *undo* us all. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1. 120.

Fool that I am! I have *undone* myself,
And with my own hand turn'd my fortune round,
That was a fair one.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

'Twas I betray'd your sister, I *undid* her.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

The Wretch by Fortune or by Love *undone!*
Congreve, To Sleep.

5†. To reveal; disclose; unfold; explain.

Me lakketh bothe English and wit
For to *undo* hit at the fulle.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 899.

6†. To be too much for the power of; baffle.

Which lames report to follow it and *undoes* description to do it. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2. 63.

undock (un-dok′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *dock*^{3}.] To take out of dock: as, to dock and *undock* a ship.

undoctor (un-dok′tor), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *doctor*.] To divest (one's self) of the character of a doctor. [Rare.]

My brother-in-law is a paragon of the class [physicians], but he is so by—in as much as possible—*undoctoring* himself. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II.

undoer (un-dö′ėr), *n.* [< *undo*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who undoes, in any sense; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 12.

And be mine own *undoer*. *Heywood*, English Traveller.

undoing (un-dö′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *undo*^{2}, *v.*] 1. The reversal of what has been done: as, there is no *undoing* of the past.—2. Ruin; destruction.

The vtter *vndoyng* of some honest familie.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 242.

Of havoc tired and rash *undoing*,
Man left this Structure to become Time's prey.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 47.

undomesticate (un-dọ̄-mes′ti-kāt), *v. t.* 1. To estrange from home life or duties. *Richardson*, Grandison, ii. 11.—2. To make wild or roving; untame: as, to *undomesticate* an animal. [Rare.]

undomesticated (un-dọ̄-mes′ti-kā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Not domesticated; not accustomed to a family life.—2. Not tamed, as an animal.

undomestication (un-dọ̄-mes-ti-kā′shọn), *n.* The act or process of making wild, as an animal, or the state of being undomesticated. *Millican*, Evolution of Morbid Germs, iv. 60. [Rare.]

undone^1 (un-dun′), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *done*.] Not done.

These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other *undone*. Luke xi. 42.

undone^2 (un-dun′). Past participle of *undo*^{1}, *undo*^{2}.

undose (un′dōs), *a.* [< L. *undosus*, wavy, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound, undulate*.] In *entom.*, wavy; undate; undulated; having undulating parallel lines.

undouble (un-dub′l), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *double*.] To unfold; render single.

undoubtable (un-dou′tạ-bl), *a.* Not to be doubted; indubitable. *Bp. Hall*, Specialties.

undoubtably (un-dou′tạ-bli), *adv.* Without doubt; undoubtedly. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 266.

undoubted (un-dou′ted), *a.* [< ME. *undouted;* < *un-*^{1} + *doubted*.] 1. Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable.

The *undoubted* splendour of the line of Hastings needs no illustration from fable. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Not filled with doubt, apprehension, fear, or the like; hence, confident; bold; fearless; redoubted.

Hardy and *undoubted* champions.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 6.

3. Not being an object of doubt or suspicion; unsuspected.

More should I question thee, and more I must,
Though more to know could not be more to trust,
From whence thou camest, how tended on; but rest
Unquestion'd welcome, and *undoubted* blest.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 211.

undoubted† (un-dou′ted), *adv.* [< ME. *undouted, undowted;* < *undoubted, a.*] Undoubtedly.

And *vndowted* this lytell Chapell of the byrthe of our Lorde is the most glorious and deuoute place that euer I come in. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 37.

Undoubted it were moche better to be occupyed in honest recreation than to do nothyng.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 26.

undoubtedly (un-dou′ted-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *undowghtedly;* < *undoubted* + *-ly*^{2}.] Without doubt; without question; indubitably.

Undowghtedly in a prince . . . may be nothinge more excellent . . . than to aduaunce men after the estimation of their goodnes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 13.

undoubtful (un-dout′fůl), *a.* 1. Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident.

His fact . . . came not to an *undoubtful* proof.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 142.

2. Harboring no doubt or suspicion; unsuspicious.

Our husbands might have looked into our thoughts
And made themselves *undoubtful*.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune.

undoubting (un-dou′ting), *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty: as, an *undoubting* believer; an *undoubting* faith.

They are captivated into a confident and *undoubting* persuasion that they are savingly wrought upon.
J. Edwards, Works, III. 27.

undoubtingly (un-dou′ting-li), *adv.* In an undoubting manner; without doubting; certainly.

We know *undoubtingly* what good is, and what evil is.
H. S. Holland, Logic and Life, p. 62.

undoubtous†, *a.* [ME. *undoutous, undowtous;* < *un-*^{1} + *doubtous*.] Undoubting; certain.

Undowtous feyth. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

undrainable (un-drā′nạ-bl), *a.* Not capable of being drained or exhausted; inexhaustible.

Mine *undrainable* of ore. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

undrape (un-drāp′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *drape*.] To strip of drapery; uncover.

undraped (un-drāpt′), *a.* Not draped; not arranged in folds pleasing to the eye, or so as to hang artistically; also, not covered with drapery; not clothed; nude: as, an *undraped* statue.

undraw (un-drâ′), *v. t.*; pret. *undrew*, pp. *undrawn*, ppr. *undrawing*. [< *un-*^{2} + *draw*.] To draw aside or open.

Angels *undrew* the curtains of the throne. *Young.*

undrawn (un-drân′), *a.* Not drawn. (*a*) Not pulled, dragged, or hauled.

Forth rushed with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel, *undrawn*,
Itself instinct with spirit. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 751.

(*b*) Not portrayed or delineated.

The deathbed of the just is yet *undrawn*
By mortal hand. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii.

(*c*) Not drawn, as from a cask.

And beer *undrawn*, and beards unmown, display
Your holy reverence for the Sabbath-day.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

undreaded (un-dred′ed), *a.* Not dreaded; not feared.

Unnamed, *undreaded*, and thyself half-starved.
Milton, P. L., x. 595.

undreamed, undreamt (un-drēmd′, un-dremt′), *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of; not imagined: often followed by *of*.

Many things fall out by the design of the general motor, and *undreamt of* contrivance of nature.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

Unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 578.

undreaming (un-drē′mịng), *a.* Not dreaming; unmindful: with *of*.

The days when, *undreaming of* Theatres and Managerships, thou wert a scholar, and an early ripe one, under the roofs builded by the munificent and pious Colet.
Lamb, Elia (1877), p. 295.

undress^1 (un-dres′ or un′dres), *n.* and *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *dress, n.*] **I.** *n.* Ordinary dress, as opposed to full dress or uniform, regarded as "dress" in a special sense; a loose negligent dress.

The Queen came to Lady Bathurst's to see the review, and held a sort of drawing-room; . . . everybody was in *undress* except the officers. *Greville*, Memoirs, July 20, 1830.

I am a woman of quality . . . for all I am in an *undress* this morning. *Vanbrugh*, Provoked Wife, iv. 3.

II. *a.* Pertaining to ordinary attire; hence, informal; unostentatious; simple: as, an *undress* uniform.

His *undress* life (if we may use the phrase). *Swift.*

Undress guard-mounting. See *parade guard-mounting*, under *parade*.—**Undress parade.** See *parade*.

undress^2 (un-dres′), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *dress, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take off the clothes of; strip: as, to *undress* a child.

Madam, *undress* you and come now to bed.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., l. 119.

2. To divest of ornaments or elegant attire; disrobe. *Pope.*—3. To take the dressing, bandages, or covering from, as a wound.

II. *intrans.* To take off one's dress or clothes.

To make me dress and *undress*.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii.

undressed (un-drest′), *p. a.* Not dressed, in any sense.

undrossy (un-dros′i), *a.* Not drossy; free from dross or other impurities. *Pope.*

undry† (un-drī′), *v. i.* [< ME. *undrien;* < *un-*^{2} + *dry*.] To become moist.

There is warme and drie,
Ablaqueate hem that thai may *undrie*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

undubitable† (un-dū′bi-tạ-bl), *a.* Indubitable. *Locke.*

undue (un-dū′), *a.* 1. Not due; not yet demandable by right; not yet owing: as, a debt, note, or bond *undue*.—2. Not right; not lawful; improper; unworthy: as, an *undue* proceeding.

Having first try'd in vaine all *undue* ways to procure Mony, . . . upon meer extremitie he summond this last Parlament. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

3. Erring by excess; excessive; inordinate; disproportioned: as, an *undue* regard to the externals of religion; an *undue* attachment to forms; an *undue* rigor in the execution of law.

Pleasure admitted in *undue* degree
Enslaves the will, nor leaves the judgment free.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 269.

Undue influence, that control which one obtains over another whereby the latter is made to do in important affairs what of his free will he would not do. It differs wholly from *persuasion*, in which falsehood does not mingle, for that merely leads the will, while undue influence coerces it. (*Cooley.*) The undue influence which renders void a will procured by it is such as imposes a restraint on the will of the testator, so that the act represents not his will, but the will of another.

undueness (un-dū′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being undue. *Roget.* [Rare.]

unduke (un-dūk′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *duke*.] To deprive of the rank of duke.

He hath letters from France that the King hath *unduked* twelve Dukes. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 12, 1663.

undulant (un′dụ̄-lant), *a.* [= F. *ondulant* = Sp. *ondulante*, < NL. **undulan(t-)s*, ppr. of **undulare*, undulate: see *undulate*.] Undulating; undulatory.

And on her deck sea-spirits I descried
Gliding and lapsing in an *undulant* dance.
Taylor, St. Clement's Eve, ii. 2. (*Davies.*)

Naked arms
More white and *undulant* than necks of swans.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

undulary† (un′dụ̄-lạ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. **undula*, dim. of *unda*, wave (see *undulate*), + *-ary*.] Undulating.

> The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

undulate (un′dṳ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *undulatus*, waved, wavy, diversified as with waves, waved, < **undula*, a wave, dim. of *unda*, a wave: see *ound*, and cf. *undine*, *undulous*, etc.] Wavy; having a waved surface. (*a*) In *bot.*, wavy; repand; bending, or having a margin which bends, slightly inward and outward: as, an *undulate* leaf; *undulate* striæ. Also *undate*, *undulated*. Compare *sinuate* (*b*). (*b*) In *zoöl.*, marked with wavy lines. Specifically, in *entom.*: (1) Wavy; forming a series of gentle curves which meet in reversed curves: as, an *undulate* line or margin. (2) Rising and falling in gentle curves: said of surfaces and also of margins. (3) Marked with parallel wavy lines.

undulate (un′dṳ̄-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *undulated*, ppr. *undulating*. [< *undulate*, *a.*; cf. F. *onduler* = Sp. *undular*, *ondular* = It. *ondulare*, wave, have a waving motion, < NL. as if **undulare*, rise and fall in waves, wave; cf. L. *undulatus*, waved, wavy, diversified as with waves, < **undula*, dim. of *unda*, wave: see *undulate*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To have a wavy motion; rise and fall in waves; move in waves.

> The dread ocean *undulating* wide.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 982.

> Tall spire from which the sound of cheerful bells
> Just *undulates* upon the list'ning ear.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 175.

=**Syn.** *Waver*, etc. See *fluctuate*.

II. *trans.* To cause to wave, or move in waves; cause to vibrate.

> Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated and *undulated*.
> *Holder.*

undulately (un′dṳ̄-lāt-li), *adv.* In an undulate manner or form.

> Sinuately or *undulately* cut at the apex.
> *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 144.

undulating (un′dṳ̄-lā-ting), *p. a.* **1.** Waving; vibrating; moving in waves.

> All the winds wandering along the shore
> Undulate with the *undulating* tide.
> *Shelley*, Epipsychidion.

2. Having a form or outline resembling that of a series of waves; wavy. A stretch of country is said to be *undulating* when it presents a succession of elevations and depressions, resembling the waves of the sea.

> The Christ is a better character, has more beauty and grace than is usual with Rubens; the outline remarkably *undulating*, smooth, and flowing. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

3. In *zoöl.*, undulate.

undulàtingly (un′dṳ̄-lā-ting-li), *adv.* In an undulating manner; in waves.

undulation (un-dṳ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *ondulation* = Sp. *undulacion* = Pg. *undulação* = It. *ondolazione*, < NL. **undulatio(n-)*, < **undulare*, undulate: see *undulate*.] **1.** The act of undulating; a waving motion; fluctuation; in *physics*, wave-motion: as, the *undulations* of water or air or the ether. Undulations are said to be *progressive* when they successively traverse the different parts of a body, as the waves of the sea; and they are said to be *stationary* when all the particles of a body begin their vibrations simultaneously and end them at the same instant. See *wave* and *wave-motion*.

> Worms and leeches move by *undulation*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

> Wide dash'd the Waves in *undulation* vast.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 314.

2. A wavy form; a form resembling that of a wave or waves; waviness.

> The root of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its crisped *undulations*. *Evelyn*, Sylva, ii. 4.

> This Wideness had been excusable, if your Lines had been straight, but they were full of odd kind of *Undulations* and Windings. If you can write no otherwise, one may read your Thoughts as soon as your Characters.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 28.

3. In *pathol.*, a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart.—**4.** In *surg.*, a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening.—**5.** A set of waved lines; a surface so marked, or such an appearance; vermiculation; waviness.—**6.** In *geom.*, the coming of a plane curve into a higher contact than usual with its tangent without contrary flexure.

undulationist (un-dṳ̄-lā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *undulation* + *-ist*.] One who advocates some undulatory theory, especially (and originally) the undulatory theory of light. *Whewell.*

undulative (un′dṳ̄-lā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *undulate* + *-ive*.] Undulatory. [Rare.]

undulatory (un′dṳ̄-lā̤-tō̤ ri), *a.* [= F. *ondulatoire* = Sp. Pg. *undulatorio* = It. *ondulatorio*; as *undulate* + *-ory*.] **1.** Having the character of an undulation; moving in or marked by undulations; undulating: as, an *undulatory* current of electricity; the *undulatory* motion of water, of air, or other fluid.—**2.** Having the form or appearance of a series of waves.

> Between their [mountains'] summits and inland plain, on which the celebrated deposit of nitrate of soda lies, there is a high *undulatory* district.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, II. x. 302.

3. Of or pertaining to undulation; assuming undulating movements of some medium as the physical explanation of some class or group of phenomena: as, the *undulatory* theory of light.—**Undulatory current.** See *electric current*, under *current*^{1}.—**Undulatory theory of light.** See *light*^{1}.

undull^1† (un-dul′), *a.* [< ME. *undull*; < *un-*^{1} + *dull*.] Not dull; sharp.

> With a dart *vndull* that the duke bare.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13908.

undull^2† (un-dul′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *dull*.] To remove dullness from.

> *Undulling* their grossness.
> *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 477.

> Mrs. Tulliver, . . . after running her head against the same resisting medium for thirteen years, would go at it again to-day with *undulled* alacrity.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. viii.

undulose (un′dū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **undulosus*, wavy: see *undulous*.] Undulous. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 343. [Rare.]

undulous (un′dṳ̄-lus), *a.* [< NL. **undulosus*, wavy, < L. **undula*, a wave: see *undulate*.] Undulating; rising and falling in waves or like waves.

> He felt the *undulous* readiness of her volatile paces under him. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxv.

unduly (un-dū′li), *adv.* In an undue manner or degree; wrongly; improperly; excessively; inordinately.

undurable (un-dū′ra̤-bl), *a.* Not durable; not lasting. *Imp. Dict.*

undurably (un-dū′ra̤-bli), *adv.* In an undurable manner; not lastingly.

undust† (un-dust′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *dust*.] To free from dust. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, ii. 6.

unduteous (un-dū′tē̤-us), *a.* Undutiful. *Dryden*, Æneid, viii. 429.

undutiful (un-dū′ti-fu̇l), *a.* **1.** Not dutiful.

> I know my duty; you are all *undutiful*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 33.

2. Not characterized by a sense of duty or obedience; rebellious; irreverent.

> *Undutiful* proceedings and rebellions against the supreme natural power.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

undutifully (un-dū′ti-fu̇l-i), *adv.* In an undutiful manner; not according to duty; in a disobedient manner. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iv.

undutifulness (un-dū′ti-fu̇l-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undutiful.

undy, *a.* See *undé*.

undying (un-dī′ing), *a.* Not dying; not subject to death; immortal; hence, unceasing; imperishable.

> Chains of darkness, and the *undying* worm.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 739.

> The *undying* barytone of the sea.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

undyingly (un-dī′ing-li), *adv.* Immortally; imperishably; unceasingly. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 102.

undyingness (un-dī′ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being undying; immortal. *R. Broughton*, Cometh Up as a Flower, xii.

uneared† (un-ērd′), *a.* Not eared or plowed; untilled. *Shak.*, Sonnets, iii.

unearned (un-ėrnd′), *a.* [< ME. *unerned*; < *un-*^{1} + *earned*.] Not earned; not merited by labor or services; not won: as, an *unearned* salary; *unearned* dividends.—**Unearned increment**, the increase of value of land resulting from general causes, such as the growth of population and consequent demand, as distinguished from increase due to the labor or improvements put upon the land by its individual owner. According to the views of some economists, the unearned increment rightfully belongs to the community whose growth is one of the causes or conditions of it, and should be taken from the owner by taxation in some form. According to the views of others, the individual enjoyment of it is an essential condition of securing general coöperation in the promotion of public and local improvements, and public spirit and enterprise.

unearth (un-ėrth′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *earth*.] **1.** To drive or bring forth from an earth or burrow; drive from any underground hole or burrow; draw from the earth.

> A rough terrier of the hills;
> By birth and call of nature pre-ordained
> To hunt the badger and *unearth* the fox.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, iv.

2. To uncover from the earth; dig out of the ground; exhume, as fossils; exfodiate.

> To *unearth* the root of an old tree.
> *Wordsworth*, Simon Lee.

3. To bring to light; discover; find out; disclose.

> It was the labours of Dr. Pertz and his agents that *unearthed* the Historia Pontificalis of John of Salisbury among the MSS. of the Bern Library.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 68.

unearthliness (un-ėrth′li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unearthly. *W. Black*, A Daughter of Heth, iii.

unearthly (un-ėrth′li), *a.* Not earthly; not terrestrial; supernatural; not like, or as if not proceeding from, anything belonging to the earth; unworldly; hence, weird; appalling: as, an *unearthly* cry or sight.

> The night of our arrival was one of those *unearthly* moonlight nights which belong to Italy.
> *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 31.

unease (un-ēz′), *n.* [< ME. *unese*; < *un-*^{1} + *ease*, *n.*] Trouble; misery; uncomfortable state or condition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> My gret *unease* fulle ofte I meene [moan].
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2596.

> It was not any palace corridor
> There where we were, but dungeon natural,
> With floor uneven and *unease* of light.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxxiv. 99.

unease† (un-ēz′), *v. t.* [ME. *unesen*; < *un-*^{1} + *ease*, *v.*] To make uneasy.

> Cannetes olde eke tyme is nowe to wede,
> And of to kytte it that thaire roote *uneseth*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

uneased (un-ēzd′), *a.* Not eased or made easier.

> We leave their sorrows in many degrees unrelieved and *uneased*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 4.

uneasily (un-ē′zi-li), *adv.* **1.** In an uneasy manner; with uneasiness or pain.—**2.** With difficulty; not readily. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

uneasiness (un-ē′zi-nes), *n.* The state of being uneasy; want of ease or comfort, physical or mental. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 27.

uneasy (un-ē′zi), *a.* **1.** Not easy either in body or in mind; feeling some lack of ease, either mental or physical; disturbed; unquiet.

> *Uneasy* lies the head that wears a crown.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 31.

2. Not easy or elegant in manner or style; not graceful; constrained; stiff; awkward.

> Shall I live at Home a stiff melancholy poor Man of Quality, grow *uneasy* to my Acquaintance as well as myself, by fancying I'm slighted where I am not?
> *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

3. Causing pain, trouble, constraint, discomfort, or want of ease; cramping; constraining; irksome; disagreeable.

> The waies were exceeding *uneasie*. For they were wonderfull hard. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

> He puts a force and constraint upon himself which is *uneasie* to any man, and he lets the vizard fall off sometimes when it is more observed than he thinks.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

> This account was very *uneasy* to me.
> *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 220.

> Walpole had, it is plain, an *uneasy* consciousness of the frivolity of his favourite pursuits.
> *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

4. Not easy to be done or accomplished; difficult.

> But this swift business
> I must *uneasy* make, lest too light winning
> Make the prize light. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 451.

uneatable (un-ē′ta̤-bl), *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten: as, *uneatable* fruit.

> Big scarlet hips—which are *uneatable* by us.
> *Grant Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 119.

uneatableness (un-ē′ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being uneatable. *Wallace*, Natural Selection, iii. 120.

uneaten (un-ē′tn), *a.* Not eaten; not devoured; hence, not destroyed.

> Therefore I will out-swear him and all his followers, that this is all that's left *uneaten* of my sword.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii.

uneath (un-ēᴛʜ′), *a.* [< ME. *unethe*, *onethe*, < AS. *uneáthe*, difficult, < *un-*, not, + *eáthe*, easy: see *un-*^{1} and *eath*, *a.*] Not easy; difficult. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> *Uneath* it were to tell. *Southey.*

uneath† (un-ēᴛʜ′), *adv.* [< ME. *unethe*, *uneth*, *unnethe*, *unneth*, *onethe*, *onnethe*, etc., < AS. *uneáthe*, not easily, < *un-*, not, + *eáthe*, easily: see *eath*, *adv.* Cf. *uneaths*.] Not easily; hardly; scarcely.

> Atte last a forster came rideng;
> And, wete ye wele, so sorrowfull he was
> That he *onnethe* myght speke to the kyng.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 977.

> *Uneath* may she endure the flinty street.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 8.

uneaths† (un-ēᴛʜz′), *adv.* [< ME. *unethes*, *unnethes*; < *uneath*, *adv.*, + adv. gen. *-es*.] Same as *uneath*.

> We are so now ordered and so straitly watched, that *unneaths* our servants dare do anything for us.
> *Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 174.

unebriate (un-ē'bri-āt), *a.* Unintoxicating; also, unintoxicated. [Rare.]

> There were . . . *unebriate* liquors, pressed from cooling fruits. *Bulwer*, My Novel, IV. xvii. (*Davies.*)

unedge (un-ej'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *edge*^{1}.] To deprive of the edge; blunt.

> Here our weapons,
> And bodies that were made for shining brass,
> Are both *unedg'd.* *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

unedible (un-ed'i-bl), *a.* Inedible. *Hugh Miller.* [Rare.]

unedifying (un-ed'i-fī-ing), *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind. *Boyle.*

uneducate^{1}† (un-ed'ụ̄-kāt), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *educate, a.*] Not educated. *Solyman and Perseda.*

uneducate^{2} (un-ed'ụ̄-kāt), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *educate, v.*] To deprive of education; reverse or annul what has been done by way of educating or training. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 388.

uneducated (un-ed'ụ̄-kā-ted), *a.* Not educated; illiterate.

uneffectual (un-e-fek'tụ̄-a̤l), *a.* Ineffectual. [Rare.]

> The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
> And 'gins to pale his *uneffectual* fire.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 90.

unelastic (un-ẹ̄-las'tik), *a.* Inelastic. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 72. [Rare.]

unelected (un-ẹ-lek'ted), *a.* Not elected; not chosen; not preferred. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 207.

unelegant (un-el'ē-gant), *a.* Inelegant. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 67. [Rare.]

unelegantly (un-el'ẹ-gant-li), *adv.* Inelegantly. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 425. [Rare.]

unembarrassed (un-em-bar'a̤st), *a.* Not embarrassed, in any sense.

unembodied (un-em-bod'id), *a.* **1.** Disembodied. *Byron*, When Coldness Wraps. [Rare.] —**2.** Not embodied; not collected into a body: as, *unembodied* militia. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

unemotional (un-ẹ̄-mō'shọn-a̤l), *a.* Not emotional; free from or unaccompanied by an exhibition of emotion or feeling; impassive; not inducing emotion: as, an *unemotional* person; an *unemotional* book.

> This little book ["Nature"] met with a very *unemotional* reception.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson (Amer. Men of Letters, p. 91).

unemotionally (un-ẹ̄-mō'shọn-a̤l-i), *adv.* In an unemotional manner; impassively.

unemotioned (un-ẹ̄-mō'shọnd), *a.* Free from emotion; impassive. *Godwin*, Mandeville, iii. 98. [Rare.]

unemployed (un-em-ploid'), *a.* **1.** Not employed; having no work or employment.

> Men sour with poverty and *unemployed.* *Addison.*

> The fact is, Africa is a nation of the *unemployed.*
> *The Speaker*, May 31, 1890.

2. Not in use: as, *unemployed* capital or money.

> An overflow of *unemployed* energy and vivacity.
> *M. C. Tyler*, Life of Patrick Henry, p. 16.

3. Not accompanied with work or employment.

> To maintain able-bodied men in *unemployed* imprisonment. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

unemployment (un-em-ploi'ment), *n.* The condition of being unemployed; the state of being unused. *Science*, XI. 192. [Rare.]

unemptiable (un-emp'ti-a̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being emptied; inexhaustible. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

unencapsuled (un-en-kap'sūld), *a.* Not capsulated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 653. [Rare.]

unenchanted (un-en-chȧn'ted), *a.* Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted. *Milton*, Comus, l. 395.

unenclosed, *a.* See *uninclosed*.

unencumber, unincumber (un-en-, un-in-kum'bėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *encumber*.] To free from encumbrance; disencumber.

unencumberedness (un-en-kum'bėrd-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unencumbered. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 182. [Rare.]

unendeared (un-en-dērd'), *a.* Not attended with endearment. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 766.

unended (un-en'ded), *a.* [< ME. *unended*, < AS. *ungeended*; as *un-*^{1} + *ended*.] Endless; infinite.

unending (un-en'ding), *a.* [< ME. **unendinge*, *unendande*; < *un-*^{1} + *ending*.] Not ending; having no end.

> My body in blys ay abydande
> *Vne[n]dande* withoutyn any endying.
> *York Plays*, p. 1.

> The *unending* circles of laborious science.
> *Feltham*, On Eccles. ii. 11.

unendingly (un-en'ding-li), *adv.* Without end; eternally.

unendingness (un-en'ding-nes), *n.* The character of being unending.

unendly† (un-end'li), *a.* [< ME. **unendly* (= G. *unendlich*); < *un-*^{1} + *endly, a.*] Having no end; endless. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 224.

unendurable (un-en-dūr'a̤-bl), *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.

> Without some touch of it [idealizing] life would be *unendurable* prose. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 189.

unendurably (un-en-dūr'a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unendurable manner; intolerably.

unengaged (un-en-gājd'), *a.* Not engaged, in any sense.

un-English (un-ing'glish), *a.* Not English. (*a*) Not characteristic of Englishmen; opposed in character, feeling, etc., to what is English. (*b*) Not properly belonging to, or not in accord with the usages of, the English language.

un-Englished (un-ing'glisht), *a.* Not translated or rendered into English. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of the Married Clergy.

unenlightened (un-en-lī'tnd), *a.* Not enlightened; not mentally or morally illuminated; also, not proceeding from or marked by mental or moral enlightenment: as, *unenlightened* zeal.

> Natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II., Pref.

unentangle (un-en-tang'gl), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *entangle*.] To disentangle. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 129. [Rare.]

unentangled (un-en-tang'gld), *a.* Not entangled; not complicated; not perplexed.

> *Unentangled* through the snares of life.
> *Johnson*, Lives of the Poets, Collins.

unentering (un-en'tėr-ing), *a.* Not entering; making no impression. *Southey*, Thalaba, ix.

unenterprising (un-en'tėr-prī-zing), *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous. *Burke*, Thoughts on French Affairs (1791).

unentertaining (un-en-tėr-tā'ning), *a.* Not entertaining or amusing; giving no delight. *Gray*, To West, Letter xxv. (1740).

unentertainingness (un-en-tėr-tā'ning-nes), *n.* The quality of being unentertaining or dull. *Gray*, To West, Letter xxvii. (1740).

unenthralled (un-en-thrâld'), *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thraldom. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

unentombed (un-en-tömd'), *a.* Not buried; not interred. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi.

unentranced (un-en-trȧnst'), *a.* Not entranced; not under the influence of a charm or spell; disentranced.

> His heart was wholly *unentranced.*
> *Taylor*, Ph. van Art. (The Lay of Elena). (*Davies.*)

unenviable (un-en'vi-a̤-bl), *a.* Not enviable. *Milton*, Animadversions, Pref.

unenviably (un-en'vi-a̤-bli), *adv.* So as not to be enviable.

unenvied (un-en'vid), *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 23.

unenvious (un-en'vi-us), *a.* Not envious; free from envy. *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, xxi.

unequable (un-ē'kwa̤-bl), *a.* Inequable.

> March and September, . . . the two most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons. *Bentley.*

unequal (un-ē'kwa̤l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Not equal; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, quality, strength, talents, age, station, etc.

> To shape my legs of an *unequal* size.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 159.

2. Inadequate; insufficient; inferior: as, his strength was *unequal* to the task.

> Atlas becomes *unequal* to his freight,
> And almost faints beneath the glowing weight.
> *Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

> The Day
> *Unequal* to the Godhead's Attributes
> Various, and Matter copious of your Songs.
> *Prior*, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

3. Not balanced or matched; disproportioned; one-sided; hence, inequitable; unfair; unjust; partial.

> To punish me for what you make me do
> Seems much *unequal.* *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 101.

> We play *unequal* game,
> Whene'er we shoot by Fancy's aim!
> *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 31.

4. Not equable; not uniform; irregular: as, *unequal* pulsations.

> I have called him the most original and the most *unequal* of living poets. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 338.

5. Not having the two sides or the parts symmetrical: thus, an *unequal* leaf is one in which the parenchyma is not developed symmetrically on each side of the midrib or stalk. Also called *oblique*.—**6.** In *entom.*, composed of parts or joints of different forms: as, *unequal* palpi or antennæ.—**Unequal surface**, in *entom.*, a surface having very slight and indeterminate elevations and depressions.—**Unequal temperament.** See *temperament*.—**Unequal voices**, in *music*, properly, voices of different quality or compass; but the term is often used in the sense of *mixed voices*.—**Unequal wings**, in *entom.*, wings of which the anterior pair are longer or shorter than the posterior, generally the former.

II. *n.* One not equal to another in station, power, ability, age, or the like. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 453. [Rare.]

unequalable† (un-ē'kwa̤l-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *equal* + *-able*.] Not capable of being equaled; not capable of being matched or paralleled; matchless; peerless. *Boyle*, Works, I. 282.

unequaled, unequalled (un-ē'kwa̤ld), *a.* Not to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 983.=**Syn.** Unmatched, matchless, unexampled, peerless.

unequally (un-ē'kwa̤l-i), *adv.* Not equally.

> *Unequally* yoked together. 2 Cor. vi. 14.

Unequally pinnate leaf. See *pinnate*.

unequalness (un-ē'kwa̤l-nes), *n.* The state of being unequal; inequality. *Sir W. Temple*, Essay on Poetry.

unequitable (un-ek'wi-ta̤-bl), *a.* Inequitable. *A. Tucker.*

unequitably (un-ek'wi-ta̤-bli), *adv.* Inequitably. *Secker*, Charge to Clergy of Oxford (1750).

unequity† (un-ek'wi̤-ti), *n.* [< ME. *unequitie*; < *un-*^{1} + *equity*. Cf. *iniquity*.] Want of equity; inequity; iniquity. *Wyclif*, Rom. iii. 5.

unequivocal (un-ẹ̄-kwiv'ọ-ka̤l), *a.* Not equivocal, in any sense.=**Syn.** Plain, unambiguous, unmistakable. See *obscure*.

unequivocally (un-ẹ̄-kwiv'ọ-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an unequivocal manner.

unequivocalness (un-ẹ̄-kwiv'ọ-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The character of being unequivocal.

unerrable† (un-ėr'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of erring; infallible. *Sheldon*, Mirror of Antichrist (1616), p. 142.

unerrableness† (un-ėr'a̤-bl-nes), *n.* Incapacity of error. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

unerring (un-ėr'ing), *a.* **1.** Not missing the mark; certain: as, an *unerring* aim.

> Diana taught him all her silvan arts,
> To bend the bow, and aim *unerring* darts.
> *Pope*, Iliad, v. 68.

2. Committing no mistake; incapable of error; infallible: as, the *unerring* wisdom of God. *Jer. Taylor*, Dissuasive from Popery.

unerringly (un-ėr'ing-li), *adv.* In an unerring manner; without error, mistake, or failure; infallibly. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 9.

unescapable (un-es-kā'pa̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be escaped. *Ruskin.*

uneschewable† (un-es-chö'a̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *uneschuable*; < *un-*^{1} + *eschew* + *-able*.] Unavoidable.

> An *uneschuable* byndynge togydere.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

uneschewably† (un-es-chö'a-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *uneschuably*; < *uneschewable* + *-ly*^{2}.] Unavoidably.

> They ben to comyn *uneschwably.*
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

unespied (un-es-pīd'), *a.* Not espied; not discovered; not seen. *Spenser*, Present State of Ireland.

unessayed (un-e-sād'), *a.* Not essayed; unattempted. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

unessence (un-es'ẹns), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *essence*.] To deprive of essence or distinctive characteristics. [Rare.]

> Not only does truth, in . . . long intervals, *unessence* herself, but (what is harder) one cannot venture a crude fiction, for the fear that it may ripen into a truth upon the voyage. *Lamb*, Essays of Elia, p. 178.

unessential (un-e-sen'sha̤l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Not essential; not constituting the essence or essential part; inessential; not of prime importance.

> The *unessential* parts of Christianity.
> *Addison*, Freeholder.

> Sundry *unessential* points of church order.
> *H. B. Smith*, Christian Theology, p. 593.

2. Void of real being.

> The void profound
> Of *unessential* night. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 438.

II. *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity: as, forms are among the *unessentials* of religion.

unestablish (un-es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *establish*.] To deprive of establishment; disestablish. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii. [Rare.]

unethes†, *adv.* See *uneaths.*

unevangelical (un-ē-van-jel′i-ka̤l), *a.* Not evangelical. *Milton,* Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 12.

uneven (un-ē′vn), *a.* [< ME. *uneven,* < AS. *unefen,* < *un-,* not, + *efen,* even: see *un-*^{1} and *even*^{1}.] **1.** Not even. (*a*) Not level, smooth, or plain; rough; rugged. *Shak.,* M. N. D., iii. 2. 417. (*b*) Not straight or direct; crooked. *Shak.,* R. and J., iv. 1. 5. (*c*) Not uniform, equable, regular, or continuous; changeable; jerky.

> Light quirks of music, broken and *uneven.*
> *Pope,* To the Earl of Burlington, Ep. 4.

(*d*) Not perfectly horizontal or level, as the beam of a scale; not at the same height or on the same plane; hence, not fair, just, or true.

> Belial, in much *uneven* scale thou weigh'st
> All others by thyself. *Milton,* P. R., ii. 173.

(*e*) In *arith.,* odd; not divisible by 2 without a remainder: as, 3, 5, 7, etc., are *uneven* numbers.

2†. Ill-matched; unsuitable; ill-assorted. *Spenser,* F. Q., VI. v. 9.—**3**†. Difficult; perplexing; embarrassing. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 50.—**Uneven pages,** pages with odd numbers, like 1, 3, 5, 7, etc.

unevenly (un-ē′vn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unevenly;* < *uneven* + *-ly*^{2}.] In an uneven manner; not smoothly or regularly.—**Unevenly even.** See *even*^{1}.

unevenness (un-ē′vn-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uneven. (*a*) Inequality of surface: as, the *unevenness* of ground or of roads. (*b*) Irregularity; want of uniformity. (*c*) Want of equableness; unsteadiness; variableness.

> *Unevenness* of temper. *Addison,* Spectator.

> Her abruptness and *unevenness* of manner were plainly the result of her secluded and lowly circumstances.
> *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, vi. 6.

(*d*) Want of smoothness in regard to style or composition. *Boyle,* Works, II. 251.

uneventful (un-ẹ-vent′fu̇l), *a.* Not eventful: as, an *uneventful* reign or life. *Southey.*

uneventfully (un-ẹ-vent′fu̇l-i), *adv.* In an uneventful manner; so as to be without striking occurrences.

unevident (un-ev′i-dent), *a.* Not evident, clear, obvious, or manifest; obscure. *Bp. Hacket,* Abp. Williams, i. 197. (*Davies.*)

unexact (un-eg-zakt′), *a.* Inexact. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

unexaminable (un-eg-zam′i-na̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being or proper to be examined.

> The lowly, alwise, and *unexaminable* intention of Christ in what he went with resolution to doe.
> *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., i.

unexampled (un-eg-zam′pld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; having no precedent or rival; unprecedented; unparalleled. *Milton,* P. L., iii. 410.

> Her modest mien
> And carriage, marked by *unexampled* grace.
> *Wordsworth,* Prelude, vii.

unexceptionable (un-ek-sep′sho̤n-a̤-bl), *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; faultless; hence, excellent; admirable.

> Men of clear and *unexceptionable* characters.
> *Waterland,* Works, V. 296.

unexceptionableness (un-ek-sep′sho̤n-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unexceptionable. *Dr. H. More,* Seven Churches, Pref.

unexceptionably (un-ek-sep′sho̤n-a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unexceptionable manner. *South,* Sermons, V. iv.

unexceptional (un-ek-sep′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* Not forming an exception; in the regular course; usual.

unexceptionally (un-ek-sep′sho̤n-a̤l-i), *adv.* Without exception; in a manner excluding nothing; entirely.

unexceptive (un-ek-sep′tiv), *a.* Not exceptive; admitting no exception. *J. H. Sterling,* Text-book to Kant, p. 11.

unexcised (un-ek-sīzd′), *a.* Not charged with the duty of excise; not subject to the payment of excise.

unexclusive (un-eks-klö′siv), *a.* Not exclusive; general; comprehensive.

> His erudition was as *unexclusive* as profound.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

unexclusively (un-eks-klö′siv-li), *adv.* Without exclusion of anything; so as not to exclude. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Reid's Works, Supp. Diss., Note D, § 2.

unexcogitable (un-eks-koj′i-ta̤-bl), *a.* Not excogitable; inconceivable. *Sir W. Raleigh,* Hist. World, I. 2.

unexcusable (un-eks-kū′za̤-bl), *a.* Inexcusable. *Fuller,* General Worthies.

unexcusableness (un-eks-kū′za̤-bl-nes), *n.* Inexcusableness. *Hammond,* Works, IV. 642.

unexecuted (un-ek′sẹ̄-kū-ted), *a.* **1.** Not executed, in any sense. *Burke,* Letter to a Noble Lord.—**2**†. Unemployed; not brought into use; inactive.

> You therein
> . . . leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge.
> *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 7. 45.

unexempt (un-eg-zemt′), *a.* **1.** Not exempt; not free by privilege.—**2**†. Not exempting from or depriving of some privilege or the like. *Milton,* Comus, l. 685.

unexpectant (un-eks-pek′tant), *a.* Not expectant; not expecting, looking for, or eagerly waiting for something.

> With bent *unexpectant* faces. *George Eliot,* Romola, lv.

unexpectation† (un-eks-pek-tā′sho̤n), *n.* Want of previous consideration; want of foresight. *Bp. Hall,* Balm of Gilead, § 1.

unexpected (un-eks-pek′ted), *a.* Not expected; not looked for; unforeseen; sudden: often used substantively with the definite article: as, it is *the unexpected* that happens.

> Thy speech doth please me; for it ever sounds
> As thou brought'st joyful, *unexpected* news.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* King and No King, iv. 4.

unexpectedly (un-eks-pek′ted-li), *adv.* In an unexpected manner; at a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly. *Milton,* S. A., l. 1750.

unexpectedness (un-eks-pek′ted-nes), *n.* The character of being unexpected. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

unexpedient (un-eks-pē′di-ent), *a.* Inexpedient. *Milton,* Education. [Rare.]

unexpensive (un-eks-pen′siv), *a.* Inexpensive. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

unexperience† (un-eks-pē′ri-ens), *n.* Inexperience. *B. Jonson,* Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

unexperienced (un-eks-pē′ri-e̤nst), *a.* **1.** Inexperienced.

> Thou return *unexperienced* to thy grave.
> *Shak.,* T. of the S., iv. 1. 86.

> Young at his first entrance, and *unexperienc'd,* he [Ethelbert] was the first raiser of civill War among the Saxons. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., iii.

2. Untried; not yet known from experience; also, exhibiting inexperience: applied to things.

> *Unexperienced* art. *G. Harvey,* Four Letters.

unexperient† (un-eks-pē′ri-e̤nt), *a.* Inexperienced. *Shak.,* Lover's Complaint, l. 318.

unexpert (un-eks-pėrt′), *a.* **1.** Inexpert. *Sir T. More,* Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

> My sentence is for open war; of wiles
> More *unexpert* I boast not; them let those
> Contrive who need, or when they need.
> *Milton,* P. L., ii. 52.

2. Without knowledge; unacquainted; ignorant.

> Him you will find in letters and in laws
> Not *unexpert.* *Prior,* Imit. of Horace, i. 9.

unexpertly (un-eks-pėrt′li), *adv.* Inexpertly.

unexplored (un-eks-plōrd′), *a.* Not explored, in any sense.

unexposed (un-eks-pōzd′), *a.* Not exposed, in any sense.

unexpressible (un-eks-pres′i-bl), *a.* Inexpressible. *Milton,* Church-Government, ii. 2.

unexpressibly (un-eks-pres′i-bli), *adv.* Inexpressibly. *Bp. Hall,* Character of Man.

unexpressive (un-eks-pres′iv), *a.* **1.** Not expressive; deficient in expression.—**2**†. Not to be expressed; inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable. *Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 2. 10.

unextended (un-eks-ten′ded), *a.* **1.** Not extended or stretched out.

> *Unextended* arms. *Congreve,* Mourning Bride, iii.

2. Not having extension; occupying no assignable space.

> A spiritual, that is, an *unextended* substance.
> *Locke,* Human Understanding, iv. 10.

unextinguishable (un-eks-ting′gwish-a̤-bl), *a.* Inextinguishable.

> *Unextinguishable* fire. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 88.

unextinguishably (un-eks-ting′gwish-a̤-bli), *adv.* Inextinguishably.

unextricable (un-eks′tri-ka̤-bl), *a.* Inextricable. *Barrow,* Sermons, III. xxxvi.

uneyed† (un-īd′), *a.* Unobserved; unnoticed; unseen; unperceived. *Beau. and Fl.,* Wit at Several Weapons, ii.

unfabled (un-fā′bld), *a.* Not fabled or imaginary; not mentioned in fable; unconnected or unmixed with fable; real.

> They are more amusing than plain *unfabled* precept.
> *Sydney Smith,* Works, I. 176. (*Davies.*)

unface (un-fās′), *v. t.* To remove the face or cover from; expose.

> *Unface* these, and they will prove as bad cards as any in the pack. *Rushworth,* Hist. Collections, II. ii. 917.

unfadable (un-fā′da̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of fading, perishing, or withering.

> A crown incorruptible, *unfadable.*
> *Bp. Hall,* Contemplations, Ahasuerus Feasting.

unfadging† (un-faj′ing), *a.* Not suiting; of unsuitable shape, quality, or the like.

> The potter may err in framing his vessel, and so in anger dash the *unfadging* clay against the walls.
> *Rev. T. Adams,* Sermons, III. 122. (*Davies.*)

unfading (un-fā′ding), *a.* **1.** Not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring.—**2.** Not liable to wither or decay.

> The *unfading* rose of Eden. *Pope,* Eloisa to Abelard.

unfadingly (un-fā′ding-li), *adv.* In an unfading manner; so as not to fade; imperishably.

unfadingness (un-fā′ding-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfading. *Polwhele,* Hist. Devonshire.

unfailable† (un-fā′la̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of failing; infallible.

> This *unfailable* word of truth.
> *Bp. Hall,* Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

unfailableness† (un-fā′la̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfailable; infallibility.

unfailing (un-fā′ling), *a.* **1.** Not liable to fail; incapable of being exhausted: as, an *unfailing* spring; *unfailing* sources of supply.—**2.** Not missing; always fulfilling a hope, promise, or want; not coming short; sure; certain.

> Thou, secure of my *unfailing* word.
> *Dryden,* Iliad, i. 322.

> Some god, propitious to the Trojan foe,
> Has from my arm *unfailing* struck the bow.
> *Pope,* Iliad, xv. 551.

unfailingly (un-fā′ling-li), *adv.* In an unfailing manner; surely.

unfailingness (un-fā′ling-nes), *n.* The character of being unfailing. *Bp. Hall,* Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

unfain† (un-fān′), *a.* [< ME. *unfain, unfein, unfawe,* < AS. *unfægen,* < *un-,* not, + *fægen,* glad: see *fain*^{1}.] Not fain; sorry.

> All the folke were *vnfayn,* & of fyn will
> To haue reft hir the rynke, for ruth that thai had.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12108.

> "A-las," sche sayd, "I am *vn-fayn*
> To se my sone in this dissesse."
> *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 210.

unfainly†, *adv.* [< *unfain* + *-ly*^{2}.] Sorrowfully. *Halliwell.*

unfainting (un-fān′ting), *a.* Not fainting; not sinking or succumbing or giving way.

> Thorow which [labyrinth it is] impossible to passe without the conduct of wisdome and exercise of *unfainting* fortitude. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 88.

unfair (un-fãr′), *a.* [< ME. *unfair,* < AS. *unfæger* (= Goth. *unfagrs*), < *un-,* not, + *fæger,* beautiful: see *fair*^{1}.] Not fair. (*a*) Not beautiful; not comely. (*b*†) Not glad; sad; sorrowful.

> Noght sesyng of sorow, & sobbyng *vnfaire*
> On dayes to Endure, with drouping on nightes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3290.

(*c*†) Unseemly; disgraceful.

> He watȝ corsed for his vnclannes, & cached ther-inne,
> Done doun of his dyngneté for dedeȝ *vnfayre.*
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1801.

(*d*) Not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice.

> You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

(*e*) Not based on honesty, justice, or fairness; inequitable: as, *unfair* advantages; *unfair* practices. = **Syn.** (*d*) (*e*) Unjust, inequitable, partial, one-sided, dishonest, dishonorable. See *candid.*

unfair (un-fãr′), *v. t.* To deprive of fairness or beauty. *Shak.,* Sonnets, v. [Rare.]

unfairly (un-fãr′li), *adv.* In an unfair or unjust manner. *Secker,* Sermons, IV. xiii.

unfairness (un-fãr′nes), *n.* The state or character of being unfair, in any sense. *Bentley,* Phileleutherus Lipsiensis.

unfaith (un-fāth′), *n.* Want or absence of faith; distrust.

> *Unfaith* in aught is want of faith in all.
> *Tennyson,* Merlin and Vivien (song).

unfaithful (un-fāth′fu̇l), *a.* [< ME. *unfaythfull;* < *un-*^{1} + *faithful.*] **1.** Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

> Fro all fandyng *vnfaythfull* thou fende vs,
> Here in this worlde of liffe whille we laste.
> *York Plays,* p. 241.

> His honor rooted in dishonor stood,
> And faith *unfaithful* kept him falsely true.
> *Tennyson,* Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Not performing the proper duty or function.

> My feet through wine *unfaithful* to their weight.
> *Pope.*

3. Not possessing faith; unbelieving; impious; infidel. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 461.—4. Not trustworthy; inexact; not conforming to the letter and spirit: as, an *unfaithful* account; an *unfaithful* translation.

He was a learned man, of immense reading, but is much blamed for his *unfaithful* quotations.
Aubrey, Lives (William Prinne).

=Syn. 1. *Faithless*, etc. (see *perfidious*); derelict.

unfaithfully (un-fāth'fụl-i), *adv.* In an unfaithful manner; without faithfulness; perfidiously; negligently: as, work *unfaithfully* done.

unfaithfulness (un-fāth'fụl-nes), *n.* The character of being unfaithful.

A pretext for *unfaithfulness* or negligence.
J. A. Alexander, Sermons, II. 75.

unfalcated (un-fal'kā-ted), *a.* 1. Not falcated; not hooked; not bent like a sickle.—2†. Not curtailed; having no deductions.

I am of opinion that a real *unfalcated* income of six hundred pounds a year is a sufficient income for a country dean in this kingdom.
Swift, On Bill for Clerical Residences.

unfallible† (un-fal'i-bl), *a.* Infallible. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 59.

unfallowed (un-fal'ōd), *a.* Not fallowed.

Th' *unfallowed* glebe. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

unfaltering (un-fâl'tėr-ing), *a.* Not faltering; not failing; not hesitating.

Sustained and soothed
By an *unfaltering* trust, approach thy grave.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

unfalteringly (un-fâl'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unfaltering manner; without faltering.

He inspired all, so that "all felt ready to follow him *unfalteringly* into any . . . post of danger."
Amer. Antiquarian, IX. 112.

unfamed (un-fāmd'), *a.* Not renowned; inglorious. [Rare.]

Death *unfamed*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 159.

unfamiliar (un-fa̤-mil'ya̤r), *a.* Not familiar; not well known or acquainted; not wonted by frequent use. *Byron*, Lara, i.

The *unfamiliar* handwriting.
W. D. Howells, Indian Summer, p. 192.

unfamiliarity (un-fa̤-mil-i-ar'i̤-ti), *n.* The state of being unfamiliar; want of familiarity. *Johnson*, Pref. to Dict.

unfamiliarly (un-fa̤-mil'ya̤r-li), *adv.* In an unfamiliar manner.

unfamous† (un-fā'mus), *a.* [< ME. *unfamous*; < *un-*¹ + *famous*.] Not famous; lost to fame; forgotten. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1146.

unfardle† (un-fär'dl), *v. t.* To unloose and open, as a pack (fardel); unpack. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 171). (*Davies.*)

unfarrowed (un-far'ōd), *a.* Deprived of a farrow or litter. *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail. [Rare.]

unfashionable (un-fash'ọn-a̤-bl), *a.* 1†. Incapable of being fashioned or shaped.—2. Not fashionable, in any sense.

For there is no Charm in Words as to matters of Breeding, An *unfashionable* Name won't make a Man a Clown.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 221.

3†. Shapeless; deformed. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 22.

unfashionableness (un-fash'ọn-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unfashionable; deviation from or opposition to the fashion.

unfashionably (un-fash'ọn-a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unfashionable manner; not in accordance with fashion.

unfashioned (un-fash'ọnd), *a.* Not modified by art; not molded; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

unfast (un-fȧst'), *a.* Not fast or safe; not secure. *Johnson.*

unfast† (un-fȧst'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unfasten*, *unvesten*, *onfesten*; < *un-*² + *fast*¹.] To loose.

unfasten (un-fȧ'sn), *v.* [< ME. *unfastnen*; < *un-*² + *fasten*.] I. *trans.* To loose; unfix; unbind; untie; figuratively, to detach from any connecting link or agency; disconnect.

He doth *unfasten* so and shake a friend.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 209.

II. *intrans.* To come untied or unloosed.

unfastener (un-fȧs'nėr), *n.* One who or that which unfastens.

unfastness† (un-fȧst'nes), *n.* Lack of closeness, as of fiber; porousness. [Rare.]

The insolidity and *unfastness* of the tree.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 478.

unfathered (un-fä'ᴛʜėrd), *a.* 1. Having no father; fatherless; hence, produced contrary to the course of nature. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 122.—2. Not acknowledged by its father; having no acknowledged father, as an illegitimate child: used figuratively: as, an *unfathered* proposition.

unfatherly (un-fä'ᴛʜėr-li), *a.* Not befitting a father. *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 866.

unfathomable (un-faᴛʜ'um-a̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being fathomed or sounded; too deep to be measured; hence, not capable of being sounded by thought or comprehended.

unfathomableness (un-faᴛʜ'um-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unfathomable. *Norris*, On the Beatitudes, p. 133.

unfathomably (un-faᴛʜ'um-a̤-bli), *adv.* So as not to be fathomed or sounded. *Thomson*, Winter.

unfathomed (un-faᴛʜ'umd), *a.* Not fathomed or sounded; not to be sounded. *Gray*, Elegy.

unfatigueable (un-fa̤-tē'ga̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being fatigued; unweariable; indefatigable. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 58.

unfaulty (un-fâl'ti), *a.* Free from fault, defect, or deficiency. *Spenser*, Heavenly Love, l. 233.

unfavorable, unfavourable (un-fā'vọr-a̤-bl), *a.* 1. Not favorable; not propitious; discouraging; adverse. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.—2. Not adapted to promote some specified object; somewhat prejudicial: as, weather *unfavorable* for harvest; *unfavorable* conditions.—3†. Ill-favored; ugly; unattractive; repulsive.

unfavorableness, unfavourableness (un-fā'vọr-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unfavorable. *Adam Smith.*

unfavorably, unfavourably (un-fā'vọr-a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unfavorable manner; so as not to countenance or promote; in a manner to discourage. *Secker*, Sermons, III. xv.

unfeared (un-fērd'), *a.* 1†. Not affrighted; not afraid; not daunted; intrepid. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 1.—2. Not feared; not dreaded.

unfearful (un-fēr'fụl), *a.* Not fearful; not influenced by fear; courageous.

Unfearefull preachers of my name. *Udall.*

unfearfully (un-fēr'fụl-i), *adv.* In an unfearful manner; bravely. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 270.

unfeasible (un-fē'zi-bl), *a.* Not feasible; impracticable; infeasible. *South*, Sermons, III. ii.

unfeastly†, *a.* [ME. *unfestlich*; < *un-*¹ + *feastly*.] Not festive; not cheerful.

Hir liste nat appalled for to be,
Nor on the morwe *unfestlich* for to se.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 358.

unfeather (un-feᴛʜ'ėr), *v. t.* To strip or denude of feathers. *Colman*, The Oxonian in Town, i.

unfeathered (un-feᴛʜ'ėrd), *a.* Not provided with feathers; featherless. *Dryden.*

unfeatly† (un-fēt'li), *adv.* Unadroitly; without skill; not dexterously. *Udall*, Luke, Pref.

unfeatured (un-fē'ṭụrd), *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. [Rare.]

unfeaty† (un-fē'ti), *a.* [< *un-*¹ + *feat*, *a.*, + *-y*¹.] Not feat; unskilful; clumsy.

They might talk of book-learning what they would, but, for his part, he never saw more *unfeaty* fellows than great clerks were. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

unfed (un-fed'), *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food; not nourished or sustained. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 30.

unfeed (un-fēd'), *a.* Not feed; not retained by a fee; unpaid. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 142.

unfeeling (un-fē'ling), *a.* 1. Devoid of feeling; insensible; void of sensibility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 145.—2. Devoid of sympathy with others; hard-hearted; unsympathetic; cruel. *Gray*, Distant Prospect of Eton College.

unfeelingly (un-fē'ling-li), *adv.* 1. In an unfeeling or cruel manner.—2†. Without perception or comprehension. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 19.

unfeelingness (un-fē'ling-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unfeeling; insensibility; hardness; cruelty.

unfeigned (un-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere: as, *unfeigned* piety; *unfeigned* thanks. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2. 32.

unfeignedly (un-fā'ned-li), *adv.* In an unfeigned manner; without hypocrisy; really; sincerely.

Because it smellis, *vnfeȝneitlie*,
To verray perclalytie.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 431.

He pardoneth and absolveth all them that truly repent and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel.
Book of Common Prayer, Absolution.

unfeignedness (un-fā'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being unfeigned; truth; sincerity. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. ii. 24.

unfeigning (un-fā'ning), *a.* Not feigning; true. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xxi.

unfellow (un-fel'ō), *v. t.* To separate from being fellows or from one's fellows; sunder; dissociate. *Mrs. Browning.* [Rare.]

unfellowed (un-fel'ōd), *a.* Not matched; having no equal. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 150.

unfelt (un-felt'), *a.* Not felt; not making its presence or action known; not perceived.

An *unfelt* sorrow. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 142.

unfeltly†, *adv.* Imperceptibly.

Into his [Pharaoh's] brest she [Envy] blowes
A banefull ayr, whose strength *vnfeltly* flowes
Through all his veins.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

unfence (un-fens'), *v. t.* 1. To strip of fence or guard. *South*, Sermons, IV. iv.—2. To remove a fence or wall from.

unfenced (un-fenst'), *a.* Having no fence; not fenced in; also, without protection, guard, or security; defenseless.

A town . . . unwalled and *unfenced*.
Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1572.

Spreading afar and *unfenced* o'er the plain.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 1.

unfermented (un-fėr-men'ted), *a.* 1. Not having undergone fermentation.—2. Not leavened; not made with yeast, as bread.

unfertile (un-fėr'til), *a.* Infertile. *Dr. H. More.*

unfertileness (un-fėr'til-nes), *n.* Infertility.

unfertility (un-fėr-til'i̤-ti), *n.* Infertility. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 834.

unfestlich†, *a.* See *unfeastly*.

unfetter (un-fet'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *unfeteren*; < *un-*² + *fetter*.] 1. To loose from fetters; unchain; unshackle; remove the fetters from.

She went allone and gan her herte *unfettre*
Out of desdaynous prison but a lite.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1216.

2. To free from restraint; set at liberty: as, to *unfetter* the mind.

unfettered (un-fet'ėrd), *p. a.* Unchained; unshackled; free from restraint; unrestrained.

Unfetter'd by the sense of crime.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvii.

unfeudalize (un-fū'da̤l-īz), *v. t.* To free from feudalism; divest of feudal rights or character. Also spelled *unfeudalise*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 5. (*Davies.*)

unfigured (un-fig'ṳ̄rd), *a.* 1. Not figured. Specifically—(*a*) Representing no animal or vegetable figures or forms. (*b*) Devoid of figures of any kind; not spotted or dotted: as, an *unfigured* muslin; an *unfigured* vase. 2. Literal; devoid of figures of speech. *Blair.*—3. In *logic*, not determined in reference to figure.

unfile (un-fīl'), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *file*¹.] To remove from a file or record. *Ford.*

unfiled¹ (un-fīld'), *a.* [< *un-*¹ + *filed*, pp. of *file*¹, *v.*] Not rubbed or polished with a file; not burnished.

He was all armd in rugged steele *unfilde*,
As in the smoky forge it was compilde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 30.

unfiled²† (un-fīld'), *a.* [< ME. *unfyled*; < *un-*¹ + *filed*, pp. of *file*², *v.*] Not soiled, polluted, corrupted, or contaminated; undefiled. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

unfilial (un-fil'ya̤l), *a.* Not filial. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 417.

unfilially (un-fil'ya̤l-i), *adv.* In an unfilial manner.

unfilleted (un-fil'et-ed), *a.* Not bound up with or as with a fillet. *Coleridge*, The Picture.

unfine (un-fīn'), *a.* Not fine; shabby. [Rare.]

The birthday was far from being such a show; empty and *unfine* as possible.
Walpole, Letters (1762), II. 362. (*Davies.*)

unfinish (un-fin'ish), *n.* Lack of finish; incompleteness. [Rare.]

It is such a comfort to a tired American — tired of our fret and hurry and *unfinish* — to see something done and completed and polished. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 366.

unfinishable (un-fin'ish-a̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being finished, concluded, or completed. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 1.

unfinished (un-fin'isht), *a.* Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect.

A garment shapeless and *unfinished*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 415.

unfinishing (un-fin'ish-ing), *n.* The act of leaving unfinished, or not bringing to an end; the state of remaining unfinished. [Rare.]

Noble deeds, the *unfinishing* whereof already surpasses what others before them have left enacted.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus, § 8.

unfirm (un-fėrm'), *a.* Not firm; not strong or stable; feeble; infirm.

> The sway of earth
> Shakes like a thing *unfirm.* *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 4.

> So is the *unfirm* king
> In three divided. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 78.

unfirmamented (un-fėr'ma̤-men-ted), *a.* Not having a firmament; unbounded; boundless. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

unfirmness (un-fėrm'nes), *n.* The state of being unfirm; want of firmness; instability. *Imp. Dict.*

unfist (un-fist'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{1} + *fist*^{1}.] To unhand; release. [Rare.]

> You goodman Brandy face, *unfist* her,
> How durst you keep my wife?
> *Cotton*, Scarronides, p. 85. (*Davies.*)

unfit (un-fit'), *a.* Not fit. (*a*) Improper; unsuitable; unbecoming; inappropriate: said of things.

> A most *unfit* time. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 2. 61.

(*b*) Not suited or adapted; not fitted.

> It cannot be too carefully remembered that air containing so much carbonic acid gas that a candle will not burn therein is *unfit* also to support human life.
> *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 73.

(*c*) Wanting suitable qualifications, physical or moral; not competent; unable: said of persons.

> *Unfit* to live or die. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 68.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Inapt. See *apt.* (*c*) Unqualified, unmeet, unworthy, incompetent, insufficient.

unfit (un-fit'), *v. t.* To make unsuitable; deprive of the proper or necessary qualifications for some act, activity, use, or purpose.

> Age and blindness had *unfitted* Lord North for the duties of a public prosecutor. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

unfitly (un-fit'li), *adv.* In an unfit manner; not properly; unsuitably; inappropriately. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, To the Reader.

unfitness (un-fit'nes), *n.* The character of being unfit, in any sense. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 356.

unfitting (un-fit'ing), *a.* [< ME. *unfittyng;* < *un-*^{1} + *fitting.*] Not fitting; unsuitable; unbecoming.

> To assail such a hiduous creature
> Off so wonderfull *unfittyng* stature.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4758.

unfittingly (un-fit'ing-li), *adv.* In an unfitting manner; improperly. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 585.

unfix (un-fiks'), *v. t.* **1.** To make no longer fixed or firm; loosen from any fastening; detach; unsettle: as, to *unfix* the mind or affections; to *unfix* bayonets.

> *Unfix* his earth-bound root. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 96.

2. To melt; dissolve. [Rare.]

> Nor can the rising sun
> *Unfix* their frosts. *Dryden.*

unfixed (un-fikst'), *a.* Not fixed, in any sense.

unfixedness (un-fik'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being unfixed or unsettled. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. vi.

unfixity (un-fik'si̤-ti), *n.* The state of being unfixed; fluctuation; variableness. [Rare.]

> The *unfixity* of the inflection of ἥμισυς is shown by the existence of the variant ἥμισος in Phocian inscriptions.
> *Classical Rev.*, III. 35.

unflagging (un-flag'ing), *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit; sustained: as, *unflagging* zeal. *South*, Sermons, IV. i.

unflame (un-flām'), *v. t.* To unkindle; cool. [Rare.]

> Fear
> *Unflames* your courage in pursuit.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii., Int.

unflated (un-flā'ted), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare*, blow (see *flatus*), + *-ed*^{2}.] Not blown.

> The "jerk" or *unflated* aspirate.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 386.

unflattering (un-flat'ėr-ing), *a.* Not flattering, in any sense. *Sir P. Sidney*, Astrophel and Stella, xxvii.

unflatteringly (un-flat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unflattering manner; without flattery.

unfledged (un-flejd'), *a.* **1.** Not yet fledged or furnished with feathers.

> Her *unfledg'd* brood. *Cowper*, Iliad, ix.

2. Not having attained to full growth or experience; not fully developed; immature.

> *Unfledged* actors. *Dryden*, Love Triumphant, i. 1.

unflesh (un-flesh'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *flesh.*] To deprive of flesh; reduce to a skeleton. [Rare.]

unfleshed (un-flesht'), *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; untried: as, an *unfleshed* hound; *unfleshed* valor.

> Whene'er I go to the field, Heaven keep me from
> The meeting of an *unflesh'd* youth or coward!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

unfleshly (un-flesh'li), *a.* Not fleshly; not human; incorporeal; spiritual.

> Those *unfleshly* eyes with which they say the very air is thronged. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, l.

unfleshy† (un-flesh'i), *a.* Bare of flesh; fleshless.

> Gastly Death's *unfleshy* feet. *Sir J. Davies.*

unflinching (un-flin'ching), *a.* Not flinching; not shrinking: as, *unflinching* bravery.

unflinchingly (un-flin'ching-li), *adv.* Without flinching; unshrinkingly.

unflower (un-flou'ėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *flower.*] To strip of flowers. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory and Triumph. [Rare.]

unfluent (un-flö'ęnt), *a.* Not fluent; unready in speech. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

unflush (un-flush'), *v. i.* [< *un-*^{2} + *flush*^{1}.] To lose a flush of color.

> The west *unflushes*, the high stars grow bright.
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

unfoiled (un-foild'), *a.* Not vanquished; not defeated; not baffled. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

unfold^1 (un-fōld'), *v.* [< ME. *unfolden, unfalden, unvolden,* < AS. *unfealdan,* unfold, < *un-*, back, + *fealdan*, fold: see *un-*^{2} and *fold*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To open the folds of; expand; spread out; change from a folded condition, in any sense of the word *fold.* *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1702; *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 978.—**2.** To lay open to view or contemplation; make known in all the details; develop; disclose; reveal: as, to *unfold* one's designs; to *unfold* the principles of a science.

> The Holy Fader wondred on that he told,
> Off tho merueles that ther gan *vnfold.*
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5124.

> Time shall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 283.

3. To show, or let be seen; display.

> [Lightning] that in a spleen *unfolds* both heaven and earth. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 146.

II. *intrans.* To become opened out; be spread apart; become disclosed or developed; develop itself.

> I see thy beauty gradually *unfold.*
> *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

unfold^2 (un-fōld'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *fold*^{2}.] To release from a fold or pen.

> She [the milkmaid] dares go alone and *unfold* sheep in the night, and fears no manner of ill.
> Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 82.

unfolder (un-fōl'dėr), *n.* One who or that which unfolds.

unfolding (un-fōl'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unfold*^{1}, *v.*] The act of spreading out; disclosure; revelation; development.

> To my *unfolding* lend your prosperous ear.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 245.

unfoldment (un-fōld'męnt), *n.* [< *unfold*^{1} + *-ment.*] Unfolding; development. [Rare.]

> The *unfoldment* of the power of voluntary motion.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 4.

unfoldress† (un-fōl'dres), *n.* [< *unfold*^{1} + *-er*^{1} + *-ess.*] A female who unfolds or discloses.

> The *unfoldresse* of treacherie.
> *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Ireland.

unfoliated (un-fō'li-ā-ted), *a.* Not having a foliated structure; not foliated. See *foliation*, 6.

unfool (un-föl'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *fool*^{1}.] To restore from folly; make satisfaction to (one) for calling one a fool; take away the reproach of folly from. [Rare.]

> Have you any way, then, to *unfool* me again?
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 120.

unfooted (un-fůt'ed), *a.* Not trodden by the foot of man; unvisited. [Rare.]

> Until it came to some *unfooted* plains
> Where fed the herds of Pan. *Keats*, Endymion.

unforbidden, unforbid (un-fộr-bid'n, un-fộr-bid'), *a.* Not forbidden; not prohibited: applied to persons; allowed; permitted; legal: applied to things.

unforbiddenness (un-fộr-bid'n-nes), *n.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*

unforced (un-fōrst'), *a.* Not forced, in any sense of that word.

> This gentle and *unforced* accord.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 123.

unforcedly (un-fōr'sed-li), *adv.* In an unforced manner. *Sandys*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii., note.

unforcible (un-fōr'si-bl), *a.* Wanting force or strength: as, an *unforcible* expression. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 65. [Rare.]

unforeboding (un-fōr-bō'ding), *a.* Not foretelling; not telling the future; giving no omens. *Pope*, Odyssey, ii.

unforeknowable (un-fōr-nō'a̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being foreknown. *Cudworth.*

unforeknown (un-fōr-nōn'), *a.* Not previously known or foreseen. [Rare.]

> Which had no less proved certain, *unforeknown.*
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 19.

unforesee (un-fōr-sē'), *v. t.*; pret. *unforesaw*, pp. *unforeseen*, ppr. *unforeseeing.* [< *un-*^{1} + *foresee.*] Not to foresee or anticipate; have no previous view or impression of. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 171. (*Davies.*)

unforeseeable (un-fōr-sē'a̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being foreseen. *South*, Sermons, V. vi.

unforeseeing (un-fōr-sē'ing), *a.* Not foreseeing; not provident. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

unforeseen (un-fōr-sēn'), *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown.

> The sudden and *unforeseen* changes of things.
> *Bacon*, Political Fables, v., Expl.

The unforeseen, that which is not foreseen or expected.

> Nothing is certain but *the unforeseen.* *Froude.*

unforeskinned (un-fōr'skind), *a.* [< *un-* + *foreskin* + *-ed*^{2}.] Circumcised. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1100. [Rare.]

unforetold (un-fōr-tōld'), *a.* Not predicted or foretold. *Eclectic Rev.*

unforewarned (un-fōr-wârnd'), *a.* Not forewarned; not previously warned or admonished. *Milton*, P. L., v. 245.

unforfeited (un-fôr'fit-ed), *a.* Not forfeited; maintained; not lost. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6. 7.

unforged (un-fōrjd'), *a.* [< ME. *unforged;* < *un-*^{1} + *forged.*] Not forged; not made.

> *Unforged* was the hauberke and the plate.
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 49.

unforgetable (un-fộr-get'a̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be forgotten. Also spelled *unforgettable.*

unforgivable (un-fộr-giv'a̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being forgiven; unpardonable. *Carlyle.* Life of Sterling, vii. Also spelled *unforgiveable.*

unforgiven (un-fộr-giv'n), *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned. *Bp. Jewell*, A Replie to M. Hardinge, p. 546.

unforgiver (un-fộr-giv'ėr), *n.* One who does not pardon or forgive; an implacable person. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 26. [Rare.]

unforgiving (un-fộr-giv'ing), *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offenses; implacable. *Byron*, Fare Thee Well.

unforgivingness (un-fộr-giv'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being unforgiving; implacability. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 287.

unforgotten, unforgot (un-fộr-got'n, un-fộr-got'), *a.* Not forgotten; not lost to memory; not overlooked or neglected.

> Clime of the *unforgotten* brave. *Byron*, The Giaour.

unform (un-fôrm'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *form.*] To destroy; unmake; decompose, or resolve into parts.

unformal (un-fôr'ma̤l), *a.* Not formal; informal.

unformalized (un-fôr'ma̤l-īzd), *a.* Not made formal; unreduced to forms. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xix.

unformed (un-fôrmd'), *a.* Not having been formed; not fashioned; not molded into regular shape.

> Matter *unform'd* and void. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 233.

Unformed stars, in *anc. astron.*, stars not included in any constellation-figure, but considered as belonging to one of the constellations: generally used with reference to Ptolemy's catalogue, as the shapes of the constellation-figures are not so determinate as to distinguish whether stars not given by Ptolemy are in all cases within or without the figure.

unfortified (un-fôr'ti-fīd), *a.* Not fortified, in any sense.

> A heart *unfortified*, a mind impatient.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 96.

unfortify† (un-fôr'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *fortify.*] To strip of fortifications; dismantle. [Rare.]

> On the kings name I commaund you to leaue your armour, to discamp your camp, and to *unfortifie* Tordisillas. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 272.

unfortunacy† (un-fôr'ţū-nā̤-si), *n.* [< *unfortuna(te)* + *-cy.*] Misfortune.

> The king he tacitely upbraids with the *unfortunacies* of his reign by deaths and plagues.
> *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 331. (*Davies.*)

unfortunate (un-fôr'ţū-nāt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not fortunate; not prosperous; unlucky; unhappy: as, an *unfortunate* adventure; an *unfortunate* man.

> Men ever were most blessed, till cross fate
> Brought love and women forth, *unfortunate*
> To all that ever tasted of their smiles.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

=**Syn.** Unsuccessful, ill-fated, ill-starred, disastrous, calamitous. See *fortunate*.

II. *n.* One who or that which is unfortunate; one who has fallen into misfortune or misery.

> One more *unfortunate*,
> Weary of breath.
> *Hood*, Bridge of Sighs.

unfortunately (un-fôr'ţū-nąt-li), *adv.* In an unfortunate manner; by ill fortune; unhappily. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1029.

unfortunateness (un-fôr'ţū-nąt-nes), *n.* The condition or state of being unfortunate; ill luck; ill fortune.

> His greatest *Unfortunateness* was in his greatest Blessing. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 102.

unfossiliferous (un-fos-i-lif'e̱-rus), *a.* Destitute of fossils. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 622.

unfossilized (un-fos'il-īzd), *a.* Not fossilized. *Quarterly Rev.*

unfostered (un-fos'tėrd), *a.* **1.** Not fostered; not nourished.—**2.** Not countenanced or favored; not patronized: as, a scheme *unfostered*.

unfought (un-fât'), *a.* Not fought.

> If they march along
> *Unfought* withal. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 12.

unfounded (un-foun'ded), *a.* **1.** Not founded; not built or established. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 829.—**2.** Having no foundation; vain; idle; baseless: as, *unfounded* expectations. *Paley*, Natural Theology.

unfoundedly (un-foun'ded-li), *adv.* In a baseless or unfounded manner.

unframable† (un-frā'ma̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being framed or molded. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. § 16.

unframableness† (un-frā'ma̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unframable. *Bp. Sanderson.*

unframe† (un-frām'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *frame.*] To destroy the frame of; take apart; hence, to make useless; destroy.

> You write unto me that you are much offended by many slanderers that depraue your doings and *unframe* your attempts. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 109.

unframed (un-frāmd'), *a.* **1.** Not formed; not constructed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*—**2.** Not provided with a frame; not put into a frame: as, an *unframed* picture.

unfranchised (un-fran'chizd), *a.* Not franchised.

unfrangible† (un-fran'ji-bl), *a.* Not frangible; incapable of being broken; infrangible. *Jer. Taylor.*

unfrankable (un-frang'ka̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being franked or sent by a public conveyance free of expense. *Southey*, Letters (1819), iii. 106. (*Davies.*)

unfraught (un-frât'), *a.* Not fraught; not filled with a load or burden; unloaded.

> But would God that without lenger delayes
> These galees were *vnfraught* in fortie dayes.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 195.

unfree (un-frē'), *a.* [< ME. *unfre*; < *un-*^{1} + *free.*] Not free, in any sense of the word *free*.

> Below the freeman there were *unfree* men, serfs bound to the soil and slaves, the conquered foes of past generations and the captives of his own.
> *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, i. 16.

> In no previous arrangement between Christian states had the rule "free ships, free goods" been separated from the opposite, "*unfree* or hostile ships, hostile goods."
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 174.

unfreeze† (un-frēz'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *freeze.*] To thaw.

> *Unfreeze* the frost of her chaste heart.
> *T. Hudson*, Judith, iv. 196. (*Davies.*)

unfrequency (un-frē'kwe̱n-si), *n.* The state of being unfrequent; infrequency.

> The *unfrequency* of apparitions. *Glanville*, Essays, vi.

unfrequent (un-frē'kwe̱nt), *a.* Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent. *Spectator*, No. 472.

> In the German universities feuds were not *unfrequent*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 848.

unfrequent† (un-fre̱-kwent'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *frequent.*] To cease to frequent. *J. Philips*, Cider, i. [Rare.]

unfrequented (un-fre̱-kwen'ted), *a.* Not frequented; seldom resorted to by human beings; solitary: as, an *unfrequented* place or forest. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 2.

unfrequently (un-frē'kwe̱nt-li), *adv.* Infrequently. *Cogan*, On the Passions, i. 2. [Rare.]

unfret† (un-fret'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *fret*^{1}.] To smooth out; relax.

> Until the Lord *unfret* his angry brows.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

unfretted (un-fret'ed), *a.* Not fretted; not worn or rubbed. *Holinshed*, Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1532.

unfriend (un-frend'), *n.* [< ME. *unfreond*, *onfreond* (= MHG. *unvriunt*), hostile person; < *un-* + *friend.*] One not a friend; an enemy. *Carlyle.*

unfriended (un-fren'ded), *a.* Lacking friends; not countenanced or supported. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 10.

> He was *unfriended* and unknown.
> *Ticknor*, Hist. Span. Literature, II. 97.

unfriendedness (un-fren'ded-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unfriended. *Athenæum*, No. 3148, p. 236.

unfriendliness (un-frend'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being unfriendly; want of kindness; disfavor. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. ii. 11.

unfriendly (un-frend'li), *a.* **1.** Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; inimical: as, an *unfriendly* neighbor.

> I would not breed dissention;
> 'Tis an *unfriendly* office.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

> They left their bones beneath *unfriendly* skies.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 524.

2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object.

> The *unfriendly* elements. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1. 58.

=**Syn.** Hostile, inimical, antagonistic. See *amicable*.

unfriendly (un-frend'li), *adv.* In an unkind manner; not as a friend. *Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, vi.

unfriendship (un-frend'ship), *n.* [< ME. *unfrindship*; < *unfriend* + *-ship.*] Unfriendliness; enmity.

unfrighted (un-frī'ted), *a.* Not frighted; not scared or terrified. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, iv.

unfrightful (un-frīt'fůl), *a.* Not frightful; not terrifying or repulsive. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 4.

unfrock (un-frok'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *frock.*] To deprive of a frock; divest of a frock; hence, referring to a monk's frock, to deprive of ecclesiastical rank or authority.

> "Proud prelate," she [Elizabeth] wrote, . . . "If you do not immediately comply with my request, . . . I will *unfrock* you!"
> *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. of Eng. People, vii. 3.

unfructed (un-fruk'ted), *a.* In *her.*, having no fruit: said of a branch or sprig of some plant which is usually represented fructed. More leaves or sprigs are usually shown as forming part of the branch than when there is fruit.

unfructuous†, *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *fructuous.*] Unfruitful. *Wyclif.*

unfruitful (un-fröt'fůl), *a.* Not fruitful, in any sense.

> In the midst of his *unfruitful* prayer.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 344.

unfruitfully (un-fröt'fůl-i), *adv.* In an unfruitful manner; fruitlessly. *B. Jonson*, The Silent Woman, v. 1.

unfruitfulness (un-fröt'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unfruitful; barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness: applied to persons or things.

unfruitous†, *a.* [ME., also *unfruytous*; < *un-*^{1} + *fruitous*, fruitful: see *fructuous.*] Unfruitful. *Wyclif.*

unfueled, unfuelled (un-fū'eld), *a.* Not supplied with fuel; not fed with fuel. *Southey*, Thalaba, ii. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unfulfilled (un-fůl-fild'), *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished: as, a prophecy or prediction *unfulfilled*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 511.

unfull† (un-fůl'), *a.* Not full or complete; imperfect. *Sylvester.*

unfumed (un-fūmd'), *a.* **1.** Not fumigated.—**2†.** Not extracted or drawn forth by fumigation; undistilled: noting odor or scent.

> She . . . strows the ground
> With rose and odours from the shrub *unfumed*.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 349.

unfunded (un-fun'ded), *a.* Not funded; floating: as, an *unfunded* debt. See *fund*^{1}, *v. t.*, and *funded*. The *unfunded debt* of the United Kingdom exists in the form of exchequer bills and bonds, treasury bills, etc., issued by the government when it desires to raise money for temporary purposes, all bearing interest at fixed rates, and due at specified times; while the *funded debt* of that country is properly no debt at all, the government being under no obligation to repay the principal sum represented by the stock, but only to pay the interest thereon, for the due performance of which a fund consisting of the product of certain taxes or sources of revenue is set aside.

unfurl (un-fėrl'), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *furl.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To spread or shake out from a furled state, as a sail or a flag.

> Gallia's proud standards, to Bavaria's joined,
> *Unfurl* their gilded lilies in the wind.
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

2. Figuratively, to disclose; display.

> I am resolved to display my *unfurled* soule in your very face. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 56.

> The red right arm of Jove,
> With all his terrors there *unfurl'd*.
> *Byron*, tr. of Horace.

II. *intrans.* To be spread out or expanded; open to the wind.

> As marks his eye the seaboy on the mast,
> The anchors rise, the sails *unfurling* fast.
> *Byron*, Corsair, i. 16.

unfurnish (un-fėr'nish), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *furnish.*] To deprive of furnishing, furniture, or necessaries of any kind. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 170.

unfurnished (un-fėr'nisht), *a.* Not furnished; not supplied with furnishings or furniture of any kind; unsupplied; unequipped: as, an *unfurnished* house.

> We shall be much *unfurnish'd* for this time.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 2. 10.

unfurrowed (un-fur'ōd), *a.* Not furrowed; not formed into drills or ridges; hence, smooth: as, an *unfurrowed* field; the *unfurrowed* sea.

> The unseeded and *unfurrowed* soil. *Cowper*, Odyssey, ix.

unfused^{1} (un-fūzd'), *a.* Not fused; not melted.

unfused^{2} (un-fūzd'), *a.* Not provided or fitted with a fuse, as a mine or a bomb. *Science*, V. 74.

unfusible (un-fū'zi-bl), *a.* Infusible. [Rare.]

unga, ungka (ung'gạ̈, ung'kạ̈), *n.* The siamang.

ungain† (un-gān'), *a.* [< ME. *ungain*, *ungayn*; < *un-*^{1} + *gain*, *a.*] **1.** Perilous; dreadful.

> [He] gird gomes vnto grounde with *vngayn* strokes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1332.

2. Ungainly; awkward; clumsy.

> A brown boy with a thin face, a huge nose, and as *ungain* as possible. *Gray*, Letters, I. 86.

ungained (un-gānd'), *a.* Not yet gained; unpossessed. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 315.

ungainful (un-gān'fůl), *a.* Unprofitable; not producing gain. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

ungainliness (un-gān'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ungainly; ungainly appearance; clumsiness; awkwardness.

ungainly (un-gān'li), *a.* [< ME. **ungaynly* (cf. *ungainly*, *adv.*); < *un-*^{1} + *gainly*, *a.*] **1†.** Unfit; vain.

> Misusing their knowledge to *ungainly* ends, as either ambition, superstition, or for satisfying their curiosity.
> *Hammond*, Sermons, IV. 13.

2. Awkward; clumsy; uncouth: as, an *ungainly* carriage. *Everett*, Orations, II. 213.=**Syn. 2.** *Uncouth*, *Bungling*, etc. See *awkward* and *clumsy*.

ungainly (un-gān'li), *adv.* [< ME. **ungaynly*, *ungeinliche*; < *un-*^{1} + *gainly*, *adv.*] In an awkward manner; clumsily; uncouthly.

> Why dost thou stare and look so *ungainly*?
> *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i. 2.

ungallant (un-gal'a̤nt, -ga-lant'), *a.* Not gallant; uncourtly to ladies. *Gay*, Letter to Swift, April 27, 1731.

ungalled (un-gâld'), *a.* Unhurt; not galled; uninjured.

> Why, let the stricken deer go weep,
> The hart *ungalled* play.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 283.

ungarment (un-gär'me̱nt), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *garment.*] To unclothe; strip.

ungarmented (un-gär'me̱n-ted), *a.* Not having garments; not covered with garments; unclothed.

> And round her limbs *ungarmented* the fire
> Curl'd its fierce flakes.
> *Southey*, Joan of Arc, iv. (*Davies.*)

ungarnished (un-gär'nisht), *a.* [< ME. *ungarnyst*; < *un-*^{1} + *garnished.*] Not garnished or furnished; unadorned; not properly provided or equipped.

> The gome watz *vngarnyst* with god men to dele.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 137.

> A plain *ungarnish'd* present as a thanke-offering to thee.
> *Milton*, Animadversions.

ungartered (un-gär'tėrd), *a.* Not held by garters, as the hose or stockings; not having or wearing garters.

> You chid at Sir Proteus for going *ungartered*.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1. 79.

ungathered (un-gaᴛʜ′ėrd), *a.* Not gathered together; not culled; not picked; not collected; specifically, noting printed sheets that have been folded, but not gathered in regular order for binding.

Those persons whose souls are dispersed and *ungathered* by reason of a wanton humour to intemperate jesting are apt to be trifling in their religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 741.

ungear (un-gēr′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *gear.*] To strip of gear; also, to throw out of gear.

ungeneraled, ungeneralled (un-jen′e̤-rald), *a.* Made not general; local; particular. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

ungenerated (un-jen′e̤-rā-ted), *a.* Not generated; not brought into being. *Raleigh.*

ungenerous (un-jen′e̤-rus), *a.* Not generous; not showing liberality or nobility of mind or sentiments; illiberal; ignoble; dishonorable.

The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungen'rous terms. *Addison*, Cato.

ungenerously (un-jen′e̤-rus-li), *adv.* In an ungenerous manner; illiberally; ignobly.

ungenial (un-jē′nia̤l), *a.* Not genial. (*a*) Not favorable to natural growth: as, *ungenial* air; *ungenial* soils. (*b*) Not kindly; unpleasant; disagreeable; harsh; unsympathetic: as, an *ungenial* disposition. (*c*) Not congenial; not suited or adapted. [Rare.]

Critical explanations of difficult passages of Scripture . . . do well for publication, but are *ungenial* to the habits and taste of a general audience.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

ungenitured† (un-jen′i-t̤ūrd), *a.* Wanting genitals; wanting the power of propagation; impotent. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 184.

ungenteel (un-jen-tēl′), *a.* Not genteel; impolite; rude: of persons or manners.

ungenteelly (un-jen-tēl′li), *adv.* In an ungenteel manner; impolitely; uncivilly. *Edinburgh Rev.*

ungentle (un-jen′tl), *a.* [< ME. *ungentel;* < *un-*^{1} + *gentle.*] **1.** Not gentle; harsh; rough; rude; ill-bred; impolite.

When nature biddeth thee to be good and gentle to other, she commandeth thee not to be cruel and *ungentle* to thyself. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Cæsar cannot live
To be *ungentle.* *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 60.

2. Not noble; plebeian.

Sum man hath grete rychesses, but he is ashamyd of his *ungentel* lynage. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 4.

ungentleman† (un-jen′tl-ma̤n), *v. t.* Same as *ungentlemanize.*

Some tell me home-breeding will *ungentleman* him.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 545. (*Davies.*)

ungentlemanize (un-jen′tl-ma̤n-īz), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{1} + *gentleman* + *-ize.*] To deprive of the character of a gentleman; make boorish. [Rare.]

Unmanning and *un-gentlemanizing* themselves to any extent. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 416.

ungentlemanlike (un-jen′tl-ma̤n-līk), *a.* Not like a gentleman; not becoming a gentleman; ungentlemanly. *Sydney Smith*, To John Allen.

ungentlemanliness (un-jen′tl-ma̤n-li-nes), *n.* The character of being ungentlemanly. *Quarterly Rev.*

ungentlemanly (un-jen′tl-ma̤n-li), *a.* Not befitting a gentleman; rude; uncivil; ill-bred.

Swearing in the Playhouse is an *ungentlemanly* as well as an unchristian Practice.
Jeremy Collier, Short View, p. 59.

=**Syn.** See *uncivil.*

ungentlemanly (un-jen′tl-ma̤n-li), *adv.* In an ungentlemanly manner; not as a gentleman.

To defraud and cousen them *ungentlemanly* of their parents love, which is the greatest and fairest portion of their inheritance. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 148.

ungentleness (un-jen′tl-nes), *n.* **1.** Want of gentleness; harshness; severity; rudeness.—**2.** Want of politeness; incivility. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2. 83.

ungently (un-jent′li), *adv.* In an ungentle manner; harshly; with severity; rudely. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 444.

ungenuine (un-jen′ṳ̄-in), *a.* Not genuine.

His best Plays are almost always Modest and clean Complexion'd. His Amphitrio, excepting the *ungenuine* Addition, is such. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View, p. 18.

ungenuineness (un-jen′ṳ̄-in-nes), *n.* The character of being ungenuine; spuriousness.

unget (un-get′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *get*^{1}. Cf. *unbeget.*] To treat as if unbegotten. [Rare.]

I'll disown you; I'll disinherit you;
I'll *unget* you. *Sheridan*, The Rivals.

ungifted (un-gif′ted), *a.* Not gifted. (*a*) Not endowed with peculiar faculties.

A hot-headed, *ungifted*, unedifying preacher.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull, xxiii.

(*b*) Not having received a gift; without a present.

Lest thou depart the coast *ungifted.*
Cowper, Odyssey, xv.

ungild (un-gild′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *gild*^{1}.] To deprive of gilding.

It will *ungild* one face of the object while the other face becomes gilt. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 196.

ungilded, ungilt (un-gil′ded, un-gilt′), *a.* Not gilt; not overlaid with gilding.

Our mean *ungilded* stage. *Dryden.*

ungilding (un-gil′ding), *n.* The act or process of depriving of gilding; hence, figuratively, a stripping off of decorations.

By all this wee may conjecture how little wee neede feare that the *unguilding* of our Prelates will prove the woodening of our Priests. *Milton*, Animadversions.

Articles of iron, steel, and silver, which cannot be submitted to the *ungilding*-bath.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 205.

ungill (un-gil′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *gill*^{1}.] To release the gills of (a fish) from the net; take or remove from a gill-net, as fish.

ungilt† (un-gilt′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *ungild.*

Bycause that there was none yll that did *vngilte* it.
Golden Boke, Prol.

ungiltif†, *a.* [ME.: see *unguilty.*] Without guilt; innocent.

Is this an honour unto thy deyte,
That folk *ungiltif* suffren here injure?
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1018.

ungird (un-gėrd′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *gird.*] To loosen by taking off the girdle, as a robe; also, to take the girdle or belt from.

The sportive exercises for the which the genius of Milton *ungirds* itself. *Macaulay.*

ungive† (un-giv′), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *give.*] To give way; relax; slacken.

That religion which is rather suddenly parched up than seasonably ripened doth commonly *ungive* afterwards.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 40. (*Davies.*)

ungiving (un-giv′ing), *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

ungka, *n.* See *unga.*

ungka-puti (ung′kä̤-put-i), *n.* [Native name.] The active gibbon of Sumatra, *Hylobates agilis.* Also called *ungha, ungka-pati, ungka-etam.*

unglad† (un-glad′), *a.* [ME. *unglad*, < AS. *unglæd* (= Icel. *ūgladhr*), not glad; as *un-*^{1} + *glad.*] Sorry; sad. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 63.

ungladden (un-glad′n), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *gladden.*] To deprive of gladness; leave uncheered; make sad. [Rare.]

It wears, to my eye, a stern and sombre aspect, too much *ungladdened* by genial sunshine.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 49.

unglaze (un-glāz′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *glaze.*] To take the glass from, as a window or window-sash.

unglazed (un-glāzd′), *a.* **1.** Unprovided with glass, or with glass windows.—**2.** Not coated or covered with vitreous matter: as, *unglazed* earthenware. See *unglazed pottery*, under *pottery.*

ungloomed (un-glömd′), *a.* Not darkened, overshadowed, or overclouded. [Rare.]

With look *ungloomed* by guile. *M. Green*, The Spleen.

unglorified (un-glō′ri-fīd), *a.* Not glorified; not honored with praise or adoration. *Dryden.*

unglorify (un-glō′ri-fī), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *glorify.*] To deprive of glory. *Watts*, Remnants of Time, § 31. [Rare.]

unglorious† (un-glō′ri-us), *a.* Not glorious; bringing no glory or honor; inglorious. *Wyclif*, Job xii. 19.

unglosed†, *a.* See *unglozed.*

unglove (un-gluv′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *glove.*] To take off the glove or gloves from.

Unglove your hand.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, ii. 1.

unglozed† (un-glōzd′), *a.* [< ME. *unglosed;* < *un-*^{1} + *glozed.*] Not glozed or glossed.

Late ȝowre confessoure, sire kynge, construe this *vnglosed.*
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 145.

unglue (un-glö′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *glue.*] To separate, as that which is glued or cemented; hence, figuratively, to free from any strong attachment.

Unglue thyself from the world and the vanities of it.
Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical, § 24.

unglutted (un-glut′ed), *a.* Not glutted; not satiated or saturated; not cloyed.

Seyd's *unglutted* eye. *Byron*, Corsair, ii. 8.

Ungnadia (un-gnad′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), named for *Ungnad*, who wrote (1757) on Persian fruits.] A genus of plants, of the order *Sapindaceæ* and tribe *Sapindeæ.* It is distinguished from the related genus *Æsculus*, the horse-chestnut, by its alternate pinnate leaves, and by its flowers with a tongue-shaped disk. The only species, *U. speciosa*, the Spanish buckeye, is a native of Texas and Mexico, having a soft satiny reddish wood. It is a small tree, or sometimes a low shrub, with leaves of from 3 to 7 serrate leaflets, the terminal leaflet being long-stalked. The rose-colored flowers are aggregated in lateral clusters or corymbs, followed by a coriaceous three-lobed capsule containing three globose seeds resembling those of the horse-chestnut, but with emetic properties, and reputed poisonous.

ungoard†, *a.* See *ungored*^{1}.

ungod^1 (un-god′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ungodded*, ppr. *ungodding.* [< *un-*^{2} + *god*^{1}.] **1.** To divest of the divine attributes or qualities, real or supposed; divest of divinity; undeify. *Dr. J. Scott.* [Rare.]—**2.** To deprive of a god, or cause to recognize no god; make atheistical or godless. [Rare.]

Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,
And sects may be preferred without disguise.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 742.

ungod^2†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ungood.*

ungodlily (un-god′li-li), *adv.* In an ungodly manner; impiously; wickedly.

ungodliness (un-god′li-nes), *n.* The quality of being ungodly; impiety; wickedness.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all *ungodliness.* Rom. i. 18.

ungodly (un-god′li), *a.* **1.** Not godly; careless of God; godless; wicked; impious; sinful: as, *ungodly* men or *ungodly* deeds. 1 Pet. iv. 18.

Glory to him whose just avenging ire
Had driven out the *ungodly* from his sight.
Milton, P. L., vii. 185.

2. Polluted by wickedness.

The hours of this *ungodly* day.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 109.

Such an *ungodly* sickness I have got
That he that undertakes my cure must first
O'erthrow divinity, all moral laws.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

3. Outrageous; extremely annoying. [Slang.]

The poisonous nature of the wind, and its *ungodly* and unintermittent uproar, would not suffer me to sleep.
R. L. Stevenson, Olalla.

4. Squeamish; nice. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] =**Syn. 1.** *Godless, Unrighteous*, etc. See *irreligious.*

ungood† (un-gůd′), *a.* [< ME. *ungood, ungod*, < AS. *ungōd* (= OHG. MHG. *unguot*, G. *ungut* = Icel. *ūgōdhr*), not good; as *un-*^{1} + *good.*] Not good; bad.

ungoodly† (un-gůd′li), *a.* [< ME. *ungoodly;* < *un-*^{1} + *goodly, a.*] Not goodly; not good; bad.

I nolde holde hir *ungoodly.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3741.

ungoodly† (un-gůd′li), *adv.* [< ME. *ungoodly, ongoodly;* < *un-*^{1} + *goodly, adv.*] Not well; ill.

He was *ongoodly* servyd ther in.
Paston Letters, III. 125.

ungored^1 (un-gōrd′), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *gore*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Not stained or marked with gore; unbloodied. [Rare.]

Helms of gold
Vngoard with bloud.
Sylvester, The Vacation, p. 288. (*Davies.*)

ungored^2 (un-gōrd′), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *gore*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Not gored; not wounded as with a horn or spear.

I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungored.*
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 261.

ungorged (un-gôrjd′), *a.* Not gorged; not filled; not sated.

Ungorged with flesh and blood.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria.

ungorgeous (un-gôr′jus), *a.* Not gorgeous; not showy or splendid. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 8. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

ungotten, ungot (un-got′n, -got′), *a.* **1.** Not gained. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vii.—**2**†. Not begotten.

Ungotten and unborn. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 287.

ungovernable (un-guv′ėr-na̤-bl), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; not to be regulated by laws or rules; refractory; unruly.

So *ungovernable* a poet cannot be translated literally.
Dryden.

I trust . . . that our enemies, who predict that the indulgence will make us more insolent and *ungovernable*, may find themselves false prophets.
Franklin, Autobiography, p. 380.

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled: as, *ungovernable* passions. =**Syn.** Unmanageable, intractable, uncontrollable. See *govern.*

ungovernableness (un-guv′ėr-na̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being ungovernable.

ungovernably (un-guv′ėr-na̤-bli), *adv.* In an ungovernable manner; so as not to be governed or restrained. *Goldsmith.*

ungoverned (un-guv'ẽrnd), *a.* 1. Not governed: having no government; anarchical.

> The estate is green and yet *ungovern'd.*
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2. 127.

2. Not controlled; not subjected to government or law; not restrained or regulated; unmanaged; unbridled; licentious: as, *ungoverned* passions.

> To serve *ungoverned* appetite. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 517.

ungown (un-goun'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *gown.*] To remove from the clerical function; degrade from the position of priest or clergyman. Compare *uncowl, unfrock.*

ungraced (un-grāst'), *a.* Not graced; not favored; not honored.

> *Ungraced*, without authority or mark.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

ungraceful (un-grās'fůl), *a.* Not graceful; lacking grace or elegance; inelegant; clumsy: as, *ungraceful* manners.

> Nor are thy lips *ungraceful.* *Milton*, P. L., viii. 218.

> The other oak remaining a blackened and *ungraceful* trunk. *Scott.*

ungracefully (un-grās'fůl-i), *adv.* In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; inelegantly. *Spectator.*

ungracefulness (un-grās'fůl-nes), *n.* The quality of being ungraceful; want of gracefulness; awkwardness: as, *ungracefulness* of manners. *Locke.*

ungracious (un-grā'shus), *a.* 1. Rude; unmannerly; odious; hateful; brutal.

> How *ungracious* a thing this ambition is.
> *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

> *Ungracious* wretch!
> Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
> Where manners ne'er were preached.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1. 51.

2. Offensive; disagreeable; unpleasing; unacceptable.

> Parts which are *ungracious* to the sight.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, x. 543.

> Anything of grace toward the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London.
> *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

3. Showing no grace; impious; wicked.

> Swearest thou, *ungracious* boy?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 490.

ungraciously (un-grā'shus-li), *adv.* In an ungracious manner; with disfavor: as, the proposal was received *ungraciously.*

> This that with gyle was geten *vngraciouslich* is spended.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 129.

ungraciousness (un-grā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being ungracious. *Jer. Taylor.*

ungraining (un-grā'ning), *n.* The act or process of removing the grain of something. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 23.

ungrammatical (un-gra-mat'i-ka̤l), *a.* Not according to the established rules of grammar.

ungrammatically (un-gra-mat'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.

ungrate† (un-grāt'), *a.* and *n.* [< *un-*^{1} + *grate*^{3}. Cf. *ingrate* and *ungrateful.*] I. *a.* 1. Not agreeable.—2. Ungrateful.

> But, Carthage, fie!
> It cannot be *ungrate*, faithlesse through feare.
> *Marston*, Sophonisba, ii. 2.

II. *n.* An ungrateful person; an ingrate. *Swift.*

ungrateful (un-grāt'fůl), *a.* 1. Not grateful; not feeling thankful or showing gratitude for favors; not making returns, or making ill returns, for kindness.

> I cared not to oblige an *ungratefull* age; and perhaps the world is delivered by it from a fardle of impertinences. *Evelyn*, To Samuel Pepys, Esq.

2. Exhibiting ingratitude; characterized by ingratitude: as, *ungrateful* conduct; *ungrateful* words.—3. Giving no return or recompense; offering no inducement: as, "th' *ungrateful* plain," *Dryden.*

> To abate his zeal
> For his *ungrateful* cause.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

4. Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable.

> It will not be altogether an *ungrateful* study.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. See *grateful.*

ungratefully (un-grāt'fůl-i), *adv.* In an ungrateful manner. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

ungratefulness (un-grāt'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ungrateful, in any sense.

ungratified (un-grat'i-fīd), *a.* Not gratified; not satisfied; not indulged.

> Should turn thee away *ungratified.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, i.

ungrave† (un-grāv'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *grave*^{2}.] To take out of the grave; disinter. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 53. (*Davies.*)

ungrave (un-grāv'), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *grave*^{3}.] Not grave or serious. *Davies.*

ungraved^1 (un-grāvd'), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *grave*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Not engraved; not carved.

ungraved^2 (un-grāvd'), *a.* [< *un-*^{2} + *grave*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Unburied; not placed in a grave; not interred. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

ungravely (un-grāv'li), *adv.* Without gravity or seriousness; without dignity; indecently. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 233. [Rare.]

ungreable†, *a.* An erroneous form of Middle English *unagreeable*, occurring in the sixteenth-century editions of Chaucer.

ungreediness (un-grē'di-nes), *n.* The character of being not greedy, in any sense. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 610.

ungreen† (un-grēn'), *a.* [< ME. *ungrene*, < AS. *ungrēne*; as *un-*^{1} + *green.*] Not green; decaying.

> With seer braunches, blossoms *ungrene.*
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4749.

ungrounded (un-groun'ded), *a.* Having no foundation or support; not grounded; unfounded: as, *ungrounded* hopes or confidence.

> [She] confessed that what she had spoken against the magistrates at the court (by way of revelation) was rash and *ungrounded.* *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 310.

ungroundedly (un-groun'ded-li), *adv.* In an ungrounded manner; without ground or support; without reason. *Bale.*

ungroundedness (un-groun'ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ungrounded; want of foundation or support. *Steele.*

ungrown (un-grōn'), *a.* Not grown; immature.

> My *ungrown* muse. *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, vi.

ungrubbed† (un-grubd'), *a.* [< ME. *ungrobbed*; < *un-*^{2} + *grubbed*, pp. of *grub.*] Not dug about.

> Unkorven and *ungrobbed* lay the vine.
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 14.

ungrudging (un-gruj'ing), *a.* Not grudging; freely giving; liberal; hearty.

> No *ungrudging* hand. *Lamb.*

ungrudgingly (un-gruj'ing-li), *adv.* In an ungrudging manner; without grudge; heartily; cheerfully: as, to bestow charity *ungrudgingly.*

> Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly.* *Donne.*

ungual (ung'gwa̤l), *a.* [Sometimes *ungueal*; < L. *unguis*, nail, claw (see *unguis*), + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, shaped like, or bearing a nail, claw, or hoof; unguicular; ungular.—**Ungual matrix**, the root of the nail.—**Ungual phalanx.** See *phalanx.*

unguard† (un-gärd'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *guard.*] To deprive of a guard; render defenseless.

> Some well-chosen presents from the philosopher so softened and *unguarded* the girl's heart that a favorable opportunity became irresistible. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, v. 5.

unguarded (un-gär'ded), *a.* 1. Not guarded; not watched; not defended; having no guard.

> Her *unguarded* nest. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 170.

> Took a fatal advantage of some *unguarded* hour.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xv.

2. Careless; negligent; not cautious; not done or spoken with caution: as, an *unguarded* expression or action; to be *unguarded* in conversation.

> Every *unguarded* word uttered by him was noted down.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

> I feel that I have betrayed myself perpetually;—so *unguarded* in speaking of my partiality for the church!
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 94.

unguardedly (un-gär'ded-li), *adv.* In an unguarded manner; without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly: as, to speak or promise *unguardedly.*

unguardedness (un-gär'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being unguarded. *Quarterly Rev.*

ungueal (ung'gwẹ-a̤l), *a.* Same as *ungual. Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

unguent (ung'gwent), *n.* [< ME. *unguent* = F. *onguent* = Pr. *onguen, enguen, enguent* = Sp. Pg. It. *unguento*, < L. *unguentum*, ointment, < *ungere, unguere*, smear, anoint, = Skt. *añj*, smear, anoint. From the L. verb are also ult. E. *unction, unctuous, oint, anoint, ointment, inunction*, etc.] Any soft composition used as an ointment or for lubrication.

> Have odoure like her *unguent.*
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

> And tho' your *Unguents* bear th' Athenian Name,
> The Wooll's unsav'ry Scent is still the same.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

unguentary (ung'gwen-ta̤-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *unguentario*, < L. *unguentarius*, of or pertaining to ointment, < *unguentum*, ointment: see *unguent.*] Of or pertaining to unguents.—**Unguentary vase**, a small vase for unguents.

unguento† (ung-gwen'tō), *n.* [It. *unguento*: see *unguent.*] An unguent.

> 'Tis this blessed *unguento*, this rare extraction, that hath only power to disperse all malignant humours.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

unguentous (ung-gwen'tus), *a.* [< *unguent* + *-ous.*] Like an unguent, or partaking of its qualities. *Wright.* [Rare.]

ungues, *n.* Plural of *unguis.*

unguessed (un-gest'), *a.* Not arrived at or attained by guess or conjecture; unsuspected. *Spenser.*

> And there by night and there by day
> The worm *unguest* and greeding lay.
> *Bulwer*, tr. of Schiller's Fight with the Dragon, p. 73.

unguical (ung'gwi-ka̤l), *a.* [< L. *unguis*, nail, claw, + *-ic-al.*] Like a nail or claw; ungual; unguicular. [Rare.]

unguicorn (ung'gwi-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *unguis*, nail, claw, hook, + *cornu*, horn.] In *ornith.*, the horny sheath of the tip of the upper mandible, when distinct from the rest of the pieces composing the sheath of the bill, as it is in ducks, geese, petrels, etc.; the dertrotheca. The *inferior unguicorn* is the corresponding sheath of the tip of the under mandible. Also called *myxotheca.*

> The unguicorn or dertrotheca is large and strong [in the albatross]. *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 276.

unguicular (ung-gwik'ụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, nail, claw, + *-ar*^{3}.] 1. Of or pertaining to a nail or claw; bearing claws; ungual.—2. Of the length of an unguis or human finger-nail; about half an inch long.—**Unguicular joint of the tarsus**, in *entom.*, the last tarsal joint, to which the ungues are attached.

Unguiculata (ung-gwik-ụ-lā'ta̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *unguiculatus*: see *unguiculate.*] In the Linnean classification, one of the primary divisions, a subclass or superorder, of the *Mammalia*, including the four orders *Bruta, Glires, Feræ*, and *Primates*, or the edentates, rodents, carnivores, and quadrumanes (including man): correlated with *Ungulata*, or hoofed quadrupeds, and the cetaceans. [Not now used in any exact classificatory sense, though available as a designation.]

unguiculate (ung-gwik'ụ-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *onguiculé* = Sp. *unguiculado*, < NL. *unguiculatus*, < L. *unguiculus*, nail, claw: see *unguiculus.*] I. *a.* 1. Having nails or claws, as distinguished from hoofs; not ungulate nor muticous, as a mammal; belonging to the *Unguiculata.*—2. In *bot.*, furnished with a claw or claw-like base; clawed: said of petals; also, ending in a point like a claw.—3. In *entom.*, hooked, as if clawed.—**Unguiculate antennæ** or **palpi**, antennæ or palpi in which the last joint is slender and curved, resembling a claw.—**Unguiculate maxillæ**, subchelate maxillæ, whose lacinia or external lobe has at its apex a slender tooth which can be folded down on the lobe itself, as in the *Cicindelidæ.*—**Unguiculate tibia**, in *entom.*, a tibia which has the external apical angle prolonged in a more or less incurved and pointed process: distinguished from the *mucronate tibia*, in which there is a similar prolongation on the inner side.

II. *n.* A member of the *Unguiculata.*

unguiculated (ung-gwik'ụ-lā-ted), *a.* [< *unguiculate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *unguiculate.*

unguiculus (ung-gwik'ụ-lus), *n.*; pl. *unguiculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, nail, claw: see *unguis.*] In *entom.*, an unguis; a small claw or hook-like appendage. Sometimes used to distinguish either tarsal claw, when both claws and the last tarsal joint are collectively called *unguis.* See *unguis*, 4.

unguidable (un-gī'da̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being guided.

unguidably (un-gī'da̤-bli), *adv.* In an unguidable manner. *Carlyle.*

unguided (un-gī'ded), *a.* 1. Not guided; not led or conducted.

> A stranger
> *Unguided* and unfriended.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 10.

2. Not regulated; ungoverned.

> The accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter.
> *Locke.*

unguiferous (ung-gwif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *unguis*, nail, claw, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] 1. Bearing an unguis of any kind: as, the terminal or *unguiferous* phalanx of a digit.—2. Having unguiferous phalanges or digits; unguiculate or ungulate, as a quadruped.—**Unguiferous prolegs**, in *entom.*, those false or deciduous legs of a caterpillar which are armed beneath with many minute hooks.

unguiform (ung′gwi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *onguiforme;* < L. *unguis*, nail, claw, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a claw; hooked; unciform.—**Unguiform mandibles**, in *entom.*, mandibles which are long, parallel-sided, and curved downward, as in the larvæ of many *Diptera*.

unguiltily (un-gil′ti-li), *adv.* Not guiltily; innocently.

unguiltiness (un-gil′ti-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unguilty or innocent; innocence.

> Your conscience knows my heart's *unguiltiness*.
> *Chapman*, Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, v. 2.

unguilty (un-gil′ti), *a.* [< ME. *ungylty, ongulty* (also, with F. term., *ungiltif*), < AS. *ungyltig*, not guilty; as *un-*^{1} + *guilty*.] Not guilty; innocent. *Wyclif*.

unguinal (ung′gwi-na̤l), *a.* [= Sp. *unguinal*, < L. *unguis*, nail, claw: see *unguis*.] Of or pertaining to the unguis, or human nail. [Rare.]

> Dr. —— reports a case of reproduction of the entire *unguinal* phalanx of the thumb by a single bone-graft (Pacific Med. Jour.). *Pop. Sci. News*, XXIII. 143.

unguinous (ung′gwi-nus), *a.* [< L. *unguinosus*, full of fat or oil, < *ungere, unguere*, smear, anoint: see *unguent*.] Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it.

unguirostral (ung-gwi-ros′tra̤l), *a.* [< L. *unguis*, nail, claw, + *rostrum*, beak.] Having a nail at the end of the bill, as a duck or goose.

Unguirostres (ung-gwi-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *unguirostral*.] In *ornith.*, in Nitzsch's classification, the duck family: so called from the nail at the end of the bill: equivalent to the *Lamellirostres* or *Anseres* of authors, exclusive of the flamingos.

unguis (ung′gwis), *n.*; pl. *ungues* (-gwēz). [NL., < L. *unguis*, nail, claw, talon, hoof, = Gr. ὄνυξ, nail, claw: see *nail* and *onyx*.] 1. A nail, claw, or hoof of any animal.—2†. A measure of length, about half an inch.—3. In *anat.*: (*a*) The human lacrymal bone: so called because it resembles the human finger-nail: more fully called *os unguis*. (*b*) The hippocampus minor, or calcar, of the brain. Also *unguis avis, unguis Halleri*.—4. In *entom.*, one of the curved claws at the extremity of an insect's tarsus. Generally there are two of these on each tarsus, but they may be united; sometimes there is a projection or claw-like organ, the onychium or empodium, between the true claws. The ungues are attached to a very small piece, which, according to Huxley, is a true joint, though the preceding joint is generally called the last of the tarsus: this piece may be expanded beneath into a cushion-like organ, the pulvillus. Some entomologists apply the term *unguis* to the last tarsal joint, including the two claws, which are then distinguished as *unguiculi*. The ungues assume various forms, which are of great importance in classification. The two claws may be more or less united or connate, even nearly to the tips. When forming only a slight angle with each other they are said to be divergent, and when spreading widely they are divaricate. They are cleft when each claw is split from the tip so that there is an upper and a lower division; unequally cleft when these divisions are of unequal size; cleft with movable parts when the divisions are movable on each other; bifid when the divisions are side by side instead of one over the other. According to the processes on the lower or concave surface, ungues are toothed when each has one pointed process; serrate when there are several small pointed teeth; serrulate when these processes are fine and bristle-like; pectinate when they are long, slender, and numerous; appendiculate when each claw has a membranous appendicle beneath. The claws may be unequal in size; and when they can be turned back on the last tarsal joint they are said to be subchelate.
5. In *bot.*, the claw or lower contracted part of some petals, by which they are attached to the receptacle, as in the pink, the mustard, *Cleome*, etc. It is analogous to the petiole of a leaf. Also *ungula*. See cut under *claw*.

ungula (ung′gụ̄-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *ungulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *ungula*, claw, talon, hoof, dim. of *unguis*, nail, claw, talon, hoof: see *unguis*.] 1. A slightly hooked or blunt nail—that is, a hoof, as of the horse, ox, etc.; also, a claw or nail of any kind; a talon.—2. In *geom.*, a part cut off from a cylinder, cone, etc., by a plane passing obliquely through the base and part of the curved surface: so named from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse.—3. In *surg.*, an instrument for extracting a dead fetus from the womb.—4. In *bot.*, same as *unguis*, 5.—5. [*cap.*] [NL. (Pander, 1830).] A genus of brachiopods: same as *Obolus*, 3, and *Ungulites*.

ungular (ung′gụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [< *ungula* + *-ar*^{3}.] Of the character of an ungula; ungual.

Ungulata (ung-gụ̄-lā′tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *ungulatus*, having claws or hoofs: see *ungulate*.] In the Linnean classification, one of the primary divisions, a subclass or superorder, of *Mammalia*, including all the hoofed quadrupeds, the two Linnean orders *Pecora* and *Belluæ* (except the elephant and walrus, which Linnæus placed in *Bruta*, an order of his *Unguiculata*). The *Ungulata* were thus nearly equivalent to the orders *Pachydermata, Solidungula*, and *Ruminantia*, and correspond to the modern orders *Artiodactyla* (the ruminants, pigs, and hippopotamuses) and *Perissodactyla* (horses, tapirs, and rhinoceroses), together with the *Proboscidea* and *Hyracoidea*, and certain fossil groups, as the *Amblypoda*. The term, like the correlated *Unguiculata*, has lapsed from a strict classificatory sense, but is still used as a convenient designation of hoofed quadrupeds collectively or indiscriminately.

ungulate (ung′gụ̄-lā̤t), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *ungulatus*, having claws or hoofs, < L. *ungula*, claw, talon, hoof: see *ungula, unguis*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Shaped or formed into a hoof; hoof-like; ungulous.—2. Hoofed, as a quadruped, like the horse, ox, etc.; belonging to the *Ungulata*. See *bisulcate, multungulate, solidungulate, subungulate*.

II. *n.* An ungulate or hoofed quadruped.

unguled (ung′gūld), *a.* In *her.*, having hoofs: noting ruminant animals. The epithet is used only when the hoofs are of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.

Unguligrada (ung-gụ̄-lig′rạ-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *unguligradus*: see *unguligrade*.] A division of ruminant ungulates; the ruminants proper, exclusive of the *Camelidæ;* the *Pecora unguligrada*, contrasted as a series with the *Pecora tylopoda* or *Phalangigrada*, the latter including only the camel family. Also *Ungulograda*.

unguligrade (ung′gụ̄-li-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *unguligradus*, < L. *ungula*, hoof, + *gradi*, walk.] **I.** *a.* Walking upon hoofs; having true hoofs; cloven-footed, as a ruminant, or solidungulate, as the horse; belonging to the *Unguligrada;* not phalangigrade or tylopod.

II. *n.* An unguligrade quadruped.

Ungulina (ung-gụ̄-lī′nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Bosco, or Oken, 1815), dim. of L. *ungula*, claw, hoof: see *ungula*.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Ungulinidæ*, whose few species are African, and live on coral.

ungulite (ung′gụ̄-līt), *n.* A brachiopod of the genus *Ungulites* (or *Obolus*).

ungulite-grit (ung′gụ̄-līt-grit), *n.* A division of the Lower Silurian, extending from near Lake Ladoga to beyond Reval on the Gulf of Finland, and characterized by the presence of so-called ungulites (*Obolus apollinis*), one of the characteristic brachiopods of the primordial fauna. So named by Pander.

Ungulites (ung-gụ̄-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Bronn, 1848), < L. *ungula*, a hoof.] A genus of brachiopods: same as *Obolus*, 3. Also *Ungula*.

ungulous (ung′gụ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *ungula*, hoof, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling a hoof; ungulate.

ungum (un-gum′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *gum*^{2}.] To remove gum from; free from gum or a gummy substance, or from stickiness; degum.

> When *ungummed*, bleached, and combed, it [ramie] forms the strong brilliant staple now used in the manufacture of Japanese silks.
> *Bramwell*, Wool-Carding, p. 67.

ungyve (un-jīv′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *gyve*.] To free from fetters or handcuffs. [Rare.]

> Commanded hym to be *vngyued* and set at libertie.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 6.

unhabile† (un-hab′il), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *habile*. Cf. *unable*.] Unfit; unsuitable.

> Puttynge out of their citie their women and all that were of yeres *unhabill* for the warres, . . . they [the Petilians] obstinately defended their walles.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 6.

unhabitable (un-hab′i-ta-bl), *a.* Uninhabitable. [Obsolete or rare.]

> We offer vnto yowe the Equinoctiall line hetherto vnknowen and burnte by the furious heate of the soonne, and *vnhabitable* after the opinion of the owlde wryters, a fewe excepted.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 64).

> Hitherto they had all the like opinion, that vnder the line Equinoctiall for much heate the land was *vnhabitable*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 219.

unhacked (un-hakt′), *a.* Not hacked; not cut or mangled; not notched.

> With *unhack'd* swords and helmets all unbruised,
> We will bear home that lusty blood again.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 254.

unhackneyed (un-hak′nid), *a.* Not hackneyed; not worn out or rendered stale, flat, or commonplace by frequent use or repetition.

unhair (un-hãr′), *v.* [< ME. *unheeren;* < *un-*^{2} + *hair*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of hair; remove the hair from; depilate: as, to *unhair* skins or hides. *Wyclif*, Ezek. xxix. 18.

> I'll *unhair* thy head. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 64.

> Screens of willow matting or *unhaired* skins.
> *Morgan*, Contrib. to American Ethnology, p. 127

II. *intrans.* To become free from hair.

> The hide is said to *unhair* in 24 hours.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 370.

unhairing-beam (un-hãr′ing-bēm), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a semicylindrical beam resting on a support at one end and on the floor at the other, so that it has an inclined position: used to support the hides as they come from the lime-pits, and to hold them for treatment with the unhairing-knife.

unhairing-knife (un-hãr′ing-nīf), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a two-handled iron scraper used to scrape the hair from hides after they are taken from the lime-pits. Compare *unhairing-beam*.

unhairing-machine (un-hãr′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for removing the hair from hides. It consists of two cylinders between which the hides are passed, one cylinder carrying spiral scrapers, and the other below it caused, by suitable gearing, to revolve at a less speed.

unhale† (un-hāl′), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *hale*^{2}. Cf. *unwhole*.] Unsound; not healthy. *Waterhouse*, Apology for Learning.

unhalesome†, *a.* Same as *unwholesome*.

unhallow (un-hal′ō), *v. t.* To profane; desecrate.

> Acvorth chyrche *vnhalwed* was, theruor hym was wo.
> *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 349.

> This King hath as it were *unhallowed* and unchristened the very duty of prayer itself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 1.

unhallowed (un-hal′ōd), *a.* 1. Not hallowed, consecrated, or dedicated to sacred purposes.

> Let never day nor night *unhallow'd* pass.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 85.

2. Unholy; profane; impious.

> *Unhallow'd* hand
> I dare not bring so near yon sacred place.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

unhallowing (un-hal′ọ̄-ing), *n.* The act or process of profaning or desecrating; profanation.

> Who cannot but see the mass, which maketh to the profanation and *unhallowing* both of body and soul, to be forbidden. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 323.

unhalsed (un-halst′), *a.* Not greeted; unsaluted. [Scotch.]

unhampered (un-ham′pėrd), *a.* Not hampered, hindered, or restricted.

> Let soar
> The soul *unhampered* by a featherweight.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 116.

unhand (un-hand′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *hand*.] To take the hand or hands from; release from a grasp; let go.

> *Unhand* me, gentlemen.
> By Heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 84.

> What do you mean? *Unhand* me; or, by Heaven,
> I shall be very angry! this is rudeness.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

unhandily (un-han′di-li), *adv.* In an unhandy manner; awkwardly; clumsily.

unhandiness (un-han′di-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unhandy; want of dexterity; clumsiness.

unhandled (un-han′dld), *a.* 1. Not handled; not touched; not treated or managed.

> Left the cause o' the king *unhandled*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 58.

2. Not accustomed to being used; not trained or broken in. [Rare.]

> Youthful and *unhandled* colts.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 72.

unhandsome (un-han′sum), *a.* 1†. Not well adapted for being handled or used; inconvenient; awkward; untoward; unmanageable; unhandy.

> Then the intermedial evil to a wise and religious person is like *unhandsome* and ill-tasted physick.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, i. 5.

2. Not handsome; not good-looking; not well-formed; not beautiful.

> Were she other than she is, she were *unhandsome*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 177.

3. Not generous or decorous; not liberal; unfair; disingenuous; mean; unbecoming.

> Being taken before the Governor, he demanded my passe, to which he set his hand, and asked 2 rix-dollars for a fee, w^{ch} methought appeared very *unhandsome* in a Soldier of his quality. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 2, 1641.

unhandsomely (un-han′sum-li), *adv.* In an unhandsome manner, in any sense.

> A good thing done *unhandsomely* turns ill.
> *Browning* Ring and Book, II. 88.

unhandsomeness (un-han′sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unhandsome, in any sense. *Sir P. Sidney*.

unhandy (un-han′di), *a.* Not handy, in any sense; awkward; inconvenient.

unhang (un-hang′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unhung* or *unhanged*, ppr. *unhanging*. [‹ *un-*^{2} + *hang.*] **1.** To take or remove from a hanging position, as a picture or a bell, or a rapier from its hangers; also, to remove from its hinges or similar supports, as a door, a gate, or a shutter.

Lend me thy boy to *unhang* my rapier.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 2.

2. To deprive of hangings, as a room.

unhanged (un-hangd′), *a.* [‹ ME. *unhanged, onhanged*; ‹ *un-*^{1} + *hanged.*] Not hanged; not punished by hanging. Also *unhung*.

Thou *on-hanged* harlott, hark what I saie.
York Plays, p. 313.

There live not three good men *unhanged* in England.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 144.

unhap† (un-hap′), *n.* [‹ ME. *unhappe, unhap, onhap, unhep* (= Icel. *ūhapp*); ‹ *un-*^{1} + *hap*^{1}.] Ill luck; misfortune.

Sadly the segge hym in his sadel sette,
As non *vnhap* had hym ayled.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 438.

Now certes, frend, I drede of thyn *unhappe*.
Chaucer, Envoy to Scogan, l. 29.

unhappily (un-hap′i-li), *adv.* **1.** In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; miserably; evilly: as, to live *unhappily*.

Lucrece the chaste.
Haply that name of "chaste" *unhappily* set
This bateless edge on his keen appetite.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 8.

Unhappily deceived. *Milton.*

2. By ill fortune; as ill luck would have it; to some one's misfortune: as, *unhappily* I missed seeing him.

The commonplace is *unhappily* within reach of us all.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 177.

3. Not suitably or appropriately; not aptly.—**4**†. Trickishly; mischievously. *Nares.*

unhappiness (un-hap′i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being unhappy, in any sense.—**2.** Misfortune; ill luck.

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied. *Abp. Wake.*

3†. A mischievous prank; wildness.

I am Don Sanchio's steward's son, a wild boy,
That for the fruits of his *unhappiness*
Is fain to seek the wars.
Fletcher and another, Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

unhappy (un-hap′i), *a.* [‹ ME. *unhappy, unhappi, onhappy*; ‹ *un-*^{1} + *happy.*] **1.** Not happy. (*a*) Not cheerful or gay; in some degree miserable or wretched; cast down; sad.

Ay me, *unhappy!*
To be a queen! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 70.

Unhappy consort of a king distrest!
Partake the troubles of thy husband's breast.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 234.

(*b*) Marked by or associated with ill fortune, infelicity, or mishap; inauspicious; ill-omened; calamitous; evil; lamentable.

"I must," quod he, "telle yow myn avise and entent;
The quene is cause of this *onhappy* case."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 982.

Unhappy was the clock
That struck the hour. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 153.

My dreams are like my thoughts, honest and innocent;
Yours are *unhappy*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

Nothing indeed can be more *unhappy* than the condition of bankruptcy. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 456.

(*c*) Not felicitous; not well suited or appropriate; not apt.

2. Not having good hap, fortune, or luck; unfortunate; unlucky.

I am a little *unhappy* in the mould of my face, which is not quite so long as it is broad. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

3†. Full of tricks; mischievous; tricksy.

Laf. A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*.
Count. So he is. My lord that 's gone made himself much sport out of him. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 66.

Ay, and beat him well; he 's an *unhappy* boy.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 4.

=**Syn.** 1. Downcast, cheerless.

unhappy† (un-hap′i), *v. t.* To make unhappy. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1. 10.

unharbor, unharbour (un-här′bor), *v. t.* [‹ *un-*^{2} + *harbor*^{1}.] To drive from harbor or shelter; dislodge: a hunters' word. *Foote*, Devil upon Two Sticks, i.

unharbored, unharboured (un-här′bord), *a.* Not sheltered; affording no shelter. [Rare.]

Trace huge forests and *unharbour'd* heaths.
Milton, Comus, l. 423.

unhardened (un-här′dnd), *a.* Not hardened; not indurated: literally or figuratively.

Messengers
Of strong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 35.

unhardy (un-här′di), *a.* [‹ ME. *unhardy, unhardi*; ‹ *un-*^{1} + *hardy*^{1}.] **1.** Not hardy; not able to endure fatigue or adverse conditions; tender.—**2.** Not having fortitude; not bold; timorous.

Irresolute, *unhardy*, unadventurous.
Milton, P. R., iii. 243.

unharmed (un-härmd′), *a.* Not harmed or injured. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 217.

unharmful (un-härm′fu̇l), *a.* Not harmful or doing harm; harmless; innoxious.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharmed.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

unharmfully (un-härm′fu̇l-i), *adv.* Harmlessly; innoxiously. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 676.

unharmonious (un-här-mō′ni-us), *a.* Inharmonious.

Those pure immortal elements that know
No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture.
Milton, P. L., xi. 51.

unharness (un-här′nes), *v. t.* [‹ *un-*^{2} + *harness.*] **1.** To strip of harness; loose from harness or gear; hence, to set free from work; release.

An unmerciful day's work of sorrow till death *unharness* them. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 21.

The sweating steers *unharnessed* from the yoke.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 96.

2. To remove armor or military dress from.

unhasp (un-hȧsp′), *v. t.* [‹ ME. *unhaspen*; ‹ *un-*^{2} + *hasp.*] To loose from a hasp; let go.

While bolt and chain he backward roll'd,
And made the bar *unhasp* its hold.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 12.

unhasty (un-hās′ti), *a.* Not hasty; not precipitate; not rash; deliberate; slow.

From her *unhastie* beast she did alight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 4.

He is a perfect man . . . who hath . . . so *unhasty* and wary a spirit as that he decrees upon no act before he hath considered maturely.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 843.

unhat (un-hat′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unhatted*, ppr. *unhatting*. [‹ *un-*^{2} + *hat.*] **I.** *trans.* To remove the hat from.

II. *intrans.* To take off the hat; uncover the head, as from politeness, or in worship.

Unhatting on the knees when the host is carried by.
H. Spencer.

unhatched^{1} (un-hacht′), *a.* [‹ *un-*^{1} + *hatch*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Not hatched; not having left the egg.—**2.** Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

Some *unhatched* practice. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 141.

unhatched^{2}† (un-hacht′), *a.* [‹ *un-*^{1} + *hatch*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}; or perhaps for *unhacked*, not hacked.] Not hatched or marked with cuts or lines; not scratched or injured: applied in the quotations to a rapier not yet used in fight, both literally and figuratively.

He is knight, dubb'd with *unhatched* rapier and on carpet consideration. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 257.

Tender and full of fears our blushing sex is,
Unharden'd with relentless thoughts, *unhatch'd*
With blood and bloody practice.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

unhatting (un-hat′ing), *n.* A taking off of the hat, especially as an act of politeness, as in making a bow. [Rare.]

Bows, and curtseys, and *unhattings*. *H. Spencer.*

unhaunted (un-hän′ted), *a.* Not haunted; not frequented; not resorted to; unvisited.

A lone *unhaunted* place. *Donne*, Prog. of the Soul, i.

unhazarded (un-haz′ạ̤r-ded), *a.* Not exposed or submitted to hazard, chance, or danger; not ventured. *Milton*, S. A., l. 809.

unhazardous (un-haz′ạ̤r-dus), *a.* Not hazardous; not full of risk or danger; free from risk or danger. *Dryden*, Duke of Guise, Epis.

unhead (un-hed′), *v. t.* [‹ *un-*^{2} + *head.*] To take the head from; remove the head of; deprive of the head or of a head.

You . . . did not only dare to uncrown, but to *unhead* a monarch. *T. Brown*, Works, ii. 216. (*Davies.*)

unheal^{1}† (un-hēl′), *n.* [‹ ME. *unheele, unhele*, ‹ AS. *unhǣlu*, infirmity; as *un-*^{1} + *heal*^{1}, *n.*] Miserable condition; misfortune; wretchedness.

Envy allone
That sory is of oother mennes wele,
And glad is of his sorwe and his *unheele*.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 115.

unheal^{2}† (un-hēl′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *unhele, unheel*; ‹ ME. *unheelen, unhelen*, ‹ AS. *unhelan*, uncover; as *un-*^{2} + *heal*^{2}.] To uncover.

Yit wol this werk the roote, as sum men telle,
Unhele, or kirve, and colde it after quelle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Then suddeinly both would themselves *unhele*,
And th' amorous sweet spoiles to greedy eyes revele.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 64.

unhealable (un-hē′la̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being healed; incurable.

An *unhealable* sprain. *Fuller.*

unhealth (un-helth′), *n.* [‹ ME. *unhelthe*; ‹ *un-*^{2} + *health.*] Want of health; unhealthiness.

Tens of thousands . . . lead sedentary and unwholesome lives . . . in dwellings, workshops, what not?—the influences, the very atmosphere of which tend not to health, but to *unhealth*, and to drunkenness as a solace under the feeling of *unhealth* and depression.
Kingsley, Health and Education, p. 6.

unhealthful (un-helth′fu̇l), *a.* Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious, physically or morally: as, an *unhealthful* climate or air. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iv.

unhealthfully (un-helth′fu̇l-i), *adv.* In an unhealthful manner; unhealthily.

unhealthfulness (un-helth′fu̇l-nes), *n.* The state of being unhealthful; unwholesomeness; insalubriousness. *Bacon.*

unhealthily (un-hel′thi-li), *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

unhealthiness (un-hel′thi-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unhealthy, in any sense.

unhealthy (un-hel′thi), *a.* **1.** Not healthy; lacking health; without vigor of growth; unsound: as, an *unhealthy* child; an *unhealthy* plant.—**2.** Not promoting health; unhealthful; unwholesome: as, *unhealthy* habits or food.—**3.** Not indicating health; resulting from bad health; morbid: as, an *unhealthy* sign or craving; an *unhealthy* appearance.—**4.** Morally unhealthful: as, *unhealthy* literature.

unheard (un-hėrd′), *a.* **1.** Not heard; not perceived by the ear.

Heard melodies are sweet, but those *unheard*
Are sweeter. *Keats*, Ode on a Grecian Urn.

2. Not admitted to audience or given a hearing; not permitted to speak for one's self.

What pangs I feel unpitied and *unheard*. *Dryden.*

Yet it was thought unjust to condemn him [Russell] *unheard*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

3. Not known to fame; not celebrated.

Nor was his name *unheard*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 738.

Unheard-of, unprecedented; such as was never known or heard of before.

We deeming it proper to apply some speedy Remedy to so enormous and *unheard-of* piece of Villany.
Milton, Letters of State, March 28, 1650.

unhearse† (un-hėrs′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *unhearse*; ‹ *un-*^{1} + *hearse*^{1}.] To remove from a hearse or monument.

And himselfe baffuld, and his armes *unherst*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 37.

unheart† (un-härt′), *v. t.* [‹ *un-*^{2} + *heart.*] To discourage; depress; dishearten.

Yet, to bite his lip
And hum at good Cominius much *unhearts* me.
Shak., Cor., v. 1. 49.

unheaven (un-hev′n), *v. t.* [‹ *un-*^{2} + *heaven.*] To remove from or deprive of heaven. [Rare.]

Unheav'n yourselves, ye holy Cherubins.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

unheavenly (un-hev′n-li), *a.* Not heavenly; not pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for heaven. *Byron*, Manfred, iii. 1. [Rare.]

unhedged (un-hejd′), *a.* Not hedged.

Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,
Unhedged, lies open in life's common field.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

unheeded (un-hē′ded), *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected; unnoticed.

The world's great victor passed *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

unheededly (un-hē′ded-li), *adv.* Without being noticed. [Rare.]

Beneath the fray
An earthquake reeled *unheededly* away.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv.

unheedful (un-hēd′fu̇l), *a.* **1.** Not heedful; heedless; not cautious; inattentive; careless. *Tennyson*, The Gardener's Daughter.—**2.** Not marked by caution or consideration; rash; inconsiderate.

Unheedful vows may heedfully be broken.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6. 11.

unheedfully (un-hēd′fu̇l-i), *adv.* Carelessly; incautiously. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2. 3.

unheedily† (un-hē′di-li), *adv.* In an unheeding manner; carelessly; unheedingly. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 13.

unheeding (un-hē′ding), *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent; heedless.

He passed unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*

unheedingly (un-hē'ding-li), *adv.* In an unheeding manner; carelessly.

unheedy (un-hē'di), *a.* 1. Unheeding; careless.

> So have I seen some tender slip . . .
> Pluck'd up by some *unheedy* swain.
> *Milton*, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester, l. 38.

2. Precipitate; sudden.

> Wings and no eyes figure *unheedy* haste.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 237.

unheel†, *v. t.* See *unheal*^{2}.

unheired (un-ãrd'), *a.* Without an heir.

> To leave him utterly *unheired.* *Chapman.*

unhele†, *n.* See *unheal.*

unhelm (un-helm'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *helm*^{2}.] To deprive of a helm or helmet. *Scott*, Ivanhoe.

unhelmet (un-hel'met), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *helmet.*] To unhelm.

unhelpful (un-help'fůl), *a.* 1. Affording no aid. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 218.—2. Unable to help one's self; helpless. *Ruskin.*

unhelpfully (un-help'fůl-i), *adv.* In an unhelpful manner; without giving aid.

unhende† (un-hend'), *a.* [< ME. *unhende, onhende;* < *un-*^{1} + *hend*^{2}.] Ungracious; discourteous; ungentle; hard.

> Then Am I thyne Enemye moste *vnhende.*
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 190.

unheppen (un-hep'en), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *heppen*, for **helpen, holpen*, pp. of *help:* see *help.*] Misshapen; ill-formed; clumsy; awkward. *Tennyson*, The Village Wife. [Prov. Eng.]

unheritable† (un-her'i-tạ-bl), *a.* Barred from inheritance; disqualified as an heir.

> Thereby you [are] justly made illegitimate and *unheritable* to the crown imperial of this realm.
> *Heylin*, Reformation, ii. 207. (*Davies.*)

unheroic (un-hẹ-rō'ik), *a.* Not heroic.

unheroism (un-her'ọ̄-izm), *n.* That which is not heroic; unheroic character or action; cowardice. [Rare.]

> Their greedy quackeries and *unheroisms.*
> *Carlyle*, Cromwell, i. 65.

unhesitating (un-hes'i-tā-ting), *a.* Not hesitating; without misgiving or doubt; prompt; ready.

unhesitatingly (un-hes'i-tā-ting-li), *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt.

unhidden (un-hid'n), *a.* Not hidden or concealed; open; manifest. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 86.

unhide† (un-hīd'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unhiden;* < *un-*^{1} + *hide*^{1}.] To reveal the nature of; disclose.

> Tyl I this romance may *unhide.*
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2168.

unhill†, *v. t.* [ME. *unhillen, unhilen;* < *un-*^{2} + *hill*^{2}. Cf. *unheal*^{2}.] To uncover; unroof.

> And if his hous be *vnhiled* and reyne on his bedde,
> He seketh and seketh til he slepe drye.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 319.

unhinge (un-hinj'), *v. t.* 1. To take from the hinges: as, to *unhinge* a door.

> Paul's midnight voice prevail'd, his music's thunder
> *Unhing'd* the prison-doors, split bolts in sunder.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v., Epig. 10.

2. To displace; unfix by violence.

> Rather than not accomplish my revenge,
> Just or unjust, I would the world *unhinge.* *Waller.*

3. To unsettle; loosen; render unstable or wavering; discompose; disorder: as, to *unhinge* the mind; to *unhinge* opinions.

> Wingy mysteries in divinity, and airy subtleties in religion, which have *unhinged* the brains of better heads.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 9.

unhingement (un-hinj'mẹnt), *n.* The act of unhinging, or the state of being unhinged. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

unhired (un-hīrd'), *a.* Not hired. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

unhistoric (un-his-tor'ik), *a.* 1. Not historic; not containing or conveying history; not being a part of recorded history; not noticed in history; unrecorded.

> Through how many ages this *unhistoric* night of European man may have preceded the dawn of civilisation it is at present vain to speculate. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 342.

2. Contrary to history. [Rare.]

> Under the influence of crude and *unhistoric* discussion of the subject . . . this conception of the American state has passed from the minds of large bodies of our people.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVI. 545.

> Of Disraeli, in 1874, there is an equally speculative and *unhistoric* judgment. *The Academy*, Dec. 27, 1890, p. 606.

unhistorical (un-his-tor'i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *unhistoric.*

unhitch (un-hich'), *v. t.* To disengage from a hitch or fastening; set free; unfasten: as, to *unhitch* a horse.

unhive (un-hīv'), *v. t.* 1. To drive from a hive.—2. To deprive of habitation or shelter.

unhoard (un-hōrd'), *v. t.* To dissipate; scatter. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 188. [Rare.]

unhold^{1}† (un-hōld'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{1} + *hold*^{1}.] To cease to hold; let go the hold of. *Otway.*

unhold^{2}†, *a.* [< ME. *unhold*, < AS. *unhold* (= OS. OHG. *unhold*), < *un-*, not, + *hold*, faithful: see *hold*^{2}.] Unfavorable; hostile.

unhole†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unwhole.*

unholily (un-hō'li-li), *adv.* In an unholy manner. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

unholiness (un-hō'li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unholy; want of holiness.

> The *unholiness* of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money. *Raleigh.*

unholsom†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unwholesome.*

unholy (un-hō'li), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not holy. (*a*) Not sacred; not hallowed or consecrated.

> Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy* which the Lord himself hath not precisely instituted? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

(*b*) Impious; wicked.

> Blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, *unholy.* 2 Tim. iii. 2.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Unhallowed, unsanctified. (*b*) Profane, ungodly.

II. *n.*; pl. *unholies* (-liz). That which is unholy. [Rare.]

> How many other *Unholies* has your covering Art made holy, besides this Arabian Whinstone.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

unhomogeneous (un-hō-mọ-jē'nẹ-us), *a.* Not homogeneous; heterogeneous.

unhomogeneousness (un-hō-mọ̄-jē'nẹ-us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unhomogeneous; heterogeneousness.

unhonest† (un-on'est), *a.* [< ME. *unhonest;* < *un-*^{1} + *honest.*] Dishonest; dishonorable; not virtuous; unchaste.

> Whenne yee er sette, take noone *vnhoneste* tale.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

> Then, lady, you must know, you are held *unhonest;*
> The Duke, your brother, and your friends in court,
> With too much grief condemn you.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 5.

unhonestly† (un-on'est-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unhonestly;* < *unhonest* + *-ly*^{2}.] Dishonestly; improperly; unchastely.

> Speke neuer *vnhonestly* of woman kynde.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 306.

unhonesty† (un-on'es-ti), *n.* Dishonesty; impropriety; improper conduct.

> *Unhonesty* hath ever present pleasure in it, having neither good pretence going before, nor yet any profit following after. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 39.

unhonor†, unhonour† (un-on'ọr), *v. t.* [< ME. *unhonouren;* < *un-*^{2} + *honor.*] To dishonor.

> I honoure my Fadir, and ye han *unhonourid* me.
> *Wyclif*, John viii.

unhonored, unhonoured (un-on'ọrd), *a.* Not honored; not regarded with honor or veneration.

> Unwept, *unhonour'd*, and unsung.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 1.

unhooded (un-hůd'ed), *a.* Not having or not covered with a hood.

> Up soars one falcon *unhooded*, while the other is drawn from its uncertain perch on the head of the Arab to join the others. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 82.

unhook (un-hůk'), *v. t.* To loose from a hook; open or undo by detaching the hook or hooks of.

unhoop (un-höp'), *v. t.* 1. To remove the hoops of, as a barrel or cask.—2. To remove the stiff petticoats or hoop-skirts of, as a woman: probably jocose, and with allusion to def. 1.

> *Unhoop* the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got among them. *Addison.*

unhoped (un-hōpt'), *a.* Not hoped or looked for; unexpected; not so probable as to excite hope.

> Whatsoevere thou mayst sen that is don in this world *unhoped* or unwenyd. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

> With *unhop'd* success. *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 400.

Unhoped-for, unhoped; not hoped for.

unhopeful (un-hōp'fůl), *a.* Not hopeful; leaving no room for hope; hopeless. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 392.

unhopefully (un-hōp'fůl-i), *adv.* In an unhopeful manner; without hope; hopelessly. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 833.

unhorse (un-hôrs'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unhorsen, onhorsen;* < *un-*^{2} + *horse.*] 1. To throw or strike down from a horse; cause to dismount or fall from the saddle.

> But thei were clene *onhorsid* in the feld.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2464.

> He would *unhorse* the lustiest challenger.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3. 19.

2. To deprive of a horse or horses; remove the horse or horses from. [Rare.]

> Maidens wave
> Their kerchiefs, and old women weep for joy;
> While others, not so satisfied, *unhorse*
> The gilded equipage, and, turning loose
> His steeds, usurp a place they well deserve.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 701.

unhospitable (un-hos'pi-ta̤-bl), *a.* Inhospitable. [Rare.]

unhospital† (un-hos'pi-ta̤l), *a.* Inhospitable. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 39.

unhostile (un-hos'til), *a.* 1. Not hostile; friendly.—2. Not pertaining to or caused by an enemy. [Rare.]

> By *unhostile* wounds destroy'd. *J. Philips*, Blenheim.

unhouse (un-houz'), *v. t.* 1. To drive from the house or habitation; dislodge. *Milton*, On the Death of a Fair Infant, l. 21.—2. To deprive of shelter. *Imp. Dict.*

unhoused (un-houzd'), *a.* 1. Not housed or sheltered as by a house; having no house or home. *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.—2. Deprived of or driven from a house, home, roof, or shelter. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 229.

unhouseled†, unhouselled† (un-hou'zeld), *a.* Not having received the sacrament.

> Cut off even in the blossom of my sin,
> *Unhousel'd*, disappointed, unaneled.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 77.

unhuman (un-hū'ma̤n), *a.* 1. Not human; destitute of human qualities. *R. L. Stevenson*, Thoreau, IV.—2. Inhuman. [Rare.]

> *Unhuman* and remorseless cruelty.
> *South*, Sermons, XI. ii.

unhumanize (un-hū'ma̤n-iz), *v. t.* [< *unhuman* + *-ize.*] To cause to cease to be human; deprive or divest of the nature or characteristics of human beings. *Ruskin.*

unhung (un-hung'), *a.* 1. Not suspended; not hung.—2. Not hanged; unhanged.

unhurt (un-hėrt'), *a.* [< ME. *unhurt;* < *un-*^{1} + *hurt.*] Not hurt; not harmed; free from injury.

> That y^{e} Mayre and citezens haue alle their liberties and free vsage *vnhurt.* *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 2.

> Through burning climes I passed *unhurt.*
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 489.

unhurtful (un-hėrt'fůl), *a.* Not hurtful; wanting the power of doing harm or injury. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 175.

unhurtfully (un-hėrt'fůl-li), *adv.* Without harm; harmlessly. *Pope.*

unhurtfulness (un-hėrt'fůl-nes), *n.* Harmlessness.

> Your *unhurtefulnes* shall condemne theyr unclennes.
> *Udall*, 1 Cor. vi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unhusbanded (un-huz'ba̤n-ded), *a.* 1. Having no husband; unmarried; also, deprived of a husband; widowed.

> With hanging head I have beheld
> A widow vine stand in a naked field,
> *Unhusbanded*, neglected, all forlorne.
> *Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 5.

2. Not managed with care or frugality; uncultivated.

> The plains about are well-nigh overgrown with bushes and *unhusbanded.* *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 110.

unhusbanding† (un-huz'ba̤n-ding), *n.* [ME. *unhusbondyng;* < *un-*^{1} + *husbanding.*] Neglect to till; failure to cultivate. [Rare.]

> In housbonding is mysse,
> *Unhusbondyng* undooth fertilitee.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

unhusk (un-husk'), *v. t.* To deprive of a husk, as corn; hence, figuratively, to cause (a person) to reveal his thoughts or purposes; cause to disclose.

> The Duke's sonne warily enquir'd for me,
> Whose pleasure I attended; he began
> By policy to open and *unhuske* me
> About the time and common rumour.
> *C. Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, i. 1.

uniarticulate (ū"ni-är-tik'ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one (= E. *one*), + *articulus*, joint: see *articulate.*] Having but one joint; single-jointed: opposed to *bi-*, *tri-*, or *multi-articulate.*

Uniat, Uniate (ū'ni-at, -āt), *n.* and *a.* [< Russ. *uniyatŭ*, a united Greek, < L. *unus*, one: see *unite.*] **I.** *n.* A member of one of those communities which have separated from one of the Oriental churches and submitted to the supremacy of the Pope, and to the doctrinal decisions of the Roman Church, while retaining their ancient liturgy, rites, discipline, or other of their distinctive usages to a greater or less extent, but with some important modifications; specifically, one of the United Greeks. See *united.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Uniats. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 56.

uniauriculate (ū″ni-â-rik′ụ-lạt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *auricula*, ear· see *auriculate.*] Having one ear-like process or auricular formation, as a bivalve: as, the *uniauriculate* and biauriculate hammer-shells of the genus *Malleus.*

> *Uniauriculate* animals, the gastropods. *Rossiter.*

uniaxal (ū-ni-ak′sal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *uniaxial.*

uniaxally (ū-ni-ak′sa̤l-i), *adv.* Same as *uniaxially.*

uniaxial (ū-ni-ak′si-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *axis*, axis: see *axial.*] I. *a.* 1. Having but one optical axis, or axis of double refraction. Iceland spar is a *uniaxial* crystal. See *refraction*, and cut under *interference.*—2. In *biol.*, having one main axis to which the other axes are subordinate; growing lengthwise.—3. In *bot.*, having a single axis, as when the primary stem of a plant does not branch and terminates in a flower.—4. Monaxon, as a sponge-spicule.

II. *n.* A uniaxial crystal.

Also *uniaxal.*

uniaxially (ū-ni-ak′si-a̤l-i), *adv.* So as to be or become uniaxial; in a uniaxial manner: as, to grow *uniaxially.*

unibasal (ū-ni-bā′sa̤l), *a.* Having but a single basal.

> Pectoral fins, *unibasal* type. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890

unible (ū′ni-bl), *n.* [= Sp. *unible* = It. *univile*, < L. *unire*, unite: see *unite.*] Capable of being unified; that may be made one. [Rare.]

> As I said before, either souls are partible substances or not; if not partible, how are they *unible?*
> *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

unibranchiate (ū-ni-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchiate.*] Having but one gill.

unic† (ū′nik), *n.* [< L. *unicus*, one only, < *unus*, one, = E. *one*. see *one*. Cf. *unique.*] A thing which is the only one of its kind; a unique thing.

> Sir Charles Mordaunt's gold medal, mean as it is in workmanship, is extremely curious, and may be termed an *Unic*, being the only one of the kind that has come to our knowledge. *Archæol.*, III. 374 (1774). (*Davies.*)

unicameral (ū-ni-kam′e̤-ra̤l), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *camera*, a chamber, + *-al.*] Consisting of a single chamber: said of a legislative body.

> No one attempt at introducing the *unicameral* system in larger countries [than the Italian Republics of the middle ages] has succeeded.
> *Creasy*, On the English Constitution, p. 179.

unicamerate (ū-ni-kam′e̤-rāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *camera*, a chamber, + *-ate*¹.] Having one chamber or loculus; unilocular.

unicapsular (ū-ni-kap′sụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *capsula*, capsule, + *-ar*².] Having a single capsule; specifically, monocyttarian, as a radiolarian.

unicarinate (ū-ni-kar′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *carina*, keel, + *-ate*¹.] Same as *unicarinated.*

unicarinated (ū-ni-kar′i-nā-ted), *a.* [< *unicarinate* + *-ed*².] Having but one ridge or keel.

unicellate (ū-ni-sel′āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cella*, a cell, + *-ate*¹.] One-pronged, as a sponge-spicule.

unicelled (ū′ni-seld), *a.* [As *unicell(ate)* + *-ed*².] Unicellular.

unicellular (ū-ni-sel′ụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cellula*, a cell, + *-ar*².] Consisting of a single cell, as some infusorians and some cryptogams; pertaining to or exhibiting only a single cell, as most of the protozoan animals and protophytic plants, and the undeveloped ova of all metazoan animals. Most unicellular structures or organisms are microscopic, but many attain considerable size, preserving their unicellular state notwithstanding the addition of adventitious protoplasmic material, as the eggs of birds or reptiles. See cut under *Protococcus.* Also *monocellular.*—**Unicellular animals**, the *Protozoa.*

unicentral (ū-ni-sen′tra̤l), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *centrum*, center, + *-al.*] Having a single center (of growth), as an animal; proceeding from a center in all directions, as growth or development. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., I. 134.

unichord (ū′ni-kôrd), *n.* Same as *monochord.*

uniciliate (ū-ni-sil′i-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *cilium* + *-ate*².] 1. Having one cilium; uniflagellate. *Micros. Sci.*, XXIX. 348.—2. In *bot.*, having one cilium or hair-like process: as, a *uniciliate* bacterium.

uniciliated (ū-ni-sil′i-ā-te̤d), *a.* Same as *uniciliate.*

unicism (ū′ni-sizm), *n.* In *med.*, the doctrine that there is but one venereal virus producing chancre, as opposed to *dualism*, which teaches that there are two forms of venereal ulcer, due to the action of distinct specific poisons, one being followed by syphilis and the other not.

unicist (ū′ni-sist), *n.* In *med.*, a believer in unicism.

unicity (ụ-nis′ị-ti), *n.* [< L. *unicus*, one only (see *unic*, *unique*) (< *unus*, one), + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being unique; uniqueness. [Rare.]—2. The state of being in unity, or of being united into one. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

uniclinal (ū-ni-klī′na̤l), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *κλίνειν*, slope, bend (see *cline*), + *-al.*] Same as *monoclinal.*

unicolor, unicolour (ū-ni-kul′o̤r), *a.* [< L. *unicolor*, having one color, < *unus*, one, + *color*, color: see *color.*] Of but one color; whole-colored. Also *unicolorous.*

unicolorate (ū-ni-kul′o̤r-āt), *a.* [< *unicolor* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *unicolor.*

unicolored, unicoloured (ū-ni-kul′o̤rd), *a.* [< *unicolor* + *-ed*².] Same as *unicolor.* *Ure*, Dict., III. 849.

unicolorous (ū-ni-kul′o̤r-us), *a.* [< *unicolor* + *-ous.*] Same as *unicolor.*

Uniconchæ (ū-ni-kong′kē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), < L. *unus*, one, + *concha*, a shell.] The univalve shells collectively.

uniconstant (ū-ni-kon′sta̤nt), *a.* Characterized or defined by one constant only.

> Lamé adopted the molecular theory which leads to *uniconstant* isotropy, but expresses his results by biconstant formulas. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXIX. 337.

unicorn (ū′ni-kôrn), *n.* [< ME. *unicorne*, *unycorne*, < OF. (and F.) *unicorne*, < LL. *unicornuus* (also called *monoceros*, < Gr. *μονόκερως*), a fabulous one-horned animal, the unicorn, < L. *unicornis*, one-horned, < *unus*, one, + *cornu*, horn, = E. *horn.*] 1. A traditional or fabulous animal, with a single long horn, the monoceros of classic writers, commonly described as a native of India, but in terms not certainly applicable to any known animal. It is supposed that one of the several large antelopes may have furnished the basis of fact of accounts, since the long straight or recurved horns viewed in profile would appear single. See def. 3.

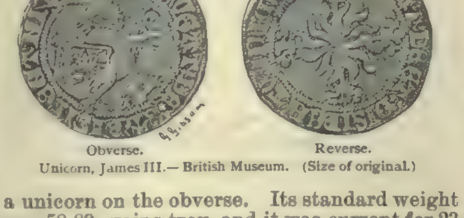
> In that Contre ben manye white Olifantes with outen nombre, and of *Unycornes*, and of Lyouns of many maneres, and many of suche Bestes, that I have told before, and of many other hydouse Bestes with outen nombre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 298.

> The roots of Mandioca had almost killed them all, but by a peece of *Vnicornes* horne they were preserued.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 841.

2. A mistranslation in the authorized version of the Bible (Deut. xxxiii. 17, and elsewhere) of the Hebrew word *re'ēm.* This named a two-horned animal, which has been supposed to be the urus. In the revised version the word is translated *wild-ox.*
3. In *her.*, the representation of the fabulous animal used as a bearing. It is delineated as a horse, but with the tail of a lion and a long straight horn growing out of the forehead between the ears; often the hoofs are represented as cloven. The actual animal most like this bearing is the gnu.
4. The unicorn-fish, unicorn-whale, sea-unicorn, or narwhal, whose enormously long single incisor tooth projects like a horn. See *Monodon*, *monoceros*, 3.—5. The kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta;* the unicorn-bird. *N. Grew.* See cut under *Palamedea.*—6. A kind of beetle having a single long horn; a unicorn-beetle. Various large beetles literally answer to this definition, being unicornous, with a large single prothoracic horn. See *Dynastes*, *elephant-beetle*, *Hercules-beetle.*
7. In *conch.*, a unicorn-shell. See cut under *Monoceros.*—8. A pair of horses with a third horse in front; also, the whole equipage.

> Let me drive you out some day in my *unicorn.*
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xvii.

9. A Scottish gold coin issued by James III., James IV., and James V., having the figure of a unicorn on the obverse. Its standard weight was 58.89 grains troy, and it was current for 23 shillings Scotch.—10. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, the constellation Monoceros.


Obverse. Reverse.
Unicorn, James III.— British Museum. (Size of original.)

unicorn-beetle (ū′ni-kôrn-bē″tl), *n.* Same as *unicorn*, 6.

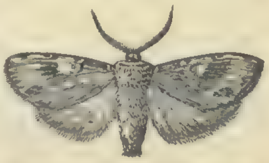
unicorn-bird (ū′ni-kôrn-bėrd), *n.* Same as *unicorn*, 5.

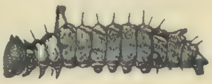
unicorneal (ū-ni-kôr′ne̤-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *cornea*, cornea, + *-al.*] Having but one cornea, as an ocellus or simple eye of an insect.

> The *unicorneal* ocelli are principally present in larval life. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 538.

unicorn-fish (ū′ni-kôrn-fish), *n.* The narwhal. See *unicorn*, 4.

unicorn-moth (ū′ni-kôrn-môth), *n.* A North American bombycid moth, of the family *Notodontidæ*, *Cœlodasys unicornis:* so called from the horn on the dorsum of the first abdominal segment of its larva. Also called *unicorn prominent.*


Unicorn-moth (*Cœlodasys unicornis*).


Larva of Unicorn-moth.

unicornous (ū-ni-kôr′nus), *a.* [< L. *unicornis*, one-horned: see *unicorn.*] 1. Having only one horn: as, *unicornous* beetles. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.—2. Extended into but one oviducal process, as a womb. See *uterus unicornis.*

unicorn-plant (ū′ni-kôrn-plant), *n.* See *Martynia.*

unicorn-root (ū′ni-kôrn-röt), *n.* The blazing-star, *Aletris farinosa.* The false unicorn-root is *Chamælirium Carolinianum* (*Helonias dioica*), also called *devil's-bit* and *drooping starwort.* Its root is difficult to distinguish from that of the former, and some medical virtues are also ascribed to it. Also *unicorn's-horn.*

unicorn-shell (ū′ni-kôrn-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Muricidæ*, the lip of whose shell has one large spine like a horn, as of the genus *Monoceros.* See cut under *Monoceros.*

unicorn's-horn (ū′ni-kôrnz-hôrn), *n.* Same as *unicorn-root.*

unicornuted (ū″ni-kôr-nū′ted), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cornutus*, horned: see *cornute.*] Decorated with one horn: said of a helmet or other object which usually has two horns.

unicorn-whale (ū′ni-kôrn-hwāl), *n.* The narwhal. See *unicorn*, 4.

unicostate (ū-ni-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *costa*, a rib: see *costate.*] 1. Having but one rib; in *bot.*, noting those leaves which have one large vein running down the center, called the *midrib.* Those having more than one great division are called *multicostate.*—2. In *zoöl.*, having a single costa, rib, or nervure, as an insect's wing.

unicotyledonous (ū-ni-kot-i-lē′do̤n-us), *a.* In *bot.*, having one cotyledon; monocotyledonous.

unicursal (ū-ni-kėr′sa̤l), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cursus*, course: see *course*¹.] On one path of a moving element.—**Unicursal curve**, a curve which can be expressed as the locus of a point defined by rational functions of a single parameter. Not every unipartite curve is unicursal, because, though such a curve may be expressed in terms of a single parameter, it may be only by means of an irrational function having but one real value; but such curves are only of odd orders. A unicursal curve may have several branches, owing to its passing through infinity.

unicuspid (ū-ni-kus′pid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having but one cusp, as an incisor or canine tooth; unicuspidate: correlated with *bicuspid* and *multicuspid* or *pluricuspid.*

II. *n.* A unicuspid tooth.

unicuspidate (ū-ni-kus′pi-dāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), point: see *cusp.*] Unicuspid. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 403.

unicycle (ū′ni-sī-kl), *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *κύκλος*, wheel: see *cycle.*] A vehicle with only one wheel: a form of velocipede.

unidactyl, unidactyle (ū-ni-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *δάκτυλος*, digit: see *dactyl.*] I. *a.* Having a single (functional) digit, as the horse; monodactyl; unidigitate.

II. *n.* A unidigitate or monodactyl animal.

unidactylous (ū-ni-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< *unidactyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *unidactyl.*

unideaed (un-ī-dē′a̤d), *a.* Having no ideas or thoughts; not intelligent; senseless; frivolous.

> Pretty *unidea'd* girls . . . seem to form the beau ideal of our whole sex in the works of some modern poets.
> *Mrs. Hemans* (Memorials by Chorley, i. 99). (*Davies.*)

unideal (un-ī-dē′a̤l), *a.* 1. Not ideal; unimaginative; realistic; material; coarse.

> This *unideal* character marks his style of writing, which is commonly formal, stiff, and rather prim.
> *Theo. Parker*, Historic Americans, Washington

> *Unideal* works of art (the studious production of which is termed realism) represent actual existing things, and are good or bad in proportion to the perfection of the representation.
> *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, iii. 13, § 2.

2. Having no ideas; destitute of ideas, thoughts, or mental action. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

unidealism (un-ī-dē′al-izm), *n.* [< *unideal* + *-ism.*] The quality or state of being unideal; realism; lack of imagination; prosaicism.

> His popularity is an emphatic testimony to the singular *unidealism* — I had almost written the congenital imbecility — of the English mind in respect of eternal and divine things.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 80.

unidentate (ū-ni-den′tāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having a single tooth or tooth-like projection.

unidenticulate (ū″ni-den-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *denticulus*, denticle, + *-ate*^{1}.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having but one denticle. *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin.*, XXXII. 637.

unidigitate (ū-ni-dij′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *digitatus*, fingered: see *digitate.*] Having but one finger or toe; monodactylous.

unidimensional (ū″ni-di-men′shon-al), *a.* Having only one dimension; varying in only one way.

unidirectional (ū″ni-di-rek′shon-al), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *directio(n-)*, direction, + *-al.*] In *elect.*, noting currents which flow in the same direction round a circuit.

uniembryonic (ū-ni-em-bri-on′ik), *a.* In *bot.*, having a single embryo.

unifacial (ū-ni-fā′shal), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *facies*, a face, + *-al.*] Having only one face, front, or aspect; all facing the same way, as the polypites of some corals; unifarious; secund. See cut under *sea-kidney*.

unifarious (ū-ni-fā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *-farius* as in *bifarius*, etc.: see *bifarious*, *multifarious.*] Set in one rank, row, or series; uniserial; not bifarious or multifarious.

unifiable (ū′ni-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *unify* + *-able.*] Capable of being unified or made one. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 147.

unific (ū-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make. Cf. *unify.*] Making one; forming unity; unifying.

unification (ū″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *unification* = Sp. *unificacion*; < ML. **unificatio(n-)*, < *unificare*, make one: see *unify.*] The act of unifying, or the state of being unified; the act of uniting into one.

> The view of reason here taken is opposed to all such views as would make it consist in the logical principle of unity, a principle compelling us to unify all our conceptions, leading, with Kant, up to the three Ideas of the Pure Reason, God, the World, and the Soul. This *unification* is sufficiently provided for by the principle of Parsimony, and the facts on which it rests.
> *S. H. Hodgson*, Time and Space, § 64.

unifier (ū′ni-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *unify* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which unifies.

> That History of Culture itself, which is the great *unifier* and justifier and purifier of all our teaching.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 292.

unifilar (ū-ni-fī′lär), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *filum*, a thread, + *-ar*^{2}.] I. *a.* Having only one thread: specifically applied to a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended by a single thread. See *magnetometer*.

II. *n.* A unifilar magnetometer.

uniflagellate (ū-ni-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *flagellum* + *-ate*^{1}.] Having a single flagellum; monomastigate, as an infusorian. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., xi. § 419.

uniflorous (ū-ni-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, bearing one flower only: as, a *uniflorous* peduncle.

unifoil (ū′ni-foil), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*^{1}.] I. *a.* In *her.*, having but one leaf: noting a plant used as a bearing.

II. *n.* In *her.*, a leaf used as a bearing; especially, a leaf represented as having been a dufoil, one leaf being torn away.

unifoliar (ū-ni-fō′li-är), *a.* Same as *unifoliate.*

unifoliate (ū-ni-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate.*] 1. In *bot.*, one-leafed; unifoliar.—2. Same as *unifoliolate.*

unifoliolate (ū-ni-fō′li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *foliolum*, a leaflet: see *foliolate.*] Compound in structure, yet having but one leaflet, as the orange-tree.

unifolium^1 (ū-ni-fō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *unifolia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *unus*, one, + *folium*, leaf.] A quartic oval having a single depression.

Unifolium^2 (ū-ni-fō′li-um), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), so named because the original species, *U. bifolium*, was seemingly one-leafed; ML. *unifolium*, < L. *unus*, one, + *folium*, leaf.] A former genus of plants, of the order *Liliaceæ*, including *Smilacina* and *Maianthemum.*

uniforate (ū-ni-fō′rāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *foratus*, pp. of *forare*, bore, pierce: see *foramen.*] Having one opening, pore, or foramen.

uniform (ū′ni-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* F. *uniforme* = Sp. Pg. It. *uniforme*, < L. *uniformis*, having only one shape or form, < *unus*, one, + *forma*, form, shape. Cf. *biform*, *triform*, *multiform.* II. *n.* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *uniform*, < F. *uniforme* = Sp. Pg. It. *uniforme*, uniform dress; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Having always the same form; not changing in shape, appearance, character, etc.; in general, not variable; unchanging.

> All human bodies, for example, though each of them consists of almost an infinite number of parts, are perfectly *uniform* in their structure and functions.
> *Beattie*, Moral Science, ii. 1.

> The experience has been *uniform* that it is the gentle soul that makes the firm hero after all.
> *Emerson*, Harvard Commemoration.

(*a*) Not varying in degree or rate; equable; invariable: as, a *uniform* heat; a *uniform* motion (that is, the motion of a body when it passes over equal spaces in equal times).

> They [temperature observations] appear to go far to establish a nearly *uniform* temperature for abyssal depths, not far from the freezing-point of fresh water.
> *C. Wyville Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 359.

(*b*) Having only one character throughout; homogeneous.

> Sometimes there are many parts of a law, and sometimes it is *uniform*, and hath in it but one duty.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 6.

(*c*) Consistent at all times; not different.

> If the Creator is perfect, his action must be *uniform;* anything else would be unworthy of him.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 31.

(*d*) Not different at different times or places: applicable to all places, or to all divisions of a country: as, a *uniform* tax; a *uniform* bankruptcy law. (*e*) Of the same appearance, pattern, or style.

> The practice of clothing soldiers by regiments in one *uniform* dress was not introduced by Louis XIV. till 1665, and did not become general in our army for many years afterward.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 333.

2. Of the same form or character with others; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode.

> The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Uniform acceleration. See *acceleration* (*b*).—**Uniform current**, a continuous current of constant strength.—**Uniform extension, field, function, sandpiper†, symmetry,** etc. See the nouns.—**Uniform strain.** Same as *homogeneous strain* (which see, under *strain*^{1}). =**Syn.** Unvarying, unchanging, alike, regular, constant, undeviating, consistent.

II. *n.* A dress of the same kind, fabrics, fashion, or general appearance as others worn by the members of the same body, whether military, naval, or any other, by which the members may be recognized as belonging to the particular body: opposed to *plain clothes*, or ordinary civil dress: as, the *uniform* of a soldier, a sailor, or a policeman.

> The *uniforms* in the army were plain and serviceable; the most picturesque being that of the Grenadiers, who, Evelyn says, were first introduced in 1678.
> *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 202.

> The proposed *uniform*, sir, of the Pickwick Club.
> *Dickens.*

uniform (ū′ni-fôrm), *v. t.* [< *uniform*, *a.*] 1. To make uniform; reduce to uniformity. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> The more than Protean travesties which words underwent before they were *uniformed* by Johnson and Walker.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 351.

2. To clothe with or as if with a uniform.

> This was the first flag bearing the state arms, and was carried by the first *uniformed* company of militia in the State [Michigan].
> *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 642.

uniformal† (ū-ni-fôr′mal), *a.* [< *uniform* + *-al.*] Uniform; symmetrical.

> Her comlye nose with *uniformall* grace,
> Like purest white, stands in the middle place.
> *Herrick*, Appendix, p. 433.

uniformitarian (ū-ni-fôr-mi-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *uniformit-y* + *-arian.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to uniformity or the doctrine of uniformity. See the noun.

> The catastrophist and the *uniformitarian* opinions.
> *Whewell*, Hist. of Scientific Ideas, II. 289.

> The *uniformitarian* theories of Sir Charles Lyell were regarded as heresies by many.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 544.

II. *n.* One who upholds a system or doctrine of uniformity; specifically, in *geol.*, one who advocates the theory that causes now active in bringing about geological changes have always been similar in character and intensity, or, in other words, that there has been no essential change in the character of geological events during the lapse of the geological ages: the opposite of *catastrophist.*

> The Catastrophist constructs Theories, the *Uniformitarian* demolishes them. The former adduces evidence of an Origin, the latter explains the evidence away.
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I., p. xxxvi.

uniformitarianism (ū-ni-fôr-mi-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *uniformitarian* + *-ism.*] The theory advocated by uniformitarians: the opposite of *catastrophism.* See *catastrophe*, 3, and *catastrophism.*

> The changes of the past must be investigated in the light of similar changes now in operation. This was the guiding principle of the Scottish School, . . . though under the name of *Uniformitarianism* it has unquestionably been pushed to an unwarrantable length by some of the later followers of Hutton. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, p. 293.

uniformity (ū-ni-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [= F. *uniformité* = Sp. *uniformidad* = Pg. *uniformidade* = It. *uniformità*, < LL. *uniformita(t-)s*, uniformity, < L. *uniformis*, uniform: see *uniform.*] The state or character of being uniform, in any sense; absence of variation or difference. (*a*) Maintenance of the same character, course, plan, laws, etc.; sameness; consistency.

> There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

> Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions.
> *Addison.*

> How far away is the doctrine of *uniformity* [in nature] from fatalism! It begins directly to remind us that men suffer from preventible evils, that the people perisheth for lack of knowledge. *W. K. Clifford*, Lect., II. 263.

> We see that only as fast as the practice of the arts develops the idea of measure can the consciousness of *uniformity* become clear.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 488.

(*b*) Conformity among several or many to one pattern, plan, rule, etc.; resemblance, consonance, or agreement: as, the *uniformity* of different churches in ceremonies or rites.

> Houses are built to live in, and not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before *uniformity*, except where both may be had. *Bacon*, Building.

> Such is the *uniformity* of almost al the houses of the same streete . . . that they are made alike both in proportion of workmanship and matter.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 30.

> The skilful campaign by which the triumph of the Reformation and of *uniformity* was secured.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

(*c*) Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness; monotony.

> *Uniformity* must tire at last, though it is a *uniformity* of excellence. *Johnson.*

Acts of Uniformity. See *act.*

uniformize (ū′ni-fôrm-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uniformized*, ppr. *uniformizing.* [< *uniform* + *-ize.*] To make uniform; unify. [Rare.]

> The other Congress expressed a similar wish for the formation of . . . an International Commission to fix units and *uniformize* methods. *Nature*, XL. 563.

uniformly (ū′ni-fôrm-li), *adv.* In a uniform manner; with uniformity; evenly; invariably.

> In a light drab he *uniformly* dress'd.
> *Crabbe*, Tales (Works, IV. 135).

> No assigned nor any conceivable attribute of the supposed archetypal vertebra is *uniformly* maintained.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol. (Am. ed. 1872), § 210.

> When the simultaneous values of a quantity for different bodies or places are equal, the quantity is said to be *uniformly* distributed in space.
> *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, xxiii., foot-note.

Uniformly accelerated motion. See *acceleration* (*b*). —**Uniformly retarded motion.** See *retard.*

uniformness (ū′ni-fôrm-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uniform; uniformity. *Berkeley.*

unifoveate (ū-ni-fō′vẹ-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *fovea*, a small pit: see *foveate.*] In *entom.*, having a single fovea.

unify (ū′ni-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unified*, ppr. *unifying.* [< F. *unifier* = Sp. *unificar* = It. *unificare*, < ML. *unificare*, make one, < L. *unus*, one, + *facere*, make: see *-fy.* Cf. *unific.*] I. *trans.* To form into one; make a unit of; reduce to unity or uniformity.

> Perception is thus a *unifying* act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> Unless we succeed in finding a rationale of this universal metamorphosis, we obviously fall short of that completely *unified* knowledge constituting philosophy.
> *H. Spencer*, First Principles, p. 397.

II. *intrans.* To produce unity or uniformity.

> These Homeridæ were not the only authors of epic poems, but they had the great advantage over other epic bards that they were a genos, and that they worked continuously from generation to generation on the same poems, adding and *unifying*, and so they produced the epics which have outlived all others.
> *Classical Rev.*, II. 256.

unigenital (ū-ni-jen′i-ta̤l), *a.* [< LL. *unigenitus*, only-begotten, < L. *unus*, one, + *genitus*, begotten: see *genital.*] Only-begotten.

unigeniture (ū-ni-jen′i-ṭụr), *n.* [< LL. *unigenitus*, only-begotten (see *unigenital*), + *-ure.*] The state of being the only-begotten. *Bp. Pearson.*

Unigenitus (ū-ni-jen′i-tus), *n.* [NL., so called from the first word ("*Unigenitus* Dei Filius," etc.): see *unigenital.*] A bull promulgated by Pope Clement XI. in 1713, and directed against Jansenism. It commenced with the words "Unigenitus Dei Filius," and condemned 101 propositions taken from Quesnel's "Réflexions Morales sur le Nouveau Testament."

unigenous (ụ-nij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *unigena*, only-begotten, born of one parent or of one family or kind, < *unus*, one, + *gignere*, beget. Cf. *unigenital.*] Of one and the same kind; homogeneous.

uniglobular (ū-ni-glob′ụ-lä̤r), *a.* Having or consisting of a single globular part or formation. *Geol. Jour.*, XLVII. 6.

unijugate (ū-ni-jö′gāt), *a.* [< L. *unijugus*, having one yoke (< *unus*, one, + *jugum*, yoke), + *-ate*^{1}.] In *bot.*, having but a single pair of leaflets: said of a pinnate leaf.

unijugous (ū-ni-jö′gus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *unijugate.*

unilabiate (ū-ni-lā′bi-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *labium*, lip, + *-ate*^{1}.] Having a single lip or lip-like part: said in entomology of orifices with a single fleshy lip on one side, by which they can be closed.

unilamellate (ū-ni-lam′e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *lamella* + *-ate*^{1}.] Having one lamella or layer; unilaminar.

unilaminar (ū-ni-lam′i-nä̤r), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *lamina*, lamina, + *-ar*^{2}.] Having one lamina; one-layered; single-layered.

unilaminate (ū-ni-lam′i-nāt), *a.* Same as *unilaminar.*

unilateral (ū-ni-lat′ẹ-ra̤l), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-ate*^{1}.] 1. One-sided; of or pertaining to one side only.

> We note that, although *unilateral* movements (the more voluntary) are lost, the more automatic (the bilateral) are retained. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 175.

> Certain hallucinations, as is well known, are *unilateral*, i. e. are perceived when (say) the right eye or ear is acting, but cease when that action is obstructed, though the left eye or ear is free. *Mind*, X. 170.

> *Unilateral* lesions. *Princeton Rev.*, July, 1879, p. 106.

2. In *bot.*, one-sided; either originating on one side of an axis or all turned to one side, as the flowers of a *unilateral* raceme.—3. Placed on one side only of a surface; unifacial, as a set of polypites.—**Unilateral bond** or **contract**, one which binds one party only.—**Unilateral leaves**, leaves which lean toward one side of the stem, as in *Convallaria multiflora.*—**Unilateral raceme**, a raceme whose flowers grow only on one side of the common peduncle.

unilaterality (ū″ni-lat-ẹ-ral′ị-ti), *n.* [< *unilateral* + *-ity.*] The character or state of being unilateral.

> This *unilaterality* is insisted on by Salesbury. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 387.

unilaterally (ū-ni-lat′ẹ-ral-i), *adv.* In a unilateral manner; one-sidedly.

> The destruction of the occipito-angular region is incomplete, *unilaterally* or bilaterally. *Lancet*, No. 3485, p. 1291.

> He recognized thankfully that the government had abandoned the pretension to settle ecclesiastical affairs *unilaterally.* *Contemporary Rev.*, XLX. 282.

uniliteral (ū-ni-lit′ẹ-ra̤l), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *litera*, *littera*, letter: see *literal.*] Consisting of a single letter: as, Y is the *uniliteral* name of some moths.

unillumed (un-i-lūmd′), *a.* Not illumined; not lighted up.

> And her full eye, now bright, now *unillumed*,
> Spake more than Woman's thought.
> *Coleridge*, Destiny of Nations. (*Davies.*)

unilluminated (un-i-lū′mi-nā-ted), *a.* 1. Not illuminated; not lighted; dark.

> The outer or "sporting" door was of course wide open; passing through an interior one of green baize, I blundered up a narrow and totally *unilluminated* passage. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 73.

2. Ignorant.

unillusory (un-i-lū′sọ-ri), *a.* Not producing or causing illusion, deception, fallaciousness, or the like; not illusory; not deceptive. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 22.

unilobar (ū-ni-lō′bä̤r), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ar*^{2}.] Same as *unilobed.*

unilobed (ū′ni-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*^{2}.] In *entom.*, having a single lobe: especially noting the maxillæ of certain insects.

unilocular (ū-ni-lok′ụ-lä̤r), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *loculus*, compartment, + *-ar*^{2}.] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *pathol.*, having but one loculus, cavity, or compartment; single-chambered; monothalamous, as a foraminifer; uniloculate: as, a *unilocular* pericarp or anther; a *unilocular* heart or shell: correlated with *bilocular*, *trilocular*, *quadrilocular*, and *multilocular* or *plurilocular.* Also *monolocular.*

uniloculate (ū-ni-lok′ụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *loculus*, compartment, + *-ate*^{1}.] Same as *unilocular.*

unimaginable (un-i-maj′i-na̤-bl), *a.* Not imaginable; not capable of being imagined, conceived, or thought of; inconceivable.

> Things to their thought
> So *unimaginable* as hate in heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 54.

> On every side now rose
> Rocks which in *unimaginable* forms
> Lifted their black and barren pinnacles.
> *Shelley*, Alastor.

unimaginableness (un-i-maj′i-na̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unimaginable; inconceivableness. *Dr. H. More.*

unimaginably (un-i-maj′i-na̤-bli), *adv.* In an unimaginable manner; inconceivably. *Boyle.*

unimaginative (un-i-maj′i-nā̤-tiv), *a.* Not imaginative; lacking or not characterized by imagination; prosaic.

unimaginativeness (un-i-maj′i-nā̤-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being unimaginative.

> Tom was in a state of as blank *unimaginativeness* concerning the cause and tendency of his sufferings as if he had been an innocent shrewmouse imprisoned in the split trunk of an ash tree in order to cure lameness in cattle. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

unimagined (un-i-maj′ind), *a.* Not imagined or conceived.

> *Unimagined* bliss. *Thomson*, Liberty, iii.

> To a long low coast with beaches and heads
> That run through *unimagined* mazes.
> *Lowell*, Appledore.

unimitable† (un-im′i-ta̤-bl), *a.* Inimitable.

> Thou art all *unimitable.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

unimmortal† (un-i-môr′ta̤l), *a.* Not immortal; mortal. *Milton*, P. L., x. 611.

unimodular (ū-ni-mod′ụ-lä̤r), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *modulus*, modulus, + *-ar*^{2}.] Having only one modulus.—**Unimodular transformation**, in *alg.*, a transformation whose modulus is equal to unity.

unimpaired (un-im-pãrd′), *a.* Not impaired, in any sense.

> My strength is *unimpaired.* *Cowper*, Odyssey, xxi.

unimpassioned (un-im-pash′ọnd), *a.* Not impassioned; not moved or actuated by passion; uninfluenced by passion; calm; tranquil.

> He [Anselm] was exiled; he returned the same meek, unoffending, *unimpassioned* man. *Milman.*

> Such small *unimpassioned* revenges have an enormous effect in life. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 7.

unimpeachability (un-im-pē-cha̤-bil′ị-ti), *n.* The character of being unimpeachable, or not open to objection or criticism; blamelessness. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 343.

unimpeachable (un-im-pē′cha̤-bl), *a.* Not impeachable; not capable of being impeached, accused, censured, or called in question; free from guilt, stain, or fault; blameless; irreproachable.

> The *unimpeachable* integrity and piety of many of the promoters of this petition renders those aspersions as idle as they are unjust.
> *Burke*, Speech on the Acts of Uniformity.

unimpeachableness (un-im-pē′cha̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unimpeachable. *Godwin*, Mandeville, iii. 188.

unimpeachably (un-im-pē′cha̤-bli), *adv.* In an unimpeachable manner; blamelessly.

unimpeached (un-im-pēcht′), *a.* 1. Not impeached; not charged or accused.—2. Not called in question; not objected to or criticized: as, testimony *unimpeached.*

> His general character is *unimpeached*, and there is nothing against his credit.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

unimplored (un-im-plōrd′), *a.* Not implored; not solicited. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 22.

unimportance (un-im-pôr′ta̤ns), *n.* The character of being unimportant; want of importance, consequence, weight, value, or the like.

> By such acts of voluntary delusion does every man endeavour to conceal his own *unimportance* from himself.
> *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 146.

unimportant (un-im-pôr′ta̤nt), *a.* 1. Not important; not of great moment; of little account.

> Why did he not tell his counsel, and authorize them to tell a story which could not be *unimportant*, as it was connected with a rebellion which shook the British power in India to its foundation? *Burke*, Works, XII. 69.

2. Not assuming or marked by airs of importance or dignity. [Rare.]

> A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner.
> *Pope*, Letter to Swift.

unimporting† (un-im-pōr′ting), *a.* Not importing; of no importance or consequence; trivial. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

unimposed (un-im-pōzd′), *a.* Not imposed; not laid on or exacted, as a tax, burden, toll, duty, command, service, task, etc.; not enjoined.

> The very act of prayer and thanksgiving with those free and *unimpos'd* expressions which from a sincere heart unbidden come into the outward gesture is the greatest decency that can be imagin'd.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

unimposing (un-im-pō′zing), *a.* 1. Not imposing; not commanding respect.—2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary. [Rare.]

> Beauteous order reigns,
> Manly submission, *unimposing* toil.
> *Thomson*, Liberty, v.

unimpressibility (un-im-pres-i-bil′ị-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unimpressible.

> *Unimpressibility*, which impedes memory, is a consequence of resistance on the part of tissue to the usual stimuli. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 381.

unimpressible (un-im-pres′i-bl), *a.* Not impressible; not sensitive; apathetic.

> Clara was honest and quiet; but heavy, mindless, *unimpressible.* *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

unimprison (un-im-priz′n), *v. t.* To release from prison; set at liberty. [Rare.]

> The green lizard and the golden snake,
> Like *unimprisoned* flames, out of their trance awake.
> *Shelley*, Adonais, xviii.

unimproved (un-im-prövd′), *a.* 1. Not improved, in any sense; specifically, of land, not tilled; not cultivated; not brought into a condition for use by expenditure of labor.—2†. Not tested; not proved. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 96.

unimpugnable (un-im-pū′na̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being impugned; unimpeachable.

> Mrs. Bolton could not combat a position of such *unimpugnable* piety in words, but she permitted herself a contemptuous sniff. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxiii.

unimucronate (ū-ni-mū′krọ-nāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *mucro*(*n-*), point, + *-ate*^{1}.] Having only one tip or point.

unimuscular (ū-ni-mus′kụ-lä̤r), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *musculus*, muscle, + *-ar*^{2}.] Having only one adductor muscle, as a bivalve; monomyarian.

Unimusculosa (ū-ni-mus-kụ-lō′sä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *unus*, one, + *musculosus*, musculous: see *musculous.*] In *conch.*, unimuscular bivalves; the *Monomyaria.* *Reeve.*

unincensed (un-in-senst′), *a.* Not incensed, inflamed, provoked, or irritated.

> Jove! see'st thou *unincensed* these deeds of Mars?
> *Cowper*, Iliad, v.

unincidental (un-in-si-den′ta̤l), *a.* Unmarked by any incidents. [Rare.]

> Times of fat quietness and *unincidental* ease.
> *Wilberforce*, Life, ii. 194.

uninclosed, unenclosed (un-in-, un-en-klōzd′), *a.* Not inclosed; not shut in or surrounded, as by a fence, wall, etc.

> Waste and *uninclosed* lands.
> *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, i. 11.

unincumber (un-in-kum′bėr), *v. t.* See *unencumber.*

unindifferent (un-in-dif′ėr-ẹnt), *a.* Not indifferent. *Hooker.*

unindividualized (un-in-di-vid′ụ-a̤l-īzd), *a.* Not separated into individuals or component parts: specifically noting certain rocks or parts of rocks, eruptive in origin, which have an undefined base not resolvable into distinct crystalline forms by the microscope.

uninervate (ū-ni-nėr′vāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ate*^{1}.] 1. In *zoöl.*, having but one nervure, as an insect's wing; unicostate.—2. In *bot.*, one-nerved, as certain leaves.

uninerved (ū′ni-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *uninervate.* *Nature*, XLIII. 454.

uninflammability (un-in-flam-a̤-bil′ị-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being uninflammable. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 42.

uninflammable (un-in-flam′a-bl), *a.* Not inflammable; not capable of being inflamed or set on fire, in a literal or figurative sense. *Boyle.*

uninfluenced (un-in′flọ-ẹnst), *a.* 1. Not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting freely.

> Men . . . *uninfluenced* by fashion and affectation.
> *V. Knox*, Sermons, V. xxv.

2. Not proceeding from influence, bias, or prejudice: as, *uninfluenced* conduct or actions.

uninformed (un-in-fôrmd′), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *informed*^{1}.] 1. Not informed; not instructed; untaught.

> He [Johnson] inferred that a Greek who had few or no books must have been as *uninformed* as one of Mr. Thrale's draymen. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Not animated; not informed with mind or intelligence; not enlivened.

> The Picts, though never so beautiful, have dead, *uninformed* countenances. *Spectator.*

> Without these [exercises of the understanding and heart] all external service is a dead *uninformed* mass.
> *Dr. J. Brown*, Discourses on the Lord's Supper, p. 2.

> Revolving seasons, fruitless as they pass,
> See it [Etna] an *uninform'd* and idle mass.
> *Cowper*, Heroism, l. 26.

3. Not imbued: as, a picture *uninformed* with imagination.

uninfringible (un-in-frin′ji-bl), *a.* That must not be infringed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

uningenious (un-in-jē′nius), *a.* Not ingenious; not witty or clever; stupid; dull. *Burke*, Late State of the Nation (1769).

uningenuous (un-in-jen′ū-us), *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank or candid; disingenuous. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 300.

uningenuousness (un-in-jen′ụ̄-us-nes), *n.* Want of ingenuousness; disingenuousness. *Hammond.*

uninhabitability (un-in-hab-i-tạ-bil′ị-ti), *n.* Uninhabitableness. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 39.

uninhabitable (un-in-hab′i-tạ-bl), *a.* Not inhabitable; not capable of affording habitation; unfit to be the residence of men. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 37.

uninhabitableness (un-in-hab′i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being uninhabitable. *Boyle.*

uninhabited (un-in-hab′i-ted), *a.* Not inhabited; having no inhabitants: as, an *uninhabited* island.

uninjured (un-in′jọ̈rd), *a.* Not injured; not hurt; having suffered no harm.

> And let a single helpless maiden pass
> *Uninjured.* *Milton*, Comus, l. 403.

uninomial (ū-ni-nō′mi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nom(en)*, name, + *-ial.* Cf. *binomial.*] Same as *uninominal.*

uninominal (ū-ni-nom′i-nạl), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name, + *-al.*] Consisting of a single word or term, as a zoölogical or botanical name; also, specifying that system of nomenclature in which objects are designated by such names. See the extract.

> Perceiving sundry objections to binomial, etc., some have sought to obviate them by using binominal, *uninominal*, plurinominal, etc. *Coues*, The Auk, VI. 320.

uninquisitive (un-in-kwiz′i-tiv), *a.* Not inquisitive; not curious to search or inquire; indisposed to seek information.

> Go loose the links of that soul-binding chain,
> Enlarge this *uninquisitive* belief.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

> And this not the ruder only, and *uninquisitive* vulgar, but the wisest and most considering persons in all times.
> *J. Howe*, Works, I. 25.

uninscribed (un-in-skrībd′), *a.* Not inscribed; having no inscription. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 320.

uninspired (un-in-spīrd′), *a.* Not inspired: as, *uninspired* writings.

> The *uninspired* teachers and believers of the gospel.
> *Gibbon.*

uninstructed (un-in-struk′ted), *a.* 1. Not instructed or taught; not educated.

> When an *uninstructed* multitude attempts to see with its eyes, it is exceedingly apt to be deceived.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 155.

2. Not directed by superior authority; not furnished with instructions.

> In an unlucky hour
> That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
> And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide.
> *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

unintegrated (un-in′tẹ-grā-ted), *a.* Not integrated; not subjected to a process of integration.

unintelligence (un-in-tel′i-jẹns), *n.* Want of intelligence; stupidity due to ignorance; unwisdom.

> Their *unintelligence*, numbers, and fluctuating association prevented them from anticipating and following out any uniform and systematic measures. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

unintelligent (un-in-tel′i-jẹnt), *a.* Not intelligent. (*a*) Not possessing or not proceeding from intelligence.

> What the stream of water does in the affair is neither more nor less than this: by the application of an *unintelligent* impulse to a mechanism previously arranged . . . by intelligence, an effect is produced, viz. the corn is ground.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ii.

(*b*) Not knowing; not having acute mental faculties; not showing intelligence; dull.

> *Unintelligent* persons that want wit or breeding.
> *Sir M. Hale.*

unintelligently (un-in-tel′i-jẹnt-li), *adv.* In an unintelligent manner; without reason; dully.

unintelligibility (un-in-tel″i-ji-bil′ị-ti), *n.* The character of being unintelligible.

> I omitted, . . . in the Introduction to the Abbot, any attempt to explain the previous story, or to apologize for *unintelligibility.* *Scott*, Abbot, I. 8.

unintelligible (un-in-tel′i-ji-bl), *a.* Not intelligible; not capable of being understood. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, i. 21.

unintelligibleness (un-in-tel′i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* Unintelligibility. *Bp. Croft.*

unintelligibly (un-in-tel′i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an unintelligible manner; so as not to be understood. *Locke.*

unintentional (un-in-ten′shọn-ạl), *a.* Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design.

> It is to be observed that an act may be *unintentional* in any stage or stages of it, though intentional in the preceding: and, on the other hand, it may be intentional in any stage or stages of it, and yet *unintentional* in the succeeding.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, viii. 12.

unintentionality (un-in-ten-shọ-nal′ị-ti), *n.* [< *unintentional* + *-ity.*] The character of being unintentional; absence of design or purpose.

> *Unintentionality* with respect to the event of the action, unconsciousness with regard to the circumstances.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvii. 11.

unintentionally (un-in-ten′shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* Without design or purpose.

uninteressed† (un-in′tėr-est), *a.* Uninterested.

> That true honour and *unintressed* respect which I have always paid you. *Dryden*, Troil. and Cres., Ep. Ded.

uninterested (un-in′tėr-es-ted), *a.* 1. Not interested; not having any interest or property in something specified; not personally concerned: as, to be *uninterested* in business.—2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged: as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or narration.

> The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*, though seldom knowing. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** See *disinterested.*

uninteresting (un-in′tėr-es-ting), *a.* Not interesting; not capable of exciting interest, or of engaging the mind or passions: as, an *uninteresting* story or poem.

> Mrs. Henfrey . . . was, to all strangers, an absolutely *uninteresting* woman; but her family knew her merits.
> *Jean Ingelow*, Fated to be Free, xviii.

=**Syn.** Dull, tiresome, tedious, wearisome.

uninterestingly (un-in′tėr-es-ting-li), *adv.* In an uninteresting manner.

uninterestingness (un-in′tėr-es-ting-nes), *n.* The character of being uninteresting.

> Intense monotony and *uninterestingness* are the chief characteristics of the river. *Nature*, XLII. 544.

unintermitted (un-in-tėr-mit′ed), *a.* Not intermitted; not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued; continuous: as, *unintermitted* misery. *Macaulay.*

unintermittedly (un-in-tėr-mit′ed-li), *adv.* Without being intermitted; uninterruptedly.

unintermitting (un-in-tėr-mit′ing), *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing.

unintermittingly (un-in-tėr-mit′ing-li), *adv.* Unceasingly; continuously.

unintermixed (un-in-tėr-mikst′), *a.* Not intermixed; not mingled. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

uninterpretable (un-in-tėr′pre-tạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being interpreted: as, *uninterpretable* enigmas

uninterrupted (un-in-tėr-rup′ted), *a.* Not interrupted; not broken; unintermitted; unceasing; incessant; specifically, in *bot.*, consisting of regularly increasing or diminishing parts, or of parts all of the same size.

uninterruptedly (un-in-tėr-rup′ted-li), *adv.* Without interruption; without disturbance; unintermittedly; unceasingly. *Paley.*

unintricated† (un-in′tri-kā-ted), *a.* Not perplexed; not obscure or intricate. *Hammond.*

unintroduced (un-in-trọ-dūst′), *a.* Not introduced; obtrusive. *Young.*

uninuclear (ū-ni-nū′klẹ-ạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nucleus*, nucleus, + *-ar*^{2}.] Having a single nucleus; uninucleate.

uninucleate (ū-ni-nū′klẹ-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nucleus*, nucleus, + *-ate*^{1}.] Uninuclear.

uninvented (un-in-ven′ted), *a.* Not invented; not found out.

> Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright
> Believ'st so main to our success, I bring.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 470.

uninventive (un-in-ven′tiv), *a.* Not inventive; not having the power of inventing, finding, discovering, or contriving.

> In every company there is not only the active and passive sex, but, in both men and women, a deeper and more important sex of mind—namely, the inventive or creative class of both men and women, and the *uninventive* or accepting class. *Emerson*, Complete Prose Works, II. 345.

uninventively (un-in-ven′tiv-li), *adv.* In an uninventive manner; without invention.

uninvestigable (un-in-ves′ti-gạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being investigated or searched out. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. iv.

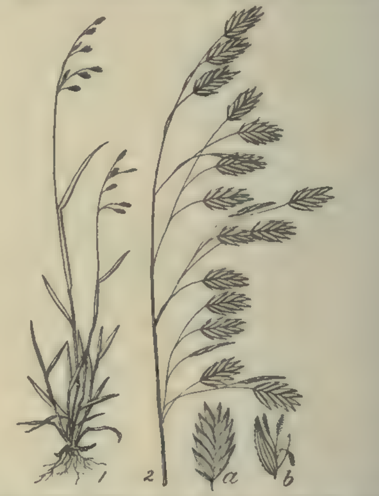
uninvite (un-in-vīt′), *v. t.* To countermand the invitation of; put off. [Rare.]

> One of the houses behind them is infected, . . . so I made them *uninvite* their guests.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 26, 1665.

Unio (ū′ni-ō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *unio*, the number one, oneness: see *union.*] 1. The leading genus of bivalves of the family *Unionidæ:* formerly used with great latitude for many species, some of which are now placed in other families as well as in other genera.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; any river-mussel.

uniocular (ū-ni-ok′ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*^{3}.] Monocular: opposed to *binocular.* *Lancet*, No. 3487, p. 1416.

Uniola (ụ̄-nī′ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < LL. *uniola*, an unknown plant, < *unio*, unity: see *union.*] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Festuceæ* and subtribe *Eufestuceæ.* It is characterized by an elongated or ample panicle of broad and flat two-edged spikelets, each with the three to six lower glumes empty. There are 5 species, all North American, one (*U. paniculata*) extending into Central and South America. *U. racemiflora* of the West Indies differs in its minute spikelets. The others are tall erect grasses growing in tufts from strong creeping rootstocks. The leaves are broad and flat, or convolute; the panicle loose or dense, or, in *U. gracilis*, contracted and wand-like, and in *U. racemiflora* forming one-sided spikes. In *U. paniculata*, a tall species reaching 8 feet, and *U. latifolia*, a shorter plant with drooping long-pedicelled flowers, the spikelets reach an unusually large size, sometimes 2 inches long and with 30 flowers. *U. latifolia* and *U. gracilis* are pasture-grasses; *U. paniculata* is valuable from its binding sea-sands. See *spike-grass.*



1, *Uniola latifolia* (Spike-grass); 2, panicle; *a*, spikelet; *b*, floret, showing the flowering glume, the palet, the single stamen, and the pistil.

union (ū′nyọn), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *union* = Sp. *union* = Pg. *união* = It. *unione*, < LL. *unio(n-)*, f., oneness, unity, the number one, a uniting, union, L. *unio(n-)*, m., a single large pearl, a single onion (> ult. E. *onion*), < *unus*, one: see *one.* Cf. *unite*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; the state of being united; junction; coalition; combination: as, the *union* of soul and body.

> So we grew together,
> Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
> But yet an *union* in partition.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 210.

In the temper of Bacon . . . there was a singular *union* of audacity and sobriety. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*: (*a*) The state of close and immediate connection of parts, organs, or tissues, especially of like parts, or the process of becoming so united; a growing together or its result, as in the different cases of symphysis, synostosis, synchrondrosis, ankylosis, confluence, concrescence, coalescence, conjugation, anastomosis, syzygy, zygosis, and the like. See the distinctive words. (*b*) The connection of two or several individuals in a compound organism, as of several zoöids in a zoanthodeme.—**3.** Matrimony; the matrimonial relation, married state, or conjugal bond.—**4.** Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections, or interest; harmony.

Lay a foundation for a blessed *Union* among our selves, which would frustrate the great design of our enemies upon us. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

Now, when a mutual Flame you have reveal'd,
And the dear *Union* of our Souls is seal'd.
Congreve, To Cynthia.

Self-love and social at her birth began;
Union the bond of all things, and of man.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 149.

5. That which is united or made into one; something formed by a combination of various parts or individual things or persons; an aggregate of united parts; a coalition; a combination; a confederation; a league.

An amalgamation of the Christian religious *unions* was effected with the sacrificial societies of the pagans. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxiii.

(*a*) A confederacy of two or more nations, or of the various states of a nation: in this sense the United States of America is sometimes called by way of preëminence "The *Union*." (*b*) In England and Ireland, two or more parishes consolidated into one for the better administration of the poor-laws. It is in the discretion of the Local Government Board to consolidate any two or more parishes into one union under a single board of guardians elected by the owners and ratepayers of the component parishes. Each union has a common workhouse, and all the cost of the relief of the poor is charged upon the common fund. (*c*) Two or more parishes or contiguous benefices consolidated into one for ecclesiastical purposes. (*d*) An association of independent churches, generally either Congregational or Baptist, for the purpose of promoting mutual fellowship and coöperation in Christian work. It differs from most ecclesiastical bodies in possessing no authority over the churches which unite in it. (*e*) A permanent combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade. See *trade-union*.

[In old days] if here and there a clergyman, a professional man, a politician, or a writer, ventured to raise a voice on behalf of the *Unions*, he was assailed with a storm of ridicule and abuse. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 722.

6. A union workhouse; a workhouse erected and maintained at the joint expense of parishes which have been formed into a union: in Scotland called a *combination poor-house*.

The poor old people that they brick up in the *Unions*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, II. 264.

7. That part of a flag which occupies the upper corner next the staff when it is distinguished from the rest in color or pattern, as in the flag of the United States, where it is blue with white stars, or in the flag of Great Britain; the jack. When the flag is hoisted on the staff with the union below, it is considered a signal of distress. See *union down*, below.

8. A flag showing the union only. See *union flag* and *union jack*, below.—**9.** A joint, screw, or other connection uniting parts of machinery, or the like; a kind of coupling for connecting tubes together.—**10.** A textile fabric of several materials, or of different kinds of thread.

Then we had an Irish linen, an imitation, you know, a kind of *Union*, which we call double twist. It is made, I believe, in Manchester, and is a mixture of linen and cotton. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 420.

11. A shallow vat or tray in which partly fermented beer is kept to complete its fermentation or to cleanse itself.—**12†.** A large fine pearl.

In the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 283.

Sighelmus bishop of Schirburne . . . trauailed thorough India, and returning home brought with him many strange and precious *vnions* and costly spyces. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 5.

Pliny says that the name *unio* was an invention of the fine gentlemen of Rome, to denote only such pearls as could not be matched. *Nares.*

Act of Union, the name by which several statutes organizing the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are known. (*a*) A statute of 1535–6, enacting the political union of Wales to England. (*b*) A statute of 1706, uniting the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1st, 1707. (*c*) A statute of 1800, which united the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland on and after January 1st, 1801.—**Apperceptive union.** See *apperceptive*.—**Bony union**, in *surg.*, the knitting of a fracture by callus: opposed to *ligamentous union*.—**Customs union.** See *customs-union* and *Zollverein*.—**Evangelical, hypostatic, Latin, liberal union.** See the adjectives.—**Liberties' Union Act.** See *liberty*.—**Union Assessment Acts.** See *assessment*.—**Union by first intention**, in *surg.*, the healing of a wound without suppuration.—**Union by second intention**, in *surg.*, the healing of a wound by granulation after suppuration.—**Union churches**, a body of Protestant evangelical Christians organized in its present form about 1863. It recognizes no creed except allegiance to the Bible, no test of membership except character, and no ecclesiastical authority superior to that of membership in the local church. Its membership is mainly confined to the Western States in the United States.—**Union down**, said of a flag displaying the union at the bottom instead of in its normal position at the top. A flag hoisted in this position forms a signal of distress.—**Union flag**, the union jack, or national flag of the United Kingdom. The national flag of England was the banner of St. George (heraldically described as argent, a cross gules), and soon after the union of the crowns this was united with the Scottish national flag, or banner of St. Andrew (in the language of heraldry, azure, a saltier argent), thus forming the first union flag. On the legislative union with Scotland in 1707 a new design for the national or union flag was adopted, described in heraldic terms as azure, a saltier argent surmounted by a cross gules fimbriated or edged of the second. On the union with Ireland the red cross or saltier of St. Patrick was introduced, and as thus modified the flag now exists.—**Union jack**, the national ensign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, formed by the union of the cross of St. George (red on a white ground), the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Andrew (white on a blue ground), and the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Patrick (red on a white ground).—**Universal Postal Union.** See *postal*. =**Syn. 1-3.** *Union, Unity, Junction, Connection.* *Union* is the act of bringing two or more together so as to make but one: as, the *union* of the Mississippi and the Missouri; *union* in marriage; or it is the state resulting, or the product of the act: as, the American *Union*. *Unity* is only the state of oneness, whether there has or has not been previous distinctness: as, the *unity* of God, the *unity* of faith, *unity* of feeling, interest, labor. *Junction* expresses not simply collocation, but a real and physical bringing into one. *Union* and *junction* differ from *connection* in that the last does not necessarily imply contact: there may be *connection* between houses by a portico or walk. It is literal to speak of the *connection*, and figurative to speak of the *union*, of England and America by a telegraphic cable.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a union or to the Union (see I., 5 (*a*)); in favor of the Union: as, the *Union* party; *Union* principles; *Union* sympathies.—**Union Labor party**, in *U. S. politics*, a political party formed in 1887, which drew support from the Greenbackers, farmers' organizations, Knights of Labor, etc. It nominated a candidate for President of the United States in 1888.—**Union man.** (*a*) In the United States, in the period of the civil war, an opponent of secession and upholder of the federal cause. (*b*) A member of a trade-union.—**Union party**, a party which favors the formation or preservation of a union; specifically, the Constitutional Union party. See *constitutional*.

Unionacea (ū″ni-ọ-nā′sẹ-ạ̤), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Unio*(*n-*) + *-acea*.] A superfamily of integripalliate isomyarian bivalve mollusks, represented by the family *Unionidæ*.

unionacean (ū″ni-ọ-nā′sē-ạ̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Unionacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Unionacea*.

union-bow (ū′nyọ̤n-bō), *n.* A bow made of two or three pieces glued together, as distinguished from the *single-piece bow* or *self-bow*. Also called *back-bow*.

union-cord (ū′nyọ̤n-kôrd), *n.* A round white cord made of linen and cotton combined, used for stay-laces, etc. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Union-cord braid**, a braid composed of two or more cords, usually a worsted or mohair braid like that called *Russia braid*.

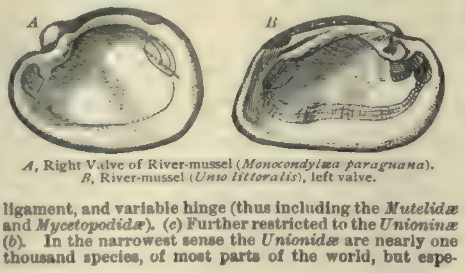
unioned (ū′nyọ̤nd), *a.* [‹ *union* + *-ed*^{2}.] Exhibiting symbols and proofs of union. [Rare.]

Great Washington arose in view,
And *unioned* flags his stately steps pursue;
Blest Gallia's bands and young Columbia's pride.
Joel Barlow, Visions of Columbus.

union-grass (ū′nyọ̤n-gràs), *n.* A name for grasses of the genus *Uniola*.

unionid (ū′ni-ọ-nid), *n.* A unio; any member of the *Unionidæ*.

Unionidæ (ū-ni-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Unio*(*n-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Unio*, and variously limited. (*a*†) Formerly applied to all fresh-water bivalves nacreous inside the shell. (*b*) Restricted to those with two large and persistent adductor muscles, and the shell regular, with thick epidermis, thin nacreous layer, prominent external ligament, and variable hinge (thus including the *Mutelidæ* and *Mycetopodidæ*). (*c*) Further restricted to the *Unioninæ* (*b*). In the narrowest sense the *Unionidæ* are nearly one thousand species, of most parts of the world, but especially numerous and diversified in the United States, where they are mostly called *fresh-water mussels* or *clams*.



A, Right Valve of River-mussel (*Monocondylæa paraguana*). *B*, River-mussel (*Unio littoralis*), left valve.

unioniform (ū-ni-on′i-fôrm), *a.* [‹ NL. *Unio*(*n-*) + L. *forma*, form.] Like a unio in shape or aspect; resembling or related to the *Unionidæ*. Also *unionoid*.

Unioninæ (ū″ni-ọ-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Unio*(*n-*) + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Unionidæ*, variously limited. (*a*) Including all those unios whose branchial orifice is confluent with the pedal, and whose anal siphon is little prolonged. (*b*) Restricted to such as have the foot compressed and securiform (thus contrasting with *Mycetopodidæ*): same as *Unionidæ* (*c*).

unionine (ū′ni-ọ-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Unioninæ*; unioniform in a narrow sense.

unionism (ū′nyọ̤n-izm), *n.* [‹ *union* + *-ism*.] **1.** The principle of uniting or combining; specifically, trade-unionism.

I apprehend that the notion which lies at the bottom of *Unionism* is this: that a man is bound to think not only of himself, but of his fellow-workmen. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 115.

2. Attachment or loyalty to the principle of union, or to some particular union; specifically, attachment or loyalty to the federal union known as the United States of America, and opposition to its rupture, as by the secession of the Southern States in 1861–5.

Mr. Seward had an abiding faith in the *Unionism* and latent loyalty of Virginia and the border States. *The Century*, XXXV. 609.

3. In *British politics*, the principles or sentiments of the Unionists.

unionist (ū′nyọ̤n-ist), *n.* and *a.* [‹ *union* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who promotes or advocates union.—**2.** A member of a trade-union; a trade-unionist. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 109.—**3.** One who during the American civil war took the side of the national government.

At the same station, we met General Shriver of Frederick, a most loyal *Unionist*. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 25.

4. [*cap.*] In *British politics*, one who is opposed to the dissolution or rupture of the legislative union existing between Great Britain and Ireland, and especially to the separatist principles and tendencies of those who desire to establish home rule in Ireland: a name applied to the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a union or to unionism; promoting or advocating union: as, a *unionist* movement; a *unionist* party.

Their [the workmen's] low standard of work, determined by the *unionist* principle that the better workers must not discredit the worse by exceeding them in efficiency. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 211.

2. Specifically, during the civil war in the United States, of or pertaining to the Union party or cause.

unionistic (ū-nyọ̤-nis′tik), *a.* [‹ *unionist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to unionism or unionists; relating to or promoting union.

The various phases of a *unionistic* movement. *P. Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 22.

unionite (ū′ni-ọ-nīt), *n.* [‹ NL. *Unionites*, ‹ *Unio*(*n-*), q. v.] A fossil unio, or some similar shell.

union-joint (ū′nyọ̤n-joint), *n.* A pipe-coupling; a union. *E. H. Knight.*

unionoid (ū′ni-ọ-noid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Unio*(*n-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *unioniform*.

II. *n.* Same as *unionid*.

union-pump (ū′nyọ̤n-pump), *n.* A pump combined in the same frame with an engine. *E. H. Knight.*

union-room (ū′nyọ̤n-röm), *n.* The room in a brewery in which the unions for partly fermented beer stand together, and from which the beer is racked off.

The *union-room* [Allsop's] contains 1,424 unions, which can cleanse 230,000 gallons at one time. *Bickerdyke.*

uniovulate (ū-ni-ō′vụ̄-lāt), *a.* [‹ L. *unus*, one, + NL. *ovulum*, ovule: see *ovule*.] Having but one ovule.

unipara (ụ̄-nip′ạ̤-rạ̤), *n.* A woman who has borne one child.

uniparous (ụ̄-nip′ạ̤-rus), *a.* [‹ L. *unus*, one, + *parere*, bring forth, bear, + *-ous*.] **1.** Producing one at a birth: as, *uniparous* animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.—**2.** In *bot.*, having but one axis or branch: as, a *uniparous* cyme.

unipartite (ū-ni-pär′tīt), *a.* [‹ L. *unus*, one, + *partitus*, parted: see *partite*.] Not separated into parts.

In the theory of the single system the conceptions and symbolism are to a large extent arithmetical, and are based upon the properties of single integral numbers and their partitions into single integral parts. In this sense the former theory may be regarded as being *unipartite*. *Nature*, XLI. 380.

Unipartite curve, a curve whose real part forms one continuous whole (it being understood that a passage through infinity does not constitute a severing of the curve).

uniped (ū'ni-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] **I.** *a.* Having only one foot.

II. *n.* One who or that which is one-footed. Compare *monopode.* [Rare.]

One of the best gymnasts in Chicago is a person with a wooden leg, which he takes off at the beginning of operations, thus economizing weight and stowage, and performing feats impossible except to *unipeds.*
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 194.

Unipeltata† (ū"ni-pel-tā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), neut. pl. of **unipeltatus: see unipeltate.*] In *Crustacea*, a division of stomatopods, containing adult forms of mantis-shrimps: distinguished from *Bipeltata.* See *Squilla.*

unipeltate (ū-ni-pel'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *pelta*, a light shield: see *peltate.*] **I.** *a.* Having a carapace of one piece, as a crustacean; not bipeltate, like a glass-crab; stomatopodous, as a mantis-shrimp.

II. *n.* A member of the *Unipeltata.* See *Squillidæ.*

unipersonal (ū-ni-pėr'sọn-ạl), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *persona*, person: see *personal.*] 1. Having but one person; existing in one person: said of the Deity.—2. In *gram.*, used only in one person: chiefly noting verbs used only in the third person singular; impersonal.

unipersonalist (ū-ni-pėr'sọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *unipersonal* + *-ist.*] One who believes there is but one person in the Deity.

unipersonality (ū-ni-pėr-so̤-nal'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *unipersonal* + *-ity.*] Existence in one person only.

unipetalous (ū-ni-pet'a̤-lus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *petalum*, petal: see *petal.*] Having but one petal.

Such a corolla [consisting of one petal on account of abortion of the others] is *unipetalous*, a term quite distinct from monopetalous. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 182.

uniphonous (ū'ni-fō-nus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *φωνή*, a sound.] Having or giving out only one sound; monophonic. [Rare.]

That *uniphonous* instrument the drum.
Westminster Rev., Nov., 1832. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

uniplanar (ū-ni-plā'na̤r), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *planum*, plane.] Lying in one plane.

The first three chapters of the work deal with the usual problems of hydrodynamics, being occupied principally with those in which the motion is *uniplanar* or can be expressed by two co-ordinates.
The Academy, April 11, 1891, p. 349.

Uniplanar dyadic. See *dyadic.*—**Uniplanar node**, a degenerate form of a node or conical point on a surface, where the cone degenerates into two coincident planes: same as *unode.*

uniplicate (ụ-nip'li-kạt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate.*] Once folded; having or forming a single fold. Compare *duplicate, triplicate, quadruplicate.*

unipolar (ū-ni-pō'lär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *polus*, pole: see *polar.*] 1. Exhibiting one kind of polarity.

The so-called "*unipolar*" induction supposed to be due to the rotation of the earth, which behaves like a gigantic magnet. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

2. In *biol.*, having a single pole, as a nerve-cell or a rete: correlated with *bipolar, multipolar.*

If the rete remains broken up, then it is known as a diffuse, *unipolar*, or monocentric rete mirabile.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 597.

Unipolar conduction. Same as *irreciprocal conduction* (which see, under *irreciprocal*).—**Unipolar dynamo**, a dynamo in which an electromotive force is induced in a conductor by causing it to revolve round one pole of a magnet.

unipolarity (ū"ni-pọ-lar'ị-ti), *n.* [< *unipolar* + *-ity.*] The character of being unipolar.

We do not believe that Ohm ever observed the phenomenon of *unipolarity* in strong sulphuric acid with electrodes of platinum or gold due to a transition resistance.
Philos. Mag., XXVI. 120.

uniporous (ụ-nip'ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *porus*, pore.] Having one pore.

Wood-cells elsewhere called discigerous tissue, and to which I applied the terms *uniporous* and multiporous.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 160.

unique (ụ-nēk'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *unique* = Sp. Pg. It. *unico*, < L. *unicus*, one, only, single, < *unus*, one.] **I.** *a.* 1. Only; single.

Do I mention these seeming inconsistencies to smile at or upbraid my *unique* cousin? *Lamb*, My Relations.

2. Having no like or equal; unmatched; sole; unequaled; single in its kind or excellence: often used relatively, and then signifying rare, unusual.

That which gives to the Jews their *unique* position among the nations is what we are accustomed to regard as their Sacred History. *Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1159.

II. *n.* A unique thing; a thing unparalleled or sole of its kind.

Sir Charles Mordant's gold medal, mean as it is in workmanship, is extremely curious, and may be termed an *Unic*, being the only one of the kind that has come to our knowledge. *Archæologia* (1774), III. 374.

Where is the master who could have instructed Franklin, or Washington, or Bacon, or Newton? Every great man is a *unique.* *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

uniquely (ụ-nēk'li), *adv.* In a unique manner; so as to be unique.

uniqueness (ụ-nēk'nes), *n.* The state or character of being unique.

uniquity (ụ-nē'kwi̤-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *unique* + *-ity.*] Uniqueness. [Rare.]

Uniquity will make them valued more.
H. Walpole, Letters, iv. 477 (1789). (*Davies.*)

uniradiate (ū-ni-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *radius*, ray: see *radiate.*] Having only one ray, arm, or process; monactinal.

uniradiated (ū-ni-rā'di-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *uniradiate.*

uniramose (ū-ni-rā'mōs), *a.* Same as *uniramous.* *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 109.

uniramous (ū-ni-rā'mus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *ramus*, branch: see *ramus.*] Having but one ramus or branch. See *biramous.* *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 652.

unisepalous (ū-ni-sep'a̤-lus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal: see *sepal.*] Having but one sepal.

uniseptate (ū-ni-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *septum*, partition: see *septate.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having only one septum or partition.

uniserial (ū-ni-sē'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *series*, series: see *serial.*] 1. Set in one row or series; one-ranked; unifarious. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 190.—2. Beset with one rank, row, or series of things.

uniserially (ū-ni-sē'ri-a̤l-i), *adv.* So as to be uniserial; in one series.

uniseriate (ū-ni-sē'ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *series*, series: see *seriate.*] Same as *uniserial.*

uniseriately (ū-ni-sē'ri-āt-li), *adv.* Same as *uniserially.*

uniserrate (ū-ni-ser'āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *serra*, saw: see *serrate.*] Having one row of teeth or serrations; uniserially serrate.

uniserrulate (ū-ni-ser'ọ̈-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, saw: see *serrulate.*] Having one row of small serrations; uniserially serrulate.

unisexual (ū-ni-sek'ṣụ̄-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *sexus*, sex: see *sexual.*] 1. Of one sex—that is, having the two sexes developed in different individuals. [Rare.]—2. For or consisting of a single sex. [Rare.]

One final provincialism of the mind there is, which a *unisexual* college certainly never would have any power to eradicate. . . . It is the provincialism of the exclusively sex point of view itself. *The Century*, XXXII. 326.

3. Specifically, in *entom.*, having only female individuals: noting the agamic broods of *Aphididæ* and some other insects which, during certain parts of the year, continue to propagate the species without any males. See *parthenogenesis.*—4. In *bot.*, said of a flower containing the organs of but one sex, stamens or pistil, but not both; diclinous: opposed to *bisexual* or *hermaphrodite;* monœcious or diœcious. It is also applicable to an inflorescence or a plant with such flowers only.

unisexuality (ū-ni-sek-ṣū-al'ị-ti), *n.* [< *unisexual* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being unisexual, or of having but one sex, as a male or female individual: the opposite of *hermaphroditism.*

There is some reason to suspect that hermaphrodism was the primitive condition of the sexual apparatus, and that *unisexuality* is the result of the abortion of the organs of the other sex in males and females respectively.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 67.

unisexually (ū-ni-sek'ṣū-al-i), *adv.* So as to be of either sex, but not of both sexes, in one individual: as, animals *unisexually* developed.

unisilicate (ū-ni-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + E. *silicate.*] A salt of orthosilicic acid (H_4SiO_4): so called because the ratio of oxygen atoms combined with the base to those combined with the silicon is 1:1. This is illustrated by zinc unisilicate, willemite, which has the formula Zn_2SiO_4 or $2ZnO.SiO_2$.

unisolated (un-is'ọ-lā-ted), *a.* Not isolated or separated; undistinguished or undistinguishable.

The *unisolated* hyoid muscles of the frog.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 47.

unison (ū'ni-so̤n or -zo̤n), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Also *unisonous*, q. v.; = Sp. *unisono* = Pg. *unisono*, < ML. *unisonus*, having one sound, < L. *unus*, one, + *sonus*, sound: see *sound*^{5}. II. *n.* Early mod. E. *unisonne*, < F. *unisson* = Sp. *unison* = It. *unisono*, unison, concord of sounds: from the adj.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sounding alone; unisonous.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice,
Choral or *unison.* *Milton*, P. L., vii. 599.

2. In *music*, sounded simultaneously; specifically, noting two or more voice-parts that are coincident in pitch, or a passage or effect thus produced.—**Unison string**, in musical instruments with strings, a string tuned in unison with another string, and intended to be sounded with it. In the pianoforte most of the tones are produced from pairs or triplets of strings thus tuned. Such strings are commonly called *unisons.*

II. *n.* 1. In *music:* (*a*) The interval, melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone of exactly the same pitch; a perfect prime, acoustically represented by the ratio 1:1. The term is also used as a synonym of *prime* (as, an augmented *unison*), though this is objectionable. (*b*) The interval of the octave, especially when occurring between male and female voices, or between higher and lower instruments of the same class.—2. The state of sounding at the same pitch—that is, of being at the interval of a unison.

"But he wants a shoe, poor creature!" said Obadiah. "Poor creature!" said my uncle Toby, vibrating the note back again, like a string in *unison.*
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, V. ii.

3. A single unvaried tone; a monotone. *Pope.*—4. Same as *unison string.*—5. Accordance; agreement; harmony; concord.

He chants his prophetic song in exact *unison* with their designs. *Burke*, Rev. in France, xvi.

I had the good fortune to act in perfect *unison* with my colleague. *D. Webster*, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

unisonal (ū'ni-sọ̄-na̤l), *a.* [< *unison* + *-al.*] Being in unison; unisonant.

We missed . . . the magnificent body of tone in the broad *unisonal* passages in the finale.
Athenæum, No. 3082, p. 678.

unisonally (ū'ni-sọ̄-na̤l-i), *adv.* In a unisonal manner; in unison.

Tenors and basses burst in *unisonally.*
Church Times, March 4, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unisonance (ū'ni-sọ̄-na̤ns), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *unisonancia;* as *unisonan*(*t*) + *-ce.*] Accordance of sounds; unison.

unisonant (ū'ni-sọ̄-na̤nt), *a.* [= OF. *unisonnant*, < L. *unus*, one, + *sonan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound; cf. *unison.*] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

Whether the order of those sounds was ascending, descending, or *unisonant.*
Lambillotte, tr. in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 161.

unisonous (ū'ni-sọ̄-nus), *a.* [< ML. *unisonus*, having one sound: see *unison.*] 1. Being in unison: said of two or more sounds having the same pitch; unisonant. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 763.—2. Sounding alone; without harmony.

These apt notes were about forty tunes, of one part only, and in one *unisonous* key.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 171.

unispiral (ū-ni-spī'ra̤l), *a.* In *bot.*, having a single spiral, as the elaters of certain liverworts.

unisulcate (ū-ni-sul'kāt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having a single groove or furrow; one-grooved.

unit (ū'nit), *n.* [Formerly *unite*, a later form of *unity:* see *unity.*] 1. A single thing or person, opposed to a plurality; also, any group regarded as individual in a plurality of similar groups; any one of the individuals or similar groups into which a complex whole may be analyzed.

When first, amid the general discredit of the experiment tried by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal proper, the Indian administrators of fifty or sixty years since began to recognize the village community as the true proprietary *unit* of the country, they had very soon to face the problem of rent. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 182.

The family is the integral and formative *unit* of the nation. *E. Mulford*, The Nation, xii.

The elementary tissues, particularly tracheary, sieve, fibrous, and parenchymatous tissues, are to be considered as the *units*, and the term Fibro-vascular Bundle as little more than a convenient expression of the usual condition of aggregation of these *units.* *Bessey*, Botany, p. 107.

These columns are not fighting *units* at all, but supply-*units*, and may be classed with commissariat trains and services of like nature. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 806.

2. Any standard quantity by the repetition and subdivision of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured. The unit of abstract arithmetic, called *unity*, is represented by the numeral 1. The system of units recommended by a committee of the British Association for scientific calculations, and known as the *C. G. S. system* (abbreviation of *centimeter-gram-*

second system), adopts the *centimeter* as the unit of length, the *gram* as the unit of mass, and the *second* as the unit of time. In this system the *unit of area* is the square centimeter, the *unit of volume* is the cubic centimeter, and the *unit of velocity* is a velocity of a centimeter per second. The *unit of momentum* is the momentum of a gram moving with a velocity of a centimeter per second. The *unit-force* is that force which acting on a gram for one second generates a velocity of a centimeter per second. This force is called a *dyne*. The *unit of work* is the work done by the force of a dyne working through a distance of a centimeter. This is called an *erg*. Sometimes used attributively.

> The ordinary smallest measure we have of either [extension or duration] is looked on as an *unit* in number, when the mind by division would reduce them into less fractions. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xv. 9.

> For purposes of accuracy it must always be remembered that the pound, the gramme, &c., are, strictly speaking, *units* of mass. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 23.

> The *unit* of magnetic moment is the moment of a magnet of *unit* length the strength of whose poles is equal to unity, or generally of any magnet the product of whose strength into its length is equal to unity. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 154.

Absolute unit, a unit of an absolute system of measurement based entirely on arbitrary units of mass, length, and time; sometimes, but quite incorrectly, used as the synonym of a unit of the C. G. S. system, which is only a special system of absolute units.—**Abstract unit**, the unit of numeration; the number represented by 1.—**Alternate units.** Same as *Hankel's numbers* (which see, under *number*).—**B. A. unit of resistance.** See *ohm*.—**Concrete** or **denominate unit**, a unit of some definite kind, as a yard, a second, a dollar, a Fahrenheit degree, etc.—**Decimal units, duodecimal units**, units in scales of numbers increasing or decreasing by ten or twelve.—**Electrical units.** See *electrostatic*.—**Electromagnetic units.** See *electromagnetic*.—**Electrostatic units of electricity.** See *electrostatic*.—**Fundamental units.** See *fundamental*.—**Magnetic unit**, a unit of electrical or magnetic quantity, founded on the forces which act on conductors conveying currents, or on magnets, in a magnetic field. See *electromagnetic units*, under *electromagnetic*.—**Monetary unit.** See *monetary*.—**Neural units.** See *neural*.—**Siemens's unit** [named after the electrician *Siemens*], a unit formerly employed in measuring the electric resistance of a conductor: it is the resistance of a column of pure mercury 1 square millimeter in section and 1 meter long; it is a little less than an ohm.—**Thermal unit**, a unit adopted for measuring and comparing quantities of heat. In the English system of measures the generally accepted thermal unit is the pound-degree, or the amount of heat required to raise a pound of water from the temperature 50° F. to 51° F. (Tait). In the metric system the unit of heat is the calory—that is, the amount necessary to raise a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° centigrade; or the small calory, the heat needed to raise the temperature of a gram of water the same amount.—**Unit angle**, in circular measure, same as *radian*.—**Unit field.** See *field*.—**Unit jar**, an instrument of various forms devised for measuring definite quantities of electricity.—**Unit magnetic pole**, a pole which repels a like pole at a unit distance with unit force—that is, one dyne.—**Unit of capacity** of a conductor, the farad.—**Unit of electrical resistance**, the resistance of a conductor through which a current of unit strength is maintained by unit electromotive force.—**Unit of electric potential**, the difference of potential between the ends of a straight conductor, of unit length, when it is moved with unit velocity in a direction at right angles to lines of force and its own length in a magnetic field of unit intensity.—**Unit of force**, the dyne or the poundal. See def. 2.—**Unit of heat.** See *thermal unit*.—**Unit of illumination.** See *candle-power*.—**Unit of length**, a length in multiples of which other lengths are defined.—**Unit of measure**, a certain conventional dimension or magnitude assumed as a standard by which other dimensions or magnitudes of the same kind are to be measured, as a foot, a gallon, an ounce, a pound, an hour, and the like. See *measure, weight*.—**Unit of measurement**, a quantity used as the consequent of a ratio for defining other quantities.—**Unit of output**, a unit by which the rate of working or the activity in an electric circuit is measured. The British Board of Trade unit of output is 1,000 watts.—**Unit of photometry.** See *photometric standard*, under *photometric*.—**Unit of resistance.** See *resistance*, 3, and *ohm*.—**Unit of self-induction**, in *elect.*, in any system of units, the same as the unit of length employed in the basis of the system. For the practical unit of induction in the centimeter-gram-second system, an earth quadrant, or a length equal to 10^9 centimeters, has been proposed. This unit has been called *secohm*, which has been replaced by *henry*.—**Unit of tale**, a number of things, generally of a particular kind, recognized as a unit, as a dozen, a score, a sum of nails, a lac of rupees, etc.—**Unit pole.** See *pole*^{2}.—**Unit prism**, in *crystal.* See *prism*, 3.—**Unit pyramid**, in *crystal.* See *pyramid*, 3.—**Unit rule**, in *U. S. politics*, a rule sometimes adopted providing that in a national nominating convention the votes of the entire delegation from each State shall be cast in a body for the candidate preferred by the majority of the delegation, the wishes of the minority being disregarded.

unitable (ū-nī′ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *unite* + *-able.*] Capable of being united; capable of union by growth or otherwise. Also spelled *uniteable*.

unital (ū′ni-ta̤l), *a.* [< *unit* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a unit; unitary. [Rare.]

> In nature there is a great, *unital*, continuous . . . development. *Littell's Living Age*, No. 2071, March 1, 1884, p. 515.

unitarian (ū-ni-tā′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [As *unitary* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or relating to a unit or unity, or to one thing or plan or party; unitary.

> It [division of powers] forms the essential distinction between a federal system such as that of America or Switzerland, and a *unitarian* system of government such as that which exists in England or Russia. *A. V. Dicey*, Law of the Constitution, p. 142.

> These two theories, the one dualistic, the other *unitarian*, strangely foreshadow the discoveries of modern dynamics. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 460.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Unitarians or their doctrines.—**Unitarian Church.** See II., 1.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One who maintains the unipersonality of the Deity; one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity; specifically, a member of a Christian body founded upon the doctrine of unipersonality. The churches of the Unitarian body are congregational in government, and independent of one another. They possess no common symbol of doctrine, and differ widely among themselves. They may be divided into two schools of thought, though there is no sharply defined line between them. The conservative Unitarians hold doctrinal views in many respects resembling those of the orthodox Trinitarians, except in their denial of the tripersonality of the Deity. They accept Christ as the manifestation of God in a human life, though they do not regard him as equal in character or power with the Father. They believe in the work of the Holy Spirit, though they do not generally regard him as a distinct personality. They believe in the Scriptures as containing a divine revelation, and in the miracles as an attestation of that revelation. They hold a doctrine of inherited depravity, but not in guilt, except as the result of a personal choice; to a doctrine of future retribution, though not generally to its endlessness; to an atonement by Christ for the sins of mankind, but not to the expiatory theory of that atonement (see *atonement*); and to the necessity of regeneration wrought by the Spirit of God, but only with the coöperation of man; in what is called "irresistible grace" they do not believe. The doctrines of election, reprobation, foreordination, and decrees, as those doctrines are interpreted in the Calvinistic symbols, they repudiate as unscriptural and irrational. The radical school of Unitarians hold views not materially varying from deism. They reverence Christ as a peculiarly holy man, with whom the Spirit of God abode, but in no sense other than that in which he abides with every truly holy man. They respect the Bible as a work of transcendent moral genius, but in no other sense inspired. They do not believe in the miracles, and either explain them as the product of natural causes or regard the accounts of them as mythical and traditionary. They do not accept the doctrines of atonement and regeneration, and do not employ the terms; and they both attribute sin to defective education, intellectual and moral, and depend upon a right education to redeem the world from its effects. The Unitarian movement in the United States was developed chiefly in New England about the beginning of the nineteenth century, under the lead of Dr. Channing. Many of the oldest Congregational churches in New England passed under Unitarian control, and the "American Unitarian Association" was formed in 1825. Outside of the denomination proper, Unitarian views are held by the Hicksite Friends, some Universalists, and by individuals in other denominations. See *Arian*^{1}, *Socinianism*.

2. A monotheist; a believer in one God, as opposed to a polytheist, or a believer in many gods. In this sense it is applicable to all Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, as well as deists. *Fleming.* [Rare.]

3. A monist.

> The Realists or Substantialists are again divided into Dualists, and into *Unitarians* or Monists, according as they are or are not contented with the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duplicity of subject and object in perception. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, xvi.

4. One who advocates any unitary system; an advocate of unity; in politics, an advocate of centralization.

> The old men studied magic in the flowers,
> And human fortunes in astronomy,
> And an omnipotence in chemistry,
> Preferring things to names, for these were men,
> Were *unitarians* of the united world,
> And, wheresoever their clear eye-beams fell,
> They caught the footsteps of the Same.
> *Emerson*, Blight.

Unitarianism (ū-ni-tā′ri-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *Unitarian* + *-ism.*] **1.** The affirmation of the unipersonality of the Deity; the denial of the doctrine of the Trinity, or (rarely) of polytheism; the doctrines of the Unitarians.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Any unitary system.

> The principle, in short, which gives its form to our government is (to use a foreign but convenient expression) *unitarianism*, or the habitual exercise of supreme legislative authority by one central power. *A. V. Dicey*, Law of the Constitution, p. 127.

3. [*l. c.*] In *philos.*, the doctrine that mind and matter are one, or that there is but one general kind of substance.

Unitarianize (ū-ni-tā′ri-a̤n-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Unitarianized*, ppr. *Unitarianizing*. [< *Unitarian* + *-ize.*] To cause to conform, or to conform to Unitarianism. *Imp. Dict.*

unitary (ū′ni-tā̤-ri), *a.* [= F. *unitaire* = Sp. It. *unitario*, unitarian (chiefly as a noun, a Unitarian); as *unit, unit-y,* + *-ary.*] **1.** Of or relating to a unit; of the nature of a unit; not divided; entire: specifically noting in chemistry that system in which the molecules of all bodies are compared, as to their magnitude, with one molecule—water, for example—and all chemical reactions are as far as possible reduced to one typical form of reaction, namely double decomposition. *Watts*, Dict. of Chem.—**2.** Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, unity or uniformity; also, directed at or striving for unity: as, a *unitary* system of thought; in politics, centralized.

> Man loves the Universal, the Unchangeable, the *Unitary*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 110.

> Had any one doubted before that the rights of human nature are *unitary*, . . . the efforts of the advocates of slavery . . . could not fail to sharpen his eyes. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 173.

> We know that the separation and isolation of the different parts of a once *unitary* community must necessarily bring about a separation of its language into different dialects. *W. D. Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., ix.

> It of course by no means follows that, because we have become in the fullest organic sense a nation, ours has become a *unitary* government, its federal features merged in a new national organization. *W. Wilson*, State, § 881.

3. In *biol.*, monistic, as distinguished from dualistic.

> The tendency called *unitary* or monistic . . . must ultimately prevail throughout philosophy. *Haeckel*, Evolution of Man (trans.), I. 17.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of a unit (of measurement).

> A wind pressure of 1,200 pounds for the same *unitary* distance is allowed for. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 304.

5. In *math.*, involving a root to unit power.

Unitas Fratrum (ū′ni-tas frā′trum). [NL., unity of brethren: L. *unitas*, unity; *fratrum*, gen. pl. of *frater*, brother: see *brother*.] The proper official name of the Moravian Church. See *Moravian*, *n.*, 2.

unitate (ū′ni-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unitated*, ppr. *unitating*. [A back-formation from *unitation*.] To perform the operation of unitation upon.

unitate (ū′ni-tāt), *n.* [As *unit* + *-ate*^{1}.] The remainder given by a number after division by a digit.

unitation (ū-ni-tā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *unit* + *-ation.*] **1.** Expression in terms of units; measurement in accordance with a system of units.—**2.** The operation of adding to the units of a number, written in the Arabic notation, (10—N) times the tens (where N is any number less than 10), $(10-N)^2$ times the hundreds, etc., and repeating the process until a digit is obtained. This (diminished by any multiple of N which it exceeds) is the remainder after dividing the original number by N.

unite^1 (ụ̄-nīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *united*, ppr. *uniting*. [< LL. *unitus*, pp. of *unire* (> It. *unire* = Sp. Pg. *unir* = F. *unir*), make one or as one, join together, < L. *unus*, one: see *one*, *a.* Cf. *one*, *v.*, and *adunation*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To combine or conjoin so as to form one; make to be one and to be no longer separate; incorporate in one: as, to *unite* two kingdoms or two armies.

> *Unite*
> Your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 164.

> As thou hast *united* our nature to thy eternal being, thou mightest also *unite* my person to thine by the interior adunations of love, and obedience, and conformity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

2. To connect, conjoin, bring together, or associate by some bond, legal or other; join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like; ally; link together; associate; conjoin; couple; combine: as, to *unite* families by marriage; to *unite* nations by treaty; to *unite* fresh adherents to a cause.

> Hymen did our hands
> *Unite* commutual in most sacred bands.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 170.

3. To make to agree or be uniform; harmonize.

> The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

4. To cause to adhere; attach; connect together: as, to *unite* bricks or stones by means of cement.

> The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the musculous flesh. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

=**Syn.** **1.** To consolidate, amalgamate, blend, merge.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become one; become combined or incorporated; be consolidated; coalesce; combine; commingle.

> Virgin Mother, hail,
> High in the love of Heaven; yet from my loins
> Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
> Of God Most High; so God with man *unites*.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 382.

2. To join in action; concur; act in concert.

> If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
> And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
> Cannot stand under them.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 1.

unite^1† (ụ̄-nīt′), *a.* [< LL. *unitus*, pp. of *unire*, unite: see *unite*^{1}, *v.*] United; joint. *Webster.*

unite^1 (ụ̄-nīt′), *n.* [< *unite*^{1}, *v.*, with ref. to the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland alluded to on the coin in the motto "Faciam eos in gentem unam," 'I will make them one nation' (Ezek. xxxvii. 22).] An English gold coin issued by James I. and current for 20 shillings; a jacobus. A gold coin of the same name and value was issued under Charles I., when it was also called *carolus* (which see), and under the Commonwealth and Charles II.

unite^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *unit.*

uniteable, *a.* See *unitable.* *Dr. H. More.*

united (ụ-nī'ted), *p. a.* [< *unite*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Joined or combined; made one; made to agree; allied; harmonious: as, a *united* household.

> Th' *united* strength of all the gods above
> In vain resists th' omnipotence of Jove.
>
> *Pope,* Iliad, i. 734.

> [England] found it difficult to maintain a contest against the *united* navies of France and Spain.
>
> *Macaulay,* Lord Clive.

2. In *Rom. Cath. usage,* noting those communities which have separated from Oriental churches and united with the Roman Catholic Church in what it holds to be essential, but preserve an individual and distinctive church organization, acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope, and accepting the doctrinal decisions of the Roman Catholic Church, while retaining to some extent their ancient liturgy, rites, discipline, and usages.—**United Armenians.** See *Armenian Church,* under *Armenian.*—**United Brethren.** See *brother* and *Moravian.*—**United Brethren in Christ,** a Christian denomination, Arminian in doctrine, and essentially, although not universally, Methodist in polity. It was founded in Pennsylvania in 1800 by Philip William Otterbein. The government of the church is vested primarily in a general conference. The chief officers of the church are bishops elected every four years, presiding elders, and pastors appointed to their charges according to a system of itinerancy. The denomination makes the mode of baptism and the practice of feet-washing optional with each of its members.—**United Colonies of New England.** See *New England Confederation,* under *confederation.*—**United Greeks,** the members of those churches which retain, with some important modifications, the Greek liturgy and discipline, and other ancient Greek usages—as marriage of the lower clergy, communion under both kinds, and the use of leavened bread in the communion service—but are in union with the Roman Catholic Church. They are found chiefly in Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, and Turkey. See *Uniat.*—**United Irishmen,** an Irish society formed in 1791 by T. W. Tone, for the purpose of procuring parliamentary reform and the repeal of the penal laws. It afterward became a secret society with revolutionary aims, and was influential in causing the Irish rebellion of 1798.—**United Kingdom.** See *kingdom.*—**United Original Seceders.** See *seceder.*—**United Presbyterian Church.** See *Presbyterian.*—**United Provinces,** the seven provinces of the Low Countries, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Gelderland, Groningen, and Overyssel, which in 1579 formed the Union of Utrecht and laid the foundation of the republic of the Netherlands.—**United States,** used attributively, of or pertaining to the United States of America; American: as, the *United States* army; the *United States* navy; the *United States* statutes; colloquially, the *United States* language. The adjective *United States* is used where *American* may appear less exact.

unitedly (ụ-nī'ted-li), *adv.* In a united manner; with united or joint efforts; jointly; amicably.

unitentacular (ū″ni-ten-tak'ụ-lär), *a.* Having but one tentacle. *Amer. Nat.,* XXIII. 597.

uniter (ụ-nī'tėr), *n.* [< *unite*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which unites or forms a connection.

> The Priest presides over the worship of the people; is the *Uniter* of them with the Unseen Holy. *Carlyle.*

uniterable† (un-it'ėr-a̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be renewed or repeated.

> To play away an *uniterable* life.
>
> *Sir T. Browne,* Christian Morals, iii. § 23.

unition (ụ-nish'ọn), *n.* [< ML. *unitio(n-),* a uniting, < LL. *unire,* unite: see *unite*^{1}.] The act of uniting, or the state of being united; junction; union. [Rare.]

> As long as any different substance keeps off the *unition,* hope not to cure the wound. *Wiseman,* Surgery, v. 1.

> The precise and total meaning of Christianity . . . is that it affirms the perfect *unition* of the Divine and human natures in Christ. *H. James,* Subs. and Shad., p. 242.

unitism (ū'ni-tizm), *n.* [< *unit* + *-ism.*] Same as *monism,* 1.

unitive (ū'ni-tiv), *a.* [< *unite*^{1} + *-ive.*] Having the power of uniting; causing or tending to unite; producing or promoting union; harmonizing.

> There is a degree of meditation so exalted that it changes the very name, and is called contemplation; and it is in the *unitive* way of religion—that is, it consists in unions and adherences to God.
>
> *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 71.

> A *unitive* power.
>
> *J. H. Newman,* Development of Christ. Doct., i. 33.

unitively (ū'ni-tiv-li), *adv.* In a unitive or united manner. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

unitize (ū'ni-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unitized,* ppr. *unitizing.* [< *unit* + *-ize.*] To form into or reduce to a unit; make a unit of; cause to be one. *Imp. Dict.*

unity (ū'nị-ti), *n.*; pl. *unities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *unitie* (also reduced *unite, unit:* see *unit*); < OF. (and F.) *unité* = Sp. *unidad* = Pg. *unidade* = It. *unità,* < L. *unita(t-)s,* oneness, singleness, sameness, uniformity, agreement, < *unus,* one: see *one.*] 1. The state or property of being one; oneness, as opposed to multiplicity; individuality, as opposed to plurality.

> Now *unity,* which is defined, is in its own nature more apt to be understood than multiplicity, which in some measure participates of infinity. *Dryden,* Life of Plutarch.

> It sufficing to the *unity* of any idea that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of ever so many particulars.
>
> *Locke,* Human Understanding, II. xxiv. 1.

2. Organic totality; that interconnection of parts which constitutes a complex whole; a systematic whole as distinguished from its constituent parts: as, the *unity* of consciousness; the *unity* of an artistic creation. See def. 9.

> The simplest human consciousness contains more than sensation, it contains a reference of sensation to objects; the simplest human consciousness also contains some conception of the *unity* of all objects in one world (were it but that it represents them all as existing in one space and one time). *Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 203.

> An empirical acquaintance with facts rises to a scientific knowledge of facts, as soon as the mind discovers beneath the multiplicity of single production the *unity* of an organic system. *Max Müller.*

3. Identity; self-sameness; uniformity.

> If the *unity* of the Ego is really illusory, if the permanent identical "I" is not a fact but a fiction, as Hume and his followers maintain, why should one part of the series of feelings into which the Ego is resolved be concerned with another part of the same series, any more than with any other series?
>
> *H. Sidgwick,* Methods of Ethics, p. 389.

> We are able to say that the *Unity* or Continuity of nature is a principle or law of experience.
>
> *W. R. Sorley,* Ethics of Naturalism, p. 267.

4. The state of being united or combined in one; especially, union as connected parts of a complex whole: as, the national *unity* of the separate states.

> England had hardly as yet [829] realized the need of national *unity,* and outside the king's council chamber there can have been few who understood the need of union between the nations of Christendom.
>
> *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., ii.

5. Harmony or accord in sentiments, affection, action, etc.; concord.

> How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!* Ps. cxxxiii. 1.

> *Unity,* secrecy, decision, are the qualities which military arrangements require.
>
> *Macaulay,* Hallam's Const. Hist.

6. Sameness of character or effect; agreement; coincidence.

> There is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shak.,* W. T., v. 2. 35.

7. In *math.,* a quantity which, multiplied by any quantity of the system considered, gives that same quantity as the product. Thus, in the theory of matrices, the matrix of any order having all the constituents zero except those of the principal diagonal, which are all ones, is the unity of that order. In ordinary algebra one, or the unit of abstract number, is the only unity. *Unit* and *unity* are words frequently confused; but with accurate writers unit is the standard of measurement, that which is counted, and has no reference to multiplication; while unity has reference to multiplication alone. In a multiple associative algebra there are as many units as the ordinal number of the algebra, but there can be but one unity, and there need not be any at all.

8. The principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved in literary compositions; conformity in a composition to this principle; a reference to some one purpose or leading idea, or to the main proposition, in all the parts of a discourse or composition. The so-called Aristotelian law of *unity of time, of place, and of action* (called 'the unities') in a drama was the fundamental rule or general idea from which the French classical dramatic writers and critics derived, or to which they referred, all their practical rules for the construction of a drama. This law demanded that there should be no shifting of the scene from place to place, that the whole series of events should be such as might occur within the space of a single day, and that nothing should be admitted irrelevant to the development of the single plot.

> The author has not observed a single *unity* in his whole play. *Addison,* Sir Timothy Tittle.

> The writers of plays have what they call *unity* of time and place, to give a justness to their representation.
>
> *Steele,* Spectator, No. 358.

> The so-called *unities* of time and place are purely fictitious principles, to either of which it may be convenient to adhere in order to make the unity of an action more distinctly perceptible, and either of which may with equal propriety be disregarded in order to give the action probability.
>
> *A. W. Ward,* Introd. to Eng. Dram. Lit., p. xi.

9. In artistic creations, a combination of parts such as to constitute a whole or to exhibit a form of symmetry in style and character; the quality of any work by which all the parts are subordinate to or promotive of one general design or effect.

> Among the susceptibilities touched by artistic arrangements may be noticed the sense of *Unity* in multitude, arising when a great number of things are brought under a comprehensive design, as when a row of pillars is crowned by a pediment.
>
> *A. Bain,* Emotions and Will, p. 235, note.

10. In *law:* (*a*) The holding of the same estate in undivided shares by two or more; joint tenancy. (*b*) The joint possession by one person of two rights by several titles.—11. A gold coin of the reign of James I. See *unite*^{1}.—**Architectonic unity.** See *architectonic.*—**At unity,** at one; in accord or harmony.

> A character *at unity* with itself . . . is strong by its very negations. *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

Formal unity. See *formal.*—**Manchester Unity.** See *Odd-Fellow.*—**Material**†, **mathematical, numerical unity.** See the adjectives.—**Primitive *n*th root of unity.** See *primitive.*—**Unity of apperception.** See *apperception.*—**Unity of estate, of possession, of time, of title.** See *estate in joint tenancy,* under *estate.*—**Unity of type,** in *biol.* See *type.* =**Syn.** 1-4. *Junction, Connection,* etc. See *union.*

univalence (ụ-niv'a̤-lẹns), *n.* [< *univalen(t)* + *-ce.*] In *chem.,* the property of being univalent.

univalency (ū-niv'a̤-lẹn-si), *n.* [As *univalence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *univalence.* Also called *monovalency.*

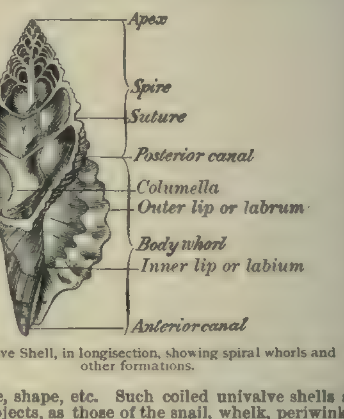
univalent (ụ-niv'a̤-lent), *a.* [< L. *unus,* one, + *valen(t-)s,* ppr. of *valere,* be strong, have power: see *valid.*] Having a valence of one; capable of replacing a single hydrogen atom in combination.

univalid (ụ-niv'a̤-lid), *a.* Same as *univalent.*

univalvate (ū-ni-val'vāt), *a.* [As *univalve* + *-ate*^{1}.] Same as *univalve.*

univalve (ū'ni-valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus,* one, + *valva,* valve: see *valve.*] I. *a.* 1. Having one valve only, as a mollusk; not bivalve or multivalve; univalved or univalvular. See II.—2. Having the carapace single, or not hinged in the middle line: specifying the cladocerous or daphniaceous crustaceans. [Now rare.]—3. In *bot.,* consisting of one valve or piece.

II. *n.* In *conch.,* a univalve mollusk or its shell; a shell consisting of a single piece; formerly, a member of one of three Linnean divisions of *Testacea,* as distinguished from *bivalves* and *multivalves.* The great group of gastropods are univalves. The single valve is sometimes very small, slight, rudimentary, or hidden beneath the mantle; but in most cases it is large and stout, nearly or completely inclosing the soft parts; and in such cases it usually acquires a twist or spiral coil, either in one plane, or, oftener, rising in a conical spire endlessly varied in details of size, shape, etc. Such coiled univalve shells are familiar objects, as those of the snail, whelk, periwinkle, etc. Sometimes the coils are quite flat, as in the planorbis; or the spire is so slight, and the first whorl so large, that the resulting figure is ear-like or saucer-shaped, as in the ormer. Some univalves are simple caps or cones, as the limpets. Some are tubular, as the tooth-shells; or tubular and variously contorted, as the worm-shells or vermetids. Some have an egg-shaped or fusiform figure. Many univalves have actually a second shell or valve, the operculum or lid of the aperture; this, however, does not count against their being univalvular. Many forms of ordinary univalves have special names, as *helicoid, conoid, discoid, ovoid, trochoid, turbinate, turreted.* The direction of the coiling, whether right or left, is *dextrorse* or *sinistrorse;* a coiling in the opposite from the usual direction is *reversed.* The first whorl of a spiral univalve is the *body-whorl;* its opening is the *aperture;* the lips of the aperture are the outer or *labrum,* and the inner or *columellar,* the *labium;* the lips may be variously produced, winged or *alate, canaliculate,* etc. (See *holostomatous, siphonostomatous.*) The central pillar around which the whorls are coiled is the *columella;* the whorls above the



A Univalve Shell, in longisection, showing spiral whorls and other formations.

body-whorl or aperture are collectively the *spire*, ending at the tip, point, or *apex*. The opposite end of the shell is the *base*, which often presents a depression, the *umbilicus;* the circumference, a completely lipped aperture, is the *peristome*. The spiral line between the successive whorls or volutions is the *suture*. See words italicized above with various cuts there, or there cited.

univalved (ū′ni-valvd), *a.* [As *univalve* + *-ed*².] Same as *univalve*.

univalvular (ū-ni-val′vụ-lär), *a.* [As *univalve* + *-ul-ar*.] Same as *univalve*.

universal (ū-ni-vėr′sạl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *universel* = Sp. Pg. *universal* = It. *universale*, < L. *universalis*, of or belonging to all or to the whole, < *universus*, all together, whole, entire, collective, general: see *universe*. Hence colloq. abbr. *versal*, *varsal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the universe in its entirety, or to the human race collectively.

Sole monarch of the *universal* earth.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 94.

All partial evil, *universal* good.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 292.

2. Pertaining to all things or to all mankind distributively. This is the original and most proper signification.

Those men which have no written law of God to shew what is good or evil carry written in their hearts the *universal* law of mankind, the Law of Reason, whereby they judge, as by a rule which God hath given unto all men for that purpose. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

Nothing can be to us Catholic or *universal* in Religion but what the Scripture teaches.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

Which had the *universal* sanction of their own and all former ages. *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

3. Belonging to or predicated of all the members of a class considered without exception: as, a *universal* rule. This meaning arose in logic, where it is called the complex sense of *universal*, and has been common in Latin since the second century.

Hearing applause and *universal* shout.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 144.

We say that every argument which tells in favour of the *universal* suffrage of the males tells equally in favour of female suffrage. *Macaulay*, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

4. In *logic*, capable of being predicated of many individuals or single cases; general. This, called the simple sense of *universal*, in which the word is precisely equivalent to *general*, is quite opposed to its etymology, and perpetuates a confusion of thought due to Aristotle, whose *καθόλου* it translates. (See II., 1 (*b*).) In Latin it is nearly as old, perhaps older, than def. 3.—**Universal agent**, in *law*, an agent with unqualified power to act, in place of his principal, in all things which the latter can delegate, as distinguished from a *general agent*, who has unrestricted power in respect to a particular kind of business or at a particular place.—**Universal arithmetic, algebra.**—**Universal chuck**, a form of chuck having a face-plate with dogs which can move radially and simultaneously, to hold objects of different sizes.—**Universal church**, in *theol.*, the church of God throughout the world.—**Universal cognition.** See *cognition*.—**Universal compass**, a compass with extension legs adapted for striking circles of either large or small size.—**Universal conception**, a general concept.—**Universal conversion.** See *conversion*, 2.—**Universal coupling**, a coupling so made that the parts united may meet at various angles, as a gimbal joint.—**Universal deluge.** See *deluge*, 1.—**Universal dial.** See *dial*.—**Universal ferment.** See *ferment*.—**Universal Friends**, an American sect of the eighteenth century, followers of Jemima Wilkinson, who professed to have prophetic and miraculous powers.—**Universal galvanometer**, a galvanometer capable of measuring either currents or electromotive forces or resistances. It usually consists of an ordinary galvanometer, which may have any suitable form, combined with a set of resistance-coils and a slide-bridge all mounted on one base.—**Universal gravitation.** See *gravitation*.—**Universal instrument**, in *astron.*, a species of altitude and azimuth instrument constructed so as to combine portability with great power. The telescope of the instrument, instead of being a straight tube, is usually broken into two arms at right angles to each other in the middle of its length, and at the break a totally reflecting prism turns the rays entering the object-glass along the eye-end of the telescope which forms part of the horizontal axis of the circle, so that the telescope becomes free to move through all altitudes.—**Universal joint.** See *joint*.—**Universal legatee**, in *Scots law*, a legatee to whom a testator gives his whole estate, subject only to the burden of other legacies and debts.—**Universal lever, logic, method, partnership.** See the nouns.—**Universal mood**, a mood of syllogism concluding a universal proposition.—**Universal part**, a part of a universal whole. *Sir W. Hamilton*.—**Universal Postal Union.** See *postal*.—**Universal proposition.** See *proposition*.—**Universal successor**, in *Scots law*, an heir who succeeds to the whole of the heritage of a person who dies intestate.—**Universal suffrage.** See *suffrage*.—**Universal switch**, an apparatus used in telegraph- and telephone-offices for facilitating the connecting of one line to another. It usually consists of a large board or slab of insulating material, on the face of which are mounted two sets of parallel conducting-rods placed across one another. Each rod forms the terminal of one line, and hence any two lines can be connected together by a plug where their terminal rods cross each other.—**Universal syllogism, theorem, time, etc.** See the nouns.—**Universal umbel.** See *umbel*.—**Universal unity**, the capability of existing in many subjects while retaining its identity. This is the unity of a general character belonging to many objects.—**Universal validity**, cogency for all men. This is a phrase used by certain writers who misapprehend the doctrine of Kant.—**Universal whole**, a class with respect to the subjects included under it. =**Syn.** 3. *General*, etc. See *common*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *logic:* (*a*) One of the five predicables of the Aristotelians, or logical varieties of predicates, which are said to be genus, species, difference, property, and accident. (*b*) A general term or predicate, or the general nature which such a term signifies. In order to understand the great dispute concerning universals it is necessary to remark that the word in this sense entirely departs from its etymology. The universe is incapable of general description, and consists of objects connected by dynamical relations and recognized by associations of contiguity; while a universal is an idea connected with experience by associations of resemblance merely. But though a universal is, in its universality, thus not contracted to actual existence, it does not necessarily follow that things real have in their real existence no universal predicates. The common belief is that the mutual actions of things are subjected to laws that are really general—that the laws of mechanics, for instance, are not mere accidental uniformities, but have a real virtue. These laws may be subject to exceptions and interference; such has always been the vulgar belief, and in most ages that of philosophers; it may be they are never precisely followed. But any tendency in the things themselves toward generalizations of their characters constitutes what is termed a *universal in re*. Before the laws of physics were established it was particularly the uniformities of heredity, and consequent commonness of organic forms, which specially attracted attention; so that *man* and *horse* are the traditional examples of universals *in re*. The dispute concerning universals chiefly concerns the universals *in re*, and arises from the different degrees of importance attributed by different minds to the dynamical and to the intelligible relations of things. Those who follow the common opinion are called *realists*. The other party, looking at the blind dynamical character of the connections of things, denies that there is any real operation of law or intelligible guidance. These are the *nominalists*, who may take one of three main positions. First, there are those who hold that the uniformities of nature are due to the interference on every single occasion of general creative ideas, called *universals ante rem*. Second, there are those who, admitting that intelligible relations do govern one great department of creation—namely, the world of thought, so that there are general conceptions, called *universals post rem*—insist that the notion of a law of nature, properly speaking, is purely illusory. Things as they are are therefore entirely incomprehensible, and all that is intelligible is mere seeming. Yet this seeming has so consistent a character that it is for all intents and purposes the real world; and this seemingly real world is seemingly governed by law, which, indeed, is the only feature in it which makes it seem like real. This is substantially Kantianism. Third, there are those who deny universals *in re*, *ante rem*, and *post rem*, holding that association by resemblance is reducible to association by contiguity, that generalization takes place only upon paper or in talk, and that every fact is at bottom unintelligible. In the middle ages, if not at all times, the realistic opinion has often been carried too far, the mere resemblances of things, which are nothing but the native tendency of the mind to associate them, being supposed to indicate more intimate dynamical relations than can justly be inferred on such a ground alone.

2†. The whole; the system of the universe.

To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into Paradise after Adam's expulsion if the *universal* had been paradise? *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Posterioristic and **prioristic universals.** See *posterioristic*.

Universalian (ū″ni-vėr-sā′li-ạn), *a.* [< *universal* + *-ian*.] Same as *Universalist*. [Rare.]

universalisation, universalise, etc. See *universalization*, etc.

Universalism (ū-ni-vėr′sạl-izm), *n.* [< *universal* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or belief of Universalists.

Universalist (ū-ni-vėr′sal-ist), *a.* and *n.* [< *universal* + *-ist*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Universalism: as, *Universalist* views.

II. *n.* **1.** One who, professing the Christian faith, believes that all mankind will eventually be redeemed from sin and suffering, and brought back to holiness and God. The name is properly applicable to all those who hold to the final salvation of all men; but it is specifically applied to a body of Christians with a distinct church organization, who, like the Unitarians, have no authoritative symbol of doctrine, and on other points than the salvation of the race differ among themselves.

2. [*l. c.*] One who affects to understand everything. [Rare.]

A modern freethinker is an *universalist* in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he is ready to decide; self-assurance supplies all want of abilities.
Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis, § 3.

universalistic (ū-ni-vėr-sạ-lis′tik), *a.* [< *universalist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of, relating to, or affecting the whole; universal.

Distinguishing hedonism into the two kinds, egoistic and *universalistic*, according as the happiness sought is that of the actor himself or is that of all.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 151.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Universalism; Universalist.

universality (ū″ni-vėr-sal′ị-ti), *n.* [< F. *universalité* = Sp. *universalidad* = Pg. *universalidade* = It. *universalità*, < ML. *universalita(t-)s*, < L. *universalis*, universal: see *universal*.] **1.** The state or character of being universal; unlimited application or extent.

Set before your faith the freeness and the *universality* of the promise. Consider of God's offer, and urging it upon all; and that he hath excepted from the conditional covenant no man in the world. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 4.

Another objection to all this remedy is, its want of *universality*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 14.

2. Unlimited adaptability; boundless versatility.

It was soon manifested that Garrick's *universality*, by reason of his natural endowments and acquired accomplishments, would no longer admit of any competitor for theatrical fame. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 37.

3†. The universe. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

universalization (ū-ni-vėr″sạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *universalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making universal or general; generalization. Also spelled *universalisation*.

Reflexion, by separating the essence or species from the subsistence, obtains the full specific idea (*universalization*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 853.

universalize (ū-ni-vėr′sạl-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *universalized*, ppr. *universalizing*. [= F. *universaliser;* as *universal* + *-ize*.] To make universal; generalize. *Berkeley*. Also spelled *universalise*.

To find out what is morally right, we have only to ask what actions may be *universalised*. *Caird*, Hegel, p. 121.

The former Realism and Nominalism were lifted into a higher phase by the principle of the *universalising* action of intellect. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 269.

universally (ū-ni-vėr′sạl-i), *adv.* In a universal manner; as a universal; with extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception.

universalness (ū-ni-vėr′sạl-nes), *n.* Universality.

universanimous (ū″ni-vėr-san′i-mus), *a.* [< L. *universus*, general, + *animus*, mind.] Of one mind or opinion; unanimous. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 36. [Rare.]

universe (ū′ni-vėrs), *n.* [< F. *univers* = Sp. Pg. It. *universo*, < L. *universum*, all things, as a whole, the universe, neut. of *universus*, OL. *oinovorsus*, also contr. *oinvorsus*, later *unvorsus*, all together, whole, entire, collective, general, lit. turned or combined into one, < *unus*, one, + *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn.] **1.** The totality of existing things; all that is in dynamical connection with general experience taken collectively—embracing (*a*) the Creator and creation; or (*b*) psychical and material objects, but excluding the Creator; or (*c*) material objects only.

For nothing in this wide *universe* I call,
Save thou, my rose; in it thou art my all.
Shak., Sonnets, cix.

For this beauty of the *universe* is an emblem and revelation of the Divinity. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 13.

2. The whole world; all mankind; all that meets us in experience, in a loose sense.—**3.** In *logic*, the collection of all the objects to which any discourse refers: as, the *universe* of things. The things belonging to a universe cannot be defined or discriminated by any general characters; for every universal proposition excludes some general description of objects from the universe which had been supposed to be found in it. It is only in their dynamical connections that the objects of the universe can be distinguished from all others; and therefore no general term in a proposition can show what universe is meant; but an index is necessary. See *index*, *n.*, 2.

Everything in the *universe* (whatever that *universe* may embrace) is either A or not A.
De Morgan, Formal Logic (1847), ii.

We must be supposed to know the nature and limits of the *universe* of discourse with which we are concerned, whether we state it or not. If we are talking of ordinary phenomena we must know whether we refer to them without limit of time and space; and if not, within what limits, broadly speaking. If we include the realms of fiction and imagination we must know what boundaries we mean to put upon them. *Venn*, Symbolic Logic, vi.

Egg of the universe. See *egg*¹.—**The hub of the universe.** See *hub*.—**Tree of the universe.** See *Yggdrasil*.—**Universe of discourse**, a universe in sense 3, above.

university (ū-ni-vėr′sị-ti), *n.*; pl. *universities* (-tiz). [< ME. *universite*, < OF. *universite*, F. *université* = Sp. *universidad* = Pg. *universidade* = It. *università* = D. *universiteit* = G. *universität* = Dan. Sw. *universitet* = Russ. *universitetŭ*, < L. *universita(t-)s*, the whole, the universe, LL. a society, company, corporation, gild, ML. a university, < *universus*, all together, whole, entire, collective, general: see *universe*.] **1**†. The whole; the universe.

The eye of intelligence is heyere, for it surmounteth the envyronynge of the *universite*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 4.

Speaking with respect to the *university* of things.
Barrow, Sermons, II. 12.

2†. A corporation; a gild.

Some of them are worthy to be expulsed both thence and out of the *university*.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc.), II. 372.

3. An association of men for the purpose of study, which confers degrees which are acknowledged as valid throughout Christendom, is endowed, and is privileged by the state in order that the people may receive intellectual guidance, and that the theoretical problems which present themselves in the development of civilization may be resolved. The earliest university was the medical school of Salerno, which was closed in 1817, after a life of about a thousand years. The two models of all the other old universities were those of Bologna and Paris, the former a law school, the latter making theology its chief concern, both founded in the second half of the twelfth century—an epoch at which the advantages that were to accrue to the world from certain studies were strongly felt. The university of Paris had from the outset four faculties, or branches of study (a word also applied to the associate body of teachers in each branch)—theology, canon law, medicine, and arts. But the study of arts—including logic and rhetoric from the trivium, and the quadrivium (arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy)—was regarded as merely preliminary to the others, which alone, as attacking vital problems, entitled the university to its high privileges. Hence, upon inception as a master of arts a man did not cease to be called a "scholar"—a word which has consequently come to imply sound learning outside the three professions. It was the elucidation of theology which was above all desired and expected from the university; and the faculty of theology was organized more like a learned academy than as a seminary. The constitutions of universities are various and for the most part complicated. In Paris there were in each faculty three degrees, those of bachelor, licentiate, and master or doctor. Three years' study were required for a master in arts, and he must be twenty-one years of age. Five years' study more were required for the first degree in theology. The instruction was entirely by lectures, and the only exercises were disputations. Each faculty was presided over by a dean, and had two bedels and other servants. The four faculties met in congregation, and were presided over by the vice-chancellor. The position of chancellor was merely formal. For the purposes of administration, all the scholars, including the masters of arts, were divided into four nations, of Gaul, Picardy, Normandy, and England. This was an arrangement not going back to the origin of the university, though students from the same country had from the first clubbed together. Each nation was governed by a proctor, and possessed a seal. The students were mostly gathered into different colleges, hostels, and pedagogies; and in 1459 the class of martinets, or unattached students, was abolished. The corporate institution in Paris and other northern universities embraced only the masters, not the other students, and for this reason it was not until late in the fourteenth century that, first in Germany, this body, called the *studium generale*, began to take the name of the *universitas*, or union—a word which had before and has since been used to include students of all grades. Along with the name of *university*, from before the restriction in its meaning, has always been associated the epithet of *alma mater*.—**General council of the university.** See *council*.—**University extension,** a method, originating in England, for extending the advantages of university instruction by means of lectures and classes at important centers.—**University Test Act,** an English statute of 1871 which abolished the subscribing to articles of faith, etc., before taking degrees.

universityless (ū-ni-vėr′si-ti-les), *a.* [< *university* + *-less*.] Having no university. *Fuller.*

universological (ū-ni-vėr-sō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *universolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to universology. [Rare.]

universologist (ū″ni-vėr-sol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *universolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in universology. [Rare.]

universology (ū″ni-vėr-sol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< L. *universum*, the universe (see *universe*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the universe, or of the whole system of created things; a science covering the whole ground of philosophy, of the sciences in their general aspects, and of social polity, or the collective life of the human world. *H. Spencer.*

univocal (ụ-niv′ọ-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *univoque* = Sp. *unívoco* = Pg. It. *univoco*; < LL. *univocus*, having but one meaning, < L. *unus*, one, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice, meaning: see *vocal*.] I. *a.* 1. Having one meaning only; having the meaning unmistakable: opposed to *equivocal*.

So does every exercise of the life of Christ kindle its own fires, inspires breath into itself, and makes an *univocal* production of itself in a differing subject.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

2. In *music*, having a unisonous sound.—3. Certain; not to be doubted or mistaken. [Rare.]

The true mothers, the *univocal* parents of their productions. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 8.

4. Producing something of its own nature: as, *univocal* generation; a *univocal* cause. [Rare.]

Which conceit . . . is injurious unto philosophy, . . . making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving in equivocal effects an *univocal* conformity unto the efficient.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

Univocal action. See *action*.—**Univocal generation,** normal or regular generation, in distinction from equivocal or spontaneous generation.—**Univocal predication.** See *predication*.

II. *n.* A word having only one signification or meaning; a generic word, or a word predicable of many different species, as *fish*, *tree*. *Imp. Dict.*

univocally (ụ-niv′ọ-kal-i), *adv.* In a univocal manner; in one sense or tenor; not equivocally; unmistakably.

The same word may be employed either *univocally*, equivocally, or analogously. *Whately.*

univocation (ụ-niv-ọ-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *univocation* = Sp. *univocacion* = Pg. *univocação* = It. *univocazione*; < LL. *univocus*, having but one meaning: see *univocal*.] Agreement of name and meaning. *Whiston.*—**Limited univocation**†, univocation of a genus, species, difference, property, or accident: opposed to *transcendent univocation*, such univocation as is possessed by ens, good, true, relation, absolute, etc.

unjaundiced (un-jän′dist), *a.* Not jaundiced; hence, not affected by envy, jealousy, etc.

An *unjaundiced* eye. *Cowper*, To Dr. Darwin.

unjealous (un-jel′us), *a.* Not jealous; not suspicious or mistrustful. *Clarendon.*

unjoin (un-join′), *v. t.* [ME. *unjoynen*; < *un-*[2] + *join*.] To separate; disjoin.

Tigris and Eufrates *unjoynen* and departen hir watres.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. meter 1.

unjoint (un-joint′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *joint*.] To disjoint; take apart the joints of: as, to *unjoint* a fishing-rod.

Vnioynt that bytture. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Unjointing the bones. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 247.

unjointed (un-join′ted), *a.* 1. Having no joints, nodes, or articulations; inarticulate.—2. Unjoined; disjointed; disconnected.

This bald *unjointed* chat. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 65.

3. Unhinged; out of joint; disarticulated; luxated or dislocated, as a joint.

unjoyful (un-joi′fůl), *a.* [< ME. *unjoyful*, < *un-*[1] + *joyful*.] Joyless; unpleasant.

Thilke thinges . . . shollen ben *unjoyful* to thee.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 5.

This *unjoyful* set of people. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 16.

unjoyous (un-joi′us), *a.* Not joyous; not gay or cheerful.

Where nothing can be hearty, it must be *unjoyous* and injurious to any perceiving person. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

unjoyously (un-joi′us-li), *adv.* In an unjoyous manner; joylessly.

unjust (un-just′), *a.* [< ME. *unjust*; < *un-*[1] + *just*[1].] 1. Not just. (*a*) Not acting or disposed to act according to law and justice; not upright.

He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the *unjust*. Mat. v. 45.

(*b*) Contrary to justice and right; wrongful; unjustifiable.

This is a signe, for-sothe, of a sure, Emperour,
And the coniunctoun *vniust* is Joynit vs betwene,
Is care for to come, with a cold ende.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13831.

And my more-having would be as a sauce
To make me hunger more; that I should forge
Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 83.

2†. Dishonest; faithless; perfidious.

Gentlemen of companies, . . . and such as indeed were never soldiers, but discarded *unjust* serving-men.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 30.

=**Syn.** 1. Inequitable, unfair, unrighteous. See *righteous*.

unjustice (un-jus′tis), *n.* Injustice. *Hales*, Sermon, Rom. xiv. 1.

unjustifiable (un-jus′ti-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* Not justifiable; not defensible or right.

The foolish and *unjustifiable* doctrine of indulgences.
Jer. Taylor, Of Repentance, ii. 1.

unjustifiableness (un-jus′ti-fī-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unjustifiable. *Clarendon.*

unjustifiably (un-jus′ti-fī-ạ-bli), *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified or vindicated. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

unjustly (un-just′li), *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 40.

unjustness (un-just′nes), *n.* The character of being unjust; injustice.

unked (ung′ked), *a.* [Also *unkid*, *unketh*, *unkith*, *unkard*; dial. vars. of *uncouth*: see *uncouth*, and cf. *unco*.] Unusual; odd; strange; ugly; hence, solitary; dangerous. [Obsolete or provincial.]

It seemed an *unked* place for an unarmed man to venture through. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

unkembed†, **unkemmed**† (un-kemd′), *a.* Same as *unkempt*.

Her head
With long *unkemb'd* haire loaden.
Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

With long *unkemmed* hairs.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

unkempt (un-kemt′), *a.* [A later form of *unkembed*, also *unkemmed*; < ME. *unkempt*; < *un-*[1] + *kembed*, *kempt*, pp. of *kemb*.] 1. Uncombed; disheveled: as, *unkempt* hair; hence, disorderly.—2. Figuratively, rough; unpolished.

But ah! too well I wote my humble vaine,
And howe my rimes bene rugged and *unkempt*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

The aspect of some lawless, *unkempt* genius.
M. C. Tyler, Life of Patrick Henry, p. 16.

unkenned (un-kend′), *a.* [Also *unkend*, *unkent*; < *un-*[1] + *kenned*, pp. of *ken*[1].] Unknown. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

To travel through *unkenned* lands.
Greene, Alphonsus, iv.

unkennel (un-ken′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unkenneled*, *unkennelled*, ppr. *unkenneling*, *unkennelling*. [< *un-*[2] + *kennel*[1].] 1. To drive or force from a kennel; take out of a kennel. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 174.—2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat.

Observe mine uncle, if his occulted guilt
Do not itself *unkennel* in one speech.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 86.

unkensome† (un-ken′sum), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *ken*[1] + *-some*.] Not recognizable.

It 's *unkensome* we wad be.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 90).

unkept (un-kept′), *a.* 1. Not kept; not retained; not preserved.—2. Not sustained, maintained, or tended.

He . . . stays me here at home *unkept*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 9.

3. Not observed; not obeyed, as a command. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 14.

unkind (un-kīnd′), *a.* [< ME. *unkinde*, *unkynde*, *uncunde*, *unkuynde*, *onkynde*, *onkende*, < AS. *uncynde*, *ungecynde*, not natural, < *un-*, not, + *gecynde*, natural, kind: see *kind*[1].] 1†. Not natural; unnatural.

Therfor he, of ful avysement,
Nolde never wryte in none of his sermouns
Of swiche *unkynde* abhominaciouns.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 88.

2. Not sympathetic; lacking in or not springing from or exhibiting kindness, benevolence, or affection; not kind; harsh; cruel.

Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove *unkind*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 101.

unkindliness (un-kīnd′li-nes), *n.* The character of being unkindly; unkindness; unfavorableness. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

unkindly (un-kīnd′li), *a.* [< ME. *unkindely*, *unkyndely*, *unkundeliche*, < AS. *ungecyndelīc*, *ungecyndlīc*, unnatural, < *un-*, not, + *gecyndelīc*, natural, kindly: see *kindly*, *a.*] 1†. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

And gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 9.

2. Unfavorable; malignant.

Forbidding every bleak *unkindly* fog.
Milton, Comus, l. 269.

3. Not kindly; unkind; ungracious: as, an *unkindly* manner.

unkindly (un-kīnd′li), *adv.* [< ME. *unkindely*, *unkyndely*, *unkuyndeliche*, *unkyndelike*, < AS. **ungecyndelīce*, unnaturally, < *un-*, not, + *gecyndelīce*, naturally: see *kindly*, *adv.*] 1†. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally.

Dronken Loth *unkyndely*
Lay by his doughtres two unwityngly.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 23.

2. In an unkind manner; without kindness or affection; ungraciously.

Something *unkindly* she does take it, sir,
To have her husband chosen to her hands.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

unkindness (un-kīnd′nes), *n.* [< ME. *unkyndnes*; < *unkind* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or character of being unkind; want of kindness; want of natural affection; want of good will; ill will.

Take hede, I praie thee, that our loue be not inuenimed with *vnkyndnes*. *Golden Book*, ix.

Ingratitude, commenly called *unkyndnesse*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 13.

2. An unkind act; harsh treatment; an ill turn.

In all those *unkindnesses*, rudenesses, &c., whereof you accuse yourself, I am enforced to acknowledge myself most justly condemned.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 4.

unkindred† (un-kin′dred), *a.* Not of the same kindred, blood, race, or kind; not related.

One . . . of blood *unkindred* to your royal house.
Rowe, Lady Jane Grey, iii.

unkindredly† (un-kin′dred-li), *a.* Unlike kindred. [Rare.]

Her *unkindredly* kin.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 391. (*Davies*.)

unkindship† (un-kīnd'ship), *n.* [ME. *unkyndship*; < *unkind* + *-ship*.] An unnatural act.

The childe his owne father slough;
That was *unkyndship* enough.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

unking (un-king'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *king*^{1}.] To deprive of royalty.

They would *unking* my father now
To make you way. *Southern.*

unkingly (un-king'li), *a.* Not kingly; unbecoming a king; not noble.

What shameful words (*unkingly* as thou art)
Fall from that trembling tongue and tim'rous heart?
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 90.

unkingship† (un-king'ship), *n.* [< *un-*^{1} + *kingship*.] The state or condition of being unkinged.

Un-kingship was proclaim'd, and his Majesty's statues thrown down at St. Paul's Portico and the Exchange.
Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1649.

unkiss (un-kis'), *v. t.* To retract or annul by kissing again, as an oath taken by kissing the book. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1. 74. [Rare.]

unkith, *a.* Same as *unked*.

unknelled (un-neld'), *a.* Untolled; not having the bell tolled for one at death or funeral. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv.

unknightliness (un-nīt'li-nes), *n.* The character of being unknightly.

unknightly (un-nīt'li), *a.* Contrary to the rules of chivalry; unworthy of a knight. *Scott*, The Talisman.

unknit (un-nit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unknitted* or *unknit*, ppr. *unknitting*. [< ME. *unknytten*; < *un-*^{2} + *knit*.] **I.** *trans.* To untie, as a knot; unwrinkle or smooth out; undo, as knitted work.

The whiche *vnknytteth* alle care and comsyng is of reste.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 225.

Unknit that threatening, unkind brow.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 136.

Where they trick her [the Bride] in her richest ornaments, tying on her silken buskins with knots not easily *unknit*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 52.

II. *intrans.* To become separated; relax. [Rare.]

Loue is so natural to man or woman, and the desire to be beloued, that where loue amongst them doeth once cleaue it is a . . . bonde that neuer *unknitteth*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 187.

unknot (un-not'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unknotted*, ppr. *unknotting*. [< *un-*^{2} + *knot*^{1}.] To free from knots; untie.

unknotty (un-not'i), *a.* Not knotty; having no knots. *Sandys*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. [Rare.]

unknow (un-nō'), *v. t.*; pret. *unknew*, pp. *unknown*, ppr. *unknowing*. [< ME. *unknowen*; < *un-*^{2} + *know*^{1}.] **1.** To become ignorant of, or unacquainted with, as something already known; lose the knowledge of.

Can I *unknow* it?—No, but keep it secret.
Dryden, Duke of Guise, v. 1.

2. Not to know; to have no knowledge of or acquaintance with. *Wyclif*, Rom. i. 13. [Rare in both uses.]

unknowability (un-nō-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *unknowable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being unknowable. *J. S. Mill.*

unknowable (un-nō'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unknowable*; < *un-*^{1} + *knowable*.] **1.** Incapable of being known; not capable of being ascertained or discovered; above or beyond knowledge.

Their objects, transcending the sphere of all experience actual or possible, consequently do not fall under the categories, in other words are positively *unknowable*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

By continually seeking to know, and being continually thrown back with a deepened conviction of the impossibility of knowing, we may keep alive the consciousness that it is alike our highest wisdom and our highest duty to regard that through which all things exist as The *Unknowable*. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 31.

2†. Unknown

Liggeth thanne stille al owtrely *unknowable*.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. meter 7.

unknowableness (un-nō'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unknowable.

Herbert Spencer insists on the certainty of the existence of things in themselves, but also on their absolute and eternal *unknowableness*. *J. F. Clarke*, Orthodoxy, p. 25.

unknowably (un-nō'a-bli), *adv.* Not so as to be known.

unknowe†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unknown*.

unknowing (un-nō'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *unknowyng*, *unknawynge*; < *un-*^{1} + *knowing*.] Not knowing; ignorant: with *of* before an object.

Butte vppe they rose, to say yow ferthermore,
And chaungyd horses onto them bothe *vnknowyng*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3396.

The second victor claims a mare unbroke,
Big with a mule, *unknowing of* the yoke.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 334.

unknowingly (un-nō'ing-li), *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or design.

Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 277.

unknowingness (un-nō'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being unknowing; ignorance. [Rare.]

A confession of simple *unknowingness*.
The American, VIII. 379.

unknowledged† (un-nol'ejd), *a.* Not acknowledged or recognized. *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

unknown (un-nōn'), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *unknowen*; < ME. *unknowen*, *unknowe*, *unknawen*; < *un-*^{1} + *known*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not known; not become an object of knowledge; not recognized, discovered, or found out.

Then shall come a knyght *vn-knowen* that longe hath be loste, and helpe this kynge, that the prince may not hym chace oute of the felde ne discounfite.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 417.

For Frensh of Paris was to hire *unknowe*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 126.

Get thee into some *unknown* part of the world,
That I may never see thee.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

Unknown in this sense is often used in the predicate, followed by *to*: as, a man *unknown to* fame; a fact *unknown to* the public. In this use it is also often used absolutely: as, *unknown to* me (elliptically for *it being unknown to* me), he made a new contract.

That he, *unknown to* me, should be in debt.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 48.

2. Not ascertained, with relation to extent, degree, quantity, or the like; hence, incalculable; inexpressible; immense.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3†. Not to be made known, expressed, or communicated.

For divers *unknown* reasons, I beseech you,
Grant me this boon. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2. 218.

4†. Not having had sexual commerce.

I am yet *unknown* to woman.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 126.

II. *n.* One who or that which is unknown. (*a*) An obscure individual; one without prestige. (*b*) In *math.*, an unknown quantity.

unknownness (un-nōn'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unknown. *Camden.*

unlabored, unlaboured (un-lā'bord), *a.* **1.** Not produced by labor or toil.

Unlaboured harvests shall the fields adorn. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labor; not tilled.

Let thy ground not lie *unlaboured*. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

3. Spontaneous; voluntary; natural; hence, easy; free; not cramped or stiff: as, an *unlabored* style.

And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise. *Tickell.*

unlaboring, unlabouring (un-lā'bor-ing), *a.* Not laboring or moving with marked exertion.

A mead of mildest charm delays the *unlabouring* feet.
Coleridge, To Cottle.

unlaborious (un-la-bō'ri-us), *a.* Not laborious; not toilsome; not difficult; easy. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

unlaboriously (un-la-bō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an unlaborious manner; easily.

unlace (un-lās'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unlacen*, *unlasen*; < *un-*^{2} + *lace*.] **1.** To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord, string, band, or the like passed through loops, holes, etc.; open or unfasten by undoing or untying the lace of: as, to *unlace* a garment or a helmet.

However, I am not sure if they do not sometimes *unlace* that part of the sail from the yard.
Cook, Second Voyage, III. ii.

2. To loosen or ease the dress or armor of.

My lorde, *vn-lase* you to lye,
Here schall none come for to crye.
York Plays, p. 293.

3. To divest of due covering; expose to injury or damage. [Rare.]

What's the matter,
That you *unlace* your reputation thus?
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 194.

4. To disentangle.

So entrelaced that it is unable to be *unlaced*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 12.

5†. To carve.

Vnlace that cony. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

unlade (un-lād'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *lade*^{1}.] **1.** To unload; take out the cargo of.

St. Ogg's—that venerable town with the red fluted roofs and the broad warehouse gables, where the black ships *unlade* themselves of their burdens from the far north. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

Lading and *unlading* the tall barks.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To unburden; remove, as a load or burden; discharge.

There the ship was to *unlade* her burden. Acts xxi. 3.

Forth and *unlade* the poison of thy tongue.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

As much as filled three cars,
Unladed now. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

unlaid (un-lād'), *a.* **1.** Not laid or placed; not fixed.

The first foundations of the world being yet *unlaid*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. Not allayed; not pacified; not exorcised; not suppressed.

Blue meagre hag or stubborn *unlaid* ghost
That breaks his magic chains at curfew time.
Milton, Comus, l. 434.

3. Not laid out, as a corpse. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods.—**4.** *Naut.*, untwisted, as the strands of a rope.

unlamented (un-la-men'ted), *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored; not moaned; unwept.

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away.
Pope, Unfortunate Lady, l. 43.

unland (un-land'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *land*^{1}.] To deprive of lands. *Fuller*, Worthies, Monmouth, ii. 117. (*Davies.*)

unlap (un-lap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unlapped*, ppr. *unlapping*. [< *un-*^{2} + *lap*^{3}.] To unfold.

Tapestry . . . *unlapt* and laid open. *Hooker.*

unlarded (un-lär'ded), *a.* Not larded; not dressed with lard; hence, not mixed with something by way of improvement; not intermixed or adulterated.

Speak the language of the company you are in; speak it purely and *unlarded* with any other.
Chesterfield, Letter to his Son.

unlash (un-lash'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *lash*^{1}.] *Naut.*, to loose, unfasten, or separate, as something lashed or tied down.

unlatch (un-lach'), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *latch*.] **I.** *trans.* To open or loose, as a door, by lifting the latch; also, to loose the latchet of: as, to *unlatch* a shoe.

Another *unlatched* Ben-Hur's Roman shoes.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 253.

II. *intrans.* To become open or loose through the lifting of a latch.

unlaw (un-lâ'), *n.* [< ME. *unlawe*, *unlaȝe*, < AS. *unlagu*, *unlage*, violation of law, < *un-*, not, + *lagu*, law: see *un-*^{1} and *law*^{1}.] **1**†. Violation of law or justice; lawlessness; anarchy; injustice.

Cayphas herde that ilke sawe,
He spake to Jhesu with *un-lawe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 18. (*Halliwell.*)

This state of things was what our fathers called *unlaw*, a state of things where law was in the mouths of men in power, but where law itself became the instrument of wrong. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, IV. 421.

2. In *Scots law*: (*a*) Any transgression of the law; an injury, or act of injustice. (*b*) A fine or amercement legally fixed and exacted from one who has transgressed the law.

unlaw (un-lâ'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unlawen*; < *un-*^{2} + *law*^{1}.] **1**†. To outlaw.

Nyf me dude him *unlawe*. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 473.

2. To deprive of the authority or character of law. [Rare.]

That also which is impious or evil absolutely, either against faith or manners, no law can possibly permit that intends not to *unlaw* it self. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 54.

3. In *Scots law*, to fine.

unlawed (un-lâd'), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *lawed*, pp. of *law*^{1}, *v.*, 4.] See the quotation.

The disabling dogs, which might be necessary for keeping flocks and herds, from running at the deer, was called lawing, and was in general use. The Charter of the Forest, designed to lessen these evils, declares that inquisition or view for lawing dogs shall be made every third year, and shall be then done by the view and testimony of lawful men, not otherwise; and they whose dogs shall be then found *unlawed* shall give three shillings for mercy; and for the future no man's ox shall be taken for lawing. Such lawing also shall be done by the assize commonly used, and which is, that three claws shall be cut off without the ball of the right foot.
Scott, Ivanhoe, note to i. (*Davies.*)

unlawful (un-lâ'fụl), *a.* [< ME. **unlaweful*, *unlaȝeful*; < *un-*^{1} + *lawful*.] **1.** Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law, human or divine; not legalized: as, an *unlawful* act; an *unlawful* oath; an *unlawful* society.

Those that think it is *unlawful* business I am about, let them depart. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 96.

2. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 7.—**Unlawful assembly**, in *law*, the meeting of three or more persons to commit an unlawful act. Most authorities restrict this phrase to a meeting contemplating riotous acts and in such manner as to give firm and courageous persons in the neighborhood of such assembly reasonable grounds to apprehend a breach of the peace in consequence of it. Technically it ceases to be termed an unlawful assembly when the unlawful act is executed, the offense then being *riot*, or when some steps are taken toward the execution of it, the offense then being deemed a *rout*. = **Syn.** *Illegal, Illicit*, etc. See *lawful*.

unlawfully (un-lâ'fůl-i), *adv.* 1. In an unlawful manner; in violation of law or right; illegally.—2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 196.

unlawfulness (un-lâ'fůl-nes), *n.* 1. The character or state of being unlawful; illegality; contrariety to law.

The *unlawfulness* of lying. *South*, Sermons.

2. Illegitimacy.

unlay (un-lā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unlaid*, ppr. *unlaying*. [< *un-*^{2} + *lay*^{1}.] *Naut.*, to untwist, as the strands of a rope.

unlead (un-led'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *lead*^{2}.] In *printing*, to remove the leads from (composed types).

unleal (un-lēl'), *a.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.) also *unleill*; < ME. *unlele, hounlele*; < *un-*^{1} + *leal*.] Not leal; disloyal. *Halliwell* (under *hounlele*).

unlearn (un-lėrn'), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *learn*.] I. *trans.* 1. To discard, put away, or get rid of (what one has learned); forget the knowledge of.

When I first began to learn to push, this last winter, my master had a great deal of work upon his hands to make me *unlearn* the postures and motions which I had got, by having in my younger years practised back-sword, with a little eye to the single falchion. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 173.

2†. To fail to learn; not to learn. *Dr. H. More.*

II. *intrans.* To put away acquired knowledge; become ignorant.

For only by *unlearning* Wisdom comes,
And climbing backward to diviner Youth.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

unlearnability (un-lėr-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *un-*^{1} + *learn* + *-ability*.] Inability to learn. [Rare.]

You will learn how to conduct it [the camera], with the pleasure of correcting my awkwardness and *unlearnability*. *Walpole*, Letters (1777), iv. 85.

unlearned (un-lėr'ned), *a.* [< ME. *unlerned*; < *un-*^{1} + *learned*.] 1. Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed; inexperienced.

But how it semethe to symple men *unlerned* that men ne mowe not go undre the Erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the Hevene, from undre! *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 184.

2. Not suitable to a learned man; not becoming a scholar.

I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither savouring of poetry, wit, nor invention. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 165.

3 (un-lėrnd'). Not gained by study; not known; not acquired by investigation.

They learned mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton*, Education.

Unlearned Parliament. Same as *Parliament of Dunces* (which see, under *parliament*). = **Syn.** 1. *Illiterate, Unlettered*, etc. See *ignorant*.

unlearnedly (un-lėr'ned-li), *adv.* In an unlearned manner; so as to exhibit ignorance; ignorantly. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1037.

unlearnedness (un-lėr'ned-nes), *n.* Want of learning; illiterateness. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

unleash (un-lēsh'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *leash*.] To free from a leash, or as from a leash; let go.

In chase of imagery *unleashed* and coursing. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 301.

unleave†, *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *leaf*^{1}, *leave*^{3}.] I. *trans.* To strip of leaves. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, iii. 25. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To lose leaves, as a tree; become bare. [Rare.]

Of amorous Myrtles, and immortall Bays
Never *vn-leav'd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

unleavened (un-lev'nd), *a.* Not leavened: as, *unleavened* bread; hence, not affected as if by leaven.

unlectured (un-lek'tūrd), *a.* 1. Not addressed in, or as if in, a lecture or lectures.—2. Not taught or inculcated by lecture. [Rare.]

A science yet *unlectured* in our schools. *Young*, Night Thoughts, v. 518.

unled (un-led'), *a.* Not led; without guidance; hence, in command of one's faculties.

They will quaffe freely when they come to the house of a Christian; insomuch as I have seen but few goe away *unled* from the embassadours table. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

unleful†, *a.* See *unleveful*.

unleisured† (un-lē'zhūrd), *a.* Not having leisure; occupied. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The hasty view of an *unleasur'd* licencer. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 31.

unleisuredness (un-lē'zhūrd-nes), *n.* Want of leisure; the state of being occupied. *Boyle*, Works, II. 251.

unless (un-les'), *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *unlesse, onless, onlesse, onles*, earlier *onlesse that, on lesse that* (*that* being ultimately dropped, as with *for*, conj., *lest*, etc.), a phrase analogous to *at least, at most*, etc.: see *on*^{1} and *less*^{1}. Cf. *lest*.] 1. If it be not that; if it be not the case that; were it not the fact that; if . . . not; supposing that . . . not.

It is not possible for all things to be well, *unless* all men were good: which I think will not be yet these good many years. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Unless thou tell'st me where thou had'st this ring,
Thou diest within this hour.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 284.

You should not ask, *'less* you knew how to give.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

2†. For fear that; in case; lest.

Beware you do not once the same gainsay,
Unless with death he do your rashness pay.
Greene, Alphonsus, v.

[By omission of a verb, implied in the context, *unless* may have the force of 'except,' 'but for': as,

Here nothing breeds
Unless the nightly owl.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 97.

Let not wine,
Unless in sacrifice or rites divine,
Be ever known of shepherds.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.]

= **Syn.** *Except, Unless. Except* could once be used as a synonym for *unless*, but the words have now drawn entirely apart. *Unless* is only a conjunction; *except* is only a preposition. *Except* introduces an exception to a statement which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause when connection is made by a particle, as *when, that, as, while*, or especially another preposition: the omission of such connective makes the structure archaic. *Unless* introduces a clause, or the abbreviation of a clause, indicating a limitation or condition.

unlessoned (un-les'nd), *a.* Not taught; not instructed. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 161. [Rare.]

unletted†, *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *letted*, pp. of *let*^{2}.] Not prevented; unhindered.

Unletted of every wight. *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1831.

unlettered (un-let'ėrd), *a.* Unlearned; untaught; ignorant; illiterate. *Milton*, Comus, l. 174. = **Syn.** *Illiterate, Unlearned*, etc. See *ignorant*.

unletteredness (un-let'ėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being unlettered.

unleveful†, *a.* [ME., also *unleful, unlefful*; < *un-*^{1} + *leveful*.] Unlawful.

I deme it felony and *unleveful*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

A longyng *vnleffull* light in his hert
Gert hym hast in a hete, harmyt hym after.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13686.

unlevel (un-lev'l), *a.* Not level; uneven.

unlevel (un-lev'l), *v. t.* To make not level or uneven. [Rare.]

It was so plain as there was scarcely any bush or hillock either to *unlevel* or shadow it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

unlicensed (un-lī'senst), *a.* 1. Not licensed; not having a license: as, an *unlicensed* innkeeper. —2. Done or undertaken without, or in defiance of, due license or permission: as, an *unlicensed* traffic.

unlicked (un-likt'), *a.* Not licked; not brought to proper shape by licking: from the old popular notion that the she-bear licked her cubs into shape; hence, ungainly; raw; unmannerly; uncultivated.

A country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, . . . oh gad! two such *unlicked* cubs! *Congreve*, Old Bachelor, iv. 8.

unlightsome† (un-līt'sum), *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

First the sun,
A mighty sphere, he framed, *unlightsome* first.
Milton, P. L., vii. 354.

unlike (un-līk'), *a.* [< ME. *unlīc, unlich, unilich*, < AS. *ungelīc* (= OFries. *unlīk* = G. *ungleich* = Icel. *ūlīkr* = Sw. *olik* = Dan. *ulig*), < *un-*, not, + *gelīc*, like: see *like*^{2}.] 1. Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance.

What occasion of import
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife,
And sent you hither so *unlike* yourself?
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 106.

Being *vnlike* in troth of Religion, they must nedes be *vnlike* in honestie of liuing. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 84.

2†. Not likely; improbable; unlikely.

It ne is nat an *unlyk* myracle to hem that ne knowen it nat. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

It is not *vnlike* that the Britons accompanied the Cimbrians and Gaules in those expeditions. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 1.

Unlike quantities, in *math.*, quantities expressed by different letters or combinations of letters, or by the same letters with different exponents.—**Unlike signs**, the signs *plus* (+) and *minus* (—).

unlike (un-līk'), *adv.* Not in a like or similar manner; not like or as.

Oft have I seen the haughty cardinal . . .
Swear like a ruffian and demean himself
Unlike the ruler of a commonweal.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 189.

unlikelihood (un-līk'li-hůd), *n.* The state of being unlikely or improbable; improbability.

Thus much may suffice to shew the *vnlikelihood* or rather impossibilitie of the supposed comming of our Saxon ancestors from elsewhere into Germanie.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 39.

The extreme *unlikelihood* that such men should engage in such a measure. *Paley*, Evidences, iii. 8.

unlikeliness (un-līk'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unlyklynesse*; < *unlikely* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being unlikely; improbability.

There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of demonstration quite down to improbability and *unlikeliness*. *Locke.*

2. The state of being unlike; dissimilarity. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Christ's Baptism.

Strange in its utter *unlikeliness* to any teaching, Platonist or Hebrew. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi.

3†. Unattractiveness; the incapacity to excite liking or love.

I that God of Loves servaunts serve,
Ne dar to love for myn *unliklynesse*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 16.

unlikely (un-līk'li), *a.* [< ME. *unlikely, unlikly*; < *un-*^{1} + *likely*.] 1. Such as cannot be reasonably expected; improbable: as, an *unlikely* event.

That it wrung his conscience to condemn the Earle of high Treason is not *unlikely*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

2. Not holding out a prospect of success or of a desired result; likely to fail; unpromising.

A very *unlikely* envy she hath stumbled upon against the princess's unspeakable beauty. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

A strange *unlikely* errand, sure, is thine.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, I. 83.

3†. Not calculated to inspire liking or affection; not likable or lovable.

Whan I considere youre beautee,
And therwithal the *unlikly* elde of me.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 936.

unlikely (un-līk'li), *adv.* In an unlikely manner; with no or little likelihood; improbably.

The pleasures . . . not *unlikely* may proceed from the discoveries each shall communicate to another. *Pope.*

unliken† (un-lī'kn), *v. t.* To make unlike; feign; pretend. *Wyclif.*

unlikeness (un-līk'nes), *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilarity.

And he supplied my want the more
As his *unlikeness* fitted mine.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

unlimber^{1} (un-lim'bėr), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *limber*^{1}.] Not limber; not flexible; not yielding. *Sir H. Wotton.*

unlimber^{2} (un-lim'bėr), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *limber*^{2}.] I. *trans.* To detach the limbers from; take off the limbers of: as, to *unlimber* guns.

II. *intrans.* To detach the limbers from the guns.

The battery *unlimbers* and whirls its black-muzzled guns to the front. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

unlime (un-līm'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *lime*^{1}.] To remove the lime from, as from hides sufficiently treated with it. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 287.

unlimitable† (un-lim'i-ta-bl), *a.* Illimitable. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

unlimited (un-lim'i-ted), *a.* 1. Not limited; having no bounds; boundless.

So *unlimited* is our impotence . . . that it fetters our very wishes. *Boyle.*

The *unlimited*, though perhaps not indefinite, modifiability of matter. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 41.

2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions.

With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at the first sight. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3. Unconfined; not restrained; not restricted.

An unguarded, *unlimited* will. *Jer. Taylor.*

Unlimited function. See *function.*—**Unlimited problem,** in *math.*, a problem which may have an infinite number of solutions.—**Unlimited quantity.** See *quantity.*

unlimitedly (un-lim′i-ted-li), *adv.* In an unlimited manner or degree.

unlimitedness (un-lim′i-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unlimited or boundless, or of being undefined.

unline (un-līn′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *line*^{3}.] To take the lining out of; hence, to empty. [Rare.]

It *unlines* their purses.
Davies, Bienvenu, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

unlineal (un-lin′ẹ̄-ạl), *a.* Not lineal; not coming in the order of succession. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 63.

unlining (un-lī′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unline*, *v.*] In *bot.*, Lindley's name for the process of chorization or chorisis, the *dédoublement* (deduplication) of Dunal. See *chorisis*.

unlink (un-lingk′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *link*^{1}.] To separate the links of; loose, as something fastened by a link; unfasten; untwist; uncoil.

Seeing Orlando, it [a snake] *unlinked* itself.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 112.

I cannot mount till thou *unlink* my chains;
I cannot come till thou release my bands.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

unlinked (un-lingkt′), *a.* Not connected by or as by links. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 127.

unliquefied (un-lik′wẹ̄-fīd), *a.* Unmelted; not dissolved. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

unliquidated (un-lik′wi-dā-ted), *a.* Not liquidated; not settled; unadjusted: as, an *unliquidated* debt; *unliquidated* accounts. See *liquidate.*—**Unliquidated damages.** See *damage.*

unliquored (un-lik′ọrd), *a.* 1. Not moistened or smeared with liquor; not lubricated; dry. [Rare.]

Churches and states, like an *unliquored* coach, . . . on fire with their own motion. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons.

2. Not filled with liquor; not in liquor; not intoxicated; sober. [Rare.]

I doubt me whether the very sobernesse of such a one, like an *unlicour'd* Silenus, were not stark drunk.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

unlistening (un-lis′ning), *a.* Not listening; not hearing; not regarding or heeding. *Thomson*, Liberty.

unliturgize (un-lit′ėr-jīz), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *liturg-y* + *-ize.*] To deprive of a liturgy. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 609. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unlive^1 (un-liv′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *live*^{1}.] To live in a manner contrary to; annul or undo by living.

We must *unlive* our former lives.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

unlive^2† (un-līv′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *life* (cf. *alive*, *live*^{2}).] To bereave or deprive of life.

If in the child the father's image lies,
Where shall I live now Lucrece is *unlived?*
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1754.

unliveliness (un-līv′li-nes), *n.* Want of liveliness; dullness; heaviness. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 3.

unload (un-lōd′), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *load*^{2}.] I. *trans.* 1. To take the load from; discharge of a load or cargo; disburden: as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a cart.—2. To remove, as a cargo or burden, from a vessel, vehicle, or the like; discharge: as, to *unload* freight.—3. Figuratively, to relieve from anything onerous or troublesome; remove and cause to cease to be burdensome.

Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 81.

From this high theme how can I part,
Ere half *unloaded* is my heart!
Scott, Marmion, Int. to i.

4. To withdraw the charge, as of powder and shot or ball, from: as, to *unload* a gun.—5. To sell in large quantities, as stock; get rid of: as, to *unload* shares of the A and B railway. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To go through the process of unloading; discharge a cargo.

No ship could *unload* in any bay or estuary which he [the king] had not declared to be a port.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

unloader (un-lō′dėr), *n.* One who or that which unloads; specifically, a contrivance for unloading, as hay. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 199.

unloading-block (un-lō′ding-blok), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a bench on which the mold containing a sugar-loaf is inverted, and on which the sugar is left standing until removed to the drying-room.

unloading-machine (un-lō′ding-mạ-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for unloading freight from boats, cars, and wagons. The most usual form is a sort of elevator consisting of a series of cups or buckets carried by an endless band. *E. H. Knight.*

unlocated (un-lō′kā-ted), *a.* Not located or placed; specifically, in the United States, not surveyed and marked off: said of land. See *locate*, 2.

The disposal of the *unlocated* lands will hereafter be a valuable source of revenue, and an immediate one of credit. *A. Hamilton*, The Continentalist, No. 6.

unlock (un-lok′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unlouken*, *onlouken* (pret. *unlek*, pp. *unloken*, *unloke*), < AS. *unlūcan*, unlock, < *un-*, back, + *lūcan*, lock: see *un-*^{2} and *lock*^{1}.] 1. To unfasten, as something which has been locked; open, as what has been shut, closed in, or protected by a lock: as, to *unlock* a door or a chest.

I have seen her . . . *unlock* her closet.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 6.

Go in; there are the keys, *unlock* his fetters;
And arm ye nobly both.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

2. To open, in general; lay open.

Thou 'st *unlocked*
A tongue was vowed to silence.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

Saturday Morning, as soon as my Senses are *unlocked*, I get up. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

3†. To spread out.

Vnlouke hus legges abrod, other lygge at hus ese,
Reste hym, and roste hym and his ryg turne,
Drynke drue and deepe and drawe hym thanne to bedde.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 143.

4. To disclose; reveal; make known.

That sweven hath Daniel *unloke.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

unlocked (un-lokt′), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *locked*, pp. of *lock*^{1}, *v.*] Not locked.

unlodge (un-loj′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *lodge.*] To deprive of a lodging; dislodge. *Carew.*

unlogical (un-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Illogical. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent, i. 487. (*Davies.*)

unlook (un-lůk′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *look*^{1}.] To recall or retract, as a look. [Rare.]

He . . . turned his eyes towards me, then from me, as if he would *unlook* his own looks.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 215.

unlooked (un-lůkt′), *a.* Not expected or anticipated: rare except in the phrase *unlooked for.*

By some *unlook'd* accident cut off!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 214.

Unlooked for, not looked for; not sought or searched for; not expected; not foreseen; not anticipated.

An accident *unlook'd for* put new counsels into thir minds. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

unloose (un-lös′), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} (here intensive) + *loose.*] I. *trans.* 1. To loose; unfasten; untie; undo; unravel.

The Gordian knot of it he will *unloose.*
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 46.

2. To let go or free from hold or fastening; unbind from bonds, fetters, cords, or the like; set at liberty; release.

Where I am robb'd and bound,
There must I be *unloosed.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 147.

II. *intrans.* To become unfastened; fall in pieces; lose all connection or union.

Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose*, the strength decay, and the pleasure grow faint.
Jeremy Collier.

unloosen (un-lö′sn), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} (here intensive) + *loosen.*] To unloose; loosen. *V. Knox*, Essays, ii.

unlord (un-lôrd′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *lord.*] To deprive of the title, rank, and dignity of a lord; reduce or degrade from a peer to a commoner. [Rare.]

The worst and strangest of that Any thing which the people demanded was but the *unlording* of Bishops, and expelling them the House. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

So, after that,
We had to dis-archbishop and *unlord*,
And make you simple Cranmer once again.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

unlorded (un-lôr′ded), *a.* Not raised or preferred to the rank of a lord. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

unlordly (un-lôrd′li), *a.* Not lordly; not arbitrary. [Rare.]

The Pastorlike and Apostolik imitation of meeke and *unlordly* Discipline. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unlosable (un-lö′zạ-bl), *a.* Not capable of being lost. Also *unloseable.* [Rare.]

The Epicureans . . . ascribe to every particular atom an innate and *unloseable* mobility. *Boyle*, Works, I. 445.

unlost (un-lôst′), *a.* Not lost. [Rare.]

A paradise *unlost.* *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 1071.

unlove (un-luv′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unloven*; < *un-*^{1} (in second quot. *un-*^{2}) + *love*^{1}.] Not to love; to cease to love. [Rare.]

I ne kan nor may
For al this world withinne myn herte fynde
To *unloven* you a quarter of a day.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1698.

I had learnt to love Mr. Rochester; I could not *unlove* him now. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.

unlove (un′luv), *n.* The absence of love; hate. [Rare.]

Unlove began its work even in the Apostles' times.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 62.

unloved (un-luvd′), *a.* Not loved. *Chaucer.*

unloveliness (un-luv′li-nes), *n.* Lack of loveliness. (*a*) Unamiableness; lack of the qualities which attract love.

The old man . . . followed his suit with all means . . . that might help to countervail his own *unloveliness.*
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

(*b*) Want of beauty or attractiveness to the eye; plainness of feature or appearance.

unlovely (un-luv′li), *a.* [< ME. *unlovelich*; < *un-*^{1} + *lovely.*] Not lovely. (*a*) Not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable.

I love thee, all *unlovely* as thou seem'st
And dreaded as thou art! *Cowper*, Task, iv. 128.

(*b*) Not beautiful or attractive to the eye; displeasing to the sight.

Dark house, by which once more I stand
Here in the long *unlovely* street.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vii.

unloving (un-luv′ing), *a.* Not loving; not fond; unkind. *J. Udall*, On Ephesians, Prol.

unlovingness (un-luv′ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unloving.

Time and its austere experience of the outer world's *unlovingness* have made her thankfully take affection's clasp. *R. Broughton*, Joan, II. xi.

unluckful† (un-luk′fůl), *a.* Bringing ill luck; mischievous.

O Pallas, ladie of citees, why settest thou thy delite in three the moste *vnluckefull* beastes of the worlde, the oulette, the dragon, and the people?
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 375. (*Davies.*)

unluckily (un-luk′i-li), *adv.* In an unlucky or unfortunate manner; unfortunately; unhappily; by ill luck.

Was there ever so prosperous an invention thus *unluckily* perverted and spoiled by a . . . book-worm, a candle-waster? *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

I was once in a mixt assembly that was full of noise and mirth, when on a sudden an old woman *unluckily* observed there were thirteen of us in company.
Addison, Omens.

unluckiness (un-luk′i-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unlucky, in any sense.

unlucky (un-luk′i), *a.* 1. Not lucky or fortunate; not favored by fortune; unsuccessful; subject to frequent misfortune, failure, or mishap; ill-fated; unfortunate; unhappy.

In short, they were *unlucky* to have been bred in an unpolished age, and more *unlucky* to live to a refined one.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. Granada.

2. Not resulting in success; resulting in failure, disaster, or misfortune.

Unlucky accidents which make such experiments miscarry. *Boyle.*

3. Accompanied by or bringing misfortune, disappointment, disaster, or the like; ill-omened; inauspicious.

A most *unlucky* hour. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 251.

Haunt me not with that *unlucky* face.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

4. Mischievous; mischievously waggish. [Archaic.]

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have served. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There was a lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew,
Was still contriving something bad but new.
Dr. W. King.

unlust†, *n.* [< ME. *unlust*, < AS. *unlust*, displeasure, dislike (= OHG. *unlust*, MHG. G. *unlust*, displeasure, = Icel. *úlyst*, bad appetite, = Sw. *olyst* = Dan. *ulyst* = Goth. *unlustus*), < *un-*, not, + *lust*, pleasure: see *lust*^{1}.] Displeasure; dislike.

He dooth alle thyng . . . with ydelnesse and *unlust.*
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

unlustrous (un-lus′trus), *a.* Not lustrous; not shining.

In an eye
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That 's fed with stinking tallow.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 109.

[The above is the reading in some modern editions; the old editions have *illustrious.*]

unlute (un-lūt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *lute*^{2}.] To separate, as things cemented or luted; take the lute or clay from.

Upon the *unluting* the vessel, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink.
Boyle, Works, I. 483.

unmade (un-mād'), *a.* [< ME. *unmad*, **unmaked*; < *un-*^{1} + *made*^{1}.] 1. Deprived of form or qualities.—2. Not made; not yet formed.

Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 70.

Used with *up*: not made up; not worked into shape; not manufactured: as, *unmade-up* materials; an *unmade-up* dress.

unmagistrate (un-maj'is-trāt), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *magistrate.*] To degrade from or deprive of the office and authority of a magistrate. *Milton.* [Rare.]

unmaiden (un-mā'dn), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *maiden.*] To ravish; deflower. [Rare.]

He *unmaidened* his sister Juno.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 12. (*Davies.*)

unmaidenly (un-mā'dn-li), *a.* Not befitting a maiden.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine could be no other than riggish and *unmaidenly*.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, John Baptist Beheaded.

unmailable (un-mā'lạ-bl), *a.* That may not be mailed: applied to matter which, by law, regulation, or treaty stipulation, is excluded from the mails, or which, by reason of illegible, incorrect, or insufficient address, cannot be forwarded to its destination. *Glossary of U. S. Postal Terms.*

unmaimed (un-māmd'), *a.* Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; complete in all the parts; unmutilated; entire.

It is the first grand duty of an interpreter to give his author entire and *unmaimed*.
Pope, Iliad, Pref.

unmakable (un-mā'kạ-bl), *a.* That cannot be made.

Unmakable by any but a divine power. *N. Grew.*

unmake (un-māk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *make*^{1}.] 1. To destroy the essential form and qualities of; cause to cease to exist; annihilate; uncreate; annul, reverse, or essentially change the nature or office of.

God when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man.
Locke.

God does not make or *unmake* things to try experiments.
T. Burnet.

Power to make emperours, and to *vnmake* them againe.
Jewell, A Replie unto M. Hardinge, p. 418. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Three observers, separately, on distinct occasions were in some way immediately aware when an electro-magnet was secretly "made" and "*unmade.*"
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 236.

2. To leave unmade, unformed, uncreated, or unfashioned. [Rare.]

May make, *unmake*, do what she list.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 352.

unmaking (un-mā'king), *n.* The act or process of destroying; destruction; undoing; also, that which unmakes.

A wife may be the making or the *unmaking* of the best of men.
Smiles, Character, p. 326.

unmalleability (un-mal"ẹ-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* The property or state of being unmalleable.

unmalleable (un-mal'ẹ-ạ-bl), *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being extended by rolling or hammering, as a metal; hence, not capable of being shaped by outside influence; unyielding.

"I do believe thee," said the Sub-Prior; "I do believe that thine [i. e., thy mind] is indeed metal *unmalleable* by force."
Scott, Monastery, xxxi.

unman (un-man'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unmanned*, ppr. *unmanning*. [< *un-*^{2} + *man.*] 1. To deprive of the character or qualities of a human being, as reason, etc.

Unman not, therefore, thyself by a bestial transformation.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 14.

2. To emasculate; deprive of virility.—3. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; break or reduce into irresolution; dishearten; deject; make womanish.

Such was his fortitude, that not even the severest trials could *unman* him.
Latimer, Life and Writings, p. xl.

Having made up my mind to hope no more, I got rid of a great deal of that terror which *unmanned* me at first.
Poe, Tales, I. 172.

4. To deprive of men: as, to *unman* a ship or town.

[The daughters of Danaus were] turn'd out to Sea in a Ship *unmann'd*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

unmanacle (un-man'ạ-kl), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *manacle.*] To release from or as from manacles; set free. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

unmanageable (un-man'āj-ạ-bl), *a.* Not manageable; not readily submitting to handling or management; not easily restrained, governed, or directed; not controllable. *Locke.*

unmanageableness (un-man'āj-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unmanageable.

unmanageably (un-man'āj-ạ-bli), *adv.* In an unmanageable manner; uncontrollably; so as to be unmanageable.

Our eyes are sensitive only to *unmanageably* short waves.
Nature, XLII. 172.

Her hair was snow-white and *unmanageably* coarse.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 484.

unmanaged (un-man'ājd), *a.* Not controlled; not restrained; specifically, not broken in, as a horse; not trained, in general.

Like colts or *unmanaged* horses.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

An unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue.
Felton, Dissertation on Reading the Classicks.

unmanhood† (un-man'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *unmanhode*; < *un-*^{1} + *manhood.*] An unmanly or cowardly act.

To slen hymself myghte he nat wynne
But bothe doon *unmanhode* and a synne.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 824.

unmanlike (un-man'līk), *a.* Not manlike. (*a*) Unlike man in form or appearance. (*b*) Unbecoming a man as a member of the human race; inhuman; brutal.

It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

(*c*) Unsuitable to a man, as opposed to a woman or child; effeminate; childish.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of a man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry.
Sir P. Sidney.

This is *unmanlike*, to build upon such slight airy conjectures.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 392.

unmanliness (un-man'li-nes), *n.* The character of being unmanly; effeminacy.

You and yours make piety a synonym for *unmanliness*.
Kingsley, Yeast, ii.

unmanly (un-man'li), *a.* Not manly. (*a*) Not having the qualities or attributes of a man, as opposed to a woman or child; not having the strength, vigor, robustness, fortitude, or courage of a man; soft; weak; effeminate; womanish; childish: as, a poor-spirited, *unmanly* wretch. (*b*) Unbecoming in a man; unworthy of a man; cowardly: as, *unmanly* fears.

Live, live, my matchless son,
Blest in thy father's blessings; much more blest
In thine own vertues; let me dew thy cheeks
With my *unmanly* tears.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v.

unmanned (un-mand'), *p. a.* Not tamed; not yet familiar with man: a term in falconry.

No colt is so unbroken,
Or hawk yet half so haggard or *unmanned!*
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

Come, civil night, . . .
Hood my *unmann'd* blood, bating in my cheeks,
With thy black mantle. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 14.

unmannered (un-man'ėrd), *a.* Uncivil; rude; mannerless.

You have a slanderous . . . tongue, *unmanner'd* lord.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, ii. 3.

unmannerliness (un-man'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unmannerly; want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behavior.

unmannerly (un-man'ėr-li), *a.* 1. Not mannerly; wanting in manners; not having good manners; rude in behavior; ill-bred; uncivil.

I were *unmannerly* to take you out
And not to kiss you.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 4. 95.

Depart, or I shall be something *unmannerly* with you.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

2. Not according to good manners: as, an *unmannerly* jest. =**Syn.** See list under *uncivil*.

unmannerly† (un-man'ėr-li), *adv.* With ill manners; uncivilly; rudely.

Forgive me
If I have used myself *unmannerly*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 176.

unmantle (un-man'tl), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *mantle.*] To deprive of a mantle; uncover.

They *unmantled* him of a new Plush Cloke.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 17.

unmanufactured (un-man-ụ-fak'ṭụrd), *a.* 1. Not made up; still in its natural state, or only partly prepared for use: thus, fiber is *unmanufactured* before it is made into thread; thread is *unmanufactured* before it is woven into cloth.—2. Not simulated: as, *unmanufactured* grief. [Colloq.]

unmanured (un-mạ-nūrd'), *a.* 1†. Untilled; uncultivated. *Spenser.*

Many of our subjects . . . have caused to be planted large Collonies of y^e English nation, in diverse parts of y^e world alltogether *unmanured*, and voyd of inhabitants.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 457.

2. Not manured; not enriched by manure.

It is one thing to set forth what ground lieth *unmanured*, and another thing to correct ill husbandry in that which is manured.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 117.

unmarked (un-märkt'), *a.* 1. Not marked; having no mark: as, the *unmarked* (south-pointing) pole of a magnet.—2. Unobserved; not regarded; undistinguished; not noted.

He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the busy throng.
Dryden, All for Love, iv.

unmarketable (un-mär'ket-ạ-bl), *a.* Not fit for the market; not salable; of no merely pecuniary value.

That paltry stone brought home to her some thought, true, spiritual, *unmarketable*. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xix.

unmarred (un-märd'), *a.* [< ME. *unmerred*; < *un-*^{1} + *marred.*] Not marred or injured.

unmarriable† (un-mar'i-ạ-bl), *a.* Not marriageable. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 15.

unmarriageable (un-mar'āj-ạ-bl), *a.* Not fit to be married; too young for marriage.

unmarriageableness (un-mar'āj-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unmarriageable.

unmarried (un-mar'id), *a.* Not married; single: as, an *unmarried* woman or man. Commonly the word implies that the person to whom it is applied has never been married; but it may be used of a widow or widower, and possibly of a divorced person.

That die *unmarried*, ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 123.

unmarry (un-mar'i), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *marry*^{1}.] To divorce; dissolve the marriage contract of. [Rare.]

A law . . . giving permission to *unmarry* a wife, and marry a lust.
Milton, Divorce.

unmartyr (un-mär'tėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *martyr*, *n.*] To degrade from the standing or dignity of a martyr. [Rare.]

Scotus . . . was made a martyr after his death, . . . but since Baronius has *unmartyred* him.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. iv. 36.

unmasculate† (un-mas'kụ-lāt), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *masculate.*] To emasculate.

The sins of the south *unmasculate* northern bodies.
Fuller, Holy War (1639), p. 225.

unmasculine (un-mas'kụ-lin), *a.* Not masculine or manly. *Milton.*

unmask (un-mȧsk'), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *mask*^{3}.] I. *trans.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; lay open what is concealed; bring to light.

I am *unmasked*, unspirited, undone.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

II. *intrans.* To put off or lay aside a mask.

My husband bids me; now I will *unmask*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 206.

unmasked (un-mȧskt'), *a.* Not masked.

unmasker (un-mȧs'kėr), *n.* One who unmasks.

unmasterable (un-mȧs'tėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *un-*^{2} + *master*^{1} + *-able.*] That cannot be mastered or subdued. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 2. [Rare.]

unmastered (un-mȧs'tėrd), *a.* 1. Not subdued; not conquered.—2. Not conquerable.

He cannot his *unmaster'd* grief sustain. *Dryden.*

unmatchable (un-mach'ạ-bl), *a.* That cannot be matched; not to be equaled; unparalleled.

Most radiant, exquisite, and *unmatchable* beauty.
Shak., T. N., i. 5. 181.

unmatchableness (un-mach'ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unmatchable; matchlessness.

The presumption of his *unmatchablenesse*.
Bp. Hall, Epistles, iv. 2. (*Davies.*)

unmatched (un-macht'), *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal.

Beauty! O, it is
An *unmatch'd* blessing or a horrid curse.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

unmatchedness (un-mach'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unmatched; incomparableness. [Rare.]

His clear *unmatchedness* in all manners of learning.
Chapman, Iliad, Pref.

unmated (un-mā'ted), *a.* Not mated; not paired.

unmaterial (un-mạ-tē'ri-ạl), *a.* Not material.

The *unmaterial* fruits of shades. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

unmaterialized (un-mạ-tē'ri-ạl-īzd), *a.* Not in bodily shape; not having become an actual fact: as, his schemes were *unmaterialized*.

unmateriate† (un-mạ-tē'ri-āt), *a.* Not materiate.

unmaze (un-māz′), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *maze.*] To relieve from terror or bewilderment. [Rare.]

> This poor Arpinate . . .
> *Unmaz'd* us, and took pains for all the town.
> *Stapylton*, tr. of Juvenal, viii. 312.

unmeaning (un-mē′ning), *a.* **1.** Having no meaning or signification: as, *unmeaning* words.—**2.** Not having or not indicating intelligence or sense; mindless; senseless; expressionless. *Byron*, To Thyrza.

unmeaningly (un-mē′ning-li), *adv.* In an unmeaning manner; without meaning or sense.

unmeaningness (un-mē′ning-nes), *n.* The character of being unmeaning. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, iii. 1.

unmeant (un-ment′), *a.* Not meant; not intended; undesigned.

> But Rhætus happened on a death *unmeant.*
> *Dryden*, Æneid, x. 561.

unmeasurable (un-mezh′ṳ̄r-a̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unmesurable; < un-*1 + *measurable.*] Immeasurable.

> Glotonye is *unmesurable* appetit to ete or to drynke.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.
>
> Their *unmeasurable* vanity.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

unmeasurableness (un-mezh′ṳ̄r-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unmeasurable. [Rare.]

> Showing the *unmeasureableness* of his Godhed.
> *Fryth*, Bok made by Him (an. 1533). (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unmeasurably† (un-mezh′ṳ̄r-a̤-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *unmesurably; < un-*1 + *measurably.*] Immeasurably.

> The nyght folowynge there rose a wondre grete tempeste of excedynge moche wynde, and therewithall it rayned and hayled so *vnmesurably* that no man myght loke forthe aboue the hatches. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

unmeasured (un-mezh′ṳ̄rd), *a.* **1.** Not measured; plentiful beyond measure; hence, immense; infinite; boundless.

> The *unmeasured* cycles of a limitless future.
> *J. R. Macduff*, Memories of Patmos, p. 16.
>
> Peopling, they also, the *unmeasured* solitudes of time.
> *Carlyle.*

2. Not subject to or obeying any musical rule of measure, time, or rhythm; irregular; capricious.

> The *unmeasured* notes of that strange lyre. *Shelley.*

unmechanize (un-mek′a̤-nīz), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *mechanize.*] To undo or destroy the mechanism of; unmake; destroy; throw out of gear. [Rare.]

> Embryotic evils that could *unmechanize* thy frame.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 167.

unmeddle (un-med′l), *v. i.* [< *un-*2 + *meddle.*] To undo or repair the effects of meddling. [Rare.]

> Lord Granville *unmeddles* and unmuddles.
> *Higginson*, English Statesmen (1875), p. 167.

unmeddling (un-med′ling), *a.* Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious. *Chesterfield.*

unmeddlingness (un-med′ling-nes), *n.* Forbearance of interposition, or of busying one's self with something. [Rare.]

> If then we be but sojourners, . . . here must be an . . . *unmeddlingness* with these worldly concernments.
> *Bp. Hall.*

unmedicinable (un-mẹ-dis′in-a̤-bl), *a.* **1.** Powerless to cure.

> Away with his *vnmedcinable* balme
> Of worded breath: forbear, friends, let me rest.
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1. (*Davies.*)

2. That cannot be cured.

> But these, much-med'cine-knowing men, physicians, may recure,
> Thou yet *unmed'cinable* still.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 24. (*Davies.*)

unmeditated (un-med′i-tā-ted), *a.* Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought; unpremeditated. [Rare.]

> Fit strains pronounced, or sung
> *Unmeditated.* *Milton*, P. L., v. 149.

unmeek† (un-mēk′), *a.* [< ME. *unmeke, unmek, unmeoc; < un-*1 + *meek.*] **1.** Not meek or gentle; fierce; cruel; harsh; severe.

> An *unmeke* lord. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 7.

2. Not kind; disdainful.

> She to me was nought *unmeke.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 590.

unmeet (un-mēt′), *a.* [< ME. *unmet*, < AS. *ungemet*, immoderate, immense, mixed with *unmete, unmaite*, < AS. *unmǣte* (= OHG. *unmāzi*, MHG. *unmāze, unmæze*, immoderate), < *un-*, not, + *mǣte*, moderate: see *meet*2.] **1.** Not meet or fit; improper; not suitable; unbecoming.

> The Ladie, hearkning to his sensefull speach,
> Found nothing that he said *unmeet* nor geason.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 37.
>
> White Angel of the Lord! *unmeet*
> That soil accursed for thy pure feet.
> *Whittier*, The Peace of Europe.

2†. Unseemly; coarse; rustic.

> Hir voice ful clere was ful and swete,
> She was nought rude ne *unmete.*
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 752.

3. Not suited or fitted; not adapted.

> Ah Maud, you milk-white fawn, you are all *unmeet* for a wife. *Tennyson*, Maud.

unmeetly (un-mēt′li), *adv.* Not fitly; improperly; unsuitably; unworthily.

> A faire mayden . . . upon a mangy jade *unmeetly* set.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 16.

unmeetness (un-mēt′nes), *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness; unbecomingness.

> Vast *unmeetness* in marriage. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 13.

unmellowed (un-mel′ōd), *a.* Not mellowed; not fully matured; not toned down or softened by ripeness or length of years.

> His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgement ripe.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 70.

unmelodious (un-me-lō′di-us), *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh.

> The *unmelodious* noise of the braying mules.
> *Sir T. Herbert.*

unmelodiousness (un-me-lō′di-us-nes), *n.* The character of being unmelodious.

unmentionable (un-men′sho̤n-a̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being mentioned; unworthy of or unfit for being mentioned, named, or noticed.

> Whenever he did anything which appeared to her to savour of an *unmentionable* place.
> *W. S. Gilbert*, Lost Mr. Blake.

unmentionableness (un-men′sho̤n-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unmentionable.

unmentionables (un-men′sho̤n-a̤-blz), *n. pl.* Trousers or breeches, as an article of dress not to be mentioned in polite circles; inexpressibles. [Colloq. and humorous.]

unmercenary (un-mėr′se-nạ̄-ri), *a.* Not mercenary; not sordid.

> A generous and *unmercenary* principle.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

unmerchantable (un-mėr′chan-ta̤-bl), *a.* Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market; unsalable. *R. Carew.*

> No lot of Meats shall be considered suitable for delivery on contract if twenty (20) per cent. of it is *unmerchantable.*
> *New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 167.

unmercied† (un-mėr′sid), *a.* [< *un-*1 + *mercy* + *-ed*2.] Unmerciful; merciless. *Drayton*, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

unmerciful (un-mėr′si-fu̇l), *a.* **1.** Not merciful; not influenced by mercy; unkind; cruel; inhuman; merciless: of persons or things.

> God never can hear the prayers of an *unmerciful* man.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, I. iv.

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.

> *Unmerciful* demands. *Pope.*

Unmerciful Parliament. Same as *merciless Parliament* (which see, under *Parliament*).

unmercifully (un-mėr′si-fu̇l-i), *adv.* In an unmerciful manner; without mercy or tenderness; cruelly; often, especially in colloquial use, extremely; very: as, *unmercifully* cold weather.

> Full fiercely layde the Amazon about,
> And dealt her blowes *unmercifully* sore.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vii. 31.

unmercifulness (un-mėr′si-fu̇l-nes), *n.* The character of being unmerciful; cruelty; inhumanity.

unmeritable† (un-mer′i-ta̤-bl), *a.* Having no merit or desert; worthless.

> This is a slight *unmeritable* man,
> Meet to be sent on errands.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 1. 12.

unmerited (un-mer′i-ted), *a.* **1.** Not merited; not deserved; obtained without service or equivalent: as, *unmerited* promotion. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 278.—**2.** Not deserved because of wrong-doing; cruel; unjust: as, *unmerited* sufferings or injuries; an *unmerited* disgrace.

unmeritedness (un-mer′i-ted-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unmerited.

> The freeness and *unmeritedness* of God's grace.
> *Boyle*, Works, I. 278.

unmeriting (un-mer′i-ting), *a.* Not meriting; not meritorious or deserving.

> A brace of *unmeriting*, proud, violent, testy magistrates.
> *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 47.

unmerry (un-mer′i), *a.* [< ME. *unmerie, unmurie; < un-*1 + *merry.*] Not merry; not disposed to mirth.

> Ther slepeth ay this god *unmerie.*
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 74.

unmeted (un-mē′ted), *a.* Not meted or measured. [Rare.]

> Some little of the anxiety I felt in degree so *unmeted.*
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxxix. (*Davies.*)

unmethodical (un-me-thod′i-ka̤l), *a.* Not methodical.

unmethodized (un-meth′o̤d-īzd), *a.* Not methodized or regulated by method, system, or plan; not systematized. *J. Harington*, Oceana, p. 12.

unmetrical (un-met′ri-ka̤l), *a.* Not metrical; irregular in meter.

unmevable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unmovable.*

unmew (un-mū′), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *mew*4.] To set free as from a mew; emancipate; release. [Rare.]

> But let a portion of etherial dew
> Fall on my head, and presently *unmew*
> My soul; that I may dare, in wayfaring,
> To stammer where old Chaucer used to sing.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

unmighty† (un-mī′ti), *a.* [< ME. *unmighty, unmyghty, unmigty*, < AS. *unmihtig, unmehtig* (= OHG. *unmahtig*), < *un-*, not, + *mihtig*, mighty.] Powerless; incapable of success.

> He . . . is *unmyghty* for his shrewednesse.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 858.

unmild† (un-mīld′), *a.* [< ME. *unmilde*, < AS. *unmilde* (= OHG. *unmilt*), < *un-*, not, + *milde*, mild.] Not mild; harsh; severe. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

unmildness† (un-mīld′nes), *n.* Want of mildness; harshness. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 7.

unmilitary (un-mil′i-tạ̄-ri), *a.* Not according to military rules or customs; not of a military character.

unminded (un-mīn′ded), *a.* Not minded; not heeded; not kept in mind. [Rare.]

> A poor, *unminded* outlaw sneaking home.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 58.
>
> Where was your gratitude, who in your coffers
> Hoarded the rusty treasure which was due
> To my *unminded* father?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

unmindful (un-mīnd′fu̇l), *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; not attentive; regardless; heedless; careless: as, *unmindful* of laws; *unmindful* of health or of duty.

> *Unmindful* of the crown that virtue gives.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 9.
>
> For not *unmindful* of thee are the Gods; . . .
> Even here they seek thee out, in Hela's realm.
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

=**Syn.** Careless, inattentive (to), heedless, unobservant, negligent, forgetful, unheedful.

unmindfully (un-mīnd′fu̇l-i), *adv.* In an unmindful manner; carelessly; heedlessly.

unmindfulness (un-mīnd′fu̇l-nes), *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; carelessness.

unmingle (un-ming′gl), *v. t.* To separate, as things mixed. [Rare.]

> It will *unmingle* wine from the water, the wine ascending and the water descending. *Bacon.*

unmingleable (un-ming′gl-a̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be mingled or mixed. [Rare.]

> The property of oil being *unmingleable* with water.
> *Boyle*, Works, I. 536.

unmingled (un-ming′gld), *a.* Not mingled; not mixed; unmixed; unalloyed; pure: as, to view some event with *unmingled* dread.

> Springs on the tops of high hills are . . . pure and *unmingled.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 396.

unmiraculous (un-mi-rak′ū-lus), *a.* Not miraculous. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

unmiraculously (un-mi-rak′ṳ̄-lus-li), *adv.* In an unmiraculous manner; without a miracle.

unmiry (un-mīr′i), *a.* Not miry; not muddy; not foul with dirt. [Rare.]

> With safe *unmiry* feet. *Gay*, Trivia, iii.

unmistakable (un-mis-tā′ka̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident. Also *unmistakeable.*

> Not the Scripture, but *unmistakeable* and indefectible oral tradition, was the rule of faith. *Tillotson.*

=**Syn.** Palpable, manifest, obvious, patent, unequivocal, unambiguous, decided.

unmistakably (un-mis-tā′ka̤-bli), *adv.* In an unmistakable manner; so as not to be mistaken. Also *unmistakeably.*

> She went first to the best advisor, God—
> Whose finger *unmistakably* was felt
> In all this retribution of the past.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, i. 116.

unmiter, unmitre (un-mī′tėr), *v. t.* To deprive of a miter; degrade or depose from the rank and dignity of a bishop. *Milton.* [Rare.]

unmitigable (un-mit′i-ga̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened.

Her most *unmitigable* rage. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 276.

unmitigated (un-mit′i-gā-ted), *a.* Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened or toned down; unassuaged; often, especially in colloquial use, unconscionable: as, an *unmitigated* scoundrel; an *unmitigated* lie.

With public accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancour. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 308.

The *unmitigated* blaze of vindicatory law.
J. W. Alexander, Discourses, p. 62.

unmitigatedly (un-mit′i-gā-ted-li), *adv.* Without mitigation; in an unmitigated degree; utterly.

"Lady Delmar" is neither realistic nor idealistic; it is altogether improbable and *unmitigatedly* melodramatic.
The Academy, April 11, 1891, p. 342.

unmixed, unmixt (un-mikst′), *a.* Not mixed; not mingled; pure; simple; unadulterated; unmingled; unalloyed.

Thy commandment all alone shall live, . . .
Unmix'd with baser matter.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 104.

God is an *unmixed* good. *T. Brooks*, Works, I. 187.

unmixedly (un-mik′sed-li), *adv.* Entirely; purely;. without mixture of other qualities; utterly. [Rare.]

That superstition cannot be regarded as *unmixedly* noxious which compels the hereditary master to kneel before the spiritual tribunal of the hereditary bondman.
Macaulay.

unmoaned (un-mōnd′), *a.* Not bemoaned or lamented.

Our fatherless distress was left *unmoan'd.*
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 64.

unmodernize (un-mod′ėr-nīz), *v. t.* To alter from a modern fashion or style; give an ancient or old-fashioned form or fashion to.

Unmodernize a poem rather than give it an antique air.
Lamb, Essays.

unmodifiable (un-mod′i-fī-a̤-bl), *a.* Not modifiable; not capable of being modified.

unmodifiableness (un-mod′i-fī-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unmodifiable.

A nature not of brutish *unmodifiableness.*
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lviii. (*Davies.*)

unmodified (un-mod′i-fīd), *a.* Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning; not limited or circumscribed.

An universal, *unmodified* capacity to which the fanatics pretend. *Burke*, To Sir H. Langrishe.

unmodish (un-mō′dish), *a.* Not modish; not according to custom or fashion; unfashionable; not stylish.

Your Eloquence would be needless — 'tis so *unmodish* to need Persuasion. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

Who there frequents at these *unmodish* hours,
But ancient matrons with their frizzled towers,
And gray religious maids?
Gay, Eclogues, The Toilette.

unmoistened (un-moi′snd), *a.* Not made moist or humid; not wetted; dry.

And mayst thou die with an *unmoisten'd* eye,
And no tear follow thee!
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, ii. 1.

unmold, unmould (un-mōld′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *mold*^{3}.] To change the form of; reduce from any form.

Unmoulding reason's mintage,
Charactered in the face.
Milton, Comus, l. 529.

unmolested (un-mọ-les′ted), *a.* Not molested; not disturbed; free from disturbance.

Meanwhile the swains
Shall *unmolested* reap what plenty sows.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

unmomentary (un-mō′men-tā-ri), *a.* At the same time, or without a moment's intervention. [Rare.]

From heav'n to earth He can descend, and bee
Aboue and here in space *vnmomentarie.*
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 439.

unmoneyed (un-mun′id), *a.* Not having money; not possessed of wealth: as, the *unmoneyed* classes. Also *unmonied.*

The *unmoneyed* wight. *Shenstone*, The School-mistress.

unmonopolize (un-mọ-nop′ọ-līz), *v. t.* To free from monopoly; deprive of the character of a monopoly. Also *unmonopolise.* [Rare.]

The unappropriating and *unmonopolizing* the rewards of learning and industry from the greasie clutch of ignorance and high feeding.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unmonopolizing (un-mọ-nop′ọ-lī-zing), *a.* Not monopolizing; not including in a monopoly; not obtaining the whole of anything. Also *unmonopolising.* [Rare.]

This is an important point, as suggesting the disinterested and *unmonopolising* side of æsthetic pleasure.
J. Sully, Encyc. Brit., I. 216.

unmoor (un-mör′), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *moor*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** *Naut.*, to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.—**2.** To loose from anchorage or from moorings, literally or figuratively.

Thy skiff *unmoor*,
And waft us from the silent shore.
Byron, Giaour.

II. *intrans.* To loose from moorings; weigh anchor.

Look, where beneath the castle grey
His fleet *unmoor* from Aros bay!
Scott, Lord of the Isles, i. 12.

unmoral (un-mor′a̤l), *a.* Not moral; non-moral; not a subject of moral attributes; neither moral nor immoral.

unmorality (un-mọ-ral′i̤-ti), *n.* Absence of morality; unmoral character.

The picture is very highly, a trifle too highly, wrought: but what pathos for those who can see behind it! The need of counsel, the lack of previous education, the absolute *unmorality.* *The Academy* Feb. 8, 1890, p. 94.

unmoralized (un-mor′a̤l-īzd), *a.* **1.** Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals. [Rare.]

A dissolute and *unmoralized* temper. *Norris.*

2. Not subjected to moralizing consideration: as, an *unmoralized* thought.

There are no cabinets of *unmoralised* or half-moralised conceptions, serving as illustrations of the evolution hypothesis. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 180.

Also *unmoralised.*

unmoralizing (un-mor′a̤l-ī-zing), *a.* **1.** Demoralizing.—**2.** Not given to or consisting in moral reflections.

He was primarily the artist, impersonal, *unmoralizing*, an eye and a vocabulary. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 701.

unmorrised (un-mor′ist), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *morris* + *-ed*^{2}.] Not dressed as a morris-dancer; not disguised by such a dress. [Rare.]

What ails this fellow,
Thus to appear before me *unmorrised?*
Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv. 1.

unmortise (un-môr′tis), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *mortise.*] To loosen or undo as a mortise; loosen the mortises or joints of.

In a dark nook stood an old broken-bottomed cane-couch, without a squab or cover-lid, sunk at one corner, and *unmortised* by the failing of one of its worm-eaten legs.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 304.

The wrist is parted from the hand that waved,
The feet *unmortised* from their ankle-bones.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

un-Mosaic (un-mọ-zā′ik), *a.* The reverse of Mosaic; contrary to Moses or his law.

By this reckoning Moses should be most *un-Mosaic.*
Milton.

unmothered (un-muᴛʜ′ėrd), *a.* **1.** Not having a mother; deprived of a mother. [Rare.]—**2**†. Not having the feelings of a mother.

I e'en quake to proceede. My spirit turnes edge.
I feare me she's *unmother'd*, yet I'll venture.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 1.

unmotherly (un-muᴛʜ′ėr-li), *a.* Not resembling or not befitting a mother.

Unmotherly mother and unwomanly
Woman, that near turns motherhood to shame,
Womanliness to loathing.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 195.

unmould, *v. t.* See *unmold.*

unmounted (un-moun′ted), *a.* **1.** Not mounted; not performing regular duties on horseback: as, *unmounted* police.—**2.** Not furnished or set with appropriate or necessary appurtenances: as, an *unmounted* jewel; not affixed to a mount or backing, as of stiff paper or cardboard, as a drawing or a photograph; not provided with a mat of appropriate size and covered with a protecting glass, as a lantern-slide or transparency.

unmourned (un-mōrnd′), *a.* Not mourned; not grieved for or lamented.

But still he goes *unmourn'd*, returns unsought,
And oft, when present, absent from my thought.
Byron, Corsair, ii. 14.

unmovability† (un-mö-va̤-bil′i-ti), *n.* [ME. *unmoevablete*; as *unmovable* + *-ity.*] Immovability. Also *unmoveability.*

It is constreyned into symplicite, that is to seyn, into *unmoevablete.* *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

unmovable (un-mö′va̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unmoevable, unmevable*; < *un-*^{1} + *movable.*] Immovable. Also *unmoveable.*

It is clept the dede See, for it rennethe nought, but is evere *unmevable.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 100.

The Duke hath all his goods moueable and *unmoueable.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 242.

unmovably† (un-mö′va̤-bli), *adv.* Immovably. Also *unmoveably. Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), Pref., I. 16.

unmoved (un-mövd′), *a.* **1.** Not moved; not transferred from one place to another. *Locke.* —**2.** Not changed in purpose or resolution; unshaken; firm.

Unmoved, unshaken, unseduced. *Milton*, P. L., i. 554.

3. Not affected; not having the passions or feelings excited; not touched or impressed; not altered by passion or emotion; calm; apathetic: as, an *unmoved* heart; an *unmoved* look.

Who, moving others, are themselves as stone,
Unmoved, cold, and to temptation slow.
Shak., Sonnets, xciv.

Can you stand *unmov'd*
When an earthquake of rebellion shakes the city,
And the court trembles?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 4.

Who could dwell
Unmoved upon the fate of one so young.
Southey, The Tale of Paraguay.

unmovedly† (un-mö′ved-li), *adv.* In an unmoved manner; without being moved.

If you entreat, I will *unmovedly* hear.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 2.

unmoving (un-mö′ving), *a.* **1.** Having no motion.

Unmoving heaps of matter. *Cheyne*, Philos. Principles.

Alone, in thy cold skies,
Thou keep'st thy old *unmoving* station yet.
Bryant, Hymn to the North Star.

2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions; unaffecting; not touching or impressive.

unmowed, unmown (un-mōd′, un-mōn′), *a.* Not mowed or cut down. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

unmuddle (un-mud′l), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *muddle.*] To free from muddle. See the quotation under *unmeddle.* [Rare.]

unmuffle (un-muf′l), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *muffle.*] **I.** *trans.* To take a muffler from, as the face; remove a muffler or wrapping from, as a person.

II. *intrans.* To throw off coverings or concealments.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars, and thou fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benison.
Milton, Comus, l. 331.

unmultiply (un-mul′ti-plī), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *multiply.*] To reverse the process of multiplication in; separate into factors. [Rare.]

As two factors multiplied together formed a product, it ought to be possible to *unmultiply* or split up (as "C. W. M." expresses it) that product into its factors again.
Nature, XXXIX. 413.

unmunitioned (un-mụ-nish′ọnd), *a.* Unfurnished with munitions of war.

Cadiz, I told them, was held poor, unmanned, and *unmunitioned.*
Peeke, Three to One, 1625 (Eng. Garner, i. 634). (*Davies.*)

unmurmured (un-mėr′mėrd), *a.* Not murmured at. [Rare.]

If my anger chance let fall a stroke,
As we are all subject to impetuous passions,
Yet it may pass *unmurmur'd*, undisputed.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

unmurmuring (un-mėr′mėr-ing), *a.* Not murmuring; not complaining: as, *unmurmuring* patience. *Byron*, Bride of Abydos, i. 13.

unmurmuringly (un-mėr′mėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unmurmuring manner; uncomplainingly.

unmuscled (un-mus′ld), *a.* Having the muscles relaxed; flaccid: as, *unmuscled* cheeks. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 362. (*Davies.*)

unmuscular (un-mus′kụ-lär), *a.* Not muscular; physically weak. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lii. (*Davies.*)

unmusical (un-mū′zi-ka̤l), *a.* **1.** Not musical; not harmonious or melodious; not pleasing to the ear.

Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, secret friendship to grieve.
B. Jonson, Tavern Academy.

Milton could not have intended to close, not only a period, but a paragraph also, with an *unmusical* verse.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 296.

2. Not skilled in or fond of music: as, *unmusical* people.

unmusicality (un-mū-zi-kal′i̤-ti), *n.* The quality of being unmusical.

The idea of *unmusicality* is a relative one.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 356.

unmusically (un-mū′zi-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an unmusical manner; inharmoniously.

[Landor's] voice was sweet, and he could not speak *unmusically*, though in a rage. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 65.

unmutable† (un-mū'ta̤-bl), *a.* Immutable.

unmutilated (un-mū'ti-lā-ted), *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.

unmuzzle (un-muz'l), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *muzzle.*] To loose from a muzzle; remove a muzzle from; hence, figuratively, to free from restraint.

Ay, marry, now *unmuzzle* your wisdom.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 74.

unmystery (un-mis'te̤-ri), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *mystery*^{1}.] To divest of mystery; make clear or plain. *Fuller*, Worthies, Hereford, i. 453. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unnail (un-nāl'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *nail.*] To remove or take out the nails from; unfasten or loosen by removing nails.

Whiles Joseph of Arimathæa and Nicodemus *unnail* our Lord. *Evelyn*, Perfection of Painting.

unnamable (un-nā'ma̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being named; indescribable. Also *unnameable.*

A cloud of *unnameable* feeling.
Poe, Imp of the Perverse.

unnamed (un-nāmd'), *a.* 1. Not named; not having received a name; hence, not known by name; anonymous.

Unnamed accusers in the dark.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, iv.

2. Not named; not mentioned.

Be glad thou art *unnamed.*
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 1.

unnapkined (un-nap'kind), *a.* Having no napkin or handkerchief. [Rare.]

No pandar's wither'd paw,
Nor an *unnapkin'd* lawyer's greasy fist,
Hath once slubber'd thee.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

unnapped (un-napt'), *a.* Not having a nap; made without a nap, as cloth; deprived of nap.

unnative (un-nā'tiv), *a.* Not native; foreign; not natural; not naturalized, as a word.

Whence . . . this *unnative* fear,
To generous Britons never known before?
Thomson, Britannia.

unnatural (un-nat̮'ṳ̄-ra̤l), *a.* 1. Not natural; contrary to nature; monstrous; especially, contrary to the natural feelings: as, *unnatural* offenses.

Unnatural deeds
Do breed *unnatural* troubles.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 80.

It is well known that the mystery which overhangs what is distant, either in space or time, frequently prevents us from censuring as *unnatural* what we perceive to be impossible. *Macaulay*, History.

2. Acting without the affections of our common nature; not having the feelings natural to humanity; being without natural instincts: as, an *unnatural* parent.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rds her deserved children is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 293.

3. Not in conformity to nature; not agreeable to the real character of persons or things; not representing nature; forced; strained; affected; artificial: as, *unnatural* images or descriptions.

All violences and extravagances of a religious fancy are . . . *unnatural*; . . . I am not sure that they ever consist with humility. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, I. 72.

He will even speak well of the bishop, though I tell him it is *unnatural* in a beneficed clergyman.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, i. 6.

=Syn. 1-3. *Preternatural*, etc. See *supernatural.*—3. *Artificial*, etc. See *factitious.*

unnaturalism (un-nat̮'ṳ̄-ra̤l-izm), *n.* The character or state of being unnatural; unnaturalness. [Rare.]

The expression of French life will change when French life changes: and French naturalism is better at its worst than French *unnaturalism* at its best.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 963.

unnaturality (un-nat̮-ṳ̄-ral'i̤-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unnatural; unnaturalness; unconformity to nature or to reality. [Rare.]

What unkindnes and *unnaturalitie* may we impute to you. *Foxe*, Actes and Monuments (ed. 1583), II. 1086.

unnaturalize (un-nat̮'ṳ̄-ra̤l-īz), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *naturalize.*] To make unnatural; divest of natural character.

Such usurpations by Rulers are the *unnaturalizings* of nature, disfranchisements of Freedome.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 51.

unnaturalized (un-nat̮'ṳ̄-ra̤l-īzd), *a.* 1. Not naturalized; not made natural; unnatural.

Adorned with *unnaturalized* ornaments.
Brathwayt, Natures Embassie, Ded. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. Not invested, as a foreigner, with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen; alien.

unnaturally (un-nat̮'ṳ̄-ra̤l-i), *adv.* In an unnatural manner; in opposition to natural feelings and sentiments. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 193.

unnaturalness (un-nat̮'ṳ̄-ra̤l-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unnatural; contrariety to nature.

unnature^{1} (un-nā'tṳ̄r), *n.* [< *un-*^{1} + *nature.*] The absence of nature or of the order of nature; the contrary of nature; that which is unnatural.

So as to be rather *unnature*, after all, than nature.
H. Bushnell.

unnature^{2}† (un-nā'tṳ̄r), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *nature.*] To change or take away the nature of; endow with a different nature. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

unnavigability (un-nav''i-ga̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unnavigable. *Littell's Living Age*, CLXI. 88.

unnavigable (un-nav'i-ga̤-bl), *a.* Not navigable; incapable of being navigated; that may not be sailed on.

That *unnavigable* stream. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, x. 12.

unnavigated (un-nav'i-gā-ted), *a.* Not navigated; not passed over in ships or other vessels; not sailed on or over. *Cook*, Third Voyage.

unnear† (un-nēr'), *prep.* Not near; not close to; at a distance from.

Now Cities stand *vnneere* the Ocean's brim.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 51. (*Davies.*)

unnecessarily (un-nes'e-sā̤-ri-li), *adv.* In an unnecessary manner; without necessity; needlessly; superfluously. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 264.

unnecessariness (un-nes'e-sā̤-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being unnecessary; needlessness. *Dr. H. More.*

unnecessary (un-nes'e-sā̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *unnecessarie*; < *un-*^{1} + *necessary.*] **I.** *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless: as, *unnecessary* labor or care; *unnecessary* rigor.

Unnecessarie
Is him to plaunte yf he be wel ysowe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

II. *n.*; pl. *unnecessaries* (-riz). That which is unnecessary or dispensable.

It contains nothing
But rubbish from the other rooms, and *unnecessaries.*
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 6.

unnecessity† (un-nẹ̄-ses'i̤-ti), *n.* The contrary of necessity; something unnecessary. *Sir T. Browne.*

unneedful (un-nēd'fůl), *a.* Not needful; not wanted; needless; unnecessary.

Speake not everye truth, for that is *vnneedfull.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

unneedfully (un-nēd'fůl-i), *adv.* Needlessly; unnecessarily. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

unneighbored, unneighboured (un-nā'bo̤rd), *a.* Having no neighbors.

Scheria, . . . an *unneighbour'd* isle,
And far from all resort of busy man.
Cowper, Odyssey, vi.

unneighborliness, unneighbourliness (un-nā'bo̤r-li-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unneighborly. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 380.

unneighborly, unneighbourly (un-nā'bo̤r-li), *a.* Not neighborly; not in accordance with the duties or obligations of a neighbor; distant; reserved; hence, unkind: as, an *unneighborly* act.

On the West it is separated and secure from *vnneighbourly* neighbours by a sandie wildernesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

unneighborly†, **unneighbourly**† (un-nā'bo̤r-li), *adv.* In an unneighborly manner; distantly; with reserve; hence, unkindly.

The French . . . have dealt . . . very unfriendly and *unneighbourly* to us.
Strype, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1549.

unnervate† (un-nėr'vāt), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + **nervate*, < *nerve* + *-ate*^{1} (cf. *enervate*).] Not strong; feeble; enervated. *W. Broome.*

unnerve (un-nėrv'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *nerve.*] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; weaken; enfeeble; hence, to deprive of power or authority, as a government.

With the whiff and wind of his fell sword
The *unnerved* father falls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 496.

Such situations bewilder and *unnerve* the weak, but call forth all the strength of the strong.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

But that beloved name *unnerved* my arm.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

unnest (un-nest'), *v.* [< ME. *unnesten*; < *un-*^{2} + *nest.*] **I.** *trans.* To turn out of a nest; dislodge.

The eye *unnested* from the head cannot see.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 258.

The earth on its softly-spinning axle never jars enough to *unnest* a bird or wake a child.
H. W. Warren, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 58.

II.† *intrans.* To leave or depart from a nest or abiding-place (?).

O soule! lurking in this wo *unneste*,
Fle forth out of myn herte and let it breste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 305.

unnestle† (un-nes'l), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *nestle.* Cf. *unnest.*] To deprive of or eject from a nest; dislodge; eject.

Lucifer . . . will go about to *unnestle* and drive out of heaven all the gods.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 2. (*Davies.*)

unneth†, *adv.* Same as *uneath.*

unnetted (un-net'ed), *a.* Not inclosed in a net or network; unprotected by nets. *Tennyson*, The Blackbird.

unniggard (un-nig'ärd), *a.* Not niggard or miserly; liberal. *Sylvester.*

unniggardly (un-nig'ärd-li), *a.* Not niggardly or miserly; unniggard; generous. *Tucker.*

unnimbed (un-nimd'), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *nimb* + *-ed*^{2}.] Not having a nimbus; represented as without a nimbus. *Smith*, Dict. of Christ. Antiq., II. 1400.

unnoble^{1} (un-nō'bl), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *noble.*] Not noble; ignoble; mean.

Can there be any nature so *unnoble*,
Or anger so inhuman, to pursue this?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

unnoble^{2} (un-nō'bl), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *noble.*] To deprive of nobility. *Heywood*, If you Know not me (Works, 1874, I. 236).

unnobleness (un-nō'bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unnoble; meanness.

Whose *unnobleness*,
Indeed forgetfulness of good—
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

unnobly (un-nō'bli), *adv.* Not nobly; ignobly.

Why do you deal thus with him? 'tis *unnobly.*
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

unnooked (un-nůkt'), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *nook* + *-ed*^{2}.] Without nooks or crannies; hence, figuratively, without guile; open; simple.

With innocent upreared armes to Heaven,
With my *unnookt* simplicitie.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

unnoted (un-nō'ted), *a.* 1. Not noted; not observed; not heeded; not regarded; unmarked. *Byron*, Corsair, i.—2. Not marked or shown outwardly. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5. 21. [Rare.]

unnoticed (un-nō'tisd), *a.* 1. Not observed; not regarded; not noted; unmarked.

How superior in dignity, as well as in number, are the *unnoticed*, unhonored saints and heroes of domestic and humble life.
Channing, in Kidd's Rhetorical Reader, p. 217.

2. Not treated with the usual marks of respect; not entertained with due attentions; neglected.

unnotify (un-nō'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *notify.*] To negative, as something previously made known, declared, or notified. *H. Walpole*, To Mann, iii. 231. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unnumberable (un-num'bėr-a̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unnombirable*; < *un-*^{1} + *numberable.*] Innumerable.

unnumbered (un-num'bėrd), *a.* Not numbered; hence, innumerable; indefinitely numerous. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv.

unnumerable† (un-nū'me̤-ra̤-bl), *a.* Innumerable. [Rare.]

unnun (un-nun'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *nun.*] To release or depose from the condition of a nun; cause to cease to be a nun. [Rare.]

Many did quickly *unnun* and disfriar themselves.
Fuller.

unnurtured (un-nėr'tṳ̄rd), *a.* Not nurtured; not educated; untrained; rough.

"*Unnurtured* Blount!—thy brawling cease;
He opes his eyes," said Eustace; "peace!"
Scott, Marmion, vi. 28.

unobedience† (un-ọ-bē'di-e̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *unobedience*; < *un-*^{1} + *obedience.*] Disobedience. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. x.

unobedient† (un-ọ-bē'di-e̤nt), *a.* Disobedient.

Pepin, not *unobedient* to the Popes call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unobjectionable (un-o̤b-jek'sho̤n-a̤-bl), *a.* Not liable to objection; incapable of being condemned as faulty, false, or improper. *Paley*, Evidences, iii. 6.

unobjectionably (un-o̤b-jek'sho̤n-a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unobjectionable manner.

unobnoxious (un-o̤b-nok'shus), *a.* 1. Not liable; not subject; not exposed.

Guardians of Alcinous' gate
Forever, *unobnoxious* to decay.
Cowper, Odyssey, vii.

2. Not obnoxious; not offensive or hateful.

unobsequiousness (un-o̤b-sē'kwi-us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being incompliant; want of compliance.

All *unobsequiousness* to the incogitancy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unobservable (un-o̤b-zėr'va̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being observed; not observable; not discoverable. *Boyle*, Works, I. 702.

unobservance (un-o̤b-zėr'va̤ns), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unobservant; want of observation; inattention. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 419.—2. Lack of compliance with the requirements of some law, rule, or ceremony: as, the *unobservance* of the prescribed forms of old law.

unobservant (un-o̤b-zėr'va̤nt), *a.* 1. Not observant; not attentive; heedless: as, an *unobservant* traveler or reader.

An unexperienced and *unobservant* man.
V. Knox, Essays, xc.

2. Not careful to comply with what is prescribed or required: as, one *unobservant* of etiquette.—3. Not obsequious. *Imp. Dict.*

unobserved (un-o̤b-zėrvd'), *a.* Not observed; not noticed; not regarded; not heeded.

Unobserved the glaring orb declines.
Pope, Moral Essays, Epil. ii.

unobservedly (un-o̤b-zėr'ved-li), *adv.* In an unobserved manner; without being observed.

unobserving (un-o̤b-zėr'ving), *a.* Not observing; inattentive; heedless. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 176.

unobstructed (un-o̤b-struk'ted), *a.* Not obstructed; not filled with impediments; not hindered or stopped; clear: as, an *unobstructed* stream or channel. *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, iv.

unobstructive (un-o̤b-struk'tiv), *a.* Not presenting any obstacle; not obstructive, in any sense. *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, ii.

unobtrusive (un-o̤b-trö'siv), *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest; inconspicuous.

We possess within our own city an instance of merit, as eminent as it is *unobtrusive*.
E. Everett, Orations and Speeches, I. 324.

unobtrusively (un-o̤b-trö'siv-li), *adv.* In an unobtrusive manner; not forwardly.

unobtrusiveness (un-o̤b-trö'siv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unobtrusive.

unobvious (un-ob'vi-us), *a.* Not obvious, evident, or manifest. *Boyle*, Works, II. 177.

unoccupied (un-ok'ụ-pīd), *a.* 1. Not occupied; not possessed: as, *unoccupied* land. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.—2†. Not used; not made use of; unfrequented.

This way of late had been much *unoccupied*, and was almost all grown over with grass.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

3. Not employed or taken up in business or otherwise: as, *unoccupied* time.

unode (ū'nōd), *n.* A conical point of a surface in which the tangent cone has degenerated to two coincident planes, so that infinitely near that point the surface has the form of a thin sheet cut off at an edge, both sides of the sheet being continuous with one side of the surface generally. Also called *uniplanar node*.

unoffending (un-o̤-fen'ding), *a.* Not offending; not giving offense; not sinning; free from sin or fault; harmless; innocent; blameless.

My prayers pull daily blessings on thy head,
My *unoffending* child.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii.

unoffensive (un-o̤-fen'siv), *a.* Not offensive; harmless; inoffensive. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, i.

unofficious (un-o̤-fish'us), *a.* Not officious; not forward or intermeddling. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

unoften (un-ô'fn), *adv.* Not often; rarely. [Rare.]

The man of gallantry not *unoften* has been found to think after the same manner. *Harris*, Three Treatises, ii.

We have good reasons for believing that not *unoften* it [the archiepiscopal cross] bore on each of its two sides a figure of our Lord hanging nailed to the rood.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 233.

Unogata† (ū-nọ-gā'tä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775).] In the Fabrician classification, a division of insects having only maxillary palpi, including the dragon-flies, centipeds, and spiders.

unoil (un-oil'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *oil*.] To free from oil. *Dryden.*

unoiled (un-oild'), *a.* Not oiled; free from oil.

Unoiled hinges. *Young*, Love of Fame, vi.

unold† (un-ōld'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *old*.] To make young; rejuvenate.

Minde-gladding fruit that can *unolde* a man.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Unona (ụ-nō'nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781); altered from NL. *Anona*, the name of a related genus.] A genus of plants, of the order *Anonaceæ*, type of the tribe *Unoneæ*. It differs from *Asimina*, the papaw of the United States, in its commonly moniliform fruit, and from others of its tribe in its corolla with flat open petals, and in having numerous ovules in a single series. The 25 species are natives of tropical Asia, except 4 or 5 which are African. They are trees or shrubby climbers, usually with large flowers solitary in or near the axils, their petals often 2 or 3 inches long, reaching 6 inches in *U. longiflora*, a shrub of Assam. Their young branches are often silky or velvety, with brown, gray, golden, or reddish hairs, or, in *U. Desmos* and *U. discolor*, are covered with white dots or tubercles. Many species yield an aromatic bark and fruit, used as a stimulant and febrifuge. *U. discolor*, cultivated in India, and native also in China and the Malay archipelago, is a small tree or shrub with polymorphous leaves, odorous yellow flowers with silky petals in several varieties, and purple moniliform fruit with fleshy joints, resembling small grapes; from the unripe fruit the Chinese make a purple dye. *U. viridiflora*, a gigantic climber of Indian forests, is remarkable for the bright-green color of its large flowers. For the former *U. hamata*, now *Artabotrys odoratissima*, see *tail-grape*; for the former *U.* (now *Cananga*) *odorata*, see *Cananga*. See also *Uvaria* and *Xylopia*, with which the species have been much confused.

Unoneæ (ụ-nō'nē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Unona* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anonaceæ*, characterized by flowers with densely crowded stamens and six valvate flattened or connivent petals in two rows, all nearly alike, or the inner small or absent. It includes 16 genera, of which *Unona* is the type; *Asimina* and *Trigyneia* are American, the others natives mostly of tropical Asia or Africa.

unoperative (un-op'e̤-rạ-tiv), *a.* Inoperative.

If the life of Christ be hid to this world, much more is his Scepter *unoperative* but in spirituall things.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unoperculate, unoperculated (un-ọ-pėr'kụ-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* Inoperculate.

unopposed (un-o̤-pōzd'), *a.* Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with obstruction.

For what end was that bill to linger beyond the usual period of an *unopposed* measure?
Burke, Speech at Bristol, 1789.

Unopposed blow. See *blow*^{3}.

unoppressive (un-o̤-pres'iv), *a.* Not oppressive. *Burke*, French Rev.

uno-rail (ū'nō-rāl), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *unus*, one, + E. *rail*^{1}.] Characterized by a single rail: noting a traction system for ordinary wagons, in which a single rail is laid for the locomotive, which grasps it by means of paired driving-wheels set almost horizontally. *E. H. Knight.*

unordained (un-ôr-dānd'), *a.* 1. Not ordained. —2†. Inordinate.

The delyte that has noghte of *unordaynde* styrrynge, and mekely has styrrynge in Criste.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 196. (*Halliwell.*)

unorder (un-ôr'dėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *order*.] To counterorder; countermand an order for. [Rare.]

I think I must *unorder* the tea.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, viii. 3. (*Davies.*)

unordered (un-ôr'dėrd), *a.* [< ME. *unordred* (def. 2); < *un-*^{1} + *ordered*.] 1. Not in or arranged in order; disordered.—2. Not ordered or commanded.—3. Not belonging to a religious order. [Rare.]

Thow shalt considere . . . wheither thou be . . . wedded or sengle, ordered or *unordred*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

unorderly (un-ôr'dėr-li), *a.* Not orderly; irregular; disorderly. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

unordinary (un-ôr'di-nạ-ri), *a.* Not ordinary; not common; unusual.

unordinate†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*^{1} + *ordinate*.] Inordinate. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xlv. 9.

unordinately†, *adv.* [ME., < *unordinate* + *-ly*^{2}.] Inordinately. *Wyclif*, 2 Thess. iii. 6.

unorganized (un-ôr'ga̤n-īzd), *a.* Not organized; inorganized; inorganic: as, metals are *unorganized* bodies. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 30.

unoriginal (un-ọ-rij'i-na̤l), *a.* 1. Not original; derived; adventitious; accidental.—2. Having no origin or birth; ungenerated.

Unoriginal night and chaos wild. *Milton*, P. L., x. 477.

unoriginate (un-ọ-rij'i-nāt), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + **originate*, a., < ML. *originatus*, pp.: see *originate*, *v.*] Not originated.

Arius denied of Christ that He was *unoriginate*, or part of the *Unoriginate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 537.

unoriginated (un-ọ-rij'i-nā-ted), *a.* Not originated; having no birth or creation.

The Father alone is self-existent, underived, *unoriginated*. *Waterland*, Works, II. 348.

unoriginatedness (un-ọ-rij'i-nā-ted-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unoriginated or without birth or creation.

Self-existence or *unoriginatedness*.
Waterland, Works, III. 120.

unoriginately (un-ọ-rij'i-nāt-li), *adv.* Without birth or origin.

He is so emphatically or *unoriginately*.
Waterland, Works, II. 29.

unorn†, unorne†, *a.* [ME., also *unourne*, < AS. **unorne* (in *unornlīc*), old.] Old; worn out; feeble.

I waxe feble and *vnourne*;
To flee to God is my beste way.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

unornamental (un-ôr-na̤-men'ta̤l), *a.* Not ornamental. *West*, On the Resurrection, p. 335.

unornamented (un-ôr'na̤-men-ted), *a.* Not ornamented; unadorned; not decorated; plain. *Coventry*, Philemon to Hyde, v.

unorthodox (un-ôr'thọ-doks), *a.* Not orthodox; heterodox; heretical. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

unorthodoxy (un-ôr'thọ-dok-si), *n.* The state or quality of being unorthodox; unsoundness in faith; heterodoxy; heresy. [Rare.]

Calvin made roast-meat of Servetus at Geneva for his *unorthodoxy*. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 104. (*Davies.*)

unossified (un-os'i-fīd), *a.* Not ossified; not bony: specifically noting structures which usually become bone in the course of time, or in other cases.

unostentatious (un-os-ten-tā'shus), *a.* 1. Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show or parade; modest. *West*, On the Resurrection. —2. Not glaring; not showy: as, *unostentatious* coloring.

unostentatiously (un-os-ten-tā'shus-li), *adv.* In an unostentatious manner; without show, parade, or ostentation. *V. Knox.*

unostentatiousness (un-os-ten-tā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unostentatious, or free from ostentation.

unowed (un-ōd'), *a.* 1. Not owed; not due. —2†. Not owned; having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and scamble, and to part by the teeth
The *unowed* interest of proud-swelling state.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 147.

unowned^1 (un-ōnd'), *a.* [< *un-*^{2} + *owned*, pp. of *own*^{1}.] Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed. *Milton*, Comus, l. 407.

unowned^2 (un-ōnd'), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *owned*, pp. of *own*^{2}.] Not avowed; not acknowledged as one's own; not admitted as done by one's self; unconfessed: as, *unowned* faults. *Gay*, Trivia, ii.

unpack (un-pak'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *pack*.] 1. To open, as things packed: as, to *unpack* goods.—2. To relieve of a pack or burden; unload; disburden.

unpacker (un-pak'ėr), *n.* One who unpacks. *Miss Edgeworth*, Ennui, iii. (*Davies.*)

unpaid (un-pād'), *a.* 1. Not paid; not discharged, as a debt. *Milton*, P. L., v. 782.—2. Not having received what is due: as, *unpaid* workmen.

If her armies are three years *unpaid*, she is the less exhausted by expense. *Burke*, State of the Nation.

3. Serving without pay; unsalaried: as, *unpaid* justices.—**Unpaid-for,** not paid for.

Prouder than rustling in *unpaid-for* silk.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 24.

unpained (un-pānd'), *a.* Not pained; suffering no pain. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

unpainful (un-pān'fůl), *a.* Not painful; giving no pain.

An easy and *unpainful* touch.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 4.

unpaint (un-pānt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *paint*.] To efface the painting or color of. *Parnell.*

unpaired (un-pãrd'), *a.* Not paired, in any sense.—**Unpaired fins,** of fishes the vertical fins—namely, the dorsal, anal, and caudal.

unpalatable (un-pal'ā-tạ-bl), *a.* Not palatable, in any sense; disagreeable.

unpalatably (un-pal'ā-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an unpalatable manner; disagreeably.

unpalped (un-palpt'), *a.* Having no palpi. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 470. [Rare.]

unpanel (un-pan'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unpaneled, unpanelled*, ppr. *unpaneling, unpanelling*. [< *un-*2 + *panel*.] To take off a panel from; unsaddle. Also spelled *unpannel*.

> God's peace be with him who saved us the trouble of *unpannelling* Dapple.
> *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 11. (*Davies*.)

unpanged (un-pangd'), *a.* Not afflicted with pangs; not pained. [Rare.]

> We come unseasonably; but when could Grief
> Cull forth, as *unpang'd* Judgment can, fitt'st time
> For best solicitation?
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

unparadise (un-par'ạ-dīs), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *paradise*.] To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; render unhappy. [Rare.]

> Ghastly thought would drink up all your joy,
> And quite *unparadise* the realms of light.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, i.

unparagoned (un-par'ạ-gond), *a.* Unequaled; unmatched; matchless; peerless.

> Your *unparagoned* mistress. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 87.

unparallelable (un-par'a̤-lel-a̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being paralleled.

> My *unparallelable* love to mankind.
> *Bp. Hall*, Mystery of Godliness, vi.

unparalleled (un-par'ạ-leld), *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

> The elder Cretans flourish'd many years,
> In war, in peace *unparallel'd*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 1.

unparasitized (un-par'a̤-sī-tīzd), *a.* Not infested, or unaffected, by a parasite.

unpardonable (un-pär'do̤n-a̤-bl), *a.* Not to be forgiven; incapable of being pardoned or remitted: as, an *unpardonable* insult.

> 'Tis a fault too too *unpardonable*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 106.

Unpardonable sin, the sin of blasphemy against the Holy Ghost (Mat. xii. 31). See *blasphemy*.

unpardonableness (un-pär'do̤n-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpardonable.

unpardonably (un-pär'dọn-a̤-bli), *adv.* Not in a pardonable manner or degree; beyond pardon or forgiveness.

unparegal†, *a.* [Also *unperegal*; < ME. *unparegal, unparygal*; < *un-*1 + *paregal*.] Unequal.

> I trowe nat now that I be *unparygal* to the strokes of fortune. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 1.

> My knaverie growes *unperegall*.
> *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 5.

unparfit†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unperfect*.

unparliamentarily (un-pär-li̤-men'ta̤-ri-li), *adv.* In an unparliamentary manner.

unparliamentariness (un-pär-li̤-men'ta̤-ri-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unparliamentary.

unparliamentary (un-pär-li̤-men'ta̤-ri), *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in Parliament or in any legislative (or by extension deliberative) body; not such as can be used or uttered in Parliament or any legislative body: as, *unparliamentary* language.

> Having failed, too, in getting supplies by *unparliamentary* methods, Charles "consulted with Sir Robert Cotton what was to be done."
> *Carlyle*, Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, Int., iv.

unparroted (un-par'ọt-ed), *a.* Not repeated by rote as if by a parrot. [Rare.]

> Her sentiments were *unparroted* and unstudied.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, i. 207. (*Davies*.)

unpartial† (un-pär'sha̤l), *a.* Not partial; impartial.

> I weighed the matter which you committed into my hands with my most *unpartial* and farthest reach of reason. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

unpartially (un-pär'shạl-i), *adv.* Impartially.

> Deal *unpartially* with thine own heart.
> *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, § 12.

unpassable (un-pås'a̤-bl), *a.* 1. Not admitting passage; impassable.

> But seeing these North-easterne Seas are so frozen and *vnpassable*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

2. Not current; not received in common payments; uncurrent: as, *unpassable* notes or coins.

> Making a new standard for money must make all money which is lighter than that standard *unpassable*.
> *Locke*.

unpassableness (un-pås'a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpassable.

> Grave authors, who speak of the *unpassibleness* of the ocean, mention the worlds that lay beyond it.
> *Evelyn*, Navigation and Commerce.

unpassionate (un-pash'ọn-āt), *a.* 1. Free from bias; impartial; dispassionate.

> This coole *unpassionate* mildnesse of positive wisdome is not enough to damp and astonish the proud resistance of carnal and false Doctors.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Not exhibiting passion or strong emotion; especially, not angry.

> Sober, grave, and *unpassionate* words.
> *Locke*, Thoughts on Education.

unpassionated† (un-pash'ọn-ā-ted), *a.* Dispassionate. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xi.

unpassionately (un-pash'ọn-āt-li), *adv.* Dispassionately; impartially; calmly. *Eikon Basilike*.

unpassioned (un-pash'ọnd), *a.* Free from passion; dispassionate. *Sir J. Davies*, Witte's Pilgrimage, p. 48.

unpastor† (un-pås'tọr), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *pastor*.] To deprive of the office of a pastor; cause to be no longer a pastor. *Fuller*.

unpathed (un-pätht'), *a.* [< *un-*1 + *path* + *-ed*2.] Having no paths; pathless; trackless. [Rare.]

> A wild dedication of yourselves
> To *unpath'd* waters. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 578.

unpathwayed (un-päth'wād), *a.* [< *un-*1 + *pathway* + *-ed*2.] Having no pathway; pathless; unpathed. [Rare.]

> She roves through St. John's Vale
> Along the smooth *unpathwayed* plain.
> *Wordsworth*, The Waggoner, iv. 24.

unpatience† (un-pā'shens), *n.* [< ME. *unpacience*; < *un-*1 + *patience*.] Impatience.

> *Unpacience*
> Causede me to don offence.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4575.

unpatient† (un-pā'shent), *a.* [< ME. *unpacient*; < *un-*1 + *patient*.] Impatient.

> *Vnpacient* in alle penaunces and pleyned, as hit were,
> On god, whenne me greued ouht and grucched of hus
> sonde. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 110.

unpatriotic (un-pā-tri-ot'ik), *a.* Not patriotic. *Quarterly Rev.*

unpatronized (un-pā'trọn-īzd), *a.* 1. Not having a patron; not supported by friends. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 120.—2. Not traded with customarily; not frequented by customers: as, an *unpatronized* dealer or shop. [Commercial cant.]

unpatterned (un-pat'ėrnd), *a.* Having no pattern; unequaled; peerless.

> Should I prize you less, *unpattern'd* Sir.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii.

unpaved (un-pāvd'), *a.* 1. Not paved; not covered with stone.

> Streets, which were for the most part *unpaved*.
> *The American*, VI. 281.

2†. Castrated; gelded. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 34. [Ludicrous.]

unpay† (un-pā'), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *pay*1.] To undo; annul by payment. [Humorous.]

> Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villany you have done her. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 130.

unpayable (un-pā'a̤-bl), *a.* Incapablo of being paid. *South*, Sermons, X. ix.

unpeace† (un-pēs'), *n.* [< ME. *unpece*; < *un-*1 + *peace*.] Absence of peace; dispeace.

unpeaceable (un-pē'sa̤-bl), *a.* Not peaceable; quarrelsome.

> Away, *unpeaceable* dog, or I'll spurn thee hence!
> *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 280.

unpeaceableness (un-pē'sa̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unpeaceable; unquietness; quarrelsomeness. *Mountagu*.

unpeaceful (un-pēs'fůl), *a.* Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet; disturbed. *Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, xviii.

unpedigreed (un-ped'i-grēd), *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree. *R. Pollok*.

unpeerable (un-pēr'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *un-*1 + *peer*2 + *-able*.] Such that no peer can be found; incomparable.

unpeered (un-pērd'), *a.* Having no peer or equal; unequaled.

> Such an *unpeer'd* excellence.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

unpeg (un-peg'), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *peg*.] To pull out the peg or pegs from; open by removing a peg or pegs.

> *Unpeg* the basket on the house's top,
> Let the birds fly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 193.

unpen1 (un-pen'), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *pen*1.] To let out or release from being penned or dammed up; set free from a pen or confinement.

> If a man *unpens* another's water. *Blackstone*.

unpen2**†** (un-pen'), *v. t.* To deprive of feathers.

> A new convert is like a bird newly entered into a net; . . . when, by busy and disturbed flutterings, she discomposes the order of it, she is entangled and *unpenned*, and made a prey to her treacherous enemy.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

unpenetrable (un-pen'ē-tra̤-bl), *a.* Impenetrable. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 25. [Rare.]

unpenitent (un-pen'i-tẹnt), *a.* Impenitent *Sandys*, Paraphrase of Job, p. 52. [Rare.]

unpensioned (un-pen'shọnd), *a.* 1. Not pensioned; not rewarded by a pension: as, an *unpensioned* soldier.—2. Not kept in pay; not held in dependence by a pension. *Byron*, Mazeppa, iv.

unpeople (un-pē'pl), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *people*.] To deprive of people; deprive of inhabitants; depopulate; dispeople.

> I'll *unpeople* Egypt. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 78.

> *Unpeopled* offices, untrodden stones.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 2. 69.

> They have *unpeopl'd* the Kingdome by expulsion of so many thousands. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unpeppered (un-pep'ėrd), *a.* Unseasoned; not piquant. [Rare.]

> Ye Novel-Readers, such as relish most
> Plain Nature's feast, *unpepper'd* with a Ghost.
> *Colman*, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 203. (*Davies*.)

unperceivable (un-pėr-sē'va̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being perceived; not perceptible. *South*, Sermons, IV. ix.

unperceivably (un-pėr-sē'va̤-bli), *adv.* In an unperceived manner; imperceptibly.

unperceived (un-pėr-sēvd'), *a.* Not perceived; not heeded; not observed; not noticed.

> An invigorating and purifying emanation, which, unseen and *unperceived*, elevates the debased affections.
> *Isaac Taylor*, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 68.

unperceivedly (un-pėr-sē'ved-li), *adv.* So as not to be perceived; imperceptibly. *Boyle*, Works, V. 260.

unperceptible† (un-pėr-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Imperceptible. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 888.

unperch (un-pėrch'), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *perch*.] To drive from a perch. [Rare.]

> Either rowse the Deere, or *vnpearch* the Phesant.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 114.

unperegal†, *a.* Same as *unparegal*.

unperfect (un-pėr'fekt), *a.* [< ME. *unperfit, unparfit, unperfight*; < *un-*1 + *perfect*.] Not perfect. (*a*) Not consummated, finished, or completed; undeveloped.

> Recharde hermyte reherces a dredfull tale of *vn-perfitte* contrecyone that a haly mane Cesarius tellys in ensample.
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

> Thine eyes did see mine *unperfect* substance.
> Ps. cxxxix. 16 [R. V.].

> Then is there monarchy
> *Unperfect* yet. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, Ind.

> 'Tis finished what *unperfect* was before.
> *Ford*, Ben Jonson.

(*b*) Deficient; imperfect; faulty; lacking in something.

> The Pope asso[i]led hym ther benyngly,
> When declared hade hys dedes *vnperfight*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5225.

> An *unperfect* actor. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxiii.

unperfect† (un-pėr'fekt), *v. t.* To leave unfinished. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

unperfection† (un-pėr-fek'shọn), *n.* [ME. *unperfeccioun*; < *un-*1 + *perfection*.] Imperfection. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xxxviii. 31.

unperfectly† (un-pėr'fekt-li), *adv.* Imperfectly. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 207.

unperfectness (un-pėr'fekt-nes), *n.* Imperfection.

> Being of my *unperfectness* unworthy of your friendship. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

unperformed (un-pėr-fôrmd'), *a.* Not performed; not done; not executed; not fulfilled; hence, not represented on the stage; unacted: as, the business remains *unperformed*; an *unperformed* promise; the play remained *unperformed*.

> This voyage, *unperform'd* by living man.
> *Cowper*, Odyssey, x.

unperishable† (un-per'ish-a̤-bl), *a.* Not perishable; imperishable. *Spectator*, No. 537.

unperishably† (un-per'ish-a̤-bli), *adv.* Imperishably.

unperishing (un-per'ish-ing), *a.* Not perishing; lasting; durable.

> Her great sire's *unperishing* abode. *Cowper*, Iliad, xix.

unperjured (un-pėr′jọ̈rd), *a.* Free from the crime of perjury; not forsworn. *Dryden.*

unperplex (un-pėr-pleks′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *perplex.*] 1. To free from complication; separate.

> Of sciential brain
> To *unperplex* bliss from its neighbor pain.
> *Keats*, Lamia, i.

2. To free or relieve from perplexity. *Donne*, The Ecstasy. [Rare in both uses.]

unperplexed (un-pėr-plekst′), *a.* 1. Free from perplexity or complication; simple.

> Simple, *unperplexed* proposition.
> *Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § 39.

2. Not perplexed; not harassed; not embarrassed.

unpersecuted (un-pėr′sẹ̄-kū-ted), *a.* Free from persecution.

> I dare not wish to passe this life *unpersecuted* of slanderous tongues, for God hath told us that to be generally prais'd is wofull. *Milton*, An Apology, etc.

unpersonable (un-pėr′sọn-a̤-bl), *a.* Not personable; not handsome or of good appearance. *Holland.*

unpersonal (un-pėr′sọn-a̤l), *a.* Not personal; not intended to apply to the person addressed, as a remark.

unpersonality (un-pėr-sọ-nal′i̤-ti), *n.* The absence of personality; the state of being impersonal; absence of reference to a person or persons. *Sidney Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 91. [Rare.]

unpersuadable (un-pėr-swā′da̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being persuaded or influenced by motives urged.

> Finding his sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy . . . [he] had for a time left her court. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

unpersuadableness (un-pėr-swā′da̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unpersuadable; resistance to persuasion. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 64.

unpersuasibleness (un-pėr-swā′si-bl-nes), *n.* Unpersuadableness. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. ii. [Rare.]

unpersuasion (un-pėr-swā′zhọ̈n), *n.* The state of being unpersuaded. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. ii. [Rare.]

unpersuasive (un-pėr-swā′siv), *a.* Not persuasive; unable to persuade.

> I bit my *unpersuasive* lips.
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 215. (*Davies.*)

unperturbed (un-pėr-tėrbd′), *a.* Not perturbed; not affected by or exhibiting perturbation, in any sense.

> These perturbations would be so combined with the *unperturbed* motion as to produce a new motion not less regular than the other. *Whewell.*

unperturbedness (un-pėr-tėr′bed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unperturbed. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 172.

unpervert (un-pėr-vėrt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *pervert.*] To reconvert; recover from being a pervert. [Rare.]

> His wife could never be *unperverted* again, but perished in her Judaism. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 64. (*Davies.*)

> I had the credit all over Paris of *unperverting* Madame de V——. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, Paris.

unperverted (un-pėr-vėr′ted), *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.

unpetrified (un-pet′ri-fīd), *a.* Not petrified; not converted into stone.

unphilosophic (un-fil-ọ̄-sof′ik), *a.* Same as *unphilosophical.*

unphilosophical (un-fil-ọ̄-sof′i-ka̤l), *a.* Not philosophical; the reverse of philosophical; not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy: as, an *unphilosophical* argument; not capable of or not accustomed to philosophizing; not expert in general reasoning: as, an *unphilosophical* mind.

> The more to credit and uphold his cause, he would seeme to have Philosophie on his side; straining her wise dictates to *un-philosophicall* purposes.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

> God's *unphilosophical* children often anticipate His ways more accurately than their philosophizing brethren.
> *E. N. Kirk*, Lects. on Revivals, p. 287.

unphilosophically (un-fil-ọ̄-sof′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an unphilosophical manner; irrationally; not calmly.

unphilosophicalness (un-fil-ọ̄-sof′i-ka̤l-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unphilosophical.

unphilosophize (un-fi-los′ọ̄-fīz), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *philosophize.*] To degrade from the character of a philosopher.

> Our passions and our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

unpick (un-pik′), *v.* [< ME. *unpicken*; < *un-*^{2} + *pick*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1. To pick; open with a pick or other instrument.

> With his craft the dore *unpicketh.*
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To pick out; undo by picking: as, to *unpick* stitches.

> It was she herself who, with very great care, and after a long examination of the silk threads, *unpicked* the stitches on one side of the letter and sewed them back by means of a hair.
> *R. Hodgson*, Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, III. 377.

3. To pick out the stitches of; rip.

> A robe, half-made, and half *unpicked* again.
> *W. Collins.*

II. *intrans.* To pick out stitches.

> While we boys *unpicked*, the bigger girls would sew the patchwork covers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 12.

unpickable (un-pik′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *un-*^{2} + *pickable.*] Incapable of being picked, in any sense.

> How wary they are grown! not a door open now,
> But double-barred; not a window,
> But up with a case of wood, like a spice-box;
> And their locks *unpickable.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, ii. 2.

unpicked (un-pikt′), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *picked.*] 1. Not picked; not chosen or selected.

> Whatsoever time, or the heedlesse hand of blind chance, hath drawne down from of old to this present, in her huge dragnet, whether Fish, or Sea-weed, Shells, or Shrubbs, *unpickt*, unchosen, those are the Fathers.
> *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

2. Unplucked; ungathered, as fruit.

> Now comes in the sweetest morsel of the night, and we must hence and leave it *unpicked.*
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 397.

3. Not picked or opened with an instrument, as a lock.

unpierceable (un-pēr′sa-bl), *a.* Incapable of being pierced. *Bp. Hall*, Saul in David's Care.

unpierced (un-pērst′), *a.* Not pierced; not penetrated. *Byron*, Mazeppa.

unpillared (un-pil′ä̤rd), *a.* Deprived of pillars; not having or supported by pillars. *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 107.

unpilled† (un-pild′), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *pilled*, pp. of *pill*^{1}.] Unpillaged. *Dr. Dee*, Petty Navy Royal (1576). (*Davies.*)

unpillowed (un-pil′ōd), *a.* Having no pillow; having the head not supported. *Milton*, Comus, l. 353.

unpiloted (un-pī′lot-ed), *a.* Unguided through dangers or difficulties. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

unpin (un-pin′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unpinned*, ppr. *unpinning.* [< ME. *unpynnen*; < *un-*^{2} + *pin*^{1}.] To remove the pin or pins that fasten. (*a*) To unbolt.

> He . . . gan the stewe dore al soft *unpynne.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 698.

(*b*) To unfasten or unloose by taking out the pins: as, to *unpin* a ribbon or a gown; hence, to loosen the garments of; undress.

> *Emil.* Shall I go fetch your night-gown?
> *Des.* No, *unpin* me here. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3. 35.

> The peremptory Analysis that you will call it, I beleeve will be so hardy as once more to *unpinne* your spruce fastidious oratory, to rumple her laces, her frizzles, and her bobins though she wince, and fling never so Peevishly.
> *Milton*, Animadversions.

unpinion (un-pin′yọ̈n), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *pinion*^{1}.] To loose from pinions or manacles; free from restraint. *Clarke.*

unpinked† (un-pingkt′), *a.* Not pinked; not pierced with eyelet-holes. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 136.

unpiteous (un-pit′ẹ̄-us), *a.* [< ME. *unpitous*, *unpietous*; < *un-*^{1} + *piteous.*] 1†. Impious; wicked.—2. Pitiless; cruel.

> Myn *unpietous* lyf draweth a long unagreable dwellynges in me. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

unpiteously (un-pit′ẹ̄-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unpitously*; < *unpiteous* + *-ly*^{2}.] 1†. Impiously; wickedly. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xlvi. 23.—2. In an unpiteous manner; cruelly.

> Oxford, in her senility, has proved no Alma Mater in thus so *unpiteously* cramming her alumni with the shells alone. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

unpiteousness (un-pit′ẹ̄-us-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unpitousnesse*; < *unpiteous* + *-ness.*] 1†. Impiety; wickedness. *Wyclif*, Lev. xix. 7.—2. The character or state of being unpiteous or cruel.

unpitied (un-pit′id), *a.* 1. Not pitied; not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.

> Go, and weep as I did,
> And be *unpitied.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.

> Stumbling across the market to his death
> *Unpitied.* *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2†. Unmerciful; pitiless.

> You shall have your full time of imprisonment and your deliverance with an *unpitied* whipping.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 13.

unpitiful (un-pit′i-fu̇l), *a.* 1. Having no pity; not merciful.—2. Not exciting pity.

> Future times, in love, may pity her;
> Sith graces such *unpitiful* should prove.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Wit's Pilgrimage.

unpitifully (un-pit′i-fu̇l-i), *adv.* In an unpitiful manner; unmercifully; without mercy.

> Beat him most *unpitifully.*
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 215.

unpitifulness (un-pit′i-fu̇l-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unpitiful. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

unpitous†, etc. See *unpiteous*, etc.

unpity†, *n* [ME., < *un-*^{1} + *pity.*] Impiety. *Wyclif*, Rom. i. 18.

unpitying (un-pit′i-ing), *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion.

> Hurrying from his castle, with a cry
> He raised his hands to the *unpitying* sky.
> *Longfellow*, Torquemada.

unpityingly (un-pit′i-ing-li), *adv.* In an unpitying manner; without compassion.

unplace (un-plās′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *place.*] To displace.

> The papists do place in pre-eminence over the whole church the pope, thereby *unplacing* Christ, which is the Head of the church.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 142.

unplaced (un-plāst′), *a.* 1. Not arranged or distributed in proper places; undetermined in regard to place; confused; jumbled.

> It is a thousand times more credible that four mutable elements and one immutable fifth essence, duly and eternally placed, need no God, than that an army of infinite small portions, or seeds *unplaced*, should have produced this order and beauty without a divine marshal.
> *Bacon*, Atheism (ed. 1887).

2. Having no place, office, or employment under government.

> *Unplaced*, unpension'd. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, ii. 1.

unplagued (un-plāgd′), *a.* Not plagued; not harassed; not tormented; not afflicted. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 19.

unplain† (un-plān′), *a.* [ME. *unplain*; < *un-*^{1} + *plain*^{1}.] Not plain; not simple; not open; insincere. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

unplained† (un-plānd′), *a.* Not deplored; not bewailed or lamented.

> To die alone, unpitied, *unplained.*
> *Spenser*, Daphnaïda.

unplait (un-plāt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unpleiten*; < *un-*^{2} + *plait.* Cf. *unplight*^{2}.] 1†. To unfold; explain.

> Unnete may I *unpleyten* my sentence with wordes.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 8.

2. To undo the plaits of; unbraid: as, to *unplait* hair.

> One day she even went the length of *unplaiting* with swift warm fingers all the wavy coils of that rippling hair.
> *R. Broughton*, Not Wisely but Too Well, xxiii.

unplant (un-plant′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *plant*^{1}.] To remove, as that which is planted; uproot; deprive of plants; hence, to depopulate.

> Being inioyned by our Commission not to *vnplant* nor wrong the Saluages, because the channell was so neere the shore where now is Iames Towne, then a thicke groue of trees, wee cut them downe.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 99.

unplanted (un-plan′ted), *a.* 1. Not planted; of spontaneous growth. *Waller*, Battle of the Islands, i.—2. Not cultivated; unimproved.

> Ireland is a country wholly *unplanted.* The farms have neither dwelling-houses nor good offices, nor are the lands anywhere provided with fences and communications.
> *Burke*, On Popery Laws, iv.

unplastic (un-plas′tik), *a.* 1. Not plastic; not readily molded. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 637.—2. Not suitable for plastic representation; unsculptural.

> Thoroughly *unplastic* in action and conception.
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 244.

unplausible (un-plâ′zi-bl), *a.* Not plausible; not having a fair or specious appearance.

> Such *unplausible* propositions.
> *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xlv.

unplausibly (un-plâ′zi-bli), *adv.* In an unplausible manner; not plausibly.

> Public suspicions which unjustly (but not altogether *unplausibly*) taxed them with Popish leanings.
> *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, I.

unplausive† (un-plâ′siv), *a.* Not approving; not applauding; displeased; disapproving.

> 'Tis like he'll question me
> Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent on him.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 43.

unpleadable (un-plē′dạ-bl), *a.* Unfit to be pleaded or urged as a plea. *South*, Sermons, IX. vi.

unpleaded (un-plē′ded), *a.* 1. Not pleaded; not urged.—2. Undefended by an advocate. *Otway.*

unpleasable (un-plē′za-bl), *a.* Incapable of being pleased. [Rare.]

My *unpleasable* daughter. *Burgoyne*, The Heiress, ii. 2.

unpleasance (un-plez′a̤ns), *n.* Lack of pleasance; displeasure.

unpleasant (un-plez′a̤nt), *a.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable.

The *unpleasant'st* words
That ever blotted paper.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 254.

We have also here and there remarked a little of that *unpleasant* trick . . . of telling a story by implication and allusion. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Men of worldly minds, finding the true way of life *unpleasant* to walk in, have attempted to find out other and easier roads. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 99.

unpleasantly (un-plez′a̤nt-li), *adv.* In an unpleasant manner; in a manner not pleasing; disagreeably.

unpleasantness (un-plez′a̤nt-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being unpleasant; disagreeableness. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.—2. A slight disagreement or falling out; a petty quarrel; an unimportant misunderstanding. [Colloq.]—**The late unpleasantness**, the civil war. [Humorous, U. S.]

The weather-boarding in many places is riddled with bullets - cards left by passing visitors during *the late unpleasantness*. *The Century*, XLI. 326.

unpleasantry (un-plez′a̤n-tri), *n.* 1. Want of pleasantry; absence or the opposite of cheerfulness, humor, or gaiety; disagreeableness. [Rare.]

It would have been well for a man of so many peculiarities as Dr. Gower if this were all the *unpleasantry* to which he subjected himself.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xli.

2. An unpleasant occurrence; especially, a slight quarrel or falling out. [Rare.]

Now, on the other hand, the goddess and her establishment of hoaxers, at Eleusis, did a vast "stroke of business' for more than six centuries, without any *unpleasantries* occurring. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, I.

If . . . there are two such imperious and domineering spirits in a family, *unpleasantries* of course will arise from their contentions. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, I. xxxiii.

3. A discomfort. [Rare.]

The minor *unpleasantries* attending a hasty toilet.
Chambers's Journal, Oct. 9, 1858, p. 235. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unpleased (un-plēzd′), *a.* Not pleased; displeased.

My *unpleased* eye. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 193.

unpleasing (un-plē′zing), *a.* Unpleasant; offensive; disgusting; disagreeable; distasteful.

Despiteful tidings! O *unpleasing* news!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 37.

A patch of sand is *unpleasing*; a desert has all the awe of ocean. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 318.

unpleasingly (un-plē′zing-li), *adv.* In an unpleasing manner. *Bp. Hall*, Death of Absalom.

unpleasingness (un-plē′zing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unpleasing. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 21.

unpleasive† (un-plē′ziv), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + **pleasive*, < *please* + *-ive*.] Not pleasing; unpleasant.

Grief is never but an *unpleasive* passion.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 108.

unpleasurable (un-plezh′ụ̄r-ạ-bl), *a.* Not pleasurable; not giving pleasure. *Coleridge.*

unpleasurably (un-plezh′ụ̄r-ạ-bli), *adv.* So as not to give pleasure; without pleasure.

So, as Lady Jackson rewrites the old story once more, one reads it, if but for its subject, not altogether unprofitably or *unpleasurably*. *The Academy*, May, 1890.

unpliable (un-plī′a̤-bl), *a.* Not pliable. *Holland.*

unpliably (un-plī′a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unpliable manner; without yielding.

unpliant (un-plī′a̤nt), *a.* 1. Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff.

The *unpliant* bow. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xxi.

2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.

A stubborn, *unpliant* morality. *Tatler*, No. 114.

unpliantly (un-plī′a̤nt-li), *adv.* In an unpliant manner; uncompliantly.

unplight^1†, *n.* [ME. *unpli3t*; < *un-*^{1} (intensive) + *plight*^{1}.] Peril.

unplight^2†, *v. t.* [ME. *unplighten*, prop. *unpliten*, var. of *unpleiten*, mod. E. *unplait*, as *plight*^{3} is of *plait*: see *plait*, *plight*^{3}.] To open; unfold.

And rose to rede, and there was delyuerd to hym ye booke of Isaie ye prophete, and as he *vnplyght* the booke he founde the place in the whiche was wryten, etc.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 50.

unplitable†, *a.* [ME., < *unplite* + *-able*.] Intricate; complicated.

Ther was establissed or cryed grevous and *unplitable* coempcion. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

unplucked (un-plukt′), *a.* Not plucked; not pulled or torn away. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

unplug (un-plug′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *plug*.] To remove a plug from. See *unplugged*.

First, the resistance is measured in the usual manner with the other end of the cable earthed and with no plug in A, and balance is obtained by *unplugging* a resistance, R. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 550.

unplugged (un-plugd′), *a.* Having the plug removed; also, not plugged: in electrical testing, said of a resistance when the plug which short-circuits the coils of wire forming the resistance in the box of resistance-coils is taken out.

unplumb^1 (un-plum′), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *plumb*^{2}, *a.*] Not plumb; not vertical. *Clarke.*

unplumb^2 (un-plum′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *plumb*^{2}.] To deprive of lead; remove the lead from. [Rare.]

Their turpitude purveys to their malice; and they *unplumb* the dead for bullets to assassinate the living.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

unplumbed (un-plumd′), *a.* Not plumbed or measured by a plumb-line; unfathomed.

The *unplumb'd*, salt, estranging sea.
M. Arnold, Switzerland, To Marguerite.

unplume (un-plöm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *plume*.] To strip of plumes or feathers; degrade. *Glanville.*

un poco (ön pō′kō). In *music*, a little; slightly; somewhat: as, *un poco staccato*, somewhat staccato; *un poco ritardando*, retarding a little.

unpoetic (un-pọ̄-et′ik), *a.* Not poetic; unpoetical.

unpoetical (un-pọ̄-et′i-kạl), *a.* 1. Not poetical; not having or possessing poetical character; prosaic. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 444.—2. Not proper to or becoming a poet. *Bp. Corbet*, On the Death of Queen Anne.

unpoetically (un-pọ̄-et′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an unpoetical manner; prosaically.

unpoeticalness (un-pọ̄-et′i-kạl-nes), *n.* The character of being unpoetical.

unpointed (un-poin′ted), *a.* 1. Not having a point; not sharp.—2†. Having the points unfastened, as a doublet.

His doublet loose and *unpoynted*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 255.

3. Having no point or sting; wanting point or definite aim or purpose.

The conclusion . . . here would have shown dull, flat, and *unpointed*. *B. Jonson*, Magnetic Lady, iv. 3.

4. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members, and clauses; unpunctuated: as, *unpointed* writing.—5. Not having the vowel points or marks: as, an *unpointed* manuscript in Hebrew or Arabic.

The reader of *unpointed* Hebrew . . . supplies for himself the vowels, by means of which alone the consonants can be raised into expressive sound.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 203.

unpoised (un-poizd′), *a.* 1. Not poised; not balanced.

Oft on the brink
Of ruin . . .
Totter'd the rash democracy; *unpois'd*,
And by the rage devour'd. *Thomson*, Liberty.

2†. Unweighed; unhesitating; regardless of consequences.

Seize on revenge, grasp the stern-bended front
Of frowning vengeance with *unpaiz'd* clutch.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 1.

unpoison (un-poi′zn), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *poison*.] To remove or expel poison from; free from poison. [Rare.]

Such a course could not but in a short time have *unpoisoned* their perverted minds. *South*, Sermons, V. i.

unpolicied (un-pol′i-sid), *a.* 1. Destitute of civil polity or a regular form of government. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, i. § 5.—2. Void of policy; impolitic; imprudent; stupid.

That I might hear thee call great Cæsar ass
Unpolicied! *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 311.

unpolish (un-pol′ish), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *polish*.] 1. To remove polish or gloss from, as varnished wood or blackened boots. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.—2. To deprive of politeness or elegance; render rough or inelegant.

How anger *unpolishes* the most polite!
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 286. (*Davies.*)

unpolished (un-pol′isht), *a.* 1. Not polished; not brought to a polish: noting surfaces of marble, wood, metal, etc.

Unpolish'd gems no ray on pride bestow.
Pope, On his Grotto.

2. Deprived of polish.—3. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain.

Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 12.

unpolite (un-pọ̄-līt′), *a.* Not polite; not refined in manners; uncivil; rude; impolite. *Tatler*, No. 140.

unpolitely (un-pọ̄-līt′li), *adv.* Impolitely.

Rather conscious and confused, Arthur asked his pardon if he had stared at him *unpolitely*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, xxiii.

unpoliteness (un-pọ̄-līt′nes), *n.* 1. Lack of polish; want of refinement; coarseness, as of a style of writing.

Sad outcries are made of the *unpoliteness* of the style.
Blackwall, Sacred Classics Defended.

2. Impoliteness.

unpolitic (un-pol′i-tik), *a.* Impolitic.

unpolled (un-pōld′), *a.* 1. Not polled; not registered or counted: as, a large *unpolled* vote.

The opposite party bribed the bar-maid at the Town Arms to hocus the brandy and water of fourteen *unpolled* electors. *Dickens.*

2†. Unplundered; not stripped.

Richer than *unpoll'd* Arabian wealth and Indian gold.
Fanshawe, Poems (1673), p. 314.

unpolluted (un-pọ-lū′ted), *a.* Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted; pure; unspotted.

Her fair and *unpolluted* flesh. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 262.

unpope (un-pōp′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *pope*^{1}.] 1. To divest or deprive of the office, authority, and dignities of pope. [Rare.]

So, guilty! So, remains I punish guilt!
He is *unpoped*, and all he did I damn.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 170.

2. To deprive of a pope. [Rare.]

Rome will never so far *unpope* herself as to part with her pretended supremacy. *Fuller.*

unpopular (un-pop′ụ̄-lär), *a.* Not popular; not having the public favor: as, an *unpopular* magistrate; an *unpopular* law.

We never could very clearly understand how it is that egotism, so *unpopular* in conversation, should be so popular in writing. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

unpopularity (un-pop-ụ̄-lar′ị-ti), *n.* The state of being unpopular. *Burke*, Speech on Econ. Reform.

unpopularly (un-pop′ụ̄-lär-li), *adv.* In an unpopular manner; not popularly.

unportable† (un-pōr′ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *unportable*; < *un-*^{1} + *portable*.] 1. Not portable or capable of being carried. *Raleigh*.—2. Not bearable, as a trouble; insupportable.

Wherfore the seyd William, nothyr bese frendes . . . durst not, ne yet ne dar not rydyn ne goo abowte swyche occupacion as he arn used and disposed, to here [their] grete and *unportable* drede and vexacion.
Paston Letters, I. 17.

unportioned (un-pōr′shọnd), *a.* Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune.

Has virtue charms? I grant her heavenly fair,
But if *unportioned*, all will interest wed.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

unportuous (un-pōr′tụ̄-us), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + **portuous*, < L. *portuosus*, full of ports, < *portus*, port: see *port*^{1}.] Having no ports. [Rare.]

An *unportuous* coast. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

unpositive (un-poz′i-tiv), *a.* Not positive; not assertive.

A dumb, *unpositive* life, under the power of the world.
H. Bushnell, Sermons for the New Life, xvii.

unpossessed (un-pọ-zest′), *a.* 1. Not possessed; not owned; not held; not occupied.

Such vast room in nature *unpossessed*
By living soul. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 153.

2. Not in possession: used with *of*.

The mind, *unpossessed of* virtue.
V. Knox, Christian Philosophy, § 23.

The head is entirely *unpossessed of* ciliated lobes.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., p. 453.

unpossessing† (un-pọ-zes′ing), *a.* Having no possessions.

Thou *unpossessing* bastard! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 69.

unpossibility (un-pos-i-bil′ị-ti), *n.* Impossibility. [Rare.]

It would be a matter of utter *unpossibility*.
Poe, King Pest.

unpossible (un-pos'i-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unpossible*; < *un*-^{1} + *possible*.] Impossible. [Obsolete or rare.]

> It is hard with ientlenesse, but *vnpossible* with seuere crueltie, to call them backe to good frame againe.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 46.

> For us to levy power . . .
> Is all *unpossible*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 126.

> A thing *unpossible* to us
> This story seems to be.
> *True Tale of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 370).

unposted (un-pōs'ted), *a.* **1.** Not having a fixed post or situation.

> There were also some Queen's officers going out to join their regiments, a few younger men, *unposted*, who expected to be attached to Queen's regiments, as their own corps were fighting . . . against us. *W. H. Russell.*

2. Not posted or informed. [Colloq.]

unpower (un-pou'ėr), *n.* Lack of power; weakness. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

unpowerful (un-pou'ėr-fůl), *a.* Not powerful; impotent. *Cowley*, Davideis, i.

unpracticable (un-prak'ti-ka̤-bl), *a.* Not practicable; not feasible; not capable of being performed; impracticable. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xiii.

unpractical (un-prak'ti-ka̤l), *a.* Not practical. (*a*) Inclined to give time and attention to matters of speculation and theory rather than to those of practice, action, or utility; careless about things merely profitable; hence, unfitted to deal with realities.

> For my own part, I am quite willing to confess that I like him [Spenser] none the worse for being *unpractical*, and that my reading has convinced me that being too poetical is the rarest fault of poets.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

(*b*) Not dictated by or in harmony with experience in actual work: as, an *unpractical* scheme. =**Syn.** See *impracticable*.

unpracticality (un-prak-ti-kal'i̤-ti), *n.* The character of being unpractical.

unpractically (un-prak'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an unpractical manner; not practically.

unpractised, unpracticed (un-prak'tist), *a.* **1.** Not having been taught by practice; not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskilful.

> The French soldiers, which from their youth have been practised and inured in feats of arms, do not crack or advance themselves to have very often got the upper hand and mastery of your new made and *unpractised* soldiers.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

2†. Not known; not familiar through use or association.

> His tender eye, by too direct a ray
> Wounded, and flying from *unpractised* day. *Prior.*

3. Not practised; not put into operation or use.

> Waragna ordered all his Galla . . . to leave their horses and charge the enemy on foot. This confident step, unknown and *unpractised* by Galla before, had the desired effect. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 627.

unpractisedness (un-prak'tist-nes), *n.* [< *unpractised* + *-ness*.] The character or state of being unpractised; want of practice.

unpraise† (un-prāz'), *v. t.* [< *un*-^{2} + *praise*.] To deprive of praise; strip of commendation. *Young.*

unpray (un-prā'), *v. t.* [< *un*-^{2} + *pray*^{1}.] To revoke, recall, or negative by a subsequent prayer having a tendency or effect contrary to that of a former one. [Rare.]

> The freedom and purity of his obedience . . . made him, as it were, *unpray* what he had before prayed.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Christ Crucified.

unprayed (un-prād'), *a.* [Early mod. E. *unpraied*, < ME. *unpreyed*; < *un*-^{1} + *prayed*.] **1.** Not prayed for; not solicited reverently: with *for*.

> For yf they leue nothing *vnpraied for* that mai perteine to the pacificacion of this diuisio, then must they peradventure putte into theyr seruice both matins, masse, and euen song. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 894.

2†. Unsolicited; unasked.

> Thow [Death] slest so fele in sondry wyse
> Agens hire wil, *unpreyed* day and nyghte.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 513.

unpreach (un-prēch'), *v. t.* [< *un*-^{2} + *preach*.] To preach the contrary of; recant in preaching. [Rare.]

> The clergy their own principles denied,
> *Unpreach'd* their non-resisting cant.
> *Defoe*, True-Born Englishman, ii.

unpreaching† (un-prē'ching), *a.* Not in the habit of preaching.

> He is no *unpreaching* prelate.
> *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

unprecedented (un-pres'ẹ̄-den-ted), *a.* Having no precedent or example; unexampled.

> The necessity under which I found myself placed by a most strange and *unprecedented* manner of legislation.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

unprecedentedly (un-pres'ẹ̄-den-ted-li), *adv.* Without precedent; exceptionally.

unpredict† (un-prẹ̄-dikt'), *v. i.* [< *un*-^{2} + *predict*.] To revoke or retract prediction.

> Means I must use, thou say'st: prediction else
> Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 395.

unpregnant (un-preg'na̤nt), *a.* **1.** Not pregnant; not quickened: with *of*.

> Like John-a-dreams, *unpregnant of* my cause,
> And can say nothing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 595.

2. Not quick of wit; dull.

> This deed . . . makes me *unpregnant*
> And dull to all proceedings.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4. 23.

unprejudicate† (un-prẹ̄-jö'di-kāt), *a.* Not prepossessed by settled opinions; unprejudiced.

> A pure mind in a chaste body is the mother of wisdom and deliberation, . . . sincere principles and *unprejudicate* understanding. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

unprejudicateness (un-prẹ̄-jö'di-kāt-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unprejudicate. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

unprejudice (un-prej'ọ̈-dis), *n.* Freedom from prejudice.

> Mr. Carlyle is an author who has now been so long before the world that we may feel towards him something of the *unprejudice* of posterity.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 121.

unprejudiced (un-prej'ọ̈-dist), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *unprejudizd*; < *un*-^{1} + *prejudiced*.] **1.** Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; impartial: as, an *unprejudiced* mind.

> The meaning of them may be so plain that any *unprejudiced* and reasonable man may certainly understand them.
> *Tillotson.*

2. Not warped by or proceeding from prejudice: as, an *unprejudiced* judgment.—**3.** Not hurt; unimpaired; undamaged.

> A pair of most dissembling hypocrites
> Is he and this base Earle, on whom I vowe,
> Leauing King Lewis *vnpreiudizd* in peace,
> To spend the whole measure of my kindled rage.
> *Heywood*, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 102).

unprejudicedly (un-prej'ọ̈-dist-li), *adv.* In an unprejudiced manner; impartially. [Rare.]

> Let us consider this evidence as *unprejudicedly* and carefully as we can. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 897.

unprejudicedness (un-prej'ọ̈-dist-nes), *n.* The state of being unprejudiced. *Clarke.*

unprelate (un-prel'āt), *v. t.* To depose from the dignity of prelate; depose from the episcopate. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 120. (*Davies.*)

unprelatical (un-prẹ̄-lat'i-ka̤l), *a.* Unlike or unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 257.

unpremeditable (un-prẹ̄-med'i-ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *un*-^{1} + **premeditable*, < *premedit*(*ate*) + *-able*.] **1.** Not capable of being premeditated or previously thought of. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Unforeseen; unlooked for; unexpected.

> A capful of wind . . . comes against you . . . with such *unpremeditable* puffs.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, The Fragment.

unpremeditate† (un-prẹ̄-med'i-tāt), *a.* Unpremeditated.

> In sudden and *unpremeditate* prayer I am not always I; and, when I am not myself, my prayer is not my prayer.
> *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

unpremeditated (un-prẹ̄-med'i-tā-ted), *a.* **1.** Not previously meditated or thought over.

> My celestial patroness who deigns
> Her nightly visitation unimplored,
> And dictates to me slumbering, or inspires
> Easy my *unpremeditated* verse.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 24.

> Profuse strains of *unpremeditated* art.
> *Shelley*, The Skylark.

2. Not previously purposed or intended; not done by design: as, an *unpremeditated* offense. =**Syn. 1.** Unstudied, impromptu, offhand, spontaneous. See *extemporaneous*.

unpremeditatedly (un-prẹ̄-med'i-tā-ted-li), *adv.* In an unpremeditated manner; without premeditation; undesignedly.

unpremeditation (un-prẹ̄-med-i-tā'sho̤n), *n.* Absence of premeditation; undesignedness.

> The Anecdotes of Sierra seem to us to fail in that larklike *unpremeditation* which belongs to the lyric.
> *The Atlantic*, LXV. 563.

unpreparation (un-prep-a̤-rā'sho̤n), *n.* The state of being unprepared; want of preparation; unpreparedness. *Sir M. Hale*, Afflictions.

unprepared (un-prẹ̄-pãrd'), *a.* **1.** Not prepared. (*a*) Not fitted or made suitable, fit, or ready for future use: as, *unprepared* provisions. (*b*) Not brought into a right, safe, or suitable condition in view of a future event, contingency, accident, attack, danger, or the like; not put in order; specifically, not made ready or fit for death or eternity.

> I would not kill thy *unprepared* spirit.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 31.

(*c*) Not planned; not worked out in advance; extemporaneous: as, an *unprepared* speech; *unprepared* speaking. (*d*) Not brought into a particular mental state; not trained: as, an *unprepared* student.

2. In *music*, specifically of a̤ dissonant tone, not held over from a preceding chord or otherwise prepared; reached by a skip.

unpreparedly (un-prẹ̄-pãr'ed-li), *adv.* In an unprepared manner or condition; without due preparation.

unpreparedness (un-prẹ̄-pãr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unprepared, unready, or unfitted; want of preparation.

unprepossessed (un-prē-po̤-zest'), *a.* Not prepossessed; not biased by previous opinions; not prejudiced.

unprepossessing (un-prē-po̤-zes'ing), *a.* Not prepossessing; not attractive or engaging; unpleasing: as, a person of *unprepossessing* appearance.

unprescribed (un-prẹ̄-skrībd'), *a.* Not prescribed; not authoritatively laid down; not appointed: as, *unprescribed* ceremony. *Bp. Hall*, Letter from the Tower.

unpresentable (un-prẹ̄-zen'ta̤-bl), *a.* Not presentable; not fit for being presented or introduced to company or society; not in proper trim; unfit to be seen.

> I could better eat with one who did not respect the truth or the laws than with a sloven and *unpresentable* person. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 184.

unpressed (un-prest'), *a.* **1.** Not pressed.

> My pillow left *unpress'd*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 106.

2. Not enforced. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

unpresuming (un-prẹ̄-zū'ming), *a.* Not presuming; modest; humble; unpretentious.

> Modest, *unpresuming* men.
> *V. Knox*, To a Young Nobleman.

unpresumptuous (un-prẹ̄-zump'tṳ̄-us), *a.* Not presumptuous or arrogant; humble; submissive; modest.

> Lift to Heav'n an *unpresumptuous* eye.
> *Cowper*, Task, v. 746.

unpretending (un-prẹ̄-ten'ding), *a.* Not pretending to or claiming any distinction or superiority; unassuming; modest.

> To undeceive and vindicate the honest and *unpretending* part of mankind. *Pope.*

unpretentious (un-prẹ̄-ten'shus), *a.* Not pretentious; making no claim to distinction; modest.

unpretentiousness (un-prẹ̄-ten'shus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpretentious; unassumingness; modesty.

> The journal is . . . none the less pleasant for its simplicity and *unpretentiousness*.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3240, p. 322.

unprettiness (un-prit'i-nes), *n.* The state of being unpretty; want of prettiness.

> She says it is not pretty in a young lady to sigh; but where is the *unprettiness* of it?
> *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 51.

unpretty (un-prit'i), *a.* Not pretty; lacking prettiness, attractiveness, elegance, or charm.

> His English is blundering but not *unpretty*.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, II. 155. (*Davies.*)

unprevailing (un-prẹ̄-vā'ling), *a.* Of no force; unavailing; vain.

> Throw to earth
> This *unprevailing* woe.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 107.

unpreventable (un-prẹ̄-ven'ta̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be prevented.

unpreventableness (un-prẹ̄-ven'ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpreventable; inevitableness. *Mind*, No. 35, 1884.

unprevented (un-prẹ̄-ven'ted), *a.* **1.** Not prevented; not hindered.—**2†.** Not preceded by anything.

> Grace . . .
> Comes *unprevented*, unimplored, unsought.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 231.

unpriced (un-prīst'), *a.* **1.** Having no price set or indicated.

> The books offered for sale are *unpriced*, and customers are invited to make their offers.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3177, p. 355.

2. Priceless; above or beyond price.

> Thine ageless walls are bonded
> With amethyst *unpriced*.
> *J. M. Neale*, tr. of Bernard of Cluny.

unpride† (un-prīd'), *v. t.* To strip or divest of pride or self-esteem.

> Be content to be *unprided*. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 33.

unpriest (un-prēst′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *priest.*] To deprive of the orders or authority of a priest; unfrock.

> Leo, bishop of Rome, only *unpriests* him.
> *Milton*, Judgment of M. Bucer, xxiv.

unpriestly (un-prēst′li), *a.* Unsuitable to or unbecoming a priest.

unprince (un-prins′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *prince.*] To strip of the character or authority of a prince; deprive of principality or sovereignty. [Rare.]

> Queen Mary . . . would not *unprince* herself to obey his Holiness. *Fuller*, Worthies, Warwick.

unprincely (un-prins′li), *a.* Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince. *Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 9.

unprinciple (un-prin′si-pl), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *principle.*] To destroy the moral principles of; corrupt. [Rare.]

> They have been principled, or rather *unprincipled*, by such tutors. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 111.

unprincipled (un-prin′si-pld), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *principled.*] 1. Not having settled principles; not grounded in principle. [Rare.]

> So *unprincipled* in Virtue's book.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 367.

2. Having no sound moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience; profligate; immoral.

> My poor simple, guileless Baynes was trustee to Mrs. Dr. Firmin before she married that most *unprincipled* man. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

3. Not resulting from good principles; iniquitous; wicked.

> I disclaim all such *unprincipled* liberties — let me but have truth and the law on my side.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 388.

unprincipledness (un-prin′si-pld-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unprincipled; immorality; wickedness.

unprison (un-priz′n), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *prison.*] To release or deliver from prison; set free. *Donne*, Letter to the Countess of Huntington. [Rare.]

unprivileged (un-priv′i-lejd), *a.* Not privileged; not enjoying a particular privilege, liberty, or immunity.

> Where even the children of the peer were *unprivileged*, no lower class could assert any exclusive claim.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

unprizable† (un-prī′za̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being prized or having its value estimated, as being either below valuation or above or beyond valuation.

> A baubling vessel was he captain of,
> For shallow draught and bulk *unprizable.*
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 58.

> Your ring may be stolen too; so of your brace of *unprizable* estimations; the one is but frail and the other casual. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 99.

unprized (un-prīzd′), *a.* Not valued, as being either below or beyond valuation.

> Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy
> Can buy this *unprized* precious maid of me.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 262.

> But seemingly a thing despised;
> Even by the sun and air *unprized.*
> *Wordsworth*, Italian Itinerant.

unprobably† (un-prob′a̤-bli), *adv.* 1. In a manner not to be approved of; improperly.

> To diminish by the authority of wise and knowing men, things unjustly and *unprobably* crept in.
> *Strype*, Eccles. Mem.

2. Improbably. *Imp. Dict.*

unproclaimed (un-prọ̄-klāmd′), *a.* Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration.

> Assassin-like, had levied war,
> War *unproclaimed.* *Milton*, P. L., xi. 220.

unproductive (un-prọ̄-duk′tiv), *a.* 1. Not productive; barren; more especially, not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor: as, *unproductive* land; in *polit. econ.*, not increasing the quantity or exchangeable value of articles of consumption: as, *unproductive* labor.

> This nobleman . . ., desiring that no part of his property or capital should lie *unproductive* during his absence, made the best arrangement.
> *Arnot*, The Parables of Our Lord, p. 524.

> I call the man in trade an *unproductive* laborer who seeks to grow rich suddenly by speculation, instead of by faithful, legitimate business.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, xii.

2. Not producing some specified effect or result: with *of:* as, acts *unproductive of* good.

unproductively (un-prọ̄-duk′tiv-li), *adv.* In an unproductive manner.

unproductiveness (un-prọ̄-duk′tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being unproductive, as land, stock, capital, labor, etc.

unproductivity (un-prọ̄-duk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unproductive; unproductiveness. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 836.

unprofaned (un-prọ̄-fānd′), *a.* Not profaned or desecrated; not polluted or violated. *Dryden*, Æneid, xi.

unprofessional (un-prọ̄-fesh′ọn-a̤l), *a.* 1. Not pertaining to one's profession.—2. Not belonging to a profession: as, an *unprofessional* man.—3. Not befitting a certain profession or a member of a profession; not in keeping with the rules of a certain profession: as, *unprofessional* conduct.

unprofessionally (un-prọ̄-fesh′ọn-a̤l-i), *adv.* In an unprofessional manner.

unproficiency (un-prọ̄-fish′e̤n-si), *n.* Want of proficiency. *Bp. Hall.*

unprofit† (un-prof′it), *n.* Want of profit; unprofitableness; uselessness.

unprofitable (un-prof′i-ta̤-bl), *a.* [ME. *unprofitable;* < *un-*^{1} + *profitable.*] 1. Not profitable; bringing no profit; producing no gain, advantage, or improvement; serving no useful or desired end; useless; profitless: as, an *unprofitable* business; an *unprofitable* servant.

> Not with grief, for that is *unprofitable.* Heb. xiii. 17.

> Any beast *unprofitable* for service they kill.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 35.

2†. Unimproved; unlearned.

> Any uncunnynge and *unprofitable* man, as men ben wont to fynde comunly amonges the poeple.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

=**Syn.** Bootless, unremunerative, fruitless, futile.

unprofitableness (un-prof′i-ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; inutility. *Addison.*

unprofitably (un-prof′i-ta̤-bli), *adv.* In an unprofitable manner; without profit, gain, benefit, advantage, or use; to no good purpose or effect.

> Our wasted oil *unprofitably* burns,
> Like hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 357.

unprofited (un-prof′i-ted), *a.* Not having profit or gain; profitless. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 22.

unprofiting† (un-prof′i-ting), *a.* Unprofitable. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xc.

unprogressive (un-prọ̄-gres′iv), *a.* Not progressive; conservative.

unprogressiveness (un-prọ̄-gres′iv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unprogressive; stagnation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 772.

unprohibited (un-prọ̄-hib′i-ted), *a.* Not prohibited; not forbidden; lawful. *Milton.*

unprojected (un-prọ̄-jek′ted), *a.* Not planned; not projected. *South.*

unprolific (un-prọ̄-lif′ik), *a.* Not prolific; barren; not producing young or fruit; not fertile or fruitful. *Sir M. Hale.*

unpromise (un-prom′is), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *promise.*] To revoke, retract, or recall, as a promise.

> Promises are no fetters; with that tongue
> Thy promise past, *vnpromise* it againe.
> *Chapman*, All Fools, ii. 1.

unpromised (un-prom′ist), *a.* Not promised or engaged; uncovenanted.

> Leave nought *unpromist.* *Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 49.

unpromising (un-prom′i-sing), *a.* Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, of interest, etc.; not looking as if likely to turn out well: as, an *unpromising* youth; an *unpromising* season.

> Even the most heavy, lumpish, and *unpromising* infants appear to be much improved by it.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Farther Thoughts on Tar-water.

=**Syn.** Inauspicious, unpropitious, unfavorable, untoward.

unprompted (un-promp′ted), *a.* Not prompted; not dictated; not urged or instigated.

> My Tongue talks, *unprompted* by my Heart.
> *Congreve*, To Cynthia.

unpronounceable (un-prọ̄-noun′sa̤-bl), *a.* 1. Not pronounceable; incapable of being pronounced; difficult to pronounce: as, a harsh, *unpronounceable* word.

> But two, a youth and maiden,
> Were left to brave the storm,
> With *unpronounceable* Dutch names,
> And hearts with true love warm.
> *Halleck*, Epistles.

2. Unfit for being pronounced, named, or mentioned; unmentionable as being offensive to chaste ears.

unpronounced (un-prō-nounst′), *a.* Not pronounced; not uttered. *Milton*, Vacation Exercises, iii.

unprop (un-prop′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *prop.*] To remove a prop or props from; deprive of support.

unproper† (un-prop′ėr), *a.* 1. Not proper or confined to one person; not peculiar.

> There 's millions now alive
> That nightly lie in those *unproper* beds
> Which they dare swear peculiar.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 69.

2. Not fit or proper; not suited; improper. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, x.

unproperly† (un-prop′ėr-li), *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.

> *Vnproperly* ascribed to Caucasus.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

unprophetic, unprophetical (un-prọ̄-fet′ik, -i-ka̤l), *a.* Not prophetic; not foreseeing or not predicting future events.

> Wretch . . . of *unprophetic* soul. *Pope*, Odyssey, xxii.

unpropitiable (un-prọ̄-pish′i-a̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be propitiated.

> A noble race is perishing at the hand of that *unpropitiable* avenger who waits on secular misconduct.
> *The Academy*, March 28, 1891, p. 296.

unpropitious (un-prọ̄-pish′us), *a.* Not propitious; not favorable; inauspicious.

> Now flamed the dog-star's *unpropitious* ray,
> Smote every brain, and wither'd every bay.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 9.

unpropitiously (un-prọ̄-pish′us-li), *adv.* In an unpropitious manner; inauspiciously.

unpropitiousness (un-prọ̄-pish′us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unpropitious; unfavorableness; inauspiciousness.

unproportionable (un-prọ̄-pōr′shọn-a̤-bl), *a.* Wanting due proportion; disproportionable.

> Besides, the roofe is not to be thought *vnproportionable.*
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

unproportionableness (un-prọ̄-pōr′shọn-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unproportionable; unsuitability. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 586. (*Davies.*)

unproportionate (un-prọ̄-pōr′shọn-ạt), *a.* Not proportionate; disproportionate; unfit. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

unproportioned (un-prọ̄-pōr′shọnd), *a.* Not proportioned; not suitable.

> To melt this *unproportion'd* frame of nature.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

unproposed (un-prọ̄-pōzd′), *a.* Not proposed; not offered for acceptance, adoption, or the like: as, the motion or candidate is as yet *unproposed.* *Dryden.*

unpropped (un-propt′), *a.* Not propped; not supported or upheld. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

unpropriety (un-prọ̄-prī′e-ti), *n.* Lack of propriety; error; incorrectness; unsuitableness; impropriety. [Rare.]

> The interest of a respectable Englishman may be said, without any *unpropriety*, to be identical with that of his wife. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

unproselyte (un-pros′ẹ-līt), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *proselyte.*] To prevent being made a proselyte or convert; win back from proselytism. [Rare.]

> This text . . . happily *unproselyted* some inclinable to his opinions. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 8. (*Davies.*)

unprosperous (un-pros′pėr-us), *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate; unsuccessful.

> A soldier must not think himself *unprosperous* if he be not successful as the son of Philip.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 6.

unprosperously (un-pros′pėr-us-li), *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately.

> Careticus, flying, secured himself among the Mountains of Wales, where he died after he had *unprosperously* reigned three Years. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 4.

unprosperousness (un-pros′pėr-us-nes), *n.* The state of being unprosperous; want of success; failure of the desired result. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 493.

unprotected (un-prọ̄-tek′ted), *a.* Not protected; not defended; not supported. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

unprotectedness (un-prọ̄-tek′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unprotected; defenselessness. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 353.

unprotestantize (un-prot′es-ta̤n-tīz), *v. t.* To cause to change from the Protestant religion to some other; render other than Protestant; divest of Protestant characteristics or features. [Rare.]

> To Romanize the Church is not to reform it. To *unprotestantize* is not to reform it. *Kingsley*, Life (1851), ix.

unprovable (un-prö′va̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being proved, demonstrated, confirmed, or established. Also spelled *unproveable*. *Bp. Hall*, Dissuasive from Popery.

unproved (un-prövd′), *a.* [< ME. **unproved*; < *un-*1 + *proved*.] 1. Not proved; not known by trial; not tested.

A fresh *unproved* knight. *Spenser.*

2. Not established as true by argument, demonstration, or evidence.

There is much of what should be demonstrated left *unproved*. *Boyle.*

unprovedness (un-prövd′nes), *n.* [ME. *unprovedness*; < *unproved* + *-ness*.] Inexperience. *Wars of Alexander* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1019.

unprovide (un-prọ-vīd′), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *provide*.] To unfurnish; divest or strip of qualifications; in the following quotation, to divest of resolution.

I'll not expostulate with her, lest her body and beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 218.

unprovided (un-prọ-vī′ded), *a.* 1. Not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied: with *with*, formerly *of*: as, *unprovided with* money.

Utterly *unprovided of* all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities. *Bp. Sprat.*

I shall make the public a present of these curious pieces at such time as I shall find myself *unprovided with* other subjects. *Addison*, Frozen Words.

2. Having made no preparation; not suitably prepared; unprepared.

Tears for a stroke unseen afford relief;
But, *unprovided* for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, v.

3†. Unforeseen. *Spenser.*

unprovidedly (un-prọ-vī′ded-li), *adv.* In an unprovided manner; without provision; unpreparedly.

unprovident† (un-prov′i-dẹnt), *a.* Improvident. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv.

unprovoked (un-prọ-vōkt′), *a.* 1. Not provoked; not incited.

When all on the sudden, the Smectymnuans, a strange generation of men, *unprovoked*, unthought of, cry out of hard measure, and fly in my face, as men wrongfully accused. *Bp. Hall*, Ans. to Vindication of Smectymnuus.

2. Not proceeding from provocation or just cause: as, an *unprovoked* attack.

A rebellion so destructive and so *unprovoked*. *Dryden.*

unprovokedly (un-prọ-vō′ked-li), *adv.* In an unprovoked manner; without provocation.

unprudence† (un-prö′dẹns), *n.* [ME.; < *un-*1 + *prudence*.] Want of prudence; imprudence; improvidence.

The *vnprudence* of foolis [is] erring.
Wyclif, Prov. xiv. 18.

unprudent† (un-prö′dẹnt), *a.* Imprudent.

unprudential (un-prọ-den′sha̤l), *a.* Imprudent.

The most unwise and *unprudential* act.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxiii.

unpruned (un-prönd′), *a.* Not pruned; not lopped or trimmed.

Fruit-trees all *unpruned*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 45.

unpublic (un-pub′lik), *a.* Not public; private; not generally seen or known. [Rare.]

Virgins must be retired and *unpublic*.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 3.

unpublished (un-pub′lisht), *a.* 1. Not made public; secret; private.

Unpublish'd virtues. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4. 16.

2. Not published; still in manuscript, as a book.

The finest Turner etching is of an aqueduct with a stork standing in a mountain stream, not in the published series; and next to it are the *unpublished* etchings of the Via Mala and Crowhurst.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, 1872.

unpucker (un-puk′ėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *pucker*.] To smooth away the puckers of; relax.

Let but Teufelsdröckh open his mouth, Heuschrecke's also *unpuckered* itself into a free doorway.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 3.

unpuff† (un-puf′), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *puff*.] To take away the vanity of; humble.

We might *vnpuff* our heart, and bend our knee,
T' appease with sighs God's wrathfull Maiestie.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

unpunctual (un-pungk′t̬ū-a̤l), *a.* Not punctual; not exact, especially with reference to time. *Pope.*

unpunctuality (un-pungk-t̬ū-al′i̤-ti), *n.* The state or character of being unpunctual. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 285.

unpunctually (un-pungk′t̬ū-a̤l-i), *adv.* In an unpunctual manner; not punctually.

unpunishable (un-pun′ish-a-bl), *a.* Not punishable; not capable or deserving of being punished: applied to persons or things. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius, v. 157.

Where all offend, the crime 's *unpunishable*.
May, tr. of Lucan, v.

unpunishably (un-pun′ish-a-bli), *adv.* Without being or becoming liable to punishment. *Milton*, Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 28.

unpunished (un-pun′isht), *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity.

Shall innocence
In her be branded, and my guilt escape
Unpunish'd?
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

unpure (un-pūr′), *a.* Not pure; impure. *Donne.* [Rare.]

unpurely (un-pūr′li), *adv.* Impurely. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii. [Rare.]

unpureness (un-pūr′nes), *n.* Impurity. *J. Udall*, On Luke ii. [Rare.]

unpurged (un-pėrjd′), *a.* Not purged. (*a*) Unpurified.

The rheumy and *unpurged* air. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 266.

(*b*) Not cleared from moral defilement or guilt.

I feare it would but harme the truth for me to reason in her behalfe, so long as I should suffer my honest estimation to lye *unpurg'd* from these insolent suspicions.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

unpurposed (un-pėr′po̤st), *a.* Not intended; not designed.

Accidents *unpurposed*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 84.

unpurse (un-pėrs′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unpursen*; < *un-*2 + *purse*.] 1. To take out of a purse; expend. [Rare.]

Ever was the gold *unpursed*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To rob of a purse or money. *Pollok.* [Rare.]

unpurveyed† (un-pėr-vād′), *a.* [ME., < *un-*1 + *purveyed*.] Unexpected; unforeseen.

Hem that she [Fortune] hath left in dyspeyre, *unpurveyed*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

unqualified (un-kwol′i-fīd), *a.* 1. Not qualified; not fit; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments.

The learned are held *unqualified* to serve their country as counsellors merely from a defect of opulence.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

2. Not qualified legally; not having the legal qualifications; specifically, not having taken the requisite oath or oaths; not having passed the necessary examinations and received a diploma or license: as, an *unqualified* practitioner of medicine.

By the statutes for preserving the game, a penalty is denounced against every *unqualified* person that kills a hare. *Blackstone*, Com., I., Int., § ii.

In the course of time, through relaxation of bardic discipline, the profession was assumed by *unqualified* persons, to the great detriment of the regular bards.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 791.

3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; absolute: as, *unqualified* praise.

That women and children taken in war, and such men as have not been slain, naturally fall into *unqualified* servitude, is manifest. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 456.

unqualifiedly (un-kwol′i-fīd-li), *adv.* In an unqualified manner; without qualification; absolutely.

Him of Cyprus, to whom the Syriac versions *unqualifiedly* attribute them. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 91.

unqualifiedness (un-kwol′i-fīd-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unqualified.

The advertency and *unqualifiedness* of copiers.
Bibliotheca Biblica, I. 65. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unqualify (un-kwol′i-fī), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *qualify*.] To divest of qualifications; disqualify. [Rare.]

Deafness *unqualifies* me for all company. *Swift.*

unqualitied† (un-kwol′i̤-tid), *a.* Deprived of the usual qualities or faculties.

He is *unqualitied* with very shame.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11. 44.

unquantified (un-kwon′ti-fīd), *a.* Not quantified.—**Unquantified proposition.** See *proposition*.

unquarrelable† (un-kwor′el-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *un-*1 + *quarrel*1 + *-able*.] Incapable of being quarreled with, objected to, or impugned.

Such satisfactory and *unquarrelable* reasons.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

unqueen (un-kwēn′), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *queen*.] To divest of the dignity of queen. [Rare.]

Although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 171.

unquenchable (un-kwen′cha̤-bl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not quenchable; incapable of being quenched, extinguished, allayed, or the like: as, *unquenchable* fire, thirst, etc.

Such an extinction of originality in what would be evolutional closure will always be prevented by the feverish activity of the *unquenchable* passions of human nature.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 168.

II. *n.* That which cannot be quenched; figuratively, one whose zeal cannot be quenched. [Colloq.]

unquenchableness (un-kwen′cha̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unquenchable. *Hakewill*, Apology, iv. 4.

unquenchably (un-kwen′cha̤-bli), *adv.* In an unquenchable manner; so as to be unquenchable.

That lamp shall burn *unquenchably*.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii.

unquestionability (un-kwes′cho̤n-a̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unquestionable; also, that which cannot be questioned or doubted; a certainty.

Our religion is . . . a great heaven-high *Unquestionability*. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 6.

unquestionable (un-kwes′cho̤n-a-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be questioned or doubted; indubitable; certain: as, *unquestionable* evidence or truth; *unquestionable* courage.

King Henry the Seventh being deceased, his only Son Prince Henry . . . by *unquestionable* Right succeeded in the Crown, at the Age of eighteen Years.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 254.

2. Averse to being questioned; averse to conversation.

An *unquestionable* spirit, which you have not.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 393.

unquestionableness (un-kwes′cho̤n-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unquestionable; unquestionability.

unquestionably (un-kwes′cho̤n-a̤-bli), *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably.

At fit howr [Anacktus] setts on alone toward the Camp; is mett, examin'd, and at last *unquestionably* known.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

unquestioned (un-kwes′cho̤nd), *a.* 1. Not called in question; not doubted.

It is the sober truth of history, *unquestioned*, because unquestionable. *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked; not examined; not examined into.

It prefers itself and leaves *unquestion'd*
Matters of needful value. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 55.

3. Not to be opposed or disputed.

Their *unquestioned* pleasures must be served.
B. Jonson.

unquestioningness (un-kwes′cho̤n-ing-nes), *n.* The character of being unquestioning; unquestioning action. [Rare.]

The new men . . . have come to be accepted . . . with . . . cordial *unquestioningness*. *The Century*, XX. 3.

unquick (un-kwik′), *a.* 1. Not quick; slow. *Imp. Dict.*—2†. Not alive or lively. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii.

unquiescence (un-kwī-es′e̤ns), *n.* Disquiet; inquietude.

unquiet1 (un-kwī′et), *a.* [< *un-*1 + *quiet*.] Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; agitated; disturbed; also, causing disturbance.

For almost all the world their service bend
To Phœbus, and in vain my light I lend,
Gaz'd on unto my setting from my rise
Almost of none but of *unquiet* eyes.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i.

A tumbrell or cucking-stool, set up . . . for the correction of *unquiet* women.
J. Collins, Hist. of Somersetshire (ed. 1791), III. 460.

unquiet2† (un-kwī′et), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *quiet*.] To disquiet.

Here has fallen a business
Between your cousin and Master Manly has
Unquieted us all. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

unquietly (un-kwī′et-li), *adv.* In an unquiet manner or state; without rest; in an agitated state; uneasily.

One minded like the weather, most *unquietly*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1. 2.

unquietness (un-kwī′et-nes), *n.* The state of being unquiet; agitation; excitement; uneasiness; restlessness.

Iago. Is my lord angry?
Emilia. He went hence but now,
And certainly in strange *unquietness*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 133.

unquietude† (un-kwī′e-tūd), *n.* Inquietude.

A kind of *unquietude* and discontentment.
Sir H. Wotton, Education of Children.

unquit† (un-kwit′), *a.* [< ME. *unquit*; < *un-*1 + *quit*.] 1. Not discharged; not freed from obligation.

Gracinus, we must pray you, hold your guards
Unquit when morning comes.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 5.

2. Unpaid.

The dai Is past, the dette *vn-quit.*
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

unquizzable (un-kwiz'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *un-*¹ + *quiz* + *-able.*] Not capable of being quizzed; not open to ridicule.

Each was dressed out in his No. 1 suit, in most exact and *unquizzable* uniform.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xv. (*Davies.*)

unraced†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*¹ + *raced*, pp. of *race*⁵.] Unbroken; undestroyed.

Tho thinges . . . ben kept hoole and *unraced.*
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

unracked (un-rakt'), *a.* Not racked; not having the contents freed from the lees: as, an *unracked* vessel. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 306.

unraised (un-rāzd'), *a.* Not raised. (*a*) Not elevated.

The flat *unraised* spirits. *Shak.*, Hen. V., Prol., l. 9.

(*b*) Not abandoned, as a siege.

The siege shulde nat be *unreysed.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxxxviii.

unraked (un-rākt'), *a.* **1.** Not raked: as, land *unraked.*—**2.** Not raked together; not raked up.

Where fires thou find'st *unraked.*
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 48.

3†. Not sought or acquired by effort, as by raking.

He doubtless will command the People to make good his Promises of Maintenance more honourably unask'd, *unrak'd* for. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

unransacked (un-ran'sakt), *a.* **1.** Not ransacked; not searched.—**2.** Not pillaged. *Knolles*, Hist. of the Turks.

unraptured (un-rap'tṳ̄rd), *a.* Not enraptured, enchanted, charmed, or transported.

Man *unraptured*, uninflamed.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv.

unravel (un-rav'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unraveled*, *unravelled*, ppr. *unraveling*, *unravelling*. [< *un-*² + *ravel*. The prefix is either reversive or intensive, according as *ravel* is taken to mean 'tangle' or 'untangle.'] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To disentangle or separate, as threads; especially, to take out the threads of (textile material). See *ravel.*

I have talked with my own heart,
And have *unravelled* my entangled will.
Shelley, The Cenci, iii. 1.

By means of a prism Sir Isaac Newton *unravelled* the texture of solar light. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 1.

2. To clear from complication or difficulty; unriddle; unfold.

These, with fifty other points left *unravelled*, you may endeavor to solve, if you have time.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

At the first glimpse we see that here there is a mystery to be *unravelled.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 74.

3†. To separate the connected or united parts of; throw into disorder.

Unravelling all the received principles of reason and religion. *Tillotson*, Sermons, I. i.

4. To unfold or bring to a denouement, as the plot or intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

II. *intrans.* To be unfolded; be disentangled.

What webs of wonder shall *unravel* there!
Young, Night Thoughts, vi.

unraveler, unraveller (un-rav'el-ėr), *n.* One who or that which unravels.

Mythologists are indeed very pretty fellows, and are mighty *unravellers* of the fables of the old Ethnicks, discovering all the Old Testament concealed in them.
T. Brown, Works, III. 279. (*Davies.*)

unravelment (un-rav'el-me̤nt), *n.* The act or process of unraveling; disentanglement; unfolding.

In the course of the *unravelment* of the conspiracy against Belle Carlisle we come across many clever touches of character. *The Academy*, Nov. 15, 1890, p. 447.

unrazored (un-rā'zo̤rd), *a.* Unshaved.

Their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milton*, Comus, l. 290.

unreached (un-rēcht'), *a.* Not reached; not attained to.

That lofty hill *unreached.* *Dryden.*

unread¹†, *n.* [ME. *unred*, *unræd*, < AS. *unrǣd* (= Icel. *ūrādh* = Dan. *uraad*), bad counsel, < *un-*, not (here 'bad'), + *rǣd*, counsel: see *read*, *n.*] Bad advice or counsel.

unread² (un-red'), *a.* [< *un-*¹ + *read*, pp. of *read*¹, *v.*] **1.** Not read; not perused.

These books are safer and better to be left publickly *unread.* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. Untaught; not learned in books.

The clown *unread*, and half-read gentleman.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 408.

unreadable (un-rē'da̤-bl), *a.* Not readable. (*a*) Incapable of being read or deciphered; illegible: as, *unreadable* manuscript or writing. (*b*) Not suitable or fit for reading; not worth reading: as, a dull, *unreadable* book or poem.

Goethe . . . wasted his time and thwarted his creative energy on the mechanical mock-antique of an *unreadable* "Achilleis." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 217.

Books almost *unreadable* to delicate minds.
Littell's Living Age, CLXI. 75.

unreadableness (un-rē'da̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unreadable; illegibility. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 113.

unreadily (un-red'i-li), *adv.* In an unready manner. (*a*) Unpreparedly. (*b*) Not promptly; not quickly. (*c*†) Awkwardly.

Men being first inforced to write their actes and monuments in beasts skinnes dried, in barkes of trees, or otherwise perchance as *vnreadily.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 171.

unreadiness (un-red'i-nes), *n.* The character of being unready, in any sense.

unready (un-red'i), *a.* [< ME. *unredy*; < *un-*¹ + *ready.*] **1.** Not ready; not prepared; not fit.

A dismal picture of the general doom;
Where souls distracted, when the trumpet blows,
And half *unready* with their bodies come.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 254.

2. Not prompt; not quick.—**3**†. Awkward; ungainly.

An *unready* horse, that will neither stop nor turn.
Bacon, Youth and Age.

4†. Not dressed; undressed.

How now, my lords! what, all *unready* so?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Enter James, *unready*, in his night-cap, garterless.
Stage Direction in Two Maids of Moreclack. (*Nares.*)

To make unready†, to undress or unharness.

Come, where have you been, wench? *Make* me *unready.* I slept but ill last night. *Fletcher*, Island Princess, iii.

Make unready the horses; thou knowest how.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

unready† (un-red'i), *v. t.* [< *unready*, *a.*] To undress.

Hee remayned with his daughter, to give his wife time of *unreadying* herself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 879. (*Nares.*)

unreal (un-rē'a̤l), *a.* **1.** Not real; not substantial; having appearance only; illusive; ideal.

Hence, horrible shadow!
Unreal mockery, hence!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 107.

2. Unpractical; visionary.

Those who have most loudly advertised their passion for seclusion and their intimacy with nature, from Petrarch down, have been mostly sentimentalists, *unreal* men. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 205.

Fallacy of unreal middle. See *fallacy.*—**Unreal quantity**, an imaginary quantity.

unrealism (un-rē'a̤l-izm), *n.* The opposite of realism.

unreality (un-rẹ-al'i̤-ti), *n.* **1.** Lack of reality or real existence.—**2.** That which has no reality or real existence.

He (Julius Cæsar) was too sincere to stoop to *unreality.* He held to the facts of this life and to his own convictions. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 549.

3. Unpractical character; visionariness.

The *unreality* of the optimistic religions of the day was what he attacked unceasingly from youth to age, with an energy as honest in its way as Carlyle's.
The Critic, XIV. 243.

unrealize (un-rē'a̤l-īz), *v. t.* [< *unreal* + *-ize.*] To take away the reality of; make or consider unreal; divest of reality; present or treat in an ideal form. [Rare.]

The men, the women, . . . the lounger, the beggar, the boys, the dogs, are *unrealized* at once.
Emerson, Miscellanies, p. 47.

unreason (un-rē'zn), *n.* Lack of reason; unreasonableness; irrationality; nonsense; folly; absurdity.—**Abbot of unreason.** See *abbot.*

unreason† (un-rē'zn), *v. t.* [< *unreason*, *n.*] To prove to be unreasonable; disprove by argument. [Rare.]

To *unreason* the equity of God's proceedings. *South.*

unreasonable (un-rē'zn-a̤-bl), *a.* **1.** Not reasonable or agreeable to reason; irrational.

For it is an *vnresonable* religioun that hath rizte nouzte of certeyne. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 153.

If he [Henry VIII.] seems to act upon pure self-will, he is able to give a reason for his acts, and that such a reason as we cannot on mere prejudice determine to be *unreasonable.* *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 244.

2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; beyond what is reasonable or moderate; exorbitant; immoderate: as, an *unreasonable* price.

The pretence was infinitely *unreasonable*, and therefore had the fate of senseless allegations, it disbanded presently. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 77.

An alarmist by nature, an aristocrat by party, he [Xenophon] carried to an *unreasonable* excess his horror of popular turbulence. *Macaulay*, History.

3†. Not endowed with reason; irrational.

The nature of creatures *unreasonable.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 3.

Unreasonable creatures feed their young.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 26.

4. Not listening to or acting according to reason; not guided by reason; not influenced by reason.

I must be most *unreasonable* to be dissatisfied at any thing that he chooses to put in a book which I never shall read. *Trevelyan*, in Life of Macaulay, I. 204.

5†. Inconvenient.

We departed to our lodging, desiring to know whether our coming the next day might not be uneasy or *unreasonable* to her. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

=**Syn.** *Absurd*, *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*), obstinate, wrong-headed, extravagant, unfair, unjust, extortionate.

unreasonableness (un-rē'zn-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unreasonable, in any sense.

unreasonably (un-rē'zn-a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unreasonable manner; contrary to reason; foolishly; excessively; immoderately.

unreasoned (un-rē'znd), *a.* Not reasoned or argued; not due to reason or reasoning; not founded on reason; not thought out.

Old prejudices and *unreasoned* habits.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The *unreasoned* denial of a fact is quite as illogical as its blind acceptance. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 586.

unreasoning (un-rē'zn-ing), *a.* Not reasoning; not having reasoning faculties; characterized by want of reason.

To these rational considerations there is superadded, in extreme cases, a panic as *unreasoning* as the previous over-confidence. *J. S. Mill.*

unreasoningly (un-rē'zn-ing-li), *adv.* In an unreasoning manner; without reasoning or reflection. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 194.

unreave† (un-rēv'), *v. t.* To take to pieces; disentangle; loose.

The worke that she all day did make,
The same at night she did againe *unreave.*
Spenser, Sonnets, xxiii.

unreaved† (un-rēvd'), *a.* Not taken or pulled to pieces.

Could'st thou think that a cottage not too strongly built, and standing so bleak in the very mouth of the winds, could for any long time hold tight and *unreaved?*
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

unrebated (un-rẹ-bā'ted), *a.* Same as *unbated.*

A number of fencers tried it, with *unrebated* swords.
Hakewill, Apology.

unrebukable (un-rẹ-bū'ka̤-bl), *a.* Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure. 1 Tim. vi. 14. Also spelled *unrebukeable.*

unrecallable (un-rē-kâl'a̤-bl), *a.* Not recallable; incapable of being called back, revoked, annulled, or recalled.

That which is done is *unrecallable.*
Feltham, Resolves, i. 89.

unrecalling† (un-rẹ-kâl'ing), *a.* Not to be recalled. [Rare.]

And ever let his *unrecalling* crime
Have time to wail th' abusing of his time.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 993.

unreceived (un-rẹ-sēvd'), *a.* Not received; not taken; not come into possession; not embraced or adopted. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 54.

unreckonable (un-rek'n-a̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being reckoned or counted; immeasurable; immense. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

unreckoned (un-rek'nd), *a.* Not reckoned, computed, counted, or summed up. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

unreclaimable (un-rẹ-klā'ma̤-bl), *a.* Irreclaimable. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, 2 Pet. i. 10.

unreclaimably (un-rẹ-klā'ma̤-bli), *adv.* Irreclaimably. *Bp. Hall*, Peace-Maker, § 8.

unreclaimed (un-rẹ-klāmd'), *a.* Not reclaimed. (*a*) Not brought to a domestic state; not tamed.

A savageness in *unreclaimed* blood.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 34.

Bullocks *unreclaimed* to bear the yoke.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii.

(*b*) Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue: as, a sinner *unreclaimed.* (*c*) Not brought into a state of cultivation, as desert or wild land.

unrecognizable (un-rek'o̤g-nī-za̤-bl), *a.* Not recognizable; incapable of being recognized; irrecognizable. *Coleridge.*

unrecognizably (un-rek'o̤g-nī-za̤-bli), *adv.* In an unrecognizable manner; without or beyond recognition.

The opening through which we had come had closed *unrecognizably* behind us. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 499.

unrecognized (un-rek′o̤g-nīzd), *a.* Not recognized, in any sense.

As dear Sam Johnson sits behind the screen, . . . there is no want of dignity in him, in that homely image of labour ill-rewarded, genius as yet *unrecognised*, independence sturdy and uncomplaining.
Thackeray, On Screens in Dining-Rooms.

unrecommended (un-rek-o̤-men′ded), *a.* Not recommended; not favorably mentioned. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 113.

unrecompensed (un-rek′o̤m-penst), *a.* Not recompensed, rewarded, or requited.

Heaven will not see so true a love *unrecompens'd*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

unreconcilable† (un-rek′o̤n-sī-la̤-bl), *a.* Irreconcilable. *Bp. Hall*, No Peace with Rome.

unreconcilably† (un-rek′o̤n-sī-la̤-bli), *adv.* Irreconcilably. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, ii. 381.

unreconciled (un-rek′o̤n-sīld), *a.* Not reconciled. (*a*) Not made consistent: as, *unreconciled* statements. (*b*) Not restored to friendship or favor; still at enmity or opposition: as, a sinner *unreconciled* to God. (*c*†) Not atoned for.

Any crime
Unreconciled as yet to heaven and grace.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 27.

(*d*†) Irreconcilable; implacable.

I'm even he that once did owe *unreconcil'd* hate to you.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

unreconciliable† (un-rek-o̤n-sil′i-a̤-bl), *a.* Unreconcilable. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 47.

unreconstructed (un-rē-kon-struk′ted), *a.* Not reconstructed; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, not yet reorganized as a State of the Union: applied to seceded States after the civil war; also, loosely, to citizens of the South not reconciled to the results of that war.

On Thursday, Mr. Butler's Committee on Reconstruction reported in favor of extending for a month the time during which an *unreconstructed* Southerner may retain his Government employment. *The Nation*, VIII. 221.

unrecorded (un-rẹ̄-kôr′ded), *a.* 1. Not recorded; not registered; not made part of any record: as, an *unrecorded* deed or lease.

The *unrecorded* English words actually in use among the people. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 290.

2. Not kept in remembrance by writing or by public monuments.

Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

unrecounted (un-rẹ̄-koun′ted), *a.* Not recounted; not related or recited. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 48.

unrecoverable (un-rẹ̄-kuv′ėr-a̤-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being recovered, found, restored, or obtained again; not obtainable from a debtor; irrecoverable: as, an *unrecoverable* article of property; an *unrecoverable* debt.

I have a great many debts due to me in America, and I had rather they should remain *unrecoverable* by any law than submit to the Stamp Act.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 369.

2. Not capable of recovering; incurable; irremediable.

'Tis the dead palsy, that, without almost a miracle, leaves a man *unrecoverable*. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 14.

Loss of memory is so commonly associated with *unrecoverable* cases. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 333.

unrecoverably (un-rẹ̄-kuv′ėr-a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unrecoverable manner; irrecoverably; incurably.

Long sick, and *unrecoverably*.
Bp. Hall, Meditations and Vows, ii.

unrecovered (un-rē-kuv′ėrd), *a.* 1. Not recovered; not found or restored.—2†. Irrecoverable. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 247. (*Davies.*)

unrecruitable (un-rẹ̄-krö′ta̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being recruited, in any sense. *Milton*, On Education.

unrecumbent (un-rẹ̄-kum′be̤nt), *a.* Not reclining or reposing. *Cowper*, Morning Walk.

unrecuring† (un-rẹ̄-kūr′ing), *a.* Incapable of being cured; incurable. [Rare.]

Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer
That hath received some *unrecuring* wound.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 90.

unredeemed (un-rẹ̄-dēmd′), *a.* 1. Not redeemed; not ransomed: as, an *unredeemed* captive; an *unredeemed* sinner. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, III. ii.—2. Not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money: as, *unredeemed* bills, notes, or stock.—3. Not fulfilled, as a promise or pledge.

No one takes the trouble to recollect his contrary opinions or his *unredeemed* pledges.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

4. Not counterbalanced or alleviated by any countervailing quality; unmitigated.

The *unredeemed* ugliness . . . of a slothful people.
Carlyle.

5. Not taken out of pledge or pawn.

Pawnbrokers lose on an average 10 per cent. on *unredeemed* goods. *The Echo*, Jan. 14, 1888. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unreduct† (un-rẹ̄-dukt′), *a.* Not reduced.

Thought *unreduct* to act
Is but an embryon in the truest sense.
Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 1.

unreel (un-rēl′), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *reel*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* To unwind from a reel, as a line or thread.

A measured mile course was laid off, *unreeling* from an anchored stake buoy one mile of fine wire.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 413.

II. *intrans.* To become unwound from a reel.

The line will *unreel* faster than it is needed, and get into a snarl. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 163.

unreeve (un-rēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unreeved*, *unrove*, ppr. *unreeving*. [< *un-*^{2} + *reeve*^{3}.] *Naut.*, to withdraw or take out (a rope) from a block, thimble, etc.

unrefined (un-rẹ̄-fīnd′), *a.* 1. Not refined; not purified: as, *unrefined* sugar.—2. Not refined or polished in manners, taste, or the like.

These early and *unrefined* ages.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

unreformable (un-rẹ̄-fôr′ma̤-bl), *a.* Not reformable; not capable of being reformed or amended. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. § 24.

unreformation (un-ref-ộr-mā′sho̤n), *n.* The state of being unreformed; want of reformation. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, Eccles. iii. 4. [Rare.]

unreformedness (un-rẹ̄-fôr′med-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unreformed. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 345. [Rare.]

unregarded (un-rẹ̄-gär′ded), *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted.

Since whose decease, learning lies *unregarded*.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 440.

The rifts where *unregarded* mosses be.
Lowell, Sea-Weed.

unregeneracy (un-rẹ̄-jen′e̤-ra̤-si), *n.* The state of being unregenerate or unrenewed in heart. *South*, Sermons.

unregenerate (un-rẹ̄-jen′e̤-ra̤t), *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God; in a general sense, wicked; bad.

Unregenerate carnal man.
Bp. Horsley, Sermons, II. xx.

unregenerated (un-rẹ̄-jen′e̤-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *unregenerate*.

unregeneration† (un-rẹ̄-jen-e̤-rā′sho̤n), *n.* The character or state of being unregenerate. *Bp. Hall*, Repentance, viii. § 4.

unregistered (un-rej′is-tėrd), *a.* Not registered; not recorded.

Hours
Unregister'd in vulgar fame.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 119.

unregretfulness (un-rẹ̄-gret′fụl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unregretful; content.

unreigned†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *unreined*.

unrein (un-rān′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *rein*^{1}.] To loosen the rein of; give the rein to; allow to have free course.

How negligently graceful he *unreins*
His verse, and writes in loose familiar strains!
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

unreined (un-rānd′), *a.* [Formerly also *unreigned*; < *un-*^{1} + *reined*, pp. of *rein*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Not restrained by the reins or bridle. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 17.—2. Not held in proper sway or subjection; unchecked.

This wild *unreigned* multitude. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

unrejoicing (un-rẹ̄-joi′sing), *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad.

Here winter holds his *unrejoicing* court.
Thomson, Winter.

unrelated (un-rẹ̄-lā′ted), *a.* Not related, in any sense. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. 3.

unrelative (un-rel′a̤-tiv), *a.* Not relative, in any sense.

If you pitch upon the treaty of Munster, do not interrupt it by dipping and deviating into other books *unrelative* to it. *Clarendon.*

unrelaxed (un-rẹ̄-lakst′), *a.* Not relaxed; strained; determined.

And even in his best passages, the strained expression, the *unrelaxed* determination to be vigorous, grows wearisome. *The Academy*, April 4, 1891, p. 320.

unrelenting (un-rẹ̄-len′ting), *a.* That does not or will not relent; not being or becoming lenient, mild, gentle, or merciful; continuing to be hard, severe, pitiless, hostile, or cold; inexorable; unyielding.

The ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 58.

=**Syn.** *Relentless*, *Implacable*, etc. (see *inexorable*), merciless, hard-hearted, unsparing, unpitying, rigorous, cruel.

unrelentingly (un-rẹ̄-len′ting-li), *adv.* In an unrelenting manner; harshly; inexorably. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 688.

unrelentingness (un-rẹ̄-len′ting-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unrelenting; severity; inexorableness.

unreliability (un-rẹ̄-lī-a̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* Unreliableness; untrustworthiness.

unreliable (un-rẹ̄-lī′a̤-bl), *a.* Not reliable; not to be relied or depended on. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Alcibiades, who might (chronologically speaking) have been the son of Pericles, was too unsteady, and (according to Mr. Coleridge's coinage) *unreliable*; or, perhaps, in more correct English, too "unrelyuponable."
De Quincey, Style, iii.

unreliableness (un-rẹ̄-lī′a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unreliable. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

unrelievable (un-rẹ̄-lē′va̤-bl), *a.* Admitting of no relief or succor.

No degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power.
Boyle, Works, I. 258.

unrelieved (un-rẹ̄-lēvd′), *a.* Not relieved, in any sense. *Boyle.*

unrelievedly (un-rẹ̄-lē′ved-li), *adv.* Without relief or mitigation.

The interest, intense as it is, is from first to last *unrelievedly* painful. *The Academy*, Nov. 30, 1889, p. 347.

unremediable (un-rẹ̄-mē′di-a̤-bl), *a.* Irremediable. *Sir P. Sidney.*

unremembered (un-rẹ̄-mem′bėrd), *a.* Not remembered; forgotten.

Nor must their [Nobles and People of Scotland] sincere and moderate proceedings hitherto be *unremember'd*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unremembering (un-rẹ̄-mem′bėr-ing), *a.* Having no memory or recollection.

Unrememb'ring of its former pain. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi.

unremembrance (un-rẹ̄-mem′bra̤ns), *n.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. [Rare.]

Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because their negation is unknown: as, amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon.
Watts, Logic, i. 4.

unremitted (un-rẹ̄-mit′ed), *a.* 1. Not remitted; not forgiven: as, punishment *unremitted*.—2. Not having a temporary relaxation: as, pain *unremitted*.

It is the strongest motive that we can suggest for *unremitted* diligence in the acquisition of useful knowledge.
Everett, Orations, I. 268.

unremittedly (un-rẹ̄-mit′ed-li), *adv.* In an unremitted manner; incessantly; continuously.

Newport has an advantage which Swansea has been striving for *unremittedly*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 408.

unremitting (un-rẹ̄-mit′ing), *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued: as, *unremitting* exertions.

How many a rustic Milton has passed by,
Stifling the speechless longings of his heart
In *unremitting* drudgery and care!
Shelley, Queen Mab, v.

unremittingly (un-rẹ̄-mit′ing-li), *adv.* In an unremitting manner; without relaxing for a time; incessantly. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ix.

unremittingness (un-rẹ̄-mit′ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unremitting; continuousness.

unremorseful (un-rẹ̄-môrs′fụl), *a.* Feeling no remorse; unpitying; remorseless.

Unremorseful fate
Did work the falls of those two princes dead.
Niccols, Sir T. Overbury's Vision, 1616. (*Davies.*)

unremorsefully (un-rẹ̄-môrs′fụl-i), *adv.* Without remorse; unpityingly. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, p. 314.

unremorseless (un-rẹ̄-môrs′les), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} (here intensive) + *remorseless*.] Showing or feeling no remorse; unpitying; remorseless. [Rare.]

His mellifluous breath
Could not at all charm *unremorseless* death.
Cowley, Elegy on Mr. Richard Clarke.

unremovable (un-rẹ̄-mö′va̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be removed; fixed; irremovable. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

unremovableness (un-rẹ̄-mö′va̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unremovable, irremovable, or immovable. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

unremovably (un-rẹ̄-mö′va̤-bli), *adv.* In an unremovable manner; irremovably. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2. 227.

unremoved (un-rẹ̄-mövd′), *a.* Not removed; not taken away; hence, firm; unshaken.

> Like Teneriff or Atlas, *unremov'd.*
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 987.

unrenewed (un-rẹ-nūd′), *a.* **1.** Not made anew: as, an *unrenewed* lease.—**2.** Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit: as, an *unrenewed* heart. *South*, Sermons, IX. ii.—**3.** Not renovated; not restored to freshness.

unrent (un-rent′), *a.* Not rent; not torn asunder. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 40.

unrepaid (un-rẹ-pād′), *a.* Not repaid; not compensated; not recompensed; not requited: as, a kindness *unrepaid*. *Byron*, Corsair, iii.

unrepair (un-rẹ-pãr′), *n.* An unsound state, as of a building; dilapidation.

> Allowed to fall into neglect and *unrepair.*
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 15.

unrepairable (un-rẹ-pãr′a̤-bl), *a.* Irreparable. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 48. [Rare.]

unrepealable (un-rẹ-pē′la̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being repealed.

> Ancient and *unrepealable* Statute.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unrepealed (un-rẹ-pēld′), *a.* Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force. *Dryden.*

> I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand *unrepealed*, than to violate any of them. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 114.

unrepentance (un-rẹ-pen′ta̤ns), *n.* The state of being unrepentant or impenitent; impenitence. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations.

unrepentant (un-rẹ-pen′ta̤nt), *a.* Not repentant; not penitent; not contrite for sin.

> Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, unreform'd.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 429.

unrepented (un-rẹ-pen′ted), *a.* Not repented of: as, "*unrepented* sin," *Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, l. 168.

unrepining (un-rẹ-pī′ning), *a.* Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining. *Rowe*, Jane Shore, v. 1.

unrepiningly (un-rẹ-pī′ning-li), *adv.* Without peevish complaints. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 322.

unreplenished (un-rẹ-plen′isht), *a.* Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied. *Boyle.*

unrepliable† (un-rẹ-plī′a̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being replied to; unanswerable. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 329. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unreposing (un-rẹ-pō′sing), *a.* Unquiet; never resting. [Rare.]

> The murmur of the *unreposing* brooks.
> *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, ii. 1.

unrepresented (un-rep-rẹ-zen′ted), *a.* Not represented, in any sense.

unreprievable (un-rẹ-prē′va̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being reprieved or respited from death.

> O, thou *unrepreivable*, beyond all
> Measure of grace dambd immediatlie!
> *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, v. 1.

unreprieved (un-rẹ-prēvd′), *a.* Not reprieved; not respited. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 185.

unreproachable (un-rẹ-prō′cha̤-bl), *a.* Irreproachable.

> Innocency *unreproachable.*
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 210.

unreproachableness (un-rẹ-prō′cha̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unreproachable; irreproachableness.

unreproachably (un-rẹ-prō′cha̤-bli), *adv.* Irreproachably.

unreprovable (un-rẹ-prö′va̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unreprovable*; < *un-*1 + *reprovable.*] Not reprovable; not deserving reproof; without reproach; not liable to be justly censured. Also spelled *unreproveable.*

> *Unreprovable* unto my wyfhood ay.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 691.

> My presumption of coming in print in this kind hath hitherto been *unreprovable.*
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, Ded.

unreproved (un-rẹ-prövd′), *a.* **1.** Not reproved; not censured.

> Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion. *Sandys*, Travailes.

2. Not liable to reproof or blame.

> The gentlewoman has been ever held
> Of *unreproved* name.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

> Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
> To live with her and live with thee
> In *unreproved* pleasures free.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 40.

3†. Not disproved.

> The *unreproved* witnesse of those men's actions.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 684. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unrepulsable (un-rẹ-pul′sa̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being repulsed. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxiii.

unreputable (un-rep′ụ̄-ta̤-bl), *a.* Not reputable; disreputable.

> Piety is no *unreputable* qualification. *J. Rogers.*

unrequested (un-rẹ-kwes′ted), *a.* Not requested; not asked.

> An *unrequested* star did gently slide
> Before the wise men to a greater light.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 2.

unrequisite† (un-rek′wi-zit), *a.* Not requisite or necessary; unnecessary. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 11.

unrequitable (un-rẹ-kwī′ta̤-bl), *a.* Not requitable; not capable of being requited, recompensed, repaid, or the like. *Boyle*, Works, I. 274.

unrequited (un-rẹ-kwī′ted), *a.* Not requited; not recompensed; not reciprocated.

> It is thought a disgrace to love *unrequited.* But the great will see that true love cannot be *unrequited.*
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 198.

unrequitedly (un-rẹ-kwī′ted-li), *adv.* Without reciprocation.

> She was fast falling in love violently, and as it now appeared *unrequitedly*, with a man her superior in station.
> *R. Broughton*, Not Wisely, but Too Well, vi.

unreserve (un-rẹ-zėrv′), *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication. *T. Warton*, Life of Bathurst, p. 86.

unreserved (un-rẹ-zėrvd′), *a.* **1.** Not reserved; not restricted; not limited; not withheld in part; without reservation; full; entire: as, *unreserved* obedience to God's commands.

> A complete and *unreserved* oblation.
> *J. A. Alexander*, On Ps. li. 21.

2. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free: as, an *unreserved* disclosure of facts.

> Mr. Bright was more *unreserved* in his language.
> *The American*, VIII. 277.

> When they met, they were as *unreserved* as boys.
> *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xl.

unreservedly (un-rẹ-zėr′ved-li), *adv.* In an unreserved manner. (*a*) Without limitation or reservation. *Boyle.* (*b*) With open disclosure; frankly; without concealment. *Pope.*

unreservedness (un-rẹ-zėr′ved-nes), *n.* The character of being unreserved; frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness. *Pope.*

unresistance (un-rẹ-zis′ta̤ns), *n.* Non-resistance.

> A trembling *unresistance.* *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, § 66.

unresisted (un-rẹ-zis′ted), *a.* **1.** Not resisted; not opposed. *Bentley.*—**2†.** Resistless; irresistible; such as cannot be successfully opposed. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 282.

unresistedly† (un-rẹ-zis′ted-li), *adv.* Without resistance. *Boyle*, Works, III. 685.

unresistible (un-rẹ-zis′ti-bl), *a.* Irresistible.

> He will win you,
> By *unresistible* luck, within this fortnight,
> Enough to buy a barony.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

unresisting (un-rẹ-zis′ting), *a.* Not making resistance; not opposing; submissive; humble. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Pythagorean Philosophy.

unresistingly (un-rẹ-zis′ting-li), *adv.* In an unresisting manner; without resistance; submissively.

unresolvable (un-rẹ-zol′va̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being resolved, in any sense. *South*, Sermons, V. ix.

unresolve (un-rẹ-zolv′), *v.* [< *un-*2 + *resolve.*] To give up or change a resolution. [Rare.]

> Tost by contrary thoughts, the man
> Resolv'd and *unresolv'd* again.
> *Ward*, England's Reformation, iv. 387. (*Davies.*)

unresolved (un-rẹ-zolvd′), *a.* **1.** Not resolved; not determined. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 436.—**2.** Not solved; not cleared: as, doubt *unresolved*. *Locke.*—**3.** Not separated, to the eye or other sense, into its constituent parts: as, an *unresolved* nebula; also, not reduced to a state of solution.

unresolvedness (un-rẹ-zol′ved-nes), *n.* The state of being unresolved or undetermined; irresolution; indecision.

> Many grow old in an *unresolvedness* whether to embrace Christianity or not; and many continue unresolved as long as they live. *J. Edwards*, Works, IV. 339.

unresolving (un-rẹ-zol′ving), *a.* Not resolving; undetermined. *Dryden.*

unrespect† (un-rẹ-spekt′), *n.* Disrespect; want of respect or reverence; disesteem. *Bp. Hall.*

unrespectable (un-rẹ-spek′ta̤-bl), *a.* Not respectable; disreputable; dishonorable.

> He makes no distinction of respectable and *unrespectable.* *H. Bushnell*, Sermons for the New Life, p. 341.

unrespective† (un-rẹ-spek′tiv), *a.* **1.** Not regarding circumstances or conditions; devoid of respect or consideration; regardless; unthinking.

> I will converse with iron-witted fools
> And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
> That look unto me with considerate eyes.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2. 29.

> O too, too rude hand
> Of *unrespective* death!
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

2. Not respected; used at random; unheeded; common.

> Nor the remainder viands
> We do not throw in *unrespective* sieve,
> Because we now are full.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 71.

unrespited (un-res′pi-ted), *a.* **1.** Not respited.—**2†.** Admitting no pause or intermission. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 185.

unresponsal† (un-rẹ-spon′sa̤l), *a.* Irresponsible.

> A tithe or a crop of hay or corn which are ready to be carried away by force by *unresponsal* men.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 106. (*Davies.*)

unresponsible (un-rẹ-spon′si-bl), *a.* Irresponsible.

> His *unresponsable* memory can make us no satisfaction.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Essex, i. 370. (*Davies.*)

unresponsibleness (un-rẹ-spon′si-bl-nes), *n.* Irresponsibility. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes, p. 349.

unresponsive (un-rẹ-spon′siv), *a.* Not responsive.

unresponsiveness (un-rẹ-spon′siv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unresponsive.

unrest (un-rest′), *n.* [< ME. *unreste* (= MLG. *unreste*, *unraste* = G. dial. *unrast*); < *un-* + *rest*1.] Lack of rest or quietude, physical or mental.

> "Is this," quod she, "the cause of youre *unreste?*"
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 248.

> That *unrest* which men miscall delight
> Can touch him not and torture not again.
> *Shelley*, Adonais, xl.

unrest† (un-rest′), *v. t.* [ME. *unresten*; < *unrest*, *n.*] To disturb; deprive of rest.

> Goode is hem to slee,
> For thai the swarme *unresteth*, so thai crie.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

unrestful (un-rest′fu̇l), *a.* **1.** Not restful or at rest; restless. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 961.—**2.** Not affording rest or promotive of rest.

unrestfulness (un-rest′fu̇l-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unrestful; restlessness; disquietude.

> Whiche put the said Vortiger to great *unrestfulnesse.*
> *Fabyan*, Chronicle, lxxxii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unresting (un-res′ting), *a.* Not resting; continually in motion or action; restless. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, i.

unrestingly (un-res′ting-li), *adv.* In an unresting manner; continuously; without rest.

unrestingness (un-res′ting-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unresting; absence of repose or quiet. *De Quincey*, Roman Meals.

unrestored (un-rẹ-stōrd′), *a.* **1.** Not restored; not given back.

> Then does he say he lent me
> Some shipping *unrestored.* *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 27.

2. Not restored to a former, and especially a better, state: as, *unrestored* health; *unrestored* to favor.

> If *unrestor'd* by this, despair your cure.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 637.

3. In the *fine arts*, remaining, as a work of art, in the condition in which its author left it, save for damage of time, from the elements, etc. Compare *restoration*, 2.

> The Bucentaur lies rotting *unrestored*,
> Neglected garment of her widowhood!
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 11.

unrestrained (un-rẹ-strānd′), *a.* **1.** Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered; not limited.

> The banquet that followed was generous; . . . mirth *unrestrained*, except by propriety.
> *Lord Cockburn*, Life of Jeffrey.

2. Licentious; loose.

> They say he daily doth frequent
> With *unrestrained* loose companions.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3. 7.

unrestrainedly (un-rẹ-strā′ned-li), *adv.* In an unrestrained manner; without restraint or limitation.

> She . . . wept *unrestrainedly.* *The Atlantic*, LXV. 541.

unrestrainedness (un-rẹ̄-strā'ned-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unrestrained.

No men on earth ever have had liberty in the sense of *unrestrainedness* of action. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 296.

unrestraint (un-rẹ̄-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from restraint. *Carlyle.*

unrestricted (un-rẹ̄-strik'ted), *a.* Not restricted; not limited or confined. *Watts.*

unrestrictedly (un-rẹ̄-strik'ted-li), *adv.* In an unrestricted manner; without limitation.

unresty† (un-res'ti), *a.* [ME. *unresty, unristy;* < *unrest* + *-y*^{1}.] Uneasy; unquiet; troublesome.

Yow write I myn *unresty* sorowes sore.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1355.

unretarded (un-rẹ̄-tär'ded), *a.* Not retarded; not delayed, hindered, or impeded. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

unretentive (un-rẹ̄-ten'tiv), *a.* Not retentive. *Coleridge.*

unreturnable (un-rẹ̄-tėr'na̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being returned; impossible to be repaid.

unreturning (un-rẹ̄-tėr'ning), *a.* Not returning.

The *unreturning* brave. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii.

Do I hear thee mourn
Thy childhood's *unreturning* hours?
Bryant, Earth.

unrevealedness (un-rẹ̄-vē'led-nes), *n.* The state of being unrevealed; concealment.

unrevenged (un-rẹ̄-venjd'), *a.* Not revenged: as, an injury *unrevenged.*

unrevengeful (un-rẹ̄-venj'fu̇l), *a.* Not disposed to revenge. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 191.

unreverence (un-rev'ẹ-rens), *n.* [< ME. *unreverence;* < *un-*^{1} + *reverence.*] Want of reverence; irreverence. *Wyclif.*

unreverend (un-rev'ẹ-rend), *a.* 1. Not reverend. —2†. Disrespectful; irreverent. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6. 14.

unreverent (un-rev'ẹ-rent), *a.* [< ME. *unreverent;* < *un-*^{1} + *reverent.*] Irreverent; disrespectful. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 114.

unreverently (un-rev'ẹ-rent-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unreverently;* < *unreverent* + *-ly*^{2}.] Without reverence; irreverently.

They treten *unreverently* the sacrament of the auter.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

I did *unreverently* to blame the gods.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

unreversed (un-rẹ̄-vėrst'), *a.* Not reversed; not annulled by a counter-decision; not revoked; unrepealed: as, a judgment or decree *unreversed.* *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 223.

unreverted (un-rẹ̄-vėr'ted), *a.* Not reverted. *Wordsworth.*

unrevoked (un-rẹ̄-vōkt'), *a.* [< ME. *unrevokid;* < *un-*^{1} + *revoked.*] Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled.

Also I shall holde, kepe, and meyntene all laudable ordinauncez which hath be made and used afore this tyme be my predecessours, Maires, Aldermen, Sherifs, and the commen counseille of this toune, *vnreuokid* and vnrepelid.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 417.

unrewarded (un-rẹ̄-wâr'ded), *a.* Not rewarded; not compensated. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 242.

unrewardedly (un-rẹ̄-wâr'ded-li), *adv.* Without reward or compensation.

He had transfused two months of her life with such a delicate sweetness, so *unrewardedly.*
Scribner's Mag., IV. 757.

unrewarding (un-rẹ̄-wâr'ding), *a.* Not rewarding; not affording a reward; uncompensating. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, I. xix.

unrhythmical (un-rith'mi-ka̤l), *a.* Not rhythmical; irregular in rhythm.

unriddle (un-rid'l), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *riddle*^{1}.] 1. To explain or tell something to.

I pray *unriddle* us, and teach us that
Which we desire to know; where is the English prisoner?
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (ed. Pearson, II. 381).

2. To read the riddle of; solve or explain; interpret: as, to *unriddle* an enigma or mystery.

There's somewhat in this world amiss
Shall be *unriddled* by and by.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

unriddleable (un-rid'l-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *riddle*^{1} + *-able.*] Not capable of solution; not understandable or explainable.

Difficulties in Scripture are *unriddleable* riddles.
Lightfoot, Biblical Museum, p. 139, margin.

unriddler (un-rid'lėr), *n.* One who unriddles anything; one who explains an enigma. *Lovelace*, Lucasta.

unridiculous (un-ri-dik'ụ̄-lus), *a.* Not ridiculous. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

unrifled (un-rī'fld), *a.* Not rifled; not robbed; not stripped.

They cannot longer dwell upon the estate, but that remains *unrifled*, and descends upon their heir.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 717.

unrig (un-rig'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *rig*^{2}.] *Naut.*, to strip, as a ship, of both standing and running rigging, etc. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xiv., note 24.

unrigged (un-rigd'), *a.* Without rigging; not rigged.

Still *unrigg'd* his shatter'd vessels lie.
Pitt, Æneid, iv. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unright (un-rīt'), *a.* [ME. *unright, unriht, unrigt, unrigt,* < AS. *unriht* (= OS. *unreht* = OFries. *unriucht, onriucht* = MLG. *unrecht* = D. *onregt* = OHG. MHG. *unreht*, G. *unrecht* = Icel. *ūrēttr* = Norw. *urett* = Sw. *orätt* = Dan. *uret*), wrong, not right, < *un-*, not, + *riht*, right: see *un-*^{1} and *right, a.*] Not right; unrighteous; unjust; wrong.

Late hem neuer ther to haue myȝt
For sikirli hit were *vnryȝt.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

A rightful Prince by *unright* deeds a Tyrant groweth.
Sir P. Sidney, Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 566.

unright (un-rīt'), *n.* [ME. *unright,* < AS. *unriht* (= OS. *unreht* = OFries. *unriucht, onriucht* = MLG. *unrecht* = OHG. MHG. *unreht*, G. *unrecht* = Norw. *urett, orett* = Sw. *orätt* = Dan. *uret*), wrong, injustice, sin, < *un-*, not, + *riht*, right, justice: see *un-*^{1} and *right, n.*] That which is unright or not right; wrong; injustice. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Certes, I dide yow nevere *unright.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 237.

That particular form of unlaw and *unright* which consisted in abusing the King's authority to wring money out of all classes. *E. A. Freeman*, Norm. Conq., V. 108.

unright† (un-rīt'), *adv.* [ME. *unright,* < AS. *unrihte* (= D. *onregt* = OS. OHG. *unrehto*, MHG. *unrehte*), wrongly, crookedly, unjustly, < *un-*, not, + *rihte*, straight, right: see *un-*^{1} and *right, adv.*] Wrongly.

The sonne wente his course *unright.*
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 661.

unright† (un-rīt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unrighten;* < *unright, a.*] To make wrong. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

unrighteous (un-rī't̤yus), *a.* [< ME. *unrihtwis, unrigtwis,* < AS. *unrihtwīs* (= Icel. *ūrēttviss*), not righteous, < *un-*, not, + *rihtwīs*, righteous: see *un-*^{1} and *righteous.*] Not righteous; unjust; not equitable; evil; wicked; not honest or upright: of persons or things.

Deliver me out of the hand of the *unrighteous.*
Ps. lxxi. 4.

=**Syn.** *Ungodly, Impious,* etc. (see *irreligious*); wrong, unjust, unfair, iniquitous, sinful.

unrighteously (un-rī't̤yus-li), *adv.* [< ME. **unrightwisely;* < *unrighteous* + *-ly*^{2}.] In an unrighteous manner; unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.

You gods, I see that who *unrighteously*
Holds wealth or state from others shall be curs'd
In that which meaner men are blest withal.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

unrighteousness (un-rī't̤yus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unrighteous; injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the principles of justice and equity; wickedness.

unrightful (un-rīt'fu̇l), *a.* [< ME. *unrihtful, onriȝtvolle;* < *un-*^{1} + *rightful.*] 1. Not rightful; unjust; not consonant with justice.

Victorie of *unryghtful* deth.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

2. Not having right; not legitimate.

And he shall think that thou, which know'st the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again.
Shak., Rich. II., v. i. 63.

unrightfully (un-rīt'fu̇l-i), *adv.* [< ME. *unryghtfully;* < *unrightful* + *-ly*^{2}.] Unjustly; unrighteously.

Anoyinge foolk treden, and that *unryghtfully*, on the nekkes of hooly men. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 5.

unrightfulness (un-rīt'fu̇l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unrihtfulnesse;* < *unrightful* + *-ness.*] The character or state of being unrightful. [Rare.]

We must beware of seeking to extenuate his [the unjust Judge's] *unrightfulness.*
Trench, On the Parables, p. 372.

unring (un-ring'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *ring*^{1}.] To deprive of a ring; remove a ring from.

unringed (un-ringd'), *a.* Not having a ring, as in the nose.

Pigs *unringed.* *S. Butler*, Hudibras, ii. 2.

unrioted† (un-rī'ọt-ed), *a.* Free from rioting; not disgraced by riot. [Rare.]

A chaste, *unrioted* house.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ix.

unrip (un-rip'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *rip*^{1}.] To undo by ripping; rip; tear or cut open.

You should have seen me *unrip* their noses now, and have sent them to the next barber's to stitching.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

O what a virgin longing I feel on me
To *unrip* the seal, and read it!
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 1.

unripe (un-rīp'), *a.* [< ME. *unripe,* < AS. *unrīpe* (= D. *onrijp* = OHG. *unrīfi*, MHG. *unreife*, G. *unreif*), not ripe, < *un-*, not, + *rīpe*, ripe: see *un-*^{1} and *ripe*^{1}.] 1. Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection or maturity: as, *unripe* fruit; an *unripe* girl. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.—2. Not seasonable; not yet proper or suitable. [Rare.]

He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 254.

3. Not fully prepared; not completed: as, an *unripe* scheme.—4†. Too early; premature: as, an *unripe* death. *Sir P. Sidney.*—**Unripe honey.** See *honey.*

unripened (un-rī'pnd), *a.* Not ripened; not matured. *Addison*, Cato, i. 4.

unripeness (un-rīp'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unripe; want of ripeness; immaturity. *Bacon*, Delays.

unrivalable (un-rī'va̤l-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *rival* + *-able.*] Inimitable; not to be rivaled. *Southey*, The Doctor, i. A. i. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unrivaled, unrivalled (un-rī'va̤ld), *a.* 1. Having no rival; having no competitor. *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 105.—2. Having no equal; peerless. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 144.

unrivet (un-riv'et), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *rivet.*] To take out the rivets of; loosen, as anything held by rivets or pins. *Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt.

unrobe (un-rōb'), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *robe.*] **I.** *trans.* To strip of a robe; undress; disrobe.

II. *intrans.* To undress; especially, to take off robes of state or ceremony.

unroll (un-rōl'), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *roll.*] **I.** *trans.* To open, as something rolled or folded: as, to *unroll* cloth.—2. To display; lay open. *Dryden; Tennyson*, Dream of Fair Women.—3. To strike off from a roll or register. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 130.

II. *intrans.* To become straight or loose, as in passing from a rolled condition. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 35.

unrollment (un-rōl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *unroll* + *-ment.*] The act of unrolling. *Boardman*, Creative Week (1878), p. 124. [Rare.]

unromanized (un-rō'ma̤n-īzd), *a.* 1. Not subjected to Roman arms or customs.—2. Freed from subjection to the authority, principles, or usages of the Roman Catholic Church.

unromantic (un-rọ̄-man'tik), *a.* Not romantic; contrary to romance. *Swift.*

unromantically (un-rọ̄-man'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an unromantic manner.

unroof (un-röf'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *roof.*] To strip off the roof or roofs of. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 222.

unroofed^1 (un-röft'), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *roofed.*] Not provided with a roof.

A larger smoke plume ascends from an *unroofed* oven of stone. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 107.

unroofed^2 (un-röft'), *a.* [< *unroof* + *-ed*^{2}.] Deprived or stripped of a roof.

The walls of the old church are still standing, *unroofed*, and crumbling daily. *The Century*, XXVI. 211.

unroost (un-röst'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *roost*^{1}.] To drive from a roost. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 74.

unroot (un-röt'), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *root*^{2} (confused with *root*^{1}).] **I.** *trans.* To tear up by the roots; extirpate; eradicate: as, to *unroot* an oak. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 1. 6.

II. *intrans.* To be torn up by the roots. *Fletcher*, Bonduca.

unrope (un-rōp'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *rope*^{1}.] To take a rope or ropes from; hence, in some parts of the United States, to unharness: as, to *unrope* a horse, or loosen or remove the ropes which serve for a harness.

The horse was *unroped* from the wagon and turned loose. *Philadelphia Times*, July 30, 1883.

unrough (un-ruf'), *a.* Not rough; unbearded; smooth. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2. 10.

unroyal (un-roi'a̤l), *a.* Not royal; unprincely. *Sir P. Sidney.*

unroyalist (un-roi'a̤l-ist), *n.* One not of the royal family. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, IV. 56. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unroyally (un-roi'a̤l-i), *adv.* In an unroyal manner.

unrude (un-röd′), *a.* [< ME. *unrude, unruide, unride, ounride*; < *un-*^{1} (in defs. 2 and 3 intensive) + *rude.*] **1.** Not rude; polished; cultivated. *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 156.—**2†.** Excessively rude. [Rare.]

> See how the *unrude* rascal backbites him!
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

3†. Cruel; monstrous.

unruffle (un-ruf′l), *v. i.* [< *un-*^{2} + *ruffle*^{1}.] To cease from being ruffled or agitated; subside to smoothness. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 210.

unruffled (un-ruf′ld), *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed: as, an *unruffled* temper.

> The *unruffled* bosom of the stream. *Hawthorne.*

unruinable (un-rö′in-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being ruined or destroyed. *Watts*, Remnants of Time, ix. [Rare.]

unruinate† (un-rö′i-nāt), *a.* Not brought to ruin; not in ruins. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against Brownists, § 30. [Rare.]

unruined (un-rö′ind), *a.* Not ruined; not destroyed. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, § 10. [Rare.]

unruled (un-röld′), *a.* Not ruled. (*a*) Not governed; not directed by superior power or authority. *Spenser*, State of Ireland. (*b*†) Unruly. *Fabyan.* (*c*) Not marked, by means of a rule or other contrivance, with lines: as, *unruled* paper.

unrulily (un-rö′li-li), *adv.* In an unruly manner; lawlessly. *Sir J. Cheke*, Hurt of Sedition.

unruliment† (un-rö′li-ment), *n.* [< *unruly* + *-ment.*] Unruliness. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 23.

unruliness (un-rö′li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unruly; disregard of restraint; turbulence: as, the *unruliness* of men or of their passions. *South*, Sermons.

unruly (un-rö′li), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *ruly*^{2}. Cf. *disruly.*] Disposed to resist rule or lawful restraint, or to violate laws laid down; lawless; turbulent; ungovernable; refractory; disorderly; tumultuous: as, an *unruly* child.

> The tongue can no man tame; it is an *unruly* evil.
> Jas. iii. 8.

> An out-law was this Robin Hood,
> His life free and *unruly*.
> *In Sherwood livde stout Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, [V. 434).

unruly† (un-rö′li), *adv.* [< *unruly, a.*] Not according to rule; irregularly.

unrumple (un-rum′pl), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *rumple.*] To free from rumples; spread or lay even. *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

unsacrament (un-sak′ra-ment), *v. t.* To deprive of sacramental character. [Rare.]

> The profaneness of a bad man administering it doth *unsacrament* baptism itself.
> *Fuller*, Holy and Profane State, v. 11.

unsad† (un-sad′), *a.* [< ME. *unsad*; < *un-*^{1} + *sad.*] Lacking in seriousness; unsettled; unsteady.

> O stormy peple! *unsad* and ever untrewe.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 939.

unsadden† (un-sad′n), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *sadden.*] To relieve from sadness. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 483.

unsaddle (un-sad′l), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *saddle.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strip of a saddle; take the saddle from: as, to *unsaddle* a horse.—**2.** To cause to dismount or fall from a saddle; unhorse.

> If I believe a fair speaker, I have comfort a little while, though he deceive me, but a froward and peremptory refuser *unsaddles* me at first. *Donne*, Sermons, xvi.

II. *intrans.* To take the saddle from a horse: as, we *unsaddled* for an hour's rest.

unsadness (un-sad′nes), *n.* [< ME. *unsadnesse*; < *unsad* + *-ness.*] Infirmity; lack of steadiness; weakness. *Wyclif.*

unsafe (un-sāf′), *a.* Not safe, in any sense.

> No incredulous or *unsafe* circumstance.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 88.

unsafely (un-sāf′li), *adv.* Not safely. *Dryden*, Eleonora.

unsafeness (un-sāf′nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsafe.

unsafety (un-sāf′ti), *n.* The state of being unsafe; exposure to danger; insecurity; risk. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 7.

unsage† (un-sāj′), *a.* Not sage or wise; foolish. *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 305. (*Davies.*)

unsaid (un-sed′), *a.* Not said; not spoken; not uttered: as, *unsaid* words. *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 467.

unsailable (un-sā′la-bl), *a.* Not sailable; not navigable. *May*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, v.

unsaint† (un-sānt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *saint*^{1}.] To deprive of saintship; divest of saintly character; deny sanctity to. *South*, Sermons.

unsaintly (un-sānt′li), *a.* Not like a saint; unholy. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church.

unsalability (un-sā-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* Unsalableness. *Athenæum*, No. 3281, p. 352. Also spelled *unsaleability.*

unsalable (un-sā′la-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale: as, *unsalable* goods.

II. *n.* That which is unsalable or cannot be sold.

Also spelled *unsaleable.*

unsalableness (un-sā′la-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsalable. Also spelled *unsaleableness.*

unsalaried (un-sal′a-rid), *a.* Not provided with or paid a fixed salary: as, an *unsalaried* office or official; hence, depending solely on fees.

unsalted (un-sâl′ted), *a.* **1.** Not salted; not pickled; fresh; unseasoned: as, *unsalted* meat.

> O, your *unsalted* fresh foole is your onely man.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 2.

2. Not salt; having fresh waters, as a river.

> And through the green meadow runs, or rather lounges, a gentle, *unsalted* stream, like an English river, licking its grassy margin with a sort of bovine placidity and contentment. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 70.

unsaluted (un-sa-lū′ted), *a.* Not saluted; not greeted. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 50.

unsalvable (un-sal′va-bl), *a.* Without capacity of being saved; not savable.

> However, I hope there is still a church in England alive; or else we were all in a sad, yea, in an *unsalvable* condition. *Fuller*, Appeal of Injured Innocence, ii. 102. (*Hall.*)

unsanctification (un-sangk″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* The state or character of being unsanctified. *Coleridge.*

unsanctified (un-sangk′ti-fīd), *a.* **1.** Not sanctified; unholy; profane. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxviii.—**2.** Not consecrated. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 252.

unsanguine (un-sang′gwin), *a.* Not sanguine; not ardent, animated, or hopeful. *Young*, The Ocean.

unsanitary (un-san′i-tā-ri), *a.* Not sanitary; unhealthy; not designed or fitted to secure health. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxiii.

unsaponifiable (un-sā-pon′i-fī-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of saponification.

unsapped (un-sapt′), *a.* Not sapped; not undermined or secretly attacked. *Sterne.*

unsatiability† (un-sā″shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* Unsatiableness.

unsatiable (un-sā′shia-bl), *a.* Incapable of being satiated or appeased; insatiable. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

unsatiableness (un-sā′shia-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being insatiable; insatiability; insatiableness.

unsatiably (un-sā′shia-bli), *adv.* Insatiably. [Rare.]

unsatiate† (un-sā′shiāt), *a.* Insatiate. *Dr. H. More*, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 11.

unsatisfaction† (un-sat-is-fak′shon), *n.* Dissatisfaction. *Bp. Hall*, Of Contentation.

unsatisfactorily (un-sat-is-fak′tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an unsatisfactory manner. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, VI. 516.

unsatisfactoriness (un-sat-is-fak′tō-ri-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsatisfactory; failure to give satisfaction. *Boyle*, Works, III. Pref.

unsatisfactory (un-sat-is-fak′tō-ri), *a.* Not satisfactory; not satisfying; not giving satisfaction. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

unsatisfiable (un-sat′is-fī-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being satisfied: as, *unsatisfiable* passions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.

unsatisfied (un-sat′is-fīd), *a.* **1.** Not satisfied; not gratified to the full: as, *unsatisfied* appetites or desires. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 55.—**2.** Not content; not pleased; dissatisfied. [Now rare.]

> Divers of the magistrates being *unsatisfied* with this verdict, . . . the defendants at the next court brought a review. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 299.

3. Not fully informed; not convinced or fully persuaded.

> Whatsoever the Bishops were, it seems they themselves were *unsatisfi'd* in matters of Religion.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

4. Not paid; unpaid; undischarged: as, an *unsatisfied* bill or account. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 139.

unsatisfiedness (un-sat′is-fīd-nes), *n.* The state of being dissatisfied or discontented. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 31.

unsatisfying (un-sat′is-fī-ing), *a.* Not satisfying or affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind. *Addison.*

unsatisfyingness (un-sat′is-fī-ing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsatisfying or not gratifying to the full. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 859.

unsaturated (un-sat′ū-rā-ted), *a.* Not saturated.

> The majority of "alloisomerides" are compounds containing *unsaturated* carbon. *Nature*, XXXIX. 119.

unsaturation (un-sat-ū-rā′shon), *n.* The state of being unsaturated.

unsavorily, unsavourily (un-sā′vor-i-li), *adv.* In an unsavory manner. *Milton*, Animadversions.

unsavoriness, unsavouriness (un-sā′vor-i-nes), *n.* The character of being unsavory.

unsavory, unsavoury (un-sā′vor-i), *a.* **1.** Not savory; tasteless; insipid. Job vi. 6.—**2.** Disagreeable to the taste or smell. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 3. 31.—**3.** Unpleasing; offensive, intellectually or morally; disagreeable. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Thou hast the most *unsavoury* similes.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 89.

=**Syn. 2.** Unpalatable, ill-flavored, stale.—**3.** Disgusting, nauseous.

unsay (un-sā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unsaid*, ppr. *unsaying.* [< *un-*^{2} + *say*^{1}.] To recant or recall after having been said; retract; take back: as, to *unsay* one's words.

> Scorns to *unsay* what once it hath delivered.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II. iv. 1. 9.

> Retire a while,
> Whilst I *unsay* myself unto the Duke,
> And cast out that ill spirit I have possess'd him with.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

unscalable (un-skā′la-bl), *a.* Not to be scaled; incapable of being climbed or mounted. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1. 20. Also *unscaleable.*

> Far below, out of sight over the edge, lay the torrent; *unscalable* the cliff rose above. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 376.

unscale (un-skāl′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *scale*^{1}.] To remove scales from; divest of scales.

> *Unscaling* her long-abused sight. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

unscaly (un-skā′li), *a.* Not scaly; having no scales. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 416.

unscanned (un-skand′), *a.* Not scanned; not measured; not computed. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 313.

unscapable† (un-skā′pa-bl), *a.* Not to be escaped.

unscarred (un-skärd′), *a.* Not marked with scars; hence, unwounded; unhurt: as, an *unscarred* veteran. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 209.

unscathed (un-skāᴛʜd′), *a.* Uninjured. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

unsceptered, unsceptred (un-sep′tėrd), *a.* **1.** Having no scepter or royal authority.—**2.** Deprived of a scepter; unkinged: as, the *unsceptered* Lear. *Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 138. (*Davies.*)

unscholar† (un-skol′är), *n.* One who is not a scholar; an illiterate person. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, p. 38. (*Davies.*)

unschooled (un-sköld′), *a.* Not schooled; not taught; not educated; illiterate; not developed by study. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 97.

unscience† (un-sī′ens), *n.* [< ME. *unscience*; < *un-*^{1} + *science.*] Lack of knowledge; ignorance.

> If that any wyht weene a thing to ben oother weyes thanne it is, it is nat oonly *unscience* but it is deceyvable opynyon. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

unscissored (un-siz′ord), *a.* Not cut with scissors; not sheared. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 3. 29.

unscottify (un-skot′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unscottified*, ppr. *unscottifying.* [< *un-*^{2} + *Scottify.*] To deprive of Scotch characteristics. [Rare.]

> Examples of great power in Scottish phraseology, . . . which lose their charm altogether when *unscottified.*
> *E. B. Ramsey*, Scottish Life and Character, p. 91.

unscoured (un-skourd′), *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing: as, *unscoured* armor; *unscoured* wool. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 171.

unscratched (un-skracht′), *a.* Not scratched; not torn. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 225.

unscreened (un-skrēnd′), *a.* **1.** Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected. *Boyle.*—**2.** Not passed through a screen; not sifted: as, *unscreened* coal.

unscrew (un-skrö′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *screw*^{1}.] To draw the screws from; unfasten by taking out screws; also, to loosen (a screw) by turning it so as to withdraw it: often used figuratively.

> I should curse my fortune,
> Even at the highest, to be made the gin
> To *unscrew* a mother's love unto her son.
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

unscriptural (un-skrip′ţụ̄-ral), *a.* Not warranted by the authority of the Scriptures; not in accordance with Scripture: as, an *unscriptural* doctrine.

> Prelacy was abhorred by the great body of Scottish Protestants, both as an *unscriptural* and as a foreign institution. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

unscripturally (un-skrip′ţụ̄-ral-i), *adv.* In an unscriptural manner; in a manner not founded on or warranted by the Scriptures. *Clarke.*

unscrupulous (un-skrö′pụ̄-lus), *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples; regardless of principle; unprincipled. *Godwin.*

unscrupulously (un-skrö′pụ̄-lus-li), *adv.* In an unscrupulous manner.

unscrupulousness (un-skrö′pụ̄-lus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unscrupulous; want of scrupulousness.

unscrutable (un-skrö′ta̤-bl), *a.* Inscrutable.

unsculptured (un-skulp′ţụ̈rd), *a.* Not sculptured; not covered with sculpture or markings; specifically, in *zoöl.*, smooth; without elevated or impressed marks on the surface.

unscutcheoned (un-skuch′ọnd), *a.* **1.** Not having, or not being entitled to, an escutcheon, as being of humble birth.—**2.** Not adorned with an escutcheon or armorial bearings, as a tomb or a doorway.

unseal (un-sēl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unselen;* < *un-*^{2} + *seal*^{2}.] **1.** To open (a thing) after it has been sealed; free from a seal; hence, to open, in a general sense. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 275.—**2.** To disclose. [Rare.]

> My fears forgetting manners, to *unseal*
> Their grand commission. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 17.

unsealed (un-sēld′), *a.* Not sealed or stamped with a seal; not ratified; not confirmed; not sanctioned. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 2. 30.

unseam (un-sēm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *seam.*] To rip, as a piece of sewing; hence, to split or cleave. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2. 22.

unsearchable (un-sėr′cha̤-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Incapable of being discovered by search; not to be traced or searched out; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious. Rom. xi. 33; *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

II. *n.* That which is unsearchable or inscrutable. *Watts*, Logic, i. 6, § 1.

unsearchableness (un-sėr′cha̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore.

> The *unsearchableness* of God's ways.
> *Bramhall*, Answer to Hobbes.

unsearchably (un-sėr′cha̤-bli), *adv.* In an unsearchable manner; inscrutably.

unsearched (un-sėrcht′), *a.* Not searched; not explored; not critically examined. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 22.

unseason (un-sē′zn), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *season.*] **1.** To deprive of seasoning.—**2**†. To strike or affect unseasonably or disagreeably. *Spenser.*

unseasonable (un-sē′zn-a̤-bl), *a.* **1.** Not seasonable: as, an *unseasonable* hour. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 2. 16.—**2.** Not suited to the time or occasion; acting at an unsuitable time; unfit; untimely; ill-timed: as, *unseasonable* advisers or advice.

> I would not have let fallen an *unseasonable* pleasantry in the venerable presence of Misery.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

3. Not agreeable to the time of the year; out of season: as, an *unseasonable* frost. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 106.—**4.** Not in season; taken, caught, or killed out of season, and therefore unfit for food: as, *unseasonable* salmon. *Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 2, 1888.

unseasonableness (un-sē′zn-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unseasonable. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

unseasonably (un-sē′zn-a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not at the most suitable time. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 258.

unseasoned (un-sē′znd), *a.* **1.** Not seasoned; not kept and made fit for use: as, *unseasoned* wood, etc.—**2.** Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure something by use or habit: as, men *unseasoned* to tropical climates.—**3.** Not qualified by use or experience; unripe; imperfect.

> An *unseason'd* courtier. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 80.

4. Not sprinkled or impregnated with seasoning or what gives relish: as, *unseasoned* meat. —**5**†. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed.

> Sir, 'tis a sign you make no stranger of me,
> To bring these renegadoes to my chamber
> At these *unseason'd* hours.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 4.

> Like a thicke Coate of *vnseason'd* frieze
> Forc'd on your backe in summer.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

6†. Irregular; intemperate; inordinate.

> Whilst gods and angels
> Make but a rule as we do, though a stricter—
> Like desperate and *unseason'd* fools, let fly
> Our killing angers, and forsake our honours.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

> Your *unseasoned*, quarrelling, rude fashion.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

unseat (un-sēt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *seat.*] To remove from a seat or base: as, to *unseat* a boiler; to *unseat* a valve. Specifically—(*a*) To throw from one's seat on horseback. (*b*) To depose from a seat in a representative body: as, to be *unseated* for bribery.

unseaworthiness (un-sē′wėr″ŦHi-nes), *n.* The state of being unseaworthy.

unseaworthy (un-sē′wėr″ŦHi), *a.* Not fit for a voyage: applied to a ship not in a fit state, as to repairs, equipments, crew, and all respects, to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea voyage.

unseconded (un-sek′un-ded), *a.* **1.** Not seconded; not supported; not assisted: as, the motion was *unseconded;* the attempt was *unseconded.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 34.—**2**†. Not exemplified a second time.

> Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded.
> *Sir T. Browne.*

unsecret^1 (un-sē′kret), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *secret.*] Not secret; not close; not trusty. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

unsecret^2† (un-sē′kret), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *secret.*] To disclose; divulge. *Bacon*, Counsel (ed. 1887).

unsectarian (un-sek-tā′ri-a̤n), *a.* Not sectarian; not intended or adapted to promote a sect; not characterized by any of the peculiarities or prejudices of a sect.

unsectarianism (un-sek-tā′ri-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *unsectarian* + *-ism.*] The character of being unsectarian; freedom from sectarianism; unprejudiced attitude in religious matters.

unsecular (un-sek′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* Not secular or worldly. *Eclectic Rev.*

unsecularize (un-sek′ụ̄-lạ̈r-īz), *v. t.* [< *unsecular* + *-ize.*] To cause to become unsecular; detach from secular things; alienate from the world; devote to sacred uses.

unsecure (un-sẹ̄-kūr′), *a.* Insecure. *Denham.*

unseduced (un-sẹ̄-dūst′), *a.* Not seduced. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 173.

unseeded (un-sē′ded), *a.* **1.** Not seeded; not sown. *Cowper*, Odyssey, ix.—**2.** Not having or bearing seed, as a plant.

unseeing (un-sē′ing), *a.* Not seeing; blind. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4. 209.

unseel^1†, *a.* [< ME. *unseele, unsele, unsel, unsæl,* < AS. **unsǣl* (= Icel. *ūsæll*) = Dan. *ussel* (= Goth. *unsēls*), unhappy, < *un-*, not, + *sēl, sǣl,* good, happy: see *seel*^{1}, *a.*] Unhappy.

unseel^1†, *n.* [ME. *unseele, hounsele* (= Icel. *ūsæla*); < *un-*^{1} + *seel*^{1}, *n.*] Unhappiness; misfortune.

> What right is nowe to repente [it],
> Thou schapist thi selffe *vn-seele.*
> *York Plays*, p. 313.

> With muchel *hounsele* ich lede mi lif,
> And that is for on suete wif.
> *MS. Digby* 86. (*Halliwell.*)

unseel^2† (un-sēl′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *seel*^{2}.] To open, as the eyes of a hawk which have been seeled; restore the sight of; enlighten.

> Are your eyes yet *unseeled?* dare they look day
> In the dull face? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

unseeliness† (un-sē′li-nes), *n.* Wretchedness; unblessedness.

> I desire gretly that shrewes losten sone thilke *unselynysses.* *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

unseely† (un-sē′li), *a.* [< ME. *unsely, unselig, unceli, unsǣlig,* < AS. *unsēlig, unsǣlig* (= OHG. *unsālig*, MHG. *unsælic, unsælec* = Icel. *ūsælligr* = Dan. *usalig*), unhappy, < *un-*, not, + *sēlig*, happy: see *seely.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; unsuccessful.

> "Unhardy is *unseely,*" thus men sayth.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 290.

unseem† (un-sēm′), *v. i.* [< *un-*^{1} + *seem*^{1}.] Not to seem. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 156.

unseemliness (un-sēm′li-nes), *n.* The character of being unseemly; uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

unseemly (un-sēm′li), *a.* [< ME. *unsemly* (= Icel. *ūsæmiligr*); < *un-*^{1} + *seemly.*] Not seemly; not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent; improper.

> We have endeavoured to be as far from *unseemly* speeches, to make your ears glow, as we hope you will be free from unkind reports.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, Prol.

=**Syn.** Unmeet, unfit, indecorous.

unseemly (un-sēm′li), *adv.* In an unseemly manner; indecently; unbecomingly; improperly. 1 Cor. xiii. 4, 5.

unseen (un-sēn′), *a.* [< ME. *unsene, unseien, unsehen, unseie,* etc.; < *un-*^{1} + *seen*^{1}.] **1.** Not seen; not discovered.—**2.** Invisible; not discoverable: as, the *unseen* God. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 49.—**3**†. Unskilled; inexperienced.

> Not *unseen* in the affections of the court.
> *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

The unseen, that which is unseen; especially, the world of spirits; the hereafter.—**Unsight, unseen**†. See *unsight.*

unseize† (un-sēz′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *seize.*] To release; let go of. *Quarles*, Emblems, I. xii. 2.

unseized (un-sēzd′), *a.* **1.** Not seized; not apprehended; not taken. *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 256.—**2.** In *law*, not possessed; not put in possession: as, *unseized* of land.

unseldom (un-sel′dum), *adv.* Not seldom; sometimes; frequently.

unselfconsciousness (un-self-kon′shus-nes), *n.* Absence of self-consciousness. *The Academy*, April 19, 1890, p. 259. [Rare.]

unselfish (un-sel′fish), *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest; generous; regardful of others.

unselfishly (un-sel′fish-li), *adv.* In an unselfish manner; generously.

unselfishness (un-sel′fish-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unselfish; generosity; thoughtfulness for others.

unselfness (un-self′nes), *n.* Unselfishness. *G. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, xx. [Rare.]

unseminared† (un-sem′i-nạ̈rd), *a.* [< *un-*^{2} + *seminar(y)* + *-ed*^{2}.] Deprived of virility; made a eunuch. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 11.

unsensed (un-senst′), *a.* [< *un-*^{2} + *sense*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Wanting a distinct sense or meaning; without a certain signification. [Rare.]

> A parcel of *unsensed* characters.
> *J. Lewis*, Bp. Pecock, p. 292.

unsensible† (un-sen′si-bl), *a.* **1.** Insensible.

> [Christ] died not to purchase such honour unto *unsensible* things, that man to his dishonour should do them honourable service.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 77.

2. Not sensible; nonsensical.

> They barbarously thinking *unsensible* wonders of me.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

3. Imperceptible.

> The lodge . . . being set upon such an *unsensible* rising of the ground as you are come to a pretty height before almost you perceive that you ascend, it gives the eye lordship over a good large circuit.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

unsensibleness† (un-sen′si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unsensible.

unsensualize (un-sen′sụ̄-a̤l-īz), *v. t.* To elevate from the dominion of the senses. *Coleridge*, The Destiny of Nations.

unsent (un-sent′), *a.* **1.** Not sent; not despatched; not transmitted: as, an *unsent* letter.—**2.** Not solicited by means of a message: with *for:* as, *unsent for* guests.

unsentenced (un-sen′tẹnst), *a.* **1.** Not having received sentence.—**2**†. Not definitely pronounced, as judgment; undecreed. *Heylin*, Reformation, ii. 61. (*Davies.*)

unsentimental (un-sen-ti-men′ta̤l), *a.* Not sentimental; not apt to be swayed by sentiment; matter-of-fact.

> Never man had a more *unsentimental* mother than mine. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xx.

unseparable† (un-sep′a̤-ra̤-bl), *a.* Inseparable.

> Life and sorrow are *unseparable.*
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 1.

unseparably† (un-sep′a̤-ra̤-bli), *adv.* Inseparably. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 9.

unsepulchered, unsepulchred (un-sep′ul-kėrd), *a.* Having no grave; unburied. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxii.

unsequestered (un-sẹ̄-kwes′tėrd), *a.* Not sequestered; unreserved; open; frank; free. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 4. (*Davies.*)

unservice (un-sėr′vis), *n.* Want of service; neglect of duty; idleness. [Rare.]

> You tax us for *unservice*, lady.
> *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, i. 5.

unserviceable (un-sėr′vi-sa̤-bl), *a.* Not serviceable; not fit for service; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless: as, an *unserviceable* utensil or garment. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 152.

unserviceableness (un-sėr′vi-sạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unserviceable; uselessness. *Barrow*, Sermons. III. xiv.

unserviceably (un-sėr′vi-sạ-bli), *adv.* Not in a serviceable manner; not serviceably. *Woodward*, Natural History.

unset (un-set′), *a.* [< ME. *unset*; < *un-*^{1} + *set*^{1}.] 1. Not set; not placed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.—2. Unplanted.

> Item, j. *unsette* poke. *Paston Letters*, Inventory, I. 477.

3. Not sunk below the horizon, as the sun.—4†. Not fixed; unappointed. See *steven*.

> Al day meteth men at *unset* stevene.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 666.

5. Not placed in a setting; unmounted: as, *unset* gems.—6. Not set, as a broken limb. *Fuller*, Worthies.

unsettle (un-set′l), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *settle*^{1} mixed with *settle*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To change from a settled state; make to be no longer fixed, steady, or established; unhinge; make uncertain or fluctuating: as, to *unsettle* doctrines or opinions.

> His [John Brown's] ultimate expectation seems to have been to so *unsettle* and disturb slave property that the institution would not be worth maintaining and would collapse. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 249.

2. To move from a place; remove. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.—3. To disorder; derange; make mad: as, to *unsettle* a person's intellect. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 165.

II. *intrans.* To become unfixed; give way; be disordered.

> Let not my sense *unsettle*,
> Lest I should drown, or stab, or hang myself!
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

unsettled (un-set′ld), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *settled*^{1} mixed with *settled*^{2}.] 1. Not settled; not fixed in resolution; not determined; unsteady or wavering; fickle; fluctuating; of the mind, disturbed; deranged.

> An *unsettled* fancy. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 59.

> Accounts perplex'd, my interest yet unpaid,
> My mind *unsettled*, and my will unmade.
> *Crabbe*, Parish Register (Works, I. 104).

2. Not determined, as something in doubt; not freed from uncertainty: as, an *unsettled* question.—3. Having no fixed place of abode; not established. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 6; *Dryden*.—4. Unequal; not regular; changeable: as, *unsettled* weather. *Bentley*, Sermons.—5. Not having the lees or dregs deposited; turbid; roily: as, an *unsettled* liquid. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 325.—6. Not adjusted; not liquidated; unpaid: as, an *unsettled* dispute; an *unsettled* bill. *Chalmers*, On Romans viii. 1.—7. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants: as, *unsettled* lands.—8. Disturbed; lawless.

> In early *unsettled* times the carrying of weapons by each freeman was needful for personal safety; especially when a place of meeting far from his home had to be reached. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

unsettledly (un-set′ld-li), *adv.* In an unsettled manner; uncertainly; irresolutely. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 72.

unsettledness (un-set′ld-nes), *n.* The state of being unsettled, in any sense. *Milton*.

unsettlement (un-set′l-mẹnt), *n.* 1. The act of unsettling. *Imp. Dict.*—2. The state of being unsettled; unsettledness; confusion; disturbance. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xv.

unseven† (un-sev′n), *v. t.* To make to be no longer seven. [Rare.]

> To *unseven* the Sacraments of the Church of Rome.
> *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. ii. 9. (*Davies.*)

unsevered (un-sev′ėrd), *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided; inseparable. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 42.

unsew (un-sō′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unsewen*, *unsowen*; < *un-*^{2} + *sew*^{1}.] To rip. [Rare.]

> Chidynge and reproche . . . *unsowen* the semes of freendshipe in mannes herte. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

unsex (un-seks′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *sex*.] To deprive of sex or of sexual characters; make otherwise than the sex commonly is; transform in respect to sex; usually, with reference to a woman, to deprive of the qualities of a woman; make masculine.

> Come, you spirits
> That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 42.

unshackle (un-shak′l), *v. t.* To unfetter; loose from bonds; set free from restraint. *Addison*.

unshaded (un-shā′ded), *a.* 1. Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness. *Sir W. Davenant*, To the Queen.—2. Not having shades or gradations of light or color, as a picture.

unshadowed (un-shad′ōd), *a.* Not clouded; not darkened; hence, free from gloom: as, an *unshadowed* path; *unshadowed* enjoyment.

> This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,
> Sails the *unshadowed* main.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Chambered Nautilus.

unshakable (un-shā′kạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being shaken. Also spelled *unshakeable*.

> *Unshakeable* beliefs. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 317.

unshaked† (un-shākt′), *a..* Not shaken; unshaken; firm; steady. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 70.

unshaken (un-shā′kn), *a.* 1. Not shaken; not agitated. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 201.—2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 199.

unshakenly (un-shā′kn-li), *adv.* In an unshaken manner; steadily; firmly.

unshale (un-shāl′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *shale*^{1}. Cf. *unshell*.] To strip the shale or husk from; unshell; expose or disclose. [Rare.]

> I wil not *unshale* the jest before it be ripe.
> *Marston*, The Fawne, iv.

unshamed (un-shāmd′), *a.* Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii.

unshamefaced (un-shām′fāst), *a.* Same as *unshamefast*. *Bp. Bale*.

unshamefast† (un-shām′fȧst), *a.* [< ME. *unschamefast*, *onschamefest*, < AS. *unsceamfæst*, not modest, < *un-*, not, + *sceamfæst*, modest: see *shamefast*.] Not shamefast or modest; immodest.

unshamefastly† (un-shām′fȧst-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unschamefastly*; < *unshamefast* + *-ly*^{2}.] Without shame; boldly. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxi. 29.

unshamefastness† (un-shām′fȧst-nes), *n.* The state of being unshamefast; impudence.

> We haue not wanted this Lent fishe to eate, and also sinnes ynow to confesse; for the case is come to suche dissolution and *unshamefastnesse* that the gentlemen hold it for an estate and aduancement of honour to eate flesh in Lent. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 85.

unshape (un-shāp′), *v. t.* To deprive of shape; throw out of form or into disorder; confound; derange. [Rare.]

> This deed *unshapes* me quite. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4. 23.

unshapen (un-shā′pn), *a.* Shapeless; misshapen; deformed; ugly.

> Thou wild *unshapen* antic.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Changeling, iv. 3.

unshapely (un-shāp′li), *a.* Not shapely; not well-formed; ill-formed.

> Metaphysics reared many an apparently-solid edifice, which fell into *unshapely* ruin at the first rude blast of criticism. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 26.

unshared (un-shãrd′), *a.* Not shared; not partaken or enjoyed in common: as, *unshared* bliss. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 880.

unshave† (un-shāv′), *a.* Unshaven. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

unshaven (un-shā′vn), *a.* Not shaven; untrimmed.

unsheathe (un-shēᴛʜ′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 123.—**To unsheathe the sword**, figuratively, to make war.

II. *intrans.* To come out from a sheath.

unshed (un-shed′), *a.* 1. Not divided; unparted, as the hair. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 40.—2. Not shed; not spilled: as, blood *unshed*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 176.

unshell (un-shel′), *v. t.* To divest of the shell; take out of a shell; hatch; hence, to give birth to; also, to release.

> Of him and none but him . . . have I took, sent, or come in the wind of, that ever Yarmouth *unshelled* or ingendred.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., vi. 157). (*Davies.*)

> There [behind a nailed-up chimney-board] I remained till half-past seven the next morning, when the housemaid's sweetheart, who was a carpenter, *unshelled* me.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Watkins Tottle.

unshelve (un-shelv′), *v. t.* To remove from, or as from, a shelf.

unshent (un-shent′), *a.* Not shent; not spoiled; not disgraced; unblamed. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

unsheriff† (un-sher′if), *v. t.* To remove from or deprive of the office of sheriff. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent.

unshiftable (un-shif′tạ-bl), *a.* Not shiftable; shiftless; helpless. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 67. [Rare.]

unshiftiness (un-shif′ti-nes), *n.* The character of being unshifty; shiftlessness. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World.

unship (un-ship′), *v. t.* 1. To take out of a ship or other water-craft: as, to *unship* goods or passengers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 227.—2. To remove from its place; specifically (*naut.*), to remove from a place where it is fixed or fitted: as, to *unship* an oar; to *unship* capstan-bars; to *unship* the tiller.

unshipment (un-ship′mẹnt), *n.* The act of unshipping, or the state of being unshipped; displacement.

unshod (un-shod′), *a.* [< ME. *unschod*; < *un-*^{1} + *shod*.] 1. Not wearing shoes; barefoot: noting a human being. Jer. ii. 25.—2. Not having shoes, as a horse: noting a young horse never shod, or one from which the shoes have been taken or dropped.

unshoe (un-shö′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *unshooe*; < *un-*^{2} + *shoe*.] To deprive of a shoe or shoes, as a horse. *Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 13).

unshook† (un-shůk′), *a.* Not shaken; unshaken. *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 88.

unshorn (un-shōrn′), *a.* 1. Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped: as, *unshorn* locks; *unshorn* velvet. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 94.—2. Not shaven: as, *unshorn* lips. *Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

unshot (un-shot′), *a.* 1. Not hit by shot. *Waller*.—2. Not shot; not discharged; not fired.

> The Scots fled from their ordnance, leaving them *unshot*.
> *Expedition into Scotland*, 1544 (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 125).

unshot (un-shot′), *v. t.* To take or draw the shot or ball out of: as, to *unshot* a gun.

unshout (un-shout′), *v. t.* To recall or revoke (what is done by shouting). *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5. 4. [Rare.]

unshowered (un-shou′ėrd), *a.* Not watered or sprinkled by showers: as, *unshowered* grass. *Milton*, Nativity, l. 215.

unshown (un-shōn′), *a.* Not shown; not exhibited. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 52.

unshrined (un-shrīnd′), *a.* Not deposited in a shrine. *Southey*.

unshrinking (un-shring′king), *a.* Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling or hesitating through reluctance or fear: as, *unshrinking* firmness. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 42.

unshrinkingly (un-shring′king-li), *adv.* In an unshrinking manner; firmly.

unshriven (un-shriv′n), *a.* Not shriven. *Clarke*.

unshroud (un-shroud′), *v. t.* To remove the shroud from; discover; uncover; unveil; disclose. *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, xii.

unshrubbed (un-shrubd′), *a.* Bare of shrubs; not set with shrubs. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 81.

unshunnable† (un-shun′ạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being shunned; inevitable. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 275.

unshunned (un-shund′), *a.* Not shunned; not avoided; unshunnable. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 63.

unshut† (un-shut′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unschutten*, *unschetten*; < *un-*^{2} + *shut*.] To open. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 803.

unshutter (un-shut′ėr), *v. t.* To take down or open the shutters of. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xvii.

unshy (un-shī′), *a.* Not shy; familiar; confident. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 50. (*Davies.*)

unsick† (un-sik′), *a.* Not sick; well. *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1205.

unsicker† (un-sik′ėr), *a.* [< ME. *unsiker* (= G. *unsicher*); < *un-*^{1} + *sicker*.] Not safe; not secure.

unsickerness† (un-sik′ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unsikernes*; < *unsicker* + *-ness*.] The state of being insecure.

unsifted (un-sif′ted), *a.* 1. Not sifted; not separated by a sieve. *May*, tr. of Virgil.—2. Not critically examined; untried. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 102.

unsight† (un-sīt′), *a.* [Contr. of *unsighted*.] Not seen.—**Unsight, unseen**, without inspection or examination: thus, to buy anything *unsight, unseen* is to buy it without seeing it: now often abbreviated to *sight unseen*. [Colloq.]

> For to subscribe *unsight, unseen*
> T' an unknown church's discipline.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 637.

> There was a great confluence of chapmen, that resorted from every part, with a design to purchase, which they were to do *unsight, unseen*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 511.

unsightable (un-sī′tạ-bl), *a.* [ME., < *un-*^{1} + *sight* + *-able*.] Invisible. *Wyclif*.

unsighted (un-sī′ted), *a.* 1. Not seen; invisible: as, an *unsighted* vessel. *Suckling*.—2. Not furnished with a sight or sights: as, an *unsighted* gun.

unsightliness (un-sīt′li-nes), *n.* The state of being unsightly; disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

unsightly (un-sīt′li). *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed; repulsive. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 159.

unsignificant (un-sig-nif′i-ka̤nt), *a.* Having no significance or signification.

> An empty, formal, *unsignificant* name.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 514.

unsignificantly† (un-sig-nif′i-ka̤nt-li), *adv.* Without significance.

> The temple of Janus, with his two controversal faces, might now not *unsignificantly* be set open.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica.

unsimple (un-sim′pl), *a.* Not simple, in any sense.

> Such profusion of *unsimple* words. *J. Baillie.*

unsimplicity (un-sim-plis′i̤-ti), *n.* Lack of simplicity; artfulness. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, vi.

unsin† (un-sin′), *v. t.* To deprive of sinful character or quality. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 89.

unsincere (un-sin-sēr′), *a.* 1†. Not genuine; adulterated. *Boyle.*—2. Mixed; alloyed, as a feeling. *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 209.—**3.** Insincere. *Shenstone.*

unsincereness (un-sin-sēr′nes), *n.* Insincerity. [Rare.]

unsincerity† (un-sin-ser′i̤-ti), *n.* Want of genuineness; adulteration. *Boyle*, Works, I. 350.

unsinew (un-sin′ū), *v. t.* To deprive of strength, might, firmness, vigor, or energy. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 10. [Rare.]

unsing (un-sing′), *v. t.* To recant, recall, or retract (what has been sung). *Defoe*, True-Born Englishman, ii. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unsingled (un-sing′gld), *a.* Not singled; not separated. *Dryden*, Æneid, iv. [Rare.]

unsinning (un-sin′ing), *a.* Not sinning; committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin: as, *unsinning* obedience. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 20.

unsister (un-sis′tėr), *v. t.* To deprive of a sister; separate, as sisters. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 1. [Rare.]

unsistered (un-sis′tėrd), *a.* Sisterless; having no sister. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, p. 286. [Rare.]

unsisterliness (un-sis′tėr-li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsisterly.

unsisterly (un-sis′tėr-li), *a.* Not like a sister; unbecoming a sister. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 412.

unsitting† (un-sit′ing), *a.* [ME., < *un-*^{1} + *sitting.*] Unbecoming; improper. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 307.

unsizable (un-sī′za̤-bl), *a.* Not of the proper size, magnitude, or bulk. *Tatler.*

unsized (un-sīzd′), *a.* Not sized or stiffened: as, *unsized* camlet. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv.

unskilful (un-skil′fu̇l), *a.* [< ME. *unskilful*; < *un-*^{1} + *skilful.*] 1. Not skilful; wanting, or not evincing, the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience; bungling: said of persons or their acts.

> Scorner and *vnskilful* to hem that skil shewede,
> In alle manere maners. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 26.

2†. Destitute of discernment; ignorant.

> Though it make the *unskilful* laugh.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 29.

3†. Unreasonable.

> I may not endure that thou dwelle
> In so *unskilful* an opynyon
> That of thy wo is no curacion.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 790.

unskilfully (un-skil′fu̇l-i), *adv.* [< ME. *unskilfully*; < *unskilful* + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. In an unskilful manner; without skill.—**2**†. Indiscreetly.

> Qwo-so be rebel or vn-buxum ageynʒ ye aldirman, in tima of drynck or of morwespeche, *vnskylfulleche*, he xal paye to ye lyht iiij. li. of wax.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

3†. Unreasonably; unwisely. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4; *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 156.

unskilfulness (un-skil′fu̇l-nes), *n.* The character of being unskilful. *Jer. Taylor.*

unskill† (un-skil′), *n.* [< ME. *unskil*, *unskile* (= Icel. *ūskil*); < *un-*^{1} + *skill.*] 1. Lack of discernment or discretion; indiscretion. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 3506.—2. Unskilfulness. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden. (*Davies.*)

unskilled (un-skild′), *a.* 1. Lacking skill; destitute of or not characterized by special skill or trained dexterity.

> Unionism hitherto has been presented to the *unskilled* in far too costly and elaborate a form.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 728.

2. Destitute of practical knowledge; unacquainted; unfamiliar: as, *unskilled* in chemistry.—**3.** Produced without skill or dexterity; showing no evidence of skill in production.

> If their *unskilled* verses were preserved at all, they must have been preserved by those who repeated them from memory. *G. Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 107.

Unskilled labor, labor that does not exhibit or does not require special skill or training: usually confined to the simpler forms of manual labor, as the labor of hod-carriers, etc.

> *Unskilled labor*, requiring only brawny muscle, cannot equitably claim the wages of skilled labor, which taxes the brain, and requires the drill of a long apprenticeship.
> *R. D. Hitchcock*, Add. on the 48th Anniversary, Union [Theol. Seminary.

unslain (un-slān′), *a.* [< ME. *unslaine*, *unslagen*; < *un-*^{1} + *slain*^{1}.] Not slain. *Wars of Alexander* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2475.

unslaked (un-slākt′), *a.* [< ME. **unslaked*, also *unslekked*; < *un-*^{1} + *slaked*, pp. of *slake*^{1}.] Not slaked, in any sense.

> *Unslekked* lym, chalk, and gleyre of an ey.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 253.

unsleeping (un-slē′ping), *a.* Not sleeping; ever wakeful.

> The *unsleeping* eyes of God. *Milton*, P. L., v. 647.

unslept† (un-slept′), *a.* Having been without sleep.

> Pale as man longe *unslept*. *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1836.

unsling (un-sling′), *v. t.* To remove from a position in which it has been slung; specifically (*naut.*), to take off the slings of, as a yard, a cask, etc.; release from slings.

unslipping (un-slip′ing), *a.* Not slipping; not liable to slip. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 129.

unsluice (un-slös′), *v. t.* To open the sluice of; open; let flow. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

unslumbering (un-slum′bėr-ing), *a.* Never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 275.

unslumbrous (un-slum′brus), *a.* Not slumbrous; not inviting or causing sleep. *Keats*, Endymion, i. [Rare.]

unsly†, *a.* [< ME. *unsleiʒ*, *unsleie*, *unslegh* (= Icel. *ūsloegr*); < *un-*^{1} + *sly.*] Not sly. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxiii. 28.

unsmirched (un-smėrcht′), *a.* Not stained; not soiled or blacked; clean: as, an *unsmirched* character. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 119.

unsmooth (un-smöᴛʜ′), *a.* Not smooth; not even; rough. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 3.

unsmote (un-smōt′), *a.* Not smitten. *Byron*, Destruction of Sennacherib. [Rare.]

unsmotherable (un-smuᴛʜ′ėr-a̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being smothered, suppressed, or restrained. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxviii.

unsnare (un-snãr′), *v. t.* To release from a snare.

unsnarl (un-snärl′), *v. t.* To disentangle.

unsneck (un-snek′), *v. t.* To draw the sneck, latch, or bolt of (a door).

> Tip-toe she tripped it o'er the floor;
> She drew the bar, *unsnecked* the door.
> *Jamieson's Popular Ballads.*

unsoaped (un-sōpt′), *a.* Not soaped; unwashed. [Rare.]

> The *unsoaped* of Ipswich brought up the rear.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxiv.

> There was a wild-haired *unsoaped* boy.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 59.

unsociability (un-sō-shia̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* The state of being unsociable; unsociableness.

unsociable (un-sō′shia̤-bl), *a.* Not sociable, in any sense.

> Whom, when Time hath made *unsociable* to others, we become a burden to ourselves.
> *Raleigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 139).

> Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsociable* state, that extinguishes all joy. *Addison.*

unsociableness (un-sō′shia̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsociable; unsociability.

unsociably (un-sō′shia̤-bli), *adv.* In an unsocial manner; with reserve. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

unsocial (un-sō′sha̤l), *a.* Not social; not adapted to society; not tending to sociability; reserved; unsociable. *Shenstone.*

unsocialism (un-sō′sha̤l-izm), *n.* [< *unsocial* + *-ism.*] The state of being unsocial; reserve; unsociability. *Congregationalist*, Jan. 27, 1887. [Rare.]

unsociality (un-sō-shi-al′i̤-ti), *n.* The state of being unsocial; unsociability. *W. Hazlitt*, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors (Wordsworth), p. 181.

unsocket (un-sok′et), *v. t.* To take from a socket.

unsoft† (un-sôft′), *a.* [ME. *unsofte*, < AS. *unsōfte*, hard, severe, < *un-*, not, + *sōfte*, soft, mild: see *un-*^{1} and *soft.*] Hard; harsh.

> Thilke brustles of his berd *unsofte.*
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 580.

unsoft† (un-sôft′), *adv.* Not with softness; not softly. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

unsolder (un-sod′ėr), *v. t.* To separate, as what is joined by solder; disunite; dissolve; break up. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

unsoldiered† (un-sōl′jėrd), *a.* Not having the qualities of a soldier; not having the qualifications or appearance of trained soldiers. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

unsolemn (un-sol′e̤m), *a.* [< ME. *unsolempne*; < *un-*^{1} + *solemn.*] Not solemn. (*a*) Not sacred, serious, or grave. (*b*) Not accompanied by the due ceremonies or forms; not regular or formal; legally informal: as, an *unsolemn* testament. *Ayliffe*, Parergon, p. 525. (*c*†) Uncelebrated; unknown to fame.

> The renon nis neyther over-old ne *unsolempne.*
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

unsolemnize (un-sol′e̤m-nīz), *v. t.* [< *unsolemn* + *-ize.*] To divest of solemnity; render unsolemn.

unsolicited (un-sọ-lis′i-ted), *a.* Not solicited. (*a*) Not applied to or petitioned.

> Not a god left *unsolicited.* *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 60.

(*b*) Not asked for; not requested: as, *unsolicited* interference. *Lord Halifax.*

unsolicitous (un-sọ-lis′i-tus), *a.* Not solicitous. (*a*) Not deeply concerned or anxious. *A. Tucker.* (*b*) Not marked or occupied by care, anxiety, or solicitude: as, *unsolicitous* hours. *Johnson.*

unsolid (un-sol′id), *a.* Not solid. (*a*) Not having the properties of a solid; liquid or gaseous. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 4. (*b*) Not sound, substantial, or firm; empty; weak; vain; ill-founded.

unsolidity (un-sọ-lid′i̤-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unsolid, in any sense. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 655.

unsolved (un-solvd′), *a.* Not solved, explained, or cleared up: as, an *unsolved* riddle. *Dryden*, Virgil, Ded.

unsonsy, unsoncy (un-son′si), *a.* 1. Not sonsy; not buxom, plump, or good-looking. [Scotch.]—**2.** Bringing or boding ill luck; unlucky; ill-omened; unpropitious. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Also spelled *unsonsie*, *unsoncie*.

unsoot†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *unsweet*.

> And cast hem out as rotten and *unsoote.*
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

unsophisticate (un-sọ-fis′ti-kāt), *a.* Unsophisticated.

> Nature, *unsophisticate* by man,
> Starts not aside from her Creator's plan.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 451.

unsophisticated (un-sọ-fis′ti-kā-ted), *a.* Not sophisticated; not corrupted, adulterated, or perverted by art; unmixed; pure; genuine; not artificial; simple; artless.

> It is the only place in England where these stuffs are made *unsophisticated.* *Evelyn*, Diary, July 8, 1656.

> Sidney had the good sense to feel that it was *unsophisticated* sentiment rather than rusticity of phrase that befitted such themes.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 135.

unsophisticatedness (un-sọ-fis′ti-kā-ted-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsophisticated; genuineness; artlessness.

unsophistication (un-sọ-fis-ti-kā′sho̤n), *n.* Simplicity; artlessness; unsophisticatedness.

unsorrowed (un-sor′ōd), *a.* Not sorrowed, grieved, or mourned (for); not lamented or regretted: sometimes followed by *for*.

> Transgressions . . . *unsorrowed for* and repented of.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

> Die, like a fool, *unsorrowed.*
> *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas.

unsorted (un-sôr′ted), *a.* 1. Not sorted; not arranged or put in order; not assorted or classified. *Watts*, On the Mind, xix.—**2**†. Ill-sorted; ill-chosen. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 13.

unsought (un-sât′), *a.* [< ME. *unsouht*; < *un-*^{1} + *sought.*] Not sought. (*a*) Not searched for; not sought after.

> Hopeless to find, yet loath to leave *unsought.*
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 136.

> My friends have come to me *unsought.* The great God gave them to me. *Emerson*, Friendship.

(*b*) Unasked for; unsolicited.

> Love sought is good, but given *unsought* is better.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1. 168.

unsoul† (un-sōl'), *v. t.* To deprive of mind, soul, or understanding; deprive of spirit.

Your sad appearance, should they thus behold you,
Would half *unsoul* your army.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.

Thus bodies walk *unsoul'd!* *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

unsound (un-sound'), *a.* [< ME. *unsownd.*] Not sound. (*a*) Not healthy; diseased; morbid; corrupt; rotten; decayed: as, an *unsound* body or mind; *unsound* teeth; *unsound* timber; *unsound* fruit. (*b*) Not solid, firm, strong, compact, or the like; not whole or entire: as, *unsound* ice. (*c*) Not founded on truth or correct principles; ill-founded; not valid; incorrect; erroneous; wrong; not orthodox: as, *unsound* reasoning or arguments; *unsound* doctrine or opinions. (*d*) Not sincere; not genuine or true; faithless; deceitful. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 36. (*e*†) Not safe; injured.

Than assembles fulle sone sevene score knyghtes,
In sighte to thaire soverayne, that was *unsownde* levede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4295.

Of unsound mind, insane. =**Syn.** Defective, imperfect, impaired, infirm.

unsoundable (un-soun'dạ-bl), *a.* Not soundable; deep; profound; unfathomable. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. ii.

unsoundly† (un-sound'li), *adv.* In an unsound manner.

Discipline *unsoundly* taught.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., § 8.

unsoundness (un-sound'nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsound, in any sense.

The *unsoundness* of his own judgment.
Milton, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 7.

unspar (un-spär'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unsperren, unsperen*; < *un-*² + *spar*¹.] To withdraw or remove the spars or bars of; unbolt; unfasten; open.

Loke if the gate be *unspered.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2656.

Forty yeomen tall . . .
The lofty palisade *unsparred*,
And let the drawbridge fall.
Scott, Marmion, i. 4.

unspared (un-spãrd'), *a.* 1. Not spared; not saved for future use; not treated with mildness; not saved from destruction, ruin, death, or the like. *Milton*, P. L., x. 606.—2†. Indispensable; not to be spared.

No physician then cures of himself, no more than the hand feeds the mouth. The meat doth the one, the medicine doth the other; though the physician and the hand be *unspared* instruments to their several purposes.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 381.

unsparely† (un-spãr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *unsparely, unsparliche* (= Icel. *ūsparliga*); < *un-*¹ + *sparely.*] Not sparely; unsparingly.

Chefly thay asken
Spycez, that *vn-sparely* men speded hom to bryng,
& the wynne-lych wyne ther-with vche tyme.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 979.

unsparing (un-spãr'ing), *a.* 1. Not sparing; liberal; profuse; abundant: as, the *unsparing* use of money.

Heaps with *unsparing* hand. *Milton*, P. L., v. 344.

2. Not merciful; unmerciful: as, *unsparing* publicity.

The *unsparing* sword of justice.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

unsparingly (un-spãr'ing-li), *adv.* In an unsparing manner; profusely; also, mercilessly.

The birch rod had to be *unsparingly* applied before he could be induced to enter the school-room.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 481.

unsparingness (un-spãr'ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsparing.

unspatial (un-spā'shạl), *a.* Not spatial; not occupying space; having no extension. Also *unspacial.*

unspatiality (un-spā-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unspatial. Also *unspaciality.*

unspeak (un-spēk'), *v. t.* To recant; retract, as what has been spoken; unsay. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 123.

unspeakable (un-spē'kạ-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being spoken or uttered; unutterable; ineffable; inexpressible.

Joy *unspeakable* and full of glory. 1 Pet. i. 8.

The day *unspeakable* draws nigh,
When bathed in unknown flame all things shall lie.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 217.

2. Extreme; extremely bad: as, an *unspeakable* fool; an *unspeakable* play. [Colloq.]

unspeakably (un-spē'kạ-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 54.

unspeaking (un-spē'king), *a.* Without the power or gift of speech or utterance. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 178.

unspecified (un-spes'i-fīd), *a.* Not specified; not specifically mentioned. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

unsped† (un-sped'), *a.* Not performed; not despatched. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

unspeed†, *n.* [ME. *unsped*, < AS. *unspēd*, unsuccess, misfortune, poverty, < *un-*, not, + *spēd*, success, prosperity: see *un-*¹ and *speed.*] Ill success; lack of prosperity.

unspeedful† (un-spēd'ful), *a.* [< ME. *unspedful*; < *un-*¹ + *speedful.*] Unsuccessful; ineffective.

Preyeres that ne mowen ne ben *unspedful* ne withoute effect. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 6.

unspeedy (un-spē'di), *a.* Not speedy; slow. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 92.

unspell (un-spel'), *v. t.* To release from the power of a spell or enchantment; disenchant. *Dryden.*

unspent (un-spent'), *a.* 1. Not spent: as, money *unspent*; not used or wasted: as, water in a cistern *unspent.*—2. Not exhausted: as, strength or force *unspent.*—3. Not having lost its force of motion: as, an *unspent* ball.

unsphere (un-sfēr'), *v. t.* To remove from a sphere.

To *unsphere* the stars. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 48.

unspied (un-spīd'), *a.* 1. Not spied or narrowly searched; not explored. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 529.—2. Not espied or seen; not discovered.

unspike (un-spīk'), *v. t.* To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon.

unspilled, unspilt (un-spild', -spilt'), *a.* 1†. Not spoiled; not marred. *Tusser*, September's Husbandry.—2. Not spilled; not shed: as, blood *unspilt.* *Denham*, Cooper's Hill.

unspin (un-spin'), *v. t.* To undo, as something that has been spun.

Oh, cruell fates! the which so soone
His vitall thred *unsponne.*
Quoted in *Holinshed's Chron.* (Hist. Scot.).

unspirit† (un-spir'it), *v. t.* To depress in spirits; dispirit; dishearten. *Norris.*

unspiritual (un-spir'i-ṭū-ạl), *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. 1. =**Syn.** See *worldly.*

unspiritualize (un-spir'i-ṭū-ạl-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality. *South*, Sermons, VI. 262.

unspiritually (un-spir'i-ṭū-ạl-i), *adv.* In an unspiritual manner; without spirituality.

unspleened (un-splēnd'), *a.* Devoid of spleen.

Vouchsafe one *unspleen'd* chiding to my riot.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 4.

unspoil (un-spoil'), *v. t.* To undo or destroy the effect of spoiling or over-indulgence in; cure of being spoiled or over-indulged. [Rare.]

"I am quite spoiled, I believe," said Helen; "you must *unspoil* me, Esther." *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xliii.

unspoiled (un-spoild'), *a.* 1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not having lost its naturalness and simplicity: as, an *unspoiled* character.

Bathurst! yet *unspoil'd* by wealth.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 226.

2. Not despoiled or plundered; not pillaged. *Dryden*, Æneid, x.

unspoken (un-spō'kn), *a.* Not spoken or uttered; hence, unconfessed.

What to speak, . . . what to leave *unspoken.* *Bacon.*

These black weeds have sprung up out of a buried heart, to make manifest an *unspoken* crime.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 160.

unspontaneous (un-spon-tā'nẹ-us), *a.* Not spontaneous; not voluntary; forced; artificial: as, *unspontaneous* laughter. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xx.

unsportful (un-spōrt'fůl), *a.* Not sportful, gay, or merry; sad; uncheerful; melancholy. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 4.

unspotted (un-spot'ed), *a.* 1. Not spotted or stained; free from spots. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 41.—2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; immaculate. Jas. i. 27.—3. Free from ceremonial uncleanness.

By the sacrifice of an *unspotted* lambe.
J. Udall, On Mark ix.

4. Unblemished; faultless; pure; perfect.

Cæsar's Commentaries, . . . wherein is seene the *unspotted* proprietie of the Latin tongue.
Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 263. (*Latham.*)

unspottedness (un-spot'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unspotted. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 3.

unsquared (un-skwãrd'), *a.* 1. Not made square: as, *unsquared* timber.—2. Not properly formed or proportioned; irregular.

When he speaks,
'Tis like a chime a-mending; with terms *unsquared.*
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 159.

I should feare my form,
Lest ought I offer'd were *unsquard* or warp'd.
Marston, What you Will, Ind.

unsquire (un-skwīr'), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *squire*¹.] To divest of the title or privileges of an esquire; degrade from the rank of squire. *Swift*, Letters to the King-at-arms. [Rare.]

unstability (un-stạ-bil'ị-ti), *n.* Instability. [Rare.]

The *unstability* of such an association is, however, beginning to be understood. *Science*, VIII. 401.

unstable¹ (un-stā'bl), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *stable*¹.] To make no longer a stable or filthy abode. [Rare.]

Our hearts be *unstabled* of these bestial lusts.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 326.

unstable² (un-stā'bl), *a.* [ME. *unstable*; < *un-*¹ + *stable*².] 1. Not stable; not fixed.

It is true of a social aggregate, as of every other aggregate, that the state of homogeneity is an *unstable* state; and that, where there is already some heterogeneity, the tendency is towards greater heterogeneity.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 454.

2. Not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering.

Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel [have the excellency, R. V.]. Gen. xlix. 4.

Unstable equilibrium. See *equilibrium*, 1.

unstabled (un-stā'bld), *a.* Not put up in a stable.

Behold the branchless tree, the *unstabled* Rosinante!
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxxix.

unstableness (un-stā'bl-nes), *n.* Instability. *Sir M. Hale*, On Eccles. xii. 1.

unstack (un-stak'), *v. t.* To remove from a stack; undo from a stacked position: as, to *unstack* hay; to *unstack* guns.

unstaid (un-stād'), *a.* Not staid or steady; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle: as, *unstaid* youth. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 57.

unstaidness (un-stād'nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unstaid.—2†. Uncertain or motion; unsteadiness.

A kind of shaking *unstaidness* over all his body.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

unstained (un-stānd'), *a.* 1. Not stained; not dyed.—2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonored: as, an *unstained* character; *unstained* religion. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

unstamped (un-stampt'), *a.* Not stamped or impressed; not having a stamp impressed or affixed: as, an *unstamped* deed, receipt, or letter.

unstanch, unstaunch (un-stånch', -stänch'), *a.* Not stanch; not strong and tight. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 465.

unstanchable, unstaunchable (un-stån'chạ-bl, -stän'chạ-bl), *a.* [ME. *unstaunchable*; < *un-*¹ + *stanch*¹ + *-able.*] 1†. Inexhaustible; illimitable.

Eternite that is *unstaunchable* and infynyt.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

2. Not capable of being stanched, as a bleeding wound.

unstanched, unstaunched (un-ståncht', -stäncht'), *a.* [< ME. *unstaunched*; < *un-*¹ + *stanched, staunched.*] 1. Not stanched; not stopped, as blood.—2. Unsatisfied; unsated.

Rychesse may nat restreyne avarice *unstaunched.*
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

Stifle the villain whose *unstanched* thirst
York and young Rutland could not satisfy.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 83.

3. Not made stanch or tight.

The elements . . . came pouring from *unstanchea* roofs. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 378. (*Davies.*)

unstarch (un-stärch'), *v. t.* To take the starch or stiffening from; hence, to free from stiffness, reserve, formality, pride, haughtiness, or the like; relax.

One that weighs
His breath between his teeth, and dares not smile
Beyond a point, for fear t' *unstarch* his look.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

unstate (un-stāt'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of state or dignity. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 108.—2. To deprive of statehood; cause to cease to be a state. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 23.

unstatutable (un-staṭ'ū-tạ-bl), *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. *Swift*, On the Power of the Bishops.

unstatutably (un-staṭ'ū-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an unstatutable manner; without warrant of statute. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 228.

unsteadfast, unstedfast (un-sted'fåst), *a.* [< ME. *unstedfast, unstedefast*; < *un-*¹ + *steadfast.*] 1. Not steadfast; not firmly fixed or established.

A fooles displeasure to a wyse man is found profytable;
For his good will is *vnstedfast.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose; inconstant; irresolute.—3. Insecure; unsafe. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 193.

unsteadfastly, unstedfastly (un-sted'fȧst-li), *adv.* In an unsteadfast manner; unsteadily.

unsteadfastness, unstedfastness (un-sted'fȧst-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unstedefastnesse*; < *unsteadfast* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being unsteadfast; inconstancy; fickleness. *Bp. Hall*, An Humble Remonstrance.

unsteadily (un-sted'i-li), *adv.* In an unsteady manner; without steadiness.

Unsteadily they rove,
And, never fix'd, are Fugitives in Love.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

unsteadiness (un-sted'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsteady.

unsteady (un-sted'i), *a.* Not steady. (*a*) Not firmly established or settled. (*b*) Not firm; shaking; staggering; reeling; wavering; trembling; fluctuating: as, an *unsteady* hand; an *unsteady* flame. (*c*) Not constant in mind or purpose; fickle; changeable; unstable; unsettled; wavering: as, an *unsteady* mind. (*d*) Not regular, constant, or uniform; varying in force, direction, etc.: as, *unsteady* winds. (*e*) Irregular in habits; dissipated.

unsteady (un-sted'i), *v. t.* [< *unsteady, a.*] To make unsteady; cause to be fluctuating. *The Engineer*, LXX. 506.

unsteel (un-stēl'), *v. t.* To make unlike steel; disarm; soften. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 310. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unstep (un-step'), *v. t.* To remove, as a mast, from its place.

unstercorated (un-stėr'kō-rā-ted), *a.* Not stercorated or manured. *Scott*, Pirate, iv.

unstick (un-stik'), *v. t.* To free, as one thing stuck to another; loose. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 380. (*Davies.*)

unsting (un-sting'), *v. t.* To disarm of a sting; deprive of the power of giving acute pain. *South.* [Rare.]

unstitch (un-stich'), *v. t.* To undo by picking out stitches; rip.

unstock (un-stok'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of stock. —2. To remove from the stock, as the barrel of a gun.—3†. To remove from the stocks, as a ship; launch.

The Troyans fast
Fell to their work, from the shore to *unstock*
High rigged ships. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

unstockinged (un-stok'ingd), *a.* Not wearing stockings. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii. [Rare.]

unstooping (un-stö'ping), *a.* Not stooping; not bending; not yielding.

Unstooping firmness. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 121.

unstop (un-stop'), *v. t.* 1. To unstopper.—2. To free from any obstruction; open. Isa. xxxv. 5.—3. To draw or pull out the stops of (an organ). *Browning*, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

unstopper (un-stop'ėr), *v. t.* To open, as a bottle, by taking out the stopper.

unstopple (un-stop'l), *v. t.* To remove a stopple from.

unstowed (un-stōd'), *a.* Not stowed. (*a*) Not compactly placed or arranged: as, *unstowed* cargo or cables. (*b*) Not filled by close packing; also, emptied of goods or cargo.

When they found my hold *unstowed*, they went all hands to shooling and begging.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xli. (*Davies.*)

unstrain (un-strān'), *v. t.* To relieve from a strain; relax; loose. *B. Jonson*, Love Freed from Folly.

unstrained (un-strānd'), *a.* 1. Not strained; not purified by straining: as, *unstrained* oil.—2. Not subjected to a strain.—3. Easy; not forced; natural.

unstrange† (un-strānj'), *a.* [ME. *unstrange*; < *un-*^{1} + *strange.*] Not strange; well known. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 17.

unstratified (un-strat'i-fīd), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, not stratified; not arranged in clearly definable layers or strata: applied to the thalli of certain lichens.—2. In *geol.*, not stratified.—**Unstratified rocks**, rocks which have not been deposited from water; massive rocks; rocks which have been formed by the action of fire, or were originally part of the earth's crust.

unstrength† (un-strength'), *n.* [< ME. *unstrengthe, unstrencthe*; < *un-*^{1} + *strength.*] Lack of strength; weakness. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 232. [Rare.]

unstressed (un-strest'), *a.* Not pronounced with stress, as a vowel; unaccented.

The a, it should be added, is not French à, but an *unstressed* form of the Old English preposition on.
The Academy, March 14, 1891, p. 260.

unstretch (un-strech'), *v. i.* To become unstretched; relax tension. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 109.

unstriated (un-strī'ā-ted), *a.* Not striated; unstriped: as, *unstriated* muscular fiber.

unstring (un-string'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of strings; also, to relax or untune the strings of: as, to *unstring* a harp. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 728. —2. To loose; untie. *Dryden*, Eclogues, vi. 28.—3. To take from a string: as, to *unstring* beads.—4. To relax the tension of; loosen; weaken: as, to *unstring* the nerves.

unstringed (un-stringd'), *a.* Not stringed: as, an *unstringed* viol. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 162.

unstrong† (un-strông'), *a.* [ME. *unstrong*, < AS. *unstrang, unstrong*, < *un-*, not, + *strang*, strong: see *un-*^{1} and *strong.*] Not strong; infirm; weak. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 561.

unstruck (un-struk'), *a.* Not struck; not greatly impressed. *J. Philips*, Blenheim. [Rare.]

unstudied (un-stud'id), *a.* 1. Not studied; not premeditated.

Ready and *unstudied* words. *Dryden.*

2. Not labored; easy; natural: as, an *unstudied* style; *unstudied* grace.—3. Not having studied; unacquainted; unskilled; unversed.

Not so *unstudied* in the nature of councils as not to know, etc. *Bp. Jewell*, Life (1685), p. 30.

4. Not devoted to or occupied by study; not passed in study.

The defects of their *unstudied* years.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

unstuff† (un-stuf'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unstuffen.*] To empty; hence, to depopulate.

He seide he wolde not lete the reame be *vnstuffed* of peple, but thei myght hem well deffende yef eny enmyes entred in to the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 358.

unstuffed (un-stuft'), *a.* Not stuffed; not crowded. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 37.

unsubduable (un-sub-dū'a̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being subdued or conquered; unconquerable; invincible. *Southey*, Kehama, xviii. 5.

unsubdued (un-sub-dūd'), *a.* Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered: as, nations or passions *unsubdued*.

Unsubdued pride and enmity against David.
J. Edwards, Works, III. 48.

unsubject (un-sub'jekt), *a.* [< ME. **unsubget, unsuget*; < *un-*^{1} + *subject.*] Not subject; not liable.

By fix'd decrees, *unsubject* to her will. *J. Baillie.*

unsubmission (un-sub-mish'o̤n), *n.* Unsubmissiveness; disobedience. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 24. [Rare.]

unsubmissive (un-sub-mis'iv), *a.* Not submissive; disobedient. *South*, Sermons, X. v.

unsubmissively (un-sub-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In an unsubmissive manner.

unsubmissiveness (un-sub-mis'iv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsubmissive; disobedience.

unsubmitting (un-sub-mit'ing), *a.* Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding. *Thomson*, Seasons, Summer.

unsubordinate (un-sub-ôr'di-nạt), *a.* Not subordinate; not of inferior rank, dignity, class, or order.

A certaine unquestionable Patriarchat, independent and *unsubordinate* to the Crowne?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unsubstantial (un-sub-stan'sha̤l), *a.* 1. Not substantial; not solid: as, *unsubstantial* air. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1. 7.—2. Not real; not having substance; imaginary; illusive: as, *unsubstantial* forms. *Rowe*, Lady Jane Grey, iv.—3. Not having good substance; not strong or stout: as, an *unsubstantial* building; *unsubstantial* cloth. —4. Not giving substance or strength; weak; not strengthening or invigorating.

Like them [cocoanuts] probably they yield a nutriment that is watery and *unsubstantial*.
Cook, First Voyage, III. ix.

unsubstantiality (un-sub-stan-shi-al'i̤-ti), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unsubstantial, in any sense.

Something of *unsubstantiality* and uncertainty had beset my hopes. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2. An unsubstantial or illusive thing.

A thing of witchcraft, a sort of fungus-growth out of the grave, an *unsubstantiality* altogether.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton.

unsubstantialize (un-sub-stan'sha̤l-īz), *v. t.* [< *unsubstantial* + *-ize.*] To render unsubstantial. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ix.

unsubstantiation (un-sub-stan-shi-ā'sho̤n), *n.* A depriving of substantiality.

He [Berkeley] would probably have been satisfied with this acknowledgment, as a sufficient *unsubstantiation* of matter. *A. C. Fraser*, Berkeley, p. 201.

unsucceedable† (un-suk-sē'da̤-bl), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *succeed* + *-able.*] Not capable of succeeding or of bringing about the desired effect or result; not able or likely to succeed. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

unsucceeded (un-suk-sē'ded), *a.* Not succeeded or followed. *Milton*, P. L., v. 821.

unsuccess (un-suk-ses'), *n.* Lack of success; failure. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 144.

unsuccessful (un-suk-ses'fůl), *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate. *Milton*, P. L., x. 35.

unsuccessfully (un-suk-ses'fůl-i), *adv.* In an unsuccessful manner; without success; unfortunately. *South.*

unsuccessfulness (un-suk-ses'fůl-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuccessful. *Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 18.

unsuccessive (un-suk-ses'iv), *a.* Without succession.

While God to his dimsighted, doubtful thought
Duration boundless, *unsuccessive* taught.
Bp. Ken, The Monk and the Bird.

unsuccorable, unsuccourable (un-suk'o̤r-a̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being succored or remedied. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

unsucked (un-sukt'), *a.* Not sucked; not drawn or drained by the mouth.

The teats, . . . *unsuck'd* of lamb or kid.
Milton, P. L., ix. 583.

unsufferable† (un-suf'ėr-a̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unsuffrabil*; < *un-*^{1} + *sufferable.*] Insufferable; intolerable.

Tormented with the *unsufferable* load of his Father's wrath. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 295.

unsufferably† (un-suf'ėr-a̤-bli), *adv.* Insufferably; intolerably. *Vanbrugh*, Provoked Wife, i.

unsufficience† (un-su-fish'e̤ns), *n.* Insufficience.

unsufficiency† (un-su-fish'e̤n-si), *n.* Insufficiency. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 8.

unsufficient† (un-su-fish'e̤nt), *a.* Insufficient. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 301.

unsufficiently† (un-su-fish'e̤nt-li), *adv.* Insufficiently. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi.

unsufficingness (un-su-fī'sing-nes), *n.* Insufficiency. *Coleridge.*

unsuit (un-sūt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{1} + *suit.*] To be unsuitable for; be out of accordance with.

The sprightly twang of the melodious lute
Agrees not with my voice; and both *unsuit*
My untun'd fortunes. *Quarles*, Emblems, IV. xv.

unsuitability (un-sū-ta̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unsuitable; unsuitableness.

The title rôle was taken by ——, a capable artist, whose earnestness compensated to some extent for her natural *unsuitability* for the part. *Athenæum*, No. 3181, p. 490.

unsuitable (un-sū'ta̤-bl), *a.* Not suitable, fit, or adapted; incapable of suiting; unfit; incongruous; improper. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 132.

unsuitableness (un-sū'ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsuitable; unfitness; incongruity; impropriety. *South.*

unsuitably (un-sū'ta̤-bli), *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; unfitly; inadequately; improperly; incongruously. *Tillotson.*

unsuited (un-sū'ted), *a.* Not suited. (*a*) Not suitable or adapted; unfit. (*b*) Not accommodated or fitted; unsupplied with what is wanted. *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord.

unsuiting (un-sū'ting), *a.* Not suiting; not suitable.

Joys *unsuiting* to thy age. *Dryden*, tr. of Lucretius, iii.

unsullied (un-sul'id), *a.* Not sullied. (*a*) Not stained; not tarnished.

Maiden honour . . . pure
As the *unsullied* lily. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 352.

(*b*) Not disgraced; free from imputation of evil; pure; stainless. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 158.

unsung (un-sung'), *a.* 1. Not sung; not recited musically, as a song: as, "half yet remains *unsung*," *Milton*, P. L., vii. 21.—2. Not celebrated in verse or song. *Whittier*, Dedication.

unsunned (un-sund'), *a.* Not exposed to the sun; not lighted by the sun; dark; hence, figuratively, not cheered; gloomy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 5. 13.

unsunny (un-sun'i), *a.* Not sunny; not bright, dazzling, or radiant, as with pleasure or joy; gloomy.

We marvel at thee much,
O damsel, wearing this *unsunny* face
To him who won thee glory.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

unsuppliable (un-su-plī'a̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being supplied. *Chillingworth.*

unsupportable (un-su-pōr'ta̤-bl), *a.* Insupportable. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Gal. v. 1.

unsupportableness (un-su-pōr'ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* Insupportableness. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 7.

unsupportably (un-su-pōr'ta̤-bli), *adv.* Insupportably. *South*, Sermons, II. 5.

unsupported (un-su-pōr′ted), *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained; not maintained; not countenanced; not aided.

unsupportedly (un-su-pōr′ted-li), *adv.* In an unsupported manner; without support.

unsuppressed (un-su-prest′), *a.* Not suppressed; not held or kept under; not subdued; not quelled; not put down: as, *unsuppressed* laughter or applause; *unsuppressed* rebellion.

unsure (un-shör′), *a.* [< ME. *unsure, unsewer;* < *un-*1 + *sure.*] Not sure; not fixed; not certain. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 50.

unsured (un-shörd′), *a.* Not made sure; not securely established.

> By this knot thou shalt so surely tie
> Thy now *unsured* assurance to the crown.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 471.

unsurely (un-shör′li), *adv.* In an unsure manner; unsafely; uncertainly. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, ii.

unsurety† (un-shör′ti), *n.* Uncertainty; doubt. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 319.

unsurmountable (un-sėr-moun′ta-bl), *a.* Insurmountable. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 2.

unsurpassable (un-sėr-pȧs′a̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded. *Thackeray.*

unsurpassably (un-sėr-pȧs′a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unsurpassable manner or degree; so as not to be surpassed. *Athenæum*, No. 3263, p. 599.

unsurpassed (un-sėr-pȧst′), *a.* Not surpassed, excelled, exceeded, or outdone. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv.

unsurrendered (un-su-ren′dėrd), *a.* Not surrendered; not given up or delivered: as, an *unsurrendered* prize. *Cowper*, Iliad, vii.

unsusceptibility (un-su-sep-ti-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unsusceptible.

unsusceptible (un-su-sep′ti-bl), *a.* Not susceptible; insusceptible: as, *unsusceptible* of stain. *Swift.*

unsuspect† (un-sus-pekt′), *a.* Unsuspected. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 771.

unsuspected (un-sus-pek′ted), *a.* Not suspected. (*a*) Not considered as likely to have done an evil act or to have a disposition to evil: as, a person *unsuspected* of evil. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii., note. (*b*) Not imagined to exist; not surmised; not mistrusted: as, an *unsuspected* evil.

unsuspectedly (un-sus-pek′ted-li), *adv.* In an unsuspected manner; without suspicion. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

unsuspectedness (un-sus-pek′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuspected. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. ii. 27. (*Davies.*)

unsuspecting (un-sus-pek′ting), *a.* Not suspecting; unsuspicious; not imagining that any ill is designed.

> To circumvent an *unsuspecting* wight.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, v.

unsuspectingly (un-sus-pek′ting-li), *adv.* In an unsuspecting manner; without suspicion.

unsuspectingness (un-sus-pek′ting-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuspecting; freedom from suspicion.

> Her quiet-eyed *unsuspectingness* only makes her the more a part of his delicate entertainment.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 253.

unsuspicion (un-sus-pish′o̤n), *n.* Lack of suspicion; unsuspiciousness.

> Old men may come here, through their own heedlessness and *unsuspicion.* *Dickens.*

unsuspicious (un-sus-pish′us), *a.* Not suspicious. (*a*) Not inclined to suspect or imagine evil; unsuspecting.

> When a wagon-load of valuable merchandise had been smuggled ashore, at noonday, perhaps, and directly beneath their *unsuspicious* noses.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 31.

(*b*) Not raising, or tending to raise, suspicion: as, *unsuspicious* conduct. (*c*) Not passed in suspicion; free from anything likely to cause suspicion. [Rare.]

> But farewell now to *unsuspicious* nights.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 565.

unsuspiciously (un-sus-pish′us-li), *adv.* In an unsuspicious manner; unsuspectingly; without suspicion.

unsuspiciousness (un-sus-pish′us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsuspicious.

unsustainable (un-sus-tā′na̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being sustained, maintained, or supported. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xviii.

unsustained (un-sus-tānd′), *a.* Not sustained; not maintained, upheld, or supported. *Dryden*, Æneid, xi.

unswaddle (un-swod′l), *v. t.* To remove swaddling-bands from, as a young child; by extension, to unswathe; release from bandages, or the like.

> *Clay.* Puppy has scarce *unswaddled* my legs yet.
> *Turfe.* What, wisps on your wedding-day?
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

unswathe (un-swāᴛʜ′), *v. t.* [< *un-*2 + *swathe*1.] To take a swathe from; relieve from a bandage.

> In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 90.

unswayable (un-swā′a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*1 + *sway* + *-able.*] Incapable of being swayed, governed, or influenced by another. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 26.

unswayed (un-swād′), *a.* Not swayed. (*a*) Not wielded. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 470. (*b*) Not biased, controlled, or influenced: as, *unswayed* by passion or ambition. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 120.

unswayedness (un-swād′nes), *n.* The state of being unswayed; steadiness. *Hales*, Remains, p. 246.

unswear (un-swãr′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To recant, revoke, or recall by a subsequent oath; retract by a second oath; abjure.

> No more than he'll *unswear.* *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 31.

II. *intrans.* To recant or recall on oath.

> For who would not oft sweare,
> And oft *unsweare*, a Diademe to beare?
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale.

unsweat† (un-swet′), *v. t.* To remove or reduce the sweating of; ease or cool after exercise or toil.

> The interim of *unsweating* themselves . . . may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn music.
> *Milton*, On Education.

unsweating (un-swet′ing), *a.* Not sweating or perspiring: as, an *unsweating* brow. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, iii. 117.

unsweet (un-swēt′), *a.* [Formerly also in var. *unsoot*, q. v.; < ME. *unswete*, < AS. *unswēte*, not sweet, < *un-*, not, + *swēte*, sweet: see *un-*1 and *sweet.*] Not sweet, in any sense.

> Lete,
> That is a flood of helle *unswete.*
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 72.

> With voice *unsweet.* *J. Baillie.*

unsweeten (un-swē′tn), *v. t.* To deprive of sweetness; make unsweet.

> Were all my joys essential, and so mighty
> As the affected world believes I taste,
> This object were enough to *unsweeten* all.
> *Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, v.

unswell† (un-swel′), *v. i.* [< ME. *unswellen;* < *un-*2 + *swell.*] To cease from swelling.

> Ebben gan the welle
> Of hire teres and the herte *unswelle.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1146.

unswept (un-swept′), *a.* Not swept. (*a*) Not cleaned by passing or rubbing a brush, broom, or besom over. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 48. (*b*) Not cleaned up or removed by sweeping, as dust. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 126. (*c*) Not moved or passed over with a sweeping motion or action.

> Foam *unswept* by wandering gusts. *Cowper*, Iliad, xi.

unswerving (un-swėr′ving), *a.* Not deviating from any rule, standard, or course; undeviating; unwavering; firm.

unswervingly (un-swėr′ving-li), *adv.* Without swerving; undeviatingly; firmly.

unsworn (un-swōrn′), *a.* Not sworn. (*a*) Not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath: as, an *unsworn* witness. (*b*) Not solemnly pronounced or taken.

> Her solemn oath remained *unsworn.*
> *Cowper*, Odyssey, x.

unsyllabled (un-sil′a̤-bld), *a.* Not syllabled; not articulated, uttered, or pronounced; not divided into syllables.

unsymmetric (un-si-met′rik), *a.* Same as *unsymmetrical.*

unsymmetrical (un-si-met′ri-ka̤l), *a.* Lacking symmetry; asymmetrical: specifically, in botany, said of such flowers as lack numerical symmetry—that is, have the parts in the different cycles of unequal number. See *symmetrical*, 5.

unsymmetrically (un-si-met′ri-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an unsymmetrical manner; without symmetry.

unsymmetry (un-sim′e-tri), *n.* Want of symmetry; disproportion; asymmetry.

> Each member of a plant will display . . . *unsymmetry* or asymmetry where there is partial or entire departure from a balance of surrounding actions.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol. (Amer. ed. 1872), § 220.

unsympathizability (un-sim″pa̤-thī-za̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unsympathizable.

unsympathizable (un-sim′pa̤-thī-za̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of awakening sympathy.

unsympathy (un-sim′pa̤-thi), *n.* Lack of sympathy.

> How true the *unsympathy* as well as the sympathy of nature. *Wilberforce*, in Life by R. G. Wilberforce, II. 305.
> [(*Encyc. Dict.*)

unsystematic (un-sis-te-mat′ik), *a.* Not systematic; not founded upon or in accord with a system; not having a defined system or plan; lacking regular order, distribution, or arrangement.

> Desultory *unsystematic* endeavours.
> *Burke*, On the Present Discontents (1771).

=**Syn.** See *irregular.*

unsystematical (un-sis-te-mat′i-ka̤l), *a.* Same as *unsystematic.*

unsystematically (un-sis-te-mat′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an unsystematic manner; irregularly.

untache†, *v. t.* [ME., < *un-*2 + *tache*1.] To carve.

> *Vntache* that curlewe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

untack (un-tak′), *v. t.* To separate (that which is tacked); disjoin; loosen; release.

> Sir, the little adoe which me thinks I find in *untacking* these pleasant Sophismes puts mee into the mood to tell you a tale ere I proceed further.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

untackle (un-tak′l), *v. t.* [< late ME. *untacklen;* < *un-*2 + *tackle.*] To unhitch; unharness.

> But vse to *vntackle* them once in a day.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie, p. 62.

untainted1 (un-tān′ted), *a.* [< *un-*1 + *tainted*, pp. of *taint*1, *v.*] **1.** Not rendered impure by admixture; not impregnated with foul matter: as, *untainted* air.

> Narcissus pining o'er the *untainted* stream.
> *Keats*, To Leigh Hunt.

2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished.

> What stronger breastplate than a heart *untainted?*
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 232.

3. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence: as, *untainted* meat.

untainted2† (un-tān′ted), *a.* [< *un-*1 + *tainted*, pp. of *taint*3, *v.*] Not attainted; not charged with a crime; not accused.

> Within these five hours lived Lord Hastings,
> *Untainted*, unexamined, free, at liberty.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 6. 9.

untaintedly (un-tān′ted-li), *adv.* In an untainted manner; in a manner free from taint, stain, or blemish. *South*, Sermons, V. i.

untaintedness (un-tān′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being untainted; freedom from taint, stain, or blemish. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 1 John i. 5.

untaken (un-tā′kn), *a.* Not taken, in any sense.

> It cannot stand with the love and wisdom of God to leave such order *untaken* as is necessary for the due government of his Church. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

untalented (un-tal′e̤n-ted), *a.* Not talented; not gifted; not accomplished or clever.

> This is the sort of stuff you must be satisfied with from a poor *untalented* girl.
> *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, vii. 6. (*Davies.*)

untalked (un-tâkt′), *a.* Not talked or spoken. —**Untalked of**, not talked or spoken about; not made the subject of talk. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 7.

untamable (un-tā′ma̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tamed, domesticated, subjugated, or subdued; not to be rendered tame, docile, or serviceable to man; incapable of being brought from a wild, savage, barbarous, rude, or violent state: as, an *untamable* tiger; an *untamable* savage; *untamable* passions. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. iii. Also *untameable.*

untamableness (un-tā′ma̤-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being untamed. Also *untameableness.*

untame (un-tām′), *a.* Not tame; wild.

> Ida, . . . nurse of beasts *untame.*
> *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 41.

untamed (un-tāmd′), *a.* [< ME. *untamed, untemid, untemed;* as *un-*1 + *tamed.*] Not tamed. (*a*) Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man: as, an *untamed* beast. *Locke.*

> And her eye has a glance more sternly wild
> Than even that of a forest child
> In its fearless and *untamed* freedom should be.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone.

(*b*) Not subdued; not brought under control: as, a turbulent, *untamed* mind.

> A people very stubborn and *untamed.*
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

untamedness (un-tāmd′nes), *n.* The character or state of being untamed. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Peter v. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

untangibly (un-tan′ji-bli), *adv.* Intangibly.

untangle (un-tang′gl), *v. t.* To loose from tangles or intricacy; disentangle; hence, to free from embarrassment, doubt, or uncertainty; resolve; clear up; explain.

> *Untangle* but this cruel chain. *Prior*, False Friend, iii.

If Leonora's innocent, she may *untangle* all.
Vanbrugh, Love Disarmed.

untappice† (un-tap′is), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *tappice*, *tappish*.] I. *intrans.* To come out of concealment.

Now I'll *untappice*.
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 5.

II. *trans.* To drive out of concealment, as game.

untarnished (un-tär′nisht), *a.* Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished: as, *untarnished* silk; an *untarnished* reputation.

untaste† (un-tāst′), *v. t.* To take away a taste from; cause to feel disgust or distaste for.

Could not by all means might be devis'd
Untaste them of this great disgust.
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii.

untasted (un-tās′ted), *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue; hence, not experienced or enjoyed.

untaught (un-tât′), *a.* [< ME. *untaught*, *untaght*; < *un-*^{1} + *taught*^{1}.] Not taught. (*a*) Not instructed; not educated; unlettered; illiterate.

Better unfedde then *vn-taughte*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

(*b*) Unskilled; not having use or practice.

Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,
. . . *untaught* to plead for favour.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 122.

(*c*) Not made the subject of teaching or instruction; not communicated by teaching.

With *untaught* Joy Pharaoh the News does hear,
And little thinks their Fate attends on him, and his so near.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 12.

(*d*) Not having learned by experience; ignorant.

Insatiate to pursue
Vain war with heaven; and, by success *untaught*,
His proud imaginations thus displayed.
Milton, P. L., ii. 9.

Untaught that soon such anguish must ensue.
Wordsworth, Female Vagrant.

untax (un-taks′), *v. t.* To remove a tax from.

Untax the clothing of sixty million people.
Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. lvii.

untaxed (un-takst′), *a.* Not taxed. (*a*) Not charged with or liable to pay taxes. *T. Warton.* (*b*) Not charged with any fault, offense, etc.; not accused.

Common speech, which leaves no virtue *untaxed*.
Bacon, Learning, i.

unteach (un-tēch′), *v. t.* 1. To cause to forget, disbelieve, or give up what has been taught.

If they chanc't to be taught any thing good, or of their own accord had learn't it, they might see that presently *untaught* them by the custome and ill example of their elders. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. To make forgotten; make to cease from being acquired by instruction.

But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, i. 1.

unteachable (un-tē′cha̤-bl), *a.* Not teachable or docile; indocile. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

unteachableness (un-tē′cha̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unteachable; absence of docility.

unteam (un-tēm′), *v. t.* To unyoke a team from; take a team, as of horses or oxen, from.

Justice and authority laid by the rods and axes as soon as the sun *unteamed* his chariot.
Jer. Taylor (ed. 1835), Works, I. 212.

untell (un-tel′), *v. t.* To recall, as what has been told; make as if not told or enumerated.

That time could turne up his swift sandy glasse
To *untell* the dayes, and to redeeme these hours.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

untemper (un-tem′pėr), *v. t.* To remove the temper from, as metal; hence, to soften; mollify.

I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to flatter me that thou dost, notwithstanding the poor and *untempering* effect of my visage.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 241.

The study of sciences does more soften and *untemper* the courages of men than any way fortifie and incite them. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xix. (*Davies.*)

untemperate† (un-tem′pėr-āt), *a.* Intemperate. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

untemperately† (un-tem′pėr-a̤t-li), *adv.* Intemperately.

untempered (un-tem′pėrd), *a.* Not tempered. (*a*) Not duly mixed for use: as, *untempered* lime.

So it was not long that this *vntempered* mortar would hold together these buildings.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 273.

(*b*) Not brought to the desired state of hardness: as, *untempered* steel. (*c*) Not brought to a fit or proper state generally; not regulated, moderated, or controlled; not mollified: as, *untempered* severity. *Johnson*, Life of Waller.

The *untempered* spirit of madness.
Burke, Appeal from Old to New Whigs.

untempter† (un-temp′tėr), *n.* [ME., < *un-*^{1} + *tempter*.] One who does not tempt.

Sothely God is *untempter* of euyl thingis.
Wyclif, Jas. i. 13.

untemptible (un-tempt′i-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tempted.

Absolute purity is *untemptible*, as in God.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, xiv.

untemptibly (un-tempt′i-bli), *adv.* So as not to be tempted. *Bushnell.*

untenability (un-ten-a̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being untenable; indefensibleness.

untenable (un-ten′a̤-bl), *a.* 1. Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession: as, an *untenable* post or fort. *Clarendon.*—2. That cannot be maintained by argument; not defensible: as, an *untenable* doctrine.

All others give up such false opinions as *untenable*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

untenableness (un-ten′a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being untenable; untenability.

untenant (un-ten′a̤nt), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *tenant*^{1}.] To deprive of a tenant or tenants; expel or remove a dweller from; evict; dislodge.

He gets possession of their affections, whence all the power of man cannot *untenant* him.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 202. (*Davies.*)

untenantable (un-ten′a̤n-ta̤-bl), *a.* Not fit to be tenanted or occupied as a dwelling; uninhabitable.

Frozen and *untenantable* regions. *Whewell.*

untenanted (un-ten′a̤n-ted), *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited. *Sir W. Temple.*

untender (un-ten′dėr), *a.* 1. Not tender; not soft.—2. Wanting sensibility or affection.

Lear. So young, and so *untender*?
Cor. So young, my lord, and true.
Shak., King Lear, i. 1. 108.

untendered (un-ten′dėrd), *a.* Not tendered; not offered: as, *untendered* money or tribute. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1. 10.

untenderly (un-ten′dėr-li), *adv.* In an untender manner; without affection.

untent (un-tent′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *tent*^{1}.] To bring out of a tent. [Rare.]

Why will he not upon our fair request
Untent his person, and share the air with us?
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 178.

untented (un-ten′ted), *a.* 1. Not inclosed in or provided with a tent or tents: as, an *untented* army.—2. Having no tents erected upon it: as, an *untented* field.—3. Not having a medical tent applied; hence, not having the pain lessened. [Rare.]

The *untented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee!
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 322.

untenty (un-ten′ti), *a.* Incautious; careless. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

unterminated (un-tėr′mi-nā-ted), *a.* Without end; having no termination.

Any *unterminated* straight line extending in the same direction as this last one which intersects one of the two former, shall also intersect the other. *Nature*, XLIII. 554.

untetche†, *n.* [ME., < *un-* + *tetche*, *tache*.] An evil habit; a disgraceful act.

Seththe forsothe til this time · non *vn-tetche* he ne wrouȝt,
But hath him bore so buxumly · that ich burn him preyseth.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 509.

untether (un-teᴛʜ′ėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *tether*.] To release from a tether; set free, as an animal confined to a certain range by a rope or chain. *Athenæum*, No. 3277, p. 226.

unthank^1† (un-thangk′), *n.* [< ME. *unthank*, *unthonk*, *unthonc*, < AS. *unthanc* (= OHG. *undanc*, *undanch*, MHG. G. *undank*), ingratitude, < *un-*, not, + *thanc*, thank, gratitude: see *un-*^{1} and *thank*.] 1. No thanks; ingratitude; ill will.

Thus shal Ich have *unthonke* on every syde.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 699.

2. Harm; injury; misfortune.

Unthank come on his hand that boond hym so.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 162.

unthank^2† (un-thangk′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *thank*.] To recant or recall, as one's thanks; unsay, as what has been said by way of acknowledgment.

Duke. We are not pleas'd she should depart.
Seb. Then I'll *unthank* your goodness.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, iii. 3.

unthanked (un-thangkt′), *a.* 1. Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments.—2. Not received with thankfulness. [Rare.]

Unwelcome freedom, and *unthanked* reprieve.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 387.

unthankes†. [ME., also *unthonkes*, gen. of *unthank*, used adverbially with the possessive pronouns, 'not of his, her, their, my, thy, your, our accord': see *unthank*, and cf. *thankes*.] A form used only in the phrases *his*, *thy*, etc., *unthankes*, not of his, thy, etc., accord; involuntarily.

unthankful (un-thangk′fu̇l), *a.* 1. Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received. Luke vi. 35.—2. Not repaid with thanks; unacceptable.

One of the most *unthankful* offices in the world.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 8.

3. Giving no return; unproductive.

The husbandman ought not, for one *unthankful* year, to forsake the plough. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

unthankfully (un-thangk′fu̇l-i), *adv.* In an unthankful or ungrateful manner; without thanks; ungratefully. *Boyle.*

unthankfulness (un-thangk′fu̇l-nes), *n.* Ungratefulness; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.

Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterward hate. *Sir J. Hayward.*

unthink (un-thingk′), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *think*.] To retract in thought; remove from the mind or thought; think differently about.

To *unthink* your speaking,
And to say so no more.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 104.

That the same thing is not thought and *unthought*, resolved and unresolved, a thousand times in a day.
J. Howe, Works, I. 71.

unthinkability (un-thing-ka̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *unthinkable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being unthinkable.

But genuine determinism occupies a totally different ground; not the impotence but the *unthinkability* of free-will is what it affirms.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 574.

unthinkable (un-thing′ka̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be made an object of thought; that cannot be thought; incogitable.

What is contradictory is *unthinkable*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Metaph. and Logic, III. v.

unthinker (un-thing′kėr), *n.* One who does not think, or who is not given to thinking; a thoughtless person. [Rare.]

Thinkers and *unthinkers* by the million are spontaneously at their post, doing what is in them.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 1. (*Davies.*)

unthinking (un-thing′king), *a.* 1. Not thinking; heedless; without thought or care; thoughtless; inconsiderate: as, *unthinking* youth.

It is not so easy a thing to be a brave man as the *unthinking* part of mankind imagine.
Steele, Spectator, No. 350.

2. Not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless.

She has such a pretty *unthinking* Air, while she saunters round a Room, and prattles Sentences.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

unthinkingly (un-thing′king-li), *adv.* In an unthinking manner; without reflection; thoughtlessly. *Pope.*

unthinkingness (un-thing′king-nes), *n.* The character of being unthinking or thoughtless.

This kind of indifference or *unthinkingness*.
Lord Halifax.

unthorny (un-thôr′ni), *a.* Not thorny; free from thorns. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

unthought (un-thôt′), *a.* Not thought; not imagined or conceived; not considered: often followed by *of*, formerly by *on*.

The *unthought-on* accident is guilty.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 549.

This secure chapelry,
That had been offered to his doubtful choice
By an *unthought-of* patron.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

To hold one unthought long†, to hold one's attention so as to keep one from wearying.

And I will go to jail-house door,
And *hold the prisoner unthought lang.*
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 95).

And ay as he harpit to the king,
To *haud him unthought lang.*
Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 8).

unthoughtfulness (un-thôt′fu̇l-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thoughtless; thoughtlessness.

A constant æquable serenity and *unthoughtfulness* in outward accidents. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, § 2.

unthread (un-thred′), *v. t.* 1. To draw or take out a thread from: as, to *unthread* a needle.—2. To relax the ligaments of; loosen. [Rare.]

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton*, Comus, l. 614.

3. To find one's way through.

They soon *unthreaded* the labyrinth of rocks.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 16.

unthrift (un-thrift′), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *unthrift;* < *un-*^{1} + *thrift.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Lack of thrift; thriftlessness; prodigality.

For youthe set man in alle folye,
In *unthrift* and in ribaudie.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4926.

A hater of folly, idleness, and *unthrift.*
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 805.

2†. Folly.

He roghte noght what *unthrift* that he seyde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 431.

3. A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance; one without thrift.

Hauing his sonne and heire a notable *vnthrift*, & delighting in nothing but in haukes and hounds, and gay apparrell. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 235.

To behold my door
Beset with *unthrifts*, and myself abroad?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 1.

II.† *a.* **1.** Profuse; prodigal.

What man didst thou ever know *unthrift* that was beloved after his means? *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 311.

2. Poor; unthrifty.

[He] hath much adoo (poore penniefather) to keepe his *unthrift* elbowes in reparations.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 8.

unthriftihead† (un-thrif′ti-hed), *n.* [< *unthrifty* + *-head.*] Unthriftiness.

Unquiet Care and fond *Unthriftyhead.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 25.

unthriftily (un-thrif′ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unthriftily;* < *unthrifty* + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** Poorly.

They been clothed so *unthriftily.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 340.

2. In an unthrifty manner; wastefully; lavishly; prodigally.

Why will you part with them [names] here *unthriftily?*
B. Jonson, Epigrams, vii.

unthriftiness (un-thrif′ti-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unthrifty; prodigality.

Staggering, non-proficiency, and *unthriftiness* of profession is the fruit of self. *Rogers*, Naaman the Syrian.

unthrifty (un-thrif′ti), *a.* [< ME. *unthrifty;* < *un-*^{1} + *thrifty.*] **1.** Profitless; foolish; wretched.

Swich *unthrifty* wayes newe. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1530.

2. Not thrifty; not careful of one's means; prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

T' inrich your selues, and your *vnthrifty* Sons
To Gentilize with proud possessions.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

An *unthrifty* knave. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 177.

3. Not thriving; not in good condition; not vigorous in growth.

Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horse recover him. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

At the base and in the rear of the row of buildings, the track of many languid years is seen in a border of *unthrifty* grass. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 3.

4. Preventing thrift or thriving; mischievous; wicked. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 35.

unthrive† (un-thrīv′), *v. i.* [< ME. *unthriven, unthryven, onthryven;* < *un-*^{2} + *thrive.*] **1.** To fail of success.

For lovers be the folke that ben on lyve,
That most disese han and most *unthrive*,
And most enduren sorowe, wo, and care.
Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 142.

For upon trust of Calles promise, we may soon *onthryve.*
Paston Letters, II. 237.

2. To fail to thrive or grow vigorously.

Quyk lime, lite of that, lest it *unthryve.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

unthrone (un-thrōn′), *v. t.* To remove from a throne or from supreme authority; dethrone.

[The Pope] Thrones and *Unthrones* Kings.
Milton, True Religion, Heresy, Schism.

untidiness (un-tī′di-nes), *n.* The character or state of being untidy; lack of neatness; slovenliness.

The place is the absolute perfection of beauty and *untidiness.* *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 330.

untidy (un-tī′di), *a.* [< ME. *untidy, untydy, untydi;* < *un-*^{1} + *tidy*^{1}.] **1†.** Untimely; unseasonable.—**2†.** Improper; dishonest.—**3.** Not tidy; not neat; not orderly or clean.

[She shall] haue mo solempne cites and semliche casteles
Than ȝe treuly han smale tounes o[r] *vntydi* houses.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1455.

She omits the sweeping, and her house and furniture become *untidy* and unattractive.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 368.

untie (un-tī′), *v.* [< ME. *unteizen, untizen,* < AS. *untīgan, untigean,* untie, < *un-*, back, + *tīgan*, etc., tie: see *un-*^{2} and *tie*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To undo, as a knot.

Bruted it was amongst the Phrygians, that he which could *vntie* it should be Lord of all Asia.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 326.

2. To undo the fastenings, bands, cords, or wrappings of; loosen and remove the tyings from: as, to *untie* a bundle; hence, to let or set loose; dissolve the bonds of; liberate.

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 52.

Most haply too, as they *untied* him,
He saw his hat and wig beside him.
W. Combe, Three Tours of Dr. Syntax, i. 3.

All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To loosen from coils or convolutions.

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink
Her snakes, *untied*, sulphureous waters drink.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

4. To resolve; unfold; clear.

They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie.* *Drayton.*

II. *intrans.* To come untied; become loose.

Their promises are but fair language, . . . and disband and *untie* like the air that beat upon their teeth when they spake the delicious and hopeful words.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 887.

untied (un-tīd′), *a.* **1.** Not tied; free from any fastening or band.—**2†.** Figuratively, morally unrestrained; dissolute.

There were excesses to many committed in a time so *vntied* as this was. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 114. (*Davies.*)

until (un-til′), *prep.* and *conj.* [Formerly also *untill;* < ME. *until, untill, untyl, ontil, ontill;* < *un-*, as in *unto*, + *till*^{2}: see *till*^{2} and *unto.*] **I.** *prep.* **1†.** To; unto: of place.

Hire wommen soon *untyl* hire bed hire broughte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 914.

Also zit gert he mak tharin
Propirtese by preué gyn,
That it was like *untill* a heuyn.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

He rousd himselfe full blyth, and hastned them *untill.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 4.

2. To; unto; up to: of time.

From where the day out of the sea doth spring,
Untill the closure of the Evening.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 27.

II. *conj.* Up to the time that; till the point or degree that: preceding a clause.

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the offer'd fallacy.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 187.

See ye dinna change your cheer,
Untill ye see my body bleed.
Erlinton (Child's Ballads, III. 222).

'Tis held a great part of Incivility for Maidens to drink Wine *until* they are married. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Until that day comes, I shall never believe this boasted point to be anything more than a conventional fiction.
Lamb, Modern Gallantry.

We sat and talked *until* the night,
Descending, filled the little room.
Longfellow, The Fire of Drift-Wood.

The English *until* with the subjunctive often has a distinctly final sense, and in fact the subjunctive holds its own at that point better than at any other in English.
B. L. Gildersleeve, Amer. Jour. Philol., No. 16, p. 422.

untile (un-tīl′), *v. t.* To take the tiles from; uncover by removing tiles; strip of tiles. *Beau. and Fl.*, Women's Prize, i. 3.

untillable (un-til′a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being tilled or cultivated; barren. *Cowper*, Iliad, i.

untilled (un-tild′), *a.* [< ME. *untiled;* < *un-*^{1} + *tilled.*] Not tilled; not cultivated, literally or figuratively.

There liues the Sea-Oak in a little shel;
There growes *vntill'd* the ruddy Cochenel.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, Eden.

His beastly nature, and desert and *untilled* manners.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. 4.

untimbered (un-tim′bėrd), *a.* **1.** Not furnished with timber; not strongly or well timbered.

Where 's then the saucy boat
Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now
Co-rivall'd greatness? *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 43.

2. Not covered with timber-trees.

untime† (un-tīm′), *n.* [ME. *untime, untyme, ontyme;* < AS. *untīma, untīme;* as *un-*^{1} + *time*^{1}.] Unseasonable time.

A man shal nat ete in *untyme.* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

untimeliness (un-tīm′li-nes), *n.* The character of being untimely; unseasonableness.

The *untimeliness* of temporal death.
Jer. Taylor, To Bishop of Rochester.

untimely (un-tīm′li), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *timely*, *a.*] Not timely. (*a*) Not done or happening seasonably.

Death lies on her like an *untimely* frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 28.

It [Brook Farm] was *untimely*, and whatever is *untimely* is already doomed to perish.
O. B. Frothingham, Reply, p. 188.

(*b*) Ill-timed; inopportune; unsuitable; unfitting; improper.

Some *untimely* thought did instigate
His all-too-timeless speed. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 43.

He kindles anger by *untimely* jokes.
Crabbe, Tales, Works, IV. 8.

(*c*) Happening before the natural time; premature: as, *untimely* death; *untimely* fate.

The *untimely* fall of virtuous Lancaster.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 4.

untimely (un-tīm′li), *adv.* [< ME. *untimeliche;* < *un-*^{1} + *timely*, *adv.*] In other than the natural time; unseasonably.

Can she be dead? Can virtue fall *untimely?*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

untimeous, untimeously, *adv.* See *untimous*, etc.

untimous (un-tī′mus), *a.* [Also *untimeous;* < *un-*^{1} + *timous.*] Untimely; unseasonable: as, *untimous* hours.

Of *untymous* persons: He is as welcome as water in a rivin ship. He is as welcome as snaw in harvest.
Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 377.

His irreverent and *untimeous* jocularity.
Scott, Quentin Durward, I. 304.

[The knock] was repeated thrice ere . . . [he] had presence of mind sufficient to inquire who sought admittance at that *untimeous* hour.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 72.

untimously (un-tī′mus-li), *adv.* [Also *untimeously;* < *untimous* + *-ly*^{2}.] In an untimous manner; untimely. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xv.

untin (un-tin′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *untinned*, ppr. *untinning.* To remove tin from: as, to *untin* waste tin-plates. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 42.

untinctured (un-tingk′ṭūrd), *a.* Not tinctured; not tinged, stained, mixed, or infected; unimbued.

Many thousands of armed men, abounding in natural courage, and not absolutely *untinctured* with military discipline. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

untinged (un-tinjd′), *a.* **1.** Not tinged; not stained; not discolored: as, water *untinged;* *untinged* beams of light.—**2.** Not infected; unimbued. *Swift*, To Gay, July 10, 1732.

untirable (un-tīr′ạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being tired; unwearied. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 11.

untired (un-tīrd′), *a.* Not tired; not exhausted. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2. 44.

untiring (un-tīr′ing), *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; unwearied: as, *untiring* patience.

untithed (un-tīᴛʜd′), *a.* Not subjected to tithes. *R. Pollok.*

untitled (un-tī′tld), *a.* Having no title. (*a*) Having no claim or right: as, an *untitled* tyrant. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 104.

False Duessa, now *untitled* queene.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 42.

(*b*) Having no title of honor or office.

The king had already dubbed half London, and Bacon found himself the only *untitled* person in his mess at Gray's Inn. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

unto (un′tö), *prep.* and *conj.* [< ME. *unto* (not found in AS.), < OS. *untō, untuo, unte* = OFries. *ont ti*, until, = OHG. *unze, unzi, unza*, MHG. *unze, untze* = Goth. *unte*, up to, until; AS. *ōth*, up to, until, < OS. *und, unt* = OFries. *und, ont* = OHG. MHG. *unz* = Icel. *unz, unuz, unst* = Goth. *und*, up to, as far as, until; prob. another form of the prep. which appears as the prefix *and-*, *an-*^{2}, and with a reversive or negative force as *un-*^{2}. The same first element appears in *until*, q. v.] **I.** *prep.* To: now somewhat antiquated, but much used in formal or elevated style.

Thare men gon *un to* the See, that schal goon *un to* Cypre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

A semely man to be a kyng,
A graciose face to loke *vnto.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 151.

Lawes ought to be fashioned *unto* the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are ment.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

God made flowers sweet and beautiful, that being seen and smelt *unto* they might so delight.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

Come *unto* me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Mat. xi. 28.

I'll follow you *unto* the death.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 154.

They also brought a full intelligence in reference *unto* the particulars they were sent about.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 69.

Let the North *unto* the South
Speak the word befitting both.
Whittier, Texas.

To go in unto†. See *go.*—**To look unto.** See *look.*

II.† *conj.* Up to the time or degree that; until; till.

Almighty quene, *unto* this yer be gon.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 647.

In thys place abide *vnto* that ye see
Ho bering hym best and ho better haue.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4131.

untoiling (un-toi'ling), *a.* Without toil or labor. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 19.

untold (un-tōld'), *a.* [< ME. *untold*; < *un-*¹ + *told*.] 1. Not told; not related; not revealed. *Dryden*.—2. Not numbered; uncounted; that cannot be reckoned: as, money *untold*.

> In the number let me pass *untold*.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxxvi.

> Anility and Puerility after all are forces, and might do *untold* mischief if they were needlessly provoked.
> *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 129.

untolerable† (un-tol'e-ra-bl), *a.* Intolerable. *Bp. Jewell*, Defence of the Apologie, p. 618.

untomb (un-töm'), *v. t.* To take from the tomb; disinter. *Fuller*.

untonality (un-tō̤-nal'i̤-ti), *n.* The state of being without definite tonality. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 91. [Rare.]

untongue† (un-tung'), *v. t.* To deprive of a tongue or of a voice; silence.

> Such who commend him in making condemn him in keeping such a diary about him in so dangerous days. Especially he ought to *untongue* it from talking to his prejudice.
> *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. ix. 77.

untoomly† (un-töm'li), *adv.* Hastily.

> Antenor *vntomly* turnet his way
> Withoutyn lowtyng or lefe, lengit he noght.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1822.

untooth (un-töth'), *v. t.* To deprive of teeth. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xviii.

untoothsome (un-töth'sum), *a.* Not toothsome; unpalatable. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 4.

untoothsomeness (un-töth'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being untoothsome or unpalatable. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iii. 287.

untormented (un-tôr-men'ted), *a.* Not tormented; not subjected to torture.

> Of his wo, as who seyth, *untormented*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1011.

untorn (un-tōrn'), *a.* Not torn; not rent or forced asunder. *Cowper*.

untouchable (un-tuch'a̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being touched; intangible; unassailable.

> *Untouchable* as to prejudice. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 66.

untouched (un-tucht'), *a.* 1. Not touched, in any physical sense; left intact.

> Depart *untouched*. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 142.

> The fresh leaves, *untouched* as yet
> By summer and its vain regret.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 124.

> The mineral resources [of Texas] are *untouched*.
> *Warren*, Common School Geography, p. 44.

2. Not mentioned; not treated; not examined.

> *Untouched*, or slightly handled, in discourse.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 19.

> We are carried forward to explore new regions of our souls as yet *untouched* and untrodden.
> *H. S. Holland*, Logic and Life, p. 50.

3. Not affected mentally; not moved; not excited emotionally.

> Wholly *untouched* with his agonies. *Sir P. Sidney*.

> His heart 's *untouch'd* and whole yet.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 1.

> Time, which matures the intellectual part,
> Hath tinged my hairs with grey, but left *untouched* my heart. *Southey* (Reid's Brit. Poets, II. 158).

> I, *untouched* by one adverse circumstance,
> Adopted virtue as my rule of life.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 219.

untoward¹ (un-tō'ä̤rd), *a.* [< *un-*¹ + *toward*.] 1. Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught.

> This *untoward* generation. Acts ii. 40.

> What means this scorn, thou most *untoward* knave?
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 243.

> Nay, look, what a rascally *untoward* thing this poetry is.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

2. Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; unfortunate; unlucky: as, an *untoward* event; an *untoward* vow.

> An *untoward* accident drew me into a quarrel.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Wilful*, *Contrary*, etc. (see *wayward*), intractable.

untoward²†, *prep.* [ME., < *unto* + *-ward*.] Toward.

> Whan I am my ladie fro,
> And thynke *untowarde* hir drawe.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., iv.

untowardliness (un-tō'ä̤rd-li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being untowardly.

untowardly (un-tō'ä̤rd-li), *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

> *Untowardly* tricks and vices. *Locke*, Education.

untowardly (un-tō'ä̤rd-li), *adv.* In an untoward, froward, or perverse manner; perversely.

> Matters go *untowardly* on our Side in Germany, but the King of Denmark will shortly be in the Field in Person.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 20.

untowardness (un-tō'ä̤rd-nes), *n.* The state or character of being untoward; awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness. *Bp. Wilson*.

untowen†, untown†, *a.* [ME., also *untohen*, *untohe*, < AS. *ungetogen* (= MLG. *untogen*, MHG. *ungezogen*), uninstructed, untaught, < *un-*, not, + *togen*, pp. of *teón*, draw, educate, instruct: see *un-* and *tee*¹, and cf. *wanton*, earlier *wantowen*.] Untaught; untrained; rude.

untowered (un-tou'ėrd), *a.* Not having towers; not defended by towers. *Wordsworth*.

untrace (un-trās'), *v. t.* To loose from the traces or drawing-straps: as, to *untrace* a horse.

> And now the fiery horses of the Sun
> Were from their golden-flaming car *untrac'd*.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

untraceable (un-trā'sa̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being traced or followed. *South*.

untraced (un-trāst'), *a.* 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked by footsteps. *Denham*, Cooper's Hill.—3. Not marked out.

untracked (un-trakt'), *a.* 1. Not tracked; not marked by footsteps; pathless: as, *untracked* woods. *Sandys*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.—2. Not followed by tracking.

untractability (un-trak-ta̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* Intractableness.

untractable (un-trak'ta̤-bl), *a.* 1. Not tractable; intractable.

> To speak with libertie, and to say you the truth, they say al in this Court that you are a verie good christian, and a verie *untractable* bishop.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 224.

> The high-spirited and *untractable* Agrippina.
> *Gifford*, note on Jonson's Sejanus.

> There was room among these hitherto *untractable* irregularities for the additional results of the theory. *Whewell*.

2†. Difficult; rough.

> I
> Toil'd out my uncouth passage, forced to ride
> The *untractable* abyss. *Milton*, P. L., x. 476.

untractableness (un-trak'ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* Intractableness.

untraded† (un-trā'ded), *a.* 1. Not resorted to or frequented for the sake of trading: as, an *untraded* place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, iii. 682.—2. Unpractised; inexperienced.

> A people not utterly *untraded* . . . in his discipline.
> *J. Udall*, On Luke i.

3. Unhackneyed; unusual; not used commonly.

> That I affect the *untraded* oath.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 178.

untrading (un-trā'ding), *a.* Not engaged in commerce; not accustomed; inexperienced.

> *Untrading* and unskilful hands. *Locke*.

untragic (un-traj'ik), *a.* Not tragic; hence, comic; ludicrous.

> Emblems not a few of the tragic and the *untragic* sort.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 12. (*Davies*.)

untrained (un-trānd'), *a.* Not trained; not disciplined; uneducated; uninstructed.

> My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 73.

> I cannot say that I am utterly *untrain'd* in those rules which best Rhetoricians have giv'n.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> Not only is the multitude fickle, but the best men, unless urged, tutored, disciplined to their work, give way; *untrained* nature has no principles.
> *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 286.

untrammeled, untrammelled (un-tram'e̤ld), *a.* Not trammeled, hampered, or impeded.

untrampled (un-tram'pld), *a.* Not trampled; not trod upon. *Shelley*.

untransferable (un-tràns-fėr'a̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being transferred or passed from one to another: as, power or right *untransferable*. *Howell*, Pre-eminence of Parliament.

untransformed (un-tràns-fôrmd'), *a.* Not transformed; unmetamorphosed.

untranslatability (un-tràns-lā-ta̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* The quality of being untranslatable. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxviii.

untranslatable (un-tràns-lā'ta̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being translated; also, not fit to be translated. *Gray*, To West, April, 1742.

untranslatableness (un-tràns-lā'ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being untranslatable. *Coleridge*.

untranslatably (un-tràns-lā'ta̤-bli), *adv.* In an untranslatable manner; so as not to be capable of translation. *Athenæum*, No. 3238, p. 671.

untransmutable (un-tràns-mū'ta̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being transmuted.

> Each character . . . appears to me in practice pretty durable and *untransmutable*. *Hume*.

untransparent (un-tràns-pãr'e̤nt), *a.* Not transparent; opaque: literally or figuratively. *Boyle*, Works, I. 735.

untraveled, untravelled (un-trav'e̤ld), *a.* 1. Not traveled; not trodden by passengers: as, an *untraveled* forest.

> *Untravelled* parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Not having traveled; not having gained experience by travel; hence, provincial; narrow.

> An *untravelled* Englishman. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 407.

untread (un-tred'), *v. t.* To tread back; go back through in the same steps; retrace.

> *Untreading* a good part of the aforesaid alley.
> *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 131.

untreasure (un-trezh'ų̈r), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of a treasure.

> They found the bed *untreasured* of their mistress.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 2. 7.

2. To bring forth, as treasure; set forth; display. [Rare in both uses.]

> The quaintness with which he *untreasured* . . . the stores of his memory. *J. Mitford*.

untreatable (un-trē'ta̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *untretable*; < *un-*¹ + *treatable*.] 1†. Unmanageable; inexorable; implacable.

> Thow shalt nat wenen, quod she, that I bere *untretable* batayle ayenis fortune. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 8.

2†. Not practicable. *Dr. H. More*.—3. Incapable of being treated, in any sense.

untrembling (un-trem'bling), *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

untremblingly (un-trem'bling-li), *adv.* In an untrembling manner; firmly.

untrespassing (un-tres'pa̤s-ing), *a.* Not trespassing; not transgressing.

> Others were sent more cheerefull, free, and still as it were at large, in the midst of an *untrespassing* honesty.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

untressed† (un-trest'), *a.* [ME., < *un-*¹ + *tressed*, pp. of *tress*¹.] With hair unarranged; not done up in tresses, as hair.

> Hir gilte heres with a golden threde
> Ybounden were, *untressed* as she lay.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 268.

untried (un-trīd'), *a.* 1. Not tried; not attempted.

> By subtil Stratagems they act their Game,
> And leave *untry'd* no Avenue to Fame.
> *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

> The generous past, when all was possible,
> For all was then *untried*.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. Not yet felt or experienced: as, *untried* sufferings.

> Remains there yet a plague *untried* for me?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 2.

3. Not subjected to trial; not tested or put to the test.

> By its perfect shape, its vigor, and its natural dexterity in the use of all its *untried* limbs, the infant was worthy to have been brought forth in Eden.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 114.

4†. Unnoticed; unexamined.

> I slide
> O'er sixteen years and leave the growth *untried*.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 1. 6.

5. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law: as, the cause remains *untried*.

untrifling (un-trī'fling), *a.* Not trifling; not indulging in levities. *Savage*.

untrim (un-trim'), *v. t.* To deprive of trimming; strip; disorder.

> By chance or nature's changing course *untrimm'd*.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xviii.

untrimmed (un-trimd'), *a.* 1. Not trimmed; not pruned; not clipped or cut; not put in order: as, an *untrimmed* wick; *untrimmed* leaves of a book.

> So let thy tresses, flaring in the wind,
> *Untrimmed* hang about thy bared neck.
> *Tancr. and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii. 221. (*Nares*.)

2†. Virgin.

> The devil tempts thee here,
> In likeness of a new *untrimmed* bride.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 209.

3. Not furnished with trimmings.

untrimmedness (un-trimd'nes), *n.* The state of being untrimmed. [Rare.]

> It [an old castle] is not particularly "kept up," but its quiet rustiness and *untrimmedness* only help it to be familiar. *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 167.

untriste†, *a.* See *untrust*.

untriumphable† (un-trī'um-fa̤-bl), *a.* Admitting no triumph; not an object of triumph. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

untrodden, untrod (un-trod'n, un-trod'), *a.* Not having been trod; not passed over; unfrequented. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 136.

What path *untrod*
Shall I seek out to 'scape the flaming rod
Of my offended, of my angry God?
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 12.

The path from me to you that led,
Untrodden long, with grass is grown.
Lowell, Estrangement.

untroth† (un-trôth′), *n.* [A var. of *untruth*, as *troth* is of *truth*.] 1. Untruth; falsehood.

If you find my words to be *untroth*,
Then let me die to recompense the wrong.
Greene, Alphonsus, ii.

2. An untruth; a falsehood.

There will be a yard of dissimulation at least, city-measure, and cut upon an *untroth* or two.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

untrouble† (un-trub′l), *v. t.* To free from trouble; disabuse. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. v.

untroubled (un-trub′ld), *a.* 1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; not agitated; unmoved; unruffled; not confused; free from passion: as, an *untroubled* mind.

Quiet, *untroubled* soul, awake!
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 149.

2. Not disturbed or raised into waves or ripples: as, an *untroubled* sea.—3. Not foul; not turbid: as, an *untroubled* stream.

Bodies clear and *untroubled*. *Bacon.*

untroubledness (un-trub′ld-nes), *n.* The state of being untroubled; freedom from trouble; unconcern. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 479.

untrowable† (un-trō′a̤-bl), *a.* [ME., < *un-*¹ + *trow* + *-able*.] Not to be credited; incredible. *Wyclif.*

untruced† (un-tröst′), *a.* Not interrupted by a truce; truceless.

All those four [elements]
Maintain a natural opposition
And *untruc'd* war the one against the other.
Middleton, No Wit Like a Woman's, iii. 1.

untrue (un-trö′), *a.* [< ME. *untrewe, ontrewe* (= MLG. *untrūwe* = G. *untreu* = Icel. *ūtryggr*); < *un-*¹ + *true*.] 1. Not true to the fact; contrary to the fact; false.

And he shewed him trewe tidynges and *vntrewe*, for he made him beleue howe all the countre of Wales wolde gladlye haue hym to be their lorde.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 332.

By what construction shall any man make those comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue*?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. Not true to one's duty; not faithful; inconstant; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, friend, etc.; not to be trusted; false; disloyal.

Lete vs take hede to saue the peple and the londe fro these *vn-trewe* and misbelevynge Sarazins that thus sodenly be entred vpon vs. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

For further I could say this man 's *untrue*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 169.

3. Not true to a standard or rule; varying from a correct form, pattern, intonation, alinement, or the like; incorrect.

Henry chastysed the olde *untrewe* mesure, and made a yerde of the length of his owne arme.
Fabyan, Chronycle, ccxxvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

The millboards must be squared truly, or the volume will stand unevenly and the finisher's design be *untrue*.
W. Mathews, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier Club), p. 35.

In the case of crank-pins wearing *untrue*, there is nothing for it but filing to caliper.
The Engineer, LXIX. 159.

untrue† (un-trö′), *adv.* [< ME. *untrewe*; < *untrue*, *a.*] Untruly.

Elles he moot telle his tale *untrewe*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 735.

untrueness (un-trö′nes), *n.* [< ME. *untrewenesse*; < *untrue* + *-ness*.] The character of being untrue.

untruism (un-trö′izm), *n.* [< *untrue* + *-ism*.] Something obviously untrue; the opposite of a truism. [A nonce-word.]

Platitudes, truisms, and *untruisms*.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, vi.

untruly (un-trö′li), *adv.* In an untrue manner; not truly; falsely.

Master More *untruly* reporteth of me in his dialogue.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14.

untruss (un-trus′), *v. t.* To untie or unfasten; loose from a truss, or as from a truss; let out; specifically, to loose, as to let down the breeches by untying the points by which they were held up; undress.

Give me my nightcap, so!
Quick, quick, *untruss* me.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 4.

Our Muse is in mind for th' *untrussing* a poet.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The Clerk of Chatham was *untrussing* his points preparatory to seeking his truckle-bed.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 71.

untruss† (un-trus′), *n.* Same as *untrusser*.

Thou grand scourge, or second *untruss* of the time.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

untrussed (un-trust′), *a.* Not trussed; not tied up; not bundled up. *Fairfax*, Godfrey of Boulogne, xviii.

Behold the sacred Pales, where with haire
Untrust she sitts, in shade of yonder hill.
L. Bryskett, Pastorall Aeglogue.

untrusser† (un-trus′ėr), *n.* One who untrusses; hence, one who unmasks and scourges folly; one who prepares others for punishment by untrussing them.

Neither shall you at any time, ambitiously affecting the title of the *untrussers* or whippers of the age, suffer the itch of writing to over-run your performance in libel.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3.

untrust† (un-trust′), *n.* [< ME. *untrust, untrist* (= Icel. *ūtraust*); < *un-*¹ + *trust*¹.] Lack of trust; distrust.

Ye have noon oother countenance I leeve,
But speke to us of *untrust* and repreeve.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 962.

untrust†, *a.* [ME., also *untriste* (= Icel. *utraustr*), faithless: see *untrust*, *n.*] Faithless; distrustful.

Why hastow made Troylus to me *untriste* [var. *untruste*]?
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 839.

untrustful (un-trust′fůl), *a.* 1. Not trustful or trusting.—2. Not to be trusted; not trustworthy; not trusty. *Scott.* [Rare.]

untrustiness (un-trus′ti-nes), *n.* The character of being untrusty; unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust. *Sir T. Hayward.*

untrustworthiness (un-trust′wėr″ᴛʜi-nes), *n.* The character of being untrustworthy.

Much has been said about *untrustworthiness* of historical evidence. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 75.

untrustworthy (un-trust′wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* Not trustworthy, in any sense: as, an *untrustworthy* servant; an *untrustworthy* boat.

It wants it [sifting] all the more because it is so closely connected with the early Venetian history, than which no history is more utterly *untrustworthy*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 228.

untrusty (un-trus′ti), *a.* [< ME. *untrusty, ontrusty, ontristy*; < *un-*¹ + *trusty*.] Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful. *Thomas Lodge* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 14).

untruth (un-tröth′), *n.* [Also *untroth*, q. v.; < ME. *ontreuthe, untrouthe, untrowthe*, < AS. *untreówth*, untruth; as *un-*¹ + *truth*.] 1. The character of being untrue; contrariety to truth; want of veracity.

He who is perfect and abhors *untruth*. *Sandys.*

2. Treachery; want of fidelity; faithlessness; disloyalty.

Untruth has made thee subtle in thy trade.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

3. A false assertion; a falsehood; a lie.

Moreover, they have spoken *untruths*; . . . and, to conclude, they are lying knaves. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 220.

untruthful (un-tröth′fůl), *a.* Not truthful; wanting in veracity; contrary to the truth. *Clarke.*

untruthfully (un-tröth′fůl-i), *adv.* In an untruthful manner; falsely; faithlessly.

untruthfulness (un-tröth′fůl-nes), *n.* 1. The character or state of being untruthful; falseness; unveracity.—2. Inaccuracy; incorrectness: as, the *untruthfulness* of a drawing.

untuck (un-tuk′), *v. t.* To unfold or undo; release from being tucked up or fastened.

For some, *untuck'd*, descended her sheaved hat.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 31.

untuckered (un-tuk′ėrd), *a.* Wearing no tucker: said of a woman.

untufted (un-tuf′ted), *a.* Without tufts or projecting bunches, as of scales or hairs: specifically noting certain moths.

untunable (un-tū′na̤-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being tuned or brought to the proper pitch.—2. Not harmonious; discordant; not musical.

Then in dumb silence will I bury mine [news],
For they are harsh, *untuneable*, and bad.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 208.

Also *untuneable*.

untunableness (un-tū′na̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being untunable; want of harmony or concord; discord. *T. Warton.*

untunably (un-tū′na̤-bli), *adv.* In an untunable manner; discordantly. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 586.

untune (un-tūn′), *v. t.* 1. To put out of tune; make incapable of consonance or harmony.

Untune that string. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 109.

Naught *untunes* that Infant's voice; no trace
Of fretful temper sullies her pure cheek.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 16.

2. To disorder; confuse.

Untuned and jarring senses. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 16.

untuned (un-tūnd′), *a.* Not tuned; unmusical; unharmonious.

With boisterous *untuned* drums.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 134.

unturf (un-tėrf′), *v. t.* To remove turf from; deprive of turf. *Nature*, XLIII. 80.

unturn (un-tėrn′), *v. t.* To turn in the reverse way, as in a manner to open something. [Rare.]

Think you he nought but prison walls did see,
Till, so unwilling, thou *unturn'dst* the key?
Keats, The Day Leigh Hunt Left Prison.

unturned (un-tėrnd′), *a.* Not turned.—**To leave no stone unturned.** See *stone*.

untutored (un-tū′to̤rd), *a.* Uninstructed; untaught; rude; raw.

Some *untutor'd* youth. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxxviii.

untwine (un-twīn′), *v.* I. *trans.* 1. To untwist; open or separate after having been twisted; untie; disentangle; hence, figuratively, to explain; solve.

This knot might be *untwined* with more facilitie thus.
Holinshed, Sundrie Invasions of Ireland. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

On his sad brow nor mirth nor wine
Could e'er one wrinkled knot *untwine*.
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 22.

2. To unwind, as a vine or anything that has been twined around something else: literally or figuratively.

It requires a long and powerful counter-sympathy in a nation to *untwine* the ties of custom which bind a people to the established and the old. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

II. *intrans.* To become untwined.

His silken braids *untwine*, and slip their knots.
Milton, Divorce, i. 6.

untwist (un-twist′), *v.* I. *trans.* 1. To separate and open, as threads twisted; turn back from being twisted. *Swift.*—2. Figuratively, to disentangle; solve: as, to *untwist* a riddle. *Fletcher*, A Woman Pleased, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become separate and loose or straight from having been twisted.

untwist (un-twist′), *n.* [< *untwist*, *v.*] A twist in the opposite direction.

Each coil of the cable in the tank as it comes out receives a twist in the opposite direction, or *untwist*.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 467.

ununderstandable (un-un-dėr-stan′da̤-bl), *a.* Not to be understood; incomprehensible. *Piazzi Smyth.* [Rare.]

ununderstood (un-un-dėr-stůd′), *a.* Not understood; not comprehended. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 50. [Rare.]

ununiform (un-ū′ni-fôrm), *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [Rare.]

An *ununiform* piety. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

ununiformness (un-ū′ni-fôrm-nes), *n.* The character or state of being ununiform; want of uniformity. [Rare.]

A variety of parts, or an *ununiformness*.
Clarke, Answer to Sixth Letter.

unurged (un-ėrjd′), *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation; unsolicited; voluntary; of one's own accord. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 10.

unusage† (un-ū′zāj), *n.* [< *un-*¹ + *usage*.] 1. Unusualness; infrequency.

Defawte of *unusage* and entrecomunynge of marchaundise. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

2. Want of use. *Halliwell.*

unused (un-ūzd′), *a.* 1. Not put to use; not employed; not applied; disused. *Shak.*, Sonnets, iv.—2. That has never been used.—3. Not accustomed; not habituated: as, hands *unused* to labor; hearts *unused* to deceit.

Unused to the melting mood. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 349.

Her gaoler's torches fill with light
The dreary place, blinding her *unused* eyes.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 263.

4. Unusual; unwonted.

Bitter pain his vexed heart wrought for him,
And filled with *unused* tears his hard wise eyes.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 145.

unusedness (un-ū′zed-nes), *n.* Unwontedness; unusualness. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, vii. [Rare.]

unuseful (un-ūs′fůl), *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 292.

Those hands that gave the casket may the palsy
For ever make *unuseful*, even to feed thee!
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

unusefully (un-ūs′fůl-i), *adv.* In a useless manner. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 236.

unusefulness (un-ūs′fůl-nes), *n.* The character of being unuseful. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 304.

unusual (un-ū′zhọ̈-a̤l), *a.* Not usual; not frequent; not common; rare; strange: as, an *unusual* season; a person of *unusual* erudition.

> Some comet or *unusual* prodigy.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 98.

> The territory to whose free population Roman citizenship was now extended was of very *unusual* size according to the measure of ancient cities.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 317.

=**Syn.** Uncommon, unwonted, singular, remarkable, odd.

unusuality (un-ū-zhọ̈-al′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *unusual* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being unusual; unwontedness; rarity.

> It is to be said of Sallust, far more plausibly than of Carlyle, that his obscurity, his *unusuality* of expression, and his Laconism . . . bore the impress of his genius, and were but a portion of his unaffected thought.
> *E. A. Poe*, Marginalia, lvi.

unusually (un-ū′zhọ̈-a̤l-i), *adv.* In an unusual manner; not commonly; not frequently; rarely; unwontedly. *Paley.*

unusualness (un-ū′zhọ̈-a̤l-nes), *n.* The state of being unusual; uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence; rarity.

unutterability (un-ut″ėr-a̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* **1.** The character of being unutterable; unspeakableness.—**2.** Pl. *unutterabilities* (-tiz). That which cannot be uttered or spoken.

> They come with hot *unutterabilities* in their heart.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 3.

unutterable (un-ut′ėr-a̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible; unspeakable: as, *unutterable* anguish; *unutterable* joy.

> He is, sir,
> The most *unutterable* coward that e'er nature
> Bless'd with hard shoulders.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 4.

> He with sighs *unutterable* by any words, much less by a stinted Liturgie, dwelling in us makes intercession for us.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

unutterably (un-ut′ėr-a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unutterable manner; unspeakably; beyond expression.

> There would have been something sad, *unutterably* sad, in all this.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 43.

unvaccinated (un-vak′si-nā-ted), *a.* Not vaccinated; specifically, having never been successfully vaccinated.

unvaluable (un-val′ṳ̄-a̤-bl), *a.* **1.** Being above price; invaluable; priceless.

> I cannot cry his caract up enough;
> He is *unvaluable.*
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

2. Valueless; worthless.

> If nature . . . deny health, how *unvaluable* are their riches!
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 424.

unvalued (un-val′ūd), *a.* **1.** Not valued; not prized; neglected. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 19.—**2**†. Inestimable; not to be valued.

> Each heart
> Hath, from the leaves of thy *unvalued* book,
> Those Delphick lines with deep impression took.
> *Milton*, Epitaph on Shakspere.

> Art or nature never yet could set
> A valued price to her *unvalued* worth.
> *Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 2.

3. Not estimated; not having the value set; not appraised: as, an estate *unvalued.*

unvanquishable (un-vang′kwish-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being conquered. *J. Udall*, On John xvii.

unvanquished (un-vang′kwisht), *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 141.

unvariable (un-vā′ri-a̤-bl), *a.* Not variable; invariable; constant. *Norris.*

unvaried (un-vā′rid), *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified; unchanged.

> The same *unvary'd* chimes.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, ii. 348.

> So far as its [Salem's] physical aspect is concerned, with its flat *unvaried* surface, covered chiefly with wooden houses.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 231.

unvariegated (un-vā′ri-e-gā-ted), *a.* Not variegated; not diversified; not marked with different colors. *Edinburgh Rev.*

unvarnished (un-vär′nisht), *a.* **1.** Not overlaid with varnish.—**2.** Not artfully embellished; plain.

> A round *unvarnish'd* tale.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 90.

unvarying (un-vā′ri-ing), *a.* Not altering; not liable to change; uniform; unchanging. *Locke.*

unvaryingly (un-vā′ri-ing-li), *adv.* In an unvarying manner; uniformly. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xvii.

unvascular (un-vas′kṳ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* Non-vascular; containing no blood-vessels.

unvassal (un-vas′a̤l), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *vassal.*] To cause to be no longer a vassal; release from vassalage. [Rare.]

unveil (un-vāl′), *v.* [Early mod. E. *unvail;* < *un-*^{2} + *veil.*] **I.** *trans.* To remove a veil from; uncover; disclose to view; reveal: as, to *unveil* a statue. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 200.

II. *intrans.* To become unveiled; be disclosed to view; remove a veil; reveal one's self.

> *Unveil*, O Lord, and on us shine
> In glory and in grace.
> *J. H. Newman*, The Two Worlds.

Also *unvail.*

unveiledly (un-vā′led-li), *adv.* Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 18. [Rare.]

unveiler (un-vā′lėr), *n.* One who unveils; hence, one who expounds. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 18.

unvenerable (un-ven′e̤-ra̤-bl), *a.* Not venerable; not worthy of veneration; contemptible. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 77.

unvenomed (un-ven′umd), *a.* Having no venom; not poisonous: as, a toad *unvenomed.* *Bp. Hall*, Satires, Postscript.

unvenomous (un-ven′um-us), *a.* Same as *unvenomed.* *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 297. (*Davies.*)

unvented (un-ven′ted), *a.* Not vented; not uttered; not opened for utterance or emission. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. [Rare.]

unventilated (un-ven′ti-lā-ted), *a.* Not ventilated. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

unveracious (un-vē̤-rā′shus), *a.* Not veracious; not having a strict regard for truth; untruthful; dishonest; false.

unveracity (un-vē̤-ras′i̤-ti), *n.* Want of veracity; untruth; falsehood.

> A certain very considerable finite quantity of *Unveracity* and Phantasm.
> *Carlyle.*

unverdant (un-vėr′da̤nt), *a.* Not verdant; not green; having no verdure. *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

unveritable† (un-ver′i-ta̤-bl), *a.* Not veritable; not true. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

unversed (un-vėrst′), *a.* **1.** Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted.

> A mind in all heart-mysteries *unversed.*
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

2. Not put in verse: as, thoughts *unversed.*

unvessel† (un-ves′el), *v. t.* To empty. [Rare.]

unvexed (un-vekst′), *a.* Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed; not agitated or disquieted. *Donne*, Anatomy of the World, i. Also *unvext.*

> In the noon now woodland creatures all
> Were resting 'neath the shadow of the trees,
> Patient, *unvexed* by any memories.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 174.

unvicar (un-vik′ạ̈r), *v. t.* To deprive of the office or position of vicar.

> If I had your authority, I would be so bold to *unvicar* him.
> *Strype*, Cranmer, II. vii. (*Davies.*)

unviolable (un-vī′ọ̄-la-bl), *a.* Not to be violated or broken. *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 1. 27. [Rare.]

unviolated (un-vī′ọ̄-lā-ted), *a.* **1.** Not violated; not injured.

> Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 88.

2. Not broken; not transgressed: as, an *unviolated* vow. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1144.

unvirtue (un-vėr′ṭū), *n.* Absence of virtue; vice. [Rare.]

> They think their children never do unvirtuous things; and yet they reek with *unvirtue.*
> *H. W. Beecher*, Christian Union, March 3, 1887.

unvirtuous (un-vėr′ṭū-us), *a.* Not virtuous; destitute of virtue. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 232.

unvirtuously (un-vėr′ṭū-us-li), *adv.* In an unvirtuous manner; viciously.

unvisible† (un-viz′i-bl), *a.* Invisible. *Chaucer.*

unvisibly† (un-viz′i-bli), *adv.* Invisibly. *Bp. Gardiner.*

unvital (un-vī′ta̤l), *a.* Not vital; not essential to life; hence, fatal. [Rare.]

> Lavoisier showed that the atmospheric air consists of pure or vital, and of an *unvital* air, which he thence called azote.
> *Whewell*

unvitiated (un-vish′i-ā-ted), *a.* Not vitiated; not corrupted; pure. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 3.

unvizard (un-viz′ạ̈rd), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *vizard.*] To divest of a vizard or mask; unmask.

> O what a death it is to the Prelates to be thus *un-visarded*, thus uncas'd.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

unvoiced (un-voist′), *a.* **1.** Not spoken; unuttered; not articulated or pronounced. *Emerson.*—**2.** In *phonetics*, not uttered with voice as distinct from breath; unintonated; surd.

unvoidable (un-voi′da̤-bl), *a.* Incapable of being made void; irreversible.

> He will from on high pronounce that *unvoidable* sentence.
> *Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 173. (*Davies.*)

unvoluntary† (un-vol′un-tā̤-ri), *a.* Involuntary. *Fuller.*

unvoluptuous (un-vọ̄-lup′ṭṳ̄-us), *a.* Free from voluptuousness; not sensuous. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxiii.

unvote (un-vōt′), *v. t.* To retract, annul, or undo by vote.

> This was so sacred a rule that many of those who voted with the court the day before, expressed their indignation against it, as subverting the very constitution of parliament, if things might be thus voted and *unvoted* again from day to day.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1711.

unvowed (un-voud′), *a.* Not vowed; not consecrated by solemn promise.

> If *vnuowed* to another Order, . . . he vows in this order.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 229. (*Davies.*)

unvoyageable (un-voi′āj-a̤-bl), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being navigated; innavigable. *De Quincey.*—**2.** Not to be crossed or passed over; impassable.

> This *unvoyageable* gulf obscure.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 366.

unvulgar (un-vul′gạ̈r), *a.* Not vulgar or common.

> Heat my brain
> With Delphic fire,
> That I may sing my thoughts in some *unvulgar* strain.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xliv.

unvulgarize (un-vul′gạ̈r-īz), *v. t.* To divest of vulgarity; make not vulgar or common. *Lamb.*

unwaited (un-wā′ted), *a.* Not attended: with *on.*

> To wander up and down *unwaited on.*
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii.

unwakeful (un-wāk′fůl), *a.* Sleeping easily and soundly; characterized by sound sleep.

unwakefulness (un-wāk′fůl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unwakeful; sound sleep.

unwakened (un-wā′knd), *a.* Not wakened; not roused from sleep or as from sleep. *Milton*, P. L., v. 9.

unwallet (un-wol′et), *v. t.* To take from a wallet.

> The lacquey laughed, unsheathed his calabash, and *unwalleted* his cheese.
> *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 14. (*Davies.*)

unwandering (un-won′dėr-ing), *a.* Not wandering; not moving or going from place to place. *Cowper*, Iliad, xiii.

unwappered† (un-wop′ėrd), *a.* Not caused or not having reason to tremble; not made tremulous; unpalsied; hence, fearless and strong through innocence.

> We come towards the gods,
> Young and *unwapper'd*, not halting under crimes
> Many and stale.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

unwarded† (un-wâr′ded), *a.* Unwatched; unguarded. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 81.

unware† (un-wãr′), *a.* [< ME. *unwar*, *onwar*, < AS. *unwær*, unheeding, unheeded, unexpected, < *un-*, not, + *wær*, heedful: see *un-*^{1} and *ware*^{1}.] Unexpected; unforeseen.

> Upon thy glade day have in thy mynde
> The *unwar* wo or harm that comth bihynde.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 329.

unware† (un-wãr′), *adv.* [ME. *unwar;* prop. predicate use of *unware, a.*] Unawares; unexpectedly.

> On thee, Fortune, I pleyne,
> That *unwar* wrapped hast me in thy cheyne.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 628.

> He put vp his goode swerde for doute leste he slough eny man *vn-war.*
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 493.

unwarely† (un-wãr′li), *adv.* [< *unwarely*, *unwarly*, *unwarliche*, < AS. *unwærlīce*, unexpectedly, < *unwær*, unexpected: see *unware, a.*] Unawares; unforeseen; unexpectedly.

> Elde is comen *unwarly* upon me.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

unwareness† (un-wãr′nes), *n.* [< *unware* + *-ness.*] The condition of being unexpected. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 201.

unwares† (un-wãrz′), *adv.* [< ME. **unwares*, < AS. *unwæres*, < *unwær*, unexpected: see *unware.*] Unawares; by surprise.

> A great sort of Turks entred into the bulwarke of Spaine, . . . and droue our men out, I can not tell how, *vnwares* or otherwise.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 84.

unwarily (un-wā'ri-li), *adv.* In an unwary manner; without vigilance and caution; heedlessly; unexpectedly. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 63.

unwariness (un-wā'ri-nes), *n.* The character of being unwary; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness; recklessness.

unwarlike (un-wâr'līk), *a.* Not warlike; not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

> The *unwarlike* disposition of Ethelwolf gave encouragement, no doubt, and easier entrance to the Danes.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

unwarm (un-wârm'), *v. i.* [< *un*-^{2} + *warm.*] To lose warmth; become cold. [Rare.]

> With horrid chill each little heart *unwarms*. *Hood.*

unwarned (un-wârnd'), *a.* Not warned; not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger. *Locke.*

unwarnedly (un-wâr'ned-li), *adv.* Without warning or notice. [Rare.]

> They be suddenly and *unwarnedly* brought forth.
> *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 88.

unwarp (un-wârp'), *v. t.* [< *un*-^{2} + *warp.*] To reduce from the state of being warped. *Evelyn.*

unwarped (un-wârpt'), *a.* Not warped; not biased; impartial; unbiased. *Thomson*, Spring.

unwarrantability (un-wor"a̤n-ta̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* The character of being unwarrantable; unwarrantableness.

unwarrantable (un-wor'a̤n-ta̤-bl), *a.* Not warrantable; not defensible; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper. *South*, Sermons.

unwarrantableness (un-wor'a̤n-ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unwarrantable. *Bp. Hall*, Ans. to Vind. of Smectymnuus, § 3.

unwarrantably (un-wor'a̤n-ta̤-bli), *adv.* In an unwarrantable manner; in a manner that cannot be justified. *Bp. Hall.*

unwarranted (un-wor'a̤n-ted), *a.* 1. Not warranted; not authorized; unjustifiable: as, an *unwarranted* interference.

> What do we weaklings so far presume upon our abilities or success as that we dare thrust ourselves upon temptations unbidden, *unwarranted.*
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 221.

2. Not guaranteed; not assured or certain.

> Upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest. *Bacon.*

3. Not guaranteed to be good, sound, or of a certain quality: as, an *unwarranted* horse.

unwarrantedly (un-wor'a̤n-ted-li), *adv.* In an unwarranted manner; without warrant; unjustifiably.

unwarren†, *v. t.* [< ME. *unwareynen*; < *un*-^{2} + *warren.*] To deprive of the character of a warren.

> That alle the wareyn of Stanes wyth the apertinaunce be *vnwareyned* and vnforested for euermore, so that alle the forsayd citezens of London her eyers and successours haue alle the frauncheses of the wareyn and forest vnblemyshyd. *Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 19.

unwary (un-wā'ri), *a.* [< *un*-^{1} + *wary.* Cf. *unware*, the earlier form.] 1. Not wary; not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate; heedless; careless. *Milton*, P. L., v. 695.—2†. Unexpected.

> All in the open hall amazed stood
> At suddenness of that *unwary* sight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 25.

unwashed (un-wosht'), *a.* Not washed. (*a*) Not cleansed by water; filthy; unclean: as, *unwashed* wool; hence, vulgar.

> Another lean *unwash'd* artificer.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 201.

> Such foul and *unwashed* bawdry as is now made the food of the scene. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

(*b*) Not overflowed by water: as, a rock *unwashed* by the waves.—**The unwashed, the great unwashed**, the lower class of people. The latter phrase was first applied to the artisan class, but is now used to designate the lower classes generally—the mob, the rabble.

unwashen† (un-wosh'n), *a.* [< ME. *unwaschen*, *unweaschen*, < AS. *unwæscen*, not washed; as *un*-^{1} + *washen.*] Not washed; unwashed. Mat. xv. 20.

> Whan thei han eten, thei putten hire Dissches *unwasschen* in to the Pot or Cawdroun, with remenant of the Flessche and of the Brothe, til thei wole eten azen.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 250.

unwasted (un-wās'ted), *a.* 1. Not wasted or lost by extravagance; not lavished away; not dissipated.—2. Not consumed or diminished by time, violence, or other means. *Sir R. Blackmore.*—3. Not devastated; not laid waste.

> The most southerly of the *unwasted* provinces.
> *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot's Debts.

4. Not emaciated, as by illness.

unwatchful (un-woch'fůl), *a.* Not vigilant. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. 20.

unwatchfulness (un-woch'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unwatchful; want of vigilance. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. iii.

unwater (un-wâ'tėr), *v. t.* In *mining*, to free, as a mine, of its water by draining, pumping, or in any other way. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 457.

unwatered (un-wâ'tėrd), *a.* 1. Freed from water; drained, as a mine.—2. Not watered; undiluted; unmoistened.—3. Not supplied with water; not given water to drink.

unwatering (un-wâ'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unwater*, *v.*] The act or process of taking water from anything; draining; drainage. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 298.

unwavering (un-wā'vėr-ing), *a.* Not wavering; not unstable; not fluctuating; fixed; constant; steadfast. *Strype*, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1551.

unwaveringly (un-wā'vėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unwavering manner; steadfastly.

unwayed† (un-wād'), *a.* [< ME. *unwaied*; < *un*-^{1} + *wayed.*] 1. Not used to the road; unaccustomed to the road.

> Colts *unwayed* and not used to travel. *Suckling.*

2. Having no roads; pathless.

> It [the land] shal be *vnwaied* or wayles.
> *Wyclif*, Ezek. xiv. 15.

unweakened (un-wē'knd), *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled. *Boyle.*

unweaned (un-wēnd'), *a.* Not weaned; hence, not withdrawn or disengaged.

> The heathen Angle and Saxon, still *unweaned* from his fierce Teutonic creed. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 128.

unweariable (un-wē'ri-a̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be tired out or wearied. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

unweariably (un-wē'ri-a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unweariable manner; indefatigably. *Bp. Hall*, Christian Assurance of Heaven.

unwearied (un-wē'rid), *a.* 1. Not wearied; not fatigued.

> The *unwearied* sun from day to day
> Does his creator's power display.
> *Addison*, Ode.

2. Indefatigable; assiduous: as, *unwearied* perseverance: of persons.

> Would you leave me
> Without a farewell, Hubert? fly a friend
> *Unwearied* in his study to advance you?
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 2.

unweariedly (un-wē'rid-li), *adv.* In an unwearied manner; indefatigably; assiduously. *Chesterfield.*

unweariedness (un-wē'rid-nes), *n.* The state of being unwearied. *Baxter.*

unweary^{1} (un-wē'ri), *a.* [< ME. *unwery*, < AS. *unwērig*, not weary; as *un*-^{1} + *weary.*] Not weary.

> I noot ne why, *unwery*, that I feynte.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 410.

unweary^{2} (un-wē'ri), *v. t.* To relieve of weariness; refresh after fatigue. [Rare.]

> To *unweary* myself after my studies.
> *Dryden*, Letters (ed. Malone), p. 23.

unweave (un-wēv'), *v. t.* 1. To undo or take to pieces (that which has been woven, as a textile fabric).

> *Unweave* the web of fate. *Sandys*, Christ's Passion, p. 4.

2. To separate; take apart, as the threads which compose a textile fabric.

unwebbed (un-webd'), *a.* Not webbed; not web-footed. *Pennant.*

unwed (un-wed'), *a.* Unmarried. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 26.

unwedgeable (un-wej'a̤-bl), *a.* Not to be split with wedges; in general, not easily split; not fissile, as pepperidge. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 116.

unweeded (un-wē'ded), *a.* Not weeded; not cleared of weeds. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 135.

unweened† (un-wēnd'), *a.* [< ME. *unwened*, < AS. *unwēned*, unhoped; as *un*-^{1} + *weened.*] Unthought of; unexpected.

> Unhoped or *unwened.* *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

unweeping (un-wē'ping), *a.* Not weeping; not shedding or dropping tears: as, *unweeping* eyes. *Drayton*, Duke Humphrey to Elenor Cobham. [Rare.]

unweeting† (un-wē'ting), *a.* A variant of *unwitting.* *Spenser.*

> The *unweeting* Child
> Shall by his beauty win his grandsire's heart.
> *Wordsworth*, Vaudracour and Julia.

unweetingly† (un-wē'ting-li), *adv.* A variant of *unwittingly.* *Milton*, S. A., l. 1680.

unweighed (un-wād'), *a.* 1. Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained.

> Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed.* 1 Ki. vii. 47.

2. Not deliberately considered and examined; not pondered; not considered; negligent; unguarded: as, words *unweighed.* [Rare.]

> What an *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard picked . . . out of my conversation?
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 23.

unweighing (un-wā'ing), *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

> A very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 147.

unwelcome (un-wel'kum), *a.* Not welcome; not pleasing; not well received; producing sadness: as, an *unwelcome* guest.

> I fear
> We shall be much *unwelcome.*
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 1. 35.

> The *unwelcome* news of his grandson's dangerous state . . . induced him to set out forthwith for Holland.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 203.

unwelcome (un-wel'kum), *v. t.* To treat as being unwelcome; be displeased with. [Rare.]

> She can soften the occasional expression of half-concealed ridicule with which the poor old fellow's sallies are liable to be welcomed—or *unwelcomed.*
> *The Atlantic*, LXV. 550.

unwelcomely (un-wel'kum-li), *adv.* In an unwelcome manner; without welcome.

> Garcio is come *unwelcomely* upon her. *J. Baillie.*

unwelcomeness (un-wel'kum-nes), *n.* The state of being unwelcome. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 43.

unwell (un-wel'), *a.* 1. Not well; indisposed; not in good health; ailing; somewhat ill.

> Whilst they were on this discourse and pleasant tattle of drinking, Gargamelle began to be a little *unwell.*
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 6.

> The mistress, they told us, was sick, which in America signifies what we should call being *unwell.*
> *Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in North America, I. 46.

2. As a euphemism, menstruant; having courses. Compare *sick*^{1}, *a.*, 6.=**Syn.** 1. *Ailing*, etc. See *sick*^{1}.

unwellness (un-wel'nes), *n.* The state of being unwell or indisposed. *Chesterfield*, Letter, 1755. [Rare.]

unwemmed†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *unwemmed*; as *un*-^{1} + *wemmed.*] Unspotted; unstained.

> Thus hath Crist *unwemmed* kept Constaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 826.

unwept (un-wept'), *a.* 1. Not wept for; not lamented; not mourned.

> *Unwept*, unhonoured, and unsung.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 1.

2. Not shed; not wept: as, *unwept* tears.

unwet (un-wet'), *a.* Not wet; not moist or humid; not moistened; dry.

> Though once I meant to meet
> My fate with face unmoved and eyes *unwet.*
> *Dryden*, Sig. and Guis., l. 673.

unwhipped (un-hwipt'), *a.* Not whipped; not punished. Also *unwhipt.*

> Tremble, thou wretch,
> That hast within thee undivulged crimes,
> *Unwhipp'd* of justice. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 53.

unwhole† (un-hōl'), *a.* [< ME. *unhol*, *unhal*, < AS. *unhāl* (= OHG. *unhail* = Icel. *ūheill* = Goth. *unhaels*), not whole, not sound, < *un*-, not, + *hāl*, whole: see *whole.*] Not whole; not sound; infirm; unsound. *Todd.*

unwholesome (un-hōl'sum), *a.* [< ME. **unholsum*, *onholsom* (= Icel. *ūheilsamr*); < *un*-^{1} + *wholesome.*] 1. Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious; unhealthful: as, *unwholesome* air; *unwholesome* food.

> A certaine Well . . . had once very foule water, and *unwholesome* to drink. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 138.

2. Not sound; diseased; tainted; impaired; defective.

> Prithee bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so *unwholesome.* *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 125.

3. Indicating unsound health; characteristic of or suggesting an unsound condition, physical or mental; hence, repulsive.

> One from whom the heart recoiled, who was offensive to every sense, with those white, *unwholesome*, greasy hands, the powder, the scent, the masses of false hair, the still falser and more dreadful smile.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

unwholesomely (un-hōl'sum-li), *adv.* In an unwholesome manner; unhealthfully. *The Academy*, April 12, 1890, p. 249.

unwholesomeness (un-hōl'sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unwholesome, in any sense; insalubrity; unhealthfulness: as, the *unwholesomeness* of a climate.

> Apulia, part of Italy, near the Adriatick gulf, where land, it seems, was very cheap, either for the barrenness and cragged heighth of the mountains or for the *unwholesomeness* of the air, and the wind Atabulus.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iv., note 4.

unwield† (un-wēld′), *a.* [< ME. *unweelde*, *unwelde*, < *un-*¹ + *welde*, < AS. *wylde*, powerful, < *wealdan*, wield: see *wield.*] Weak; impotent.

> The more he preyseth Eelde,
> Though he be croked and *unweelde.*
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4886.

unwieldily (un-wēl′di-li), *adv.* In an unwieldy manner; cumbrously. *Dryden.*

unwieldiness (un-wēl′di-nes), *n.* The state of being unwieldy; heaviness; difficulty of being moved: as, the *unwieldiness* of a person having a corpulent body. *Donne*, Love's Diet.

unwieldsome† (un-wēld′sum), *a.* [< *un-*¹ + *wieldsome.*] Unwieldy. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 582.

unwieldy (un-wēl′di), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *unweldie*; < *un-*¹ + *wieldy.*] Movable or moving with difficulty; unmanageable from size, shape, or weight; lacking pliability: as, an *unwieldy* hulk; an *unwieldy* rock.

> Bestow on him some more heart, for that grosse and so *vnweldie* a body.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 340.

> Public business, in its whole *unwieldy* compass, must always form the subject of these daily chronicles.
> *De Quincey*, Style, i.

unwild† (un-wīld′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *wild*¹.] To tame. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Handie-Crafts. [Rare.]

unwilful (un-wil′fůl), *a.* Not wilful; not characterized by or done through wilfulness: as, an *unwilful* slight. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 8. (*Davies.*)

unwill (un-wil′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *will*¹.] To will the reverse of; reverse one's will in regard to.

> He . . . who *unwills* what he has willed. *Longfellow.*

unwilled (un-wild′), *a.* **1.** Deprived of the faculty of will; bereft of the power of volition. [Rare.]

> Now, your will is all *unwilled.*
> *Mrs. Browning*, Duchess May.

2. Not willed; not purposed; involuntary; unintentional; spontaneous. *Clarke.*

unwilling (un-wil′ing), *a.* **1.** Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant: as, an *unwilling* servant.

> If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race. *Dryden.*

> The next came Nedham in on lusty horse,
> That, angry with delay, at trumpet's sound,
> Would snort, and stamp, and stand upon no ground,
> *Unwilling* of his master's tarriance. *Peele*, Polyhymnia.

2†. Undesigned; involuntary.

> Patience, I pray you; 'twas a fault *unwilling.*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 159.

=**Syn.** Opposed, averse, indisposed, backward.

unwillingly (un-wil′ing-li), *adv.* In an unwilling manner; against one's will; not with good will; reluctantly. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 368.

unwillingness (un-wil′ing-nes), *n.* The state of being unwilling; loathness; disinclination; reluctance. *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2. 92.

unwily (un-wī′li), *a.* Not wily; free from cunning. *Eclectic Rev.*

unwind (un-wīnd′), *v.* [< ME. *unwinden*, *onwinden*, < AS. *unwindan*, unwind, < *un-*, back, + *windan*, wind: see *un-*² and *wind*².] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wind off; loose or separate, as what is wound or convolved; set free or loose: as, to *unwind* thread or a ball.—**2.** To disentangle; free from entanglement.

> In regard of them who desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as in every point to *unwind* themselves where the snares of glossing speech do lie to entangle them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

II. *intrans.* To admit of being unwound; become unwound: as, a skein that *unwinds* easily. *Mortimer.*

unwink† (un-wingk′), *v. i.* [ME. *unwynken*; < *un-*² + *wink.*] To open; unclose.

> When that thaire een gynneth forto *unwynk*
> And thai to braunche, into the lande let synk
> A reede right by.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

unwinking (un-wing′king), *a.* Not winking; not shutting the eyes; not ceasing to wake or watch.

> *Unwinking* vigilance. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 17.

unwinning (un-win′ing), *a.* Not winning; not adapted to win or gain favor; unconciliatory. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 7.

unwiped (un-wīpt′), *a.* Not wiped; not cleaned by rubbing. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 108.

unwire (un-wīr′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *wire.*] To remove the wire of; take out the wire from. [Rare.]

> I must *unwire* that cage and liberate the captive.
> *Walter Colton*, Ship and Shore, p. 88.

unwisdom (un-wiz′dum), *n.* [< ME. *unwisdom*, *onwisdom*; < *un-*¹ + *wisdom.*] Lack of wisdom; ignorance; foolishness; folly; unwise conduct or speech.

> Let us not commit the *unwisdom*, rebuked ages ago by the highest voice, of disputing among ourselves which should be the greatest.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 98.

unwise (un-wīz′), *a.* [< ME. *unwis*, < AS. *unwīs* (= OS. *unwīs* = OHG. MHG. *unwīs* = Goth. *unweis*), unwise, foolish, ignorant, < *un-*, not, + *wīs*, wise: see *un-*¹ and *wise*¹.] **1.** Not wise; Lacking wisdom or judgment; foolish; indiscreet: as, an *unwise* man; *unwise* kings. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 91.—**2.** Not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the desired end; injudicious; imprudent: as, *unwise* measures; *unwise* delay. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 52.

unwisely (un-wīz′li), *adv.* [< ME. *unwisely*, *unwysely*, *unwisliche*, < AS. *unwislīce*, unwisely; as *unwise* + *-ly*².] In an unwise manner; injudiciously; indiscreetly; not wisely; not prudently: as, *unwisely* rigid; *unwisely* studious.

> Saue thes fonnet folke, the frigies of troy,
> That *vnwysely* has wroght with wyttis full febill,
> And offendit our frenchyp thurgh foli of hom seluyn.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4207.

unwish† (un-wish′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *wish.*] To wish not to be; make away with by wishing. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 76.

unwished (un-wisht′), *a.* Not wished for; not sought; not desired; unwelcome. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 81.

unwist† (un-wist′), *a.* [ME. *unwist*, *unwyst*; < *un-*¹ + *wist.*] **1.** Unknown; without being known.

> *Unwist* of every wyght but of Pandare.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 603.

2. Unknowing; ignorant.

> He shal the ese, *unwyst* of it hymselve.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1400.

unwit† (un-wit′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unwiten*; < *un-*¹ + *wit*, *v.*] To be ignorant.

> Whan that God knoweth anything to be, he ne *unwot* nat that thilke wantith necessite to be.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 6.

unwit† (un-wit′), *n.* [< ME. *unwit*, *unwitt*, *onwit*, < AS. *ungewit*, unwisdom, folly; as *un-*¹ + *wit*, *n.*] Lack of wit; folly.

> Hym wyte I that I dye,
> And myn *unwit*, that ever I clomb so hye.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 271.

unwitch (un-wich′), *v. t.* [< *un-*² + *witch.*] To free from the effects of witchcraft; disenchant. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7. [Rare.]

unwithdrawing (un-wiᴛʜ-drâ′ing), *a.* Not withdrawing; continually liberal.

> Such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 711.

unwithered (un-wiᴛʜ′ėrd), *a.* Not withered or faded.

> The yet *unwither'd* blush.
> *Shirley* (*and Fletcher*?), Coronation, v.

unwithering (un-wiᴛʜ′ėr-ing), *a.* Not liable to wither or fade. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 570.

unwithheld (un-wiᴛʜ-held′), *a.* Not withheld; not kept or held back; not hindered. *Thomson*, To Sir Isaac Newton.

unwithstood (un-wiᴛʜ-stůd′), *a.* Not opposed or resisted. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

unwitnessed (un-wit′nest), *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony. *Hooker.*

unwittily (un-wit′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unwittili*; < *unwitty* + *-ly*².] Without wit; not wittily. *Cowley.*

unwitting† (un-wit′ing), *n.* [< ME. *unwittinge*; < *un-*¹ + *witting*, *n.*] Ignorance.

> And now, bretheren, I woot that by *unwiting* ȝee diden.
> *Wyclif*, Acts iii. 17.

unwitting (un-wit′ing), *a.* [Formerly also *unweeting*; < ME. *unwittyng*, *unwityng*, *unwetyng*, *onwitinde*, < AS. *unwitend* (= OHG. *unwizzende* = Icel. *ūvitandi*); as *un-*¹ + *witting*, *a.*] Not knowing; ignorant.

> *Unwittyng* of this Dorigen at al.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 208.

> Children that, *unwitting* why,
> Lent the gay shout their shrilly cry.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 20.

unwittingly (un-wit′ing-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unwittyngly*, *unwetandli*; < *unwitting* + *-ly*².] Without knowing; ignorantly. *Chaucer.*

> They run from my pen *unwittingly*, if they be verse.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

unwitty (un-wit′i), *a.* [< ME. *unwitti* (= OHG. *unwizzig* = Icel. *ūvitugr*); < *un-*¹ + *witty.*] **1†.** Not knowing; not wise; foolish. *Wyclif*, Wisdom iii. 12.—**2.** Not witty; destitute of wit: as, *unwitty* jokes. *Shenstone*, A Simile.

unwived† (un-wīvd′), *a.* Having no wife. *Selden.*

unwoman (un-wům′ạn), *v. t.* To deprive of the qualities of a woman; unsex. *Sandys*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

unwomanly (un-wům′ạn-li), *a.* Not womanly; unbecoming a woman; unfeminine.

> A woman sat, in *unwomanly* rags,
> Plying her needle and thread.
> *Hood*, Song of the Shirt.

unwomanly (un-wům′ạn-li), *adv.* In a manner unbecoming a woman.

> For your poor children's sake, do not so *unwomanly* cast away yourself. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

unwonder† (un-wun′dėr), *v. t.* To deprive of wonder; explain so as to make no longer a wonder or marvel.

> Whilest Papists crie up this his incredible continency, others easily *unwonder* the same, by imputing it partly to his impotence afflicted with an infirmitie, partly to the distaste of his wife.
> *Fuller*, Church Hist., II. vi. 17. (*Davies.*)

unwondering (un-wun′dėr-ing), *a.* Not wondering; incurious.

> But, wiser now, the *unwondering* world, alas!
> Gives all poor Herschel's glory to his glass.
> *Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), p. 236.

unwont† (un-wunt′), *a.* Unwonted; unaccustomed.

> *Unwont* with heards to watch, or pasture sheepe.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 40.

unwonted (un-wun′ted), *a.* **1.** Not wonted; not common; uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare: as, an *unwonted* sight; *unwonted* changes. *Dryden.*

> And joy *unwonted*, and surprise,
> Gave their strange wildness to his eyes.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 5.

2. Unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice: as, a child *unwonted* to strangers. *Milton.*

unwontedly (un-wun′ted-li), *adv.* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner.

unwontedness (un-wun′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unwonted; uncommonness; rareness. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 121.

unwooed (un-wöd′), *a.* Not wooed; not courted. *Shak.*, Sonnets, liv.

unwoof (un-wöf′), *v. t.* To remove the woof of. [Rare.]

unworded (un-wėr′ded), *a.* Not worded; not spoken, told, or mentioned; also, not speaking; silent.

> You should have found my thanks paid in a smile
> If I had fell *unworded.*
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Nice Valour, ii. 1.

> So, still *unworded*, save in memory mute,
> Rest thou, sweet hour of viol and of lute.
> *R. W. Gilder*, Lyrics, Music and Words.

unwork (un-wėrk′), *v. t.* To undo.

> If they light in the middle or bottom of a dead hedge, your best way is softly to *unwork* the hedge till you come to them. *C. Butler*, Fem. Mon., p. 92. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unworkable (un-wėr′kạ-bl), *a.* **1.** Not workable; not capable of being wrought into shape. —**2.** Hard to manage or to induce to work; indocile.

> I think it would be difficult to find a body more *unworkable*, or more difficult to bring together or to manage.
> *Lancet*, No. 3522, p. 505.

unworking (un-wėr′king), *a.* Living without labor: as, the *unworking* classes. *J. S. Mill.*

unworkmanlike (un-wėrk′mạn-līk), *a.* Not workmanlike; unlike what a good workman would make or do.

> Some of the most inartistic and *unworkmanlike* of the products have proudly been pointed to by school commissioners as proofs of the success of the manual-training course. *New York Evening Post*, April 25, 1891.

unworld (un-wėrld′), *v. t.* To cause not to be worldly or to belong to the world. [Rare.]

> Take away the least vericulum out of the world, and it *unworlds* all. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 21.

unworldliness (un-wėrld′li-nes), *n.* The state of being unworldly.

unworldly (un-wėrld′li), *a.* Not worldly; not influenced by worldly or sordid motives; spiritual.

unwormed (un-wėrmd′), *a.* Not wormed; not having the worm-like lytta cut from under the tongue: said of a dog.

> She is mad with love,
> As mad as ever *unworm'd* dog was.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman Pleased, iv. 3.

unworn (un-wōrn′), *a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Burke.*

unworship† (un-wėr'ship), *v. t.* [ME., < *un-*^{1} + *worship.*] To dishonor; treat with dishonor. *Wyclif,* Rom. ii. 23.

unworshiped, unworshipped (un-wėr'shipt), *a.* Not worshiped; not adored. *Milton,* P. L., v. 670.

unworshipful (un-wėr'ship-fůl), *a.* [< ME. *unworshipful;* < *un-*^{1} + *worshipful.*] Not entitled to respect; dishonorable.

> The *unworshipful* setes of dignitees.
> *Chaucer,* Boëthius, iii. meter 4.

unworth† (un-wėrth'), *a.* [< ME. *unworth, unwurth, onworth,* < AS. *unweorth,* not worth, unworthy; as *un-*^{1} + *worth*^{2}.] Unworthy; little worth. *Milton,* Tetrachordon.

unworth (un-wėrth'), *n.* Unworthiness. [Rare.]

> Those superstitious blockheads of the twelfth century had reverence for Worth, abhorrence of *Unworth.*
> *Carlyle,* Past and Present, ii. 9.

unworthily (un-wėr'ᴛʜi-li), *adv.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert; either above or below merit: as, to treat a man *unworthily;* to advance a person *unworthily.*

> Lest my jealous aim might err
> And so *unworthily* disgrace the man.
> *Shak.,* T. G. of V., iii. 1. 29.

unworthiness (un-wėr'ᴛʜi-nes), *n.* The character of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.

> If thy *unworthiness* raised love in me,
> More worthy I to be beloved of thee.
> *Shak.,* Sonnets, cl.

unworthy (un-wėr'ᴛʜi), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *unworthy, unwurthy, onwurthy;* < *un-*^{1} + *worthy.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not deserving; not worthy; undeserving: usually followed by *of.*

> The most *unworthy of* her you call Rosalind.
> *Shak.,* As you Like it, iv. 1. 197.

> None but those who are *unworthy* protection condescend to solicit it. *Goldsmith,* Vicar, xx.

2. Wanting merit; worthless; vile; base.

> Look you, now, how *unworthy* a thing you make of me!
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 2. 379.

3. Unbecoming; shameful; discreditable.

> The brutal action roused his manly mind.
> Moved with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
> He, though unarmed, resolved to give her aid.
> *Dryden,* Theodore and Honoria, l. 127.

4. Not having suitable qualities or value; unsuitable; unbecoming; beneath the character of: with *of.*

> Something *unworthy of* the author. *Swift.*

> I will take care to suppress things *unworthy of* him.
> *Pope,* Letter to Swift.

5†. Not deserved; not justified.

> Worthy vengeance on thyself,
> Which didst *unworthy* slaughter upon others.
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., i. 2. 88.

II. *n.* One who is unworthy. [Rare.]

> John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester (1647–1680), born in Oxfordshire in 1647, was one of the *unworthies* of the reign of the "merry monarch, scandalous and poor."
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 614.

unwot†. See *unwit.*

unwounded (un-wŏn'ded), *a.* **1.** Not wounded; not hurt; not injured by external violence.

> His right arm 's only shot,
> And that compell'd him to forsake his sword;
> He 's else *unwounded.*
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Knight of Malta, iv. 4.

2. Not hurt; not offended: as, *unwounded* ears.

> She, who can love a sister's charms, or hear
> Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear.
> *Pope,* Moral Essays, ii. 260.

unwrap (un-rap'), *v.* [< ME. *unwrappen;* < *un-*^{2} + *wrap.*] **I.** *trans.* To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded; disclose; reveal.

> Verray need *unwrappeth* al thy wounde hid.
> *Chaucer,* Man of Law's Tale, l. 5.

II. *intrans.* To become opened or undone. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XV. xvii. 14.

unwrast†, unwrest†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *unwrǣst,* infirm, weak, bad, < *un-,* not, + *wrǣst,* strong, firm.] Infirm; unreliable.

> He were *vnwrast* of hus worde that witnesse is of trewthe.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 313.

unwray†, *v. t.* A variant of *unwry.* *North,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 25. (*Nares.*)

unwreaked (un-rēkt'), *a.* Not wreaked; unavenged; unrevenged. *Spenser,* F. Q., III. xi. 9.

unwreath, unwreathe (un-rēth', un-rēᴛʜ'), *v. t.* To undo, as anything wreathed; untwine; untwist. *Boyle.*

unwrecked (un-rekt'), *a.* Not wrecked; not ruined; not destroyed. *Drayton,* Upon Lady Aston's Departure for Spain.

unwrest†, *a.* See *unwrast.*

unwrinkle (un-ring'kl), *v. t.* To reduce from a wrinkled state; smooth.

unwrinkled (un-ring'kld), *a.* Not wrinkled; not having wrinkles or furrows; smooth; hence, flowing; even. *Byron,* Childe Harold, iv.

unwrite (un-rit'), *v. t.* To cancel, as that which is written; erase. [Rare.]

> Yee write them in your closets, and *unwrite* them in your Courts. *Milton,* Animadversions.

unwriting (un-rī'ting), *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author. [Rare.]

> The honest *unwriting* subject. *Arbuthnot.*

unwritten (un-rit'n), *a.* **1.** Not written; not reduced to writing; oral; traditional: as, *unwritten* laws; *unwritten* customs.

> Predestinat thei prechen prechours that this shewen,
> Or prechen inparfit ypult out of grace,
> *Vnwryten* for som wikkednesse as holy writ sheweth.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 209.

> The proverbs themselves are no doubt often taken from that *unwritten* wisdom of the common people for which . . . Spain has always been more famous than any other country. *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., I. 340.

2. Not written upon; blank; containing no writing.

> A rude, *unwritten* blank. *South,* Sermons.

3. Not distinctly expressed, laid down, or formulated, but generally understood and acknowledged as binding: as, an *unwritten* rule; an *unwritten* constitution.—**Unwritten law,** law which, although it may be reduced to writing, rests for its authority on custom or judicial decision, etc., as distinguished from law originating in written command, statute, or decree. See *common law,* under *common.*

unwrought (un-rât'), *a.* Not labored; not manufactured; not worked up.

> They [of Smyrna] export also a great deal of *unwrought* cotton. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. ii. 33.

unwrung (un-rung'), *a.* Not pinched; not galled.

> Let the galled jade wince, our withers are *unwrung.*
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 2. 253.

unwry†, *v. t.* To reveal; disclose. Also *unwrie, unwray.* *Chaucer,* Troilus, i. 858.

unyielded (un-yēl'ded), *a.* Not having yielded; unyielding. [Rare.]

> O'erpowered at length they force him to the ground,
> *Unyielded* as he was, and to the pillar bound.
> *Dryden,* Pal. and Arc., iii. 651.

unyielding (un-yēl'ding), *a.* Not yielding to force, persuasion, or treatment; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.

> With fearless courage and *unyielding* resolution.
> *Edwards,* Works, III. 412.

unyieldingly (un-yēl'ding-li), *adv.* In an unyielding manner; firmly.

unyieldingness (un-yēl'ding-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unyielding; obstinacy; firmness. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 47.

unyoke (un-yōk'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* **1.** To loose from a yoke; free from a yoke.

> The chief himself *unyokes* the panting steeds.
> *Pope,* Iliad, xxiii. 596.

> Her purple Swans, *unyoak'd,* the Chariot leave.
> *Congreve,* tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. To part; disjoin.

> Shall these hands . . .
> *Unyoke* this seizure and this kind regret?
> *Shak.,* K. John, iii. 1. 241.

II. *intrans.* To become loosed from, or as if from, a yoke; give over work; hence, to cease.

> Ay, tell me that, and *unyoke.* *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 1. 59.

> It is . . . but reason such an anger should *unyoke,* and go to bed with the sun.
> *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

unyoked (un-yōkt'), *a.* **1.** Not having worn a yoke.—**2†.** Licentious; unrestrained.

> The *unyoked* humour of your idleness.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 220.

unyolden†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*^{1} + *yolden,* pp. of *yield.*] Same as *unyielded.*

> By the force of twenty is he take
> *Unyolden.* *Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, l. 1784.

unzealous (un-zel'us), *a.* Not zealous; destitute of fervor, ardor, or zeal. *Milton,* Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 9.

unzoned (un-zōnd'), *a.* Having no zone, belt, or girdle; ungirded; uncinctured.

> Full, though *unzoned,* her bosom rose.
> *Prior,* Solomon, ii.

up (up), *adv.* and *prep.* [< (*a*) ME. *up, upp,* rarely *op,* adv. and prep., < AS. *up, upp,* adv., = OS. *up, upp* = OFries. *up, op* = D. *op* = MLG. LG. *up* = OHG. MHG. *ūf,* G. *auf,* adv. and prep., = Icel. Sw. *upp* = Dan. *op* = Goth. *iup,* adv., up; (*b*) ME. *uppe, oppe, ope,* < AS. *uppe* = MLG. *uppe* = Icel. *uppi,* adv., up; Teut. **up,* **ūp,* perhaps connected with Goth. *uf,* under, *ufar,* over, = AS. *ofer* = E. *over:* see *over.* Cf. *open.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Of position or direction: In, toward, or to a more elevated position; higher, whether vertically, or in or by gradual ascent; aloft: as, to climb *up* to the top of a ladder; *up* in a tree.

> They presumed to go *up* unto the hill top.
> Num. xiv. 44.

> True prayers
> That shall be *up* at heaven and enter there
> Ere sun-rise. *Shak.,* M. for M., ii. 2. 152.

> On the east and north side, at the top of the second story, there is a Greek inscription, but I had no conveniency of getting *up* to read it.
> *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 142.

> He heard a laugh full musical aloft;
> When, looking *up,* he saw her features bright.
> *Keats,* Isabella.

> And the souls mounting *up* to God
> Went by her like thin flames.
> *D. G. Rossetti,* Blessed Damozel.

Specifically—(*a*) In or to an erect position or posture; upright: as, to sit or stand *up;* to set chessmen *up* on the board; a stand-*up* collar; in a specific use, on one's feet: as, the member from A—— was *up*—that is, was addressing the House.

> Pelleas, leaping *up,*
> Ran thro' the doors and vaulted on his horse.
> *Tennyson,* Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*b*) Above the horizon: as, the moon will be *up* by ten o'clock.

> And when the sun was *up* they were scorched; and because they had no root, they withered away.
> Mat. xiii. 6.

2. At or to a source, head, center, or point of importance: as, to follow a stream *up* to its source; to run the eye *up* toward the top of a page; to go *up* to London from Cornwall; often, in the direction of the north pole: as, *up* north: sometimes noting mere approach to or arrival at any point, and in colloquial or provincial use often redundant.

> When thai assent with syn of pride,
> *vp* for to trine my trone vnto.
> *York Plays,* p. 8.

> Send for him *up;* take no excuse.
> *Pope,* Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 36.

> In his seventeenth year Oliver went *up* to Trinity College, Dublin, as a sizar. *Macaulay,* Goldsmith.

> I was posting *up* to Paris from Bruxelles, following, I presume, the route that the allied army had pursued but a few weeks before. *J. S. Le Fanu,* Dragon Volant, i.

> I'm Captain Joe Bell, out of a job. Seein' your advertisement, I called *up.* Where is the work, and what is it?
> *The Century,* XXXIX. 225.

3. At, toward, or to a higher point or degree in an ascending scale, as of rank, quantity, or value: in many idiomatic and colloquial phrases. Noting specifically—(*a*) Rank, superiority, or importance: as, from a pauper *up* to a prince; to be *up* at the head of one's class; to feel set *up* by success. (*b*) Extent, amount, or size: as, to swell *up;* the death rate mounted *up* to fifty. (*c*) Price: as, stocks have gone *up* 3 per cent.; sugar has been *up.* (*d*) Pitch, as of sound: as, this song goes *up* to A; to run *up* through the chromatic scale.

4. At, of, or to a height specified; of a particular measurement upward; as high as: usually with *to* or *at.*

> I could tell you an excellent long history of my brother Ned's envy, which was always *up at* high-water-mark.
> *Walpole,* Letters, II. 150.

> The girls and women, too, that come to fetch water in jars, stand *up to* their knees in the water for a considerable time. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, I. 106.

5. At or to a point of equal advance, extent, or scope; abreast (of); so as not to fall short (of) or behind; not below, behind, or inferior (to): as, to catch *up* in a race; to keep *up* with the times; to live *up* to one's income.

> We'll draw all our arrows of revenge *up* to the head but we'll hit her for her villany.
> *Dekker and Webster,* Northward Ho, iv. 2.

> The wisest men in all ages have lived *up* to the religion of their country. *Addison.*

> They are determined to live *up* to the holy rule.
> *Bp. Atterbury.*

> We must therefore, if we take account of the child-mind at all, interpret it *up* to the revelations of the man-mind.
> *Science,* XVI. 351.

Hence—**6.** In a condition to understand, encounter, utilize, or do something; well equipped with experience, skill, or ability; equal (to): as, to be well *up* in mathematics; to be *up* to the needs of an emergency. [Colloq.]

> The Saint made a pause
> As uncertain, because
> He knew Nick is pretty well *up* in the laws.
> *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.

> It was not so well for a lawyer to be over-honest, else he might not be *up* to other people's tricks.
> *George Eliot,* Felix Holt, Int.

> "Come, Mercy, you are *up* to a climb, I am sure." "I ought to be, after such a long rest." "You may have forgotten how to climb," said Alister.
> *Geo. MacDonald,* What's Mine's Mine, p. 288.

> If an astronomer, observing the sun, were to record the fact that at the moment when a sun-spot began to shrink

there was a rap at his front door, we should know that he was not *up* to his work.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 137.

7. In or into activity, motion, operation, etc. Specifically—(*a*) Out of bed; risen from sleep.

Fair day, my lords. You are all larkes this morning,
Vp with the sun: you are stirring earely.
Heywood, If you Know not me, ii.

May. Where is your mistress, villain? when went she abroad?
Pren. Abroad, sir! why, as soon as she was *up*, sir.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

It was late, it is true, but on a May evening even country people keep *up* till eight or nine o'clock.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

(*b*) In commotion, tumult, or revolt; roused: as, to have one's temper *up;* to be *up* in arms.

'Tis treason to be *up* against the King.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

[*Within*.] Liberty, liberty!
Duke. What, is the city *up?*
Boats. They are *up* and glorious,
And rolling like a storm they come.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Now my anger's *up*,
Ten thousand virgins kneeling at my feet,
And with one general cry howling for mercy,
Shall not redeem thee.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

Till *up* in Arms my Passions rose,
And cast away her Yoke.
Cowley, The Chronicle, st. 3.

(*c*) In process of occurrence or performance; in progress: as, what is *up?*

The hunt is *up*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 2. 1.

The woodland rings with laugh and shout,
As if a hunt were *up*.
Bryant, Song of Marion's Men.

I'll finish my cigar in the betting-room, and hear what's *up*. *Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xxiv.

(*d*) In or into activity, operation, or use; at work; on; going.

Loud is the vale, the voice is *up*
With which she speaks when storms are gone.
Wordsworth, At Grasmere after a Storm.

It will suffice just to name the meteorologic processes eventually set *up* in the Earth's atmosphere.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 151.

The Harriet Lane, not having steam *up*, could not draw near the scene of action, and confined herself to firing in the direction of the bridge.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 639.

(*e*) In or into prominence or consideration; into or to the light: as, a missing article turns *up;* a question comes *up* for discussion; to bring *up* a new topic of conversation.

How dangerous it was to bring *up* an ill report upon this good land, which God had found out and given to his people. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 400.

His name was *up* through all the adjoining Provinces, eev'n to Italy and Rome. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Whether it be possible for him, from his own imagination, to . . . raise *up* to himself the idea of that particular shade [previously unknown].
Hume, Human Understanding, ii.

8. Onward to or from a specified time: as, an account *up* to date.

We were tried friends: I from childhood *up*
Had known him. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

All men knew what the conduct of James had been *up* to that very time. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

9. To complete existence, maturity, or age: as, to spring or grow *up;* to bring *up* a child properly.

And so he dide, and put his owne sone, whiche was not fully of half yere age, to be norisshed *vp* with a-nother woman. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 112.

Train *up* a child in the way he should go. Prov. xxii. 6.

10. In or into a place of storage, retirement, concealment, etc., as for safe-keeping or as not being used or required at the time; aside; by: as, to put *up* one's work for an hour or two; to put *up* medicine in a bottle.

Lay not *up* for yourselves treasures upon earth.
Mat. vi. 19.

Keep *up* your bright swords, for the dew will rust them.
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 59.

Those highly-compounded nitrogenous molecules in which so much motion is locked *up*.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 104.

11. In or into a state of union, contraction, closeness of parts, etc.; together; close: as, to fold *up* a letter; to shrivel *up;* to draw *up* cloth upon a gathering-thread; to shut *up* an umbrella; to add *up* a column of figures.

She starts, like one that spies an adder
Wreathed *up* in fatal folds just in his way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 878.

To sum *up* the matter, a study of the statistics reveals the fact that no absolute participle occurs in Anglo-Saxon without having a prototype in Latin, either directly or indirectly. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 344.

12. To the required, desired, or uttermost point; to completion or fulfilment; wholly; thoroughly; quite: as, to pay *up* one's debts; to burn *up* the fuel; to build *up* one's constitution; to use *up* one's patience.

With marble greet ygrounde and myxt with lyme
Polisshe alle *uppe* thy werke in goodly time.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

He'll win *up* all the money in the town.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

The Indians killed *up* all their own swine, so as Capt. Lovell had none. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 466.

13. To or at an end; over: specifically, in Great Britain, noting adjournment or dissolution: as, Parliament is *up*.

When the tyme was ourtyrnyt, and the tru *vp*,
Agamynon the grekys gedrit in the fild.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7207.

That shall be according as you are in the Mind after your Month is *up*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 446.

The court is *up*—i. e., it does not now sit.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 11.

14†. Open.

His door is *uppe*.
Chaucer, Canterbury Tales (F), l. 615 (ed. Skeat).

[*Up* is often used elliptically for *go up*, *come up*, *rise up*, *stand up*, *speak up*, and similar phrases in which the verb is omitted; and with *with* following, it has the effect of a transitive verb. In provincial or vulgar speech the adverb so used is sometimes inflected as a verb.

I will *up*, saith the Lord. Ps. xii. 6 (Psalter).

Up with my tent there! here will I lie to-night!
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 7.

The true-bred gamester *ups* afresh, and then
Falls to't again. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 14.

She *up* with her pattens, and beat out their brains.
The Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 258).

So saying, she *ups* with her brawny arm, and gave Susy such a douse on the side of her head as left her fast asleep for an hour and upward. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 134.]

All up with. See *all*.

I saw that it was *all up with* our animals. Weak as I was myself, I was obliged to walk, as my ox could not carry me up the steep inclination.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 259.

Hard up. See *hard, adv.*—**To back, ball, bear up.** See the verbs.—**To bear up** or **put up the helm,** to move the tiller toward the upper or windward side of a vessel.

Captaine Ratliffe (Captaine of the Pinnace) rather desired to *beare vp the helme* to returne for England then make further search.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 150.

To beat, blow, bring, come, cut, do, draw, fire, flush, get, give, etc., **up.** See the verbs.—**To have up,** to bring before a magistrate or court of justice.

I'll *have* you *up* for assault. *Farrar.*

To hitch, hold, hush up. See the verbs.—**To look up,** to improve in health, value, etc.: as, the property seems to be *looking up*. See also *look*^{1}, *v. t.* [Colloq.]—**To make, pull, put, tear,** etc., **up.** See the verbs.—**To up stick,** to pack up; make ready to go away. [Slang.]

I followed the cattle-tracks till I came to the great Billebong where they were fishing; and I made them *up stick* and take me home.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xxviii.

Up and down. (*a*) In a vertical position or direction; upright: in nautical use said of the chain when the ship is directly over the anchor. (*b*) Here and there; to and fro; back and forth; one way and another.

But hit was kept alway with a dragoun,
And many other merveils, *up and doun*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1431.

And the Lord said unto Satan: From whence comest thou? And Satan . . . said: From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking *up and down* in it. Job ii. 2.

There are some Sycophants here that idolize him [the Cardinal], and I blush to hear what profane Hyperboles are printed *up and down* of him. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 44.

Mem. Lloyd had, about the beginning of the civill warres, a MS. of this Saint's concerning Chymistrey, and sayes that there are severall MSS. of his *up and downe* in England. *Aubrey*, Lives (Saint Dunstan).

(*c*†) In every particular; completely; wholly; exactly; just.

He [Phocion] was euen Socrates *vp and downe* in this pointe and behalfe, that no man euer sawe hym either laughe or weepe.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 324. (*Davies.*)

The mother's mouth *up and down, up and down*.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

(*d*) Downright; bluntly; without mincing matters; "without gloves": as, to handle a matter *up and down;* to talk *up and down:* sometimes used adjectively: as, to be *up and down* with a person. [Colloq.]

Talk about coddling! it's little we get o' that, the way the Lord fixes things in this world, dear knows. He's pretty *up and down* with us, by all they tell us. You must take things right off, when they're goin'. Ef you don't, so much the worse for you; they won't wait for you.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 240.

Up to. (*a*) As high as; as far advanced as; equal to. See defs. 4, 5, 6. (*b*) On the point of doing; about to do; planning; engaged in. [Colloq.]

"Wot are you *up to*, old feller?" asked Mr. Bailey, with . . . graceful rakishness. He was quite the man-about-town of the conversation.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

"Here you are, you little minx," said Miss Asphyxia. "What are you *up to* now? Come, the waggin's waiting."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 124.

Then he [King James II.] signified me to kneel, which I did, . . . and then he gave me a little tap very nicely upon my shoulder before I knew what he was *up to*, and said, "Arise, Sir John Ridd!"
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxviii.

Up to snuff, to the ears, to the elbows, to the hilt. See *snuff*^{1}, *ear*^{1}, etc.—**Up to the knocker, up to the door,** reaching the desired standard; good; excellent. [Slang.]

II. *prep.* **1.** Upward or aloft in or on; to, toward, near, or at the top of: as, to climb *up* a tree.

The wedercoc thet is *ope* the steple.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

As you go *up* the stairs into the lobby.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 39.

A voice replied, far *up* the height,
Excelsior! *Longfellow*, Excelsior.

Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat,
High in her chamber *up* a tower to the east
Guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To, toward, or at the source, head, center, or important part of: as, to walk *up* town; often, toward the interior of (a region): as, the explorers went *up* country.

Up Fish Street! down Saint Magnus' Corner!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 1.

The author put off at dawn, from a French ship of war, in a small boat with a handful of men, to row *up* a river on the coast of Anam. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 656.

The man who abandoned a farm *up* the Hudson, which had been in the family for generations, and came to New York without having any particular vocation in view, . . . was a type of a large class. *The Century*, XL. 634.

3†. Upon or on (in many senses).

A glose *ope* the sautere.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Helpes hastily hende men i hote, *vp* ȝour liues!
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2378.

I yow forbede *up* peyne of deeth.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 753.

Up a stump, up a tree. See *stump, tree.*—**Up hill and down dale.** See *hill*^{1}.

up (up), *a.* and *n.* [< *up, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Inclining or tending up; going up; upward: as, an *up* grade; an *up* train; an *up* beat in music; an *up* bow in violin-playing.

No sooner were we on *up*-grades than I exhausted myself by my vigorous back-pedalling.
J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle.

Up-bow mark, in music for the violin, a sign, v, indicating that a note or phrase is to be played with an up bow.

II. *n.* Used in the phrase *ups and downs*, rises and falls; alternate states of prosperity and the contrary; vicissitudes.

A mixture of a town-hall and an hospital; not to mention the bad choice of the situation in such a country; it is all *ups* that should be *downs*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 464.

Every man who has seen the world, and has had his *ups and downs* in life, . . . must have frequently experienced the truth of this doctrine. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

Life is chequer'd; a patchwork of smiles and of frowns;
We value its *ups*, let us muse on its *downs*.
F. Locker, Piccadilly.

U. P. An abbreviation of *United Presbyterian*.

up-and-down (up'and-down'), *a.* Plain; direct; unceremonious; downright; positive. Compare *up and down*, under *up, adv.* [Colloq.]

Miss Debby was a well-preserved, *up-and-down*, positive, cheery, sprightly maiden lady of an age lying somewhere in the indeterminate region between forty and sixty. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 291.

upanishad (ö-pan'i-shad), *n.* [Skt.] In *Sanskrit lit.*, a name given to a series of treatises of theosophic and philosophic contents. They are of different dates. They exhibit the earliest attempts of the Hindu mind to penetrate into the mysteries of creation and existence.

An *upanishad* is a passage of more philosophic or theosophic character, an excursus into a higher and freer region of thought, away from the details of the ceremonial and their exposition.
Whitney, Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 1.

upas (ū'pas), *n.* [= F. *upas*, < Malay (Java) *ūpas*, poison; in the Celebes and Philippine Islands *ipo* or *hipo*.] **1.** The poisonous sap of different trees of the Malayan and Philippine Islands, more or less used for arrow-poison. The *upas-antiar* is yielded by the antiar or upas-tree. (See def. 2 and *antiar*.) The *upas tieuté*, or *upas radja*, is from the chettik or tjettek, *Strychnos Tieuté*, one of the strychnine-trees.

2. The tree *Antiaris toxicaria*, one of the largest Javanese trees, having a cylindrical stem 60 or 70 feet high below the branches. Upon incision a poisonous milky juice flows from the trunk, concreting into a gum, which is mixed with the seed of *Capsicum frutescens* and various aromatic substances to form one kind of arrow-poison. The action of the poison is first purgative and emetic, then narcotic, destroying life by tetanic convulsions. Fable invests this tree with a deadly influence upon whatever comes under its branches. It is true that when the tree is felled or the bark extensively wounded it exhales an effluvium producing cutaneous eruptions; otherwise the upas may be approached and ascended like other trees. See *Antiaris* and *sack-tree*.

Fierce in dread silence, on the blasted heath,
Fell *upas* sits, the hydra-tree of death.
Erasmus Darwin.

3. Figuratively, something baneful or pernicious from a moral point of view: as, the *upas* of drunkenness.

upas-tree (ū′pa̤s-trē), *n.* See *upas*, 2.

upaventure†, *adv.* [< *up*, *prep.*, + *aventure*. Cf. *peradventure*.] In case that; if.

They bade me that I should be busy in all my wits to go as near the sentence and the words as I could, both that were spoken to me and that I spake, *upaventure* this writing came another time before the archbishop and his council. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 66. (*Davies.*)

upbear (up-bãr′), *v. t.* 1. To bear, carry, or raise aloft; lift; elevate; sustain aloft.

One short sigh of human breath, *upborne*
Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 147.

Swift as on wings of winds *upborn* they fly.
Pope, Odyssey, viii. 127.

2. To support; sustain.

His resolve
Upbore him, and firm faith.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Language . . . *upborne* by . . . thought.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 325.

3†. To hold up; commend.

Ne him for his desire no shame,
Al were it wist, but in pris and *upborn*
Of alle lovers, wel more than beforn.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 375.

upbind (up-bīnd′), *v. t.* To bind up.

Thy injur'd robes *up-bind!* *Collins*, Ode to Peace, st. 3.

upblaze (up-blāz′), *v. i.* To blaze up; shoot up, as a flame. *Southey*, Thalaba, vi. 8.

upblow† (up-blō′), *v.* I. *trans.* To blow up; inflate.

His belly was *upblowne* with luxury.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 21.

II. *intrans.* To blow up from a given quarter or point.

The watry Southwinde, from the seabord coste
Upblowing. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 13.

upbraid (up-brād′), *v.* [< ME. *upbraiden*, *upbrayden*, *upbreiden*, *upbreyden*, *oupbreiden*, reproach, lit. 'seize upon, attack'; < *up* + *braid*¹, scold: see *braid*¹ and *abraid*.] I. *trans.* 1. To reproach for some fault or offense; charge reproachfully; reproach: regularly followed by *with* or *for* (rarely *of*) before the thing imputed.

If you refuse your aid, . . . yet do not
Upbraid us *with* our distress.
Shak., Cor., v. 1. 35.

It were a thing monstrously absurd and contradictory to give the parliament a legislative power, and then to *upbraid* them *for* transgressing old establishments.
Milton, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 19. (*Richardson.*)

2†. To offer as an accusation or charge against some person or thing: with *to* before the person or thing blamed.

You shall be very good friends hereafter, and this never to be remembered or *upbraided*.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

It hath been *upbraided to* men of my trade
That oftentimes we are the cause of this crime.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

May they not justly *to* our Climes *upbraid*
Shortness of Night? *Prior*, Solomon, i.

3. Specifically, to reprove with severity; chide.

Then he began to *upbraid* the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done. Mat. xi. 20.

4. To bring reproach on; be a reproach to.

How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness!
Sir P. Sidney.

Will not the sobriety of the very Turks *upbraid* our excesses and debaucheries? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

5†. To make a subject of reproach or chiding.

I would not boast my actions, yet 'tis lawful
To *upbraid* my benefits to unthankful men.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

He who hath done a good turn should so forget it as not to speak of it; but he that boasts it, or *upbraids* it, hath paid himself. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 8.

=Syn. 1. *Mock*, *Flout*, etc. See *taunt*¹.

II. *intrans.* To utter upbraidings or reproaches.

Have we not known thee slave! of all our host
The man who acts the least *upbraids* the most.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 312.

In vain the envious tongue *upbraids*;
His name a nation's heart shall keep
Till morning's latest sunlight fades
On the blue tablet of the deep!
O. W. Holmes, Birthday of D. Webster.

upbraid†, *n.* [< ME. *upbræid*, *upbraide*, *upbreid*, *oupbreid*; from the verb.] The act of upbraiding; reproach; contumely; abuse. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi. 389.

upbraider (up-brā′dėr), *n.* [< *upbraid* + *-er*¹.] One who upbraids or reproves.

upbraiding (up-brā′ding), *n.* 1. The act or language of one who upbraids; severe reproof or reproach.

I have too long borne
Your blunt *upbraidings*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 104.

2. Nausea; vomiting. [Prov. Eng.]

Remors de l'estomac, The *vpbraiding* of the stomacke.
Cotgrave.

upbraiding (up-brā′ding), *p. a.* Reproachful; chiding.

The pouting lip
And sad, *upbraiding* eye of the poor girl . . .
Must now be disregarded. *Halleck*, Fanny.

upbraidingly (up-brā′ding-li), *adv.* In an upbraiding manner. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

upbray† (up-brā′), *v.* A false form of *upbraid*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. i. 42.

upbray† (up-brā′), *n.* A false form of *upbraid*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 50.

upbreak (up-brāk′), *v. i.* To break or force a way upward; come to the surface; appear. [Rare.]

When from the gloom of the dark earth *upbreaks* the tender bloom. *Littell's Living Age*, CLXXV. 66.

upbreak (up′brāk), *n.* A breaking or bursting up; an upburst. *Imp. Dict.*

upbreaking (up-brā′king), *a.* Breaking up; dissolving.

An *upbreaking* and disparting storm.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 104.

upbreathe† (up-brēᴛʜ′), *v. t.* To breathe up or out; exhale. *Marston.*

upbreed† (up-brēd′), *v. t.* To breed up; nurse; train up. *Holinshed*, Hist. of Scotland.

upbring†, *v. t.* To bring up; nourish; educate. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 38.

upbringing (up′bring-ing), *n.* The process of bringing up, nourishing, or maintaining; training; education. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus (1831), p. 68.

upbuild (up-bild′), *v. t.* To build up; edify; establish. [Rare.]

Plainly the science of zoölogy could not have been *upbuilt* without it. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 149.

upbuilding (up-bil′ding), *n.* The act or process of building up, in any sense; edification; establishment.

upbuoyance (up-boi′ans), *n.* The act of buoying up or uplifting. [Rare.]

Me rather, bright guests, with your wings of *upbuoyance*
Bear aloft to your homes, to your banquets of joyance.
Coleridge, Visit of the Gods.

upburst (up′bėrst), *n.* A bursting up; a breaking a way up and through; an uprush: as, an *upburst* of lava. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 232.

upby (up′bī), *adv.* [< *up* + *by*¹.] A little way further on; up the way. [Scotch.]

upcast (up-kȧst′), *v. t.* [< ME. *upcasten*; < *up* + *cast*.] To cast or throw up.

Custance and eek hir child the see *upcaste*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 808.

upcast (up′kȧst), *a.* 1. Cast up: a term used in bowling.—2. Thrown or turned upward; directed up: as, *upcast* eyes. *Addison*, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, l. 61.

upcast (up′kȧst), *n.* [< *upcast*, *v.*] 1. The act of casting or hurling upward, or the state of being cast upward; also, that which is cast upward; an upthrow.

Thus fall to the ground the views of those who have sought for the cause of these movements in the different specific gravities of the air in cyclones and anticyclones, in the *upcast* to which the air must be subject in a cyclone. *Nature*, XLIII. 16.

2. In *bowling*, a cast; a throw.

Was there ever man had such luck! When I kiss'd the jack upon an *up-cast* to be hit away!
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1. 2.

3. In *mining*, the shaft or passage of any kind through which the air is taken out of a mine; the out-take: the opposite of *downcast* (which see) and *downtake*. *Intake* and *out-take* are terms more generally applied to drifts, levels, or horizontal passages; *downcast* and *upcast* to vertical or inclined shafts. 4. An upward current of air passing through a shaft or the like.—5. The state of being overturned; an upset. [Scotch.]

What wi' the *upcast* and terror that I got a wee while syne, . . . my head is sair eneugh. *Scott.*

6. A taunt; a reproach. [Scotch.]

upcaught (up-kât′), *a.* Caught or seized up.

She bears *upcaught* a mariner away.
Cowper, Odyssey, xii. 118.

upchance†, *adv.* [< ME. *upchaunce*; < *up*, *prep.*, + *chance*. Cf. *perchance*.] Perchance; perhaps.

Up-chaunce ye may them mete.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 81).

upcheer† (up-chēr′), *v. t.* To cheer up; enliven. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. i. 44.

Upchurch pottery. See *pottery*.

upclimb (up-klīm′), *v. t.* and *i.* To climb up; ascend. [Rare.]

Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

upcoil (up-koil′), *v. t.* and *i.* To wind up into a coil; coil.

upcoming (up′kum-ing), *n.* The act or process of coming up; uprising. *Athenæum*, No. 3218, p. 831.

up-country (up′kun″tri), *adv.* Toward the interior; away from the seaboard. [Colloq.]

up-country (up′kun′tri), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The interior of the country. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Being or living away from the seaboard; interior: as, an *up-country* village. [Colloq.]

upcurl (up-kėrl′), *v. t.* To curl or wreathe upward. *Southey*, Thalaba, iv., 36.

up-curved (up′kėrvd), *a.* Curved upward; recurved: as, in entomology, an *up-curved* margin.

updelve† (up-delv′), *v. t.* [< ME. *updelven*; < *up* + *delve*.] To dig up. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.

updive (up-dīv′), *v. i.* To rise to the surface. [Rare.]

Thence make thy fame *updive*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 81.

updraw (up-drâ′), *v. t.* [< ME. *updrawen*; < *up* + *draw*.] 1. To draw up. *Cowper*, Iliad, i.—2. Figuratively, to train or bring up.

A knight, whom from childhode
He had *updrawe* into manhode.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

updress† (up-dres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *updressen*; < *up* + *dress*.] To set up; prepare.

He wolde *updresse*
Engyns, bothe more and lesse,
To cast at us, by every side.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7067.

upend (up-end′), *v. t.* To set on end, as a barrel.

An approaching heavy sea may carry the boat away on its front, and turn it broadside on, or *up-end* it.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 611.

Upending-tongs, heavy tongs with a swinging support, used in iron-works to turn the bloom, that the hammer may strike upon its end.

upfill (up-fil′), *v. t.* To fill up; make full. [Rare.]

A cup . . . to the brim *upfild*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 42.

upflow (up-flō′), *v. i.* To ascend; stream up. *Southey*, Thalaba, ii. [Rare.]

upflow (up′flō), *n.* A flowing up; rise: as, an *upflow* of air. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXX. 501.

upfling (up-fling′), *v. t.* To fling or throw up. [Rare.]

upfolded (up-fōl′ded), *a.* Folded up. *J. Wilson*, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life. [Rare.]

upgather (up-gaᴛʜ′ėr), *v. t.* To gather up or together; contract. *Spenser.* [Rare.]

upgaze (up-gāz′), *v. i.* To gaze upward; look steadily upward. *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. [Rare.]

upgirt (up-gėrt′), *a.* Girded up. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 35. [Rare.]

upgive† (up-giv′), *v. t.* [< ME. *upgiven*; < *up* + *give*¹.] To give up or out; yield. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1569.

upgoing (up′gō-ing), *a.* Going up; moving upward. *Lancet*, No. 3479, p. 955.

upgrow (up-grō′), *v. i.* To grow up. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 677. [Rare.]

upgrowth (up′grōth), *n.* 1. The process of growing up; development; rise and progress; upspringing. *J. R. Green.*

The prelate still keeping some shreds of civil power notwithstanding the *upgrowth* of the plebeian layman's power. *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

2. That which grows up or out: as, cartilaginous *upgrowths*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., i. 22.

upgush (up-gush′), *v. i.* To gush upward. [Rare.]

upgush (up′gush), *n.* A gushing upward: as, an *upgush* of feeling. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 155. [Rare.]

uphand (up′hand), *a.* Lifted by the hand or hands: as, an *uphand* sledge (a large hammer lifted with both hands).

The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen.
Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

uphang (up-hang′), *v. t.* To hang up; suspend or affix aloft. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, vi. [Rare.]

Uphantænia (ū-fan-tē′ni-a̤), *n.* [NL.] A generic name given by Vanuxem to a fossil from the Chemung group in New York, of very problematic character, classed by Schimper with *Dictyophyton* in a group of *Algæ* to which he gave the name of *Dictyophyteæ:* but at the same time he calls attention to the fact that this most extraordinary fossil possesses some of the characters of the skeleton of a silicious sponge, and it has been recently more generally referred to this class of organisms. See *Dictyophyton*.

uphasp (up-hásp′), *v. t.* To hasp or fasten up. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 254. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

uphaud (up-hâd′), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *uphold*.

upheap (up-hēp′), *v. t.* To pile or heap up; accumulate. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

upheaping† (up-hē′ping), *n.* [ME. *upheping;* < *up* + *heaping*.] Accession; addition to full measure.

> The syngler *uphepynge* of thi welfulnesse.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

upheaval (up-hē′val), *n.* The act of upheaving, or the state of being upheaved; a heaving or lifting up; specifically, in *geol.*, a disturbance of a part of the earth's crust, having as one of its results that certain areas occupy a higher position with reference to adjacent areas than they did before the disturbance took place. Upheaval is a part of the process by which mountain-chains have been formed; it is the opposite of subsidence. The subsidence of one region may cause the apparent upheaval of another adjacent to it.—**Doctrine of violent upheavals.** Same as *theory of cataclysms* (which see, under *cataclysm*).

upheave (up-hēv′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To heave or lift up; raise up or aloft.

> Arcita anon his hand *uphaf*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1570.

> Continents are *upheaved* at the rate of a foot or two in a century. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 378.

II. *intrans.* To be lifted up; rise.

> The pavement bursts, the earth *upheaves*
> Beneath the staggering town!
> *O. W. Holmes*, Agnes.

upheaving (up-hē′ving), *n.* The act or process of lifting up or being lifted up; an upheaval.

> All waves save those coming from submarine *upheavings* are caused by the wind. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 82.

upheld (up-held′). Preterit and past participle of *uphold*.

uphelm (up-helm′), *v. i.* To put the helm to windward. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 284.

upher (ū′fėr), *n.* In *building*, a fir pole of from 4 to 7 inches diameter, and 20 to 40 feet long, sometimes roughly hewn, used in scaffoldings and sometimes in slight and common roofs, for which use it is split. *Gwilt.* [Eng.]

uphild† (up-hild′). An obsolete form of *upheld*, preterit and past participle of *uphold*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 21.

uphill (up′hil′), *adv.* Upward; up, or as if up, an ascent: as, to walk *uphill*.

uphill (up′hil), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Leading or going up a rising ground; sloping upward: as, an *uphill* road.—**2.** Attended with labor, fatigue, or exertion; difficult; severe; fatiguing; burdensome: as, *uphill* work; hence, not having free course; hampered: as, an *uphill* acquaintance.

> What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner.
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

> These will be *uphill* intimacies, without charm or freedom to the end; and freedom is the chief ingredient in confidence. *R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, IV.

II.† *n.* Rising ground; ascent; upward slope.

> A man can have no even way, but continually high *uphils* and steepe down-hils. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 56.

uphilt† (up-hilt′), *v. t.* To plunge in up to the hilt. [Rare.]

> His blayd he with thrusting in his old dwynd carcas *uphilted*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 577.

uphoard (up-hōrd′), *v. t.* To hoard up. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 136. [Rare.]

uphold (up-hōld′), *v. t.* [< ME. **upholden;* < *up* + *hold*^{1}.] **1.** To hold up; raise or lift on high; keep raised or elevated; elevate.

> The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*
> Besought his pity. *Dryden.*

2. To keep erect; keep from sinking or falling; hence, to support; sustain; maintain; keep up; keep from declining or being lost or ruined: as, to *uphold* a person, a decision, or a verdict.

> Of whom Judas Maccabeus did *uphold* their State from a further declination. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 112.

> While life *upholds* this arm,
> This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 106.

3. To countenance; give aid to: as, to *uphold* a lawbreaker.—**4.** To warrant; vouch for. *Seventeenth Century Words.*

upholder (up-hōl′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *upholdere*, a dealer; < *up* + *holder*. Cf. *upholdster*.] **1**†. One who undertakes or carries on a business; a tradesman; a broker; a dealer, especially a dealer in small wares.

> *Vpholderes* on the hul [Cornhill] shullen haue hit to selle.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 218.

> *Vpholdere*, that sellythe smal thyngys. Velaber, velabra.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 512.

2†. An undertaker; one who has charge of funerals.

> Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
> Waits with impatience for the dying breath.
> *Gay*, Trivia.

3†. An upholsterer.

> Birchover, otherwise Birchin, Lane, in the reign of Henry VI., "had ye for the most part dwelling Fripperers or *Upholders*, that sold old apparel and household stuff" (Stow, "Annals," p. 75, ed. 1876).
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 328.

4. One who upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer: as, an *upholder* of religious freedom.

> An earnest and zealous *upholder* of his country.
> *Holinshed*, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1546.

upholdster†, **upholster**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *upholstar;* < late ME. *upholdster, upholster;* < *uphold* + *-ster*.] An upholder or upholsterer.

> *Upholdsters*—vieswariers.—Euerard the *vpholster* can well stoppe a mantel hooled, full agayn, carde agayn, skowre agayn a goune, and alle old cloth.
> *Caxton*, Booke for Travellers (quoted in Prompt. Parv., [p. 512, note).

> These are they that pay the Ioyner, the rope-maker, the *upholster*, the Laundrer, the Glazier.
> *Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 49).

> *Upholdster* or upholsterer, a tradesman that deals in all sorts of chamber furniture. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

upholster (up-hōl′stėr), *v. t.* [< *upholsterer*, regarded as formed < *upholster*, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}: see *upholsterer*.] **1.** To furnish with hangings, curtains, carpets, and the like, and, by extension, with furniture of different kinds.

> Farewell, thou old Château with thy *upholstered* rooms!
> *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 97.

2. To provide with textile coverings, together with cushions, stuffing, springs, etc., as a chair or sofa.

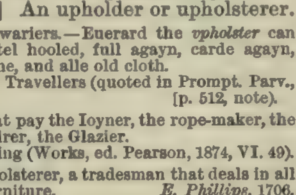
> The [Assyrian] seats were cushioned or *upholstered* with rich materials. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 847.

Hence—**3.** To provide with any covering.

> The whole thorax hollow is now laid bare and *upholstered* with the skin-muscle flap. *Lancet*, No. 3517, p. 218.

upholsterer (up-hōl′stėr-ėr), *n.* [< *upholdster*, *upholster*, + *-er*^{1} (with needless repetition of *-er*, as in *poult-er-er*).] **1.** One who upholsters, or provides and puts in place curtains, carpets, textile coverings for furniture, and the like.—**2.** An upholsterer-bee; a leaf-cutter.

upholsterer-bee (up-hōl′stėr-ėr-bē), *n.* A bee of one of certain genera of the family *Apidæ*, such as *Megachile* or *Anthocopa*, which upholsters its cell with regularly cut bits of leaves or petals of flowers. Also called *leaf-cutter*. See *Megachile*, *leaf-cutter*, and *poppy-bee*.



Cell of Upholsterer-bee.

upholstering (up-hōl′stėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *upholster*, *v.*] **1.** The occupation of an upholsterer.—**2.** Upholstery.

upholstery (up-hōl′stėr-i), *n.* [< *upholster* + *-y*^{3} (see *-ery*).] **1.** Furniture covered with textile material, and hangings, curtains, and the like: a general term for all such interior decorations and fittings as are made with textiles. —**2.** The art or trade of using textiles, leather, and the like in making furniture, decorating an interior, etc.

uphroe (ū′frō), *n.* [Also *euphroe*, *uvrou;* < D. *juffrouw*, a young lady, also reduced *juffer*, a young lady, in naut. use applied to "pulleys without truckles put up only for ornaments sake" (Sewel), also to spars, beams, joists, etc.: a contracted form of *jonkvrouw*, *jongvrouw* (= G. *jungfrau*, *junfer*), a young lady, < *jong*, young, + *vrouw*, woman, lady: see *young* and *frow*^{1}, and cf. *younker*, *junker*.] *Naut.*, an oblong or oval piece of wood with holes in it through which small lines are rove, forming a crowfoot, from which an awning is suspended.

uphurl (up-hėrl′), *v. t.* To hurl or cast up. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 633. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

upland (up′land), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *upland;* < *up*, *prep.*, upon, on, + *land*^{1}. Cf. *inland*, *outland*. In the later use the *up* is used in its adverbial sense.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. The region in the interior; inland districts; country as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns or populous districts.—**2.** The higher grounds of a district; ground elevated above meadows and valleys; slopes of hills, etc.

> Its *uplands* sloping deck the mountain's side.
> *Goldsmith*, The Traveller.

3. *pl.* A grade of cotton. See *cotton*^{1}.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the inland districts, or the country, as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns.

> Sometimes with secure delight
> The *upland* hamlets will invite.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 92.

Hence—**2**†. Rustic; countrified; rude; savage; uncivilized. Compare *inland*, 4. *Chapman.*—**3.** Of or pertaining to uplands, or higher grounds: as, *upland* pasturage; also, frequenting uplands: as, the *upland* plover.

> I stood upon the *upland* slope, and cast
> Mine eyes upon a broad and beauteous scene.
> *Bryant*, After a Tempest.

Upland boneset, a tall branching thoroughwort, *Eupatorium sessilifolium*, found from Massachusetts to Illinois and southward along the mountains.—**Upland cotton.** See *cotton*^{1}.—**Upland flake.** See *flake*^{2}.—**Upland goose**, *Chloëphaga magellanica*, of South America.—**Upland Mennonite.** See *Mennonite*.—**Upland moccasin**, a venomous serpent of the southern United States, related to but probably distinct from the common or water moccasin. It is not well determined, but appears to be the moccasin originally described by Troost in 1836 as *Toxicophis atrofuscus*, by Holbrook in 1842 as *Trigonocephalus atrofuscus*, later referred to the genus *Ancistrodon*, and to be that commonly called *cottonmouth*.—**Upland plover** or **sandpiper**, the Bartramian sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda;* the uplander. See *plover*, 3, and cut under *Bartramia*. [New Eng.]

uplander (up′lan-dėr), *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the uplands.

> But fifty knew the shipman's gear,
> The rest were *uplanders*.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 10.

2. The upland plover or sandpiper. [Local, Massachusetts.]

uplandish† (up′lan-dish), *a.* [< ME. *uplondish;* < *upland* + *-ish*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to uplands; pertaining to or situated in country districts: as, *uplandish* towns.

> The duke elector of Saxony came from the war of those *uplandish* people . . . into Wittenberg.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 188.

2. Hence, rustic; rude; boorish; countrified; uncultured; unrefined.

> The rude and *uplandish* ploughmen of the country are not supposed to be greatly afraid of your gentlemen's idle serving-men.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

3. Upland.

> Fifteen miles space of *uplandish* ground.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii.

uplay (up-lā′), *v. t.* To lay up; hoard. *Donne*, Annunciation and Passion. [Rare.]

uplead (up-lēd′), *v. t.* To lead upward. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 12.

uplean (up-lēn′), *v. i.* To lean upon anything. [Rare.]

> This shepheard drives, *vpleaning* on his batt.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 154.

upleap (up-lēp′), *v. i.* [< ME. *uplepen;* < *up* + *leap*^{1}.] To leap up; spring up. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3283. [Rare.]

uplift (up-lift′), *v. t.* To lift or raise up; raise; elevate: literally or figuratively: as, to *uplift* the arm; *uplifted* eyes.

> Earth
> *Uplifts* a general cry for guilt and wrong,
> And heaven is listening. *Bryant*, Earth.

> And shall not joy *uplift* me when I lead
> The flocks of Christ by the still streams to feed?
> *Jones Very*, Poems, p. 100.

uplift (up-lift′), *a.* Uplifted. [Rare.]

> With head *uplift* above the wave. *Milton*, P. L., i. 193.

> We humbly screen
> With *uplift* hands our foreheads.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

uplift (up′lift), *n.* **1.** An upheaval. See *upheaval*.

> A geologically sudden, high *uplift* of the northeastern part of the continent. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XLI. 40.

2. Raising; elevation; mental, moral, or physical exaltation.

> The rapidity of the *uplift* in health in many of the cases.
> *Lancet*, No. 3448, p. 661.

There has been a wonderful *uplift* in the enthusiasm and faith of Christians.
The Congregationalist, Nov. 19, 1879.

uplock† (up-lok′), *v. t.* To lock up.

His sweet *up-locked* treasure. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lii.

uplook (up-lůk′), *v. i.* To look up.

uplooking (up′lůk″ing), *a.* Looking up; aspiring.

It takes stalwart and *uplooking* faith to make history [such as the Puritans made]. *Phelps*, My Study, p. 294.

uplying (up′lī″ing), *a.* Elevated; of land, upland.

In *up-lying* situations, where the drift consists of raw material, fluxion-structures are seldom detected.
Nature, XXX. 530.

upmaking (up′mā″king), *n.* In *ship-building*, pieces of plank or timber piled one on another as a filling up, especially those placed between the bilgeways and a ship's bottom preparatory to launching.

upmost (up′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *up* + *-most.* Cf. *uppermost.*] Highest; topmost; uppermost.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Wherto the climber-upward turns his face;
But when he once attains the *upmost* round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 24.

upon (u-pon′), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *upon, uppon, upone, opon, oppon, apon, appone, uppen,* < AS. *uppon, uppan* (= Icel. *up ā, upp ā* = Sw. *på* (< *uppå*) = Dan. *paa*, upon), upon, up on, < *up, upp*, up, + *an, on*, on: see *up* and *on*^{1}. Cf. AS. *uppan* (= OS. *uppan* = OFries. *uppa, oppa* = OHG. *ūfen, uffen*), up, < *up, upp* + adv. suffix *-an*: see *up, adv.*] **I.** *prep.* **1.** Up and on: in many cases scarcely more than a synonym of *on*, the force of *up* being almost or entirely lost. See *on*^{1}, *prep.* Specifically—(*a*) Aloft on; in an elevated position on; on a high or the highest part of: noting rest or location.

The hyȝe trone ther moȝt ȝe hede . . .
The hyȝe godez self hit set *vpone.*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1053.

Two theues also tholed deth that tyme,
Vppon a crosse bisydes Cryst, so was the comune lawe.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 71.

We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
Painted *upon* a pole, and underwrit,
"Here may you see the tyrant."
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7. 26.

O Angels, clap your wings *upon* the skyes,
And giue this Virgin Christall plaudities.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Four brave Southron foragers
Stood hie *upon* the gait.
Sir William Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 238).

Three years I lived *upon* a pillar, high
Six cubits, and three years on one of twelve.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

(*b*) Upward so as to get or be on: involving motion toward a higher point.

The nihtegale i-h[e]rde this,
And hupte [hopped] *uppon* on blowe ris [branch].
Owl and Nightingale, l. 1636.

And he xal make hym to wryte, and than gon *upon* a leddere, and settyn the tabyl abovyn Crystes hed.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 324.

They shall climb up *upon* the houses. Joel ii. 9.

Four nimble gnats the horses were, . . .
Fly Cranion the charioteer
Upon the coach-box getting.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Lucan vaulted *upon* Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

To lift the woman's fall'n divinity
Upon an even pedestal with man.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. On, in any sense: conveying no notion of height, elevation, rise, or ascent. See *on*^{1}. Aside from the uses noted in the foregoing definition, *upon* is strictly synonymous with *on*, and is preferred in certain cases only for euphonic or metrical reasons. For parallel uses of the two words, see the following quotations.

Dere dyn *vp-on* day, daunsyng *on* nyȝtes,
Al watz hap *vpon* heȝe in halles & chambrez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

Swyerez [squires] that swyftly swyed *on* blonkez [horses],
& also fele *vpon* fote, of fre & of bonde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 88.

The flode with a felle cours flowet *on* hepis,
Rose *vppon* rockes [*i. e.*, in towering masses] as any ranke
hylles. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1991.

Also, that euery brother and suster schul be boxom, and come whan they be warned, . . . *vpon* the oth th^t they haue maad, and *on* the peyne of xl. d. to paie to the box; . . . *Vpon* the peyne afore-seid, but he haue a verrey enchesoun wherfore th^t they mowe be excused.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

That Peter's heirs should tread *on* Emperors,
And walk *upon* the dreadful adder's back.
Marlowe, Faustus, iii. 1.

Upon whom doth not his light arise? [Compare Mat. v. 45: He maketh his sun to rise *on* the evil and *on* the good.]
Job xxv. 3.

Val. And *on* a love-book pray for my success.
Pro. *Upon* some book I love I'll pray for thee.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 20.

My saucy bark, inferior far to his,
On your broad main doth wilfully appear:
Your shallowest help will hold me up afloat,
Whilst he *upon* your soundless deep doth ride.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

Upon the head of all who sat beneath . . .
Samson, with these immix'd, inevitably
Pull'd down the same destruction *on* himself.
Milton, S. A., l. 1652.

The tide is full, the moon lies fair
Upon the straits;—*on* the French coast the light
Gleams and is gone. *M. Arnold*, Dover Beach.

To beat†, **blow, fall, pass,** etc., **upon.** See the verbs.—**Upon an average, a thought, occasion, one's hands, one's oath,** etc. See the nouns.

II.† *adv.* Hereupon; thereupon; onward; on.

Til May it wol suffice *uppon* to fede,
But lenger not thenne Marche if it shal sede.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

It is great morning, and the hour prefix'd
Of her delivery to this valiant Greek
Comes fast *upon.* *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 3. 3.

uponon†, **upónone**†, *adv.* At once; anon. See *anon* (the same word without the element *up*).

When mercury hade menyt this mater to ende,
And graunt me thise gyftis hit gladit my hert.
I onswaret hym esely euyn *vponon.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2418.

up-peak (up-pēk′), *v. i.* To rise in or to a peak. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 209. [Rare.]

upper (up′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *upper* (= D. *opper* = MLG. *uppere*), compar. of *up:* see *up*, and cf. *over.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Higher in place: opposed to *nether:* as, the *upper* lip; the *upper* side of a thing; an *upper* story; the *upper* deck.

And such a yell was there,
Of sudden and portentous birth,
As if men fought upon the earth,
And fiends in *upper* air.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 25.

2. Superior in rank or dignity: as, the *upper* house of a legislature; an *upper* servant.

Few of the *upper* Planters drinke any water: but the better sort are well furnished with Sacke, Aquavitæ, and good English Beere.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 258.

Betting proper was not so much diffused through all ranks and classes [in 1845], but was more confined to the *upper* circles of society. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 842.

To have or **get the upper hand.** See *hand.*—**To have the upper fortune**†, to have the upper hand.

You *have the upper fortune* of him.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 2.

To hold the upper hand†. Same as *to have the upper hand.*—**To keep a stiff upper lip.** See *lip.*—**Upper Bench,** in *Eng. hist.*, the name given to the Court of King's Bench during the exile of Charles II.—**Upper case.** See *case*^{2}, 6.—**Upper coverts,** in *ornith.*, the coverts on the upper side of the wings and tail; superior tectrices. See *covert, n.*, 6.—**Upper crust,** the higher circles of society; the aristocracy; the upper ten. [Slang.]—**Upper culmination.** See *culmination.*—**Upper house.** See *house*^{1}.—**Upper keyboard.** See *keyboard.*—**Upper leather.** (*a*) Leather used in making the vamps and quarters of boots and shoes. (*b*) Vamps and quarters of boots and shoes collectively. Also called simply *uppers.*

Their Tables were so very Neat, and Shin'd with Rubbing, like the *Upper Leathers* of an Alderman's shoes.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 227.

Upper story, a story above the ground floor; the top story; hence, colloquially, the head; the brain.

It knocked everything topsy-turvy in my *upper story*, and there is some folks as says I hain't never got right up thar sence. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 348.

Upper ten thousand, or elliptically **upper ten,** the wealthier or more aristocratic persons of a large community; the higher circles or leading classes in society.

At present there is no distinction among the *upper ten thousand* of the city. *N. P. Willis*, Ephemera.

Here in the afternoon hours of spring and autumn is the favorite promenade of the *upper ten.*
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 568.

Upper works (*naut.*). Same as *dead-works.*

II. *n.* **1.** The upper part of a shoe or boot, comprising the vamp and quarters.

Ladies' straight top button *upper* with straight toe cap.
Ure, Dict., IV. 109.

2. *pl.* Separate cloth gaiters to button above the shoes over the ankle.—**To be on one's uppers,** to be poor or in hard luck: referring to a worn-out condition of one's shoes. [Slang.]

upper† (up′ėr), *adv. compar.* [< ME. *upper;* compar. of *up, adv.*] Higher.

And with this word *upper* to sore
He gan. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 884.

upperest† (up′ėr-est), *a. superl.* [ME. *uppereste;* < *upper* + *-est.*] Highest.

By whiche degrees men myhten clymben fro the nethereste lettre to the *uppereste.* *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

upper-growth (up′ėr-grōth), *n.* That part of a plant or shrub which is above the ground.

Here, too, was planted that strange and interesting denizen of the wilderness, the Saxaous, . . . which with a scanty and often ragged *upper-growth* strikes its sturdy roots deep down into the sand. *Nature*, XXXIX. 470.

upper-machine (up′ėr-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* In *shoemaking*, any one of the various machines used in cutting out or shaping the uppers of boots and shoes, including *crimping-, trimming-,* and *seaming-machines.*

uppermost (up′ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *upper* + *most;* cf. *upmost.*] **1.** Highest in place; first in precedence: as, the *uppermost* seats.

Euen vpon the *uppermost* pinnacle of the temple.
J. Udall, On Luke iv.

2. Highest in power; predominant; most powerful; first in force or strength.

Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost.* *Swift.*

As in perfumes composed with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost.*
Dryden, Eleanora, l. 154.

uppermost (up′ėr-mōst), *adv. superl.* **1.** In the highest position or place; also, first in a series or in order of time.

They [the primitive Quakers] committed to writing whatever words came *uppermost*, as fast as the pen could put them down, and subjected to no after-revision what had been produced with no forethought.
Southey, Life of Bunyan, p. 41.

2†. First in order of precedence.

All Dukes daughters shall goe all-one with a nother, soe that alwayes the Eldest Dukes Daughter go *vpermost.*
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 14.

upper-stocks† (up′ėr-stoks), *n. pl.* Breeches. Also *overstocks.* Compare *nether-stock.*

Thy *upper-stockes*, be they stuft with silk or flocks,
Never become thee like a nether pair of stocks.
J. Heywood, Epigrams. (*Nares.*)

uppertendom (up-ėr-ten′dum), *n.* [< *upper ten* + *-dom.*] Same as *upper ten thousand* (which see, under *upper*).

up-pile (up-pīl′), *v. t.* To pile up; heap up. *Southey*, Thalaba, ii. [Rare.]

upping (up′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **up, v.*, < *up, adv.*] The act of marking a swan on the upper mandible. See *swan-upping.*

uppish (up′ish), *a.* [< *up* + *-ish*^{1}.] **1.** Proud; arrogant; airy; self-assertive; assuming. [Colloq.]

It seems daring to rail at informers, projectors, and officers was not *uppish* enough, but his Lordship must rise so high as daring to limit the power and revenue of the Crown. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 48. (*Davies.*)

Half-pay officers at the parade very *uppish* upon the death of the King of Spain.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 154. (*Davies.*)

Americans are too *uppish;* but when you get hold of a man that is accustomed to being downtrodden, it's easy to keep him so. *F. R. Stockton*, Merry Chanter, xvii.

2. Tipsy. [Slang.]

Lady Head. Not so drunk, I hope, but that he can drive us?
Serv. Yes, yes, Madam, he drives best when he's a little *upish.* *Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, iii. 1.

uppishly (up′ish-li), *adv.* In an uppish manner.

uppishness (up′ish-nes), *n.* The character of being uppish; arrogance; airiness; pretentiousness; self-assertion.

I sometimes question whether that quality in him [Landor] which we cannot but recognize and admire, his loftiness of mind, should not sometimes rather be called *uppishness*, so often is the one caricatured into the other by a blusterous self-confidence and self-assertion.
Lowell, The Century, XXXV. 512.

up-plight†, *v. t.* [ME., < *up* + *plight*^{3}.] To fold up; carry off.

The gates of the toun he hath *upplyght.*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 59.

up-plow (up-plou′), *v. t.* To plow up; tear up as by plowing. *G. Fletcher.* [Rare.]

up-pluck (up-pluk′), *v. t.* To pluck up; pull up. [Rare.]

And you, sweet flow'rs, that in this garden grow, . . .
Yourselves *uppluck'd* would to his funeral hie.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

up-pricked (up-prikt′), *a.* Set up sharply or pointedly; erected; pricked up. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 271. [Rare.]

up-prop (up-prop′), *v. t.* To prop up; sustain by a prop. *Donne*, Progress of the Soul, i.

up-putting (up′pu̇t″ing), *n.* Lodging; entertainment for man and beast. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

upraise (up-rāz′), *v. t.* [< ME. *upreysen;* < *up* + *raise*^{1}.] To raise; lift up.

Upon a night
Whan that the mone *upreysed* had her light.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1163.

The man
His spear had reached in strong arms he *upraised.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 323.

upraising (up′rā″zing), *n.* Rearing; nurture. [Scotch.]

There was nothing of the Corydon about Hunt or his *upraising*, as the Scotch call it.
The Portfolio, N. S., No. 13, p. 10.

uprear (up-rēr′), *v. t.* To rear up; raise.

She doth *vprear*
Her selfe vpon her feet.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

The distant mountains, that *uprear*
Their solid bastions to the skies.
Longfellow, The Ladder of St. Augustine.

upridge (up-rij′), *v. t.* To raise up in ridges or extended lines. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xix. [Rare.]

upright (up′rīt, formerly also up-rīt′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *upriht, uprigt, oprigt*, < AS. *upriht* (= D. *opregt* = MLG. *uprecht, upricht* = OHG. MHG. *ufreht*, G. *aufrecht* = Icel. *upprēttr* = Sw. *upprätt* = Dan. *opret*), straight up, erect, < *up-*, up, + *riht*, straight, right: see *right.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Erect; vertical.

And sodeynly he was yslayn to-nyght,
Fordronke, as he sat on his bench *upryght*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 212.

Upright as the palm-tree. Jer. x. 5.

2. Erect on one's feet; hence, erect as a human being; in general, having the longest axis vertical: as, an *upright* boiler.

And there ben othere that han Crestes upon hire Hedes; and thei gon upon hire Feet *upright*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 290.

Whoever tasted lost his *upright* shape.
Milton, Comus, l. 52.

3. Erected; pricked up; standing out straight from the body.

Their ears *upright*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

With chattering teeth and bristling hair *upright*.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 145.

4. Adhering to rectitude; not deviating from correct moral principles; of inflexible honesty.

That man was perfect and *upright*, and one that feared God, and eschewed evil. Job i. 1.

I shall be found as *upright* in my dealings as any woman in Smithfield. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

5. In accord with what is right; honest; just.

It is very meet
The Lord Bassanio live an *upright* life.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 5. 79.

6†. Well adjusted or disposed; in good condition; right.

If it should please God yᵉ one should faile (as God forbid), yet yᵉ other would keepe both recconings, and things *uprighte*.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 270.

Bolt upright, straight upright.

Then she sat *bolt upright*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 266.

Upright man, a chief rogue; a leader among thieves. [Thieves' cant.]

An *Vpright man* is one that goeth wyth the trunchion of a staffe, which staffe they cal a Filtchman. This man is of so much authority that, meeting with any of his profession, he may cal them to accompt, & commaund a share or snap vnto him selfe of al that they haue gained by their trade in one moneth. *Fraternity of Vacabonds* (1561).

Upright piano. See *pianoforte.*—**Upright steam-engine.** Same as *vertical steam-engine.* See *steam-engine.* =**Syn.** 1. Plumb.—4 and 5. *Just, Rightful*, etc. (see *righteous*), honorable, conscientious, straightforward, true.

II. *n.* **1.** Something standing erect or vertical. Specifically, in *building*—(*a*) A principal piece of timber placed vertically, and serving to support rafters. (*b*) The newel of a staircase.

2. In *arch.*, the elevation or orthography of a building. *Gwilt.* [Rare.]—**3.** A molding-machine of which the mandrel is perpendicular. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** An upright pianoforte.

upright (up′rīt, formerly also up-rīt′), *adv.* [< ME. *upright*, < AS. *uprihte*, upright, < *upriht*, upright: see *upright, a.*] **1.** Vertically.

Ye wonderful growing and swelling of the water *vpright* . . . is to ye height of a huge mountaine.
Webbe, Travels, p. 22.

You are now within a foot
Of th' extreme verge. For all beneath the moon
Would I not leap *upright*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 27.

2†. Flat on the back; horizontally and with the face upward.

The corps lay in the floor *upright*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 768.

He fill to the erthe *vp-right*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 457.

I throwe a man on his backe or *upright*, so that his face is upwarde. Je renuerse. *Palsgrave.*

And Mab, his merry Queen, by night
Bestrides young folks that lie *upright* . . .
(In elder times the mare that hight),
Which plagues them out of measure.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

uprighteously† (up-rī′tyus-li), *adv.* [< *upright* + *-eous*, after *righteous.*] Righteously; justly; uprightly. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 205.

uprightly (up′rīt-li), *adv.* In an upright manner. (*a*) Vertically. (*b*) With strict observance of rectitude; honestly and justly: as, to live *uprightly*.

I deal not *uprightly* in buying and selling.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 261.

uprightness (up′rīt-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being upright. (*a*) Erectness; verticalness. *Waller.*

Guards walked their post with a stiffness and *uprightness* that was astonishing. *The Century*, XXIX. 109.

(*b*) Moral integrity; honesty and equity in principle or practice; conformity to rectitude and justice.

The truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*.
Bp. Atterbury.

=**Syn.** (*b*) *Integrity, Honor*, etc. (see *honesty*), fairness, principle, trustworthiness, worth.

uprise (up-rīz′), *v. i.*; pret. *uprose*, pp. *uprisen*, ppr. *uprising*. [< ME. *uprisen*; < *up-* + *rise*: see *rise*¹.] **1.** To rise up, as from bed or from a seat; get up; rise.

Uprose the virgin with the morning light. *Pope.*

2. To ascend, as above the horizon: literally or figuratively.

Floures fresshe, honouren ye this day;
For, when the sonne *uprist*, then wol ye sprede.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 4.

Nor dim, nor red, like God's own head
The glorious sun *uprist*. *Coleridge.*

With what an awful power
I saw the buried past *up-rise*,
And gather in a single hour
Its ghost-like memories!
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

3. To ascend, as a hill; slope upward. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, v.—**4.** To swell; well up; rise in waves.

At thy call
Uprises the great deep.
Bryant, A Forest Hymn.

5. To spring up; come into being or perception; be made or caused.

Uprose a great shout from King Olaf's men.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 287.

uprise (up′rīz or up-rīz′), *n.* [< *uprise, v.*] **1†.** Uprising.

The sun's *uprise*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1. 159.

2. An increase in size; a swelling; a protuberance.

Successive stages may be seen from the first gentle *uprise* to an unsightly swelling of the whole stone.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, viii.

3. Rise; development; advance; augmentation, as of price or value. [Colloq.]

uprising (up-rī′zing), *n.* [< ME. *uprisinge, oprisinge* (= MLG. *oprisinge*); verbal n. of *uprise, v.*] **1.** The act of rising up, as from below the horizon, from a bed or seat, or from the grave.

The whiche Ston the 3 Maries sawen turnen upward, whan thei comen to the Sepulcre, the Day of his Resurrexioun; and there founden an Aungelle, that tolde hem of oure Lordes *uprysynge* from Dethe to Lyve.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 91.

Thou knowest my downsitting and mine *uprising*.
Ps. cxxxix. 2.

2. Ascent; acclivity; rising.

Was that the king, that spurr'd his horse so hard
Against the steep *uprising* of the hill?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 2.

3. A riot; an emeute; a rebellion; insurrection; popular revolt.

Such tumults and *uprisings*.
Holinshed, Chronicles of England, Hen. I., an. 1115.

4. The ceremonies connected with the recovery and reappearance in society of a lady of rank after the birth of a child. Compare *lying-down*.

uprist†, *n.* [< ME. *uprist, opriste*; < *uprise, v.*] **1.** Uprising.

In the gardin, at the sonne *upriste*,
She walketh up and doun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 193.

2. The resurrection.

Jhesus seide, I am *upriste* and lif.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 88. (*Halliwell.*)

uproar (up-rōr′), *v.* [< D. **oproeren* (= G. *aufrühren* = Sw. *uppröra* = Dan. *opröre*), stir up, < *op*, up, + *roeren*, stir: see *up* and *rear*⁴. No connection with *roar*. Cf. *uproar, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To stir up to tumult; throw into confusion; disturb. [Rare.]

Uproar the universal peace. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 99.

II. *intrans.* To make an uproar; cause a disturbance. [Rare.]

The man Danton was not prone to show himself, to act or *uproar* for his own safety.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vi. 2.

uproar (up′rōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *uprore*; < D. *oproer* (= MLG. *uprōr*, G. *aufruhr* = Sw. *uppror* = Dan. *oprör*), tumult, sedition, revolt, < *oproeren*, stir up: see *uproar, v.*] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor; confusion; excitement.

To haue all the worlde in an *vprore*, and vnquieted with warres. *J. Udall*, On Mark, Pref.

The Jews who believed not, . . . set all the city on an *uproar*. Acts xvii. 5.

There was a greate *uprore* in London that the rebell armie quartering at Whitehall would plundre the Citty.
Evelyn, Diary, April 26, 1648.

Many of her acts had been unusual, but excited no *uproar*. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 39.

uproarious (up-rōr′i-us), *a.* [< *uproar* + *-i-ous.*] Making or accompanied by a great uproar, noise, or tumult; tumultuous; noisy; loud. *Moore.*

uproariously (up-rōr′i-us-li), *adv.* In an uproarious manner; with great noise and tumult; clamorously.

uproariousness (up-rōr′i-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uproarious, or noisy and riotous.

uproll (up-rōl′), *v. t.* To roll up. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 291.

uproot (up-röt′), *v. t.* To root up; tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; remove utterly; eradicate; extirpate.

uprootal (up-rö′tal), *n.* [< *uproot* + *-al.*] The act of uprooting, or the state of being uprooted. [Rare.]

His mind had got confused altogether with trouble and weakness and the shock of *uprootal*.
Mrs. Oliphant, Curate in Charge, xviii.

uprouse (up-rouz′), *v. t.* To rouse up; rouse from sleep; awake; arouse. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 40.

uprun (up-run′), *v. t.* [< ME. *uprinnen*; < *up* + *run*¹.] To run up; ascend. [Rare.]

The yonge sonne,
That in the ram is four degrees *upronne*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 376.

He gave me to bring forth and rear a son
Of matchless might, who like a thriving plant
Upran to manhood, while his lusty growth
I nourish'd as the husbandman his vine.
Cowper, Iliad, xviii.

uprush (up-rush′), *v. i.* To rush upward. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

uprush (up′rush), *n.* [< *uprush, v.*] A rush upward.

These *uprushes* of most intensely heated gas from the prominences which are traceable round the edge of the sun. *Stokes*, Lects. on Light, p. 237.

The ideas of M. Faye were, on two fundamental points, contradicted by the Kew investigators. He held spots to be regions of *uprush* and of heightened temperature.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 201.

upsee-Dutch† (up′sē-duch′), *adv.* [Also *upsie Dutch, upsey Dutch, upse-Dutch*; < D. *op zijn Duitsch*, in the Dutch, i. e. German, fashion: *op*, upon, in; *zijn* = G. *sein*, his, its; *Duitsch*, Dutch, i. e. German: see *Dutch.* Cf. *upsee-English, upsee-Freese.* *Upsee* in this and the following words has been conjectured to mean 'a kind of heady beer,' qualified by the name of the place where it was brewed. For the allusion to German drinking, cf. *carouse*, ult. < G. *gar aus*, 'all out.'] In the Dutch fashion or manner: as, to drink *upsee-Dutch* (to drink in the Dutch manner—that is, to drink deeply so as to be drunk).

I do not like the dulness of your eye;
It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *upsee Dutch*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

upsee-English† (up′sē-ing′glish), *adv.* [Found as *upsey-English*; < D. *op zijn Engelsch*, in the English fashion; cf. *upsee-Dutch.*] In the English manner.

Prig. Thou and Ferret,
And Ginks, to sing the song; I for the structure,
Which is the bowl.
Hig. Which must be *upsey-English*,
Strong, lusty London beer.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 4.

upsee-Freese† (up′sē-frēs′), *adv.* [Also *upse-Freeze*; < D. *op zijn Friesch*, in the Friesian fashion; cf. *upsee-Dutch.*] In the Friesian manner.

This valiant pot-leech that, upon his knees,
Has drunk a thousand pottles *upse-Freeze*.
John Taylor.

upsee-freesy† (up′sē-frē′zi), *a.* Drunk; tipsy.

Bacchus, the god of brew'd wine and sugar, grand patron of rob-pots, *upsy-freesy* tipplers, and super-naculum topers. *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

upseek (up-sēk′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *upsought*, ppr. *upseeking*. To seek or strain upward. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

upsees† (up′sēz), *adv.* [< *upsee-Dutch, upsee-Freese*, etc., misunderstood: see *upsee-Dutch.*] Same as *upsee-Dutch*.

Yet whoop, Barnaby! off with thy liquor,
Drink *upsees* out, and a fig for the vicar.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 5.

upsend (up-send′), *v. t.* To send, cast, or throw up. *Cowper*, Iliad, xviii. [Rare.]

upset (up-set′), *v.* [< ME. *upsetten*, set up (= MD. *opsetten*, set up, propose or fix, as the price of goods, D. *ozzetten*, set up, raise, raise the price of, venture, = G. *aufsetzen*, set up, compose); < *up* + *set*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To set or place up.

Now is he in the see with saile on mast *upsette*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 70.

2. To overturn; overthrow; overset, as a boat or a carriage; hence, figuratively, to throw into confusion; interfere with; spoil: as, to *upset* one's plans.

I have observed, however, that your passionate little men, like small boats with large sails, are easily *upset* or blown out of their course. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 244.

She had sallied forth determined somehow to *upset* the situation, just as one gives a shake purposely to a bundle of spillikins on the chance of more favorable openings.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, I. ix.

3. To put out of the normal state; put in disorder; of persons, to discompose completely; make nervous or irritable; overcome.

Eleanor answered only by a sort of spasmodic gurgle in her throat. She was a good deal *upset*, as people say.
Trollope.

You needn't mind if your house is *upset*, for none of us is comin' in, havin' only intended to see you to your door.
The Century, XXXV. 624.

4. To shorten and thicken by hammering, as a heated piece of metal set up endwise: said also of the shortening and resetting of the tire of a wheel. Wire ropes are upset by doubling up the ends of the wires after they have been passed through the small end of a conical collar. After upsetting they are welded into a solid mass or soldered together.

II. *intrans.* To be overturned or upset.—**Upsetting thermometer.** See *thermometer*.

upset (up-set′), *n.* [< *upset*, *v.*] The act of upsetting, overturning, or severely discomposing, or the state of being upset; an overturn: as, the carriage had an *upset;* the news gave me quite an *upset*.

Him his sermon ballasts from utter *upset*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 20.

If the Constitution is to be experimentally upset to see how the *upset* works, the thing upset will never be set up again. *The Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1134.

upset (up′set), *p. a.* [Pp. of *upset*, *v.*, prob. after D. use.] Set up; fixed; determined.—**Upset price**, the price at which any subject, as lands, tenements, or goods, is exposed to sale by auction; a price set by the exposer below which the thing is not to be sold.—**Upset rate, valuation**, etc. Same as *upset price*.

upsetment (up-set′mẹnt), *n.* [< *upset* + *-ment*.] Upsetting; overturn. [Rare.]

upsetter (up-set′ėr), *n.* One who or that which upsets; also, one who or that which sets up; specifically, a tool used in upsetting a tire.

upsetting (up-set′ing), *a.* Assuming; conceited; uppish. [Scotch.]

upshoot (up-shöt′), *v. i.* To shoot upward.

Trees *upshooting* high. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 58.

upshoot (up′shöt), *n.* That which shoots up or separates from a main stem; an offshoot. *Nature*, XLI. 228. [Rare.]

upshot (up′shot), *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end; consummation: as, the *upshot* of the matter. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 76.

upside (up′sīd), *n.* The upper side; the upper part.

This glass is in such a horrid light! I don't seem to have but half a face, and I can't tell which is the *up-side* of that! *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, v.

To be upsides with, to be even with; be quits with. *Scott.* [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—**Upside down.** [Historically, an accom. form, as if *up* + *side*^{1} + *down*^{2}, of *upsedown*, *upsodown:* see *upsodown*. Cf. *topsideturvy*.] With the upper part undermost, literally or figuratively; hence, in complete disorder.

A burning torch that 's turned *upside down*.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 2. 32.

upside (up′sīd), *adv.* On the upper side. [Prov. Eng.]

People whose ages are *up-side* of forty.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 73.

upsiloid (ū′psi-loid), *a.* Same as *hypsiloid*.

The early condition of the paroccipital fissure as an *upsiloid* depressed line with lateral branches.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, p. 156.

upsilon (ūp′si-lon), *n.* The Greek letter Υ, *υ*, corresponding to the English *u* (and *y*).

upsitting† (up′sit″ing), *n.* The sitting up of a woman to see her friends after her confinement; also, the feast held on such an occasion.

The jest shall be a stock to maintain us and our pewfellows in laughing at christenings, cryings out, and *upsittings* this twelve month.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

upskip† (up′skip), *n.* An upstart.

Put it not to the hearing of these velvet coats, these *upskips*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

upsnatch (up-snach′), *v. t.* To seize or snatch up. *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias. [Rare.]

upsoar (up-sōr′), *v. i.* To soar aloft; mount up. *Pope*, Odyssey, xv. 556. [Rare.]

upsodown†, *adv.* [< ME. *up so down*, *up so doun*, *up soo doune*, *up se doun*, *up swa doune*, lit. 'up as down,' < *up* + *so*^{1} + *down*^{2}. Hence the later accom. form *upside down*.] Upside down; topsyturvy.

Shortly turned was al *up-so-doun*,
Bothe habit and eek disposicioun
Of him, this woful lovere, daun Arcite.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 519.

To Turne *vp so down;* Euertere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 397.

upsolve† (up-solv′), *v. t.* To solve; explain.

You are a scholar; *upsolve* me that, now.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

upspear† (up-spēr′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To shoot upward like a spear. [Rare.]

The bents
And coarser grass, *upspearing* o'er the rest.
Cowper, Winter Morning Walk, l. 23.

II. *trans.* To root up; destroy. [Dubious.]

Adam by hys pryde ded Paradyse *vpspeare*.
Bp. Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt. (1538). (*Davies.*)

upspring (up-spring′), *v. i.* [< ME. *upspringen;* < *up* + *spring*.] To spring up; shoot up; rise.

Seynt Valentyne! a foul thus herde I singe
Upon thy day, er sonne gan *upspringe*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 14.

On his feet *upspringing* in a hurry.
Hood, The Dead Robbery.

The lemon-grove
In closest coverture *upsprung*.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

upspring† (up′spring), *n.* [< *upspring*, *v.*] **1.** A vertical spring; a leap in the air.

We Germans have no changes in our dances;
An almain and an *upspring*, that is all. *Chapman.*

2. An upstart; one suddenly exalted. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 9.

upspurner† (up-spėr′nėr), *n.* A spurner; a scorner; a despiser.

Pompeius, that *upspurner* of the erth.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, iv.

up-stairs (up′stãrz′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* In or to an upper story: as, to go *up-stairs*.

up-stairs (up′stãrz), *prep. phr.* as *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to an upper story or flat; being above stairs: as, an *up-stairs* room.

II. *n.* An upper story; that part of a building which is above the ground floor. [Rare.]

I was also present on the day when Mr. Coulomb gave the charge of the *upstairs* to our party and when he exposed himself audaciously.
R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 329.

upstanch†, **upstaunch**† (up-stȧnch′, up-stänch′), *v. t.* [ME. *upstaunchen;* < *up* + *stanch*^{1}.] To stanch; stop the flow of. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.

upstand† (up-stand′), *v. i.* [< ME. *upstanden;* < *up* + *stand*.] To stand up; be erect; rise.

A dight vyne in provinciale manere,
That like a bosshe *upstonte*, IIII armes make.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

The kings of the earth *upstand*
With power. *Milton*, Ps. ii.

upstare (up-stãr′), *v. i.* To stare or stand on end; be erect or conspicuous; bristle. [Rare.]

The king's son, Ferdinand,
With hair *up-staring*, . . .
Was the first man that leap'd.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 213.

upstart (up-stärt′), *v. i.* [< ME. *upsterten*, *upstirten;* < *up* + *start*^{1}.] To start or spring up suddenly.

With that word *upstirte* the olde wyf.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 190.

Her father's fiddler he came by, . . .
Upstarted her ghaist before his eye.
The Bonny Bows o' London (Child's Ballads, II. 362).

upstart (up′stärt), *n.* and *a.* [< *upstart*, *v.* Cf. *upskip*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which starts or springs up suddenly; specifically, a person who suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth, power, or consequence; a parvenu.

I think this *upstart* is old Talbot's ghost.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 87.

A mere *upstart*,
That has no pedigree, no house, no coat,
No ensigns of a family! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

If it seeme strange that the Turkish Religion (a newer *vpstart*) be declared before those former of the Pagans, etc.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

2. One who assumes a lofty or arrogant tone.—**3.** A puddle made by the hoofs of horses in clayey ground. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** The meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*, whose flowers spring up suddenly without leaves.

II. *a.* **1**†. Starting up suddenly; quickly rising.

With *upstart* haire and staring eyes dismay.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 54.

2. Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence; parvenu: as, "a race of *upstart* creatures," *Milton*, P. L., ii. 834.

New, *vp-start* Gods, of yester-dayes device.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

An *upstart* institution so totally unassisted by secular power and interest. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 128.

3. Characteristic of a parvenu; new and pretentious.

Think you that we can brook this *upstart* pride?
Marlowe, Edward the Second, i. 4.

The wronged landscape coldly stands aloof,
Refusing friendship with the *upstart* roof.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

upstaunch†, *v. t.* See *upstanch*.

upstay (up-stā′), *v. t.* To sustain; support. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 430.

upstep† (up-step′), *v. i.* To step up; move upward. *Hynd Horn* (Child's Ballads, IV. 26).

upstir† (up′stėr), *n.* Commotion; tumult; insurrection. *Sir J. Cheke*, The Hurt of Sedition.

upstream (up-strēm′), *v. i.* To stream, flow, or flame up: as, *upstreaming* flames.

up-stream (up′strēm′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Toward the higher part of a stream; against the current: as, to row *up-stream*.

up-stream (up′strēm), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [< *up-stream*, *adv.*] Of or pertaining to the upper part of a stream; moving against the current.

An *up-stream* wind increases the surface resistance.
Gov. Report on Miss. River, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 270.

up-street (up′strēt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* At or toward the higher part or upper end of a street.

upsun† (up′sun), *n.* The time during which the sun is above the horizon; the time between sunrise and sunset. *Fountainhall.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

upsurge (up-sėrj′), *v. i.* To surge up. *The Century*, XXVI. 130. [Rare.]

upswarm† (up-swârm′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To rise in swarms; swarm up.

Upswarming show'd
On the high battlement their glitt'ring spears.
Cowper, Iliad, xii.

II. *trans.* To cause to rise in a swarm or swarms; raise in a swarm. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 30.

upsway (up-swā′), *v. t.* To sway or swing up; brandish. [Rare.]

That right-hand Giant 'gan his club *upsway*.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 16.

up-sweep (up′swēp), *n.* A sweeping upward: as, the *up-sweep* of a curve; the *up-sweep* of an arch. [Rare.]

upswell (up-swel′), *v. i.* To swell up; rise up. *Wordsworth*, Ode, 1814.

upsyturvy† (up-si-tėr′vi), *adv.* [A variation of *topsyturvy*, substituting *up* for *top*.] Upside down; topsyturvy. [Rare.]

There found I all was *upsy turvy* turn'd.
Greene, James IV., iii. 3.

uptails-all† (up′tālz-âl), *n.* Confusion; riot; hence, revelers. (*Davies.*)

uptake (up-tāk′), *v. t.* **1.** To take up; take into the hand. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 11.—**2**†. To succor; help.

The right hond of my iust man *uptook* thee.
Wyclif, Isa. xli. 10.

uptake (up′tāk), *n.* [< *uptake*, *v.*] **1.** The act of taking up; lifting.

To this ascensional movement [in cyclones] undoubtedly must be attributed the rain and cloud which we find there —rain near the centre, where the ascensional impulse is strongest; cloud round the outside, where the *uptake* is less strong. *Science*, XI. 215.

2. Perceptive power; apprehension; conception: as, he is quick in the *uptake*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3.** The upcast pipe from the smoke-box of a steam-boiler, leading to the chimney.—**Gleg at the uptake.** See *gleg*^{1}.

uptaker† (up-tā′kėr), *n.* [ME., < *uptake* + *-er*^{1}.] A helper; a supporter. *Wyclif*, Ps. lxxxviii.

uptear (up-tãr′), *v. t.* To tear up. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 663.

upthrow (up-thrō′), *v. t.* To throw up; elevate.

upthrow (up′thrō), *n.* [< *upthrow*, *v.*] An upheaval; an uplift: in *mining*, the opposite of *downthrow*. Where a fault has occurred which has been attended by an up-and-down movement of the rock on each side, the displacement in the upward direction is called the *upthrow*, and that in the downward direction the *downthrow*. As a result of this motion, under great pressure, of the two adjacent rock-faces, it is sometimes observed that the bedding of the formation has been influenced in its position along the line of the fault, and to a greater or less distance from it, the dip being downward on the downthrow side and upward on the upthrow side of the fault. This is called by the miner "dipping to the downthrow" and "rising to the upthrow." Also used attributively.

We rarely meet with a fissure which has been made a true fault with an *upthrow* and downthrow side.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, xi.

upthrust (up'thrust), *n.* A thrust in an upward direction; in *geol.*, an upheaval; an uplift. A term rarely used, and then generally as meaning a thrusting or lifting upward of a mass of rock more violent in its motion and more local in character than is generally understood to be the case when the term *upheaval* or *uplift* is used. Thus, the *uplift* of a continent; the *upthrust* of a mass of eruptive or intrusive rock. Also used attributively.

To this mass, which I have no doubt is an *upthrust* portion of the old crystalline floor, succeeds another mass of "spotted rock." *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 216.

upthunder (up-thun'dėr), *v. i.* To send up a loud thunder-like noise. [Rare.]

Central fires through nether seas *upthundering.*
Coleridge, To the Departing Year.

uptie† (up-tī'), *v. t.* To tie or twist up; wind up. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 24.

uptill† (up-til'), *prep.* [< *up* + *till*^{2}.] On; against; up to.

She [the nightingale] . . . as all forlorn,
Lean'd her breast *up-till* a thorn,
And then sang the dolefull'st ditty; . . .
"Fie, fie, fie," now would she cry;
"Tereu, tereu," by and by!
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi. 10.

uptilt (up-tilt'), *v. t.* To tilt up: chiefly in the past participle.

He finds that he has crossed the *uptilted* formations, and has reached the ancient granitic and crystalline rocks.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ix.

up-to-date (up'tö-dāt'), *a.* Extending to the present time; inclusive of or making use of the latest facts: as, an *up-to-date* account. [Colloq.]

A good *up-to-date* English work on the islands.
The Academy, No. 822, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 73.

uptoss (up-tos'), *v. t.* To toss or throw up, as the head, with a sudden motion. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 866. [Rare.]

uptossed, uptost (up-tost'), *a.* 1. Tossed upward.—2. Agitated; harassed.

Uptost by mad'ning passion and strife.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 124.

up-town (up'toun), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* To or in the upper part of a town. [U. S.]

up-town (up'toun'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Situated in or belonging to the upper part of a town: as, an *up-town* residence. [Colloq., U. S.]

uptrace (up-trās'), *v. t.* To trace up; investigate; follow out. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1746.

uptrain† (up-trān'), *v. t.* To train up; educate. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 27.

uptrill (up-tril'), *v. t.* To sing or trill in a high voice.

But when the long-breathed singer's *uptrilled* strain
Bursts in a squall, they gape for wonderment.
Coleridge, In a Concert-Room. (*Davies.*)

upturn (up-tėrn'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To turn up: as, to *upturn* the ground in plowing.

With lusty strokes *up-turn'd* the flashing waves.
Cowper, Odyssey, xiii.

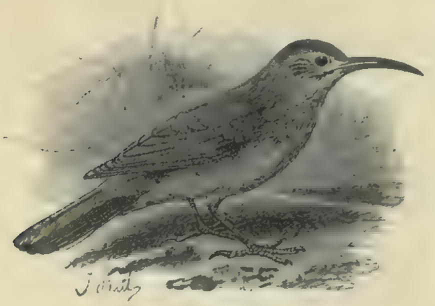
II. *intrans.* To turn up.

The leaden eye of the sidelong shark
Upturned patiently. *Lowell*, The Sirens.

upturning (up-tėr'ning), *n.* The act of turning or throwing up, or the state of being upturned.

There was at this time (as the mammalian age draws to a close) no chaotic *upturning*, but only the opening of creation to its fullest expansion.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 235.

Upucerthia (ū-pū-sėr'thi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1832; also *Uppucerthia*, the same, 1838), also *Huppucerthia*, in full form *Upupicerthia* (Agassiz, 1846), < NL. *Upu*(*pa*) + *Certhia*, q. v.] A genus of Neotropical birds, of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ.* There are 6 or 8 species, of moderate size and general brownish plumage, varying much in the size and shape of the bill, which is as long as the head or longer, and nearly straight or much curved. The type is *U. dumetoria* of Chili, Patagonia, and parts of the Argentine Republic. *Coprotretis* (Cabanis and Heine, 1859) is a strict synonym; and the species with the nearly straight bill (*U. ruficauda*) has been the type of a genus *Ochetorhynchus* (Meyer, 1832).



Upucerthia dumetoria.

Upucerthidæ (ū-pū-sėr'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (first as *Uppucerthidæ*, D'Orbigny), < *Upucerthia* + *-idæ.*] A family of birds: same as *Dendrocolaptidæ* or *Anabatidæ*^{1}.

Upupa (ū'pụ̄-pä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *upupa* = Gr. ἔποψ, the hoopoe: see *hoop*^{3}, *hoopoe.*] The only extant genus of *Upupidæ.* There are several species, as the common hoopoe of Africa and Europe, *U. epops.* See cut under *hoopoe.*

Upupidæ (ụ̄-pū'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Upupa* + *-idæ.*] 1. A family of tenuirostral picarian or non-passerine birds, of which the genus *Upupa* is the type. The family was founded by Bonaparte in 1838, but its limits vary with different authors. Gray makes it cover 3 subfamilies, *Upupinæ*, *Irrisorinæ*, and *Epimachinæ;* but it is now restricted to the first of these. 2. A family of upupoid picarian birds, of which *Upupa* is the only living genus, of terrestrial habits, with non-metallic plumage, short square tail, and large erectile compressed circular crest; the true hoopoes, as distinguished from the wood-hoopoes or *Irrisoridæ.*

upupoid (ū'pū-poid), *a.* [< *Upupa* + *-oid.*] Resembling a hoopoe; of or pertaining to the *Upupoideæ.*

Upupoideæ (ū-pụ̄-poi'dẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Upupa* + *-oideæ.*] A superfamily of tenuirostral picarian birds, approaching the passerines in many respects, but most nearly related to the hornbills, containing both the terrestrial and the arboricole hoopoes (not the plume-birds: see *Epimachinæ*). The group is peculiar to the Old World, and is chiefly African. There are 2 families, *Upupidæ* and *Irrisoridæ.*

upwafted (up-wåf'ted), *a.* Borne up; carried aloft with a waving or undulatory motion. *Cowper*, Iliad, viii.

upwall (up-wâl'), *v. t.* [ME. *upwallen;* < *up* + *wall*^{1}.] To wall up; inclose with a wall. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

upward (up'wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **upward*, < AS. *upweard*, upward, upright, < *up*, up, + *-weard* = E. *-ward.* Cf. *upward, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Directed or turned to a higher place; having an ascending direction, literally or figuratively.

Thus far our fortune keeps an *upward* course.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 1.

About her feet were little beagles seen,
That watch'd with *upward* eyes the motions of their queen.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1254.

Upward irrigation. See *irrigation.*

II. *n.* The top; the height. [Rare.]

The extremest *upward* of thy head.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 136.

upward, upwards (up'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *upward*, *uppard*, also *upwardes*, < AS. **upweard*, *upweardes* (= D. *opwaarts* = MLG. *upwart*, *upwort*, also *upwordes* = G. *aufwärts*), < *up*, up, + *-weard* = E. *-ward.* Cf. *upward, a.*] 1. Toward a higher place; in an ascending course: opposed to *downward.*

This Nicholas sat ay as stille as stoon,
And ever gaped *upward* into the eir.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 287.

I felt to his knees, and they were as cold as any stone; and so *upward* and *upward*, and all was as cold as any stone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3. 27.

2. Toward heaven and God.

Criȝinge *vpward* to Crist and to his clene moder.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 262.

Whose mind should always, as the fire, aspire *upwards* to heavenly things.
Sir T. More, Life of Picus (Int. to Utopia, p. lxxvii.).

3. With respect to the higher part; in the upper parts.

Upward man, and downward fish. *Milton.*

4. Toward the source or origin: as, trace the stream *upward.*

And trace the muses *upward* to their spring.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

5. More: used indefinitely.

Children of th[e] age of .xii. or .xiii. yeares or *vppewarde* are diuided into two companyes, whereof the one breake the stones into smaule pieces, and the other cary furth that which is broken.
R. Eden, tr. of Diodorus Siculus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 369).

I am a very foolish fond old man,
Fourscore and *upward.* *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 61.

6. On; onward.

From the age of xiiii. yeres *uppewarde.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 16.

Upward of, more than; above: as, *upward of* ten years have elapsed; *upward of* a hundred men were present.

I have been your wife . . .
Upward of twenty years.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 36.

upwardly (up'wärd-li), *adv.* In an upward manner or direction; upward.

A filament was fixed to a young *upwardly* inclined leaf.
Darwin, Movement in Plants, iv.

upwards, *adv.* See *upward.*

upways (up'wāz), *adv.* [< *up* + *ways* for *-wise.*] Upward. [Colloq.]

Distance measured *upways* from O A indicates roughly the degree of hardness. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVII. 653.

upwell (up-wel'), *v. i.* To upspring; issue forth, as water from a fountain. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 435.

upwhirl (up-hwėrl'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To rise upward in a whirl; whirl upward.

II. *trans.* To raise upward in a whirling course. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 493.

upwind (up-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind up; roll up; convolve. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 15.

up-wind (up'wind'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Against or in the face of the wind. [Colloq.]

Snipe nearly always rise against and go away *up-wind*, as closely as possible.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 256.

upwreathe (up-rēᴛʜ'), *v. i.* To rise with a curling motion; curl upward. *Longfellow*, Building of the Ship. [Rare.]

upyaft†. An obsolete preterit of *upgive.*

ur (ėr), *interj.* [Intended to represent a meaningless utterance also denoted by *uh*, *er*, etc.] Used substantively in the quotation.

And when you stick on conversation's burrs
Don't strew your pathway with those dreadful *urs.*
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

uracano†, *n.* [Another form of *hurricano*, with an Italian-seeming plural *uracani:* see *hurricano*, *hurricane.*] A hurricane.

Iamaica is almost as large as Boriquen. It is extremely subiect to the *uracani*, which are such terrible gusts of Winde that nothing can resist them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 903.

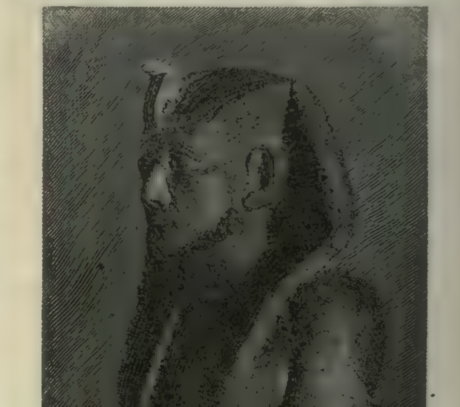
urachus (ū'ra-kus), *n.*; pl. *urachi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. οὐραχός, the urinary canal of a fetus, < οὖρον, urine: see *urine.*] In *anat.*, a fibrous cord extending from the fundus of the bladder to the umbilicus. It represents in the adult a part of the sac of the allantois and associate allantoic vessels of the fetus, whose cavities have become obliterated. It is that intra-abdominal section of the navel-string which is constituted by so much of the allantoic sac and the hypogastric arteries as becomes impervious, the section remaining pervious being the bladder and superior vesical arteries. It sometimes remains pervious, as a malformation, when a child may urinate by the navel. See also *ureter.*

uræa, *n.* Plural of *uræum.*

uræmia, uræmic. See *uremia, uremic.*

uræum (ū-rē'um), *n.*; pl. *uræa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. οὐραῖον, the hinder part, the tail; neut. of οὐραῖος, of the tail, < οὐρά, tail.] In *ornith.*, the entire posterior half of a bird: opposed to *stethiæum.* [Rare.]

uræus (ụ̄-rē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὐραῖος, of the tail: see *uræum.*] The sacred serpent, either the head and neck, or sometimes the entire form, of a serpent, represented by the ancient Egyptians upon the head-dresses of divinities



Uræus.—Head of Statue of Menephtah (the supposed "Pharaoh of the Exodus") from Memphis, now in the Berlin Museum.

and royal personages, as an emblem of supreme power. It also occurs frequently on either side of a winged solar disk, emblematic of the supremacy of the sun, of good over evil, or of Horus over Set. The actual basis of the symbol is supposed to be the Egyptian asp or cobra, *Naja haje*. See also cut under *asp*.

ural (ū'ral), *n.* A hypnotic remedy, formed by the combination of chloral hydrate with urethane.

Ural-Altaic (ū'ral-al-tā″ik), *a.* See *Altaic*.

Uralian (ụ-rā'li-ạn), *a.* [< *Ural* (see def.) (Russ. *Uralŭ*) + *-i-an*.] Relating to the river Ural, or to the Ural Mountains, in Russia and Siberia.

Uralic (ụ-ral'ik), *a.* [< *Ural* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Ural Mountains or river Ural.

uralite (ū'ral-īt), *n.* [< *Ural* + *-ite*².] The name given by G. Rose to a mineral which has the crystalline form of augite, but the physical properties and especially the cleavage and specific gravity of hornblende. Uralite is generally called a paramorph of hornblende, but this paramorphism is frequently accompanied by some chemical change, especially the elimination of more or less lime, which appears intermingled with the hornblende in the form of calcite or epidote. See *uralitization*.—**Uralite-syenite**, a variety of syenite, from Turgojak in the Ural Mountains, in which the orthoclase exhibits a very peculiar form of cleavage. There are three cleavage-planes, instead of two as in the ordinary orthoclase, and in all of these lie minute scales of specular iron. *Jeremejeff.*

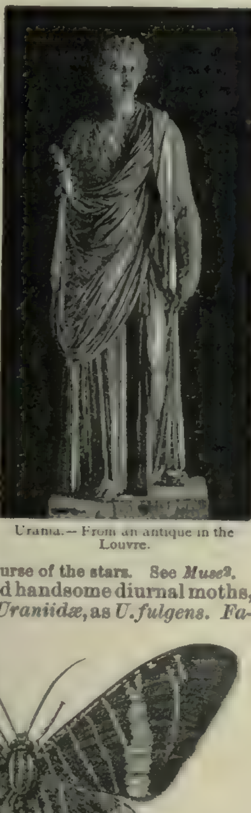
uralitic (ū-rạ-lit'ik), *a.* [< *uralite* + *-ic*.] In *lithol.*, having the characters of uralite in a greater or less degree; containing, or consisting wholly or in part of, uralite. See *uralitization*.

uralitization (ū-rạ-lit-i-zā'shọn), *n.* The paramorphic change of augite to hornblende. See *uralite*. This form of metamorphism is of very common occurrence, especially among the diabases, some varieties of which rock are, for this reason, called *uralite-diabase*; the same is true also of the porphyries and porphyrites, giving rise to the name *uralite-porphyry* and *uralite-porphyrite*.

uralitize (ū'rạl-i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uralitized*, ppr. *uralitizing*. [< *uralite* + *-ize*.] In *lithol.*, to convert into uralite.

uran (ū'rạn), *n.* Same as *varan*.

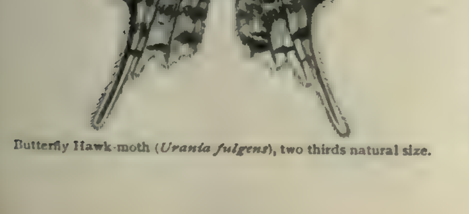
uranate (ū'rạ-nāt), *n.* [< *uran(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt formed by the union of uranic oxid with a metallic oxid.



Urania.— From an antique in the Louvre.

uran-glimmer (ū'rạn-glim″ėr), *n.* Same as *uranite*.

Urania (ụ-rā'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *Urania*, < Gr. Οὐρανία, one of the Muses, lit. 'the Heavenly One,' fem. of οὐράνιος, heavenly, < οὐρανός, the vault of heaven, the sky: see *Uranus*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the Muse of astronomy and celestial forces, and the arbitress of fate, second only to Calliope in the company of the Muses. Her usual attributes are a globe, which she often holds in her hand, and a little staff or a compass for indicating the course of the stars. See *Muse*².
2. A genus of large and handsome diurnal moths, typical of the family *Uraniidæ*, as *U. fulgens*. *Fabricius*, 1808. They have a short but stout body, anterior wings with a very oblique external margin, and dentate hind wings with long tails. They greatly resemble butterflies of the genus *Papilio*, and are sometimes called *butterfly hawk-moths*. They occur most commonly in tropical and subtropical America. A few species, however, have been found in Madagascar and on the east coast of Africa. The larva is cylindrical with long delicate setæ, and the pupa is inclosed within a thin cocoon.
3. In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds. *Fitzinger*, 1863.



Butterfly Hawk-moth (*Urania fulgens*), two thirds natural size.

Uranian (ụ-rā'ni-ạn), *a.* [< *Uranus* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus.

> The most singular circumstance attending the whole *Uranian* system.
> *Ball*, Story of the Heavens, p. 169. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

uranic¹ (ụ-ran'ik), *a.* [< Gr. οὐρανός, heaven, the sky (see *Uranus*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the heavens; celestial; astronomical.

> On I know not what telluric or *uranic* principles.
> *Carlyle.*

uranic² (ụ-ran'ik), *a.* [< *uranium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing uranium: noting salts of which the base is uranium sesquioxid, or in which uranium oxid acts as an acid.

uraniferous (ū-rạ-nif'ẹ-rus), *a.* Containing or characterized by the presence of uranium.

Uraniidæ (ū-rạ-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Urania* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths, much resembling butterflies of the family *Papilionidæ*, belonging between the *Sesiidæ* and *Zygænidæ*. In Westwood's system it included the forms now separated in the family *Castniidæ*. The species are all tropical. The principal genera are *Urania* and *Nyctalæmon*.

uraninite (ụ-ran'i-nīt), *n.* [< *uran(ium)* + *-in*¹ + *-ite*².] A mineral of a pitch-black color and very heavy, having when unaltered a specific gravity of 9.5. It usually occurs massive, rarely in regular octahedrons, and is commonly met with in granitic rocks. Its exact chemical composition is uncertain, but it consists essentially of the oxids of uranium (UO_3, UO_2), also thorium, lead, and other elements in small amount, with, further, from 1 to 2.5 per cent. of nitrogen. It is the chief source of uranium; and it is also the only mineral in the primitive crust of the earth in which the element nitrogen is known to exist. Also called *pitch-blende*.

uranion (ụ-rā'ni-on), *n.* A musical instrument, invented in 1810 by Buschmann. It consisted of a graduated set of pieces of wood which could be sounded by pressure against a revolving wheel. It was played from a keyboard.

uranisci, *n.* Plural of *uraniscus*.

uranisconitis (ū-rạ-nis-kọ-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὐρανίσκος, the roof of the mouth (see *uraniscus*), + *-n-itis*.] Inflammation of the uraniscus or palate.

uraniscoplasty (ū-rạ-nis'kọ-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρανίσκος, the roof of the mouth, + πλάσσειν, form, mold, shape.] Plastic surgery of the palate. Also *uranoplasty*.

uraniscorraphy (ū″rạ-nis-kor'ạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρανίσκος, the roof of the mouth, + ῥαφή, a seam, a sewing, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] Suture of the palate.

uraniscus (ū-rạ-nis'kus), *n.*; pl. *uranisci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. οὐρανίσκος, the roof of the mouth, lit. 'a little vault,' dim. of οὐρανός, the vault of heaven: see *Uranus*.] In *anat.*, the roof, vault, or canopy of the mouth—that is, the palate. See cut under *palate*.

uranite (ū'rạ-nīt), *n.* [< *uranium* + *-ite*².] An ore of uranium, of an emerald-green, grass-green, leek-green, or yellow color, transparent or subtranslucent. Mineralogically it includes two species—autunite, a phosphate of uranium and calcium (lime uranite), and torbernite, a phosphate of uranium and copper (copper uranite). Also called *uran-glimmer* and *uran-mica*.

uranitic (ū-rạ-nit'ik), *a.* [< *uranite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing uranite.

uranium (ụ-rā'ni-um), *n.* [NL.: so called in allusion to the planet Uranus, and in compliment to Sir W. Herschel, its discoverer; < *Uranus*, q. v.] Chemical symbol, U; atomic weight, 240. A metal discovered by Klaproth, in 1789, in a mineral which had been long known, and called *pitch-blende*, but which was supposed to be an ore of either zinc or iron. The metal itself was first isolated by Péligot, that which Klaproth had supposed to be a metal proving, on further examination, to be an oxid. Metallic uranium as obtained by the reduction of the chlorid has a specific gravity of 18.7, and resembles nickel in color. Uranium is far from being a widely distributed element; its combinations are few in number, and most of them rare. Pitch-blende is the most abundant and important of them, consisting chiefly of uranoso-uranic oxid, with usually a considerable percentage of impurities of various kinds, especially sulphuret of lead, arsenic, etc. Uranium belongs to the chromium group of elementary bodies. Sodium diuranate, or uranium-yellow, is quite an important yellow pigment, which is used on glass and porcelain, and in making yellow glass. Uranium pigments are much rarer and more expensive than those of which chromium forms the essential part.

uran-mica (ū'rạn-mī″kạ̈), *n.* [< *uran(ium)* + *mica*.] Same as *uranite*.

uran-ocher (ū'rạn-ō″kėr), *n.* [< *uran(ium)* + *ocher*.] A yellow earthy oxid of uranium. It occurs in soft friable masses, disseminated or incrusting, along with pitch-blende or uraninite, in the granites of Saxony and France.

uranographic (ū″rạ-nọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *uranograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to uranography. Also *ouranographic*.

uranographical (ū″rạ-nọ-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *uranographic* + *-al*.] Same as *uranographic*. Also *ouranographical*.

uranographist (ū-rạ-nog'rạ-fist), *n.* [< *uranograph-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in uranography. Also *ouranographist*.

uranography (ū-rạ-nog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρανός, heaven, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] That branch of astronomy which consists in the description of the fixed stars, their positions, magnitudes, colors, etc.; uranology. Also *ouranography*.

uranolite† (ụ-ran'ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρανός, heaven, + λίθος, stone.] A meteorite. At an early period in the history of the study of meteorites they were sometimes called *uranolites*, more generally *aërolites*; in later years the name *meteorite* has become generally adopted wherever English is spoken, and the same is true for most of the other European languages.

uranology (ū-rạ-nol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρανός, heaven, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The knowledge of the heavens.

uranometry (ū-rạ-nom'e-tri), *n.*; pl. *uranometries* (-triz). [< Gr. οὐρανός, heaven, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, measure.] 1. The measurement of stellar distances.—2. A description of the principal fixed stars arranged in constellations, with their designations, positions, and magnitudes.

> The *uranometries* of Bayer [1603], Flamsteed, Argelander, Heis, and Gould give the lucid stars of one or both hemispheres laid down on maps.
> *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 435.

uranoplasty (ū'rạ-nọ-plas-ti), *n.* Same as *uraniscoplasty*.

uranoscope (ū'rạ-nọ-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *Uranoscopus*.] A fish of the genus *Uranoscopus*; a star-gazer. See cut under *star-gazer*.

Uranoscopidæ (ū″rạ-nọ-skop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richardson, 1848), < *Uranoscopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, whose type genus is *Uranoscopus*; the star-gazers. The family has been variously limited. By American ichthyologists it is restricted to those species, chiefly inhabiting warm temperate seas of both hemispheres, which have an oblong body, cuboid head with nearly vertical eyes and mouth, oblong anal fin, complete jugular ventral fins, and the lateral line running near the dorsal fin. See cut under *star-gazer*.

Uranoscopus (ū-rạ-nos'kọ-pus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius; Linnæus, 1766), < L. *uranoscopus*, < Gr. οὐρανοσκόπος, a fish called otherwise καλλιώνυμος (see *Callionymus*), lit. 'observing the heavens,' < οὐρανός, the heavens, + σκοπεῖν, observe, view.] The typical genus of *Uranoscopidæ*. *U. scaber* is a Mediterranean fish, known to the ancients.

uranoscopy (ū'rạ-nọ-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανοσκοπία, < οὐρανοσκόπος, observing the heavens, < οὐρανός, the heavens, + σκοπεῖν, view.] Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

uranostomatoscopy (ū″rạ-nọ-stom'a-tọ-skọ-pi), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρανός, the vault of heaven, the roof of the mouth, + στόμα(τ-), the mouth, + σκοπεῖν, view.] Inspection of the roof of the mouth or palate: as, "phrenopathic *uranostomatoscopy*," *Medical News*, XLIX. 559. [Rare.]

uranothorite (ū″rạ-nọ-thō'rīt), *n.* A variety of the thorium silicate; thorite containing a small percentage of oxid of uranium.

uranous (ū'rạ-nus), *a.* [< *uranium* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the metal uranium: noting salts of which the base is uranium protoxid.

Uranus (ū'rạ-nus), *n.* [< L. *Urănus*, < Gr. Οὐρανός, Uranus, a personification of οὐρανός, the vault of heaven, the sky, heaven, the heavens, = Skt. *Varuna*, a deity of highest rank in the Veda, later a god of the waters, < √ *var*, cover, encompass.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the son of Ge or Gaia (the Earth), and by her the father of the Titans, Cyclopes, etc. He hated his children, and confined them in Tartarus; but on the instigation of Gaia, Kronos, the youngest of the Titans, overthrew and dethroned him. Also written *Ouranos*.
2. In *astron.*, the outermost but one of the planets, appearing to the naked eye as a faint star. It was discovered as a moving body with a disk, March 13th, 1781, by Sir W. Herschel, but had previously been observed twenty times as a star by different observers. These are called the ancient observations of Uranus. The planet, seen with a telescope of the first class, appears as a small bluish disk with two bands. The diameter perpendicular to these is less than that parallel to them by $\frac{1}{14}$. It is a little smaller than Neptune, its diameter being 31,000 miles; its mass is $\frac{1}{22600}$ of the sun, or 14.7 times

that of the earth; its density is therefore about 1.4, being a little more than that of Jupiter. It is about 19.2 times as far from the sun as the earth is; and its period of revolution is about eighty-four years and one week. It has four satellites—Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon—of which the first two are extremely difficult telescopic objects. They revolve in one plane nearly perpendicular to that of the orbit of the planet.

urao (ö-rä'ō), *n.* [= F. *urao;* S. Amer. name.] A native name for natron found in the dried-up lakes and river-courses of South America: same as the trona of the Egyptian lakes. See *natron, trona.*

Urapterygidæ (ū-rap-tẹ-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < *Urapteryx* (*-pteryg-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Urapteryx*, having the fore wings always acuminate and the hind wings usually caudate. The species are mainly tropical, but the family is represented in all parts of the world. The larvæ are much elongated, and are furnished with protuberances, especially on the eighth segment. The pupæ are inclosed in loose net-like cocoons suspended from leaves. Fourteen genera and more than 100 species have been described. *Chœrodes* and *Oxydia* are the other principal genera. Also *Urapterydæ, Ourapteridæ, Ourapterygidæ*, etc.

Urapteryx (ụ-rap'tẹ-riks), *n.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1832), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the family *Urapterygidæ*, having the body moderately slender, the third joint of the palpi indistinct, the fore wings acute and triangular, and the hind wings with a caudiform angle on the exterior border. The species are found in tropical America, Asia, and Europe. *U. sambucaria* is the only European one.

urari (ọ-rä'ri), *n.* Same as *curari.*

urarize (ọ-rä'rīz), *a.* Same as *curarized.*

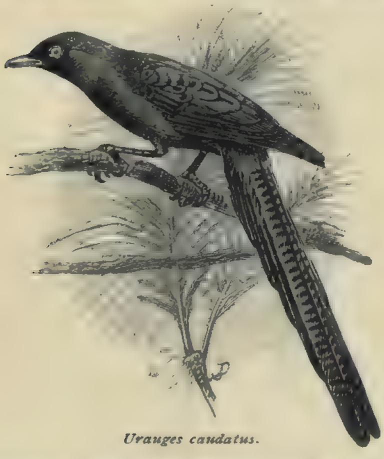
urate (ū'rāt), *n.* [< *ur-ic* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of uric acid. See *uric.*

uratic (ụ-rat'ik), *a.* [< *urate* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the urates.—**Uratic diathesis**, in *med.*, a condition in which there is a tendency to the deposition of urates from the blood in the joints and other parts of the body; a predisposition to gout.

uratoma (ū-rạ-tō'mạ̈), *n.* A deposit of urates in the tissues; tophus.

uratosis (ū-rạ-tō'sis), *n.* In *med.*, the condition in which a deposition of crystalline urates takes place in the tissues.

Urauges (ụ-râ'jēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1851), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *αὐγή*, light, sheen, pl. the eyes. Cf. *Lipaugus.*] A genus of African glossy starlings, having the tail in the typical species greatly lengthened. It is based upon the glossy thrush of Latham (1783), which is the same bird that served as type of the genera *Lamprotornis* (Temminck) and *Juida* (Lesson). *U. caudatus* inhabits western and northeastern Africa; the male is 18 inches long, of which the tail makes two thirds; the plumage is glossy oil-green, with steel-blue, purple, violet, and bronze tints, in some parts marked with velvety black. Several other species of this genus are described.



Urauges caudatus.

urban (ėr'bạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *urbain* = Sp. Pg. It. *urbano*, < L. *urbanus*, of or pertaining to a city or city life, hence polite, refined, urbane; as a noun, a dweller in a city; < *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb, suburban.* Cf. also *urbane.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a city or town; resembling a city; characteristic of a city; situated or living in towns or cities: as, an *urban* population; *urban* districts.

> And, however advanced the *urban* society may be, . . . the spirit of progress does not spread very far in the country.
> *G. P. Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 183.

2†. Civil; courteous in manners; polite. [In this sense *urbane* is now used.]—**Urban servitudes**, in *law.* See *predial servitude*, under *servitude.*

II. *n.* One who belongs to or lives in a town or city.

urbane (ėr-bān'), *a.* [< L. *urbanus*, of or pertaining to a city or city life, hence refined, polished, urbane: see *urban. Urbane* is to *urban* as *humane* is to *human.*] **1.** Of or belonging to a city or town; urban. [Rare.]

> Though in no sense national, he [Horace] was, more truly than any has ever been since, till the same combination of circumstances produced Béranger, an *urbane* or city poet.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 239.

2. Civil; courteous; polite; usually, in a stronger sense, very polite; suave; elegant or refined: as, a man of *urbane* manners.

> A more civil and *urbane* kind of life.
> *World of Wonders* (1608).

> So I the world abused—in fact, to me
> *Urbane* and civil as a world could be.
> *Crabbe*, Works, VIII. 159.

=**Syn. 2.** *Civil, Courteous*, etc. See *polite.*

urbanely (ėr-bān'li), *adv.* In an urbane manner; courteously; politely; suavely.

Urbanist (ėr'ban-ist), *n.* [< *Urban* (L. *Urbanus*) (see def.) + *-ist.*] **1.** An adherent of Pope Urban VI., in opposition to whom a faction set up Clement VII. in 1378, thus beginning the great schism.—**2.** A member of a branch of the Clarisses following a mitigated rule. See *Clarisse.*

urbanity (ėr-ban'ị-ti), *n.* [< F. *urbanité* = Sp. *urbanidad* = Pg. *urbanidade* = It. *urbanità*, < L. *urbanita(t-)s*, politeness, < *urbanus*, polite, urbane: see *urbane, urban.*] **1.** The character of being urbane; that civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well-bred people; politeness; suavity; courtesy.

> So will they keep their measures true,
> And make still their proportions new,
> Till all become one harmony,
> Of honour, and of courtesy,
> True valour and *urbanity.*
> *B. Jonson*, Love Restored.

> Do you find all the *urbanity* in the French which the world gives us the honour of?
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 87.

2. A polished humor or facetiousness.

> Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, are the two things which constitute the Roman satire.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

> If in this respect [the wrong use of pleasantry and humor] we strain the just measure of what we call *urbanity*, and are apt sometimes to take a buffooning rustick air, we may thank the ridiculous solemnity and sour humour of our pedagogues.
> *Shaftesbury*, Wit and Humour, I. v.

=**Syn. 1.** Complaisance, amenity. See *polite.*

urbanize (ėr'bạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *urbanized*, ppr. *urbanizing.* [< *urban* + *-ize.*] To render urbane. *Howell*, Forraine Travell, p. 9.

Urbicolæ† (ėr-bik'ọ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), pl. of *urbicola:* see *urbicolous.*] A group of butterflies including forms now placed in the *Hesperidæ;* the skippers.

urbicolous (ėr-bik'ọ-lus), *a.* [< NL. *urbicola*, dwelling in a city, < L. *urbs* (*urbis*), city, + *colere*, dwell in, inhabit.] Inhabiting a city; urban. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

urbi et orbi (ėr'bī et ôr'bī). [L.: *urbi*, dat. of *urbs*, city (see *urban*); *et*, and; *orbi*, dat. of *orbis*, the world (see *orb*).] To the city (that is, Rome) and the world. The phrase is used in the publication of papal bulls, and (according to Larousse) by the Pope in pronouncing his blessing in the church of the Lateran on Maundy Thursday, Easter, and Ascension day.

Urceola (ėr-sē'ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher or urn: see *urceolus.*] **1.** [Roxburgh, 1798: so called with ref. to the form of the corolla.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*, and subtribe *Ecdysanthereæ.* It is characterized by an urceolate or globose corolla with somewhat induplicately valvate lobes (in its order a very rare arrangement). It includes 7 or 8 species, natives of the Malay peninsula and archipelago. They are shrubby climbers with opposite feather-veined leaves, and dense cymes of small flowers corymbosely panicled at the ends of the branches. *U. elastica* is the caoutchouc-vine of Sumatra and Borneo, a large climber, often with a trunk as thick as a man's body, covered with soft, thick, rugged bark. The milky juice which oozes from incisions separates, on standing in the open air, into a watery fluid and an elastic mass which has been used as a substitute for india-rubber. The greenish flowers are followed by twin roundish fruits with rough leathery skin, resembling oranges, and containing a tawny pulp which is eaten both by Europeans and by natives. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Eccles.*, same as *cruet*, 2.

urceolar (ėr'sẹ-ọ-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *urceolus* + *-ar*³.] Same as *urceolate.*

urceolareine, *a.* See *urceolariine.*

Urceolaria (ėr″sẹ-ō-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher (see *urceolus*), + *-aria.*] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A small genus of gymnocarpous lichens, having a uniform crustaceous thallus and urceolate apothecia (whence the name). *U. scruposa* and *U. cinerea* are used for dyeing. (*b*) Same as *Urceolina*.—**2.** [Lamarck, 1801.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Urceolariidæ*, having the posterior acetabulum provided with an entire internal horny ring. *U. mitra* is found in fresh water as a parasite of planarian worms.

urceolarian (ėr″sē-ọ-lā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the family *Urceolariidæ* or having their characters.

II. *n.* An infusorian of this family.

Urceolariidæ (ėr″sẹ-ọ-lạ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Urceolaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of commensal or parasitic peritrichous infusorians, containing *Urceolaria* and a few other genera of fresh and salt water.

urceolariiform (ėr″sẹ-ọ-lā'ri-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Urceolaria* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of lichens of the genus *Urceolaria.*

urceolariine (ėr″sẹ-ọ-lā'ri-in), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Urceolaria.* Also spelled *urceolareine.*

urceolate (ėr'sẹ-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< *urceolus* + *-ate*¹.] **1.** Shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher as respects the body, and contracted at the orifice, as a calyx or corolla.—**2.** Provided with or contained in an urceolus, as a rotifer.

urceole (ėr'sẹ-ōl), *n.* [< L. *urceolus:* see *urceolus, urceola.*] Same as *cruet*, 2.

urceoli, *n.* Plural of *urceolus.*

Urceolina (ėr″sẹ-ọ-lī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach), from the shape of the flowers; dim. of L. *urceolus*, an urn: see *urceolus.*] A genus of plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, tribe *Amarylleæ*, and subtribe *Cyathiferæ.* It is characterized by broadly tubular or urn-shaped flowers with short lobes, an ovary with numerous ovules, and stamens more or less winged at the base, but not united into a cup as in the related genera. The 3 species are natives of the Andes, and are bulbous plants with flat-petioled leaves, ovate-oblong or narrower, and umbels of numerous showy flowers, usually yellow and green. The genus is also known as *Urceolaria* (Herbert, 1821). *U. pendula* and *U. latifolia* are border plants from Peru, known in cultivation as *urn-flower*, and by the generic names. *U. miniata*, often called *Pentlandia*, is a very showy greenhouse plant, producing a solitary leaf and afterward an umbel of drooping vermilion flowers.

urceolus (ėr-sē'ọ-lus), *n.*; pl. *urceoli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher, dim. of *urceus*, a pitcher: see *urceus.*] **1.** A little pitcher or ewer.—**2.** In *bot.*, any pitcher- or urn-shaped body.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, the external tubular casing or sheathing of a wheel-animalcule; the zoöthecium of a rotifer, corresponding to the lorica of an infusorian. It may be gelatinous and hyaline, or mixed with hard foreign particles; in rare cases, as that of *Melicerta*, the urceolus is not organic, but fabricated from extrinsic matter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 5.

urceus (ėr'sẹ-us), *n.*; pl. *urcei* (-ī). [< L. *urceus*, a pitcher; cf. *orca*, a large vessel, Gr. *ὄρχα*, a pickle-jar.] *Eccles.*, a ewer, usually of metal, to hold water for washing.

urchin (ėr'chin), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *urchon, urchone, urchyn;* < ME. *urchin, urchon, urchone, urchoun, urchun, irchon, irchoun, hircheoune*, < OF. *ireçon, ereçon, heriçon, herisson, herysson*, F. *hérisson* = Pr. *erisson* = Sp. *erizo* = Pg. *ericio, ouriço* = It. *riccio*, < L. **ericio(n-)*, < *ericius*, a hedgehog, < *ēr*, orig. **hēr*, = Gr. *χήρ*, a hedgehog: see *ericius.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A hedgehog. See *hedgehog* and *Erinaceus.*

> Like sharp *urchouns* his here was growe.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3135.

> The common hedgehog or *urchin.* *Ray.*

2. A sea-urchin.

> The *urchins* of the sea called echini.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ix. 31.

3†. An elf; a fairy: from the supposition that it sometimes took the form of a hedgehog.

> *Urchins*
> Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
> All exercise on thee. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 326.

4. A roguish child; a mischievous boy.

> I trowe the *vrchyn* will clyme
> To some promocion hastely.
> *Roy and Barlow*, Rede me and be nott Wrothe (ed. Arber, [p. 43).

> Pleased Cupid heard, and checked his mother's pride,
> "And who 's blind now, mammá?" the *urchin* cried.
> *Prior*, Venus Mistaken.

5. One of a pair of small cylinders covered with card-clothing, used in connection with the card-drum in a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *a.* **1.** Elfish; mischievous. [Rare.]

> Oft at eve [she]
> Visits the herds along the twilight meadows,
> Helping all *urchin* blasts and ill-luck signs
> That the shrewd meddling elfe delights to make.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 845.

2†. Trifling; foolish.

> Our Bishop . . . made himself merry with the conceit how easie it was to stride over such *urchin* articles. No man would find leisure to read the whole 36, they are so frivolous. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 91. (*Davies.*)

urchin-fish (ėr′chin-fish), *n.* A prickly globe-fish or sea-porcupine, *Diodon hystrix*, or a similar species. See cut under *Diodon.*

urchin-form (ėr′chin-fôrm), *n.* The form or type of form of a sea-urchin. *Gegenbaur.*

urchon†, urchoun†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *urchin.*

urdé (ėr-dā′), *a.* [AF. *urdee, ordé,* pointed, < OHG. MHG. *ort,* a point, end, angle, edge, place, = AS. ME. *ord,* point of a sword, point: see *ord.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Having one or more extremities pointed bluntly, as by the lines bounding it making an angle of 90 degrees. (*b*) Having a single blunt-pointed projection from some part: as, a bend *urdé,* which has usually in the middle of the upper side a prominence ending in a blunt point. (*c*) Same as *varriated.* Also *urdy, mately.*

Urdu (ör′dö), *n.* [Also *Oordoo;* = F. *urdu, ourdou;* < Hind. *urdū,* Hindustani, so named because it grew up since the eleventh century in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India as a means of communication between them and the subject population of central Hindustan; prop. *zabān-i-urdū,* 'camp-language,' < *urdū* = Turk. *ordū, ordī, ordā,* a camp, < Pers. *urdū,* a court, camp, horde of Tatars, also *ōrdū,* whence ult. E. *horde.*] A native name for the present Hindustani tongue. See *Hindustani.* Also used adjectively.

urdy (ėr′di), *a.* In *her.,* same as *urdé.*

ure^{1}† (ūr), *n.* [< ME. *ure,* < OF. *eure, uevre, ovre,* F. *œuvre,* work, action, operation, = Sp. Pg. *obra* = It. *opera,* < L. *opera,* work: see *opera, operate,* and cf. *inure, manure, manœuver.*] Operation; use; practice.

> And sure it is taken by custome aud *vre,*
> Whyle yonge you be there is helpe and cure.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

> His Majesty could wish the ancient statutes were in *ure* of holding a parliament every year.
> *Bacon,* Draft of King's Speech, 1614.

> We will never from henceforth enact, put in *ure,* promulge, or execute any new canons, etc.
> *Act of Submission of Clergy to Henry VIII.,* in R. W. [Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., ii., note.

ure^{1}† (ūr), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *ure*^{1}, *n.*] To work; practise; inure; exercise. *More.*

ure^{2}†, *n.* [< ME. *ure,* < OF. *eur, eür, aür,* F. *heur* (in *bon-heur, mal-heur*), fate, luck, fortune, F. also *augure* = Pr. *agur* = Sp. *agüero* = Pg. It. *augurio,* < L. *augurium,* augury: see *augury.* Doublet of *augury.*] Fortune; destiny.

> Myne hole affiaunce, and my lady free,
> My goddesse bright, my fortune and my *ure.*
> *Court of Love,* l. 634.

ure^{3}† (ūr), *n.* [< L. *urus,* a kind of wild bull: see *urus.*] The urus.

> The third kind is of them that are named *ures.* Theis are of bignes somwhat lesse than elephantes, in kind and color and shape like a bull. *Golding,* Cæsar, fol. 163.

ure^{4}†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *our*^{1}.

ure^{5}†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hour.*

ure^{6}†, *n.* [< Ir. Gael. *uir,* mold, earth. Cf. *urry.*] Soil: as, an ill *ure* (a bad soil). [Scotch.]

ure^{7}, *n.* See *ewer*^{3}.

-ure. [F. *-ure* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ura,* < L. *-ura,* a term. of fem. nouns denoting employment or result. It is usually attached to the pp. stem of verbs, and the noun has the same form as the fem. of the future participle: examples are *apertura,* an opening, *armatura,* equipment, *junctura,* a joining, *scriptura,* a writing, *textura,* web, etc. In some E. words the termination *-ure* represents L. *-atura* (> OF. *-eüre,* > E. *-ure*), as in *armure,* now *armour, armor,* ult. identical with *armature.*] A termination of Latin origin, appearing in the formation of many nouns, as in *aperture, armature, juncture, scripture, texture, fissure, pressure,* etc. It is sometimes used as an English formative, as in *wafture.*

urea (ū′rē-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον,* urine: see *urine.*] Carbamide, $CO.(NH_2)_2$, a crystalline solid, soluble in water, and forming crystalline compounds with both acids and bases. It is the final product of the proteid decomposition in the body, and forms the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals. It appears also in the urine of birds.

ureal (ū′rē-ạl), *a.* [< *urea* + *-al.*] Of, relating to, or containing urea: as, a *ureal* solution.

ureameter (ū-rē-am′e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for determining the amount of urea in the urine.

ureametry (ū-rē-am′e-tri), *n.* The quantitative test for urea in the urine.

ured†, *a.* [< *ure*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Fortunate.

> In my selfe I me assured
> That in my body I was wel *ured.*
> *The Isle of Ladies,* l. 144.

Uredineæ (ū-rē-din′ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1824), < *Uredo* (*-din-*) + *-eæ.*] An order of minute ascomycetous fungi, parasitic chiefly upon living flowering plants and ferns, and frequently very injurious to them. It includes the forms known as *rust, smut, mildew,* etc. The order is remarkable for the peculiar alternation of forms undergone by many of the species, which are known as the æcidium form, uredoform, and teleutoform, and which were long considered as independent genera. *Puccinia graminis,* the so-called corn-mildew, may be taken as the type of the course of development followed by most *Uredineæ,* the three form-genera *Æcidium, Uredo,* and *Puccinia* being different stages of it. The first or æcidium stage is the cluster-cup of the barberry; the second or uredoform is the red-rust of grain; and the third or *Puccinia* is the mature form. See *Fungi, Puccinia, rust*^{1}, 3, *mildew, Micropuccinia, Coniomycetes, heterœcism.*—**Tremelloid Uredineæ,** a group of *Uredineæ* which do not possess a sporocarp generation, but consist of a teleutospore-bearing generation with usually softer and more gelatinous membranes.

uredineous (ū-rē-din′ẹ-us), *a.* [< *Uredineæ* + *-ous.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Uredineæ.*—2. Affected by uredo.

Uredines (ụ-red′i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Uredo.*] In *bot.,* the *Uredineæ.*

uredinoid (ụ-red′i-noid), *a.* In *bot.,* resembling the *Uredineæ,* or having their characters.

uredinous (ū-red′i-nus), *a.* Same as *uredineous.*

Uredo (ụ-rē′dō), *n.* [NL., < L. *uredo,* a blight, a blast, < *urere* (√ *us*), kindle, burn: see *ustion.*] 1. A form-genus or stage in the development of fungi of the order *Uredineæ.* It is the stage next preceding the final or *Puccinia* stage, until recently considered a distinct genus, and many forms whose complete life-history is unknown are for convenience still retained under this name. Compare cuts under *Puccinia* and *spermogonium.*

2. [*l. c.*] A receptacle or hymenium in which uredospores are produced.

uredoform (ụ-rē′dō-fôrm), *n.* In *bot.,* the form assumed by a uredineous fungus in the uredo condition—that is, that stage in which the uredospores are produced.

uredo-fruit (ụ-rē′dō-fröt), *n.* In *bot.,* same as *uredospore.*

uredo-gonidium (ụ-rē′dō-gọ-nid′i-um), *n.* In *bot.,* same as *uredospore.*

uredospore (ụ-rē′dọ-spōr), *n.* In *bot.,* in *Uredineæ,* the peculiar spore produced during the uredoform stage of the fungus. It is formed by acrogenous separation from a sterigma, and on germination produces a mycelium which bears uredospores or both uredospores and teleutospores. It is produced during the summer, and serves to reproduce and extend the fungus rapidly. See *Puccinia,* 1 (*a*) (with cut), *heterœcism,* and *spore*^{2}.

uredosporic (ụ-rō-dọ-spor′ik), *a.* [< *uredospore* + *-ic.*] In *bot.,* of or pertaining to a uredospore.

ureide (ū′rẹ-id or -īd), *n.* [< *urea* + *-ide*^{1}.] A compound of urea with an acid radical. The ureides include a large number of urea-derivatives of very complex structure.

uremia, uræmia (ū-rē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *uræmia,* < Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + *αἷμα,* blood.] A condition resulting from the retention in the blood of waste products, chiefly urea, that should normally be eliminated by the kidneys. Its symptoms are mainly those of a nervous character, such as headache, nausea, delirium, and convulsions or somnolence followed by coma.

uremic, uræmic (ụ-rē′mik), *a.* [< *uremia* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to uremia; causing uremia; affected with uremia: as, *uremic* convulsions.

Urena (ụ-rē′nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), < *uren,* its name in Malabar.] A genus of plants, of the order *Malvaceæ,* type of the tribe *Ureneæ.* It is characterized by flowers with five connate bractlets, and fruit everywhere roughened by minute hooks. There are 4 or perhaps 6 species, known as *Indian mallow,* natives of tropical Asia or Africa, with one or two also widely dispersed through warm parts of America. They are herbs or shrubs, with usually angled or lobed leaves, and small yellowish flowers, commonly in sessile clusters. They are employed medicinally for their mucilaginous properties in India and elsewhere. In Brazil the flowers of *U. lobata* furnish an expectorant, and the roots and stems a decoction used for colic. *U. lobata* and *U. sinuata,* both common throughout the tropics, yield from their inner bark a useful fiber; that of the former, the *guaxima* of Brazil, makes a strong cordage and a good paper. At Penang the scentless leaves of *U. lobata*—there an abundant weed, known as *perpulut*—are collected, dried, and sold for mixing with patchouli, which they resemble.

Ureneæ (ụ-rē′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Urena* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Malvaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with ten styles, by the stamen-column being truncate or five-toothed at the top and externally anther-bearing below, and by five carpels, which separate at maturity. It includes 5 genera, mainly tropical herbs or shrubs. See *Pavonia* and *Urena* (the type).

ure-ox (ūr′oks), *n.* [< *ure*^{3} + *ox.*] The urus. *J. T. White,* Dict.

Urera (ụ-rē′rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Gaudichaud, 1826), so called with ref. to the stinging hairs usually present; irreg. < L. *urere,* burn: see *ustion.*] A genus of plants, type of the subtribe *Urereæ,* of the order *Urticaceæ.* It is distinguished from the related genus *Urtica* by its baccate fruiting calyx. The 22 species are natives of tropical America, Africa, and islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They are shrubs or small trees. A few are climbers, as *U. elata* of Jamaica, which is said to reach a height of 30 feet. They constitute, together with species of *Pilea,* the plants known as *nettle* in the West Indies, replacing there the genus *Urtica.* *U. glabra* (*U. Sandwicensis*), the opuhe of the Hawaiians, a small tree free from stinging hairs, yields a valuable fiber highly esteemed there for making fishing-nets. Several other species furnish fiber for ropes, as *U. baccifera,* a small prickly tree frequent from Cuba to Brazil, used medicinally in the West Indies as an aperient. *U. tenax,* a recently described South African species, yields a fiber resembling ramie.

uresis (ụ-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὔρησις,* urination, < *οὐρεῖν,* urinate, < *οὖρον,* urine: see *urine.*] Urination; micturition.

uretal (ụ-rē′tạl), *a.* Same as *ureteric.*

ureter (ụ-rē′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρητήρ,* the urethra, also one of the urinary ducts of the kidneys, < *οὐρεῖν,* urinate, < *οὖρον,* urine: see *urine.*] The excretory duct of the kidney; a tube conveying the renal excretion (urine) to the bladder, when that structure exists, as in mammals, or into the cloaca, in case no bladder exists—in any case, into the lower part of the allantoic cavity of the fetus, however modified in adult life. See cut under *kidney.* In man the ureter is a very slender tube, from 15 to 18 inches long, running from the pelvis of the kidney to the base of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas muscle, behind the peritoneum. Its structure includes a fibrous coat, longitudinal and circular muscular fibers, and a lining of mucous membrane, with vessels and nerves from various sources. The ureter pierces the wall of the bladder very obliquely, running for nearly an inch between the muscular and mucous coats of that viscus.

ureteral (ụ-rē′tẹ-ral), *a.* Same as *ureteric.*

ureteric (ū-rẹ-ter′ik), *a.* [< *ureter* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a ureter.

ureteritis (ū-rē-tẹ-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρητήρ,* ureter, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the ureter.

ureterolith (ụ-rē′tėr-ọ-lith), *n.* A urinary concretion formed or lodged in the ureter.

urethane, urethan (ū′rẹ-thān, -than), *n.* [< *ur*(*ea*) + *eth*(*er*) + *-ane.*] In *chem.,* any ester of carbamic acid.—**Ethyl urethane,** $CO.NH_2.O.CH_3$, a white crystalline solid, somewhat used in medicine as a hypnotic.

urethra (ụ-rē′thrạ̈), *n.*; pl. *urethræ* (-thrē). [= F. *urèthre* = Sp. *uretra* = Pg. *urethra* = It. *uretra,* < L. *urethra,* < Gr. *οὐρήθρα,* the passage for urine, < *οὐρεῖν,* urinate, < *οὖρον,* urine: see *urine.*] A modification of a part of a urogenital sinus into a tube or a groove for the discharge of the secretion of the genital or urinary organs, or both; in most mammals, including man, a complete tube from the bladder to the exterior, conveying urine and semen in the male sex, urine only in the female; in some birds, a penial groove for the conveyance of semen only. The urethra of the male is always a part of the penis, or a penial urethra, continuous usually with the urethral part of the urogenital sinus; that of the female is only exceptionally a part of the clitoris. In man the urethra extends from the neck of the bladder to the end of the penis, usually a distance of 8 or 9 inches. It is divided into three sections. The *prostatic* is that first section of the urethra which is embraced by the prostatic gland, 1¼ inches long, somewhat fusiform; upon its floor is a longitudinal ridge, the *veru montanum* or *caput gallinaginis,* on each side of which is a depression, the *prostatic sinus,* perforated by openings of the prostatic ducts. In advance of the veru is a median depression or cul-de-sac, variously known as the *vesicula prostatica, vagina masculina, sinus pocularis, uterus masculinus,* etc.; and the orifices of the ejaculatory ducts of the seminal vesicles open here. The *membranous* is that second section of the urethra, about ¾ inch long, which extends from the prostatic gland to the corpus spongiosum; it is contracted in caliber, perforates the deep perineal fascia, and is embraced by layers reflected from this fascia and by the specialized compressor urethræ muscle. The *spongy* section of the urethra extends from the membranous section to the end of the penis, being all that part of the urethra which is embraced by the penial corpus spongiosum. It is dilated at its beginning—this dilatation being sometimes specified as the *bulbous* section of the urethra, and further marked by the opening of the ducts of Cowper's glands—and at its end, within the glans penis, this terminal enlargement being the *fossa navicularis.* The urethra ends in a narrow vertical slit, the *meatus urinarius.* Numerous submucous follicles, the *glands of Littré,* open into the spongy section of the urethra; one of these openings forms a recess of considerable size, the *lacuna magna.* The substance of the urethra includes mucous, muscular, and erectile tissue. In the female the urethra is very short, about 1½ inches in length, and much more simple in structure and relations than that of the male.—**Bulb of the urethra.** See *bulb.*—**Bulbous urethra,** that part of the extent of the urethra which corresponds to its bulb. See *bulb.*—**Crista urethræ.** See *crista.*—**Membranous urethra,** the membranous section of the urethra. See def.—**Penial urethra,** a urethral groove or tube which forms part of the penis of any animal; in man, the spongy urethra.—**Prostatic urethra**, the prostatic section of the urethra. See def.—**Spongy urethra**, the spongy section of the urethra. See def.—**Triangular ligament of the urethra.** See *triangular*. Also called *Camper's ligament* and *Carcassonne's ligament.*

urethral (ū-rē´thrạl), *a.* [< *urethra* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the urethra.—**Urethral crest.** Same as *crista urethræ* (which see, under *crista*).—**Urethral fever.** See *fever*¹.

urethritic (ū-rẹ-thrit´ik), *a.* [< *urethritis* + *-ic.*] Affected with urethritis.

urethritis (ū-rẹ-thrī´tis), *n.* [NL., < *urethra* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the urethra.

urethrocele (ū-rē´thrọ-sēl), *n.* Protrusion of a part of the urethral wall through the meatus urinarius.

urethrometer (ū-rẹ-throm´e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the caliber of the urethra, and for locating and determining the degree of contraction of a stricture.

urethroplastic (ū-rē-thrọ-plas´tik), *a.* [< *urethroplast-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to urethroplasty.

urethroplasty (ū-rē´thrọ-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form, shape, mold: see *plastic.*] In *surg.*, an operation for remedying defects in the urethra.

urethroscope (ū-rē´thrọ-skōp), *n.* An instrument, somewhat resembling a catheter, through which, by means of a projected light, it is possible to see the mucous membrane lining the wall of the urethra.

urethroscopy (ū-rē´thrọ-skō-pi), *n.* Inspection of the urethral mucous membrane by means of the urethroscope.

urethrotome (ū-rē´thrọ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, an instrument for performing internal urethrotomy.

urethrotomic (ū-rē-thrọ-tom´ik), *a.* [< *urethrotom-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to urethrotomy.

urethrotomy (ū-rẹ-throt´ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, cutting of the urethra, usually for the relief of stricture. *External urethrotomy* is division of the deep parts of the urethra by a knife passed through the perineum; *internal urethrotomy* is division of any part of the urethra by a cutting-instrument introduced through the meatus.

uretic (ū-ret´ik), *a.* [Also *ouretic;* < L. *ureticus*, < Gr. *οὐρητικός*, of or pertaining to urine, < *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine.*] In *med.*, of or relating to or promoting the flow of urine.

urf (ėrf), *n.* A stunted, ill-grown child. [Scotch.]

> Ye useless, weasel-like *urf* that ye are.
> *Hogg*, The Brownie o' Bodsbeck.

urge (ėrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *urged*, ppr. *urging.* [< L. *urgere*, press, push, force, drive, urge; perhaps akin to *vergere*, bend, turn, and Gr. *εἵργειν* (**Fειργειν*), repress, constrain, *εἱργνύναι*, shut in, Skt. √ *varj*, wrench. Cf. *verge*² and *wrick*, *wreak.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press; impel; force onward.

> Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Hor., II. ii. 253.

> Evening must usher night, night *urge* the morrow.
> *Shelley*, Adonais, xxi.

2. To hasten laboriously; quicken with effort.

> And there will want at no time who are good at circumstances; but men who set their minds on main matters, and sufficiently *urge* them in these most difficult times, I find not many. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

> Through the thick deserts headlong *urg'd* his flight.
> *Pope*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

3. To press the mind or will of; serve as a motive or impelling cause; impel; constrain; spur.

> My tongue,
> *Urg'd* by my heart, shall utter all the thoughts
> My youth hath known. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 5.

4. To press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; request with earnestness; importune; solicit earnestly.

> And when they *urged* him till he was ashamed, he said, Send. 2 Ki. ii. 17.

> *Urge* the king
> To do me this last right.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 157.

5. To press upon attention; present in an earnest manner; press by way of argument or in opposition; insist on; allege in extenuation, justification, or defense: as, to *urge* an argument; to *urge* the necessity of a case.

> I never in my life
> Did hear a challenge *urged* more modestly.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 53.

> For God's sake, *urge* your faults no more, but mend!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 2.

6. To ply hard in a contest or an argument; attack briskly.

> Every man has a right in dispute to *urge* a false religion with all its absurd consequences. *Tillotson.*

7†. To provoke; incite; exasperate.

> *Urge* not my father's anger. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 3. 27.

> The Britans, *urg'd* and oppress'd with many unsufferable injuries, had all banded themselves to a generall revolt. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To press on or forward.

> He strives to *urge* upward. *Donne.*

2. To incite; stimulate; impel.

> The combat *urges*, and my soul 's on fire.
> *Pope*, Iliad, vi. 453.

3. To make a claim; insist; persist.

> One of his men . . . *urged* extremely for 't, and showed what necessity belonged to 't. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2. 14.

4. To produce arguments or proofs; make allegations; declare.

> I do beseech your lordships
> That, in this case of justice, my accusers,
> Be what they will, may stand forth face to face,
> And freely *urge* against me.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3. 48.

urge (ėrj), *n.* [< *urge*, *v.*] The act of urging; impulse. [Rare.]

> Creation dumb, unconscious, yet alive
> With some deep inward passion unexpressed,
> And swift, concentric, never-ceasing *urge.*
> *R. W. Gilder*, The Celestial Passion, Recognition.

urgence (ėr´jens), *n.* [< F. *urgence* = Sp. Pg. *urgencia* = It. *urgenza;* as *urgen(t)* + *-ce.*] Urgency. *Heywood*, Prologues and Epilogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 356).

urgency (ėr´jẹn-si), *n.* [As *urgence* (see *-cy*).] The state or character of being urgent. Specifically—(*a*) Importunity; insistence; earnest solicitation: as, to yield to a person's *urgency.* (*b*) Pressure of necessity; imperativeness: as, the *urgency* of want or distress; the *urgency* of the occasion. (*c*) In the British Parliament, a formal declaration that a measure is urgent, in the interest of the state, and ought to receive prompt and early action, taking precedence of all other measures. Urgency may be declared by a vote of three to one in a house of not less than 300 members.

urgent (ėr´jent), *a.* [< F. *urgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *urgente*, < L. *urgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *urgere*, push, urge: see *urge.*] Having the character of urging, pressing, or constraining. Specifically—(*a*) Of things: Pressing; demanding immediate action; forcing itself upon notice; cogent; vehement: as, an *urgent* case or occasion. See *urgency* (*c*).

> Please your highness
> To take the *urgent* hour. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 465.

> Which Jesus seeing, He upon him threw
> The *urgent* yoak of an express Injunction.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 147.

> He evaded the *urgent* demands of the Castilians for a convocation of cortes. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

> In ten minutes he had a second telegraphic message on its way, . . . one so direct and *urgent* that I should be sure of an answer to it.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 63.

(*b*) Of persons: Pressing with importunity. Ex. xii. 33.

> However, Oedipus is almost out of his wits about the Matter, and is *urgent* for an account of Particulars.
> *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 107.

urgently (ėr´jẹnt-li), *adv.* In an urgent manner; with pressing importunity; insistently; pressingly; vehemently; forcibly.

urger (ėr´jėr), *n.* [< *urge* + *-er*¹.] One who urges or importunes. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

urgewonder† (ėrj´wun″dėr), *n.* A variety of barley.

> This barley is called by some *urgewonder.*
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Urginea (ėr-jin´ẹ-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Steinheil, 1834), so called with ref. to the compressed seeds; < L. *urgere*, press, urge: see *urge.*] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Scilleæ*, including the officinal squill. It is distinguished from the type genus *Scilla*, in which it was formerly included, by its deciduous perianth, a three-angled capsule, and much-flattened seeds. It includes about 24 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and India, especially of the Mediterranean region. They are bulbous plants with linear or thong-like radical leaves, and an unbranched leafless scape bearing in a terminal raceme many small whitish flowers, rarely yellowish or pink, usually with a median band of deeper color along each segment. *U. maritima* (*U. Scilla*), the officinal squill (see *scilla*, 2) or sea-onion, produces large bulbs inclosing many fleshy whitish layers, very acrid when fresh, but less so on drying: they are imported from the Mediterranean for medicinal use. *U. altissima* is similarly used in South Africa.

Urgonian (ėr-gō´ni-ạn), *n.* [< L. *Urgo(n-)*, F. *Orgon* (see def.) + *-ian.*] A division of the Lower Cretaceous, according to the systematic nomenclature of the French and Belgian geologists. The typical Urgonian from Orgon, near Avignon (whence the name), is a massive limestone, in places developed to a thickness of over 1,000 feet, and containing an abundance of hippuritids and various other fossils.

Uria (ū´ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Moehring, 1752; Brisson, 1760), < L. *urinari*, plunge under water, dive: see *urinant*, *urinator.*] A genus of *Alcidæ;* the guillemots and murres: used with various restrictions for any of the slender-billed birds of the auk family, as *U. troile*, the common foolish murre or guillemot, and *U. grylle*, the black guillemot. Since the genus *Lomvia* was instituted for the former, *Uria* has usually been restricted to the latter, in which sense it is otherwise called *Cephus* or *Cepphus.* See cuts under *guillemot* and *murre.*

uric (ū´rik), *a.* [= F. *urique* = Sp. Pg. *urico*, < NL. **uricus*, < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine.*] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from urine.—**Uric acid**, an acid, $C_5N_4H_4O_3$, characteristic of urine. It crystallizes in scales of various shapes of a brilliant white color and silky luster when pure, but in the urine the crystals are of a reddish-yellow color. It is inodorous and insipid, heavier than water, nearly insoluble in it when cold, and only to a slight extent dissolved by it when hot. The solution reddens litmus-paper, but feebly. When it is dissolved in nitric acid, and the solution is evaporated and treated with ammonia, a fine purple color is produced; by this reaction uric acid may be detected. It occurs in small quantity in the healthy urine of man and quadrupeds, but is the chief constituent in the urine of birds and reptiles; hence it is often found abundantly in Peruvian guano. It is normally present in small amount in the blood as urate, and it constitutes the principal proportion of some urinary calculi and of the concretions causing the complaint known as the gravel. Sometimes called *lithic acid.*

uricemia, uricæmia (ū-ri-sē´mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *uricæmia*, irreg. < *uricus*, uric, + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *lithemia.*

Uriconian (ū-ri-kō´ni-ạ̈n), *n.* [< *Uriconium* (see def.) + *-ian.*] The name given by some English geologists to a series of volcanic rocks, of which the Wrekin, in Shropshire, England, is chiefly made up, and which is supposed to occupy a position very near the bottom of the fossiliferous series. The name is from the Roman station Uriconium, the site of the present village of Wroxeter, in Shropshire.

uridrosis (ū-ri-drō´sis), *n.* The excretion of certain urinary constituents, notably urea, in the sweat.

Uriinæ (ū-ri-ī´nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uria* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Alcidæ*, named from the genus *Uria;* the murres and guillemots. Also *Urinæ.*

urile (ū´ril), *n.* A kind of cormorant, *Phalacrocorax urile* of Gmelin, or *P. bicristatus* of Pallas.

> The fowl *urile*, of which there is great plenty in Kamtschatka. *Kraschenninikoff*, Kamtschatka (trans.), p. 157.

urim (ū´rim), *n. pl.* [< Heb. *ūrīm*, pl. of *ūr*, light, < *ūr*, shine.] Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament, with the thummim (Ex. xxviii. 30, etc.) or alone (Num. xxvii. 21; 1 Sam. xxviii. 6), as connected with the rational, or breastplate of the Jewish high priest, and with oracular responses given by him. The true nature of the urim and thummim (literally 'lights and perfections') is not known. They seem to have been small objects kept inside the so-called "breastplate," which was folded double, and many authorities believe them to have been precious stones or figures, used as lots or otherwise. There is no indication of their use after the time of David, and after the captivity they are alluded to as lost.

urinaccelerator (ū″ri-nak-sel´e-rā-tọr), *n.*; pl. *urinacceleratores* (-sel″ẹ-rạ̄-tō´rēz). [< L. *urina*, urine, + NL. *accelerator.*] A muscle which facilitates urination; the accelerator urinæ. *Coues*, 1887.

urinæmia, *n.* See *urinemia.*

urinal (ū´ri-nạl), *n.* [< ME. *urinal*, *urynal*, *orynal*, < OF. *urinal*, *orinal*, F. *urinal* = Pr. *urinal* = Sp. *orinal* = Pg. *ourinol* = It. *orinale*, < ML. *urinal*, a urinal, orig. neut. of L. *urinalis*, of or pertaining to urine, < *urina*, urine: see *urine.*] **1.** A vessel for containing urine, or a bottle in which it is kept for inspection.

> These follies are within you and shine through you like the water in an *urinal.* *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1. 41.

2. A convenience, public or private, for the accommodation of persons requiring to pass urine.

urinalist† (ū´ri-nạl-ist), *n.* [< *urinal* + *-ist.*] One who by inspection of a patient's urine professed to determine the disease.

> My *urinalist* . . . left no artery
> Unstretcht upon the tenters.
> *Dekker*, Match me in London, iii.

urinalysis (ū-ri-nal´i-sis), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *urina*, urine, + Gr. *λύσις*, loosing (cf. *analysis*).] Chemical examination of urine.

urinant (ū´ri-nạnt), *a.* [< L. *urinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *urinari*, dive, plunge under water, < *urina*, in the orig. sense 'water': see *urine.*] In *her.*, being in the attitude of diving or plunging: noting a dolphin or fish when represented with the head down.

urinary (ū´ri-nạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *urinaire* = Sp. Pg. *urinario* = It. *orinario*, < ML. **urinarius* (in neut. *urinarium*, a urinal), < L. *urina*, urine: see *urine.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to urine or the organs connected with the secretion and discharge of urine.—**Urinary canal**, a primitive urinary passage.—**Urinary cast.** Same as *renal cast* (which see, under *cast*^{1}).—**Urinary organs,** the kidneys, bladder, ureters, and urethra of any higher vertebrate, as a reptile, bird, or mammal; the Wolffian bodies and ducts of any embryo vertebrate and of the adult of any of the lower vertebrates, as a fish; the organs, of whatever nature, concerned in the secretion and excretion of urine, or of any substance the removal of which from the system corresponds physiologically to the elimination of urea. Such are the organ of Bojanus of a mollusk, the segmental organs of worms, and the water-vascular system of a turbellarian. See *urogenital* and *uropoietic*.

II. *n.*; pl. *urinaries* (-riz). **1.** In *agri.*, a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, etc., for manure.—**2.** Same as *urinal*, 2.

urinate (ū′ri-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *urinated*, ppr. *urinating*. [< ML. *urinatus*, pp. of *urinare*, urinate: see *urine, v.*] To discharge urine; micturate; make water.

urination (ū-ri-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *urinate* + *-ion.*] The act of passing urine; micturition.—**Precipitant urination,** urination where the desire to pass urine is very sudden and imperative.

urinative (ū′ri-nạ-tiv), *a.* [< *urinate* + *-ive.*] Provoking the flow of urine; diuretic.

> Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 43.

urinator (ū′ri-nā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *urinator*, a diver, < *urinari*, dive, plunge under water: see *urine, v.*] **1.** A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water, as in search of pearls. [Rare.]

> Those relations of *urinators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are only rocky. *Ray.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Cuvier, 1800; Lacépède, 1801).] A genus of diving birds, giving name to the *Urinatoridæ:* variously applied. Quite recently the name was revived, and definitely restricted to the loons, whose usual generic name, *Colymbus*, was thereupon transferred to certain grebes. See *Colymbus*, and cuts under *loon* and *tibia*.

urinatorial (ū″ri-nạ-tō′ri-al), *a.* [See *urinator.*] Of or pertaining to the *Urinatoridæ;* being or resembling one of the *Urinatoridæ*.

Urinatoridæ (ū″ri-nā-tor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Urinator* + *-idæ.*] A family of diving birds; the loons: same as *Colymbidæ* (*b*). When the loons are called *Urinatoridæ*, the grebes become *Colymbidæ*.

urine (ū′rin), *n.* [< ME. *urine*, < OF. *urine*, *orine*, F. *urine* = Pr. *urina* = Sp. *orina* = Pg. *ourina* = It. *orina*, *urina* = D. *urine* = G. Sw. Dan. *urin*, < L. *urina*, urine, in form as if fem. of **urinus*, of water, < **urum*, water, urine, = Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, orig. water, = Skt. *vāri*, *vār*, water, = Zend *vāra*, rain, = Icel. *ūr* = Sw. *ur-* in *ur-väder*, drizzle, drizzling rain, = AS. *wer*, the sea.] An excrementitious fluid excreted by the kidneys, holding in solution most of the nitrogenous and other soluble products of tissue-change. Normal urine is of a clear amber or citron-yellow color, a brackish taste, a peculiar odor, a faintly acid reaction, and a specific gravity ranging from 1.015 to 1.025. Within the limits of health, however, it varies greatly in color, reaction, and density, according to the age, occupation, and diet of the individual, the time of day, and the season of the year. That passed in the morning upon rising is usually chosen for analysis, as presenting the average characteristics of the entire quantity excreted during the twenty-four hours. The average amount passed during this period is estimated at between three and four pints. The proportion of solid matters contained in every hundred parts of urine varies from three to seven parts or more, from 45 to 55 per cent. of which is urea, the rest being chlorid of sodium, phosphates, sulphates, ammonia, extractive matters, and uric acid. The chemical analysis of the urine and the microscopical examination of its sediment are important aids in the diagnosis and prognosis of many diseases. After its excretion in the cortical part of the kidney the urine passes at once through the ureters to the bladder, where it is held for a period and voided through the urethra at the will of the individual.

> The Kyng of the Contree hathe alle wey an Ox with him; and he that kepethe him hathe every day grete fees, and kepethe every day his Dong and his *Uryne* in 2 Vesselles of Gold. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

Retention of urine. See *retention.*—**Smoky urine.** See *smoky.*—**Urine indican.** Same as *uroxanthin*.

urine† (ū′rin), *v. i.* [< F. *uriner* = Sp. *orinar* = Pg. *ourinar* = It. *orinare*, < ML. *urinare*, make water, urine (in L. *urinari*, plunge under water, dive), < L. *urina*, urine (orig. water): see *urine, n.*] To discharge urine; urinate.

> No oviparous animals which spawn or lay eggs do *urine*, except the tortoise. *Sir T. Browne.*

urinemia, urinæmia (ū-ri-nē′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. *urinæmia*, < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The contamination of the blood with urinary constituents.

uriniferous (ū-ri-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Conveying urine: as, *uriniferous* tubes or ducts.

urinific (ū-ri-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Secreting urine; uriniparous; uropoietic; urogenous.

uriniparous (ū-ri-nip′ạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + *parere*, produce.] In *physiol.*, producing or preparing urine: specifically applied to certain tubes with this function in the cortical part of the kidney.

urinogenital (ū″ri-nọ-jen′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + *genitalis*, genital.] Same as *urogenital*.

urinogenitary (ū″ri-nō-jen′i-tạ̄-ri), *a.* [As *urinogenit(al)* + *-ary.*] Same as *urogenital*.

> These plexuses are distributed on the enteric tube, and on all the organs derived from it, as also on the vascular system and *urino-genitary* organs. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 523.

urinology (ū-ri-nol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The scientific study of the constitution of the urine, with special reference to the diagnostic significance of changes in its composition and appearance.

urinometer (ū-ri-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine. It is constructed upon the principle of the common hydrometer.

urinometric (ū″ri-nọ-met′rik), *a.* [As *urinometry* + *-ic.*] Determining the specific gravity of urine by means of the urinometer; of or pertaining to urinometry.

urinometry (ū-ri-nom′e-tri), *n.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The determination of the specific gravity of urine; the scientific use of the urinometer.

urinoscopic (ū″ri-nọ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *urinoscop-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the inspection of urine in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Also *uroscopic*.

urinoscopy (ū′ri-nọ-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection or examination of urine in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Also *uroscopy*.

urinose (ū′ri-nōs), *a.* [< NL. **urinosus*, urinous: see *urinous.*] Same as *urinous*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

urinous (ū′ri-nus), *a.* [< F. *urineux*, < NL. **urinosus*, < L. *urina*, urine: see *urine.*] Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its properties.

urion (ū′ri-on), *n.* [Mex.] One of sundry burrowing quadrupeds, as the marmot-squirrel of Mexico, *Spermophilus mexicanus*.

urite (ū′rīṭ), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *-ite*^{2}.] The sternite, or sternal sclerite, of any abdominal or postabdominal segment of an insect; the ventral section of any uromere; originally, the whole of any primary abdominal segment; a uromere. *Lacaze-Duthiers.*

urjoon (ėr′jön), *n.* An Indian plant, *Terminalia Arjuna*. See *Terminalia*.

urlar (ėr′lạ̈r), *n.* See *pibroch*.

urle (ėrl), *n.* In *her.*, same as *orle*. [Rare.]

urman (ėr′mạn), *n.* In parts of Siberia, an extensive tract of coniferous forest, especially a swampy forest: a Tatar word closely allied in meaning to the word *cedar-swamp* as used in parts of the (United States) Upper Lake region.

> Impenetrable forests and quivering marshes—the dreadful *urmans*, which are penetrated by man only for some 20 to 50 miles around the widely separated settlements. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 429.

urn (ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *urne*, < OF. (and F.) *urne* = Sp. Pg. It. *urna*, < L. *urna*, a jar, vase, prop. a vessel of burnt clay or pottery, < *urere*, burn: see *ustion.*] **1.** A kind of vase, usually rather large, having an oviform or rounded body with a foot; by extension (since the ashes of the dead were formerly put into such vessels), any receptacle for the dead body or its remains.

> A vessell that men clepeth an *urne*,
> Of gold. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 811.

> Two *urns* by Jove's high throne have ever stood,
> The source of evil one, and one of good.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiv. 663.

> Storied *urn* and animated bust. *Gray*, Elegy.

2. A place of burial; a grave. [Rare.]

> The most noble corse that ever herald
> Did follow to his *urn*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 146.

3. A Roman measure for liquids, containing one half the amphora.—**4.** A tea-urn.—**5.** In *bot.*, the hollow vessel in which the spores of mosses are produced; the sporogonium or spore-case; the theca. See cut under *moss.*—**6.** In the *Dicyemida*, specifically, a cup-like part of the infusoriform embryo of a rhombogenous dicyemid, consisting of a capsule, a lid, and contents. See *Dicyemida*, and cut under *Dicyema.*—**Cinerary urn.** See *cinerary*.

urn (ėrn), *v. t.* [< *urn, n.*] To inclose in an urn, or as in an urn; inurn.

> When horror universal shall descend,
> And heaven's dark concave *urn* all human race.
> *Young.*

urnal (ėr′nạl), *a.* [< L. *urnalis*, of or pertaining to an urn, < *urna*, an urn: see *urn.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an urn.

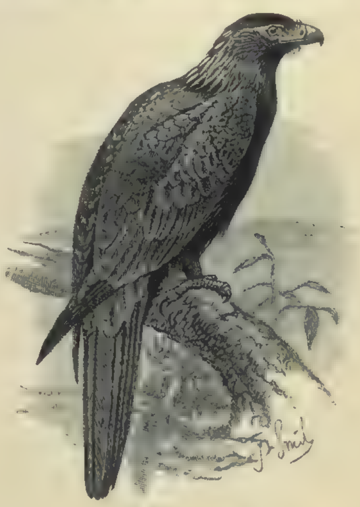
> *Urnal* interments and burnt relics lie not in fear of worms. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

urn-flower (ėrn′flou″ėr), *n.* See *Urceolina*.

urnful (ėrn′fụl), *a.* [< *urn* + *-ful.*] As much as an urn will hold; enough to fill an urn.

urn-shaped (ėrn′shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of an urn.

Uroaëtus (ū-rọ-ā′e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1844, and *Uraëtus*, 1845), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of Australian and Tasmanian eagles, with one species, *U. audax*, the so-called bald vulture of Latham (1801) and the mountain-eagle of Collins (1804). This eagle is 38 inches long, with the wing 24 inches. When adult it is of a general black color, varied on the nape with chestnut and on the wings and tail with whitish. The bill is 3 inches long, of a horn-color blackening at the tip, the cere and lores are yellowish, the feet are light-yellow, and the irides are hazel.


Uroaëtus audax.

urobilin (ū-rọ-bil′in), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + L. *bilis*, bile, + *-in*^{2}.] A coloring matter found usually in small quantities in normal urine, but often present in large amount in this fluid in cases of fever. It is derived from the bile-pigments.

urobilinuria (ū-rọ-bil-i-nū′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [< *urobilin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] A condition in which a large percentage of urobilin, formed from the bile-pigments, is present in the urine.

urocardiac (ū-rọ-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *καρδία*, the heart: see *cardiac.*] Noting certain calcifications of the posterior or prepyloric part of the cardiac division of the stomach of some crustaceans, as the crawfish: correlated with *uropyloric*. See cut under *Astacidæ*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 319.—**Urocardiac process,** a strong calcified process which extends backward and downward from the cardiac plate of the stomach of the crawfish, and which articulates with the prepyloric ossicle.—**Urocardiac tooth,** a strong bifid process which extends downward from the lower end of the prepyloric ossicle of the crawfish's stomach.

Urocerata (ū-rọ-ser′ạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κέρας*, horn.] A division of securiferous terebrant *Hymenoptera*, contrasted with *Tenthredinidæ*, and corresponding to the modern family *Uroceridæ* (or *Siricidæ*). See *Uroceridæ*.

Uroceridæ (ū-rọ-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Urocerus* + *-idæ.*] A family of phytophagous hymenopterous insects; the horntails, auger-flies, or *Siricidæ*, named from the genus *Urocerus*. They are distinguished from the saw-flies (*Tenthredinidæ*), which they most nearly resemble, by the fact that the female abdomen is furnished at the tip with a borer, and not with a pair of saws. The males may be distinguished by the single apical fore-tibial spur (the *Tenthredinidæ* having two-spurred front tibiæ). The family is not rich in genera and species, but is of wide distribution, and contains many striking forms. Four genera and 12 species occur in Europe, and the same number of genera and 40 species in North America. The pigeon-tremex, *Tremex columba*, is an example. Also *Urocerata*, *Uroceratæ*, and *Urocerides*. The family is called *Siricidæ* in Europe, *Uroceridæ* being held by American hymenopterists.

Urocerus (ụ-ros′ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of horntails, typical of the family *Uroceridæ*, and distinguished by the exserted ovipositor, short neck, and fore wings with two marginal and three submarginal cells. They are sometimes called *tailed wasps*. *Sirex* (Linnæus, 1767) is a synonym.

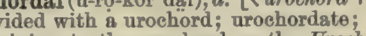
urochord (ū′rọ̄-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *χορδή*, a chord.] 1. The caudal chord of an ascidian or tunicate, likened to the notochord, chorda dorsalis, or dorsal chord of a vertebrate; the central axis of the appendage of certain adult tunicates, as an appendicularian, and the corresponding structure of embryonic or larval tunicates in general. It is considered to represent the primordial spinal column of a vertebrate, and to indicate the affinity of the *Tunicata* with the *Vertebrata*. See *Chordata*, *Urochorda*, *Vertebrata*, and cut under *Appendicularia*. Also *urocord*.
2. Any member of the *Urochorda*. *Bell*, Comp. Anat., p. 313.

Urochorda (ū-rọ̄-kôr′dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *urochord*.] The tunicates or ascidians regarded as a branch of *Chordata*, correlated with *Hemichorda*, *Cephalochorda*, and *Craniata:* same as *Ascidia*, 1: so called from the possession, permanently or transiently, of a urochord. The *Urochorda* have been divided into *Larvalia* and *Saccata*, the latter including the true ascidians, salps, and doliolids, the former the *Appendiculariidæ*. The same divisions are also named *Perennichordata* and *Caducichordata*. See cuts under *Ascidia*, *Appendicularia*, *Doliolidæ*, *Salpa*, and *Tunicata*.

urochordal (ū-rọ̄-kôr′da̤l), *a.* [< *urochord* + *-al*.] Provided with a urochord; urochordate; of or pertaining to the urochord or the *Urochorda*. Compare *notochordal*, *parachordal*.

urochordate (ū-rọ̄-kôr′dāt), *a.* [< *urochord* + *-ate*[1].] Having a urochord, as an ascidian; belonging to the *Urochorda*.

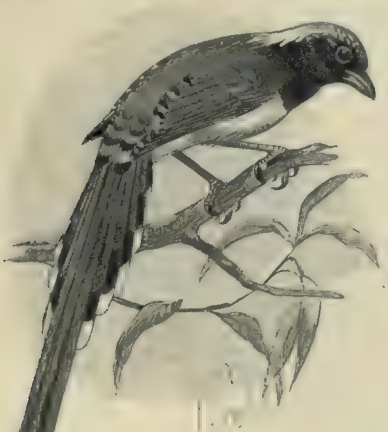
Urochroa (ū-rok′rọ̄-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1856), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *χρόα*, color.] A genus of humming-birds, with one species, *U. bougueri* of Ecuador, having a straight bill much longer than the head, and wings reaching almost to the end of the nearly square tail, whose feathers are pointed. It is a large hummer, 5½ inches long, the bill 1¼ inches, the wing 2¾, the tail 2. The upper parts are grass-green, bronzed on the rump; the throat and breast are dark metallic-blue and the flanks shining-green; the wings are purplish; the middle tail-feathers are dark-green, but the others are white, edged with blackish, and hence of conspicuous coloration (whence the name).


Whitetail (*Urochroa bougueri*).

urochrome (ū′rọ̄-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A yellow pigment of the urine.

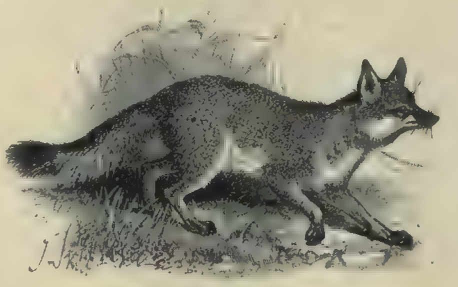
urochs (ū′roks), *n.* Same as *aurochs*.

Urocichla (ū-rọ̄-sik′lä̤), *n.* [NL. (Sharpe, 1881), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κίχλη*, a thrush.] A genus of wrens or wren-like birds, with one species, *U. longicaudata*, of the Khasia Hills and other hills of India. It is 4½ inches long, the wing and tail each about 2 inches, and of dark-olive and rusty-brown coloration, varied in some parts with whitish streaks.


Red-billed Tree-jay
(*Urocissa erythrorhyncha*).

Urocissa (ū-rọ̄-sis′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κίσσα*, the magpie.] A genus of Asiatic *Corvidæ*, with very long and much-graduated tail, like a magpie's, the central feathers long-exserted, the wings short, the head crestless and without wattles, and the bill stout. Four species range from the Himalayan region into Burma, Siam, and China: *U. occipitalis*, *U. magnirostris*, *U. erythrorhyncha* (the red-billed jay and black-headed roller of Latham, with a coralline beak), and *U. flavirostris* (yellow-billed); a fifth, *U. cœrulea*, inhabits Formosa. They are large handsome jays, 20 to 24 inches long, of which the tail is a foot or more. Blue is the leading color. See cut in preceding column.

Urocyon (ụ̄-ros′i-on), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κύων*, dog, = E. *hound*.] A genus of canine quadrupeds, of which the common gray fox of the United States, *Urocyon virginianus*, is the type, closely related in most respects to *Canis* and *Vulpes*. The name is derived from a peculiarity of the hairs of the tail; but more important characters subsist in certain cranial bones, particularly the shape of the angle of the lower jaw-bone. The genus includes the coast-fox of California, *U. littoralis*. See also cut under *Canidæ*.


Gray Fox (*Urocyon virginianus*).

urocyst (ū′rọ̄-sist), *n.* [< NL. *urocystis*, < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] The permanently pervious part of the cavity of the allantois of a mammal, for the reception and detention of urine; the urinary bladder; the cystic vesicle.

urocystic (ū-rọ̄-sis′tik), *a.* [< *urocyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the urinary bladder; cystic; vesical.

urocystis (ū-rọ̄-sis′tis), *n.*; pl. *urocystes* (-tēz). [NL.: see *urocyst*.] 1. Same as *urocyst*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of ustilagineous fungi, containing several very destructive species, as *U. Cepulæ*, the smut of onions, *U. pompholygodes* on *Ranunculaceæ*, etc. See *onion-smut*.

Urodela (ū-rọ̄-dē′lä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. F. pl. *urodèles*, Duméril), neut. pl. of **urodelus:* see *urodele*.] An order of *Amphibia;* the tailed amphibians; the ichthyomorphic amphibians, which retain the tail throughout life, as distinguished from the *Anura*, or tailless batrachians. They have a naked skin, and may or may not retain gills as well as tail, being thus either perennibranchiate or caducibranchiate. The salamanders, sirens, efts, newts, tritons, etc., are urodele. Equivalent names are *Caudata*, *Ichthyomorpha*, *Saurobatrachia*. See cuts under *axolotl*, *hellbender*, *Menobranchus*, *newt*, *Proteus*, *salamander*, *Salamandra*, and *Spelerpes*.

urodelan (ū-rọ̄-dē′la̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *urodele* + *-an*.] Same as *urodele*.

urodele (ū′rọ̄-dēl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **urodelus*, < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *δῆλος*, manifest.] **I.** *a.* Tailed, as an amphibian; not anurous, as a batrachian; retaining the tail throughout life, as a salamander, newt, or eft; belonging to the *Urodela*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Urodela*.

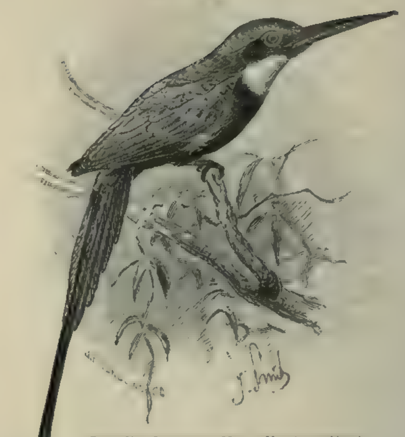
urodelian (ū-rọ̄-dē′li-a̤n), *a.* [< *urodele* + *-ian*.] Same as *urodele*.

urodelous (ū-rọ̄-dē′lus), *a.* [< *urodele* + *-ous*.] Same as *urodele*.

urodialysis (ū″rọ̄-dī-al′i-sis), *n.* A partial suppression of urine.

uroërythrin (ū-rọ̄-er′i-thrin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + E. *erythrin*.] A red coloring matter, seldom if ever found in normal urine, but present in this fluid in fevers, especially rheumatic fever.

Urogalba (ū-rọ̄-gal′bä̤), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + NL. *Galb(ul)a*.] The paradise or swallow-tailed jacamars, a genus of birds of the family *Galbulidæ*. They have the characters of *Galbula* proper, but the middle tail-feathers are long-exserted. *U. paradisea* is the best-known species. It is 11½ inches long, purplish-black bronzed on the wings and tail, with white throat and brown cap. It inhabits tropical America. See cut in next column.


Paradise Jacamar (*Urogalba paradisea*).

Urogallus (ū-rọ̄-gal′us), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < *urus*, bull, + *gallus*, a cock.] A genus of grouse: a synonym of *Tetrao*, and now the specific name of the capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*. See cut under *capercaillie*.

urogaster (ū-rọ̄-gas′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] The urinary intestine, or urinary passages collectively, which are developed from the original cavity of the allantois in connection with the primitive intestinal tract. It is that part of the allantoic cavity which continues pervious, with the passages connected with it (if there are any) subsequently developed. Compare *peptogaster*.

urogastric (ū-rọ̄-gas′trik), *a.* [< *urogaster* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the urogaster.—2. Of or pertaining to the posterior pair of divisions of the gastric lobe of the dorsal surface of the carapace of a crab. *Huxley*.

urogenital (ū-rọ̄-jen′i-ta̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + L. *genitalis*, genital.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the urinary and genital organs; urinogenital. Also *urinogenital*, *urinogenitary*, *genito-urinary*.—**Urogenital canal**, the urethra.—**Urogenital sinus.** See *sinus*.

II. *n.* A urogenital organ.

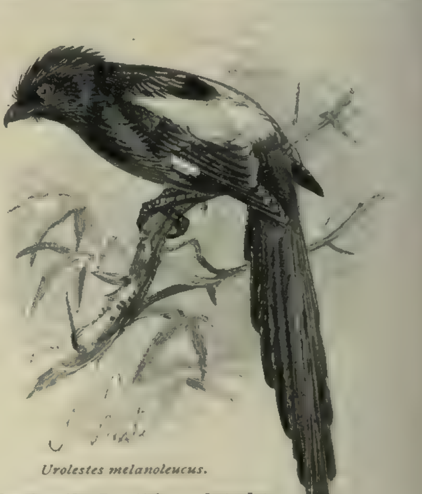
urogenous (ụ̄-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-gen*.] Secreting or producing urine; uropoietic; uriniparous.

uroglaucin (ū-rọ̄-glâ′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *γλαυκός*, bluish-green.] A blue coloring matter occasionally found in alkaline urine in cases of inflammation of the bladder.

urohyal (ū-rọ̄-hī′a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + E. *hy(oid)* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the urohyal.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, the tail-piece of the composite hyoid bone; the median azygous backward-projecting element of that bone, borne upon the basihyal; the basibranchial element, or base of the first branchial arch.

Urolestes (ū-rọ̄-les′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *λῃστής*, a robber: see *Lestes*.] A monotypic genus of African shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ*, related to the fiscal shrikes. All the feathers of the head and neck are lanceolate, and the tail is long and much graduated, with the median rectrices long-exserted and more than twice as long as the wing. *U. melanoleucus* of southern and east-


Urolestes melanoleucus.

ern Africa is glossy black and white, and 19 inches long, of which the tail is 13 inches; the wing is only 5½. The resemblance of this shrike to a magpie is striking.

urolithiasis (ū″rọ-li-thī′ạ-sis), *n.* Same as *lithiasis* (*a*).

urological (ū-rọ-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *urolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to urology.

urologist (ụ-rol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *urolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in urology. *Lancet*, No. 3433, p. 1216.

urology (ụ-rol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Same as *urinology*.

uromancy (ū′rọ-man-si), *n.* Diagnosis and prognosis of disease by inspection of the urine.

Uromastix (ū-rọ-mas′tiks), *n.* [NL. (Merrem), < Gr. *οὐρα*, tail, + *μάστιξ*, whip, scourge.] A genus of agamoid lizards; the thorn-tailed agamas, having the tail ringed with spinose scales. Several species inhabit Europe, Asia, and Africa. Also *Mastigurus*.

uromelanin (ū-rọ-mel′ạ-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] A black pigment occasionally found in the urine as a result of the decomposition of urochrome.

uromelus (ụ-rom′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *uromeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster having the lower limbs united and terminating in a single foot; sympus.

uromere (ū′rọ-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *μέρος*, part.] A caudal or posterior segment of the body; a urosomite; any abdominal segment of an arthropod. See *urosome*. *A. S. Packard.*

uromeric (ū-rọ-mer′ik), *a.* [< *uromere* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to a uromere.

urometer (ụ-rom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *urinometer*.

Uromyces (ụ-rom′i-sēz), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1816), < Gr. *οὐρά*, a tail, + *μύκης*, a mushroom.] A genus of uredineous fungi, having the teleutospores separate, unicellular, pedunculate, and produced in flat sori. About 180 species have been described.

Uropeltidæ (ū-rọ-pel′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uropeltis* + *-idæ.*] A family of cylinder-snakes or tortricoid ophidians, typified by the genus *Uropeltis*, having no rudiments of hind limbs, and the tail of variable character according to the genus; the roughtails. The family is also called *Rhinophidæ*. There are 7 genera.

Uropeltis (ū-rọ-pel′tis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the family *Uropeltidæ*.

urophaëin (ū-rọ-fā′ẹ-in), *n.* A pigment-body contained in the urine, to the presence of which the characteristic odor of this fluid has been attributed.

urophthisis (ū-rọ-thī′sis), *n.* Diabetes mellitus. [Rare.]

uroplania (ū-rọ-plā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *πλανᾶν*, wander: see *planet.*] The occurrence or presence of urine anywhere in the body where it does not belong. Compare *uremia*, *uridrosis*.

uroplatoid (ū-rọ-plā′toid), *a.* [< NL. *Uroplates* + *-oid.*] Of or pertaining to the *Uroplatoidea*.

Uroplatoidea (ū″rọ-plạ-toi′dẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uroplates* (the type genus) + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by a family *Uroplatidæ* alone, having biconcave vertebræ, clavicles not dilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.

uropod (ū′rọ-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] Any abdominal limb of an arthropod; an appendage of the urosome. *A. S. Packard.*

Uropoda (ụ-rop′ọ-dạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806): see *uropod.*] A genus of parasitic mites, of the family *Gamasidæ*, having an excremental cord of varying length which attaches each individual to its host. They are parasitic upon various beetles. *U. americana* is commonly found clustering upon the Colorado potato-beetle, *Doryphora decemlineata.*

uropodal (ụ-rop′ọ-dal), *a.* [< *uropod* + *-al.*] Of the character of a uropod; pertaining to uropods: as, *uropodal* appendages.

uropoësis, uropoiësis (ū-rọ-pọ-ē′sis, -poi-ē′sis), *n.* 1. The formation of urine; the excretion of urine or of its constituents from the blood, and its elimination from the body: noting the function of the uropoietic organs and its result. —2. The act of voiding urine; micturition; urination.

uropoietic (ū″rọ-poi-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *ποιητικός*, doing, < *ποιεῖν*, make, do. Cf. *chylopoietic.*] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, secreting or excreting urine; urinific; uriniparous; urogenous: noting urinary or uriniparous organs or their function: as, the *uropoietic* system; the *uropoietic* viscera. The epithet is applicable not only to the kidneys, but to associated structures, as the reniportal venous system, and also to the representative urinary organs, often very different, of those animals which have no true kidneys, as the Wolffian bodies of the lower invertebrates, and the water-vascular system of various invertebrates.

uropsammus (ū-rop-sam′us), *n.* Urinary gravel.

uropsile (ụ-rop′sil), *n.* [< *Uropsilus.*] A shrew-like animal of the genus *Uropsilus*.

Uropsilus (ụ-rop′si-lus), *n.* [NL. (A. Milne-Edwards, 1872), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *ψιλός*, bare, smooth.] A genus of terrestrial shrew-moles, of the family *Talpidæ* and subfamily *Myogalinæ*. The fore feet are neither fossorial nor natatorial; there are 2 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 1 incisor, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw. The type, *U. soricipes* of Tibet, combines the external form of a shrew with cranial characters of a mole.

Uropygi (ū-rọ-pī′jī), *n. pl.* A suborder of pedipalp arachnidans, characterized by a long tail-like postabdomen, and including the true whip-scorpions, as the *Thelyphonidæ:* contrasted with *Amblypygi*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*, and compare that under *Phrynida*.

uropygial (ụ-rọ-pij′i-ạl), *a.* [< *uropygium* + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the uropygium or rump: as, *uropygial* feathers.—**Uropygial gland.** See *gland*, and cut under *elæodochon*.

uropygium (ū-rọ-pij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *uropygia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *οὐροπύγιον*, another reading of *ὀρροπύγιον*, the rump of birds, < *ὄρρος*, rump (*οὐρά*, tail), + *πυγή*, rump, buttocks.] In *ornith.*, the rump; the terminal section of the body, represented by the caudal vertebræ, into which the tail-feathers are inserted; also, the upper surface of this part, or terminal section of the notæum, with limits not defined. See cuts under *bird*1 and *elæodochon*.

uropyloric (ū″rọ-pi-lor′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + NL. *pylorus:* see *pyloric.*] Of or pertaining to the posterior part of the pyloric division of the stomach of certain crustaceans, as the crawfish: as, a *uropyloric* ossicle: correlated with *urocardiac*. *Huxley.*

urorrhagia (ū-rọ-rā′ji-ạ̈), *n.* Excessive micturition; diabetes.

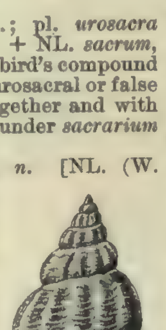
urorrhea, urorrhœa (ū-rọ-rē′ạ̈), *n.* Involuntary passage of urine; enuresis.

urosacral (ū-rọ-sā′krạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + NL. *sacrum:* see *sacral.*] **I.** *a.* Situated between the sacrum and the coccyx; of or pertaining both to the sacrum and to the coccyx: as, the *urosacral* region. The term is specifically applied to the numerous equivocal vertebræ of the sacrarium of a bird, which are situated between the sacral vertebræ proper and the free caudal or coccygeal vertebræ, and are ankylosed with one another, with the last true sacral vertebra, and to a greater or less extent with the ilia or ischia, or both.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, any vertebra of the urosacral region; any vertebra between the last true sacral and the first free caudal. See cuts under *sacrarium* and *sacrum*.

urosacrum (ū-rọ-sā′krum), *n.*; pl. *urosacra* (-krạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + NL. *sacrum*, q. v.] That posterior part of a bird's compound sacrarium which is formed of urosacral or false coccygeal bones ankylosed together and with the sacrum proper. See cuts under *sacrarium* and *sacrum*.

Urosalpinx (ū-rọ-sal′pingks), *n.* [NL. (W. Stimpson, 1865), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] A genus of gastropods, of the family *Muricidæ*, having a fusiform shell with radiating undulations or folds. *U. cinerea*, known as the *drill* or *borer*, is very destructive to oysters, whose shell it perforates, making a small round hole by means of its tongue. See *drill*1, 5.



Drill or borer (*Urosalpinx cinerea*), enlarged one half.

uroscopic (ū-rọ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *uroscop-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *urinoscopic*.

uroscopist (ū′rọ-skō-pist), *n.* One who makes a specialty of urinary examinations; one who practises uromancy.

> Actuarius, the *Uroscopist* of the Byzantine court, described in the minutest detail the visible changes of urine in health and in disease.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VII. 403.

uroscopy (ū′rọ-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *-σκοπια*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *urinoscopy*.

urosis (ụ-rō′sis), *n.* A disease of the urinary organs.

urosomatic (ū″rọ-sọ-mat′ik), *a.* [< *urosome* (*-somat-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the urosome; consisting of urosomites, as the segments of a lobster's tail.

urosome (ū′rọ-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *biol.*: (*a*) The last morphological segment of the tail; the terminal somatome of a vertebrate. See *gephyrocercal*. (*b*) The post-thoracic region of the body of arthropods; the abdomen or postabdomen as distinguished from the cephalothorax, and as composed of a series of urosomites or uromeres.

urosomite (ū-rọ-sō′mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + E. *somite.*] One of the somites, segments, or rings of the urosome; a uromere.

urosomitic (ū″rọ-sọ-mit′ik), *a.* [< *urosomite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a urosomite; uromeric.

Urospermum (ū-rọ-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), so called from the appendaged achenes; < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Scorzonereæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Scorzonera* by an involucre of a single row of bracts and by achenes with a dilated and hollow beak. The two species are natives of the Mediterranean region; one, *U. picroides*, also occurs, perhaps introduced, in South Africa. They are annuals or biennials, hairy or bristly, with radical or alternate deeply cut leaves, and yellow flowers sometimes with a spiny involucre. The flower-heads become greatly enlarged in fruit, terminating long swollen hollow branches; the achenes are long and often incurved, with a long hollow appendage or stalk below in addition to the elongated beak, which bears a soft plumose pappus. See *sheep's-beard*.

urostealith (ū-rọ-stē′ạ-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *στέαρ*, fat, tallow, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fatty matter occasionally found in urinary concretions, but very rarely composing the entire calculus. It is saponifiable in caustic potash, and soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns with a yellow flame, evolving an odor of shellac and benzoin, and when unmixed with other matters leaves no residue.

urostegal (ū′rọ-stē-gạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *urostege* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the urosteges; being one of the urosteges.

II. *n.* A urostege or urostegite.

urostege (ū′rọ-stēj), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *στέγη*, a roof.] In *herpet.*, one of the large special scales or scutes, generally alternating or two-rowed, which cover the under side of the tail of a snake, as the gastrosteges cover the abdomen. The number and disposition of the urosteges furnish zoölogical characters in many cases. Compare *gastrostege*.

urostegite (ū′rọ-stē-jīt), *n.* [< *urostege* + *-ite*2.] One of the urosteges, or urostegal scales.

urosteon (ụ-ros′tẹ-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] A median posterior ossification of the sternum of some birds, as *Dicholophus cristatus*, arising from an independent ossific center. *W. K. Parker.*

urosternite (ū-rọ-stėr′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + E. *sternite.*] The sternite, or ventral median sclerite, of any somite of the urosome of an arthropod. Compare *urite*. *A. S. Packard.*

urosthene (ū′ros-thēn), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *σθένος*, strength.] In *zoöl.*, an animal whose greatest strength is in the tail; an animal whose organization is comparatively large and strong in the caudal region of the body, as a cetacean or a sirenian.

urosthenic (ū-ros-then′ik), *a.* [< *urosthene* + *-ic.*] Strong in the tail, or caudal region of the body: said of an animal whose organization preponderates in size and strength in the hinder part of the body: opposed to *prosthenic*.

Urosticte (ū-rọ-stik′tē), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1853).] A genus of humming-birds, with 2 Ecuadorian species, *E. benjamini* and *E. ruficrissa*, of small size, 3½ inches long, the bill ¾ to ⅞ of an inch, the tail emarginate, and the gorget luminous green with or without a violet spot, the general plumage green. They are known as *white-tips*.

urostylar (ū-rọ-stī′lạ̈r), *a.* [< *urostyle* + *-ar*3.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a urostyle: as, a *urostylar* bone or process.

urostyle (ū′rọ-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *στῦλος*, column: see *style*2.] A prolongation backward of the spinal column, especially of the last vertebra, in certain fishes and amphibians: in some *Amphibia* forming the greater part of the so-called sacrum, or a long bone in the axis of the spinal column behind the sacrum proper, and approximately coextensive with the length of the ilia.

urotoxic (ū-rọ-tok′sik), *a.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *τοξικόν*, poison.] Of or pertaining to poisonous substances eliminated in the urine.

Urotrichus (ụ-rot′ri-kus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1838), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A genus of fossorial shrew-moles, of the subfamily *Myogalinæ* and family *Talpidæ*. They have 2 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 1 incisor, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw. *Urotrichus talpoides* is a small Japanese species. This genus formerly contained the United States species *U. gibbsi*, now placed in *Neurotrichus*.

uroxanthin (ū-rok-san′thin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*^{2}.] Urine indican: a derivative of indol, present in minute quantities in normal urine.

uroxin (ụ-rok′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *-in*^{2}.] Same as *alloxantin*.

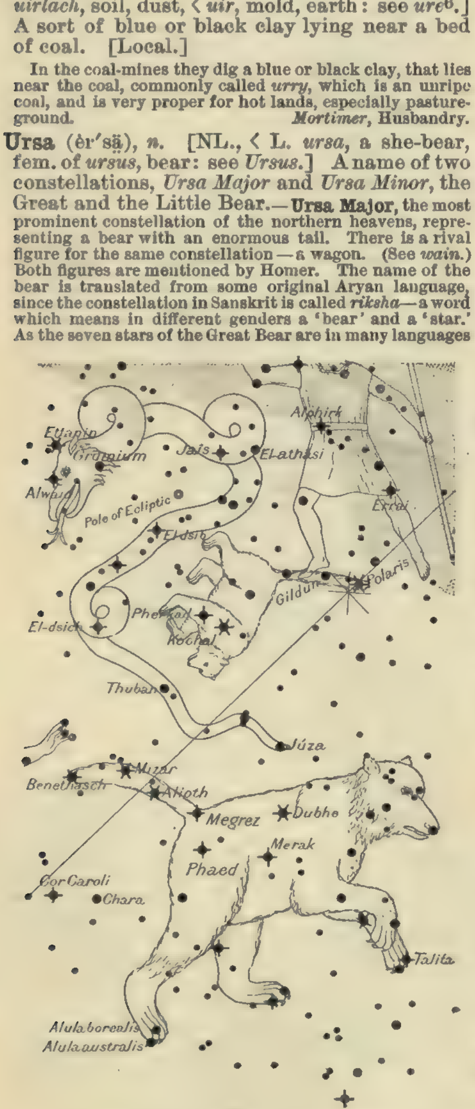
Uroxiphus (ụ-rok′si-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *ξίφος*, sword.] A genus of hemipterous insects; the swordtails. The walnut swordtail, *U. caryæ*, is an example.

urrhodin (ū′rọ-din), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *ῥόδινος*, made of or from roses, < *ῥόδον*, the rose.] A red coloring matter occasionally found in alkaline urine in cases of inflammation of the bladder.

urry (ur′i), *n.* [Prob. < Gael. *uireach*, equiv. to *uirlach*, soil, dust, < *uir*, mold, earth: see *ure*^{6}.] A sort of blue or black clay lying near a bed of coal. [Local.]

> In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Ursa (ėr′sä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *ursa*, a she-bear, fem. of *ursus*, bear: see *Ursus*.] A name of two constellations, *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*, the Great and the Little Bear.—**Ursa Major**, the most prominent constellation of the northern heavens, representing a bear with an enormous tail. There is a rival figure for the same constellation—a wagon. (See *wain*.) Both figures are mentioned by Homer. The name of the bear is translated from some original Aryan language, since the constellation in Sanskrit is called *riksha*—a word which means in different genders a 'bear' and a 'star.' As the seven stars of the Great Bear are in many languages called the Septentrions, it is probable the figure of the bear, which by its tail would seem to have originated among some people not familiar with bears, may have been the result of a confusion of sound. Draco appears to have had formerly a longer tail, twisting down in front of Ursa Major.—**Ursa Minor**, a constellation near the north pole, the figure of which imitates that of Ursa Major, which its configuration resembles. It also has a rival figure of a wagon, and is sometimes called the Cynosure, which seems to mean 'dog's tail.' At the time of the formation of these constellations the pole must have been near α Draconis; and during the greater part of history sailors have steered by Ursa Minor as a whole. See cut above.



The Constellations Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, and Draco.

ursal (ėr′sal), *n.* [< L. *ursus*, bear, + *-al*.] An ursine seal, or sea-bear. [Rare.]

urse†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *worse*.

> Uds blood, and hang him for *urse* than a rogue that will slash and cut for an oman, if she be a whore. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

ursid (ėr′sid), *n.* A bear as a member of the *Ursidæ*.

Ursidæ (ėr′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ursus* + *-idæ*.] A family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, the bears, outwardly characterized by large size, heavy, stout, and clumsy form, a pig-like snout, rudimentary tail, and shaggy hair. The family belongs to the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and is the type of the arctoid series of the latter. (See *Arctoidea*.) The bears are less exclusively carnivorous than most other representatives of the order, being frugivorous as well, and almost omnivorous; the dentition is correspondingly modified, the grinders being more or less tubercular, not sectorial. There are two true molars on each side of the upper jaw, and three on each side of the lower jaw, all tubercular, as is the last upper premolar; there are also special cranial characters. The family was formerly of greater extent, including the racoon, badger, glutton, and other plantigrade *Carnivora*; it is now limited to the genus *Ursus* and its immediate relatives, or the bears proper, inhabiting chiefly the northern hemisphere. There are about 6 genera, of which *Melursus* or *Prochilus* is the most distinct from *Ursus* proper. See *Ursus* and *bear*^{2} (with cuts), and cuts under *aswail*, *bruang*, *Plantigrada*, *scapholunar*, and *spectacled*.

ursiform (ėr′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ursus*, bear, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a bear; related to the bears in structure; arctoid.

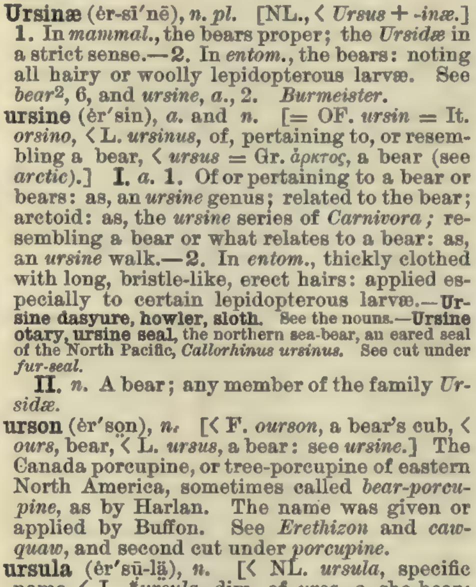
Ursinæ (ėr-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ursus* + *-inæ*.] 1. In *mammal.*, the bears proper; the *Ursidæ* in a strict sense.—2. In *entom.*, the bears: noting all hairy or woolly lepidopterous larvæ. See *bear*^{2}, 6, and *ursine*, *a.*, 2. *Burmeister*.

ursine (ėr′sin), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *ursin* = It. *orsino*, < L. *ursinus*, of, pertaining to, or resembling a bear, < *ursus* = Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear (see *arctic*).] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a bear or bears: as, an *ursine* genus; related to the bear; arctoid: as, the *ursine* series of *Carnivora*; resembling a bear or what relates to a bear: as, an *ursine* walk.—2. In *entom.*, thickly clothed with long, bristle-like, erect hairs: applied especially to certain lepidopterous larvæ.—**Ursine dasyure, howler, sloth.** See the nouns.—**Ursine otary, ursine seal**, the northern sea-bear, an eared seal of the North Pacific, *Callorhinus ursinus*. See cut under *fur-seal*.

II. *n.* A bear; any member of the family *Ursidæ*.

urson (ėr′sọn), *n.* [< F. *ourson*, a bear's cub, < *ours*, bear, < L. *ursus*, a bear: see *ursine*.] The Canada porcupine, or tree-porcupine of eastern North America, sometimes called *bear-porcupine*, as by Harlan. The name was given or applied by Buffon. See *Erethizon* and *cawquaw*, and second cut under *porcupine*.

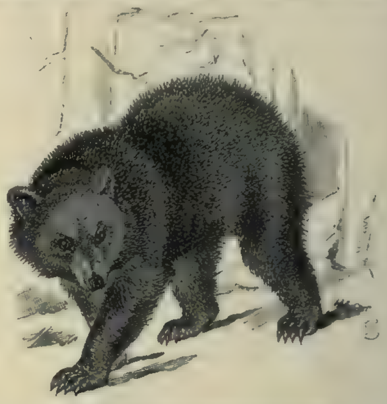
ursula (ėr′sū-lä̤), *n.* [< NL. *ursula*, specific name, < L. **ursula*, dim. of *ursa*, a she-bear: see *Ursuline*.] A North American butterfly, *Basilarchia* or *Limenitis astyanax* (formerly *L. ursula*). It is purple-black with slight blue and red blotches, and hence is called *red-spotted purple*. Its larva feeds on many plants, as willow, oak, blackberry, cherry, and species of *Vaccinium*.


Ursula (*Limenitis astyanax*), about two thirds natural size.

Ursuline (ėr′sụ̄-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Ursulinus*, < LL. *Ursula* (see def.), a woman's name, < L. **ursula*, dim. of *ursa*, a she-bear: see *Ursa*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic order or company of Ursulines.

II. *n.* One of an order or company of Roman Catholic women founded by St. Angela Merici at Brescia in 1537, for the nursing of the sick and the teaching of young girls. The Ursulines took their name from St. Ursula, whose protection they invoked. At first they neither took regular vows nor adopted conventual rules, but in 1612 they were divided into the *congregated Ursulines*, who still adhere to the original organization, and the *religious Ursulines*, who take solemn vows, observe inclosure, and follow the rule of St. Augustine. The order was introduced into Canada in 1639, and into the present territory of the United States in 1727.

Ursus (ėr′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ursus* = Gr. *ἄρκτος* = Ir. *art* = Skt. *riksha*, a bear.] A genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, the bears, of the family *Ursidæ*. It was formerly coextensive with the family, and was even applied to some animals not now included in *Ursidæ*. It is now restricted to such species as the brown bear of Europe, *U. arctos*, and the grizzly and black bears of North America, *U. horribilis* and *U. americanus*; for the polar bear, spectacled bear, sunbear, and honey-bear (or sloth-bear) have been detached under the names of *Thalassarctos*, *Tremarctos*, *Helarctos*, and *Melursus* (or *Prochilus*) respectively. See *bear*^{2} (with cuts), and cuts under *scapholunar* and *Plantigrada*.


American Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*).

Urtica (ėr′ti-kä̤), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; Brunfels, 1530), < L. *urtica*, a nettle, so called from the stinging hairs, < *urere*, burn: see *ustion*.] A genus of apetalous plants, the nettles, type of the order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Urticeæ*. It is characterized by opposite leaves furnished with stinging hairs and free or united stipules; by the fruit, a straight achene; and by its unisexual flowers, the pistillate with four unequal segments. There are about 30 species, widely scattered over most temperate and subtemperate regions. They are annuals or perennials, in a few species woody at the base. They bear petioled toothed or lobed leaves, usually with from five to seven nerves. The small and inconspicuous greenish twin flowers are borne in small clusters or panicles. For the species in general, see *nettle*^{1}; for *U. ferox*, see *onga-onga*. Nearly 400 former species are now classed elsewhere, especially under *Laportea*, *Urera*, *Pilea*, and *Bœhmeria*. England has 3 species, 2 of which, *U. dioica* and *U. urens*, occur occasionally in the United States; 6 others are natives of the United States, 5 in the west and southwest, and 1, *U. gracilis*, a tall wand-like nettle of fence-rows and springy places, ranging eastward and northward from Colorado to the Atlantic.

Urticaceæ (ėr-ti-kā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Urtica* + *-aceæ*.] An order of apetalous plants, of the series *Unisexuales*, unlike all the other orders of the series, except the *Euphorbiaceæ*, in the frequently herbaceous habit and in the presence of a distinct free perianth. It bears cymose staminate flowers, the perianth free from the accompanying bract, with one stamen opposite each lobe, or rarely fewer. The one-celled ovary contains a single ovule, the style at first terminal, but usually soon left at one side by the oblique growth of the indehiscent fruit, which is commonly a small achene or drupe, or by consolidation a syncarp. The order includes about 1,500 species, belonging to 110 genera, widely dispersed through warm and temperate regions, and classed in 8 tribes, of which the types are *Ulmus*, *Celtis*, *Cannabis*, *Morus*, *Artocarpus*, *Conocephalus*, *Urtica*, and *Thelygonum*. A great diversity in habit, fruit, and milky juice occasioned a former dismemberment of the order into the separate orders *Ulmaceæ*, *Celtideæ*, *Moreæ*, *Artocarpeæ*, *Urticaceæ*, and *Cannabineæ*, respectively the elm, hackberry, mulberry, breadfruit, nettle, and hemp families, each coinciding nearly with the similar tribe now recognized. Among these tribes the *Urticeæ* and about 6 other genera are principally herbaceous; the others are trees or shrubs, sometimes, as in species of *Ficus* and *Ulmus*, reaching a great size. Their leaves are usually alternate, in outline entire, toothed, lobed, or palmately parted, and with deciduous stipules which often inclose the terminal bud. The inflorescence is primarily centripetal, but ultimately centrifugal, often in few-flowered clusters, sometimes forming a dense spike, raceme, or panicle, or with all the flowers closely massed on a fleshy receptacle. The order yields a number of edible fruits—as the fig, breadfruit, jackfruit, mulberry, and hackberry—in which the edible part may be either the ripened ovary, as the hackberry, or a fleshy calyx, as the mulberry, or the fleshy receptacle, as the fig, forming a syconium, or the thickened seed, as in species of *Artocarpus*. The order also includes several important dyewoods, as fustic; several ornamental as well as timber trees planted for shade or for hedges, as the elm, mulberry, and Osage orange; and many valuable fibers, as hemp and ramie. Species of some genera produce a narcotic resin, as hops and also hemp. (See *hashish*.) Several of the most notable trees belong here, as the banian, the bo-tree or sacred fig, the sycamore-fig, and the famed upas-tree of Java. (See *Ficus* and *Antiaris*.) In the tribes *Moreæ* and *Artocarpeæ*, and especially in the genus *Ficus*, an acrid emetic or poisonous milky juice abounds, either white or yellowish, in many furnishing india-rubber, in others becoming resinous, and yielding a gum. In a few, the cow-trees, it is innocuous, and is used as a beverage. See also *Pseudolmedia*, *Broussonetia*, *Streblus*, *Zelkova*, *Planera*, and *Humulus*.

urticaceous (ėr-ti-kā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Urticaceæ*.

urtical (ėr′ti-kal), *a.* [< *Urtica* + *-al*.] 1. In *bot.*, of or belonging to the nettles; typified by the genus *Urtica*: as, the *urtical* alliance.

Lindley.—2. Stinging; capable of urticating; serving for urtication, as the trichocysts of infusorians. See *trichocyst.*

urticaria (ėr-ti-kā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [= F. *urticaire*, < NL. *urticaria*, nettle-rash, < L. *urtica*, a nettle: see *Urtica.*] Nettle-rash; uredo; hives. The disease is an eruption of wheals, occurring as an idiosyncrasy in some persons after eating shell-fish, certain fruits, or other food, and almost always dependent upon some gastric derangement. The wheals are indurated elevations of the skin, of varying size, whitish on the top (the swelling having forced the blood out of the capillaries of the skin), and surrounded by a reddened zone. They give rise to intense itching, especially when on the covered parts of the body. They appear suddenly and pass away with equal rapidity, one or more crops often coming and going in the course of a single day.

urticarial (ėr-ti-kā′ri-ạ̈l), *a.* [< *urticaria* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with urticaria. *Medical News*, LII. 546.

urticarious (ėr-ti-kā′ri-us), *a.* [< *urticaria* + *-ous.*] Same as *urticarial.* *Medical News*, LII. 720.

urticate (ėr′ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *urticated*, ppr. *urticating.* [< ML. *urticatus*, pp. of *urticare* (> OF. *ortier*; cf. It. *orticheggiare*), sting like a nettle, < L. *urtica*, a nettle: see *Urtica.*] I. *trans.* To sting like a nettle; nettle with stinging hairs; produce urtication in or of.

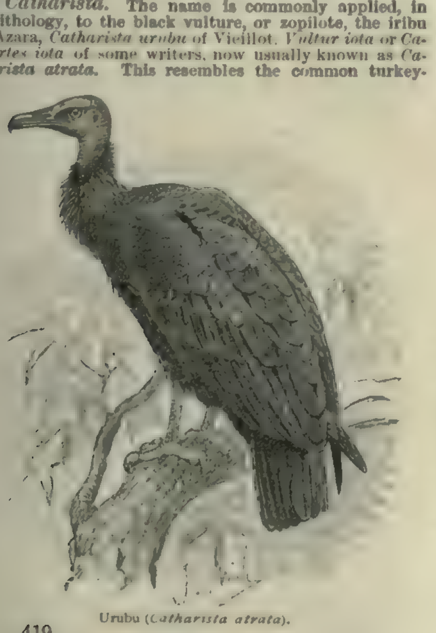
II. *intrans.* To have or exercise the faculty of urticating; effect urtication; sting.—**Urticating batteries, capsule, filament.** See *battery*, etc.—**Urticating larva**, a larva covered with spiny hairs, which have a stinging or nettling effect upon the skin of one handling it. See *stinging caterpillar* (with cut), under *stinging.*

urtication (ėr-ti-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *urtication*; as *urticate* + *-ion.*] The action or result of urticating or stinging; a stinging or nettling operation or effect; specifically, the whipping of a benumbed or paralytic limb with nettles, in order to restore its feeling.

Urticeæ (ėr-tis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Urtica* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Urticaceæ*, typified by the genus *Urtica*, the nettles. It is characterized by usually unisexual flowers with one to five anthers reversed in the bud, inflexed filaments, an erect orthotropous ovule, and a straight embryo. It includes about 40 genera, classed in 5 subtribes, of which *Urera*, *Procris*, *Bœhmeria*, *Parietaria*, and *Forskohlea* are the types. For other genera, see *Helxine*, *Pilea*, and *Laportea.* They are mostly herbaceous plants, numerous both in the tropics and in temperate regions, occasionally, as in *Urera* and *Laportea*, becoming trees. They are remarkable, in the typical subtribe, the *Urereæ*, for their stinging hairs, and more or less in all for the presence of abundant cystoliths or masses of crystals embedded in the tissues, and usually of a definite aspect, as radiating, fusiform, linear, etc., which is characteristic of each genus.

urubitinga (ö″rö-bi-ting′gạ̈), *n.* [Braz., < *urubu*, a vulture, + Tupi *tinga*, white, bright, beautiful.] The native name of some hawk or other bird of prey of South America. It is adopted in ornithology (*a*) as the specific name of an alleged species of *Cathartes*, related to the turkey-buzzard of North America, and (*b*) [*cap.*] as the generic name of a number of black-and-white hawks of the buteonine division of the family *Falconidæ.* *U. zonura* of Brazil, etc., is the leading species; the anthracite hawk, *U. anthracina*, ranges from Central America northward into the United States. The genus was named as such by Lesson in 1836.

urubu (ö′rö-bö), *n.* [Braz.] One of the American vultures; a bird of the genus *Cathartes* or *Catharista.* The name is commonly applied, in ornithology, to the black vulture, or zopilote, the iribu of Azara, *Catharista urubu* of Vieillot, *Vultur iota* or *Cathartes iota* of some writers, now usually known as *Catharista atrata.* This resembles the common turkey-buzzard of the United States, but differs in the mode of feathering of the neck, proportions of wings and tail, shape of bill, etc. It inhabits the warmer parts of America, from latitude 40° S. to nearly 40° N., and is common in the southern United States as far north as the Carolinas. It is very voracious, and acts as an efficient scavenger in the towns, where it becomes semi-domesticated. See also cut under *Cathartes.*



Urubu (*Catharista atrata*).

urucuri (ö-rö-kö′ri), *n.* A Brazilian palm, *Attalea excelsa.* Its large oily nuts are burned for their smoke in curing Para india-rubber. *Urucuri-iba* is the name of *Cocos coronata.*

Uruguayan (ö′rö-gwā-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Uruguay* (see def.) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to Uruguay, a republic of South America, situated south of Brazil.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Uruguay.

urus (ū′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *urus* = Gr. *οὖρος*, wild ox, from the Teut. name represented by OHG. *ūr* = AS. *ūr* = Icel. *ūrr*, also in comp. OHG. *urohso*, etc.: see *ure*³ and *aurochs.*] 1. A kind of wild bull described by Cæsar; the mountain-bull, which ran wild in Gaul at the period of the Roman invasion, but has long been extinct. This is the *Bos urus*, or *B. primigenius*, of naturalists, and is also called *reem*, *tur*, *ur*, *ure*, and *ure-ox.* The urus had long spreading horns, unlike the European bison (*Bison bonasus*) or aurochs, and more like ordinary cattle, of which *B. primigenius* is a presumed ancestral form; but by some misunderstanding the name *urus* has also attached to the aurochs, a few individuals of which still linger wild, but under protection, in the forests of Lithuania. It has been thought, erroneously, that the "Chillingham cattle," such as exist in confinement at Chillingham in Northumberland, England, and Hamilton in Lanarkshire, Scotland, are descendants of the animal described by Cæsar. See cut under *aurochs.*
2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Bovidæ*, including the aurochs and extinct bisons: therefore equivalent to *Bison* as now employed. *Bojanus*, 1827; *Owen*, 1843.—3. A kind of fossil ox from Eschscholtz Bay, Alaska. *Buckland*, 1831.

urva (ėr′vạ̈), *n.* [NL. *urva*, from an E. Ind. name.] 1. The crab-eating ichneumon of India, *Herpestes urva*, of a black color, the hairs annulated with white, and with a white stripe on the side of the head.—2. [*cap.*] A generic name of such ichneumons, of which there are 3 Asiatic species, as *U. cancrivora.* *B. R. Hodgson.*

urvant (ėr′vạnt), *a.* [Appar. an error for *curvant.*] In *her.*, same as *urved.*

urved (ėrvd), *a.* [Appar. an error for *curved.*] In *her.*, turned or bowed upward. *Berry.*

us¹ (us), *pron.* The objective case of *we.*

us²†, *n.* An old spelling of *use*¹.

U. S. An abbreviation of *United States* (of America).

U. S. A. An abbreviation (*a*) of *United States of America*, and (*b*) of *United States Army.*

usable (ū′zạ-bl), *a.* [Also *useable*; < *use* + *-able.*] Capable of being used.

> A lame carriage-horse threw everything into sad uncertainty. It might be weeks, it might be only a few days, before the horse was *useable.* *Jane Austen*, Emma, xlii.

usableness (ū′zạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being usable. Also spelled *useableness.*

usage (ū′zạ̄j), *n.* [< ME. *usage*, < OF. (and F.) *usage* = Pr. *usatge* = Sp. *usaje* = It. *usaggio*, < ML. *usaticum*, usage, < L. *usus*, use: see *use.*] 1†. Use; enjoyment.

> Kept her to his *usage* and his store.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2337.

2. The act of using.

> Nor be thou rageful, like a handled bee,
> And lose thy life by *usage* of thy sting.
> *Tennyson*, The Ancient Sage.

3. Mode of using or treating; treatment.

> Deliver what you are, and how you came
> To this sad cave, and what your *usage* was?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

> As I promis'd
> On your arrival, you have met no *usage*
> Deserves repentance in your being here.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

> Base was his *usage*, vile his whole employ,
> And all despised and fed the pliant boy.
> *Crabbe*, The Parish Register (Works, I. 64).

4. Long-continued use or practice; customary way of acting; habitual use; custom; practice: as, the ancient *usage* of Parliament. Technically, in English law, *usage* has a different signification from *custom*, in not implying immemorial existence or general prevalence. In earlier times *custom* was defined as a law created or evidenced by immemorial usage. Some American writers use the terms as practically equivalent, except in regarding *usage* as the facts by which the existence of *custom* is proved; others treat *usage* as the habit of individuals or classes, such as those engaged in a particular trade or business, and *custom* as the habit of communities or localities.

> Afterward, as is the right *vsage*,
> The lordys all to hir dede homage.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

> *Usage* confirm'd what Fancy had begun.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

> *Usages*, no matter of what kind, which circumstances have established . . . become sanctified.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 522.

> The custom of making their own Ordinances—like the *Usages* of a Corporation, the "Customary" of a Manor, . . . or the "Bye-laws" of a Parish—is but another illustration of the old common law of England.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxxviii.

5. Established or customary mode of employing a particular word, phrase, or construction; current locution.

> The more closely one looks into *usage*, the firmer must be one's conviction that its adjudications have greatly more of freedom and elasticity than find countenance with mere word-fanciers. *F. Hall*, Modern English, Pref.

6†. Manners; behavior; conduct. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 45.

> He is able with his tongue and *usage* to deceive and abuse the wisest man that is.
> *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 51.

By usage, customarily; regularly.

> They helde hem payed of fruites that they ete,
> Which that the feldes gave hem *by usage.*
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 4.

Law and usage of Parliament. See *parliamentary law*, under *parliamentary.*—**The usages**, certain forms and rites in the celebration of the eucharist maintained by some of the nonjuring clergy in England and Scotland—namely, the mixed chalice, the invocation and oblation in the prayer of consecration, and distinct and separate prayer for the departed. Those who supported the usages were called *usagers*, and their opponents *non-usagers.* All the usages were enjoined in the nonjurors' communion office of 1718. The liturgical forms were authorized in the Scottish communion office of 1764, and the mixed chalice became an established custom. See *nonjuror.*—**Usages of war.** See *war*¹.=**Syn.** 4. *Habit, Manner*, etc. See *custom.*

usager (ū′zạ̄-jėr), *n.* [< F. *usager*, < *usage*, usage: see *usage.*] 1. One who has the use of anything in trust for another. *Daniel.*—2. One of a party which maintained the usages (see phrase under *usage*) among the English nonjurors and in the Scottish Episcopal Church.

usance (ū′zạns), *n.* [< ME. *usaunce*, < OF. *usance*, < *usant*, using: see *usant.*] 1†. Using; use; employment.

> By this discriminative *usance* or sanctification of things sacred the name of God is honoured and sanctified.
> *Joseph Mede*, Diatribe, p. 60.

> But why do you call this benefit made of our money usury and madness? It is but *usance*, and husbanding of our stock. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 281.

2†. Usage; custom.

> As was her *usaunce*
> To forthren every wight, and doon plesaunce
> Of veray bounte and of courtesye.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1476.

3†. Premium paid for the use of money loaned; interest.

> He lends out money gratis and brings down
> The rate of *usance.* *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 46.

4. The time which is allowed by custom or usage for the payment of bills of exchange drawn on a distant country. The length of the usance varies in different places from fourteen days to six months after the date of the bill, and the bill may be drawn at usance, half usance, double usance, etc. In recent years a four months' usance has been established for India, China, Japan, etc.

usant† (ū′zạnt), *a.* [< ME. *usaunt*, < OF. *usant*, ppr. of *user*, use: see *use.*] Using; accustomed.

> A theef he was of corn and eek of mele,
> And that a sly and *usaunt* [var. *usyng*] for to stele.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 20.

usaunce†, **usaunt**†. Old spellings of *usance*, *usant.*

Usbeg, *n.* See *Uzbeg.*

uscher†, *n.* An old spelling of *usher.*

Uscock (us′kok), *n.* [= G. pl. *Uskoken*, Serbo-Croatian fugitives.] One of the dwellers in Servia and Bosnia who about the beginning of the sixteenth century settled in Dalmatia and neighboring regions, on account of the Turkish invasions.

use¹ (ūs), *n.* [< ME. *use*, *uce*, *us*, < OF. *us*, *uz* = Pr. *us* = Sp. Pg. It. *uso*, < L. *usus*, use, experience, discipline, skill, habit, custom, < *uti*, pp. *usus*, OL. *oeti*, pp. *oesus*, use, employ, exercise, perform, enjoy, etc.; cf. Skt. *ūta*, pp. of √ *av*, favor. Hence ult. *use*, *v.*, *usage*, *usual*, *usurp*, *usury*, *utensil*, *utilize*, *utility*; *abuse*, *peruse*; *disuse*, *misuse*, etc.] 1. The act of employing anything, or the state of being employed; employment; application; conversion to a purpose, especially a profitable purpose.

> This word habbeth muchel on *vs.* *Ancren Riwle*, p. 16.

> The fat of the beast that dieth of itself . . . may be used in any other *use.* Lev. vii. 24.

> I know not what *use* to put her to.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 97.

> *Sub.* Why, this is covetise!
> *Mam.* No, I assure you,
> I shall employ it all in pious *uses.*
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

If this citizen had not . . . proffered her her diet and lodging under the name of my sister, I could not have told what shift to have made, for the greatest part of my money is revolted; we'll make more *use* of him.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

Constant *Use* ev'n Flint and Steel impairs.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. That property of a thing (or character of a person) which renders it suitable for a purpose; adaptability to the attainment of an end; usefulness; availability; utility; serviceableness; service; convenience; help; profit: as, a thing of no *use*.

God made two great lights, great for their *use*
To man. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 346.

We have no doubt that the ancient controversies were of *use*, in so far as they served to exercise the faculties of the disputants. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

It [a sitting] might as well last to Sunday morning, as there is no *use* in making more than two bites at a cherry.
Punch, No. 2066, p. 64.

3. Need for employing; occasion to employ; necessity; exigency; need.

Be not acknown on 't [handkerchief]; I have *use* for it.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 319.

Heaven has begun the work,
And blest us all; let our endeavours follow,
To preserve this blessing to our timely *uses*.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

4. Continued or repeated practice or employment; custom; wont; usage; habit.

Long *use* and experience hath found out many things commodious for man's life.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

How *use* doth breed a habit in a man!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 1.

Use makes a better soldier than the most urgent considerations of duty—familiarity with danger enabling him to estimate the danger. *Emerson*, Courage.

5. Common occurrence; ordinary experience. [Rare.]

O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*,
And I do fear them. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 25.

6. Interest for money; usury. [Obsolete or archaic.]

D. Pedro. You have lost the heart of Signior Benedick.
Beat. Indeed, my lord, he lent it me awhile; and I gave him *use* for it, a double heart for his single one.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 288.

Human life
Is but a loan to be repaid with *use*,
When He shall call his debtors to account.
Cowper, Task, iii.

7†. That part of a sermon devoted to a practical application of the doctrine expounded.

The parson has an edifying stomach, . . .
He hath begun three draughts of sack in doctrines,
And four in *uses*. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

8. In *liturgics*, the distinctive ritual and liturgical forms and observances, collectively and singly, of a particular church, diocese, group of dioceses, or community: as, Sarum *use;* Aberdeen *use;* Anglican *use;* Roman *use*. The term is most frequently applied to the varieties of ritual and liturgical usage in England before the Reformation and to monastic and Roman usage as differing from these, and also to the different local varieties of the ancient Gallican offices. In England the several uses were those of Sarum, York, Hereford, Bangor, Lincoln, etc. These had a common family likeness, and differed considerably from Roman use. The most important of them was Sarum or Salisbury use, which was the form of service compiled about 1085 from various diocesan uses, English and Norman, by St. Osmund, bishop of Salisbury and chancellor of England. The use of Sarum prevailed throughout the greater part of England, and in 1542 it was ordered to be observed throughout the whole province of Canterbury. The Book of Common Prayer, first issued in 1549, and founded mainly on Salisbury use, established a uniform liturgy for the whole Church of England, but, except by implication of certain rubrics, left the exact mode of ritual observance in many respects unprovided for. See *liturgy*, 3 (4).—**Sarum use.** See def. 8.—**To have no use for.** (*a*) To have no occasion or need for; be unable to convert to a profitable end; not to want. (*b*) To have no liking for. [U. S.]

"I *have no use for* him"—don't like him.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.

To have no use of†. Same as *to have no use for* (*a*).

Our author calls them "figures to be let," because the picture *has no use of* them.
Dryden, Parallel between Poetry and Painting.

To make use of, to put in use; employ.—**Use and wont, use and custom**, the common or customary practice.

use^1 (ūz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *used*, ppr. *using*. [< ME. *usen*, < OF. (and F.) *user* = Sp. Pg. *usar* = It. *usare* = ML. *usare*, use, employ, practise, etc., freq. of L. *uti*, pp. *usus*, use: see *use*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To employ for the attainment of some purpose or end; avail one's self of. (*a*) To make use of: as, to *use* a plow; to *use* a book.

Alwaies in your hands *vse* eyther Corall or yellow Amber, or a Chalcedonium, or a sweet Pommander, or some like precious stone, to be worne in a ring vpon the little finger of the left hand. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Lancelot Gobbo, *use* your legs. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 5.

We need not *use* long circumstance of words.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

I am not at my own dispose; I am *using* his talents, and all the gain must be his. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 2.

Since the winds were pleased this waif to blow
Unto my door, a fool I were indeed
If I should fail to *use* her for my need.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 266.

(*b*) To employ; expend; consume: as, to *use* flour for food; to *use* water for irrigation.

Instant occasion to *use* fifty talents.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1. 19.

(*c*) To practise or employ, in a general way; do, exercise, etc.

He setteth out the cruelness of the emperor's soldiers, which they *used* at Rome.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 188.

They
Will not, nor cannot, *use* such vigilance.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 16.

We have *us'd* all means
To find the cause of her disease, yet cannot.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 4.

Deeds and language such as men do *use*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, Prol.

In prosperity he gratefully admires the bounty of the Almighty giver, and *useth*, not abuseth plenty.
Habington, Castara, iii.

He was questioned about some speeches he had *used* in the ship lately, in his return out of England.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 324.

(*d*) To practise customarily; make a practice of.

To dampne a man without answere of word;
And, for a lord, that is ful foul to *use*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 402.

O what falsehood is *used* in England—yea, in the whole world! *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

As for Drunkenness, 'tis True, it may be *us'd* without Scandal. *Etherege*, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

Prodigall in their expence, *vsing* dicing, dauncing, dronkennes. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 147.

Use hospitality one to another. 1 Pet. iv. 9.

2. To act or behave toward; treat: as, to *use* one well or ill.

In government it is good to *use* men of one rank equally.
Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

Oh, brave lady, thou art worthy to have servants,
To be commandress of a family,
Thou knowest how to *use* and govern it!
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

When Pompey liv'd,
He *us'd* you nobly; now he is dead, *use* him so.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 1.

'Sdeath! what a brute am I to *use* her thus!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 2.

3. To accustom; habituate; render familiar by practice; inure: common in the past participle: as, soldiers *used* to hardships.

About eighteene yeers agone, hauing pupils at Cambridge studious of the Latine tongue, I *vsed* them often to write Epistles and Theames together, and dailie to translate some peece of English into Latine.
Baret, Alvearie (1580), To the Reader.

It will next behoove us to consider the inconvenience we fall into by *using* our selves to bee guided by these kind of Testimonies. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

If it be one of the baser consolations, it is also one of the most disheartening concomitants of long life, that we get *used* to everything. *Lowell*, Wordsworth.

4. To frequent; visit often or habitually.

And zif the Merchauntes *useden* als moche that Contre as thei don Cathay, it wolde ben better than Cathay in a schort while. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 307.

It goes against my conscience to tarry so long in honest company; but my comfort is, I do not *use* it.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

These many years, even from my youth, have I *used* the seas; in which time the Lord God hath delivered me from a multitude of dangers.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 351).

"I was better off once, sir," he did not fail to tell everybody who *used* the room. *Thackeray.*

5†. To comport; behave; demean: used reflexively.

Now will I declare how the citizens *use* themselves one to another. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, ii. 5.

6†. To have sexual intercourse with. *Chaucer*.—**To use up.** (*a*) To consume entirely by using; use the whole of.

There is only a certain amount of energy in the present constitution of the sun; and, when that has been *used up*, the sun cannot go on giving out any more heat.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 222.

(*b*) To exhaust, as one's means or strength; wear out; leave no force or capacity in: as, the man is completely *used up*. [Colloq.]

Before we saw the Spanish Main, half were "gastados," *used up*, as the Dons say, with the scurvy.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, i.

But what is coffee but a noxious berry,
Born to keep *used-up* Londoners awake?
C. S. Calverley, Beer.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be accustomed; practise customarily; be in the habit: as, he *used* to go there regularly.

Also there, faste by, be .ij. stones; vpon one of them our Sauyoure Criste *vsed* to sytte and preche to his disciples.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 19.

Sir, if you come to rail, pray quit my house;
I do not *use* to have such language given
Within my doors to me.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

As thou *usest* to do unto those that love thy name.
Ps. cxix. 132.

So when they came to the door they went in, not knocking; for folks *use* not to knock at the door of an inn.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2. To be wont; be customary; customarily be, do, or effect something specified.

Of Court, it seemes, men Courtesie doe call,
For that it there most *useth* to abound.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 1.

Madam, your beauty *uses* to command,
And not to beg! what is your suit to me?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

How alter'd is each pleasant nook;—
And *used* the dumpy church to look
So dumpy in the spire?
Locker, Bramble-rise.

3. To be accustomed to go; linger or stay habitually; dwell. [Obsolete or provincial.]

This fellow *useth* to the fencing-school, this to the dancing school. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 154.

I will give thee for thy food
No fish that *useth* in the mud.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

Ders er ole gray rat wat *uses* 'bout yer, en time atter time he comes out w'en you all done gond ter bed, . . . en me en him talks by de 'our.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xiv.

4†. To communicate; receive the eucharist.

And the to torches, eueri day in the ȝer, scullen ben light and brennynge at the heye messe at selue auter, from the leuacioun of cristis body sacrid, in til that the priest haue *vsud*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

When the preste hath don his masse,
Vsed, & his hondes wasche,
A-nothur oryson he moste say.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 91.

use^2 (ūs), *n.* [< ME. **ues*, **oes*, *oyss*, < OF. *ues*, *oes*, *uoes*, *eus*, *os*, *oeps*, *obs* = Pr. *obs* = OSp. *huevos* = It. *uopo*, profit, advantage, use, need, < L. *opus*, work, labor, need, AL. use, in legal sense: see *opus*. The word *use*^{2} has been confused with *use*^{1}, with which it is now practically identical.] In *law*, the benefit or profit (with power to direct disposal) of property—technically of lands and tenements—in the possession of another who simply holds them for the beneficiary; the equitable ownership of lands the legal title to which is in another. He to whose use or benefit the trust is intended enjoys the use of profits, and is called *cestui que use*. Since the Statute of Uses, the gift or grant of real property to the use of a person transfers to him directly the legal title; and the term *trust* is now commonly used to denote the kind of estate formerly signified by *use*, so far as the law now permits it to exist. (See *trust*^{1}, 5.) *Uses* apply only to lands of inheritance; no use can subsist of leaseholds.

And *use* is a trust or confidence reposed in some other.
Sir E. Coke, Com. on Littleton, 272 b.

Use seems to be an older word than trust. Its first occurrence in statute law is in 7 Ric. II. c. 12, in the form *œps*. In Littleton "confidence" is the word employed. The Statute of Uses seems to regard *use*, trust, and confidence as synonymous. According to Bacon, it was its permanency that distinguished the *use* from the trust.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 596.

Charitable uses, Charitable Uses Act. See *charitable*.—**Covenant to stand seized to uses.** See *covenant*.—**Domain of use.** See *domain*.—**Executed use.** See *executed*.—**Executory uses**, springing uses.—**Feoffee to uses.** See *feoffee*.—**Ferial use, Festal use.** See *ferial*.—**Future** or **contingent use**, a use limited to a person not ascertained, or depending on an uncertain event, but without derogation of a use previously limited.—**In use.** (*a*) In employment. (*b*) In customary practice or observance.

When abjurations were *in use* in this land, the state and law were satisfied if the abjuror came to the sea-side, and waded into the sea when winds and tides resisted.
Donne, Letters, vii.

Pious uses, religious uses; more specifically, that class of religious uses which was not condemned by the law as superstitious.—**Public use.** See *public*.—**Religious uses**, uses or trusts for the propagation of religion, the support of religious institutions, or the performance of religious rites.—**Resulting use.** See *result*, *v. i.*—**Secondary use.** Same as *shifting use*.—**Shifting use**, a use or trust properly created for the benefit of one person, but so as to pass from him upon a specified contingency and vest wholly or in part in another. Thus, if A enfeoffed B to the use of C and his heirs, but if C should die or should inherit another estate in the lifetime of A, then to D and his heirs, the occurrence of the contingency would cause the *use* (and therefore, under the Statute of Uses, the legal title) to *shift* from C to D.—**Springing use**, the creation of an estate so as to arise (spring into effect) on a future event, after an estate enjoyed by the grantor, by means of a feoffment or conveyance under the Statute of Uses.—**Statute of charitable uses.** See *statute*.—**Statute of Uses**, an English statute of 1536 (27 Hen. VIII., c. 10) against uses and against devising lands by will (a practice which tended to defeat feudal dues), and intended to give the legal estate or absolute ownership to those who are entitled to the beneficial enjoyment of land. The principal clause enacted that thereafter whoever should have a use, confidence, or trust in any hereditaments should be deemed and adjudged in lawful seizin, estate, and possession of the same estate that he had in use—that is, that he, instead of the nominal grantee or trustee, should become the full legal owner. This principle has been adopted by provisions, known by the same title, in the legislation of most of the United States.—**Superstitious uses,** such religious uses as were condemned by English law at or after the Reformation as maintaining superstition, in which were included the providing of masses for the dead, etc. In the United States, generally, no restriction is placed upon uses for these purposes as such, all religious tenets not involving any contravention of the criminal law being on an equal footing; but trusts for such purposes are required to conform to the same rules as trusts for charitable or other secular uses, in respect to the existence of a competent corporate trustee and a defined or ascertainable object.—**Use and occupation,** the enjoyment of possession or the holding of real property belonging to another without a written lease, but under circumstances implying a liability to make compensation in the nature of rent.—**Use plaintiff,** a person beneficially interested in a claim, and for whose use or benefit an action is brought thereon in the name of another, as in the name of an apparent owner, or in the name of the state.

useable, useableness. See *usable, usableness.*

usee (ū-zē'), *n.* [< *use*^{2} + *-ee.*] A person for whose use a suit is brought in the name of another. [Rare.]

useful (ūs'fụl), *a.* [< *use*^{1} + *-ful.*] Being of use, advantage, or profit; valuable for use; suited or adapted to a purpose; producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; serviceable.

The Scot, because he hath always been an *useful* Confederate to France against England, hath (among other Privileges) Right of Pre-emption or first choice of Wines in Bourdeaux. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Now blind, dishearten'd, sham'd, dishonour'd, quell'd,
To what can I be *useful?* *Milton*, S. A., l. 564.

The *useful* arts are reproductions or new combinations, by the wit of man, of the same natural benefactors.
Emerson, Nature.

Useful invention. See *invention.* =**Syn.** Advantageous, serviceable, helpful, available, salutary.

usefully (ūs'fụl-i), *adv.* In a useful manner; profitably; beneficially; in such a manner as to effect or advance some end.

usefulness (ūs'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being useful; conduciveness to some end; utility; serviceableness; advantage.

useless (ūs'les), *a.* [< *use* + *-less.*] Having no use; being of no use; unserviceable; usable to no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; unprofitable; ineffectual.

Where none admire, 'tis *useless* to excel.
Lord Lyttelton.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands,
As *useless* if it goes as when it stands.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 682.

=**Syn.** *Useless, Fruitless, Ineffectual, Unavailing,* bootless, profitless, unprofitable, valueless, worthless, futile, abortive. *Useless* often implies that the cause of failure lies in the situation: as, it is *useless* to try to mend that clock. *Useless* is the only one of these words that may thus be applied by anticipation to what might be attempted. That which is *fruitless, ineffectual,* or *unavailing* actually fails, and from hindrances external to itself. *Unavailing* is more likely to be used than *fruitless* or *ineffectual* where the failure is through some one's unwillingness: as, *unavailing* prayers or petitions, *ineffectual* efforts, *fruitless* labors. *Fruitless* is stronger and more final than *ineffectual* or *unavailing.*

uselessly (ūs'les-li), *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.

uselessness (ūs'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being useless; unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose or for the purpose intended.

user^1 (ū'zėr), *n.* [< ME. *user;* < *use*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which uses.

Yf ther be eny wyndowes, dorres, or holes of newe made in to the yeld walle, wherthorough eny persone may se, here, or have knowlech what ys done in the seid halle, that it be so stopped by the doers or *vsers* therof, uppon peyne of xiii. s. iiij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 387.

Beauty's waste hath in the world an end,
And, kept unused, the *user* so destroys it.
Shak., Sonnets, ix.

user^2 (ū'zėr), *n.* [< OF. *user,* inf. as noun: see *use, v.*] In *law,* the using or exercise, as of a right; continued use or enjoyment; the acting in a manner which implies a claim of right so to do. See *non-user.*—**Adverse user,** such a use of property as the owner himself would exercise, disregarding the claims of others entirely, asking permission from no one, and using the property under a claim of right. *Mitchell,* J., 120 Jud. Rep., p. 598.—**Right of user.** (*a*) The right to use, as distinguished from ownership. (*b*) The presumptive right arising from continued user.

ush (ush), *v. t.* [A back-formation, < *usher.*] To usher. [Obsolete or colloq.]

If he winna fee to me
Three valets or four,
To beir my tail up frae the dirt
And *ush* me throw the town.
The Vain Gudewife, st. 3.

usher (ush'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *usher, uscher, usshere, uschere,* < OF. *ussher, usser, ussier, uissier,* F. *huissier* = OSp. *uxier,* Sp. *ujier* = Sp. Pg. It. *ostiario* = It. *usciere,* also *ostiario,* < L. *ostiarius,* a doorkeeper, < *ostium* (> OF. *uis, huis*), a door, entrance, < *os* (*oris*), a mouth: see *ostium, os*^{2}.] **1.** An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; a doorkeeper; hence, one who meets people at the door of a public hall, church, or theater, and escorts them to seats; also, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank. In the royal household of Great Britain there are four gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, together with gentlemen ushers daily waiters, gentlemen ushers quarterly waiters, etc.

That dore can noon *ussher* shette.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

The sable Night dis-lodged; and now began
Aurora's *Vsher* with his windy Fan
Gently to shake the Woods on every side.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

P. jun. Art thou her grace's steward?
Bro. No, her *usher*, sir.
P. jun. What, of the hall? thou hast a sweeping face;
Thy beard is like a broom.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii.

2. An under-teacher, or assistant to a schoolmaster or principal teacher.

Further yt was agred that, yf Ryc' Marlow which ys now Scholemaster will not tary here as *hussher* and teache wrytinge and helpe to teache the petytes, then the sayd Ocland to have the hole wages, and to fynd his *hussher* him selfe and to teache gramer, wrytinge, and petytes according to the erection of our sayd Schole.
Christopher Ocland, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 65.

I have been an *usher* at a boarding-school myself; and may I die by an anodyne necklace, but I had rather be an under-turnkey in Newgate! *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

3. One of certain British geometrid moths. *Hybernia leucophearia* is the spring usher.—**Gentleman usher of the black rod.** See *black-rod.*—**Gentleman ushers of the privy chamber.** See *privy.*—**Usher of the green rod,** an officer of the order of the Thistle, who attends on the sovereign and knights assembled in chapter. There are also ushers doing similar duties in the order of St. Patrick, the order of the Bath, etc.

usher (ush'ėr), *v. t.* [< *usher, n.*] To act as an usher to; attend on in the manner of an usher; introduce as forerunner or harbinger; forerun; precede; announce: generally followed by *in, forth,* etc.

No sun shall ever *usher forth* mine honours.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 410.

And *ushers in* his talk with cunning sighs.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 88.

When he comes home, poor snail, he'll not dare to peep forth of doors lest his horns *usher* him.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Ho, v. 1.

He . . . carefully *ushered* resistance with a preamble of infringed right. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 78.

usherance† (ush'ėr-a̤ns), *n.* [< *usher* + *-ance.*] The act of ushering, or the state of being ushered in; introduction. *Shaftesbury*, Characteristics, iii.

usherdom (ush'ėr-dum), *n.* [< *usher* + *-dom.*] The functions or power of ushers; ushership; also, ushers collectively. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

usherian (u-shē'ri-a̤n), *a.* [< *usher* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to, or performed or directed by, an usher. [Rare.]

Certain powers were . . . delegated to . . . beings called Ushers. The *usherian* rule had . . . always been comparatively light. *Disraeli*, Vivian Grey, I. iv.

usherless (ush'ėr-les), *a.* [< *usher* + *-less.*] Destitute of an usher or ushers.

Where *usherless*, both day and night, the North,
South, East, and West windes enter and goe forth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

ushership (ush'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *usher* + *-ship.*] The office of an usher.

usitate (ū'zi-tāt), *a.* [< L. *usitatus,* used, usual, pp. of *usitari,* use often, freq. of *uti,* pp. *usus,* use: see *use*^{1}.] Used; usual; customary.

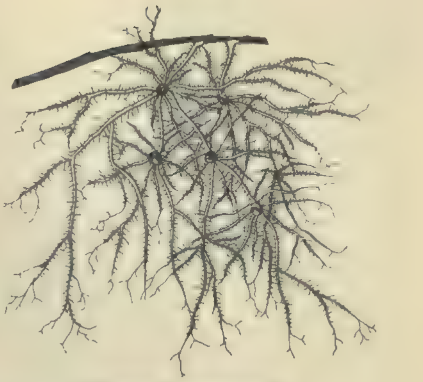
He [Hooper] borrowed from Laski, or from Zurich, the new or revived title of superintendent, and with this he decorated certain of his clergy, whom he set above the rest, despising, it would seem, the *usitate* dignities of rural deans and archdeacons.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

usitative (ū'zi-tạ-tiv), *a.* [< *usitate* + *-ive.*] Noting customary action: as, "the *usitative* aorist," *Alford.*

U. S. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of *United States mail,* and (*b*) of *United States marine.*

U. S. N. An abbreviation of *United States navy.*

Usnea (us'nẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (G. F. Hoffmann, 1794).] A small genus of gymnocarpous parmeliaceous lichens, typical of the family *Usneëi.* They are fruticulose or more commonly pendulous lichens, having the thallus terete, usually straw-colored or grayish, with subterminal peltate apothecia. They are found in temperate or cool climates, growing on rocks, or more commonly on trunks or limbs of trees, whence they are called *tree-mosses*, resembling in their drooping growth the southern tree-moss (*Tillandsia*). *U. barbata* is the beard-moss, necklace-moss, or hanging-moss. See also cut under *apothecium.*



Beard-moss (*Usnea barbata*).

Usneëi (us-nē'ẹ̄-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Usnea* + *-ei.*] A family of gymnocarpous parmeliaceous lichens, typified by the genus *Usnea.*

usquebaugh (us'kwẹ̄-bâ), *n.* [Sc. also *usquebae, iskiebae;* formerly *usquebath,* < Gael. Ir. *uisge-beatha,* whisky, lit. 'water of life,' < *uisge,* water, + *beatha,* life, allied to L. *vita,* Gr. *βίος,* life: see *vital, quick*^{1}. Cf. F. *eau de vie,* NL. *aqua vitæ,* brandy, lit. 'water of life.' Cf. *whisky*^{1}, another form of the same word without the second element.] Distilled spirit made by the Celtic people of the British Islands, originally from barley. In this sense the term is still used in Scotland for malt whisky.

The Irishman for *usquebath.*
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, v. 1.

In case of sickness, such bottles of *usquebaugh,* black-cherry brandy, . . . and strong-beer as made the old coach crack again. *Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, i. 1.

Inspirin' bauld John Barleycorn,
What dangers thou canst make us scorn!
Wi' tippeny we fear nae evil;
Wi' *usquebae,* we'll face the devil.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

U. S. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *United States Senate,* and (*b*) of *United States ship.*

usselven†, *pron. pl.* [ME. *usselfe, usselven;* < *us* + *self, selve,* pl. of *self.*] Ourselves. *Wyclif*, Cor. xi.

We fille accorded by *us selven* two.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 812.

ussuk, *n.* [Also *oozook, ursuk;* Eskimo.] The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus.* See cut under *Erignathus.*

Ustilagineæ (us″ti-lạ̄-jin'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ustilago* (*-gin-*) + *-eæ.*] An extensive order of zygomycetous fungi, the smuts, parasitic in the tissues of living plants, especially flowering plants, causing much damage, particularly to the grasses. The mycelium is widely spreading, but soon vanishes. The teleutospores are produced in the interior of mycelial branches, which often become gelatinized. The life-history begins with the production from the resting-spore of a promycelium which bears sporid-like gametes. These gametes conjugate in pairs, and directly, or by means of sporids, produce a new mycelium, which in turn bears the resting-spores in another host. *Ustilago, Urocystis,* and *Tilletia* are the most important genera. See *Coniomycetes, smut,* 3, *Fungi.*

ustilagineous (us″ti-lā-jin'ẹ̄-us), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Ustilagineæ.*

ustilaginous (us-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* [< *Ustilago* (*-gin-*) + *-ous.*] **1.** Affected with ustilago; smutty.—**2.** Belonging to the *Ustilagineæ.*

Ustilago (us-ti-lā'gō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *ustilago* (*-gin-*), a plant of the thistle kind; prob., like *urtica,* < *urere* (√ *us*), burn: see *ustion.* The name is applied to smut as looking 'burnt' or blackened by fire.] **1.** A genus of parasitic fungi, the type of the order *Ustilagineæ,* causing, under the name of *smut,* some of the most destructive of the fungus-diseases of plants. The teleutospores are simple, produced in the interior of much-gelatinized swollen hyphæ, and when mature forming pulverulent, frequently ill smelling masses. See *smut,* 3, *maize-smut, chimney-sweep,* 3, *bunt*^{4}, *colly-brand, collarbags, coal-brand.*

2. [*l. c.*] Smut. See *smut,* 3.

ustion (us'cho̤n), *n.* [= F. *ustion* = Sp. *ustion* = Pg. *ustão* = It. *ustione,* < L. *ustio*(*n-*), a burning, < *urere* (√ *us*), burn, sear. Cf. *adust*^{2}, *combust,* etc.] The act of burning, or the state of being burned. *Johnson.*

ustorious (us-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *ustor,* a burner (of dead bodies), < *urere,* burn.] Having the property of burning.

The power of a burning-glass is by an *ustorious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*

ustulate (us'ţū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ustulatus*, pp. of *ustulare*, scorch, dim. of *urere*, burn.] Colored, or blackened, as if scorched or singed.

ustulation (us-ţū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *ustulate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of burning or searing.

Sindging and *ustulation* such as rapid affrictions do cause. *Sir W. Petty*, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Society, p. 297.

[In the following quotation the word is used in a secondary sense, with special reference to 1 Cor. vii. 9.

It is not certain that they took the better part when they chose *ustulation* before marriage, expressly against the apostle. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.]

2†. In *metal.*, the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores in a muffle. *Imp. Dict.*—3. In *phar.*: (*a*) The roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing. (*b*) The burning of wine.

usual (ū'zhọ̈-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *usuel* = Sp. Pg. *usual* = It. *usuale*, < L. *usualis*, for use, fit for use, also of common use, customary, common, ordinary, usual, < *usus*, use, habit, custom: see *use*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* In common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice or in the general course of events; customary; habitual; common; frequent; ordinary.

Necessity
Taught us those arts not *usual* to our sex.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, v. 4.

Albeit it be not *usual* with me, chiefly in the absence of a husband, to admit any entrance to strangers.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

I was told that it was not *usual* to pay a kaphar in caravans. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 138.

As usual, in such manner as is usual or common; as often happens; after the customary fashion.

Want of money had, *as usual*, induced the King to convoke his Parliament. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Usual predication. See *predication.* = **Syn.** *Customary*, etc. (see *habitual*), general, wonted, prevalent, prevailing, accustomed.

II.† *n.* That which is usual.

The staffe of seuen verses hath seuen proportions, whereof one onely is the *vsuall* of our vulgar.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

usually (ū'zhọ̈-a̤l-i), *adv.* According to what is usual or customary; commonly; customarily; ordinarily.

usualness (ū'zhọ̈-a̤l-nes), *n.* The state of being usual; commonness; frequency; customariness.

usucapient (ū-zụ-kā'pi-ẹnt), *n.* One who has acquired, or claims to have acquired, by usucaption.

The burden of debts must in like manner have fallen on the *usucapient* or *usucapients* in proportion to the shares they had taken of the deceased's property.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 692.

usucapt (ū'zụ-kapt), *v.* To acquire by prescription or usucaption.

Under the jus civile, on failure of agnates (and of the gens where there was one), the succession was vacant and fell to the fisc, unless perchance it was *usucapted* by a stranger possessing pro herede. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 702.

usucaptible (ū-zụ-kap'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *usucaptus*, pp. of *usucapere*, acquire by prescription: see *usucaption.*] Capable of being acquired by possession, prescription, or usucaption.

Any citizen occupying immovables or holding movables as his own, provided they were *usucaptible* and he had not taken them theftuously, acquired a quiritary right in two years or one as the case might be, simply on the strength of his possession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 690.

usucaption (ū-zụ-kap'shọn), *n.* [Cf. F. *usucapion*, < L. *usucapio*(*n-*), an acquisition by possession or prescription, < *usucapere*, pp. *usucaptus*, prop. two words, *usu capere*, acquire by prescription: *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use; *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *use* and *caption.*] In *civil law*, the acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law. It is nearly equivalent or correlative to the common-law prescription, but differs in that possession in good faith was required to constitute usucaption, but need not be in good faith to constitute prescription.

As the title here depends on possession, which is a mere fact, it is plainly reasonable that the law where the fact occurs should be applied in questions of *usucaption* or prescription, which is right growing out of a continued fact.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, ¶ 71.

usudurian (ū'zụ-dū'ri-a̤n), *n.* [Prob. irreg. < L. *usus*, use, + *durus*, hard, + *-ian.*] A packing-material prepared from unvulcanized rubber combined with other materials. It is a nonconductor, and when exposed to the action of steam it becomes vulcanized, and is very durable. By the application of naphtha to two pieces of this packing, they are made to unite homogeneously under pressure, and a mass of any size or thickness is thus readily built up. *E. H. Knight.*

usufruct (ū'zụ-frukt), *n.* [= F. *usufruit* = Pr. *usufrug* = Sp. Pg. *usufructo* = It. *usufrutto*, *usofrutto*, < L. *ususfructus* (abl. *usufructu*), also, and orig., two words, *usus fructus*, *usus et fructus*, the use and enjoyment: *usus*, use; *fructus*, enjoyment, fruit: see *use*^{1} and *fruit.*] In *law*, the right of enjoying all the advantages derivable from the use of something which belongs to another so far as is compatible with the substance of the thing not being destroyed or injured. *Quasi-usufruct* was admitted in the civil law in the case of certain perishable things. In these cases an equivalent in kind and quantity was admitted to represent the things destroyed or injured by use. (*Amos.*) *Usufruct* is often used as implying that the right is held for life, as distinguished from more limited and from permanent rights.

In the rich man's houses and pictures, his parks and gardens, I have a temporary *usufruct* at least.
Lamb, Bachelor's Complaint.

usufruct (ū'zụ-frukt), *v. t.* [< *usufruct*, *n.*] To hold in usufruct; subject to a right of enjoyment of its advantages by one while owned by another.

The cautio usufructuaria that property *usufructed* should revert unimpaired to the owner on the expiry of the usufructuary's life interest. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 709.

usufructuary (ū-zụ-fruk'ţū-ā̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *usufruitier* = Sp. Pg. *usufructuario* = It. *usufruttuario*, < LL. *usufructuarius*, one who has the use and profit of, but not the title to (a thing), < L. *ususfructus*, use and enjoyment: see *usufruct.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to usufruct; of the nature of a usufruct. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.*; pl. *usufructuaries* (-riz). A person who has the usufruct or use and enjoyment of property for a time without having the title. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

I have been ever your man, and counted myself but an *usufructuary* of myself, the property being yours.
Bacon, Letter, March 25, 1621.

usurarious† (ū-zụ-rā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *usurarius*, of usury: see *usurary.*] Usurious. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, i. 5.

usurary† (ū'zụ-rā̤-ri), *a.* [= F. *usuraire* = Pr. *usurari* = Sp. Pg. It. *usurario*, < L. *usurarius*, of or pertaining to interest or usury, < *usura*, usury: see *usure*, *usury.*] Usurious. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VII. 373.

usure† (ū'zụ̄r), *n.* [< ME. *usure*, < OF. (and F.) *usure* = Sp. Pg. It. *usura*, < L. *usura*, use, employment, interest, < *uti*, pp. *usus*, use: see *use*^{1}.] Interest; usury. *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 9.

What is *vsure*, but venyme of patrymonye, and a lawfulle thefe that tellyth ys entent?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

usure† (ū'zụ̄r), *v. i.* [< *usure*, *n.*] To practise usury.

I turn no monies in the public bank,
Nor *usure* private. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

usurer (ū'zụ-rėr), *n.* [< ME. *usurer*, < OF. (also F.) *usurier* = Sp. *usurero* = Pg. *usureiro* = It. *usuriere*, < ML. *usurarius*, a usurer, < L. *usurarius*, pertaining to use or interest, < *usura*, use, interest: see *usure*, *usury.*] 1†. One who lent money and took interest for it.

The seconde buffet be-tokeneth the riche *vserer* that deliteth in his richesse and goth s[c]ornynge his pore nygheboures that be nedy whan thei come to hym ought for to borough. . . . *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

Henry, duke of Guise, . . . was the greatest *usurer* in France, because he had turned all his estate into obligations. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 87.

2. One who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest; a money-lender who exacts excessive or inordinate interest. See *usury.*

usuring† (ū'zụ-ring), *a.* [< *usure* + *-ing*^{2}.] Practising usury; usurious.

I do not love the *usuring* Jew so well.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 6.

usurious (ụ-zū'ri-us), *a.* [< *usury* + *-ous.*] 1. Practising usury; specifically, taking exorbitant interest for the use of money.

Plead not: *usurious* nature will have all,
As well the int'rest as the principal.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 15.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of usury; acquired by usury.

Enemies to interest, . . . holding any increase of money to be indefensibly *usurious.* *Blackstone*, Com., II. 30.

usuriously (ụ-zū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a usurious manner.

usuriousness (ụ-zū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The character of being usurious.

usurous†, *a.* Same as *usurious.* *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

usurp (ụ-zėrp'), *v.* [< F. *usurper* = Sp. Pg. *usurpar* = It. *usurpare*, < L. *usurpare*, make use of, use, assume, take possession of, usurp, perhaps orig. *usu rapere*, seize to (one's own) use: *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use; *rapere*, seize: see *use*^{1} and *rap*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To seize and hold possession of, as of some important or dignified place, office, power, or property, by force or without right; seize, appropriate, or assume illegally or wrongfully: as, to *usurp* a throne; to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown; to *usurp* power.

That hellish monster, damnd hypocrisie, . . .
Vsurps my place & titles soveraigntie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

Thou dost here *usurp*
The name thou owest not.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 453.

White is there *usurped* for her brow.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Trade's unfeeling train
Usurp the land, and dispossess the swain.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 64.

2. To assume, in a wider sense; put on; sometimes, to counterfeit.

O, if in black my lady's brows be deck'd,
It mourns that painting and *usurping* hair
Should ravish doters with a false aspect.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 259.

II. *intrans.* To be or act as a usurper; hence, to commit illegal seizure; encroach: with *on* or *upon.*

Y^{e} Pequents . . . *usurped upon* them, and drive them from thence. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 311.

This tendency in political journals to *usurp upon* the practice of books, and to mould the style of writers.
De Quincey, Style, i.

usurpant† (ụ-zėr'pa̤nt), *a.* [< L. *usurpan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *usurpare*, usurp: see *usurp.*] Inclined or apt to usurp; guilty of usurping; encroaching. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 473.

usurpation (ū-zėr-pā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *usurpation* = Sp. *usurpacion* = Pg. *usurpação* = It. *usurpazione*, < L. *usurpatio*(*n-*), a using, an appropriation, < *usurpare*, use, usurp: see *usurp.*] 1. The act of usurping; the act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the place, power, functions, or property of another without right; especially, the wrongful occupation of a throne: as, the *usurpation* of supreme power.

The *usurpation*
Of thy unnatural uncle, English John.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 9.

The Parlament therefore without any *usurpation* hath had it alwaies in thir power to limit and confine the exorbitancie of Kings. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Intrusion into an office or assumption of a franchise, whether on account of vacancy or by ousting the incumbent, without any color of title. (*b*) Such intrusion or assumption without lawful title. (*c*) The absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted; intrusion.—3†. Use; usage. [A Latinism.]

There can be no kind of certainty in any such observations of the articles, because the Greeks promiscuously often use them or omit them, without any reason of their *usurpation* or omission.
Bp. Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, ii.

usurpatory (ụ-zėr'pa̤-tọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *usurpatorius*, of or pertaining to a usurper, < *usurpator*, a usurper, < L. *usurpare*, pp. *usurpatus*, usurp: see *usurp.*] Characterized or marked by usurpation; usurping.

usurpatrix (ū'zėr-pā-triks), *n.* [= F. *usurpatrice*, < LL. *usurpatrix*, fem. of *usurpator*, a usurper: see *usurpatory.*] A woman who usurps. *Cotgrave.*

usurpature (ụ-zėr'pa̤-ţūr), *n.* [< L. *usurpare*, pp. *usurpatus*, usurp, + *-ure.*] The act of usurping; usurpation. [Rare.]

Thus, lit and launched, up and up roared and soared
A rocket, till the key o' the vault was reached,
And wide heaven held, a breathless minute-space,
In brilliant *usurpature.*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 306.

usurpedly (ụ-zėr'ped-li), *adv.* By an act or acts of usurpation; in a manner characterized by usurpation. [Rare.]

They temerariously and *usurpedly* take on themselves to be parcel of the body. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., III.

usurper (ụ-zėr'pėr), *n.* [< *usurp* + *-er*^{1}.] One who usurps; one who seizes power or property without right: as, the *usurper* of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron.

Thou false *vsurper* of Gods regal throne.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Sole heir to the *usurper* Capet. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 78.

usurping (ụ-zėr'ping), *p. a.* Characterized by usurpation.

The worst of tyrants an *usurping* crowd. *Pope.*

usurpingly (ụ-zėr'ping-li), *adv.* In a usurping manner; by usurpation; without just right or claim. *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 13.

usurpress† (ụ-zėr′pres), *n.* [< *usurper* + *-ess.*] A female usurper. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 19.

usury (ū′zhọ̈-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *usery*; < ME. *usurie, usurye*, < OF. **usurie*, a collateral form of OF. *usure*, interest, usury: see *usure*.] **1.** Originally, any premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money; interest. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers, and then, at my coming, I should have received mine own with *usury*. Mat. xxv. 27.

2. An excessive or inordinate premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money borrowed; any such premium in excess of the rate established or permitted by law, which varies locally.

> I send you herwith the pylyon for the male, and X*s.* for the hyer, whyche is *usery*, I tak God to rekord.
> *Paston Letters*, III. 110.

3. The practice of lending money at interest, or of taking interest for money lent; specifically, and now almost exclusively, the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest; the taking of extortionate interest from the needy or extravagant.

> Their [the Jews'] only studies are Divinity and Physick: their occupations, brokage and *usury*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 115.

> The root of the condemnation of *usury* was simply an error in political economy. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 94.

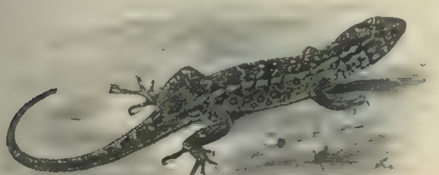
usus (ū′sus), *n.* [L.] Use; specifically, in *Rom. law*, the right to enjoy the use, fruits, and products of a thing personally, without transferring them to others. It usually implied actual possession—that is, the right to detain the thing; but the legal possession was in the owner who held subject to usus. More specifically, usus was the lower form of civil marriage, in which the wife was regarded as coming into the possession or under the hand of the husband, as if a daughter.—**Usus loquendi**, usage in speaking; the established usage of a certain language or class of speakers.

U. S. V. An abbreviation of *United States Volunteers*.

usward (us′wạ̈rd), *adv.* [< *us* + *-ward*.] Toward us. [Rare.]

ut (öt), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable once generally used for the first tone or key-note of the scale. It is now commonly superseded, except in France, by *do*. See *solmization* and *do*^{4}.

Uta (ū′tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1852), < *Utah*, one of the Territories of the United States.] A genus of very small American lizards of the family *Iguanidæ*, nearly related both to *Holbrookia* and to *Sceloporus*. There are several species, as *U. elegans*, *U. stansburiana*, *U. ornata*, etc., inhabiting western regions of the United States, as from Utah southward.



Uta elegans.

Utamania (ū-tạ-mā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816), also *Utumania*.] A genus of *Alcidæ*, whose type is the razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*, chiefly differing from *Alca* proper in having the wings sufficiently developed for flight. See cut under *razorbill*.

utas†, utis† (ū′tas, ū′tis), *n.* [Also *utass, utast*; < ME. *utas*, < OF. *utes, utas, utus, utaves, oitieves, oitaures, octaves*, F. *octaves*, the octave of a festival, pl. of *octave*, octave, = Sp. Pg. *octava* = It. *ottava*, an octave; < L. *octavas* (*dies*): see *octave*.] **1.** The octave of a festival, a legal term, or other particular occasion—that is, the space of eight days after it, or the last day of that space of time: as, the *utas* of Saint Hilary.

> Quod Gawein, . . . "let vs sette the day of spousaile;" and than toke thei day to-geder the *vtas* after, and com thus spekynge in to the halle.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 449.

> *Utas* of a feest, octaves. *Palsgrave.*

Hence—**2.** Bustle; stir; unrestrained jollity or festivity, as during the octave of a festival.

> By the mass, here will be old *Utis*; it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 22.

Ute (ūt), *n.* [Native name.] A member of a tribe of American Indians who belong to the Shoshone family, and dwell in Utah, Colorado, and neighboring regions.

utensil (ụ-ten′sil, formerly also ū′ten-sil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *utensile*; ME. *utensyl*; < OF. *utensile*, F. *ustensile* (with *s* erroneously inserted in imitation of OF. *ustil, ostil*, F. *outil*, implement (see *hustlement*), or *us*, use) = Sp. *utensilio* = Pg. *utensilio* = It. *utensile*, < L. *utensile*, usually in pl. *utensilia*, a thing fit for use, a utensil, neut. of *utensilis*, fit for use, useful, < *uti*, use: see *use*^{1}. Cf. *utile*.] An instrument or implement: as, *utensils* of war; now, more especially, an instrument or vessel in common use in a kitchen, dairy, or the like, as distinguished from agricultural *implements* and mechanical *tools*.

> The Crucifixes and other *Utensils* were dispos'd in order for beginning the procession.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

> I earnestly intreat you to get the *utensils* for observing the Quantities of Rain which fall at York, which will be an experiment exceedingly acceptable to every curious person. *W. Derham*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 316.

=**Syn.** *Implement, Instrument*, etc. See *tool*.

uteri, *n.* Plural of *uterus*.

uterine (ū′tẹ-rin), *a.* [= F. *utérin* = Sp. Pg. It. *uterino*, < LL. *uterinus*, born of the same mother, lit. of the (same) womb, < L. *uterus*, womb: see *uterus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the uterus or womb: as, *uterine* complaints.—**2.** Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

> He [Francis Bacon] had a *uterine* brother, Anthony Bacon, who was a very great statesman, and much beyond his brother Francis for the Politiques.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (Francis Bacon).

Uterine artery, a branch of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery, very tortuous in its course along the side of the uterus between the layers of the broad ligament, giving off numerous branches, which ramify on the anterior and posterior surfaces and in the substance of the uterus.—**Uterine cake.** See *placenta*, 1 (*a*).—**Uterine gestation, plexus, sinus.** See the nouns.—**Uterine sac**, in ascidians, the shortened and widened oviduct, containing the ovarian follicle and ovum. Its oviducal part is applied to the wall of the ovicyst, or incubatory pouch, while the other or inner half contains the ovum.—**Uterine souffle.** Same as *placental souffle* (which see, under *placental*).—**Uterine tubes, tympanites, vellum.** See the nouns.

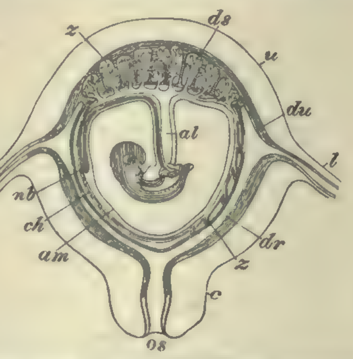
uterocopulatory (ū″tẹ-rọ̄-kop′ụ̄-lạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* Vaginal or copulatory, as certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite gastropods: correlated with *uterodeferent*.

uterodeferent (ū″tẹ-rọ̄-def′ėr-ẹnt), *a.* Oviducal or deferent, as certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite gastropods: correlated with *uterocopulatory*.

uterogestation (ū″tẹ-rọ̄-jes-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *uterus*, uterus, + *gestatio*(*n*-), gestation.] Gestation in the womb from conception to birth.

uteromania (ū″tẹ-rọ̄-mā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* Nymphomania.

uterus (ū′tẹ-rus), *n.*; pl. *uteri* (-rī). [= F. *utérus* = Sp. *útero* = Pg. It. *utero*, < L. *uterus*, also *uter* and *uterum*, the womb, belly; cf. Gr. ὑστέρα, the womb: see *hysteria*.] **1.** The womb; that part of the female sexual passage to which a ripe ovum is conveyed from the ovary, and in which it is detained in gestation until the fetus is matured and expelled in parturition. It is a section of an oviduct, originally a Müllerian duct, enlarged, thickened, united with its fellow of the opposite side, or otherwise modified, to serve as a resting-place for the ovum while this is developed to or toward maturity as an embryo or a fetus, whence it is then discharged through a cloaca or a vagina. The *uterus* is single in most *Monodelphia*, and double in *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*. When united, but incompletely, it constitutes a *uterus bicornis*, or two-horned womb. In birds the name *uterus* is given to that terminal part of the oviduct where the egg is detained to receive its shell. The non-pregnant human uterus is a pear-shaped organ about 3 inches long, with a broad, flattened part above (the body), and a narrow, more cylindrical part below (the cervix). Within is a cavity which passes out into the Fallopian tube on each side above, and below opens into the vagina. The cavity narrows as it passes into the cervix at the internal os, and continues downward as the cervical canal, to terminate at the external os uteri or os tincæ. The uterus is supported by the broad ligament, a transverse fold of peritoneum which embraces it on each side, and by accessory ligaments, such as the round, vesicouterine, and recto-uterine ligaments. It consists of a serous or peritoneal coat, a middle coat of smooth muscular fibers, forming most of its thickness, and an epithelial lining. See also cut under *peritoneum*.

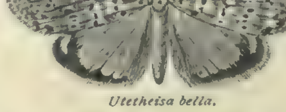


Diagrammatic Section of Gravid Uterus of Human Female, showing disposition of the fetus and fetal appendages.

u, uterus; *c*, its neck or cervix; *l*, Fallopian tube; *du*, decidua uterina; *ds*, decidua serotina; *dr*, decidua reflexa, that part of the decidua uterina which is reflected over the ovum and consequently envelops the chorion; *ch*, chorion, or outermost fetal envelop proper (originally the cell-wall of the ovum), lined by *am*, the amnion, or innermost fetal envelop, in the cavity of which the fetus floats in the liquor amnii; *nb*, the already shrunken umbilical vesicle lying between the amnion and the chorion; *al*, allantois, forming the navel-string, or umbilical cord, and the fetal part of the placenta; *z*, *z*, chorionic villi, most of which enter into the formation of the placenta; *os*, os tincæ, or mouth of the womb.

2. In invertebrates, as *Vermes*, a special section of the oviduct, or sundry appendages of the oviduct, which subserve a uterine function. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 182. See cuts under *germarium*, *Rhabdocœla*, *Cestoidea*, and *Nematoidea*.—**3.** In *Fungi*. See *peridium*.—**Anteflection of the uterus.** See *anteflection*.—**Anteversion of the uterus.** See *anteversion*.—**Arbor-vitæ of the uterus**, pinnate folds of the mucous membrane of the cervix uteri.—**Bifid uterus**, a uterus having two bodies instead of one: same as *uterus bicornis*.—**Bilocular uterus.** See *uterus bilocularis*.—**Body of the uterus.** Same as *corpus uteri* (which see, under *corpus*).—**Cervix uteri.** See *cervix*.—**Corpus uteri.** See *corpus*.—**Defectus uteri**, complete congenital absence of the uterus.—**Double-mouthed uterus.** Same as *uterus biforis*.—**Double uterus, uterus duplex.** Same as *uterus didelphys*.—**Fundus of the uterus, fundus uteri.** See *fundus*.—**Gravid uterus**, the womb during pregnancy, containing the product of conception.—**Heart-shaped uterus, uterus cordiformis**, an imperfect uterus bicornis, the fundus being slightly depressed in the middle, so as to give the organ a heart-shaped appearance.—**Hernia of the uterus**, a very rare condition in which the womb is forced through the middle line of the abdominal wall or through the inguinal or femoral ring; hysterocele.—**Hour-glass contraction of the uterus**, a circular contraction of the internal os, occurring in rare instances immediately after childbirth, thus dividing the womb into two cavities, in the upper of which the placenta may be retained.—**Inertia of the uterus**, weak and ineffective contractions of the uterus during childbirth.—**Infantile uterus**, an undeveloped uterus.—**In utero**, in the womb.—**Inversion of the uterus**, an accident that sometimes, though rarely, occurs after delivery, in which the flabby uterus turns inside out.—**Involution of the uterus**, the process of restoration of the uterus to its original size after childbirth. This occurs through fatty degeneration of the hypertrophied uterine muscle.—**Isthmus of the uterus**, a slight circular depression on the external surface of the womb, corresponding to the location of the internal os.—**Neck of the uterus.** Same as *cervix uteri* (which see, under *cervix*).—**One-horned uterus.** Same as *uterus unicornis*.—**Os uteri**, the mouth of the womb.—**Os uteri externum**, the external os or mouth of the womb, forming the opening into the vagina.—**Os uteri internum**, the internal os, at the junction of the cervix with the corpus of the womb.—**Pregnant uterus.** Same as *gravid uterus*.—**Procidentia of the uterus**, an exaggerated condition of prolapse, in which the organ passes through the vulvar orifice.—**Prolapse of the uterus**, a descent of the womb from its proper position, owing to relaxation of the parts normally sustaining it.—**Puerperal uterus**, the uterus after childbirth and before the completion of involution.—**Retractores uteri.** See *retractor*.—**Retroflection of the uterus.** See *retroflection*.—**Retroversion of the uterus.** See *retroversion*.—**Rupture of the uterus.** (*a*) A tear in the wall of the womb, taking place during labor when there is an impediment to the descent of the child: a rare and usually fatal accident. (*b*) Same as *hernia of the uterus*.—**Septate uterus.** Same as *uterus bilocularis*.—**Subinvolution of the uterus**, delayed or incomplete involution of the uterus.—**Two-chambered uterus.** Same as *uterus bilocularis*.—**Two-horned uterus.** Same as *uterus bicornis*.—**Uterus bicornis**, a two-horned womb, resulting from incomplete union of right and left oviducts. It is normal in various animals, abnormal in woman.—**Uterus biforis**, a septate uterus in which the septum exists only at the external os, the cavity above being single.—**Uterus bilocularis**, a uterus the cavity of which is divided into two by a septum. It is distinguished from uterus bicornis by there being no traces of a division on the surface of the organ.—**Uterus cordiformis.** See *heart-shaped uterus*.—**Uterus didelphys**, or **uterus diadelphys**, a condition in which two separate organs, distinct in all their parts, exist. Also *double uterus*.—**Uterus masculinus.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). Also called *utriculus masculinus, utriculus hominis, utriculus urethræ, vagina masculina, sinus prostaticus, sinus pocularis*, and *vesicula prostatica*.—**Uterus unicornis**, a defective uterus resulting from absence or arrested development of one Müllerian duct, in consequence of which but one lateral half of the uterus has been formed.

Utetheisa (ū-te-thī′sạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816).] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Lithosiidæ*, containing a few beautifully colored species of moderate size, having the antennæ simple in both sexes. The genus is represented in all quarters of the globe, *U. pul-*



Utetheisa bella.

chella alone occurring in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. *U.* (*Deiopeia*) *bella* is a common North American species of a crimson color with white and black spots, whose larva feeds upon plants of the genera *Myrica*, *Lespedeza*, *Crotalaria*, and *Prunus*.

Utgard (ùt'gärd), *n.* [< Icel. *ūtgarthar*, the outer building, the abode of the giant *Utgartha Loki*; < *ūt*, out, + *garthr*, a yard: see *garth*^{1} and *yard*. Cf. *Midgard*.] In *Scand. myth.*, the abode of the giants; the realm of Utgard-Loki.

utia (ū'ti-ä), *n.* [Also *hutia*; W. Ind.] A West Indian octodont rodent of the genus *Capromys*.

utile† (ū'til), *a.* [< F. *utile* = Sp. Pg. *util* = It. *utile*, < L. *utilis*, serviceable, useful, < *uti*, use: see *use*^{1}.] Useful; profitable; beneficial.

> The boke of Nurture for men, seruauntes, and chyldren, with Stans puer ad mensam, newly corrected, very *vtyle* and necessary vnto all youth.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxxvii.

utilisable, utilisation, etc. See *utilizable*, etc.

utilitarian (ū-til-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *utility* + *-arian*. Cf. F. *utilitaire*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to utility; having regard to utility rather than beauty and the like; specifically, making the greatest good of the greatest number the prime consideration. See the quotations.

> It was in the winter of 1822–23 that I formed the plan of a little society, to be composed of young men agreeing in fundamental principles—acknowledging Utility as their standard in ethics and politics. . . . The fact would hardly be worth mentioning, but for the circumstance that the name I gave to the society I had planned was the *Utilitarian* Society. It was the first time that any one had taken the title of *utilitarian*, and the term made its way into the language from this humble source. I did not invent the word, but found it in one of Galt's novels, "The Annals of the Parish." *J. S. Mill.*

> The pursuit of such happiness is taught by the *utilitarian* philosophy, a phrase used by Bentham himself in 1802, and therefore not invented by Mr. J. S. Mill, as he supposed, in 1823. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 576.

II. *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

> I told my people that I thought they had more sense than to secede from Christianity to become *Utilitarians*; for that it would be a confession of ignorance of the faith they deserted, seeing that it was the main duty inculcated by our religion to do all in morals and manners to which the newfangled doctrine of utility pretended.
> *Galt*, Annals of the Parish (1821), xxxv.

utilitarianism (ū-til-i-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *utilitarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the sole aim of all public action, together with the hedonistic theory of ethics, upon which this doctrine rests. Utilitarianism originated with the marquis Cesare Bonesana Beccaria (1735–93), but its great master was Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832). He held that the sole possible rational motive is the expectation of pleasure, as measured by the intensity, propinquity, and duration of the pleasure, and the strength of the expectation. Utilitarian ethics, however, does not insist that such considerations need or ought to determine action in special cases, but only that the rules of morals should be founded upon them. These views greatly, and advantageously, influenced ethical thought and legislation in France, England, and the United States.

utilitarianize (ū-til-i-tā'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *utilitarianized*, ppr. *utilitarianizing*. [< *utilitarian* + *-ize*.] To act as a utilitarian toward; cause to serve a utilitarian purpose. [Rare.]

> Matter-of-fact people, . . . who *utilitarianize* everything. *Mrs. C. Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania.

utility (ū-til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *utilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *utilitee*, *utylite*, < OF. *utilite*, F. *utilité* = Sp. *utilidad* = Pg. *utilidade* = It. *utilità*, < L. *utilita(t-)s*, usefulness, serviceableness, profit, < *utilis*, useful: see *utile*.] **1.** The character of being useful; usefulness; profitableness; the state of being serviceable or conducive to some desirable or valuable end.

> Rootes smale of noon *utilitee*
> Cutte of for lettyng of fertilitee.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

> By *utility* is meant that property in any object whereby it tends to produce benefit, advantage, pleasure, good, or happiness. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 42.

> An undertaking of enormous labour, and yet of only very partial *utility*.
> *Fitzedward Hall*, Modern English, p. 36.

2. Use; profit.

> That money growyng of suche talagis be in the kepyng of iiii. sad men and trewe, and that to be chosen, and out of their kepyng for necessites and *vtylites* of the same cite, and not odur wyse to be spent.
> *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. 6.

3. A useful thing.

> What we produce, or desire to produce, is always, as M. Say rightly terms it, an *utility*. Labour is not creative of objects, but of *utilities*. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 1.

Particular utility†. See *particular*.—**Responsible utility.** See *responsible*. =**Syn. 1.** *Advantage*, *Benefit*, etc. See *advantage* and *benefit*.

utility-man (ū-til'i-ti-man), *n.* In *theat. lang.*, an actor of the smallest parts in a play. A supernumerary is called a *utility-man*, or is said to have gone into the "utility," when he has a part with words given him.

utilizable (ū'ti-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< *utilize* + *-able*.] Capable of being utilized. Also spelled *utilisable*.

utilization (ū"ti-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *utilize* + *-ation*.] The act of utilizing or turning to account, or the state of being utilized. Also spelled *utilisation*.

> A man of genius, but of genius that evaded *utilization*.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 63.

utilize (ū'ti-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *utilized*, ppr. *utilizing*. [= F. *utiliser* = Sp. Pg. *utilizar* = It. *utilizzare*; as *utile* + *-ize*.] To turn to profitable account or use; make useful; make use of: as, to *utilize* a stream for driving machinery. Also spelled *utilise*.

> A variety of new compounds and combinations of words [are contained in Barlow's "Columbiad"] . . . as, to *utilise*; to vagrate, &c. *Edinburgh Rev.*, XV. 28.

> In the Edinburgh Review for 1809 . . . exception is taken to . . . *utilize*. . . . *Utilize*, a word both useful and readily intelligible, was very slow in becoming naturalized. *Fitzedward Hall*, Modern English, p. 128.

utilizer (ū'ti-lī-zėr), *n.* [< *utilize* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which utilizes. Also spelled *utiliser*.

ut infra (ut in'frä). [L.: *ut*, as; *infra*, below: see *infra-*.] As below.

uti possidetis (ū'ti pos-i-dē'tis). [L.: *uti* = *ut*, as; *possidetis*, 2d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *possidere*, possess: see *possess*.] **1.** An interdict of the civil law by which a person who was in possession of an immovable was protected against any disturbance of his possession. It could also be used where there was a suit pending about the title, in order to determine with whom the possession should remain during the suit. Only the *possessor animo domini* was protected, except in a few cases where the protection of the interdict was extended to certain persons who had the mere physical possession. The question of good faith was as a rule unimportant, except that if the possession had been acquired by force, or by stealth, or as a mere *precarium* from the defendant, the interdict could not be used against him, but the defendant could not object that the possession had been acquired in this way from a third person. This interdict and the corresponding one for movables were called *retinendæ possessionis* (for retaining possession), as they were granted (except in some cases, about which the commentators differ) only to persons who had not lost their possession, but had merely been disturbed in it.
2. In *international law*, the basis or principle of a treaty which leaves belligerent parties in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war.

utis†, *n.* See *utas*.

utlagare†, *n.* [< ML. *utlagaria*, outlawry: see *outlawry*.] Outlawry.

> And anon as the seide *utlagare* was certyfyed, my Lord Tresorer graunted the seid vij. c. marc to my Lord of Norfolk, for the arrerag of hys sowde qeyl he was in Scotland.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 41.

utland†, *n.* and *a.* Same as *outland*.

utlary†, **utlaury**†, *n.* [< ML. **utlaria*, *utlagaria*, outlawry: see *outlawry*.] Outlawry. *Camden*, Remains, Surnames.

utlegation† (ut-lẹ-gā'shon), *n.* [For **utlagation*, < ML. *utlagatio(n-)*, < *utlagare*, outlaw: see *outlaw*, *v.*] The act of outlawing; outlawry. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 205.

utmost (ut'mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *utmest*, *utemest*, *utemæste*, *outemeste*, < AS. *utemest*, *ytmest*, *ytemest*, < *ūt*, out, + double superl. suffix *-m-est*: see *out* and *-most*. Cf. *outmost*, a doublet of *utmost*; cf. also *uttermost*.] **I.** *a. superl.* **1.** Being at the furthest point or extremity or bound; furthest; extreme; last.

> Take you off his *vtmost* weed, and beholde the comelinesse, beautie, and riches which lie hid within his inward sense and sentence. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

> Many wise men have miscarried in praising great designes before the *utmost* event.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> A white gull flew
> Straight toward the *utmost* boundary of the East.
> *R. W. Gilder*, New Day, Prelude.

2. Of the greatest or highest degree, number, quantity, or the like: as, the *utmost* assiduity; the *utmost* harmony; the *utmost* misery or happiness.

> I'll . . . undertake to bring him
> Where he shall answer, by a lawful form,
> In peace, to his *utmost* peril.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 326.

> Many haue done their *utmost* best, sincerely and truly, according to their conceit, opinion, and vnderstanding.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 108.

> He showed the *utmost* aversion to business.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

II. *n.* The extreme limit or extent.

> This night I'll know the *utmost* of my fate.
> *Webster*, White Devil, v. 4.

> Hints and glimpses, germs and crude essays at a system, is the *utmost* they pretend to.
> *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

To do one's utmost, to do all one can.

> Bigoted and intolerant Protestant legislators *did their* little *utmost* to oppress their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, even in Ireland.
> *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 132.

Utopia (ū-tō'pi-ä), *n.* [= F. *Utopie*; < NL. *Utopia* (see def.), lit. 'Nowhere,' < Gr. *οὐ*, no, not, + *τόπος*, place, spot.] **1.** An imaginary island, described by Sir Thomas More in a work entitled "Utopia," published in 1516, as enjoying the utmost perfection in law, politics, etc. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] A place or state of ideal perfection.

> Unionists charged Socialism with incoherent raving about impossible *utopias*, whilst doing nothing practical to protect any single trade.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 725.

3. Any imaginary region.

> Some say it [the Phœnix] liveth in Aethiopia, others in Arabia, some in Aegypt, others in India, and some I thinke in *Utopia*, for such must that be which is described by Lactantius—that is, which neither was singed in the combustion of Phaeton, or overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

4. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Thomson*, 1864.

Utopian (ū-tō'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Utopia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling Utopia.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Founded upon or involving imaginary or ideal perfection; chimerical.

> *Utopian* parity is a kind of government to be wished for, rather than effected.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 64.

3. [*l. c.*] Belonging to no locality: as, "titular and *utopian* bishops," *Bingham*, Antiquities, iv. 6.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Utopia.

> Such subtile opinions as few but *Utopians* are likely to fall into we in this climate do not greatly fear.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. [*l. c.*] One who forms or favors schemes supposed to lead to a state of perfect happiness, justice, virtue, etc.; an ardent but impractical political or social reformer; an optimist.

utopianism (ū-tō'pi-an-izm), *n.* [< *utopian* + *-ism*.] The characteristic views or bent of mind of a utopian; ideas founded on or relating to ideal social perfectibility; optimism.

> *Utopianism*: that is another of the devil's pet words. I believe the quiet admission which we are all of us so ready to make, that because things have long been wrong, it is impossible they should ever be right, is one of the most fatal sources of misery and crime.
> *Ruskin*, Architecture and Painting, ii.

utopianizer (ū-tō'pi-an-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *utopian* + *-iz-er*.] Same as *utopian*, *n.*, 2. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxli. Also spelled *utopianiser*. [Rare.]

utopiast (ū-tō'pi-ast), *n.* [< *utopia* + *-ast*.] A utopian. [Rare.]

> But it is the weakness of *Utopiasts* of every class to place themselves outside the pale of their own system.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII. 130.

utopical† (ū-top'i-kal), *a.* [< *utopia* (see *Utopia*) + *-ic-al*.] Utopian. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 368.

utopism (ū'tọ-pizm), *n.* [< *utopia* + *-ism*.] Utopianism. [Rare.]

> It is *utopism* to believe that the state will have more unity, more harmony, more patriotism, because you have suppressed the family and property. *Cyc. Pol. Sci.*, III. 258.

utopist (ū'tọ-pist), *n.* [< *utopia* + *-ist*.] A utopian; an optimist.

> Like the *utopists* of modern days, Plato has developed an a priori theory of what the State should be.
> *G. H. Lewes*, History of Philosophy (ed. 1880), I. 278.

Utraquism (ū'tra-kwizm), *n.* [< L. *utraque*, neut. pl. of *uterque*, both, one and the other, also each, either (< *uter*, each, either (see *whether*^{1}), + *-que*, and), + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Utraquists or Calixtines, whose chief tenet was that communicants should partake in both kinds (that is, of the cup as well as of the bread) in the Lord's Supper. See *Calixtine*^{1}.

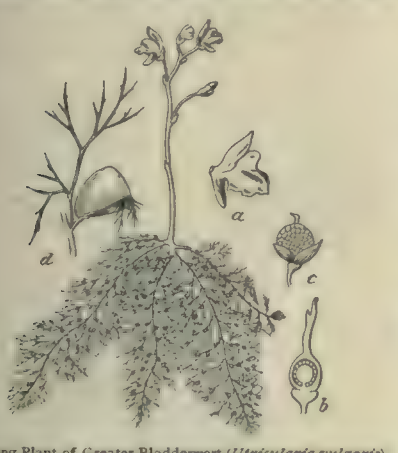
Utraquist (ū'tra-kwist), *n.* [< *Utraqu(ism)* + *-ist*.] One of the Calixtines, or conservative Hussites. See *Calixtine*^{1}.

Utrecht velvet. See *velvet*.

utricle (ū'tri-kl), *n.* [< F. *utricule*, < L. *utriculus*, a little leather bag or bottle, also (only in Pliny) a hull or husk of grain, a bud or calycle of a flower, the abdomen of bees, a little uterus (confused with *ŭterus*, womb), dim. of *ūter*, a leather bag or bottle.] **1.** A small sac, cyst, bag, or reservoir of the body; an ordinary histological cell.—**2.** The common sinus of the inner ear; the larger of two sacs in the vestibule of the membranous labyrinth of the ear (the smaller one being the saccule), lodged in the fovea hemielliptica, of oval and laterally compressed shape, communicating with the openings of the membranous semicircular canals, and indirectly also with the saccule. Also called *sacculus communis, sacculus hemiellipticus, sacculus semiovalis, utriculus vestibuli.*—3. In *bot.*, a seed-vessel consisting of a very thin loose pericarp, inclosing a single seed; any thin bottle-like or bladder-like body, as the perigynium of *Carex.* See cuts under *Sarcobatus* and *Perigynium.* Also *utriculus* in all senses.—**Internal** or **primordial utricle.** See *primordial.*—**Utricle of the urethra.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). For other names, see *uterus masculinus,* under *uterus.*—**Utricle of the vestibule.** See def. 2.

utricular (ū-trik′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *utriculaire* = Sp. Pg. *utricular;* cf. L. *utricularius,* a bagpiper, a ferryman, lit. pertaining to a bag, < L. *utriculus,* a leather bag: see *utricle.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a utricle, in any sense; resembling a utricle; forming a utricle, or having utricles.—2. Resembling a utricle or bag: specifically applied in chemistry to the condition of certain substances, as sulphur, the vapor of which, on coming in contact with cold bodies, condenses in the form of globules, composed of a soft external pellicle filled with liquid.

Utricularia (ū-trik-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *utriculus,* a bag: see *utricle.*] A remarkable genus of plants, the bladderworts, the type of the order *Lentibularieæ,* once known as *Lentibularia* (Rivinus, 1690). They are characterized by having a two-parted calyx with entire segments. The genus comprises about 160 species, or nearly the entire order, principally tropical, and American or Australian, some of them widely distributed over the world. Their characteristic habit is that of elongated floating rootless stems, clothed with close whorls of capillary and repeatedly forking green leaves, by some considered as branches, in most cases elegantly dissected and fringe-like. These become massed together at the apex into a small, bright-green roundish ball or winter-bud. The flowers are solitary or racemed, two-lipped, strongly personate and spurred, usually yellow, and borne on mostly naked scapes projecting from the water; they resemble otherwise those of the other personate orders, but have a globose free central placenta, like the *Primulaceæ.* Most species produce great numbers of small, obliquely ovoid bladders, formed of a thin, delicate membrane, opening at the smaller end by a very elastic valvular lid, and covered within by projecting quadrifid processes, serving as absorbent organs, and each composed of four divergent arms mounted on a short pedicel. The bladders serve, like various appendages in other insectivorous plants, for the absorption of soft animal matter, forming traps for minute water-insects, larvæ, entomostracans, and tardigrades. Other species are terrestrial, growing upon moist earth, and often bearing a rosette of linear or spatulate leaves, or sometimes covered with bladders, as the aquatic species. A few species are epiphytes, and produce bladders on multifid rhizomes, as in *U. montana* of tropical America. In this and several other species the plant also forms numerous tubers, which serve as reservoirs of water, and enable these, unlike all other species, to grow in dry places. There are 14 species in the United States, of which *U. vulgaris* is the most widely distributed. *U. clandestina,* a common coast species, bears numerous globose whitish clistogamous flowers, besides the normal ones, which are broadly personate and yellow. Two species, chiefly of the Atlantic coast, *U. purpurea* and *U. resupinata,* are exceptional in their purple flowers. *U. nelumbifolia* of Brazil is singular in its growing only in water lodged in the dilated leaf-bases of a large *Tillandsia,* and propagating not only by seeds, but also by runners, which grow from one host plant to the next.



Flowering Plant of Greater Bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*).
a, corolla; *b,* pistil, longitudinal section; *c,* fruit; *d,* part of the leaf with a bladder.

utriculate (ū-trik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *utriculatus,* < L. *utriculus,* a little bag: see *utricle.*] Having a utricle; formed into a utricle; utricular.

utriculi, *n.* Plural of *utriculus.*

utriculiferous (ū-trik-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *utriculus,* a little bag, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing utricles or bladders.

utriculiform (ū-trik′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *utriculus,* a little bag (see *utricle*), + *forma,* form: see *form.*] In *bot.*, having the form of a utricle; utricular.

utriculoid (ū-trik′ū-loid), *a.* [< L. *utriculus,* a little bag, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Same as *utriculiform.*

utriculose (ū-trik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *utriculus,* a little bag: see *utricle.*] In *bot.*, same as *utricular.*

utriculus (ū-trik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *utriculi* (-lī). [NL.: see *utricle.*] In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, same as *utricle.*

> The differences which are seen in it are partly due to the way in which the two cavities of the vestibule, the *utriculus* and sacculus, are connected together, and to the course taken by the semicircular canals which spring from the former.
> *Gegenbaur,* Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 535.

Utriculus hominis, utriculus masculinus. Same as *uterus masculinus.* See *prostatic vesicle,* under *prostatic.*—**Utriculus prostaticus.** Same as *prostatic sinus* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Utriculus urethræ,** the prostatic vesicle.—**Utriculus vestibuli.** Same as *utricle,* 2.

utriform (ū′tri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *uter,* a leather bottle, + *forma,* form.] Shaped like a leather bottle.

> They may be leathern-bottle-shaped (*utriform*).
> *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* XLV. iii. 566.

utter (ut′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *utter, uttur, uttre,* < AS. *ūtera, ūtterra, ūttra, ȳtra* = OFries. *ūtere* = OHG. *ūzero, ūzzero* = Icel. *ytri* = Sw. *yttre* = Dan. *ydre,* adj.; cf. early ME. *utter,* < AS. *ūtor, ūttor* = OS. *ūtar* = OHG. *ūzar, ūzer,* MHG. *ūzer,* G. *äusser,* adv. and prep.; compar. of AS. *ūt,* etc., out: see *out,* and cf. *outer*^{1}, of which *utter* is a doublet.] **I.** *a.* 1†. That is or lies on the exterior or outside; outer.

> ȝomon [yeoman] vssher be-fore the dore,
> In *vttur* chambur lies on the flore.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

> To the Bridge's *utter* gate I came.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., IV. x. 11.

> Then he brought me forth into the *utter* court.
> Ezek. xlvi. 21.

> He compassed the inner Citty with three walls, & the *vtter* Citty with as many. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 56.

2†. Situated at or beyond the limits of something; remote from some center; outward; outside of any place or space.

> Ther lakketh nothing to thyn *utter* eyen
> That thou nart blind.
> *Chaucer,* Second Nun's Tale, l. 498.

> Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne.
> *Milton,* P. L., iii. 16.

3. Complete; total; entire; perfect; absolute.

> Thy foul disgrace
> And *utter* ruin of the house of York.
> *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 254.

> Gentlemen, ye be *utter* strangers to me; I know you not.
> *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, p. 184.

> A low despairing cry
> Of *utter* misery: "Let me die!"
> *Whittier,* The Witch's Daughter.

4. Peremptory; absolute; unconditional; unqualified; final.

> *Utter* refusal. *Clarendon.*

Utter barrister. See *outer bar,* under *outer*^{1}.

II. *n.* The extreme; the utmost.

> I take my leave readie to countervaile all your courtesies to the *utter* of my power.
> *Aubrey,* Lives, Walter Raleigh.

> [Excessive pressure] produces an irregular indented surface, which by workmen is said to be full of *utters.*
> *O. Byrne,* Artisan's Handbook, p. 335.

utter (ut′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *uttren, outren* (= LG. *ütern* = MHG. *ūzern, inzern,* G. *äussern* = Sw. *yttra* = Dan. *ytre*), put out, utter, < AS. *ūtor, ūttor,* out, outside: see *utter, a.* Cf. *out, v.*] 1. To put out or forth; expel; emit.

> Who, having this inward overthrow in himself, was the more vexed that he could not *utter* the rage thereof upon his outward enemies. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, iii.

> He looked in vain for the sage Nicholas Vedder, with his broad face, double chin, and fair long pipe, *uttering* clouds of tobacco-smoke instead of idle speeches.
> *Irving,* Rip van Winkle.

2. To dispose of to the public or in the way of trade; specifically, to put into circulation, as money, notes, base coin, etc.: now used only in the latter specific sense.

> With danger *uttren* we al our chaffare;
> Gret prees at market maketh dere ware.
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), [l. 521.

> Marchauntes do *utter* . . . wares and commodities.
> *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, iii. 30.

> Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
> Is death to any he that *utters* them.
> *Shak.,* R. and J., v. 1. 67.

> The coinage of 1723 (which was never *uttered* in Ireland). *Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

3. To give public expression to; disclose; publish; pronounce; speak: reflexively, to give utterance to, as one's thoughts; express one's self.

> But noght-for-that so moche of drede had,
> That vnne thes myght *outre* wurde ne say.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2816.

> These very words
> I've heard him *utter* to his son-in-law.
> *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., i. 2. 136.

> Stay, sister, I would *utter* to you a business,
> But I am very loath.
> *Webster,* Devil's Law-Case, iii. 3.

> In reason's ear they all rejoice,
> And *utter* forth a glorious voice.
> *Addison,* Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

4. In *law,* to deliver, or offer to deliver, as an unlawful thing for an unlawful purpose. =**Syn.** 3. *Utter, Enunciate, Pronounce, Deliver,* express, broach. *Utter* is the most general of the italicized words; it applies to any audible voice: as, to *utter* a sigh, a shriek, an exclamation. The rest apply to words. *Enunciate* expresses careful utterance, meaning that each sound or word is made completely audible: as, *enunciate* your words distinctly. *Pronounce* applies to units of speech: as, he cannot *pronounce* the letter "r"; he *pronounces* his words indistinctly; he *pronounced* an oration at the grave; he *pronounced* the sentence of death: the last two of these imply a solemn and formal utterance. *Deliver* refers to the whole speech, including not only utterance, but whatever there may be of help from skilful management of the voice, gesture, etc.: as, "a poor speech well *delivered* is generally more effective than a good speech badly *delivered.*" *Deliver* still has, however, sometimes its old sense of simply uttering or making known in any way.

utter† (ut′ėr), *adv.* [< *utter, a.*] 1. Outside; on the outside; out.

> The portir with his pikis tho put him *vttere,*
> And warned him the wickett while the wacche durid.
> *Richard the Redeless,* iii. 232.

2. Utterly.

> So *utter* empty of those excellencies
> That tame authority.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* King and No King, iv. 1.

> It *utter* excludes his former excuse of an allegory.
> *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 47.

utterable (ut′ėr-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *utter* + *-able.*] Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

> He hath changed the ineffable name into a name *utterable* by man, and desirable by all the world.
> *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 53.

utterableness (ut′ėr-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being utterable.

utterance^1 (ut′ėr-a̤ns), *n.* [< *utter* + *-ance.*] 1. The act of uttering. (*a*) A putting forth; disposal by sale or otherwise; circulation.

> What of our comodities haue most *vtterance* there, and what prices will be giuen for them.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 300.

> But the English have so ill *utterance* for their warm clothes in these hot countries. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 95.

(*b*) The act of sounding or expressing with the voice; vocal expression; also, power of speaking; speech.

> Where so euer knowledge doth accompanie the witte, there best *vtterance* doth alwaies awaite vpon the tonge.
> *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 29.

> They . . . began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them *utterance.* Acts ii. 4.

> Even as a man that in some trance hath seen
> More than his wondering *utterance* can unfold.
> *Drayton,* Idea, lvii.

> Her Charms are dumb, they want *Utterance.*
> *Steele,* Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

2. That which is uttered or conveyed by the voice; a word or words: as, the *utterances* of the pulpit.

> I hear a sound of many languages,
> The *utterance* of nations now no more.
> *Bryant,* Earth.

> Their emotional *utterances* [those of the lower animals] are rich and various, and, when we once get the right clue to their interpretation, reveal a vast life of pleasure and pain, want and satisfaction.
> *J. Sully,* Sensation and Intuition, p. 15.

Barrel-organ utterance, the involuntary repetition of a word or phrase just uttered by the speaker or another; echolalia. See also *recurring utterances.*—**Recurring utterances.** See *recurring.*—**Scanning utterance.** Same as *syllabic utterance.*—**Staccato utterance.** Same as *syllabic utterance.*—**Syllabic utterance,** a defect in speech consisting in an inability to enunciate as a whole a word of more than one syllable, in consequence of which each syllable must be sounded independently as a separate word.

utterance^2† (ut′ėr-a̤ns), *n.* [An expanded form, due to confusion with *utter, uttermost,* of **uttrance, uttraunce,* earlier *outrance:* see *outrance.*] The last or utmost extremity; the bitter end; death.

> Come fate into the list,
> And champion me to the *utterance!*
> *Shak.,* Macbeth, iii. 1. 72.

utterer (ut′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *utter, v.,* + *-er*^{1}.] One who utters. Specifically—(*a*) One who disposes of, by sale or otherwise.

> *Utterers* of fish, maintained chiefly by fishing.
> *Privy Council* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

(*b*) One who puts into circulation: as, an *utterer* of base coin. (*c*) One who pronounces, speaks, discloses, or publishes.

> Things are made credible, either by the known condition and quality of the *utterer*, or by the manifest likelihood of truth which they have in themselves.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

utterest† (ut′ėr-est), *a. superl.* [< ME. *uttereste* (= OFries. *ūtersta* = OHG. *ūzarōsto*, G. *äusserst*), superl. of AS. *ūt*, etc., out: see *out*, and cf. *utter*, and *outerest*, of which *utterest* is a doublet.] Outermost; extremest; utmost.

> The *utterests* bark [of trees] is put ayenis destemperaunce of the hevene.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

uttering (ut′ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *uttring* (= G. *äusserung* = Sw. Dan. *yttring*); verbal n. of *utter*, *v.*] 1. Publishing; circulation.

> I was minded for a while to have intermitted the *uttering* of my writings.
> *Spenser*, Works, App. ii., Letter to G. H.

2. Utterance.

utterless (ut′ėr-les), *a.* [< *utter* + *-less.*] That cannot be uttered or expressed in words; unutterable; inexpressible. [Rare.]

> He means to load
> His tongue with the full weight of *utterless* thought.
> *Keats.*

utterly (ut′ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *utterly*, *utrely*, *utterli*, *utterliche*, *utterlike* (= MLG. *ūterlīk* = MHG. *ūzerlich*, G. *äusserlich*); < *utter* + *-ly*^{2}. Cf. *outerly*, of which *utterly* is a doublet.] In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally; altogether.

> Yet most ye knowe a thynge that is be hynd,
> Touchyng the quene, whiche is to yow vnkynd
> And *vtterly* ontrew in euery thyng.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 120.

> Sendyth me *utterly* word, for I wolle not melle of it ellys thus avysed.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 155.

> May all the wrongs that you have done to me
> Be *utterly* forgotten in my death.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

uttermore† (ut′ėr-mōr), *a.* [< *utter* + *-more.*] Outer; further; utter.

> And cast yee out the vnprofitable seruaunt, and send yee hym in to *vttermore* derknessis.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. xxv. 30.

uttermost (ut′ėr-mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *uttermest*, *uttermaste*, *uttirmest*, < *utter* + double superl. suffix *-m-est*: see *utter* and *-most*, and cf. *utmost.*] **I.** *a. superl.* Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree; utmost.

> The *vttiremeste* ende of all the kynne.
> *York Plays*, p. 386.

> It [Rome] should be extended to the *uttermost* confines of the habitable world.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 147.

> His accounts lie all ready, correct in black-on-white, to the *uttermost* farthing.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. ii. 8.

II. *n.* The extreme limit; the utmost; the highest, greatest, or furthest; the utmost power or extent.

> In the powers and faculties of our souls God requireth the *uttermost* which our unfeigned affection towards him is able to yield.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 6.

> He is able also to save them to the *uttermost* that come unto God by him.
> Heb. vii. 25.

utterness (ut′ėr-nes), *n.* The character of being utter or extreme; extremity.

uttrent†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *utter*. *Chaucer*.

U-tube (ū′tūb), *n.* A glass tube in the shape of the letter U, employed in the laboratory chiefly for washing or desiccating gases.

utum (ū′tum), *n.* [Cingalese name.] A small brown owl, *Ketupa ceylonensis*.

utwith†, *adv.* and *prep.* A Middle English form of *outwith*.

uva (ū′vạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *uva*, a grape, also a cluster of grapes, a bunch, also the soft palate, the uvula.] In *bot.*, a name given to such succulent indehiscent fruits as have a central placenta.

Uvaria (ū̧-vā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref. to the berries, < L. *uva*, a grape.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Uvarieæ* in the order *Anonaceæ*. They are characterized by having flowers with valvate sepals, numerous appendaged stamens, many carpels, and many ovules; the receptacle and sometimes the stamens are truncate. The genus includes about 44 species, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are climbing or sarmentose shrubs, with hairy stems and leaves, and bisexual flowers, usually opposite the leaves. The corolla is frequently brown, greenish, or purple, and often densely velvety. The flowers of several species of India are very fragrant and somewhat showy, reaching in *U. dulcis* 2 inches and in *U. purpurea* 3 inches in diameter. The aromatic roots of *U. Narum*, a large woody climber with shining leaves and scarlet fruit, are used in India as a febrifuge, and by distillation yield a fragrant greenish oil. Some produce an edible fruit, as *U. Zeylanica* and *U. macrophylla* of India. *U. Caffra*, with laurel-like leaves, and fleshy berries resembling cherries, occurs in Natal, and two other extra-limital species are Australian. *U. virgata* and *U. laurifolia*, two West Indian trees known as *lancewood*, once classed here, are now referred to the genus *Oxandra*; and many other former American species are now assigned to *Guatteria*. Compare also *Unona* and *Asimina*.

Uvarieæ (ū-vạ̄-rī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Uvaria* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anonaceæ*, characterized by flowers with flattened and usually spreading petals—all or the inner ones imbricated—and by densely crowded stamens with connective so dilated at the apex as to conceal the anther-cells. It includes 13 genera, all tropical, of which *Uvaria* is the type. The only other large genera, *Guatteria* and *Duguetia*, are American; the others are principally East Indian, with 4 monotypic genera in Borneo.

uvarovite (ö-var′ọ-vīt), *n.* [Named after S. S. *Uvarov*, a Russian statesman and author (1785–1855).] Chrome-garnet, an emerald-green variety of garnet containing chromium sesquioxid. Also written *uwarowite*, *ouvarovite*.

uvate (ū′vāt), *n.* [< *uva* + *-ate*^{1}.] A conserve made of grapes. *Simmonds.*

uva-ursi (ū′vạ̈-ėr′sī), *n.* See *bearberry*, 1.

uvea (ū′vẹ-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *uva*, a grape, a cluster of grapes: see *uva.*] 1. The vascular tunic of the eye; the iris, ciliary body, and choroid taken collectively. Also called *tunica uvea* and *uveal tract.*—2. The dark choroid coat of the eye. See cut under *eye*^{1}.

uveal (ū′vẹ-ạl), *a.* [< *uvea* + *-al.*] Of or relating to the uvea.—**Uveal tract.** Same as *uvea*, 1.

> We may regard the iris as the anterior termination of the ciliary body and choroid, the whole forming, in reality, one tissue, the *uveal tract*.
> *Wells*, Diseases of Eye, p. 144.

uveous (ū′vẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *uva*, a grape, a cluster of grapes (see *uva*), + *-e-ous.*] 1. Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *anat.*, same as *uveal*.

> The *uveous* coat or iris of the eye hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil or sight of the eye.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

uvrou, *n.* See *uphroe*.

uvula (ū′vụ-lạ̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *uva*, the uvula, a particular use of *uva*, a grape, a cluster of grapes: see *uva.*] 1. A small free conical body, projecting downward and backward from the middle of the pendulous margin of the soft palate, composed of the uvular muscles covered by mucous membrane. See cuts under *tonsil* and *mouth.*—2. A prominent section of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, in advance of the pyramid, between the two lateral lobes known as the *amygdalæ* or *tonsils*: so called from being likened to the uvula of the palate.—3. A slight projection of mucous membrane from the bladder into the cystic orifice of the urethra; the uvula vesicæ, luette vésicale, or uvula of the bladder.—**Azygos uvulæ.** Same as *musculus uvulæ.*—**Musculus uvulæ**, the muscle that forms, with its fellow, the fleshy part of the uvula. It arises from the posterior nasal spine. Also called *uvularis.*—**Uvula-spoon**, a surgical instrument like a spoon, designed to be held just under the uvula, for the purpose of conveying any substance into the cavity behind.—**Vesical uvula**, the uvula vesicæ. See def. 3.

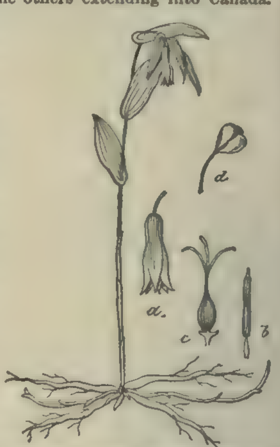
uvular (ū′vụ-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *uvula* + *-ar*^{3}.] 1. Of or pertaining to the uvula: as, *uvular* mucous membrane; *uvular* movements.—2. Made with the uvula: said of *r* when produced by vibration of the uvula instead of by that of the tongue-tip, as commonly in parts of France and Germany and elsewhere.

> E must be regarded here as a partial assimilation of the i to the following *uvular* r.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 285.

Uvular muscle. Same as *musculus uvulæ*. See *uvula*.

uvulares, *n.* Plural of *uvularis*.

Uvularia (ū-vụ-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737); used earlier, by Brunfels, 1530, for the related *Ruscus Hypoglossum*, and by Bock, 1552, for a *Campanula*); so called from the pendulous flower, < NL. *uvula*, the soft palate: see *uvula.*] A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Uvularieæ*. They are characterized by having a slightly branched stem, and terminal pendulous flowers with erect and connivent or finally spreading segments. The 5 species are all natives of the eastern and central United States, 2 of them southern, the others extending into Canada. They are delicate plants growing from a thick or creeping rootstock, with erect stems, at first wrapped below in a few dry sheaths, above bearing alternate sessile or perfoliate ovate and lanceolate leaves. The solitary or twin flowers hang from recurving pedicels, and are followed by triangular-ovoid capsules. They are known as *bellwort*, especially the perfoliate species, *U. perfoliata* and *U. grandiflora*, which are widely distributed. The sessile-leafed species, *U. sessilifolia*, *puberula*, and *Floridana*, are now by some separated as a genus, *Oakesia*. See figures under *sessile*, *perfoliate*, and *stoma*.



Flowering Plant of Bellwort (*Uvularia perfoliata*).
a, flower; *b*, stamen; *c*, pistil; *d*, fruit.

Uvularieæ (ū″vụ-lā-rī′ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1842), < *Uvularia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of liliaceous plants, characterized by bulbless, leafy, herbaceous or climbing stems with alternate sessile or clasping leaves, extrorsely dehiscent anthers, and usually a loculicidal capsule. It includes 9 genera, of which *Uvularia* is the type. One other genus, *Disporum*, long known as *Prosartes*, occurs in America; the others are natives of Asia or Australia, or especially of South Africa, as *Gloriosa*.

uvularis (ū-vụ-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *uvulares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *uvula*, uvula: see *uvula.*] The azygous muscle of the uvula; the azygos uvulæ.

uvularly (ū′vụ-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* With thickness of voice or utterance, as when the uvula is too long. [Rare.]

> Number Two laughed (very *uvularly*), and the skirmishers followed suit.
> *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, iii.

uvulatome (ū′vụ-lạ-tōm), *n.* [< L. *uvula*, uvula, + Gr. *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An instrument for cutting off the lower part of the uvula.

uwarowite, *n.* Same as *uvarovite*.

uxorial (uk-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *uxor*, a wife, + *-i-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a wife or married woman; peculiar to or befitting a wife.

> Favorinus . . . calls this said stata forma the beauty of wives, the *uxorial* beauty.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, iv.

2. Same as *uxorious*.

> Riccabocca . . . melted into absolute *uxorial* imbecility at the sight of that mute distress.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, viii. 12.

[Rare in both uses.]

uxoricidal (uk-sō′ri-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *uxoricide*^{2} + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to uxoricide; tending to uxoricide. *Cornhill Mag.*

uxoricide^1 (uk-sō′ri-sīd), *n.* [< L. *uxor*, a wife, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who slays his wife.

uxoricide^2 (uk-sō′ri-sīd), *n.* [< L. *uxor*, a wife, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, slay.] The killing of a wife by her husband.

uxorious (uk-sō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *uxorius*, of or pertaining to a wife, < *uxor*, a wife.] Excessively or foolishly fond of a wife; doting on a wife.

> Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, nor scarce indulgent.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Henry VII.

uxoriously (uk-sō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In an uxorious manner; with foolish or doting fondness for a wife.

> If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd
> To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
> Prepare thy neck.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, vi. 292.

uxoriousness (uk-sō′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uxorious; connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife.

Uzbeg, Usbeg (uz′-, us′beg), *n.* [Tatar.] A member of a Turkish race, of mixed origin, resident in central Asia.

uzzard (uz′ạ̈rd), *n.* A dialectal form of *izzard*^{1}. *Halliwell.*

uzzle (uz′l), *n.* A dialectal form of *ouzel*.

V 1. This character, the twenty-second in our alphabet, is (see *U*) the older form of the character U, having been long used equivalently with the latter, and only recently strictly distinguished from it as the representative of a different sound. The words beginning respectively with U and V, like those beginning with I and J, were, till not many years ago, mingled together in dictionaries. In our present practice, V represents always and in all situations a fricative sound, corresponding as sonant or voiced utterance to *f* as surd or breathed; it is the rustling made by forcing the intonated breath out between the surface of the lower lip and the edges of the upper front teeth, laid closely upon it. A purely labial *v* (as *f*: see *F*), made without aid from the teeth, is found in some languages. This sound is also almost the exclusive property of the *v*-sign; the number of words, as *Stephen*, *nephew*, in which it is written otherwise is extremely small, and in these words the *ph* is an etymological "restoration" (the old and normal English forms being *Steven*, *nevew*). It is a frequent element in our utterance, making on an average over two and a third per cent. of it (the *f*-sound only two per cent.). As initial, it is almost solely of Romanic (French-Latin) origin, altered in pronunciation from the semi-vowel or *w*-sound, which belonged to the same sign in Roman use (see *W*). At the end of a word (where, however, it is never written without a following *e*), it is found in many words of Germanic origin, often alternating with its surd counterpart *f*, as in *wife*, *wives*, *half*, *halve*, etc.

2. As a Roman numeral, V stands for 5; with a dash over it ($\overline{\text{V}}$), 5,000.—3. [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of *velocity* (in physics); *verb; verse; versus* (in law); *vert* (in heraldry); *vision* (in medicine); of *verte, violino, voce,* and *volta* (in music); of *ventral* (fin), etc.—4. The chemical symbol of *vanadium.*

V^2 (vē), *n.* [From the letter *V.*] A five-dollar bill: so called from the character V which is conspicuous upon it. [Colloq., U. S.]

va (vä). [< It. *va* (= F. *va*), go, go on, also *vada* (< L. *vadere*, go), used as impv. 2d pers. sing. of *andare* = F. *aller*, go: see *wade.*] In *music*, go on; continue: as, *va crescendo*, go on increasing the strength of tone; *va rallentando*, continue dragging the time.

vaagmar (väg'mär), *n.* [< Icel. *vāg-meri*, a kind of flounder, 'wave-mare,' < *vāg*, wave (see *waw*^{1}), + *meri*, mare: see *mare*^{1}.] The deal-fish.

vaalite (vä'līt), *n.* [< *Vaal*, a river in South Africa, + *-ite*^{2}.] A kind of vermiculite occasionally found associated with the diamond at the diggings in South Africa. It is probably an altered form of a mica (biotite) belonging to the original peridotite.

vacance† (vā'kạns), *n.* [< F. *vacance* = Sp. Pg. *vacancia* = It. *vacanzia, vacanza*, < ML. *vacantia*, empty place, vacancy, vacation, < L. *vacan(t-)s*, empty, vacant: see *vacant.*] Vacation. [Obsolete Scotch.]

> The consistory had no *vacance* at this Yool, but had little to do.
>
> *Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 331. (*Jamieson.*)

vacancy (vā'kạn-si), *n.*; pl. *vacancies* (-siz). [As *vacance* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of being vacant, empty, or unoccupied.

> The inquisitive, in my opinion, are such merely from a *vacancy* in their own imaginations.
>
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

2. Specifically, emptiness of mind; idleness; listlessness.

> All dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they grow habits, are dangerous.
>
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 85.

> At chesse they will play all the day long, a sport that agreeth well with their sedentary *vacancy*.
>
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 50.

3. That which is vacant or unoccupied. Specifically—(*a*) Empty space.

> Alas, how is 't with you,
> That you do bend your eye on *vacancy*!
>
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 117.

(*b*) An intermediate space; a gap; a chasm.

> In the *vacancy*
> 'Twixt the wall and me.
>
> *Browning*, Mesmerism.

(*c*) An interval of time not devoted to the ordinary duties or business of life; unoccupied, unemployed, or leisure time; holiday time; vacation; relaxation.

> No interim, not a minute's *vacancy*.
>
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 98.

> In his youth he had no Teachers, in his middle Age so little *vacancy* from the Wars and the cares of his Kingdome.
>
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

(*d*) An unoccupied or unfilled post, position, or office: as, a *vacancy* in the judicial bench.

> We went to see the Conclave, where, during *vacancy*, the Cardinals are shut up till they are agreed upon a new election.
>
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

vacant (vā'kạnt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *vacaunt*; < ME. *vacaunt*, < OF. (and F.) *vacant* = Sp. Pg. It. *vacante*, < L. *vacan(t-)s*, empty, vacant, ppr. of *vacare*, be empty, free, or unoccupied: see *vacate.*] 1. Having no contents; empty; unfilled; void; devoid; destitute: as, a *vacant* space; a *vacant* room.

> Being of those virtues *vacant.*
>
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1. 126.

> A man could not perceive any *vacant* or wast place under the Alpes, but all beset with vines.
>
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 81.

2. Not occupied or filled with an incumbent or tenant; unoccupied.

> Special dignities, which *vacant* lie
> For thy best use and wearing.
>
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 145.

> By . . . [Pelham's] death, the highest post to which an English subject can aspire was left *vacant.*
>
> *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

3. Not engaged or filled with business or care; unemployed; unoccupied; free; disengaged; idle: as, *vacant* hours.

> Alexander, in tymes *vacaunt* from bataile, delyted in that maner huntinge. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 18.

> The loud laugh that spoke the *vacant* mind.
>
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 122.

> Absence of occupation is not rest;
> A mind quite *vacant* is a mind distress'd.
>
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 624.

4. Characterized by or proceeding from idleness or absence of mental occupation.

> Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil; but the evening repaid it with *vacant* hilarity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

5. Free from thought; not given to thinking, study, reflection, or the like; thoughtless.

> You, who used to be so gay, so open, so *vacant*!
>
> *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

6. Lacking, or appearing to lack, intelligence; stupid; inane.

> Rip stared in *vacant* stupidity.
>
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 59.

7. In *law*: (*a*) Not filled; unoccupied: as, a *vacant* office. (*b*) Empty: as, a *vacant* house. In the law of fire-insurance a house may be unoccupied, and yet not be deemed vacant. (*c*) Abandoned; having no heir: as, *vacant* effects or goods.—**Vacant cylinder, lot, possession.** See the nouns.=**Syn.** 1-4. *Vacant, Empty, Void, Devoid. Void* and *devoid* are now used in a physical sense only in poetic or elevated diction; *void* is often used of laws, legal instruments, and the like: as, the will or deed or law was pronounced null and *void. Devoid* is now always followed by *of*: as, *devoid of* reason; a mind *devoid of* ideas. *Vacant* and *empty* are primarily physical: as, an *empty* box; a *vacant* lot. *Empty* is much the more general: it applies to that which contains nothing, whether previously filled or not: as, an *empty* bottle, drawer, nest, head. *Vacant* applies to that which has been filled or occupied, or is intended or is ready or needs to be filled or occupied: as, a *vacant* throne, chair, space, office, mind: an *empty* room has no furniture in it; a *vacant* room is one that is free for occupation. *Vacant* is a word of some dignity, and is therefore not used of the plainest things: we do not speak of a *vacant* box or bottle.

vacantly (vā'kạnt-li), *adv.* In a vacant manner; idly.

vacate (vā'kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vacated*, ppr. *vacating.* [< L. *vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*, be empty or vacant. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *vacant, vacuous, vacuum*, etc. Cf. *vain.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make vacant; cause to be empty; quit the occupancy or possession of; leave empty or unoccupied: as, James II. *vacated* the throne.—2. To annul; make void; make of no authority or validity.

> That after-Act, *vacateing* the autoritie of the precedent.
>
> *Eikon Basilike*, p. 10.

> If a man insures his life, this killing himself *vacates* the bargain. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 418.

3. To defeat the purpose of; make void of meaning; make useless.

> He *vacates* my revenge. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To quit; leave.

> I to pay four dollars and twenty-five cents to-night, he to *vacate* at five to-morrow morning.
>
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 48.

vacation (vā-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *vacacion, vacacioun*, < OF. *vacacion, vacation*, F. *vacation* = Pr. *vaccatio* = Sp. *vacacion* = Pg. *vacação* = It. *vacazione*, < L. *vacatio(n-)*, leisure, < *vacare*, pp. *vacatus*, be empty, free, or unoccupied: see *vacate.*] 1. The act of vacating. Specifically—(*a*) The act of leaving without an occupant: as, the *vacation* of an office. (*b*) The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity: as, the *vacation* of a charter.

2. A space of time, or a condition, in which there is an intermission of a stated employment or procedure; a stated interval in a round of duties; a holiday.

> To raise Recruits, and draw new Forces down,
> Thus, in the dead *Vacation* of the Town.
>
> *Congreve*, Pyrrhus, Prol.

Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, temporary cessation of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term of court and the beginning of the next; the period during which a court holds no sessions; recess; non-term. In England the vacations are—Christmas vacation, commencing on December 24th and ending January 6th; Easter vacation, commencing on Good Friday and ending on Easter Tuesday; Whitsun vacation, commencing on the Saturday before and ending on the Tuesday after Whitsunday; and the long vacation, commencing on August 13th and ending on October 23d.

> Why should not conscience have *vacation*
> As well as other courts o' th' nation?
>
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 317.

(*b*) The intermission of the regular studies of an educational institution of any kind, when the students have a recess; holidays: as, the summer *vacation.*

3. The act of becoming vacant; avoidance: said especially of a see or other spiritual dignity.—4†. Freedom from duty; leisure time.

> Whan he hadde leyser and *vacacioun*
> From oother worldly occupacioun.
>
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 683.

vacationist (vạ-kā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *vacation* + *-ist.*] One who is taking a vacation; especially, one who is journeying for pleasure; an excursionist. [Colloq.]

vacationless (vạ-kā'shọn-les), *a.* [< *vacation* + *-less.*] Without a vacation; deprived of a vacation.

vacatur (vạ-kā'tėr), *n.* [< ML. *vacatur*, 3d pers. pres. ind. pass. of *vacare*, make void, trans. use of L. *vacare*, be empty or void: see *vacate.*] In *law*, the act of annulling or setting aside.

vaccary (vak'ạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *vaccaries* (-riz). [< ML. *vaccaria*, < L. *vacca*, a cow: see *vaccine.* Cf. *vachery*, a doublet of *vaccary.*] A cow-house, dairy, or cow-pasture. See *vachery.* [Prov. Eng.]

> At this time there were eleven *vaccaries* (places of pasture for cows) in Pendle Forest, and the herbage and agistments of each *vaccary* were valued to the lord at 10*s.*, or in all 110*s.* yearly. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 25.

vaccigenous (vak-sij'e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < *vaccine* + L. *-gerere*, carry.] Producing vaccine: applied to methods of cultivating vaccine virus, or to farms and institutions where the virus is produced in quantity.

vaccin (vak'sin), *n.* Same as *vaccine.*

vaccina (vak-sī'nạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *vaccinus*, of or from cows: see *vaccine.*] Same as *vaccinia. Dunglison.*

vaccinal (vak'si-nạl), *a.* [< *vaccine* + *-al.*] Of or relating to vaccine; caused by vaccination. *Med. News*, LII. 546.—**Vaccinal erythema,**

a bright-red coloration of the skin occurring sometimes in connection with vaccinia.—**Vaccinal fever,** vaccinia, especially in its severer forms.—**Vaccinal scar.** Same as *vaccine cicatrix* (which see, under *vaccine*).

vaccinate (vak′si-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vaccinated*, ppr. *vaccinating*. [< *vaccine* + *-ate*². Cf. F. *vacciner* = Sp. *vacunar* = Pg. *vaccinar* = It. *vaccinare*, vaccinate.] 1. To inoculate with the cowpox, by means of vaccine matter or lymph taken directly or indirectly from the cow, for the purpose of procuring immunity from smallpox or of mitigating its attack.—2. In a general sense, to inoculate with the modified virus of any specific disease, in order to produce that disease in a mild form or to prevent its attack.

vaccination (vak-si-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *vaccination* = Sp. *vacunacion* = Pg. *vaccinação* = It. *vaccinazione*; as *vaccinate* + *-ion*.] In *med.*, inoculation with vaccine, or the virus of cowpox, as a preventive of smallpox; in an extended sense, inoculation with the virus of any specific disease. The utility of vaccination with the virus of cowpox was discovered by Edward Jenner, an English surgeon, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the first vaccination upon the human subject having been made in 1796. It consists in the introduction under the skin, or application to an abraded surface, usually on the upper arm or thigh, of a minute quantity of vaccine. This is followed, in a typical case, in about two days, by slight redness and swelling at the point of inoculation, and on the third or fourth day by the appearance of a vesicle filled with clear fluid, and umbilicated or depressed in the center. About the end of the eighth day a ring of inflammation, called the *areola*, begins to form around the base of the vesicle; it is usually hard, swollen, and painful. On the eleventh or twelfth day the inflammation begins to subside; the vesicle turns yellow, and then dries up and forms a crust or scab, which usually falls off about the end of the third week, leaving a permanent scar. The appearance of the areola is sometimes attended with rather severe constitutional disturbance, such as fever, headache, loss of appetite, swelling of the glands above the part, and a general feeling of malaise. The appearance of this eruption, more or less modified from rubbing of the clothes or from scratching, is the only certain evidence that vaccination has been successful, or has taken. See also *vaccine* and *vaccinia*.—**Auto-vaccination,** reinoculation of a person with virus taken from himself. This not infrequently occurs accidentally, the lymph from a ruptured vesicle being carried on the finger-nails and introduced at some other point.

vaccinationist (vak-si-nā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *vaccination* + *-ist*.] One who favors the practice of vaccination. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 1084.

vaccination-scar (vak-si-nā′shọn-skär), *n.* Same as *vaccine cicatrix* (which see, under *vaccine*).

vaccinator (vak′si-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *vaccinateur* = Sp. *vacunador* = Pg. *vaccinador* = It. *vaccinatore*; as *vaccinate* + *-or*¹.] 1. One who vaccinates. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 287.—2. A lancet or a scarificator employed in vaccination. See cut under *lancet*.

vaccine (vak′sin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vaccin* = Sp. *vacuno* = It. *vaccino*, vaccine (as a noun, F. *vaccine* = Sp. *vacuna* = Pg. *vaccina* = It. *vaccina*, < NL. *vaccina*), < L. *vaccinus*, of a cow, < *vacca*, a cow; prob. akin to Skt. √ *vāç*, cry, howl, low; cf. *voice*. Hence *vaccinate*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to cows; derived from cows: as, the *vaccine* disease, or cowpox.—2. Of or relating to vaccinia or vaccination.—**Vaccine agent,** in certain of the United States, a State officer whose duty it is to procure and distribute a supply of pure vaccine matter.—**Vaccine cicatrix,** the scar remaining after a successful vaccination. It is usually silvery-white, of an irregularly circular outline, slightly depressed below the level of the surrounding skin, and foveated, or having numerous shallow pits on its surface.—**Vaccine lymph, matter, virus.** Same as II., 1.

II. *n.* 1. The virus of cowpox or vaccinia, used in the process of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox. Two varieties of vaccine are in use: namely, the *bovine*, that which is obtained directly from the heifer, and the *humanized*, or that which is obtained from vesicles on the human subject. The vaccinia following inoculation with bovine virus is usually attended with more pronounced local inflammation and constitutional symptoms than is that produced by the humanized lymph. Vaccine, as employed for vaccination, is prepared in the shape of dried lymph on quills or small flat pieces of bone or ivory, of fluid lymph in closed capillary glass tubes, and of crusts. Also called *vaccine lymph, matter*, or *virus*.

2. In a general sense, the modified virus of any specific disease introduced into the body by inoculation, with a view to prevent or mitigate a threatened attack of that disease or to confer immunity against subsequent attacks.

Also *vaccin*.

vaccine-farm (vak′sin-färm), *n.* A place where vaccine virus is cultivated by the systematic inoculation of heifers.

vaccinella (vak-si-nel′ä), *n.* Spurious vaccinia; an eruption which occasionally follows vaccination, but which is not true vaccinal eruption.

vaccine-point (vak′sin-point), *n.* A thin piece of bone or ivory, or a quill, sharpened at one end and coated with dried vaccine lymph. The inoculation may be made by abrading the skin with the sharp point, thus avoiding the use of a lancet.

vaccinia (vak-sin′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *vaccinus*, of or pertaining to a cow: see *vaccine*.] A specific eruptive disease occurring in cattle, especially in milch cows. It is characterized by an eruption, at first papular, then changing to vesicular, situated usually at the junction of the teats with the udder. The vesicle is umbilicated, the margin being more elevated than the center, and contains a clear yellowish fluid. The skin surrounding it is somewhat inflamed, reddish in color, and indurated. The vesicle increases in size up to about the tenth day, when the contents become more opaque, and a crust begins to form. This crust increases in size for a few days, and then dries up and falls off at about the end of the third week. During the height of the disease there may be a little fever and loss of appetite, and the yield of milk may be somewhat diminished; but in general the constitutional disturbance is slight. It is by inoculation with lymph taken from the vesicles in this disease as it occurs in the cow or in the human subject that immunity against smallpox is conferred upon man. See *vaccination* and *vaccine*. Also *vaccina* and *cowpox*.

Vacciniaceæ (vak-sin-i-ā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Vaccinium* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Ericales*. It is distinguished from the related order *Ericaceæ* by the fact that the inferior ovary forms a fleshy fruit. It includes about 348 species, belonging to 27 genera (classed in two tribes, the *Thibaudieæ* and *Euvaccinieæ*), natives of moist mountain woods in temperate and cold regions, also numerous in tropical Asia and America, with 3 genera in islands of the Pacific. They are erect or prostrate shrubs or trees, often epiphytes, sometimes with tuberous or thickened stems, and frequently climbing over trees. The leaves are alternate or scattered, generally evergreen, and the flowers are usually in bracted racemes. Four genera occur in the United States, of which *Vaccinium* (the type), *Gaylussacia*, and *Oxycoccus* are the most important, producing the blueberries, huckleberries, and cranberries of the market; the other genus, *Chiogenes*, the snowberry, is transitional to the *Ericaceæ*, or heath family. See cuts under *cranberry*, *huckleberry*, and *Vaccinium*,

vacciniaceous (vak-sin-i-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the *Vacciniaceæ*.

vaccinic (vak-sin′ik), *a.* [< *vaccine* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to vaccine.

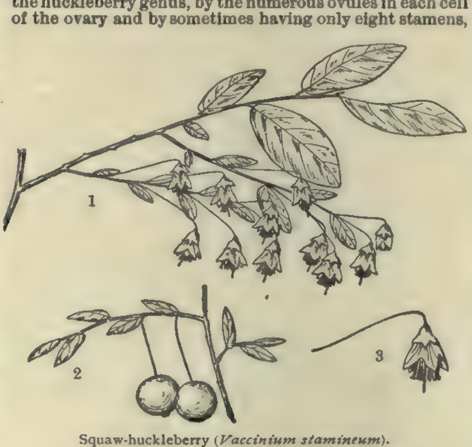
Vaccinieæ (vak-si-nī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < *Vaccinium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Vacciniaceæ*, also known as *Euvaccinieæ*. The flowers are usually small, their substance delicate, and the filaments distinct. It includes 9 or 10 genera, of which *Vaccinium* is the type.

vaccinifer (vak-sin′i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *vaccina*, vaccine, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. The source, either a person or an animal, of the vaccine virus.—2. An instrument used in vaccination. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1724.

vacciniola (vak-si-nī′ọ̄-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *vaccinia*, q. v.] A secondary eruption, resembling that at the site of inoculation, sometimes seen after vaccination.

vaccinist (vak′si-nist), *n.* [< *vaccine* + *-ist*.] 1. One who performs vaccination.—2. One who favors the practice of vaccination.

Vaccinium (vak-sin′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *vaccinium*, blueberry, whortleberry.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Vacciniaceæ* and of the tribe *Euvaccinieæ*; the blueberries. It is distinguished from *Gaylussacia*, the huckleberry genus, by the numerous ovules in each cell of the ovary and by sometimes having only eight stamens, and from *Oxycoccus*, the cranberry genus, by usually having the anthers awned on the back. (See cut 7 under *stamen*, 4.) It includes about 110 species, inhabiting the temperate and frigid regions of the northern hemisphere and the mountains of the tropics. They are usually branching shrubs, rarely trees, a few epiphytic. The leaves are generally small, coriaceous, and evergreen, but sometimes membranaceous and deciduous; the flowers small, white, pink, or red, disposed in axillary or terminal racemes or axillary fascicles, rarely solitary, usually with bracts. Many of the species yield edible berries. (See *whortleberry* and *blueberry*, and compare *huckleberry*, *cranberry*, *hurt*², and *hurtberry*.) The 3 well-known circumpolar species, *V. Myrtillus*, *V. uliginosum*, and *V. Vitis-Idæa*, are the only species in Europe, the most important being *V. Myrtillus*, the whortleberry. *V. uliginosum*, the blueberry or bog-bilberry, a smaller shrub with terete branches and usually four-parted flowers, is common in northern Britain and in Canada. *V. Vitis-Idæa*, the cowberry or mountain-cranberry, with evergreen leaves and prostrate stems, yields an acid red berry, edible when cooked, and sometimes substituted for the cranberry; it ranges in America from New England to Point Barrow, 71° 19′ north. There are 10 or more species in Alaska, and 22 in the United States proper, classed in 4 distinct groups, of which the smaller are *Vitis-Idæa*, with ovate or globular corolla, and *Batodendron*, with open bell-shaped flowers, and berries little edible. (See *farkleberry* and *squaw-huckleberry*.) The blueberries, common species of the eastern United States and northward, forming the subgenus *Cyanococcus*, are replaced in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific States by the bilberries, species of *Vaccinium* proper, the typical section, which are themselves few and rare westward, but range more extensively in Canada. About 12 species occur in the northwestern United States, 3 of these and 10 others in the Southern States, 4 in the Rocky Mountain region, and 6 or more in Oregon or Nevada. Most species are low bushes; but *V. arboreum*, the farkleberry, sometimes reaches 25 feet in height, and *V. corymbosum*, the widely distributed blue huckleberry of the later summer market, is often 10 feet in height. The American cranberry, *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*, was formerly, and by some authors is still, referred to this genus.



Squaw-huckleberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*).
1, flowering branch; 2, branch with fruit; 3, a flower.

vaccinization (vak″si-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *vaccine* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] A very thorough method of vaccination, in which repeated inoculations are made until the vaccinal susceptibility is completely destroyed.

vaccinosyphilis (vak″si-nọ̄-sif′i-lis), *n.* [< *vaccine* + *syphilis*.] Syphilis transmitted by impure humanized vaccine or by infected instruments used in vaccination.

vache†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *vache* = Sp. *vaca* = Pg. It. *vacca*, < L. *vacca*, a cow: see *vaccine*.] A cow; hence, a beast.

> Therfore, thou *vache*, leve thyn old wrecchednesse.
> *Chaucer*, Truth, l. 22.

vacher (va-shā′), *n.* [< F. *vacher*, OF. *vachier*, *vaquier* = Pr. *vaquier* = Sp. *vaquero* = Pg. *vaqueiro* = It. *vaccaro*, < ML. *vaccarius*, cowherd, < L. *vacca*, a cow: see *vache* and *vaccine*, and cf. *vaccary*, *vachery*.] Same as *vaquero*. *S. De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 108. [Rare.]

vachery (vash′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *vacheries* (-iz). [< ME. *vacherye*, < OF. (and F.) *vacherie*, < ML. *vaccaria*, a cow-house, fem. of **vaccarius*, pertaining to a cow: see *vaccary*, *vacher*.] A pen or inclosure for cows; also, a dairy. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> *Vacherye*, or dayre. Vacaria. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 507.

> Vaccary, alias *Vachary* (vaccaria), is a house or ground to keep Cows in, a Cow-pasture. . . . A word of common use in Lancashire. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

> *Vachery* (the *ch* with its French sound) is the name of several farms in different parts of England.
> *Latham.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

vacillancy (vas′i-lạn-si), *n.* [< *vacillan*(*t*) + *-cy*.] A state of vacillating or wavering; vacillation; inconstancy; fluctuation. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues. [Rare.]

vacillant (vas′i-lạnt), *a.* [< L. *vacillan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *vacillare*, vacillate: see *vacillate*.] Vacillating; wavering; fluctuating; unsteady. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

vacillate (vas′i-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vacillated*, ppr. *vacillating*. [< L. *vacillatus*, pp. of *vacillare* (> It. *vacillare* = Pg. *vacillar* = Sp. *vacilar* = F. *vaciller*), sway to and fro, vacillate; a dim. or freq. form, prob. akin to Skt. √ *vank*, go tortuously, be crooked, *vakra*, bent: see *wag*.] 1. To waver; move one way and the other; reel; stagger.

> But whilst it [a spheroid] turns upon an axis which is not permanent, . . . it is always liable to shift and *vacillate* from one axis to another. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xxii.

2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; waver; be irresolute or inconstant.

> A self-tormentor he continued still to be, *vacillating* between hope and fear. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 30.

> He could not rest,
> Nor firmly fix the *vacillating* mind,
> That, ever working, could no centre find.
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 10.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Waver*, *Oscillate*, etc. (see *fluctuate*), sway.—2. To hesitate.

vacillatingly (vas′i-lā-ting-li), *adv.* In a vacillating manner; unsteadily; fluctuatingly.

vacillation (vas-i-lā′shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *vacilation*; < OF. (and F.) *vacillation* = Sp. *vacilacion* = Pg. *vacillação* = It. *vacillazione*, < L. *vacillatio*(*n-*), a reeling, wavering, < *vacillare*, pp. *vacillatus*, sway to and fro: see *vacillate*.] 1. The act of vacillating; a wavering; a moving one way and the other; a reeling or staggering.

They [the bones of the feet] are put in action by every slip or *vacillation* of the body. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xi.

2. Vacillating conduct; fluctuation of resolution; inconstancy; changeableness.

No remainders of doubt, no *vacillation*.
Bp. Hall, Peace-Maker, ii. § 4.

By your variety and *vacillation* you lost the acceptable time of the first grace.
Bacon, Charge in Star Chamber against W. Talbot.

vacillatory (vas'i-lạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *vacillate* + *-ory.*] Inclined to vacillate; wavering; vacillating; uncertain; irresolute. [Rare.]

Such *vacillatory* accounts of affairs of state.
Roger North, Examen, p. 25.

vacoa (vak'ọ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [Native name.] A general name in Mauritius for the screw-pines (*Pandanus*), which there abound in numerous species, forming trees 20 or 30 feet high or more. *P. utilis*, introduced from Madagascar, growing, if permitted, 30 feet or more high, is commonly planted for its leaves, which are fabricated into sugar-sacks or vacoa bags. See cut under *Pandanus.*

vacua, *n.* An occasional plural of *vacuum.*

vacuate (vak'ụ̄-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vacuated*, ppr. *vacuating.* [< L. *vacuatus*, pp. of *vacuare*, make empty or void, < *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous.*] To make empty or void; evacuate. [Rare.]

Mistaken zeal, . . . like the Pharisee's Corban, under the pretense of an extraordinary service to God, *vacuates* all duty to man.
Secular Priest Exposed (1703), p. 27. (*Latham.*)

vacuation (vak-ụ̄-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *vacuate* + *-ion.*] The act of emptying; evacuation. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

vacuist (vak'ụ̄-ist), *n.* [< *vacuum* + *-ist.*] One who holds the doctrine of the reality of empty spaces in nature: opposed to *plenist.*

And the *vacuists* will have this advantage, that if Mr. Hobbes shall say that it is as lawful for him to assume a plenum as for others to assume a vacuum, not only it may be answered it is also as lawful for them to assume the contrary, and he but barely assuming, not proving, a plenum, his doctrine will still remain questionable.
Boyle, Examen of Hobbes, ii.

vacuity (vạ̄-kū'ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *vacuities* (-tiz). [< OF. (and F.) *vacuité* = Pr. *vacuitat* = Sp. *vacuidad* = Pg. *vacuidade* = It. *vacuità*, < L. *vacuita(t-)s*, emptiness, < *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous.*] 1. The state of being vacuous, empty, or unfilled; emptiness; vacancy; the state of being devoid or destitute of anything.

Men . . . are at first without understanding or knowledge at all. Nevertheless from this *vacuity* they grow by degrees till they come at length to be even as the angels themselves are. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

Leave weak eyes to grow sand-blind,
Content with darkness and *vacuity*.
Browning, Development.

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or apparently unoccupied; a vacant space; also, a vacuum.

The sides of the *vacuity* are set wth columns.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

The world, so far as it is a negation, is a negation of infinite *vacuity* in time and space.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clxii.

But yesterday I saw a dreary *vacuity* in this direction in which now I see so much.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 278.

3. Want of reality; inanity; nihility.

If they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glanville.*

4. Freedom from mental exertion; thoughtlessness; listlessness; idleness.

A patient people, much given to slumber and *vacuity*, and but little troubled with the disease of thinking.
Irving, Knickerbocker, ii. 1.

5. Lack of intelligence; stupidity.

He was confounded, and continued looking with that perplexed *vacuity* of eye which puzzled souls generally stare with. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 1.

Vacuna (vạ̄-kū'nạ̈), *n.* [< L. *vacuna*, < *vacare*, be at leisure: see *vacant, vacate.*] In *Latin myth.*, the goddess of rural leisure, to whom husbandmen sacrificed at the close of harvest. She was especially a deity of the Sabines.

vacuolar (vak'ū-ō-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *vacuole* + *-ar*³.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a vacuole; resembling a vacuole: as, *vacuolar* spaces. See cut under *hydranth.* *Amer. Nat.*, October, 1890, p. 895.

vacuolate (vak'ụ̄-ọ̄-lāt), *a.* [< *vacuole* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *vacuolated.* *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 6.

vacuolated (vak'ụ̄-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *vacuolate* + *-ed.*] Provided with vacuoles; minutely vesicular, as a protozoan.

vacuolation (vak"ụ̄-ọ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *vacuolate* + *-ion.*] The formation of vacuoles; the state of being vacuolated; a system of vacuoles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 848.

vacuole (vak'ụ̄-ōl), *n.* [< F. *vacuole*, < NL. **vacuolum*, dim. of L. *vacuum*, an empty space, vacuum: see *vacuum.*] 1. A minute cell or cavity in the tissue of organisms.—2. In *anat.*, a minute space, vacuity, or interstice of tissue in which lymphatic vessels are supposed to originate.—3. In *zoöl.*, any minute vesicle or vacuity in the tissue of a protozoan, as an amœba. Vacuoles are sometimes divided into *permanent, contractile* or *pulsating*, and *gastric.* The first are sometimes so numerous as to give the organism a vesicular or bubble-like appearance. The second kind exhibit regular contraction and dilatation, or pulsate. Gastric vacuoles, or food-vacuoles, occur in connection with the ingestion and digestion of food; these are formed by a globule of water which has been taken in with a particle of food, and are not permanent. See cuts under *Actinosphærium, Noctiluca, Paramecium, sun-animalcule*, and *Cestoidea.*

4. In *bot.*, a cavity of greater or less size within the protoplasmic mass of active vegetable cells, which is filled with water, or cell-sap as it is called. Active protoplasm possesses the power of imbibing water into its substance and, as a consequence, of increasing in size. When the amount of water is so great that the protoplasm may be said to be more than saturated with it, the excess is separated within the protoplasmic mass in the form of rounded drops called *vacuoles.* In closed cells these may become so large and abundant as to be separated only by thin plates of protoplasm. As such vacuoles become larger the plates are broken through, and eventually there may be but one large vacuole surrounded by a thin layer of protoplasm, which lines the interior of the cell-wall. *Bessey.*

vacuolization (vak-ụ̄-ol-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *vacuole* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] In *histology*, same as *vacuolation.* *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 634.

vacuolize (vak'ụ̄-ọ̄-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vacuolized*, ppr. *vacuolizing.* To supply or furnish with vacuoles. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 533. [Rare.]

vacuous (vak'ụ̄-us), *a.* [= It. *vacuo* (cf. Sp. *vacio* = Pg. *vazio*, < L. *vacivus*), < L. *vacuus*, empty.] 1. Empty; unfilled; void; vacant.

Boundless the deep, because I Am, who fill
Infinitude; nor *vacuous* the space.
Milton, P. L., vii. 169.

These pulpits were filled, or rather made *vacuous*, by men whose privileged education in the ancient centres of instruction issued in twenty minutes' formal reading of tepid exhortation or probably infirm deductions from premises based on rotten scaffolding.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xv.

2. Without intelligence or intelligent expression; unexpressive; showing no intelligence: as, a *vacuous* look.

Up the marble stairs came the most noble Farintosh, with that *vacuous* leer which distinguishes his lordship.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xli.

vacuousness (vak'ụ̄-us-nes), *n.* The state of being vacuous, in either sense; vacuity.

vacuum (vak'ụ̄-um), *n.*; pl. *vacuums* (-umz), sometimes *vacua* (-ạ̈). [= F. *vacuum* = Sp. Pg. It. *vacuo*, < L. *vacuum*, an empty space, a void, neut. of *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous.*] Empty space; space void of matter: opposed to *plenum;* in practical use, an inclosed space from which the air (or other gas) has been very nearly removed, as by an air-pump. The metaphysicians of Elea, Parmenides and Melissus, started the notion that a vacuum was impossible, and this became a favorite doctrine with Aristotle. All the scholastics upheld the maxim that "nature abhors a vacuum." This is the doctrine of the plenists. Atomism, on the other hand, carried out in a thoroughgoing manner, supposes empty space between the atoms. That gases do not fill space homogeneously is now demonstrated by the phenomena of transfusion and by the impulsion of Crookes's radiometer; while the other observed facts about gases, taken in connection with these, render some form of the kinetical theory of gases almost certain. This supposes the molecules of gases to be at great distances from one another as compared with their spheres of sensible action. This, however, does not exclude, but rather favors, Boscovich's theory of atoms—namely, that atoms are mere movable centers of potential energy endowed with inertia; and this theory makes each atom extend throughout all space in a certain sense. But this does not constitute a plenum, for a plenum is the exclusive occupation of each part of space by a portion of matter. It may be said that the spaces between the atoms are filled by the luminiferous ether, which seems to be the substance of electricity; but the dispersion of light by refraction seems to show that the ether itself has a molecular structure. A vacuum, in the sense of a space devoid of ordinary ponderable matter, is produced (more or less perfectly) when the air is removed from an inclosed space, such as the receiver of an air-pump, a part of a barometric tube, etc. In the receiver of the ordinary air-pump the vacuum can only be partial, since with each stroke of the piston only a certain fraction of the air is removed (depending upon the relative size of the cylinder and the receiver), and hence, theoretically, an infinite number of strokes would be necessary. Practically, the degree of exhaustion obtained falls short of that demanded by theory, owing to the imperfections of the machine; thus, in the common form, the exhaustion is limited to the point where the remaining air has not sufficient elasticity to raise the valves. By the Sprengel or mercury air-pump a much more perfect degree of exhaustion is attainable than with the mechanical form. (See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury.*) The most perfect vacuum is obtained when chemical means are employed to absorb the last traces of gas left in the receiver exhausted by the mercury air-pump. The Torricellian vacuum—that is, the space above the mercury in a carefully manipulated barometer-tube—is more nearly perfect in this respect, but the space contains a small amount of the vapor of mercury. See *Torricellian.*

Vacuum . . . signifies space without body.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 22.

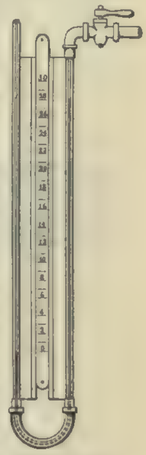
A *vacuum*, or space in which there is absolutely no body, is repugnant to reason.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), ii. § 16.

Guerickian vacuum. See *Guerickian.*

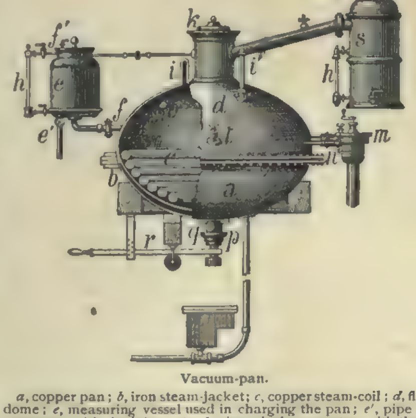
vacuum-brake (vak'ụ̄-um-brāk), *n.* A form of continuous brake used on railroads, employing a steam-jet directly, and the pressure of the atmosphere indirectly, as a means of controlling the pressure. A steam-jet on the engine is allowed to escape through an ejector, in such a way as to create a partial vacuum in a continuous pipe extending under all the cars of a train. Collapsing bellows under each car are connected with the pipes, and, when exhausted of the air contained in them, close and draw the brake-rods. Two forms are used, the Smith brake and the Eames brake. See *continuous brake*, under *brake*³.

vacuum-filter (vak'ụ̄-um-fil"tėr), *n.* A form of filter in which the air beneath the filtering material is exhausted to hasten the process.

vacuum-gage (vak'ụ̄-um-gāj), *n.* A form of pressure-gage for indicating the internal pressure or the amount of vacuum in a steam-condenser, a boiler in which the steam has condensed, the receiver of an air-pump, etc. A common form consists of an inverted graduated siphon of glass, open at one end, and connected at the other with the condenser or vessel to be tested, and containing a quantity of mercury. When not in use, the mercury rises equally in both legs of the siphon; on connecting the instrument with a vacuum, the mercury rises in the leg next the condenser or other vessel, and sinks in the other leg, the difference between them indicating the amount of the vacuum. This form is also called *barometer-gage.* *E. H. Knight.*


Vacuum-gage.

vacuum-pan (vak'ụ̄-um-pan), *n.* In the processes of sugar-making, condensed-milk manufacture, etc., a large steam-jacketed vessel of copper or iron, used in boiling and concentrating syrup, milk, etc. Two forms are used, one consisting of two parts bolted together to form a spheroidal vessel, and the other of a drum shape with a domed top. The syrup or milk is placed in the pan, the vessel is closed air-tight, and connections are made by means of pipes with a condenser and air-pump. Steam is admitted to the jacket round the lower part of the pan, and to coils of pipes within it. The air-pump serves to draw off the vapor from the boiling contents, and to create a vacuum within the pan. The advantages of thus boiling in a vacuum are found in the lower temperature at which boiling takes place, and, as a result, in the greater rapidity of the process and purity of the product. Vacuum-pans are sometimes placed in pairs, the steam from one pan serving to heat the fluid in the second pan. Such an arrangement is called a *double-effect* system. Occasionally three pans are used together, one large pan supplying steam for two smaller pans. This is called a *triple-effect* system. See *sugar.*

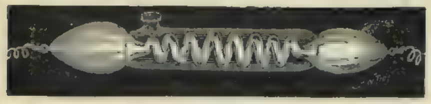


Vacuum-pan.

a, copper pan; *b*, iron steam-jacket; *c*, copper steam-coil; *d*, flanged dome; *e*, measuring vessel used in charging the pan; *e'*, pipe which connects *e* with the juice-vat; *f*, pipe which connects *e* with the pan; *f'*, cock which admits air into *e*; *h*, *h*, gages which indicate height of liquid in *e* and *s*; *i*, mercurial vacuum-gage; *k*, man-hole by which pan may be entered; *i'*, thermometer, showing interior temperature of the pan; *l*, proof-stick for sampling the contents of the pan; *m*, valve for admitting steam to the coil; *n*, valve for admitting steam to interior of pan for cleaning; *o*, window (of which there are two) by which interior of pan may be inspected; *p*, saucer-shaped valve, closing or opening the outlet *q* according as it is operated by the lever *r*; *s*, overflow vessel, to retain any fluid that may boil over.

vacuum-pump (vak′ụ̄-um-pump), *n.* A pump consisting of a chamber or barrel, a suction-pipe with a valve to prevent return flow, a discharge-pipe which has a valve that is closed when the chamber is emptied, and a steam induction-pipe provided with a valve that is opened when the chamber is filled with water, and closed when the chamber is filled with steam. The chamber is placed at such a height above the water to be raised that the exterior atmospheric pressure will cause the water to rise through the suction-pipe, and fill the partial vacuum caused by condensation of steam in the chamber. Steam being admitted to the chamber forces out the air, and fills the space. The induction-valve is then closed. The loss of heat from the surface of the cylinder, or the sudden injection of a water-spray, condenses the steam. Water then rises, and fills the chamber. Steam is then again admitted, forcing out the water through the discharge-pipe. As soon as the water is discharged and the chamber refilled with steam, the cycle of operations recommences, and it is repeated continuously as long as steam is supplied to the chamber. The opening and closing of the valves have been made automatic in this class of pumps, but they are so wasteful of power that they are very little used. See cuts under *monte-jus* and *pulsometer*. Also called *steam vacuum-pump.*

vacuum-tube (vak′ụ̄-um-tūb), *n.* A sealed glass tube employed to examine the effects of a discharge of electricity through air or other gas rarefied or exhausted to the required degree.



Vacuum-tube.

The most striking phenomenon is the magnificent colored light with which the tube is filled and the stratification of the light about the tube, the color of the light being different at the positive and negative electrodes, and varying with the gas through which the discharge is passed. Thus, in common air it is purple or red at the positive end blue or violet at the negative; in hydrogen, it is greenish-blue; in carbonic oxid, bright-green, turning to yellow at the positive, and to blue at the negative. These tubes were first made by Geissler of Bonn, and hence have been called *Geissler's tubes.* A Crookes's tube is a form of vacuum-tube used by Mr. William Crookes in his investigation of what he has called *radiant matter* (which see, under *radiant*). The exhaustion of these tubes is carried to about one millionth of an atmosphere.

vacuum-valve (vak′ụ̄-um-valv), *n.* A safety-valve which opens inward, so connected with a boiler that when there is a vacuum it will be forced open by atmospheric pressure. Also called *air-valve. E. H. Knight.*

vade† (vād), *v. i.* [Another form of *fade* (as *vat* of *fat*): see *fade*¹.] 1. To become pale or weak, as a color; hence, to pass away; vanish; depart.

> Color evanidus, fugax. . . . A *vading:* a decaying, or a dead colour. *Nomenclator* (1585). (*Nares.*)

> Life doth *vade*, and young men must be old.
> *Greene*, Palmer's Verses.

> I know how soon their love *vadeth.*
> *Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 1.

2. To fade; wither.

> Mine is the heart which *vades* away as doth the flower or grass. *Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

> Fair flower, untimely plucked, soon *vaded.*
> *Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 131.

vade-mecum (vā′dē-mē′kum), *n.* [= F. Sp. *vade-mecum*, < NL. *vade-mecum*, < L. *vade mecum*, 'go with me,' < *vade*, impv. of *vadere* (= E. *wade*), go, + *me*, abl. of *ego*, I, + *cum*, with.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a pocket-companion; a manual; a handbook.

> One boracho or leathern bottle of Tours . . . Panurge filled for himself, for he called that his *vademecum.*
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 28.

vadimony† (vad′i-mọ̄-ni), *n.* [< L. *vadimonium*, security, recognizance, < *vas* (*vad-*), bail, surety: see *wed, wage.*] In *old law*, a bond or pledge to appear before a judge on a fixed day; bail.

vadium (vā′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *vas* (*vad-*), bail, surety: see *wed, wage.*] In *Scots law*, a wad; a pledge or surety.—**Vadium mortuum**, a mortgage.—**Vadium vivum**, a living pledge.

Væjovis, *n.* See *Vejovis.*

vafrity†, *n.* Craft. *Bailey.*

vafrous (vā′frus), *a.* [< L. *vafer* (*vafr-*), cunning, subtle, + *-ous.*] Crafty; cunning.

> He that deals with a Fox may be held very simple if he expect not his *vafrous* tricks. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 42.

vag (vag), *n.* Turf for fuel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> He may turn many an honest penny by the sale of *vags*, i. e. dried peat. *The Portfolio*, No. 229, p. 11.

vagabond (vag′ạ-bond), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vagabunde, vacabonde, vacabund*, < ME. *vagabunde*, < OF. *vagabond, vacabond*, F. *vagabond* = Pr. *vagabon* = Sp. Pg. *vagabundo* = It. *vagabondo, vagabundo* = G. *vagabund* = D. *vagebond* = Sw. Dan. *vagabond*, < LL. *vagabundus*, wandering, strolling about, < L. *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague.* Cf. *vagrant.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; nomadic.

> Owre men suppose them to bee a *vagabunde* and wanderinge nacion lyke vnto the Scythians, withowte houses or certeyne dwellinge places.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 97).

> Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
> *Vagabond* exile, . . . I would not buy
> Their mercy at the price of one fair word.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 89.

2. Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.

> Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4. 45.

3. Of or pertaining to a vagabond or worthless stroller; vagrant.—4. Not sedentary, as a spider; belonging to the *Vagabundæ.*

II. *n.* 1. One who is without a settled home; one who goes from place to place; a wanderer; a vagrant: not necessarily in a bad sense.

> Reduc'd, like Hannibal, to seek relief
> From court to court, and wander up and down,
> A *vagabond* in Afric. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 4.

> He who goes from country to country, guided by the blind impulse of curiosity, is only a *vagabond.*
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, vii.

2. An idle, worthless stroller from place to place without fixed habitation or visible means of earning an honest livelihood; in *law*, an idle, worthless vagrant. See *vagrant.*

> Wee haue had amongst vs *Vagabonds*, which call themselues Egyptians, the dregs of mankinde.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 590.

3. An idle, worthless fellow; a scamp; a rascal. [Colloq.]—4. One of the *Vagabundæ.*—5. A pyralid moth, *Crambus vulgivagellus.* See cut under *Crambidæ.*—**Rogues and vagabonds.** See *rogue.*

vagabond (vag′ạ-bond), *v. i.* [< *vagabond, n.*] To wander about in an idle manner; play the vagabond: sometimes with an indefinite *it.*

> *Vagabonding* in those untrodden places, they were guided by the everlasting justice, using themselves to be punishers of their faults. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

vagabondage (vag′ạ-bon-dāj), *n.* [< *vagabond* + *-age.*] The state, condition, or habits of a vagabond; idle wandering, with or without fraudulent intent: as, to live in *vagabondage.*

> It reëstablished the severest penalties on *vagabondage*, even to death without benefit of clergy.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 103.

vagabondise, *v. i.* See *vagabondize.*

vagabondish (vag′ạ-bon-dish), *a.* [< *vagabond* + *-ish*¹.] Like a vagabond; wandering.

vagabondism (vag′ạ-bon-dizm), *n.* [< *vagabond* + *-ism.*] The ways or habits of a vagabond; vagabondage.

> As encouraging *vagabondism* and barbarism.
> *The Century*, XXX. 813.

vagabondize (vag′ạ-bon-dīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vagabondized*, ppr. *vagabondizing.* [< *vagabond* + *-ize.*] To wander like a vagabond; play the vagabond: sometimes with an indefinite *it.* Also spelled *vagabondise.*

> *Vagabondizing it* all over Holland.
> *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, liii. (*Davies.*)

vagabondry† (vag′ạ-bon-dri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *vagabundrye*; < *vagabond* + *-ry.*] Vagabondage.

> Idlenes and *Vagabundrye* is the mother and roote of all theftes, robberyes, and all evill actes and other mischiefs.
> *Laws of Edw. VI.* (1547), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 89.

vagabone, *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *vagabond.*

Vagabundæ (vag-ạ-bun′dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *vagabundus*, wandering: see *vagabond.*] A division of true spiders, consisting of those dipneumonous forms which are not sedentary. They spin no web, and do not lie in wait for their prey, but prowl in search of it.

vagal (vā′gal), *a.* [< *vag*(*us*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the vagus, or par vagum; pneumogastric. See *vagus.*

vagancy† (vā′gạn-si), *n.* [< *vagan*(*t*) + *-cy.*] 1. Vagrancy; wandering.

> *Springlove.* Here are the Keys of all my Charge, Sir.
> My humble suit is that you will be pleas'd
> To let me walk upon my known occasions this Sommer.
> *Lawyer.* Fie! Canst not yet leave off those *Vagancies?*
> *Brome*, Jovial Crew, v.

2. Extravagance.

> Our happiness may orbe itselfe into a thousand *vagancies* of glory and delight. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

vagans (vā′ganz), *n.* In *music*, same as *quintus.*

vagant† (vā′gạnt), *a.* [< ME. *vagaunt*, < OF. (and F.) *vagant* = Sp. Pg. It. *vagante*, < L. *vagan*(*t-*)*s*, wandering, ppr. of *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering, vague: see *vague, v.* Hence *vagrant.*] Wandering; vagrant.

> Fro thi face I shal be hid, and I shal be *vagaunt.*
> *Wyclif*, Gen. iv. 14.

vagarian (vạ-gā′ri-ạn), *n.* [< *vagary* + *-an.*] One given to vagaries; a "crank." [Colloq. or rare.]

vagarious (vạ-gā′ri-us), *a.* [< *vagary* + *-ous.*] Having vagaries; whimsical; capricious; irregular. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 153.

vagarish (vạ-gā′rish), *a.* [< *vagar-y* + *-ish*¹.] Wandering; given to vagaries.

> His eyes were oft *vagarish.*
> *Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), p. 305. (*Davies.*)

vagarity (vạ-gar′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *vagar-y* + *-ity.*] The character or state of being vagarious; capriciousness; irregularity.

> Instances of *vagarity* are noticeable with each Prince of Wales, many of whom seem to have ignored, or rather not enjoyed, the title [Duke of Cornwall], although probably they did the revenues. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 89.

vagary† (vạ-gā′ri), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *vagarie*; appar. < L. *vagari* (> It. *vagare* = Sp. *vagar* = Pg. *vaguear* = F. *vaguer*), wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague, a.*, and *vague, v.* Cf. *vagary, n.* The L. (or perhaps the It.) inf. appears to have been adopted as a whole, and accommodated to E. nouns in *-ary*; but this can hardly be explained except as an orig. university use. There is no L. or ML. adj. **vagarius* or noun **vagaria.*] To gad; range.

> *Vaguer*, to wander, *vagarie*, stray, gad, roame, raunge, flit, remoue often from place to place. *Cotgrave.*

vagary (vạ-gā′ri), *n.*; pl. *vagaries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *vagarie, vagare*, corruptly *fagary, figary*; appar. < *vagary, v.*] 1†. A wandering or strolling.

> The people called Phœnices gave themselves to long *vagaries*, and continual viages by sea.
> *Barnaby Rich*, tr. of Herodotus.

> I laid the weight
> Of mine Estate in Stewardship upon thee;
> Which kept thee in that year, after so many
> Sommer *vagaries* thou hadst made before.
> *Brome*, Jovial Crew, i.

2. A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

> She 's gone; and now, sir Hugh, let me tell you you have not dealt well with me, to put this *fagary* into her foolish fancy. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 2.

> They changed their minds,
> Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 614.

vagas, *n.* Same as *vakass.*

vagation† (vā-gā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *vagatio*(*n-*), a wandering, < *vagari*, pp. *vagatus*, wander: see *vagant.*] A wandering; a roving about.

> Whene the mynde es stablede sadely with-owttene changynge and *vagacyone* in Godd.
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Vagatores (vag-ạ-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vagari*, pp. *vagatus*, wander: see *vagant.*] In *ornith.*, a group of birds, constituting the fourth order in Macgillivray's classification, and consisting of the crows and their allies. The word has no standing in science, as it designates an artificial group recognized by no other authors of note.

vagi, *n.* Plural of *vagus.*

vagient† (vā′ji-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *vagien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *vagire*, cry, squall, bleat.] Crying like a child. *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iv. 42.

vagina (vạ-jī′nạ̈), *n.*; pl. *vaginæ* (-nē). [= F. *vagin*, < NL. *vagina*, < L. *vagina*, a sheath, covering, sheath of a scabbard, ear of grain, etc., hull, husk, vagina.] 1. In *bot.*, the sheath formed by the basal part of certain leaves where they embrace the stem; a sheath.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sheath; a sheathing or covering part or organ; a case: specifically applied to various structures. (*a*) The sexual passage of the female from the vulva to the uterus. In all the higher *Mammalia* it is the terminal section of a Müllerian duct or oviduct united with its fellow; in the lower it is double, wholly or in part, there being two more or less complete vaginæ, right and left. In some oviparous animals, as birds, the termination of the oviduct, beyond the uterine part, receives the name of *vagina.* See *uterus*, and cut under *peritoneum.* (*b*) In *entom.*, a sheath-like plate or part inclosing an organ. In some cases also called *valve.* Specifically—(1) The long channeled labrum of the mosquito and other blood-sucking flies, in which the lancet-like mandibles and maxillæ are concealed. (2) The jointed sheath of the promuscis of hemipterous insects, homologous with the labium of a typical insect. (3) The parts supporting and covering the tongue of a bee, corresponding to the mentum, maxillæ, and palpi. (4) The tubular sheath of the sting of a bee or wasp. (*c*) In *Protozoa*, the indurated lorica of some infusorians, as the vaginicolous vorticellids. (*d*) In *Vermes*, a terminal section of the oviduct, differentiated into a special canal. See cuts under *Rhabdocœla*, *Trematoda*, and *Cestoidea.*

3. In *arch.*, the upper part of the pedestal of a terminus, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise; a sheath or gaine. [Rare or obsolete.]—**Columns of the vagina.** Same as *columnæ rugarum* (which see, under *columna*).—**Rugæ of the vagina.** See *ruga.*—**Tensor laminæ posterioris vaginæ recti abdominis.** See *tensor.*—**Tensor vaginæ femoris.** See *tensor.*—**Vagina cellulosa.** Same as *epineurium* and *perimysium.*—**Vagina femoris,** the fascia lata of the thigh. See *fascia* and *tensor.*—**Vagina masculina,** the prostatic vesicle of the male urethra. See *urethra.* Also called *sinus pocularis, uterus masculinus,* etc.—**Vagina portæ,** the sheath of the portal vein, or capsule of Glisson, a sort of membrane surrounding the branches of the portal vein in the liver.—**Vagina tendinis,** the synovial sheath of a tendon; a vaginal synovial membrane (which see, under *synovial*).—**Vestibulum vaginæ.** Same as *vestibule*, 2 (*b*).

vaginal (vaj′i-nal), *a.* [< NL. *vaginalis*, < L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina.*] **1.** Pertaining to a sheath; sheathing; resembling a sheath: as, a *vaginal* membrane.—**2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the vagina of the female: as, *vaginal* mucous membrane; a *vaginal* syringe.—**Vaginal arteries.** (*a*) A branch of the internal iliac artery, on either side, passing to the vagina and base of the bladder, corresponding to the inferior vesical artery in the male. (*b*) The branches of the hepatic artery which supply the walls of the ducts and blood-vessels and Glisson's capsule in the liver, more commonly called the vaginal branches of the hepatic artery.—**Vaginal hernia,** a hernia through the posterior or upper wall of the vagina.—**Vaginal plexus.** (*a*) The nerves supplied to the vagina, coming from the pelvic plexus. (*b*) Radicles of the portal vein in the capsule of Glisson. (*c*) A venous anastomosis in the wall of the vagina.—**Vaginal process.** See *process*, and cut 3 under *temporal.*—**Vaginal synovial membrane.** See *synovial.*—**Vaginal tunic.** (*a*) See *eye*^{1}, 1. (*b*) The tunica vaginalis testis. See *tunica.*—**Vaginal veins.** Same as *vaginal plexus,* (*b*) and (*c*).

Vaginalis (vaj-i-nā′lis), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1788), < L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina.*] Same as *Chionis.* See cut under *sheathbill.*

vaginalitis (vaj″i-nā-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *vaginalis* (see def.) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.

vaginant† (vaj′i-nant), *a.* [< NL. **vaginan(t-)s*, ppr. of **vaginare*, sheath: see *vaginate, v.*] Sheathing; vaginal: as, a *vaginant* leaf (a leaf investing the stem by a tubular base).

Vaginata (vaj-i-nā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *vaginatus*, sheathed: see *vaginate.*] A group of actinozoans, comprising those which are sheathed in a calcareous or corneous polypary; the sheathed polyps, as the sclerodermic and sclerobasic corals. See *Zoantharia.*

vaginate (vaj′i-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *vaginatus*, sheathed, < L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sheathed; invaginated; furnished with or contained in a vagina; vaginated.—**2.** Forming or formed into a sheath; vaginal, as a leaf.

II. *n.* A vaginate or sheathed polyp.

vaginate (vaj′i-nāt), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *vaginated*, ppr. *vaginating.* [< NL. **vaginatus*, pp. of **vaginare*, sheath, < L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina.*] To sheathe; invaginate.

vaginervose (vaj-i-nėr′vōs), *a.* [< L. *vagus*, wandering, + *nervus*, nerve.] In *bot.*, irregularly nerved; having the nerves placed with no apparent order.

Vaginicola (vaj-i-nik′ọ-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *vagina*, a sheath, + *colere*, inhabit.] The typical genus of *Vaginicolinæ*, having an erect sessile lorica without an inner valve. The genus was instituted by Lamarck, and contains many species, chiefly of fresh water, as *V. crystallina.*

Vaginicolinæ (vaj-i-nik-ọ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vaginicola* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Vorticellidæ*, containing those vorticellid peritrichous infusorians which are sheathed in an erect or procumbent indurated lorica which they secrete. There are numerous modern genera, as *Vaginicola, Thuricola, Cothurnia, Pyxicola, Pachytrocha, Stylocola, Platycola,* and *Lagenophrys.* Also *Vaginicolina.*

vaginicoline (vaj-i-nik′ọ-lin), *a.* [As *Vaginicola* + *-ine*^{1}.] Living in a vagina, sheath, or lorica, as an animalcule; belonging to the *Vaginicolinæ;* vaginiferous.

vaginicolous (vaj-i-nik′ọ-lus), *a.* [As *Vaginicola* + *-ous.*] Same as *vaginicoline.*

Vaginifera (vaj-i-nif′ẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *vaginifer:* see *vaginiferous.*] In Perty's system (1852), a family of spastic infusorians, represented by the genera *Vaginicola* and *Cothurnia:* corresponding to the *Vaginicolinæ.*

vaginiferous (vaj-i-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *vaginifer*, < L. *vagina*, a sheath, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Producing or bearing a vagina, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Vaginifera;* vaginicoline.

vaginiglutæus, vaginigluteus (vaj″i-ni-glọ̈-tē′us), *n.*; pl. *vaginiglutæi, vaginiglutei* (-ī). [NL., < *vagina* + *glutæus, gluteus*, q. v.] Same as *tensor vaginæ femoris* (which see, under *tensor*). *Coues*, 1887.

vaginigluteal (vaj″i-ni-glọ̈-tē′al), *a.* [< *vaginiglutæus* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the vaginiglutæus. *Coues*, 1887.

vaginipennate (vaj″i-ni-pen′āt), *a.* [< L. *vagina*, a sheath, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate.*] Sheath-winged or sharded, as a beetle; coleopterous. Also *vaginopennous.*

vaginismus (vaj-i-nis′mus), *n.* [NL., < *vagina* + *-ismus* = E. *-ism.*] A spasmodic narrowing of the orifice of the vagina. Also called *vulvismus.*

vaginitis (vaj-i-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *vagina* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the vagina.

vaginodynia (vaj″i-nọ-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *vagina*, vagina, + Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Neuralgia of the vagina.

vaginopennous (vaj″i-nọ-pen′us), *a.* [< L. *vagina*, a sheath, + *penna*, a feather, + *-ous.*] Same as *vaginipennate.*

vaginotomy (vaj-i-not′ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *vagina*, vagina, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Cutting of the vagina.

vaginovesical (vaj″i-nọ-ves′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *vagina*, vagina, + *vesica*, bladder.] Same as *vesicovaginal.*

vaginula (vạ-jin′ụ-lä), *n.*; pl. *vaginulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a diminutive vagina or sheath; specifically, in mosses, the sheath round the base of the seta where it springs from the stem. Also *vaginule.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a little sheath; a small vagina.

vaginulate (vạ-jin′ụ-lāt), *a.* [< *vaginula* + *-ate*^{1}.] Having a vaginula; sheathed.

vaginule (vaj′i-nūl), *n.* [< NL. *vaginula.*] In *bot.*, same as *vaginula.*

vagissate†, *v. i.* To caper; frolic. *Campbell.* (*Worcester.*)

vagitus (vạ-jī′tus), *n.* [L., < *vagire*, cry, squall.] The cry of a new-born child.

vagous (vā′gus), *a.* [< L. *vagus*, wandering, strolling: see *vague.*] **1**†. Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe.*—**2.** In *anat.*, wandering, as a nerve. See *vagus.* [Rare.]

vagrance, *n.* Same as *vagrancy.* *Johnson.*

vagrancy (vā′gran-si), *n.* [< *vagran(t)* + *-cy.*] **1.** A state of wandering without a settled home: not necessarily in a bad sense.

> Therefore did he spend his days in continual labour, in restless travel, in endless *vagrancy*, going about doing good. *Barrow*, Sermons, xxxvi.

2. The life and condition of a vagrant; in *law*, the name given to a very miscellaneous class of offenses against public police and order. See *vagrant.*

vagrant (vā′grant), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly sometimes *vagarant* (appar. simulating *vagary*), < ME. *vagaunt*, < OF. *vagant*, wandering: see *vagant.* The *r* is intrusive, as in *partridge, cartridge*, and other words. There is nothing in *vagant* to lead to a variation *vagrant;* but the fact that there are no other E. words ending in *-agant*, and that there are several familiar words ending in *-agrant*, as *fragrant, flagrant*, with many words in *-grant*, may have caused the change.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering from place to place; roving, with uncertain direction or destination; moving or going hither and thither; having no certain course.

> *Vagrant* through all the world, hopelesse of all,
> He seekes with what lands ruine hee may fall.
> *May*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, viii.

> His house was known to all the *vagrant* train;
> He chid their wand'rings, but relieved their pain.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 149.

> The soft murmur of the *vagrant* Bee.
> *Wordsworth*, Vernal Ode, iv.

2. Uncertain; erratic.

> The offspring of a *vagrant* and ignoble love.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

3. Of or pertaining to one who wanders; unsettled; vagabond.

> Titus Oates . . . had ever since led an infamous and *vagrant* life. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

> Well pleased to pitch a *vagrant* tent among
> The unfenced regions of society.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

4. In *med.*, wandering: as, *vagrant* cells (wandering white corpuscles of the blood).

II. *n.* **1.** A wanderer; a rover; a rambler.

> Historie without Geographie moueth, but in mouing wandreth as a *vagrant*, without certain habitation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

> A *vagrant* and a servant in vile employment, in a strange countrey. *Barrow*, Sermons, xlvii.

2. An idle stroller; a vagabond; a loafer; a tramp: now the ordinary meaning.

> *Vagrants* and Out-laws shall offend thy View;
> For such must be my Friends.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

> The fugitive, with the brand of Cain on him, was a *vagrant* of necessity, hunted to death like a wolf.
> *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 5.

In law the word *vagrant* has a much more extended meaning than that assigned to it in ordinary language, and in its application the notion of wandering is almost lost, the object of the statutes being to subject to police control various ill-defined classes of persons whose habits of life are inconsistent with the good order of society. In the English statutes vagrants are divided into three grades: (*a*) idle and disorderly persons, or such as, while able to maintain themselves and families, neglect to do so, unlicensed peddlers or chapmen, beggars, common prostitutes, etc.; (*b*) rogues and vagabonds, notoriously idle and disorderly persons, fortune-tellers and other like impostors, public gamblers and sharpers, persons having no visible means of living and unable to give a good account of themselves, etc.; (*c*) incorrigible rogues—that is, such as have been repeatedly convicted as rogues and vagabonds, jail-breakers, and persons escaping from legal durance, etc. In the United States the statutes are diverse, but in their general features include to a greater or less extent beggars, drunken parents who refuse or fail to support their children, paupers when dissolute and sick, prostitutes, public masqueraders, tramps, truants, etc.

vagrantly (vā′grant-li), *adv.* [< *vagrant* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a vagrant, wandering, or unsettled manner.

vagrantness (vā′grant-nes), *n.* The state of being vagrant; vagrancy. [Rare.]

vagrom† (vā′grom), *a.* A perverted spelling and pronunciation of *vagrant*, ascribed as a blunder to Dogberry in "Much Ado about Nothing," and with allusion to this occasionally used by modern writers.

> This is your charge: you shall comprehend all *vagrom* men; you are to bid any man stand, in the prince's name.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 26.

> You took my *vagrom* essays in;
> You found them shelter over sea.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, VI. 114.

vague (vāg), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vague* = Sp. Pg. It. *vago*, < L. *vagus*, wandering, rambling, strolling, fig. uncertain, vague. From the same L. source are E. *vague, v., vagabond, vagant, vagrant, vagary, extravagant, extravagate, stravagant, stravaig*, etc., also Sc. *vaig.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Wandering; roving; vagrant.

> Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably nor to fight.
> *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Uncertain as to characters and specific designation, yet limited in scope and application; restricted in logical breadth, without any corresponding fulness of logical depth; said to be determinate, but without precise expression of the determination. Thus, if anything is described as most extraordinary without saying in what respect, the description is *vague;* if a word is understood to have a full import but what that is is doubtful, it is *vague;* if an emotion is strong but unaccompanied by a definite imagination of its object, it is *vague;* if a pictorial figure represents that something exists but fails to show its shape, situation, etc., it is *vague.* This meaning of the word (which occurs seldom before the eighteenth century without an explanatory accompaniment) seems to be derived from the logical phrase *individuum vagum*, meaning a single person or thing, designated as one in number, but without its proper name or any adequate description: as, "a certain man."

> A *vague* apprehension of I knew not what occupied my mind. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 193.

> "Conscience!" said the Chancellor; "conscience is a *vague* word, which signifies any thing or nothing."
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Proceeding from no known authority; of uncertain origin or derivation: as, a *vague* report.

> I have read, in some old, marvellous tale,
> Some legend strange and *vague*,
> That a midnight host of spectres pale
> Beleaguered the walls of Prague.
> *Longfellow*, The Beleaguered City.

4. Having unclear perception or thought; not thinking clearly.

> Random cares and truant joys,
> That shield from mischief and preserve from stains
> *Vague* minds, while men are growing out of boys.
> *Wordsworth*, River Duddon, xxvi.

Vague individual, sense, term. See the nouns. =**Syn. 2.** Dim, obscure, indistinct, ambiguous.

II. *n.* **1.** A wandering; a journey; a voyage. *Halliwell.*—**2**†. A vagary; a whim.

> Here this fylthy synke of rebels, thus conspired, played their *vages*, and lyued with loose brydels in al kyndes of myschefe. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 86).

3. An undefined expanse; indefinite space.

> The star-sown *vague* of space. *Lowell*, After the Burial.

vague† (vāg), *v. i.* [Sc. also *vaig;* < F. *vaguer*, wander, = Sp. Pg. *vagar, vaguear* = It. *vagare*, < L. *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague, a.* Cf. *vagary, v.*] To wander; rove; roam; play the vagrant.

The strange and idill beggaris . . . are sufferit to *vaig* and wander throughout the haill cuntrey.
Scotch Laws, 1600, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 350.

These small bodies, being hudled perforce one upon another, leave a large void space, to *vague* and range abroad.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 630.

vaguely (vāg'li), *adv.* In a vague, uncertain, or unsettled manner; without definiteness or distinctness.

vagueness (vāg'nes), *n.* The state of being vague, indefinite, unsettled, or uncertain; ambiguousness; indistinctness.

Common language has, in most cases, a certain degree of looseness and ambiguity; as common knowledge has usually something of *vagueness* and indistinctness.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. xlviii.

There is a degree of *vagueness* about the use of the terms person and personality.
H. B. Smith, Christian Theology, p. 170.

vagus (vā'gus), *n.*; pl. *vagi* (-jī). [NL. (sc. *nervus*, nerve), ‹ L. *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*.] 1. The tenth cranial nerve, or wandering nerve, the longest and most widely distributed of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck and thorax to the upper part of the abdomen. It supplies the organs of voice and respiration with motor and sensory fibers, and the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and heart with motor influence. Its superficial origin is from the medulla, immediately in front of the restiform body and below that of the glossopharyngeal. It passes out of the cranial cavity through the jugular foramen, and accompanies the carotid artery in the neck to the thorax, where the nerves of the two sides differ in their course, that of the right side reaching the posterior surface of the esophagus and stomach, while that of the left goes to the anterior. It gives off very numerous branches, as the meningeal, auricular, pharyngeal, laryngeal, pulmonary, cardiac, gastric, etc., and forms intricate connections with other nerves of the cerebrospinal system, and with nerves of the sympathetic system. Also called *pneumogastric*, *par vagum*, and formerly *second division of the eighth nerve of Willis*.

The *vagus* nerve, which connects the brain with the viscera.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 273.

2. In insects, the principal visceral or stomatogastric nerve, which originates in two parts in the head, beneath the bases of the antennæ, uniting in a ganglion below the cerebrum, and passing backward along the upper surface of the intestinal canal. In the thorax it divides into two parts, which give off numerous smaller nerves to all the viscera.—**Trigonum vagi.** Same as *ala cinerea* (which see, under *ala*).—**Vagus ganglion.** See *ganglion*.

Vahea (vā'hē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1791), from the name of the tree in Madagascar.] A genus of apocynaceous plants, comprising a few (perhaps two) species formerly included in the genus *Landolphia*. The name *Vahea* is also used by some in place of *Landolphia* for several other species which are important rubber-plants, as *V.* (*L.*) *Heudelotii* of Senegal, *V.* (*L.*) *florida* of West Africa, remarkable for the beauty of its abundant fragrant white flowers, and *V.* (*L.*) *Owariensis* of Angola, which bears an edible, sweet and acidulous, pulpy fruit of the size of an orange.

vaich, *v. i.* See *vake*.

Vaidic, Vaidik (vā'dik), *a.* [‹ Skt. *vāidika*, relating to the Vedas.] Same as *Vedic*.

The earliest religious utterances which have been preserved in Aryan literature are known as the *Vaidik* hymns.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 61.

vaig†, *v. i.* A Scotch spelling of *vague*.

vaik, *v. i.* See *vake*.

vail^{1}, *n.* and *v.* See *veil*.

vail^{2} (vāl), *v. i.* [‹ ME. *vailen*, *vaylen*; by apheresis from *avail*: see *avail*^{1}.] To profit; benefit; avail: a poetical use.

To hym not *vaileth* his preching,
Al helpe he other with his teching.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5765.

Vails not to tell what steeds did spurn,
Where the Seven Spears of Wedderburne
Their men in battle-order set.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 4.

vail^{2} (vāl), *n.* [By apheresis from *avail*^{1}, *n.*] 1†. Profit; gain; produce.

My house is as 'twere the cave where the young outlaw hoards the stolen *vails* of his occupation.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

His commings in are like a Taylors, from the shreds of bread, the chippings, and remnants of the broken crust: excepting his *vailes* from the barrell, which poore folkes buy for their hogs, but drinke themselues.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An old Colledge Butler.

2†. An unlooked-for or casual acquisition; a windfall. *Tooke.*—3. Money given to servants by a visitor; a tip: usually in the plural. Also *vale*.

Why should he, like a Servant, seek *Vails* over and above his Wages?
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

"Avails" is good old English, and the *vails* of Sir Joshua Reynolds's porter are famous.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

On the smallest provocation, or at the hope of the smallest increase of wages, or still more of *vales*, the servant threw up his place.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

vail^{3}† (vāl), *v.* [Also *vale*; by apheresis from obs. *avale*: see *avale*.] **I.** *trans.* To let or cast down; let fall; lower; doff, especially in token of submission.

Then may'st thou think that Mars himself came down,
To *vail* thy plumes, and heave thee from thy pomp.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

None that beheld him but . . .
Did *vail* their crowns to his supremacy.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 3. 42.

Now *vail* your pride, you captive Christians,
And kneel for mercy to your conquering foe.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, v. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To yield; give place; express respect or submission by yielding, uncovering, or otherwise; bow.

Because we *vailed* not to the Turkish fleet,
Their creeping galleys had us in the chase.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

Every one that does not know cries, "What nobleman is that?" all the gallants on the stage rise, *vail* to me, kiss their hand, offer me their places.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

2. To drop; move down; take a lower position; slope downward.

The same ships in good order *valed* downe the Riuer of Thames.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 288.

With all speed I *vailed* down that night ten miles, to take the tide in the morning.
Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 33).

vail^{3}† (vāl), *n.* [‹ *vail*^{3}, *v.*] Submission; descent; decline.

Even with the *vail* and darking of the sun,
To close the day up, Hector's life is done.
Shak., T. and C., v. 8. 7.

vailable† (vā'la-bl), *a.* [By apheresis from *available*.] Profitable; advantageous. *Smith*, Commonwealth, ii. 4. (*Richardson.*)

vailer^{1}, **vailing**, etc. See *veiler*, etc.

vailer^{2}† (vā'lėr), *n.* [‹ *vail*^{3} + *-er*^{1}.] One who vails; one who yields or gives place in submission or deference.

He is high in his owne imagination; . . . when hee goes, hee looks who looks; if hee finds not good store of *vailers* he comes home stiffe.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Golden Asse.

vaimure†, *n.* Same as *vantmure*.

vain (vān), *a.* [‹ ME. *vain*, *vayn*, *vein*, *veyn*, ‹ OF. (and F.) *vain* = Pr. *van*, *va* = Cat. *va* = Sp. *vano* = Pg. *vão* = It. *vano*, ‹ L. *vanus*, empty, void, fig. idle, fruitless; of persons, idle, deceptive, ostentatious, vain; perhaps orig. **vacnus*, and so akin to L. *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*, *vacant*. Some suggest a connection with E. *wane*, *want*, *wan-*; but this is improbable. Hence (from L. *vanus*) also E. *vanish*, *vanity*, *vaunt*, *evanish*, *evanesce*, etc.] 1. Having no real value or importance; worthless; unsubstantial; empty; trivial; idle.

But, O *vain* boast!
Who can control his fate?
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 264.

Vain matter is worse than *vain* words.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

She . . . had never proved
How *vain* a thing is mortal love.
M. Arnold, Switzerland, vi., Isolation.

2. Producing no good result; destitute of force or efficacy; fruitless; ineffectual; useless; futile; unavailing.

It should be but a *vaine* thing, and counted but as lost laboure. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 2.

Give us help from trouble; for *vain* is the help of man.
Ps. lx. 11.

Let no man speak again
To alter this, for counsel is but *vain*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 214.

3. Light-minded; foolish; silly.

As school-maids change their names
By *vain* though apt affection.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 48.

For it is a *vain* thing to expect, in so open a condition as we live in here, that no cross Winds should blow upon us.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

4. Proud of petty things or of trifling attainments or accomplishments; elated with a high opinion of one's personal appearance, manners, or the like; courting the admiration or applause of others; conceited; self-complacent; also, proceeding from or marked by such pride or conceit: as, to be *vain* of one's figure or one's dress.

For to be conscious of what all admire,
And not be *vain*, advances virtue higher.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 101.

Mr. Holloway was a grave, conscientious clergyman, not *vain* of telling anecdotes, very learned, particularly a good orientalist. *T. Warton*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 320.

I never heard or saw the introductory words "Without vanity I may say," etc., but some *vain* thing immediately followed.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 3.

5. Showy; ostentatious; pretentious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatric state.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 29.

For vain†. Same as *in vain*.

Yea, my gravity,
Wherein—let no man hear me—I take pride,
Could I with boot exchange for an idle plume,
Which the air beats *for vain*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 12.

In vain, to no purpose; without success or advantage; ineffectually.

Butt all that euer he spak it was *in vayn*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3062.

In vain they combated, *in vain* they writ.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

To take a name in vain. See *name*^{1}.=**Syn.** 1. Unreal, shadowy, dreamy, delusive, false, deceitful.—2. Bootless, abortive.—4. See *egotism*.

vainful† (vān'fůl), *a.* [‹ *vain* + *-ful*.] Vain; empty. *Tusser*, Husbandry, Author's Epistle, ii.

vainglorious (vān-glō'ri-us), *a.* [‹ *vainglory* + *-ous*.] 1. Filled with vainglory; glorying in excess of one's own achievements; extravagantly elated; boastful; vaunting.

Vaine-glorious man, when fluttering Wind does blow,
In his light winges is lifted up to skye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 10.

The philosophers of his time, the flustring *vain-glorious* Greeks, who pretended so much to magnify and even adore the wisdom they professed. *South*, Sermons, III. vi.

2. Indicating or proceeding from vainglory; founded on excessive vanity; boastful.

Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression. *Sir M. Hale.*

A *vainglorious* confidence prevailed, about this time, among the Spanish cavaliers. *Irving*, Granada, p. 66.

He discourses, in rather a *vainglorious* way, of himself as a poet. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 249.

vaingloriously (vān-glō'ri-us-li), *adv.* With vainglory or inflated arrogance; boastfully.

vaingloriousness (vān-glō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being vainglorious.

vainglory (vān-glō'ri), *n.* [‹ ME. *vaine glorie*, *veingloire*, ‹ OF. *vaine gloire*, F. *vaine gloire*, ‹ L. *vana gloria*, empty boasting: see *vain* and *glory*.] Extravagant pride or boastfulness; tendency to exalt one's self or one's own performances unduly; inflated and pretentious vanity; vain pomp or show.

Vaine-glorie is for to have pompe and delit in his temporal highnesse, and glorie him in his worldly estate.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

But for the fear of incurring the suspicion of *vainglory*, he would have sung a psalm with as firm and cheerful a voice as if he had been worshipping God in the congregation. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

vainglory (vān-glō'ri), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vaingloried*, ppr. *vainglorying*. [‹ *vainglory*, *n.*] To indulge in vain boasting. [Rare.]

It would be idle and frivolous to mention these points for the sake of *vain-glorying* during the Jubilee year.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 455.

vainly (vān'li), *adv.* In a vain manner. Especially—(*a*) Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain.

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath.
Dryden.

(*b*) In an inflated or conceited manner; proudly; arrogantly: as, to strut about *vainly*.

A stranger to superior strength,
Man *vainly* trusts his own.
Cowper, Human Frailty.

(*c*) Idly; foolishly; unreasonably; hence, erroneously; falsely.

Which *vainly* I supposed the Holy Land.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 239.

We haue sufficient to content our selues, though not in such abundance as is *vainly* reported in England.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 36.

vainness (vān'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being vain; ineffectualness; fruitlessness: as, the *vainness* of effort.—2. Empty pride; vanity.

Vainness, a meagre friend to gratefulness, brought him . . . to despise Erona. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Free from *vainness* and self-glorious pride.
Shak., Hen. V., v., Prol.

3†. Foolishness; folly.

O! how great *vainnesse* is it then to scorne
The weake!
Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity, l. 83.

I hate ingratitude more in a man
Than lying, *vainness*, babbling, drunkenness.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 389.

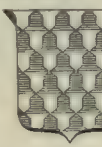
vair (vãr), *n.* [Formerly also *were*; ‹ ME. *vair*, *vayre*, *veir*, *feir*, ‹ OF. *vair*, F. *vair* = Pr. *vair*, *var*, *vaire*, fur of the ermine, ‹ ML. *varius*, also *varis*, the ermine, ‹ L. *varius*, spotted, variegated: see *various*. Hence *vairy*, and the second element of *miniver*.] 1. A kind of fur in use in the middle ages. It is generally assumed to have been the skin of a small animal, such as the gray squirrel, of which the back is gray and the belly white. Compare *miniver*.

And sythene to bedd he es broghte als it ware a prynce, and happed with ryche robes appone hyme ynewe, wele furrede with *vayre* and the gryse.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 248. (*Halliwell.*)

Tho I was strong ant wis,
Ant werede *feir* and grys.
Rel. Antiq. (ed. Wright and Halliwell, 1841), I. 121.

Pall and *vair* no more I wear,
Nor thou the crimson sheen.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 12.

2. In *her.*, one of the furs. See *tincture*, 2. It is represented as in the illustration, except that the number of rows is not positively fixed. Compare *vairé*.


Vair.

vairé (vā-rā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *vair*, vair: see *vair*.] In *her.*, composed of divisions like those of vair, but of other tinctures than of azure and argent: as, *vairé* or and gules. According to some writers, there must be more than two tinctures—for instance, four. The tinctures must be mentioned in the blazon: as, *vairé sable, argent, gules,* and *or*. Also *vairy, verré, verry, verrey.*

vaire (vãr), *a.* Same as *vairé*.

vairy (vãr′i), *a.* Same as *vairé*.

vaiselle†, *n.* An old spelling of *vessel*. *Pitscottie.*

Vaishnava (vīsh′na-vä), *n.* [Skt. *Vaishnava*, < *Vishnu*, Vishnu: see *Vishnu*.] Literally, a worshiper of Vishnu. The Vaishnavas form one of the great divisions into which the adherents of Brahmanism are divided, characterized by belief in the supremacy of Vishnu over other gods. This division is again broken up into many subordinate sects.

Vaisya (vīs′yä), *n.* [< Skt. *vaiçya*, < *viç*, settler, clansman.] A member of the third caste among the Hindus—that is to say, of the main body of the Aryan people, as distinguished on the one hand from the priestly and noble classes, the Brahmans and Kshatriyas, and on the other hand from the subjugated aborigines, the Sudras and others, and from degraded outcasts. In modern times they are divided into many sub-castes.

vaivode, vaivodeship, *n.* See *voivode*, etc.

vakass, *n.* [Armenian.] In the *Armenian Church*, a eucharistic vestment, semicircular in shape and usually of metal, having a breastplate attached to it, on which are the names, heads, or figures of the twelve apostles. It is put on after the miter, sticharion, stole (*urar*), girdle, and epimanikia, and before the chasuble (*churchar*). It is put on over the head, afterward let down on the neck and shoulders, and fastened with a gold chain. It is also known as the *ephod*, and is supposed to be an inheritance from the Jewish ephod. Some authorities identify it with the Western amice. Also *vagas.*

vake (vāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vaked*, ppr. *vaking*. [Also *vaik, vaich*; < OF. *vaquer* = Sp. Pg. *vacar* = It. *vacare*, < L. *vacare*, be empty or vacant: see *vacant, vacate.*] To be vacant or unoccupied; become vacant. [Scotch.]

vakeel, vakil (va-kēl′), *n.* [< Hind. *vakīl*, < Ar. *vakīl*, an advocate.] In the East Indies, an ambassador or special commissioner residing at a court; a native attorney or deputy.

Viziers, *vakeels*, sirdars, zemindars, generals, captains, potentates, and powers followed in succession, each with his nuzzur and his salaam, whilst the master of the ceremonies recited their titles in a loud, even-toned voice.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 247.

Valaisan (va-lā′san), *a.* [< *Valais* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Valais, a canton in the southern part of Switzerland.

valance, valence^1 (val′ans, -ens), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vallance, valens*; < ME. *valance, valence*, prob. < *Valence*, in France, still famous for silks (cf. *Valenciennes* lace, so called from *Valenciennes*, in France), < L. *Valentia*, lit. 'strength', < *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant, valentia.*] 1. A kind of damask used for furniture-coverings, made of silk, or silk and wool. Also *valentia, valencia.*

One covering for a fielde bedde of green and *valens*.
Unton Inventories (ed. Nichols), p. 4.

2. A short curtain used upon a bedstead, or in some similar way, either around the frame upon which the mattress rests (a *base-valance*), or around the head of the canopy (a *tester-valance*).

A doubble *valance* aboute the herce, both aboue and byneith, with his worde and his devise written therine.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 30.

Now is Albanos marriage-bed new hung
With fresh rich curtaines! Now are my *valence* up,
Imbost with orient pearle.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

[The sense in the following passage is uncertain.

Cylenius, ryding in his chevauche,
Fro Venus *valance* mighte his paleys se.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 145.]

valance, valence^1 (val′ans, -ens), *v. t.* [< *valance, n.*] To furnish or decorate with a valance: figuratively used in the quotation for 'to decorate with a beard.'

Thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 442.

valanche† (va-lanch′), *n.* [Also *vollenge*; a dial. aphetic form of *avalanche*.] An avalanche.

The *vollenge* which overwhelms a whole village was at first but a little snow-ball.
W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, II. 456. (*Davies.*)

The great danger of travelling here when the sun is up proceeds from what they call the *valanches*.
Smollett, France and Italy, xxxviii.

Valdenses, Valdensian. Same as *Waldenses, Waldensian.*

vale^1 (vāl), *n.* [< ME. *vale, val*, < OF. (and F.) *val* = Pr. *val, valh* = Cat. *vall* = Sp. Pg. It. *valle*, < L. *vallis*, a vale; connections uncertain. Hence ult. *valley, avale, avalanche, vail*^{3}.] 1. A tract of low ground between hills; a valley: little used except in poetry. See *valley*.

And when thaire fase war thus for-done,
To the *vale* of ebron come thai sone.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

Along the cool sequestered *vale* of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.
Gray, Elegy.

I pity people who weren't born in a *vale*. I don't mean a flat country, but a *vale*; that is, a flat country bounded by hills. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

2. A little trough or canal: as, a pump-*vale* to carry off the water from a ship's pump.=**Syn. 1.** *Dale*, etc. See *valley*.

vale^2†, *n.* See *vail*^{3}.

vale^3 (vā′lē), *interj.* [< L. *vale*, impv. of *valere*, be strong, be well: see *valid, valiant.*] Farewell; adieu. Also used substantively.

I remember that once heretofore I wrote unto you a *vale* or a farewell upon conjecture.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 185.

valediction (val-ẹ-dik′shọn), *n.* [< ML. **valedictio(n-)*, < L. *valedicere*, pp. *valedictus*, say farewell, < *vale*, farewell (impv. of *valere*, be well, be strong: see *vale*^{3}), + *dicere*, say: see *diction*. Cf. *benediction, malediction.*] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

When he went forth of his colledge . . . he alwayes took this solemn *valediction* of the fellowes.
Fuller, Worthies, Shropshire, III. 66.

Their last *valediction*, thrice uttered by the attendants, was also very solemn. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

valedictorian (val″ẹ-dik-tō′ri-ạn), *n.* [< *valedictory* + *-an.*] In American colleges and some academies and high schools, the student who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement or graduating exercises of his class: usually chosen as the scholar bearing the highest rank in the graduating class, as the best representative, for various reasons, of the whole class, or as otherwise worthy of special distinction.

valedictory (val-ẹ-dik′tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. as if **valedictorius*, < L. *valedictus*, pp. of *valedicere*, say farewell: see *valediction.*] **I.** *a.* Bidding farewell; pertaining or relating to a leave-taking or bidding adieu; farewell: as, a *valedictory* speech.

II. *n.*; pl. *valedictories* (-riz). A farewell oration or address (sometimes in Latin), spoken at graduation in American colleges and other institutions by one of the graduating class, usually by the one who has the highest rank. Compare *valedictorian*.

The *valedictory*, of course, came last, and I felt rather awkward in rising to declaim my stilted Latin phrases before an audience which had been stirred by such vigorous English. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 56.

valence^1, *n.* and *v.* See *valance*.

valence^2 (vā′lẹns), *n.* [< LL. *valentia*, strength, < *valen(t-)s*, strong, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant, valid.*] 1. In *chem.*, the relative saturating or combining capacity of an atom compared with the standard hydrogen atom; the quality or force which determines the number of atoms with which any single atom will chemically unite. The original statement of the law of valence was that each atom could combine with a certain definite number of hydrogen atoms, or with an equivalent number of atoms of any other element, and that this number was fixed and unalterable. This number expressed the valence, which was a constant, an invariable property of the element. For example, one atom of phosphorus combines with three atoms of chlorin, forming phosphorus trichlorid. As the chlorin atom is univalent, phosphorus appears to be trivalent. But in phosphorus pentachlorid one atom of phosphorus combines with five of chlorin, and therefore phosphorus in this case appears quinquivalent. In view of facts like these it is held by some authorities that the valence of an element is a varying quality depending on the nature of the other combining atoms, temperature, etc. By others valence is assumed to be invariable, but the total valence is not always exhibited or in force. Also called *valency, equivalence*, and, less properly, *atomicity*.

2. In *biol.*: (*a*) Form value; morphological value or equivalency. See *morphic*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, taxonomic value or equivalency; classificatory grade or rank of a zoölogical group.

valencia (vạ-len′shi-ạ̈), *n.* [See *valance*.] 1. Same as *valance*, 1.—2. A linen cloth resembling piqué, used for waistcoats, etc.

valencianite (vạ-len′shi-ạn-īt), *n.* [< *Valenciana* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] In *mineral.*, a variety of orthoclase feldspar, very similar to the adularia of the Alps, found at the silver-mine of Valenciana, Mexico.

Valencia raisins. Raisins prepared by dipping the ripe bunches of grapes into a hot lye made of wood-ashes, oil, and salt, and then drying them in the sun. Raisins of the best quality, known as Malaga or Muscatel, are dried by the sun on the vine. Also called briefly *Valencias*. See *raisin*, 2.

Valenciennes (va-loṅ-si-enz′), *n.* [< *Valenciennes*, in France.] 1. A rich variety of lace made at Valenciennes, France. See *lace*.—2. A pyrotechnic composition, usually employed as incendiary.—**False Valenciennes lace.** See *lace*.

valency (vā′lẹn-si), *n.*; pl. *valencies* (-siz). [As *valence*^{2} (see *-cy*).] 1. Same as *valence*^{2}, 1.—2. A single unit of combining capacity. Thus, carbon is said to have four *valencies*.

Valenginian (val-en-jin′i-ạn), *n.* [< *Valengin* (see def.) + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, in the nomenclature of the French and Belgian geologists, the name of the lower division of the Neocomian: so called from Valengin, near Neuchâtel.

valentia^1 (vạ-len′shi-ạ̈), *n.* Same as *valencia*, *valance*, 1.

Valentia^2 (vạ-len′shi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1865).] A genus of hemipterous insects.

valentine (val′en-tīn), *n.* [< ME. **valentine*, *volontyn*, < OF. *valantin*, m., *valantine*, f., a young man or woman betrothed, according to a rural custom, on the first Sunday in Lent, the promise being annulled if the young man failed to give the young woman a present or an entertainment before Mid-Lent (Roquefort); perhaps < **valant*, a var. of *galant*, gallant (see *gallant*), but popularly identified with the name of St. *Valentine* (< ME. *Valentyne*, < OF. *Valentin* = Sp. *Valentin* = Pg. *Valentim* = It. *Valentino* = G. Sw. Dan. *Valentin* = D. *Velten, Valentijn*, < L. *Valentinus*, a man's name, < *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant, valid*), on whose day the choice of valentines came to be made (see def.).] 1. A sweetheart or choice made on St. Valentine's day. This name is derived from St. Valentine, to whom February 14th is sacred. It was a very old notion, alluded to by Shakspere, that on this day birds begin to mate: "For this was on seynt Valentines day, Whan every brid cometh ther to chese his make." *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 310.

Thow it be ale other wyn
Godys blescyng have he and myn
My none [mine own] gentyl *Volontyn*
Good Tomas the frere.
MS. Harl. 1735, f. 48. (*Halliwell.*)

To-morrow is St. Valentine's day,
All in the morning betime,
And I a maid at your window,
To be your *Valentine*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 51.

Tell me
What man would satisfy thy present fancy
Had thy ambition leave to choose a *Valentine*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

I am also this year my wife's *Valentine*, and it will cost me 5*l*.; but that I must have laid out if we had not been *Valentines*. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 14, 1666.

2. A letter or missive sent by one person to another of the opposite sex on St. Valentine's day; a written or printed or painted missive of an amatory or a satirical kind, generally sent anonymously. The sentimental class are often highly ornamental and expensive productions, usually bearing pretty pictures on the subject of courtship or matrimony; the comic class are generally coarse and vulgar productions, usually with caricatures of the human form depicted on them, and are often meant to reflect on the personal appearance, habits, character, etc., of the recipient.

Valentinian (val-en-tin′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Valentinianus*, < L. *Valentinus* (see def., and cf. *valentine*) + *-i-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Valentinus or the Valentinians.

II. *n.* A follower of Valentinus, of the second century, the founder of the most influential and best-known of the Gnostic systems. Valentinus was said to have received his doctrines from a pupil of the apostle Paul, and also by direct revelation. He asserted that from the First Great Cause successively emanated thirty eons, male and female, from the last of which, Wisdom, proceeded a being who was the creator of the world. Christ and the Holy Spirit were two eons later created, and Jesus emanated from all the eons; and the redemption wrought upon earth followed and repeated a redemption wrought in the spiritual world. The Valentinians sought support for their system in an allegorical method of exposition of Scripture, especially of Paul's epistles and the prologue of John's gospel. See *Gnostic*, *eon*, 2, *demiurge*.

Valentinianism (val-en-tin′i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Valentinian* + *-ism*.] The system of doctrines maintained by the Valentinians.

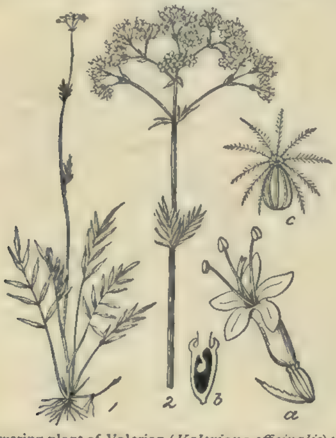
valentinite (val′en-tin-īt), *n.* [After Basil *Valentine*, an alchemist of the 15th century, who discovered the properties of antimony.] Native oxid of antimony (Sb_2O_3), occurring in orthorhombic crystals and massive, of a white to brown or pink color and adamantine luster. It has the same composition as senarmontite, but differs in crystalline form. Also called *antimony-bloom*.

Valentin's corpuscles. Small roundish bodies found in nerve-tissue; amyloid bodies.

valeraldehyde (val-e̤-ral′dē̤-hīd), *n.* [< *valer(ian)* + *aldehyde*.] A mobile liquid having an irritating odor ($C_4H_9.CHO$). It is produced by the oxidation of amyl alcohol. Formerly called *valeral*. An isomeric valeraldehyde with a fruit-like odor is also known.

valerate (val′e̤-rāt), *n.* [< F. *valérate*; as *valer(ian)* + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of valerianic acid.

valerian^1 (vā-lē′ri-an), *n.* [Early mod. E. *valeryan*; < ME. *valerian*, < OF. *valeriane*, F. *valériane* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *valeriana* = D. *valeriaan* = Dan. *valeriana*, < ML. *valeriana*, valerian, prob. < L. *Valerianus* or *Valerius*, a personal name, < *valere*, be strong: see *valiant*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Valeriana*. The common, officinal, or great wild valerian is *V. officinalis*, native through Europe and Asiatic Russia, cultivated for its medicinal root and somewhat for ornament. It is a herbaceous plant with a perennial rootstock; the stem is erect, from 2 to 4 feet high, and furrowed; the leaves are opposite and pinnate; and the flowers are small, white or pinkish, in terminal corymbs. The root is an officinal drug having the property of a gentle stimulant, with an especial direction to the nerves, applied in hysteria, epilepsy, etc. Its virtue resides chiefly in a volatile oil—the *oil of valerian*. It is of a pungent disagreeable odor, which is attractive to cats, and also, it is said, to rats; it is therefore used as a bait. In England in the sixteenth century, valerian, under the name of *setwall*, was regarded as a panacea; but the species appears to have been *V. Pyrenaica*, a plant there cultivated, and naturalized from Spain. *V. Phu* from western Asia, called *garden valerian*, is also cultivated, and affords a root of weaker property. *V. Dioscoridis* is believed to be the true valerian or phu (φοῦ) of the ancient Greeks. There are three species of valerian in North America, the most notable being *V. edulis*, edible valerian, whose thickened roots, after prolonged cooking in the ground, formerly formed a staple food of the Digger Indians.



1, Flowering plant of Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*); 2, the inflorescence; *a*, flower with bract; *b*, section of ovary; *c*, fruit with pappus.

> Herbes coude I telle eek many oon,
> As egremoin, *valerian*, and lunarie.
>
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 247.

2. The rootstocks of the officinal valerian, or some preparation from them.

> *Valerian*, calmer of hysteric squirms.
>
> *O. W. Holmes*, Rip Van Winkle, M. D., i.

Cats' valerian, the common valerian.—**Garden valerian.** See def. 1.—**Greek valerian**, primarily *Polemonium cæruleum*, the Jacob's-ladder: called by the old herbalists *Valeriana Græca*, having been mistaken for the valerian of the ancient Greeks. The name is extended to the genus, including the American *P. reptans*, sometimes named *creeping Greek valerian* by translation of the (inapt) specific name. It is a much lower plant than the Jacob's-ladder, with weak stems, flowers light-blue, nodding in small corymbs, delicate, and pretty.—**Oil of valerian.** See def. 1.—**Red valerian**, *Centranthus ruber*, native in the Mediterranean region, long cultivated for its handsome oblong panicle of red flowers, which have given it the provincial name of *scarlet lightning*.—**Spur** or **spurred valerian**, the red valerian: thus named from its spurred corolla-tube. See *Centranthus*.—**Valerian-pug**, *Eupithecia valerianata*, a British geometrid moth whose larva feeds on valerian.—**Wild valerian**, the common valerian.

Valerian^2 (vā̤-lē′ri-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Valerius* (see def.).] Pertaining to any one of the name of Valerius.—**Valerian law**, the law proposed and carried by Valerius Publicola when consul (508 B. C.?), granting to every Roman citizen the right of appeal from the summary jurisdiction of consuls.

Valeriana (vā̤-lē-ri-ā′na̤), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Lobel, 1576): see *valerian*^{1}.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Valerianeæ*, the source of valerian. It is characterized by triandrous flowers with a spurless corolla, and fruit crowned with the pappose limb of the calyx. It contains about 150 species, chiefly perennial herbs with entire, toothed, or dissected leaves, and white or pink flowers, usually in terminal cymes. They inhabit the temperate and arctic regions of both hemispheres, and mountains further south, a few occurring in India and in Brazil. For the species, see *valerian*^{1}, also *setwall*, *nard*, 4, and *Celtic* and *Cretan spikenard* (under *spikenard*). There are 8 species in the United States, mostly western, with one, *V. scandens*, in southern Florida, and another, *V. pauciflora*, peculiar to the middle of the eastern and central region. *V. sylvatica* occurs from New York, and *V. edulis* from Ohio, northward and westward. See cut under *valerian*^{1}.

Valerianaceæ (vā-lē″ri-a̤-nā′sē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Valeriana* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Valerianeæ*.

valerianaceous (vā-lē″ri-a̤-nā′shius), *a.* Of, or characteristic of, the plant-order *Valerianeæ*.

valerianate (vā̤-lē′ri-a̤n-āt), *n.* [< *valerian*^{1} + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of valeric acid.

Valerianeæ (vā̤-lē-ri-ā′nē̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle (1815), < *Valeriana* + *-eæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, the valerian family. It is distinguished from the three other orders of the cohort *Asterales* by its free anthers and exalbuminous seeds. The flowers are either regular or irregular, commonly with the stamens fewer than the corolla-lobes. The ovary contains a perfect cell with one pendulous ovule (unlike the erect ovule of the related *Compositæ*), and differs from all the related orders in the usual addition of two empty or rudimentary cells. There are about 275 species, belonging to 9 genera, of which *Valeriana* (the type), *Fedia*, *Nardostachys*, *Centranthus*, and *Valerianella* are the most important. They are natives of cold north temperate regions of the Old World, more abundant in America, especially in the west and the Andes. They are annual or perennial herbs, occasionally somewhat shrubby, usually with a peculiar odor, sometimes a source of perfumes, as in spikenard and some valerians. They bear opposite leaves, often mostly radical, and flowers usually sessile in dichotomous cymes, either white, red, or bluish, or, in the genus *Patrinia*, yellow. Although the order is closely related to the *Compositæ*, the inflorescence is seldom at all capitate or involucellate. The fruit is an achene crowned with the persistent border of the calyx. Many of the species are highly esteemed in medicine for tonic, anti-spasmodic, or stimulating properties.

Valerianella (vā-lē″ri-a̤-nel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *Valeriana* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Valerianeæ*, chiefly distinguished from *Valeriana* by its toothed, lobed, awned, or horned, but never pappous calyx. There are about 55 species, annual herbs, dichotomously branched, with entire, dentate, or pinnatifid leaves, and cymes of white, pale-blue, or pink flowers. The genus is chiefly confined to the Mediterranean region, extending into central Europe, but occurs in North America, and a few species are widely naturalized. Several species produce tender foliage, eaten as lettuce. *V. olitoria*, a species with pale-green leaves and small slate-colored flowers, widely diffused in Europe, North Africa, and Asia, formerly known as *white pot-herb* and *lamb's-lettuce*, and latterly as *corn-salad*, is now often cultivated under glass as an early salad under the name of *fetticus*. (See cut under *dichotomy*.) Twelve species, formerly classed under the related monotypic genus *Fedia*, are natives of the United States; four species of Oregon are peculiar in their spurred corollas. *V. Woodsiana*, with roundish, and *V. chenopodifolia* (*Fedia Fagopyrum*), with somewhat triangular fruit, extend from the south into New York.

valerianic (vā̤-lē-ri-an′ik), *a.* [< *valerian*^{1} + *-ic*.] Same as *valeric*.

valeric (val′e̤-rik), *a.* [< F. *valérique*; as *valer(ian)* + *-ic*.] Derived from or related to valerian.—**Valeric acid**, an acid having three metameric forms and the general formula $C_5H_{10}O_2$. The common acid distilled from valerian-root is optically inactive, a mobile liquid with caustic acid taste and the pungent smell of old cheese. Its salts have been somewhat used in medicine.

valeryl (val′e̤-ril), *n.* [< *valer(ian)* + *-yl*.] The hypothetical univalent radical C_5H_9O.

Valesian (vā-lē′shian), *n.* [< LGr. Οὐαλήσιοι, < Οὐάλης, L. *Valens*, their founder.] One of an ancient Arabian Christian sect accused of practising self-mutilation as a religious rite.

valet (val′et or val′ā), *n.* [Formerly also *valett*; < OF. *valet*, *vallet*, < *vaslet*, later also *varlet*, with intrusive *r* (> E. *varlet*, q. v.), F. *valet*, a man-servant, valet de chambre, F. dial. *vâlet*, a farm-hand, = Pr. *vaslęt*, *vaylet*, *vallet* = Wall. *valet*, a bachelor, *varlet*, servant, < ML. *vassalettus*, dim. of *vassalis*, a vassal: see *vassal*. Doublet of *varlet*.] 1. A man-servant who attends on a man's person. Also called *valet de chambre*. Valets, or varlets, were originally the sons of knights, and later sons of the nobility before they attained the age of chivalry, who served as pages.

> The King made him [W. de La Pole] his *valect*.
>
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Yorkshire, III. 439.

> On that very morning had . . . [the boots] come for the first time under the *valet's* depurating hand.
>
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 28.

2. In the *manège*, a kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron.—**Valet de place** (va-lā′dę-pläs′), in French cities, and hence outside of France also, a man who offers his personal services to the public, especially to strangers, for hire, as in the capacity of guide, and for doing errands and commissions.

> I was yawning back to the hotel through the palace-garden, a *valet-de-place* at my side, when I saw a young lady seated under a tree.
>
> *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

valet (val′et or val′ā), *v. t.* [< *valet*, *n.*] To attend on as valet; act the valet to.

> He wore an old full-bottomed wig, the gift of some dandy old Brown whom he had *valeted* in the middle of last century. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

valetudinaria, *n.* Plural of *valetudinarium*.

valetudinarian (val-ē̤-tū-di-nā′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *valetudinary* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Being in a poor state of health; weak; infirm; invalid; delicate; seeking to recover health.

> This kind of *valetudinarian* effeminacy, this habit of coddling himself, appears in all parts of his conduct.
>
> *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

> My feeble health and *valetudinarian* stomach.
>
> *Coleridge*.

II. *n.* A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health; an invalid.

> I would cry out to all the *valetudinarians* upon earth—Drink tar-water.
>
> *Bp. Berkeley*, To T. Prior on Virtues of Tar-water, i. § 11.

Also *valetudinary*.

valetudinarianism (val-ē̤-tū-di-nā′ri-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *valetudinarian* + *-ism*.] A state of feeble health; infirmity.

valetudinariness (val-ē̤-tū′di-nā̤-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being valetudinary.

valetudinarious (val-ē̤-tū-di-nā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *valetudinarius*: see *valetudinary*.] Valetudinary.

> About the beginning of January he began to be very *valetudinarious*, labouring under pains that seem'd Ischiatick. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

valetudinarium (val-ē̤-tū-di-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *valetudinaria* (-ä̤). [L., neut. of *valetudinarius*: see *valetudinary*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, an infirmary or hospital. Services of this class were attached to camps and other military centers. In ancient Greece from a very early time regularly organized hospitals were connected with the cult of Æsculapius.

> The *valetudinarium* which appears to have existed in a Roman camp. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 301.

valetudinary (val-ē̤-tū′di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *valétudinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *valetudinario*, < L. *valetudinarius*, sickly, in bad health, as a noun, a sick or infirm person, < *valetudo* (*-din-*), sickness, infirmity, a bad state of health, a particular use of *valetudo*, state of health, < *valere*, be strong: see *valid*.] Same as *valetudinarian*.

> I had much discourse with his lordship, whom I found to be a person of extraordinary parts, but a *valetudinarie*.
>
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 9, 1665.

valetudinous† (val-ē̤-tū′di-nus), *a.* [< L. *valetudo* (*-din-*), sickness, + *-ous*.] Valetudinarian. *Fuller*, Hist. Cambridge Univ., vii. 35.

valew†, *n.* An old spelling of *value*.

valgus (val′gus), *n.*; pl. *valgi* (-jī). [L., bow-legged.] 1. A bow-legged man. The term *genu valgum* is incorrectly employed for knock-knee, bow-legs being designated by *genu varum*.—2. A form of clubfoot characterized by eversion of the foot: more fully called *talipes valgus*.—**Hallux valgus**, a deformity of the foot characterized by adduction or outward displacement of the great toe, which often lies across the other toes. It is a frequent cause of painful bunion.—**Talipes valgus.** Same as *valgus*, 2.

Valhalla (val-hal′ä̤), *n.* [Also *Walhalla*; = F. *Valhalla*, *Walhalla* = Sp. *Valhala*, < NL. *Valhalla*, < Icel. *valhöll* (gen. *valhalla*) (= G. *Walhalla*, *Walhall*, after Icel.), lit. 'hall of the slain,' < *valr*, the slain, slaughter (= Dan. *val*, in comp. *valplads*, battle-field, = G. *wahl-*, *wal-* (in comp. *wahl-statt*, *wal-statt*, battle-field) = AS. *wæl*, slaughter, the slain, a corpse, also in comp. *wælstow*, battle-field), + *höll* (*hall-*) = E. *hall*. Cf. *Valkyr*.] 1. In *Scand. myth.*, the Hall of the Slain; the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle, who spent much of their time in drinking and feasting. Hence—2. A name figuratively applied to any edifice or place which is the final resting-place of the heroes or great men of a nation or of many such, and specifically to the Temple of Fame built by Louis I. of Bavaria at Donaustauf, near Ratisbon, and consecrated to renowned Germans.

The true *Valhalla* of Mediocrity.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 348.

valiance (val′ya̤ns), *n.* [< OF. *vaillance, valance*, F. *vaillance* = Pr. *valensa, valentia* = Sp. *valentía* = Pg. *valentia* = It. *valenza, valenzia*, < L. *valentia*, strength, < *valen(t-)s*, strong: see *valiant*. Cf. *valance*, *valence*^{1}, *valence*^{2}.] Valiant character; bravery; valor. [Obsolete or rare.]

One of more resolute *valiance*
Treads not, I think, upon the English ground.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

This knightly *valiance* . . . which fellows him rather with Milton. *The Century*, XXVII. 820.

valiancy (val′ya̤n-si), *n.* [As *valiant* (see *-cy*).] Same as *valiance*.

Men for their *valiancy* greatly renowmed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 33.

valiant (val′ya̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *valiant, valyant, valliant, vailaunt*, < OF. (and F.) *vaillant, valant* = Sp. *valiente* = Pg. It. *valente*, < L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong, be worth. Cf. Lith. *wala*, strength, Skt. *bala*, strength. From the same L. verb are ult. *valiance, valance*, *valence*^{1}, *valence*^{2}, *valency*, *vale*^{3}, *valediction, valetudinary, valid, invalid, valor, value*, *avail*^{1}, *countervail, prevail, convalesce, equivalent, prevalent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Strong; vigorous in body; sturdy; also, strong or powerful in a more general sense.

You shall have special regard that all sturdy vagabonds and *valiant* beggars may be punished according to the statute. Quoted in *Sir T. Elyot's* Governour, ii. 7, note.

The scent thereof [garlic] is somewhat *valiant*.
Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall, I. 206.

2†. Of a certain worth or value. Compare *strong*^{1}.

A rich country widow, four hundred a-year *valiant*, in woods, in bullocks, in barns, and in rye-stacks.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 1.

3. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; puissant.

And lepe to horse many a *vailaunt* knyght and squyer of pris, and serched and sought thourgh many contrees, but all was for nought. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

Be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles.
1 Sam. xviii. 17.

He is not *valiant* that dares die,
But he that boldly bears calamity.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iv. 3.

4. Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic: as, a *valiant* action or achievement; a *valiant* combat.

Thou bearest
The highest name for *valiant* acts.
Milton, S. A., l. 1101.

Hence—5†. Brave; splendid.

A *valiant* buff doublet stuffed with points.
Middleton, Black Book.

6. Of or pertaining to a brave or valiant man or valiant men.

The vesere, the aventaile, his vesturis ryche,
With the *valyant* blode was verrede alle over!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2573.

=**Syn.** 3 and 4. *Gallant, Courageous*, etc. (see *brave*), valorous, daring, dauntless, stout.

II.† *n.* A valiant person.

Four battles, . . . wherein four *valiants* of David slay four giants. Heading to 2 Sam. xxi.

valiantise†, *n.* [ME., also *vaillauntise*, < OF. *vaillantise*, < *vaillant*, valiant: see *valiant*.] Valor.

valiantly (val′ya̤nt-li), *adv.* In a valiant manner; stoutly; courageously; bravely; heroically.

valiantness (val′ya̤nt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being valiant; valor; bravery; courage; intrepidity in danger.

Thy *valiantness* was mine, thou suck'dst it from me.
Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 129.

valid (val′id), *a.* [Early mod. E. *valide*, < OF. (and F.) *valide* = Sp. *válido* = Pg. It. *valido*, < L. *validus*, strong, < *valere*, be strong: see *valiant*.] 1. Strong; powerful; efficient. [Obsolete or rare.]

Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 438.

With . . . the hugely clustered architecture of the Vatican rising from them, as from a terrace, they [the walls of Rome] seem indeed the *valid* bulwark of an ecclesiastical city. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 145.

2. Sufficiently supported by fact; well-grounded; sound; just; good; capable of being justified or defended; not weak or defective: as, a *valid* reason; a *valid* objection.

I perceived, when the said Italian was to receive an extraordinary great sum for the Spanish ambassador's use, the whole face of affairs was presently changed, insomuch that neither my reasons, nor the ambassador's above-mentioned, how *valid* soever, could prevail.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury (ed. Howells), p. 135.

When one's Proofs are aptly chosen,
Four are as *valid* as four Dozen. *Prior*, Alma, i.

3. Good or sufficient in point of law; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside; sustainable and effective in law, as distinguished from that which exists or took place in fact or appearance, but has not the requisites to entitle it to be recognized and enforced by law: as, a *valid* deed; a *valid* covenant; a *valid* instrument of any kind; a *valid* claim or title; a *valid* marriage; a *valid* ordination.—4. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having sufficient classificatory strength or force; scientifically founded or well-grounded; securely established: as, a *valid* family, genus, or species; a *valid* classification.—5. In *logic*, having, as an argument, that degree of formal strength and truth that it professes to have. —6. In *chem.*, having valence: chiefly used in composition, as in *univalid* for *univalent*, etc. =**Syn.** 2. Solid, weighty, sufficient.

validate (val′i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *validated*, ppr. *validating*. [< ML. *validatus*, pp. of *validare* (> It. *validare* = Sp. Pg. *validar* = F. *valider*), make strong, make valid, < L. *validus*, strong, valid: see *valid*.] 1. To make valid; confirm; give legal force to.

The right remaining
For Philip to succeed in course of years,
If years should *validate* the acknowledged claim
Of birthright. *Southey.*

2. To test the validity of.

The assembly occupied itself with the work of *validating* the votes. *The Scotsman.*

validation (val-i-dā′sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *validation* = Sp. *validacion*, < ML. **validatio(n-)*, < *validare*, validate: see *validate*.] The act of giving validity; a strengthening, inforcement, or confirming; an establishing or ratifying. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

validirostral (val″i-di-ros′tra̤l), *a.* [< L. *validus*, strong, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostral*.] Having a stout beak or strong bill. See cut under *Saltator*.

validity (vạ-lid′ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *validities* (-tiz). [< F. *validité* = Sp. *validad* = Pg. *validade* = It. *validità*, < LL. *validita(t-)s*, strength of body, ML. also validness, < L. *validus*, strong: see *valid*.] 1. Strength or power in general.

Purpose is but the slave to memory,
Of violent birth, but poor *validity*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 199.

With his [the lunatic's] cure from disease and the restored *validity* of this condition [of sensitive conscience], responsibility returns. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 119.

2. The state or character of being valid. Specifically—(*a*) Strength or force from being supported by fact; justness; soundness; efficacy: as, the *validity* of an argument or a proof; the *validity* of an objection.

The question raised is that of the comparative *validities* of beliefs reached through complex intellectual processes and beliefs reached through simple intellectual processes.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 391.

It is proved that the objective *validity* of mathematics presupposes that time and space are the forms of sense.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 242.

(*b*) Legal efficacy or force; sufficiency in point of law.

The *validity* of these new charters must turn upon the acceptance of them. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

(*c*) Scientific strength or force: as, the *validity* of a genus.

3†. Value.

Nought enters there,
Of what *validity* and pitch soe'er,
But falls into abatement and low price.
Shak., T. N., i. 1. 12.

Objective validity. See *objective*.—**Particular validity**, validity for certain minds only.—**Subjective validity**, truth to sensibility, as the truth of the proposition "sugar is sweet."—**Universal validity**, validity for all minds.

validly (val′id-li), *adv.* In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

validness (val′id-nes), *n.* The character of being valid; validity.

valise (vạ-lēs′), *n.* [Also *vallise*, earlier *vallies*, Sc. also *walise, wallees*; < F. *valise*, OF. *valise*, also *varise*, F. dial. *vailise* (> MHG. *velis*, G. *felleisen* = D. *valies*) = Sp. *balija* = It. *valigia* (Florio), ML. reflex *valisia*, a valise; origin unknown.] 1. A receptacle for travelers' use for clothes and articles of toilet. The name is generally given to a leather case of moderate size, opening wide on a hinge or like a portfolio, as distinguished from a bag on the one hand and a portmanteau on the other.

My *valise* is empty; and, to some ears, an empty *valise* is louder and more discordant than a bagpipe.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

2. *Milit.*, a cylindrical portmanteau of leather, about 18 inches long, placed on the saddle of each off horse of an artillery-carriage, and containing the smaller articles of the driver's personal equipment.

valise-saddle (vạ-lēs′sad″l), *n.* A form of saddle used for each off horse of an artillery-carriage. It serves to carry the valise of the driver, and also affords a seat for a rider, in case of need. *E. H. Knight.*

valkyr (val′kir), *n.* [Also *valkyria* (also *walkyr, walkyria*); < Icel. *valkyrja* (= AS. *wælcyrie* = G. *walküre*, after Icel.), lit. 'chooser of the slain,' < *valr*, the slain, + **kyrja*, < *kjósa*, choose, = E. *choose*.] In *Norse myth.*, one of the company of handmaidens of Odin, usually said to number nine, though the number varies. They serve at the banquets in Valhalla, but are best known as "the choosers of the slain," being sent forth by Odin to every battle. They ride through the air and with their spears designate the heroes who shall fall, whom they afterward conduct to Valhalla. In the Norse versions of the Nibelungen Lied, Brunhild, the daughter of Odin, appears as a valkyr, as also in Wagner's music-drama "Die Walküre." See *swan-maiden*.

valkyria (val-kir′i-ä), *n.* Same as *valkyr*.

valkyrian (val-kir′i-a̤n), *a.* [Also *walkyrian*; < *valkyria* + *-an*.] Of or relating to the valkyrs.

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian hymns. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

valla, *n.* Plural of *vallum*.

vallancy† (val′a̤n-si), *n.* [Cf. *valance* (?).] A kind of peruke worn in the seventeenth century.

Critics in plume and white *vallancy* wig.
Dryden, Epil. at Opening of New House (Theater Royal),
[1674.

vallar (val′ä̤r), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vallaris*, < *vallum*, a mound, rampart, < *vallus*, a stake, palisade: see *wall*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a rampart or palisade.—**Vallar crown, vallar garland**, in *her.*, a bearing supposed to represent the Roman corona castrensis, and represented as of gold with pointed uprights as if intended to represent the tops of stakes or palisades.

II. *n.* A vallar crown.

Garlandes, *vallares*, and muralles whiche (as touchyng honour) were farre aboue the other thynges.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 284.

vallary (val′a̤-ri), *a.* Same as *vallar*.

vallate (val′āt), *a.* [< L. *vallatus*, pp. of *vallare*, surround with a rampart, < *vallum*, a rampart, wall.] 1. In *anat.*, surrounded with a walled depression; circumvallate. [Rare.]—2. In *zoöl.*, cupped; cup-shaped. [Rare.]

The sponge is goblet-shaped in general form, and not simply *vallate*, like T. prolifera.
Micros. Science, N. S., XXXII. 3.

vallated (val′ā-ted), *a.* [< *vallate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Surrounded with or as with a rampart. [Rare.]

The favorite but not *vallated* domain of literature is æsthetics in its true meaning. *Science*, XII. 305.

vallation† (va-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. *vallatio(n-)*, a rampart or intrenchment, < L. *vallare*, surround with a rampart: see *vallate*.] A rampart or intrenchment. *T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 70.

vallatory† (val′a̤-tō-ri), *a.* [< *vallate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to a rampart or vallum.

Mention is made in Ezekiel of "a measuring reed of six cubits"; . . . and with such differences of reeds, *vallatory*, sagittary, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., i. § 47.

vallecula (va-lek′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *valleculæ* (-lē). [LL., also *vallicula*, dim. of *vallis, valles*, vale: see *vale*^{1}.] 1. In *anat.*, a depression or furrow. —2. In *bot.*, a groove or furrow, as on the stems of *Equisetum* or between the ribs of an umbelliferous fruit; a stria.—**Vallecula cerebelli** (valley of the cerebellum), a depression on the under surface of the cerebellum, in which lies the medulla oblongata. See cut under *brain*.—**Vallecula Sylvii**, the depression at the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius, the bottom of which is formed by the anterior perforated space. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Vallecula unguis**, the recess, formed by a duplication of the skin, in which the root of a nail lies.

vallecular (va-lek′ū-lär), *a.* [< *vallecula* + *-ar*^{3}.] Of or pertaining to a vallecula or groove. Also *vallicular*.—**Vallecular canal**, in *bot.*, in *Equisetaceæ*, an intercellular canal lying within the cortical parenchyma, opposite a groove on the surface of the stem.

valleculate (va-lek′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *vallecula* + *-ate*^{1}.] Having a vallecula or valleculæ. Also *valliculate*.

Valleix's points. Tender spots found by pressure along the course of a nerve in certain cases of neuralgia.

Vallet's pills. Pills of carbonate of iron.

valley (val′i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vallie*; < ME. *valey, valeye, valaye, vale* = MD. *valleye, valey*, D. *vallei*, < OF. *valee*, F. *vallée* (= It.

vallata), a valley, vale, < *val*, a vale, < L. *vallis*, *valles*, a vale: see *vale*1. The Rom. forms were prob. confused with ML. *vallata*, f., also *vallatum*, n., a ditch, a place surrounded by a ditch, < L. *vallatus*, pp. of *vallare*, surround with a rampart or intrenchment: see *vallate*.] 1. A depression, or a relatively low and somewhat level area, more or less completely inclosed by hills or mountains; the basin of a stream of any size, or the area drained by it, and, in accordance with more general usage, the part of that area which lies near the stream and is not much raised above its level. The surface of a mountainous region is made up of hills (or mountains) and valleys; but over those great expanses of country where uniformity of level is the dominant feature the term *valley* gives way to some other designation more specific in its character: thus, in English, *heath*, *prairie*, *savanna*, *plain*, *desert*; in Spanish-speaking countries, *campo*, *pampa*, *llano*, *páramo*; in the Russian empire, *steppe*, *tundra*; in South Africa, *veldt*, etc. All the tracts thus designated lie within the basins of certain rivers, and thus technically form parts of the valleys of those rivers, but convenience demands and justifies the special designation. So, on the other hand, in mountainous countries, or even in those in which the surface is only moderately broken, the valleys have their forms characterized by terms suited to express the great variety of features which they exhibit: thus, in English, *dale*, *dell*, *dingle*, *cove*, *comb*, *gully*, *ravine*, *gorge*, *defile*, *chasm*, and many others; in French, *combe*, *cluse*, *cirque*, etc.; in Spanish, *cañada* (changed to *cañon* in the western United States), *barranca*, *quebrada*, etc.; and so through all the various languages and countries. The forms of valleys are so numerous, and their existence dependent on such complicated and varied conditions, that a satisfactory classification of them is not possible. The simplest division of them, from the orographic point of view, is into *longitudinal* and *transverse*: the former are parallel with the mountain-ranges to which they belong; the latter, more or less nearly at right angles to them. Of longitudinal valleys the "Great Valley" of the Appalachian range offers an excellent example, this being parallel with the Blue Ridge, and having a development of about 500 miles in length in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and a very uniform width within those States of rarely less than 12 or more than 20 miles. The valleys of the Rhone and the Rhine in their upper portions — which rivers start from near the same point, and flow in exactly opposite directions, parallel with the crest of the Alps — furnish another good illustration of a longitudinal valley; while an equally satisfactory example of a transverse one is seen in the course of the Rhone from Martigny to the Lake of Geneva, where that river follows a direction at right angles to that which it has in the upper part of its course. Longitudinal valleys are more distinctly orographic in character than are the transverse — that is, their origin is due primarily to the same causes which have governed the position and direction of the ranges which make up the mountain-system to which they belong. Transverse valleys, on the other hand, though not necessarily independent of preëxisting breaks and faults, are, in general, chiefly the result of erosive agencies — by which, indeed, the forms of almost all valleys have been more or less profoundly modified. In some chains, however, notably in the Himalayas, the tendency of large streams flowing in longitudinal valleys to break transversely through lofty and precipitous ranges, and pass out of what seems their natural and predestined course, is an extraordinary orographic feature, and one which has not received a satisfactory explanation.

For he chased a saisne that he hath ouertake in this derke *valey*, and hath hym smetyn down.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195.

Through these fore-named *vallies* glide Simois and divine Scamander. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 17.

2. Hence, any similar depression of any size. — 3. Specifically, in *arch.*, the internal angle formed by the meeting of two inclined sides of a roof. The rafter which supports the valley is called the *valley-rafter* or *valley-piece*, and the board fixed upon it for the metallic gutter to lie upon is termed the *valley-board*. — **Cream of the valley.** See *cream*1. — **Synclinal valley.** See *synclinal*. — **Valley of the cerebellum.** Same as *vallecula cerebelli* (which see, under *vallecula*). =**Syn.** 1. *Valley*, *Vale*, *Dale*, *Glen*, *Ravine*, *Defile*, *Gorge*, *Cañon*. These words differ a good deal, according to locality. *Valley* is the general word (see def.), but may represent a region much larger than any of the others: as, the *valleys* of the Amazon and the Mississippi. *Vale* is a poetic or elevated word for a small valley. *Dale* belongs chiefly to the north of England, and is used of a small valley, especially if cultivated or cultivable. The popular notion of a *glen* is that it is secluded and shady. A *ravine* is narrow and relatively long. A *defile* is a narrow passageway, especially among hills — a pass so narrow that troops can go through only by a narrow front, as by files. A *gorge* is presumably deep, with sides somewhat if not quite precipitous. *Cañon* is a local word (see def.), without figurative extension as yet.

valley-board (val′i-bōrd), *n.* See *valley*, 3.

valleylet (val′i-let), *n.* [< *valley* + *-let*.] A little valley. [Rare.]

The infinite ramification of stream and valley, streamlet and *valleylet*.
Greenwood, Rain and Rivers (1866), p. 188. (*Davies.*)

valley-piece (val′i-pēs), *n.* See *valley*, 3.

valley-rafter (val′i-ráf″tėr), *n.* See *valley*, 3. By old writers valley-rafters were termed *sleepers*.

vallicula (va-lik′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *valliculæ* (-lē). Same as *vallecula*.

vallicular (va-lik′ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* Same as *vallecular*.

valliculate (va-lik′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* Same as *valleculate*.

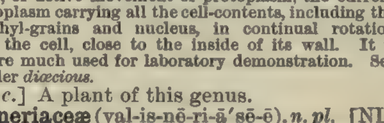
Vallisneria (val-is-nē′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after Antonio *Vallisneri* (1661–1730), an Italian naturalist.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ*, type of the tribe *Vallisnerieæ*. It is distinguished from the other two genera of the tribe by its simple perianth, fewer stamens (one to three), and the absence of a beak to the fruit. There is but one species, *V. spiralis*, the tape-grass or eel-grass, an aquatic plant common in fresh water, especially slow-flowing rivers, throughout the temperate and warmer regions of both hemispheres. It is a submerged herb with a very short stem, sometimes stoloniferous; very long and narrowly linear leaves crowded together at the base within a short sheath; and diœcious flowers on scapes, the male scapes very short, bearing clusters of buds within a spathe. These buds break from their short pedicels, and rise to the surface, where they open, and shed their pollen among the fertile flowers, which are raised to the surface on long filiform scapes. These latter subsequently coil up spirally, drawing the fertilized flowers under water to mature their fruit, which is berry-like, cylindrical, and elongated, and filled with numerous oblong seeds. The plant is common in cultivation in aquariums, its rapid growth aiding to aërate the water. In streams flowing into Chesapeake Bay, where it grows in great masses, it is known as *water-celery* or *wild celery*, and is said to be a favorite food of the canvasback duck and of the terrapin, and to impart to them their peculiar flavor. In Australia it is locally known as *spring-plant*. The square or oblong cells of its delicate flat leaves often exhibit to a remarkable degree the phenomenon of cyclosis, or active movement of protoplasm, the current of protoplasm carrying all the cell-contents, including the chlorophyl-grains and nucleus, in continual rotation around the cell, close to the inside of its wall. It is therefore much used for laboratory demonstration. See cut under *diœcious*.
2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Vallisneriaceæ (val-is-nē-ri-ā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Vallisneria* + *-aceæ*.] A former name of the order *Hydrocharideæ*.

Vallisnerieæ (val″is-nẹ̄-rī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Vallisneria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ*, characterized by very short, sometimes stoloniferous stems, growing immersed in fresh water, producing crowded sessile elongated leaves and peduncled spathes. It consists of 3 monotypic genera, *Vallisneria* being the type.

Vallota (va-lō′tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1821), said to have been named after *Vallot*, a French botanist (beginning of 17th century).] A genus of plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Amarylleæ*. It is characterized by a broadly funnel-shaped perianth with short tube usually involucrate with three bracts, furnished with a small callus between contiguous lobes, and by numerous ovules in two vertical rows in each cell, ripening into winged seeds. The only species, *V. purpurea*, is a native of South Africa. It is a bulbous plant with thong-like leaves and a stout scape bearing an umbel of numerous large scarlet flowers, erect and nearly or quite sessile. It is cultivated under the name of *Scarborough lily*.

vallum (val′um), *n.*; pl. *valla* (-ạ̈). [L., a rampart: see *wall*1.] 1. A rampart; a palisaded rampart; a line of intrenchment; specifically, the rampart with which the Romans inclosed their camps. It consisted essentially of two parts, the *agger*, or mound of earth, and the *sudes*, or palisades, that were driven into the ground to secure and strengthen it.
2. In *anat.*, the supercilium or eyebrow.



Vallum.
Part of the Roman Wall near Carrow, in the north of England.
a a, ramparts; *b b*, ditches or fosses; *w*, wall.

Valois head-dress. A style of dressing women's hair in fashion about 1850, the hair being drawn back from the forehead, and forming a roll on the crown of the head.

valonia (vạ̄-lō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [< It. *vallonia*, < Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn, an oak.] The commercial name for the acorn-cups of the valonia-oak, which are imported into Great Britain in large quantities from Asia Minor and Greece for use in tanning, dyeing, and making ink. They are of large size, and yield from 25 to 40 per cent. of tannin. Leather tanned with this material has a rich bloom, and is little permeable by water.

valonia-oak (vạ̄-lō′ni-ạ̈-ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus Ægilops*, of Greece and the Levant. It is a handsome tree, 30 or 40 feet high, nearly evergreen, with large prickly cupped acorns. The cups form valonia, and the immature acorns camata. The wood is useful, particularly for cabinet-making.

valor, valour (val′ọ̈r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *valure*; < ME. *valour*, < OF. *valour*, *valur*, later *valeur*, strength, valor, value, F. *valeur* = Sp. Pg. *valor* = It. *valore*, < ML. *valor*, strength, valor, LL. value, worth, < L. *valere*, be strong, be worth: see *valiant*.] 1. Strength of mind in resisting fear and braving danger; bravery; especially, courage and skill in fighting.

I knowe well I haue don right euell, not for than I shall lete hem well wite that I am not hidde, yef in me be so moche *valoure*, though I sholde be deed or all to hewen.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 405.

Discretion, the best part of *valour*.
Beau. and Fl., King and no King, iv. 3.

Some men's *valours* are in the eyes of them that look on.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

2†. Value; worth.

For goode dede done thurgh praiere
Is sold and bought to deere iwys,
To herte that of grete *valour* [var. *valure*, 16th cent. edd.] is.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5236.

And a Coppe ys inestymable, ffor they be full sett with precious stunys of grett *valour* that may be.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

Of small *valure*, O lady fair, alas, my name it is!
Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

Valure wins applause
That dares but to maintain the weaker cause.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

3. A man of courage; a brave man. [Rare.]

Leading young *valours* — reckless as myself.
Bulwer, Richelieu, i. 1.

= **Syn.** 1. Courage, gallantry. See *brave*.

valorous (val′ọ̈r-us), *a.* [< F. *valeureux* = It. *valoroso*, < ML. *valorosus*, valorous, < L. *valor*, strength, valor: see *valor*.] 1. Having or displaying valor; brave; courageous; valiant; intrepid: as, a *valorous* knight.

The knight, yet wrothfull for his late disgrace,
Fiercely advaunst his *valorous* right arme.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 34.

The most *valorous* Hector. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 275.

2. Characteristic of or pertaining to valor.

Full well they know the *valorous* heat that runs
In every pulse-beat of their loyal sons.
O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

3†. Having value; valuable.

Thy garments shall be made of Median silk,
Enchased with precious jewels of mine own,
More rich and *valurous* than Zenocrate's.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 2.

=**Syn.** 1. See *brave*.

valorously (val′ọ̈r-us-li), *adv.* In a valorous or brave manner; valiantly.

Hold to the track on which thou enteredst in thy early youth, which thou pursuedst as consul so *valorously* and bravely. *Cicero* to Atticus, tr. in Froude's Cæsar, xii.

Valparaiso oak. See *live-oak*.

Valsa (val′sạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Fries).] A genus of sphæriaceous fungi, having the perithecia immersed in the cortex of the host, and eight-spored or rarely four-spored asci, which are sessile without paraphyses. *V. Prunastri* occurs on the branches of the apricot.

Valsalvan (val-sal′vạ̈n), *a.* [< *Valsalva* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Italian anatomist Valsalva (1666–1723). — **Valsalvan experiment**, the forcing of air into the middle ear by a forcible expiration while the mouth and nose are closed. — **Valsalvan ligament**, a fibrous band running from the pinna of the ear to the temporal bone. — **Valsalvan method**, an attempt to obtain coagulation in an aneurism by reducing the force of the circulation by blood-letting, purgation, and a low diet. — **Valsalvan sinus.** See *sinus of Valsalva*, under *sinus*.

valuable (val′ụ̄-ạ̈-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *valiable*; altered, to suit *value* (as if directly < *value* + *-able*), < OF. *valable*, of force or value, valuable, < *valoir*, be of force or value: see *value*.] I. *a.* 1. Capable of being valued; capable of having the value measured or estimated.

Commodities are moveables, *valuable* by money, the common measure.
Locke, Further Considerations concerning Raising the [Value of Money.

I never value people as they value me, but as they are *valuable*. *Sydney Smith*, To Countess Grey, Nov. 1, 1821.

2. Of great value or price; having financial worth; representing a large market value: as, a *valuable* horse; *valuable* land; a *valuable* house. — 3. Of great moral worth, utility, or importance; precious; worthy; estimable; deserving esteem: as, a *valuable* friend; a *valuable* companion.

One example is more *valiable*, both to good and ill, than xx. preceptes written in bookes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 66.

He ought to think no man *valuable* but for his public spirit, justice, and integrity. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

Alumn is esteemed a very *valuable* charm against the evil eye. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 323.

Valuable consideration. See *consideration*. =**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Valuable*, *Costly*, *Precious*, useful, serviceable. That is *valuable* which has value, however small, and whether pecuniary or otherwise. That is *costly* which has cost or would cost a large sum of money: figuratively, we may sometimes call that *costly* which has cost work, sacrifice, or the like, or inflicted loss: as, a *costly* mistake or victory; but such use is not common. That is *precious* which has a very high intrinsic value: hence the term "*precious* metals"; a *precious* stone is also called a jewel; figuratively, a *precious* child is one very dear for his own sake. A *costly* stone is one that has been made expensive by carving, polishing, transportation from a great distance, or the like, as the sarcophagus of Napoleon I.; in 1 Cor. iii. 12 the revised version corrects "*precious* stones" to "*costly* stones." A *valuable* stone is one that can be made useful in some way, and therefore must not be thrown away. That which we value for its associations would be called more or less *precious* or *dear*, rather than *valuable*.

II. *n.* A thing, especially a small thing, of value; a choice article of personal property; any piece of precious merchandise, usually of small bulk: generally in the plural.

Inclining (with my usual cynicism) to think that he did steal the *valuables*.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, On a Medal of George [the Fourth.

valuableness (val′ṳ̄-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being valuable; preciousness; worth.

valuation (val-ṳ̄-ā′sho̤n), *n.* [= Sp. *valuacion*; as *value* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of valuing. Specifically — (*a*) The act of estimating the value or worth; the act of setting a price; appraisement: as, a *valuation* of lands for the purpose of taxation. (*b*) The act of duly valuing; estimation; appreciation: as, the just *valuation* of civil and religious privileges.

2. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth; value; worth.

The mines lie vnlaboured, and of no *valuation*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 466.

So slight a *valuation*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 49.

Home valuation, valuation or appraisement of imported merchandise according to the market prices at the port of import: in contradistinction to *foreign valuation*, the method commonly in use by appraising according to the valuation of the foreign port or country of export. The principle of home valuation was introduced in the United States by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1833, which provided for a gradual reduction of duties, to be followed in 1842 by the principle of home valuation according to regulations to be prescribed, which, however, were never introduced.

valuational (val-ụ̄-ā′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *valuation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to valuation. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 285. [Rare.]

valuator (val′ụ̄-ā-to̤r), *n.* [< *value* + *-at-or*.] One who sets a value; an appraiser. *Swift*, Considerations upon Two Bills.

value (val′ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *valew*; < ME. *valew*, *value*, < OF. *value* (= It. *valuta*), worth, value, < *value*, fem. of *valu*, pp. of *valoir*, < L. *valere*, be strong, be worth: see *valiant*, *valor*.] **1.** Worth; the property or properties of a thing in virtue of which it is useful or estimable, or the degree in which such a character is possessed; utility; importance; excellence: applied to both persons and things.

Ye are all physicians of no *value*. Job xiii. 4.

Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows. Mat. x. 31.

We had our Water measured out to us, 2 Pints a Man per day, till we came into our Channel. This was the first time that I began to know the *value* of fresh Water.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 5.

To loyal hearts the *value* of all gifts
Must vary as the giver's.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Always we are daunted by the appearances, not seeing that their whole *value* lies at bottom in the state of mind.
Emerson, War.

The only *value* of universal characters is that they help us, by reasoning, to know new truths about individual things. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 479.

2. Estimated or attributed worth; appreciation; valuation; esteem; regard.

Neither the pomp and grandeur of the World, nor the smiles and flatteries of it, no, nor its frowns and severities, could abate anything of that mighty esteem and *value* which he [Paul] had for the Christian Religion.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

I am not vain enough to boast that I have deserved the *value* of so illustrious a line.
Dryden, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables.

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life.
Addison, Cato, ii. 2.

I have a very great *Value* for Mr. Bevil, but have absolutely put an End to his Pretensions.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

3. The amount of other commodities (commonly represented by money) for which a thing can be exchanged in open market; the ratio in which one thing exchanges against others; the command which one commodity has over others in traffic; in a restricted (and the common popular) sense, the amount of money for which a thing can be sold; price. In political economy *value* is distinguished from *price*, which is worth estimated in money, while value is worth estimated in commodities in general.

So thei departed to pore knyghtes and squeres that neuer after were pore, in so moche that thei kepte not to hem-self the *valew* of a peny. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 167.

They [the Switzers] found there great spoyles that the Duke left behind, to the *valew* of three Millions.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 42.

By the price of a thing, therefore, we shall henceforth understand its *value* in money; by the *value*, or exchange *value* of a thing, its general power of purchasing, the command which its possession gives over purchaseable commodities in general. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 2.

The word *value*, so far as it can be correctly used, merely expresses the circumstance of its [a commodity's] exchanging in a certain ratio for some other substance.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., iv.

He could not manage finance; he knew *values* well, but he had no keenness of imagination for monetary results in the shape of profit and loss.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiv.

The sense proper to *value* in economic discussion may, I think, be said to be universally agreed upon by economists, and I may, therefore, at once define it as expressing the ratio in which commodities in open market are exchanged against each other.
J. E. Cairnes, Pol. Econ., I. i. § 1.

4. Price equal to the intrinsic worth of a thing; real equivalent.

His design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price. *Dryden.*

Worn gold coin received at its bullion *value*.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 329.

5. Import; precise signification: as, the *value* of a word or phrase.—**6.** In *music*, the relative length or duration of a tone signified by a note: as, a half-note has the *value* of two quarter-notes, or four sixteenth-notes; to give a note its full *value*.—**7.** In *painting* and the allied arts, relation of one object, part, or atmospheric plane of a picture to the others, with reference to light and shade, the idea of hue being abstracted. Thus, a picture in which the *values* are correct is one in which the distribution and interdependence of the light and dark parts correspond to nature, and particularly preserve the correct rendering of different distances from the observer; while a detail in a picture which is *out of value* is one which is too light or too dark in tone for the atmospheric plane which it should occupy, or for the proper rendering of its relations to other objects in the same plane.

It strikes us that the figure of the young preacher standing erect in the lofty pulpit has less *value* and atmospheric envelopment than it should possess in relation to the rest of the composition. *The Academy*, No. 890, p. 365.

With all our knowledge of to-day, the *values* of this landscape could not be better expressed; the composition is most natural and original, and were it not for the lack of truth in the *values* of the figures, and for the intense piety of the sentiment, it might have been painted yesterday.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 717.

8. In *math.*, the special determination of a quantity. Quantities in mathematics are identified by their general definitions, as satisfying certain conditions, and are variable, or otherwise indeterminate. A completely determinate quantity, or, more precisely, the quantity of a completely determinate quantum, is a value. *Value* is distinguished from *magnitude* in that the latter refers only to a modulus, or numerical measure, neglecting in some measure distinctions of kind, while two quantities which are not equal have not the same value, though they may have the same magnitude.

9. In *biol.*, grade or rank in classification; valence: as, a group having the *value* of a family.—**Annual value.** See *annual*.—**Form value**, in *biol.*, morphic valence; that grade of structural simplicity or complexity which any organism presents, or represents as compared with another: as, an ovum and an amœba have alike the *form value* of the simple cell; any sea-urchin has the *form value* of echinoderms.—**Good value**, full value or worth in exchange: as, to get *good value* for one's money.—**Local, market, minimum, multiple, par, principal value.** See the qualifying words.—**Surplus value.** See the quotation.

The fundamental principle of the Marx school and of the whole cognate socialism is the theory of *surplus value*,—the doctrine, namely, that, after the labourer has been paid the wage necessary for the subsistence of himself and family, the surplus produce of his labour is appropriated by the capitalist who exploits it.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 211.

Surrender value. See *surrender*, 2.—**Terminal value.** See *terminal*.—**Value in exchange, exchange value,** and **exchangeable value**, phrases often used to distinguish value in the economic sense (see def. 3) from its more general meaning of 'utility.'

The things which have the greatest value in use have frequently little or no *value in exchange*; and, on the contrary, those which have the greatest *value in exchange* have frequently little or no value in use.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 4.

Value of money. See *money*.—**Value received**, a phrase used especially to indicate that a promissory note has been made, or a bill of exchange has been accepted, for a valuable consideration, and not by way of accommodation. = **Syn. 1-4.** *Worth*, *Cost*, etc. (see *price*), *Income*, *Revenue*, *Profit*, etc. See *income*.

value (val′ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *valued*, ppr. *valuing*. [< *value*, *n.*] **1.** To estimate the value or worth of; specifically, to rate at a certain price; appraise: as, to *value* lands or goods.

This is the brief of money, plate, and jewels
I am possess'd of; 'tis exactly *valued*.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 138.

I thank God, the School of Affliction hath brought me to such a Habit of Patience, it has caused in me such Symptoms of Mortification, that I can *value* this World as it is. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 39.

There was in London a renowned chain of pearls which was *valued* at ten thousand pounds.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To consider with respect to value, worth, or importance; rate, whether high or low; regard.

The king must take it ill,
That he 's so slightly *valu'd* in his messenger.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 153.

So little knows
Any, but God alone, to *value* right
The good before him. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 202.

After the initial investigation comes the criticism; first we have to identify, then we have to *value*, our historical inventory. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 76.

3. Specifically, to rate high; have in high esteem; set much by; prize; appreciate; regard; hold in respect or estimation; reflexively, to pride (one's self).

Value the judicious, and let not mere acquests in minor parts of learning gain thy pre-existimation.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 4.

These gentlemen . . . *value themselves* upon being critics in rust, and will undertake to tell you the different ages of it by its colour. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

I *valued myself* upon being a strict monogamist.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

A man *valuing himself* as the organ of this or that dogma is a dull companion enough. *Emerson*, Clubs.

4. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power; compute; compare (with another person or thing) with respect to price or excellence.

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir.
Job xxviii. 16.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 14.

5. To take account of; take into account; hence, to care for; consider as important.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a clock, . . . for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil, v.

I want 'em [maps], and I don't *value* the price, but I would have the most exact.
John Tipper, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 315.

6†. To raise to estimation; cause to have value, either real or apparent.

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies to the crown. *Sir W. Temple.*

7†. To give out or represent as wealthy, or financially sound.

The scriveners and brokers do *value* unsound men to serve their own turn. *Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

8†. To be worth; be equal in worth to; be an equivalent of.

The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost that did conclude it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 88.

Valued policy. See *policy*². = **Syn. 3.** *Prize*, *Esteem*, etc. See *appreciate*.

valueless (val′ụ̄-les), *a.* [< *value* + *-less*.] Destitute of value; having no worth; worthless. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 101.

valuelessness (val′ụ̄-les-nes), *n.* The character of being valueless; worthlessness.

valuer (val′ụ̄-ėr), *n.* [< *value* + *-er*¹.] One who values, in any sense.

Experienced *valuers* promptly sent.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X., Adv.

valure†, *n.* An old form of *valor*.

valurous†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *valorous*.

valva (val′vä̤), *n.*; pl. *valvæ* (-vē). [NL., < L. *valva*, the leaf of a door.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a valve or valvula.—**2.** In *entom.*, the maxilla of a bee, which in repose folds against the tongue. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. *Kirby.*—**Valva bicuspis**, the bicuspid valve of the heart, now called *mitral valve*. See *valve*.—**Valva tricuspis**, the tricuspid valve of the heart. See *tricuspid*.

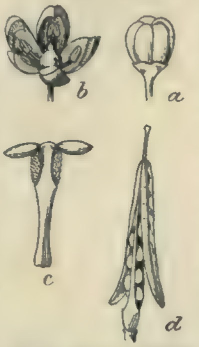
valval (val′va̤l), *a.* [< *valva* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a valve: specifically noting that view or position of a diatom in which one of the valves of the frustule is next the observer, as opposed to *zonal*, in which the line of union of the two valves is nearest. The position is also spoken of as *valve-view*.

valvar (val′vä̤r), *a.* [< *valva* + *-ar*³.] Valve-like; of or pertaining to a valve or valves; valvular.

valvasor (val′vạ-sôr), *n.* See *vavasor*.

valvate (val′vāt), *a.* [< L. *valvatus*, having folding doors, < *valva*, the leaf of a door: see *valve*.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Like a valve in form or function; resembling or serving for a valve; forming a valve; valvular; valviform: as, a *valvate* fold of membrane. (*b*) Having a valve;

provided with valves; valviferous; valvated: as, *valvate* vessels; a *valvate* orifice.—2. In *bot.*, united by the margins only, and opening as if by doors or valves, as the capsules of regularly dehiscent fruits, the anthers of certain *Ericaceæ*, and the parts of a perianth which in the bud meet without overlapping: said also of an estivation thus characterized.



a, the valvate estivation of the corolla of *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*; *b*, the flower of the same, open; *c*, stamen of *Berberis vulgaris*, with the anther dehiscing with valves; *d*, pod of *Barbarea vulgaris* with valvate dehiscence.

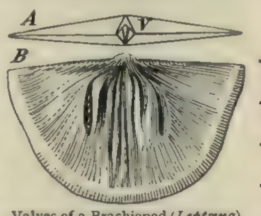
valve (valv), *n.* [< F. *valve* = Sp. Pg. It. *valva*, < L. *valva*, the leaf of a double door, pl. *valvæ*, folding doors, NL. a valve.] **1.** One of the leaves of a folding door; in the plural, a folding door.

> Swift thro' the *valves* the visionary fair
> Repass'd.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, iv. 1093.

> Heavily closed, with a jarring sound, the *valves* of the barn-doors.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

2. Any device or appliance used to control the flow of a liquid, vapor, or gas, or loose material in bulk, through a pipe, passageway, outlet, or inlet, in any form of containing vessel. In this wide and general sense, the term includes air-, gas-, steam-, and water-cocks of any kind, water-gates, air-gates, and keys to musical wind-instruments. *Rotary valves* are valves in which the leaf, disk, plug, or other device used to close the passage is made to revolve for opening or closing (the common stop-cock being an illustration); *lifting-valves* are those in which the ball, cone, or other stopper is lifted or raised clear of the valve-seat by pressure (usually that of the gas, steam, or liquid in the pipe) from below, the *poppet-*, *ball-*, and *safety-valves* being examples; *hinged valves* constitute a large class used in both air- and water-pipes, as the *butterfly-valves*, *clack-valves*, and other forms in which the leaf or plate of the valve is fastened on one side to the valve-seat or opening. Springs are sometimes used to keep such valves closed. *Sliding valves* are those in which the gate or leaf slides aside to open the valve-way, the *D-valve* and some forms of water- and gas-main valves being examples. The long-hinged valves of a pipe-organ, and the round stoppers operated by keys, as in the flute and other instruments, are called *key-valves*. The names by which valves are distinguished are often descriptive of the shape or motion of the valves, of their use, or of the method by which they are operated, as *globe-valve*, *screw-valve*, *blow-through valve*, *relief-valve*, *throttle-valve*. In a trade sense, *valves* appear to be distinguished from *cocks*. A cock is a small plug-valve operated by hand. Other valves moved by screws or levers, or operated by power through some machinery, all self-acting appliances, and all large or complicated gates, stoppers, or cocks, are called *valves*. The universal use of steam, gas, and water has led to the invention of a great variety of valves. In musical wind-instruments of the trumpet class, the valve is a device for changing the direction and length of the air-column so as to alter the pitch of the tone. The two forms most in use are the piston and the rotary valve—the former being a perforated plunger working in a cylindrical case, and the latter a four-way cock, both being operated by the fingers of the player's right hand. The result of using a valve is to add to the main tube of the instrument a supplementary tube or crook of such length that the proper tone of the whole is lowered by some definite interval. The number of valves is commonly three, the first lowering the fundamental tone a whole step (and all its harmonics proportionally), the second lowering it a half-step, and the third a step and a half. A fourth valve is sometimes added on large instruments, lowering the pitch two steps and a half; and five and six valves have occasionally been tried. Two or more valves are used simultaneously with combined effect. Valves are more or less demanded to compensate for the incompleteness of the scale of all instruments of this family, and to provide for rapid changes of tonality. They are also useful in particular cases to remedy the inaccuracy for concerted music of certain of the regular harmonic series of tones. Their extended application has greatly developed the capacity of all kinds of brass instruments for rapid and unrestricted execution. But on the other hand valves and supplementary crooks cannot always give exactly accurate intonation, and the angles which they more or less necessitate in the air-column tend to injure the purity of the tones. Various compensations for these drawbacks have been attempted, with some success; but valve-instruments are still seldom used in the orchestra, while they are numerous in military bands. See *piston*, 2, and compare *key*^{1}, 4 (*a*). See cuts under *back-pressure*, *ball-cock*, *conical*, *organ*, *reed-organ*, *twin-valve*, *slide-valve*, *steam-engine*, *safety-valve*.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a membranous part, fold, or thin layer which resembles a valve, or actually serves as a valve in connection with the flow of blood, lymph, or other fluid; a valva or valvula: as, the *valve* of Vieussens in the brain; the connivent *valves* of Kerkring in the intestine; *valves* of the heart, of the veins, etc. See cuts under *bulb*, *Crinoidea*, *heart*, *lymphatic*, and *vein*.—**4.** In *bot.*, in flowering plants, one of the segments into which a capsule dehisces, or which opens like a lid in the dehiscence of certain anthers. In *Diatomaceæ* each half of the silicified membrane or shell is called a *valve*. See cuts under *Marsilea*, *septicidal*, and *silicle*.—**5.** In *conch.*, one of the two or more separable pieces of which the shell may consist, or the whole shell when it is in one piece; each shell, right and left, of ordinary bivalves, and each shell, dorsal and ventral, of brachiopods. See *bivalve*, *multivalve*, *univalve*, *equivalve*, *inequivalve*, and cuts under *Caprotinidæ*, *Chamidæ*, *integropalliate*, and *sinupalliate*.—**6.** In *entom.*, a covering plate or sheath of any organ, generally one of a pair of plates which unite to form a tube or vagina, as those covering the external sexual organs, ovipositor, etc.—**Accessory, aortic, back-pressure, basal valve.** See the qualifying words.—**Auriculoventricular valves,** valves guarding either auriculoventricular orifice of the heart: on the right side the tricuspid, on the left the mitral. See cuts under *heart*.—**Bauhinian valve.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Bicuspid valve.** Same as *mitral valve*.—**Blow-through, brake-shoe, conical valve.** See *blow-through*, etc.—**Connivent valves.** See *valvulæ conniventes*, under *valvula*.—**Coronary valve.** See *coronary*.—**Cylindrical valve.** See *cylindric*.—**Delivery-valve.** See *delivery*.—**Eustachian valve.** See *Eustachian*.—**Gridiron valve.** See *gridiron*.—**Hasner's valve,** an imperfect valve formed by the mucous membrane at the meatal end of the nasal duct.—**Heister's valve,** folds of mucous membrane at the neck of the gall-bladder and in the cystic duct, which present the appearance of a spiral valve. See cut under *stomach*.—**Hydraulic, hypopygial, ileocæcal, inferior valve.** See the adjectives.—**Ileocolic valve.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Kingston's valve,** a conical valve forming the outlet of the blow-off pipe of a marine engine. It opens through the side of a vessel by turning a screw.—**Long valve,** in a steam-engine, same as *long slide* (which see, under *slide*).—**Low-water valve,** a valve which opens automatically and allows steam to escape when the water in an engine-boiler is reduced too low for safety.—**Mitral valve,** a valve formed by two triangular folds of the endocardium, or inner lining of the heart, situated at the opening between the left ventricle and the auricle, and serving to prevent regurgitation of blood into the latter cavity. Also *bicuspid valve*. See cut under *heart*.—**Oral valves.** See *oral*.—**Oscillating valve,** a steam-valve which reciprocates on a pivot. It is frequently used with oscillating steam-engines.—**Overpressure-valve.** See *overpressure*.—**Pocketed valve,** a valve fitting into a depression or pocket.—**Pot-lid valve.** (*a*) A cap-formed valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe. (*b*) The cover of the air-pump of a steam-engine. *E. H. Knight*.—**Pulmonary valves.** See *pulmonary*, and cut under *heart*.—**Pulmonic valves.** Same as *pulmonary valves*.—**Pyloric valve.** (*a*) A small tubercle situated at the anterior angle of the trigonum of the bladder. (*b*) Any formation serving to obstruct or close the pyloric orifice of the stomach. A pylorus may have a valvular construction, or a muscular sphincter may surround the orifice. See *pylorus*, 2 (*b*).—**Regulator-valve,** a throttle-valve.—**Reverse valve,** in boilers, a valve opening inward to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a negative pressure in the boiler.—**Rotary valve.** See *rotary*.—**Semilunar aortic valve, semilunar pulmonary valve.** See *semilunar*, and cut under *heart*.—**Semilunar valve of the brain.** Same as *valve of Vieussens*.—**Sigmoid valve.** See *sigmoid*.—**Spiral valve.** See *spiral*.—**Steam-thrown valve,** in a steam-engine or steam-pump, a valve moved by direct steam-pressure, without the intervention of an eccentric, crank, cam, or valve-stem. See cut under *rock-drill*.—**Thebesian valve.** See *Thebesian*.—**Tricuspid valve.** See *tricuspid*.—**Twin valve.** See *twin*^{1}.—**Undershut valve,** a valve placed beneath the sole-plate of a pump or other mechanism, as distinguished from one placed above the plate, and closed by a force acting from below upward. *E. H. Knight*.—**Valve of Amussat.** Same as *Heister's valve*.—**Valve of Bauhin.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Valve of Hasner.** See *Hasner's valve*.—**Valve of Tarinus.** Same as *valve of Vieussens*.—**Valve of Thebesius.** See *Thebesian valve*.—**Valve of Tulpius.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Valve of Varolius.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Valve of Vieussens** the delicate transparent roof of the anterior part of the fourth ventricle, continuous anteriorly with the postoptici, posteriorly with the cerebellum; the superior medullary velum.—**Valves of Kerkring,** the valvulæ conniventes of the intestine (which see, under *valvula*).—**Valves of the heart.** See *coronary*, *mitral*, *semilunar* (*aortic*, *pulmonary*), *Thebesian*, and *tricuspid valve*; also cut under *heart*.—**Valves of the lymphatics.** See *lymphatic*, *n.* (with cut).—**Valves of the veins,** folds of the lining membrane of the veins, most numerous in those of the lower extremities, which serve to impede or prevent the backward flow of blood in those vessels.



Valves of a Brachiopod (*Leptæna*). *A*, both valves, seen edgewise, showing hinge-area (*V*, ventral valve); *B*, dorsal valve, interior.

valve-bucket (valv'buk"et), *n.* A bucket fitted with a valve; specifically, a pump-bucket or sucker.

valve-chamber (valv'chām"bėr), *n.* The chamber in which a pump-valve or a steam-valve operates. See cuts under *rock-drill*, *slide-valve*, and *steam-hammer*.

valve-cock (valv'kok), *n.* A form of cock or faucet which is closed by the dropping of a valve on its seat. *E. H. Knight.*

valve-coupling (valv'kup"ling), *n.* A pipe-coupling containing a valve.

valved (valvd), *a.* [< *valve* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a valve or valves, in any sense; valvate; valvular.

valve-file (valv'fīl), *n.* A machinists' file having two acute and two obtuse angles, used in finishing valves, splines, feathers, key-ways, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

valve-gear (valv'gēr), *n.* Mechanism employed in operating a valve.

valveless (valv'les), *a.* [< *valve* + *-less*.] Having no valve.

valvelet (valv'let), *n.* [< *valve* + *-let*.] A little valve; a valvule.

valve-motion (valv'mō"shọn), *n.* Same as *valve-gear*.

valve-pallet (valv'pal"et), *n.* Same as *pallet*^{2}, 5.

valve-seat (valv'sēt), *n.* In *mach.*, the surface upon which a valve rests.

valve-stem (valv'stem), *n.* A rod like a piston-rod by which a valve is moved. See cuts under *slide-valve*, *steam-engine*, and *passenger-engine*.

valve-tailed (valv'tāld), *a.* Noting a Brazilian bat, *Diclidurus albus*, the end of whose tail occupies a valve-like formation of the interfemoral membrane.

valve-view (valv'vū), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *bot.*, the valval aspect of a diatom. Also called *side-view*. See *valval*.

II. *a.* Noting a position in which a valve-view is presented; valval.

valviferous (val-vif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *valva*, valve, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Bearing a valve; provided with a valve or valvular parts.

valviform (val'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *valva*, the leaf of a door (see *valve*), + *forma*, form.] Forming or acting as a valve; valvular; valvate. Also *valvæform*.

valvula (val'vụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *valvulæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *valvule*.] In *anat.*, same as *valve*.—**Valvula Bauhini,** the ileocæcal valve.—**Valvulæ conniventes,** transverse folds of the mucous membrane and underlying tissues found throughout a large extent of the small intestine. Their use is probably to retard somewhat the passage of the alimentary mass, and at the same time to offer a greater surface for absorption.—**Valvula Heisteri,** folds of the mucous membrane, in the neck of the gall-bladder and in the cystic duct, which present the appearance of a spiral valve. See cut under *stomach*.—**Valvula Vieussenii,** the valve of Vieussens (which see, under *valve*).

valvular (val'vụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *valvule* + *-ar*^{3}.] Of or pertaining to a valve or valvula; also, having the character of a valve; valviform.—**Valvular disease,** disease of one or more of the valves of the heart.—**Valvular sinus.** See *sinus*.

valvule (val'vūl), *n.* [< F. *valvule*; < L. *valvola*, *valvula*, dim. of *valva*, the leaf of a door, etc.: see *valve*.] **1.** A little valve. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The valvula or valve of Vieussens. (2) One of the valvulæ conniventes. (*b*) In *bot.*, a name formerly given to the inner or flowering glumes of grasses. (*c*) In *entom.*, a corneous piece at the base of the haustellum of sucking insects, corresponding to the labrum in the mandibulate mouth. *Kirby and Spence*.—**Interventricular valvules.** See *interventricular*.

valvulitis (val-vụ̄-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *valvula* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tissues forming a valve, usually one of the valves of the heart.

vambrace (vam'brās), *n.* [Also *vantbrace*, *vantbras*, *vauntbrace*; abbr. < F. *avant-bras*, < *avant*, before, in front, + *bras*, arm: see *van*^{2}, *avant*, and *brace*^{1}.] The piece of armor which protects the forearm from the elbow-joint to the wrist, whether covering the outer part of the arm only and worn over the sleeve of mail (compare *garde-bras* and *brassart*), or inclosing the whole forearm in a cylinder of iron. See cut under *rerebrace*.

vambraced (vam'brāst), *a.* [< *vambrace* + *-ed*^{2}.] Incased in armor: said of an arm, especially when used in heraldry as a bearing. Also *umbraced*.

vamose (va-mōs'), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *vamosed*, ppr. *vamosing*. [< Sp. *vamos*, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. (acting as 1st and 2d pl. impv.), used with inf. *ir*, go; < L. *vadimus*, 1st pers. pl. ind. of *vadere*, go, = E. *wade*: see *wade*.] To be off; be gone; decamp from. [Slang.]

> Paul had no such visions; he did not see human lives as pictures, as tableaux-vivants. He was sincerely sorry that Hollis had *vamosed* in that way.
> *C. F. Woolson*, Jupiter Lights, xxxi.

> The inclination to adopt Spanish or Mexican terms, or terms derived from them, is shown also in *vamosing*, disappearing or running away. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 428.

To vamose the ranch, to clear out; decamp. [Slang, U. S.]

> My precious partners had *vamosed the ranch*.
> *The Century*, XVII. 82.

vamp¹ (vamp), *n.* [< ME. *vampe, vaumpe, *vampay, vampies* (also *wampe, wampay*), earlier *vampett, vaumpet* (in pl. *vaumpez*), *vauntpe*, < OF. *vantpie*, aphetic form of *avant-pied*, F. *avant-pied*, the forepart of the foot, < *avant*, before, + *pied*, foot: see *van*² and *foot*.] 1. That part of the upper leather of a boot or shoe which is in front of the seam at the ankle. See cut under *boot*.

> As a cobbler sews a *vamp* up.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

2. Any piece or patch intended to give an old thing a new appearance; a piece added for appearance' sake. See the verb.—3†. A protection formerly worn for the ankle and leg, and perhaps for the foot also. It seems to have been in most cases a sort of gaiter or spatterdash.—4. In *music*, an improvised accompaniment.

vamp¹ (vamp), *v.* [ME. *vampayen*; < *vamp*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with a new vamp or upper leather, as a shoe or boot.

> Item, j. payre of blake hosyn, *vampayed* with lether.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 476.

> What a time did we endure
> In two-penny commons, and in boots twice *vamp'd!*
> *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, ii. 1.

2. To repair; furbish up; give an appearance of newness to.

> I'le drill you how to giue the lie, stab in the punto, if you dare not fight, then how to *vamp* a rotten quarrel without ado. *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, ii.

> A new play, or an old one new *vamped*, by Shadwell, called "The Royall Shepherdesse"; but the silliest for words and design, and everything, that ever I saw in my whole life. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 109.

> A pert *vamping* chaise-undertaker, stepping nimbly across the street, demanded if monsieur would have his chaise refitted. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 29.

3. In *music*, to improvise an accompaniment to. [Colloq.]

> As soon as I could get in to *vamp* the tunes on the banjo a little, I went at it too.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 191.

To vamp up, to hatch up; make up or put together out of odds and ends, or out of nothing.

> I sat myself down and *vamped up* a fine flaunting poetical panegyric. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxx.

> The "Half-Pay Officer," a *vamped-up* farce, by Molloy.
> *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. xvii.

II. *intrans.* To improvise musical accompaniments. [Colloq.]

vamp²† (vamp), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To travel; proceed; move forward.

> How much of my life has been trifled away in beaten tracks, where I *vamped* on with others, only to follow those that went before us. *Locke*, To A. Collins, Oct. 29, 1703.

vampay†, *n.* Same as *vamp*¹, *n.*, 3.

vamper¹ (vam'pėr), *n.* [< *vamp*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who vamps; a cobbler; one who pieces an old thing with something new.—2. One who improvises musical accompaniments. [Colloq.] *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 180.

vamper² (vam'pėr), *v. i.* [Appar. a var. or corruption of *vapor*.] To make an ostentatious appearance. *Jamieson.* [Local, Scotch.]

vamper-up (vam'pėr-up'), *n.* A vamper.

> But so also was Shakespeare a *vamper-up* of old stories.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 452.

vampire (vam'pīr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vampyre*; < F. *vampire* = Sp. Pg. *vampiro* = D. *vampier* = G. *vampyr* = Sw. Dan. *vampyr* (NL. *vampyrus*), < Serv. *vampir* = Bulg. *vampir, vapir, vepir, vupir* = Pol. *wampir*, also *upior* = Little Russ. *vampyr, vepyr, vopyr, opyr, upyr, opir, uper* = White Russ. *upir* = Russ. *vampirŭ*, also *upirĭ, upyrĭ, obyrĭ* (the Pol. *wampir*, Russ. *vampirŭ*, appar. < Serv.), a vampire; cf. North Turk. *uber*, a witch.] I. *n.* 1. A kind of spectral being or ghost still possessing a human body, which, according to a superstition existing among the Slavic and other races on the lower Danube, leaves the grave during the night, and maintains a semblance of life by sucking the warm blood of living men and women while they are asleep. Dead wizards, werwolves, heretics, and other outcasts become vampires, as do also the illegitimate offspring of parents themselves illegitimate, and any one killed by a vampire. On the discovery of a vampire's grave, the body, which, it is supposed, will be found all fresh and ruddy, must be disinterred, thrust through with a whitethorn stake, and burned in order to render it harmless.

2. Hence, a person who preys on others; an extortioner or blood-sucker.—3. Same as *vampire-bat*.—4. *Theat.*, a small trap made of two flaps held together by a spring, used for sudden appearances and disappearances of one person.—**False vampire**, a leaf-nosed bat of South America, erroneously supposed to suck blood. See *vampire-bat* (*b*) (1), and cut under *Vampyri*.—**Spectacled vampire**. Same as *spectacled stenoderm* (which see, under *stenoderm*).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a vampire; resembling a vampire in character; blood-sucking; extortionate; vampiric.

> The strong but disinterested wish to co-operate in restoring this noble University to its natural pre-eminence by relieving it from the *vampire* oppression under which it has pined so long in almost lifeless exhaustion.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 446.

vampire-bat (vam'pīr-bat), *n.* One of several different species of bats. (*a*) One of various large frugivorous bats of Africa, Asia, and the Malay archipelago, commonly called *flying-foxes*, such as the species of *Pteropus, Harpyia*, etc. The name appears to be due to some superstition, or to a fancied resemblance of these creatures to the spectral beings denominated vampires. (*b*) One of various bats of South America, of the insectivorous division of the order *Chiroptera*, only a few of which are noted for sucking blood. (1) There are numerous species of several genera of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*, among them the *Phyllostoma spectrum*, popularly known as the vampire-bat, some two feet in expanse of wing. But this species, like most others of the family, is perfectly harmless. (2) The bats which actually suck blood belong to the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, for which a special group named *Hæmatophilina* or *Desmodontes* has been formed, and which are also sometimes separated as a family, *Desmodidæ*. These have a small bifid foliaceous appendage on the nose; the tail and interfemoral membrane are little developed. Their peculiar characteristics are two large projecting upper incisors and two lancet-shaped superior canine teeth, all sharp-pointed, and so arranged as to make a triple puncture like that of the leech; a tongue capable of considerable extension, and furnished at its extremity with a number of papillæ arranged so as to form an organ of suction; and an intestine relatively shorter than in any other mammal. Altogether their structure points them out as designed to live on blood alone. They attack horses and cattle, and sometimes even man in his sleep. Also *vampire* and *vampyre*. See cuts under *Desmodontes*.

vampiric (vam-pir'ik), *a.* [< *vampire* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a vampire; pertaining to vampires or the belief in them: as, *vampiric* habits, literature, or superstition.

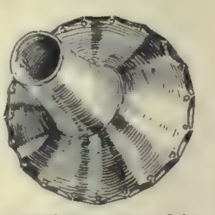
vampirism (vam'pīr-izm), *n.* [= F. *vampirisme*; as *vampire* + *-ism*.] 1. Belief in the existence of vampires. See *vampire*, 1.

> *Vampirism* prevails all over Russia, Persia, Greece, Bohemia, and Poland, but especially in the Danubian Principalities. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 754.

2. The action of a vampire-bat; the act or practice of blood-sucking.—3. Figuratively, the practice of extortion or preying on others. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

vamplate (vam'plāt), *n.* [Formerly also *vamplet*; < F. *avant-plat*, 'fore-plate,' < *avant*, before, in front, + *plat*, plate: see *plate*.] 1. The plate of iron carried upon the lance, the lance passing through it. It served as a protection for the hand when the lance was couched. It was originally a roundel, but in the armor of the just attained very large dimensions. Also *avantplat, lance-plate*.

> Amphialus was run through the *vamplate*, and under the arm, so as, the staff appearing behind him, it seemed to the beholders he had been in danger.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.


Vamplate of Lance of the end of the 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

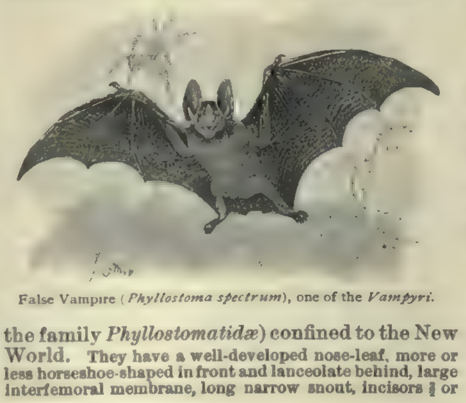
2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a gauntlet. *Berry.* The name *vamplate*, applied to this bearing, is a mistake arising at a time when medieval armor was not understood.

vamplet† (vam'plet), *n.* An old form of *vamplate*.

vampy†, *n.* Same as *vamp*¹, *n.*, 3.

vampyre†, *n.* See *vampire*.

Vampyri (vam'pi-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *vampyrus*: see *vampire*.] A group of typical phyllostomine bats (subfamily *Phyllostomatinæ* of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*) confined to the New World. They have a well-developed nose-leaf, more or less horseshoe-shaped in front and lanceolate behind, large interfemoral membrane, long narrow snout, incisors $\frac{2}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{1}$, and premolars $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{3}$. Though called vampires, these bats are not the true blood-suckers, but include numerous insectivorous and frugivorous species, referable to several genera. See *vampire-bat* (*b*), and compare *Desmodontes*.


False Vampire (*Phyllostoma spectrum*), one of the *Vampyri*.

Vampyridæ† (vam-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), < *Vampyrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of bats supposed to be vampires; the *Vampyri*.

Vampyrus (vam'pi-rus), *n.* [NL. (Leach): see *vampire*.] The name-giving genus of phyllostomine bats of the group *Vampyri* (where see cut): inexactly synonymous with *Phyllostoma*.

vamure†, *n.* Same as *vantmure*.

van¹ (van), *n.* [< OF. *van*, F. *van*, a fan, OF. *vanne*, a bird's wing, < L. *vannus*, a fan: see *fan*.] 1. A fan or other contrivance for winnowing grain.

> *Van.* . . . A *Vanne*, or winnowing Siue. *Cotgrave.*

> The other token of their ignorance of the sea was that they should not know an oar, but call it a corn-*van*.
> *Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey, xi. 152.

2. [< *van*¹, *v.*] In *mining*, a test of the value of an ore, made by washing (vanning) a small quantity, after powdering it, on the point of a shovel. Vanning is to a Cornish miner what washing in the horn spoon is to the Mexican. See *van*¹, *v.*, 2.

> "If you could only get that motion into a machine," said a gentleman, as he watched the process of making a *van* on a shovel, and saw the copper roll up to the highest point, "it would beat the world for slime-dressing."
> *F. G. Coggin*, Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., XII. 64.

3. A vane, as of a feather; hence, a wing.

> His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 750.

> As bats at the wired windows of a dairy,
> They beat their *vans*.
> *Shelley*, Witch of Atlas, xvi.

van¹ (van), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vanned*, ppr. *vanning*. [< F. *vanner*, < L. *vannere*, fan, winnow, < *vannus*, a fan: see *van*¹, *n.*, and cf. *fan*, *v.*] 1†. To winnow; fan.

> *Vanner.* To *vanne* or winnow. *Cotgrave.*

> The winnowing, *vanning*, and laying . . . up of corne.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 32.

2. In *mining*, to separate, as ore from veinstone, by washing it on the point of a shovel. See *van*, *n.*, 2, and *vanner*.

van² (van), *n.* [Abbr. of *vanguard* (due to association of *vanguard* and *rearguard*, whence *van*, supposed to be related to *vanguard* as *rear* to *rearguard*).] 1. The foremost division of an army on the march, or of a fleet when sailing; hence, by extension, the front of an army when in line of battle: opposed to *rear*.

> The foe he had surveyed,
> Ranged, as to him they did appear,
> With *van*, main-battle, wings, and rear.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 104.

> We too can boast of no ignoble spoils;
> But those my ship contains; whence distant far,
> I fight conspicuous in the *van* of war.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 350.

2. The leaders of any movement in which many are engaged; the foremost individuals of any moving body; the front of any advancing body; the front generally: literally or figuratively.

> Sir Roger, you shall have the *van* and lead the way.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v.

> Come, firm Resolve, take thou the *van*.
> *Burns*, To Dr. Blacklock.

> Doc. Meggar, too, leading the *van*, sends back over his shoulder the Parthian arrow of a single oath.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 200.

van³ (van), *n.* [Abbr. of *caravan*, regarded perhaps as **carry-van* (cf. *cariole*, taken as *carry-all*): see *caravan*.] 1. Any large covered carriage; specifically, a large covered wagon used in moving furniture and household effects.—2. A kind of vehicle, sometimes covered and sometimes open, used by tradesmen and others for carrying light goods, etc.—3. A close carriage attached to a railway-train, for carrying passengers' luggage, for the accommodation of the guard, etc. [Great Britain.]

van³ (van), *v. t.* [< *van*³, *n.*] To carry or transport in a van.

van-. A shortened form of *avant-*.

vanadate (van'a-dāt), *n.* [< *vanad*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of vanadic acid.

vanadiate (vạ-nā'di-āt), *n.* [< *vanadium* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *vanadate*.

vanadic (vạ-nad'ik), *a.* [< *vanadium* + *-ic*.] 1. Related to or containing vanadium.—2. Containing vanadium with its maximum valence.—**Vanadic acid**, H_3VO_4, a vanadium acid, analogous to phosphoric acid, not known in the free state, but forming well-defined salts.

vanadiferous (van-a-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *vanadium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *chem.*, containing or yielding vanadium.

vanadinite (van′a̤-din-īt), *n.* [< *vanad*(*ate*) + *-in-ite.*] A mineral consisting of lead vanadate with lead chlorid. It occurs in hexagonal crystals of yellow, brown, or red color; it is isomorphous with apatite (calcium phosphate), pyromorphite (lead phosphate), and mimetite (lead arseniate).

vanadious (vạ-nā′di-us), *a.* [< *vanadium* + *-ous.*] Containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic compounds.

vanadite (van′a̤-dīt), *n.* [< *vanad*(*ous*) + *-ite*².] A salt of vanadous acid.

vanadium (vā-nā′di-um), *n.* [See def.] Chemical symbol, V; atomic weight, 51.4. A metal first discovered by Del Rio, in 1801, in a lead ore from Mexico, and called by him *erythronium*, because its salts became red when heated with acids. This supposed new metal was not accepted by chemists, and Del Rio's name was dropped. Later, in 1830, Sefström described a new metal from Taberg, in Sweden, for which he proposed the name of *vanadium* (from *Vanadis*, one of the goddesses of the Scandinavian mythology); and immediately after it was shown by Wöhler that Del Rio's ore was, in fact, a vanadate of lead. But the name *vanadium* has been maintained, and that of *erythronium* has never been received. Metallic vanadium, as prepared by reducing the chlorid in hydrogen gas, is a light-gray powder, which under the microscope has a brilliant silvery luster: it has a specific gravity of 5.5; it is very little acted on by air or moisture at the ordinary temperature; it is easily dissolved in nitric acid, but is not at all acted on by hydrochloric acid, and is affected by strong sulphuric acid only when heated. Vanadium belongs to the antimony group, and, like the other members of this group, is in its chemical relations closely connected with the elements of the nitrogen group. Vanadium is an element whose combinations seem to be quite widely distributed, although occurring only in small quantity. The most abundant vanadium mineral is vanadinite, which is a vanadate of lead with chlorid of lead, and has been found in numerous widely separated localities. Vanadium resembles titanium in that it has been detected in various clays and igneous rocks. It is obtained in some quantity from the cupriferous Triassic beds of the vicinity of Mottram, Cheshire, England, in the form of the so-called mottramite, a hydrous vanadate of copper and lead.—**Vanadium bronze,** a fine yellow pigment employed in the place of gold bronze. It is an acid derivative of vanadium.

vanadous (van′a̤-dus), *a.* [< *vanad*(*ium*) + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to vanadium: as, *vanadous* oxid: specifically noting compounds in which vanadium has a lower valence than in the vanadic compounds.

van-courier† (van′kö″ri-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vant-courier;* abbr. of *avant-courier.*] An avant-courier; one sent before; a precursor; a forerunner. *Bailey*, 1731.

> I'll send then my *vant-courier* presently; in the mean time march after the captain, scoundrels!
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

Vancouveria (van-kọ̈-vē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Decaisne, 1834), named after Captain *Vancouver*, an English navigator, who visited the western coast of America 1792–4.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Berberidaceæ* and tribe *Berbereæ.* It is characterized by twelve to fifteen sepals, six shorter nectary-like petals and as many stamens, and a capsule opening into two valves. The original species, *V. hexandra*, is a perennial herb growing from a creeping rootstock, native of shady woodlands near the Pacific coast from Santa Cruz to Vancouver Island. It bears dissected radical leaves, and a panicled raceme of white flowers on a leafless scape. It has been called *American barrenwort*, from its close resemblance to the European *Epimedium alpinum*, which has the repute of possessing sterilizing powers. (See *barrenwort.*) A second North American species has been recently discovered.

Vanda (van′dä̤), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1820), said to be < Skt. *vandana*, a parasite.] 1. A genus of epiphytic orchids, of the tribe *Vandeæ* and subtribe *Sarcantheæ.* It is characterized by unbranched loose racemes of rather large flowers with very flat and spreading fleshy sepals and petals, all usually nearly alike and contracted below; a lip with a saccate base; broad pollen-stalks; and an unappendaged column. There are about 20 species, natives of India and the Malayan archipelago, with one, *V. Hindsii*, in tropical Australia. They bear spreading, flat, two-ranked leaves, commonly fleshy or coriaceous, and often notched at the apex—in one species, *V. teres*, cylindrical, and resembling a goose-quill. The handsome short-pedicelled flowers are borne on a lateral peduncle. Many species are in cultivation under glass, and from their size, fragrance, beautiful colors, and ornamental markings, are among the most highly prized of orchids, a single plant of a rare species having brought $2,000. They are grown on suspended blocks of wood or cork, and produce several, sometimes forty, flowers on a plant at once. *V. teres*, the cylinder-leafed vanda, a native of Sylhet, in India, bears blood-red white-bordered flowers 4 inches broad. *V. cærulea*, with equally large bright-blue flowers, grows on the oak and banian in India; this and *V. cærulescens*, with numerous smaller pale-blue flowers, are unusual in color among orchids. *V. insignis* and *V. suavis* are favorites in cultivation for their fragrance; *V. tricolor*, for its violet, white, and yellow flowers; *V. gigantea*, for its thick massive leaves. *V. furva*, sometimes called the *cowslip-scented orchid*, bears brownish, rose, and copper-colored flowers; and several species are cinnamon-colored.
2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Vandal (van′da̤l), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Vandale* = Sp. *Vándalo* = Pg. *Vandalo* = G. *Vandale* = D. *Wandel* = Sw. Dan. *Vandal*, < LL. *Vandali*, also *Vinduli*, *Vindili*, Vandals, *Vandalus*, adj., Vandal; from the Teut. name seen in D. *Wenden* = Icel. *Vindir*, the Wends: see *Wend*².] I. *n.* 1. One of a Germanic race who first appeared in middle and southern Germany, and in the first half of the fifth century ravaged Gaul, Spain, northern Africa, etc., and in 455 Rome itself, with enormous damage to accumulated treasures of art and literature. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] One who wilfully or ignorantly destroys or disfigures any work of art, literature, or the like; one who is hostile to or wantonly attacks anything that is beautiful or venerable.

II. *a.* [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to a vandal or vandalism.

> Bestrewn with *vandal* initials cut in the soft material.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 182.

Vandalic (van-dal′ik), *a.* [< *Vandal* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Vandals. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] Ferocious; rude; barbarous; specifically, hostile to art; destructive of what is beautiful or admirable.

> Rash divines might be apt to charge this holy man . . . with more than *Vandalic* rage against human learning.
> *Warburton*, Doctrine of Grace, iii. 2.

> Barbarians of the *Vandalic* race.
> *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxxi.

Vandalism (van′da̤l-izm), *n.* [= F. *vandalisme;* < *Vandal* + *-ism.*] 1. The conduct of Vandals. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] Wilful or ignorant destruction of artistic or literary treasures; hostility to or irreverence or contempt for what is beautiful or venerable.

Vandeæ (van′dẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Vanda* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of orchids, characterized by a single posterior opercular anther, its cells almost always confluent at maturity, and closely incumbent above a horizontal rostellum, to which the waxy pollen-masses are affixed by a small thick or scale-like gland, which is often prolonged into a distinct caulicle or stalk. It includes about 140 genera, classed in 8 tribes, the types of which are the genera *Eulophium*, *Cymbidium*, *Cyrtopodium*, *Stanhopea*, *Maxillaria*, *Oncidium*, *Sarcanthus*, and *Notylia.* These genera alone include over 530 tropical species, and are all, except perhaps the first and last, highly prized in cultivation. The *Notylieæ* (or *Podochileæ*) are aberrant in their erect rostellum, and are thus transitional to the tribe *Neottieæ.* The two globose or oblong pollen-masses, each sometimes bisected, are very readily removed by insect or artificial aid, and insure cross-fertilization. The genera are nearly all epiphytic. They often produce pseudo-bulbs, but not tubers; their stems are erect, or reduced to a creeping rootstock adhering to trees or stones; their inflorescence is usually lateral, very rarely, as in *Cyrtopodium*, a terminal raceme. The flowers are commonly large and handsome, many of the most valuable among orchids belonging here, as *Aërides*, *Miltonia*, *Saccolabium*, *Odontoglossum*, *Phalænopsis*, *Zygopetalum*, *Lycaste*, *Catasetum*, and *Peristeria.* See cut under *Phalænopsis.*

Vandellia (van-del′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named after the Italian *Vandelli*, who wrote in 1788 on Portuguese and Brazilian plants.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Gratioleæ*, type of the subtribe *Vandellieæ.* It is distinguished from the related genus *Ilysanthes* by its four perfect stamens. There are about 80 species, natives of warm parts of the Old World, 2 species, *V. crustacea* and *V. diffusa*, occurring in tropical America. They are usually much-branched annuals, with opposite leaves, and small flowers which are solitary in the axils, or form a terminal raceme or umbel. See *bitter-blain.*

vandoo (van′dö), *n.* A dialectal variant of *vendue.*

Vandyke (van-dīk′), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *Vandyke collar*, so called from *Vandyke* (Anthony *Van Dyck*, 1599–1641), a Flemish painter.] I. *n.* 1. One of a series of relatively large points forming an edge or border, as of lace, ribbon, cloth, etc.

> An immense straw bonnet, tied down with satin ribbons, exhibiting two bows, the edges of which were cut in *vandykes.* *J. Moore*, The Post-Captain, xiv.

> In a cairn which had previously been disturbed was a drinking cup ornamented with *vandykes.*
> *Athenæum*, No. 3288, p. 590.

2. A Vandyke cape or collar. See II.—3. A painting by Vandyke.—4. A small cape resembling a very broad collar, worn by women and girls in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the style of dress represented in portraits by Vandyke; especially, ornamented with relatively large points forming a border: noting a broad collar or cape, as of linen.

> It is to such considerations as these, together with his *Vandyke* dress, his handsome face, and his peaked beard, that he [Charles I.] owes, we verily believe, most of his popularity with the present generation.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

Vandyke beard, a pointed beard.—**Vandyke brown.** See *brown.*

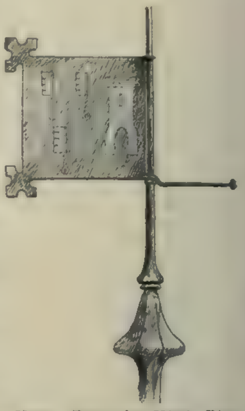
vandyke (van-dīk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vandyked*, ppr. *vandyking.* [< *Vandyke*, *n.*] To cut the edge of, as a piece of dress, in points, after the manner of a Vandyke collar.

vane (vān), *n.* [< ME. *vane*, a var. of *fane*, < AS. *fana*, a flag, banner: see *fane*¹.] 1†. A flag or pennon.—2. A weathercock; a device which is moved by the wind in such a manner as to show the wind's direction; a weather-vane.

> O stormy peple! vnsad and euer vntrewe!
> Ay vndiscreet and chaunging as a *vane.*
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 940.

> A *vane* blown with all winds. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 66.

3. A device used on shipboard to answer the purpose of a weathercock: generally called *dog-vane.* It is usually a long slender cone of bunting, which is hoisted at the masthead and blows in the wind, pointing away from the quarter from which the wind comes.



Vane.—From the Hôtel Dieu, Beaune, France, 1441. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Arch.")

4. A device similar to a weather-vane, attached to an axis, and having a surface exposed to a moving current, as in an anemometer or a water-meter.—5. In *ornith.*, the web of a feather on either side of the shaft; the pogonium; the vexillum. Also used of an arrow. See *feather*, and cuts under *aftershaft* and *penciling.*

> The arrows having the broader *vanes* will fall shorter than those having the narrower ones.
> *M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 33.

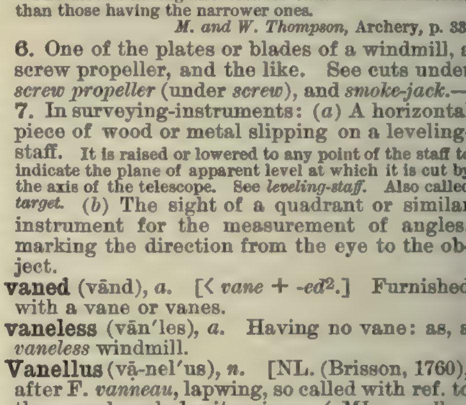
6. One of the plates or blades of a windmill, a screw propeller, and the like. See cuts under *screw propeller* (under *screw*), and *smoke-jack.*—7. In surveying-instruments: (*a*) A horizontal piece of wood or metal slipping on a leveling-staff. It is raised or lowered to any point of the staff to indicate the plane of apparent level at which it is cut by the axis of the telescope. See *leveling-staff.* Also called *target.* (*b*) The sight of a quadrant or similar instrument for the measurement of angles, marking the direction from the eye to the object.

vaned (vānd), *a.* [< *vane* + *-ed*².] Furnished with a vane or vanes.

vaneless (vān′les), *a.* Having no vane: as, a *vaneless* windmill.

Vanellus (vạ-nel′us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), after F. *vanneau*, lapwing, so called with ref. to the sound made by its wings; < ML. *vanellus*, *vannellus*, dim. of L. *vannus*, a fan: see *van*¹.] A genus of plover-like grallatorial birds, of the family *Charadriidæ*, having four toes, a long recurved occipital crest, lustrous plumage, and no spur on the wing; the true lapwings. It includes the well-known pewit or lapwing of Europe, *V. cristatus*, and a few similar species. See cuts under *lapwing*, *plover* (egg), and *Pressirostres.*

Vanessa (vạ-nes′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808), said to be intended for **Phanessa*, < Gr. Φάνης, a mystic divinity in the Orphic system.] 1. A notable genus of butterflies, used variously by different authors, but now generally restricted to a few forms, of which the cosmopolitan *V. atalanta* is the type. Of the few known in England, *V. atalanta* is the red admiral; *V. io* is the peacock; *V. antiopa* is the Camberwell beauty (see cut under *beauty*).



Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*), right wings reversed: female, natural size.

V. polychlorus and *V. urticæ* are the larger and smaller tortoise-shells. The comma-butterfly is sometimes placed in this genus. See also cut under *painted-lady*.

2. [*l. c.*] A butterfly of this genus.

Vanessinæ (van-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vanessa* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Nymphalidæ*, named from the genus *Vanessa*. It includes also the genera *Cynthia* and *Grapta*. All the species are sometimes called *anglewings*.

vanessoid (vạ̄-nes'oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a butterfly of the genus *Vanessa*; belonging to the *Vanessinæ*.

II. *n.* A butterfly of this group.

van-foss (van'fos), *n.* [< F. *avant-fosse*, < *avant*, before, + *fosse*, ditch, trench: see *foss*².] In *fort.*, a ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

vang (vang), *n.* [< D. *vang*, a catch, a curb (< *vangen*, catch), = E. *fang*: see *fang*.] A guy extending from the end of a gaff to the ship's rail on each side, and serving to steady the gaff.

Vanga (vang'gä̤), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *vanga*, a mattock.] 1. A genus of shrike-like birds of Madagascar. The name was applied by Lesson in 1831 to the African shrikes often called *Malaconotus*, and by Swainson in 1837 to certain shrike-like birds of Australia. It has lately been adopted by G. R. Gray in its original acceptation. As originally or very early used by Buffon, and as generically retained by Cuvier, it applied especially to *Lanius curvirostris* (Gmelin) of Madagascar. 2. [*l. c.*] A shrike of the genus *Vanga*; the hook-billed shrike, *V. curvirostris*, or the rufous shrike, *V. rufa*—both of Madagascar.

vanga-shrike (vang'gä̤-shrīk), *n.* A vanga.

vangee (van'jē), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A contrivance for working the pumps of a ship by means of a barrel and crank-brakes.

vanglo, vangloe (vang'glō), *n.* [W. Ind.] Sesame or til. [West Indies.]

vanguard (van'gärd), *n.* [Formerly *vantgard*; by apheresis from *avantgarde*, < F. *avant-garde*, < *avant*, before, + *garde*, guard: see *guard*.] A detachment of an army whose duty it is to guard against surprise from the front and to clear the way; the van. Compare *van*².

The Earls of Hereford and Norfolk, with the Earl of Lincoln, led his [Edward I.'s] *Van-guard* at the famous Battle of Fonkirk. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 97.

Of All The Beasts . . .
I see (as vice-Roy of their brutish Band)
The Elephant the *Vant-gard* doth command.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

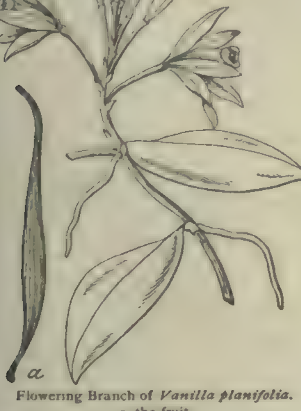
In the *vant-guard* he sat bravely mounted.
Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, i. 1.

This is the *vanguard* of the hordes of Attila, the concession made in the regular army to legend and fancy.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 844.

vanguard†, *v. t.* [< *vanguard*, *n.*] To stand as a guard before.

Carthage is strong, with many a mightie tower,
With broad deepe ditch, *vant-guarding* stately wall.
T. C. C. J., Remedy of Love, l. 83. (*Nares.*)

vanilla (vạ̄-nil'ä̤), *n.* [= F. *vanille*, < NL. *vanilla*, < Sp. *vainilla*, formerly *vaynilla*, the pod or bean of the vanilla-plant, hence also the plant itself (also applied to heliotrope), lit. 'little pod,' dim. of *vaina*, scabbard, sheath, pod, < L. *vagina*, sheath: see *vagina*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Vanilla* (see def. 3), especially one of several species yielding the vanilla of commerce.



Flowering Branch of *Vanilla planifolia*.
a, the fruit.

V. planifolia is by far the largest source; but other species, as *V. aromatica* and *V. grandiflora*, are also grown for use. Vanilla is most largely produced in Mexico, the product being obtained to a great extent from the wild plant; but the plant is also found, either wild or in cultivation, in various parts of Central and South America, and is more or less grown in many warm countries, notably in Mauritius and the Seychelles, Java, and Tahiti. On the isthmus of Panama the fruit of *Selenipedium Chica*, and perhaps of some other orchids, there known as *vanilla chica*, or little vanilla, is used like that of true vanilla. The vanilla-plant is a climber easily propagated by cuttings, beginning to bear when three years old, and continuing thirty or forty years. The flowers need to be artificially fertilized, except in the plant's natural habitat, where fertilization is effected by insects. The fruit is a long fleshy pod, known as *vanilla-bean*, from its form, not from its seeds, which are minute.

2. The vanilla-bean or its economic extract. The valuable property of the bean, which resides in a volatile oil (see *vanillin*), is developed by a slow process of curing involving fermentation. The extract has a peculiar agreeable odor and aromatic taste. It has the medicinal property of an aromatic stimulant, with some effect upon the nervous system. Its chief use, however, is in the preparation of liquors, in perfumery, and as a flavoring of chocolate, confectionery, creams, etc.

3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Plumier, 1703).] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottieæ*, type of the subtribe *Vanilleæ*. It is characterized by having tall climbing and branching leafy stems, and large flowers with a broad concave stalked lip, at the base rolled about the column, to which the stalk is adnate. There are about 20 species, widely scattered through the tropics. They are robust climbers, sending out adventitious roots, by which they cling to trees, and bearing thick fleshy or coriaceous leaves. The flowers are usually large, often abundant, and of delicious fragrance, chiefly white and red, in several economic species green. The dark-brown pods are 6 to 9 inches long, and are filled with a dark oily odorous pulp. (See def. 1 and *vanilloes*.) The Jamaican species are there known as *greenwithe* and *purplelip*. *V. planifolia* occurs also in Florida along the everglades, where its green flowers reach about 2 inches in diameter. *V. lutescens* and *V. Phalænopsis* are cultivated under glass for their flowers, which are large and handsome, yellowish, white, or orange.—**Frosted vanilla** (F. *vanille givrée*), vanilla-beans upon the surface of which vanillin appears in frost-like crystals: the best quality. *A. W. Harrison.*—**Wild vanilla**, a composite plant, *Trilisa* (*Liatris*) *odoratissima*, found from North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana. It is a rather tall erect plant with numerous small rose-purple heads in a cymose panicle. The leaves have a persistent vanilla-like fragrance, and are considerably used to improve the odor of tobacco. The root-leaves are much larger than the others, and gain for the plant the name also of *deer's-tongue* or *hound's-tongue*.

vanilla-bean (vạ̄-nil'ä̤-bēn), *n.* The fruit of the plant vanilla. See *vanilla*, 1 and 2.

vanilla-grass (vạ̄-nil'ä̤-gràs), *n.* A grass of the genus *Hierochloë*, chiefly *H. borealis*; holy-grass. The large-leafed vanilla-grass is *H. macrophylla* of California. See *Hierochloë*.

vanilla-plant (vạ̄-nil'ä̤-plant), *n.* 1. See *vanilla*, 1 and 3.—2. Same as *wild vanilla* (which see, under *vanilla*).

vanillic (vạ̄-nil'ik), *a.* [< *vanill*(*in*) + *-ic.*] Related to or derived from vanilla.—**Vanillic acid**, a monobasic crystalline acid obtained by the oxidation of its aldehyde vanillin.

vanillin (vạ̄-nil'in), *n.* [< *vanilla* + *-in*².] The neutral odoriferous principle ($C_8H_8O_3$) of vanilla. It forms crystalline needles having a hot, biting taste, soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It is now prepared artificially from coniferin and from oil of cloves, and used as a flavoring extract.

vanillism (vạ̄-nil'izm), *n.* [< *vanilla* + *-ism.*] An affection observed among workers in vanilla, characterized by an itching papular eruption of the skin, irritation of the nasal mucous membrane, headache, vertigo, pains in the muscles, and great prostration. It is supposed to be due to a poisonous action of the vanilla or of the oil of cashew with which the pods are coated.

vanilloes (vạ̄-nil'ōz), *n.* An inferior kind of vanilla obtained from *Vanilla Pompona*.

vaniloquence† (vạ̄-nil'ọ̄-kwe̤ns), *n.* [< L. *vaniloquentia*, < **vaniloquen*(*t-*)*s*, vaniloquent: see *vaniloquent*.] Idle talk; vain babbling. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

vaniloquent† (vạ̄-nil'ọ̄-kwe̤nt), *a.* [< L. **vaniloquen*(*t-*)*s*, vaniloquent, < *vanus*, empty, + *loquen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak, talk.] Talking idly or vainly. *Bailey*, 1727.

vanish (van'ish), *v. i.* [< ME. *vanisshen*, *vanischen*, *vaneschen*, *vanschen*, < OF. *vaniss-* (stem of certain parts of **vanir* = It. *vanire*, pres. *vanisco*), < L. *vanescere*, disappear, be in vain, < *vanus*, empty, vain: see *vain*.] 1. To disappear quickly; pass from a visible to an invisible state; become imperceptible.

The heavens shall *vanish* away like smoke. Isa. li. 6.

Of the *vanished* dream
No image was there left to him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 96.

2. To pass out of view; pass beyond the limit of vision; disappear gradually; fade away.

Now when she [the queen] could no longer detain the Empire from her son, not enduring to survive her glory, she *vanisht* out of sight. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 118.

3. To pass away; be annihilated or lost; be no more.

Pick'd from the worm-holes of long-*vanish'd* days.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 86.

Before Atrides' rage so sinks the foe,
Whole squadrons *vanish*, and proud heads lie low.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 206.

All must feel that by his [Shelley's] subtle sense of beauty he caught many a *vanishing* hue of earth and sky which no poet before him had noticed.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 151.

4. To rise or be given off, as breath; exhale. [Rare.]

A gentler judgment *vanish'd* from his lips.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 10.

5. In *math.*, to become zero.—**Vanishing circle.** See *circle*.—**Vanishing fraction**, in *alg.* See *fraction*.—**Vanishing line**, in *persp.*, the line which represents the line at infinity in which any given plane cuts all parallel planes.—**Vanishing plane**, in *relief persp.*, the plane which represents the plane at infinity, and thus contains all vanishing points and vanishing lines.—**Vanishing point**, in *persp.*, the point which represents the point at infinity in which an imaginary line passing through the eye of the observer parallel to any straight line of an object to be drawn cuts that line produced and all parallel lines; hence, colloquially and in confusion with sense 5, the point or condition of disappearance of anything.

The margin of profit has been reduced to *vanishing-point*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 72.

Vanishing stress. See *stress*¹.

vanish (van'ish), *n.* [< *vanish*, *v.*] In *phonetics*, a sound with which another principal sound vanishes or ends, as the *ē*-sound of *ā* (the *i* in *ei* as pronounced in *veil*), or the *ö*-sound of *ō* (the *u* in *ou* as pronounced in *soul*).

vanisher (van'ish-ėr), *n.* [< *vanish* + *-er*¹.] One who disappears or vanishes. *Whittier*.

vanishingly (van'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a vanishing manner; so as to vanish; imperceptibly: as, a certain probability is *vanishingly* small.

vanishment (van'ish-me̤nt), *n.* [< *vanish* + *-ment*.] A vanishing.

Vanist (vā'nist), *n.* [< *Vane* (see def.) + *-ist.*] One of the New England Antinomians, about 1637: so called from Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636.

vanitied (van'i-tid), *a.* [< *vanity* + *-ed*².] Affected with vanity. [Rare.]

I am exasperated against your foolish, your low-*vanitied* Lovelace.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 86. (*Davies.*)

vanity (van'i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *vanities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *vanitye*, *vanitie*; < ME. *vanitee*, *vanite*, < OF. *vanite*, *vanitet*, F. *vanité* = Pr. *vanitat*, *vanetat* = Sp. *vanidad* = Pg. *vaidade* = It. *vanità*, < L. *vanita*(*t-*)*s*, emptiness, vanity, < *vanus*, empty, vain: see *vain*.] 1. The character or state of being vain. (*a*) Worthlessness; futility; falsity; unsubstantialness; unrealness; illusion; deception; emptiness; folly; want of substance to satisfy desire; hollowness.

Nothing, God wot, but *vanitee* in sweven is.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 102.

Vanity of *vanities*, saith the preacher, all is *vanity*.
Eccles. i. 2.

All was *vanity*, feeding the wind, and folly.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

(*b*) The desire of indiscriminate admiration; inflation of mind upon slight ground; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or adornments, and making its possessor anxious for the notice and applause of others.

To be fair,
And nothing virtuous, only fits the eye
Of gaudy youth and swelling *vanity*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

They were faine to let him goe on till all men saw his *vanity*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 171.

Vanity is the cordial drop which makes the bitter cup of life go down.
J. Adams, in Josiah Quincy's Figures of the Past, p. 78.

(*c*) Ostentation; ambitious display; pompous vaunting; pride; vainglory.

They . . . through their owne *vanitye* . . . doe thereupon build and enlarge many forged historyes of theyr owne antiquitye. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

When the superior acts out of a principle of *vanity*, the dependant will be sure to allow it him.
Steele, Tatler, No. 202.

2. That which is vain; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial. (*a*) Empty pleasure; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

The pomps and *vanity* of this wicked world.
Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

They are gilded and adulterate *vanities*.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 3.

Think not, when woman's transient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 52.

(*b*) Fruitless desire or endeavor; effort which produces no result.

It is a *vanity* to waste our days in the blind pursuit of knowledge. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 8.

There, far in the apse, is seen the sad Madonna standing in her folded robe, lifting her hands in *vanity* of blessing.
Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. iii. § 39.

(*c*) An empty or vain conceit; a trifle.

I must
Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 41.

In Holy-Oke's edition of Rider's Latin Dictionary, ed. 1633, the word phaeton is not given. May we conclude from this that the phaeton was a *vanity* started in Puritan times? *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 476.

(*d*) In the Bible, a heathen deity, as having no proper existence.

Are there any among the *vanities* of the Gentiles that can cause rain? Jer. xiv. 22.

3†. One of the personified vices in the old moralities and puppet-shows.

You . . . take *vanity* the puppet's part.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 39.

Vanity Fair, the world as a scene of vanity or of ostentatious folly; hence, the world of fashion: so called from the fair described in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" as established by Beelzebub, Apollyon, and Legion for the sale of all sorts of vanities. The name was adopted by Thackeray as the title of a satirical novel. =**Syn. 1.** (*b*) *Pride, Egotism, Vanity*, etc. See *egotism*.

vanmure†, *n.* Same as *vantmure*.

vanner (van'ėr), *n.* [< *van*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] In *mining*, a machine for dressing ore; an ore-separator; a vanning-machine. The name is given to various contrivances patented and attempted to be brought into use for dressing ore, in which the peculiar motions of the shovel in the miner's hands in the operation of "making a van" are, or are supposed to be, more or less successfully imitated. "Berdan's machine" is one of these contrivances, and has been used to some extent in California and elsewhere. The most satisfactory machine of this kind is the so-called "Frue vanner," which is now widely known and somewhat extensively used. In this machine various well-tried methods are combined with a satisfactory result; but it cannot be said to be as close an imitation of the "vanning motion" as Berdan's is. It is, in fact, a combination of the principle of giving side-blows, adopted in Rittinger's "side-blow percussion-table," with that of feeding the ore on an endless traveling belt, slightly inclined in position, on which the ore is subjected to the action of a stream of water. "It has the defect of being able to treat a binary ore only, or at least to furnish only two products." (*Callon.*)

vanner-hawk (van'ėr-hâk), *n.* The hover-hawk, windhover, or kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. Also called *windfanner*.

vannet (van'et), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *vannet*, a scallop-shell, dim. of *van*, a fan: see *van*^{1}.] In *her.*, a bearing representing a scallop without the little pointed plates which form the hinge.

vanning-machine (van'ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for concentrating or cleaning ore, in which the motion of the shovel in vanning is attempted to be imitated; a vanner.

vanquish (vang'kwish), *v. t.* [< ME. *venquishen, venkisen, vencusen*, < OF. *veinquis-*, stem of certain parts of *venquir, veinquir* (> ME. *venken, fenken*), also *veincre, vaincre*, F. *vaincre* = Pr. *vencer, venscr* = Sp. Pg. *vencer* = It. *vincere*, < L. *vincere*, conquer, vanquish. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *victor, victory, convict, convince, evict, evince, vincible, invincible*, etc.] **1.** To conquer; overcome; especially, to subdue in battle, as an enemy.

For thus sayth Tullius, that ther is a maner garneson that no man may *vanquish* ne discomfite, and that is a Lord to be beloved of his citizeins, and of his peple.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Then [while he hung on the cross] was he *vanquishing* death by his death, and opening for us a gate to life and immortality. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xviii.

2. To defeat in any contest, as in argument; get the better of.

He [Garrick] struggled with Quin for mastery—*vanquished* him, became his friend, and hung up over his grave a glowing testimony to his talent and his virtues.
Doran, Annals of the Stage, I. 403.

3. To confute; show to be erroneous or unfounded; overturn.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *Bp. Atterbury*.

4. To overpower; prostrate; be too much for.

Sorrow and grief have *vanquish'd* all my powers.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 183.

Love of himself ne'er *vanquish'd* me,
But through your Eyes the Conquest made.
Congreve, Song to Amynta.

5†. To overpower the peculiar virtue or properties of; destroy or render inert; neutralize.

If the dry of fire be *vanquished* by the moist of water, air will result; if the hot of air be *vanquished* by the cold of earth, water will result; and if the moist of water be *vanquished* by the dry of fire, earth will result.
H. E. Roscoe.

=**Syn.** *Overcome, Subdue*, etc. (see *conquer*), surmount, overthrow; rout, crush.

vanquish (vang'kwish), *n.* [Appar. < *vanquish*, *v.*] A disease of sheep in which they pine away. Also *vinquish*. [Prov. Eng.]

vanquishable (vang'kwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *vanquish* + *-able*.] Capable of being vanquished; conquerable; subduable.

That great giant was only *vanquishable* by the Knights of the Wells.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 87. (*Latham.*)

vanquisher (vang'kwish-ėr), *n.* [< *vanquish* + *-er*^{1}.] A conqueror; a victor.

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless restitution, so he might
Be call'd your *vanquisher*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 17.

vanquishment (vang'kwish-ment), *n.* [< *vanquish* + *-ment*.] The act of vanquishing, or the state of being vanquished. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead.

vansire (van'sīr), *n.* [Also *vondsira*; = F. *vansire*; from a native name.] A large, stout ichneumon of southern and western Africa, *Herpestes galera*, the marsh ichneumon.

Van Swieten's solution. See *solution*.

vant†, *v.* An old spelling of *vaunt*^{1}.

vant-. A shortened form of *avant-*.

vantage (vȧn'tāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vauntage*; < ME. *vantage, vauntage*; by apheresis from *avantage*, advantage: see *advantage*.] **1**†. Advantage; gain; profit.

By-syde hys *vantage* that may be-falle,
Of skynnes and other thynges with-alle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

Paulus, . . . with more prosperous iorneys then great *vantage*, had from his youth trauayled a greate parte of the world. *R. Eden*, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 309).

2. Advantage; the state in which one has better means of action or defense than another; vantage-ground.

Petrius . . . cowde well fle and returne at a *vauntage*, and well fight with his enmyes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 634.

A base spirit has this *vantage* of a brave one: it keeps always at a stay; nothing brings it down, not beating.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

I pawned my limbs to bullets, those merciless brokers, that will take the *vantage* of a minute.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

3†. Opportunity; convenience.

Be assured, madam, [you will hear from him] . . .
With his next *vantage*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 3. 24.

4†. Surplus; excess; addition.

Yes, a dozen, and as many to the *vantage* as would store the world. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3. 86.

5. In *lawn-tennis*, same as *advantage*, 6.—**Coign of vantage.** See *coign*.

vantage† (vȧn'tāj), *v. t.* [< *vantage*, *n.* Cf. *advantage*, *v.*] To profit; aid.

Needlesse feare did never *vantage* none.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 49.

vantage-ground (vȧn'tāj-ground), *n.* Superiority of position or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another; favorable position.

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the *vantage ground* of truth (a hill not to be commanded, and where the air is always clear and serene), and to see the errors, and wanderings, and mists, and tempests in the vale below. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

vantage-loaf (vȧn'tāj-lōf), *n.* The thirteenth loaf in a baker's dozen. *Brewer*.

vantage-point (vȧn'tāj-point), *n.* A favorable position; vantage-ground.

An additional *vantage-point* for coercing the country.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 266.

vantage-post (vȧn'tāj-pōst), *n.* A vantage-point.

Father Salvierderra had already entered the chapel before . . . Allessandro stirred from his *vantage-post* of observation. *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, v.

vantbrace†, **vantbras**†, *n.* See *vambrace*.

vant-courier† (vant'kö″ri-ėr), *n.* Same as *vancourier*.

vant-guard†, *n.* and *v.* See *vanguard*.

Van Thol tulip. See *tulip*^{1}.

vantmure† (vant'mūr), *n.* [Also *vauntmure, vanmure, vamure, vaimure*; by apheresis from F. *avant-mur*, < *avant*, front, before, + *mur*, wall: see *mure*^{1}.] In *medieval fort.*, the walk or gangway on the top of a wall behind the parapet. [Rare.]

So many ladders to the earth they threw,
That well they seem'd a mount thereof to make,
Or else some *vamure* fit to save the town,
Instead of that the Christians late beat down.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xi. 64.

Giambelat Bey tooke charge, who with great ruine rent in sunder a most great and thicke wall, and so opened the same that he threw downe more then halfe thereof, breaking also one part of the *vaimure*, made before to vpholde the assault. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 124.

vantour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *vaunter*.

vanward^1 (van'wȧrd), *n.* [< ME. *vanwarde, vantwarde*, short for **avantward*, as *vanguard* for *avant-guard*.] The advance-guard of an army when on the march. Compare *rearward*^{1}.

Elde the hore was in the *vaunt-warde*,
And bar the baner by-fore Deth by right he hit claymede.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 95.

And her *vantwarde* was to-broke.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 362.

The [they] berded hym att an onsett place, and hathe dystrussyd hym, and hathe slayne the moste parte off hys *vanwarde*. *Paston Letters*, III. 162.

vanward^2 (van'wärd), *a.* [< *van*^{2} + *-ward*.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the van or front. [Rare.]

April . . . sometimes cares little for racing across both frontiers of May—the rearward frontier, and the *vanward* frontier. *De Quincey*, Autobiog., p. 53.

van-winged (van'wingd), *a.* Having wings that fan the air like vanes: specifically noting the hobby, *Falco subbuteo*, called *van-winged hawk*. [Local, Eng.]

vap† (vap), *n.* [< L. *vappa*, wine that has lost its flavor, < *vap-* in *vapidus*, that has lost its flavor, vapid: see *vapid*.] Wine which has become vapid or dead; vapid, flat, or insipid liquor.

Wine . . . when it did come was almost vinegar or *vappe*. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 11.

vapid (vap'id), *a.* [< L. *vapidus*, that has exhaled its vapor, hence, flat, insipid; akin to *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*.] **1.** That has lost its life and spirit; insipid; dead; flat.

A *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood. *Arbuthnot*.

This fermenting sourness will presently turn *vapid*, and people will cast it out.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Oliver Cromwell and Walter Noble.

2. Dull; spiritless; destitute of animation; insipid.

A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and *vapid* to their taste. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

I sing of News, and all those *vapid* sheets
The rattling hawker vends through gaping streets.
Crabbe, Works, I. 171.

vapidity (vā-pid'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *vapid* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being vapid, dull, or insipid; vapidness.

The violent ferment which had been stirred in the nation by the affairs of Wilkes and the Middlesex election was followed, as Burke said, by as remarkable a deadness and *vapidity*. *J. Morley*, Burke (1879), p. 60.

She talked more and more, with a rambling, earnest *vapidity*, about her circumstances.
H. James, Jr., A Passionate Pilgrim, p. 56.

vapidly (vap'id-li), *adv.* In a vapid manner; without animation; insipidly.

vapidness (vap'id-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being vapid; deadness; flatness; insipidity: as, the *vapidness* of ale or cider that has become stale.—**2.** Dullness; want of life or spirit.

It is impossible to save it [the class meeting] from degenerating into routine generally, and *vapidness* and cant in many cases. *E. N. Kirk*, Lectures on Revivals, xi.

vapor, vapour (vā'po̤r), *n.* [< ME. *vapour*, < OF. *vapour*, F. *vapeur* = Sp. Pg. *vapor* = It. *vapore*, < L. *vapor*, OL. *vapos*, exhalation, steam, vapor, in particular a warm exhalation, warmth, heat, hence ardor; akin to *vapidus*, that has exhaled its flavor, vapid, *vappa*, wine that has exhaled its flavor; prob. orig. **cvapor*, akin to Gr. *καπνός* (**κϝαπνός*), smoke (L. **cvapor* being related to Gr. *καπνός*, smoke, as L. *sopor* (**svapor*), sleep, is to Gr. *ὕπνος* (= L. *somnus*), sleep), *καπνειν*, breathe forth, Lith. *kwapas*, breath, fragrance, evaporation, *kwepti*, breathe, smell, *kwepalas*, perfume, Russ. *kopotŭ*, fine soot.] **1.** An exhalation of moisture; any visible diffused substance, as fog, mist, steam, or smoke, floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency.

It may nat be . . . that where greet fyr hath longe tyme endured, that ther ne dwelleth som *vapour* of warmnesse.
Chaucer, Melibeus.

From the damp earth impervious *vapours* rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i. 486.

A bitter day, that early sank
Behind a purple-frosty bank
Of *vapour*, leaving night forlorn.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

2. In *physics*, the gaseous form which a solid or liquid substance assumes when sufficiently heated. Vapor is essentially gas, and, since all known gases have now been proved to be liquefiable, no physical difference can be said really to exist between an ordinary gas, such as oxygen, and a vapor, such as steam. In common language, however, a difference is usually recognized: a *gas* is a substance which at ordinary temperatures and pressures exists in the gaseous state, while a *vapor* is the gaseous form of a substance which normally exists in a solid or liquid form. An important distinction exists between a saturated vapor (one which is on the point of condensation) and a non-saturated vapor (one which can be compressed or cooled to a certain extent without condensation). The latter obeys Boyle's and Gay-Lussac's laws of gases; in the former, however, increased compression produces condensation, but does not change the pressure of the vapor, which is a function of the temperature alone. Superheated steam is a non-saturated vapor. Aqueous vapor is always present as a minor constituent of the atmosphere, and its amount, which is very variable both at different places on the earth's surface and in the same locality at different times, forms an important element of climate. By a reduction of temperature the aqueous vapor in the air is brought to the so-called state of saturation, and then condensed into cloud, mist, and rain. See *rain*^{1}.

It would be an error to confound clouds or fog or any visible mist with the *vapour* of water; this *vapour* is a perfectly impalpable gas, diffused, even on the clearest days, throughout the atmosphere.
Tyndall, Radiation, § 12.

3†. Effluence; influence.

Man, bryd, best, fissh, herbe, and grene tre,
They fele in tymes, with *vapour* eterne,
God loveth, and to love wol noght werne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 11.

4†. Wind; flatulence.

For that that causeth gaping . . . or stretching is when the spirits are a little heavy, by any *vapour* or the like.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 296.

5. In *med.*, a class of remedies, officinal in the British pharmacopœia, which are to be applied by inhalation: such as *vapor creasoti*, a mixture of 12 minims of creosote in 8 fluidounces of boiling water, the vapor of which is to be inhaled.—6. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; vain imagination; fantastic notion.

Gentlemen, these are very strange *vapours*, and very idle *vapours*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

7†. *pl.* A hectoring or bullying style of language or conduct, adopted by ranters and swaggerers with the purpose of bringing about a real or mock quarrel.

They are at it [quarrelling] still, sir; this they call *vapours*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

8. *pl.* A disease of nervous debility in which strange images seem to float hazily before the eyes, or appear as if real; hence, hypochondriacal affections; depression of spirit; dejection; spleen; "the blues": a term much affected in the eighteenth century, but now rarely used.

Some call it the fever on the spirits, some a nervous fever, some the *vapours*, and some the hysterics.
Fielding, Amelia, iii. 7.

Caused by a dearth of scandal, should the *vapours*
Distress our fair ones—let them read the papers.
Garrick, Prol. to Sheridan's School for Scandal.

But really these thick walls are enough to inspire the *vapours* if one never had them before.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, vi. 2.

Aqueous vapor. See *aqueous*.

vapor, vapour (vā′po̤r), *v.* [< ME. *vapouren*, < OF. **vaporer* = Sp. Pg. *vaporar* = It. *vaporare*, < L. *vaporare*, intr. steam, reek, tr. steam, smoke, heat, warm, < *vapor*, exhalation, steam, vapor: see *vapor*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To pass off in the form of vapor; dissolve, as into vapor or thin air; be exhaled; evaporate.

Sette it to a litil fier so that it *vapoure* not.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

2. To give out vapor, steam, or gas; emit vapors or exhalations; exhale; steam.

Swift-running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 767.

In the rear of the place stood a cooking-stove, upon which usually fizzed and *vapored* a fragrant mess of something which looked like sausages, and smelled like onions.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX., Literary Notes.

3. To boast or vaunt; bully; hector; brag; swagger; bounce.

Pierce. He's Burst's protection.
Fly. Fights and *vapours* for him.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 1.

He *vapours* like a tinker, and struts like a juggler.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to pass into the state of vapor; cause to dissolve or disappear in or as in vapor, gas, thin air, or other unsubstantial thing.

Vapour it [quicksilver] away in a styllatorie of glasse: And thus shal yowe fynde the golde in the bottome of the vessell in maner pure without quickesyluer.
R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 366).

He now is dead, and all his glorie gone,
And all his greatnes *vapoured* to nought.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 219.

He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,
Another, sighing, *vapour* forth his soul. *B. Jonson.*

2. To afflict or infect with vapors; dispirit; depress.

He [Dr. Broxholme] always was nervous and *vapoured*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 120.

Her have I seen, pale, *vapour'd* through the day,
With crowded parties at the midnight play.
Crabbe, Works, II. 144.

She has lost all her sprightliness, and *vapours* me but to look at her. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, v. 6. (*Davies.*)

3. To bully; hector.

His designe was, if he could not refute them, yet at least with quips and snapping adagies to *vapour* them out.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

vaporability (vā″po̤r-a̤-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< *vaporable* + *-ity.*] The property or state of being vaporable.

vaporable (vā′po̤r-a̤-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *vaporable* = It. *vaporabile*; as *vapor* + *-able.*] Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapor.

The goodnes of the mine may be the cause . . . as eyther it is not of *vaporable* nature or to be of smaule quantitie.
R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 357).

vaporarium (vā-pō̤-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vaporariums*, *vaporaria* (-umz, -ä̤). [NL., < L. *vaporarium*, a steam-pipe in a hot bath, < *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*.] A Russian bath.

vaporate† (vā′po̤r-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *vaporatus*, pp. of *vaporare*, emit vapor: see *vapor*, *v.*] To emit vapor; evaporate.

vaporation† (vā-po̤-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [= Sp. *vaporacion* = Pg. *vaporação* = It. *vaporazione*, < L. *vaporatio(n-)*, < *vaporare*, emit vapor: see *vapor*, *vaporate*.] The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor; evaporation.

vapor-bath (vā′po̤r-bȧth), *n.* 1. The application of the vapor of water to the body in a close apartment.

The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to effeminacy. He lives in a constant *vapour bath*. His pursuits are sedentary, . . . his movements languid.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. The apartment or bath for such application; an apparatus for bathing the body in vapor.

vapor-burner (vā′po̤r-bėr″nėr), *n.* A device or apparatus for burning a hydrocarbon in the form of vapor: used for lamps, for heating- and cooking-stoves, etc. In a usual form the hydrocarbon is caused to pass through a metallic part which is so heated by the flame as to vaporize the liquid as it passes through. *E. H. Knight.*

vapor-douche (vā′po̤r-dösh), *n.* A topical vapor-bath which consists in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapor on some part of the body.

vapored, vapoured (vā′po̤rd), *a.* [< *vapor* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Full of vapors; dim or hazy, as if with vapors.

But I . . . kisse the ground wheras the corse doth rest,
With *vapour'd* eyes, from whence such streames availe
As Pyramus did on Thisbee's brest bewail.
Surrey, Death of Wyatt.

2. Affected with the vapors; dejected; splenetic.

I was become so *vapoured* and timorous at home that I was ready to faint away if I did but go a few stones cast from our own house. *Whiston*, Memoirs (1749), p. 18.

vapor-engine (vā′po̤r-en″jin), *n.* A generic term for motors driven by elastic fluids, as hot air, steam, vapors of ammonia, alcohol, etc.

vaporer, vapourer (vā′po̤r-ėr), *n.* [< *vapor* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who vapors, swaggers, or bullies; one who makes a blustering display of his prowess; a braggart; a blusterer.

A ruffian, a riotous spendthrift, and a notable *vapourer*.
Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1570.

My Lord Barkeley hath all along been a fortunate, though a passionate and but weak man as to policy, . . . and one that is the greatest *vapourer* in the world.
Pepys, Diary, II. 331.

2. A vaporer-moth.

vaporer-moth (vā′po̤r-ėr-môth), *n.* A common brown moth, *Orgyia antiqua*, the female of which cannot fly; hence, any member of this group; a tussock. See *tussock-moth*, and cut under *Orgyia*.

vaporiferous (vā-po̤-rif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *vaporifer*, emitting vapor, < *vapor*, vapor, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Conveying or producing vapor.

vaporific (vā-po̤-rif′ik), *a.* [< L. *vapor*, vapor, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *-fic*.] That converts or is capable of converting into steam or other vapor; exhaling in a volatile form, as fluids.

The statement by Dr. Thomson refers to the completion, or last stage, of the discovery, namely, the *vaporific* combination of heat. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. vi., note.

vaporiform (vā′po̤r-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vapor*, vapor, + *forma*, form.] Existing in the form of vapor.

Steam is water in its *vaporiform* state.
Ure, Dict., III. 888.

vaporimeter (vā-po̤-rim′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *vapor*, vapor, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the pressure of a vapor, especially one by which the amount of alcohol in a wine or liquor is determined from the height of the column of mercury which its vapor will support.

This last distillate is diluted with water to a 10 per cent. strength, and the alcohol determined . . . by Geissler's *vaporimeter*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 565.

vaporing, vapouring (vā′po̤r-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vapor*, *v.*] The act of bragging or blustering; ostentatious or windy talk.

Here, take thy satin pincushion, with thy curious half hundred of pins in 't, thou madest such a *vapouring* about yesterday. *Vanbrugh*, The Mistake, iv. 1.

All these valorous *vapourings* had a considerable effect.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 355.

The warnings were not less numerous; the *vaporings* of village bullies, the extravagances of excited secessionist politicians, even the drolling of practical jokers, were faithfully reported to him by zealous or nervous friends.
The Century, XXXIX. 431.

vaporing (vā′po̤r-ing), *p. a.* Vaunting; swaggering; blustering; given to brag or bluster: as, *vaporing* talk; a *vaporing* debater.

vaporingly, vapouringly (vā′po̤r-ing-li), *adv.* In a vaporing or blustering manner; boastfully.

The Corporal . . . gave a slight flourish with his stick—but not *vapouringly*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 3.

vapor-inhaler (vā′po̤r-in-hā″lėr), *n.* An apparatus for administering medicinal or anesthetic vapors.

vaporisable, vaporisation, etc. See *vaporizable*, etc.

vaporish, vapourish (vā′po̤r-ish), *a.* [< *vapor* + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Abounding in vapors; vaporous in a physical sense: as, a *vaporish* cave.

It proceeded from the nature of the *vapourish* place.
Sandys.

2. Affected by vapors; hypochondriac; dejected; splenetic; whimsical; hysterical.

A man had better be plagued with all the curses of Egypt than with a *vapourish* wife. *Fielding*, Amelia, iii. 7.

Nor to be fretful, *vapourish*, or give way
To spleen and anger, as the wealthy may.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 63.

vaporishness, vapourishness (vā′po̤r-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vaporish or melancholy; hypochondria; spleen; the vapors.

You will not wonder that the *vapourishness* which has laid hold of my heart should rise to my pen.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. xcvii.

vaporizable (vā′po̤r-ī-za̤-bl), *a.* [< *vaporize* + *-able.*] Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapor. Also spelled *vaporisable*.

vaporization (vā″po̤r-i-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [= F. *vaporisation* = Sp. *vaporizacion*; as *vaporize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of vaporizing; the artificial formation of vapor, or the state of being converted into vapor; treatment with vapor. Also spelled *vaporisation*.

All matter, even the most solid, he [Zöllner] says, must slowly suffer volatilization if its temperature is above the absolute null point. This he illustrates by the *vaporization* of ice and the smell of metals and minerals.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 131.

vaporize (vā′po̤r-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vaporized*, ppr. *vaporizing*. [= F. *vaporiser* = Sp. *vaporizar*; as *vapor* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To convert into vapor by the application of heat or by artificial means; cause to evaporate; sublimate.

The energy of our rivers and streams comes from the sun, too—for its heat *vaporizes* the water of the ocean, and makes the winds which carry it over the land, where it falls as rain, and, flowing to the ocean again, runs our mills and factories. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXX. 89.

The World lay still, suffused with a jewel-light, as of *vaporized* sapphire. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 757.

2. To affect with the vapors; render splenetic or hypochondriacal.

As *vaporized* ladies . . . run from spa to spa.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 358.

II. *intrans.* To pass off in vapor: as, sulphur or mercury *vaporizes* under certain conditions.

Iodine, allowed to *vaporize* at the temperature of boiling sulphur in presence of a large excess of air, showed no sign of dissociation. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XLI. 328.

Also spelled *vaporise*.

vaporizer (vā′po̤r-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *vaporize* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which vaporizes or converts into vapor; a form of atomizer. Also spelled *vaporiser*.

Take a *vaporiser*, and let the same be kept well at work with Mentholised Water night and day.
Lancet, No. 3463, p. 25 of adv'ts.

vaporizing-stove (vā′po̤r-ī-zing-stōv), *n.* A form of heater for supplying steam to the air of a greenhouse. It consists, usually, of a pan for water placed over a lamp.

vapor-lamp (vā′po̤r-lamp), *n.* A vapor-burner, or a lamp constructed on the principle of the vapor-burner.

vaporole (vā′pō̤-rōl), *n.* [< *vapor* + *-ole.*] A small thin glass capsule, containing a definite amount of a volatile drug, covered with a thin layer of cotton-wool and inclosed in a silk bag: used for vaporization, the glass being crushed in the fingers.

vaporose (vā'po̤r-ōs), *a.* [< LL. *vaporosus*, full of vapor: see *vaporous.*] Vaporous.

vaporosity (vā-po̤-ros'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *vaporose* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being vaporose or vaporous; vaporousness; blustering.

> He is here, with his fixed-idea and volcanic *vaporosity.*
> *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, v.

vaporous (vā'po̤r-us), *a.* [Formerly also *vaprous;* = F. *vaporeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *vaporoso*, < LL. *vaporosus*, full of steam or vapor, < L. *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor.*] 1. In the form or having the nature of vapor.

> The statements in Genesis respecting the expanse suppose a previous condition of the earth in which it was encompassed with a cloudy, *vaporous* mantle, stretching continuously upward from the ocean.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 52.

2. Full of vapors or exhalations.

> The *vaporous* night approaches.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 58.

> Over the waters in the *vaporous* West
> The sun goes down as in a sphere of gold.
> *Browning*, Paracelsus.

3. Promotive of exhalation or the flow of effluvia, vapor, gases, or the like; hence, windy; flatulent.

> If the mother eat much beans, . . . or such *vaporous* food, . . . it endangereth the child to become lunatic.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 977.

4. Unsubstantial; vainly imaginative; whimsical; extravagant; soaring.

> Let him but read the fables of Ixion, and it will hold him from being *vaporous* or imaginative.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

> A boy-dreamer [Shelley], . . . whose chief thoughts and hopes were centred in a *vaporous* millennium of equality and freedom. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 245.

vaporously (vā'po̤r-us-li), *adv.* 1. In a vaporous manner; with vapors.—2. Boastingly; ostentatiously.

> Talking largely and *vaporously* of old-time experiences on the river.
> *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 495.

vaporousness (vā'po̤r-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vaporous; mistiness.

> The warmth and *vaporousness* of the air.
> *T. Birch*, Hist. Roy. Soc., III. 416.

vapor-pan (vā'po̤r-pan), *n.* A pan for evaporating water.

> A *vapor-pan* is placed at each side of the fire-box for moistening the air. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 398.

vapor-plane (vā'po̤r-plān), *n.* In *meteor.*, the level of condensation; the altitude at which an ascending current of moist air is cooled to the dew-point and begins to condense. In summer the base of cumulus clouds shows the level of the vapor-plane.

vaporspout (vā'po̤r-spout), *n.* A waterspout. [Rare.]

> If it were necessary to change the name, which, as in many other things, was given before the thing was understood, it would be more appropriate to call them *vaporspouts*, since they are evidently composed of condensed vapor. *Ferrel*, Treatise on the Winds, p. 419.

vapor-tension (vā'po̤r-ten″sho̤n), *n.* Vapor-pressure; the elastic pressure of vapor, especially that of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere: usually measured, like the pressure of the atmosphere, in inches of mercury.

> The author has most wisely abandoned the use of that most misleading of terms, *vapour-tension*, and substitutes therefor simply pressure. *Nature*, XXX. 51.

vapory, vapoury (vā'po̤r-i), *a.* [< *vapor* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Vaporous; producing vapors; composed of or characterized by vapors: as, a *vapory* redness in the sky.

> The waxen taper which I burn by night,
> With the dull *vap'ry* dimness, mocks my sight.
> *Drayton*, Rosamond to Hen. II.

> Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun!
> One mellow smile through the soft *vapory* air.
> *Bryant*, November.

2. Affected with the vapors; hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish: as, *vapory* humors.

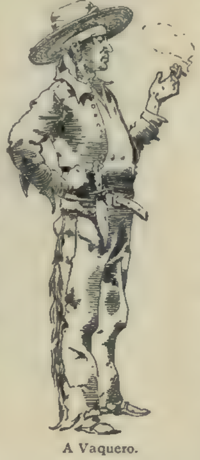
vapour, vapoured, etc. See *vapor*, etc.

vapulation (vap-ṳ̄-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *vapulare*, be flogged or whipped, + *-ation.*] The act of beating or whipping; a flogging. [Rare.]

> The coaches were numbered, although I can only find one notice of it: "So that, rather than to stand a *Vapulation*, one of them took Notice of his Number;" and the coachmen were noted for their incivility.
> *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 171.

vapulatory (vap'ṳ̄-lā̤-tō̤-ri), *a.* [< *vapulate* + *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to vapulation. [Rare.]

> I am not, of course, arguing in favor of a return to those *vapulatory* methods; but the birch, like many other things that have passed out of the region of the practical, may have another term of usefulness as a symbol after it has ceased to be a reality. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.



A Vaquero.

vaqueria (vak-e-rē'ä̤), *n.* [Sp., < *vaquero*, a cowherd: see *vaquero*, and cf. *vaccary*, *vachery.*] A farm for grazing cattle; a stock-farm.

vaquero (va-kā'rō), *n.* [Sp., = F. *vacher*, a cowherd: see *vacher.*] A herdsman.

> The American cowboys of a certain range, after a brisk fight, drove out the Mexican *vaqueros* from among them.
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, [XXXVI. 836.

var. An abbreviation (*a*) of *variety* (frequent in botany and zoölogy); (*b*) of *variant* (so used in this work).

vara (vä'rä̤), *n.* [< Chilian *vara*, a measure of length, lit. 'a pole,' < Sp. Pg. *vara*, rod, pole, cross-beam, yardstick: see *vare*^{1}.] A Spanish-American linear measure. In Texas the vara is regarded as equal to 33¼ English inches; in California, by common consent, it is taken to be exactly 33 English inches. In Mexico it is 32.9927 inches.

> Choice water-lots at Long Wharf [San Francisco], and fifty-*vara* building sites on Montgomery Street.
> *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 201.

varan (var'a̤n), *n.* [Also *uran*, *ouran*, *uaran;* = F. *varan* (Algerian *ouran*) (NL. *Varanus*), < Ar. *waran*, *warel* (Devic), *warn*, *warl* (Newman), a lizard.] A varanoid lizard; a monitor.

Varangian (vạ-ran'ji-a̤n), *n.* [< ML. **Varangus*, *Varingus* (E. *Wäring*), MGr. Βάραγγος, < Icel. *Væringi*, a Varangian, lit. 'a confederate,' < *vārar*, pl. of **vār*, oath, troth, plight, = AS. *wǣr*, covenant, oath, < *wǣr*, true, = L. *verus*, true: see *warlock*^{1}, *very.*] One of the Norse warriors who ravaged the coasts of the Baltic about the ninth century, and who (according to common account) overran part of Russia and formed an important element in the early Russian people.—**Varangian Guard**, a body-guard of the Byzantine emperors about the eleventh century, formed upon a nucleus of Varangians.

varanian (vạ-rā'ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Varanus* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging or related to the *Varanidæ;* resembling a varan.

II. *n.* One of the monitor-lizards.

Varanidæ (vạ-ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Varanus* + *-idæ.*] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, representing alone the superfamily *Varanoidea*, having confluent nasal bones, and the tongue insheathed at the base and deeply bifid anteriorly. The species inhabit Africa (excepting Madagascar), the Oriental region, and Australia. Also called *Monitoridæ.* See cuts under *Hydrosaurus* and *acrodont.*

varanoid (var'a̤-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a varan or monitor; of or pertaining to the *Varanoidea.*

II. *n.* A varan or monitor.

Varanoidæ (var-a̤-nō'i-dē), *n. pl.* A superfamily of lizards, in which the monitors, living and extinct, and the extinct mosasaurians, are together contrasted with the heloderms (as *Helodermatoidea*), both being assigned to the old group *Platynota.*

Varanoidea (var-a̤-noi'dē̤-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1885), < *Varanus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, the monitors or varanoids, represented by the single living family *Varanidæ.* See cuts under *Hydrosaurus* and *acrodont.*

Varanus (var'a̤-nus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem), < Ar. *waran*, lizard: see *varan.*] The typical genus of *Varanidæ:* synonymous with *Monitor.* Some of the fossil monitors reached a length of 30 feet, as *V.* (*Megalorica*) *priscus* from the Pleistocene of Queensland. See cut under *acrodont.*

vardet (vär'det), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *verdict.* *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

vardingale† (vär'ding-gāl), *n.* An old spelling of *farthingale.*

> Or, if they [stiff pickadils] would not bend, whipping your rebellious *vardingales* with my [Cupid's] bow string, and made them run up into your waists (they have lain so flat) for fear of my indignation.
> *B. Jonson*, Challenge at Tilt.

vare^{1}† (vãr), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *vara*, a rod, pole, yardstick, < L. *vara*, wooden horse or trestle for spreading nets, also a forked stick, < *varus*, bent, crooked: see *varus.*] A wand or staff of authority.

> His hand a *vare* of justice did uphold;
> His neck was loaded with a chain of gold.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 595.

vare^{2} (vãr), *n.* [Prob. a form of *vair.*] A weasel.

varec (var'ek), *n.* [< F. *varech*, OF. *werecq*, *werech* = Pr. *varec* (ML. *warescum*, *wreckum*), in one view < Icel. *vāgrek*, lit. 'wave rack,' goods or objects thrown up by the sea, < *vāgr*, a wave, + *rek*, drift, motion (see *waw*^{1} and *rack*^{3}); but prob. < AS. *wræc*, ME. *wrak* = D. *wrak*, etc., wreck, wrack: see *wreck*, *wrack.*] An impure sodium carbonate made in Brittany: it corresponds to the English *kelp.* *Brande and Cox.*

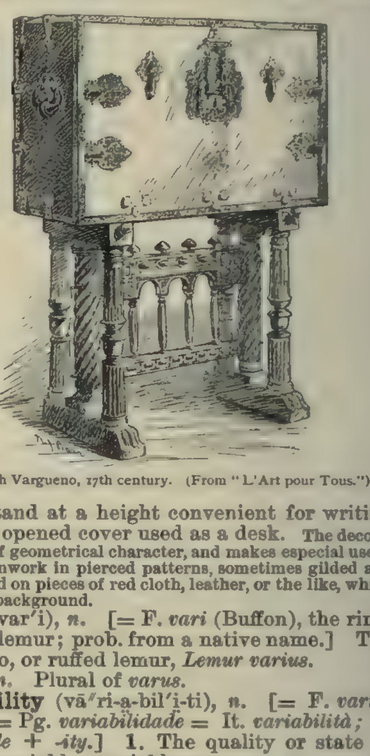
vare-headed (vãr'hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a weasel; weasel-headed: as, the *vare-headed* widgeon, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina.* See under *weasel-coot.* [Local, British.]

vareuse (va-rėz'), *n.* [F.] A kind of loose jacket.

> Cottonade pantaloons, stuffed into a pair of dirty boots, and a *vareuse* of the same stuff, made up his dress. His *vareuse*, unbuttoned, showed his breast brown and hairy.
> *G. W. Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, Françoise, i.

vare-widgeon (vãr'wij″o̤n), *n.* The weasel-duck; the female or young male of the smew, *Mergellus albellus.* *Montagu.* [North Devon, Eng.]

vargueno (vär-gā'nō), *n.* [Named from the village of *Vargas*, near Toledo in Spain.] A cabinet of peculiar form, consisting of a box-shaped body without architectural ornaments, opening by means of a front hinged at the bottom edge, and the whole mounted on columns or a stand at a height convenient for writing on the opened cover used as a desk. The decoration is of geometrical character, and makes especial use of thin ironwork in pierced patterns, sometimes gilded and mounted on pieces of red cloth, leather, or the like, which form a background.



Spanish Vargueno, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

vari^{1} (var'i), *n.* [= F. *vari* (Buffon), the ring-tailed lemur; prob. from a native name.] The macaco, or ruffed lemur, *Lemur varius.*

vari^{2}, *n.* Plural of *varus.*

variability (vā″ri-a̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *variabilité* = Pg. *variabilidade* = It. *variabilità;* as *variable* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality or state of being variable; variableness.

> A very few nebulæ have been suspected of *variability*, but in almost every instance the supposed change has been traced to errors of observation, impurity of the atmosphere, or other causes.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 56.

2. In *biol.*, ability to vary; capability of variation; susceptibility to modification under conditions of environment, whether inherited or acquired; that plasticity or modifiability of any organism in virtue of which an animal or a plant may change in form, structure, function, size, color, or other character, lose some character or acquire another, and thus deviate from its parent-form; also, the kind or rate of variation in a given instance; the fact or act of varying. See *variation*, 8, *variety*, 6. Variability or mutability of some kind and to some extent is inherent in all organisms, and is transmissible like any other natural attribute or quality; it is therefore scarcely the antithesis of *heredity* (though the latter term often indicates or implies such fixity of type as an organism may derive from its parent-form, and which causes it to retain that form instead of acquiring a different form); yet *variability* has somewhat explicit reference to the tendency of organisms to become unlike their parents under external influences, and so to adapt themselves to their surroundings. Hence variabil-

ity, though intrinsic, is called into play by the extrinsic conditions under which organisms vary, and in this way is counteractive of heredity, or the tendency to breed true. (See *atavism* and *selection*, 3.) The old notion of species as special creations, and as among the "constants of nature," subject to variation within very narrow limits which are themselves fixed in every case, finds no place in modern biological conceptions. (See *species*, 5.) The actual extent of variation which results from variability has been realized in all its significance only within the past thirty years, during which observations in every branch of natural history have demonstrated the universality of the fact, and shown the average rate or degree of variability to be much greater than had before been suspected. The cases of domestic animals and plants, first systematically studied by Darwin with special reference to variability, proved to be much less exceptional than they had been assumed to be; and the results of extending the same researches to the variability of organisms in a state of nature may be said to have entirely remodeled biology. See *Darwinism* and *evolution*, 2 (*a*), (*b*).

We see indefinite *variability* in the endless slight peculiarities which distinguish the individuals of the same species, and which cannot be accounted for by inheritance from either parent or from some more remote ancestor. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 23.

3. In *astron.*, the fact that a star or nebula changes its brightness in a more or less periodic manner.—**Generative variability**, in *biol.*, inherited variability; inherent tendency to vary away from ancestral characters, and thus not to revert or exhibit atavism. See the quotation.

It is only in those cases in which the modification has been comparatively recent and extraordinarily great that we ought to find the *generative variability*, as it may be called, still present in a high degree. For in this case the variability will seldom as yet have been fixed by the continued selection of the individuals varying in the required manner and degree, and by the continued rejection of those tending to revert to a former or less-modified condition. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 154.

variable (vā′ri-a̤-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *variable* = Sp. *variable* = Pg. *variavel* = It. *variabile*, < LL. *variabilis*, changeable, < L. *variare*, change: see *vary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Apt to change; changing or altering in a physical sense; liable to change; changeable.

Certeyne carpettes, coouerlettes, table clothes and hanginges made of gossamoine silke fynelye wrought after a straunge diuise with plesante and *variable* colours.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 129).

Species are more or less *variable* under the influence of external conditions, and the varieties so formed may or may not be true species. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 134.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, embracing many individuals and groups (varieties, subspecies, forms, states) which depart somewhat from the strict type: said of a species or, in a similar sense, of some particular character.—3. Liable to vary or change, in a moral sense; mutable; fickle; inconstant: as, *variable* moods.

O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 111.

Lydington was sent to Leith, where he died, and was suspected to be poisoned; a Man of the greatest Understanding in the Scottish Nation, and of an excellent Wit, but very *variable*; for which George Buchanan called him the Chamælion. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 349.

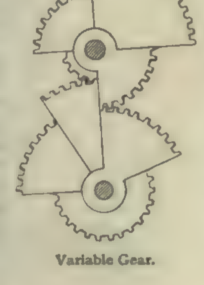
4. Capable of being varied, altered, or changed; liable to change; alterable; in *gram.*, capable of inflection.

I am sure he [Milton] would have stared if told that the "number of accents" in a pentameter verse was *variable*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 297.

5. In *math.*, quantitatively indeterminate, and considered with reference to the various determinations of quantity that are possible in the case. See II.

A quantity is said to be unrestrictedly *variable* in a region when it can assume all numerical values in this region. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 70.

6. In *astron.*, changing in brightness.—**Variable cut-off**, in engines, valve-gear so arranged as to cut off the steam or other elastic fluid from its cylinder at any determined point in the stroke of the piston, thus allowing the remaining effort to be accomplished by expansion of that supplied at the first part of the stroke. See *cut-off*.—**Variable gear**, in *mech.*, a form of geared wheels designed to impart alternating changes in the speed of any machine, as a slow advance and quick return in reciprocating movements. Such gears are made in the form of sectors of different radius, which are brought into action alternately as the gears revolve. Another form of variable-speed mechanism employs geared wheels of different diameters, with a broad drum for a belt, the drum being divided into different sections, and each section connected by a separate shaft or sleeve with one of the gears. By shifting the belt to different sections of the drum, variations in the speed are obtained. In other forms of variable-speed mechanism, cones and disks are used in frictional contact, the variations being obtained by changing the point of contact of the two cones or disks; the common case-pulley is also a form of variable-speed mechanism. See *pulley*.—**Variable motion**, in *mech.*, motion which is produced by the action of a force which varies in intensity.—**Variable screw.** See *screw*1.—**Variable species**, in *biol.*, any species whose variations are notably numerous or marked, or whose rate of variability is decidedly above the average. (See def. 2.) All species are variable, and incessantly varying; but some show less fixity of characters than others, or are just now undergoing much modification, or happen to be among those of which we possess many specimens illustrating marked departures from the assumed type-form, as subspecies, varieties, etc.; and such are the *variable species* of the naturalists' every-day language, so called by way of emphasis, not of strict definition. See, for example, *strawberry*.—**Variable-speed pulleys**, an arrangement of pulleys and gears to produce changing speeds; variable-speed wheels.—**Variable-speed wheels**, wheels combined to transmit variable motion; variable-speed pulleys.—**Variable star**, in *astron.*, a star which undergoes a periodical increase and diminution of its luster. =**Syn.** 1 and 3. Wavering, unstable, vacillating, fluctuating, fitful.


Variable Gear.

II. *n.* 1. That which is variable; that which varies, or is subject or liable to vary or change.

There are many *variables* among the conditions which conspire for the production of a good photograph.
J. N. Lockyer.

2. In *math.*, a quantity which is indeterminate, and is considered with reference to its different possible values; originally, a quantity capable of values continuously connected in one dimension, so that it could be conceived as running through them all in the course of time. This meaning still remains; but we now speak of the position of a point as *variable* in two or three dimensions, and we also speak of the arguments of functions in the calculus of finite differences, where there is no approach to continuity, as variables. The difference between an indeterminate constant and a variable is frequently a mere difference of designation; but constants, though indeterminate, are not usually considered with reference to the different values which they may take. Mathematically there is very little (and no precise) difference between a variable and an unknown.

3. A shifting wind, as opposed to a trade-wind; hence, *the variables*, the intermediate region or belt between the northeast and the southeast trade-winds. The region varies in width from about 150 to 500 miles, and is characterized by calms, shifting breezes, and sometimes violent squalls, the laws of which are not so readily understood as are those of the trade-winds. The name is also generally given to those parts of the ocean where variable winds may be expected.

We find uniform trade-winds on each side the equator, almost uniting near it, and without a space of continuous "rains"—a limited interval only of *variables* and calms being found, during about ten months of the year.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 125.

Complex variable. See *complex*.—**Dependent variable**, any variable not the independent one.—**Independent variable**, in the calculus, the variable with reference to which the differentiations are performed; the variable to which the differentiations refer; also, the variable which is considered first, or as the parameter for the others. In any problem which may be proposed, it is a mere matter of convenience what variable shall be taken as the independent one; but after the equation is constructed the matter is in many cases determinate. In partial differential equations, equations of surfaces, etc., there are two or more independent variables.

variableness (vā′ri-a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being variable. (*a*) In a physical sense, susceptibility of change; liableness or aptness to alter or to be altered; changeableness; variability: as, the *variableness* of the weather. (*b*) In a moral sense, mutability; inconstancy; unsteadiness; fickleness; levity: as, the *variableness* of human emotions.

The Father of lights, with whom is no *variableness*, neither shadow of turning [with whom can be no variation, neither shadow that is cast by turning, R. V.] Jas. i. 17.

variably (vā′ri-a̤-bli), *adv.* In a variable manner; changeably; inconstantly; unsteadily.

variance (vā′ri-a̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *variance*, *variaunce*, < OF. **variance* = It. *varianza*, < L. *variantia*, a difference, diversity, < *varian(t-)s*, variant: see *variant*.] 1. The state of being or the act of becoming variant; alteration; variation; change; difference.

Withoute chaunge or *variaunce*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5438.

2. In *law*, a discrepancy: (*a*) Between pleadings and proof, as where a complaint mentions a wrong date, or the facts prove to be different from what was alleged. (*b*) Between the form of the writ or process by which the action was commenced and the form of the declaration or complaint. Formerly, when variances were deemed more important than now, *variance* was often defined as a fatal discrepancy or disagreement, etc.; but in civil cases such variances between pleading and proof as do not actually mislead the adverse party are now disregarded as immaterial, and many others are amendable. Under what is known in the United States as the Code Practice, *variance* is used to designate a discrepancy in some particulars only, and is amendable if it has not misled, while a failure of proof as to the entire scope and meaning of an allegation is not regarded as a mere variance, but fatal.

3. Difference that produces disagreement or controversy; dispute; dissension; discord.

A sort of poor souls met, God's fools, good master,
Have had some little *variance* amongst ourselves.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most irreconcilable *variance* is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted.
Madison, Federalist, No. 38.

4†. Variableness; inconstancy.

She is Fortune verely,
In whom no man shulde affye,
Nor in hir yeftis have fiaunce,
She is so fulle of *variaunce*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5482.

At variance. (*a*) In a state of difference or disagreement.

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen,
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies.
How much *at variance* are her feet and eyes!
Pope, Spring, l. 60.

In proportion as men are habituated to maintain their own claims while respecting the claims of others . . . is produced a mental attitude *at variance* with that which accompanies subjection. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

(*b*) In a state of controversy or dissension; in a state of opposition or enmity.

I am come to set a man *at variance* against his father.
Mat. x. 35.

The Spaniards set York and Stanley *at variance*; they poyson York, and seize upon his Goods.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 373.

=**Syn.** 1 and 3. *Disagreement*, etc. See *difference*.

variant (vā′ri-a̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *variaunt*, *varyaunt*, < OF. *variant*, F. *variant* = Sp. Pg. It. *variante*, < L. *varian(t-)s*, ppr. of *variare*, change, vary: see *vary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Different; diverse; having a different form or character: as, a *variant* form or spelling of a word.

He [Hooper] adopted them [Forty-two Articles] so far as he liked, in his own visitation Articles, anticipating their publication by two years; and this diocesan *variant* edition, so to call it, is of value as giving the mind of the father of Nonconformity, or at least the most eminent puritan contemporary, on several important points.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx., note.

2. Variable; varying; changing; inconstant.

So *variaunt* of diversitee
That men in everiche myghte se
Bothe gret anoy and ek swetnesse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1917.

While above in the *variant* breezes
Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled and sang of mutation.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 1.

3†. Unsettled; restless.

He is heer and ther;
He is so *variaunt*, he abit nowher.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 164.

II. *n.* Something that is substantially the same, though in a different form; in *etym.*, a variant form or spelling of the same original word; in *lit.*, a different reading or spelling.

These stories [French Folk-lore] are . . . interesting *variants* of those common to the rest of Europe.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 519.

It may be objected that some of these [local circumstances] are the characteristics of a *variant* rather than of a "version." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 70.

variate (vā′ri-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *variated*, ppr. *variating*. [< L. *variatus*, pp. of *variare*, change, vary: see *vary*.] **I.** *trans.* To make different; vary; diversify.

What was the cause of their multiplied, *variated* complotments against her?
Dean King, Sermon on the Fifth of November, 1608, p. 33. [(*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To alter; vary; change.

That which we touch with times doth *variate*,
Now hot, now cold, and sometimes temperate.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

This artificial change is but a fixation of nature's inconstancy, helping its *variating* infirmities.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 48. (*Latham.*)

variate (vā′ri-āt), *a.* [< ME. *variate*, < L. *variatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Varied; variegated; diverse.

Olyve is pulde of coloure *variate*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

variated1 (vā′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *variatus*, pp. of *variare*, vary: see *variate*.] Varied; diversified; variate.

variated2, *a.* Same as *varriated*.

Smooth, *variated*, unangular bodies.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful. (*Richardson.*)

variation (vā-ri-ā′sho̤n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *variacyon*, < ME. *variacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *variation* = Sp. *variacion* = Pg. *variação* = It. *variazione*, < L. *variatio(n-)*, a difference, variation, < *variare*, pp. *variatus*, change, vary: see *vary*.] 1. The act or process of varying; partial change in form, position, state, or qualities; alteration; mutation; diversity; variance; modification: as, *variations* of color; the slow *variation* of language.

After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner at the bar was acquit of treason.
Sir J. Hayward, Life and Reign of Edw. VI., p. 322.

It is well known that in some instances of insidious shock, and in the earlier stages of purulent infection, the pulse will sometimes beat without abnormal *variation*.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 120.

2. The extent to which a thing varies; the degree, interval, or amount of departure from a former condition, position, or relation; amount or rate of change: as, a *variation* of two degrees; a *variation* of twopence in the pound.

The *variations* due to fatigue, fluctuation of the attention, and the like, were largely balanced.
W. H. Burnham, Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 591.

3†. Difference.

There is great *variation* between him that is raised to the sovereignty by the favour of his peers and him that comes to it by the suffrage of the people.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

4†. Variance; dissension; discord.

Thus the christen realmes were in *variacyon*, and the churches in great dyfference.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., cccxliv.

5. In *gram.*, change of form of words, as in declension, conjugation, etc.; inflection.

The regular declensions and *variations* of nouns and verbs should be early and thoroughly learnt.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind, I. vii. § 1.

6. In *astron.*, any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body, occasioned by another disturbing body. When these deviations are compensated in comparatively short periods of time they are called *periodic variations*, but when the compensation requires an immense period of time for its consummation the variation is called a *secular variation*.

7. In *physics* and *nav.*, the deviation of a magnetic needle from the true north, denoted by the angle which the vertical plane passing through the poles of the needle freely suspended, and undisturbed by local attraction, makes with the geographical meridian of the place: generally and more properly called *declination*. The variation of the compass does not remain constantly the same in the same place, but undergoes certain diurnal, secular, and accidental changes. Of these the diurnal changes amount to only a small fraction of a degree; the secular change, however, may amount to 20° or 30° or more, and goes through a long cycle requiring for its completion some three or four centuries. Thus, in the year 1576, in London, the variation was 11° 15′ east; in 1652 the needle pointed due north, after which time it traveled about 24½° to the westward (the maximum being in 1815); the variation is now considerably less, and is continually decreasing. It is very different, however, in different parts of the globe. In the eastern part of the United States the variation is now westerly, and has been increasing since the last decade of the eighteenth century; but the annual change is now less than it was fifty years ago. In the western United States the variation is easterly, and has been in general diminishing; for a region in the extreme southwest, however, the needle is now stationary. The accidental variations are such as accompany magnetic storms, and are most frequent and violent at periods of about eleven and a half years, corresponding to the sun-spot period. See *declination*, *agonic*, *isogonic*^{1}.

The divergence of the position of the magnetic needle from the true north-and-south line is called its declination, or, by nautical men, its *variation*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 10.

8. In *biol.*, the act, process, or result of deviation from a given type of form or structure in a plastic vegetable or animal organization, by means of natural selection; or the sum of the phenomena resulting from the influence of conditions of environment, as opposed to those which would have been exhibited had the law of heredity alone been operative. See *variability*, 2, and *variety*, 6. Variation in the biological sense is the accomplishment of that which variability permits, environment requires, and selection directs; it covers the whole range of deviation from a given type, stock, or parent-form. Individual variation may be teratological, resulting in malformations or monstrosities, which are quite aside from the normal course of evolution, and probably never in perpetuity, though some freaks of nature, not decidedly pathological or morbid, are sometimes transmitted, as polydactylism in man, and the like. Another series of variations, less decidedly at variance with an ordinary development, and if not useless at least not hurtful to the organism, result in numberless sports, especially of cultivated plants and domesticated animals, which tend to perpetuation or may be perpetuated artificially. (See *selection*, 3 (artificial and methodical), *sport*, *n.*, 8, and *strain*^{2}, 1.) The usual course of variation on a grand scale is believed to be by the natural selection of useful characters to be preserved and increased, with such decrease or extinction of their opposites as tends to their further improvement. The first decided steps in this direction are seen in the (mainly geographical or climatic) varieties, races, subspecies, and conspecies of ordinary descriptive zoölogy and botany; a step further brings us to the species; and most biologists hold that such increments of differences by insensible degrees have in fact resulted in the genus, the family, and all other distinctions which can be predicated among animals and plants. *Variation* is used in a more abstract sense, as nearly synonymous with *variability*: as, a theory of *variation*; and in a more concrete sense, like *variety*: as, this specimen is a *variation* of that one.

Some authors use the term *variation* in a technical sense, as implying a modification directly due to the physical conditions of life; and *variations* in this sense are supposed not to be inherited.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 25.

No two plants are indistinguishable, and no two animals are without differences. *Variation* is coextensive with Heredity.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 85.

9. In *music*, a tune or theme repeated with changes, elaborations, or embellishments, especially when made one of a series of movements aiming to develop the capacities of a given subject. The impulse to compose sets of variations of a melody was one of the early fruits of the desire for extended works in which an artistic unity should be manifest. In the beginning of this century this impulse was doubtless indulged to excess, ingenuity of mechanical invention and the desire for executive display being unduly prominent. But essentially the idea of the repetition of a given theme with decoration and transformation is involved in the whole theory of thematic development. The particular devices used to produce variations—such as melodic figuration, alteration of harmonic structure, change of mode or tonality, change of rhythm, etc.—are too many to be enumerated. Variations were formerly called *doubles*.

10. In the calculus, an infinitesimal increment of a function, due to changes in the values of the constants, and affecting it, therefore, in different amounts for different values of the variables.—11. In *alg.*: (*a*) The following of a + sign after a − sign, or vice versa, in a row of signs. (*b*) A linear arrangement of some of a given set of objects or of all. Thus, there are fifteen variations of the letters A, B, C, as follows: A, B, C, AB, BA, BC, CB, CA, AC, ABC, BCA, CAB, CBA, BAC, ACB.—**Analogous variation**, in *biol.*, a variation occurring in a species or variety which resembles a normal character in another and distinct species or variety; a parallel variation. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants.—**Correlated variation**, in *biol.*, a variation in any part of one organism which is correlated with and consequent upon the variation of another part of the same organism. The idea is that the whole organization of any individual is so bound together during its growth and development that when slight variations in any one part occur, and are accumulated through natural selection, other parts become modified. *Darwin*, Orig. of Species, p. 146.—**Function of limited variation.** See *function*.—**Method of concomitant variations.** See *method*.—**Method or calculus of variations**, a branch of the differential calculus established by the Bernoullis, Euler, and Lagrange, the object of which is to solve certain problems, called *problems of isoperimetry*, in which one curve, surface, etc., is compared with another in regard to certain conditions. For example, the earliest problem of the calculus of variations was that of the brachistochrone—Given two points A and B, to find the curve along which a particle will fall in least time from A to B. A variation is denoted by a lower-case Greek delta.—**Movements of variation**, in *physiol.*, movements exhibited by mobile organs in plants, generally occurring in response to an external stimulation, as in the sensitive plant.—**Parallel variation**, in *biol.*, same as *analogous variation*. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants.—**Right of variation**, in *canon law*, the right of a lay patron during an established period to suggest, for confirmation by the proper ecclesiastical authority, the diversion of a benefice already presented to a different candidate. A right of variation by which the ecclesiastic having the appointing power is obliged to appoint the second candidate presented is called *privative*; and the right of presentation by which he may appoint at his own discretion either of the candidates presented is called *cumulative*. *McClintock and Strong.*—**Variation of parameters**, a change in an equation by which some of its constants are made functions of the variables. The application of this device to the solution of differential equations is called the *method of the variation of parameters*.—**Variation of the elements**, a method for the solution of a dynamical problem which differs only slightly from another whose solution is known.—**Variation of the moon**, an inequality in the moon's rate of motion, occasioned by the attraction of the sun, and depending as to its degree on the moon's position in her orbit, consisting in an acceleration in longitude from the quadratures to the syzygies, and a retardation from the syzygies to the quadratures. It was discovered by Tycho Brahe (1546–1601).—**Variation-permanence.** See *Newton's rule*, under *rule*^{1}.—**Variations of state**, in *engraving*, the results of all changes made on a plate by cutting, retouching, erasing inscriptions and substituting others, altering publisher's address, methods of printing, etc., according to which, in important engravings, the impressions are classified.

variational (vā-ri-ā′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *variation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to variation, especially in its biological senses: as, a *variational* fact or doctrine; *variational* characters: in the latter instance, synonymous with *varietal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 77.

variation-chart (vā-ri-ā′sho̤n-chärt), *n.* A chart on which lines, called *isogonic lines*, are drawn passing through places having the same magnetic variation. See cut under *isogonic*.

variation-compass (vā-ri-ā′sho̤n-kum″pa̤s), *n.* A declination-compass.

variator (vā′ri-ā-to̤r), *n.* A joint used in underground electrical mains to allow for the expansion or contraction of the metal with changes of temperature.

varicated (var′i-kā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *varix* (*varic-*), a varix, + *-ate*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] In *conch.*, having varices; marked by varicose formations.

varication (var-i-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [< NL. *varix* (*varic-*) + *-ation*.] In *conch.*, formation of a varix; a set or system of varices.

varicella (var-i-sel′a̤), *n.* [= F. *varicelle*, < NL. *varicella*, < *vari*(*ola*) + dim. *-c-ella*.] A specific contagious disease, usually of childhood, characterized by an eruption of vesicles of moderate size, filled with a clear, slightly yellowish fluid; chicken-pox; swine-pox. There is usually but little if any fever or other constitutional disturbance. Rarely one or more of the vesicles will leave a slight pit in the skin resembling a smallpox-scar. The disease is very mild, and is seldom or never fatal.—**Varicella gangrenosa**, a rare form of chicken-pox in which the eruption terminates in gangrenous ulceration.

varicellar (var-i-sel′a̤r), *a.* [< *varicella* + *-ar*^{3}.] Of or relating to varicella.—**Varicellar fever.** (*a*) The initial fever of chicken-pox. (*b*) Modified smallpox; varioloid. [Rare and erroneous.]

varicellate (var-i-sel′āt), *a.* [< *varicella* + *-ate*^{1}.] In *conch.*, having small varices.

varicelloid (var-i-sel′oid), *a.* [< *varicella* + *-oid*.] Resembling varicella.—**Varicelloid smallpox**, modified smallpox; varioloid.

varices, *n.* Plural of *varix*.

variciform (var′i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *varix*, a dilated vein, + *forma*, form: see *form*.] Resembling a varix; varicose; knotty.

varicoblepharon (var″i-kō-blef′a̤-ron), *n.* [NL., < L. *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein, + Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

varicocele (var′i-kō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *varicocèle*, < L. *varix*, a dilated vein, + Gr. *κήλη*, a tumor.] A tumor in the scrotum, composed of the varicosed veins of the spermatic cord. The term was employed by the older medical writers to designate also a varicose condition of the scrotal veins.

varicoid (var′i-koid), *a.* [< L. *varix*, a dilated vein, + *-oid*.] Same as *variciform*.

varicolored, varicoloured (vā′ri-kul-o̤rd), *a.* [< L. *varius*, various, + *color*, color, + *-ed*^{2}.] Diversified in color; variegated; motley.

Vary-colour'd shells.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

The right wing of Schleiermacher's *varicolored* following.
The American, VII. 278.

varicolorous (vā-ri-kul′o̤r-us), *a.* [< L. *varius*, various, + *color*, color, + *-ous*.] Variously colored; variegated in color.

varicorn (vā′ri-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *varius*, various, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] I. *a.* Having diversiform or variously shaped antennæ; of or pertaining to the *Varicornes*.

II. *n.* A varicorn beetle.

Varicornes (vā-ri-kôr′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *varius*, various, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] In some systems, a legion of *Coleoptera*, including the clavicorns, lamellicorns, and serricorns. [Rare.]

varicose (var′i-kōs), *a.* [< L. *varicosus*, full of dilated veins, < *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein: see *varix*.] 1. Of or relating to varix; affected with varix.

I observed that nearly all of them [bearers] had large *varicose* veins in their legs, owing to the severity of their avocation.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 91.

The skin covering the morbid growth was rough, and showed large blue *varicose* veins ramifying over the surface.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 79.

2. Designed for the cure or relief of varicose veins: applied to elastic fabrics made into stockings, bandages, etc., used for this purpose.—3. In *zoöl.*, prominent and tortuous, as formations upon a shell; resembling or having varices; varicated.—**Varicose aneurism**, an aneurismal sac having communication with both an artery and a vein. See *aneurismal varix*, under *aneurismal*.—**Varicose angioma**, dilatation of the minute veins or venous radicles.—**Varicose lymphatics**, dilated lymphatic vessels.—**Varicose ulcer**, an ulcer of the leg caused by the presence of varicose veins.—**Varicose veins**, a condition in which the superficial veins, usually of the lower extremity, are dilated, the valves giving them a beaded appearance.

varicosed (var′i-kōst), *a.* [< *varicose* + *-ed*^{2}.] In a condition of varix: noting veins.

varicosity (var-i-kos′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *varicosities* (-tiz). [< *varicose* + *-ity*.] A varix.

varicous (var′i-kus), *a.* [< L. *varicosus*, varicose: see *varicose*.] Same as *varicose*.

varicula (vạ̄-rik′ū-la̤), *n.*; pl. *variculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *varicula*, dim. of *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein: see *varix*.] A varix of the conjunctiva.

varied (vā′rid), *p. a.* 1. Altered; partially changed; changed.

These, as they change, Almighty Father, these
Are but the *varied* God.
Thomson, Hymn.

2. Characterized by variety; consisting of various kinds or sorts: as, a *varied* assortment of goods.—3. Differing from one another; diverse; various: as, commerce with its *varied* interests.—4. Variegated in color: as, the *varied* thrush.—**Varied pickerel, shrike, thrush.** See the nouns.

variedly (vā′rid-li), *adv.* Diversely.

Variegatæ (vā″ri-e-gā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), fem. pl. of LL. *variegatus*: see *variegate*.] An important group of noctuid moths, belonging to the division *Quadrifidæ*, and including eight of Guenée's families, the most important being the *Plusiidæ*. They have the body small or of moderate size, the proboscis long or moderate, palpi well developed, the fore wings metallic or with a silky luster, or with the inner border angular or denticulate, and the hind wings of one color, occasionally pale or yellow with a dark border. See cut under *Plusia*.

variegate (vā′ri-e-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *variegated*, ppr. *variegating*. [= Sp. Pg. *variegado*, < LL. *variegatus*, pp. of *variegare*, make of various sorts or colors, < L. *varius*, various (see *various*), + *agere*, make, do.] To diversify by means of different tints or hues; mark with different colors in irregular patches; spot, streak, dapple, etc.: as, to *variegate* a floor with marble of different colors.

> Each particular thing is *variegated*, or wears a mottled coat.
> *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

variegated (vā′ri-e-gā-ted), *p. a.* Varied in color; irregularly marked with different colors.—**Variegated copper.** Same as *bornite*.—**Variegated monkey**, the douc, *Semnopithecus nemæus*.—**Variegated pebbleware.** See *pebbleware*.—**Variegated sandstone.** Same as *New Red Sandstone* (which see, under *sandstone*).—**Variegated sheldrake**, *Tadorna variegata*. **Variegated sole.** See *sole*².—**Variegated spider-monkey**, *Ateles variegatus*.—**Variegated tanager, thrush, etc.** See the nouns.

variegation (vā″ri-e-gā′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *variegação*; as *variegate* + *-ion*.] 1. Varied coloration; the conjunction of various colors or color-marks; party-coloration.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) The conjunction of two or more colors in the petals, leaves, and other parts of plants. (*b*) A condition of plants in which the leaves become partially white or of a very light color, from suppression or modification of the chlorophyl. Plants showing this unnatural condition may be otherwise quite healthy, and are often prized on account of their peculiar appearance. The cause is not well known. It sometimes occurs in a single branch of a tree, and may be thence propagated by grafting. As a permanent and often congenital peculiarity it is to be distinguished from *chlorosis* (which compare).

variegator (vā′ri-e-gā-tọr), *n.* [< *variegate* + *-or*¹.] One who or that which variegates.

varier (vā′ri-ėr), *n.* [< *vary* + *-er*¹.] One who varies; one who deviates.

> Pious *variers* from the church. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

varietal (vạ-rī′e-tạl), *a.* [< *variet-y* + *-al*.] In *biol.*, having the character of a zoölogical or botanical variety; subspecific, or of the character of a subspecies; racial, with reference to geographical variation; of or pertaining to varieties; variational: as, *varietal* characters; *varietal* differences or distinctions. See *variability*, 2, *variation*, 8, and *variety*, 6.

varietally (vạ-rī′e-tạl-i), *adv.* In *biol.*, in a varietal manner or relation; as a variety; to a varietal extent only; subspecifically. *J. W. Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 174.

variety (vạ-rī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *varieties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *varietie*, *variete*; < OF. *variete*, F. *variété* = Sp. *variedad* = Pg. *variedade* = It. *varietà*, < L. *varieta(t-)s*, difference, diversity, < *varius*, different, various: see *various*.] 1. The state or character of being varied or various; intermixture of different things, or of things different in form, or a succession of different things; diversity; multifariousness; absence of monotony or uniformity; dissimilitude.

> Their Oathes (especially of their Emperors) are of many cuts, and *varietie* of fashion.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

> *Variety* I ask not; give me One
> To live perpetually upon.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, i.

> *Variety*'s the very spice of life,
> That gives it all its flavor.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 606.

2. Exhibition of different characteristics by one individual; many-sidedness; versatility.

> Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
> Her infinite *variety*; other women cloy
> The appetites they feed. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 241.

3†. Variation; deviation; change.

> Hee also declared certeyne thynges as concerninge the *variete* of the northe pole.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 90).

> Immouable, no way obnoxious to *varietie* or change.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 95.

4. A collection of different things; a varied assortment.

> Two Crucifixes of inestimable worth, beset with wonderful *variety* of precious stones, as Carbuncles, Rubies, Diamonds. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 45.

5. Something differing from others of the same general kind; one of many things which agree in their general features; a sort; a kind: as, *varieties* of rock, of wood, of land, of soil; to prefer one *variety* of cloth to another.—6. In *biol.*, with special reference to classification: (*a*) A subspecies; a subdivision of a species; an individual animal or plant which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, from the rest of its or their species, in certain recognizable particulars which are transmissible, and constant to a degree, yet which are not specifically distinctive, since they intergrade with the characters of other members of the same species; a race, especially a climatic or geographical race which arises without man's interference. See *species*, 5. As the biological conception of species excludes the notion of special creation, or of any original fixation of specific distinctions, so the same conception regards varieties as simply nascent species which may or may not be established; if established, varieties have become species in the process, as soon as the steps of that process are obliterated. A variety has in itself the making of a species, and all species are supposed to have thus been made. The distinction being always in degree only, and never in kind, the actual recognition of both varieties and species for the purposes of classification, nomenclature, and description is largely a matter of tact and experience. See *trinomialism*. (*b*) A race, as of cultivated plants or domestic animals; a stock; a strain; a sport; a breed: a general term, covering all the modifications which may be impressed upon animals and plants by artificial selection. See the more distinctive words, especially *race*, *n.*, 5 (*b*). Varieties of this grade seldom reach the permanence of those attributed to natural selection, and tend to revert if left to themselves, though the actual differences may be greater than those marking natural varieties. (See *Dysodus*.) In like manner the term *variety* is applied to inorganic substances of the same kind which are susceptible of classification, to note differences in color, structure, crystallization, and the like, all the varieties being referable to some one species which is assumed as the typically perfect standard: as, *varieties* of quartz or of diamond. See *subspecies*.—**Climatic variety**, a natural variety of any species produced by climatic influences, or specially affected by such influences, or regarded with particular reference to climate. As climate itself is largely a matter of geography, a climatic variety is almost necessarily a geographical variety, and the terms are interchangeable. See below.—**Geographical variety**, a natural variety of any species whose range of distribution is coincident with a given geographical region, and whose varietal peculiarities have been caused by, or are dependent for their perpetuity upon, local influences, especially climate; a climatic variety; a local race. Animals and plants which have a wide geographical distribution are almost always found to run into geographical races, which may be so strongly marked that there is great difference of opinion among naturalists respecting their full specific or only varietal valuation. The principal exceptions are in those forms whose individuals may be wide-ranging, through unusual powers of locomotion, as those birds which perform extensive annual migrations, and are therefore not continually subjected to modifying local influences. Geographical variation, under any given degree of climatic difference, is strongly favored by insulation, or anything which tends to a sort of natural in-and-in breeding of comparatively few individuals, as is well illustrated in the fauna and flora of islands, where geographical varieties tend to develop speedily into species distinct from those of neighboring islands. Mountain-ranges and desert areas always develop a fauna and flora of a facies peculiar to themselves. The main climatic factors in the evolution of geographical varieties are relative temperature and relative humidity.—**Variety hybrid**, a mongrel resulting from crossing individuals of opposite sexes of different varieties of the same species. They are much more numerous than hybrids between different species, and are usually very easy to bring about with proper selection of the stocks from which to breed. They are also usually fertile, which as a rule is not the case with the progeny of thoroughly distinct species.

variety-planer (vạ-rī′e-ti-plā″nėr), *n.* See *molding-machine*, 1.

variety-show (vạ-rī′e-ti-shō), *n.* An entertainment consisting of dances, songs, negro-minstrelsy, gymnastics, or specialties of any kind, sometimes including farces or short sketches written to exhibit the accomplishments of the company.

variety-theater (vạ-rī′e-ti-thē″ạ-tėr), *n.* A theater devoted to variety-shows.

variform (vā′ri-fôrm), *a.* [= It. *variforme*, < L. *varius*, various, + *forma*, form.] Varied in form; having different shapes; diversiform.

variformed (vā′ri-fôrmd), *a.* [< *variform* + *-ed*².] Same as *variform*.

varify (vā′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *varified*, ppr. *varifying*. [< L. *varius*, various, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] To diversify; variegate; color variously. [Rare.]

> May is seen,
> Suiting the Lawns in all her pomp and pride
> Of liuely Colours, louely *varified*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

variola (vā-rī′ọ-lạ̈), *n.* [= F. *variole* = Sp. *viruela*, < ML. *variola*, also *variolus*, smallpox, < L. *varius*, various, spotted: see *various*.] 1. Smallpox; a specific contagious disease characterized by an eruption of papules, becoming vesicular and then pustular, and attended by high fever, racking pains in the head and spine, and severe constitutional disturbance. The eruption in its vesicular stage is umbilicated, and it is apt to leave a number of roundish depressed scars, the pits or pockmarks. See *smallpox*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Swainson, 1839).] A genus of fishes.—**Variola confluens, discreta, hæmorrhagica.** Same as *confluent*, *discrete*, *hemorrhagic smallpox*. See *smallpox*.—**Variola inserta**, a smallpox produced by inoculation.—**Variola ovina**, sheep-pox.

variolar (vạ-rī′ọ-lạ̈r), *a.* [< *variola* + *-ar*³.] Same as *variolous*.

Variolaria (vā″ri-ọ-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., so called because the shields of these plants resemble the eruptive spots of smallpox; < ML. *variola*, smallpox: see *variola*.] An old pseudogenus of lichens, the species of which are variously disposed.

variolarine (vā″ri-ọ-lā′rin), *a.* [< *Variolaria* + *-ine*¹.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Variolaria*; pustulate.

variolarioid (vā″ri-ọ-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Variolaria* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or pertaining to the genus *Variolaria*.

variolate (vā′ri-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< ML. *variola* + *-ate*¹.] 1. In *entom.*, resembling a scar of smallpox: noting impressions or foveæ when they have a central prominence.—2. In *bot.*, thickly marked with pustules or pits, as in smallpox.

variolated (vā′ri-ọ-lā-ted), *a.* [< *variolate* + *-ed*².] Inoculated with the virus of smallpox.

variolation (vā″ri-ọ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *variola* + *-ation*.] Inoculation with the virus of smallpox. See *inoculation*, 2. Also *variolization*.—**Bovine variolation**, inoculation of a cow with the virus of smallpox, for the purpose of obtaining vaccine virus from the eruption resulting.

variole (vā′ri-ōl), *n.* [< F. *variole*, < ML. *variola*, smallpox: see *variola*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a shallow pit, or slightly pitted marking, like the pitting of a smallpox-pustule; a foveole.—2. In *lithol.*, a spherulite of the rock called variolite.

> The spherulites or *varioles* [of the variolite-diabase from the Durance] are grouped or drawn out in bands parallel to the surface, being in some places almost microscopic, in others 5 centim. in diameter.
> *Cole and Gregory*, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 312.

variolic (vā-ri-ol′ik), *a.* [= F. *variolique*; as *variola* + *-ic*.] Variolous.

variolite (vā′ri-ọ-līt), *n.* [< *variola* + *-ite*².] A rock in which there is a more or less distinctly concretionary arrangement, giving rise to pustular or pea-like forms which are disseminated through a finely crystalline ground-mass, and which, from their resemblance as seen on weathered surfaces to smallpox-pustules, have for hundreds of years made this rock an object of curiosity. In India variolite has been held in high respect as a preventive of or cure for smallpox, being worn as an amulet suspended from the neck, or used in other similar ways. The name by which it has been known there is *gamaïcu*. From the time of Aldrovandi till now, variolite has occupied the attention of geologists and lithologists. The best-known locality, by far, of this curious rock is the region of the river Durance, near the border of France and Italy. A rock very similar in character to the variolite of the Durance is found in the district of Olonetz in Russia. Variolite is now most generally regarded as a product of contact-metamorphism. The varioles or spherulites of this rock seem rather variable in composition, but chiefly made up of a triclinic feldspar. The Durance variolite is defined by its latest investigators (Messrs. Cole and Gregory) as being "a devitrified spherulitic tachylyte, typically coarse in structure."

variolitic (vā″ri-ọ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *variolite* + *-ic*.] In *lithol.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing variolite.

variolitism (vā′ri-ọ-līt-izm), *n.* [< *variolite* + *-ism*.] A less correct form of *variolitization*.

> Lœwinson-Lessing seems inclined to abandon variolite as the name of a rock-species in favor of spherulitic augite-porphyrite, retaining it, however, in the form of *variolitism* for that of a process.
> *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 330.

variolitization (vā″ri-ọ-lit-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *variolite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *lithol.*, conversion into variolite; change in a rock of such a character as to give rise to the peculiar structure denominated *variolitic*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 330.

variolization (vā-ri-ol-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *variola* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as *variolation*.

varioloid (vā′ri-ọ-loid), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *varioloide*; < ML. *variola*, smallpox, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* 1. Resembling variola or smallpox.—2. Resembling measles; having the appearance of measles, as the skin of diseased pigs.

II. *n.* Modified smallpox; a mild form of smallpox which may abort at the vesicular stage, occurring usually in those who are partially protected by vaccination. The disease is seldom fatal, yet it is true smallpox, may be followed by pitting, and is capable of communicating by contagion the most virulent form of the disease.

variolous (vạ-rī′ọ-lus), *a.* [= F. *varioleux*, < ML. *variolosus*, pitted with smallpox, < *variola*, smallpox: see *variola*.] 1. Of or pertaining to or designating smallpox; variolar; variolic.—2. In *entom.*, having somewhat scattered and irregular varioles.

Also *variolar*.

variolo-vaccine (vạ-rī″ọ-lō-vak′sin), *n.* Lymph or crusts obtained from a heifer with variolo-vaccinia.

variolo-vaccinia (vạ-rī″ọ-lō-vak-sin′i-ạ̈), *n.* Vaccinia resulting from inoculation with smallpox-virus.

variometer (vā-ri-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *varius*, various, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used in comparing the intensity of magnetic forces, especially the magnetic force of the earth at different points—for example, as varied by local causes. One form consists of four stationary magnets in whose field is suspended a delicate magnetic needle; the change in the position of this needle as the instrument is placed at different points gives a means of comparing the corresponding external forces.

variorum (vā-ri-ō′rum), *a.* [In the phrase *variorum edition*, a half-translation of L. *editio cum notis variorum*, edition with notes of various persons; *variorum*, gen. pl. of *varius*, various: see *various*.] Noting an edition of some work in which the notes of different commentators are inserted: as, a *variorum* edition of Shakspere.

various (vā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *varius*, diverse, various, party-colored, variegated, also changing, changeable, fickle, etc. Hence ult. *variety*, *vary*, *variant*, *variegate*, etc.] 1. Differing from one another; different; diverse; manifold: as, men of *various* occupations.

So many and so *various* laws are given.
Milton, P. L., xii. 282.

How *various*, how tormenting,
Are my Miseries! *Congreve*, Semele, i. 1.

2. Divers; several.

Dukes of the most modern Austria . . . have all of them at *various* times borne rule over the whole or part of the older Austria of Lombardy. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 5.

3. Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable; unfixed.

My comfort is that their [men's] judgment is too weak to endanger you, since by this it confesses that it mistakes you, in thinking you irresolved or *various*.
Donne, Letters, xc.

The servile suitors watch her *various* face,
She smiles preferment, or she frowns disgrace.
Sheridan, The Rivals, Epil.

4. Exhibiting different characters; variform; diversiform; multiform.

A man so *various* that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 545.

5. Having a diversity of features; not uniform or monotonous; diversified.

My grandfather was of a *various* life, beginning first at court, where, after he had spent most part of his means, he became a soldier, and made his fortune with his sword at the siege of St. Quintens in France and other wars.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 24.

A happy rural seat of *various* view.
Milton, P. L., iv. 247.

A *various* host they came—whose ranks display
Each mode in which the warrior meets the fight.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 57.

It is a common belief that Mr. Webster was a *various* reader; and I think it is true.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 235.

variously (vā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In various or different ways; diversely; multifariously.

variousness (vā′ri-us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being various; variety; multifariousness.

variscite (var′i-sīt), *n.* [< L. *Variscia*, Voigtland (now part of Saxony), + *-ite*^{2}.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, occurring in crystalline or reniform crusts of a bright-green color.

varix (vā′riks), *n.*; pl. *varices* (var′i-sēz). [= F. *varice* = Sp. *variz*, *varice* = Pg. *varix* = It. *varice*, < L. *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein, < *varus*, bent, stretched: see *varus*.] 1. Abnormal dilatation or tortuosity of a vein or other vessel of the body; also, a vein, artery, or lymphatic thus dilated or tortuous; a varicose vessel.—2. [NL.] In *conch.*, a mark or scar on the surface of a shell denoting a former position of the lip of the aperture, which has passed on with the periodical growth of the shell. Varices are conspicuous in some univalves. See cuts under *murex* and *triton*.—**Aneurismal varix.** See *aneurismal*.—**Lymphatic varix**, dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

varlet (vär′let), *n.* [< ME. *varlet*, *verlet*, < OF. *varlet*, also *vaslet*, *vallet*, *vadlet*, *valet*, F. *valet*, a groom, younker, squire, stripling, youth, servant, for **vassalet*, < ML. **vassaletus*, dim. of *vassallus*, a servant, vassal: see *vassal*. Doublet of *valet*.] 1. Originally, a very young man of noble or knightly birth, serving an apprenticeship in knightly exercises and accomplishments while awaiting elevation to the rank of knight; hence (because such youths served as pages or personal servants to the knights who had charge of them), a body-servant or attendant. (See *valet*.) The name was also given to the city bailiffs or serjeants.

One of these laws [of Richard II.] enacts "that no *varlets* called yeomen" should wear liveries; the other, "that no livery should be given under colour of a Gild or fraternity, or of any other association, whether of gentry or servants, or of commonalty."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxlviii.

Call here my *varlet*; I'll unarm again.
Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 1.

Why, you were best get one o' the *varlets* of the city, a serjeant. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7.

Three *varlets* that the king had hir'd
Did likely him betray.
Robin Hood Rescuing Will Stutly (Child's Ballads, V. 283).

2. Hence, one in a subordinate or menial position; a low fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal; a rogue: a term of contempt or reproach.

Was not this a seditious *varlet*, to tell them this to their beards? *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Ana. My name is Ananias.
Sub. Out, the *varlet*
That cozened the apostles!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Well, I am glad you are not the dull, insensible *varlet* you pretended to be. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

3†. The coat-card now called the *knave* or *jack* (in French, *valet*).

varletess† (vär′let-es), *n.* [< *varlet* + *-ess*.] A female varlet; a waiting-woman. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. xxxi.

varletry (vär′let-ri), *n.* [< *varlet* + *-ry*: see *-ery*.] The rabble; the crowd; the mob.

The shouting *varletry*
Of censuring Rome. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 56.

varmin, varmint (vär′min, vär′mint), *n.* Dialectal variants of *vermin*. Also *varment*.

Among the topmost leaves . . . a dark looking savage was nestled, partly concealed by the trunk of the tree, and partly exposed, as though looking down . . . to ascertain the effect produced by his treacherous aim. . . . "This must be looked to!" said the scout. . . . "Uncas, . . . we have need of all our we'pons to bring the cunning *varment* from his roost."
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, viii.

The low public-house . . . was the rendezvous of the press-gang, . . . who were one and all regarded in the light of mean kidnappers and spies—*varmint*, as the common people esteemed them.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, i.

varnish (vär′nish), *n.* [< ME. *vernysh*, *vernisch*, *vernysche* = D. *vernis* = MHG. *firnīs*, G. *firniss* = Sw. *fernissa* = Dan. *fernis*, < OF. (and F.) *vernis*, varnish (cf. *vernis*, adj., polished), = Pr. *vernitz* = Sp. *berniz*, *barniz* = Pg. *verniz* = It. *vernice* (> NGr. *βερνίκι*), (ML. *vernicium*, *fernisium*), varnish: see *varnish*, *v.*] 1. A solution of resinous matter, forming a clear limpid fluid capable of hardening without losing its transparency: used by painters, gilders, cabinet-makers, and others for coating over the surface of their work in order to give it a shining, transparent, and hard surface, capable of resisting in a greater or less degree the influences of air and moisture. The resinous substances most commonly employed for varnishes are amber, anime, copal, mastic, rosin, sandarac, and shellac, which may be colored with arnotto, asphalt, gamboge, saffron, turmeric, or dragon's-blood. The solvents are (*a*) fixed or volatile oils or mixtures of them (as linseed-oil or spirits of turpentine), and (*b*) concentrated alcohol or methylated spirits; hence the varnishes are divided into two classes, *oil-varnishes* and *spirit-varnishes*.

Varnish, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last.
Bacon, Vain Glory (ed. 1887).

To Greatorex's, and there he showed me his *varnish*, which he hath invented, which appears every whit as good, upon a stick which he hath done, as the Indian.
Pepys, Diary, I. 424.

2. That which resembles varnish, either naturally or artificially; a glossy or lustrous appearance.

So doe I more the sacred Tongue esteem
(Though plaine and rurall it do rather seem,
Then schoold Athenian; and Diuinitie,
For onely *varnish*, haue but Verity).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The *varnish* of the holly and ivy. *Macaulay*.

3. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss; palliation; "whitewash."

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double *varnish* on the fame
The Frenchman gave you. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 133.

Count Orloff, whose gigantic figure was all in a blaze with jewels, and in whose demeanour the untamed ferocity of the Scythian might be discerned through a thin *varnish* of French politeness. *Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arblay.

4. In *ceram.*, the glaze of pottery or porcelain.—**Amalgam, amber, antiseptic, asphalt varnish.** See the qualifying words.—**Black varnish**, a natural varnish or lacquer, the product of several trees (see *varnish-tree*), chiefly the Burmese or Martaban varnish, consisting of the sap of *Melanorrhœa usitata*. This is a thick, viscid, grayish, terebinthinous substance, soon turning black on exposure, and drying very slowly. Nearly every vessel in Burma, whether for holding liquids or solids, is lacquered with this substance, as well as furniture, idols, temples, etc.—**French varnish**, a varnish made by dissolving white shellac in alcohol. Sometimes a little gum sandarac is added.—**Lac varnish.** Same as *lacquer*.—**Lac water-varnish.** See *lac*^{2}.—**Lithographic varnish.** See *lithographic*.—**Piny varnish.** Same as *piny resin*. See *piny* and *Vateria*. **Printers' varnish.** See *printer*.—**Sealing-wax varnish.** See *sealing-wax*.—**Shellac varnish.** See *shellac*.—**Varnish colors.** See *color*.—**Varnish sumac.** See *sumac*.

varnish (vär′nish), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vernish*; < ME. *vernysshen*, *vernischen* = D. *vernissen* = G. *firnissen* = Sw. *fernissa* = Dan. *fernisse*, < OF. (and F.) *vernisser*, varnish, sleek, glaze over with varnish, = Sp. *barnizar* = Pg. (*en*)*vernizar* = It. *verniciare*, also *vernicare* (cf. NGr. *βερνικιάζειν*, varnish); from the noun, but perhaps in part from the orig. verb, OF. *vernir* (*verniss-*), varnish, perhaps < ML. as if **vitrinire*, lit. 'glaze,' < ML. *vitrinus* (> Pr. *veirin*), of glass, glassy, < *vitrum*, glass: see *vitrine*. The Rom. forms of the noun are somewhat irregular; the Sp. Pg. It. are prob. due in part to the OF.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay varnish on for the purpose of decorating or protecting the surface. See *varnish*, *n.*, 1.

Wel hath this millere *vernysshed* his heed;
Ful pale he was fordronken, and nat reed.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 229.

The iron parts are *varnished*, either with a fat varnish or the residuum of some turpentine varnish.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 234.

2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance; give an improved appearance to.

A wither'd hermit, five-score winters worn,
Might shake off fifty, looking in her eye:
Beauty doth *varnish* age, as if new-born,
And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 244.

Close ambition, *varnish'd* o'er with zeal.
Milton, P. L., ii. 485.

3. To give an attractive external appearance to by rhetoric; give a fair coloring to; gloss over; palliate: as, to *varnish* errors or deformity.

The Church of Rome hath hitherto practised and doth profess the same adoration to the sign of the cross and neither less nor other than is due unto Christ himself, howsoever they *varnish* and qualify their sentence.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 65.

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes.
Addison, Cato, ii. 2.

Varnished glaze. See *glaze*.

II. *intrans.* To apply varnish, in a general sense.

varnisher (vär′nish-ėr), *n.* [< *varnish* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish.—2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance (to); one who glosses over.

Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise.
Pope, Imit. of Earl of Rochester, On Silence.

varnishing-day (vär′nish-ing-dā), *n.* A day before the opening of a picture exhibition on which exhibitors have the privilege of retouching or varnishing their pictures after they have been placed on the walls.

varnish-polish (vär′nish-pol″ish), *n.* See *polish*^{1}.

varnish-tree (vär′nish-trē), *n.* Any one of several trees of which the sap or some secretion serves as a lacquer or varnish. The most important of these is the Japan varnish- or lacquer-tree (see *lacquer-tree*); also of high importance is the black, Burmese, or Martaban varnish-tree, *Melanorrhœa usitata*, the theetsee of the Burmese, a tree of 50 or 60 feet, yielding on incision a sap of an extremely blistering property which forms a lacquer of very extensive local use (see *black varnish*, under *varnish*). In India the marking-nut, or Sylhet varnish-tree, *Semecarpus Anacardium*, with one or two allied species, yields in its fruit an excellent black varnish, as does *Holigarna longifolia* in its bark. These all belong to the *Anacardiaceæ*. See *Hymenæa* and *Aleurites*.—**False varnish-tree**, the tree-of-heaven, *Ailantus glandulosa*.—**Moreton Bay varnish-tree.** See *Pentaceras*.—**New**

Granada varnish-tree, a rubiaceous tree of the Andes, in Peru and the United States of Colombia (formerly New Granada), *Elæagia utilis*, which secretes in the axils of the stipules a resinous substance employed by the natives as a useful and ornamental varnish.

varnish-wattle (vär′nish-wot″l), *n.* See *wattle*.

varrey, *n.* See *varry*.

varriated (var′i-ā-ted), *a.* [Also *variated*; < *varry* + *-ate*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] In *her.*, stepped or battlemented with the merlons or solid projections pointed bluntly, and the crenelles or openings also pointed in the same way, but reversed: from the resemblance of the shapes produced to vair. Also *variated*, *urdé*.

Varronian (va-rō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Varronianus*, < *Varro(n-)*, Varro (see def.).] Pertaining to any one of the name of Varro, especially to the Roman scholar Marcus Terentius Varro (116 to about 27 B. C.).

> The "*Varronian* plays" were the twenty which have come down to us, along with one which has been lost.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 93.

varry, varrey (var′i), *n.*; pl. *varries*, *varreys* (-iz). [See *vairy*, *vair*.] In *her.*, one of the separate compartments of the fur vair: a rare bearing.

varsal (vär′sal), *a.* A reduction of *univarsal* for *universal*. [Colloq.]

> I believe there is not such another in the *varsal* world.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, ii.

> Every *varsal* soul in the library were gone to bed.
> *Scott.*

varsity (vär′si-ti), *n.*; pl. *varsities* (-tiz). A reduction of *univarsity* for *university*: used in English universities, and affected to some extent in American colleges.

> 'E [Parson] coom'd to the parish wi' lots o' *Varsity* debt.
> *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, New Style.

Varsovienne (vär-sō-vi-en′), *n.* [F., fem. of *Varsovien*, of or pertaining to Warsaw, < *Varsovie* (G. *Warschau*, Pol. *Warszawa*), Warsaw.] 1. A dance which apparently originated in France about 1853, in imitation of the Polish mazurka, polka, and redowa.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and rather slow, with strong accent on the first beat of every second measure.

vartabed, vartabet (vär′ta-bed, -bet), *n.* [Armenian.] In the *Armenian Ch.*, one of an order of clergy, superior to the ordinary priests, whose special function is teaching. The title means 'doctor' or 'teacher.'

> Armenia has always been honourably distinguished for the interest the church has taken in education. A distinct order of the hierarchy has indeed been set apart for that purpose; its members are known by the name of *Vartabeds*. They rank between a Bishop and a Priest.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 69.

Varuna (var′ǫ-nä), *n.* [< Skt. *varuna*, a deity (see def.); cf. Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, Uranus: see *Uranus*.] In *Hind. myth.*, a deity represented in the Vedic hymns as of very great and manifold powers—the guardian of immortality, cherisher of truth, the seizer and punisher of ill-doers, the forgiver of sins, protector of the good, and the like. Latterly he became the god of waters. He is represented later as a white-skinned man, four-armed, riding on a water-monster, generally with a noose in one of his hands and a club in another, with which he seizes and punishes the wicked.

varus^{1} (vā′rus), *n.*; pl. *vari* (-rī). [NL., < L. *vārus*, bent, stretched, or grown inward, awry, knock-kneed.] 1. A deformity characterized by inversion of the foot. See *talipes varus*.—2. A knock-kneed man. The phrase *genu varum* is employed by medical writers as synonymous with *bow-legs*, *knock-knee* being expressed by *genu valgum*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Stål, 1865).] A genus of hemipterous insects.—**Talipes varus.** See *talipes*.

varus^{2} (vā′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *vărus*, a pimple, blotch.] Acne.—**Varus comedo**, a pimple resulting from retention of the secretion within the sebaceous duct; comedo; blackhead; face-worm.

varveled, varvelled (vär′veld), *a.* [< *varvel-s* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *her.*, having the rings called *varvels* attached: said of the leg of a hawk when used as a bearing. Compare *belled*, and see cut under *à la cuisse*. Also *verveled*.

varvels (vär′velz), *n. pl.* [Also *vervels*; < OF. *vervelles*, F. *vervelles*, varvels for a hawk, prob. same as *vervelles*, *vertevelles*, the hinges of a gate, < ML. *vertibella*, a hinge, dim. of LL. *vertibulum*, a joint, ML. also a pair of tongs; cf. It. *bertovello*, a fish-net, also It. dial. *bertavel*, *bertavelle*, *bertarel*, a fish-net, bird-net, = OF. *verveil*, *verveul*, *verzeul*, *verveux*, F. *verveux* (ML. *vervilium*), a fish-net, hoop-net; < L. *vertere*, turn: see *verse*^{1}, *vertebra*.] In *falconry*, rings, usually of silver, placed on the legs of a hunting-hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. See cut under *à la cuisse*.

vary (vā′ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *varied*, ppr. *varying*. [< ME. *varien*, *varyen*, < OF. (and F.) *varier* = Sp. Pg. *variar* = It. *variare*, < L. *variare*, tr. change, alter, make different, intr. change, be different, vary, < *varius*, different, various: see *various*.] I. *trans.* 1. To change; alter: as, to *vary* the conditions of an experiment.

> It hath diuerse times also happened that the appellation of some of these people haue come to be *varied* and changed.
> *Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 17.

2. To diversify; modify; relieve from uniformity or monotony.

> Once more I'll mark how love can *vary* wit.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 100.

> God hath here
> *Varied* his bounty so with new delights.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 431.

3. To change to something else; transmute.

> Gods, that never change their state,
> *Vary* oft their love and hate.
> *Waller*, To Phyllis.

> We are to *vary* the customs according to the time and the country where the scene of action lies.
> *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

4. To make of different kinds; make diverse or different one from another.—5†. To express variously; diversify in terms or forms of expression.

> The man hath no wit that cannot, from the rising of the lark to the lodging of the lamb, *vary* deserved praise on my palfry. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 35.

6. In *music*, to embellish or alter (a melody or theme) without really changing its identity. See *variation*, 9.

II. *intrans.* 1. To alter or be altered in any manner; suffer a partial change; appear in different or various forms; be modified; be changeable.

> Fortune's mood
> *Varies* again. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii., Prol.

> Who can believe what *varies* every day,
> Nor ever was nor will be at a stay?
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, ii. 36.

2. To differ or be different; be unlike or diverse: as, the laws of different countries *vary*.

> Zif alle it so be, that Men of Grece ben Cristene, zit they *varien* from oure Feithe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 18.

> She that *varies* from me in belief
> Gives great presumption that she loves me not.
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iii. 4.

> I have not been curious as to the spelling of the Names of Places, Plants, Fruits, Animals, &c., which in many of the remoter parts are given at the pleasure of Travellers, and *vary* according to their different Humours.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I., Pref.

3. To become unlike one's self; undergo variation, as in purpose or opinion.

> He would *vary*, and try both ways in turn. *Bacon.*

4. To deviate; depart; swerve.

> *Varying* from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*

5. To alter or change in succession; follow alternately; alternate.

> While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
> Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face.
> *Addison*, Cato, iii. 7.

6. To disagree; be at variance.

> In judgement of her substance thus they *vary*,
> And thus they *vary* in judgement of her seat;
> For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
> Some thrust it down into the stomach's heat.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul.

7†. To turn out otherwise.

> Anhonged be swich oon, were he my brother!
> And so he shal, for it ne may noght *varyen*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1621.

8. In *math. analysis*, to be subject to continual increase or decrease: as, a quantity conceived to *vary*, or have different values in the same equation. One quantity is said to *vary directly* as another when if the one is increased or diminished the other increases or diminishes in some definite proportion. Quantities *vary inversely* when if one is increased or diminished the other is proportionally diminished or increased.—9. In *biol.*, to be varied or subject to variation, as by natural or artificial selection; exhibit variation. See *variability*, 2, *variation*, 8, and *variety*, 6.—**Varying hare.** See *hare*^{1}, 1.

vary† (vā′ri), *n.* [< *vary*, *v.*] Alteration; change; variation.

> Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
> With every gale and *vary* of their masters.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 85.

vary-colored (vā′ri-kul″ord), *a.* An erroneous spelling of *varicolored*.

vas (vas), *n.*; pl. *vasa* (vā′sä). [< L. *vas*, a vessel: see *vase*, *vessel*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a vasculum or vessel, as a tube, duct, or conduit conveying blood, lymph, or other fluid.—**Vasa aberrantia.** (*a*) Long slender arteries which occasionally connect the brachial or the axillary artery with one of the arteries of the forearm, usually the radial. (*b*) The aberrant ducts of the testis. See *aberrant*. (*c*) Bile-ducts running an unusual course in the liver.—**Vasa afferentia**, the afferent vessels of a lymphatic gland; the small branches into which a lymphatic or lacteal vessel divides before entering a gland.—**Vasa ambulacralia cava**, hollow ambulacral vessels; certain diverticula or cæcal prolongations of the Polian vesicles and ambulacral ring in echinoderms.—**Vasa brevia.** (*a*) The gastric branches of the splenic artery: five to seven small branches distributed to the fundus and greater curvature of the stomach. (*b*) Tributaries to the splenic vein, corresponding to the arterial vasa brevia.—**Vasa centralia**, the central vessels (artery and vein) of the optic nerve.—**Vasa chylifera.** Same as *vasa lactea*.—**Vasa efferentia.** (*a*) The efferent tubules of the testis: from twelve to twenty ducts which receive the seminal fluid from the vessels of the rete testis, and transmit it to the epididymis, forming in their course convoluted conical masses, the coni vasculosi, which together constitute the globus major. (*b*) The efferent lymphatic vessels: usually small ones, that soon unite into a larger one.—**Vasa Graafiana.** Same as *vasa efferentia* (*a*).—**Vasa inferentia.** Same as *vasa afferentia*.—**Vasa intestinæ tenuis**, from twelve to fifteen slender branches of the superior mesenteric artery, distributed to the jejunum and ileum.—**Vasa lactea**, the lacteals; the small chyliferous vessels of the intestine.—**Vasa lymphatica**, lymphatic vessels. See cuts under *lymphatic*.—**Vasa recta**, the straight tubules of the testis: from twenty to thirty short ducts formed by the union of the seminiferous tubules, and discharging into the vessels of the rete testis.—**Vasa vasorum**, small blood-vessels supplying the walls of other larger vessels.—**Vasa vorticosa**, the veins of the outer part of the choroid coat of the eye, which converge from all directions to form four or five principal trunks.—**Vas deferens**, the excretory duct of the testis, or its equivalent. In man it is a continuation of the epididymis, beginning at the lower part of the globus minor, and ascending with the spermatic cord through the inguinal ring to the base of the bladder, where it becomes enlarged and sacculated, and finally unites with the duct of the vesicula seminalis to form the ejaculatory duct. It is about two feet in length, being greatly convoluted, and an eighth of an inch in diameter. The duct which receives this name in various animals differs greatly in anatomical character. See cuts under *Trematoda*, *Astacidæ*, and *germarium*.—**Vas deferens mulieris**, a Fallopian tube.—**Vas prominens**, the spirally running vessel in the accessory spiral ligament of the cochlea.—**Vas spirale**, a small blood-vessel of the cochlea, situated opposite the outer rods of Corti, on the under surface of the basilar membrane.

Vasa (vā′sä), *n.* In *ornith.*, same as *Vaza*.

vasal (vā′sal), *a.* Pertaining to a vas or vessel; especially, pertaining to the blood-vessels.

vasalium (vā-sā′li-um), *n.*; pl. *vasalia* (-ä). [NL.: see *vas*.] Vascular tissue proper; endothelium; cœlarium; the epithelium-like layer of cells or vascular carpet which lines the closed cavities of the body, such as the serous surfaces of the thorax, abdomen, and pericardium, and the interior of the heart, arteries, veins, and other vessels.

vascula, *n.* Plural of *vasculum*.

vascular (vas′kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *vasculaire* = Sp. Pg. *vascular* = It. *vasculare*, *vascolare*, < NL. **vascularis*, < L. *vasculum*, a small vessel: see *vasculum*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to vessels which convey fluids; of or pertaining to the conveyance or circulation of fluids, especially blood, lymph, and chyle; circulatory: as, the *vascular* system; a *vascular* function or action. Some vascular systems are specified as *blood-vascular*, *lymph-vascular*, and *water-vascular*. See also *chylaqueous*.

> Remotely dependent, however, as the genesis of motion is on digestive, *vascular*, respiratory, and other structures, and immediately dependent as it is on contractile structures, its most important dependence remains to be named: . . . the initiator or primary generator of motion is the Nervous System. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 2.

> The machinery of circulation is two sets of vessels—the hæmatic, or *vascular* system proper, consisting of the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries for the blood-circulation; and the lymphatic, consisting of lymph-hearts and vessels, for the flow of lymph. . . . Those tissues whose capillaries are large enough for the passage of all the constituents of the blood are said to be *vascular*; those which only feed by sucking up certain constituents of the blood, and have no demonstrable capillaries, are called non-vascular. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 195.

(*b*) Containing vessels for the circulation of fluids; especially, well provided with small blood-vessels: as, muscle and bone are very *vascular* tissues; cartilage and cuticle are non-*vascular*; a *vascular* tumor.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Consisting of, relating to, or furnished with vessels or ducts: applied to the tissues of plants that are composed of or furnished with elongated cells or vessels for the circulation of sap. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the higher or phanerogamous plants, these uniformly containing more or less clearly defined vessels or ducts.—**Vascular arches.** See *visceral arches*, under *visceral*.—**Vascular cake**, the placenta. [Rare.]—**Vascular centers**, the centers in the medulla and spinal cord which are supposed to control dilatation and contraction of the blood-vessels.—**Vascular cryptogams**, cryptogams in which the tissues consist more or less of true vascular tissue. These are coextensive with the *Pteridophyta*, or so-called higher cryptogams.—**Vascular ganglions** or **glands.** See *gland*.—**Vascular glomerulus.** See *glomerulus*.—**Vascular plants**, plants in which the structure is made up in part of vascular tissue or vessels. They compose the *Spermophyta*, or ordinary flowering plants, and the *Pteridophyta*, or vascular cryptogams (see above): sometimes technically called *Vasculares* (which see).—**Vascular stimulant**, a remedy which accelerates the flow of blood through the vessels.—**Vascular system.** See def. 1 and *system*.—**Vascular tissue.** (*a*) Any tissue permeated with blood-vessels, or other vessels large enough to convey blood-disks or lymph-corpuscles. (*b*) See *vasalium*. (*c*) In *bot.*, tissue composed of vessels or ducts; the fibrovascular system.—**Vascular tonic**, a remedy which causes contraction of the finer blood-vessels.—**Vascular tumor.** (*a*) An aneurism. (*b*) A tumor composed chiefly of an agglomeration of dilated terminal blood-vessels. (*c*) A tumor which contains an abnormally large number of blood-vessels, bleeding profusely on the slightest injury. (*d*†) Bleeding internal hemorrhoids.—**Water-vascular system.** See *water-vascular*.

Vasculares (vas-kụ̄-lā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *vascularis*, vascular: see *vascular*.] In De Candolle's system of classification (1818), a name given to that division of the vegetable kingdom more usually called *Phanerogamia* or *Phænogamia*, including also the *Pteridophyta*, or ferns and their allies, and so named from the presence of vascular tissue, which is wanting in all lower cryptogams. Compare *Cellulares*.

vascularity (vas-kụ̄-lar′ị-ti), *n.* [< *vascular* + *-ity*.] The character or condition of being vascular.

vascularization (vas″kụ̄-la̤r-i-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *vascularize* + *-ation*.] The process of becoming vascular, as by the formation of new blood-vessels.

vascularize (vas′kụ̄-la̤r-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vascularized*, ppr. *vascularizing*. [< *vascular* + *-ize*.] To render vascular. *Micros. Science*, XXXI. 168.

vascularly (vas′kụ̄-la̤r-li), *adv.* So as to be vascular; by means of vessels; as regards the vascular system.

> The conclusion is drawn that "multiple buds, one springing from another and being *vascularly* connected therewith, ought to be considered as normal ramifications." *Nature*, XLII. 216.

vasculiform (vas′kụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a vessel like a flower-pot.

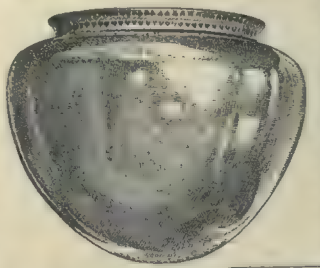
vasculomotor (vas′kụ̄-lọ̄-mō″to̤r), *a.* [< L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, + *motor*, mover.] Same as *vasomotor*.

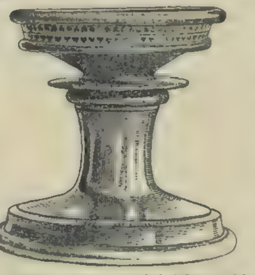
vasculose (vas′kụ̄-lōs), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vasculeux* = Sp. *vasculoso* = It. *vascoloso*, < NL. **vasculosus*, < L. *vasculum*, a small vessel: see *vasculum*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *vascular*.

II. *n.* In *chem.*, the substance constituting the principal part of the vessels of plants.

vasculum (vas′kụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *vascula* (-la̤). [NL., < L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, the seed-capsule of certain plants, LL. also a small bee-hive, dim. of L. *vas*, a vessel: see *vase*, *vessel*.] **1.** A botanist's case or box for carrying specimens as he collects them. It is usually made of tin, and is about 18 inches long, oval-cylindrical in cross-section, being 6 inches wide and 4 inches deep, with a simple cover opening for nearly the whole length. **2.** In *bot.*, same as *ascidium*, 2.—**3.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A small vessel; a vas. (*b*) The penis.

vase (vās or väz), *n.* [Formerly also *vause*, earlier as L., in the pl. *vasa*, used with added E. pl., *vasa's*; = D. *vaas* = G. *vase* = Dan. *vase* = Sw. *vas*, < F. *vase*, OF. *vase*, *vaze* = Sp. Pg. *vaso* = It. *vase*, *vaso*, < L. *vas*, also *vasum* (rarely *vasus*), pl. *vasa*, neut., a vessel, also an implement or utensil, pl. equipments, baggage; cf. Skt. *vasana*, a receptacle, box, basket, jar, *vāsas*, a garment, < √ *vas*, put on, clothe (cover): see *vest* and *wear*[1]. Hence ult. *vessel*, *extravasate*. According to the F. pron. (väz), and to the time when the word *vase* appears to have been taken into E. (between 1660 and 1700), the reg. E. pron. would be vāz, with a tendency to make it conform to the apparent analogy of *base*, *case*, etc.—that is, to pronounce it vās. At the same time, the recency of the word, and its association with art, have tended to encourage the attempts to pronounce it as F., namely väz, in the 18th century absurdly rendered also as vâz, the word being found accordingly in the spelling *vause*. In the latter part of the 18th century the word was pronounced vās by Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, Perry, Buchanan, vāz by Walker (who says he has "uniformly heard it pronounced" so), Smith, Johnston, and vâz by Elphinston, the last pronunciation, vâz, being used, according to Walker, "sometimes by people of refinement; but this, being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard" (though Ellis says (in 1874) that it is the most familiar to him). The pron. väz, now affected by many, is a more successful attempt to imitate the present F. pronunciation. In the 18th century the sound ä in foreign words, except before *r*, was almost always rendered â by English speakers (cf. *spa*, often written *spaw*, pron. spâ, G. *ja*, written *yaw* (yâ), etc.).] **1.** A hollow vessel, generally high in proportion to its horizontal diameter, and decorative in character and purpose. The term is sometimes restricted to such vessels when made without covers and without handles, or with two equal and symmetrical handles; but in the widest sense, as in speaking of Greek and other ancient vases, vessels of any form whatever are included. As a branch of art development, by far the most important production of vases was that of the ancient Greeks during the creative period of their art history, for many centuries previous to 200 B. C. The greater part of the Greek vases are in fine pottery, unglazed, and decorated with monochrome and outline designs in simple pigments. They are notable not only for the great beauty and appropriateness of much of the decoration, but for the supreme elegance, unattained among other peoples, of a large proportion of the forms. These Greek vases were in actual use in antiquity, not only as ornaments, but as utensils for the various purposes in every-day life. See *Greek art* (under *Greek*) and *vase-painting*, and the cuts under the names of the different forms of vases, as *amphora*, *crater*, *hydria*, *oxybaphon*, *prochoös*, *stamnos*.





Vase.— Greek Apodal Dinos, with its stand, of late black-figured style. Found at Orvieto. Total height, in stand, 22¼ inches. In Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

> Here were large Iron *Vasa's* upon Pedestals, the first I had seen of the Kind, painted over of a Copper colour.
> *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 188.

> His [Nost's] widow also sold [in 1712] . . . "the fine Marble Figures and Bustos, curious inlaid Marble Tables, Brass and Leaden Figures, and very rich *Vauses*."
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 49.

> And, as he fill'd the reeking *vase*,
> Let fly a rouser in her face.
> *Swift*, Strephon and Chloe, p. 10.

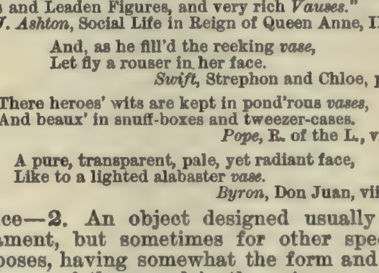
> There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous *vases*,
> And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 254.

> A pure, transparent, pale, yet radiant face,
> Like to a lighted alabaster *vase*.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, viii. 96.

Hence—**2.** An object designed usually for ornament, but sometimes for other specific purposes, having somewhat the form and appearance of the vessel in the primary sense. Such vases are often made of marble, or of metal, in an antique or pseudo-antique form, and are used to hold flowers, to decorate gate-posts, monuments, and the like, or are placed on a socle or pedestal, or in a range on an architectural parapet, façade, or frontispiece. Compare cut under *affix*.

> Timbs says the Lincoln's Inn Fields house has a handsome stone front, and had formerly *vases* upon the open balustrade. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 343.

3. The body of the Corinthian and Composite capital: sometimes called *tambour* or *drum*.—**Acoustic vase.** See *acoustic*.—**Alhambra vase**, a large vase at the Alhambra near Granada, which is a unique specimen of pottery, and the finest specimen known of the ware of Malaga.—**Bacchic vase.** See *Bacchic*.—**Barberini vase.** Same as *Portland vase*.—**Borghese vase**, a large Greco-Roman vase of white marble with bas-reliefs representing the thiasus of Bacchus, preserved in the Louvre Museum.—**Canopic vases.** See *Canopic*.—**Dionysiac vase.** Same as *Bacchic vase*.—**Encaustic vase.** See *encaustic*.—**Etruscan vases**, a former mistaken name for Greek decorated pottery, due to the discovery in Etrurian tombs, in the seventeenth century and later, of the first examples of these vases to attract attention in modern times.—**Mandarin vases.** See *mandarin*.—**Peg-top vase.** See *peg-top*.—**Pilgrim's vase.** See *pilgrim*.—**Portland vase**, a remarkable example of Greco-Roman cameo-glass with reliefs in opaque white glass upon a ground of dark blue, of somewhat doubtful subject, but interpreted as having reference to the myth of Peleus and Thetis. This vase, which is 9¾ inches high, is preserved in the British Museum. Also called *Barberini vase*. See cut in preceding column.—**Profumiera vase**, a vase for perfumes, arranged with openings in the cover through which the fragrance can issue.—**Temple vase.** See *temple*[1].—**Triple vase**, a group of three vases, united by bands of the same material, or by being in contact at the lips or otherwise. Such vases are often sharply pointed, so that one could not stand alone.—**Tripod vase.** See *tripod*.—**Unguentary vase.** See *unguentary*.—**Vase à jacinthe**, an ornamental vase to which are attached upon its sides or cover receptacles for bulbs of a flowering plant, as the hyacinth, the spikes of the flowers seeming to form part of the design of the vase.—**Vase of a theater**, in *anc. arch.*, same as *acoustic vase*.—**Vase of Mithridates, of Ptolemy, or of St. Denis**, a vase of agate with carved ornament of Bacchic character, preserved in the treasury of the Abbey of St. Denis, to which it was presented by Carloman. It was brought from Italy by Charlemagne, and according to tradition belonged to Ptolemy XI., the father of Cleopatra, and to Mithridates, king of Pontus.



The Portland Vase.—From photograph of the replica by Wedgwood.

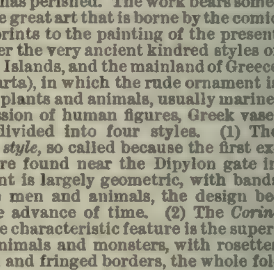
vase-clock (vās′klok), *n.* A timepiece having the general form of a vase. In the eighteenth century some clocks were made which told the time by means of two rings, set one upon another and revolving at different rates of speed, the one for the hours, the other for the minutes. Such rings were combined with the body of a vase, so as to form part of its decoration.

vaseful (vās′fůl), *n.* [< *vase* + *-ful*.] The quantity that a vase will contain.

> This [prostration] was followed by a cup of holy water and a present to the Sakkas, or carriers, who for the consideration distributed a large earthen *vaseful* in my name to poor pilgrims. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 391.

vaseline (vas′e-lin), *n.* [So named by the proprietor of the article; irreg. < G. *was*(*ser*), water, + Gr. ἔλ(αιον), oil, + *-ine*[2].] Same as *petrolatum*. It is a semi-fluid, viscid, nearly colorless, bland, and neutral material, and is used in medicine and surgery as a vehicle.

vase-painting (vās′pān″ting), *n.* The decoration of vases with pigments of any kind, especially the decoration of the pottery of the ancient Greeks, which, unless exceptionally, was executed in monochrome tints and outlines in unvitrifiable pigments. It is the most important of the minor arts of ancient Greece. From the variety and domesticity of the subjects treated, Greek vase-painting is of the greatest importance for the light shed by it upon every phase of ancient life; and from the art side it is equally valuable, not only from the fine decorative and creative quality which it frequently shows, but from the information which it supplies regarding the great art of Greek painting, which has perished. The work bears something the relation to the great art that is borne by the comic and other illustrated prints to the painting of the present day. Historically, after the very ancient kindred styles of Asia Minor, the Ægean Islands, and the mainland of Greece (as at Mycenæ and Sparta), in which the rude ornament is geometric, or based on plants and animals, usually marine, with occasional admission of human figures, Greek vase-painting may be subdivided into four styles. (1) The *Dipylon* or *early Attic style*, so called because the first examples recognized were found near the Dipylon gate in Athens. The ornament is largely geometric, with bands of slim and grotesque men and animals, the design becoming freer with the advance of time. (2) The *Corinthian style*, in which the characteristic feature is the superposition of bands of animals and monsters, with rosettes and elaborate flowered and fringed borders, the whole following very closely the Assyrian and Phrygian embroideries, which were abundantly imported into Greece at this early time. (See cut under *Corinthian*.) The earliest distinctively Cypriote vases blend the characteristics of the Dipylon and Corinthian styles. (3) The *black-figured style*, which, though archaic and often rude, has become thoroughly Hellenic. The ornament is in general black on a ground of the natural color of the pottery, which is most often dull red, sometimes yellow or gray. Some details of dress, etc., are put in purplish red; the flesh of female figures is commonly painted in white; occasionally bright red, dull green, and yellow are introduced. (4) The *red-figured* or *final style*, which was developed



Example of Black-figured Style of Greek Vase-painting.— Hercules seizing the tripod of Apollo; from an archaic hydria.

early in the fifth century B. C., and continued until vase-painting was practically abandoned, about 200 B. C. It embraces the period of transition from the archaic, to which belong some of the first masters among vase-painters, and is by far the most important for study. In this style a tendency toward polychromy appears occasionally, but was not consistently worked out, except in the small but admirable class of Attic funeral lecythi. In some elaborate pieces of the fourth and third centuries, chiefly Attic, gilding is sparingly introduced. The style implies the presence of figures and of ornamental designs of every kind, very commonly in bands or zones running around the vase, in which the design appears in the natural red of the clay, details being indicated in simple black lines, and the ground being covered with solid glossy black. For examples of the red-figured decoration, see cuts under *Greek* and *Poseidon*.

Vasidæ (vas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Vasum* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, named from the genus *Vasum*: same as *Turbinellidæ*.

vasifactive (vas-i-fak'tiv), *a.* [‹ L. *vas*, vessel, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make (see *fact*), + *-ive*.] Causing a new formation of blood-vessels; angioplastic. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 313.

vasiform (vas'i-fôrm), *a.* [‹ L. *vas*, vessel, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a duct or other vessel; of the nature of a vas or vasculum; tubular.—**Vasiform elements**, in plants, the elements, such as vessels, ducts, etc., which make up the vascular tissue.—**Vasiform tissue**, tissue made up wholly or in part of vessels or ducts.

Vasinæ, Vasina (vā-sī'nē, -na̤), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Vasum* + *-inæ*, *-ina*.] A subfamily of gastropods: same as *Cynodontinæ*.

vasoconstrictive (vas"ọ-kọn-strik'tiv), *a.* [‹ L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *constrictive*.] Same as *vasoconstrictor*. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 97.

vasoconstrictor (vas"ọ-kọn-strik'tọr), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *constrictor*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to constrict vessels when stimulated, as certain nerves: opposed to *vasodilator*. Both are included under *vasomotor*.

II. *n.* That which causes contraction of the blood-vessels: applied to nerves and to certain drugs.

vasodentinal (vas-ọ-den'ti-nal), *a.* [‹ *vasodentine* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of vasodentine.

vasodentine (vas-ọ-den'tin), *n.* [‹ L. *vas*, a vessel, + *den*(*t-*)*s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-ine*^{2}.] A vascular form of dentine in which blood circulates; dentine whose capillaries are large enough for the passage of red blood-disks. Compare *osteodentine* and *vitriodentine*.

vasodilator (vas"ọ-di-lā'tọr), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *dilator*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to dilate or relax blood-vessels when stimulated, as a nerve. See *vasomotor*.

II. *n.* That which causes dilatation of the blood-vessels: applied to nerves and certain drugs.

vasoformative (vas-ọ-fôr'ma-tiv), *a.* [‹ L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *formative*.] Forming or building up vessels, usually blood-vessels; vasifactive.

vasoganglion (vas-ọ-gang'gli-ọn), *n.*; pl. *vasoganglia* (-a̤). [‹ L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *ganglion*.] A network or knot of vessels; a vascular rete.

vaso-inhibitory (vas"ọ-in-hib'i-tọ-ri), *a.* [‹ L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *inhibitory*.] Relating to the nerve-force causing dilatation of the blood-vessels. See *inhibitory*.

vasomotion (vas-ọ-mō'shọn), *n.* [‹ L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *motion*.] Increase or diminution of the caliber of a vessel, usually a blood-vessel.

vasomotor (vas-ọ-mō'tọr), *a.* [‹ L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *motor*.] Serving to regulate the tension of blood-vessels, as nerves; vasomotorial, whether vasoconstrictor or vasodilator. Compare *inhibition*, 3. Also *vasculomotor*.—**Vasomotor center.** Same as *vascular center*. See *vascular*.—**Vasomotor coryza**, a name given, in accordance with a theoretical pathology, to autumnal catarrh, or hay-fever. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Sept. 3, 1887.—**Vasomotor nerves**, the nerves supplied to the muscular coat of the blood-vessels.—**Vasomotor spasm**, spasm of the middle coat of the blood-vessels.

vasomotorial (vas"ọ-mọ-tō'ri-al), *a.* [‹ *vasomotory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the vasomotor function: vasomotor.

vasomotoric (vas"ọ-mọ-tor'ik), *a.* [‹ *vasomotor* + *-ic*.] Same as *vasomotorial*.

vasomotory (vas-ọ-mō'tọ-ri), *a.* [‹ *vasomotor* + *-y*^{1}.] Same as *vasomotorial*. *Lancet*, 1891, I. 370.

vasoperitoneal (vas-ọ-per"i-tọ-nē'al), *a.* [‹ L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *peritoneal*.] In echinoderms, noting the shut sac which results from the cutting off from the archenteron of a cæcal diverticulum to which the anterior part of that cavity gives rise. The vesicle subsequently opens on the exterior by a pore, through a diverticulum from itself, and divides later into two sections—an ambulacral sac, which lays the foundation for the whole ambulacral system of vessels, and a peritoneal sac, which gives rise to the peritoneum (whence the name).

vasosensory (vas-ọ-sen'sō-ri), *a.* [‹ L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *sensory*.] Supplying sensation to the vessels: applied to sensory nerves corresponding to the vasomotor nerves.

vasquine (vas-kēn'), *n.* Same as *basquine*. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 151.

vassal (vas'a̤l), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vassall*, rarely *vassaile*; ‹ ME. *vassal*, ‹ OF. *vassal*, F. *vassal* = Pr. *vassal*, *vassau* = Cat. *vassal* = Sp. *vasallo* = Pg. It. *vassallo* = D. *vassaal* = G. Sw. *vasall* = Dan. *vasal*, ‹ ML. *vassallus*, extended from *vassus*, *vasus*, a servant, ‹ Bret. *gwaz*, a servant, vassal, man, male, = W. *gwas* = Corn. *gwas*, a youth, servant; cf. Ir. *fas*, growing, growth, and E. *wax*^{1}. Hence ult. *varlet*, *valet*, *vassalage*, *vavasor*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A feudatory tenant; one holding lands by the obligation to render military service or its equivalent to his superior, especially in contradistinction to *rear vassal* and *vavasor*; a vassal of the first order—that is, one holding directly from the king. Compare *great vassal*, below.

> The two earls . . . complained of the misrepresentations of their enemies and the oppression of their *vassals*, and alleged that the cause of their flight was not dread of those enemies, but fear of God and the king.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 353.

> A *Vassal* or Vasseur was the holder or grantee of a feud under a prince or sovereign lord.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxxvi.

2. A subject; a dependent; a retainer; a servant; one who attends on or does the will of another.

> Passions ought to be her [the mind's] *vassals*, not her masters. *Raleigh.*

> I am his fortune's *vassal*. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 29.

> I desire not to live longer than I may be thought to be what I am, and shall ever be your faithful and obedient *Vassal*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 164.

3. A bondman; a slave.

> Let such vile *vassals*, borne to base vocation,
> Drudge in the world, and for their living droyle,
> Which have no wit to live withouten toyle.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 156.

> Not *vassals* to be beat, nor pretty babes
> To be dandled—no, but living wills.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

> Men's thoughts and opinions are in a great degree *vassals* of him who invents a new phrase or reapplies an old epithet. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

4. A low wretch.

> Obdurate *vassals* fell exploits effecting.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 429.

Great vassal, under the feudal system, one who held lands directly from the sovereign without intermediary.—**Rear vassal**, under the feudal system, a vassal of the second degree—that is, one who held land from a great vassal.

II. *a.* Servile; subservient.

> Silver golde in price doth follow,
> Because from him, as Cynthia from Apollo,
> She takes her light, & other mettals all
> Are but his *vassaile* starres.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

> Thy proud heart's slave and *vassal* wretch to be.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxli.

vassal (vas'a̤l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vassaled*, *vassalled*, ppr. *vassaling*, *vassalling*. [‹ *vassal*, *n.*] **1.** To subject to vassalage; enslave; treat as a vassal.

> How am I *vassal'd* then?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

2. To command; rise over or above; dominate.

> Some proud hill, whose stately eminence
> *Vassals* the fruitfull vale's circumference.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

vassalage (vas'a̤l-āj), *n.* [Formerly also *vassallage*, *vassellage*; ‹ ME. *vassalage*, *vasselage*, ‹ OF. *vasselage*, *vasalage*, *vasselaige*, the service of a vassal, prowess, valor, also vassalage, F. *vasselage* = Pr. *vassalatge*, *vasselatge* = Sp. *vasallaje* = Pg. *vassallagem* = It. *vassallaggio*, vassalage; as *vassal* + *-age*.] **1.** The state of being a vassal or feudatory; hence, the obligations of that state; the service required of a vassal.

> I protest I shall be proud to do you most obsequious *vassalage*. *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

2. Servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery.

> Do you think that all they who live under a Kingly Government were so strangely in love with Slavery as, when they might be free, to chuse *Vassalage*?
> *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, vii.

> But, slave to love, I must not disobey;
> His service is the hardest *vassalage*.
> *Farquhar*, Love and a Bottle, iii. 1.

3. A territory held in vassalage; a fee or fief.

> And, which makes the more for Bellarmine, the French King was again ejected when our King submitted to the church, and the crown received under the sordid condition of a *vassalage*. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

> The countship of Foix, with six territorial *vassalages*.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ix. 8.

4. Vassals or subjects collectively. [Rare.]

> Like *vassalage* at unawares encountering
> The eye of majesty. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2. 40.

5†. Preëminence, as of one having vassals; hence, valor; prowess; courage.

> Al forgeten is his *vasselage*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2196.

> Nor for thare plesand parsonage,
> Nor for thare strenth nor *vassalage*.
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

> Catoun seyth, is none so gret encrese
> Of worldly tresowre as for to lyve in pease
> Which among vertues hath the *vasselage*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

To do one vassalage, to fulfil for one the duties of a vassal; render one the service of a vassal. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 477.

vassalate† (vas'a̤l-āt), *v. t.* [‹ *vassal* + *-ate*^{2}.] To reduce to a state of vassalage or dependence; subordinate. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 496. (*Davies.*)

vassalation† (vas-a̤-lā'shọn), *n.* [‹ *vassalate* + *-ion*.] The state of being vassal or subject; vassalage.

> And this *vassallation* is a penalty set by the true Judge of all things upon our attempt to design of our own heads the forms of good and evil.
> *Montague*, Devoute Essays, xv. 2.

vassaless† (vas'a̤l-es), *n.* [‹ *vassal* + *-ess*.] A female vassal or dependent.

> And be the vassall of his *vassalesse*.
> *Spenser*, Daphnaïda, l. 181.

vassalry (vas'a̤l-ri), *n.* [‹ *vassal* + -(*e*)*ry*.] The whole body of vassals; vassals collectively.

vast (vȧst), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *vaste*; ‹ OF. *vaste*, F. *vaste* = Sp. Pg. It. *vasto*, ‹ L. *vastus*, empty, unoccupied, desert, waste, desolate; hence, with ref. to extent as implied in emptiness, immense, enormous, huge, vast; akin to AS. *wēste*, waste: see *waste*^{1}. Hence *vastate*, *devastate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Wide and vacant or unoccupied; waste; desolate; lonely.

> Of antres *vast* and deserts idle . . .
> It was my hint to speak. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 140.

2. Being of great extent or size; very spacious or large; enormous; massive; immense.

> More devils than *vast* hell can hold.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 9.

> Time with his *vast* Scythe mows down all Things, and Death sweeps away those Mowings. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 44.

> The mighty Rain
> Holds the *vast* empire of the sky alone.
> *Bryant*, Rain-Dream.

> Black, thick, and *vast* arose that cloud.
> *Whittier*, The Exiles.

> Swells in the north *vast* Katahdin.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

3. Very great in quantity, number, or amount.

> The King's Plate that is gathered in this Kingdom [Mexico], together with what belongs to the Merchants, amounts to a *vast* Summ. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 125.

> A *vast* number of chapels dressed out in all their finery of altar-pieces, embroidery, gilding, and marble.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 18.

> An army of phantoms *vast* and wan
> Beleaguer the human soul.
> *Longfellow*, The Beleaguered City.

4. Very great as to degree, intensity, difficulty of accomplishment, importance, etc.; mighty: used also in exaggerated colloquial speech, being much affected in the eighteenth century.

> 'Tis a *vast* honour that is done me, gentlemen.
> *Vanbrugh*, Æsop, v. i.

> Lady Stafford and Mrs. Pitt were in *vast* beauty.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 153.

> The affairs of the general government, foreign and domestic, are *vast* and various and complicated.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

=**Syn. 2.** Spacious.—**3** and **4.** Colossal, gigantic, prodigious, tremendous, stupendous.

II. *n.* **1.** A boundless waste or space; immensity.

> They have seemed to be together, though absent, shook hands, as over a *vast*, and embraced, as it were from the ends of opposed winds. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 33.

> The *vast* of heaven. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 203.

> Swifter than thought the wheels instinctive fly,
> Flame thro' the *vast* of air, and reach the sky.
> *Pope*, Iliad, viii. 544.

2. A great deal; a large quantity or number. [Local, Eng.]

> It were a *vast* o' people went past th' entry end.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

3. The darkness of night, in which the prospect is not bounded in by distinct objects: only in the following passage.

The dead *vast* and middle of the night.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 198.

vastate† (vas'tāt), *a.* [< L. *vastatus*, pp. of *vastare*, make empty or desert, ruin, desolate, < *vastus*, empty, unoccupied, waste: see *vast*, *a.*] Devastated; laid waste.

The *vastate* ruins of ancient monuments.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 19.

vastation (vas-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *vastatio(n-)*, a laying waste or ravaging, < *vastare*, pp. *vastatus*, lay waste: see *vastate*.] A laying waste; waste; devastation. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 85.

vastator†, *n.* [< L. *vastator*, a ravager, < *vastare*, lay waste: see *vastate*.] One who devastates or lays waste. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 86. (*Davies.*)

vasti, *n.* Plural of *vastus*.

vastidity† (vas-tid'i̤-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *vast* + *-id*¹ + *-ity*.] Wasteness; desolation; vastness; immensity. [Rare.]

Perpetual durance, a restraint,
Though all the world's *vastidity* you had,
To a determined scope. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 69.

vastitude (vȧs'ti-tūd), *n.* [< L. *vastitudo*, ruin, destruction, < *vastus*, desert, waste: see *vast*.] 1†. Destruction; vastation.—2. Vastness; immense extent. [Rare.]

vastity (vȧs'ti̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *vastita(t-)s*, a waste, desert, vast size, < *vastus*, waste, vast: see *vast*.] 1. Wasteness; desolation.

Nothing but emptinesse and *vastitie*.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 16.

2. Vastness; immensity.

The huge *vastity* of the world.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 951.

Th' vnbounded Sea, and *vastitie* of Shore.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 4.

vastly (vȧst'li), *adv.* 1†. Like a waste; desolately.

Like a late-sack'd island, *vastly* stood
Bare and unpeopled in this fearful flood.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1740.

2. Very greatly; to a vast extent or degree: also in exaggerated colloquial use (see *vast*, *a.*, 4).

In the swamps and sunken grounds grow trees as *vastly* big as I believe the world affords.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 3.

I will be so honest as to own that the obliging things you say to me please me *vastly*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 37.

vastness (vȧst'nes), *n.* The state or character of being vast; greatness; immensity.

The unity reigning through a work upon which so many generations labored [the Bible] gives it a *vastness* beyond comparison, so that the greatest work of individual literary genius shows by the side of it like some building of human hands beside the Peak of Teneriffe.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 168.

vasture† (vȧs't̤ūr), *n.* [< *vast* + *-ure*.] Immensity; vastness.

What can one drop of poyson harme the sea,
Whose hugie *vastures* can digest the ill?
Edward III. (quarto, 1596), D 1 b. (*Nares.*)

vastus (vas'tus), *n.*; pl. *vasti* (-tī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *vast*.] One of the great muscles upon the front of the thigh, the vastus externus and internus, a portion of the latter being also termed the *cruræus*. The two together are also known as the *cruræus*, in which case they are distinguished as *extracruræus* and *intracruræus*. The vasti, together with the rectus femoris, constitute the extensor muscle of the leg, called *triceps* (or *quadriceps*) *extensor cruris*, and *triceps femoralis*. See cut under *muscle*¹.

vasty (vȧs'ti), *a.* [< *vast* + *-y*¹.] Vast; boundless; being of great extent; very spacious; immense. [Rare.]

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 52.

Vasum (vā'zum), *n.* [NL. (Bolten, 1798).] A genus of gastropods: same as *Cynodonta*. See cut under *Turbinellidæ*.

vat (vat), *n.* [< ME. *vat*, *vet*, a var. of *fat*, *fet*, < AS. *fæt*, a vat, vessel, cask: see *fat*².] 1. A large tub, vessel, or cistern, especially one for holding liquors in an immature state, as chemical preparations for dyeing or for tanning leather.

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards.
Addison, Whig-Examiner, No. 3.

2. A liquid measure in the Netherlands, corresponding to the hectoliter—about 22 imperial gallons.—3. In *metal.*: (*a*) A vessel used in the wet treatment of ores. (*b*) A square hollow place on the back of a calcining-furnace, in which tin ore is laid for the purpose of being dried.—**Dripping-vat**, a tank or receiver under a boiler or hanging frame to receive the drip or overflow.—**Fermenting-vat.** See *ferment*.—**Holy-water vat**†. Same as *holy-water font* (which see, under *font*¹).

vat (vat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vatted*, ppr. *vatting*. [< *vat*, *n.*] To put in a vat; treat in a vat.

The *vatting* of the unhaired skins is more important in the manufacture of morocco than any other kind of leather. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 375.

Rum *vatted* [on the docks], coloured, and reduced to standard strength. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 486.

vat-blue (vat'blö), *n.* Same as *indigo blue* (which see, under *indigo*).

Vateria (vā̤-tē'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Abraham *Vater*, a German botanist (18th century).] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Dipterocarpeæ*, characterized by flowers with about fifteen stamens, and calyx-lobes reflexed, but not enlarged in fruit. The 28 species, with one exception, are natives of tropical Asia, especially Ceylon. They are resin-bearing trees, with entire coriaceous veiny leaves, and white or pale-yellow flowers on short lateral peduncles, or forming terminal panicles. *V. Seychellarum* of the Seychelles, a tall tree reaching 100 feet high, is exceptional in its calyx, which is not reflexed in fruit. *V. Indica* and *V. acuminata* are exceptional in their stamens, which reach fifty in each flower. The latter is a large handsome tree of Ceylon, its twigs reddened with dense hairs; its green resin is valued by the Cingalese for ceremonial uses. *V. Indica*, the pinne of the Tamul races, known as *piny varnish-*, *copal-*, or *tallow-tree*, a native of Ceylon and Malabar, is the chief source of the white dammar of the bazars of southern India, which issues from notches cut in its bark as a white, pellucid, fragrant, acid, and bitter resin, later becoming brittle and yellow or greenish; it is known as *Malabar copal*, *gum anime*, etc. (see *piny*), and is there used as a varnish for carriages and pictures, is cut into ornaments under the name of *amber*, is made into ointments, and is used for incense, burning with a clear white light with pleasant fragrance and little smoke. The tree bears oblong petioled leaves, and erect white flowers nearly an inch broad arranged in a single row on the spreading branches of large terminal panicles, followed by small oblong three-valved fleshy fruits, valued in the manufacture of candles (see *piny tallow*, under *piny*); the seeds are eaten to allay nausea; the gray heart-wood is employed in making canoes and masts.

Vater's ampulla. See *ampulla of Vater*, under *ampulla*.

Vater's corpuscles. Same as *Pacinian corpuscles*. See *corpuscle*.

Vater's diverticulum. Same as *Vater's ampulla*.

Vater's fold. A fold in the mucous membrane of the small intestine, just above the ampulla or opening of the pancreatic duct and biliary ducts; the plica transversalis of the duodenum. Compare cuts under *pancreas* and *stomach*.

vatful (vat'fůl), *n.* [< *vat* + *-ful*.] As much as a vat will hold; the contents of a vat.

vatic (vat'ik), *a.* [< L. *vates*, a seer, prophet, poet (from an old Celtic form, appearing in Gr. *οὐάτης* (Strabo), priest, OIr. *fāith*, prophet), + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from a prophet or seer; prophetic; oracular; inspired. *Mrs. Browning.*

vatical† (vat'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *vatic* + *-al*.] Same as *vatic*.

Vatical predictions.
Bp. Hall, Christ's Procession to the Temple.

Vatican (vat'i-kan), *n.* [= F. *Vatican* = Sp. Pg. It. *Vaticano*, < L. *Vaticanus*, sc. *mons* or *collis*, the Vatican hill in Rome (see def.).] The palace of the Popes, a mass of buildings of vast extent, built upon the Vatican hill, immediately to the north of the basilica of St. Peter at Rome. Since the close of the papal schism (about 1418) the Vatican has been the principal residence of the Popes, and since the conversion of Rome into the capital of Italy (1870) officially their only residence. As such, and as the storehouse of priceless literary and artistic collections, it is one of the chief treasuries of Rome and of the world. Hence, *the Vatican* is used as equivalent to the papal power or government: as in the phrase the *thunders of the Vatican*, the anathemas or denunciations of the Pope. *The Vatican* is also in familiar use as a designation for the museums of sculpture and painting which are there aggregated.—**Vatican Codex.** See *codex*, 2.—**Vatican Council**, the Twentieth Ecumenical Council according to the reckoning of the Church of Rome, which met in the Vatican December 8th, 1869, and declared belief in the infallibility of the Pope when speaking ex cathedra to be a dogma of the church. It was closed October 20th, 1870, owing to the occupation of Rome by the civil power of Italy. See *infallibility*, and *Old Catholic* (under *catholic*).—**Vatican Fragments**, parts of a compendium of law taken from the writings of jurisconsults and from several imperial constitutions. They were discovered by the librarian of the Vatican, and first published in Rome in 1823.

Vaticanism (vat'i-ka̤n-izm), *n.* [< *Vatican* + *-ism*.] The theological and ecclesiastical system based on the doctrine of absolute papal supremacy; ultramontanism.

Vaticanism . . . had disinterred and brought into action the extravagant claims of Papal authority.
Gladstone, Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1875. Supp., p. 248.

Vaticanist (vat'i-ka̤n-ist), *n.* [< *Vatican* + *-ist*.] A devoted adherent of the Pope; an ultramontane; especially, an adherent of the Vatican Council and believer in the infallibility of the Pope.

vaticide¹ (vat'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vates*, a seer, prophet, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills a prophet.

vaticide² (vat'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vates*, a seer, prophet, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The murder of a prophet.

vaticinal (vā̤-tis'i-na̤l), *a.* [< *vaticine* + *-al*.] Relating to or containing predictions; prophetic; vatic. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 77.

vaticinate (vā̤-tis'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vaticinated*, ppr. *vaticinating*. [< L. *vaticinatus*, pp. of *vaticinari*, foretell, predict, < *vates*, a seer, prophet: see *vatic*.] I. *intrans.* To prophesy; foretell; practise prediction.

The most admired of all prophane Prophets, whose predictions have been so much scann'd and cryed up, . . . did *vaticinate* here. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest (ed. 1645), p. 32.

II. *trans.* To prophesy; utter prophetically or as a prophet; foretell.

Instinct, intuition, . . . embosom and express whatsoever the Spirit *vaticinates*.
A. B. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 133.

vaticination (vā̤-tis-i-nā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *vaticinatio(n-)*, < *vaticinari*, foretell: see *vaticinate*.] The act of prophesying; prediction; prophecy.

For this so clear *vaticination* they have no less than twenty-six answers. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 333.

vaticinator (vā̤-tis'i-nā-to̤r), *n.* [NL., < L. *vaticinator*, a soothsayer, < *vaticinare*, foretell: see *vaticinate*.] One who vaticinates or predicts; a prophet.

Pythagoras, who travelled far to visit the memphitical *vaticinators*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 18.

vaticinatress (vā̤-tis'i-nā-tres), *n.* [< *vaticinator* + *-ess*.] A prophetess.

Their voyage was six days journeying. On the seventh whereof was shown unto them the house of the *vaticinatress*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 17.

vaticine† (vat'i-sin), *n.* [< L. *vaticinium*, a prophecy, *vaticinus*, prophetical, < *vates*, a seer, prophet: see *vatic*.] A prediction; a vaticination.

Then was fulfilled the *vaticine* or prophesie of old Merlin. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conquest of Ireland, ii. 34 ((Holinshed's Chron., I.).

vat-net (vat'net), *n.* A net placed over a vat or tub, to strain a liquid as it is poured through.

vatting (vat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vat*, *v.*] The act or process of putting into a vat or vats, or of treating in a vat. Also used adjectively: as, *vatting* charges at the docks.

Vaucheria (vâ-kē'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1803), named after Prof. Jean Pierre Étienne *Vaucher*, of Geneva, author of works on the *Confervæ*, etc.] A genus of multinucleate fresh-water algæ, belonging to the order *Siphoneæ*. The plant consists, when in a non-fruiting state, of a single elongated cell of a pale-green color, branching in various ways, and increasing by apical growth. Non-sexual reproduction is of two kinds, by means of motionless resting-spores and motile zoöspores, while the sexual reproduction is by means of oögonia and antheridia, both oögonia and antheridia being lateral and sessile. There are above a dozen species in the United States. See *Siphoneæ*.

vaudeville (vōd'vil), *n.* [< F. *vaudeville*, < OF. *vaudeville*, *vauldeville*, a vaudeville, roundelay, country saying, so called from *vau-de-vire*, *val-de-vire*, the valley of the river Vire, in Normandy: see *vale*¹, *de*².] 1. The name given by Oliver Basselin, a French poet of the fifteenth century, to his convivial songs composed in the valley of the Vire, which became very popular throughout France.

Vaudeville, a countrey ballade, or song; a Roundelay or Virelay: so tearmed of Vaudevire, a Norman towne wherin Olivier Bassel, the first inuēter of them, liued; also a vulgar proverb, a countrey or common saying. *Cotgrave.*

Hence—2. In *modern French poetry*, a light, gay song, frequently embodying a satire, consisting of several couplets with a refrain or burden, sung to a familiar air, and often introduced into theatrical pieces; a song popular with the common people, and sung about the streets; a ballad; a topical song. Hence—3. A light kind of dramatic entertainment, combining pantomime with dialogue and songs, which obtained great popularity about the middle of the eighteenth century. At present any short, light piece, usually comic, with songs and dances intermingled with the dialogue, is called a *vaudeville*.

vaudevillist (vōd'vil-ist), *n.* [< *vaudeville* + *-ist*.] A composer or singer of vaudevilles. *The Academy*, March 22, 1890, p. 208.

Vaudois¹ (vō-dwo'), *n.* and *a.* [F., < *Vaud* (see def.).] I. *n.* 1. The dialect spoken in the canton of Vaud in Switzerland.—2. An inhabitant or the inhabitants of the canton of Vaud.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the canton of Vaud or to its inhabitants.

Vaudois^2 (vō-dwo′), *n.* and *a.* [F.: see *Waldenses.*] **I.** *n. sing.* and *pl.* A member or the members of the religious body generally known as Waldenses. See *Waldensian.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Vaudois or Waldenses.

vaudoo, vaudou, vaudoux. See *voodoo.*

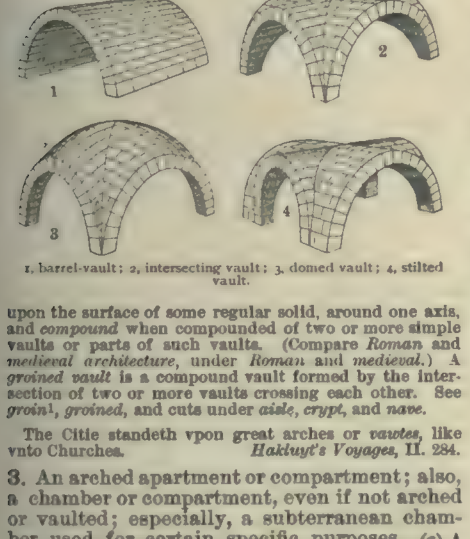
vault^1 (vâlt), *n.* [With inserted *l* (as also in *fault*), in imitation of the orig. form; early mod. E. *vaut, vaute, vawte,* also *vout,* < ME. *vawte, voute, vowte, vowt,* < OF. *voute, volte,* later *voulte,* F. *voûte* (= Pr. *volta, vouta, vota* = It. *volta*), a vault, arch, vaulted roof, < *volt, vout,* bowed, arched, < L. *volūtus* (> **volŭtus,* > **voltus*), pp. of *volvere,* turn around, roll: see *volve, volute.*] **1.** An arched roof; a concave roof or roof-like covering; the canopy of heaven.

> O, you are men of stones:
> Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
> That heaven's *vault* should crack.
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 259.

> A very lofty *vault* . . . is made over his [Antenor's] monument. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 154.

> Nor bird would sing, nor lamb would bleat,
> Nor any cloud would cross the *vault.*
> *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

2. In *arch.*, a continuous arch, or an arched roof, so constructed that the stones, bricks, or other materials of which it is composed mutually sustain themselves in their places upon their abutments, and that their joints radiate from some central point or line (or points or lines). Vaults are of various kinds, cylindrical, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, pointed, etc. When a vault of which the curve is an arc of a circle is of greater height than half its span, it is said to be *surmounted*, and when of less height, *surbased*. A *rampant vault* is a vault which springs from planes not parallel to the horizon. One vault placed above or inclosing another constitutes a *double vault.* A *conical vault* is formed as it were upon part of the surface of a cone, and a *spherical vault* upon part of the surface of a sphere. A vault is *simple* when it is formed upon the surface of some regular solid, around one axis, and *compound* when compounded of two or more simple vaults or parts of such vaults. (Compare *Roman* and *medieval architecture*, under *Roman* and *medieval.*) A *groined vault* is a compound vault formed by the intersection of two or more vaults crossing each other. See *groin*^{1}, *groined*, and cuts under *aisle, crypt,* and *nave.*



1, barrel-vault; 2, intersecting vault; 3, domed vault; 4, stilted vault.

> The Citie standeth vpon great arches or *vawtes*, like vnto Churches. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 284.

3. An arched apartment or compartment; also, a chamber or compartment, even if not arched or vaulted; especially, a subterranean chamber used for certain specific purposes. (*a*) A place of interment.

> Ther is a *Vowt* undre the Chirche, where that Cristene men duellen also; and thei han many gode Vynes.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 124.

> The deep, damp *vault*, the darkness, and the worm.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv. 11.

(*b*) A place of confinement; a prison.

> There are certaine *vauts* or dungeons, which goe downe verie deepe vnder those Pyramides.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 281.

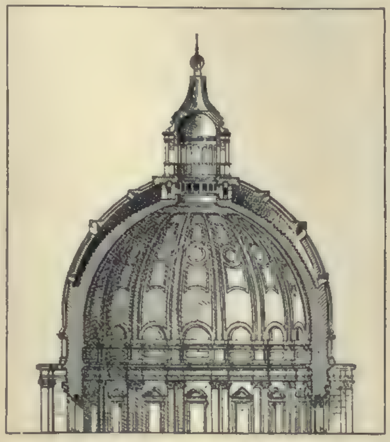
(*c*) A place for storing articles; a cellar: as, wine-*vaults;* the name is hence frequently given, in the plural, to a place where beer and wine are sold, whether subterranean or not.

> When our *vaults* have wept
> With drunken spilth of wine.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 169.

> They have *vaults* or cellars under most of their houses.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

(*d*) A privy.

4. In *anat.*, a part forming a dome-like roof to a cavity.—**Annular vault.** See *annular.*—**Back of a vault.** See *back of an arch*, under *back*^{1}.—**Counter-vault,** an inverted vault; a vault of which the crown is constructed downward, to resist pressure from below.—**Double vault,** in *arch.*, a superposition of two complete vaults, built one over the other with such an interval between as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of proportion of the interior and the exterior: a device employed in the construction of a dome or domical roof when it is desired that the appearance of a dome should be preserved both externally and internally, but the general proportions of the building require the dome to be of greater exterior altitude than would be harmonious for the interior.—**Groined vault,** as distinguished from *barrel-* or *cradle-vault*, a vault formed by two or more intersecting vaults, every two of which form a groin at the intersection. If the crowns of the intersecting vaults are on the same level, all the groins will meet in a common point, which is called the apex or summit, and in ribbed vaulting is usually decorated with a boss. See cuts under *crypt* and *groin.*—**Lierne vault.** See *lierne.*—**Palatal** or **palatine vault,** the roof of the mouth. See cut under *palate.*—**Rampant vault.** See def. 2.—**Rear vault.** See *rear*^{3}.—**Reins of a vault.** See *reins.*—**Vault of the cranium,** the calvaria or skullcap; that part of a skull above the orbits, auditory canals, and superior curved line of the occipital bone.



Double Vault.—Section of dome of St. Peter's, Rome.

vault^1 (vâlt), *v. t.* [< ME. *vouten*, < OF. *vouter;* from the noun.] **1.** To form with a vault or arched roof; give the shape or character of an arch or a vault to; arch: as, to *vault* a passage to a court.

> Some few stony bridges I saw also pretily *vaulted* with an arch or two. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 88.

2. To cover with or as with an arch or vault.

> Fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
> And flying *vaulted* either host with fire.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 214.

vault^2 (vâlt), *n.* [< F. *volte*, < It. *volta*, a turn, leap, vault, < L. *volūta* (> **volŭta*, > **volta*), fem. of *volutus*, pp. of *volvere*, turn: see *volve.* Cf. *vault*^{1}.] A leap or spring. Especially—(*a*) A leap made by means of a pole, or by resting the hand or hands on something. (*b*) The leap of a horse; a curvet.

vault^2 (vâlt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vaute;* < *vault*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap; bound; spring, especially by having something to rest the hands on, as in mounting a horse or clearing a fence.

> *Vaulting* ambition, which o'erleaps itself.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 27.

> Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 134.

> *Vaults* every warrior to his steed.
> *Scott*, Cadyow Castle.

2. To exhibit equestrian or other feats of tumbling or leaping.

> For he could play, and daunce, and *vaute*, and spring.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 693.

3. In the *manège*, to curvet.=**Syn.** *Leap, Jump,* etc. See *skip*^{1}.

II. *trans.* To leap over; especially, to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole: as, to *vault* a fence.

vaultage† (vâl′tāj), *n.* [< *vault*^{1} + *-age.*] Vaulted work; an arched cellar; a vaulted room.

> Womby *vaultages* of France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 124.

> *D. Now.* What is this *vaultage* for, is fashion'd here?
> *Gresh.* Stowage for merchants ware, and strangers goods.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not me (Works, 1874, I. 290).

vaulted (vâl′ted), *a.* [< *vault*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Arched; concave: as, a *vaulted* roof.

> *Vauted* all within, like to the Skye
> In which the Gods doe dwell eternally.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 43.

> A present deity, they shout around;
> A present deity, the *vaulted* roofs rebound.
> *Dryden*, Alexander's Feast, l. 36.

2. Covered with an arch or vault.

> Undre theise Stages ben Stables wel y *vowted* for the Emperours Hors; and alle the Pileres ben of Marbelle.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 17.

> First a loggia, then a plain *vaulted* building.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 65.

3. Provided with vaults or underground passages.

> The said citie of Alexandria is an old thing decayed or ruinated, . . . being all *vauted* vnderneath for prouision of fresh water. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 281.

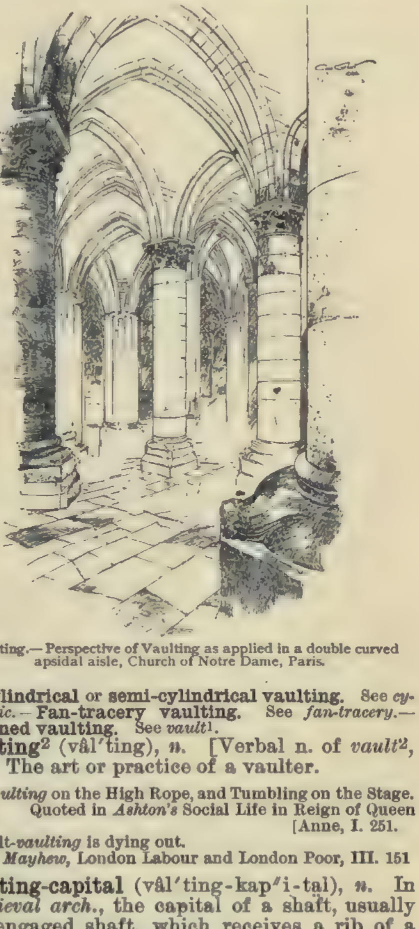
4. In *bot.*, arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.—**5.** In *zoöl.*, notably arched or convex, as a shell, or the beak of a bird; fornicated.

vaulter (vâl′tėr), *n.* [< *vault*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which vaults; a leaper; a tumbler; a dancer.

> The most celebrated Master, Mr. Simpson the famous *Vaulter.* Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 255.

> Green little *vaulter* in the sunny grass.
> *Leigh Hunt*, To the Grasshopper and the Cricket.

vaulting^1 (vâl′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vault*^{1}, *v.*] In *arch.*, vaulted work; vaults collectively.—**Cylindrical** or **semi-cylindrical vaulting.** See *cylindric.*—**Fan-tracery vaulting.** See *fan-tracery.*—**Groined vaulting.** See *vault*^{1}.



Vaulting.—Perspective of Vaulting as applied in a double curved apsidal aisle, Church of Notre Dame, Paris.

vaulting^2 (vâl′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vault*^{2}, *v.*] The art or practice of a vaulter.

> *Vaulting* on the High Rope, and Tumbling on the Stage.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 251.

> Stilt-*vaulting* is dying out.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 151

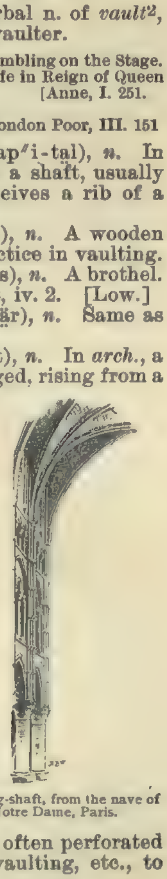
vaulting-capital (vâl′ting-kap″i-tal), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, the capital of a shaft, usually an engaged shaft, which receives a rib of a vault. See *vaulting-shaft.*

vaulting-horse (vâl′ting-hôrs), *n.* A wooden horse in a gymnasium for practice in vaulting.

vaulting-house† (vâl′ting-hous), *n.* A brothel. *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iv. 2. [Low.]

vaulting-pillar (vâl′ting-pil″ạ̈r), *n.* Same as *vaulting-shaft.*

vaulting-shaft (vâl′ting-shȧft), *n.* In *arch.*, a shaft, almost invariably engaged, rising from a floor or from the capital of a pier below, to receive the spring of a rib of a roof-vault; also, a shorter shaft engaged in the wall and rising from a corbel, from the top of which shaft the rib of the vault springs. The second form is lacking in architectural logic and propriety, which demand that if the rib is not frankly acknowledged to spring from the wall, and be supported by it, its support should be carried visibly down to the ground.



Vaulting-shaft, from the nave of Notre Dame, Paris.

vaulting-tile (vâl′ting-tīl), *n.* A special type of brick or tile, shaped according to the work in hand and made hollow in various forms, often perforated in compartments: used in vaulting, etc., to lessen the weight of the upper parts of large masses of masonry.

vault-light (vâlt′līt), *n.* A cover of a vault set with glass so that it can serve for the admission of light.

vault-shell (vâlt′shel), *n.* The masonry or "skin" of a vault; especially, the filling of a ribbed vault—that is, the comparatively thin structure which forms a compartment between adjacent ribs. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 52.

vaulture (vâl′t̤ṳ̄r), *n.* [< *vault*^{1} + *-ure.*] Arch-like shape; vaulted work. [Rare.]

> The strength and firmness of their *vaulture* and pillars.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, iii. (*Latham.*)

vault-work (vâlt′wėrk), *n.* Vaulting.

> This Temple was borne vp with *Vault-worke*, with great lights and secret passages, the space of an hundred steps.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 584.

vaulty† (vâl′ti), *a.* [Also *vauty;* < *vault*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Vaulted; arched; concave.

> The *vaulty* top of heaven. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 52.

> One makes the haughty *vauty* welkin ring
> In praise of custards and a bag-pudding.
> *John Taylor*, Works. (*Nares.*)

vaunce†, *v. t.* [ME. *vauncen*, by apheresis for *avauncen*, E. *advance.*] To advance.

> Voide vices; vertues shall *vaunce* vs all.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.

vaunt^1 (vänt or vânt), *v.* [Formerly also *vant;* < ME. *vaunten, vanten,* also erroneously *avaunten, avanten,* < OF. *vanter,* < ML. *vanitare,* boast, be vainglorious, < L. *vanita(t-)s,* vanity, vainglory, < *vanus,* empty: see *vain, vanity.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or powers; talk with vain ostentation; boast; brag.

> *Vanting* in wordes true valour oft doth seeme,
> Yet by his actions we him coward deem.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

> Some misbegotten thing, that, having pluckt the gay feathers of her obsolet bravery to hide her own deformed barenesse, now *vaunts* and glories in her stolne plumes.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 3.

2. To glory; exult; triumph.

> The foe *vaunts* in the field. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 288.

II. *trans.* **1.** To magnify or glorify with vanity; boast of; brag of.

> Charity *vaunteth* not itself. 1 Cor. xiii. 4.

> My vanquisher, spoil'd of his *vaunted* spoil.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 251.

> Though at the expense of their *vaunted* purity of blood.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 17.

2. To display or put forward boastfully; exhibit vaingloriously.

> What shape, what shield, what armes, what steed, what stedd,
> And what so else his person most may *vaunt*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 17.

vaunt^1 (vänt or vânt), *n.* [< *vaunt*^{1}, *v.*] A vain display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity; a boast; a brag.

> Such high *vaunts* of his nobility.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 50.

vaunt^2† (vänt), *n.* [< F. *avant*, before: see *van*^{2}.] The first part; the beginning.

> The *vaunt* and firstlings of those broils.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol., l. 27.

vauntbrace†, *n.* See *vambrace.*

vauntcourier†, *n.* [See *van-courier.*] An old form of *van-courier*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 5.

vaunter (vän′tėr or vân′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *vauntour, vantour,* < OF. **vanteor, vanteur,* boaster, < *vanter*, boast: see *vaunt*^{1}.] One who vaunts; a boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation.

> Wele I wote, a *vauntour* am I none, for certeynly I love better silence. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

> Alas, you know I am no *vaunter*, I;
> My scars can witness, dumb although they are,
> That my report is just and full of truth.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3. 113.

vauntery (vän′- or vân′tėr-i), *n.* [< *vaunt*^{1} + *-ery.*] The act of vaunting; bravado. Also *vantery*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 249. [Rare.]

> For she had led
> The infatuate Moor, in dangerous *vauntery*,
> To these aspiring forms.
> *Southey*, Roderick, the Last of the Goths, xxii.

vauntful (vänt′fu̇l or vânt′fu̇l), *a.* [< *vaunt*^{1} + *-ful.*] Boastful; vainly ostentatious. *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 52.

vauntguard†, *n.* Same as *vanguard*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 151.

vaunting (vän′ting or vân′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vaunt*^{1}, *v.*] Ostentatious setting forth of what one is or has; boasting; bragging.

> You say you are a better soldier;
> Let it appear so; make your *vaunting* true.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 52.

vauntingly (vän′- or vân′ting-li), *adv.* In a vaunting manner; boastfully; with vain ostentation. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 36.

vauntmure†, *n.* See *vantmure.*

vauntward†, *n.* A Middle English form of *vanward*^{1}.

vauqueline (vōk′lin), *n.* [< F. *vauqueline,* so called after L. N. *Vauquelin* (1763–1829), a French chemist.] **1.** A name originally given by Pelletier and Caventon to strychnine.—**2.** A name given by Pallas to a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the olive-tree.

vauquelinite (vōk′lin-īt), *n.* [< *Vauquelin* (see *vauqueline*) + *-ite*^{2}.] Native chromate of lead and copper, a mineral which occurs in small green or brown crystals on quartz accompanying crocoite. Also called *laxmannite.*

vaut†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *vault*^{2}. *Spenser.*

vauter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *vaulter.*

vauty†, *a.* A variant of *vaulty.*

vavasor, vavasour (vav′a̤-so̤r, -sör), *n.* [Also *vavassor, valvasor;* ME. *vävasour,* < OF. *vavassour,* F. *vavasseur,* < ML. *vassus vassorum,* vassal of vassals: *vassus,* vassal; *vassorum,* gen. pl. of *vassus,* vassal.] In *feudal law,* a principal vassal not holding immediately of the sovereign, but of a great lord, and having other vassals holding of him; a vassal of the second degree or rank. In the class of vavasors were comprehended *châtelains* (castellans), who owned castles or fortified houses, and possessed rights of territorial justice. In England the title was rarely used, though Camden defines it as next to *baron*, while Chaucer applies it to his *Frankeleyn*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> A Frankeleyn was in his compaignye; . . .
> Was nowher such a worthy *vavasour*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 360.

> Lord, liegeman, *valvassor*, and suzerain,
> Ere he could choose, surrounded him.
> *Browning*, Sordello.

vavasory (vav′a̤-sọ̄-ri), *n.* [ME. **vavasorie* (?), < *vavasor:* see *vavasor.*] **1.** The tenure of the fee held by a vavasor.—**2.** Lands held by a vavasor.

vaward†, *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *vaward*, a reduction of *vantwarde, vauntwarde,* etc.: see *vanward*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* Same as *vanward*^{1}.

> My Lord, most humbly on my knee I beg
> The leading of the *vaward.*
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 130.

II. *a.* Being in the van or the front; foremost; front.

> My sons command the *vaward* post,
> With Brian Tunstall, stainless knight.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 24.

Vayu (vä′yö), *n.* [< Skt. *vāyu,* < √ *vā,* blow, = Goth. *waian,* blow: see *wind*^{2}, *vent*^{1}.] In *Hind. myth.*, the wind or wind-god.

Vaza (vā′zä̤), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1855, after *les vazas* of Lesson, 1831), also *Vasa.*] A genus of parrots, also called *Coracopsis*. There are several species, of Madagascar, Réunion, the Seychelles, and Mozambique, one of which was originally called *Psittacus vaza* by Shaw. Others are *V. obscura* (*Coracopsis madascariensis*), *V. nigra, V. comorensis,* and *V. barkleyi.*

vaza-parrot (vā′zä̤-par″ọt), *n.* A parrot of the genus *Coracopsis* (or *Vaza*).

V-bob (vē′bob), *n.* In *mach.*, a V-shaped form of bell-crank used to change the direction of motion, as the horizontal motion of a cross-head to the vertical motion of a pump-rod. *E. H. Knight.* See *bob*^{8}.

V. C. An abbreviation of *Victoria cross.*

V-croze (vē′krōz), *n.* A coopers' croze used to cut angular heading-grooves.

v. d. An abbreviation, in book-catalogues, of *various dates.*

Veadar (vē′a̤-dä̤r), *n.* [Heb.] The thirteenth or intercalary month which is added to the Jewish year about every third year, after Adar (the last month of the sacred or ecclesiastical year).

veal (vēl), *n.* [< ME. *veel, veil,* < OF. *veël, vedels, veau,* F. *veau* = Pr. *vedel, vedelh* = It. *vitello* (cf. Pg. *vitella,* f.), a calf, < L. *vitellus,* a little calf, < *vitulus,* a calf, = Gr. *ἰταλός,* a calf, = Skt. *vatsa,* a calf, perhaps lit. a 'yearling,' < *vatsa* = Gr. *ἔτος,* year, allied to L. *vetus,* aged, *vetulus,* a little old man: see *veteran.* Cf. *vellum,* ult. from the same source as *veal.*] **1**†. A calf.

> Intruding into other King's territories (especially these fruitful ones of ours), to eat up our fat beefs, *veals,* muttons, and capons. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 604).

2. The flesh of the calf used for food.

> Bet than olde boef is the tendre *veel.*
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 176.

Bob veal. (*a*) The flesh of a calf taken before birth from a slaughtered cow; also, the flesh of a new-born calf. (*b*) Same as *deaconed veal.*—**Deaconed veal.** See *deacon.*—**Veal cutlet.** See *cutlet.*

veal-skin (vēl′skin), *n.* A cutaneous disease distinguished by smooth white tubercles of a glistening character, found on the ears, neck, face, and sometimes covering the whole body.

vealy (vē′li), *a.* [< *veal* + *-y*^{1}.] Like veal; young; immature; having the qualities of a calf: as, a *vealy* youth; *vealy* opinions. [Colloq.]

> Their *vealy* faces mezzotinted with soot.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 248.

Veatchia (vē′chi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Asa Gray, 1884), named after Dr. John A. *Veatch,* who discovered the Cerros Island trees.] A genus of trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Spondieæ.* It is distinguished from the related genus *Rhus* (the sumac) by its valvate sepals, accrescent petals, and thin-walled fruit. The only species, *V. discolor* (*V. Cedrosensis*), one of the most singular of American trees, a native of Lower California, is known as *elephant-tree,* from the thick heavy trunk and branches (often 2 feet thick and not more than the same height, sending out ponderous bent and tortuous horizontal branches often 20 feet long, and ending suddenly in short twigs loaded with bright-pink or yellowish-gray flowers). The trees usually grow close together, often forming low and impenetrable mats. On the mainland the species becomes erect and sometimes 25 feet high, and is locally known as *copal-quicn.* Its bark is there used in tanning leather. The outer bark is a peculiar brown skin, peeling annually, and increasing the resemblance to the elephant. The flowers appear after the fall of the minute leaves, and where the trees are grouped in masses form a blaze of color visible for several miles.

veck† (vek), *n.* [ME. *vecke, vekke;* origin obscure.] An old woman.

> A rympled *vekke,* ferre ronne in age.
> *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 4495.

vection† (vek′shọn), *n.* [< L. *vectio(n-),* a carrying, conveyance, < *vehere,* pp. *vectus,* bear, convey: see *vehicle.*] The act of carrying, or the state of being carried; vectitation; "a carrying or portage," *Blount* (1670).

vectis (vek′tis), *n.* [L., a pole, bar, bolt, spike.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a bolt.—**2.** [NL.] In *obstet.*, a curved fenestrated instrument similar to one of the blades of the obstetrical forceps, used in certain cases to aid delivery. Commonly called *lever.*

vectitation (vek-ti-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. **vectitare,* pp. *vectitatus,* bear or carry about, freq. of *vehere,* pp. *vectus,* convey: see *vection.*] A carrying, or the state of being carried. [Rare.]

> Their enervated lords are lolling in their chariots (a species of *vectitation* seldom used amongst the ancients except by old men). *Martinus Scriblerus.*

vector (vek′tọr), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *vecteur,* < L. *vector,* one who carries or conveys, < *vehere,* pp. *vectus,* carry, convey: see *vection.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** (*a*) In quaternions, a quantity which, being added to any point of space, gives as the sum that point which is at a certain distance in a certain direction from the first. Vectors are said to be equal when their directions and magnitudes are the same. Unit vectors in quaternions are considered as equivalent to quadrantal versors having their axes in the directions of vectors; the word *vector* has accordingly sometimes, but incorrectly, been used in the sense of a quadrantal versor. Every quaternion can be resolved in one way, and one way only, into a sum of a scalar and a vector; and this vector is called the *vector of the quaternion,* and is denoted by writing V before the sign of the quaternion. Thus, Vq denotes the vector of the quaternion q. Hence—(*b*) A directive quantity; a quantity determined by two numbers giving its direction and a third giving its magnitude.—**2.** Same as *radius vector.* See *radius.*—**Addition of vectors.** See *addition.*—**Origin of a vector.** See *origin.*

II. *a.* Of the nature of or concerned with vectors.—**Vector analysis,** the algebra of vectors.—**Vector equation,** an equation between vectors.—**Vector function.** See *function.*—**Vector potential,** a vector quantity so distributed throughout space that the result of operating upon it by the Hamiltonian operator represents some natural quantity.

vectorial (vek-tō′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *vector* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a vector or vectors.—**Vectorial coördinates.** See *coördinate.*

vecture† (vek′t̤ṳ̄r), *n.* [= F. *voiture* = It. *vettura,* a carriage, < L. *vectura,* a carrying, transportation, < *vehere,* pp. *vectus,* carry: see *vection.*] A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying. *Bacon,* Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Veda (vā′dä̤), *n.* [= F. *véda* = G. *Veda,* < Skt. *veda,* lit. knowledge, understanding, esp. sacred knowledge, the Hindu scripture, < √ *vid,* know,

= E. *wit:* see *wit*1.] The sacred scripture of the ancient Hindus, written in an older form or dialect of Sanskrit. It is divided into *mantra*, or sacred utterance (chiefly metrical), *brāhmana*, or inspired exposition, and *sūtra*, or sacrificial rules. It is also divided into four bodies of writings: *Rig-Veda* or hymns, *Sāma-Veda* or chants, *Yajur-Veda* or sacred formulas, and *Atharva-Veda*, a collection of later and more superstitious hymns — each with its brāhmanas and sūtras. It is of unknown and very uncertain chronology, the oldest of the hymns being possibly from near 2000 B. C. Sometimes abbreviated *Ved.*

Vedalia (vẹ-dā'li-a̤), *n.* [NL. (Mulsant, 1851).] 1. A genus of *Coccinellidæ*, containing about 6 species of ladybird beetles of predaceous habits, natives of subtropical regions. *V. cardinalis*, an Australian form, was imported by the United States Department of Agriculture from Australia and New Zealand into California in the winter of 1888–9 to destroy the fluted scale (*Icerya purchasi*), which result it accomplished in less than nine months, through its rapacity and remarkable fecundity.

2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus: as, the cardinal *vedalia* (the species above mentioned).

Vedanga (vā-däng'ga̤), *n.* [Skt. *vedanga*, < *veda*, Veda, + *anga*, limb.] In *lit.*, a limb of the Veda. This name is given to certain Sanskrit works auxiliary to the Vedas, and aiding to the understanding of them and their application to specific purposes. The Vedangas are elaborate treatises on (1) pronunciation, (2) meter, (3) grammar, (4) explanation of difficult terms, (5) astronomy, (6) ceremonial. They are composed in the sūtra or aphoristic style.

Vedanta (vạ-dän'ta̤), *n.* [< Skt. *Veda*, knowledge, + *anta*, end: see *Veda.*] A system of philosophy among the Hindus, founded on the Vedas. It is chiefly concerned in the investigation of the Supreme Spirit and the relation in which the universe, and especially the human soul, stands to it.

Vedantic (vạ-dän'tik), *a.* [< *Vedanta* + *-ic.*] Relating to the Vedanta.

Vedantin (vạ-dän'tin), *a.* [< *Vedanta* + *-in.*] Same as *Vedantic.*

Vedantist (vạ-dän'tist), *n.* [< *Vedanta* + *-ist.*] One versed in the doctrines of the Vedanta.

vedette (vẹ-det'), *n.* [Also *vidette*; < F. *vedette*, < It. *vedetta*, < *vedere*, see, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision.*] A sentinel on horseback stationed at some outpost or on an elevation to watch an enemy and give notice of danger.

Vedic (vā'dik), *a.* [= F. *védique*; < *Veda* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to a Veda or the Vedas: as, the *Vedic* hymns.

veelet†, *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *feel*1.

veer (vēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vere*; < F. *virer* = Pr. *virar*, < ML. *virare*, turn, sheer off, < L. *viriæ*, armlets, bracelets. Cf. *ferrule*2.] I. *intrans.* 1. To turn; specifically, to alter the course of a ship, by turning her head round away from the wind; wear.

> Also, as long as Heav'ns swift Orb shall *veer*,
> A sacred Trophee shall be shining heer.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

> And, as he leads, the following navy *veers*.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, v. 1088.

> Fickle and false, they *veer* with every gale.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 174.

2. To shift or change direction: as, the wind *veers* to the north; specifically, in *meteor.*, with respect to the wind, to shift in the same direction as the course of the sun — as, in the northern hemisphere, from east by way of south to west.

> As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought
> . . . where the wind
> *Veers* oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sail.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 515.

3. To turn round; vary; be otherwise minded: said of persons, feelings, intentions, etc. See also *veering.*

> Buckingham . . . soon . . . *veered* round from anger to fondness, and gave Wycherley a commission in his own regiment. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

II. *trans.* 1. To turn; shift.

> *Vere* the maine shete and beare up with the land.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., xii. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to change the course of by turning the stern to windward; lay on a different tack by turning the vessel's head away from the wind; wear: as, to *veer* ship.—**To veer and haul**, to pull tight and slacken alternately.—**To veer away**, to let out; slacken and let run: as, to *veer away* the cable.—**To veer out**, to suffer to run or to let out to a greater length: as, to *veer out* a rope.

veerable† (vēr'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *veer* + *-able.*] Changeable; shifting: said of winds. *Dampier.*

veering (vēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *veer*, *v.*] The act of turning or changing: as, the *veering* of the wind; especially, a fickle or capricious change.

> It is a double misfortune to a nation which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign at the head of them that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addison*, Freeholder.

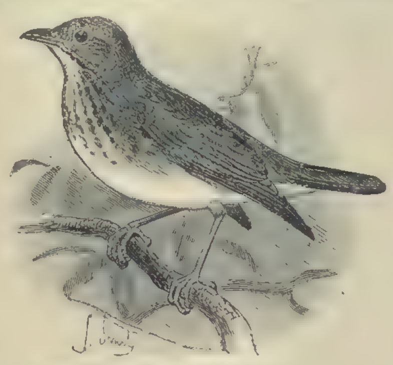
veering (vēr'ing), *p. a.* Turning; changing; shifting.

> The *veering* golden weathercocks, that were swimming in the moonlight, like golden fishes in a glass vase.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 10.

> A subtle, sudden flame,
> By *veering* passion fann'd,
> About thee breaks and dances.
> *Tennyson*, Madeline.

veeringly (vēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a veering manner; changingly; shiftingly.

veery (vēr'i), *n.*; pl. *veeries* (-iz). Wilson's or the tawny thrush of North America, *Turdus* (*Hylocichla*) *fuscescens*, one of the five song-thrushes common in the eastern parts of the United States. It is 7½ inches long, 12 in extent, above uniform tawny-brown, below whitish, the throat buff with a few small spots. It is migratory, nests on the ground or very near it, and lays four or five greenish-blue eggs without spots. It is of shy and retiring habits, frequenting thick woods and swamps, and is an exquisite songster.



Veery (*Turdus* (*Hylocichla*) *fuscescens*).

> The place flows with birds: . . . olive-backs, *veeries*, [and] ovenbirds. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

vega1 (vā'ga̤), *n.* [< Sp. *vega* = Cat. *vega* = Pg. *veiga*, an open plain, a tract of flat land; origin uncertain.] A tract of ground, low, flat, and moist. This word is confined chiefly to Spain and Cuba; in the latter it often denotes a 'tobacco-field.'

> The best properties known as *vegas*, or tobacco farms, are comprised in a narrow area in the south-west part of the island [of Cuba].
> *S. Hazard*, Cuba with Pen and Pencil (London, 1873), [p. 329.

> Sometimes the water of entire rivers or vast artificial reservoirs . . . is used in feeding a dense network of canals distributed over plains many square miles in extent. Such plains in Valencia and Murcia are known by the Spanish name of huertas (gardens), in Andalusia by the Arabic name of *vegas*, which has the same meaning.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 299.

Vega2 (vē'ga̤), *n.* [= F. *véga*, < Ar. *waqi'*, falling, i. e. the falling bird, with ref. to *Altair*, the flying eagle, situated not far from Vega.] A star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Lyra; *α* Lyræ.

Vegetabilia (vej″ẹ-tạ-bil'i-a̤), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *vegetabilis*, vegetable: see *vegetable.*] Plants as a grand division of nature. Compare *Primalia.*

vegetability (vej″ẹ-tạ-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *végétabilité* = Sp. *vegetabilidad* = It. *vegetabilità*; as *vegetable* + *-ity.*] Vegetable quality, character, or nature.

> Boëtius, . . . not ascribing its [the coral's] concretion unto the air, but the . . . lapidifical juyce of the sea, which, entering the parts of that plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it into a lapideous substance.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

vegetable (vej'ẹ-tạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *vegetable*, living, fit to live, vegetable, as a noun, a vegetable, F. *végétable*, vegetable, = Sp. *vegetable* = Pg. *vegetavel* = It. *vegetabile*, apt to vegetate, < LL. *vegetabilis*, enlivening, animating, < L. *vegetare*, quicken, animate: see *vegetate.*] I. *a.* 1. Having life such as a plant has.

> *Vegetable* [F.], vegetable, fit or able to liue; hauing, or likelie to haue, such life, or increase in groweth, as plants, &c. *Cotgrave.*

2. Of or pertaining to plants; characteristic of plants; also, having the characteristics of a plant or of plants; resembling a plant or what belongs to plants; occupied or concerned with plants.

> And all amid them stood the Tree of Life,
> High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
> Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 220.

Vegetable acids, such acids as are obtained from plants, as malic, citric, gallic, and tartaric acids.—**Vegetable æthiops**, a remedy formerly used in the treatment of scrofulous diseases, prepared by incinerating *Fucus vesiculosis*, or sea-wrack.—**Vegetable alkali.** (*a*) Potash. (*b*) An alkaloid.—**Vegetable anatomy**, that branch of botany which treats of the form, disposition, and structure of the organs of plants.—**Vegetable antimony**, the thoroughwort, *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*—**Vegetable bezoar.** Same as *calapitte.*—**Vegetable brimstone.** See *brimstone* and *lycopode.*—**Vegetable bristles**, the fibers of gomuti.—**Vegetable butters.** See *butter*1.—**Vegetable calomel**, *Podophyllum peltatum*, the May-apple or mandrake.—**Vegetable casein.** Same as *legumin.*—**Vegetable colic**, intestinal pain caused by the use of green fruit.—**Vegetable earth.** Same as *vegetable mold.*—**Vegetable egg**, the egg-plant; also, the marmalade-fruit, *Lucuma mammosa.*—**Vegetable fibers.** See *fiber*1.—**Vegetable fibrin.** See *fibrin.*—**Vegetable flannel**, a fabric made from pine-needle wool (which see, under *pine-needle*).—**Vegetable fountain.** See *Phytocrene.*—**Vegetable gelatin.** See *gelatin.*—**Vegetable glue.** See *glue.*—**Vegetable horsehair**, a fiber extracted from the leaves of the European palm, *Chamærops humilis:* used like horsehair for stuffing; also, the Spanish moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*, similarly used.—**Vegetable ivory.** See *ivory-nut.*—**Vegetable jelly**, a gelatinous substance found in plants; pectin.—**Vegetable kingdom**, that division of natural objects which embraces vegetables or plants; the *regnum vegetabile*; *Vegetabilia.*—**Vegetable lamb**, the *Agnus Scythicus* or Tatarian lamb. See *agnus.*

> Eyes with mute tenderness her distant dam,
> Or seems to bleat, a *vegetable lamb.*
> *Erasmus Darwin*, Loves of Plants. (*Dyer.*)

Vegetable leather, marrow, mercury. See the nouns.—**Vegetable mold**, mold or soil containing a considerable proportion of vegetable constituents; mold consisting wholly or chiefly of humus.—**Vegetable naphtha.** Same as *wood-naphtha.*—**Vegetable oyster.** Same as *oyster-plant*, 2.—**Vegetable parchment.** Same as *parchment paper* (which see, under *paper*).—**Vegetable physiology**, that branch of botany which treats of the vital actions of plants, or of the offices which their various organs perform.—**Vegetable serpent.** Same as *snake-cucumber.* See *cucumber.*—**Vegetable sheep.** Same as *sheep-plant.* See *Raoulia.*—**Vegetable silk**, a fine and glossy fiber, kindred to silk-cotton, borne on the seeds of *Chorisia speciosa* in Brazil. The name is applicable to various similar substances. Compare *silk-cotton*, under *cotton*1.—**Vegetable sponge.** See *sponge-gourd.*—**Vegetable sulphur.** Same as *lycopode.*—**Vegetable tallow, tissue, wax**, etc. See the nouns.—**Vegetable towel**, the sponge-gourd.—**Vegetable turpeth.** See *turpeth*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A plant. See *plant*1.—2. In a more limited sense, a herbaceous plant used wholly or in part for culinary purposes, or for feeding cattle, sheep, or other animals, as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, spinach, peas, and beans. The whole plant may be so used, or its tops or leaves, or its roots, tubers, etc., or its fruit or seed.

> Sowthistle, dandelion, and lettuce are their favourite *vegetables*, especially the last.
> *Cowper*, Account of his Hares, May 28, 1784.

Chattel vegetable. See *chattel.*—**Leather vegetable**, a shrubby West Indian plant, *Euphorbia punicea:* so named from its coriaceous leaves. The flower-cluster has long scarlet bracts.=**Syn.** *Vegetable, Plant, Herb, Tree, Shrub, Bush, Undershrub, Vine.* *Vegetable* and *plant* in scientific use alike denote any member whatever of the vegetable kingdom. In popular use a *vegetable* is a culinary herb, and a *plant* is comparatively small, either an herb, or a shrub or tree when quite young, particularly a cultivated herb. An *herb* is a plant without a woody stem, hence dying to the root, or throughout, each year. A *tree* is a plant having a woody aërial stem, typically single below and branching above, the whole with a height of not less than four or five times the human stature. A *shrub* is a woody plant, typically lower than a tree and branching near or below the ground. A *bush* is a shrub of medium size, forming a clump of stems, or at least of a branching habit. An *undershrub* is a very small shrub. A *vine* is an herb, shrub, or even tree, with a long and slender stem which is not self-supporting. See the several words.

vegetablize (vej'ẹ-tạ-blīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vegetablized*, ppr. *vegetablizing*. [< *vegetable* + *-ize.*] To render vegetable in character or appearance.

> Silk is to be *vegetablized* . . . by an immersion in a bath of cellulose dissolved in ammoniacal copper oxide.
> *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 36.

vegetal (vej'ẹ-tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *vegetal*, F. *végétal* = Sp. Pg. *vegetal* = It. *vegetale*, < L. *vegetus*, living, lively: see *vegetate.*] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to a plant or plants; having the characteristics or nature of a vegetable; vegetable.

> On the whole it appears to me to be the most convenient to adhere to the old plan of calling such of those low forms as are more animal in habit Protozoa, and such as are more *vegetal* Protophyta.
> *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 281.

2. Of or pertaining to the series of vital phenomena common to plants and animals — namely, digestion and nutritive assimilation, growth, absorption, secretion, excretion, circulation, respiration, and generation, as contradistinguished from sensation and volition, which are peculiar to animals.

> The first are called the *vegetal* functions, the second the animal functions; and the powers or forces on which they depend have been termed respectively the *vegetal* life and the animal life.
> *Brande and Cox*, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art, III. 930.

II. *n.* A plant; a vegetable.

> I saw *vegetals* too, as well as minerals, put into one glass there. *B. Jonson*, Mercury Vindicated.

vegetaline (vej'ẹ-tạl-in), *n.* [< *vegetal* + *-ine*2.] A material consisting of woody fiber treated with sulphuric acid, dried and converted into a fine powder, then mixed with resin soap, and treated with aluminium sulphate to remove the soda of the soap, again dried, and pressed into cakes. The substance may be made transparent by the addition of castor-oil or glycerin before pressing, and can be colored as desired. It is used as a substitute for ivory, coral, caoutchouc, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

vegetality (vej-ẹ-tal'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *vegetal* + *-ity.*] 1. Vegetable character or quality; vegetability.—2. The aggregate of physiological functions, nutritive, developmental, and reproductive, which are common to both animals and vegetables, but which constitute the sole vital processes of the latter. See *vegetal, a.*, 2.

vegetarian (vej-ẹ-tā'ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *veget(able)* + *-arian.*] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of those who on principle abstain from animal food.—2. Consisting entirely of vegetables.

The polyprotodont type [of dentition] prevails in the American genera; the diprotodont obtains in the majority of the Australasian marsupials, and is associated usually with *vegetarian* or promiscuous diet.
Owen, Anat. Vert., § 220, B.

II. *n.* 1. One who maintains that vegetables and farinaceous substances constitute the only proper food for man.—2. One who abstains from animal food, and lives exclusively on vegetables, together with, usually, eggs, milk, etc. Strict vegetarians eat vegetable and farinaceous food only, and will not eat butter, eggs, or even milk.

vegetarianism (vej-ẹ-tā'ri-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *vegetarian* + *-ism.*] The theory and practice of living solely on vegetables. The doctrines and practice of vegetarianism are as old as the time of Pythagoras, and have for ages been strictly observed by many of the Hindus, as well as by Buddhists and others.

vegetate (vej'ẹ-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vegetated*, ppr. *vegetating.* [< LL. *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare* (> It. *vegetare* = Sp. Pg. *vegetar* = F. *végéter*, grow), enliven, < *vegetus*, lively, < *vegere*, move, excite, quicken, intr. be active or lively; akin to *vigere*, flourish. The E. sense is imported from the related *vegetable.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To grow in the manner of plants; fulfil vegetable functions.

A weed that has to twenty summers ran
Shoots up in stalk, and *vegetates* to man.
Farquhar, Beaux' Stratagem, Prol.

See dying vegetables life sustain,
See life dissolving *vegetate* again.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 16.

Hence—2. To live an idle, unthinking, useless life; have a mere inactive physical existence; live on without material or intellectual achievement.

The vast empire of China, though teeming with population and imbibing and concentrating the wealth of nations, has *vegetated* through a succession of drowsy ages.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

II. *trans.* To cause to vegetate or grow. [Rare.]

Druina is tax'd abroad of a solecisme in her government, that she should suffer to run into one Grove that sap which should go to *vegetate* the whole Forrest.
Howell, Vocall Forrest (ed. 1645), p. 29.

vegetation (vej-ẹ-tā'sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. *vegetation*, F. *végétation* = Sp. *vegetacion* = Pg. *vegetação* = It. *vegetazione*, < LL. *vegetatio(n-)*, a quickening, < *vegetare*, quicken: see *vegetate.*] 1. The act or process of vegetating; the process of growing exhibited by plants.—2. Plants collectively: as, luxuriant *vegetation.*

Deep to the root
Of *vegetation* parch'd, the cleaving fields
And slippery lawn an arid hue disclose.
Thomson, Summer, l. 440.

3. In *pathol.*, an excrescence or growth on any surface of the body.—**Vegetation of salts**, or **saline vegetation**, a crystalline concretion formed by salts, after solution in water, when set in the air for evaporation. These concretions appear round the surface of the liquor, affixed to the sides of the vessel, and often assume branching forms so as to resemble plants.

vegetative (vej'ẹ-tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *vegetatife*; < OF. *vegetatif*, F. *végétatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *vegetativo*, vegetative, < LL. *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare*, quicken: see *vegetate.*] I. *a.* 1. Growing, or having the power of physical growth, as plants; of or pertaining to physical growth or nutrition, especially in plants.

The powar or efficacie of growinge . . . is called *vegetatife.* *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 24.

We must look at the curious and complex laws governing the faculty with which trees can be grafted on each other as incidental on unknown differences in their *vegetative* systems. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 245.

2. In *animal physiol.*, noting those functions or organs of the body which, being performed or acting unconsciously or involuntarily, are likened to the processes of vegetable growth, as digestion, circulation, secretion, and excretion, which are particularly concerned in the nutrition or in the growth, waste, and repair of the organism: opposed to the specially animal functions, as locomotion, cerebration, etc.—3. Hence, characterized by such physical processes only; lacking intellectual activity; stagnant; unprogressive.

The indolent man descends from the dignity of his nature, and makes that being which was rational merely *vegetative.* *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

From the inertness, or what we may term the *vegetative* character, of his ordinary mood, Clifford would perhaps have been content to spend one day after another, interminably, . . . in just the kind of life described in the preceding pages. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

4. Having the power to produce or support growth in plants: as, the *vegetative* properties of soil.—**Vegetative reproduction**, a form of reproduction in plants by means of cells which are not specially modified for the purpose, but which form a part of the body of the individual. Propagation by cuttings, by means of buds, soredia, gemmæ, bulbils, etc., are familiar examples. See *reproduction*, 3 (*a*).

II.† *n.* A vegetable.

Shall I make myself more miserable than the *vegetatives* and brutes? *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

vegetatively (vej'ẹ-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a vegetative manner.

vegetativeness (vej'ẹ-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being vegetative, in any sense.

vegete (vej'ēt), *a.* [= Pg. It. *vegeto*, < L. *vegetus*, vigorous, brisk: see *vegetable, vegetate.*] Vigorous; active. [Rare.]

He [Lucius Cornelius] had lived a healthful and *vegete* age till his last sickness. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 1.

But would my picture be complete if I forgot that ample and *vegete* countenance of Mr. R—— of W.?
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 380.

vegetive† (vēj'ẹ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *vegete* + *-ive.*] I. *a.* Vegetative.

Force *vegetiue* and sensatiue in Man
There is. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 13.

II. *n.* A vegetable.

Make us better than those *vegetives*
Whose souls die with them.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, i. 1.

vegeto-alkali (vej″ẹ-tō-al'ka̤-li), *n.* An alkaloid.

vegeto-animal (vej″ẹ-tō-an'i-ma̤l), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Partaking of the nature of both vegetable and animal matter.—**Vegeto-animal matter**, a name formerly applied to vegetable gluten and albumen.

II. *n.* An organism of equivocal character between a plant and an animal; a protist.

vegetous† (vej'ẹ-tus), *a.* [< L. *vegetus*, vigorous: see *vegete.*] Same as *vegete.*

If she be fair, young, and *vegetous*, no sweetmeats ever drew more flies. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

vehemence (vē'hē-me̤ns), *n.* [< OF. *vehemence*, F. *véhémence* = Sp. Pg. *vehemencia* = It. *veemenza, veemenzia*, < L. *vehementia*, eagerness, strength, < *vehemen(t-)s*, eager: see *vehement.*] The character or state of being vehement; the energy exhibited by one who or that which is vehement. Specifically—(*a*) Violent ardor; fervor; impetuosity; fire: as, the *vehemence* of love or affection; the *vehemence* of anger or other passion.

Nay, I prithee now with most petitionary *vehemence*, tell me who it is. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 200.

(*b*) Force or impetuosity accompanying energetic action of any kind; impetuous force; impetuosity; boisterousness; violence; fury: as, the *vehemence* of wind; to speak with *vehemence.*

A universal hubbub wild
Of stunning sounds and voices all confused,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest *vehemence.* *Milton*, P. L., ii. 954.

=**Syn.** Force, might, intensity, passion.

vehemency (vē'hẹ-me̤n-si), *n.* [As *vehemence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *vehemence.*

The *vehemency* of this passion's such,
Many have died by joying overmuch.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

vehement (vē'hẹ-me̤nt), *a.* [< OF. *vehement*, F. *véhément* = Sp. Pg. *vehemente* = It. *veemente*, < L. *vehemen(t-)s*, sometimes contr. *veemen(t-)s*, *vēmen(t-)s*, very eager, impetuous, ardent, furious, appar. < *vehere*, carry (or **veha, vea, via*, way?), + *men(t-)s*, mind: see *vehicle* and *mental*¹.] 1. Proceeding from or characterized by strength, violence, or impetuosity of feeling or emotion; very ardent; very eager or urgent; fervent; passionate.

Note, if your lady strain his entertainment
With any strong or *vehement* importunity.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 251.

I fell into some *vehement* argumentations with him in defence of Christ. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 71.

2. Acting with great force or energy; energetic; violent; furious; very forcible.

Swell not into *vehement* actions which embroil and confound the earth. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 19.

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time.
N. Grew.

=**Syn.** Impetuous, fiery, burning, hot, fervid, forcible, vigorous, boisterous.

vehemently (vē'hẹ-me̤nt-li), *adv.* In a vehement manner; with great force or violence; urgently; forcibly; ardently; passionately.

vehicle (vē'hi-kl), *n.* [< OF. *vehicule*, F. *véhicule* = Sp. *vehículo* = Pg. *vehiculo* = It. *veicolo*, *veiculo* = G. *vehikel* (def. 2.), < L. *vehiculum*, a carriage, conveyance, < *vehere*, carry, = AS. *wegan*, move: see *weigh*¹, and cf. *way, wagon*, from the same ult. root.] 1. Any carriage moving on land, either on wheels or on runners; a conveyance.—2. That which is used as an instrument of conveyance, transmission, or communication.

We consider poetry . . . as a delightful *vehicle* for conveying the noblest sentiments.
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

Shakespeare's language is no longer the mere *vehicle* of thought, it has become part of it, its very flesh and blood.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

Specifically—(*a*) In *phar.*, a substance, usually fluid, possessing little or no medicinal action, used as a medium for the administration of active remedies; an excipient. (*b*) In *painting*, any liquid, whether water, as in water-color painting, or oil, as in oil-color painting, which is used to render colors, varnishes, etc., manageable and fit for use. (*c*) One of two enduements, the one more spiritual than the other, with which the soul is clothed, according to the Platonists. One corresponds to vital power, the other to spirit.

The *vehicles* of the genii and souls deceased are muchwhat of the very nature of the aire.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, III. iii. 12.

Great or **greater vehicle**, and **little** or **lesser vehicle** (translations of Sanskrit *mahāyāna* and *hīnayāna*), names applied to two phases or styles of exposition of Buddhist doctrine—a more modern and an older, a more expanded and pretentious and a simpler—and to the treatises in which these are respectively recorded.

vehicle (vē'hi-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vehicled*, ppr. *vehicling.* [< *vehicle, n.*] To convey in or apply or impart by means of a vehicle.

Guard us through polemic life
From poison *vehicled* in praise.
M. Green, The Grotto.

vehicular (vẹ-hik'ụ-lär), *a.* [< LL. *vehicularis*, < L. *vehiculum*, a vehicle: see *vehicle.*] Of, pertaining to, or relating to a vehicle or vehicles; also, serving as a vehicle: as, *vehicular* traffic.

It is on such occasions that the Insides and Outsides, to use the appropriate *vehicular* phrases, have reason to rue the exchange of the slow and safe motion of the ancient Fly-coaches, which, compared with the chariots of Mr. Palmer, so ill deserve the name.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.

Vehicular state, the state of a ghost or disembodied spirit.

vehiculate (vẹ-hik'ụ-lāt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *vehiculated*, ppr. *vehiculating.* [< L. *vehiculum*, vehicle, + *-ate*².] To convey by means of a vehicle; ride or drive in a vehicle. [Rare.]

My travelling friends, *vehiculating* in gigs or otherwise over that piece of London road.
Carlyle, Oliver Cromwell, II. 191.

vehiculation (vẹ-hik-ụ-lā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *vehiculate* + *-ion.*] Movement of or in vehicles [Rare.]

The New Road with its lively traffic and *vehiculation* seven or eight good yards below our level.
Carlyle, Reminiscences (ed. 1881), II. 168.

vehiculatory (vẹ-hik'ụ-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *vehiculate* + *-or-y.*] Pertaining or relating to a vehicle; vehicular. [Rare.]

Logical swim-bladders, transcendental life-preservers, and other precautionary and *vehiculatory* gear for setting out. *Carlyle*, Life of Sterling, i. 8.

vehme (fā'me), *n.* [= F. *vehme*, < G. *vehme*, *fehme*, prop. *feme*, MHG. *veme*, punishment. In E. rather an abbr. of *vehmgericht.*] Same as *vehmgericht.*

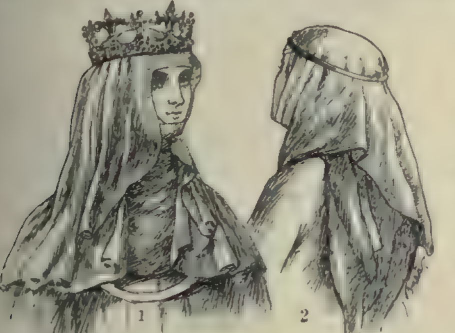
vehmgericht (fām'ge-riċht″), *n.*; pl. *vehmgerichte* (-riċh″tā̤). [< G. *vehmgericht*, better *fehmgericht*, < *fehme, fehm*, a criminal tribunal so called (see def.), + *gericht*, judgment, tribunal, law: see *vehme* and *right.*] One of the mediæval tribunals which flourished in Germany, chiefly in Westphalia, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. They were apparently descended from the cantonal courts, and at first afforded some protection, as the regular machinery of justice had been demoralized. Later they misused their power, and practically disappeared with the increasing strength of the regular governments. The president of the court was called *freigraf*, the justices *freischöffen*, and the place of meeting *freistuhl.* The sessions were open, at which civil matters were adjudicated, or secret, to which were summoned persons accused of murder, robbery, heresy, witchcraft, etc. Those convicted of serious crimes, or those who refused to appear before the tribunal, were put to death. Also *freigerichte*, *Westphalian gerichte*, etc.

vehmic (fā′mik), *a.* [< *vehme* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the vehme or vehmgeircht. Also *fehmic.*

veil (vāl), *n.* [Formerly also *vail*, *vayle*; < ME. *veile*, *veyle*, *vayle*, *fayle*, < OF. *veile*, F. *voile*, a veil, also a sail, = Pr. *vel* = Sp. It. *velo* = Pg. *veo*, a veil, *vela*, a sail, = Icel. *vil*, < L. *vēlum*, a sail, cloth, covering, < *vehere*, carry, bear along: see *vehicle*. Hence *veil*, *v.*, *reveal*, *revelation*, etc.] **1.** A cloth or other fabric or material intended to conceal something from the eye; a curtain.

> The *veil* of the temple was rent in twain.
> Mat. xxvii. 51.

2. A piece of stuff, usually very light and more or less transparent, as lawn or lace, intended to conceal, wholly or in part, the features from close observation, while not materially obstructing the vision of the wearer; hence, such a piece of stuff forming a head-dress or part of a head-dress, especially for women. In the early middle ages the veil was commonly circular or semicircular in shape, and was worn in many ways. At a later time it was attached to the high and heavy head-dresses, such as the *escoffion* and the *hennin*, and was a mere ornamental appendage, not admitting of being drawn over the face. The veil, when small, is indistinguishable from the kerchief. In modern use the veil is a piece of gauze, grenadine, lace, crape, or similar fabric used to cover the face, either for concealment or as a screen against sunlight, dust, insects, etc. In this capacity it usually forms no necessary part of the head-dress, but is attached to the bonnet or hat.



Veils.

1, from statue, in the Abbey of St. Denis, of Isabeau of Bavaria, Queen of France, wife of Charles VI.: the statue probably dates from 1425. 2, as worn in France at the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> Wering a *vayle* [var. *fayle*] instide of wymple.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3864.

> Bonnet nor *veil* henceforth no creature wear!
> Nor sun nor wind will ever strive to kiss you.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1081

> Your *veil*, forsooth! what, do you dread being gazed at? or are you afraid of your complexion?
> *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

3. Hence, anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, or disguise; also, a pretense.

> I will . . . pluck the borrowed *veil* of modesty from the so seeming Mistress Page.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2. 42.

> His most objectionable enterprises, even, were covered with a *veil* of religion. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

4. A scarf tied to or hanging from a pastoral staff. See *orarium*^{1}, 3, *sudarium* (*a*), *vexillum*, and *banderole*, 1 (*b*).—**5.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a velum.—**6.** In *bot.*: (*a*) In *Hymenomycetes*, same as *velum*, 2 (*a*). (*b*) In *Discomycetes*, a membranous or fibrous coating stretching over the mouth of the cup. (*c*) In *mosses*, same as *calyptra*, 1 (*a*).—**7.** In *phonation*, an obscuration of the clearness of the tones, either from a natural conformation of the larynx or from some accidental condition, as fatigue or a cold. The natural veil in some gifted and highly trained singers is often a beauty, while a huskiness due to imperfect use or accidental interference is a decided blemish. A voice in which a veil is present is called *veiled*, or *voce velata* or *voix sombrée.* —**Demi-veil**, a short veil worn by women, which superseded about 1855 the long veil previously worn.—**Egyptian veil**, in modern costume for women, a veil worn around the head and neck and tied under the chin.—**Eucharistic veils, sacramental veils**, the veils or cloths of linen, silk, etc., used to cover the eucharistic vessels and the elements or species during the celebration of mass or holy communion. Those ordinarily used in the Western Church are the pall, the chalice-veil, which covers both chalice and paten before, after, and during part of celebration, and, in the Anglican Church, the post-communion veil. To these may be added the corporal (partly used to cover the bread), the humeral veil, and formerly the offertory veil. In the Greek Church there are separate veils for the paten and chalice, and a third veil, of thinner material, the air or aër, covering both.—**Humeral, Lenten, offertory veil.** See the qualifying words. —**Marginal veil.** See *velum*, 2 (*a*).—**To take the veil**, to assume the veil according to the custom of a woman when she becomes a nun; hence, to retire to a nunnery. On first entering the nunnery the applicant takes the white veil; if after her novitiate she desires to become a nun, in certain convents she takes the black veil, when she pronounces the irrevocable vows. —**Veil of the palate.** See *palate.*

veil (vāl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *vail*, *vayle*; < ME. *veilen*, *veyllen*, < OF. *veiler*, *voiler*, F. *voiler* = Sp. Pg. *velar* = It. *velare*, < L. *velare*, cover, wrap, envelop, veil, < *vēlum*, a veil: see *veil*, *n.*] **1.** To cover with a veil, as the face, or face and head; cover the face of with a veil.

> Take thou no mete (be welle wer off itte)
> Vnto grace be seyd, and ther-to *veylle* thi hode.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 58.

> Her face was *veil'd*, yet to my fancied sight
> Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, xviii.

2. To invest; enshroud; envelop; hide.

> I *veil* bright Julia underneath that name.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

> No fog-cloud *veiled* the deep. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

> She bow'd as if to *veil* a noble tear.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

3. Figuratively, to conceal; mask; disguise.

> To keep your great pretences *veil'd* till when
> They needs must show themselves.
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 2. 20.

> Half to show, half *veil* the deep intent.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 4.

Veiled calamary, a cephalopod of the genus *Histioteuthis*, with six arms webbed together, the other arms loose, and the coloration gorgeous.—**Veiled plate**, in *photog.*, a negative or other plate of which the parts that should be clear are obscured by a slight fog.—**Veiled voice.** See *veil*, *n.*, 7.

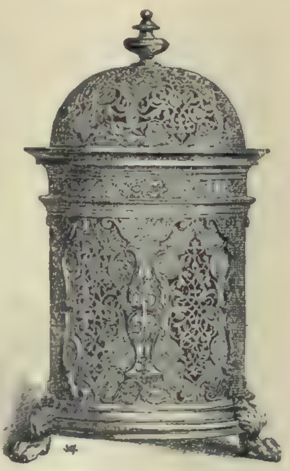
veiler (vā′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *vailer*; < *veil* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which veils.

> Swell'd windes
> And fearefull thunder, *vailer* of earth's pride.
> *Tourneur*, Trans. Metamorphosis, st. 3.

veiling (vā′ling), *n.* [Formerly also *vailing*; verbal n. of *veil*, *v.*] **1.** The act of concealing with a veil.—**2.** A veil; a thin covering.—**3.** Material for making veils: as, nun's-*veiling*; silk *veiling.*

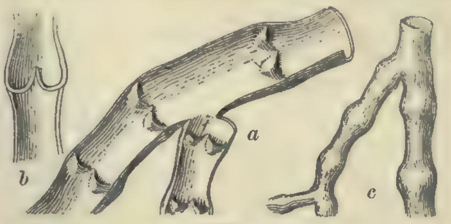
veilless (vāl′les), *a.* [< *veil* + *-less.*] Destitute of a veil. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

veilleuse (vā-lyėz′), *n.* [F., a night-light, a float-light, < *veille*, watch, vigil: see *vigil.*] In *decorative art*, a shaded night-lamp. The shade or screen in such lamps was frequently the medium for rich decoration.



Veilleuse of gilded bronze, 16th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

vein (vān), *n.* [< ME. *veine*, *veyne*, *vayne*, < OF. (and F.) *veine* = Sp. It. *vena* = Pg. *veia*, < L. *vēna*, a blood-vessel, vein, artery, also a watercourse, a vein of metal, a vein or streak of wood or stone, a row of trees, strength, a person's natural bent, etc.; prob. orig. a pipe or channel for conveying a fluid, < *vehere*, carry, convey: see *vehicle*, and cf. *veil*, from the same source.] **1.** In *anat.*, one of a set of blood-vessels conveying blood from the periphery to the physiological center of the circulation; one of a set of membranous canals or tubes distributed in nearly all the tissues and organs of the body, for the purpose of carrying blood from these parts to the heart. The walls of the veins are thinner, as a rule, and more flaccid, than those of the arteries; they are composed of three layers or coats—the outer or fibrous; the middle, made up chiefly of sparse muscular fibers; and the inner or serous. The inner or lining membrane, especially in the veins of the lower extremities, presents numerous crescentic folds, usually in man occurring in pairs, known as the *valves* of the veins, which serve to prevent a backward flow of the blood. The nutrition of the walls is provided for by the *vasa vasorum.* The nerves supplying the walls of the veins are few in number. There are two systems of veins—the systemic, or those carrying venous blood from the tissues of the body to the right auricle of the heart; and the pulmonary, or those carrying the oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left auricle of the heart. The portal system is a subdivision of the systemic. in which blood coming from the digestive organs is conducted to the liver by the portal vein, circulates throughout this organ, is again collected in the hepatic veins, and is thence carried to the right auricle of the heart. The veins of the portal system have no valves. The blood in the systemic veins is dark-red in color, and flows in a continuous stream. The umbilical veins of the fetus, like the pulmonary veins, convey oxygenated or arterial blood. As a general rule, the corresponding veins and arteries run side by side, and are called by the same names. In fishes and other low vertebrates which breathe by gills, the veins from these organs correspond in function, but not morphologically, with pulmonary veins. There is a reniportal system of veins in some animals, as *Amphibia* and reptiles, by which the kidneys receive blood from veins as well as by renal arteries. See phrases below, and *vena.* See also cuts under *circulation*, *heart*, *liver*, *lung*, *median*^{1}, and *thorax.*



Veins.

a, vein laid open, showing the valves arranged in pairs; *b*, section, showing action of the valves; *c*, external view of vein, showing the moniliform appearance caused by the valves when distended.

> [He] hurlet thurghe the hawbergh, hurt hym full sore;
> The gret *vayne* of his gorge gird vne ysondur,
> That the freike, with the frusshe, fell of his horse.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5829.

2. Loosely, any blood-vessel. Many of the veins being superficial or subcutaneous, liable to ordinary observation, and when swollen or congested very conspicuous, the name is popularized, and extended to the arteries, while *artery* remains chiefly a technical term.

> Flesch and *veines* nou fleo a-twinne,
> Wherfore I rede of routhe.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 131.

> Let me have
> A dram of poison, such soon-speeding gear
> As will disperse itself through all the *veins.*
> *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1. 61.

3. In *entom.*, one of the ribs or horny tubes which form the framework of the wings of an insect, and between which the thin membrane of the wings is spread and supported; a nervure. Veins result from certain thickenings of the upper and under surfaces of the sac which primarily composes the wing, these thickenings being exactly coapted, and often hollowed or channeled for the reception of air-tubes—which enables the wings to subserve to some extent the functions of lungs. The primary veins give out veinlets or nervules. The venation of the wings differs much in different insects, but is sufficiently constant in each case to afford valuable classificatory characters. See cuts under *Chrysopa*, *Cirrophanus*, *nervure*, and *venation.*

4. In *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle at or near the surface of a leaf, sepal, petal, etc.: same as *nerve*, 7. See *nervation.*—**5.** In *mining*, an occurrence of ore, usually disseminated through a gangue or veinstone, and having a more or less regular development in length, width, and depth. A *fissure-vein*, or *true vein*, is a vein in which the ore and veinstone occupy a preexisting fissure or crack in the rocks, which has been formed by some deep-seated cause or crust-movement, and may therefore be presumed to extend downward indefinitely, and for the same reason is likely to have considerable development in length. True veins usually have well-defined walls, on which there is more or less flucan or gouge, and which are often striated or polished, giving rise to what miners call *slickensides.* True veins often have the ore and veinstone arranged in parallel plates or layers, called *combs.* Experience shows that true veins are more to be depended on for permanence in depth than other more irregular deposits, although the latter are often highly productive for a time. A vein and a lode are, in common usage, essentially the same thing, the former being rather the scientific, the latter the miner's, name for it. The term *deposit*, when used by itself, means an irregular occurrence of ore, such as a flat-mass, stock, contact deposit, carbona, and the like; but when to *deposits* the term *ore* or *metalliferous* is prefixed (*ore-deposits*, *metalliferous deposits*), the designation becomes the most general one possible, including every form of occurrence of the metalliferous ores, and having the same meaning as the French *gîtes métallifères* and the German *Erzlagerstätten.* A bed of rock forming a member of a stratified formation, with which it was synchronously deposited, cannot properly be called a vein or lode, even if it has metalliferous matter generally disseminated through it in quantity sufficient to be worth working, as is the case with the cupriferous slate (*Kupferschiefer*) of Mansfeld in Prussia, or when it is concentrated in pipes or pipe-like masses, occurring here and there in the stratum, as in the silver-lead mines of Eureka in Nevada. (See *ore-deposit.*) Further—(*a*) for forms of ore-deposits which are not true veins, but which are designated by the name *vein*, see *gash-vein*, *segregated vein* (also *segregation*), *pipe-vein*; (*b*) for forms qualified, according to general usage, by the name *deposit* (which also see), and which are still further removed from the class of true veins than those previously noted, see *contact deposit* (under *contact*), *blanket-deposit*; (*c*) for other still more irregular forms of ore-deposit, which have special names, and which, while not themselves properly designated as veins, are frequently more or less closely connected with true veins, occurring in close proximity, and forming a kind of appendage, to them, see *flat*^{1}, 10, *pipe*^{1}, 16, *carbona*, *impregnation*, 4; and (*d*) for German mining terms applied to various irregular forms of ore-deposit, not true veins, which terms are often used by scientific writers in English in describing mining regions or in discussing the general mode of occurrence of the metalliferous ores, see *stock*^{1}, 32, *stockwork*, *fahlband*. See also *lode*^{1}, 3, *leader*, 5 (*a*); also *rake vein*. a term applied in Derbyshire, England, to true veins to distinguish them from the flats and pipe-veins with which they are closely connected.

6. A cavity, fissure, or cleft, as in the earth or other substance.

> To do me business in the *veins* o' the earth.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 255.

7. A streak, stripe, or marking, of different color or shade, as in natural marble or wood cut so as to show the grain, or glass in which different colors have been melted irregularly. The term is applied either to a long and nearly regular stripe, or to a much broken and contorted one, returning upon itself. Also called *veining*.

8. A streak; a part of anything marked off from the rest by some distinctive character; hence, a distinct property or characteristic considered as running through or being intermingled with others; a continued strain.

> I saw in divers places very fat and fruitfull *veines* of ground, as goodly meadows. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 50.

> He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

> There was likewise, at times, a *vein* of something like poetry in him; it was the moss or wall-flower of his mind in its small dilapidation. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

9. Manner of speech or action; particular style, character, disposition, or cast of mind.

> I knowe not if my iudgement shall haue so delicate a *veine*, and my pen so good a grace, in giuing counsel as in reprehending.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 132.

> This is Ercles' *vein*, a tyrant's *vein*.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 42.

> I have heard before of your lordship's merry *vein* in jesting against our sex. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

10. Particular mood, temper, humor, or disposition for the time being.

> I am not in the giving *vein* to-day.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2. 119.

> I continued, for I was in the talking *vein*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

Accessory portal veins. See *portal*^{1}.—**Alar artery and vein.** See *alar*.—**Alveolar vein.** See *alveolar*.—**Anal veins,** veins about the anus and lower end of the rectum; the hemorrhoidal veins, whose congestion or varication constitutes piles.—**Anastomotic vein,** a cerebral vein, derived from the outer surface of the parietal lobe, which passes along the posterior fork of the Sylvian fissure, and then backward to join the superior petrosal sinus. Also called *great anastomotic vein*.—**Angular vein.** See *angular*.—**Anterior auricular veins.** See *auricular*.—**Anterior cardiac veins,** two or three small veins which run upward on the front of the right ventricle, and empty into the auricle immediately above the auriculoventricular groove.—**Anterior facial vein.** Same as *facial vein*.—**Anterior internal maxillary vein.** Same as *deep facial vein*.—**Anterior ulnar vein,** a small superficial vein of the anterior ulnar aspect of the forearm, uniting with the posterior ulnar vein to form the common ulnar vein. See cut under *median*^{1}.—**Anterior vertebral vein,** a vein receiving blood from the plexus over the cervical artery, and discharging into the lower end of the vertebral vein.—**Ascending lumbar vein.** See *lumbar veins*, below.—**Auricular veins,** veins collecting blood from the external ear and its vicinity. See *anterior* and *posterior auricular veins*, under *auricular*.—**Axillary, azygous, basilar vein.** See the adjectives.—**Basilic veins.** See *basilic*, and cut under *median*^{1}.—**Basispinal veins,** the venæ basis vertebrarum (which see, under *vena*). See also *venæ spinales* (under *vena*).—**Bedded vein.** See *blanket-deposit*.—**Brachial, bronchial, buccal vein.** See the adjectives.—**Capsular vein,** the suprarenal vein.—**Cardinal veins,** the venous trunks which in the embryo run forward, one on each side, beneath the axial skeleton, to meet the primitive jugular veins, and turn with them into the heart through the ductus Cuvieri. They are permanent in fishes, but in man and higher vertebrates form the azygous veins.—**Central artery and vein of retina.** See *central*.—**Cephalic vein.** See *cephalic*, and cut under *median*^{1}.—**Cerebral veins,** the veins of the cerebrum, divided into the *superficial*, those ramifying upon its surface, and the *deep*, those within the ventricles.—**Choroid vein.** See *choroid*.—**Ciliary veins,** tributaries of the ophthalmic vein, corresponding in general with the arteries of the same name.—**Colic veins,** venæ comites of the colic arteries, discharging into the mesenteric veins.—**Common iliac vein,** a vein formed on each side by the confluence of the external and internal iliac veins, and uniting to form the inferior vena cava near the junction of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ.—**Common temporal vein.** Same as *temporal vein*.—**Common ulnar vein,** a short inconstant trunk formed by the union of the anterior and posterior ulnar veins, and uniting with the median basilic to form the basilic vein.—**Companion veins,** venæ comites of arteries; veins, usually a pair, which run in the course of arteries and lie close to the latter: when paired along the course of any artery, they are usually connected with each other at short intervals by cross veins.—**Contracted vein,** in *hydraul.* See *contracted*.—**Coronary vein.** See *coronary*, and *great cardiac vein*, below.—**Coronary vein of the stomach,** a vein of considerable size accompanying the coronary artery, and discharging into the portal vein.—**Costal, cross, crural vein.** See the adjectives.—**Deep cervical vein,** a vein of large size beginning in the suboccipital region and descending the neck, between the complexus and semispinalis muscles, to the lower part, where it turns forward to join the vertebral vein.—**Deep circumflex iliac vein,** the vena comes of the artery of the same name.—**Deep facial vein,** a vein of considerable size coming from the pterygoid plexus to open into the facial vein below the malar bone.—**Deep median vein,** a short, wide tributary of the median near its bifurcation, communicating with the deep veins.—**Dental veins,** companion veins, superior and inferior, of the arteries of the same name, discharging into the pterygoid plexus.—**Diploic veins.** See *diploic*.—**Dorsal vein of the penis,** a large vein, formed by the union of branches from the glans, lying in the median dorsal groove of the penis, and receiving tributaries from the corpus spongiosum, corpora cavernosa, and skin, and terminating in the prostatic plexus.—**Dorsispinal veins.** See *dorsispinal*, and *venæ spinales* (under *vena*).—**Dural veins,** numerous small veins anastomosing freely between the inner and outer layers of the dura mater of the brain, communicating also with the diploic veins.—**Emissary vein.** See *emissary*.—**Emulgent vein.** Same as *renal vein*.—**Epigastric vein.** See *epigastric*.—**Esophageal veins,** several veins carrying blood from the esophagus to the azygous veins.—**Ethmoidal veins,** tributaries of the ophthalmic vein, corresponding to the ethmoidal arteries.—**External iliac vein,** the continuation of the femoral vein above Poupart's ligament, accompanying the external iliac artery, and uniting with the internal iliac to form the common iliac vein.—**Externomedian vein.** See *externomedian*.—**Facial, femoral, free vein.** See the adjectives.—**Falciform vein,** the inferior longitudinal sinus of the falx cerebri. See *sinus*.—**Frontal vein,** a vein receiving the blood from the forehead, uniting with the supra-orbital at the inner end of the eyebrow to form the angular vein.—**Gastro-epiploic vein,** the companion vein of the gastro-epiploic artery, discharging into the splenic vein.—**Gluteal vein.** See *gluteal*.—**Great anastomotic vein.** See *anastomotic vein*, above.—**Great cardiac vein,** the coronary vein. It begins at the apex of the heart, passes up along the anterior ventricular groove to the base, winds around to the left, and terminates in the coronary sinus.—**Great jugular vein.** Same as *internal jugular vein*. See *jugular*.—**Hepatic veins.** See *hepatic*.—**Hypogastric vein,** the internal iliac vein. See *iliac*^{1}.—**Iliac vein.** See *iliac*^{1}.—**Iliolumbar vein,** a vein, corresponding to the iliolumbar artery, opening into the common iliac vein.—**Inferior longitudinal vein,** the inferior longitudinal sinus. See *longitudinal sinus*, under *sinus*.—**Inferior palatine vein,** a tributary of the facial, receiving blood from the plexus surrounding the tonsil and from the soft palate.—**Inferior palpebral veins.** See *palpebral vein*.—**Inferior phrenic veins,** companion veins of the arteries of the same name, opening on the right into the vena cava, on the left often into the suprarenal vein.—**Inferior thyroid veins,** veins of large size formed by branches from the thyroid body, descending on the front of the trachea, where they form a plexus, and emptying into the innominate veins.—**Infra-orbital vein,** the companion vein of the infra-orbital artery, discharging into the pterygoid plexus.—**Innominate vein.** Same as *innominata*^{1} (*b*).—**Insulate, intercostal, interlobular, internal vein.** See the adjectives.—**Internal mammary veins,** a pair of companion veins of each artery of the same name, discharging by a single trunk on each side into the innominate vein.—**Internal maxillary vein,** a short vessel, often double, which passes back from the pterygoid plexus to join the temporal. It receives tributaries which are mostly companion veins of the branches of the artery of the same name.—**Internomedian vein.** See *internomedian*.—**Jugular veins.** See *jugular*.—**Jugulocephalic vein.** See *jugulocephalic*.—**Lacrymal vein,** a tributary of the ophthalmic vein, corresponding to the lacrymal artery.—**Left cardiac vein.** Same as *great cardiac vein*.—**Lingual, longitudinal, marginal vein.** See the adjectives.—**Lumbar veins,** veins corresponding to the several lumbar arteries, discharging into the inferior vena cava. They are connected with one another, on each side of the body, in front of the transverse processes, by branches which thus form a continuous longitudinal vessel called the *ascending lumbar vein*.—**Median basilic vein.** See *basilic*, and cut under *median*^{1}.—**Median cephalic vein.** See *median*^{1} (with cut).—**Median vein.** See *median*^{1} (with cut).—**Medullispinal veins,** the proper veins of the spinal cord. See *venæ spinales* (under *vena*).—**Meningorachidian veins,** spinal veins in the interior of the spinal column, between the vertebræ and the sheath of the spinal cord. See *venæ spinales* (under *vena*).—**Mental veins,** veins of the chin, tributaries of the facial.—**Mesenteric vein.** See *mesenteric*.—**Middle cardiac vein,** the vein which, beginning at the apex of the heart, passes up along the posterior interventricular groove to empty into the coronary sinus.—**Middle cerebral vein,** one of the inferior superficial cerebral veins, of large size, from the under surface of the frontal and temporosphenoidal lobes, discharging into the cavernous sinus.—**Middle sacral veins,** two companion veins of the middle sacral artery, discharging by a single trunk into the left common iliac vein.—**Middle temporal vein.** See *temporal*^{2}.—**Nasal veins,** small branches from the sides and bridge of the nose, tributary to the angular vein.—**Oblique vein of the heart.** See *oblique*.—**Obturator, occipital, ophthalmic, orbital, ovarian, palatine, palpebral, pancreatic vein.** See the qualifying words.—**Parietal emissary vein.** See *parietal*.—**Parotid, parumbilical, pericardial, peroneal, petrosal, pharyngeal, phrenic, plantar, popliteal, portal, postcostal vein.** See the adjectives.—**Posterior auricular vein.** See *auricular*.—**Posterior cardiac veins,** three or four veins that ascend on the posterior surface of the left ventricle, to open into the coronary sinus.—**Posterior ulnar vein,** a superficial vein of the forearm, arising from the dorsal plexus of the hand, and passing up the posterior ulnar aspect of the forearm to unite with the anterior ulnar or median basilic. See cut under *median*^{1}.—**Posterior vertebral vein.** Same as *deep cervical vein*.—**Pubic, pudic, pulmonary, pyloric vein.** See the adjectives.—**Radial vein.** (*a*) A superficial vein of the forearm, arising from the plexus on the back of the hand, and ascending along the outer part of the forearm to form the cephalic vein by union with the median cephalic. See cut under *median*^{1}. (*b*) In *entom.* See *marginal vein*.—**Radiant vein.** See *radiant*.—**Ranine vein,** one of the lingual veins conspicuously seen beneath the tongue, on either side of the frenum, emptying into the internal jugular or facial vein.—**Renal veins.** See *renal*.—**Right coronary vein,** a small vein that collects blood from the posterior parts of the right auricular and ventricular walls, and passes in the right auriculoventricular groove to empty into the coronary sinus.—**Sacral, saphenous, scapular veins.** See the adjectives.—**Satellite vein.** See *satellite-vein*.—**Sciatic vein,** the vena comes of the sciatic artery.—**Segregated vein,** an ore-deposit having some of the characteristics of a true vein, but differing from it in not exhibiting evidences of the existence of a fissure prior to the deposition of the ore. Segregated veins usually run parallel with the lamination of the rocks in which they are inclosed, and do not have well-defined walls and selvages.—**Sinuses of veins.** See *sinus*.—**Small coronary vein.** Same as *right coronary vein*.—**Smallest cardiac veins,** minute veinlets of variable number coming from the substance of the heart, and emptying into the right and left auricles. Also called *venæ cordis minimæ*.—**Spermatic plexus of veins.** See *spermatic*.—**Sphenopalatine, spinal, splenic, spurious, stellate, stylomastoid, subclavian, subcostal, submarginal, submaxillary, submental vein.** See the adjectives.—**Superior intercostal vein,** a short vessel which receives the veins from two or three intercostal spaces below the first, that of the right side joining the large azygous, that of the left emptying into the left innominate vein.—**Superior labial vein,** a vein forming a close plexus in the substance of the upper lip, and emptying into the facial opposite the nostril.—**Superior palatine vein.** See *palatine vein*.—**Superior palpebral veins.** See *palpebral vein*.—**Supra-orbital, suprarenal, suprascapular vein.** See the adjectives.—**Sylvian vein,** a vein running along the bottom of the Sylvian fissure.—**Systemic veins,** the veins of the general circulation, as distinguished from those of the portal or pulmonic system.—**Temporal, temporomaxillary, Thebesian veins.** See the adjectives.—**Thyroid vein.** (*a*) *Middle*, a vein from the lateral lobe of the thyroid body, emptying into the internal jugular. (*b*) *Superior*, a vein from the upper part of the thyroid body, emptying into the internal jugular, or frequently into the facial vein.—**To bar a vein.** See *bar*^{1}.—**Transverse cervical vein,** the companion vein of the transverse cervical artery, tributary to the posterior external jugular vein. Also called *transversalis colli vein*.—**Transverse facial vein,** one of two veins from the surface of the masseter muscle, tributary to the temporal.—**Transverse vein,** the left innominate vein, which in man traverses the root of the neck nearly horizontally, and is thus quite different in its course from the vein of the same name on the right side, than which it is also much longer.—**True vein.** See def. 5.—**Umbilical, vaginal, varicose veins.** See the adjectives.—**Vein of the corpus striatum,** the vein which passes forward in the groove between the corpus striatum and the optic thalami to unite with the choroid vein.—**Vein of Trolars.** Same as *anastomotic vein*.—**Veins of Breschet,** the diploic veins.—**Veins of Galen.** See *venæ Galeni*, under *vena*.—**Vertebral vein,** a vein formed by the union of branches from the back part of the scalp and the deep muscles of the nape, behind the foramen magnum, and descending with the vertebral artery in the vertebrarterial canal to empty into the innominate vein.—**Vesical veins.** See *vesical*.

vein (vān), *v. t.* [< *vein*, *n.*] To fill or furnish with veins; cover with veins; streak or variegate with or as with veins.

> Through delicate embrodered Meadows, often *veined* with gentle gliding Brooks. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, Pref.

> Not tho' all the gold
> That *veins* the world were pack'd to make your crown.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

veinage (vā′nạj), *n.* [< *vein* + *-age*.] Veining; veins collectively; markings in the form of veins. *R. D. Blackmore*, Alice Lorraine, xlviii.

veinal† (vā′nạl), *a.* [< *vein* + *-al*. Cf. *venal*^{2}.] Same as *venous*. *Boyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

vein-blood† (vān′blud), *n.* [< ME. *veyne-blood*; < *vein* + *blood*.] Bleeding of the veins.

> Nother *veyne-blood*, ne ventusinge,
> Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helpinge.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1889.

veined (vānd), *a.* [< *vein* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Full of veins; veiny.—2. Characterized by or exhibiting venation, as insects' wings; in *bot.*, having veins, as a leaf; traversed by fibrovascular strands or bundles.—3. Marked as if with veins; streaked; variegated, as marble.—4. Running in the blood; ingrained. [Rare.]

> In thy prayers reckon up
> The sum in gross of all thy *veined* follies.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.

veining (vā′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vein*, *v.*] 1. The formation or disposition of veins; venation; a venous network.—2. Streaking. (*a*) A streak or stripe of color, as in a piece of marble. Compare *vein*, *n.*, 7. (*b*) The variegated surface produced by a number of such streaks or stripes.

3. In *weaving*, a stripe in the cloth formed by a vacancy in the warp.—4. A kind of needlework in which the veins of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern.

veinless (vān′les), *a.* [< *vein* + *-less*.] Having no veins; not venous; not veined, in any sense.

veinlet (vān′let), *n.* [< *vein* + *-let*.] 1. A small vein; a venous radicle uniting with another to form a vein; a venule.—2. In *entom.*, one of the secondary or lesser veins of the wings: same as *nervule*. See *vein*, *n.*, 3.—3. In *bot.*, a small vein; one of the ultimate or smaller ramifications of a vein or rib; a nerville.—**Internomedian veinlet.** See *internomedian*.

vein-like (vān′līk), *a.* Resembling a vein.

veinous (vā′nus), *a.* [< *vein* + *-ous*. Cf. *venous*.] 1. Same as *venous* or *veiny*. [Rare.]

He . . . covered his forehead with his large brown *veinous* hands. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxxix.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, veined; provided with veins or nerves.

veinstone (vān'stōn), *n.* 1. The earthy or nonmetalliferous part of a lode, vein, or ore-deposit. See *gangue.*—2. A concretion formed within a vein; a phlebolite. Also *venous calculus.*

vein-stuff (vān'stuf), *n.* Same as *lodestuff.*

veinule (vā'nūl), *n.* [< F. *veinule*, < L. *venula*, dim. of *vena*, vein: see *vein.*] A minute vein.

veiny (vā'ni), *a.* [< *vein* + *-y*¹.] Full of veins; veined, in any sense.

> Hence the *veiny* Marble shines;
> Hence Labour draws his tools.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 135.

Vejovis (vẹ-jō'vis), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1836), also *Væjovis*, < L. *Vejovis*, *Væjovis*, *Vediovis*, an Etruscan divinity regarded as opposed to Jupiter, < *ve-*, not, + *Jovis*, Jupiter, Jove: see *Jove.*] A notable genus of scorpions, having ten eyes and a pentagonal sternum, with some authors giving name to a family *Vejovidæ.*

vekil (ve-kēl'), *n.* Same as *wakil.*

vekket†, *n.* Same as *veck.*

vela, *n.* Plural of *velum.*

velamen (vẹ-lā'men), *n.*; pl. *velamina* (-mi-nä̤). [NL., < L. *velamen*, a covering, veil, < *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] Same as *velamentum.*—**Velamen nativum**, the integument or skin.—**Velamen vulvæ**, the pudendal apron; an enormous hypertrophy of the labia minora, which sometimes hang down in long flaps on the thighs. It is commonly called *Hottentot apron*, from the fact that it is often seen in women of this race.

velamentous (vel-a̤-men'tus), *a.* [< *velamentum* + *-ous.*] 1. In the form of a thin membranous sheet; veil-like.—2. Resembling or serving as a sail: as, the *velamentous* arms of the nautilus.

velamentum (vel-a̤-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *velamenta* (-tä̤). [NL., < L. *velamentum*, a cover, covering, < *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a membrane or membranous envelop; a covering, as a veil or velum.—**Velamenta bombycina**, villous membranes.—**Velamenta cerebralia** or **cerebri**, the meninges of the brain.—**Velamenta infantis**, the enveloping membranes of the fetus.—**Velamentum abdominale**, the peritoneum.—**Velamentum linguæ**, the glosso-epiglottic folds or ligament: three folds of mucous membrane passing from the root of the tongue to the epiglottis.

velar (vē'lär), *a.* [< L. *velaris*, < *velum*, veil: see *veil.*] Of or pertaining to a veil or velum; forming or formed into a velum; specifically, in *philol.*, noting certain sounds, as those represented by the letters *gw*, *kw*, *qu*, produced by the aid of the veil of the palate, or soft palate.

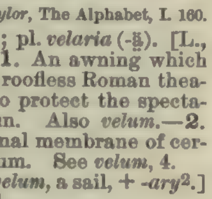
> They [the Semitic alphabets] have no symbols for certain classes of sounds, such as the *velar* gutturals, which are found in other languages.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 160.

velarium (vẹ-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *velaria* (-ä̤). [L., < *velum*, veil: see *veil.*] 1. An awning which was often drawn over the roofless Roman theaters and amphitheaters to protect the spectators from rain or the sun. Also *velum.*—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the marginal membrane of certain hydrozoans; the velum. See *velum*, 4.

velary (vē'lär-i), *a.* [< L. *velum*, a sail, + *-ary*².] Pertaining to a ship's sail.

velate (vē'lāt), *a.* [< L. *velatus*, pp. of *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] Veiled; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a velum.

Velates (vẹ-lā'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Montfort, 1810), irreg. < L. *velatus*, pp. of *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil.*] A genus of fossil gastropods, of the family *Neritidæ*, which lived during the Eocene age, as *V. perversus.*


Velates perversus.

velation (vẹ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *velatio(n-)*, a veiling, < L. *velare*, pp. *velatus*, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] 1. A veiling; the act of covering or the state of being covered with or as with a veil; hence, concealment; mystery; secrecy: the opposite of *revelation.*—2. Formation of a velum.

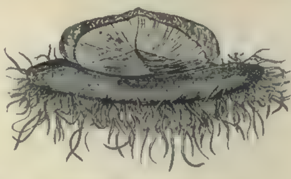
velatura (vel-a̤-tö'rä̤), *n.* [It., < *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] In the *fine arts*, the art or process of glazing a picture by rubbing on a thin covering of color with the hand. It was a device much practised by early Italian painters.

veldt (velt), *n.* [Also *veld*; < D. *veld*, field, ground, land: see *field.*] In South Africa, an unforested or thinly forested tract of land or region; grass country. The higher tracts of this character, entirely destitute of timber, are sometimes called the *high veldt*; areas thinly covered with undergrowth, scrub, or bush are known as *bush-veldt.*

> The pastoral lands or *velds*, which extend chiefly around the outer slopes and in the east, are distinguished, according to the nature of the grass or sedge which they produce, as "sweet" or "sour." *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 42.

velet†, *n.* An old spelling of *veil.*

Velella (vẹ-lel'ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck; Oken, 1815), dim. of L. *velum*, veil: see *veil.*] 1. The typical genus of *Velellidæ.* The best-known member of the genus is *V. vulgaris*, the sallee-man, an inch or two in length, semi-transparent, of a beautiful blue color, floating on the surface of the sea, with a vertical crest like a sail (whence the name). Another is *V. mutica.* 2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.


A Velella (*Velella mutica*).

Velellidæ (vẹ-lel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Velella* + *-idæ.*] A family of discoidal oceanic hydrozoans, represented by the genera *Velella* and *Porpita*, belonging to the order *Physophora* and suborder *Discoideæ.* The stem is converted into a disk with a system of canalicular cavities, above which rests a pneumatocyst or float of dense tough texture. From the disk hang the hydriform persons (see *person*, 8), usually a gastrozoöid surrounded by smaller persons which give rise to generative medusiforms, and by marginal dactylozoöids. The medusiforms mature before their liberation from the stock; when free, these formed the pseudogenus *Chrysomitra.* The *Velellidæ* are nearly related to the well-known Portuguese man-of-war.

Velia (vē'li-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), perhaps < *Velia*, a Greek colony in southern Italy.] A genus of semi-aquatic water-bugs, typical of the family *Veliidæ.* It is represented by a few species only, in South America, Mexico, and Europe. *V. rivulorum* of Europe is the largest and best-known species. It is found in England, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy, upon clear rivers and creeks, from early spring until cold weather in autumn.

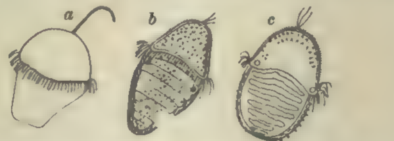
velic (vē'lik), *a.* [< L. *velum*, a sail, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a ship's sail.—**Velic point.** Same as *center of effort* (which see, under *center*¹).

veliferous (vẹ-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *velifer*, sail-bearing, < *velum*, a veil, sail (see *veil*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. Bearing or carrying sails: as, "*veliferous* chariots," *Evelyn*, Navigation and Commerce, § 25. [Rare.]—2. In *zoöl.*, having a velum; velate; veligerous; velamentous.

veliform (vel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *velum*, veil, + *forma*, form.] Forming a velum; resembling or serving as a veil or velum; velamentous.

veliger (vel'i-jėr), *n.* [< LL. *veliger*, sail-bearing: see *veligerous.*] One who or that which bears a velum; in *Mollusca*, specifically, the veligerous stage of the embryo, or the embryo in that stage, when it has a ciliated swimming-membrane or velum (see *velum*, 3, and *typembryo*). The veliger develops directly from the mere trochosphere with its circlet of cilia, and continues through the period of persistence of the ciliated formation, which assumes various shapes in the different groups of mollusks.

veligerous (vẹ-lij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *veliger*, sail-bearing, < L. *velum*, sail, veil, + *gerere*, bear.] In *zoöl.*, bearing a velum; veliferous: specifically noting an embryonic stage of mollusks. See *velum*, 3, and cut under *veliger.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 416.



Veligerous Embryos of Chiton: *a*, developing from the trochosphere, with a simple circlet of cilia, into *b*, *c*, successive veliger stages.

Veliidæ (vẹ-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843, in form *Velides*), < *Velia* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous insects, of the section *Aurocorisa*, closely related to the *Hydrobatidæ* or water-striders. The body is usually stout, oval, and broadest across the prothorax. The rostrum is three-jointed, and the legs are not very long. They live mainly upon the surface of the water, always near the banks, but also move with great freedom on land. About 12 species, of 6 genera, occur in the United States.

velitation† (vel-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *velitatio(n-)*, a bickering, a dispute, < *velitari*, skirmish, < *veles* (*velit-*), a light-armed soldier; cf. *velex*, swift, unimpeded: see *velocity.*] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish. *Blount*, 1670.

velite (vē'līt), *n.* [< L. *velites*, pl. of *veles*, a kind of light-armed soldier.] A light-armed Roman soldier. Soldiers of this class were first formed into a corps at the siege of Capua, 211 B. C., and disappeared about a century later.

velivolant (vẹ-liv'ọ-la̤nt), *a.* [< L. *velivolan(t-)s*, flying with sails, < *velum*, sail, + *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] Passing under sail. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

vell¹ (vel), *n.* [A dial. form of *fell*, skin: see *fell*³, etc.] 1. A skin; membrane.—2. The rennet of the calf. [Prov. Eng.]

vell² (vel), *v. t.* [< *vell*¹, *n.*] To cut off the turf or sward of land. [Prov. Eng.]

Vella (vel'ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *vela*, given as the Gallic name of the plant called *erysimum* or *irio*: see *Erysimum.*] A genus of plants, of the order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Brassiceæ.* It is characterized by a short, turgid, gibbous silique with a broad tongue-like beak, and only one or two seeds in each cell. The 3 species are all natives of Spain; they are much-branched and diminutive shrubs with erect, rigid, woody, and sometimes spiny stems. They bear entire leaves, and rather large yellow flowers somewhat spicately disposed, the lower flowers bracteate. They are known as *Spanish cress* and as *cress-rocket.*

vellarin (vel'a̤-rin), *n.* A substance extracted from *Hydrocotyle*, or pennywort.

velleity† (ve-lē'i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *velléité* = Sp. *veleidad* = Pg. *velleidade* = It. *velleità*, < ML. *velleita(t-)s*, irreg. < L. *velle*, will, wish: see *will*¹.] Volition in the weakest form; an indolent or inactive wish or inclination toward a thing, which leads to no energetic effort to obtain it: chiefly a scholastic term.

> Though even in nature there may be many good inclinations to many instances of the Divine commandments, yet it can go no further than this *velleity*, this desiring to do good, but is not able.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 12.

> *Velleity*—the term used to signify the lowest degree of desire, and that which is next to none at all, when there is so little uneasiness in the absence of any thing that it carries a man no further than some faint wishes for it.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. 6.

vellenage†, *n.* A obsolete irregular form of *villeinage.* *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 1.

vellet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet.*

velli, *n.* Plural of *vellus.*

vellicate (vel'i-kāt), *v.* [< L. *vellicatus*, pp. of *vellicare*, pluck, twitch, < *vellere*, pluck, tear out.] I. *trans.* To twitch; cause to twitch convulsively, as the muscles and nerves of animals.

> Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve.
> *Arbuthnot.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To move spasmodically; twitch, as a nerve.—2†. To carp or detract. *Blount.*

vellication (vel-i-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *vellicatio(n-)*, a plucking, twitching, < *vellicare*, pluck, twitch: see *vellicate.*] 1. The act of twitching or of causing to twitch.—2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fiber. Compare *subsultus.*

> There must be a particular sort of motion and *vellication* imprest upon my nerves, . . . else the sensation of heat will not be produced. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, xix.

vellicative (vel'i-kā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *vellicate* + *-ive.*] Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching.

vellon (ve-lyōn'), *n.* [< Sp. *vellon* = Pg. *bilião*, *bilhão*, a copper coin of Castile: see *billon*, *bullion*².] A Spanish money of account. The term is also used like the English word *sterling.* The *reale de vellon* is worth about 4½ cents.

velloped (vel'ọpt), *a.* [Appar. a corruption of *jelloped*, ult. of *dewlapped.*] In *her.*, having pendent gills or wattles like those of a cock: a term used only when the gills are borne of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.

Vellozia (ve-lō'zi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Vandelli, 1788), named after a Brazilian scientist *Vellozo*, who collected the plants.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*, type of the tribe *Vellozieæ*, and distinguished from *Barbacenia*, the other genus of that tribe, by a perianth-tube not prolonged above the ovary. There are from 30 to 40 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa, Madagascar, and Brazil. They are erect perennials, with a fibrous and usually dichotomous stem densely clothed with the projecting or imbricating bases of fallen leaves, and commonly arborescent. The rigid linear leaves are crowded at the ends of the branches; they are short and strict, or elongated and often pungent-pointed. The flowers are commonly handsome, white, sulphur-yellow, violet, or blue, and are solitary or two or three together within a cluster of leaves; the perianth is bell-shaped or funnelform, with equal ovate-oblong or long-stalked distinct segments. The fruit is a globose-oblong or three-angled capsule, sometimes roughened or echinate. The plant is known as *tree-lily*, the flowers resembling lilies. The heavy branching trunk, from 2 to 10 feet high, is often as thick as a man's body; its leaves, tufted at the top, suggest those of the yucca. They impart the characteristic aspect to some of the mountainous districts of Brazil.

Vellozieæ (vel-ọ-zī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1830), < *Vellozia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ*. It is characterized by a woody and usually branching stem, and by one-flowered peduncles, solitary or few together within a fascicle of leaves, usually with a persistent perianth, and with six to eighteen stamens. It includes about 58 species, classed in the 2 genera *Vellozia* and *Barbacenia*, the latter entirely South American and the same in habit as *Vellozia*.

vellum (vel′um), *n.* [Formerly also *vellam, velame*, early mod. E. *velym;* < ME. *velim, velym, velyme*, < OF. *velin*, F. *vélin*, < ML. **vitulinum*, also *vitulinium*, also *pellis vitulina* (cf. It. *vitellina*), calfskin, vellum, neut. (or fem.) of *vitulinus*, of a calf, < L. *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*. *Vellum* thus represents the adj. of *veal*, 'calf.' For the terminal form *vellum*, < *vitulinum*, cf. *venom*, < *venenum*.] The skin of calves prepared for writing, printing, or painting by long exposure in a bath of lime and by repeated rubbings with a burnisher; also, the skin of goats or kids similarly prepared.

> By common consent the name of parchment has in modern times given place to that of *vellum*, a term properly applicable only to calf-skin, but now generally used to describe a mediæval skin-book of any kind.
> *Encyc. Dict.*, XVIII. 144.

Abortive or **uterine vellum**, a vellum made from the very thin skins of still-born or unborn animals.—**Vellum paper.** See *paper*.—**Vellum point.** See *point*^{1}.—**Vellum post**, a post paper having a smooth finished surface in imitation of the surface of vellum.—**Vellum wove paper**, a wove writing-paper with a smooth surface in imitation of the surface of vellum.

vellum-form (vel′um-fôrm), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a form of fine brass wirework used to give a delicate even surface to vellum paper.

vellus (vel′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *vellus*, a fleece; cf. *velvet, villous*.] In *bot.*, the stipe of certain fungi.

vellute†, *n.* Same as *velvet*.

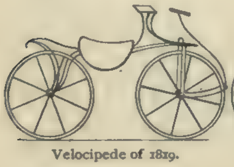
veloce (ve-lō′che), *adv.* [It., quick; < L. *velox*, swift: see *velocity*.] In *music*, with great rapidity; presto. The word is generally appended to a particular passage that is to be performed in bravura style, without regard to the fixed tempo of the piece.

velociman (vẹ̄-los′i-man), *n.* [< L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + *manus*, hand: see *main*^{3}. Cf. *velocipede*.] A vehicle of the nature of a velocipede, driven by hand.

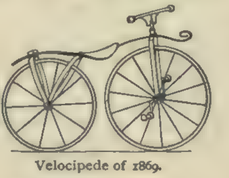
velocimeter (vel-ọ̄-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *vélocimètre*, < L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An apparatus for measuring velocity or speed. The name is applied to a large number of instruments, ranging from a ship's log to an electro-ballistic apparatus, and including the speed-gage and speed-recorder for machinery.

2. Specifically, an instrument for measuring the initial velocity of a projectile.

velocipede (vẹ̄-los′i-pēd), *n.* [= F. *vélocipède;* < L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] A light vehicle or carriage, with two wheels or three, impelled by the rider. One of the older forms of this carriage consisted of two wheels of nearly equal size, placed one before the other, and connected by a beam on which the driver's seat was fixed. The rider, sitting astride the machine, propelled it by the alternate thrust of each foot on the ground. This form dates from the early part of the nineteenth century. Later, treadles operating cranks on the axle of the front wheel came into use, and many modified and improved kinds have become popular under the name of *bicycle*. (See also *tricycle*.) Light boats driven by a paddle-wheel or wheels operated by cranks and treadles, and known as *water-velocipedes*, have also been brought into use. See also cuts under *bicycle* and *tricycle*.



Velocipede of 1819.



Velocipede of 1869.

velocipedean (vẹ̄-los-i-pē′dẹ̄-ạn), *n.* [< *velocipede* + *-an*.] A velocipedist.

velocipedist (vẹ̄-los′i-pē-dist), *n.* [< *velocipede* + *-ist*.] One who uses a velocipede.

velocity (vẹ̄-los′ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *velocities* (-tiz). [< OF. *velocite*, F. *vélocité* = Sp. *velocidad* = Pg. *velocidade* = It. *velocità*, < L. *velocita(t-)s*, swiftness, speed, < *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, akin to *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. Quickness of motion; speed in movement; swiftness; rapidity; celerity: used only (or chiefly) of inanimate objects. See def. 2.—2. In *physics*, rate of motion; the rate at which a body changes its position in space; the rate of change of position of a point per unit of time. The velocity of a body is *uniform* when it passes through equal spaces in equal times, and it is *variable* when the spaces passed through in equal times are unequal. The velocity of a body is *accelerated* when it passes constantly through a greater space in equal successive portions of time, as is the case with falling bodies under the action of gravity, and it is *retarded* when a less space is passed through in each successive portion of time. When the motion of a body is uniform its velocity is measured by the space described by it in a unit of time, as one second. If the motion of the body is not uniform its velocity is measured by the space which it would describe uniformly in a given time if the motion became and continued uniform from that instant of time.

> The cool and heavy water of the polar basin, coming out in under currents, would flow equatorially with equal (almost mill-tail) *velocity*.
> *M. F. Maury*, Phys. Geography of the Sea, § 437.

3. In *music*, decided rapidity of tempo or pace, particularly in a bravura passage.—**Absolute, aggregate, angular velocity.** See the adjectives.—**Angular velocity of rotation.** See *rotation*.—**Composition of velocities.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*.—**Initial velocity**, the rate of movement of a body at starting: especially used of the velocity of a projectile as it issues from a firearm, more properly *muzzle-velocity*.—**Remaining velocity**, the velocity of a projectile at any point of its flight after leaving the muzzle of the piece.—**Resolution of velocities.** See *resolution*.—**Terminal velocity.** See *terminal*.—**Velocity diagram, function, potential.** See *diagram*, etc.—**Virtual velocity.** See *virtual*. =**Syn.** 1. *Celerity, Swiftness*, etc. See *quickness*.

velonia (vẹ̄-lō′ni-ạ̈), *n.* Same as *valonia*.

velouet†, **velouette**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *velvet*. *Chaucer*.

velours (ve-lör′), *n.* [Also *velour;* < OF. *velours*, velvet: see *velure*.] Same as *velure:* the more common form in trade use.—**Jute velours**, a sort of velvet made of jute, used in upholstery.

veloutine (vel-ọ̈-tēn′), *n.* [F., < *velouté*, velvet, + *-ine*^{3}.] A French corded fabric of merino and fancy wool.

veltfare, veltiver, *n.* Dialectal forms of *fieldfare*.

> A *veltfare* or a snipe. *Swift.*

velum (vē′lum), *n.*; pl. *vela* (-lạ̈). [NL., < L. *velum*, a veil, sail: see *veil*.] 1. Same as *velarium*, 1.

> I have crossed the town and entered the primitive theatre, installed in the court-yard of a house covered with a *velum*, the galleries of the first floor constituting the boxes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 758.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In *Hymenomycetes*, a special membranous envelop which incloses for a time the whole or a part of the sporophore. When it extends as a horizontal membrane from the margin of the pileus to the stipe, it is called a *velum partiale* or *marginal veil*. It is ruptured by the expanding pileus, when it forms the annulus or ring on the stipe. When the velum is a sac which incloses the whole of the sporophore, it is called a *velum universale*, or *volva*. It is ultimately ruptured at the apex by the expansion of the cap. (*b*) In *Isoëtes*, the outgrown membranous margin of the fovea. Also called *involucrum*.—3. In *Mollusca*, the highly characteristic ciliated formation of the embryo, which serves as an organ of locomotion in that stage when the embryo is called a *veliger*. It is usually soon lost, but in some cases is permanently retained in a modified form. See cuts under *veliger*.—4. In *Hydrozoa*, a kind of flap or circular free edge which projects inward around the margin of the disk of many hydrozoans, as those which are bell-shaped or conical, and which from its presence are called *craspedote;* a velarium. The velum is present in all well-developed hydromedusans, but seldom in scyphomedusans, in which latter it is known as the *pseudovelum*. See cuts under *Diphyidæ* and *medusiform*.

5. In *Infusoria*, a delicate veil-like membrane bordering the mouth in such forms as *Cyclidium* and *Pleuronema*.—6. In sponges, one of the transverse diaphragms or partitions which constrict the lumen of an incurrent or excurrent canal.—7. In *Rotifera*, the trochal disk. See cuts under *trochal*, *Rotifer*, and *Rotifera*.—8. In *entom.*, a membrane attached to the inner side of the cubital spur in certain bees. *Kirby and Spence*.—9. In *anat.*, a veil, or a part likened to a veil.—**Inferior** or **posterior medullary velum** (*velum medullare posterius*), a thin white lamella of a semilunar form, continuous by its superior border with the central white substance of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, and having its concave border free or continuous with the epithelial covering of the hind part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. Sometimes called *metatela*.—**Superior** or **anterior medullary velum** (*velum medullare anterius*). Same as *valve of Vieussens*. See *valve*.—**Velum interpositum**, the prolongation of the pia mater over the third ventricle and optic thalami, its highly vascular margins, projecting into the lateral ventricles, forming the choroid plexuses of those cavities. Also called *tela choroidea superior* and *velum triangulare*.—**Velum pendulum, velum palati, velum palatinum**, the veil or curtain of the palate; the soft or pendulous palate, especially its posterior part, in many animals prolonged into a pendent teat-like process, the uvula. (See cut under *tonsil*.) In cetaceans the velum forms a muscular canal which prolongs the posterior nares to the larynx, which it embraces, an arrangement bearing relation to the spouting of a whale.—**Velum terminale**, the terminal lamina of the brain; the anterior boundary of the general ventricular cavity of the brain, or front wall of the third ventricle, from the pituitary to the pineal body. In the embryo, before the cerebral and olfactory lobes extend forward, it is the front of the anterior cerebral vesicle, and therefore the anterior termination of the cerebrospinal axis. Also called *terma*, and *lamina terminalis*.—**Velum triangulare.** Same as *velum interpositum*.

velumen (vẹ̄-lū′men), *n.* [NL., < L. *velumen*, a fleece; cf. *vellus*, a fleece.] 1. In *bot.*, the velvety coating formed over some leaves by short soft hairs.—2. In *zoöl.*, velvet; a velvety or velutinous surface or covering.

velure (vel′ụ̄r), *n.* [< OF. *velours* (with unorig. *r*), *velous, velou, velouz*, F. *velours*, velvet, < ML. *villosus*, velvet, lit. 'shaggy' (sc. *pannus*, cloth), < L. *villosus*, shaggy: see *villous*. Cf. *velvet*, from the same ult. source.] 1. A textile fabric having a thick soft nap; velvet or velveteen.

> An old hat
> Lin'd with *velure*.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v.

> The bragging *velure*-canioned hobby-horses prance up and down, as if some o' the tilters had ridden 'em.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

2. A pad of silk or plush used by hatters for smoothing and giving a luster to the surface of hats. Also called *looer, lure*.

velure (vel′ụ̄r), *v. t.* [< *velure, n.*] In *hat-making*, to smooth off or dress with a velure, as the nap of a silk hat.

> The hat is *velured* in a revolving machine by the application of haircloth and velvet velures. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 520.

Velutina (vel-ụ̄-tī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1825, or earlier), < ML. *velutum*, velvet.] The typical genus of *Velutinidæ*.

velutine (vẹ̄-lū′tin), *a.* [< ML. *velutum*, velvet, + *-ine*^{1}.] Same as *velutinous*.

Velutinidæ (vel-ụ̄-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Velutina* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Velutina*, inhabiting northern seas, having a fragile, ear-shaped, and mostly external shell, the median radular tooth squarish and multicuspid, and the marginal teeth narrow.

velutinous (vẹ̄-lū′ti-nus), *a.* [< *velutine* + *-ous*.] Resembling velvet; velvety; soft. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having a hairy surface which in texture resembles that of velvet, as in *Rochea coccinea*. (*b*) In *entom.*, covered with very close-set short upright hairs, like the pile of velvet.

velveret (vel′vėr-et), *n.* [Irreg. dim. of *velvet*.] An inferior sort of velvet, the web of which is of cotton and the pile of silk. It is stiff, and keeps its color badly.

velvet (vel′vet), *n.* and *a.* [Also *vellet* (also *vellute*, < It.); < ME. *velvet, velwet, felvet, velouet, velouette*, < OF. *velvet* (Roquefort), velvet (cf. *vellueau*, velvet, *velu*, shaggy, *velouté*, velveted, velvety, *veluette*, mouse-ear), = Sp. Pg. *vẹlludo*, shag, velvet, = OIt. *veluto*, It. *velluto*, velvet, < ML. **villutus*, found only in forms reflecting the Rom., namely, *vellutus, velutum, velluetum, velluellum*, etc., velvet, lit. (like *villosus*, velvet, > OF. *velous*, F. *velours*, > E. *velure*) 'shaggy' cloth, < L. *villus*, shaggy hair, wool, nap of cloth, a tuft of hair, akin to *vellus*, a fleece; cf. Gr. *εἶριον*, wool, E. *wool:* see *wool*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A closely woven silk stuff having a very thick and short pile on one side, which is formed by carrying part of the warp-thread over a needle, and cutting the loops afterward. Inferior kinds are made with a cotton back (see *velveret*), and are commonly called *cotton-backed velvets*. Cotton velvets are also made. (See *cotton*^{1}, and also *velveteen*.) These imitations and inferior qualities are so common that real velvet is commonly called *silk velvet* or *Lyons velvet* to distinguish it from them.

> By hir beddes heed she made a mewe,
> And covered it with *velouettes* blewe.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 636.

> Her shirt was o' the grass-green silk,
> Her mantle o' the *velvet* fyne.
> *Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 109).

> *Velvet* (from It. velluto, "shaggy") had a silk weft woven so as to form a raised pile, the ends of which were cut or shaved off to one even level: hence it is also called in Italy raso. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 210.

2. The covering of a growing antler, consisting of the modified periosteum peculiar to antlers, with cuticle and fur. It bears the same relation to the nutrition of the antler that periosteum does to that of bone. Its sloughing or exuviation follows the constriction and final obliteration of its vessels—a process which is accomplished or favored by the growth of the bur about the base of the antler, which cuts off or obstructs the circulation of blood. The antler subsequently receives no nourishment, and is itself shortly afterward exuviated or cast as a foreign body.

> Good antlers "in the *velvet*" will sell readily for four dollars a pound in any part of Siberia.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 646.

3. Money gained through gambling: as, to play on *velvet* (that is, to gamble with money previously won). [Slang.]—**Embossed-velvet work**, a kind of needlework done by outlining the raised

pattern of embossed velvet with gold thread or similar brilliant material.—**Genoese** or **Genoa velvet.** See *Genoese.* **Raised velvet,** velvet in which there is a pattern in relief. Also called *embossed velvet.*—**Stamped velvet.** See *stamp.*—**Tapestry velvet** or **patent velvet carpet.** See *tapestry.* **Tartan velvet.** See *tartan*^{1}.—**Terry velvet.** See *terry.*—**To stand on velvet,** to have made one's bets so that one cannot lose. [Racing slang.]—**Uncut velvet,** velvet in which the loops are not cut: same as *terry.*—**Utrecht velvet,** a plush used in velvet upholstery, made of mohair, or, in inferior qualities, of mohair and cotton.—**Velvet upon velvet,** velvet of which a part of the pile is higher or deeper than the rest, the raised part forming a pattern. Compare *pile upon pile,* under *pile*^{4}.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of velvet.

This morning was brought home my new *velvet* cloak—that is, lined with velvet, a good cloth the outside—the first that I ever had in my life. *Pepys,* Diary, Oct. 29, 1663.

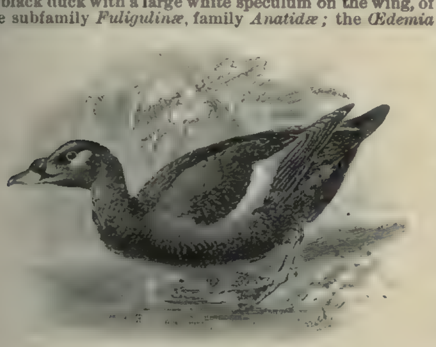
2. Soft and smooth to the touch; resembling velvet in this respect.

The cowslip's *velvet* head. *Milton,* Comus, l. 898.

3. Very soft and smooth to the taste: as, old *velvet* Bourbon.—**Velvet ant,** a solitary ant, of the family *Mutilidæ;* a spider-ant: so called from the soft hairy covering. Also sometimes *cow-ant.*—**Velvet chiton,** a polyplacophorous mollusk, *Cryptochiton stelleri,* found from Alaska to California.—**Velvet cork.** See *cork*^{1}.—**Velvet dock.** See *dock*^{1}, 2.—**Velvet duck, velvet coot.** Same as *velvet scoter.*

Man, that was a fine *velvet duck* you sent me—as handsome a fellow as ever I set eyes on.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxi.

Velvet fiddler, a kind of crab, *Portunus puber.*—**Velvet osier, runner.** See the nouns.—**Velvet scoter,** a kind of black duck with a large white speculum on the wing, of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ,* family *Anatidæ;* the *Œdemia fusca,* a bird of Europe, the American variety of which is sometimes called *Œdemia* or *Melanetta velvetina, white-winged scoter,* etc. See *scoter.*—**Velvet sponge, tamarind.** See the nouns.



Velvet Scoter (*Melanetta velvetina*), male.

velvet (vel'vet), *v.* [< *velvet, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To produce velvet-painting.

Verditure . . . is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham,* Drawing.

II. *trans.* To cover with velvet; cause to resemble velvet. [Rare.]

velvetbreast (vel'vet-brest), *n.* The American merganser or sheldrake, *Mergus americanus.* [Connecticut.]

velvet-bur (vel'vet-bėr), *n.* See *Priva.*

velvet-cloth (vel'vet-klôth), *n.* A plain smooth cloth with a gloss, used in embroidery. *Dict. of Needlework.*

velvet-ear (vel'vet-ēr), *n.* A shell of the family *Velutinidæ.*

velveteen (vel-ve-tēn'), *n.* [< *velvet* + *-een.*] **1.** A kind of fustian made of twilled cotton, with a pile of the same material.—**2.** A kind of velvet made of silk and cotton mixed throughout the fabric. This material has been greatly improved, and almost equals silk velvet in beauty.—**Ribbed velveteen,** a strong material of the nature of fustian, having ribs or ridges of velvety pile alternating with depressed lines which are smooth and without pile.

velvet-flower (vel'vet-flou"ėr), *n.* The love-lies-bleeding, *Amarantus caudatus:* so named from its soft velvety flower-spikes. In one old work applied to the French marigold, *Tagetes patula.*

velvet-grass (vel'vet-gräs), *n.* See *Holcus.*

velvet-guards† (vel'vet-gärdz), *n. pl.* Velvet trimmings; hence, persons having their garments trimmed with velvet. See *guard, n.,* 5 (*c*), and *guard, v. t.,* 3.

To *velvet-guards* and Sunday citizens.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 261.

These *velvet-guards,* and black-laced sleeves. *Prynne.*

velveting (vel'vet-ing), *n.* [< *velvet* + *-ing*^{1}.] **1.** The fine nap or shag of velvet.—**2.** *pl.* Velvet goods collectively; also, a piece of velvet goods: as, a stock of *velvetings.*

velvet-jacket† (vel'vet-jak"et), *n.* Part of the distinctive dress of a steward in a noble family; hence, the man wearing it (in the quotation it refers to the mayor of a city); hence, one in the service of the king.

Spoken like a man, and true *veluet-iacket,*
And we will enter, or strike by the way.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 17).

velvetleaf (vel'vet-lēf), *n.* **1.** A downy-leafed tropical vine, *Cissampelos Pareira,* furnishing a medicinal root. See *pareira.*—**2.** See *Lavatera.*—**3.** In the United States, the Indian mallow, *Abutilon Avicennæ,* an annual plant with downy heart-shaped leaves. Sometimes called *American jute.* See *jute*^{2}.—**East Indian velvetleaf.** See *Tournefortia.*

velvet-loom (vel'vet-löm), *n.* A loom for making pile-fabrics. *E. H. Knight.*

velvet-moss (vel'vet-môs), *n.* A lichen, *Umbilicaria murina,* used in dyeing, found in the Dovre Fjeld Mountains of Norway.

velvet-painting (vel'vet-pān"ting), *n.* The art or practice of coloring or painting on velvet.

velvet-paper (vel'vet-pā"pėr), *n.* Same as *flock-paper.*

velvet-pee† (vel'vet-pē), *n.* [< *velvet* + **pee,* **pea,* in *pea*-jacket: see *pea-jacket.*] A velvet jacket.

Though now your blockhead be covered with a Spanish block, and your lashed shoulders with a *velvet-pee.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

velvet-pile (vel'vet-pīl), *n.* **1.** The pile of velvet; also, a pile or nap like that of velvet.—**2.** A material other than velvet, so called from its having a long soft nap, as a carpet.

velvet-satin (vel'vet-sat"in), *n.* A silk material of which the ground is satin with the pattern in velvet-pile.

velvetseed (vel'vet-sēd), *n.* A small rubiaceous tree, *Guettarda elliptica,* of the West Indies and Florida. [West Indies.]

velvet-work (vel'vet-wėrk), *n.* Embroidery upon velvet.

velvety (vel'vet-i), *a.* [< *velvet* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Resembling velvet; having a nap like that of velvet; also, soft and smooth to the eye or to the touch, somewhat like velvet: as, *velvety* texture among minerals.

Textures are principally of three kinds:—(1) Lustrous, as of water and glass. (2) Bloomy, or *velvety,* as of a rose-leaf or peach. (3) Linear, produced by filaments or threads, as in feathers, fur, hair, and woven or reticulated tissues.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 135.

2. Having a peculiar soft or smooth taste.

The rum is *velvety,* sugary, with a pleasant, soothing effect. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVII. 216.

3. Having a contact like that of velvet; touching softly: as, a *velvety* touch on the piano.

vena (vē'nä̤), *n.;* pl. *venæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *vena,* a blood-vessel, a vein: see *vein.*] In *anat.,* a vein. See *vein.*—**Fossa of the vena cava.** See *fossa*^{1}.—**Vena azygos,** an azygous vein. See *azygous.*—**Vena cava,** either of the two main trunks of the systemic venous system, discharging into the right cardiac auricle. (*a*) The *inferior* or *ascending vena cava* returns the blood from the lower limbs and abdomen, beginning at the junction of the two common iliac veins in front of the fourth lumbar vertebra, and thence ascending on the right side of the aorta to and through the tendon of the diaphragm to empty into the lower part of the right cardiac auricle. It receives the lumbar, spermatic, renal, capsular, hepatic, and inferior phrenic veins. (*b*) The *superior* or *descending vena cava* returns the blood from the head and neck, the upper limbs, and the whole of the thorax. It is formed by the junction of the right and left innominate veins, behind the junction of the first costal cartilage of the right side with the sternum, and descends nearly vertically to empty into the right auricle of the heart. It receives the pericardial and mediastinal veins and the large azygous vein. In vertebrates at large the two venæ cavæ are distinguished as *postcaval* and *precaval veins.* See cuts under *circulation, diaphragm, embryo, heart, lung, pancreas,* and *thorax.*—**Vena comes** (pl. *venæ comites*), a companion vein; a satellite-vein; a vein, often one of a pair, which closely accompanies an artery in its course. The larger arteries have usually one, the smaller arteries two.—**Vena contracta,** in *hydraul.* See *contracted vein,* under *contracted.*—**Venæ basis vertebrarum,** the basispinal veins; the veins of the body of each of the vertebræ. See *venæ spinales,* below.—**Venæ comites,** See *vena comes,* above.—**Venæ cordis minimæ,** the smallest cardiac veins (which see, under *vein*).—**Venæ externæ,** in *Tuberaceæ,* peculiar white veins observed on a section of the sporophore, produced by the dense tissue containing air, which fills the asciferous chambers. *De Bary.*—**Venæ Galeni,** the veins of Galen; the veins of the cerebral ventricles, and especially one of the main trunks by which these veins empty into a venous sinus.—**Venæ internæ,** in *Tuberaceæ,* dark-colored veins seen on a section of the sporophore, indicating the walls of the asciferous chambers, which are composed of tissue containing no air. *De Bary.*—**Venæ lymphaticæ.** Same as *venæ internæ.*—**Venæ spinales,** the spinal veins; the many veins and venous plexuses in and on the spinal column, draining blood from the vertebral bones and spinal cord and its membranes. In man these veins are arranged and named in four sets—the *basispinal, dorsispinal, medullispinal,* and *meningorachidian.* All these veins are valveless, and form extensive and intricate anastomoses with one another.—**Venæ vorticosæ,** ciliary veins: same as *vasa vorticosa.* See *vas.*—**Vena lienalis,** the splenic vein.—**Vena porta, vena portæ,** the portal vein. See *portal*^{1}, and cuts under *circulation, liver, embryo,* and *pancreas.*—**Vena salvatella,** the vein of the little finger, emptying into the superficial ulnar.

venada (ve-nä'dä̤), *n.* [Sp. *venado,* a deer, < L. *venatus,* hunting, the chase, game: see *venatic,* and cf. *venison.*] A small deer of Chili, *Pudua humilis,* the pudu.

venal^{1} (vē'na̤l), *a.* [< OF. *venal,* F. *vénal* = Sp. Pg. *venal* = It. *venale,* < L. *venalis,* of or pertaining to selling, purchasable, < *venus,* also *venum,* sale, = Gr. *ὦνος,* price; cf. *ὠνή,* purchase, = Skt. *vasna,* price, wages, wealth; perhaps < √ *vas,* dwell, exist: see *was.* From L. *venus* are ult. E. *vend*^{1}, etc.] **1.** Ready to sell one's services or influence for money or other valuable consideration, and entirely from sordid motives; bought or to be bought basely or meanly for personal gain; mercenary; hireling: used of persons: as, a *venal* politician.

Venal and licentious scribblers, with just sufficient talents to clothe the thoughts of a pandar in the style of a bellman, were now the favourite writers of the Sovereign and the public. *Macaulay,* Milton.

2. Characterized by or springing from venality; also, made a matter of sordid bargaining and selling: used of things.

Beasts are brought into the temple, and the temple itself is exposed to sale, and the holy rites, as well as the beasts of sacrifice, are made *venal.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

All my professions . . . might be ascribed to *venal* insincerity. *Goldsmith,* To Mrs. Lawder.

=**Syn.** *Venal, Mercenary, Hireling.* These words represent a person or thing as ready to be dishonorably employed for pay. Each is strongest in one sense. *Venal* is strongest in expressing the idea of complete sale to a purchaser—character, honor, principle, and even individuality being surrendered for value received, the *venal* man doing whatever his purchaser directs, a *venal* press advocating whatever it is told to advocate. *Mercenary* is strongest in expressing rapacity, or greed for gain, and activity. *Hireling* is strongest in expressing servility and consequent contempt, *hire* having become an ignoble word for pay: as, a *hireling* soldiery; a *hireling* defamer. A *venal* man sells his political or other support; a *mercenary* man sells his work, being chiefly anxious to get as much pay as possible; a *hireling* will do mean or base work as long as he is sure of his pay. *Venal* means a being ready to sell one's principles, whether he makes out to sell them or not; *mercenary* and *hireling* suggest more of actual employment.

venal^{2} (vē'na̤l), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *venal,* < NL. *venalis,* < L. *vena,* vein: see *vein.* Cf. *veinal.*] Of or pertaining to the veins; venous: as, *venal* blood or circulation. [Obsolescent.]

venality (vē-nal'i̤-ti), *n.* [< OF. *venalite,* F. *vénalité* = Sp. *venalidad* = Pg. *venalidade* = It. *venalità,* < LL. *venalita(t-)s,* capability of being bought, < L. *venalis,* purchasable: see *venal*^{1}.] The state or character of being venal, or sordidly influenced by money or financial considerations; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenariness.

He preserved his independence in an age of *venality.*
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xliii.

Infamous *Venality,* grown bold,
Writes on his bosom to be let or sold.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 416.

venall†, *n.* See *vennel.*

venally (vē'na̤l-i), *adv.* In a venal manner; mercenarily.

Venantes† (vē̤-nan'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *venan(t-)s,* ppr. of *venari,* hunt, chase: see *venation*^{1}.] The hunting-spiders, a group of spiders so called because, instead of weaving webs in which to lie in wait, they run or leap about to chase and catch their prey. See *Mygalidæ, Lycosidæ,* and cuts under *bird-spider, Mygale, tarantula,* and *wolf-spider.*

venary^{1}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *venery.*

venary^{2}† (ven'a̤-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *venari,* hunt, chase: see *venation*^{1}. Cf. *venery*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to hunting. *Howell.*

venasquite (ve-nas'kīt), *n.* [< *Venasque* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] In *mineral.,* a variety of ottrelite, found at Venasque in the Spanish Pyrenees.

venatic (vē-nat'ik), *a.* [< L. *venaticus,* of or pertaining to hunting, < *venatus,* hunting, the chase, < *venari,* hunt, chase: see *venation*^{1}.] **1.** Of or pertaining to hunting; used in hunting.

Newton's guess that the diamond was inflammable, and many instances which must occur to the reader, are of the true artsman kind; he did it by a sort of *venatic* sense.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 202.

2. Given to hunting; fond of the chase.

venatica† (vē̤-nat'i-kä̤), *n.* Same as *vinatico.*

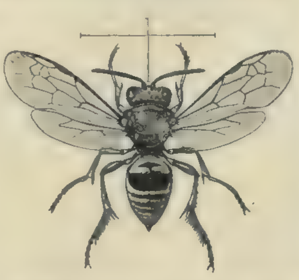
venatical (vē̤-nat'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *venatic* + *-al.*] Same as *venatic.*

There be three for Venary or *Venatical* Pleasure in England: viz., A Forest, a Chase, and a Park.
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

venatically (vē̤-nat'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a venatic manner; in the chase.

venation¹† (vẹ̄-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *venatio(n-)*, hunting, a hunt, < *venari*, hunt. Cf. *venison*, a doublet of *venation*¹; cf. also *venery*¹.] 1. The art or practice of hunting; pursuit of game. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. The state of being hunted. *Imp. Dict.*

venation² (vẹ̄-nā′shọn), *n.* [< NL. *venatio(n-)*, < L. *vena*, a vein: see *venal*², *vein*.] 1. In *bot.*, the manner in which veins or nerves are distributed in the blade of a leaf or other expanded organ. See *nervation*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) The mode or system of distribution of the veins of the wings. (*b*) These veins or nervures, collectively considered as to their arrangement. See *vein*, 3, and cut under *nervure*.



Venation of a Hymenopterous Insect (*Epeolus mercatus*), a parasitic bee. (Cross shows natural size.)

venational (vẹ̄-nā′shọn-a̤l), *a.* [< *venation*² + *-al*.] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to venation: as, *venational* characters of insects' wings; *venational* differences or description.

venatorial (ven-a̤-tō′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *venator*, a hunter (< *venari*, hunt: see *venation*¹), + *-i-al*.] Relating to the chase; pertaining to hunting; venatic. [Rare.]

> Oh! that some sylvan deity, patron of the chase, would now inspire Brown with *venatorial* craft.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 94.

vencuse†, *v.* A Middle English form of *vanquish*.

vend¹ (vend), *v. t.* [< F. *vendre* = Sp. Pg. *vender* = It. *vendere*, < L. *vendere* (pret. *vendidi*, pp. *venditus*), sell, cry up for sale, praise, contr. of *venundare*, *venumdare*, also, as orig., two words, *venum dare*, sell, < *venum*, sale, price, + *dare*, give: see *venal*¹ and *date*¹.] To transfer to another person for a pecuniary equivalent; sell: as, to *vend* goods.

> Amongst other comodities, they *vended* much tobaco for linen cloath, stuffs, &c., which was a good benefite to yᵉ people. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 234.

> The Greeks . . . tell you that Zebedee, being a Fisherman, was wont to bring Fish from Joppa hither, and to *vend* it at this place.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 98.

> The other nut-sellers in the streets *vend* the almond-nuts. . . . The materials are the same as those of the gingerbread. . . . A split almond is placed in the centre of each of these nuts.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 213.

vend¹† (vend), *n.* [< *vend*¹, *v.*] Sale; market.

> She . . . has a great *vend* for them (and for other curiosities which she imports).
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 165. (*Davies.*)

Vend² (vend), *n.* Same as *Wend*².

vendable† (ven′da̤-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *vendable* (= Pg. *vendavel*), < *vendre*, sell: see *vend*¹. Cf. *vendible*.] Same as *vendible*.

> For love is over al *vendable*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5804.

vendace (ven′dās), *n.* [Also *vendis*; < OF. *vendese*, *vendoise*, *vandoise*, F. *vandoise*, F. dial. *vaudoise*, *ventoise*, dace; origin unknown.] A variety of the whitefish, *Coregonus willughbyi* or *C. vandesius*. It is noted for its restricted distribution, being found in Great Britain only in Lochmaben, in Dumfriesshire, and in two or three of the English lakes, and on the Continent in some of the rivers and lakes of Sweden. The body is deep and compressed, the back brown, the sides tinged with yellow, the belly silvery, the tail broadly forked, and the pectoral and ventral fins yellow. The average length is from 6 to 7 inches. The fish is esteemed a great delicacy, and is taken with the sweep-net about August.

vendage†, *n.* A Middle English form of *vintage*.

Vendean (ven-dē′a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Vendéen*; as *Vendée* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Vendée, a department of western France, or the Vendeans.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Vendée; specifically, a partizan of the royalist insurrection against the republic and the Revolution which was begun in western France in 1793, and whose chief seat was in Vendée.

vendee (ven-dē′), *n.* [< *vend*¹ + *-ee*¹.] The person to whom a thing is sold: opposed to *vendor*.

> If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson.
> *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Vendémiaire (voṅ-dā-mi-ãr′), *n.* [F., < L. *vindemia*, grape-gathering, vintage, wine: see *vindemial*.] The first month of the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1793) September 22d, and ending October 21st.

vender (ven′dėr), *n.* [Also *vendor*; < OF. **vendour*, *vendeur*, F. *vendeur* = Sp. Pg. *vendedor* = It. *venditore*, < L. *venditor*, seller, < *vendere*, sell: see *vend*¹. Cf. *venditor*.] One who vends or sells; a seller: as, a news-*vender*.

vendetta (ven-det′ä̤), *n.* [< It. *vendetta*, a feud, < L. *vindicta*, vengeance, revenge, < *vindicare*, claim, arrogate, defend one's self: see *vindicate*, *venge*.] A condition of private war in which the nearest of kin execute vengeance on the slayer of a relative; a blood-feud. In Corsica the vendetta is regarded as a duty incumbent on the family of the murdered man, and, failing to reach the real murderer, they take vengeance on his relatives. The practice exists, although to a more limited extent, in Sicily, Sardinia, Calabria, Afghanistan, etc., and in certain rude and remote districts of the United States.

> The various forms of private vengeance which have become common in this country are in many respects allied to Italian *vendetta* as it existed and may to some extent still exist in Corsica and Calabria, and with modifications in Naples, where, as has been said, "it is reduced to rule and recognized by public opinion."
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 73.

vendibility (ven-di-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *vendible* + *-it-y*; cf. L. *vendibiliter*, salably.] The state of being vendible or salable.

> The *vendibility* of commodities.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iv. 1.

vendible (ven′di-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *vendible* = Sp. *vendible* = Pg. *vendivel* = It. *vendibile*, < L. *vendibilis*, that may be sold, salable, < *vendere*, sell: see *vend*¹.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being or fit to be vended or sold; to be disposed of for money; salable; marketable.

> Foxe skins, white, blacke, and russet, will be *vendible* here. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 309.

> Silence is only commendable
> In a neat's tongue dried and a maid not *vendible*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 112.

II. *n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale: as, butter, fowls, cheese, and other *vendibles*.

vendibleness (ven′di-bl-nes), *n.* Vendibility.

vendibly (ven′di-bli), *adv.* In a vendible or salable manner.

vendicate†, *v.* See *vindicate*.

vendis (ven′dis), *n.* See *vendace*.

venditate† (ven′di-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *venditatus*, pp. of *venditare*, offer again and again for sale, freq. of *vendere*, sell: see *vend*¹.] To set out, as for sale; hence, to display ostentatiously; make a show of.

> This they doe in the subtiltie of their wit, . . . as if they would *venditat* them for the very wonders of natures worke. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvii. 12.

venditation† (ven-di-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *venditatio(n-)*, an offering for sale, a boasting, < *venditare*, try to sell, freq. of *vendere*, sell, cry up for sale, boast: see *vend*¹.] An ostentatious display.

> Some [plagiarists], by a cunning protestation against all reading, and false *venditation* of their own naturals, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

> The *venditation* of our owne worth or parts or merits argues a miserable indigence in them all.
> *Bp. Hall*, Occasional Meditations, § 30.

vendition (ven-dish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *venditio(n-)*, a sale, < *vendere*, pp. *venditus*, sell: see *vend*¹.] The act of selling; sale. [Rare.]

> By way of *vendition*, or sale, he gives them up.
> *Langley*, Sermons (1644), p. 20. (*Latham.*)

vendor (ven′dọr), *n.* Same as *vender*, but more common in legal use. In the law of conveyancing the word is commonly used in reference to the preliminary or executory contract of sale, usually made in writing before the execution of a deed to transfer the title, and designates him who agrees to sell, and who after he has actually conveyed is commonly called the *grantor*. So if A contracts, not as agent but on his own account, to sell and convey property belonging to B, and procures B to convey accordingly, A is the vendor and B the grantor.

> Our earliest printers were the *vendors* and the binders of their own books. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 425.

> In sales of lands the party selling is almost always spoken of as "the *vendor*"; but in sales of goods he is quite as frequently spoken of as "the seller."
> *Mozley and Whiteley.*

Vendor and Purchaser Act, a British statute of 1874 (37 and 38 Vict., c. 78) which enacts that forty years (instead of sixty) be the period of commencement of title to land sold, unless otherwise stipulated, and further affects the relations of vendor and purchaser of lands.—**Vendor's liens.** See *lien*².

vendue (ven-dū′), *n.* [< OF. *vendue*, a sale, < *vendu*, pp. of *vendre*, sell: see *vend*¹.] A public auction.

> I went ashore, and, having purchased a laced waistcoat, with some other cloaths, at a *vendue*, made a swaggering figure. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxxvi. (*Davies.*)

> We'd better take maysures for shettin' up shop,
> An' put off our stock by a *vendoo* or swop.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., v.

vendue-master† (ven-dū′mȧs″tėr), *n.* An auctioneer. *Wharton.*

vene†, *n.* A Middle English form of *vein*.

veneer (vẹ-nēr′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *fineer*; corrupted (prob. in factory use) from **furneer*, < G. *furniren*, *fourniren* = D. *fornieren*, *furniren* (cf. Dan. *finere*, < E. ?), inlay, veneer, furnish, < OF. *fornir*, F. *fournir* = Pr. *fornir*, *formir*, *fromir* = Sp. Pg. *fornir* = It. *fornire*, furnish: see *furnish*¹.] 1. To overlay or face, as an inferior wood, with wood of a finer or more beautiful kind, so as to give the whole the appearance of being made of the more valuable material; cover with veneers: as, to *veneer* a wardrobe or other article of furniture.

> The Italians call it [marquetry] pietre commesse, a sort of inlaying with stones, analogous to the *fineering* of cabinets in wood. *Smollett*, Travels, xxviii.

> The bottom and sides of the frame seem to be *fineered*, and inlaid, probably with ivory, tortoise-shell, and mother-of-pearl. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 130.

2. To cover with a thin coating of substance similar to the body, in other materials than wood, as in ceramics.

> It [Oiron (or Henri Deux) ware] is strictly a *veneered* pottery. . . . The object was formed in clay, and then covered with a thin skin of the same material.
> *Art Jour.*, VIII. 155.

Hence—3. To impart a more agreeable appearance to, as to something vicious, worthless, or forbidding; disguise with a superficial attraction; gild.

> A rogue in grain,
> *Veneer'd* with sanctimonious theory.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

> Thoughtfulness for others, generosity, modesty, and self-respect are the qualities which make a real gentleman or lady, as distinguished from the *veneered* article which commonly goes by that name.
> *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 8.

veneer (vẹ-nēr′), *n.* [< *veneer*, *v.*] 1. A thin piece of wood of a choice kind laid upon another of a more common sort, so as to give a superior and more valuable appearance to the article so treated, as a piece of furniture. Choice and beautiful kinds of hard woods, as mahogany or rosewood, are used for veneers, the wood to which they are attached by gluing being usually deal or pine. Ivory, mother-of-pearl, and other ornamental substances are sometimes used as veneers for small articles, as cabinets or caskets. 2. A thin coating covering the body of anything, especially for decorative purposes: used when the material of the outer coating is similar to that of the body, as in ceramics or in paper-manufacturing. [Rare.]—3. Show; superficial ornament; meretricious disguise.

> It is still often possible to hush up scandals, to play fast and loose with inconvenient facts, to smooth over fundamental differences with a *veneer* of external uniformity.
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 143.

> The knowing world's people from Lenox said, when they returned from their visit, that they doubted whether the Shaker neatness were more than a summer *veneer*, and were quite sure that in winter the houses were no tidier than other houses. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 479.

4. In *entom.*, a veneer-moth.—**Veneer-bending machine**, a machine used in putting on veneers, to apply a uniform pressure to every part of a curved or uneven surface. It operates by hydraulic pressure transmitted through caoutchouc or other flexible material. *E. H. Knight.*—**Veneer-planing machine**, a shaving-tool for smoothing veneered and similar surfaces. *E. H. Knight.*—**Veneer-polishing machine**, a machine for rubbing and polishing veneered or other wooden surfaces.—**Veneer-straightening machine**, a machine for flattening out veneers which have been cut in the form of a scroll from a circular log bolt. Such machines employ a flexible pressure with adjustable tension, and are designed with a view to avoid splitting the material.

veneer-cutter (vẹ-nēr′kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting veneers from the log or block of wood; a veneer-cutting machine. Two systems are used in these machines: in one the log of wood is rotated before a long, thin knife fixed in the machine, the revolution shaving off a thin veneer of the entire length of the log, the log being gradually advanced to the knife until completely cut up; in the other system the knife-blade moves as a slicer over the block of wood or ivory. Still another method is to use a fixed knife, and to draw a square block of wood over the edge of the knife. Both circular and reciprocating saws are also used to make wood veneers. See *veneer-saw*.

veneering (vẹ-nēr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *veneer*, *v.*] 1. The art or process of laying on veneers. —2. Same as *veneer*, in senses 1–3.

veneering-hammer (vẹ-nēr′ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool with a thin and wide peen or face, used to press out the glue from under a veneer in securing it to an object.

veneer-mill (vẹ-nēr′mil), *n.* A sawmill designed especially for cutting veneers.

veneer-moth (vẹ-nēr′môth), *n.* Any one of several pyralid moths of the family *Crambidæ*:

an old English collectors' name, given from the coloration, which suggests veneering. *Crambus hortuellus* is the garden veneer; *C. pinellus*, the pearl veneer; and *C. petrificellus*, the common veneer. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

veneer-press (vẹ̄-nēr′pres), *n.* A special form of press used to hold veneers in position while being glued to woodwork or furniture. Various complicated forms of screw-clamps and screw-presses are used, some being fitted with steam-pipes to keep the glue soft until the veneer has adapted itself to the irregular surface to which it is to be attached.

veneer-saw (vẹ̄-nēr′sâ), *n.* A circular saw for cutting veneers from the solid wood, ivory, etc. It has a thin edge, and is thicker toward the center. *E. H. Knight.*

veneer-scraper (vẹ̄-nēr′skrā″pėr), *n.* A tool with an adjustable blade for dressing veneers. *E. H. Knight.*

venefical (vẹ̄-nef′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< L. *veneficus*, poisonous (see *venefice*), + *-al.*] Same as *veneficial.*

> All with spindles, timbrels, rattles, or other *venefical* instruments, making a confused noise.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

venefice† (ven′ẹ̄-fis), *n.* [< L. *veneficium*, a poisoning, < *veneficus*, poisoning, < *venenum*, poison, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Sorcery, or the art of poisoning. *Bailey*, 1727.

veneficial (ven-ẹ̄-fish′a̤l), *a.* [< L. *veneficium*, a poisoning (see *venefice*). + *-al.*] **1.** Acting by poison; sorcerous. [Rare.]

> As for the magical virtues in this plant [the mistletoe], and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, it seemeth a pagan relick derived from the ancient druids.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

2. Addicted to sorcery or poisoning.

veneficious (ven-ẹ̄-fish′us), *a.* [< L. *veneficium*, a poisoning (see *venefice*), + *-ous.*] Same as *veneficial.*

> To sit cross-legged . . . was an old *veneficious* practice; and Juno is made in this posture to hinder the delivery of Alcmæna.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

veneficiously (ven-ẹ̄-fish′us-li), *adv.* By poison or witchcraft.

> The intent hereof [breaking an egg-shell] was to prevent witchcraft; for, lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell, as Delecampius hath observed.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

veneisun†, *n.* An old spelling of *venison.*

venemous†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *venomous.*

venenate (ven′ẹ̄-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *venenatus*, pp. of *venenare*, poison, < *venenum*, poison: see *venom.*] To poison; charge or infect with poison. [Rare.]

> Poisoned jaws and *venenated* stings.
> *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, xvi.

> These miasms . . . are not so energic as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood. *Harvey.* (*Johnson.*)

venenate (ven′ẹ̄-nāt), *a.* [< L. *venenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Infected with poison; poisoned.

> By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward*, On Fossils.

venenation (ven-ẹ̄-nā′sho̤n), *n.* [< *venenate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of poisoning.—**2.** Poison or venom.

> This *venenation* shoots from the eye; and this way a basilisk may impoison. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

venene† (vẹ̄-nēn′), *a.* [Irreg. (as adj.) < L. *venenum*, poison: see *venom.*] Poisonous; venomous.

> Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to evacate them.
> *Harvey*, On the Plague.

venenifluous (ven-ẹ̄-nif′lö̤-us), *a.* [< L. *venenum*, poison, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, flowing with poisonous juice or venom: as, the *venenifluous* fang of a rattlesnake. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *viper.*

Venenosa (ven-ẹ̄-nō′sä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *venenosus*, full of poison: see *venenose.*] One of three sections into which serpents (*Ophidia*) have been divided, according as they are venomous or otherwise, the other sections being *Innocua* and *Suspecta.* The definition of the group as having grooved fangs in the upper jaw, followed by smaller solid, hooked teeth, would make *Venenosa* nearly equivalent to the *Proteroglypha*; but if applied to poisonous snakes at large it would be equivalent to *Proteroglypha* and *Solenoglypha* together. It is disused now, except as a convenient descriptive term, like *Thanatophidia.* Also called *Nocua.*

venenose† (ven′ẹ̄-nōs), *a.* [< L. *venenosus*, poisonous: see *venenous.*] Full of venom; poisonous, as a serpent; belonging to the *Venenosa*; nocuous; thanatophidian.

> Malpighi . . . demonstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are found, are raised up by some *venenose* liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

venenosity† (ven-ẹ̄-nos′i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *vénénosité* = Sp. *venenosidad* = Pg. *venenosidade* = It. *venenosità*; < *venenose* + *-ity.*] The property or state of being venenose or poisonous.

venenous (ven′ẹ̄-nus), *a.* [< OF. *veneneux*, F. *vénéneux* = Pr. *venenos* = Sp. Pg. It. *venenoso*, < LL. *venenosus*, poisonous, < L. *venenum*, poison: see *venom.* Cf. *venenose* and *venomous*, doublets of *venenous.*] Poisonous; toxic.—**Venenous anthelmintic**, a remedy for intestinal worms, which acts by destroying the parasite, and not by simply expelling it: a vermicide as distinguished from a vermifuge.

venerability† (ven″ẹ-ra̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *venerable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being venerable.

> The excellence and *venerability* of their prototypes.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, viii.

venerable (ven′ẹ-ra̤-bl), *a.* [< OF. *venerable*, F. *vénérable* = Sp. *venerable* = Pg. *veneravel* = It. *venerabile*, < L. *venerabilis*, worthy of veneration or reverence, < *venerari*, venerate, revere: see *venerate.*] **1.** Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving honor and respect, particularly with a suggestion of age or dignity: as, a *venerable* magistrate; a *venerable* scholar. In the Anglican Church, specifically applied to archdeacons.

> *Venerable* Nestor, hatch'd in silver.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 65.

> See how the *venerable* infant lies
> In early pomp.
> *Dryden*, Britannia Rediviva, l. 110.

> The world—that gray-bearded and wrinkled profligate, decrepit without being *venerable.*
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

2. Hallowed by religious, historic, or other lofty associations; to be regarded with reverence: as, the *venerable* precincts of a temple.

> The place is *venerable* by her presence.
> *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

> We went about to survey the generall decays of that ancient and *venerable* church.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 27, 1666.

> All along the shores of the *venerable* stream [the Ganges] lay great fleets of vessels laden with rich merchandise.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

venerableness (ven′ẹ-ra̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being venerable.

> The innocence of infancy, the *venerableness* and impotence of old age. *South*, Sermons, XI. iv.

venerably (ven′ẹ-ra̤-bli), *adv.* In a venerable manner; so as to excite reverence.

> At the moment I was walking down this aisle I met a clean-shaven old canonico, with red legs and red-tasseled hat, and with a book under his arm, and a meditative look, whom I here thank for being so *venerably* picturesque.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

Veneracea (ven-ẹ-rā′sẹ̄-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Venus* (*Vener-*), 5, + *-acea.*] In *conch.*: (*a*) A family of bivalves: same as *Veneridæ.* (*b*) A superfamily or suborder of siphonate or sinupalliate bivalve mollusks, represented by the *Veneridæ* and related families.

Veneraceæ (ven-ẹ-rā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Venus* (*Vener-*), 5, + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Veneridæ.*

veneracean (ven-ẹ-rā′sẹ̄-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Veneracea.*

II. *n.* Any member of the *Veneracea.*

veneraceous (ven-ẹ-rā′shius), *a.* Same as *veneracean.*

venerant (ven′ẹ-ra̤nt), *a.* [< L. *veneran(t-)s*, ppr. of *venerari*, venerate: see *venerate.*] Reverent. [Rare.]

> When we pronounce the name of Giotto, our *venerant* thoughts are at Assisi and Padua.
> *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, III. i., 1, note.

venerate (ven′ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *venerated*, ppr. *venerating.* [< L. *veneratus*, pp. of *venerari* (> It. *venerare* = Sp. Pg. *venerar* = F. *vénérer*), worship, venerate, revere; from the same source as *Venus*, love: see *Venus.*] To regard with respect and reverence; treat as hallowed; revere; reverence.

> While beings form'd in coarser mould will hate
> The helping hand they ought to *venerate.*
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 214.

> The Venetian merchants, compelled to seek safety in Alexandria, visited the church in which the bones of St. Mark were preserved and *venerated.*
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 47.

=**Syn.** *Worship, Reverence*, etc. See *adore.*

veneration (ven-ẹ-rā′sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. *veneration*, F. *vénération* = Sp. *veneracion* = Pg. *veneração* = It. *venerazione*, < L. *veneratio(n-)*, veneration, reverence, < *venerari*, venerate, revere: see *venerate.*] **1.** The feeling of one who venerates; a high degree of respect and reverence; an exalted feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and, with regard to a place, by the sacred or historic associations that hallow it.

> Places consecrated to a more than ordinary *veneration*, by being reputed to have some particular actions done in them relating to the Death and Resurrection of Christ.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 69.

> *Veneration* is the name given to the state of mind comprehending both religious regard and a sentiment drawn out by the more commanding and august of our fellow-beings. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 92.

2. The outward expression of reverent feeling; worship.

> "They fell down and worshipped him," after the manner of the Easterlings when they do *veneration* to their kings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 45.

3. In *phren.*, the organ of adoration, reverence, or respect for what is great and good. See cut under *phrenology.*=**Syn. 1.** *Reverence, Veneration, Awe*, etc. See *reverence.*

venerative (ven′ẹ-rā̤-tiv), *a.* [< *venerate* + *-ive.*] Feeling veneration; reverent. [Rare.]

> I for one, when a *venerative* youth, have felt a thrill of joy at being kindly nodded to . . . by some distinguished personage. *All the Year Round*, VIII. 61.

venerator (ven′ẹ-rā-to̤r), *n.* [= F. *vénérateur* = Sp. Pg. *venerador* = It. *veneratore*, < L. *venerator*, one who venerates, < *venerari*, venerate: see *venerate.*] One who venerates or reverences.

> Not a scorner of your sex,
> But *venerator.* *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

venereal (vẹ̄-nē′rẹ̄-a̤l), *a.* [As *venere-ous* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to venery, or sexual intercourse: as, *venereal* desire.

> No, madam, these are no *venereal* signs.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 37.

> Then, swollen with pride, into the snare I fell
> Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
> Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 533.

2. Arising from or connected with sexual intercourse: as, *venereal* disease; *venereal* virus or poison.—**3.** Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases: as, *venereal* medicines.—**4.** Fitted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac.—**5**†. Of or pertaining to copper, which was formerly called by chemists *Venus.*

> Blue vitriol, how *venereal* . . . soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour.
> *Boyle.*

Venereal carnosity. Same as *venereal warts.*—**Venereal disease**, a collective term for gonorrhea, chancroid, and syphilis.—**Venereal sore** or **ulcer**, chancre or chancroid: more often the latter.—**Venereal warts**, acuminate condylomata, or warts situated on the mucous surfaces of the genitals. They were formerly supposed to be caused by a venereal poison, but are not now generally so regarded.

venerean† (vẹ̄-nē′rẹ̄-a̤n), *a.* [< ME. *venerien*, < OF. *venerien* = F. *vénérien*; as *venere-ous* + *-an.*] **1.** Inclined to the service of Venus, or to sexual desire and intercourse.

> For certes I am al *Venerien*
> In feelynge, and myn herte is Marcien.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 609.

2. Amorous; wanton.

> Others fall in love with light Wives—I do not mean *Venerean* Lightness, but in reference to Portion.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

venereate (vẹ̄-nē′rẹ̄-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *venereated*, ppr. *venereating.* [< *venere-ous* + *-ate*^{1}.] To render amorous or lascivious.

> To *venereate* the unbridled spirits.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 26.

venereous (vẹ̄-nē′rẹ̄-us), *a.* [= Sp. *venéreo* = Pg. It. *venereo*, < L. *venereus*, *venerius*, of or pertaining to Venus or sexual intercourse, < *Venus* (*Vener-*), Venus, sexual intercourse: see *Venus.*] **1.** Lascivious; libidinous; lustful; wanton.

> Lust is the fire that doth maintaine the life
> Of the *venereous* man (but sets at strife
> The soule & body).
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

> The male . . . is lesser than the female, and very *venereous.* *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 15, note s.

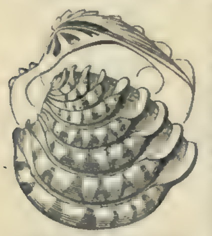
2. Giving vigor for or inclination to sexual intercourse; aphrodisiac: as, *venereous* drugs.

> No marvell if he brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery, a *venereous* parjetory for a stewes.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

venerer (ven′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *venery*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who watches game; a gamekeeper; a hunter.

> Our *Venerers*, Prickers, and Verderers.
> *Browning*, Flight of the Duchess, x.

Veneridæ (vē-ner′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Venus* (*Vener-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonate or sinupalliate bivalve mollusks, whose typical genus is *Venus:* used with various restrictions. It is now generally restricted to forms with siphons or siphonal orifices distinct and fringed, linguiform foot, the outer pair of branchiæ short and appendiculate, an equivalve shell whose hinge has generally three cardinal teeth, and a slightly sinuate pallial line. The species are mostly of moderate size, and include the quahog, or hard clam of the United States, *Venus mercenaria*, and numerous other species found in temperate and tropical seas, many of whose shells are highly ornate. See also cuts under *Cytherea*, *Venerupis*, *dimyarian*, and *quahog.* Also called *Veneracea*, *Venusidæ*, and *Conchacea.*



Venus paphia, one of the *Veneridæ.*

venerie†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *venery*^{1}, *venery*^{2}.

venerite (ven′e̤-rīt), *n.* [< L. *Venus* (*Vener-*), Venus, ML. copper, + *-ite*^{2}.] 1. A copper ore from Pennsylvania, consisting of an earthy chloritic mineral impregnated with copper.—2. Same as *venulite.*

venerous† (ven′e̤-rus), *a.* [< *Venus* (*Vener-*), Venus, + *-ous.* Cf. *venereous.*] Same as *venereous.*

> Consum'd with loathed lust,
> Which thy *venerous* mind hath basely nurs'd!
> *Lust's Dominion*, v. 3.

> A remedy for *venerous* passions.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 563.

Venerupis (ven-ē-rö′pis), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1818), later *Venerupes* (Swainson, 1840), < *Venus* (*Vener-*), 5, + L. *rupes*, a rock.] 1. A genus of boring bivalve mollusks of the family *Veneridæ*, as *V. perforans* or *V. irus* and *V. exotica.*—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *venerupes* (-pēz).] A member of this genus; a Venus of the rock.

Venerupis exotica.

venerupite (ven-ē-rö′pīt), *n.* [< *Venerupis* + *-ite*^{2}.] A fossil Venus of the rock.

venery^1 (ven′e̤-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *venerie*; < ME. *venerye*, *venorye*, < OF. *venerie*, F. *vénerie* (ML. *venaria*, beasts of the chase, game), hunting, a hunting-train, a kennel, < *vener*, < L. *venari*, hunt, chase: see *venation*^{1}.] 1. The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase; hunting.

> An outrydere that loved *venerye.*
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 166.

> We'll make this hunting of the witch as famous
> As any other blast of *venery.*
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

> The right of pursuing and taking all beasts of chase or *venary* . . . was . . . held to belong to the king.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxvii.

2†. Beasts of the chase; game.

> Bukkes and beris and other bestes wilde,
> Of alle fair *venorye* that falles to metes.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1685.

3†. A kennel for hunting-dogs.

> The *venery*, where the beagles and hounds were kept.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 55. (*Davies.*)

venery^2 (ven′e̤-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *venerie*, < L. *Veneria* (sc. *res*), sexual intercourse, fem. of *Venerius*, of Venus, < *Venus* (*Vener-*), Venus, sexual intercourse: see *venereous*, *Venus.*] Gratification of the sexual desire.

> Having discoursd of sensuall gluttonie,
> It followes now I speake of *venerie;*
> For these companions as inseperable
> Are linckt together with sinnes ougly cable.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

> They are luxurious, incontinent, and prone to *Venerie.*
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 201.

venesect (vē-nẹ-sekt′), *v.* [< L. *vena*, vein, + *secare*, cut: see *vein* and *secant.*] I. *trans.* To cut or open a vein of; phlebotomize.

II. *intrans.* To practise venesection: as, it was common to *venesect* for many diseases.

venesection (vē-nẹ-sek′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *vena*, vein, + *sectio*(*n-*), a cutting: see *section.*] Blood-letting from a vein; phlebotomy. The operation may be performed on any of the superficial veins; but either the median cephalic or the basilic in the bend of the elbow is usually selected for this purpose. (See cut under *median*^{1}.) A band is tied around the arm just above the elbow, so as to cause a turgescence of the veins below, and then the vein selected is opened with a sharp lancet. When the desired amount of blood has been taken away, the band is removed, and further bleeding arrested by the application of a small compress and bandage.

> In a Quinsey he [Aretæus] used *Venesection*, and allow'd the Blood to flow till the Patient was ready to faint away.
> *Med. Dict.* (1745), quoted in Harper's Mag., LXXX. 440.

> It is now well understood that spoliative *venesection* would be the sure forerunner of disaster to the patient.
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 88.

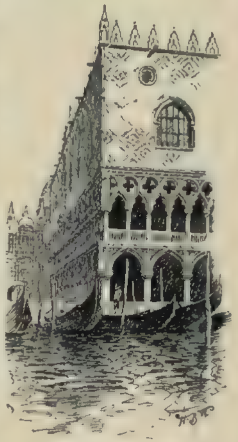
Venesection bandage, a simple figure-of-eight bandage applied about the elbow after venesection at this point.

Venetian (vẹ-nē′sha̤n), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Venitian*, as a noun (def. 2) *venytyons*; < OF. *Venitian*, F. *Vénitien* = It. *Veneziano*, < ML. **Venetianus*, < *Venetia*, Venice, L. *Venetia*, the country of the Veneti, in the territory later held by Venice.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the city, province, or former republic of Venice, in northern Italy, on the edge of the Adriatic.

> The land of the old Veneti bore the *Venetian* name ages before the city of Venice was in being.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 4.

> A composition neither Byzantine nor Romanesque, unexampled hitherto, only to be called *Venetian.*
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 53.

Venetian architecture, Venetian Gothic, the style of medieval architecture elaborated in Venice between the twelfth and the early part of the sixteenth century. It combines in many respects the qualities of the arts of Byzantium, of the Italian mainland, and of transalpine Europe, but blends all these into a new style of high decorative quality and originality. The principal characteristics of this style are as follows: each story is usually graced with its own arcaded range of columns or pilasters, forming an open balcony or loggia, and separated from the other stories by conspicuous friezes or belts, often in the form of graceful balustrades; the arched windows are ornamented with small shafts at the sides, and their spandrels are often filled with rich carving; ornamental parapets are common; and the window-heads frequently show plain or pierced cusps of bold yet delicate outline and curves of great refinement. The most splendid example of the style is the famous Ducal Palace. Like all Italian Pointed architecture—the so-called *Italian Gothic*—the merits of the style lie chiefly in external design; the Italians never sought to master the admirable theory of arched and vaulted construction securing stability by balance of opposed pressures, which was elaborated by northern medieval architects, and raises their architecture to the highest place in the history of the art. Venetian architecture is noteworthy for its lavish use of color derived from inlaid marbles, porphyries, and other stones of rich hue, as well as of gilding and brilliant mosaic and painted decoration. It bears witness in many subtile details to the close intercourse of the Venetians with the Orient.—**Venetian ball.** See *ball*^{1}.—**Venetian bar**, needlework in imitation of heavy lace by buttonhole-stitches around a thread, producing a series of bars or bands across an open space. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Venetian blind**, a blind made of slats of wood so connected as to overlap one another when closed, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of light and air when opened. The term is applied especially to a hanging blind of which the slats are held together by strips of webbing or other flexible material. The pulling of a cord lifts the whole blind, the slats coming in contact with one another as they rise until all are packed closely together above the window. The pulling of another cord when the blind is down turns the slats to open or close them. In the British islands outside slatted shutters are also so called.—**Venetian carpet.** See *carpet.*—**Venetian chalk.** Same as *French chalk* (which see, under *chalk*).—**Venetian embroidery**, embroidery upon linen and similar materials, done by cutting away a great deal of the background so as to produce an open design like coarse lace, the edges of the stuff forming the pattern being stitched, and bars or brides sometimes used to steady and support the smaller leaves, etc.—**Venetian enamel**, an enamel used for clock- and watch-dials.—**Venetian glass.** See *glass* (with cut).—**Venetian lace.** See *rose-point*, under *point*^{1}.—**Venetian long-stitch embroidery**, a simple kind of worsted-work done upon open canvas. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Venetian mosaic.** See *mosaic*^{1}, 1.—**Venetian pearl**, the trade-name for solid artificial pearls. See *imitation pearl*, under *pearl.*—**Venetian red.** See *red*^{1}.—**Venetian sallet**, a form of sallet in which the neck and cheeks are protected by a long broad side-piece forged in one with the skull-piece, similar to the Greek helm with cheek-pieces and without crest.—**Venetian school**, in *painting*, the school of Italian painting which arose to prominence in Venice in the fifteenth century, with the Bellinis and Carpaccio, and was preëminent through a great part of the sixteenth century, when its chief masters were Titian, Paul Veronese, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Palma Vecchio, and Lorenzo Lotto. It was above all a school of colorists; in the magnificence of its use of pigments and in technical perfection it has never been surpassed; and in every artistic quality its chief masters will always rank with the first painters of the world.—**Venetian sumac.** See *sumac.*—**Venetian swell** in *organ-building*, a swell, or set of blinds, made after the pattern of Venetian blinds. See *swell.*—**Venetian turpentine.** See *turpentine* and *larch.*—**Venetian window.** See *window.*



Venetian Architecture.
An angle of the Ducal Palace.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Venice.—2†. [*l. c.*] *pl.* A particular fashion of hose or breeches reaching below the knee, originally brought from Venice: same as *galligaskins*, 1.

> Item for a ell half of brod taffaty to make him a dublet and *venytyons.* 12 Sh. *Wardship of Rich. Fermor* (1586).

3. A Venetian blind. [Colloq.]

> There is not a single pane of glass in the town, badly closing *venetians* being the only means of shutting up the windows. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 102.

4. *pl.* A heavy kind of tape or braid made for Venetian blinds, to hold the slats in place.—5. Same as *domino*, 2.

> I then put off my sword, and put on my *Venetian* or domino, and entered the bal masqué. *The Century*, XLII. 283.

Venetianed (vẹ-nē′shand), *a.* [< *Venetian* + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with Venetian blinds: as, a *Venetianed* window.

> The bookcase stood immediately in front of a double *venetianed* door.
> *R. Hodgson*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 256.

veneur (ve-nėr′), *n.* [< OF. *veneor*, F. *veneur* (= Pr. *venaire*), < L. *venator*, a hunter, < *venari*, hunt: see *venation*^{1}.] A person charged with the care of the chase, especially with the hounds used in the chase. There were mounted veneurs, and those of inferior class on foot.—**Grand veneur**, an officer of the French court charged with the arrangements for the king's hunting: in later times, a great dignity of the royal household.

venew†, **veney†**, *n.* Same as *venue*^{1}.

Venezuelan (ven-e-zwē′la̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Venezuela* (see def.) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Venezuela, a republic of South America, on the northern coast.

> Guzman Blanco could not procure an audience with Lord Salisbury to protest against British seizures of *Venezuelan* territory at the north of the Orinoco.
> *Amer. Economist*, III. 169.

Venezuelan ipecacuanha, a climbing plant of Venezuela, *Philibertia* (*Sarcostemma*) *glauca.*

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Venezuela.

venge† (venj), *v. t.* [< ME. *vengen*, < OF. (and F.) *venger* = Sp. *vengar*, < L. *vindicare*, avenge, vindicate: see *vindicate.* Cf. *avenge*, *revenge*, *vengeance.*] 1. To avenge; take vengeance in behalf of (a person).

> Right as they han *venged* hem on me, right so shal I *venge* me upon hem. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

> I am coming on
> To *venge* me as I may. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 292.

2. To revenge; take vengeance because of (an offense).

> Would none but I might *venge* my cousin's death!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 87.

vengeable† (ven′ja̤-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *vengible*; < OF. **vengeable* (= Sp. *vengable*); as *venge* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being or deserving to be revenged.

> I sought
> Upon myselfe that *vengeable* despight
> To punish. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 30.

2. Characterized by revengefulness; entertaining or displaying a desire for revenge; vengeful.

> In mallyce be not *vengeable*,
> As S. Mathewe doth speake.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

> Alexander . . . dyd put to *vengeable* deth his dere frende Clitus. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 6.

3. Terrible; dreadful; awful; extraordinary: a hyperbolical use.

> Paulus . . . was a *vengible* fellow in linking matters together. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 78. (*Davies.*)

vengeably† (ven′ja̤-bli), *adv.* Revengefully; in revenge.

> Charitably, lovingly, not of malice, not *vengeably*, not covetously. *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1594.

vengeance (ven′ja̤ns), *n.* [< ME. *vengeance*, *vengeaunce*, *venjaunce*, *vengeans*, *vengance*, *vengaunce*, < OF. *vengeance*, *venjance*, F. *vengeance* (= Sp. *venganza* = It. *vengianza*), < *venger*, avenge: see *venge.*] 1. Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offense. Vengeance generally implies indignation on the part of the punisher, and more or less justice in the nature of the punishment; it may also be inflicted for wrong done to others, as well as to the punisher, in which respects it is usually distinguished from revenge.

> *Veniaunce*, *veniaunce* forgiue be it neuere.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 288.

> *Vengeance* is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.
> Rom. xii. 19.

2†. Harm, mischief, or evil generally: formerly often used as an imprecation, especially in the phrase *what a* (*the*) *vengeance!*

> Whiles the eye of man did woo me,
> That could do no *vengeance* to me.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 48.

What the vengeance!
Could he not speak 'em fair?
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 262.

But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 213.

With a vengeance, vehemently, violently; also, extremely. [Colloq.]

The fishy fume
That drove him [Asmodeus], though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son, and *with a vengeance* sent
From Media post to Egypt. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 170.

Manly. However, try her; put it to her.
Vernish. Ay, ay, I'll try her; put it to her home, *with a Vengeance.* *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Retribution, Retaliation*, etc. See *revenge.*

vengeance† (ven′ja̤ns), *adv.* [Elliptical use of *vengeance, n.*] Extremely; very.

He's *vengeance* proud, and loves not the common people. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 6.

I am *vengeance* cold, I tell thee.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

vengeancely† (ven′ja̤ns-li), *adv.* [< *vengeance* + *-ly*^{2}.] With a vengeance; extremely; excessively.

I could poison him in a pot of perry;
He loves that *vengeancely.*
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.

vengeful (venj′fůl), *a.* [< *venge* + *-ful.*] Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

I pray
His *vengeful* sword may fall upon thy head.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

vengefully (venj′fůl-i), *adv.* In a vengeful manner; vindictively.

vengefulness (venj′fůl-nes), *n.* Vindictiveness; revengefulness.

The two victims of his madness or of his *vengefulness* were removed to the London Hospital.
Daily Telegraph, June 22, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

vengement† (venj′me̤nt), *n.* [< *venge* + *-ment.*] Avengement; retribution.

He shew'd his head ther left,
And wretched life forlorne for *vengement* of his theft.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 18.

venger† (ven′jėr), *n.* [< F. *vengeur* = Sp. *vengador*, < LL. *vindicator*, avenger, < L. *vindicare*, avenge: see *venge.* Cf. *vindicator.*] An avenger.

God is a *vengere* of synne. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 76.

His bleeding heart is in the *vengers* hand.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 20.

vengeress† (ven′jėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *vengeresse*, < OF. *vengeresse*, fem. of *vengeur*, an avenger: see *venger.*] A female avenger.

This kynge alain was seke of the woundes of the spere *vengeresse*, . . . for he was wounded thourgh bothe thyghes with that spere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 229.

The thre goddesses, furiis and *vengeressis* of felonies.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 12.

veniable† (vē′ni-a̤-bl), *a.* [< ME. *veniable*, < LL. *veniabilis*, pardonable, < L. *venia*, pardon: see *venial.*] Venial; pardonable.

In things of this nature silence commendeth history; 'tis the *veniable* part of things lost.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

veniably† (vē′ni-a̤-bli), *adv.* Pardonably; excusably.

venial (vē′ni-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *venial*, < OF. *venial*, F. *véniel* = Sp. Pg. *venial* = It. *veniale*, < LL. *venialis*, pardonable, < L. *venia*, indulgence, remission, pardon.] **I.** *a.* **1.** That may be forgiven; pardonable; not very sinful or wrong: as, a *venial* sin or transgression. See *sin*^{1}, 1.

There contricioun doth but dryueth it doun in-to a *venial* synne. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 92.

In our own country, a woman forfeits her place in society by what in a man is too commonly considered as an honourable distinction, and at worst as a *venial* error.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2. Excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without severe censure.

They are things indifferent, whether kept or broken;
Mere *venial* slips, that grow not near the conscience.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

This is a mistake, though a very *venial* one; the apophthegm is attributed . . . to Agasicles, not to Agesilaus.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 9, note.

3†. Permissible; harmless; unobjectionable.

Permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblamed.
Milton, P. L., ix. 5.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Venial, Excusable, Pardonable. Excusable* and *pardonable* are applied to things small and great, but *pardonable* primarily applies to greater offenses, as pardoning is a more serious act than excusing. *Excusable* may be applied where the offense is only in seeming. *Venial* applies to things actually done; the others may apply to infirmities and the like. *Venial*, by theological use, is often opposed, more or less clearly, to *mortal.*

II.† *n.* A venial sin or offense.

It . . . gently blanches over the breaches of God's Law with the name of *venials* and favourable titles of diminution. *Bp. Hall*, Dissuasive from Popery.

veniality (vē-ni-al′ị-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *venialidad* = Pg. *venialidade*; as *venial* + *-ity.*] The property of being venial.

They palliate wickedness, with the fair pretence of *veniality.* *Bp. Hall*, Sermon at Westminster, April 5, 1628.

venially (vē′ni-a̤l-i), *adv.* In a venial manner; pardonably.

venialness (vē′ni-a̤l-nes), *n.* The state of being excusable or pardonable.

Venice crown. In *her.*, a bearing representing the cornu or peaked cap of the Doge of Venice, decorated with a rim of gold like a coronet, surrounding the brow of the wearer.

Venice glass, mallow, point, soap, sumac, turpentine, white, etc. See *glass*, etc.

Venice treacle. See *theriac.*

Veni Creator (vē′nī krē-ā′to̤r). [So called from the first words, "Veni Creator Spiritus," 'Come, Creator Spirit.' L.: *veni*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *venire*, come; *creator*, creator.] A hymn to the Holy Ghost, used in the Roman Catholic Church in the daily office on Whitsunday and during the octave, also at coronations, synods, ordination of priests, consecration of bishops, creation of popes, and translation of relics. In Sarum use it also formed part of the priest's preparation before mass. In the Anglican Prayer-book two free versions of it are given ("Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," and "Come, Holy Ghost, eternal God"), to be used at the ordination of priests and consecration of bishops, and it is also used at synods, etc. Its authorship is commonly attributed to Charlemagne, but it is certainly older, and may be referred with more probability to St. Gregory the Great. Also, more fully, *Veni Creator Spiritus.*

venim†, **venime**†, *n.* Old spellings of *venom.*

venimous†, *a.* An obsolete form of *venomous.*

veniplex (vē′ni-pleks), *n.* [NL., < L. *vena*, vein, + *plexus*, a network: see *plexus.*] A venous plexus, or plexiform arrangement of veins forming an anastomotic network. *Coues.*

veniplexed (vē′ni-plekst), *a.* [< *veniplex* + *-ed*^{2}.] Formed into a venous plexus or network. *Coues.*

venire facias (vē̤-nī′rē fā′shi-as). [So called from these words in the writ, lit. 'cause to come.' L.: *venire*, come; *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (as impv.) of *facere*, make, do, cause.] In *law*, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a jury or a number of jurors to come or appear in court, for the trial of causes. Also, in common legal parlance, *venire.*—**Venire facias de novo**, or **venire de novo**, in *law*, a new writ for summoning a jury anew; the process used at common law when, by reason of some irregularity or defect apparent on the record, a party was entitled to a new trial as matter of right. The motion for a new trial in modern practice may be made on the same grounds, and also on other grounds, including some that rest in judicial discretion.

venire-man (vē̤-nī′rē-ma̤n), *n.* A man summoned under a venire facias for jury service.

venison (ven′zn or ven′i-zn), *n.* [Formerly also *ven'son*; < ME. *venison, venysoun, veneson, veneisun*, < OF. **veneisun, venaison, venoison*, F. *venaison*, venison, the flesh of the deer and boar, the principal objects of the chase, < L. *venatio(n-)*, hunting, also the product of the chase, game, < *venari*, hunt: see *venation*^{1}, of which *venison* is thus a doublet. For the form and the dissyllabic pronunciation, cf. *menison, menson*, ult. < L. *manatio(n-).*] **1**†. A beast or beasts of the chase, as deer and other large game.

A theef of *venysoun*, that hath forlaft
His likerousnesse and al his olde craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 83.

"Come, kill [me] a *ven'son*," said bold Robin Hood,
"Come, kill me a good fat deer."
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 294).

2. The flesh of such game used as food; specifically, the flesh of animals of the deer tribe: now the common use of the word.

Shall we go and kill us *venison?*
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 21.

A fair *ven'son* pastye brought she out presentlye.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

Thanks, my Lord, for your *venison*, for finer or fatter
Never rang'd in a forest or smok'd in a platter.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

Fallow venison, the flesh of the fallow deer.—**Red venison**, the flesh of the red deer.

Venison both *red* and fallow.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, I. v. § 2.

Venite (vē-nī′tē), *n.* [So called from the first words, "Venite exultemus," 'O come, let us sing unto the Lord.' L. *venite*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *venire*, come.] **1.** In *liturgics*, the 95th Psalm. In the Roman and other Western arrangements of the daily office this psalm is said at matins, accompanied by the invitatory and followed, after a hymn, by the appointed psalms of the hour. In the Anglican Prayer-book it is also said daily at matins or morning prayer before the psalms of the Psalter, except on the nineteenth day of the month, when it begins the portion for the day in the Psalter, and at Easter, when it is replaced by a special anthem. Also, more fully, *Venite exultemus.*
2. A musical setting, usually in chant form, of the above canticle.

venivel, venivela (ven′i-vel, ven-i-vē′lä̤), *n.* [E. Ind.] The velvetleaf, or spurious pareira brava, *Cissampelos Pareira.*

venje†, *v.* An old spelling of *venge.*

vennel (ven′el), *n.* [Formerly also *venall*; < F. *venelle*, a small street.] An alley, or narrow street. [Scotch.]

Some ruins remain in the *vennel* of the Maison Dieu or hospitium, founded by William of Brechin in 1256.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 242.

venom (ven′um), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *venome, venim, venime, venym*; < ME. *venim, venym, venyme, fenim*, < OF. *venim, venin*, also *velin*, F. *venin* = Pr. *vere, veri* = Sp. Pg. *veneno* = It. *veleno, veneno*, < L. *venenum*, poison.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Poison in general: now an archaic use.

Zif *Venym* or Poysoun be broughte in presence of the Dyamand, anon it begynnethe to wexe moyst and for to swete. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

Full from the fount of Joy's delicious springs
Some bitter o'er the flowers its bubbling *venom* flings.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 82.

2. The poisonous fluid secreted by some animals in a state of health, as a means of offense and defense, and introduced into the bodies of their victims by biting, as in the case of many serpents, or stinging, as in the case of scorpions, etc. In vertebrates venom is usually a modified saliva secreted by glands morphologically identical with ordinary salivary glands; and the normal saliva of various animals acquires at times, or under some circumstances, an extremely venomous quality, as in the rabies of various beasts. Venom is normal to few vertebrates, notably all thanatophidian serpents, and one or two lizards, as the Gila monster. Venom-glands are connected with the spines of the head or fins of a few fishes. Venom of extreme virulence is injected with the bite of a few spiders (see *Latrodectus*, and cut under *spider*), and the punctures made by the claws or telson of centipeds and scorpions are envenomed. An acrid or irritating fluid, classable as venom, is injected with the sting of many insects (see cases cited under *sting*^{1}), and in one case at least may be fatal to large animals (see *tsetse*).

Of alle fretynge *venymes* the vilest is the scorpion;
May no medecyne amende the place ther he styngeth.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 158.

Or hurtful worm with canker'd *venom* bites.
Milton, Arcades, l. 53.

3. Something that blights, cankers, or embitters; injurious influence; hence, spite; malice; malignity; virulency.

What with Venus, and other oppressioun
Of houses, Mars his *Venim* is adoun,
That Ypermistra dar nat handle a knyf.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2593.

The *venom* of such looks, we fairly hope,
Have lost their quality. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 18.

4†. Coloring material; dye.

They cowde nat medle the bryhte fleeses of the contre of Seryens with the *venym* of Tyrie.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 5.

II.† *a.* Envenomed; venomous; poisonous.

In our lande growith pepper in forestis full of snakes and other *venym* beestes.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiv.).

Thou art . . .
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,
As *venom* toads, or lizard's dreadful stings.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 138.

My *venom* eyes
Strike innocency dead at such a distance.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 2.

venom (ven′um), *v.* [Early mod. E. *venome, venime*; < ME. *venymen, venynen*, by apheresis from *envenimen*, < OF. *envenimer*, poison (see *envenom*); in part directly from the noun *venom.*] **I.** *trans.* To envenom; infect with poison.

The *venomed* vengeance ride upon our swords.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 47.

Here boldly spread thy hands, no *venom'd* weed
Dares blister them.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

Since I must
Through Brothers' periurie dye, O let me *venome*
Their Soules with curses!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 4.

Its bite [that of *Conus aulicus*] produces a *venomed* wound accompanied by acute pain.
A. Adams, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 336.

II.† *intrans.* To become as if infected with venom.

Take out the temporal sting, that it shall not *venom* and fester. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium. (*Latham.*)

venom-albumin (ven′um-al-bū″min), *n.* The albumin of snake-poison.

venom-duct (ven′um-dukt), *n.* The duct which conveys venom from the sac or gland where it is secreted to the tooth or fang whence it is discharged.

venomer (ven'um-ėr), *n.* [< *venom* + *-er*^{1}.] A poisoner. [Rare.]

People of noble family would have found a sensitive goblet of this sort [Murano glass] as sovereign against the arts of *venomers* as an exclusive diet of boiled eggs.
Howells, Venetian Life, xii.

venom-fang (ven'um-fang), *n.* One of the long, sharp, conical teeth of the upper jaw of a venomous serpent, by means of which a poisonous fluid is injected into a punctured wound. Such a fang is firmly attached to the maxillary bone, and may be thrown forward or laid flat by a peculiar mechanism by which the bones of the upper jaw change their relative position. Such a tooth is either grooved (as in *Proteroglypha*) or so folded upon itself as to form a tube (as in *Solenoglypha*) for the conveyance of venom, being also connected with the duct of the receptacle which contains the fluid. The mechanism of the bones is such that opening the mouth widely causes erection of the venom-fang, while the forcible closure of the mouth upon the object bitten causes the injection of the venom into the wound by muscular pressure upon the venom-sac. Venom-fangs are a single pair or several pairs. Also called *poison-tooth.* See cuts under *Crotalus* and *viper.*

venom-gland (ven'um-gland), *n.* Any gland which secretes venom, mostly a modified salivary gland.

venom-globulin (ven'um-glob″ụ̄-lin), *n.* The globulin of snake-poison.—**Water venom-globulin.** See *water.*

venom-mouthed (ven'um-moutht), *a.* Having a venomous or envenomed mouth or bite; speaking as if venomously; slanderous; scandalous.

This butcher's cur is *venom-mouth'd,* and I
Have not the power to muzzle him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 120.

venomosalivary (ven″ọ-mọ-sal'i-vạ̄-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *venom* + *salivary.*] Venomous, as saliva; of or pertaining to venomous saliva.

I find that it is even easy to see the *venomosalivary* duct [of the mosquito] from the outside, shining through the skin at the base of the head and neck in the undissected specimen. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 886.

venomous (ven'um-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *venimous, venemous;* < ME. *venimous, venymous,* < OF. **venimous, venimeux, venemouse,* F. *venimeux,* also (after L.) *vénéneux* = Pr. *verenos, verinos,* also *venenos* = Sp. Pg. *venenoso* = It. *velenoso, venenoso,* < LL. *venenosus,* poisonous, venomous, < L. *venenum,* poison, venom: see *venom.* Cf. *venenous, venenose.*] **1.** Full of venom; noxious or hurtful by means or reason of venom; venenose; poisonous: as, a *venomous* reptile or insect; a *venomous* bite.

It is alle deserte and fulle of Dragouns and grete Serpentes, and fulle of dyverse *venymouse* Bestes alle abouten.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 41.

The biting of a Pike is *venomous,* and hard to be cured.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 132.

2. Hence, noxious; virulent; extremely hurtful or injurious; poisonous in any way.

I ne telle of laxatyves no store,
For they ben *venimous,* I wot it wel;
I hem defye, I love hem nevere a del.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 335.

Thy tears are salter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thine eyes. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 23.

Venemous thorns, that are so sharp and keen,
Bear flowers, we see, full fresh and fair of hue.
Wyatt, That Pleasure is mixed with every Pain.

3. Very spiteful or hateful; virulent; malignant; intended or intending to do harm: as, *venomous* eyes or looks; a *venomous* attack; *venomous* enemies.—**Venomous serpents** or **snakes.** See *Ophidia, Nocua, Proteroglypha, serpent, snake, Solenoglypha, Venenosa, thanatophidia,* and the family names cited under *serpent.*—**Venomous spiders.** See *katipo, Latrodectus, malmignatte,* and cut under *spider.* =**Syn. 3.** Malignant, spiteful.

venomously (ven'um-us-li), *adv.* With venom or poison; in a venomous manner; malignantly; spitefully. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 48.

venomousness (ven'um-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being venomous, in any sense; poisonousness; malignity; spitefulness.

venom-peptone (ven'um-pep″tōn), *n.* The peptone of snake-poison.

venom-sac (ven'um-sak), *n.* The structure on each side of the head of a venomous serpent, near the articulation of the lower jaw, which secretes and contains the poisonous fluid, and from which the fluid is conveyed by a duct to the venom-fang.

venosal (vẹ-nō'sa̤l), *a.* Of the nature of a vein; venous.

Its office [that of the lung] is to cool the heart, by sending ayre unto it by the *Venosal* Artery.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 19.

venose (vē'nōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *venoso,* < L. *venosus,* full of veins, < *vena,* vein: see *vein.* Cf. *venous.*] **1.** In *bot.*, having numerous veins or branching network; veiny: as, a *venose* or reticulated leaf.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, same as *venous.*

venose-costate (vē'nōs-kos″tāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between ribbed and veined; having raised veins approaching ribs.

venosity (vẹ-nos'ị-ti), *n.* [< *venose* + *-ity.*] **1.** Venose state, quality, or character.—**2.** A condition in which the arterial blood is imperfectly oxygenated, and partakes of some of the characteristics of venous blood.

A rapid increase in the *venosity* of the blood.
Science, VII. 533.

3. A disturbance of equilibrium between the two circulatory systems, the veins being unduly filled at the expense of the arteries; general venous congestion.

venous (vē'nus), *a.* [< L. *venosus,* full of veins, < *vena,* vein: see *vein.* Cf. *venose, veinous.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to veins; full of veins; contained in veins; veined; venose: as, the *venous* system; *venous* blood or circulation; a *venous* plexus, sinus, or radicle.—**2.** In *entom.*, having veins or nervures; venose or veined, as an insect's wing.—**Venous blood,** the blood contained in the veins and right side of the heart. It is of a dark-red color, and contains carbonic acid and other waste and nutritive products, which vary in kind and amount in different regions of the body. The venous blood is driven from the right auricle into the right ventricle of the heart, thence through the pulmonary artery into the lungs, where it is oxygenated and purified, and returned through the pulmonary veins to the left auricle of the heart. In the fetus venous blood passes from the hypogastric arteries along the umbilical arteries, and so on to the placenta, where it is arterialized and returned by the umbilical vein or veins; and there is a direct communication between the right and left auricles of the heart.—**Venous calculus.** Same as *veinstone,* 2.—**Venous canal** (*ductus venosus*), a fetal vein passing from the point of bifurcation of the umbilical vein to the inferior vena cava. It becomes obliterated soon after birth, and then remains as a fibrous cord.—**Venous circulation,** the flow of blood through the veins. See *circulation of the blood,* under *circulation.*—**Venous congestion** or **hyperemia,** engorgement of the veins of a part, due to obstruction of the venous circulation. Venous hyperemia is more strictly the engorgement of the subcutaneous veins, or superficial venous congestion.—**Venous duct.** See *ductus venosus,* under *ductus.*—**Venous hemorrhage,** bleeding from a vein. It is distinguished from arterial hemorrhage by the darker color of the blood and by the fact that it occurs in a steady stream, and not in forcible jets, as when an artery is opened.—**Venous hum.** See *hum*^{1}.—**Venous plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Venous pulse,** a pulsation occurring in a vein, especially that which exists normally in the jugular veins.—**Venous radicles,** the finest beginnings of the venous system, continuous with the capillaries. Sometimes erroneously written *venous radicals.*—**Venous sinus.** (*a*) One of the various large veins formed in the substance of the dura mater. See the distinctive names under *sinus.* (*b*) A natural dilatation of a vein, or a cavity into which two or more veins empty in common. In different cases such a sinus may correspond to the auricle of a heart, to a cavity communicating with a heart, as a caval vein, or to a cavity inclosing a heart, as the so-called pericardium of some invertebrates.

venously (vē'nus-li), *adv.* In a venous manner; as respects the veins or venous circulation.

The membranes of the brain were *venously* congested.
Lancet, 1890, I. 751.

vent^1 (vent), *n.* [Early mod. E. *vente;* an altered form of *fent,* < ME. *fente,* < OF. *fente,* a slit, cleft, chink: see *fent.* The alteration of *fent* to *vent* was not due to the dial. change shown in *vat* for *fat, vixen* for *fixen,* etc., but to confusion with F. *vent,* wind (see *vent*^{2}), as if orig. 'an air-hole.' A similar confusion appears in the history of *vent*^{2} and *vent*^{3}, which have been more or less mixed with each other and with *vent*^{1}.] **1.** A small aperture leading out of or into some inclosed space; any small hole or opening made for passage.

Through little *vents* and crannies of the place
The wind wars with his torch. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 310.

Now he flings about his burning heat,
As in a furnace an ambitious fire
Whose *vent* is stopt. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 2.

Great Builder of mankind, why hast thou sent
Such swelling floods, and made so small a *vent?*
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 8.

Between the jaw and ear the jav'lin went;
The soul, exhaling, issu'd at the *vent.*
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 738.

2. Specifically—(*a*) The small opening into the barrel of a gun, by which the priming comes in contact with the charge, or by which fire is communicated to the charge; a touch-hole. (*b*) The opening in the top of a barrel to allow air to pass in as the liquid is drawn out; also, the vent-peg with which the opening is stopped.

If you are sent down in haste to draw any drink, and find it will not run, do not be at the trouble of opening a *vent,* but blow strongly into the fosset.
Swift, Directions to Servants (Butler).

(*c*) A hollow gimlet used to make an opening in a cork or barrel, in order to draw out a small quantity of liquid for sampling; a liquid-vent or vent-faucet. (*d*) In *molding,* one of the channels or passages by which the gases escape from the mold. (*e*) The flue or funnel of a chimney. (*f*) A crenelle or loophole in an embattled wall. *Oxford Glossary.* (*g*) In steam-boilers, the sectional area of the passage for gases, divided by the length of the same passage in feet. *Webster.* (*h*) In musical instruments of the wood wind group, a finger-hole. (*i*) The end of the intestine, especially in animals below mammals, in which the posterior orifice of the alimentary canal discharges the products of the urogenital organs as well as the refuse of digestion, as the anus of a bird or reptile; also, the anal pore of a fish, which, when distinct from the termination of the intestine, discharges only the milt or roe. See cut under *Terebratulidæ.*—**3.** A slit or opening in a garment.

Item, j. jakket of red felwet, the *ventis* bounde with red lether. *Paston Letters*, I. 476.

The coller and the *vente.* *Assembly of Ladies*, lxxvi.

4. An escape from confinement, as for something pent up; an outlet.

My tears, like ruffling winds lock'd up in caves,
Do bustle for a *vent.* *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

This is mischief without remedy, a stifling and obstructing evil that hath no *vent,* no outlet, no passage through.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

5. Utterance; expression; voice.

Free *vent* of words love's fire doth assuage.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 334.

Madam, you seem to stifle your Resentment: You had better give it *Vent.* *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 13.

The poor little Jackdaw,
When the monks he saw,
Feebly gave *vent* to the ghost of a caw.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212.

6†. A discharge; an emission.

Here on her breast
There is a *vent* of blood.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 352.

To give vent to, to suffer to escape or break out; keep no longer pent up: as, *to give vent to* anger.—**To serve the vent.** See *serve*^{1}.—**To take vent,** to become known; get abroad.

Whereby the particular design *took vent* beforehand.
Sir H. Wotton.

vent^1 (vent), *v. t.* [< *vent*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** To let out at a vent; make an opening or outlet for; give passage to; emit; let pass.

How camest thou to be the siege of this moon-calf? can he *vent* Trinculos? *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 111.

He *vented* a sigh e'en now, I thought he would have blown up the church.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

2. To furnish with a vent; make a vent in.

The gun is then *vented.* *Ure*, Dict., IV. 82.

It is usually necessary to *vent* the punch by a small hole.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 331.

3. To give utterance, expression, or publicity to; especially, to report; publish; promulgate; hence, to circulate.

In his brain
. . . he hath strange places cramm'd
With observation, the which he *vents*
In mangled forms.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 41.

Let rash report run on; the breath that *vents* it
Will, like a bubble, break itself at last.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

After many speeches to and fro, at last she was so full as she could not contain, but *vented* her revelations.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 294.

And when mens discontents grow ripe there seldom wants a plausible occasion to *vent* them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

As children of weak age
Lend life to the dumb stones
Whereon to *vent* their rage.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, i.

4. Reflexively, to free one's self; relieve one's self by giving vent to something.

Adams frequently *vented himself* in ejaculations during their journey. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, ii. 10.

vent^2† (vent), *n.* [< OF. *vent,* wind, air, breath, scent, smell, vapor, puff, = Sp. *viento* = Pg. It. *vento,* < L. *ventus,* wind, = E. *wind:* see *wind*^{2}, and cf. *vent*^{2}, *v.*, and *vent*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** Scent; the odor left on the ground by which the track of game is followed in the chase.

When my hound doth straine upon good *vent.*
Turberville.

Let me have war, say I; it exceeds peace as far as day does night; it's spritely, waking, audible, and full of *vent.*
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 238.

Vent is a technical term in hunting to express the scenting of the game by the hounds employed in the chase.
Edinburgh Rev., CXXXVI. 176.

2. In *hunting,* the act of taking breath or air.

The Otter . . . you may now see above water at *vent*, and the dogs close with him.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 59.

vent² (vent), *v.* [< F. *venter*, blow, puff (as the wind), < *vent*, the wind: see *vent*², *n.*, and cf. *vent*¹, *v.*] **I.**† *trans.* To scent, as a hound; smell; snuff up; wind.

I have seen the houndes passe by such a hart within a yard of him and never *vent* him. . . . When he smelleth or *venteth* anything we say he hath this or that in the wind.
Turberville.

Bearing his nostrils up into the wind,
A sweet fresh feeding thought that he did *vent*.
Drayton, Mooncalf.

To vent up, to lift so as to give air.

But the brave Mayd would not disarmed bee,
But onely *vented up* her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 42.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To open or expand the nostrils to the air; sniff; snuff; snort.

After the manner of a drunkarde, that *venteth* for the best wine. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 344.

See how he *venteth* into the wynd.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

2. In *hunting*, to take breath or air.

Now have at him [an otter] with Kilbuck, for he *vents* again. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 59.

When the otter *vents* or comes to the surface to breathe.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 396.

3. To draw, as a chimney, or a house, room, etc., by means of a chimney.

Forbye the ghaist, the Green Room disna *vent* weel in a high wind. *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

vent³ (vent), *n.* [< OF. *vente*, F. *vente*, sale, place of sale, market, = Sp. *venta*, a sale, a market, also an inn (*hacer venta*, put up at an inn), = Pg. *venda* = It. *vendita*, a sale, < ML. *vendita*, a sale, < L. *vendere*, pp. *venditus*, sell: see *vend*¹. Cf. *vent*⁴.] **1.** The act of selling; sale. [Rare.]

An order was taken that from henceforth no printer shall print or put to *vent* any English book but such as shall first be examined by Mr. Secretary Petre, Mr. Secretary Smith, and Mr. Cecil, or the one of them, and allowed by the same. . . . 13th August, 1549.
MS. Privy Council Book, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. [Church of Eng., xvi., note.

The *vent* of ten millions of pounds of this commodity, now locked up by the operation of an injudicious tax, and rotting in the warehouses of the company, would have prevented all this distress. *Burke*, Amer. Taxation.

2. Opportunity to sell; market.

We be vncertaine what *vent* or sale you shall finde in Persia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 342.

Pepper . . . grows here very well, and might be had in great plenty, if it had any *vent*.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 336).

There is in a manner no *vent* for any commodity except wool. *Sir W. Temple*, Miscellanies, p. 11.

vent³† (vent), *v. t.* [< *vent*³, *n.* Cf. *vend*¹, *v.*] To vend; sell.

Whereas other English Marchants in one small Towne of Germania *vent* 60 or 80 thowsand clothes yearlie.
G. Fletcher, quoted in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 83.

Familiar with the prices
Of oil and corn, with when and where to *vent* them.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 2.

vent⁴† (vent), *n.* [< Sp. *venta*, an inn, prop. a market or place of sale: see *vent*³.] An inn.

Our house
Is but a *vent* of need, that now and then
Receives a guest, between the greater towns,
As they come late.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

venta (ven'tä), *n.* [Sp. *venta*, an inn: see *vent*⁴.] Same as *vent*⁴. *Scott.*

ventage (ven'tāj), *n.* [< *vent*¹ + *-age*.] A small hole; specifically, in musical instruments of the wood wind group, a vent or finger-hole.

Govern these *ventages* with your fingers and thumb.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 373.

I would have their bodies
Burnt in a coal-pit with the *ventage* stopped.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 5.

ventail†, **ventaille**† (ven'tāl), *n.* [ME. *ventaile*, *ventayle*, < OF. *ventaille*, the breathing part of a helmet, < *vent*, wind, air, breath: see *vent*². Cf. *aventaile*.] Same as *aventaile*.

Galashin helde his felowe at the grounde, and with that oon hande hilde hym by the *ventaile*, and his swerde in the tother hande redy to smyten of his heed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571.

Eftsoones they gan their wrothfull hands to hold,
And *Ventailes* reare each other to behold.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 12.

ventanna† (ven-tan'ạ), *n.* [< Sp. *ventana*, window, window-shutter, nostril, orig. opening for wind (cf. *window*, lit. 'wind-eye'), < L. *ventus*, wind: see *vent*¹.] A window. [Rare.]

What after pass'd
Was far from the *ventanna* where I sate.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

ventaylett†, *n.* [ME., dim. of *ventail*.] Same as *aventaile*.

Item, v *ventaylettes* of bassenets. Item, vj. peces of mayle. *Paston Letters*, I. 487.

vent-bit (vent'bit), *n.* A bit for boring or for enlarging the vent of a gun.

vent-bushing (vent'bůsh″ing), *n.* A cylindrical piece of metal, generally of copper, which is inserted through the walls of a cannon over or in rear of the seat of the charge. A hole driven through its axis forms the vent through which the charge is ignited. The vent-bushing prevents the destruction of the metal (especially in bronze cannon) in the vicinity of the vent from the heat and erosion of the escaping gases. Also called *vent-piece*.

vent-cock (vent'kok), *n.* A device for admitting air to a vessel when liquid is to be drawn out, or for allowing gases to escape. It usually has the form of a valve or faucet, and is designed to be screwed or driven into the cask, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

vent-cover (vent'kuv″ėr), *n.* A piece of leather placed over the vent of a cannon to keep the box dry. It is secured in place by straps and buckles, and has in the middle a copper spike which enters the vent of the piece. *E. H. Knight.*

vented (ven'ted), *a.* [< *vent*¹ + *-ed*.] In *ornith.*, having the crissum or vent-feathers as specified by a qualifying word: as, red-*vented*; yellow-*vented*.

venter¹ (ven'tėr), *n.* [< *vent*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who vents or gives vent (to); one who utters, reports, or publishes.

What do these superfluities signifie but that the *venter* of them doth little skill the use of speech?
Barrow, Sermons, I. xv.

venter² (ven'tėr), *n.* [In def. 1 < OF. *ventre*, F. *ventre* = It. *ventre*; in defs. 2 and 3 directly < L. *venter*, the belly, womb.] **1.** The womb; and hence, in legal language, mother: as, A has a son B by one *venter*, and a daughter C by another *venter*; children by different *venters*.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the belly; the abdomen. Hence—(*a*) The whole ventral aspect or surface of the body, opposite the back: opposed to *dorsum*. (*b*†) One of the three large, as if bellying, cavities of the body containing viscera: as, the *venter* of the head, of the thorax, and of the abdomen: collectively called *the three venters*. (*c*) Some swelling or protuberant part; specifically, the fleshy belly of a muscle. See *biventer*, *digastric*, *n.* (*d*) The belly or concavity of a bone, as opposed to its *dorsum* or convexity. [Little used, except in two of the phrases below.]

3. In *ornith.*, the lower belly or abdomen, considered as to its surface.

Abdomen . . . has been unnecessarily divided into epigastrium or pit of the stomach, and *venter* or lower belly; but these terms are rarely used.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 961.

4. In *entom.*: (*a*) The lower part of the abdomen. (*b*) The under surface: as, the *venter* of the caterpillar.—**5.** In *bot.*, the enlarged basal part of an archegonium, in which the oösphere is formed.—**In ventre sa mere.** See *in ventre*.—**Venter of the ilium**, the iliac fossa.—**Venter of the scapula**, the scapular fossa.—**Venter propendens**, anteversion of the uterus.—**Venter renum**, the pelvis of the kidney.

vent-faucet (vent'fâ″set), *n.* A hollow gimlet or boring-instrument used to make a vent-hole in a cask or other wooden vessel, and to give vent to the liquid. Sometimes a corkscrew and brush are combined with it, and it may be used to open ordinary bottles. Also *vent-peg*. *E. H. Knight.*

vent-feather (vent'feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the under tail-coverts; a crissal feather lying under the tail, behind the anus. See *crissum*, *tectrices*.

vent-field (vent'fēld), *n.* In *ordnance*, a raised plate or tablet through which the vent is bored. When the modern percussion-lock is used, the vent-field serves to support it.

vent-gage (vent'gāj), *n.* A wire of prescribed size for measuring the diameter of a vent.

vent-gimlet (vent'gim″let), *n.* In *ordnance*, an implement or tool, similar to a priming-wire, made of steel wire, and tempered. It has a gimlet-point, and is used for boring out ordinary obstructions in the vent of a gun.

vent-hole (vent'hōl), *n.* **1.** A vent.—**2.** A buttonhole at the wrist of a shirt. [Prov. Eng.]

venticular (ven-tik'ụ-lär), *a.* Consisting of small holes or vents. [Erroneous.]

Distinguished from genuine examples by the so-called "*venticular* perforations of the mezail," or breathing holes.
Athenæum, Oct. 14, 1882, p. 502.

ventiduct (ven'ti-dukt), *n.* [< L. *ventus*, wind, + *ductus*, channel: see *duct*.] In *arch.*, a passage for wind or air; a subterraneous passage or pipe for ventilating apartments. *Gwilt.*

At the foot of the hill there are divers vents, out of which exceeding cold winds doe continually issue, such as by *venteducts* from the vast caves above Padua they let into their rooms at their pleasure, to qualifie the heat of the summer. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 103.

ventil (ven'til), *n.* [< L. *ventulus*, a breeze (*ventilare*, ventilate): see *ventilate*.] In musical wind-instruments, a valve, either (*a*) such as is described under *valve*, or (*b*) specifically, in *organ-building*, a shutter in a wind-trunk, whereby the wind may be admitted to or cut off from two or more stops at once. In some organs the use of many sections of the instruments may be thus controlled by a single motion of a stop-knob or pedal.

ventilable (ven'ti-lạ-bl), *a.* [< *ventil-ate* + *-able*.] Capable of being ventilated.

The sleeping room is rarely *ventilable*, and still more rarely ventilated. *Philadelphia Times*, Feb. 28, 1886.

ventilabrum (ven-ti-lā'brum), *n.* [L., a winnowing-fan, < *ventilare*, winnow: see *ventilate*.] *Eccles.*, same as *flabellum*, 1.

ventilate (ven'ti-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ventilated*, ppr. *ventilating*. [< L. *ventilatus*, pp. of *ventilare* (> It. *ventilare* = Sp. Pg. *ventilar* = F. *ventiler*), toss in the air, esp. toss grain in the air in order to cleanse it from chaff, fan, winnow, < *ventulus*, a breeze, dim. of *ventus*, wind: see *vent*².] **1.** To winnow; fan.

Again I tell you, it is required of us, not merely that we place the grain in a garner, but that we *ventilate* and sift it; that we separate the full from the empty, the faulty from the sound.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Aristoteles and Callisthenes.

2. To admit air to; expose to the free passage of air or wind; supply with fresh air; purify by expulsion of foul air: as, to *ventilate* a room.

In close, low, and dirty alleys the air is penn'd up, and obstructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*

3. To purify by supplies of fresh air; provide air for in respiration by means of lungs or gills; aërate; oxygenate: as, the lungs *ventilate* the blood.—**4.** To expose to common consideration or criticism; submit to free examination and discussion; make public.

I *ventylate*, I blowe tydynges or a mater abrode. . . . He is nat worthy to be a counsaylour that *ventylateth* the maters abrode. *Palsgrave*, p. 765.

On Saturday (yesterday sennight) Sir Richard Weston's case concerning certain lands and manors he sues for, which his ancestors sold, was *ventilated* in the Star Chamber. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 98.

My object in this lecture is not to *ventilate* dogmas, to impress any principle, moral or political, or to justify any foregone conclusion.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 157.

Ventilated bucket. See *bucket*.

ventilating-brick (ven'ti-lā-ting-brik), *n.* A large brick perforated so as with others to form a passage or channel which can serve for purposes of heating, ventilation, etc.

ventilating-heater (ven'ti-lā-ting-hē″tėr), *n.* A stove or heater so arranged that its draft draws in outside air, which is heated and discharged into the interior of a building.

ventilating-millstone (ven'ti-lā-ting-mil″stōn), *n.* A millstone connected with a suction or air-blast which passes a current of air through its grooves.

ventilating-saw (ven'ti-lā-ting-sâ), *n.* A saw the web of which is perforated, so that the circulation of air may prevent excessive heating of the blade. The perforation also facilitates the discharge of sawdust.

ventilation (ven-ti-lā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *ventilation* = Sp. *ventilacion* = Pg. *ventilação* = It. *ventilazione*, < L. *ventilatio(n-)*, an airing, < *ventilare*, air, ventilate: see *ventilate*.] **1**†. The act of fanning or blowing.

The soil, . . . worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow for a while, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the *ventilations* of the air.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 40.

2. The act or process of replacing foul or vitiated air, in any confined space, with pure air; the theory, method, or practice of supplying buildings, ships, mines, chimneys, air-shafts, etc., with pure air.

Insuring for the labouring man better *ventilation*.
F. W. Robertson.

3. Aëration of the blood or the body by means of respiratory organs; admission of air in respiration.

Procure the blood a free course, *ventilation*, and transpiration. *Harvey.*

4. The act of bringing to notice and discussion; public exposition; free discussion: as, the *ventilation* of abuses or grievances.

The *ventilation* of these points diffused them to the knowledge of the world. *Bp. Hall*, Old Religion, ii.

5†. Utterance; expression; vent.

To his . . . Secretary, Dr. Mason, whom he [Buckingham] laid in Pallet near him, for natural *Ventilation* of his thoughts, he would . . . break out into bitter and passionate Eruptions. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 227.

Plenum method of ventilation. See *plenum.*

ventilative (ven′ti-lạ̄-tiv), *a.* [< *ventilate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to ventilation; adapted to secure ventilation; ventilating: as, *ventilative* appliances.

ventilator (ven′ti-lā-to̤r), *n.* [< F. *ventilateur* = Sp. Pg. *ventilador* = It. *ventilatore*, < L. *ventilator*, a winnower, < *ventilare*, winnow, ventilate: see *ventilate.*] One who or that which ventilates. (*a*) Any device for replacing foul by pure air. (*b*) One who or that which brings some matter to public notice, as a speaker or a newspaper.

ventilator-deflector (ven′ti-lā-to̤r-dẹ̄-flek″to̤r), *n.* A plate so placed in a railroad-car as to deflect the air into or out of the car, under the impulse of the motion of the train.

ventilator-hood (ven′ti-lā-to̤r-hůd), *n.* A shield above a ventilator on the outside of a railroad-car, to protect it from sparks, cinders, or rain: sometimes serving also as a deflector.

venting-hole† (ven′ting-hōl), *n.* A vent-hole.

> Certaine out-casts, tunnels, or *venting-holes.*
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 3.

ventless (vent′les), *a.* [< *vent*¹ + *-less.*] Having no vent or outlet.

> Like to a restlesse, *ventlesse* flame of fire,
> That faine would finde the way streight to aspire.
> *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 61.

ventose¹† (ven′tōs), *a.* [= F. *venteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ventoso*, < L. *ventosus*, full of wind, windy, < *ventus*, wind: see *vent*².] Windy; flatulent. *Bailey*, 1731.

ventose¹† (ven′tōs), *n.* [< OF. *ventose, ventouse*, < ML. *ventosa*, a cupping-glass, fem. of L. *ventosus*, full of wind: see *ventose*¹, *a.*] A cupping-glass.

> Hollow concavities, . . . like to *ventoses* or cupping glasses. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ix. 29.

Ventose² (voṅ-tōz′), *n.* [F., < L. *ventosus*: see *ventose*¹, *a.*] The sixth month of the year, according to the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1794) February 19th, and ending March 20th.

ventosity† (ven-tos′ị-ti), *n.* [< F. *ventosité* = Pr. *ventositat* = Sp. *ventosidad* = Pg. *ventosidade* = It. *ventosità*, < LL. *ventosita(t-)s*, windiness, < L. *ventosus*, windy: see *vent*¹.] 1. Windiness; flatulence.

> If there be any danger of *ventosity*, . . . then you shall use decoctions.
> *Chilmead*, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy.

2. Empty pride; vainglory; inflated vanity.

> The quality of knowledge . . . hath in it some nature of venom or malignity, and some effects of that venom, which is *ventosity* or swelling.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

ventouse†, *v.* [ME. *ventousen, ventusen*, < OF. *ventouser*, cup, < *ventouse, ventose*, a cupping-glass: see *ventose*¹, *n.*] To cup.

> Nother veyne-blood, ne *ventusinge*,
> Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helpinge.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1889.

ventoy†, *n.* [< OF. *ventau*, a fan, < *vent*, wind, air: see *vent*².] A fan.

> One of you open the casements, t'other take a *ventoy* and gently cool my face.
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

vent-peg (vent′peg), *n.* 1. A plug, as of wood, for stopping the vent of a barrel.

> Pulling out the *vent-peg* of the table-beer, and trying to peep down into the barrel through the hole.
> *Dickens*, Chimes, iv.

2. Same as *vent-faucet.*

vent-piece (vent′pēs), *n.* 1. In *ordnance*, same as *vent-bushing.*—2. In a breech-loading gun, the block which closes the rear of the base.

vent-pin (vent′pin), *n.* Same as *vent-peg*, 1.

vent-pipe (vent′pīp), *n.* An escape-pipe, as for air or steam.

vent-plug (vent′plug), *n.* 1. Same as *vent-peg*, 1.—2. Anything used to stop the vent of a gun while it is being sponged, the object being to insure the complete extinction of any sparks that remain from the last cartridge fired. The vent-plug is pressed into place by the thumb of one of the artillerists, while another pushes home the sponge.

vent-punch (vent′punch), *n.* An instrument for removing obstructions from the vent of a gun.

ventrad (ven′trad), *adv.* [< L. *venter*, the belly, + *-ad*³.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, to or toward the belly or ventral surface or aspect of the body: noting direction or relative situation: opposed to *dorsad* or *neurad*, and equivalent to *hemad* or *sternad*: as, the heart is situated *ventrad* of the spinal column; the cœliac axis branches *ventrad* of the aorta.

ventral (ven′tra̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ventral* = Sp. Pg. *ventral* = It. *ventrale*, < L. *ventralis*, of or pertaining to the belly or stomach, < *venter*, belly, stomach: see *venter*².] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the venter, in any sense; forming a venter; contained in a venter; having a venter; hollowed out like a venter; bellying; abdominal; uterine: as, *ventral* walls or cavities; *ventral* viscera; the *ventral* surface of the ilium or scapula; *ventral* fins. (*b*) Placed ventrad in the body; situated on the side or aspect of the body opposite the dorsal or back aspect; anterior or inferior; hemal.—2. In *bot.*, belonging to the anterior surface of anything: as, a *ventral* suture, which is the line running down the front of a carpel on the side next the axis: the opposite of *dorsal.*—**Ventral chord**, in *entom.*, the ventral nervous chord with its ganglia.—**Ventral fin**, in *ichth.*, a ventral. See II., 1.—**Ventral folds**, in *Tunicata*, upstanding margins of the sides of the ventral groove.—**Ventral groove**, in *Tunicata*, the hypobranchial groove, lying in the ventral median line of the branchial chamber; the endostyle.—**Ventral hernia**, a hernia traversing the abdominal wall at any point other than the groin or umbilicus.—**Ventral laminæ**, in *embryol.* See *lamina.*—**Ventral medulla**, the ventral ganglionic chain of the sympathetic system. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 150.—**Ventral oars.** See *oar*¹.—**Ventral ossifications**, bones developed in the walls of the belly of some mammals (as marsupials) and many reptiles. See cuts under *Ichthyosauria* and *Plesiosaurus.*—**Ventral segment**, in *acoustics*, same as *loop*¹, 3.

II. *n.* 1. In *ichth.*, a ventral fin; one of the posterior or pelvic pair of fins, corresponding to the hind limbs of higher vertebrates, and distinguished from the *pectorals*: so called irrespective of their actual position: as, *ventrals* thoracic or jugular. Abbreviated *V.* or *v.*—2. In *entom.*, one of the segments of the abdomen as seen from beneath, especially in *Coleoptera*. They are distinguished as first, second, etc., counting backward. See *urite, uromere.*

ventralis (ven-trā′lis), *n.*; pl. *ventrales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *ventral.*] In *ichth.*, a ventral fin.

ventrally (ven′tra̤l-i), *adv.* In a ventral situation or direction; on or toward the belly; with respect to the venter.

ventralmost (ven′tra̤l-mōst), *a.* Nearest to the ventral aspect of the body.

ventralward, ventralwards (ven′tra̤l-wa̤rd, -wa̤rdz), *adv.* [< *ventral* + *-ward, -wards.*] Same as *ventrad.*

> The first fold . . . sends off in the course of the third day a branch or bud-like process from its anterior edge. This branch, starting from near the dorsal beginning of the fold, runs *ventralwards* and forwards.
> *Foster and Balfour*, Embryol., p. 164.

ventric (ven′trik), *a.* [< L. *venter*, belly, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the stomach. [Rare.]

> "Magister artis . . . venter," says Persius, the art of accurate timekeeping is *ventric.*
> *Mortimer Collins*, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 41.

ventricle (ven′tri-kl), *n.* [< F. *ventricule* = Sp. *ventrículo* = Pg. *ventriculo* = It. *ventricolo*, < L. *ventriculus*, belly, stomach, ventricle (sc. *cordis*, of the heart), dim. of *venter*, stomach: see *venter*².] 1†. The belly; the stomach.

> My *ventricle* digests what is in it. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. The womb; the productive organ, literally or figuratively.

> Begot in the *ventricle* of memory.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 70.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some small cavity of the body; a hollow part or organ; a ventriculus: variously applied.—**Chylific ventricle.** See *chylific.*—**Cornua of the ventricles of the brain.** See *cornu.*—**Hypoarian ventricle.** See *hypoarian.*—**Olfactory ventricle**, a cavity in the olfactory lobe of the brain, continuous with the lateral ventricle. It exists normally in the fetus, but is only occasionally found in the adult.—**Pineal ventricle.** See *pineal.*—**Sylvian ventricle.** See *Sylvian*².—**Ventricle of Arantius**, that part of the fourth ventricle of the brain which extends down into the spinal cord and forms the upper part of the central canal.—**Ventricle of the cerebellum**, the fourth ventricle of the brain; the metepicœlia.—**Ventricle of the corpus callosum**, a furrow between the upper surface of the great transverse commissure of the brain and the gyrus fornicatus, or lip of each hemisphere, which rests upon the corpus callosum.—**Ventricle of the larynx**, a fossa on either side, between the false and true vocal cords of that side, which leads up by a narrow opening into the laryngeal pouch, or sacculus laryngis.—**Ventricles of the brain**, a series of connecting cavities, containing fluid, within the brain, continuous with the central cavity of the spinal cord. They are the remains of the original neural canal, formed by a folding over of the epiblast. The lateral ventricles are found one in each hemisphere; they communicate with each other and with the third ventricle through the foramen of Monro. The third ventricle lies between the optic thalami. It communicates with the fourth ventricle through the aqueduct of Sylvius. The fourth ventricle lies between the cerebellum and the pons and medulla. The so-called fifth ventricle, or pseudocœle, has no connection with the other cerebral ventricles, being of a different nature and simply a small interval between the right and left layers of the septum lucidum. The cerebral ventricles or cœliæ have lately been systematically named in a morphological vocabulary which is irrespective of the peculiarities of the human brain, and based on the encephalomeres of vertebrates. See *aula*, 2, *cœlia, diacœlia, encephalocœle, epicœlia, mesocœlia, metacœlia, metepicœlia, procœlia, rhinocœlia*, and cuts under *encephalon, Rana*, and *Petromyzontidæ.*—**Ventricles of the heart**, the two chambers in the heart which receive the blood from the auricles and propel it into the arteries. The right ventricle forces the venous blood coming from the right auricle into the pulmonary artery, and thence through the lungs. The left ventricle receives the arterial blood from the left auricle and propels it through the aorta and the rest of the systemic arterial system. See cuts under *heart, lung, Polyplacophora*, and *Lamellibranchiata.*

ventricornu (ven-tri-kôr′nū), *n.*; pl. *ventricornua* (-nụ̄-ä). [NL., < L. *venter*, belly, + *cornu*, horn.] The ventral or anterior horn or curved extension of gray matter in the substance of the spinal cord. See second cut under *spinal.*

ventricornual (ven-tri-kôr′nụ̄-a̤l), *a.* [< *ventricornu* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the ventricornu. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 528.

ventricose (ven′tri-kōs), *a.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *-ic* + *-ose.*] 1. Having a large abdomen; corpulent.—2. In *bot.*, swelling out in the middle; swelling unequally, or inflated on one side; distended; inflated; bellied: as, a *ventricose* corolla or perianth.—3. In *conch.*, ventricous. See *ventricous*, 1 (*b*).

ventricous (ven′tri-kus), *a.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *-ic* + *-ous.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Bellying; resembling a belly; swelled up or out; distended; ventricose. (*b*) In *conch.*, having the whorls or the valves of the shell swollen or strongly convex. See cuts under *Dolium, Turbo, bivalve*, and *Pectinidæ.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *ventricose.*

ventricular (ven-trik′ū-la̤r), *a.* [= F. *ventriculaire* = Sp. *ventricular* = It. *ventricolare*, < NL. **ventricularis*, < L. *ventriculus*, ventricle: see *ventricle.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a ventricle, in any sense; ventriculous: as, a *ventricular* cavity of the brain or heart; *ventricular* walls, lining, orifice; *ventricular* systole or diastole.—2. Bellied or bellying; distended; ventricous. [Rare.]—**Ventricular aqueduct.** Same as *aquæductus Sylvii* (which see, under *aquæductus*).—**Ventricular bands of the larynx**, the false vocal cords.—**Ventricular septum.** (*a*) Same as *septum lucidum* (which see, under *septum*). (*b*) The muscular wall separating the two ventricles of the heart.—**Ventricular space**, the system of central communicating cavities, containing fluid, in the cerebrospinal axis. It comprises the lateral, third, and fourth ventricles of the brain and the channels connecting them, and the primitive central canal of the spinal cord—the neurocœle—usually obliterated in the spinal cord, where, however, a part of it may persist as the rhombocœlia.

ventriculi, *n.* Plural of *ventriculus.*

ventriculite (ven-trik′ụ̄-līt), *n.* [< NL. *ventriculites*, < L. *ventriculus*, ventricle: see *ventricle.*] A fossil sponge of the family *Ventriculitidæ*; a so-called "petrified mushroom." They are of various shapes—fungiform, cup-like, tubular, or funnel-shaped—and abound in the Cretaceous.

Ventriculites (ven-trik-ụ̄-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Mantell): see *ventriculite.*] A genus of fossil silicious sponges, typical of the family *Ventriculitidæ.*

ventriculitic (ven-trik-ụ̄-lit′ik), *a.* [< *ventriculite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing ventriculites.

Ventriculitidæ (ven-trik-ụ̄-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ventriculites* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil hexactinellidan sponges, typified by the genus *Ventriculites.*

ventriculobulbous (ven-trik″ụ̄-lō-bul′bus), *a.* [< L. *ventriculus*, ventricle, + *bulbus*, bulb.] In *ichth.*, pertaining to the cardiac ventricle and the aortic bulb, as the orifice between them.

ventriculose (ven-trik′ụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< LL. *ventriculosus*, of the belly, < L. *ventriculus*, belly.] In *bot.*, minutely ventricose.

ventriculous (ven-trik′ụ̄-lus), *a.* Same as *ventricular.*

ventriculus (ven-trik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *ventriculi* (-lī). [L.: see *ventricle.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a ventricle, in any sense; a loculus. Specifically—(*a*) The true stomach or proper digestive cavity of some animals, as birds and insects. See *proventriculus.* (*b*) In sponges, the general interior space or body-cavity, as in *Ascetta.* See cut under *sponge.*—**Ventriculus bulbosus**, the muscular gizzard of a bird; the gigerium.—**Ventriculus callosus**, the gizzard.—**Ventriculus communis**, the common cavity of the brain; the aula.—**Ventriculus conarii.** Same as *recessus infrapinealis.*—**Ventriculus dexter**, the right ventricle of the heart.—**Ventriculus Galeni**, the ventricle of the larynx.—**Ventriculus glandulosus.** Same as *proventriculus*, 1.—Ven-

triculus lateralis, the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum; the lativentriculus or procœlia.—**Ventriculus Morgagnii**, the ventricle of the larynx.—**Ventriculus olfactorius**, the olfactory ventricle; the rhinocœlia.—**Ventriculus opticus**, the optic ventricle; the mesocœlia.—**Ventriculus quartus**, the fourth ventricle, or ventricle of the cerebellum; the metacœlia (metepicœlia).—**Ventriculus quintus**, the fifth ventricle of the brain; the cavity of the septum lucidum; the pseudocœlia.—**Ventriculus sinister**, the left ventricle of the heart.—**Ventriculus succenturiatus**, the duodenum.—**Ventriculus tertius**, the third ventricle of the brain; the diacœlia.—**Ventriculus tricornis**, the three-horned ventricle; the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. Also called *ventriculus lateralis* and, more properly, *procœlia*.

ventricumbent (ven-tri-kum′bent), *a.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + **cumben*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of **cumbere*, lie down: see *cumbent*.] Lying upon the belly; prone: opposed to *dorsicumbent*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 36. [Rare.]

ventriduct (ven′tri-dukt), *v. t.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead, conduct.] To bring or carry (the head of an animal) to or toward the belly: opposed to *dorsiduct*. *Wilder and Gage*. [Rare.]

ventrilocution (ven″tri-lọ-kū′shọn), *n.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *locutio*(*n-*), < *loqui*, speak. Cf. *ventriloquy*.] Ventriloquism.

ventriloque (ven′tri-lōk), *a.* [< F. *ventriloque*, a ventriloquist: see *ventriloquous*.] Ventriloquial. *Hood*, Irish Schoolmaster.

ventriloquial (ven-tri-lō′kwi-al), *a.* [< *ventriloqu-y* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to, or using, ventriloquism.

> The symphony began, and was soon afterwards followed by a faint kind of *ventriloquial* chirping. . . . "Sing out!" shouted one gentleman. . . . "I can't," replied Miss Amelia.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, viii.

Ventriloquial monkey, a South American squirrel-monkey of the genus *Callithrix*.

ventriloquially (ven-tri-lō′kwi-al-i), *adv.* In a ventriloquial manner. *Medical News*, LII. 278.

ventriloquism (ven-tril′ọ-kwizm), *n.* [< *ventriloqu-y* + *-ism*.] The act, art, or practice of speaking or uttering sounds in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person speaking, but from a distance, as from the opposite side of the room or from the cellar. Ventriloquism differs from ordinary speaking mainly in the mode of respiration. A very full inspiration is taken, which is breathed out slowly and gradually, the sound of the voice being dexterously modified and diminished by the muscles of the larynx and the palate. At the same time the lips of the performer are scarcely moved, and the deception is still further facilitated by the attention of the auditors being directed to the pretended source of the voice. Ventriloquism was known to the ancient Greeks as well as to the Romans.

> What is called *ventriloquism*, . . . and is not uncommonly ascribed to a mysterious power of producing voice somewhere else than in the larynx, depends entirely upon the accuracy with which the performer can simulate sounds of a particular character, and upon the skill with which he can suggest a belief in the existence of the causes of these sounds. Thus, if the ventriloquist desire to create the belief that a voice issues from the bowels of the earth, he imitates, with great accuracy, the tones of such a half-stifled voice, and suggests the existence of some one uttering it by directing his answers and gestures towards the ground. The gestures and tones are such as would be produced by a given cause; and, no other cause being apparent, the mind of the bystander insensibly judges the suggested cause to exist. *Huxley*.

ventriloquist (ven-tril′ọ-kwist), *n.* [As *ventriloqu-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises or is skilled in ventriloquism; one who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place or other quarter.

> I regard truth as a divine *ventriloquist*: I care not from whose mouth the sounds are supposed to proceed, if only the words are audible and intelligible.
> *Coleridge*, Biog. Lit., ix.

ventriloquistic (ven-tril-ọ-kwis′tik), *a.* [< *ventriloquist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ventriloquism or ventriloquists; ventriloquial. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 72.

ventriloquize (ven-tril′ọ-kwīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ventriloquized*, ppr. *ventriloquizing*. [< *ventriloqu-y* + *-ize*.] To practise ventriloquism; speak like a ventriloquist. Also spelled *ventriloquise*.

ventriloquous (ven-tril′ọ-kwus), *a.* [= F. *ventriloque*, < LL. *ventriloquus*, one who apparently speaks from his belly, < L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *loqui*, speak.] Same as *ventriloquial*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 719.

ventriloquy (ven-tril′ọ-kwi), *n.* [= F. *ventriloquie*, < LL. *ventriloquus*, one who apparently speaks from the belly, < L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *loqui*, speak.] Same as *ventriloquism*.

ventrimesal (ven-tri-mes′al), *a.* [< *ventrimes*(*on*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ventrimeson; situated at or upon the ventrimeson. Also *ventromesal*.

ventrimeson (ven-tri-mes′ọn), *n.* [NL. (Wilder and Gage, 1882), < L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + NL. *meson*, q. v.] The ventral border of the meson, opposite the dorsimeson. See *meson*.

ventripotent (ven-trip′ọ-tent), *a.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *poten*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *posse*, be able, have power.] Of great gastronomic capacity. [Rare and humorous.]

> The *ventripotent* mulatto [Dumas], the great eater, worker, earner, and waster, the man of much and witty laughter, the man of the great heart and alas! of the doubtful honesty, is a figure not yet clearly set before the world; he still awaits a sober and yet genial portrait.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's.

ventripyramid (ven-tri-pir′ạ-mid), *n.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *pyramis*, pyramid.] Same as *pyramid*, 4.

ventrocystorrhaphy (ven″trọ-sis-tor′ạ-fi), *n.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *ῥαφή*, seam, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] An operation for the opening of an intra-abdominal cyst and providing for the free discharge of its contents, by previously attaching its wall to that of the abdomen, thus practically converting it into a surface-tumor.

ventrodorsally (ven-trọ-dôr′sal-i), *adv.* In a dorsal direction; from belly to back; dorsad.

ventrofixation (ven″trọ-fik-sā′shọn), *n.* In *surg.*, the attachment by operation of any of the viscera, especially the uterus (for correction of displacement), to the abdominal wall.

ventro-inguinal (ven-trō-ing′gwi-nal), *a.* Common to the belly and groin; pertaining to the abdominal cavity and the inguinal canal: as, the spermatic cord becomes *ventro-inguinal* during the descent of the testis.—**Ventro-inguinal hernia**, direct inguinal hernia.

ventrolateral (ven-trō-lat′ẹ-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ventral and lateral sides of the body: as, the *ventrolateral* muscles.

ventrolaterally (ven-trō-lat′ẹ-ral-i), *adv.* In a ventrolateral position or direction; to, at, or on the side of the belly. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 95.

ventromesal (ven-trọ-mes′ạl), *a.* Same as *ventrimesal*.

ventrosity (ven-tros′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *ventrosus*, *ventriosus*, having a large belly, + *-ity*.] Corpulence.

ventrotomy (ven-trot′ọ-mi), *n.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, abdominal section; laparotomy.

vent-searcher (vent′sėr″chėr), *n.* A small wire having a curved or hooked point, designed to detect cavities in the vent of a gun.

vent-stopper (vent′stop″ėr), *n.* In *ordnance*, a plug or cap used to close a vent-hole. *E. H. Knight*.

vent-tube (vent′tūb), *n.* In *bacteriology*, a ventilating tube of some culture-tubes; a slender straight or curved tube attached to the upper part of the main tube, and containing the plug of raw cotton. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 62.

venture (ven′tṳ̄r), *n.* [< ME. *venture*, *ventur*; by apheresis from *aventure*, *adventure*: see *adventure*.] **1.** An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with certainty; the staking of something; a hazard.

> I shall yow telle of a *ventur* certeyn,
> And that a strange, if it please yow to here.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1522.

> To desperate *ventures* and assured destruction.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 319.

2. Specifically, a scheme for making gain by way of trade; a commercial speculation.

> I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue,
> And laid out all my stock to purchase you.
> *Dryden*.

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake; a risk; particularly, something sent to sea in trade.

> My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 42.

> May every merchant here see safe his *ventures*!
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

> Certainly Aristophanes had no *Venture* at Sea, or else must think the Trident signified but very little.
> *J. Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 39.

4. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or cannot be foreseen.

> Yef thow haddest do alle the gode dedes of the worlde, and thyn ende were euell, thow were in a *venture* all for to lese. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 93.

> *Venture* hath place in love.
> *Earl of Oxford* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 599).

At a venture, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark, or without foreseeing the issue; at random.

> So fourth she went and left all other thing,
> *At a venture* your welefare for to see.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1238.

> A certain man drew a bow *at a venture*. 1 Ki. xxii. 34.

=**Syn. 1.** *Hazard*, etc. See *risk*[1].

venture (ven′tṳ̄r), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ventured*, ppr. *venturing*. [By apheresis from *aventure*, *adventure*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To dare; have courage or presumption, as to do, undertake, or say.

> To whom alone I *venture* to complain.
> *Congreve*, To a Candle.

2. To run a hazard or risk; try the chance; make a venture; expose one's life, fortune, etc.

> There is also a Rope stretched cross the Street brest high, and no man may pass this place till he is examin'd, unless he will *venture* to be soundly bang'd by the Watch.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 77.

> *Shal.* Break their talk, Mistress Quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himself.
> *Slen.* I'll make a shaft or a bolt on 't: 'slid, 'tis but *venturing*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4. 25.

> Let him *venture*
> In some decay'd crare of his own.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 2.

> You have greatly *ventured*; but all must do so who would greatly win. *Byron*.

To venture at, to venture on or **upon**, to dare to engage in; attempt without any certainty of success.

II. *trans.* **1.** To expose to hazard; risk; stake.

> We all are soldiers, and all *venture* lives.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

> If every hair of my head were a man, in this quarrel I would *venture* them all.
> Quoted in *Macaulay's* Hist. Eng., v.

2. To run the hazard of; expose one's self to.

> I should *venture* purgatory for 't.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3. 77.

> No, no, I'll walk late no more; I ought less to *venture* it than other people, and so I was told.
> *Swift*, Journal to Stella, June 30, 1711.

3. To put or send on a venture or commercial speculation.

> The catle were y^e^ best goods, for y^e^ other, being *ventured* ware, were neither at y^e^ best (some of them) nor at y^e^ best prises. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 201.

4. To confide in; rely on; trust. [Rare.]

> A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one whom he would not *venture* to feel his pulse.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 21.

venturer (ven′tṳ̄r-ėr), *n.* [< *venture* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who ventures or adventures; one who risks life, property, etc.; one who causes risk; one who puts to hazard.

> A merchant *venturer* of daintie meate.
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 48.

> The *venturers* with the sword were sixty thousand in number, . . . because Mustafa had dispersed a rumour . . . that Famagusta was much more wealthy and rich then the citie of Nicosia was.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 129.

2†. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Webster*.—**Merchant Venturers**†. Same as *Merchant Adventurers*. See *adventurer*.

venturesome (ven′tṳ̄r-sum), *a.* [< *venture* + *-some*. Cf. *adventuresome*.] Inclined to venture; venturous; bold; daring; adventurous; intrepid; hazardous.

> That bold and *venturesome* act of his.
> *Strype*, Eccles. Mem., Henry VIII., an. 1546.

> But for the chance preservation of the word in Latin, it might seem *venturesome* to make Spanish explain Umbrian. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 244.

venturesomely (ven′tṳ̄r-sum-li), *adv.* In a venturesome or bold or daring manner.

venturesomeness (ven′tṳ̄r-sum-nes), *n.* The property of being venturesome. *Jeffrey*.

venturine (ven′tṳ̄r-in), *n.* Same as *aventurin*.

venturous (ven′tṳ̄r-us), *a.* [By apheresis from *aventurous*, *adventurous*.] Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous.

> I have a *venturous* fairy that shall seek the squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee new nuts. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 39.

> Pray you, demand him why he is so *venturous*,
> To press thus to my chamber, being forbidden.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

venturously (ven′tṳ̄r-us-li), *adv.* In a venturous manner; daringly; fearlessly; boldly; intrepidly.

> Captain Standish and Isaac Alderton went *venturously*, who were welcomed of him after their manner.
> *Mourt's Journal*, quoted in N. Morton's New England's [Memorial, App., p. 355.

venturousness (ven′tṳ̄r-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being venturous; boldness; hardiness; fearlessness; intrepidity. *Boyle*.

ventusing†, *n.* Cupping. See *ventouse*.

vent-wire (vent′wīr), *n.* In *founding*, a long steel wire used to make vent-holes in green and dry sand-molds, to provide an escape for the gases evolved in the process of casting. It is made with a bow at one end, and a sharp point at the other. *E. H. Knight*.

venue[1]† (ven′ū), *n.* [Also *venew, veney, venny, venie;* < ME. **venue, venyw,* < OF. *venue,* a coming, = Sp. *venida,* arrival, attack in fencing, = It. *venuta,* arrival, < L. *venire,* come: see *come.* Cf. *venue*[2].] 1. A coming.

> Eche of these vyve at her *venyw*
> Brouȝt zyx thousand as har retenyw.
> *Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 307.

2. In *old fencing,* a hit; attack; bout; a match or bout in cudgel-play; especially, a contest of regulated length, or of a fixed number of thrusts or blows; hence (because the bout was often ended when one thrust was successful), a thrust; a lunge.

> Three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes.
> *Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 1. 296.

> A quick *venue* of wit. *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 1. 62.

> And on his head he laies him on such load
> With two quick *vennies* of his knotty Goad.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

> Y' have given it me,
> And yet I feel life for another *veney.*
> *Chapman,* Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

> I've breath enough . . .
> To give your perfumed worship three *venues.*
> *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley,* Old Law, iii. 2.

venue[2] (ven′ū), *n.* [A particular use of *venue*[1] (< OF. *venue,* arrival, resort), appar. confused with OF. *visne* (cf. ML. *visnetum, vicinitus*), neighborhood, venue, < L. *vicinia,* neighborhood, vicinage, *vicinus,* neighboring: see *vicine, vicinity.*] In *law:* (*a*) The place or neighborhood of a crime or cause of action; in modern times, the county or corresponding division within which in consequence the jury must be gathered and the cause tried. (*b*) The statement, usually at the top or in the margin, of an indictment or declaration of complaint, indicating the county for trial. (*c*) A similar statement in an affidavit indicating the place where it was taken and the oath was administered.—**Change of venue,** change of place of trial.—**Local venue,** a venue in a case where the facts show that the action must be local, as an action to recover real property.—**To lay the venue.** See *lay*[1].—**Transitory venue,** a venue that is changeable or optional because the cause of action is not local.

venula (ven′ụ̄-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *venulæ* (-lē). [L.: see *venule.*] A small vein; a veinlet or veinule.

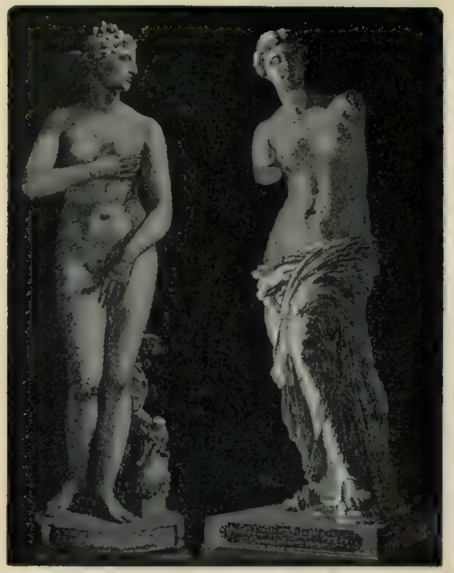
venule (ven′ūl), *n.* [< L. *venula,* dim. of *vena,* a vein: see *vein.*] A small vein; a veinlet; in *entom.,* same as *nervule.*

venulite (ven′ụ̄-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < NL. *Venus,* a genus of bivalves, + *-lite:* see *-lite.*] A fossil shell of the genus *Venus,* or some similar shell. Properly *venerite.*

venulose (ven′ụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< *venule* + *-ose.*] In *bot.,* having veinlets, as a leaf.

venulous (ven′ụ̄-lus), *a.* [< *venule* + *-ous.*] Full of veinlets; minutely venous.

Venus (vē′nus), *n.* [= F. *Vénus* = Sp. *Venus* = Pg. *Venus* = It. *Venere,* < L. *Venus* (*-eris*), Venus, orig. the goddess of beauty and love, esp. of sensual love, also applied to sexual intercourse, venery; orig. a personification of *venus,* love, desire (but appar. used in Latin literature only as an application of the proper name); akin to *venerari,* worship, revere, venerate (see *venerate*), from a root seen in Skt. *van,* win, = Goth. *winnan,* suffer, = Icel. *vinna* = OHG. AS. *winnan,* strive for: see *win.*] 1. In *Rom. myth.,* the goddess of beauty and love, more especially sensual love. Venus was of little importance as a Roman goddess until, at a comparatively late period, she was identified with the Greek Aphrodite. She is represented as the highest ideal of female beauty, and was naturally a favorite subject with poets and artists, some of her statues being among the noblest remains of classical sculpture. The following are some of the more important of the innumerable surviving antique statues of this goddess. The *Venus of Arles,* a fine Greek statue found in 1651 in the ancient theater at Arles, and now in the Louvre Museum. The figure is undraped to below the waist. The hands and forearms are modern restorations. The statue probably belonged to the Victrix type (for this and other types, see the phrases). The *Venus of Capua,* a very noteworthy antique in the Museum of Naples, discovered in the amphitheater at Capua. The figure is undraped to the hips, and is of the Victrix type. It bears a strong resemblance to the Venus of Melos, but is distinctly inferior to that masterpiece. The head is encircled by a stephane. The *Venus of Medici,* one of the best-known works of ancient sculpture, treasured in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence. The figure is of Parian marble, wholly undraped, the face turned to one side, one of the arms extended with the hand held before the body, and the other arm bent before the breast. It is shown by the dolphin on the base to belong to the type of the Venus Anadyomene. While the pose is not identical with that of the Venus of Cnidus, it is generally held to be a free rendering of that conception. The figure is somewhat under natural size, being about 4 feet 8 inches in height, but is commonly taken as the exemplar of perfect proportions in a woman. It was found in the Villa of Hadrian, at Tivoli, about 1680. The *Venus of Melos* (by corruption from the native Greek pronunciation, *Venus of Milo*), one of the most splendid surviving works of ancient art, discovered by a farmer in the island of Melos in 1820, and now the chief treasure of the Louvre Museum. The statue dates from about the middle of the fourth century B. C. It is undraped to the hips; the arms are broken off; the figure and face are at once graceful and beautiful, and highly imposing. The type is that of the Victrix. The *Venus of the Capitol,* in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, undraped, and in attitude and motive very similar to the Venus of Medici, though the Capitoline statue displays a more personal element, and comes closer to the living model. Of the modern statues representing Venus, there may be mentioned the *Venus Borghese,* a celebrated statue by Canova, in the Villa Borghese at Rome. The statue represents the Princess Pauline (Bonaparte) Borghese in the character of Venus Genetrix. The figure is shown reclining, extending the apple in one hand, the head being a close portrait. See *Aphrodite.*



1. The Venus of Medici, in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.
2. The Venus of Melos, in the Louvre Museum.

2. The most brilliant of the planets, being frequently visible to the naked eye by daylight. It is the second from the sun and next within the earth's orbit, performing its sidereal revolution in 224.7008 days; its distance from the sun is 0.723332 that of the earth. The synodical revolution is made in 584 days. Its orbit is the most nearly circular of those of the major planets, the greatest equation of the center being only 47′ 8″. The inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic is 3° 23′.5; and the earth passes through the ascending node on December 7th. The mass of Venus (which is not very closely ascertained) is about $\frac{1}{410000}$ that of the sun, or $\frac{11}{14}$ that of the earth. Its diameter is a little smaller than that of our planet, which subtends an angle of 2 × 8″.827 at the sun's center, while Venus at the same distance has a semidiameter of 8″.68 by the mean of the best night measures, or 8″.40 according to the observations at its transit over the sun. Taking the mean of these (which are affected in opposite ways by irradiation), or 8″.54, we find the diameter of Venus about $\frac{30}{31}$ that of the earth. Its volume is about $\frac{9}{10}$, its density about $\frac{7}{8}$, and gravity at its surface about $\frac{5}{6}$ the same quantities for the earth. It receives 1.9 as much light and heat from the sun as we, and the tidal action of the latter is about 5.3 times as great as upon the earth. The period of rotation of Venus is set down in many books as 23 hours and 50 minutes; but recent observations have led some astronomers to the confident conclusion that the true period falls short but a little of 225 days, so that day and night last for many years. The old figure was deduced chiefly from the observation that a spot appeared nearly in the same place night after night, so that it seemed as if Venus had made one complete revolution; whereas it now appears that there is in one day no sensible motion. The vast tidal action may account for the near approach of the periods of rotation and revolution. Venus has an atmosphere nearly twice as dense as our own, and we may safely infer that all its water is in the form of dry steam; for the dense atmosphere must cause a greater proportion of the heat to be retained. Probably nearly all the carbon is in the form of carbonic anhydrid or carbonates, leaving little or no free oxygen. Geological erosion can hardly be great. The mountains of Venus are shown to be high by the form of the terminator. Still, Venus reflects a great amount of light (its albedo being 0.9 that of Jupiter, which is perhaps self-luminous), and much of this appears to come from general specular reflection, as from polished level surfaces, possibly melted metals. The night side of Venus, which must be intensely cold, shows a faint coppery-red light, which is somewhat fitful in its appearances, and is probably of the nature of an intense aurora. No satellite of Venus has ever been seen. Numerous observations of one were reported in the eighteenth century; but all these have been fairly shown to be fixed stars, except one, which was probably an asteroid. The symbol for Venus is ♀, supposed to represent the goddess's mirror.

3†. Sexual intercourse; venery. *Bacon.*—4†. In *old chem.,* copper.—5. In *her.,* green: the name given to that color when blazoning is done by means of the planets. See *blazon, n.,* 2.—6. In *conch.:* (*a*) The typical genus of bivalve shells of the family *Veneridæ:* so called by Linnæus with allusion to the shape of the lunule of the closed valves. See cuts under *Veneridæ, quahog,* and *dimyarian.* (*b*) [*l. c.*] A shell of the genus *Venus;* any venerid.

> The *Venuses* and Cockles.
> *A. Adams,* Man. Nat. Hist., p. 147.

Celestial Venus. See *Venus Urania.*—**Corona Veneris,** or **crown of Venus,** a syphilitic eruption of reddish papules, occurring chiefly on the forehead and temples.—**Crystals of Venus.** See *crystal.*—**Fresh-water venuses,** the *Corbiculidæ.*—**Mark of Venus,** in *palmistry.* See *mark*[1].—**Mount of Venus,** in *palmistry.* See *mount*[1], 5 (*g*).—**Ring of Venus,** in *palmistry.* See *ring*[1].—**Venus accroupie** (crouching), in *art,* a type in which the goddess is represented as undraped, and crouching close down to the ground, as if in the bath. The most admired example is in the Museo Pio Clementino in the Vatican.—**Venus Anadyomene** (marine Venus, or Venus of the Sea), Venus represented as born or rising from the foam of the sea. In art the type has marine attributes, as the dolphin, and is represented undraped. The Venus of Medici is an example.—**Venus Callipyge** or **Kallipygos,** a type wrongly attributed to Venus, the subject represented being essentially mortal. One of the best-known statues of this type is in the Museum at Naples.—**Venus Genetrix,** in *art,* etc., Venus as the goddess of fecundity. The type presents the goddess undraped, partially draped, or clad in a diaphanous Ionic tunic, with one hand raising the drapery toward her face from the shoulder according to the conventional Greek gesture of marriage, and with the other extending an apple.—**Venus of Cnidus,** the undraped type of Venus created by Praxiteles, and dedicated in the temple in Cnidus, paralleled with the draped type of the same master, that of Cos. According to tradition, the beautiful Phryne was the model for this statue. The most instructive copies accessible are one in the Vatican (as exhibited, partly masked by painted drapery of tin), and one in the Glyptothek at Munich. The Venus of Medici is generally held to be a free copy of this type. See cut under *Aphrodite.*—**Venus of the rock,** in *conch.,* a boring bivalve mollusk of the genus *Venerupis.* See cut under *Venerupis.*—**Venus omnibus,** the Greek Aphrodite Pandemos, Venus as the patroness of unlawful love.—**Venus's basin** or **bath,** a name given to common teazel, the leaves of which collect water.—**Venus's basket,** Venus's flower-basket.—**Venus's ear.** See *ear*[1], and cuts under *abalone* and *sea-ear.*—**Venus's fan,** a kind of fan-coral or sea-fan; a large, flat, flabellate alcyonarian polyp of the family *Gorgoniidæ,* as *Rhipidogorgia flabellum.* See cuts under *Alcyonaria, coral,* and *Rhipidogorgia.*—**Venus's flower-basket,** a beautiful glass-sponge of the genus *Euplectella,* as *E. aspergillum* or a similar species. See cut under *Euplectella.*—**Venus's fly-trap.** See *Dionæa.*—**Venus's girdle,** *Cestum veneris,* a tæniate ctenophoran. See *Cestum* and *Tæniata.*—**Venus's golden apple,** a rutaceous shrub or small tree, *Atalantia monophylla,* of India. It bears a golden-yellow fruit of the size of a nutmeg, resembling a lime.—**Venus's hair,** a delicate little fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris:* so called from the blackish, shining capillary branches of the rachis. It has ovate-lanceolate bipinnate fronds, or the upper part simply pinnate, with pinnules and upper pinnæ wedge-shaped or rhomboid, long-stalked, the upper margin rounded, and more or less incised or crenate. It is cosmopolitan in distribution.—**Venus's hair-stones, Venus's pencils,** fanciful names applied to rock-crystals inclosing slender hair-like or needle-like crystals of hornblende, asbestos, oxid of iron, rutile, oxid of manganese, etc.—**Venus's looking-glass,** a plant of the genus *Specularia,* primarily *S. Speculum.*—**Venus's pencils.** See *Venus's hair-stones.*—**Venus's-shell.** (*a*) One of many different bivalve mollusks which suggest the vulva, of the family *Veneridæ,* as *Cytherea dione,* and various others. Numerous genera of such lamellibranchs are named from the same appearance. See cuts under *Cytherea, Venerupis,* and *Venus.* (*b*) One of various *Cypræidæ* or cowries. (*c*) Venus's-comb; a murex. (*d*) Venus's-slipper. (1) A heteropod, the glass-nautilus. See cut under *Carinaria.* (2) A pteropod of the family *Cymbuliidæ.* See cut under *Cymbulium.*—**Venus's sumac.** See *sumac,* and cut under *smoke-tree.*—**Venus Urania,** or **Celestial Venus,** Venus as the goddess of divine love, or of love in its abstract and spiritual phase. She is a goddess of noble and majestic type, akin to that of Venus Victrix, and approaching the conception of Juno.—**Venus Victrix,** Venus victorious, or in the character of a goddess of victory. This type appears associated with the war-god Mars, and is illustrated notably on Roman imperial coins. The goddess is represented with arms and other attributes of war.—**Venus with the Apple.** See *Venus Genetrix.*—**Warty venus,** a bivalve mollusk, *Venus verrucosa.* The valves have concentric ridges opening backward, and toward the sides or ends becoming coarser and forming knots or tubercles (whence the name). These are diversified by fine ribs or furrows radiating from the beaks. The mollusk is common along the European coasts, and chiefly affects rocky bottoms about low-water mark, but is also found on sand-banks. It is extensively used as food, and has been made the object of a special culture in France.

Venusidæ (vẹ-nū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Venus* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Veneridæ.*

Venus's-comb (vē′nus-ez-kōm), *n.* 1. The plant *Scandix Pecten.* Also called *lady's-comb, shepherd's-needle,* and *needle chervil.*—2. The thorny woodcock, *Murex tribulus* or *M. tenuispina,* a beautiful and delicate shell with long slender spines, found in the Indian Ocean. See cut under *murex.*

Venus's-navelwort (vē′nus-ez-nā′vel-wėrt), *n.* See *navelwort.*

Venus's-needle† (vē′nus-ez-nē′dl), *n.* Same as *Venus's-comb,* 1.

Venus's-pride (vē′nus-ez-prīd), *n.* The bluet, *Houstonia cærulea,* otherwise called *innocence, Quaker ladies, Quaker bonnets,* etc.

Venus's-shoe (vē′nus-ez-shö), *n.* Same as *Venus's-slipper,* 2.

Venus's-slipper (vē′nus-ez-slip″ėr), *n.* 1. See *Venus's-shell* (*d*) (under *Venus*) and *slipper*^{2}.—2. Any plant of the genus *Cypripedium*.

venust† (vẹ̄-nust′), *a.* [< L. *venustus*, charming, agreeable, < *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty: see *Venus*.] Beautiful; amiable.

> As the infancy of Rome was *venust*, so was its manhood nobly strenuous.
> *Waterhouse*, Com. on Fortescue, p. 187. (*Latham.*)

ver†, *n.* [< ME. *ver*, *veer*, *vere*, < OF. *ver*, < L. *ver*, spring, Gr. ἔαρ, ἦρ, spring. Cf. *vernal*.] The spring.

> Averil, whan clothed is the mede
> With new grene, of lusty *Veer* the prime.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 157.

veracious (vẹ̄-rā′shus), *a.* [< L. *verax* (*verac-*), speaking truly, truthful, < *verus*, true, real: see *very*.] 1. Truthful; habitually disposed to speak truth; observant of truth.

> The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious*.
> *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xxxiv. (*Latham.*)

2. Characterized by truth; true; not false: as, a *veracious* account or narrative.

> The young ardent soul that enters on this world with heroic purpose, with *veracious* insight, . . . will find [it] a very mad one.
> *Carlyle*, Sterling, v.

veraciously (vẹ̄-rā′shus-li), *adv.* In a veracious manner; truthfully.

veracity (vẹ̄-ras′ị-ti), *n.* [< OF. *veracitie*, F. *véracité* = Sp. *veracidad* = Pg. *veracidade* = It. *veracità*, < ML. *veracita(t-)s*, truthfulness, < L. *verax* (*verac-*), truthful: see *veracious*.] 1. The fact or character of being veracious or true. Specifically—(*a*) Habitual regard to or observance of truth; truthfulness; truth: as, a man of *veracity*.

> Let *veracity* be thy virtue, in words, manners, and actions.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

> Another form of virtue which usually increases with civilisation is *veracity*, a term which must be regarded as including something more than the simple avoidance of direct falsehood.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 143.

(*b*) Consistency with truth; agreement with actual fact: as, the *veracity* of the senses.

> In narratives, where historical *veracity* has no place, I cannot discover why there should not be exhibited the most perfect idea of virtue.
> *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 4.

> That enthusiasm for truth, that fanaticism of *veracity*, which is a greater possession than much learning; a nobler gift than the power of increasing knowledge.
> *Huxley*, Universities.

2. That which is true; that in which truth inheres; also, abstract truth.—**Principle of veracity.** (*a*) The proposition that man has a natural inclination or propensity toward speaking the truth. (*b*) The proposition that God's veracity requires us to accept without doubt a given wide-spread belief. This was urged by the English Platonists and others. (*c*) The proposition that innate beliefs must be accepted on account of the veracity of consciousness.—**Veracity of consciousness**, the conformity of natural beliefs to the truth.

veranda (vẹ̄-ran′dạ̈), *n.* [Also *verandah*, formerly also *varanda*, *voranda*, *feranda*, *feerandah*; cf. F. *véranda* = Sw. Dan. *veranda* (< E.); < Hind. *varandā*, Beng. *bārānda*, Malay *baranda*, late Skt. *varanda*, a veranda, portico; supposed by some to be derived from Pers. *barāmadah*, a porch, terrace, balcony (< *barāmadan*, ascend, < *bar*, up, + *āmadan*, come, arrive), but perhaps from the similar OPg. and OSp. terms (which are found too early to be derived from the Hind. word), namely OPg. *varanda* (1498), OSp. *varanda* (1505), a balcony, railing (Yule), "railes to leane the brest on" (Percival; so Minsheu), < *vara*, a rod, < L. *vara*, a rod, stick: see *vare*^{1}.] An open portico, or a light gallery attached to the exterior of a building, with a roof supported on pillars, and a balustrade or railing, and sometimes partly inclosed in front with latticework. By a popular but erroneous usage, often called *piazza* in the United States.

veratralbine (ver-ạ̄-tral′bin), *n.* [< *Veratr(um)* + *alb(um)* + *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid obtained from *Veratrum album*.

veratrate (vē-rā′trāt), *n.* [< *veratr(ic)* + *-ate*^{1}.] In *chem.*, a salt of veratric acid.

Veratreæ (vẹ̄-rā′trẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1812), < *Veratrum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of liliaceous, sometimes bulbous, plants, characterized by a tall leafy stem, or with most of the leaves radical, and by panicled or racemed and chiefly polygamous flowers with confluent and finally orbicular-peltate anther-cells. The 33 species are classed in 6 genera, of which *Schœnocaulon*, *Amianthium*, *Melanthium*, and *Zygadenus* are confined to America; the others, *Stenanthium* and *Veratrum* (the type), occur also in the north of the Old World. They bear purple, greenish, or white flowers, followed by septicidal capsules.

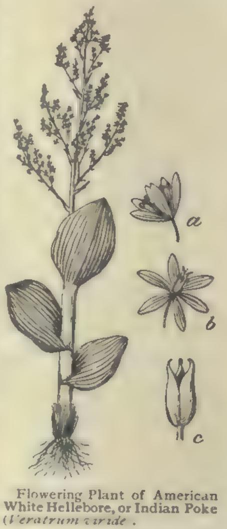
veratric (vẹ̄-rā′trik), *a.* [< *Veratr(um)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to veratrine or the genus *Veratrum*.—**Veratric acid**, $C_9H_{10}O_4$, the acid with which veratrine exists combined in *Schœnocaulon officinale*. It crystallizes in short white transparent prisms, which are soluble in water and alcohol, and forms crystallizable salts with the alkalis, which are called *veratrates*. It has sometimes been called *cevadic*, *cevadillic*, or *sabadillic acid*.

veratrine (vẹ̄-rā′trin), *n.* [< *Veratr(um)* + *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid, or a mixture of alkaloids, derived from several species of *Veratrum* and from cevadilla. It is an exceedingly poisonous substance, used chiefly in medicine, in the form of ointment, as an application for the relief of neuralgia.—**Oleate of veratrine.** See *oleate*.

veratrize (vẹ̄-rā′trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *veratrized*, ppr. *veratrizing*. [< *veratr(ine)* + *-ize*.] To give veratrine to in sufficient dose to produce its physiological effects; poison with veratrine: a procedure employed sometimes in physiological experiments upon animals.

veratroidine (ver-ạ̄-troi′din), *n.* [< *Veratr(um)* + *-oid* + *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid, supposed to be identical with rubijervine, obtained from *Veratrum viride*.

Veratrum (vẹ̄-rā′trum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < L. *veratrum*, hellebore.] A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Veratreæ*. It is characterized by stems clad with numerous broad plicate leaves contracted into a sheathing base. There are 9 species, four of which are natives of Europe and Siberia, the others of North America. They are tall, erect, robust perennials, growing from a thick rootstock with somewhat fleshy fascicled root-fibers. The flowers are purplish, green, or white, very abundant, in a terminal panicle, and followed by erect or reflexed capsules separated into three carpels. The species are known in general as *white hellebore*, especially *V. album* and *V. nigrum* of Europe, and *V. viride* of North America, species respectively with whitish, blackish, and green flowers; their rootstocks are powerfully emetic and cathartic, and are collected in quantities for medicinal use—*V. album* in Germany, and *V. viride* in North Carolina. Both are very acrid, occasioning excessive irritation of the digestive tract. *V. album* has also been known as *lingwort*, and, from its effect as an errhine, as *sneezewort*; it is chiefly subalpine, and occurs from Europe to Japan; its roots furnish the alkaloids veratrine, jervine, rubijervine, and others, also cevadic acid. A poisonous gray powder prepared from it is used to destroy caterpillars; the fresh leaves are, however, freely eaten by slugs and snails. *V. viride*, the principal American species, known also as *Indian poke*, and locally as *itchweed*, *bugbane*, and *earth-gall*, widely distributed in and near mountain regions from Georgia into Canada and from Oregon to Sitka, is a coarse herb from 3 to 7 feet high, with numerous conspicuously ribbed and plaited ample leaves, which are ovate, pointed, and clasping. The whole plant is a nearly uniform deep green, including the conspicuous flowers, which form a pyramidal inflorescence sometimes over a foot long. Its thick, fleshy rootstock is sharp and bitter in taste, was used as an emetic by the Indians, and is also now in local use as a cardiac, and in fevers as a sedative. Many other species have conspicuous and peculiar flowers: they are green in *V. parvifolium* of North Carolina, greenish-purple in *V. Woodii* (the Indiana pokeweed), green and white in *V. Californicum*, dark-brown with the outside hoary in *V. intermedium* of Florida; in *V. fimbriatum*, of the Mendocino plains, they are fringed and spotted.



Flowering Plant of American White Hellebore, or Indian Poke (*Veratrum viride*).
a, male flower; *b*, perfect flower; *c*, capsule.

veray†. A Middle English form of *very*.

verb (vėrb), *n.* [< F. *verbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *verbo*, < L. *verbum*, a word, language, a verb, = E. *word*, q. v.] 1†. A word; a vocable.

> That so it might appear, that the assistance of the Spirit, promised to the church, was not a vain thing, or a mere *verb*.
> *South*, Sermons, IX. v.

2. In *gram.*, a word that asserts or declares; that part of speech of which the office is predication, and which, either alone or with various modifiers or adjuncts, combines with a subject to make a sentence. Predication is the essential function of a verb, and this function is all that makes a verb; that distinctions of tense and mode and person should be involved in a verb-form, as is the case in the languages of our family and in some other languages, is unessential, and those distinctions may be and are sometimes wanting. Infinitives and participles are not verbs, but only verbal nouns and adjectives, sharing in the constructions that belong to a verb. In languages like ours, the most important classification of verbs is into transitive and intransitive; and even that is not definite, nor founded on any essential distinction. Abbreviated *v.*—**Auxiliary, contract, deponent verb.** See the adjectives.—**Irregular verb**, a verb not regular: in English including not only cases like *sing*, *sang*, *sung* (usually called *strong verbs*), but such as *lead*, *led*; *put*, *put*; *work*, *wrought*.—**Liquid, personal, reflexive verb.** See the adjectives.—**Regular verb**, a verb inflected after the most usual model: in English, by addition of *-ed* or *-d* in preterit and past participle: as, *seat*, *seated*; *pile*, *piled*.—**Strong, weak verb.** See the adjectives.

verbal (vėr′bạl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *verbal* = Sp. Pg. *verbal* = It. *verbale*, < LL. *verbalis*, consisting of words, < L. *verbum*, a word, verb: see *verb*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting in words.

> Cicero the orator complained of Socrates and his school that he was the first that separated philosophy and rhetoric; whereupon rhetoric became an empty and *verbal* art.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

> It is obvious enough that, unless the lower animals have some substitute for *verbal* symbols, as yet undiscovered by us, they are incapable of general ideas and of any mental processes involving these.
> *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 16.

> The future progress of our speech, it may be hoped, will bring back to us many a *verbal* Rip Van Winkle.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

2. Relating to or concerned with words only.

> If slight and *verbal* differences in copies be a good argument against the genuineness of a writing, we have no genuine writing of any ancient author at this day.
> *Abp. Sharp*, Works, II. iii.

> Of those scholars who have disdained to confine themselves to *verbal* criticism few have been successful.
> *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

> A *verbal* dispute. *Whately.*

3. Expressed in spoken words; spoken; not written; oral: as, a *verbal* contract; *verbal* testimony.

> Made she no *verbal* question? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 26.

4. Minutely exact in words; attending to words only; insistent about words.

> I am much sorry, Sir,
> You put me to forget a lady's manners,
> By being so *verbal*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 111.

> He's grown too *verbal*; this learning 's a great witch.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

> Neglect the rules each *verbal* critic lays.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 261.

5. Literal; having word answering to word; word for word: as, a *verbal* translation.

> All the neighbour caves, as seeming troubled,
> Make *verbal* repetition of her moans.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 831.

6. Of or pertaining to a verb; derived from a verb and sharing in its senses and constructions: as, a *verbal* noun.

> A person is the special difference of a *verbal* number.
> *B. Jonson*, English Grammar, i. 16.

> In its attributive use, finally, the participle throws off its *verbal* power and approximates an adjective, as in Vernante silva caremus. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 317.

Verbal amnesia, the loss of all knowledge of the relation between words and things; complete aphasia.—**Verbal contract.** See *contract*.—**Verbal definition**, a definition intended to state the precise meaning of a word or phrase according to usage, but not to state the essential characters of a form according to the nature of things.—**Verbal degradation.** See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).—**Verbal inspiration.** See *inspiration*, 3.—**Verbal note**, in *diplomacy*, an unsigned memorandum or note when an affair has continued for a long time without any reply. It is designed to show that the matter is not urgent, but that at the same time it has not been overlooked. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Verbal noun.** See II. = **Syn.** 1-5. *Verbal*, *Oral*, *Literal*. *Verbal* is much used for *oral*: as, a *verbal* message; and sometimes for *literal*: as, a *verbal* translation. It is an old and proper rule of rhetoric (Campbell, bk. 2, ch. ii., § 1, canon 1) that, when of two words or phrases one is susceptible of two significations and the other of only one, the latter, for the sake of avoiding obscurity, should be preferred; by this rule we should say an *oral* message, *oral* tradition, a *literal* translation. *Verbal* nicety or criticism is nicety or criticism about words.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a noun derived from a verb and sharing in its senses and constructions; a verbal noun.

verbalism (vėr′bạl-izm), *n.* [< *verbal* + *-ism*.] Something expressed orally; a verbal remark or expression.

verbalist (vėr′bạl-ist), *n.* [< *verbal* + *-ist*.] One who deals in words merely; one skilled in words; a literal adherent to or a minute critic of words; a literalist; a verbarian.

verbality (vėr-bal′ị-ti), *n.* [< *verbal* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being verbal; bare literal expression. *Sir T. Browne.*

verbalization (vėr″bạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *verbalize* + *-ation*.] The act of verbalizing, or the state of being verbalized. Also spelled *verbalisation*.

> The *verbalization*, if I may so express it, of a noun is now a difficult matter, and we shrink from the employment even of well-authorized old nominal verbs.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.

verbalize (vėr′bạl-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *verbalized*, ppr. *verbalizing*. [= F. *verbaliser*; as *verbal* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To convert into a verb. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

II. *intrans.* To use many words; be verbose or diffuse.

Also spelled *verbalise*.

verbally (vėr′bạl-i), *adv.* In a verbal manner. (*a*) In words spoken; by words uttered; orally.

Verbally to deny it. *South.*

(*b*) Word for word: as, to translate *verbally*. (*c*) Like a verb; as or in the manner of a verb.

The *verbally* used [Scythian] forms are rather but one step removed from nouns used predicatively, with subjective or possessive pronominal elements appended.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 233.

verbarian (vėr-bā′ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *verbum*, word, + *-arian*.] **I.** *n.* A word-coiner; a verbalist.

In "The Doctor" Southey gives himself free scope as a *verbarian*, much after the way of Rabelais, Thomas Nash, Taylor the Water-poet, or Feltham.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 21, note 2.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to words; verbal.

verbarium (vėr-bā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] A game played with the letters of the alphabet. (*a*) A game in which the player strives to make out a word when all the letters that compose it are given to him indiscriminately. (*b*) A game in which the player tries to form from the letters that compose a long word as many other words as possible.

Verbasceæ (vėr-bas′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. Don, 1835), < *Verbascum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophularineæ* and series *Pseudosolaneæ*. It is characterized by flowers in terminal spikes or racemes, having a wheel-shaped or rarely concave corolla with five broad lobes, of which the two upper are exterior. It includes the 3 genera *Staurophragma*, *Celsia*, and *Verbascum*.

Verbascum (vėr-bas′kum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < L. *verbascum*, mullen.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Verbasceæ* in the order *Scrophularineæ*. It is distinguished from the other genera of its tribe by its five perfect stamens. About 140 species have been described, many of them hybrids or varieties: only 100, or a few more, are now admitted. They are natives of Europe, North Africa, and western and central Asia. They are herbs, usually biennial, more or less clad in floccose wool, commonly tall and erect, rarely low and branching or spiny. The soft alternate leaves vary from entire to pinnatifid. The flowers are yellow, purplish, red, or rarely white, solitary or clustered in the axils of bracts, and disposed in terminal spikes or racemes, less often in panicles. The fruit is a two-valved capsule, globular, egg-shaped, or flattened. The stem-leaves are sessile and often decurrent, the radical leaves (frequently very large), coarse and conspicuous. The leaves of *V. Thapsus*, the common mullen, are mucilaginous and somewhat bitter, are used as emollient applications to tumors, and are the source of several popular remedies. (See *mullen*, with cut.) Four species are naturalized in the United States; 6 are natives of Great Britain, and about 50 others of continental Europe. *V. Lychnitis* and *V. pulverulentum*, the white mullens of England and other parts of Europe, produce stiff branching panicles of yellow flowers with white-bearded filaments; they are covered with a white powdery down which readily rubs off. About a dozen yellow-flowered species are thought worthy of cultivation for ornament, among which *V. Chaixi* is remarkable for its tall stem, 10 feet high, with large green leaves, and enormous branching panicles of yellow flowers with purplish filaments. *V. phœniceum*, from southern Europe, is peculiar in its large spike of showy violet flowers.

verbatim (vėr-bā′tim), *adv.* [< ML. *verbatim*, word for word, < L. *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] 1. Word for word; in exactly the same words: sometimes extended into the phrase *verbatim, literatim, et punctatim*, word for word, letter for letter, and point for point, as in the most exact transcription, in bibliography, etc.

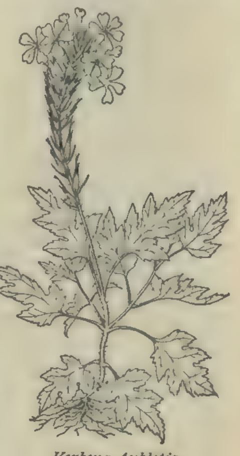
Antonius, in a letter which is recited *verbatim* in one of Cicero's Philippics, called him [Decimus Brutus] "venefica," witch — as if he had enchanted Cæsar.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

And this I have set downe almost *verbatim* from the report of the aforesaid Ambrose Earle of Warwicke that now is, who was present at that action, and had his horse also wounded under him with two or three arrowes.
Sir J. Smyth, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 56.

2†. By word of mouth; orally; verbally.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forged, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 13.

Verbena (vėr-bē′nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < L. *verbena*, usu. in pl. *verbenæ*, foliage, leaves, branches used in sacred rites, also plants used as cooling remedies: see *vervain*.] 1. A genus of plants, type of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Verbeneæ*. It is characterized by flowers sessile in an elongated or flattened spike, and by a dry fruit with four one-seeded nutlets or cells included within an unchanged tubular calyx. There are about 80 species, mostly American. One, *V. officinalis*, is widely dispersed over warm and temperate parts of the Old World; another, *V. Bonariensis*, is naturalized in Africa and Asia; one only, *V. supina*, is peculiar to the Old World, and occurs in the Mediterranean region from the Canary Islands to western Asia; another, *V. macrostachya*, is confined to Australia. They are diffuse decumbent or erect summer-flowering herbs (shrubby in a few South American species), commonly villous with unbranched hairs. Their leaves are usually opposite, and incised or dissected; their flowers are sessile, and solitary in the axils of the narrow bracts of a terminal spike. The spikes are compact and thick, or long and slender, sometimes corymbed or panicled. About 14 species are natives of the United States, mostly weedy and small-flowered; 5 of these occur within the northeastern States, of which the principal are *V. hastata*, the blue, and *V. urticæfolia*, the white vervain, tall plants with long panicled or clustered spikes. For *V. officinalis*, the chief introduced species, see *vervain*, *herb of the cross* (under *herb*), *pigeon's-grass*, *simpler's-joy*, and cut under *laciniate*. Four southwestern species produce large showy pink or purplish flower-clusters, which elongate into spikes in fruit; among these *V. bipinnatifida* (*V. montana*) and *V. Aubletia* are sometimes cultivated. The latter is a creeping and spreading perennial with incised leaves, parent of many garden hybrids; it occurs in open places from Florida to Illinois, Arkansas, and Mexico, in nature with rose-colored, purple, or lilac flowers. The numerous cultivated verbenas, very popular in the United States from their brilliant and continuous bloom and from their growth in masses, are largely derived from the South American species *V. chamædrifolia*, *V. phlogifolia*, *V. teucrioides*, and *V. crinoides*, in nature respectively scarlet, rose-colored, white, and lilac-purple. In cultivation they include all colors except yellow and pure blue; many are striped; and the best have a distinct eye, or bright central spot. Several species are also very fragrant, especially *V. teucrioides*. *V. venosa* is more often cultivated in England. 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—**Lemon-scented verbena.** Same as *lemon-verbena*.



Verbena Aubletia.

Verbenaceæ (vėr-bẹ̄-nā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1806), < *Verbena* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the series *Bicarpellatæ* and cohort *Lamiales*. It is characterized by an inferior radicle, usually opposite leaves, and irregular bisexual flowers, and is particularly distinguished from the nearly related order *Labiatæ* by an entire ovary and a fruit with either two or four nutlets. It includes about 740 species, belonging to 65 genera, classed in 8 tribes, of which the types are *Phryma*, *Stilbe*, *Cloanthes*, *Verbena*, *Vitex*, *Caryopteris*, *Symphorema*, and *Avicennia*. They are either herbs, shrubs, or trees. Their leaves are usually opposite or whorled, entire, toothed, or incised, and without stipules. The inflorescence is a spike, raceme, panicle, or cyme, either simple or compound. The corolla is usually small, commonly with a distinct tube which is often incurved, five or frequently four imbricate flat-spreading lobes, and four didynamous stamens; some genera produce only two stamens or a two-lipped corolla with one or more lobes enlarged or erect. The ovary contains at first one, soon two, and at length commonly four cells, each cell usually with one ovule; in fruit it becomes more or less drupaceous, with a juicy, fleshy, or dry exocarp, and an indurated endocarp, which is indehiscent, or breaks into two or four nutlets, or rarely more. They are rare in the north temperate zone, common in the tropics and in temperate parts of South America. They are herbaceous in colder regions, becoming shrubby in the tropics, or even very large trees, as the teak. The fruit is sometimes edible, as in species of *Lantana* and *Premna*, but is more often acrid. Their properties are sometimes aromatic. Many are of medicinal repute, as species of *Callicarpa*, *Congea*, and *Clerodendron*. (Compare *Stachytarpheta* and *Vitex*.) Many genera are cultivated for ornament, as *Verbena*, *Lantana*, and *Clerodendron*, or for the colored fruit, as *Callicarpa*. Only 4 genera are native within the United States — *Lippia*, *Callicarpa*, *Phryma*, and *Verbena*.

verbenaceous (vėr-bẹ̄-nā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Verbenaceæ*.

verbena-oil (vėr-bē′nạ̈-oil), *n.* Same as *Indian melissa-oil* (which see, under *melissa-oil*).

verbenate† (vėr′bẹ̄-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verbenated*, ppr. *verbenating*. [< L. *verbenatus*, crowned with a garland of sacred boughs, < *verbenæ*, sacred boughs: see *Verbena*.] To strew or sanctify with sacred boughs, according to a custom of the ancients.

verbene (vėr′bēn), *n.* [< NL. *Verbena*, q. v.] A plant of the order *Verbenaceæ*. *Lindley.*

Verbeneæ (vėr-bē′nẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Verbena* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ*. It is characterized by a centripetal and usually unbranched inflorescence, a two- or four-celled ovary, and ovules usually erect from the base. It includes 19 genera, of which *Verbena* is the type.

verberate† (vėr′bėr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *verberatus*, pp. of *verberare* (> It. *verberare* = Pg. Sp. *verberar*), lash, scourge, whip, beat, < *verber*, a whip, rod. Cf. *reverberate*.] To beat; strike.

Bub. I have a great desire to be taught some of your . . . brave words. . . .
Gorg. You shall be *verberated*, and reverberated.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

Bosom-quarrels that *verberate* and wound his soul.
Abp. Sancroft, Modern Policies, § 1.

verberation (vėr-bẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *verbération* = Sp. *verberacion* = Pg. *verberação*, < L. *verberatio*(*n-*), a beating, chastisement, < *verberare*, lash, whip, beat: see *verberate*.] 1. The act of beating or striking; a percussion.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the effects of a soft press or *verberation*.
Arbuthnot, On Air.

Distinguishing *verberation*, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation, which was attended with none.
Blackstone, Com., III. viii.

2. The impulse of a body which causes sound.

Verbesina (vėr-bẹ̄-sī′nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), altered from *Verbena* on account of a resemblance in the leaves of the original species.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ*, type of the subtribe *Verbesineæ*. It is characterized by small or middle-sized corymbose flower-heads (sometimes large, solitary, and long-peduncled) with the rays fertile or rarely lacking, and by achenes laterally compressed, distinctly two-winged, sometimes ciliate, and usually awned by a pappus of two rigid or slender bristles. There are about 55 species, natives of warm parts of America, occurring from the Argentine Republic to Mexico, and with 9 species in the southern United States, one yellow-flowered species, *V. occidentalis*, and perhaps also the white-flowered *V. Virginica*, extending north into Pennsylvania. A few species are naturalized in the Old World. They are herbs or sometimes shrubby, a few becoming small trees of about 20 feet in height, and are known as *crown-beard*. Their leaves are usually toothed and opposite, and the petioles decurrent. The flower-heads are usually yellow; after blossoming, they are apt to become ovoid or globose by the elevation of a conical receptacle. *V. encelioides* of Texas, Arizona, and Mexico, now widely dispersed through warm regions, is cultivated for its yellow flowers, sometimes under the name of *Ximenesia*.

verbiage (vėr′bi-ạ̄j), *n.* [< F. *verbiage*, wordiness, < L. *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] The use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; wordiness; verbosity.

He evinced a constitutional determination to *verbiage* unsurpassed, . . . and only those who knew him could possibly appreciate his affluence of rigmarole.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 98.

=**Syn.** *Verbosity*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

verbicide[1] (vėr′bi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *verbum*, a word, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a word, in a figurative sense; perversion of a word from its proper meaning, as in punning. [Rare and humorous.]

Homicide and *verbicide* — that is, violent treatment of a word with fatal results to its legitimate meaning, which is its life — are alike forbidden.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, i.

verbicide[2] (vėr′bi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *verbum*, a word, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills a word or words. [Rare and humorous.]

These clownish *verbicides* have carried their antics to the point of disgust.
M. C. Tyler, The Independent (New York), May 2, 1867.

verbiculture (vėr′bi-kul-ṭụ̈r), *n.* [< L. *verbum*, a word, + *cultura*, cultivation: see *culture*.] The cultivation or production of words. [Rare.]

Our fathers . . . brought forth fruits which would not have shamed the most deliberate *verbiculture*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 289.

verbification (vėr″bi-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *verbificatio*(*n-*), a talking, < L. *verbum*, a word, + *facere*, do, make.] The act or process of verbifying. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 32, App. [Rare.]

verbify (vėr′bi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verbified*, ppr. *verbifying*. [< *verb* + *-i-fy*.] To make into a verb; use as a verb; verbalize.

Nouns become *verbified* by the appending of inflectional affixes, generally suffixes, and are inflected like verbs.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 27, App.

verbigeration (ver″bi-jẹ̄-rā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *verbigere*, talk, chat, dispute, < L. *verbum*, a word, + *gerere*, bear about, carry.] In *pathol.*, the continual utterance of certain words or phrases, repeated at short intervals, without any reference to their meaning.

verbose (vėr-bōs′), *a.* [= F. *verbeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *verboso*, < L. *verbosus*, full of words, prolix, wordy, < *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words; wordy: as, a *verbose* speaker; a *verbose* argument.

They ought to be brief, and not too *verbose* in their way of speaking. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

=**Syn.** Wordy, diffuse. See *pleonasm*.

verbosely (vėr-bōs′li), *adv.* In a verbose manner; wordily; prolixly.

I hate long arguments *verbosely* spun.
Cowper, Epistle to J. Hill.

verboseness (vėr-bōs′nes), *n.* Verbosity.

verbosity (vėr-bos′ị̈-ti), *n.* [< F. *verbosité* = Sp. *verbosidad* = Pg. *verbosidade* = It. *verbosità*, <

LL. *verbosita(t-)s*, wordiness, ‹ L. *verbosus*, wordy: see *verbose*.] The state or character of being verbose; employment of a superabundance of words; the use of more words than are necessary; wordiness; prolixity: said either of a speaker or writer, or of what is said or written.

> He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity* finer than the staple of his argument. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 18.

=**Syn.** *Verbiage*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

verd† (vėrd), *n.* [Also (in def. 2) *vert*; ‹ OF. *verd, vert*, F. *vert* = Sp. Pg. It. *verde*, green, greenness, verdure, ‹ L. *viride*, green, greenness, verdure, pl. *viridia*, green plants, herbs, or trees, neut. of *viridis* (› It. Sp. Pg. *verde* = OF. *verd, vert*), green, ‹ *virere*, be green, be fresh or vigorous, bloom. From the L. *viridis* are also ult. E. *vert*¹ (in part identical with *verd*), *verdant, verderer, verdure, verdugo, virid, farthingale*, etc., and the first element of *verdigris, verditer, verjuice*, etc.] 1. Green; green color; greenness.

> Then is there an old kinde of Rithme called Vish layes, deriued (as I haue redde) of this worde *Verd* whiche betokeneth Greene, and Laye which betokeneth a Song, as if you would say greene Songes.
> *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse, § 14 (Steele Glas, etc., [ed. Arber).

2. The green trees and underwood of a forest: same as *vert*.

verdancy (vėr′dạn-si), *n.* [‹ *verdan(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state or quality of being verdant; greenness. Hence — 2. Rawness; inexperience; liability to be deceived: as, the *verdancy* of youth.

verdant (vėr′dạnt), *a.* [‹ OF. *verdant* (?), F. *verdoyant*, becoming green, ‹ L. *viridan(t-)s*, ppr. of *viridare*, grow green, make green, ‹ *viridis*, green, ‹ *virere*, be green: see *verd*.] 1. Green; fresh; covered with growing plants or grass: as, *verdant* fields; a *verdant* lawn.

> The *verdant* gras my couch did goodly dight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 13.

2. Green in knowledge; simple by reason of inexperience; inexperienced; unsophisticated; raw; green.

verd-antique (vėrd-an-tēk′), *n.* [‹ OF. *verd antique*, F. *vert antique*, 'ancient green,' = It. *verde antico*: see *vert* and *antique*.] An ornamental stone which has long been used and highly prized, having been well known to the ancient Romans. It consists of serpentine, forming a kind of breccia, mingled or interveined with a much lighter material, usually calcite, but sometimes magnesite or steatite, and sometimes a lighter-colored serpentine, the whole forming, when polished, an extremely beautiful material for constructive purposes or for interior decoration. Serpentines of various kinds and of different shades of color were obtained from Italian quarries, and also from those of Greece and Egypt, and were called by various names, according to the region from which they came: thus, verde di Prato, verde di Genova, verde di Pegli, etc. The verde di Prato, quarried near Florence, has been extensively used in various important buildings in that city, as in the cathedral and the campanile of Giotto, as well as in the church of Sta. Maria Novella. Serpentine of the verd-antique type has also been quarried and used in various other regions, as in Cornwall; in the counties of Galway, Donegal, and Sligo in Ireland; in Banffshire, Scotland; and in Vermont and Connecticut in the United States. The objections to its use in outdoor construction are that, as a general rule, it does not stand the weather well, and that it is not easily obtained in large blocks sufficiently free from flaws to justify their use. Also called *ophicalcite*.

> The hills of Antioch are part of them of a crumbling stone, like *verd antique*.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 193.

verdantly (vėr′dạnt-li), *adv.* In a verdant manner. (*a*) Freshly; flourishingly. (*b*) After the manner of a person green or simple through inexperience. [Colloq.]

verdantness (vėr′dạnt-nes), *n.* The character or state of being verdant, in any sense.

verdea (ver-dā′ạ), *n.* [‹ It. *verdea* (F. *verdée*), name of a variety of grape and of wine made from it, ‹ *verde*, green: see *verd, vert*¹.] 1. A white grape from which wine is made in Italy. —2. A wine made from this grape, or in part from it, produced in the neighborhood of Arcetri, near Florence.

verde antico. Same as *verd-antique*.

verde di Corsica. See *gabbro*.

verdée (ver-dā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *verdoy*.

verder† (vėr′dėr), *n.* Same as *verdure*, 3.

verderer, verderor (vėr′dėr-ėr, -ọr), *n.* [Formerly also *verdour* (the second *-er* being superfluous, as in *poulterer, fruiterer*, etc.), ‹ OF. *verdier*, ‹ ML. *viridarius*, one in charge of the trees and underwood of the forest, ‹ LL. *viride*, greenness, pl. green plants: see *verd*¹, *vert*.] In *Eng. forest law*, a judicial officer in the royal forests, whose peculiar charge was to take care of the vert—that is, the trees and underwood of the forest—and to keep the assizes, as well as to view, receive, and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses.

> They [the freeholders] were the men who served on juries, who chose the coroner and the *verderer*.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 480.

verdict (vėr′dikt), *n.* [Formerly also *verdit*; ‹ ME. *verdit, verdite, verdoit, voirdit*, ‹ OF. *verdit, verdict*, ‹ ML. *veredictum*, a verdict, lit. 'a true saying or report'; orig. two words, *vere dictum*: *vere*, truly; *dictum*, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] 1. In *law*, the answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. In criminal causes the usual verdict is "guilty" or "not guilty"; in Scotland it may be "not proven." In civil causes it is a verdict for the plaintiff or for the defendant, according to the fact. These are called *general verdicts*. In some civil causes, when there is a doubt as to how the law ought to be applied to the facts, a *special verdict* is given finding and stating specific facts, and leaving the court to draw the proper conclusion. See *jury*.

> He tolde me that he seide to the jurores whiche have sealed her *verdite*: "Seris, I wot well this *verdite* after my makyng is not effectuel in lawe, and therefore may happe it shall be makid newe at London." *Paston Letters*, I. 54.

> My soul, . . . thy doubt-depending cause
> Can ne'er expect one *verdict* 'twixt two laws.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. Epig. 1.

2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced: as, the *verdict* of the public.

> Bad him seye his *verdit* as him leste.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 787.

> Nor caring how slightly they put off the *verdit* of holy Text unsalv'd. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

> We will review the deeds of our fathers, and pass that just *verdict* on them we expect from posterity on our own.
> *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Open verdict, a verdict upon an inquest which finds that a crime has been committed, but does not specify the criminal, or which finds that a sudden or violent death has occurred, but does not find the cause proved.—**Partial verdict.** See *partial*.—**Privy verdict.** See *privy*.—**Sealed verdict**, a verdict reduced to writing and sealed up for delivery to the court: a method sometimes allowed, to avoid detaining the jury, after they have reached an agreement, until the next session of the court.—**Special verdict**, a verdict in which the jury find the facts and state them as proved, but leave the conclusion to be drawn from the facts to be determined by the court according as the law applicable thereto may require. =**Syn. 1.** *Decree, Judgment*, etc. See *decision*.

verdigris (vėr′di-grēs), *n.* [Formerly also *verdigrease* (prob. often associated with E. *grease*, as also with *ambergris*); ‹ ME. *verdegrese, verdegrece, verdegrees, verdgrese, verte grece, verte grez*, ‹ OF. *verd de gris*, "verdigrease, a Spanish greene" (Cotgrave), also *vert de gris*, F. *vert-de-gris* (the ME. form *verte grece* glossed by ML. *viride Grecum*, lit. 'Greek green'): OF. *verd, vert* (‹ ML. *viride*), green; *de*, of; *Gris*, Greeks, pl. of *Gri*, ‹ L. *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek* and *Grew*³. For the name 'Greek green,' cf. MHG. *grüenspan, spangrüen*, G. *grünspan*, Sw. *spanskgröna, spanskgrönt*, Dan. *spanskgrönt*, D. *spaansch-groen*, verdigris, ‹ ML. *viride Hispanum* (also *viride Hispanicum*), 'Spanish green.' The F. *vert de gris* has been erroneously explained as 'green of gray' (*gris*, gray: see *grise*⁴); the form *verte grez* as possibly for *vert aigret*, green produced by acid (vinegar: see *eager*¹ and *vinegar*); also as 'green grit' (*grez*, grit: see *grit*²); or as substituted for another term for *verdigris*, namely OF. *verderis*, ‹ ML. *viride æris*, verdigris, lit. 'green of copper' (*æris*, gen. of *æs*, copper or bronze). Cf. OF. *verdet*, verdigris, dim. of *verd*, green.] A substance obtained by exposing plates of copper to the air in contact with acetic acid, and much used as a pigment, as a mordant in dyeing wool black, in calico-printing, and in gilding, in several processes in the chemical arts, and in medicine. Verdigris, like all the compounds into which copper enters, is poisonous; and it is very apt to form on the surface of copper utensils, owing to the action of vegetable juices. It is, chemically, a crystalline salt known as the basic acetate of copper. It ranges in hue from green to greenish-blue, according to the proportions of acetic acid and copper contained. As a pigment it is fairly permanent, but has little body, and is generally used only as a glazing color.

> Bole armoniak, *verdegrees*, boras.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 237.

Distilled verdigris, a neutral acetate of copper, obtained by dissolving common verdigris in hot acetic acid, and allowing the salt to crystallize out of the cooled solution. It forms dark-green crystals.

verdigris (vėr′di-grēs), *v. t.* [‹ *verdigris, n.*] To cause to be coated with verdigris; cover or coat with verdigris. *Hawthorne.*

verdigris-green (vėr′di-grēs-grēn), *n.* A bright, very bluish green.

verdin (vėr′din), *n.* [‹ F. *verdin*, yellowhammer (= Sp. *verdino*, bright-green), ‹ *verd, vert*, green: see *verd*.] The gold tit, or yellow-headed titmouse, *Auriparus flaviceps*, inhabiting parts of Arizona, California, and southward. It is 4½ inches long, of a grayish color with bright-yellow head. See *tit*² and *titmouse*.

verdingale†, verdingal†, *n.* Same as *farthingale*.

verdit†, verdite†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *verdict*.

verditer (vėr′di-tėr), *n.* [‹ OF. *verd de terre*, earth-green: *verd*, green; *de*, of; *terre*, earth.] A name applied to two pigments, one green, the other blue, prepared by decomposing copper nitrate with chalk or quicklime. See *green*¹ and *blue*.

verditure†, *n.* An erroneous form of *verditer*. *Peacham.*

verdjuice†, *n.* An old spelling of *verjuice*.

verdoy (vėr′doi), *a.* [‹ OF. *verdoyer*, become green, put out leaves, ‹ *verd*, green: see *verd*.] In *her.*, charged with leaves, branches, or other vegetable forms: especially noting a border. Also *verdée*.

verdun (vėr-dun′), *n.* [‹ *Verdun*, a town in France.] A long straight sword with a narrow blade, used in the sixteenth century: a variety of the rapier of that period, carried rather in civil life than in war. The blade was 3 feet 6 inches or more in length. This weapon was considered as especially suitable for the duel.

verdure (vėr′dụ̄r), *n.* [‹ ME. *verdure*, ‹ OF. *verdure*, F. *verdure* (= Sp. Pg. It. *verdura*), ‹ *verd, vert*, ‹ L. *viridis*, green: see *verd*.] 1. Greenness; specifically, the fresh green of vegetation; also, green vegetation itself: as, the *verdure* of spring.

> Alle his vesture uerayly watȝ clene *verdure*,
> Bothe the barres of his belt & other blythe stones,
> That were richely rayled in his aray clene.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 161.

> Innepee she lepte the fenestre vppon,
> Aboue beheld she *uerdures* flouresshing.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3823.

> Plants of eternal *verdure* only grew
> Upon that virgin soil.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 196.

> Bleak winter flies, new *verdure* clothes the plain.
> *Cowper*, tr. of Milton's Latin Elegies, v.

Hence — 2. Freshness in general.

> Whatsoever I should write now, of any passages of these days, would lose the *verdure* before the letter came to you.
> *Donne*, Letters, lix.

3. In *decorative art*, tapestry of which foliage or leafage on a large scale, scenery with trees, or the like, is the chief subject. Also *tapis de verdure*.

> A counterpaynt of *verder*. . . . iije gret kerpettes for tables ii . . . of fyne arres and the other of *verder*.
> *Dame Agnes Hungerford's Inventory*, temp. Henry VIII. [(Archæologia, XXXVIII. 364).

verdure (vėr′dụ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verdured*, ppr. *verduring*. [‹ *verdure, n.*] To cover with or as with verdure: as, "*verdured* bank," *Parnell.*

> One small circular island, profusely *verdured*, reposed upon the bosom of the stream. *Poe*, Tales, I. 363.

verdureless (vėr′dụ̄r-les), *a.* [‹ *verdure* + *-less*.] Destitute of verdure; barren.

verdurous (vėr′dụ̄r-us), *a.* [‹ *verdure* + *-ous*.] Covered with verdure; clothed with the fresh color of vegetation; verdant: as, *verdurous* pastures.

> Yet higher than their tops
> The *verdurous* wall of Paradise up sprung.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 143.

> Through *verdurous* glooms and winding mossy ways.
> *Keats*, Ode to a Nightingale.

verecund† (ver′ẹ-kund), *a.* [= Pg. *verecundo* = It. *verecondo*, ‹ L. *verecundus*, modest, bashful, ‹ *vereri*, reverence, respect: see *revere*¹.] Bashful; modest.

verecundious† (ver-ẹ̄-kun′di-us), *a.* [‹ L. *verecundia*, modesty, bashfulness, ‹ *verecundus*, modest: see *verecund*.] Modest; bashful; verecund. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 156.

verecundity† (ver-ẹ̄-kun′di-ti), *n.* [‹ *verecund* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being verecund; bashfulness; modesty.

veretilleous (ver-ẹ̄-til′ius), *a.* [‹ LL. *veretillum*, dim. of L. *veretrum*, the penis: see *Veretillum*.] Rod-like; virgate; of or pertaining to the *Veretillidæ*: as, a *veretilleous* pennatuloid polyp.

Veretillidæ (ver-e-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Veretillum* + *-idæ*.] A family of pennatuloid alcyonarian polyps, whose type genus is *Veretillum*.

veretilliform (ver-ẹ̄-til′i-fôrm), *a.* [‹ LL. *veretillum* (see *veretilleous*) + L. *forma*, form.] Rod-like; veretilleous: specifically noting ordinary holothurians having a long, soft, subcylindrical body covered throughout with tentaculiform suckers. See cut under *trepang*.

Veretillum (ver-e-til′um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < LL. *veretillum*, dim. of L. *veretrum*, the penis.] The typical genus of *Veretillidæ*, having the upper portion of the colony short and club-shaped, with the polypites clustered around the circumference. *V. cynomorium* is an example.

vergaloo, vergalieu (vėr′ga̤-lö, -lū), *n.* Same as *virgouleuse*.

verge^1 (vėrj), *n.* [Formerly also *virge*; < F. *verge* = Sp. Pg. It. *verga*, a rod, wand, mace, ring, hoop, rood of land, < L. *virga*, a slender branch, a twig, rod. From the L. *virga* are also ult. E. *verger*^{1}, *virgate*^{1}, *virgate*^{2}, etc.] 1. A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority or ensign of office; the mace of a bishop, dean, or other functionary.

> He has his whistle of command, seat of authority, and *virge* to interpret, tipt with silver, sir.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, v. 3.

> The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
> Stuck underneath his cushion side.
> *Swift*, To the Earl of Oxford, 1713.

2. A stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord. On this account such tenants are called *tenants by the verge*.—3. In *arch.*: (*a*†) The shaft of a column; a small ornamental shaft. (*b*) The edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof, that on the horizontal part being called *eaves*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 475.—4. The spindle of the balance-wheel of a watch, especially that of the old vertical movement.—5†. An accent-mark.

> The names . . . are pronounced with th[e] accent, as yowe may know by the *verge* sette ouer the heddes of the vowels, as in the name of the Ilande Matininò, where the accente is in the last vowell.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 166).

6. A quantity of land, from 15 to 30 acres; a yard-land; a virgate. *Wharton.*—7. The extreme side or edge of anything; the brink; edge; border; margin.

> Nature in you stands on the very *verge*
> Of her confine. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 149.

> I'll . . . ding his spirit to the *verge* of Hell, that dares divulge a lady's prejudice.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 11.

> Item, ij. galon pottes of silver wrethyn, the *verges* gilt, enameled in the lyddes with iij. floures. Item, ij. flagons of silver, with gilt *verges*, etc. *Paston Letters*, II. 468.

> The monopoly of the most lucrative trades and the possession of imperial revenues had brought you to the *verge* of beggary and ruin. *Burke*, Amer. Taxation.

8. The horizon.

> Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail
> That brings our friends up from the underworld,
> Sad as the last which reddens over one
> That sinks with all we love below the *verge*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv. (song).

9. A boundary; a limit; hence, anything that incloses or bounds, as a ring or circlet.

> The inclusive *verge*
> Of golden metal that must round my brow.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 59.

10. The space within a boundary or limit; hence, room; scope; place; opportunity.

> Come, come, be friends, and keep these women-matters
> Smock-secrets to ourselves in our own *verge*.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

> There 's nothing in the *verge* of my command
> That should not serve your lordship.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iii. 1.

> I have a soul that, like an ample shield,
> Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more.
> *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, i. 1.

11. In *Eng. law*, the compass of the jurisdiction of the Court of Marshalsea, or palace-court. It was an area of about twelve miles in circumference, embracing the royal palace, in which special provisions were made for peace and order. 12. In a stocking-frame, a small piece of iron placed in front of the needle-bar to regulate the position of the needles.—13. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the penis, especially that of various invertebrates.—14. In *hort.*, the grass edging of a bed or border; a slip of grass dividing the walks from the borders in a garden.—15. The main beam of the trebuchet, a missile engine used in medieval warfare.—**Tenant by the verge.** See def. 2.=**Syn.** 7. See *rim*^{1}.

verge^1 (vėrj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verged*, ppr. *verging*. [< *verge*^{1}, *n.*] To border.

> The land is most rich, trending all along on both sides in an equall plaine, neither rocky nor mountainous, but *verged* with a greene border of grasse.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 111.

verge^2 (vėrj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *verged*, ppr. *verging*. [< L. *vergere*, bend, turn, incline, allied to *valgus*, bent, wry, Skt. *vrijana*, crooked, √ *varj*, turn, turn aside; cf. *urge* and *wrick*. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *converge*, *diverge*, with their derivatives *convergent*, *divergent*, etc.] 1. To bend; slope: as, a hill that *verges* to the north. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To tend; incline; approach; border.

> I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow. *Swift.*

verge-board (vėrj′bōrd), *n.* Same as *barge-board*.

vergee (vėr′jē), *n.* [< F. *terre vergée*, measured land.] A unit of superficies in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, equal to 40 of the perches there used, or four ninths of an English acre.

verge-escapement (vėrj′es-kāp″me̤nt), *n.* See *escapement*, 2.

verge-file (vėrj′fīl), *n.* A watchmakers' fine file with one safe side. It was used in working on the verge of the old vertical escapement. *E. H. Knight.*

vergency (vėr′je̤n-si), *n.* [< *vergen(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of verging, tending, or inclining; approach.—2. In *optics*, the reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, a measure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays.

vergent (vėr′je̤nt), *a.* [< L. *vergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *vergere*, bend, turn: see *verge*^{2}.] Literally, drawing to a close; specifically [*cap.*], in *geol.*, naming one of the divisions of the Paleozoic strata of Pennsylvania, according to the nomenclature of H. D. Rogers. As defined by him, the Vergent series consisted of the Vergent flags, the equivalent of the Portage flags of the New York Survey, and the Vergent shales, the equivalent of the Chemung group of New York. These rocks are not thus divided at the present time, and the name *Vergent*, as well as most of the others belonging to this fanciful nomenclature, has become entirely obsolete.

verger^1 (vėr′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *vergere*, < OF. *vergier*, *verger*, < ML. *virgarius*, one who bears a rod, < L. *virga*, a rod: see *verge*^{1}.] One who carries a verge, or staff of office. Especially—(*a*) An officer who bears the verge, or staff of office, before a bishop, dean, canon, or other dignitary or ecclesiastic. An officer of a similar title precedes the vice-chancellor on special occasions in the English universities. (*b*) One who has charge of the details of any company or procession.

> Mynstrells 14; whereof one is *verger*, that directeth them all in festivall daies to their stations, to blowings, pipings, to such officers as must be warned to prepare for the King and his household att meate and supper.
> *Harl. MSS.*, No. 610, quoted in Collier's Eng. Dram. [Poetry, I. 31.

(*c*) An official who takes care of the interior of a church, exhibits it to visitors, and assigns seats to worshipers.

> I was loitering about the old gray cloisters of Westminster Abbey, . . . and applied to one of the *vergers* for admission to the library. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 158.

verger^2† (vėr′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *verger*, *vergere*, < OF. *verger*, F. *verger*, an orchard, < L. *viridarium*, a plantation of trees, < *viride*, green, pl. *viridia*, green plants, herbs, and trees: see *verd*, *vert*^{1}.] An inclosure; specifically, an orchard.

> This *verger* heere left in thy warde.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3831.

> And for that the launde was so grete, Merlin lete rere a *vergier*, where-ynne was all maner of fruyt and alle maner of flowres, that yaf . . . grete swetnesse of flavour.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 310.

vergerism (vėr′jėr-izm), *n.* [< *verger*^{1} + *-ism*.] The office, characteristics, etc., of a verger.

> There is always some discordant civility or jarring *vergerism* about them [English cathedrals].
> *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, ii.

vergership (vėr′jėr-ship), *n.* [< *verger*^{1} + *-ship*.] The position, charge, or office of a verger. *Swift*, Works.

vergescue† (vėr-jes-kū′), *n.* [< OF. *vierge escu*, F. *vierge écu*, a virgin (i. e. clear) shield: see *virgin* and *écu*.] A plain shield—that is, one having no device upon it to indicate the name or family of the bearer.

vergette (vėr-jet′), *n.* [< OF. *vergette* (F. *vergette* = Pr. Sp. *vergueta*), a small twig, a small rod or wand, dim. of *verge*, a twig, rod: see *verge*^{1}.] In *her.*, same as *pallet*^{3}, 3.

vergetté (ver-zhe-tā′), *a.* [F., < *vergette*, a small rod: see *vergette*.] In *her.*, same as *paly*^{1}: used when there are many vertical divisions or pallets.

Vergilian, *a.* See *Virgilian*.

vergouleuse (vėr′gö-lūs), *n.* Same as *virgouleuse*.

veridical (vē-rid′i-kal), *a.* [< *veridic(ous)* + *-al*.] 1. Truth-telling; veracious; truthful.

> This so *veridical* history. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 28.

> For our own part, we say, Would that every Johnson had his *veridical* Boswell, or leash of Boswells!
> *Carlyle*, Voltaire.

2. True; being what it purports to be.

> The difficulty in dealing with all these hallucinations . . . is to determine whether they are *veridical*, or truth-telling—whether, that is, they do in fact correspond to some action which is going on in some other place or on some other plane of being.
> *F. W. H. Myers*, Phantasms of the Living, Int., p. lxiii.

veridically (vē-rid′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* Truthfully; veraciously; really.

veridicous (vē-rid′i-kus), *a.* [= F. *véridique* = Sp. *veridico* = Pg. It. *veridico*, < L. *veridicus*, truth-telling, < *verus*, true (see *very*), + *dicere*, say, tell.] Veridical.

> Our Thalia is too *veridicous* to permit this distortion of facts. *Peacock*, Melincourt, xix.

verifiability (ver″i-fī-a̤-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *verifiable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property or state of being verifiable.

verifiable (ver′i-fī-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *verify* + *-able*.] Capable of being verified; capable of being proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence; confirmable.

> Classification, which should be based on *verifiable* data.
> *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

verification (ver″i-fi-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [< OF. *verification*, F. *vérification* = Sp. *verificacion* = Pg. *verificação* = It. *verificazione*, < ML. **verificatio(n-)*, < *verificare*, make true, verify: see *verify*.] 1. The act of verifying, or proving to be true; the act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any powers granted, or of any transaction, by legal or competent evidence; the state of being verified; authentication; confirmation.

> Exceptional phenomena solicit our belief in vain until such time as we chance to conceive them as of kinds already admitted to exist. What science means by *verification* is no more than this. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 301.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A short affidavit appended to a pleading or petition to the effect that the statements in it are true. (*b*) At common law, the formal statement at the end of a plea, "and this he is ready to verify."

verificative (ver′i-fi-kā̤-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *verificatus*, pp. of *verificare*, verify, + *-ive*.] Serving to verify; verifying.

verifier (ver′i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *verify* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which verifies, or proves or makes appear to be true.—2. A device for estimating the richness of gas. It consists of a gas-burner so arranged that the amount of gas consumed by a flame of standard length in a given time can be measured and compared as to volume with a gas of known value. It is used for testing gas independently of the photometric value of the gas, and as a verifier of this.

verify (ver′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verified*, ppr. *verifying*. [< OF. *verifier*, F. *vérifier* = Sp. Pg. *verificar* = It. *verificare*, < ML. *verificare*, make true, < L. *verus*, true, + *facere*, do: see *-fy*.] 1. To prove to be true; confirm; establish the proof of.

> This is *verified* by a number of examples. *Bacon.*

> What this learned gentleman supposes in speculation I have known actually *verified* in practice.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 367.

2. To give the appearance of truth to. [Rare.]

> Zopirus . . . fayned himselfe in extreame disgrace of his King: for *verifying* of which, he caused his own nose and eares to be cut off. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

3. To fulfil, as a promise; confirm the truth of, as a prediction.

> And now, O God of Israel, let thy word, I pray thee, be *verified*, which thou spakest unto thy servant David my father. 1 Ki. viii. 26.

4. To confirm the truthfulness of; prove to have spoken truth.

> So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*
> The prophets old. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 177.

5. To confirm or establish the authenticity of, as a title or power, by examination or competent evidence.

> To *verify* our title with our lives.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 277.

6. To ascertain to be correct, or to correct if found erroneous: as, to *verify* a statement, quotation, reference, account, or reckoning of any kind; to *verify* the items of a bill, or the total amount.—7†. To maintain; affirm.

> They have *verified* unjust things.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 222.

8†. To second or strengthen by aid; back; support the credit of.

> For I have ever *verified* my friends,
> Of whom he's chief. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 17.

9. In *law*: (*a*) To make an affidavit regarding (a pleading or petition), and appended to it,

that the statements in it are true. (*b*) To support by proof or by argument. = **Syn. 1, 3, and 4.** To authenticate, substantiate, corroborate, attest.

veriloquent† (vẹ-ril′ọ̄-kwẹnt), *a.* [< L. *verus*, true, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking truth; truthful; truth-telling; veracious.

verily (ver′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *verili, verrili, verraily, verraly, verreiliche*; < *very* + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** In truth; in very truth or deed; beyond doubt or question; certainly.

Thi loue is to us euerelastynge
Fro that tyme that we may it *verrili* fele.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

But the centurien . . . seide, *Verili*, this man was Goddis sone. *Wyclif*, Mark xv. 39.

Verily some such matter it was as want of a fat Dioces that kept our Britain Bishops so poore in the primitive times. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. Really; truly; in sincere earnestness; with conviction and confidence: as, he *verily* believes the woman's story.

It was *verily* thought that, had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

veriment†, *adv.* [ME., also *verrayment, verament*, < OF. *veraiement*, F. *vraiment*, truly, < *verai, vrai*, true: see *very*.] Truly; verily.

I wol telle *verrayment*
Of mirthe and of solas.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 2.

veriment†, *n.* [Also *verament*; an erroneous use, as a noun, of *veriment, adv.*] Truth; verity.

Tell unto you
What is *veriment* and true.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 164. (*Davies.*)

In *verament* and sincerity, I never crouded through this confluent Herring-faire.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162). (*Davies.*)

veriscope (ver′i-skōp), *n.* See *vitascope*.

verisimilar (ver-i-sim′i-lär), *a.* [After *similar* (cf. Sp. *verisimil* = Pg. *verisimil* = It. *verisimile*), < L. *verisimilis*, prop. *veri similis*, having the appearance of truth: *veri*, gen. of *verum*, truth (neut. of *verus*, true); *similis*, like: see *very* and *similar*.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

Various anecdotes of him [Dante] are related by Boccaccio, Sacchetti, and others, . . . none of them *verisimilar*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19.

verisimilarly (ver-i-sim′i-lär-li), *adv.* In a verisimilar manner; probably.

Wordsworth [was] talked of . . . [and] represented *verisimilarly* enough as a man full of English prejudices.
Carlyle, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. xiv.

verisimilitude (ver″i-si-mil′i-tūd), *n.* [= Sp. *verisimilitud* = Pg. *verisimilitude* = It. *verisimilitudine*, < L. *verisimilitudo*, prop. *veri similitudo*, likeness to truth: *veri*, gen. of *verum*, truth; *similitudo*, likeness: see *similitude*, and cf. *verisimilar*.] **1.** The quality or state of being verisimilar; the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood: as, the *verisimilitude* of a story.

The story is as authentic as many histories, and the reader need only give such an amount of credence to it as he may judge that its *verisimilitude* warrants.
Thackeray, Philip, iii.

These devices were adopted to heighten the *verisimilitude* of the scene. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 119.

2. That which is verisimilar; that which has the appearance of a verity or fact.

Shadows of fact,—*verisimilitudes*, not verities.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

verisimility† (ver″i-si-mil′ị-ti), *n.* [< L. **veri similita(t-)s*, equiv. to *veri similitudo*, likeness to truth: see *verisimilitude*.] Verisimilitude.

The spirit of man cannot be satisfied but with truth or at least *verisimility*. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

verisimilous (ver-i-sim′i-lus), *a.* [< L. *verisimilis*: see *verisimilar*.] Probable; verisimilar.

A fresh and more appalling, because more self-assertive and *verisimilous*, invasion of the commonplace.
Geo. MacDonald, Thomas Wingfold, Curate, xli.

veritable (ver′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *veritable*, F. *véritable* = It. *veritevole*, true, < L. *verita(t-)s*, truth: see *verity*.] **1.** Agreeable to truth or fact; true; real; actual; genuine.

Notwithstanding that their writings [those of the seventy-two Biblical interpreters] be *veritable*, also it is in some matter obscure, and in other some diminished.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 381.

The inward work and worth
Of any mind what other mind may judge
Save God, who only knows the thing He made,
The *veritable* service He exacts?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 218.

2. Truthful; veracious.

In verities he was very *veritable*. *Golden Book*, xiv.

veritably (ver′i-tạ-bli), *adv.* In a veritable or true manner; verily; truly; genuinely.

When two augurs cannot meet each other with grave faces, their craft is *veritably* in danger.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 379.

veritas (ver′i-tas), *n.* [F. *véritas* (also *bureau véritas*), < L. *veritas*, truth: see *verity*.] A name given to a register of shipping in France on the principle of Lloyd's. The name has also been used for the same purpose in Norway and in Austria.

verity (ver′ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *verities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *veritie, verytee*; < ME. *verite*, < OF. *verite*, F. *vérité* = Sp. *verdad* = Pg. *verdade* = It. *verità*, < L. *verita(t-)s*, truth, truthfulness, < *verus*, true: see *very*.] **1.** The quality of being true or real; true or real nature or principle; reality; truth; fact.

Ffeire frende, now telle me what ye be, and of youre felowes telle me the *verite*, ffor longe me thinketh it to wite.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 372.

So he gan do in trouth and *uerite*,
As for to see hym gret pite it was,
His mornyng, his wailyng, his loking bas.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 665.

The Prelates thought the plaine and homespun *verity* of Christs Gospel unfit any longer to hold their Lordships acquaintance. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. That which is true; a true assertion or tenet; a truth; a reality; a fact.

Mark what I say, which you shall find
By every syllable a faithful *verity*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 131.

That which seems faintly possible, it is so refined, is often faint and dim because it is deeply seated in the mind among the eternal *verities*. *Emerson*, Nature, viii.

3†. Honesty; faith; trustworthiness.

Justice, *verity*, temperance. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 92.

And fair Marg'ret, and rare Marg'ret,
And Marg'ret o' *veritie*.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 52).

Of a verity, in very truth or deed; certainly.

Of a verity his position denoted no excess of ease or enjoyment. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, ii.

verjuice (vėr′jös), *n.* [Formerly also *verjuyce, verdjuice*; < ME. **verjus, verjous, vergeous*, < OF. *verjus*, verjuice, juice of green fruits, < *verd*, green, + *jus*, juice: see *verd* and *juice*.] **1.** An acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, unripe grapes, etc., used for culinary and other purposes.

ȝit Moyses this resoun rad,
"Ete ȝoure lambe with soure *vergeous*."
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

Having a crabbed face of her own, she'll eat the less *verjuice* with her mutton.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 3.

Many leave roses and gather thistles, loathe honey and love *verjuice*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 550.

I pray . . . get a good ship and forty hogsheads of meal, . . . a hogshead of wine vinegar, and another of *verjuice*, both in good casks and iron-bound.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 454.

2. Sourness or acidity of temper, manner, or expression; tartness.

verjuice (vėr′jös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verjuiced*, ppr. *verjuicing*. [< *verjuice*, *n.*] To make sour or acid.

His sermons with satire are plenteously *verjuiced*.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

Vermale's operation. See *operation*.

vermayle†, **vermeile**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *vermeil*.

For such another, as I gesse,
Aforne ne was, ne more *vermayle*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3645.

[Early editions have the spelling *vermeile*. The French has *vermeille*.]

vermeil (vėr′mil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vermil, vermell* (the mod. spelling being a reversion to the F. spelling); < ME. *vermeile, vermayle*, < OF. *vermeil* (= It. *vermiglio*), bright red, vermilion, < L. *vermiculus*, a little worm, LL. (in Vulgate) used for the kermes-insect, from which the color crimson or carmine was obtained, dim. of L. *vermis*, a worm, = E. *worm*: see *vermicle, vermicule*, and *worm*, and cf. *crimson* and *carmine*, which are ult. connected with *worm*. Hence *vermilion*.] **1.** A bright red; vermilion; the color of vermilion. Also used adjectively, and frequently as the first element of a compound. [Now only poetical.]

How oft that day did sad Brunchildis see
The greene shield dyde in dolorous *vermell*?
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 24.

A *vermeil*-tinctured lip. *Milton*, Comus, l. 752.

Daisies, *vermeil*-rimm'd and white.
Keats, Endymion, i.

2. Silver gilt.

The iconostase or screen is a high wall of burnished *vermeil*, with five superposed rows of figures framed in richly ornamented cases of embossed metal.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 334.

3. In *gilding*, a liquid composed of arnotto, gamboge, vermilion, dragon's-blood, salt of tartar, and saffron, boiled in water and applied to a surface that is to be gilded, to give luster to the gold. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** A crimson-red garnet inclining slightly to orange: a jewelers' name.

vermeiled†, *a.* [Also *vermiled*; < *vermeil* + *-ed*^{2}.] Gilded.

The presses painted and *vermiled* with gold.
Ph. de Commines, D d 3.

It is all of square marble, and all the front *vermiled* with golde. *Ibid.* (*Nares.*)

vermelet†, *n.* [< OF. *vermeillet*, somewhat red, dim. of *vermeil*, red: see *vermeil*.] Vermilion.

O bright Regina, who made the so faire?
Who made thy colour *vermelet* and white?
Court of Love, l. 142.

vermeologist (vėr-mẹ̄-ol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *vermeology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in vermeology; a helminthologist.

vermeology (vėr-mẹ̄-ol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *vermis*, a worm (> NL. *Vermes*, the worms), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The knowledge or description of worms; that branch of zoölogy which treats of the *Vermes*; helminthology.

Vermes (vėr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *vermis*, a worm, = E. *worm*.] **1.** Worms: formerly including animals resembling the common earthworm, but having no exact classificatory sense, and hence no standing in zoölogy.—**2**†. The sixth and last division of animals in the Linnean "Systema Naturæ" (1766), defined as consisting of those animals which have tentacles, cold white blood, and an inauriculate unilocular heart, and comprising all animals which Linnæus did not dispose under the five other classes *Mammalia, Aves, Amphibia, Pisces*, and *Insecta* (or vertebrates and insects). This class *Vermes* was divided into five orders, *Intestina, Mollusca, Testacea, Lithophyta*, and *Zoöphyta*, comprising all invertebrates except insects, and was thus the waste-basket of Linnæus (as *Radiata* was of Cuvier).
3. One of the eight primary divisions of the animal kingdom; a subkingdom or phylum, one of the leading types of animal life, comprising all those animals which have a body-cavity (*Metazoa*), no backbone (*Invertebrata*), normally an intestinal canal (which *Cœlentera* have not), not a radiate structure (which *Echinodermata* have), legs if any not jointed (they are always jointed in *Arthropoda*), and body vermiform if there are no legs. In this acceptation *Vermes* form a most comprehensive group, of great diversity of form, but agreeing in certain fundamental structural characters, being generally soft vermiform animals, oftenest segmented and bilaterally symmetrical, without limbs or with unjointed limbs. *Vermes* thus defined are approximately equivalent—(*a*) in Lamarck's system (1801–1812), to a class of animals divided into the four orders *Molles, Rigiduli, Hispiduli*, and *Epizoariæ* (the last including lernæan crustaceans); (*b*) in the Cuvierian classification (1817), to the whole of Cuvier's first class of *Articulata* (the annelids of Lamarck, or red-blooded worms with unjointed legs) plus his second and third classes of *Radiata* (*Apoda* and *Entozoa*), plus some of his fourth class of *Radiata* (some *Polypi*), plus his first order (*Rotifera*) of his fifth class of *Radiata*; (*c*) in Huxley's classification (1869), to the classes *Polyzoa, Scolecida, Annelida, Chætognatha*, and therefore to his two subkingdoms, *Annuloida* and *Annulosa*, without the *Echinodermata* of the former, and without the *Crustacea, Arachnida, Myriapoda*, and *Insecta* of the latter; or, in other terms, to his *Annuloida* minus *Echinodermata* and plus the whole of the anarthropodous *Annulosa*. *Vermes* as here defined have been divided into seven classes: (1) *Platyelmintha*, with three orders, respectively the turbellarian, trematoid, and cestoid worms; (2) *Nematelmintha*, with two orders, the nematoid and acanthocephalous worms—most of these two classes, excepting the *Turbellaria*, being entozoic or ectozoic parasites, as tapeworms, threadworms, etc.; (3) *Chætognatha*, based on the single exceptional form *Sagitta*; (4) *Gephyrea* (being Cuvier's second order of *Echinodermata*); (5) *Annelida*, or ordinary segmented worms, with four orders—*Hirudinea* (leeches), *Oligochæta* (earthworms, etc.), *Polychæta* (lobworms, sea-mice, etc.), and *Cephalobranchia* (tubicolous worms, etc.); (6) *Rotifera*, the wheel-animalcules; (7) *Polyzoa* (by most naturalists now dissociated from *Vermes*). The tendency at present is to break up the unmanageable group and discard the name.

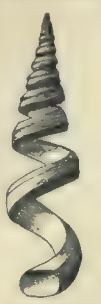
The total abandoning of the indefinite and indefensible group of *Vermes*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 812.

4. [*l. c.*] Plural of *vermis*.

Vermetacea (vėr-mẹ̄-tā′sẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vermetus* + *-acea*.] Same as *Vermetidæ*.

Vermetidæ (vėr-met′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vermetus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, whose typical genus is *Vermetus*; the worm-shells. The animal has a reduced foot, a single elongated gill, short tentacles, and the eyes at the external sides of the tentacles. The operculum is corneous and circular. The young shells are regularly conic and spiral, like those of *Turritella*; but as they grow the whorls separate, and often become crooked or contorted.

Vermetus (vėr-mē′tus), *n.* [NL. (Adanson), < L. *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*.] The typical genus of *Vermetidæ*, having the later whorls of the shell separated and crooked or tortuous. The shell strikingly resembles the case or tube of some of the tubicolous worms, as the serpulas, and is affixed to shells, corals, and other substances. *V. lumbricalis* is a characteristic example.



Worm-shell (*Vermetus lumbricalis*).

vermian (vėr′mi-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, a worm, + *-ăn*.] Worm-like; of the nature of a worm; related to worms; of or pertaining to *Vermes*, in any sense: as, the supposed *vermian* ancestors of vertebrates.

> In this point also we can make out an affinity with *Vermian* larvæ (Actinotrocha).
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 307.

Vermicella (vėr-mi-sel′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1858): cf. *vermicelli*.] A genus of colubriform serpents. *V. annulata* is the black and white ringed snake.

vermicelli (vėr-mi-sel′i or ver-mi-chel′li), *n.* [It., rolled paste, pl. of *vermicello*, a little worm, < ML. **vermicellus*, dim. of L. *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*.] An Italian paste prepared of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, manufactured in the form of long slender threads, and so named on account of its worm-like appearance. Vermicelli is the same substance as macaroni, the only difference being that the latter is made larger, and is hollow while vermicelli is solid. Both are prepared in the greatest perfection at Naples, where they form a principal item in the food of the population, and are a favorite dish among all classes. Vermicelli is used in soups, broths, etc. See also *spaghetti*.

vermiceous (vėr-mish′ius), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *-ceous*.] Worm-like; wormy; pertaining to worms. Also *vermicious*. [Rare.]

vermicidal (vėr′mi-sī-da̤l), *a.* [< *vermicide* + *-al*.] Destroying worms; having the quality or effect of a vermicide; anthelmintic.

vermicide (vėr′mi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *-cīda*, < *cædere*, kill.] A worm-killer; that which destroys worms: applied to those anthelmintic drugs which act by killing, and not simply expelling, parasitic worms, such as entozoans.

> Some [anthelmintics] act obnoxiously on intestinal worms—destroying or injuring them. . . . These are . . . the *vermicides* of some authors.
> *Pereira*, Mat. Med. and Therap., p. 230.

vermicious (vėr-mish′us), *a.* See *vermiceous*.

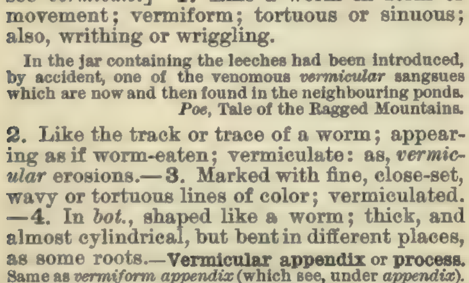
vermicle (vėr′mi-kl), *n.* Same as *vermicule*. [Rare.]

> We see many *vermicles* towards the outside of many of the oak-apples, which I guess were not what the primitive insects laid up in the germ from which the oak-apple had its rise. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., viii. 6, note.

vermicular (vėr-mik′ụ̄-lä̤r), *a.* [= F. *vermiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *vermicular* = It. *vermicolare*, < ML. *vermicularis*, < L. *vermiculus*, a worm: see *vermicule*.] 1. Like a worm in form or movement; vermiform; tortuous or sinuous; also, writhing or wriggling.

> In the jar containing the leeches had been introduced, by accident, one of the venomous *vermicular* sangsues which are now and then found in the neighbouring ponds.
> *Poe*, Tale of the Ragged Mountains.

2. Like the track or trace of a worm; appearing as if worm-eaten; vermiculate: as, *vermicular* erosions.—3. Marked with fine, close-set, wavy or tortuous lines of color; vermiculated.—4. In *bot.*, shaped like a worm; thick, and almost cylindrical, but bent in different places, as some roots.—**Vermicular appendix** or **process.** Same as *vermiform appendix* (which see, under *appendix*).—**Vermicular** or **vermiculated work.** (*a*) A sort of ornamental work consisting of winding frets or knots in mosaic pavements, resembling the tracks of worms.



Vermicular Masonry.—Palace of the Louvre, Paris.

(*b*) A form of rusticated masonry which is so wrought as to appear thickly indented with worm-tracks. See *rustic work*, under *rustic*.

vermiculate (vėr-mik′ụ̄-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vermiculated*, ppr. *vermiculating*. [< L. *vermiculatus*, pp. of *vermiculari*, be full of worms, be worm-eaten, < *vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] I. *intrans.* To become full of worms; be eaten by worms.

> Speak, doth his body there *vermiculate*,
> Crumble to dust, and feel the laws of fate?
> *Elegy upon Dr. Donne.*

II. *trans.* To ornament with winding and waving lines, as if caused by the movement of worms.

> Set up [certain pillars] originally with the bark on, the worms worked underneath it in secret, at a novel sort of decoration, until the bark came off and exposed the stems most beautifully *vermiculated*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 157.

> Finely *vermiculated* with dusky waves.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 338.

Vermiculated mosaic, an ancient Roman mosaic of the most delicate and elaborate character; the Roman opus vermiculatum. The name has reference to the arrangement of the small tesseræ in curved and waving lines as required by the shading of the design.—**Vermiculated work.** See *vermicular work*, under *vermicular*.

vermiculate (vėr-mik′ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *vermiculatus*, pp. of *vermiculari*, be full of worms, be worm-eaten: see *vermiculate*, *v.*] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Forming a vermiculation; fine, close-set, and wavy or tortuous, as color-marks; vermicular: as, *vermiculate* color-markings. (*b*) In entomology: (1) Marked with tortuous impressions, as if worm-eaten, as the elytra of certain beetles; vermiculated. (2) Having thick-set tufts of parallel hairs.—2. Full of worms; infested with worms; worm-eaten.

> It is the property of good and sound knowledge to putrify and dissolve into a number of subtile, idle, unwholesome, and . . . *vermiculate* questions.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

vermiculation (vėr-mik-ụ̄-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [= Sp. *vermiculacion*, < L. *vermiculatio(n-)*, a being worm-eaten, < *vermiculari*, be worm-eaten: see *vermiculate*, *v.*] 1. The action or movement of a worm; hence, a continuous or progressive motion along the bowels, which is strikingly like the action of successive joints of a worm in crawling; peristaltic action.

> My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my blood by motion of circulation, excretion, perspiration; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

2. Formation of worm-like figures or tracery; vermicular ornamentation, whether of form or of color; a set or system of vermiculate lines. See cuts under *rustic* and *vermicular*.

> The dusky *vermiculation* of the under parts [of a shrike].
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 337.

3. The act or art of producing vermiculated ornament.—4. Worminess; the state of being wormy or worm-eaten, literally or figuratively.

> This huge olive, which flourished so long, . . . fell, as they say, of *vermiculation*, being all worm-eaten within.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 70.

vermicule (vėr′mi-kūl), *n.* [< L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*. Cf. *vermicle*, *vermeil*.] A little worm or grub; a small worm-like body or object. Also, rarely, *vermicle*.

vermiculi (vėr-mik′ū-lī), *n.* Plural of *vermiculus*.

vermiculite (vėr-mik′ū-līt), *n.* [< L. *vermiculus*, a worm, + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, one of a group of hydrous silicates having a micaceous structure, and in most cases derived from the common micas by alteration. When heated nearly to redness they exfoliate largely, and some kinds project out with a vermicular motion, as if they were a mass of small worms (whence the name).

vermiculose (vėr-mik′ụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< LL. *vermiculosus*, full of worms, wormy, < L. *vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] 1. Full of worms; wormy; worm-eaten.—2. Worm-like; vermiform; vermicular.

vermiculous (vėr-mik′ụ̄-lus), *a.* Same as *vermiculose*.

vermiculus (vėr-mik′ụ̄-lus), *n.*; pl. *vermiculi* (-lī). [< L. *vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] 1. A little worm or grub.—2†. Specifically, the kermes- or cochineal-insect; also, its product, known as *worm-dye*. See *vermilion*, 1. Also *vermiculum*.

vermiform (vėr′mi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *vermiformis*, < L. *vermis*, worm, + *forma*, form.] Worm-like in form; shaped like a worm; vermicular. (*a*) Long and slender; of small caliber in proportion to length; cylindrical: as, the *vermiform* body of a weasel; the *vermiform* tongue of the ant-eater. See cuts under *ant-bear* and *tamandua*.

> This [a fibrinous clot in the heart], when drawn from its position, revealed a kind of *vermiform* prolongation that extended along the tube of the artery.
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 167.

(*b*) Related to a worm in structure; allied or belonging to the *Vermes*; vermian; helminthic; annuloid or annulose. (*c*) Specifically, in *entom.*: (1) Noting any maggot or maggot-like larva, as those of most *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera*. (2) Noting certain worm-like polyphagous larvæ, with only rudimentary antennæ, and apodous or with very short legs like tubercles, as those of most weevils and longicorns.—**Vermiform appendix.** See *appendix*.—**Vermiform echinoderms,** the gephyreans or spoonworms. See *Vermigrada*.—**Vermiform embryos,** in *Dicyemida*, embryos produced by a nematogenous dicyema. See *Dicyema* (with cut) and *Nematogena*.—**Vermiform holothurians,** the *Synaptidæ*. See cuts under *echinopædium* and *Synaptidæ*.—**Vermiform process.** (*a*) Same as *vermiform appendix*. (*b*) The vermis of the cerebellum.

Vermiformia (vėr-mi-fôr′mi-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *vermiformis*: see *vermiform*.] In Lankester's classification of molluscoids, the first section of the third class of *Podaxonia*, containing only the genus *Phoronis*.

vermifugal (vėr-mif′ū-ga̤l), *a.* [< *vermifuge* + *-al*.] Having the character, quality, or effect of a vermifuge; tending to expel parasitic worms; anthelmintic; vermicidal.

vermifuge (vėr′mi-fūj), *n.* [< F. *vermifuge* = Sp. *vermífugo* = Pg. It. *vermifugo*, expelling worms, < L. *vermis*, worm, + *fugare*, put to flight, expel, < *fugire*, flee.] A remedy employed to effect the dislodgment and expulsion of intestinal worms.

> To rescue from oblivion the merit of his *vermifuge* medicines. *Edinburgh Rev.*, XL. 48.

vermiglia (vėr-mil′iä̤), *n.* [< It. *vermiglia*, a sort of precious stone, < *vermiglio*, bright-red: see *vermeil*.] A scorpænoid fish, the rock-cod, *Sebastichthys chlorostictus*. [Monterey, California.]

Vermigrada (vėr-mig′rā̤-dä̤), *n. pl.* [NL. (Forbes), neut. pl. of *vermigradus*: see *vermigrade*.] The so-called vermiform echinoderms; the gephyreans or spoonworms and their allies, formerly regarded as an order of *Echinodermata*. See cut under *Sipunculus*.

vermigrade (vėr′mi-grād), *a.* [< NL. *vermigradus*, < L. *vermis*, a worm, + *gradi*, step.] Moving like a worm; wriggling along: noting the *Vermigrada*.

vermil†, *n.* An obsolete form of *vermeil*.

Vermileo (vėr-mil′ẹ̄-ō), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1834), < It. *vermiglio* = F. *vermeil*: see *vermeil*.] A genus of snipe-flies, of the family *Leptidæ*: synonymous with *Leptis*.

vermilingual (vėr-mi-ling′gwa̤l), *a.* Same as *vermilinguial*.

Vermilingues (vėr-mi-ling′gwēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Vermilinguia*, 2.

Vermilinguia (vėr-mi-ling′gwi-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vermis*, a worm, + *lingua*, tongue.] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of edentates composed of the ant-eaters, aardvarks, and pangolins, as distinguished from the armadillos (*Cingulata*), both these being families of his ninth order, *Effodientia*: now restricted to the American ant-eaters, as a subordinal group. See cuts under *ant-bear* and *tamandua*.—2. In *herpet.*, a superfamily of lizards, including only the chameleons; the *Dendrosaura* or *Rhiptoglossa*. Also *Vermilingues*. See cut under *chameleon*.

vermilinguial (vėr-mi-ling′gwi-a̤l), *a.* [As *Vermilinguia* + *-al*.] 1. Having a vermiform tongue, as an ant-eater or a chameleon; belonging to the *Vermilinguia*. See cut under *tamandua*.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *sagittilingual*. See cut under *sagittilingual*.

vermilion (vėr-mil′yọn), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vermillion*, *virmilion*; OF. *vermillon*, a bright red, also the kermes-insect, also a little word, F. *vermillon*, vermilion (= Sp. *bermellon* = Pg. *vermelhão* = It. *vermiglione*, vermilion), < *vermeil*, bright-red: see *vermeil*.] I. *n.* 1†. The kermes- or cochineal-insect; also, the product of cochineal; worm-dye.—2. The red sulphid of mercury, or the mineral cinnabar, occurring in nature of a red-brown to a carmine-red color; also, a pigment formerly made by grinding selected pieces of native cinnabar, but now made artificially. The pigment is produced in two ways. (*a*) In the wet way mercury, sulphur, potash, and water are mixed together in proper proportions, put into horizontal iron cylinders containing agitators, and stirred constantly for about an hour. The mass first turns black, then brick-red, and finally acquires the desired vermilion-red color. The potash is simply a carrier, and does not enter into the composition of the finished product. (*b*) In the dry way mercury and sulphur are mixed and heated in a kind of retort, the vermilion red subliming over. By slight variations in the process the color may be made pale or deep in shade, and may even be made at will to incline toward scarlet, crimson, or orange. As a pigment it is permanent, becoming dark rather than light on exposure. It possesses great body, and is a very brilliant and vivid red, toning toward orange. It is used extensively in painting and decorating, for making red sealing-wax, and for other purposes. The name *artificial vermilion* is also applied to a vermilion red made by precipitating the coal-tar color eosin on orange mineral. It is quite equal in color, brilliancy, and body to that made from quicksilver; but it is not very permanent under the direct action of the sun, unless protected by a coat of varnish.

3. A color such as that of the above pigment; a beautiful brilliant red color.

The armes, that earst so bright did show,
Into a pure *vermillion* now are dyde.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 9.

4. A cotton cloth dyed with vermilion.

They buy Cotton Wooll in London, that comes first from Cyprus and Smyrna, and at home worke the same, and perfit into Fustians, *Vermilions*, Dymities, and other such Stuffes, and then returne it to London.
L. Roberts, Treasure of Trafikke, quoted in A. Barlow's [Weaving, p. 26.

5. Same as *vermeil*, 4.

Several Gold Rings set with Turky and *Vermillions*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 181.

Antimony vermilion. See *antimony*.—**Orange vermilion.** See *orange*¹.

II. *a.* Of the color of vermilion; of the brilliant pure-red color common in the bloom of the single scarlet geranium: as, a *vermilion* dye.

The land of tears gave forth a blast of wind,
And fulminated a *vermilion* light,
Which overmastered in me every sense,
And as a man whom sleep hath seized I fell.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 134.

Vermilion border, the red part of the human lips, where the skin passes over into mucous membrane.—**Vermilion flycatcher**, a small tyrant-bird of the genus *Pyrocephalus*, as *P. rubineus*, about 6 inches long, the male of which is dark-brown with all the under parts and a full globular crest vermilion-red or crimson. A bird of this kind inhabits Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and the regions southward; and several others are found in the warmer parts of America. See cut under *Pyrocephalus*.—**Vermilion lacquer.** Same as *coral lacquer* (which see, under *coral*).

vermilion (vėr-mil'yọn), *v. t.* [< *vermilion*, *n.*] To color with or as with vermilion; dye red; cover or suffuse with a bright red.

A sprightly red *vermilions* all her face.
Granville, A Receipt for Vapours.

vermily† (vėr'mi-li), *n.* [Irreg. extended from *vermil*, *vermeil*.] Same as *vermilion*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

vermin (vėr'min), *n.* [Formerly also *vermine* (also dial. *varmin*, *varmint*, *varment*); < ME. *vermine*, *vermyne*, < OF. (and F.) *vermine* = Pr. *vermena* = It. *vermine*, vermin, noxious insects, etc., as if < L. **vermineus* or **verminus*, < *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*.] 1. Any noxious or troublesome animal: mostly used in a collective sense.

Your woful moder wende stedfastly
That cruel houndes or som foul *vermyne*
Hadde eten yow. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1039.

(*a*) A worm; a reptile.

No heart have you, or such
As fancies, like the *vermin* in a nut,
Have fretted all to dust and bitterness.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

(*b*) A noxious or disgusting insect, especially a parasite; particularly, a louse, a bedbug, or a flea. (*c*) A mammal or bird injurious to game, and mischievous or troublesome in game-preserves: chiefly an English usage. Such quadrupeds as badgers, otters, weasels, polecats, rats, and mice, and such birds as hawks and owls, are all called *vermin*.

Inhuman devill! think some fatall hower
Will bring huge troupes of *vermine* to devoure
Thy graine & thee.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

They [of Java Major] feede on Cats, Rats, and other *vermine*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 540.

Like a *vermin* or a wolf, when their time comes they die and perish, and in the mean time do no good.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

It is not so much to me and my fraternity as those base *vermin* the Otters. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 21.

Hence—2. A contemptible or obnoxious person; a low or vile fellow; also, such persons collectively.

You are my prisoners, base *vermine*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 1072.

Sir, this *vermin* of court reporters, when they are forced into day upon one point, are sure to burrow in another.
Burke, Amer. Taxation.

vermin† (vėr'min), *v. t.* [< *vermin*, *n.*] To rid or clear of vermin.

Get warrener bound
To *vermine* thy ground.
Tusser, Husbandry, January's Abstract.

verminate (vėr'mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *verminated*, ppr. *verminating*. [< L. *verminare*, have worms, have crawling pains (cf. *vermina*, gripes, belly-ache), < *vermis*, worm: see *vermin*.] To breed vermin; become infested with worms, lice, or other parasites.

vermination (vėr-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *verminatio*(*n*-), worms (as a disease), also crawling pains, < *verminare*, have worms, have crawling pains: see *verminate*.] The generation or breeding of worms or other parasites; parasitic infestation, as by intestinal worms; helminthiasis; phthiriasis; the lousy disease.

verminer† (vėr'mi-nėr), *n.* A terrier.

The beagles, the lurchers, and lastly, the *verminers*, or, as we should call them, the terriers.
Ainsworth, Lancashire Witches, iii. 1.

vermin-killer (vėr'min-kil″ėr), *n.* One who or that which kills vermin.

verminly† (vėr'min-li), *a.* [< *vermin* + *-ly*¹.] Like or characteristic of vermin.

They have nothing in them but a *verminly* nimbleness and subtlety, being bred out of the putrefactions of men's brains. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 379. (*Latham.*)

verminous (vėr'mi-nus), *a.* [= F. *vermineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *verminoso*, < L. *verminosus*, full of worms, < *vermis*, worm: see *vermin*.] 1. Tending to verminate, or breed vermin; affected with vermination; infested with parasitic vermin: as, *verminous* carrion.

Verminous and polluted rags dropt over-worn from the toyling shoulders of Time. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

Or how long he had held *verminous* occupation of his blanket and skewer. *Dickens*, Tom Tiddler's Ground, i.

2. Due to the presence of vermin; caused by vermin: as, *verminous* ulcers. See *phthiriasis*.—3. Of the nature of or consisting of vermin; like vermin.

Do you place me in the rank of *verminous* fellows,
To destroy things for wages?
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iii. 4.

That soft class of devotees who feel
Reverence for life so deeply that they spare
The *verminous* brood.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, ii.

Verminous and murderous muckworm of the Parisian Commune. *Swinburne*, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 176.

Verminous crasis†, a diseased condition supposed to be due to the presence of intestinal worms.—**Verminous fever**, a fever due to the presence of intestinal worms.

verminously (vėr'mi-nus-li), *adv.* In a verminous manner, or to a verminous degree; so as to breed worms; as if infested by worms: as, *verminously* unclean.

vermiparous (vėr-mip'a̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *parere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Producing or breeding worms.

A generation of eggs, or some *vermiparous* separation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

vermis (vėr'mis), *n.*; pl. *vermes* (-mēz). [L., a worm: see *worm*.] In *anat.*, the median lobe or division of the cerebellum; the vermiform process of the cerebellum, divided into *prevermis* and *postvermis*.

Vermivora (vėr-miv'ọ̄-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < L. *vermis*, a worm, + *vorare*, devour.] A genus of birds, the American worm-eating warblers: now divided into several other genera, including *Helmintherus* (*Helinaia* or *Helonæa*) and *Helminthophaga* (or *Helminthophila*). (See *warbler*, *swamp-warbler*, and cut under *Helminthophaga*.) The name was applied by Lesson in 1831 to a different genus (of the family *Tyrannidæ*), and had been used by Meyer in 1822 in another sense.

vermivorous (vėr-miv'ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *vorare*, devour, + *-ous*.] Worm-eating; feeding on worms; devouring grubs; erucivorous; campophagous.

Vermonter (vėr-mon'tėr), *n.* [< *Vermont* (see def.) + *-er*¹.] A native or an inhabitant of Vermont, one of the New England States of the United States of America.

In 1776 the *Vermonters* sought admission to the provincial Congress. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 168.

vermuth, vermouth (vėr'mööth), *n.* [= F. *vermout*, *wermouth*, < G. *wermuth*, wormwood, = AS. *wermōd*, wormwood: see *wormwood*.] A sort of mild cordial consisting of white wine flavored with wormwood and other ingredients. It is prepared chiefly in France and Italy, that of Turin being the most esteemed, and its special use is to stimulate the appetite by its bitterness.

vernacle¹ (vėr'na̤-kl), *n.* [< L. *vernaculus*, native, vernacular: see *vernacular*.] A vernacular word, term, or expression. [Rare.]

Vernacles or vernacular terms.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 518.

vernacle²† (vėr'na̤-kl), *n.* A Middle English form of *vernicle*.

vernacular (vėr-nak'ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vernaculus*, native, domestic, indigenous, of or pertaining to home-born slaves, < *verna*, a native, a home-born slave (one born in his master's house), lit. 'dweller,' < √ *vas* = Skt. √ *vas*, dwell: see *was*.] I. *a.* 1. Native; indigenous; belonging to the country of one's birth; belonging to the speech that one naturally acquires: as, English is our *vernacular* language. The word is always, or almost always, used of the native language or ordinary idiom of a place.

This [Welsh] is one of the fourteen *vernacular* and independent Tongues of Europe, and she hath divers Dialects. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 55.

The tongues which now are called learned were indeed *vernacular* when first the Scriptures were written in them.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 367.

An ancient father of his valley, one who is thoroughly *vernacular* in his talk. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

2. Hence, specifically, characteristic of a locality: as, *vernacular* architecture.—**Vernacular disease**, a disease which prevails in a particular country or district; an epidemic, or more accurately an endemic, disease.

II. *n.* One's mother-tongue; the native idiom of a place; by extension, the language of a particular calling.

He made a version of Aristotle's Ethics into the *vernacular*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

The English Church . . . had obtained the Bible in English, and the use of the chief forms of prayer in the *vernacular*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 261.

On the bar we found friends that we had made in Panama, who had preceded us a few days, long enough to speak the *vernacular* of mining, and to pride themselves on being "old miners." *The Century*, XLII. 128.

vernacularism (vėr-nak'ụ̄-lạ̈r-izm), *n.* [< *vernacular* + *-ism*.] 1. A vernacular word or expression. *Quarterly Rev.*—2. The use of the vernacular: the opposite of *classicalism*.

vernacularity (vėr-nak-ụ̄-lar'i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *vernacularities* (-tiz). [< *vernacular* + *-ity*.] A vernacularism; an idiom.

Rustic Annandale, . . . with its homely honesties, rough *vernacularities*.
Carlyle, Reminiscences (Edward Irving), p. 264.

vernacularization (vėr-nak″ụ̄-lạ̈r-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *vernacularize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making vernacular; the state of being made vernacular.

Thousands of words and uses of words, on their first appearance or revival as candidates for *vernacularization*, must have met with repugnance, expressed or unexpressed. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 105.

vernacularize (vėr-nak'ụ̄-lạ̈r-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vernacularized*, ppr. *vernacularizing*. [< *vernacular* + *-ize*.] To make vernacular; vernaculate.

vernacularly (vėr-nak'ụ̄-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* In accordance with the vernacular manner; in the vernacular.

vernaculate (vėr-nak'ụ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vernaculated*, ppr. *vernaculating*. [< L. *vernaculus*, native, + *-ate*².] To express in a vernacular idiom; give a local name to. [Rare.]

Very large Antwerp [red raspberry] "patches," as they are *vernaculated* by the average fruit-grower.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, July 15, 1887.

vernaculous† (vėr-nak'ụ̄-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *vernáculo* = Pg. It. *vernaculo*, < L. *vernaculus*, native, domestic, of or pertaining to home-born slaves: see *vernacular*.] 1. Vernacular.

Their *vernaculous* and mother tongues.
Sir T. Browne, Tracts, viii.

2. Of or belonging to slaves or the rabble; hence, scurrilous; insolent; scoffing. [A Latinism.]

The petulancy of every *vernaculous* orator.
B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded.

vernage† (vėr'nạ̄j), *n.* [< ME. *vernage*, < OF. *vernage*, < It. *vernaccia*, "a kind of strong wine like malmesie or mukadine or bastard wine" (Florio, 1598) (ML. *vernachia*), lit. 'winter wine,' < *vernaccio*, a severe winter, < *verno*, winter, = It. Pg. *inverno* = Sp. *invierno* = F. *hiver*, winter, < L. *hibernus*, pertaining to winter: see *hibernate*.] A kind of white wine.

He drynketh ypocras, clarree, and *vernage*,
Of spices hoote, to encressen his corage.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 563.

Sche brouȝthe hem *Vernage* and Crete.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 111, Index.

vernal (vėr'na̤l), *a.* [< F. *vernal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *vernal* = It. *vernale*, < LL. *vernalis*, of the spring, vernal, < L. *ver*, spring: see *ver*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the spring; belonging to the spring; appearing in spring: as, *vernal* bloom.

In those *vernal* seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against Nature not to go out and see her riches.
Milton, Education.

The *vernal* breeze that drives the fogs before it, . . . if augmented to a tempest, will . . . desolate the garden.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

And beg an alms of spring-time, ne'er denied
Indoors by *vernal* Chaucer.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. Of or belonging to youth, the springtime of life.

The *vernal* fancies and sensations of your time of life.
Choate, Addresses, p. 134.

3. In *bot.*, appearing in spring: as, *vernal* flowers.—4. Done or accomplished in spring: as, the *vernal* migration or molt of birds.—**Vernal equinox.** See *equinox*, and *equinoctial points* (under *equinoctial*).—**Vernal fever,** malarial fever.—**Vernal grass,** a grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, native in the northern Old World, introduced in North America. It is a slender plant a foot or two high, with a loose cylindrical spike. From the presence of coumarin it exhales an agreeable odor, especially at flowering time, and though not specially nutritious is prized as an admixture in hay for the sake of its flavor. Often called *sweet vernal grass*, *spring grass*, sometimes *sweet-scented grass.*—**Vernal signs,** the signs in which the sun appears in spring.—**Vernal whitlow-grass.** See *whitlow-grass.*

vernally (vėr'nạl-i), *adv.* In a vernal manner.

vernant (vėr'nạnt), *a.* [< L. *vernan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vernare*, flourish, bloom: see *vernate.*] Flourishing as in spring; vernal.

Else had the spring
Perpetual smiled on earth with *vernant* flowers.
Milton, P. L., x. 679.

vernate (vėr'nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vernated*, ppr. *vernating.* [< L. *vernatus*, pp. of *vernare*, flourish, bloom, < *vernus*, of the spring: see *vernal.*] To be vernant; flourish.

vernation (vėr-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *vernatio(n-)*, found only in the particular sense the sloughing or shedding of the skin of snakes, the slough itself, lit. 'renewing of youth,' < *vernare*, be like spring, bloom, flourish, renew itself, of a snake, to shed its skin, slough: see *vernate.*] In *bot.*, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud, not with reference to their insertion, but with regard to their folding, coiling, etc., taken singly or together. It is also called *prefoliation*, and the word corresponds to the terms *estivation* and *prefloration*, which indicate the manner in which the parts of the flower are arranged in the flower-bud. For the particular forms of vernation, see the terms *plicate*, *conduplicate*, *inflexed*, *convolute*, *involute*, *revolute*, and *circinate*.

vernicle (vėr'ni-kl), *n.* [< ME. *vernicle*, *vernacle*, *vernakylle*, < ML. *veronicula*, dim. of *veronica*: see *veronica.*] A handkerchief impressed with the face of Christ: same as *veronica*, 1.

A *vernicle* hadde he sowed on his cappe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 685.

The *vernicle*, as worn by pilgrims, was a copy of the handkerchief of St. Veronica, which was miraculously impressed with the features of our Lord.
Piers Plowman (ed. Skeat), II. 101, notes.

vernier (vėr'ni-ėr), *n.* [< F. *vernier*, named after Pierre *Vernier* (1580–1637), who invented the instrument in 1631.] A small movable scale, running parallel with the fixed scale of a sextant, theodolite, barometer, or other graduated instrument, and used for measuring a fractional part of one of the equal divisions on the graduated fixed scale or arc. It consists, in its simplest form, of a small sliding scale, the divisions of which differ from those of the primary scale. A space is taken equal to an exact number of parts of the primary scale, and is divided into a number of equal parts either greater by 1 or less by 1 than the number that it covers on the primary scale. Fig. 1 represents the vernier of the common barometer for measuring to the hundredth of an inch.

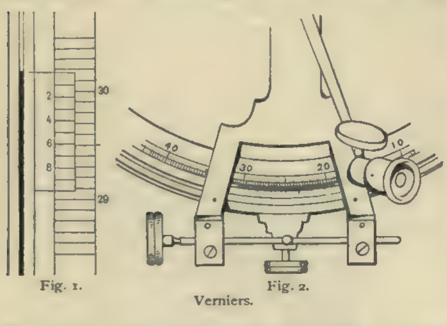


Fig. 1. Fig. 2.
Verniers.

The scale is divided into inches and tenths of inches; the small movable scale is the vernier, which consists of a length of eleven parts of the main scale divided into ten equal parts—each part being therefore equal to eleven tenths of a division on the main scale, and the difference between a scale-division and a vernier-division being one hundredth of an inch. To use the vernier, the zero or top line of it is set to coincide with the top of the barometric column, which in the figure stands between 30.1 and 30.2 inches. If the zero of the vernier were set to coincide with 30.1 inches on the scale, the first division would be one hundredth of an inch below 30 on the scale, division 2 two hundredths below 29.9, and so on, division 10 coinciding with 29 inches. Hence, as the vernier is raised its divisions coincide successively with scale-divisions, and the numbers on the vernier correspond to the hundredths it has been raised. In the figure the coincidence is at the seventh vernier-division—that is, the vernier stands seven hundredths of an inch above 30.1, and the height of the mercury is therefore 30.17 inches. Fig. 2 represents part of the limb of a sextant with a vernier. Also called *nonius.* See also cuts under *caliper*, *square*, and *transit.*—**Vernier-scale sight.** See *sight*^{1}.

vernile (vėr'nil), *a.* [< L. *vernilis*, servile, < *verna*, a home-born slave: see *vernacular.*] Suiting a slave; servile; slavish. [Rare.]

Vernile scurrility. *De Quincey.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

vernility (vėr-nil'ị-ti), *n.* [< L. *vernilita(t-)s*, servility; < *vernilis*, servile: see *servile.*] The character or state of being vernile; servility. *Blount*, 1670. [Rare.]

vernish†, *v.* An obsolete form of *varnish.*

vernix (vėr'niks), *n.* [NL., varnish: see *varnish.*] In *med.*, used in the phrase *vernix caseosa*, a fatty matter covering the skin of the fetus.

Vernonia (vėr-nō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1791), named after William *Vernon*, an English botanist, who collected plants in Maryland near the end of the 17th century.] A genus of composite plants, type of the tribe *Vernoniaceæ* and subtribe *Euvernonieæ.* It is characterized by a polymorphous inflorescence, usually with a naked receptacle, ten-ribbed achenes, and a pappus of two or three series, the inner slender, copious, and elongated, the outer much shorter, often more chaffy, sometimes absent. There are about 500 species. They are chiefly tropical, abundant in America, numerous in Africa, and frequent in Asia. A few occur beyond the tropics, in North and South America and South Africa. One Asiatic species, *V. cinerea*, is very common also in Australia, and is naturalized in the West Indies. None occurs in Europe. They are shrubs or herbs, usually with straight, crisped, woolly or tangled hairs, rarely stellate or scurfy. The leaves are alternate, entire or toothed, feather-veined, petioled or sessile, but not decurrent; in *V. oppositifolia* and *V. eupatorifolia* of Brazil they are opposite. The fruit consists of smooth or hirsute achenes, commonly glandular between the ribs. The flowers are purple, red, bluish, or rarely white; they form terminal flower-heads, which are usually cymose and panicled, or corymbose, sometimes solitary or glomerate. The large section *Lepidoploa* includes over 200 American species, chiefly with many-flowered subspherical corymbed heads; to this belong the 10 or more species of the United States, which are known as *ironweed*, perhaps from the hardness of their stems, and are peculiar in their usually crimson flowers, brown or rusty-colored pappus, and resinous-dotted achenes. They are polymorphous, and disposed to hybridize. *V. Noveboracensis*, also known as *flattop*, extends north to New England; *V. altissima*, to Pennsylvania; and *V. fasciculata*, to Ohio and the Dakotas; the others are chiefly southwestern. *V. arborescens* is the fleabane of Jamaica. A decoction of *V. cinerea* is used in India as a febrifuge. The small black seeds of *V. anthelmintica*, a common annual of India, yield by pressure a solid green oil known as *khatzum-* or *kinka-oil*, esteemed of value in the arts.

Vernoniaceæ (vėr-nō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. H. F. Lessing, 1829), < *Vernonia* + *-aceæ.*] A tribe of composite plants, characterized by flower-heads with all the flowers similar and tubular, and usually by setose or chaffy pappus and alternate leaves. From the *Eupatoriaceæ*, the other similar tribe of uniformly tubular-flowered *Compositæ*, it is further distinguished by its sagittate anthers and its subulate style-branches, which are usually much elongated, stigmatose along the inner side, and minutely hispid externally. It includes 41 genera, classed in 5 groups or series—one of these series, the subtribe *Lychnophoreæ*, peculiar in its densely glomerate small flower-heads, the others composing the subtribe *Euvernonieæ*, with the flower-heads separate, and usually panicled or solitary. They are herbs or shrubs, rarely trees. Their leaves are alternate (except in 3 species), not opposite, as commonly in the *Eupatoriaceæ*, and are entire or toothed, not dissected, as often in other composite tribes. Their flowers are purple, violet, or white, never yellow, frequent as that color is in the order. One genus, *Stokesia*, is blue-flowered. Two genera, *Elephantopus* and *Vernonia* (the type), extend into the middle United States. The tribe abounds in monotypic genera, chiefly Brazilian, with two confined to the West Indies, one to Australia, and three or four to tropical Africa.

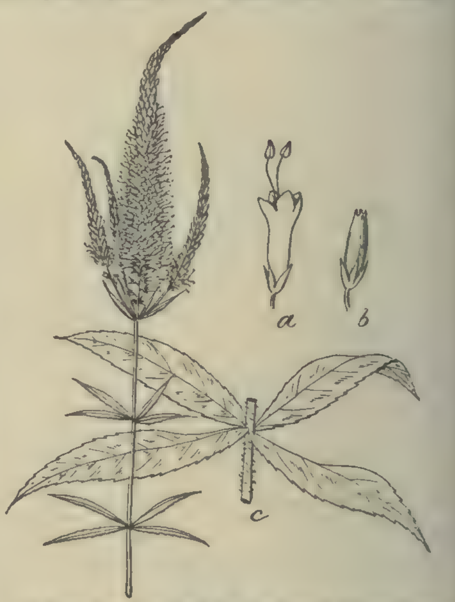
vernoniaceous (vėr-nō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of the tribe *Vernoniaceæ*; characterized like *Vernonia.*

Verona brown. See *brown.*

Veronese (ver-ọ-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Verona* (see def.) + *-ese.* Cf. L. *Veronensis.*] **I.** *a.* In *geog.*, of or pertaining to Verona, a city and province of northern Italy.—**Veronese green.** See *green*^{1}.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Verona.

veronica (vē-ron'i-kạ̈), *n.* [In ME. *veronike* and *verony*, < OF. *veronique*, F. *véronique* = Sp. *verónica* = Pg. It. *veronica*; < ML. *veronica*, a napkin supposed to be impressed with the face of Christ (popularly connected with L. *vera*, true, + LGr. *εἰκών*, image: see *very*, *icon*), < *Veronica*, the traditional name of the woman who wiped the Saviour's face, ult. identical with *Berenīce*, *Bernīce*, the traditional name of the woman cured of the issue of blood, L. *Berenīce*, also *Beronīce*, and contr. *Bernīce*, < Gr. Βερενίκη, the name of the daughter of King Agrippa and of other women, Macedonian form of Gr. *φερενίκη*, lit. 'bearer of victory,' < *φέρειν*, = E. *bear*^{1}, + *νίκη*, victory (see *Nike*). Hence ult. *vernicle.*] 1. A napkin or piece of cloth impressed with the face of Christ: from the legend that a woman named Veronica wiped the face of Christ with her handkerchief when he was on his way to Calvary, and that the likeness of the face was miraculously impressed upon the cloth. Also *vernicle.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; earlier, about 1554, by Mattioli).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Digitaleæ*, type of the subtribe *Veroniceæ.* It is characterized by opposite lower leaves, a wheel-shaped corolla with a very short tube and spreading lobes, and by two stamens with their anther-cells confluent at the apex. About 220 species have been described, perhaps to be reduced to 180. They are widely scattered through temperate and cold regions, and are usually low herbs, their stem-leaves almost always plainly opposite, but the floral leaves always alternate, and commonly diminished into bracts. *V. Virginica* is exceptional in its whorled leaves. The flowers are blue, often penciled with violet, and varying to purple, pink, or white, but never yellow; they form terminal or axillary racemes, or are solitary and sessile in the axils. The fruit is a loculicidal or four-valved capsule, often obtuse or notched, rarely acute. The species are known as *speedwell*, especially *V. Chamædrys*, also called *forget-me-not* (see *speedwell*). A few are of medicinal repute, especially *V. Virginica*, known as *black-root* and *Culver's-root* or *Culver's-physic*, a tall perennial with wand-like stem from 2 to 6 feet high, and a white spike from 6 to 10 inches long, occurring in Canada, the eastern and central United States, Japan, and Siberia. The leaves of *V. officinalis* have been used as a medicinal tea; the so-called Mont Cenis tea is from *V. Allionii.* Twelve species are natives of England, 60 of Europe, 6 of Alaska, and 11 of the United States proper, only two of which are confined to North America: *V. Cusickii*, a large-flowered alpine plant of Oregon and California, and *V. Americana*, known as *brooklime*, a petiolate aquatic with purple-striped pale-blue flowers, distributed from Virginia and New Mexico to Alaska. The similar *V. Beccabunga* of the Old World is the original brooklime. Five other species are now naturalized in the United States: of these, *V. peregrina* and *V. serpyllifolia* are almost cosmopolitan. (See *neckweed*, and *Paul's betony* (under *betony*).) For *V. hederæfolia*, see *henbit*; and for *V. officinalis*, see *speedwell* (with cut) and *fluellen.* Many foreign species (at least fifty) are valued for cultivation in gardens, as *V. longifolia*, or for rockeries, as *V. repens*, a creeper forming a mat of pale-blue flowers. Many are of variegated colors, as *V. saxatilis*, an alpine plant with blue violet-striped flowers, narrowly ringed with crimson around the white center. Numerous species occur in high southern latitudes, 14 in Australia, and 24 in New Zealand, one of which, *V. elliptica*, extends to Cape Horn, and sometimes becomes a small tree 20 feet high. The genus reaches its greatest development in New Zealand, where it is present in remarkable beauty and abundance. Nearly all the species are shrubby, usually from 2 to 6 feet high, and are cultivated under glass, especially *V. salicifolia* and *V. speciosa*, with wine-colored flowers, the largest-leafed species, as also *V. formosa* of Tasmania. *V. buxifolia*, with purple-veined white flowers, is sometimes known as *New Zealand box*; and *V. perfoliata*, of southern Australia, as *digger's-speedwell.* *V. tetragona* of New Zealand, from its hard imbricated decussate connate leaves, has been mistaken for a conifer.



The Upper Part of the Stem with the Flowers of Culver's-root (*Veronica Virginica*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, part of stem with the whorled leaves.

verray†, **verrayliche**†. Middle English forms of *very*, *verily.*

verre†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *verre*, < L. *vitrum*, glass: see *vitreous.* The same word is contained in *sandiver* and ult. in *varnish.*] Glass.

Forthy, who that hath an hede of *verre*
Fro caste of stones war hym in the werre.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 867.

verré, verrey (ve-rā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *vairé.*

verrel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ferrule*^{2}.

verriculate (ve-rik'ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< *verricule* + *-ate*^{1}.] In *entom.*, covered with verricules.

verricule (ver'i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *verriculum*, a drag-net, < *verrere*, sweep.] In *entom.*, a thick-set tuft of upright parallel hairs.

verruca (ve-rö′kä̤), *n.*; pl. *verrucæ* (-sē). [NL., ⟨ L. *verruca*, a wart, a steep place, a height.] 1. In *pathol.*, a wart.—2. In *bot.*, a wart or sessile gland produced upon various parts of plants, especially upon a thallus.—3. In *zoöl.*, a small, flattish, wart-like prominence; a verruciform tubercle.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of cirripeds, typical of the family *Verrucidæ*.

verrucano (ver-ǫ̈-kä′nō), *n.* [⟨ It. *verrucana*, a hard stone used in crushing-mills, ⟨ *verruca*, ⟨ L. *verruca*, a wart.] The name given by Alpine geologists to a conglomerate of more or less imperfectly rounded fragments of white or pale-red quartz, varying in size from that of a grain of sand up to that of an egg, held together by a cement of reddish, greenish, or violet-colored silicious or talcose material. It occurs in numerous localities both north and south of the Alps, and in northern Italy, sometimes in masses of great thickness, which often take on a gneissoid or schistose structure. In certain localities the verrucano overlies a slaty rock which contains plants of Carboniferous age: hence some geologists have considered it as belonging to that formation, while others have regarded it as the equivalent of the Rothliegende, the lower division of the Permian.

Verrucaria (ver-ǫ̈-kā′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Persoon), ⟨ L. *verrucaria*, a plant that drives away warts, ⟨ *verruca*, a wart.] A genus of angiocarpous lichens, typical of the tribe *Verrucariacei*.

Verrucariacei (ver-ǫ̈-kā-ri-ā′sē̤-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Verrucaria* + *-acei*.] A tribe of angiocarpous lichens, having globular apothecia which open only by a pore at the summit, and a proper exciple covering a similarly shaped hymenium, which is in turn included in a more or less distinguishable envelop. Also *Verrucariæi*.

verrucariaceous (ver-ǫ̈-kā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Verrucaria* or the tribe *Verrucariacei*.

verrucariine (ver-ǫ̈-kā′ri-in), *a.* [⟨ *Verrucaria* + *-ine*¹.] In *bot.*, resembling the genus *Verrucaria* or the tribe *Verrucariacei*, or having their characters.

verrucarioid (ver-ǫ̈-kā′ri-oid), *a.* [⟨ *Verrucaria* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, same as *verrucariine*.

Verrucidæ (ve-rö′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Verruca*, 4, + *-idæ*.] A family of sessile thoracic *Cirripedia*, characterized by the absence of a peduncle and the lack of symmetry of the shell, the scuta and terga being deprived of depressor muscles, movable on one side only, on the other united with the rostrum and carina. *Verruca* is the only genus, with few recent species, but others are found fossil down to the Chalk formation.

verruciform (ve-rö′si-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *verruca*, a wart, + *forma*, form.] Warty; resembling a wart in appearance. Also *verrucæform*.

verrucose (ver′ǫ̈-kōs), *a.* [⟨ L. *verrucosus*: see *verrucous*.] Same as *verrucous*.

verrucous (ver′ǫ̈-kus), *a.* [= F. *verruqueux*, ⟨ L. *verrucosus*, full of warts, ⟨ *verruca*, a wart: see *verruca*.] Warty; studded with verruciform elevations or tubercles.

verruculose (ve-rö′kṳ̄-lōs), *a.* [⟨ L. *verrucula*, a little eminence, a little wart (dim. of *verruca*, a wart), + *-ose*.] Minutely verrucose; covered with small warts or wart-like elevations.

verrugas (ve-rö′gä̤s), *n.* [⟨ Sp. *verrugas*, pl. of *verruga*, ⟨ L. *verruca*, a wart.] A specific disease, often fatal, occurring in Peru; frambœsia. A prominent characteristic is the appearance of warty growths on the skin. See also *yaws*.

verrulet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ferrule*².

verry (ver′i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *vairé*.

versability (vėr-sa̤-bil′i̤-ti), *n.* [⟨ *versable* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being versable; aptness to be turned round.

> Now the use of the Auxiliaries is at once to set the soul a-going by herself upon the materials, as they are brought her, and, by the *versability* of this great engine, round which they are twisted, to open new tracts of inquiry, and make every idea engender millions.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 42.

versable (vėr′sa̤-bl), *a.* [⟨ L. *versabilis*, movable, changeable, ⟨ *versare*, turn or whirl about: see *versant*.] Capable of being turned. *Blount*, 1670.

versableness (vėr′sa̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being versable; versability.

versal† (vėr′sa̤l), *a.* [Abbr. of *universal*. Cf. *varsal*.] Universal; whole.

> She looks as pale as any clout in the *versal* world.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 219.

> Some, for brevity,
> Have cast the *versal* world's nativity.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 930.

versant (vėr′sa̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ F. *versant*, ⟨ L. *versan(t-)s*, ppr. of *versare*, turn or whirl about: see *verse*¹, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Familiar; conversant; versed.

> I, with great pains and difficulty, got the whole book of the Canticles translated into each of these languages, by priests esteemed the most *versant* in the language of each nation.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 404.

> The Bishop of London is . . . thoroughly *versant* in ecclesiastical law.
> *Sydney Smith*, First Letter to Archdeacon Singleton. [(*Davies*.)

2. In *her.*, carrying the wings erect and open. It is generally held to be the same as *elevated and pursuant*, but seems to refer especially to a display of the under surface of the wings.

II. *n.* All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction; the general lie or slope of surface; aspect.

versatile (vėr′sa̤-til), *a.* [⟨ F. *versatile* = Sp. *versátil* = Pg. *versatil* = It. *versatile*, ⟨ L. *versatilis*, revolving, movable, versatile, ⟨ *versare*, turn: see *verse*¹, *v.*] 1. Capable of being moved or turned round: as, a *versatile* spindle.

> At yᵉ Royall Society Sʳ Wᵐ Petty propos'd divers things for the improvement of shipping: a *versatile* keele that should be on hinges. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1661.

> He had a *versatile* timber house built in Mr. Hart's garden (opposite to St. James's parke) to try the experiment. He would turne it to the sun, and sit towards it.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (James Harrington).

> *Versatile* and sharp-piercing, like a screw.
> *W. Harte*, Eulogies.

2. Changeable; variable; unsteady; inconstant.

> Those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove.
> *Glanville*.

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying one's self to a new task, or to various subjects; many-sided: as, a *versatile* writer; a *versatile* actor.

> An adventurer of *versatile* parts, sharper, coiner, false witness, sham bail, dancing-master, buffoon, poet, comedian. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

> Conspicuous among the youths of high promise . . . was the quick and *versatile* Montague.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

> The *versatile* mind, ever ready to turn its attention in a new and unexplored quarter.
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 97.

4. In *bot.*, swinging or turning freely on a support: especially noting an anther fixed by the middle on the apex of the filament, and swinging freely to and fro. See cuts under *anther* and *lily*.—5. In *ornith.*, specifically, reversible: noting any toe of a bird which may be turned either forward or backward.

> It is advantageous to a bird of prey to be able to spread the toes as widely as possible, that the talons may seize the prey like a set of grappling irons; and accordingly the toes are widely divergent from each other, the outer one in the owls and a few hawks being quite *versatile*.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 130.

6. In *entom.*, moving freely up and down or laterally: as, *versatile* antennæ.—**Versatile dementia**, a form of dementia in which the patient is talkative and restless, often with a tendency to destroy, without reason, any objects within his reach.—**Versatile head**, in *entom.*, a head that can be freely moved in every direction.

versatilely (vėr′sa̤-til-li), *adv.* In a versatile manner.

versatileness (vėr′sa̤-til-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being versatile; versatility.

versatility (vėr-sa̤-til′i̤-ti), *n.* [⟨ F. *versatilité* = Sp. *versatilidad* = Pg. *versatilidade* = It. *versatilità*; as *versatile* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being changeable or fickle; variableness.

> The evils of inconstancy and *versatility*, ten thousand times worse than those of obstinacy and the blindest prejudice. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; facility in taking up various pursuits or lines of thought or action; versatileness: as, the *versatility* of genius.

> I do not mean the force alone,
> The grace and *versatility* of the man.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Specifically, in *ornith.*, capability of turning either backward or forward, as a toe; the versatile movement of such a digit.

versation (vėr-sā′sho̤n), *n.* A turning or winding. *Blount*, 1670.

Verschoorist (ver′skör-ist), *n.* [⟨ *Verschoor* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of a minor sect in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, followers of one Verschoor. They are also called *Hebraists*, because of their application to the study of Hebrew.

vers de société (vers dė sō-sē-ā-tā′). [F.] Same as *society verse* (which see, under *society*).

verse¹† (vėrs), *v. t.* [⟨ OF. *verser*, F. *verser* = Sp. Pg. *versar* = It. *versare*, ⟨ L. *versare*, OL. *vorsare*, turn, wind, twist, or whirl about, turn over in the mind, meditate; in middle voice, *versari*, move about, dwell, live, be occupied or engaged or concerned; freq. of *vertere*, *vortere*, pp. *versus*, *vorsus*, turn, turn about, overturn, change, alter, transform, translate; in middle voice, be occupied or engaged, be in a place or condition, = AS. *weorthan*, E. *worth*, be: see *worth*¹.] To turn; revolve, as in meditation.

> Who, *versing* in his mind this thought, can keep his cheeks dry? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 344.

verse² (vėrs), *n.* [⟨ ME. *vers*, partly, and in the early form *fers* wholly, ⟨ AS. *fers*, partly ⟨ OF. (and F.) *vers* = Sp. Pg. It. *verso* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *vers*, ⟨ L. *versus* (pl. *versus*), also *vorsus*, a furrow, a line, row, in particular a line of writing, and in poetry a verse, lit. a turning, turn (hence a turn at the end of a furrow, etc.), ⟨ *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*¹. Hence *verse*², *v.*, *versicle*, *versify*, etc.] 1. In *pros.*: (*a*) A succession of feet (colon or period) written or printed in one line; a line: as, a poem of three hundred *verses*; hence, a type of metrical composition, as represented by a metrical line; a meter. A verse may be catalectic, dimeter, trimeter, iambic, dactylic, rimed, unrimed, alliterative, etc.

> He made of ryme ten *vers* or twelve.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 463.

> They . . . thought themselues no small fooles, when they could make their *verses* goe all in ryme as did the schooles of Salerne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 9.

> It does not follow that, because a man is hanged for his faith, he is able to write good *verses*.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 295.

(*b*) A type of metrical composition, represented by a group of lines; a kind of stanza: as, Spencerian *verse*; hence, a stanza: as, the first *verse* of a (rimed) hymn.

> Now, good Cesario, but that piece of song . . .
> Come, but one *verse*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 7.

> A young lady proceeded to entertain the company with a ballad in four *verses*. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxvi.

> A stanza — often called a *verse* in the common speech of the present day — may be a group of two, three, or any number of lines. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 239.

(*c*) A specimen of metrical composition; a piece of poetry; a poem. [Rare.]

> This *verse* be thine, my friend. *Pope*, Epistle to Jervas.

(*d*) Metrical composition in general; versification; hence, poetical composition; poetry, especially as involving metrical form: opposed to *prose*.

> To write, to th' honour of my Maker dread,
> *Verse* that a Virgine without blush may read.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

> Who says in *verse* what others say in prose.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 202.

> Poets, like painters, their machinery claim,
> And *verse* bestows the varnish and the frame.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Poetry.

2. (*a*) A succession of words written in one line; hence, a sentence, or part of a sentence, written, or fitted to be written, as one line; a stich or stichos. It was a custom in ancient times to write prosaic as well as metrical books in lines of average length: (See *colometry*, *stichometry*.) This custom was continued especially in writing the poetical books of the Bible, which, though not metrical in form, are composed in balanced clauses, and in liturgical forms taken from or similar to these. Hence—(*b*) In *liturgics*, a sentence, or part of a sentence, usually from the Scriptures, especially from the Book of Psalms, said alternately by an officiant or leader and the choir or people; specifically, the sentence, clause, or phrase said by the officiant or leader, as distinguished from the response of the choir or congregation; a versicle. In the hour-offices a verse is especially a sentence following the responsory after a lesson. In the gradual the second sentence is called a *verse*, and also that following the alleluia. Also *versus*. (*c*) In *church music*, a passage or movement for a single voice or for soloists, as contrasted with *chorus*; also, a soloist who sings such a passage. (*d*) A short division of a chapter in any book of Scripture, usually forming one sentence, or part of a long sentence or period. The present division of verses in the Old Testament is inherited, with modifications, from the masoretic division of verses (pesūqīm), and has been used in Latin and other versions since 1528. The present division of verses in the New Testament was made by Robert Stephanus, on a horseback journey from Paris to Lyons, in an edition published in 1551. In English versions the verses were first marked in the Geneva Bible of 1560. (*e*) A similar division in any book.—**Adonic, Alcaic, Alcmanian verse.** See the adjectives.—**Blank verse**, unrimed verse; particularly, that form of unrimed heroic verse which is commonly employed in English dramatic and epic poetry. It was introduced by

the Earl of Surrey (d. 1547), in his translation of the second and fourth books of the Æneid. It was first employed in the drama in Sackville and Norton's tragedy of "Ferrex and Porrex," which was printed in 1565; but it was not till Marlowe adopted it in his play of "Tamburlaine the Great" that it became the form regularly employed in the metrical drama, which it has since with only occasional intervals remained. After Milton's use of it in "Paradise Lost" it was widely extended to many other classes of composition.—**Elegiac verse.** See *elegiac*, 1.—**Fescennine verses.** See *Fescennine.*—**Heroic, Hipponactean, long, Saturnian, serpentine, society,** etc., **verse.** See the qualifying words.—**To cap verses.** See *cap*^{1}.—**Verse Lyon**†. See the quotation.

Another of their pretie inuentions was to make a verse of such wordes as by their nature and manner of construction and situation might be turned backward word by word, and make another perfit verse, but of quite contrary sence, as the gibing monks that wrote of Pope Alexander these two verses.

Laus tua non tua fraus, virtus non copia rerum,
Scandere te faciunt hoc decus eximium.

Which if ye will turne backward they make two other good verses, but of contrary sence; thus,

Eximium decus hoc faciunt te scandere, rerum
Copia, non virtus, fraus tua non tua laus.

And they called it *Verse Lyon.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

verse^2 (vėrs), *v.* [< *verse*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To relate or express in verse; turn into verse or rime.

Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 67.

He fringed its sober grey with poet-bays,
And *versed* the Psalms of David to the air
Of Yankee-Doodle, for Thanksgiving-days.
Halleck.

II. *intrans.* To make verses.

It is not riming and *versing* that maketh a Poet, no more then a long gowne maketh an Aduocate.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 29.

versé (ver-sā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *verser*, turn: see *verse*^{1}.] In *her.*, reversed or turned in a direction unusual to the bearing in question. Also *renverse.*

verse-anthem (vėrs′an″them), *n.* In *Eng. church music*, an anthem for soloists as contrasted with a full anthem, which is for a chorus. The term is also applied to an anthem that begins with a passage for solo voices.

verse-colored (vėrs′kul″ọ̈rd), *a.* Same as *versicolor.*

versed (vėrst), *a.* [< *verse*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}, after F. *versé*. Cf. *versant, conversant.*] **1.** Conversant or acquainted; practised; skilled: with *in.*

They were . . . very well *versed in* the politer parts of learning, and had travelled into the most refined nations of Europe. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

He is admirably well *versed in* screws, springs, and hinges, and deeply read in knives, combs, or scissors, buttons, or buckles. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

He seemed to be a man more than ordinarily *versed in* the use of astronomical instruments.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 255.

Versed in all the arts which win the confidence and affection of youth. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Turned; turned over.—**Versed sine, supplemental versed sine.** See *sine*^{2}.

verselet (vėrs′let), *n.* [< *verse*^{2} + *-let.*] A little verse: used in contempt.

Moreover, he wrote weak little *verselets*, like very-much-diluted Wordsworth, abounding in passages quotable for Academy pictures of bread-and-butter children.
E. Yates, Broken to Harness, xxi.

verse-maker (vėrs′mā″kėr), *n.* One who writes verses; a rimer. *Boswell.*

verse-making (vėrs′mā″king), *n.* The act or process of making verses; riming.

He had considerable readiness, too, in *verse-making.*
Athenæum, No. 3245, p. 17.

verseman (vėrs′man), *n.*; pl. *versemen* (-men). [< *verse*^{2} + *man.*] A writer of verses: used humorously or in contempt.

The God of us *Verse-men* (you know, Child), the sun.
Prior, Better Answer to Cloe Jealous.

I'll join St. Blaise (a *verseman* fit,
More fit than I, once did it).
F. Locker, The Jester's Moral.

verse-monger (vėrs′mung″gėr), *n.* A maker of verses; a rimer; a poetaster.

verse-mongering (vėrs′mung″gėr-ing), *n.* Verse-writing; especially, the making of poor verses.

The contemporary *verse-mongering* south of the Tweed.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 126.

verser^1† (vėr′sėr), *n.* [Appar. < *verse*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who tricks or cheats at cards; a sharper.

And so was faine to liue among the wicked, sometimes a stander for the padder [the stander was the sentinel to the padder or footpad], sometimes a *verser* for the cony-cacher [the coney or rabbit was the dupe, the coney-catcher the sharper who enticed the coney to be fleeced by the *verser* or card-sharper].
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 583.

verser^2 (vėr′sėr), *n.* [< *verse*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] A maker of verses; a versifier; a poet or a poetaster.

Though she have a better *verser* got
(Or Poet in the court-account) than I.
B. Jonson, The Forest, xii.

He [Ben Jonson] thought not Bartas a Poet, but a *Verser*, because he wrote not Fiction.
Drummond, Conv. of Ben Jonson (Works, ed. 1711, p. 224).

verse-service (vėrs′sėr″vis), *n.* In *Eng. church music*, a choral service for solo voices. Compare *verse-anthem.*

verset (vėr′set), *n.* [< F. *verset*, dim. of *vers*, verse: see *verse*^{2}.] **1**†. A verse, as of Scripture; a versicle.

They beare an equall part with Priest in many places, and have their cues and *versets* as well as he.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *music*, a short piece of organ-music suitable for use as an interlude or short prelude in a church service.

verse-tale (vėrs′tāl), *n.* A tale written or told in verse.

Many of the *verse-tales* are bright and spirited, and even pathos and melancholy are tempered by a certain quiet—sometimes satirical—humour.
The Academy, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 232.

versicle (vėr′si-kl), *n.* [< L. *versiculus*, a little verse, dim. of *versus*, a verse: see *verse*^{2}.] A little verse; specifically, in *liturgics*, one of a succession of short verses said or sung alternately by the officiant and choir or people; especially, the verse said by the officiant or leader as distinguished from the response (℟) of the choir or congregation. See *verse*, 2 (*b*). The name of *the versicles* is sometimes given distinctively to the versicles and responses (*preces*) after the creed at morning and evening prayer in the Anglican Church. The liturgical sign of the versicle, used in prayer-books, is ℣.

Doe it for thy name, Doe it for thy goodnesse, for thy couenant, thy law, thy glory, &c., in seuerall *versicles.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 198.

The Gloria Patri was composed by the Nicene Council, the latter *versicle* by St. Jerome.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 255.

versicolor, versicolour (vėr′si-kul-ọ̈r), *a.* [< L. *versicolor, versicolorus*, that changes its color, < *versare*, change (see *verse*^{1}), + *color:* see *color.*] **1.** Having several different colors; party-colored; variegated in color.

Chains, girdles, rings, *versicolour* ribands.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 478.

2. Changeable in color, as the chameleon; glancing different hues or tints in different lights; iridescent; sheeny. Also *versicolorate.*

Also *verse-colored, versicolored, versicolorous.*

versicolorate (vėr-si-kul′ọ̈r-āt), *a.* [< *versicolor* + *-ate*^{1}.] In *entom.*, same as *versicolor*, 2.

versicolored (vėr′si-kul-ọ̈rd), *a.* [< *versicolor* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *versicolor:* as, *versicolored* plumage; "a *versicolored* cloak," *Landor.*

versicolorous (vėr-si-kul′ọ̈r-us), *a.* [< *versicolor* + *-ous.*] Same as *versicolor.*

versicular (vėr-sik′ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus*, verse (see *versicle*).] Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing: as, a *versicular* division.

versification (vėr″si-fi-kā′shọ̈n), *n.* [< F. *versification* = Sp. *versificacion* = Pg. *versificação* = It. *versificazione*, < L. *versificatio(n-)*, < *versificare*, versify: see *versify.*] The act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse; the construction or measure of verse or poetry; metrical composition.

Donne alone . . . had your talent; but was not happy enough to arrive at your *versification.*
Dryden, Essay on Satire.

Bad *versification* alone will certainly degrade and render disgustful the sublimest sentiments.
Goldsmith, Poetry Distinguished from Other Writing.

The theory that *versification* is not an indispensable requisite of a poem seems to have become nearly obsolete in our time. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 259.

versificator (vėr′si-fi-kā-tọ̈r), *n.* [< F. *versificateur* = Sp. Pg. *versificador* = It. *versificatore*, < L. *versificator*, < *versificare*, versify: see *versify.*] A versifier. [Rare.]

I must farther add that Statius, the best *versificator* next to Virgil, knew not how to design after him, though he had the model in his eye. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

Alliteration and epithets, which with mechanical *versificators* are a mere artifice, . . . charm by their consonance when they rise out of the emotions of the true poet. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 128.

versificatrix (vėr′si-fi-kā-triks), *n.* [< L. as if **versificatrix*, fem. of *versificator:* see *versificator.*] A woman who makes verses. [Rare.]

In 1784 Beattie, writing of Hannah More, says that Johnson "told me, with great solemnity, that she was 'the most powerful *versificatrix*' in the English language."
Athenæum, No. 3244, p. 894.

versifier (vėr′si-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *versify* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who versifies; one who makes verses; a poet.

Ther is a *versifiour* seith that the ydel man excuseth hym in wynter bycause of the grete coold and in somer by enchesoun of the heete. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

There haue beene many most excellent Poets that neuer versified, and now swarme many *versifiers* that neede neuer aunswere to the name of Poets.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 28.

2. One who expresses in verse the ideas of another; one who turns prose into verse; a maker of a metrical paraphrase: as, a *versifier* of the Psalms.

versiform (vėr′si-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *versiformis*, changeable, < L. *versus*, in lit. sense 'turning,' + *forma*, form.] Varied or varying in form.

versify (vėr′si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *versified*, ppr. *versifying.* [< F. *versifier* = Sp. Pg. *versificar* = It. *versificare*, < L. *versificare*, put into verse, versify, < *versus*, verse, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn into verse; make a metrical paraphrase of: as, to *versify* the Psalms.

The 30th Psalm was the first which Luther *versified;* then the 12th, 46th, 14th, 53rd, 67th, 124th, and 128th, which last Huss had done before, and it was only modernised by Luther. *Burney*, Hist. Music, III. 35, note.

Our fair one . . . bade us *versify*
The legend. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To relate or describe in verse: treat as the subject of verse.

I *versify* the truth. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, i.

A lady loses her muff, her fan, or her lap-dog, and so the silly poet runs home to *versify* the disaster.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvii.

II. *intrans.* To make verses.

I receyved your letter, sente me laste weeke; whereby I perceive you otherwhiles continue your old exercise of *Versifying* in Englishe. *Spenser*, To Gabriel Harvey.

In *versifying* he was attempting an art which he had never learned, and for which he had no aptitude.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 40.

versing (vėr′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *verse*^{2}, *v.*] The act of writing verse.

version (vėr′shọ̈n), *n.* [< F. *version* = Sp. *version* = Pg. *versão* = It. *versione*, < ML. *versio(n-)*, a turning, translation, < L. *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn, translate: see *verse*^{1}.] **1**†. A turning round or about; change of direction.

The first was called the strophe, from the *version* or circular motion of the singers in that stanza from the right hand to the left. *Congreve*, On the Pindaric Ode.

What kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, placing in the region of heaven, or lasting, produceth what kind of effects.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

2. A change or transformation; conversion.

The *version* of air into water. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 27.

3. The act of translating, or rendering from one language into another. [Rare.]—**4.** A translation; that which is rendered from another language. A list of versions of the Bible will be found under the word *Bible.*

I received the Manuscript you sent me, and, being a little curious to compare it with the Original, I find the *Version* to be very exact and faithful.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 27.

Better a dinner of herbs and a pure conscience than the stalled ox and infamy is my *version.*
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iv.

5. A statement, account, or description of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view: as, the other party's *version* of the affair.—**6.** A school exercise consisting of a translation from one language, generally one's own, into another.—**7.** In *obstet.*, a manipulation whereby a malposition of the child is rectified, during delivery, by bringing the head or the feet into the line of the axis of the parturient canal; turning. According as the feet or the head may be brought down, the operation is called *podalic* or *cephalic version. Pelvic* version is that which converts a malpresentation into a breech-presentation. Version is called *external* when it is effected by external manipulation only, *internal* when it is performed by the hand within the parturient canal, and *bimanual* or *bipolar* when one hand acting directly upon the child in the uterus is aided by the other placed upon the abdominal wall.

8. In *mathematical physics*, the measure of the direction and magnitude of the rotation about a neighboring point produced by any vector function distributed through space. Thus, if the vector function is the velocity of a fluid at the different points of space, its curl or version is the rotation of that fluid at any point where its motion is rotational. The advantage of the word *version* over *rotation* is that it is applicable to cases where there is no motion: as, for example, to a stress.—**Italic version of the Bible.** See *Italic.*—**Revised version** (sometimes called *the revision of the authorized version*, or *the new revision*, or *the revision* simply), a revision of the authorized or King James version of the Bible, executed by two companies of scholars, one working on the Old Testament, the other on the New Testament, 1870–84. The work was originated by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England, in 1870; subsequently the coöperation of American scholars of different Protestant evangelical denominations was invited; and the work was accomplished by the two international committees, on the basis of the King James version, the resolutions of the Convocation specifically providing that "we do not contemplate any new translation of the Bible, or any alteration of the language, except where, in the judgment of the most competent scholars, such change is necessary." The work of revising the New Testament was completed in November, 1880; that of the Old Testament in July, 1884. Abbreviated *R. V.*, *Rev. Ver.*—**Spontaneous version**, in *obstet.*, the rectification of a malpresentation by the action of the uterine muscles alone, without the interference of the accoucheur. =**Syn. 4.** See *translation.*

versional (vėr′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *version* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a version or translation.

> All the suggestions for emendations [of the Bible], whether textual or *versional.*
> *The Independent* (New York), March 23, 1871.

versionist (vėr′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *version* + *-ist.*] One who makes a version; a translator; also, one who favors a certain version or translation. *Gent. Mag.*

verso (vėr′sō), *n.* [< L. *verso*, abl. of *versus*, turned, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*^{1}.] The reverse, back, or other side of some object. Specifically—(*a*) Of a coin or medal, the reverse: opposed to *obverse.* (*b*) Of a manuscript or print, the second or any succeeding left-hand page; a page of even number: opposed to *recto*, or one of uneven number: as, *verso* of title, the back of the title-page of a book.

versor (vėr′sọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*^{1}.] A particular kind of quaternion; an operator which, applied to a vector lying in a plane related in a certain way to the versor, turns the vector through an angle without altering its modulus, tensor, or length. Every quaternion is a product, in one way only, of a tensor and a versor, and that versor is called the versor of the quaternion, and is represented by a capital U written before the symbol of the quaternion.

versorium (vėr-sō′ri-um), *n.* A magnetic needle delicately mounted so as to move freely in a horizontal plane: so called by Gilbert. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 220.

verst (verst), *n.* [Also sometimes *werst* (after G.); = F. *verste*, < Russ. *versta*, a verst, also a verst-post, equality, age; perhaps orig. 'turn,' hence a distance, a space, for **vertta*, < Russ. *vertieti* (Slav. √ *vert*), turn, = L. *vertere*, turn: see *verse*^{1}.] A Russian measure of length, containing 3,500 English feet, or very nearly two thirds of an English mile, and somewhat more than a kilometer.

versual (vėr′ṣū-ạl), *a.* [< L. *versus*, a verse, + *-al.*] Of the character of a verse; pertaining to verses or short paragraphs, generally of one sentence or clause: as, the *versual* divisions of the Bible: correlated with *capital*, *sectional*, *pausal*, *parenthetical*, *punctual*, *literal*, etc. *W. Smith's Bible Dict.*

versus (vėr′sus), *prep.* [< L. *versus*, toward, against, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*^{1}.] Against: used chiefly in legal phraseology: as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe. Abbreviated *v.*, *vs.*

versute (vėr-sūt′), *a.* [< L. *versutus*, adroit, versatile, < *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*^{1}, and cf. *versant.*] Crafty; wily.

> A person . . . of *versute* and vertigenous policy.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 132. (*Davies.*)

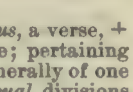
vert^1 (vėrt), *n.* [< F. *vert*, green, < OF. *verd*, < L. *viride*, green, green color: see *verd.*] **1.** In *Eng. forest law*, everything within a forest bearing a green leaf which may serve as a cover for deer, but especially great and thick coverts; also, a power to cut green trees or wood.

> Cum furca, fossa, sock, . . . *vert*, veth, venison.
> *Charter, Q. Anne*, 1707. (*Jamieson.*)

> The Holy Clerk shall have a grant of *vert* and venison in my woods of Warncliffe. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xl.

> I was interested in the preservation of the venison and the *vert* more than the hunters or wood-choppers.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 269.

2. In *her.*, the tincture green. It is represented by diagonal lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base. Abbreviated *v.*—**Nether vert**, underwoods.—**Over vert** or **overt vert**, trees serving for browse, shelter, and defense; the great forest as distinguished from underwoods.—**Special vert**, in *old Eng. forest law*, trees and plants capable of serving as covert for deer, and bearing fruit on which they feed: so called because its destruction was a more serious offense than the destruction of other vert.



Vert.

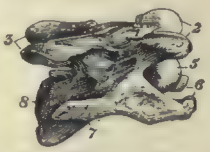
vert^2 (vėrt), *n.* [Taken for *convert* and *pervert*, with the distinguishing prefix omitted.] One who leaves one church for another; a convert or pervert, according as the action is viewed by members of the church joined or members of the church abandoned: said especially of persons who go from the Church of England to the Church of Rome. [Colloq., Eng.]

vert^2 (vėrt), *v. i.* [< *vert*^{2}, *n.*] To become a "vert"; leave the Church of England for the Roman communion, or vice versa. [Colloq., Eng.]

vertant (vėr′tant), *a.* [< L. *vertere*, turn, turn about, + *-ant.*] In *her.*, bent in a curved form; flexed or bowed.

verte (vėr′tē), *v.* [L.; *verte*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*^{1}.] In *music*, same as *volti*.—**Verte subito.** Same as *volti subito.* Abbreviated *v. s.*

vertebra (vėr′tẹ-brạ̈), *n.*; pl. *vertebræ* (-brē). [Formerly in E. form *verteber*, q. v.; = F. *vertèbre* = Sp. *vértebra* = Pg. It. *vertebra*, < L. *vertebra*, a joint, a bone of the spine, < *vertere*, turn, turn about: see *verse*^{1}.] **1.** In *Vertebrata*, any bone of the spine; any segment of the backbone. See *backbone* and *spine*. Specifically—(*a*) Broadly, any axial metamere of a vertebrate, whether osseous, cartilaginous, or merely fibrous, including the segments of the skull as well as those of the trunk. (*b*) Narrowly, one of the usually separate and distinct bones or cartilages of which the spinal column consists, in most cases composed of a centrum or body, with or without ankylosed ribs, and with a neural arch and various other processes. The centrum is the most solid and the axial part of the bone, with which a pair of neurapophyses are sutured (see cuts under *cervical* and *neurocentral*), these apophyses forming the pedicels and laminæ of human anatomy, united in a neural spine or spinous process. Each neurapophysis bears a diapophysis, the transverse process of human anatomy, and a prezygapophysis and a postzygapophysis, called in man the *superior* and *inferior oblique* or *articular processes*, by means of which the successive arches are jointed; together with, in many cases, additional processes connected with these (the anapophyses, metapophyses, and parapophyses), the trace of one of which in the lumbar vertebræ of man is known as the *mammillary tubercle.* (See cuts under *atlas*, *endoskeleton*, *dorsal*, *hypapophysis*, and *lumbar.*) Certain other formations on the neurapophyses provide in some cases for the additional interlocking of these arches. (See *zygosphene*, *zygantrum.*) The above-named processes are either autogenous or endogenous, or else exogenous, in different cases and in different animals; they are all that ordinary vertebræ present; and all of them may abort, especially in the caudal region, or be disguised, as by ankylosis, in the sacral region. (See cuts under *epipleura*, *sacrarium*, and *sacrum.*) The centrum of certain vertebræ of some animals bears a single median inferior process. (See *hypapophysis.*) Vertebral centra do not always correspond exactly to neural arches, owing to intercalation of additional bodies (perhaps corresponding to ordinary intervertebral disks), so that a given arch, like most ribs, may articulate with two centra. (See *intercentrum*, *embolomerous*, *rachitomous.*) Bodies of free vertebræ articulate with one another by their faces, usually with the intervention of a pulpy fibrocartilage. According to the shapes of these faces, they are described as *amphicœlian*, *procœlian*, *opisthocœlian* (see these words), and *heterocœlian*, and also called *biconcave*, *concavo-convex*, *convexo-concave*, and *saddle-shaped.* Arches of vertebræ are often connected, as in many fishes, with dermal bones. (See *interhemal*, *interneural.*) Ordinary vertebræ are conveniently grouped, according to the region they occupy, as *cervical*, *dorsal* or *thoracic*, *lumbar*, *sacral*, and *caudal* or *coccygeal*, respectively indicated in vertebral formulæ by the letters *C*, *D*, *L*, *S*, *Cd.* In man and most mammals this grouping is well marked by the developed or undeveloped condition of the ribs in the three former regions, and by extensive ankyloses in the two latter, as well as by the size, shape, and other characters of the individual bones; but such distinctions fail of application to some vertebrates. Cetaceans and sirenians have no sacrum to separate lumbar from caudal vertebræ; some cetaceans have consolidated cervicals (see cut under *ankylosis*); birds have extensively ankylosed dorsals and a remarkably complex sacrum (see cuts under *sacrarium* and *sacrum*); snakes have vertebræ gently graded in character from head to tail; in fishes the vertebræ are ordinarily grouped as *abdominal*, which extend from the head as far as the cavity of the belly extends, and *caudal*, all the rest of the bones, including some special elements (see *heterocercal*, *homocercal*, *epural*, *hypural*). Such regional variations in the characters of vertebræ also give rise to the terms *cervicodorsal*, *dorsolumbar*, *lumbosacral*, *urosacral*, etc. Certain vertebræ have individual names, as *atlas*, *axis*, *odontoid*; see also phrases given below. The number of vertebræ varies widely; it is greatest in some reptiles (over 200). Seven cervicals is the rule in mammals, with rare exceptions (see *sloth*1); but there is no constancy, as regards number, in any of the other regions of the spinal column. See *skeleton* and the cuts there cited, also cuts under *atlas*, *axis*, *chevron-bone*, and *xenarthral.*



Cervical Vertebra of Horse, right side view.

1, rudimentary spinous process; 2, prezygapophyses, or anterior articular processes; 3, postzygapophyses, or posterior articular processes; 5, convex anterior face of centrum or body of the vertebra; 8, its concave posterior surface; 6, 7, transverse processes and rudimentary ribs, or diapophyses and pleurapophyses.

2. In echinoderms, any one of the numerous axial ossicles of the arms of starfishes. See *vertebral*, *a.*, 5.—**Cranial vertebra**, any one of the segments of the skull which has been theoretically assumed to be homologous with a vertebra proper, as by Goethe, Carus, Oken, Owen, and others. Three or four such vertebræ have been recognized in the composition of the skull, named as follows, from behind forward: (1) the *occipital* or *epencephalic*, nearly or quite coincident with the compound occipital bone, of which the basioccipital is the centrum, the exoccipitals are the neurapophyses, and the supra-occipital is the neural spine (see cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Esox*, and *skull*1); (2) the *parietal*, *mesencephalic*, or *otic*, represented mainly by the basisphenoid as centrum, the alisphenoids as neurapophyses, and the parietals as a pair of expansive neural spines, but also including parts of the skull of the ear (see cuts under *Balænidæ*, *parietal*, *sphenoid*, and *tympanic*); (3) the *frontal*, *prosencephalic*, or *ophthalmic*, represented mainly by the presphenoid as centrum, the orbitosphenoids as neurapophyses, and the frontal or frontals as a single or bifid neural spine (see cuts under *craniofacial*, *Gallinæ*, and *sphenoid*); (4) the *nasal*, *rhinencephalic*, or *olfactory*, based mainly upon the vomer, ethmoid, and nasal bones. Hemal arches of each of these theoretical vertebræ are sought in the facial, hyoidean, and branchial arches. Three of these supposed vertebræ are distinctly recognizable in most skulls as cranial segments; but these segments are exclusive of the capsules of the special senses, and are not regarded as vertebral, since their cartilaginous basis is not metamerically segmented. See *skull*1, *parachordal*, and cuts under *chondrocranium*, *orbit*, *skull*1, and *parasphenoid.*—**Dorsocervical vertebræ.** See *dorsocervical.*—**Epencephalic vertebra.** See *cranial vertebra.*—**False vertebra**, an ankylosed vertebra, as of the sacrum and coccyx of man: an antiquated phrase in human anatomy.—**Frontal vertebra.** See *cranial vertebra.*—**Laminæ of a vertebra.** See *lamina.*—**Mesencephalic, nasal, occipital, olfactory, ophthalmic, otic, parietal, prosencephalic, rhinencephalic vertebra.** See *cranial vertebra.*—**Odontoid vertebra.** Same as *axis*1, 3 (*a*).—**Spinous process of a vertebra.** See *spinous.*—**Toothed vertebra.** Same as *axis*1, 3 (*a*).—**True vertebra**, a free vertebra: an antiquated phrase in human anatomy.—**Vertebra dentata.** Same as *axis*1, 3 (*a*).—**Vertebra prominens**, the prominent vertebra; that vertebra whose spinous process is most prominent. In man this is the seventh cervical; but the most prominent vertebra is usually one of the dorsals.

vertebral (vėr′tẹ-brạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vertébral* = Sp. Pg. *vertebral* = It. *vertebrale*, < NL. *vertebralis*, < L. *vertebra*, a joint, vertebra: see *vertebra.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a vertebra; characteristic of or peculiar to vertebræ: as, *vertebral* elements or processes; *vertebral* segmentation.—**2.** Pertaining or relating to a vertebra or to vertebræ; spinal: as, *vertebral* arteries, nerves, muscles; a *vertebral* theory or formula.—**3.** Composed of vertebræ; axial, as the backbone of any vertebrate; spinal; rachidian: as, the *vertebral* column.—**4.** Having vertebræ; backboned; vertebrate: as, a *vertebral* animal. [Rare.]—**5.** In *Echinodermata*, axial: noting the median ossicles of the ray of any starfish, a series of which forms a solid internal axis of any ray or arm, each ossicle consisting of two lateral halves united by a longitudinal suture, and articulated by tenon-and-mortise joints upon their terminal surfaces. See *Ophiuridæ*, and cuts under *Asteriidæ* and *Astrophyton.*

> Each of these ossicles (which are sometimes termed *vertebral*) is surrounded by four plates—one median and antambulacral, two lateral, and one median and superambulacral. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 482.

6. In *entom.*, situated on or noting the median line of the upper surface.—**Anterior vertebral vein.** See *vein.*—**Vertebral aponeurosis**, a fascia separating the muscles belonging to the shoulder and arm from those which support the head and spine, stretched from the spinous processes of the vertebræ to the angles of the ribs, beneath the serratus posticus superior, and continuous with the fascia nuchæ. Also called *vertebral fascia.*—**Vertebral artery**, a branch of the subclavian which passes through the vertebrarterial canal to enter the foramen magnum and form with its fellow the basilar artery. It gives off in man posterior meningeal, anterior and posterior spinal, and inferior cerebellar arteries.—**Vertebral arthropathy**, a form of spinal or tabetic arthropathy accompanied by changes in shape of the vertebræ.—**Vertebral border of the scapula**, in *human anat.*, that border of the scapula which lies nearest the spinal column. It is morphologically the proximal end of the bone. See *scapula* and *shoulder-blade.*—**Vertebral canal.** See *canal*^{1}.—**Vertebral caries**, a tuberculous disease of one or more of the bodies of the vertebræ; Pott's disease of the spine: the cause of angular curvature of the spine.—**Vertebral chain, vertebral column.** Same as *spinal column* (which see, under *spinal*).—**Vertebral fascia.** Same as *vertebral aponeurosis.*—**Vertebral foramen.** See *foramen* and *vertebrarterial.*—**Vertebral formula**, the abbreviated expression of the number of vertebræ in each of the recognized regions of the spinal column. The formula normal to man is C. 7, D. 12, L. 5, S. 5, Cd. 4 = 33.—**Vertebral muscles**, axial (epaxial, paraxial, or hypaxial) muscles which lie along the trunk in relation with vertebræ or vertebral segments. In the lower vertebrates, whose axial musculature is segmented into numerous myocommata (the flakes of the flesh of fish, for example), such muscles are coincident, to some extent, with vertebræ. In the higher, most of the vertebral muscles extend undivided along several vertebræ, though their segmentation may be traced in their deeper layers or fascicles, as in the so-called fourth and fifth layers of the muscles of the back of man. Those hypaxial muscles which lie under (in man, in front of) the vertebræ are grouped as *prevertebral*, as the scaleni of the neck and psoas of the loins.—**Vertebral ossicle.** Same as *ambulacral ossicle* (which see, under *ambulacral*). See also *vertebra*, 2, and *vertebral*, *a.*, 5.—**Vertebral plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Vertebral ribs**, in man, the two lowest ribs on each side, connected with the vertebræ only; the floating ribs: distinguished from *vertebrochondral* and from *vertebrosternal ribs.*—**Vertebral vein.** See *vein.*

II. *n.* **1.** A vertebrate. [Rare.]—**2.** A vertebral artery.

vertebralis (vėr-tẹ̄-brā'lis), *n.*; pl. *vertebrales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *vertebral.*] The vertebral artery of any animal.

vertebrally (vėr'tẹ̄-bra̤l-i), *adv.* 1. By, with, or as regards vertebræ: as, segmented *vertebrally; vertebrally* articulated ribs.—2. At or in a vertebra, and not between two vertebræ: correlated with *intervertebrally:* as, *vertebrally* adjusted neural arches.

vertebrarium (vėr-tẹ̄-brā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vertebraria* (-ạ̈). [NL., < L. *vertebra,* a joint, vertebra: see *vertebra.*] The vertebræ collectively; the whole spinal column.

vertebrarterial (vėr"tẹ̄-brär-tē'ri-a̤l), *a.* Pertaining to a vertebra and an artery: specifically noting a foramen in the side of a cervical vertebra transmitting the vertebral artery. A vertebrarterial foramen is formed by the partial confluence of a rudimentary cervical rib, or pleurapophysis, with the transverse process proper, or diapophysis, of a cervical vertebra; the series of such foramina constitutes the vertebrarterial canal. This structure is one of the distinguishing characters of a cervical vertebra in man and many other animals. Also *vertebro-arterial.* See cut under *cervical.*

Vertebrata (vėr-tẹ̄-brā'tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *vertebratus,* jointed, articulated: see *vertebrate.*] A phylum or prime division of the animal kingdom, containing all those animals which have a backbone or its equivalent; the vertebrates, formerly contrasted with all other animals (*Invertebrata*), now ranked as one of seven or eight phyla which are severally contrasted with one another. This division was formally recognized in 1788 by Batsch, who united the four Linnean classes then current (*Mammalia, Aves, Amphibia,* and *Pisces*) under the German name *Knochenthiere;* and next in 1797 by Lamarck, who called the same group in French *animaux à vertèbres,* and contrasted it with his *animaux sans vertèbres,* whence the New Latin terms *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata.* But this identical classification, with Greek names, is actually as old as Aristotle, whose Ἔναιμα (*Enæma*), or 'blooded' animals, were the vertebrates, divided, moreover, into four classes exactly corresponding to the modern mammals, birds, reptiles with amphibians, and fishes, and contrasted with his Ἄναιμα (*Anæma*), or 'bloodless' animals, these being all invertebrates. Vertebrates are the most highly organized metazoans, with permanent distinction of sex, and consequent gamic reproduction without exception. Their essential structural character is the presence of an axon from head to tail, dividing the trunk into an upper neural canal or tube containing the main nervous cord, and an under hemal cavity or cavities containing the principal viscera of digestion, respiration, circulation, and reproduction, together with a sympathetic nervous system. Except in the lowest class of vertebrates (*Acrania*), the head has a skull and brain (*Craniota*). The alimentary canal is completely shut off from the body-cavity, and open to the exterior at both ends. Special organs of respiration are confined to this canal, and form in the higher vertebrates lungs and in the lower gills, the latter structures being developed in connection with certain visceral clefts (see *slit*^{1}, 5) and arches which are present in embryos of all vertebrates, but which for the most part disappear in those above amphibians. Organs of circulation are present in two main systems—the blood-vascular, consisting of a heart or its equivalent, arteries, veins, and capillaries, and the lymph-vascular, consisting of lymphatic bodies and vessels. These two systems communicate with each other, and the lymphatic with both the mucous and the serous cavities of the body; the blood-vascular system is otherwise closed. The main nervous system is primitively tubular; except in *Acrania,* it becomes differentiated into a brain and spinal cord, from both of which pairs of nerves ramify in nearly all parts of the body, and effect intricate anastomoses with the sympathetic system. Organs of the special senses are present, with sporadic exceptions, especially of the eye. The organs of reproduction in both sexes are connected with the alimentary canal, except in a few fishes and in all mammals above marsupials. Ova are matured either within or without the body of the female. The embryo or fetus develops from a four-layered germ, whose epiblast is the origin of the cuticle and main nervous axis, whose hypoblast lines the alimentary canal, and whose mesoblast, splitting into somatopleural and splanchnopleural layers, forms a body-cavity and most of the substance of the body. All vertebrates have an endoskeleton and an exoskeleton, the former constituting the main framework of the body, and the latter inclosing it in space. The *Vertebrata* have been variously classified: (*a*) Upon physiological considerations, into (1) oviparous, ovoviviparous, and viviparous; (2) cold-blooded and warm-blooded, or *Hæmatocrya* and *Hæmatotherma;* (3) those with nucleated and those with non-nucleated blood-cells, or *Pyrenæmata* and *Apyrenæmata.* (*b*) Upon mixed physiological and anatomical grounds, into (1) those with gills and those without them, or *Branchiata* and *Abranchiata;* (2) those without amnion and allantois in the embryo, and those with these embryonic organs, respectively the *Anamnionata* or *Anallantoidea,* and the *Amnionata* or *Allantoidea.* (*c*) Upon the most general considerations, mainly structural, *Vertebrata* have been determined to fall most naturally into three subphyla or superclasses, defined alike by various authors under different names. These are (1) fishes and amphibians together; (2) reptiles proper and birds together; (3) mammals alone. These three brigades have become best known under Huxley's names—(1) *Ichthyopsida,* (2) *Sauropsida,* (3) *Mammalia.* They are also called (1) *Lyrifera,* (2) *Quadratifera,* (3) *Malleifera.* The classes into which vertebrates were long directly divided without brigading were originally four: *Pisces,* fishes; *Amphibia,* amphibians and reptiles; *Aves,* birds; *Mammalia,* beasts. Next there were five, by separation of the second of these divisions into the classes *Amphibia* and *Reptilia* proper. Finally, the original class *Pisces* was dismembered into four classes: *Leptocardia* or *Pharyngobranchii* or *Cirrostomi,* the lancelets or acranial vertebrates alone; *Marsipobranchii* or *Cyclostomi,* the monorhine vertebrates, or lampreys and hags; *Selachii* or *Elasmobranchii,* the sharks and rays; and *Pisces* proper, or ordinary fishes. (See *fish*^{1}.) None of the divisions of *Amphibia, Reptilia,* or *Mammalia* are usually accorded the rank of classes; so that the phylum *Vertebrata* is now usually taken to consist of the eight classes above noted. After the discovery by Kowalevsky, in 1866, of the possession of a notochord by the embryos of ascidians and by some adults of that group (see *urochord,* and cut under *Appendicularia*), the *Tunicata,* under the name of *Urochorda,* were added to the *Vertebrata,* and the larger group thus composed was called *Chordata* by Balfour. Later the worm-like organisms of the genus *Balanoglossus* were admitted to the same association, and it has been supposed that some others (as *Cephalodiscus* and *Rhabdopleura*) may require to be considered in the same connection. With such extension of the scope of *Vertebrata,* or rather the merging of that group in a higher one comprising all the chordate animals which agree in possessing a (temporary or permanent) notochord, a dorsal neural axis, and pharyngeal slits, the arrangement of *Chordata* becomes (1) *Hemichorda,* the acorn-worms; (2) *Urochorda,* the tunicates; (3) *Cephalochorda,* the lancelets or acranial vertebrates; and (4) *Vertebrata* proper, or ordinary skulled vertebrates.

vertebrate (vėr'tẹ̄-brāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vertébré* = Sp. Pg. *vertebrado* = It. *vertebrato,* < L. *vertebratus,* jointed, articulated, vertebrated, < *vertebra,* joint, vertebra: see *vertebra.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having vertebræ; characterized by the possession of a spinal column; backboned; in a wider sense, having a notochord, or chorda dorsalis; chordate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Vertebrata.* Also *vertebrated,* and (rarely) *vertebral.*—2. Same as *vertebral:* as, a *vertebrate* theory of the skull. [Rare.]—3. In *bot.,* contracted at intervals, like the vertebral column of animals, there being an articulation at each contraction, as in some leaves.

II. *n.* A vertebrated animal; any member of the *Vertebrata,* or, more broadly, of the *Chordata:* as, ascidians are supposed to be *vertebrates.*

vertebrate (vėr'tẹ̄-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vertebrated,* ppr. *vertebrating.* [< *vertebrate, a.*] To make a vertebrate of; give a backbone to; hence, figuratively, to give firmness or resolution to. [Rare.]

vertebrated (vėr'tẹ̄-brā-ted), *a.* [< *vertebrate* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Same as *vertebrate,* 1.—2. Jointed, as the arms of starfishes, by means of vertebræ. See *vertebra,* 2, *vertebral, a.,* 5, and *ambulacral ossicles* (under *ambulacral*).

vertebration (vėr-tẹ̄-brā'shọn), *n.* [< *vertebrate* + *-ion.*] The formation of vertebræ; division into segments resembling those of the vertebral column.

vertebre† (vėr'tẹ̄-bėr), *n.* See *verteber.*

vertebro-arterial (vėr"tẹ̄-brō-är-tē'ri-a̤l), *a.* Same as *vertebrarterial.*

vertebrochondral (vėr"tẹ̄-brō-kon'dra̤l), *a.* Connected, as a rib, with vertebræ at one end and at the other with costal cartilages of other ribs; vertebrocostal, but not vertebrosternal. —**Vertebrochondral ribs,** the uppermost three of the false ribs of each side of man, which are connected in front with one another by their costal cartilages.

vertebrocostal (vėr"tẹ̄-brō-kos'ta̤l), *a.* 1. Same as *costovertebral:* as, the *vertebrocostal* articulation of the head of a rib with the body or centrum of a vertebra. Compare *costotransverse.* —2. Same as *vertebrochondral:* as, man has three pairs of *vertebrocostal* ribs.

vertebro-iliac (vėr"tẹ̄-brō-il'i-ak), *a.* Common to vertebræ and to the ilium; specifically, iliolumbar: applied to the connection or relation of the ilium to lumbar vertebræ.

Vertebrosa (vėr-tẹ̄-brō'sạ̈), *n. pl.* Same as *Vertebrata.*

vertebrosacral (vėr"tẹ̄-brō-sā'kra̤l), *a.* Of or pertaining to sacral and antecedent vertebræ; lumbosacral; sacrolumbar.—**Vertebrosacral angle,** in *human anat.,* the lumbosacral eminence; the promontory of the sacrum.

vertebrosternal (vėr"tẹ̄-brō-stėr'na̤l), *a.* Extending, as a rib, from the backbone to the breast-bone; connecting a vertebra or vertebræ with a sterneber or sternebers.—**Vertebrosternal ribs,** the true ribs; those ribs which are severally connected with the sternum through the intervention of their respective costal cartilages.

vertex (vėr'teks), *n.*; pl. *vertexes* or *vertices* (-tek-sez, -ti-sēz). [= F. *vertex* (in zoöl.) = Sp. Pg. It. *vertice,* < L. *vertex, vortex* (*-tic-*), a whirl, whirlpool, eddy, vortex, the top or crown of the head, the head, the pole of the heavens, the highest point, peak, summit, lit. 'turn' or 'turning-point,' < *vertere, vortere,* turn, turn about: see *verse*^{1}, and cf. *vertebra,* etc. The L. *vertex* and *vortex* are diff. forms of the same word, though ancient grammarians attempted to distinguish them; from the form *vortex* is E. *vortex,* q. v.] 1. The highest or principal point; apex; top; crown; summit. Specifically —(*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* the crown or top of the head; of man, the dome, vault, or arch of the head or skull, between the forehead and hindhead. See *calvarium, sinciput,* and cuts under *bird*^{1}, *brain, cranium,* and *skull*^{1}. (*b*) The summit or top of a hill, or the like. *Derham.* (*c*) The point of the heavens directly overhead; the zenith.

2. In *math.,* a point of a figure most distant from the center; any convex angle of a polygon. —**Principal vertex of a conic section,** the point where the transverse axis meets the curve.—**Vertex of an angle,** the point in which the two lines meet to form the angle.—**Vertex presentation, vertex delivery.** See *presentation*^{1}, 6.

vertical (vėr'ti-ka̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vertical* = Sp. Pg. *vertical* = It. *verticale,* < ML. **verticalis,* < L. *vertex* (*-tic-*), the highest point, vertex: see *vertex.* Cf. *vortical.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or relating to the vertex; situated at the vertex, apex, or highest point; placed in the zenith, or point in the heavens directly overhead; figuratively, occupying the highest place.

> I behold him [Essex] in his high-noon, when he . . . was *vertical* in the esteem of the soldiery.
>
> *Fuller,* Worthies, Herefordshire, II. 77.

> If zeal . . . be short, sudden, and transient, . . . it is to be suspected for passion and frowardness, rather than the *vertical* point of love. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Living, iv. 3.

> 'Tis raging noon; and, *vertical,* the sun
> Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.
>
> *Thomson,* Summer, l. 432.

2. Specifically, being in a position or direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. A vertical line or plane is one in which, if produced, the vertex or zenith lies. The word is applied to a number of tools and machines, to indicate the position in which they are placed or used: as, the *vertical* mill; a *vertical* planer.

3. In *med.,* of or relating to the vertex, or crown of the head.—4. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Pertaining to or placed on the vertex, or crown of the head; sincipital; coronal: as, *vertical* stemmata of an insect; *vertical* eyes of a fish; the *vertical* crest of some birds is horizontal when not erected. (*b*) Placed or directed upward or downward; upright or downright; being at right angles with an (actual or assumed) horizon. *Vertical* in this sense is either (1) *intrinsic,* with reference to an actual or assumed horizontal plane of the body itself, as to the dorsal or ventral surface of most animals, or (2) *extrinsic,* with reference to the earth's horizon; in the latter case it is the same as def. 2.—**Median vertical plane,** in any vertebrate, the meson.—**Vertical angles,** in *geom.,* the opposite angles made by two lines which intersect one another. Thus, if the straight lines AB and CD intersect one another in the point E, the opposite angles AEC and DEB are vertical angles, as are also AED and CEB.—**Vertical anthers,** anthers attached by the base and as erect as the filaments.—**Vertical axis of a crystal,** that axis which stands erect when the crystal is placed in its proper position: in the orthometric systems it is at right angles to the basal plane.—**Vertical circle.** (*a*) Same as *azimuth circle* (which see, under *azimuth*). (*b*) See *circle.*—**Vertical composition,** musical composition in which the chief attention is put on the harmonic structure of the successive chords, as contrasted with *horizontal composition,* in which it is put on the melodic structure of the several voice-parts.—**Vertical dial, drill, engine.** See the nouns.—**Vertical escapement,** an old escapement in watches, in which the plane of revolution of the scape-wheel was vertical.—**Vertical fins,** in *ichth.,* the median unpaired fins, extended in the plane of the meson. They are the dorsal, anal, and caudal, as distinguished from the lateral and paired pectorals and ventrals. In most fishes, in ordinary attitudes, these fins are actually perpendicular to the horizon; in the flatfishes they are usually horizontal.—**Vertical fire.** See *fire,* 13.—**Vertical fissure,** in *anat.,* same as *precentral sulcus* (which see, under *precentral*).—**Vertical force at any point of the earth's surface,** in *magnetism,* the vertical component of the total magnetic attraction of the earth.—**Vertical index,** in *craniom.,* the ratio of the greatest height of the skull to its greatest length. See *craniometry.*—**Vertical leaves,** in *bot.,* leaves with the blade in a perpendicular plane, so that neither of the surfaces can be called upper or under, as in the eucalypts of Australia, the compass-plants, etc.—**Vertical line,** any line perpendicular or at right angles to the plane of the horizon. In conics, a vertical line is a straight line drawn on the vertical plane which passes through the vertex of the cone.—**Vertical margin,** in *entom.,* the posterior boundary of the vertex, where it adjoins the occiput, forming with it either a sharp or a rounded edge.—**Vertical orbit,** in *entom.,* that part of the orbit or border of the compound eye which adjoins the vertex.—**Vertical plane.** (*a*) A plane perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. (*b*) In *conic sections,* a plane passing through the vertex of a cone and through its axis. (*c*) In *persp.,* a plane perpendicular to the geometrical plane, passing through the eye, and cutting the perspective plane at right angles.—**Vertical section.** See *orthograph.*—**Vertical slur,** in *musical notation,* a name sometimes loosely given to the curved or wavy sign for the arpeggio rendering of a chord.—**Vertical steam-boiler, steam-engine, triangle,** etc. See the nouns.—**Vertical sulcus,** in *anat.,* same as *precentral sulcus* (which see, under *precentral*).

II. *n.* A vertical circle, plane, or line.—**Prime vertical,** in *astron.* See *prime.*—**Seismic vertical.** See *seismic.*

verticality (vėr-ti-kal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *verticalité;* as *vertical* + *-ity.*] The state of being vertical; verticalness. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

vertically (vėr′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a vertical manner, position, or direction; in a line or plane passing through the zenith; also, upward toward or downward from the zenith.

> Butterflies, when they alight, close their wings *vertically*, moths expand them horizontally.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., II. 144.

> The flakes fell softly and *vertically* through the motionless air, and all the senses were full of languor and repose.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, iii.

verticalness (vėr′ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being vertical; verticality.

verticel (vėr′ti-sel), *n.* Same as *verticil.*

vertices, *n.* Latin plural of *vertex.*

verticil (vėr′ti-sil), *n.* [Also *verticel;* = F. *verticille* = Sp. Pg. It. *verticillo*, < L. *verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle, dim. of *vertex*, a whirl: see *vertex.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a whorl: applied to organs, as leaves or flowers, that are disposed in a circle or ring around an axis.— **2.** In *zoöl.*, a whorl, or circular set of parts radiating from an axis: as, a *verticil* of hairs, tentacles, or processes.

verticillaster (vėr″ti-si-las′tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle (see *verticil*), + dim. *-aster.*] In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged in a seeming whorl, consisting in fact of a pair of opposite axillary, usually sessile, cymes or clusters, as in many of the *Labiatæ.*

verticillastrate (vėr′ti-si-las″trāt), *a.* [< *verticillaster* + *-ate*^{1}.] In *bot.*, bearing or arranged in verticillasters.

verticillate (vėr-ti-sil′āt), *a.* [= F. *verticillé* = Sp. *verticilado* = Pg. *verticillado* = It. *verticillato*, < NL. **verticillatus*, < L. *verticillus*, a whirl: see *verticil.*] Whorled; disposed in a verticil, as leaves or flowers; having organs so disposed.—**Verticillate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ whose joints are whorled with verticils of hairs.—**Verticillate leaves**, in *bot.*, same as *stellate leaves* (which see, under *stellate*).

verticillated (vėr′ti-si-lā-ted), *a.* [< *verticillate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *verticillate.*

verticillately (vėr′ti-si-lāt-li), *adv.* In a verticillate manner.

verticillate-pilose (vėr-ti-sil′āt-pī″lōs), *a.* Pilose or hairy in whorls, as the antennæ of some insects.

verticillation (vėr″ti-si-lā′shon), *n.* [< *verticillate* + *-ion.*] The formation of a verticil; the presence or existence of verticils; a set of verticils, or one of them; annulation.

> In the Diadematidæ the spines are hollow, long, and set with rings or *verticillations.* *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 167.

verticillus (vėr-ti-sil′us), *n.*; pl. *verticilli* (-ī). [NL.: see *verticil.*] A verticil.

verticity† (vėr-tis′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *verticité* = Sp. *verticidad* = Pg. *verticidade;* as *vertex* (*vertic-*) + *-ity.*] A tendency to turn; specifically, the directive force of magnetism.

> We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*

> Whether then they be globules, or no; or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. ii. 12.

Pole of verticity. See *pole*^{2}.

verticle† (vėr′ti-kl), *n.* [< L. *verticula*, *verticulum*, a joint, dim. (cf. *vertex*, a whirl), < *vertere*, turn about: see *verse*^{1}, and cf. *vertebra.*] An axis; a hinge. *Waterhouse.*

Verticordia (vėr-ti-kôr′di-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *Verticordia*, a name of Venus, < *vertere*, turn, + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.] **1.** [De Candolle, 1826, so named because closely akin to the myrtle, sacred to Venus.] A genus of plants, of the order *Myrtaceæ* and tribe *Chamælaucieæ.* It is characterized by five or ten calyx-lobes deeply divided into subulate plumose or hair-like segments, and by ten stamens alternate with as many staminodes. The 40 species are all Australian. They are smooth heath-like shrubs with small entire opposite leaves. The white, pink, or yellow flowers are solitary in the upper axils, sometimes forming broad leafy corymbs, or terminal spikes. Some of the species are cultivated under glass, under the name of *juniper-myrtle.*

2. [S. Wood, 1844.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Verticordiidæ.*

Verticordiidæ (vėr″ti-kôr-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Verticordia* + *-idæ.*] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Verticordia.* The animal has the mantle-margins mostly connected, the siphons sessile, and surrounded by a circular fringe and one pair of small branchiæ. The shell is cordiform, nacreous inside, and the ligament is lodged in a subinternal groove, and has an ossicle.

vertiginate (vėr-tij′i-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *vertiginatus*, pp. of *vertiginare*, whirl around, < L. *vertigo* (*-gin-*), a whirling: see *vertigo.*] Turned round: giddy. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Vertiginidæ (vėr-ti-jin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vertigo* (*-gin-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Vertigo*, generally united with *Pupidæ* or *Helicidæ.*

vertiginous (vėr-tij′i-nus), *a.* [= F. *vertigineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *vertiginoso*, < L. *vertigo* (*-gin-*), a whirling in the head: see *vertigo.*] **1.** Turning round; whirling; rotary: as, a *vertiginous* motion.

> The love of money is a *vertiginous* pool, sucking all into it to destroy it. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 300.

2. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, iii. § 3.— **3.** Apt to turn or change; unstable.

> "He that robs a church shall be like a wheel," of a *vertiginous* and unstable estate.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 124.

4. Apt to make one giddy; inducing giddiness: as, a *vertiginous* height.

> The *vertiginous* disease is not so strong with them that are on the ground as with them that stand on the top of a steeple. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, Epistle Monitory.

vertiginously (vėr-tij′i-nus-li), *adv.* In a vertiginous manner; with a whirling or giddiness.

vertiginousness (vėr-tij′i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vertiginous; giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; dizziness.

vertigo (vėr-tī′gō, now usually vėr′ti-go), *n.* [= F. *vertige* = Sp. *vertigo* = Pg. *vertigem* = It. *vertigine*, < L. *vertigo* (*-gin-*), a turning or whirling round, dizziness, giddiness, < *vertere*, turn, turn about: see *verse*^{1}. Cf. *tiego.*] **1.** Dizziness; giddiness; a condition in which the individual or the objects around him appear to be whirling about. It is called *subjective vertigo* when the patient seems to himself to be turning, and *objective vertigo* when it is the surrounding objects that appear to move.

> Our drink shall be prepared gold and amber,
> Which we will take until my roof whirl round
> With the *vertigo.* *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

> That old *vertigo* in his head
> Will never leave him till he's dead.
> *Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonates, typical of the family *Vertiginidæ.*—**Auditory** or **aural vertigo**, Ménière's disease: an affection in which the prominent symptoms are vertigo, deafness, and ringing in the ears: supposed to be a disease of the labyrinth of the ear.—**Essential vertigo**, vertigo for which no cause can be discovered.—**Ocular vertigo.** See *ocular.*—**Paralyzing vertigo**, a disease observed in the vicinity of Geneva, Switzerland, manifesting itself in diurnal paroxysms of ptosis, vertigo, paresis of various parts, and severe rachialgia, lasting seldom more than two minutes. It occurs mostly in summer, and affects mainly males who work on farms. Also called *Gerlier's disease.*

vertu^1†, *n.* An old spelling of *virtue.*

vertu^2, *n.* See *virtu.*

vertue†, **vertules**†. Old spellings of *virtue*, *virtueless.*

vertumnal†, *a.* [Irreg. < L. *ver*, spring, with term. as in *autumnal.*] Vernal.

> Her [mystical city of peace] breath is sweeter than the new-blown rose; millions of souls lie sucking their life from it; and the smell of her garments is like the smell of Lebanon. Her smiles are more reviving than the *vertumnal* sunshine. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 333.

Vertumnus (vėr-tum′nus), *n.* [L., the god of the changing year, he who turns or changes himself, < *vertere*, turn, change, + *-umnus*, a formative (= Gr. -όμενος) of the ppr. mid. of verbs. Cf. *alumnus.*] **1.** An ancient Roman deity who presided over gardens and orchards, and was worshiped as the god of spring or of the seasons in general.— **2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously applied to certain worms, beetles, and amphipods.

vertuous†, *a.* An old spelling of *virtuous.*

veru (ver′ö), *n.* [L.] A spit.—**Veru montanum**, an oblong rounded projection on the floor of the prostatic section of the urethra: same as *crista urethræ* (which see, under *crista*).

verucous†, *a.* A bad spelling of *verrucous.*

Verulamian (ver-ọ̈-lā′mi-an), *a.* [< *Verulam* (ML. *Verulamium*, *Verolamium*), an ancient British city near the site of St. Albans.] Of or pertaining to St. Albans, or Francis Bacon (1561–1626), Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans.

> A temper well fitted for the reception of the *Verulamian* doctrine. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

veruled (ver′ọ̈ld), *a.* [< *verule-s* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *her.*, ringed: noting a hunting-horn or similar bearing when the rings around it are of a different tincture from the rest. Also *virolé*, *viroled.*

verules (ver′ọ̈lz), *n.* [Pl. of *verule*, var. of *virole*, *ferule.*] In *her.*, a bearing consisting of several small rings one within another concentrically. Also called *vires.*

vervain (vėr′vān), *n.* [Formerly also *vervaine*, *verveine*, *vervine*, *vervin;* < OF. *verveine* = Sp. Pg. It. *verbena*, vervain, < L. *verbena*, a green bough, etc., one of a class of plants used as cooling remedies, hence later verbena, vervain: see *verbena.*] One of several weedy plants of the genus *Verbena*, primarily *V. officinalis*, widely dispersed in warm and temperate regions in both hemispheres. It is a plant a foot or two high, with spreading wiry branches, and very small flowers in slender racemes. It had sacred associations with the Druids, as indeed among the Romans; it has been worn as an amulet, held to be serviceable to witches and against them, used in love-philters, and credited with virtue against a variety of diseases. In Christian times it became associated with the cross, whence much of its repute. It is also called *Juno's-tears*, *holy-herb*, *herb-of-grace* or *herb of the cross*, and *pigeon's-grass.* (See *pigeon's-grass.*) The plant has a bitterish and astringent taste, and perhaps some slight febrifugal and other virtue, but is replaced by better remedies. In America several other verbenas receive the name, as *V. hastata*, the blue vervain, a tallish slender plant with small blue flowers, *V. stricta*, the hoary vervain, a hairy plant with larger purple flowers, and *V. urticæfolia*, the white or nettle-leafed vervain, with small white flowers.

> With reverence place
> The *vervin* on the altar.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 4.

> And thou, light *vervain* too, thou must go after,
> Provoking easy souls to mirth and laughter.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Bastard or **false vervain.** See *Stachytarpheta.*—**Stinking vervain.** See *stink.*

vervain-mallow (vėr′vān-mal″ō), *n.* A species of mallow, *Malva Alcea.*

verve (vėrv), *n.* [< F. *verve*, rapture, animation, spirit, caprice, whim.] Enthusiasm, especially in what pertains to art and literature; spirit; energy.

> If he be above Virgil, and is resolved to follow his own *verve* (as the French call it), the proverb will fall heavily upon him, Who teaches himself has a fool for his master.
> *Dryden*, Ded. of the Æneid.

verveine†, *n.* An obsolete form of *vervain.*

verveled (vėr′veld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *varveled.*

vervelle (ver-vel′), *n.* [F.: see *varvels.*] In *medieval armor*, a small staple or loop, especially one of those attached to the steel head-piece, through which the lace was passed for attaching the camail.

vervels (vėr′velz), *n. pl.* Same as *varvels.*

vervet (vėr′vet), *n.* A South African monkey, *Cercopithecus pygerythrus*, or *C. lalandi.* It is one of the so-called green monkeys, closely allied to the grivet. Vervets are among the monkeys carried about by organ-grinders.

very (ver′i), *a.* [< ME. *very*, *verri*, *verray*, *verrai*, *veray*, *verry*, *verrey*, *verrei*, *verre*, < OF. *verrai*, *verai*, *vrai*, *vray*, F. *vrai* = Pr. *verai*, true, < LL. as if **verācus*, for L. *verax* (*verāc-*), truthful, true, < *verus* (> It. Pg. *vero* = OF. *ver*, *veir*, *voir*), true, = OIr. *fīr* = OS. *wār* = OFries. *wer* = MD. *waer*, D. *waar* = MLG. *wār* = OHG. MHG. *wār* (also OHG. *wāri*, MHG. *wære*), G. *wahr*, true, = Goth. *wērs*, in *tuz-wērs*, doubtful; cf. OBulg. *viera* = Russ. *viera*, faith, belief; prob. ult. connected with L. *velle*, will, choose, E. *will:* see *will*^{1}, *wale*^{2}. From the L. *verus* are also ult. E. *verily* (the adv. of *very*), *veracious*, *veracity* (the abstract noun of *veracious*, and of *very* as representing L. *verax*), *verity*, *aver*, and the first element in *verify*, *verisimilar*, *verdict*, etc.] True; real; actual; veritable: now used chiefly in an intensive sense, or to emphasize the identity of a thing mentioned with that which was in mind: as, to destroy his *very* life; that is the *very* thing that was lost: in the latter use, often with *same:* as, the *very same* fault.

> That was the *verray* Croys assayed; for thei founden 3 Crosses, on of oure Lord and 2 of the 2 Theves.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 78.

> This is *verry* gold of the myn.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

> The *very* Greekes and Latines themselues tooke pleasure in Riming verses, and vsed it as a rare and gallant thing.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 8.

> Whether thou be my *very* son Esau or not.
> Gen. xxvii. 21.

> When all else left my cause,
> My *very* adversary took my part.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

> One Lord Jesus Christ, . . . *very* God of *very* God.
> *Nicene Creed*, Book of Common Prayer.

> We have as *very* a knave in our company [By-ends] as dwelleth in all these parts. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress.

> Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
> But to be young was *very* Heaven!
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xi.

[*Very* is occasionally used in the comparative degree, and more frequently in the superlative.

> Thou hast the *veriest* shrew of all.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 64.

Is there a *verier* child than I am now?
Donne, Devotions (Works, III. 505).]

In very deed. See *deed* and *indeed*.

very (ver′i), *adv.* [< *very*, *a.* The older adv. form of *very* is *verily*, now somewhat archaic.] 1. Truly; actually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

These sothely [ben] the mesures of the auter in a cubit most *verre*. *Wyclif*, Ezek. xliii. 13.

2. In a high degree; to a great extent; extremely; exceedingly. *Very* does not qualify a verb directly, and hence also, properly and usually, not a past participle: thus, *very much frightened*, because it *frightened him very much*; and so in other cases. This rule, however, is not seldom violated, especially in England: thus, *very pleased*, instead of *very much pleased*.

We can call him no great Author, yet he writes *very* much, and with the infamy of the Court is maintain'd in his libels. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Aturney.

Ye lied, ye lied, my *very* bonny may.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 49).

Your meat sall be of the *very very* best.
Johnie of Cocklesmuir (Child's Ballads, VI. 17).

Verzenay (ver-ze-nā′), *n.* [< *Verzenay* (see def.).] Wine produced in the ancient province of Champagne, near Verzenay, a locality southeast of Rheims. (*a*) A white still wine. Compare *Sillery*. (*b*) One of several brands of champagne, excellent drinking-wine, but not considered of the highest class.

Vesalian (vē-sā′li-an), *a.* [< *Vesalius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Associated with the anatomist Vesalius (1514–64): as, the *Vesalian* foramen (foramen Vesalii) of the sphenoid bone (a small venous opening).

vesania (vē-sā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *vesania*, *væsania*, madness, < *vesanus*, *væsanus*, not of sound mind, < *ve-*, not, + *sanus*, sound, sane: see *sane*1.] Disease of the mind; insanity.

vese†, *n.* [< ME. *vese*, a rush of wind; cf. *vesen*, *fesen*, drive away: see *feeze*.] A blast of wind; a storm; commotion.

Therout came a rage, and such a *vese*
That it made al the gates for to rese.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1127.

vesi (vā′si), *n.* [Polynesian.] A leguminous tree, *Afzelia bijuga*, found in tropical Asia, the Seychelles, the Malayan islands, and Polynesia. It is an erect tree 50 feet in height, with something of the aspect of the European beech. In the Fiji Islands this and the tamanu are the best timber-trees, its wood seeming almost indestructible, and being there used for canoes, pillows, kava-bowls, etc. The tree was held sacred by the natives.

vesica (vē-sī′kä), *n.*; pl. *vesicæ* (-sē). [L., the bladder, a blister, a bag, purse, etc.] 1. In *anat.*, a bladder; a cyst; a sac; especially, the urinary bladder, or urocyst, the permanently pervious part of the allantoic sac.—2. In *bot.*, same as *vesicle*.—**Trigonum vesicæ.** See *trigonum*.—**Vesica fellea**, the gall-bladder or cholecyst; the hepatic cyst.—**Vesica piscis** (a fish's bladder), a symbol of Christ, a figure of a pointed oval form, made properly by the intersection of two equal circles each of which passes through the center of the other. The actual figure of a fish found on the sarcophagi of the early Christians was replaced later by this figure, which was a common emblem in the middle ages, with reference to the Greek ἰχθύς (= fish), a word containing the initial letters of Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς, Θεοῦ Υἱὸς, Σωτήρ (Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Saviour). It is met with sculptured, painted on glass, in ecclesiastical seals, etc. The aureola in representations of the members of the Trinity, of the Virgin, etc., is generally of this form. See cuts under *aureola* and *glory*.—**Vesica prostatica.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (see *prostatic*).—**Vesica urinæ, vesica urinaria**, the urinary bladder.

vesical (ves′i-kal), *a.* [= F. *vésical*; as *vesica* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a vesica; cystic; especially, pertaining to the urinary bladder: as, *vesical* arteries, veins, or nerves; *vesical* distention.—**Vesical arteries**, branches of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery distributed to the bladder. The *inferior* is distributed to the lower part of the bladder, to the prostate, and to the vesiculæ seminales, and is also called *vesicoprostatic artery*. The *middle*, a small branch of the superior, is distributed to the base of the bladder and the vesiculæ seminales. The *superior*, that part of the hypogastric artery of the fetus which is not obliterated, supplies the fundus and body of the bladder.—**Vesical calculus**, stone in the bladder.—**Vesical ligaments**, the ligaments of the bladder, the anterior and lateral true ligaments.—**Vesical plexus, sacculus, triangle.** See the nouns.—**Vesical synovial membrane.** Same as *bursal synovial membrane*. See *synovial*.—**Vesical trigone.** Same as *trigonum vesicæ*. See *trigonum*.—**Vesical uvula**, the uvula vesicæ, or uvula of the bladder, a prominence situated at the inferior angle of the trigonum.—**Vesical veins** the veins collecting the blood that has passed through the capillaries of the bladder. They are more numerous than the corresponding arteries.

vesicant (ves′i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vésicant*; as *vesica* + *-ant*.] I. *a.* Producing a bleb or blister; blistering; epispastic; vesicatory.

II. *n.* A vesicating agent; an epispastic or vesicatory, as cantharides; a blister.

Vesicaria (ves-i-kā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691), from the bladdery pod; < L. *vesicaria*, a plant reputed to be efficacious in diseases of the bladder, < *vesica*, bladder: see *vesica*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of the tribe *Alyssineæ*. It is characterized by a much-branched stem, stellate pubescence, and flowers which are usually yellow, and are followed by a globose many-seeded silicle with a slender style. There are about 32 species, mostly natives of the United States, with some in southern Europe, Syria, and Persia; a few occur in the mountains of Central America. They are herbs with entire sinuate or pinnatifid leaves, hoary with short forking or branching hairs. The flowers are large and golden-yellow in the American species; the others differ in habit, in their larger broadly winged seeds, and in their yellowish flowers, which become commonly whitish or purplish in fading. They are known as *bladder-pod*, especially *V. Shortii*, in America. *V. utriculata* of the south of Europe produces conspicuous fruit-pouches of the size of a large pea; *V. vestita* of Persia is peculiar in its large persistent sepals. The American species are particularly abundant in Texas; four occur in Colorado and Wyoming; one, *V. arctica*, becomes, at latitude 81° 44′, in Grinnell Land, one of the most persistent of arctic plants, and forms a dome-like tuft about 4 inches high, sending down very long deep roots.

vesicate (ves′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vesicated*, ppr. *vesicating*. [< *vesica* + *-ate*2.] To raise vesicles, blisters, or little bladders on; inflame and separate the cuticle of; blister.

Celsus proposes that in all these internal wounds the external parts be *vesicated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

Vesicating collodion, collodion containing cantharides in solution, used as an external application to produce a blister.—**Vesicating plaster.** See *plaster*.

vesication (ves-i-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *vésication*; as *vesicate* + *-ion*.] The formation of blisters; a blister.

vesicatory (ves′i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vésicatoire*; as *vesicate* + *-ory*.] I. *a.* Vesicant; epispastic: as, a *vesicatory* beetle.

II. *n.*; pl. *vesicatories* (-riz). An irritating substance applied to the skin for the purpose of causing a blister.

vesicle (ves′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *vésicule*, < L. *vesicula*, a little blister, a vesicle, dim. of *vesica*, bladder, blister: see *vesica*.] 1. Any small bladder-like structure, cavity, cell, or the like, in a body; a membranous or vesicular vessel or cavity; a little sac or cyst. Also *vesicule*. (*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a small bladder or sac: a generic term of wide application to various hollow structures, otherwise of very different character and requiring specification by a qualifying word. Many such formations are embryonic and so transitory, and have other distinctive names when matured. (*b*) In *pathol.*, a circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing serous fluid. (*c*) In *bot.*, a small bladder, or bladder-like air-cavity. Also *vesica*.

2. A minute hollow sphere or bubble of water or other liquid.—**Acoustic vesicle.** Same as *auditory vesicle*.—**Allantoic** or **allantoid vesicle.** Same as *allantois*.—**Auditory vesicle.** See *auditory*, and cut under *Synaptidæ*.—**Blastodermic vesicle.** See *blastodermic*.—**Cerebral vesicles**, *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior*, the three membranous vesicular expansions of which the brain primitively consists, corresponding to the fore-brain, mid-brain, and hind-brain, the various thickenings and foldings of the walls of the vesicles giving rise to the substance of the brain, and the modified communicating cavities of the vesicles becoming the ventricles of the brain. These vesicles appear (unlettered) in the cut under *embryo*. The three commonly become five by subdivision of two of them, corresponding to the five main encephalic segments which are recognized in most vertebrates, and may be specified by the name of the segment to which they respectively give rise, as the *prosencephalic*, etc., *vesicle* (see cut under *visceral*). Certain other vesicular protrusions of the embryonic encephalon provide for the formation of so much of the organs of the special senses of smell and sight as is derived from the brain, one being the *rhinencephalic vesicle*, the other the *ocular*, *ophthalmic*, or *optic vesicle*; both of these are paired. See cuts under *amnion* and *cerebral* (cut 4).—**Embryonal vesicle**, in *bot.* See *embryonal*.—**Germinal vesicle.** See *germinal*.—**Graafian vesicle**, a cavity in the ovary which contains an ovum; the capsule or calyx of an ovum, which, when the ovum is ripe, is ruptured to discharge the ovum into the peritoneal cavity, or the Fallopian tube or oviduct. Also called *Graafian follicle*.—**Malignant vesicle**, anthrax.—**Marginal, ocular, optic vesicle.** See the adjectives.—**Ophthalmic vesicle.** Same as *ocular vesicle*.—**Ovarian, polar, Polian, prostatic, etc., vesicle.** See the adjectives.—**Purkinjean vesicle**, or **vesicle of Purkinje**, the germinal vesicle.—**Rhinencephalic vesicle**, the vesicular protrusion of a part of the prosencephalon of the embryo to form the rhinencephalon. Its hollow is primitively continuous with that of a lateral cerebral ventricle, and may persist as a rhinocœlia, but it is usually obliterated.—**Seminal vesicles**, two membranous receptacles for the semen, situated one on each side of the base of the bladder, between it and the rectum. In man each consists of a tube of about the size of a quill, of from 4 to 6 inches in length when unrolled, somewhat coiled, and repeatedly doubled upon itself, ending opposite the base of the prostate by uniting with a vas deferens to form an ejaculatory duct. Seminal vesicles exist in the males of many animals, being in general hollow offsets from or diverticula of the deferent duct of the testis or its equivalent, but also existing under many different modifications, especially in invertebrates. The more comprehensive name of such formations is *spermatocyst*. The corresponding structure in the female of some invertebrates, for the reception and detention of the male secretion, is a *spermatotheca*. See cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *Nematoidea*, *Proteolepas*, and *Rhabdocœla*.—**Serous vesicle**, the false amnion (which see, under *amnion*).—**Umbilical vesicle**, the yolk-cavity of any vertebrate, when it has formed a sac or cyst hanging from the umbilicus, its cavity being continuous with the intestinal cavity of the embryo. It is the seat of the earliest blood-circulation, and the organ of nutrition for the whole period of fetal life in anallantoic animals; but in those animals which develop an allantois and amnion, and especially a placenta, its function is temporary, being soon superseded by that of the allantois. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*.—**Vasoperitoneal vesicle.** See *vasoperitoneal*.

vesicocele (ves′i-kō-sēl), *n.* [< L. *vesica*, the bladder, + Gr. κήλη, tumor.] Cystocele; hernia of the bladder.

vesicoprostatic (ves″i-kō-pros-tat′ik), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the prostate gland.—**Vesicoprostatic artery.** Same as *inferior vesical artery*. See *vesical arteries*, under *vesical*.

vesicopubic (ves″i-kō-pū′bik), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the pubes: as, a *vesicopubic* ligament.

vesicotomy (ves-i-kot′ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *vesica*, the bladder, + Gr. -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The operation of incising a bladder, usually the urinary bladder.

vesico-umbilical (ves″i-kō-um-bil′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the umbilicus.—**Vesico-umbilical ligament**, the urachus.

vesico-uterine (ves″i-kō-ū′tėr-in), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the uterus.—**Vesico-uterine ligaments**, two semilunar folds which pass from the posterior surface of the bladder to the neck of the uterus.—**Vesico-uterine pouch.** See *pouch*.

vesicovaginal (ves″i-kō-vaj′i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the bladder and to the vagina: as, the *vesicovaginal* septum. Also *vaginovesical*.—**Vesicovaginal fistula**, an abnormal communication between the bladder and the vagina, generally resulting from sloughing of the parts consequent upon prolonged pressure of the head of the child in difficult labor. See *Simon's* and *Sims's operations*, under *operation*.—**Vesicovaginal plexus.** See *plexus*.

vesicula (vē-sik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *vesiculæ* (-lē). [L.] A vesicle.—**Vesiculæ seminales**, the seminal vesicles (which see, under *vesicle*).—**Vesicula fellea**, the gall-bladder.—**Vesicula prostatica**, the prostatic vesicle (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Vesicula serosa.** Same as *false amnion* (which see, under *amnion*).

vesicular (vē-sik′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *vésiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *vesicular*, < L. *vesicula*, vesicle: see *vesicle*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a vesicle; of the form or nature of a vesicle; cystic; bladdery. (*b*) Having a vesicle; vesiculate; full of or consisting of vesicles, especially when they are small and numerous; areolar; cellular: as, the *vesicular* tissue of the lungs; a *vesicular* polyp.—2. In *bot.*, pertaining to or consisting of vesicles; appearing as if composed of small bladders; bladdery.

The terms Parenchymatous, Areolar, Utricular, and *Vesicular*, when applied to vegetable tissues, may be considered as synonymous. *Balfour.*

3. In *geol.*, the epithet applied to rocks having a cellular structure, the cavities being rather large and well rounded, but not very abundant. A vesicular structure is intermediate in character between those denominated *cellular* and *slaggy*; but these distinctions are not usually very distinctly marked or very carefully maintained.—**Normal vesicular murmur.** See *murmur*.—**Posterior vesicular column**, Clarke's column. See *column*, and cut of *spinal cord* (under *spinal*).—**Vesicular ascidian polyps**†, the *Vesiculariidæ*.—**Vesicular column of the spinal cord**, the ganglionic column, composed of a series of nerve-cells.—**Vesicular columns of Clarke.** See *columns of Clarke*, under *column*.—**Vesicular cylinder**, Clarke's column. See *column*, and cut of *spinal cord* (under *spinal*).—**Vesicular eczema.** See *eczema*.—**Vesicular emphysema.** See *emphysema*.—**Vesicular erysipelas**, erysipelas associated with the formation of vesicles.—**Vesicular fever**, pemphigus.—**Vesicular flies.** See *Vesiculosa*.—**Vesicular glands**, in *bot.*, glands containing a volatile oil, placed just beneath the epidermis of the leaf, as in St.-John's-wort and myrtle, or of the bark, as in the orange.—**Vesicular quality**, the quality of sound in vesicular respiratory murmur.—**Vesicular râle.** See *râle*.—**Vesicular resonance.** See *resonance*.—**Vesicular respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory*.—**Vesicular stomatitis.** Same as *aphthous stomatitis* (which see, under *stomatitis*).—**Vesicular synovial membrane.** See *synovial*.—**Vesicular theory**, the theory (now abandoned) that the minute drops of mist, cloud, and fog are hollow vesicles or bubbles.—**Vesicular worms**†, the cystic worms, or cysticerci and hydatids. They were formerly regarded as adult organisms, several genera of different families of which were named.

Vesicularia (ves″i-kū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. V. Thompson): see *vesicular*.] The typical genus of *Vesiculariidæ*. *V. uva* is an example.

Vesiculariidæ (ves-i-kū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vesicularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of ctenostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, whose typical genus is *Vesicularia*, having the cells, of delicate structure and tubular form, clustered on slender flexible stems.

vesicularly (vē-sik′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a vesicular manner; as respects vesicles.

Vesiculata, Vesiculatæ (vē-sik-ū-lā′tä, -tē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. or fem. pl. of **vesiculatus*: see *vesiculate*.] 1. The campanularian polyps, or calyptoblastic hydromedusans. See *Calyptoblastea* and *Campanulariæ*.—2. A division of radiolarians.

vesiculate (vẹ̄-sik'ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **vesiculatus*, < L. *vesicula*, a little bladder or blister: see *vesicle.*] Having a vesicle or vesicles; formed into or forming vesicular tissue; vesicular.

vesiculate (vẹ̄-sik'ụ̄-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vesiculated*, ppr. *vesiculating*. [< *vesiculate, a.*] To become vesicular.

vesiculation (vē-sik-ụ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *vesiculate* + *-ion.*] The formation of vesicles; vesication; a number of vesicles or blebs, as of the skin in some diseases; also, a vesicular or bladdery condition; inflation.

vesicule (ves'i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *vésicule:* see *vesicle.*] Same as *vesicle.*

vesiculi, *n.* Plural of *vesiculus.*

Vesiculiferi (vẹ̄-sik-ụ̄-lif'ẹ-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **vesiculifer:* see *vesiculous* and *-fer.*] Same as *Physomycetes.*

vesiculiferous (vẹ̄-sik-ụ̄-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *vesicula*, a vesicle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Producing or bearing vesicles; vesiculate; physophorous.

vesiculiform (vẹ̄-sik'ụ̄-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vesicula*, a vesicle, + *forma*, form.] Like a vesicle; vesicular; bladdery.

vesiculobronchial (vẹ̄-sik"ụ̄-lō-brong'ki-ạl), *a.* Combining vesicular and bronchial qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—**Vesiculobronchial respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory.*

vesiculocavernous (vẹ̄-sik"ụ̄-lō-kav'ėr-nus), *a.* Partaking of both vesicular and cavernous qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—**Vesiculocavernous respiration.** See *respiration.*

Vesiculosa, Vesiculosæ (vẹ̄-sik-ū-lō'sạ̈, -sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), neut. or fem. pl. of L. *vesiculosus*, full of bladders or blisters: see *vesiculous.*] In *entom.*, a family of dipterous insects, the vesicular flies, having a bladdery abdomen; the *Cyrtidæ* or *Acroceridæ.*

vesiculose (vẹ̄-sik'ụ̄-lōs), *a.* [< L. *vesiculosus*, full of bladders: see *vesiculous.*] Full of vesicles; vesiculate; vesicular.

vesiculotubular (vẹ̄-sik"ụ̄-lō-tū'bụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* Combining vesicular and tubular qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—**Vesiculotubular respiration**, a respiratory sound in which the normal vesicular murmur is heard, but with an added tubular or blowing quality.

vesiculotympanitic (vẹ̄-sik"ụ̄-lō-tim-pa-nit'ik), *a.* Partaking of both vesicular and tympanitic qualities: applied to a percussion note.—**Vesiculotympanitic resonance.** See *resonance.*

vesiculous (vẹ̄-sik'ụ̄-lus), *a.* [= F. *vésiculeux*, < L. *vesiculosus*, full of bladders or blisters, < *vesicula*, a little bladder or blister: see *vesicle.*] Same as *vesiculose.*

vesiculus (vẹ̄-sik'ụ̄-lus), *n.*; pl. *vesiculi* (-lī). Same as *vesicle.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 551. [Rare.]

Vespa (ves'pạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *vespa*, a wasp, = E. *wasp*, q. v.] A Linnean genus of aculeate hymenopterous insects, formerly of great extent, now restricted to certain social wasps and hornets of the modern family *Vespidæ*, as the common wasp, *V. vulgaris*, and the common hornet, *V. crabro.* See cuts under *hornet* and *wasp.* It at first corresponded to Latreille's family *Diploptera*, but is now restricted to forms having the abdomen sessile, broad and truncate at the base, metathorax very short and truncate, and the basal nervure of the fore wings joining the subcostal at some distance before the stigma. They are short-bodied wasps with folded wings, and are commonly known in the United States as *yellow-jackets* or *hornets.* Their nests consist of a series of combs arranged one below another, and enveloped in a papery covering. In tropical regions these nests reach an immense size, those of a Ceylonese species often measuring 6 feet in length. Twenty species occur in the United States and 14 in Europe. *V. maculata* of North America is the so-called *white-faced hornet*, and is isotypical with the European *V. crabro.* The latter has been introduced into the United States, and occurs in New York and New England.

vesper (ves'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *vesper*, the evening star, < OF. *vespre*, evening, the evening star, *vespres*, even-song, vespers, F. *vêpre*, evening, *vêpres*, vespers, = Sp. *véspero*, the evening star, = Pg. *vespero*, the evening star, = It. *vespero*, evening, the evening star, vespers, *vespro*, vespers, < L. *vesper*, evening, even, eventide, the evening star, poet. the west, the inhabitants of the west, also, and more frequently, fem. *vespera*, the evening, eventide, = Gr. *ἕσπερος*, evening, the evening star, Hesper, of the evening, *ἑσπέρα*, evening, = OBulg. *vecherŭ* = Serv. Bohem. *vecher* = Pol. *wieczor* = Russ. *vecherŭ*, evening, = Lith. *vakaras* = Lett. *vakars*, evening; akin to Skt. *vasati*, night, and to E. *west.* Cf. *Hesper.*] 1. The evening star, a name given to the planet Venus when she is east of the sun and appears after sunset; hence, the evening.

> Black *vesper's* pageants. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 8.

2. *pl.* [< LL. *vespera*, ML. *vesperæ*, < *vespera*, evening.] In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and in religious houses and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the sixth or next to the last of the canonical hours. The observance of this hour is mentioned in the third century by St. Cyprian. The chief features of the Western vespers, besides the psalms and varying hymn, are the Magnificat and the collect for the day. The chief features of the Greek vespers (ἑσπερινός) are the psalms, the ancient hymn "Joyful Light," the prokeimenon, and the Nunc Dimittis. The old English name for vespers is *even-song.* The Anglican public evening prayer, also called *even-song*, is mainly a combination and condensation of the Sarum vespers and complin, the part of the office from the first Lord's Prayer to the Magnificat inclusive representing vespers. [Occasionally used in the singular.]

> They [the priests] concluded that dayes ceremonies with their *Vespers.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40.

> The far bell of *vesper*, . . .
> Seeming to weep the dying day's decay.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 108.

Sicilian Vespers. See *Sicilian.*—**Vesper mouse.** See *vesper-mouse.*

vesperal (ves'pėr-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *vesperalis*, of the evening, < L. *vesper*, *vespera*, evening: see *vesper.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to the evening or to vespers. [Rare.]

II. *n.* That part of the antiphonarium which contains the chants for vespers. *Lee's Glossary.*

vesper-bell (ves'pėr-bel), *n.* The bell that summons to vespers.

> Hark the little *vesper-bell*,
> Which biddeth me to prayer!
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, vii.

vesper-bird (ves'pėr-bėrd), *n.* The common bay-winged bunting of the United States, *Poœcetes gramineus:* so called from its song, often heard as the shades of night fall. See *Poœcetes*, and cut under *grassfinch.* *J. Burroughs.*

Vesperimus (ves-per'i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1874), < L. *vesper*, the evening, hence the west, + *mus*, mouse.] The leading genus of American vesper-mice, having as type the common white-footed deer-mouse of North America, usually called *Hesperomys leucopus.* The name was originally proposed as a subgenus, but *Hesperomys* has lately (1891) been shown to be untenable in any sense, and by the rules of nomenclature the species above mentioned must be called *V. americanus* (after Kerr, 1792). See cut under *deer-mouse.*

vesper-mouse (ves'pėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *vesper-mice* (-mīs). A mouse of the genus *Hesperomys* or *Vesperimus*, or a related form; in the plural, native American mice and murine rodents collectively; the *Sigmodontes*, as distinguished from the *Mures*, indigenous to the Old World. See the technical words. *S. F. Baird*, 1857.

vesper-sparrow (ves'pėr-spar"ō), *n.* The vesper-bird. *Coues.*

Vespertilio (ves-pėr-til'i-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *vespertilio(n-)*, a bat, so called from its flying about in the evening, prob. for **vespertinio(n-)*, < *vespertinus*, of the evening: see *vespertine.*] A Linnean genus of mammals, the fourth and last genus of the Linnean order *Primates*, containing 6 species, and coextensive with the modern order *Chiroptera.* Most of the longer-known bats have been placed in *Vespertilio.* By successive eliminations, the genus has been restricted to about 40 small species, of both hemispheres, as the pipistrelle of Europe, *V. pipistrellus*, and the little brown bat of the United States, *V. subulatus*, and is regarded as the type of a family *Vespertilionidæ.* The genus now includes only the smallest and most delicately formed bats, like those just named, having ample wings, the tail inclosed in the interfemoral membrane, no leafy appendage to the nose, no special development of the ears, six grinding teeth in each half of each jaw, and four upper and six lower incisors. See *bat*^{2} and *Vespertilionidæ.*

Vespertilionidæ (ves-pėr-til-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vespertilio(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of chiropterous mammals, of which the genus *Vespertilio* is the type, belonging to the naked-nosed section (*Gymnorhina*) of insectivorous or microchiropterous bats. It is distinguished, like other *Gymnorhina*, from the *Histiophora*, or leaf-nosed section, by the absence of any nasal appendage, and from the true blood-sucking bats by the character of the dentition and digestive organs, and from other *Gymnorhina* by having the tail inclosed in an ample interfemoral membrane, and special characters of the teeth and skull. The nearest relationships are with the molossoid bats (*Molossidæ* and *Noctilionidæ*). The family contains numerous genera, as *Vespertilio*, *Synotus*, *Plecotus*, *Atalapha*, *Antrozous*, *Nycticejus*, *Lasiurus*, etc., and about 150 species (or more than one third of the whole order *Chiroptera*) of small bats of most parts of the world. Some of these are also very rich in individuals, and among the best-known representatives of the whole order. The family is primarily divided into two subfamilies, *Vespertilioninæ* and *Nycticejinæ.* See cut under *Synotus.*

Vespertilioninæ (ves-pėr-til"i-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vespertilio(n-)* + *-inæ.*] The leading subfamily of *Vespertilionidæ*, containing about nine tenths of the family, and represented by *Vespertilio* and about 6 other genera.

vespertilionine (ves-pėr-til'i-ọ̄-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Vespertilio(n-)* + *-ine*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a bat of the restricted genus *Vespertilio;* of or pertaining to the subfamily *Vespertilioninæ.*—**Vespertilionine alliance**, one of two series of microchiropteran bats, having the tail inclosed in the interfemoral membrane and a diastema between the middle upper incisors, containing the families *Rhinolophidæ*, *Nycteridæ*, and *Vespertilionidæ.* The tribe is contrasted with the *emballonurine alliance.*

II. *n.* A bat of the subfamily *Vespertilioninæ* or of the vespertilionine alliance.

vespertinal (ves'pėr-tin-ạl), *a.* [< *vespertine* + *-al.*] Same as *vespertine.* *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 73.

vespertine (ves'pėr-tin), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *vespertino*, < L. *vespertinus*, of or belonging to the evening, < *vesper*, evening: see *vesper.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening. *Sir T. Herbert.*—2. In *bot.*, opening in the evening, as a flower.—3. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, noting one of Prof. H. D. Rogers's divisions of the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania. It corresponds to No. X. of the numbered series of the Pennsylvania Survey, and includes the Pocono sandstone and Conglomerate, forming the base of the Carboniferous, and lying immediately beneath the Mauch Chunk Red Shale (the "Umbral" of Rogers's nomenclature). See *Pocono sandstone*, under *sandstone.*
4. In *zoöl.*, crepuscular; flying or otherwise specially active in the twilight of evening, as an insect, a bat, or a bird: as, the *vespertine* or evening grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina.*—5. In *astron.*, descending from the meridian to the horizon at the time of sunset.

Vesperugo (ves-pẹ-rö'gō), *n.* [NL. (Keyserling and Blasius), < L. *vesperugo*, a bat, < *vesper*, evening: see *vesper*, and cf. *Vespertilio.*] The most extensive genus of bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Vespertilioninæ*, typified by the European *V. serotinus.* They have the incisors $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$, the premolars $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, or $\frac{2}{3}$, and a well-developed post-calcaneal lobule of the interfemoral membrane. They are divided into several subgenera, as *Vesperus*, *Scotozous*, *Rhogeëssa*, and *Lasionycteris.* The genus is remarkable for its wide distribution in both hemispheres, extending from near the arctic circle to the Strait of Magellan.

vespiary (ves'pi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *vespiaries* (-riz). [Prop. **vespary* (the form *vespiary* being irreg. conformed to *apiary*), < L. *vespa*, a wasp: see *wasp.*] A hornets' nest; the habitation of social wasps; also, the colony or aggregate of wasps in such a nest. See *Vespa*, and cut under *wasp*, and compare *apiary* and *formicary.*

Vespidæ (ves'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Vespa* + *-idæ.*] A family of diplopterous aculeate hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Vespa;* the social wasps and hornets. They are characterized by their two-spurred middle tibiæ and simple tarsal claws. Every species exists in the three forms of male, female or queen, and worker. The males and workers die in the fall, and the impregnated queen alone hibernates. She forms a new colony in the spring, giving birth at first only to workers, and later to males and females. The nests are made of paper, and the young are fed by the workers with nectar and animal and vegetable juices. The principal genera besides *Vespa* are *Polistes* and *Polybia.* See *Vespa*, and cuts under *wasp*, *hornet*, and *Polistes.*

vespiform (ves'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vespa*, wasp, + *forma*, form.] Wasp-like; resembling a wasp or hornet to some extent or in some respects: noting certain moths. See *hornet-moth.*

vespillo† (ves-pil'ō), *n.* [L., also *vespulla*, also, according to Festus, *vespa*, one of the bearers who carried out the bodies of dead poor at night, < *vesper*, evening: see *vesper.*] Among the Romans, one who carried out the dead in the evening for burial. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. § 38.

vespine (ves'pin), *a.* [< L. *vespa*, wasp, + *-ine*^{1}.] Pertaining to wasps; wasp-like. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, IV. 176.

vessel (ves'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vessell;* < ME. *vessel*, *vesselle*, *fessel*, < OF. *vessel*, *veissel*, *vaissel*, F. *vaisseau* = Sp. *vasillo* = Pg. *vasilha* = It. *vascello*, a vessel, < L. *vascellum* (in an inscription), a small vase or urn, dim. of *vas*, a vase, urn: see *vase.* In def. 6 the word is orig. collective, ME. *vessel*, *vessell*, < OF. **vesselle*, *vaisselle*, F. *vaisselle*, vessels or plate collectively; < *vessel*, *vaissel*, a vessel: see above.] 1. A utensil for holding liquors and other things, as a cask, a barrel, a bottle, a kettle, a pot, a cup, or a dish.

> The Arm and the Hond (that he putte in oure Lordes syde, whan he appered to him, aftre his Resurrexioun . . .) is zit lyggynge in a *Vesselle* with outen the Tombe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 172.

> Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's *vessel.* Ps. ii. 9.

> The empty *vessel* makes the greatest sound. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 4. 73.

Specifically, in *metal.*, the converter in which Bessemer steel is made. See *steel*1.

As far as my observation goes, metallurgical writers almost invariably use the word converter, while in the steel works the word *vessel* is almost always used.
H. M. Howe, Metal. of Steel, p. 339.

2. A ship; a craft of any kind: usually a larger craft than a boat, but in law often construed to mean any floating structure.

Let 's to the seaside, ho!
As well to see the *vessel* that 's come in
As to throw out our eyes for brave Othello.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 37.

He sent it with a small *vessel*
That there was quickly gaun to sea.
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 353).

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, any duct or canal in which a fluid, as blood or lymph, is secreted, contained, or conveyed, as an artery, vein, capillary, lymphatic, or spermatic; especially, a blood-vessel. A part or organ pervaded or well provided with vessels is said to be *vascular*. —**4.** In *bot.*, same as *duct*—that is, a row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions, and consequently form a long continuous canal. The walls of the vessel or duct may be variously marked by pits, or by spiral, annular, or reticulated thickenings.

5. Figuratively, something conceived as formed to receive or contain; hence, especially in Scriptural phraseology, a person into whom anything is conceived as poured or infused, or to whom something has been imparted; a recipient.

He is a chosen *vessel* unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel.
Acts ix. 15.

What if God, willing to shew his wrath, and to make his power known, endured with much long-suffering the *vessels* of wrath fitted to destruction? Rom. ix. 22.

6†. Vessels collectively; plate.

The *vessel* of the temple he with him ladde.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 158.

'Goth, bringeth forth the *vessealx*," quod he.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 204.

Of gold ther is a borde, & tretels ther bi,
Of siluer other *vesselle* gilte fulle richeli.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 152.

Acoustic, ambulacral, annular, ascending, blind, capillary, cardiac, coronary, dorsal, gluteal, intercostal vessel. See the adjectives.—**Lacteal vessels,** lymphatics which absorb chyle from the intestinal canal. See *lacteal, n.*—**Laticiferous, lymphatic, Malpighian, merchant vessel.** See the adjectives.—**Milk vessel.** See *milk-vessel.*—**Obliterated vessel.** See *obliterate.*—**Scalariform, spiral, umbilical,** etc., **vessel.** See the adjectives.—**Squeezed-in vessel.** See *squeeze.*—**The weaker vessel,** a phrase applied, now often jocularly, to a woman, in allusion to 1 Pet. iii. 7: "Giving honour unto the wife as unto *the weaker vessel.*"

I must comfort *the weaker vessel*, as doublet and hose ought to show itself courageous to petticoat.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4. 6.

vessel† (ves′el), *v. t.* [< ME. *vesselen*; < *vessel*, *n.*] To put into a vessel.

Aloes tweyne unces epatike;
Let *vessel* it, and set it uppe in smyke.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

Take that earth and . . . *vessel* it, and in that . . . set the seed. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 529.

vesselful (ves′el-fůl), *n.* [< *vessel* + *-ful.*] As much as a vessel will hold.

vesseling†, *n.* [ME. *vessellinge*; < *vessel* + *-ing*1.] Vessels collectively.

Whenne thai beth colde in pitched *vessellinge*
And cleyed close hem up.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

vesselment†, *n.* [< ME. *vesselment*, *vesselement*, < OF. *vaissellement*, vessels, plate, furniture, < *vaisselle*, vessels, plate: see *vessel*.] Plate; furniture. *Halliwell.*

Curteynes or outher vestyment,
Or any outher *vesselement.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 62.

Deuised he the *vesselment*, the vestures clene,
Wyth slyʒt of his ciences, his souerayn to loue.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1288.

vesses (ves′ez), *n.* [Also *vessets*; prob. connected with ME. *fasel*, a fringe, AS. *fæs*, thread, fiber.] A sort of worsted. *Halliwell.*

vessignon (ves′i-nyon), *n.* [< F. *vessignon*, a wind-gall (on a horse), < L. *vesica*, a bladder, a blister: see *vesica*.] A kind of soft swelling on a horse's leg; a wind-gall.

vest (vest), *n.* [< F. *veste*, a vest, jacket, = Sp. Pg. *veste* = It. *veste*, *vesta*, < L. *vestis*, a garment, gown, robe, vestment, clothing, vesture, = Goth. *wasti*, clothes; cf. Gr. ἐσθής, dress, clothing; < √ *ves* = Gr. ἐννύναι (√ Fεσ), clothe, = Skt. √ *vas*, put on (clothes), = Goth. *wasjan* = AS. *werian*, put on (clothes), wear: see *wear*1. From the L. *vestis* are also ult. E. *vest*, *v.*, *vestment*, *vestry*, *vesture*, *divest*, *invest*, *travesty*, etc.] **1.** An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment; a vestment. [Archaic.]

Over his lucid arms
A military *vest* of purple flow'd.
Milton, P. L., xi. 241.

The rivets of the *vest*
Which girds in steel his ample breast.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

2. Figuratively, garment; dress; array; vesture.

Not seldom, clad in radiant *vest*,
Deceitfully goes forth the morn.
Wordsworth, Near the Spring of the Hermitage.

Wherever he be flown, whatever *vest*
The being hath put on which lately here
So many-friended was. *Lowell*, Agassiz, vi. 2.

3. A body-garment for men's wear, at different times of distinct types. (*a*) Originally, a garment like a cassock, said by Pepys to have been adopted by Charles II. as the fashion for his court, and ridiculed by Louis XIV. of France, who put his servants into such vests.

You are not to learn,
At these Years, how absolutely necessary a rich *Vest*
And a Perruque are to a Man that aims at their [ladies']
Favours. *Etherege*, She Would if she Could, iii. 3.

The *vest* is gathered up before them [figures on medals] like an apron, which you must suppose filled with fruits as well as the cornu-copiæ. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

Under his doublet Charles appeared in a *vest*, "being a long cassock," as Pepys explains, "close to the body, of black cloth and pinked with white silk under it."
Encyc. Brit., VI. 473.

(*b*) A body-garment of later times; especially, the waistcoat in the ordinary modern sense—that is, a short garment without sleeves, buttoning down the front, and having the back concealed by the coat.

Numerous pegs with coats and "pants" and "*vests*"—as he was in the habit of calling waistcoats and pantaloons or trousers—hanging up as if the owner had melted out of them. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

If tailors would only print upon waistcoats, I would give double price for a *vest* bearing this inscription.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxvi.

4. An outer garment, or part of such a garment, for women. Especially—(*a*) A sort of jacket with or without sleeves, and known by many different names according to changing fashion: as, Breton *vest*, Oriental *vest*, etc. (*b*) A trimming or facing of the front of the bodice, sometimes with a different material, and following more or less closely the form of a man's vest: a fashion often reappearing. Over the vest of this form a coat is generally worn.

5. An undergarment knitted or woven on the stocking-loom. *Vest* and *undervest* are more common in England; *undershirt* in the United States.

vest (vest), *v.* [< OF. *vestir*, F. *vêtir* = Sp. Pg. *vestir* = It. *vestire*, < L. *vestire*, clothe, dress, < *vestis*, a garment, clothing: see *vest*, *n.* Cf. *wear*1, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To clothe with or as with a garment, vest, or vestment; robe; dress; cover, surround, or encompass closely.

Vested all in white, pure as her mind.
Milton, Sonnets, xviii.

2. To invest or clothe, as with authority; put in possession (of); endow; put more or less formally in occupation (of): followed by *with*.

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person who by right is *vested with* power over them. *Locke.*

Had I been *vested with* the Monarch's Pow'r,
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky Youth, in vain.
Prior, To Mr. Howard.

3. To place or put in possession or at the disposal of; give or confer formally or legally an immediate fixed right of present or future possession, occupancy, or enjoyment of; commit to: followed by *in*.

So, instead of getting licenses in mortmain to enable him to *vest* his lands *in* the Gild of the Holy Cross, he made a deed of feoffment, *vesting* them *in* persons therein named. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

I will not trust executive power, *vested in* the hands of a single magistrate, to keep the vigils of liberty.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

4. To lay out, as money or capital; invest: as, to *vest* money in land. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To put on clothing or vestments.

Even in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was the common custom for priests, at least in England, to *vest* in the sanctuary. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 838.

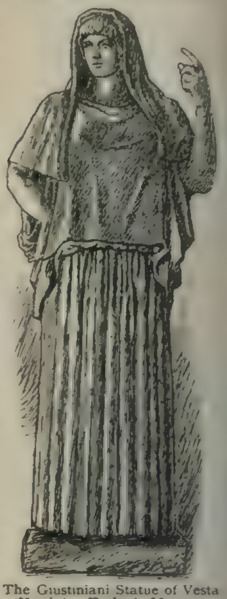
2. To come or descend; devolve; take effect, as a title or right: with *in*.

The supreme power could not be said to *vest in* them exclusively. *Brougham.*

It is already the usage to speak of a trust as a thing that *vests*, and as a thing that may be divested.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 27, note.

To vest in interest, to pass or devolve as matter of right or title irrespective of any immediate right of possession. —**To vest in possession,** to pass in possession or immediate right of possession. See *vested*.

Vesta (ves′tä), *n.* [L., = Gr. Ἑστία, the goddess of the hearth, √ *vas*, Skt. √ *ush*, burn: see *ustion*, *Aurora*, *Easter*.] **1.** One of the chief divinities of the ancient Romans, equivalent to the Greek Hestia, one of the twelve great Olympians, the virgin goddess of the hearth, presiding over both the private family altar and the central altar of the city, the tribe, or the race. She was worshiped along with the Penates at every meal, when the family assembled round the altar or hearth, which was in the center of the house. Æneas was said to have carried the sacred fire (which was her symbol) from Troy, and brought it to Italy, and it was preserved at Rome by the state in the sanctuary of the goddess, which stood in the Forum. To guard this fire from becoming extinguished, it was watched and tended by six stainless virgins, called *vestals*. The Roman temples of Vesta were circular, preserving the form of the primitive huts of the Latin race, because it was in such a hut that the sacred fire was first tended by the young girls while their parents and brothers were absent in the chase or pasture-ground. See also cuts under *hut-urn* and *monopteron*.


The Giustiniani Statue of Vesta (Hestia).—Torlonia Museum, Rome.

2. The fourth planetoid, discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, in 1807.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A wax match which may be ignited by friction.

The door of a small closet here attracted the young man's attention; and, striking a *vesta*, he opened it and entered. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 178.

vestal (ves′tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vestale*, n., = Sp. Pg. *vestal* = It. *vestale*, < L. *Vestalis*, of Vesta, as a noun (sc. *virgo*) a vestal virgin, < *Vesta*, Vesta: see *Vesta*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Vesta, the classical goddess of the sacred fire and of the household and the state.

When thou shouldst come,
Then my cot with light should shine
Purer than the *vestal* fire.
Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a vestal virgin or a nun.

Vestal modesty. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 38.

My *vestal* habit me contenting more
Than all the robes adorning me before.
Drayton, Matilda to King John.

II. *n.* **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a virgin consecrated to Vesta and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was kept perpetually burning upon her altar. The vestals were at first four in number, afterward six. They entered the service of the goddess at from six to ten years of age, their term of service lasting thirty years. They were then permitted to retire and to marry, but few did so, for, as vestals, they were treated with great honor, and had important public privileges. Their persons were inviolable, any offense against them being punished with death, and they were treated in all their relations with the highest distinction and reverence. A vestal who broke her vow of chastity was immured alive in an underground vault amid public mourning. There were very few such instances; in one of them, under Domitian, the chief of the vestals was put to death under a false charge trumped up by the emperor.

Hence—**2.** A virgin; a woman of spotless chastity; sometimes, a virgin who devotes her life entirely to the service of religion; a nun; a religieuse.

Shall 's go hear the *vestals* sing?
Shak., Pericles, iv. 5. 7.

She would a dedicated *vestal* prove,
And give her virgin vows to heaven and love.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 94.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) The geometrid moth *Sterrha sacraria*: popularly so called in England. (*b*) A gossamer-winged butterfly; any member of the *Vestales*.

Vestales† (ves-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *vestal*.] A group of butterflies; the vestals, virgins, or gossamer-winged butterflies.

vestament†, *n.* Same as *vestment*.

His *vestaments* sit as if they grew upon him.
Massinger, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

vested (ves′ted), *p. a.* **1.** Clothed; especially, wearing, or having assumed, state robes or some ceremonial costume: as, a *vested* choir.

A troop of yellow-*vested* white-haired Jews,
Bound for their own land, where redemption dawns.
Browning, Paracelsus, iv.

2. In *her.*, clothed; draped: used especially when the clothing is of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing. This blazon is more usual when only a part of the body is represented. Also *clothed.*—**3.** Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed. In *law:* (*a*) Already acquired; existing, in contemplation of law, in a certain person as owner: as, a law is not to be construed so as to impair *vested* rights without compensation. See *right.* (*b*) Noting the quality of a present absolute right or interest, as distinguished from that which is defeasible. Thus, a legacy is said to be *vested* when given in such terms that the legatee has a present right to its future payment which is not defeasible, and he can therefore extinguish it by release. (*c*) Noting the quality of a present estate even though defeasible, as distinguished from that the very existence of which is contingent. Thus, a devise of land is said to be *vested* when the circumstances are such that the legatee is existing and known, and would be immediately entitled to possession were the precedent estate to terminate, although the time may not have come when he is entitled to receive it, and although it is possible that before that time comes another person may come into being who will take in preference to him. Meanwhile it is said to be *vested in interest,* but not *vested in possession.*—**Vested remainder.** See *remainder,* 3.

vester (ves'tėr), *n.* One who invests money or other property; an investor. [Rare.]

> But in another of their papers . . . they declare that their *vesters* aim at nothing short of a community in land and in goods. *Southey,* To W. S. Landor, Aug. 22, 1829.

vestiarian (ves-ti-ā'ri-a̤n), *a.* [< *vestiary* + *-an.*] Same as *vestiary.*

vestiary (ves'ti-ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vestiaire,* a., = Sp. *vestuario* = Pg. *vestiario, vestuario,* n., = It. *vestiario,* a. and n., < L. *vestiarius,* of or pertaining to clothes, neut. *vestiarium,* a wardrobe, ML. a robing-room, vestry, < *vestis,* clothing: see *vest.* Cf. *vestry.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to costume or dress. *Bp. Hall,* Select Thoughts, § 93.

II. *n.*; pl. *vestiaries* (-riz). **1.** A room or place for the keeping of vestments, garments, or clothes; a wardrobe. *Fuller.* [Rare.]—**2.** Garb; clothing.

> If I throw my cloak over a fugitive slave to steal him, it is so short and straight, so threadbare and chinky, that he would be recognized by the idlest observer who had seen him seven years ago in the market-place; but if thou hadst enveloped him in thy versicolored and cloudlike *vestiary,* puffed and effuse, rustling and rolling, nobody could guess well what animal was under it, much less what man. *Landor,* Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

3†. A vestibule; a place of entrance; a court.

> Thei wenten . . . in the hows of a manner man in Bahurym, that had a pit in his *vestiary.*
> *Wyclif,* 2 Ki. [Sam.] xvii. 18.

vestibula, *n.* Plural of *vestibulum.*

vestibular (ves-tib'ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< *vestibule* + *-ar*³.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a vestibule, in any sense.—**Vestibular artery,** a branch of the internal auditory artery distributed, in the form of a minute capillary network, in the substance of the membranous labyrinth.—**Vestibular membrane.** Same as *membrane of Reissner* (which see, under *membrane*).—**Vestibular nerve,** the branch of the auditory nerve distributed to the vestibule.—**Vestibular passage.** Same as *scala vestibuli* (which see, under *scala*).—**Vestibular saccule** or **sacculus.** See *saccule.*—**Vestibular seta,** the bristle that projects from the vestibule of the *Vorticellidæ:* originally called in French *soie de Lachmann. W. S. Kent.*

vestibulate (ves-tib'ụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< *vestibule* + *-ate*¹.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* having a vestibule, in any sense; formed into a vestibule; vestibular.

vestibule (ves'ti-būl), *n.* [< F. *vestibule* = Sp. *vestibulo* = Pg. It. *vestibulo,* < L. *vestibulum,* a forecourt, entrance-court, an entrance; variously explained: (*a*) 'a place separated from the (main) abode,' < *ve-,* apart, + *stabulum,* abode (see *stable*¹); (*b*) 'abode,' < √ *ves,* Skt. √ *vas,* dwell (see *was*); (*c*) possibly 'the place where the outer clothing is put on or off as one goes out or comes in,' i. e. the place corresponding to that assigned to the modern hat-rack (cf. *vestry*), < *vestis,* garment, clothing.] **1.** A passage, hall, or antechamber next the outer door of a house, from which doors open into the various inner rooms; a porch; a lobby; a hall; a narthex. See cuts under *opisthodomus, porch,* and *pronaos.*

> In the intention of the early builders of the church, the *vestibule,* or atrium, was regarded as that portion of the sacred building which was appropriated to those who had not been received into the full standing of members of the Church of Christ.
> *C. E. Norton,* Travel and Study in Italy, p. 186.

2. In *anat.:* (*a*) A part of the labyrinth of the ear, the common or central cavity, between the semicircular canals and the cochlea, communicating permanently with the former, and temporarily or permanently with the latter, from the proper membranous cavity of which it is generally shut off subsequently, opening into the tympanum or middle ear by the fenestra ovalis, which, however, is closed in life by a membrane. See cuts under *ear*¹ and *temporal.* (*b*) A triangular space between the nymphæ or labia minora of the human female and some anthropoid apes, containing the orifice of the urethra, or meatus urinarius. More fully called *vestibule of the vulva* and *vestibulum vaginæ.* (*c*) A part of the left ventricular cavity of the heart, adjoining the root of the aorta.—**3.** In *zoöl.:* (*a*) A depression of the body-wall of sundry infusorians, as *Paramecium* and *Noctiluca,* leading to the oral and sometimes also to the anal aperture, and thus connected, by means of an esophageal canal, with the endosarc. See *Vorticella, Noctiluca,* and cut under *Paramecium.* (*b*) In polyzoans, an outer chamber of a cell of the polyzoary, which opens on the surface, and into which, in some forms, the pharynx and anus both open.—**Aortic vestibule.** See *aortic.*—**Common sinus of the vestibule.** Same as *utricle,* 2.—**Membranous vestibule,** the membranous sac contained within the osseous vestibule, in some animals, as in man, divided into a larger section, the utricle or utriculus, and a lesser, the saccule or sacculus.—**Osseous vestibule,** the bony cavity in the petrosal bone, in nearly all vertebrates inclosed by the proötic, epiotic, and opisthotic bones, and inclosing the membranous vestibule.—**Pyramid of the vestibule.** See *pyramid.*—**Utricle of the vestibule.** See *utricle.*—**Vestibule of the larynx,** that part of the laryngeal cavity which lies above the false vocal cords.—**Vestibule of the mouth,** the cavity of the mouth outside of the teeth, technically called *vestibulum oris.*—**Vestibule of the pharynx,** the fauces; the passage from the mouth to the pharynx, bounded laterally by the pillars of the fauces.—**Vestibule of the vulva.** See def. 2 (*b*).—**Vestibule train.** See *vestibule, v. t.* =**Syn. 1.** See definitions of *porch, portico, hall, lobby, passage.*

vestibule (ves'ti-būl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestibuled,* ppr. *vestibuling.* [< *vestibule, n.*] To provide with a vestibule.—**Vestibuled train,** a train of parlor-cars each of which is provided with a "vestibule" at each end—that is, a part of the platform is so inclosed at the sides that when the cars are connected together a continuous passage from car to car is formed. [U. S.]

vestibulum (ves-tib'ụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *vestibula* (-lä̤). [NL.: see *vestibule.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a vestibule.—**Aquæductus vestibuli.** See *aquæductus.*—**Pyramis vestibuli.** See *pyramis.*—**Scala vestibuli.** See *scala.*—**Utriculus vestibuli.** Same as *utricle,* 2.—**Vestibulum oris,** the vestibule of the mouth (which see, under *vestibule*).—**Vestibulum vaginæ.** Same as *vestibule,* 2 (*b*).

vestigate† (ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *vestigatus,* pp. of *vestigare,* track, trace out, < *vestigium,* a footprint, track: see *vestige.* Cf. *investigate.*] To investigate.

vestige (ves'tij), *n.* [< F. *vestige* = Sp. Pg. It. *vestigio,* < L. *vestigium,* footstep, footprint, track, the sole of the foot, a trace, mark.] **1.** A footprint; a footstep; a track; a trace; hence, a mark, impression, or appearance of something which is no longer present or in existence; a sensible evidence or visible sign of something absent, lost, or perished; remains of something passed away.

> Scarce any trace remaining, *vestige* gray,
> Or nodding column on the desert shore,
> To point where Corinth, or where Athens stood.
> *Thomson,* Liberty, ii.

> I could discover no *vestiges* of common houses in Dendera more than in any other of the great towns in Egypt.
> *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, I. 105.

> What *vestiges* of liberty or property have they left?
> *Burke,* Rev. in France.

2. In *biol.,* any vestigial organ or tissue, having little or no utility, but corresponding to a useful part existing in some lower animal. See *vestigial* and *rudiment,* 3. =**Syn.** See *trace*¹.

vestigia, *n.* Plural of *vestigium.*

vestigial (ves-tij'i-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *vestigium,* footprint (see *vestige*), + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a vestige; like a mere trace of what has been; also, rudimentary. In biology *vestigial* has a specific application to those organs or structures which are commonly called *rudimentary,* and are rudimentary in fact, but which are properly regarded, not as beginnings or incipient states, but as remains of parts or structures which have been better developed in an earlier stage of existence of the same organism, or in lower preceding organisms, and have aborted or atrophied, or become otherwise reduced or rudimental in the evolution of the individual or of the species. Thus, the parovaria, the canals of Gärtner, the male womb, the urachus, and the round ligament of the liver are vestigial structures with reference to the Wolffian bodies and allantois of the fetus; the thymus of the adult is vestigial with reference to that structure in the infant; the vermiform appendix of the colon is vestigial with reference to the very large cæcum of a ruminant; the stunted coracoid process of the scapula of a mammal is a vestigial structure with reference to the large articulated coracoid bone of a bird. Vestigial structures of any kind, or the remains of what has been, are to be carefully distinguished from rudimentary structures, or the beginning of what is to be (as fully explained under *rudimentary*). They are very significant biological facts, of which much use has been made by Darwin and other modern evolutionists in tracing lines of descent with modification and determining probable ancestry.—**Vestigial fold,** a projection of the pericardium over the root of the left lung, caused by a cord which is the remains of the nearly obliterated ductus Cuvieri, or sinus of Cuvier, of the fetus.—**Vestigial muscle,** a muscle, like those of the external ear, which is of use in the lower animals, but poorly developed and scarcely functional in man. =**Syn.** *Abortive,* etc. See *rudimentary.*

vestigiary (ves-tij'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *vestigium,* footprint, + *-ary.*] Vestigial.

vestigium (ves-tij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *vestigia* (-ä̤). [L.: see *vestige.*] In *anat.,* a vestige; a vestigial structure of any kind; a trace, as the pit which marks the closed foramen ovale between the right and left auricles of the heart.—**Vestigium foraminis ovalis,** the fovea or fossa ovalis.—**Vestigia rerum,** traces of things. See the quotation.

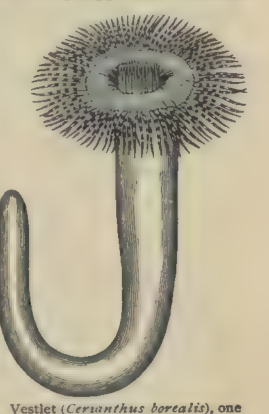
> It is not to be doubted that those motions which give rise to sensation leave in the brain changes of its substance which answer to what Haller called "*vestigia rerum,*" and to what that great thinker, David Hartley, termed "Vibratiuncules."
> *Huxley,* Address before the British Association at Belfast, 1874.

vestiment†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *vestment.*

vesting (ves'ting), *n.* [< *vest* + *-ing*¹.] Cloth especially made for men's waistcoats: most commonly in the plural.

vestiture (ves'ti-t̤ūr), *n.* [< L. *vestire,* pp. *vestitus,* dress, clothe (see *vest*), + *-ure.* Cf. *vesture, investiture.*] **1†.** The manufacture or preparation of cloth. *R. Parke.*—**2†.** Investiture.—**3.** In *zoöl.,* the hairs, scales, etc., covering a surface: as, the *vestiture* of the thorax of an insect.

vestlet (vest'let), *n.* [< *vest* + *-let.*] A tubicolous sea-anemone of the genus *Cerianthus,* as *C. borealis.* It is not fixed to any support, and remarkably resembles a cephalobranchiate worm, having a long, smooth, slender body or stalk tapering to a free base, and surmounted by a large double wreath of tentacles. The stem is a tube secreted by the polyp and investing it (whence the name). It is 6 or 8 inches long, and the wreath expands an inch or more. See *Cerianthus,* and compare cut under *Edwardsia.*



Vestlet (*Cerianthus borealis*), one third natural size.

vestment (vest'me̤nt), *n.* [Formerly also *vestiment, vestament;* < ME. *vestement,* < OF. *vestement,* F. *vêtement* = Sp. *vestimento,* m., *vestimenta,* f., = Pg. *vestimenta* = It. *vestimento,* m., *vestimenta,* f., < L. *vestimentum,* clothing, covering, < *vestire,* clothe: see *vest, v.*] **1.** A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; an article of clothing; especially, some part of outer clothing; specifically, a ceremonial or official robe or garment.

> Hir *vestiments* which that they were.
> *Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, l. 2090.

> The judges in their *vestments* of state attended to give advice on points of law. *Macaulay,* Warren Hastings.

2. *Eccles.:* (*a*) One of the garments worn, in addition to the cassock and ordinary dress, by the clergy and their assistants, choristers, etc., during divine service and the administration of the sacraments; especially, one of the garments so worn by the celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon during the celebration of the eucharist; specifically, the chasuble, or the chasuble with the other eucharistic garments and ornaments, especially the amice, stole, and maniple. From monumental and other evidence it appears that the type of the principal ecclesiastical vestments has always been nearly the same; that this agreed on the whole with the general style of dress among Greeks, Romans, and Orientals; and that in certain respects it agreed with official rather than common civil dress and with Syrian rather than Greek or Roman costume. (*b*) One of the cloths or coverings of the altar.

vestral (ves'tra̤l), *a.* [< *vestr-y* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a vestry.

vestrify (ves'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestrified,* ppr. *vestrifying.* [< *vestry* + *-fy.*] To make a vestry of, or make like a vestry; turn into a vestry. [Rare.]

> In the debate in the House of Commons on the Redistribution of Seats Bill, Dec. 4, 1884, Mr. Chaplin said it would "tend to *vestrify* the House of Commons."
> *N. and Q.,* 6th ser., XI. 6.

vestry (ves'tri), *n.*; pl. *vestries* (-triz). [< ME. *vestrye,* < OF. **vestairie* (?), *vestiaire,* F. *vestiaire,* < L. *vestiarium,* a wardrobe: see *vestiary.* For the terminal form, cf. *sextry.*] **1.** A room, or sometimes a separate building, attached to a church, where the vestments of the clergy, and sometimes the sacred vessels and other treasures of the church, are kept. Such an apartment is also called *sacristy* or *vestry-room.* It is now, in Anglican churches, generally under the same roof with the church, and is usually placed at one side of the chancel.

A *vestry* or sanctuary, on the Gospel side of the altar.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 426.

2. In *non-liturgical churches*, a room or building attached to a church, and used for the Sabbath-school, the weekly prayer-meetings, religious services, etc.; a chapel.—**3.** In *Eng. eccles. law*, and in *Amer. colonial law:* (*a*) A meeting of the inhabitants or ratepayers of a parish for the despatch of the official business of the parish. (*b*) A meeting or a board consisting of representatives of the ratepayers at large, all of whom are entitled to vote in their election. It is not essential to the validity of the meeting that it be held in the vestry, or even in connection with the church-building. The general charge of the church property is intrusted to the vestry, together with certain administrative duties respecting the parish, such as the care of the poor, and sometimes the paving and lighting of the streets, etc.

The farmers whom he met at *vestry*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

4. In the *Prot. Epis. Ch.* in the United States of America, a committee (chosen annually by the members of the congregation) who, in conjunction with the churchwardens, manage its temporal affairs. The time and manner of electing the vestrymen, and their rights and duties, are different in different dioceses, being determined by diocesan regulations. The vestry has a general charge of the temporalities of the church, and, in the case of a vacancy in the pastorate, is the official representative of the parish; but it exercises no ecclesiastical control over the rector, either in his administration of the spiritual affairs of the church or in the conduct of its services. It nominates the rector of the parish, subject to the approval of the bishop.—**Common vestry**, an assembly of the ratepayers at large.—**Select vestry**, a board consisting of representatives of the ratepayers: sometimes called *select vestry* only when renewed by filling its own vacancies, and *general vestry* when filled by election by the ratepayers at large.

vestry-board (ves'tri-bōrd), *n.* Same as *vestry*, 3, 4.

vestry-clerk (ves'tri-klėrk), *n.* An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books.

vestrydom (ves'tri-dum), *n.* [< *vestry* + *-dom.*] The system of the government of parishes by vestries.

Relieved from the incubus of omnipotent *vestrydom.*
Daily Telegraph, Jan. 8, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

vestryman (ves'tri-ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *vestrymen* (-men). A member of a vestry.

vestry-room (ves'tri-röm), *n.* Same as *vestry*, 1.

vestu (ves'tū), *a.* [F., pp. of *vestir*, clothe: see *vest, v.*] In *her.*, same as *revestu.*

vestural (ves'tṳ̄r-a̤l), *a.* [< *vesture* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to vesture or dress.

The *vestural* Tissue . . . of woollen or other cloth which Man's Soul wears as its outmost wrappage and over-all.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 1.

vesture (ves'tṳ̄r), *n.* [< ME. *vesture*, < OF. *vesture, vesteure*, < ML. **vestitura*, < L. *vestire*, clothe: see *vest.*] 1. Garments in general; especially, the dress or costume worn at one time by any person.

I am a maid, and as by my nature
And by my semblant and by *vesture*
Myn handes ben nat shapen for a knyf.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2691.

As a *vesture* shalt thou fold them up, and they shall be changed.
Heb. i. 12.

Madam, with your pardon,
I kiss your *vesture*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

2. That which invests or covers; covering generally; envelop; integument.

The napless *vesture* of humility.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 250.

3. In *old law:* (*a*) All, except trees, that grows on or forms the covering of land: as, the *vesture* of an acre.

The profits and advantages of the *vesture* and herbage of the garden called the Halgarth.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, V. 126.

But the best ground is knowne by the *vesture* it beareth, as by the greatnesse of trees, or abundance of weeds.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 115.

(*b*) Investiture; seizin; possession.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *raiment.*

vesture (ves'tṳ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestured*, ppr. *vesturing.* [< *vesture, n.*] To put vesture or clothing on; clothe; robe; vest.

Wyllynge furthermore that he shuld bee honourably receaued and *vestured* with silke.
R. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 309).

We never tired of the graceful women walking through the streets *vestured* in garments of barbaric tint.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 67.

vesturer (ves'tṳ̄r-ėr), *n.* [< *vesture* + *-er*¹.] 1. *Eccles.*, a subordinate officer who has charge of the ecclesiastical vestments.—**2.** A subtreasurer of a collegiate church or cathedral. *Lee.*

Vesuvian (vẹ-sū'vi-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Vésuvien*, < L. *Vesuvius* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mount Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples; resembling Vesuvius; volcanic.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] 1. In *mineral.*, same as *vesuvianite.*—**2.** A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. Also *vesuvius.*

Lord Steepleton Kildare, in the act of lighting a cheroot, dropped the *Vesuvian* incontinently, and stood staring at Isaacs, . . . while the match sputtered and smouldered and died away in the grass by the door.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xi.

vesuvianite (vẹ-sū'vi-a̤n-īt), *n.* [< *Vesuvian* + *-ite*².] A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a brown to green color, rarely yellow or blue. It is a silicate of aluminium, calcium, and iron, and was first found on Mount Vesuvius (whence the name). Also called *idocrase* and *egeran.* Xanthite, cyprine, and wiluite are varieties.

vesuviate (vẹ-sū'vi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vesuviated*, ppr. *vesuviating.* To burst forth as a volcanic eruption. [Rare.]

It *vesuviates.* This sudden heat in the atmosphere has something to do with the eruption of the mountain which killed Pliny the elder.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 166.

vesuvin, vesuvine (vẹ-sū'vin), *n.* Bismuth brown. It is used as a stain in histological examinations. See *brown.*

vesuvius (vẹ-sū'vi-us), *n.* Same as *vesuvian*, 2.

Vesuvius-salt (vẹ-sū'vi-us-sâlt), *n.* Same as *aphthitalite.*

vet (vet), *n.* A colloquial contraction of *veterinary* (*surgeon*).

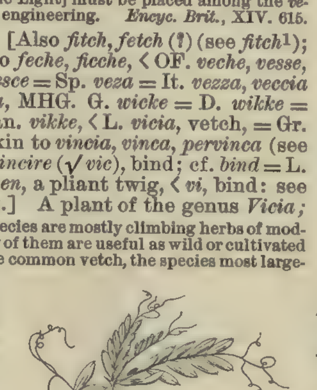
Great pains are taken with the shoeing, which is under the direct charge of the accomplished *vet* employed by that department.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 114.

veta (vē'tä̤), *n.* A condition characterized by nausea, throbbing headache, and vertigo, often experienced by unacclimatized persons in the punas or elevated table-lands of Peru and Bolivia. Also called *puna.*

vetanda (vẹ-tan'dä̤), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. gerundive of *vetare*, forbid: see *veto.*] Things to be forbidden or prohibited.

In general design as well as in details this work [Winstanley's Eddystone Light] must be placed among the *vetanda* of maritime engineering.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 615.

vetch (vech), *n.* [Also *fitch, fetch* (?) (see *fitch*¹); < ME. *veche*, also *feche, ficche*, < OF. *veche, vesse*, later *vesce*, F. *vesce* = Sp. *veza* = It. *vezza, veccia* = OHG. *wiccha*, MHG. G. *wicke* = D. *wikke* = Sw. *vicker* = Dan. *vikke*, < L. *vicia*, vetch, = Gr. *βικίον*, vetch; akin to *vincia, vinca, pervinca* (see *periwinkle*¹), < *vincire* (√ *vic*), bind; cf. *bind* = L. *vitis*, a vine, *vimen*, a pliant twig, < *vi*, bind: see *vitis, vine, withy.*] A plant of the genus *Vicia;* the tare. The species are mostly climbing herbs of moderate height; many of them are useful as wild or cultivated forage-plants. The common vetch, the species most largely cultivated, is *V. sativa.* (See *tare*².) *V. peregrina* and *V. cordata* are annuals grown in Italy; and *V.* (*Ervum*) *Ervilia* of the Mediterranean region, known as *black bitter-vetch*, is grown as a forage-plant on calcareous soils. *V. tetrasperma*, the lentil tare, is said to be better than the common vetch for sandy ground, and *V. hirsuta*, the tare-vetch, and *V. calcarata* approach it in value. The wood-vetch, *V. sylvatica*, the bush-vetch, *V. sepium*, and the tufted vetch, *V. Cracca*, are perennials useful in pastures. The common bean of Europe is of the vetch genus, *V. Faba.* (See *bean*¹.) The name is extended to some kindred plants of other genera.—**Bastard hatchet-vetch**, *Biserrula Pelecinus*, a diffuse leguminous herb, the only species of its genus, having linear pods, which are extremely flattened contrary to the valves, thus bearing two false keels which are sinuate-dentate.—**Bastard vetch**, a plant of the former genus *Phaca*, now included in *Astragalus.*—**Bitter vetch.** See *bitter-vetch.*—**Bladder-vetch.** Same as *bastard vetch:* the name referring to the inflated pods.—**Bush vetch.** See def.—**Chickling vetch**, an annual herb, *Lathyrus sativus*, extensively grown in southern Europe as a forage-plant and for its seeds, which are used like those of the chick-pea. Its cultivation has sometimes been prohibited, as its continuous use is said to induce paralysis of the legs in man and animals.—**Grass vetch.** See *grass-vetch.*—**Hairy vetch.** Same as *tare-vetch.*—**Hatchet vetch.** See *hatchet-vetch.*—**Horse** or **horseshoe vetch**, *Hippocrepis comosa:* so named from its curved pods, which were credited with drawing the shoes of horses that tread upon it: hence also called *unshoe-the-horse.* See *Hippocrepis.*—**Kidney vetch.** See *kidney-vetch.*—**Licorice-vetch**, a milk-vetch, *Astragalus glycyphyllus*, having a sweet root.—**Milk vetch.** See *milk-vetch.*—**Sensitive joint-vetch**, a plant of the genus *Æschynomene.* The pod is jointed, and the leaves in some species are sensitive.—**Tare-vetch**, the hairy vetch or tare, *Vicia hirsuta.*—**Tufted vetch**, *Vicia Cracca*, a species found in the northern Old World and eastern North America, climbing 2 or 3 feet high, and bearing clusters of blue flowers, turning purple. See def.—**Wood-vetch.** See def.



The Upper Part of the Stem with Flowers and Leaves of Vetch (*Vicia sativa*).
a, flower.

vetchling (vech'ling), *n.* [< *vetch* + *-ling*¹.] In *bot.*, a name given loosely to plants of the genus *Lathyrus.* The meadow-vetchling is *L. pratensis*, a plant difficult to eradicate, but useful for forage.

vetchy (vech'i), *a.* [< *vetch* + *-y*¹.] Consisting of vetches or of pea-straw; abounding with vetches.

A *vetchy* bed.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

veteran (vet'ẹ-ra̤n), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vétéran*, n., = Sp. Pg. It. *veterano*, a. and n., < L. *veteranus*, old, aged, that has been long in use (in rural language, of cattle, slaves, vines, etc.), esp., of soldiers, old, experienced, < *vetus* (*veter-*), also *veter*, old, aged, that has existed a long time, lit. 'advanced in years,' akin to *veterina*, f., *veterinum* (usually in pl.), a beast of burden, prob. orig. 'a beast a year old' or more, and to *vitulus*, a calf, lit. 'a yearling' (> ult. E. *veal*), < **vetus* (**veter-*), a year, = Gr. *ἔτος* (*ἐτε-*), orig. **Ϝέτος* (*Ϝετεσ-*), a year; cf. Skt. *vatsa*, a year. From the same L. source are ult. *inveterate, veterinary*, and (< L. *vitulus*) E. *veal, vellum.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Grown old in service.—**2.** Hence—(*a*) Practised and skilful. (*b*) Entitled to consideration and allowance on account of long service. (*c*) In *milit. matters*, practised and accustomed to war, as distinguished from *raw, newly enlisted*, etc. A veteran soldier is one who has been through one or more campaigns, and has gained the steadiness and confidence which make him a trustworthy soldier.

The *veteran* warrior, with nearly a century of years upon his head, had all the fire and animation of youth at the prospect of a foray.
Irving, Granada, p. 108.

3. Long-continued; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a veteran or veterans.

Great and *veteran* service to the state.
Longfellow.

II. *n.* One long practised, and therefore skilled and trustworthy, or entitled to consideration on account of past services; especially (*milit.*), a veteran soldier. See I., 2 (*c*).

Superfluous lags the *vet'ran* on the stage.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 308.

The long-trained *veteran* scarcely wincing hears
The infallible strategy of volunteers
Making through Nature's walls its easy breach.
Lowell, Agassiz, iii. 3.

veteran (vet'ẹ-ran), *v. i.* [< *veteran, a.*] Same as *veteranize.* [Colloq., U. S.]

veteranize (vet'ẹ-ra̤n-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *veteranized*, ppr. *veteranizing.* [< *veteran* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make veteran.

During the civil war in the U. S. the proportion was at first a little over three pieces for one thousand infantry, but as the latter became more *veteranized* this was reduced.
Johnson's Cyc. (revised ed.), I. 266.

II. *intrans.* To reënlist for service as a soldier: often abbreviated to *veteran.* [Colloq., U. S.]

veterinarian (vet″ẹ-ri-nā'ri-a̤n), *n.* [< *veterinary* + *-an.*] One who practises the art of treating disease and injuries in domestic animals, surgically or medically.

The second assertion, that an horse hath no gall, is very general, not only swallowed by the people and common farriers, but also received by good *veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

To the *veterinarian* a knowledge of the comparative anatomy of the domestic animals is essential to the study of their diseases.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 225.

veterinary (vet'ẹ-ri-nā̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vétérinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *veterinario*, < L. *veterinarius*, of or belonging to beasts of burden, hence a cattle-doctor, < *veterina* (sc. *bestia*), *veterinum* (sc. *animal* or *jumentum* ?), beast of burden: see *veteran.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to domestic animals; specifically, pertaining to the surgical or medical treatment of domestic animals, especially of horses and cattle: as, a *veterinary* surgeon; *veterinary* medicine; a *veterinary* college or school.

II. *n.*; pl. *veterinaries* (-riz). A veterinarian.

vetiver (vet′i-vėr), *n.* [= F. *vétiver*, *vétyver* (NL. *vetiveria*), < E. Ind. *vitivayr* (Littré), a name given to the roots of the plant.] The cuscus-grass, *Andropogon squarrosus* (*A. muricatus*), of India, the fibrous roots of which are made into tatties (see *tatty*^{2}). The rootstock and rootlets have a strong persistent odor compared to myrrh, and yield vetiver-oil, of modern use in European perfumery. In India an infusion is used as a cooling medicine.

veto (vē′tō), *n.* [= F. *veto*, < L. *veto*, I forbid (see def.), 1st pers. pres. ind. act. of *vetare*, forbid, prohibit, oppose, hinder.] 1. In a constitutional government, the right vested in one branch of it to negative the determinations of another branch; specifically, the right, under constitutional restrictions, of the executive, as a king, a president, or a governor, to reject a bill passed by the legislature; also, the act of exercising this right. This power is often traced to the privilege enjoyed by the Roman tribunes of annulling or suspending any measures of the senate, decree of a magistrate, etc., the word *veto* (I forbid) having been at least occasionally used by the tribune in such a case. This power of the tribunes was properly called *intercessio*. The attempt on the part of Louis XVI. of France to exercise the veto assured to him by the Constitution of 1791 was one of the causes of the revolutionary movements of 1792, which at once dethroned the king and overturned the Constitution. In Great Britain the power of the crown is confined to a veto, a right of rejecting and not resolving, and even this right has become practically obsolete, the last occasion of its exercise being in the reign of William III. The Constitution of the United States provides that "every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. . . . If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law." (Article I. Sec. 7.) Most of the State Constitutions have a similar provision.

A man who might be afraid to defeat a law by his single *veto* might not scruple to return it for re-consideration. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 73.

Afterwards the *veto* message of President Jackson put an end to legislation upon local routes. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 26.

Veto. By this expression (Lat. veto, 'I forbid') is understood in public law the constitutional right of the competent authority, or in republics of the whole people in their primary assembly, to protest against a legislative or administrative act, and to prevent wholly, or for the time being, the validation or execution of the same. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 206.

2. Any right or power of authoritatively forbidding or effectively negativing, or the exercise of such right or power; prohibition; interdict.

On George's intercourse with Amelia he put an instant *veto*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xviii.

The rector had beforehand put a *veto* on any Dissenting chairman. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiv.

Absolute veto, a veto without restrictions.—**Liberum veto**, in the former kingdom of Poland, the privilege enjoyed by a single member of the diet of invalidating any measure.—**Pocket veto.** See *pocket*.—**Suspensory veto**, a veto to which certain conditions are attached.—**Veto Act**, an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1834, decreeing that no one should be admitted a minister of any vacant church if a majority of the male heads of families in full communion with the church should dissent from his appointment. The Court of Session, and subsequently the House of Lords (in 1839), declared this act of the assembly to be illegal; and the dissensions that consequently arose within the church culminated in the disruption of 1843.

veto (vē′tō), *v. t.* [< *veto*, *n.*] To forbid authoritatively; specifically, to negative by exercising the constitutional right of veto: as, to *veto* a bill.

vetoer (vē′tọ̄-ėr), *n.* One who vetoes. *New York Weekly Tribune*, Oct. 24, 1888, p. 1.

vetoist (vē′tọ̄-ist), *n.* [< *veto* + *-ist*.] One who exercises the right of veto; a vetoer.

Vetterlin gun. See *gun*^{1}.

Vetterlin repeating rifle. See *rifle*^{2}.

vettura (vet-tö′rạ̈), *n.* [It., = F. *voiture*, < L. *vectura*, a carrying, carriage: see *vecture*.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

vetturino (vet-tọ̈-rē′nō), *n.*; pl. *vetturini* (-ni). [It., < *vettura*, a carriage: see *vettura*.] In Italy, one who lends for hire a vettura or carriage, or who drives such a vehicle.

vetust (vẹ̄-tust′), *a.* [< L. *vetustus*, aged, old, < *vetus*, old: see *veteran*.] Old; ancient. [Rare.]

veuglaire†, *n.* [OF., < Flem. *vogheleer*, fowling-piece, < *voghel*, a bird: see *fowl*^{1}.] A small cannon, loaded by a movable chamber fitted into the breech, used in Europe in the sixteenth century: same as *fowler*, 2. Also *vogler*.

veuve (vėv), *n.* [F.] Any bird of the genus *Vidua*, in a broad sense, or of the subfamily *Viduinæ*; a whidah-bird. See *Vidua*.

vew (vū), *n.* [Also *view* and *vewe* (Halliwell).] The yew, *Taxus baccata*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

vex (veks), *v.* [< F. *vexer* = Sp. Pg. *vexar*, < L. *vexare*, shake, jolt, hence distress, orig. shake in carrying, freq. of *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make angry by little provocations; excite slight anger or displeasure in; trouble by petty or light annoyances; irritate; tease; fret; plague; annoy; harass.

They that *vex* and unquiet themselves with cares and study. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 11.

Such an injury would *vex* a very saint. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 28.

O, I shall burst if I cut not my lace, I'm so *vext!* *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

There! you stumble on the stair, and are *vexed* at your own awkwardness. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 10.

2. To make sorrowful; grieve; afflict; distress.

As all offences use to seduce by pleasing, so all punishments endeavour by *vexing* to reform transgressions. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

Yet sold they not his Coat; With this, said they,
As Jacob *vexed* us, We'll *vex* Him again.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 135.

3. To agitate; disturb; overturn or throw into commotion; hence, to dispute; contest; cause to be discussed: in this sense chiefly used in the past participle: as, a *vexed* (much discussed but unsettled) question.

He was met even now
As mad as the *vex'd* sea. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4. 2.

How are endless fields *vexed* with ploughshares! *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 157.

Not *vexing* a question (settled forever without our votes). *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xli.

No thought of storm the morning *vexes* yet. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 291.

=**Syn.** 1. *Annoy*, *Plague*, etc. (see *tease*), provoke, gall, chafe.—3. To disquiet.

II.† *intrans.* To fret; be teased or irritated; feel annoyed, angry, or distressed.

I do command thee be my slave forever,
And *vex* while I laugh at thee.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

Prithee, sweet Mistress Dorothy, *vex* not; how much is it [a debt]? *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

vex (veks), *n.* [< *vex*, *v.*] A trouble; a vexation. [Scotch.]

My mother gar'd me learn the Single Carritch, whilk was a great *vex*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxvii.

A sair *vex* to mony a . . . body. *Geo. MacDonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xliii.

vexation (vek-sā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *vexation* = Sp. *vejacion* = Pg. *vexação* = It. *vessazione*, < L. *vexatio*(*n-*), agitation, annoyance, < *vexare*, agitate, vex: see *vex*.] 1. The act of vexing, annoying, troubling, grieving, or distressing; specifically, a harassing under forms of law; a troubling, annoying, or vexing by legal process, as by a malicious suit.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust *vexation*. *Bacon.*

No noise, no pulling, no *vexation* wakes thee,
Thy lethargy is such. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

2. The state of being vexed, irritated, grieved, or distressed; irritation; sorrow; grief; annoyance.

All thy *vexations*
Were but my trials of thy love.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 5.

There 's nothing of so infinite *vexation*
As man's own thoughts.
Webster, White Devil, v. 2.

One who fails in some simple mechanical action feels *vexation* at his own inability—a *vexation* arising quite apart from any importance of the end missed. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

3. A cause of irritation, annoyance, distress, sorrow, or grief; affliction.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 305.

=**Syn.** 2. *Anger*, *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. (see *anger*^{1}), *Chagrin*, etc. (see *mortification*); trouble, exasperation, chagrin, petulance.

vexatious (vek-sā′shus), *a.* [< *vexati*(*on*) + *-ous*.] 1. Causing vexation, annoyance, trouble, or the like; teasing; annoying; troublesome: as, a *vexatious* neighbor; a *vexatious* circumstance.

Did they convert a legal claim into a *vexatious* extortion? *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Continual *vexatious* wars. *South.*

2. Full of trouble or disquiet.

He leads a *vexatious* life who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples that he dares not make a step without the authority of another. *Sir K. Digby.*

An administration all new and all *vexatious* was introduced. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 54.

Vexatious suit, in *law*, a suit begun without probable cause, or, by reason of other pending proceedings, superfluous and serving only to vex or annoy. =**Syn.** 1. Irritating, provoking.

vexatiously (vek-sā′shus-li), *adv.* In a vexatious manner; so as to give annoyance.

vexatiousness (vek-sā′shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vexatious.

vexedly (vek′sed-li), *adv.* With vexation; with a sense of annoyance or vexation. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. lxix.

vexedness (vek′sed-nes), *n.* Vexation; annoyance. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, III. xc.

vexer (vek′sėr), *n.* [< *vex* + *-er*^{1}.] One who vexes; one who irritates or troubles.

vexil (vek′sil), *n.* [< L. *vexillum*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *vexillum*.

vexilla, *n.* Plural of *vexillum*.

vexillar (vek′si-lạ̈r), *a.* [= F. *vexillaire* = Pg. *vexillario*, < L. *vexillarius*, a standard-bearer, also one of the senior class of veterans, < *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] 1. Pertaining to an ensign or standard.—2. In *bot.*, same as *vexillary*, 2.—3. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the vane, web, or vexillum of a feather.

vexillary (vek′si-lạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vexillarius*, a standard-bearer: see *vexillar*.] I. *a.* 1. Same as *vexillar*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the vexillum or standard.—**Vexillary estivation**, a mode of estivation in which the exterior petal, as in the case of the vexillum, is largest, and incloses and folds over the other petals.

II. *n.* One who carries a vexillum; a standard-bearer.

Letters like to those the *vexillary*
Hath left crag-carven o'er the streaming Gelt.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

vexillate (vek′si-lāt), *a.* [< *vexill*(*um*) + *-ate*^{1}.] Having vexilla or pogonia; webbed or pogoniate, as a feather.

vexillation (vek-si-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *vexillatio*(*n-*), a body of soldiers under one standard, a battalion, < *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] A company of troops under one vexillum or ensign.

vexillator (vek′si-lā-tọr), *n.* [ML., < L. *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] A standard-bearer. See the quotations.

In manner of representation there was no essential difference between the performance of a morality and that of a miracle; the pageants used for one were used for the other; *vexillators* proclaimed the intended performance, and the performers went from place to place, in both cases. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 58.

The prologue to this curious drama ["Corpus Christi"] is delivered by three persons, who speak alternately, and are called *vexillators*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 229.

vexillum (vek-sil′um), *n.*; pl. *vexilla* (-ạ̈). [L., a military ensign, a standard, banner, flag, also a company, < *vehere*, carry: see *vex*, *vehicle*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) Strictly, the standard of a maniple; hence, any military standard, whatever its character, except the eagle of the legion. (*b*) The troops collected under a vexillum; a company; a troop; any body of soldiers serving under an ensign separate from that of the legion; hence, under the empire, the body of veteran soldiers connected with a legion who, having served sixteen years in the legion, were detached under a vexillum of their own, with special privileges, for their remaining four years of service. These vexilla averaged from 500 to 600 in strength.—2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A processional banner; also, a processional cross. (*b*) A kind of flag or pennon attached by a cord to the upper part of a bishop's pastoral staff. It is folded round the staff, to prevent the metal of which the staff is made, or with which it is mounted, from being tarnished by the moisture of the hand. Also *orarium*, *sudarium*, *veil*.

3. In *her.*, same as *banderole*, 1 (*b*).—4. In *bot.*, the standard, or large posterior petal, of a papilionaceous flower. It is external, and wrapped around the others in the bud. Also *vexil*. See cut under *papilionaceous*.—5. In *ornith.*, a pogonium, web, or vane of a feather; also, both webs together with the rachis upon which they are borne. Also called *standard*.

vexingly (vek′sing-li), *adv.* In a vexing manner; so as to vex, tease, or irritate.

vexingness (vek′sing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being vexing.

veyn†, *a.* An obsolete form of *vain.*

vezir (ve-zēr′), *n.* Same as *vizir.*

V-gage (vē′gāj), *n.* See *gage*2.

V-gear (vē′gēr), *n.* A duplex arrangement of skew-gearing, in which each tooth has the form of the letter V. *E. H. Knight.*

V-hook (vē′hůk), *n.* In steam-engines, a gab at the end of an eccentric-rod, with long jaws shaped like the letter V.

vi, vi-apple (vē, vē′ap″l), *n.* [Tahitian *vi* (Vitian *wi*) + E. *apple.*] The Tahiti apple, *Spondias dulcis.*

v. i. An abbreviation of *verb intransitive.*

via1 (vī′ä or vē′ä), *n.* [< L. *via* (> It. Sp. Pg. *via*), a way, road, passage, channel, also a journey, voyage, in rustic speech *vea*, prop. orig. **veha* = Skt. *vaha* = Goth. *wigs* = AS. *weg* = E. *way:* see *way*1. From L. *via* are also ult. E. *viaticum, voyage, convey, convoy, envoy, invoice, devious, deviate, pervious, impervious, obvious, previous, obviate, bivious, trivial, trivium, quadrivium,* the first element in *viaduct*, etc.] 1. A highway; a road; a way or passage. The word is often used adverbially in the ablative case, with the meaning 'by way' (*of* being understood with the following noun): as, to send a letter *via* London (that is, by way of London); to go to Washington *via* Philadelphia.

2. In *anat.* and *med.*, a natural passage of the body.—**Per vias naturales**, through the natural passages; in *obstet.*, a phrase expressing the delivery of the fetus in the natural way.—**Primæ viæ**, the first or principal passages—that is, the alimentary canal; the bowels.—**Via Lactea**, in *astron.*, the Milky Way, or Galaxy. See *Galaxy.*—**Via media**, the middle way; the mean between two extremes. The phrase has often been applied to a view of the position of the Anglican Church, which regards it as half-way between Romanism and Protestantism.

via2 (vē′ä), *interj.* [It. *via*, come, come on, away, enough, etc., an exclamation of encouragement, impatience, etc., an elliptical use of *via*, way: see *via*1.] Away! off! formerly a word of encouragement from commanders to their men, riders to their horses, etc., and also an expression of impatience, defiance, etc.

"*Via!*" says the fiend; "away!" says the fiend; "for the heavens, rouse up a brave mind," says the fiend, "and run." *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 11.

Via for fate! fortune, lo, this is all;
At grief's rebound I'll mount, although I fall!
Middleton, Blurt, Master Constable, ii. 1.

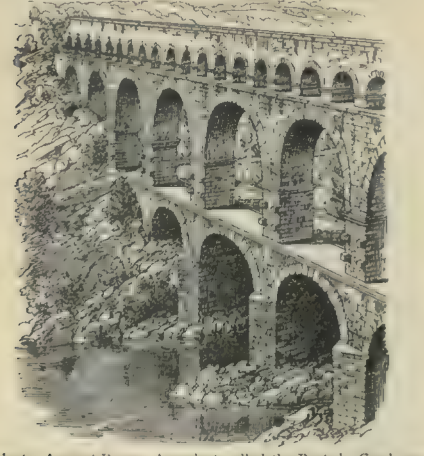
viability (vī-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *viabilité;* as *viable* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being viable; capability of living; specifically, capability in the fetus of continued existence after removal from the womb. The necessary condition of viability is that the vital organs shall be sufficiently well formed to be able to perform their functions, a state reached when the fetus has attained the age of about seven months.

2. In *nat. hist.*, the ability to live in certain conditions of environment, climatic, geographical, etc.: as, the *viability* of fish in the water; the *viability* of an imported plant or animal in a country.

viable (vī′a-bl), *a.* [< F. *viable*, < ML. **vitabilis*, capable of life, < L. *vita* (> F. *vie*), life: see *vital.*] Capable of living; likely to live; specifically, capable of continued existence outside of the womb: noting a fetus. See *viability*, 1.

Thanks to the couveuse and gavage, the time when the fœtus becomes *viable* may now be placed in the seventh month. *Medical News*, LII. 651.

viaduct (vī′a-dukt), *n.* [= F. *viaduc* = Sp. Pg. *viaducto*, < ML. *viaductus*, a viaduct, < L. *via*, road, way, + *ductus*, a leading: see *via*1 and *duct*, and cf. *aqueduct* (L. *aquæ ductus*), with which *viaduct* seems to have been confused in form.] An extensive bridge, consisting strictly of a series of arches of masonry, erected for the purpose of conducting a road or a railway over a valley or a district of low level, or over existing channels of communication, where an embankment would be impracticable or inexpedient; more widely, any elevated roadway for which artificial constructions of timber, iron, bricks, or stonework are established. Compare *aqueduct.*



Viaduct.—Ancient Roman Aqueduct called the Pont du Gard, near Nimes, France; adapted as a viaduct for the modern highway.

viage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *voyage.*

vial (vī′al), *n.* [Formerly also *viall, viol, violl*, altered terminally to accord with the L. spelling and with *phial;* < ME. *viole, fiole, fyole*, < OF. *viole*, an irreg. variant of *fiole, phiole* (F. *fiole*), prop. **fiale* = It. *fiala*, < L. *phiala*, ML. *fiala*, < Gr. *φιάλη*, a shallow cup or bowl, esp. a drinking-bowl or a bowl for libations, a patera, a cinerary urn. Cf. *phial*, a later form, after the L. spelling.] A vessel or bottle; especially, a small glass bottle used for holding liquids, and particularly liquid medicines. Also *phial.*

The gobelotes of golde grauen aboute,
& *fyoles* fretted with flores & fleez of golde,
Vpon that avter watz al aliche dresset.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1476.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
With juice of cursed hebenon in a *vial*,
And in the porches of my ears did pour
The leperous distilment. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 62.

I never valued this ampulla, or *vial*, at less than eight crowns. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

To give me a proof of his art, he took a glass of fair water, and, by the infusion of three drops out of one of his *phials*, converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 131.

Anaclastic vial. See *anaclastic.*—**Leyden vial.** Same as *Leyden jar* (which see, under *jar*3).—**To pour out vials of wrath**, to take vengeance; inflict judgment (Rev. xvi. 1); hence, colloquially, to become very angry; storm; rage.

Wal, Miss S. doos hev cuttins-up and *pourins-out o' vials*,
But then she hez her widder's thirds, an' all on us hez
trials. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

vial (vī′al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vialed, vialled*, ppr. *vialing, vialling.* [< *vial, n.*] 1. To put or keep in a vial, or as in a vial.

She with precious *viall'd* liquours heals.
Milton, Comus, l. 847.

2. To store up for punishment or vengeance: with reference to Rev. xvi. 1.

Full on my fenceless head its *phial'd* wrath
My fate exhaust. *Shenstone*, Love and Honour.

Also *phial.*

vialful (vī′al-fůl), *n.* [< *vial* + *-ful.*] As much as a vial will hold.

viameter (vī-am′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *via*, way, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance traveled by a carriage by registering the revolutions made by a wheel connected with it; an odometer. *Imp. Dict.*

viand (vī′and), *n.* [< ME. **viande, vyaunde*, < OF. *viande*, F. *viande*, < ML. *vivenda*, also, after Rom., *vivanda*, (things) to be lived upon, neut. pl. gerundive of *vivere*, live: see *vivid.*] Food; victuals: used chiefly in the plural.

As grete Wormes that men fynden there in Wodes, men maken *Vyaunde* Rialle, for the Kyng and for other grete Lordes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 193.

Upon his board, once frugal, press'd a load
Of *viands* rich, the appetite to goad.
Crabbe, Works, V. 93.

viander† (vī′an-dėr), *n.* [< ME. *viaundour*, < OF. **viandour*, < *viande*, viands: see *viand.*] 1. One who provides viands; a host.

One that, to purchase the name of a sumptuous frankelen or a good *viander*, would bid diuerse ghests to a costlie and daintie dinner.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iv. (Holinshed's [Chron., I.).

2. A feeder or eater. *Cranmer.*

viandry† (vī′and-ri), *n.* [< *viand* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Food; victuals; provisions; viands. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

vi-apple, *n.* See *vi.*

viary† (vī′a-ri), *a.* [< L. *viarius*, of or pertaining to roads or ways, < *via*, road, way: see *via*1.] Of, pertaining to, or happening in roads or ways.

In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all *viary* omens.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 96.

viatecture (vī′a-tek-tūr), *n.* [< L. *via*, road, way, + *-tecture* as in *architecture.*] The art of constructing roads, bridges, railways, canals, etc. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

viatic (vī-at′ik), *a.* [< L. *viaticus*, of or pertaining to a journey, < *via*, way, road: see *via*1.] Of or pertaining to a journey or traveling.

viaticals (vī-at′i-kalz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **viatical*, < *viatic* + *-al.*] Things carried or taken along in traveling; baggage, especially military baggage; impedimenta. [Rare.]

His [Cicero's] language, so admirable in everything else, was unfit for it; his back would have been bent, bowed down, and broken under the weight of armor and *viaticals* which Titus carried with him easily and far.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, ii.

viaticum (vī-at′i-kum), *n.* [= F. *viatique* = Sp. *viático* = Pg. It. *viatico*, < L. *viaticum*, provision or money for a journey, money made by a soldier in the wars, prize-money, LL. also money to pay the expenses of one studying abroad, also the eucharist given to a dying person; neut. of *viaticus*, pertaining to a journey: see *viatic.* Cf. *voyage*, a doublet of *viaticum.*] 1. Provision for a journey.

A poor *viaticum;* very good gold, sir;
But holy men affect a better treasure.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

The smallness of their *viaticum* and accommodation for their voyage. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 76.

2. In *Rom. antiq.*, an allowance for the expenses of the journey, made to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service. Under the republic it had the form of transportation and supplies furnished by state contractors; under the empire it was a fixed payment of money.

3. The eucharist: in old usage generally, in modern usage exclusively, employed to designate it as given to a person in danger of death. According to Roman Catholic, Greek, etc., ecclesiastical law, such persons are allowed to receive the communion, even if they are not fasting, and they may do so again and again in the same illness if circumstances render it expedient. The viaticum is given by the parish priest, or by another priest deputed by him.

She received the heavenly *viaticum* but the Sunday before, after a most solemn recollection.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 9, 1678.

Shall extreme unction, or other ghostly *viaticum* (to Louis, not to France), be administered?
Carlyle, French Rev., I. i. 3.

4. A portable altar: so called because often taken to the bedside of the dying.

viator (vī-ā′tor), *n.*; pl. *viatores* (vī-a-tō′rēz). [L. *viator*, a traveler, < *viare*, go, journey, < *via*, way: see *way*1.] 1. A traveler; a wayfaring person.—2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a servant who attended upon and executed the commands of certain Roman magistrates; a summoner or apparitor.

viatorially (vī-a-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* [< *viator* + *-ial* + *-ly*2.] As regards traveling. [Rare.]

They are too far apart, *viatorially* speaking.
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 29, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

viatorian† (vī-a-tō′ri-an), *a.* Belonging to the way or to traveling. *Blount.*

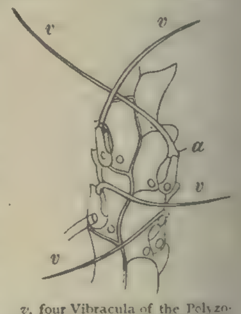
vibex (vī′beks), *n.*; pl. *vibices* (vi-bī′sēz). [NL., < L. *vibex* (*vibic-*), the mark of a blow, a wale.] 1. In *pathol.*, a large purple spot appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers. They are also called *molopes.*—2. A hemorrhage beneath or into the skin, having the form of a line or long stripe.

vibracula, *n.* Plural of *vibraculum.*

vibracular (vī-brak′ū-lär), *a.* [< *vibracul*(*um*) + *-ar*3.] Of the nature of or pertaining to the vibracula of a polyzoan.

vibracularium (vī-brak-ū-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vibracularia* (-ä). [NL., < *vibracul*(*um*) + *-arium* after *avicularium*, q. v.] In *Polyzoa*, same as *vibraculum.* *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 132.

vibraculum (vī-brak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *vibracula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *vibrare*, shake, agitate: see *vibrate.*] One of the long filamentous or flagelliform appendages of the cells or ectocysts of many polyzoans, usually articulated with short dilated processes of the ectocyst, and executing constant lashing movements by the contraction of muscles contained in their dilated bases; a flabellarium. These lashing organs are highly characteristic, like the snapping or beak-like organs with which some polyzoans are also provided. See *avicularium.*



v, four Vibracula of the Polyzoarium of a Polyzoan *Scrupocellaria ferox*); *a*, articulation of the base of one of them. (Magnified

vibrant (vī′brant), *a.* [< F. *vibrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *vibrante*, < L. *vibran*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate.*] 1. Vibrating; agitated; specifically, vibrating so as to produce sound: as, a *vibrant* string.

Each man has his private barometer of hope, the mercury in which is more or less sensitive, and the opinion *vibrant* with its rise or fall. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 119.

So stirring and *vibrant* with commerce and speculation.
The Century, XXVI. 828.

2. Of sounds, resonant; sonorous; characterized by a perceptible vibration; sometimes, tremulous.

Gaily the old man sang to the *vibrant* sound of his fiddle.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 4.

Her eyes were brilliant, her glance was tender, . . . her voice was *vibrant* with feeling.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 8.

vibrate (vī′brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vibrated*, ppr. *vibrating*. [< L. *vibratus*, pp. of *vibrare* (> It. *vibrare* = Sp. Pg. *vibrar* = F. *vibrer*), set in tremulous motion, move to and fro, brandish, shake; cf. Skt. √ *vip*, tremble.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To swing; oscillate; move one way and the other; play to and fro, as the pendulum.

The government would *vibrate* between the two factions (for such will parties have become) at each successive election.
Calhoun, Works, I. 42.

2. To move in any kind of stationary motion under forces of restitution, commonly with a rapid motion.—3. To produce a vibratory or resonant effect; thrill; quiver: as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear.

Music, when soft voices die,
Vibrates in the memory.
Shelley, To ——.

Stephen had the fibre of nobleness in him that *vibrated* to her appeal.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 11.

4. To fluctuate or waver, as between two opinions.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move or wave to and fro; cause to swing or oscillate; hence, to throw with a vibratory motion; hurl.

That orator [Pericles] of whom (amongst so many that *vibrated* thunderbolts) it was said peculiarly that he thundered and lightened.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

2. To affect with vibratory motion; cause to quiver: as, *vibrated* breath.—3. To measure or indicate by vibrating or oscillating: as, a pendulum *vibrating* seconds.

vibratile (vī′brạ-til), *a.* [= F. *vibratile*; as *vibrate* + *-ile*.] Capable of vibrating; susceptible of being vibrated; vibratory: as, a *vibratile* organ; *vibratile* action or motion.—**Vibratile antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ which are slender and constantly quivering or vibrating as the insect moves, as in the *Ichneumonidæ* and some other *Hymenoptera*.—**Vibratile cell**, a ciliated cell.—**Vibratile epithelium**, epithelium composed of ciliated cells.—**Vibratile membrane.** See *membrane*.

vibratility (vī-brạ-til′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *vibratile* + *-ity*.] The property or state of being vibratile; disposition to vibration or oscillation.

vibration (vī-brā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *vibration* = Sp. *vibracion* = Pg. *vibração* = It. *vibrazione*, < L. *vibratio(n-)*, a shaking or brandishing, < *vibrare*, shake, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. The act of vibrating; a movement to and fro; oscillation; hence, fluctuation in general: as, a *vibration* of opinion.

The late proceedings seem to be producing a decisive *vibration* in our favor.
Jefferson, To James Madison, Correspondence, I. 300.

Like the great cords of a harp, in loud and solemn *vibrations*.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 4.

In Virginia there had been a great *vibration* of opinion.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 354.

2. In *physics*, an oscillating, reciprocating, or any kind of stationary motion made by a body, as a pendulum, musical cord, elastic plate, or mass of air, when forced from the position, figure, or volume of equilibrium, under the influence of forces of restitution. When the reciprocating movement is comparatively slow, as that of a pendulum, which is produced by the action of gravity on the whole mass of the body, the term *oscillation* is commonly used, while the term *vibration* is generally confined to a motion with rapid reciprocations or revolutions, as that of a sonorous body, which proceeds from the attractions (with perhaps some repulsions) of the molecules of the body on each other when a disturbance takes place in their state of equilibrium. In the case of a vibrating string or rod, the vibrations are distinguished as *transverse* or *longitudinal*, according to the direction of the oscillating movement relatively to the length of the sonorous body. The term *vibration* is also applied to the motion (generally an elliptical revolution) which is produced among the particles of a fluid or ethereal medium when their equilibrium is disturbed by any impulse, by which means waves or undulations are caused. In all cases one complete vibration means the double movement of the particle or vibrating body to and fro about the position of equilibrium, while the movement forward and backward on one side only is a half-vibration. The laws of vibratory motion form the foundation of the theories devised by modern science to account for the phenomena of acoustics and optics. See *sound*[5], and *undulatory theory of light* (under *light*[1], 1), also cuts under *nodal* and *sonometer*.

The phenomena of polarisation demonstrated . . . that the *vibrations* of light take place at right angles to the direction of the rays.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 351.

3. In *med.*, same as *fremitus*.—4. In *nat. hist.*, movement to and fro, especially when quick, continuous, regular, and of little amplitude; a quivering or shivering motion; tremulousness; tremor: as, the *vibration* of aspen-leaves on their compressed petioles in the breeze; the *vibration* of the ear-drum under sound-waves; the *vibration* of a fly's wings in flight. The word is also somewhat specifically applied to ciliary action, or the motion of microscopic bodies, as cilia, flagella, vibracula, vibrios, spermatic filaments, and the like, vibration being the most obvious activity of such objects, and a usual means of locomotion, of ingestion of food, etc.—**Amplitude of a simple vibration.** See *amplitude*.—**Amplitude of vibration**, the maximum excursion or displacement of a vibrating body or particle from a position of rest.—**Free vibration**, a vibration whose period depends only upon the nature and form of the vibrating body: used in contradistinction to *forced vibration*, when the period is more or less modified by some outside influence, as the vibrations of a neighboring body of slightly different pitch.—**Funipendulous vibration.** See *funipendulous*.—**Harmonic vibration.** Same as *simple harmonic motion* (which see, under *harmonic*).—**Lateral vibration.** See *lateral*.—**Period of vibration**, the shortest time between instants at which the displacement and velocity of the vibrating body are the same both in amount and in direction.—**Phase of vibrations**, the time elapsed at an assumed zero of time since the passage of the vibrating body through equilibrium divided by the complete period of vibration, this quotient being multiplied by 360°.

vibrational (vī-brā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *vibration* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of vibration.

The *vibrational* impulse may be given as nearly as possible at the centre of the mass of air in the resonant box.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 242, note 1.

vibratiuncle (vī-brā′ti-ung-kl), *n.* [< NL. **vibratiuncula*, dim. of L. *vibratio(n-)*, vibration: see *vibration*.] A small vibration. Also *vibratiuncule*. See the quotation under *vestigium*.

The brain, not the spinal marrow or nerves, is the seat of the soul, as far as it presides over the voluntary motions. For the efficacy of the motory *vibratiuncles* depends chiefly on that part of them which is excited within the brain.
Hartley, Theory of the Human Mind, i. § 3.

Hartley supposes that the vibrations excited by a sensory or other impression do not die away, but are represented by smaller vibrations, or *vibratiuncles*, the permanency and intensity of which are in relation with the frequency of repetition of the primary vibrations.
Huxley, Animal Automatism.

vibratiunculation (vī-brā-ti-ung-kū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< NL. **vibratiuncula* + *-ation*.] A little thrill, throb, or throe; a slight shudder; a vibratiuncle. *Coues*, Dæmon of Darwin (1885), p. 58. [Rare.]

vibrative (vī′brạ-tiv), *a.* [< *vibrate* + *-ive*.] Vibrating; vibratory; causing vibration.

A *vibrative* motion.
Newton.

vibrato (vē-brä′tō̤), *n.* [It., pp. of *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] A pulsating effect in vocal music produced by the rapid reiteration of emphasis on a tone, as if under the impulse of great emotion. Strictly, the *vibrato* is distinct from the *tremolo*, in that the latter involves a perceptible variation in pitch; but in common usage the terms are made synonymous.

vibrator (vī′brạ-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *vibrator*, < L. *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. In *elect.* or *teleg.*, a reed the vibrations of which are made to open and close the electric circuit and hence transmit pulsatory currents; also, a reed acted on by pulsatory currents by means of an electromagnet, and hence made to respond to the vibrations of a corresponding reed sending these currents from a distance. See *harmonic telegraph*, under *telegraph*.—2. In the reed-organ, one of the reeds by which the tone is produced.—3. In *printing*, an inking-roller that has a vibrating as well as a rotary movement, which aids the distribution of ink on the inking-table of a cylinder-press.

vibratory (vī′brạ-tō̤-ri), *a.* [= F. *vibratoire* = Sp. Pg. *vibratorio*; as *vibrate* + *-ory*.] 1. Vibrating; consisting in or belonging to vibration or oscillation; vibrative.

Vibratory motion of solids, which is really a molecular disturbance, is absorbed by being transformed into other kinds of molecular motion, and so may finally be transferred to the ether.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 246.

2. Causing vibration.

The smoothness of the oil, and the *vibratory* power of the salt, cause the sense we call sweetness.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful.

Vibrio (vib′ri-ō), *n.* [NL. (Cohn), < L. *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. A genus or form-genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, by some authorities regarded as the same as *Spirillum*. They have cylindrical, curved, or spirally wound rigid cells, provided at each end with a cilium. They occur in infusions, on teeth, in sea-water, etc. (See *Spirillum*, *Schizomycetes*.) The genus is a very old one, having been characterized by O. F. Müller in 1786 as "elongate infusorians without external organs," and has included at times various minute animals which have nothing to do with it. See def. 3.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *vibrios* or *vibriones* (vib′ri-ōz, vib-ri-ō′nēz).] A member of this genus; a vibrion; a motile bacterium.—3†. [*l. c.*] An animalcule like or mistaken for a bacterium, and misplaced in the genus *Vibrio*: an old name of some minute nematoids, as those species of *Tylenchus* which infest wheat and cause ear-cockles.

vibrion (vib′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *vibriones* (vib-ri-ō′nēz). [< F. *vibrion*, < NL. *vibrio(n-)*: see *Vibrio*.] One of the microscopic motile filaments which may be developed in organic infusions; a vibrio; a motile bacterium. See *Vibrio*, 1.

Vibrionidæ (vib-ri-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vibrio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of microscopic organisms, named from the genus *Vibrio*, and including some minute nematoid worms which were confounded with certain microbes. See *Vibrio*, 3. Also called *Vibrionia* and *Vibrionina*, and referred to the *Infusoria*, as by Ehrenberg and by Dujardin.

vibrionine (vib′ri-ọ-nin), *a.* [< *vibrion* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to or resembling vibrios.

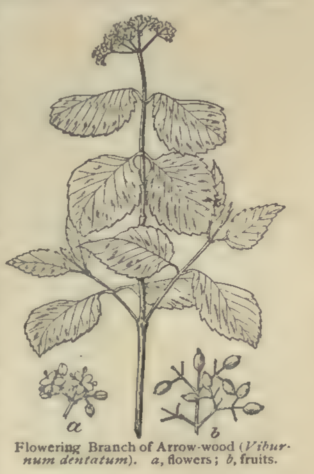
vibrissa (vī-bris′ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *vibrissæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *vibrissa*, usually in pl. *vibrissæ*, the hairs in the nostrils.] 1. In *mammal.*, one of the long, stiff bristles which grow upon the upper lip and elsewhere upon the head of most mammals; a whisker, as of a cat. They are tactile organs, or feelers, and are sometimes called *tactile hairs* (*pili tactiles*). There is a popular notion that the whiskers reach out just far enough on each side to enable the animal to judge whether a hole or other close passage is large enough for it to pass through, and very probably this is true in many cases. See cuts under *mouse*, *ocelot*, *panther*, *serval*, *tiger*, and *tiger-cat*.

2. In *ornith.*, a rictal bristle; one of the special set of long, slender, bristle-like or bristly feathers, devoid of vexilla proper, which grow in a series along each side of the rictus or gape of the mouth of many birds, as flycatchers, goatsuckers, and others. When very long, as in the goatsucker, they are sometimes called *vibrissæ pectinatæ*, and may have lateral filaments, as in the chuck-will's-widow. The use of the vibrissæ is supposed to be to entangle the legs and wings of insects, and thus diminish or prevent their struggling when caught, as the bristles are observed to be specially well developed in insectivorous birds which take their prey on the wing. See cuts under *Platyrhynchus*, *flycatcher*, *goatsucker*, and *whippoorwill*.

3. In *human anat.*, one of the hairs which grow in the nostrils.—4. In *entom.*, one of the projecting lateral bristles on the upper border of the peristomium or mouth-cavity of certain *Diptera*.

vibroscope (vī′brọ-skōp), *n.* [< L. *vibrare*, vibrate, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for observing, or for registering, vibrations.

Viburnum (vī-bėr′num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *viburnum*, the wayfaring-tree.] 1. A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Caprifoliaceæ* and tribe *Sambuceæ*. It resembles the related genus *Sambucus*, the elder, in its corymbose or thyrsoid inflorescence, but is distinguished by the absence of any pinnately parted leaves. There are about 80 species, natives of the northern hemisphere and of the Andes, with a few species elsewhere in the southern hemisphere and in Madagascar. They are shrubs or small trees, usually with opposite branchlets and large naked buds. The leaves are petioled and opposite, or rarely whorled in threes; they are entire, serrate or dentate, rarely lobed. The white or pinkish corymbs of flowers are somewhat umbelled or panicled, and are axillary or terminal; the flowers are usually wheel-shaped, with five equal lobes, and a one- to three-celled ovary becoming in fruit a dry or fleshy ovoid or globose drupe usually one-celled and containing a single compressed and deeply furrowed seed. The fruit is edible but insipid in *V. Lentago*, acid in *V. Opulus*, astringent in others, in which it is said, however, to be edible after fermentation, and to have been made into cakes by the North American Indians. In several species, forming the section *Opulus* (also peculiar in its scaly buds), the marginal flowers, of a broad flat inflorescence, are enlarged and sterile. (See cuts under *hobble-bush* and *neutral*, and compare *guelder-rose* and *snowball*.) In the five other sections the flowers are all alike, and the winter buds, unlike most plants of temperate regions, are without scales. In a few Himalayan and Chinese species (the section *Solenotinus*) the flowers are tubular, elongated, and panicled, and in a few others funnelform. Three species occur in Europe,



Flowering Branch of Arrow-wood (*Viburnum dentatum*). *a*, flowers; *b*, fruits.

of which *V. Tinus* is the laurustinus, a winter-flowering shrub of southern Europe, in Corsica forming large forests, often cultivated for its ornamental evergreen leaves, white blossoms, and dark-blue berries. *V. Opulus*, the cranberry-tree or high cranberry, in England also known as *white dogwood*, *marsh-* or *water-elder*, and *gaiter-tree*, is widely diffused through the north of both continents; in Norway it is used for the manufacture of small wooden articles, of spirits, and of a yellow dye. For the other European species, *V. Lantana*, see *wayfaring-tree*. Fourteen species occur within the United States: 11 in the northeast; the others, *V. ellipticum* near the Pacific, *V. densiflorum* and *V. obovatum* near the South Atlantic coast; *V. acerifolium* extends north to Fort Yukon, *V. pauciflorum* to Sitka. Two American species, *V. Lentago* and *V. prunifolium*, become small trees. The bark of several species is used in the United States as a domestic remedy, and the inner bark of *V. Lantana* is esteemed a vesicant in England. A beverage known as Appalachian tea is sometimes made from the leaves of *V. cassinoides*, an early-flowering, thick-leafed species of American swamps. Several species are known as *arrow-wood*, chiefly *V. dentatum* in the north, *V. molle* in the south, *V. ellipticum* in California. The species are somewhat widely known by the generic name, especially *V. acerifolium*, the maple-leafed viburnum, or dockmackie. The sweet viburnum is *V. Lentago* (for which see *sheepberry*). *V. nudum* is known as *withe-rod*, *V. prunifolium* as *black haw* or *stag-bush*, and *V. lantanoides* as *hobble-bush* or *American wayfaring-tree*. The preceding are among the most ornamental of native American shrubs, admired for their white flowers, usually compact habit, and handsome foliage, also for their fruit, a bright blue-black in *V. prunifolium*, *V. pubescens*, and *V. acerifolium*, blue in *V. dentatum* and *V. molle*, and bright-red in *V. Opulus*; that of *V. Lantana* is an orange-red turning dull-black. Garden varieties produced by cultivation from *V. Opulus* are the snowball, or guelder-rose, and the rose-elder. *V. rugosum* of the Canaries, *V. tomentosum* (*V. plicatum*) of northern China, and *V. cotinifolium* of Nepāl, are also esteemed ornamental shrubs.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

vicar (vik′a̤r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vicker*; < ME. *vicar*, *viker*, *vicair*, *vicaire* (also *vicary*, q. v.), < OF. (and F.) *vicaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *vicario*, < L. *vicarius*, substituted, delegated, as a noun a substitute, a deputy, vicegerent, vicar, proxy, < **vix* (*vic-*), found only in oblique cases (gen. *vicis*, etc.) and pl. *vices*, change, interchange: see *vice*^{4}.] 1. A person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office: as, the Pope claims to be *vicar* of Jesus Christ on earth.

He hath thee [the Virgin] maked *vicaire* and maistresse
Of al the world. *Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 140.

Consider also the presence of the king's majesty, God's high *vicar* in earth.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Antichrist wee know is but the Devil's *Vicar*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, the priest of a parish the tithes of which belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman, and who receives only the smaller tithes or a salary. The title is also now given to incumbents who would formerly have been known as perpetual curates (see *curate*).

Ye persons and *vickers* that haue cure and charge,
Take hede to the same, and roue not at large.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

All Rectors and *Vickers* of the same deanery (Bristol).
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 287.

The distinction therefore of a parson and *vicar* is this: the parson has for the most part the whole right to all the ecclesiastical dues in his parish; but a *vicar* has generally an appropriator over him, entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in effect perpetual curate, with a standing salary. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xi.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic assisting a bishop and exercising jurisdiction in his name. He cannot perform acts properly belonging to the episcopate nor collate to benefices without special authority.—**Cardinal vicar**, an ecclesiastical dignitary in Rome who, as delegate of the Pope, performs his functions as local bishop of the diocese of Rome.—**Lay vicar, clerk vicar, secular vicar.** See *lay*^{4}.—**Vicar apostolic**, in *Rom. Cath. usage*, formerly, a bishop, archbishop, or other ecclesiastic to whom the Roman pontiff delegated a portion of his jurisdiction; now, a missionary or titular bishop stationed either in a country where episcopal sees have not yet been established or in one where the succession of Roman Catholic bishops has been interrupted.—**Vicar choral**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, an assistant of the canons or prebendaries in such parts of public worship as are performed in the chancel or choir, especially in connection with the music. They may be either clergymen or laymen.

In all cathedrals of the old foundation in England, in St. David's, and in twelve Irish cathedrals, the *Vicars Choral* form a distinct corporation, the members of which vary in number from twelve to three: these corporations are distinct from the chapter as regards property, but in subjection to it as to the performance of the services.
Grove, Dict. Music, IV. 260.

Vicar forane, in *Rom. Cath. usage*, an ecclesiastical dignitary appointed by the bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his diocese. The office is analogous to that of rural dean.—**Vicar-general**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, an ecclesiastical officer who assists a bishop or archbishop in the discharge of his office. The vicar-general of a bishop is his chancellor.

For He that is the Formere principal
Hath maked me [Nature] his *vicaire-general*
To forme and peynten erthely creaturis.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 20.

And I also find that the following *Vicars General* or Chancellors to the Bishops of Norwich exercised this power of Instituting without special powers in their patents so to do. *Rev. T. Tanner* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 331).

The very first act of the new supreme Head of the Church of England was to appoint a layman as his *Vicar-general*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 829.

Vicar of (Jesus) Christ, a title assumed by the Pope with reference to his claim to stand in the place of Jesus Christ and possess his authority in the church.—**Vicar pensionary**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a clergyman appointed at a fixed stipend to serve a church the tithes of which belong to a collegiate foundation.

vicarage (vik′a̤r-āj), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-age*.] 1. The benefice of a vicar.

Mr. Farebrother's . . . was the oldest church in Middlemarch; the living, however, was but a *vicarage* worth barely four hundred a year.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

2. The house or residence of a vicar.—3. The office, position, duties, or functions of a vicar.

My *vicarage* is to speak of his [Christ's] compassion and his tears. *Donne*, Sermons, xiii.

Vicarage tithes. See *tithe*^{1}, 2.

vicarate (vik′är-āt), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-ate*^{3}. Cf. *vicariate*^{2}.] 1. The office or jurisdiction of vicar; the territory presided over by a vicar; a vicariate.—2. A number of convents united together under the supervision of a custos or vicar, but too few to constitute a province. *Encyc. Brit.*

vicaress (vik′a̤r-es), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-ess*.] A female vicar; the wife of a vicar.

Mother Austin was afterwards *Vicaress* several years.
Archæologia, XXVIII. 198.

vicarial (vī-kā′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *vicarius*, substituted, vicarious (see *vicar*, *vicarious*), + *-al*.] 1. Vicarious; delegated; substituted.

All deriv'd and *vicarial* power.
Blackwall, Sacred Classics, II., Pref., p. xxix.

It has occurred to me, when weary and vexed I have myself gone to bed like a heathen, that another has asked forgiveness for my day, and safety for my night. I don't suppose such *vicarial* piety will avail much.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vii.

2. Pertaining to a vicar.

The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some parishes rectorial, and in some *vicarial*, tithes.
Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

3. Holding the office of, or acting as, a vicar.

A resident pastor, either rectorial or *vicarial*, either an incumbent or a substitute. *V. Knox*, Sermons, VI. xxvi.

vicarian (vī-kā′ri-a̤n), *n.* [< LL. *vicarianus*, of or pertaining to a deputy, < L. *vicarius*, a deputy: see *vicar*.] A substitute; a vicar.

Shall Balbus, the demure Athenian,
Dream of the death of next *vicarian?*
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, iii. 134.

vicariate^1 (vī-kā′ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *vicarius*, delegated (see *vicar*, *vicarious*), + *-ate*^{1}.] Having delegated power; pertaining to such authority and privilege as a vicar has.

The *vicariat* authority of our see.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy, vi. § 10.

vicariate^2 (vī-kā′ri-āt), *n.* [< ML. *vicariatus*, the office of a vicar, < L. *vicarius*, a vicar: see *vicar* and *-ate*^{3}.] The office or authority of a vicar; office or power delegated by, or assumed in place of, another; vicarship; specifically, the jurisdiction of a vicar apostolic.

That pretended spiritual dignity, . . . or, as it calleth itself, the *vicariate* of Christ. *Lord North.* (*Latham.*)

The further pretensions of the Popes to the *vicariate* of the Empire during interregna the Germans never admitted. *Bryce*, Holy Rom. Empire, xiii.

vicarii, *n.* Plural of *vicarius*.

vicarious (vī-kā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *vicarius*, that supplies the place of person or thing, substituted, delegated, vicarious: see *vicar*.] 1. Of or belonging to a vicar or substitute; deputed; delegated: as, *vicarious* power or authority.—2. Acting for or officially representing another: as, a *vicarious* agent or officer.—3. Performed or suffered for another.

The *vicarious* work of the Great Deliverer. *I. Taylor.*

All trouble and all piety are *vicarious*. They send missionaries, at the cost of others, into foreign lands, to teach observances which they supersede at home.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

4. In *physiol.*, substitutive: noting the performance by one organ of the functions normally belonging to another; compensatory.—**Vicarious menstruation**, a discharge of blood from the nose, bowels, or other part of the body at the menstrual period, normal menstruation being absent.—**Vicarious sacrifice**, in *theol.*, the sacrifice of Christ on behalf and in the place of the sinner, in such a way that God accepts his suffering in lieu of the punishment which otherwise must have been inflicted on guilty man. *L. Abbott*, Dict. Rel. Knowledge. See *atonement*, 3.

vicariously (vī-kā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a vicarious manner; in the place of another; by substitution or delegation. *Burke.*

But such punishment, inflicted not directly upon the chief offender but *vicariously* upon his agents, can come only after all the harm has been done.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., i.

vicariousness (vī-kā′ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being vicarious.

Dr. Creighton puts forward another favourite assertion of the opponents of vaccination—the *vicariousness* of zymotic mortality. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 175.

vicarius (vī-kā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *vicarii* (-ī). [L.: see *vicar*.] A substitute; a vicar.

A new bye-law empowering the President, in his unavoidable absence, to appoint a Fellow of the College who has been a Censor to act as his *vicarius* was passed for the first time. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 274.

vicarship (vik′a̤r-ship), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-ship*.] The office or ministry of a vicar. *Swift.*

vicary^1†, *n.* [< ME. *vicary*, *vikary*, *vikery*, *vicari*, < OF. *vicaire*, etc.: see *vicar*.] A vicar.

The *vykary* of welles, that thyder had sought
On the tenth day, that many men dyd se,
Where .iiii. yere afore he stande nor go mought,
Released he was of part of his infyrmyte.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

"Sir preest," quod he, "artow a *vicary*,
Or art a person? sey sooth, by my fey!"
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 22.

vicary^2 (vik′a̤-ri), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-y*^{3}.] A vicarage: the quotation refers to the once common practice of the patron's pocketing the best part of the vicar's income.

Pale Maurus paid huge simonies
For his half dozen gelded *vicaries*.
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, v. 65.

vice^1 (vīs), *n.* [< ME. *vice*, *vyce*, < OF. *vice*, F. *vice* = Sp. Pg. *vicio* = It. *vizio*, < L. *vitium*, ML. also *vicium*, a vice, fault; root uncertain. Hence ult. *vicious*, *vitiate*.] 1. Fault; mistake; error: as, a *vice* of method.

He with a manly voys seith his message, . . .
Withouten *vice* of sillable or of lettre.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 93.

2. An imperfection; a defect; a blemish: as, a *vice* of conformation; a *vice* of literary style.

Myda hadde under his longe heres,
Growynge upon his heed, two asses eres,
The which *vice* he hidde as he best myghte.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 99.

Euen so parsimonie and illiberalitie are greater *vices* in a Prince than in a priuate person.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

To be wanting therefore in those principal affections which respect the good of the whole constitution must be a *vice* and imperfection. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. i. § 3.

Ferocity and insolence were not among the *vices* of the national character. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. Any immoral or evil habit or practice; evil conduct in which a person indulges; a particular form of wickedness or depravity; immorality; specifically, the indulgence of impure or degrading appetites or passions: as, the *vice* of drunkenness; hence, also, a fault or bad trick in a lower animal, as a horse.

This Baron was right wise, and full of euell *vyces*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 51.

Lord, Lord, how subject we old men are to this *vice* of lying! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 325.

When *vices* become so notorious that they are a reproach and a by-word to Neighbour Nations.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Vices so splendid and alluring as to resemble virtues.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Him as had no *wice*, and was so free from temper that a infant might ha' drove him.
Dickens, Master Humphrey's Clock, Conclusion.

Reared under an open shed, and early habituated to the sight of men, to the sound and glitter of weapons, and to all the accessories of human life, the colt grows up free from *vice* or timidity. *W. G. Palgrave.*

4. Depravity; corruption of morals or manners: in a collective sense and without a plural: as, an age of *vice*.

Be dilligent for to detecte a seruaunt gyven to *vyce*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Vice is the foulest Prison, and in this
Not John, but Herod the close Pris'ner is.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 167.

Virtue is the Good and *Vice* the Ill of every one.
Shaftesbury, Inquiry, II. ii. § 1.

When *vice* prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station.
Addison, Cato, iv. 4.

Civilisation has on the whole been more successful in repressing crime than in repressing *vice*.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 157.

5. Depravity or corruption of the physical organization; some morbid state of the system: as, he inherited a constitutional *vice* which resulted in consumption.—6. Viciousness; ugliness; mischievousness.

Half the *vice* of the Slogger's hitting is neutralized, for he daren't lunge out freely for fear of exposing his sides.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

7. [*cap.*] The stock buffoon in the old English moralities, or moral plays, sometimes having the name of one specific vice, as *Fraud, Envy, Covetousness*, sometimes of *Vice* in general. See *Iniquity*, 4.

> Like to the old *Vice*, . . .
> Who, with dagger of lath,
> In his rage and his wrath
> Cries, ah, ha! to the devil.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 134.

Now issued in from the rearew ard madam *Vice*, or old Iniquitie, with a lath dagger painted, according to the fashion of old *Vice* in a comedy.
Owle's Almanacke (1618), p. 12. (*Nares.*)

> When every great man had his *Vice* stand by him
> In his long coat, shaking his wooden dagger.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

=**Syn. 3** and **4**. *Iniquity*, etc. See *crime*.

vice^2, *n.* and *v.* See *vise*^{1}.

vice^3 (vīs), *n.* [< *vice-*, prefix, in the words concerned.] A vice-chairman, vice-president, or other substitute or deputy, the principal or primary officer being indicated by the context.

The governor . . . was a more imposing personage than his *Vice*, and was robed in character with his greater pretensions. *R. Tomes*, Americans in Japan, p. 157.

The company . . . within a quarter of an hour were all seated in the great room of the Blue Lion Inn, Muggleton — Mr. Dumkins acting as chairman, and Mr. Luffey officiating as *vice*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, vii.

vice^4 (vī′sā), *prep.* [< L. *vice*, in the place (of), instead (of) (followed by a genitive), abl. of **vix*, gen. *vicis*, etc., change, alternation, akin to Gr. εικειν, yield, AS. *wican*, etc., yield: see *weak*, *wick*^{1}, *wicker*.] In the place of; instead of: a Latin noun used in a position which gives it, as transferred to English, the effect of a preposition governing the following noun: as, Lieutenant A is gazetted as captain, *vice* Captain B promoted.

vice- (vīs). [< *vice*^{4}. Hence *vice*^{3}. This prefix appears as *vis-*, formerly also *vi-*, in *viscount*.] A prefix denoting, in the word compounded with it, one who acts in place of another, or one who is second in rank: as, *vice*-president, *vice*-chancellor. It is sometimes used alone as a noun, the word for which it stands being indicated by the context. *Vice-* in some cases indicates a deputy appointed by the principal officer or authority, and receiving his power by delegation, as in the case of a viceroy or vicegerent; and in other cases it indicates an alternative officer, alternate, or substitute appointed or elected by the same power as the primary officer, and receiving his power not by delegation, but directly in the same manner as the primary officer, and having no power to act in place of the primary officer except in case of a vacancy or, it may be, absence or disability, in which case he acts not under the direction of the primary officer, but independently as a substitute. This is the nature of the office of vice-president or vice-chairman.

vice-admiral (vīs-ad′mi-ra̤l), *n.* A degree of the rank of admiral. See *admiral*, 2.

The *vice-admiral* in the middle of the fleet, with a great squadron of gallies, struck sail directly.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

vice-admiralty (vīs-ad′mi-ra̤l-ti), *n.* The office of a vice-admiral; a vice-admiralty court. —**Vice-admiralty courts**, tribunals established in British possessions beyond the seas, with jurisdiction over maritime causes, including those relating to prize.

vice-agent (vīs-ā′je̤nt), *n.* One who acts for another; especially, a subordinate agent; the agent of an agent.

She cannot content the Lord with performance of his discipline that hath at her side a vassal whom Satan hath made his *vice-agent* to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. *Tertullian*, quoted in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

vice-bitten (vīs′bit″n), *a.* Corrupted with vice; given over to evil courses.

A man *vice-bitten*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 181. (*Davies.*)

vice-chairman (vīs-chãr′ma̤n), *n.* An alternate chairman. See *vice-*.

vice-chairmanship (vīs-chãr′ma̤n-ship), *n.* [< *vice-chairman* + *-ship*.] The office or duties of a vice-chairman.

vice-chamberlain (vīs-chām′bėr-lā̤n), *n.* The deputy of a chamberlain; in the royal household of England, the deputy of the lord chamberlain.

The chamberlains [at Worcester] are annually elected, at the same time as the mayor and aldermen. . . . Their business, which is performed by a deputy called a *Vice-chamberlain*, is to receive the rents and keep all the accounts of the corporation.
Municip. Corp. Reports, 1835, p. 154.

vice-chancellor (vīs-chȧn′sel-o̤r), *n.* The deputy or substitute of a chancellor. Specifically — (*a*) One of three judges in the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, holding a separate court, whose decisions are subject to appeal to the lords justices of appeal and to the House of Lords, of which the lord chancellor is head. There is, besides, a vice-chancellor of the Court of Chancery in Ireland; the judge of the local Court of Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster is also styled *vice-chancellor*. (*b*) An officer of a university who in the older institutions is generally empowered to discharge the duties of the chancellor, and is in fact the administrative officer.

I . . . tarried out the whole Act in St. Marie's, the long speeches of the Proctors, the *Vice-Chancellor*, the severall Professors. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 10, 1654.

I have received your Letter, with the enclosed from the *Vice-Chancellour* and Heads of your famous University, myself an unfit object in such manner to be saluted by such reverend persons.
Thomas Adams, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 147.

(*c*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the cardinal at the head of the department of the Roman chancery which drafts and expedites the bulls and briefs by which the mind of the Pope is made known to Christendom, or to particular suitors. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 241.— **Assessor of the vice-chancellor.** See *assessor*.

vice-chancellorship (vīs-chȧn′sel-o̤r-ship), *n.* [< *vice-chancellor* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a vice-chancellor.

They have great expectations from your *Vice-Chancellorship* [at Oxford], which I hope is not far off.
E. Gibson, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 235.

He [the German chancellor] is thus, in effect, ultimately responsible in every case — even for the non-exercise of his office. The *vice-chancellorship* is only a convenience.
W. Wilson, State, § 426.

vicecomes† (vī″sē-kō′mēz), *n.*; pl. *vicecomites* (-kom′i-tēz). [ML.: see *viscount*.] A viscount or sheriff.

These Portgraves are also in divers Records called *Vicecomites*, Vicounties, or Sheriffes, as being under an Earle; for that they then, as since, used that office as the Sheriffes of London doe till this day.
Stow, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 536.

Even before his recognition as mayor, his signature, when he signs a document, comes first on the roll after that of the *vicecomes*.
Quoted in *The Academy*, March 14, 1891, p. 260.

vice-constable (vīs-kun′sta̤-bl), *n.* A deputy constable.

Sir Ralph Ashton was accordingly appointed *Vice-Constable* hac vice, to exercise all the powers of the Lord High Constable for the particular emergency.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., iv.

vice-consul (vīs-kon′sul), *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul; a subordinate officer to whom special consular functions are delegated in a district already under the general supervision of a consul, or to whom consular functions are assigned in a district not of sufficient importance to require the presence of a consul.

The Europeans have their *vice-consuls* and factors here to transact their business, and letters are brought regularly from Alexandria by land, to be sent by boats to Cairo.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 14.

vice-consulship (vīs-kon′sul-ship), *n.* [< *vice-consul* + *-ship*.] The office or duties of a vice-consul.

The *vice-consulship* was soon after filled.
E. H. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life.

vice-dean (vīs-dēn′), *n.* 1. In British cathedrals, a canon annually chosen to represent the dean in his absence.—2. A subdean.

vicegerency (vīs-jē′re̤n-si), *n.* [< *vicegeren*(*t*) + *-cy*.] The office of a vicegerent; deputed power.

> To the great *vicegerency* I grew,
> Being a title as supreme as new.
> *Drayton*, Legend of Thomas Cromwell, st. 64.

Vicegerency and deputation under God. *South.*

Pope poisoned pope, contending for God's *vicegerency*.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Landor.

> Is yonder squalid peasant all
> That this proud nursery could breed
> For God's *vicegerency* and stead?
> *Emerson*, Monadnoc.

vicegerent (vīs-jē′re̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *vicegerent*, F. *vicegérent*, < ML. *vicegeren*(*t-*)*s*, vicegerent; as *vice-* + *gerent*.] **I.** *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting in the place of another, as by substitution or deputation.

> Under his great *vicegerent* reign abide
> United, as one individual soul.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 609.

II. *n.* An officer deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the powers of the higher authority; one having a delegated power; a deputy; a vicar.

All Protestants hold that Christ in his Church hath left no *Vicegerent* of his Power; but himself without Deputy is the only Head therof, governing it from Heaven.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

Distant nations looked on the Pope as the *vicegerent* of the Almighty, the oracle of the All-wise.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

The temporal sword came too often into collision with the spiritual — the divine *vicegerent* at Westminster with the divine *vicegerent* at Rome. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 461.

vice-governor (vīs-guv′ėr-no̤r), *n.* A deputy governor; a lieutenant-governor.

The *vice-governor* of the islands was invited on one occasion to dine on board the "Marchesa."
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 322.

vice-king (vīs-king′), *n.* One who acts in the place of a king; a viceroy.

> I shall most sojourn in Normandy;
> And thou be my *vice-king* in England.
> *Tennyson*, Harold, ii. 2.

About that time, Tamasese, the *vice-king*, became prominent as a rebel. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 24.

vice-legate (vīs-leg′āt), *n.* A subordinate or deputy legate. *Smollett.*

viceman, *n.* See *viseman*.

vicenary (vis′e-nā̤-ri), *a.* [< L. *vicenarius*, of or pertaining to the number twenty, < *viceni*, rarely *vigeni*, twenty each, distributive of *viginti*, twenty: see *twenty*.] Belonging to or consisting of twenty.

vicennial (vī-sen′i-a̤l), *a.* [Cf. F. *vicennal* = Sp. *vicenal* = Pg. *vicennal* = It. *vicennale*, < LL. *vicennalis*, of twenty years, < L. *vicennium*, a period of twenty years, < *vicies*, twenty times (< *viginti*, twenty), + *annus*, year.] 1. Lasting or continuing twenty years: as, a *vicennial* charter or license.—2. Happening once in twenty years: as, a *vicennial* commemoration.—**Vicennial prescription**, in *Scots law*, a prescription of twenty years: one of the lesser prescriptions, pleadable against holograph bonds not attested by witnesses.

vice-presidency (vīs-prez′i-de̤n-si), *n.* [< *vice-presiden*(*t*) + *-cy*.] The office or term of vice-president.

Each party holds during that summer a great convention composed of party delegates from all parts of the Union, and nominates the candidates of its choice for the presidency and *vice-presidency*.
W. Wilson, The State, § 1099.

vice-president (vīs-prez′i-de̤nt), *n.* An officer who is selected in advance to fill the presidential office in case of the death, disability, or absence of the president. The Vice-President of the United States is chosen by the electors at the same time with the President; on the resignation, removal, death, or disability of the latter he succeeds to the office of President. He is, unless he has succeeded to the Presidency as above, the presiding officer of the Senate.

vice-presidentship (vīs-prez′i-de̤nt-ship), *n.* [< *vice-president* + *-ship*.] The office of vice-president; vice-presidency.

The *vice-presidentship* being a sinecure, a second-rate man agreeable to the wire-pullers is always smuggled in. The chance of succession to the presidentship is too distant to be thought of. *Bagehot*, Eng. Const., p. 76.

vice-principal (vīs-prin′si-pa̤l), *n.* A deputy or assistant principal: as, the *vice-principal* of an academy.

vice-queen (vīs-kwēn′), *n.* A woman who rules as the substitute or deputy of a king or of a queen; a viceroy's wife. See *vice-king*. [Rare.]

[It was] their [the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne's] common wish that they should proceed to India as Viceroy and *Vicequeen*; . . . but there were political objections to the step. *T. H. S. Escott*, Society in London, I. 11.

vice-rector (vīs-rek′to̤r), *n.* [ML. *vicerector*; as *vice-* + *rector*.] A deputy or assistant rector.

Wesel was one of the professors at Erfurt between 1445 and 1456, and was *vice-rector* in 1458.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 503.

viceregal (vīs-rē′ga̤l), *a.* Of or relating to a viceroy or viceroyalty: as, *viceregal* power.

In Manitoba there are separate Roman Catholic schools, and these might be protected under the same statute [British North America Act] by the *Viceregal* veto.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, i. 2.

vice-regent (vīs-rē′je̤nt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or occupying the position of, a vice-regent.

The [German] Emperor's own will or that of the *vice-regent* Chancellor is the real centre and source of all policy; the heads of department are ministers of that will.
W. Wilson, The State, § 1149.

II. *n.* A deputy regent; one who acts in the place of a ruler, governor, or sovereign.

The five Ephors (or Overseers, for such is the meaning of the title) were originally mere deputies of the kings, appointed to assist them in the performance of their judicial duties, to act as *vice-regents* in the absence of their royal principals: . . . in short, to serve in all things as the assistants of the kings. *W. Wilson*, The State, § 104.

viceroy (vīs′roi), *n.* [< OF. *viceroy*, F. *viceroi* = Pg. *vicerei* = It. *vicerè*, < ML. *vicerex*, viceroy; as *vice-* + *roy*.] 1. A vice-king; the governor of a kingdom or colony, who rules in the name of the king (or queen), as the deputy of the sovereign: as, the *viceroy* of India or of Ireland.

This Cittie [Caer, Cairo] standeth in the land of Egipt, and is vnder the gouernment of the great Turke. And there is a king ouer the saide Cittie, who is called the king of the great Caer, and ye *Wize Roy* or Lieftenant to the great Turke. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 21.

We are so far from having a king that even the *viceroy* is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*

2. The archippus, a handsomely colored American butterfly, *Basilarchia archippus*, formerly known as *Limenitis disippus*. It is orange-red with

black markings. Its larva feeds on willow, poplar, and plum, and hibernates in leaf-rolls. It mimics in the adult state (supposably for protection) the large cosmopolitan *Anosia plexippus.* See cut under *disippus.* *S. H. Scudder.*

viceroyal (vīs-roi'ạl), *a.* [< *viceroy* + *-al*, after *royal.*] Pertaining to a viceroy or to viceroyalty.

A *viceroyal* government was expressly created for it [Buenos Ayres, in 1777].
Mrs. Horace Mann, Life in the Argentine Repub., p. 122.

viceroyalty (vīs-roi'ạl-ti), *n.* [= F. *viceroyauté;* as *viceroyal* + *-ty.*] The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy. *Addison.*

Upon the question of the *Viceroyalty* there might be a difference of opinion. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 38.

viceroyship (vīs'roi-ship), *n.* [< *viceroy* + *-ship.*] The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy; viceroyalty. *Fuller.*

vice-sheriff (vīs-sher'if), *n.* A deputy sheriff.

Sir William Martyn, who had been elected . . . knight of the shire for Devon, petitioned the council against the undue return made by the *vice-sheriff*, who had substituted another name. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 423.

vice-treasurer (vīs-trezh'ṳr-ėr), *n.* A deputy or assistant treasurer.

vice-treasurership (vīs-trezh'ṳr-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *vice-treasurer* + *-ship.*] The office or duties of a vice-treasurer.

So many things are vacant and no acceptors: Treasury, Navy vacant; *Vice-Treasurership* of Ireland, with several other things that is amazing, goes begging.
Quoted in *The Academy*, March 7, 1891, p. 225.

vicety† (vī'sẹ-ti), *n.* [< *vice*^{1} + *-ty* (after *nicety*, etc.).] Fault; defect; imperfection.

Old Sherewood's *vicety.*
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

vice versa (vī'sē vėr'sa̤). [L.: *vice*, abl. of **vix*, change, alternation, alternate order (see *vice*^{4}); *versā*, abl. fem. of *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn, turn about: see *verse*^{1}.] The order being changed. The phrase has the complete force of a proposition, being as much as to say that upon a transposition of antecedents the consequents are also transposed.

This very important paper is an investigation of the simple illusion which makes a light weight lifted after a heavy one seem disproportionately light, and *vice versa.*
Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 650.

vice-warden (vīs-wâr'dn), *n.* A deputy warden.

Scawen, a Cornish writer and *Vice-Warden* of the Stannaries. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 690.

Vicia (vis'i-a̤), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691), < L. *vicia*, a vetch: see *vetch.*] A genus of leguminous plants, the vetches, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, type of the tribe *Vicieæ.* It is characterized by a stamen-tube oblique at the apex, an ovary with many (rarely with two) ovules, and a style which is mostly filiform and more or less beaked, usually with a terminal dorsal tuft. About 200 species have been described, of which probably not over 100 are well defined. They are widely distributed through north temperate regions and South America; one species, *V. sativa*, long cultivated, is now naturalized within the southern hemisphere in the Old World. They are chiefly tendril-climbers, rarely spreading herbs, or somewhat erect. The flowers are usually blue, violet, or yellowish. The fruit is a compressed two-valved pod with globose seeds. The species are known in general as *vetch.* *V. sativa* is cultivated in the Old World as a fodder-crop, also under the names of *fitches, tares*, and *lints;* 16 or more other species are also useful for forage. (See *tare*^{2}.) Several species are valued for their seeds, especially *V. Faba* (*Faba vulgaris*), the horse-bean of Old World cultivation (for which see *Faba, bean*^{1}, *Mazagan*). *V. gigantea* (*V. Sitchensis*), a tall, robust purple-flowered climber growing from San Francisco to Sitka, produces seeds which when young resemble green peas in size and taste. Nine species are natives of England, 72 of Europe, about 10 in the United States, besides a few in Mexico; 3 species (mentioned under *tare*) are locally naturalized in the United States; 3 only are native to the Central States, of which *V. Americana* (see *pea-vine*) extends west, *V. Cracca* north, and *V. Caroliniana* east; the last, the Carolina vetch, is a delicate plant with graceful secund racemes of small lavender flowers; *V. Cracca*, the tufted vetch, or cow-vetch, is also native in the Old World, and is much admired for its densely flowered racemes, which are first blue, and turn purple. See cuts under *Faba, mucronulate, plumule, pod*, and *vetch.*

viciate†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *vitiate.* *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 636.

Vicieæ (vi-sī'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bronn, 1822), < *Vicia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ;* the vetch tribe. It is characterized by a herbaceous stem, leaves abruptly pinnate, continued into a simple or branching tendril or bristle, and with their leaflets commonly minutely toothed at the apex. Their stipules are usually foliaceous, oblique, or half-sagittate; their flowers axillary and few, solitary or racemed; their seeds with a funiculus expanded above, the cotyledons thick and fleshy and not appearing above the ground in germination. The 6 genera include most of the plants known as *pea* and *vetch* — the genera *Cicer, Lens*, and *Pisum* belonging exclusively to the Old World, *Vicia* (the type), *Lathyrus*, and *Abrus* also to the New.

vicinage (vis'i-nạ̄j), *n.* [Formerly also *voisinage* (the form *vicinage* being made to agree with *vicinity*, etc.); < OF. *voisinage, veisinage*, F. *voisinage*, neighborhood, < *veisin*, F. *voisin*, near, neighboring, < L. *vicinus*, near, neighboring: see *vicine*, and cf. *vicinity.*] 1. The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity.

That soul that makes itself an object to sin, and invites an enemy to view its possessions, and live in the *vicinage*, loves the sin itself. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 109.

The Protestant gentry of the *vicinage.*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii.

I live in a *vicinage* beloved by nightingales, and where they often keep me awake at night.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 104.

2. The condition of being a neighbor or of being neighborly.

Civil war had broken up all the usual ties of *vicinage* and good neighbourhood. *Scott.*

Common because of vicinage. See *common*, 4.

vicinal (vis'i-nạl), *a.* [< F. *vicinal* = It. *vicinale*, < L. *vicinalis*, neighboring, < *vicinus*, neighboring: see *vicine.*] Near; neighboring. [Rare.] — **Vicinal planes**, in *mineral.*, planes whose position varies very little from certain prominent fundamental planes: for example, the planes of the cube in fluor-spar are sometimes replaced by the vicinal planes of a tetrahexahedron, which are very nearly coincident with those of the cube, and hence are called *vicinal.* — **Vicinal surface.** See *surface.*

vicine† (vis'in), *a.* [= OF. *veisin*, F. *voisin* = Sp. *vecino* = Pg. *vizinho* = It. *vicino*, < L. *vicinus*, near, neighboring (as a noun *vicinus*, m., *vicina*, f., a neighbor), lit. 'of the (same) village, quarter, or street,' < *vicus*, a village, quarter of a city, street: see *wick.*] Same as *vicinal.*

For duetie and conscience sake towards God, vnder whose mercifull hand nauigants aboue all other creatures naturally bee most nigh and *vicine.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 229.

Pride and envy are too uncivil for a peaceable city; the one cannot endure a *vicine* prosperity, nor the other a superior eminency. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 321.

vicinity (vi-sin'ị-ti), *n.* [< OF. *vicinité* = It. *vicinità*, < L. *vicinita(t-)s*, < *vicinus*, near, neighboring: see *vicine.*] 1. The quality of being near; nearness in place; propinquity; proximity.

The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*

2. Neighborhood; surrounding or adjoining space, district, or country.

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the sun.
Bentley, Sermon vii., A Confutation of Atheism.

Communipaw . . . is one of the numerous little villages in the *vicinity* of this most beautiful of cities [New York].
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 100.

3. Nearness in intercourse; close relationship.

Their [the bishops'] *vicinity* and relation to our blessed Lord. *Jer. Taylor*, Episcopacy Asserted, § 40.

=**Syn.** *Proximity*, etc. See *neighborhood.*

viciosity (vish-i-os'ị-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *viciositee;* < L. *vitiosita(t-)s*, < *vitiosus*, vicious: see *vicious.*] Depravity; viciousness; vice; lack of purity, as of language or style. Also spelled *vitiosity.*

In which respect it may come to passe that what the Grammarian setteth downe for a *viciositee* in speach may become a vertue and no vice.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

vicious (vish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *vitious;* < ME. *vicious*, < OF. *vicious, vitious, vicieus*, F. *vicieux* = Pr. *vicios* = Sp. Pg. *vicioso* = It. *vizioso*, < L. *vitiosus*, faulty, vicious, < *vitium*, fault, vice: see *vice*^{1}.] 1. Characterized by vice or imperfection; faulty; defective.

Some *vicious* mole of nature. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 24.

Their [the logicians'] form of induction . . . is utterly *vicious* and incompetent.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

If a creature be self-neglectful, and insensible of danger, or if he want such a degree of passion in any kind as is useful to preserve, sustain, or defend himself, this must certainly be esteem'd *vitious*, in regard of the design and end of Nature. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. i. § 3.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though *vicious*, is natural.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Addicted to vice; habitually transgressing moral law; depraved; profligate; wicked.

Happy the Roman state, where it was lawful,
If our own sons were *vicious*, to choose one
Out of a virtuous stock, though of poor parents,
And make him noble. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 3.

Wycherley . . . appears to have led, during a long course of years, that most wretched life, the life of a *vicious* old boy about town.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

"I know his haunts, but I don't know his friends, Pendennis," the elder man said. "I don't think they are *vicious* so much as low." *Thackeray*, Philip, v.

3. Contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; perverse; pernicious; evil; bad.

For which cause Richard Iohnson caused the English, by his *vicious* liuing, to bee worse accounted of then the Russes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 391.

Every *vicious* action must be self-injurious and ill.
Shaftesbury, Inquiry, II. ii., Conclusion.

When *vicious* passions and impulses are very strong, it is idle to tell the sufferer that he would be more happy if his nature were radically different from what it is.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 63.

4. Impure; foul; vitiated: as, *vicious* humors. — 5. Faulty; incorrect; not pure; corrupt: as, a *vicious* style.

Whatsoeuer transgressed those lymits, they counted it for *vitious;* and thereupon did set downe a manner of regiment in all speech generally to be obserued, consisting in sixe pointes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

It is a *vicious* use of speech to take out a substantive kernel from its content and call that its object.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 275.

6. Not well broken or trained; given to objectionable tricks: said of an animal.

He was, in fact, noted for preferring *vicious* animals, given to all kinds of tricks, which kept the rider in constant risk of his neck. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 439.

7. Characterized by severity; virulent; malignant; spiteful: as, a *vicious* attack. [Colloq.] — **Vicious circle.** See *circle.* — **Vicious intromission.** See *intromission*, 3. — **Vicious syllogism**, a fallacy or sophism. — **Vicious union**, the knitting of the two fragments of a broken bone in such a way as to cause deformity of the limb or marked interference with its function. =**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Wicked, Depraved*, etc. (see *criminal*), unprincipled, licentious, profligate. — 6. Refractory, ugly.

viciously (vish'us-li), *adv.* In a vicious manner. Specifically — (*a*) In a manner contrary to rectitude, virtue, or purity: as, a *viciously* inclined person. (*b*) Faultily; incorrectly: as, a picture *viciously* painted. (*c*) Spitefully; malignantly: as, to attack one *viciously.*

viciousness (vish'us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being vicious. (*a*) The quality or state of being imperfect; faultiness; imperfection; defectiveness: as, the *viciousness* of a system or method. (*b*) Corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law or disregard of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners.

When we in our *viciousness* grow hard.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 111.

The best and most excellent of the old law-givers and philosophers among the Greeks had an allay of *viciousness.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 25.

(*c*) Unruliness; trickiness; bad training, as of a shying or bolting horse.

A broken-down plough-horse, that had outlived almost everything but his *viciousness.*
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

(*d*) Spitefulness; malignancy.

vicissitude (vi-sis'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *vicissitude* = Sp. *vicisitud* = Pg. *vicissitude*, < L. *vicissitudo*, change, < *vicissim*, by turns, < **vix* (*vic-*), change: see *vice*^{4}.] 1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another; alternation.

God created them equall, but by this it came to passe that the *vicissitude* or intercourse of day and night was vncertaine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 260.

Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night.
Milton, P. L., vi. 8.

2. A passing from one state or condition to another; irregular change; revolution; mutation: as, the *vicissitudes* of fortune.

But it is not good to look too long upon these turning wheels of *vicissitude*, lest we become giddy.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

His whole life rings the changes — hot and cold, in and out, off and on, to and fro: he is peremptory in nothing but in *vicissitudes.* *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 505.

As long as there are Men, there must be malignant Humours, there must be Vices, and *vicissitudes* of Things.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 45.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
A short *vicissitude*, and fit of poverty.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, I. xxix. 23.

But *vicissitudes* so extraordinary as those which marked the reign of Charles the Second can only be explained by supposing an utter want of principle in the political world.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The whirlpool of political *vicissitude*, which makes the tenure of office generally so fragile.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 12.

vicissitudinary (vi-sis-i-tū'di-nạ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *vicissitudo* (*-din-*), vicissitude, + *-ary.*] Subject to vicissitudes; exhibiting or characterized by a succession of changes; vicissitudinous.

We say . . . the days of man [are] *vicissitudinary*, as though he had as many good days as ill.
Donne, Devotions, p. 313.

vicissitudinous (vi-sis-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *vicissitudo* (*-din-*), vicissitude, + *-ous.*] Characterized by or subject to a succession of changes; vicissitudinary.

Vicissy duck. [< *Vicissy*, a local name (cf. Sp. *vicicilin*, a humming-bird), + E. *duck*^{2}.] The widow-duck. *Simmonds.*

Vicksburg group. In *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary, of importance in the Gulf States from Florida west to Mississippi. The name *Vicksburg* was given by Conrad, who referred this group to the Oligocene, a reference which has been confirmed by Heilprin, who, however, prefers the name *Orbitoidal*, given with reference to the great abundance of *Orbitoides Mantelli*, the most distinctive fossil of these beds.

vicontiel† (vī-kon′ti-el), *a.* [Also *vicountiel;* < OF. (AF.) **vicontiel,* < *viconte,* sheriff, viscount: see *viscount.*] In *old Eng. law,* pertaining to the sheriff or viscount.—**Vicontiel rents,** certain farm-rents paid by the sheriff to the king. By 3 and 4 William IV., c. 99, such farms were placed under the management of the commissioners of the woods and forests.—**Vicontiel writs,** writs triable in the county or sheriff court.

vicount†, *n.* A former spelling of *viscount.*

vicountiel†, *a.* See *vicontiel.*

victim (vik′tim), *n.* [< F. *victime* = Sp. *víctima* = Pg. *victima* = It. *vittima,* < L. *victima,* a beast for sacrifice, prob. so called as being adorned with a fillet or band, < *vincire* (√ *vinc, vic*), bind, bind around, wind: see *vinculum.* Cf. *vicia,* vetch, prob. from the same root, also prob. *vitta,* a band, fillet, usually derived (as *victima* is also by some derived) from *viere,* pp. *vietus,* bend or twist together, plait, weave, a root prob. ult. connected with that above mentioned.] 1. A living being sacrificed to a deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice: but the sacrifice of human beings has been practised by many peoples with the object of appeasing the wrath or conciliating the favor of some deity, or in the ceremonies connected with the making of vows and covenants.

> When the dull ox [shall know] why . . . he . . .
> Is now a *victim* and now Egypt's God.
> *Pope,* Essay on Man, i. 64.

> Swift was the course; no vulgar prize they play;
> No vulgar *victim* must reward the day
> (Such as in races crown the speedy strife);
> The prize contended was great Hector's life.
> *Pope,* Iliad, xxii. 208.

2. A person sacrificed; a person killed or ruined, or greatly injured, or made to suffer in the pursuit of an object, or for the gratification of a passion or infatuation, or from disease or disaster: as, many have fallen *victims* to jealousy, to ambition; a *victim* to rheumatism; the *victims* of a railroad accident.

> He had seen the lovely learned Lady Frances Bellamy, and had fallen a *victim* to her beauty and blueism.
> *T. Hook,* Man of Many Friends, p. 4.

> The planters [of Jamaica] had been ruined in consequence of the abolition of the slave trade in 1834, and their case was allowed to present certain features of injustice of which they were the *victims.*
> *S. Dowell,* Taxes in England, IV. 225.

> Across the extensive acreage allotted to the *victims* of the sad cholera years the Prince of Zanzibar has ruthlessly cut his way to form a garden . . .
> *H. M. Stanley,* Through the Dark Continent, I. 45.

3. One who is cheated or duped; a dupe; a gull: as, the *victim* of a confidence man.

> He went off to the coach without further ceremony, and left his respected *victim* to settle the bill.
> *Dickens,* Martin Chuzzlewit, xx.

> Women are, indeed, the easy *victims* both of priestcraft and self-delusion.
> *Marg. Fuller,* Woman in 19th Century, p. 105.

victimate† (vik′tim-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *victimatus,* pp. of *victimare* (> F. *victimer*), sacrifice as a victim, < L. *victima,* a victim: see *victim.*] To sacrifice; immolate; victimize. *Bullokar.*

victimization (vik′tim-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *victimize* + *-ation.*] The act of victimizing, or the state of being victimized. Also spelled *victimisation.*

> The general *victimization* of good people by bad, which is the leading "motif" of the story.
> *Contemporary Rev.,* L. 365.

victimize (vik′tim-īz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *victimized,* ppr. *victimizing.* [< *victim* + *-ize.*] To make a victim of; especially, to make the victim of a swindling transaction; dupe; cheat. Also spelled *victimise.* [Colloq.]

> Mrs. Boldero's noble nephew, the present Strongitharm, . . . was *victimized* by his own uncle, and a most painful affair occurred between them at a game at "blind hookey."
> *Thackeray,* Philip, xxi.

> A fascinating married man, *victimized* by a crazy wife, and ready to throw himself on the sympathies of womanhood in this affliction. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 512.

> By submitting in turn to be *victimized,* a party of children can secure, at a moderate cost to each, the zest of the malevolent feeling; and this I take to be the quintessence of play. *A. Bain,* Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 311.

victimizer (vik′tim-ī-zėr); *n.* [< *victimize* + *-er*¹.] One who victimizes; a swindler. Also spelled *victimiser.*

> The invalid had a great hatred and secret terror of her *victimizer.* *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, xix.

victor (vik′tọr), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *victor, vitor* = It. *vittore,* < L. *victor,* a conqueror, < *vincere,* pp. *victus,* conquer. From the same L. verb are also ult. *victory, victorious,* etc., *convict, evict, convince, evince, vincible, invincible, vanquish,* etc.] I. *n.* 1. One who wins in a contest of any kind; one who vanquishes another in any struggle, especially in war; one who defeats an enemy in battle; a conqueror.

> Pericles was a famous man of warre,
> And *victor* eke, in nine great foughten fields.
> *Gascoigne,* Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 64.

> If your father had been *victor* there.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 134.

> In love, the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly;
> They fly that wound, and they pursue that die.
> *Waller,* To a Friend, on the Different Success of
> [their Loves.

2. One who ruins or destroys; a destroyer. [Rare or poetical.]

> There, *victor* of his health, of fortune, friends,
> And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends.
> *Pope,* Moral Essays, iii. 313.

=**Syn.** 1. *Victor, Conqueror.* A *victor* differs from a *conqueror* inasmuch as the latter achieves a complete success and conquers his opponent perhaps after a series of victories, while the *victor* is so called because of his success in a single or a particular contest, which may be otherwise barren of result to him. *Victor* is also applied to one who gains the day in a personal contest or competition, as in a race.

II. *a.* Victorious.

> Despite thy *victor* sword and fire-new fortune,
> Thy valour and thy heart, thou art a traitor.
> *Shak.,* Lear, v. 3. 132.

> Where 's now their *victor* vaward wing,
> Where Huntly, and where Home?
> *Scott,* Marmion, vi. 33.

victor (vik′tọr), *v. i.* [< *victor, n.*] To play the victor; exult.

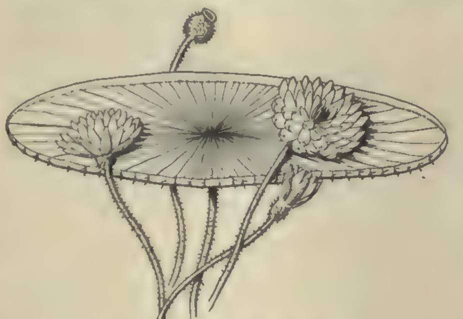
> To runne through all the pamphlets and the toyes
> Which I haue seene in hands of *Victoring* Boyes.
> *A. Holland* (Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 80). (*Davies.*)

victorer (vik′tọr-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *victourer;* < *victor* + *-er*¹.] One who gains victories; a victor. [Rare.]

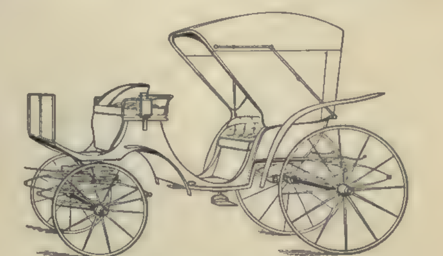
> The Spaniardes as the mynisters of grace and libertie browght vnto these newe gentyles the victorie of Chrystes death, whereby they . . . are nowe made free from the bondage of Sathans tyrannie, by the myghty poure of this triumphante *victourer.*
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 50).

victoress (vik′tọr-es), *n.* [< *victor* + *-ess.*] A female who is victorious; a victress.

Victoria (vik-tō′ri-ä), *n.* [< L. *victoria:* see *victory.*] 1. The twelfth planetoid, discovered by Hind in London in 1850.—2. [NL. (Lindley, 1838), named after Queen Victoria of England, to whom the first flower which blossomed in cultivation was presented in 1849.] A genus of water-lilies, belonging to the order *Nymphæaceæ* and tribe *Nymphæeæ.* It is characterized by an inferior ovary, upon which all the parts of the flower are inserted, and by sterile inner stamens. The only species, *V. regia,* is known as the *Victoria* or *royal water-lily,* in Guiana (from the leaves) as *irupe* or *water-platter,* and sometimes as *water-maize,* from the use of the roasted seeds. The plant is an inhabitant of still waters from Paraguay to Venezuela, growing chiefly in secondary tributaries of the Amazon system. It produces a thick rootstock from which radiate long-petioled circular leaves, each often 6 feet across (sometimes 12), with an upturned rim about 3 inches high. Each leaf resembles a shallow circular floating tray, and is conspicuously marked with a network of depressed veins, between which the surface is swollen into slight quadrangular elevations resembling alligator-skin, which gradually disappear with age. The leaves are deep-green above, the under surface pink, and are set with strong, sharp, conical spines, which also clothe the petioles, peduncles, and ovary. The leaves are very strong; a single one has borne the weight of two men. A plant may produce as many as twelve leaves at once, filling a tank 20 to 40 feet across. The solitary floating flower is from 12 to 14 inches in diameter (sometimes 24), expanding at night white and fragrant, closing by day, and expanding for the last time the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second expansion, but with the odor unpleasant, and partially expands a third time, then still deeper red, afterward withdrawing beneath the surface; in a third variety there is a sharp and beautiful contrast between outer white and central deep rose-red petals. Some have considered these distinct species. The flower consists of four sepals, numerous petals in many rows, the outer larger than the sepals, the inner gradually passing into the numerous stamens which follow in many circles, at first petaloid and broad with small anthers, the inner narrow with longer anthers, the innermost differently formed and sterile. The numerous carpels are sunk within a dilated torus, and produce albuminous edible seeds resembling peas. The plant was first discovered in Bolivia by Hænke, 1801; it first flowered in England in November, 1849, and in the United States in 1853. Compared with other water-lilies, the flowers most resemble those of *Castalia,* and the leaves those of *Euryale.*


Victoria Water-lily (*Victoria regia*).

3. [*l. c.*] A form of low, light, four-wheeled carriage, having a calash top, with seats for two persons, and an elevated driver's seat in front.

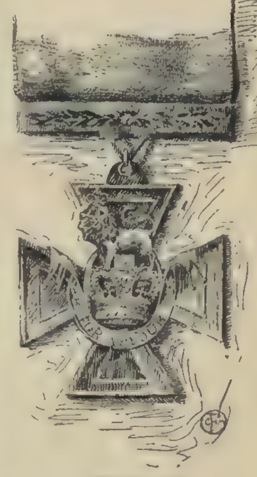

Victoria.

—4. [*l. c.*] A breed of domestic pigeons, nearly the same as the hyacinth.—**Victoria water-lily.** See def. 2.

Victoria blue. (*a*) A stain used in histological examinations. (*b*) See *blue.*

Victoria crape. See *crape.*

Victoria cross. A decoration founded by Queen Victoria in 1856, and awarded for acts of conspicuous bravery. It is a bronze cross patté, having a circular disk in the middle, on which are the royal crown and crest. This is suspended from a ribbon, blue for the navy and red for the army, and a bar is attached to the ribbon for any such additional act of gallantry as would have won the cross. Abbreviated *V. C.*


Victoria Cross.

Victoria crown-pigeon. Same as *queen's-pigeon.* See *Goura* (with cut).

Victoria green. See *green*¹.

victorial† (vik-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< OF. *victorial,* < LL. *victorialis,* of or belonging to victory, < L. *victoria,* victory: see *victory.*] Of or pertaining to victory; victorious.

> The howce of Mars *victoriall.*
> *MS. Lansd.* 762 fol. 7 v°, temp. Hen. V. (*Rel. Antiq.,* I. 206.)

Victoria lawn. A kind of muslin used for fittings, and sometimes for women's dresses.

Victorian (vik-tō′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Victoria* (see def.) + *-an.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the reign of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, which began in 1837: as, the *Victorian* literature; the *Victorian* crown (see first cut under *crown*).

> We can't do anything better than go back to Queen Anne for our furniture. But in respect to women it's quite different. We've got a *Victorian* type in that.
> *Mrs. Oliphant,* The Ladies Lindores, II. xii.

> In things specifically poetic he [Matthew Arnold] touched his readers less than any other *Victorian* poet of the first rank. *Athenæum,* April 21, 1888, p. 501.

> The *Victorian* age has produced a plentiful crop of parodists in prose and in verse. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVIII. 319.

> Macaulay, the historian of the first *Victorian* period.
> *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLI. 842.

2. Pertaining to Victoria in Australia.—**Victorian bird-cherry.** See *Pimelea.*—**Victorian bottle-tree.** See *Sterculia.*—**Victorian bower-spinach.** See *Australian spinach* (under *spinach*).—**Victorian cabbage-tree.** See *Livistona.*—**Victorian cheesewood.** See *Pittosporum.*—**Victorian dogwood.** See *Prostanthera.*—**Victorian hedge-hyssop, hemp-bush.** See the nouns.—**Victorian laurel.** See *Pittosporum.*—**Victorian lilac.** See *Hardenbergia.*—**Victorian myall, parsnip,** etc. See the nouns.—**Victorian swamp-oak.** See *Viminaria.*—**Victorian swampweed.** See *swamp-weed.*—**Victorian whitewood.** See *Pittosporum.*—**Victorian whortleberry.** See *whortleberry.*

II. *n.* One living in the reign of Queen Victoria, especially an author.

> In the use of the pentameter couplet especially there is more than ordinary skill—something of the music that the earlier poets of this century were able to extort from its reluctant syllables with more success than falls to the *Victorians.* *The Atlantic,* LXVII. 404.

victoriatus (vik-tō-ri-ā′tus), *n.* [L., < *Victoria*, Victory, a figure of Victory crowning a trophy, forming the reverse type of the coin.] A silver coin of the Roman republic, first issued in 228 B. C., and in value three fourths of the denarius. Compare *quinarius.*

Obverse. Reverse.
Victoriatus — British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

victorine (vik-tọ̄-rēn′), *n.* [Said to be so called from F. *Victorine*, a woman's name, a fem. form of *Victor*, < L. *victor*, a conqueror: see *victor.*] 1. A fur tippet having long narrow ends, worn by women.—2. A kind of peach.

victorious (vik-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< F. *victorieux* = Sp. Pg. *victorioso* = It. *vittorioso*, < L. *victoriosus*, full of victories (prop. applied, according to etym., to one frequently successful), < *victoria*, victory: see *victory.*] 1. Conquering; triumphant; having conquered in any conquest or in battle; having overcome an antagonist or enemy.

The great Son return'd
Victorious with his saints. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 136.

The Baharnagash, though *victorious*, saw with some concern that he could not avoid the king, whose courage and capacity, both as a soldier and a general, left him everything to fear for his success.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 208.

Victorious, wreath on head and spoils in hand.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 120.

A body of *victorious* invaders may raise some, or the whole, of its supplies from the conquered country.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 517.

2. Of or pertaining to victory; characterized or signalized by victory.

Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,
And cursed forever this *victorious* day.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 104.

3. Emblematic of conquest; denoting victory.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 5.

victoriously (vik-tō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a victorious manner; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly.

Grace will carry us . . . *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

victoriousness (vik-tō′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being victorious.

victory (vik′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *victories* (-riz). [< ME. *victorie*, < OF. *victorie*, *victoire*, F. *victoire* = Sp. Pg. *victoria* = It. *vittoria*, < L. *victoria*, victory, < *victor*, a conqueror, < *vincere*, pp. *victus*, conquer: see *victor.*] 1. The defeat or overcoming of an antagonist in a contest or an enemy in battle; triumph.

We also . . . [shall] assemble alle oure peple and ride vpon the saisnes, and yeve hem bataile in the name of god, that he graunte vs the *victorie*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 235.

David Deans believed this, and many other such ghostly encounters and *victories*, on the faith of the ansars, or auxiliaries of the prophets. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xv.

Knowing that they led unconquered veterans against a rude militia, they have broken every rule of warfare, and plucked *victory* out of extreme peril.
F. Harrison, Oliver Cromwell, ix.

The alloy
Of blood but makes the bliss of *victory* brighter.
R. W. Gilder, The Celestial Passion, Cost.

2. The advantage or superiority gained in any contest, as over passions, or over temptations, or in any moral or spiritual struggle.

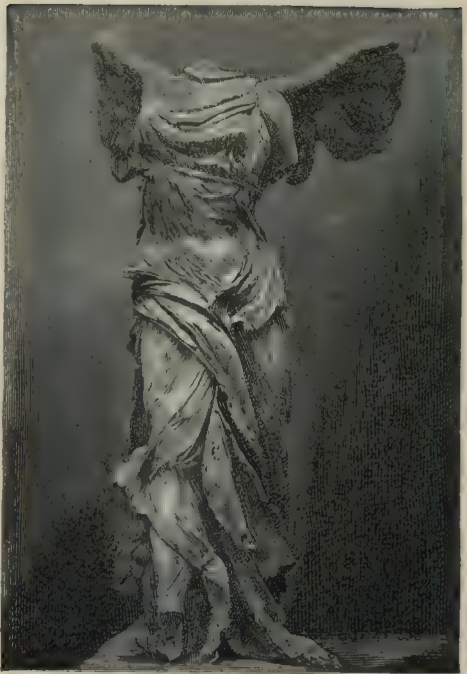
Thanks be to God, which giveth us the *victory* through our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. xv. 57.

Peace hath her *victories*
No less renown'd than War. *Milton*, Sonnets, xi.

3. A female deity of the Greeks and Romans, the personification of success in battle or in any active struggle. She is represented as a winged woman, often bearing as attributes a palm-branch and laurel crown, or a trumpet. The subject is a very frequent one in ancient art, from some of the noblest of antique sculpture down to vase-paintings and figurines. Among the most notable examples are the reliefs from the balustrade of the temple of Wingless Victory at Athens, one of which is the well-known figure entitled "Victory Loosing her Sandal," and the magnificent statue called the "Victory of Samothrace," a Greek original of the fourth century B. C., attributed to the school of Scopas, found in the island of Samothrace, where it stood on a pedestal representing the prow of a trireme, and now one of the chief ornaments of the Louvre Museum. See *Nike*, cut in next column, and cut under *Peloponnesian.*

I observed some ancient reliefs at this village [Ertesy], particularly three *victories*, holding three festoons under three heads, on a marble coffin, with imperfect Greek inscriptions under them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 170.

Cadmean, moral, Pyrrhic victory. See the adjectives.


The Victory of Samothrace, in the Louvre Museum.

victress (vik′tres), *n.* [< *victor* + *-ess*. Cf. *victrice.*] A woman who conquers; a victrix.

She shall be sole *victress*, Cæsar's Cæsar.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 336.

victrice† (vik′tris), *n.* [< OF. *victrice* = It. *vittrice*, < L. *victrix*, fem. of *victor*, victor: see *victor.*] A victress.

He knew certes,
That you, *victrice*
Of all ladies,
Should have the prize
Of worthiness.
Udall (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 59).

With boughs of palm a crowned *victrice* stand!
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cii.

victrix (vik′triks), *n.* [< L. *victrix*, fem. of *victor*, victor: see *victor.*] A victress. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxxii. [Rare.]

victual (vit′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vittle*, earlier *vytaylle* (the spelling with *c*, *victual*, as in F. *victuaille*, being a modern sophistication imitating the L. original, the pronunciation remaining that of *vittle*); < ME. *vitaille*, *vitayle*, *vitaile*, also *vitailes*, *vytaylles*, < OF. *vitaille*, *vytaile*, later (with inserted *c*) *victuaille*, *victuailles*, *vytailles* = Sp. *vitualla* = Pg. *vitualha* = It. *vettovaglia*, < LL. *victualia*, provisions, nourishment, neut. pl. of *victualis*, belonging to nourishment, < *victus*, food, < *vivere*, pp. *victus*, live: see *vivid.*] 1. Provision of food; meat; provisions: generally used in the plural, and signifying (commonly) food for human beings, prepared for eating.

But alleweyes Men fynden gode Innes, and alle that hem nedethe of *Vytaylle*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 34.

Ther as bagges ben and fat *vitaile*,
Ther wol they gon. *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 38.

Physicions ben of opynyon that one ought to begyn the meate of *vitayle* (uiandes liquides) to thende that by that means to gyve direction to the remenant.
G. du Guez, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 107, [Index.

Look to those eating rogues that bawl for *victuals*,
And stop their throats a day or two.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

Why then we will to the greenwood gang,
For we have no *vittles* to dine.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

My pig likes a dinner as well as a breakfast. No mealtime, and no sort of *victuals*, ever seems to come amiss to my pig. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xix.

There came a fair-hair'd youth, that in his hand
Bare *victual* for the mowers.
Tennyson, Geraint and Enid.

2. Any sort of grain or corn. [Scotch.]—**Broken victuals.** See *broken meat*, under *broken.*

victual (vit′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *victualed*, *victualled*, ppr. *victualing*, *victualling*. [With spelling altered as in the noun; < ME. *vitailen*, *vitaillen*, < *vitaille*, food: see *victual*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To supply or store with victuals or provisions for subsistence; provide with stores of food.

Thy loving voyage
Is but for two months *victuall'd.*
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 198.

They resolued to *victuall* the ships for eighteene moneths.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I 243.

II. *intrans.* To feed; obtain stores or provisions; provision; obtain or eat victuals.

And, *victualling* again, with brave and man-like minds
To seaward cast their eyes, and pray for happy winds.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 427.

And soon we found Peggy and Smiler [the horses] in company, . . . and *victualling* where the grass was good.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iii.

victualage (vit′l-ạ̄j), *n.* [< *victual* + *-age.*] Food; provisions; victuals. [Rare.]

I could not proceed to the school-room without passing some of their doors, and running the risk of being surprised with my cargo of *victualage;* so I stood still at this end, which, being windowless, was dark.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

victualer, victualler (vit′l-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *vitler;* < ME. *vitteller*, *vitailler* (see *victual*) + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who furnishes victuals or provisions.

That no maner *vitteller* pay eny thynge for the occupacion of the kynges Borde, to eny maner offices, for ther vytelle ther to be sold, that ys to seye withyn the seid cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

But pray, what connection have you with the suttlers? You are no *victualler* here, are you?
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern-keeper.

Fal. Marry, there is another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law. . . .
Host. All *victuallers* do so; what's a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 375.

He scornes to walke in Paules without his bootes,
And scores his diet on the *vitlers* post.
Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine (1600). [(*Halliwell.*)

3. A ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance; a store-ship. *Admiral Smyth.*—4. A corn-factor; one who deals in grain. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**Licensed victualler**, in Great Britain, an innkeeper or keeper of a public house who is licensed to sell spirits, wine, beer, etc.

victualing, victualling (vit′l-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *victual*, *v.*] The furnishing of victuals or provisions.

Our *victualling* arrangements have now been satisfactorily settled, and everybody has been put on an allowance of water. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xii.

victualing-bill (vit′l-ing-bil), *n.* A custom-house document warranting the shipment of such bonded stores as the master of an outward-bound merchantman may require for his intended voyage.

victualing-house (vit′l-ing-hous), *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat; an eating-house.

They chose that the region of Pocchorrosa to inhabyte . . . that they myght bee baytinge places and *vytailynge houses* for suche as shulde iorney towarde the southe.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 148).

victualing-note (vit′l-ing-nōt), *n.* An order given to a seaman in the British navy by the paymaster, when he joins a ship, which is handed to the ship's steward as his authority for victualing the man. *Simmonds.*

victualing-office (vit′l-ing-of″is), *n.* An office for supplying provisions and stores to the navy. [Eng.]

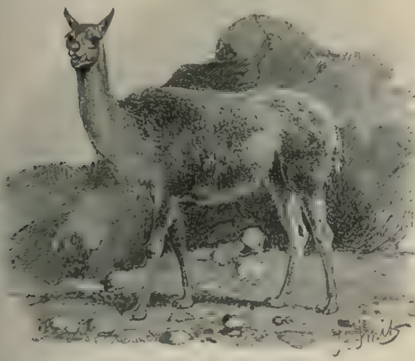
We laugh at the ridiculous management of the Navy-Board, pry into the Rogueries of the *Victualling-Office*, and tell the Names of those Clerks who were ten years ago bare-foot, and are now Twenty-Thousand-Pound Men.
C. Shadwell, Humours of the Navy, i. 1.

victualing-ship (vit′l-ing-ship), *n.* A ship which conveys provisions to the navy; a victualer.

victualing-yard (vit′l-ing-yärd), *n.* A yard, generally contiguous to a dockyard, containing magazines where provisions and other like stores for the navy are deposited, and where war-vessels and transports are provisioned. (*Imp. Dict.*) In the United States all navy-yards are victualing-yards.

victualless (vit′l-les), *a.* [< *victual* + *-less.*] Destitute of food. *Carlyle*, in Froude, First Forty Years, II.

vicugna, vicuña (vi-kö′nyạ̈), *n.* [Also *vigonia* and *viguna;* = F. *vigogne*, formerly *vicugne*, < Sp. *vicuña*, *vicugna*, < Peruv. *vicuna*, Mex. *vicugne*, the vicugna.] A South American mammal of the camel tribe, *Auchenia vicugna* or *vicuna*, related to the llama, guanaco, and alpaca. It is found wild in elevated regions of Bolivia and Chili, and is much hunted for its wool and flesh. It is one of the smaller kinds, standing about 30 inches at the withers, and of variegated coloration. It has as yet resisted all attempts to reduce it to domestication. The short soft wool is very valuable, and was formerly much used for making fine tissues and delicate fabrics. It is less used now, what is known in the trade as *vicugna* (or *viguna*) *wool* being a mixture of wool and cotton.



Vicugna (*Auchenia vicuna*).

vicugna-cloth (vi-kö´nyạ̈-klôth), *n.* Woolen cloth made from the wool of the vicugna. It is very soft, and is especially employed for women's clothes.

vid (vid), *n.* In *math.*, a letter or unit in Benjamin Pierce's linear algebras.

vida-finch (vī´dạ̈-finch), *n.* Same as *whidah-bird.* See *Vidua.*

vidame (vē-däm´), *n.* [F., < ML. *vice-dominus*, as *vice-* + *dominus.*] In French feudal jurisprudence, the lieutenant or deputy of a bishop in temporal matters; also, a minor title of French feudal nobility.

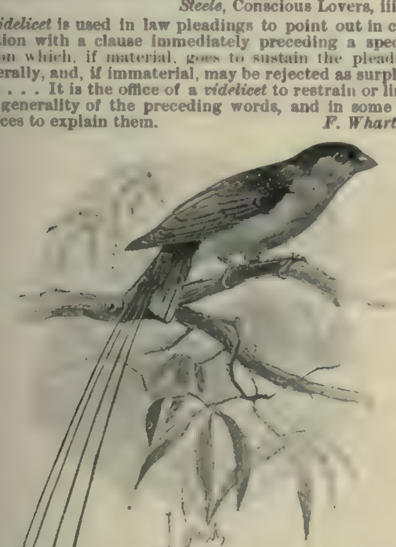
> A *Vidame* was originally the Judge of a Bishops Temporal Jurisdiction, or such an Officer to him as the Vicount was to the Count or Earl, but in process of time, of an Officer, he became a Lord, by altering his Office into a Fief, held of the Bishoprick he belonged to.
>
> *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

vide (vī´dē). [L., impv. 2d pers. sing. of *videre*, see: see *vision.*] See: a word indicating reference to something stated elsewhere: as, *vide ante*, 'see before'; *vide supra*, 'see above' (that is, in a previous place in the same book); *vide post*, 'see after'; *vide infra*, 'see below' (that is, in a subsequent place); *quod vide*, which see (usually abbreviated *q. v.*).

vidée (vē-dā´), *a.* In *her.*, same as *voided.*

videlicet (vi-del´i-set), *adv.* [L., for *videre licet*, it is permitted to see: *videre*, see; *licet*, it is permitted: see *vision* and *license.* Cf. *scilicet.*] To wit; that is; namely: abbreviated to *viz.*, which is usually read 'namely.'

> Numberless are the Changes she'll dance thro', before she'll answer this plain Question; *videlicet*, Have you deliver'd my Master's Letter to your Lady?
>
> *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.
>
> *Videlicet* is used in law pleadings to point out in connection with a clause immediately preceding a specification which, if material, goes to sustain the pleading generally, and, if immaterial, may be rejected as surplusage. . . . It is the office of a *videlicet* to restrain or limit the generality of the preceding words, and in some instances to explain them. *F. Wharton.*



King Whidah-bird (*Videstrelda regia*), male.

videndum (vī-den´dum), *n.*; pl. *videnda* (-dạ̈). [L., neut. gerundive of *videre*, see: see *vision.*] A thing to be seen.

> In my list, therefore, of *videnda* at Lyons, this, tho' last, was not, you see, least.
>
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 31.

vide-poche (vēd´posh), *n.* [F.] A receptacle for the contents of the pockets when the dress is changed or removed for the night. (*a*) A bag attached to the bed-curtains. Compare *watch-pocket.* (*b*) A vase or bowl, usually of decorative character, and sometimes having a cover.

vide-ruff†, *n.* An old card-game.

> Faith, let it be *Vide-ruffe*, and let 's make honours.
>
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, 1874, II. 122).

Videstrelda (vid-es-trel´dạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lafresnaye, 1850), < *Vid*(*ua*) + *Estrelda.*] A genus of *Viduinæ*, detached from *Vidua* for the wire-tailed veuves or whidah-birds, which have in the male the four middle tail-feathers wire-shafted with a racket at the end: later called *Tetrænura* (Reichenbach, 1861). The type and only species is *V. regia*, of South Africa, through the Transvaal to the Zambesi, and in the west to Damaraland. This is the *veuve de la côte d'Afrique* and *veuve à quatre brins* of early French ornithologists, the *shaft-tailed bunting* of Latham (1783), the *Vidua regia* of most writers. The male is 12 inches long, of which length the middle tail-feathers form three fourths or more; the color is black, varied with white, gray, brown, and buff; the bill and feet are coral-red. See cut in preceding column.

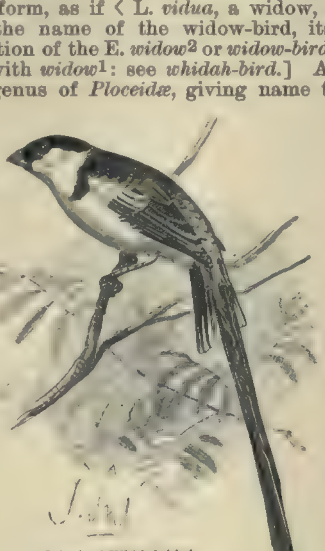
vidette (vi-det´), *n.* Same as *vedette.*

Vidian (vid´i-ạn), *a.* [< *Vidius* (see def.) + *-an.*] Relating or dedicated to the Italian anatomist Guido Guidi, Latinized Vidius (16th century): specifically applied in anatomy to several parts. —**Vidian artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary artery which traverses the Vidian canal to be distributed to the Eustachian tube and the top of the larynx.—**Vidian canal, nerve, plexus.** See the nouns.—**Vidian foramen.** Same as *Vidian canal.*

vidimus (vid´i-mus), *n.* [So called from this word indorsed on the papers: L. *vidimus*, 'we have seen,' 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. of *videre*, see: see *vision.*] **1.** An examination or inspection: as, a *vidimus* of accounts or documents.—**2.** An abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, or the like.

vidonia (vi-dō´ni-ạ̈), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *vidonho*, a vine-branch (cf. *videira*, a vine), < *vide*, a vine-branch, = Sp. *vid*, a vine, = It. *vite*, a vine, < L. *vitis*, a vine.] A dry wine from the Canary Islands, formerly much in fashion in England.

Vidua (vid´ụ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), a Latinized form, as if < L. *vidua*, a widow, tr. F. *veuve*, the name of the widow-bird, itself a translation of the E. *widow*² or *widow-bird*, confused with *widow*¹: see *whidah-bird.*] An African genus of *Ploceidæ*, giving name to the *Viduinæ;* the veuves, widow-birds, or whidah-birds. No type having been originally indicated, the name is practically conterminous with *Viduinæ* in a narrow sense, and has been variously restricted by different writers, notably to *V. principalis* and *V.* (*Videstrelda*) *regia.* The former of these has in the male the four middle tail-feathers immensely lengthened and wide throughout their length (not wire-shafted). It was originally described (and figured) by Edwards in 1760 as the *long-tailed sparrow*, by Brisson in the same year as *la veuve d'Angola*, by Linnæus in 1766 as *Emberiza vidua*, *E. principalis*, and *E. serena*, by Latham in 1783 as the *long-tailed*, *variegated*, and *Dominican bunting*, and by Cuvier in 1817 as *Vidua principalis.* The male is 10 inches long, of which length the ample middle tail-feathers make two thirds or more, the rest of the tail being scarcely 2 inches, and the wing being only 3; the color is black and white, chiefly massed in large areas, and varied with some buff and gray. The female lacks the extraordinary development of the tail, being scarcely 5 inches long, and is also quite different in color from the male. This bird is widely distributed in Africa. A second species is *V. hypocherina* (or *splendens*) of the Zanzibar district. For *V. regia*, see *Videstrelda;* and for other forms, see *Viduinæ.*



Principal Whidah-bird (*Vidua principalis*), male.

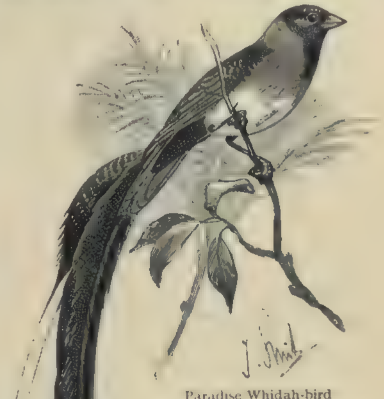
viduage (vid´ụ̄-āj), *n.* [< L. *vidua*, a widow (see *widow*), + *-age.*] The condition of a widow; widowhood; widows collectively.

vidual† (vid´ụ̄-ạl), *a.* [< L. *vidualis*, of or pertaining to a widow, < *vidua*, a widow: see *widow.*] Of, pertaining, or relating to the state of a widow. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

viduate (vid´ụ̄-āt), *n.* [< L. *viduatus*, pp. of *viduare*, widow: see *viduation.*] *Eccles.*, the office or position of one of the order of widows; the order itself.

viduation (vid-ụ̄-ā´shọn), *n.* [< L. *viduatus*, pp. of *viduare*, bereave, widow, < *vidua*, a widow, *viduus*, widowed: see *widow.*] The state of being widowed; bereavement.

Viduinæ (vid-ụ̄-ī´nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vidua* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Ploceidæ*, named from the genus *Vidua;* the whidahs and related forms: variously restricted. (*a*) In a broad sense, lately adopted by some monographers, one of two subfamilies of *Ploceidæ*, containing all those with very short or spurious first primary of slender falcate form, of whatever other character: opposed to *Ploceinæ* alone. It thus covers a very large series of about 40 genera of not only African, but also Oriental, etc., birds, including those usually called *Spermestinæ*, as waxbills, amadavats, blood-finches, senegals, strawberry-finches, sociable weavers, etc. See *Philetærus*, *Pyrenestes*, *Quelea*, *Spermestes*, *Amadina*, *Tæniopygia*, *Estrelda*, with various cuts. (*b*) In a narrow sense, confined to those African forms in the males of which the tail is longer than the wings, sometimes extraordinarily lengthened into an arched train or of other special figure; the whidahs proper. Two of these remarkable birds are described under *Vidua* and *Videstrelda* respectively. A third is the widow of paradise, *Vidua* (or *Steganura*) *paradisea.* This was first described and figured by Edwards in 1747 as the *red-breasted long-tailed finch;* by the early French ornithologists as *grande veuve d'Angola* and *veuve à collier d'or;* and is the original *whidah-bird* of Latham, 1783. In the male the four middle tail-feathers are broad and flattened, and two of them taper to mere filaments; the length is 11 inches, of which the tail makes 8½; the wing is 3 inches; the color is chiefly black, varied with white, brown, and buff, and especially marked with a collar of orange-rufous. The female is quite different in color, and 6 inches long, of which the tail is only 2½. This whidah is widely distributed in Africa, and is the one oftenest seen in cages. A fourth is *Vidua* (*Linura*) *fischeri*, of East Africa, 10 inches long, with all four of the middle tail-feathers wired throughout. The foregoing are all the species in which the four middle tail-feathers are peculiar and the rest plain. But in other whidahs all the rectrices share more or less elongation. Such belong to the three genera *Chera*, *Coliuspasser* (or *Penthetria*), and *Penthetriopsis.* *Chera procne* of South Africa is the epaulet-whidah, of which the male is glossy-black above and below, with scarlet shoulders, and 19 inches long, with a tail of 15 inches. This is the only member of its genus. The species of *Coliuspasser* are several, of which the best-known is *C. ardens* (with nearly twenty other New Latin names). The male of this is black above and below with a scarlet collar across the fore neck; it inhabits South Africa. *C. laticaudus*, *C. hartlaubi*, *C. albonotata*, and *C. eques* are the other species of this genus. The three members of the genus *Penthetriopsis* furnish the remaining type of whidahs, in which the males are black, varied with bright-yellow, as *P. macrura* of western and equatorial Africa, and *P. macrocerca* of northeastern Africa.



Paradise Whidah-bird (*Steganura paradisea*), male.

viduity (vi-dū´ị-ti), *n.* [< L. *viduita*(*t-*)*s*, widowhood, < *vidua*, a widow: see *widow.*] Widowhood. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 6.

viduous (vid´ụ̄-us), *a.* [< L. *viduus*, widowed, bereft: see *widow.*] Widowed. [Rare.]

> She gone, and her *viduous* mansion, your heart, to let, her successor the new occupant . . . finds her miniature.
>
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxvi.

vie¹ (vī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vied*, ppr. *vying.* [Formerly also *vye;* < ME. *vien;* by apheresis from *envy*², ult. < L. *invitare*, invite: see *envy*², *invite.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. In the old games of gleek, primero, etc., to wager on the value of one's hand against an opponent.

He cometh in only with jolly brags and great vaunts, as if he were playing at post, and should win all by *vying*.
Bp. Jewell, Controversy with M. Harding, iv.

To *vie* was to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand of cards.
Gifford, Note on B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, [iv. 1.

2. To strive for superiority; endeavor to be equal or superior (to); contend; rival: followed by *with*, and said of persons or things.

Fortune did *vie with* nature, to bestow,
When I was born, her bounty equally.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

Albion in Verse *with* antient Greece had *vy'd*,
And gain'd alone a Fame.
Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

Gold furze *with* broom in blossom *vies*.
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To offer as a stake, as in card-playing; play as for a wager with.

She hung upon my neck, and kiss on kiss
She *vied* so fast. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 311.

Here's a trick *vied* and revied!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

2. To put or bring into competition; bandy; try to outdo in; contend with respect to. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Nature wants stuff
To *vie* strange forms with fancy.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 98.

Now thine eyes
Vie tears with the hyæna.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

The roguish eye of J—ll . . . almost invites a stranger to *vie* a repartee with it. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

vie^1 (vī), *n.* [Formerly also *vye*; < *vie*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *envy*^{2}.] A contest for superiority, especially a close or keen contest; a contention in the way of rivalry; hence, sometimes, a state where it would be difficult to decide as to which party had the advantage; also, a challenge; a wager.

At this particular of defaming, both the sexes seem to be at a *vie*, and I think he were a very critical judge that should determine between them.
Government of the Tongue.

vie^2†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *vie* = Sp. Pg. *vida* = It. *vita*, < L. *vita*, life, < *vivere*, live: see *vital*, *vivid*.] Life.

We biseche thee for alle that hereth this *vie*
Off oure ladi seynt Marie,
That Ihesu schelde hem fram grame.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

vielle (viel), *n.* [F.: akin to *viol*: see *viol*.] **1.** One of the large early forms of the medieval viol.

Afterwards the latter name [viole] was exclusively used, and ultimately passed into the modern form Violin, while the name *Vièle* was given to a totally different instrument, the Organistrum or Symphonia, whence the French Chifonié. This is the modern Viol, in which the music is produced by the rotation of a wheel.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dxxiv.

2. Same as *hurdy-gurdy*, 1.

Vienna basin. In *geol.*, the name given to an orographically not very well defined area, having Vienna near its southwestern extremity and extending to the Bohemian mountains on the northwest and the Carpathians on the northeast, and underlain by a series of Tertiary rocks remarkable for their extent, size, and complicated development. This Tertiary belongs chiefly to the Neogene of the Austrian geologists (see *Neogene*), and is divided into several subgroups, beginning with the Aquitanian, followed (in ascending order) by the Sarmatian and Mediterranean subdivisions—these all being of Miocene age—and then by the Congerian or Pliocene. The Vienna basin opened out to the east into a broad Miocene inland sea, slightly brackish, and is believed to have been connected, in former times, with the Arabo-Caspian basin, and perhaps even with the Arctic Ocean. It also communicated with the basin of the upper Danube, and with an area lying north of the Carpathians—in both cases, however, by narrow channels. Some writers limit the name *Vienna basin* to a smaller area lying pretty closely adjacent to the northern flanks of the eastern Alps, and partly included within their spurs.

Vienna caustic. A mixture of caustic potash and quicklime. See *caustic*.

Vienna draught. Compound infusion of senna; black-draught.

Vienna lake. A somewhat indefinite product, but usually a dark-red lake with little strength obtained from the liquors remaining from the making of carmine. Also called *Florence lake* and *Paris lake*.

Vienna opening, in *chess-playing*. See *opening*, 9.

Vienna paste. Same as *Vienna caustic*.

Vienna powder, work. See *powder*, *work*^{1}.

Viennese (vi-e-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Viennois*; < *Vienna* (F. *Vienne* = G. *Wien*) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Vienna, the capital of the Austrian empire, situated on the Danube, or pertaining to its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Vienna.

vi et armis (vī et är′mis). [L.: *vi*, abl. sing. of *vis*, force, violence; *et*, and; *armis*, abl. of *arma*, a weapon, defensive armor: see *vis*^{1} and *arm*^{2}.] In *law*, with force and arms: words made use of in indictments and actions of trespass to show that the trespass or crime was forcible or committed with a display of force; hence, with force or violence generally.

view (vū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vewe*; < OF. *veue*, F. *vue*, a view, sight, < *veu*, F. *vu* (= It. *veduta*, < ML. as if **vidutus*), pp. of *voir*, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision*.] **1.** The act of viewing, seeing, or beholding; examination by the eye; survey; inspection; look; sight.

She made good *view* of me. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2. 20.

She looked out at her father's window,
To take a *view* of the countrie.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 142).

2. The act of perceiving by the mind; mental survey; intellectual inspection or examination; observation; consideration.

My last *View* shall be of the first Language of the Earth, the antient Language of Paradise, the Language wherein God Almighty himself pleased to pronounce and publish the Tables of the Law. *Howell*, Letters, II. 60.

For though, in demonstration, the mind does at last perceive the agreement or disagreement of the ideas it considers, . . . there must be more than one transient *view* to find it. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. ii. 4.

3. Power of seeing or perception, either physical or mental; range of vision; reach of sight; extent of prospect.

These growing feathers pluck'd from Cæsar's wing
Will make him fly an ordinary pitch,
Who else would soar above the *view* of men,
And keep us all in servile fearfulness.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 79.

Stand in her *view*, make your addresses to her.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, iii. 1.

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 856.

Keeping the idea which is brought into it [the mind] for some time actually in *view* . . . is called contemplation. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. 1.

Who keeps one end in *view* makes all things serve.
Browning, In a Balcony.

4. That which is viewed, seen, or beheld; something which is looked upon; sight or spectacle presented to the eye or to the mind; scene; prospect.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the *view*.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 7.

The country was wild and broken, with occasional superb *views* over frozen arms of the Gulf, and the deep rich valleys stretching inland.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 42.

5. A scene as represented by painting, drawing, or photography; a picture or sketch, especially a landscape.—**6.** Manner or mode of looking at things; manner of regarding subjects on which various opinions may be held; judgment; opinion; conception; notion; way of thinking; theory.

There is a great difference of *view* as to the way in which perfection shall be sought.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in the 19th Cent., p. 19.

One Hester Prynne, who appeared to have been rather a noteworthy personage in the *view* of our ancestors.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 36.

They have all my *views*, and I believe they will carry them out unless overruled by a higher Power.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 258.

Persons who take what is called a high *view* of life and of human nature are never weary of telling us that money-getting is not man's noblest occupation.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 193.

7. Something looked toward or forming the subject of consideration; intention; design; purpose; aim.

The allegory has another *view*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

I write without any *view* to profit or praise.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

8†. Appearance; show; aspect.

So, at his bloody *view*, her eyes are fled
Into the deep dark cabins of her head.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1037.

New graces find,
Which, by the splendour of her *view*
Dazzled before, we ever knew.
Waller, The Night-Piece.

9. In *law*, an inspection by the jury of property or a place the appearance or condition of which is involved in the case, or useful to enable the jury to understand the testimony, as of a place where a crime has been committed.—**10.** Specifically, inspection of a dead body; an autopsy.—**11†.** The footing of a beast. *Halliwell.*—**Bird's-eye view.** See *bird's-eye*.—**Dissolving views,** a name given to pictures thrown on a screen by a lantern in such manner that they appear to dissolve every one into that following, without any interval of blank between them. To cause the pictures to "dissolve," two lanterns are required, each of which projects its picture upon the same field on the screen, both being in the same focus. One picture being projected, to cause it to disappear gradually and the next to take its place, a sliding cap or hood is mechanically withdrawn from the front of the second lantern and placed before the first lantern. Another method is to turn on the gas of one lantern while shutting off the gas of the other. The result is the same by either method, the first picture disappearing as the second appears, the two melting one into the other till one is lost and the other becomes clear. By a recent improved method only one lantern is used, and by appropriate mechanism a picture is substituted for that preceding it so quickly that there is no appreciation of any interval between them.—**Field of view.** See *field*.—**In view of,** in consideration of; having regard to.—**On view,** open or submitted to public inspection; exhibited to the public: as, pictures placed *on view*.—**Point of view.** See *point*^{1}.—**Side view.** See *side*^{1} and *side-view*.—**To the view,** so as to be seen by everybody; in public.

Mechanic slaves
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us *to the view*. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 211.

View of frank-pledge, in *Eng. law*: (*a*) A court of record, now fallen into almost total desuetude, held once in the year within a particular hundred, township, or manor, by the steward of the leet. *Wharton.* (*b*) In Anglo-Saxon law, the office of a sheriff in seeing all the frank-pledges of a hundred, and that all youths above fourteen belonged to some tithing: a function of the court-leet. *Stimson.*
=**Syn. 4** and **5.** *View, Prospect, Scene, Landscape. View* is the most general of these words; *prospect* most suggests the idea that the beholder is at a place somewhat elevated, so as to be able to see far; *scene* most suggests the idea of resemblance to a picture; *landscape* most suggests the idea of diversity in unity.

view (vū), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vewe*; < *view*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To see; look on; behold.

When most I wink, then do mine eyes best see,
For all the day I *view* things unrespected.
Shak., Sonnets, xliii.

The people *view'd* them wi' surprise,
As they danc'd on the green.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 177).

2. To examine with the eye; look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; survey; explore; peruse.

Go up and *view* the country. Josh. vii. 2.

Lords, *view* these letters full of bad mischance.
France is revolted from the English quite.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 89.

I had not the opportunity to *view* it.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 137.

For he *viewed* the fashions of that land;
Their way of worship *viewed* he.
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 2).

3. To survey intellectually; examine with the mental eye; consider; regard.

As Princes be more high and also mightier than the rest, euen so are they more beholde & also more *viewed* than others.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 10.

And though, oft looking backward, well she *vewede*
Her selfe freed from that foster insolent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 50.

When we *view* an object as a concrete whole we apprehend it. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 331.

=**Syn. 1.** To witness.—**2.** To scan.—**3.** To contemplate.

II. *intrans.* To look; take a view. [Rare.]

Mr. Harley is sagacious to *view* into the remotest consequences of things. *The Examiner*, No. 6.

viewer (vū′ėr), *n.* [< *view* + *-er*^{1}.] One who views, surveys, or examines.

For if I will bee a Judge of your goodes, for the same you will be a *viewer* of my life.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 225.

Specifically—(*a*) An official appointed to inspect or superintend something; an overseer; in *coal-mining*, the general manager, both above and below ground, of a coal-mine. This word, not at all in use in the United States, is almost obsolete in England, having become replaced by the terms *mining-engineer* and *agent*. The terms used in the United States are *manager* and *superintendent*.

The Colliery *Viewer* [Newcastle-upon-Tyne] superintends the collieries. He has a salary of 60*l.* a year.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 1646.

(*b*) One of a body of jurors who are appointed by a court to view or inspect the property in controversy or the place where a crime has been committed. In Scotland two persons called *showers* point out the subjects to be viewed.

view-halloo (vū′ha-lö′), *n.* In *fox-hunting*, the shout uttered by the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover. Also *view-hallo*, *view-hollo*, *view-hollow*, etc.

But pray, what is become of the lady all this while? why, lady Freelove, you told me she was not here, and, i' faith, I was just drawing off another way, if I had not heard the *view-hollow*. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

viewiness (vū′i-nes), *n.* The character or state of being viewy or speculative. [Colloq.]

We have opinions which were then considered to affix to those who uttered them the stigma of *viewiness* endorsed to a great extent by a Conservative Lord Chancellor.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 14.

viewless (vū'les), *a.* [< *view* + *-less.*] Not capable of being viewed or seen; not perceived by the eye; invisible.

> To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 124.

> O'er the sheep-track's maze
> The *viewless* snow-mist weaves a glist'ning haze.
> *Coleridge*, Constancy to an Ideal Object.

viewlessly (vū'les-li), *adv.* In a viewless manner.

viewly (vū'li), *a.* [< *view* + *-ly*1.] Pleasing to the view; sightly; handsome. [Prov. Eng.]

viewpoint (vū'point), *n.* Point of view. [Colloq.]

> The manner in which the details of a history are presented should be judged from the standpoint of the writer, from the general *viewpoint* of the time.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 499.

viewsome (vū'sum), *a.* [< *view* + *-some.*] Viewly. [Prov. Eng.]

view-telescope (vū'tel″e-skōp), *n.* See *telescope.*

viewy (vū'i), *a.* [< *view* + *-y*1.] **1.** Holding, or prone to hold, peculiar views; given to views or schemes that are speculative rather than practical; holding the notions of a doctrinaire; visionary. [Colloq.]

> Sheffield, on the other hand, without possessing any real view of things more than Charles, was at this time fonder of hunting for views, and more in danger of taking up false ones — that is, he was *viewy*, in a bad sense of the word.
> *J. H. Newman*, Loss and Gain, i. 3.

> A man's identification with the movement was taken as proof that he was *viewy* and unfit for leadership.
> *The American*, VI. 278.

2. Showy. [Colloq.]

> They [chests of drawers] would hold together for a time, . . . and that was all; but the slaughterers cared only to have them *viewy* and cheap.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 230.

vifda, vivda (vif'dä, viv'dä), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *veifat*, pp. of *veifa*, wave, vibrate; cf. Sw. *vefta*, Dan. *vifte*, fan, winnow: see *waft.*] In Orkney and Shetland, beef or mutton hung and dried without salt. *Scott*, Pirate, xxix.

vigesimal (vī-jes'i-mal), *a.* [< L. *vigesimus, vicesimus*, twentieth, < *viginti*, twenty: see *twenty.*] Twentieth.

vigesimation (vī-jes-i-mā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *vigesimus*, twentieth, + *-ation*; formed in imitation of *decimation.*] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. [Rare.]

vigia (vi-jē'ä), *n.* [< Sp. *vigia*, a lookout, < *vigiar*, look out, < *vigilia*, a watching: see *vigil.*] A hydrographical warning on a chart, to denote that the pinnacle of a rock, or a shoal, may exist thereabout. *Hamersly.*

vigil (vij'il), *n.* [Formerly also *vigile*; < ME. *vigil, vigile, vigilie*, < OF. *vigile, vigilie*, F. *vigile* = Sp. Pg. It. *vigilia*, a watching, vigil, < L. *vigilia*, a waking or watching, < *vigil*, waking, watchful (cf. AS. *wacol*, watchful), < *vigere*, be lively: see *wake*1. Hence (from L. *vigil*) *vigilant*, etc.] **1.** The act of keeping awake; abstinence or forbearance from sleep at the natural or ordinary hours of rest; the state of being awake during the natural time for sleep; sleeplessness; wakefulness; watch: commonly in the plural.

> There is nothing that wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 120.

2. Devotional watching; hence, devotions, services, praise, prayer, or the like performed during the customary hours of sleep; nocturnal devotions: commonly in the plural.

> So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tuned.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 182.

> At Mary's Tomb (sad, sacred Place!)
> The Virtues shall their *Vigils* keep.
> *Prior*, Ode Presented to the King, st. 1.

3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Originally, in the *early church*, the watch kept in a church or cemetery on the night before a feast, the time being occupied in prayer. The assembly on such occasions often leading to disorders, the custom of holding such vigils came to be abandoned in the eleventh or twelfth century. A trace of the old custom remains in the matins, lauds, and midnight mass before Christmas day. Hence — (*b*) The day and night preceding a festival; the eve or day before a festival; strictly, an eve which is a fast. Special offices or the use of the collect of the festival mark the vigil. If the day before such a festival is Sunday, the fast is transferred to the previous Saturday. Vigils are observed in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, the Anglican, and other churches.

> He that shall live this day, and see old age,
> Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,
> And say, "To-morrow is St. Crispian."
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 45.

4†. A wake.

> Of the feste and pleyes palestral
> At my *vigil*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 305.

Coma vigil. See *coma*1.— **Vigils** or **watchings of flowers**, a term applied by Linnæus to the opening and shutting of certain flowers at regular hours of the day. See *sleep, n.*, 5.

vigilance (vij'i-lans), *n.* [< F. *vigilance* = Sp. *vigilancia* = It. *vigilanza, vigilanzia*, < L. *vigilantia*, watchfulness, < *vigilan(t-)s*, wakeful, watchful: see *vigilant.*] **1**†. Wakefulness.

> Mr. Baxter seems to have thought that the connexion between the soul and the body subsisted only during a state of *vigilance*. *Priestley*, Disquisitions.

2. The state or character of being vigilant; watchfulness in discovering or guarding against danger, or in providing for safety; circumspection; caution.

> To teach them *Vigilence* by false Alarms.
> *Prior*, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 33.

> His face is unruffled, his speech is courteous, till *vigilance* is laid asleep. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. Specifically, watchfulness during the hours of night.

> Ulysses yielded unseasonably [to sleep], and the strong passion and love for his country that so fully possess'd his soul should have given him . . . *vigilance.*
> *Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey, xiii. 142.

4. In *med.*, a form of insomnia.— **5.** A guard or watch. [Rare and obsolete.]

> In at this gate none pass
> The *vigilance* here placed. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 580.

Order of Vigilance. See *Order of the White Falcon*, under *falcon.*— **Vigilance committee**, an unauthorized organization of citizens who, in the absence of regular courts, or when such courts are inefficient, administer summary justice in cases of heinous crime. [U. S.]

> The first man hung by the San Francisco *Vigilance Committee* was dead before he was swung up, and the second was alive after he was cut down.
> *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 73.

vigilancy† (vij'i-lan-si), *n.* [As *vigilance* (see *-cy*).] Vigilance.

> Trusting to the *vigilancy* of her sentinel.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 191.

vigilant (vij'i-lant), *a.* [< F. *vigilant* = Sp. Pg. It. *vigilante*, < L. *vigilan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vigilare*, watch, wake, keep watch, < *vigil*, wakeful, watchful: see *vigil.*] **1.** Watchful, as one who watches during the hours for sleep; ever awake and on the alert; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; circumspect; cautious; wary.

> Be sober, be *vigilant.* 1 Pet. v. 8.

> Take your places and be *vigilant.*
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 1.

> Gospel takes up the rod which Law lets fall;
> Mercy is *vigilant* when Justice sleeps.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 244.

2. Indicating vigilance.

> There's Zanze's *vigilant* taper; safe are we!
> *Browning*, In a Gondola.

=**Syn. 1.** *Wakeful*, etc. See *watchful.*

vigilante (vij-i-lan'te), *n.* [< Sp. *vigilante*, vigilant: see *vigilant, a.*] A member of a vigilance committee. [U. S.]

> A little over a year ago one committee of *vigilantes* in eastern Montana shot or hung nearly sixty [horse-thieves] — not, however, with the best judgment in all cases.
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 505.

vigilantly (vij'i-lant-li), *adv.* In a vigilant manner; watchfully; circumspectly; alertly.

vigily†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *vigil.*

> It is ful fair to been yclept madame,
> And goon to *vigilies* al bifore.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 377.

vigintivirate (vī-jin-tiv'i-rāt), *n.* [< L. *viginti*, twenty, + *vir*, man, + *-ate*3.] A body of officers of government consisting of twenty men. [Rare.]

Vigna (vig'nä), *n.* [NL. (Savi, 1822), named after Dominico *Vigna*, professor of botany at Pisa in 1628.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ* and subtribe *Euphaseoleæ.* It is distinguished from the type genus (*Phaseolus*) by the absence of a beak upon the keel-petals, or by the failure of the beak, if developed, to form a perfect spiral. There are about 45 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are usually twining or prostrate herbs, with pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and yellowish or rarely purplish flowers in a short cluster upon an axillary peduncle, followed by cylindrical pods which become greatly elongated — sometimes, it is said, a yard long. For *V. Catiang*, universally cultivated in the tropics, and now also in southern parts of Europe and the United States, see *chowlee*, and *cow-pea* (under *pea*1); its typical form is low and somewhat erect; when tall and climbing, it has been known as *V. Sinensis.* *V. lanceolata* of Australia, also edible, produces, besides the ordinary cylindrical pods, others from buried flowers fruiting under ground, and resembling the peanut. *V. luteola* is known as *seaside bean*, and *V. unguiculata* as *red bean*, in the West Indies. One species occurs in the United States, *V. glabra*, a yellow-flowered hirsute twiner of brackish marshes from South Carolina to Mississippi.

vignette (vin-yet' or vin'yet), *n.* [Formerly also *vignett*; < F. *vignette*, dim. of *vigne*, vineyard, vine, < L. *vinea*, a vine: see *vine.*] **1.** A running ornament of vine-leaves, tendrils, and grapes, as in architecture.— **2.** The flourishes in the form of vine-leaves, branches, etc., with which capital letters in manuscripts are sometimes surrounded.— **3.** In *printing*, the engraved illustration or decoration that precedes a title-page or the beginning of a chapter: so called because many of the cuts first made for books in France were inclosed with a border of the general character of trailing vines.— **4.** Hence, any image or picture; a cut or illustration.

> Her imagination was full of pictures, . . . divine *vignettes* of mild spring or mellow autumn moments.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, x.

> Assisi, in the January twilight, looked like a *vignette* out of some brown old missal.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 213.

> In bright *vignettes*, and each complete,
> Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet,
> Or palace, how the city glittered!
> *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

5. A photographic portrait showing only the head, or the head and shoulders, and so printed that the ground shades off insensibly around the subject into an even color, which may be that of the untreated paper, or a more or less dark shade produced by a separate operation; hence, any picture, not a portrait, treated in the same way.

vignette (vin-yet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vignetted*, ppr. *vignetting.* [< *vignette, n.*] In *photog.*, to treat or produce, as a portrait, in the style of a vignette.

vignetter (vin-yet'ėr), *n.* In *photog.*, any device for causing the edges of a printed part of a negative to fade away evenly and gradually into the background. A form of vignetter may be interposed between the camera and the subject, so that the portrait will be vignetted directly on the negative. See *vignetting-glass* and *vignetting-paper.*

vignetting-glass (vin-yet'ing-glȧs), *n.* In *photog.*, a glass frame for the same use and made on the same principles as the vignetting-paper. A usual form has an aperture of clear glass in the middle, around which are carried thin layers of tissue-paper, every layer projecting a little beyond that placed upon it. Another form is of deep-orange glass, with a center of white glass, the gradation being effected by grinding away the edge of the encircling orange part. Also called *vignetter.*

vignetting-mask (vin-yet'ing-mȧsk), *n.* Same as *vignetting-paper.*

vignetting-paper (vin-yet'ing-pā″pėr), *n.* In *photog.*, a mask used in printing vignette pictures. It is a sheet of thin paper with a piece of the desired size left clear and semi-transparent in the middle, proceeding from which shading is carried in an opaque color so as gradually to attain complete opacity, and thus cause the strongly printed part of the negative in the middle to fade by even gradation around its edge to the color of the unprinted paper. Also called *vignetter* and *vignetting-mask.*

vignettist (vin-yet'ist), *n.* [< *vignette* + *-ist.*] A maker of vignettes; an artist who devotes his attention to vignettes. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 260.

vignite (vig'nīt), *n.* A magnetic iron ore.

vignoble† (vē-nyō'bl), *n.* [F., a vineyard, < *vigne*, vine: see *vine.*] A vineyard.

> That excellent *vignoble* of Pontaq and Obrien, from whence comes the choicest of our Bordeaux wines.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, July 13, 1683.

vigonia (vi-gō'ni-ä), *n.* Same as *vicugna.*

> A herd of thirty-six, including the kinds called llamas, alpacas, and vicunas or *vigonias*, were sent from Lima.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 136.

Vigo plaster. See *plaster.*

vigor, vigour (vig'ọr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *vigueur* = Sp. Pg. *vigor* = It. *vigore*, < L. *vigor*, activity, force, < *vigere*, flourish, thrive, be lively. Cf. *vigil, wake.* Hence *vigor, v.*, *invigorate.*] **1.** Active strength or force of body; physical force; a flourishing physical condition; also, strength of mind; mental health and power; by extension, force of healthy growth in plants.

> The sinewy *vigour* of the traveller.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 308.

> He who runs or dances begs
> The equal *Vigour* of two Legs. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

> And strangely spoke
> The faith, the *vigour*, bold to dwell
> On doubts that drive the coward back.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcv.

2. Strength or force in general; powerful or energetic action; energy; efficacy; potency.

> And with a sudden *vigour* it doth posset
> And curd . . .
> The thin and wholesome blood.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 68.

> The *vigour* of the Parliament had begun to humble the pride of the bishops. *Milton*, Second Defence.

=**Syn. 1.** Health, haleness, soundness, robustness, bloom, thriftiness. — **2.** Might, power.

vigor†, **vigour**† (vig'o̤r), *v. t.* [< LL. *vigorare*, make strong, < L. *vigor*, vigor, strength: see *vigor, n.*] To invigorate.

vigorless (vig'o̤r-les), *a.* [< *vigor* + *-less.*] Without vigor; feeble. *Princeton Rev.*, Sept., 1879, p. 318.

vigoroso (vig-ō̤-rō'sō̤), *a.* [It., = E. *vigorous.*] In *music*, with energy.

vigorous (vig'o̤r-us), *a.* [< F. *vigoureux* = Sp. Pg. It. *vigoroso*, < ML. **vigorosus* (in adv. *vigorose*), < L. *vigor*, vigor: see *vigor.*] **1.** Possessing vigor of body or mind; full of strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust; powerful; having strong vitality or power of growth, as a plant; also, having or exerting force of any kind.

> Fam'd for his valour young;
> At sea successful, *vigorous*, and strong. *Waller.*

> A score of years after the energies of even *vigorous* men are declining or spent, his [Josiah Quincy's] mind and character made themselves felt as in their prime.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 94.

> *Vigorous* trees are great disinfectants.
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, vi.

2. Exhibiting or resulting from vigor, energy, or strength, either physical or mental; powerful; forcible; energetic; strong.

> His *vigorous* understanding and his stout English heart were proof against all delusion and all temptation.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

> *Vigorous* activity is not the only condition of a strong will. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 646.

=**Syn. 1.** Hale, sound, sturdy, hearty, thrifty, flourishing. —**1** and **2.** Nervous, spirited.

vigorously (vig'o̤r-us-li), *adv.* In a vigorous manner; with vigor; forcibly; with active exertions.

> These ronne vpon hym with axes, and billes, and swerdes right *vigerously*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 496.

> Money to enable him to push on the war *vigorously*.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 7.

vigorousness (vig'o̤r-us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being vigorous or possessed of active strength; force; energy; strength. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 2.

Vigors's warbler or **vireo.** See *warbler.*

Vigo's powder. See *powder.*

vigour, *n.* and *v.* See *vigor.*

viguna, *n.* See *vicugna.*

vihara (vi-hä'rä̤), *n.* [Skt., lit. expatiation, recreation.] In *Buddhist arch.*, a monastery. See *Buddhist architecture*, under *Buddhist.*

> Six successive kings had built as many *viharas* on this spot [near Patna], when one of them surrounded the whole with a high wall, which can still be traced, measuring 1600 ft. north and south, by 400 ft., and enclosing eight separate courts. Externally to this enclosure were numerous stupas or towerlike *viharas*, ten or twelve of which are easily recognised. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 136.

vihuela (vi-hwā'lä̤), *n.* [OSp.: see *viol.*] An early and simple form of the Spanish guitar.

viking (vī'king), *n.* [Not found in ME., but first in mod. historical use; = G. *viking*, < Icel. *vīkingr* (= Sw. Dan. *viking*), a pirate, freebooter, rover, lit. (as indicated by the AS. *wīcing*, mod. E. artificially *wicking*) '*wick-man,' i. e. '*bay-man, *creeker,' one who frequented the bays, fords, or creeks and issued thence for plunder; < Icel. *vīkr* = Sw. *vik* = Dan. *vig*, a bay, creek, inlet, + *-ingr* = E. *-ing*^{3}: see *wick*^{3} and *-ing*^{3}. The word has often been confused with *sea-king*, as if *viking* contained the word *king.*] A rover or sea-robber belonging to one of the predatory bands of Northmen who infested the European seas during the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries and made various settlements in the British Islands, France, etc. *Viking* has been frequently identified with *sea-king*, but the latter was a man connected with a royal race, who took by right the title of king when he assumed the command of men, although only of a ship's crew, whereas the former name is applicable to any member of the rover bands.

> She was a Prince's child,
> I but a *Viking* wild.
> *Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

vikingism (vī'king-izm), *n.* [< *viking* + *-ism.*] The characteristics, plans, or acts of vikings.

> The conquest of Palestine was to Robert of Normandy, Raymond of Toulouse, Bohemond of Tarentum, a sanctified experiment of *vikingism*.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

vil†, *n.* Same as *vill.*

vilayet (vil-a̤-yet'), *n.* [Turk. *vilāyet*, < Ar. *wilāya*, province, government, sovereignty.] An administrative territory of the first class; a province of the Turkish empire. Each Turkish vilayet is ruled by a vali, or governor-general. The division into vilayets has replaced the old system of eyalets.

vild†, *a.* [A corrupt form of *vile.* In some cases the word appears to have been confused with *wild.*] Same as *vile.*

> Be thy life ne're so *vilde*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

> What *vild* prisons
> Make we our bodies to our immortal souls!
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 1.

> My act, though *vild*, the world shall crown as just.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

vildly†, *adv.* Same as *vilely.* *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 43.

vile (vīl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vyle* (also *vild*, q. v.); < ME. *vile*, *vil*, < OF. (and F.) *vil*, fem. *vile* = Sp. Pg. *vil* = It. *vile*, < L. *vilis*, of small price or value, poor, paltry, base, vile.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of small value; held in little esteem; low; base; mean; worthless; despicable.

> And the tre was *vil* and old.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

> Running, leaping, and quoiting be too *vile* for scholars, and so not fit by Aristotle's judgment.
> *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 34.

> A poor man in *vile* raiment. Jas. ii. 2.

> I never knew man hold *vile* stuff so dear.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 276.

2. Morally base or impure; depraved; bad; wicked; abject; villainous; shameful: frequently used as an epithet of opprobrium, contempt, disgust, or odium generally.

> Wisdom and goodness to the *vile* seem *vile*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 38.

> What can his censure hurt me whom the world
> Hath censured *vile* before me!
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> It were too *vile* to say, and scarce to be beleeued, what we endured. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 2.

> Rendering those who receive the allowance *vile*, and of no estimation in the eyes of mankind.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> In durance *vile* here must I wake and weep!
> *Burns*, Epistle from Esopus to Maria.

=**Syn. 1.** Contemptible, beggarly, pitiful, scurvy, shabby. —**2.** Groveling, ignoble, foul, knavish.

II.† *n.* A vile thing.

> Which soeuer of them I touche es a *vyle*.
> *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse (ed. Arber), p. 25.

vile†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *vyle*; < *vile*, *v.*] To make vile.

> I *vyle*, I make vyle. Jauille, . . . Thou oughtest to be a shamed to *vyle* thy selfe with thyn yvell tonge.
> *Palsgrave*, p. 765.

vilehead†, *n.* [ME. *vilehed*; < *vile* + *-head.*] Vileness.

> Huanne the man thength . . . and knauth his pourehede, the *vilhede*, the brotelhede of his beringe [birth].
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

vilein†, **vileinie**†. Obsolete spellings of *villain*, *villainy.*

vilely (vīl'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *vildly*; < ME. *villiche*; < *vile* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a vile manner; basely; meanly; shamefully; abjectly; opprobriously; odiously; badly; wretchedly; worthlessly; sorrily.

> He speaks most *vilely* of you, like a foul-mouthed man as he is. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 122.

vileness (vīl'nes), *n.* The state or character of being vile. (*a*) Baseness; despicableness; meanness; contemptibleness; worthlessness.

> Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I have sometimes wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, What dost thou make?
> *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, v.

(*b*) Moral or intellectual deficiency; imperfection; depravity; degradation; impurity; wickedness; sinfulness; extreme badness.

> We, sensible of our corruption and *vileness*, may be fearful and shy of coming near unto him.
> *Barrow*, Sermons, I. vii.

vileyns†, *a.* See *villain.*

viliaco† (vil-i-ä'kō), *n.* [< It. *vigliacco*, cowardly (= Sp. *bellaco* = Pg. *velhaco*, low, bad), prob. < L. *vilis*, vile: see *vile.*] A villain; a scoundrel; a coward.

> Now out, base *viliaco!*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

vilicate† (vil'i-kāt), *v. t.* [Apparently an error for **vilificate* (see *vilify*).] To defame; vilify.

> Baseness what it cannot attaine will *vilicate* and deprave. *R. Junius*, Cure of Misprision.

vilification (vil″i-fi-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< LL. as if **vilificatio(n-)*, < *vilificare*, pp. *vilificatus*, make or esteem of little value: see *vilify.*] The act of vilifying or defaming. *Dr. H. More.*

vilifier (vil'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *vilify* + *-er*^{1}.] One who defames or traduces; a calumniator.

vilify (vil'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vilified*, ppr. *vilifying.* [< LL. *vilificare*, < L. *vilis*, vile, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make vile; debase; degrade.

> Their Maker's image . . . then
> Forsook them, when themselves they *vilified*
> To serve ungoverned appetite.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 516.

> The wealth and pride of individuals at every moment makes the man of humble rank and fortune sensible of his inferiority, and degrades and *vilifies* his condition.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. To attempt to degrade by slander; defame; traduce; calumniate.

> This Tomalin could not abide
> To hear his sovereign *vilified*.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

3†. To treat as worthless, vile, or of no account.

> You shall not finde our Saviour . . . so bent to contemn and *vilifie* a poor suitor.
> *Hales*, Remains, Sermon on Luke xviii. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** *Asperse, Defame, Calumniate*, etc. (see *asperse*), revile, abuse.

II. *intrans.* To utter slander; be guilty of defamation. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 153.

vilifying (vil'i-fī-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vilify*, *v.*] The act of defaming or traducing; defamation; slander.

> In the midst of all the storms and reproaches and *vilifyings* that the world heaps upon me.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Preparation against Afflictions.

vilipend (vil'i-pend), *v.* [< F. *vilipender* = It. *vilipendere* (cf. Sp. *vilipendiar*, < *vilipendio*, n.), < L. *vilipendere*, hold of slight value, deprecate, deprive, < *vilis*, of small price, + *pendere*, weigh, weigh out: see *vile* and *pendent.*] **I.** *trans.* To express a disparaging or mean opinion of; slander; vilify; treat slightingly or contemptuously.

> It is wicked to sell heavenly things at a great rate of worldly; but it is most wretched to *vilipend* them.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 6.

> Though I would by no means *vilipend* the study of the classicks. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

II. *intrans.* To express disparaging opinions of a person; use vilification.

> It is profane and foolish to deify public opinion, or indeed anything; but it is not right, it is not safe to err on the other side, to ignore and *vilipend*.
> *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 154.

vilipendency† (vil-i-pen'de̤n-si), *n.* [< L. *vilipenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *vilipendere*: see *vilipend* and *-cy.*] Disesteem; slight; disparagement. *Bp. Hacket.*

vility† (vil'i̤-ti), *n.* [< ME. *vilte*, *vylte*, < OF. *vilite*, *viliteit* = It. *viltà*, < L. *vilita(t-)s*, lowness of price, cheapness, worthlessness, < *vilis*, cheap, worthless, vile: see *vile.*] Vileness; baseness.

> In all his myghte purge he the *vilte* of syn in hyme and other. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

vill (vil), *n.* [Also *vil*; < ME. **ville* (only in legal use or in comp. in local names?), < OF. *ville*, *vile*, F. *ville*, a village, town, city, = Sp. *villa*, a town, a country house, = Pg. *villa*, a village, town, = It. *villa*, a country house, a farm, a village, also (after the F. and Sp.) a town, city, < L. *villa*, a country house, a country-seat, a farm, villa; prob. a reduction of **vicla*, dim. of *vicus*, a village, etc., = Gr. *οἶκος*, a house: see *wick*^{2}, and cf. *vicine*, *vicinity*, etc. Hence ult. (< L. *villa*) E. *villa* (a doublet of *vill*), *village*, *villatic*, *villain*, *villainy*, etc. The word *vill* exists, chiefly in the form *-ville*, as in French, in many names of towns, taken from or imitated from the French *ville*, being practically an English formative applicable as freely as *-burg*, *-town*, or *-ton*, in the United States, to the formation of local names from any surname, topographical name, or other term, as *Brownsville*, *Pottsville*, *Jacksonville*, *Yorkville*, *Brookville*, *Rockville*, *Troutville*, *Greenville*, *Blackville*, *Whiteville*, etc.] A hamlet or village; also, a manor; a parish; the outpart of a parish. (See *village*, 2.) In old writings mention is made of *entire vills*, *demi-vills*, and *hamlets.*

> Hence they were called villeins or villani — inhabitants of the *vill* or district. *Brougham*, Polit. Philos., I. 291.

> For a long time the rectors of Whalley and of Blaghorn were for the most part married men, and the lords of *vills*.
> *De Statu Blaghornshire*, quoted in Baines's Hist. Lan-[cashire, II. 1.

> The tenantry of thorpe and *vill*,
> Or straggling burgh.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, viii.

Constable of vills. See *constable*, 2.

villa (vil'ä̤), *n.* [= F. *villa*, < It. *villa*, a country house, < L. *villa*, a country house, a farm: see *vill.*] A country-seat; a rural or suburban mansion; a country residence, properly one of some size and pretension, though the name is commonly misapplied, especially in Great Britain, to a cottage, or to one of the class of cheap houses built on speculation in the suburbs of a city; in *old Eng. law*, a manor.

A certaine Gentleman called Bassano . . . lived at a *Villa* that he had in the country.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 170.

villadom (vil′a̤-dum), *n.* [< *villa* + *-dom.*] Villas collectively; hence, the persons living in them. [Rare.]

Villadom of the suburbs votes for the internal divisions of London, and again in the suburban boroughs.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 254.

village (vil′ạ̄j), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *village*, < OF. (and F.) *village* = Sp. *villaje* = Pg. *villagem* = It. *villaggio*, a village, hamlet, < L. *villaticus*, belonging to a villa or farm-house, < *villa*, a country house, a farm: see *vill.* Cf. *villatic.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and larger than a hamlet. In many of the United States the incorporated village exists as the least populous kind of corporate municipality. Its boundaries are usually not identical with those of any primary division of the county, but include only the space occupied by houses adjoining or nearly adjoining.

The same daye we passyd Pauya, and lay y^t nyght at Seint Jacobo, a *vyllage*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 5.

A walled town is more worthier than a *village*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 60.

I resolved to go forward until I could discover some house or *village*. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

2. In *law*, sometimes a manor; sometimes a whole parish or subdivision of it; most commonly an outpart of a parish, consisting of a few houses separate from the rest.—**Prairie-dog village.** See *prairie-dog.*=**Syn. 1.** *Hamlet*, etc. See *town.*

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or belonging to a village; characteristic of a village; hence, rustic; countrified.

The early *village* cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 209.

Some *village* Hampden, that, with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood. *Gray*, Elegy.

Village cart. See *cart.*—**Village community.** See *community.* See also *manor, villeinage.* For the village community in Russia, see *mir.*—**Village mark.** See *mark*¹, 14.

village-moot (vil′ạ̄j-möt), *n.* In *early Eng. hist.*, the assembly of the men of a village. See *moot*¹.

villager (vil′āj-ėr), *n.* [< *village* + *-er*¹.] An inhabitant of a village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under these hard conditions.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 172.

villagery† (vil′ạ̄j-ri), *n.* [< *village* + *-(e)ry.*] A group of villages.

The maidens of the *villagery*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 35.

villain (vil′ạ̄n), *n.* and *a.* [Also archaically, in legal and historical use, *villein;* formerly sometimes *villan*, early mod. E. *vilayn*, etc.; < ME. *vilain, vilein, vileyn*, also sometimes *vilains, vilans, vileyns*, < OF. *vilein, vilain, villain, villein*, nom. also *vilains, vilainz*, F. *vilain*, a farm-servant, serf, peasant, clown, scoundrel, also adj. base, mean, wicked, = Pr. *vilan, vila* = Sp. *villano* = Pg. *villão* = It. *villano*, < ML. *villanus*, a farm-servant, serf, clown, < L. *villa*, a farm: see *vill.* The forms *villain, villein*, etc., are historically one, and the attempt to differentiate them in meaning is idle.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A member of the lowest class of unfree persons during the prevalence of the feudal system; a feudal serf. In respect to their lords or owners the villains had no rights, except that the lord might not kill or maim them, or ravish the females; they could acquire or hold no property against their lord's will; they were obliged to perform all the menial services he demanded; and the cottages and plots of land they occupied were held merely at his will. In respect, however, of other persons besides their lord they had the rights and privileges of freemen. Villains were either *regardant* (which see) or *in gross.* They were in view of the law annexed to the soil (*adscripti* or *adscriptitii glebæ*), belonging to a manor as fixtures, passing with it when it was conveyed or inherited, and they could not be sold or transferred as persons separate from the land. The latter belonged personally to their lord, who could sell or transfer them at will.

Villain? by my blood,
I am as free-born as your Venice duke!
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

The *villeins* owe to the lord all sorts of dues and services, personal labour, among others, on the lands which form his domain; they may not leave the Manor without his permission; no one of them can succeed to the land of another without his assent; and the legal theory even is that the movable property of the *villein* belongs to the lord. Yet it may confidently be laid down that, in the light of modern research, none of these disadvantages prove an absolutely servile status, and that all may be explained without reference to it.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 305.

The *villain* was not a slave, but a freeman minus the very important rights of his lord.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 320.

Hence—**2.** An ignoble or base-born person generally; a boor, peasant, or clown.

Pour the blood of the *villain* in one basin, and the blood of the gentleman in another, what difference shall here be proved? *Bacon.*

May. Where is your mistress, *villain?* when went she abroad?
Pren. Abroad, sir! why, as soon as she was up, sir.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

3. A man of ignoble or base character; especially, one who is guilty or capable of gross wickedness; a scoundrel; a knave; a rascal; a rogue: often used humorously in affectionate or jocose reproach.

One may smile, and smile, and be a *villain*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 108.

This ring is mine; he was a *villain*
That stole it from my hand; he was a *villain*
That put it into yours.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, villains or serfs.

The *villein* class, notwithstanding legal and canonical hindrances, aspired to holy orders as one of the avenues to liberty. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 405.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a villain or slave; servile; base; villainous.

For thou art the moste *vileyn* knyght that euer I mette in my lif. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 690.

Ille happe haue he, that *vylenis* [read *vyleins?*] knyght, that asketh eny tribute of eny trauellynge knyghtes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Vileyns sinful dedes make a cherl.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 302.

Villain bonds and despot sway. *Byron*, Giaour.

Villein services, in *feudal law*, base or menial services performed in consideration of the tenure of land.

The records of *villein services* will be jealously scanned in the present state of the controversy on the question of the village community. *Athenæum*, No. 3141, p. 11.

Villein socage. See *socage.*

villain† (vil′ạ̄n), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *vilayn;* < *villain, n.*] To debase; degrade; villainize.

When they haue once *vilayned* the sacrament of matrimonye. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 344.

villainage (vil′ạ̄n-ạ̄j), *n.* [< *villain* + *-age.* Cf. *villeinage.*] The condition of a villain or peasant.

While the churl sank to the state of *villainage*, the slave rose to it. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 322.

villainize† (vil′ạ̄n-īz), *v. t.* [Also *villanize;* < *villain* + *-ize.*] To debase; degrade; defame; revile; calumniate.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 405.

villainizer† (vil′ạ̄n-ī-zėr), *n.* [Also *villanizer;* < *villainize* + *-er*¹.] One who villainizes.

villainly†, *adv.* [ME. *vileynsly;* < *villain* + *-ly*².] Wretchedly; wickedly; villainously.

And there was oure Lord first scourged; for he was scourged and *vileynsly* entreted in many places.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 95.

villainous (vil′ạ̄n-us), *a.* [Also *villanous*, and archaically *villenous;* < *villain* + *-ous.*] **1.** Pertaining to, befitting, or having the character of a villain, in any sense; especially, very wicked or depraved; extremely vile.

One that hath spoke most *villanous* speeches of the duke.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 265.

2. Proceeding from extreme wickedness or depravity: as, a *villainous* action.—**3.** Of things, very bad; dreadful; mean; vile; wretched.

This *villanous* salt-petre should be digg'd
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 60.

A many of these fears
Would put me into some *villainous* disease,
Should they come thick upon me.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

Villanous, spiteful luck! I'll hold my life some of these saucy drawers betrayed him.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 2.

Villainous judgment, in *old Eng. law*, a judgment which deprived one of his lex libera, which discredited and disabled him as a juror or witness, forfeited his goods and chattels and lands for life, wasted the lands, razed the houses, rooted up the trees, and committed his body to prison. *Wharton.*=**Syn.** *Execrable, Abominable*, etc. See *nefarious.*

villainous† (vil′ạ̄n-us), *adv.* [< *villainous, a.*] In a vile manner or way; villainously.

With foreheads *villainous* low.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 250.

villainously (vil′ạ̄n-us-li), *adv.* In a villainous manner, in any sense. Also *villanously.*

The streets are so *villainously* narrow that there is not room in all Paris to turn a wheelbarrow.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 17.

villainousness (vil′ạ̄n-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being villainous; baseness; extreme depravity; vileness.

villainy (vil′ạ̄n-i), *n.*; pl. *villainies* (-iz). [Also *villany;* < ME. **villainie, villanie, villeinie, vilainee, vileinie, vileynye, vilanye, vilonye, vylany, vylney, velany*, < OF. *vilainie, vilanie, vilenie, vilonie*, of a farm-servant, = Sp. *villanía* = Pg. It. *villania*, < ML. *villania*, the condition of a farm-servant, villainy, < *villanus*, a farm-servant, villain: see *villain.* The proper etymological spelling is *villany*, the form *villainy*, with the corresponding forms in ME. and OF. (with diphthong *ai* or *ei*), being erroneously conformed to the noun *villain*, in which the diphthong has a historical basis.] **1**†. The condition of a villain or serf; rusticity.

The entertainment we have had of him
Is far from *villany* or servitude.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 2.

2. The character of being villainous; the qualities characteristic of a villain; extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness.

Corsed worth cowarddyse & couetyse bothe!
In yow is *vylany* & vyse, that vertue disstryeȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2375.

Fear not the frowne of grim authority,
Or stab of truth-abhorring *villanie.*
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

3†. Discourteous or abusive language; opprobrious terms.

He nevere yet no *vileinye* ne sayde
In al his lyf unto no maner wight.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 70.

Therfore he wolde not that thei sholde speke eny euell of hym ne *vilonye.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 643.

4. A villainous act; a crime.

For, God it woot, men may wel often fynde
A lordes sone do shame and *vileynye.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 295.

If I wer ther without I had the mor sadder or wurchepfull persones abought me, and ther comyn a meny of knavys, and prevaylled in ther entent, it shuld be to me but a *vylney.* *Paston Letters*, II. 308.

Cæsar's splendid *villany* achieved its most signal triumph. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

A private stage
For training infant *villanies.* *Browning*, Strafford.

5†. Disgraceful conduct; conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

If we hennes hye
Thus sodeynly, I holde it *vilenye.*
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 490.

Agravain, brother, where be ye, now lete se what ye do, ffor I peyne me for these ladyes sake for curtesie, and ye peyne yow for theire *vilonyes.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 530.

=**Syn. 2.** Baseness, turpitude, atrocity, infamy. See *nefarious.*

villakin (vil′ā̤-kin), *n.* [< *villa* + *-kin.*] **1.** A little villa.

I am every day building *villakins*, and have given over that of castles. *Gay*, To Swift, March 31, 1730. (*Latham.*)

2. A little village.

villan†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *villain.*

villanage, *n.* See *villeinage.*

villancico (vē-lyan-thē′kō), *n.* [Sp., a rustic song, < *villano*, of the country, rustic: see *villain.*] A kind of song, akin to the madrigal, popular in Spain in the fifteenth century, consisting of seven-lined stanzas. The melodies to which such songs were sung were often taken as the themes of contrapuntal music, and hence certain motets are still called *villancicos.*

villanella (vil-a̤-nel′ā̤), *n.* [It. *villanella*, < *villano*, rustic: see *villain.*] An Italian rustic part-song without accompaniment, the precursor of the more refined and artistic canzonetta and madrigal. It was not supposed to be amenable to the strict rules of composition. Also *villotte.*

villanelle (vil-a̤-nel′), *n.* [F., < It. *villanella:* see *villanella.*] A poem in a fixed form borrowed from the French, and allied to the *virelay.* It consists of nineteen lines on two rimes, arranged in six stanzas, the first five of three lines, the last of four. The first and third line of the first stanza are repeated alternately as last lines from the second to the fifth stanza, and they conclude the sixth stanza. Great skill is required to introduce them naturally. The typical example of the villanelle is one by Jean Passerat (1534–1602), beginning "J'ai perdu ma tourtourelle."

Who ever heard true Grief relate
Its heartfelt Woes in "six" and "eight"?
Or felt his manly Bosom swell
Within a French-made *Villanelle?* *A. Dobson.*

villanette (vil-a̤-net′), *n.* [< *villa* + *-n-* + *-ette.*] A small villa or residence.

villanize†, *v. t.* See *villainize.*

villanizer†, *n.* See *villainizer.*

villanous, villanously, etc. See *villainous,* etc.

Villarsia (vi-lär′si-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1803), named after the French botanist Dominique *Villars* (1745–1814).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gentianaceæ* and tribe *Menyantheæ.* It differs from *Menyanthes* (the type) in its usually four-valved capsule, and its entire or irregularly sinuate leaves. There are about 12 species, natives of South Africa and Australia. They are herbs with long-stalked radical leaves, numerous yellow or white flowers in cymes which are loosely panicled, or crowded into corymbs, or condensed into an involucrate head. Several species, as *V. calthifolia* and *V. reniformis,* sometimes known as *Renealmia,* are cultivated in aquariums under the name of *marsh-buttercups.*

villatic (vi-lat′ik), *a.* [< L. *villaticus,* of or pertaining to a villa or farm, < *villa,* a country house, a farm: see *vill, village.*] Of or pertaining to a farm.

> Assailant on the perched roosts
> And nests in order ranged
> Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milton,* S. A., l. 1695.

villeggiatura (vi-lej-a̤-tö′rä̤), *n.* [It., < *villeggiare,* stay at a country-seat, < *villa,* a country-seat: see *villa.*] The period spent at a country-seat; retirement in the country.

> Beginning with the warm days of early May, and continuing till the *villeggiatura* interrupts it late in September, all Venice goes by a single impulse of dolce far niente.
> *Howells,* Venetian Life, iv.

> Being just now in *villeggiatura,* I hear many wise remarks from my bucolic friends about the weather.
> *Mortimer Collins,* Thoughts in my Garden, I. 5.

villein, *n.* and *a.* See *villain.*

villeinage, villenage (vil′en-āj), *n.* [Also *villanage;* < OF. *villenage, vilenage, vilonage* (= Sp. *villanaje,* ML. *villenagium*), servile tenure, < *villein, vilain,* etc., a farm-servant, villain: see *villain.* Cf. *villainage.*] A tenure of lands and tenements by base—that is, menial—services. It was originally founded on the servile state of the occupiers of the soil, who were allowed to hold portions of land at the will of their lord, on condition of performing base or menial services. Where the service was base in its nature, and undefined as to time and amount, the tenant being bound to do whatever was commanded, the tenure received the name of *pure villeinage;* but where the service, although of a base nature, was certain and defined, it was called *privileged villeinage,* and sometimes *villein socage.* The tenants in villeinage were divided into two distinct classes. First, there were the *villani proper,* whose holdings, the hides, half-hides, virgates, and bovates (see *hide*³, *holding*), were correlative with the number of oxen allotted to them or contributed by them to the manorial plow-team of eight oxen. Below the villani proper were the numerous smaller tenants of what may be termed the *cottier class,* sometimes called in Liber Niger" *bordarii* (probably from the Saxon *bord,* a cottage), and these cottagers, possessing generally no oxen, and therefore taking no part in the common plowing, still in some manors seem to have ranked as a lower grade of villani, having small allotments in the open fields, in some manors five-acre strips apiece, in other manors more or less. Lastly, below the villains and cottiers were, in some districts, remains, hardly to be noticed in the later cartularies, of a class of *servi,* or slaves, fast becoming merged in the cottier class above them, or losing themselves among the household servants or laborers upon the lord's demesne. (*Seebohm.*) (See *manor, yard-land, heriot.*) It frequently happened that lands held in villeinage descended in uninterrupted succession from father to son, until at length the occupiers or villains became entitled, by prescription or custom, to hold their lands against the lord so long as they performed the required services. And although the villains themselves acquired freedom, or their land came into the possession of freemen, the villein services were still the condition of the tenure, according to the custom of the manor. These customs were preserved and evidenced by the rolls of the several courts-baron in which they were entered, or kept on foot by the constant immemorial usage of the several manors in which the lands lay. And as such tenants had nothing to show for their estates but the entries in those rolls, or copies of them authenticated by the steward, they at last came to be called *tenants by copy of court-roll,* and their tenure a *copyhold.*

> The burden of *villenage* in England had not been heavy even under the Norman rule, when the ceorl had under the shadow of his master's contempt retained many of the material benefits of his earlier freedom. But the English ceorl had had slaves of his own, and the Norman lawyer steadily depressed the ceorl himself to the same level. The ceorl had his right in the common land of his township; his Latin name villanus had been a symbol of freedom; but his privileges were bound to the land, and when the Norman lord took the land he took the villein with it. Still the villein retained his customary rights, his house and land and rights of wood and hay; his lord's demesne depended for cultivation on his services, and he had in his lord's sense of self-interest the sort of protection that was shared by the horse and the ox. Law and custom, too, protected him in practice more than in theory. So *villenage* grew to be a base tenure, differing in degree rather than in kind from socage, and privileged as well as burdened.
> *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 264.

Pure villeinage, in *feudal law,* a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord, so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him: opposed to *privileged villeinage.*

villenous†, *a.* See *villainous.*

villi, *n.* Plural of *villus.*

villiform (vil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *villus,* shaggy hair, + *forma,* form.] Villous in form; like villi in appearance or to the touch; resembling the plush or pile of velvet; having the character of a set of villi.

villiplacental (vil″i-plā̤-sen′ta̤l), *a.* [< NL. *villus* + *placenta:* see *placental.*] Having a tufted or villous placenta of the kind peculiar to indeciduate mammals, as the hoofed quadrupeds, sirenians, and cetaceans.

Villiplacentalia (vil-i-plas-en-tā′li-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *villiplacental.*] A series of indeciduate mammals having a tufted or villous placenta. It consists of the *Ungulata, Sirenia,* and *Cetacea.*

villitis (vi-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., appar. < *villus* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the coronary cushion or secreting substance of the hoof-wall of the horse, leading to the formation of imperfect horn. Also called *coronitis.*

villoid (vil′oid), *a.* [< NL. *villus* + *-oid.*] In *bot.,* pertaining to or resembling villi or fine hairs; villiform.

villose (vil′ōs), *a.* Same as *villous. Bailey.*

villosity (vi-los′i̤-ti), *n.*; pl. *villosities* (-tiz). [= F. *villosité,* < L. *villosus,* shaggy: see *villous.*] 1. A number of villi together; a roughness or shagginess resulting from villiform processes; a nap or pile, as of an organic membrane; fine or short hispidity; pilosity.

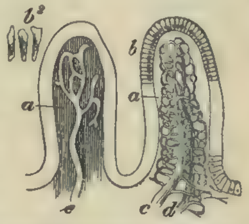
> The *villosities* may also be peopled with numerous bacilli. *Sanitarian,* XVI. 529.

2. In *bot.,* the state of being villous, or covered with long, soft hairs; such hairs collectively.

villotte (vi-lot′), *n.* Same as *villanella.*

villous (vil′us), *a.* [= F. *villeux* = It. *villoso,* < L. *villosus,* hairy, shaggy, < *villus,* shaggy hair: see *villus.*] 1. Having villi; abounding in villiform processes; covered with fine hairs or woolly substance; nappy; shaggy; finely hirsute or hispid: as, a *villous* membrane.—2. In *bot.,* pubescent with long and soft hairs which are not interwoven.—**Villous cancer,** papilloma.

villus (vil′us), *n.*; pl. *villi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *villus,* shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.] 1. In *anat.:* (*a*) One of numerous minute vascular projections from the mucous membrane of the intestine, of a conical, cylindric, clubbed, or filiform shape, consisting essentially of a lacteal vessel as a central axis, with an arteriole and a veinlet, inclosed in a layer of epithelium, with the basement membrane and muscular tissue of the mucous membrane, and cellular or reticular tissue. The villi occur chiefly in the small intestine, and especially in the upper part of that tube; there are estimated to be several millions in man; they collectively constitute the beginnings of the absorbent or lacteal vessels of the intestine. See also cut under *lymphatic.* (*b*) One of the little vascular tufts or processes of the shaggy chorion of an ovum or embryo, in later stages of development entering into the formation of the fetal part of the placenta. See cut under *uterus.* (*c*) Some villiform part or process of various animals. See cut under *hydranth.*—2. In *bot.,* one of the long, straight, and soft hairs which sometimes cover the fruit, flowers, and other parts of plants.—**Arachnoidal villi,** the Pacchionian bodies or glands.—**Intestinal villi.** See def. 1.



Two Villi of the Small Intestine, magnified about fifty diameters.

a, lymphatic tissue of the villus; *b,* its columnar epithelium, three detached cells of which are seen at *b*²; *c,* the artery, and *d,* the vein, with their connecting capillary network enveloping and hiding *e,* the lacteal radicle, which occupies the center of the villus and opens into a network of lacteal vessels at its base.

Vilmorinia (vil-mō̤-rin′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), named after P. V. L. de *Vilmorin* (1746–1804), a noted French gardener.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Robinieæ.* It is characterized by odd-pinnate leaves, an elongated tubular calyx, oblong petals, the wings shorter than the keel, and by a wingless acuminate stalked pod. The only species, *V. multiflora,* is an erect shrub, native in Hayti, with downy leaves of five or six pairs of leaflets. It bears axillary racemes of handsome purple flowers, and is sometimes cultivated under glass under the name of *Vilmorin's pea-flower.*

vim (vim), *n.* [< L. *vim,* acc. of *vis,* strength, force, power, energy, in particular hostile force, violence, = Gr. ἴς (*Ϝίς), strength. The acc. form seems to have been taken up in school or college, from the frequent L. phrases *per vim,* by force, *vim facere,* use force, etc.] Vigor; energy; activity. [Colloq.]

> The men I find at the head of the great enterprises of this Coast [California] have great business power—a wide practical reach, a boldness, a sagacity, a *vim,* that I do not believe can be matched anywhere in the world.
> *S. Bowles,* in Merriam, II. 7.

vimen (vī′men), *n.* [NL., < L. *vimen* (*-in-*), a pliant twig, a withe, < *viere,* twist together, plait: see *vine, withe*².] In *bot.,* a long and flexible shoot of a plant.

viminal (vim′i-na̤l), *a.* [< L. *viminalis,* of or pertaining to twigs or osiers, < *vimen* (*-in-*), a twig: see *vimen.*] Of or pertaining to twigs or shoots; consisting of twigs; producing twigs. *Blount.*

Viminaria (vim-i-nā′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1804), so called from its rush-like twiggy branches and petioles; < L. *vimen,* a twig: see *vimen.*] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Podalyrieæ.* It is characterized by a slightly five-toothed calyx, ample banner-petal, connate keel-petals, an ovoid indehiscent pod, and commonly a solitary seed with a small strophiole. It is peculiar in the absence of leaves, which are represented only by filiform elongated petioles (rarely bearing from one to three small leaflets), and adding to the broom-like effect of the elongated slender branches. The only species, *V. denudata,* is a native of Australia, there known as *swamp-oak* and as *swamp-* or *rush-broom;* its flowers are small, orange-yellow, borne in terminal racemes.

vimineous (vi-min′ē̤-us), *a.* [< L. *vimineus,* made of twigs or osiers, < *vimen* (*-in-*), a twig, a withe: see *vimen.*] 1. Made of twigs or shoots. [Rare.]

> In a Hive's *vimineous* Dome
> Ten thousand Bees enjoy their Home.
> *Prior,* Alma, iii.

2. In *bot.,* made up of or bearing long, flexible twigs; viminal.

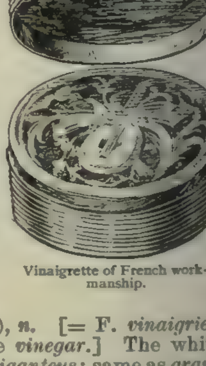
vina (vē′nä̤), *n.* [Also *veena;* Skt. *vīnā.*] A Hindu musical instrument of the guitar family, having seven strings stretched over a long finger-board of bamboo which rests on two gourds and has about twenty frets, the position of which may be varied at the pleasure of the performer. In playing the instrument, one gourd is placed on the shoulder and one on the hip. Also *bina.*

vinaceous (vī-nā′shius), *a.* [< L. *vinaceus,* pertaining to wine or to the grape, < *vinum,* wine: see *wine.*] 1. Belonging to wine or grapes.—2. Wine-colored; claret-colored; red, like wine.

vinage (vī′nā̤j), *n.* [< *vine* + *-age.*] The addition of spirit to wine to preserve it or enable it to withstand transportation.

Vinago (vī-nā′gō), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), earlier in Willughby and Ray, equiv. to *œnas,* so called with ref. to the vinaceous color of the neck; < L. *vinum,* wine, grapes: see *wine.*] 1. An extensive genus of Old World fruit-pigeons, variously applied in some restricted senses: exactly synonymous with *Treron* (which see).—2. [*l. c.*] Any pigeon of this genus; formerly, some other pigeon.

vinaigrette (vin-ā̤-gret′), *n.* [< F. *vinaigrette,* < *vinaigre,* vinegar: see *vinegar.* Cf. *vinegarette.*] 1. A small bottle or box used for carrying about the person some drug having a strong and pungent odor, commonly aromatic vinegar. It is usually fitted with a double cover, the inner one made of openwork or pierced, the drug being either in solid form or held by a fragment of sponge. 2. A vinegar sauce. [Rare.]—3. A small two-wheeled vehicle to be drawn like a Bath chair by a boy or a man. *Simmonds.* [Rare.]



Vinaigrette of French workmanship.

vinaigrier (vi-nā′gri-ėr), *n.* [= F. *vinaigrier,* < *vinaigre,* vinegar: see *vinegar.*] The whip-scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus:* same as *grampus,* 6. See *vinegerone.*

vinaigrous (vi-nā′grus), *a.* [< F. *vinaigre,* vinegar, + *-ous.*] Sour like vinegar; hence, crabbed, peevish, or ill-tempered.

> The fair Palace Dames publicly declare that this Lafayette, detestable though he be, is their saviour for once. Even the ancient *vinaigrous* Tantes admit it.
> *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. vii. 9.

Vinalia (vī-nā′li-ä̤), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *vinalis,* of or pertaining to wine, < *vinum,* wine: see *vine.*] In *Rom. antiq.,* a double festival, celebrated on April 22d and on August 19th, at which an offering of wine from the vintage of the preceding autumn was made to Jupiter.

vinarian (vī-nā'ri-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *vinarius*, of or pertaining to wine, < *vinum*. wine: see *wine.*] Having to do with wine.—**Vinarian cup**, a large and ornamental drinking-cup, especially of Italian origin.

vinarious (vī-nā'ri-us), *a.* Same as *vinarian*. *Blount*, 1670.

vinasse (vi-nas'), *n.* [< F. *vinasse* = Pr. *vinaci* = Sp. *vinácea* = It. *vinaccia*, dregs of pressed grapes, < L. *vinacea*, a grape-skin, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine.*] The potash obtained from the residue of the wine-press; also, the residuum in a still after the process of distillation.

The spirit is then distilled off, leaving a liquor, usually called *vinasse*, which contains all the original potash salts. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 258.

Calcined vinasse, the result of evaporating to dryness and calcining the vinasse remaining from the distillation of fermented beet-root. From it are obtained various potash salts. It is technically called *salin*.

vinata (vi-nä'tä̤), *n.* [It.] An Italian vintage-song.

vinatico (vi-nat'i-kō), *n.* [< Pg. *vinhatico*, wine-colored, < *vinho*, wine: see *wine.*] A laurineous tree, *Phœbe* (*Persea*) *Indica*, or its wood. It is a noble tree, native in Madeira, the Canaries, and the Azores. The wood is hard and beautiful, like a coarse mahogany, sought for fine furniture and turning.

Vinca (ving'kä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), earlier as *Pervinca* (Tournefort, 1700), and *Vincapervinca* (Brunfels, 1530), < L. *vinca*, *vincapervinca*, and *vinca pervinca*, periwinkle: see *periwinkle.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Plumerieæ*, and subtribe *Euplumerieæ*. It is characterized by solitary axillary flowers, a stigma densely and plumosely tufted with hairs, a disk consisting of two scales, biseriate ovules, and a fruit of terete follicles. There are about 12 species, of two sections: *Lochnera*, containing 3 tropical species with numerous ovules and normal lanceolate anthers; and *Pervinca*, species chiefly of the Mediterranean region, with usually six to eight ovules in each carpel, and with peculiar short anther-cells borne on the margin of a broad connective. They are erect or procumbent herbs or undershrubs, with opposite leaves, and usually attractive flowers of moderate size. The species are known as *periwinkle* (see *periwinkle*, and cuts under *peduncle* and *opposite*). *V. major* is locally known in England as *band-plant* and *cut-finger*, and *V. rosea* in Jamaica as *old-maid*.

Vincentian (vin-sen'shia̤n), *a.* [< *Vincent* (St. *Vincent* de Paul) + *-i-an.*] Of or pertaining to Saint Vincent de Paul (1576–1660): specifically applied to certain religious associations of which he was the founder or patron.—**Vincentian Congregation**, an association of secular priests, devoted to hearing confession, relieving the poor, and directing the education of the clergy.

vincetoxicum (vin-sē̤-tok'si-kum), *n.* [NL., < L. *vincere*, conquer, + *toxicum*, poison: see *toxic.*] The officinal name of the swallowwort or tame-poison, *Cynanchum* (*Asclepias*) *Vincetoxicum*, the root of which was formerly esteemed as a counter-poison. Both root and leaves have emetic properties.

vincibility (vin-si-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *vincible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being vincible; capability of being conquered.

The *vincibility* of such a love.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 49. (*Davies.*)

vincible (vin'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *vincibilis*, that can be easily gained or overcome, < *vincere*, conquer: see *victor.*] Capable of being vanquished, conquered, or subdued; conquerable.

The man cannot . . . be concluded a heretic unless his opinion be an open recession from plain demonstrative Divine authority (which must needs be notorious, voluntary, *vincible*, and criminal). *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 373.

Nor is any prejudice deeper, or less *vincible*, than that of profane minds against religion.
J. Howe, The Living Temple, Works, I. 1.

vincibleness (vin'si-bl-nes), *n.* Vincibility.

vincture† (vingk'tụ̄r), *n.* [< L. *vinctura*, a bandage, a ligature, < *vincere*, bind.] A binding. *Blount*, 1670.

vincula, *n.* Plural of *vinculum*.

Vincularia (vin-kụ̄-lā'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Defrance), < L. *vinculum*, a band: see *vinculum.*] The typical genus of *Vinculariidæ*, whose members are found fossil from the Carboniferous onward and living at the present time.

Vinculariidæ (vin"kụ̄-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vincularia* + *-idæ.*] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, whose typical genus is *Vincularia*, having no epistome or circular lophophore, and a movable lip of the mouth of the cells. Also called *Microporidæ*.

vinculate (ving'kụ̄-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vinculated*, ppr. *vinculating*. [< L. *vinculatus*, pp. of *vinculare* (> It. *vincolare* = Sp. Pg. *vincular*), bind, < *vinculum*, a band: see *vinculum.*] To tie; bind. [Rare.]

Rev. John Angell James of Birmingham—the man whom Dr. Cox described as "angel *vinculated* between two apostles." *The Congregationalist*, July 7, 1887.

vinculum (ving'kụ̄-lum), *n.*; pl. *vincula* (-lä̤). [NL., < L. *vinculum*, contr. *vinclum*, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, tie, < *vincere*, bind.] 1. A bond of union; a bond; a tie.—2. In *alg.*, a character in the form of a stroke or brace drawn over a quantity when it consists of several terms, in order to connect them together as one quantity and show that they are to be multiplied or divided, etc., together: thus, $\overline{a+b}\times c$, indicates that the sum of a and b is to be multiplied by c; whereas the expression without this character would indicate simply that b is to be multiplied by c, and the product added to a.—3. In *printing*, a brace.—4. In *anat.*, a tendinous or ligamentous band uniting certain parts; a frenum. The reason why we cannot stretch out the middle or ring finger very well without the other fingers is because of vincula which connect the several extensor tendons of the fingers so that they do not work separately.—**Divorce a vinculo matrimonii**, in *law*, an entire release from the bond of matrimony, with freedom to marry again.—**Vincula accessoria tendinum**, small folds of synovial membrane between the flexor tendons and bones of the fingers. They are of two sets—the ligamenta brevia, passing between the tendons near their insertions and the lower part of the phalanx immediately above, and the ligamenta longa, joining the tendons at a higher level.—**Vinculum subflavum**, a small band of yellow elastic tissue in the ligamentum breve of the deep flexor tendons of the hand, stretching from the tendon to the head of the second phalanx. See *vincula accessoria tendinum*.

vin-de-fimes (F. pron. vaṅ'dė-fēm'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The juice of elderberries boiled with cream of tartar and filtered: used by wine-makers to give a rose tint to white wine. *Simmonds*.

vindemial (vin-dē'mi-a̤l), *a.* [< LL. *vindemialis*, pertaining to the vintage, < L. *vindemia*, a gathering of grapes, vintage, < *vinum*, wine, + *demere*, take off, remove, < *de*, away, + *emere*, take: see *emption*. Cf. *vintage.*] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest. *Blount*, 1670.

vindemiate (vin-dē'mi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vindemiated*, ppr. *vindemiating*. [< L. *vindemiatus*, pp. of *vindemiare*, gather the vintage, < *vindemia*, gathering grapes, vintage: see *vindemial.*] To gather the vintage. [Rare.]

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, August.

vindemiation (vin-dē-mi-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *vindemiate* + *-ion.*] The operation of gathering grapes. *Bailey*, 1727.

Vindemiatrix (vin-dē-mi-ā'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *vindemiator*, also *provindemiator* (tr. Gr. τρυγητήρ or προτρυγητήρ), a star which rises just before the vintage, lit. 'grape-gatherer, vintager,' < *vindemiare*, gather grapes: see *vindemiate.*] A star of the constellation Virgo (which see).

vindicability (vin"di-ka̤-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *vindicable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being vindicable, or the capability of support or justification. *Clarke*.

vindicable (vin'di-ka̤-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **vindicabilis*, < *vindicare*, vindicate: see *vindicate.*] That may be vindicated, justified, or supported; justifiable. [Rare.]

vindicate (vin'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vindicated*, ppr. *vindicating*. [Formerly also *vendicate*; < L. *vindicatus*, pp. of *vindicare*, archaically also *vindicere* (sometimes written *vendicare*), assert a right to, lay claim to, claim, appropriate, defend; cf. *vindex* (*vindic-*), a claimant, vindicator, < *vin-*, perhaps meaning 'desire,' the base of *venia*, favor, permission, or else *vim*, acc. of *vis*, force (as if *vim dicare*, 'assert authority,' a phrase not found: see *vim*), + *dicare*, proclaim, *dicere*, say: see *diction*. Hence ult. (< L. *vindicare*) E. *venge*, *avenge*, *revenge*, etc.] 1. To assert a right to; lay claim to; claim. [Rare.]

His body so perteyneth vnto hym that none other, without his consent, maye *vendicate* therin any propretie.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 3.

Is thine alone the seed that strews the plain?
The birds of heaven shall *vindicate* their grain.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 38.

2. To defend or support against an enemy; maintain the cause or rights of; deliver from wrong, oppression, or the like; clear from censure, or the like: as, to *vindicate* an official.

He deserves much more
That *vindicates* his country from a tyrant
Than he that saves a citizen. *Massinger*.

Atheists may fancy what they please, but God will Arise and Maintain his own Cause, and *Vindicate* his Honour in due time. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 96.

If it should at any time so happen that these rights should be invaded, there is no remedy but a reliance on the courts to protect and *vindicate* them.
D. Webster, Remarks in Convention to Revise Const., 1821.

3. To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; defend; justify.

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can;
But *vindicate* the ways of God to man.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 16.

We can only *vindicate* the fidelity of Sallust at the expense of his skill. *Macaulay*, History.

4†. To avenge; punish; retaliate.

The senate
And people of Rome, of their accustomed greatness,
Will sharply and severely *vindicate*,
Not only any fact, but any practice
Or purpose 'gainst the state. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 4.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Assert*, *Defend*, *Maintain*, etc. See *assert*.

vindicate† (vin'di-kāt), *a.* Vindicated.

He makes Velleius highly *vindicate* from this imputation. *J. Howe*, Works, i. 2.

vindication (vin-di-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *vindicatio(n-)*, a claiming, a defense, < *vindicare*, claim: see *vindicate.*] The act of vindicating, or the state of being vindicated. (*a*) A justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct.
Broome, Notes on the Odyssey, iv. 375.

It was now far too late in Clifford's life for the good opinion of society to be worth the trouble and anguish of a formal *vindication*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xxi.

(*b*) The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of anything to be true or just: as, the *vindication* of a title, claim, or right. (*c*) Defense from wrong or oppression, by force or otherwise; maintenance of a cause against an assailant or enemy: as, the *vindication* of the rights of man; the *vindication* of liberties.

If one proud man injure or oppress an humble man, it is a thousand to one another undertakes his patronage, defence, and *vindication*. *Sir M. Hale*, Humility.

vindicative (vin'di-kā-tiv or vin-dik'a̤-tiv), *a.* [< F. *vindicatif*; < ML. **vindicativus*, < L. *vindicare*, vindicate: see *vindicate*. Cf. *vindictive.*] 1. Tending to vindicate.—2†. Punitory.

God is angry without either perturbation or sin. His anger is in his nature, not by anthropopathy, but properly being his corrective justice, or his *vindicative* justice.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 267.

3†. Vindictive; revengeful.

He in heat of action
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 107.

Not to appear *vindicative*,
Or mindful of contempts, which I contemned,
As done of impotence.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

vindicativeness† (vin'di-kạ̄- or vin-dik'a̤-tiv-nes), *n.* Vindictiveness.

vindicator (vin'di-kā-to̤r), *n.* [< LL. *vindicator*, an avenger, < L. *vindicare*, vindicate, avenge: see *vindicate.*] One who vindicates; one who justifies, maintains, or defends.

A zealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

vindicatory (vin'di-kạ̄-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *vindicate* + *-ory.*] 1. Tending to vindicate; justificatory.—2. Punitory; inflicting punishment; avenging.

Human legislators have for the most part chosen to make the sanction of their laws rather *vindicatory* than remuneratory, or to consist rather in punishments than in actual particular rewards. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., ii.

vindicatress (vin'di-kā-tres), *n.* [< *vindicator* + *-ess.*] A female vindicator.

vindictive (vin-dik'tiv), *a.* [Shortened from *vindicative*, after L. *vindicta*, vengeance, < *vindicare* (*vindicere*), vindicate: see *vindicate.*] 1. Revengeful; given to revenge; indicating a revengeful spirit.

Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate.
Bacon, Revenge (ed. 1887).

2. Punitive; pertaining to or serving as punishment.

This doctrine of a death-bed repentance is inconsistent . . . with all the *vindictive* and punitive parts of repentance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 188.

Vindictive damages. Same as *exemplary damages* (which see, under *damage*). =**Syn. 1.** *Vindictive* is stronger than *spiteful* or *resentful*, and weaker than *revengeful*.

vindictively (vin-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a vindictive manner; by way of revenge; revengefully.

vindictiveness (vin-dik'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vindictive; revengeful spirit; revengefulness.

vine (vīn), *n.* [< ME. *vine*, *vyne*, *vinyhe*, *vigne*, < OF. *vine*, *vigne*, F. *vigne*, a vine, = Sp. *viña* = Pg. *vinha*, a vineyard, = It. *vigna*, a vine, < L. *vinea*, a vine (a grape-vine), also a vineyard, in milit. use a kind of pentice or mantlet, fem. of *vineus*, of or pertaining to wine, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine.*] 1. A climbing plant with a woody stem, the fruit of which is known as the grape; a grape-vine: often called specifically *the vine*. It is of the genus *Vitis*, and of numerous species and varieties, the primary species being the *V. vinifera* of the Old World. See *grape*^{1} and *Vitis*.

> I have seen great trees covered with single *vines*, and those *vines* almost hid with the grapes.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 15.

2. Any plant with a long slender stem that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers: as, the hop-*vine;* the *vines* of melons.

> The mock-cranberry's red-berried creeping *vine*.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 643.

Alleghany vine, climbing fumitory, *Adlumia cirrhosa*.—**Harvey's vine.** See *Sarcopetalum*.—**India-rubber vine.** See *india-rubber*.—**Isle-of-Wight vine.** See *Tamus*.—**Mexican vine.** Same as *Madeira-vine*.—**Milk vine.** (*a*) See *Periploca*. (*b*) A plant of Jamaica, *Forsteronia floribunda* of the *Apocynaceæ*, yielding an excellent caoutchouc.—**Red-bead vine**, *Abrus precatorius*. See *Abrus*.—**Scrub vine**, an Australian plant of the genus *Cassytha*, especially *C. melantha*. The species are leafless parasites with filiform or wiry twining stems resembling dodder. Though anomalous in habit, the genus is classed in the *Laurineæ* on account of the structure of the flowers.—**Seven-year vine**, a plant of the morning-glory kind, *Ipomæa tuberosa*, widely diffused through the tropics. It has a very large tuber, and climbs to the top of high trees; the flowers are 2 inches long, bright-yellow. Also *Spanish arbor-vine*.—**Sorrel vine.** See *sorrel-vine*.—**Spanish arbor-vine.** Same as *seven-year vine*.—**To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree.** See *dwell*.—**Vine bark-louse.** (*a*) *Pulvinaria vitis*, a large coccid with large white egg-sac, common on the vine in Europe. (*b*) *Aspidiotus uvæ*, a small, round, inconspicuous scale occurring on grape-canes in the United States; also, *A. vitis*, a closely allied species occurring in Europe.—**Vine cidaria.** Same as *vine inch-worm*.—**Vine colaspis**, a leaf-beetle, *Colaspis brunnea*, which feeds upon the foliage of the vine, and passes its larval state at the roots of the strawberry. Compare cut under *Colaspis*.—**Vine fidia**, a small brown leaf-beetle, *Fidia longipes* (*viticida* of Walsh), which feeds on the leaves of the vine, and is an especial pest in Missouri and Kentucky. See *Fidia*.—**Vine flea-beetle**, one of the jumping leaf-beetles, *Haltica chalybea*, which infests the vine. See *flea-beetle*.—**Vine gall-louse**, the above-ground form (*gallicola*) of the grape-vine phylloxera.—**Vine inch-worm**, the larva of *Cidaria diversilineata*, a geometrid moth. The larva is reddish in color, and 1¼ inches in length when full-grown; it feeds upon the leaves of the grape. Also called *grape web-worm*, *vine cidaria*, and *vine measuring-worm*. See cut under *Cidaria*.—**Vine leaf-folder.** See *Desmia*.—**Vine leaf-gall**, any gall formed upon the leaves of the vine. Especially—(*a*) The trumpet grape-gall of *Cecidomyia vitis-viticola*, a small, elongate, conical reddish gall, ⅓ of an inch long. (*b*) The grape-vine filbert-gall of *Cecidomyia vitis-coryloides*, a rounded mass of galls 1½ or 2 inches in diameter, springing from a common center, and composed of from ten to forty woolly greenish galls, the larger ones the size and shape of a filbert. (*c*) The grape-vine tomato-gall of *Lasioptera vitis*, a mass of irregular succulent swellings on the leaf-stalks of the vine, yellowish-green with rosy cheeks, or sometimes entirely red. (*d*) The grape-vine apple-gall of *Cecidomyia vitis-pomum*, a globular, fleshy, greenish gall, nearly an inch in diameter, attached by a rough base to the stem of the vine. (*e*) The leaf-gall of the above-ground form of *Phylloxera vastatrix*.—**Vine leaf-hopper.** See *leaf-hopper* and *Erythroneura*.—**Vine leaf-roller.** Same as *vine leaf-folder*.—**Vine measuring-worm.** Same as *vine inch-worm*.—**Vine of Sodom**, a plant referred to in Deut. xxxii. 32, thought to have been the colocynth, which may also have been the "wild gourd" of 2 Ki. iv. 39.—**Vine procris**, *Procris americana*. See *Procris* (with cut).—**Vine root-borer**, any insect which bores into the roots of the vine. (*a*) The broad-necked *Prionus laticollis*, or the tile-horned *P. imbricornis*. See *Prionus*, and cut under *Phytophaga*. (*b*) *Sesia polistiformis*, a small hornet-moth whose larva bores in the roots of the vine.—**Vine saw-fly**, a saw-fly common in the United States, *Blennocampa pygmæa* (formerly known as *Selandria vitis*), whose larvæ feed in company on the leaves of the vine, like those of the vine procris.—**White vine**, the bryony, *Bryonia dioica;* also, the traveler's joy, *Clematis Vitalba*. [Old or prov. Eng.]—**Wild vine.** (*a*) Same as *white vine;* also, the black bryony, *Tamus communis*. (*b*) *Vitis Labrusca*, the northern fox-grape of America. See *Vitis*.—**Wonga-wonga vine.** See *Tecoma*.—**Wood-vine**, the bryony. (See also *cross-vine*, *cypress-vine*, *quarter-vine*, *silk-vine*, *silver-vine*, *squaw-vine*, *staff-vine*, *strainer-vine*, etc.)

vinea (vin'ẹ̄-ạ̈), *n.* [L.: see *vine*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a shed or gallery movable on wheels, serving to protect besiegers and to connect their works.

vineal† (vin'ẹ̄-ạl), *a.* [< L. *vinealis*, of or pertaining to the vine, < *vinea*, vine: see *vine*.] Relating to or consisting of vines: as, *vineal* plantations. *Sir T. Browne.*

vine-black (vīn'blak), *n.* Same as *blue-black*, 2.

vine-borer (vīn'bōr″ėr), *n.* 1. One of the vine root-borers.—2. The red-shouldered sinoxylon, *Sinoxylon basilare*.—3. *Ampeloglypter sesostris*. See *vine-gall*, 1.

vine-bower (vīn'bou″ėr), *n.* A species of *Clematis* or virgin's-bower, *C. Viticella*, of southern Europe, a handsome cultivated vine.

vine-clad (vīn'klad), *a.* Clad or covered with vines.

> All in an oriel on the summer side,
> *Vine-clad*, of Arthur's palace toward the stream,
> They met. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

vine-culture (vīn'kul″tụ̄r), *n.* Same as *viticulture*.

vine-curculio (vīn'kėr-kū″li-ō), *n.* 1. *Ampeloglypter sesostris*. See *vine-gall*.—2. *Craponius inæqualis*, a small weevil which infests grapes. Also *vine-weevil*.

vined (vīnd), *a.* [< *vine* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having leaves like those of the vine; ornamented with vine-leaves.

> Wreathed and *Vined* and Figured Columnes.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 21.

vine-disease (vīn'di-zēz″), *n.* Disease of the grape-vine, especially that due to the phylloxera. See *grape-mildew*, *grape-rot*, and cut under *Phylloxera*.

vine-dresser (vīn'dres″ėr), *n.* 1. One who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.—2. The larva of a sphingid moth, *Ampelophaga* (*Darapsa* or *Everyx*) *myron*. It cuts off the leaves of the vine in the United States, and also sometimes severs half-grown bunches of grapes.

vine-feeder (vīn'fē″dėr), *n.* Any insect which feeds upon the grape-vine. See the more distinctive names preceding and following this entry, and phrases under *vine*.

vine-forester (vīn'for″es-tėr), *n.* Same as *forester*, 5.

vine-fretter (vīn'fret″ėr), *n.* Any aphid or plant-louse which feeds on the grape-vine.

vine-gall (vīn'gâl), *n.* 1. The wound-gall, an elongated knot or swelling on the stem of the vine, made by the larva of *Ampeloglypter sesostris*, a curculio one eighth of an inch long, of a reddish-brown color, with a stout head half as long as its body. See cut under *Ampeloglypter*.—2. Any one of the vine leaf-galls. See *vine leaf-gall*, under *vine*.

vinegar (vin'ē-gạ̈r), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vineger;* < ME. *vinegre*, < OF. *vinaigre*, *vinegre*, F. *vinaigre* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *vinagre* = It. *vinagro*), lit. 'eager (i. e. sour) wine,' < *vin*, wine, + *aigre*, sour, acid: see *wine* and *eager*^{1}.] 1. Dilute and impure acetic acid, obtained by the acetous fermentation. In wine-countries it is obtained from the acetous fermentation of inferior wines, but elsewhere it is procured from an infusion of malt which has previously undergone the vinous fermentation, or from apple cider. Common and distilled vinegars are used in pharmacy for preparing many remedies, and externally in medicine, in the form of lotions. The use of vinegar as a condiment is universal. It is likewise the antiseptic ingredient in pickles.

> I'll spend more in mustard and *vinegar* in a year than both you in beef. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 3.

2. Anything really or metaphorically sour; sourness of temper. Also used attributively to signify sour or crabbed.

> And other of such *vinegar* aspect
> That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
> Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 54.

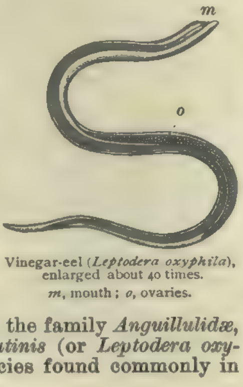
3. In *phar.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in acetic acid, or vinegar; acetum.—**Aromatic vinegar.** See *aromatic*.—**Beer vinegar.** See *beer*^{1}.—**Beet-root vinegar.** See *beet-root*.—**Flowers of vinegar.** See *flower*, *fermentation*, 2, and *vinegar-plant*.—**Mother of vinegar.** See *mother*^{2}, 2, *fermentation*, 2, *vinegar-plant*.—**Pyroligneous vinegar**, wood-vinegar.—**Radical vinegar.** Same as *glacial acetic acid*. See *acetic acid*, under *acetic*.—**Raspberry vinegar.** See *raspberry*.—**Thieves' vinegar.** See *thief*^{1}.—**Toilet vinegar.** Same as *aromatic vinegar*.—**Vinegar Bible.** See *Bible*.—**Vinegar of lead**, a liquor formed by digesting ceruse or litharge with a sufficient quantity of vinegar to dissolve it.—**Vinegar of opium.** Same as *black-drop*.—**Vinegar of the four thieves.** See *thieves' vinegar*.—**Wood-vinegar**, an impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood. Also called *pyroligneous acid* or *vinegar*.

vinegar (vin'ẹ̄-gạ̈r), *v. t.* [< *vinegar*, *n.*] 1. To make into vinegar, or make sour like vinegar.

> Hoping that he hath *vinegared* his senses
> As he was bid. *B. Jonson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. To apply vinegar to; pour vinegar over; also, to mix with vinegar.

> The landlady . . . proceeded to *vinegar* the forehead, beat the hands, titillate the nose, and unlace the stays of the spinster aunt.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, x.



Vinegar-eel (*Leptodera oxyphila*), enlarged about 40 times.
m, mouth; *o*, ovaries.

vinegar-cruet (vin'ẹ̄-gạ̈r-krö″et), *n.* A glass bottle for holding vinegar; especially, one of the bottles of a caster.

vinegar-eel (vin'ẹ̄-gạ̈r-ēl), *n.* A free-living nematoid worm of the family *Anguillulidæ*, as *Anguillula aceti-glutinis* (or *Leptodera oxyphila*), and other species found commonly in vinegar, sour paste, etc. See *Anguillulidæ*, and cut under *Nematoidea*.

vinegarette (vin″ẹ̄-gạ-ret'), *n.* [< *vinegar* + *-ette*, after *vinaigrette*.] A vinaigrette.

> And at parting I gave my dear Harry
> A beautiful *vinegarette!*
> *Thackeray*, The Almack's Adieu.

vinegar-fly (vin'ẹ̄-gạ̈r-flī), *n.* One of several dipterous insects of the family *Drosophilidæ*, which are attracted by fermentation, and develop in pickles, jam, and preserved fruit. They belong mainly to the genus *Drosophila*.

vinegarish (vin'ẹ̄-gạ̈r-ish), *a.* [< *vinegar* + *-ish*^{1}.] Like vinegar; hence, sour; sharp.

> Her temper may be *vinegarish*.
> *The Rover*, New York, 1844.

vinegar-maker (vin'ẹ̄-gạ̈r-mā″kėr), *n.* The whip-tailed scorpion: translating its West Indian name *vinaigrier*. See *Thelyphonus*, and cut under *Pedipalpi*.

vinegar-plant (vin'ẹ̄-gạ̈r-plant), *n.* The microscopic schizomycetous fungus, *Micrococcus* (*Mycoderma*) *aceti*, which produces acetous fermentation. It oxidizes the alcohol in alcoholic liquids, and acetic acid or vinegar is the result. This micrococcus takes two forms: the anaërobiotic form, which produces a mucilaginous mass known as *mother of vinegar*, and the aërobiotic form, called the *flowers of vinegar*. See *fermentation*, 2.

vinegar-tree (vin'ẹ̄-gạ̈r-trē), *n.* The stag-horn sumac, *Rhus typhina*, the acid fruit of which has been used to add sourness to vinegar.

vinegary (vin'ẹ̄-gạ̈r-i), *a.* Having the character of vinegar; hence, sour; crabbed.

> Altogether, the honeymoon which follows the opening of a new administration has a *vinegary* flavor.
> *The American*, III. 99.

vinegar-yard (vin'ẹ̄-gạ̈r-yärd), *n.* A yard where vinegar is made and kept. *Simmonds.*

vineger†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vinegar*.

vinegerone (vin″ẹ̄-ge-rō'ne), *n.* [A corrupt form, < *vinegar*.] The whip-tailed scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus:* so called on account of the strong vinegar-like odor of an acid secretion noticeable when the creature is alarmed. Also called *vinaigrier* and *vinegar-maker*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*. [West Indies and Florida.]

vine-grub (vīn'grub), *n.* Any grub infesting the vine.

vine-hopper (vīn'hop″ėr), *n.* See *leaf-hopper* and *Erythroneura*.

vine-land (vīn'land), *n.* Land on which vines are cultivated.

> There are in Hungary upwards of 1,000,000 acres of *vine-land*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 610.

vine-leek (vīn'lēk), *n.* See *leek*.

vine-louse (vīn'lous), *n.* 1. The grape-phylloxera. See *Phylloxera*.—2. *Siphonophora viticola*, a brown plant-louse found commonly on grape-vines in the United States, preferably clustering on the young shoots and on the under sides of young leaves, sometimes infesting the young fruit-clusters.

vine-maple (vīn'mā″pl), *n.* See *maple*^{1}.

vine-mildew (vīn'mil″dū), *n.* See *grape-mildew*, *Oïdium*, *grape-rot*.

vine-pest (vīn'pest), *n.* Same as *phylloxera*, 2. See cuts under *oak-pest* and *Phylloxera*.

vine-plume (vīn'plöm), *n.* A handsome plume-moth, *Oxyptilus periscelidactylus*. Its larva fastens together the young terminal leaves of grape-shoots, and feeds upon the parenchyma and the young bunches of blossom. The moth is yellowish-brown with a metallic luster. See cut under *plume-moth*.

vine-puller (vīn'pụ̈l″ėr), *n.* A machine for pulling up vines, etc. It consists of a truck-frame on which is mounted a double-pivoted lever with a chain from which is suspended a pair of double-grip pincers. *E. H. Knight.*

viner^{1}† (vī'nėr), *n.* [< OF. *vingnier* = Sp. *viñero* = Pg. *vinhero*, one who takes care of a vineyard, = It. *vignajo*, < ML. *venearius*, a vine-dresser, < LL. *vinearius*, of or belonging to vines, < L. *vinea*, a vine: see *vine*. Cf. *vintner*.] 1. A trimmer of vines.—2. A member of the Vintners' Company. *Marvell.*

viner^{2}†, *n.* [ME., also *vynere*, < OF. **vinere*, *vinerie*, a place where wine is made or sold, < *vin*, wine: see *wine*, and cf. *vine*, *vinery*.] A vineyard.

> And alle aboute theise Dyches and *Vyneres* is the grete Gardyn, fulle of wylde Bestes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 216.

vine-rake (vīn'rāk), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-hoe or -rake having a plow-beam and two curved forks or narrow shares. It is used for cultivating sweet potatoes and other vines, and for gathering the vines together preparatory to digging. It is practically a two-share horse-hoe. *E. H. Knight.*

vinery (vī'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *vineries* (-iz). [< *vine* + *-ery*.] 1†. A vineyard.—2. A greenhouse for the cultivation of grapes.—**3.** Vines collectively.

Overgrown with masses of *vinery*.
The Century, XXVI. 729.

vine-slug (vīn′slug), *n.* The larva of the vine saw-fly (which see, under *vine*).

vine-tie (vīn′tī), *n.* A stout grass, *Ampelodesma tenax*, of the Mediterranean region.

vinetta (vi-net′ä̤), *n.* [It.] A diminutive of *vinata*.

vinette (vi-net′), *n.* Wine of barberries, used in finishing some kinds of leather. *Heyl*, Import Duties.

vinew† (vin′ū), *n.* [< *vinewed*.] Moldiness. *Holland.*

vinewed† (vin′ūd), *a.* See *finewed*.

vinewedness† (vin′ūd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vinewed or moldy; mustiness; moldiness. *Bailey.*

vine-weevil (vīn′wē″vl), *n.* Same as *vine-curculio*, 2.

vinewort (vīn′wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Vitaceæ*. *Lindley.*

vineyard (vin′yärd), *n.* [Formerly also *vinyard*; < ME. *vynezerde*; < *vine* + *yard*[2]; substituted for the earlier *wineyard*, q. v.] A plantation of grape-vines; literally, an inclosure or yard for vines.

Wherein euery man had his *Vineyard* and Garden according to his degree, wherewith to maintain his family in time of siege.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 55.

vineyarding (vin′yärd-ing), *n.* [< *vineyard* + *-ing*[1].] The care or cultivation of a vineyard. [Rare.]

Profits of *vineyarding* in California.
The Congregationalist, May 19, 1870.

vineyardist (vin′yärd-ist), *n.* [< *vineyard* + *-ist*.] One who cultivates grapes.

Vineyardists began to ask themselves why they should be satisfied with this Mission grape.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 257.

vingt-et-un (vaṅt′ā̤-uṅ′), *n.* [F., twenty-one: *vingt*, < L. *viginti*, twenty; *et*, < L. *et*, and; *un*, < L. *unus*, one.] A popular game at cards, played by any number of persons with the full pack. The cards are reckoned according to the number of the pips on them, coat-cards being considered as ten, and the ace as either one or eleven, as the holder may elect. The object is to get as near as possible to the number twenty-one without exceeding it. Also *vingt-un*.

vinic (vī′nik), *a.* [< L. *vinum*, wine (see *wine*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to wine; found in wine; extracted from wine.

viniculture (vin′i-kul-t̤ṳ̄r), *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of the vine, with especial reference to wine-making; viticulture.

viniculturist (vin-i-kul′t̤ṳ̄r-ist), *n.* [< *viniculture* + *-ist*.] One who practises viniculture.

The harvesting of the grape crop is the period of anxiety for the *viniculturist*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 327.

vinifacteur (vin′i-fak-tėr), *n.* [F., < L. *vinum*, wine, + *factor*, a maker: see *wine* and *factor*.] Any apparatus, or piece of apparatus, for making wine.

viniferous (vī-nif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< L. *vinifer*, wine-bearing, < *vinum*, wine, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding or producing wine, as a country.

vinification (vin″i-fi-kā′sho̤n), *n.* [= Sp. *vinificacion*, < L. *vinum*, wine, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *facere*, make, do.] The conversion of a saccharine solution into an alcoholic or vinous one by fermentation. [Rare.]

Why do we add yeast to our wort? This practice is unknown in the art of *vinification*.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 3.

vinificator (vin′i-fi-kā-to̤r), *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + *-ficator*, < *facere*, make, do.] A French apparatus for collecting the alcoholic vapors which escape from liquids during vinous fermentation. It is a conical cap surrounded by a reservoir of cold water. The vapors from the tun are condensed and run back down the sides of the cap into the fermenting-tun. *E. H. Knight.*

vinipote†, *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] A wine-bibber. *Blount*, 1670.

vinny† (vin′i), *a.* [See *vinewed*, *finewed*, *fenny*[1].] Moldy; musty. *Malone.*

vinolence†, *n.* Same as *vinolency*. *Bailey.*

vinolency† (vin′ō̤-le̤n-si), *n.* [As *vinolen(t)* + *-cy*.] Drunkenness; wine-bibbing. *Bailey.*

vinolent† (vin′ō̤-le̤nt), *a.* [< ME. *vinolent*, < OF. *vinolent* = Sp. Pg. It. *vinolento*, < L. *vinolentus*, drunk, full of wine, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] **1.** Full of wine.

Al *vinolent* as botel in the spence.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 223.

2. Intoxicated.

In wommen *vinolent* is no defence.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 467.

vinometer (vī-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A contrivance for measuring the alcoholic strength of wine.

vin ordinaire (vaṅ ôr-dē-nãr′). [F.: *vin*, wine; *ordinaire*, ordinary, common: see *wine* and *ordinary*.] Common wine; low-priced wine such as is almost universally drunk mixed with water throughout the larger part of France, and to a less extent in other countries of southern Europe. It is usually understood to be a red wine. In France it is very commonly supplied without extra charge at table d'hôte meals.

vino santo (vē′nō sȧn′tō). [It.: *vino*, wine; *santo*, holy: see *wine* and *saint*[1].] A sweet wine of northern Italy.

vinose (vī′nōs), *a.* [< L. *vinosus*: see *vinous*.] Same as *vinous*. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

vinosity (vī-nos′i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *vinosité* = Sp. *vinosidad* = Pg. *vinosidade* = It. *vinosità*, < L. *vinosita(t-)s*, the flavor of wine, < *vinosus*, full of wine: see *vinous*.] The state or property of being vinous. *Blount*, 1670.

vinous (vī′nus), *a.* [< F. *vineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *vinoso*, < L. *vinosus*, full of wine, having the flavor of wine, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] **1.** Having the qualities of wine: as, a *vinous* flavor; pertaining to wine or its manufacture.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, wine-colored; vinaceous.—**3.** Caused by wine.

And softly thro' a *vinous* mist
My college friendships glimmer.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

Vinous fermentation, the fermentation by which must becomes wine, as distinguished from *acetic fermentation*.—**Vinous hydromel, liquor**, etc. See the nouns.

vint (vint), *v. t.* [< *vintage*, assumed to be formed from a verb **vint* + *-age*.] To make or prepare, as wine.

I wouldn't give a straw for the best wine that ever was *vinted* after it had lain here a couple of years.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxi.

vintage (vin′tā̤j), *n.* [Altered, by association with *vintner*, from ME. *vindage*, *vendage*, < OF. *vendange*, *vindange*, F. *vendange*, < L. *vindemia*, a gathering of grapes, vintage: see *vindemial*.] **1.** The gathering of the grapes; the season of grape-gathering; the grape-harvest. *Blount.*

The *vintage* time . . . is in September.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 40.

2. The annual product of the grape-harvest, with especial reference to the wine obtained.

The antient mythology seems to us like a *vintage* ill pressed and trod.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Int.

A sound wine, Colonel, and I should think of a genuine *vintage*.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

The so-called *vintage* class, which are the finest wines of a good year kept separate and shipped as the produce of that particular year.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 608.

3. Wine in general. [Rare.]

Whom they with meats and *vintage* of the best
And milk and minstrel melody entertain'd.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

vintage† (vin′tā̤j), *v. t.* [< *vintage*, *n.*] To crop or gather, as grapes, at the vintage.

I humbly beseech his majesty that these royal boughs of forfeiture may not be *vintaged* or cropped by private suitors.
Bacon.

vintager (vin′tā̤j-ėr), *n.* [< *vintage* + *-er*[1].] One concerned in the vintage, especially a person gathering the grape-harvest.

Turn ye as a *vintager* to his basket.
Jer. vi. 9. (tr. of Septuagint version).

At this season of the year the *vintagers* are joyous and negligent.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Tasso and Cornelia.

vintiner (vin′ti-nėr), *n.* [< OF. *vintenier*, *vingtenier*, < *vingt*, twenty, < L. *viginti*, twenty: see *twenty*.] The commander of a twenty. See *twenty*, *n.*, 3.

vintner (vint′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *vyntner*, *vintener*, *vyntenere*, *vyntyner*, corrupted from the earlier *vineter*, *viniter*, < OF. *vinetier*, *vinotier*, F. *vinetier* = Sp. *vinatero* = Pg. *vinhateiro*, < ML. *vinetarius*, *vinitarius*, a wine-dealer, < L. *vinetum*, a vineyard, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] One who deals in wine, spirits, etc., especially at wholesale, or on a large scale.

Men of experience deale
To their best proffit; & it were as good
That he should be a gainer as the brood
Of cut-throat *vintners*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

The *Vintners* drink Carouses of Joy that he [the Attorney-General] is gone.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 17.

vintnery (vint′nėr-i), *n.* [< *vintner* + *-y*[3] (cf. *vintry*).] The trade or occupation of a vintner. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 2.

vintry (vin′tri), *n.*; pl. *vintries* (-triz). [< ME. *viniterie*, < OF. **vineterie*, < *vinetier*, vintner: see *vintner*.] A storehouse for wine. [Apparently a term applied in the quotation to one especial establishment of the sort.]

In this neighbourhood was the great house called the *Vintrie*, with vast wine-vaults beneath.
Pennant, London, II. 466.

vinum (vī′num), *n.* [NL., < L. *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] In *phar.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in wine; also, wine.

viny (vī′ni), *a.* [< *vine* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to vines; producing vines; abounding in vines.

Baiæ's *viny* coast.
Thomson, Liberty, i.

The pastures fair
High-hung of *viny* Neufchâtel.
Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 2.

2†. Vine-like; clasping or clinging like vines.

These unfortunate lovers . . . were then possessed with mutual sleep, yet not forgetting with *viny* embracements to give any eye a perfect model of affection.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

vinyl (vī′nil), *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + *-yl*.] The compound univalent radical CH_2CH, which appears characteristic of many ethylene derivatives.—**Vinyl bromide.** Same as *ethylene bromide*, a potent cardiac poison.

viol[1] (vī′o̤l), *n.* [Formerly also *violl*, *viall*, *voyall*, *voyol*; = D. *viool* = G. *viol* (also *viola*, < It.) = Sw. Dan. *fiol*, < OF. *viole*, *violle* = Pr. *viola*, *viula* = Sp. Pg. It. *viola*, a viol; prob. = OHG. *fidula* = AS. **fithele*, E. *fiddle* (see *fiddle*), < ML. *vitula*, *vidula*, a viol, appar. so called from its liveliness (cf. *vitula jocosa*, 'the merry viol'), being prob. < L. *vitulari*, celebrate a festival, keep holiday, prob. orig. sacrifice a calf, < *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*. Cf. *fiddle*, prob. a doublet of *viol*. Hence *violin*[1], *violoncello*, etc.] **1.** A musical instrument with strings, essentially not greatly different from the lute and the guitar, except that the strings are sounded by means of a bow drawn across them, not by plucking them with the fingers. The viol is the typical representative of a very large, varied, and widely distributed class of instruments, of which in modern music the violin is the chief member. The type includes the following characteristics: a hollow resonance-box or *body*, made up of a front or *belly* (which is pierced with one or two *sound-holes* of varying shape), a *back* (both front and back being flat or only slightly arched), and *sides* of various contour according to the particular variety and the period; within the body an internal system of braces, including a *sound-post*, to withstand the strain of the strings and to give the tone greater sonority; a more or less elongated *neck*, often with a special *finger-board* in front, and surmounted by a *head*, part of which serves as a *peg-box*; several *strings*, mostly of gut, fastened at the bottom either to the body directly or to a *tail-piece*, stretched thence over a *bridge* and over the finger-board and neck, and fastened at the top to *pegs* by which their tension and tune can be adjusted; and a *bow* for sounding the strings, consisting of a stick or back of wood and a large number of horse-hairs whose friction is augmented by the application of rosin. The differences between different instruments of the family in shape, size, number and tuning of strings, and method of manipulation are very numerous and apparently important; but the essential similarity between all the varieties is greater than is commonly thought. The historic genesis of the typical idea of the viol is disputed. By some its origin is asserted to be found in the gradual development, with the addition of sounding by means of a bow, of the ancient lyre into the monochord and the vielle, with various incidental modifications in shape and adjustment. By some its precursor is thought to be the Oriental rebab, or some similar instrument, transplanted into southern Europe, and modified by contact with the traditions of the lyre and monochord. By others great historic importance is attached to the Celtic crowd of western Europe. The problem is greatly complicated by the confusing use of terms in the middle ages, the same name being given to quite distinct instruments, and the same instrument being known by two or three different names. Apparently, also, somewhat distinct lines of development went on simultaneously in Italy, in Germany, and in western Europe. Probably the medieval viol, which reached its most distinctive development in the fifteenth century, was the joint result of several more or less distinct tendencies. It was characterized by a flat back, from five to seven strings tuned in fourths and thirds, a broad, thin neck, and a close amalgamation of the neck with the body. This viol was made in several sizes. The smallest (*treble* or *descant viol*) passed over later into the modern *violin*; the next larger (*tenor*), into the *viola da braccio* and *viola d'amore* and the modern *viola*; the next (*bass*), into the *viola da gamba* and the modern *violoncello*; and the largest (*double-bass*), into the *violone* and the modern *double-bass viol*.

What did he doe with her brest bone? . . .
He made him a *viall* to play thereupon.
The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. [358).

The worst can sing or play his part o' th' *Violls*,
And act his part too in a comedy.
Brome, Antipodes, i. 5.

2†. A large rope formerly used in purchasing an anchor: same as *messenger*, 4. It was made to lead through one or more blocks before it was brought to the capstan, thus giving additional power.—**Bass viol**, either one of the larger of the medieval viols (see def. 1), or the modern violoncello.—**Chest** or **consort of viols.** See *chest*[1].—**Division viol.** Same as *viola da gamba*.—**Viol d'amore.** See *viola d'amore*, under *viola*[1].

Above all for its sweetnesse and novelty, the *viol d'amore* of 5 wyre-strings plaid on with a bow, being but an ordinary violin, play'd on lyre way. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1679.

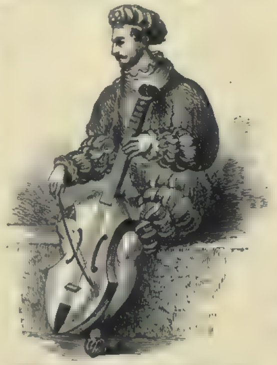
viol²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *vial*.

viola¹ (vē-ō′lä̤ or vī′ọ-lä̤), *n.* [< It. *viola*, a viol: see *viol*.] 1. Same as *viol*.—2. Specifically, in modern usage, the large violin, properly the alto violin, though generally called the *tenor*, in size about one seventh larger than the violin. It is provided with four strings tuned in fifths, thus: A, D, G, and C (next below middle C), the two lower strings being wound with silver wire. The viola was probably the first member of the modern string quartet to be developed. Its tone is not so brilliant or varied as that of the violin, though susceptible of a peculiar pathetic quality under the hand of a good player, while in concerted music it is highly effective. Music for the viola is usually written in the alto clef. Also called *alto*, *tenor*, *bratsche*, *quint*, and *taille*.—**Viola bastarda**, a bass viol, or viola da gamba, mounted with sympathetic strings like a viola d'amore; a barytone. See *barytone*, *n.*, 1 (*b*).

The original viola da gamba when so strung came to be called the *viola bastarda*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 244.

Viola da braccio, a tenor or "arm" viol: so called to distinguish it from the *bass viol*, or *viola da gamba*. It had properly six strings, tuned thus: G, D, A, F, C, and G (the second below middle C), but the lowest string was omitted in the eighteenth century. It has been superseded by the modern viola. Also *viola da spalla*.—**Viola da gamba**. (*a*) A bass or "leg" viol: so called to distinguish it from the *viola da braccio*. It had properly six strings, tuned thus: D, A, E, C, G, and D (the second below middle C). It has been superseded by the modern violoncello.

The division or solo bass viol, usually known by its Italian name of *viola da gamba*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. [243.


Viola da Gamba. (From Harl. MS.)

(*b*) In *organ-building*, a stop with metal pipes of narrow scale and ears on the sides of the mouths, giving tones of a penetrating, string-like quality.—**Viola d'amore**, a kind of bass viol, common in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having usually seven ordinary gut strings, with from seven to fourteen (or even twenty-four) supplementary strings of metal under the finger-board which sound sympathetically. The gut strings were usually tuned thus: D, A, F♯, D, A, F♯, D (next below middle C). The sympathetic strings, if few, were tuned diatonically in the scale of D, or, if many, chromatically. The tone of the instrument was highly attractive, but the practical difficulties entailed by the numerous sympathetic tones were great, and prevented its use in the orchestra. Also called *violet*, and sometimes *English violet*.

Instruments which show these innovations are the quinton, the lyre, and the *viola d'amore*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 243.

Viola da spalla. Same as *viola da braccio*.—**Viola di bordone**. Same as *barytone*, 1 (*b*).—**Viola di fagotto**. Same as *viola bastarda*.—**Viola pomposa**, a species of viola da gamba, invented by J. S. Bach, having five strings, tuned thus: E, A, D, G, C (the second below middle C).

Viola² (vī′ọ-lä̤), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699, earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < L. *viola*, violet: see *violet*.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Violarieæ* and tribe *Violeæ*, including the pansies and violets. It is characterized by flowers with nearly equal sepals, these and the lower petal both prolonged at the base, the latter into a spur or sac, and by an ovoid or globose three-valved capsule with roundish seeds. Over 250 species have been enumerated, perhaps to be reduced to 150. They are herbs or undershrubs with alternate leaves, persistent stipules, and axillary peduncles. The north temperate species are typically, as in *V. odorata*, delicate plants of moist shady banks, with rounded crenate leaves on long angular stalks, solitary nodding violet-colored flowers, five orange-yellow anthers forming a central cone, and ovate capsules which open elastically into three boat-like persistent horizontal valves. The stipules are usually conspicuous, often large and leaf-like, in *V. tricolor*, the pansy, deeply pinnatifid and often larger than the leaves. (See first cut under *leaf*.) The leaves are of various forms, as cordate, arrow-shaped, lanceolate, rotundate, pedate, etc. The peduncles often bear two flowers, as in *V. biflora*, the twin-flowered violet, a saxicole species with brilliant golden-yellow flowers, found from the Alps to Cashmere and in the Rocky Mountains. The petals are colored, most often in shades of bluish-purple, white, or yellow, frequently penciled with dark-blue or purple lines. In some species they are of several colors, as in *V. pedata*, var. *bicolor*, the pansy-violet, or velvet violet, and in *V. tricolor*, which in its wild state, the heart's-ease, combines purple, yellow, and blue. Many species are dimorphous in their flowers, producing through summer minute apetalous ones which are more fertile and are self-fertilized, a fact first observed by Linnæus in the small mountain species *V. mirabilis*. In some, as *V. Chamissoniana*, the common Hawaiian violet, the later flowers, though minute, are well developed and petal-bearing. There are 22 species in Canada and over 30 in the United States, of which 17, besides 2 or 3 introduced, occur in the Northeastern States, and 16 in the Southern, where they diminish southward, only 4 extending into Texas. The native American species are distinguished into two groups, the stemless violets, chiefly eastern or central, as *V. palmata*, in which the long-stalked leaves are clustered at the top of a thick fleshy rhizome, which also bears the numerous distinct leafless scapes; and the leafy-stemmed species, as *V. canina* and *V. striata*, with spreading or somewhat erect stems bearing numerous leaves, usually on shorter petioles (see cut under *violet*). Several species produce long runners, as *V. blanda*, the sweet white violet; *V. Canadensis*, the largest, reaches sometimes 2 feet high; and *V. pedata*, the largest-flowered, has the flowers sometimes nearly 2 inches across. The 13 Californian species are chiefly leafy-stemmed, showy, quite local, and peculiar in their yellow flowers with purple veins and brown backs: *V. pedunculata*, the common species, grows in clustered colonies, with flowers often an inch and a half across; *V. ocellata* of the Mendocino forests is remarkable for its purple spots. *V. Langsdorffii* is abundant on the Aleutian Islands, and the genus extends north to Kotzebue Sound. The British species are 6, of which *V. odorata*, also occurring from central Europe to Sweden, Siberia, and Cashmere, is the sweet or English violet, often doubled, and called *tea-violet* in cultivation; and *V. canina* is the dog- or hedge-violet, without odor, but graceful in form, imparting much of the beauty of spring to English mountain districts. There are 56 species in Europe, over 20 in China, of which *V. Patrinii* is the most common, and 11 in the mountains of India. In the southern hemisphere, where the species are usually shrubby, there are over 30 in the mountains of South America, elsewhere few, 4 in Australia, of which the chief is *V. hederacea*, 2 in New Zealand, and 2 in Cape Colony. Five peculiar species occur in the Hawaiian Islands, of which *V. robusta* produces a woody stem sometimes 5 feet high, and *V. helioscopia* a large snow-white waxy flower sometimes 2 inches across. A few somewhat shrubby species occur northward, as *V. arborescens*, the tree-violet. *V. scandens* of Peru is a climbing and *V. arguta* a twining shrub; *V. decumbens* of Cape Colony, a much-branched procumbent shrub; *V. filicaulis* of New Zealand, a smooth, slender mountain-creeper. The pansy and other species are of some medicinal use. For *V. tricolor*, see *pansy* and *heart's-ease* (its small form is known in the United States as *Johnny-jump-up* and *lady's-delight*). For other species, see *violet*.

violable (vī′ọ-lạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *violable* = Sp. *violable* = Pg. *violavel* = It. *violabile*, < L. *violabilis*, that may be violated, < *violare*, violate: see *violate*.] Capable of being violated, broken, or injured. *Bailey*.

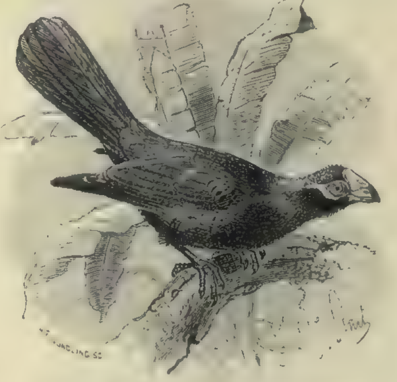
violably (vī′ọ-lạ-bli), *adv.* In a violable manner.

Violaceæ (vī-ọ-lā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1829), fem. pl. of L. *violaceus*, of a violet, of a violet color: see *violaceous*.] Same as *Violarieæ*.

violaceous (vī-ọ-lā′shius), *a.* [< L. *violaceus*, of a violet color, < *viola*, a violet: see *violet*.] 1. Of a violet color; purple or purplish; blue with a tinge of red.

Red, sometimes *violaceous*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 77.

2. Of, resembling, or pertaining to the *Violarieæ* (*Violaceæ*).—**Violaceous plantain-eater**, *Musophaga violacea*, a turakoo of West Africa from the Cameroons to Senegambia, 17½ inches long, having the general plumage violet-blue, washed with a greenish gloss on some parts; the quills and crown crimson; a bare scarlet patch about the eye, below this a white stripe; the bill orange-red, fading to yellow on the frontal half; the eyes brown; the feet black; and the head not crested. The only other species of the genus, *M. rossæ*, is rather larger, crested, without any white stripe, and has the bare circumorbital area edged with violet-blue. It inhabits equatorial Africa. *M. violacea* was so named by Isert in 1789, when the genus was instituted, and is the *touraco violet ou masqué* of Levaillant, 1806; *M. rossæ* was named by Gould in 1851.


Violaceous Plantain-eater (*Musophaga violacea*).

violaceously (vī-ọ-lā′shius-li), *adv.* With a violet color. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 336.

violaniline (vī-ọ-lan′i-lin), *n.* [< L. *viola*, violet, + E. *aniline*.] Same as *nigrosine*. Compare *induline*.

Violarieæ (vī″ọ-lā-rī′ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Violaria*, for *Viola*, + *-eæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Parietales*. It is characterized by flowers usually with five petals, five sepals, and as many perfect stamens; by anthers nearly or quite connate around the pistil, introrsely dehiscent, and commonly with an appendaged connective; and by a one-celled ovary, commonly with three placentæ and a medium-sized embryo in fleshy albumen. There are over 270 species, belonging to 25 genera, classed in 4 tribes, of which the types are *Viola*, *Paypayrola*, *Alsodeia*, and *Sauvagesia*, the last being aberrant in the presence of staminodes. With the exception of the genus *Viola*, they consist chiefly of tropical shrubs with deciduous stipules, sometimes small trees, and mostly with but few species in each genus. They usually bear alternate simple entire or toothed leaves, and axillary flowers which are solitary, or form racemose or panicled cymes, followed by capsules which are commonly loculicidal. Their roots often have emetic properties, and in South America many species, especially of *Ionidium*, are used as substitutes for ipecacuanha. The order is largely American: two genera, *Viola* and *Ionidium*, occur within the United States. Also *Violaceæ*.

violascent (vī-ọ-las′ẹnt), *a.* A variant of *violescent*.

violaster† (vī-ọ-las′tėr), *n.* [ME. *violastre*, < OF. *violastre*, F. *violâtre*, of a violet color, purplish, < *viole*, violet: see *violet*.] See the quotation.

There ben also Dyamandes in Ynde, that ben clept *Violastres* (for here colour is liche Vyolet, or more browne than the Violettes), that ben fulle harde and fulle precyous. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 160.

violate (vī′ọ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *violated*, ppr. *violating*. [< L. *violatus*, pp. of *violare* (> It. *violare* = Sp. Pg. *violar* = F. *violer*), treat with violence, whether bodily or mental, < *vis*, strength, power, force, violence: see *vim*, *violent*.] 1. To treat roughly or injuriously; handle so as to harm or hurt; do violence to; outrage.

An impious crew
Of men conspiring to uphold their state
By worse than hostile deeds; *violating* the ends
For which our country is a name so dear.
Milton, S. A., l. 893.

2. To break in upon; interrupt; disturb.

The dark forests which once clothed those shores had been *violated* by the savage hand of cultivation. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 183.

3. To desecrate; dishonor; treat with irreverence; profane, or meddle with profanely.

Experience, manhood, honour, ne'er before
Did *violate* so itself. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 10. 24.

Oft have they *violated*
The temple, oft the law, with foul affronts.
Milton, P. R., iii. 160.

4. To infringe; transgress, as a contract, law, promise, or the like, either by a positive act contrary to the promise, etc., or by neglect or non-fulfilment: as, to *violate* confidence.

Thou makest the vestal *violate* her oath.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 883.

The condition was *violated*, and she again precipitated to Pluto's regions. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii.

Those Danes who were settl'd among the East-Angles, erected with new hopes, *violated* the peace which they had sworn to Alfred. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

5. To ravish; deflower by force; commit rape on.

The Sabins *violated* Charms
Obscur'd the Glory of his rising Arms.
Prior, Carmen Seculare.

violation (vī-ọ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *violation* = Sp. *violacion* = Pg. *violação* = It. *violazione*, < L. *violatio(n-)*, an injury, a profanation, < *violare*, violate: see *violate*.] 1. The act of violating, treating with violence, or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace; desecration; an act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred or venerable things: as, the *violation* of a church; infringement; transgression; non-observance: as, a *violation* of law.

We are knit together as a body in a most stricte & sacred bond and covenant of the Lord, of the *violation* wherof we make great consciences.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 33.

They (the Spartans) commenced the Peloponnesian war in *violation* of their engagements with Athens; they abandoned it in *violation* of their engagements with their allies. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Ravishment; rape.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3. 21.

violative (vī′ọ-lạ-tiv), *a.* [< *violate* + *-ive*.] Violating; tending to or causing violation.

Violative of a vested legal right.
Andrews, Manual of the Constitution, p. 211.

violator (vī′ọ-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *violateur* = Pr. *violair*, *violador* = Sp. Pg. *violador* = It. *violatore*, < L. *violator*, one who does violence, < *violare*, violate: see *violate*.] 1. One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs: as, a *violator* of repose.—2. One who infringes or transgresses: as, a *violator* of law.—3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence: as, a *violator* of sacred things.—4. A ravisher.

An hypocrite, a virgin-*violator*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 41.

Me the sport of ribald Veterans, mine of ruffian *violators!*
Tennyson, Boädicea.

viol-block (vī'ǫl-blok), *n.* A single block or snatch-block, large enough to reeve a small hawser; any large snatch-block.

violet†, *v. t.* [< OF. *violer*, < L. *violare*, violate: see *violate.*] To violate.

Violeæ (vī-ō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Viola*^{2} + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Violarieæ*, characterized by an irregular corolla with the lower petal unlike the others. It includes 8 genera, of which *Ionidium* and *Viola* (the type) are large and widely distributed; of the others, *Anchietea* and *Corynostylis* each include 3 climbing and *Noisettia* 3 shrubby species, all of tropical America; 2 others are American and 1 Polynesian.

violence (vī'ǫ-lẹns), *n.* [< ME. *violence*, < OF. *violence*, F. *violence* = Sp. Pg. *violencia* = It. *violenza*, < L. *violentia*, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity, < *violentus*, vehement, forcible: see *violent.*] 1. The state or character of being violent; force; vehemence; intensity.

> To be imprisoned in the viewless winds,
> And blown with restless *violence* round about.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 125.

> The *violence* of the lake is so great that it will carry away both man and beast that commeth within it.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 89.

> Disturb'd and torn
> With *violence* of this conflict.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 995.

2. Highly excited feeling or action; impetuosity; vehemence; eagerness.

> Mark me with what *violence* she first loved the Moor, but for bragging and telling her fantastical lies.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 224.

3. Injury done to anything which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; profanation; infringement; violation. See the phrases below. —4. Unjust or unwarranted exertion of power; unjust force; force employed against rights, laws, liberty, or the like; outrage; injury; hurt; attack; assault.

> To prevent the tyrant's *violence.*
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 29.

> Fie, Master Morose, that you will use this *violence* to a man of the church! *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

5. Ravishment; rape.—6. In *law:* (*a*) Any wrongful act of one person, whereby either he or his instrument of wrong-doing is brought into contact with the limbs or body of another person. *Robinson.* (*b*) The overcoming or preventing of resistance by exciting fear through display of force. (*c*) The unlawful use of physical force.—**To do violence on†**, to attack; murder.

> But, as it seems, *did violence on* herself.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 264.

To do violence to or **unto**, to outrage; force; injure.

> He said unto them, *Do violence to* no man. Luke iii. 14.

> They have *done violence unto* her tomb,
> Not granting rest unto her in the grave.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Passion, fury, fierceness, wildness, rage, boisterousness.

violence† (vī'ǫ-lẹns), *v. t.* [< *violence*, *v.*] 1. To do violence to; assault; injure.

> *Mrs. Fitz.* It may beget some favour like excuse,
> Though none like reason.
> *Wit.* No, my tuneful mistress?
> Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any;
> Nor nature, *violenced* in both of these.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

2. To bring by violence; compel.

> Like our late misnam'd high court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were *violenc'd* by ambition and malice. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 64.

violency (vī'ǫ-lẹn-si), *n.* [As *violence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *violence.* *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, III. ii. 3.

violent (vī'ō-lẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *violent*, *vyolent*, < OF. *violent*, F. *violent* = Sp. Pg. It. *violento*, < L. *violentus*, vehement, forcible, < *vis*, strength, power, force: see *vim.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Characterized by strong and sudden physical force; impetuous; furious.

> Our fortunes lie a bleeding by your rash
> And *violent* onset. *Lust's Dominion*, iv. 2.

> *Violent* fires soon burn out themselves.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 34.

2. Produced, effected, or continued by force; accompanied by extraneous or unnatural force; unnatural.

> No *violent* state can be perpetual. *T. Burnet.*

> Truly I don't Care to discourage a young Man—he has a *violent* Death in his Face; but I hope no Danger of Hanging. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 7.

3. Acting or produced by unlawful, unjust, or improper force; characterized by force or violence unlawfully exercised; rough; outrageous; not authorized.

> Then laid they *violent* hands upon him; next Himself imprisoned, and his goods asseized. *Marlowe*, Edw. II., i. 2.

> We would give much to use *violent* thefts.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3. 21.

> When with a *violent* hand you made me yours,
> I curs'd the doer.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

4. Vehement mentally, or springing from such vehemence; fierce; passionate; furious.

> Let down your anger! Is not this our sovereign?
> The head of mercy and of law? who dares, then,
> But rebels scorning law, appear thus *violent?*
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

> His Love, however *violent* it might appear, was still founded in Reason. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

> Indeed, my Dear, you'll tear another Fan, if you don't mitigate those *violent* Airs.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 11.

5. In general, intense in any respect; extreme: as, a *violent* contrast; especially, of pain, acute.

> Discreet maistris seyn that the feuere agu comounly is causid of a *uyolent* reed coler adust, and of blood adust, and of blak coler adust.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

> It was the *violentest* Fit of Contagion that ever was for the Time in this Island. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

> The king's whole army, encamped along the sides of this river, were taken with *violent* sickness after eating the fish caught in it. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 235.

> Rouge, if too *violent*, by a natural law of color causes the planes of the cheeks to recede from the planes of the other and whiter portions of the face, thus producing a look of age and of gauntness. *The Century*, XXXV. 539.

6. Compelled; compulsory; not voluntary.

> All *violent* marriages engender hatred betwixt the married. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 297.

> Ease would recant
> Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 97.

Violent motion†. See *motion.*—**Violent power.** See *power*^{1}.—**Violent profits**, in *Scots law*, the penalty due on a tenant's forcibly or unwarrantably retaining possession after he ought to have removed. =**Syn.** 1. Turbulent, boisterous.—5. Poignant, exquisite.

II.† *n.* One acting with violence.

> Such *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell, by force.
> *Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 53. (*Latham.*)

violent† (vī'ǫ-lẹnt), *v.* [< *violent*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To urge with violence.

> I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries *violented* any thing against him under that queen.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, III. 510.

II. *intrans.* To act or work with violence; be violent.

> This grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
> And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
> As that which causeth. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4. 4.

violently (vī'ǫ-lẹnt-li), *adv.* In a violent manner; by violence; by force; forcibly; vehemently; outrageously.

> They must not deny that there is to be found in nature another agent able to analyse compound bodies less *violently*, and both more genuinely and more universally, than the fire. *Boyle*, Works, I. 486.

> The king, at the head of the cavalry, fell so suddenly and so *violently* upon them that he broke through the van-guard commanded by Melca Christos, and put them to flight before his foot could come up.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 393.

> During the siege of Valenciennes by the allied armies in June, 1793, the weather, which had been remarkably hot and dry, became *violently* rainy after the cannonading commenced. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 385.

violer† (vī'ǫl-ėr), *n.* [< *viol* + *-er*^{1}.] One skilled in playing on the viol; also, a violinist.

> To the Frenche *violer* for his quarters paye, 12*li.* 10*s.*
> *Prince Henry's Book of Payments* (1609). (*Nares.*)

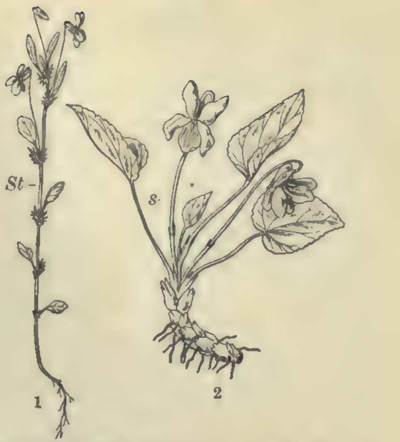
> One . . . stabs a *violer* . . . because he was serenading in the night-time with his fiddle.
> *Fountainhall*, Decisions of the Lords of Council and [Session, I. 364. (*Jamieson.*)

violescent (vī-ǫ-les'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *viola*, a violet, a purple color (see *violet*^{1}), + *-escent.*] Tending to a violet color.

violet^1 (vī'ǫ-let), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *violette*; < ME. *violet*, *vyolet*, *vialet*, *vyalett*, *violette*, < OF. *violette*, f., *violet*, m., F. *violette* = Sp. Pg. *violeta* = It. *violetta*, dim. of L. *viola* (It. Sp. Pg. *viola*, OF. *viole*), a violet, a dim. form, akin to Gr. ἴον (*Ϝίον), a violet.] **I.** *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Viola*, or one of its flowers; also, one of a few plants of other genera. See *Viola*, compound names below, and cut in next column.

> Daisies pied and *violets* blue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 904.

2. A general class of colors, of which the violet-flower is a highly chromatic example. In the spectrum the violet extends from *h* to H, covering all the upper part of the spectrum ordinarily visible. This color can be produced by a slight admixture of red to blue; and colors somewhat more red than the upper part of the spectrum are called violet. But the sensation of violet is produced by a pure blue whose chroma has been diminished while its luminosity has been increased. Thus, blue and violet are the same color, though the sensations are different. A mere increase of illumination may cause a violet blue to appear violet, with a diminution of apparent chroma. This color, called violet or blue according to the quality of the sensation it excites, is one of the three fundamental colors of Young's theory. It is nearly complementary to the color of brightness, so that deep shades generally appear by contrast of a violet tinge; and the light of a rainy day, and still more of a sudden tempest, has a violet appearance. Even the pure yellow of the spectrum, so reduced as to be barely visible, looks violet beside the same light in great intensity.



1, Stemmed Violet (*Viola tricolor*, var. *arvensis*): *St*, stem.
2, Stemless Violet (*Viola palmata*, var. *cucullata*): *s*, scape.

3. Any one of the many different small blue or violet butterflies of *Lycæna*, *Polyommatus*, and allied genera.—**Acid violet**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium salt of di-methyl-rosaniline trisulphonic acid. It is applicable to wool and silk.—**Aniline violet.** Same as *mauve.*—**Arrow-leafed violet**, *Viola sagittata* of the eastern half of the United States, much resembling the common blue violet, except in the form of its leaves.—**Bird's-foot violet**, a low stemless species, *Viola pedata*, of the same region, having pedately divided leaves, and fine large light-blue or whitish flowers, yellow-eyed with the stamens. A variety is the pansy violet.—**Calathian violet**, the marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe.* According to Gerard, the true plant was a *Campanula.* *Britten and Holland.*—**Canada violet**, *Viola Canadensis*, a species common northward and in the mountains of eastern North America, having an upright stem a foot or two high, and white petals purplish beneath.—**Common** or **early blue violet**, *Viola palmata*, especially in the variety *cucullata*, very common in moist ground in North America. The leaves are more or less palmately lobed, or in the variety only crenate. The size and shape of the leaves are variable, as also the color of the petals, which are deep- or pale-blue, or purple, or sometimes white or variegated.—**Corn-violet.** See *Specularia.*—**Crystal violet.** See *crystal.*—**Damask violet.** Same as *dame's-violet.*—**Dog-tooth violet**, a plant of the genus *Erythronium.* The yellow dog-tooth violet is *E. Americanum.*—**Dog-violet**, *Viola canina* of the northern Old World, and in the variety *Muhlenbergii* of North America. It is a stemmed violet a few inches high, with light-violet petals and a short cylindrical spur.—**English violet.** See *sweet violet.*—**Fringe** or **fringed violet**, *Arthropodium paniculatum* and *Thysanotus tuberosus*, liliaceous plants of Australia with rather small panicled blue flowers, those of the former with crisped inner segments.—**Green violet.** See *Ionidium.*—**Hoffmann's violet.** Same as *dahlia*, 3.—**Hooded violet**, a plant of the tropical American genus *Corynostylis* (*Calyptrion*), related to the violets.—**Horned violet** (or **pansy**), *Viola cornuta* of the Pyrenees, having pale-blue or mauve-colored sweet-scented spurred flowers, produced abundantly and continuously, long cultivated in Europe, and forming an excellent border- or bedding-plant.—**Lance-leafed violet**, the American *Viola lanceolata*, with small white flowers.—**Long-spurred violet**, *Viola rostrata* of the eastern and central United States, having a low stem and pale-violet flowers with a slender spur.—**Manganese violet**, in *ceram.*, the purple color obtained by the use of manganese.—**March violet**, the sweet violet. *Britten and Holland.* [Local, Eng.]—**Marian's violet.** Same as *mariet.*—**Marsh-violet.** (*a*) *Viola palustris*, a species with small blue flowers marked with purple: found northward in both hemispheres. (*b*) Locally, same as *bog-violet.*—**Mars violet**, an artificially prepared oxid of iron, used as a pigment by artists. It resembles Indian red, but is darker in color. Also called *mineral purple.*—**Mercury's violet.** Same as *Marian's violet.*—**Naphthalene violet.** Same as *naphthameïn.*—**Neapolitan violet.** See *sweet violet.*—**New fast violet.** Same as *gallocyanine.*—**New Holland violet.** Same as *spurless violet.*—**Pale violet**, *Viola striata* of central and eastern North America, a stemmed species having white petals lined with purple.—**Pansy violet**, a local name for the variety *bicolor* of the bird's-foot violet, *Viola pedata.* The two upper petals are of a deep-violet color and as if velvety. Also *velvet violet.*—**Paris violet.** Same as *methyl-violet.*—**Perkin's violet.** Same as *indisin.*—**Primrose-leafed violet**, *Viola primulæfolia* of the eastern United States, with small white flowers.—**Rosaniline violet** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the hydrochlorids of mono- and di-phenyl-rosaniline. They produce a dull but moderately fast violet color on cotton, wool, and silk. Also called *phenyl violet*, *spirit violet*, *Parma violet*, *imperial violet*, etc.—**Round-leafed violet**, *Viola rotundifolia* of cold woods in eastern North America, a species with small yellow flowers, the leaves at first erect, roundish-ovate, an inch broad, in summer 3 or 4 inches long, lying flat on the ground, shining above.—**Sand violet**, *Viola arenaria*, a small tufted stemless species with pale-blue flowers, found in the northern Old World.—**Spurless violet**, specifically, *Viola hederacea* of Australasia, once classed as a distinct genus *Erpetion*, a tufted or widely creeping plant with rather small blue flowers.—**Spurred violet**, a pretty South

European species, *Viola calcarata*, allied to the horned violet, and having large purple flowers, which in the Alps sometimes form sheets of color.—**Stemless violets**, that class of violets in which the stem does not rise above the ground, the flowers being borne on scapes. See cut above.—**Stemmed violets**, that class of violets which have a leafy stem and usually large stipules. See cut above.—**Sweet violet**, a favorite sweet-scented violet, *Viola odorata*, native in Europe and Asiatic Russia: in America often called *English violet*. It is a stemless species with bluish-purple or white flowers, cultivated in many varieties, single and double, and produced in large quantities for the market, yielding also a perfumers' oil. A continuously blooming variety is much grown about Paris. The Neapolitan is a well-known variety with double light-blue flowers, now surpassed by the "Marie Louise." The flowers of the "czar" are very large and sweet; those of the "queen-of-violets," white and very large; etc.—**Tongue-violet.** See *Schweiggeria*.—**Tooth-violet.** Same as *coralwort*, 1.—**Tree-violet**, *Viola arborescens*, a shrubby species with erect branching stems, growing from crevices of rocks in the western Mediterranean region.—**Tricolored violet**, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*.—**Trinity violet**, the spiderwort, *Tradescantia Virginica*, from its blue flowers and time of blooming. *Britten and Holland.* [Local, Eng.]—**Twin-flowered violet.** See *Viola*.—**Velvet violet.** See *pansy violet*, above.—**Violet family**, the plant-order *Violarieæ*.—**Violet-powder**, starch reduced to a very fine powder, and scented with orris-powder or other perfume: used for nursery and other purposes. (See also *bog-violet, hedge-violet, horse-violet, methyl-violet, water-violet, wood-violet*.)

II. *a.* Having the color of violet, a deep blue tinged with red.—**Violet bee**, a European carpenter-bee, *Xylocopa violacea*. See cut under *carpenter-bee*.—**Violet carmine**, a brilliant bluish-purple pigment obtained from the roots of the alkanet, *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*. It is little used, as it changes color rapidly on exposure.—**Violet land-crab**, the West Indian crab *Gecarcinus ruricola*.—**Violet quartz**, amethyst.—**Violet sapphire, schorl**, etc. See the nouns.—**Violet tanager**, *Euphonia violacea*, partly of the color said.

violet^2 (vī'ọ-let), *n.* [< It. *viola*, a viol.] A viola d'amore. Sometimes called *English violet*.

violet-blindness (vī'ọ-let-blīnd″nes), *n.* A form of color-blindness in which there is inability to distinguish violet.

violet-blue (vī'ọ-let-blö), *n.* See *blue*.

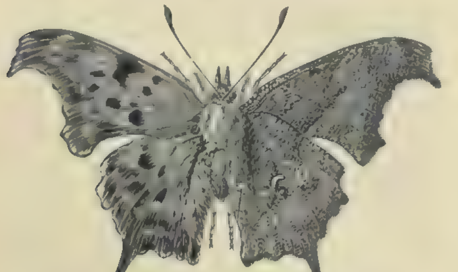
violet-cress (vī'ọ-let-kres), *n.* A Spanish cruciferous plant, *Ionopsidium* (*Cochlearia*) *acaule*.

violet-ear, violet-ears (vī'ọ-let-ēr, -ērz), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Petasophora*. Six species are described, ranging from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia, as *P. anais* and *P. cyanotis*. They are rather large hummers, 4¼ to 5¼ inches long, with metallic-blue ear-coverts (whence the name).

violet-shell (vī'ọ-let-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ianthinidæ*. See cut under *Ianthina*.

violet-snail (vī'ọ-let-snāl), *n.* Same as *violet-shell*.

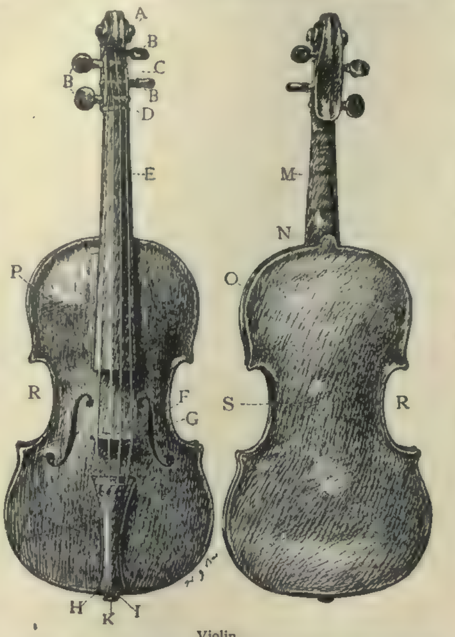
violet-tip (vī'ọ-let-tip), *n.* A handsome American butterfly, *Polygonia interrogationis*, whose wings are reddish with brown mottlings and violet tips. Its larva feeds on hop, elm, and nettle. *S. H. Scudder.*



Violet-tip (*Polygonia interrogationis*), right wings reversed. (Female, about natural size.)

violet-wood (vī'ọ-let-wůd), *n.* 1. Same as *kingwood*.—2. See *myall*.—3. The wood of a leguminous tree of Guiana, *Copaifera bracteata*.

violin^1 (vī-ọ-lin'), *n.* [= Sp. *violin* = Pg. *violino* = G. *violine* = Sw. Dan. *violin*, < It. *violino*, dim. of *viola*, a viol: see *viol*^{1}. Cf. F. *violon*, a violin.] 1. The modern form of the smaller medieval viola da braccio. The violin group of instruments is distinguished from the true viols especially by having the back slightly arched like the belly, and by the number and tuning of the strings. It is probable that the change from the viol model was first made in the tenor viol, or *viola*, and thence transferred to the smaller size, or *violino*. The true violin, both large and small, began to be made about the middle of the sixteenth century, particularly in the North Italian towns of Cremona and Brescia. The greatest refinement of shape and construction was attained about 1700 by Stradivari, and has never since been surpassed. In its most approved form, the violin is further distinguished from the viol by a comparative thinness between belly and back, by sides or ribs of a peculiar shape, by bouts (indentations in the sides to facilitate the use of the bow) between double corners, by a finely adjusted correlation of position between the bridge, the sound-post, and the *f*-shaped sound-holes, by the complete independence of the neck from the body, by a peg-box with transverse pegs, and by a daintily carved scroll for a head. Four strings are used, tuned thus: E, A, D, and G (next below middle C), of which the lowest is wound with silver wire, while the others are of gut. The first string is often called the *chanterelle*. In the construction of the instrument maple and pine, very carefully selected, are the chief components. The minutest details of wood, model, jointing, varnish, etc., are important, so that a really fine instrument is an elaborate work of art. The bow by which the violin is sounded has also been gradually refined in shape, so as to present the utmost strength, elasticity, and lightness (see *bow*^{2}, 3 (*a*)). In actual use the violin is held nearly horizontally by the player's extended left arm, the lower part of the body being supported on his left collar-bone. The *first position* of his left hand is so close to the nut that the pressure of the first finger on any one of the strings will raise its pitch a half-step, that of the second finger will raise it a whole step, etc. The *second position*, or *half shift*, is one in which the first finger falls where the second did in the first position. The *third position*, or *whole shift*, is one in which the first finger falls where the second did in the second position. (See *position*, 4 (*c*), and *shift*, 2.) Eleven different positions are recognized, so that the compass of the instrument, which in the first position extends only to two octaves and a major third, reaches by means of other positions to nearly four octaves. Harmonics are producible by lightly touching a string at one of its nodes, so that the available compass is still longer. The tone of the violin is more capable of expression than that of any other instrument: hence it holds the leading position in the modern orchestra, the central section of which is made up of the first and second violins, the violas, and the violoncellos, all of which are essentially violins in model. It is also a favorite instrument for solos, both with and without accompaniment. While the pitch of the tones used is determined by the stopping of the strings with the left hand, their force and quality—that is, their expressiveness—depends on the method of bowing. To a certain extent, two or even three strings may be sounded together, so as to produce harmonic effects: such playing is called *double-stopping*. *Pizzicato* tones are produced by plucking the strings with the finger, after the manner of the guitar. A peculiar veiled tone is obtained by attaching a weight called a *mute* or *sordino* to the bridge so as to check its vibrations. The violin is often colloquially called a *fiddle*.

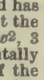


Violin.

A, scroll; *B*, pegs; *C*, peg-box; *D*, upper saddle; *E*, finger-board; *F*, sound-holes; *G*, bridge; *H*, tail-piece; *I*, tail-piece ring; *K*, tail-piece button; *M*, neck; *N*, neck-plate; *O*, back; *P*, front or belly; *R*, *R*, bouts; *S*, waist. Inside the violin has six blocks (namely, neck-block, end-pin block, and four corner-blocks), twelve hoop-linings, a bass-bar, and a sound-post.

> Sharp *violins* proclaim
> Their jealous pangs and desperation.
> *Dryden*, Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, st. 5.

2. A player on the violin; a violinist: as, the first *violin* of an orchestra.—**Key-stop violin.** See *key-stop*.—**Keyed violin.** See *keyed*.—**Nail-violin.** Same as *nail-fiddle*.—**Tenor violin.** See *viola*.—**Three-quarter violin.** Same as *violino piccolo*.—**Violin clef**, in *musical notation*, a G clef on the second line of the staff; the treble clef. See figure.—**Violin diapason**, in *organ-building*, a diapason of unusually narrow scale and string-like tone.—**Violin-players' cramp** or **palsy**, an occupation-neurosis of violin-players, similar to writers' cramp (which see, under *writer*).



violin^2 (vī'ọ-lin), *n.* [< *Viola*^{2} + *-in*^{2}.] An emetic substance contained in all parts of the sweet-scented violet, *Viola odorata*. It has not been obtained pure, and is perhaps identical with emetin from ipecacuanha.

violina (vē-ọ-lē'nä), *n.* [< *violin*^{1}.] In *organ-building*, a stop having narrow metal pipes, and thin, incisive, string-like quality. It is usually of four-feet tone.

violin-bow (vī-ọ-lin'bō), *n.* A bow for sounding a violin.

violine (vī'ō-lin), *n.* [< L. *viola*, a violet color, + *-ine*^{2}.] A blue precipitate obtained by treating aniline with sulphuric acid and peroxid of lead: same as *mauve*.

violinette (vī″ọ-li-net'), *n.* [< *violin* + *-ette*.] Same either as *violino piccolo* or as *kit*^{5}.

violinist (vī-ọ-lin'ist), *n.* [= G. Sw. Dan. *violinist* = Sp. Pg. It. *violinista*; as *violin* + *-ist*. Cf. F. *violoniste*.] A performer on the violin.

violino (vē-ọ-lē'nō), *n.* [It.: see *violin*^{1}.] Same as *violin*.—**Violino piccolo**, a small or miniature violin, differing from the kit in being of the same proportions as the violin; a three-quarter fiddle. Such violins were once used for children's practice. They were usually tuned a third higher than the violin.

violin-piano (vī-ọ-lin'pi-an″ō), *n.* Same as *harmonichord*.

violist (vī'ọl-ist), *n.* [= D. *violist*; as *viol* + *-ist*.] 1. A performer on the viol.

> He [Kenelm Digby] was a violinist, and the two former *violists*.
> *Life of A. Wood*, Feb. 12, 1658–9.

2. A performer on the viola.

violoncellist (vē″ọ-lon-chel'ist or vī″ọ-lon-sel'ist), *n.* [= It. *violoncellista*; as *violoncello* + *-ist*.] A performer on the violoncello. Often abbreviated to *cellist*, *'cellist*.

violoncello (vē″ọ-lon-chel'ō or vī″ọ-lon-sel'ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *violone*, q. v.] 1. The modern form of the medieval viola da gamba. It is properly a bass violin rather than a small violone, as its name suggests, since its form is that of the violin rather than of the true viol. Its size is about double that of the violin. It began to be popular for concerted music early in the seventeenth century, and for solo use about a century later. Its four strings are tuned thus: A, D, G, C (the second below middle C), the third and fourth being silver strings. In playing, the violoncello is rested vertically by means of a wooden peg or standard on the floor between the player's knees. The method of playing is otherwise very similar to that of the violin, including the same special effects. The tone is very sonorous and expressive, combining the advantages of the violin tone with the breadth of a tenor compass. The bow used is similar to that for the violin, but larger. In modern music the violoncello stands next in importance, among the stringed instruments, to the violin, both as a member of the orchestra and as a solo instrument. Commonly abbreviated *cello*, *'cello*.

2. In *organ-building*, a pedal stop of eight-feet tone, having metal pipes of narrow scale and a very string-like quality.—**Violoncello piccolo**, a small or miniature violoncello, having the same proportions and tuning. It was used especially for solos.

violone (vē-ọ-lō'ne), *n.* [= F. *violon* (dim.), a violin, < It. *violone*, aug. of *viola*, a viol: see *viol*.] 1. The largest of the medieval viols; a double-bass viol. It was originally a very large viola da gamba, sometimes provided with six strings, but usually with only three or four. The three-stringed form was tuned thus: G, D, A (the third below middle C), which is the tuning of the modern three-stringed double-bass, with which the violone is nearly identical.

2. In *organ-building*, a pedal stop of sixteen-feet tone, resembling the violoncello.

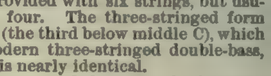
violous† (vī'ọ-lus), *a.* [< *viol(ent)* + *-ous*.] Violent; impetuous. [Rare.]

> *Gil.* Where's your son?
> *Fra.* He shall be hang'd in flots;
> The dogs shall eat him in Lent; there's cats' meat
> And dogs' meat enough about him. . . .
> *Gil.* You are so *violous!*
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

viparious (vī-pā'ri-us), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *vita*, life, or *vivus*, alive, + *parere*, produce. Cf. *viper* and *viviparous*.] Life-producing or life-renewing. [Rare.]

> A cat the most *viparious* is limited to nine lives.
> *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xii. 2.

viper (vī'pėr), *n.* [< OF. *vipere*, F. *vipère* (also OF. *wivre*, F. *givre*) = Sp. *víbora* = Pg. *vibora* = It. *vipera*, < L. *vipera*, a viper, adder, serpent, contr. for **vivipara*, fem. of an adj. found in LL. as *viviparus*, bringing forth alive (applied to some fish, as distinguished from oviparous fish), < *vivus*, alive, + *parere*, bring forth. Cf. *vire*^{1} and *wiver*, *wivern*, from the same source. See *weever*.] 1. A venomous snake of the family *Viperidæ*: originally and especially applied to the only serpent of this kind occurring in the greater part of Europe, *Vipera communis* or *Pelias berus*. This is the only poisonous reptile which is found in Great Britain, and there it is neither very common nor very dangerous. There are several genera and many species of vipers properly so called, all Old World, chiefly of warm countries, all poisonous, and most of them very dangerous if not fatal; they are known indifferently as *vipers*, *asps*, or *adders*. See *Viperidæ*, and cuts under *adder*, *Cerastes*, and *daboya*.



Head and Tail of Common Viper (*Pelias berus*), with erect fangs.

2. Any venomous serpent except a rattlesnake; a viperine; a cobriform and not crotali-

form serpent, as a cobra, asp, or adder; also, loosely, any serpent that is venomous, or supposed to be so; a dangerous, repulsive, or ugly snake. In the United States the name is commonly but erroneously applied to various spotted snakes, especially to some supposed to be venomous, but in fact innocuous: as, the water-*viper*, *Ancistrodon piscivorus*, the water-moccasin, poisonous; the blowing-*viper* and black *viper*, *Heterodon platyrhinos* and *H. niger*, both harmless, though of formidable and repulsive aspect. See cuts under *asp*, *cobra-de-capello*, *copperhead*, *moccasin*, and *pit-viper*.
3. In *her.*, a serpent used as a bearing. Some writers avoid the word *serpent* and use *viper* instead, there being no difference in the representations.
4. One who or that which is mischievous or malignant.

> Where is that *viper!* bring the villain forth.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 285.

> Thou painted *viper!*
> Beast that thou art!
> *Shelley*, The Cenci, i. 3.

Black viper. See def. 2.—**Blowing-viper.** Same as *hognose-snake*. [U. S.]—**Horned viper,** any serpent of the genus *Cerastes*.—**Indian viper,** the Russellian snake. See cut under *daboya*.—**Pit viper.** See *pit-viper*.—**Plumed viper,** a puff-adder. See *Clotho*.—**Red viper.** Same as *copperhead*, 1.—**Viper's dance,** St. Vitus's dance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Water-viper.** See def. 2.—**Yellow viper.** See *yellow*.

Vipera (vī′pe̤-rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), < L. *vipera*, a viper: see *viper*.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the *Viperidæ*. Formerly it was applied with little discrimination to a great number of venomous viviparous species and others. It is now restricted to a small genus of the family *Viperidæ*, of which the common viper of Europe (*V. aspis*, *V. communis* or *Pelias berus*) is the type, having the urosteges two-rowed and the nostril between two plates. Also called *Pelias*. See *Viperidæ*, and cuts under *adder* and *viper*.

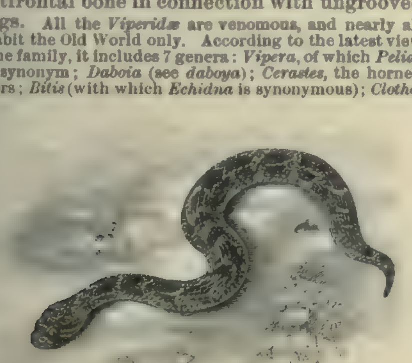
viperess (vī′pėr-es), *n.* [< *viper* + *-ess*.] A female viper.

> Would we fain'd, but hear Pontia confess,
> My Sons I would have poyson'd: *Viperess!*
> *Stapylton*, tr. of Juvenal (ed. 1660), vi. 670.

viper-fish (vī′pėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Chauliodontidæ* and genus *Chauliodus*, specifically *C. sloani*. This is a deep-sea fish of Mediterranean and Atlantic waters, a foot long, greenish above, blackish below, silvery on the sides, with about thirty phosphorescent spots in a row from the chin to the ventral fins.

viper-gourd (vī′pėr-gōrd), *n.* Same as *snake-gourd*. See *gourd*.

Viperidæ (vī-per′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vipera* + *-idæ*.] The vipers; one of four families into which the suborder *Viperina* or *Solenoglypha*, of the order *Ophidia*, is divided, distinguished from the *Crotalidæ* by the absence of a pit between the eye and the nostrils, and from the *Atractaspididæ* and *Causidæ* by the presence of a postfrontal bone in connection with ungrooved fangs. All the *Viperidæ* are venomous, and nearly all inhabit the Old World only. According to the latest view of the family, it includes 7 genera: *Vipera*, of which *Pelias* is a synonym; *Daboia* (see *daboya*); *Cerastes*, the horned vipers; *Bitis* (with which *Echidna* is synonymous); *Clotho*, the plumed vipers, or puff-adders, as *C. arietans* of Africa; *Echis* of Merrem, called *Toxicoa* by Gray; and *Atheris* of Cope, also called *Pœcilostolus*. In the two latter the urosteges are single-rowed; in the rest, two-rowed. The generic distinctions of the first five are slight, chiefly resting upon the formation of the plates about the nostrils. See also cuts cited under *viper*, 1.



Plumed Viper, or Puff adder (*Clotho arietans*), one of the *Viperidæ*.

viperiform (vī′pe̤-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vipera*, a viper, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a viper; allied or belonging to the vipers: correlated with *cobriform* and *crotaliform*.

Viperina (vī-pe̤-rī′nä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vipera*, a viper, + *-ina*^{2}.] 1†. A general name of venomous serpents: distinguished from *Colubrina*. Also called *Nocua*, *Thanatophidia*, *Venenosa*.—2. More exactly, one of two suborders of *Ophidia*, containing venomous serpents related to the viper. It corresponds to the modern suborder *Solenoglypha*, as distinguished from *Proteroglypha*, though of less exact definition than either of these. See cut under *rattlesnake*, and cuts cited under *viper*, 2.

viperine (vī′pe̤-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *viperinus*, of or like a viper, < *vipera*, a viper, serpent: see *viper*.] I. *a.* Resembling or related to the viper; of or pertaining to the *Viperina*, especially in the narrower sense: broadly distinguished from *colubrine*, more strictly contrasted with *crotaline*.—**Viperine snake.** (*a*) Any member of the *Viperina*. (*b*) A harmless colubrine serpent of Europe, *Tropidonotus viperina*, colored much like the true viper. See cut under *snake*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Viperina*; a viper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 198.

viperish (vī′pėr-ish), *a.* [< *viper* + *-ish*^{1}.] Like a viper; somewhat viperous; malignant; ugly: as, a *viperish* old woman.

viperling (vī′pėr-ling), *n.* [< *viper* + *-ling*^{1}.] A young or small viper.

viperoid (vī′pe̤-roid), *a.* [< *viper* + *-oid*.] Viperine in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Viperoidea*.

Viperoidea, Viperoides (vī-pe̤-roi′dē̤-ä̤, -dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *viperoid*.] Same as *Viperina*, 1.

viperous (vī′pėr-us), *a.* [< *viper* + *-ous*.] Having the qualities of a viper; viperish; venomous; malignant; spiteful: chiefly said of mental qualities, or used figuratively.

> Which, though it repeopled the world, yet is it least beholding to her *viperous* offspring.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 340.

> Mr. Chubb cast a suspicious and *viperous* glance at Felix, who felt that he had been a simpleton for his pains.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

viperously (vī′pėr-us-li), *adv.* In a viperous manner; like a viper.

> Hauing spoken as maliciouslie & *viperouslie* as he might . . . of Wikliffes life. *Holinshed*, Richard II., an. 1377.

viper's-bugloss (vī′pėrz-bū″glos), *n.* See *Echium*.

viper's-grass (vī′pėrz-gràs), *n.* See *Scorzonera*.

viper-wine (vī′pėr-wīn), *n.* See the quotation.

> When his [Sir Robert Cotton's] abilities decayed, he drank sack in which snakes were dissolved, being commonly called *viper-wine*, to restore nature.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 112, note.

viraginian (vir-ạ̄-jin′i-ạn), *a.* [< L. *virago* (*-gin-*), a bold woman, + *-ian*.] Having the qualities of a virago; termagant.

> The remembrance of his old conversation among the *viraginian* trollops. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

viraginity (vir-ạ̄-jin′i̤-ti), *n.* [< L. *virago* (*-gin-*), a bold woman, + *-ity*.] The qualities of a virago. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

viraginous (vi-raj′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *virago* (*-gin-*), a bold woman, + *-ous*.] Same as *viraginian*.

> A man is placed in the same uneasy situation as before described [riding the stang], so that he may be supposed to represent . . . his henpecked friend. . . . He is carried through the whole hamlet, with a view of exposing or shaming the *viraginous* lady.
> *Brockett*, Gloss. of North Country Words, p. 206.

virago (vi- or vī-rā′gō), *n.* [< L. *virago*, a bold woman, a man-like woman, an Amazon, < *vir*, man: see *virile*.] 1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a woman who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.

> She . . . procedeth like a *Virago* stoutly and cherefully to the fire, where the corps of her husbande was burnte, castinge her selfe into the same fyre.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 24).

> "To arms, to arms!" the fierce *virago* cries,
> And swift as lightning to the combat flies.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 37.

Hence—2. A bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant: now the usual meaning.

> When I distress her so again, may I lose her forever! and be linked instead to some antique *virago*, whose gnawing passions, and long hoarded spleen, shall make me curse my folly. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 2.

3. [*cap.*] [NL. (A. Newton, 1871).] A genus of *Anatinæ*: so called because the female has a peculiarity of the windpipe usually found only in male ducks. The species is *V. punctata* (or *castanea*) of Australia.

virago-sleeve† (vi-rā′gō-slēv), *n.* A full sleeve worn by women about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Virchow-Robin lymph-spaces. The spaces between the adventitia and the inner coats of the cerebral vessels.

vire^1† (vēr), *n.* [< ME. *vyre*, < OF. *vire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *vira*, a crossbow-bolt; cf. dim. Sp. *virote*, It. *verretta*, *veretta*, a spear; prob. a contraction of Sp. *víbora* = Pg. *vibora*, a viper, = OF. **vivre*, also *wivre* (> E. *wiver*), F. *givre*, a serpent, viper, also an arrow, < L. *vipera*, a viper: see *viper* and *wiver*. The supposed contraction may have been due to association with OF. *virer*, turn.] 1. A bolt for a crossbow, feathered spirally so as to rotate in its flight. Also *vireton*.

> The head of a *vire* or veron, a heavy arrow which was discharged from a large cross-bow.
> *H. S. Cuming*, Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XI. 143.

2. In *her.*, same as *annulet*. *Cussans.*

vire^2† (vēr), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *veer*.

virelay (vir′e-lā), *n.* [< F. *virelai*, < *virer*, turn, change direction (see *veer*), + *lai*, a song, lay: see *lay*^{3}.] An old French form of poem, in short lines, running on two rimes; also, a succession of stanzas on two rimes, and of indeterminate length, the rime of the last line of each becoming the rime of the first couplet in the next, thus: *a*, *a*, *b*, *a*, *a*, *b*, *a*, *a*, *b*; *b*, *b*, *c*, *b*, *b*, *c*, *b*, *b*, *c*; *c*, *c*, *d*, *c*, *c*, *d*, *c*, *c*, *d*; etc. In a nine-line lay the rime-order is as follows: *a*, *a*, *b*, *a*, *a*, *b*, *a*, *a*, *b*. The *virelai nouveau* is written on two rimes throughout; and the lines of the first couplet reappear alternately at irregular intervals throughout the poem, concluding it in reverse order. No rime should be repeated. [This form has been written in English but sparingly. Except by example, it is difficult to explain it. Here is the beginning of one:

> Good-bye to the Town!—good-bye!
> Hurrah! for the sea and the sky!
>
> In the street the flower-girls cry;
> In the street the water-carts ply;
> And a fluter, with features a-wry,
> Plays fitfully, "Scots, wha hae"—
> And the throat of that fluter is dry;
> Good-bye to the Town!—good-bye!
>
> And over the roof-tops nigh
> Come a waft like a dream of the May,—etc.

The next paragraph closing with:

> Hurrah! for the sea and the sky!
> *A. Dobson*, July.]

> Of swich matere made he many layes,
> Songes, compleintes, roundels, *virelayes*.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 220.

> *Virelay.* Round, Freeman's Song. *Cotgrave*, 1611.

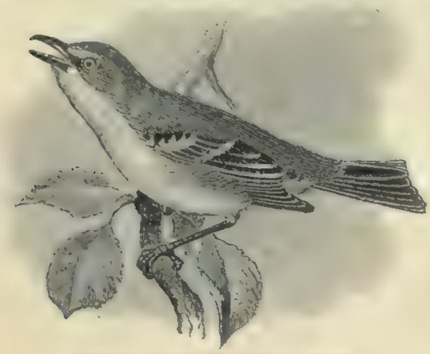
> *Virelay*, a roundelay, Country-ballad, or Freemans song.
> *Blount*, 1670.

> And then the band of flutes began to play,
> To which a lady sung a *virelay*.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 365.

virent (vī′re̤nt), *a.* [< L. *viren(t-)s*, ppr. of *virere*, be green, fresh, or vigorous. Cf. *virid*, *verd*, *verdant*, etc.] Green; verdant; fresh.

> In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

Vireo (vir′ē̤-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *vireo*, a kind of bird, a greenfinch.] 1. A genus of small greenish oscine or singing passerine birds of America, the type of the family *Vireonidæ*, and including most of the species of that family; the greenlets. See *Vireonidæ*, and cuts under *greenlet* and *solitary*.—2. [*l. c.*] A greenlet; any bird of the family *Vireonidæ*, especially of the genus *Vireo*.—**Arizona vireo,** the gray vireo. *Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway*, 1874.—**Bell's vireo,** *V. belli*, a very small greenlet of the United States from Illinois westward, and south into Mexico, discovered by Audubon on the upper Missouri, and named by him in 1844 after John Bell, a New York taxidermist.—**Black-capped** or **black-headed vireo,** *V. atricapillus*, a rare and remarkable greenlet found from Texas to Mazatlan and southward, first described by Dr. S. W. Woodhouse in 1852 from specimens he procured on the San Pedro river. It has the cap jet-black, unlike any other vireo.—**Black-whiskered vireo,** one of the mustached greenlets, *V. barbatulus*, of Florida and the West Indies. See *whip-tom-kelly*.—**Blue-headed vireo,** the solitary vireo, whose cap is somewhat bluish, in contrast with the greenish of the other upper parts.—**Cassin's vireo,** the western variety of the solitary vireo. *Xantus*, 1859.—**Gray vireo,** *V. vicinior*, an isolated species discovered in Arizona by Coues in 1864.—**Hutton's vireo,** *V. huttoni*, a relative of the white-eye, found in California and Mexico. *Cassin*, 1851.—**Lead-colored vireo,** the plumbeous vireo. *Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway*, 1874.—**Least vireo,** *V. pusillus*, a very small greenlet discovered by Coues in 1864 in Arizona, and related to the gray and Bell's vireos.—**Mustached vireo,** one of several of the larger species which have maxillary streaks, especially the black-whiskered, or whip-tom-kelly.—**Philadelphia vireo,** the brotherly-love greenlet, discovered by John Cassin near the city of that name, and originally described by him in 1851 as *Vireosylvia philadelphica*. It belongs with the redeye in the slender-billed section of the large vireos, but in coloration is almost identical with the warbling vireo. It inhabits eastern parts of North America, north to Hudson's Bay, and extends to Guatemala in winter. It is more abundant in the Mississippi watershed than where originally found.—**Plumbeous vireo,** *V. plumbeus*, of the southern Rocky Mountain region and southward, discovered by Coues in Arizona in 1864. It resembles the solitary greenlet, but is much duller in color; the length is 6 inches.—**Red-eyed vireo,** the redeye (which see, with cut). Also called *red-eyed flycatcher* (after Catesby, 1771, Latham, Pennant, etc.), and formerly *olive-colored flycatcher* (Edwards).—**Solitary vireo.** See *solitary*.—**Vigors's vireo**†. Same as *Vigors's warbler* (which see, under *warbler*).—**Warbling vireo,** *V. gilvus*, of all temperate eastern North America and southward. It is one of the smaller species, about 5 inches long and 8½ in extent, and very plainly colored; it inhabits high woodland, and has an exquisitely melodious warble, often heard from the shade and ornamental trees of parks and cities.—**White-eyed vireo,** *V. noveboracensis* (formerly *Muscicapa noveboracensis*, *V. cantatrix*, *V. musicus*, etc.), a small stout-bodied greenlet notable for the brightness of the olive parts, the richness of the yellow about the face and eyes and along the sides, and especially the white iris. It is scarcely 5 inches long and 8 in extent; it inhabits the eastern United States, west regularly to the great plains and sometimes beyond, breeds in all its United States range, and winters from the Southern States to the West Indies and Guatemala. It abounds in shrubbery and tangle, is vivacious and sprightly, has a medley of voluble notes, and hangs its nest in a low bush. Scraps of newspaper usually enter into this fabric, whence the white-eye was nicknamed "the politician" by Wilson. This is one of the longest- and best-known of its family, and was known to the earlier ornithologists as the *green flycatcher* (Pennant), *hanging flycatcher* (Latham), *green wren* (Bartram), etc. White-eyed vireos, like Maryland yellowthroats and summer yellowbirds, are among the most frequent foster-parents of the cowbird. Also called *white-eyed greenlet.*—**Yellow-green vireo**, *V. flavoviridis*, a near relative of the redeye and whip-tom-kelly, but yellower, of Mexico and over the United States border.—**Yellow-throated vireo.** See *yellow-throated.*



White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo noveboracensis*).

Vireonidæ (vir-ẹ̄-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vireo*(*n*-) + -*idæ.*] A family of small dentirostral oscine passerine birds, related to the *Laniidæ* or shrikes; the vireos or greenlets. They have a hooked bill, rictal bristles, ten primaries, scutellate tarsi, and toes coherent at the base. They are all small birds, under 7 inches long, of simple and mostly greenish coloration, and are confined to America, where they are migratory in the northern parts. The genera are *Vireo*, specially characteristic of North America, containing some 30 species in its several sections, with *Laletes, Cyclarhis, Hylophilus, Vireolanius,* and *Neochloe,* and probably *Dulus* and *Phænicomanes.* *N. brevipennis* is a Mexican type; *L. osburni* is peculiar to Jamaica. The *Vireonidæ* are remarkable in possessing either ten, or apparently only nine, primaries in closely related forms, owing to the variable development of the spurious first primary, which is sometimes quite rudimentary. The species of *Vireo* are insectivorous, and inhabit woodland and shrubbery, have an earnest and voluble, often highly melodious song, weave pensile nests, and lay spotted eggs. See the phrase-names under *Vireo*, and cuts under *Dulus, Hylophilus, redeye, solitary, Vireo,* and *whip-tom-kelly.*

Vireoninæ (vir″ẹ̄-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vireo*(*n*-) + -*inæ.*] The *Vireonidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Laniidæ.*

vireonine (vir′ẹ̄-ọ̄-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vireonidæ;* resembling or related to a vireo.

> The usual *Vireonine* style of architecture . . . a closely-matted cup swung pensile from a forked twig, nearly hemispherical in contour, and rather large for the size of the bird. *Coues*, Birds of Colorado Valley, I. 523.

Vireosylvia (vir″ẹ̄-ọ̄-sil′vi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Vireo* + *Sylvia*, q. v.] A genus of vireos, or section of *Vireo*, including the larger greenlets with comparatively slender bill, as the common red-eyed vireo, the black-whiskered vireo, the whip-tom-kelly, and others. See cut under *greenlet.*

virescence (vī-res′ẹns), *n.* [< *virescen*(*t*) + -*ce.*] 1. Greenness; viridescence.—2. In *bot.*, the abnormal assumption of a green color by organs normally bright-colored, as when the petals of a flower retain their characteristic form, but become green.

virescent (vī-res′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *virescen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *virescere*, grow green, inceptive of *virere*, be green: see *virent.*] Greenish; slightly green; turning or becoming green.

vireton† (vir′e-ton), *n.* [OF. *vireton*, dim. of *vire*, a crossbow-bolt: see *vire*¹.] Same as *vire*¹, 1.

virga (vėr′gä̤), *n.*; pl. *virgæ* (-jē). [NL., < L. *virga*, a rod.] The penis.

virgal (vėr′gạl), *a.* [< L. *virga*, a rod, twig, + -*al.*] Made of twigs.

virgaloo, *n.* Same as *virgouleuse.*

virgarius (vėr-gā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *virgarii* (-ī). [ML., < L. *virga*, a rod: see *verge*¹, *virgate*².] The holder of a virgate or yard-land. See *yard-land.*

virgate¹ (vėr′gāt), *a.* [< L. *virgatus*, made of twigs, striped, resembling a rod, < *virga*, a rod, twig: see *verge*¹.] Having the shape of a wand or rod; slender, straight, and erect: as, a *virgate* stem; a *virgate* polyp.

virgate² (vėr′gāt), *n.* [< L. *virga*, a rod, in LL. a measure of land (like E. *rod, pole,* or *perch*): see *verge*¹. Cf. *virgate*¹.] A measure of surface (corresponding to the ML. *terra virgata*, measured land). Different areas have been so called, without much uniformity. Compare quotation under *holding*, 3 (*a*).

> The half-*virgate* or bovate [corresponds] with the possession of a single ox. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 65.

virgated (vėr′gā-ted), *a.* [< *virgate*¹ + -*ed*².] Same as *virgate*¹.

virget†, **virger**†. Old spellings of *verge*¹, *verger*¹.

Virgilia (vėr-jil′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1793), so called in honor of Virgil (Publius *Virgilius* Maro), the Roman poet, with ref. to the botanical interest of his "Georgics."] A genus of leguminous trees of the tribe *Sophoreæ.* It is characterized by papilionaceous rose-purple flowers with a broad banner-petal, falcate wings, and connate keel-petals, and by a sessile ovary which becomes a coriaceous, wingless, flattened two-valved pod. The only species, *V. Capensis*, is an evergreen tree of Cape Colony, from 15 to 30 feet high, cultivated under the name *Cape Virgilia;* it bears pinnate leaves with small leaflets, and handsome flowers in short terminal racemes. *V. lutea*, the American yellow-wood, is now referred to *Cladrastis.*

Virgilian (vėr-jil′i-an), *a.* [Also *Vergilian;* < L. *Virgilius* (prop. *Vergilius*) (see def.) + -*an.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Virgil (Publius Virgilius Maro), the greatest Roman epic poet (70–19 B. C.): as, the *Virgilian* poems.—2. Resembling the style of Virgil.

> The young candidate for academical honours was no longer required to write Ovidian epistles or *Virgilian* pastorals. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

virgin (vėr′jin), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *virgine, vergine*, < OF. *virgine*, vernacularly *vierge*, F. *vierge* = Sp. *virgen* = Pg. *virgem* = It. *vergine*, < L. *virgo* (*virgin*-), a maid, virgin, girl or woman (in eccl. writers also of males), as adj. unwedded, fresh, unused; root uncertain.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a maiden of inviolate chastity; a pure maid. Gen. xxiv. 16.

> Sure there is a power
> In that great name of *virgin* that binds fast
> All rude uncivil bloods, all appetites
> That break their confines.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

> The decencies to which women are obliged made these *virgins* stifle their resentment so far as not to break into open violences. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 80.

2. A man who has preserved his chastity.

> These are they which were not defiled with women; for they are *virgins.* Rev. xiv. 4.

> Before the sepulcher of Christ there is masse said euerie day, and none may say the masse there but a man that is a pure *virgin.* *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 26.

> The Saints are *virgins;*
> They love the white rose of virginity; . . .
> I have been myself a *virgin.*
> *Tennyson*, Harold, iii. 1.

3. One who professes perpetual virginity; especially, in the *early church*, one of a class or order of women who were vowed to lifelong continence.—4†. The state of virginity.

> St. Jerom affirms that to be continent in the state of widowhood is harder than to keep our *virgin* pure.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

5. A parthenogenetic insect, as an aphid; a female insect which lays eggs which hatch, though there has been no fecundation for some generations by the male.—6. Any female animal which has not had young, or has not copulated.—7. [*cap.*] The zodiacal sign or the constellation Virgo. See *Virgo.*

> When the bright *Virgin* gives the beauteous days.
> *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 23.

Dolors of the Virgin Mary. See *dolor.*—**English virgins.** See *Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary.*—**Espousals of the Blessed Virgin.** See *espousal.*—**Feast of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary.** See *presentation*¹.—**Institute of the Blessed Virgin.** See *institute.*—**Little office of the Blessed Virgin.** See *office.*—**Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.** See *nativity.*—**Order of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary.** See *presentation*¹.—**Purification of St. Mary the Virgin.** See *purification.*—**Servants of the Holy Virgin.** See *Servite.*—**The Virgin**, or **the Blessed Virgin**, the Virgin Mary, the mother of Christ.

> This image [that we have conceived] of a beautiful figure with a pleasant expression cannot but have the tendency of afterwards leading us to think of *the Virgin* as present when she is not actually present, or as pleased with us when she is not actually pleased.
> *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 50.

Virgin Mary's cowslip, honeysuckle, milkdrops, popular names of the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis.* It has spotted leaves, owing, according to a wide-spread tradition, to drops of the Virgin Mary's milk. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Virgin Mary's nut**, a tropical nut or bean cast ashore on the western coasts of the British Isles, and popularly considered an amulet against the evil eye. Also called *snake's-egg.*—**Virgin Mary's thistle,** properly, the milk-thistle, *Silybum* (*Carduus*) *Marianum;* referred by Halliwell to the blessed thistle, *Centaurea* (*Cnicus*) *benedicta.* *Britten and Holland.*

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a maid or virgin; being a virgin; befitting a virgin; chaste; pure; maidenly; indicating modesty.

> Rosed over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 323.

> The Day shall come that Men shall see the King of all living Things, and a *Virgin* Lady of the World shall hold him in her Lap. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

> The *virgin* captives, with disorder'd charms
> (Won by his own, or by Patroclus's arms),
> Rush'd from the tents with cries; and, gath'ring round,
> Beat their white breasts, and fainted on the ground.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 33.

2. Unsullied; undefiled: as, *virgin* snow; *virgin* minds.

> The *virgin* Lillie, and the Primrose trew.
> *Spenser*, Prothalamion, l. 32.

> Pardon, goddess of the night,
> Those that slew thy *virgin* knight.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 3. 13.

> As Phœbus steals his subtil Ray
> Through *virgin* Crystal. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 110.

> Sweet flower, I love, in forest bare,
> To meet thee, when thy faint perfume
> Alone is in the *virgin* air.
> *Bryant*, Yellow Violet.

3. Untouched; not meddled with; unused; untried; fresh; new; unalloyed: as, *virgin* soil.

> Tell him the valour that he shew'd against me
> This day, the *virgin* valour, and true fire,
> Deserves even from an enemy this courtesy.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

> Vierge escu, a *virgin* shield, or a white shield, without any devices, such as was borne by the tyros in chivalry who had not performed any memorable action.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 14, note.

> Convictions existed in him by divine right; they were *virgin*, unwrought, the brute metal of decision.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

> It is impossible to produce, and at the same time to obtain an account of, what may be called a *virgin* sensation, such as may be conceived to be the impression of an infant mind, if indeed even this may be supposed to exist pure from all accretions of transmitted association.
> *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 38.

> The Sierra Madres in Mexico are still *virgin* of sportsmen and skin-hunters. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 878.

4. In *zoöl.*, parthenogenetic, as an insect; of or pertaining to parthenogenesis: as, *virgin* reproduction. See *agamogenesis.*—**Virgin birth** or **generation**, parthenogenesis.—**Virgin clay**, in *industrial arts*, as glass-making and pottery, clay that has never been molded or fired, as distinguished from the ground substance of old ware, which is often mixed with it.—**Virgin honey.** See *honey.*—**Virgin mercury**, native mercury. See *mercury.*—**Virgin oil.** See *olive-oil.*—**Virgin parchment.** See *parchment.*—**Virgin scammony.** See *scammony*, 2.—**Virgin steel**, a deceptive name given to articles made merely of good cast-iron.—**Virgin stock.** See *stock*¹, 26 (*b*).—**Virgin swarm**, a swarm of bees from a swarm of the same season. *Halliwell.*

virgin (vėr′jin), *v. i.* [< *virgin*, *n.*] To play the virgin; be or continue chaste: sometimes with indefinite *it.*

> My true lip
> Hath *virgin'd it* e'er since. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 48.

virginal¹ (vėr′jin-ạl), *a.* [< OF. *virginal, virgeal*, F. *virginal* = Sp. Pg. *virginal* = It. *verginale*, < L. *virginalis*, maidenly, < *virgo* (*virgin*-), a maiden: see *virgin.*] 1. Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly: as, *virginal* reserve.

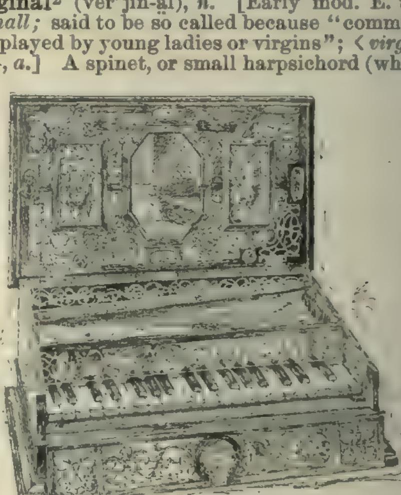
> With mildnesse *virginall.* *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 20.

> The *virginal* palms of your daughters.
> *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 45.

> "Bertha in the Lane" is treasured by the poet's admirers for its *virginal* pathos—the sacred revelation of a dying maiden's heart. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 129.

2. In *zoöl.*, virgin; parthenogenetic: as, the *virginal* reproduction of plant-lice.

virginal² (vėr′jin-ạl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *virginall;* said to be so called because "commonly played by young ladies or virgins"; < *virginal*¹, *a.*] A spinet, or small harpsichord (which



Virginal used by Queen Elizabeth, now in South Kensington Museum, London.

see), usually quadrangular in shape and without legs, very popular in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The word is much used in the plural, and also in the phrase *a pair of virginals* (see *pair*1, 5).

> Have you played over all your old lessons o' the *virginals?* *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

> Prudence took them into a dining-room, where stood *a pair of* excellent *virginals;* so she played upon them, and turned what she had showed them into this excellent song. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

> I observed that hardly one lighter or boat in three that had the goods of a house in but there was *a pair of Virginall's* in it. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 442.

> He sent me to the boarding school; there I learned to dance and sing, to play on the bass viol, *virginals*, spinet, and guitar.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 23.

virginal2 (vėr'jin-ạl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *virginaled, virginalled*, ppr. *virginaling, virginalling.* [< *virginal*2, *n.*] To finger, as on a virginal; pat or tap with the fingers.

> Still *virginalling*
> Upon his palm. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 125.

Virginale (vėr-ji-nā'lē), *n.* [ML., neut. of L. *virginalis*, virginal: see *virginal*1.] A book of prayers and hymns to the Virgin Mary.

virginally (vėr'jin-ạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a virgin.

> Young ladies, dancing *virginally* by themselves.
> *C. F. Woolson*, Anne, p. 101.

virgin-born (vėr'jin-bôrn), *a.* **1.** Born of the Virgin: an epithet applied to Jesus Christ by Milton.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, born from an unfecundated female by a process of internal gemmation, as a plant-louse.

virginhead† (vėr'jin-hed), *n.* [< *virgin* + *-head.*] Virginhood; virginity.

> Vnlike it is
> Such blessed state the noble flowr should miss
> Of *Virgin-head.*
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

virginhood (vėr'jin-hůd), *n.* [< *virgin* + *-hood.*] Virginity; maidenhood.

Virginia (vėr-jin'i-ạ̈), *n.* [Short for *Virginia tobacco*, tobacco from the State of *Virginia*, earlier a colony, and a general name for the region of the New World between New England and New York and the Spanish possessions: so named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, called "the Virgin queen," the name *Virginia* being supposed to be derived from L. *virgo* (*virgin-*), a virgin, but being prop. < L. *Virginia*, a fem. name, fem. of *Virginius*, prop. *Verginius*, the name of a Roman gens.] A favorite commercial brand of tobacco, grown and manufactured in Virginia.

> Rolls of the best *Virginia.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. See *resolution.*

Virginia coupon cases. See *case*1.

Virginia creeper. An American vine, *Ampelopsis* (*Parthenocissus*) *quinquefolia.* Also known as *woodbine* and *American ivy*, and as *five-leafed ivy*, in view of the five leaflets of its palmately compound leaf, distinguishing it from the poison-ivy, which has three leaflets See cut under *creeper.*

Virginia fence. See *snake fence*, under *fence.*

Virginian (vėr-jin'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Virginia* (see *Virginia*) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Virginia, a colony, and after 1776 one of the Southern States of the United States, lying south of Maryland.

> On their heads high sprig'd feathers, compast in Coronets, like the *Virginian* Princes they presented.
> *Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

Virginian cedar, the red or pencil cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana.* See *juniper.*—**Virginian colin, partridge,** or **quail,** the common bob-white of North America, *Ortyx* or *Colinus virginianus.* See cut under *quail.*—**Virginian cowslip.** See *cowslip*—**Virginian creeper.** Same as *Virginia creeper.*—**Virginian date-plum,** the common persimmon, *Diospyros Virginiana.*—**Virginian deer,** the common deer of North America; the cariacou, *Cariacus virginianus.* See *whitetail*, and cut under *Cariacus.*—**Virginian goat's-rue,** the hoary pea, *Tephrosia Virginiana.*—**Virginian hemp.** See *hemp.*—**Virginian juniper.** Same as *Virginian cedar.*—**Virginian mallow.** See *Sida*, 1.—**Virginian nightingale.** Same as *cardinal-bird.*—**Virginian pine.** See *pine*1.—**Virginian poke,** the common pokeweed.—**Virginian rail,** *Rallus virginianus.* See *Rallus.*—**Virginian raspberry.** See *raspberry.*—**Virginian redbird,** the Virginian nightingale. See *Cardinalis.*—**Virginian sarsaparilla,** wild sarsaparilla. See *sarsaparilla.*—**Virginian silk,** the common milkweed or silkweed, *Asclepias Cornuti.* The silk borne on its seed is too smooth and brittle for textile use. The bast of the stem may perhaps be utilized for similar purposes as hemp. Compare *Virginia silk*, under *silk.* **Virginian snakeroot.** See *Virginia snakeroot*, under *snakeroot.*—**Virginian sumac, tobacco, trumpet-flower.** See the nouns.—**Virginian thorn.** Same as *Washington thorn* (which see, under *thorn*1)—**Virginian thyme.** See *Pycnanthemum.*—**Virginian wake-robin.** See *wake-robin.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Virginia.

Virginia nightingale. Same as *cardinal-bird.*

Virginia reel, silk, snakeroot, etc. See *reel*3, etc.

Virginia's warbler. See *warbler.*

Virginia titmouse. Same as *yellow-rumped warbler* (*a*) (which see, under *warbler*).

Virginia willow. See *willow*1.

virginity (vėr-jin'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *virginite, verginite, verginte*, < OF. *virginite, verginite*, F. *virginité* = Sp. *virginidad* = Pg. *virginidade* = It. *verginità*, < L. *virginita*(*t-*)*s*, maidenhood, < *virgo* (*virgin-*), maiden: see *virgin.*] The state of being a virgin; virginhood; chastity; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man; the unmarried life; celibacy.

> Whanne saugh ye evere in any manere age
> That hye God defended mariage
> By expres word? I pray you telleth me;
> Or where comanded he *virginitee?*
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 62.

> In Christianity scarcely any other single circumstance has contributed so much to the attraction of the faith as the ascription of *virginity* to its female ideal.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 111.

virgin-knot (vėr'jin-not), *n.* Maidenly chastity: in allusion to the girdle worn by Greek and Roman marriageable virgins, which, upon marriage, was unloosed.

> If thou dost break her *virgin-knot* before,
> All sanctimonious ceremonies may
> With full and holy rite be minister'd.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 15.

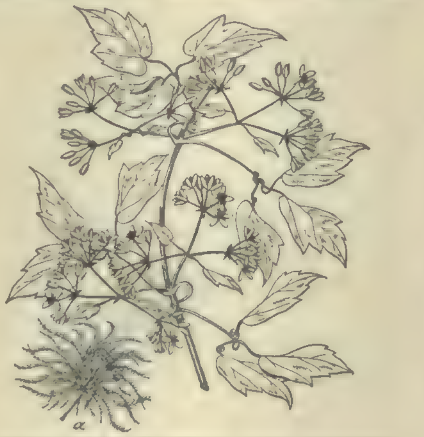
virginly (vėr'jin-li), *a.* [< *virgin* + *-ly*1.] Pure; unspotted; chaste.

> To bee the enclosure and tabernacle of the *virginly* chastitee. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

virginly (vėr'jin-li), *adv.* [< *virgin* + *-ly*2.] In a manner becoming a virgin; chastely; modestly.

> A violet vision; there to stay — fair fate
> Forever *virginly* inviolate.
> *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 497.

virgin's-bower (vėr'jinz-bou″ėr), *n.* A name of several species of *Clematis*, primarily the European *C. Vitalba*, the traveler's-joy, also called *old-man's-beard*, and sometimes *hedge-vine, maiden's-honesty, smokewood.* The common American virgin's-bower is *C. Virginiana*, like the last a finely climbing and festooning plant, but with the flowers less white. The native virgin's-bower of Australia is *C. microphylla.*



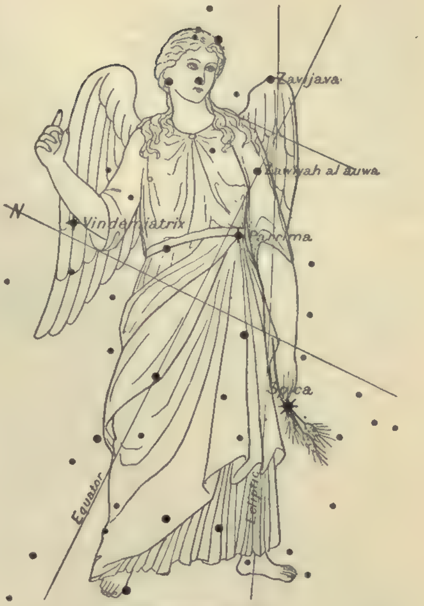
Flowering Branch of Virgin's-bower (*Clematis Virginiana*).
a, the fruit.

> She had hops and *virgin's bower* trained up the side of the house. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

Sweet or **sweet-scented virgin's-bower,** *Clematis Flammula*, of southern Europe, having very fragrant flowers. It is an acrid plant; the leaves are sometimes used as a rubefacient in rheumatism.—**Upright virgin's-bower,** *Clematis recta* (*C. erecta*), of southern Europe, a very acrid plant acting as a diuretic and diaphoretic, sometimes applied internally, and externally for ulcers.

Virgin-worship (vėr'jin-wėr″ship), *n.* Adoration of the Virgin Mary. See *Mariolatry.*

Virgo (vėr'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *virgo*, maiden: see *virgin.*] An ancient constellation and sign of the zodiac. The figure represents a winged woman in a robe holding a spike of grain in her left hand. One of the stars was called *Vindemiatrix*, or by the Greeks *Protrygeter*—that is, precursor of the vintage. At the time when the zodiac seems to have been formed, 2100 B. C., this star would first be seen at Babylon before sunrise about August 20th, or, since there is some evidence it was then brighter than it is now, perhaps a week earlier. This would seem too late for the vintage, so that perhaps this tradition is older than the zodiac. Virgo appears in the Egyptian zodiacs without wings, yet there seems no room to doubt that the figure was first meant for the winged Assyrian Astarte, especially as the sixth month in Accadian is called the "Errand of Istar." The symbol of the zodiacal sign is ♍, where a resemblance to a wing may be seen. The constellation contains the white first-magnitude star Spica. See cut in next column.



The Constellation Virgo.

virgouleuse, virgoleuse, *n.* [< F. *Virgoulée*, a village near Limoges, in France.] A kind of pear. Also called *white doyenné*, and by other names.

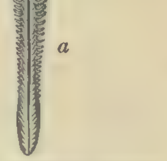
Virgularia (vėr-gụ̄-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < L. *virgula*, a little rod (see *virgule*), + *-aria.*] The typical genus of the family *Virgulariidæ*, having the pinnæ very short, as *V. mirabilis.*

Virgulariidæ (vėr″gū-lā-rī'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Virgularia* + *-idæ.*] A family of pennatulaceous alcyonarian polyps, typified by the genus *Virgularia;* the sea-rods. They are related to the sea-pens, but are of long, slender, virgulate form. The rachis includes a slender axial rod, and the polypites are set in transverse rows or clusters on each side of nearly the whole length of the polypidom.

virgulate (vėr'gụ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *virgula*, a little rod, + *-ate*1.] Rod-shaped.

virgule (vėr'gūl), *n.* [< F. *virgule*, a comma, a little rod, < L. *virgula*, a little rod, dim. of *virga*, a rod: see *verge*1.] **1.** A little rod; a twig.—**2.** A comma. *Hallam*, Lit. Hist. of Europe, i. 8. [Rare.]

Virgulian (vėr-gū'li-ạn), *n.* [So named from the abundance of *Exogyra virgula* which it contains; < *virgula* (see *virgule*) + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, one of the subdivisions of the Jurassic, according to the nomenclature of the French geologists. It is the highest but one of four substages recognized in the Kimmeridgian of central France.



Virgularia mirabilis.
a, terminal portion of polypidom (two thirds natural size), bearing the polypites; *b*, section (twice natural size), showing three clusters of polypites alternating on opposite sides of the rachis.

virgultum (vėr-gul'tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *virgultum*, a bush, contr. < **virguletum*, < *virgula*, a little twig: see *virgule.*] A small twig; a sprout.

virial (vir'i-ạl), *n.* [After G. *virial* (Clausius, 1870), < L. *vis* (*vir-*), force: see *vim, vis*3.] The sum of the attractions between all the pairs of particles of a system, each multiplied by the distance between the pair.—**Theorem of the virial,** the proposition that when a system of particles is in stationary motion its mean kinetic energy is equal to its virial.

virid (vir'id), *a.* [< L. *viridis*, green, < *virere*, be green. Cf. *verd, vert, verdant*, etc., from the same source.] Green; verdant. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xii. 94. (*Nares.*) [Rare.]

viridescence (vir-i-des'ẹns), *n.* [< *viridescen*(*t*) + *-ce.*] The state or property of being viridescent or greenish.

viridescent (vir-i-des'ẹnt), *a.* [< LL. *viridescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *viridescere*, be green, < L. *viridis*, green: see *virid.* Cf. *virescent.*] Slightly green; greenish.

viridian (vi-rid'i-ạn), *n.* [< L. *viridis*, green, + *-an.*] Same as *Veronese green* (which see, under *green*1).

viridigenous (vir-i-dij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *viridis*, green, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing viridity; in *zoöl.*, specifying certain microscopic vegetable organisms which, when swallowed as food by such mollusks as the oyster and clam, impart a green tinge to the flesh.

viridine (vir′i-din), *n.* [< *viride* (see def.) + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid, supposed to be the same as jervine, obtained from *Veratrum viride.*

viridite (vir′i-dīt), *n.* [< L. *viridis*, green, + *-ite*2.] In *lithol.*, the name given by Vogelsang to certain minute greenish-colored scaly, filamentary, or granular bodies frequently seen in microscopic sections of more or less altered rocks, especially such as contain hornblende, augite, and olivin. They are too small to have their exact nature distinctly made out, but probably generally belong to the chlorite or serpentine families.

viridity (vi-rid′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *viridita(t-)s*, greenness, verdure, < *viridis*, green: see *virid*, *verd.*] 1. Greenness; verdure; the state of having the color of fresh vegetation.

This deification of their trees amongst other things, besides their age and perennial *viridity* . . .
Evelyn, Sylva, iv. § 13.

2. In *zoöl.*, specifically, the greenness acquired by certain mollusks after feeding on viridigenous organisms; greening, as of the oyster.

viridness (vir′id-nes), *n.* Greenness; viridity.

virile (vir′il or vī′ril), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *viril* = Sp. Pg. *viril* = It. *virile*, < L. *virilis*, of a man, manly, < *vir*, a man, a hero, = Gr. ἥρως (for Ϝήρως), a hero (see *hero*), = Skt. *vīra*, a hero, heroic, = Zend *vira*, a hero, = Lith. *wyra*, a man, = Ir. *fear* = Goth. *wair* = OS. OHG. *wer*, a man (see *wer*1, *wergild*, *werwolf*, etc.); root unknown. From L. *vir* are also ult. E. *virility*, *virago*, *virtue*, etc., and the second element in *duumvir*, *triumvir*, *decemvir*, etc.] 1. Pertaining to a man as opposed to a woman; belonging to the male sex; hence, pertaining to procreation: as, the *virile* power.

Little Rawdon . . . was grown almost too big for black velvet now, and was of a size and age befitting him for the assumption of the *virile* jacket and pantaloons.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xliv.

2. Masculine; not feminine or puerile; hence, masterful; strong; forceful.

Nor was his fabrique raised by soft and limber stud, but sturdy and *virile.*
H. L'Estrange, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 92.

Only the *virile* and heroic can fully satisfy her own nature, and master it for good or evil.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 407.

The men [of Greece] were essentially *virile*, yet not rude; the women as essentially feminine, yet not weak.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 714.

Virile member (*membrum virile*), the penis. =**Syn.** *Manly*, etc. See *masculine.*

virilescence (vir-i-les′ẹns), *n.* [< *virilescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of the aged female in which she assumes some of the characteristics of the male. (*Dunglison.*) It is no uncommon condition of fowls which are sterile, or those which have ceased to lay.

virilescent (vir-i-les′ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *virilis*, virile, + *-escent.*] Assuming some characteristics of the male, as a female: as when a hen past laying acquires a plumage like that of the cock, and tries to crow.

virilia (vī-ril′i-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *virilis*, virile: see *virile.*] The male organs of generation.

virility (vi- or vī-ril′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *virilité* = Sp. *virilidad* = Pg. *virilidade* = It. *virilità*, < L. *virilita(t-)s*, manhood, < *virilis*, manly: see *virile.*] 1. Manhood; the state of one of the male sex who has arrived at the maturity and strength of a man, and acquired the power of procreation.—2. The power of procreation.

We may infer, therefore, that sexual power and high sexual characters go hand in hand, and that in proportion to the advance toward organic perfection *virility* increases.
Amer. Nat., Nov., 1890, p. 1030.

3. Character or conduct of man, or befitting a man; masculine action or aspect; hence, strength; vigor.

Yet could they never observe and keep the *virility* of visage and lyonlike look of his [Alexander's].
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1038.

A country gentlewoman pretty much famed for this *virility* of behaviour in party disputes.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 26.

The result some day to be reached will be normal liberty, political vitality and vigor, civil *virility.*
W. Wilson, State, § 1195.

viripotent† (vī-rip′ọ-tẹnt), *a.* [< L. *viripoten(t-)s*, fit for a husband, marriageable, < *vir*, man, husband, + *potens*, able, having power: see *potent.*] Fit for a husband; marriageable.

Which was the cause wherefore he would not suffer his sonne to marrie hir, being not of ripe yeares nor *viripotent* or mariable.
Holinshed, Hen. II., an. 1177.

viritoot†, *n.* An unexplained word found in the following passage:

What eyleth yow? Som gay gerl, God it woot,
Hath brought yow thus upon the *viritoot.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 584.

[The word is variously spelled *viritoot*, *vyritote*, *veritote*, *verytrot*, *merytot.* Compare it with the word *viritrate.*]

viritrate†, *n.* An opprobrious term, as yet not satisfactorily explained, found in the following passage:

This somonour clappeth at the wydowes gate:
"Com out," quod he, "thou olde *virytrate.*"
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 284.

[The MSS. read *virytrate*, *viritrate*, *veritrate*, *verye crate*, *viritate*, *veritate*, *very trate.* Tyrwhitt has the reading *thou olde very trate*, based upon two MSS., and regards *trate* as used for 'trot,' a common term for an old woman. The explanation is not satisfactory.]

virmilion†, *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *vermilion.*

virolai†, *n.* Same as *virelay.*

virola-tallow (vir′ọ-lạ̈-tal″ō), *n.* A concrete fat from the seeds of *Myristica* (*Virola*) *sebifera.*

virole (vi-rōl′), *n.* [< OF. *virol*, *virole*, also *vireulle*, *viroeule*, F. *virole*, a ring, ferrule, < ML. *virola*, a ring, bracelet, equiv. to L. *viriola*, a bracelet, dim. of *viria*, a bracelet, armlet: see *ferrule*2, which is a doublet of *virole.*] A circlet or little hoop of iron put round the end of a cane, a knife-handle, and the like; a ferrule; hence, in *her.*, a hoop or ring; one of the rings surrounding a trumpet or horn. Some writers apply it especially to the funnel-shaped opening at the larger end.

virolé (vir-ọ-lā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *veruled.*

viroled (vi-rōld′), *a.* [< *virole* + *-ed*2.] Same as *veruled.*

viron†, *n.* [ME. *viroun*, also contr. *vyrne*, later *verne*, early mod. E. *fearne* (Cotgrave), < OF. *viron*, for *environ*, around, about, *vironner*, surround: see *environ.*] A circuit. *Halliwell.*

Vyrne or sercle (cerkyll, P). Girus, ambitus, circulus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 510.

vironry†, *n.* [< *viron* + *-ry.*] Environment.

Her streaming rayes have pierced the cloudie skies,
And made heau'ns traitors blush to see their shame;
Cleared the world of her black *vironries*,
And with pale feare doth all their treason tame.
C. Tourneur, Transf. Metamorphosis, st. 85.

virose (vī′rōs), *a.* [< L. *virosus*, poisonous, foul, < *virus*: see *virus.*] 1. Full of virus; virulent; poisonous: as, the *virose* sting of some spiders.—2. In *bot.*, emitting a fetid odor.

virous (vī′rus), *a.* [< L. *virosus*, poisonous: see *virose.*] Possessing poisonous properties; charged with virus.

virtu (vir-tö′), *n.* [Also *vertu*; = It. *virtù*, *vertù*, virtue, excellence, a love of the fine arts: see *virtue.*] A word used chiefly in the phrase *article of virtu*, an object interesting for its precious material, fine or curious workmanship, antiquity, rarity, or the like, such as gems, medals, enamels, etc.: usually an object of some quality of art which appeals to fancy or to a curious taste.

I had thoughts in my chamber to place it in view,
To be shown to my friends as a piece of *virtù.*
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

His shop was a perfect infirmary for decayed *articles of virtu* from all the houses for miles around. Cracked china, lame tea-pots, broken shoe-buckles, rickety tongs, and decrepit fire-irons, all stood in melancholy proximity, awaiting Sam's happy hours of inspiration.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 34.

virtual (vėr′ṭū-ạl), *a.* [= F. *virtuel* = Sp. Pg. *virtual* = It. *virtuale*, < ML. *virtualis* (Duns Scotus), < L. *virtus*, strength, virtue: see *virtue.*] 1. Existing in effect, power, or virtue, but not actually: opposed to *real*, *actual*, *formal*, *immediate*, *literal.*

Shall this distinction be called real? I answer, it is not properly real actual in the sense in which that is commonly called real actual which is a difference between things and in act, for in one person there is no difference of things on account of the divine simplicity. And as it is not real actual, so it is not real potential, for nothing is there in power which is not in act. But it can be called . . . a *virtual* difference, because that which has such a distinction in itself has not thing and thing, but is one thing having virtually or eminently, as it were, two realities, for to either reality, as it is in that thing, belongs the property which is in such reality as though it were a distinct thing; for so this reality distinguishes and that does not distinguish, as though this were one thing and that another.
Duns Scotus, Opus Oxoniense (trans.), I. ii. 7.

[This passage is given as affording perhaps the earliest example of the word in Latin.]

Love not the heavenly spirits and how their love
Express they? by looks only? or do they mix
Irradiance, *virtual* or immediate touch?
Milton, P. L., viii. 617.

But America is virtually represented. What? does the electrick force of *virtual* representation more easily pass over the Atlantick than pervade Wales, which lies in your immediate neighbourhood, or than Chester and Durham, surrounded by abundance of representation that is actual and palpable? *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

Attributes a few chapters to the *virtual* compiler of the whole. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days, p. 73.

2. Pertaining to a real force or virtue; potential.

Fomented by his *virtual* power. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 339.

We have no nitre of our own *virtual* enough to whiten us. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 398.

The resurrection of the just is attributed to his resurrection as the *virtual* and immediate cause thereof.
Sir M. Hale, Knowledge of Christ Crucified.

3. In *mech.*, as usually understood, possible and infinitesimal: but this meaning seems to have arisen from a misunderstanding of the original phrase *virtual velocity*, first used by John Bernoulli, January 26th, 1717, which was not clearly defined as a velocity at all, but rather as an infinitesimal displacement of the point of application of a force resolved in the direction of that force. The principle of virtual velocities is that, if a body is in equilibrium, the sum of all the forces each multiplied by the virtual velocity of its point of application is, for every possible infinitesimal displacement of the body, equal to zero. The epithet appears to have been derived from an older statement that when, by means of any machine, two weights are brought into equilibrium, the velocities are inversely as the weights; so that *virtual* would here mean practical, as in def. 1.—**Virtual coefficient.** See *coefficient.*—**Virtual cognition** (*notitia virtualis*), the implicit existence in the mind of a concept as part of another, without special attention to this secondary concept. The term is due to Duns Scotus.—**Virtual difference.** See *difference.*—**Virtual displacement**, an infinitesimal arbitrary displacement, essentially the same as a virtual velocity.—**Virtual focus**, in *optics*, a point at which the lines of a pencil of rays would meet if sufficiently produced, although the rays themselves do not actually reach it. See *focus*, 1.—**Virtual head.** See *head.*—**Virtual image**, in *optics*, an apparent image; an image which has no real existence. See under *lens*, *mirror.*—**Virtual moment of a force.** See *moment.*—**Virtual monopoly.** See *monopoly.*—**Virtual quantity.** Same as *intensive quantity* (which see, under *intensive*).—**Virtual resistance.** See *resistance*, 3.—**Virtual velocity.** See def. 3.

virtuality (vėr-ṭū-al′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *virtualità*; as *virtual* + *-ity.*] 1. The state or quality of being virtual or not actual.—2†. Potentiality; potential existence.

In one grain of corn . . . there lieth dormant the *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed above an hundred ears. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 2.

virtually (vėr′ṭū-ạl-i), *adv.* In a virtual manner; in principle, or in effect, if not in actuality.

They *virtually* deprived the church of every power and privilege which, as a simple society, she had a claim to.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv., Ded.

The Lords of Articles . . . were *virtually* nominated by himself; yet even the Lords of Articles proved refractory. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Weight, mobility, inertia, cohesion are universally recognized—are *virtually*, if not scientifically, understood to be essential attributes of matter.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 507.

Though it was obvious that the war north of the Alps was *virtually* over, yet Prussia was still pouring troops into Austrian territory.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 292.

virtuate† (vėr′ṭū-āt), *v. t.* [< *virtue* + *-ate*2.] To make efficacious.

Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat and radical moisture, or at least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essentials. *Harvey.*

virtue (vėr′ṭū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vertue*; < ME. *vertu* (pl. *vertues*, *vertus*, *vertuz*, *vertous*, *vertuis*), < OF. *vertu*, F. *vertu* = Sp. *virtud* = Pg. *virtude* = It. *vertù*, *virtù*, < L. *virtus* (*virtut-*), the qualities of a man, strength, courage, bravery, capacity, worth, manliness, applied to physical and intellectual excellence; also of moral excellence, virtue, morality; < *vir*, man: see *virile.*] 1†. Manly spirit; bravery; valor; daring; courage.

And so much *vertu* was in Leodogan and his men that thei made hem remove and forsake place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 335.

Pindar many times prayseth highly victories of small moment, matters rather of sport than *vertue.*
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

You are brave captains.
Most valiant men; go up yourselves; use *virtue*;
See what will come on 't. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 2.

2. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the conformity of life and conversation to the moral law; uprightness; rectitude; morality: the opposite of *vice.*

In euerie degree and sort of men *vertue* is commendable, but not egally: not onely because mens estates are vnegall, but for that also *vertue* it selfe is not in euery respect of egall value and estimation.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

He daub'd his vice with show of *virtue*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5. 29.

If *Virtue* be to itself no small Reward, and Vice in a great measure its own Punishment, we have a solid ground to go upon. *Shaftesbury*, Moralists, ii. § 3.

To do good for its own sake is *virtue*, to do it for some ulterior end or object, not itself good, is never *virtue*; and never to act but for the sake of an end, other than doing well and right, is the mark of vice.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 56.

Hutcheson, who is the very founder in modern times of the doctrine of "a moral sense," and who has defended the disinterested character of *virtue* more powerfully than perhaps any other moralist, resolved all *virtue* into benevolence, or the pursuit of the happiness of others; but he maintained that the excellence and obligation of benevolence are revealed to us by "a moral sense."
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 4.

3. A particular moral excellence: as, the *virtue* of temperance or of charity.

For, if our *virtues*
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 34.

Being a Prince so full of *Virtues*, . . . he [the Black Prince] left no Place for any Vice.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 127.

The *virtues* of a private Christian are patience, obedience, submission, and the like; but those of a magistrate, or general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, coercive power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity as well as justice.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Great faults, therefore, may grow out of great *virtues* in excess. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

4. Specifically, female purity; chastity.

Angelo had never the purpose to corrupt her; only he hath made an essay of her *virtue*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 164.

Hast. I believe the girl has *virtue*.
Mar. And if she has, I should be the last man in the world that would attempt to corrupt it.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

5. Any good quality, merit, or admirable faculty.

The times which followed the Restoration peculiarly require that unsparing impartiality which is his [Hallam's] most distinguishing *virtue*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The *virtue* of books is to be readable, and of orators to be interesting. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

6. An inherent power; a property capable of producing certain effects; strength; force; potency; efficacy; influence, especially active influence, and often medicinal efficacy.

Zif zou lyke to knowe the *Vertues* of the Dyamand (as men may fynde in the Lipidarye, that many men knowen noght), I schalle telle zou. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

This Salomon was wise and knew the *vertues* of stones and trees, and so hee knew the course of the starres.
Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, III. lxxxvi.

I see there 's *virtue* in my heavenly words.
Marlowe, Faustus, i. 3.

Jesus, immediately knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about in the press, and said, Who touched my clothes? Mark v. 30.

Your If is the only peace-maker; much *virtue* in If.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 108.

These I can cure, such secret *virtue* lies
In herbs appliėd by a virgin's hand.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

7. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. The virtues are often represented in art as angels in complete armor, bearing pennons and battle-axes.

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, powers!
Hear my decree. *Milton*, P. L., v. 601.

8†. A mighty work; a miracle.

Thanne Jhesus bigan to seye repreef to citees in whiche ful manye *vertues* of him weren doon. *Wyclif*, Mat. xi. 20.

By virtue of, in virtue of, by or through the power, force, efficacy, or authority of.

By vertu of the auctorite that he hath of the chirche.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 21.

The king then assumed the power *in virtue of* his prerogative. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

Cardinal virtues. See *cardinal*.—**Material virtue†.** See *material*.—**Moral virtue.** See *moral*.—**Theological virtues,** the three virtues faith, hope, and charity.—**The seven chief** or **principal virtues.** See *seven*.—**To make a virtue of necessity,** to do as if from inclination or sense of duty what has to be done by compulsion.

However, we were forced to *make a virtue of necessity*, and humour him, for it was neither time nor place to be angry with the Indians, all our lives lying in their hand.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 13.

=**Syn. 2.** *Morals, Ethics,* etc. (see *morality*); probity, integrity, rectitude, worth.

virtued (vėr'tūd), *a.* [< *virtue* + *-ed*2.] Endued with power or virtue; efficacious.

But hath the *virtu'd* steel a pow'r to move?
Or can the untouch'd needle point alike?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 4.

virtuefy (vėr'tū-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *virtuefied*, ppr. *virtuefying*. [< *virtue* + *-fy*.] To give virtue to; impart the quality of virtue to. [Rare.]

It is this which *virtuefies* emotion, even though there be nothing virtuous which is not voluntary.
Chalmers, Constitution of Man, ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

virtueless (vėr'tū-les), *a.* [< *virtue* + *-less*.] Destitute of virtue, potency, or efficacy; worthless.

And these digressive things
Are such as you may well endure, since (being deriv'd
from kings,
And kings not poor nor *virtueless*) you cannot hold me base,
Nor scorn my words, which oft, though true, in mean men
meet disgrace. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv. 107.

Virtueless she wish'd all herbs and charms,
Wherewith false men increase their patients' harms.
Fairfax.

On the right hand of one of the marines of Salvator, in the Pitti palace, there is a passage of sea reflecting the sunrise, which is thoroughly good, and very like Turner; the rest of the picture, as the one opposite to it, utterly *virtueless*. *Ruskin*, Mod. Painters, II. v. 1.

virtue-proof† (vėr'tū-pröf), *a.* Irresistible in virtue.

No veil
She needed, *virtue-proof*; no thought infirm
Alter'd her cheek. *Milton*, P. L., v. 384.

virtuosa (vir-tö-ō'sä), *n.*; pl. *virtuose* (-se). [It.: see *virtuoso*.] The feminine of *virtuoso*.

A fine concert, in which La Diamantina, a famous *virtuosa*, played on the violin divinely, and sung angelically.
Gray, Letters, I. 76.

virtuose (vir-tö-ōs'), *a.* [< It. *virtuoso*: see *virtuoso*.] Same as *virtuosic*.

Mme. Carreno is essentially a *virtuose* player, and it was in pieces by Liszt that she astonished her audience.
The Academy, May 17, 1890, p. 346.

virtuosi, *n.* Italian plural of *virtuoso*.

virtuosic (vir-tö-ō'sik), *a.* [< *virtuose* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting the artistic qualities and skill of a virtuoso. [Rare.]

Of late we have had only fugitive pieces of the romantic, and even *virtuosic*, schools.
The Academy, April 13, 1889, p. 261.

virtuosity (vir-tö-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *virtuoso* + *-ity*.] **1.** Lovers of the elegant arts collectively; the virtuosi.

It was Zum Grünen Ganse, . . . where all the *Virtuosity* and nearly all the Intellect of the place assembled of an evening. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 3.

2. In the *fine arts*, exceptional skill; highly cultivated dexterity; thorough control of technic. Virtuosity is really a condition to the highest artistic success, since it means a complete mastery of the materials and processes at the artist's disposal; but, inasmuch as the ready use of materials and processes is often in itself wonderful to the percipient, virtuosity is often erroneously cultivated and applauded for its own sake. The term is especially applied to music.

In this [inlaid work], as in the later work of most styles of art, mechanical *virtuosity* . . . was beginning to usurp the place of originality and purity of design.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 44.

This gave to both performers a legitimate opportunity of displaying their *virtuosity*.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 420.

Brilliancy of technique is now the property of nearly every public performer, and instrumental music is being threatened by that decadence which all art history proves is the constant companion of *virtuosity*.
The Century, XXXV. 2.

virtuoso (vir-tö-ō'sō), *n.*; pl. *virtuosos*, *virtuosi* (-sōz, -si). [= F. *virtuose*, < It. *virtuoso*, a virtuoso, lit. one who is excellent, i. e. excels in taste: see *virtuous*.] **1†.** An experimental philosopher; a student of things by direct observation. *Boyle*.—**2.** One who has an instructed appreciation of artistic excellence; a person skilled in or having a critical taste for any of the elegant arts, as painting, sculpture, etc.; one having special knowledge or skill in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

The Italians call a man a *virtuoso* who loves the noble arts and is a critic in them.
Dryden, On Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Our host . . . had been a Colonel in France; . . . was a true old blade, and had been a very curious *virtuoso*, as we found by a handsome collection of books, medals, . . . and other antiquities. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Nothing can be pleasanter than to see a circle of these *virtuosos* about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, rarity, and authenticalness of the several pieces that lie before them. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

If this *virtuoso* excels in one thing more than another, it is in canes. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

His house, indeed, would not much attract the admiration of the *virtuoso*. He built it himself, and it is remarkable only for its plainness. *Fielding*, Amelia, iii. 12.

3. One who is a master of the mechanical part of a fine art, especially music, and who makes display of his dexterity. See *virtuosity*, 2.

The *virtuoso* afterwards exhibited his marvellous execution in solos by Paganini and Wieniawski.
The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 386.

virtuosoship (vir-tö-ō'sō-ship), *n.* [< *virtuoso* + *-ship*.] The occupation or pursuits of a virtuoso. *Bp. Hurd.*

virtuous (vėr'tū-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *vertuous*; < ME. *vertuous*, < OF. *vertuous*, *vertueux*, F. *vertueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *virtuoso*, virtuous, excellent, effective, efficacious, < LL. *virtuosus*, good, virtuous, < L. *virtus*, excellence, virtue: see *virtue*.] **1†.** Having or exhibiting manly strength and courage; valorous; brave; gallant.

Neuertheles whan Merlin saugh the Saisnes so *vertouse*, he ascride the kynge Ban: "Sir, what do ye now? ye myght haue hem putte oute of the place longe seth, ffor ye be moo peple be that oon half than thi be."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 595.

Must all men that are *virtuous*
Think suddenly to match themselves with me?
I conquer'd him, and bravely; did I not?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

2. Possessed of or exhibiting virtue; morally good; acting in conformity with right; discharging moral duties and obligations, and abstaining from immoral practices: as, a *virtuous* man.

A Man of excellent Parts of Body, and of no less Endowments of Mind; valiant and witty; to which if we might add *vertuous*, he had been compleat.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 107.

It is the interest of the world that *virtuous* men should attain to greatness, because it gives them the power of doing good. *Dryden*, Amboyna, Ded.

A *virtuous* mind cannot long esteem a base one.
Hamilton, To Miss Schuyler (Works, I. 187).

Indeed, as Aristotle says, our idea of a *virtuous* man includes the characteristic that he takes pleasure in doing virtuous actions. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 32.

3. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law: as, a *virtuous* deed; a *virtuous* life.

If what we call virtue be only *virtuous* because it is useful, it can only be *virtuous* when it is useful.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 45.

The beauty of a *virtuous* action may be explained as consisting in its relation to the *virtuous* character in which it has its source, or to the other acts of a *virtuous* life, or to the general condition of a *virtuous* state of society.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 67.

If there is any *virtuous* action performed at any time, that in it which constitutes it *virtuous* is the motive of universal love which is its impelling force.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVII. 570.

4. Chaste; pure; modest.

Mistress Ford, . . . the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 136.

Her beauty was beyond compare,
She was both *virtuous* and fair.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 218).

5†. Efficacious by inherent qualities; having singular or eminent properties or powers; potent; effective.

Ther nas no man nowhere so *vertuous*;
He was the beste beggere in his hous.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 251.

This priuytee is so *vertuous* that the vertu therof may not al be declarid.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

Culling from every flower
The *virtuous* sweets. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 76.

The ladies sought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They squeez'd the juice and cooling ointment made.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 418.

=**Syn. 2 and 3.** Upright, exemplary, worthy, righteous. See *morality*.

virtuously (vėr'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; chastely; honorably.

The gods are my witnesses I desire to do *virtuously*.
Sir P. Sidney.

I knew you lov'd her, *virtuously* you lov'd her.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 2.

And I'll be your true servant,
Ever from this hour *virtuously* to love you,
Chastely and modestly to look upon you.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

virtuousness (vėr'tū-us-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vertuousnes*; < *virtuous* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being virtuous.

Polemon . . . from thensforthe becam a Phi'er [philosopher] of singular gravitee, of incomparable sobrenes, of moste constante *vertuousnes*, and so contynued all his lif aftir. *Udall* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 6).

The love of Britomart, . . . the *vertuousnes* of Belphœbe.
Spenser, To Raleigh. Prefix to F. Q.

virulence (vir'ö-lens), *n.* [< F. *virulence* = Sp. Pg. *virulencia* = It. *virulenza*, < LL. *virulentia*, an offensive odor, < L. *virulentus*, full of poison: see *virulent*.] The quality of being virulent, or charged with virus. (*a*) The quality or property of being extremely acrimonious or poisonous: as, the *viru-*

lence of the cobra's venom. (*b*) Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity; rancor.

> Among all sets of authors there are none who draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters—which indeed is very often too justly incurred, considering that spirit of rancour and *virulence* with which works of this nature generally abound.
> *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 40.

> The *virulence* theologians will display towards those who differ from them will depend chiefly on the degree in which the dogmatic side of their system is developed.
> *Lecky*, Rationalism, II. 39.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Poisonousness, venom, deadliness. (*b*) *Asperity*, *Harshness*. See *acrimony*.

virulency† (vir′ọ̈-lẹn-si), *n.* [< *virulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *virulence*.

> The *virulency* of their calumnies.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

virulent (vir′ọ̈-lẹnt), *a.* [< F. *virulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *virulento*, < L. *virulentus*, full of poison, < *virus*, poison: see *virus*.] 1. Full of virus; extremely poisonous or venomous.

> A contagious disorder, rendered more *virulent* by uncleanness. *Scott.*

> Her elfin blood in madness ran,
> Her mouth foamed, and the grass, therewith besprent,
> Withered at dew so sweet and *virulent*. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

2. Due to the action of a virus: as, a *virulent* inoculation.—3. Very bitter or spiteful; malignant: as, a *virulent* invective; a *virulent* libel.

> Bp. Fell, . . . in the Latin translation of Wood's "History of the University of Oxford," had converted eulogium into the most *virulent* abuse.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Quarrels of Authors, p. 294.

> He had a *virulent* feeling against the respectable shopkeeping class, and . . . nothing was likely to be more congenial to him than the gutting of retailers' shops.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlvi.

Virulent bubo, a suppurating bubo accompanying chancroid. =**Syn.** 3. Acrimonious, bitter. See *acrimony*.

virulented† (vir′ọ̈-len-ted), *a.* [< *virulent* + *-ed*².] Filled with poison.

> For, they say, certain spirits *virulented* from the inward humour, darted on the object, convey a venom where they point and fix. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 56.

virulently (vir′ọ̈-lẹnt-li), *adv.* In a virulent manner; with malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity.

viruliferous (vir-ọ̈-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *virul(entus)*, virulent, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing a specific virus.

virus (vī′rus), *n.* [= F. *virus* = Sp. *vírus* = Pg. *virus*, < L. *virus*, a slime, poison, slimy liquid, venom, an offensive odor, a sharp taste, = Gr. *ἰός* (for **Ϝισός*), poison, = Skt. *visha*, poison, = Ir. *fi*, poison.] 1. The contagium of an infectious disease; a poison produced in the body of one suffering from a contagious disease, and capable of exciting the same disease when introduced into another person by inoculation.

> *Virus* differs from venom in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process—a morbid poison.
> *Dunglison*, Med. Dict.

Hence—2. Figuratively, that which causes a degraded mental or moral state; moral or intellectual poison: as, the *virus* of sensuality.

> Whilst the *virus* of depravity exists in one part of the body politic, no other part can remain healthy.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 256.

3. Figuratively, virulence; extreme acrimony or bitterness; malignity.—**Attenuated virus**, virus which has been reduced in potency by means of successive inoculations in animals or by culture.—**Humanized virus**, vaccine virus modified by passage through a human being.—**Vaccine virus.** Same as *vaccine*.

vis¹†, *n.* [ME. also *vise*, < OF. *vis*, F. *vis*, look, face, < L. *visus*, a look, vision: see *visage*.] Vision; sight; appearance.

> Thare-fore we may noghte hafe the *vis* of His lufe here in fulfilling. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

vis²†, *n.* An old spelling of *vise*¹.

vis³ (vis), *n.* [L., pl. *vires*, strength, force, energy, might, hostile force, violence, = Gr. *ἴς* (orig. **Ϝίς*), sinew, force. From this source are ult. E. *vim*, *violate*, *violent*, etc.] Force. The term has been used in dynamics, but generally without definite meaning, embodying vague ideas dating from the seventeenth century.—**The principle of vis viva**, the principle that, when only positional forces are considered, any changes in the vis viva of a system depend only on the initial and final situations of the particles.—**Vis conservatrix.** Same as *vis medicatrix naturæ*.—**Vis formativa**, plastic force.—**Vis inertiæ.** (*a*) In *mech.*, same as *inertia*, 2. Hence—(*b*) Moral indisposition to commit one's self to an energetic line of action; mental sluggishness.—**Vis medicatrix naturæ**, in *med.*, the remedial power of nature; the natural tendency of a patient to get well without medicine.—**Vis mortua**, dead force; a striving toward motion.—**Vis motiva**, moving force; the power of a moving body to produce mechanical effect.—**Vis nervosa**, nervous force; the peculiar power or property of nerves of conveying either motor or sensory impressions.—**Vis primitiva**, a certain original power which constitutes a body, and makes it something more than a mere movable place.—**Vis vitæ** or **vis vitalis**, vital force.—**Vis viva**, in older writers, the mass into the square of the velocity, or the measure of the mass multiplied by the square of that of the velocity: but recent writers frequently use the phrase to denote one half of the above quantity. The term was invented by Leibnitz. Also called *active* or *living force*.

visage (viz′ạj), *n.* [< ME. *visage*, < OF. (and F.) *visage* = Sp. *visaje* = Pg. *visagem* = OIt. *visaggio*, < ML. as if **visaticum*, < L. *visus*, a look, vision, < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*, and cf. *vis*¹.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or an animal: chiefly applied to human beings; hence, in general, appearance; aspect.

> Thei lyen alle in the Watre, saf the *visage*, for the gret hete that there is. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 163.

> Of his *visage* children were aferd.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 628.

> His *visage* was so marred, more than any man.
> Isa. lii. 14.

> As he draws back from the door, an all-comprehensive benignity blazes from his *visage*.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

=**Syn.** *Countenance*, etc. See *face*¹.

visage† (viz′āj), *v. t.* [< ME. *visagen*; < *visage*, *n.*] 1. To face; confront; brave.

> Al hadde man seyn a thyng with both hise eyen,
> Yit shul we wommen *visage* it hardily.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1029.

2. To put a (certain) face upon; make (a thing) appear in a (certain) fashion.

> But, Sir, my Lord was with the Kynge, and he *vesaged* so the mater that alle the Kynges howshold was and is aferd ryght sore. *Paston Letters*, I. 150.

visaged (viz′ạjd), *a.* [< *visage* + *-ed*².] Having a visage or countenance of a kind specified.

> Arcite is gently *visag'd*.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

visard†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *vizor*.

vis-à-vis (vēz′ä-vē′), *adv.* and *a.* [F.: *vis*, face, visage (< L. *visus*, look); *à*, to; *vis*, visage, face.] In a position facing one another; standing or sitting face to face.—**Vis-à-vis harpsichord.** See *harpsichord*.

vis-à-vis (vēz′ä-vē′), *n.* [< *vis-à-vis*, *adv.*] 1. One who or that which is opposite to, or face to face with, another: used especially of one person who faces another in certain dances.

> Miss Blanche was indeed the *vis-à-vis* of Miss Laura, . . . and talked to her when they met during the quadrille evolutions. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxvi.

2. A light carriage for two or four persons, who are seated facing each other; in general, any vehicle in which the seats are arranged so that the occupants sit face to face; specifically, same as *sociable*, 1.—3. A kind of couch: same as *sociable*, 3.

> Could the stage be a large *vis-à-vis*,
> Reserved for the polished and great,
> Where each happy lover might see
> The nymph he adores tête-à-tête.
> *H. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, xi.

viscacha, vizcacha (vis-, viz-kach′ä), *n.* [Also *biscacha*, *bizcacha*, *vischacha*, *vishaïcha*, etc.; = F. *viscaque*, < Amer. Sp. *viscacha*, *bizcacha*, prob. of Peruv. origin.] A South American rodent mammal, of the family *Chinchillidæ* and genus *Lagostomus*, *L. trichodactylus*, inhabiting the pampas, and playing there the same part in the fauna that is taken in North America by the prairie-dogs and other spermophiles. It is of stout form, and about 2 feet long; the colors are varied, especially on the face, giving a harlequin visage. Its burrows are so numerous as to constitute a danger to travel, especially at night, the holes being so deep that a horse is almost certain to fall if he steps in one. The skins are valued for their fur.—**Alpine viscacha**, *Lagidium cuvieri*. See *Lagidium*, and cut under *rabbit-squirrel*.

Viscacha (*Lagostomus trichodactylus*).

viscachera (vis-ka-chā′rạ̈), *n.* [Amer. Sp., < *viscacha*, q. v.] A village or settlement of viscachas, resembling a prairie-dog town.

Visceæ (vis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Viscum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Loranthaceæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers with a simple perianth, the calyx without any conspicuous margin. It includes 13 genera (or all in the order but two), of which *Viscum*, the mistletoe, is the type; two of the others, *Arceuthobium* and *Phoradendron*, include the American mistletoes.

viscera, *n.* Plural of *viscus*.

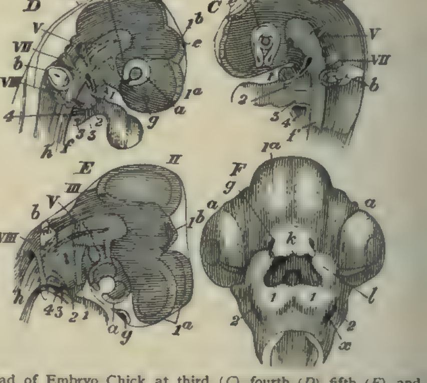
viscerad (vis′ẹ-rad), *adv.* [< *viscera* + *-ad*³.] Toward the viscera; hemad; ventrad.

visceral (vis′ẹ-rạl), *a.* [= F. *viscéral*; as *viscera* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the viscera; having the character of a viscus; forming or containing viscera; interior or intestinal, as a part or organ of the body; splanchnic: as, *visceral* anatomy; a *visceral* cavity; *visceral* disease; the *visceral* loop of the nerves of a mollusk; the *visceral* as distinguished from the reflected or parietal layer of a serous membrane.

> Love is of all other the inmost and most *visceral* affection; and therefore called by the apostle "Bowels of Love." *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, xi.

> To begin with, every sensation of the skin and every *visceral* sensation seems to derive from its topographic seat a peculiar shade of feeling, which it would not have in another place. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 155.

2. Belonging to or situated on that side of the body of a vertebrate which contains the viscera of the thorax; abdominal; ventral or hemal, as distinguished from *dorsal* or *neural*.—**Visceral anatomy.** Same as *splanchnotomy*.—**Visceral arches**, certain folds or thickenings of the walls of the embryo in the region of the neck, extending transversely, and ultimately uniting in front in the middle line; branchial, hyoidean, mandibular, and maxillary arches, the last three persistent and modified into hyoidean, mandibular, and maxillary parts, the first persistent only in branchiate vertebrates, where they become the gill-arches. Only a small part of the first branchial arch persists in higher vertebrates. In man it is found in the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. See *thyrohyoid*, and cuts under *cerebral* and *frontonasal*.—**Visceral aura**, premonitory symptoms of an epileptic attack, consisting in sensations of various kinds referred to the abdominal region.—**Visceral cavity**, that cavity of the body which contains the viscera; the subvertebral or splanchnic cavity; the body-cavity, formed by the splitting of the mesoblast between the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure; the cœloma.—**Visceral clefts**, pharyngeal slits (see *pharyngeal*). See *slit*, *n.*, 5.—**Visceral crisis**, violent spasmodic pain in one of the abdominal organs, occurring in locomotor ataxia.—**Visceral hump, visceral dome**, in mollusks, the heap of viscera which makes a prominence of the dorsal region; the cupola.—**Visceral inversion.** Same as *transposition of the viscera*. See *transposition*.—**Visceral laminæ.** See *lamina*.—**Visceral loop**, in mollusks, the loop, twist, or turn of the viscera or of their nerves. See cut under *Pulmonata*.—**Visceral nervous system**, the subvertebral or sympathetic system of nerves.—**Visceral pleura.** See *pleura*¹.—**Visceral skeleton**, the skeleton of the visceral arches.—**Visceral slit.** Same as *visceral cleft*.—**Visceral tube**, the visceral cavity, especially when tubular, or, in an early state of the embryo, when it is comparable to the neural tube that contains the spinal cord.



Head of Embryo Chick at third (*C*), fourth (*D*), fifth (*E*), and sixth (*F*) days of incubation, showing development of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the visceral arches; *C*, *D*, *E*, side views; *F*, under view; *II*, *III*, second and third cerebral vesicles; 1^a, vesicle of cerebral hemisphere; 1^b, vesicle of third ventricle; *V*, *VII*, *VIII*, fifth, seventh, and eighth cranial nerves; *a*, eye; *b*, ear; *d*, infundibulum; *e*, pineal body; *f*, protovertebræ; *g*, olfactory organs; *h*, notochord; *k*, nasal process; *l*, maxillary process; *x*, first visceral cleft or slit. The mouth, in advance of 1, is best seen in fig. *F*, bounded by *k*, *l*, and 1.

visceralgia (vis-ẹ-ral′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [< NL. *viscera* + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] Neuralgia of one of the abdominal viscera, especially the intestine; enteralgia.

viscerate (vis′ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *viscerated*, ppr. *viscerating*. [< *viscera* + *-ate*². Cf. L. *visceratio(n-)*, a public distribution of flesh or meat.] To eviscerate or disembowel.

viscericardiac (vis″ẹ-ri-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< *viscericardium* + *-ac*.] Of or pertaining to the viscericardium; visceripericardial.

viscericardium (vis″ẹ-ri-kär′di-um), *n.*; pl. *viscericardia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < L. *viscera*, viscera, + Gr. *καρδία*, heart.] The visceripericardial sac, or peculiar pericardium of a cephalopod.

viscerimotor (vis′ẹ-ri-mō″tọr), *a.* [< L. *viscera*, viscera, + LL. *motor*, mover.] Innervating viscera, as a motor nerve; conveying motor influence to any viscus, as either a cerebrospinal or a sympathetic nerve. Also *visceromotor*.

visceripericardial (vis″ẹ-ri-per-i-kär′di-ạl), *a.* [< L. *viscera*, viscera, + *pericardium*, pericardium.] Common to the pericardium and other viscera: as, the peculiar *visceripericardial* sac of cephalopods. Also *visceropericardial*. *E. R. Lankester.*

visceromotor (vis′ẹ-rọ̄-mō″tọr), *a.* Same as *viscerimotor.*

> *Viscero-motor* nerves: seen to arise from both sympathetic and lumbo-sacral plexus for distribution to the pelvic viscera.
> *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 108.

visceropericardial (vis″ẹ-rō-per-i-kär′di-ạl), *a.* Same as *visceripericardial.*

> The *viscero-pericardial* sac of the Dibranchs is very large also, and extends into the dorsal region.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 677.

visceropleural (vis″ẹ-rō-plö′rạl), *a.* [< L. *viscera*, viscera, + NL. *pleura*.] Same as *pleurovisceral.*

visceroskeletal (vis″e-rọ̄-skel′e-tạl), *a.* [< L. *viscera*, viscera, + NL. *skeleton*.] Pertaining to the visceral skeleton, or, more generally, to the framework of the body on the visceral side; hypaxial or subvertebral, as a part of the skeleton; splanchnoskeletal.

viscid (vis′id), *a.* [< LL. *viscidus*, clammy, sticky, < L. *viscum*, bird-lime, anything sticky: see *viscum*.] Sticky; having a sticky or glutinous consistency; produced by or covered by a tenacious coating or secretion. *Blount*, 1670.

viscidity (vi-sid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *viscidité*; as *viscid* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being viscid; glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, i.—2. A glutinous concretion. [Rare.]

> Cathartícks of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their stypticity. *Floyer.* (*Johnson.*)

viscin (vis′in), *n.* [< L. *viscum*, bird-lime, + *-in*^{2}.] A sticky substance, one of the components of bird-lime, derived from mistletoe.

viscometer (vis-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *viscum*, bird-lime, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *viscosimeter.*

viscometry (vis-kom′e-tri), *n.* [As *viscometer* + *-y*^{3}.] The measurement of the viscosity of liquids.

viscosimeter (vis-kọ̄-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < LL. *viscosus*, viscous, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the viscosity of various liquids, as oils. Also *viscometer.*

viscosimetric (vis″kọ̄-si-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a viscosimeter.

viscosimetrical (vis″kọ̄-si-met′ri-kạl), *a.* Same as *viscosimetric.*

viscosity (vis-kos′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *viscosities* (-tiz). [< F. *viscosité* = Sp. *viscosidad* = Pg. *viscosidade* = It. *viscosità*, < LL. as if **viscosita(t-)s*, < *viscosus*, viscous: see *viscous*.] 1. The state or property of being viscous; the quality of flowing slowly, as pitch or castor-oil. Such liquids are commonly sticky, but this is no part of the viscosity.

> *Sub.* And what's your mercury?
> *Face.* A very fugitive; he will be gone, sir.
> *Sub.* How know you him?
> *Face.* By his *viscosity*,
> His oleosity, and his suscitability.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. In *physics*, internal friction, a resistance to the motion of the molecules of a fluid body among themselves: opposed to *mobility*. Thus, the viscosity of such liquids as pitch and syrup is very great as compared with that of a mobile liquid like alcohol. A slow continuous change of the shape of solids or semisolids under the action of gravity or external force is also, by extension of the name, called *viscosity*: as, the *viscosity* of ice. Viscosity is proportional to the relative velocity of strata at a unit distance. The viscosity of gases and vapors is due to the molecules shooting from one stratum to another carrying their vis viva with them. The viscosity of liquids arises from an entirely different cause, namely, from the mutual attractions of the molecules, and is diminished by the effect of the wandering of the molecules. Consequently, the viscosity of gases increases while that of liquids diminishes as the temperature is raised.

> Hence, if we attempt to cause one stratum of gas to pass over another in parallel planes, we experience a resistance due to the interchange of molecules between the portions of gas separated by the plane. This is in some respects analogous to sliding friction between solid bodies, and is called by German writers the "friction" (Reibung), by Maxwell and others the "*viscosity*" of the gas.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 619.

> The *viscosity* of liquids presents a certain analogy with the malleability of solids.
> *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 45.

3. A glutinous or viscous body.

> Drops of syrups, oil, and seminal *viscosities.*
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

Dynamical coefficient of viscosity, kinetic coefficient of viscosity, also **dynamic viscosity.** See *coefficient.*—**Magnetic viscosity**, that property of a magnetic medium which causes changes of magnetization to lag behind the change of effective magnetomotive force.

viscount (vī′kount), *n.* [Formerly *vicount* (the *s* being a later insertion in imitation of the F.); < ME. *vicounte*, *viconte*, < OF. *viconte*, *visconte*, F. *vicomte*, < ML. *vicecomes* (*-comit-*), < L. *vice*, in place of (see *vice-*), + *comes*, a companion: see *count*^{2}.] 1. Formerly, an officer who acted as deputy of a count or earl in the management of the affairs of the county; the sheriff of a county.

> *Vicount*, alias *Viscount* (vice-comes) cometh of the French, . . . and signifieth with us as much as sheriffe. Betweene which two words I find no difference, but that the one cometh from our conquerours the Normans, and the other from our anncestors the Saxons. *Cowell*, 1637.

2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank below that of earl, and immediately above that of baron. It is the most recently established English title, having been first conferred by letters patent on John, sixth Baron Beaumont, by Henry VI., in 1440. In Great Britain the title is frequently attached to an earldom as a second title, and is by courtesy held by the eldest son during the lifetime of the father. The coronet of a viscount of England is composed of a circle of gold, chased, having on the edge twelve, fourteen, or sixteen pearls; the cap is of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and closed at the top with a rich tassel of gold. See cut under *coronet.*

> A *viscounts* Eldest sonn is no Lord, nor no other of his sonns, nor none of his daughter[s] ladyes.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 28.

viscountcy (vī′kount-si), *n.* [< *viscount* + *-cy*.] The rank or dignity of a viscount.

> The Barony of Dacre (not Dacres) and the *Viscountcy* of Howard of Morpeth were conferred by Oliver Cromwell on Charles Howard. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 446.

viscountess (vī′koun-tes), *n.* [< OF. *vicomtesse*; as *viscount* + *-ess*.] 1. A peeress in rank next after a countess and before a baroness. The title is usually held by the wife of a viscount, but in Great Britain it may be inherited by a woman in her own right.

2. A size of slate. See the quotation.

> *Viscountesses* (18 × 9). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 128.

viscountship (vī′kount-ship), *n.* [< *viscount* + *-ship*.] The rank or dignity of a viscount.

viscounty (vī′koun-ti), *n.*; pl. *viscounties* (-tiz). [< F. *vicomté*, < ML. *vicecomitatus*, < *vicecomes*, viscount: see *viscount*.] Same as *viscountship.*

> The house of lords, for so the baronage may be now called, underwent under the Lancastrian kings none but personal changes, and such formal modifications as the institution of marquessates and *viscounties.*
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 368.

viscous (vis′kus), *a.* [= F. *visqueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *viscoso*, < LL. *viscosus*, sticky, < L. *viscum*, *viscus*, bird-lime: see *viscum*.] 1. Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

> In some [men] it is nature to be somewhat *viscous* and inwrapped, and not easy to turn.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

> My honeysuckles . . . being enveloped in a *viscous* substance, and loaded with black aphides.
> *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To D. Barrington, lxiv.

2. In *physics*, having the property of viscosity. See *viscosity*, 2.

> When the very smallest stress, if continued long enough, will cause a constantly increasing change of form, the body must be regarded as a *viscous* fluid, however hard it may be. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 276.

> Glacier ice, however hard and brittle it may appear, is really a *viscous* substance, resembling treacle, or honey, or tar, or lava. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 155.

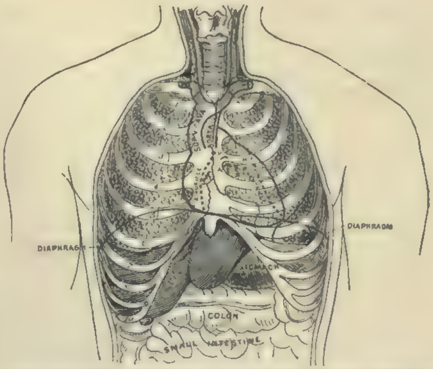
Viscous fermentation. See *fermentation*, 2.

viscousness (vis′kus-nes), *n.* The state of being viscous; viscosity.

Viscum (vis′kum), *n.* [< L. *viscum*, rarely *viscus*, mistletoe, bird-lime, = Gr. *ἰξός* (*Fιξός*), mistletoe.] 1. A genus of parasitic plants, including the mistletoe, type of the tribe *Visceæ* in the order *Loranthaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually clustered at the axils or summits of branches, and by anthers which are broad and adnate, opening by many pores on the inner face. There are about 30 species, widely dispersed throughout warm and temperate regions of the Old World. They are shrubs with opposite or dichotomous branches, parasitic on trees. The leaves are conspicuous, opposite, flat, and thickish, or are reduced to scales or minute teeth. The flowers are small, usually three to five together, sessile, and surrounded by two to three small bracts. Some of the species are distributed over a very wide area, especially *V. orientale* and *V. album*, the latter the well-known mistletoe.

2. [*l. c.*] Bird-lime.

viscus (vis′kus), *n.*; pl. *viscera* (vis′ẹ-rạ̈). [NL., < L. *viscus*, pl. *viscera*, any internal organ of the body.] Any one of the interior organs of the body, contained in one of the four great cavities of the head, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis, as the brain, heart, lung, liver, stomach, intestine, kidney, bladder, womb, etc.; especially, an abdominal viscus, as the intestine: in ordinary language generally in the plural, meaning the bowels or entrails; the vitals.



Thoracic viscera, with some of the abdominal viscera, showing line of the diaphragm which separates them, and outline of heart, aorta, and superior caval vein, with reference to the surface of the thorax; 1–10, first to tenth ribs; A, M, P, T, indicate position of aortic, mitral, pulmonary, and tricuspid valves of the heart, respectively.

> Mental states occasion also changes in the calibre of blood-vessels, or alteration in the heart-beats, or processes more subtle still, in glands and *viscera.*
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 5.

Thoracic viscera. See *thoracic.*—**Transposition of the viscera.** See *transposition.*

vise^1, **vice**^{2} (vīs), *n.* [< ME. *vyse*, *vyce*, *vis*, < OF. *vis*, *viz*, a screw, vise, winding stair, = It. *vite*, a vine, vise, < L. *vitis*, vine, bryony, lit. 'that which winds,' < √ *vi*, wind: see *with*^{2}, *withy*.] 1†. A screw.

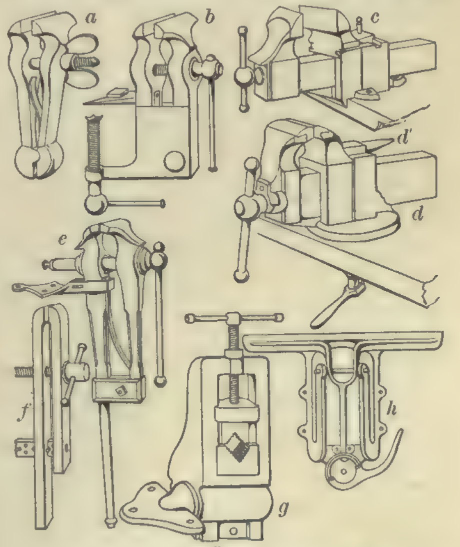
> His desk with a *vice* turning in it.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 164.

2†. The newel, or central shaft, of a winding staircase.

> I ris and walkt, sought pace and pace,
> Till I a winding staire found
> And held the *vice* aye in my hond.
> *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1312.

> The Standard, which was of mason work, costly made with images and angels, costly gilt with gold and azure, with other colours, and divers sorts of [coats of] arms costly set out, shall there continue and remain; and within the Standard a *vice* with a chime.
> *Coronation of Queen Anne, Wife of Henry VIII.*, in [Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 49.

3. A gripping or holding tool or appliance, fixed or portable, used to hold an object firmly in position while work is performed upon it. The vise is closely allied to the clamp; both have movable jaws that may be brought together to hold any object placed in position between the jaws. Vises are made in two parts, forming jaws either joined together by a spring or a hinge-joint or arranged to move upon slides or guides. The jaws are moved by screws, levers, toggles, or ratchet and pawls, one jaw being usually fixed firmly to the bench or other support to which the vise is attached. Some forms are made adjustable at any angle; others have parallel motions, and are provided with swivels to adjust the jaws to the shape of the objects to be held in them. Vises are made of wood or metal, of many shapes, and supplied with many convenient attachments. They receive various names, descriptive of their use or method of construction, as *bench-vise*, *saw-vise*, *sudden-grasp vise*, *parallel vise*, *pipe-vise.*



Vises.

a, hand-vise; *b*, machinists' bench-vise; *c*, parallel vise; *d*, parallel vise, with small anvil *d′* in combination; *e*, blacksmiths' vise; *f*, carpenters' vise; *g*, pipe-vise; *h*, saw-filers' vise.

4. A tool for drawing rods of lead into the grooved rods called *cames* used for setting glass, especially in stained-glass windows.—5†. A grip or grasp.

An I but fist him once; an a' come but within my *vice*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 24.

6. The cock or tap of a vessel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

vise¹, **vice**² (vīs), *v. t.* [‹ *vise*¹, *n.*] 1†. To screw; force, as by a screw.

He swears . . .
As he had seen 't or been an instrument
To *vice* you to 't. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 416.

2. To press or squeeze with a vise, or as if with a vise; hold as if in a vise. *De Quincey.*

vise²†, *n.* Same as *vese.*

visé (vē-zā'), *n.* [‹ F. *visé*, pp. of *viser*, view, examine, inspect, ‹ ML. **visare*, freq. of L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision.*] An indorsement made upon a passport or the like by the properly constituted authority, whether ambassador, consul, or police, denoting that it has been examined and found correct. Also *visa.*

Particular rules follow in regard to *visé* of the commander giving the notice, which is to be put on the ship's register, and for which the captain of the vessel overhauled and visited shall give a receipt.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, p. 463, App. iii.

The European door is closed, and remains closed until the native authorities may think proper to affix to the passport other *visas* and stamps, at sight of which frontier gendarmes will open the bars and set the captive free.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 188.

visé (vē-zā'), *v. t.* [‹ *visé*, *n.*] To put a visé on; examine and indorse, as a passport. Also *visa.*

Before he and his baggage can pass the guarded door that leads into the restaurant . . . he must satisfy the suave inspector that his passport is duly *visaed.*
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 188.

vise-bench (vīs'bench), *n.* In *carp.*, etc., a work-bench to which a vise is attached.

vise-cap (vīs'kap), *n.* A cap of metal or leather placed over the jaws of a vise to prevent injury of the surface of the work by its teeth.

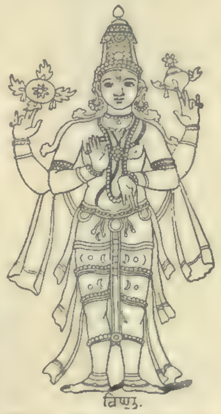
vise-clamp (vīs'klamp), *n.* 1. A supplemental vise-jaw of such form as to hold work of unusual shape or material without injury.—2. A clamp by which a vise can be temporarily secured to a bench or other object.

viseman, viceman (vīs'man), *n.*; pl. *visemen*, *vicemen* (-men). A man who works at a vise.

vise-press (vīs'pres), *n.* A former name in Great Britain for the screw-press.

viser†, **visere**†, **visern**†, *n.* Old forms of *vizor.*

Vishnu (vish'nö), *n.* [‹ Skt. *Vishnu.*] In *later Hind. myth.*, the god who with the other two great gods, Brahma and Siva, forms the trimurti, or trinity; the Preserver, considered by his worshipers to be the supreme god of the Hindu pantheon. In the Vedas he appears only as a manifestation of the sun. The myths relating to Vishnu are chiefly characterized by the idea that whenever a great disorder affected the world Vishnu descended to set it right. Such descents are called *avatâras* or *avatars*, and consist in Vishnu's assuming the form of some wonderful animal or superhuman being, or as being born in human form of human parents, and always endowed with miraculous power. These avatars are generally given as ten, nine of which are already past, the tenth, the *Kalki-avatâra*, being yet to come, "when the practices taught by the Vedas and the institutes of the law shall have ceased, and the close of the *Kali* or present age shall be nigh." Vishnu is sometimes represented as riding on Garuda, a being half bird and half man; as holding in one of his four hands a conch-shell blown in battle, in another a disk as emblem of supreme power, in the third a mace as the emblem of punishment, and in the fourth a lotus as a type of creative power.



Vishnu. (From Moor's "Hindu Pantheon.")

visibility (viz-i-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [‹ F. *visibilité* = Sp. *visibilidad* = Pg. *visibilidade* = It. *visibilità*, ‹ LL. *visibilita(t-)s*, the property or condition of being seen, ‹ *visibilis*, visible: see *visible.*] 1. The state or property of being visible, or perceivable by the eye; perceptibility; the state of being exposed to view; conspicuousness.

Sir Richard Browne [during nineteen years' exile] . . . kept up in his chapel the liturgy and offices of the Church of England, to his no small honour, and in a time when it was so low, and as many thought utterly lost, that in various controversies, both with Papists and Sectaries, our divines us'd to argue for the *visibility* of the Church from his chapel and congregation. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 4, 1660.

2†. A thing which is visible.

The *visibility* [of the Holy Ghost] being on an effulgency of visible light. Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 28.

visible (viz'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [‹ ME. *visible*, ‹ OF. (and F.) *visible* = Sp. *visible* = Pg. *visivel* = It. *visibile*, ‹ LL. *visibilis*, that may be seen, ‹ L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision.*] I. *a.* 1. Perceivable by the eye; capable of being seen; open to sight.

Then the eighteth sone borne of Melusin,
Thre eyes hauyng on in front *uisible;*
Moche peple meruellyd and wonderd ther-in.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1269.

Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war is *visible* in our horizon, we never should have been without them. *Jefferson*, Works, VIII. 69.

2. Apparent; open; conspicuous: as, a man with no *visible* means of support.

Though his actions were not *visible.*
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 152.

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible*, than before. *Clarendon.*

3. In *entom.*, noting parts which are not concealed by other parts, as the spiracles when they are not concealed under the hard parts of the integument: opposed to *covered.*—**Visible church**, in *theol.*, the church of Christ on the earth; the whole body of professed believers in Christ.—**Visible horizon**, the line that bounds the sight. See *horizon.*—**Visible means**, means or resources which are apparent or ascertainable by others, so that the court or a creditor can ascertain that the person is responsible or reach his property.—**Visible spectrum.** See *spectrum*, 3.—**Visible speech**, a name applied by Prof. A. Melville Bell, its inventor, to a system of alphabetical characters designed to represent every possible articulate utterance of the organs of speech. The system is based on a penetrating analysis of the possible actions of the speech-organs, each organ and every mode of action having its appropriate symbol.=**Syn.** Discernible, in sight, obvious, manifest, clear, distinct, evident, plain, patent, unmistakable.

II. *n.* That which is seen by the eye.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 263.

Go into thy room and enter into that spiritual communion which is beyond all *visibles.*
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, iii.

visibleness (viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or property of being visible; visibility.

visibly (viz'i-bli), *adv.* In a visible manner; perceptibly to the eye; manifestly; obviously; clearly.

visie, vizie (viz'i), *n.* [Also *vizy*; ‹ F. *visée*, aim, ‹ *viser*, aim, sight at: see *visé.*] 1. A scrutinizing view or look.

Ye had best take a *visie* of him through the wicket before opening the gate. *Scott.*

2. The aim taken at an object, as when one is about to shoot.

Logan took a *vizy* and fired, but his gun flashed in the pan. *Galt*, Steam-Boat, p. 143. (*Jamieson.*)

3. The knob or sight on the muzzle of a gun by which aim is taken. [Scotch in all uses.]

visier†, *n.* See *vizir.*

Visigoth (viz'i-goth), *n.* [‹ LL. **Visigothi*, *Visegothæ*, West Goths, ‹ *visi-*, *vise-*, repr. Teut. *west*, + *Gothi*, *Gothæ*, Goths.] An individual of the more westerly of the two great historical divisions of the Goths. See *Goth.* The Visigoths founded a monarchy which continued in southern France until 507 and in Spain until 711. Also called *West Goth.*

Visigothic (viz-i-goth'ik), *a.* [‹ *Visigoth* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Visigoths.

vision (vizh'ọn), *n.* [‹ ME. *vision*, *visioun*, *visiun*, ‹ OF. *vision*, F. *vision* = Sp. *vision* = Pg. *visão* = It. *visione*, ‹ L. *visio(n-)*, the act or sense of seeing, vision, ‹ *videre*, pp. *visus*, see, = Gr. ἰδεῖν (*Ϝιδειν), Skt. √ *vid*, know, = E. *wit*: see *wit*¹. From the L. *videre* are also ult. E. *visible*, *visage*, *vis*¹, *visit*, *visive*, *visual*, *advice*, *advise*, *device*, *devise*, *pervise*, *revise*, *supervise*, *provide*, *provision*, *revision*, *supervision*, etc., *evident*, *provident*, *evidence*, *providence*, etc., *purvey*, *survey*, etc., *invidious*, *envy*¹, etc.] 1. The act of seeing external objects; sight.

Faith here is turned into *vision* there.
Hammond, Practical Catechism, i. § 3.

2. The faculty that perceives the luminosity, color, form, and relative size of objects; that sense whose organ is the eye; by extension, an analogous mental power. As noting one of the five special senses of the body, *vision* is correlated with *olfaction*, *audition*, *gustation*, and *taction*. See *sight*¹.—3. That which is seen; an object of sight; specifically, a supernatural or prophetic appearance; something seen in a dream, ecstasy, trance, or the like; also, an imaginary appearance; an apparition; a phantom.

There duelled the Holy Prophete Daniel; and there he saughe *Visionnes* of Hevene. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 43.

Your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see *visions.* Joel ii. 28.

Departing Year! 'twas on no earthly shore
My soul beheld thy *vision!*
Coleridge, Ode to the Departing Year, iv.

Far in the North, like a *vision* of sorrow,
Rise the white snow-drifts to topple and fall.
R. T. Cooke, September.

4. Anything unreal or imaginary; a mere creation of fancy; a fanciful view.

Visions of dominion and glory rose before him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Arc of vision, in *astron.*, the arc measuring the sun's distance below the horizon when a star or planet previously concealed by his light becomes visible.—**Axis of vision.** See *axis*¹.—**Beatific vision**, in *theol.* See *beatific.*—**Binocular vision**, vision effected by the coöperation of both eyes in such a way that the two impressions made upon the retinæ are perceived as one; stereoscopic vision. It is by means chiefly of binocular vision that we are enabled to judge of the relative positions of objects.—**Center of vision.** Same as *point of vision.*—**Chromatic vision**, a condition of sight in which objects appear to have a color they do not possess, or to have an iridescent border; chromatopsia.—**Day-vision**, a condition of sight in which vision is weakened or lost at night; night-blindness; hemeralopia.—**Dichromic vision**, a form of color-blindness in which there is perception of but two of the primary colors; dichromism. In this condition the perception of red is usually wanting.—**Direct** or **central vision**, the formation of the sight-image at the macula lutea.—**Direct-vision spectroscope.** See *spectroscope.*—**Double vision**, the perception of two images of one and the same object; diplopia.—**Erect vision.** See *erect.*—**Field of vision.** See *field.*—**Indirect** or **peripheral vision**, formation of the sight-image at some part of the retina other than the macula lutea.—**Intuitive vision.** Same as *beatific vision.*—**Iridescent vision**, a condition of sight in which objects appear to be bordered with alternating colors like those of the rainbow: a form of chromatopsia.—**Limit of distinct vision.** See *limit.*—**Night-vision**, a condition of vision in which objects are perceived more clearly at night; day-blindness; nyctalopia.—**Persistence of vision.** See *persistence.*—**Point of vision.** See *point*¹.—**Reflected vision, reflex vision.** See *reflex.*—**Refracted vision**, vision performed by means of rays refracted or deviated by passing through mediums of different densities.

vision (vizh'ọn), *v. t.* [‹ *vision*, *n.*] 1. To see as in a vision; perceive by the eye of the intellect or imagination.

We in the morning eyed the pleasant fields
Vision'd before. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, viii.

Such guessing, *visioning*, dim perscrutation of the momentous future!
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 8. (*Davies.*)

2. To present in or as in a vision.

It [truth] may be *visioned* objectively by representatives and symbols, when the prophet becomes a seer, . . . *visioned* as out of the mind, . . . now as actual water *visioned* and flowing clear.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel, The Heart of Christ, pp. [72, 80.

visional (vizh'ọn-ạl), *a.* [‹ *vision* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a vision; seen in a vision; hence, not real. *Waterland.*

visionally (vizh'ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In a visional manner; in vision.

Visionally past, not eventually.
Trapp, On Rev. xi. 14, quoted in Biblical Museum, V.

visionariness (vizh'ọn-ạ̄-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being visionary.

Dulness from absolute monotony, and *visionariness* from the aërial texture of the speculations.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

visionary (vizh'ọn-ạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *visionnaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *visionario*; as *vision* + *-ary.*] I. *a.* 1. Apt to behold visions; of powerful and foreseeing imagination; imaginative; in a bad sense, apt to receive and act on mere fancies or whims as if they were realities; given to indulging in day-dreams, reveries, fanciful theories, or the like.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 162.

The Sonnet glittered a gay myrtle-leaf
Amid the cypress with which Dante crowned
His *visionary* brow.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, ii. 1.

2. Of or pertaining to visions; of the nature of a vision or a product of the imagination; imaginary; in a bad sense, having no real basis; not founded on fact or possibility; impracticable; impossible: as, a *visionary* scheme.

Some things like *visionary* flights appear;
The spirit caught him up, the Lord knows where.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 656.

O Sleep, why dost thou leave me?
Why thy *visionary* Joys remove?
Congreve, Semele, ii. 2.

Men come into business at first with *visionary* principles. *Jefferson*, To Madison (Correspondence, II. 325).

That the project of peace should appear *visionary* to great numbers of sensible men . . . is very natural.
Emerson, War.

3. Appropriate to or characterized by the appearance of visions.

The *visionary* hour
When musing midnight reigns.
Thomson, Summer, l. 556.

=**Syn. 1.** Imaginative, romantic.—**2.** Unreal, fancied, ideal, illusory, utopian, chimerical.

II. *n.*; pl. *visionaries* (-riz). **1.** One who sees visions; one who lives in the imagination.

To the *Visionary* seem
Her day-dreams truth, and truth a dream.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 30.

Aristophanes, so much of a scoffer and so little of a *visionary*. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is given to idle and fanciful projects.

Some celebrated writers of our country, who, with all their good sense and genius, were *visionaries* on the subject of education. *V. Knox*, Grammar Schools.

=**Syn.** Dreamer, enthusiast.

visioned (vizh′ọnd), *a.* [< *vision* + *-ed*².] **1.** Having the power of seeing visions; hence, inspired. [Rare.]

Oh! not the *visioned* poet in his dreams . . .
So bright, so fair, so wild a shape
Hath yet beheld. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, i.

2. Seen in a vision; formed by the fancy, or in a dream, trance, or the like; produced by a vision; spectral.

My *vision'd* sight might yet prove true.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 11.

The dream
Of dark magician in his *visioned* cave.
Shelley, Alastor.

She moves through fancy's *visioned* space.
Lowell, Fact or Fancy?

visionist (vizh′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *vision* + *-ist.*] One who sees, or believes that he sees, visions; a believer in visions; a visionary person.

We are so far from attaining any certain and real knowledge of incorporeal beings (of an acquaintance with which these *visionists* so much boast) that we are not able to know anything of corporeal substances as abstract from their accidents. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 66.

The *visionist* has deeper thoughts and more concealed feelings than these rhapsodical phantoms.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 215.

visionless (vizh′ọn-les), *a.* [< *vision* + *-less.*] Destitute of vision; sightless; blind.

visit (viz′it), *v.* [< ME. *visiten*, < OF. (and F.) *visiter* = Sp. Pg. *visitar* = It. *visitare*, < L. *visitare*, see, go to see, visit, punish, freq. of *visere*, look at attentively, behold, < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To go or come to see (a person or thing) in the way of friendship, business, curiosity, ceremony, or duty; call upon; proceed to in order to view or look on.

And by the waye we *vysyted* some holy places.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 18.

At lyons I *visityd* the Reliques at the yle wher Sent Anne lyes and longious.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

I was sick, and ye *visited* me. Mat. xxv. 36.

We will *visit* you at supper-time.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 215.

His wife was the rich china-woman that the courtiers *visited* so often. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

2. To come or go to, in general; appear in or at; enter.

Amana is more familiar, and entreth the Citie—yea, by help of art, in Conduits *visiteth* their priuate houses.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 237.

For me, in showers, in sweeping showers, the spring
Visits the valley. *Emerson*, Musketaquid.

3. To go or come to see for the purpose of inspection, supervision, examination, correction of abuses, or the like; examine; inspect.

I may excite your princely cogitations to *visit* the excellent treasure of your own mind.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

Achmet would not suffer the bales intended for the king of Abyssinia to be opened or *visited*, but left them in the hands of the ambassador.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 506.

4. To afflict; overtake or come upon: said especially of diseases or calamities.

Ere he by sickness had been *visited*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 26.

Face. The house, sir, has been *visited*.
Love. What, with the plague?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1.

'Tis a house here
Where people of all sorts, that have been *visited*
With lunacies and follies, wait their cures.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

5. In Scriptural phraseology: (*a*) To send a judgment from heaven upon, whether for the purpose of chastising or afflicting, or of comforting or consoling; judge.

Oh *visit* me with thy salvation. Ps. cvi. 4.

Therefore hast thou *visited* and destroyed them.
Isa. xxvi. 14.

(*b*) To inflict punishment for (guilt) or upon (a person).

I am persuaded that God has *visited* you with this punishment for my ungodliness.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 354.

Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children.
Ex. xxxiv. 7.

Now will he remember their iniquity, and *visit* their sins. Hos. viii. 13.

II. *intrans.* To practise going to see others; keep up friendly intercourse by going to the houses of friends; make calls; stay with (another) as a guest.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, . . . and always *visiting* on Sundays. *Law*, Serious Call, viii.

visit (viz′it), *n.* [< F. *visite* = Sp. Pg. It. *visita*; from the verb.] **1.** The act of visiting or going to see a person, place, or thing; a temporary residence in a locality or with some one as a guest; a call on a person or at a place.

I'm come to take my last farewell,
And pay my last *visit* to thee.
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 295).

I'd sooner be visited by the Plague; for that only wou'd keep a man from *Visits*, and his Doors shut.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

Visits
Like those of angels, short and far between.
Blair, The Grave, ii. 589.

2. A formal or official call; a visitation.

Periodical *visits* were made by vassals to their suzerains, and by these to their higher suzerains—the kings.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 379.

Domiciliary visit. See *domiciliary*.—**Right of visit.** Same as *right of visitation*. See *visitation*, 5.—**Visit to the Blessed Sacrament**, in *Rom. Cath. usage*, a daily visit to a church in order to engage in silent prayer before the sacrament: a practice common in religious houses.

visitable (viz′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *visit* + *-able.*] Liable or subject to be visited or inspected; admitting of visitation or inspection.

The next morning we set out again, in order to see the Sanctuaries and other *visitable* places upon Mount Olivet.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 104.

All hospitals built since the reformation are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

visitant (viz′i-tạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *visitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *visitare*, see: see *visit*.] **I.** *a.* Acting the part of a visitor; paying visits; visiting.

He knew the rocks which Angels haunt
Upon the mountains *visitant*.
Wordsworth, Song at Feast of Brougham Castle.

II. *n.* **1.** One who visits; one who goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend; a visitor.

You have private *visitants*, my noble lady,
That in sweet numbers court your goodly virtues.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

He has a rich wrought waistcoat to entertain his *visitants* in. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

The intellectual character of her extreme beauty, . . . and her unbounded benevolence, gave more the idea of an angelic *visitant* than of a being belonging to this nether world. *Scott*, L. of L. M. (ed. 1830), Int.

His heart,
Where Fear sat thus, a cherished *visitant*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

2. In *ornith.*, a migratory bird which comes to and stays in a place or region during a part of the year: opposed to *resident*: as, the snowy owl is a winter *visitant* from the north in the United States. Rare or irregular visitants are termed *stragglers*. See *straggler*, 2.—**3.** [*cap.*] A member of a Roman Catholic order of nuns, founded at Annecy in Savoy by Francis de Sales and Mme. de Chantal in 1610. The order spread in various countries, and has been efficient in the education of young girls. The Visitants are also called *Salesians*, *Order of the Visitation*, *Nuns of the Visitation*, etc.

visitation (viz-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *visitacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *visitation* = Sp. *visitacion* = Pg. *visitação* = It. *visitazione*, < LL. *visitatio(n-)*, a sight, appearance, visitation, punishment, < L. *visitare*, visit: see *visit*.] **1.** The act of visiting, or paying a visit; a visit.

Therfore I made my *visitaciouns*
To vigilies and to processiouns.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 555.

The king of Sicilia means to pay Bohemia the *visitation* which he justly owes him. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 7.

When a woman is deliuered of a child, the man lyeth in, and keepeth his bed, with *visitation* of Gossips, the space of fortie dayes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 429.

2. The object of a visit. [Rare.]

O flowers, . . .
My early *visitation*, and my last.
Milton, P. L., xi. 275.

3. A formal or judicial visit paid periodically by a superior, superintending officer, or other competent authority, to a corporation, college, church, or other house, for the purpose of examining into the manner in which the business of the body is conducted, and its laws and regulations are observed and executed, or the like; specifically (*eccles.*), such examination by a bishop of the churches in his diocese, with the added purpose of administering confirmation. The right of visitation attaches to metropolitans in their provinces, to bishops in their dioceses, and to archdeacons in certain cases.

The magistrates shall be more familiar and open each to other, and more frequent in *visitations*, and shall, in tenderness and love, admonish one another.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

4. A special dispensation from heaven, sometimes of divine favor, more usually of divine retribution; divine retributive affliction; hence, a similar incident of less importance, whether joyful or grievous.

We see that the most comfortable *visitations* which God hath sent men from above have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 23.

What will ye do in the day of *visitation*, and in the desolation which shall come from far? Isa. x. 3.

These were bright *visitations* in a scholar's and a clerk's life. *Lamb*, Oxford in the Vacation.

5. In *international law*, the act of a naval commander who visits or boards a vessel belonging to another state for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object. It does not include the claim or exercise of the right of search. The right of performing this act is called the *right of visit* or *of visitation*. **6.** [*cap.*] A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to her cousin Elizabeth (Luke i. 39), celebrated on July 2d in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches.—**7.** In *zoöl.*, an extensive, irregular, or otherwise notable migration into a place or country; an irruption, incursion, or invasion: as, a *visitation* of lemmings, of the Bohemian waxwing southward, or of the sand-grouse from Asia into France or England.—**8.** In *her.*, an investigation by a high heraldic officer, usually one of the kings-at-arms, into the pedigrees, intermarriages, etc., of a family or the families of a district, with a view of ascertaining whether the arms borne by any person or persons living in that district are incorrect or unwarrantably assumed. The king-at-arms was accompanied on such occasions by secretaries, draftsmen, etc. The latest visitation on record in England seems to have been between the years 1686 and 1700; but before that time they had ceased to be regularly held.—**Nuns of the Visitation, Order of the Visitation.** See *visitant*, 3.—**Visitation of the sick,** an office of the Anglican Church, appointed to be used for the spiritual benefit of sick persons. Provision is made in the English Prayer-book for special confession and absolution of the sick person, while the American Prayer-book merely provides that the minister shall examine whether he repent him truly of his sins.

visitatorial (viz″i-tā-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< LL. *visitator*, a visitor (< L. *visitare*, see), + *-i-al*.] Belonging or pertaining to a judicial visitor or visitation: as, *visitatorial* power; hence, pertaining to any authorized inspector or examination: as, a health officer's *visitatorial* work or authority. Also *visitorial*.

The enactment by which Elizabeth and her successors had been empowered to appoint commissioners with *visitatorial* authority over the Church was not only not revived, but was declared, with the utmost strength of language, to be completely abrogated.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

visit-day (viz′it-dā), *n.* A day on which callers are received.

On *visit-days* she bears
To mount her fifty flights of ample stairs.
Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

visite (vi-zēt′), *n.* [F., visit: see *visit*.] An outer garment worn by women in the first half of the nineteenth century, thin, made of silk or like material, and shaped to the person.

visiter (viz′i-tėr), *n.* [< *visit* + *-er*¹. Cf. *visitor*.] Same as *visitor*.

His *visiter* observed the look, and proceeded. *Dickens*.

visiting (viz′i-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *visit*, *v.*] **1.** The act or practice of paying visits or making calls. Also used adjectively.

The business of her life was to get her daughters married: its solace was *visiting* and news.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, i.

Our ancestors are very good kind of folks; but they are the last people I should choose to have a *visiting* acquaintance with. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

2. Prompting; influence.

No compunctious *visitings* of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 46.

visiting (viz′i-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *visit*, *v.*] That visits; often, of persons, authorized to visit and inspect: as, a *visiting* committee.

visiting-ant (viz′i-ting-ȧnt), *n.* The driver-ant.

visiting-book (viz′i-ting-bu̇k), *n.* A book containing a list of names of persons who are to be called upon or who have called.

The Bishop went and wrote his name down in the *visiting-book* at Gaunt House that very day.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lv.

visiting-card (viz′i-ting-kärd), *n.* A small card, bearing one's name, and sometimes an address, an official title, or the like, to be left in making calls or paying visits, or, upon occasion, to be sent as an act of courtesy or in acknowledgment of an attention.

visiting-day (viz′i-ting-dā), *n.* A day on which one is at home to visitors.

He keeps a *Visiting Day;* you and I'll wait on him.
C. Shadwell, Humours of the Navy, i. 1.

visitor (viz′i-tọr), *n.* [Also *visiter;* < F. *visiteur* = Sp. Pg. *visitador* = It. *visitatore*, < LL. *visitator*, a visitor, protector, < L. *visitare*, visit: see *visit.*] **1.** One who visits. Specifically—(*a*) One who comes or goes to see or stay with another, as in civility or friendship.

She hated having *visitors* in the house while her health was so indifferent.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xxiii.

(*b*) A superior or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder or by law are duly performed or executed.

I heare saie the *Visitors* have taken this ordre, that every man shall professe the studie eyther of divinitie, law, or physick; and, in remembring thus well England abrode, thei have in myn opinion forgotten Cambrig it self.
Ascham, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 16.

2. In *zoöl.*, a visitant.=**Syn. 1.** (*a*) *Visitor, Caller, Guest. Caller* regards a person as coming to see another for a short interview of civility, formality, or friendship: as, she devoted the afternoon to receiving *callers. Visitor* regards the person as coming to see another, but making a longer stay than a *caller* and enjoying more of social intercourse. *Guest* regards the person as admitted to hospitality, and hence generally as welcome. (*b*) Inspector, examiner.

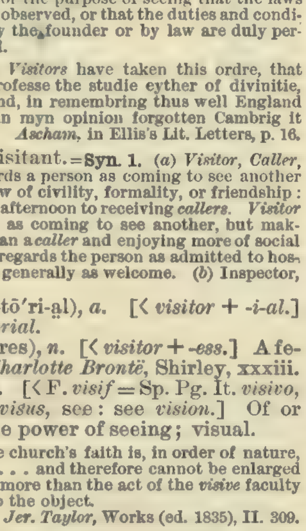
visitorial (viz-i-tō′ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *visitor* + *-i-al.*] Same as *visitatorial.*

visitress (viz′it-res), *n.* [< *visitor* + *-ess.*] A female visitor. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxiii.

visive (vī′siv), *a.* [< F. *visif* = Sp. Pg. It. *visivo*, < L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision.*] Of or pertaining to the power of seeing; visual.

The object of the church's faith is, in order of nature, before the church, . . . and therefore cannot be enlarged by the church, any more than the act of the *visive* faculty can add visibility to the object.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 309.

Vismia (vis′mi-a̤), *n.* [NL. (Vandelli, 1793), named from one *Visme*, a botanist of Lisbon.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Vismieæ* in the order *Hypericineæ.* It is characterized by a five-celled ovary, with numerous ovules in each cell. There are about 27 species, natives of tropical America, with 1 species in tropical Africa. They are shrubs or trees, bearing entire leaves which are commonly large, closely woolly or hoary, and glandular-dotted. The flowers are yellow or whitish, in terminal and usually abundant and panicled cymes. The five petals are often downy; the stamens are in five united clusters opposite the petals; the fruit is a berry. Most of the species have a copious yellow juice, of energetic properties. *V. Brasiliensis*, of Brazil, and *V. Guianensis*, widely dispersed in Guiana and Brazil, are known as *wax-tree*, a name extended to the genus; the latter also as *gutta-gum tree;* it is a small tree, the source of a drastic gum-resin analogous to gamboge, known as *gummi-gutta* or *American gamboge*, also obtained from other species, as *V. micrantha.*


Vismia Guianensis.

Vismieæ (vis-mī′ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Choisy, 1821), < *Vismia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Hypericineæ.* It is characterized by a fleshy indehiscent fruit with wingless seeds. It includes 4 genera, of which *Vismia* is the type, chiefly tropical American trees or shrubs; the others are mostly shrubs of tropical Africa.

visne†, *n.* [AF. *visne*, < OF. *visne*, < L. *vicinia*, neighborhood: see *vicinage.*] Neighborhood. See *venue*¹, 2 (*a*).

visnomy† (viz′nọ-mi), *n.* [A corruption < *physiognomy.*] Face; countenance; visage.

I think it safer to sit closer, and so to cloud the sun of my *visnomy* that no eye discern it.
Chapman, May-Day, iii. 3.

vison (vī′sọn), *n.* [NL. (Brisson); origin unknown.] The name specifically given to the American mink by Brisson in 1756, and subsequently so used by most authors. The name was used absolutely by Buffon in 1765, and generically by J. E. Gray in 1843. As a generic name it is equivalent to *Lutreola*, and includes semi-aquatic species of *Putorius*, of which the European and American minks are the best-known. As a specific term it is applicable only to the latter, *Putorius* (*Lutreola*) *vison.* See cut under *mink.*

vison-weasel (vī′sọn-wē″zl), *n.* Same as *vison.*

visor, visored, etc. See *vizor*, etc.

visory† (vī′sọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *visor* (a doubtful word), a scout, lit. 'seer,' < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision.*] Visual; having the power of vision.

But even the optic nerves and the *visory* spirits are corrupted.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 379.

viss (vis), *n.* [< Tamil *vīsai*, Telugu *vīse.*] In southern India and Burma, a weight equivalent to about 3 pounds 5 ounces.

vista (vis′ta̤), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *visto;* < It. *vista*, sight, view, < *visto*, pp. of *vedere*, < L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision.*] **1.** A view or prospect, especially through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

The tents are all ranged in a straight line: . . . and is there not a horrid uniformity in their infinite *vista* of canvas?
Sheridan (?), The Camp, ii. 3.

Terminal figures, columns of marble or granite porticoes, arches, are seen in the *vistas* of the wood paths.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, viii.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, a vision; a view presented to the mind in prospect or in retrospect by the imagination: as, a *vista* of pleasure to come; dim *vistas* of the past.

There is something exceedingly delusive in thus looking back through the long *vista* of departed years, and catching a glimpse of the fairy realms of antiquity.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 138.

Prima vista. See *prima.*

vistaed (vis′ta̤d), *a.* [< *vista* + *-ed*².] Possessing or forming a vista or vistas.

visto (vis′tō), *n.* Same as *vista.* [Erroneous.]

Then all beside each glade and *visto*
You'd see nymphs lying like Calisto.
Gay, To a Young Lady.

visual (viz̧′ụ̄-a̤l), *a.* [< OF. *visual*, *visuel*, F. *visuel* = Sp. Pg. *visual* = It. *visuale*, < LL. *visualis*, of sight, < L. *visus*, sight, < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vis*¹, *visage.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to sight; relating to vision; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; optic: as, the *visual* nerve.

The air,
No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray.
Milton, P. L., iii. 620.

Visual perception sees a superficies, but it does not see a superficies as distinguished from a solid.
Hodgson, Time and Space, § 12.

2. Visible; perceptible by the sight.

Among many remarkable particulars that attended his first perceptions and judgments on *visual* objects, . . . the first time the boy saw a black object, it gave him great uneasiness.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, § 115.

3. Resulting from the eye; produced by a look: as, *visual* influences.—**Primary visual centers**, the lateral corpus geniculatum; the pulvinar and the anterior corpus quadrigeminum, in cells of which the fibers of the optic tract originate.—**Visual angle**, the angle formed by the intersection of two lines drawn from the extremities of an object to the first nodal point of the eye.—**Visual axis.** See *axis*¹.—**Visual field**, the extent of external world which is visible in any position of an eye.—**Visual line.** Same as *visual axis.*—**Visual plane**, the plane including the visual lines of the two eyes.—**Visual point**, in *persp.*, a point in the horizontal line in which all the visual rays unite.—**Visual purple**, a pigment found in the retina: same as *rhodopsin.*—**Visual rays**, lines of light imagined to come from the object to the eye.—**Visual white**, the final product of the photochemical changes undergone by visual purple when exposed to the action of light.—**Visual yellow**, an intermediate stage of the passage of visual purple to visual white under the action of light.

visualisation, visualise, etc. See *visualization*, etc.

visuality (viz̧-ụ̄-al′ị-ti), *n.*; pl. *visualities* (-tiz). [< LL. *visualita(t-)s*, the faculty of sight, < *visualis*, of the sight: see *visual.*] **1.** The state or property of being visual.—**2.** A sight; a glimpse; a mental picture.

We have a pleasant *visuality* of an old summer afternoon in the Queen's Court two hundred years ago.
Carlyle, Cromwell, i. 98.

visualization (viz̧″ụ̄-a̤l-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *visualize* + *-ation.*] The act, process, or result of visualizing; the state of being visualized, as an optical image. Also spelled *visualisation.*

We have a problem of *visualization*—the mind is called upon to supply an optical image.
Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 311.

visualize (viz̧′ụ̄-a̤l-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *visualized*, ppr. *visualizing.* [< *visual* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make visual or visible; make that which is perceived by the mind only visible to the eye; externalize to the eye.

What is this Me? A Voice, a Motion, an Appearance—some embodied, *visualized* Idea in the Eternal Mind?
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

Whatever may be the fate of these attempts to *visualize* the physics of the process, it will still remain true that to account for the phenomena of radiation and absorption we must take into consideration the shape, size, and complexity of the molecules by which the ether is disturbed.
Tyndall, Radiation, § 15.

Most persons . . . are less able to *visualise* the features of intimate friends than those of persons of whom they have caught only a single glance.
F. Galton, Inquiries into Human Faculty, p. 108.

II. *intrans.* To call up a mental image or picture with a distinctness approaching actual vision.

I find that a few persons can, by what they often describe as a kind of touch-sight, *visualise* at the same moment all round the image of a solid body.
F. Galton, Inquiries into Human Faculty, p. 98.

It is among uncivilised races that natural differences in the *visualising* faculty are most conspicuous. Many of them make carvings and rude illustrations, but only a few have the gift of carrying a picture in their mind's eye, judging by the completeness and firmness of their designs, which show no trace of having been elaborated in that step-by-step manner which is characteristic of draughtsmen who are not natural artists.
F. Galton, Inquiries into Human Faculty, p. 101.

Also spelled *visualise.*

visualizer (viz̧′ụ̄-a̤l-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *visualize* + *-er*¹.] One who visualizes. Also spelled *visualiser.*

Abnormally sensitive *visualizers.*
Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 295.

visually (viz̧′ụ̄-a̤l-i), *adv.* In a visual manner; by sight; with reference to vision.

These spectral images have only a subjective existence, though *visually* they have all the vividness of presentment which belongs to realities.
Nature, XLI. 417.

Vitaceæ (vī-tā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Vitis* + *-aceæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Disciflorœ* and cohort *Celastrales.* It is also known as *Ampelideæ* (Kunth, 1821), or now as *Ampelidaceæ* (R. T. Lowe, 1857), and as the *vine family*—in each case from its type, *Vitis vinifera*, the ἄμπελος of the Greeks. The order is characterized by a small calyx with imbricated lobes, and valvate caducous petals with the stamens opposite them. There are about 435 species, of which 44 species, principally of Asia and Africa, forming the genus *Leea*, are erect tropical shrubs or small trees, with pinnate leaves without tendrils. The others, classed in 10 genera, and forming the tribe *Ampelideæ*, are shrubby tendril-bearing climbers or vines, with a copious watery juice, round, angled, or irregular stems thickened at the nodes (rarely herbaceous or subterranean), their wood abounding in large dotted ducts. They bear alternate or petioled leaves, which are simple, lobed, or digitately divided into three to five leaflets. The inflorescence is paniculately cymose or racemose, rarely spicate, and is developed opposite the leaves; the peduncles end in simple or divided tendrils. The small flowers are commonly greenish or inconspicuous. The fruit is a roundish juicy berry, commonly one-celled by obliteration of the two to five partitions, and containing two to five seeds. It is often large, sweet, and edible in *Vitis* and *Cissus*, or sometimes acrid, astringent, or intensely acid. Three genera extend into the United States, *Vitis, Cissus*, and *Ampelopsis. Ampelocissus, Parthenocissus*, and *Tetrastigma* also occur in tropical America; the others are small genera of the Old World. Their leaves are astringent, and sometimes furnish domestic remedies, especially those of tropical species of *Cissus;* another furnishes a blue dye; but the principal importance of the family is the production of grapes and wine. *Pterisanthes*, a small aberrant genus, is one of the most singular of plants in its inflorescence, bearing its innumerable small flowers on a thin, flattened wing-like or leaf-like receptacle forming the expanded end of a slender tendril.

vitaile†, **vitaille**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *victual.*

vital (vī′ta̤l), *a.* [< ME. *vital*, < OF. (and F.) *vital* = Sp. Pg. *vital* = It. *vitale*, < L. *vitalis*, of or belonging to life, < *vita*, life, < *vivere*, pp. *victus*, live, = Skt. √ *jīv*, live; cf. Gr. βίος, life. From the same root are ult. E. *vie*², *vivid*, *revive*, etc.] **1.** Of or pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable: as, *vital* energies.

A raven's note,
Whose dismal tune bereft my *vital* powers.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 41.

As for living creatures, it is certain their *vital* spirits are a substance compounded of an airy and flamy matter.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 30.

2. Contributing to life; necessary to life: as, *vital* air; *vital* blood.—**3.** Containing life; living.

Spirits that live throughout,
Vital in every part.
Milton, P. L., vi. 345.

His *vital* presence? his corporeal mould?
Wordsworth, Laodamia.

She is very haughty,
For all her fragile air of gentleness;
With something *vital* in her, like those flowers
That on our desolate steppes outlast the year.
T. B. Aldrich, Pauline Pavlovna.

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; hence, essential to existence; indispensable.

He spoke, and rising hurl'd his forceful Dart,
Which, driv'n by Pallas, pierc'd a *vital* Part.
Pope, Iliad, v. 352.

A competence is *vital* to content.
Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 506.

A knowledge of the law and a devotion to its principles are *vital* to a republic, and lie at the very foundation of its strength. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 512.

5†. Capable of living; viable.

Pythagoras, Hippocrates, . . . and others . . . affirming the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

Vital air†, an old name for oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.—**Vital capacity of the lungs.** See *capacity*.—**Vital center.** Same as *center of respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).—**Vital Christianity.** See *Christianity*, 1 (*c*).—**Vital congruity**†, the mode of union of body and soul according to the English Platonists.—**Vital contractility**, the power of contraction inherent in living muscular tissue.—**Vital fluid**, the name given by Schultze to a fluid in plants, found in certain vessels called by him *vital vessels*. It is also termed *latex*.—**Vital force**, the animating force in animals and plants. See the first quotation under *vitality*, 1.—**Vital functions.** See *function*.—**Vital-germ theory of contagion**, the theory that contagious diseases are due to the presence of perverted bioplasts which are descended from others originally healthy.—**Vital power**, the ability to live, or continue alive; vitality.

The movement of the bioplasm is vital, occurs only during life, and is due to *vital power*—which *vital power* of this, the highest form of bioplasm in nature, is in fact the living I. *Beale*, Bioplasm, p. 209.

Vital principle, that principle upon which, when united with organized matter, the phenomena of life are supposed to depend. See *vitality*.—**Vital sense**, cœnesthesis.—**Vital tripod.** See *tripod*.

vitalisation, vitalise, etc. See *vitalization*, etc.

vitalism (vī'ta̤l-izm), *n.* [< *vital* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the doctrine that ascribes all the functions of an organism to a vital principle distinct from chemical and other physical forces.

vitalist (vī'ta̤l-ist), *n.* [= F. *vitaliste*; < *vital* + *-ist*.] A believer in the existence of vital force as distinguished from the other forces operative upon animal and vegetable organisms.

vitalistic (vī-ta̤-lis'tik), *a.* [< *vitalist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or involving the theory of vitalism. *Helmholtz*, Popular Sci. Lectures (trans.), p. 383.—2. Noting the vital-germ theory of contagion (which see, under *vital*).

It was no easy thing for him to justify the study of fermentation on the lines suggested by what was called the *vitalistic* or germ theory. *Nature*, XLIII. 482.

vitality (vī-tal'i̤-ti), *n.* [< F. *vitalité* = Sp. *vitalidad* = Pg. *vitalidade* = It. *vitalità*, < L. *vitalita(t-)s*, vital force, life, < *vitalis*, vital: see *vital*.] 1. The exhibiting of vital powers or capacities; the principle of animation or of life; vital force. See *life*.

Undoubtedly a man of genius can out of his own superabundant *vitality* compel life into the most decrepit vocabulary. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 240.

2. Manifestation of a capacity for enduring and performing certain functions: as, an institution devoid of *vitality*.

No incredulity or neglect can destroy the innate *vitality* of truth. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

vitalization (vī″ta̤l-i-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *vitalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of infusing the vital principle. Also spelled *vitalisation*.

vitalize (vī'ta̤l-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitalized*, ppr. *vitalizing*. [< *vital* + *-ize*.] To give life to; render living; give an organic or vital character to. Also spelled *vitalise*.

It appears that it [organic assimilation] is a force which not only produces motion and chemical change, but also *vitalizes* the matter on which it acts.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, iv. § 3.

vitalizer (vī'ta̤l-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *vitalize* + *-er*1.] One who or that which vitalizes. Also spelled *vitaliser*.

vitally (vī'ta̤l-li), *adv.* 1. In a vital manner; so as to give life.

The organic structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent Maker. *Bentley.* (*Johnson.*)

2. In a manner or degree essential to continued existence; essentially: as, *vitally* important.

His attainment to a knowledge of God and this instant resistance of Sin are most intimately and *vitally* related. Neither can advance beyond the other.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 95.

3. In the vitals; as affecting vital parts; mortally; fatally: as, the animal was *vitally* hit or hurt.

vitals (vī'ta̤lz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *vital*; short for *vital parts*.] 1. The viscera necessary for vital processes; those interior parts or organs which are essential to life, as the brain, heart, lungs, and stomach: a vague general term.

A slight wound;
Though it pierc'd his body, it hath miss'd the *vitals*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

2. The part of any complex whole that is essential to its life or existence, or to a sound state: as, corruption of manners preys upon the *vitals* of a state.

A mortal disease was upon her *vitals* before Cæsar had crossed the Rubicon.
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

vitascope (vī'ta̤-skōp), *n.* [< L. *vita*, life, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An apparatus, based on the principle of the zoëtrope, for projecting a great number of pictures of the same object in rapid succession upon a screen, thus producing the appearance of motion. *Cinematograph*, *electroscope*, *kinographoscope*, and *veriscope* are names applied to various machines essentially like the vitascope.

The *vitascope*, a far more complicated and powerful structure [than the kinetoscope], takes this same ribbon which has been prepared by the kinetoscope, and coils it up on a disc at the top of the machine, from which it is passed over a system of wheels and through a narrow, upright clamp-like contrivance that brings it down to a strong magnifying lens, behind which there is an electric burner of high capacity. The light from this carbon burner blazes fiercely through the translucent ribbon, and projects the images on the negatives there, blended, to a distant screen, with great clearness, for the benefit of the audience.
North Amer. Rev., CLXIII. 377.

vitativeness (vī-tā'tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, the love of life—a faculty assigned to a protuberance under the ear; also, the organ which is supposed to indicate the presence of this faculty.

vitellarian (vit-e-lā'ri-a̤n), *a.* [< *vitellarium* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the vitellarium: as, the *vitellarian* ducts. See cuts under *germarium*, *Trematoda*, and *Cestoidea*. *Huxley*.

vitellarium (vit-e-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vitellaria* (-a̤). [NL., < L. *vitellus*, yolk: see *vitellus*.] A special gland of the female generative apparatus of some worms, additional to the germarium, in which gland an accessory vitelline substance is formed. See *germarium*, and cuts under *Trematoda* and *Rhabdocœla*.

vitellary (vit'e-lā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk: see *vitellus*.] I.† *n.* The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white.

The *vitellary* or place of the yolk is very high.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

II. *a.* Same as *vitelline*.

The *vitellary* sac of the embryo. *Huxley*.

vitellicle (vī-tel'i-kl), *n.* [< NL. **vitelliculus*, dim. of *vitellus*, yolk: see *vitellus*.] A yolk-sac; the vitelline or vitellary vesicle; the bag which hangs out of the belly of an embryo, in the higher animals called the *umbilical vesicle*. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*.

vitelligenous (vit-e-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing yolk or vitellus: specifying those cells secreted by the ovarioles of certain insects, which are supposed to supply nutriment to the ova. Also *vitellogenous*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 381.

vitellin (vī-tel'in), *n.* [< *vitell(us)* + *-in*2.] The chief proteid constituent of the yolk of eggs. It is a white granular body insoluble in water, soluble in dilute salt solutions, and not precipitated by saturation with salt. It is associated with lecithin, and probably combined with it in the yolk of the egg.

vitelline (vī-tel'in), *a.* and *n.* [< *vitellus* + *-ine*1.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the vitellus, or yolk of an egg; forming a vitellus, as protoplasm: said especially of the large mass of food-yolk or deutoplasm of a meroblastic egg, or of the vitellicle.—2. In *entom.* and *bot.*, colored like the yolk of an egg; deep-yellow with a tinge of red.

Also *vitellary*.

Vitelline duct. See *ductus vitellinus*, under *ductus*, and cut under *embryo*.—**Vitelline membrane.** See *membrane*.—**Vitelline sac**, the vitellicle, or umbilical vesicle.

II. *n.* Yolk; the vitellus; the vitellary substance. See I., 1. [Rare.]

vitellogene (vī-tel'ọ-jēn), *n.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk, + *-genus*, producing.] The vitellarium.

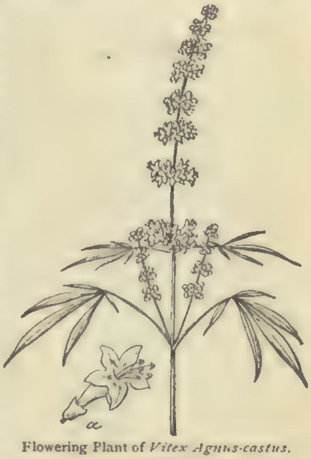
vitellogenous (vit-e-loj'e-nus), *a.* Same as *vitelligenous*.

vitellolutein (vī-tel-ọ-lū'tẹ-in), *n.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk, + *luteus*, golden-yellow, + *-in*2.] A yellow coloring matter found in the eggs of the spider-crab, *Maia squinado*.

vitellorubin (vī-tel-ọ-rö'bin), *n.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk, + *rub(er)*, red, + *-in*2.] A reddish-brown coloring matter found in the eggs of *Maia squinado*.

vitellus (vī-tel'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *vitellus*, a yolk, a transferred use of *vitellus*, a little calf, dim. of *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*.] The yolk of an egg; in the broadest sense, the protoplasm of an ovum; the germinative or formative protoplasmic contents of an ovum-cell, which is transformed into the body of the embryo, plus that substance, if any, which nourishes the embryo during its germination and subsequent growth. Hence, in meroblastic ova, two kinds of vitellus are distinguished, the germ-yolk, or germinative vitellus proper, and the food-yolk, the former forming and the latter nourishing the embryo.—**Segmentation of the vitellus.** See *segmentation*.—**Vitellus formativus**, formative or true yolk. See *morpholecithus*.—**Vitellus nutritivus**, food-yolk. See *tropholecithus*.

Vitex (vī'teks), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *vitex*, agnus castus.] A genus of plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ*, type of the tribe *Viticeæ*. It is characterized by medium-sized flowers, the corolla with a short tube and very oblique five-cleft or two-lipped limb (its forward lobe larger), by four usually exserted stamens, and by a drupaceous fruit with a single four-celled nutlet. There are about 75 species, widely dispersed throughout warm regions, a few extending into temperate parts of Asia and southern Europe. They are trees or shrubs bearing opposite leaves, which are commonly composed of three to seven digitate entire or toothed thin or coriaceous leaflets. The flowers are white, blue, violet, or yellowish, and form cymes which are loose and widely forking, or short, dense, and sometimes almost contracted into a head. The genus is somewhat aromatic; several species are tender shrubs cultivated under glass. *V. Agnus castus*, a deciduous shrub from Sicily and the Mediterranean, is cultivated in many forms, as with variegated leaves, etc., under the names *chaste-tree*, *Abraham's-balm*, *hemp-tree*, *monk's pepper-tree*, and especially *agnus castus* (which see, under *agnus*). *V. trifolia* is known in India as *wild pepper*. *V. pubescens* (*V. arborea*) of the East Indies is an evergreen reaching 50 feet in height, known as *tree-vitex*. Many species produce a valuable wood, as *V. Lignum-vitæ*, the lignum-vitæ of Queensland, and *V. capitata*, the bois lézard of Trinidad, Guiana, and Brazil, or a durable building-timber, especially *V. littoralis*, the New Zealand teak or puriri, which is considered indestructible in water. The last is a large tree sometimes 5 feet in diameter, bearing spreading branches of dull-red hairy flowers an inch long. (See *puriri*, and *New Zealand teak* (under *teak*).) *V. umbrosa* of the West Indies is one of the trees known as *boxwood* or *fiddlewood*.



Flowering Plant of *Vitex Agnus-castus*.
a, a flower.

vitial† (vish'i-a̤l), *a.* [< L. *vitium*, a fault, vice, + *-al*.] Faulty; corrupt; vicious.

There is nothing on it [the earth] that is of it which is not become more *vitial* than vital.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 337.

vitiate (vish'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitiated*, ppr. *vitiating*. [Formerly also *viciate*; < L. *vitiatus*, pp. of *vitiare* (> It. *viziare* = Sp. Pg. *viciar* = F. *vicier*), make faulty, injure, spoil, corrupt, < *vitium*, a fault, imperfection: see *vice*1.] 1. To render vicious, faulty, or imperfect; injure the quality or substance of; cause to be defective; impair; spoil; corrupt: as, a *vitiated* taste.

This beauteous Maid [Venice] hath been often attempted to be *viciated*. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 30.

Wholesome meats to a *vitiated* stomack differ little or nothing from unwholesome. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

2. To cause to fail of effect, either in whole or in part; render invalid or of no effect; destroy the validity or binding force of, as of a legal instrument or a transaction; divest of legal value or authority; invalidate: as, any undue influence exerted on a jury *vitiates* their verdict; fraud *vitiates* a contract; a court is *vitiated* by the presence of unqualified persons sitting as members of it.

The least defect of self-possession *vitiates*, in my judgment, the entire relation [friendship].
Emerson, Friendship.

=**Syn.** 1. *Pollute*, *Corrupt*, etc. (see *taint*1), debase, deprave.

vitiation (vish-i-ā'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *vitiatio(n-)*, violation, corruption, < *vitiare*, corrupt, vitiate: see *vitiate*.] The act of vitiating. Specifically—(*a*) Impairment; corruption: as, *vitiation* of the blood.

The strong *vitiation* of the German idiom with English words and expressions. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 315.

(*b*) A rendering invalid or illegal: as, the *vitiation* of a contract or a court.

vitiator (vish'i-ā-to̤r), *n.* [< L. *vitiator*, < *vitiare*, corrupt, vitiate: see *vitiate*.] One who or that which vitiates.

You cannot say in your profession Plus non vitiat; plus is the worst *vitiator* and violator of the Muses.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

Viticeæ (vī-tis'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schauer, 1848), < *Vitex* (*-ic-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ*. It is characterized by an ultimately centrifugal cymose inflorescence composed of opposite dichotomous cymes aggregated into a trichotomous, thyrsoid, pyramidal, or corymbose panicle, and by an ovary with the ovules laterally affixed, commonly at first imperfectly but soon perfectly four-celled, drupaceous, and entire or four-lobed in fruit, usually pulpy or fleshy, the endocarp of four nutlets, or forming a single four-celled nutlet. It includes 18 genera, of which *Vitex* (the type), *Sectoria*, *Premna*, *Callicarpa*, and *Clerodendron* are the chief. *Geunsia* of the Malay archipelago is exceptional in its usually five-celled ovary, and fruit with ten nutlets. The only member of the tribe within the United States is *Callicarpa Americana*, the French mulberry.

viticide (vit'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vitis*, vine, + *-cīda*, < *cædere*, kill.] That which injures or destroys the grape or vine; a vine-pest, as the phylloxera.

viticolous (vī-tik'ọ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *vitis*, the vine, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, inhabiting or produced upon the vine, as very many parasitic and saprophytic fungi and various insects.

viticula (vī-tik'ū-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *viticulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *vitis*, vine: see *Vitis*.] In *bot.*, a trailing stem, as of a cucumber.

viticulose (vī-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< *viticula* + *-ose.*] In *bot.*, producing long, trailing, vine-like twigs or stems; sarmentaceous.

viticultural (vit-i-kul'ṭụ̈r-ạl), *a.* [< *viticulture* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to viticulture: as, *viticultural* implements or treatises.

Of the Austrian-Hungarian empire Hungary, from a *viticultural* point of view, forms by far the most important part. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 610.

viticulturalist (vit-i-kul'ṭụ̈r-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *viticultural* + *-ist.*] A viticulturist. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. xviii. 4. [Rare.]

viticulture (vit'i-kul-ṭụ̈r), *n.* [< F. *viticulture*, < L. *vitis*, vine, + *cultūra*, culture.] The culture or cultivation of the vine.

viticulturist (vit-i-kul'ṭụ̈r-ist), *n.* [< *viticulture* + *-ist.*] One whose business is viticulture; a grape-grower.

To aid in these researches, relations have already been opened with horticulturists and *viticulturists*.
Nature, XLIII. 38.

Vitiflora (vit-i-flō'rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816), < L. *vitis*, vine, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] A genus of chats: a strict synonym of *Saxicola*. Also called *Œnanthe*.

Vitiflorinæ (vit″i-flọ̄-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vitiflora* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of birds: synonymous with *Saxicolinæ*.

vitiligo (vit-i-lī'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *vitiligo*, tetter.] A loss of pigment in one or more circumscribed parts of the skin, with increase of pigment in the skin immediately about such patches. Also called *acquired leucodermia* or *leucopathia*.

vitiligoidea (vit″i-li-goi'dē-ạ̈), *n.* [< L. *vitiligo*, tetter, + *-oidea.*] A skin-disease characterized by yellowish patches or tubercles, situated usually on the eyelids; xanthoma.

vitilitigate (vit-i-lit'i-gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vitilitigated*, ppr. *vitilitigating*. [< L. *vitilitigatus*, pp. of *vitilitigare*, quarrel disgracefully, calumniate, < *vitium*, a fault, vice (see *vice*1), + *litigare*, quarrel: see *litigate*.] To contend in law litigiously, captiously, or vexatiously. *Bailey*, 1731.

vitilitigation (vit-i-lit-i-gā'shọ̈n), *n.* [< *vitilitigate* + *-ion.*] Vexatious or quarrelsome litigation.

It is a most toylsome taske to run the wild goose chase after a well-breath'd Opinionist; they delight in *vitilitigation*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 16.

I'll force you by right ratiocination
To leave your *vitilitigation*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1262.

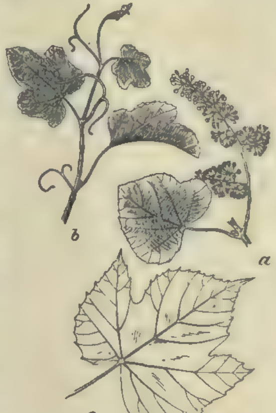
vitiosity (vish-i-os'ị̈-ti), *n.*; pl. *vitiosities* (-tiz). [< L. *vitiosita(t-)s*, corruption, vice, < *vitiosus*, corrupt, vicious: see *vicious*.] The state of being vicious or vitiated; a corrupted state; depravation; a vicious property.

My untamed affections and confirmed *vitiosity* makes me daily do worse. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 42.

Vitiosities whose newness and monstrosity of nature admits no name. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici.

vitious†, **vitiously**†, etc. Obsolete spellings of *vicious*, etc.

Vitis (vī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier by Brunfels, 1530), < L. *vitis*, a vine, < *viere* (√ *vi*), twist, wind: see *withe*, *withy*. Hence (< L. *vitis*) ult. E. *vise*1.] A genus of plants, including the grape, type of the order *Vitaceæ* or *Ampelidaceæ*. It is characterized by polygamodiœcious flowers, each with a cap of 5 coherent caducous petals. From *Cissus*, its tropical representative, it is further distinguished by its conical or thickened (not subulate) style; and from the other genera, as *Ampelopsis*, the common Virginia creeper or American ivy, by its pyriform seeds. There are about 30 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, chiefly within temperate regions. They are shrubby climbers with simple or lobed leaves (rarely digitate, like *Ampelopsis*), and long branching tendrils produced opposite the leaves, and also from the flower-stalk. The inflorescence is a thyrsus of inconspicuous flowers, often very fragrant, usually greenish, and peculiar in the fall of the unopened petals without expansion. The fruit, a pulpy berry, is normally two-celled and with two to four seeds, to which the pulp adheres in the American, but does not in the one or two European species. By Planchon (1872) the genus is divided into two sections—*Euvitis*, with a peculiar thin brown fibrous bark which soon separates and hangs in shreddy plates; and *Muscadinia*, consisting of *V. rotundifolia* (*V. vulpina*), the muscadine, and *V. Munsoniana*, the bird-grape of Florida, peculiar in their closely adherent punctate bark, nearly elliptical seeds, somewhat cymose inflorescence, and unbranched tendrils. The most important species, *V. vinifera*, is the vine of southern and central Europe, known in America as the *European*, *hot-house*, or *California grape*, native in Turkey, Persia, and Tatary, probably also in Greece and in the Himalayas, and now cultivated in the Old World from nearly 55° north to about 40° south latitude, sometimes up to the altitude of 3,000 feet. In England its fruit ripens in the open air only in favorable seasons, although in the eleventh and twelfth centuries an inferior wine was there made from it. It grows in all soils, but best in those which are light and gravelly. Some individuals in warm climates have attained in centuries a trunk 3 feet in diameter. In the United States the climate is not favorable to it, except in California. It is the source of thousands of varieties, obtained by propagation from seed. To continue the original variety in cultivation, propagation by layers, cuttings, grafting, or inoculation is practised. (See *vine* and *grape*, also *wine*, *raisin*, and *currant*.) The species are most abundant in the United States, there estimated by Munson at 23; they are especially numerous in Texas, which has 12 species, or 8 as recognized by Coulter. The eastern United States is thought richer in useful species than any other part of the world, 4 of the 8 Atlantic species having given rise to valuable cultivated varieties. Of these *V. Labrusca*, the common wild grape of the New England coast, extends from Canada through the Atlantic States to Tennessee, and from Japan to the Himalayas; it is the source of the Concord, Isabella, Catawba, Iona, Diana, and other grapes, and some claim that an Asiatic hybrid between it and *V. rotundifolia* was the original of *V. vinifera*. *V. bicolor* (formerly included with *V. æstivalis*), the blue or winter grape, occurs from New York to Wisconsin and southward; and *V. æstivalis*, the summer grape, from Virginia to Texas. From these come the Delaware and the most promising native American red-wine grapes, as the Cynthiana and Norton's Virginia. *V. riparia* (*V. palmata*), the river-grape, is widely distributed through all the Northern States and Canada to Colorado, and is the only Rocky Mountain species; in cultivation it is extensively used in France to supply phylloxera-proof stock for fine wine-producing varieties of *V. vinifera*. Many other valuable varieties have been formed from the American grapes by hybridizing with one another or with *V. vinifera*; these hybrids are in general proof against the phylloxera, and include by far the best American table-grapes. The fourth North Atlantic species, *V. cordifolia*, the frost-, chicken-, or possum-grape, ranges from New York to Iowa and the Gulf of Mexico, and is the most common of the 3 species of Canada. It produces small blackish or amber-colored fruit, sometimes used, after it has been touched by frost, for preserves. Among these species, *V. riparia* is readily distinguished by its leaves with a broad rounded basal sinus, and its growing tips enveloped with young undeveloped leaves, and *V. cordifolia* by leaves with both sides smooth and shining. The other three have the upper surface dark-green and more or less rugose; the lower in *V. bicolor* bluish with a bloom, in *V. æstivalis* dusty-flocculent, with short broad stipules, and in *V. Labrusca* densely white or rusty with close tomentum, with long cordate stipules. Their berries are mostly small—in *V. bicolor* and *V. æstivalis* apt to be astringent and white-dotted; those of *V. Labrusca* and *V. rotundifolia*, the fox-grapes, have a musky or foxy taste or odor (see *fox-grape*). The latter, the muscadine or bullace grape, the source of the scuppernong (which see), is the largest-fruited American species, and extends from Virginia to Texas, and from Japan to the Himalayas. Many other American species are quite local; 3 are confined to Florida, 7 mainly to Texas, as *V. candicans*, the mustang or cutthroat grape, and *V. monticola*, the sweet mountain grape; several others are nearly restricted to the Mississippi valley, as *V. cinerea*, the sweet winter grape, and *V. rubra*, an ornamental species. *V. Arizonica*, the cañon-grape of Arizona, and *V. Girdiana*, of southern California, are small-fruited species; *V. Californica*, the vaumee of the Indians, bears large clusters of purple fruit of rather pleasant flavor. *V. Caribæa* is the Jamaica grape or water-withe of the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. The only other American species not found in the United States is *V. Blancoii* of the Sierra Madre. A few species are peculiar to Asia, 5 to Japan, China, and India, *V. Amurensis* to Siberia. The numerous tropical and south temperate species formerly ascribed to *Vitis* are now referred to *Cissus*, including 17 in Australia. Several in mountains of India and Java produce edible fruit; 3 extend within the southern United States, 2 in Texas—the shrub *V. bipinnata* (now *Cissus stans*) and the ornamental vine known as *yerba del buey*, *V.* (*C.*) *incisa*—and 1 in Florida, *V.* (*C.*) *sicyoides*, for which see *china-root* and *bastard bryony* (under *bryony*).



Vitis Labrusca.

a, inflorescence; *b*, apex of branch with leaves and tendrils; *c*, leaf.

vitler†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *victualer*.

vitoe, *n.* [Tupi.] A South American nocturnal monkey of the genus *Nyctipithecus*, as *N. felinus*, the eia. See *douroucouli*.

vitrea1, *n.* Plural of *vitreum*.

vitrea2 (vit'rẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *vitreus*, of glass: see *vitreous*.] A term used for antique glass vessels or fragments of the same. *H. S. Cuming*, J. A. A., X. 192.

vitrella (vī-trel'ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *vitrellæ* (-ē). [NL., < *vitreum* + dim. *-ella*.] Same as *retinophora*.

Ommatidium consists of two corneagen cells, four *vitrellæ*, and seven retinular cells. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIV. 356.

vitremite†, *n.* An unexplained word which occurs in the following lines:

She that helmed was in starke stoures,
And wan by force tounes stronge and toures,
Shal on hir heed now were a *vitremyte*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 382.

[The early editions read *autremite*, the Six Texts and Tyrwhitt read as here, and the Harleian MS. has *wyntermyte*. Skeat conjectures that it means a 'glass head-dress,' as contrasted with a helmet. Nothing as yet really satisfactory has been proposed.]

vitreodentinal (vit″rẹ̄-ọ̄-den'ti-nạl), *a.* [< *vitreodentine* + *-al.*] Of the character of vitreodentine; pertaining to vitreodentine.

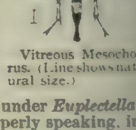
vitreodentine (vit″rẹ̄-ọ̄-den'tin), *n.* [< L. *vitreus*, of glass, + E. *dentine*.] A variety of dentine of particularly hard texture, as distinguished from *osteodentine* and *vasodentine*.

vitreo-electric (vit″rẹ̄-ō-ẹ̄-lek'trik), *a.* [< L. *vitreus*, of glass, + E. *electric*.] Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or electricity similar to that which is excited by rubbing glass.

vitreosity (vit-rẹ̄-os'ị̈-ti), *n.* [< *vitreous* + *-ity*.] Vitreousness.

The pages bristle with "hard words," some of which are new to science. *Vitreosity* has an uncanny sound.
Nature, XLI. 49.

vitreous (vit'rẹ̄-us), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *vitreux* and Sp. *vítreo* = Pg. It. *vitreo*; < L. *vitreus*, of glass, < *vitrum*, glass, orig. **vidtrum*, a transparent substance, < *videre*, see: see *vision*. Cf. *vitrine*, *verre*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or obtained from glass; resembling glass.—**2.** Consisting of glass: as, a *vitreous* substance.—**3.** Resembling glass in some respects; glassy: thus, an object may be *vitreous* in its hardness, in its gloss, in its structure, etc. Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, vitriform; glassy; like glass—(*a*) in transparency, as a clear jelly may resemble glass; hyaloid: as, the *vitreous* body or humor of the eye; (*b*) in translucency, thinness, or smoothness; hyaline: as, a *vitreous* shell; (*c*) in hardness and brittleness: as, the *vitreous* tablets of the skull; (*d*) in mode of cleavage; clean-cut: as, a *vitreous* fracture; (*e*) in chemical composition; silicious: as, a *vitreous* sponge.—**Vitreous body of the eye**, the pellucid gelatinous substance which fills about four fifths of the ball of the eye, behind the crystalline lens; the vitreous humor or lens. See cut under *eye*1.—**Vitreous degeneration.** Same as *hyaline degeneration* (which see, under *hyaline*).—**Vitreous electricity**, electricity produced by rubbing glass, as distinguished from *resinous electricity*. See *electricity*.—**Vitreous humor of the ear**, the fluid filling the membranous labyrinth of the ear: same as *endolymph*.—**Vitreous humor of the eye**, the vitreum.—**Vitreous lens**, the vitreous body of the eye: correlated with *crystalline lens*.—**Vitreous mesochorus**, *Mesochorus vitreus*, a hymenopterous hyperparasite which was supposed to destroy the army-worm.—**Vitreous mosaic**, mosaic the tesseræ of which are of glass, especially in jewelry for personal adornment, where it differs from enamel-work in that the pieces of glass are cut out cold and inlaid like gems.—**Vitreous silver.** See *silver*.—**Vitreous sponge**, a silicious sponge; a glass-sponge: correlated with *gelatinous*, *fibrous*, and *calcareous sponge*. See cut under *Euplectella*.—**Vitreous structure**, in *lithol.* Properly speaking, in a perfectly vitreous rock there is an entire absence of structure, and of any appearance of individualization: such glassy material has no influence on polarized light. Inasmuch, however, as a perfectly vitreous condition is very rare, devitrification having almost always been begun at least, lithologists sometimes for convenience use the term *structure* in designating a rock as vitreous, or speak of a "vitreous structure."—**Vitreous table** (or **tablet**) **of the skull.** See *table*, *n.*, 1 (*c*).—**Vitreous warts of Descemet's membrane**, minute roundish transparent bodies frequently found near the border of Descemet's membrane, on the posterior surface of the cornea.



Vitreous Mesochorus. (Line shows natural size.)

II. *n.* The vitreous body of the eye.

vitreousness (vit'rẹ̄-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vitreous; vitreosity.

vitrescence (vi-tres'ẹns), *n.* [< *vitrescen*(*t*) + *-ce.*] The state of becoming glassy, or of growing to resemble glass.

vitrescent (vi-tres'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *-escent.*] Turning into glass; tending to become glass.

vitrescible (vi-tres'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *vitrescible*; as *vitresc*(*ent*) + *-ible.*] Capable of becoming glassy, or of being turned into glass.

vitreum (vit'rẹ-um), *n.*; pl. *vitrea* (-ạ̈). [NL., neut. of L. *vitreus*, glassy: see *vitreous.*] The corpus vitreum, vitreous body, or vitreous humor of the eye. See cut under *eye*^{1}.

vitric (vit'rik), *a.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *-ic.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, glass or any vitreous material.

vitrics (vit'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *vitric*: see *-ics.*] 1. Glass and glassy materials in general.—2. The study or history of glass and glass-manufacture. Compare *ceramics.*

vitrifaction (vit-ri-fak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *facere*, pp. *factus*, make, do: see *faction.*] 1. The art or operation of turning into glass.—2. The act or process of becoming glass.

vitrifacture (vit-ri-fak'tụ̈r), *n.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *factura*, a making: see *facture.*] The manufacture of glass.

vitrifiability (vit-ri-fī-ạ-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [< *vitrifiable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being vitrifiable.

vitrifiable (vit'ri-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *vitrifiable*; as *vitrify* + *-able.*] Capable of being vitrified or converted into glass by heat and fusion: as, flint and alkalis are *vitrifiable.*—**Vitrifiable colors.** See *color.*

vitrificable (vit-rif'i-kạ-bl), *a.* [< *vitrific*(*ate*) + *-able.*] Same as *vitrifiable.* [Rare.]

vitrificate (vit'ri-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitrificated*, ppr. *vitrificating.* [< NL. **vitrificatus*, pp. of **vitrificare*, vitrify: see *vitrify.*] To vitrify. [Rare.]

vitrification (vit"ri-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *vitrification* = Sp. *vitrificacion* = Pg. *vitrificação* = It. *vitrificazione*; as *vitrificate* + *-ion.*] Conversion into glass, or in general into a material having a glassy or vitreous structure. Some minerals and most rocks, when fused, are converted into a more or less perfect glass, or become vitrified. This is the case when the melted material cools rapidly; but if cooled slowly more or less complete devitrification takes place, and a lithoid structure is the result. See *devitrification.*

vitrified (vit'ri-fīd), *p. a.* Converted into glass; hence, by extension, partially converted into glass, as having the exterior converted into a glaze, or having the substance hard and glassy from exposure to heat: as, *vitrified* tiles.—**Vitrified fort** or **wall**, one of a type of early native defensive structures found in Scotland, France, etc., in which heavy walls of silicious stone have been exposed to fire, with the result that they have become to some extent vitrified. There has been much discussion as to whether this is an accidental result of the burning of wooden superstructures or of later structures built against the walls, or whether it is an effect sought purposely by the builders with the view of making the walls more solid. See *vitrification.*

vitriform (vit'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of glass; vitreous in appearance.

vitrify (vit'ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vitrified*, ppr. *vitrifying.* [< F. *vitrifier* = Sp. Pg. *vitrificar* = It. *vitrificare*, < NL. **vitrificare*, < L. *vitrum*, glass, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] I. *trans.* To convert into glass by the action of heat. See *glass.*

II. *intrans.* To become glass; be converted into glass.

> Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcin'd, which will not *vitrify* in the fire.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iv. § 1.

Vitrina (vi-trī'nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Drapiez, 1801), < L. *vitrum*, glass: see *vitreous.*] 1. The typical genus of *Vitrinidæ*, having a very thin, delicate, and transparent shell; glass-snails, as *V. pellucida*, *V. limpida*, etc.—2. [*l. c.*] A glass-snail of this genus.

vitrine (vit'rin), *n.* [< F. *vitrine*, < *vitre*, window-glass, < L. *vitrum*, glass.] A show-case; a case or inclosure of glass for the display of delicate articles, whether in a museum, a private house, or a shop.

> Many caskets and vases are in upright *vitrines* standing on the floor, while numerous larger works are in wall cases.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3207, p. 480.

Vitrinidæ (vī-trin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vitrina* + *-idæ.*] A family of monotrematous geophilous pulmoniferous gastropods, typified by the genus *Vitrina*; the glass-snails. They have the shell heliciform, very thin, too small to contain the animal, and of a few rapidly enlarging whorls; the jaw ribless and smooth or striate, the teeth differentiated into a median tricuspid one, lateral ones bicuspid or tricuspid, and marginal ones aculeate, unicuspid, or bicuspid. The species are numerous. Also *Vitrininæ*, as a subfamily of *Limacidæ* or of *Helicidæ.*

vitrinoid (vit'ri-noid), *a.* [< *Vitrina* + *-oid.*] Like a glass-snail; resembling the *Vitrinidæ*, or related to them.

> Helicarion has a *vitrinoid* shell.
> *P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 79.

vitriol (vit'ri-ọl), *n.* [Formerly also *vitrioll*; < ME. *vitriol*, *vitriole*, < OF. (and F.) *vitriol* = Sp. Pg. It. *vitriolo* = D. *vitriool* = G. Sw. Dan. *vitriol*, < ML. *vitriolum*, vitriol, neut. of *vitriolus*, var. of LL. *vitreolus*, of glass, glass, dim. of L. *vitreus*, of glass: see *vitreous.*] Sulphuric acid, or one of many of its compounds, which in certain states have a glassy appearance.

> Cered pokets, sal peter, *vitriole.*
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 255.

Blue vitriol, copper vitriol, hydrous copper sulphate. When found in nature, it is called *chalcanthite* or *cyanosite.*—**Elixir of vitriol.** See *elixir.*—**Green vitriol.** Same as *copperas*; in *mineral.*, the species melanterite.—**Lead vitriol.** Same as *anglesite.*—**Nickel vitriol**, hydrated nickel sulphate; in *mineral.*, the species morenosite.—**Oil of vitriol**, concentrated sulphuric acid.—**Red iron vitriol**, in *mineral.*, same as *botryogen.*—**Red vitriol.** (*a*) A sulphate of cobalt; in *mineral.*, the species bieberite. Also called *cobalt-vitriol.* (*b*) Ferric sulphate: same as *colcothar.* Also called *vitriol of Mars.*—**Roman vitriol**, copper sulphate, or blue vitriol.—**Salt of vitriol**, zinc sulphate.—**White** or **zinc vitriol**, hydrated zinc sulphate; in *mineral.*, the species goslarite.

vitriolate (vit'ri-ọ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitriolated*, ppr. *vitriolating.* [< *vitriol* + *-ate*^{2}.] To convert into a vitriol, as iron pyrites by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxid, and the sulphur to sulphuric acid. Thus, the sulphid of iron when vitriolated becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol. Also *vitriolize.*

vitriolate (vit'ri-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< *vitriolate*, *v.*] Converted into a vitriol or a sulphate.

vitriolation (vit"ri-ọ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *vitriolate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of converting into a vitriol or a sulphate. Also *vitriolization.*

vitriolic (vit-ri-ol'ik), *a.* [= F. *vitriolique* = Sp. *vitriólico* = Pg. It. *vitriolico*; as *vitriol* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to vitriol; having the properties of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.

> We were fain to have recourse to the rum, a horrid, *vitriolic* beverage, which burned our throats and stomachs like melted lead. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 166.

2. Biting; caustic; very severe or censorious.

> Sensitive to his *vitriolic* criticism.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Account of the Composition of "The Last [Leaf."

Vitriolic acid†, an obsolete name for oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid.—**Vitriolic ether**, sulphuric ether.

vitrioline (vit'ri-ọ-lin), *a.* [< *vitriol* + *-ine*^{1}.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling vitriol; vitriolic.

> A spring of a *vitrioline* taste and odour.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Yorkshire, III. 396.

> The Air and Weather dissolving the Stones, the Rain falling upon them carries away with it the *Vitrioline* Juice or Salt dissolved. *Ray*, Eng. Words (ed. 1691), p. 198.

vitriolizable (vit'ri-ọl-ī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *vitriolize* + *-able.*] Capable of being converted into a vitriol.

vitriolization (vit"ri-ọl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *vitriolisation* = Sp. *vitriolizacion*; as *vitriolize* + *-ation.*] Same as *vitriolation.*

vitriolize (vit'ri-ọl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitriolized*, ppr. *vitriolizing.* [= Sp. *vitriolizar*; as *vitriol* + *-ize.*] 1. Same as *vitriolate.*—2. To poison or injure with vitriol.

> The jury did not believe that the child from the same motive *vitriolized* himself.
> *Daily News* (London), March 15, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

vitriolous† (vit'ri-ọl-us), *a.* [< *vitriol* + *-ous.*] Containing vitriol; vitriolic.

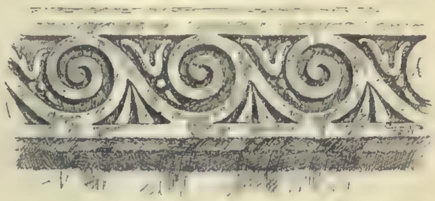
vitro-di-trina (vit'rō-di-trē'nạ̈), *n.* [It.: *vitro*, glass; *di*, of; *trina*, lace, galloon.] Lacework glass, especially that in which the white threads are crossed at an angle forming lozenge-shaped compartments, every one of which, in some specimens, contains a small air-bubble. Compare *reticulated glass*, under *glass.*

vitrophyre (vit'rọ-fīr), *n.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + (*por*)*phyr*(*ites*), porphyry.] The name given by Vogelsang to a subdivision of the porphyritic rocks in which the ground-mass consists exclusively of a glassy magma. See *granophyre.*

vitrophyric (vit-rọ-fir'ik), *a.* [< *vitrophyre* + *-ic.*] Consisting of, or having the characters of, vitrophyre.

> Among the pyroxenic rocks the most noticeable varieties are the labradorite-andesites, the pyroxene-andesites —of which both "trachytoid" and "*vitrophyric*" forms occur. *Philos. Mag.*, XXIX. 288.

Vitruvian (vi-trö'vi-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Vitruvius* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a Roman architect of the latter part of the first century B. C., the author of an important treatise on architecture, which, although its statements can be accepted only after careful criticism, preserves much that is valuable regarding Greek and Roman art.—**Vitruvian scroll**, an architectural ornament named after Vitruvius, consisting of a series of convoluted scrolls, of fanciful and varied effect. It frequently occurs in friezes of the Composite order.

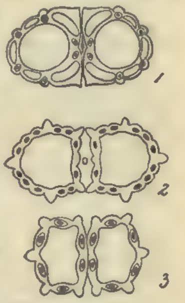


Vitruvian Scroll.— From Palazzo Pesaro, Venice.

vitry (vit'ri), *n.* A fine kind of canvas, for making paulins and powder-cloths. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I. 361.

vitta (vit'ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *vittæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *vitta*, a band, a fillet, < *viere*, bend or twist together, plait.] 1. A headband, fillet, or garland; specifically, among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a band or fillet used as a decoration of sacred persons or things, as of priests, victims, statues, and altars.—2. One of the infulæ or lappets of a miter. —3. In *bot.*, an oil-tube, or receptacle for oil, found in the fruits of most *Umbelliferæ.* They are longitudinal canals or tubes filled with an aromatic or peculiar secretion. Their usual position is in the intervals between the ridges of the fruit, where they occur singly or in groups. Their number, size, position, etc., are of great systematic value. See *oil-tube.*

4. In *zoöl.*, a band; a streak or stripe, as of color or texture; a fascia.



Vittæ of the fruits of (1) spotted cowbane, (2) celery, and (3) parsley. The black spots indicate the vittæ in the transverse sections of these fruits.

vittate (vit'āt), *a.* [< L. *vittatus*, bound with a fillet, < *vitta*, a fillet: see *vitta.*] Provided with or having a vitta or vittæ; in *bot.*, also, striped longitudinally.

vittle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *victual.*

vitular (vit'ụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* [< L. *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal.*] Of or pertaining to, or connected with, calves.—**Vitular** or **vitulary apoplexy**, apoplexy occurring in cows during parturition.—**Vitular** or **vitulary fever.** Same as *vitular apoplexy.*

vitulary (vit'ụ̄-lạ-ri), *a.* Same as *vitular.*

vituline (vit'ụ̄-lin), *a.* [< L. *vitulinus*, of or pertaining to a calf or veal, < *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a calf or veal.

> If a double allowance of *vituline* brains deserve such honor [to be exhibited as a wonder as a double-headed calf], there are few commentators on Shakespeare that would have gone afoot.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 167.

2. Like a calf in some respect: as, the *vituline* seal, the common harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina.*

vituperable (vī-tū'pẹ-rạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *vituperable*, < OF. *vituperable* = Sp. *vituperable* = Pg. *vituperavel* = It. *vituperabile*, < L. *vituperabilis*, blamable, < *vituperare*, blame: see *vituperate.*] Deserving of or liable to vituperation; censurable; blameworthy. *Caxton.*

vituperate (vī-tū'pẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vituperated*, ppr. *vituperating.* [< L. *vituperatus*, pp. of *vituperare* (> It. *vituperare* = Pg. Sp. *vituperar* = F. *vitupérer*), blame, censure, < *vitium*, fault, defect, + *parare*, furnish, provide, contrive.] To address abusive language to; find fault with abusively; abuse verbally; rate; objurgate.

> The incensed priests . . . continued to raise their voices, *vituperating* each other in bad Latin.
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxiii.

> The Earl [Leicester] hated Norris more bitterly than before, and was perpetually *vituperating* him.
> *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 514.

=**Syn.** To revile, vilify, berate, upbraid, rail at. The person or creature *vituperated* is directly addressed.

vituperation (vī-tū-pẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. F. *vituperation* = Sp. *vituperacion* = Pg. *vituperação* = It. *vituperazione*, < L. *vituperatio*(*n-*), blame, censure, < *vituperare*, blame: see *vitu-*

perate.] The act of vituperating; censure with abusive terms; abuse; railing.

> When a man becomes untractable and inaccessible by fierceness and pride, then *vituperation* comes upon him, and privation of honour follows him.
> *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 155.

=**Syn.** Objurgation, scolding, reviling, upbraiding.

vituperative (vī-tū′pe̤-rā̤-tiv), *a.* [= It. *vituperativo;* as *vituperate* + *-ive.*] Serving to vituperate; containing or expressing abusive censure; abusive.

> As these Cleopatra barges floated along with their soft burden, torrents of *vituperative* epithet were poured upon them by the rough children of Neptune.
> *W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 3.

=**Syn.** Opprobrious, scurrilous.

vituperatively (vī-tū′pe̤-rā̤-tiv-li), *adv.* In a vituperative manner; with vituperation; abusively.

vituperator (vī-tū′pe̤-rā-to̤r), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *vituperador* = It. *vituperatore*, < L. *vituperator*, a blamer, a censurer, < *vituperare*, blame: see *vituperate.*] One who vituperates; one who censures abusively; a reprehender; a reviler.

> The election of Luttrell, one of the fiercest *vituperators* of the City democrats. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

vituperious† (vī-tṳ̄-pē′ri-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *vituper(ate)* + *-i-ous.*] Constituting or conveying vituperation; disgraceful. [Rare.]

> A *vituperious* and vile name.
> *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 6. (*Latham.*)

viure (vē′ūr), *n.* [OF. *viure.*] In *her.*, a very slender band or ribbon which may cross the field in any direction, and as to the width and character of which much liberty is allowed. Thus, a *viure nebuly in bend* may be a ribbon curved like the line nebuly, and having a general direction bendwise. Also *wiure* and *viurie.*

viuva (vyö′vä̤), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastodes* (*Sebastosomus*) *ovalis*, one of the rockfishes of the coast of California, where it is found in deep water, and is not common. The body is deep, with almost oval profile; the color is olivaceous tinged with light red, especially on the under parts, and variously spotted with black both on the body and on the fins; the length attained is a foot or more.

viva (vē′vä), *interj.* [It. (= F. *vive*), (long) live, 3d pers. sing. impv. of *vivere*, < L. *vivere*, live.] An Italian exclamation corresponding to the French *vive*, 'long live.' Often used substantively: as, the *vivas* of the crowd.

> Whereat the popular exultation drunk
> With indrawn *vivas* the whole sunny air,
> While through the murmuring windows rose and sunk
> A cloud of kerchiefed hands.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Casa Guidi Windows, i.

vivace (vē-vä′che), *a.* [It., = E. *vivacious.*] In *music*, lively: noting passages to be rendered with rapidity of pace and brilliancy of style. The term is used either absolutely or to qualify indications of pace, as *allegro vivace.*

vivacious (vī- or vi-vā′shus), *a.* [= F. *vivace* = Sp. Pg. *vivaz* = It. *vivace*, < L. *vivax* (*vivac-*), lively, quick, eager, also tenacious of life, long-lived, < *vivere*, live: see *vivid.*] 1. Having vigorous powers of life; long-lived; tenacious of life.

> Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove that therefore men would be so *vivacious* as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*

> 'Tis in the Seventh Æneid — what, the Eighth?
> Right — thanks, Abate — though the Christian 's dumb,
> The Latinist 's *vivacious* in you yet!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 290.

2. Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct; proceeding from or characterized by sprightliness.

> People of a more *vivacious* temper . . . [than] mere Hollanders. *Howell*, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 62.

> Here, if the poet had not been *vivacious.*
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 43.

=**Syn.** 2. Animated, brisk, gay, merry, jocund, light-hearted, sportive, frolicsome. See *animation.*

vivaciously (vī- or vi-vā′shus-li), *adv.* In a vivacious manner; with vivacity, life, or spirit.

vivaciousness (vī- or vi-vā′shus-nes), *n.* 1†. The state of being long-lived; longevity.

> Such their . . . *vivaciousness* they outlive most men.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Devonshire, I. 399.

2. The state or character of being vivacious; vivacity; liveliness. *Bailey*, 1727.

vivacissimo (vē-vä-chis′i-mo̤), *a.* [It., superl. of *vivace:* see *vivace.*] In *music*, very lively: noting passages to be rendered with great rapidity and brilliancy.

vivacity (vī- or vi-vas′i̤-ti), *n.* [< F. *vivacité* = Sp. *vivacidad* = Pg. *vivacidade* = It. *vivacità*, < L. *vivacita(t-)s*, vital force, tenacity or vigor of life, < *vivax* (*vivac-*), lively, tenacious of life: see *vivacious.*] 1†. Vital force; vigor.

> Aire, . . . of all the Elements the most noble, and fullest of *vivacitie* and liuelyhood.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 156.

2†. Tenacity of life; hence, length of life; longevity.

> James Sands of Horborn . . . in this county is most remarkable for his *vivacity;* for he lived . . . 140 years.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Staffordshire, III. 140.

3. Liveliness of manner or character; sprightliness of temper or behavior; animation; life; briskness; cheerfulness; spirit.

> Heat and *vivacity* in age is an excellent composition for business. *Bacon*, Youth and Age.

> It is remarkable that those who want any one sense possess the others with greater force and *vivacity.*
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

> Memory even in early childhood never functions alone; . . . it is or appears to be essentially connected with the *vivacity* of the perceptions and the exactitude of the judgments. *B. Perez*, quoted in Mind, XII. 284.

4. That which is vivacious; a vivacious act or saying. [Rare.]

> "Jacques Damour," . . . in spite of a few *vivacities* of speech, is a play with which the censure, to escape which is a principal object of the Théâtre Libre, would not dream of meddling. *Athenæum*, No. 3198, p. 189.

=**Syn.** 3. *Life, Liveliness*, etc. See *animation.*

vivandière (vē-voṅ-di-ãr′), *n.* [F., fem. of *vivandier* = Sp. *vivandero* = Pg. *vivandeiro*, < It. *vivandiere*, a sutler, < *vivanda*, food: see *viand.*] A woman attached to French and other continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor. Vivandières still exist in the French army, but the uniform, which was generally a modified form of that of the regiment, has been abandoned by order.

vivarium (vī-vā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vivariums*, *vivaria* (-umz, -ä̤). [< L. *vivarium*, an inclosure in which game, fish, etc., are kept alive, < *vivus*, living, alive, < *vivere*, live: see *vivid.*] A place where animals of any kind are kept alive in their natural state as far as possible; a vivary; a zoölogical park. A vivarium may be adapted to all kinds of animals; one for special purposes may be called by a particular name. A place for fish, etc., is an *aquarium* (of which the generic opposite is *terrarium*); for birds, an *aviary;* for frogs, a *ranarium;* for mollusks, a *snailery*, etc. A vivarium in popular language takes its name from the animals kept in it, as *piggery, hennery*, etc.

> There is also adjoining to it a *vivarium* for estriges, peacocks, swanns, cranes, etc. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

vivary (vī′va̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *vivaries* (-riz). [< L. *vivarium:* see *vivarium.*] A vivarium. [Rare.]

> The garden has every variety, hills, dales, rocks, grooves, aviaries, *vivaries*, fountaines. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

> That cage and *vivary*
> Of fowls and beasts.
> *Donne*, Progress of the Soul, iii.

vivat (vī′vat), *n.* [= F. *vivat* (as L.), also *vive* = It. Sp. Pg. *viva;* < L. *vivat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivere*, live: see *vivid.* Cf. *viva, vive*2.] An exclamation of applause or joy; a viva.

> Twenty-seven millions travelling on such courses, with gold jingling in every pocket, with *vivats* heaven high, are incessantly advancing . . . to the firm land's end.
> *Carlyle.*

viva voce (vī′vä̤ vō′sē). [L., by or with the living voice: *vivā*, abl. sing. fem. of *vivus*, living; *voce*, abl. sing. of *vox*, voice: see *voice.*] By word of mouth; orally. It is sometimes used attributively: as, a *viva voce* vote.

> The king's attorney, on the contrary,
> Urg'd on the examinations, proofs, confessions
> Of divers witnesses; which the duke desired
> To have brought *vivâ voce* to his face.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 18.

> Nothing can equal a *viva-voce* examination for trying a candidate's knowledge in the contents of a long history or philosophical treatise. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 306.

vivda, *n.* See *vifda.*

vive1 (vīv), *a.* [< F. *vif*, fem. *vive*, lively, quick, < L. *vivus*, alive, < *vivere*, live: see *vivid.*] 1†. Lively; vivid; vivacious; forcible. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

> Not that I am able to express by words, or utter by eloquence, the *vive* image of my own inward thankfulness.
> *Wilson's James I.* (*Nares.*)

2. Bright; clear; distinct. [Scotch.]

vive2 (vēv), *interj.* [F. (= It. *viva*), 3d pers. sing. impv. of *vivre*, live: see *viva, vivat.*] Long live: as, *vive le roi*, long live the king; *vive la bagatelle*, success to trifles or sport.

vively† (vīv′li), *adv.* [< *vive*1 + *-ly*2.] In a vivid or lively manner.

> Where statues and Joves acts were *vively* limn'd.
> *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

> A thing *vively* presented on the stage.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

vivency† (vī′ve̤n-si), *n.* [< L. *viven(t-)s*, ppr. of *vivere*, live, + *-cy.*] Manner of living.

> Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of *vivency.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

vivere†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *vivier*, < L. *vivarium*, a vivarium: see *vivarium.*] A vivarium.

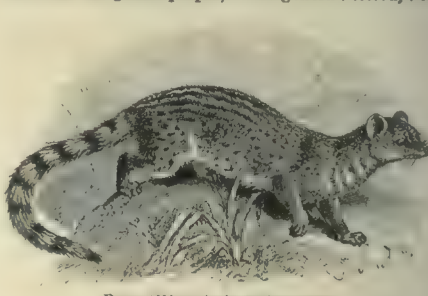
> And before the Mynstre of this Ydole is a *Vyvere*, in maner of a gret Lake fulle of Watre: and there in Pilgrymes casten Gold and Sylver, Perles and precyous Stones, with outen nombre, in stede of Offrynges.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 174.

Viverra (vī-ver′ä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *viverra*, a ferret.] A Linnean genus of carnivorous quadrupeds which contained 6 species (now placed in different modern families), and which has by successive restrictions been confined to the true civets as the type of the family *Viverridæ.* See cuts under *civet-cat* and *tangalung.*

Viverridæ (vī-ver′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Viverra* + *-idæ.*] A family of carnivorous mammals, of the æluroid or feline series of the fissiped *Feræ*, typified by the genus *Viverra.* The family has been made to cover a miscellaneous assortment of animals, such as the coatis and bassarids of the New World, some of the *Mustelidæ*, the kinkajou (*Cercoleptes*), the *Cryptoproctidæ*, etc. Excluding all these, the *Viverridæ* constitute a natural and very extensive and diversified family of small cat-like or weasel-like carnivorous quadrupeds, digitigrade, or almost plantigrade, generally with long, low body, short legs, long and sometimes prehensile or curly tail, and long, sharp snout, and for the most part provided with peculiar anal glands secreting the substance called *civet* or a similar product. All the *Viverridæ* belong to the Old World, in the warmer parts of which their genera, species, and individuals abound. Their nearest relatives are the hyenas. In the æluroid series (see *Æluroidea*) the *Viverridæ* are distinguished by the number of their teeth, which are thirty-four to forty, there being on each side of the upper jaw two molars (exceptionally one), four premolars (exceptionally three), one canine, and three incisors; and on each side of the under jaw two molars, four premolars (exceptionally three), one canine, and three incisors; the upper molars and the back lower molar are tuberculate. The *Viverridæ* fall naturally into two main divisions, based primarily upon certain cranial characters, and distinguished outwardly by the arched toes and sharp retractile claws of the one section, as contrasted with the straight toes and blunt claws of the other: these are respectively styled *æluropod* or cat-footed, and *cynopod* or dog-footed. The former is the viverrine section in strictness, the latter the herpestine section; each has several subfamilies. (*a*) To the viverrine section belong the typical civets and genets, forming the subfamily *Viverrinæ;* the prionodons, *Prionodontinæ;* the galidians, *Galidiinæ;* the palm-cats or paradoxures, with curly tails, *Paradoxurinæ;* the binturongs, *Arctictidinæ;* the hemigales, *Hemigalinæ;* and the cynogales, *Cynogalinæ.* (See cuts under *civet-cat, Cynogale, Galidictis, genet, musang, nandine*, and *tangalung.*) (*b*) To the herpestine section belong the numerous ichneumons, mongooses, etc., forming the restricted *Herpestinæ*, of which upward of 12 genera and many species are known; the cynictis, *Cynictidinæ;* the *Rhinogalinæ;* and the suricates, *Crossarchinæ.* (See cuts under *Cynictis, ichneumon*, and *Suricata.*) In all, there are some 30 genera of *Viverridæ*, of 11 subfamilies of 2 sections. Besides furnishing the civet of commerce, the *Viverridæ* take the place of ordinary cats and weasels in destroying smaller vermin, and some of them are of the greatest service, owing to their destruction of venomous reptiles, crocodiles' eggs, etc.

viverriform (vī-ver′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *viverra*, ferret, + *forma*, form.] Viverrine in form and structure: noting the large series of Old World quadrupeds of the families *Viverridæ* and *Eupleridæ.*

Viverrinæ (viv-e-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Viverra* + *-inæ.*] A division of *Viverridæ.* (*a*) Broadly, one of two subfamilies of *Viverridæ*, the other being *Herpestinæ*, distinguishing the civets, genets, etc., from the ichneumons, etc.; the cat-footed *Viverridæ*, as distinguished from the dog-footed series of the same. (*b*) Narrowly, one of 11 subfamilies of *Viverridæ*, including only the civets and genets proper, of the genera *Viverra, Viverricula*, and *Genetta*, having the body comparatively robust and cat-like, and the molars 2 above and 1 below on each side. See also cuts under *civet-cat, genet*, and *tangalung.*



Rasse (*Viverricula malaccensis*).

viverrine (vī-ver′in), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *viverrinus*, < L. *viverra*, a ferret: see *viverra.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Viverridæ;* viverriform in a proper sense; more particularly, belonging to the *Viverrinæ;* not herpestine.—**Viverrine cat**, the wagati, *Felis viverrina* of India, a true cat.—**Viverrine dasyure**, a variety of *Dasyurus maugei* of South Australia and Tasmania.

II. *n.* A member of the *Viverridæ*, and especially of the *Viverrinæ.*

Also *viverrin.*

vivers (vē'vėrz), *n. pl.* [< F. *vivres*, provisions, < *vivre*, live, < L. *vivere*, live. Cf. *viand.*] Food; eatables; victuals. [Scotch.]

> I could never away with raw oatmeal, slockened with water, in all my life. Call it drammock or crowdie, or just what ye list, my *vivers* must thole fire and water.
> *Scott*, Pirate, v.

vives (vīvz), *n. pl.* [Also corruptly *fives;* shortened from *avives*, < OF. *avives*, also *vives*, a disease of horses, < Sp. *aviras*, *adivas* = Pg. *adibe* (cf. It. *vivole*, ML. *vivolæ*), a disease of animals, < Ar. *addhība*, < *al*, the, + *dhība*, she-wolf.] A disease of animals, particularly of horses, and more especially of young horses at grass, located in the glands under the ear, where a tumor is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration.

> *Vives*, "Certaine kirnels growing under the horsses eare." *Topsell*, 1607, p. 360. (*Halliwell.*)

Viviani's problem. See *problem.*

vivianite (viv'i-an-īt), *n.* [Named after J. H. *Vivian*, an English metallurgist.] In *mineral.*, a hydrous phosphate of iron protoxid, occurring crystallized, also cleavable, massive, fibrous, and earthy, nearly colorless when altered, but on exposure becoming blue or green. The earthy variety, called *blue iron earth* or *native Prussian blue*, is sometimes used as a pigment.

vivid (viv'id), *a.* [< L. *vividus*, animated, spirited, < *vivere*, live, akin to *vita*, life, Gr. *βίος*, life, Skt. √ *jīv*, live: see *vital* and *quick.*] 1. Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated; bright; clear; lively; fresh; strong; intense: as, the *vivid* colors of the rainbow; the *vivid* green of flourishing vegetables.

> The fullest and most *vivid* colours.
> *Newton*, Opticks, I. ii. 10.

> *Virid* was the light
> Which flashed at this from out the other's eye.
> *Wordsworth.*

> All yielding is attended with a less *vivid* consciousness than resistance. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

> A good style is the *vivid* expression of clear thinking.
> *Huxley*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 461.

2. Producing a distinct and strong impression on the mind; presented to the mind with exceptional clearness and force; of a mental faculty, having a clear and vigorous action.

> Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may be too much neglected and lose its improvement. *Watts*, Improvement of the Mind, i. 17.

> Pope, whose *vivid* genius almost persuaded wit to renounce its proper nature and become poetic.
> *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 159.

> Somewhere in the list of our imaginations of absent feelings there must be found the *vividest* of all. These optical reproductions of real form are the *vividest* of all.
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 260.

=Syn. 1. Lucid, striking, lustrous, luminous, vigorous.

vividity (vi-vid'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *vivid* + *-ity.*] 1. The character or state of being vivid; vividness. [Rare.]

> Strength of attention, clearness of discernment, amplitude of comprehension, *vividity* and rapidity of imagination. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 12.

2†. Vitality.

> The withdrawing of competent meat and drink from the body . . . makes way for dryness, whence the kindly heat (which, like other fire, might be a good servant, must needs be an ill master), getting more than due and wonted strength, . . . turns on that substantial *vividity*, exsiccating and consuming it.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 430.

vividly (viv'id-li), *adv.* In a vivid manner; so as to be vivid, in any sense.

vividness (viv'id-nes), *n.* The property of being vivid, in any sense; vividity.

> All great steps in science require a peculiar distinctness and *vividness* of thought in the discoverer. *Whewell.*

vivific (vī-vif'ik), *a.* [= F. *vivifique* = Sp. *vivifico* = Pg. It. *vivifico*, < LL. *vivificus*, making alive, quickening: see *vivify.*] Giving life; reviving; enlivening; vivifying. [Rare.]

> Without whose [the sun's] salutary and *vivific* beams all motion . . . would speedily cease, and nothing be left here below but darkness and death.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

vivifical (vī-vif'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *vivific* + *-al.*] Same as *vivific.*

vivificant (vī-vif'i-kant), *a.* [= OF. *vivifiant* = Sp. Pg. *vivificante*, < LL. *vivifican(t-)s*, ppr. of *vivificare*, make alive: see *vivify.*] Vivific; vivifying. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 685.

vivificate (vī-vif'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vivificated*, ppr. *vivificating.* [< LL. *vivificatus*, pp. of *vivificare*, make alive: see *vivify.*] 1. To give life to; animate; vivify. [Rare.]

> With his understanding free to think of other things, even as God *vivificates* and actuates the whole world, being yet wholly free to contemplate himself.
> *Dr. H. More*, Philosophic Cabbala, i.

2. In *old chem.*, to restore or reduce to the natural state or to the metallic state, as a substance from a solution or a metal from an oxid; revive.

vivification (viv″i-fi-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *vivification* = Sp. *vivificacion* = Pg. *vivificação* = It. *vivificazione*, < LL. *vivificatio(n-)*, a making alive, a quickening, < *vivificare*, pp. *vivificatus*, make alive: see *vivify.*] 1. The act of vivifying, or the state of being vivified; the act of giving life; revival. [Rare.]

> The nature of *vivification* is best inquired in creatures bred of putrefaction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 695.

> *Sub.* And when comes *vivification?*
> *Face.* After mortification.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

> It [the heart] is the member that hath first life in man, and it is the last that dies in man, and to all the other members gives *vivification.* *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 258.

2. In *physiol.*, the transformation of proteid matter into living tissue, occurring as the final stage of assimilation.

vivificative (viv'i-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *vivificate* + *-ive.*] Capable of vivifying. [Rare.]

> That lower *vivificative* principle of his soul did grow . . . strong, and did . . . vigorously, and with . . . exultant sympathy and joy, actuate his vehicle.
> *Dr. H. More*, Philosophic Cabbala, ii.

vivifier (viv'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who vivifies; a quickener.

> He [man] has need of a *Vivifier*, because he is dead.
> *St. Augustine*, On Nature and Grace (trans.), xxv.

vivify (viv'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vivified*, ppr. *vivifying.* [< F. *vivifier* = Sp. Pg. *vivificar* = It. *vivificare*, < LL. *vivificare*, make alive, restore to life, quicken (cf. *vivificus*, making alive), < *vivus*, alive, + *facere*, make, do.] I. *trans.* To make to be living; endue with life; animate; enliven; inspire as if with life. *Harvey.*

> Winds of hostility . . . rather irritated and *vivified* the sense of security. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

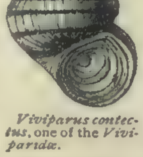
> Her childish features were *vivified* and enlightened by an expression of innocent intelligence charming to behold. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 213.

II. *intrans.* To impart life or animation.

> The second Adam, sleeping in a *vivifying* death, onely for the saluation of Mankinde, should sanctifie his Spouse the Church by those Sacraments which were deriued out of his side. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 374.

Vivipara† (vī-vip'a̤-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *viviparus*, viviparous: see *viviparous.*] Those vertebrates which are viviparous: an old division, contrasted with *Ovipara*, and containing the mammals. *De Blainville.* The division is worthless, as some mammals are oviparous, and many of the lower vertebrates are viviparous, as are also some invertebrates. The name is a survival of the unfittest from the time of Aristotle, the later *Vivipara* or *Zoötoka* being the *ζωοτοκοῦντα ἐν αὐτοῖς* (mammals) of that author.

Viviparidæ (viv-i-par'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Viviparus* (the typical genus) + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Viviparus.* They have a flat foot, moderate rostrum, elongate tentacles, with one of which the male organ is adnate, eyes on prominences at the outer bases of the tentacles, radular teeth 3, 1, 3, the median broad, the lateral obliquely oblong, and the marginal with narrow bases or unguiform; the shell spiral, with a continuous peritreme, and a more or less concentric operculum. It is a cosmopolitan group of fresh-water shells. Representatives of four genera occur in the United States, but of one only in Europe. They have often been called *Paludinidæ.*



Viviparus contectus, one of the *Viviparidæ.*

viviparity (viv-i-par'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *vivipar(ous)* + *-ity.*] The state, character, or condition of being viviparous; the act, process, or result of bringing forth alive.

viviparoid (vī-vip'a̤-roid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Viviparidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Viviparidæ.*

viviparous (vī-vip'a-rus), *a.* [= F. *vivipare* = Sp. *viviparo* = Pg. It. *viviparo*, < LL. *viviparus*, that brings forth young alive, < L. *vivus*, alive, + *parere*, bring forth, produce.] 1. Bringing forth alive; having young which maintain vascular vital connection with the body of the parent until they are born in a comparatively advanced stage of development; reproducing by birth, not by hatching from an egg which is laid and afterward incubated: correlated with *oviparous* and *ovoviviparous.* See these words, and *egg*1. In strictness, all metazoic animals and some protozoans are oviparous, since they produce ova; but the distinction subsists in the duration of the period in which the product of conception remains in the body of the parent. If the egg is quickly extruded, the animal is *oviparous;* if it is separated from the mother, but hatches inside the body, *ovoviviparous;* if it comes to term in a womb, *viviparous.* Among vertebrates, all mammals excepting monotremes, no birds, many reptiles, and some fishes are viviparous. Invertebrates are mostly oviparous, in some cases ovoviviparous, in a few viviparous.

2. In *bot.*, germinating or sprouting from a seed or bud which is still on the parent plant. The term is also sometimes equivalent to *proliferous* as applied to grasses, rushes, sedges, etc. See *prolification*, 2.

> From an examination of the structure of *viviparous* grasses. *Masters*, Teratol., p. 169.

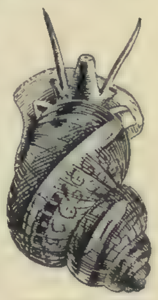
Viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus* (formerly *Blennius viviparus*), a fish of the family *Lycodidæ.* See *Zoarces.* —**Viviparous fish**, a fish which brings forth alive, especially a viviparous perch. Numerous other fishes, belonging to different families, are of this character, as nearly if not all of the *Lycodidæ*, including the so-called viviparous blenny, certain scorpænoids, cyprinodonts, blind-fishes, and most sharks and rays.—**Viviparous knotweed**, the serpent-grass, *Polygonum viviparum.*—**Viviparous lizard**, the British *Zoötoca vivipara.* See *Zoötoca.*—**Viviparous perch.** See *perch*1, *surf-fish*, and *Embiotocidæ.*—**Viviparous shell**, any member of the *Viviparidæ.*

viviparously (vī-vip'a̤-rus-li), *adv.* In a viviparous manner; by viviparity.

viviparousness (vī-vip'a̤-rus-nes), *n.* Same as *viviparity.*

Viviparus (vī-vip'a̤-rus), *n.* [NL. (Montfort, 1810), < LL. *viviparus:* see *viviparous.*] The typical genus of *Viviparidæ*, to which very different limits have been ascribed, but always including such species as *V. vulgaris* and *V. contectus* of Europe. Several closely related species inhabit the United States, as *V. georgianus* and *V. contectoides.*

viviperception (viv″i-pėr-sep'sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *vivus*, living, + *perceptio(n-)*, perception.] The observation of physiological functions or vital processes in their natural action without dissection of the living body: distinguished from observation by means of vivisection. *J. J. G. Wilkinson.* [Rare.]



Viviparus vulgaris: the branchiæ and embryos seen through the shell.

vivisect (viv-i-sekt'), *v.* [< L. *vivus*, living, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut.] I. *trans.* To dissect the living body of; practise vivisection upon; anatomize, as a living animal. *Athenæum*, No. 3200, p. 252. [Recent.]

II. *intrans.* To practise vivisection; dissect a living animal. [Recent.]

vivisection (viv-i-sek'sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *vivisection* = Sp. *viviseccion*, < L. *vivus*, living, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting: see *section.*] Dissection of a living body; the practice of anatomizing alive, or of experimenting upon living animals, for the purpose of investigating some physiological function or pathological process which cannot well be otherwise determined. Vivisection strictly includes only cutting operations; but the term is extended to any physiological experimentation upon living animals, as compression of parts by ligatures, subjection of the creature to special conditions of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and food, exhibition of poisons or other drugs, inoculation of disease, etc. Vivisection in competent and humane hands, under proper and reasonable restrictions, is fruitful of good results to the sciences of physiology and pathology.

> The *Vivisection* Act of 1876 . . . is intended for the protection of vertebrate animals liable to be employed alive in physiological experiments. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 799.

Painless vivisection, callisection.

vivisectional (viv-i-sek'sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *vivisection* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to vivisection.

> The best way to enter the subject will be to take a lower creature, like a frog, and study by the *vivisectional* method the functions of his different nerve-centres.
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 111.

vivisectionist (viv-i-sek'sho̤n-ist), *n.* [< *vivisection* + *-ist.*] A vivisector; also, one who favors or defends the practice of vivisection.

> Physiology, it is said, can scarcely be called a science as yet, and the contributions of *vivisectionists* to the understanding and amelioration of human suffering have been almost nothing. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 20.

vivisector (viv-i-sek'to̤r), *n.* [< L. *vivus*, living, + *sector*, a cutter: see *sector.*] One who practises vivisection.

> A judge or jury might have opinions as to the comparative value of the results obtained which would differ widely from those of the *vivisector* himself.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VII. 682.

vivisectorium (viv″i-sek-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vivisectoria* (-ä̤). [NL.: see *vivisect.*] A place where vivisections are made.

> Students have turned away sickened not only from the *vivisectorium* but from the study of medicine.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 20.

vivisepulture (viv-i-sep'ul-t̤ūr), *n.* [< L. *vivus*, living, + *sepultura*, burial: see *sepulture.*] The burial of a person alive. [Rare.]

Pliny . . . speaks of the practice of *vivisepulture* as continued to his own time.
Dean Liddell, Archæologia, XL. 243. (*Davies.*)

vivo (vē'vō), *a.* [It., < L. *vivus*, living: see *vive.*] Same as *vivace.*

vivré (vē-vrā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *vivre*, F. *givre*, a serpent: see *viper.*] In *her.*, gliding: applied to a serpent used as a bearing.

vixen (vik'sn), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vixon*; var. of *fixen*, < ME. *fixen*, < AS. **fyxen*, *fixen*, a she-fox: see *fixen.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A she-fox.

Fixen. This is the name of a she-fox, otherwise and more anciently foxin. It is in reproach applied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby compared to the shee-fox.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 334.

They is Plumstead foxes, too; and a *vixen* was trapped just across the field yonder . . . no later than yesterday morning. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxiii.

The destruction of a *vixen* in April is a distinct blow to sport in the following season.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 412.

Hence—**2.** A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a scold; a termagant: formerly used occasionally of a man.

I think this be the curstest quean in the world; you see what she is, a little fair, but as proud as the devil, and the veriest *vixen* that lives upon God's earth.
Peele, Old Wives Tale.

O, when she 's angry, she is keen and shrewd!
She was a *vixen* when she went to school;
And, though she be but little, she is fierce.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 324.

Those fiery *vixons*, who (in pursuance of their base designs, or gratification of their wild passions) really do themselves embroil things, and raise miserable combustions in the world. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xvii.

I hate a *Vixon*, that her Maid assails,
And scratches with her Bodkin, or her Nails.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

II. *a.* Vixenish.

Better [health] than he deserves, for disturbing us with his *vixen* brawls, and breaking God's peace and the King's.
Scott, Antiquary, xxii.

vixenish (vik'sn-ish), *a.* [< *vixen* + *-ish*^{1}.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a vixen; cross; ill-tempered; snarling.

The shrill biting talk of a *vixenish* wife.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

vixenly (vik'sn-li), *a.* [< *vixen* + *-ly*^{1}.] Having the qualities of a vixen; ill-tempered.

A *vixenly* pope. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

Nevertheless, *vixenly* as she looks, many people are seeking, at this very moment, to shelter themselves under the wing of the federal eagle.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 4.

viz. An abbreviation of *videlicet*, usually read 'namely.' The *z* here, as in *oz.*, represents a medieval symbol of contraction (a symbol also represented by a semicolon), originally a ligature for the Latin *et*, and (and so equivalent to the symbol &), extended to represent the termination *-et* and the enclitic conjunction *-que*, and finally used as a mere mark of abbreviation, equivalent in use to the period as now so used, *viz* being equivalent to *vi.*, and not originally requiring the period after it.

Vizagapatam work. See *work.*

vizament† (vī'za̤-me̤nt), *n.* [A varied form of **visement*, for *avisement*, *advisement.*] Advisement. [An intentionally erroneous form.]

The council, look you, shall desire to hear the fear of Got, and not to hear a riot; take your *vizaments* in that.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 39.

vizard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *vizor.*

vizard-mask†, *n.* **1.** A vizor; a mask.

That no Woman be Allow'd or presume to wear a *Vizard Mask* in either of the Theatres.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 11.

2. One who wears a mask or vizor.

There is Sir Charles Sedley looking on, smiling with or at the actors of these scenes, among the audience, . . . or flirting with *vizard-masks* in the pit.
Doran, Annals of the Stage, I. 172.

vizcacha, *n.* See *viscacha.*

vizie, *n.* See *visie.*

vizir, vizier (vi-zēr', often erroneously viz'ièr), *n.* [Also *visier*, *vezir*, *wizier*; = F. *visir*, *vizir* = Sp. *visir* = Pg. *vizir* = It. *visire* = G. *vezir* = D. *vizier* = Sw. Dan. *visir*, < Turk. *vezīr*, < Ar. *wazīr*, a counselor, orig. a porter, bearer of the burdens of state, < *wazara*, bear a burden, sustain. Cf. *alguazil*, ult. the same word with the Ar. article.] The title of various high officials in Mohammedan countries, especially of the chief ministers of state.

Thus utter'd Coumourgi, the dauntless *vizier*;
The reply was the brandish of sabre and spear.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xxii.

His subjects, headed by a set of hereditary ministers called *viziers*, have risen to oppose certain reforms proposed by Purrus Ram.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 165.

Grand vizir, the highest officer of state in certain Mohammedan countries; in the Turkish empire, the prime minister and formerly also commander of the army.

vizirate, vizierate (vi-zēr'āt), *n.* [< *vizir*, *vizier*, + *-ate*^{3}.] The office, state, or authority of a vizir.

vizirial, vizierial (vi-zē'ri-a̤l), *a.* [< *vizir*, *vizier*, + *-ial.*] Of, pertaining to, or issued by a vizir.

I appealed . . . to firmans and *vizirial* letters, in which force, as a means of proselytism, was strictly forbidden.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 181.

vizirship, viziership (vi-zēr'ship), *n.* [< *vizir*, *vizier*, + *-ship.*] The office or authority of a vizir.

Over the whole realm of song arose the Oriental dynasty under the prime *viziership* of Byron.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 105.

vizor, visor (viz'o̤r), *n.* [Formerly also *visour*, and more correctly *viser*, also *visar*, and, with excrescent *-d*, *visard*, *vizard*; < ME. *viser*, *visere*, *vysere*, < OF. *visiere*, F. *visière*, a vizor, < *vis*, face, countenance: see *vis*^{1}, *visage.*] **1.** Formerly, a mask concealing the face; hence, in general, any disguise or means of concealment.

Under the *viser* of envie
Lo thus was hid the trecherie.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

Lately within this realm divers persons have disguised and apparelled them, and covered their faces with *visours* and other things in such manner that they should not be known. *Laws of Henry VIII.* (1511), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 70.

This lewd woman,
That wants no artificial looks or tears
To help the *vizor* she has now put on.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. In more modern usage, the movable front of the helmet in general; more accurately, the upper movable part. Where there are two it is also called *nasal.* See cuts under *armet* and *helmet.*

Yet did a splinter of his lance
Through Alexander's *visor* glance.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 24.

And the knight
Had *visor* up, and show'd a youthful face.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3†. The countenance; visage.

This loutish clown is such that you never saw so ill-favoured a *vizar.* *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

4. The fore piece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes.

vizor, visor (viz'o̤r), *v. t.* [< *vizor*, *n.*] To cover with a vizor, in any sense.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *visor'd* falsehood and base forgery?
Milton, Comus, l. 698.

vizorless, visorless (viz'o̤r-les), *a.* [< *vizor*, *visor*, + *-less.*] Having no vizor.

Vlach (vlak), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Wallachian.*

vlack-vark (vlak'värk), *n.* [< D. *vlek*, formerly also *vlak*, *vlack*, spot (= E. *fleck*), + *vark*, < *varken*, hog, pig: see *farrow*^{1} and *pork*, and cf. *aardvark.*] The wart-hog of South Africa, *Phacochœrus æthiopicus*, very similar to the species figured under *Phacochœrus* (which see).

vlaie, *n.* Same as *vly.*

Vlemingkx's solution. See *solution.*

vly (vlī or flī), *n.* [Also *vley*, *vlei*, rarely *vlaie*, erroneously *fly*; in local use in New York and New Jersey and in South Africa, in regions first settled by the Dutch. No D. form *vley* appears in the D. dictionaries; it is prob. a local contraction, in a slightly deflected use, of D. *valey* (Sewel, 1766), now *vallei*, orig. *valleye* (Kilian, 1598), a valley, vale, dale: see *valley.*] A swamp or morass; a shallow pond; a depression with water in it in the rainy season, but dry at other times.

Up over the grassy edge of the basin which formed the *vly*, and down the slope which led to the gate, the children came bounding pell-mell. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 581.

I have seen numbers of these tall nests in the shallow pans of water—or *vleys*, as they are locally called—in Bushmanland. *Nature*, XXXVII. 465.

To the same settlers [the Dutch] are due the geographical appellations of kill for stream, clove for gorge, and *vly* or *vlaie* for swamp, so frequently met with in the Catskills.
A. Guyot, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XIX. 432.

The large *vlei*, that was dry when he had previously crossed it, but was now gemmed by little rain-pools, affording baths for little groups of ducks, amid the green herbage of its bed. *Baines*, Ex. in S. W. Africa, p. 293.

V-moth (vē'môth), *n.* A European geometrid moth, *Halia vauaria*: so called from a dark-brown V-shaped mark on the fore wing: a British collectors' name.

vo (vō), *n.* [Suggested by *volt*^{2}: see *voltaic.*] In *elect.*, a name proposed for the unit of self-induction, equal to the thousandth of a secohm. See *secohm.*

Voandzeia (vō-and-zē'ia̤), *n.* [NL. (Thouars, 1806), from the name in Madagascar.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ.* It is distinguished from the closely related genus *Vigna* by a one-seeded roundish legume, which ripens beneath the ground. The only species, *V. subterranea*, is a native of the tropics, perhaps of Africa. It is a creeping herb with long-stalked leaves of three pinnate leaflets, and short axillary few-flowered peduncles recurved after flowering. The flowers are of two kinds—one bisexual, small, and pale; the other fertile and apetalous, lengthening, and pushing the young pod into the earth, in which it ripens like a peanut. It is cultivated from Bambarra and Guinea to Natal in Africa, and is now naturalized in Brazil and Surinam. Both pods and seeds are edible; they are known as the *Bambarra ground-nut*, *earth-pea*, *underground bean*, or *Madagascar peanut*, and are exported into India under the name of *Mozambique grain.* See *gobbe*, the name in Surinam.

voc. An abbreviation of *vocative.*

vocable (vō'ka̤-bl), *n.* [< F. *vocable* = Sp. *vocablo* = Pg. *vocabulo* = It. *vocabolo* = G. *vocabel*, < L. *vocabulum*, an appellation, a designation, name, ML. a word, < *vocare*, call: see *vocation.*] A word; a term; a name; specifically, a word considered without regard to meaning, but merely as composed of certain sounds or letters.

We will next endeavour to understand that *vocable* or term tyrannus (that is, a tyrant or an evil king) cast upon Richard. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., v. 569.

A word or two may be spared to the formidable-looking *vocable* Conciossiacosachè, which so excited Alfieri's bile.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), ii. 68, note.

vocabulary (vō-kab'ṳ̄-lā̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *vocabularies* (-riz). [= F. *vocabulaire* = Sp. Pg. *vocabulario* = It. *vocabolario* = G. *vocabularium*, < NL. *vocabularium*, neut., ML. NL. *vocabularius* (sc. *liber*), a list of words, a vocabulary, < L. *vocabulum*, an appellation, name, ML. word: see *vocable.*] **1.** A list or collection of the words of a language, a dialect, a single work or author, a nomenclature, or the like, arranged usually in alphabetical order and briefly defined and explained; a glossary; a word-book; a dictionary or lexicon: as, a *vocabulary* of Anglo-Indian words; a *vocabulary* of technical terms; a *vocabulary* of Virgil.

I should long ere this have sent you a Transcript of the Saxon *Vocabularie* you had once of mee.
W. Boswell (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 152).

A concise *Vocabulary* of the First Six Books of Homer's Iliad. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 263.

2. The words of a language; the sum or stock of words employed in a language, or by a particular person; range of language.

His *vocabulary* seems to have been no larger than was necessary for the transaction of business.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xi.

P. From whence are those casual winds called flaws?
T. In the Cornish *vocabulary* that term signifies to cut.
Theoph. Botanista, On Cornwall, p. 5. (*Nares*, I. 313).

Ingenious men have tried to show that in the present English *vocabulary* there are more Romance words than Teutonic. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

The orator treads in a beaten round; . . . language is ready-shaped to his purpose; he speaks out of a cut and dry *vocabulary.* *R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, iv.

=**Syn. 1.** *Vocabulary, Dictionary, Glossary, Lexicon, Nomenclature.* A *vocabulary*, in the present use, is a list of words occurring in a specific work or author, generally arranged alphabetically, concisely defined, and appended to the text; whereas we generally apply the term *dictionary* to a word-book of all the words in a language or in any department of art or science, without reference to any particular work: thus, we speak of a *vocabulary* to Cæsar, but of a *dictionary* of the Latin language, or of architecture, chemistry, etc. An exception to this may be where the words of an author are so fully treated, by derivation, illustration, etc., as to seem to amount to more than a *vocabulary*: as, a Homeric *dictionary.* A *glossary* is yet more restricted than a *vocabulary*, being a list and explanation of such terms in a work or author as are peculiar, as by being technical, dialectal, or antiquated: as, a *glossary* to Chaucer, Burns, etc.; a *glossary* of terms of art, philosophy, etc. *Lexicon* was originally and is often still confined to *dictionaries* of the Greek or Hebrew tongues, but it is also freely applied to a *dictionary* of any dead or merely foreign language: as, a German-English *lexicon.* A *nomenclature* is a complete list of the names or technical terms belonging to any one division or subdivision of science.—**2.** *Idiom, Diction*, etc. See *language.*

vocabulist (vọ-kab'ụ-list), *n.* [< F. *vocabuliste*; as L. *vocabulum*, a word, + *-ist.*] **1.** The writer or compiler of a vocabulary; a lexicographer.—**2**†. A vocabulary; a lexicon.

The lernar can, . . . with the frenche *vocabulyst*, . . . understande any authour that writeth in the sayd tong, by his owne study. *Palsgrave*, p. 151.

vocal (vō'ka̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vocal* = Sp. Pg. *vocal* = It. *vocale*, < L. *vocalis*, sounding, sonorous, as a noun, *vocalis*, a vowel, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice.* Cf. *vowel*, a doublet of *vocal.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the voice, to speech, or to song; uttered or modulated by the voice; oral.

Forth came the human pair,
And join'd their *vocal* worship to the quire.
Milton, P. L., ix. 198.

Some years hence, for all we know, we may be able to transmit the *vocal* message itself, with the very inflection, tone, and accent of the speaker.
J. Baille (1871), quoted in Prescott's Elect. Invent., p. 47.

A tin pipe ascends through the ceiling, and forms a medium of *vocal* communication with other parts of the edifice. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 7.

2. Having a voice; endowed, or as if endowed, with a voice; possessed of utterance or audible expression.

The stream, the wood, the gale,
Is *vocal* with the plaintive wail.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 2.

The roving bee proclaims aloud
Her flight by *vocal* wings.
Wordsworth, Gold and Silver Fishes in a Vase.

The tide flows down, the wave again
Is *vocal* in its wooded walls.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xix.

3. In *phonetics:* (*a*) Voiced; uttered with voice as distinct from breath; sonant: said of certain alphabetic sounds or letters, as *z* or *v* or *b* as distinguished from *s* or *f* or *p* respectively. (*b*) Having a vowel character or function; vowel.

The *vocal* (vowel) mechanism is the first that is manifested in the child. *Alien. and Neurol.* (trans.), VIII. 7.

4. In *zoöl.*, voiced; uttered by the mouth; formed in the vocal organs: distinguished from *sonorific:* noting the cries of animals, as distinguished from the mechanical noises they may make, as the stridulation of an insect.—**Vocal auscultation**, examination by the sound of the voice as transmitted through the lungs and chest-wall.—**Vocal cords.** See *cord*¹.—**Vocal fremitus**, a vibration felt on palpation of the wall of the chest when the subject speaks in an audible tone. Also called *voice-thrill*, *pectoral fremitus*, and *pectoral thrill*.—**Vocal glottis.** Same as *rima vocalis* (which see, under *rima*).—**Vocal music**, music prepared for or produced by the human voice alone or accompanied by instruments, in distinction from *instrumental music*, which is prepared for or produced by instruments alone.—**Vocal process**, the prolonged inner basal angle of the arytenoid cartilage, to which the true vocal cord is attached.—**Vocal resonance.** See *resonance*.—**Vocal score.** See *score*¹, 9.—**Vocal spiracle**, in *entom.*, a thoracic spiracle or breathing-pore having a peculiar interior apparatus supposed to produce sounds, as in the bees and many flies.—**Vocal tone**, an instrumental tone similar in quality to the singing-tone of the human voice.—**Vocal tube**, in *anat.*, the space which the sound of the voice has to traverse after it is produced in the glottis, including the passages through the nose and mouth.

II. *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections.

vocalic (vọ-kal'ik), *a.* [< *vocal* + *-ic.*] Relating to, consisting of, or resembling vowel sounds; containing many vowels.

The Gaelic language, being uncommonly *vocalic*, is well adapted for sudden and extemporaneous poetry.
Scott, Waverley, xxii.

The vowels become more consonantal; the consonants become more *vocalic*.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., iv.

vocalisation, vocalise. See *vocalization*, *vocalize*.

vocalism (vō'kạl-izm), *n.* [< F. *vocalisme;* as *vocal* + *-ism.*] 1. The exercise of the vocal organs in speech or song; vocalization.

We should now be talking in monosyllables, and eking out our scantiness of *vocalism* by nods, shrugs, winks, and other resources of pantomime. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 19.

2. A vocalic sound.

To utter such thick-lipped *vocalisms* as Mosos.
Earle, Philology of Eng. Tongue, i. § 126.

3. See *nominalism*.

vocalist (vō'kạl-ist), *n.* [< F. *vocaliste;* as *vocal* + *-ist.*] A vocal musician; a singer, as opposed to an instrumental performer.

She was a good *vocalist;* and, even in speech, her voice commanded a great range of changes.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 4.

vocality (vọ-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vocalities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *vocalidad*, < L. *vocalita(t-)s* (tr. Gr. εὐφωνία), open sound, euphony, < *vocalis*, sounding, sonorous: see *vocal.*] The quality of being vocal. (*a*) The quality of being utterable or capable of being expressed by the voice in speech or song.

I did hear Mrs. Manuel and one of the Italians, her gallant, sing well. But yet I confess I am not delighted so much with it as to admire it; for not understanding the words, I lose the benefit of the *vocalitys* of the musick, and it proves only instrumental. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 334.

L and R being in extreams, one of Roughness, the other of Smoothness and freeness of *Vocality*, are not easie, in tract of Vocal speech, to be pronounced spiritally.
Holder, Elem. of Speech, p. 58.

(*b*) The quality of being a vowel; vowel character: as, the *vocality* of a sound.

vocalization (vō"kạl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *vocalisation* = Sp. *vocalizacion;* as *vocalize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of vocalizing or uttering with the voice, the state of being so uttered, or the manner of such utterance, whether in speech or in song: as, the deceptive *vocalizations* of a ventriloquist.

Knowing what one discontented woman can do in the way of *vocalization*, it is possible to imagine the clamor multiplied by hundreds. *The Century*, XXXVII. 585.

2. The formation and utterance of vowel sounds.

Vocalization (vowelizing) is the expression of an emotion, an indistinct sensation, not an idea.
Alien. and Neurol. (trans.), VIII. 7.

Also spelled *vocalisation*.

vocalize (vō'kạl-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vocalized*, ppr. *vocalizing*. [< F. *vocaliser* = Sp. *vocalizar* = It. *vocalizzare;* as *vocal* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To form into voice; make vocal.

It is one thing to breath, or give impulse to breath alone, and another thing to *vocalize* that breath, i. e., in its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of humane voyce. *Holder*, Elem. of Speech, p. 30.

2. To utter with voice and not merely with breath; make sonant: as, *f vocalized* is equivalent to *v*.—3. To write with vowel points; insert the vowels in, as in the writing of the Semitic languages.

The question "Should Turkish poetry be *vocalized?*" is answered in the affirmative by R. Dvorak. Arabic books, especially Arabic poetry, are *vocalized* in the East as well as in the West. Turkish books to some extent, and this should be done throughout. D. advocates the use of Arabic vowel-signs, which would prove a great help to the student. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 232.

II. *intrans.* To use the voice; speak; sing; hum.

The young lady who was still strolling along in front of them, softly *vocalizing*. *H. James, Jr.*, Daisy Miller, i. 45.

Also spelled *vocalise*.

vocally (vō'kạl-i), *adv.* 1. In a vocal manner; with voice.—2. In words; verbally; orally.

To express . . . desires *vocally*.
Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.

3. In song; by means of singing: opposed to *instrumentally*.—4. In respect of vowels or vocalic sounds.

Syllables which are *vocally* of the lowest consideration.
Earle, Philology of Eng. Tongue, xii. § 647.

vocalness (vō'kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being vocal; vocality.

vocation (vọ-kā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *vocation* = Sp. *vocacion* = Pg. *vocação* = It. *vocazione*, < L. *vocatio(n-)*, a summons, a calling, < *vocare*, pp. *vocatus*, call, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice.*] 1. A calling or designation to a particular activity, office, or duty; a summons; a call; in *theol.*, a call, under God's guidance, to the Christian life or some special state, service, or ministry.

Follow thou thy *vocation*, and serve the king when he calleth thee. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Heaven is his *vocation*, and therefore he counts earthly employments avocations.
Fuller, Holy and Profane State, IV. ix. 10.

The golden chain of *vocation*, election, and justification.
Jer. Taylor.

Where there is the perception of an ideal, we may expect to find the sense of a *vocation*.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 127.

2. Employment; occupation; avocation; calling; business; trade: including professions as well as mechanical occupations. See *avocation*, 5.

Why, Hal, 'tis my *vocation*, Hal; 'tis no sin for a man to labour in his *vocation*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 116.

The respective or special duty of every man, in his profession, *vocation*, and place.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

If wit or wisdom be the head, if honesty be the heart, industry is the right hand of every *vocation*.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xiv.

=**Syn.** 2. *Calling*, *Business*, etc. See *occupation*.

vocational (vọ-kā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *vocation* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to a vocation or occupation.

Sailors are a class apart, but only in a *vocational* sense.
Daily Telegraph, Jan. 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

vocationally (vọ-kā'shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* As respects a vocation, occupation, or trade.

But the seamanship of those days, the strategies, the devices, the expedients, are no longer of the least value *vocationally*. *Athenæum*, No. 3266, p. 697.

vocative (vok'ạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vocatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *vocativo* = G. *vocativ*, < L. *vocativus*, of or pertaining to calling, as a noun (sc. *casus*) the vocative case, < *vocare*, pp. *vocatus*, call: see *vocation.*] I. *a.* Relating to the act of calling or addressing by name; compellative: applied to the grammatical case in which a person or thing is addressed: as, the *vocative* case.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the case employed in calling to or addressing a person or thing: as, *Domine*, 'O Lord,' is the *vocative* of the Latin *dominus*.

Vochysia (vọ-kis'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), from the name among the Galibis of Guiana.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Vochysiaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with three (or fewer) petals, a single fertile stamen, and a three-celled ovary with two ovules in each cell. There are about 55 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, eastern Peru, and the United States of Colombia. They are tall trees, or sometimes shrubs, often resinous, and with very handsomely netted-veined coriaceous leaves. The flowers are large, bright-orange or yellow, and odorous, forming elongated compound racemes or panicles; the leaves are decussate and opposite, or whorled. The wood is a valuable compact but not durable timber; that of *V. Guianensis* is known as *itaballi-wood* and *copaiyé-wood*. The flowers are singularly irregular: the posterior sepal is much larger than the other four, and usually spurred, and the petals are linear and spatulate, the anterior being much the larger. The fruit is a coriaceous and woody three-celled and three-valved capsule, containing three erect winged or cottony seeds.

Vochysiaceæ (vọ-kis-i-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1820), < *Vochysia* + *-aceæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Polygalinæ*. It is characterized by irregular flowers, a three-celled ovary, and a straight embryo, usually without albumen. It includes about 130 species, belonging to 7 genera, of which the type *Vochysia* with 55, *Qualea* with 33, and *Trigonia* with 25 species are the chief; all occur mostly in Brazil and Guiana. They are trees, often of immense size and with a copious resinous juice, fetid in the genus *Callisthene;* a few are shrubs, and one genus, *Trigonia*, is sarmentose or twining. The flowers are bisexual, irregular, variously colored, often large, handsome, and odorous, and commonly racemose or panicled. They are remarkable in some of the genera for producing but a single petal, or but a single fertile stamen. The fruit is usually an oblong terete or three-angled capsule, with three coriaceous valves, often with winged pilose or cottony seeds, and large leaf-like corrugated cotyledons; in *Erisma*, a genus of trees of great size, the fruit is a very peculiar samara with long coriaceous falcate reticulated wings developed from calyx-segments.

vociferance (vọ-sif'ẹ-rạns), *n.* [< *vociferan(t)* + *-ce.*] Vociferation; clamor; noise.

All now is wrangle, abuse, and *vociferance*.
Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

vociferant (vọ-sif'ẹ-rạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vociferan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vociferari*, cry out: see *vociferate.*] I. *a.* Clamorous; noisy; vociferous.

The most *vociferant* vulgar, who most cry up this their Diana, like the riotous rabble at Ephesus, do least know what the matter is.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 114. (*Davies.*)

That placid flock, that pastor *vociferant*.
Browning, Christmas Eve.

II. *n.* One who is clamorous; one given to vociferation.

Strange as it may appear to earnest but misguided *vociferants*, there has been no statutory change in the tenure of the great majority of inferior officers in the civil branch of the executive department. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 675.

vociferate (vọ-sif'ẹ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vociferated*, ppr. *vociferating*. [< L. *vociferatus*, pp. of *vociferari* (> It. *vociferare* = Sp. Pg. *vociferar* = F. *vociférer*), cry out, scream, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] I. *intrans.* To cry out noisily; make an outcry.

So saying, he lash'd the shoulders of his steeds,
And, through the ranks *vociferating*, call'd
His Trojans on. *Cowper*, Iliad, xv. 434.

=**Syn.** To shout, bellow, roar, bawl.

II. *trans.* To utter with a loud voice; assert or proclaim clamorously; shout.

Vociferated logic kills me quite;
A noisy man is always in the right.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 113.

Clamouring all the time against our unfairness, like one who, while changing the cards, diverts the attention of the table from his sleight of hand by *vociferating* charges of foul play against other people.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

vociferation (vọ-sif-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *vociférations*, pl., = Sp. *vociferacion* = Pg. *vociferação* = It. *vociferazione*, < L. *vociferatio(n-)*, clamor, outcry, < *vociferari*, cry out: see *vociferate.*] The act of vociferating; noisy exclamation; violent outcry; clamor.

His excuses were over-ruled by a great majority, and with much *vociferation*. *Goldsmith*, Clubs.

Distinguished by his violent *vociferation*, and repeated imprecations upon the king and the conquerors.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 333.

vociferator (vọ-sif'ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* One who vociferates; a clamorous shouter.

He defied the *vociferators* to do their worst.
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 27, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

vociferize (vọ-sif'ėr-īz), *v.* Same as *vociferate*. [Rare.]

Let the singing singers
With vocal voices, most vociferous
In sweet vociferation, out-*vociferize*
Even sound itself.
Carey, Chrononhotonthologos, i. 1.

vociferosity (vọ-sif-ẹ-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< *vociferous* + *-ity.*] The character of being vociferous; vociferation; clamorousness. [Rare.]

Shall we give poor Bufflère's testimonial in mess-room dialect, in its native twanging *vociferosity?*
Carlyle, Mirabeau.

vociferous (vọ-sif′e̤-rus), *a.* [< *vocifer(ate)* + *-ous.*] Making an outcry; clamorous; noisy: as, a *vociferous* partizan.

Thrice-three *vocif'rous* heralds rose, to check the rout, and get
Ear to their Jove-kept governors. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii. 83.

Flocks of *vociferous* geese cackled about the fields.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

Every mouth in the Netherlands became *vociferous* to denounce the hypocrisy by which a new act of condemnation had been promulgated under the name of a pardon.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 299.

vociferously (vọ-sif′e̤-rus-li), *adv.* In a vociferous manner; with great noise in calling or shouting.

vociferousness (vọ-sif′e̤-rus-nes), *n.* The character of being vociferous; clamorousness.

vocular (vok′ụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *vocula*, a small or feeble voice (see *vocule*), + *-ar*³.] Vocal. [Rare.]

He turned angrily round, and inquired what that young cur was howling for, and why Mr. Bumble did not favor him with something which would render the series of *vocular* exclamations so designated an involuntary process.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, vii.

vocule (vok′ūl), *n.* [< L. *vocula*, a small or feeble voice, dim. of *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice.*] A faint or slight sound of the voice, as that made by separating the organs in pronouncing *p*, *t*, or *k*. [Rare.]

vodka (vōd′kä), *n.* [Russ. *vodka*, brandy, dim. of *voda*, water.] A sort of whisky or brandy generally drunk in Russia, properly distilled from rye, but sometimes from potatoes.

The captain shared with us his not very luxurious meal of dried Caspian carp and almost equally dry sausage, washed down by the never-failing glass of *vodka*, and then we again started on our forward journey.
O'Donovan, Merv, iii.

Vodki is the chief means of intoxication.
A. J. C. Hare, Russia, i.

vodu, *a.* and *n.* Same as *voodoo.*

voe (vō), *n.* [Also *vo*, Sc. *vae;* < Icel. *vāgr*, also written *vogr*, a creek, bay: common in local names.] An inlet, bay, or creek. [Shetland.]

Voëtian (vọ-ē′shian), *n.* [< *Voëtius* (see def.) + *-an.*] A follower of Voëtius of the Reformed Church in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, who held, in opposition to Cocceius, to the literal sense in interpreting both the Old and the New Testament.

vogie (vō′gi), *a.* [Also *voky*, *vokie;* origin obscure.] Vain; proud; also, merry; cheery. [Scotch.]

We took a spring, and danced a fling.
And wow but we were *vogie!*
Jacobite Relics, p. 81. (*Jamieson.*)

voglite (vōg′līt), *n.* [Named after J. F. *Vogl*, a German mineralogist.] A hydrated carbonate of uranium, calcium, and copper, of an emerald-green color and pearly luster, occurring near Joachimsthal in Bohemia.

Vogt's angle. In *craniom.*, the angle formed by the junction of the nasobasilar and alveolonasal lines.

vogue (vōg), *n.* [< F. *vogue*, fashion, vogue (= Sp. *boga*, fashion, reputation, = Pg. It. *voga*, a rowing), orig. sway, the swaying motion of a ship, the stroke of an oar, < *voguer* = Pr. Pg. *vogar* = Sp. *bogar* = It. *vogare*, row or sail, proceed under sail, < OHG. *wagōn*, MHG. *wagen*, G. *wogen*, fluctuate, float, < *waga*, a waving, akin to *wāg*, MHG. *wāc*, a wave (> F. *vague*), G. *woge*, a wave: see *waw*¹.] 1. The mode or fashion prevalent at any particular time; popular reception, repute, or estimation; common currency: now generally used in the phrase *in vogue:* as, a particular style of dress was then *in vogue;* a writer who was *in vogue* fifty years ago; such opinions are now *in vogue.*

The Lord Treasurer Weston is he who hath the greatest *Vogue* now at Court, but many great ones have clashed with him. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 31.

Though Christianity were directly contrary to the Religions then *in vogue* in the world, yet they [men] knew of no other way of promoting it but by patience, humility, meekness, prayers for their persecutors, and tears when they saw them obstinate. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

The Wits of the Age, the great Beauties, and short-liv'd People of *Vogue*, were always her Discourse and Imitation.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The *vogue* of operas holds up wonderfully, though we have had them a year. *Swift*, Letter, March 22, 1708–9.

I demanded who were the present theatrical writers *in vogue.* *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

2. General drift of ideas; rumor; report.

The *vogue* of our few honest folks here is that Duck is absolutely to succeed Eusden in the laurel.
Swift, To Gay, Nov. 19, 1730.

Some affirm the Earl of Suffolk . . . goes general of the fleet; but most opinions give it to my Lord Denbigh. . . . Captain Pennington hath the *vogue* to go his vice-admiral.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 131.

voice (vois), *n.* [Formerly also *voyce;* < ME. *voice*, *woice*, earlier *vois*, *voys*, *voiz*, *voce*, < OF. *vois*, *voiz*, *vuiz*, F. *voix* = Pr. *votz*, *voutz* = Sp. Pg. *voz* = It. *voce*, < L. *vox*, a voice, utterance, cry, call, a speech, saying, sentence, maxim, word, language, = Gr. ἔπος (*Ϝέπος), a word (see *epos*, *epic*), = Skt. *vachas*, speech. From the L. *vox*, or the verb *vocare*, call, are ult. E. *vocal*, *vowel*, *vocable*, *advocate*, *advowson*, *avocation*, *vouch*, *avouch*, *convoke*, *evoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*, *equivocal*, *univocal*, *vocation*, *vociferate*, etc.] 1. The sound uttered by the mouths of living creatures; especially, human utterance in speaking, singing, crying, shouting, etc.; the sound made by a person in speaking, singing, crying, etc.; the character, quality, or expression of the sounds so uttered: as, to hear a *voice;* to recognize a *voice;* a loud *voice;* a low *voice.*

Thei gon before him with processioun, with Cros and Holy Watre; and thei syngen Veni Creator Spiritus with an highe *Voys*, and gon towardes him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 244.

Ther sat a faucon over hire hed ful hye,
That with a pitous *voys* so gan to cry.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 404.

Her *voice* was ever soft,
Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 273.

Voice as a scientific term may mean either the faculty of uttering audible sounds, or the body of audible sounds produced by the organs of respiration, especially the larynx of man and other animals: contradistinguished from *speech* or *articulate language.* Voice is produced when air is driven by the muscles of expiration from the lungs through the trachea and strikes against the two vocal cords (see *cord*¹), the vibrations of which produce sounds varying in different animals according to the structure of the organs and the power which the animal possesses over them. Voice can, therefore, be found only in animals in which this system of respiration is developed, and the lungs and larynx (or syrinx) actually exist. Fishes, having no lungs, are dumb, as far as true vocal utterance is concerned, though various noises may issue from their throats (see *croaker*, *grunt*, and *drum*). In man the superior organization and mobility of the tongue and lips, as well as the perfection of the larynx, enable him to modify his vocal sounds to an almost infinite extent. In ordinary speaking the tones of the voice have nearly all the same pitch, and the variety of the sounds is due rather to the action of the mouth-organs than to definite movements of the glottis and vocal cords. In singing the successive sounds correspond more or less closely to the ideal tones of the musical scale. The male voice admits of division into tenor and bass, and the female into soprano and contralto. The lowest female tone is an octave or so higher than the lowest tone of the male voice; and the female's highest tone is about an octave above that of the male. The compass of both voices taken together is four octaves or more, the chief differences residing in the pitch and also in the timbre. In medicine, *voice* is the sound of utterance as transmitted through the lungs and chest-wall in auscultation. In zoölogy, *voice* is ordinarily restricted to respiratory sounds or vocal utterance, as above explained, and as distinguished from any mechanical noise, like stridulation, etc. The more usual word for the voice of any animal is *cry;* and the various cries, distinctive or characteristic of certain animals, take many distinctive terms, according to their vocal quality, as *bark*, *bay*, *bellow*, *bleat*, *bray*, *cackle*, *call*, *caw*, *chatter*, *chirp*, *chirrup*, *cluck*, *coo*, *croak*, *crow*, *gabble*, *gobble*, *growl*, *grunt*, *hiss*, *honk*, *hoot*, *howl*, *low*, *mew*, *neigh*, *peep*, *pipe*, *purr*, *quack*, *roar*, *scream*, *screech*, *snarl*, *snort*, *song*, *squall*, *squawk*, *squeak*, *squeal*, *trumpet*, *twitter*, *warble*, *waul*, *whine*, *whinny*, *whistle*, *whoop*, *yawp*, *yell*, *yelp*, and many others. The voices of some animals, as certain monkeys and large carnivores and ruminants, may be heard a mile or more. The voice reaches its highest development, in animals other than human, in the distinctively musical class of birds, some of which, notably parrots and certain corvine and sturnoid birds, can be taught to talk intelligible speech.

2. The faculty of speaking; speech; utterance.

It [emancipation] shall bid the sad rejoice,
It shall give the dumb a *voice*,
It shall belt with joy the earth!
Whittier, Laus Deo!

3. A sound produced by an inanimate object and regarded as representing the voice of an intelligent being: as, the *voice* of the winds.

The floods have lifted up their *voice.* Ps. xciii. 3.

The twilight *voice* of distant bells.
Whittier, The Merrimack.

Rain was in the wind's *voice* as it swept
Along the hedges where the lone quail crept.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 393.

4. Anything analogous to human speech which conveys impressions to any of the senses or to the mind.

I, now the *voice* of the recorded law,
Pronounce a sentence on your brother's life.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 61.

E'en from the tomb the *voice* of Nature cries.
Gray, Elegy.

5. Opinion or choice expressed; the right of expressing an opinion; vote; suffrage: as, you have no *voice* in the matter.

Sic. How now, my masters! have you chose this man?
First Cit. He has our *voices*, sir. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 164.

Matters of moment were to be examined by a Iury, but determined by the maior part of the Councell, in which the President had two *voyces.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 151.

They who seek nothing but thir own just Liberty have always right to win it, and keep it, whenever they have Power, be the *Voices* never so numerous that oppose it.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of the church. *Bp. Fell.*

My *voice* is still for war.
Gods! can a Roman senate long debate
Which of the two to choose, slavery or death!
Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

He possibly thought that in the position I was holding I might have some *voice* in whatever decision was arrived at. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 861.

6. One who speaks; a speaker.

A potent *voice* of parliament,
A pillar steadfast in the storm.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxiii.

This no doubt is one of the chief praises of Gray, as of other poets, that he is the *voice* of emotions common to all mankind. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 173.

7. Wish or admonition made known in any way; command; injunction.

Ye would not be obedient unto the *voice* of the Lord your God. Deut. viii. 20.

He is dull of hearing who understands not the *voice* of God, unless it be clamorous in an express and a loud commandment. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.

8†. That which is said; report; rumor; hence, reputation; fame.

The common *voice*, I see, is verified
Of thee. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3. 176.

I fear you wrong him;
He has the *voice* to be an honest Roman.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Philenzo's dead already; . . .
The *voice* is, he is poison'd.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

The Lord of Andover is to have £20,000 in lieu of his mastership of the Horse, besides being to be made an earl and a privy counsellor, as the *voice* goes.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 19.

9†. A word; a term; a vocable. *Udall.*—10. In *phonetics*, sound uttered with resonance of the vocal cords, and not with a mere emission of breath; sonant utterance.—11. In *gram.*, that form of the verb or body of inflections which shows the relation of the subject of the affirmation or predication to the action expressed by the verb. In Latin there are two voices, active and passive, having different endings throughout. In Greek and Sanskrit the voices are active and middle, certain forms, mostly middle, being used in a passive sense. In English, again, there is no distinction of voices; every verb is active, and a passive meaning belongs only to certain verb-phrases, made with help of an auxiliary: thus, *he is praised*, *we have been loved.*—**Equal voices**, in *music.* See *equal.*—**In my voice**†, in my name.

Implore her, *in my voice*, that she make friends
To the strict deputy. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 185.

Inner voice. See *inner part*, under *inner.*—**In voice**, in a condition of vocal readiness for effective speaking or singing.—**Mean voice.** See *mean*³.—**Middle voice**, in *music.* See *middle part*, under *middle.*—**Veiled voice.** See *veil*, *n.*, 7.—**Voice of the silence**, intelligible words which some persons seem to themselves to hear in certain hypnotic states, as the clairaudient, and also in some cerebral disorders; an auditory hallucination.—**With one voice**, unanimously.

The Greekish heads, which *with one voice*
Call Agamemnon head and general.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 221.

voice (vois), *v.*; pret. and pp. *voiced*, ppr. *voicing.* [< *voice*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To give utterance to; assert; proclaim; declare; announce; rumor; report.

Rather assume thy right in silence . . . than *voice* it with claims and challenges. *Bacon*, Great Place (ed. 1887).

Here is much lamentation for the King of Denmark, whose disaster is *voiced* by all to be exceeding great.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 148.

We are, in fact, *voicing* a general and deepening discontent with the present state of society among the working classes. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 229.

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; regulate the tone of: as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ. See *voicing.*—3. To write the voice-parts of. *Hill*, Dict. Mus. Terms.—4†. To nominate; adjudge by acclamation; declare.

Your minds,
Pre-occupied with what you rather must do
Than what you should, made you against the grain
To *voice* him consul. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 242.

Like the drunken priests
In Bacchus' sacrifices, without reason
Voicing the leader-on a demi-god.
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 2.

Rumour will *voice* me the contempt of manhood,
Should I run on thus. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

5. In *phonetics*, to utter with voice or tone or sonancy, as distinguished from breath.

II.† *intrans.* To speak; vote; give opinion.

I remember, also, that this place [Acts xvi.] is pretended for the people's power of *voicing* in councils.
Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, § 41.

voiced (voist), *a.* [< *voice* + *-ed*².] Furnished with a voice: usually in composition: as, sweet-*voiced.*

That 's Erythæa,
Or some angel *voic'd* like her.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

voiceful (vois'fůl), *a.* [< *voice* + *-ful.*] Having a voice; vocal; sounding.

The seniors then did bear
The *voiceful* heralds' sceptres, sat within a sacred sphere,
On polish'd stones, and gave by turns their sentence.
Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 459.

The swelling of the *voiceful* sea.
Coleridge, Fancy in Nubibus.

voicefulness (vois'fůl-nes), *n.* The property or state of being voiceful; vocality.

In the wilds of these isles one drinks in the spirit of the sea, and its deep *voicefulness* fills the air.
Portfolio, N. S., IX. 187.

voiceless (vois'les), *a.* [< *voice* + *-less.*] 1. Having no voice, utterance, or vote; mute; dumb.

The proctors of the clergy were *voiceless* assistants.
Coke. (*Latham.*)

Childless and crownless, in her *voiceless* woe.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 79.

2. In *phonetics*, not voiced or sonant; surd.

voicelessness (vois'les-nes), *n.* The state of being voiceless; silence.

voice-part (vois'pärt), *n.* See *part*, 5, and *part-writing.*

voicer (voi'sėr), *n.* One who voices or regulates the tone of organ-pipes.

voice-thrill (vois'thril), *n.* Same as *vocal fremitus* (which see, under *vocal*).

voicing (voi'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *voice*, *v.*] The act, process, or result of regulating the tone of organ-pipes, so that they shall sound with the proper power, pitch, and quality. Voicing is the most delicate and important branch of organ-building, since success in it depends on attention to the minutest details.

void (void), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *void, voyd, voide*, < OF. *voide, vuide*, m. and f., also *void, vuid, vuit*, m., empty, waste, vast, wide, hollow, also deprived, destitute, devoid; as a noun, a void, waste; F. *vide*, empty, devoid; according to the usual derivation, < L. *viduus*, bereft of husband or wife, bereft, deprived; but this derivation is difficult phonetically and in view of the existing F. *veuf*, m., *veuve*, f., widowed, deprived (as a noun, a widower, widow), from the same L. *viduus.* The F. *vide* for *vuide*, however, has been influenced by association with the L. *viduus.* Another derivation, < LL. as if **vocitus* for **vacitus*, akin to *vacare*, be empty, *vacuus*, empty, *vacivus, vocivus* (see *vacuous*, vacant), rests on assumption. Cf. *avoid, devoid.*] I. *a.* 1. Empty, or not containing matter; vacant; not occupied; unfilled: as, a *void* space or place.

And he that shall a-complysshe that sete must also complysshe the *voyde* place at the table that Ioseph made.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 61.

The earth was without form, and *void* [was waste and *void*, R. V.], and darkness was upon the face of the deep.
Gen. i. 2.

I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along.
Shak., J. C., ii. 4. 37.

In the *void* offices around
Rung not a hoof, nor bayed a hound.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 17.

2. Having no holder or possessor; vacant; unoccupied; without incumbent.

The Bishoprick of Winchester falling *void*, the king sends presently to the Monks of the Cathedral Church to elect his Brother Athelmar. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 83.

A plantation should be begun at Agawam (being the best place in the land for tillage and cattle), least an enemy, finding it *void*, should possess and take it from us.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 118.

3†. Not taken up with business; leisure.

All the *void* time that is between the hours of work, sleep, and meat, that they be suffered to bestow every man as he liketh best himself.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

I chain him in my study, that, at *void* hours,
I may run over the story of his country. *Massinger.*

4. Being without; devoid; destitute; lacking; without; free from: usually with *of:* as, *void of* learning; *void of* common sense.

The moste parte of noble men and gentlemen within this Realme haue bene brought vp ignorantly and *voide of* good educac[i]ons.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 10.

Ye must be *void* from that desperate solicitude.
Traves, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 3.

He that is *void of* wisdom despiseth his neighbour.
Prov. xi. 12.

5. Not producing any effect; ineffectual; useless; vain; superfluous.

Voide leves puld to be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Wyth bones & *voyd* morsels fyll not thy trenchour, my friend, full. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

My word . . . shall not return to me *void*, but it shall accomplish that which I please. Isa. lv. 11.

The game [rocks of Scilly] is reckoned in the same manner as at mississipi, and the cast is *void* if the ball does not enter any of the holes.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 398.

6. Specifically, in *law*, without legal efficacy; incapable of being enforced by law; having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right: as, a deed not duly signed and sealed is *void;* a promise without consideration is *void.* In strictness the word is appropriate only of that which is so utterly without effect that a person may act as if it did not exist; but a thing may be void as to some persons and not as to others. *Void* is, however, often used in place of *voidable.* *Voidable* is appropriate for that which a person has the right to make of no effect by application to court to have it adjudged *void*, or in some cases by notice or declaration, as a conveyance in fraud of creditors which is effectual between the parties, but may be avoided by a creditor, or a contract of an infant, which may be effectual until he has disaffirmed it. That which is void is generally held incapable of confirmation; that which is simply voidable may be confirmed.

7†. Devoid of wealth; poor.

Yif thow haddyst entred in the path of this lyf a *voyde* wayferinge man, than woldest thow synge byforn the thef.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 5.

To make void, to render useless or of no effect.

For if they which are of the law be heirs, faith is *made void*, and the promise made of none effect. Rom. iv. 14.

It was thy device
By this alliance to *make void* my suit.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 142.

Void for uncertainty, said of a legal instrument the language of which is so vague or ambiguous that it cannot take effect.—**Void space**, in *physics*, a vacuum.=**Syn.** 1, 2, and 4. *Devoid*, etc. See *vacant.*—6. Invalid.

II. *n.* 1. An empty or unoccupied space; a vacuum.

The *Void* of Heav'n a gloomy Horror fills.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

The illimitable *Void.* *Thomson*, Summer, l. 34.

I do not like to see anything destroyed, any *void* produced in society. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

What peaceful hours I once enjoyed!
How sweet their memory still!
But they have left an aching *void*
The world can never fill.
Cowper, Oh, for a closer walk with God!

2. An opening; a solution of continuity in an inclosure of any kind; a space unfilled or not built up, as contrasted with closed or occupied areas.

The clerestory window [of Notre Dame, Paris], . . . although larger than such openings had been in Romanesque design, . . . nevertheless is simply an opening in a wall, the area of the solid still being greater than that of the *void.* *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 86.

3†. The last course or remove; the dessert.

There was a *void* of spice-plates and wine.
Coronation of Anne Boleyn (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 50).

void (void), *v.* [< ME. *voiden*, < OF. *voider, voidier, vuidier, vuider*, F. *vider* = Pr. *voiar, voyar, vueiar, voidar* = Cat. *vuydar*, make void; from the adj. Cf. *avoid.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make or leave vacant; quit; vacate; depart from; leave; hence, to clear; free; empty.

They *voidede* the cite of Ravenne by certeyn day assingned. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Now this feest is done, *voyde* ye the table.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 271.

Good Frederick, see the rooms be *voided* straight.
Marlowe, Faustus, iii. 4.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 62.

The princes would be private. *Void* the presence.
Marston, The Fawne, iii.

2. To emit, throw, or send out; empty out; specifically, to evacuate from the intestine or bladder: as, to *void* excrementitious matter.

The place of the Welles and of the Walles and of many other thinges ben ȝit apertly sene; but the richesse is *voyded* clene. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 279.

Whan the water was all *voided*, thei saugh the two stones that were vpon the two dragons.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

You that did *void* your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you spurn a stranger cur
Over your threshold. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 118.

3†. To lay aside; cease to use; divest one's self of.

He was glad of the gome, & o goode chere
Voidet his viser, auentid hym seluyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7092.

His locks, as blacke as pitchy night,
Were bound about and *voyded* from before.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 43.

4. To invalidate; annul; nullify; render of no validity or effect.

It was become a practice . . . to *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. *Clarendon.*

5†. To avoid; shun.

I *voyde* companye, I fle gladnesse.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 295.

This was the meane to *voyde* theyre stryves
And alle olde gruchchyng, and her hartis to glade.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

6†. To dismiss; send away.

He leet *voyden* out of his Chambre alle maner of men, Lordes and othere: for he wolde speke with me in Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

So when it liked hire to gon to reste,
And *voyded* weren they that *voyden* oughte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 912.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To go; depart.

With grete indygnacyon charged hym shortely without delaye to *voyde* out of his londe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Hit vanist verayly & *voyded* of syȝt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1547.

Let all that sweet is *void!* In me no mirth may dwell.
F. Greville (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 296).

2. (*a*†) To have an evacuation.

Here, for example, is "the memorable and prodigious history of a girl who for many years neither ate nor slept nor *voided.*" *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 544.

(*b*) To be emitted or evacuated. *Wiseman*, Surgery. [Rare.]—3†. To become empty or vacant.

Hit is wel oure entent whanne any succhee benefice *voydeth* of oure yifte yat ye make collacion to him yʳ of.
Henry V. (Ellis's Hist. Letters, I. 71).

voidable (voi'dạ-bl), *a.* [< *void* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being voided or evacuated.—2. In *law*, such that some person has a right to have it annulled. See *void*, *v. t.*, 6.

Such administration is not void, but *voidable* by sentence. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Voidable contract. See *contract.*

voidance (voi'dans), *n.* [< ME. *voidaunce*, < OF. *voidance*, < *voider*, make void: see *void*, *v.*] 1. The act of voiding or emptying.

Voydaunce (or voydynge), vacacio, evacuacio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 511.

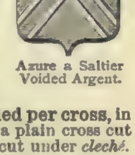
2. The act of casting away or getting rid.

What pains they require in the *voidance* of fond conceits.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xviii.

3. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.—4. The state of being void; vacancy, as of a benefice.—5†. Evasion; subterfuge.

And therefore I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocency (as I writ to the Lords) by cavillations or *voidances*, but to speak them the language that my heart speaketh to me, in excusing, extenuating, or ingenuously confessing.
Bacon, Letters, p. 137. (*Latham.*)

voided (voi'ded), *a.* [< *void*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Having a void or opening; pierced through; specifically, in *her.*, pierced through so as to show the field. When the word is used alone it generally denotes that only a narrow rim is left of the bearing described as voided. See *voided per cross*, below. Also *coursie*, *viudé.*


Azure a Saltier Voided Argent.

All [spangles] are *voided:* that is, hollow in the middle, with the circumference not flat but convex. . . . Our present spangles, in the flat shape, are quite modern.
S. K. Handbook of Textile Fabrics, p. 93.

Voided of the field. See *castle*, 2.—**Voided per cross**, in *her.*, having an opening of the shape of a plain cross cut through it, so as to show the field. See cut under *cleché.*—**Voided per pale**, in *her.*, having an opening extending palewise, so as to show the field.

voider (voi'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *voyder*, < ME. *voider;* < OF. *vuideur*, a voider, emptier, < *vuidier*, etc., make void: see *void*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which voids or annuls; one who vacates or empties.—2. Formerly, a tray or basket for carrying away utensils, dishes, etc., no longer required; especially, a tray or basket in which broken meat was carried from the table.

See ye haue *Voyders* ready for to auoyd the Morsels that they doe leaue on their Trenchours.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

The fool carries them away in a *voider.*
Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's, ii. 3.

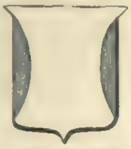
Enter . . . servingmen . . . with a *Voyder* and a wooden Knife to take away all.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

3. A clothes-basket. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. A means of avoiding; in the following

quotation, a screen from the heat of the sun; an arbor.

> With *voiders* vnder vines for violent sonnes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 339.

5. In *her.*, same as *flasque.*—6. In *medieval armor*, a contrivance for covering any part of the body which the plate-armor left exposed, as at the joints. It was commonly of chain-mail. The name was also given to the rondels. Compare *gusset.*



Argent two Voiders Gules.

voiding (voi'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *void*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which voids.—2. That which is voided; a remnant; a fragment.

> Oh! bestow
> Some poor remain, the *voiding* of thy table,
> A morsel to support my famish'd soul.
> *Rowe*, Jane Shore, v.

voiding-knife† (voi'ding-nīf), *n.* A knife or scraper used for clearing off crumbs and other remnants of food from the table into the voider.

voidly (void'li), *adv.* [< ME. *voidly*; < *void* + *-ly*².] In a void manner; emptily; vainly; idly.

> At Vaxor the vayn pepull *voidly* honourit
> Bachian, a bale fynde, as a blist god.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4384.

voidness (void'nes), *n.* The state or character of being void. (*a*) Emptiness; vacuity; destitution. (*b*) Nullity; inefficacy; want of binding force. (*c*) Want of substantiality. (*d*†) A void; a vacuum.

> The schoole of Pythagoras holdeth that there is a *voidnesse* without the world. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 671.

voigtite (voig'tīt), *n.* [Named after J. K. W. *Voigt* (1752–1821), a German mining official.] An altered and hydrated variety of the mica biotite, allied to the vermiculites.

voin†, *v.* Same as *foin*¹.

> For to *voine*, or strike below the girdle, we counted it base and too cowardly.
> *Sir J. Harington*, Ajax, Prol. (*Nares.*)

voir dire (vwor dēr). [OF. *voir dire*, to say the truth: see *verdict.*] In *law*. See *examination on the voir dire*, under *examination*.

voisinage† (voi'zi-nā̤j), *n.* [< F. *voisinage*: see *vicinage.*] Vicinage; neighborhood.

> That indeed was spoken to all the presbyters that came from Ephesus and the *voisinage*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 178.

voiture (voi'tṳ̄r), *n.* [F., = It. *vettura*, < L. *vectura*, transportation, conveyance: see *vecture*, *vettura.*] A carriage. *Arbuthnot.*

voivode, vaivode (voi'-, vā'vōd), *n.* [Also *vayvode*, and, after the G. or Pol. spelling with *w*, *waiwode*, *waywode*, also *waivode*; = F. *vayvode* = G. *vayvode*, *woiwode*, *wojewode*, < Russ. *voevoda* = Serv. *vojvoda* = Bohem. *vojevoda* = Pol. *wojewoda* = OBulg. *vojevoda* (> Lith. *vaivada* = Hung. *vajvoda*, *vajda* = NGr. *βοεβόδας*), a commander, general, etc.] The leader of an army; the title of certain rulers, particularly in Slavic countries; later, often in various countries, as in Poland, the head of an administrative division, as a province; in Moldavia and Wallachia, the former title of the princes; in Turkey, an inferior administrative official.

> The governor here [at Antioch] has the title of *waiwode*, and is under the pasha of Aleppo, but is appointed from Constantinople.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 192.

> Two chiefs, Ladislaus of Gara, palatine of the kingdom, and Nicholas of Wilac, *waivode* of Transylvania, . . . both aspired to the throne [of Hungary].
> *W. Coxe*, House of Austria, xvii.

voivodeship, vaivodeship (voi'-, vā'vōd-ship), *n.* [< *voivode*, *vaivode*, + *-ship.*] The office or authority of a voivode.

> John was to retain the title of king, together with Transylvania, and all that part of Hungary which was in his possession; and, on his death, his male issue was only to inherit his paternal dominions, and to hold the *waivodeship* of Transylvania. *W. Coxe*, House of Austria, xxxiii.

vol (vol), *n.* [F. *vol*, flight, in her. lure, < *voler*, fly: see *volant.*] In *her.*, two wings expanded and joined together where they would spring from the body of the bird, so as to make one figure. When the term is used alone the wings are understood to be raised with their points upward. See *vol abaissé*, below. Also called *wings conjoined in base.*—**Vol abaissé**, two wings joined together as in the vol, but with the points downward so that the joined part comes at the top of the escutcheon. Also called *wings conjoined in lure.* (See also *demi-vol.*)

vola (vō'lä̤), *n.*; pl. *volæ* (-lē). [L.] The hollow of the hand or foot.—**Superficialis volæ**, the volar artery, a branch of the radial in the ball of the thumb, which often connects with the continuation of the ulnar artery to complete the superficial palmar arch. See cut under *palmar*.

volable (vol'a̤-bl), *a.* [Appar. intended to be formed < L. *volare*, fly, + *-able.*] Nimble witted: a word put by Shakspere into the mouth of Armado.

> A most acute juvenal; *volable* and free of grace!
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 67.

volacious (vọ-lā'shus), *a.* [< L. *volare*, fly, + *-acious.*] Apt or fit to fly. *Encyc. Dict.*

voladora (vol-a̤-dō'rä̤), *n.* [< Sp. *voladora*, fem. of *volador*, flier.] In *mining*, one of the stones which are attached to the cross-arms of the arrastre, and are dragged round upon its floor, for the purpose of finely pulverizing the ore. See *arrastre*.

volæ, *n.* Plural of *vola*.

volage†, *a.* [< ME. *volage*, < OF. (and F.) *volage* = Pr. *volatge* = It. *volatico*, < L. *volaticus*, flying, winged, < *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] Giddy.

> With herte wylde and thought *volage*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1284.

> Anon they wroughten al hire lust *volage*.
> *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 135.

Volans (vō'lanz), *n.* [L., ppr. of *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] The constellation Piscis Volans.

volant (vō'la̤nt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *volant* = Sp. Pg. It. *volante*, < L. *volan(t-)s*, ppr. of *volare* (> It. *volare* = Sp. Pg. *volar* = F. *voler*), fly. From the same L. verb are also ult. E. *volage*, *volatile*, *volery*, *volet*, *volley*, *avolate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Passing through the air; flying.

> A star *volant* in the air. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 525.

> His *volant* Spirit will, he trusts, ascend
> To bliss unbounded, glory without end.
> *Wordsworth*, In Lombardy.

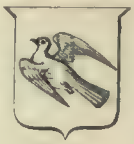
2. Able to fly; capable of flight; volitant: correlated with *reptant*, *natant*, *gradient*, etc.—3†. Freely passing from place to place; current.

> The English silver was now current, and our gold *volant* in the pope's court. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. Light and quick; nimble; rapid; active.

> His *volant* touch,
> Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
> Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 561.

5. In *her.*: (*a*) Represented as flying: noting a bird. (*b*) Represented as if in the air, not supported by anything, or creeping: noting insects or other flying creatures: as, a hive surrounded by bees *volant.*—**Volant en arrière.** See *arrière.*—**Volant overture**, in *her.*, flying with the wings spread out. Compare *overt*, 3, that epithet being abandoned for *overture* for the sake of euphony.



Volant.

II.† *n.* 1. A shuttlecock; hence, one who fluctuates between two parties; a trimmer.

> The Dutch had acted the *volant*, and done enough on the one side or the other to have kept the fire alive.
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 474. (*Davies.*)

2. A flounce, whether of a woman's skirt, or of a cover or curtain, or the like, especially when rich and decorative: as, a *volant* of point lace.

volante (vō-lån'te), *n.* [Sp., lit. 'flying': see *volant.*] A two-wheeled vehicle peculiar to Spanish-American countries, having a chaise-body hung forward of the axle, and driven by a postilion.

> The black driver of a *volante* reins up the horse he bestrides, and the animal himself swerves and stops.
> *G. W. Cable*, Grandissimes, p. 440.

volant-piece (vō'la̤nt-pēs), *n.* A part of the helmet which could be removed at will. It often formed one piece of armor, with an additional gorgerin or grande garde covering the throat from below the collar-bone, and reaching to the top plate or skull of the helmet, protecting especially the left side. This was adjusted at the moment of taking places for the tilt, and was secured with screws or the like. Compare *demi-mentonnière*.

Volapük (vō-lä-pük'), *n.* [< Volapük *Volapük*, lit. 'world-speech,' < *vol*, world, reduced and altered from E. *world*, + *-a-*, connecting vowel of compounds, + *pük*, speech or language, reduced and altered from E. *speak.*] An artificial language for international use, invented about 1879 by Johann Martin Schleyer, of Constance, Baden. The vocabulary consists of English, Latin, German, and other words cut down and variously manipulated, and the inflections and formatives are regular, admitting no exceptions.

> *Volapük* is designed to serve as a means of communication between persons whose native languages are not the same.
> *Charles E. Sprague*, Hand-Book of Volapük, p. v.

> Music will be the universal language, the *Volapük* of spiritual being. *O. W. Holmes*, Over the Teacups, p. 99.

Volapükist (vō-lä-pük'ist), *n.* [< *Volapük* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in Volapük; an advocate of the adoption of Volapük as a universal language.

> The *Volapükists* have thirteen newspapers in different parts of the world, printed in the new idiom.
> *Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 28, 1888. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

volar (vō'lä̤r), *a.* [< *vola* + *-ar*³.] 1. Of or pertaining to the palm, especially the ball of the thumb; thenar: as, the *volar* artery (the superficialis volæ).—2. Palmar; not dorsal, as a side or aspect of the hand: as, the *volar* surface of the fingers.

> In many Mammals the limbs themselves, owing to the rich supply of nerves on their *volar* and plantar surfaces, and to the power of movement possessed by their terminal joints, have similar functions.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 524.

volary† (vol'a̤-ri), *n.* See *volery*.

volata (vọ-lä'tä̤), *n.* In *music*, a run, roulade, or division.

volatile (vol'a̤-til), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *volatil*, n., < OF. (and F.) *volatil* = Sp. *volátil* = Pg. *volatil* = It. *volatile*, < L. *volatilis*, flying, winged (LL. neut. *volatile*, a winged creature, a fowl), < *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Flying, or able to fly; having the power of flight; volant; volitant.

> The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 728.

2. Having the quality of taking flight or passing off by spontaneous evaporation; evaporating rapidly; becoming diffused more or less freely in the atmosphere.

> It is anything but agreeable to be haunted by a suspicion that one's intellect is . . . exhaling, without your consciousness, like ether out of a phial; so that, at every glance, you find a smaller and less *volatile* residuum.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 43.

> There are no fixtures in nature. The universe is fluid and *volatile*. *Emerson*, Circles.

3. Lively; brisk; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change: as, a *volatile* disposition.

> You are as giddy and as *volatile* as ever.
> *Swift*, To Gay, May 4, 1732.

> What do you care about a handsome youth?
> They are so *volatile*, and tease their wives!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 24.

4. Transient; not permanent; not lasting.

> *Volatile* and fugitive instances of repentance.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 6.

Volatile alkali, ammonia.—**Volatile flycatcher.** Same as *volatile thrush.*—**Volatile liniment**, liniment of ammonia.—**Volatile oil**, an odorous vegetable principle having a strong pungent smell and taste, easily distilled with boiling water. The volatile oils contain no true fats, but are largely hydrocarbons. Also called *essential oil.*—**Volatile salts.** See *salt*¹.—**Volatile thrush.** See *Seisura.*=**Syn.** 3. Changeable, giddy, flighty, inconstant. See *volatility*.

II.† *n.* 1. A winged creature, as a bird or butterfly.

> Make we man to oure ymage and likenesse, and be he sovereyn to the fischis of the see, and to the *volatils* of hevene, and to unresonable bestis of erthe.
> *MS. Bodl.* 277. (*Halliwell.*)

> The flight of *volatiles*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

2. Wild fowl collectively.

> With him broghte he a jubbe of malvesye,
> And eek another, ful of fyn vernage,
> And *volatyl*, as ay was his usage.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 73.

volatileness (vol'a̤-til-nes), *n.* Volatility.

> Many mistakes which our immortal bard Shakespeare had by oversight, or the *volatileness* of his genius, suffered to creep into his works. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 48.

volatilisable, volatilisation, etc. See *volatilizable*, etc.

volatility (vol-a̤-til'i̤-ti), *n.* [< F. *volatilité* = Sp. *volatilidad* = Pg. *volatilidade* = It. *volatilità*; as *volatile* + *-ity.*] 1. The character of being volatile or of having the power of flight. [Rare.]

> The *volatility* of the butterfly.
> *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

2. The state or property of being volatile; disposition to exhale or evaporate; that property of a substance which disposes it to become more or less freely or rapidly diffused and wasted in the atmosphere; capability of evaporating, or being dissipated at ordinary atmospheric temperatures: as, the *volatility* of ether, alcohol, ammonia, or the essential oils.

> By the spirit of a plant we understand that pure elaborated oil which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, and in which the odour or smell consists.
> *Arbuthnot.*

3. The character of being volatile; frivolous, flighty, or giddy behavior; mutability of mind; levity; flightiness; fickleness: as, the *volatility* of youth.

> A *volatility* of temperament in the young lady.
> *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, vi.

=**Syn.** 3. *Lightness*, *Frivolity*, etc. (see *levity*), instability, giddiness.

volatilizable (vol′a̤-ti-lī-za̤-bl), *a.* [< *volatilize* + *-able.*] Capable of being volatilized. Also spelled *volatilisable.*

volatilization (vol-a̤-til-i-zā′sho̤n), *n.* [< F. *volatilisation* = Sp. *volatilizacion* = Pg. *volatilisação* = It. *volatilizzazione;* as *volatilize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of volatilizing, etherealizing, or diffusing; the act or process of rendering volatile. *Boyle.* Also spelled *volatilisation.*

> Modern Sociology juts out into the sea of Time two opposite promontories: the promontory of *Volatilization*, or the dispersion of the individual into the community, and the promontory of Solidification, or the concentration of the community into the individual.
> *Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 112.

> The residue thus left by *volatilization* of the alcohol was neutralized with milk of lime. *Science*, XIII. 361.

volatilize (vol′a̤-til-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *volatilized*, ppr. *volatilizing.* [< F. *volatiliser* = Sp. *volatilizar* = Pg. *volatilisar* = It. *volatilizzare;* as *volatile* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to exhale or evaporate; cause to pass off or be diffused in vapor or invisible effluvia.

> In temperature as well as brightness, the voltaic arc exceeds all other artificial sources of heat; by its means the most refractory substances are fused and *volatilized.*
> *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 401.

> Emerson, on his part, has *volatilized* the essence of New England thought into wreaths of spiritual beauty.
> *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 98.

II. *intrans.* To become volatile; pass off or be diffused in the form of vapor.

> It [mercury] also *volatilises* entirely by heat.
> *G. Gore*, Electro-Metal., p. 358.

> As the temperature increases we find . . . metals which *volatilize* at a low temperature.
> *J. N. Lockyer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVIII. 77.

Also spelled *volatilise.*

volation (vo̤-lā′sho̤n), *n.* [< L. *volare*, pp. *volatus*, fly: see *volant.*] Flight, as of a bird; the faculty or power of flight; volitation: as, "the muscles of *volation*," *Coues.*

volational (vo̤-lā′sho̤n-a̤l), *a.* [< *volation* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to volation, or the faculty of flight.

volator (vo̤-lā′to̤r), *n.* [< NL. *volator*, < L. *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] That which flies; specifically, a flying-fish.

vol-au-vent (vol′ō-voṅ′), *n.* [F., lit. 'flight in the wind': *vol*, flight (see *vol*); *au*, in the, to the; *vent*, wind (see *vent*²).] A sort of raised pie consisting of a delicate preparation of meat, fowl, or fish inclosed in a case of rich light puff-paste.

volborthite (vol′bôr-thīt), *n.* [So called after Alexander von *Volborth*, a Russian physician and scientist, by whom the species was described in 1838.] A mineral occurring in small tabular crystals of a green or yellow color and pearly luster. It is a hydrous copper vanadate.

volcanian (vol-kā′ni-a̤n), *a.* [< *volcano* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to a volcano; characteristic of or resembling a volcano; volcanic. [Rare.]

> A deep *volcanian* yellow took the place
> Of all her milder-mooned body's grace.
> *Keats*, Lamia, i.

volcanic (vol-kan′ik), *a.* [= F. *volcanique* = Sp. *volcánico* = Pg. *volcanico* = It. *vulcanico;* as *volcano* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by volcanoes or volcanic action: as, *volcanic* heat, *volcanic* rock, *volcanic* phenomena, etc.—**Volcanic bombs,** masses of lava, varying greatly in shape and size, but usually roughly rounded and occasionally hollow. Blocks of this kind, of immense size, have been thrown out by some South American volcanoes.—**Volcanic focus,** the supposed seat or center of activity in a volcanic region or beneath a volcano.—**Volcanic glass,** vitreous lava; obsidian.—**Volcanic mud,** the mixture of ashes and water either discharged from the crater of a volcano or formed on its flanks by the downward rush of water: called *lava d'acqua* in Italy, and *moya* in South America. It was by mud-lava that Herculaneum was overwhelmed, and mud has been poured out on an immense scale by the volcanoes of Java and South America.—**Volcanic rock,** rock which has been formed by volcanic agency; lava.

volcanically (vol-kan′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In the manner of a volcano; eruptively; figuratively, in a fiery or explosive manner.

> The accumulation of offences is . . . too literally exploded, blasted asunder *volcanically.* *Carlyle*, Heroes, iv.

volcanicity (vol-ka̤-nis′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *volcanic* + *-ity.*] Same as *volcanism:* rarely used. It is an imitation of the French term *volcanicité* formerly in use, but later French writers prefer *volcanisme.*

> The term volcanic action (volcanism or *volcanicity*) embraces all the phenomena connected with the expulsion of heated materials from the interior of the earth to the surface. *Geikie*, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 178.

volcanism (vol′ka̤-nizm), *n.* [< *volcano* + *-ism.*] The phenomena connected with volcanoes and volcanic activity. As used by Humboldt and some others, it includes also earthquakes, hot springs, and every form of geological dynamics directly connected with the "reaction of the interior of our planet against its crust and surface" (*Humboldt*). Also *vulcanism.*

> To throw some light on the nature and connection of the chief causes which have been concerned in carrying on that complicated series of geological dynamics which we include under the comprehensive term of *volcanism*, and of which the earthquake and volcano are two of the most striking manifestations.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Earthquakes, Volcanoes, and Mountain-[Building, p. 69.

volcanist (vol′ka̤-nist), *n.* [< *volcano* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in or occupied with the scientific study of the history and phenomena of volcanoes.

volcanity (vol-kan′i̤-ti), *n.* [< *volcan*(*ic*) + *-ity.*] The state of being volcanic or of volcanic origin. [Rare.]

volcano (vol-kā′nō), *n.*; pl. *volcanoes, volcanos* (-nōz). [Formerly also *vulcano;* = F. *volcan* (> Sp. *volcan* = Pg. *volcão, vulcão*), < It. *volcano*, also *vulcano*, a burning mountain, prop. first applied to Mt. Etna, which was especially feigned to be the seat of Hephæstus (Vulcan), < L. *Volcanus*, later *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire, also fig. fire: see *Vulcan.*] **1.** A mountain or other elevation having at or near its apex an opening in the earth's crust from which heated materials are expelled either continuously or at regular or irregular intervals. These materials are molten rock (lava), ashes, cinders, large fragments of solid rock, mud, water, steam, and various gases. Such openings are ordinarily surrounded by more or less conical accumulations of the erupted materials, and it is to such cones that the term *volcano* is usually applied. The opening through which the lava rises is called the *vent* or *chimney*, and the cup-shaped enlargement of it, in its upper parts, the *crater;* there may be one such opening at the summit or on the flanks of the cone, or there may be a considerable number of them. In many volcanoes a central cone has upon its flanks a considerable number of minor cones (parasitic cones, as they are sometimes called). Etna has more than two hundred quite conspicuous cones within a radius of ten miles from the center of the main crater. The size and elevation of volcanoes vary greatly. The very high ones, like Cotopaxi and Popocatepetl and many others, are built up on high plateaus; others, like the extinct or dormant volcanoes of the Sierra Nevada of California, are chiefly made up of other than volcanic material, masked by the flow of eruptive matter down the slopes of a preëxisting older mass. Volcanoes and volcanic regions vary greatly in the degree of their activity and in the length and frequency of their periods of repose; those volcanoes which during the historic period have shown no signs of activity are said to be extinct, or dormant if a long interval has elapsed since the last eruption. Nothing definite was known of the volcanic forces pent up within the area covered by Vesuvius prior to A. D. 79, when the great catastrophe took place by which Pompeii was overwhelmed, and which was briefly described by Pliny the Younger in his narrative of the death of his uncle, Pliny the Elder. Volcanoes and volcanic areas are very irregularly distributed over the earth, but are chiefly in the neighborhood of the ocean. The Asiatic and the American shores of the Pacific — not continuously, but in many places — are dotted with volcanoes, from Japan to the islands of the Indian Ocean, and from Patagonia to Alaska. The most active volcanic center in the world is the island of Java and its vicinity. This island, having about the area of England, contains forty-nine great volcanic cones, some of which are 12,000 feet in height. The eruption of Krakatoa, an island in the Sunda Strait, which took place in the closing days of August, 1883, was the most violent and destructive event of the kind of which history has any record. Nearly forty thousand persons were drowned along the coast adjacent to the Strait of Sunda by waves set in motion by the inrush of water to fill the cavity caused by the expulsion of material from the crater.

2. A kind of firework. See *fizgig*¹, 2.—**Submarine volcano.** See *submarine.*—**Volcano-ship,** a vessel loaded with combustibles and missiles for explosion against another ship or against a stationary structure.

> The burning *volcano-ship* at the siege of Antwerp.
> *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 157.

volcanoism (vol-kā′nō-izm), *n.* [< *volcano* + *-ism.*] Violent and destructive eruptiveness. [Rare.]

> Not blaze out, . . . as wasteful *volcanoism*, to scorch and consume! *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 10.

volcanological (vol-kā-no̤-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *volcanolog-y* + *-ical.*] Relating to or in the manner of volcanology; in a scientific manner, from the point of view of the investigator of volcanic phenomena. Also *vulcanological.*

volcanology (vol-ka̤-nol′o̤-ji), *n.* [< *volcano* + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The scientific study of volcanic phenomena. Also *vulcanology.*

> His annual account of the progress in *volcanology* and seismology for 1885. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 210.

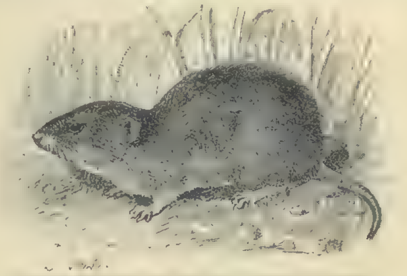
vole¹ (vōl), *n.* [< F. *vole*, < *voler*, fly, < L. *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] In *card-playing*, a winning of all the tricks played in one deal.

> Ladies, I'll venture for the *vole.*
> *Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

> "A *vole!* a *vole!*" she cried, "'tis fairly won;
> My game is ended, and my work is done." *Crabbe.*

vole¹ (vōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *voled*, ppr. *voling.* [< *vole*¹, *n.*] In *card-playing*, to win all the tricks played in one deal.

vole² (vōl), *n.* [Short for *vole-mouse.*] A short-tailed field-mouse or meadow-mouse; a campagnol or arvicoline; any member of the genus *Arvicola* in a broad sense. All the *Arvicolinæ* are voles, though some of them, as the lemming and muskrat, are usually called by other names. They are mostly terrestrial, tending to be aquatic, abound in the sphagnous swamps and/low moist ground of nearly all parts of the northern hemisphere, and are on the whole among the most mischievous of mammals. The common vole, meadow-mouse, or short-tailed field-mouse of Europe is *A. agrestis.* The water-vole or water-rat is a larger species, *A. amphibius*, almost as aquatic as a muskrat. Some voles are widely distributed, among them one common to the northerly parts of both hemispheres, the red-backed vole, *Evotomys rutilus.* The commonest representatives in the United States are *Arvicola riparius, A. austerus,* and *A. pinetorum.* A very large species of British America is *A. xanthognatha.* The name *vole* is purely British, being seldom heard in the United States, or used in books treating of the American species, which are called *field-mice* and *meadow-mice.* See also cuts under *Arvicola, Evotomys, Synaptomys,* and *water-rat.*


Common European Meadow-vole (*Arvicola agrestis*).

volently† (vō′le̤nt-li), *adv.* Willingly. [Rare.]

> Into the pit they run against their will that ran so *volently*, so violently, to the brink of it.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 237.

volery† (vol′e̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *voleries* (-riz). [Also *volary, vollary;* < OF. *voliere*, a cage, coop, dovecote, F. *volière*, an aviary, also OF. *volier*, a large cage or aviary; cf. *volerie*, "a place over the stage which we called the heaven" (Cotgrave), i. e. 'place of flying'; < *voler*, fly, < L. *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] **1.** A large bird-cage or inclosure in which the birds have room to fly.

> I thought thee then our Orpheus, that wouldst try,
> Like him, to make the air one *volary.*
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xvi.

> Sitting moping like three or four melancholy Birds in a spacious *Vollary.* *Etherege*, Man of Mode, v.

> Having seene the roomes, we went to y^e *volary*, w^ch has a cupola in the middle of it, greate trees and bushes, it being full of birds, who drank at two fountaines.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, March 1, 1644.

2. The birds confined in such an inclosure; a flight or flock of birds.

> An old boy, at his first appearance, . . . is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*, amongst which there will not be wanting some birds of prey. *Locke*, Education, § 94.

volet (vol′ā), *n.* [OF. *volet*, a cloth spread on the ground to hold grain, a shutter, etc., < *voler*, fly, < L. *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] **1.** A veil, especially one worn by women, and forming a part of the outdoor dress in the middle ages.—**2.** In *painting*, one of the wings or shutters of a picture formed as a triptych, as in Rubens's "Descent from the Cross" in Antwerp Cathedral, the volets of which are painted on both sides.

> Small triptychs with folding-doors or *volets* in boxwood. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exh.* 1862, No. 1042.

3. A door, or one leaf of a door, in ornamental furniture and similar decorative objects.

volge†, *n.* [< L. *volgus, vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar.*] The vulgar; the rabble.

> One had as good be dumb as not speak with the *volge.*
> *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. viii. 32. (*Davies.*)

volitable† (vol′i-ta̤-bl), *a.* [< L. *volitare*, fly to and fro: see *volitant.*] Capable of being volatilized; volatilizable.

volitant (vol′i-ta̤nt), *a.* [< L. *volitan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *volitare*, fly to and fro, freq. of *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] Flying; having the power of flight; volant: as, the bat is a *volitant* quadruped.

Volitantia† (vol-i-tan′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *volitan*(*t-*)*s*, flying: see *volitant.*] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the eleventh order, containing flying quadrupeds in two families, *Dermoptera* and *Chiroptera*, or the so-called flying-lemurs and the bats—thus an artificial group, now abolished.

volitation (vol-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *volitare*, pp. *volitatus*, fly to and fro: see *volitant.*] The act of flying; the power of flight, or its habitual exercise; flight; volation.

volitational (vol-i-tā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *volitation* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to volitation or flight.

Volitatores† (vol″i-tạ-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *volitare*, fly: see *volitant.*] In *ornith.*, in Macgillivray's system, an order of birds, the skimmers, composed of such species as swallows, bee-eaters, and goatsuckers: an artificial group.

volitatory (vol′i-tạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *volitare*, pp. *volitatus*, fly, + *-ory.*] Same as *volitorial.*

volitient (vọ̄-lish′ẹnt), *a.* [Irreg. < *voliti(on)* + *-ent.*] Having freedom of will; exercising the will; willing. [Rare.]

> I [Lucifer] chose this ruin; I elected it
> Of my will, not of service. What I do
> I do *volitient*, not obedient.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

volition (vọ̄-lish′ọn), *n.* [< F. *volition* = Sp. *volicion* = Pg. *volição* = It. *volizione*, < ML. *volitio(n-)*, will, volition, < L. *velle*, ind. pres. *volo*, will: see *will*^{1}.] 1. The act of willing; the exercise of the will. Volition does not consist in forming a choice or preference, but in an act of the soul in which the agent is generally held to have a peculiar sense of reaction.

> The actual exercise of that power [the will], by directing any particular action or its forbearance, is . . . *volition.*
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 5.

> Will is indeed an ambiguous word, being sometimes put for the faculty of willing, sometimes for the act of that faculty, besides other meanings. But *volition* always signifies the act of willing, and nothing else. Willingness, I think, is opposed to unwillingness or aversion. A man is willing to do what he has no aversion to do, or what he has some desire to do, though perhaps he has not the opportunity; and I think this is never called *volition.*
> *Reid*, Letter to Dr. J. Gregory (Works, ed. Hamilton, p. 79).

> An artist's brain receives and stores images often without distinct *volition.* *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

> When a man's arm is raised in sequence to that state of consciousness we call a *volition*, the *volition* is not the immediate cause of the elevation of the arm.
> *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 495.

2. The power of willing; will.

> In that young bosom are often stirring passions as strong as our own, . . . a *volition* not less supreme. *D'Israeli.*

> The play of the features, the vocal exclamations, the gesticulations of the arms, &c., come under the domain of our *volition.* *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 362.

volitional (vọ̄-lish′ọn-al), *a.* [< *volition* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to volition.

> The *volitional* impulse. *Bacon.*

> What is termed self-control, prudential restraint, moral strength, consists in the intellectual permanency of the *volitional* element of our feelings.
> *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 21.

> There is no more miserable human being than one in whom nothing is habitual but indecision, and for whom the lighting of every cigar, the drinking of every cup, the time of rising and going to bed every day, and the beginning of every bit of work, are subjects of express *volitional* deliberation. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 122.

Volitional insanity, a form of mental disease in which the most striking phenomena are those relating to perverted or impaired will-power.

volitionally (vọ̄-lish′ọn-al-i), *adv.* In a volitional manner; as respects volition; by the act of willing.

> It was able to move its right leg *volitionally* in all directions. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 1415.

volitionary (vọ̄-lish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *volition* + *-ary.*] Volitional.

> Dr. Berry Haycraft gave an account of some experiments which extend our knowledge of *volitionary* movement and explain the production of the muscle and heart sounds. *Nature*, XLI. 358.

volitionless (vọ̄-lish′ọn-les), *a.* [< *volition* + *-less.*] Without volition.

> The *volitionless* will.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 415.

volitive (vol′i-tiv), *a.* [< *volit(ion)* + *-ive.*] 1. Having the power to will; exercising volition.

> It is, therefore, an unreasonable conceit to think that God will continue an active, vital, intellective, *volitive* nature, form, power, force, inclination, in a noble substance, which shall use none of these for many hundred or thousand years, and so continue them in vain.
> *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

2. Originating in the will.

> Wundt regards apperception as a particular process, inserted between perception and *volitive* excitement.
> *Alien. and Neurol.* (trans.), VI. 519.

3. In *rhet.*, expressing a wish or permission: as, a *volitive* proposition.

Volitores (vol-i-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Volatores*, pl. of *volator*, a flier: see *volator.*] In Owen's classification, those birds which move solely or chiefly by flight, or are preëminent in ability to fly. It is the fifth order of the system, embracing 11 families, as the swifts, humming-birds, goatsuckers, kingfishers, hornbills, etc., intervening between his *Cantores* or singers and *Scansores* or climbers. It is an artificial group, practically equivalent to those *Picariæ* which are not yoke-toed, or to *Picariæ* with the old group *Scansores* eliminated. [Not in use.]

volitorial (vol-i-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *Volitores* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to the *Volitores.*

Volkameria (vol-kạ-mē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of *Volkamer*, a German botanist.] 1. A Linnean genus of verbenaceous shrubs, now included in *Clerodendron.* Several species are cultivated for beauty or fragrance in tropical gardens, as *C.* (*V.*) *aculeatum*, an American plant, and especially *C.* (*V.*) *fragrans* from China. *C.* (*V.*) *inerme* of maritime India is richly perfumed, and has a local reputation as a febrifuge. 2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the former genus *Volkameria.*

Volkmannia (volk-man′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Volkmann* (see def.).] A fossil plant found in the coal-measures, and in regard to the nature of which there has been much uncertainty. It has recently been shown to be the fruit of *Asterophyllites* of Brongniart (*Calamocladus* of Schimper). The plant was named by Sternberg, in 1820, in honor of G. A. Volkmann, author of "Silesia Subterranea" (1720), in which work some of the fossil plants of that part of Germany were described.

vollenge†, *n.* See *valanche.*

volley (vol′i), *n.* [Formerly also *vollie, voley;* < OF. *volee*, F. *volée* = Sp. *volada* = It. *volata*, a flight, < ML. as if **volata*, < L. *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] 1. The flight of a number of missile weapons together; hence, the discharge simultaneously, or nearly so, of a number of missile weapons.

> A *volley* of our needless shot. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 5. 5.

> It may even be the case that in defensive positions, where the extent of ground open to view is considerable, long-range infantry fire regulated by *volleys* may be attempted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 357.

2. Hence, a noisy or explosive burst or emission of many things at once.

> A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 33.

> What were those thousands of blaspheming Cavaliers about him, whose mouthes let fly Oaths and Curses by the *voley*? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

> We heard a *volley* of oaths and curses.
> *Addison*, Tatler, No. 254.

3. In *lawn-tennis* and *tennis*, a return of the ball by the racket before it touches the ground, especially a swift return.—**At volley, on the volley** [F. *à la volée*], on the fly; in passing; at random.

> What we spake *on the voley* begins to work.
> *Massinger*, Picture, iii. 6.

> *P. jun.* Call you this jeering! I can play at this;
> 'Tis like a ball at tennis.
> *Alm.* It is indeed, sir,
> When we do speak *at volley* all the ill
> We can one of another. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv.

volley (vol′i), *v.* [< *volley, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To discharge in a volley, or as if in a volley: often with *out.* Compare *volleyed.*

> Another [hound]
> Against the welkin *volleys out* his voice.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 921.

2. In *lawn-tennis* and *tennis*, to return on the fly: said of the ball; drive (the ball) with the racket before it strikes the ground.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fly together, as missiles; hence, to issue or be discharged in large number or quantity.

> The *volleying* rain and tossing breeze.
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

> Nothing good comes of brass, from whose embrasures there *vollies* forth but impudence, insolence, defiance.
> *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 72.

2. To sound together, or in continuous or repeated explosions, as firearms.

> And there the *volleying* thunders pour,
> Till waves grow smoother to the roar.
> *Byron*, Siege of Corinth, ii.

> Cannon in front of them
> *Volley'd* and thunder'd.
> *Tennyson*, Charge of the Light Brigade.

3. In *lawn-tennis* and *tennis*, to return the ball before it touches the ground, especially by a swift stroke: as, he *volleys* well.

volley-gun (vol′i-gun), *n.* A machine-gun or mitrailleuse.

volow† (vol′ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *folewen, folwen, fulwen, fullen*, < AS. *fulwian, fullian*, baptize: see *full*^{3}. The word is usually derived from L. *volo*, I will, that being the first word of the response used in the service.] To baptize: applied contemptuously by the Reformers.

> They brought them to confirmation straight from baptism, so that now oft-times they be *volowed* and bishopped both in one day.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 72.

volower† (vol′ọ̄-ėr), *n.* One who baptizes.

Volscian (vol′ṣian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Volsci*, the Volscians: see II., 1.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Volscians.

II. *n.* 1. A member of an ancient Italic people who dwelt southeast of Rome.—2. The language of the Volscians, related to Umbrian.

volsella (vol-sel′ä), *n.* 1. Same as *vulsella.*—2†. Same as *acanthobolus.*

volt^{1} (vōlt), *n.* [< F. *volte*, a turn or wheel, < It. *volta*, a turn, < L. *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn about or round: see *vault*^{2}, *volute.*] 1. In the *manège*, a round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sidewise round a center, with the head turned outward.—2. In *fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

volt^{2} (vōlt), *n.* [= F. *volte;* < It. *Volta*, the name of the inventor of the voltaic battery.] The practical unit of electromotive force. It is 10^8 absolute units of E. M. F. on the centimeter-gram-second system of electromagnetic units, and is a little less than the E. M. F. of a Daniell cell. It is defined by the International Electrical Congress (1893) and by United States statute (1894) as the electromotive force that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere, and which is practically equal to $\frac{1000}{1434}$ of the E. M. F. between the poles of what is known as the standard Clark voltaic cell, at a temperature of 15° C.

volta (vōl′tạ̈), *n.*; pl. *volte* (-te). [It., a turn: see *volt*^{1}.] 1. An old dance. See *lavolta.*—2. In *music*, turn or time: as, *una volta*, once; *due volte*, twice; *prima volta*, first time. Abbreviated *v.*

volta-electric (vol″tạ̈-ẹ̄-lek′trik), *a.* Pertaining to voltaic electricity or galvanism: as, *volta-electric* induction.

volta-electricity (vol″tạ̈-ē-lek-tris′ị-ti), *n.* Same as *voltaic electricity*, or *galvanic electricity.* See *electricity.* See *voltaic current*, under *voltaic.*

volta-electrometer (vol″tạ̈-ē-lek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for the exact measurement of electric currents; a voltameter.

volta-electromotive (vol″tạ̈-ẹ̄-lek-trọ̄-mō′tiv), *a.* Producing, or produced by, voltaic electromotion.—**Volta-electromotive force**, electromotive force produced in a manner analogous to that of the voltaic battery.

voltage^{1} (vōl′tạ̄j), *n.* [< *volt*^{1} + *-age.*] In the *manège*, the act of making a horse work upon volts. *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

voltage^{2} (vōl′tạ̄j), *n.* [< *volt*^{2} + *-age.*] Electromotive force reckoned in volts. The voltage of a dynamo under any particular working conditions is the number of volts of electromotive force in its circuit under these conditions.

voltagraphy (vol-tag′rạ-fi), *n.* [Irreg. < *volta(ic)* + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The art of copying in metals deposited by electrolytic action any form or pattern which is made the negative surface of a voltaic circuit; copying by electrotypy.

voltaic (vol-tā′ik), *a.* [< *Volta* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Alessandro Volta, an Italian physicist (1745–1827), who shares with Galvani the honor of having discovered the means of producing an electric current at the expense of chemical action upon one of two united plates of dissimilar metals. Of the two, however, the higher credit is due to Volta; consequently, *voltaic* is more commonly used than *galvanic.*—**Poles of a voltaic pile.** See *pole*^{2}.—**Voltaic arc.** See *arc*^{1}, and *electric light* (under *electric*).—**Voltaic arch.** Same as *voltaic arc.*—**Voltaic battery, cell.** See *battery*, 8 (*b*), and *cell*, 8 (with cuts).—**Voltaic current**, an electric current produced by a voltaic battery: sometimes applied to electric currents generally.—**Voltaic field**, the space surrounding the electrodes or plates in an electrolytic cell during the process of electrolysis.—**Voltaic induction.** See *induction*, 6.—**Voltaic pencil**, a pencil by which etchings are executed by the action of a voltaic arc at its point.—**Voltaic pile**, a column formed by successive pairs of plates of two dissimilar metals, as zinc and copper, alternating with moistened flannel or pasteboard, in regular order of succession: an early form of chemical battery devised by Volta. See cuts under *battery*, 8.

Voltairean (vol-tãr′ẹ̄-ạn), *a.* Same as *Voltairian.*

Voltairian (vol-tãr′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Voltaire* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Voltaire (François Marie Arouet, who when about 25 years old took the name of Voltaire, said to be an anagram of "Arouet, l. j." (that is, F. *le jeune*, the younger)), a famous French poet, dramatist, and historian (1694–1778); resembling Voltaire.

> "Say they're levanting, Buchan," said Miller, who liked his joke, and would not have objected to be called *Voltairian.* *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

II. *n.* One who advocates the principles of Voltaire.

Voltairianism (vol-tãr′i-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Voltairian* + *-ism.*] The Voltairian spirit; the doctrines or philosophy of Voltaire; specifically, the incredulity or skepticism, especially in regard to revealed Christianity, often attributed to Voltaire.

Voltairism (vol-tãr′izm), *n.* [< *Voltaire* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The principles or practice of Voltaire; skepticism; infidelity.

In Luther's own country Protestantism soon dwindled into a rather barren affair, . . . the essence of it sceptical contention: which indeed has jangled more and more down to *Voltaireism.* *Carlyle*, Heroes, iv.

voltaism (vol′ta̤-izm), *n.* [< *Volta* (see def.) + *-ism.*] That branch of electrical science which discusses the production of an electric current by the chemical action between dissimilar metals immersed in a liquid. It is so named from the Italian physicist Volta, whose experiments contributed greatly to the establishment of this branch of science. See *voltaic.*

voltaite (vol′ta̤-īt), *n.* [< *Volta* (see *voltaic*) + *-ite*^{2}.] In *mineral.*, a hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in isometric crystals of a green to black color: first found at the solfatara near Naples.

voltameter (vol-tam′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *volta(ic)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An electrolytic cell arranged for quantitative measurement of the amount of decomposition produced by the passage through it of an electric current, and hence used as an indirect means of measuring the strength of the current.

voltametric (vol-ta̤-met′rik), *a.* Pertaining to or involving the use of a voltameter: as, *voltametric* measurement.

volt-ammeter (vōlt′am″e-tėr), *n.* **1.** A combination of a volt-meter and a transformer, for the measurement of alternating currents. The secondary or thick-wire coil of the transformer is included in the circuit through which the current passes, while the primary or thin-wire coil is closed through the volt-meter. **2.** An instrument which can be used for measuring either volts or amperes.

volt-ampere (vōlt′am-pãr″), *n.* The rate of working or activity in an electric circuit when the electromotive force is one volt and the current one ampere; a watt.

voltaplast (vol′ta̤-plåst), *n.* [< *volta(ic)* + Gr. *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold.] A kind of voltaic battery used in electrotyping.

Volta's pile. See *battery*, 8 (*b*).

Volta's pistol. See *pistol.*

voltatype (vol′ta̤-tīp), *n.* [< *volta(ic)* + Gr. *τύπος*, type: see *type.*] Same as *electrotype.*

volt-coulomb (vōlt′kö-lom″), *n.* Same as *joule.*

volte, *n.* Plural of *volta.*

volti (vōl′ti), *v.* [It., impv. of *voltare*, turn, < L. *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn: see *volt*^{1}, *volve.*] In *music*, same as *verte.*—**Volti subito.** See *verte subito.*

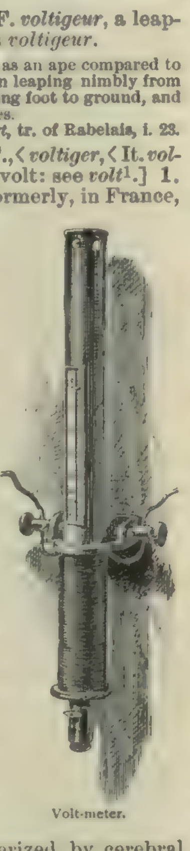
voltiger† (vol′ti-jėr), *n.* [< F. *voltigeur*, a leaper: see *voltigeur.*] Same as *voltigeur.*

The *voltiger* of Ferrara was but as an ape compared to him. He was singularly skilful in leaping nimbly from one horse to another without putting foot to ground, and these horses were called desultories.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

voltigeur (vol-ti-zhėr′), *n.* [F., < *voltiger*, < It. *volteggiare*, vault, < *volta*, a turn, volt: see *volt*^{1}.] **1.** A leaper; a vaulter.—**2.** Formerly, in France, a member of a light-armed picked company, placed on the left of a battalion; under the second empire, a member of one of several special infantry regiments.

voltite (vol′tīt), *n.* In *elect.*, an insulating material consisting of a mixture of a specially prepared gelatin with resin-oil, oxidized linseed-oil, resin, and paraffin.

volt-meter (vōlt′mē″tėr), *n.* An electrometer, or a high-resistance galvanometer, or a galvanometer combined with a resistance calibrated so that its indications show the number of volts E. M. F. in the circuit between its terminals. The cut shows one form of volt-meter, for the construction of which see *ampere-meter.*


Volt-meter.

volto†, *n.* [It.: see *vault*^{1}.] A vault.

Entring the church, admirable is the bredth of the *volto* or roofe.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 19, 1644.

Voltolini's disease. A disease of childhood, characterized by cerebral symptoms, and followed by permanent deafness.

Voltzia (volt′si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after P. L. *Voltz* (1785–1840), a French mining engineer.] The generic name given by Brongniart (1828) to a fossil plant which first appeared in the Permian, and found also, in several localities, in the various divisions of the European Trias, and in rocks of the same age in India. *Voltzia* belongs to the *Coniferæ*, and is placed by Schenk among the *Taxodineæ.* It is a tree of considerable height, resembling *Araucaria* in general appearance, but having a fructification analogous to that of the *Taxodineæ.* The fossils called *Cyclopteris Liebeana* by Geinitz are considered by Kidston as being, in all probability, the bracts of a cone of *Voltzia.* The *Glyptolepis* of Schimper and the *Glyptolepidium* of Heer were also (in 1884) placed by Schenk under *Voltzia.*

voltzine (volt′sin), *n.* [< *Voltz* (see *Voltzia*) + *-ine*^{2}.] A rose-red, yellowish, or brownish opaque or subtranslucent mineral, occurring in implanted spherical globules with thin lamellar structure. It is an oxysulphid of zinc.

voltzite (volt′sīt), *n.* [< *Voltz* (see *Voltzia*) + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *voltzine.*

volubilate (vol′ū-bi-lāt), *a.* [< L. *volubilis*, turning (see *voluble*) + *-ate*^{1}.] In *bot.*, twining; voluble.

volubile (vol′ụ-bil), *a.* [Formerly also *volubil;* < L. *volubilis*, whirling, that is turned round: see *voluble.*] **1**†. Same as *voluble*, 1.

This less *volubil* earth,
By shorter flight to the east, had left him there.
Milton, P. L., iv. 594.

2. In *bot.*, same as *voluble*, 4. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 95.

volubility (vol-ụ-bil′ị-ti), *n.* [< F. *volubilité*, < L. *volubilita(t-)s*, a rapid whirling motion, fluency (of speech), < *volubilis*, whirling, voluble: see *voluble.*] **1.** The state or character of being voluble in speech; excessive fluency or readiness in speaking; unchecked flow of talk.

A lacquey that runs on errands for him, and can whisper a light message to a loose wench with some round *volubility.* *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

He [the emperor] first attacked Cardinal Fesch, and, singularly enough, launched forth with uncommon *volubility* into a discussion on ecclesiastical principles and usages, without possessing the slightest notion, either historical or theological, of the subject.
Memoirs of Talleyrand, in The Century, XLI. 701.

2. A rolling or revolving; aptness to roll; revolution; hence, mutability.

Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility* turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*

Volubility of human affairs. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

voluble (vol′ū-bl), *a.* [< F. *voluble* = Sp. *voluble* = Pg. *voluvel* = It. *volubile*, < L. *volubilis*, that turns around, whirling, fluent (of speech), < *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn round or about: see *volve.*] **1.** Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily turned or set in motion; apt to roll; rolling; rotating; revolving.

The most excellent of all the figures Geometrical is the round for his many perfections. First because he is euen and smooth, without any angle or interruption, most *voluble* and apt to turne, and to continue motion, which is the author of life. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 81.

Yeares, like a ball, are *voluble*, and run;
Houres, like false Vowes, no sooner spoke than done.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 141).

Would you like to hear yesterday's sermon over and over again—eternally *voluble!* *Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

2. Characterized by a great flow of words or by glibness of utterance; speaking with plausible fluency: as, a *voluble* politician.

Cassio, . . . a knave very *voluble.*
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 242.

A man's tongue is *voluble*, and pours
Words out of all sorts ev'ry way. Such as you speak you
hear. *Chapman*, Iliad, xx. 228.

If a man hath a *voluble* Tongue, we say, He hath the gift of Prayer. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 90.

[Formerly it might be used of readiness and ease in speaking without the notion of excess.

It [speech] ought to be *voluble* vpon the tongue, and tunable to the eare.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 168.

He [Archbishop Abbot] was painful, stout, severe against bad manners, of a grave and *voluble* eloquence.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 65. (*Trench.*)]

3†. Changeable; mutable.

He . . . almost puts
Faith in a fever, and deifies alone
Voluble chance.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

4. In *bot.*, of a twining habit; rising spirally around a support, as the hop.

volubleness (vol′ụ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being voluble; volubility.

volubly (vol′ụ-bli), *adv.* In a voluble or fluent manner.

"O Gods," said he, "how *volubly* doth talk
This eating gulf!" *Chapman*, Odyssey, xviii. 41.

Fallacies which, when set down on paper, are at once detected, pass for unanswerable arguments when dexterously and *volubly* urged in Parliament, at the bar, or in private conversation. *Macaulay*, History.

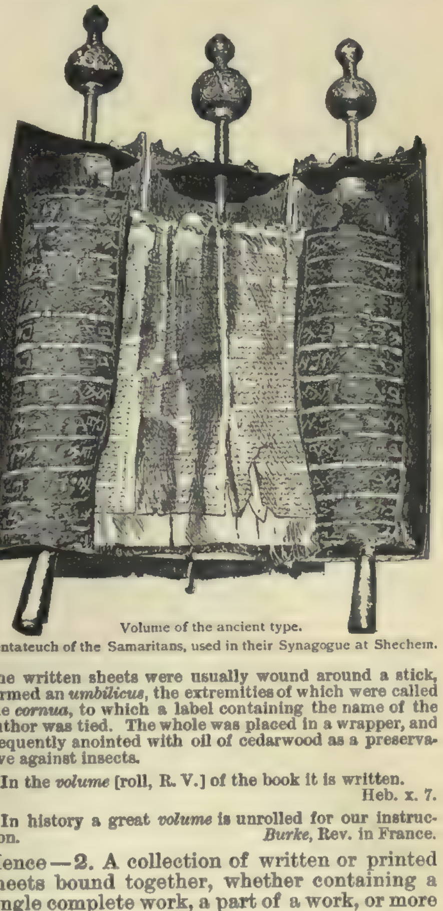
Volucella (vol-ụ-sel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < L. *volucris*, fitted for flight: see *Volucres.*] A notable genus of syrphid flies, some of them mimicking bumblebees in general appearance, and parasitic, in the larval state, upon the larvæ of these bees and in the nests of wasps. Forty-five species are known in North America, and seven in Europe.

Volucres (vol′ụ-krēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *volucer* or *volucris*, fitted for flight, winged, volitorial; as a noun, a bird; < *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] **1.** In C. L. Bonaparte's classification of birds (1850), the first tribe of the third order of *Passeres*, embracing those lower *Passeres* which form Sundevall's scutelliplantar division of that order, together with all the picarian birds. It is an artificial group, insusceptible of definition, and corresponds exactly with no recognized group or groups; on the whole it agrees best with *Picariæ* as commonly accepted. **2.** In C. J. Sundevall's classification, the second order of birds, agreeing in the main with the *Picariæ* as commonly understood, but including the parrots and pigeons. It is most nearly a synonym of the old *Picæ* of Linnæus. [Rare in both senses.]

volucrine (vol′ụ-krin), *a.* [< L. *volucris*, a bird, + *-ine*^{1}.] Pertaining to birds; bird-like.

The *volucrine* clamor continued unabated, and when I came downstairs I was not surprised at the sight that awaited me. The passage was filled with bird-cages.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 349.

volume (vol′ūm), *n.* [< F. *volume* = Sp. *volúmen* = Pg. It. *volume*, < L. *volumen* (*volumin-*), a roll (as of a manuscript), < *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, roll round or about: see *voluble.*] **1.** A written document (as of parchment, papyrus, or strips of bark) rolled up in a convenient form for keeping or use, such being anciently the prevailing form of the book; a roll; a scroll.


Volume of the ancient type.
Pentateuch of the Samaritans, used in their Synagogue at Shechem.

The written sheets were usually wound around a stick, termed an *umbilicus*, the extremities of which were called the *cornua*, to which a label containing the name of the author was tied. The whole was placed in a wrapper, and frequently anointed with oil of cedarwood as a preservative against insects.

In the *volume* [roll, R. V.] of the book it is written.
Heb. x. 7.

In history a great *volume* is unrolled for our instruction. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Hence—**2.** A collection of written or printed sheets bound together, whether containing a single complete work, a part of a work, or more than one separate work; a book; a tome: as, a large *volume;* a work in six *volumes.*

He furnish'd me
From mine own library with *volumes.*
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 167.

They [men] cannot extinguish those lively characters of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God which are every where to be seen in the large *volume* of the Creation.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

An odd *volume* of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set. *Franklin.*

Luther's works were published at Wittemberg in Latin and German, in nineteen *volumes*, large folio, and at Jena in twelve.
Burney, Hist. Music, III. 39, note.

3. Something of a roll-like, rounded, or swelling form; a rounded mass; a coil; a convolution; a wreath; a fold: as, *volumes* of smoke.

Hid in the spiry *Volumes* of the Snake,
I lurk'd within the Covert of a Brake.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

Thames's fruitful tides
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play.
Fenton, Ode to John, Lord Gower, st. 3.

4. An amount or measure of tridimensional space; solid contents; hence, an amount or aggregated quantity of any kind.

An enormous log glowing and blazing, and sending forth a vast *volume* of light and heat.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 246.

The judge's *volume* of muscle could hardly be the same as the colonel's; there was undoubtedly less beef in him.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

Railroad men have found out . . . that so small a matter apparently as the civility or neglect of conductors, or the scarcity or abundance of towels on sleeping-cars, will sensibly influence the *volume* of travel.
D. A. Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 112.

Very probably these recent climatic changes, both marine and terrestrial, in the North Atlantic region, have been due in large measure to variations in the *volume* of the Gulf Stream.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XLI. 42.

5. In *music*, quantity, fullness, or roundness of tone or sound.—**Atomic volume.** See *atomic.*—**Specific steam-volume.** See *steam.*—**Specific volume,** the quotient of the molecular weight of a compound body by its specific gravity. In the case of a liquid the specific gravity is taken at the boiling-point.—**To speak** or **tell volumes,** to be full of meaning; be very significant.

The epithet, so often heard, and in such kindly tones, of "poor Goldsmith" *speaks volumes.*
Irving, Oliver Goldsmith, xlv.

Volume-integral. See *integral.*=**Syn.** 4. *Bulk, Magnitude,* etc. See *size*^{1}.

volume (vol′ūm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *volumed*, ppr. *voluming.* [< *volume, n.*] To swell; rise in bulk or volume.

The mighty stream which *volumes* high
From their proud nostrils burns the very air.
Byron, Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

volumed (vol′ūmd), *a.* [< *volume* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Having a rounded form; forming volumes or rolling masses; consisting of rounded masses.

With *volumed* smoke that slowly grew
To one white sky of sulphurous hue.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, vi.

2. Having volume or volumes (of a specified amount or number).

volumenometer (vol″ū-me-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *volumen*, a volume, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of a liquid or of air which it displaces, and thence also for determining its specific gravity.

volumenometry (vol″ụ-me-nom′e-tri), *n.* [As *volumenometer* + *-y*^{3}.] The art of determining by displacement the volumes of solid bodies, or the spaces occupied by them; stereometry.

volumeter (vol′ụ-mē-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *volu(men)*, a volume, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In *chem.* and *physics*, broadly, any instrument for measuring the volumes of gases, as a graduated glass tube in which a gas may be collected over water or mercury, the gas displacing the liquid as it enters the vessel, and the volume displaced being indicated by the graduations. Lunge's volumeter comprises a tube called a *reduction tube*, in which a volume of one hundred cubic centimeters of air as measured under connected pressure of barometer and temperature is confined. By an ingenious arrangement this confined air is then made to bring to a similar condition of pressure the gas to be measured in a measuring-tube, which also forms part of the apparatus. Thus a connection of pressure and temperature need be made only once for a series of volumetric measurements.

volumetric (vol-ụ-met′rik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *volu(men)*, volume, + Gr. *μετρικός*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] In *chem.* and *physics*, pertaining to or noting measurements by volume, as of gases or liquids: opposed to *gravimetric*.

It is possible in this way to determine quickly by a *volumetric* process even so little as one-fourth per cent. of alcohol in a mixture.
Ure, Dict., IV. 39.

Mosso's *volumetric* measurements indicated that in hypnotic catalepsy there was slightly more blood in the left arm.
Mind, IX. 96.

Volumetric analysis. Same as *titration*.

volumetrical (vol-ụ-met′ri-kạl), *a.* [< *volumetric* + *-al.*] Same as *volumetric*.

The amount of metallic iron and its condition of oxidation in the ore were determined by Margueritte's *volumetrical* method.
Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 397.

volumetrically (vol-ụ-met′ri-kạl-i), *adv.* [< *volumetrical* + *-ly*^{2}.] By volumetric analysis.

voluminal (vọ-lū′mi-nạl), *a.* [< L. *volumen* (*-min-*), volume, + *-al.*] Pertaining to volume or cubical contents: as, *voluminal* expansion.

voluminosity (vọ-lū-mi-nos′ị-ti), *n.* [< *voluminous* + *-ity.*] The quality or state of being voluminous; copiousness; prolixity.

The later writings [of H. Müller-Stübing] have gone on with bewildering *voluminosity*.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 117.

voluminous (vọ-lū′mi-nus), *a.* [< F. *volumineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *voluminoso*, < LL. *voluminosus*, full of windings, bendings, or folds, < L. *volumen*, a roll, fold: see *volume.*] 1†. Consisting of coils or convolutions.

Woman to the waist, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 652.

2. Of great volume or bulk; large; swelling: literally or figuratively.

Why, though I seem of a prodigious waist,
I am not so *voluminous* and vast
But there are lines wherewith I might be embraced.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxxi.

It was essential that a gentleman's chin should be well propped, that his collar should have a *voluminous* roll.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xvi.

We call the reverberations of a thunder-storm more *voluminous* than the squeaking of a slate pencil.
W. James, Mind, XII. 1.

3. Having written much; producing many or bulky books; also, copious; diffuse; prolix: as, a *voluminous* writer.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon.*

4. Being in many volumes; hence, copious enough to make numerous volumes: used of the published writings of an author: as, the *voluminous* works of Sir Walter Scott.

voluminously (vọ-lū′mi-nus-li), *adv.* In a voluminous manner; in large quantity; copiously; diffusely.

The doctor *voluminously* rejoined.
Swift, Battle of the Books.

voluminousness (vọ-lū′mi-nus-nes), *n.* 1†. The state of being in coils or convolutions.

Solid bones crushed by the infinite stress
Of the snake's adamantine *voluminousness*.
Shelley, A Vision of the Sea.

2. Copiousness; diffuseness.

His [Aquinas's] works mount to that *voluminousness* they have very much by repetitions.
Dodwell, Letters of Advice, ii.

3. The state of being voluminous or bulky.

The reader will have noticed, in this enumeration of facts, that *voluminousness* of the feeling seems to bear very little relation to the size of the organ that yields it.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 140.

volumist† (vol′ụ-mist), *n.* [< *volume* + *-ist.*] One who writes a volume; an author. [Rare.]

Yee write them in your closets, and unwrite them in your Courts, hot *Volumists* and cold Bishops.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

voluntarily (vol′un-tạ̄-ri-li), *adv.* [< ME. *voluntarily*; < *voluntary* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a voluntary manner; of one's own motion; without being moved, influenced, or impelled by others; spontaneously; freely.

When that Gaffray had all thes thynges said,
Raymounde hertly glade reioyng that braide,
That Gaffray gan hire *voluntarily*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5055.

At last died, not by his enemies command, but *voluntarily* in his olde age. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 322.

And the faculty of *voluntarily* bringing back a wandering attention over and over again is the very root of judgment, character, and will.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 424.

voluntariness (vol′un-tạ̄-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being voluntary, or endowed with the power of willing, choosing, or determining; the state or character of being produced voluntarily.

The *voluntariness* of an action.
Hammond, Works, I. 234.

voluntarious† (vol-un-tā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *voluntarius*, voluntary: see *voluntary.*] Voluntary; free.

Men of *voluntarious* wil withsitte that heuens gouerneth.
Testament of Love, ii.

voluntariously† (vol-un-tā′ri-us-li), *adv.* Voluntarily; willingly.

Most pleasantly and *voluntariously* to bear the yoke of his most comfortable commandments.
Strype, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1550.

voluntary (vol′un-tạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **voluntarie*, < OF. (and F.) *volontaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *voluntario*, < L. *voluntarius*, willing, of free will, < *volunta(t-)s*, will, choice, desire, < *volun(t-)s*, *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, will: see *volition*, *will.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Proceeding from the will; done of or due to one's own accord or free choice; unconstrained by external interference, force, or influence; not compelled, prompted, or suggested by another; spontaneous; of one's or its own accord; free.

The third sort of ignorance is the worst; it is that which is vincible and *voluntary*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 6.

Voluntary works be called all manner of offering in the church, except your offering days and your tithes.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

The lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* choosing.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1. 16.

The true Charity of Christians is a free and *voluntary* thing, not what men are forced to do by the Laws.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

I have made myself the *voluntary* slave of all.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

Very little time was allowed between the accusation, condemnation, and death of a suspected witch; and if a *voluntary* confession was wanting, they never failed extorting a forced one by tormenting the suspected person.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxiv.

2. Subject to or controlled by the will; regulated by the will: as, the movement of a limb is *voluntary*, the action of the heart involuntary.

We always explain the *voluntary* action of all men except ourselves on the principle of causation by character and circumstances. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 48.

It follows from this that *voluntary* movements must be secondary, not primary functions of our organism.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 487.

We see here that atrophy begins in the most *voluntary* limb, the arm. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 174.

3. Done by design or intention; intentional; purposed; not accidental.

Giving myself a *voluntary* wound.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 300.

If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall from the helve, . . . and kills another passing by, here is indeed manslaughter, but no *voluntary* murther.
Perkins. (*Johnson.*)

4. Endowed with the power of willing, or acting of one's own free will or choice, or according to one's judgment.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent, intending beforehand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. iii. 2.

5. Of, pertaining, or relating to voluntaryism, or the doctrines of the voluntaries: as, the *voluntary* theory or controversy.—6. In *law*: (*a*) Proceeding from the free and unconstrained will of the person: as, a *voluntary* confession. (*b*) Not supported by a substantial pecuniary or valuable consideration. See *voluntary conveyance*, below.—**Voluntary affidavit** or **oath.** (*a*) An affidavit or oath made in a case in which the law has not sanctioned the administration of an oath or affirmation. (*b*) An affidavit offered spontaneously or made freely, without the compulsion of subpœna or other process.—**Voluntary agent.** See *agent.*—**Voluntary appearance,** the spontaneous appearance of a defendant for the purpose of resisting an action or other proceeding without having been served with process, or without requiring the plaintiff to rely upon service of process to compel appearance.—**Voluntary association.** See *association.*—**Voluntary bankruptcy.** See *bankruptcy.*—**Voluntary conveyance,** a conveyance made without valuable consideration; a conveyance in the nature of a gift. The importance of the distinction between this and a conveyance for value is that the former may be voidable by creditors in some cases where the latter may not.—**Voluntary escape.** See *escape*, 3.—**Voluntary grantee,** the grantee in a voluntary conveyance.—**Voluntary jurisdiction,** a jurisdiction exercised in matters admitting of no opposition or question, and therefore cognizable by any of the court judges, and in any place and on any lawful day.—**Voluntary manslaughter.** See *manslaughter*, 2.—**Voluntary motion.** See *motion.*—**Voluntary muscle, voluntary muscular fiber,** striated red muscular fiber (except that of the heart), as distinguished from smooth pale muscular fiber: so called as being under the control of the will. See cut under *muscular.*—**Voluntary partition,** a partition accomplished by mutual agreement, as distinguished from one had by the judgment of a court.—**Voluntary school,** in England, one of a class of elementary schools supported by voluntary subscriptions, many of them in part maintained and regulated by religious bodies. The number of those schools has been greatly reduced since 1870, when education was made compulsory by the Education Act, and board schools were established. In 1897 a sum, not to exceed in the aggregate five shillings per scholar annually, was granted to them by Parliament.

In building cottages, and improving *voluntary schools.*
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 738.

Voluntary waste, waste which is the result of the voluntary act of the tenant of property, as where, without the consent of the proprietor, he cuts down timber, or pulls down a wall.=**Syn.** *Voluntary, Spontaneous, Willing.* *Voluntary* supposes volition, and therefore intention, and presumably reflection. *Spontaneous* views the act as though there were immediate connection between it and the cause, without intervention of the reason and the will: *spontaneous* applause seems to start of itself. *Willing* has in the authorized version of the Bible a range of meaning up to desirous or anxious, as in Mat. i. 19, xxvi. 41, Luke x. 29, but now is strictly confined to the negative sense of consenting, or not refusing or objecting, in regard to the wish of another.

> Some of the pleasantest recollections of my childhood are connected with the *voluntary* study of an ancient Bible which belonged to my grandmother.
> *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 54.

> *Spontaneous* joys, where nature has its play,
> The soul adopts, and owns their first-born sway.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 255.

> He lent a *willing* ear to the artful propositions of Sforza.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *voluntaries* (-riz). **1.** One who engages in any affair of his own choice or free will; a volunteer.

> Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*,
> With ladies' faces and fierce dragons' spleens.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 67.

Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.*, in Great Britain, one who maintains the doctrine of the mutual independence of the church and the state, and holds that the church should be supported by the voluntary contributions of its members and should be left entirely free to regulate its affairs.—**3.** Any work or performance not imposed by another.

> At school he [Wordsworth] wrote some task-verses on subjects imposed by the master, and also some *voluntaries* of his own, equally undistinguished by any peculiar merit. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

4. In *church music*, an organ prelude to a service; sometimes, by extension, an interlude or postlude; also, an anthem or other piece of choir-music, especially at the opening of a service. These uses of the word seem to have originated in the fact that such musical exercises are not rubrically prescribed.

> The rich may indulge in superfluities. The Ionian muse is somewhat too fond of playing *voluntaries*.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Virgilius and Horatius.

> My dear Herr Capellmeister, they say you play the most exquisite *voluntaries!* Now do play us one.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 4.

At voluntary†, voluntarily; by an effort of will.

> Cyrces cuppes were too strong for all antidotes, and womens flatteries too forceable to resist *at voluntarie*.
> *Greene*, Never Too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xii.).

voluntary† (vol′un-tạ̄-ri), *adv.* [< *voluntary*, *a.*] Voluntarily.

> Gold, amber, yvorie, perles, owches, rings,
> And all that els was pretious and deare,
> The sea unto him *voluntary* brings.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 23.

> I serve here *voluntary*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 103.

voluntaryism (vol′un-tạ̄-ri-izm), *n.* [< *voluntary* + *-ism.*] Voluntary principle or action; the system or principle of supporting anything by voluntary contribution or assistance; especially, the principle of unrestricted personal liberty in matters of religion—this involving on the one hand the obligation of church-members to support and maintain religious ordinances, and on the other the church's entire freedom from state patronage, support, and control.

> Esther . . . was unable at present to give her mind to the original functions of a bishop, or the comparative merits of Endowments and *Voluntaryism*.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xli.

> The transatlantic friend of Vane, at the very nick of time, was the central champion in England of absolute *voluntaryism*, against the Independents and the famous fifteen proposals for a State Church on their sort of "Christian Fundamentals." *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 541.

> In education, *voluntaryism* has been most prominent and most beneficent from early times.
> *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 148.

voluntaryist (vol′un-tạ̄-ri-ist), *n.* [< *voluntary* + *-ist.*] One who believes in or advocates voluntaryism, especially in religion. [Rare.]

> We commend this tribute to the Church of England to our friends on the other side of the water, as proof that an American and a *Voluntaryist* can yet do full justice to that ancient and historical church.
> *New York Evangelist*, Oct. 19, 1876.

voluntative (vol′un-tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *volunta(t-)s*, will, + *-ive.*] Voluntary.

> The simple solution seems to be that the conditioning of a purpose destroys its absolute *voluntative* power.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 425.

volunte†, *n.* See *volunty*.

volunteer (vol-un-tēr′), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *voluntaire*, now *volontaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *voluntario*, < L. *voluntarius*, voluntary: see *voluntary*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person who enters into any service of his own free will.

> He has had Compassion upon Lovers, and generously engag'd a *Volunteer* in this Action, for our Service.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 14.

2. A person who enters military service of his own free will, and not by constraint or compulsion; one who offers to serve, and generally receives some consideration or privileges on that account; in the United States, especially during the civil war, a soldier of a body other than the regular army, but practically governed by the same laws when in service. In Great Britain the government provides the various bodies of volunteers, or citizen-soldiery, with competent instructors, arms, and a part of their ammunition, besides allowing to each corps certain grants proportioned to the number of efficient members, etc. A British volunteer can resign on giving a fortnight's notice, except in a crisis of imminent danger to the country. In the United States the army of volunteers comprises, to all intents and purposes—(1) the regular unpaid forces of State militia which, when called into the actual service of the United States, receive pay from the government, and are subject to the rules and articles of war, and (2) that class of troops which may from time to time be raised by Congress on occasions of national emergency. Such troops are properly United States troops, and the method of officering them is designated by Congress.

> At the very outset of the campaign, the inexperience of the Federal *volunteers* was made evident, even more on the march than on the battle-field.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 193.

> *Volunteers* often complain that they are not taken seriously enough. . . . Nor must they ever cease complaining until they have been thoroughly organized for whatever their duties are to be, and until those duties are perfectly clear to themselves and the country at large.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 615.

3. In *law*, one who claims the benefit of a contract or conveyance although no consideration proceeded from him nor from any one in whose place he stands.—**4.** A tree which grows spontaneously: as, that pear-tree in my garden is a *volunteer*. [Southern U. S.]

II. *a.* **1.** Entering into military service by free will and choice: as, a *volunteer* soldier.—**2.** Composed of volunteers: as, a *volunteer* corps.

> The *volunteer* artillery, furnished by the several States, was only organized into batteries, having no officer above the rank of captain.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 275.

volunteer (vol-un-tēr′), *v.* [< *volunteer*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To offer, contribute, or bestow voluntarily, or without constraint or compulsion.

> The chief agents who had already *volunteered* their services against him.
> *Gifford*, Note on B. Jonson's Poetaster, iii. 1.

> Bit by bit, the full and true
> Particulars of the tale were *volunteered*
> With all the breathless zeal of friendship.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 232.

II. *intrans.* To enter into any service of one's free will, without constraint or compulsion: as, to *volunteer* for a campaign.

volunteerly† (vol-un-tēr′li), *adv.* Voluntarily; as a volunteer.

> *Volunteerly* to ramble with Lord Loudon Campbell,
> Brave Ilay did suffer for a'.
> *Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

voluntomotory (vol″un-tọ̄-mō′tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *volunt(ary)* + *motory.*] Having or pertaining to motor influence or effect which is voluntary, or subject to the will: with Remak specifying the somatopleural division of the body, including the muscular system of ordinary language, as distinguished from the splanchnopleural or *involuntomotory* (which see).

> The *volunto-motory*, corresponding to the body-wall or somatopleure. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 167.

volunty†, *n.* [< ME. *volunte*, also *volente*, *voulente*, < OF. *volente*, *volunte*, F. *volonté* = Sp. *voluntad* = It. *voluntà*, will, < L. *volunta(t-)s*, will, desire: see *voluntary*.] Will; wish; will and pleasure.

> For that he
> May not fulfille his *volunte*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5276.

> For of free choice and hertely *volente*,
> She hathe to God avowed chastité.
> *Lydgate*, MS. Ashmole 339, f. 15. (*Halliwell.*)

> After me made by thy will and *uolente*
> To take this woman of the fayry,
> This here diffamed serpent vnto se.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3473.

> "Sir," quod thei, "yef it be not thus, doth with vs youre *volente*." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 29.

> And the seid Tuddenham and Heydon wold after theyr *voulente* have it hald yn meen of the maner of Hetersete, whych sufficient evidenses that ye have specifyeth no thyng soo. *Paston Letters*, I. 173.

voluperet, *n.* [ME., also *volupeer*, *voleper*.] A cap or head-dress worn in the fourteenth century by either sex.

> The tapes of hir white *voluper*
> Were of the same suyte of hir coler.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 55.

voluptie†, *n.* See *volupty*.

voluptuary (vō-lup′ţụ̄-ạ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *voluptuaire* = It. *voluttuario*, < L. *voluptuarius*, for earlier *voluptarius*, of or pertaining to pleasure, < *volupta(t-)s*, enjoyment, delight: see *volupty*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or contributing to luxury and sensual pleasure; promoting sensual indulgence.

> The arts which flourish in times while virtue is in growth are military, and while virtue is in state are liberal, and while virtue is in declination are *voluptuary*.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

> The works of the *voluptuary* arts are properly attributed to Vulcan, the God of Fire.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. Given to sensual indulgence; voluptuous: as, *voluptuary* habits.

II. *n.*; pl. *voluptuaries* (-riz). A man given up to luxury or the gratification of the appetite and other sensual indulgences; a sensualist.

> Does not the *voluptuary* understand, in all the liberties of a loose and lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body and soul? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries* of that time, . . . men who, notwithstanding they professed themselves Jews, lived like Heathens.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

> We have the *Voluptuary*, when first pleasant feelings, and secondly the pleasantness of pleasant feelings, are made the end to which all else is means, and the abstraction of pleasure's sake is pursued.
> *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 253, note.

voluptuate† (vọ̄-lup′ţụ̄-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *voluptu(ous)* + *-ate*2.] To make luxurious or delightful.

> 'Tis watching and labour that *voluptuates* repose and sleep. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 44.

voluptuosity† (vọ̄-lup-ţụ̄-os′ị-ti), *n.* [< *voluptuous* + *-ity.*] Voluptuousness.

> In some children nature is more prone to vice than to vertue, and in the tender wittes be sparkes of *voluptuositie*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 6.

voluptuous (vọ̄-lup′ţụ̄-us), *a.* [< ME. *voluptuous*, < OF. **voluptuous*, F. *voluptueux* = Sp. Pg. *voluptuoso* = It. *voluttuoso*, < L. *voluptuosus*, full of gratification, delightful, < *volupta(t-)s*, pleasure: see *volupty*.] **1.** Pertaining to, proceeding from, or inclined to sensual gratification: as, *voluptuous* tastes or habits.—**2.** Passed or spent in luxury or sensuality.

> Soften'd with pleasure and *voluptuous* life.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 534.

3. Contributing to sensual pleasure; exciting, or tending to excite, sensual desires and indulgence; sensual.

> He that is temperate fleeth pleasures *voluptuous*.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 20.

> *Voluptuous* idleness. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

> Ah, Vice! how soft are thy *voluptuous* ways!
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 65.

> Barbara Palmer, Duchess of Cleveland, was there, no longer young, but still retaining some traces of that superb and *voluptuous* loveliness which twenty years before overcame the hearts of all men. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

> The face *voluptuous*, yet pure; funeste, but innocent.
> *J. S. Fanu*, Tenants of Mallory, i.

> Low *voluptuous* music winding.
> *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, ii.

4. Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging in sensual gratifications.

> Thou wilt bring me soon
> . . . where I shall reign
> At thy right hand *voluptuous*, as beseems
> Thy daughter and thy darling, without end.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 869.

> Jolly and *voluptuous* livers.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, IV. iv.

=**Syn.** *Carnal*, *Sensuous*, etc. See *sensual*.

voluptuously (vọ̄-lup′ţụ̄-us-li), *adv.* In a voluptuous manner; with free indulgence in sensual pleasures; luxuriously; sensually: as, to live *voluptuously*.

> *Voluptuously* surfeit out of action. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 27.

voluptuousness (vọ̄-lup′ţụ̄-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being voluptuous, or addicted to the pursuit of pleasure and sensual gratification; luxuriousness.

> But there's no bottom, none,
> In my *voluptuousness*; your wives, your daughters,
> Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up
> The cistern of my lust. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 61.

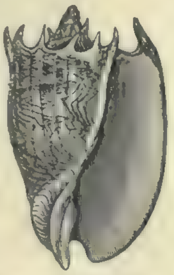
> The *voluptuousness* of holding a human being in his [the slave-owner's] absolute control.
> *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

> To the north-east, in places, the backs and sides of the mountains have a green, pastoral *voluptuousness*, so smooth and full are they with thick turf.
> *The Century*, XXIV. 421.

volupty†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *voluptie*; < OF. *volupte*, F. *volupté* = Pr. *voluptat* = It. *voluptà*, *voluttà*, < L. *volupta(t-)s*, enjoyment, delight.] Voluptuousness. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 20.

Voluspa (vol-us-pä′), *n.* [< Icel. *Völuspā*, the song of the sibyl, < *völu*, gen. of *völva*, also *völfa* (pl. *völur*), a prophetess, sibyl, wise woman, + *spā*, prophesy, also pry, look, > Sc. *spae*: see *spae*, and cf. *spaewife.*] 1. The name (literally, 'the Prophecy of the Sibyl') of a poem of the Elder Edda.—2. [*l. c.*] Erroneously, a Scandinavian prophetess or sibyl.

> Here seated, the *voluspa* or sibyl was to listen to the rhymical inquiries which should be made to her, and to return an extemporaneous answer. *Scott*, Pirate, xxi.



Imperial Volute (*Voluta imperialis*).

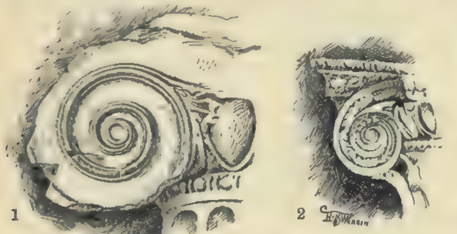
Voluta (vǫ-lū'tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *voluta*, a spiral, volute: see *volute.*] 1. The typical genus of *Volutidæ*, used with various restrictions, now containing oviparous volutes with a short spire, large aperture, and long first columellar fold, as *V. imperialis*. See *volute*, 2, and *Volutidæ* (with cuts).—2. In *arch.*, same as *volute*. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.

Volutacea (vol-ū̦-tā'sẹ̄-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Voluta* + *-acea.*] A group of gastropods; the volutes. See *Volutidæ*.

volutation† (vol-ū̦-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *volutatio(n-)*, a rolling about, a wallowing, < *volutare*, freq. of *volvere*, roll: see *volute.*] 1. A wallowing; a rolling, as of the body on the earth.—2. A compound circular motion consisting of a rotation of a body about an axis through its center combined with a revolution about a distant axis.

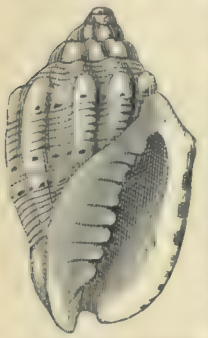
> In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working and *volutation*. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, xxi.

volute (vǫ-lūt'), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *volute* = Sp. Pg. It. *voluta*, < L. *voluta*, a spiral scroll, a volute, < *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn round or about, roll, = E. *wallow*¹.] I. *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a spiral scroll forming an essential part of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals, of which it is a characteristic ornament. The number of volutes in the Greek Ionic capital is four, two each on opposite faces. In the Corinthian and Composite orders they are more numerous, in the former order being sixteen in number. See *helix*, 2 (with cut), and cuts under *Acanthus*, *Corinthian*, *Ionic*, and *composite*. Also *voluta*.



Volutes.—1. Greek Ionic: Temple of Artemis, Ephesus. 2. Composite (Roman): Baths of Caracalla, Rome.

2. In *conch.*: (*a*) A member of the *Volutidæ*. The volutes are chiefly tropical shells, especially of Indo-Pacific waters, some of them of great rarity and beauty, and highly prized by collectors, as *V. imperialis*, the imperial volute, which shows beautiful sculpture and tracery, and has a circlet of spines like a diadem crowning the very large body-whorl (see cut under *Voluta*). The peacock-tail volute, *Voluta* (or *Scaphella*) *junonia*, of quite another form, is white with orange spots, and was long considered one of the rarest of shells, bringing a very high price. Many of the volutes being well known, they take more distinctive names. Such is the West Indian music-shell, *Voluta musica*, so called because the markings resemble written music. This species, unlike most volutes, is operculate, and is placed by some authors in another genus, *Volutolyria* or *Musica*. Some volutes are known as *bat-shells*, as *V. vespertilio*; others as *yets* or *boat-shells* and *melon-shells* (see cuts under *Cymbium* and *Melo*); and some forms, as *Cymbium*, are oviparous. See also cut under *Volutidæ*. (*b*) A volution or whorl of a spiral shell.—**Canal of a volute**, a channel inclosed by a list or fillet, in the face of the circumvolutions of the Ionic capital.—**False volutes**, the *Turbinellidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter.*



A Volute, the Music-shell (*Voluta* or *Volutolyria musica*).

II. *a.* In *bot.*, rolled up in any direction.

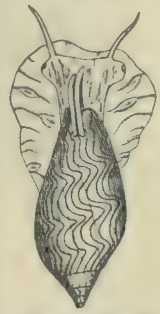
volute-compass (vǫ-lūt'kum″pas), *n.* A form of compass used, in drafting, to trace a spiral by means of the gradual mechanical expansion of the legs.

voluted (vǫ-lū'ted), *a.* [< *volute* + *-ed*².] Having a coil, whorl, or volute, as a shell.

volute-spring (vǫ-lūt'spring), *n.* A spring consisting of a flat bar or ribbon, usually of steel, coiled in a helix somewhat in the form of a volute. It is commonly made in a conical form, so that the spring can be compressed in the direction of the axis about which it is coiled.

volute-wheel (vǫ-lūt'hwēl), *n.* 1. A water-wheel with a volute-shaped casing about it to guide the water to its vanes and buckets.—2. A volute-shaped shell, that in revolving presents its open mouth to the air, which is thus gathered into the tube and discharged through the hollow axis. It is a common and effective form of blower. *E. H. Knight.*

Volutidæ (vǫ-lū'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Voluta* + *-idæ.*] A family of rachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Voluta*; the volutes. They have a large undivided foot, widely separate tentacles, eyes external to the tentacles, and a single (or triple) row of radular teeth, each median tooth generally having a trifurcate or simple apex. The operculum is generally absent; when present, as in *Volutolyria*, it is corneous and unguiculate, with apical nucleus in the adult. The animals are retractile in a shell generally of a more or less obconic shape, with a plicated columella. They are mostly ovoviviparous, but in the genus *Voluta* eggs are laid in a very large thin horny capsule. The species are numerous, especially in tropical seas, and many have shells of remarkable beauty, highly esteemed by conchologists. See *Voluta* (with cut) and *volute*, 2 (*a*) (with cut, and other cuts there cited).

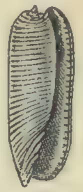


Voluta or *Amoria undulata*, of Australia, one of the *Volutidæ*, crawling with extended foot and tentacles.

volution (vǫ-lū'shọn), *n.* [< L. *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, roll: see *volute.*] 1. A rolling or winding; a twist; especially, a spiral turn; a convolution.

> The foaming base an angry whirlwind sweeps
> Where curling billows rouse the fearful deeps. . . .
> The swift *volution* and the enormous train
> Let sages versed in nature's lore explain.
> *Falconer*, Shipwreck, ii. 43.

2. In *conch.*: (*a*) A whorl; one turn of a spiral shell. (*b*) A set of whorls; the spire of a shell; the spiral turning or twisting of a shell. See cuts under *spire*², *n.*, and *univalve.*—3. In *anat.*, a convolution or gyration; a gyrus: as, the *volutions* of the brain.



A Volutite (*Volvaria bulloïdes*).

volutite (vol'ū̦-tīt), *n.* [< *volute* + *-ite*².] A fossil volute, or a similar shell, as a species of *Volvaria* (which see).

volutoid (vol'ū̦-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *volute* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Resembling a volute; of or relating to the *Volutidæ*.

II. *n.* A volute.

volva (vol'vạ̈), *n.*; pl. *volvæ* (-vē). [NL., < L. *volva*, *vulva*, a wrapper, covering, < *volvere*, roll: see *volute*. Cf. *vulva.*] In *bot.*, a wrapper or external covering of some sort; specifically, in *Hymenomycetes*, same as *velum universale*. Compare *exoperidium*. See *velum*, 2, and cut under *Fungi*.

Volvaria (vol-vā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *volva*, a wrapper, cover: see *volva*, *vulva.*] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Actæonidæ*, represented by extinct Tertiary shells, as *V. bulloïdes*: formerly including certain smooth shells of the family *Marginellidæ*. See cut under *volutite*.

volvate (vol'vāt), *a.* [< *volva* + *-ate*¹.] In *bot.*, producing, furnished with, or characteristic of a volva.

volve† (volv), *v. t.* [< L. *volvere*, turn, roll round or about, roll. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *involve*, *revolve*, etc., *volute*, *volt*¹, *vault*¹, *vault*², etc.] To turn over; revolve, especially in the mind; consider; think over.

> I *volued*, tourned, and redde many volumes and bokes, conteyning famouse histories. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., Pref.

> I have been *volving* and revolving in my fancy some time, but to no purpose, by what clean device or facete contrivance I might . . . modulate them. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, V. 109. (*Davies.*)

volvelle (vol-vel'), *n.* [F.] A small and generally circular movable plate affixed to an engraving containing a dial or lottery, and made to carry the index-hand or pointer; any movable engraving superimposed on another for the purpose of showing variations. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 217.

volvocinaceous (vol″vǫ-si-nā'shius), *a.* [As *Volvocin-eæ* + *-aceous.*] Belonging to or characterizing the *Volvocineæ*.

> A peculiar condition of the *Volvocinaceous* Algæ (Stephanosphæra pluvialis, etc.). *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 235.

Volvocineæ (vol-vǫ-sin'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < NL. *Volvox* (*-oc-*) + *-ineæ.*] An order of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cœnobieæ*, typified by the genus *Volvox*.

volvocinian (vol-vǫ-sin'i-an), *a.* [As *Volvocin-eæ* + *-ian.*] Resembling a volvox, as an infusorian; volvocinaceous.

> I have cited the two *volvocinian* genera Pandorina and Volvox as examples of the differentiation of homoplastids into the lowest heteroplastids. *Nature*, XLI. 318.

Volvox (vol'voks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *volvere*, roll, turn about: see *volve.*] 1. A small genus of fresh-water algæ, of the order *Volvocineæ* and class *Cœnobieæ*. It has a spherical cœnobium of a pale-green color, which is constantly rotating and changing place, looking like a hollow globe, composed of numerous cells (sometimes as many as twelve thousand) arranged on the periphery at regular distances, and connected by the matrical gelatin. It is furnished with a red lateral spot, contractile vacuoles, and two long-exserted cilia. Propagation is both sexual and non-sexual. *V. globator*, the best-known species, is not uncommon in clear pools, ponds, etc. It was long regarded as an infusorial animalcule.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of the above genus: as, the globate *volvox*.

volvulus (vol'vū̦-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *volvere*, turn, roll: see *volve.*] Occlusion of the intestine, caused by a sharp bend or twist of the tube.

volyer (vol'yėr), *n.* The lurcher. [Prov. Eng.]

vome†, *v.* [< ME. *vomen*, < OF. *vomir*, < L. *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] To vomit.

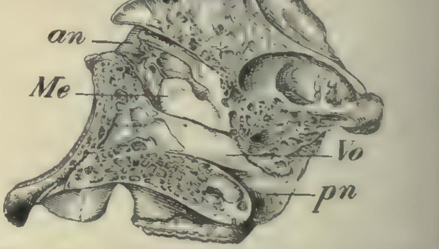
> He shal hurtle the hond of Moab in his *vomyng*. *Wyclif*, Jer. xlviii. 26.

vome†, *n.* [ME., < *vome*, *v.*] Vomit.

> Alle forsothe boordis ben fulfild with the *vome* and filthis. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxviii. 8.

vomela, vormela, *n.* The Sarmatian polecat, *Putorius sarmaticus*. See *sarmatier*.

vomer (vō'mėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *vomer*, a plowshare.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a bone of the skull of most vertebrates; a membrane-bone or splint-bone developed in the median line of the skull, beneath the basicranial axis, primitively consisting of paired halves, which sometimes remain separate, one on each side of the middle line. Its special shapes and connections are extremely variable in the vertebrate series; in general, it is situated below or in advance of the basisphenoid, below or behind the mesethmoid, and between the maxillary, palatine, or pterygoid bones of opposite sides, serving thus as a septum between right and left nasal or nasopalatine passages. In man the vomer is plowshare-shaped, articulating with the sphenoid behind, the mesethmoid above, the palatal plates of the maxillary and palatal bones below, and the triangular median cartilage of the nose in front; it thus forms much of the nasal septum, or partition between right and left nasal cavities, its posterior free border definitely separating the posterior nares. In birds its extremely variable shapes and connections furnish valuable zoölogical characters. (See *ægithognathous*, and cuts under *desmognathous*, *dromæognathous*, *saurognathous*, and *schizognathous*.) The vomer is by Owen regarded as the centrum of the fourth or rhinencephalic cranial vertebra—a view now entertained by few, it being generally regarded as a mere splint-bone. It is wanting in many vertebrates. The so-called vomer of fishes and batrachians is not homologically the bone of that name in higher vertebrates, but is identified by some with the parasphenoid (which see, with cut); while others name the ichthyic vomer the *anteal bone*. It often bears teeth. See cuts under *Chelonidæ*, *craniofacial*, *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *Lepidosiren*, *Ophidia*, *parasphenoid*, *Physeter*, *Pythonidæ*, *Rana*, *teleost*, and *Thinocoridæ*.



Section of Skull of Elephant, greatly reduced, showing *Me*, mesethmoid; *Vo*, vomer; *an*, *pn*, anterior and posterior nares.

> The bones in Fish and Amphibians usually denominated *vomers* must part with their claims to that title and yield it to the so-called parasphenoid. *Sutton*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc. Lond., 1884, p. 570.

2. In *ornith.*, the pygostyle or rump-post; the large, peculiarly shaped terminal bone of the tail of most birds, consisting of several ankylosed vertebræ. See cut under *pygostyle.*—**Wings of the vomer.** See *alæ vomeris*, under *ala*.

vomerine (vō'mėr-in), *a.* [< *vomer* + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the vomer.

vomic (vom'ik), *a.* [< L. *vomicus*, ulcerous, < *vomica*, a sore, boil, abscess, < *vomere*, vomit, discharge: see *vomit.*] Purulent; ulcerous [Rare.]

vomica (vom'i-kä), *n.*; pl. *vomicæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. of L. *vomicus*, ulcerous: see *vomic.*] In *med.*, a cavity in the lung, resulting from a pathological process, and containing pus.

vomicene (vom'i-sēn), *n.* [< *vomica* in *nux vomica* + *-ene.*] In *chem.*, same as *brucine.*

vomic-nut (vom'ik-nut), *n.* [An E. rendering of NL. *nux vomica:* see *nux vomica.*] Same as *vomit-nut.*

vomit (vom'it), *v.* [< L. *vomitus*, pp. of *vomere* (> It. *vomire* = F. *vomir:* see *vome*), vomit, discharge, = Gr. *ἐμεῖν* = Skt. √ *vam*, vomit. Cf. *emetic.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw up or eject from the stomach; discharge from the stomach through the mouth: often followed by *forth, up*, or *out.*

> The morsel which thou hast eaten shalt thou *vomit up.*
> Prov. xxiii. 8.

2. To eject with violence from any hollow place; belch forth; emit.

> During the night the volcano . . . *vomited up* vast quantities of fire and smoke. *Cook*, Second Voyage, iii. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; puke; spew.—**2.** To be emitted; come out with force or violence.

vomit (vom'it), *n.* [= Sp. *vómito* = Pg. It. *vomito*, < L. *vomitus*, a throwing up, vomiting, vomit, < *vomere*, pp. *vomitus*, vomit: see *vomit, v.*] **1.** That which is vomited; specifically, matter ejected from the stomach in the act of vomiting; an attack of vomiting.

> So, so, thou common dog, didst thou disgorge, . . .
> And now thou wouldst eat thy dead *vomit* up.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 99.

2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.

> Whether a *vomit* may be safely given must be judged by the circumstances. *Arbuthnot.*

Black vomit, a blackish substance, consisting chiefly of disorganized blood, vomited in certain cases of yellow fever; also, the disease yellow fever.

vomiting (vom'i-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vomit, v.*] **1.** The ejection of matter from the stomach through the mouth. It is effected mainly by a spasmodic contraction of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, occurring at the same time with dilatation of the cardiac orifice, assisted also by contraction of the muscular coats of the stomach itself.

2. That which is vomited; vomit.

> Hold the chalice to beastly *vomitings.*
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 2.

Fecal or **stercoraceous vomiting**, ejection by the mouth of fecal matter which has been regurgitated into the stomach from the intestine; copremesis.

vomitingly (vom'i-ting-li), *adv.* As in vomiting; like vomit.

> Take occasion, pulling out your gloves, to have some epigram, or satire, or sonnet fastened in one of them, that may, as it were *vomitingly* to you, offer itself to the gentlemen. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 116.

vomition (vọ-mish'ọn), *n.* [= It. *vomizione*, < L. *vomitio(n-)*, a vomiting, < *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] The act or power of vomiting. [Rare.]

> How many have saved their lives by spewing up their debauch! whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died.
> *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

vomitive (vom'i-tiv), *a.* [< F. *vomitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *vomitivo; as vomit + -ive.*] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic.

> It will become him also to know not only the ingredients but doses of certain cathartic or purging, emetic or *vomitive* medicines, specific or choleric, melancholic or phlegmatic constitutions, phlebotomy being only necessary for those who abound in blood.
> *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 44.

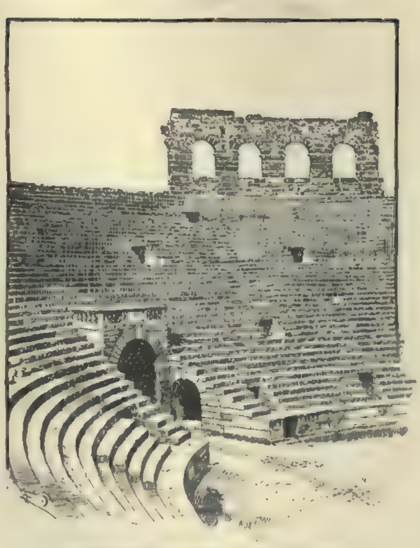
vomit-nut (vom'it-nut), *n.* The seeds of the nux vomica tree, *Strychnos Nux-vomica;* quaker-buttons or poison-nut. See *nux vomica.* Also *vomic-nut.*

vomito (vom'i-tō), *n.* [Sp. *vómito* = E. *vomit.*] The yellow fever, in its worst form, in which it is usually attended with the black vomit.

> The low, marshy regions are to be avoided . . . on account of the *vomito*—the scourge of those regions.
> *L. Hamilton*, Mexican Handbook, p. 18.

vomitory (vom'i-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vomitoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *vomitorio*, < L. *vomitorius*, vomiting (neut. pl. *vomitoria*, the passages in an amphitheater), < *vomere*, vomit, discharge: see *vomit.*] **I.** *a.* Procuring vomiting; causing ejection from the stomach; emetic; vomitive.

II. *n.*; pl. *vomitories* (-riz). **1.** An emetic.—**2.** In *arch.*, an opening or passage, usually one of a regularly disposed series, in an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater, which gave direct ingress or egress to the people in some part of the auditorium.



Amphitheater at Verona, showing Vomitories.

The large archway is one of the main entrances to the arena; the smaller one to the right of the first is an opening of the first vaulted passage beneath the seats of the auditorium; the square openings are vomitories.

vomiturition (vom″i-tụ̄-rish'ọn), *n.* [< L. as if **vomiturire*, desire to vomit, desiderative of *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] **1.** Ineffectual attempts to vomit; retching.—**2.** The vomiting of but little matter, or vomiting with little effort.

vomitus (vom'i-tus), *n.* [L., prop. pp. of *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] Vomiting; vomited matter.—**Vomitus niger**, black vomit; yellow fever.

vondsira†, *n.* Same as *vansire.* *Flacourt*, 1661.

Von Graefe's operation for cataract. See *operation.*

Von Patera process. See *process.*

voodoo (vö-dö'), *n.* and *a.* [Also *voudou;* < creole F. *vaudoux*, a negro sorcerer, prob. orig. a dial. form of F. *Vaudois*, a Waldensian (the Waldenses, as heretics, being accused of sorcery): see *Waldenses.* Cf. *hoodoo.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A common name among creoles and in many of the southern United States for any practicer of malicious, defensive, amatory, healing, or soothsaying enchantments, charms, witchcrafts, or secret rites, especially when they are tinctured with African superstitions and customs; especially, one who makes such practices a business.

> The unprotected little widow should have had a very serious errand to bring her to the *voudou's* house.
> *G. W. Cable*, Grandissimes, p. 90.

> Every one has read of the noisy antics employed by the medicine-men among the Indians, and by the fetich-doctors and *voodoos* among the negroes, for driving diseases out of their patients. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 803.

2. The same title transferred by voodoos to a personal evil spirit supreme among evil powers.

> But for the small leaven of more intelligent whites, the black people would soon be victims of *voudoo.* Indeed, it is hard to find a rural community in the South where that dreadful bugbear is not more or less believed in and feared.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 44.

3. *pl.* The practicers of voodoo rites as a collective body.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or associated with the superstitions and peculiar practices of the voodoos: as, a *voodoo* dance (a violent indecent dance belonging to the secret nocturnal ceremonies of the voodoos); a *voodoo* doctor, or *voodoo* priest (the terms most commonly used in creole countries for any professional voodoo); *voodoo* king or queen (the person who, by a certain vague election and tenure, holds for life a local preëminence and some slight authority over all voodoos of the surrounding country).

voodoo (vö-dö'), *v. t.* [Also *voudou;* < *voodoo, n.* Cf. *hoodoo, v.*] To affect by voodoo conjuration or charms.

> What was the matter with her head, anyhow? She must be *voudoued.* *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 106.

> The negroes [of Louisiana] took a dislike to the overseer, and sent to the city for a conjuror to come down and *voodoo* him. The conjuror undertook to rid them of the overseer for $30, but finally came down in his demand to $2.50. *The Century*, XXXV. 112.

voodooism (vö-dö'izm), *n.* [Also *voudouism;* < *voodoo* + *-ism.*] The voodoo superstitions and practices. In the main these are only such fantastical beliefs and impotent secret libations, burnings, etc., as are everywhere the recourse of base and puerile conditions of mind. There seems to be little in voodooism to justify the term "worship"; and still less does it seem to contain any group of beliefs, myths, or pious observances that make it in any sense a separate religion.

vooga-hole (vö'ga-hōl), *n.* Same as *vug.*

voracious (vọ-rā'shus), *a.* [= F *vorace* = Sp. Pg. *voraz* = It. *vorace*, < L. *vorax* (*vorac-*), swallowing greedily, ravenous, < *vorare*, swallow, devour; cf. Gr. √ *βορ* in *βορά*, food, *βρῶμα*, food (see *broma*), *βιβρώσκειν*, eat, Skt. √ *gar*, swallow. Cf. *vorant, devour.*] **1.** Greedy in eating; eating food in large quantities; marked by voracity; ravenous: as, a *voracious* man.

> I have seen of the king carrion crows. . . . They are very *voracious*, and will despatch a carcass in a trice.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1676.

> They are men of a *voracious* appetite, but no taste.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 452.

2. Rapacious.

> I would have removed this defect, and formed no *voracious* or destructive animals, which only prey on the other parts of the creation. *Goldsmith*, Asem.

> Confess to me, as the first proof of it [confidence], didst thou never shrink back from so *voracious* and intractable a monster as that accursed snake?
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Alexander and the Priest of [Hammon.

3. Ready to swallow up: as, a *voracious* gulf or whirlpool.=**Syn. 1.** *Ravenous*, etc. See *rapacious.*

voraciously (vọ-rā'shus-li), *adv.* In a voracious manner; with greedy appetite; ravenously; rapaciously.

voraciousness (vọ-rā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being voracious; greediness of appetite; ravenousness; voracity.

> This necessarily puts the good man upon making great ravages on all the dishes . . . near him, and distinguishing himself by a *voraciousness* of appetite, as knowing that his time is short. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 255.

voracity (vọ-ras'ị-ti), *n.* [< F. *voracité* = Sp. *voracidad* = Pg. *voracidade* = It. *voracità*, < L. *voracita(t-)s*, ravenousness, < *vorax* (*vorac-*), devouring: see *voracious.*] The character of being voracious; greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

> He ate food with what might almost be termed *voracity.*
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

=**Syn.** Avidity, ravenousness. See *rapacious.*

voraginous (vọ-raj'i-nus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *voraginoso*, < LL. *voraginosus*, full of chasms or abysses, < L. *vorago*, a chasm, abyss: see *vorago.*] Of or pertaining to a gulf or whirlpool; hence, devouring; swallowing. [Rare.]

> A cavern's jaws *voraginous* and vast.
> *Mallet*, Amyntor and Theodora, i.

vorago (vọ-rā'gō), *n.* [L., a gulf, abyss, < *vorare*, swallow, swallow up. Cf. E. *swallow*¹, a gulf, abyss; cf. also *gorge* in similar sense.] A gulf; an abyss. [Rare.]

> From hence we passed by the place into wch Curtius precipitated himself for the love of his country, now without any signe of a lake or *vorago.*
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

vorant (vō'rant), *a.* [< L. *voran(t-)s*, ppr. of *vorare*, swallow: see *voracious.*] In *her.*, devouring or swallowing: noting a serpent or other creature of prey. The epithet is followed by the name of the object which is being swallowed: as, the arms of Visconti of Milan were a serpent *vorant* a child.

vormela, *n.* See *vomela.*

-vorous. [L. *-vorus*, < *vorare*, devour: see *voracious, vorant.*] The terminal element, meaning 'eating,' of various compound adjectives, as *carnivorous, herbivorous, insectivorous, omnivorous, piscivorous*, etc

vortex (vôr'teks), *n.*; pl. *vortices* or *vortexes* (vôr'ti-sēz, vôr'tek-sez). [= Sp. *vórtice* = Pg. It. *vortice*, < L. *vortex*, var. *vertex*, a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex: see *vertex*, another form of the word.] **1.** A whirl of fluid. An intuitive geometrical idea of the motion is not easily attained. If the motion of a fluid varies continuously both in time and in space, it may be described as such that each spherical particle is at each instant receiving three compressions or elongations at right angles to one another, and has, besides, a motion of translation and a motion of rotation about an axis through it. When this motion of rotation is present, the fluid is said to have a rotational motion; but this must not be confounded with a rotation of the whole mass. Thus, if all the parts of the fluid move in one direction but with unequal velocities in different parallel planes, though there be no rotation of the whole mass, yet the motion is rotational; and if a spherical particle were suddenly congealed, its inertia would make it rotate. On the other hand, one or more radial paddles turning about the axis of a cylindrical vessel filled with a perfect fluid, though making the latter revolve as a whole, could yet impart no rotational motion, which the fluid would evade by slipping round between the paddles. The motion being perfectly continuous, the axis of rotation of a particle must join the axis of rotation of a neighboring particle, so that a curve, called a *vortex-line*, may be described whose tangents are the axes of rotation of the particles at their points of tangency; and such a curve must evidently return into itself or reach both extremities to the boundaries of the fluid. A vortex is a portion of fluid in rotational motion inclosed in an annular surface which is a locus of vortex-lines; and an infinitesimal vortex is called a *vortex-filament*. If at any part of a vertex-filament the angular velocity is greater than at another part a little removed along the vortex-line, then (considering a particle a little removed from the central vortex-line) it is plain that of two opposite parts of this particle having the same velocity in magnitude and direction and consequently on its axis of rotation, that one which is in the more rapidly moving stratum must be nearer the central vortex-line, so that the annular boundary of the vortex must present a constriction where the angular velocity is great; and thus it can be shown that the product of the mean angular velocity in any cross-section perpendicular to the vortex-lines multiplied by the area of that section is constant at all parts of the vortex. In a perfect fluid, which can sustain no distorting stress even for an instant, the velocity of a rotating particle cannot be retarded any more than if it were a frictionless sphere; and, in like manner, no such velocity can be increased. Consequently, a vortex, unlike a wave, continues to be composed of the same identical matter. When the motion is continuous throughout the fluid, two vortices exercise a singular action upon one another, each ring in turn contracting and passing through the aperture of the other, which stretches, with other singular motions.

2. Any whirling or gyratory motion; also, a whirlpool.

> He soon found himself absorbed in the same *vortex* of worldly passions and interests from which he had been so anxious to escape. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

3. In the Cartesian philosophy, a collection of material particles, forming a fluid or ether, endowed with a rapid rotatory motion about an axis, and filling all space, by which Descartes accounted for the motions of the universe. This theory attracted much attention at one time, but is now entirely discredited.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Vorticidæ*, containing such species as *V. viridis*.—**Electrolytic vortices**, currents circulating round closed paths in the liquid or liquid and plate, but not passing through the external circuit, in an electrolytic cell.—**Vortex of the heart**, the peculiar spiral concentration of the fibers at the apex, produced by the twisting of the external fibers as they pass back to join those of the inner layer. Also called *whorl of the heart*.—**Vortex-ring**, in *physics*, a vortical molecular filament or column returning into itself so as to form a ring composed of a number of small rotating circles placed side by side, like beads on a string, as the singular smoke-rings which are sometimes produced when a cannon is fired, or when a smoker skilfully emits a puff of tobacco-smoke. Recent labors in the theoretical investigation of the motion of vortices, more particularly the theorems relating to vortex-filaments rotating round a central axis in a frictionless or perfect fluid (vortex-atoms), have suggested the possibility of founding on them a new form of the atomic theory.—**Vortex theory**, the theory that atoms of ordinary matter are vortices in a fluid. The object of the hypothesis seems to be to explain away action at a distance—a proceeding hardly in harmony with the theory of energy.—**Vortices lentis**, star-like figures seen on the surface of the crystalline lens of the eye.

vortex-filament (vôr′teks-fil″a̤-ment), *n.* In *hydrodynamics*, the portion of fluid included within a vortex-tube.

vortex-motion (vôr′teks-mō″sho̤n), *n.* A rotational motion of a fluid in which there is circulation about certain vortex-filaments, and no circulation except about them.

vortex-tube (vôr′teks-tūb), *n.* An imaginary tube within a fluid whose surface is the locus of vortex-lines through a small closed curve drawn arbitrarily.

vortex-wheel (vôr′teks-hwēl), *n.* A turbine.

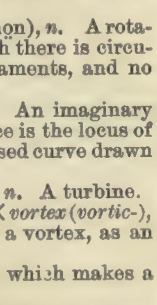
vortical (vôr′ti-ka̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< *vortex* (*vortic-*), vortex, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Causing a vortex, as an infusorian.

II. *n.* Any ciliate infusorian which makes a vortex.

vortically (vôr′ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a vortical manner; whirlingly.

vorticel, vorticell (vôr′ti-sel), *n.* [< NL. *Vorticella.*] An infusorian animalcule of the family *Vorticellidæ*; a bell-animalcule.

Vorticella (vôr-ti-sel′ä), *n.* [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1773 or 1786, but existent in form for more than a century before), dim. of L. *vortex*, a whirl: see *vortex*.] The typical genus of *Vorticellidæ*, having a retractile pedicel; the bell-animalcules. Many species are colonial inhabitants of both salt and fresh water; they are very numerous, and among the most elegant animalcules, like tiny transparent wine-glasses or bells borne on fine elastic stems, and continually waving about in the most graceful manner, "as if they were ringing chimes for Undines to dance." *V. convallaria* was described by Leeuwenhoek in 1675 as an "animalcule of the first size," and called by Linnæus *Hydra convallaria* in 1758. It occurs in stagnant water and in infusions. See also cut under *Infusoria*.



Vorticella nebulifera, highly magnified.

a, circlet of cilia borne upon the disk *b*; *c*, peristome; *e*, esophagus; *f*, contractile vacuole; *g*, one of several food-vacuoles; *h*, nucleus; *i*, endosarc; *k*, ectosarc; *l*, infundibuliform beginning of the muscular stem, most of the length of which is omitted.

Vorticellidæ (vôr-ti-sel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vorticella* + *-idæ.*] Vorticels or bell-animalcules, that family of peritrichous ciliate infusorians which are sedentary or attached (the animalcules of all the other families of *Peritricha* being free-swimming). These animalcules are campanulate, ovate, or subcylindrical, with eccentric terminal mouth having a spiral fringe of adoral cilia, the right limb of which descends into the mouth, while the left wreathes about a movable ciliate disk; they rarely if ever have trichocysts, but usually a long, slender vestibular seta. The family is one of the largest and most easily recognizable among infusorians, the oral structures being very characteristic. The little creatures inhabit both salt and fresh water. Some are naked, constituting the *Vorticellinæ*; others live in hard (*Vaginicolinæ*) or soft (*Ophrydiinæ*) loricæ or investing sheaths. There are several genera and numerous species. See *Carchesium*, and cuts under *Epistylis, Infusoria*, and *Vorticella*.

vorticellidan (vôr-ti-sel′i-da̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vorticellidæ*; vorticelline in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A bell-animalcule; any vorticel.

Vorticellinæ (vôr″ti-se-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vorticella* + *-inæ.*] In a strict sense, a subfamily of *Vorticellidæ*, containing only the naked vorticels, solitary or social, and sessile or pedicellate. This definition excludes the *Vaginicolinæ* and *Ophrydiinæ*, which are not naked.

vorticelline (vôr-ti-sel′in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vorticellinæ*.

vortices, *n.* Latin plural of *vortex*.

vorticial (vôr-tish′a̤l), *a.* An erroneous form of *vortical*.

> Cyclic and seemingly gyrating or *vorticial* movements. *Poe*, Eureka.

Vorticidæ (vôr-tis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vortex* (*-tic-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Vortex*, containing both fresh-water and marine forms, some of which are parasitic on gastropods and holothurians.

vorticose (vôr′ti-kōs), *a.* [< L. *vortex* (*vortic-*), a whirl, vortex, + *-ose.*] 1. Whirling; vortical.

> Only a very small percentage of the spots show any trace of *vorticose* motion. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 178.

2. In *anat.*, specifying the veins of the external layer of the choroid coat of the eyeball, the venæ vorticosæ, which are regularly arranged in drooping branches converging to a few equidistant trunks which perforate the sclerotic coat and empty into the ophthalmic vein.

vorticular (vôr-tik′ụ-lạ̈r), *a.* Same as *vorticose*.

> They [storms] possess truly *vorticular* motion. *The Atlantic*, LXVIII. 68.

vortiginous (vôr-tij′i-nus), *a.* [< L. **vortiginosus*, assumed var. of *vertiginosus*, < *vertigo*, a whirling: see *vertiginous*.] Having a motion round a center or axis; vortical.

> The fix'd and rooted earth,
> Tormented into billows, heaves and swells,
> Or with *vortiginous* and hideous whirl
> Sucks down its prey insatiable.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 102.

votable (vō′ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *vote* + *-able.*] Capable of voting; having a right to vote. [Rare.]

> When "the *votable* inhabitance convened in His Majesties name September 24, 1754."
> *Town Records of Wareham, Mass.*, quoted in New Princeton Rev., IV. 253.

votal (vō′ta̤l), *a.* [< L. *votum*, a vow, + *-al.*] Pertaining to a vow or promise; consisting in or involving a promise. [Rare.]

> Debt is not deadly sin when a man hath no means, but when he hath no meaning to pay. There must be *votal* restitution, if there cannot be actual.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 145.

votaress (vō′ta̤-res), *n.* [< *votar-y* + *-ess.*] A female votary.

> His woeful queen we leave at Ephesus,
> Unto Diana there a *votaress*.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, Prol., iv.

votarist (vō′ta̤-rist), *n.* [< *votar-y* + *-ist.*] A votary.

> The *votarists* of Saint Clare. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 5.
>
> Like a sad *votarist* in palmer's weed.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 189.

votary (vō′ta̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **votarius*, < L. *votum*, a vow: see *vote, vow.*] **I.** *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; also, consequent on a vow; devoted; votive.

> *Votary* resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood.
> *Bacon*, Custom and Education (ed. 1887), p. 397.

II. *n.*; pl. *votaries* (-riz). One who is devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; hence, more generally, one who is devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

> Already Love's firm *votary*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 58.
>
> *Votaries* of business and of pleasure prove
> Faithless alike in friendship and in love.
> *Cowper*, Verses from Valediction.
>
> He deemed that a faith which taught that Jupiter of the Capitol was a thing of naught was a faith which it became his *votary* to root out from all the lands that bowed to Jove and to Jovius. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 139.
>
> Music and painting and sculpture could also boast of distinguished *votaries* under the Regency.
> *The Academy*, Oct. 25, 1890, p. 360.

vote (vōt), *n.* [< F. *vote*, a vote, = Sp. Pg. It. *voto*, a vow, wish, vote, < L. *votum*, a promise, wish, an engagement, < *vovere*, pp. *votus*, promise, dedicate, vow, wish: see *vow*.] 1†. An ardent wish or desire; a prayer; a vow.

> All the heavens consent
> With harmony to tune their notes,
> In answer to the public *votes*,
> That for it up were sent.
> *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.
>
> *Iol.* The end of my
> Devotions is that one and the same hour
> May make us fit for heaven.
> *Sev.* I join with you
> In my *votes* that way. *Massinger*, Guardian, v. 1.
>
> Those interchangeable *votes* of priest and people, . . . "O Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for thy Name's sake! O God, we have heard with our ears, &c."
> *Prideaux*, Euchologia, p. 226.

2. A suffrage; the formal expression of a will, preference, wish, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a person to fill a certain situation or office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, etc. This vote or choice may be expressed by holding up the hand, by standing up, by the voice (*viva voce*), by ballot, or otherwise.

> Each party gaped, and looked alternately for their *vote* almost to the end of their speeches.
> *Burke*, American Taxation.
>
> He . . . was already a forty-shilling freeholder, and was conscious of a *vote* for the county.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

Hence—3. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections; a ballot, a ticket, etc.: as, a written *vote*.

> The freeman, casting with unpurchased hand
> The *vote* that shakes the turrets of the land.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Poetry, A Metrical Essay.

4. That which is allowed, conveyed, or bestowed by the will of a majority; a thing conferred by vote; a grant: as, the ministry received a *vote* of confidence; the *vote* for the civil service amounted to $24,000,000.—5. Expression of will by a majority; decision by some expression of the minds of a number; result of voting: as, the *vote* was unanimous; the *vote* was close.—6. Votes collectively: as, a movement to capture the labor *vote*.—**Casting vote.** See *casting-vote*.—**Cumulative vote.** See *cumulative system of voting*, under *cumulative*.—**Limited vote**, a form of voting by which the elector is restricted to a less number of votes than there are vacancies, as in the case of a three-cornered constituency (which see, under *three-cornered*).—**Straw vote.** See *straw*1.—**The floating vote.** See *floating*.—**To split one's votes.** See *split*.

vote (vōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *voted*, ppr. *voting* [< F. *voter*, vote, < *vote*, vote: see *vote*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To give a vote; formally to express or signify the mind, will, or choice in electing persons to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like, or in deciding as to any measure in which one has an interest in common with others.

> They *voted* then to do a deed
> As kirkmen to devise.
> *Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 221).
>
> For their want of intimate knowledge of affairs, I do not think this ought to disqualify them [women] from *voting* at any town-meeting which I ever attended.
> *Emerson*, Woman.

Cumulative system of voting. See *cumulative*.—**To vote straight**, to vote the entire ticket, as of a political party, without scratching. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To enact or establish by vote, as a resolution or an amendment.—2. To grant by vote, as an appropriation.

> Parliament *voted* them a hundred thousand pounds.
> *Swift.*

3. To declare by general consent: characterize by expression of opinion: as, they *voted* the trip a failure. [Colloq.]

> It has come to be *voted* rather a vulgar thing to be married by banns at all.
> *Daily Telegraph*, March 20, 1888. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

To vote down, to defeat (a proposition), as in a legislative body; give public judgment against; hence, to put an end to.

> Old truths *voted down* begin to resume their places.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

It is of no use to *vote down* gravitation or morals.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

To vote in, to choose by suffrage; elect, as to an appointment or office, by expression of will or preference: as, he was *voted in* by a handsome majority.

voteless (vōt′les), *a.* [< *vote* + *-less.*] Having no vote; not entitled to a vote.

He was not enlightened enough to know that there was a way of using *voteless* miners and navvies at Nominations and Elections. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

voter (vō′tėr), *n.* [< *vote* + *-er*1.] One who votes or has a legal right to vote; an elector.

Of late years, . . . when it has been considered necessary by politicians to cultivate the foreign-born *voters*, there has been a great tendency to appoint naturalized citizens as consuls. *Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 81.

Registration of voters. See *registration.*

vote-recorder (vōt′rẹ-kôr″dėr), *n.* An electrical device which records the yea or nay of a voter when the corresponding knob or button is pressed.

voting-paper (vō′ting-pā″pėr), *n.* A balloting-paper; particularly, according to the British Ballot Act of 1872, a paper used in voting by ballot in the election of members of Parliament, of municipal corporations, etc. Such papers are used only in cases where the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies; they contain a list of the candidates, and the voter is required to put a mark opposite the name of each candidate he selects.

votist† (vō′tist), *n.* [< L. *votum*, vow, + *-ist.*] One who makes a vow; a vower; a votarist.

Try
If a poor woman, *votist* of revenge,
Would not perform it.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

votive (vō′tiv), *a.* [< F. *votif* = Sp. Pg. It. *votivo*, < L. *votivus*, of or pertaining to a vow, conformable to one's wish, < *votum*, vow: see *vote*, *vow.*] 1. Offered, contributed, or consecrated in accordance with a vow: as, a *votive* picture.

Not gold, not blood, their altar dowers,
But *votive* tears and symbol flowers.
Shelley, Hellas.

We set to-day a *votive* stone,
That memory may their dead redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.
Emerson, Concord Monument.

Votive tablets commemorative of cures and deliverance were hung around.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 232.

2. Observed, practised, or done in consequence of a vow. [Rare.]

Votive abstinence some cold constitutions may endure.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 85.

Diversions of this kind have a practical value, even though they seem to be those of a knight tilting at a wayside tournament as he rides on his *votive* quest.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 399.

Votive mass. See *mass*1.—**Votive offering**, a tablet, picture, or the like dedicated in fulfilment of the vow (Latin *ex voto*) of a worshiper. Among the Greeks and Romans such offerings were dedicated to deities or heroes, and were affixed to the walls of temples, or set up in consecrated places, often in niches cut in the rock in a locality reputed sacred. Among Roman Catholics they are usually set up in chapels dedicated to the Virgin or to a saint.

votively (vō′tiv-li), *adv.* In a votive manner; by vow.

votiveness (vō′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being votive.

votress† (vō′tres), *n.* Same as *votaress.*

vouch (vouch), *v.* [< ME. *vouchen*, *vowchen*, < OF. *voucher*, *vocher*, < L. *vocare*, call, call upon, summon: see *vocation*, *voice*. Cf. *vouchsafe*, *avouch.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To call to witness.

And *vouch* the silent stars, and conscious moon.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii. 22.

2. To declare; assert; affirm; attest; avouch.

Praised therefore be his name, which *voucheth* us worthy this honour.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 176.

What can you *vouch* against him, Signior Lucio?
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 326.

What we have done
None shall dare *vouch*, though it be truly known.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, ix. 31.

3. To warrant; be surety for; answer for; make good; confirm.

Go tell the lords o' the city I am here;
Deliver them this paper; having read it,
Bid them repair to the market-place, where I,
Even in theirs and in the commons' ears,
Will *vouch* the truth of it. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 5.

When I arrived at Scutari, they took my slave from me, as I had not the original writing by me to *vouch* the property of him. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 126.

4. To support; back; second; follow up. [Rare.]

Bold words *vouch'd* with a deed so bold.
Milton, P. L., v. 66.

5. In *law:* (*a*) To produce vouchers for, in support of a charge in account. (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, to call or summon into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

He *vouches* the tenant in tail, who *vouches* over the common vouchee. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxi.

=**Syn.** 2. To asseverate, aver, protest.

II. *intrans.* To bear witness; give testimony or attestation; more specifically, in *old Eng. law*, to call in some one to make good his alleged warranty of title; be surety or guaranty.

Vouch with me, heaven. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 262.

The Salvo of Sir John Friendly's appearing at last, and *vouching* for Lord Foplington, won't mend the matter.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 215.

A very clear account, upon my word; and I dare swear the lady will *vouch* for every article of it.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To vouch to warranty, in *old Eng. law*, to call in a third person as a substituted defendant, to defend the title acquired from him.=**Syn.** Of *vouch for*, warrant, assure, guarantee.

vouch (vouch), *n.* [< *vouch*, *v.*] Approving or supporting warrant; confirmation; attestation.

Why in this woolvish toge should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needless *vouches?* *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 124.

vouchee (vou-chē′), *n.* [< *vouch* + *-ee*1.] In *law*, the person who is vouched or summoned in a writ of right.

All trouble on this score was avoided by choosing as *vouchee* some one who notoriously had no lands to make recompense withal, and therefore was, as we now say, not worth powder and shot. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 31.

voucher (vou′chėr), *n.* [< *vouch* + *-er*1.] 1. One who vouches, or gives attestation or confirmation; one who is surety for another.

He knows his own strength so well that he never dares praise anything in which he has not a French author for his *voucher*. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 165.

Some banks will not take the accounts of persons introduced only by their own clerks, for fear they might be confederates in some scheme of fraud or plunder. Other and responsible *vouchers* are required.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 468.

2. A book, paper, document, or stamp which serves to prove the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specifically, a receipt or other written evidence of the payment of money.

The stamp is a mark, . . . and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight.
Locke, Further Considerations concerning Raising the [Value of Money.

He caused the accounts to be examined by the proper officer, who, after comparing every article with its *voucher*, certified them to be right. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 260.

3. In *old Eng. law:* (*a*) The tenant in a writ of right; one who called in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries there might be a single voucher or double vouchers. [Also written *vouchor.*] (*b*) The calling in of a person to vouch.—**Double voucher**, an incident in the alienation of land by the fiction of common recovery, where the owner was allowed to convey to a third person who, being sued, alleged that the former warranted the title, and he, being called to vouch for it, was allowed to allege that still another warranted it to him, the object being to bar contingent interests, etc.

vouchment (vouch′mẹnt), *n.* [< *vouch* + *-ment.*] A declaration or affirmation; a solemn assertion.

Their *vouchment* by their honour in that tryal is not an oath. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 77. (*Davies.*)

vouchor (vou′chọr), *n.* [< *vouch* + *-or*1.] See *voucher*, 3 (*a*).

vouchsafe (vouch-sāf′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vouchsafed*, ppr. *vouchsafing.* [< ME. *vouchen safe*, *saf*, *sauf*, prop. two words, lit. 'guarantee (as) safe'; < *vouch* + *safe.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To guarantee as safe; secure; assure.

That the quen be of-sent, *sauf* wol i *fouche.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4152.

So Philip is wild, on that wise we it take
As ge haf mad present, the kyng *vouches* it *saue.*
Rob. of Brunne, p. 260. (*Richardson.*)

2. To permit, grant, or bestow: sometimes with implied condescension: as, not to *vouchsafe* an answer.

I have assailed her with music, but she *vouchsafes* no notice. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 45.

In your pardon, and the kiss *vouchsafed* me,
You did but point me out a fore-right way
To lead to certain happiness.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iii. 3.

Sir, I must thank you for the Visit you *vouchsafed* me in this simple Cell. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 69.

3†. To receive or accept by way of condescension.

There she sate, *vouchsafing* my cloak (then most gorgeous) under her. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Upon which better part our prayers come in,
If thou *vouchsafe* them. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 294.

II. *intrans.* To permit; grant; condescend; deign; stoop.

Than he preyede devoutly to God, that he wolde *vouche saf* to suffre him gon up. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 149.

God *vouched sauf* thurgh thee with us to acorde.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 27.

Vouchsafe, noble Lady, to accept this simple remembrance. *Spenser*, Tears of the Muses, Ded.

vouchsafement (vouch-sāf′mẹnt), *n.* [< *vouchsafe* + *-ment.*] The act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension. [Rare.]

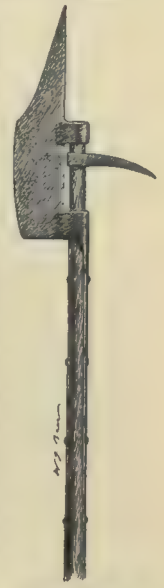
Peculiar experiences being such *vouchsafements* to them, which God communicated to none but his chosen people.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

voudou, voudouism. See *voodoo*, *voodooism.*

vouge (vözh), *n.* Same as *voulge.*

vough, *n.* Same as *vug.*

voulge (vözh), *n.* [< OF. *voulge*, *vouge*, *voouge*, F. *vouge* (ML. *vanga*), a hunting-spear, a lance; origin unknown.] A weapon consisting of a blade fitted on a long handle or staff, used by the foot-soldiers of the fourteenth century and later. It varied in form, resembling sometimes the fauchard, sometimes the war-scythe, sometimes the halberd, and was frequently like an ax the blade of which, with but slight projection, has great length in the direction of the staff, and is finished at the end in a sharp point.



Voulge of the end of the 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

vound†, *a.* An unexplained word, perhaps a mistake for *round*, occurring in the following passage:

Though it were of no *vounde* stone,
Wrought with squyre and scantilone.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7063.

vour†, *v. t.* [ME. *vourer*, < OF. **vourer*, *vorer*, < L. *vorare*, devour, eat; cf. *voracious*, *devour.*] To devour.

Thei whom the swerd deuowrede [var. *vowrede*].
Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xviii. 8.

vourer†, *n.* A devourer.

Lo! a man deuourere, ether glotoun [var. *vourer* or glotoun]. *Wyclif*, Luke vii. 34.

voussoir (vö-swor′), *n.* [F.; cf. *voussure*, the curvature of a vault, prop. < **vousser*, < LL. as if **volutiare*, make round, < L. *volutus*, a rolling, < *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, roll: see *volute.*] In *arch.*, a stone in the shape of a truncated wedge, which forms part of an arch. The under sides of the voussoirs form the intrados or soffit of the arch, and the upper sides the extrados. The middle voussoir is often termed the *keystone.* See *arch*1, 2.

voussoir (vö-swor′), *v. t.* [< *voussoir*, *n.*] To form with voussoirs; construct by means of voussoirs. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 387.

voute†, *n.* An obsolete form of *vault*1.

voutre†, **voutur**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *vulture.*

vow (vou), *n.* [< ME. *vow*, < OF. *vou*, *vo*, *veu*, F. *vœu* = Sp. Pg. It. *voto*, a vow, < L. *votum*, a promise, dedication, vow, < *vovere*, promise, vow: see *vote*, *n.*, of which *vow* is a doublet.] 1. A solemn promise; an engagement solemnly entered into. Specifically—(*a*) A kind of promissory oath made to God, or to some deity, to perform some act or dedicate to the deity something of value, often in the event of receiving something specially desired, such as success in an enterprise, deliverance from danger, or recovery from sickness: as, a *vow* to build an altar.

Would I were even the saint they make their *vows* to!
How easily I would grant! *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 2.

Forc'd Consecrations out of another mans Estate are no better than forc'd *Vows*, hateful to God who loves a chearful giver. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

A *vow* is a deliberate promise made to God in regard to something possessing superior goodness. To be valid, it must proceed from the free, deliberate will of one who, by age and social position, is capable of contracting a solemn obligation. It is to God alone that a *vow* is taken, and . . . it is an act of religion, or of divine worship. To vow to a saint means, in the minds of Catholics, to vow to God in honour of a saint. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*

(*b*) A promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to consecrate or devote one's self wholly or in part for a longer or shorter time to some act or service; a pledge of fidelity or constancy: as, a marriage *vow.*

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by *vowes* devize,
Sith each unto himselfe his life may fortunize.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever women spoke.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 175.

But, for performance of your *vow*, I entreat
Some gage from you.

Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

2†. A solemn asseveration or declaration; a positive assertion.

What instance gives Lord Warwick for his *vow?*

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 159.

3†. A votive offering; an ex-voto.

Belonging to this church is a world of plate, some whole statues of it, and lamps innumerable, besides the costly *vowes* hung up, some of gold, and a cabinet of precious stones. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Baptismal vows. See *baptismal.*—**Monastic vows.** See *monastic.*

vow (vou), *v.* [< ME. *vowen*, < OF. *vouer*, *vower*, F. *vouer* = Sp. Pg. *votar* = It. *votare*, promise, vow, vote, < ML. *votare*, promise, vow, < L. *votum*, promise, vow: see *vow*, *n.* Cf. *vote*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To promise solemnly; undertake, by a solemn promise, as to God or a deity, to do, perform, or give; devote.

And Jacob *vowed* a vow, saying, If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, . . . then shall the Lord be my God: . . . and of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee. Gen. xxviii. 20–22.

Mine own good maister Harvey, to whom I have, both in respect of your worthinesse generally and otherwyse upon some particular and special considerations, *voued* this my labour. *Spenser*, To Gabriell Harvey.

By Mahomet
The Turk there *vows*, on his blest Alcoran,
Marriage unto her.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

I *vow* and I swear, by the fan in my hand,
That my lord shall nae mair come near me.

The Gypsie Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 117).

2. To threaten solemnly or upon oath.

Weeping, cursing, *vowing* vengeance.

Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 31.

3. To assert or maintain solemnly; asseverate; swear.

He heard him swear and *vow* to God
He came but to be duke of Lancaster.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 60.

Brisk. I *vow* it is a pleasureable Morning; the Waters taste so finely after being fuddled last Night. Neighbour Fribbler, here 's a Pint to you.

Frib. I'll pledge you, Mrs. Brisket; I have drunk eight already. *Shadwell*, Epsom Wells, i. 1.

Sir Peter *vows* he has not his equal in England; and, above all, he praises him as a man of sentiment.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

It was my first experience with camels, and I *vowed* that it should be my last; for, taking them altogether, they are the most tiresome and troublesome animals I have ever seen. *The Century*, XLI. 351.

II. *intrans.* To make vows or solemn promises; protest solemnly; asseverate; declare emphatically.

Better is it that thou shouldest not *vow*, than that thou shouldest *vow* and not pay. Eccl. v. 5.

vow-breach (vou'brēch), *n.* The breaking of a vow.

He that vows . . . never to commit an error hath taken a course that his little infirmities shall become crimes, and certainly be imputed, by changing his unavoidable infirmity into *vow-breach*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

vow-break (vou'brāk), *n.* Same as *vow-breach*.

vow-breaker (vou'brā″kėr), *n.* One who breaks his vow or vows.

And this is that holy bishop Paphnutius, whom these euangelical *vow-breakers* pretend to be their proctor for theire unlauful marriages.

M. Harding, quoted in Bp. Jewell's Works [(Parker Soc.), III. 386.

vowel (vou'el), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vowell*; < F. *voyelle* = Sp. Pg. *vocal* = It. *vocale*, a vowel, < L. *vocalis*, a vowel, fem. (sc. *littera*, letter) of *vocalis*, sounding, sonorous, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice, sound: see *voice*, *vocal*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the openest, most resonant, and continuable sounds uttered by the voice in the process of speaking; a sound in which the element of tone, though modified and differentiated by positions of the mouth-organs, is predominant; a tone-sound, as distinguished from a fricative (in which a rustling between closely approximated organs is the predominant element), from a mute (in which the explosion of a closure is characteristic), and so on. *Vowel* and *consonant* are relative terms, distinguishing respectively the opener and closer utterances; but there is no absolute division between them. Certain sounds are so open as to be only vowels; certain others so close as to be only consonants; but there are yet others which have the value now of vowels and now of consonants. Thus, *l* and *n* have frequently vowel-value in English, as in *apple*, *token*; and *r* is in various languages a much-used vowel. Also, the semivowels *y* and *w* are not appreciably different from the *i*-vowel (of *pique*) and the *u*-vowel (of *rule*) respectively. A sound, namely, is a vowel if it forms the central or open element of a syllable, being a syllable either alone or in conjunction with the closer sounds (consonants) that accompany it. (See *syllable*.) The openest of the vowels is *a* (as in *far*, *father*); the closest are *i* and *u* (in *pique*, *rule*); and these three, with *e* and *o* (as in *they*, *tone*), intermediate respectively between *a* and *i* and *a* and *u*, are hardly wanting in any known human language. But many others are found in various languages, and their number is theoretically unlimited. **2.** The letter or character which represents such a sound.—**Neutral vowel.** See *neutral*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.—**Vowel points.** See *point*1.

vowel (vou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *voweled*, *vowelled*, ppr. *voweling*, *vowelling*. [< *vowel*, *n.*] To provide or complete with vowels; insert vowels in (a word or syllable).

With pauses, cadence, and well-*vowelled* words.

Dryden, To Roscommon.

The *vowelling* of Greek and Latin proper names shews that the vagueness of the vowels was not absolute.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 797.

vowelish† (vou'el-ish), *a.* [< *vowel* + *-ish*1.] Of the nature of a vowel. *B. Jonson*, Eng. Grammar, i. 3.

vowelism (vou'el-izm), *n.* [< *vowel* + *-ism.*] The use of vowels.

vowelist (vou'el-ist), *n.* [< *vowel* + *-ist.*] One who is addicted to vowelism.

As a repetitionary *vowelist*, Mr. —— is virtuous compared with Milton. *Athenæum*, No. 3280, p. 334.

vowelize (vou'el-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vowelized*, ppr. *vowelizing*. [< *vowel* + *-ize.*] To insert vowel-signs in, as in Semitic words or shorthand forms written primarily with consonants only.

"Tom Brown's School-Days" will be immediately issued in the easy reporting style [of shorthand], fully *vowelized*.

The American, VI. 314.

vowelless (vou'el-les), *a.* [< *vowel* + *-less.*] Without a vowel or vowels.

Hebrew, with its *vowel-less* roots, which require vocalisation before they can attain any meaning.

Farrar, Language and Languages, p. 395.

vowelly (vou'el-i), *a.* [< *vowel* + *-ly*1.] Abounding in vowels; characterized by vowel-sounds.

The mellifluence and flexibility of the *vowelly* language [Italian] were favorable to unrhymed verse.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 349.

vower (vou'ėr), *n.* [< *vow* + *-er*1.] One who makes a vow.

These prycke eared prynces myghte truste those *vowers*, as hawkes made to theyr handes, yet wolde I counsell the christen prynces in no wyse to trust them.

Bp. Bale, Apology, fol. 142.

vowess (vou'es), *n.* [< *vow* + *-ess.*] A woman who has taken a vow; a nun. [Rare.]

In that church also lieth this ladie, buried . . . in the habit of a *vowesse*.

Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 3 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

vow-fellow (vou'fel″ō), *n.* One who is bound by the same vow. [Rare.]

Vow-fellows with this virtuous duke.

Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 38.

vowless (vou'les), *a.* [< *vow* + *-less.*] Without a vow; not bound by a vow.

He hath done with their own vows, and now descends to us, whom he confesses *vowless*.

Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 17.

vowson†, *n.* Same as *advowson*.

The seyd William was with the prior of Norwiche of counseille in hese trewe defence ageyn the entent of the seyd Walter in a sute that he made ageyn the seyd priour of a *voweson* of the chyrche of Sprouston in the counte of Norffolk. *Paston Letters*, I. 18.

vox (voks), *n.* [L.: see *voice*.] Voice; in *music*, a voice or voice-part.—**Vox angelica**, in *organ-building*, a stop having two pipes to each digital, one of which is tuned slightly sharp, so that by their dissonance a wavy effect is produced. The pipes are of narrow scale, and the tone is delicate. Also *vox cælestis*, *unda maris*, etc.—**Vox antecedens**, the theme or antecedent of a canon or fugue.—**Vox barbara**, a barbarous or outlandish word or phrase: commonly used, in zoölogy and botany, of those terms which are ostensibly New Latin, but which are neither Latin nor Greek, nor of classic derivation and formation, or are hybrids between Latin and Greek. Some thousands of such words are current, though rejected by some purists; and their use is far less objectionable than the unending confusion in nomenclature which attends the attempt to discard them. (See *synonym*, 2 (*b*).) Usually abbreviated *vox barb.*—**Vox cælestis.** Same as *vox angelica.*—**Vox consequens**, the answer or consequent of a canon or fugue.—**Vox humana**, in *organ-building*, a reed-stop having short capped pipes, so constructed as to reinforce the higher harmonics of the fundamental tones, and thus to produce tones more or less resembling those of the human voice. The imitation is not close, but under suitable conditions the illusion of a distant singer or choir is possible. The tremulant is usually combined with the vox humana. A stop of the same name, but of much less effectiveness, is often placed in reed-organs.—**Vox quinta.** Same as *quintus*.

voyage (voi'ạ̄j), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *voiage*; < ME. *voyage*, *voiage*, *veiage*, *veage*, *viage*, *vyage*, < OF. *voiage*, *veiage*, *viage*, F. *voyage* = Sp. *viaje* = Pg. *viagem* = It. *viaggio*, travel, journey, voyage, < L. *viaticum*, provision for a journey, LL. a journey, neut. of *viaticus*, pertaining to travel, < *via*, a way, road, journey, travel: see *viaticum*, of which *voyage* is a doublet.] **1.** Formerly, a passage or journey by land or by sea; now only a journey or passage by sea or water from one place, port, or country to another, especially a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country: as, a *voyage* to India.

It is longe tyme passed that ther was no generalle Passage ne *Vyage* over the See; and many Men desiren for to here speke of the holy Lond, and han thereof gret Solace and Comfort. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 4.

Now to this lady lete vs turne ageyn,
Whiche to Surry hath take hir *viage*.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 226.

When I was determined to enter into my fourth *voyage*, I cast into the ship, in the stead of merchandise, a pretty fardle of books.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Provyded also that no person or persons havinge chardge of any *Viage*, in passinge from the Realme of Ireland or from the Isle of Manne into this Realme of England, do from the laste daye of June next comynge wittingly or wyllingly transporte . . . any Vacabond Roge or Beggar.

Laws of 14 *Eliz.* (1572), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 109.

The pasha was lately returned from his *voyage* towards Mecca, it being his office always to set out with provisions to meet the caravan in its return: they go about half way to Mecca, setting out the same day that the caravan usually leaves Mecca.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 101.

All being embarked, they bade farewell to the gazing throng upon the beach, who continued shouting after them, . . . wishing them a happy *voyage*.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 110.

2. *pl.* A book of voyages: used like *travels*.—**3†.** The practice of traveling.

Nations have interknowledge of one another by *voyage* into foreign parts. *Bacon.*

4†. A way or course taken; an attempt or undertaking; an enterprise; an expedition.

And ek Diane! I the biseke
That this *viage* be noght to the loth.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 732.

If you make your *voyage* upon her and give me directly to understand you have prevailed, I am no further your enemy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 170.

He ran away from me, . . . and pretended he would go the Island *voyage* [that against Hispaniola]; since, I ne'er heard of him till within this fortnight.

Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

So great a dignitie in time past was not obteined to the maisters ther of by rebellion, . . . but by fighting valiauntly with the Moores in the *voiage* of Granado.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 261.

Broken voyage. See *broken.*—**Continued** or **continuous voyage.** See *continued.*—**Dance voyage**, an unsuccessful fishing-voyage. [Local, New Eng.]—**Mixed voyage.** See *mixed.*—**To do voyage†**, to make a journey; set out on an enterprise.

Pandare . . . caste, and knew in good plyte was the moone
To *doon viage*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 75.

=**Syn. 1.** *Trip*, *Excursion*, etc. (see *journey*), cruise, sail.

voyage (voi'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *voyaged*, ppr. *voyaging*. [< OF. *voyager*, travel, < *voyage*, travel: see *voyage*.] **I.** *intrans.* To take a journey or voyage; especially, to sail or pass by water.

Beautiful bird! thou *voyagest* to thine home.

Shelley, Alastor.

A mind for ever
Voyaging through strange seas of Thought alone.

Wordsworth, Prelude, iii.

II. *trans.* To travel; pass over; traverse.

Long were to tell
What I have done, what suffer'd; with what pain
Voyaged the unreal, vast, unbounded deep.

Milton, P. L., x. 471.

The Rhone of to-day must be something like the Rhine of fifty years ago, though much less *voyaged* now than that was then. *The Century*, XL. 636.

voyageable (voi'ạ̄j-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *voyage* + *-able*.] Capable of being sailed or traveled over; navigable.

voyager (voi'ạ̄j-ėr), *n.* [< *voyage* + *-er*1.] One who voyages; one who sails or passes by sea or water.

You go on to prefer my Captivity in this Fleet to that of a *Voyager* at Sea. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 39.

In a few short moments I retrace
(As in a map the *voyager* his course)
The windings of my way through many years.

Cowper, Task, vi. 17.

voyageur (vwo-ya-zhėr'), *n.* [F., < *voyager*, travel; as *voyager*.] The Canadian name of one of a class of men employed by the Northwest and Hudson's Bay companies in transporting men and supplies, and, in general, in keeping up communication between their various stations, which was done exclusively in bark canoes, the whole region formerly under the exclusive control of these companies being almost everywhere accessible by water, with few and short portages. These men were nearly always French Canadians or half-breeds.

Such was the routine of our journey, the day, generally speaking, being divided into six hours of rest and eighteen of labour. This almost incredible toil the *voyageurs* bore without a murmur, and generally with such a hilarity of spirit as few other men could sustain for a single forenoon.
Gov. Simpson, Journey Round the World, I. 22.

voyaging (voi'a̤j-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *voyage*, *v.*] The act or process of taking a voyage; a journey by water.

It is, in fact, a diary of the *voyagings* and residences of the ambassadors of Henry the Third.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 184.

voyal†, *n.* Same as *viol*^{1}, 2.

V. P. An abbreviation of *vice-president*.

V-point (vē'point), *n.* The vertex of two or more diverging lines: as, the *V-point* of cirrus stripes.

vraisemblance (vrā-soṅ-bloṅs'), *n.* [F., < *vrai*, true, + *semblance*, appearance: see *very* and *semblance*, and cf. *verisimilitude*.] The appearance of truth; verisimilitude.

v. s. In *music*, an abbreviation of *volti subito*.

V. S. An abbreviation of *veterinary surgeon*.

vs. An abbreviation of *versus*.

V-shaped (vē'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the letter V; like the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle; lambdoid.—**V-shaped barometric depression,** a region of low barometer inclosed by one or more V-shaped isobars, the point of the V, in the northern hemisphere, being usually directed toward the south. V-shaped depressions are often accompanied by characteristic squalls, technically called *line-squalls*.

v. t. The abbreviation, used in this work, of *verb transitive*.

V-threaded screw. See *screw*^{1}.

V-tool (vē'töl), *n.* In *joinery* and *carving*, a cutting-tool having the cutting edge in two branches, making an impression like a letter V, a sort of angular gouge.

vue (vū), *n.* [OF., sight, view: see *view*.] The sight-opening of a helmet: same as *œillère*.

vug (vug), *n.* [Also *vugh, vough, vooga*; < Corn. *vug, vugh, vugga, vooga*, etc., a cave, cavern; cf. Corn. *fogo, fogou, fou*, a cave (= W. *ffau*, a cave, den), Corn. *hugo, googoo, ogoo, ogo* (Jago), a cave, W. *ogof, gogof*, a cave.] In *mining*, a cavity; a hollow in a rock or in a lode. *Vug* is the miners' name for that which geologists more generally call a *geode*. See *geode*. Also called *tick-hole, vooga-hole*.

Quartz is very generally found lining the hollow spaces (*vughs*) in lodes. *R. Hunt*, British Mining, p. 486.

vuggy (vug'i), *a.* [< *vug* + *-y*^{1}.] Of the nature of a vug; containing vugs.

vuider, *n.* Same as *voider*.

Vulcan (vul'ka̤n), *n.* [= F. *Vulcain* = Sp. Pg. *Volcano* = It. *Volcano, Vulcano*, < L. *Volcanus, Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire; cf. Skt. *ulkā*, a firebrand. Cf. *volcano*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the god of fire and the working of metals, and the patron of all handicraftsmen. Originally an independent deity, he became with the advance of time completely identified with the Greek Hephæstus. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, and was born with deformed feet, though according to late myths his lameness came from his having been hurled down from heaven by Jupiter in a fit of anger. He was the divine artist, the creator of all that was beautiful as well as of all that was mechanically wonderful in the abodes of the gods. On earth various volcanoes, as Lemnos and Etna, were held to be his workshops, and the Cyclopes were his journeymen. He had the power of conferring life upon his creations, and was thus the author of Pandora and of the golden dogs of Alcinoüs. In art he was represented as a bearded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one-sleeved tunic (exomis) of the workman, with a conical cap, holding hammer and tongs or other attributes of the smith, and sometimes with indication of his lameness. When Jupiter conceived Minerva in his head, the goddess was delivered full-armed, upon the stroke of an ax in the hands of Vulcan.
2. A hypothetical planet between the sun and the planet Mercury. An object supposed to be a planet was seen crossing the sun's disk on March 26th, 1859. The period of revolution assigned to it was something over 19 days, and its distance from the sun was estimated at about 13,000,000 miles. The existence of Vulcan, however, has not been confirmed (may, indeed, be said to have been practically disproved) by subsequent careful observations.
3†. A volcano.

Also in that Ile is the Mount Ethna, that Men clepen Mount Gybelle; and the *Wlcanes*, that ben everemore brennynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 55.

Of those [remarkable things] which are in the *Vulcans* and mouths of fire at the Indies, worthy doubtlesse to be observed, I will speake in their order.
Acosta, Hist. Indies (tr. by E. Grimston, 1604), iii. 2 [(Hakluyt Soc., I. 105).

Vulcan powder, an explosive consisting of nitroglycerin, sodium nitrate, sulphur, and charcoal.

Vulcanalia (vul-ka̤-nā'li-ä̤), *n. pl.* [L.: see *Vulcan*.] An ancient Roman festival in honor of Vulcan, celebrated on August 23d with games in the Flaminian circus near the temple of the god, and with sacrifices of fishes. As part of the observance on this day, work was begun by lamplight, in honor of the fire-god.

Vulcanian (vul-kā'ni-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Volcanius, Vulcanius*, < *Volcanus, Vulcanus*, Vulcan, + *-an*.] 1. Pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron, etc., and occasionally (but not so used by geologists) to volcanoes or volcanic action.

A region of *vulcanian* activity.
R. A. Proctor, Poetry of Astronomy, p. 228.

2. In *geol.*, pertaining to or designating the system or theory of the Vulcanists, or opponents of Werner.

Vulcanic (vul-kan'ik), *a.* [= F. *vulcanique* = Sp. *volcánico* = Pg. *volcanico* = It. *vulcanico*; as *Vulcan* + *-ic*. Cf. *volcano*.] Pertaining or relating to Vulcan or to volcanoes.

Even the burning of a meeting-house, in itself a *vulcanic* rarity (so long as he was of another parish), could not tickle his outworn palate. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 120.

vulcanicity (vul-ka̤-nis'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *vulcanic* + *-ity*.] Same as *volcanicity*.

This [heat-producing] power, inadequate though it may be to explain the phenomena of *vulcanicity*.
J. Prestwich, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 425.

The term volcanic action (vulcanism or *vulcanicity*) embraces all the phenomena connected with the expulsion of heated materials from the interior of the earth to the surface. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 240.

vulcanisable, vulcanisation, etc. See *vulcanizable*, etc.

vulcanism (vul'ka̤n-izm), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + *-ism*.] In *geol.*, same as *volcanism*. The words *volcano* and *volcanic* are firmly fixed in English, and the former is in universal and exclusive use among those who speak that language. Hence all the derivatives should be spelled correspondingly: thus, *volcanism, volcanicity, volcanology*, and not *vulcanism*, etc.

In the lapse of ages . . . the very roots of former volcanoes have been laid bare, displaying subterranean phases of *vulcanism* which could not be studied in any modern volcano. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 240.

Vulcanist (vul'ka̤n-ist), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + *-ist*.] In the early history of geological science, one who supported the Huttonian theory, or who was in opposition to the views of Werner. See *Huttonian*.

It is sufficient to remark that these systems are usually reduced to two classes, according as they refer the origin of terrestrial bodies to fire or water; and that, conformably to this division, their followers have of late been distinguished by the fanciful names of *Vulcanists* and Neptunists. To the former of these Dr. Hutton belongs much more than to the latter; though, as he employs the agency both of fire and water in his system, he cannot, in strict propriety, be arranged with either.
Playfair, Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory [(Coll. Works, I. 21).

vulcanite (vul'ka̤n-īt), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + *-ite*^{2}.] 1. The harder of the two forms of vulcanized india-rubber, the other form being known as *soft rubber*. Vulcanite differs from soft rubber in that it contains more sulphur, and is cured or vulcanized at a higher temperature. It is of a brownish-black color, is hard and tough, cuts easily, and takes a good polish; it is largely used for making into combs, brooches, bracelets, and many other ornaments. It is not affected by water or by any of the other caoutchouc solvents. As it is especially distinguished by the large quantity of electricity which it evolves when rubbed, it is much used in the construction of electric machines. Also called *ebonite*.
2. A name sometimes given to pyroxene, from its being found in ejected blocks and lavas.—**Vulcanite flask,** an iron box closed by screw-bolts, for holding an artificial denture while being vulcanized, to fix the artificial teeth in the vulcanite plate. The flask is heated in a vulcanizing furnace.

vulcanizable (vul'ka̤n-ī-za̤-bl), *a.* [< *vulcanize* + *-able*.] Capable of being vulcanized; admitting of vulcanization. Also spelled *vulcanisable*.

vulcanization (vul″ka̤n-i-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *vulcanize* + *-ation*.] A method of treating caoutchouc or india-rubber with some form of sulphur, to effect certain changes in its properties, and yield a soft (vulcanized india-rubber) or a hard (vulcanite) product. This was originally effected by dipping the rubber in melted sulphur and heating it to nearly 300°. Several other methods have been employed, probably the best of which for general purposes consists in mechanically mixing the rubber at a moderate heat with flowers of sulphur, and subsequently "curing" it in superheated steam at from 250° to 300° Fahr. The process was invented by Charles Goodyear, who obtained his first patent for it in 1844. Other ingredients, as litharge, white lead, zinc-white, whiting, etc., are added to the sulphur to give color, softness, etc., to the rubber. The substance thus formed possesses the following properties: it remains elastic at all temperatures; it cannot be dissolved by the ordinary solvents, neither is it affected by heat within a considerable range of temperature; finally, it acquires extraordinary powers of resisting compression, with a great increase of strength and elasticity. Vulcanized india-rubber is employed with great success for very many useful purposes, as for waterproofing cloth, for boots, shoes, mats, toys, belting, buffers, wheel-tires, washers, valves, pipes, fire-hose, medical and surgical appliances, etc. Hard vulcanized rubber is known as *ebonite* or *vulcanite*. See *vulcanite*. Also spelled *vulcanisation*.

vulcanize (vul'ka̤n-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vulcanized*, ppr. *vulcanizing*. [= F. *vulcaniser*; as *Vulcan* (with allusion to the melted sulphur of volcanoes) + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To subject to the process of vulcanization, as caoutchouc.—**Vulcanized fiber.** See *fiber*^{1}.—**Vulcanized glass,** glass cooled by plunging into a bath having a comparatively high temperature. The nature of the bath depends upon the effect desired to be produced.—**Vulcanized rubber,** caoutchouc incorporated with sulphur and subjected to heat, whereby it combines chemically with the sulphur, and assumes, when cold, a hard consistency resembling that of horn.
II. *intrans.* To admit of vulcanization.

Rubber *vulcanises* at 276° Fah.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 140.

Also spelled *vulcanise*.

vulcanizer (vul'ka̤n-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *vulcanize* + *-er*^{1}.] Apparatus used in vulcanizing india-rubber. Also spelled *vulcaniser*.

vulcano†, *n.* An old form of *volcano*.

vulcanological (vul″ka̤-nō̤-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *volcanological*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 410.

vulcanology (vul-ka̤-nol'ō̤-ji), *n.* Same as *volcanology*.

vulg. An abbreviation of *vulgar* or *vulgarly*.

Vulg. An abbreviation of *Vulgate*.

vulgar (vul'gä̤r), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vulgare*; < F. *vulgaire* = Sp. Pg. *vulgar* = It. *volgare*, < L. *vulgaris, volgaris*, of or pertaining to the multitude or common people, common, vulgar, < *vulgus, volgus*, a multitude, throng, crowd, the mass of people, the common people, the multitude; cf. Skt. *vraja*, a flock, herd, multitude, *varga*, a group, troop, < √ *varj*, turn, twist, set aside, = L. *vergere*, bend, turn: see *verge*^{2}. From L. *vulgus* are also E. *vulgate*, etc., *divulge*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the common people; suited to or practised among the multitude; plebeian: as, *vulgar* life; *vulgar* sports.

A fewe of them went a lande for fresshe water, and fownd a greate and high howse after the maner of their buylding, hauinge xii. other of their *vulgare* cotages placed abowte the same.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 70).

An habitation giddy and unsure
Hath he that buildeth on the *vulgar* heart.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 90.

"Follow my white plume," said the chivalrous monarch of France, as he plunged into the thickest of the *vulgar* fight. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 188.

2. Common; in general use; customary; usual; ordinary.

Our intent is to make this Art [Poesie] *vulgar* for all English mens vse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 19.

As naked as the *vulgar* air. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 387.

They have applied the sense of the parables to certain general and *vulgar* matters, without reaching to their real purport. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, p. 8.

I shall much rejoice to see and serve you, whom I honour with no *vulgar* Affection. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 24.

Unspeakable mysteries in the Scriptures are often delivered in a *vulgar* and illustrative way.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 45.

If Wordsworth sometimes puts the trumpet to his lips, yet he lays it aside soon and willingly for his appropriate instrument, the pastoral reed. And it is not one that grew by any *vulgar* stream, but that which Apollo breathed through, tending the flocks of Admetus.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 241.

3. Hence, national; vernacular: as, the *vulgar* tongue; the *vulgar* version of the Scriptures; in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, specifically, vernacular or trivial, as opposed to *scientific* or *technical*, in the names or naming of plants and animals. See *pseudonym*, 2.

If againe Art be but a certaine order of rules prescribed by reason, and gathered by experience, why should not Poesie be a *vulgar* Art with vs as well as with the Greeks and Latines? *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 3.

We will in this present chapter & by our own idle obseruations shew how one may easily and commodiously lead all those feete of the auncients into our *vulgar* langage. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 86.

Of the Egyptian letters, or manner of writing, one was *vulgar*, which all people learnt; others were call'd sacred, which the priests only knew among the Egyptians.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 227.

4. Pertaining or belonging to the lower or less refined class of people; unrefined; hence, coarse; offensive to good taste; rude; boorish; low; mean; base: as, *vulgar* men, language, minds, or manners.

Stale and cheap to *vulgar* company.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 41.

I staid to hear the trumpets and kettle-drums, and then the other drums, which are much cried up, though I think it dull, *vulgar* musick. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 150.

Gold;
Before whose image bow the *vulgar* great.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

Vulgar prejudices of every kind, and particularly *vulgar* superstitions. he treats with a cold and sober disdain peculiar to himself. *Macaulay*, History.

We can easily overpraise the *vulgar* hero.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

I go a good deal to places of amusement. I find no difficulty whatever in going to such places alone. . . . But, at the theatre, every one talks so fast that I can scarcely make out what they say; and besides, there are a great many *vulgar* expressions.
H. James, Jr., A Bundle of Letters, ii.

Vulgar era. See *era.*—**Vulgar fraction**, in *arith.* See *fraction.*—**Vulgar purgation.** See *purgation*, 2.—**Vulgar substitution.** See *substitution*, 4.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Ordinary*, etc. See *common.*—**4.** Rustic, low-bred.

II. *n.* **1**†. A vulgar person; one of the common people: used only in the plural.

Rude mechanicals, that rare and late
Work in the market-place; and those are they
Whose bitter tongues I shun, . . .
(For those vile *vulgars* are extremely proud,
And foully-languag'd). *Chapman*, Odyssey, vi. 425.

2. The vernacular tongue or common language of a country.

In our olde *vulgare*, profite is called weale.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 1.

Therefore, you clown, abandon—which is in the *vulgar* leave—the society—which in the boorish is company—of this female—which in the common is woman.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 1. 53.

The vulgar, the common people collectively; the uneducated, uncultured class.

Therefore *the vulgar* did about him flocke, . . .
Like foolish flies about an hony-crocke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 33.

A mere invention to keep *the vulgar* in obedience.
Burke, Rev. in France.

vulgarian (vul-gā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vulgaris*, vulgar, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Vulgar. [Rare.]

With a fat *vulgarian* sloven,
Little Admiral John
To Boulogne is gone.
Sir J. Denham, to Sir J. Mennis. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* A vulgar person; especially, a rich person with low or vulgar ideas.

There's Dipley, in the tallow trade— . . . Curse the whole pack of money-grubbing *vulgarians!*
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xx.

Even the heir of a hundred sovereigns may be born a brute and a *vulgarian.*
R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag., III. 635.

vulgarisation, vulgarise. See *vulgarization*, *vulgarize.*

vulgarism (vul′ga̤r-izm), *n.* [< *vulgar* + *-ism.*] **1.** Coarseness, rudeness, or grossness of manners; vulgarity; commonness.

Degraded by the *vulgarism* of ordinary life.
Bp. Reynolds.

Shall I gulp wine? No, that is *vulgarism.*
Keats, To ——.

2. A phrase or expression used only in common colloquial, especially in coarse, speech.

All violations of grammar, and all *vulgarisms*, solecisms, and barbarisms in the conversations of boys, and also in their most familiar letters, must be noticed and corrected.
V. Knox, Liberal Education, § 14.

Such *vulgarisms* are common [as]—the Greeks fell to their old trade of one tribe expelling another—the scene is always at Athens, and all the pother is some little jilting story—the haughty Roman snuffed at the suppleness.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 380.

Vulgarisms and low words.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 275.

vulgarity (vul-gar′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vulgarities* (-tiz). [< F. *vulgarité* = Sp. *vulgaridad* = Pg. *vulgaridade* = It. *volgarità*, < LL. *vulgarita(t-)s*, *volgarita(t-)s*, the multitude, lit. the quality of being common or of the multitude, < L. *vulgaris*, common, vulgar: see *vulgar.*] **1.** The state or character of being vulgar; mean condition in life; meanness; commonness.

The necessities of public business, its vast extent, complexity, fulness of details, and consequent *vulgarity*, as compared with that of the ancients.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

2. Coarseness, grossness, or clownishness of manners or language; absence of refinement; also, that which is vulgar; a vulgar act or expression: as, *vulgarity* of behavior; *vulgarity* of expression or language.

Making believe be what you are not is the essence of *vulgarity*? *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

To learn his negative merits, let us begin with the enumeration of the ignoble *vulgarities*, farcical business, and other evils happily sifted out and thrown away as not comporting with the high seriousness of this grand style, this new gospel of comedy, of which Aristophanes is the evangelist. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 274.

3†. The commonalty; the mob; the vulgar.

The meere *vulgarity* (like swine) are prone to cry out more for a little bite by the eare than for all the sordidnesse of sin.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, Pref., p. 8. (*Davies.*)

vulgarization (vul″ga̤r-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *vulgarize* + *-ation.*] **1.** Wide dissemination; the process of rendering commonly known or familiar.

The inclusion of anthropology in the general exhibition of liberal arts is of great value in respect of that *vulgarization* which is the aim of the French anthropologists.
Athenæum, No. 3225, p. 229.

Within the last few years competent authorities of different countries have been preoccupied with the inconveniences and injury that may result to public health and morality by the *vulgarisation* of hypnotic phenomena.
Lancet, 1889, I. 861.

2. A making coarse or gross; the impairing of refinement or elegance.

Persia has thus fairly well escaped *vulgarization* and misrepresentation at the hands of the globe-trotter, with his worthless "impressions."
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 454.

Also spelled *vulgarisation.*

vulgarize (vul′ga̤r-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vulgarized*, ppr. *vulgarizing.* [< F. *vulgariser* = Sp. Pg. *vulgarizar* = It. *vulgarizzare*; as *vulgar* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make vulgar or common.

The care of Augustus Cæsar, ne nomen suum obsolefieret, that the majesty of his name should not be *vulgarized* by bad poets, is more seriously needed in our days on behalf of great poets, to protect them from trivial or too parrot-like a citation. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

His marriage to that woman has hopelessly *vulgarized* him. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxv.

The image is, therefore, out of all imaginative keeping, and *vulgarizes* the chief personage in a grand historical tragedy, who, if not a great, was at least a decorous actor.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 262.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To produce vulgarity.

Nothing refines like affection. Family jarring *vulgarizes*; family union elevates. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

2†. To act in a vulgar manner.

Nor ever may descend to *vulgarise*,
Or be below the sphere of her abode.
Daniel, To Lady Anne Clifford.

Also spelled *vulgarise.*

vulgarly (vul′ga̤r-li), *adv.* **1.** In a vulgar manner; commonly; popularly; in the manner usual among the common people.

The cleere gaines of those metals, the Kings part defraied, to the Aduenturers is but small, and nothing neere so much as *vulgarly* is imagined.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 74.

It is *vulgarly* believed that this boat represents a magnificent vessel. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 262.

2†. By or before the people; publicly.

To justify this worthy nobleman,
So *vulgarly* and personally accused.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 160.

3. Coarsely; rudely; clownishly.

vulgarness (vul′ga̤r-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vulgar; vulgarity.

vulgate (vul′gāt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = Sp. *vulgado* = OIt. *vulgato*, < L. *vulgatus*, common, general, ordinary, pp. of *vulgare*, make common, spread abroad, < *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar.* II. *n.* = F. *vulgate* = It. *vulgata*, < ML. *vulgata*, sc. *editio*, the common edition, fem. of L. *vulgatus*, common: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Common; general; popular.

In this, the *vulgate* text [of "Persæ" of Æschylus], the word ἐκσφζοίατο might not itself arouse suspicion.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 321.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or old Latin version of the Scriptures.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] **1.** The Latin version of the Scriptures accepted as the authorized version of the Roman Catholic Church. It was prepared by Jerome about the close of the fourth century, partly by translation from the original, partly by revision of prior Latin versions. The Vulgate gradually came into general use between the sixth and the ninth century. The Anglo-Saxon translations were made from it and Wyclif's English version, while other English versions from Tyndale's onward have been much influenced by it. The Vulgate was the first book printed (about 1455). The Council of Trent ordered that the "old and vulgate edition," approved by the "usage of so many ages," should be the only Latin version used in "public lectures, disputations, sermons, and expositions." Authorized editions were afterward published under Sixtus V. in 1590 and Clement VIII. in 1592–8. The latter, or Clementine edition, is the present accepted standard of the Roman Catholic Church, and is the basis of the Douay Bible. The religious terminology of the languages of western Europe has been in great part derived from or influenced by the Vulgate.

2. The vulgar or popular tongue; the vernacular. [Rare.]

"Here's a pretty mess," returned the pompous gentleman, descending to the *vulgate*; "you threaten me, forsooth!" *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xiii.

vulgus (vul′gus), *n.* [L. *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar.*] See the quotation.

Now be it known unto all you boys who are at schools which do not rejoice in the time-honoured institution of the *Vulgus* (commonly supposed to have been established by William of Wykeham at Winchester, and imported to Rugby by Arnold, more for the sake of the lines which were learnt by heart with it than for its own intrinsic value, as I've always understood), that it is a short exercise, in Greek or Latin verse, on a given subject, the minimum number of lines being fixed for each form.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

vuln (vuln), *v. t.* [< OF. **vulnerer*, < L. *vulnerare*, wound: see *vulnerate.*] To wound: in heraldry, especially said of the pelican, which is blazoned as vulning herself when represented as tearing her breast to feed her young. Compare *pelican in her piety*, under *pelican.*

When in the profile she [the pelican in heraldry] is usually *vulning* herself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 701.

vulned (vulnd), *a.* [< *vuln* + *-ed*².] In *her.*, wounded: noting any animal used as a bearing, the weapon which inflicts the wound being generally mentioned. Frequently, however, *vulned* refers to the bleeding of the wound: thus, the blazon may be *pierced by an arrow and vulned.*

A Pelican with wings expanded argent, *Vulned* Proper.
Guillim, Heraldry (1724), p. 224.

vulnera, *n.* Plural of *vulnus.*

vulnerability (vul″nẹ-ra̤-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *vulnerable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being vulnerable; vulnerableness.

vulnerable (vul′nẹ-ra-bl), *a.* [< F. *vulnérable* = Sp. *vulnerable* = Pg. *vulneravel* = It. *vulnerabile*, < LL. *vulnerabilis*, wounding, injurious, < L. *vulnerare*, wound, hurt: see *vulnerate.*] **1**†. Capable of wounding; dangerous. [Rare.]

The male children practise to ride great horses, to throw the *vulnerable* and inevitable darte.
Ambassy of Sir R. Sherley (1609). (*Davies.*)

2. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or injuries, literally or figuratively.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 11.

It is the middle compound character which alone is *vulnerable*: the man who, without firmness enough to avoid a dishonorable action, has feeling enough to be ashamed of it. *Junius*, to Sir W. Draper, March 3, 1769.

The hat is the *vulnerable* part of the artificial integument. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, viii.

vulnerableness (vul′nẹ-ra̤-bl-nes), *n.* Vulnerability.

vulnerary (vul′nẹ-rā̤-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vulnéraire* = Sp. Pg. It. *vulnerario*, < L. *vulnerarius*, of or pertaining to wounds, < *vulnus* (*vulner-*), a wound: see *vulnerate.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Causing wounds. [Rare.]

The aspect of his eye alone does sometimes become not only *vulnerary*, but mortal. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 56.

2. Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries: as, *vulnerary* plants or potions.

Her aunt sought in their baggage for some *vulnerary* remedy. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xv.

The plant [henna] is further credited with the possession of *vulnerary* and astringent properties.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 654.

II. *n.*; pl. *vulneraries* (-riz). A remedy applied to wounds to favor their healing.

Like a balsamic *vulnerary.*
V. Knox, Christian Philosophy, § 38.

vulnerate† (vul′nẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *vulneratus*, pp. of *vulnerare* (> It. *vulnerare* = Sp. Pg. *vulnerar* = OF. **vulnerer*), wound, injure, < *vulnus* (*vulner-*), a wound; cf. Skt. *vrana*, a wound, fracture; prob. from the root of *vellere*, perf. *vulsi*, pluck, tear: see *vulture.*] To wound; hurt; injure.

Rather murder me than *vulnerate* still your creature, unless you mean to medicine where you have hurt.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

vulneration† (vul-nẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *vulnération* = Sp. *vulneracion* = Pg. *vulneração*, < L. *vulneratio(n-)*, a wounding, an injury, < *vulnerare*, wound: see *vulnerate.*] The act of wounding, or the state of being wounded.

He speaks of the Son of God, which was to be the Son of Man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration.*
Bp. Pearson, On the Creed, iv.

vulnerose (vul′nẹ-rōs), *a.* [= It. *vulneroso*, < L. *vulnus* (*vulner-*), a wound, + *-ose.*] Full of wounds; having wounds; wounded.

vulnific (vul-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *vulnificus*, wound-making, < *vulnus*, a wound, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Causing wounds; inflicting wounds. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

vulnifical (vul-nif′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *vulnific* + *-al.*] Same as *vulnific.*

vulnus (vul′nus), *n.*; pl. *vulnera* (-nẹ-ra̤). [L.] A wound.—**Vitis vulnus**, the wound-gall of the grape. See *vine-gall.*—**Vulnus sclopeticum**, a gunshot-wound: technical in military and naval surgery.

Vulpecula cum Ansere (vul-pek′ū-la̤ kum an′sẹ-rē). [L.: *vulpecula*, dim. of *vulpes*, a fox;

cum, with; *ansere*, abl. of *anser*, goose.] A constellation, the Fox with the Goose, first appearing in the "Prodromus Astronomiæ" of Hevelius, 1690. It lies between the Eagle and the Swan, and is generally called *Vulpecula.* It has one star of the fourth magnitude.

vulpecular (vul-pek'ụ̄-lär), *a.* [< L. *vulpecula*, a little fox, dim. of *vulpes*, a fox: see *Vulpes.*] Of the nature of a fox; vulpine; of or pertaining to a fox's whelp.

Vulpes (vul'pēz), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1756), < L. *vulpes, volpes*, also *vulpis*, a fox; cf. Gr. ἀλώπηξ, a fox.] A genus of foxes, giving name to the *Vulpinæ*, whose type species is the common red fox, *Canis vulpes* of earlier naturalists, now *Vulpes vulgaris* or *V. fulvus.* All the vulpine quadrupeds have been placed in this genus, which, however, is now restricted by the exclusion of such forms as *Urocyon* (the gray foxes of America), *Otocyon* or *Megalotis* of Africa, and *Nyctereutes* of Japan. Even with these restrictions there are numerous species, of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America (none in South America), closely related to the common fox; as well as the more different types represented by the African fennec (*Vulpes* (*Fennecus*) *zerda*), the Asiatic corsac (*V. corsac*), the North American kit (*V. velox*), and the circumpolar isatis, or arctic fox (*V. lagopus*). See cuts under *arctic, cross-fox, fennec, fox*, and *kit-fox.*

vulpicide[1] (vul'pi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vulpes*, a fox, + *-cīda*, < *cædere*, kill.] A fox-killer.

vulpicide[2] (vul'pi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vulpes*, a fox, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a fox or of foxes.

> *Vulpicide*, committed in defence of property, and condemned neither by religion, nor by equity, nor by any law save that of sportsmen, excites an anger that cries aloud for positive penalties.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 245.

Vulpinæ (vul-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vulpes* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Canidæ*, represented by the genus *Vulpes* in a broad sense, containing the foxes as distinguished from the dogs, wolves, and jackals; the alopecoid canines. The frontal region of the skull is comparatively low from lack of frontal sinuses, and the pupil of the eye usually contracts to a vertical elliptical figure. But the group is not sharply delimited from *Caninæ*, as the South American fox-wolves (see *Pseudalopex*) and some African forms (see *Thous*) connect the two. See *Urocyon* (with cut), *Vulpes* (with cuts there cited), and compare *Megalotinæ.*

vulpinate†, *v. i.* "To play the fox"; deceive with crafty wiles or deceits. *Blount*, 1670.

vulpine (vul'pin), *a.* [= F. *vulpin* = Sp. *vulpino* = It. *volpino, volpigno*, < L. *vulpinus*, of or pertaining to a fox, < *vulpes*, a fox: see *Vulpes.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a fox; technically, resembling the fox as a member of the *Vulpinæ;* related to the foxes; alopecoid: distinguished from *lupine* or *thoöid.*

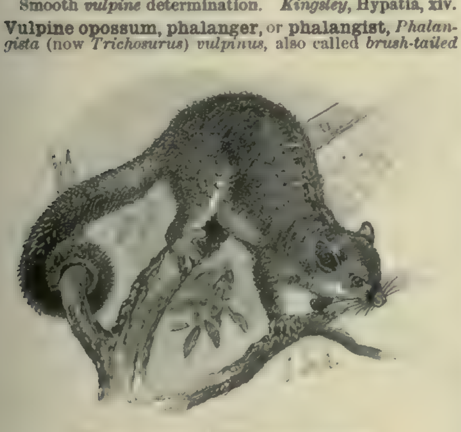
> Sometimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the snow crust, in moonlight nights. . . . Sometimes one came near to my window, attracted by my light, barked a *vulpine* curse at me, and then retreated.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 293.

2. Resembling a fox in traits or disposition; also, characteristic of the fox; foxy; cunning; crafty.

> The slyness of a *vulpine* craft. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 12.

> Smooth *vulpine* determination. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xiv.

Vulpine opossum, phalanger, or **phalangist,** *Phalangista* (now *Trichosurus*) *vulpinus*, also called *brush-tailed opossum*, somewhat resembling a fox, native of Australia, about 2 feet long, with long, hairy, and prehensile tail, and of arboreal habits like other phalangers.—**Vulpine series,** the alopecoid series of canines.


Vulpine Phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpinus*).

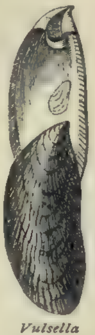
vulpinism (vul'pi-nizm), *n.* [< *vulpine* + *-ism.*] The property of being vulpine; craft; artfulness; cunning. *Carlyle.*

vulpinite (vul'pi-nīt), *n.* [< *Vulpino* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A scaly granular variety of the mineral anhydrite. It occurs at Vulpino in Italy, and is sometimes employed for small statues and other ornamental work under the name of *marino bardiglio.*

vulsella (vul-sel'ạ̈), *n.* [Also *volsella;* < L. *vulsella, volsella, vulsilla*, pincers, < *vellere*, pp. *vulsus*, pluck: cf. *vulture.*] 1. Pl. *vulsellæ* (-ē). A forceps; specifically, a forceps, usually with toothed or claw-like blades, used for grasping and holding any of the tissues, and also for removing foreign bodies lodged in the throat or other passages. Also *vulsella forceps.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Lamarck, 1799).] A genus of monomyarian bivalves, containing such as *V. lingulata* of East Indian seas.

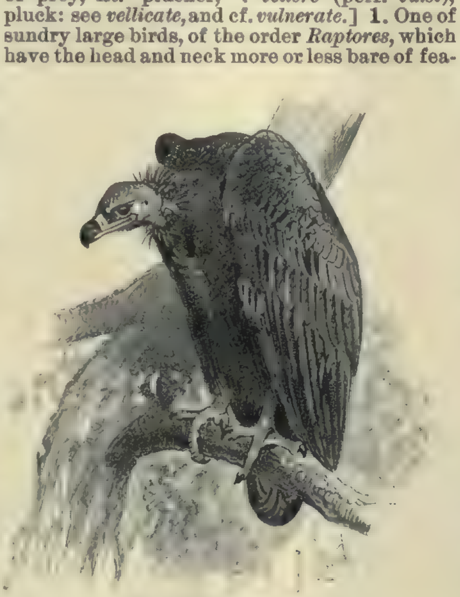
vulsellum (vul-sel'um), *n.;* pl. *vulsella* (-ạ̈). [NL.] Same as *vulsella*, 1.

> The greater part of the growth was severed by working the écraseur, and removed through the mouth with a *vulsellum.*
> *Lancet*, 1889, I. 1032.


Vulsella lingulata.

vulternt†, *n.* An old spelling of *vulturn.*

Vultur (vul'tėr), *n.* [NL.: see *vulture.*] A Linnean genus of *Falconidæ*, variously defined. (*a*†) Including all the vultures of both hemispheres. (*b*) Restricted to certain Old World vultures, as *V. monachus.*


Brown Vulture (*Vultur monachus*).

vulture (vul'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *vultur, voltur, voutur, voutre*, < OF. *voutour, voltour, vouteur*, F. *vautour* = Pr. *voltor, voutor* = Sp. *buitre* = Pg. *abutre* = OIt. *voltore*, It. *avoltore, avoltojo* = W. *ffwltur*, < L. *vultur, voltur*, OL. also *vulturus, volturus*, also *vulturius, volturius*, a vulture, a bird of prey, lit. 'plucker,' < *vellere* (perf. *vulsi*), pluck: see *vellicate*, and cf. *vulnerate.*] 1. One of sundry large birds, of the order *Raptores*, which have the head and neck more or less bare of feathers, the beak and claws less powerful than in most birds of prey, and which feed largely or wholly upon carrion. They for the most part inhabit warm countries. Birds of this description are found both in the Old World and in the New; and, misled by superficial appearances and general habits, naturalists have applied the name to members of different suborders. (*a*) The Old World vultures, which, in spite of their peculiar outward aspect, are so little different from ordinary hawks and eagles that they can at most be considered as a subfamily *Vulturinæ* of the family *Falconidæ.* Of these there are several genera and numerous species, inhabiting the warmer parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, where they act as efficient scavengers to clear the earth of offal and carcasses, which would otherwise become offensive. The cinereous or brown vulture, *Vultur monachus* or *V. cinereus*, is a typical example; it inhabits all countries bordering the Mediterranean, and extends thence to India and China. The griffin-vultures are species of *Gyps.* The Bengal vulture, inhabiting India, is *Pseudogyps bengalensis.* Related species are the Angola vulture, *Gypohierax angolensis* (see cut under *Gypohierax*), the immense *Otogyps auricularis*, of Africa (see *Otogyps*), and *Lophogyps occipitalis.* The Egyptian vulture, quite unlike any of the foregoing, is *Neophron percnopterus*, often called *Pharaoh's hen* (see cut under *Neophron*). The bearded vulture of the Alps, etc., or the lammergeier, *Gypaëtus barbatus*, has the head feathered, and does not hesitate to attack living animals; this is the connecting-link between vultures and hawks or eagles, being sometimes placed in *Vulturinæ*, sometimes in *Falconinæ.* (See cut under *Gypaëtus.*) (*b*) The American vultures of the suborder *Cathartides.* The species of this group with which the name *vulture* is specifically connected are the urubu, or black vulture, *Catharista atrata;* the turkey-buzzard or turkey-vulture, *Cathartes aura;* and the king-vulture, *Sarcorhamphus papa:* the condor usually keeps its own distinctive name. See *Cathartidæ*, and cuts under *condor, king-vulture, turkey-buzzard*, and *urubu.*

> Whos stomak fowles tyren everemo,
> That hyghten *volturis*, as bookes telle.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 788.

2. Figuratively, one who or that which resembles a vulture, especially in rapacity or in the thirst for prey.

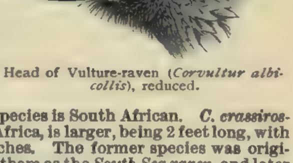
> Ye dregs of baseness, *vultures* amongst men,
> That tire upon the hearts of generous spirits!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 1.

> Here am I, bound upon this pillared rock,
> Prey to the *vulture* of a vast desire
> That feeds upon my life. *O. W. Holmes*, Regrets.

> Let Austria's *vulture* have food for her beak.
> *Whittier*, From Perugia.

Abyssinian vulture, the *Lophogyps occipitalis*, in which the head is not bare, the bill is red, with black tip and blue base, the feet are flesh-color, the eyes brown, and the length is nearly 3 feet. It inhabits much of Africa, and was first described by Latham in 1821.—**Arabian vulture,** the brown or cinereous vulture, *Vultur monachus. Latham*, 1781.—**Ash-colored vulture,** the Egyptian vulture. *Latham*, 1781.—**Bearded vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Bengal vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*). *Latham*, 1781.—**Black vulture.** (*a*) See def. 1 (*b*). (*b*) The *Vultur monachus. Latham*, 1781.—**Brown vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Californian vulture,** the Californian condor. See cut under *condor.*—**Changoun vulture,** the Bengal vulture: so called by Latham, 1801, after *le changoun* of Levaillant, 1799.—**Cinereous vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*). *Latham*, 1781.—**Crane-vulture.** See *secretary-bird.*—**Crested** or **coped black vulture,** the brown or cinereous vulture, *Vultur monachus. Edwards*, 1760.—**Eagle-vulture,** the West African *Gypohierax angolensis.* Also called *vulturine sea-eagle.* See cut under *Gypohierax.*—**Eared vulture,** a vulture of the genus *Otogyps*, specifically *O. auricularis.*—**Egyptian vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Fulvous vulture,** one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps fulvus. Latham*, 1781.—**Gingi vulture,** *Neophron gingianus*, the Indian representative of the Egyptian vulture. *Latham*, 1787 and 1821.—**Indian vulture,** one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps indicus*, of the Indian and Malayan peninsulas, Burma, and Siam.—**King of the vultures,** the king-vulture. See def. 1 (*b*). *Edwards*, 1743.—**Maltese vulture,** the Egyptian vulture. *Latham*, 1781.—**Nubian vulture,** one of the eared vultures, *Otogyps auricularis.*—**Pileated vulture,** *Neophron pileatus*, the South African representative of the Egyptian vulture, first described as *Vultur pileatus* by Burchell in 1824.—**Pondicherry vulture,** one of the eared vultures, *Otogyps calvus.*—**Rachamah vulture,** the Egyptian vulture. *Bruce*, 1790.—**Rüppell's vulture,** one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps rueppelli.*—**Sacred vulture,** a bird described by William Bartram in 1791, under the name of *Vultur sacra*, as inhabiting Florida. It has not been identified, but is supposed to be the king-vulture, *Sarcorhamphus papa.*—**The vulture**†, the fulvous vulture, *Gyps fulvus. Albin*, 1740.—**Turkey-vulture.** See *turkey-buzzard*, and cut under *Cathartes.*—**White vulture,** the Egyptian vulture.

vulture-raven (vul'tūr-rā"vn), *n.* A book-name of the thick-billed African ravens, of the genus *Corvultur, C. albicollis* and *C. crassirostris.* They are noted for the stoutness and especially the depth of the bill, resulting from the strong convexity of the high-arched culmen, like that of a bird of prey. *C. albicollis* is 18 inches long, with the bill 3 inches along the culmen; the plumage is glossy-black, with concealed white on the neck; the beak is dark-brown, with the tips of the mandibles whitish; the feet are brownish-black, the irides hazel-brown. This species is South African. *C. crassirostris*, of northeastern Africa, is larger, being 2 feet long, with the beak nearly 4 inches. The former species was originally described by Latham as the *South Sea raven*, and later by Levaillant as the *corbivau* (whence the generic name *Corvultur* imposed by Lesson in 1831); another synonym is *Corvus vulturinus.*


Head of Vulture-raven (*Corvultur albicollis*), reduced.

Vulturidæ (vul-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vultur*, a vulture (see *vulture*), + *-idæ.*] A family of birds, artificially composed of the birds popularly called *vultures* in both hemispheres. There are no good characters to distinguish the Old World vultures from the family *Falconidæ*, of which they may at most form a subfamily *Vulturinæ*, while, on the other hand, there are strong characters separating the American vultures from all others. The family has in consequence been nearly abandoned by ornithologists, or at least restricted to the Old World vultures. See *vulture.*

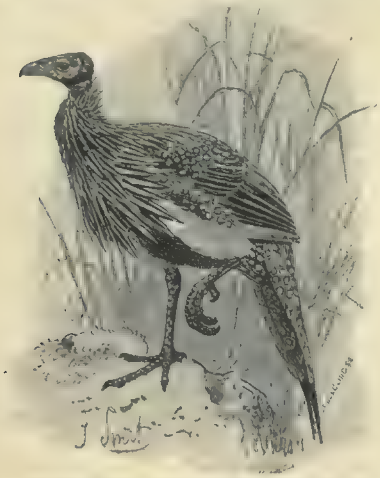
Vulturinæ (vul-tụ̄-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vultur* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Falconidæ*, confined to the Old World, and consisting of the vultures of Europe, Asia, and Africa, characterized chiefly by their naked heads and carrion-feeding habits. See *vulture.*

vulturine (vul'tụ̄r-in), *a.* [< L. *vulturinus*, of or pertaining to a vulture, < *vultur*, a vulture: see *vulture.*] 1. Resembling a vulture; of or pertaining to the *Vulturinæ.*—2. Characteristic of a vulture, as in scenting carrion. Also *vulturish.*

> The *vulturine* nose, which smells nothing but corruption, is no credit to its possessor.
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, x.

Vulturine eagle, *Aquila verreauxi*, of Lesson, described also the same year (1830) as *Aquila vulturina* by Sir A. Smith. This is an African eagle, 3 feet long, with the feet feathered to the toes, and otherwise congeneric with the golden eagle. When adult it is black, more or less extensively white on the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts;

the cere and toes are yellow, the eyes are umber-brown, and the beak is horn-color.—**Vulturine guinea-fowl**, the naked-necked guinea-fowl, *Acryllium vulturinum.* This is a remarkable form, with the head and upper part of the neck nearly bare, like a vulture's, the lower neck, the breast, and fore back plumaged with very long discrete lance-linear feathers of black, white, and blue color; the narrow acuminate middle tail-feathers long-exserted; the general plumage black, spotted with white; the lower breast light-blue; and the flanks purple, ocellated with black and white. This guinea-fowl inhabits Madagascar as well as various parts of continental Africa.—**Vulturine raven**, the vulture-raven.—**Vulturine sea-eagle**, an occasional erroneous name of the Angola vulture of West Africa. See cut under *Gypohierax.*



Vulturine Guinea-fowl (*Acryllium vulturinum*).

vulturish (vul′tṳ̄r-ish), *a.* [< *vulture* + *-ish*^{1}.] Same as *vulturine*, 2.

> Hawkish, aquiline, not to say *vulturish.*
> *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 245. (*Davies.*)

vulturism (vul′tṳ̄r-izm), *n.* [< *vulture* + *-ism.*] Vulturine character or quality; rapacity. *Carlyle.*

vulturn (vul′tėrn), *n.* [Arbitrary var. of *vulture*, appar. through *vulturine.*] The brush-turkey of Australia, *Talegallus lathami:* so named from the nakedness of the head suggesting a vulture. See cut under *Talegallus.*

vulturous (vul′tṳ̄r-us), *a.* [< *vulture* + *-ous.*] Like or characteristic of a vulture.

> Such gawks (Gecken) are they, and foolish peacocks, and yet with such a *vulturous* hunger for self-indulgence.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 4.

vulva (vul′vä), *n.* [= F. *vulve* = Sp. Pg. *vulva* = It. *volva*, < L. *vulva, volva*, a covering, integument, womb, < *volvere*, roll around or about: see *volve, volute.*] 1. In *anat.*, the external organs of generation of the female; especially, the orifice of these parts, the external termination of the vagina—of an elliptical contour in the human female.—2. In *entom.*, the orifice of the oviduct.—3. In *conch.*, the oval or vulviform conformation presented by certain bivalve shells when the right and left valves are in apposition. See *Veneridæ.*—**Velamen vulvæ.** See *velamen.*—**Vestibule of the vulva.** See *vestibule.*

vulvar (vul′vär), *a.* [< *vulva* + *-ar*^{3}.] Of or pertaining to the vulva; vulviform.—**Vulvar canal.** Same as *vulva*, 2.—**Vulvar enterocele.** (*a*) A vaginal hernia protruding through the vulva. (*b*) A hernia which has descended between the ramus of the ischium and the vagina into one of the labia majora; pudendal enterocele or hernia.—**Vulvar hernia.** Same as *vulvar enterocele.*

vulvate (vul′vāt), *a.* [< *vulva* + *-ate*^{1}.] Shaped like or formed into a vulva; vulvar; vulviform.

vulviform (vul′vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vulva*, womb, + *forma*, form: see *form.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, shaped like the vulva of the human female; oval, with raised lips and a median cleft.—2. In *bot.*, like a cleft with projecting edges.

vulvismus (vul-vis′mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *vulva*, vulva.] Same as *vaginismus.*

vulvitis (vul-vī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *vulva* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the vulva.

vulvo-uterine (vul-vō-ū′te̤-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the vulva and the uterus: as, the *vulvo-uterine* canal (the vagina).

vulvovaginal (vul-vō-vaj′i-na̤l), *a.* Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina.—**Vulvovaginal canal.** Same as *vagina.*—**Vulvovaginal glands**, the glands of Bartholin or odoriferous glands in the female, corresponding to Cowper's glands in the male. See *gland.*

vulvovaginitis (vul-vō-vaj-i-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *vulva* + *vagina* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of both the vulva and the vagina.

vum (vum), *v. i.* A corruption or equivalent of *vow*, used in the expression "I *vum*," a mild expletive or oath. Compare *swan*^{2}. [New Eng.]

> The Deacon swore (as Deacons do,
> With an "I dew *vum*," or an "I tell yeou").
> *O. W. Holmes*, Deacon's Masterpiece.

vummera, *n.* Same as *wummerah.*

V-vat (vē′vat), *n.* In *mining*, a pointed or V-shaped box in which crushed or pulverized ores are sized or classified by the aid of water. The earthy particles mingled with the ore entering above fall against a current of water rising from beneath, the velocity of which is regulated so that a more or less complete separation of the ore from the gangue is effected. These boxes are generally arranged in a series of four or more, and there are many varieties of the apparatus, of which the general principle was the invention of Von Rittinger, an Austrian metallurgist. This method has proved to be of great value in ore-dressing. Also called *pointed box, pyramidal box*, and *spitzkasten.*

v. y. An abbreviation in book-catalogues of *various years.*

vyce†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vise*^{1}.

vying (vī′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *vie*^{1}, *v.*] Competing; emulating.

vyingly (vī′ing-li), *adv.* Emulously. *Encyc. Dict.*

vyne†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vine.*

vyner†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *viner*^{1}, *viner*^{2}.

vyre†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vire*^{1}.

vysar†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vizor.*

W 1. The twenty-third letter and eighteenth consonant-sign in the English alphabet. It has a double value, as consonant and as vowel. As an alphabetic character it is of very modern date, being one of the four that have sprung from the *Y* or *V* added by the Greeks to the older Phenician alphabet, and one of the three (*U*, *V*, *W*) that have grown out of the Roman form of that character (see *U*). It was made (as pointed out under *U*) by doubling the *U*- or *V*-sign (hence called *double U*), in order to distinguish properly the semivowel sound *w* from the spirant *v* and the vowel *u*. It was formerly often printed as two V's, *VV*, *vv*. It began to be used in the eleventh century, and gradually crowded out the special sign for the same sound which the Anglo-Saxon alphabet had possessed. The alphabetic sound distinctively represented by *w* is the labial semivowel, which stands in precisely the same relation to *oo* (ö) in which consonantal *y* stands to *ee* (ē). Each of these semivowels, if not of precisely the same mode of production with the corresponding vowel, is at any rate only very slightly different from it; *w* is virtually an *oo* which is abbreviated into a mere prefix to another vowel, a close position from which the organs by opening reach another vowel-sound; and a prolonged *w* is an *oo*. On the other hand, the semivowel *w* (like the semivowel *y*) can be only very imperfectly and indistinctly uttered after a vowel, and our *w* in that position is but another way of writing *u*; it is found only in the combinations *aw*, *ew*, *ow*, which are equivalent to *au*, *eu*, *ou*; and as so used it could disappear from the language without any loss, but rather with profit. The semivowel sound *w* (including *wh* and *qu*, which is a way of writing *kw*: see under *Q*) is a not uncommon element of English utterance, being about 2½ per cent. of it (a little less than the spirant *v*). In many languages—for example, in all those that are descended from the Latin—the semivowel *w* tends to pass over into the spirant *v*-sound, and hence the spirant value of our *v*, which was the representative in Latin of the *w*-sound. In Anglo-Saxon a *w* stood and was pronounced also before *r* (and in a few words before *l*); in such words as *write*, *wring*, the character is retained, though the sound is lost. In Anglo-Saxon, also, the *w* was in many words pronounced with a preceding aspiration, the relic of an original prefixed guttural mute, and it was consistently and properly so written: for example, *hwit*, white, *hwǣr*, where. In modern English the *h* has by an odd and unaccountable caprice had its place in writing changed to after the *w* (perhaps by analogy with the similar blunder shown in writing *rh* in Latin for the Greek aspirated *r*, or *hr*, or by a blind conformity with the frequent initial digraphs *th*, *ph*, *sh*). There is dispute among phonetists at present as to the true character of this *wh*-sound, some maintaining that it is not a *w* with preceding aspiration, but a surd counterpart to *w*, standing related to it as, for example, an *f* to a *v*, or an *s* to a *z*. This view rests in part, probably, on some actual difference of utterance, but in part also on unfamiliarity with the real *wh*; for in England the aspiration is now very generally omitted, and *when*, *white*, etc., are pronounced as *wen*, *wite*, etc. It admits of no question, however, that *when*, for example, is related to *hoo-en* precisely as *wen* to *oo-en*, the difference in each case consisting in an aspiration prefixed respectively to the vowel and semivowel—just as, correspondingly, *hew* (which shows an *h* prefixed to the English "long u" sound, or *yoo*) is related to *hē-oo* precisely as *ewe* to *ē-oo*: the *h* being here, as everywhere else (see *H*), uttered through the same position of the mouth-organs as the following sound. *W* is sometimes silent, not only as initial before *r* (see above), but elsewhere, as in *two*, *sword*, *answer*, etc. It is never doubled. The assimilating influence of a *w* (whether written with *w* or with *u* in the combination *qu*) in a following *a*-sound is very marked, giving the *a* in many words the short sound of *o* (o), as in *what*, *squad*, etc., or the broad sound of *a* (â), as in *war*, *quart*, *thwart*, etc.

2. As a symbol: (*a*) In *chem.*, the symbol for *tungsten* (NL. *wolframium*). (*b*) [*l. c.*] In *hydrodynamics*, the symbol for the component of the velocity parallel to the axis of Z.—3. As an abbreviation: (*a*) of *west*; (*b*) of *western*; (*c*) of *William*; (*d*) of *Wednesday*; (*e*) of *Welsh*; (*f*) of *warden*; (*g*) [*l. c.*] of *week*.

wa' (wä or wâ), *n.* A Scotch form of *wall*^{1}.

waa†, *n.* An obsolete form of *woe*.

waag (wäg), *n.* [Native Abyssinian name.] The grivet, a monkey.

wabber (wob'ėr), *n.* Same as *cony*, 2.

wabble^1, **wobble** (wob'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wabbled*, *wobbled*, ppr. *wabbling*, *wobbling*. [< LG. *wabbeln*, wabble, = MHG. *wabelen*, *webelen*, be in motion, fluctuate, move hither and thither; a freq. form, parallel to MHG. *waberen*, etc., E. *waver*^{1}, of the orig. verb represented by *wave*^{1}: see *wave*^{1}. In part prob. a var. of **wapple*, a var. of *wapper*, freq. of *wap*^{1}: see *wap*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To incline to the one side and to the other alternately, as a wheel, top, spindle, or other rotating body when not properly balanced; move in the manner of a rotating disk when its plane vibrates from side to side; rock; vacillate.

> To *wabble* . . . [a low barbarous word]. *Johnson*, Dict.
>
> When . . . the top falls on to the table, . . . it falls into a certain oscillation, described by the expressive though inelegant word—*wabbling*.
> *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 170.
>
> It [a pendulum] should be symmetrical on each side of the middle plane of its vibration, or it will *wobble*.
> *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 42.

Hence—2. To vacillate, vibrate, tremble, or exhibit unevenness, in senses other than mechanical. [Colloq.]

> Ferri . . . made use of the tremolo upon every note, to such an extent that his whole singing was a bad *wobbling* trill. *Grove*, Dict. Music, III. 509.

II. *trans.* To cause to wabble: as, to *wabble* one's head. [Colloq.]

wabble^1, **wobble** (wob'l), *n.* [< *wabble*^{1}, *v.*] A rocking, unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung or a top imperfectly balanced.

> The wind had raised a middling stiff *wobble* on the water, and the boat jumped and tumbled in a very lively manner.
> *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xx.

wabble^2 (wob'l), *n.* [A dial. var. of *warble*^{3}, *n.*] The larva of the emasculating bot-fly, *Cutiterebra emasculator*, which infests squirrels in the United States; also, the injury or affection resulting from its presence. See *warble*^{3}, and cut under *Cutiterebra*. Also *worble*.

> A very large percentage [of fifty chipmunks] . . . were infested with *wabbles*.
> *Rep. of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture* (1889), I. 215.

wabble^3† (wob'l), *n.* An old name of the great auk, *Alca impennis*. *Josselyn*, New England Rarities Discovered.

wabbler (wob'lėr), *n.* [< *wabble*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which wabbles. Specifically—(*a*) Same as *drunken cutter* (which see, under *cutter*^{1}). (*b*) A boiled leg of mutton. [Prov. Eng.]

wabble-saw (wob'l-sâ), *n.* A circular saw hung out of true on its arbor, used to cut dovetail slots, mortises, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

wabbly, **wobbly** (wob'li), *a.* [< *wabble*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Inclined to wabble; shaky; unsteady; vibrant; tremulous.

> Dismal sounds may express dismal emotions, and soft sounds soft emotions, and *wabbly* sounds uncertain emotions. *E. Gurney*, Nineteenth Century, XIII. 446.

wabron-leaf, **wabran-leaf** (wā'bron-, wā'bran-lēf), *n.* [< *wabron*, *wabran*, perhaps a corruption of *waybread* (q. v.), + *leaf*.] The great plantain, *Plantago major*. See *plantain*^{1} (with cut). [Scotch.]

wabster (wab'stėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *webster*.

> Willie was a *wabster* gude,
> Could stown a clew wi' ony body.
> *Burns*, Willie Wastle.

wacapou (wak'a-pö), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Andira Aubletii*, of French Guiana. It furnishes a brownish straight-grained wood, scarcely sound enough for architectural purposes, but suitable for many domestic uses. A similar but inferior wood is called *wacapou gris*.

wacche†, **waccher†**. Old spellings of *watch*, *watcher*.

wacke (wak'e), *n.* [< G. *wacke*, MHG. *wacke*, a rock projecting from the surface of the ground, a large flint or stone; origin unknown.] A soft homogeneous clay arising from the decomposition of some form of volcanic or eruptive rock. It is of a greenish or brownish color. Compare *graywacke*.

wacken^1 (wak'n), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *waken*.

wacken^2 (wak'n), *a.* [< ME. *waken*, < AS. *wacen*, pp. of *wacan*, wake: see *wake*^{1}.] 1†. Watchful.—2. Lively; sharp; wanton. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wad^1 (wod), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wadde*; cf. D. *watte* = G. *watte*, wad, wadding, = OSw. *wad*, clothing, cloth, stuff, Sw. *vadd*, wadding, = Dan. *vat*, wadding, = Icel. **vadhr*, in comp. *vadmāl*, a woolen stuff, wadmal (see *wadmal*); akin to MD. *waede*, *waeye* = MLG. *wade*, G. *watte*, a large fishing-net, = Icel. *vadhr*, a fishing-net, and to AS. *wǣd*, etc., clothing, weed: see *weed*^{2}. Hence (< G. *watte*) F. *ouate* (> Sp. *huata*) = It. *ovata* (ML. *wadda*) = Russ. *vata*, wad, wadding. The relations of the forms are involved; E. *wad* is perhaps in part short for the obs. *wadmal*.] 1. A small bunch or wisp of rags, hay, hair, wool, or other fibrous material, used for stuffing, for lessening the shock of hard bodies against each other, or for packing.

> A wispe of rushes, or a clod of land,
> Or any *wadde* of hay that 's next to hand,
> They'l steale. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)
>
> Know you yonder lumpe of melancholy,
> Yonder bundle of sighes, yonder *wad* of groanes?
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 17).

2. Specifically, something, as a piece of cloth, paper, or leather, used to hold the powder or bullet, or both, in place in a gun or cartridge. For ordinary double- or single-barreled shot-guns, wads are disks of felt, leather, or pasteboard cut by machinery or by a hand-tool, often indented to allow passage of air in ramming home, and sometimes specially treated with a composition which helps to keep the barrels from fouling. See cut under *shot-cartridge*.

> *Wads* are punched out of sheets of various materials by cutters fixed in a press. Those most commonly used are made of felts, cardboard, or jute.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 300.

3. In *ceram.*, a small piece of finer clay used to cover the body of an inferior material in some varieties of earthenware; especially, the piece doubled over the edge of a vessel.—**Junk wad.** See *junk-wad*.—**Selvagee-wad.** Same as *gromet-wad*.

wad^1 (wod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wadded*, ppr. *wadding*. [= G. *watten* (cf. freq. G. *wattiren* = D. *watteren* = Dan. *vattere*), wad; from the noun.] 1. To form into a wad or into wadding; press together into a mass, as fibrous material.—2. To line with wadding, as a garment, to give more roundness or fullness to the figure, keep out the cold, render soft, or protect in any way.

> A parcel of Superannuated Debauchees, huddled up in Cloaks, Frize Coats and *Wadded* Gowns.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 300.
>
> The quickest of us walk about well *wadded* with stupidity. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xx.

3. To pad; stuff; fill out with or as with wadding.

> His skin with sugar being *wadded*,
> With liquid fires his entrails burn'd.
> *J. G. Cooper*, tr. of Ver-Vert, iv. (an. 1759).

4. To put a wad into, as the barrel of a gun; also, to hold in place by a wad, as a bullet.

wad^2 (wod), *v.* A Scotch form of *wed*.

wad^3 (wod). A Scotch form of *would*.

wad^4 (wod), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *woad*.

wad^5 (wod), *n.* [Also *wadd*; origin obscure.] 1. An impure earthy ore of manganese, which consists of manganese dioxid associated with the oxid of iron, cobalt, or copper. When mixed with linseed-oil for a paint it is apt to take fire. Also called *bog-manganese*, *earthy manganese*.—2. Same as *plumbago*. [Prov. Eng.]

wadable (wā'da-bl), *a.* [< *wade* + *-able*.] That may be waded; fordable. *Coles*; *Halliwell.*

wad-cutter (wod'kut″ėr), *n.* A device for cutting wads. There are many kinds. The simplest is a circular chisel or gouge struck with a hammer or mallet.

wadd, *n.* See *wad*^{5}.

wadder (wod'ėr), *n.* [< *wad*^{4} + *-er*^{1}.] A grower of wad or woad. *Halliwell.*

wadding (wod'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wad*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Wads collectively; stuffing; specifically, carded cotton or wool used to line or stuff articles of dress, the surface of the spongy web of carded material being covered with tissue-paper or with a coat of size.

The seat, with plenteous *wadding* stuff'd.
Cowper, Task, i. 31.

Aristoteles, and all the rest of you, must have the *wadding* of straw and saw-dust shaken out, and then we shall know pretty nearly your real weight and magnitude.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

2. Material for gun-wads.

wadding-sizer (wod′ing-sī″zėr), *n.* A machine for applying a coating of size to the surface of a bat of cotton, to make wadding. *E. H. Knight.*

waddle^1 (wod′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waddled*, ppr. *waddling.* [A dim. and freq. of *wade.*] **I.** *intrans.* To sway or rock from side to side in walking; move with short, quick steps, throwing the body from one side to the other; walk in a tottering or vacillating manner; toddle.

Then she could stand alone; nay, by the rood,
She could have run and *waddled* all about.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 37.

Every member *waddled* home as fast as his short legs could carry him, wheezing as he went with corpulency and terror. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 437.

=**Syn.** *Waddle, Toddle. Waddling* is a kind of ungainly walking produced by the great weight or natural clumsiness of the walker; *toddling* is the movement of a child in learning to walk.

II. *trans.* To tread down by wading or waddling through, as high grass. [Rare.]

They tread and *waddle* all the goodly grass.
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

waddle^1 (wod′l), *n.* [< *waddle^1*, *v.*] The act of walking with a swaying or rocking motion from side to side; a clumsy, rocking gait, with short steps; a toddle.

waddle^2 (wod′l), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *wattle.*

waddle^3 (wod′l), *n.* [Perhaps a perverted form of **wannel*, < *wane^1*, *v.*] The wane of the moon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

waddler (wod′lėr), *n.* [< *waddle^1* + *-er^1*.] One who or that which waddles.

waddling (wod′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *waddle^2*.] A wattled fence. [Prov. Eng.]

To arbor begun and quicksetted about,
No poling nor *wadling* till set be far out.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 83. (*Davies.*)

waddlingly (wod′ling-li), *adv.* With a waddling gait.

waddy (wad′i), *n.*; pl. *waddies* (-iz). [Australian.] **1.** A war-club of heavy wood, grooved in such a way that the edges of the grooves serve as cutting edges to increase the efficacy of the blow: used by the Australian aborigines. Also *waddie.*

In battle, a blow from a *waddy* lays low a companion.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 78.

Hence—**2.** A walking-stick. [Australia.]

wade (wād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waded*, ppr. *wading.* [< ME. *waden* (pret. *waded*, earlier *wod*, pp. **waden*), < AS. *wadan* (pret. *wōd*, pl. *wōdon*, pp. *waden*), go, move, advance, trudge, also wade, = OFries. *wada* = D. *waden* = OHG. *watan*, MHG. *waten*, G. *waten*, wade, ford, = Icel. *vadha* = Dan. *vade* = Sw. *vada*, wade, = L. *vadere*, go. Hence ult. *waddle^1*. From the L. *vadere* come E. *evade, invade, pervade*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk through any substance that impedes the free motion of the limbs; move by stepping through a fluid or other semi-resisting medium: as, to *wade* through water; to *wade* through sand or snow.

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off me.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 80.

2†. To enter in; penetrate.

Whan myght is joyned unto crueltee,
Allas, to depe wol the venym *wade.*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 504.

3. To move or pass with difficulty or labor, real or apparent; make way against hindrances or embarrassments, as depth, obscurity, or resistance, material or mental.

Of this and that they playde and gonnen *wade*
In many an unkouth, glad, and deepe matere.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 150.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brain of man to *wade* far into the doings of the Most High.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 2.

I lament what he [Mr. Fox] must *wade* through to real power, if ever he should arrive there.
Walpole, Letters, II. 494.

Wading birds, the waders; *Grallæ* or *Grallatores.*

II. *trans.* To pass or cross by wading; ford: as, to *wade* a stream.

Then the three Gods *waded* the river.
William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

wade (wād), *n.* [< *wade*, *v.*; in def. 2 = *wadde* = Icel. *vad*, a ford.] **1.** The act of wading: as, a *wade* in a brook.—**2.** A place where wading is done; a ford. [Colloq.]

It was a *wade* of fully a mile, and every now and then the water just touched the ponies' bellies.
The Field, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. A road. See the quotation.

The word *wade*, properly a ford, is used here to signify a road, and not merely the crossing of water. It is, I believe, extinct as a noun, though it survives as a verb.
A. H. A. Hamilton, Quarter Sessions, p. 271.

wader (wā′dėr), *n.* [< *wade* + *-er^1*.] **1.** One who or that which wades.

I saw where James
Made toward us, like a *wader* in the surf,
Beyond the brook, waist-deep in meadow-sweet.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. In *ornith.*, any bird belonging to the old order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores*, comprising a great number of long-legged wading birds, as distinguished from those water-birds which have short legs and webbed feet and habitually swim. The order has been broken up, or much modified; but *wader* is conveniently applied to such birds as cranes, herons, storks, ibises, plovers, snipes, sandpipers, and rails.
3. High water-proof boots worn by fishermen or sportsmen in general for wading through water.

An ardent votary of fly and bank-fishing, with *waders* and a two-handed rod.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 632.

wadge (waj), *v.* A dialectal form of *wage. Halliwell.*

wad-hook (wod′hůk), *n.* A ramrod fitted with a wormer, for extracting wads from a gun; also, the wormer of such a rod.

Wadhurst clay. In *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Wealden.

wadi, wady (wod′i), *n.* [< Ar. *wadī*, a ravine, hence, a river-channel, river. This word appears in several Spanish river-names—namely, *Guadalquivir* (*Wadī-'l-kebīr*, 'the great river'), *Guadalaxara, Guadalupe, Guadiana*, etc.] The channel of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season; a watercourse; a stream: a term used chiefly in the topography of certain Eastern countries.

The real *wady* is, generally speaking, a rocky valley, bisected by the bed of a mountain torrent, dry during the hot season. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 100.

wadmal† (wod′ma̤l), *n.* [Also *wadmoll, wadmolle*, and irreg. *wadmeal, woadmel*, and (representing Icel.) *wadmaal;* < Icel. *vadhmāl* (= Dan. *vadmel* = Sw. *vadmal*), a woolen stuff, < **vadhr*, cloth (see *wad^1*), + *māl*, a measure.] A thick woolen cloth.

Yron, Wooll, *Wadmolle*, Gotefell, Ridfell also.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 188.

Woadmel. A coarse hairy stuff, made of Iceland wool, and brought from thence by our seamen to Norfolk and Suffolk. *Grose*, Prov. Gloss.

Her upper garment . . . was of a coarse dark-colored stuff called *wadmaal*, then [early in the eighteenth century] much used in the Zetland islands. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

wadmiltilt (wod′mil-tilt), *n.* [< **wadmil*, *wadmal*, + *tilt^2*.] A strong rough woolen cloth employed to cover powder-barrels and to protect ammunition.

wadna (wod′nä̤). A Scotch form (properly two words) of *would no*—that is, would not.

wad-punch (wod′punch), *n.* A kind of wad-cutter.

wadset (wod′set), *n.* [Also *wadsett;* < *wad^2* + *set^1*, stake.] In *Scots law*, a mortgage, or bond and disposition in security.

And the rental book, Jeanie—clear three hunder sterling—deil a *wadset*, heritable band, or burden.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

wadsetter (wod′set-ėr), *n.* [< *wadset* + *-er^1*.] In *Scots law*, one who holds by a wadset; a mortgagee.

wady, *n.* See *wadi.*

wae^1 (wā), *n.* and *a.* [An obs. or dial. (Sc.) form of *woe.*] **I.** *n.* Woe.

My sheep beene wasted (*wae* is me therefore!).
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

He aft has wrought me meikle *wae.*
Burns, Oh lay thy loof in mine.

II. *a.* Woeful; sorrowful.

And *wae* and sad fair Annie sat,
And drearie was her sang.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 196).

That year I was the *waest* man
O' ony man alive.
Burns, Election Ballads.

wae^2†, *n.* Same as *waw^1*.

waeful (wā′fůl), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *woeful.*

With *waefo* wae I hear zour plaint.
Gil Morrice (Child's Ballads, II. 38).

waeness (wā′nes), *n.* [< *wae^1* + *-ness.*] Sadness. [Scotch.]

A feeling of thankfulness, of *waeness* and great gladness. *Carlyle*, in Froude, Life in London, iv.

waesome (wā′sum), *adv.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *woesome.*

She kend her lot would be a *waesome* ane, but it was of her own framing, sae she desired the less pity.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliv.

waesucks, *interj.* [< *wae^1* + **sucks*, perhaps a vague variation of *sakes* as used in exclamation.] Alas! [Scotch.]

Waesucks! for him that gets nae lass.
Burns, Holy Fair.

waf^1, *a.* See *waff^2*.

waf^2†. An obsolete preterit of *weave^1*.

wafer (wā′fėr), *n.* [< ME. *wafre, wafoure* = OF. *waufre, gaufre, goffre* (ML. *guafra*), F. *gaufre* (Walloon *wafe, waufe*), < MD. *waefel*, D. *wafel* (> E. *waffle*) = LG. *wafel* = G. *wabe*, a honeycomb, cake of wax; cf. Dan. *vaffel* = Sw. *våffla*, wafer (< LG. ?): see *waffle*, and cf. *gauffer, goffer*, and *gopher*, from the mod. F.] A thin cake or leaf of paste, generally disk-shaped. Specifically—(*a*†) A cake, apparently corresponding to the modern waffle, and, like it, served hot.

For ar [ere] I haue bred of mele, ofte mote I swete.
And ar the comune haue corne ynough, many a colde
mornynge;
So, ar my *wafres* ben ywrouȝt, moche wo I tholye.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 263.

Wafres pipyng hot out of the gleede [fire].
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 193.

(*b*) A small and delicate cake or biscuit, usually sweetened, variously flavored, and sometimes rolled up.

Thy lips, with age, as any *wafer* thin.
Drayton, Idea, viii.

She should say grace to every bit of meat,
And gape no wider than a *wafer's* thickness.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

(*c*) A thin circular disk of unleavened bread used in the celebration of the eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church and in many Anglican churches. The wafer derives its form from the fact that the bread of the Jews was ordinarily in this shape; and both the ancient pictured representations and the references in the early patristic literature confirm the opinion that this was the form in use in the church from the apostolic days. Wafers are usually stamped with the form of a cross, crucifix, or Agnus Dei, with the initials I. H. S., or sometimes with a monogram representing the name of Christ. See *altar-bread*, and *oblate*, *n.*, 2.

The usuall bread and *wafer*, hitherto named singing cakes, which served for the use of the private Masse.
Abp. Parker, Injunctions (1559), quoted in N. and Q., 7th [ser., V. 211.

(*d*) A thin disk of dried paste, used for sealing letters, fastening documents together, and similar purposes, usually made of flour mixed with water, gum, and some nonpoisonous coloring matter. Fancy transparent wafers are made of gelatin and isinglass in a variety of forms.

Perhaps the folds [of a letter] were lovingly connected by a *wafer*, pricked with a pin, and the direction written in a vile scrawl, and not a word spelt as it should be.
Colman, Jealous Wife, i.

(*e*) In *artillery*, a kind of primer. See *primer^2*.

Fortunately, the *wafers* by which the guns are discharged had been removed from the vents.
Preble, Hist. Flag, p. 471.

(*f*) In *med.*, a thin circular sheet of dry paste used to facilitate the swallowing of powders. The sheet is moistened, and folded over the powder placed in its center. Sometimes wafers have the form of two watchglass-shaped disks of pasty material, which are made to adhere by moistening their edges, the powder being placed in the hollow between the two.—**Medallion wafer**, a wafer bearing some design on a ground of a different color.

wafer (wā′fėr), *v. t.* [< *wafer*, *n.*] **1.** To attach by means of a wafer or wafers.

This little bill is to be *wafered* on the shop-door.
Dickens, Pickwick, l.

2. To seal or close by means of a wafer.

He . . . *wafered* his letter, and rushed with it to the neighboring post-office. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

wafer-ash (wā′fėr-ash), *n.* The hop-tree, *Ptelea trifoliata:* so called from its ash-like leaves and flat key-fruit suggesting a wafer. The bark of the root is considerably used as a tonic. See *hop-tree.*

wafer-bread (wā′fėr-bred), *n.* Altar-bread made in the form of a wafer or wafers.

To communicate kneeling in *wafer-bread.*
Abp. Parker, To Sir W. Cecil, April 30, 1565, in Corres. [Abp. Parker (Parker Soc.), p. 240.

wafer-cake (wā′fėr-kāk), *n.* **1†.** Same as *wafer* (*a*).

Oaths are straws, men's faiths are *wafer-cakes.*
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3. 53.

2. Same as *wafer* (*c*).

The Pope's Merchants also chaffered here [Lombard Street] for their Commodities, and had good markets for their *Wafer Cakes*, sanctified at Rome, their Pardons, &c.
Stow, quoted in F. Martin's Hist. Lloyd's, p. 30.

waferer† (wā′fėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *waferer, wafrere;* < *wafer* + *-er*^{1}.] A maker or seller of wafers, either for the table or for eucharistic use. See *wafer.* Waferers (of both sexes, compare *wafer-woman*) appear to have been employed as go-betweens in intrigues, probably from the facilities offered by their going from house to house.

Syngeres with harpes, baudes, *wafereres*
Whiche been the verray develes officeres
To kindle and blowe the fyr of [lecherye].
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 17.

wafer-iron (wā′fėr-ī″ėrn), *n.* [< *wafer* + *iron.* Cf. *waffle-iron.*] A contrivance in which wafers are baked. Its chief part is a pair of thin blades between which the paste is held while it is exposed to heat.

waferster†, *n.* [ME. *wafrestre, waufrestre;* < *wafer* + *-ster.*] A woman who makes or sells wafers; a female waferer.

"Wyte god," quath a *wafrestre,* "wist ich the sothe,
Ich wolde no forther a fot for no freres prechinge."
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 285.

wafer-tongs (wā′fėr-tôngz), *n.* Same as *wafer-iron.*

Make the *wafer-tongs* hot over the hole of a stove or clear fire. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 156.

wafer-woman† (wā′fėr-wům″an), *n.* A woman who sold wafers. Compare *waferer.*

'Twas no set meeting certainly, for there was no *wafer-woman* with her these three days, on my knowledge.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

wafery^1 (wā′fėr-i), *a.* [< *wafer* + *-y*^{1}.] Like a wafer: as, a *wafery* thinness.

wafery^2**†** (wā′fėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wafrie;* < *wafer* + *-y*^{3} (see *-ery*).] Wafers collectively; pastry; cakes.

The tartes, *wafrie,* and iounkettes, that wer to be serued and to com in after the meat.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 192. (*Davies.*)

waff^1 (wȧf), *v.* [A var. of *wave*^{1}, affected by *waft, v.*] An obsolete form of *wave*^{1}.

waff^1 (wȧf), *n.* [< *waff*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *waft, n.*] 1. The act of waving. *Jamieson.*—2. A hasty motion. *Jamieson.*—3. A slight stroke from any soft body. *Jamieson.*—4. A sudden or slight ailment: as, a *waff* o' cauld. *Jamieson.*—5. A spirit or ghost. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

waff^2 (wȧf), *v. i.* [Also *waugh;* a var. of *wap*^{3}.] To bark. [Prov. Eng.]

The elder folke and well growne . . . barked like bigge dogges; but the children and little ones *waughed* as small whelpes. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, II. 188. (*Davies.*)

waff^3, **waf** (wȧf), *a.* [See *waif, a.*] Worthless; low-born; inferior; paltry. [Scotch.]

Is it not an oddlike thing that ilka *waf* carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession?
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

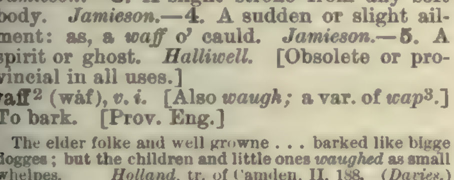
waffle^1 (wof′l), *n.* [= G. *waffel* = Dan. *vaffel* = Sw. *våffla,* < D. and LG. *wafel,* wafer: see *wafer.*] A particular kind of batter cake baked in waffle-irons and served hot.

We sat at tea in Armstrong's family dining-room; . . . the waitress passed out and in, bringing plates of *waffles.*
The Century, XXVI. 283.

waffle^2 (wof′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *waffled*, ppr. *waffling.* [Freq. of *waff*^{1}.] To wave; fluctuate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

waffle^3 (wof′l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *waff*^{2}.] To bark incessantly. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

waffle-iron (wof′l-ī″ėrn), *n.* [= D. *wafel-ijzer* = G. *waffel-eisen;* as *waffle* + *iron.* Cf. *wafer-iron.*] An iron utensil for baking waffles over a fire, having two flat halves hinged together, one to contain the batter, the other to cover it.



Waffle-irons.

The iron has handles or projections by which it is readily turned, bringing each side near the fire alternately. The batter is quickly cooked, as the large heating-surface is increased by projections which stud the irons and indent the waffle.

She took down the long-handled *waffle-irons,* and made a plate of those delicious cates.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxi.

wafoure†, *n.* An old spelling of *wafer.*

waft (wȧft), *v.* [A secondary form of *wave,* through the pp. *waved,* > *waft,* pp.: see *wave*^{1}. Cf. *waff*^{1}.] I. *intrans.* To be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium; float.

The face of the waters *wafting* in a storm so wrinkles itself that it makes upon its forehead furrows.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 81.

High on the summit of this dubious cliff
Deucalion *wafting* moor'd his little skiff.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 432.

II. *trans.* 1. To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; convey through or as through water or air.

Neither was it thought that they should get any passage at all [to Dordract] till the ships at Middleborough were returned into our kingdome, by the force whereof they might be the more strongly *wafted* ouer.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 175.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the Pole.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 58.

2†. To buoy up; cause to float; keep from sinking.

Whether cripples and mutilated persons, who have lost the greatest part of their thighs, will not sink but float, their lungs being abler to *waft* up their bodies, . . . we have not made experiment.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

3†. To give notice by something in motion; signal to, as by waving the hand; beckon.

One do I personate of Lord Timon's frame,
Whom Fortune with her ivory hand *wafts* to her.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 70.

4†. To cast lightly and quickly; turn.

I met him
With customary compliment; when he,
Wafting his eyes to the contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 372.

waft (wȧft), *n.* [< *waft, v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which wafts; a sweep; a beckoning. Also spelled *weft.*

There have already been made two *wefts* from the warder's turret, to intimate that those in the castle are impatient for your return. *Scott*, Abbot, xxix.

And the lonely seabird crosses
With one *waft* of the wing.
Tennyson, The Captain.

2. That which is blown; a breath; a blast; a puff.

D' ye hear, trumpets, when the bride appears, salute her with a melancholy *waft.* *Vanbrugh*, Æsop, v. 1.

A *waft* of peace and calm, like a breeze from paradise, fell upon Malvolti's heart.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxv.

3. A transient odor or effluvium. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The vestal fires were perpetual, and the fire of the altar never went out. Spices and *wefts* of these evils may be found in the sincerest Christians.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatises, p. 75.

A strumpet's love will have a *waft* i' th' end,
And distaste the vessel.
Middleton, Mad World, iv. 3.

4. *Naut.*, a signal displayed from a ship by hoisting a flag rolled up lengthwise with one or more stops. Before the establishment of a universal system of signals, a waft at the flagstaff signified a man overboard, at the peak it indicated a wish to speak, and at a masthead it was used to recall boats. Also dialectally *weft* and erroneously *wheft.*

waftage (wȧf′tāj), *n.* [< *waft* + *-age.*] The act of wafting, or the state of being wafted; conveyance or transportation through or over a buoyant medium, as air or water; especially, passage by water.

A ship you sent me to, to hire *waftage.*
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 95.

Not leaving him so much as a poor halfpenny to pay for his *waftage.* *Randolph*, Jealous Lovers, iv. 4.

wafter (wȧf′tėr), *n.* [< *waft* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which wafts.

Charon, oh, Charon,
Thou *wafter* of the souls to bliss or bane!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

2†. A boat for passage or transport.

There went before the lord-mayor's barge a foyste for a *wafter* full of ordinance.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 479.

3†. The master of a passage-boat or transport.

The . . . great master . . . sent vessels called brigantines, for to cause the *wafters* of the sea to come into Rhodes for the keeping and fortifying of the towne, the which at the first sending came and presented their persons and ships. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 75.

4. A sword having the flat part placed in the usual direction of the edge, blunted for exercises. *Meyrick.* (*Halliwell.*)

wafture (wȧf′ţūr), *n.* [< *waft* + *-ure.*] The act of wafting or waving; a beckoning or gesture.

But, with an angry *wafture* of your hand,
Gave sign for me to leave you.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 246.

Where least expected, the Platonic seed seems blown by the continual *wafture* of the winds of destiny.
Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 51.

wag^1 (wag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wagged*, ppr. *wagging.* [< ME. *waggen,* < OSw. *wagga,* wag, fluctuate, rock (a cradle), Sw. *vagga,* rock (a cradle) (cf. Icel. *vagga* = OSw. *wagga,* Sw. *vagga,* a cradle, = Dan. *vugge,* a cradle, *vugge,* rock a cradle); a secondary form (parallel with AS. *wagian,* wag, > ME. *wawen* (see *waw*^{2}) = OHG. *wagōn, wecken,* cause to move, = Goth. *wagjan, gawagjan,* make wag, stir, shake) of AS. *wegan* = OHG. *wegan,* move, = Goth. *gawigan,* shake up, cause to move: see *weigh.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to move up and down, backward and forward, or from side to side, alternately, as a small body jointed or attached to, or connected with, a larger one; cause to move one way or another, as on a pivot or joint, or on or from something by which the body moved is supported; cause to shake, oscillate, or vibrate slightly. From the quick, jerky, or abrupt motion indicated by the word, an idea of playful, sportive, mocking, scornful, or derisive motion is associated with it in certain phrases: as, to *wag the head* or *the finger.*

And thanne fondeth the Fende my fruit to destruye
With alle the wyles that he can, and *waggeth* the rote.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 41.

He found him selfe unwist so ill bestad
That lim he could not *wag.* *Spenser*, F. Q., V. i. 22.

And they that passed by reviled him, *wagging* their heads. Mat. xxvii. 39.

Let ditch-bred wealth henceforth forget to *wag*
Her base, though golden tail.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 12.

Let me see the proudest
. . . but *wag* his finger at thee.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 131.

He would plant himself straight before me, and stand *wagging* that bud of a tail. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 12.

2†. To nudge.

Ich wondrede what that was, and *waggede* Conscience; . . .
Quath Conscience, . . . "this is Cristes messager."
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 204.

To wag one's chin or **jaw.** See *chin.*—**To wag one's tongue.** See *tongue.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To move backward and forward, up and down, or from side to side, alternately, as if connected with a larger body by a joint, pivot, or any flexible or loose attachment; oscillate; sway or swing; vibrate: an arrow is said to *wag* when it vibrates in the air.

Yet saugh I nevere, by my fader kyn,
How that the hopur [hopper] *wagges* til and fra.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 119.

Old men are the truest lovers; young men are inconstant, and *wag* with every wind. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, i. 1.

The dreary black sea-weed lolls and *wags.*
Lowell, Appledore, i.

2. To be in motion or action; make progress; continue a course or career; stir. [Now colloq.]

"Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world *wags.*"
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 23.

They made a pretty good shift to *wag* along.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

3. To move on or away; be off; depart; pack off; be gone. [Now colloq.]

It is said by maner of a prouerbiall speach that he who findes himselfe well should not *wagge.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 194.

At length the busy time begins.
"Come, neighbours, we must *wag.*"
Cowper, Yearly Distress.

wag^1 (wag), *n.* [< *wag*^{1}, *v.*] The act of wagging; a shake; an oscillation.

He . . . introduced himself with a *wag* of his tail, intimating a general willingness to be happy.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 1st ser., p. 87.

wag^2 (wag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wagge;* perhaps short for *waghalter,* formerly used humorously for 'a rogue' (cf. 'a mad *wag*' with 'a mad *waghalter*'), < *wag*^{1}, with ref. to moving the head playfully or derisively: see *wag*^{1}.] 1. One who is given to joking or jesting; a witty or humorous person; one full of sport and humor; a droll fellow. The word seems formerly to have been applied to a person who indulged in coarse, low, or broad humor, or buffoonery, as a practical joker.

Sir Fran. A prodigious civil gentleman, uncle; and yet as bold as Alexander upon occasion.
Unc. Rich. Upon a lady's occasion.
Sir Fran. Ha, ha, you are a *wag,* uncle.
Vanbrugh, Journey to London, iii. 1.

A *wag* is the last order even of pretenders to wit and good humour. He has generally his mind prepared to receive some occasion of merriment, but is of himself too empty to draw out any of his own set of thoughts; and therefore laughs at the next thing he meets, not because it is ridiculous, but because he is under a necessity of laughing. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 184.

2. A fellow: used with a shade of meaning sometimes slurring, sometimes affectionate, but without any attribution of humor or pleasantry. [Colloq. and archaic.]

But mildly and calmly shew how discredit reboundeth upon the authors, as dust flieth back into the *wag's* eyes that will needs be puffing it up.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, Pref.

And, with the Nymphs that haunt the silver streames,
Learne to entice the affable young *wagge*.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 66).

My master shall . . . make thee, instead of handling false dice, finger nothing but gold and silver, *wag*. . . . Wilt be secret?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

Let us see what the learned *wag* maintains
With such a prodigal waste of brains.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

wage (wāj), *n.* [< ME. *wage*, < OF. *wage*, *guage*, *gage* = Pr. *gatge*, *gatghe*, *gaji* = Sp. *gage* = It. *gaggio*, a gage, pledge, guaranty: see *gage*^{1}, *n.*] 1†. A gage; a pledge; a stake.

But th' Elfin knight, which ought that warlike *wage*,
Disdained to loose the meed he wonne in fray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 39.

2. That which is paid for a service rendered; what is paid for labor: hire: now usually in the plural. Sometimes the plural form is used as a singular. In common use the word *wages* is applied specifically to the payment made for manual labor or other labor of a menial or mechanical kind: distinguished (but somewhat vaguely) from *salary* (which see), and from *fee*, which denotes compensation paid to professional men, as lawyers and physicians.

I am worthy noon odyr *wage*,
But for to dwelle in eendeles woo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

The *wages* of sin is death. Rom. vi. 23.

Since thou complainest of thy service and *wages*, be content to go back, and what our country will afford I do here promise to give thee. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

With a *wage* usually from twenty to twenty-five shillings a week. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 491.

One of the last matters transacted was the issue of the writs to the sheriffs and borough magistrates for the payment of the *wages* of the representatives in the house of commons. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 447.

Real wages, in *polit. econ.*, wages estimated not in money but in their purchasing power over commodities in general; the articles or services which the money wages will purchase. = **Syn. 2.** *Pay*, *Hire*, etc. See *salary*^{1}.

wage (wāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waged*, ppr. *waging*. [< ME. *wagen*, < OF. *wager*, *waigier*, *guager*, *gager*, *gagier*, F. *gager* = Pr. *gatgar*, *gatjar*, < ML. *wadiare*, pledge: see *gage*^{1}, *v.*, and cf. *wed*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To pledge; bet; stake on a chance; lay; wager.

A certeine friende of yours . . . had *waged* with your honour a certeine wager.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 136.

I dare *wage*
A thousand ducats, not a man in France
Outrides Roseilli. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

A new truth! Nay, an old newly come to light; for error cannot *wage* antiquity with truth.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 472.

The tenant in the first place must produce his champion, who by throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge thus *wages* or stipulates battle with the champion of the demandant. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxii.

2†. To venture on; hazard; attempt; encounter.

To wake and *wage* a danger profitless.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 30.

3. To engage in, as in a contest; carry on, as a war; undertake.

The second battell was *waged* a little after Vespasian was chosen Emperour. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 139.

What need I *wage*
Other contentious arguments, when I
By this alone can proue noe Dietie?
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

I am not able to *wage* law with him.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

4†. To let out for pay.

Thou that doest live in later times must *wage*
Thy workes for wealth, and life for gold engage.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 18.

5. To hire for pay; engage or employ for wages. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And yf thei *wage* men to werre thei wryten hem in numbre;
Wol no treserour take hem wages, trauayle thei neuere so sore,
Bote [unless] hij beon nempned in the numbre of hem that ben *ywaged*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 259.

Alexander in the meane season, hauing sent Cleander to *wage* menne of warre out of Peloponese, . . . remoued his army to the Citie of Celenas.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii.

The cutler prefers to vegetate on his small earnings than to go as a *waged* labourer in a "house."
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 516.

6†. To pay wages to.

I would have them well *waged* for their labour.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

At the last
I seem'd his follower, not partner, and
He *waged* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 40.

7. In *ceram.*, to knead, work, or temper, as potters' clay.—**To wage one's law**, in *old Eng. law*, to come forward as a defendant, with others, on oath that he (the defendant) owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he has declared. See *wager*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To contend; battle. [Rare.]

I abjure all roofs, and choose
To *wage* against the enmity o' the air,
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 212.

2. To serve as a pledge or stake for something else; be opposed as equal stakes in a wager; be equal in value: followed by *with*. [Rare.]

The commodity *wages* not *with* the danger.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 2. 34.

wagedom (wāj'dum), *n.* [< *wage* + *-dom*.] The method of paying wages for work done. [Rare.]

The employer of labour pockets the whole of the increment of value, leaving to the labourers only what they had to start with—viz., their own bodies, plus the cost of their maintenance during the process, and a small allowance for wear and tear. . . . Such is the modern system of *wagedom*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 136.

wage-earner (wāj'ėr″nėr), *n.* One who receives stated wages for labor.

Radical manufacturers and traders . . . have no more thought for the condition of the *wage-earners* who produce this profit than a Southern planter had for the religious welfare of his gang of slaves.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 738.

wage-fund, wages-fund (wāj'fund, wā'jez-fund), *n.* In *polit. econ.*, that part of the total productive capital of a country or community which is employed in paying the wages of labor, as distinguished from the part invested in buildings, machinery, raw materials, etc. See the quotations.

Wages, then, depend mainly upon the demand and supply of labour, or, as it is often expressed, on the proportion between population and capital. By population is here meant the number only of the labouring class, or rather of those who work for hire; and by capital only circulating capital, and not even the whole of that, but the part which is expended in the direct purchase of labour. To this, however, must be added all funds which, without forming a part of capital, are paid in exchange for labour, such as the wages of soldiers, domestic servants, and all other unproductive labourers. There is unfortunately no mode of expressing by one familiar term the aggregate of what may be called the *wages-fund* of a country; and, as the wages of productive labour form nearly the whole of that fund, it is usual to overlook the smaller and less important part, and to say that wages depend on population and capital. It will be convenient to employ this expression, remembering, however, to consider it as elliptical, and not as a literal statement of the entire truth.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. xi. 1.

As I understand this passage [from Mill's "Pol. Econ."], it embraces the following statements: 1st, *Wages-fund* is a general term, used, in the absence of any other more familiar, to express the aggregate of all wages at any given time in possession of the laboring population; 2nd, on the proportion of this fund to the number of the laboring population depends at any given time the average rate of wages; 3rd, the amount of the fund is determined by the amount of the general wealth which is applied to the direct purchase of labor, whether with a view to productive or to unproductive employment. If the reader will carefully consider these several propositions, I think he will perceive that they do not contain matter which can be properly regarded as open to dispute. The first is little more than a definition. . . . The second merely amounts to saying that the quotient will be such as the dividend and divisor determine. The third equally contains an indisputable assertion; since, whatever be the remote causes on which the wages of hired labor depend, . . . the proximate act determining their aggregate amount must in all cases be a direct purchase of its services. In truth, the demand for labor, thus understood, as measured by the amount of wealth applied to the direct purchase of labor, might more correctly be said to be, than to determine, the *Wages-fund*. It is the *Wages-fund* in its inchoate stage, differing from it only as wealth just about to pass into the hands of laborers differs from the same wealth when it has got into their hands.
J. E. Cairns, Some Leading Principles of Political [Economy Newly Expounded, II. i. § 5.

wageling†, *n.* [< *wage* + *-ling*^{1}.] A hireling.

These are the very false prophets, the instruments of Satan, the deceivers, wolves, *wagelings*, Judases, dreamers, liars. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 439. (*Davies.*)

wagen-boom, *n.* [D., < *wagen*, wagon, + *boom*, tree (= E. *beam*).] Same as *wagon-tree*.

wageour†, *n.* [< ME. *wagen*, wage: see *wage*.] A hired soldier. *Barbour*, Bruce, xi. 48. (*Stratmann.*)

wageoure†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wager*.

wager (wā'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *wageoure*, *wajour*, < OF. **wageure*, *gageure*, a wager, < *wager*, pledge, wager: see *wage*, *v.*] 1. A pledge; a gage; a guaranty.

A *wajour* he made, so hit wes ytold,
Ys heved of to smhyte, yef me him brohte in hold.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 279).

2. Something hazarded on an uncertain event; a stake. By statutes of England, Scotland, and most if not all of the United States, all contracts or agreements, whether by parole or in writing, involving wagers are null and void, and the wager or money due thereon cannot be recovered in any court of law. A wager is therefore merely a debt of honor, and if paid it is in the eye of the law the same thing as giving a gratuity, except perhaps as to the liability of a principal to reimburse his agent when the latter has paid it because in honor bound.

Ne *waiour* non with hym thou lay,
Ne at the dyces with hym to play.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 306.

Hor. Content. What is the *wager*?
Luc. Twenty crowns.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 69.

A *wager* is a promise to pay money, or transfer property, upon the determination or ascertainment of an uncertain event; the consideration for such a promise is either a present payment or transfer by the other party, or a promise to pay or transfer upon the event determining in a particular way. *Anson*, Contr., 166.

3. The act of betting; a bet.

We'll make a solemn *wager* on your cunnings.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 156.

4. That on which bets are laid; the subject of a bet. [Rare.]

The sea strave with the winds which should bee louder, and the shrouds of the ship, with a gastful nois to them that were in it, witnessed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

5. In *old Eng. law*, an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness; also, the act of making such oath, the oaths of eleven compurgators being conjoined as fortifying the defendant's oath.—**Wager of battle** or **battel**. See *battle*^{1}.—**Wager of law**, an old English mode of trial, whereby in an action of debt brought upon a simple contract between the parties, without any deed or record, the defendant might discharge himself by taking an oath that he did not owe the plaintiff anything. He was required, however, to bring with him eleven of his neighbors, called *compurgators*, who were to avow upon their oath that they believed in their consciences that he declared the truth.—**Wager policy**. See *policy*^{2}.

wager (wā'jėr), *v.* [< *wager*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; bet; lay; stake.

I . . . *wager'd* with him
Pieces of gold. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 182.

"What will you *wager*, Wise William?"
"My lands I'll wad with thee."
Reedisdale and Wise William (Child's Ballads, VIII. 88).

2. To make a wager on; bet on: followed by a clause as object: as, I *wager* you are wrong.

We have a maid in Mytilene, I durst *wager*,
Would win some words of him.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 43.

II. *intrans.* To make a bet; offer a wager.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
. . . bring you in fine together,
And *wager* on your heads. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 135.

But one to *wager* with, I would lay odds now,
He tells me instantly. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

wager-cup (wā'jėr-kup), *n.* An ornamental piece of plate used as a prize for a race or similar contest.

wagerer† (wā'jėr-ėr), *n.* [< *wager* + *-er*^{1}.] One who wagers or lays a bet.

Desire your *wagerer* from me to be more cautious in determining on such matters, and not to venture the loss of his money and credit with so much odds against him.
Swift.

wagering (wā'jėr-ing), *p. a.* Of or pertaining to wagers; betting.—**Wagering policy**. See *policy*^{2}.

wages-fund, *n.* See *wage-fund*.

wages-man (wā'jez-man), *n.* One who works for wages. [Rare.]

If we don't make a rise before that time we shall have to become *wages-men*.
Rolf Boldrewood, The Miner's Claim, p. 60.

waget†, *n.* See *watchet*.

wage-work (wāj'wėrk), *n.* Work done for wages or hire.

Their fires,
For comfort after their *wage-work* is done.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

wage-worker (wāj'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who works for wages.

A civilisation which overtasks or underpays *wage-workers*, . . . this, truly, is not a civilisation for any conscientious thinking man to be proud of. *Lancet*, 1891, I. 454.

waggel, *n.* See *wagel*.

wagger†, *v. i.* [< ME. *wageren*, *wagren* (= Icel. *vagra*, *vaggra*—Haldorsen), reel, stumble; freq. of *wag*^{1}. Cf. *waggle*.] To reel; stumble; stagger. *Wyclif*, Eccl. xii. 3.

waggery (wag'ėr-i), *n.* [< *wag*^{2} + *-er*^{1} + *-y*^{3}.] The acts and words of a wag; mischievous merriment; waggishness.

He did by the Parliament as an Ape when he hath done some *waggery*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 97.

It left Brom no alternative but to draw upon the funds of rustic *waggery* in his disposition.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 434.

waggie (wag'i), *n.* [< *wag*^{1} + *-ie*, -y^2.] The wagtail, a bird. [Prov. Eng.]

wagging (wag'ing), *n.* [< ME. *waggynge*; verbal n. of *wag*^{1}, *v.*] A stirring; moving; waving; oscillation; vibration.

> The folk devyne at *waggynge* of a stre.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1745.

> A wanton *wagging* of your head, thus (a feather will teach you). *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

waggish (wag'ish), *a.* [< *wag*^{2} + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Like a wag; abounding in sportive or jocular tricks, antics, sayings, etc.; roguish in merriment or good humor; frolicsome.

> Jack, thou think'st thyself in the Forecastle, thou'rt so *waggish*. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

2. Done, concocted, or manifested in waggery or sport: as, a *waggish* trick; "*waggish* good humor," *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 431. =**Syn.** Jocular, jocose, humorous, sportive, facetious, droll.

waggishly (wag'ish-li), *adv.* [< *waggish* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a waggish manner; in sport.

> Let's wanton it a little, and talk *waggishly*.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

waggishness (wag'ish-nes), *n.* [< *waggish* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being waggish; mischievous sport; wanton merriment; jocularity; also, a joke or trick.

> Busbechius reporteth a Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging in a *waggishness* a long-billed fowl.
> *Bacon*, Goodness, and Goodness of Nature (ed. 1887).

waggle (wag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waggled*, ppr. *waggling*. [= D. *waggelen*, totter, waver, = Dan. *vakle*, shake, vacillate, = MHG. *wackeln*, totter; freq. of *wag*^{1}. Another freq. form appears in *wagger*.] **I.** *intrans.* To move with a wagging motion; sway or move from side to side; wag.

> I know you by the *waggling* of your head.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 119.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to wag frequently and with short motions; move first one way and then the other.

> She [Mrs. Botibol] smiles, . . . and if she 's very glad to see you, *waggles* her little hand before her face as if to blow you a kiss, as the phrase is.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xviii.

2. To whip; beat; overcome; get the better of. [Slang.]

waggle (wag'l), *n.* [< *waggle*, *v.*] A sudden, short movement first to one side and then to the other; a wagging.

> A curious *waggle* of the focussed image.
> *Nature*, XXXVIII. 224.

waggon, waggonage, etc. See *wagon*, etc.

wag-halter† (wag'hâl"tėr), *n.* [< *wag*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *halter*^{2}. Cf. *wag*^{2}.] One who wags (or wags in) a halter; one likely to come to the gallows; a rascal; a thief: chiefly humorous.

> I can tell you I am a mad *wag-halter*.
> *Marston*, Insatiate Countesse, i.

waging-board (wā'jing-bōrd), *n.* The board or table on which potters' clay is waged. See *wage*, *v. t.*, 7.

wagmoire†, *n.* [A form of *quagmire*, accom. to *wag*^{1}.] A quagmire.

> For they bene like foule *wagmoires* overgrast.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

wagnak, *n.* Same as *baag-nouk*.

Wagnerian (väg-nē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Wagner* (see def.) + *-ian*. The G. surname *Wagner* is from the noun *wagner*, a wagon-maker, cartwright, = E. *wagoner*.] Of or pertaining to any one named Wagner. Specifically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to Rudolph Wagner (1805–64), a German anatomist and physiologist. (*b*) Pertaining or relating to Richard Wagner (1813–83), a celebrated German musical composer, or to his music-dramas; characterized by the ideas or the style of Wagner. See *Wagnerism*.—**Wagnerian corpuscles**, the tactile corpuscles of Wagner. See *corpuscle*.—**Wagnerian spot**, the germinal spot. See *nucleolus*, 1.

Wagnerianism (väg-nē'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Wagnerian* + *-ism*.] Wagnerism. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 448.

Wagnerism (väg'nėr-izm), *n.* [< *Wagner* + *-ism*.] 1. The art theory of Richard Wagner, especially as concerns the musical drama, including the general style of composition based on that theory. Among the many characteristics of the theory are these: the choice of a general subject in which the mythical and heroic elements are prominent; the amalgamation of poetry, music, action, and scenic effect into the most intimate union as equally important coöperating elements; the desertion of the conventionalities of the common Italian opera, especially of its sharply defined and contrasted movements and its tendency to the display of mere virtuosity; the abundant use of leading motives as a means to continuous and reiterated emotional effect; the immense elaboration of the orchestral parts, so that in them is furnished an unbroken presentation of or commentary on the entire plot; and the free use of new and remarkable means of effect, both scenic and instrumental. The Wagnerian ideal is often called (sometimes derisively) "the music of the future," from the title of one of Wagner's essays. While Wagnerism is best exemplified in the great dramas of Wagner himself, its qualities may be seen more or less in almost all the dramatic music of the last half of this century.

2. The study or imitation of the music of Richard Wagner.

Wagnerist (väg'nėr-ist), *n.* [< *Wagner* + *-ist*.] An adherent of Richard Wagner's musical methods; an admirer of his works. Also *Wagnerite*.

wagnerite^1 (wag'nėr-īt), *n.* [Named after F. M. von *Wagner* (1768–1851), head of the Bavarian mining department.] A transparent mineral having a vitreoresinous luster, wine-yellow or honey-yellow in color. It is a fluophosphate of magnesium.

Wagnerite^2 (väg'nėr-īt), *n.* [< *Wagner* + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *Wagnerist*. *The American*, XVII. 110.

Wagner's corpuscles. See *Wagnerian* and *corpuscle*.

wagon, waggon (wag'o̤n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also in pl. *waganes*; < D. *wagen*, a wagon or wain, = AS. *wægn*, E. *wain*: see *wain*^{1}. Hence F. *wagon*, a railroad-car.] 1. A four-wheeled vehicle; a wain; specifically, a four-wheeled vehicle designed for the transport of heavy loads, or (of lighter build) for various purposes of business, as the delivery of goods purchased at a shop, or of express packages; loosely, such a vehicle, similar to the lighter business wagons, used for pleasure. The typical heavy wagon is a strong vehicle drawn by two or three horses yoked abreast, the fore wheels much smaller than the hind pair, and their axle swiveled to the body of the wagon to facilitate turning.

> They trussed all their harnes in *waganes*.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. lxii.

> Reeling with grapes, red *waggons* choke the way.
> *Byron*, Beppo, st. 42.

> Some of the inland traffic was still done by means of pack-horses. . . . But there were also *waggons*, which, by the divine permission, started for every town of note in England.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 166.

2. An open four-wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of goods on railways. [Great Britain.]—3†. A chariot.

> Then to her yron *wagon* she betakes,
> And with her beares the fowle welfavourd witch.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 28.

> O Proserpina,
> For the flowers now, that frighted thou let'st fall
> From Dis's *waggon*! *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 118.

4. A tool for trimming the edges of gold-leaf to size for a book. It consists of a frame carrying four edges of cane for cutting the gold-leaf, which does not adhere to cane as it would to metal. *E. H. Knight.*

5. In *mining*, a car; a mine-car.—**Conestoga wagon**, a type of broad-wheeled wagon for the transportation of merchandise, made at Conestoga in Pennsylvania, originally for freighting goods over the deep soil of southern and western Pennsylvania: afterward it became the common vehicle of settlers going out on the prairies.

> The road seemed actually lined with *Conestoga wagons*, each drawn by six stalwart horses and laden with farm produce. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 206.

Gipsy wagon. See *Gipsy*.—**Skeleton wagon.** See *skeleton*.

wagon (wag'o̤n), *v. t.* [< *wagon*, *n.*] To transport, convey, or carry in a wagon: as, to *wagon* goods. [Colloq.]

> Burnside having answered for the safety of the road, it had been determined to *wagon* a portion of the [bridge] equipages to Fredericksburg.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 563.

wagonage, waggonage (wag'o̤n-āj), *n.* [< *wagon* + *-age*.] 1. Money paid for carriage or conveyance by wagon.

> *Wagonage*, indeed, seems to the commissariat an article not worth economizing.
> *Jefferson*, To Patrick Henry (Correspondence, I. 158).

2. A collection of wagons.

wagon-bed (wag'o̤n-bed), *n.* Same as *wagon-box*.

> In the grassy piazza two men had a humble show of figs and cakes for sale in their *wagon-beds*.
> *Howells*, The Century, XXX. 672.

wagon-boiler (wag'o̤n-boi"lėr), *n.* A kind of steam-boiler having originally a semicylindrical top, the ends and sides vertical, and the bottom flat, thus having the shape of a wagon covered with an arched tilt. Improved forms have the sides and bottom slightly curved inward.

wagon-bow (wag'o̤n-bō), *n.* A bent slat of wood used, generally in combination with others, to support the top or cover of a wagon.

wagon-box (wag'o̤n-boks), *n.* The part of a wagon mounted upon the wheels and axles, and used to contain the freight or passengers. Also *wagon-bed*.

wagon-brake (wag'o̤n-brāk), *n.* A brake used on a wagon.

wagon-breast (wag'o̤n-brest), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a breast in which the wagons or mine-cars are taken up to the working-face. *Penn. Surv. Glossary.*

wagon-ceiling (wag'o̤n-sē"ling), *n.* A semicircular or wagon-headed ceiling; a wagon-vault. See *wagon-headed*.

wagon-coupling (wag'o̤n-kup"ling), *n.* A coupling for connecting the fore and hind axles of a wagon. In a carriage it is also called *reach* or *perch*. *E. H. Knight.*

wagon-drag (wag'o̤n-drag), *n.* Same as *drag*, 1 (*h*).

wagoner^1, **waggoner** (wag'o̤n-ėr), *n.* [= D. *wagenaar*, a wagoner, = OHG. *waganari*, a wagon-maker, MHG. *wagener*, G. *wagner*, wagon-maker, cartwright, driver; as *wagon* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who conducts or drives a wagon; a wagon-driver.

> The *waggoner* . . . cracked his whip, re-awakened his music [bells], and went melodiously away.
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, vi.

2†. One who drives a chariot; a charioteer.

> Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,
> Towards Phœbus' lodging; such a *waggoner*
> As Phaëthon would whip you to the west.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 2.

3. [*cap.*] The constellation Auriga. See *Auriga*.

> By this the Northerne *wagoner* had set
> His sevenfold teme behind the stedfast starre
> That was in Ocean waves yet never wet.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 1.

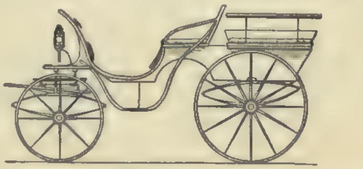
wagoner^2† (wag'o̤n-ėr), *n.* An atlas of charts: a name formerly in use, derived from a work of this nature published at Leyden in 1584–5 by Wagenaar.

wagoner-book† (wag'o̤n-ėr-bu̇k), *n.* Same as *wagoner*^{2}.

wagoness†, waggoness† (wag'o̤n-es), *n.* [< *wagon* + *-ess*.] A female wagoner. [Rare.]

> That she might serve for *wagonesse*, she pluck'd the waggoner backe,
> And up into his seate she mounts. *Chapman*, Iliad, v. 838.

wagonette, waggonette (wag-o̤-net'), *n.* [Also *wagonet*; < F. *wagonet*; as *wagon* + *-ette*.] A pleasure-vehicle, either with or without a top, holding six or more persons. It has at the back two seats facing each other, running lengthwise, and either one or two in front, running crosswise.



Wagonette.

> The . . . carriage . . . was of the *waggonette* fashion, uncovered, with seats at each side.
> *Trollope*, South Africa, I. xv.

wagon-hammer (wag'o̤n-ham"ėr), *n.* An upright bolt connecting the tongue and the doubletree of a vehicle. Upon it the doubletree swings. *E. H. Knight.*

wagon-headed (wag'o̤n-hed"ed), *a.* Having a round-arched or semicylindrical top or head, like the cover or tilt of a wagon when stretched over the bows; round-arched: as, a *wagon-headed* roof or vault.—**Wagon-headed ceiling**, cylindrical or barrel vaulting, or a ceiling imitating the form of such vaulting.

wagon-hoist (wag'o̤n-hoist), *n.* An elevator or lift used in livery-stables, carriage-factories, etc., to convey vehicles up or down.

wagon-jack (wag'o̤n-jak), *n.* A lifting-jack for raising the wheels of a vehicle off the ground, so that they can be taken off for greasing, repairing, etc.

wagon-load (wag'o̤n-lōd), *n.* The load carried by a wagon: as, a *wagon-load* of coal; hence, figuratively, a large amount: as, a very little text serves for a *wagon-load* of comment.

wagon-lock (wag'o̤n-lok), *n.* In a vehicle, a device for retarding motion in going downhill. It operates as a brake by bringing a shoe to bear against the face of one rear wheel, or both. It differs essentially from a wagon-drag or wheel-drag used for the same purpose, the drag being a shoe placed under one of the wheels. A chain used to prevent a wheel from turning in descending a hill, by locking the wheel to the body of the wagon, is essentially a wagon-locking device, but the term in the United States always implies some form of friction hand-brake. Wagon-locks are used on stages and other vehicles in mountainous districts, and are preferred to the wheel-drag, as being easily managed from the driver's seat, without stopping the vehicle. See *drag*, 1 (*h*).

wagon-master (wag′ọn-mȧs″tėr), *n.* A person who has charge of one or more wagons; especially, an officer in charge of wagons in a military train.

wagon-roof (wag′ọn-röf), *n.* A plain semicylindrical vault, or barrel-vault. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 93.

wagon-roofed (wag′ọn-röft), *a.* Having a semicylindrical or wagon-headed roof or vault. See *wagon-headed.*

wagonry†, waggonry† (wag′ọn-ri), *n.* [< *wagon* + *-ry*: see *-ery*.] Conveyance by means of wagons; wagons collectively; wagonage. [Rare.]

> He that sets to his hand though with a good intent to hinder the shogging of it, in this unlawfull *waggonry* wherein it rides, let him beware it be not fatall to him as it was to Uzza. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

wagon-top (wag′ọn-top), *n.* The part of a locomotive-boiler, over the fire-box, which is elevated above the rest of the shell. Its purpose is to provide greater steam-room.

wagon-train (wag′ọn-trān), *n.* A train, service, or collection of wagons, draft-animals, etc., organized for a special purpose; especially, the collection of wagons, etc., accompanying an army, to convey provisions, ammunition, the sick and wounded, etc.

wagon-tree (wag′ọn-trē), *n.* [< *wagon* + *tree*; tr. D. *wagen-boom*.] A South African shrub, *Protea grandiflora*, growing 6 or 8 feet high, with the trunk as many inches thick. Its wood is of a reddish-brown color, beautifully marked with a cross or netted grain. It is sometimes used at the Cape of Good Hope for the fellies of wheels, plows, etc.

wagon-vault (wag′ọn-vâlt), *n.* A semicylindrical vault, or barrel-vault. See *vault*¹ and *barrel-vault*.

wagon-way (wag′ọn-wā), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an underground horse-road. [North. Eng.]

wagonwright (wag′ọn-rīt), *n.* [< *wagon* + *wright*. Cf. *wainwright*.] A mechanic who makes wagons.

wagpastie†, *n.* [Appar. lit. 'a pie-stealer,' < *wag*¹, *v.*, + obj. *pastie*, *pasty*, pie.] A rogue.

> A little *wagpastie*,
> A deceiuer of folkes by subtill craft and guile.
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. 2.

wagship† (wag′ship), *n.* [< *wag*² + *-ship*.] 1. Waggery; waggishness.

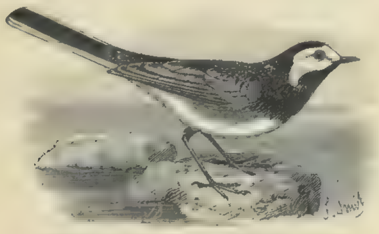
> Let's pierce the rundlets of our running heads, and give 'em a neat cup of *wagship*.
> *Middleton*, Family of Love, ii. 3.

2. The state or dignity of being a wag. *Marston*, What you Will, iii. 3. [Humorous.]

wagsome (wag′sum), *a.* [< *wag*² + *-some*.] Waggish. [Rare.]

> Still humoured he his *wagsome* turn.
> *W. S. Gilbert*, Peter the Wag.

wagtail (wag′tāl), *n.* [< *wag*¹, *v.*, + obj. *tail*¹.] 1. Any bird of the family *Motacillidæ* (which see): so called from the continual wagging motion of the tail. The species are very numerous, and chiefly confined to the Old World. Those of the subfamily *Anthinæ* are commonly called *pipits* or *titlarks*. (See cut under *Anthus*.) (*a*) The white, black, gray, and pied wagtails belong to the genus *Motacilla*, as *M. alba* and *M. lugubris* or *yarrelli*. (See *Motacilla*.) (*b*) The closely related genus *Budytes* comprises among others the common blue-headed yellow wagtail, *B. flava*, of very wide distribution in the Old World and found in Alaska.



Quaketail, or Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla yarrelli*).

2. Some similar bird. In the United States the name is frequently given to two birds of the genus *Seiurus*, the common water-thrush and the large-billed water-thrush, *S. nævius* and *S. motacilla*, members of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, or American warblers. See cut under *Seiurus*.

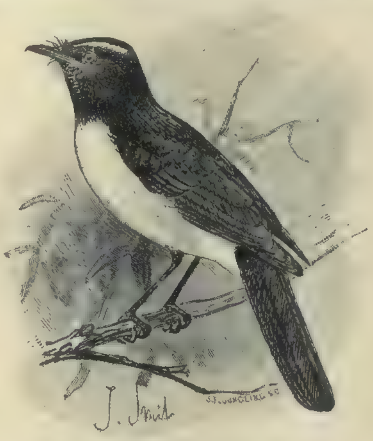
3†. A term of familiarity or contempt.

> *Wagtail*, salute them all; they are friends.
> *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, iii. 1.

4. A pert person.

> *Osw.* This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life
> I have spared at suit of his gray beard ——
> *Kent.* . . . Spare my gray beard, you *wagtail?*
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 73.

African wagtail, *Motacilla capensis* of South Africa.—**Blue-headed yellow wagtail**, the true *Budytes flava*.—**Cape wagtail**, the African wagtail.—**Collared wagtail**, a bird so named by Latham in 1783 from a bird described by Sonnini in 1766 from Luzon: not well identified, but supposed to be the wagtail distributed over most of Asia, with a host of synonyms, from which *M. leucopsis* is selected as the onym by late authority.—**Common wagtail** of England, the pied wagtail.—**Field-wagtail**, a yellow wagtail.—**Garden-wagtail**, the Indian wagtail.—**Gray-headed yellow wagtail**, *Budytes viridis*.—**Gray wagtail**, *Motacilla melanope*, or *boarula*, or *sulphurea*: more fully called *gray water-wagtail* (after Edwards, 1758), and also *yellow water-wagtail* by Albin (1738–40).—**Green wagtail**, a bird so described by Brown in 1775, and since commonly called *Budytes viridis* or *B. cinereocapillus*, ranging from Scandinavia to South Africa and the Malay countries.—**Hudsonian wagtail** (of Latham, 1801), the common titlark of North America, *Anthus pennsylvanicus* or *ludovicianus*, originally described and figured by Edwards in 1760 as the "lark from Pensilvania."—**Indian wagtail**, *Nemoricola* or *Nemorivaga indica*, now *Limonidromus indicus*, a true wagtail, but of a separate genus, wide-ranging in Asia and most of the islands zoölogically related to that continent.—**Pied wagtail**, *Motacilla lugubris* or *yarrelli*, the commonest wagtail of Great Britain.—**Tschutschi wagtail†**, the gray wagtail. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Wagtail fantail, wagtail flycatcher,** a true flycatcher of Australia, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, etc., with fifteen different New Latin names, among which *Rhipidura* or *Sauloprocta tricolor* or *motacilloides* is most used. It is 7¾ inches long, and chiefly black and white in coloration, thus resembling one of the pied wagtails. Also called *black fantail*.—**Water wagtail.** See *water-wagtail*.—**White wagtail,** *Motacilla alba*, or another of this type.—**Wood-wagtail**, the common gray wagtail: sometimes mistaken for something else, and put in a genus *Calobates*, as *C. sulphurea*. *Webster*, 1890.—**Yellow wagtail,** *Budytes rayi*, or another of this type.



Wagtail Flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*).

wagtail (wag′tāl), *v. i.* [< *wagtail*, *n.*] To flutter; move the wings and tail like a wagtail. [Rare.]

> A payr of busie chattering Pies, . . .
> From bush to bush *wag-tayling* here and there.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

wagwant (wag′wônt), *n.* Same as *wag-wanton*.

wag-wanton (wag′wôn-tọn), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media*. [Prov. Eng.]

wag-wit (wag′wit), *n.* A wag; a would-be wit.

> All the *wag-wits* in the highway are grinning in applause of the ingenious rogue. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

wah (wä), *n.* [Native name.] The panda, *Ælurus fulgens*, of the Himalayan region. See cut under *panda*.

Wahabi, Wahabee (wạ̈-hä′bē), *n.* [< Ar. *Wahhabī*, < *Wahhab* (see def.).] One of the followers of Abd-el-Wahhab (1691–1787), a Mohammedan reformer, who opposed all practices not sanctioned by the Koran. His successors formed a powerful dominion, whose chief seat was in Nejd in central Arabia. They were overthrown by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818, but afterward regained much of their former power in central Arabia. Also *Wahabite*.

> A sect of Muhammadan puritans, known as *Wahabis*, who affect a strict and ascetic way of life, such as prevailed in the time of the Prophet, and denounce all commentaries on the Koran, and all such modern innovations as the worship of relics. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 668.

Wahabiism (wạ̈-hä′bē-izm), *n.* [< *Wahabi* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Wahabis. *W. G. Palgrave*.

Wahabite (wạ̈-hä′bīt), *n.* [< *Wahabi* + *-ite*².] Same as *Wahabi*. *Laboulaye*.

wahahe (wä-hä′hā), *n.* [Maori.] A tree, *Dysoxylum* (*Hartighsea*) *spectabile*, found in New Zealand. It has a height of 40 or 50 feet, and bears panicles of pale-colored flowers from 8 to 12 inches long, pendulous from the trunk and main branches. Its leaves are said to be used by the natives like hops, and an infusion of them as a stomachic. Also *kohe*.

Waha Lake trout. See *trout*¹.

wahoo (wȧ-hö′), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. A North American shrub, the burning-bush, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, ornamental in autumn for its pendulous capsules, revealing in dehiscence the bright-scarlet arils of its seeds. Its bark is the officinal euonymus, credited with cholagogic and laxative properties.—2. The bearberry of the Pacific United States, *Rhamnus Purshiana*, the source of cascara sagrada, perhaps so called from its medicinal affinity to the former.—3. The winged elm, *Ulmus alata*, a small tree with corky winged branches, found southward in the United States. The wood is unwedgeable, and is largely used for hubs, blocks, etc. The name has also been applied to *Tilia heterophylla* (see *Tilia*) and to the Japanese quince (which see, under *quince*¹).

Also written *waahoo* (this form being sometimes used distinctively in sense 1) and *whahoo*.

waid†, waide†. Obsolete spellings of the preterit and past participle of *weigh*¹.

waif (wāf), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *waive* (from the plural), also *waift* (see *waive*, *n.*, *waift*); < ME. *waif*, *weif*, *weife* (pl. *wayves*, *weyves*), < OF. *waif*, *wef*, *gueyf*, *gaif*, fem. *waive*, *gaive* (pl. *waives*, *gaives*), a waif (*choses gaives*, things lost and not claimed), < Icel. *veif*, anything waving or flapping about, *veifan*, a moving about uncertainly, *veifa*, vibrate, waver: see *waive*.] I. *n.* 1. Anything blown by the wind or drifted in by the ocean; a thing tossed abroad and abandoned; a stray or odd piece or article.

> *Weifes*, things forsaken, miscarried, or lost.
> *Cotgrave*, 1611.

> Rolling in his mind
> Old *waifs* of rhyme. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Goods found of which the owner is not known.

> Of wardes and of wardemotes, *wayues* and strayues.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), i. 92.

(*b*) Such goods as a thief, when pursued, throws away to prevent being apprehended.

> *Waifs* . . . are goods stolen, and waved or thrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended.
> *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

3. A wanderer; one who is lost; a neglected, homeless wretch: applied also to beasts.

> Virtue and vice had bound'ries in old time; . . .
> 'Twas hard perhaps on here and there a *waif*,
> Desirous to return, and not receiv'd.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 80.

> Oh a' ye pious, godly flocks, . . .
> Wha now will keep ye frae the fox, . . .
> Or wha will tent the *waifs* and crocks
> About the dykes! *Burns*, The Twa Herds.

4. Same as *weft* or *waft*.

> The officer who first discovers it [a whale] sets a *waif* (a small flag) in his boat, and gives chase.
> *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 25.

Masthead waif, a light pole, six or eight feet long, with a hoop covered with canvas at the end: used by whalemen in signaling boats. Compare *waft*, *n.*, 4.

II. *a.* Vagabond; worthless; ignoble; inferior. Also *waff*. [Scotch.]

> And the Lord King forbids that any *waif* (i. e. vagabond) or unknown ("uncuth") man be entertained anywhere except in a borough, and there only for one night, unless he or his horse be detained there by sickness so that an essoign [valid excuse by reason of sickness or infirmity] can be shown. *Laws of Hen. II.*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's
> [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 26.

> And wull and *waif* for eight lang years
> They sail'd upon the sea.
> *Rosmer Hafmand* (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

waif-pole (wāf′pōl), *n.* The pole to which the masthead waif is made fast.

waift†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *weft*; a var. of *waif*, with excrescent *t*: see *waif*.] Same as *waif*.

> For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came
> Upon your seas, he claym'd as propertie.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

wail¹ (wāl), *v.* [< ME. *wailen*, *waillen*, *weilen*, *weylen*, < Icel. *væla*, *vala*, mod. *vola*, wail, < *væ! vei!* interj., woe! see *woe*. Cf. *bewail*.] I. *intrans.* To express sorrow by a mournful inarticulate vocal sound; lament; moan; cry plaintively.

> I mot wepe and *weyle* whyl I live.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 437.

> The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
> Of *wailing* winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sere. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

II. *trans.* To grieve over; lament; bemoan; bewail.

> Thou holy chirche, thou maist be *wailed*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6271.

> Tell these sad women
> 'Tis fond to *wail* inevitable strokes,
> As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 26.

wail¹ (wāl), *n.* [< *wail*¹, *v.*] The act of lamenting aloud; wailing; a moan; a plaintive cry or sound.

> From its rocky caverns the deep-voiced neighboring ocean
> Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the *wail* of the forest. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 5.

> The dead, whose dying eyes
> Were closed with *wail*. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xc.

wail^2, *v. t.* See *wale*^{2}.

wailer^1 (wā'lėr), *n.* [< *wail*^{1} + *-er*^{1}:] One who wails or laments; a professional mourner.

wailer^2 (wā'lėr), *n.* [< *wail*^{2}, *wale*^{2}, + *-er*^{1}.] In *coal-mining*, a boy who picks out from the coal in the cars the bits of slate and any other rubbish which may have got mixed with it. [North. Eng.]

waileress† (wā'lėr-es), *n.* [ME. *weileresse*; < *wailer*^{1} + *-ess.*] A woman who wails or mourns: used in the quotation with reference to professional mourners.

> Beholde ȝe, and clepe ȝe wymmen that weilen [var. *weileressis*, *wailsteris*, tr. L. *lamentatrices*].
> *Wyclif*, Jer. ix. 17.

wailful (wāl'fụl), *a.* [< *wail*^{1} + *-ful.*] **1.** Sorrowful; mournful; making a plaintive sound.

> Thus did she watch, and weare the weary night
> In *waylfull* plaints that none was to appease.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 26.

> While thro' the braes the cushat croods
> With *wailfu'* cry! *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

2†. Lamentable; worthy of wailing.

> Bloody hands, whose cruelty . . . frame
> The *wailful* works that scourge the poor, without regard of blame.
> *Surrey*, Ps. lxxiii.

wailing (wā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *waylyng*; verbal n. of *wail*^{1}, *v.*] The act of expressing sorrow, grief, or the like audibly; loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

> Myche weping & wo, *waylyng* of teris,
> And lamentacioun full long for loue of hym one.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7155.

> There shall be *wailing* and gnashing of teeth.
> Mat. xiii. 42.

wailingly (wā'ling-li), *adv.* [< *wailing* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a wailing manner; with wailing.

> Shrilly, *wailingly* sounded a cry of mortal agony.
> *The Century*, XXIX. 60.

wailment† (wāl-mẹnt), *n.* [< *wail*^{1} + *-ment.*] Lamentation.

> O day of *wailment* to all that are yet unborn!
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 224. (*Latham.*)

wailster† (wāl'stėr), *n.* [ME., < *wail*^{1} + *-ster.*] Same as *waileress*. *Wyclif*, Jer. ix. (in MS. I.).

waiment†, **wayment**† (wā-ment'), *v. i.* [< ME. *waymenten*, *weymenten*, < OF. *waimenter*, *weymenter*, *guaimenter*, *gamanter*, etc., lament; perhaps a variation, in imitation of OF. *wai*, *guai* (Sp. Pg. It. *guai* = Goth. *wai*, woe: see *woe*, and cf. *wail*^{1}), of *lamenter*, < L. *lamentari*, lament: see *lament.*] To lament; sorrow; wail.

> "Sir," seide Agravain, "ne *weymente* ye not so, ffor yef god will he ne hath noon harme."
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 513.

> Thilke science, as seith Seint Augustin, maketh a man to *waymenten* in his herte. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

waimentation† (wā-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *waymentacion*, *wamentacioun*, < OF. **waimentacion*, < *waimenter*, lament: see *waiment.*] Lamentation.

> Made swiche *wamentacioun*
> That pite was to heare the soun.
> *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1855.

waimenting†, **waymenting**†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *waiment*, *v.*] Lamentation; bewailing.

> The sacred teres, and the *waymenting*,
> The firy strokes of the desiring
> That loves servaunts in this lyf enduren.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1063.

wain^1 (wān), *n.* [< ME. *wain*, *wayn*, *wein* (pl. *waines*, *weines*), < AS. *wægen*, *wægn*, *wǣn* = OS. *wagan* = OFries. *wain*, *wein* = D. *wagen* = MLG. *wagen* = OHG. MHG. G. *wagen* = Icel. *vagn* = Sw. *vagn* = Dan. *vogn*, a wain, wagon, vehicle; < AS. *wegan*, etc., carry, = L. *vehere*, carry: see *weigh*. From the same ult. root are L. *vehiculum* (> E. *vehicle*), Gr. ὄχος = Skt. *vaha*, a vehicle, car. Cf. *wagon*, a doublet of *wain*^{1}.] **1.** A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, or for carrying corn, hay, etc.; a wagon or cart. [Obsolete, provincial, or archaic.]

> And the Women . . . dryven Cartes, Plowes, and *Waynes*, and Chariottes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 250.

> The war-horse drew the peasant's loaded *wain*.
> *Bryant*, Christmas in 1875.

> The shynynge Juge of thinges, stable in hymself, governeth the swifte cart or *wayn* — that is to seyn, the circuler moevynge of the sonne.
> *Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. meter 1.

2. Same as *Charles's Wain*.

> My bankrupt *wain* can beg nor borrow light;
> Alas! my darkness is perpetual night.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 1.

Arthur's Wain. Same as *Charles's Wain*.

> *Arthur's* slow *wain* his course doth roll
> In utter darkness round the pole.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 17.

Charles's Wain, in *astron.*, the seven brightest stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear, which has been called a wagon since the time of Homer. Two of the stars are known as the *pointers*, because, being nearly in a right line with the pole-star, they direct an observer to it. Also called the *Plow*, the *Great Dipper*, the *Northern Car*, and some times the *Butcher's Cleaver*. [The name *Charles's wain*, *Charles' wain* is a modern alteration of earlier *carl's wain*, < late ME. *charlewayn*, *charelwayn*, < late AS. *carles wǣn* (= Sw. *karl-vagn* = Dan. *karls-vogn*), the carl's or churl's wain, i. e. the farmer's wagon. The word *wain* came to be associated with the name *Charles* with ref. to *Charlemagne*, being also called in ME. *Charlemaynes wayne*. In the 17th century it was associated with the names of Charles I. and Charles II.]

> An it be not four by the day, I'll be hanged: *Charles' wain* is over the new chimney. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 2.

The Lesser Wain, Ursa Minor.

> When *the lesser wain*
> Is twisting round the polar star.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ci.

wain^2 (wān), *v. t.* [Perhaps < Icel. *vegna*, go on one's way, proceed: see *way*^{1}. Cf. *wain*^{1}, from the same ult. source. The ME. "*waynen*," move, etc., found in various texts, is a misreading of *wayuen*, i. e. *wayven*: see *waive.*] To carry; convey; fetch.

> Then, neighbours, for God's sake, if any you see
> Good seruant for dairie house, *waine* her to mee.
> *Tusser*, Husbandrie, p. 107. (*Davies.*)

> So swift they *wained* her through the light,
> 'Twas like the motion of sound or sight.
> *Hogg*, Kilmeny.

wain^3†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gain*^{1}.

wainable† (wā'na̤-bl), *a.* [< *wain*^{3}, = *gain*^{1}, + *-able.*] Capable of being tilled; tillable: as, *wainable* land.

wainage (wā'nāj), *n.* A variant of *gainage*.

> The stock of the merchant and the *wainage* of the villein are preserved from undue severity of amercement as well as the settled estate of the earldom or barony.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 155.

wain-bote† (wān'bōt), *n.* [< *wain*^{1} + *bote*^{1}.] An allowance of timber for wagons or carts.

wain-house (wān'hous), *n.* A house or shed for wagons and carts. [Prov. Eng.]

> After supper they adjourned to the *wain-house*, where the master pledged the first ox with a customary toast.
> *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 408.

wain-load (wān'lōd), *n.* A wagon-load.

> Then you shall returne,
> And of your best prouision sende to vs
> Thirty *waine-load*, beside twelue tun of wine.
> *Heywood*, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 104).

wainman† (wān'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *wainmen* (-men). **1.** A driver of a wain or wagon; a wagoner. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. i. 64. (*Davies.*) — **2.** A charioteer; specifically [*cap.*], the constellation Auriga. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

wain-rope (wān'rōp), *n.* A rope for pulling a wain or binding a load on a wain or wagon; a cart-rope. [Rare.]

> Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2. 64.

wainscot (wān'skọt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wainscott*, *waynskot*, *waynskote* (also, as mere D., *waghenscot*); < D. *wagenschot* (= LG. *wagenschot*), the best kind of oak-wood, well grained and without knots (cf. LG. *bokenschot*, the best kind of beech-wood, without knots), < *wagen*, wagon, wain, chariot, carriage, + *schot* (= E. *shot*^{1}), partition, wainscot. The orig. sense was prob. 'wood used for a board or partition in a coach or wagon'; thence 'boards for panel-work, paneling for walls, esp. oak-wood for paneling.'] **1**†. A fine kind of foreign oak-timber, not so liable to cast or warp as English oak, easily worked with tools, and used at first for any kind of paneled work, and afterward in other ways.

> A tabyll of *waynskott* with to trestellis.
> *Bury Wills* (ed. Tymms), p. 115.

> He was not tall, but of the lowest stature, round faced, olivaster (like *wainscott*) complexion.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (William Harvey).

2. A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, usually made in panels; paneled boards on the walls of rooms. Originally this lining or paneling was made of wainscot-oak.

> With their fair *wainscots*,
> Their presses and bedsteads,
> Their joint-stools and tables,
> A fire we made.
> *Winning of Cales* (Child's Ballads, VII. 128).

> Boords called *Waghenscot*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 173.

> The reader prayed that men of his coat might grow up like cedars to make good *wainscot* in the House of Sincerity. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iii. 3.

> We sat down to dinner in a fine long room, the *wainscot* of which is rich with gilded coronets, roses, and portcullises. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 191.

3. One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. The American wainscot is *Leucania extranea*; the scarce wainscot is *Simyra venosa*. — **Smoky wainscot.** See *smoky*.

wainscot (wān'skọt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wainscoted*, *wainscotted*, ppr. *wainscoting*, *wainscotting*. [Formerly also *wenscot*; < *wainscot*, *n.*] **1.** To line or panel with wainscot: as, to *wainscot* a hall.

> A Chappel whose Roof was covered with Leafe-Gold, *wenscotted*, and decked with great store of Pearls and Precious Stones. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 267.

> Music is better in chambers *wainscotted* than hanged.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 144.

> The roomes are *wainscotted*, and some of them richly parquetted with cedar, yew, cypresse, &c.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 28, 1678.

2. To line or panel in the manner of wainscoting, with material other than oak, or, more generally, than wood.

> The east side of it [the church] within is *wainscotted* with jasper and beautiful marbles.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 5.

wainscot-chair (wān'skọt-chãr), *n.* A chair the lower part of which below the seat is filled in with solid paneling, or the like, so as to form a box.

wainscot-clock (wān'skọt-klok), *n.* A tall standard clock with long pendulum and high closed case: so called because such clocks stood against the wainscoting in old houses. *Art Journal*, 1883, p. 198.

wainscoting, wainscotting (wān'skọt-ing), *n.* [< *wainscot* + *-ing*^{1}.] Wainscot, or the material used for it.

wainscot-oak (wān'skọt-ōk), *n.* The Turkey oak, *Quercus Cerris*. See *oak*.

wainscot-panel (wān'skọt-pan″el), *n.* In an American railroad-car, a board forming a panel between the two wainscot-rails formerly placed beneath the windows.

wain-shilling (wān'shil″ing), *n.* A market toll or tax formerly levied on wagons at markets in English towns. See the quotation under *load-penny*.

wainwright (wān'rīt), *n.* A wagon-maker: same as *wagonwright*.

wair^1†, *v.* An old spelling of *wear*^{1}.

wair^2 (wãr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece of timber 6 feet long and 1 foot broad. *Bailey*, 1731.

waische†. An obsolete past participle of *wash*.

waise (wāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waised*, ppr. *waising*. A Scotch form of *wiss*.

waist (wāst), *n.* [Formerly *waste*, *wast*; < ME. *wast*, *waste*, < AS. **wǣst*, *wǣxt*, lit. 'growth,' 'size' (= Icel. *vöxtr*, stature, = Sw. *växt* = Dan. *væxt*, growth, size, = Goth. *wahstus*, growth, increase, stature; cf. AS. *wæstm*, rarely *westm*, earlier *wǣstm*, growth, fruit, produce, = G. *wachsthum*, growth), < *weaxan*, grow: see *wax*^{1}.] **1.** The part of the human body between the chest and the hips; the smaller or more compressible section of the trunk below the ribs and above the haunch-bones, including most of the abdomen and the loins. A woman's waist, if untampered with, which under the exigencies of modern costume is seldom the case, is naturally less contracted than a man's. The sculptures of the ancients furnish ample evidence of this.

> *Waste*, of a mannys myddyl. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 517.

> The women go straiter and closer in their garments than the men do, with their *waistes* girded. *Hakluyt.*

> Indeed I am in the *waist* two yards about.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 46.

> Her ringlets are in taste;
> What an arm! — what a *waist*
> For an arm!
> *F. Locker*, To my Grandmother.

2. Something worn around the waist or body, as a belt or girdle.

> I might have giv'n thee for thy pains
> Ten silver shekles and a golden *waist*.
> *Peele*, David and Bethsabe.

3. A garment covering the waist or trunk. (*a*) An undergarment worn especially by children, to which petticoats and drawers are buttoned. (*b*) The body or bodice of a dress, whether separate from the skirt or joined to it; a corsage; a basque; a blouse.

> *Doll.* What fashion will make a woman have the best body, tailor?
> *Tailor.* A short Dutch *waist*, with a round Catherine-wheel fardingale.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

4. Figuratively, that which surrounds like a girdle.

> Spur to the rescue of the noble Talbot,
> Who now is girdled with a *waist* of iron,
> And hemm'd about with grim destruction.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 20.

5. That part of any object which bears some analogy to the human waist, somewhere near the middle of its height or length.

> A pepper box . . . painted in blue on a white ground, . . . and the name Richard Chaffers, 1796, round the *waist*.
> *Jewitt*, Ceramic Art, II. 34.

drag, as being easily managed from the driver's seat, without stopping the vehicle. See *drag*, 1 (*h*).

wagon-master (wag'o̤n-mȧs″tėr), *n.* A person who has charge of one or more wagons; especially, an officer in charge of wagons in a military train.

wagon-roof (wag'o̤n-röf), *n.* A plain semicylindrical vault, or barrel-vault. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 93.

wagon-roofed (wag'o̤n-röft), *a.* Having a semicylindrical or wagon-headed roof or vault. See *wagon-headed*.

wagonry†, waggonry† (wag'o̤n-ri), *n.* [< *wagon* + *-ry*: see *-ery*.] Conveyance by means of wagons; wagons collectively; wagonage. [Rare.]

> He that sets to his hand though with a good intent to hinder the shogging of it, in this unlawfull *waggonry* wherein it rides, let him beware it be not fatall to him as it was to Uzza. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

wagon-top (wag'o̤n-top), *n.* The part of a locomotive-boiler, over the fire-box, which is elevated above the rest of the shell. Its purpose is to provide greater steam-room.

wagon-train (wag'o̤n-trān), *n.* A train, service, or collection of wagons, draft-animals, etc., organized for a special purpose; especially, the collection of wagons, etc., accompanying an army, to convey provisions, ammunition, the sick and wounded, etc.

wagon-tree (wag'o̤n-trē), *n.* [< *wagon* + *tree*; tr. D. *wagen-boom*.] A South African shrub, *Protea grandiflora*, growing 6 or 8 feet high, with the trunk as many inches thick. Its wood is of a reddish-brown color, beautifully marked with a cross or netted grain. It is sometimes used at the Cape of Good Hope for the fellies of wheels, plows, etc.

wagon-vault (wag'o̤n-vâlt), *n.* A semicylindrical vault, or barrel-vault. See *vault*^{1} and *barrel-vault*.

wagon-way (wag'o̤n-wā), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an underground horse-road. [North. Eng.]

wagonwright (wag'o̤n-rīt), *n.* [< *wagon* + *wright*. Cf. *wainwright*.] A mechanic who makes wagons.

wagpastie†, *n.* [Appar. lit. 'a pie-stealer,' < *wag*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *pastie*, *pasty*, pie.] A rogue.

> A little *wagpastie*,
> A deceiuer of folkes by subtill craft and guile.
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. 2.

wagship† (wag'ship), *n.* [< *wag*^{2} + *-ship*.] 1. Waggery; waggishness.

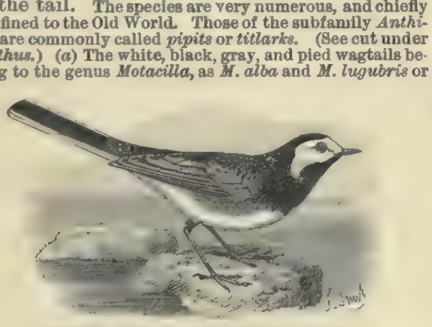
> Let 's pierce the rundlets of our running heads, and give 'em a neat cup of *wagship*. *Middleton*, Family of Love, ii. 3.

2. The state or dignity of being a wag. *Marston*, What you Will, iii. 3. [Humorous.]

wagsome (wag'sum), *a.* [< *wag*^{2} + *-some*.] Waggish. [Rare.]

> Still humoured he his *wagsome* turn.
> *W. S. Gilbert*, Peter the Wag.

wagtail (wag'tāl), *n.* [< *wag*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *tail*^{1}.] 1. Any bird of the family *Motacillidæ* (which see): so called from the continual wagging motion of the tail. The species are very numerous, and chiefly confined to the Old World. Those of the subfamily *Anthinæ* are commonly called *pipits* or *titlarks*. (See cut under *Anthus*.) (*a*) The white, black, gray, and pied wagtails belong to the genus *Motacilla*, as *M. alba* and *M. lugubris* or *yarrelli*. (See *Motacilla*.) (*b*) The closely related genus *Budytes* comprises among others the common blue-headed yellow wagtail, *B. flava*, of very wide distribution in the Old World and found in Alaska.


Quaketail, or Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla yarrelli*).

2. Some similar bird. In the United States the name is frequently given to two birds of the genus *Seiurus*, the common water-thrush and the large-billed water-thrush, *S. nævius* and *S. motacilla*, members of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, or American warblers. See cut under *Seiurus*.

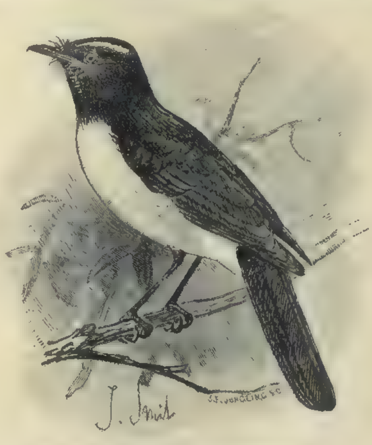
3†. A term of familiarity or contempt.

> *Wagtail*, salute them all; they are friends.
> *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, iii. 1.

4. A pert person.

> *Osw.* This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life
> I have spared at suit of his gray beard ——
> *Kent.* . . . Spare my gray beard, you *wagtail?*
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 73.

African wagtail, *Motacilla capensis* of South Africa.—**Blue-headed yellow wagtail**, the true *Budytes flava*.—**Cape wagtail**, the African wagtail.—**Collared wagtail**, a bird so named by Latham in 1783 from a bird described by Sonnini in 1766 from Luzon: not well identified, but supposed to be the wagtail distributed over most of Asia, with a host of synonyms, from which *M. leucopsis* is selected as the onym by late authority.—**Common wagtail** of England, the pied wagtail.—**Field-wagtail**, a yellow wagtail.—**Garden-wagtail**, the Indian wagtail.—**Gray-headed yellow wagtail**, *Budytes viridis*.—**Gray wagtail**, *Motacilla melanope*, or *boarula*, or *sulphurea*: more fully called *gray water-wagtail* (after Edwards, 1758), and also *yellow water-wagtail* by Albin (1738–40).—**Green wagtail**, a bird so described by Brown in 1775, and since commonly called *Budytes viridis* or *B. cinereocapillus*, ranging from Scandinavia to South Africa and the Malay countries.—**Hudsonian wagtail** (of Latham, 1801), the common titlark of North America, *Anthus pennsylvanicus* or *ludovicianus*, originally described and figured by Edwards in 1760 as the "lark from Pensilvania."—**Indian wagtail**, *Nemoricola* or *Nemorivaga indica*, now *Limonidromus indicus*, a true wagtail, but of a separate genus, wide-ranging in Asia and most of the islands zoölogically related to that continent.—**Pied wagtail**, *Motacilla lugubris* or *yarrelli*, the commonest wagtail of Great Britain.—**Tschutschi wagtail†**, the gray wagtail. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Wagtail fantail, wagtail flycatcher**, a true flycatcher of Australia, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, etc., with fifteen different New Latin names, among which *Rhipidura* or *Sauloprocta tricolor* or *motacilloides* is most used. It is 7¾ inches long, and chiefly black and white in coloration, thus resembling one of the pied wagtails. Also called *black fantail*.—**Water wagtail**. See *water-wagtail*.—**White wagtail**, *Motacilla alba*, or another of this type.—**Wood-wagtail**, the common gray wagtail: sometimes mistaken for something else, and put in a genus *Calobates*, as *C. sulphurea*. *Webster*, 1890.—**Yellow wagtail**, *Budytes rayi*, or another of this type.



Wagtail Flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*).

wagtail (wag'tāl), *v. i.* [< *wagtail*, *n.*] To flutter; move the wings and tail like a wagtail. [Rare.]

> A payr of busie chattering Pies, . . .
> From bush to bush *wag-tayling* here and there.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

wagwant (wag'wônt), *n.* Same as *wag-wanton*.

wag-wanton (wag'wôn-to̤n), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media*. [Prov. Eng.]

wag-wit (wag'wit), *n.* A wag; a would-be wit.

> All the *wag-wits* in the highway are grinning in applause of the ingenious rogue. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

wah (wä), *n.* [Native name.] The panda, *Ælurus fulgens*, of the Himalayan region. See cut under *panda*.

Wahabi, Wahabee (wä̤-hä'bē), *n.* [< Ar. *Wahhabī*, < *Wahhab* (see def.).] One of the followers of Abd-el-Wahhab (1691–1787), a Mohammedan reformer, who opposed all practices not sanctioned by the Koran. His successors formed a powerful dominion, whose chief seat was in Nejd in central Arabia. They were overthrown by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818, but afterward regained much of their former power in central Arabia. Also *Wahabite*.

> A sect of Muhammadan puritans, known as *Wahabis*, who affect a strict and ascetic way of life, such as prevailed in the time of the Prophet, and denounce all commentaries on the Koran, and all such modern innovations as the worship of relics.
> *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 668.

Wahabiism (wä̤-hä'bē-izm), *n.* [< *Wahabi* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Wahabis. *W. G. Palgrave*.

Wahabite (wä̤-hä'bīt), *n.* [< *Wahabi* + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *Wahabi*. *Laboulaye*.

wahahe (wä̤-hä'hā), *n.* [Maori.] A tree, *Disoxylum* (*Hartighsea*) *spectabile*, found in New Zealand. It has a height of 40 or 50 feet, and bears panicles of pale-colored flowers from 8 to 12 inches long, pendulous from the trunk and main branches. Its leaves are said to be used by the natives like hops, and an infusion of them as a stomachic. Also *kohe*.

Waha Lake trout. See *trout*^{1}.

wahoo (wȧ-hö'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. A North American shrub, the burning-bush, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, ornamental in autumn for its pendulous capsules, revealing in dehiscence the bright-scarlet arils of its seeds. Its bark is the officinal euonymus, credited with cholagogic and laxative properties.—2. The bearberry of the Pacific United States, *Rhamnus Purshiana*, the source of cascara sagrada, perhaps so called from its medicinal affinity to the former.—3. The winged elm, *Ulmus alata*, a small tree with corky winged branches, found southward in the United States. The wood is unwedgeable, and is largely used for hubs, blocks, etc. The name has also been applied to *Tilia heterophylla* (see *Tilia*) and to the Japanese quince (which see, under *quince*^{1}).

Also written *waahoo* (this form being sometimes used distinctively in sense 1) and *whahoo*.

waid†, waide†. Obsolete spellings of the preterit and past participle of *weigh*^{1}.

waif (wāf), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *waive* (from the plural), also *waift* (see *waive*, *n.*, *waift*); < ME. *waif*, *weif*, *weife* (pl. *wayves*, *weyves*), < OF. *waif*, *wef*, *gueyf*, *gaif*, fem. *waive*, *gaive* (pl. *waives*, *gaives*), a waif (*choses gaives*, things lost and not claimed), < Icel. *veif*, anything waving or flapping about, *veifan*, a moving about uncertainly, *veifa*, vibrate, waver: see *waive*.] I. *n.* 1. Anything blown by the wind or drifted in by the ocean; a thing tossed abroad and abandoned; a stray or odd piece or article.

> *Weifes*, things forsaken, miscarried, or lost.
> *Cotgrave*, 1611.

> Rolling in his mind
> Old *waifs* of rhyme. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Goods found of which the owner is not known.

> Of wardes and of wardemotes, *wayues* and strayues.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), i. 92.

(*b*) Such goods as a thief, when pursued, throws away to prevent being apprehended.

> *Waifs* . . . are goods stolen, and waved or thrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended.
> *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

3. A wanderer; one who is lost; a neglected, homeless wretch: applied also to beasts.

> Virtue and vice had bound'ries in old time; . . .
> 'Twas hard perhaps on here and there a *waif*,
> Desirous to return, and not receiv'd.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 80.

> Oh a' ye pious, godly flocks, . . .
> Wha now will keep ye frae the fox, . . .
> Or wha will tent the *waifs* and crocks
> About the dykes! *Burns*, The Twa Herds.

4. Same as *weft* or *waft*.

> The officer who first discovers it [a whale] sets a *waif* (a small flag) in his boat, and gives chase.
> *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 25.

Masthead waif, a light pole, six or eight feet long, with a hoop covered with canvas at the end: used by whalemen in signaling boats. Compare *waft*, *n.*, 4.

II. *a.* Vagabond; worthless; ignoble; inferior. Also *waff*. [Scotch.]

> And the Lord King forbids that any *waif* (i. e. vagabond) or unknown ("uncuth") man be entertained anywhere except in a borough, and there only for one night, unless he or his horse be detained there by sickness so that an essoign [valid excuse by reason of sickness or infirmity] can be shown. *Laws of Hen. II.*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 26.

> And wull and *waif* for eight lang years
> They sail'd upon the sea.
> *Rosmer Hafmand* (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

waif-pole (wāf'pōl), *n.* The pole to which the masthead waif is made fast.

waift†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *weft*; a var. of *waif*, with excrescent *t*: see *waif*.] Same as *waif*.

> For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came
> Upon your seas, he claym'd as propertie.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

wail^1 (wāl), *v.* [< ME. *wailen*, *waillen*, *weilen*, *weylen*, < Icel. *væla*, *vala*, mod. *vola*, wail, < *væ! vei!* interj., woe! see *woe*. Cf. *bewail*.] I. *intrans.* To express sorrow by a mournful inarticulate vocal sound; lament; moan; cry plaintively.

> I mot wepe and *weyle* whyl I live.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 437.

> The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
> Of *wailing* winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sere. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

II. *trans.* To grieve over; lament; bemoan; bewail.

> Thou holy chirche, thou maist be *wailed*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6271.

> Tell these sad women
> 'Tis fond to *wail* inevitable strokes,
> As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 26.

wail^1 (wāl), *n.* [< *wail*^{1}, *v.*] The act of lamenting aloud; wailing; a moan; a plaintive cry or sound.

> From its rocky caverns the deep-voiced neighboring ocean
> Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the *wail* of the forest. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 5.

> The dead, whose dying eyes
> Were closed with *wail*. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xc.

wail^2, *v. t.* See *wale^2*.

wailer^1 (wā'lėr), *n.* [< *wail^1* + *-er^1*:] One who wails or laments; a professional mourner.

wailer^2 (wā'lėr), *n.* [< *wail^2*, *wale^2*, + *-er^1*.] In *coal-mining*, a boy who picks out from the coal in the cars the bits of slate and any other rubbish which may have got mixed with it. [North. Eng.]

wailerss† (wā'lėr-es), *n.* [ME. *weileresse*; < *wailer^1* + *-ess*.] A woman who wails or mourns: used in the quotation with reference to professional mourners.

Beholde ȝe, and clepe ȝe wymmen that weilen [var. *weileressis*, *wailsteris*, tr. L. *lamentatrices*].
Wyclif, Jer. ix. 17.

wailful (wāl'fu̇l), *a.* [< *wail^1* + *-ful*.] **1.** Sorrowful; mournful; making a plaintive sound.

Thus did she watch, and weare the weary night
In *waylfull* plaints that none was to appease.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 26.

While thro' the braes the cushat croods
With *wailfu'* cry! *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

2†. Lamentable; worthy of wailing.

Bloody hands, whose cruelty . . . frame
The *wailful* works that scourge the poor, without regard
of blame. *Surrey*, Ps. lxxiii.

wailing (wā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *waylyng*; verbal n. of *wail^1*, *v.*] The act of expressing sorrow, grief, or the like audibly; loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

Myche weping & wo, *waylyng* of teris,
And lamentacioun full long for loue of hym one.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7155.

There shall be *wailing* and gnashing of teeth.
Mat. xiii. 42.

wailingly (wā'ling-li), *adv.* [< *wailing* + *-ly^2*.] In a wailing manner; with wailing.

Shrilly, *wailingly* sounded a cry of mortal agony.
The Century, XXIX. 60.

wailment† (wāl-me̤nt), *n.* [< *wail^1* + *-ment*.] Lamentation.

O day of *wailment* to all that are yet unborn!
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 224. (*Latham.*)

wailster† (wāl'stėr), *n.* [ME., < *wail^1* + *-ster*.] Same as *waileress*. *Wyclif*, Jer. ix. (in MS. I.).

waiment†, wayment† (wā-ment'), *v. i.* [< ME. *waymenten*, *weymenten*, < OF. *waimenter*, *weymenter*, *guaimenter*, *gamanter*, etc., lament; perhaps a variation, in imitation of OF. *wai*, *guai* (Sp. Pg. It. *guai* = Goth. *wai*, woe: see *woe*, and cf. *wail^1*), of *lamenter*, < L. *lamentari*, lament: see *lament*.] To lament; sorrow; wail.

"Sir," seide Agravain, "ne *weymente* ye not so, ffor yef god will he ne hath noon harme."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 513.

Thilke science, as seith Seint Augustin, maketh a man to *waymenten* in his herte. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

waimentation† (wā-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *waymentacion*, *wamentacioun*, < OF. **waimentacion*, < *waimenter*, lament: see *waiment*.] Lamentation.

Made swiche *wamentacioun*
That pite was to heare the soun.
The Isle of Ladies, l. 1855.

waimenting†, waymenting†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *waiment*, *v.*] Lamentation; bewailing.

The sacred teres, and the *waymenting*,
The firy strokes of the desiring
That loves servaunts in this lyf enduren.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1063.

wain^1 (wān), *n.* [< ME. *wain*, *wayn*, *wein* (pl. *waines*, *weines*), < AS. *wægen*, *wægn*, *wǣn* = OS. *wagan* = OFries. *wain*, *wein* = D. *wagen* = MLG. *wagen* = OHG. MHG. G. *wagen* = Icel. *vagn* = Sw. *vagn* = Dan. *vogn*, a wain, wagon, vehicle; < AS. *wegan*, etc., carry, = L. *vehere*, carry: see *weigh*. From the same ult. root are L. *vehiculum* (> E. *vehicle*), Gr. ὄχος = Skt. *vaha*, a vehicle, car. Cf. *wagon*, a doublet of *wain^1*.] **1.** A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, or for carrying corn, hay, etc.; a wagon or cart. [Obsolete, provincial, or archaic.]

And the Women . . . dryven Cartes, Plowes, and *Waynes*, and Chariottes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 250.

The war-horse drew the peasant's loaded *wain*.
Bryant, Christmas in 1875.

The shynynge Juge of thinges, stable in hymself, governeth the swifte cart or *wayn* — that is to seyn, the circuler moevynge of the sonne.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 1.

2. Same as *Charles's Wain*.

My bankrupt *wain* can beg nor borrow light;
Alas! my darkness is perpetual night.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

Arthur's Wain. Same as *Charles's Wain*.

Arthur's slow *wain* his course doth roll
In utter darkness round the pole.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 17.

Charles's Wain, in *astron.*, the seven brightest stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear, which has been called a wagon since the time of Homer. Two of the stars are known as the *pointers*, because, being nearly in a right line with the pole-star, they direct an observer to it. Also called the *Plow*, the *Great Dipper*, the *Northern Car*, and some times the *Butcher's Cleaver*. [The name *Charles's wain*, *Charles' wain* is a modern alteration of earlier *carl's wain*, < late ME. *charlewayn*, *charelwayn*, < late AS. *carles wǣn* (= Sw. *karl-vagn* = Dan. *karls-vogn*), the carl's or churl's wain, i. e. the farmer's wagon. The word *wain* came to be associated with the name *Charles* with ref. to *Charlemagne*, being also called in ME. *Charlemaynes wayne*. In the 17th century it was associated with the names of Charles I. and Charles II.]

An it be not four by the day, I'll be hanged: *Charles' wain* is over the new chimney. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 2.

The Lesser Wain, Ursa Minor.

When *the lesser wain*
Is twisting round the polar star.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ci.

wain^2 (wān), *v. t.* [Perhaps < Icel. *vegna*, go on one's way, proceed: see *way^1*. Cf. *wain^1*, from the same ult. source. The ME. "*waynen*," move, etc., found in various texts, is a misreading of *wayuen*, i. e. *wayven*: see *waive*.] To carry; convey; fetch.

Then, neighbours, for God's sake, if any you see
Good seruant for dairie house, *waine* her to mee.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 107. (*Davies.*)

So swift they *wained* her through the light,
'Twas like the motion of sound or sight.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

wain^3†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gain^1*.

wainable† (wā'na̤-bl), *a.* [< *wain^3*, = *gain^1*, + *-able*.] Capable of being tilled; tillable: as, *wainable* land.

wainage (wā'nạ̄j), *n.* A variant of *gainage*.

The stock of the merchant and the *wainage* of the villein are preserved from undue severity of amercement as well as the settled estate of the earldom or barony.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 155.

wain-bote† (wān'bōt), *n.* [< *wain^1* + *bote^1*.] An allowance of timber for wagons or carts.

wain-house (wān'hous), *n.* A house or shed for wagons and carts. [Prov. Eng.]

After supper they adjourned to the *wain-house*, where the master pledged the first ox with a customary toast.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 408.

wain-load (wān'lōd), *n.* A wagon-load.

Then you shall returne,
And of your best prouision sende to vs
Thirty *waine-load*, beside twelue tun of wine.
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 104).

wainman† (wān'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *wainmen* (-men). **1.** A driver of a wain or wagon; a wagoner. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. i. 64. (*Davies.*) — **2.** A charioteer; specifically [*cap.*], the constellation Auriga. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

wain-rope (wān'rōp), *n.* A rope for pulling a wain or binding a load on a wain or wagon; a cart-rope. [Rare.]

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2. 64.

wainscot (wān'skọt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wainscott*, *waynskot*, *waynskote* (also, as mere D., *waghenscot*); < D. *wagenschot* (= LG. *wagenschot*), the best kind of oak-wood, well grained and without knots (cf. LG. *bokenschot*, the best kind of beech-wood, without knots), < *wagen*, wagon, wain, chariot, carriage, + *schot* (= E. *shot^1*), partition, wainscot. The orig. sense was prob. 'wood used for a board or partition in a coach or wagon'; thence 'boards for panel-work, paneling for walls, esp. oak-wood for paneling.'] **1†.** A fine kind of foreign oak-timber, not so liable to cast or warp as English oak, easily worked with tools, and used at first for any kind of paneled work, and afterward in other ways.

A tabyll of *waynskott* with to trestellis.
Bury Wills (ed. Tymms), p. 115.

He was not tall, but of the lowest stature, round faced, olivaster (like *wainscott*) complexion.
Aubrey, Lives (William Harvey).

2. A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, usually made in panels; paneled boards on the walls of rooms. Originally this lining or paneling was made of wainscot-oak.

With their fair *wainscots*,
Their presses and bedsteads,
Their joint-stools and tables,
A fire we made.
Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 128).

Boords called *Waghenscot*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 173.

The reader prayed that men of his coat might grow up like cedars to make good *wainscot* in the House of Sincerity. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iii. 3.

We sat down to dinner in a fine long room, the *wainscot* of which is rich with gilded coronets, roses, and portcullises. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 191.

3. One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. The American wainscot is *Leucania extranea*; the scarce wainscot is *Simyra venosa*. — **Smoky wainscot.** See *smoky*.

wainscot (wān'skọt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wainscoted*, *wainscotted*, ppr. *wainscoting*, *wainscotting*. [Formerly also *wenscot*; < *wainscot*, *n.*] **1.** To line or panel with wainscot: as, to *wainscot* a hall.

A Chappel whose Roof was covered with Leafe-Gold, *wenscotted*, and decked with great store of Pearls and Precious Stones. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 267.

Music is better in chambers *wainscotted* than hanged.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 144.

The roomes are *wainscotted*, and some of them richly parquetted with cedar, yew, cypresse, &c.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 23, 1678.

2. To line or panel in the manner of wainscoting, with material other than oak, or, more generally, than wood.

The east side of it [the church] within is *wainscotted* with jasper and beautiful marbles.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 5.

wainscot-chair (wān'skọt-chãr), *n.* A chair the lower part of which below the seat is filled in with solid paneling, or the like, so as to form a box.

wainscot-clock (wān'skọt-klok), *n.* A tall standard clock with long pendulum and high closed case: so called because such clocks stood against the wainscoting in old houses. *Art Journal*, 1883, p. 198.

wainscoting, wainscotting (wān'skọt-ing), *n.* [< *wainscot* + *-ing^1*.] Wainscot, or the material used for it.

wainscot-oak (wān'skọt-ōk), *n.* The Turkey oak, *Quercus Cerris*. See *oak*.

wainscot-panel (wān'skọt-pan″el), *n.* In an American railroad-car, a board forming a panel between the two wainscot-rails formerly placed beneath the windows.

wain-shilling (wān'shil″ing), *n.* A market toll or tax formerly levied on wagons at markets in English towns. See the quotation under *load-penny*.

wainwright (wān'rīt), *n.* A wagon-maker: same as *wagonwright*.

wair^1†, *v.* An old spelling of *wear^1*.

wair^2 (wãr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece of timber 6 feet long and 1 foot broad. *Bailey*, 1731.

waische†. An obsolete past participle of *wash*.

waise (wāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waised*, ppr. *waising*. A Scotch form of *wiss*.

waist (wāst), *n.* [Formerly *waste*, *wast*; < ME. *wast*, *waste*, < AS. **wǣst*, *wǣxt*, lit. 'growth,' 'size' (= Icel. *vöxtr*, stature, = Sw. *växt* = Dan. *væxt*, growth, size, = Goth. *wahstus*, growth, increase, stature; cf. AS. *wæstm*, rarely *westm*, earlier *wǣstm*, growth, fruit, produce, = G. *wachsthum*, growth), < *weaxan*, grow: see *wax^1*.] **1.** The part of the human body between the chest and the hips; the smaller or more compressible section of the trunk below the ribs and above the haunch-bones, including most of the abdomen and the loins. A woman's waist, if untampered with, which under the exigencies of modern costume is seldom the case, is naturally less contracted than a man's. The sculptures of the ancients furnish ample evidence of this.

Waste, of a mannys myddyl. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 517.

The women go straiter and closer in their garments than the men do, with their *waistes* girded. *Hakluyt.*

Indeed I am in the *waist* two yards about.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 46.

Her ringlets are in taste;
What an arm! — what a *waist*
For an arm!
F. Locker, To my Grandmother.

2. Something worn around the waist or body, as a belt or girdle.

I might have giv'n thee for thy pains
Ten silver shekles and a golden *waist*.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

3. A garment covering the waist or trunk. (*a*) An undergarment worn especially by children, to which petticoats and drawers are buttoned. (*b*) The body or bodice of a dress, whether separate from the skirt or joined to it; a corsage; a basque; a blouse.

Doll. What fashion will make a woman have the best body, tailor?
Tailor. A short Dutch *waist*, with a round Catherine-wheel fardingale.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

4. Figuratively, that which surrounds like a girdle.

Spur to the rescue of the noble Talbot,
Who now is girdled with a *waist* of iron,
And hemm'd about with grim destruction.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 20.

5. That part of any object which bears some analogy to the human waist, somewhere near the middle of its height or length.

A pepper box . . . painted in blue on a white ground, . . . and the name Richard Chaffers, 1796, round the *waist*.
Jewitt, Ceramic Art, II. 34.

There is a small knop at the small part or *waist* [of an hour-glass shaped salt-cellar].
South Kensington Handbook, College Corp. Plate.

The date of refounding this bell (1576) is cast upon its *waist*.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 133.

Especially—(*a*) The narrowest part of the body of musical instruments of the violin kind, formed by the bouts, or inward curves of the ribs near the middle of the body. (*b*) *Naut.*, the central part of a ship.

Quarter your selves in order, some abaft;
Some in the Ships *waste*, all in martial order.
Heywood, Fortune by Land and Sea (Works, ed. 1874, VI. [416).

(*c*) The middle part of a period of time.

In the dead *waist* [var. *vast*] and middle of the night.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 198.

'Tis now about the immodest *waist* of night.
Marston, Malcontent, ii. 3.

This was about the *waste* of day.
Loves of Hero and Leander, p. 114.

Peasant waist. See *peasant*.

waist-anchor (wāst'ang"ko̤r), *n.* An anchor stowed in the waist; a sheet-anchor.

waistband (wāst'band), *n.* **1.** A band meant to encircle the waist, especially such a band forming part of a garment and serving to stiffen or maintain it: as, the *waistband* of a skirt.

A pair of dreadnought pilot-trousers, whereof the *waistband* was so very broad and high that it became a succedaneum for a waistcoat. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxiii.

2. A separate or outer girdle or belt. [Rare.]

waist-belt (wāst'belt), *n.* A belt worn about the waist.

She wore a tight-fitting bodice of cream-white flannel and petticoats of gray flannel, while she had a *waistbelt* and pouch of brilliant blue.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, vii.

waist-boat (wāst'bōt), *n.* A boat carried in the waist of a vessel; specifically, in *whaling*, the second mate's boat, carried in the waist on the port side.

waist-boater (wāst'bō"tėr), *n.* The officer of the boat carried in the waist of a whaler; the second mate.

waist-cloth (wāst'klôth), *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth worn by the natives in India around the waist and hanging below it, and, as often worn, passed between the thighs. Compare *dhotee*.—**2.** *Naut.*: (*a*) Hammock-cloths of the waist nettings. *Hamersly.* (*b*†) *pl.* Cloths hung about the cage-work of a ship's hull, to protect the men in action. *Nares.*

The rest of the day we spent in accommodating our Boat; in stead of thoules wee made stickes like Bedstaues, to which we fastened so many of our Massawomek Targets that invironed her as *wast clothes*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 185.

My Lord did give me orders to write for flags and scarlett *waistcloathes*. *Pepys*, Diary, May 7, 1660.

waistcoat (wāst'kōt, colloq. wes'ko̤t or -ko̤t), *n.* [Formerly also *wastcote*, *wascote*, also dial. *weskit*; < *waist* + *coat*^{2}.] A name of various garments. (*a*) A body-garment for men, formerly worn under the doublet, and apparently intended to show through its slashes, or where it was left unbuttoned.

Ruffes for your hands, *wast-cotes* wrought with silke.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 42).

This morning my brother's man brought me a new black baize *waiste-coate*, faced with silk, which I put on, from this day laying by half-shirts for this winter.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 1, 1663.

(*b*) A garment without sleeves worn under a coat. They were formerly long, reaching sometimes to the thighs, and were made of rich and bright-colored material; now they are worn much shorter. They are generally single-breasted, but double-breasted waistcoats have been in fashion at different times.

He had on a blue silk *waistcoat* with an extremely broad gold lace. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 359.

The dangerous *waistcoat*, called by cockneys "vest."
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

(*c*) A garment worn by women in imitation of a man's waistcoat. Compare (*a*).

In a stuffe *Wascote* and a Peticote
Like to a chambermayd.
T. Cranley, Reformed Whore (1635). (*Fairholt*, I. 300.)

The queen, who looked in this dress—a white laced *waist-coate* and a crimson short pettycoate—. . . myghty pretty. *Pepys*, Diary, July 13, 1663.

The dress bodice is fitted with two *waistcoats*, one of pale écru corded silk overlaid with green and gold soutache braid, the other of silk striped white and green alternately. *New York Evening Post*, March 8, 1890.

Sleeved waistcoat. See *sleeved*.

waistcoateer† (wāst-kō-tēr', colloq. wes-ko̤-tēr'), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *wastcoateer*, *wast-couteer*, *wastcoatier*; < *waistcoat* + *-eer*.] One who wears a waistcoat as a principal garment, without a coat or upper gown; in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in London, a prostitute (probably from being so dressed).

Who keeps the outward door there? here's fine shuffling!
You *waistcoateer*, you must go back.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

I knew you a *waistcoateer* in the garden alleys,
And would come to a sailor's whistle.
Massinger, City Madam, iii. 1.

waistcoating (wāst'kōt-ing, colloq. wes'ko̤t-ing), *n.* A textile fabric made especially for men's waistcoats, and different from cloth intended to be used for coats and trousers. These stuffs usually contain silk, and are of a fancy pattern.

Mrs. Carver bespoke from him two pieces of *waistcoating*. *Miss Edgeworth*, The Dun, p. 315. (*Davies.*)

waist-deep (wāst'dēp), *a.* and *adv.* So deep as to reach or be covered from the feet up to the waist: as, the ford was *waist-deep*.

The eager Knight leap'd in the sea
Waist-deep, and first on shore was he.
Scott, Lord of the Isles, v. 14.

waisted (wās'ted), *a.* [Formerly also *wasted*; < *waist* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a waist (of some specified shape or type).

Med. I never saw a Coat better cut.
Sir Fop. It makes me show long-*wasted*.
Etherege, Man of Mode, iii. 2.

waister (wās'tėr), *n.* [< *waist* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** A green hand on board a whaler, usually placed in the waist of the vessel until qualified for more responsible duties.—**2.** On a naval vessel, formerly, one of a class of old men who have been disabled or grown gray without rising in the service.

waist-high (wāst'hī), *a.* [Formerly also *wast-high*; < *waist* + *high*.] As high as the waist.

Contemptible villages, . . . the grasse *wast-high*, unmoved, uneaten. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 117.

waist-panel (wāst'pan"el), *n.* The panel immediately above the lowest panel on the outside of a carriage-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

waist-piece (wāst'pēs), *n.* The steel skirt, or great braguette, of the armor of the fourteenth century. Compare cut under *tasset*.

waist-rail (wāst'rāl), *n.* A horizontal piece in the framing of the side of a passenger-carriage. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

waist-torque (wāst'tôrk), *n.* A girdle, properly one of twisted or spiral bars, worn by the northern nations in the early middle ages. Compare cut under *torque*.

waist-tree (wāst'trē), *n.* A spare spar formerly placed along the waist of a ship where there were no bulwarks. Also called *rough-tree*.

wait (wāt), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *waight*; < ME. *waite*, *wayte*, a watchman, spy, < OF. *waite*, *gaite*, a guard, sentinel, watchman, spy, later, *guet*, watch, ward, heed, also the watch or company appointed to watch (= Pr. *gach*, *gayt*), < OHG. *wahta*, MHG. *wahte*, G. *wacht*, a watchman; cf. Goth. *wahtwo*, a watch, < AS. *wacan* = Goth. *wakan*, etc., wake, watch: see *wake*^{1}, *watch*. In senses 4, 5, 6, etc., the noun is from the verb.] **1**†. A watchman; a guard; also, a spy. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 513.

And wysly bes ware [beware] *waytys* to the towne,
On yche half forto hede, that no harme fall.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6265.

2. One of a body of musicians, especially in the seventeenth century in England. Originally the waits seem to have been watchmen who sounded horns, or in some other noisy way announced their being on watch. Bands of musicians seem to have borne the name generally at a later time, and it is still preserved in England, as applied to persons who sing out of doors at Christmas time, and seek gratuities from house to house.

A *wayte*, that nightelye from Mychelmas to Shreve Thorsdaye pipethe the watche withen this courte fower tymes. . . . Also this yeoman *waight*, at the makinge of Knyghtes of the Bath, for his attendance upon them by nyghte-time, in watchinge in the chappelle, hath he to his fee all the watchinge clothing that the knyght shall wear upon him.
Rymer, quoted in Chambers's Book of Days, II. 743.

We will have the city *waites* down with us, and a noise of trumpets. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

There is scarce a young man of any fashion who does not make love with the town music. The *waits* often help him through his courtship; and my friend Banister has told me he was proffered five hundred pounds by a young fellow to play but one winter under the window of a lady.
Tatler, No. 222.

A strain of music seemed to break forth in the air just below the window. I listened, and found it proceeded from a band, which I concluded to be the *waits* from some neighboring village. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 253.

3†. An old variety of hautboy or shawm: so called because much used by the waits.

Grete lordys were at the assent,
Waytys blewe, to mete they wente.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69. (*Halliwell.*)

The *waits* or hoboys.
Butler, Principles of Musick (1636), quoted in [Chambers's Book of Days, II. 743.

4†. The act of watching; watchfulness.

The nimbleness & *wayt* of the dog too take hiz auauntage, and the fors & experiens of the bear agayn to auoid the assauts.
Robert Laneham, Letter from Kenilworth (1575).

5†. An ambush; a trap; a plot: obsolete except in the phrase *to lie in wait*.

Fals semblance hath a visage ful demure,
Lightly to catche the ladies in a *waite*;
Where-fore we must, if that we wil endure,
Make right good watche.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

6. The act of waiting: as, a *wait* for the train at a station.—**7.** Time occupied in waiting; delay; an interval of waiting; specifically, in theatrical language, the time between two acts. Compare *stage-wait*.

It was thought I had suffered enough in my long *wait* for the trial. *Mrs. Oliphant*, The Ladies Lindores, p. 98.

During the *wait* between the first and second parts the Prince sent for Herr Schoenberger, a pianist who had pleased him very much, and personally complimented him.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 141.

To lay wait. See *lay*^{1}.—**To lie in wait.** See *lie*^{1}.—**Waits' badge,** a badge formerly worn by town musicians, usually an escutcheon with the arms of the borough. Such badges exist in the treasuries of English towns and corporations.

wait (wāt), *v.* [< ME. *waiten*, *wayten*, < OF. *waiter*, *waitier*, *gaiter*, *gaitier*, *guetter*, F. *guetter* (Walloon *weitier*) = Pr. *gaitar*, *gachar* = It. *guatare*, watch, ward, mark, heed, note, lie in wait for, < OF. *waite*, *gaite*, a guard, sentinel: see *wait*, *n.* Cf. *await*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To watch; be on the watch; lie in wait; look out.

He *wayted* after no pompe and reverence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 525.

William ful wiȝtly *wayted* out at an hole,
& seie breme burnes busi in ful briȝt armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2320.

2. To look forward to something; be in expectation: often with *for*.

She *wayteth* whan hir herte wolde breste.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 852.

Sil. And so, good rest.
Pro. As wretches have o'er night
That *wait for* execution in the morn.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 134.

Both *waited* patiently, and yet both prayed for the accelerating of that which they *waited for*: Daniel for the deliverance, Simeon for the Epiphany.
Donne, Sermons, iv.

3. To stay or rest in patience or expectation; remain in a state of quiescence or inaction, as till the arrival of some person or event, or till the proper moment or favorable opportunity for action: often with *for*.

Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited for*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 119.

Do but *wait* till I despatch my tailor, and I'll discover my device to you.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

They also serve who only stand and *wait*.
Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

The dinner *waits*, and we are tir'd.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Wait till we give you a dictionary, Sir! It takes Boston to do that thing, Sir! *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, ii.

A tide of fierce
Invective seem'd to *wait* behind her lips,
As *waits* a river level with the dam,
Ready to burst and flood the world with foam.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. To remain in readiness to execute orders; be ready to serve; be in waiting; perform the duties of an attendant or a servant; hence, to serve; supply the wants of persons at table.

Thou [a page] art fitter to be worn in my cap than to *wait* at my heels. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 18.

How one of the Serving-men, untrain'd to *wait*, spilt the White-broth! *Brome*, Jovial Crew, v.

Three large men, like doctors of divinity, *wait* behind the table, and furnish everything that appetite can ask for. *Thackeray*, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.

To wait on or **upon**. [*On*, prep.] (*a*†) To watch; guard.

Loke that ye *waite* well *vpon* me, and yef it be myster cometh me to helpe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 647.

(*b*†) To look at; look toward.

The eyes of all *wait upon* thee; and thou givest them their meat in due season. Ps. cxlv. 15.

It is a point of cunning to *wait upon* him with whom you speak, with your eye. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

(*c*†) To lie in wait for.

This somnour evere *waitynge on* his prey.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 76.

(*d*†) To expect; look for.

I wot the in witte to *waite on* myn end.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7943.

(*e*†) To attend to; perform, as a duty.

According to the grace that is given unto us, whether prophecy, let us prophesy, . . . or ministry, let us *wait on* our ministering. Rom. xii. 7.

(*f*†) To be ready to serve; do the bidding of.

Yea, let none that *wait on* thee be ashamed. Ps. xxv. 3.

Therefore turn thou to thy God: keep mercy and judgment, and *wait on* thy God continually. Hos. xii. 6.

(*g*) To attend upon as a servant; act as attendant to; be in the service of.

The Syrians had brought away . . . a little maid: and she *waited on* Naaman's wife. 2 Ki. v. 2.

How now, Simple! where have you been? I must *wait on* myself, must I? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 208.

(*h*) To go to see; call upon; visit; attend.

I . . . have been twice to *wait upon* Dr. Brady; but was both times disappointed.
Edmond Gibson (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 229).

I suppose he will be here to *wait on* Mrs. Malaprop as soon as he is dress'd. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

(*i*) To escort; accompany; attend; specifically, to attend as bridesmaid or groomsman. [Colloq.]

Gentlemen, I beg pardon—I must *wait on* you down stairs; here is a person come on particular business.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

I used to be *waitin' on* her to singin' school.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown Stories, p. 123.

(*j*) To attend or follow as a consequence; be associated with; accompany.

Now, good digestion *wait on* appetite,
And health on both! *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 38.

Such silence *waits on* Philomela's strains.
Pope, Winter, l. 78.

Yet a rich guerdon *waits on* minds that dare,
If aught be in them of immortal seed.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 4.

To wait on. [*On*, adv.] In *falconry*, to fly or hover aloft, waiting for game to be sprung: said of a hawk.

When the hawk has taken two or three pigeons in this way, and mounts immediately in expectation—in short, begins to *wait on*—she should . . . be tried at game.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 9.

II. *trans.* 1†. To observe; examine; take notice of; expect; watch for; look out for.

Nyght and day he spedde him that he can,
To *wayten* a tyme of his conclusioun.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 535.

Waite what y dide to marie maudeleyne,
And what y seide to thomas of ynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 165.

2†. To plan; scheme; contrive.

& [he] thouȝt or he went a-way he wold ȝif he miȝt
wayte hire sum wicked torn what bi-tidde after.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 148.

3†. To seek.

Than farde Nectanabus forthe fro that place;
Hee wendes too a wildernes & *waites* him erbes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 808.

4. To stay for; attend; await; expect.

Go *wait* me in the gallery.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

They all
Complain aloud of Cato's discipline,
And *wait* but the command to change their master.
Addison, Cato, i. 3.

Then let him receive the new knowledge and *wait* us,
Pardoned in Heaven. *Browning*, Lost Leader.

5. To defer; put off; keep waiting: said of a meal. [Colloq.]

I shall go for a walk; don't you and Herbert *wait* supper for me. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 9.

6†. To attend upon; accompany; escort.

Most noble consul! let us *wait* him home.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

Proffering the Hind to *wait* her half the way;
That, since the sky was clear, an hour of talk
Might help her to beguile the tedious walk.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 557.

7†. To follow as a consequence of something; attend upon.

Such doom
Waits luxury and lawless care of gain!
J. Philips, Cider, i.

Defend me from the Woes which Mortals *wait*.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

To wait attendance†, to remain in attendance; be on hand or within call.

Wait attendance
Till you hear further from me.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 161.

wait-a-bit thorn. See under *thorn*.

waiter (wā'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *waitere*, *wayter*, *weyter*, later *watare*, < OF. *waitier*, *guetteur*, etc., *guetter*, F. *guetter*, wait: see *wait*, *v.* Cf. MHG. *wahtære*, *wehter*, G. *wächter*, a watchman.] 1†. A watcher.

And the childe *weyter* heuede vp his eyen, and biheelde.
Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xiii. 34.

2†. A watchman; a guard or keeper.

During this parley the insurgents had made themselves masters of the West Port, rushing upon the *Waiters* (so the people were called who had the charge of the gates), and possessing themselves of the keys.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, vi.

3. One who waits; one who abides in expectation of the happening of some event, the arrival of some appointed time, some opportunity, or the like.

Waiters on Providence. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, ii. 4.

4. A domestic servant. Specifically—(*a*†) A man-servant for rough work about a house.

Dayly iiii other of these gromes, called *wayters*, to make fyres, to sett up tressyls and bourdes, with yomen of chambre, and to help dresse the beddes of sylke and arras.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

(*b*†) A waiting-woman.

Enter . . . two waiting-women.
. . . Bid your *waiters*
Stand further off, and I'll come nearer to you.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

(*c*) A man-servant who waits at table: applied more commonly to those who serve in hotels or restaurants.

Enter *waiter*.
Wait. Here is a gentleman desires to speak with Mr. Vincent.
Vin. I come. [Exit Vincent with *Waiter*.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 2.

Head-*waiter* of the chop-house here,
To which I most resort.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

5. An officer in the employ of the British custom-house. See *coast-waiter*, *tide-waiter*.—6. A tray; a salver.

Just then a servant brought Lady Louisa a note upon a *waiter*, which is a ceremony always used to her ladyship.
Miss Burney, Evelina, lxxviii.

Ezra came quietly into the room again, and took up the *waiter* with the jelly-glass and the napkin.
The Century, XLI. 584.

Minority waiter, a waiter out of employment: in humorous allusion to a political minority, as being out of office. Compare def. 3.

I told Thomas that your Honour had already inlisted five disbanded chairmen, seven *minority waiters*, and thirteen billiard-markers. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Quarterly waiter. Same as *quarter-waiter*.—**Waiters' cramp**, an occupation neurosis of public waiters, consisting in pain and muscular spasm, excited by the attempt to carry dishes in the customary manner.

waiterage (wā'tėr-ā̤j), *n.* [< *waiter* + *-age*.] Attendance by a waiter; service.

Imperial-Hotel people . . . had brightened up; . . . all was done for me then that human *waiterage* in the circumstances could do. *Carlyle*, The Century, XXIV. 23.

waitering (wā'tėr-ing), *n.* [< *waiter* + *-ing*^{1}.] The employment or duties of a waiter.

Nor yet can you lay down the gentleman's-service . . . and take up *Waitering*. *Dickens*, Somebody's Luggage, i.

wait-fee (wāt'fē), *n.* In *feudal law*, a periodical payment by way of commutation for relief from the duty of maintaining a tower and performing guard on the wall of a royal castle.

waiting (wā'ting), *n.* [< ME. *waitynge*, *waytynge*; verbal n. of *wait*, *v.*] 1†. Watching; hence, an ogling.

Al the lordshep of lecherye in lengthe and in brede,
As in workes and in wordes and *waitynges* of eyes.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 94.

2. The act of staying or remaining in expectation.

In all ages, men have fought over words, without *waiting* to know what the words really signified.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 122.

There was an awful *waiting* in the earth,
As if a mystery greatened to its birth.
R. W. Gilder, Interlude.

3. Attendance; service.

Green glasses for hock, and excellent *waiting* at table.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxvi.

Lords or **grooms in waiting**, officers of the British royal household who hold the same position under a queen regnant as lords or grooms of the bedchamber under a king. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 37.

waitingly (wā'ting-li), *adv.* By waiting; as if waiting.

waiting-maid (wā'ting-mād), *n.* A maid-servant; a waiting-woman.

Tokens for a *waiting-maid*
To trim the butler with.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

waiting-room (wā'ting-röm), *n.* A room for the use of persons waiting, as at a railway-station or a public office.

A motley crowd filled the restaurant and *waiting-rooms*.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 670.

waiting-vassal† (wā'ting-vas″a̤l), *n.* An attendant.

Your carters or your *waiting-vassals*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 121.

waiting-woman (wā'ting-wu̇m″a̤n), *n.* A woman who attends or waits in service; a waiting-maid.

Chambermaids and *waiting-women*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 65.

waitress (wā'tres), *n.* [< *wait(e)r* + *-ess*.] A woman who waits at table: originally used only of one who served in a place of public entertainment.

The curtain drew up, and we beheld, seated at a long table, a company of monkeys! . . . the waiter and *waitress* were monkeys.
Anna Mary Howitt, Art Student in Munich, xviii.

wait-service (wāt'sėr″vis), *n.* The act of serving as wait or ward of a castle.—**Tenure of wait-service**, the holding a virgate or yard-land in consideration of serving as castle-wait or watch.

wait-treble (wāt'treb″l), *n.* A sort of bagpipe. *Halliwell.*

waive (wāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waived*, ppr. *waiving*. [Also *wave*; < ME. *waiven*, *wayven*, *weiven*, *weyven*, < OF. **waiver*, **weiver*, *weyver*, *guesver*, *guever* (ML. *waviare*), waive, refuse, abandon, give over, surrender, give back, resign, perhaps < Icel. *veifa*, vibrate swing about, move to and fro, = Norw. *veiva*, swing about, = OHG. *weibōn*, MHG. *weiben*, *waiben*, fluctuate, waver, = Goth. *bi-waibjan*, waver; cf. L. *vibrare*, vibrate. Cf. *waif*, *n.* The verb *waive* is distinct from *wave*^{1}, with which it is often confounded.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To refuse; forsake; decline; shun.

Anon he *weyveth* milk and flessh and al,
And every deyntee that is in that hous.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 159.

Within two daies after wee were hailed by two West-Indies men; but when they saw vs *waife* them for the King of France, they gaue vs their broad sides.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 211.

He lent you imprest money, and upbraids it;
Furnished you for the wooing, and now *waives* you.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

2†. To move; remove; push aside.

Biddeth Amende-ȝow meke him til his maistre ones,
To *wayue* vp the wiket that the womman shette,
Tho [when] Adam and Eue eten apples vnrosted.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 611.

Thou, by whom he was deceived
Of love, and from his purpose *weived*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

3. To relinquish; forsake; forbear to insist on or claim; defer for the present; forgo: as, to *waive* a subject; to *waive* a claim or privilege.

Whereas it hath pleased the Heads of the University to understand it for three years absolutely, I purpose not to *wave* that construction.
Thomas Adams (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 147).

You may safely *wave* the nobility of your birth, and rely on your actions for your fame.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

I have so great a love for you that I can *waive* opportunities of gain to help you. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 456.

I have *waived* his visit till I am in town.
Walpole, Letters, II. 184.

4. In *law*: (*a*) To relinquish intentionally (a known right), or intentionally to do an act inconsistent with claiming (it). See *waiver*. (*b*) To throw away, as a thief stolen goods in his flight. (*c*) In *old Eng. law*, to put out of the protection of the law, as a woman.

If the defendant be a woman, the proceeding is called a waver; for, as women were not sworn to the law, . . . they could not properly be outlawed, but were said to be *waived*, i. e., derelicta, left out, or not regarded. *Wharton.*

II. *intrans.* To depart; deviate.

Yow ne liketh, for youre heighe prudence,
To *weyven* fro the word of Salomon.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 239.

waive† (wāv), *n.* [See *waif*.] 1. A waif; a poor homeless wretch; a castaway.

O Lord! what a *waive* and stray is that man that hath not thy marks on him! *Donne.*

2. In *law*, a woman put out of the protection of the law.

Waive, a Woman that is Out-law'd; she is so called as being forsaken of the Law, and not an Out-law as a Man is. *Glossographia Anglicana* (1707).

waiver (wā'vėr), *n.* [Formerly also *waver*; < OF. **waiver*, *weyver*, waive, refuse, renounce, inf. as noun: see *waive*.] In *law*: (*a*) The act of waiving; the intentional relinquishment of a known right; the passing by or declining to accept a thing.

Waiver, in a general way, may be said to occur wherever one, in possession of a right conferred either by law or by contract, and knowing the attendant facts, does or forbears to do something inconsistent with the existence of the right or of his intention to rely upon it; in which case he is said to have waived it, and he is estopped from claiming anything by reason of it afterward. *Bishop.*

The earliest conception . . . of public justice was a solemn *waiver* on the part of the community of its right and duty of protection in the case of one who had wronged his fellow-member of the folk.
J. R. Green, Conq. of England, p. 23.

(*b*) In *old Eng. law*, the legal process by which a woman was waived, or put out of the protection of the law.

waivode, **waiwode** (wā'vōd, wā'wōd), *n.* Same as *voivode*.

waiwodeship (wā'wōd-ship), *n.* Same as *voivodeship*.

Wakasa lacquer. See *lacquer*.

wake^1 (wāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waked* or *woke*, ppr. *waking*. [Under this form are merged two verbs, one strong, the other weak: (*a*) < ME. *waken* (pret. *wok, wook, woc;* pl. *woken;* pp. *waken, wakin*), < AS. **wacan* (pret. *wōc*, pp. **wacen*), arise, come to life, originate, be born, = Goth. *wakan* (pret. *wōk*), wake. (*b*) < ME. *waken, wakien* (pret. *waked*, pp. *waked*), < AS. *wacian* (pret. *wacode*, pp. *wacod*) = OS. *wakōn* = OFries. *waka* = D. MLG. *waken* = OHG. *wachēn, wahhēn*, MHG. G. *wachen* = Icel. *vaka* = Sw. *vaka* = Dan. *vaage*, wake; cf. AS. *weccan, weccean* (pret. *wehte*) = OS. *wekkian* = D. *wekken* = OHG. *weccken*, MHG. G. *wecken* = Goth. **wakjan*, in comp. *uswakjan*, arouse, awake; akin to L. *vigil*, wakeful, watchful, *vigere*, flourish, etc.: see *vigil*. Cf. *watch, wait*, from the same ult. source; cf. also *waken, awake, awaken*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be awake; continue awake; refrain from sleeping.

> John the clerk, that *waked* hadde al nyght.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 364.

> And, for my soul, I can not sleep a wink:
> I nod in company, I *wake* at night.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 13.

> I could *wake* a winter night,
> For the sake of somebody.
> *Burns*, My Heart is Sair.

2. To be excited or roused from sleep; cease to sleep; awake; be awakened: often followed by a redundant or intensive *up*.

> Look you, my lady 's asleep: she'll *wake* presently.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

3. To keep watch; watch while others sleep; keep vigil; especially, to watch a night with a corpse. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

> And they *woke* ther al that nyȝt,
> With many torches & candle lyȝt.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

> The people assembled on the vigil, or evening preceding the saint's-day, and came, says an old author, "to churche with candellys burnyng, and would *wake*, and come toward night to the church in their devocion," agreeable to the requisition contained in one of the canons established by king Edgar, whereby those who came to the wake were ordered to pray devoutly.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 469.

4. To be active; not to be quiescent.

> I sleep, but my heart *waketh*. Cant. v. 2.

> To keep thy sharp woes *waking*.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1136.

5. To be excited from a torpid or inactive state, either physical or mental; be put in motion or action.

> Gentle airs, due at their hour,
> To fan the earth now *waked*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 94.

> Breathed in fitful whispers, as the wind
> Sighs and then slumbers, *wakes* and sighs again.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Sympathies.

6†. To hold a late revel; carouse late at night.

> The king doth *wake* to-night, and takes his rouse,
> Keeps wassail, and the swaggering up-spring reels.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 8.

7. To return to life; be aroused from the sleep of death; live.

> That, whether we *wake* or sleep, we should live together with him. 1 Thess. v. 10.

II. *trans.* **1.** To rouse from sleep; awake; awaken: often followed by a redundant or intensive *up*.

> She hath often dreamed of unhappiness and *waked* herself with laughing. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 361.

> She 's asleep with her eyes open; pretty little rogue; I'll *wake* her and make her ashamed of it.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

2. To watch by night; keep vigil with or over; especially, to hold a wake over, as a corpse. See *wake*^{1}, *n.*, 3.

> And who that wil *wake* that Sparhauk 7 dayes and 7 nyghtes, and, as sume men seyn, 3 dayes and 3 nyghtes, with outen Companye and with outen Sleep, that faire Lady schal zeven him, whan he hathe don, the first Wyssche that he wil wyssche of erthely thinges.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 145.

> You were right, dear, from first to last, concerning the poor cratur's dead child: she did not want to have it *waked* at all, for she is not that way—not an Irishwoman at all.
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Garry Owen.

3. To arouse; excite; put in motion or action: often with *up*.

> Prepare war, *wake up* the mighty men. Joel iii. 9.

> Thou hadst been better have been born a dog
> Than answer my *waked* wrath!
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 363.

> He felt as one who, *waked up* suddenly
> To life's delight, knows not of grief or care.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

4. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death; revive; reanimate.

> To second life
> *Wak'd* in the renovation of the just.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 65.

> The willows, *waked* from winter's death,
> Give out a fragrance like thy breath.
> *Bryant*, The Arctic Lover.

5. To disturb; break.

> No murmur *waked* the solemn still,
> Save tinkling of a fountain rill.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 26.

wake^1 (wāk), *n.* [< ME. *wake*, < AS. **wacu*, wake or watch, in comp. *niht-wacu*, a night-wake (= Icel. *vaka* = MLG. *wake*, watch), < *wacan*, wake: see *wake*^{1}, *v.* Hence, in comp., *likewake, lichwake*.] **1†.** The act of waking, or the state of being awake; the state of not sleeping.

> Making such difference 'twixt *wake* and sleep
> As is the difference betwixt day and night.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 219.

> I have my desire, sir, to behold
> That youth and shape which in my dreams and *wakes*
> I have so oft contemplated.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

2. The act of watching or keeping vigil, especially for a solemn or festive purpose; a vigil; specifically, an annual festival kept in commemoration of the completion and dedication of a parish church; hence, a merrymaking; a festive gathering. The wake was kept by an all-night watch in the church. Tents were erected in the churchyard to supply refreshments to the crowd on the following day, which was kept as a holiday. Through the large attendance from neighboring parishes at wakes, devotion and reverence gradually diminished, until they ultimately became mere fairs or markets, characterized by merrymaking and often disgraced by indulgence and riot. In popular usage this word has the same meaning as *vigil*. The wake or revel of country parishes was, originally, the day of the week on which the church had been dedicated; afterward, the day of the year. In 1536 an act of convocation appointed that the wake should be held in every parish on the same day, namely, the first Sunday in October; but it was disregarded. Wakes are expressly mentioned in the "Book of Sports" of Charles I. among the feasts which should be observed. The wake appears to have been also held on the Sunday after the day of dedication; or, more usually, on the day of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. In Ireland it is called the *patron day*. *Brand*, Popular Antiquities.

> He is wit's pedler, and retails his wares
> At *wakes* and wassails, meetings, markets, fairs.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. ii. 318.

> Didsbury *Wakes* will be celebrated on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August [1825]. . . . The enjoyments consist chiefly of ass-races, for purses of gold; prison-bar playing, and grinning through collars, for ale; . . . and balls each evening. Quoted in *Hone's Year Book*, col. 958.

3. An all-night watch by the body of the dead, before burial. This custom seems to be of Celtic origin, and is now characteristic of Ireland, or of the Irish in other countries; but it was formerly observed in Scotland and Wales. It probably originated from a superstition that the body might be carried off by invisible spirits, or from a more rational fear of injury to it from wild beasts. In early literature it has the name of *likewake, lichwake*. The wake was originally a combination of mourning for the dead and rejoicing in his memory and for his deliverance, but in later times has often degenerated into a scene of wild grief and gross orgies. See *likewake*.

> How that the *liche-wake* was y-holde
> Al thilke night. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2100.

> The *late-wake* is a ceremony used at funerals. The evening after the death of any person, the relations and friends of the deceased meet at the house, attended by a bagpipe or fiddle; the nearest of kin, be it wife, son, or daughter, opens a melancholy ball, dancing and greeting, i. e. crying violently, at the same time; and this continues till daylight, but with such gambols and frolics among the younger part of the company that the loss which occasioned them is often more than supplied by the consequences of that night. If the corpse remain unburied for two nights, the same rites are renewed.
> *Pennant*, Tour in Scotland, p. 112.

wake^2 (wāk), *n.* [= D. *wak*, an opening in ice, < Icel. *vök* (*vak-*), a hole, opening in the ice, = Sw. *vak* = Norw. *vok* = Dan. *vaage*, an opening in ice; allied to Icel. *vökr*, moist, *vökva*, moisten, water, > Sc. *wak*, moist, watery, = D. *wak*, moist; < Teut. √ *wak*, wet, = Indo-Eur. √ *wag*, L. *umere*, be moist, Gr. *ὑγρός*, moist: see *humid, humor, hygro-*, etc. Cf. OF. *ouage*, F. *ouaiche, houache*, wake, < E.] **1.** The track left by a ship or other moving object in the water. A ship is said to *follow in the wake* of another when she follows in the same track, and to *cross the wake* of another when she crosses the course in which the other has passed.

> In the *wake* of the ship (as 'tis call'd), or the smoothness which the ship's passing has made on the sea.
> *Dampier*, Voyages (an. 1699). (*Richardson.*)

2. Hence, a track of any kind; a course of any nature that has already been followed by another thing or person.

> Twice or thrice . . . a water-cart went along by the Pyncheon-house, leaving a broad *wake* of moistened earth.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

> Thence we may go on, in the *wake* of so many travellers and conquerors, to those lands beyond the sea.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 294.

> A torpedo could be sent so closely in the *wake* of another as to take instant advantage of the opening made in the netting.
> *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. A row of damp green grass. *Encyc. Dict.* [Prov. Eng.]

wakeful (wāk'fůl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *wakefull;* < *wake*^{1} + *-ful;* a late ME. form substituted for AS. *wacol, wacul* (= L. *vigil*), vigilant, wakeful.] **1.** Indisposed or unable to sleep; affected by insomnia.

> Two swains whom love kept *wakeful* and the Muse.
> *Pope*, Spring, l. 18.

> And her clear trump sings succor everywhere
> By lonely bivouacs to the *wakeful* mind.
> *Lowell*, Commemoration Ode, ix.

2. Watchful; vigilant.

> Nor hundred eyes,
> Nor brasen walls, nor many *wakefull* spyes.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 7.

> Intermit no watch
> Against a *wakeful* Foe. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 463.

3. Rousing from, or as from, sleep.

> The *wakeful* trump of doom must thunder through the deep. *Milton*, Nativity, l. 156.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. See *watchful*.

wakefully (wāk'fůl-i), *adv.* [< *wakeful* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a wakeful manner; with watching or sleeplessness.

wakefulness (wāk'fůl-nes), *n.* [< *wakeful* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being wakeful; especially, indisposition or inability to sleep.

> A state of mental *wakefulness* is favourable to attention generally. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 88.

waken (wā'kn), *v.* [< ME. *waknen, wacknen, wakenen*, < AS. *wæcnan*, arise, be aroused, be born (= Icel. *vakna*, become awake, = Sw. *vakna* = Dan. *vaagne* = Goth. *ga-waknan*, awake), with pass. formative *-n*, < **wacan*, etc., wake: see *wake*^{1}, and cf. *awaken*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To wake; cease to sleep; be awakened: literally or figuratively.

> So that he bigan to *wakne*. *Havelok* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.

> 'Tis sweet in the green spring
> To gaze upon the *wakening* fields around.
> *Bryant*, Spring-Time.

2. To keep awake; refrain from sleeping; watch.

> The eyes of heaven that nightly *waken*
> To view the wonders of the glorious Maker.
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v.

> Now sleeps the crimson petal, now the white; . . .
> The fire-fly *wakens; waken* thou with me.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

II. *trans.* **1.** To excite or rouse from sleep; awaken.

> May the winds blow till they have *waken'd* death.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 188.

> Go, *waken* Eve;
> Her also I with gentle dreams have calm'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 594.

2. To excite to action or motion; rouse; stir up.

> Yff we *wackon* vp werre with weghes so fele.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2274.

> I'll shape his sins like Furies, till I *waken*
> His evil angel, his sick conscience.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

3. To excite; produce; call forth.

> Venus now wakes, and *wakens* love.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 124.

> They introduce
> Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 369.

waken† (wā'kn), *a.* [Also dial. *wacken;* < ME. *waken*, < AS. **wacen* (= Icel. *vakinn* = Sw. *vaken* = Dan. *vaagen*), pp. of **wacan*, wake: see *wake*^{1}.] Awake; not sleeping.

> But that grief keeps me *waken*, I should sleep.
> *Marlowe.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

wakener (wāk'nėr), *n.* [< *waken* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which wakens or rouses from sleep, or as from sleep. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 36.

wakening (wāk'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *waken*, *v.*] The act of one who wakens; the act of ceasing from sleep.

> Sound and safely may he sleep,
> Sweetly blythe his *waukening* be!
> *Burns*, Jockey's ta'en the Parting Kiss.

Wakening of a process, in *Scots law*, the reviving of a process in which, after calling a summons, no judicial proceeding takes place for a year and day, the process being thus said to *fall asleep*.

wake-pintle† (wāk'pin″tl), *n.* An old name of the wake-robin.

wake-play† (wāk'plā), *n.* [< ME. *wake-pleye;* < *wake*^{1} + *play*^{1}.] A funeral game.

> Ne how that liche-wake was yholde
> Al thilke night, ne how the Grekes pleye
> The *wake-pleyes*, ne kepe I nat to seye.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2102.

waker^1 (wā'kėr), *n.* [< *wake*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1†.** One who wakes or rouses from sleep.

Late watchers are no early *wakers*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

2. One who watches; a watcher.—3. One who attends a wake.

I'll have such men, like Irish *wakers*, hired
To sing old "Habeas Corpus." *Moore*, Corruption.

waker^{2}†, *a.* [< ME. *wakyr*, wakeful, < AS. *wacor* = Icel. *vakr* = Sw. *wacker*, wakeful, watchful.] Watchful; vigilant.

Waker howndes been profitable.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

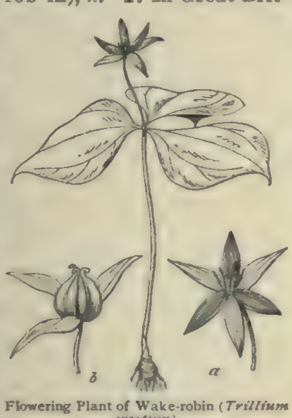
The *waker* goos, the cukkow ever unkynde.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 358.

In every plume that on her [a monster's] body sticks . . .
As many *waker* eyes lurk underneath,
So many mouths to speak, and listening ears.
Surrey, Æneid, iv.

wakerife (wāk'rīf), *a.* [Also *waukrife*; < *wake*^{1} + *rife*^{1}.] Wakeful. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Be wer, tharefor, with *walkryfe* Ee,
And mend, geue ony myster be.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 489.

Wail thro' the dreary midnight hour
Till *waukrife* morn!
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.


Flowering Plant of Wake-robin (*Trillium erectum*).
a, a flower, laid open; *b*, the fruit, with the persistent sepals.

wake-robin (wāk'rob″in), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum.* The name is extended also to the whole genus.—2. In the United States, a plant of the genus *Trillium*; birth-root, or three-leaved nightshade.—**Virginian wake-robin**, the arrow-arum, *Peltandra undulata*. See *tuckahoe*, 1. **West Indian wake-robin**, a plant of either of the genera *Anthurium* and *Philodendron*. See both; also *tail-flower*.

wake-time (wāk'tīm), *n.* Time during which one is awake. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, ii.

wakiki (wak'i-ki), *n.* A variety of shell-money used in New Caledonia and other islands of the Pacific. Compare *wampum*.

waking (wā'king), *p. a.* 1. Being awake; not sleeping.

If you're *waking* call me early.
Tennyson, May Queen, New Year's Eve.

2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion or action.—3. Passed in the waking state; experienced while awake: as, *waking* hours.

Such sober certainty of *waking* bliss.
Milton, Comus, l. 263.

Waking numbness, a numbness and tingling lasting for a short time, sometimes experienced upon first waking from sleep, but soon disappearing.

waking (wā'king), *n.* [< ME. *wakinge*, *wakynge*, *wacunge*; verbal n. of *wake*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of passing from sleep to wakefulness, or of causing another so to pass.

They sleep secure from *waking*.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 128.

2. The state or period of being awake.

His sleeps and his *wakings* are so much the same that he knows not how to distinguish them.
S. Butler, Characters.

3†. Watch.

Aboute the fourth *waking* of the night.
Wyclif, Mark vi. 48.

4. A vigil; especially, the act of holding a wake, or of watching the dead.

To speken of bodily peyne, it stant in preyeres, in *wakynges*, in fastynges, in vertuouse techinges of orisouns.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

wakon-bird (wā'kon-bėrd), *n.* A fabulous bird among the American Indians, or some actual bird regarded with superstition or used in religious ceremonial. Various unsuccessful attempts have been made to identify it. The quetzal of Central America has been sometimes so called, or regarded as one of the wakons. Compare *sunbird* (*e*), and *thunder-bird*, 2.

Walachian, *a.* and *n.* See *Wallachian*.

walawa†, *interj.* Same as *wellaway*.

Walcheren fever. A severe form of malarial fever: so called from Walcheren, an island of the Netherlands, where it at one time prevailed. During the Walcheren expedition, in 1809, the English lost thousands of troops by a fever caused (as was believed) by the badness of the water, this loss leading to the entire failure of the expedition.

Walchia (wal'ki-ä), *n.* A generic name given by Sternberg (in 1825) to a fossil plant very abundant in, and characteristic of, the Permian series. This plant belongs to the *Coniferæ*, and has a close resemblance in its general appearance to the *Araucarieæ*; but, since its organs of fructification are unknown, its position has not as yet been exactly determined. It is in certain respects allied to *Brachyphyllum* and *Pagiophyllum*, conifers found in the Triassic and Jurassic. Schenk (1884) makes a separate division (the *Walchieæ*) of certain conifers, in which he includes the genera *Walchia*, *Ullmannia*, and *Pagiophyllum* of Heer (*Pachyphyllum* of Saporta). *Ullmannia* is also a characteristic plant of the Permian, being found in numerous localities in the Kupferschiefer; while *Pagiophyllum* occurs in the Trias of the United States, in various places in Europe in the Triassic and Jurassic, and in India in the Gondwana series.

walchowite (wal'kō-īt), *n.* [< *Walchow* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A yellow translucent mineral resin, occurring in the brown coal of Walchow in Moravia; retinite.

wald†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wold*^{1}.

waldemar (wol'de-mär), *n.* A variety of velveteen, or cotton velvet, apparently a superior quality of fustian.

Waldenberg's apparatus. An apparatus constructed on the principle of a gasometer, used for compressing or rarefying air which is inhaled, or into which the patient exhales.

Waldenses (wol-den'sēz), *n. pl.* [Also *Valdenses*. Cf. F. *Vaudois* = Sp. Pg. It. *Valdense*; < ML. *Valdenses*, pl., so called from Peter *Valdo* or *Waldo* of Lyons, the founder of the sect.] The Waldensians.

Waldensian (wol-den'sian), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Valdensian* (see def.); < *Waldenses* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Waldensians or Waldenses.

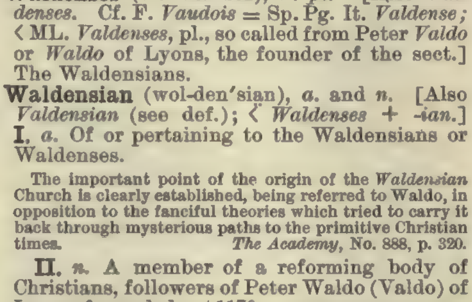
The important point of the origin of the *Waldensian* Church is clearly established, being referred to Waldo, in opposition to the fanciful theories which tried to carry it back through mysterious paths to the primitive Christian times. *The Academy*, No. 888, p. 320.

II. *n.* A member of a reforming body of Christians, followers of Peter Waldo (Valdo) of Lyons, formed about 1170. Its chief seats were in the alpine valleys of Piedmont, Dauphiné, and Provence (hence the French name *Vaudois des Alpes*, or *Vaudois*). The Waldenses joined the Reformation movement, and were often severely persecuted, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Waldensian church in Italy now numbers about 20,000 members.

waldflute (wold'flöt), *n.* [< G. *waldflöte*, < *wald*, forest, + *flöte*, flute.] In *organ-building*, a flute-stop giving soft but very resonant tones.

waldgrave (wold'grāv), *n.* [< G. *waldgraf*, < *wald*, forest, + *graf*, grave: see *wold*^{1} and *grave*^{5}, *graf*.] In the old German empire, a head forest-ranger; also, a German title of nobility.

Waldheimia (wold-hī'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Fischer von *Waldheim*, a German naturalist.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Brullé*, 1846.—2. A genus of brachiopods, such as *W. australis*, containing a few living as well as many extinct species, and forming the type of the family *Waldheimiidæ*. Also called *Magellania*. See also cut under *deltidium*. *King*, 1849.


Structure of *Waldheimia australis*, lateral view.
a, dorsal surface; *b*, ventral surface; *c*, anterior wall of perivisceral cavity; *d*, brachial appendages; *d'*, right lateral portion of the same; *e*, great brachial canal; *f*, small brachial canal; *g*, brachial grooved ridge; *h*, sheath of transverse portion of calcareous loop; *i*, *j*, posterior and anterior occlusors or adductors; *k*, divaricators; *k'*, accessory divaricators; *k''*, ends of divaricators attached to cardinal process; *l*, *l'*, ventral and dorsal adjustors; *m*, peduncle; *n*, peduncular sheath; *o*, peduncular muscle; *p*, esophagus; *q*, stomach; *r*, right hepatic mass; *s*, cæcal intestine; *t*, *t'*, gastroparietal band; *u*, ventral mesentery; *u'*, its upper part; *v*, pseudo-heart; *w*, genital pavilion; *y*, blood-sinus in mesenteric membrane; *z*, esophageal ganglia.

Waldheimiidæ (wold-hī-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Waldheimia* + *-idæ*.] A family of arthropomatous brachiopods, closely related to *Terebratulidæ*, and by most naturalists combined with that family, but characterized by the elongated brachial appendages.

waldhorn (wold'hôrn), *n.* [G., < *wald*, forest, + *horn*, horn: see *wold*^{1} and *horn*.] The old hunting-horn, without valves, from which the modern orchestral or French horn was derived; the corno di caccia. See *horn*.

Waldsteinia (wold-stī'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1799), named after Count Franz A. von *Waldstein* (1759–1823), a German botanist.] A genus of rosaceous plants, of the tribe *Potentilleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with numerous triseriate rigid persistent stamens, and two to six carpels, their styles not elongated. The 4 species are natives of central and eastern Europe, Siberia, and North America. They are herbs with creeping or stoloniferous stems, suggesting the strawberry-plant, bearing alternate long-petioled leaves, which are entire, cleft, or compound, sometimes with three to five crenate or incised leaflets, and large membranous stipules. The yellow flowers are borne, two to five together, on a bracted scape, often with curving pedicels. *W. fragarioides* is the barren strawberry of the United States, widely diffused through northern and mountainous parts of the Eastern and Central States.

wale^{1} (wāl), *n.* [Also *weal*, improp. *wheal*; < ME. *wale*, < AS. *walu* (pl. *wala*), a weal, mark of a blow; found also in comp. *wyrt-wala*, root, prop. stump of a root (orig. 'rod'), = OFries. *walu*, a rod, staff (as in *walu-bera*, *walebera*, staff-bearer, pilgrim), = North Fries. *waal*, staff, = MLG. *wol* (in *wolbroder*, pilgrim) = Icel. *völr* (*val-*), a round stick, staff, = Sw. dial. *val*, a stick, flail-handle, = Goth. *walus*, staff.] 1. A rod. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A ridge or plank along the edge of a ship. Compare *gunwale*.

Wyghtly one the *wale* thay wye up thaire ankers.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 740.

3. A timber bolted to a row of piles to secure them together and in position; a wale-piece.—4†. A wale-knot. *Holland.*—5. A ridge in cloth, formed by a thread or a group of threads; hence, a stripe or strain implying quality.

Thou art rougher far
And of a coarser *wale*, fuller of pride.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

By my troth, exceeding good cloth; a good *wale* 't 'as.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

6. A streak or stripe produced on the skin by the stroke of a rod or whip.

The *wales* or marks of stripes and lashes were all red.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 547.

7. A tumor, or large swelling. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Wales of a ship.** See *bend*^{1}, 3 (*d*).

wale^{1} (wāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waled*, ppr. *waling*. [Also improp. *whale*; < *wale*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To mark with wales or stripes.

A wycked wound hath me *walled*,
And traveyld me from topp to too.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 216.

Thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and *waled* with bloody stripes. *Bp. Hall*, Christ before Pilate.

2. To weave or make the web of, as a gabion, with more than two rods at a time.

wale^{2} (wāl), *n.* [< ME. *wale*, < Icel. *val* = OHG. *wala*, MHG. *wal*, G. *wahl*, choice; from the root of *will*^{1}.] A picking or choosing; the choice; the pick or pink of anything; the best. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

You got your *wale* o' se'en sisters,
And I got mine o' five.
Lord Barnaby (Child's Ballads, II. 310).

To wale, at choice; in abundance.

Wilde bestes *to wale* was there enow.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 332.

wale^{2} (wāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waled*, ppr. *waling*. [Sc. also *wail*; < ME. *walen*, *welen* = OHG. *wellen*, MHG. *weln*, *wellen*, G. *wählen* = Icel. *velja* = Sw. *välja* = Dan. *vælge* = Goth. *waljan*, choose; from the noun: see *wale*^{2}, *n.*] To seek; choose; select; court; woo. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

"Where schulde I *wale* the?" quoth Gauan; "where is thy
place?
I wot neuer where thou wonyes."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 398.

A noble man for the nonest [is] namet Pelleus.
That worthy hade a wyfe *walit* hym-seluon,
The truthe for to telle, Tetyda she heght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 105.

Of choys men syne, *walit* by cut (lot), thai tuke
A gret numbyr, and hyd in bylgis dern.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 208.
[(G. Douglas, i. 72.)

He *wales* a portion with judicious care.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

wale^{2} (wāl), *a.* [< ME. *wale*; from the same source as *wale*^{2}, *n.*] Choice; good; excellent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Myche woo hade the wegh for the *wale* knight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1288.

wale^{3}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *weal*.

wale-knot† (wāl'not), *n.* Same as *wall-knot*.

wale-piece (wāl'pēs), *n.* [< *wale*^{1} + *piece*.] A horizontal timber of a quay or jetty, bolted to the vertical timbers or secured by anchor-rods to the masonry to receive the impact of vessels coming or lying alongside. *E. H. Knight.*

Waler (wā'lėr), *n.* [< *Wales* (see def.) + *-er*^{1}.] A horse imported from Australia, particularly from New South Wales. [Anglo-Indian.]

For sale, a brown *Waler* gelding.
Madras Mail, June 25, 1873. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

My *Waler* was cautiously feeling his way over the loose shale. *Rudyard Kipling*, Phantom Rickshaw.

wale-wight†, *a.* [Also *wall-wight, wa'-wight;* also *waled wight;* < *wale*^{2}, *a.*, + *wight*^{2}, *a.*] Choice and active; chosen and brave.

If fifteen hundred *waled wight* men
You'll grant to ride with me.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 220).

Walhalla, *n.* See *Valhalla.*

walie^1, *a.* and *n.* See *waly*^{1}.

walie^2, *n.* Same as *valir.*

waling (wā'ling), *n.* [< *wale*^{1} + *-ing*^{1}.] The weaving of the web of a gabion with more than two rods at a time.

walise (wa-lēz'), *n.* A Scotch form of *valise.*

walk (wâk), *v.* [Under this form are merged two verbs, one strong, the other weak: (*a*) < ME. *walken* (pret. *welk*, pl. *weolken, welken*, pp. *walke, iwalken*), < AS. *wealcan* (pret. *weolc*, pp. *wealcen*), move, roll, turn, revolve, = MD. *walcken*, cause to move, press, squeeze, strain, D. *walken*, felt (hats), = OHG. *walchan*, full (cloth), roll oneself, wallow, MHG. *walken* (> It. *gualcare*, prepare by stamping) = G. *walken*, full (cloth), felt (hats). (*b*) < ME. *walkien* (pret. *walkede, walkide*, pp. *walked*) = Icel. *vālka, volka*, roll, stamp, roll oneself, wallow, = Sw. *valka*, roll, full (cloth), = Dan. *valke*, full (cloth); prob. akin to L. *valgus*, bent, *vergere*, bend, turn, incline: see *verge*^{2}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be in action or motion; act; move; go; be current.

ȝe ar knyȝt comlokest kyd of your elde,
Your worde & your worchip *walkez* ay quere [everywhere].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1520.

And ever as she went her toung did *walke*
In fowle reproch. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 5.

2. To be stirring; be abroad; move about.

Jesus *walked* in Galilee; for he would not *walk* in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him. John vii. 1.

She *walks* in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies.
Byron, She Walks in Beauty.

3. To go restlessly about; move about, as an unquiet spirit or specter, or as one in a state of somnambulism.

When I am dead,
For certain I shall *walk* to visit him,
If he break promise with me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

4. To move off; depart. [Colloq.]

When he comes foorth, he will make theyr cowes and garrans to *walke*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Browborough has sat for the place now for three Parliaments. . . . I am told that he must *walk* if any body would go down who could talk to the colliers every night for a week or so. *Trollope*, Phineas Redux, i.

5. To live and act or behave in any particular manner; conduct one's self; pursue a particular course of life.

Fadres and Modres that *walken* in won
Schul loue heore children.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Walk humbly with thy God. Micah vi. 8.

6. To move with the gait called a walk. See *walk, n.*, 5.

O, let me see thee *walk;* thou dost not halt.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 258.

He *walks*, he leaps, he runs — is wing'd with joy.
Cowper, Task, i. 443.

7. To go or travel on foot: often followed by an accusative of distance: as, to *walk* five miles.

In his slepe hym thoghte
That in a forest faste he *welk* to wepe.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1235.

But, look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 167.

I was constrained to *walke* a foote for the space of seven miles. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

I'll *walk* aside,
And come again anon.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

8. To move, after a manner somewhat analogous to walking, as an effect of repeated oscillations and twistings produced by expansion and contraction or by the action of winds. Chimneys have been known to move in this manner.—**The ghost walks.** See *ghost.*—**To walk against time.** See *time*^{1}.—**To walk awry.** See *awry.* —**To walk into,** to attack. (*a*) To assault; give a beating or drubbing to. (*b*) To fall foul of verbally; give a scolding to. (*c*) To eat heartily of. [Vulgar in all senses.]

There is little Jacob, *walking*, as the popular phrase is, *into* a home-made plum-cake, at a most surprising pace.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, lxviii.

To walk over the course, in *sporting*, to go over a course at a walking or slow pace: said of a horse, runner, etc., coming alone to the scratch, and having to go over the course to win; hence, figuratively, to gain an easy victory; attain one's object without opposition. Also *to walk over.* Compare *walk-over.*—**To walk Spanish.** See *Spanish.*—**To walk tall.** See *tall*^{2}.—**Walk about,** a military phrase used by British officers to sentinels, to waive the ceremony of being saluted.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To full, as cloth.

Payment vj d., for the *walkin* of ilke eln [ell] of the said xix eln & a half.
Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 95. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To proceed or move through, over, or upon by walking, or as if by walking; traverse at a walk.

If that same demon that hath gull'd thee thus
Should with his lion gait *walk* the whole world.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 122.

Yes — she is ours — a home-returning bark; . . .
She *walks* the waters like a thing of life.
Byron, Corsair, i. 3.

3. To cause to walk; lead, drive, or ride at a walk.

I will rather trust . . . a thief to *walk* my ambling gelding. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 319.

I am much indebted to you
For dancing me off my legs, and then for *walking* me.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

4. To escort in a walk; take to walk.

I feel the dew in my great toe; but I would put on a cut shoe, that I might be able to *walk* you about; I may be laid up to-morrow.
Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, ii.

Old Pendennis . . . *walked* the new arrivals about the park and gardens, and showed them the carte du pays.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lvi.

5. To move, as a box or trunk, in a manner having some analogy to walking, partly by a rocking motion, and partly by turning the object on its resting-point in such manner that at each rocking movement an alternate point of support is employed, the last one used being always in advance of the previous one in the direction toward which the object is to be moved.—**6.** To send to or keep in a walk. See *walk, n.*, 8 (*b*).

It is customary to send puppies out at three or four months of age to be kept by cottagers, butchers, small farmers, etc., at a weekly sum for each, which is called *walking* them. *Dogs of Great Brit. and America*, p. 197.

To walk one's chalks. See *chalk.*—**To walk the chalk, to walk the chalk-mark,** to keep straight in morals or manners: a figurative phrase, from the difficulty a drunken man has in walking upon a straight line chalked upon the floor by his comrades to test his degree of sobriety. Compare I., 5.—**To walk the hospitals,** to attend the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, as a student, under one or more of the regular staff of physicians or surgeons attached to such a hospital. —**Walking the plank.** See *plank.*

walk (wâk), *n.* [< ME. *walc, walk*, < AS. *gewealc*, a rolling, moving, = MHG. *walc* = Icel. *vālk*, a tossing; from the verb.] **1.** Manner of action; course, as of life; way of living: as, a person's *walk* and conversation.

This is the melancholy *walk* he lives in,
And chooses ever to increase his sadness.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

Oh for a closer *walk* with God!
Cowper, Olney Hymns, i.

2. Range or sphere of action; a department, as of art, science, or literature.

There are strong minds in every *walk* of life, that will rise superior to the disadvantages of situation.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, XXXVI.

She [Mrs. Cibber] made some attempts latterly in comedy, which were not, however, in any degree equal to her excellence in the opposite *walk*.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 40.

3. The act of walking for air or exercise; a stroll: as, a morning *walk*.

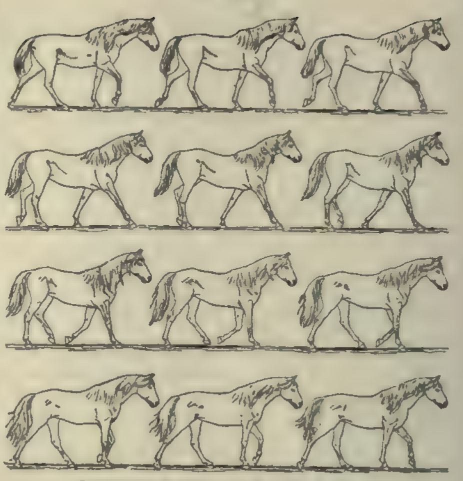
Make an early and long *walk* in goodness.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

Nor *walk* by moon,
Or glittering starlight, without thee is sweet.
Milton, P. L., iv. 655.

To vent thy bosom's swelling rise
In pensive *walk*.
Burns, The Vision, ii.

4. Manner of walking; gait; step; carriage.

Catherine . . . watched Miss Thorpe's progress down the street from the drawing-room window; admired the graceful spirit of her *walk*, the fashionable air of her figure and dress. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iv.



Consecutive Positions of a Horse in Walking.
(After instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge.)

5. The slowest gait of land-animals. In the walk of bipeds there is always one foot on the ground; in that of quadrupeds there are always two, and a part of the time three, feet on the ground. When very slow, or with heavy draft-animals when hauling, all four feet touch the ground at once for brief intervals. In the walk of ordinary quadrupeds the limbs move in diagonal pairs, the movement of the pair not being so nearly simultaneous as in the trot, and varying much in this respect with the different degrees of speed and with the individual habits of the animal. Compare cut under *run.*

Why dost thou not go to church in a galliard and come home in a coranto? My very *walk* should be a jig.
Shak., T. N., i. 3. 138.

He stands erect; his slouch becomes a *walk;*
He steps right onward, martial in his air.
Cowper, Task, iv. 639.

6. A piece of ground fit to walk in; a place in which one is accustomed to walk; a haunt.

His *walk*
The fiery serpent fled and noxious worm.
Milton, P. R., i. 311.

We intend to lay ambushment in the Indian's *walks*, to cut off their men.
N. Thomas (Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 430).

7. A place laid out or set apart for walking; an avenue; a promenade.

I saw a very goodly *walke* in Mantua roofed over and supported with thirty nine faire pillars.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 148.

Specifically—(*a*) An avenue set with trees or laid out in a grove or wood.

Get ye all three into the box-tree; Malvolio's coming down this *walk*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 19.

Up that long *walk* of limes I past.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

(*b*†) *pl.* Grounds; a park.

He hath left you all his *walks*,
His private arbours and new-planted orchards,
On this side Tiber. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 252.

(*c*) A path in or as in a garden or street; a sidewalk: as, a flagged *walk;* a plank *walk*.

He strayed down a *walk* edged with box; with apple-trees, pear-trees, and cherry-trees on one side, and a border on the other, full of all sorts of old-fashioned flowers.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

(*d*) In public parks and the like, a place or way for retirement: as, gentlemen's *walk*.

8. A piece of ground on which domestic animals feed or have exercise.

He eats the eggs for breakfast and the chickens for dinner, goes in for fancy breeds, and runs up an ornamental *walk* for them. *A. Jessopp*, Arcady, i.

Specifically—(*a*) A tract of some extent where sheep feed; a pasture for sheep; a sheep-walk. See *sheep-run.*

He had *walk* for a hundred sheep.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

(*b*) A place where puppies are kept and trained for sporting purposes.

Preference should be given to the home rearing if properly carried out, because it has all the advantages of the *walk* without those disadvantages attending upon it.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 197.

(*c*) A pen in which a gamecock is kept with a certain amount of liberty, but separated from other cocks, to get him in condition and disposition for fighting.

9. A district habitually served by a hawker or itinerant vender of any commodity.

One man told me . . . that he had thoughts at one time of trying to establish himself in a cats'-meat *walk*, and made inquiries into the nature of the calling.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 10.

10. In the London Royal Exchange, any part of the ambulatory that is specially frequented by merchants or traders to some particular country. *Simmonds.*—**11**†. A district in a royal forest or park marked out for hunting purposes.

I will keep . . . my shoulders for the fellow of this *walk* [*i. e.*, Herne, the hunter, in Windsor Park].
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 29.

They like better to hunt by stealth in another man's *walk*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 571.

12. A ropewalk.—**13**†. In *falconry*, a flock or wisp of snipe.—**Cock of the walk.** See *cock*^{1}.—**Heel-and-toe walk,** a walk in which the heel of one foot is placed upon the ground before the toe of the other foot leaves it.

walkable (wâ'ka̤-bl), *a.* [< *walk* + *-able.*] Fit for walking; capable of being walked on. [Rare.]

Your now *walkable* roads.
Swift, Letter to Sheridan, May 15, 1736.

walk-around (wâk'a̤-round″), *n.* A comic dance in which the performer describes a large circle.

walker (wâ'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *walker*, < AS. **wealcere* (= OHG. *walkari*, MHG. *walker*, *welker* = Sw. *valkare* = Dan. *valker*), a fuller, < *wealcan*, roll, full: see *walk*. Hence the surname *Walker*, which has the same meaning as *Fuller*.] 1†. One who fulls cloth; a fuller.

And his clothis ben maad schynynge and white ful moche as snow, and which maner clothis a fullere, or *walkere* of cloth, may not make white on erthe.
Wyclif, Mark ix. 2.

2. One who deports himself in a defined manner.

There is another sort of disorderly *walkers* who still keep amongst us.
Bp. Compton, Episcopalia, p. 66. (*Latham.*)

3. One who walks; a pedestrian: as, a fast *walker*.

Where the low Penthouse bows the *Walker's* head,
And the rough Pavement wounds the yielding Tread.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 158.

4. In *Eng. forest law*, an officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.—5†. A prowler; one who goes about to do evil.

Wepyng, y warne ȝow of *walkers* aboute;
It beth enemyes of the cros that crist opon tholede.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 90.

Walkers by nyght, with gret murderers,
Overthwarte with gyle, and joly carders.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 429.

6. One who trains or walks young hounds. See *walk*, *v. t.*, 6, and *n.*, 8 (*b*).

The toast, "Success to fox-hunting, and the puppy *walkers* of England." *Field*, Aug. 27, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

7. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of terrestrial but not aquatic habits; especially, one of the *Gallinæ*: correlated with *percher*, *wader*, and *swimmer*. (*b*) A bird which belongs to the perching group, but which, when on the ground, advances by moving one foot after the other, instead of both together; a gradient or gressorial as distinguished from a saltatorial bird.—8. *pl.* In *entom.*, the ambulatory orthopterous insects of the family *Phasmidæ*; the phasmids or walking-sticks. See *Gressoria*.—9†. That with which one walks; a foot; a leg.

And with them halted down
(Proud of his strength) lame Mulciber, his *walkers* quite misgrown,
But made him tread exceeding sure.
Chapman, Iliad, xx. 36.

Double walker, a fanciful name for an amphisbænian.—**Walker!** or **Hookey Walker!** a slang ejaculation of incredulity uttered when a person tells a story which one believes to be false or "gammon." Various problematical explanations have been offered. [Slang, Eng.]

"Go and buy it [a prize turkey]." "*Walk-er!*" exclaimed the boy. "No, no," said Scrooge; "I am in earnest."
Dickens, Christmas Carol, v.

Walkers' clay, fullers' earth.—**Walkers' earth**, fullers' earth. The use of the word *walker* for *fuller* has now become obsolete in England, but a certain unctuous variety of fullers' earth found in the Lower Ludlow beds, in Wales, appears to be sometimes provincially designated both as *walkers' earth* and as *dye-earth*.

Walker cell. See *cell*, 8.

Walker tariff. See *tariff*.

walking (wâ'king), *n.* [< ME. *walkynge*; verbal n. of *walk*, *v.*] 1†. The act or process of fulling cloth.—2†. A mode or manner of behaving or living.

He confessed his faulte, and promised better *walking*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 292.

3. The act of one who or that which walks.

I will find a remedy for this *walking* [*i. e.*, in sleep], if all the docters in town can sell it.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

walking (wâ'king), *p. a.* Proceeding at a walk; proceeding on foot; not standing still.

Alas, I am nothing but a multitude
Of *walking* griefs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

Walking crane. See *crane*², 1.—**Walking delegate**, a member of a trade-union or body of organized laborers who visits other organizations and employers in the interests of his order, voices demands of organized laborers in strikes, etc.—**Walking funeral**, a funeral procession in which the corpse is carried by men on foot and the mourners follow also on foot. [Colloq.]—**Walking gentleman**, an actor who plays youthful well-dressed parts of small importance.

The *walking gentleman*, who wears a blue surtout, clean collar, and white trousers for half an hour, and then shrinks into his worn-out scanty clothes.
Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, xi.

Walking lady, an actress who fills parts analogous to those taken by the walking gentleman.—**Walking stationer.** See *stationer*.—**Walking toad.** Same as *natterjack*.

walking-beam (wâ'king-bēm), *n.* In *mach.* See *beam*, 2 (*i*).

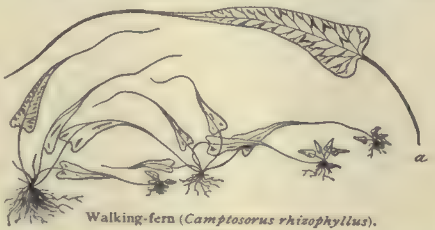
walking-cane (wâ'king-kān), *n.* Originally, a walking-stick made of some variety of cane; hence, in common use, a walking-stick of any sort. See *cane*¹.

walking-dress (wâ'king-dres), *n.* A dress for the street; especially, at the present time, such a dress for women, as distinguished from a dinner-dress, an evening-dress, etc.

walking-fan (wâ'king-fan), *n.* A fan of great size, with a handle about 18 inches long, carried out of doors to screen the face from the rays of the sun. Compare the quotation.

Nurse. My fan, Peter.
Mercutio. Good Peter, to hide her face; for her fan 's the fairer face—
Nurse. Peter, take my *fan*, and go before, and apace.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 112, 232.

walking-fern (wâ'king-fėrn), *n.* A small tufted evergreen fern, *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, native of eastern North America, having the fronds heart-shaped or hastate at the base, and tapering above into a slender prolongation, which frequently takes root at the apex (whence the name). Also *walking-leaf*.



Walking-fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*).
a, frond.

walking-fish (wâ'king-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*.—2. A fish of the genus *Antennarius*.—3. Same as *silverfish*, 6.

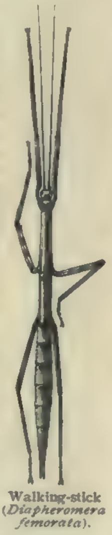
walking-foot (wâ'king-fůt), *n.* A foot or leg fitted for walking; an ambulatory leg: in *Crustacea*, correlated with *jaw-foot* and *swimming-foot*. See cuts under *Astacus* and *endopodite*.

walking-leaf (wâ'king-lēf), *n.* 1. Same as *walking-fern*.—2. An orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmidæ*, belonging to *Phyllium* or some closely allied genus. The body is flat, the antennæ are short, the legs have broad leaf-like expansions; the female wing-covers are large, and veined like leaves, which they closely resemble. The females are usually wingless, while the males generally possess large wings, but lack wing-covers or tegmina. Also called *leaf-insect*. See cut under *Phyllium*, and compare *walking-stick*, 2.

walking-papers (wâ'king-pā″pėrz), *n. pl.* A dismissal. [Colloq.]

walking-staff (wâ'king-ståf), *n.* A staff used for assistance in walking, especially such a staff longer than the ordinary walking-stick or -cane.

walking-stick (wâ'king-stik), *n.* 1. A stick prepared for use as an assistance in walking, differing from the staff (compare *pilgrim's staff*, under *pilgrim*, and *bourdon*¹) in being generally shorter and lighter. Walking-sticks were especially in fashion as part of the costume of a man of elegance toward the close of the seventeenth and in the eighteenth century. The length of 3 feet or somewhat less has generally been maintained, but temporary fashion has favored much longer ones, and at times has required them to be carried by women. They are sometimes carried so light and limber as to be rather for amusement and occupation of the hands than for support. Compare *cane*¹, 4.
2. Any one of the slender-bodied species of the gressorial orthopterous family *Phasmidæ*; a stick-bug; a specter. The common walking-stick of the eastern United States is *Diapheromera femorata*. See also cut under *Phasma*, and compare *walking-leaf*, 2.—**Walking-stick palm.** See *palm*².



Walking-stick (*Diapheromera femorata*).

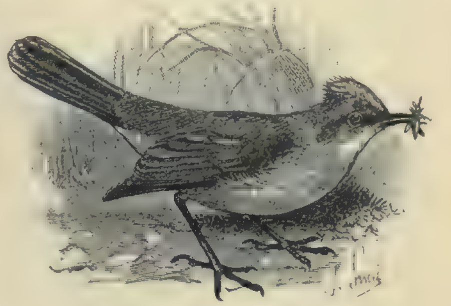
walking-straw (wâ'king-strâ), *n.* A kind of walking-stick, the large *Diura* or *Cyphocrana titan*, 6 or 8 inches long, a native of New South Wales.

walking-sword (wâ'king-sōrd), *n.* Same as *city sword* (which see, under *city*).

walking-ticket (wâ'king-tik″et), *n.* An order to leave; dismissal. [Colloq.]

walking-twig (wâ'king-twig), *n.* Same as *walking-stick*, 2. See *stick-bug*, 1, and *walking-straw*.

walking-tyrant (wâ'king-tī″rant), *n.* A South American tyrant-flycatcher, *Machetornis rixosa* (formerly *Chrysolophus ambulans*, whence the book-name). It is a strong form, with long bill and stout legs, apparently belonging to the tæniopterine section of the family. It is of a brownish-olive color, beneath bright-yellow, the wings and tail brown, the latter with yellowish tip, and a crown with a median scarlet crest. It is 7½ inches long, and inhabits the plains of Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Venezuela.



Walking-tyrant (*Machetornis rixosa*).

walking-wheel (wâ'king-hwēl), *n.* 1. A cylinder which is made to revolve about an axle by the weight of men or animals climbing by steps either its external or its internal periphery, being employed for the purpose of raising water, grinding corn, and various other operations for which a moving power is required. See *treadwheel*.—2. A pedometer. *E. H. Knight.*

walk-mill† (wâk'mil), *n.* [< ME. *walk-mylne*; < *walk* + *mill*¹.] A fulling-mill.

Hys luddokkys [loins] thay lowke like *walk-mylne* clogges. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 313.

The Clothiers in Flanders, by the flatnesse of their riuers, cannot make *Walkmilles* for their clothes [cloths].
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 163.

walk-out (wâk'out), *n.* A laborer's strike. [Colloq., U. S.]

walk-over (wâk'ō″vėr), *n.* In *sporting*, a race in which but one contestant appears, who, being obliged to go over the course, may walk instead of running; also, the winning of such a race; hence, figuratively, an easy victory; success gained without serious opposition. [Colloq.]

"That 's the bay stallion there," said one man to me, as he pointed to a racer, "and he 's never been beaten. It 's his *walk-over*." *The Century*, XXXVIII. 403.

walkyr (wol'kir), *n.* Same as *valkyr*.

walkyrian (wol-kir'i-a̤n), *a.* [< *walkyrie* + *-an.*] Same as *valkyrian*.

walkyrie (wol-kir'i), *n.* [ME., < AS. *wælcyrie* = Icel. *valkyrja*: see *valkyr*.] 1. Same as *valkyr*.—2†. A wise woman; a fate-reader.

As the sage sathrapas that sorsory couthe;
Wychez & *walkyries* wonnen to that sale [hall].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1577.

wall¹ (wâl), *n.* [< ME. *wal*, *walle*, < AS. *weal*, *weall*, a rampart of earth, a wall of stone, = OS. *wal* = OFries. *wal* = D. *wal* = MHG. *wal*, G. *wall* = Sw. *vall* = Dan. *vold*, wall, = W. *gwal*, rampart, < L. *vallum*, an earthen wall or rampart set with palisades, a row or line of stakes, a wall, rampart, fortification, < *vallus*, stake, pale, palisade, circumvallation. From the same L. source are ult. E. *vallate*, *vallation*, *circumvallation*, etc. The native AS. word for 'wall' is *wah*: see *waw*². The L. word for a defensive stone wall is *murus*: see *mure*¹.] 1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, serving to inclose a space, form a division, support superincumbent weight, or afford a defense, shelter, or security. Specifically—(*a*) One of the upright inclosing sides of a building or a room.

And the Helynge of here Houses, and the *Wowes* and the Dores ben alle of Wode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 247.

If the *walls* of their [Assyrian palaces'] apartments had not been wainscoted with alabaster slabs, we should never have been able to trace their form with anything like certainty. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 161.

(*b*) A solid and permanent inclosing fence of masonry, as around a field, a garden, a park, or a town.

2. A rampart; a fortified enceinte or barrier: often in the plural. See cuts under *chemin-de-ronde*, *fortification*, and *retaining wall*.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or close the *wall* up with our English dead.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1. 2.

3. Something which resembles or suggests a wall: as, a *wall* of armed men; a *wall* of fire.

> Within this *wall* of flesh
> There is a soul counts thee her creditor.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3. 20.

> Compass'd round by the blind *wall* of night.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. A defense; means of security or protection.

> They were a *wall* unto us both by night and day, all the while we were with them keeping the sheep.
> 1 Sam. xxv. 16.

5. In *mining*, one of the surfaces of rock between which the vein or lode is inclosed; the country, or country rock, adjacent to the vein. See *vein*. If the vein is, as is usually the case, inclined at an angle, the wall which is over the miner's head, or overhangs him, is called the *hanging wall;* that which is under him, the *foot-wall*. In coal-mining the rock adjacent to the bed of coal which is being worked is called the *roof* or the *floor*, according as it is above or beneath, and this is the case whether the strata be horizontal or inclined at an angle. The walls of a vein are called in some parts of England the *cheeks*.

6. In *her.*, a bearing having some resemblance to a wall, usually embattled. It generally covers a large part of the escutcheon, and the line of division between it and the field may be bendwise, or bendwise sinister. It is, therefore, a division of the field by an embattled or crenelle line, the lower part being masoned, and having usually an arched doorway represented in it.

7. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a paries; an extended investing or containing structure or part of the body: as, a cell-*wall;* the *walls* of the chest or abdomen: generally in the plural.—**8.** In corals, the proper outer investment of the visceral chamber, whether of a single corallum or of a single corallite of a compound corallum. Hard structures upon the inside of the wall are the endotheca; upon the outside, the exotheca. The condition of the wall varies greatly: it is pervious, as in the *Perforata*, or impervious, as in the *Aporosa;* smooth, or variously costate, striate, etc.; and it may be indistinguishably united with the cœnenchyme, or replaced more or less completely by the epitheca.

9. Same as *wall-knot*.—**Bridge wall.** Same as *bridge*^{1}, *n.*, 4.—**Counterscarp, dwarf, grout wall.** See the qualifying words.—**Hanging wall,** in *mining*, that wall of the vein or lode which is over the miner's head while he is working, the vein being supposed to have a decided underlay. The opposite wall is the *foot-wall*. If the vein is perfectly vertical, there is neither hanging wall nor foot-wall, and the two walls are then distinguished by reference to the points of the compass. Also called *hanging side*.—**Head wall.** See *head*.—**Hollow wall,** a double wall with a vacant space between the two faces.—**Mask-wall.** See *mask*^{3}.—**Median, partition, perpend wall.** See the qualifying words.—**Plinth of a wall.** See *plinth*.—**Retaining wall.** See *retaining*.—**Straight ends and walls.** See *straight*^{1}.—**The wall,** the right or privilege of passing next the wall when encountering another person or persons in the street: a right valued in old-fashioned streets with narrow sidewalks or no footpath, as giving a safer or more cleanly passage: used also in the phrase to *give* or *take the wall*.

> *Spa.* Signor Cavalero Danglatero, I must haue *the wall*.
> *Eng.* I doe protest, hadst thou not enforst it, I had not regarded it; but since you will needs haue *the wall*, Ile take the pains to thrust you into the kennel.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not me, i.

To drive to the wall. See *drive*.—**To go to the wall,** to be pushed to one side; succumb to rivals or to the pressure of circumstances.—**To hang by the wall,** to hang up neglected; hence, to remain unused.

> All the enrolled penalties
> Which have, like unscour'd armour, *hung by the wall*.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 171.

To push or **thrust to the wall,** to force to give place; crush by superior power.

> Women, being the weaker vessels, are ever *thrust to the wall*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 20.

To take the wall of. See *the wall* (above) and *take*.—**Trapezoidal wall,** a retaining wall, upright where it comes against the bank, but with a sloping face.—**Vitrified wall.** See *vitrified*.—**Wall-barley.** Same as *squirreltail*.—**Wall-teeth.** Same as *molar teeth* (which see, under *tooth*). (See also *party-wall, training-wall.*)

wall^{1} (wâl), *v. t.* [< ME. *walle, wallen*, wall, surround with walls.] **1.** To inclose with a wall or as with a wall; furnish with walls: as, to *wall* a city.

> Certes the Kyng of Thebes, Amphioun,
> That with his syngyng *walled* that citee.
> *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 13.

> This flesh which *walls* about our life.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 167.

2. To defend by walls; fortify.

> The terror of his name that *walls* us in
> From danger. *Denham.*

3. To obstruct or hinder as by a wall.

> On either hand thee there are squadrons pitch'd,
> To *wall* thee from the liberty of flight.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 24.

4. To fill up with a wall.

> The ascent [to the mosque of Sultan Hassan] was by several steps, which are broken down, and the door *wall'd* up.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 31.

5. In *Eng. university slang*, same as *gate*.

> To gate or *wall* a refractory student.
> *Macmillan's Mag.*, II. 222.

To wall a rope, to make a wall-knot on the end of a rope.

wall^{2} (wâl), *v. i.* [< ME. *wallen*, < AS. *weallan* (pret. *weól*, pp. *weallen*), boil, well, = OS. *wallan* = OFries. *walla* = D. *wallen* = OHG. *wallan* = MHG. G. *wallen* = Icel. *vella* (pret. *val*) = Goth. **wallan* (not recorded), boil, well. Hence ult. *well*^{1} (a secondary form of *wall*^{2}), *wall*^{1}, *n.*, *well*^{1}, *n.*, *wallop*^{1}, etc.] **1.** To boil. *Ray.*—**2.** To well, as water; spring. *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), i. 365.

wall^{2} (wâl), *n.* [< ME. *walle*, < AS. **weall* (= OFries. *walla*), a well, < *weallan*, boil, well: see *wall*^{2}, *v.*, and cf. *well*^{1}, *n.*] A spring of water. [Prov. Eng.]

> Amyd the toure a *walle* dede sprynge,
> That never is drye but ernynge.
> *Religious Poems*, XV. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

wall^{3}† (wâl), *n.* [Also *waule;* also erroneously *whall, whal, whale, whaul* (chiefly in comp.); < Icel. *vagl* = Sw. *vagel*, a wall in the eye, a sty on the eye; prob. a particular use of Icel. *vagl*, a beam, = Sw. *vagel* = Norw. *vagl*, a roost, perch. Hence, in comp., *walleye*.] A disease of the eyes: same as *walleye*.

> Oeil de chevre, a *whall*, or ouer-white eye; an eye full of white spots, or whose apple seems diuided by a streake of white.
> *Cotgrave*, 1611.

walla, wallah (wol'ạ̈), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A doer; a worker; a dealer; an agent; a keeper; a master; an owner; hence, an inhabitant; a man; a fellow: as, a punka-*walla;* a Hooghly *walla*. It is sometimes applied to things.

> An inferior type of vessel, both as regards coal-stowage, speed, endurance, and seaworthiness, has been built. These "canal *wallahs*," as they are sometimes called, are quite unfitted for the voyage round the Cape, and, should the [Suez] canal be blocked by war or accident, they would be practically useless in carrying on our Eastern trade.
> *Science*, XII. 157.

Chicken-walla. See *chicken*^{2}.—**Competition walla,** a member of the civil service who has received his appointment under the competitive system introduced in 1856, as opposed to one appointed under the older system of influence and interest; a colloquial and hybrid term.

wallaba (wol'ạ-bạ̈), *n.* [Guiana name (?).] See *Eperua*.

wallaby (wol'ạ-bi), *n.* [Also *wallabee, whallabee;* from an Australian name.] A general native name of the smaller kangaroos of Australia, especially those of the genera *Halmaturus* and *Petrogale;* a rock-kangaroo.

> "What does your lordship suppose a *wallaby* to be?" "Why, a half-caste, of course." "A *wallaby*, my lord, is a dwarf kangaroo."
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 3.

On the wallaby, on the wallaby track, out of work; in search of a job: the wallaby being proverbially shy and elusive. [Slang, Australia.]—**Wallaby acacia** or **wattle,** an Australian shrub, *Acacia rigens*, having in place of leaves linear phyllodia 2 or 3 inches long.—**Wallaby-bush,** an Australian evergreen shrub, *Beyeria viscosa*, of the *Euphorbiaceæ;* also, other species of the genus.—**Wallaby-grass,** *Danthonia penicillata* of Australia.

Wallace's line. See *line*^{2}.

Wallach, Wallack (wol'ạk), *n.* [< G. *Wallach*, from a Slav. term represented by Pol. *Wloch*, an Italian, *Woloch*, a Wallach, Serv. *Vlah*, a Wallach, = Bohem. *Vlach*, an Italian, = OBulg. *Vlahŭ*, a Wallach, also a shepherd; ult. < OHG. *walh* (= AS. *wealh*), a foreigner, a Teut. term applied on one side to the Slavic neighbors of the Germans, and on the other to the Celtic neighbors of the Saxons: see further under *Welsh*.] **1.** A member of a race in southeastern Europe: see *Rumanian*.—**2.** The language of the Wallachs; Rumanian.

Also *Walach*.

Wallachian (wo-lā'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Wallachia* (< *Wallach*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Wallachia, formerly one of the Danubian principalities, and now a part of the kingdom of Rumania; of or pertaining to the Wallachs.—**Wallachian rye.** See *rye*^{1}, 1.—**Wallachian sheep,** a variety of the domestic sheep, *Ovis aries*, having monstrously long twisted horns, found in parts of western Asia and eastern and southern Europe, whence also called *Cretan sheep*.

II. *n.* Same as *Wallach*. Also called *Romanese*.

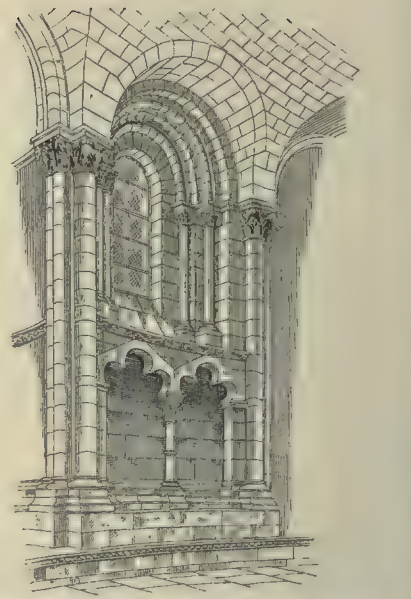
Also *Walachian, Vlach*.

Wallack, *n.* See *Wallach*.

wall-arcade (wâl'är-kād″), *n.* An arcade used as an ornamental dressing to a wall. See cut in next column.

wallaroo (wol-ạ-rö'), *n.* [Australian.] A native name of some of the great kangaroos, as *Macropus robustus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

wall-bearing (wâl'bãr″ing), *n.* In *mach.*, a bearing which receives a shaft as it enters or passes through a wall. It has a casing of cast-iron built into the wall to protect the bearing and support the masonry above it, while the bottom forms a bedplate for the plumber-block. Also called *wall-box*. *E. H. Knight.*



Wall-arcade, end of the 12th century, St. Julien de Brioude, Department of Haute-Loire (Auvergne), France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

wall-bird (wâl'bėrd), *n.* The beam-bird, or spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*. Also *wall-plat*. [Local, British.]

wall-box (wâl'boks), *n.* **1.** Same as *wall-bearing*.—**2.** A box set into a wall for the reception of letters for the post. *Encyc. Dict.*

wall-clamp (wâl'klamp), *n.* A brace or tie to hold together two walls, or the two parts of a double wall. *E. H. Knight.*

wall-clock (wâl'klok), *n.* A clock made to be hung upon the wall.

wall-crane (wâl'krān), *n.* A crane fixed upon a wall or column so as to command a sweep over a given area, the nearer points being reached by an overhead traveler: used in foundries, forges, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

wall-creeper (wâl'krē″pėr), *n.* Any bird of the family *Certhiidæ* and subfamily *Tichodrominæ*, of which there are several species. The best-known is *Tichodroma muraria* of Europe, also called *spider-catcher*. See cut under *Tichodroma*.

wall-cress (wâl'kres), *n.* A plant of the genus *Arabis*, particularly those outside of the section *Turritis*, the tower-mustard; rock-cress. A white-flowered species, *A. albida*, a dwarf hardy plant, has been much cultivated; also the allied *A. alpina*, and with little merit *A. procurrens*. *A. blepharophylla* of California is desirable for its rose-purple flowers. The species when ornamental are suited to rock-work, but many are of a weedy character.

wall-desk (wâl'desk), *n.* A form of folding desk attached to a wall at a convenient height above the floor.

wall-drill (wâl'dril), *n.* See *drill*^{1}.

walled^{1} (wâld), *p. a.* [< ME. *walled;* < *wall*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Provided with a wall or walls; inclosed or fortified with a wall; fortified.

> We are bigger in batell, haue a burghe stronge,
> Wele *wallit* for the werre, watris aboute.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2121.

> The approach to Traü is a speaking commentary on the state of things in days when no one but the lord of a private fortress could be safe anywhere within a *walled* town.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 177.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Accompanied by the appearance of stone masonry. Thus, a *pale walled* is flanked on each side with the representation of quoins, as if at the corner of a building. The blazon should state how many of these quoins there are on each side. (*b*) Covered with lines representing or indicating stone masonry: noting the field or an ordinary.—**Walled plain.** Same as *ring-plain*.

walled^{2} (wâld), *a.* [< *wall*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a defect in color or form: said of the eye. [Colloq. or provincial.]

> A man with a red goatee, . . . rather undersized, and with one eye a little *walled*.
> *E. Eggleston*, The Century, XXXV. 845.

wall-engine (wâl'en″jin), *n.* An engine fastened to a wall. It is generally a vertical engine, and is used for driving shafting or furnishing a supply of feed-water to a boiler. *E. H. Knight.*

waller^{1} (wâ'lėr), *n.* [< late ME. *wallare;* < *wall*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who builds walls.

waller^{2} (wâ'lėr), *n.* [< *wall*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who boils salt, takes it out of the leads, etc.

Wallerian (wo-lē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Waller* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or associated with A. Waller (died 1865), an English physiologist.—**Wallerian degeneration.** See *degeneration.*—**Wallerian law,** a law in regard to degeneration in nerves, whereby the degeneration follows the course of the impulses in the affected fibers toward either the center or the periphery.—**Wallerian method,** the method of identifying nerve-fibers by their degeneration at one point following section at another.

wallet (wol′et), *n.* [< ME. *walet, walette,* possibly a transposition or corruption of *watel,* a bag: see *wattle.* For a similar transposition, cf. *neeld* for *needle.*] 1. A long bag with a slit in the middle, and space for the contents at the two ends: a form familiar in silk knitted purses, and revived for larger bags for women's use.

> His *walet* lay biforn him on his lappe.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 686.

> A *Wallet*, . . . G. Bisác, i. bis saccus, a double sacke or bagge. *Minsheu*, 1617.

> As an instance of another form of the *wallet*—and that a very old one—may I mention the little triangular piece of stuff, something like a bag, that is suspended from behind the left shoulder of a junior barrister's gown as now worn? . . . about eight or nine inches in length, and divided by a slit at the bottom into two compartments, one of which is open and the other enclosed and capable of holding small articles. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 78.

2†. Anything protuberant and swagging. Compare *wattle.*

> Who would believe that there were mountaineers
> Dew-lapp'd like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em
> *Wallets* of flesh? *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 46.

3. A flat bag of leather, with a flap, or a hinged opening with a clasp, at the top: used for tools, etc., or in a small size for carrying coin on the person.

> The *wallet*, or tool-bag, is generally supplied with the machine [bicycle or tricycle].
> *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 432.

4. A pocketbook, especially a large one for containing papers, bank-notes laid flat and not folded, and the like.—5. A small kit carried by anglers. A wallet generally includes thread and needles, awl, waxed ends, shoemakers' wax, a few hobnails, coarse and fine twine, a pair of small pliers, a file, a spring-balance to weigh fish, court-plaster, shellac varnish, prepared glue, boiled linseed-oil, etc.

6. In *her.*, a bearing representing a scrip. See *scrip*^{1}.—**Wallet open,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a scrip with the mouth open, usually having a sort of flap or cover turned back.

walleteer† (wol-e-tēr′), *n.* [< *wallet* + *-eer.*] One who bears a wallet; hence, a traveler on foot; a pilgrim. *Tollet.* (*Jodrell.*)

walletful (wol′et-ful), *n.* As much as a wallet contains; a purseful.

> Wedden hure for hure welthe and wisshen on the morwe
> That hus wyf were wex, other a *watel-ful* of nobles.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 269.

walleye (wâl′ī), *n.* [Early mod. E. *waule eye;* a back-formation from *wall-eyed.*] 1. An eye in a condition in which it presents little or no color, the iris being light-colored or white, or opacity of the cornea being present; also, this condition itself.

> *Glauciolus*, An horse with a *waule eye.*
> *Cooper's Thesaurus.*

2. Divergent strabismus, in which the white of the eye is conspicuous.—3. A large staring eye, as of some fishes.—4. A wall-eyed fish. Especially—(*a*) A pike-perch (which see). (*b*) The alewife, or wall-eyed herring. (*c*) A surf-fish, *Holconotus argenteus.* [California.]

wall-eyed (wâl′īd), *a.* [Formerly *waule-eyed, whalle-, whaule-, whall-eyed* (also *whall,* etc., separately), prob. < Icel. *vald-eygthr,* a corruption of *vagl-eygr,* wall-eyed, said of a horse, < *vagl,* a disease of the eye, + *eygthr,* eyed, < *auga,* eye: see *wall*^{3} and *eye*^{1}.] 1. Having a walleye or walleyes, as a horse.

> Walking would be twenty times more genteel than such a paltry conveyance, as Blackberry was *wall-eyed*, and the colt wanted a tail. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

2. Showing much of the white of the eye; having a large staring or glaring eye: as, the *wall-eyed* pike. See *pike*^{2}, and cut under *pike-perch.*—3. See the quotation. [Provincial.]

> Any work irregularly or ill done is called a *wall-eyed* job. It is applied also to any very irregular action.
> *Halliwell.*

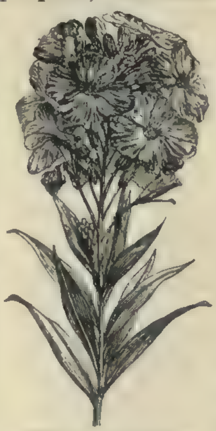
4. Glaring; fierce; threatening.

> This is . . . the vilest stroke
> That ever *wall-eyed* wrath or staring rage
> Presented to the tears of soft remorse.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 49.

Wall-eyed herring, the alewife or walleye.

wall-fern (wâl′fėrn), *n.* A small evergreen fern, *Polypodium vulgare,* which grows on cliffs or walls. See *polypody.*

wallflower (wâl′flou″ėr), *n.* 1. An old favorite garden flower and pot-plant, *Cheiranthus Cheiri,* native in southern Europe, where it grows on old walls, cliffs, and the sides of quarries. The flowers have four petals, with a spreading limb on long claws, colored a deep-orange, or in cultivation varying from pale-yellow to deep-red, are clustered in short racemes, and are sweet-scented. It is grown in many varieties, classed as single and double biennials and double perennials. It grows by preference upon walls, forming there an enduring bush, but may be planted on rocky banks, and is also one of the finest of border-plants. It formerly shared the name of *heart's-ease;* and in western England a dark-red variety is called *bleeding-heart.* A common name also is *gilly-flower,* or, for distinction, *wall-gillyflower.* The name is extended to other species of the genus and to some species of *Erysimum.*



Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*).

2. A man or woman who, at a ball or party, sits by the wall, or looks on without dancing, either from choice or from being unable to dance or to obtain a partner. [Colloq.]

> I believe there are men who have shown as much self-devotion in carrying a lone *wall-flower* down to the supper-table as ever saint or martyr in the act that has canonized his name. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vi.

Native wallflower of Australia, *Pultenæa daphnoides,* of the *Leguminosæ.*—**Western wallflower** of the United States, *Erysimum asperum,* a plant found in Ohio, and more commonly westward, with orange-yellow flowers of the size of and like those of the wallflower.

wall-fruit (wâl′fröt), *n.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

wall-gecko (wâl′gek″ō), *n.* A gecko, especially *Platydactylus muralis* of southern Europe.

wall-germander (wâl′jėr-man″dėr), *n.* See *Teucrium.*

wall-gillyflower (wâl′jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* See *wallflower.*

wall-grenade (wâl′grẹ-nād″), *n.* A bombshell somewhat larger than the hand-grenade. It was thrown by hand from the rampart of a fortification, or from a small mortar called a *hand-mortar.*

wall-hawkweed (wâl′hâk″wēd), *n.* A European hawkweed, *Hieracium murorum,* often growing on walls. Also *French* or *golden lungwort.*

wallhick (wâl′hik), *n.* The lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor. Montagu.* See *hickwall.* [Local, British.]

walling^1 (wâ′ling), *n.* [< *wall*^{1} + *-ing*^{1}.] 1. Walls collectively; materials for walls.

> The general character of the Roman *walling* is described in Hartshorn's essay "Porchester Castle."
> *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 323.

2. In *mining,* the brick or stone lining of a shaft; steining.—**Dry walling,** walling without the use of mortar or cement.

walling^2 (wâ′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wall*^{2}, *v.*] The act of boiling; a boiling. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

> The *walling* or making of salt, &c.
> *Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire,* XI. 114.

wall-ink (wâl′ingk), *n.* The brook-lime, *Veronica Beccabunga,* a creeping plant of wet places in the northern Old World. [Scotland and Ireland: in the latter sometimes *well-ink.*]

Wallis's theorem. See *theorem.*

wall-knot (wâl′not), *n.* [Formerly also *wale-knot.*] *Naut.,* a large knot made on the end of a rope by interweaving the strands in a particular manner.

wall-less (wâl′les), *a.* [< *wall*^{1} + *-less.*] Having no wall.

> The blood was poured into *wall-less* lacunæ.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 283.

wall-lettuce (wâl′let″is), *n.* A European lettuce, *Lactuca* (*Prenanthes*) *muralis.*

wall-light (wâl′līt), *n.* A bracket or girandole for candles or lamps.

wall-lizard (wâl′liz″ärd), *n.* 1. A gecko; any lizard of the family *Gecconidæ.* See *Gecconidæ,* and cuts under *gecko* and *Platydactylus.*—2. A common European lizard, *Lacerta muralis.*

wall-louse (wâl′lous), *n.* The bedbug, *Cimex lectularius* (*Acantha lectularia*). See cut under *bug.*

wall-moss (wâl′mâs), *n.* 1. The yellow wall-lichen, *Parmelia parietaria.*—2. The stonecrop or wall-pepper, *Sedum acre. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

wall-net (wâl′net), *n.* A vertical net forming the wall of an inclosed space, as of a pound-net. See cut under *pound-net.*

wall-newt (wâl′nūt), *n.* Same as *wall-lizard.*

> The toad, the tadpole, the *wall-newt.*
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 135.

Walloon (wo-lön′), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Wallon,* < OF. *Wallon, Walon, Gualon* (also *Wallin*), < ML. *Wallus,* L. *Gallus,* a Gaul, Celt; cf. *Gaul*^{1}, *Welsh.*] I. *n.* 1. A member of a people found chiefly in southern and southeastern Belgium, also in the neighboring parts of France, and in a few places in Rhenish Prussia near Malmedy. They are descended from the ancient Belgæ, mixed with Germanic and Roman elements.—2. In America, especially colonial New York, one of the Huguenot settlers from Artois, in northern France, etc.—3. A French dialect, spoken by the Walloons of Belgium, France, etc.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Walloons: as, the *Walloon* language.

wallop^1 (wol′ọp), *v. i.* [< ME. *walopen,* < OF. **waloper, galoper,* boil, gallop, < OFlem. *walop,* a gallop; with an element *-op,* perhaps orig. OFlem. *op,* E. *up* (cf. the E. dial. var. *wall-up*), < OFlem. *wallen* = OS. *wallan* = AS. *weallan,* boil, spring forth as water does: see *wall*^{2}, *well*^{1}. Cf. *gallop.*] 1. To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, accompanied with noise. [Prov. Eng.]

> The yellow flour, bestrew'd and stir'd with haste,
> Swells in the flood and thickens to a paste,
> Then puffs and *wallops*, rises to the brim,
> Drinks the dry knobs that on the surface swim.
> *Joel Barlow*, Hasty Pudding, i.

2. To move quickly with great but somewhat clumsy effort; gallop. See *gallop.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> And he anon to hym com *waloping.*
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3325.

> Swerdez swangene in two, sweltand knyghtez
> Lyes wyde opyne welterande one *walopande* stedez.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2147.

> She [a seal] *wallopped* away with all the grace of triumph. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxx.

wallop^1 (wol′ọp), *n.* [< ME. *wallop, walop:* see the verb.] A quick motion with much agitation or effort; a gallop. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Or he wiste, he was war of the white beres,
> Thei went a-wai a *wallop* as thei wod [mad] semed.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1770.

> Than the kynge rode formest hym-self a grete *walop*, for sore hym longed to wite how the kynge Tradilyuaunt hym contened. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 233.

wallop^2 (wol′ọp), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular use of *wallop*^{1}. It is appar. confused with *wale*^{1}, *whale*^{2}. There is an absurd notion that the verb is derived from the name of Sir John *Wallop,* an ancestor of the Earl of Portsmouth, Knight of the Garter, who in Henry VIII.'s time distinguished himself by *walloping* the French.] 1. To castigate; beat soundly; drub; thrash. [Slang.]

> My father is an engineer's labourer, and the first cause of my thieving was that he kept me without grub, and *walloped* me.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 468.

2. To tumble over; dash down. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

wallop^2 (wol′ọp), *n.* [< *wallop*^{2}, *v.*] A severe blow. [Slang.]

walloper^1 (wol′ọp-ėr), *n.* [< *wallop*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] A pot-walloper.

walloper^2 (wol′ọp-ėr), *n.* [Also *wolloper;* < *wallop*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which wallops. [Slang.]—**Cod-walloper,** a cod-fishing vessel. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

walloping (wol′ọp-ing), *a.* Great; bouncing. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

wallow^1 (wol′ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *walow;* < ME. *walowen, walewen, walwen, welwen,* wallow, < AS. *wealwian,* roll round, = Goth. *walwjan,* wallow, roll, = L. *volvere,* roll (whence ult. E. *volute, volve, devolve,* etc.).] I. *intrans.* 1. To roll; tumble about. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Mi witte is waste nowe in wede,
> I *walowe*, I walke, nowe woo is me.
> *York Plays*, p. 421.

> He *walweth* and he turneth to and fro.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 229.

> There saw I our great galliasses tost
> Upon the *wallowing* waves.
> *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

> Through the deep gulf of the chimney wide
> *Wallows* the Yule-log's roaring tide.
> *Lowell*, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii., Prol.

2. To roll the body in sand, mire, water, or other yielding substance.

The fysshe . . . foloweth them with equal pase although they make neuer such haste wyth full wynd and sailes, and *waloweth* on euery syde and about the shyppe.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 231).

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 411.

The name of the slough was Despond. Here, therefore, they *wallowed* for a time, being grievously bedaubed with the dirt. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

3. To plunge into some course or condition; dwell with satisfaction in, addict one's self to, or remain in some way of life or habit, especially a sensual or vicious one.

Pale death oft spares the wretched wight:
And woundeth you, who *wallow* in delight.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne.

II.† *trans.* To roll.

He *walewide* a greet stoon to the dore of the biriel, and wente awei. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvii. 60.

These swine, that will not leave *wallowing* themselves in every mire and puddle.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 276.

wallow^{1} (wol'ō), *n.* [< *wallow*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of rolling or tumbling, as in sand or mire.

Wrothely thei wrythyne and wrystille to-gederz
With welters and *walowes* over with-in thase buskez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1142.

2†. A rolling gait.

One taught the toss, and one the new French *wallow;*
His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed.
Dryden, Epil. to Etherege's Man of Mode.

3. A place to which an animal, as a buffalo, resorts to wallow; also, the traces of its wallowing left in the mire. Some localities called by this name (notably the "hog-wallows" of the San Joaquin Valley, in California) are on too large a scale to have been formed in this way. Their origin has not been satisfactorily explained.

They had come to an alkali mud-hole, an old buffalo-*wallow*, which had filled up and was covered with a sun-baked crust, that let them through as if they had stepped on a trap-door. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 658.

4. The alder-tree. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wallow^{2} (wol'ō), *v. i.* [< ME. *wallowen*, *welewen*, *welhen*, *weolewen*, < AS. *wealwian*, *wealowian*, *wealuwian*, fade, wither; perhaps ult. connected with *welken*, wither: see *welk*.] To fade away; wither; droop. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The grond stud barrant, widderit dosk or gray,
Herbis, flowris, and gersis *wallowyt* away.
Gavin Douglas.

She had na read a word but twa,
Till she *wallow't* like a lily.
Geordie (Child's Ballads, VIII. 93).

wallow^{3} (wol'ō), *a.* [Also Sc. *wauch*, *waugh;* < ME. *walow*, *walwhe*, *walh*, < Icel. *välgr*, lukewarm, insipid. Cf. D. *walg*, disgust, aversion (> *walgen*, loathe, turn the stomach).] Insipid; tasteless. [Prov. Eng.]

wallower (wol'ọ-ėr), *n.* [< *wallow*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which wallows.

Lo, huge heaps of gold,
And to and fro amidst them a mighty Serpent rolled:
. . . I knew that the Worm was Fafnir, the *Wallower* on the Gold. *William Morris*, Sigurd, ii.

2. In *mech.*, same as *lantern-wheel.*

wallowing (wol'ọ-ing), *n.* [< ME. *welwynge*, *welowynge;* verbal n. of *wallow*^{1}, *v.*] The act of rolling, as in mire.

wallowish (wol'ọ-ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *walowish*, also contr. *walsh;* < *wallow*^{3} + *-ish*^{1}.] Insipid; flat; nauseous. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

In Persia are kine; . . . their milke is *walowish* sweet.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 400.

Poncille [F.], the Assyrian citron, a fruit as big as two leymons, and of a verie good smell, but of a faint-sweet or *wallowish* taste. *Cotgrave.*

As unwelcome to any true conceit as sluttish morsels or *wallowish* potions to a nice stomack.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Dunce.

wall-painting (wâl'pān"ting), *n.* 1. The painting of the surface of a wall, or of kindred surfaces, with ornamental designs or figure-subjects, as a decoration. Such painting is usually classified as *encaustic* or as *fresco* or *tempera* painting.—2. An example or work of painting of this kind.

wall-paper (wâl'pā"pėr), *n.* Paper, usually decorated in color, used for pasting on walls or ceilings of rooms; paper-hangings. Modern wall-papers are printed from blocks by hand or in color-printing machines. A great variety of styles are now used, including plain papers in single colors, striped patterns, geometrical patterns, and arabesque, flower, pictorial and conventional, and even comic designs. Large pictorial papers, with life-sized figures, were popular fifty years ago, and are still made in limited quantities. The styles also include a variety of surface-effects, as satin-finish, flock-papers, and watered, embossed, and stamped patterns. Gilding and bronzing are also largely used. Cartridge-papers are thick, heavy papers in single colors. Japanese papers include imitations of crape and leather, either plain, gilded, or in patterns. Veneers of wood pasted on paper also are used.

wall-pellitory (wâl'pel"i-tọ-ri), *n.* A plant, *Parietaria officinalis*, with a diuretic and refrigerant property, considerably used in continental Europe, especially in domestic practice. See *pellitory.*

wall-pennywort (wâl'pen"i-wėrt), *n.* See *pennywort* (*a*).

wall-pepper (wâl'pep"ėr), *n.* The stonecrop, *Sedum acre*, an intensely acrid plant formerly used as a remedy in scorbutic diseases. See *stonecrop.*

wall-pie (wâl'pī), *n.* Same as *wall-rue.*

wall-piece (wâl'pēs), *n.* A piece of artillery prepared for mounting on the wall of a fortress, as distinguished from one intended for transportation from place to place; especially, of ancient firearms, a light gun, a long musket, or the like, mounted on a swivel.

As muzzle-loaders, *wall-pieces*, on account of the length of their barrels, were most difficult to load, so that we find more breech-loading wall-pieces than early breech-loading small-arms. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 91.

wall-plat (wâl'plat), *n.* 1. Same as *wall-bird.* —2. Same as *wall-plate*, 1. *Halliwell.*

wall-plate (wâl'plāt), *n.* 1. In *building*, a timber placed horizontally in or on a wall, under the ends of girders, joists, and other timbers. Its function is to insure even distribution of pressures, and to bind the wall together. The wall-plate of a roof of circular or elliptical plan is called a *curb-plate.* See cuts under *plate*, 7, and *roof.*

2. In *mining*, one of the two long pieces of timber which with two short ones (end pieces) make up a set in the timbering of a shaft. The sets are usually from 5 to 6 feet apart, and are themselves supported by the studdles in the corners of the shaft.

3. In *mach.*, a vertical plate at the back of a plumber-block bracket, for attaching it to a wall or post. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A plaque, like that of a sconce; especially, a mirror from the face of which projects the bracket or arm supporting a candle.

wall-pocket (wâl'pok"et), *n.* A flat pouch or receptacle for newspapers or other articles, designed to be hung upon the wall of a room.

wall-rib (wâl'rib), *n.* In *medieval vaulting*, a common English name for the longitudinal rib at one end of a vaulting-compartment; an arc formeret. In the fully developed style there is no wall at the ends of the compartments, but a window filling the whole space; one of the other names is therefore to be preferred to that of *wall-rib.*

wall-rock (wâl'rok), *n.* In *mining*, the rock forming the walls of a vein; the country-rock.

wall-rocket (wâl'rok"et), *n.* See *rocket*^{2}.

wall-rue (wâl'rö), *n.* A small delicate fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, growing on walls and cliffs. Also called *rue-fern*, *wall-pie*, *tentwort*, and *wall-rue spleenwort.*

wall-saltpeter (wâl'sâlt-pē"tėr), *n.* Nitrocalcite.

wall-scraper (wâl'skrā"pėr), *n.* A chisel-edged tool for scraping down walls preparatory to papering.

Wallsend (wâlz'end), *n.* A variety of English coal extensively used in London: so called because originally dug at Wallsend on the Tyne, close to the spot where the Roman Wall ended.

It is of very superior quality for household use, and is mined in the district extending from the Tyne to the Wear, and from the Wear to Castle Eden, and in another area about Bishop Auckland. The most important coal in the Newcastle district is the "High main" or "*Wallsend*" Seam. It is the highest workable coal, and varies from 5 to 6 feet in thickness.
Hull, Coal-Fields of Gt. Brit., 4th ed., p. 274.

wall-sided (wâl'sī"ded), *a.* Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship: opposed to *tumble-home.*

wall-space (wâl'spās), *n.* In *arch.*, an expanse of wall unbroken by architectural features or ornaments; especially, such an expanse considered as a feature of design, or as a field for decoration in painting, or of any other nature.

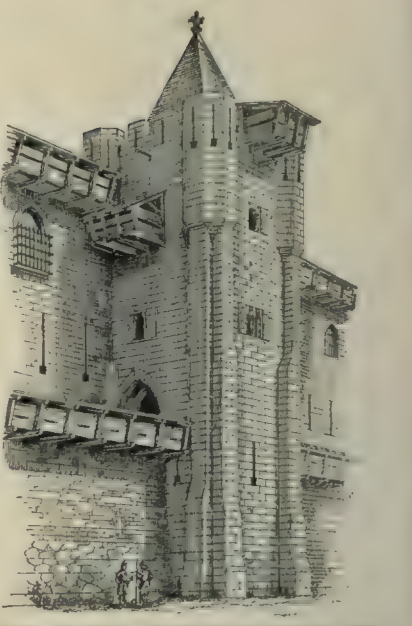
wall-spleenwort (wâl'splēn'wėrt), *n.* Same as *wall-rue.*

wall-spring (wâl'spring), *n.* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

wall-tent (wâl'tent), *n.* See *tent*^{1}.

wall-tooth (wâl'töth), *n.* A large double tooth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wall-tower (wâl'tou"ėr), *n.* A tower built in connection with or forming an essential part of a wall; especially one of the series of towers which strengthened the mural fortifications of former times, from remote antiquity until the advance of artillery compelled the modification of military engineering. See also cut under *castle.*



Wall-tower, 13th century.— Fortifications of Carcassonne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

wall-tree (wâl'trē), *n.* In *hort.*, a fruit-tree trained upon a wall for the better exposure of the fruit to the sun, for utilizing the radiation of the heat of the wall, and for protection from high winds.

wall-vase (wâl'vās), *n.* In *Oriental decorative art*, a small vase, having one side flat, and with a hole near the top by which it can be hung upon the wall. In some cases the form is that of half an ordinary vase having a surface of revolution; but sometimes the form is specially fitted to its purpose, irregular, or even fantastic, and may be suggested by a draped figure.

wall-washer (wâl'wosh"ėr), *n.* A plate on the end of a tie-rod or tension-rod, and in contact with the face of the wall strengthened or supported by the rod. These washers are named from their shape: as, bonnet-*washer*, S-*washer*, star-*washer*. *E. H. Knight.*

wall-wasp (wâl'wosp), *n.* A wasp that makes its nest in walls; specifically, *Odynerus murarius.*

wall-wight†, *a.* Same as *wale-wight.*

Turn four-and-twenty *wall-wight* men,
Like storks, in feathers gray.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 176).

wallwort (wâl'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *walworte*, *walwurt*, wallwort, < AS. *wealwyrt*, < *weall*, wall, + *wyrt*, wort.] The dwarf elder, or danewort, *Sambucus Ebulus;* sometimes, also, the wall-pellitory, *Parietaria officinalis;* the stonecrop, *Sedum acre;* and the navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*

wally^{1} (wol'i), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To cocker; indulge. [Prov. Eng.]

wally^{2} (wol'i), *interj.* Same as *waly*^{2}. [Provincial.]—**Wally fa' you!** ill luck befall you!

Wally fa' you, Willie,
That ye could nae prove a man.
Eppie Morrie (Child's Ballads, VI. 262).

wallydraigle, wallydraggle (wol'i-drā-gl, -drag-l), *n.* The youngest of a family; a bird in the nest; hence, any feeble, ill-grown creature. *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

walm†, *n.* [ME. *walm*, < AS. **wealm*, *wælm* (= OHG. *walm*), lit. a boiling up, < *weallan*, boil, gush forth, as water: see *wall*^{2}, *well*^{1}.] A bubble in boiling.

Wyth vij. *walmes* that are so felle,
Hote spryngyng out of helle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

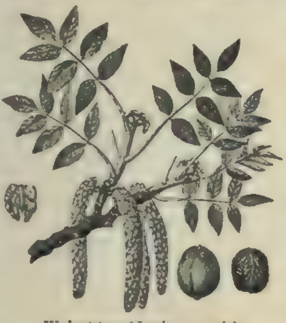
walm†, *v. i.* [< ME. *walmen*, *welmen*, boil; < *walm*, *n.*] To rise; boil up; bubble.

The wikkid werchinge that *walmed* in her daies,
And ȝit woll here-after but wisdome it lette.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 114.

walnote†, *n.* A Middle English form of *walnut.*

walnut (wâl'nut), *n.* [Formerly also *wallnut*, *wallnutte;* < ME. *walnot*, *walnote*, < AS. **wealhhnutu*, *walhhnutu* (= MD. *walnote*, D. *walnoot* = G. *walnuss* = Icel. *valhnot* = Sw. *valnöt* = Dan. *valnöd*), lit. 'foreign nut' (so called with ref. to Italy and France, whence the nut was first brought to the Germans and English), < *wealh*, foreign (see *Welsh*), + *hnutu*, nut. Cf.

welshnut.] 1. The fruit of the nut-bearing tree *Juglans regia;* also, the tree itself, or its wood. The walnut-tree is native from the Caucasus and Armenia to the mountains of northern India, and is extensively cultivated, and in some places naturalized, in temperate Europe. It grows from 40 to 60 or even 100 feet high, with a massive trunk and broad spreading top, and bears pinnate leaves with few smooth leaflets. It produces the well-known sweet-seeded nuts of this name, in America distinguished as *English walnuts.* These are surrounded with a thin, brittle, and easily separated husk. The shell is thin in different degrees, or in the wild state thicker. The kernel yields some 50 per cent. of oil, which is largely expressed in France and other parts of Europe, as also in Asia. That of the first pressing is used for food, like olive-oil, though ranked less highly; that of the second pressing, called *fire-drawn*, the cake having been submitted to boiling water, is more siccative even than linseed-oil, and hence is by some artists the most highly esteemed of all oils; it is a good lamp-oil, and is available for making soft-soap, etc. The whole fruit when quite young makes a good pickle. The shell of a large variety, called *double walnut*, is used in France for making purses, cases for jewelry, etc. The leaves and the hull of the fruit are used in Europe for various medicinal purposes. Walnut-wood is light, tough, and handsome, plain or with a bur; before the introduction of mahogany it was the leading cabinet-wood of Europe, and is still preferred to all other wood for gunstocks.



Walnut-tree (*Juglans regia*).

> As on a *walnot* with-oute is a bitter barke.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 251.

> I observed . . . many goodly rowes of *wall nutte* trees.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 25.

2. In the United States, frequently, same as *black walnut* and *rock-walnut* (the fruit, the tree, or its wood). See below.—3. In parts of New York, New England, and some other localities, same as *hickory-nut* or *hickory.* This is sometimes distinguished as *shagbark* or *shellbark walnut.* **Ash-leafed walnut.** Same as *Caucasian walnut.*—**Belgaum walnut.** Same as *Indian walnut.*—**Black walnut,** a North American tree, *Juglans nigra*, or its timber. The tree ranges, in rich bottom-lands and on hillsides, through a large part of the eastern half of the United States, but is becoming scarce. It grows from 90 to 140 feet high, with a trunk from 6 to 9 feet in diameter. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong, easily worked, and susceptible of a beautiful polish; it is purplish-brown when first cut, but becomes darker with age. It is more generally used for cabinet-making, inside finish, and gunstocks than any other North American tree. (*Sargent.*) The nuts are edible, but not very choice; the shell is hard, the husk thick and difficult to remove. The tree grows rapidly, and is more or less planted on the prairies.

> They have a sort of walnut they call *black walnuts,* which are as big again as any I ever saw in England, but are very rank and oily, having a thick, hard, foul shell, and come not clear of the husk as the walnut in France doth; but the inside of the nut, and leaves, and growing of the tree declare it to be of the walnut kind.
> *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 14.

Caucasian walnut, the tree *Pterocarya* (*Juglans*) *fraxinifolia*, marked by its two-winged fruit.—**Country walnut.** Same as *Indian walnut.*—**Double walnut.** See def. 1.—**English walnut, European walnut.** See def. 1.—**Highflier walnut,** a variety of the common walnut, said to be the best in England.—**Indian walnut,** the candleberry, *Aleurites Moluccana* (*A. triloba*). Also called *Belgaum, country,* and *Otaheite walnut.*—**Jamaica walnut,** a low West Indian tree, *Picrodendron Juglans*, bearing a small ovoid-globose orange-yellow fruit.—**Lemon walnut.** See *lemon walnut.*—**Otaheite walnut.** Same as *Indian walnut.*—**Rock-walnut,** a moderate or small tree, *Juglans rupestris*, found from Texas—where it is generally reduced to a low much-branching shrub—to California, growing along streams and in mountain cañons. Its wood is of a dark-brown color, susceptible of polish. Its nuts are small, sweet, and edible.—**Shagbark or shellbark walnut.** See def. 3.—**Titmouse walnut,** a variety of the common walnut with a shell so thin as to be broken by the titmouse and other birds.—**Walnut case-bearer,** an American phycitid moth, *Acrobasis juglandis,* whose small green larva constructs a black case between the leaves of the walnut.—**Walnut catchup.** See *catchup.*—**Walnut leaf-roller,** either of two tortricid moths, *Tortrix rileyana* and *Lophodera juglandana*, whose larvæ roll the leaves of walnut and hickory in the United States. See cut under *Tortrix.*—**Walnut sword-tail,** a dull brown tree-hopper, *Uroxiphus caryæ,* occurring on the foliage of walnut and hickory in the United States.—**White walnut,** the butternut, *Juglans cinerea,* sometimes called *oil nut* and *lemon-walnut.*

walnut-moth (wâl′nut-môth), *n.* Any moth whose larva feeds on walnut, as the regal walnut-moth, *Citheronia regalis,* whose larva is known as the *hickory horned devil.* See cut under *royal.*

walnut-oil (wâl′nut-oil), *n.* See *walnut,* 1.

walnut-scale (wâl′nut-skāl), *n.* *Aspidiotus juglans-regiæ,* a flat gray scale-insect found on the bark of the larger limbs of walnut in the United States.

walnut-sphinx (wâl′nut-sfingks), *n.* See *sphinx.*

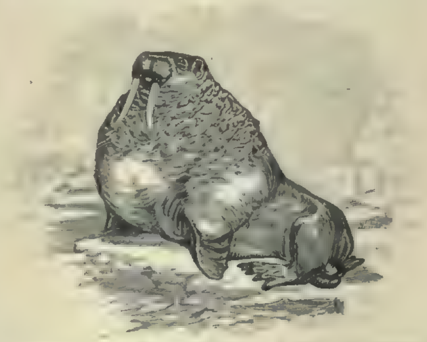
walnut-tree (wâl′nut-trē), *n.* See *walnut.*

walpurgine (wol-pėr′jin), *n.* Same as *walpurgite.*

Walpurgis night (väl-pör′gis nīt). [G. *Walpurgis nacht,* so called with ref. to the day of St. *Walpurgis, Walburgis,* or *Walpurga,* the name of an abbess who emigrated from England to Germany in the 8th century.] The night before the first day of May, on which, according to German popular superstition, witches are said to ride on broomsticks, he-goats, etc., to some appointed rendezvous, especially the Brocken in the Harz Mountains, where they hold high festival with their master the devil.

walpurgite (wol-pėr′jīt), *n.* A hydrated arsenate of uranium and bismuth, occurring in thin scale-like crystals of a yellow color. It is found with other uranium minerals at Neustädtel in Saxony. Also *walpurgine.*

walrus (wol′rus), *n.* [= D. *walrus* = G. *walross,* < Sw. *hvalross* = Dan. *hvalros,* lit. 'whale-horse,' equiv. to Icel. *hross-hvalr* = AS. *horshwæl,* lit. 'horse-whale,' a name prob. alluding to the noise made by the animal, somewhat resembling a neigh, = Sw. Dan. *hvalfisk:* see *whale*¹ and *horse*¹. Cf. *whalefish* and *narwhal.*] Any member of the family *Trichechidæ* (or *Rosmaridæ*); a very large pinniped carnivorous mammal, related to the seals, having in the male enormous canine teeth protruding like tusks from the upper jaw. The common walrus, *T. rosmarus,* the morse, sea-horse, sea-ox, or sea-cow, attains a total length of 10 to 12 feet in the full-grown male; individuals are reported to exceed 14 feet; a more nearly average length is 8 to 10 feet, with a girth of about as much. A weight of 2,500 to 3,000 pounds is acquired by old bulls, with a yield of 500 pounds of blubber. The whole length of the canines is about 2 feet, when they are full-grown, with a projection of 15 inches or more. These teeth are used in digging for the clams which form the principal food of the animal, and in climbing over uneven surfaces of rock or ice. A walrus 12 feet long has the fore flippers 2 feet long by about 1 foot broad; the flukes each about this length, but 2½ feet in extreme breadth when pressed out flat. The mammæ of the female are two pairs, respectively abdominal and inguinal. Young and middle-aged individuals of both sexes are covered with a short coarse hair of a yellowish-brown color, deepening into dark reddish-brown on the belly and at the bases of the limbs. Old animals, especially the bulls, become almost naked, and the skin grows heavily wrinkled and plaited, especially on the fore quarters. In the glacial period the walrus ranged in North America southward on the Atlantic coast to South Carolina. There is no evidence of its existence in New England since about 1550; from this date to 1600 it lived south to Nova Scotia. It now inhabits some parts of Labrador, shores of Hudson's Bay, Greenland, and arctic regions as far north as Eskimos live or explorers have gone. It has been found in Scotland of late years, and on or off the arctic coasts of Europe and Asia, especially in Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. It is readily captured, and the systematic destruction to which it has long been subjected has materially diminished its numbers in many different places. The blubber yields a valuable oil; from the hide a very tough and durable leather is made; and the tusks yield a superior ivory. The walrus of the North Pacific is now generally thought to be specifically distinct, and is known as *T.* or *R. obesus,* and *Cook's walrus.* It attains even greater size and weight than the common morse, and the hide is extremely rough. See also cuts under *tusk* and *rosmarine.*



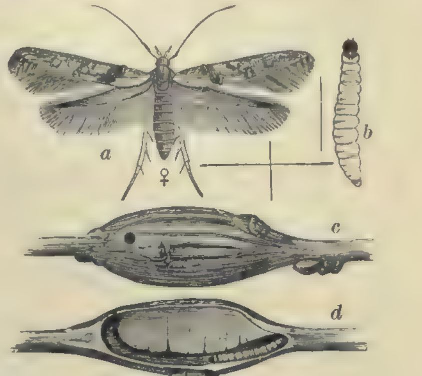
Pacific or Cook's Walrus (*Trichechus* or *Rosmarus obesus*).

walrus-bird (wol′rus-bėrd), *n.* [Translation of the Eskimo name.] The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *maculata:* so called from its puffing out its breast like a walrus during the breeding-season. See cut under *sandpiper.* [Recent.]

walsh¹ (wolsh), *a.* Same as *wallowish.*

Walsh²†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Welsh.* It survives in the surname *Walsh.*

Walshia (wol′shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Clemens, 1864), named after B. D. *Walsh* (1808–69), an American entomologist.] A curious genus of moths, of the family *Tineidæ,* having the fore wings with large thick tufts of scales, and the submedian and internal nervures obsolete. Only one species, *W. amorphella,* is known. Its larva makes a gall on the stems of the false indigo, *Amorpha fruticosa,* and the moth has also been reared from similar galls at the base of the stem of one of the so-called loco-weeds or crazy-weeds of the western United States.



False Indigo Gall-moth (*Walshia amorphella*).
a, moth; *b,* larva; *c,* gall; *d,* section of same. (Cross and line show natural sizes of *a* and *b;* *c* and *d,* natural size.)

walt† (wolt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vault;* < ME. *walten,* < AS. *wealten,* roll, = OHG. *walzan,* MHG. G. *walzen,* roll, = Icel. *velta,* roll. Hence ult. *walt, a., walty, walter, welter,* and (from G.) *waltz.*] I. *intrans.* To roll; tumble.

> As the welkyn shold *walt,* a wonderfull noyse
> Skremyt vp to the skrow with a skryke ffelle.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 909.

II. *trans.* To turn; cast; overturn.

> *Verser vn chariot.* To *wault,* ouerturne, or ouerthrow a chariot; whence the Prouerbe, *Il n'est si bon chartier qui ne verse,* the best that driues will sometimes *wault* a Cart. *Cotgrave.*

walt† (wolt), *a.* [< ME. **walt,* < AS. *wealt,* unsteady, in comp. *unwealt,* steady, < *wealtan,* roll: see *walt, v.*] *Naut.,* unsteady; crank.

> For covetousnes sake [they] did so over lade her, not only filling her hould, but so stufed her betweene decks, as she was *walte,* and could not bear sayle, and they had like to have been cast away at sea.
> *Bradford,* Plymouth Plantation, p. 291.

walter (wol′tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *walteren, waltren* (= MLG. *walteren, wolteren*), freq. of *walt,* roll: see *walt, v.* Cf. *welter,* a var. form of *walter.*] 1†. To roll; welter.

> The same Thursdaye there fell suche a calme at after noone yt we lay *walterynge* and walowynge in the see byfore Modona. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 68.

> The weary wandering wights whom *waltering* waves environ. *Peele,* Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

2. To waver; totter; be unsteady; hence, to fall, or be overturned. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> Thou *waltres* al in a weih (that is, you tremble in the balance). *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 947.

walterot†, *n.* [ME., prob. orig. a proper name. Cf. *trotevale* (?).] A term found only in the phrase "a tale of walterot," applied to some absurdity.

> "That that thou tellest," quath Treuthe, "is bote a tale of *Walterot!*" *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 146.

walth (walth), *n.* A Scotch form of *wealth.*

Walton crag. In *geol.,* a division of the Red Crag, or Newer Pliocene. See *crag*¹, 2.

waltron† (wol′tron̤), *n.* [Appar. connected with *walrus,* perhaps by some confusion with D. *waltraan,* whale-oil (?): see *train-oil.*] A walrus. *Woodward.*

walty (wol′ti), *a.* [< *walt* + *-y*¹.] Unsteady; crank: noting a vessel. [Rare.]

> A new ship, . . . of about 150 tuns, but so *walty* that the master (Lamberton) often said she would prove their grave. *J. Pierpont,* in C. Mather's Mag. Chris., I. vi.

waltz (wâlts), *n.* [= F. *valse* (> E. *valse*), < G. *walzer,* a round dance, waltz, < *walzen,* roll: see *walt, v.*] 1. A round dance, probably of Bohemian origin, which has been extraordinarily popular since the latter part of the eighteenth century. It is danced by couples, the partners in each couple moving together in a series of whirling steps—either advancing continuously in the same direction, or varying this with "reversing" or turning the opposite way. The regular form of the waltz is known as the *trois-temps*—the more rapid form *deux-temps* containing six steps to every two of the other. The derivation of the waltz is disputed, the French often claiming its descent from the volta, and the Germans from the allemande; but it is probably a development of the slow and simple ländler. Its popularity has decidedly overshadowed that of all other fashionable dances.

2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and moderately quick. Waltzes

are usually made up of sections of eight or sixteen measures. Several such sections are often written to be performed in succession, and are then provided with an introduction and a coda.—**Deux-temps waltz.** See *deux-temps.*

waltz (wâlts), *v. i.* [< *waltz, n.*] 1. To dance a waltz, or in the movement or step of a waltz.

Some *waltz*, some draw, some fathom the abyss
Of metaphysics. *Byron*, Don Juan, xii. 52.

2. To move lightly or trippingly or swiftly as in a waltz: as, the young people *waltzed* into the room. [Slang.]

waltzer (wâlt′sėr), *n.* [< *waltz* + *-er*^{1}.] A person who waltzes.

It may be said, without vanity, that I was an apt pupil, and . . . in a single week I became an expert *waltzer.*
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

waluewite (wal′ụ̄-īt), *n.* [Named from P. A. *Waluew*, a Russian.] A variety of xanthophyllite, occurring in tabular crystals of a dull-green color. It is found in the Zlatoust mining region in the Urals.

walwe†, *v.* A Middle English form of *wallow*^{1}.

waly^{1}, **walie** (wâ′li), *a.* and *n.* [An extension of *wale*^{2}, *a.*, perhaps mixed with ME. *wely*, *weli*, < AS. *welig*, rich, wealthy, < *wel*, well: see *well*^{2}.] I. *a.* 1. Beautiful; excellent.

I think them a' sae braw and *walie.* *Hamilton.*

But Tam kenn'd what was what fu' brawlie;
There was ae winsome wench and *walie.*
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. Large; ample; strong; robust.

This *waly* boy will be na coof.
Burns, There was a Lad.

II. *n.*; pl. *walies* (-liz). Something pretty; an ornament; a toy; a gewgaw.

Baith lads and lasses busked brawly
To glowr at ilka bouny *waly.*
Ramsay, Poems, II. 533. (*Jamieson.*)

[Scotch in all senses.]

waly^{2} (wā′li), *interj.* [An abbr. var. of *wellaway.*] An interjection expressive of lamentation; alas! [Obsolete or Scotch.]

O *waly, waly* up the bank,
And *waly, waly* down the brae,
And *waly, waly* you burn side,
Where I and my love wont to gae.
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 133).

wamara (wä′ma-rä), *n.* [Native name.] The brown ebony of British Guiana. See *ebony.*

wamble (wom′bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *wambled*, ppr. *wambling.* [Also dial. *wammel*, *wammle*; < ME. *wamlen*, < Dan. *vamle*, feel nausea (cf. *vammel*, mawkish); freq. of the verb seen in Icel. *væma* = Sw. *vämjas*, refl., loathe, nauseate.] 1. To rumble, heave, or be disturbed with nausea: said of the stomach.

What availeth to haue good meate, when onely the sight thereof moueth belkes, and makes the stomach *wamble?*
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 132.

Some sighing elegie must ring his knell,
Unlesse bright sunshine of thy grace revive
His *wambling* stomack.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, viii.

2. To rumble; ferment, and make a disturbance.

And your cold sallads, without salt or vinegar,
Lie *wambling* in your stomachs.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

wamble (wom′bl), *n.* [< *wamble, v.*] A rumbling, heaving, or similar disturbance in the stomach; a feeling of nausea. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Our meat going down into the stomach merrily, and with pleasure dissolveth incontinently all *wambles.*
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 575.

wamble-cropped (wom′bl-kropt), *a.* Sick at the stomach; figuratively, wretched; humiliated. [Vulgar.]

wambles (wom′blz), *n.* Milk-sickness.

wamblingly† (wom′bling-li), *adv.* With wambling, or a nauseating effect.

If we should make good their resemblances, how then should we please the stomach of God? who hath indeed brooked and borne us a long time. I doubt but *wamblingly.*
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatises, p. 90.

wame (wām), *n.* A dialectal form of *womb.*

wametow (wām′tō), *n.* [< *wame* + *tow*^{1}.] A belly-band or girth: as, a mule with a pad secured on its back with a *wametow.* [Prov. Eng.]

wammel†, **wammle**†, *v. i.* Dialectal variants of *wamble.*

wammus (wam′us), *n.* [Also *wamus*; < G. *wamms*, *wams*, a doublet, waistcoat, jerkin, < MHG. *wambes*, *wambeis*, < OF. *gambais*, a leathern doublet: see *gambeson.*] A warm knitted jacket resembling a cardigan. [Southern and western U. S.]

This [wagon-spoke] he put into the baggy part of his *wamus*, or hunting-jacket—the part above the belt into which he had often thrust prairie-chickens when he had no game-bag. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxviii.

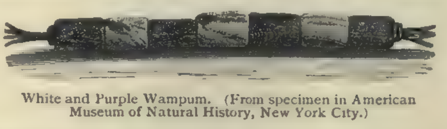
wamp (womp), *n.* [Supposed to be < Massachusetts Ind. *wompi*, white: see *wampum.*] The American eider-duck: so called from the appearance of the drake. [Massachusetts.]

wampee (wom-pē′), *n.* [Also *whampee*; Chinese, < *hwang*, yellow, + *pī*, skin.] 1. The fruit of a tree, *Clausena Wampi*, of the *Rutaceæ*, tribe *Aurantieæ*, thus allied to the orange. The native country of the tree is unknown, but it is cultivated in China, India, and Malaya for the fruit, which is borne in clusters, and is of the size and somewhat the taste of a grape, with an additional pleasant flavor of its own. The tree is of a sweet terebinthine odor, its leaves pinnate with five to nine smooth and shining leaflets.

2. See *Pontederia.*

wampish (wom′pish), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To toss about in a threatening, boasting, or frantic manner; wave violently; brandish; flourish. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

wampum (wom′pum), *n.* [Formerly also *wampom*, *wampame*, *wompam*; < Amer. Ind. **wampum*, *wompam*, < Massachusetts Ind. *wompi*, Delaware *wapi*, white.] Small shell beads pierced and strung, used as money and for ornament by the North American Indians. The shell was cut away, leaving only a cylinder like a European bugle. Wampum was of two kinds, white and black or dark-purple. An imitation of wampum consisting of white porcelain beads of the same shape has been made by Europeans for sale to the Indians. See the second quotation under *wampumpeag.*


White and Purple Wampum. (From specimen in American Museum of Natural History, New York City.)

Y^{e} said Narigansets . . . should pay . . . 2000 fathome of good white *wampame.*
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 437.

Sachems of Long Island came voluntarily, and brought a tribute to us of twenty fathom of *wampom*, each of them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 283.

The Indians are ignorant of Europes Coyne; yet they have given a name to ours, and call it monèash from the English money. Their owne is of two sorts: one white, which they make of the stem or stocke of the Periwincle, which they call Meteaûhock, when all the shell is broken off: and of this sort six of their small Beads (which they make with holes to string the bracelets) are currant with the English for a Peny. The second is black, inclining to blew, which is made of the shell of a fish, which some English call Hens, Poquaûhock, and of this sort three make an English peny. . . . This one fathom of this their stringed money, now worth of the English but five shillings (sometimes more), some few yeeres since was worth nine, and sometimes ten shillings per Fathome. . . . Obs: Their white they call *Wompam* (which signifies white): their black Suckanhock (Sácki signifying blacke). Both amongst themselves, as also the English and Dutch, the blacke peny is two pence white.
Roger Williams, Key to Amer. Lang., xxiv.

Striped wampum, a kind of wampum-snake, *Abastor erythrogrammus* of North America.

wampumpeag (wom′pum-pēg), *n.* [Amer. Ind., < *wompam*, white, + *peag*, strung beads.] Strings of (originally white) wampum formerly used as tokens of value by the American Indians, and by the whites, especially in trade with the Indians.

He gave to the governour a good quantity of *wampompeague.* *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 143.

There was no currency, before this time, . . . unless we choose to give the name of currency to the *wampum*, or *wampumpeage* (as it is more properly called), of the Indians. . . . Peage was the name of the substance, which was of two kinds—black and white. *Wampum*, or *wompum*, is the Indian word for white, and as the white kind was the most common, *wampumpeage* got to be the common name of this substance, which was usually abbreviated into *wampum.* The black peage consisted of the small round spot in the inside of the shell, which is still usually called in this neighborhood by its Indian name of quahog. These round pieces were broken away from the rest of the shell, brought to a smooth and regular shape, drilled through the center, and strung on threads. The white peage was the twisted end of several small shells, broken off from the main part. These portions of shell, thus strung, were worn as bracelets and necklaces, and wrought into belts of curious workmanship. They thus possessed an intrinsic value with the natives, for the purposes of ornament; and they were readily taken by them in exchange for their furs. *E. Everett*, Orations, I. 124.

wampum-snake (wom′pum-snāk), *n.* The red-bellied snake, *Farancia abacura*, a harmless colubrine serpent of the United States. See cut under *Farancia.*

wamsutta (wom-sut′ä), *n.* Cotton cloth made at the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

wamus (wam′us), *n.* Same as *wammus.*

wan^{1} (won), *a.* [< ME. *wan*, *wanne*, < AS. *wann*, *wonn*, dark, black, lurid (as an epithet of the raven, the sea, flame, night, also of shadows, ornaments, clothes, etc.): connections uncertain. According to some, orig. 'deficient,' sc. in color, and so connected with AS. *wan*, deficient: see *wan-* and *wane*^{1}, *wane*^{2}. But cf. W. *gwan*, Bret. *gwan* = Ir. Gael. *fann*, faint, feeble. According to others (a view highly improbable), orig. 'worn out with toil, tired out,' < AS. *winnan* (pret. *wan*, *won*), strive, fight: see *win.*] 1. Dark; black; gloomy: applied to the weather, to water, streams, pools, etc.

There leuit thay laike, and the laund past:
Ffor the wedur so wete, and the *wan* showres.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9658.

And they hae had him to the *wan* water,
For a' men call it Clyde.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 5).

2. Colorless; pallid; pale; sickly of hue.

As pale and *wan* as ashes were his looke.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 22.

3†. Sorrowful; sad.

In maters that meuys the with might for to stir,
There is no worship in weping, ne in *wan* teres;
But desyre thi redresse all with derfe strokis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3602.

4†. Frightful; awful; great.

Then come thai to Calcas the cause forto wete,
Of the wedur so wikkid, and the *wan* stormys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12070.

=**Syn.** 2. *Pallid*, etc. (see *pale*^{2}), ashy, cadaverous.

wan^{1} (won), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wanned*, ppr. *wanning.* [< *wan*^{1}, *a.*] I. *trans.* To render wan.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become wan.

All his visage *wann'd.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 580.

A vast speculation had fail'd,
And ever he mutter'd and madden'd, and ever *wann'd* with
despair. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 3.

[Rare in both uses.]

wan^{2}† (wan). An old preterit of *win*^{1}.

wan-. [< ME. *wan-*, < AS. *wan-* = MD. D. *wan-* = OHG. MHG. *wan-*, G. *wahn-* = Icel. *van-* = Sw. Dan. *van-*, a negative prefix, being the adj. AS. *wan* = OFries. *wan*, *won* = MLG. *wan* = OHG. *wan* = Icel. *vanr*: see *wane*^{1}, *wane*^{2}, *want*^{1}, *wanse.* AS. compounds with *wan-* were numerous: *wanhælth*, want of health, *wanhāl*, unhealthy, *wanhygd*, heedlessness, etc.: see *wanbelief*, *wanhope*, *wanspeed*, *wanton*, *wantrust*, *wanwit*, etc.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, frequent in Middle English, meaning 'wanting, deficient, lacking,' and used as a negative, like *un-*^{1}, with which it often interchanged. It differs from *un-*^{1} in denoting more emphatically the fact of privation. It still exists as a recognized prefix in provincial use, and in literary use, unrecognized as a prefix, in *wanton.*

wanbelief†, *n.* [ME. *wanbeleve*; < *wan-* + *belief.*] Lack of faith. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 515.

wanbeliever†, *n.* One who disbelieves. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 515.

wanchancy (won-chän′si), *a.* [< *wan-* + *chancy.* Cf. *unchancy.*] Unlucky; unchancy; wicked. [Scotch.]

wand (wond), *n.* [< ME. *wand*, *wond*, < Icel. *vöndr* (*vand-*), a wand, a switch, = OSw. *wand* = Dan. *vaand* = Goth. *wandus*, a rod; so called from its pliancy, < AS. *windan* (pret. *wand*), etc., wind: see *wind*^{1}.] 1. A slender stick; a rod.

A toppe of it to sette other a *wonde*
Ys holdon best right in Apriles ende,
When grene, and juce upon hem dothe ascende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine,
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast
Of some great ammiral, were but a *wand.*
Milton, P. L., i. 294.

2†. A twig; a bough.

O sweetly sang the nightingale,
As she sat on the *wand.*
The Clerk's twa Sons o' Owsenford (Child's Ballads, II. 65).

3. A rod, or staff having some special use or character. Specifically—(*a*) A staff of authority.

Though he had both spurs and *wand*, they seemed rather marks of sovereignty than instruments of punishment.
Sir P. Sidney.

(*b*) A rod used by conjurers or diviners.

Nay, Lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*,
Your nerves are all chained up in alabaster.
Milton, Comus, l. 659.

(*c*) A small baton which forms part of the insignia of the messenger of a court of justice in Scotland, and which he must exhibit before executing a caption: called more fully *wand of peace.* (*d*) The baton used by a musical conductor.—**Electric wand**, an electrophorus in the form of a baton. See *electrophorus.*—**Runic wand.** See *runic*^{1}.

wander (won′dėr), *v.* [< ME. *wanderen*, *wandren*, *wondrien*, < AS. *wandrian*, wander, = OS.

wandlōn = D. *wandelen* = OHG. *wantalōn*, MHG. G. *wandern*, *wandeln* = Sw. *vandra* = Dan. *vandre*, wander, travel, walk; a freq. form, associated with *wend* (AS. *wendan*, etc.), < AS. *windan* (pret. *wand*), wind, turn, twist: see *wind*^{1}, *wend*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ramble without, or as if without, any certain course or object in view; travel or move from place to place; range about; roam; rove; stroll; stray.

> He *wandereth* abroad for bread. Job xv. 23.

> *Wandering*, each his several way
> Pursues, as inclination or sad choice
> Leads him perplexed. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 523.

2. To leave home or a settled place of abode; depart; migrate.

> When God caused me to *wander* from my father's house.
> Gen. xx. 13.

3. To depart from any settled course; go astray, as from the paths of duty; stray; deviate; err.

> You *wander* from the good we aim at.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 138.

4. To lose one's way; be lost. [Colloq.]—**5.** To think or speak incoherently; rave; be delirious.

> Litill he sleppit,
> But *wandrit* & woke for woo of his buernes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10097.

> Tom Bendibow seemed to have something on his mind, but I think he *wanders* a little. He may speak more explicitly to you. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 222.

=**Syn. 1-3.** *Roam*, *Rove*, etc. (see *ramble*), straggle.—**3.** Swerve, digress.

II. *trans.* **1.** To travel over without a certain course; stroll through; traverse.

> *Wand'ring* many a famous realm.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 234.

2. To lead astray; cause to lose the way or become lost. [Colloq.]

wandered (won'dėrd), *p. a.* That has strayed or become lost: as, the *wandered* scolex of the dog's tapeworm.

wanderer (won'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *wanderare* (= G. *wanderer*); < *wander* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which wanders; one who roams about, having no home or certain place of abode; also, one who strays from the path of duty.

> And here to every thirsty *wanderer*,
> By sly enticement gives his baneful cup.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 524.

2. *pl.* In *Arachnida*, specifically, the wandering as distinguished from the sedentary spiders; the vagabonds. See *Vagabundæ*.

wandering (won'dėr-ing), *p. a.* Roving; roaming; pursuing no fixed course, plan, or object; unsettled: as, a *wandering* spirit; *wandering* habits; a *wandering* minstrel.

> Pray ye, do not trouble him;
> You see he 's weak, and has a *wandering* fancy.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

> If a man's wits be *wandering*, let him study the mathematics, for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. *Bacon*, Studies.

Wandering abscess, a chronic abscess which burrows through the tissues, usually in obedience to the law of gravity, and appears on the surface at some distance from its point of origin.—**Wandering cells**, the leucocytes; cells resembling, and probably identical with, the white blood-corpuscles, found in the tissues outside of the blood-vessels. **Wandering Jew.** (*a*) A legendary character who, according to one version (that of Matthew Paris, dating from the thirteenth century), was a servant of Pilate, by name Cartaphilus, and gave Christ a blow when he was led out of the palace to execution. According to a later version he was a cobbler named Ahasuerus, who refused Christ permission to sit down and rest when he passed his house on the way to Golgotha. Both legends agree in the sentence pronounced by Christ on the offender, "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return." A prey to remorse, he has since wandered from land to land without being able to find a grave. The story has been turned to account by many poets and novelists. (*b*) A plant-name: (1) The beefsteak- or strawberry-geranium, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; locally, the Kenilworth ivy, *Linaria Cymbalaria*. [Great Britain.] (2) One of two or three house-plants, as *Zebrina pendula* (*Tradescantia zebrina*), which are planted in baskets or vessels of water, whence they spread in a straggling fashion. *Z. pendula* has lance-ovate or oblong leaves which are crimson beneath and green or purplish above, with two broad silvery stripes. Another sort has bright green leaves.—**Wandering shearwater**, the greater shearwater, *Puffinus major*, a bird of the family *Procellariidæ*. See cut under *hagden*.—**Wandering spiders.** See *wanderer*, 2. —**Wandering tattler**, *Heteroscelus incanus*, a bird of the snipe family (*Scolopacidæ*), widely distributed on the coasts and islands of the Pacific. See cut under *tattler*. —**Wandering tumor**, one of the solid abdominal viscera which has become movable through relaxation of its attachments, as a floating kidney.

wandering (won'dėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *wanderynge*, *wandringe* (= MHG. *wanderinge*, G. *wanderung*), verbal n. of *wander*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who wanders; a ramble or peregrination; a journeying hither and thither.

> And many a tree and bush my *wanderings* know,
> And e'en the clouds and silent stars of heaven.
> *Jones Very*, Poems, p. 85.

2. A straying away, as from one's home or the right way; a deviation or digression in any way or from any course: as, the *wandering* of the thoughts; a *wandering* from duty.

> Let him now recover his *wanderings*.
> *Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Incoherence of speech; raving; delirium.

wanderingly (won'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner.

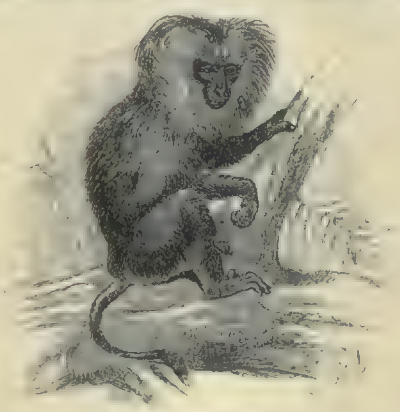
> When was Lancelot *wanderingly* lewd?
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

wandering-sailor (won'dėr-ing-sā"lọr), *n.* The moneywort, *Lysimachia Nummularia*, and the Kenilworth ivy or wandering Jew, *Linaria Cymbalaria*, from their creeping habit.

wanderment† (won'dėr-ment), *n.* [< *wander* + *-ment*.] The act of roaming or roving. [Rare.]

> Barefoot went
> Upon their ten toes in wild *wanderment*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. iii. 20.

wanderoo (won-dẹ-rö'), *n.* [Also *wanderow*, *wanderu*; = F. *ouänderou* (Buffon), < Cingalese *wanderu*, a monkey; cf. Hind. *bandar*, a monkey: see *bunder*.] A large catarrhine monkey of Malabar, India, *Macacus silenus*. It is about 3 feet long to the tip of the tail (which is tufted), of a blackish color with pink buttocks, and has an extravagant mane of long hair surrounding the face, of a light or whitish color. Notwithstanding the name, the wanderoo is not found in Ceylon, where that native name applies more properly to species of *Semnopithecus*, as the great wanderoo or maha, *S. ursinus*. The misapplication originated with Buffon. Also called *Malabar monkey*, *lion-tailed monkey*, *baboon*, or *macaque*, *neel-chunder*, *silenus*, and by other names.



Wanderoo (*Macacus silenus*).

wandle (won'dl), *a.* [Appar. for *wandly, < *wand* + *-ly*^{1}. Cf. *wandy*.] Wand-like; wandy; supple; pliant; nimble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wandoo (won'dö), *n.* [Native Australian.] A eucalypt, *Eucalyptus redunca*, the white-gum of western Australia. It is a large tree, the trunk sometimes 17 feet in diameter, in one variety suddenly swelling out near the ground. It furnishes a very pale heavy, hard, tough, and durable wood, greatly prized for wheelwork, especially for fellies.

wandreth† (won'dreth), *n.* [< ME. *wandreth*, *wandrethe*, *wondrethe*, < Icel. *vandrædhi*, difficulty, trouble, genit. as adj., difficult, troublesome, < *vandr*, difficult, requiring pains and care, hence also select, choice, picked, also zealous, + *rādh*, advice, counsel, management, = E. *read*: see *read*^{1}, *n.*, and cf. *-reth*, *-red*, in *hundreth*, *hundred*, *kindred*. Cf. *quandary*.] Difficulty; peril; distress.

> Bettur is a buerne by hym sum pes
> Than in *wandreth* & woo to wepe all his lyue.
> *Destruction of Troy*, (E. E. T. S.), l. 11514.

wands (wondz), *n. pl.* [Prob. < Dan. *vand*, water, = Norw. *vand*, water, a lake, tarn: see *water*.] Roads; a roadstead.

> The 21 day the Primerose remaining at an anker in the *wands*, the other three shippes bare into Orwel hauen.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 310.

wandsomdly†, *adv.* [ME., for *wansomely, < *wan* + *-some* + *-ly*^{2}, or *wantsomely, < *wantsome* + *-ly*^{2}.] Sorrowfully.

> The waye unto Wynchestre thay wente at the gayneste,
> Wery and *wandsomdly*, with wondide knyghtes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4013.

wandy (won'di), *a.* [< *wand* + *-y*^{1}.] Long and flexible, like a wand.

wane^1 (wān), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waned*, ppr. *waning*. [< ME. *wanen*, *wanien*, *wonien*, < AS. *wanian*, *wonian*, *gewanian* = OFries. *wania*, *wonia* = OHG. *wanōn*, *wanen* = Icel. *vana*, decrease, wane; from the adj., AS. *wan* = OHG. *wan* = Icel. *vanr* = Goth. *wans*, wanting, deficient (an adj. also appearing as a negative prefix: see *wan-*), = Skt. *ūna*, lacking, deficient, inferior; perhaps an orig. pp. of a root *u*, be empty, Zend √ *u*, be lacking, existing also in Gr. *ευνις*, bereaved, G. *öde*, desolate, etc. Cf. *wan*^{1}, *want*^{1}. Hence prob. *waniand*, *wanion*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To decrease; be diminished: applied particularly to the periodical lessening of the illuminated part of the moon: opposed to *wax*.

> Undernethe hir feet she hadde a mone,
> Wexing it was, and sholde *wanie* sone.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1220.

> How slow
> This old moon *wanes*!
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 4.

2. To decline; fail; sink; approach an end.

> Wealth and ease in *waning* age.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 142.

> Daylight *waned*, and night came on.
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

II.† *trans.* To cause to decrease; lessen.

> That he [Christ] takes the name of the son of a woman, and *wanes* the glorious name of the Son of God.
> *Donne*, Sermons, iii.

wane^1 (wān), *n.* [< ME. *wane*, < AS. *wana* = Icel. *vani*, decrease, wane: see *wane*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Periodic decrease of the illuminated part of the moon; period of decreasing illumination.

> How many a time hath Phœbe from her *wane*
> With Phœbus' fires filled up her horns again.
> *Drayton*, On his Lady's not Coming to London.

2. Decline; failure; declension.

> Men, families, cities, have their falls and *wanes*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 94.

3. A beveled edge of a board or plank as sawn from an unsquared log, the bevel being caused by curvature of the log.

> All the thick-stuff and plank to be cut straight, or nearly so, and of parallel thickness, and to be measured for breadth at the middle, or half the length, taking in half the *wanes*. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 75.

wane^2† (wān), *a.* [ME., < AS. *wan*, deficient: see *wan-*, *wan*^{1}, and *wane*^{1}, *v.*] Wanting; lacking; deficient.

> And qwo-so be *wane* schal paye a pound of wax.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

wane^3†, *n.* Same as *wone*. *York Plays*, p. 106.

wane-cloud (wān'kloud), *n.* A cirro-stratus cloud.

> Modern meteorologists have corroborated the speculative notions of the ancients, and have observed the prevalence of the *wane-cloud* to be usually followed by bad weather. *Forster*, Atmospheric Phenomena.

waney (wā'ni), *a.* and *n.* [< *wane*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Having a natural bevel (compare *wane*^{1}, *n.*, 3); hence, making poor lumber from irregularities of the surface, as a log.

II. *n.* The thin edge or feather-edge of slab cut from a round log without previous squaring. *E. H. Knight.*

wang^1 (wang), *n.* [< ME. *wange*, *wonge*, < AS. *wange*, *wonge*, cheek, jaw (*wang-beard*, cheek-beard, *wang-tōth*, wang-tooth, jaw-tooth, grinder, *thunwange*, temple: see *thunwange*), = OS. *wanga* = LG. *wang* = OHG. *wanga*, MHG. G. *wange*, cheek, jaw (Goth. *waggo not recorded); by some supposed to have been orig. 'an extended surface' (the expanse of the face), and thus connected with AS. *wang*, *wong* = Icel. *vangr* = Goth. *waggs*, a plain, field, meadow, though most names for parts of the body have no such origin.] **1.** The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek-bone. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

> Thy wordis makis me my *wangges* to wete,
> And chaunges, childe, ful often my cheere.
> *York Plays*, p. 64.

2†. [Short for *wang-tooth*.] A cheek-tooth or grinder. *Chaucer.*

wang^2† (wang), *n.* A dialectal reduction of *whang*^{1}.

wangala (wang'gạ-lä), *n.* Same as *vanglo*.

wanger†, *n.* [Also *wonger*; < ME. *wangere*, *wonger*, *wongere*, < AS. *wangere* (= OHG. *wangari* = Goth. *waggari*), a pillow, < *wange*, *wonge*, etc., cheek: see *wang*^{1}.] A rest for the cheek; a pillow.

> His bryght helm was his *wonger*.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 201.

wang-tooth† (wang'töth), *n.* [< ME. *wangtoothe*, < AS. *wangtōth*, < *wang*, cheek, + *tōth*, tooth: see *wang*^{1} and *tooth*.] A cheek-tooth; a grinder or molar.

> He boffatede me a-boute the mouthe and bete oute my *wang-teth*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 191.

> Of this asses cheke, that was dreye,
> Out of a *wang-tooth* sprang anon a welle.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 54.

wangun (wâng′gun), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A place for keeping small supplies or a reserve stock; especially, the chest in a lumber-camp containing clothing, shoes, tobacco, etc., which are sold to the men.

wanhope† (won′hōp), *n.* [< ME. *wanhope* (= MD. *wanhoop*); < *wan-* + *hope*^{1}.] 1. Lack of hope; hopelessness; despair.

> Thanne wex that shrewe in *wanhope* and walde haue hanged him-self. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 286.

> Wel oughte I sterve in *wanhope* and distresse.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 391.

> Alle hise disciplis weren in *wanhope;*
> For to coumforte them ihesu thouȝte.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. Vain hope; delusion.

> The foolyshe *wanhope* . . . of some usurer.
> *Chaloner*, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, H 3 b. (*Nares.*)

waniand†, *n.* [ME. *waniand*, *wanyand*, *wenyande;* appar. a noun use of ME. *waniand*, ppr. (< AS. *waniende*) of *wanien*, *wanen*, wane: see *wane*^{1}. Cf. *wanion.*] Waning; specifically, the waning of the moon, regarded as implying ill luck.

> Be they kyngis or knyghtis, in care ȝe thaim cast;
> ȝaa, and welde tham in woo to wonne, in the *wanyand.*
> *York Plays*, p. 124.

> He would of lykelyhood bynde them to cartes and beate them, and make theym wed in the *waniand.*
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 306.

wanion† (wan′ion), *n.* [Also *wannion*, *wenion;* prob. a later form of *waniand*, used in imprecations with a vague implication of ill luck or misfortune.] A word found only in the phrases *with a wanion*, *in the wanion*, and *wanions on you*, generally interpreted to denote some kind of imprecation.—**With a wanion.** (*a*) Bad luck to you; the mischief take you, or the like.

> Marry, hang you!
> Westward *with a wanion* t' ye!
> *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho, iii. 2.

> "Bide down, with a mischief to you—bide down *with a wanion*," cried the king. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel.

(*b*) "With a vengeance"; energetically; vehemently; emphatically; hence, in short order; summarily.

> He should have been at home preaching in his diocese *with a wannion.* *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> "Marry gep *with a wenion!*" quod Arthur-a-Bland.
> *Robin Hood and the Tanner* (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

> Yet considering with himself that wares would be welcome where money wanteth, he went *with a wanion* to his mother's chamber, and there, seeking about for odd ends, at length found a little whistle of silver that his mother did use customarily to wear on.
> *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 76.

> Come away, or I'll fetch thee *with a wanion.*
> *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1. 17.

> I'll tell Ralph a tale in 's ear shall fetch him again *with a wanion.* *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

> I sent him out of my company *with a wanion*—I would rather have a rifler on my perch than a false knave at my elbow. *Scott*, Abbot.

wankapin (wong′ka-pin), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] The water-chinkapin. Also *yoncopin.*

wankle (wan′kl), *a.* [< ME. *wankel*, < AS. *wancol*, *woncol* (= OS. *wancal* = OHG. *wanchal*, MHG. *wankel*), unsteady, unstable; cf. OHG. MHG. *wanc*, unsteady movement, doubt, G. *wank*, remove, change; OHG. *wanchōn*, MHG. *wanken*, be unsteady, vacillate, = Icel. *vakka* = Sw. *vanka*, wander about; connected with AS. *wincian*, etc., wink: see *wink*, *wince*, and cf. *wench.*] Weak; unstable; not to be depended on. [North. Eng.]

wanly (won′li), *adv.* [< *wan* + *-ly*^{1}.] In a wan or pale manner; palely.

wanness (won′nes), *n.* [< ME. *wannesse;* < *wan*^{1} + *-ness.*] The state or appearance of being wan; paleness; a sallow, dead, pale color: as, the *wanness* of the cheeks after a fever.

wannish (won′ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wanish;* < *wan*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

> The *wanish* moon, which sheens by night.
> *Surrey*, Ps. viii.

> Upon her crest she wore a *wannish* fire,
> Sprinkled with stars, like Ariadne's tiar.
> *Keats*, Lamia, i.

> Morning arises stormy and pale,
> No sun, but a *wannish* glare
> In fold upon fold of hueless cloud.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, vi. 1.

wanrestful (won-rest′fụl), *a.* [< *wan-* + *restful.*] Restless. [Scotch.]

> An' may they never learn the gaets
> Of ither vile *wanrestfu'* pets.
> *Burns*, Death of Poor Mailie.

wanrufe†, *n.* [< *wan-* + Sc. *rufe*, *ruff*, *roif*, rest; cf. *roo*^{1}.] Disquietude.

> Bot I haif mervell in certaine
> Quhat makis thé this *wanrufe.*
> *Robene and Makyne* (Child's Ballads, IV. 246).

wanse† (wons), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *wanze;* < ME. *wansen*, diminish, decrease, < AS. *wansian*, diminish; with verb-formative *-s*, as in *minsian*, decrease (see *mince*), and *clænsian*, cleanse (see *cleanse*), < *wan*, deficient: see *wane*^{2}.] To wane; waste; pine; wither.

> His lively hue of white and red, his cheerfulness and strength,
> And all the things that liked him did *wanze* away at length.
> *Golding*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii. (*Trench.*)

wanspeed†, *n.* [ME. *wanspede;* < AS. *wanspēd;* as *wan-* + *speed.*] Ill fortune.

> What whylenes, or *wanspede*, wryxles our mynd?
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9327.

want^1† (wont), *a.* [ME., also *wont*, < Icel. *vant*, neut. (with reg. Scand. neut. suffix *-t*, as seen also in *thwart*, another word of Scand. origin) of *vanr*, lacking: see *wan-*, *wane*^{1}.] Lacking; deficient.

> And fyue *wont* of fyfty, quoth God, I schal forȝete alle.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 740.

want^1 (wônt), *n.* [< ME. *want*, *wonte*, lack, deficiency, indigence, < Icel. *vant*, want, < *vant*, lacking: see *want*^{1}, *a.*] 1. Lack; deficiency; scarcity; dearth, or absence of what is needed or desired: as, *want* of thought; *want* of money.

> 'Prentices in Paul's Church-yard, that scented
> Your *want* of Breton's books.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

> He came the first Night to Mangera, but, for *want* of a Pilot, did not know where to look for the Town.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 125.

2. A vacant part, place, or space; a vacancy.

> The *wants* in the wheels of your watch are as useful to the motion as the nucks or solid parts.
> *Baxter*, Divine Life, i. 10.

3. That which is lacking, but needed; the vacancy caused by the absence of some needful, important, or desirable thing.

> Yet, to supply the ripe *wants* of my friend,
> I'll break a custom. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 64.

4. The state of being without means; poverty; penury; indigence.

> An endless Spring of Age the Good enjoy,
> Where neither *Want* does pinch, nor Plenty cloy.
> *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, i. 7.

> Ring out the *want*, the care, the sin,
> The faithless coldness of the times.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvi.

5†. A time of need.

> He wept and shed many tears, blessing God that had brought him to see their faces, and admiring the things they had done in their *wants.*
> *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 112.

6. That which cannot be dispensed with; a necessity.

> Habitual superfluities become actual *wants.*
> *Paley*, Mor. Phil., vi. 11.

7. In *coal-mining*, same as *nip*^{1}, 8.—**Want of consideration.** See *consideration.* =**Syn.** 1. Insufficiency, scantiness, dearth, default, failure.—3. Requirement, desideratum.—4. *Need*, *Indigence*, etc. (see *poverty*), distress, straits.

want^1 (wônt), *v.* [< ME. *wanten*, *wonten*, < Icel. *vanta*, want, lack, < *vanr*, neut. *vant*, lacking: see *want*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To be without; be destitute of; lack: as, to *want* knowledge or judgment; to *want* food, clothing, or money.

> Many a mayde, of which the name I *want.*
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 287.

> The Lord our God *wants* neither Diligence,
> Nor Love, nor Care, nor Powr, nor Providence.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

> As a barren Coxcomb, that *wants*
> Discourse, is ever entertaining Company out of the last Book
> He read in. *Etherege*, She Would if she Could, iv. 2.

> They *want* many bad qualities which abound in the others. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

2. To be deficient in; fall short in; be lacking in respect of, or to the amount of.

> Another will say it [the English language] *wanteth* Grammer. Nay, truly, it hath that praise, that it wanteth not Grammer: for Grammer it might have, but it needs it not. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 70.

> We *want* nothing now but one Dispatch more from Rome, and then the Marriage will be solemnized.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 26.

> Trust me, Sir, I thought we had *wanted* three miles of this house, till you showed it to me.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 56.

3. To do without; dispense with; spare.

> For law, physick, and divinitie need so the help of tonges and sciences as thei can not *want* them.
> *Ascham* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 16).

> Which they by this attempt were like to loose, and therefore were willing to *want* his presence.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 58.

> The dragoons will be crying for ale, and they wunna *want* it, and maunna *want* it. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

4. To have occasion for, as something requisite, useful, or proper; require; need.

> Man *wants* but little here below,
> Nor *wants* that little long.
> *Goldsmith*, The Hermit.

> Not what we wish, but what we *want*,
> Oh! let thy grace supply. *Merrick*, Hymn.

5. To feel a desire for; feel the need of; wish or long for; desire; crave.

> I *want* more uncles here to welcome me.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1. 6.

> The good pope . . . said, with scorn and indignation which well became him, that he *wanted* no such proselytes. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

> If he *want* me, let him come to me.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

6. To desire to see, speak to, or do business with; desire the presence or assistance of; desire or require to do something: as, you are the very man we *want;* call me if I am *wanted;* the general *wanted* him to capture the battery. =**Syn.** *Need*, etc. See *lack*^{1}, *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To be lacking, deficient, or absent.

> If ye *wanten* in thees tweyne,
> The world is lore.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint to Pity, l. 76.

> There shall *want*
> Nothing to express our shares in your delight, sir.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

> As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
> What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 208.

2. To fail; give out; fall short.

> They of the citie fought valiantly with Engines, Darts, Arrowes: and when Stones *wanted*, they threw Siluer, especially molten Siluer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 402.

> The front looking to the river, tho' of rare worke for ye carving, yet *wants* of that magnificence which a plainer and truer designe would have contributed to it.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 8, 1644.

3. To be in need; suffer from lack of something.

> He cannot *want* for money. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2. 10.

want^2† (wont), *n.* [Also *wont;* for *wand*, < ME. *wand*, < AS. *wand*, a mole, also in comp. *wandwyrp*, a mole (cf. *moldwarp*), = G. dial. *wond*, *wonne* = Sw. dial. *vand* = Norw. *vand*, *vaand*, *vönd*, *vond*, a mole.] The mole or moldwarp.

> They found heards of deere feeding by thousands, and the Countrie full of strange Conies, headed like ours, vvith the feet of a *Want*, and taile of a Cat, hauing vnder their chins a bagge, into which they gather their meat when they haue filled their bodie abroad.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 779.

want^3†, *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *vöttr* (*vatt-*, orig. *vant-*) = OSw. *wante*, a glove, = Sw. Dan. *vante* = D. *want*, a mitten; cf. OSw. *winda*, wind, involve, wrap, = E. *wind*, turn. Cf. OF. *want* (?), *guant*, *gant*, F. *gant* = Pr. *gan*, *guan* = Sp. *guante* = Pg. *guantes* (pl.) = It. *guanto*, prob. < ML. *wantus*, a glove; < Teut. Hence (from the F. *gant*) E. *gantlet*^{2}, *gauntlet*^{2}.] A glove. *Imp. Dict.*

wa'n't (wânt). A colloquial and vulgar contraction of *was not.*

wantage (won′tāj), *n.* [< *want*^{1} + *-age.*] Deficiency; that which is wanting.

> Inspectors and Gaugers shall make a detailed return (in duplicate) of each lot inspected, showing the serial number of each stamp affixed thereto, the gauge, *wantage*, proof, and number of proof gallons.
> *New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 256.

wanter (wôn′tėr), *n.* [< *want*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who wants; one who is in need.

> The *wanters* are despised of God and men.
> *Davies*, Scourge of Folly, p. 21. (*Davies.*)

2. An unmarried person who wants a mate. *Halliwell.* [Colloq.]

want-grace† (wônt′grās), *n.* [< *want*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *grace.*] A reprobate.

> Want a *want-grace* to performe the deede.
> *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 57. (*Davies.*)

want-hill (wont′hil), *n.* [< *want*^{2} + *hill*^{1}.] A mole-hill.

> Walter Eyres, digging *want-hills*, 8s.
> *Darrell Papers* (in H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age).

wan-thriven (won-thriv′n), *a.* [< *wan-* + *thriven.*] Stunted; decayed; in a state of decline. [Scotch.]

wanting (wôn′ting), *p. a.* [< *want*^{1} + *-ing*^{2}.] 1. Deficient or lacking.

> Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found *wanting.* Dan. v. 27.

> Each, with streaming Eyes, supplies his *wanting* Urn.
> *Congreve*, Death of Queen Mary.

> The young people of our time are said to be *wanting* in reverence. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 255.

2†. Needy; poor.

> You forget yourself:
> I have not seen a gentleman so backward,
> A *wanting* gentleman.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

The *wanting* orphans saw with watery eyes
Their founders' charity in dust laid low.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 274.

wanting (wôn'ting), *prep.* Except; less; minus.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 727.

wantless (wônt'les), *a.* [< *want*^{1} + *-less.*] Having no want; abundant; fruitful. [Rare.]

The *want-less* counties, Essex, Kent,
Surrie. *Warner*, Albion's England, iii. 7.

wanto (wan'tō), *n.* A reed-buck of western Africa: same as *nagor*, 1.

wanton (won'tọn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wantoun*, *wantown*, *wantowen*, *wantogen*, also, with loss of pp. suffix *-n*, *wantowe*, orig. 'uneducated, unrestrained,' hence 'licentious, sportive, playful,' < *wan-*, not, + *towen* (also *i-towen*), < AS. *togen* (also *getogen*), pp. of *teón* (pret. *teah*, pl. *tugon*) = Goth. *tiuhan*, etc., = L. *ducere*, draw: see *wan-* and *tee*^{1} (of which *-ton* is the pp. reduced). Cf. ME. *untowen*, perverse, G. *ungezogen*, ill-bred, rude, uncivil. Cf. the opposite ME. *wel i-towen*, well-taught, modest.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Ill brought up; undisciplined; unrestrained; hence, free from moral control.

He . . . associate vnto hym certeyn *wanton* persones, & bete his mayster. *Fabyan*, Chron., cxxvii.

2. Characterized by extreme recklessness, foolhardiness, or heartlessness; malicious; recklessly disregardful of right or of consequences: applied both to persons and to their acts.

The *wanton* troopers riding by
Have shot my fawn, and it will dye.
Marvell, Nymph Complaining for Death of her Fawn.

3. Wild; unruly; loose; unrestrained.

And take good hede bi wisdom & resoun
That bi no *wantowne* lauzinge thou do noon offence
To-fore thi souereyne while he is in presence.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

She, as a veil, down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevel'd, but in *wanton* ringlets waved.
Milton, P. L., iv. 304.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise!
Addison, Cato, i. 5.

4. Playful; sportive; frolicsome.

All *wanton* as a child, skipping and vain.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 771.

Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers rise
Of shades, and *wanton* winds, and gushing brooks.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 136.

5. Rank; luxuriant.

The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 99.

Every ungovernable passion grows *wanton* and luxuriant in corrupt religions. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

6. Characterized by unrestrained indulgence of the natural impulses or appetites; dissolute; licentious.

The proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too *wanton* and too full of gawds.
Shak., K. John, iii. 3. 36.

Men, grown *wanton* by prosperity,
Study'd new arts of luxury and ease.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Wanton professor and damnable apostate.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

7. Particularly, unchaste; lascivious; libidinous; lustful; lewd.

Thou art . . . froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 19.

A *wanton* mistress is a common sewer.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 2.

II. *n.* **1.** A pampered, petted creature; one spoiled by fondness or indulgence; also, a frolicsome, roving, sportive creature; a trifler: used sometimes as a term of endearment.

Thy parents made thee a *wanton* with too much cockering. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 36.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd silken *wanton*, brave our fields?
Shak., K. John, v. 1. 70.

2 A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.

If ye be set on pleasure, or disposed to *wantons*, ye shall have ministers enough to be furtherers and instruments of it. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

wanton (won'tọn), *v.* [< *wanton*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To revel; frolic unrestrainedly; sport.

When, like some childish wench, she loosely *wantoning*
With tricks and giddy turns seems to inisle the shore.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 174.

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime. *Milton*, P. L., v. 294.

Her cap-strings *wantoned* in front of her in the rising wind. *Mrs. Oliphant*, May, iii.

2. To sport or dally in lewdness; sport lasciviously.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To make wanton.

If he does win, it *wantons* him with over-plus, and enters him into new ways of expence. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 58.

2. To spend or waste in wantonness.

Hee *wantons* away his life foolishly that, when he is well, will take physick to make him sick.
Bp. Hall, Defeat of Cruelty.

wantonhead†, **wantonhood**† (won'tọn-hed, -hu̇d), *n.* [< ME. *wantounhede*; < *wanton* + *-head*, *-hood.*] Wantonness.

wantoning^{1} (won'tọn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wanton*, *v.*] The act of playing the wanton.

wantoning^{2} (won'tọn-ing), *n.* [< *wanton* + *-ing*^{3}.] A wanton; a dallier.

But, since, I saw it painted on fame's wings
The Muses to be woxen *wantonings*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. ii. 34.

wantonize† (won'tọn-īz), *v. i.* [< *wanton* + *-ize.*] To frolic; sport; dally; wanton.

That broad and glaring way wherein
Wild sinners find full space to *wantonize*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 72.

wantonly (won'tọn-li), *adv.* [< *wanton* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a wanton manner. Specifically—(*a*) Recklessly; unadvisedly; thoughtlessly; without regard for right or consequences.

A plague so little to be fear'd
As to be *wantonly* incurr'd.
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

No nation will *wantonly* go to war with another if it has nothing to gain thereby. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 289.

(*b*) Frolicsomely; sportfully; gaily; playfully; carelessly.

How sweet these solitary places are! how *wantonly*
The wind blows through the leaves, and courts and plays
with 'em! *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 4.

(*c*) Lewdly; lasciviously.

wantonness (won'tọn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wantownesse*; < *wanton* + *-ness.*] **1.** The state or character of being wanton, in any sense.

Somwhat he lipsed for his *wantownesse*,
To make his English swete upon his tonge.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 264.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold
Than thee with *wantonness*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 8.

Wantonness and luxury, the wonted companions of plenty, grow up as fast. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. A wanton or outrageous act.

It were a *wantonness*, and would demand
Severe reproof. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

wantrust†, *n.* [< ME. *wantrust* (= MD. *wantroost*); < *wan-* + *trust*^{1}, q. v.] Distrust.

O *wantrust!* ful of fals suspeccioun.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 177.

wantsome† (wônt'sum), *a.* [< ME. *wantsum*; < *want*^{1} + *-some.*] Poor; needy. *Ormulum*, l. 14824.

wantwit† (wônt'wit), *n.* [< *want*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *wit.*] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool.

Such a *want-wit* sadness makes of me
That I have much ado to know myself.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 6.

wanty^{1} (won'ti), *n.*; pl. *wanties* (-tiz). [Origin uncertain.] A leather tie or rope; a short wagon-rope; a rope used for binding a load upon the back of a beast. [Local, Eng.]

wanty^{2}† (won'ti), *n.*; pl. *wanties* (-tiz). [Dim. of *want*^{3}.] A mole; a moldwarp.

Some creatures, albeit they be alwaies covered within the ground, yet live and breath nevertheless, and namely the *wanty* or mold-warpes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, ix. 7. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

wanwit†, *n.* [ME. *wanwit* (= G. *wahnwitz* = Sw. *vanvett* = Dan. *vanvid*); < *wan-* + *wit.*] Lack of sense; foolishness.

Schild me from pein of helle pit,
That I haue deseruud thorow *uan-wite.*
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

wany†, *v.* A Middle English form of *wane*^{2}.

wanyand†, *n.* Same as *waniand.*

wanze†, *v. i.* See *wanse.*

wap^{1} (wop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wapped*, ppr. *wapping.* [< ME. *wappen*; cf. *whap*, *whop*, and *quap*^{1}, *quop*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; knock; beat; wallop; drub. [Colloq.]

Why, either of my boys could *wap* him with one hand.
Thackeray.

2. To flap; flutter. [Scotch.]

There's nae a cock in a' the land
But has *wappit* its wings and crawn.
Glasgerian (Allingham's Ballad-book), p. 361.

3. To toss or throw quickly. [Scotch.]

Tak a halter in thy hose,
And o' thy purpose dinna fail;
But *wap* it o'er the Wanton's nose.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 4).

II. *intrans.* To flutter; flap the wings; move violently. [Obsolete or provincial.]

wap^{1} (wop), *n.* [< ME. *wappe*; < *wap*^{1}, *v.*] A smart stroke; a blow. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The werld wannes at a *wappe*, and the wedire gloumes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 209.

When he strake ane upon the back,
The swiftest gae his head a *wap.*
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 343).

wap^{2}† (wop), *v. t.* [< ME. *wappen* (also comp. *atwappen*, *biwappen*), lap or wrap, wrap up (perhaps confused with *wrappen*, *wlappen*, wrap, lap): see *wrap*, *lap*^{3}.] To wrap; tie; bind. *Halliwell.*

wap^{2} (wop), *n.* [Also *wapp*, *wop*; < *wap*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** A bale or bundle, as of hay or straw. [Scotch and North. Eng.]—**2.** A shroud-stopper.—**3.** A pendant with a thimble in one end through which running rigging is led.

wap^{3}† (wop), *v. i.* [< ME. *wappen*, bark; cf. *waff*^{2} and *yap.*] To bark; yelp.

Wappynge or baffyng as howndys. *Prompt. Parv.*

'Tis the little *wapping* of small dogs that stirs up the cruel mastives.
C. Mather, Discourse on Witchcraft (ed. 1689), p. 24.

wapacut (wop'a̤-kut), *n.* [NL. as specific name *wapacuthu*; < Amer. Ind. (Cree) *wapacuthu*, *wapow-keetho* (also *wapohoo*), a white owl: a name applied by Pennant and Latham to a kind of owl described in the manuscript notes of Mr. Hutchins, who resided on Severn river, near Hudson's Bay.] A large white spotted owl, about 2 feet long and without ear-tufts, believed to be the common snowy owl, *Nyctea scandiaca*. See cut under *snow-owl.*

wapen, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *weapon.*

wapenshaw (wop'n-shâ), *n.* [Sc., also *wappenshaw*, *wapinschaw*, etc., lit. 'weapon-show,' < *wapen* (a form of *weapon*) + *shaw.*] A show or review of persons under arms, formerly made at certain times in every district. These exhibitions or meetings were not designed for military exercises, but only to show that the lieges were properly provided with arms. The name has been revived in some quarters in Great Britain, and applied to the periodical gatherings of the volunteer corps of a more or less wide district for review, inspection, shooting competitions, etc. [Scotch.]

We went to the field of war,
And to the *weapon-shaw.*
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 265).

wapenshaw (wop'n-shâ), *v. i.* To hold or attend a wapenshaw. [Scotch.]

wapenshawing (wop'n-shâ-ing), *n.* [= D. *wapenschouwing*; as *wapenshaw* + *-ing*^{1}.] Same as *wapenshaw.*

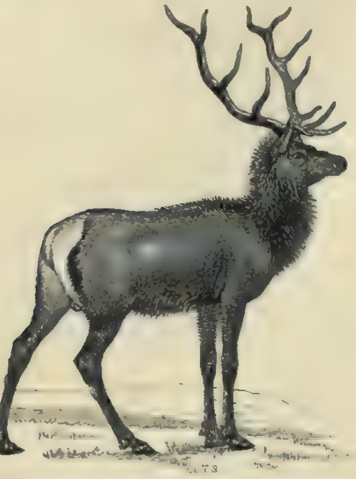
But thir ridings and *wappenshawings*, my leddy, I hae nae no broo o' them ava. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

wapentake (wop'n-tāk), *n.* [< ME. *wapentake*, *wepentake*, < AS. *wæpengetæc*, *wæpentac*, a district, a wapentake (AL. *wapentac* or *wapentagium*), adapted from Icel. *vapnatak*, < *vapna*, gen. pl. of *vapin*, a weapon (= AS. *wæpen* = E. *weapon*), + *-tak*, a taking hold, a grasping, esp. a grasp in wrestling (used of the contact of weapons), < *taka*, take, grasp, seize, touch: see *weapon* and *take*, and cf. *wapenshaw.*] Formerly, in certain counties of northern, eastern, and midland England, a division or subdivision of a shire, generally corresponding to a hundred in other counties. The term seems to have been originally applied to the armed assemblies of freemen; and there is possibly an allusion to a practice of taking up or "touching" the arms. *Wapentake* is still a territorial division in Yorkshire.

It is written that King Allured, or Alfred, who then raigned, did devide the realme into shires, and the shires into hundrethes, and the hundrethes into rapes or *wapentakes*, and the *wapentakes* into tithinges, Soe that tenn tithinges made an hundrethe, and five made a lathe or *wapentake.* *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The *wapentake* is found only in the Anglian districts. . . . To the north of these districts the shires are divided into wards, and to the south into hundreds. Hence the *wapentake* may be a relic of Scandinavian occupation.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

wapiti (wop'i-ti), *n.* [Also *wappiti*, *wapite*, *wappite*; < Amer. Ind. (Cree) *wapitik*, 'white deer,' said to designate the Rocky Mountain goat, *Haploceros montanus*; used as E., and also in the NL. form *Cervus wapiti*, by B. S. Barton, in 1809, for the animal defined.] The North American stag or elk, *Cervus canadensis*, which is the North American representative of the stag or red deer of Europe, and resembles the latter, though it is much larger and of a stronger make, being one of the largest living representatives of the family *Cervidæ*. *Wapiti* is chiefly a book-name of this deer, which has generally been known since about 1809 as the *elk*—a name applied in Europe to a very different animal, corresponding to that called *moose* in North America. (See *elk*^{1} (with cut), *moose*, *stag.*) The full-grown male wapiti may exceed a height of 16 hands at the withers, and acquire a weight of more than 1,000 pounds, though not averaging over 600; the form is short for its stature. The coat is some shade of yellowish-gray or brownish-gray, darkening to chestnut-brown on the head, neck, and limbs, even blackening on the belly; on the rump is a white patch bordered with black and extending into the groin; the tail is extremely short. The antlers are very long, with comparatively slender, cylindric, and regularly curved beam, giving off in front the brow- and bez-antlers close together, the royal at end of first third of the beam, a large sur-royal at end of second third, and then forking dichotomously (only exceptionally acquiring any palmation like the crown of the European stag). A pair of good-sized antlers may weigh, with the skull, 50 or 60 pounds, measure 4 or 5 feet along the curve of the beam, and spread 3 or 4 feet apart. The venison is well flavored and highly nutritious. The wapiti has inhabited North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Mexico to about 57° in the interior; but it has been hunted out of nearly all its range, and is now found chiefly in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States, especially of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. It is gregarious, goes in herds or droves sometimes of many hundreds, is slaughtered with little difficulty, and would soon become extinct were no measures taken for its preservation.



Wapiti, or American Elk (*Cervus canadensis*).

wappato (wop′ạ-tō), *n.* [Also *wapatoo*; < Oregon Ind. *wapatoo*, *wappatoo* (?).] The tubers of *Sagittaria variabilis.* The Indians of Oregon use them as food.

wappe†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *wap*^{1}.

wappen†, *n.* Same as *wapen.*

wappened†, *a.* A spurious (or perhaps obscene) word occurring only in the following passage. It has been conjectured to be a misprint for *weeping.*

This yellow slave [gold]
Will knit and break religions. . . . This is it
That makes the *wappen'd* widow wed again.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 38.

wappenshaw, *n.* See *wapenshaw.*

wapper† (wap′ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *wap*^{1}: see *wap*^{1}, *waver*^{1}.] To move tremulously; totter; blink.

But still he stode his face to set awrye,
And *wappering* turnid up his white of eye.
Mir. for Mags. (*Imp. Dict.*)

wapper-eyed† (wap′ėr-īd), *a.* [< *wapper* + *eye*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Blear-eyed; blinking.

A little *wapper-eyed* constable, to wink and blink at small faults. *Middleton*, Black Book, p. 528.

wapper-jaw (wap′ėr-jâ), *n.* 1. A wry mouth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A projecting under-jaw. [Colloq., U. S.]

wappet (wap′et), *n.* [Cf. *wap*^{3}.] A cur-dog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Wappineer† (wop-i-nēr′), *n.* [Var. of **Wappingeer* for *Wappinger*, q. v.] A man of Wapping, a district of London along the Thames, near the Tower.

In kennel sowc'd o'er head and ears
Amongst the crowding *Wappineers.*
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, ii. (*Davies.*)

Wappineer tar, a waterman from Wapping Old Stairs; hence, a fresh-water sailor; a landlubber.

Flip, The Commadore, a most illiterate *Wappineer-Tar*, hates the Gentlemen of the Navy, gets drunk with his Boates-Crew, and values himself upon the Brutish Management of the Navy.
C. Shadwell, Humours of the Navy, Dramatis Personæ.

Wappinger† (wop′ing-ėr), *n.* [< *Wapping* + *-er*^{1}.] A man of Wapping, London.

He was a thorough-paced traitor, and looked upon to be paymaster of the mob; a *Wappinger*, and good at mustering seamen. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 585. (*Davies.*)

wapplerite (wop′lėr-īt), *n.* A hydrated arsenate of calcium and magnesium, found at Joachimsthal in minute white crystals.

waps (wops), *n.* A dialectal variant of *wasp.*

wapynt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *weapon.*

war^1 (wâr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *warre*; < ME. *wer*, *werr*, *were*, *werre*, *weorre*, *wyrre*, < late AS. *werre* (also cited in AL. as **war*, in comp. *war-scot*), < OF. *werre*, *guerre*, F. *guerre* = Pr. *guerra*, *gerra* = Sp. Pg. It. *guerra*, war, < ML. *werra*, war, < OHG. *werra*, vexation, strife, controversy, confusion, broil (= MD. *werre* = MLG. *werre*, strife, war, hostility), < *werran* (*fir-werran*), MHG. *werren* (*ver-werren*), G. *wirren* (*ver-wirren*), confuse, entangle, embroil, = MD. *werren* (*ver-werren*), embroil, entangle; akin to E. *worse*: see *worse*, and cf. *war*^{2}, ult. a var. of *worse.* The F. *guerre* appears in the phrase *nom de guerre*, and the Sp. in the dim. *guerrilla.* Hence *war*^{1}, *v.*, *warray*, *warrior*, etc.] 1. A contest beween nations or states (*international war*), or between parties in the same state (*civil war*), carried on by force of arms. International or public war is always understood to be authorized by the sovereign powers of the nations engaged in it; when it is carried into the territories of the antagonist it is called an *aggressive* or *offensive war*, and when carried on to resist such aggression it is called *defensive.* Certain *usages* or *rights of war* have come to be generally recognized and defined under the name of the *Laws of War*, which in general (but subject to some humane restrictions which in recent times have been greatly increased) permit the destruction or capture of armed enemies, the destruction of property likely to be serviceable to them, the stoppage of all their channels of traffic, and the appropriation of everything in an enemy's country necessary for the support and subsistence of the invading army. On the other hand, though an enemy may be starved into surrender, wounding, except in battle, mutilation, and all cruel and wanton devastation are contrary to the usages of war, as are also bombarding an unprotected town, the use of poison in any way, and torture to extort information from an enemy: but it is admitted that an enemy may be put to death for certain acts which are in themselves not criminal, and it may be even highly patriotic and praiseworthy, but are injurious to the invaders, such as firing on the invaders although not regularly enrolled in an organized military force, or seeking to impair the invaders' lines of communication.

"After this *werr*," quod she, "God send vs pece."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 900.

Learning and art, and especially religion, weave ties that make *war* look like fratricide, as it is.
Emerson, War.

2. A state of active opposition, hostility, or contest: as, to be at *war* (that is, engaged in active hostilities).

Mine eye and heart are at a mortal *war*.
Shak., Sonnets, xlvi.

A wounded thing with a rancorous cry,
At *war* with myself and a wretched race.
Tennyson, Maud, x. 2.

3. Any kind of contest or conflict; contention; strife: as, a wordy *war.*—4. The profession of arms; the art of war.

Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn *war* any more. Isa. ii. 4.

War is our bus'ness, but to whom is giv'n
To die, or triumph, that determine heav'n!
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 171.

5. Forces; army. Compare *battle.* [Poetical.]

O'er the embattled ranks the waves return
And overwhelm their *war*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 214.

In this array the *war* of either side
Through Athens passed with military pride.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 101.

6. Warlike outfit.

His Complement of Stores, and total *War*.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

[War is sometimes used in the plural form with the same signification as it has in the singular.

I'll to the Tuscan *wars*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 290.]

Articles of war. See *article.*—**Austro-Prussian war**, the war waged by Prussia, Italy, and some minor German states against Austria, the states of South Germany, Saxony, Hanover, etc., in 1866. It resulted in the victory of the former, the dissolution of the Germanic confederation, the replacing of Austria by Prussia in the hegemony of Germany, large additions to Prussian territory, and the cession to Italy of Venetia by Austria.—**Broad-seal war.** See *broad-seal.*—**Buck-shot war.** See *buck-shot.*—**Civil war**, a war between different factions of a people or between different sections of a country. Specifically—(*a*) In *Rom. hist.*, the war between Sulla and Marius (commencing 88 B. C.) or that between Pompey and Cæsar (commencing 49 B. C.). (*b*) In *Eng. hist.*, the war of the great rebellion. See *rebellion.* (*c*) In *U. S. hist.*, the war of secession. See *secession.*—**Contraband of war.** See *contraband goods*, under *contraband.* —**Council of war.** See *council.*—**Crimean war.** See *Crimean.*—**Custom of war, declaration of war, Department of War, effeir of war.** See *custom*, *declaration*, etc.—**Eighty years' war**, the contest between Spain and the Netherlands, extending with intermissions from about 1568 to the recognition by Spain of Dutch independence in 1648.—**Franco-German war**, or **Franco-Prussian war**, the war between France and Germany in 1870–1, ending in the defeat of the former, the cession to Germany of Alsace-Lorraine, and the formation of the modern German empire.—**French and Indian war**, a war waged by Great Britain and its American colonies against France and Indian allies, 1754–63, ending in the acquisition of Canada and the Mississippi region by Great Britain: it was a part of the "Seven Years' War." —**Holy war**, a war waged with a religious purpose: as, the *holy wars* of the Crusaders; a Mohammedan *holy war* against the infidels.—**Honors of war.** See *honor.*—**Hundred years' war**, the series of wars between England and France, about 1338–1453. The English, generally victors in these wars down to about 1430 (Crécy, Poitiers, Agincourt, etc.), and rulers of a great part of France, were finally expelled entirely, except from Calais, which they retained for about a century longer.—**Inexpiable war.** See *inexpiable.*—**Italian war**, the war of 1859 waged by France and Sardinia against Austria. It resulted in the defeat of the latter, its cession of Lombardy to Sardinia, and eventually in the constitution of the kingdom of Italy.—**Jugurthine war.** See *Jugurthine.*—**King George's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war waged by Great Britain and its American colonies against France and Indian allies, being the American phase of the War of the Austrian Succession (1741–8).—**King Philip's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war between the New England colonists and the confederated Indians under the lead of Philip (1675–6).—**King William's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war waged by Great Britain and its colonies against France and Indian allies, being the American phase of the contest between various European powers against Louis XIV. of France (1689–97).—**Latin war**, in *Rom. hist.*, the war between Rome and the Latin League, 340–338 B. C., ending in the subjection of the latter.—**Man of war.** See *man.* —**Marsic war.** See *social war.*—**Mexican war**, the war between the United States and Mexico, 1846–8, ending in the defeat of the latter, and its cession of California and other large territories to the United States.—**Mithridatic wars**, the wars between Rome and Mithridates the Great of Pontus in the first half of the first century B. C., terminating in the overthrow of Mithridates by Pompey about 65 B. C. —**Napoleonic wars**, a general name for the wars waged by France with various nations, dating from Napoleon's campaigns in Italy in 1796 to his final overthrow in 1815. —**Peasants' war.** See *peasant.*—**Peloponnesian war.** See *Peloponnesian.*—**Peninsular war.** See *peninsular.* —**Pequot war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war between the New England colonists and the Pequot Indians of Connecticut in 1637.—**Persian wars**, in *Gr. hist.*, the wars between Persia and Greece in the first half of the fifth century B. C., of which the chief episodes were Marathon (490 B. C.) and the unsuccessful invasion of Greece by Xerxes (Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platæa).—**Private war.** See *private.*— **Punic wars.** See *Punic.*—**Queen Anne's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war waged by Great Britain and its colonies against France and Indian allies, being the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–13).— **Revolutionary war**, in *U. S. hist.*, same as *War of the American Revolution.*—**Russo-Turkish wars**, wars between Russia and Turkey. The principal in modern times were those (*a*) of 1828–9, ending in the defeat of Turkey; (*b*) of 1853–6 (see *Crimean*); (*c*) of 1877–8, between Russia and its allies (Rumania, etc.) and Turkey, resulting in the defeat of Turkey and the reconstruction of southeastern Europe.—**Sacred wars**, in *Gr. hist.*, wars against certain Greek states which had been adjudged guilty of sacrilege by the Amphictyonic Council: as, the *sacred war* against Phocis (ending 346 B. C.).—**Saltpeter war.** See *saltpeter.* —**Samnite wars**, three wars waged by Rome against the Samnites and other Italians, (*a*) 343–341 B. C., (*b*) 326–304 B. C., (*c*) 298–290 B. C., ending in the triumph of Rome.— **Schleswig-Holstein wars**, wars between Denmark and the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein (with allies). They commenced in 1848 and ended in 1864, when Prussia and Austria defeated the Danes and occupied the duchies, which were eventually annexed by Prussia.—**Secretary at War, Secretary of War.** See *secretary.*—**Seven weeks' war**, or **seven days' war**, the Austro-Prussian war of 1866.—**Seven years' war.** See *Silesian wars.*— **Silesian wars.** See *Silesian.*—**Sinews of war.** See *sinew.*—**Sloop of war.** See *sloop*^{1}.—**Smalkaldic war.** See *Smalkaldic.*—**Social war.** See *social.* The name is also given to the war between Athens and her former allies about 358–355 B. C.—**Thirty years' war.** See *thirty.*—**To declare war.** See *declare.*—**To make war.** See *make*^{1}.—**Trojan war.** See *Trojan.*—**Tug of war.** See *tug.*—**War measures**, a general title for acts passed by the United States Congress and orders made by the President during the civil war, 1861–5, which became necessary to its prosecution, though not expressly authorized by the Constitution, as the Confiscation Acts, the Legal Tender Acts, the ordering of drafts for the military service, the emancipation of slaves, etc.—**War of 1812**, the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812–15.—**War of Liberation**, specifically, the war undertaken by Germany in 1813, with the aid of Russia, Great Britain, and other allies, to free Germany and other parts of Europe from the rule or influence of Napoleon and the French.—**War of secession.** See *secession.*—**War of the American Revolution.** See *revolution.*—**War of the rebellion.** Same as *war of secession.*—**War powers**, powers exercised during or because of war; specifically, the powers exercised in time of war by the President of the United States as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service.—**Wars of succession.** See *succession.*—**Wars of the French Revolution**, the wars growing out of the French Revolution, waged by Austria, Prussia, etc., against France, and commencing in 1792.—**Wars of the Roses.** See *rose*^{1}.—**War to the knife.** See *knife.*

war^1 (wâr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *warred*, ppr. *warring.* [< ME. *werren*, *weorren*, *werrien* (= MD. MLG. *werren*), war; from the noun. Cf. *warray.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To make or carry on war; carry on hostilities; fight.

And the hethen peple that *werreden* on the kynge Moyne often sithes foughten withe the crystene.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 24.

Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy?
Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 2.

2. To contend; strive violently; be in a state of opposition.

Lusts which *war* against the soul. 1 Pet. ii. 11.

Let us alone. What pleasure can we have
To *war* with evil?
Tennyson, The Lotos Eaters, Choric Song.

II. *trans.* 1. To make war upon; oppose, as in war; contend against.

Lykwayes we sould keep the vouales of the original, quherin the north *warres* the south; from retineo, the north retine, the south retain.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Love and Ambition in their glory sat . . .
Warring each other. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, viii.

2. To carry on, as a contest.

That thou by them mightest *war* a good warfare.
1 Tim. i. 18.

war^2 (wâr), *a.* [Sc. also *waur;* < ME. *warre, werre, wer*, a later form, after OFries. *werra, wirra*, worse, of Icel. *verri*, a. (*verr*, adv.) = Dan. *værre* = Sw. *värre*, of ME. *werse*, E. *worse:* see *worse*.] Same as *worse*. [Now only Scotch, commonly misspelled *waur.*]

They sayne the world is much *war* then it wont.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Murder and *waur* than murder. *Scott.*

war^2 (wâr), *v. t.* [Sc. also *waur;* < *war^2*, *a.*] To defeat; worst. [Scotch.]

It was a paper of great significance to the plea, and we were to be *waured* for want o't. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

war^3†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ware^1*.

war^4†, *v.* A Middle English form of *were*.

waratah (wâ´ra-tä), *n.* [Also *warratau.*] **1.** A stout erect Australian shrub, *Telopea speciosissima*, also *T. oreades*, of the *Proteaceæ*, bearing dense heads, some 3 inches broad, of brilliant crimson flowers. It is sometimes grown in greenhouses, but is not easily cultivated.— **2.** A variety of the common camellia, with flowers resembling those of *Anemone;* anemone-flowered camellia.

war-ax (wâr´aks), *n.* Same as *battle-ax*.

warbeetle (wâr´bē´tl), *n.* Same as *warble^3*, 3.

warble^1 (wâr´bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *warbled*, ppr. *warbling*. [< ME. *werblen*, < OF. *werbler*, quaver with the voice, speak in a high tone, < MHG. **werbelen*, G. *wirbeln*, warble, lit. turn, whirl, freq. of MHG. *werben* (*werven*) = OHG. *werban* (*werfan*), turn, twist, move, be busy about, perform, = OS. *hwerbhan*, move hither and thither, = AS. *hweorfan*, turn, move: see *wherve, wharf*, and cf. *whirl, wharl, whorl.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sing with trills and quavering, or melodious turns, as a bird; carol or sing with sweetly trilling notes.

Warble, child; make passionate my sense of hearing.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 1.

Birds on the branches *warbling*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 264.

2. To sound vibratingly, or with free, smooth, and rapid modulations of pitch; quaver.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, l. 3.

The stream of life *warbled* through her heart as a brook sometimes *warbles* through a pleasant little dell.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

3. To yodel. [U. S.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To sing or utter with quavering trills or turns: as, to *warble* a song.

She gan againe in melodie to melt,
And many a note she *warbled* wondrous wel.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 89).

If she be right invoked with *warbled* song.
Milton, Comus, l. 854.

2. To describe or celebrate in song.

O Father, grant I sweetly *warble* forth
Vnto our seed the World's renowned Birth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Or would you have me turn a sonnetteer,
And *warble* those brief-sighted eyes of hers?
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

warble^1 (wâr´bl), *n.* [< ME. *werble*, < OF. *werble*, a warble, warbling; from the verb.] A strain of clear, rapidly uttered, gliding tones; a trilling, flexible melody; a carol; a song; any soft sweet flow of melodious sounds.

The well-tuned *warble* of her nightly sorrow.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1080.

Wild bird, whose *warble*, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden through the budded quicks.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

Quiet as any water-sodden log
Stay'd in the wandering *warble* of a brook.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

warble^2 (wâr´bl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *warbled*, ppr. *warbling*. [Sc. also *warple;* < ME. **werblen*, turn, whirl (?), ult. same as *warble^1*, q. v.] In *falconry*, to cross the wings upon the back.

warble^3 (wâr´bl), *n.* [Also *wormil, wormul, warnle, wornil, wornal*, also assimilated *wabble*, and dim. *warblet;* cf. equiv. *warbeetle*, and the adj. *worbitten*, said of timber pierced by the larvæ of insects; orig. form uncertain; no early instances appearing; perhaps connected with ME. *war*, pus, humor. Some of the forms indicate simulation of *worm.*] **1.** A small, hard swelling on the back of a horse, produced by the galling of the saddle.— **2.** A tumor on the back of cattle or deer, produced by the larva of a bot-fly or gadfly.— **3.** An insect or its larva which produces warbles. Also *warbeetle*. Compare *wabble^2*.

warble-fly (wâr´bl-flī), *n.* A fly whose larva produces warbles. Thus, *Hypoderma bovis* is the warble-fly of the ox. Synonymous in part with *bot-fly*. The latter word, however, is applied to all *Œstridæ*.

warbler (wâr´blėr), *n.* [< *warble^1* + *-er^1*.] **1.** One who or that which warbles; a singer; a songster.

In lulling strains the feathered *warblers* woo.
Tickell, On Hunting.

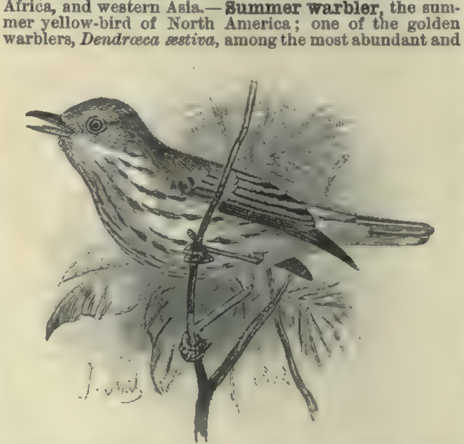
Dan Chaucer, the first *warbler*. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. Specifically, any one of a great number of small oscine passerine birds, or dentirostral insessorial birds, of different families and many different genera, of both the Old World and the New. Especially—(*a*) A bird of the group composing the family *Sylviidæ*, or Old World warblers, with scarcely any representatives in America. This is one of the most extensive and varied groups of its grade in ornithology, now generally rated as only a subfamily (*Sylviinæ*) of *Turdidæ*. These warblers are all small, active, sprightly birds, and many are remarkable for the clearness, sweetness, and flexibility of their song. Among typical warblers of the subfamily *Sylviinæ* may be noted the species of *Sylvia*, the leading genus, as the blackcap and whitethroat; of *Melizophilus*, as the Dartford warbler; of *Regulus*, as the goldcrest; of *Phylloscopus*, as the willow-warbler; of *Aëdon*, as the rufous warbler; of *Hypolais*, as the icterine warbler; of *Acrocephalus*, as the reed- or sedge-warbler; of *Locustella*, as the grasshopper-warbler; of *Cettia*, as Cetti's warbler. Besides these, the accentor or hedge-sparrow, the nightingale (*Daulias luscinia*), the redbreast (*Erythacus rubecula*), the bluethroat, redstart, whinchat, stonechat, etc., have been brought under the definition of *warbler*, as members of the sylviine group. (*b*) In the United States, a bird of a different family, the American warblers, *Dendrœcidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, a smaller and more compact group than the *Sylviidæ*, though the species are still very numerous and diversified. Few of them are noted for musical ability. The leading representatives of the American warblers are the numerous wood-warblers of the genus *Dendrœca;* the worm-eating warblers, *Helmintherus* and *Helminthophaga;* the creeping warblers, *Mniotilta* and *Parula;* the ground-warblers, as *Geothlypis;* the chat, *Icteria;* the water-thrushes, *Seiurus;* the fly-catching warblers, *Myiodioctes, Setophaga*, and many others of tropical America.

3. In *bagpipe music*, an appoggiatura, or similar melodic embellishment.

In the music performed upon this instrument [the bagpipe] the players introduce among the simple notes of the tune a kind of appoggiatura, consisting of a great number of rapid notes of peculiar embellishment, which they term *warblers*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 235.

Adelaide's warbler, *Dendrœca adelaidæ* (Baird, 1865), the representative in Porto Rico of Grace's and of the yellow-throated warbler.—**African warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the type species of the genus *Sphenœacus, S. africanus*. Also called *spotted yellow flycatcher* by Latham, formerly *Muscicapa afra, Motacilla* or *Sylvia africana*, etc., and also placed in the genus *Drymœca* by some authors.—**Alpine warbler**† (Latham, 1783), a kind of hedge-warbler, *Accentor alpinus*, of central and southern Europe, occasionally found in Great Britain. This bird was also called *collared stare* by Latham the same year, having been described by Scopoli in 1769 as *Sturnus collaris*.—**Aquatic warbler** (Latham, 1783), one of the reed-warblers, probably *Acrocephalus aquaticus:* formerly called *Sylvia* or *Salicaria* or *Calamodyta aquatica*.—**Audubon's warbler**, *Dendrœca auduboni*, the western representative of the yellowrump or myrtle-bird, and equally abundant. It differs chiefly in having the throat yellow instead of white. Also called *western yellowrump*.—**Autumnal warbler**, the young of the bay-breasted warbler, mistaken for a distinct species. *A. Wilson*, 1811.—**Azure warbler**, the cerulean warbler.—**Babbling warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the lesser whitethroat, *Sylvia curruca*. See *whitethroat*, 1.—**Bachman's warbler** [named after the American naturalist John *Bachman* (1790–1874)], *Helminthophaga bachmani* of the southern United States and some of the West Indies. (*Audubon*, 1834.) It is one of the swamp-warblers, and still very rare, though it has been quite recently found to be common in some localities.—**Barred warbler**, *Sylvia nisoria* of Europe, Asia, and Africa.—**Bay-breasted warbler**, *Dendrœca castanea* of eastern parts of North America. The adult male has the whole breast chestnut.—**Belted warbler**†, the yellow-rumped warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Black-and-white warbler**, the creeping warbler, *Mniotilta varia:* more fully called *black-and-white creeping warbler* or *creeper*, also *white-poll warbler*. See cut under *Mniotilta*.—**Black-and-yellow warbler**, *Dendrœca maculosa*. See cut under *spotted*.—**Blackburnian warbler**, *Dendrœca blackburniæ*, the prometheus warbler, in adult plumage extensively black varied with white, the breast and some parts about the head of a flaming orange. It is the most richly colored of the warblers, and is common in many parts of North America. It was named by Latham in 1783 after a Mrs. Blackburn of London.—**Black-capped warbler**, the blackcap, *Sylvia* (oftener *Curruca*) *atricapilla*, of nearly all Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa.—**Black-headed warbler**†, the American redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See cut under *redstart*. *Latham*, 1793; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Black-poll warbler**, *Dendrœca striata*, when adult having the whole crown black, the upper parts olivaceous streaked with black, and the under parts white streaked with black along the sides. In young plumage it is hardly to be distinguished from the bay-breasted warbler. It is very wide-ranging, from Greenland and Alaska through most of America (probably to Chili). It was originally described in 1772 by J. R. Forster from Hudson's Bay as the *striped flycatcher*.—**Black-throated blue warbler**, *Dendrœca cærulescens*, of eastern North America, remarkable for the unusual difference of the sexes in plumage. The male is blue, white below, with black throat and a peculiar white space on the wing; the female is chiefly greenish above and yellowish below, with traces of the characteristic wing-mark.—**Black-throated gray warbler**, *Dendrœca nigrescens*, of western parts of the United States and Mexico. The adult male is bluish-ash above with a few black streaks, below white streaked on the sides with black, the head black with white stripes and a small bright-yellow spot before the eye.—**Black-throated green warbler**, *Dendrœca virens*, one of the most abundant wood-warblers of eastern North America. The adult male is olivaceous-green above, below extensively black, with much golden yellow on the sides of the head, and white on the wings and tail. The length is 5 inches. It is one of a group of warblers having several representatives in western North America. See cut under *Dendrœca*.—**Black-throated warbler**, the black-throated blue warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Blanford's warbler**, *Sylvia blanfordi*, of which only one specimen is known, from Abyssinia. *Seebohm*.—**Bloody-side** or **bloody-sided warbler**†. (*a*) The chestnut-sided warbler. *Pennant*, 1785. (*b*) One of the golden warblers, *Dendrœca ruficapilla*, of the West Indies. *Latham*, 1783.—**Blue-eyed yellow warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*.—**Blue golden-winged warbler**, *Helminthophaga chrysoptera*, a common swamp-warbler of the eastern United States and Canada. See cut under *Helminthophaga*.—**Blue-green warbler**, the cerulean warbler in immature plumage, or the female of that species.—**Blue Mountain warbler**, an American warbler so named by A. Wilson in 1812, and never since identified. It was found in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania.—**Blue-throated warbler** (Latham, 1783), the bluethroat, originally described by Edwards in 1743 as the *bluethroat redstart*, later variously called *Motacilla suecica, Sylvia suecica, Sylvia cyanecula, Cyanecula suecica*, etc., all of which names are shared by a related species or variety. See cut under *bluethroat*.—**Blue-winged yellow warbler**, *Helminthophaga pinus*, a common swamp-warbler of the eastern parts of the United States, originally described by Edwards (before Linnæus) as the *pine-creeper*.—**Blue yellow-backed warbler**, *Parula* (or *Compsothlypis*) *americana*. See *Parula*.—**Bonaparte's fly-catching warbler**, the young of the Canadian fly-catching warbler, mistaken by Audubon for a different species in 1831, and dedicated to Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte (1803–57).—**Booted warbler**, a tree-warbler, *Hypolais caligata*.—**Bourbon warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the yellow-rumped creeper (Latham, 1781); a white-eye or silver-eye, *Zosterops borbonica*, peculiar to the Island of Réunion.—**Bowman's warbler**, *Sylvia mystacea* of Persia, Palestine, and Abyssinia.—**Bush-warblers**, the members of the genus *Cettia*, having only ten rectrices. There are about 12 species, with one exception confined to Asia. The exception is Cetti's warbler, *C. cetti*, which extends throughout the Mediterranean region, and was originally described in 1776, by the naturalist whose name it bears, as *usignuolo di fiume*, which became the *buscarle* of Buffon and Daubenton. See cut under *Cettia*.—**Caffrarian warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the so-called red-tailed thrush of Latham (1783), formerly *Motacilla* or *Sylvia caffra*, now known as *Cossypha caffra* (and *Bessonornis phœnicurus*).—**Canadian fly-catching warbler**, *Myiodioctes canadensis*, abundant in eastern parts of North America. Also called *Canada* and *spotted flycatcher*. The upper parts are bluish-ash varied with black, and the under parts are yellow with black streaks on the breast.—**Canadian warbler**. (*a*) The black-throated blue warbler. (*b*) The Canadian fly-catching warbler.—**Cape May warbler**, *Dendrœca tigrina*, formerly *Sylvia maritima:* so named by A. Wilson, in 1812, from a locality in New Jersey where he found it. In full plumage it is one of the handsomest of the wood-warblers, and has peculiarities which have caused a genus (*Perissoglossa*) to be based upon it.—**Carbonated warbler**, an American warbler so named by Audubon in 1831, and never since identified. More fully called *carbonated swamp-warbler*, also *dusky warbler*.—**Cerulean warbler**. See *cerulean*.—**Cetti's warbler**, one of the bush-warblers.—**Chestnut-bellied warbler**† (Latham, 1783), an Asiatic redstart, *Ruticilla* (formerly *Sylvia*) *erythrogastra*.—**Chestnut-sided warbler**, *Dendrœca pennsylvanica* of the eastern United States and Canada, having, when adult, the under parts pure-white with a chain of chestnut streaks along each side, and the crown rich-yellow.—**Chiff-chaff warbler**, *Phylloscopus rufus*. See cut under *chiff-chaff*.—**Children's warbler**†, the female or young summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*. *Audubon*, 1831.—**Cingalese warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the green warbler of Brown (1776) and yellow-bellied creeper of Latham (1787), one of the *Nectariniidæ, Anthothreptes phœnicotis*, extending from Bhutan to Malacca and the Sunda Islands, but not known in Ceylon.—**Cisticoline warbler**, a grass-warbler; one of a very large and loose group of Old World warbler-like birds, of which the leading genera, in numbers of species, are *Cisticola* or *Drymœca*, with twelve rectrices, and *Prinia* with ten (as in the genus *Cettia*). The group is badly defined, and is now generally thrown into the so-called ornithological waste-basket (*Timeliidæ*). Most of the species of the three genera named have been placed in each of the others, and *Drymœca* has practically included the members of both. Among notable members of the group are the tailor-warblers or tailor-birds (see *Orthotomus, Sutoria*, and *tailor-bird*, with cuts), with twelve rectrices, and the species of *Suya* (which see), with ten rectrices. The group is best developed in Africa and Asia. *Cisticola cursitans* (with thirty technical synonyms) extends from southern Europe, throughout Africa and through the warmer parts of Asia, to the Indo-Malayan islands; *C. subruficapilla* (with more than thirty synonyms) inhabits most of Africa.—**Citrine warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the remarkable New Zealand *Acanthisitta chloris*. See *Xenicidæ*.—**Citron warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*. *Swainson and Richardson*, 1831.—**Connecticut warbler**, *Oporornis agilis*, a ground-warbler so named by Wilson in 1812, common in eastern parts of the United States, especially in the fall.—**Creeping warblers**, the American warblers of the genera *Mniotilta* and *Parula*. See cut under *Mniotilta*.—**Dartford warbler** (Latham, 1783), the *Motacilla undata* of Boddaert, 1783 (based on the *pittechou* of Daubenton, Planches Enluminées, 665, fig. 1. 1783), also called *Sylvia provincialis*, *S. undata*, *S. dartfordiensis*, *S. ferruginea*, etc., and type of the genus *Melizophilus* (which see, with cut), a warbler found from England and France to northern Africa and Palestine.—**Daurian warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the Daurian redstart, *Ruticilla* (formerly *Sylvia*) *aurorea*, inhabiting most of Asia and some of the adjacent islands.—**Desert-warbler**, *Sylvia nana*, characteristic of arid wastes from Algeria to Persia and other parts of Asia.—**Dusky warbler**†. (*a*) A bird so named by Latham in 1783, but never identified. It is supposed to be a species of *Prinia* or of *Drymœca*. (*b*) The yellow-rumped warbler. *Pennant*, 1785. Also *umbrose warbler*. (*c*) The carbonated warbler. *Nuttall*, 1832.—**Dwarf warbler**† (Latham, 1783), *Acanthiza pusilla*, a warbler-like bird of Australia.—**Equinoctial warbler**† (Latham, 1783), *Tatare æquinoctialis*, of Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean. This is closely related to the bird figured under *Tatare*.—**Fat warbler**†. Same as *grasset warbler*.—**Flaxen warbler**†, a bird so named by Latham in 1783, apparently *Prinia mystacea*.—**Fly-catching warblers**, the American warblers of the subfamily *Setophaginæ*, as the redstart, the species of *Myiodioctes*, *Cardellina*, *Basileuterus*, etc., chiefly of tropical and subtropical regions. See cuts under *Myiodioctes* and *redstart*.—**Garden warbler**, the common European and African *Sylvia hortensis*, the greater pettichaps. See cut under *pettichaps*.—**Golden-cheeked warbler**, *Dendrœca chrysoparia*, a relative of the black-throated green warbler, found from Texas to Guatemala. *Sclater and Salvin*, 1860.—**Golden-crowned warbler**, the yellow-rumped warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. Also *golden-crowned flycatcher* (the original name, bestowed by Edwards).—**Golden swamp-warbler**, the prothonotary warbler. See cut under *prothonotary*.—**Golden warblers**. See *golden*.—**Gold-wing**, **gold-winged**, or **golden-winged warbler**, *Helminthophaga chrysoptera*. See cut under *Helminthophaga*.—**Grace's warbler**, *Dendrœca graciæ* [named by S. F. Baird in 1865 after *Grace* D. Coues], a wood-warbler resembling *D. dominica*, discovered in Arizona by Coues in 1864.—**Grasset warbler**, the yellow-rumped warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Grass-warbler**. (*a*) A cisticoline warbler, especially one of the genus *Drymœca* in a broad sense. (*b*) Any member of the genus *Lusciniola*, a small group of about 12 species, chiefly Asiatic, and especially Himalayan, with one species extending into the Mediterranean region, and another in South Africa. There are twelve tail-feathers, the tarsus is scutellate, the wings are short with spurious first primary, and the prevailing colors are russet and olive-brown. The type is *L. aëdon* (of Pallas). This genus has six other New Latin names.—**Great-tailed warbler** (Latham, 1783), one of the South African grass-warblers, formerly *Sylvia macroura*, now known as *Prinia* (or *Drymœca*) *maculosa*.—**Green black-capped warbler**, Wilson's fly-catching warbler. *Nuttall*.—**Green warbler**. (*a*†) The Cingalese warbler. *Brown*, 1776. (*b*) The black-throated green warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Ground-warblers**, the American warblers of the genera *Geothlypis* and related forms, as the Maryland yellowthroat. See cut under *Geothlypis*.—**Guira warbler**† (Latham), a South American tanager, *Nemosia guira*.—**Hedge-warbler**, the hedge-sparrow (of Albin, 1738), *Accentor modularis*. See cut under *Accentor*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Hemlock-warbler**, the young Blackburnian warbler, *Sylvia parus* of Wilson, Nuttall, and Audubon.—**Hooded warbler**, the hooded fly-catching warbler, *Myiodioctes mitratus*, of the eastern parts of the United States. The adult male is of an olivaceous color above, rich-yellow below, the head mostly black with a mask of rich yellow. Also called *mitered warbler*, *Selby's sylvan flycatcher*, and *hooded titmouse*.—**Icterine warbler**, a tree-warbler, *Hypolais icterina*.—**Jamaica warbler**, *Dendrœca dominica*, the yellow-throated warbler. *Latham*, 1783.—**Kentucky warbler**, *Oporornis formosa*, a ground-warbler so named by Wilson in 1811. It is entirely rich-yellow underneath, olivaceous above, with a black bar on each side of the head, and a yellow mark about the eye. It is common in eastern parts of the United States. More fully called by Audubon *Kentucky fly-catching warbler*.—**Kirtland's warbler**, *Dendrœca kirtlandi*, a rare wood-warbler named in 1852 by S. F. Baird after Dr. Jared P. Kirtland of Ohio, where the bird was discovered, at Cleveland, May, 1851.—**Lawrence's warbler** [named after George N. *Lawrence* of New York], *Helminthophaga lawrencei*. *Herrick*, 1874.—**Long-legged warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the remarkable New Zealand *Xenicus longipes*. See *Xenicus*.—**Long-tailed warbler** (Latham, 1783), the tailor-warbler or tailor-bird. See *Sutoria*.—**Louisiana warbler**, the blue yellow-backed warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Lucy's warbler** [named after the daughter of S. F. Baird], *Helminthophaga luciæ*, of Arizona. *J. G. Cooper*, 1862. It is clear-ashy, white below, with chestnut crown-patch and upper tail-coverts.—**Macgillivray's warbler**, *Geothlypis macgillivrayi*, the western representative of the mourning warbler, more fully called *Macgillivray's ground-warbler*: originally described by Audubon in 1839, and dedicated to William Macgillivray, a Scotch ornithologist, who wrote most of the technical parts of Audubon's "Ornithological Biography" and "Birds of America."—**Magellanic warbler**† (Latham, 1783), a South American rock-wren, *Scytalopus magellanicus*, of the family *Pteroptochidæ*. See cut under *Scytalopus*.—**Magnolia warbler**, the black-and-yellow warbler, described as *Sylvia magnolia* by A. Wilson in 1811.—**Marmora's warbler**, *Sylvia sarda* or *Melizophilus sardus*, of the Mediterranean region.—**Marsh-warbler**, one of the reed-warblers, *Acrocephalus palustris*, of parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.—**Maryland warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat. See cut under *Geothlypis*.—**Maurice warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the white-eye or silvereye of Mauritius, *Zosterops mauritiana*.—**Mitered warbler**, the hooded warbler. Also called *mitered sylvan flycatcher*.—**Moor warbler**†, *Pratincola* (formerly *Sylvia*) *maura*, a whinchat widely distributed in Asia.—**Mourning warbler**, *Geothlypis philadelphia*, so named by A. Wilson in 1810 from the black veiled with gray on the breast, as if the bird were wearing crape. It is a common ground-warbler of many parts of North America.—**Nashville warbler**, *Helminthophaga ruficapilla*, a common swamp-warbler or worm-eating warbler of most parts of North America, discovered by A. Wilson in 1811, and named after a city in Tennessee.—**New York warbler**, the New York water-thrush, *Seiurus noveboracensis*. See cut under *Seiurus*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Olive warbler**. (*a*) A monotypic American warbler named *Sylvia olivacea* by J. P. Giraud in 1841; *Peucedramus olivaceus* of Coues, inhabiting Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southward, chiefly of an olivaceous color with orange-brown or deep saffron-yellow head and neck, and a black transocular bar. It is 4¾ inches long. Also *olive-backed* and *orange-breasted warbler*. (*b*) The female of the black-throated blue warbler. *P. H. Gosse*. [Jamaica.] (*c*†) The summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*, in some obscure plumage. *Pennant*, 1785; *Stephens*, 1817.—**Orange-breasted warbler**. Same as *olive warbler* (*a*).—**Orange-crowned warbler**, *Helminthophaga celata*, named by Thomas Say (1823). It inhabits all of North America, and several varieties are described. The crown has a concealed patch of orange.—**Orange-thighed warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat, which in some autumnal and other plumages has the flanks tinged with orange-brown. The adult male is figured under *Geothlypis*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Orange-throated warbler**. (*a*) The prothonotary warbler. See cut under *prothonotary*. *Latham*, 1783. (*b*) The Blackburnian warbler.—**Orphean warbler**, *Sylvia orpheus*, which, including its variety *S. jerdoni*, inhabits most of Europe and much of Asia and Africa.—**Palestine warbler**, *Sylvia melanothorax*, of Palestine and Cyprus.—**Party-colored warbler**. (*a*) The blue yellow-backed warbler. (*b*) The prairie-warbler. *Stephens*, 1817.—**Pensile warbler**, *Dendrœca dominica*, formerly *Sylvia pensilis*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Pine-creeping warbler**, *Dendrœca pinus* or *vigorsi*, one of the commonest wood-warblers of the United States, of an olivaceous color above and yellowish below.—**Pine-swamp warbler**, the black-throated blue warbler.—**Pine-warbler**, one of two different American warblers: (*a*†) The pine-creeper of Edwards, and not of Catesby; the blue-winged yellow warbler, *Helminthophaga pinus*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. (*b*) The pine-creeper of Catesby, 1771; the pine-creeping warbler, *Dendrœca pinus* or *vigorsi*. See cut under *pine-warbler*.—**Prothonotary warbler**. See *prothonotary*.—**Provincial warbler**, the Dartford warbler.—**Quebec warbler**, the chestnut-sided warbler. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Rathbone's warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*, in some immature plumage. *Audubon*.—**Red-backed warbler**, the prairie-warbler. *P. H. Gosse*. [Jamaica.]—**Red-faced** or **red-fronted warbler**, *Cardellina rubrifrons*, a fly-catching warbler of the southern border of the United States and southward. See *Cardellina*.—**Redstart warbler**†, the European redstart, *Ruticilla* (formerly *Sylvia*) *phœnicura*. See cut under *redstart*.—**Red-throated warbler**†, the chestnut-sided warbler. *Latham*, 1783.—**Rocky Mountain warbler**, Virginia's warbler.—**Roscoe's warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat, in some variant plumage. *Audubon*, 1832.—**Ruddy warbler**†, the rock-warbler. *Latham*, 1801.—**Rufous-vented warbler**† (Latham, 1801), an Australian thick-headed shrike, *Pachycephala rufiventris*, earlier called by Latham *rufous-vented honey-eater*, and later by Lewin *orange-breasted thrush*.—**Rufous warbler**, *Sylvia* (or *Aëdon*) *galactodes*, of southern Europe and northern Africa.—**Rüppell's warbler**, *Sylvia rueppelli*, of southern Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, and some parts of Africa.—**Rush-warbler**† (Latham, 1783), an unidentified sparrow of the United States, supposed to be the field-sparrow, *Spizella pusilla*.—**Rusty-sided warbler**† (Latham, 1801), the cerulean creeper of the same author and date, *Zosterops cerulescens*, a white-eye of Australia, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands.—**St. Domingo warbler**, *Dendrœca dominica*, the yellow-throated warbler. *Turton*, 1806.—**Sardinian warbler**, *Sylvia melanocephala*, of the Mediterranean region.—**Sennett's warbler** [named after George B. *Sennett* of New York], one of the creeping warblers, *Parula nigrilora*, of Texas and southward. *Coues*, 1877.—**Siberian warbler** (Latham, 1783), the Asiatic *Accentor montanellus*, occasional in Europe, related to the common hedge-accentor.—**Spectacled warbler**, *Sylvia conspicillata*, of the Mediterranean region, extending from Palestine to the Canaries.—**Spotted warbler**. (*a*) The Cape May warbler. (*b*) The black-and-yellow warbler, *Dendrœca maculosa*. See *spotted* (with cut).—**Spotted yellow warbler**. (*a*) The Cape May warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. These two accounts are the bases of *Motacilla tigrina* (Gmelin, 1788). (*b*) *Dendrœca maculosa*. See cut under *spotted*.—**Streaked warbler** (Latham, 1801), an Australian warbler-like bird, formerly *Sylvia sagittata*, now known as *Chthonicola sagittata*.—**Subalpine warbler**, *Sylvia subalpina*, of southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia.—**Summer warbler**, the summer yellow-bird of North America; one of the golden warblers, *Dendrœca æstiva*, among the most abundant and familiar warblers of the United States. The adult male is golden-yellow more or less obscured with olivaceous on the back, and has the whole under part streaked with brownish-red. Also called, in various plumages, *yellow-poll warbler*, *olive warbler*, *citron warbler*, *yellow warbler*, *Children's warbler*, *Rathbone's warbler*, etc.—**Superb warbler**†, either one of two different malurine birds of Australia, *Malurus cyaneus* and *M. lamberti*, formerly placed in the genus *Sylvia*. *Latham*; *Shaw*. Also called *blue wren*.—**Swainson's warbler** [named after William *Swainson*, an English quinarian naturalist], *Helinaia* (or *Helonæa*) *swainsoni*, described by Audubon in 1834, and long considered one of the rarest of the American warblers, but lately found abundant in South Carolina.—**Sybil warbler**†, *Pratincola* (formerly *Sylvia*) *sybilla*, peculiar to Madagascar.—**Sylvan warblers**, the American fly-catching warblers of the genus *Myiodioctes*: so called as pertaining to Nuttall's genus *Sylvania* (1840). See cut under *Myiodioctes*.—**Tennessee warbler**, *Helminthophaga peregrina*, a common swamp-warbler of chiefly eastern parts of North America: named after the State where found by A. Wilson in 1811.—**Tolmie's warbler**, Macgillivray's warbler. *J. K. Townsend*, 1839.—**Townsend's warbler**, *Dendrœca townsendi*, the western representative of the black-throated green warbler, discovered by Townsend and Nuttall on the Columbia river in 1835, and named after the former by Audubon. It ranges from Alaska to Guatemala, and has been taken near Philadelphia.—**Tristram's warbler** [named after Canon H. B. *Tristram* of England], *Sylvia deserticola*, of the Algerian Sahara.—**Umbrose warbler**†. Same as *dusky warbler* (*b*). *Latham*, 1783.—**Undated warbler**†, a bird so named by Latham in 1783, apparently a species of *Cisticola*.—**Vigors's warbler** [named after N. A. *Vigors*, an English quinarian naturalist], the pine-creeping warbler as mistaken for another species. *Audubon*, 1832. Also called *Vigors's vireo* (Nuttall, 1832).—**Virginia's warbler**, *Helminthophaga virginiæ*: so named by Baird in 1860 after the wife of Dr. W. W. Anderson; the Rocky Mountain warbler.—**Western warbler**, the hermit-warbler, discovered by J. K. Townsend at Fort Vancouver, May 28th, 1835, and by Thomas Nuttall at about the same time.—**White-eyed warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the white-eye of Madagascar, *Zosterops madagascariensis*.—**White-poll warbler**, the black-and-white warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**White-throated blue warbler**, the cerulean warbler.—**White-throated warbler**, *Helminthophaga leucobronchialis*. *W. Brewster*, 1874.—**Wilson's fly-catching warbler** [named after Alexander *Wilson* (1766–1813), the American ornithologist], *Myiodioctes pusillus*, inhabiting all parts of North America: more fully called *Wilson's green black-capped fly-catching warbler*, and formerly *Sylvia wilsonii* (Bonaparte, 1824). It is olivaceous and yellow, having in the adult male a square patch of glossy black on the crown. See cut under *Myiodioctes*.—**Worm-eating warbler**. See *worm-eating*.—**Yellow-backed warbler**, the blue yellow-backed warbler. *Latham*, 1783.—**Yellow-breast** or **yellow-breasted warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat, *Geothlypis trichas*. See cut under *Geothlypis*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Yellow-browed warbler** (Latham, 1783), *Phylloscopus superciliosus* (formerly *Sylvia superciliosa*), a common warbler throughout the greater part of Asia, and a straggler in Europe. Called in full the *yellow-browed barred willow-warbler*. See cut under *Phylloscopus*.—**Yellow-crowned warbler**, the chestnut-sided warbler, one of whose early names was *Sylvia icterocephala*. *Stephens*, 1817.—**Yellow-fronted warbler**, the blue golden-winged warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. See cut under *Helminthophaga*.—**Yellow-poll warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Yellow red-polled warbler**. Same as *palm-warbler*.—**Yellow-rumped warbler**. (*a*) *Dendrœca coronata*, the myrtle-bird (which see) or yellowrump, which abounds in most parts of North America, and has a host of names. It may be recognized by the distinct yellow marks in four places—on the crown, rump, and each side of the breast—the plumage being otherwise chiefly black, white, and bluish-gray when adult, but dingy in the young birds. Also *golden-crowned*, *belted*, *dusky*, *umbrose*, *grasset*, etc., *warbler*, *Virginia titmouse*, etc. (*b*) The black-and-yellow warbler, *Dendrœca maculosa*, which has yellow upper tail-coverts like the preceding, but is otherwise quite different. *Latham*, 1783. Also called *yellow-rumped flycatcher*. See cut under *spotted*.—**Yellowtail-warbler**, the female or young male of the American redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See second cut under *redstart*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Yellow-throated warbler**, *Dendrœca dominica*, an abundant and beautiful wood-warbler of rather southerly regions of the United States and some of the West India islands and Central America. The throat is rich-yellow. Also *yellow-throated gray warbler*.—**Yellow warbler**. (*a*) The summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*. See cut under *summer warbler*. (*b*) The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (See also *grasshopper-warbler*, *hermit-warbler*, *palm-warbler*, *prairie-warbler*, *reed-warbler*, *rock-warbler*, *sedge-warbler*, *swamp-warbler*, *tailor-warbler*, *tree-warbler*, *willow-warbler*, *wood-warbler*.)

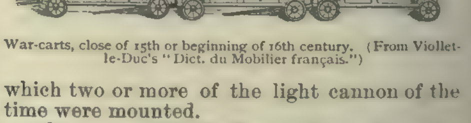


Yellow Warbler, or Summer Yellow-bird (*Dendrœca æstiva*), male.

warblet (wâr'blet), *n.* Same as *warble*³, 3.

warblingly (wârb'ling-li), *adv.* In a warbling manner; with warbling.

war-cart (wâr'kärt), *n.* A military engine of the fifteenth century, described as a wagon upon which two or more of the light cannon of the time were mounted.



War-carts, close of 15th or beginning of 16th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

warche†, *v.* A Middle English form of *work*.

warchond†, *a.* See *werkand*.

warcraft (wâr'kråft), *n.* The science or art of war.

> He had officers who did ken the *war-craft*.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Lancashire, i. 558. (*Davies.*)

war-cry (wâr'krī), *n.* A cry or phrase used in war for mutual recognition or encouragement; a short pithy expression used in common by a body of troops in charging an enemy: as, "Saint

George!" was the *war-cry* of England, "Montjoie Saint Denis!" the *war-cry* of France.

Faithful to his noble vow, his *war-cry* filled the air;
"Be honour'd aye the bravest knight, beloved the fairest fair."
Scott, Romance of Dunois (trans.).

ward^1 (wârd), *n.* [< ME. *ward*, < AS. *weard*, m., a keeper, watchman, guard, guardian, = OS. *ward* = OHG. MHG. G. *wart* (in comp.) = Icel. *vörthr* (*varth-*), m., a watchman, a watch, = Goth. **wards*, in comp. *daura-wards*, m., doorkeeper; also OHG. *warto*, MHG. *warte* = Goth. *wardja*, m., keeper, watchman; also OHG. *warta* = Goth. *wardō*, f., in comp. *daura-wardō*, a keeper; with formative *-d*, from the root **war* in *ware*, *wary*, etc.: see *ware*^{1}, *wear*^{2}. Cf. *ward*^{2}, and see *ward*^{1}, *v.*, which is derived from both *ward*^{1}, *n.*, and *ward*^{2}, *n.* Hence, in comp., *bearward*, *gateward*, *hayward*, *steward* (*styward*), *woodward*, etc.] A keeper; watchman; warden. [Archaic.]

And with that breth helle brake with alle Beliales barres;
For eny wye other *warde* wyde openede the gates.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 368.

City ward†. See *city*.

ward^1 (wârd), *v.* [< ME. *warden*, *wardien*, < AS. *weardian*, keep, watch, hold, possess (= OS. *wardōn* = OFries. *wardia* = MLG. *warden* = OHG. MHG. G. *warten*, watch, = Icel. *vartha*, warrant, etc.), < *weard*, m., keeper, *weard*, f., keeping: see *ward*^{1}, *n.*, *ward*^{2}, *n.* Hence (from MHG. *warten*) OF. *warder*, *guarder*, *garder* = Pr. *gardar*, *guardar* = Sp. Pg. *guardar* = It. *guardare*, watch, guard: see *guard*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take care of; keep in safety; watch; guard; defend; protect.

God me *ward* and kepe fro werk diabolike,
And stedfaste me hold in feith Catholike!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3499.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thousand dangers
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 195.

Coueting to draw nigh your ships, which if they shal finde not wel watched, or *warded*, they wil assault.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 229.

2. To put under guard; imprison.

Into which prison were these Christians put, and fast *warded* all the winter season.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

3. To fend off; repel; turn aside: commonly followed by *off*.

When all is done, there is no *warding* the Blows of Fortune. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 152.

To *ward off* the gripe of poverty, you must pretend to be a stranger to her. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To keep guard; watch.

The valiant Captaine Francesco Bagone *warded* at the Keepe. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 123.

2. To act on the defensive with a weapon; guard one's self.

Zelmane, redoubling her blows, drave the stranger to no other shift than to *ward* and go back.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Halfe their times and labours are spent in watching and *warding*, onely to defend, but altogether vnable to suppresse the Saluages. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 79.

3†. To take care: followed by a clause beginning with *that*.

I now of all good here schal fynd by grace;
But *warde that* ye be a Monday in thys place.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 805.

ward^2 (wârd), *n.* [< ME. *ward*, *warde*, < AS. *weard*, f., keeping, watch, guard, district, ward, = MLG. *warde* = OHG. *warta*, MHG. *warte*, *wart*, f., keeping, watch, guard; an abstract fem. noun, with formative *-d*, from the root **war* in *ware*, *wary*, etc.: see *ware*^{1}, *wear*^{2}. From the Teut. are ult., through OF., E. *guard*, *n.* and *v.*, *regard*, *reward*, *guardian*, *warden*^{1}, etc. Cf. *ward*^{1}, *n.*, and *ward*^{1}, *v.*, which involves both nouns.] **1.** The act of keeping guard; a position or state of watchfulness against surprise, danger, or harm; guard; watch: as, to keep watch and *ward*. See *watch*.

But I which spend the darke and dreadful night
In watch and *ward*.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 87).

2†. A body of persons whose duty it is to guard, protect, or defend; the watch; a defensive force; garrison.

Th' assieged Castles *ward*
Their stedfast stonds did mightily maintaine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 15.

Was frequent heard the changing guard,
And watchword from the sleepless *ward*.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 30.

3. Means of guarding; defense; protection; preservation.

The best *ward* of mine honour is rewarding my dependents. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 133.

I think I have a close *ward*, and a sure one —
An honest mind. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 2.

4†. The outworks of a castle.

And alle the towres of crystalle schene,
And the *wardes* enamelde and overgylt clene.
Hampole. (*Halliwell.*)

5. A guarded or defensive motion or position in fencing, or the like; a turning aside or intercepting of a blow, thrust, etc.

1 *Scholler.* Ah, well thrust!
2 *Scholler.* But mark the *ward*.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Thou knowest my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus I bore my point. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 215.

6. The state of being under a guard; confinement under a guard, warder, or keeper; custody; confinement; jail.

He would be punished and committed to *ward*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

He put them in *ward* in the house of the captain of the guard. Gen. xl. 3.

7. Guardianship; control or care of a minor.

Item, my Lord of Hungerford has writen to me for to have the *warde* of Robert Monpyns[on]is sone, wher of I am agreed that he schal (have) hit like as I has wretyn to hym in a letter, of the whech I send zow a cope closed here in. *Paston Letters*, I. 94.

It is inconvenient in Ireland that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

8. The state of being under the care, control, or protection of a guardian; the condition of being under guardianship.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 5.

The decay of estates in *ward* by the abuse of the powers of wardship. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

9. One who or that which is guarded; specifically, a minor or person under guardianship. (*a*) In *feudal law*, the heir of the king's tenant in capite, during his nonage. (*b*) In *British law*, a minor under the protection of the Court of Chancery, generally called a *ward in Chancery*, or a *ward of court*. To marry a ward of court without consent of the court is a contempt. The court has power, if the ward has property, to appoint a guardian, if there is none, and to supervise his administration, and remove him.

My lord, he 's a great *ward*, wealthy, but simple;
His parts consist in acres.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 2.

(*c*) In *U. S. law*, a minor for whom a guardian is appointed.

10. A division. (*a*) A band or company.

Habshabiah, Sherebiah, and Jeshua the son of Kadmiel, with their brethren over against them, to praise and to give thanks, according to the commandment of David the man of God, *ward* over against *ward*. Neh. xii. 24.

(*b*†) A division of an army; a brigade, battalion, or regiment.

The kyng of Lybie, callid Lamadone,
The ix^{te} *warde* hadde att his leding.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2172.

The thirde *warde* lede the kynge Boors of Gannes, that full wele cowde hem guyde, and were in his company iiij^{ml} men wele horsed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 151.

Somerset, expecting to have been followed by Lord Wenlock, who commanded what was called "the middle *ward*" of that army, allowed himself to be lured into a pursuit. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., i.

(*c*) A certain division, section, or quarter of a town or city, such as is under the charge of an alderman, or as is constituted for the convenient transaction of local public business through committees appointed by the inhabitants, or merely for the purposes of elections.

Throughout the trembling city placed a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every *ward*. *Dryden*.

(*d*) A territorial division of some counties in Great Britain, as Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire in Scotland, and Northumberland and Cumberland in the north of England. (*e*) The division of a forest. (*f*) One of the apartments into which a hospital is divided: as, a fever *ward*; a convalescent *ward*.

11. A curved ridge of metal inside a lock, forming an obstacle to the passage of a key which has not a corresponding notch; also, the notch or slot in the web or bit of a key into which such a ridge fits when the key is applied. The wards of a lock are often named according to their shapes: as, L-*ward*; T-*ward*. The wards are usually made of sheet-metal bent into a round form, and hence are sometimes termed *wheels*. See cut under *pick*^{1}, 4.

A key
That winds through secret *wards*.
Wordsworth, Memory.

Casual, casualty, condemned ward. See the qualifying words.—**Casualty of wards.** See *casualty*.—**Isolating ward**, a room in a hospital set apart for the reception of patients suffering with contagious disease, or who must for any cause be kept from contact with others in the hospital.—**Police-jury ward**, in Louisiana, the chief subdivision of the parish.—**Watch and ward.** See *watch*.

ward^3†, *adv.* [< ME. *ward*, a quasi-adverb, being the suffix *-ward* separated from its base, as in *to* me *ward*. See *-ward* and *toward*.] The suffix *-ward* separated as a distinct word.

-ward (wärd). [< ME. *-ward*, < AS. *-weard* = OS. *-ward* = OFries. *-ward* = D. *-waart* = MLG. LG. *-ward* = OHG. MHG. *-wert* (G. *-wärts*) = Icel. *-verthr* = Goth. *-wairths*; akin to L. *versus* (**vert-tus*), which is postposed in the same way, < *vertere*, turn, become, = AS. *weorthan*, become: see *worth*^{1} and *verse*^{1}. Cf. *-wards*.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, indicating direction or tendency to or from a point. It is affixed to many adverbs and prepositions, as *fore* (*for-*), *forth*, *from* (*fro-*), *to*, *after*, *back*, *hind*, *in*, *out*, *hither*, *thither*, *whither*, *up*, *nether*, *thence*, etc.; to words indicating points of the compass (*east*, *west*, etc.); to nouns indicating a goal, center, end, direction, etc., as *home*, *way*, *wind*, *down*, *heaven*, *God*, etc. With some of these it was used pleonastically, as *abackward*, *adownward*. Most of the forms have a collateral form with adverbial genitive *-s*, as *forwards*, *afterwards*, *inwards*, *outwards*, etc. In *toward*, the elements were formerly often separated, as in the Bible: *to* us-*ward* (Ps. xl. 5; 2 Pet. iii. 9); *to* thee-*ward* (1 Sam. xix. 4); *to* you-*ward* (2 Cor. xiii. 3); *to* the mercy seat*ward* (Ex. xxxvii. 9); etc.

Such a newe herte and lusty corage *vnto* the lawe *warde* canst thou neuer come by of thyne owne strength and enforcement. *J. Udall*, Prol. to Romans.

wardage† (wâr'dāj), *n.* [< *ward*^{2} + *-age*.] Money paid or contributed to watch and ward. Also called *ward-penny*.

war-dance (wâr'dȧns), *n.* **1.** A dance engaged in by savage tribes before a warlike excursion.—**2.** A dance simulating a battle.

ward-corn† (wârd'kôrn), *n.* [< OF. **wardecorne* (?), < *warder*, keep, + *corne*, < L. *cornu*, a horn: see *horn*.] In *old Eng. law*, the duty of keeping watch and ward in time of danger, with the duty of blowing a horn on the approach of a foe.

ward-corse†, *n.* [ME. *wardecors*, *wardecorce*, < OF. *wardecors*, *guardecorps*, *gardecors*, < *warder*, *guarder*, ward, guard, + *cors*, *corps*, body: see *ward*^{1} and *corse*^{1}, *corpse*.] **1.** A body-guard.

Though thow preye Argus with his hundred eyen
To be my *wardecors*, as he kan best,
In feith he shal nat kepe me but me lest.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 359.

2. A cloak. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 516.

wardein†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *warden*^{1}.

warden^1 (wâr'dn), *n.* [< ME. *wardein*, *wardeyn*, Sc. *wardane*, *wardan*, a warden, guardian, keeper, < OF. **wardein*, *gardein*, *gardain*, *guardain*, F. *gardien* (ML. *gardianus*), a keeper, warden, guardian, cf. *gardien*, a., keeping, watching, < *warde*, *garde*, ward, guard, keeping: see *ward*^{2}, and cf. *guardian*, a doublet of *warden*^{1}. Cf. *warden*^{2}.] **1.** A guard or watchman; a guardian.

Filthe and elde, also moot I thee,
Been grete *wardeyns* upon chastitee.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 360.

He called to the *wardens* on the outside battlements.
Scott.

2. A chief or principal keeper; an officer who keeps or guards: as, the *warden* of the Fleet (or Fleet prison).

The *wardeyn* of the gates gan to calle
The folk which that without the gates were,
And bad hem dryven in hire bestes alle,
Or al the night they moste bleven there.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1177.

The Countess asked to be shown some of the prisoners' soup. The *warden* brought some to her in a clean fresh plate. *The Century*, XXXVII. 509.

3. The title given to the head of some colleges and schools, and to the superior of some conventual churches.

Our corn is stoln, men wil us fooles calle,
Bathe the *wardeyn* and oure felawes alle.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 192.

And all way the *Wardeyne* of the seyd ffrers or sum of hys Brothern by hys assignment Daly accompanyd with vs Informyng And shewing vnto vs the holy places with in the holy lande. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

4. In Connecticut boroughs, the chief executive officer of the municipal government; in a few Rhode Island towns, a judicial officer. In colonial times the name was sometimes used in place of *fire-warden* or *fire-ward*.—**Port warden**, an officer invested with the chief authority in a port.—**Warden of a church.** See *churchwarden*.—**Warden of a university**, the master or president of a university.—**Warden of the Cinque Ports**, the governor of the havens called the Cinque Ports, and their dependencies, who has the authority of an admiral, and has power to hold a court of admiralty and courts of law and equity. See *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*.—**Warden of the marches.** See *march*^{1}.—**Warden of the mint.** See *mint*^{1}.—**Warden of the stews**, a town officer, one of several mentioned in the fifteenth century: apparently one who had charge of pens for cattle, hogs, etc., perhaps a pound. Compare *hog-mace*.

warden^2 (wâr'dn), *n.* [< ME. *wardun*, *wardone*; usually associated with *warden*^{1}, and taken to mean a pear that may be kept long (cf. OF. *poire de garde*, "a warden, or winter peare, a peare which may be kept verie long," Cotgrave):

see *warden*^{1}. But the sense of *warden* is active, 'one who keeps,' and it does not seem to apply to a pear; and the ME. forms of *warden*^{1} are different from those of *warden*^{2}. Perhaps the origin is in OF. **wardon*, a var. of *gardon* (Godefroy), a var. of *gardin*, garden: see *garden*.] A kind of pear, used chiefly for roasting or baking.

> *Wardone*, peere, volemum. *Wardone* tree, volemus.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 516.

> Faith, I would have had him roasted like a *warden*,
> In brown paper, and no more talk on 't.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Cupid's Revenge, ii. 3.

> Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd, some cry;
> But 'tis with an intention men should buy.
> *W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 541.

Warden pie, a pie made of warden pears, baked or stewed without crust.

> I must have saffron to colour the *warden pies*.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 48.

wardenry (wâr'dn-ri), *n.* [< *warden*^{1} + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] **1.** The district in charge of a warden.

> But yet they may not tamely see,
> All through the Western *Wardenry*,
> Your law-contemning kinsmen ride,
> And burn and spoil the Border-side.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 24.

2. The office of warden.

wardenship (wâr'dn-ship), *n.* [< *warden*^{1} + *-ship*.] The office of warden.

> His Maj. K. Cha. I. gave him the *Wardenship* of Merton Colledge as a reward for his service, but the times suffered him not to receive or enjoy any benefitt by it.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (William Harvey).

warder^{1} (wâr'dėr), *n.* [Formerly also *wardour*, < OF. **wardour*, *gardour*, *gardeor*, a keeper, warder, < *warder*, ward: see *ward*^{1}, *v.*, and *-er*^{1}, *-or*^{1}.] One who keeps watch and ward; a keeper; a guard.

> Memory, the *warder* of the brain.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 65.

> The *warders* of the gate. *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 451.

Warder butcher-bird†, the great gray shrike, *Lanius excubitor*. *Sir John Sebright.*

warder^{2} (wâr'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *warder*, *wardrere*, *wardcrere*; appar. < *ward*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{2}.] A truncheon or staff of authority carried by a king, commander-in-chief, or other important dignitary. Signals seem to have been given by means of it, as by casting it down (a signal to stop proceedings) or throwing it up (a signal to charge).

> Stay, the king hath thrown his *warder* down.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 118.

> Wafting his *warder* thrice about his head,
> [He] cast it up with his auspicious hand,
> Which was the signal through the English spread
> That they should charge.
> *Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt, st. 181.

wardererे†. A doubtful word occurring only in the following passage describing the pursuit of a horse that had run away.

> Thise sely clerkes rennen up and doun
> With "Keepe! Keepe! stand! stand! Jossa *warderere!*"
> [var. *ware the rere*, Camb. MS., *warederere*, Harl. MS., *warth there*, 16th cent. ed.] *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 181.

ward-holding (wârd'hōl"ding), *n.* The ancient military tenure in Scotland, by which vassals were at first obliged to serve the superior in war as often as his occasions called for it.

Wardian (wâr'di-an), *a.* [< *Ward* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Invented by, or otherwise relating to, a person named Ward.—**Wardian case**, a portable inclosure with a wooden base and glass sides and top, invented by Nathaniel B. Ward, an Englishman, and serving for the transportation of delicate living plants, or for their maintenance as an indoor ornament. The base is lined with zinc, or supplied with an earthen tray. The confined air preserves its moisture, and ferns, mosses, and other shade-loving plants develop in it with great beauty.

warding-file (wâr'ding-fīl), *n.* A flat file of uniform thickness, cut only at the edges: used to file the ward-notches in keys. *E. H. Knight.*

wardless (wârd'les), *a.* [< *ward*^{1} + *-less*.] That cannot be warded off or avoided. [Rare.]

> He gives like destiny a *wardless* blow.
> *Stephen Harvey*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, ix. 174.

wardman† (wârd'man), *n.* [< *ward*^{2} + *man*.] A town officer in England.

> The common *wardman* . . . carries the largest of the silver maces and in processions immediately precedes the mayor. *Jewitt*, Art Journal, 1881, p. 105.

ward-mote (wârd'mōt), *n.* A meeting of a ward; also, a court formerly held in every ward in the city of London. Also called *wardmote-court* or *inquest*.

wardone†, *n.* An obsolete form of *warden*^{2}.

wardour†, *n.* An old spelling of *warder*^{1}.

ward-penny (wârd'pen"i), *n.* Same as *wardage*.

wardrobe (wârd'rōb), *n.* [Formerly also *wardrope*, *wardroppe*; < ME. *warderobe*, *wardrope*, *wardedrope*, < OF. *warderobe*, *garderobe*, *garderobbe*, a wardrobe, also a privy, < *warder*, ward, keep, + *robe*, *robbe*, garment: see *ward*^{1} and *robe*^{1}.] **1.** Originally, a room or large closet in which clothes were kept, and in which the making of clothes, repairing, etc., were carried on.

> But who that departed, Gyomar ne departed neuer, but a-bode spekynge with Morgain, the sustur of kynge Arthur, in a *wardrope* vnder the paleys, where she wrought with silke and golde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 507.

> The last day of Octobre, the . . . yere of the reyne of King Henri the Sixt, Sir John Fastolf, Knyght, hath lefte in his *warde-drope* at Castre this stuffe of clothys, and othir harnays that followith. *Paston Letters*, I. 475.

> When first he spies
> His Prince's *Wardrobe* ope, quite through is shot
> With wondring fear. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 75.

> God clothed us; . . . he hath opened his *wardrobe* unto us. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

2. A piece of furniture for the keeping of clothes, especially a large press closed by means of a door or doors, in which clothes can be hung up, and sometimes having shelves and drawers as well.

> There! Carter has done with you, or nearly so; I'll make you decent in a trice. Jane, . . . open the top drawer of the *wardrobe*, and take out a clean shirt and neck-handkerchief: bring them here; and be nimble.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

> A ponderous mahogany *wardrobe*, looking like nothing so much as a grim wooden mausoleum, occupied nearly all of one wall. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 192.

3. The clothes belonging to one person at one time.

> *Hot.* The king hath many marching in his coats.
> *Doug.* Now, by my sword, I will kill all his coats;
> I'll murder all his *wardrobe*, piece by piece.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 27.

> The most important article of all in a gentleman's *wardrobe* was still wanting. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 14.

4†. A privy.

> I seye that in a *wardrobe* they him threwe.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 120.

wardrober (wârd'rō"bėr), *n.* [< ME. *warderopere*; < *wardrobe* + *-er*^{2}.] The keeper of a wardrobe.

> An indenture . . . in which Peter Curteys, the king's *wardrober*, undertakes to furnish by the 3rd of July the articles specified for the coronation of King Richard.
> *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., iv.

ward-room (wârd'röm), *n.* The apartment assigned to the commissioned officers of a man-of-war other than the commanding officer. Line-officers occupy staterooms on the starboard side and staff-officers on the port side.—**Ward-room officers**, commissioned officers messing in the ward-room. —**Ward-room steward.** See *steward*, 2 (*b*).

wardrope†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wardrobe*.

Wardrop's disease. A malignant form of inflammation occurring at the root, or on one side, of a nail.

Wardrop's operation for aneurism. See *operation*.

Ward's electuary. A confection of black pepper.

wardship^{1} (wârd'ship), *n.* [< *ward*^{1} + *-ship*.] The office of a ward or guardian; guardianship; care and protection of a ward; right of guardianship; hence, the feudal tenure by which the lord claimed the custody of the body and custody and profits of the lands of the infant heir of his deceased tenant.

> And we . . . come in the court, and Bertylmeu havynge this termys to Bernard, seying, "Sir, forasmych as the Kyng hathe grauntyd be hese lettres patent the *wardship* with the profites of the londes of T. Fastolf duryng hese nun age to you and T. H., wherfor I am comyn as ther styward, be ther comaundement." *Paston Letters*, I. 306.

> Ecclesiastical persons were by ancient order forbidden to be executors of any man's testament, or to undertake the *wardship* of children. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 15.

> Thou grand impostor! how hast thou obtained
> The *wardship* of the world? *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 3.

wardship^{2} (wârd'ship), *n.* [< *ward*^{2} + *-ship*.] The state or condition of a ward; pupilage.

> In certain nations, women, whether married or not, have been placed in a state of perpetual *wardship*.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 44, note.

wardsman (wârdz'man), *n.*; pl. *wardsmen* (-men). One who keeps watch and ward; a guard. *Sydney Smith.* [Rare.]

Ward's paste. Same as *Ward's electuary*.

wardstaff† (wârd'stâf), *n.* Same as *warder*^{2}.

wardwit (wârd'wit), *n.* The being quit of giving money for the keeping of ward in a town.

ware^{1} (wãr), *a.* [< ME. *ware*, *war*, < AS. *wær*, also *gewær* (> E. *aware*), watchful, heedful, cautious, = OS. *war*, also *giwar* = D. *gewaar* = OHG. *giwar*, MHG. *gewar*, G. *gewahr*, aware, = Icel. *varr* = Dan. Sw. *var* = Goth. *wars*, watchful; from a Teut. √ *war*, watch, take heed, = L. *vereri*, regard, respect, esteem, dread (see *revere*^{1}), = Gr. *ὁρᾶν*, perceive, look out for, observe (> *οὖρος*, watchman, guard), = Skt. √ *var*, cover, surround. From the same source are ult. *aware* (of which *ware*^{1} in mod. use is prob. in part an aphetic form), *ward*^{1}, *ward*^{2}, *guard*, *regard*, *reward*, etc., *revere*^{1}, etc. *Ware* preceded by *be* has become merged with it, *beware* (as *gone* with *be* in *begone*): see *beware*. Hence the later adj. *wary*^{1}.] **1**†. Watchful; cautious; prudent; wary.

> Of me the worthy was *war*, & my wille knew.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13235.

> The Erle to truste was noo daunger in,
> ffor he was *ware* and wise, I yow ensure.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1084.

> Howe *ware* and circumspecte they aught to be.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 11.

2. On guard; on the watch (against something). See *beware*.

> Reason he made right,
> But bid her well be *ware*, and still erect;
> Lest, by some fair-appearing good surprised,
> She dictate false, and misinform the will.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 353.

3. Aware; conscious; assured. [Archaic.]

> Ful fetys was hir cloke, as I was *war*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 157.

> And Geaunt reised his axe to recouer a-nothor stroke, but Arthur was ther-of *ware*, and smote the horse with the spores and passed forth, and than returned with his swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 223.

> Then was I *ware* of one that on me moved
> In golden armor with a crown of gold.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

ware^{1} (wãr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wared*, ppr. *waring*. [< ME. *waren*, *warien*, *ware*, < AS. *warian*, be on one's guard, heed, look out (= OFries. *waria* = OS. *warōn* = OHG. *bewarōn*, heed, = Icel. *vara*, heed; hence ult. OF. *garer* = Pr. *garar*, *guarar*, be on one's guard, heed), < *wær*, watchful, heedful: see *ware*^{1}, *a.* Cf. *wear*^{2}, *v.*] To take care of; take precautions against; take heed to; look out for and guard against; beware of: as, *ware* the dog. Except in a few phrases, as in *ware* hawk, *ware* hounds, *beware* is now used instead of *ware*.

> *Ware* the sonne in his ascencioun
> Ne fynde yow nat repleet of humours hote.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 136.

> But *warre* the fox, as while thai sitte on brode
> To sette in an Ilande were ful goode.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

ware^{2} (wãr), *n.* [< ME. *ware*, merchandise, goods, < AS. **ware*, pl. *waru*, wares (= D. *waar*, a ware, commodity, pl. *waren*, wares; cf. MD. *waren* = G. *waare*, pl. *waaren* = Icel. *vara*, pl. *vörur*, wares, = Dan. *vare*, pl. *varer* (cf. *vare*, care), = Sw. *vara*, pl. *varor*, ware, wares); prob. akin to AS. *waru*, guard, protection, care, custody, = G. *wahre* = Dan. *vare* = Sw. *vara*, care; < Teut. √ *war*, guard: see *ware*^{1}, *a.*, and cf. *worth*^{2}.] **1.** Articles of manufacture or merchandise: now usually in the plural.

> No marchaunt yit ne fette outlandish *ware*.
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 22.

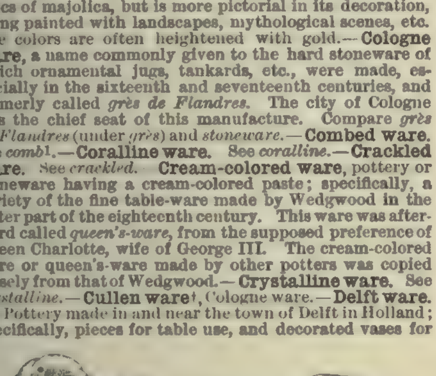
> This is the *ware* wherein consists my wealth.
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

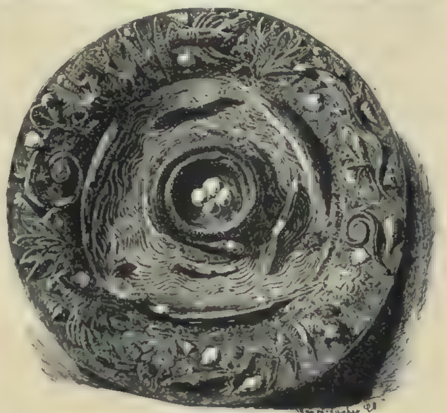
> They shall not . . . sell or buy any maner of *wares*, goods, or marchandises, secretely nor openly, by way of fraude, barat, or deceite. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 210.

> You pretend buying of *wares* or selling of lands.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, v. 1.

> Who but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's *ware* or his word? *Tennyson*, Maud, vii.

2. A collective noun used generally in composition with the name of the material, or a term relating to the characters of the articles or the use to which they are put: as, *china-ware*, *tinware*, *hardware*, *tableware*.—**Adams's ware**, in *ceram.*, a fine English pottery made at Tunstall, at the end of the eighteenth century, by William Adams, a pupil of Wedgwood. The pieces are often close imitations of the Wedgwood ware.—**Agen ware.** (*a*) An inferior kind of Roman pottery, softer and coarser than Samian ware: so called from Agen in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, where much of this ware was found with the furnaces. (*b*) A decorative pottery made in the seventeenth century, many of the pieces having the forms of animals. *Brongniart.*—**Apulian ware.** See *Apulian pottery* (under *Apulian*), and cut under *stamnos*.—**Aretine ware.** See *Aretine*.—**Awata ware**, pottery and porcelain made at Awata, near Kioto, Japan. The greater number of the pieces known to be of this manufacture are of yellowish hard paste, with a crackled glaze as if in imitation of Satsuma ware; but a curious and beautiful imitation of old Delft and a thin porcelain of a peculiar grayish white are known.—**Bamboo ware**, a variety of Wedgwood ware: so named from its color, and otherwise known as *cane-colored ware*.—**Basalt ware.** See *basalt*. —**Benares ware**, a name given to a kind of ornamental metal-work made in India, in which a pattern is produced by chasing or in other ways depressing the surface of the metal.—**Black ware.** Same as *basalt ware*.—**Blue jasper ware**, a name given to a blue-glazed pottery of modern manufacture, especially that made at the Ferrybridge factory.—**Böttger ware.** (*a*) A fine stoneware varying from red to dark brown, and approaching black, produced by the chemist J. F. Bottger about 1708–9 in the course of his experiments in the search for porcelain. (*b*) The first real or kaolinic porcelain produced in Europe: it was first made by Böttger about 1710.—**Bristol Delft ware,** an enameled pottery made at Bristol throughout the eighteenth century, especially a highly decorated ware in which landscapes, figure-subjects, etc., covering the whole dish, bottom and marly alike, and plates or dishes closely imitated from Chinese enameled porcelain, are included. This decorative Delft has not been manufactured since 1788. *Jewitt.*—**Bristol ware.** Same as *double-glazed ware.* —**Caffagiolo ware,** a variety of the Italian enameled and painted earthenware known as majolica. It was made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries at a factory belonging to the family of the Medici in the village of Caffagiolo, on the road between Florence and Bologna. The name is also spelled, according to the irregular orthography of the time, *Cafagiol, Caffagiulo, Caffaggilolo, Cafagizotto.* The marks of this factory are much varied, but generally include the words *in Caffagiolo* variously spelled. A characteristic mark of these wares is the free use of a dark but extremely brilliant blue often in large masses, also a brilliant but opaque orange, and an opaque Indian red. Metallic luster was early used at Caffagiolo.—**Canton lacquer-ware.** See *lacquer-ware.*—**Cashan ware.** Same as *Kashee ware. Fortnum,* S. K. Handbook, Majolica.—**Castelli ware,** pottery made at Castelli, in eastern Italy; specifically, an enameled and richly decorated pottery made during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and even later. This magnificent ware preserves some of the characteristics of majolica, but is more pictorial in its decoration, being painted with landscapes, mythological scenes, etc. The colors are often heightened with gold.—**Cologne ware,** a name commonly given to the hard stoneware of which ornamental jugs, tankards, etc., were made, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and formerly called *grès de Flandres.* The city of Cologne was the chief seat of this manufacture. Compare *grès de Flandres* (under *grès*) and *stoneware.*—**Combed ware.** See *comb*^{1}.—**Coralline ware.** See *coralline.*—**Crackled ware.** See *crackled.* **Cream-colored ware,** pottery or stoneware having a cream-colored paste; specifically, a variety of the fine table-ware made by Wedgwood in the latter part of the eighteenth century. This ware was afterward called *queen's-ware,* from the supposed preference of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. The cream-colored ware or queen's-ware made by other potters was copied closely from that of Wedgwood.—**Crystalline ware.** See *crystalline.*—**Cullen ware**†, Cologne ware.—**Delft ware.** (*a*) Pottery made in and near the town of Delft in Holland; specifically, pieces for table use, and decorated vases for domestic interiors. Pottery has been made in this place from ancient times, and dated pieces exist as old as the beginning of the sixteenth century; but the importation from China and Japan of Oriental porcelain stimulated the decorators of later times, so that the richest pieces are of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. (*b*) A name given in England to vessels of pottery for domestic use, especially for table service. It is common to discriminate pottery from porcelain by the name *Delft* or *Delf,* and also *Delf-china,* etc. **Della Robbia wares.** (*a*) A name given to a class of pottery used for works of art in relief and in the round: generally asserted to have been invented by Luca della Robbia in the fifteenth century. It has a hard and well-baked body of brown terra-cotta, upon which a white stanniferous enamel is applied. This is in some cases left white, or white with a background of blue; in others, all parts of the composition are richly decorated with color, especially green, yellow, and purple or maroon. The largest and most elaborate works in Della Robbia ware were made after Luca's death, the most important of all being, perhaps, the frieze on the hospital at Pistoia. Central Italy abounds in the productions of this school of artists, including tabernacles or shrines decorated with sacred subjects, altar-pieces in bas-relief and alto-relief, architectural ornaments, and fountains or lavabos in sacristies of churches and convents. (*b*) A fine terra-cotta, enameled in colors, made in England for architectural decorations, flower-vases, garden-seats, etc., especially that made at Tamworth at works founded in 1847.—**Double-glazed ware,** stoneware to which a glaze is applied in liquid form, both inside and outside, before it is fired. Also called *Bristol ware.*—**Egyptian black ware, Egyptian ware.** See *Egyptian.*—**Etruscan ware.** See *Etruscan.*—**Faenza ware,** a name formerly given to Italian majolica. *J. C. Robinson,* in Cat. of Soulages Coll., 1856. Compare *faience.* **Glass-glazed ware.** See *glass-glazed.* —**Graffito ware.** See *graffito.*—**Green-jasper ware,** a variety of Wedgwood ware. The name has been given to that kind of pebbleware which is mottled green and gray.—**Hollow ware,** vessels deeper than flat ware, and especially such as are made in outside molds, which give the external surface the clay being forced into the mold from within, and worked over with a sponge so as to give it the required thickness and a smooth inner surface.—**Incised ware,** pottery decorated by scratches upon the surface. Specifically—(*a*) A coarse earthenware covered with an outer coat of a different color, which, being deeply scratched, shows the body of the ware. (*b*) A kind of pottery in which the body is scratched or scored, the whole being then covered with a transparent glaze, which shows a deeper color where it fills these incisions than elsewhere.—**India ware,** a name inaccurately given in England to the more common varieties of Chinese and Japanese porcelains imported into Europe by the East India Company or otherwise.—**Kashee ware,** a fine ceramic ware made in Persia, and decorated in blue on white in a manner closely resembling Chinese porcelain. It is apparently a mixed or hybrid porcelain, as it is softer than Oriental porcelain, and evidently different from the soft or tender porcelain of Europe. Also called *Kashan, Cashan,* and *Kachy ware.* —**Kioto ware,** ceramic ware made in or near the city of Kioto in Japan. Immense quantities of pottery and porcelain are made there, and many characteristic varieties are imitated with great success; but the name is given especially to a hard yellow ware with crackled glaze peculiar to Japan.—**Lapis-lazuli ware.** See *lapis.*—**Lava ware.** See *lava.*—**Old Fulham ware,** a name given to the English imitations of German grès cérame or hard stoneware made at Fulham from about 1670.—**Palissy ware,** a peculiar kind of pottery, remarkable for its beautiful glaze, the ornamentation being in very high relief, and consisting frequently of models of fish, reptiles, shells, or leaves. Bernard Palissy, a French potter of the sixteenth century, was the designer of this ware, and the art of manufacturing it died with him, all attempts to imitate it having failed.—**Pebble ware.** See *pebbleware.*—**Persian ware.** See *Persian.*—**Plated ware.** See *plated.*—**Plumbeous ware,** lead-glazed pottery.—**Porphyry ware,** a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to that variety which is speckled red and black.—**Raphael ware,** an old name for Italian majolica, taken from the occasional appearance of designs by Raphael, or ascribed to him, painted on majolica plates of a late period, or perhaps, in some cases, from the use of arabesques similar to those painted under Raphael's direction in the Loggie of the Vatican and elsewhere.—**Red porphyry ware,** a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to pieces which are speckled red and white.—**Robbia ware.** Same as *Della Robbia ware.*—**Roman red ware.** Same as *Samian ware.*—**Rustic, Salopian, Samian, sanitary ware.** See the adjectives.—**Satsuma ware.** (*a*) Pottery made in the province of Satsuma, in the island of Kiusiu, Japan. It has an extremely hard paste, is pale-yellow or brownish-yellow in color, and is covered with a very minute crackle. (*b*) A pottery made at Stoke-upon-Trent in England, imitated in the main from the Japanese Satsuma. —**Serpentine, Sevillan, sigillated, silicon ware.** See the qualifying words.—**Sinceny ware,** an enameled pottery made in Sinceny, in the department of the Aisne, France, decorated with great taste and delicacy, in partial imitation of Rouen ware and later of Chinese ceramic painting, and also in various fantastic styles.—**Small ware** or **wares,** textile articles of the tape kind, as narrow bindings of cotton, linen, silk, or woolen fabric; plaited sash-cord, braid, etc.; also, buttons, hooks, eyes, and other dress-trimmings; hence, trifles.


Delft Ware, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")


Dish of Palissy Ware.

> Every one knows Grub street is a market for *small ware* in wit. *Swift,* To a Young Poet.

Stamped ware. Same as *sigillated ware.*—**Stanniferous ware,** earthenware coated with an enamel of which tin is a principal ingredient. This enamel is used for fine wares, such as Delft.—**Tinned, tortoise-shell, Umbrian ware.** See the adjectives.—**Tunbridge ware,** a species of inlaid or mosaic work in wood. It derives its name from the place of manufacture, Tunbridge in England.—**Verd antique ware,** a variety of pebbleware, generally veined with dark-green, gray, and black.—**Wedgwood ware** [named after Josiah *Wedgwood* (1730–95), the inventor, born in Staffordshire, England], a superior kind of semi-vitrified pottery, without much superficial glaze, and capable of taking on the most brilliant and delicate colors produced by fused metallic oxids and ochers. It is much used for ornamental ware, as vases, etc., and, owing to its hardness and property of resisting the action of all corrosive substances, for mortars in the laboratory.—**Welsh ware,** a pottery made at Isleworth, near London in England, from about 1825; a strong and solid earthenware of yellowish-brown color with a transparent glaze. = **Syn.** *Merchandise,* etc. See *property.*

ware^2 (wãr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wared,* ppr. *waring.* [Also *wair;* < ME. *waren* (also *bewaren*), sell; cf. *ware*^{2}, *n.*] To use; employ; lay out; expend; spend. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> I schal *ware* my whyle wel, quyl hit lastez, with tale.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1235.

> He would not *ware* the spark of a flint for him, if they came with the law. *Scott,* Waverley, xviii.

ware^3 (wãr), *n.* [E. dial. also *wore, waur, ore;* < ME. **war,* < AS. *war, waar,* seaweed (= MD. D. *wier,* seaweed).] Seaweed of various species of *Fucus, Laminaria, Himanthalia, Chorda,* etc. They are employed as a manure and in the manufacture of kelp, etc. See *seaware.*

ware^4†. An obsolete preterit of *wear*^{1}.

ware^5†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *wear*^{1}, 10.

wareful† (wãr'fụl), *a.* [< *ware*^{1} + *-ful.*] Wary; watchful; cautious.

warefulness† (wãr'fụl-nes), *n.* [< *wareful* + *-ness.*] Wariness; cautiousness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

warega-fly (wa-rā'gạ̈-flī), *n.* [< S. Amer. Ind. *warega* + E. *fly.*] An undetermined muscid fly occurring in Brazil, which is said to lay its eggs in the skin of man and animals, causing large swellings inhabited by the larva. *F. Smith,* Trans. Entom. Soc., London, 1868.

ware-goose (wãr'gös), *n.* [< *ware*^{3} + *goose.*] The brent-goose: so called from feeding on ware or seaweed. [Local, Eng.]

warehouse (wãr'hous), *n.* [< *ware*^{2} + *house.*] A house in which wares or goods are kept; a storehouse.

> Th' vnsettled kingdom of swift Aeolus,
> Great *Ware-house* of the Windes, whose traffick giues
> Motion of life to ev'ry thing that liues.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) A store in which goods are placed for safe-keeping; a building for the temporary deposit of goods for a compensation. (*b*) A building for storing imported goods on which customs dues have not been paid. (*c*) A store for the sale of goods at wholesale; also, often, a large retail establishment.—**Bonded, Italian,** etc., **warehouse.** See the adjectives.

warehouse (wãr'hous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *warehoused,* ppr. *warehousing.* [< *warehouse, n.*] To deposit or secure in a warehouse; specifically, to place in the government or custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

> Only half the duty was to be paid at once, on *warehousing* the pepper in a warehouse approved by the customs.
> *S. Dowell,* Taxes in England, II. 76.

warehouseman (wãr'hous-man), *n.*; pl. *warehousemen* (-men). 1. One who keeps a warehouse.—2. One who is employed in or has charge of a warehouse.—**Italian-warehouseman.** See *Italian.*—**Warehousemen's itch,** a form of eczema of the hands, supposed to be caused by the irritation of sugar; grocers' itch.

warehousing (wâr'hou"sing), *n.* 1. The act of placing goods in a warehouse.—2. The business of receiving goods for storage.—**Warehousing system,** a customs regulation by which imported articles may be lodged in public or bonded warehouses at a reasonable rent, without payment of the duties on importation until they are withdrawn for home consumption, thus lessening the pressure of the duties which otherwise would bear heavily on the merchant and cripple his purchasing power. If they are reëxported no duty is charged. This system affords valuable facilities to trade, and is beneficial to the consumer and ultimately to the public revenue.

wareine†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *warren.*

wareless† (wãr'les), *a.* [< *ware*^{1} + *-less.*] 1. Unwary; incautious; heedless.

> A bait the *wareless* to beguile.
> *Mir. for Mags.* (*Latham.*)

2. Unaware; regardless.

> Both they unwise, and *warelesse* of the evill.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

3. Unperceived.

> When he wak't out of his *wareless* paine, . . .
> That lim he could not wag. *Spenser,* F. Q., V. i. 22.

warely† (wãr'li), *a.* [< ME. *warly, warliche,* < AS. *wærlīc,* cautious, < *wær,* cautious, + *-līc* = E. *-ly*^{1}.] Cautious; prudent; wary.

> The Petyuins tham bare as *warly* men fre;
> For ther good vitail and wines plente.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1362.

warely† (wãr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *warly, werly, warliche,* < AS. *wærlīce,* < *wær,* cautious, + *-līce* = E. *-ly*^{2}. Cf. *warily.*] Cautiously; warily.

> Full *warly* in this nede. *Chaucer,* Troilus, iii. 454.

> Bi hys huge prowesse went it to assaill
> In ryght *werly* wyse, for manly was in breste.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1591.

> A good lesson to use our tongue *warely,* that our wordes and matter maie . . . agree together.
> *Sir T. Wilson,* Art of Rhetoric (ed. 1584), p. 168.

wareroom (wãr'röm), *n.* A room in which goods are stored or laid out for sale.

> Philip was still in the *wareroom,* arranging goods and taking stock. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

war-fain (wâr'fān), *a.* Eager to fight. [Poetical.]

> Guttorn the young and the *war-fain*.
> *William Morris*, Sigurd, iii.

warfare (wâr'fãr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *warrefare*; < *war*^{1} + *fare*^{1}.] 1. A warlike or military expedition; military operations; hostilities; war; armed contest.

> What iniurie doth the Prince to the Capteine that sendes him a *warrefare*, if he makes him sure to haue the victorie? *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 88.

> The Philistines gathered their armies together for *warfare*. 1 Sam. xxviii. 1.

2. Figuratively, any contest, struggle, or strife.

> The weapons of our *warfare* are not carnal. 2 Cor. x. 4.

warfare (wâr'fãr), *v. i.* [< *warfare*, *n.*] To carry on warfare or engage in war; contend; struggle.

> He that can apprehend and consider vice with all her baits and seeming pleasures, and yet abstain, and yet distinguish, and yet prefer that which is truly better, he is the true *warfaring* Christian. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

warfarer (wâr'fãr-ėr), *n.* One engaged in war, or in a contest or struggle of any sort.

warfaring (wâr'fãr-ing), *n.* The act of carrying on war. [Rare.]

> The Burg of the Niblung people and the heart of their *warfaring*. *William Morris*, Sigurd, iii.

war-flail (wâr'flāl), *n.* A weapon used in the middle ages, resembling the agricultural flail in its general character. Sometimes it was a pole to the end of which a strong bag of leather was secured by a thong, or by rings of metal. The bag seems to have been stuffed with sand. Compare *sand-bag*, *sand-club*, and see Shakspere's 2 Hen. VI., iv. 3. See also cut under *morning-star*.

war-flame (wâr'flām), *n.* A bale-fire used as a signal in time of war, as of the approach of an enemy. See *bale-fire* and *bale*^{2}.

war-fork (wâr'fôrk), *n.* A weapon, used in Europe in the middle ages, consisting of a metal fork with several prongs made fast to the end of a long pole.

warful†, *a.* [< *war*^{1} + *-ful*.] Warlike.

> *Warfull*, batailleux. *Palsgrave*, p. 328.

wargul (wär'gul), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian otter, *Lutra* (*Barangia*) *leptonyx*.

wargus† (wär'gus), *n.* [AL. reflex of AS. *wearg*, outlaw: see *warriangle*, *warry*.] An outlaw.

> And if any wicked person shall presume contumeliously to dig up or despoil any body placed in the earth, or in a wooden coffin, or in a rock, or under any obelisk or other structure, let him be accounted a *wargus*.
> *Laws of Hen. I.*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 22.

war-hable† (wâr'hā"bl), *a.* [< *war*^{1} + *hable* for *able*.] Fit for war; of an age that fits one for soldiering. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 62.

war-hammer (wâr'ham"ėr), *n.* A weapon having a blunt, hammer-like head on one side of the handle or shaft, and usually a beak or point on the opposite side. It was used for breaking the armor of an antagonist, and was generally a weapon for one hand only.

war-head (wâr'hed), *n.* The explosive head of a locomotive torpedo. It is packed with guncotton or other high explosive and provided with a denoting primer. The war-head is placed on the torpedo only when it is to be exploded, as in time of war.

war-horse (wâr'hôrs), *n.* 1. A horse used by a mounted soldier or officer in battle; especially, in a somewhat poetical sense, the horse of a knight or commander. Compare cuts under *caparisoned* and *muzzle*.

> Waiting by the doors the *war-horse* neigh'd,
> As at a friend's voice. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

2. A veteran, as a veteran soldier or politician. [Colloq.]

wariangle†, *n.* See *warriangle*.

wariated (wā'ri-ā-ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *varrated*: especially noting an ordinary, which is sometimes wariated on one side, sometimes on both.

warice†, *v.* Same as *warish*.

warily (wā'ri-li), *adv.* [< *wary*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}; but perhaps orig. an error for *warely*.] In a wary manner; cautiously; with prudence or wise foresight or care.

wariment† (wā'ri-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *wary*^{1} + *-ment*.] Wariness; caution; heed. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 17.

wariness (wā'ri-nes), *n.* [< *wary*^{1} + *-ness*.] The character or habit of being wary; caution; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil.

> To make sure work, Young Hoyden is lock'd up at the first approach of the Enemy. Here you have prudence and *wariness* to the excess of Fable, and Frensy.
> *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 216.

> They were forced to march with the greatest *wariness*, circumspection, and silence. *Addison*, Freeholder.

=**Syn.** See *wary*.

Waring cable. [Named after Richard S. *Waring*, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.] In *elect.*, a cable in which the separate conductors are insulated with cotton or other fiber saturated with a heavy oil derived from petroleum and mixed with an absorbent material. The wires are sheathed with lead, sometimes a tube surrounding a cable of wires, and sometimes a multiple tube surrounding a series of parallel wires.

Waring's method. [Named after the inventor, Edward *Waring* (1736–98).] A method for the separation of the roots of an equation by means of the equation of the squared differences of the roots.

waringtonite (wor'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [Named after *Warington* W. Smith (1817–90), an English geologist.] A variety of the copper sulphate brochantite, found in Cornwall.

warish^{1}† (wãr'ish), *v.* [< ME. *warisshen*, *warischen*, *waricen*, *warissen*, *garissen*, cure, heal, < OF. *warir*, *garir*, F. *guérir*, keep, guard, protect, heal, < OHG. *werjan*, MHG. *weren*, G. *wehren*, defend, restrain (cf. AS. *warian*), = MD. *varen*, keep, guard, = Goth. *warjan*, bid beware, forbid, ward off, protect: see *ware*^{1}, *wear*^{2}, and cf. *warison*.] I. *trans.* To heal; cure.

> Thanne were my brother *warisshed* of his wo.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 434.

> Thai ware alle *warisht* of thaire stange.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

> Thow hast *warsched* me wel with thi mede wordes.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 604.

II. *intrans.* To be healed or cured; recover.

> Youre doughter . . . shal *warisshe* and escape.
> *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

warish^{2}†, *a.* See *wearish*.

warison† (war'i-son), *n.* [< ME. *warison*, *warisoun*, *wareson*, < OF. *warison*, *guarison*, *garison*, guard, protection, < *warir*, guard: see *warish*.] 1. Healing.—2. Protection.

> War thoru hym & ys men in fair *wareson* he broghte.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 114.

3. Reward; guerdon; requital.

> And thus his *warisoun* he took
> For the lady that he forsook.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1538.

> Ho wol winne his *wareson* now wiȝtly him spede
> Forto saue my sone.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2379.

> He made a crye thoroowt al the tow[n],
> Whedur he be zoman or knave,
> That cowthe brynge hym Robyn Hode,
> His *warisone* he shuld haue.
> *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

4. Erroneously, in the following passage, a note of assault.

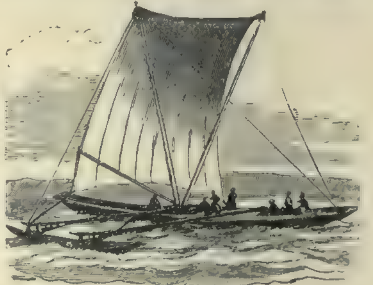
> Either receive within thy towers
> Two hundred of my master's powers,
> Or straight they sound the *warrison*,
> And storm and spoil thy garrison.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 24.

wark^{1} (wärk), *n.* [< ME. *werk*, *warch*, < AS. *wærc* (= Icel. *verkr*), pain.] Pain; ache. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

wark^{1} (wärk), *v. i.* [< ME. *werken*, *warchen*, < AS. *wærcian* (= Icel. *verkja*, *virkja*), pain: see *wark*^{1}, *n.*] To be in pain; ache.

wark^{2} (wärk), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *work*.

warkamoowee (wär-ka-mö'wē), *n.* [Cingalese.] A canoe with outriggers, used at Point de Galle, island of Ceylon. It is generally manned by four or five lascars, who sit grouped together at the end of the lever, adding or taking away a man according to the strength of the wind. The warkamoowees, during the northeast monsoon, even when it is blowing very hard, venture 20 or 25 miles from land for the purpose of fishing, or to carry fruits to vessels in the offing. They often sail 10 miles an hour.



Warkamoowee of Point de Galle.

warkand†, *a.* [ME. also *warchond*; pp. of *wark*, *v.*] Painful.

warkloom (wärk'löm), *n.* A tool; an instrument. [Scotch.]

war-knife (wâr'nīf), *n.* A large knife used in war: especially applied to weapons of primitive times and in a general sense: as, the *war-knife* of the Anglo-Saxons; the *war-knife* of the New Zealanders.

warlaw†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *warlock*^{1}.

warld (wärld), *n.* A Scotch form of *world*.

warlike (wâr'līk), *a.* 1. Fond of war; easily provoked to war; ready to engage in war; fit or prepared for war; martial: as, a *warlike* nation.

> She . . . made her people by peace *warlike*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Of or pertaining to war; martial; military.

> They were two knights of perelesse puissaunce,
> And famous far abroad for *warlike* gest.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

> The great archangel from his *warlike* toil
> Surceased. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 257.

3. Betokening or threatening war; hostile.

> The *warlike* tone again he took. *Scott*, Rokeby, v. 19.

4. Having a martial appearance; having the qualities of a soldier; befitting a soldier.

> By the buried hand of *warlike* Gaunt.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 109.

=**Syn.** 1. Bellicose, hostile.—**1-4.** *Military*, etc. See *martial*.

warlikeness (wâr'līk-nes), *n.* A warlike disposition or character. [Rare.]

> Braveness of mind and *warlikeness*.
> *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion, cap. i. b. (*Latham.*)

warling†, *n.* [Appar. a word coined to rime with *darling* (see def.), either < *war*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}, meaning 'one often *warred*, contended, or quarreled with,' or perhaps < *warry*, curse, + *-ling*^{1}.] A word occurring only in the proverb "Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*," *Camden*, Remains.

warlock^{1} (wâr'lok), *n.* [Also *warluck*; a Sc. form, preserving the orig. guttural (the reg. mod. E. form would be **warlow*), < ME. *warloghe*, *warlaghe*, *werlaghe*, *warlow*, *warlowe*, *warlaw*, *warlawe*, < AS. *wǣrloga* (= OHG. *wārlogo*), a traitor, deceiver, liar, truce-breaker, < *wǣr*, a covenant, truce, compact, the truth (cf. *wǣrleás*, truthless, false), + **loga*, a liar, < *leógan* (pp. *logen*), lie: see *very* and *lie*^{2}.] 1†. A deceiver; a truce-breaker; a traitor.

> Quen fundin was this hali crois,
> the *warlaghe* saide on-loft with vois.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

2. A person in league with the devil; a sorcerer; a wizard.

> Where is this *warlowe* with his wande,
> That wolde thus wynne oure folke away?
> *York Plays*, p. 81.

> Ye're but some witch or wil *warlock*,
> Or mermaid o' the flood.
> *The Lass of Lochroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 109).

> It seems he [Æneas] was no *Warluck*, as the Scots commonly call such men, who, they say, are iron-free, or lead-free. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

3†. A monster.

> Loke of lyuyaton [leviathan] in the lyffe of saynt
> Brandon,
> There this *warloghe*, I wis, a water eddur is cald,
> That this saint there seghe in the se occiane.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4439.

warlock^{2}† (wâr'lok), *n.* [ME. *warlok*, *warloc*; < *war-* (uncertain) + *lock*^{1}.] A fetterlock.

> *Warlok*, a fetyr lok (*warloc* of feterloc, P.), Sera pedicalis, vel compedicalis (compedalis, S. P.).
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 517.

> I com wyth those tythynges, thay tame bylyue,
> Pynez me in a prysoun, put me in stokkes,
> Wrythe me in a *warlok*, wrast out myn yȝen.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 80.

warlockry (wâr'lok-ri), *n.* [< *warlock*^{1} + *-ry*: see *-ery*.] The condition or practices of a warlock; impishness. [Rare.]

> The true mark of *warlockry*. *J. Baillie*.

warlow†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *warlock*^{1}.

warluck, *n.* Same as *warlock*^{1}.

warly^{1}†, *a.* and *adv.* See *warely*.

warly^{2} (wâr'li), *a.* [< *war*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] Warlike.

> *Warly* feats. *Chaloner*, in Nugæ Antiquæ, II. 388.

warly^{3} (wär'li), *a.* A Scotch form of *worldly*.

> Awa', ye selfish *war'ly* race.
> *Burns*, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

warm (wârm), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *warm*, < AS. *wearm* = OS. OFries. D. *warm* = OHG. MHG. G. *warm* = Icel. *varmr* = Dan. Sw. *varm* = Goth. **warms* (in verb *warmjan*), warm; with formative *-m*, < √ *war*, be hot, seen in OBulg. *varŭ*, heat, *vrieti*, be hot, boil, *vrŭlŭ*, hot, Russ. *variti*, boil, brew, scorch, Lith. *wirti*, cook, seethe, boil. In another view, the word is connected with L. *formus*, Gr. θερμός, hot, Skt. *gharma*, heat.] I. *a.* 1. Having a moderate degree of heat; not cold: as, *warm* water; *warm* milk; *warm* blood; a *warm* bath.

> He stretched himself on the child, and the flesh of the child waxed *warm*. 2 Ki. iv. 34.

2. Heated; having the sensation of heat; exhibiting the effects of being heated to a moderate degree; hence, flushed.

'Twas well, indeed, when *warm* with wine,
To pledge them with a kindly tear.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xc.

3. Communicating a sensation of warmth, or a moderate degree of heat: as, a *warm* fire; *warm* weather.—**4.** Subject to or characterized by the prevalence of a comparatively high temperature, or of moderate heat: as, a *warm* climate; *warm* countries.—**5.** Intimate; close; fast: as, *warm* friends.—**6.** Hearty; earnest: as, a *warm* welcome; *warm* thanks.

The conduct of Hampden in the affair of the ship-money met with the *warm* approbation of every respectable Royalist in England. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

7. Fresh: said of a scent or trail.—**8.** Close to something that is sought, as in games involving search or guessing; on the right track; on the way to success, as in searching or hunting for something. [Colloq.]

He's *warm*—he's getting cold—he's getting colder and colder—he's freezing. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 6.

9. Comfortable; well-off; moderately rich; in easy circumstances. [Colloq.]

Water-Camlet. Believe it, I am a poor commoner.
Sir F. Cres. Come, you are *warm*, and blest with a fair wife. *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

We have been thinking of marrying her to one of your tenants, . . . a *warm* man, . . . able to give her good bread. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

10. Comfortably fixed or placed; at home; acquainted; well adjusted. [Colloq.]

A gentleman newly *warm* in his land, sir. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Scarcely had the worthy Mynheer Beekman got *warm* in the seat of authority on the South River than enemies began to spring up all around him. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 409.

11. Undesirable; unpleasant, as on account of unpopularity or obnoxiousness to law, etc.

Their small Stock of Credit gone,
Lest Rome should grow too *warm*, from thence they run.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

12. Ardent; earnest; full of zeal, ardor, or affection; enthusiastic; zealous.

I'me half in a mind to transcribe it, and let it go abroad in the Catalogue; but I'me sensible the *warm* people of two opposite parties will be ready to blame my forwardness. *Humphrey Wanley* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 288).

When she saw any of the company very *warm* in a wrong opinion, she was more inclined to confirm them in it than oppose them. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

Now *warm* in love, now with'ring in my bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom!
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 37.

Till a *warm* preacher found a way t' impart
Awakening feelings to his torpid heart.
Crabbe, Works, V. 74.

13. Animated; brisk; keen; heated; hot: as, a *warm* engagement.

We shall have *warm* work on 't. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

He argued with perfect temper in society, or, if he saw the argument becoming long or *warm*, in a moment he dashed over his opponent's trenches, and was laughingly attacking him on some fresh point. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, vii.

14. Stirred up; somewhat excited; hot; nettled: as, to become *warm* when contradicted.

A fine boggle-de-botch I have made of it. . . . I am aware it is not a canonical word—classical, I mean; nor in nor out of any dictionary perhaps—but when people are *warm* they cannot stand picking terms. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xxvi.

15. Having the ardor of affection or passion.

Mirth and youth and *warm* desire.
Milton, May Morning.

The enactments of human laws are vain to restrain the *warm* tides of the heart. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 239.

16. Having too much ardor; coarse; indelicate. [Colloq.]

I do not know the play; but, as Maria says, if there is any thing a little too *warm* (and it is so with most of them) it can be easily left out. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xv.

Warm bath, in *med.*, a bath in water of a temperature from 92° to 98° F.—**Warm colors**, in *painting*, such colors as have yellow or red for their basis: opposed to *cold colors*, as blue and its compounds: the term, however, is a relative one.—**Warm plaster.** See *plaster*. **Warm register**, a heated register-plate used in the manufacture of tarred ropes. **Warm sepia.** See *sepia*.—**Warm wave.** See *wave*^{1}.—**Warm with**, an abbreviation for "warm with sugar," as in the order given for a beverage of that sort, in contrast with *cold without*. [Slang.]

Two glasses of rum-and-water *warm with*. *Dickens*, Sketches.

=**Syn. 4.** Sunny, mild, close, oppressive.—**6.** Earnest, hearty, enthusiastic, eager.—**1-6.** *Warm* is distinctly weaker than *hot*, *fervent*, *fervid*, *fiery*, *vehement*, *passionate*.

II. *n.* **1**†. Warmth; heat.

The winter's hurt recovers with the *warm*;
The parched green restored is with shade.
Surrey.

2. An act or process of warming; a heating. [Colloq.]

Boil it [barley-malt] in a kettle; one or two *warms* is enough. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 151.

warm (wârm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *warmed*, ppr. *warming*. [< ME. *warmen*, < AS. *wearmian* (= D. *warmen* = MHG. *warmen*, G. *wärmen* = Icel. *verma* = Dan. *varme* = Sw. *värma* = Goth. *warmjan*), become warm, < *wearm*, warm: see *warm*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become warm or moderately heated; communicate warmth.

Wyndis wastid away, *warmyt* the ayre;
The rede beames aboue blusshet with hete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4036.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole, . . .
That, changed through all, and yet in all the same, . . .
Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 271.

2. To warm one's self.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at. Isa. xlvii. 14.

3. To become ardent, animated, or enthusiastic.

I know the full value of the snood; and MacCallummore's heart will be as cold as death can make it when it does not *warm* to the tartan. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxv.

As the minister *warms* to his sermon there come through these cracks frequent exclamations. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 73.

II. *trans.* To make warm. (*a*) To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; impart warmth to.

And there, withoute the dore, in ye courte on the left hand, is a tree with many stones aboute it, where the mynysters of the Jewes, and seynt Peter with theym, *warmed* theym by the fyre. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 19.

Either the hostess or one of her maids *warms* his bed, pulls on his night cap, cuts his corns, puts out the candle. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, v. 1.

The room is *warmed*, when necessary, by burning charcoal in a chafingdish. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 20.

(*b*) To heat up; excite ardor or zeal in; interest; animate; enliven; inspirit; give life and color to; flush; cause to glow.

It would *warm* his spirits
To hear from me you had left Antony.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 69.

With those hopes Socrates *warmed* his doubtful spirits against that cold potion. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

I love such mirth as does not make friends ashamed to look upon one another next morning, nor men that cannot well bear it to repent the money they spend when they be *warmed* with drink. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 87.

How could I, to the dearest theme
That ever *warm'd* a minstrel's dream,
So foul, so false a recreant prove!
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 1.

All beauty *warms* the heart, is a sign of health, prosperity, and the favor of God. *Emerson*, Success.

(*c*) To administer castigation to: as, I'll *warm* him for that piece of mischief. [Colloq.] (*d*†) Figuratively, to occupy.

His brother . . . had a while *warmed* the Throne. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

To warm one's jacket, to castigate one. [Colloq.]—**Warming plaster.** See *plaster*.

war-man (wâr'man), *n.* A warrior. [Rare.]

Thir lordis keipt on at afternoone,
With all thair *warrmen* wight.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 222).

The sweet *war-man* is dead and rotten.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 666.

war-marked† (wâr'märkt), *a.* Bearing the marks or traces of war; experienced in war; veteran.

Your army, which doth most consist
Of *war-mark'd* footmen. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7. 45.

warm-blooded (wârm'blud″ed), *a.* **1.** Having warm blood; hematothermal: in zoölogy and physiology noting mammals and birds whose blood ranges in temperature from 98° to 112° F., in consequence of the complete double blood-circulation, and the oxygenation or combustion which goes on in the lungs: opposed to *cold-blooded* or *hematocryal*.—**2.** Figuratively, characterized by high temper and generous impulses; warm-hearted; also, passionate.—**Warm-blooded fish.** See *fish*^{1}.

warmer (wâr'mėr), *n.* [< *warm* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which warms.

warmful† (wârm'fůl), *a.* [< *warm* + *-ful*.] Giving warmth; warm. [Rare.]

About him a mandilion, that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curl'd with a *warmful* nap. *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 121.

warm-headed (wârm'hed″ed), *a.* Easily excited; enthusiastic; fanciful.

The advantage will be on the *warm-headed* man's side, as having the more ideas and the more lively. *Locke.*

warm-hearted (wârm'här″ted), *a.* Having warmth of heart; having a disposition such as readily shows friendship, affection, or interest; proceeding from such a disposition; cordial; sincere; hearty: as, a *warm-hearted* man; *warm-hearted* support.

warm-heartedness (wârm'här″ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being warm-hearted; affectionate disposition; cordiality.

He was looking from Arabella to Winkle with as much delight depicted in his countenance as *warm-heartedness* and kindly feeling can communicate to the human face. *Dickens*, Pickwick.

warming (wâr'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *warm*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who warms; specifically, in silver-plating, the heating of the object to be plated until it causes a slight hissing when immersed in water. The object is then dipped in dilute nitric acid, to cause a slight roughening of the surface in order to afford a better hold to the silvering.
2. A castigation; a thrashing. [Colloq.]

warming-pan (wâr'ming-pan), *n.* **1.** A large covered long-handled flat vessel (usually of brass) into which live coals are put: used to warm the inside of a bed.

Put of your clothes in winter by the fire side, and cause your bed to bee heated with a *warming panne*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

A dagger with a hilt like a *warming-pan*. *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 4. 33.

2. A person put into a situation, post, or office temporarily, to hold it for another till the latter becomes qualified for it. [Slang.]

warming-stone (wâr'ming-stōn), *n.* A foot-warmer; a slab of soapstone, cut to a convenient size: when used it is first heated in the fire or on a stove, and afterward placed under the feet: it is chiefly made use of in driving in very cold weather. Soapstone is selected for this purpose because it stands the heat better than any other stone, not cracking or crumbling when exposed to sudden changes of temperature.

warmly (wârm'li), *adv.* In a warm manner. (*a*) With warmth or heat. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 244. (*b*) With warmth of feeling; eagerly; earnestly; ardently.

Each prince shall thus with honour have
What both so *warmly* seem to crave.
Prior, Alma, ii. 111.

warmness (wârm'nes), *n.* [< ME. *warmness*; < *warm* + *-ness*.] Warmth.

Phebus hath of gold his stremes doun ysent
To gladen every flour with his *warmness*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 977.

war-monger† (wâr'mung″gėr), *n.* One who fights for hire; a mercenary soldier, or bravo. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 29.

warmouth (wâr'mouth), *n.* A centrarchoid fish: same as *bigmouth*.

warm-sided (wârm'sī″ded), *a.* *Naut.*, mounting heavy guns: said of a ship or a fort. [Colloq.]

warmth (wârmth), *n.* [< ME. *wermthe* (= LG. *wermde*); < *warm* + *-th*^{1}.] **1.** The state of being warm; gentle heat: as, the *warmth* of the sun or of the blood; also, the sensation of moderate heat.

No *warmth*, no breath, shall testify thou livest.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 98.

The mirth of its December,
And the *warmth* of its July.
Praed, I remember, I remember.

2. Cordiality; geniality; hearty kindness or good feeling.

I took leave of Colonel Cubbon, who told me, with a *warmth* which I was vain enough to think sincere, that he had not passed three such pleasant days for thirty years. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 325.

3. A state of lively and excited feeling; ardor; zeal; fervor; earnestness, often approaching anger; intensity; enthusiasm.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors? *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 36.

The sisters fell into a little *warmth* and contradiction. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 172.

The monarch spoke; the words, with *warmth* addrest,
To rigid justice steel'd his brother's breast.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 78.

4. In *painting*, a glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors (which see, under *warm*), and also from the use of transparent colors in the process of glazing.

warn† (wârn), *n.* [< ME. *warne*, < AS. *wearn*, a denial, refusal, obstacle, impediment, a guarding of oneself, a defense of a person on trial, = OHG. *warna* (in comp.), MHG. *warne*, *werne*, preparation, = Icel. *vörn* = Sw. *värn* = Dan. *værn*, a defense; with formative *-n*, < Teut. √ *war*, defend, guard: see *ware*^{1}, *ward*.] A denial; refusal.

Withouten more *warne*. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 11833.

warn (wârn), *v. t.* [Under this word are merged two orig. diff. but related verbs: (*a*) < ME. *warnen*, *warnien*, warn, admonish, < AS. *wear-*

nian, warnian, take heed, warn, = OHG. *warnōn*, warn, *warnēn* (*wernēn*), MHG. *warnen*, provide, take heed, protect, warn, G. *warnen*, warn, = Icel. *varna* = Sw. *varna*, warn (cf. OF. *warnir, guarnir, garnir*, provide, garnish, preserve, > ult. E. *garnish, garniture*, etc.); (*b*) < ME. *wernen*, < AS. *wyrnan*, refuse, deny, = OS. *wernian* = OHG. *warnen* = OFries. *warna, werna* = Icel. *varna*, refuse, deny; from the noun: see *warn*, *n*.] **1.** To put on guard by timely notice; wake, ware, or give notice to beforehand, as of approaching danger or of something to be avoided or guarded against; caution; admonish; tell or command admonishingly; advise.

The doubt of future foes exiles my present ioy,
And wit me *warnes* to shun such snares as threaten mine aunoy.
Queen Elizabeth, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. [Poesie, Int., p. xii.

Being *warned* by God in a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way. Mat. ii. 12.

And then I fear'd
Lest the gray navy there would splinter on it,
And fearing waved my arm to *warn* them off.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. To admonish, as to any duty; advise; expostulate with.

Warn them that are unruly. 1 Thes. v. 14.

3. To apprise; give notice to; make ware or aware; inform previously; notify; direct; bid; summon.

William & hise wiȝes were *warned* of here come.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4288.

Er the sun vp soght with his softe beames,
Pelleus full prestly the peopull did *warne*
To appere in his presens, princes and dukys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1092.

Who is it that hath *warn'd* us to the walls?
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 201.

The Bishop of Ross is *warn'd* by the Lords of the Council, that he shall no longer be esteem'd an Ambassador, but be punish'd as his Fault shall deserve.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 345.

4†. To deny; refuse; forbid.

Thou canst not *warne* him that with good entente
Axeth thyn help. *Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 11.

The kynges hed, when hyt ys broȝt,
A kysse wyll y *warne* the noght,
For lefe to me hyt were!
Octavian (ed. Halliwell), l. 821.

5†. To defend; keep or ward off. *Spenser.*

warner (wâr'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which warns; an admonisher.—**2.** See the quotation.

Sotiltees . . . were nothing more than devices in sugar and paste, which, in general, . . . had some allusion to the circumstances of the entertainment, and closed the service of the dishes. The *warners* were ornaments of the same nature, which preceded them.
R. Warner, Antiquitates Culinariæ (ed. 1791), p. 136, note.

warnesture†, *v. t.* [ME., < OF. *warnesture, garnesture, garnisture, garniture*, provision, stores, furniture, garniture: see *garniture*.] To furnish; store.

Wel thei were *warnestured* of vitayles i-now,
plentiuosly for al peple to passe where thei wold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1121.

I shal *warnestoore* myn hous with toures, swiche as han castelles and other manere edifices, and armure and artelries. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

warning (wâr'ning), *n.* [< ME. *warninge*, a warning, admonition, < AS. *wearnung* (= OHG. *warnunge*, G. *warnung*, a warning), verbal n. of *wearnian, warnian*, warn: see *warn*, *v.*] **1.** Notice beforehand of the consequences that will probably follow continuance in some particular course; admonitory advice to do or to abstain from doing something, as in reference to approaching a probable danger.

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them *warning* from me. Ezek. iii. 17.

2. That which warns, or serves to warn or admonish.

Let Christian's slips before he came hither, and the battles that he met with in this place, be a *warning* to those that come after. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

3. Heed; the lesson taught by or to be learned from a caution given.

I think it is well that they stand so near the highway, that others may see and take *warning*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

4. Previous notice: as, a short *warning*.

Somewhat too sudden, sirs, the *warning* is.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2. 14.

5. A summons; a call; a bidding.

It [sherris] illumineth the face, which as a beacon gives *warning* . . . to arm. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 117.

6. A notice given to terminate a business relation, as that of master and servant, employer and employee, landlord and tenant; a notice to quit.

Servants in husbandry [23 Hen. VI., c. 12] are required to give their masters *warning*, and to engage with some other master before quitting their present service.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 66.

warning (wâr'ning), *p. a.* In *biol.*, serving as a menace to enemies; of threatening aspect: somewhat specially used of a strikingly conspicuous coloration. See the quotation.

A never-failing interest attaches to the subject of *Warning* Colors. The history of the discovery of *warning* colors in caterpillars is quoted with many examples, showing that the education of enemies is assisted by the fact that *warning* colors and patterns often resemble each other, and there is abundant evidence to show that insect-eating animals learn by experience. *Amer. Nat.*, Oct., 1890, p. 929.

warningly (wâr'ning-li), *adv.* In a warning manner; so as to warn; by way of notice or admonition.

warning-piece (wâr'ning-pēs), *n.* Something that warns. (*a*) A warning-gun; a signal-gun; the discharge of a cannon intended as a notification. Compare *piece*, 4 (*b*).

Hark! upon my life, the knight! 'tis your friend;
This was the *warning-piece* of his approach.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

The treason of Watson and Cleark, two English seminaries, is sufficiently known; it was as a "præludium" or *warning-piece* to the great "fougade," the discharge of the powder-treason. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 97.

(*b*) In *horol.*, a part of the striking-mechanism of a clock that, by the movement of the lower wheel, throws the striking-system periodically into action. It is also operated by the strike-or-silent mechanism, so that the striking-mechanism may be thrown out of gear at will. When in position to work, it causes a slight noise at the instant of starting the striking-parts, and thus gives warning that the clock is about to strike.

warning-wheel (wâr'ning-hwēl), *n.* In *horol.*, a warning-piece in the form of a wheel.

warnish†, warnise†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *garnish*.

He wiȝtly hem of-sent,
& het hem alle hiȝe thider as harde as thei miȝt,
Wel *warnished* for the werre with clene hors & armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1083.

war-office (wâr'of″is), *n.* A public office or department in which military affairs are superintended or administered. (*a*) The department or bureau of the British government presided over by the Secretary of State for War, assisted by a parliamentary, a permanent, and a financial under secretary. It is subdivided into various departments, as the military, ordnance, and financial. (*b*) In the United States, the War Department.

warp (wârp), *v.* [(*a*) Trans., cast, throw, < ME. *werpen, weorpen, worpen* (pret. *warp*, pp. *worpen*), < AS. *weorpan* (pret. *wearp*), cast, throw, = OS. *werpan* = D. MLG. *werpen* = OHG. *werfan*, MHG. G. *werfen*, throw, cast, = Icel. *verpa* = Goth. *wairpan*, throw; cf. Lith. *werpti*, spin, Gr. *ῥέπειν*, incline downward, *ῥίπτειν*, throw. (*b*) < ME. *warpen* (pret. *warped*), < Icel. *varpa*, throw, cast, also cast or lay out a net, = Sw. *varpa* = Dan. *varpe*, warp (a ship), < *varp*, a casting, also a cast with a net, also a warping, = Sw. *varp*, the draft of a net, = Dan. *varp*, a warp; from the strong verb above.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cast; throw; hurl.

Wente to hys wardrope, and *warpe* of hys wedez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 901.

Ful sone it was ful loude kid
Of Havelok, how he *warp* the ston
Ouer the londes euerichon. *Havelok*, l. 1061.

2†. To utter; ejaculate; enunciate; give utterance to.

Hit fyrst mynged,
Wylde wordez hym *warp* wyth a wrast noyce.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1423.

A note ful nwe I herde hem *warpe*,
To lysten that watz ful lufly dere.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 878.

3. To bring forth (young) prematurely: said of cattle, sheep, horses, etc. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** In *rope-making*, to run (the yarn of the winches) into hauls to be tarred. See *haul of yarn*, under *haul*.—**5.** To weave; hence, in a figurative sense, to fabricate; plot.

But now; How, Where, of What shall I begin
This Gold-grownd Web to weave, to *warp*, to spin?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Battle of Ivry.

She acquainted the Greeks underhand with this treason, which was a *warping* against them.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 409.

6. To give a cast or twist to; turn or twist out of shape or out of straightness, as by unequal contraction, etc.; contort.

Oh, state of Nature, fail together in me,
Since thy best props are *warp'd!*
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

Confess, or I will *warp*
Your limbs with such keen tortures ——.
Shelley, The Cenci, v. 3.

The cracked door, ill-fitting and *warped* from its original shape, guided us by a score of glittering crevices to the room we sought.
D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxiii.

7. To turn aside from the true direction; cause to bend or incline; pervert.

This first avowed, nor folly *warped* my mind.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 402.

By the present mode of education we are forcibly *warped* from the bias of nature. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

His heart was form'd for softness — *warp'd* to wrong.
Byron, Corsair, iii. 23.

Men's perceptions are *warped* by their passions.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 182.

8. *Naut.*, to move into some desired place or position by hauling on a rope or warp which has been fastened to something fixed, as a buoy, anchor, or other ship at or near that place or position: as, to *warp* a ship into harbor or to her berth.

They *warped* out their ships by force of hand.
Mir. for Mags., p. 881.

Seeing them *warp* themselues to windward, we thought it not good to be boorded on both sides at an anchor.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 41.

9. In *agri.*, to fertilize, as poor or barren land, by means of artificial inundation from rivers which hold large quantities of earthy matter, or warp (see *warp*, *n.*, 4), in suspension. The operation, which consists in inclosing a body or sheet of water till the sediment it holds in suspension has been deposited, can be carried out only on flat low-lying tracts which may be readily submerged. This system was first systematically practised in Great Britain on the banks of the Trent, Ouse, and other rivers which empty into the estuary of the Humber.

10. To change. [Rare.]

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot;
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remember'd not.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 187.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To turn, twist, or be twisted out of straightness or the proper shape.

After the manner of wood that curbeth and *warpeth* with the fire. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 561.

It's better to shoot in a bow that has been shot in before, and will never start, than to draw a fair new one, that for every arrow will be *warping*.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

Ye are green wood, see ye *warp* not.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; deviate; swerve.

There is our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp*.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1. 15.

Now, by something I had lately observed of Mr. Treasurer's conversation on occasion, I suspected him a little *warping* to Rome. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 17, 1671.

By and by, as soon as the shadow of Sir Francis hath left him, he fals off again *warping* and *warping* till he come to contradict himselfe in diameter; and denies flatly that it is either variable or arbitrary, being once settl'd.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Whatever these *warping* Christians might pretend as to zeal for the Law and their ancient Religion, the bottom of all was a principle of infidelity.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

3. To change for the worse; turn in a wrong direction.

Methinks
My favour here begins to *warp*.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 365

4†. To weave; hence, to plot.

Who like a fleering slavish parasite,
In *warping* profit or a traitorous sleight,
Hoops round his rotten body with devotes.
Marlowe, Hero and Leander, vi.

5. To fly with a twisting or bending to this side and that; deflect the course of flight; turn about in flying, as birds or insects.

As when the potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,
Wav'd round the coast, up called a pitchy cloud
Of locusts *warping* on the eastern wind.
Milton, P. L., i. 341.

6. To wind yarn off bobbins, to form the warp of a web. See the quotation.

Warping, therefore, consists in arranging the threads according to number and colour, or in any special manner that may be necessary, and to keep them in their relative places after they have been so laid.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 68.

7. To slink; cast the young prematurely, as cows.—**8.** *Naut.*, to work forward by means of a rope fastened to something fixed, as in moving from one berth to another in a harbor, or in making one's way out of a harbor in a calm, or against a contrary wind.

I gat out of the Mole of Chio into the sea by *warping* foorth, with the helpe of Genoueses botes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 101.

warp (wârp), *n.* [< ME. *warp*; < *warp*, *v.*] **1†.** A throw; a cast.—**2.** Hence, a cast of herrings, haddocks, or other fish; four, as a tale of counting fish. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A cast lamb, kid, calf, foal, or the like; the young of an animal when brought forth prematurely. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** The sediment which subsides from turbid water; the alluvial deposit of muddy water artificially introduced into low lands in order to enrich or fertilize them. The term *warp* is sometimes applied to tidal alluvium. "The Humber warp is a marine and estuarine silt and clay, which occurs above the Peat beds." (*Woodward.*) As the word is used by J. Trimmer, it has nearly the same meaning as *surface-soil.* The word is rarely, if ever, used in the United States as meaning a sedimentary deposit.

5. A cast or twist; the twist or bending which occurs in wood in drying; the state of having a cast, or of being warped or twisted.

> Somebody in Berkshire, I fancy, had warped his mind against you, and no mind is more capable of *warps* than his.
> *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 337.

6. The threads which are extended lengthwise in a loom, and across which the woof is thrown in the process of weaving.

> The ground of the future stuff was formed by a number of parallel strings called the *warp*, having their upper ends attached to a horizontal beam, and drawn taut by weights hung from their lower ends.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 206.

> Weaving through all the poor details
> And homespun *warp* of circumstance.
> *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

7. *Naut.*, a rope, smaller than a cable, used in towing, or in moving a ship by attachment to something fixed; a towing-line.

> We furled now for the last time together, and came down and took the *warp* ashore.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 430.

A warp of weeks, four weeks; a month. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Cerdicus . . . was the first May-lord or captaine of the Morris-daunce that on those embenched shelves stampt his footing, where cods and dog-fish swomme not *a warp of weeks* forerunning. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe. (*Davies.*)

To part a warp. Same as *to part a line* (which see, under *line*²).—**Warp-dyeing machine,** an apparatus for drawing warp-threads, laid out in sets, through a dye-beck. Each warp is separated from the next by a pin, and the set is passed through the dye between rollers, and delivered from between squeezing-cylinders, which press out the superfluous dye. *E. H. Knight.*

warpage (wâr'pāj), *n.* [< *warp* + *-age.*] The act of warping; also, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbors.

war-paint (wâr'pānt), *n.* **1.** Among some savage tribes, paint applied to the face and other parts of the person, according to a recognized and traditional system, as a sign that the wearer is about to engage in war. Its origin may have been an attempt to strike terror to the mind of the enemy.

> The *war-paint* on the Sachem's face,
> Unwet with tears, shone fierce and red.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

2. Hence, full dress and adornment; official costume. [Slang.]

war-path (wâr'päth), *n.* Among the American Indians, the path or route followed by a warlike expedition; also, the military undertaking itself. **To go on the war-path,** to go to war.

> "The warrior whose eye is open can see his enemy," said Magua. . . . "I have brought gifts to my brother. His nation would not *go on the warpath*, because they did not think it well."
> *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxviii.

warp-beam (wârp'bēm), *n.* In a loom, the roller on which the warp-threads are wound, and from which they are drawn as the weaving proceeds. It is placed at the back, opposite the cloth-beam, which receives the finished fabric. *E. H. Knight.*

warp-dresser (wârp'dres″ėr), *n.* In *weaving*, a machine for treating yarns with size before winding them on the yarn-beam of a loom. It is superseded in some mills by the larger machine called a *slasher*. *E. H. Knight.*

warper (wâr'pėr), *n.* [< *warp* + *-er*¹.] **1**†. A weaver.—**2.** One who winds yarn in preparation for weaving, to form the warp of a web.—**3.** A warping-machine.

warp-frame (wârp'frām), *n.* In *lace-manuf.*, a machine employing a thread for each needle, the threads being wound on a beam like the warp-beam of a loom (whence the name). Also called *warp-net frame.*

warping-bank (wâr'ping-bangk), *n.* A bank or mound of earth raised around a field for retaining the water let in for the purpose of enriching the land with the warp or sediment.

warping-block (wâr'ping-blok), *n.* A block used in a rigging-loft in warping off yarn.

warping-chock (wâr'ping-chok), *n.* *Naut.*, a large chock of timber secured in a port, with a notch in it to lead hawsers through in warping. See *chock*⁴, 3.

warping-hook (wâr'ping-hůk), *n.* **1.** In *rope-making*, a brace for twisting yarn.—**2.** A hook to which yarn is hung as it is prepared for the warp of a textile material.

warping-jack (wâr'ping-jak), *n.* In a warping-machine, a contrivance hung between the traverse and the revolving warp-frame, and serving to separate the warp-threads into the two alternate sets called *leas:* same as *heck-box.* *E. H. Knight.*

warping-machine (wâr'ping-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine for preparing and arranging the yarns intended for the warp of a textile material.

warping-mill (wâr'ping-mil), *n.* In *weaving*, an apparatus for winding the warp-yarns from the bobbins to a large cylindrical reel, and arranging them in two leas or sets, ready for the heddles in the loom.

warping-penny (wâr'ping-pen″i), *n.* Money paid by the spinner to the weaver on laying the warp. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

warp-lace (wârp'lās), *n.* Any lace having warp-threads, or threads so placed as to resemble the warp of a fabric.

warp-land (wârp'land), *n.* Low-lying land that has been or can be fertilized by warping. See *warp, v. t.*, 9. [Eng.]

> The *warpland*, as it is called, over which the waters of the Ouse and the Aire are permitted to flow by means of sluices which absorb and retain the water till the sediment is deposited, is peculiarly rich and luxuriant.
> *T. Allen*, Hist. County of York, II. 307.

warple (wâr'pl), *v.* See *warble*².

war-plume (wâr'plöm), *n.* A plume worn in war.

> The tomahawk . . . cut the *war-plume* from the scalping-tuft of Uncas, and passed through the frail wall of the lodge as though it were hurled from some formidable engine. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxiv.

war-proof (wâr'pröf), *n.* The qualities of a soldier; proved fitness for military life. [Rare.]

> On, on, you noblest English,
> Whose blood is fet from fathers of *war-proof!*
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1. 18.

warp-stitch (wârp'stich), *n.* A kind of embroidery in which the threads of the weft are pulled out in places, leaving the warp-threads exposed, which are then held together by ornamental stitches.

warp-thread (wârp'thred), *n.* One of the threads which form the warp of a web.

warragal (war'a̤-gal), *n.* [Australian.] The Australian dingo, *Canis dingo.* Also *warrigal.* See cut under *dingo.*

warrandice (wor'a̤n-dis), *n.* [Also *warrandise*; var. of *warrantise.*] In *Scots law*, the obligation by which a party conveying a subject or right is bound to indemnify the grantee, disponee, or receiver of the right in case of eviction, or of real claims or burdens being made effectual against the subject, arising out of obligations or transactions antecedent to the date of the conveyance; warranty. Warrandice is either *personal* or *real.* Personal warrandice is that by which the grantor and his heirs are bound personally. Real warrandice is that by which certain lands, called *warrandice lands*, are made over eventually in security of the lands conveyed.

warrant (wor'a̤nt), *n.* [Formerly also *warrand*; < ME. *warant*, < OF. *warant, guarant, garant, garent*, a warrant, also a warranter, supporter, defender, protector, = Pr. *garen, guaren* = Sp. Pg. *garente* = OIt. *guarento* (ML. reflex *warantum, warrantum, waranda*), a warrant; perhaps orig. a ppr. of OF. *warir, warer*, defend, keep, < OHG. *warjan, werjan*, MHG. *wern, weren*, G. *wehren*, protect: see *ware*¹, *wear*². Hence *warrantise, warranty, guaranty*, etc. Cf. *warren.*] **1**†. Protector; protection; defense; safeguard.

> He griped his suerde in bothe hondes, and whom that he raught a full stroke was so harde smyten that noon armure was his *warante* fro deth.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 408.

> Thy safe *warrand* we will be.
> *Hobie Noble* (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

2. Security; guaranty; assurance; voucher; attestation; evidence; pledge; that which attests or proves.

> His promise is our plain *warrant* that in his name what we ask we shall receive.
> *St. Cyprian*, in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, v. 35.

> Before Emilia here
> I give thee *warrant* of thy place.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 20.

> Any bill, *warrant*, quittance, or obligation.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 10.

> His books are by themselves the *warrant* of the fame which he so widely gained.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 376.

3. Authority; authorization; sanction; justification.

> May we, with the *warrant* of womanhood and the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 220.

> Nay, you are rude; pray you, forbear; you offer now
> More than the breeding of a gentleman
> Can give you *warrant* for.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Love's Cure, iv. 4.

4. An act, instrument, or obligation by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or with authority, and thus securing him from blame, loss, or damage; hence, anything which authorizes or justifies an act; a license.

> A pattern, precedent, and lively *warrant*,
> For me, most wretched, to perform the like.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3. 44.

> It was your own command to bar none from him;
> Beside, the princess sent her ring, sir, for my *warrant.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 2.

> I have got a *Warrant* from the Lords of the Council to travel for three Years any where, Rome and St. Omers excepted. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 3.

Specifically—(*a*) An instrument or negotiable writing authorizing a person to receive money or other things: as, a dividend *warrant.* See *dock-warrant.* (*b*) In *law*, an instrument authorizing the officer to whom it is issued to seize or detain a person or property, or carry a judgment into execution. Some instruments used for such a purpose are, however, called *writs, executions*, etc., rather than *warrants.*

> The justice keeps such a stir yonder with his charges,
> And such a coil with *warrants!*
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

> Did give *warrants* for the seizing of a complice of his, one Blinkinsopp. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 263.

(*c*) In the army and navy, a writ or authority inferior to a commission. See *warrant-officer.*

5. In *coal-mining*, underclay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]—**Clerk of the warrants.** See *clerk.*—**Dispossess, distress, dividend warrant.** See the qualifying words.—**General warrant,** a warrant directed against no particular individual, but against suspected persons generally.

> Nor is the case at all parallel to that of *general warrants*, or any similar irregularity into which an honest government may inadvertently be led. *Hallam.*

Jedge and warrant. See *jedge*¹.—**Justice's warrant,** a warrant, usually of arrest on a criminal charge, issued by a justice of the peace. Compare *bench-warrant.*—**To back a warrant.** See *back*¹.—**Treasury warrant.** See *treasury.*—**Warrant of arrest, warrant of attachment,** a written mandate or precept directing an officer to arrest a person or to seize property.—**Warrant of attorney.** See *attorney*².—**Warrant of commitment,** a written mandate directing that a person be committed to prison. (See also *bench-warrant, death-warrant, search-warrant.*)

warrant (wor'a̤nt), *v. t.* [< ME. *waranten, warenten, warranden*, < OF. *warantir*, later *guarantir, garantir*, warrant, F. *garantir* = Pr. *garentir* = Sp. Pg. *garantir* = It. *guarentire, guarantire*, warrant; from the noun.] **1**†. To protect; defend; safeguard; secure.

> Our lige lordes seel on my patente,
> That shewe I first my body to *warente.*
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 52.

> Thei hem diffended to *warante* theire lyves.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 531.

2. To guarantee or assure against harm; give assurance or surety to; give authority or power to do or forbear anything by which the person thus authorized or empowered is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage which may result from such act or forbearance.

> By the vow of mine order I *warrant* you, if my instructions may be your guide. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 180.

3. To give guaranty or assurance for, as the truth or the due performance of something; give one's word for or concerning.

> A noble fellow, I *warrant* him. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 115.

> I . . . *warranted* him, if he would follow my directions, to Cure him in a short time. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 45.

> *May.* Is my wife acquainted with this?
> *Bell.* She's perfect, and will come out upon her cue, I *warrant* you. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, v. 1.

4. To declare with assurance or without fear of contradiction or failure; assert as undoubted; pledge one's word: used in asseverations and governing a clause.

> Yond is Moyses, I dar *warand.*
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 60.

> I *warrant* 'tis my sister. She frown'd, did she not, and looked fightingly? *Brome*, Northern Lass.

> I han't seen him these three Years—I *warrant* he's grown. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iii. 4.

5. To make certain or secure; assure by warrant or guaranty.

> He had great authority ouer all Congregations of Israelites, *warranted* to him with the Amirs seale.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 163.

6. To give a pledge or assurance in regard to; guarantee (something) to be safe, sound, genuine, or as represented: as, to *warrant* a horse; *warranted* goods.

New titles *warrant* not a play for new,
The subject being old.
Fletcher (and another), False One, Prol.

What hope can we have of this whole Councell to *warrant* us a matter 400. years at least above their time?
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

7. To support by authority or proof; afford ground for; authorize; justify; sanction; support; allow.

How far I have proceeded,
Or how far further shall, is *warranted*
By a commission from the consistory.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 91.

Warrant not so much ill by your example
To those that live beneath you.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 2.

If the sky
Warrant thee not to go for Italy.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, v.

Reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true. *Locke.*

There are no truths which a sound judgment can be *warranted* in despising.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

warrantable (wor′a̤n-ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *warrant* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being warranted, in any sense; justifiable; defensible; lawful.

In ancient times all women which had not husbands nor fathers to govern them had their tutors, without whose authority there was no act which they did *warrantable.*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 73.

It is not a *warrantable* curiosity to examine the verity of Scripture by the concordance of human history.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 29.

He can not be fairly blamed, and not a pound should be deducted from his *warrantable* value, simply because he now did what any other young horse in the world would have felt to be his proper course.
R. D. Blackmore, Cripps the Carrier, liii.

Specifically—2. Of sufficient age to be hunted: as, a *warrantable* stag (that is, one in its sixth year).

It will be either by great good luck or by great perseverance on the huntsman's part that a *warrantable* deer will be found at all while there is light to hunt him by.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 509.

warrantableness (wor′a̤n-ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being warrantable. *Barrow.*

warrantably (wor′a̤n-ta̤-bli), *adv.* In a warrantable manner; in a manner that may be justified; justifiably. *Thomas Adams*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 150.

warrantee (wor-a̤n-tē′), *n.* [< *warrant* + *-ee*^{1}.] One to whom a warranty is given.

warranter (wor′a̤n-tėr), *n.* [< *warrant* + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *warrantor.*] One who warrants. Specifically—(*a*) One who gives authority or legally empowers. (*b*) One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right or to make good any defect of title or quality: as, the *warranter* of a horse.

warrantise†, **warrantize**† (wor′a̤n-tiz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *warrandise*, *warrandice* (see *warrandice*); < ME. *warantyse*, < OF. **warantise*, *warentise*, *warandise*, *garantise*, *garantize* (ML. reflex *warandisia*), < *warantir*, warrant: see *warrant.*] 1. Warrant; security; warranty.

And yf thou may in any wyse
Make thy chartyr on *warantyse*
To thyne heyres & assygnes alle-so,
This shalle a wyse purchasser doo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

There's none protector of the realm but I.
Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantize.*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 13.

2. Guaranty; pledge; promise.

In the very refuse of thy deeds
There is such strength and *warrantise* of skill
That, in my mind, thy worst all best exceeds.
Shak., Sonnets, cl.

warrantise† (wor′a̤n-tiz), *v. t.* [Also *warrantize*; < ME. *warrantisen*; < *warrantise*, *n.*] 1. To save; defend.

"Ye," quod Orienx, "but yef I may haue bailly ouer his body, he shall be so deffouled that ther ne shall nothinge in the worlde hym *warrantise.*"
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 269.

2. To warrant; pledge; guarantee.

You wil undertake to *warrantize* and make good unto vs those penalties and forfaitures which shal unto vs appertaine.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 144.

warrant-officer (wor′a̤nt-of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer who acts under a warrant from a department of the government, and not from the sovereign or head of the state as in the case of commissioned officers. Gunners, boatswains, sailmakers, and carpenters in the navy, and master-gunners and quartermaster-sergeants in the army, are examples of warrant-officers.

warrantor (wor′a̤n-to̤r), *n.* [< OF. **waranteor*, *wairenteor*, also **garanteor*, *garantor*, *garanteur*, etc. (cf. *guarantor*), < *warrantir*, warrant: see *warrant*, *v.*] One who warrants: correlative of *warrantee*: a form chiefly used in legal phraseology.

warranty (wor′a̤n-ti), *n.*; pl. *warranties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *warrantie*; < OF. *warantie*, later *garantie* (> E. *guaranty*, *guarantee*) (= Pr. *garentia*, *guarentia*, *guerentia* = Sp. *garantía* = Pg. *garantia* = It. *guarentia*, ML. reflex *warantia*), < *warantir*, warrant: see *warrant*. Cf. *guaranty*, *guarantee.*] 1. Authority; justificatory mandate or precept; warrant.

From your love I have a *warranty*
To unburden all my plots and purposes.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 132.

Nor farther notice, Arete, we crave
Than thine approval's sovereign *warranty.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

There is no scientific *warranty* for saying that Matter is absolutely indestructible, and more than one consideration indicates that the structure of Matter may be such as to denote that in its present form it has had a beginning and may have an end.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 7.

2†. Security; assurance; guaranty; warrant.

The stamp was a *warranty* of the public. *Locke.*

3. In *law*, a statement, express or implied, of something which the party making it undertakes shall be part of the contract and in confirmation or assurance of a direct object of the contract, but which is yet only collateral to that object. More specifically—(*a*) In the law of real property: (1) Formerly, a covenant in a grant of freehold, binding the grantor and his heirs to supply other lands of equal value, should the grantee be evicted from those granted by any paramount title. (2) In modern practice, an assurance in a deed that the premises are conveyed in fee simple absolute except as otherwise specified, the effect being that, if the title fail, the grantee is exonerated from paying any purchase-money remaining unpaid, or may recover damages, the grantor's heirs and devisees being liable to the extent only that they may have received assets from the grantor. (*b*) In the law of insurance, a statement on the part of the insured or the applicant for insurance, forming a part of the contract, and on the actual truth of which, irrespective of its materiality, the validity of the policy depends. (*c*) In the law of sales, an assurance or engagement by the seller, express or implied, that he will be answerable for the truth of some supposed quality of the thing sold, as its soundness, or its fitness for the buyer's purpose, or its title.—**Collateral warranty**, in *old Eng. law*, a warranty which did not come from the same ancestor from whom the lands would have descended, but descended in a line collateral to that of the land: distinguished from *lineal warranty*, where the land and the warranty were descended from the same ancestor.—**General warranty**, a warranty against the acts and claims of all persons whomsoever, as distinguished from a warranty against claims of specified persons, called *special warranty.*—**Implied warranty**, a warranty not expressed in the contract, but resulting by operation of law from the making of the contract: as, where one sells a thing in his possession, there is an implied warranty on his part that he has ownership.—**Lineal warranty.** See *collateral warranty.*—**To vouch to warranty.** See *vouch.*

warranty (wor′a̤n-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *warrantied*, ppr. *warrantying.* [< *warranty*, *n.*] To warrant; guarantee.

warray† (wor′ā̤), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *warrey*; < ME. *werreien*, *werreyen*, < OF. **werreier*, *guerreier*, F. *guerroyer* = Pr. *guerreiar* = Sp. *guerrear* = It. *guerreggiare*, make war, < *werre*, *guerre*, war: see *war*^{1}. Hence ult. *warrior.*] To wage war upon; invade in arms; ravage or harry, as a country or district.

At Sarray, in the londe of Tartarye,
Ther dwelte a king, that *werreyed* Russye.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 2.

Six years were run since first in martial guise
The Christian lords *warray'd* the Eastern lands.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, i. 6.

warre†. An obsolete spelling of *war*^{1}, *war*^{2}.

warree^1, *n.* [Native name.] The taguicati, or white-lipped peccary, *Dicotyles labiatus.*

warree^2, *n.* The common millet, *Panicum miliaceum*: same as *kadi-kane.*

warren (wor′en), *n.* [< ME. *warrayne*, *wareine* (= D. *warande*, a park), < OF. *warenne*, *varenne*, *varene*, *garenne* (ML. *warenna*), a warren or preserve for rabbits, hares, fish, etc., < *warir*, keep, defend: see *ware*^{1}, *warrant.*] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits or other game; a place where rabbits abound.

A town gentleman has lamed a rabbit in my *warren.*
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Landor, ii.

2. In *Eng. law*, a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the crown, for keeping beasts and fowls of warren, which are hares, rabbits, partridges, and pheasants, though some add quails, woodcocks, and waterfowl. The warren is the next franchise in degree to the park; and a forest, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park, and a freewarren.

Vncoupled thei wenden
Bothe in *wareine* and in waste where hem leue lyketh.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 163.

3. A preserve for fish in a river.

warrener (wor′en-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *warriner*; < ME. **wareiner*, **warener*, *warner*; < *warren* + *-er*^{1}. Hence the surnames *Warner*, *Warrener*, and *Warrender.*] The keeper of a warren.

He hath fought with a *warrener.*
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 28.

warrenite (wor′en-īt), *n.* [Named after E. R. *Warren*, of Crested Butte, Colorado.] A sulphid of antimony and lead, occurring in wool-like aggregates of grayish-black acicular crystals. It is found at the Domingo mine, Gunnison county, Colorado.

warrer (wâr′ėr), *n.* [< *war*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who wars or makes war.

Female *warrers* against modesty.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 168.

warriangle (wor′i-ang″gl), *n.* [Also *wariangle*; < ME. *waryangle*, *weryangle* (Sc. *wairingle*, *weirangle*), < AS. **weargincel* (Stratmann) = MLG. *wargingel* = OHG. *warchengil* (G. *würgengel*), the butcher-bird, shrike; < AS. *wearg*, *weark*, accursed, as a noun, a man accursed, an outlaw, wretch (see *warry*), + *-incel*, a dim. suffix, confused in MLG. and G. with *engel*, angel, so that G. *würgengel*, a butcher-bird, is identical in form with *würgengel*, a destroying angel (*würgen*, destroy, = E. *worry*: cf. *warry* and *worry*). Cf. MLG. *worgel*, a butcher-bird, from the same source.] A shrike or butcher-bird. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

This somonour that was as ful of jangles
As ful of venym been thise *waryangles* [var. *weryangles*].
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 110.

Warriangles be a kind of birdes, full of noyse and very ravenous, preying upon others, which, when they have taken, they use to hang upon a thorne or pricke, and teare them in pieces and devoure them. And the common opinion is, that the thorn whereupon they thus fasten them and eate them is afterward poysonsome.
Speght, note under *arneat* in Cotgrave (ed. 1598).

warrick (wor′ik), *v. t.* [ME.: cf. *warrok.*] 1†. To fasten with a girth; gird.

Sette my sadel vppon Soffre-til-I-seo-my-tyme,
And loke thou *warroke* him wel with swithe feole gurthhes.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 19.

2. To twitch (a cord) tight by crossing it with another. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

warrigal, *n.* Same as *warragal.*

warrin (wor′in), *n.* The blue-bellied brush-tongued parrot, *Trichoglossus multicolor*, a lory or lorikeet of Australia, of notably varied and brilliant colors.

warring (wâr′ing), *a.* Adverse; conflicting; contradictory; antagonistic; hostile: as, *warring* opinions.

warrior (wor′i-ėr or wâr′yėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *warriour*; < ME. *werriour*, *werryour*, *werreyour*, *werraiour*, *werreour*, *weorreur*, < OF. **werreior*, *guerroieor*, *guerroyeur*, *guerriur*, *guerreor*, etc., a warrior, one who wars, < **werreier*, *guerreier*, make war: see *warray.*] 1. A soldier; a man engaged in warfare; specifically, one devoted to a military life; in an especially honorable sense, a brave or veteran soldier.

This ilke senatour
Was a ful worthi gentil *werreyour.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 597.

Kind kinsman, *warriors* all, adieu!
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 10.

And the stern joy which *warriors* feel
In foemen worthy of their steel.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 10.

2. A humming-bird of the genus *Oxypogon.* Also called *helmet-crest.*

warrior-ant (wor′i-ėr-ȧnt), *n.* An ant, *Formica sanguinea*, of Europe and North America; one of the slave-making ants which keep workers of other species in their nest. See *soldier*, 6.

warrioress (wor′i-ėr-es or wâr′yėr-es), *n.* [Early mod. E. *warriouresse*; < *warrior* + *-ess.*] A female warrior. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vii. 27. [Rare.]

warriour†, *n.* An old spelling of *warrior.*

warrish (wâr′ish), *a.* [< *war*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Militant; warlike. [Rare.]

I know the rascals have a sin in petto,
To rob the holy lady of Loretto;
Attack her temple with their guns so *warrish.*
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Epistle to the Pope.

warri-warri (wor′i-wor″i), *n.* [A native name in Guiana.] A kind of fan made by the natives of Guiana from the leaves of the acuyuru-palm, *Astrocaryum aculeatum.*

warrok†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A saddle-girth; a surcingle.

warrok†, *v. t.* [ME. *warroken*; < *warrok*, *n.*] Same as *warrick*, 1.

warry†, *v. t.* [< ME. *warrien, warien, waryen, werien, wergen*, curse, execrate, revile, < AS. *wergian, wergean, wyrgian*, curse, revile, execrate (= OHG. *for-wergen* = Goth. *gawargjan*, condemn), < *wearg, weark*, accursed, as a noun, an accursed person, an outlaw, felon, wretch, = AS. *warag* = OHG. *warg*, a felon, = Icel. *vargr*, an outlaw, felon, an ill-tempered person, = Goth. **wargs*, an evil-doer, in comp. *launawargs*, ungrateful; in AS. and Icel. applied also to a wolf. Hence also (from AS. *wearg*) E. *warriangle*, and *worry*, a parallel form to *warry*.] To curse; execrate; abuse; speak evil of.

Answerde of this ech werse of hem than other,
And Poliphete they gonnen thus to *waryen*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1619.

Thurgh the craft of that cursed, knighthode may shame
And *wary* all oure workes to the worldes end.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12212.

war-saddle (wâr′sad″l), *n.* See *saddle*.

warsaw (wâr′sâ), *n.* [A corruption of *guasa*.] A serranoid fish, *Promicrops guasa* or *P. itaira*. See cut under *jewfish*.

warsch†, *v.* Same as *warish*.

warscot† (wâr′skot), *n.* [< AS. (cited in a Latin text) *warscot*, prop. **werscot*, burden of war, contribution toward war; as *war*¹ + *scot*².] A payment made by the retainer to his lord, usually as a kind of commutation of military services.

war-scythe (wâr′sīᴛʜ), *n.* A weapon consisting of a blade set on a long handle or staff, and having the edge on the concave side of the blade, which is curved like that of a scythe, differing in that respect from the halberd, partizan, fauchard, guisarm, etc.

warse (wârs), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *worse*.

warsen (wâr′sn), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *worsen*.

war-ship (wâr′ship), *n.* A ship built or armed for use in war; a vessel for war.

war-song (wâr′sông), *n.* 1. A song or chant raised by warriors about to engage in warfare, or at a dance or ceremony which represents actual warfare, especially among savage tribes. —2. A song in which military deeds are narrated or praised.

warst (wârst), *a.* and *adv.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *worst*.

warstle (wär′sl), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *wrastle* for *wrestle*.

wart¹ (wârt), *n.* [Also dial. *wrat, wrot*; < ME. *wert, werte*, sometimes *wrete*, < AS. *wearte* (pl. *weartan*) = MD. *warte, wratte*, D. *wrat* = OHG. *warza*, MHG. G. *warze* = Icel. *varta* = Dan. *vorte* = Sw. *vårta*, a wart, excrescence on the skin; cf. OBulg. *vrědŭ*, eruption; perhaps connected with AS. *wearre* (and L. *verruca*), a wart.] 1. A small circumscribed elevation on the skin, usually with an uneven papillary surface and a broad base, caused by a localized overgrowth of the papillæ and epidermis; verruca; hence, a similar natural excrescence of the skin. Any part of the skin of mammals, parts about the head and beak of birds, the skins of various reptiles, batrachians, fishes, and numberless invertebrates, may be studded with such formations, to which the name *wart* commonly and not improperly applies. The toad is a good example.

Upon the cop right of his nose he hade
A *werte*, and theron stood a tuft of heres.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 555.

We Mountains to the land like *warts* or wens to be,
By which fair'st living things disfigur'd oft they see.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 78.

2. In *farriery*, a spongy excrescence on the pastern of the horse.—3. In *bot.*, a firm glandular or gland-like excrescence on the surface of a plant.—4. In *entom.*, a small obtuse, rounded, or flattened elevation of a surface, often of a distinct color from the rest of the part: used principally in describing larvæ.—**Fig-wart.** Same as *ficus*, 3. **Peruvian warts.** Same as *verrugas*. —**Venereal warts.** See *venereal*. —**Vitreous warts of Descemet's membrane.** See *vitreous*.—**Wart-like cancer**, papillary epithelioma.

war-tax (wâr′taks), *n.* A tax imposed for the purpose of providing funds for the prosecution of a war.

wart-cress (wârt′kres), *n.* See *Senebiera*.

warte†. An old form of *ware*⁴, preterit of *wear*¹.

warted (wâr′ted), *a.* [< *wart*¹ + *-ed*².] 1. In *bot.*, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose: as, a *warted* capsule.—2. In *zoöl.*, verrucose; warty; having a wart or warts; studded with warts.—**Warted gourds**, varieties of winter squash with a warted rind.—**Warted grass**, an Australian grass, *Chloris ventricosa*, with other species of its genus useful for grazing.

wart-grass (wârt′gràs), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, and sometimes *E. Peplus*. Also *wartweed* and *wartwort*: so named from the popular notion that its juice removes warts. [Prov. Eng.]

warth (wärth), *n.* [< ME. *warth, waruth*, < AS. *wearth, wearoth* (= OHG. *warid*), shore; prob. from the root of *werian*, protect, defend: see *wear*², *ward*¹, *ward*², etc.] A ford. [Prov. Eng.]

At vche *warthe* other water ther the wyȝe passed,
He fonde a foo hym byfore, bot ferly hit were,
& that so foule & so felle, that feȝt hym by-hode.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 715.

wart-herb (wârt′ėrb), *n.* See *Rhynchosia*.

wart-hog (wârt′hog), *n.* A swine of the genus *Phacochœrus*, of which there are several species, the best-known being the halluf of North Africa, *P. æliani*, and the vlack-vark of South Africa, *P. æthiopicus*. The wart-hogs are so named from the warty excrescences of the face. They are without exception the ugliest of mammals. The canine teeth project outward from both jaws, the head is large and unshapely, and the whole form ungainly. See cut under *Phacochœrus*.

war-thought (wâr′thât), *n.* A thought of war; martial reflection, consideration, or deliberation. [Rare.]

Now . . . that *war-thoughts*
Have left their places vacant.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 303.

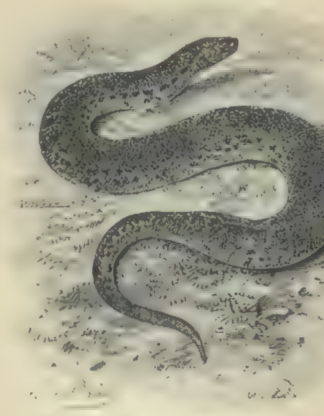
wartless (wârt′les), *a.* [< *wart*¹ + *-less*.] Having no warts; not warted or warty.

wartlet (wârt′let), *n.* [< *wart* + *-let*.] 1. In *bot.*, a little wart.—2. One of several different sea-anemones, as the warty sea-rose. *Gosse*, Actinologia Britannica, p. 206.

wart-pock (wârt′pok), *n.* The eruption of varicella or chicken-pox, when it occurs in the form of acuminate vesicles containing a clear fluid.

wart-shaped (wârt′shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, of the form of a wart; verrucæform.

wart-snake (wârt′snāk), *n.* A harmless colubriform viviparous serpent, of the family *Acrochordidæ*, having the scales warty or verrucose.



Wart-snake (*Acrochordus javanicus*).

The leading species is *Acrochordus javanicus*. Another, *Chersydrus granulatus*, is aquatic. These snakes belong to the Oriental or Indian region; they were formerly grouped with the *Hydrophidæ*, and erroneously supposed to be venomous.

wart-spurge (wârt′spėrj), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. See *wartweed*.

wartweed (wârt′wēd), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, the acrid milky juice of which is used to cure warts. Also *cat's-milk*, *wart-grass*, and *wartwort*. The name is given rarely to *E. Peplus*, and to the celandine, *Chelidonium majus*. [Prov. Eng.]

wartwort (wârt′wėrt), *n.* 1. A common name for certain verrucariaceous lichens, so called from the warty appearance of the thallus.—2. Same as *wartweed*. The name is occasionally applied also to the wart-cress or swine-cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*, and the cudweed, *Gnaphalium uliginosum*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

warty (wâr′ti), *a.* [< *wart*¹ + *-y*¹.] Resembling a wart; of or relating to a wart or warts; covered with warts or wart-like excrescences; verrucous.—**Warty cicatricial tumor**, a new growth, appearing in the form of nearly parallel rows of wart-like tumors, coming on occasionally in old scars. It usually ulcerates, forming the warty ulcer.—**Warty sea-rose**, the sea-anemone *Urticina nodosa*. —**Warty ulcer**, Marjolin's ulcer; an ulcer resulting from the breaking down of a warty cicatricial tumor.—**Warty venus.** See *Venus*.

warty-faced (wâr′ti-fāst), *a.* Noting a certain honey-eater, the wattle-bird, of the family *Meliphagidæ*. See *wattle-bird*.

war-wasted (wâr-wās″ted), *a.* Wasted or devastated by war. *Coleridge*.

war-wearied (wâr′wēr″id), *a.* Wearied by war; fatigued by fighting.

The honourable captain there
Drops bloody sweat from his *war-wearied* limbs.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 18.

war-whip (wâr′hwip), *n.* Same as *scorpion*, 5.

war-whoop (wâr′höp), *n.* A whoop or yell of a particular intonation, raised as a signal for attack, and to strike terror into the enemy: used generally with reference to the American Indians.

Well-known and terrific *war-whoop*.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxx.

They never raise the *war-whoop* here,
And never twang the bow.
Bryant, White-Footed Deer.

warwickite (wâr′wik-īt), *n.* [< *Warwick* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A borotitanate of magnesium and iron, occurring in dark-brown to black acicular crystals embedded in granular limestone. Named from the locality of its occurrence, near Warwick, New York.

warwolf¹†, *n.* Same as *werwolf*.

warwolf² (wâr′wůlf), *n.* [< *war*¹ + *wolf*, or perhaps a particular use of *warwolf*¹, *werwolf*.] A military engine used in the early middle ages in the defense of fortresses.

He [Edward I.], with another engine named the *warwolf*, pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two vaunt-mures. *Camden*, Remains, Artillery, p. 206.

The *war-wolfs* there
Hurl'd their huge stones.
Southey, Joan of Arc, viii.

war-worn (wâr′wôrn), *a.* Worn with military service: especially applied to a veteran soldier, or one grown old in arms.

The stout old general whose battles and campaigns are over, who has come home to rest his *war-worn* limbs, . . . what must be his feelings? *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

wary¹ (wā′ri), *a.* [An extended form of *ware*¹ (< *ware*¹ + *-y*¹), perhaps orig. due to misreading the adv. *warely* as a trisyllable.] 1. Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; watchful; on the alert against surprise or danger; ever on one's guard.

Be *wary* then; best safety lies in fear.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 43.

Are there none here?
Let me look round; we cannot be too *wary*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

All things work for good, and tend to make you more *wary*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2. Guarded; careful as to doing or not doing something; chary.

Yet this I can say, I was very *wary* of giving them occasion, by any unseemly action, to make them averse to going on pilgrimage. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

3. Characterized by caution; guarded.

And in
Wary hypocrisy lets slip her hand
Much farther than she seemed to understand.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 156.

It is the bright day that brings forth the adder;
And that craves *wary* walking. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 15.

4. Prudent; circumspect; wise.

Neither is it safe, or *warie*, or indeed Christianly, that the French King, of a different Faith, should afford our neerest Allyes as good protection as we.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii

=**Syn.** Careful, circumspect, etc. See list under *cautious*.

wary²†, *v. t.* Same as *warry*.

warysone†, *n.* Same as *warison*.

was (woz), *v.* [< ME. 1 *was, wes, wæs*, 2 *were*, 3 *was, wes, wæs*, pl. 1, 2, 3 *were, ware, wore, weren, waren, woren, weoren*, < AS. 1 *wæs*, 2 *wǣre, wēre*, 3 *wæs*, pl. *wǣron, wēron* = OS. *was* = OFries. *was, wes* = D. *was* = OHG. MHG. G. *war* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *var* = Goth. *was*, pl. *wēsum* (subj. AS. *wǣre*, pl. *wǣren* = D. *waar*, etc., = Goth. *wēsjau*); pret. of a verb otherwise used in AS. only in the present imperative *wes*, and the inf. *wesan* (pp. *gewesen*), = OFries. *wesa* = D. *wezen* = MLG. LG. *wesen* = OHG. *wesan*, MHG. *wesen* (G. *wesen*, n.) = Icel. *vesa, vera* = Sw. *vara* = Dan. *være*, be, = Goth. *wisan*, dwell, remain, be; = L. √ *ves* (in *verna* for **vesna*, one dwelling in the house, a home-born slave: see *vernacular*) = Gr. √ Fασ (in ἄστυ, city, orig. dwelling-place) = Skt. √ *vas*, dwell. The impv. of the verb of which *was* is the pret. is contained, unrecognized, in the word *wassail*. The verb has no connection with *is*, which is a form of the verb represented by the theme *am*, nor with *be;* but it has come to be used to supply the preterit of the verb *be*. See *be*^{1}.] A verb-form used to supply the past tense of the verb *be:* as, I *was*, thou *wast* or *wert*, he *was;* we, you, or they *were*. In the subjunctive, I *were*, thou *wert*, he *were;* we, you, they *were*, etc.

In war *was* never lion raged more fierce,
In peace *was* never gentle lamb more mild.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 173.

A scene which I should see
With double joy *wert* thou with me.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 55 (song).

Nay, nay, God wot, so thou *wert* nobly born
Thou hast a pleasant presence.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

The forms *wast* and *wert* in the second person singular of the indicative (cf. Icel. *vert*), and *wert* in the second person singular of the subjunctive, are modern, being conformed to the model of *art*. The older form of the second person singular in both moods is *were*. The ungrammatical combination *you was* became common in the eighteenth century, but is now condemned.

I was sorry *you was* disappointed of going to Vallombrosa. *H. Walpole*, To the Misses Berry, Sept. 25th, 1791.

As I told you when *you was* here.
Cowper, To Rev. W. Unwin, June 8, 1780.

wase^1 (wāz), *n.* [< ME. *wase*, < MD. *wase* = MLG. *wase*, a bundle, torch, = Icel. *vasi* = Sw. Dan. *vase*, a bundle, sheaf.] **1.** A wisp; a bundle of hay, straw, etc. Also *waese*, *weese*. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]—**2.** A cushion or pad of straw, etc., worn on the head in order to soften the pressure of a load. *Withals*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3**†. A torch.

wase^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *woose*.

wasel†, *v. i.* [ME., < *wase*^{2}, later *woose*.] To bemire one's self; sink in the mire.

This whit *waselede* in the [fen] almost to the ancle.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 430.

wash (wosh), *v.* [< ME. *washen*, *waschen*, *weschen*, *wasshen*, *wascen*, *wassen*, *wesse* (pret. *wesh*, *wesch*, *wessch*, *wessh*, *wosh*, pl. *weshen*, *wesshen*, *wessen*, *woschen*, pp. *waschen*, *iwaschen*, *iwasche*), < AS. *wascan*, also *waxan* (pret. **wōsc* or *wōx*, pp. *wascen*, *wæscen*) = D. *wasschen* = OHG. *wascan*, MHG. *waschen*, *weschen*, G. *waschen* = Icel. Sw. *vaska* = Dan. *vaske* (cf. OF. *gascher*, F. *gâcher* = It. *guazzare*, steep in water, < Teut.); Teut. **waskan* or **waksan*, wash (cf. Skt. √ *uksh*, sprinkle, wet), perhaps with formative *-s* from the √ *wak*, *wag*, moisten, or with formative *-sk*, < √ *wat*, water, wet (see *water*, *wet*^{1}). Cf. OIr. *usce*, Ir. *uisce*, water (see *whisky*^{1}).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To apply a liquid, especially water, to for the purpose of cleansing; scrub, scour, or cleanse in or with water or other liquid; free from impurities by ablution: as, to *wash* the hands and face; to *wash* linen; to *wash* the floor; to *wash* dishes.

They *wesshen* hym and wyped hym and wonden hym in cloutes. *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 220.

Hir foreheed shoon as bright as any day,
So was it *wasshen* whan she leet hir werk.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 125.

The maiden her-silf *wosh* his visage and his nekke, and dried it full softely with a towaile, and than after to the tother twey kynges. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 225.

He took water, and *washed* his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person. Mat. xxvii. 24.

2. Hence, to free from ceremonial defilement, or from the stains of guilt, sin, or corruption; purify.

And thei suffre not the Latynes to syngen at here Awteres: And zif thei done, be ony Aventure, anon thei *wasschen* the Awteer with holy Watre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 19.

Wash me throughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. Ps. li. 2.

3. To wet copiously, as with water or other liquid; moisten; cover with moisture.

The pride of Italy, that did bestow
On Earth a beauty, *washt* by silver Po.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 2.

She looks as clear
As morning roses newly *washed* with dew.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 174.

4. To lap; lave, as by surrounding water; surround; overflow or dash over or against; sweep, as with flowing water.

Galatia . . . on the North is *washed* with the Euxine Sea the space of two hundred and fiftie miles.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

5. To remove by ablution or by the cleansing action of water; dispel by or as by washing: either literally or figuratively: used with *away*, *off*, *out*, etc.

Go get some water,
And *wash* this filthy witness *from* your hand.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 47.

Be baptized and *wash away* thy sins. Acts xxii. 16.

Wash the black *from* the Ethiop's face,
Wash the past *out* of man or race!
Lowell, Villa Franca.

6. To overwhelm and carry along (in some specified direction) by or as by a rush of water: as, a man *washed* overboard; debris *washed* up by the storm; roast beef *washed* down with ale.

These dainties must be *washd* downe well with wine,
With sacke & sugar, egges & muskadine.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

I don't want my wreck to be *washed* up on one of the beaches in company with devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead horse-shoes, &c. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, vii.

7. To cover with a watery or thin coat of color; tint lightly, thinly, or evenly, in water-color, with a pigment so mixed as to be very fluid and rapidly and smoothly applied.—**8.** To overlay with a thin coat or deposit of metal: as, to *wash* copper or brass with gold.

Those who were cunning in "the Art of making Black Dogs, which are Shillings, or other pieces of Money made only of Pewter, double *Wash'd*."
J. Ashton, Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne, II. 225.

9. In *mining*, *metal.*, etc., to separate from the earthy and lighter matters by the action of water: as, to *wash* gold; to *wash* ores. *Washing* is a common expression used in the most general way, as nearly an equivalent for *ore-dressing*, or the separation of ore from the gangue with which it is generally mixed. The term *washing* is, however, more especially used to designate the separation of gold from the detrital formation in which it so frequently occurs. The same term is also commonly employed to designate the process of separating coal from various impurities which frequently occur intermingled with it, such as shale, pyrites, argillaceous iron ore, gypsum, etc. The machines by which this is done are called *coal-washers*, as machines for washing gold are called *gold-washers*. *Washing* is also the term in general use for designating the operation of cleansing the ore when, as is frequently the case, it comes from the mine mixed with clay or dirt (material which cannot properly be called *gangue*). This is a coarse operation, which is sometimes a necessary preliminary to the operations of sizing and dressing, or concentrating, as sometimes called.—**To wash one's hands of.** See *hand*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perform the act of ablution on one's own person.

I will go *wash;*
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 69.

2. To cleanse clothes in or with water.

I keep his house; and I *wash*, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, make the beds, and do all myself.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 101.

3. To stand the operation of washing without being destroyed, spoiled, or injured: said both of fabrics and of dyes: as, a dress that will not *wash;* colors that do not *wash* well.

I had no idea your mousseline-de-laine would have *washed* so well. Why, it looks just out of the shop.
C. Reade, Love me Little, x.

4. Hence, to stand being put to the proof; stand the test; prove genuine, reliable, trustworthy, capable, or fit, when submitted to trial. [Colloq.]

He's got pluck somewhere in him. That's the only thing after all that 'll *wash*, ain't it?
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 2.

5. To be eroded, as by a stream, by rainfall, etc.

What kind of grass is best on a hill that *washes?*
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 203.

6. To use washes or cosmetics.

Young Ladies who notoriously *Wash* and Paint, though they have naturally good Complexions.
Etherege, Man of Mode, ii. 1.

7. To make a swish, swash, or swirl of the water: as, the shad are *washing*. See *shad-wash*.

wash (wosh), *n.* [< *wash*, *v.*] **1.** The act or operation of cleansing by the application of water; a cleansing with water or other liquid: as, to give one's face a *wash*.

Though she may have done a hard day's *wash*, there's not a child ill within the street but Alice goes to offer to sit up. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, I.

A tub and a clothes-horse at the other end of the kitchen indicated an intermittent *wash* of small things also going on. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, iii. 24.

2. Articles in the course of being cleansed by washing, or the quantity of clothes or other articles washed on one occasion.

Military *washes* flapped and fluttered on the fences.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, etc., p. 23.

3. The flow or sweep of a body of water; the onward rush of water as its billows break upon the shore; the dash or break of waves upon a shore.

Katie walks
By the long *wash* of Australasian seas.
Tennyson, The Brook.

4. The rough or broken water left behind by a vessel as it moves along: as, the *wash* of the steamer nearly filled the boat.—**5.** The licking or lapping noise made by rippling water as it comes in contact with a boat, a pier, the strand, or the like; the swish-swash of water disturbed as by wind or by ebb or flow.

The water ebbs away with a sulky *wash* in the hollow places. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, iii.

6. A piece of ground washed by the action of the sea or river, or sometimes overflowed and sometimes left dry; a shallow part of a river or arm of the sea; also, a morass or marsh; a bog; a fen; a quagmire.

Half my power this night,
Passing these flats, are taken by the tide;
These Lincoln *Washes* have devoured them.
Shak., K. John, v. 6. 41.

7. Substances collected and deposited by the action of water, such as alluvium.

The *wash* of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rainwater hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

The debris-piles which stretch along the lower slopes of the ranges in the Cordilleran Region are locally known as *washes*. *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 125.

8. Waste liquor containing the refuse of food, collected from the cleansed dishes, etc., of a kitchen, such as is often given to pigs; swill or swillings.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar . . .
Swills your warm blood like *wash*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2. 9.

Wrinkles like troughs, where swine-deformity swills
The tears of perjury, that lie there like *wash*
Fallen from the slimy and dishonest eye.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 1.

9. In *distilling:* (*a*) The fermented wort, from which the spirit is extracted. The grain ground and infused is called the *mash*, the decanted liquor is called the *wort*, and the wort when fermented becomes the *wash*. (*b*) A mixture of dunder, molasses, scummings, and water, used in the West Indies for distillation. *Bryan Edwards*.—**10.** A liquid used for application to a surface or a body to cleanse it, color it, or the like—especially a thin and watery liquid, as distinguished from one that is glutinous or oily. Specifically—(*a*) A liquid used for toilet purposes, such as a cosmetic, a liquid dentifrice, or a hair-wash.

My eyes are none of the best since I have used the last new *wash* of mercury-water.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, iv. 2.

It [modesty] renders the face delightfully handsome; is not subject to be rubbed off, and cannot be paralleled by either *wash*, powder, cosmetic, etc.
Addison, Spectator, No. 547.

(*b*) In *med.*, a lotion. (*c*) A thin even coating of color spread over a surface, as of a painting. See def. 11.

There is no handsomeness
But has a *wash* of pride and luxury.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iii. 3.

By this is seene who lives by faith and certain knowledge, and who by credulity and the prevailing opinion of the age; whose vertue is an unchangeable graine, and whose of a slight *wash*. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

(*d*) In *zoöl.*, a light or slight surface-coloration, as if laid over a ground-color; a superficial tone or tinge: as, a frosty *wash* over black. (*e*) A thin coat of metal applied to anything for beauty or preservation.

11. In *water-color painting*, the application of a pigment so mixed as to be in a very fluid condition, or a coat so applied. It is usually a very thin and transparent coat, applied quickly with a large brush, flat and often gradated so as to be darker at one edge than at the opposite edge, or to shade off without mark of separation from one tint into another.

12. The blade of an oar.—**13.** A measure of shell-fish; a stamped measure capable of holding 21 quarts and a pint of water.

"I buy my winks," said one, "at Billingsgate, at 3*s.* and 4*s.* the *wash*." A *wash* is about a bushel.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 78.

Each smack takes about 40 *wash* of whelks with her for the voyage. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 256.

14. A fictitious kind of sale, disallowed on the stock and other exchanges, in which a broker who has received orders from one person to buy and from another person to sell a particular amount or quantity of some particular stock or commodity simply transfers the stock or commodity from one principal to the other and pockets the difference, instead of executing both orders separately to the best advantage in each case, as is required by the rules of the different exchanges. [Stock-exchange slang.]—**Black wash.** See *black-wash*.—**Eye-wash,** collyrium.—**Rain-wash.** (*a*) A washing along or away by the force of rain; displacement effected by rainfall.

He was sceptical as to the lacustrine origin of these breccias. Why not subaerial, like those in the interior of Asia?—subangular masses, transported by *rainwash* to a distance of 10 or 12 miles.
W. L. Blanford, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 38.

(*b*) That which is moved by the force of rain; a deposit formed by rain.

Portions of the drift and of the overlying head or *rain-wash.* *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 116.

Red wash. (*a*) A lotion composed of corrosive sublimate, red sulphid of mercury, and creosote, in water. (*b*) Bates's camphorated water, made by adding copper sulphate, Armenian bole, and camphor to boiling water, and then straining.—**Tooth-wash**, a liquid dentifrice.—**White wash**, Goulard's lotion; lead-water.—**Yellow wash**, a lotion prepared by dissolving 30 grains of corrosive sublimate in one pint of lime-water.

wash† (wosh), *a.* [< *wash*, *v.* (cf. *washy*); perhaps < **warsh* for *wearish*.] Washy; weak; easily losing its qualities.

Faith, 'tis but a *wash* scent.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

Their bodies of so weak and *wash* a temper.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

'Tis a *wash* knave; he will not keep his flesh well.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

washable (wosh'a̤-bl), *a.* [< *wash* + *-able*.] Resisting or enduring washing: noting the fabric, and also the color.

Like *washable* beaver hats that improve with rain, his nerves were rendered stouter and more vigorous by showers of tears. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxvii.

wash-back (wosh'bak), *n.* In *distilling*, a cistern or vat in which the wort is fermented to form the wash. *E. H. Knight.*

wash-ball (wosh'bâl), *n.* A ball of soap sometimes combined with cosmetics.

We furnish'd ourselves with *wash-balls*, the best being made here, and being a considerable commodity.
Evelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.

wash-basin (wosh'bā″sn), *n.* A large basin or bowl in which to wash the hands and face.

wash-basket (wosh'bȧs″ket), *n.* A circular shallow basket holding about a peck, with a bail handle, used in oystering. [Rhode Island.]

wash-bear (wosh'bãr), *n.* [= G. *waschbär*.] The racoon or washing-bear. See cut under *racoon*.

wash-beetle (wosh'bē″tl), *n.* A pounder used to beat or pound clothes in the process of washing. *E. H. Knight.*

wash-board (wosh'bōrd), *n.* **1.** A board or wooden frame having a ribbed or corrugated surface of sheet-metal, vulcanite, earthenware, or wood, used as a scrubber in washing clothing by hand.—**2.** *Naut.*, a broad thin plank sometimes fixed on the top of the gunwale of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower-deck port, for the same purpose. Also called *waste-board*.—**3.** A board carried around the walls of a room at the bottom. Also called *mopboard*, *skirting-board*.

To stand looking out of the study-window at the rain, and kicking his foot against the *wash-board* in solitude.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 3.

wash-boiler (wosh'boi″lėr), *n.* A vessel of sheet-metal in which clothes to be washed are boiled.

wash-bottle (wosh'bot″l), *n.* **1.** In *chem.*, a flask provided with a stopper and tubes so arranged that by blowing with the mouth the water or other liquid in the flask may be forced out in a small stream for washing chemical preparations and utensils.—**2.** A bottle partly filled with water or other washing fluid through which gases are passed to purify them.

wash-bowl (wosh'bōl), *n.* **1.** A large bowl or basin used for washing the hands, face, etc.

Emerson alone took no part in this "storm in a *wash-bowl*." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 132.

2†. A wash-tub.

Education is not form'd upon Sounds and Syllables, but upon Circumstances and Quality. So that, if he was resolv'd to have shown her thus unpolish'd, he should have made her keep Sheep, or brought her up at the *Wash-Boul.* *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 222.

wash-brew (wosh'brö), *n.* The dish usually known as flummery or (as in Scotland) sowens. [Prov. Eng.]

wash-cloth (wosh'klôth), *n.* A small piece of cloth used in washing, as in washing dishes or the person.

wash-day (wosh'dā), *n.* The day set apart in a household for clothes-washing.

wash-dirt (wosh'dėrt), *n.* In *placer* and *hydraulic mining*, sand or gravel containing, or supposed to contain, gold enough to pay for washing. Also *wash-stuff*, *wash-gravel*.

washdish (wosh'dish), *n.* The dish-washer or wagtail. Also *molly* or *polly washdish*. See cut under *wagtail*. [Local, Eng.]

wash-drawing (wosh'drâ″ing), *n.* See *drawing*.

washed (wosht), *a.* **1.** That has been subjected to washing, in any sense.—**2.** Of the nature of a "wash": applied on the exchanges to a mere transfer by a broker of the stock or commodity which one principal had instructed him to sell to another customer who had given instructions to purchase a similar quantity of the same stock or commodity. [Stock-exchange slang.]

Washed or fictitious sales are positively forbidden, and will render the parties concerned liable to suspension or expulsion from the Produce Exchange.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 265.

3. In *zoöl.*, overlaid, as a surface or a ground-color, with a wash or light tint or color: as, a fox's black pelt *washed* with silver. See *wash*, *n.*, 10 (*d*).—**Washed brick.** See *brick*2.

washen†. An obsolete past participle of *wash*. *Chaucer.*

washer (wosh'ėr), *n.* [< *wash* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which washes: as, a *washer* of clothes; a dish-*washer*; a wool-*washer*.—**2.** An annular piece of leather, rubber, metal, or other material placed at a joint in a water-pipe or faucet to make the joint tight and prevent leakage, or over a bolt, or a similar piece upon which a nut may be screwed. Washers serve as cushions or packing between many parts of machines, rails, vehicles, and iron structures. When used in buildings at the ends of tie-rods, they are often of large size and diverse shapes, and are called specifically *wall-washers*. Some forms are used as locks, to prevent a nut from shaking loose, as in a railroad fish-plate. Such washers are made in the shape of a spring, to allow a certain amount of vibration without disturbing the nut. See *lock-nut*, and cuts under *bolt*, *packing*, and *plug-cock*.

3. A similar article forming an ornament, as at the socket or pin that holds any adjustable utensil: as, the mother-of-pearl *washers* of a fan. Compare *rosette*.—**4.** In *paper-manuf.*, a straining-and-washing machine used in the process of cleaning rags, to bring them to a pulpy condition; a beating-engine.—**5.** In *plumbing*, the outlet of a cistern. It includes the pipe, the joint or union, and the plug, as for a basin.—**6.** A washing-machine: as, a clothes-*washer*, window-*washer*, gold-*washer*.—**7.** In *coal-mining* (short for *coal-washer*), any machine for washing coal. In the Pennsylvania anthracite region the coal is sometimes washed by jets of water, and separated from the slate, pyrites, and other refuse by jigging. The number of machines which have been invented in different countries for washing coal is very great, but most of them are based on some form or modification of the jig of the metal-miner.

8. The wagtail, a bird. Also *dish-washer*, *peggy dish-washer*, *moll-washer*, *molly* or *polly washdish*, *washtail*, *nanny washtail*, etc. See cut under *wagtail*.—**9.** The wash-bear.—**Beveled washer.** See *beveled*.

washer (wosh'ėr), *v. t.* [< *washer*, *n.*] To fit with washers.

I had worked myself up, as I always do, in the manner of heavy men; growing hot like an ill-*washered* wheel revolving, though I start with a cool axle.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxx.

He *washered* the knobs of the doors that had a rattling play whenever handled. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 160.

washer-cutter (wosh'ėr-kut″ėr), *n.* A rotating cutting-tool with two adjustable cutters, worked by a hand-brace or by a drill, and used for cutting out annular disks for washers. *E. H. Knight.*

washer-gage (wosh'ėr-gāj), *n.* A graduated tapering rule used for measuring the diameter of bolts, nuts, and washers, and of holes, etc., to receive them.

washer-hoop (wosh'ėr-höp), *n.* In a water-wheel, a gasket placed between the flange and the curb. *E. H. Knight.*

washerman (wosh'ėr-ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *washermen* (-men). A man who washes clothes, etc.—**Washermen's itch.** Same as *dhobies' itch* (which see, under *dhobie*).

washerwoman (wosh'ėr-wům″a̤n), *n.*; pl. *washerwomen* (-wim″en). **1.** A woman who washes clothes for others or for hire.—**2.** The dish-washer or washdish, a wagtail. See cut under *wagtail*.—**Washerwomen's itch** or **scall**, a variety of psoriasis occurring on the hands of washerwomen.

wash-gilding (wosh'gil″ding), *n.* Gilding by means of an amalgam of gold from which the mercury is afterward driven off by heat. Also called *mercurial gilding*, and *water-gilding*, in allusion to the semi-liquid character of the amalgam.

wash-gravel (wosh'grav″el), *n.* Same as *wash-dirt*.

wash-hand basin (wosh'hand bā″sn), *n.* Same as *wash-bowl*.

wash-hand stand (wosh'hand stand), *n.* Same as *wash-stand*.

He . . . locked the door, piled a *washhand-stand*, chest of drawers, and table against it.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxvi.

wash-house (wosh'hous), *n.* [ME. **waschhous*, < AS. *wæsc-hus*, < *wascan*, wash, + *hūs*, house; as *wash* + *house*1.] A house, generally fitted with boilers, tubs, etc., for washing clothes, etc.; a washing-house.

washiness (wosh'i-nes), *n.* The state of being washy, watery, or worthless; want of strength.

washing (wosh'ing), *n.* [< ME. *wasshinge*, *waschynge*, *wessinge*, *waschunge*, < AS. *wæscing*, washing, verbal n. of *wascan*, wash: see *wash*, *v.*] **1.** The act of cleansing with water; ablution. Ceremonial washing has been practised in ancient and modern times and among various peoples. The principal ceremonial washings in the modern Christian church are two: *washing of feet*, in commemoration of the washing of the feet of the disciples by Christ (see *foot*); and *washing of the hands*, especially in connection with the celebration of the eucharist. In the Western Church, as well as in the Greek and other Oriental churches, the priest washes his hands before celebration. In the Western Church he also washes his fingers after the offertory and at the end of the eucharistic office. See *ablution*, *lavabo*, *purification*, and *holy water* (under *water*).

John wondered why the Messias, the Lamb of God, pure and without spot, who needed not the abstersions of repentance, or the *washings* of baptism, should demand it. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 95.

2. Clothes washed, especially those washed at one time; a wash.—**3.** The result of washing; that which is washed from something else, as gold dust.—**To give one's head for washing**†, to submit to insult.

So am I, and forty more good fellows, that will not *give their heads for the washing*, I take it.
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, iv. 3.

washing-bear (wosh'ing-bãr), *n.* The wash-bear or racoon, *Procyon lotor*: so called from its habit of putting its food into water before eating it, as if to wash it. See *lotor*, and cut under *racoon*.

washing-crystals (wosh'ing-kris″ta̤lz), *n. pl.* See *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*.

washing-drum (wosh'ing-drum), *n.* In *mining*, same as *washing-trommel*.

washing-engine (wosh'ing-en″jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, the first of the series of rag-cutting and -cleaning machines used to reduce rags to pulp. It cleans the rags and cuts them to the size known as half-stuff, which is passed on to the beating-engine. See *rag-engine*. *E. H. Knight.*

washing-gourd (wosh'ing-gōrd), *n.* Same as *sponge-gourd*.

washing-house (wosh'ing-hous), *n.* A wash-house.

washing-machine (wosh'ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus, operated by hand or steam-power, for washing clothing, fabrics, wool, or other material; a clothes-washer. Washing-machines for domestic and laundry use have been made in the form of churns, rubbing- or beating-machines, and tumbling-boxes. While a great variety of machines have been introduced, all depend essentially upon some mechanical device for stirring and beating the clothes in a vessel containing hot soapy water. Rubbing the clothes against a ribbed surface under water appears to be the most common method. For bleacheries and mills where large quantities of fabrics are to be washed, the material is made up into continuous bands, and is drawn through vats over rollers. In some machines beaters are used to assist in cleaning the fabrics. Such machines are of the nature of bucking-machines, keirs, wincing-machines, and dash-wheels. Washing-machines are designed to be used with wringers. One form for domestic use is practically a form of wringer, the clothes being cleaned by drawing them between rollers of corrugated rubber.

washing-powder (wosh'ing-pou″dėr), *n.* A powdered preparation (as of soda-ash and Scotch soda) used in washing clothes.

washing-rollers (wosh'ing-rō″lėrz), *n. pl.* Rollers for squeezing goods or yarn after scouring. They are of cast-iron, turned true and smooth. The requisite pressure is applied by means of compound levers or movable weights. *E. H. Knight.*

washing-shield (wosh'ing-shēld), *n.* In *washing*, a ridged or corrugated shield for the palm of the hand, or a shield at once to protect the person and supply a surface on which to rub the clothes. *E. H. Knight.*

Washington canvasback. Same as *redhead*, 2.

Washington cedar. **1.** See *cedar*, 2, and cut under *Sequoia*.—**2.** *Thuya gigantea.* See *Thuya*.

Washingtonia (wosh-ing-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1879), named after George *Washington* (1732-99), first President of the United States.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Corypheæ*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with slightly imbricated segments, and a three-lobed ovary with elongated filiform style. The albumen of the seed is uniform, like that of the related genera *Corypha* and *Sabal*, but the embryo, unlike the others, is sub-basilar. There is but one species clearly known, *W. filifera*, native of southern California and the adjacent border, called *desert-palm*, and locally *fan-palm* and *San Diego palm*. It produces a tall robust cylindrical trunk, enlarged at the base, often 40, sometimes 75, feet high, crowned by a cluster of light-green circular plicate leaves with from 40 to 60 folds about 4 feet across, cleft nearly to the middle into induplicate segments fringed with fine white pendu-

"That sorceress, my brother's wife," cried Richard, "and others with her — see how they have *wasted* my body by their sorcery and witchcraft!" And, as he spoke, he bared his left arm and showed it to the council, shrunk and withered. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., ii.

4. To expend without adequate return; spend uselessly, vainly, or foolishly; employ or use lavishly, prodigally, improvidently, or carelessly; squander; throw away.

Thof siche gadlynges be grevede, it greves me bot lyttille!
Thay wyne no wirchipe of me, bot *wastys* theire takle!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2444.

Mary, to testify the largeness of her affection, seemed to *waste* away a gift upon him. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

I *wasted* time, and now doth time waste me.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 49.

Waste the solitary day
In plucking from yon fen the reed,
And watching it float down the Tweed.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

So much fluency and self-possession should not be *wasted* entirely on private occasions. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

I that have *wasted* here health, wealth, and time,
And talents, I — you know it — I will not boast;
Dismiss me. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

To waste time. See *time*¹.— **Wasted off**, noting a stone of which the surfaces have been evened by the use of a pick or point. See *wasting*, 2. =**Syn.** 1. To ravage, pillage, plunder, strip.—**4.** To dissipate, fritter away.

II. *intrans.* To be consumed or grow gradually less in bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like; wear or pine away; decay or diminish gradually; dwindle.

Man dieth, and *wasteth* away. Job xiv. 10.

Shall I, *wasting* in despair,
Die because a woman's fair?
Wither, The Shepherd's Resolution.

I will not argue the matter. Time *wastes* too fast.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 8.

waste²†, *n.* An old spelling of *waist*.

waste³ (wāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wasted*, ppr. *wasting*. [Cf. *waster*², a cudgel.] To cudgel. [Prov. Eng.]

waste-basket (wāst'bȧs″ket), *n.* A basket used to receive rejected papers, useless scraps of paper, and other waste material.

waste-board (wāst'bōrd), *n.* Same as *washboard*, 2.

waste-book (wāst'bůk), *n.* A day-book. See *bookkeeping*.

waste-card (wāst'kärd), *n.* A machine for working up and carding the waste, fluff, etc., which collect on the floor of a factory. *E. H. Knight*.

waste-duster (wāst'dus″tėr), *n.* A machine for cleansing factory-waste. It consists of a series of beaters which rotate above a wire grating in which the waste is retained, while the dust and impurities fall through. *E. H. Knight*.

wasteful (wāst'fůl), *a.* [< *waste*¹ + *-ful*.] 1. Destructive; devastating; wasting.

His gash'd stabs look'd like a breach in nature
For ruin's *wasteful* entrance.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 120.

See, with what heat these dogs of hell advance
To waste and havoc yonder world, which I
So fair and good created, and had still
Kept in that state, had not the folly of man
Let in these *wasteful* furies. *Milton*, P. L., x. 620.

2. Producing or involving waste; occasioning serious loss or damage; ruinous.

With taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is *wasteful* and ridiculous excess.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 16.

These days of high prices and *wasteful* taxation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 277.

Worn
From *wasteful* living.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

3. Extravagant or lavish; profuse to excess; prodigal; squandering: as, a *wasteful* person.

How has kind Heaven adorned the happy land,
And scattered blessings with a *wasteful* hand!
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Four summers coined their golden light in leaves,
Four *wasteful* autumns flung them to the gale.
O. W. Holmes, For the Commemoration Services, Cam-[bridge, July 21, 1865.

4†. Uninhabited; desolate; waste.

In wildernesse and *wastfull* deserts strayd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 3.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. Thriftless, unthrifty.—3. *Lavish, Profuse*, etc. See *extravagant*.

wastefully (wāst'fůl-i), *adv.* In a wasteful manner; lavishly; prodigally.

Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

wastefulness (wāst'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wasteful; lavishness; prodigality.

Those by their riot and *wastefulnesse* be hurtfull to a common-weale. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 175.

waste-gate (wāst'gāt), *n.* A gate for letting the water of a dam or pond pass off.

waste-good† (wāst'gůd), *n.* [< *waste*¹ + obj. *good*.] A prodigal; a spendthrift.

A young heyre, or cockney, that is his mothers darling, if hee haue playde the *waste-good* at the Innes of the Court, . . . falles in a quarrelling humor with his fortune, because she made him not king of the Indies.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 18.

wastel† (wās'tel), *n.* [< ME. *wastel*, < OF. *wastel*, *gastel*, *gasteau*, a cake, bread, pastry, F. *gâteau* (Wall. *wastiau*) (Picard *wastel* = Pr. *gastal*), a cake, < MHG. *wastel*, a cake.] 1. A cake.

Thow hast no good grounde to gete the with a *wastel*,
But if it were vith thi tonge or ellis with thi two hondes.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 293.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a round cake.

wastel-bread† (wās'tel-bred), *n.* The finest quality of white bread; bread made of the finest flour.

Of smale houndes had she, that she fedde
With rosted flesh, or milk, and *wastel-breed*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 147.

Mysie was a dark-eyed laughter-loving wench, with cherry-cheeks, and a skin as white as her father's finest bolted flour, out of which was made the Abbot's own *wastel-bread*. *Scott*, Monastery, xiii.

wastel-cake† (wās'tel-kāk), *n.* Same as *wastel*. *Scott*.

wasteless (wāst'les), *a.* [< *waste*¹ + *-less*.] That cannot be wasted, consumed, or exhausted; inexhaustible.

Those powers above, . . .
That from their *wasteless* treasures heap rewards.
May, The Heir, iv.

wasten† (wās'ten), *n.* [< ME. *wastine*, *wasteyn*, < OF. *wastine*, *guastine*, waste, desert (cf. AS. *wēsten* = OS. *wōstun* = OHG. *wuosti*, a desert, waste, wilderness): see *waste*¹.] A waste; a desert.

A gode man and ryʒt certeyn
Dwelled besyde that *wasteyn*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12. (*Halliwell*.)

She, of nought affrayd,
Through woods and *wastnes* wide him daily sought.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 3.

wasteness (wāst'nes), *n.* The state of being waste or desolate; desolation.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of *wasteness*. Zeph. i. 15.

waste-pallet (wāst'pal″et), *n.* See *pallet*², 5.

waste-picker (wāst'pik″ėr), *n.* Same as *rag-picker*, 1.

waste-pipe (wāst'pīp), *n.* A pipe for conveying away waste water, etc.; an overflow-pipe. See *waste-steam pipe*, under *waste*¹, *a.*

waste-preventer (wāst'prē-ven″tėr), *n.* In *plumbing*, a device for controlling the supply and flow of a water-tank. It combines an outlet-valve and a ball-valve on the inlet-pipe—a single lever operated by a chain so controlling both valves that no more water enters the tank than is drawn out.

waster¹ (wās'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *wastour*, *wastor*, *wastoure*, *wastowre*, < OF. *wastour*, *wastur*, *gasteor*, *gastour*, *gasteur*, a waster, < *waster*, waste: see *waste*¹, *v.*] 1. One who or that which wastes, squanders, or consumes extravagantly or uselessly; a prodigal; a squanderer.

A chidestere or *wastour* of thy good.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 291.

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great *waster*. Prov. xviii. 9.

He left a vast estate to his son, Sr Francis (I thinke ten thousand pounds per annum); he lived like a hog, but his sonne John was a great *waster*.
Aubrey, Lives (John Popham).

Ye will think I am turned *waster*, for I wear clean hose and shoon every day. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

2†. A lawless, thieving vagabond.

The statute of Edw. III. (an. reg. 5, c. xiv.) specifies "divers manslaughters, felonies, and robberies done by people that be called Roberdesmen, *Wastours*, and Drawlacches." Note to *Piers Plowman* (C), i. 45.

3. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle which causes it to waste: otherwise called a *thief*.—4. That which is wasted or spoiled; an article damaged or spoiled in course of making. Specifically—(*a*) In the *industrial arts*, a vessel or other object badly cast, badly fired, or in any way defective or useless, or fit only to be remelted.

Had I not taken these precautions, which some are apt to think too much trouble, I should have had many a *waster*. *G. Ede*, in Campin's Mech. Engineering, p. 355.

(*b*) *pl.* Tin-plates (sheet-iron tinned) deficient in weight, or otherwise inferior in quality, and which are sorted out from the "primes." They are used for various purposes which do not require the best quality of stock.

Some of the sheets thus thrown out [as being defective] are called menders or returns, and are sent back for repair to the tin-house; others are called *wasters*, for which there is always a market at a reduction in price; the worst are called waster waste, and are used up for cases or sent away to Birmingham. *W. H. Flower*, Hist. of Tin, p. 173.

waster¹ (wās'tėr), *v. t.* [< *waster*¹, *n.*] To waste; squander. *Galt*. [Scotch.]

waster²† (wās'tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *waste*³, and dial. *wastle*, a twig.] 1. A wooden sword formerly used for practice by the common people.

As with wooden *wasters* men learn to play at the sharp, so practice in times of peace makes ready for the time of war. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 42.

2. Same as *leister*. [Scotch.]

This chase, in which the fish is pursued and struck with barbed spears, or a sort of long-shafted trident called a *waster*, is much practised at the mouth of the Esk, and in the other salmon rivers of Scotland.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

To play at wasters†, to practise fencing; fence with cudgels or with wooden or blunt swords.

Thou'rt a craven, I warrant thee; thou would'st be loth to *play* half a dozen venies *at wasters* with a good fellow for a broken head. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 3.

They that *play at wasters* exercise themselves by a few cudgels how to avoid an enemy's blows.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 375.

wastern†, *n.* [ME., var. of *wasten*, after *wildern*.] A waste or desert place.

Ffore wolvez, and whilde sywnne, and wykkyde bestez,
Walkede in that *wasternne*, wathes to seche.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2934.

wastery, *n.* and *a.* See *wastry*.

wastethrift† (wāst'thrift), *n.* [< *waste*¹ + obj. *thrift*.] A spendthrift.

Thou art a *wastethrift*, and art run away from thy master that loved thee well.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

A *wastethrift*, a common surfeiter, and, to conclude, a beggar. *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, ii. 1.

waste-trap (wāst'trap), *n.* A trap so devised as to allow surplus water to escape without permitting air to pass up in the opposite direction. *E. H. Knight*.

wasteway (wāst'wā), *n.* A passage for waste water.

waste-weir (wāst'wēr), *n.* A cut made through the side of a canal, reservoir, etc., for carrying off surplus water.

waste-well (wāst'wel), *n.* See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

wasting (wās'ting), *n.* [< ME. *wastynge*; verbal n. of *waste*¹, *v.*] 1. In *med.*, atrophy.— 2. In *stone-cutting*, the process or operation of chipping off fragments from a block of stone with a pick or point, for the purpose of reducing the faces to an approximately plane surface. Stone so worked is said to be *wasted off*. Compare *clowring*.

wasting (wās'ting), *p. a.* 1. Laying waste; devastating; despoiling.

No time seems more likely for either than the time which followed the *wasting* expedition of Totilas which Prokopios records. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 345.

2. Gradually reducing the bodily plumpness and strength; enfeebling; emaciating: as, a *wasting* disease.— **Wasting palsy.** Same as *progressive muscular atrophy* (which see, under *progressive*).

wastingly (wās'ting-li), *adv.* Lavishly; extravagantly.

Not to cause the trouble of making breviates by writing too riotous and *wastingly*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

wastor†, **wastour**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *waster*¹.

wastrel (wās'trel), *n.* [Formerly also *wastorel*; < *waste*¹ + *-er* + *-el* (adj. termination as in *gangrel*, etc.), or < *waster*¹ + *-el*.] 1. Anything cast away as spoiled in the making, or bad; waste; refuse.—2. Anything allowed to run to waste. Specifically—(*a*) Waste land; a common. *Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 13. (*b*) A neglected child; a street Arab.

The veriest waifs and *wastrels* of society.
Huxley, Tech. Education.

3. A profligate. [Prov. Eng.]

wastry, wastery (wās'tri, wās'tėr-i), *n.* [Also *wastrie*; < *waste*¹ + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Wastefulness; prodigality. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

wastry, wastery (wās'tri, wās'tėr-i), *a.* Wasteful; improvident. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The pope and his *wastrye* workers . . . were no fathers, but cruel robbers and destroyers.
Bp. Bale, Select Works (Parker Soc.), p. 138.

wasty (wās'ti), *a.* [< *waste*¹ + *-y*¹.] Resembling cotton-waste.

The wool becomes impoverished on account of the heat and dust, and is very tender, with a dry, *wasty* top.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxii. (1886), p. 470.

wat^1 (wot), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wot.* See *wit*^{1}.

wat^2 (wät), *a.* [A Scotch form of *wet*^{1}.] **1.** Wet.—**2.** Addicted to drinking; droughty.

wat^3 (wot), *n.* [Early mod. E. *watte;* a corruption of *Walt,* abbr. of *Walter.* Cf. *Watt* and *Watts,* as surnames.] An old familiar name for a hare.

> I wold my master were a *watt*
> & my boke a wyld Catt,
> & a brase of grehowndis in his toppe.
> I wold be glade for to se that!
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

> Thus, once concluded, out the teazers run,
> And in full cry and speed, till *Wat*'s undone.
> *R. Fletcher's Epigrams,* p. 139. (*Nares.*)

> And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
> Mark the poor wretch. . . .
> By this, poor *Wat,* far off upon a hill,
> Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear.
> *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 697.

wat^4†, *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *wight*^{1}.] A fellow.

> Ffor be my thryfte I dare sweryn at this seyl,
> ȝe xal fynde hym a strawnge *watt!*
> *Coventry Mysteries,* p. 294.

wat^5, *a.* A dialectal form of *wote* for *whote,* a variant of *hot*^{1}.

wat^6 (wot), *adv.* [Origin obscure; prob. for *what.*] Certainly; indeed. [Prov. Eng.]

watap, watapeh (wot′ap, wot′a-pe), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The long slender roots of the white spruce, *Picea alba,* which are used by canoe-makers in northwestern North America for binding together the strips of birch-bark.

watch (woch), *n.* [< ME. *wacche, wecche,* < AS. *wæcce,* watch, watching, < *wacan,* wake: see *wake*^{1}.] **1**†. The state of being awake; wakefulness.

> To lie in *watch* there and to think on him.
> *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iii. 4. 43.

2. A keeping awake for the purpose of attending, guarding, or preserving; attendance without sleep; preservative or preventive vigilance; vigil.

> Travellers always lie in the boat, and keep a *watch* to defend themselves against any attack.
> *Pococke,* Description of the East, I. 70.

> We were told to keep good *watch* here all night, that there were troops of robbers on the east-side of the water who had lately plundered some boats.
> *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, I. 84.

3. A wake. See *wake*^{1}, *n.,* 2.

> Oon cresset . . . to be born biforn the Baillies of the seid cite [Worcester], in the Vigille of the natiuite of Seynt John Baptiste, at the comyn *Wacche* of the seid cite; and the wardeyns of the seid crafte, and alle the hole crafte, shallen wayte vppon the seid Baillies in the seid Vigille, at the seid *Wacche,* in ther best arraye harnesid.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

4. Close, constant observation; vigilant attention; careful, continued notice; supervision; vigilance; outlook: as, to be on the *watch.*

> When I had lost one shaft,
> I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
> The self-same way with more advised *watch,*
> To find the other forth. *Shak.,* M. of V., i. 1. 142.

> There [the trout] lies at the *watch* for any fly or minnow that comes near to him.
> *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 75.

> Nor could she otherwise account for the judge's quiescent mood than by supposing him craftily on the *watch,* while Clifford developed these symptoms of a distracted mind. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xvi.

5. A person, or number of persons, whose duty it is to watch over the persons, property, or interests of others; a watchman, or body of watchmen; a sentinel; a sentry; guard.

> Such, they say, as stand in narrow lanes,
> And beat our *watch,* and rob our passengers.
> *Shak.,* Rich. II., v. 3. 8.

> Home in a coach, round by the Wall, where we met so many stops by the *Watches* that it cost us much time and some trouble, and more money, to every *Watch,* to them to drink. *Pepys,* Diary, III. 410.

6. The period of time during which one person or body of persons watch or stand sentinel, or the time from one relief of sentinels to another; hence, a division of the night, when the precautionary setting of a watch is most generally necessary; period of time; hour. The Jews, like the Greeks and Romans, divided the night into military watches instead of hours, each watch representing the period for which each separate body of sentinels remained on duty. The proper Jewish reckoning recognized only three such watches: the first (lasting from sunset till about 10 P. M.), the second or *middle watch* (10 P. M. to 2 A. M.), and the third, or *morning watch* (from 2 A. M. till sunrise). After the establishment of the Roman power they were increased to four, which were named as *first, second,* etc., or by the terms *even, midnight, cock-crowing,* and *morning,* these terminating respectively at 9 P. M., midnight, 3 A. M., and 6 A. M.

7. *Naut.:* (*a*) The period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty. The period of time called a *watch* is four hours, the reckoning beginning at noon or midnight. Between 4 and 8 P. M. the time is divided into two short watches, or *dog-watches,* in order to prevent the constant recurrence of duty to the same portion of the crew during the same hours. Thus, the period from 12 to 4 P. M. is called the *afternoon watch,* from 4 to 6 the *first dog-watch,* from 6 to 8 the *second dog-watch,* from 8 to 12 the *first night watch,* from midnight to 4 A. M. the *middle watch,* from 4 to 8 the *morning watch,* and from 8 to 12 noon the *forenoon watch.* When this alternation of watches is kept up during the 24 hours, it is termed having *watch and watch,* in distinction from keeping all hands at work during one or more watches.

> After 2. or 3. *watches* more we were in 24. fadoms.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 112.

(*b*) A certain part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time. The crew of every vessel while at sea is generally divided into two parts: the *starboard watch,* which in the merchant service is the captain's watch, and is often commanded by the second mate; and the *port* or *larboard watch,* which in the merchant service is commanded by the chief mate. In the British and United States navies these watches are commanded by the lieutenants successively. The *anchor-watch* is a small watch composed of one or two men appointed to look after the ship while at anchor or in port.

8. Anything by which the progress of time is perceived and measured. (*a*†) A candle marked out into sections, each of which required a certain time to burn.

> Fill me a bowl of wine. Give me a *watch.*
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., v. 3. 63.

(*b*) A small portable timepiece or timekeeper that may be worn on the person, operated by power stored in a coiled spring, and capable of keeping time when held in any position. Watches were invented at Nüremberg about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and for a long time the wearing of a watch was considered in some degree a mark or proof of gentility. Thus Malvolio remarks in anticipation of his great fortune:

> I frown the while; and perchance wind up my *watch,* or play with my—some rich jewel. *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 5. 66.

> The new contrivance of applying precious stones to *watches* I had the good fortune to see when Mr. Facio, the inventor, and an ingenious man, and Mr. Debaufre, the workman, presented their *watches,* to have the approbation of the Royal Society.
> *W. Derham* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 173).

> A friend of mine had a *watch* given him when he was a boy, a "bull's eye," with a loose silver case that came off like an oyster-shell from its contents; you know them—the cases that you hang on your thumb, while the core, or the real *watch,* lies in your hand as naked as a peeled apple. *O. W. Holmes,* Professor, ii.

9. *pl.* A name of the trumpetleaf, *Sarracenia flava,* probably alluding to the resemblance of the flowers to watches.—**10.** In *pottery,* a trial piece of clay so placed in a kiln that it can be readily withdrawn to enable the workmen to judge by its appearance of the heat of the fire and the condition of the ware remaining in the saggars.—**11.** In *hawking,* a company or flight, as of nightingales.—**Beat of a watch.** See *beat*^{1}.—**Duplex watch,** a watch having two sets of teeth upon the rim of its escapement-wheel.—**Officer of the watch.** See *watch-officer.*—**Paddy's watch.** Same as *paddywhack,* 3.—**Parish watch.** See *parish.*—**The Black Watch,** a semi-military organization in Edinburgh, Scotland, in the early part of the eighteenth century. From this a regiment of the British army was afterward formed, and the name was ultimately given to the 42d and 73d regiments, which are now the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Black Watch or Royal Highlanders.—**To muster the watch.** See *muster.*—**To stand a watch.** See *stand.*—**Watch and ward,** the old custom of watching by night and by day in towns and cities. English writers up to the seventeenth century recognize a distinction between *watch* and *ward,* the former being used to signify a watching and guarding by night, and the latter a watching, guarding, and protecting by day. Hence, when the terms were used in combination, especially in the phrase *to keep watch and ward,* they implied a continuous and uninterrupted watching and guarding, constant vigilance and protection by night and by day.

> It ys the Strongest towne of walls, towers, Bulwerks, *waches and wardes* that ever I saw in all my lyff.
> *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

> I sawe at the towne of Braxima al the artillerie brought together to yͤ gates of your house; I saw *watch and warde* kept round about your lodging.
> *Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 246.

watch (woch), *v.* [< ME. *wacchen, wecchen,* < AS. *wæccan,* watch, wake: see *wake*^{1}, *v.,* and cf. *watch, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be awake; be or continue without sleep; keep vigil.

> But if necessitie compell you to *watch* longer then ordinary, then be sure to augment your sleepe the next morning. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

> As soon as I am dead,
> Come all and *watch* one night about my hearse.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

2. To be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; be closely observant; notice carefully; give heed.

> *Watch* and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.
> Mat. xxvi. 41.

> Rooks, *watching* doubtfully as you pass in the distance, rise into the air if you stop.
> *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 62.

3. To act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or the like; keep watch.

> The lieutenant to-night *watches* on the court of guard.
> *Shak.,* Othello, ii. 1. 219.

4. To look forward with expectation; be expectant; seek opportunity; wait.—**5.** To act as attendant or nurse on the sick by night; remain awake to give attendance, assistance, or the like: as, to *watch* with a patient in a fever.—**6.** To float on the surface of the water: said of a buoy.—**To watch over,** to be cautiously observant of; inspect; superintend and guard from error and danger; keep guard over.

> *Watch over* thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially. *Jer. Taylor.*

> There is abundant cause to think that every town in which the Lord Jesus Christ is worshipped hath an angel to *watch over* it. *C. Mather,* Mag. Chris., Hist. Boston.

II. *trans.* **1.** To look with close attention at or on; keep carefully and constantly in view or supervision; keep a sharp lookout on or for; observe, notice, or regard with vigilance and care; keep an eye upon.

> Lie not a night from home; *watch* me like Argus.
> *Shak.,* M. of V., v. 1. 230.

> They are singled out, and all opportunities *watched* against them. *Bacon,* Political Fables, i., Expl.

> When Pitt entered Parliament, the whole political world was attentively *watching* the progress of an event which soon added great strength to the Opposition.
> *Macaulay,* William Pitt.

2. To have in keeping; tend; guard; take care of.

> Flaming ministers to *watch* and tend
> Their earthy charge. *Milton,* P. L., ix. 156.

> *Lord Brampton.* Charges? For what?
> *Sable.* First, Twenty Guineas to my Lady's Woman for notice of your Death (a Fee I've before now known the Widow herself go halfs in), but no matter for that. In the next place, Ten Pounds for *watching* you all your long Fit of Sickness last Winter. *Steele,* Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

> Paris *watch'd* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

3. To look for; wait for.

> We will stand and *watch* your pleasure.
> *Shak.,* J. C., iv. 3. 249.

4†. To take or detect by lying in wait; surprise.

> Nay, do not fly; I think we have *watch'd* you now.
> *Shak.,* M. W. of W., v. 5. 107.

5. In *falconry,* to keep awake; keep from sleep, as a hawk, for the purpose of exhausting and taming it.

> My lord shall never rest;
> I'll *watch* him tame, and talk him out of patience.
> *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 3. 23.

watch-bell† (woch′bel), *n.* **1.** An alarm-bell.

> They [Russian travelers] report that the Land of Mugalla reaches from Boghar to the north sea, and hath many Castles built of Stone four-square, with Towers at the Corners cover'd with glazed Tiles; and on the Gates Alarum Bells, or *Watch-Bells,* twenty pound weight of Metal.
> *Milton,* Hist. Moscovia, iii.

2. The bell which is struck every half-hour on board ship to mark the time. Now called *ship's bell.*

watch-bill (woch′bil), *n.* A list of the officers and crew of a ship, as divided into watches, together with the several stations to which the men respectively belong.

watch-birth† (woch′bėrth), *n.* [< *watch, v.,* + obj. *birth.*] A midwife. [Rare.]

> Th' eternall *Watch-births* of thy sacred Wit.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

watch-box (woch′boks), *n.* A sentry-box.

watch-candle (woch′kan″dl), *n.* Same as *watching-candle.*

> Were it not better for a man in a fair room to set up one great light, or branching candlestick of lights, than to go about with a small *watch candle* into every corner?
> *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i. 45.

watchcase (woch′kās), *n.* **1.** The outer case for a watch. Formerly it was often a hinged cover or box fitted closely over the watch proper, and having openings through which the dial appeared and the stem or ring projected. In modern watches this feature is generally absent, and the watchcase is the metal cover, usually of gold or silver, which incloses the works.

> We now never see *watch-cases* made of other materials than the precious metals, or imitations thereof; but then [reign of Queen Anne] beautiful cases were made of shagreen of various colours, or tortoiseshell inlaid or studded with gold.
> *J. Ashton,* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 159.

2. Same as *watch-pocket.*—**3**†. A sentry-box. [Rare.]

> O thou dull god [sleep], why liest thou with the vile
> In loathsome beds, and leavest the kingly couch
> A *watch-case,* or a common 'larum-bell?
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 17.

watchcase-cutter (woch′kās-kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting hinge-recesses in watchcases. *E. H. Knight.*

watch-clock (woch′klok), *n.* **1**†. An alarum.

> Powrfull Need (Arts ancient Dame and Keeper,
> The early *watch-clock* of the sloathfull sleeper).
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

2. A timepiece used as a time-detector or time-reporter for a watchman. It is made in many forms. One kind is a small portable clock that must be carried by the watchman to different stations on his rounds. At each station a special key fastened to a chain must be used to make a mark on a paper dial inside the clock, thus making a record of the performance of his duty. Another form consists of a fixed clock, having a key that must be touched to make the record, a clock being placed at each station. Another and now more common form is a clock placed at a central station, and connected by wires with the place where the watchman makes his rounds; at each station the watchman touches a push-button to close the circuit and print a mark on a dial in the clock.

watch-dog (woch′dog), *n.* A dog kept to watch or guard premises and property.

'Tis sweet to hear the *watch-dog's* honest bark
Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 123.

watcher (woch′ėr), *n.* One who or that which watches. Specifically—(*a*) One who sits up and continues awake; one who lies awake.

Get on your nightgown, lest occasion call us,
And show us to be *watchers*.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 71.

(*b*) One who keeps awake for the purpose of guarding or attending upon something or some one; a nurse, watchman, sentry, or the like.

On the fronters . . . were set watchmen and *watchers* in dyuers manners.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xlix.

A charr'd and wrinkled piece of womanhood
Sat watching like a *watcher* by the dead.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

(*c*) One who observes: as, a *watcher* of the time.

Then felt I like some *watcher* of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken.
Keats, Sonnets, xi.

(*d*) A spy; one sent to watch an enemy. Jer. iv. 16.

watchet† (woch′et), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *watched;* < ME. *wachet, waget, wagett, vachet;* prob. from an OF. form ult. connected with *woad.*] A light- or pale-blue color.

Celestro, azure, *watchet*, or skie-colour. *Celeste*, heauenlie, celestiall. Also skie-colour or azure and *watchet*.
Florio.

Yclad he was ful smal and proprely
Al in a kirtel of a lyght *waget*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 135.

[There are MS. variations *vachet*, *wagett*, and *wachet*, of which the last only is in print.]

Their *watchet* mantles frindgd with silver rownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 40.

The greater shippes were towed downe with boates and oares, and the mariners, being all apparelled in *watchet* or skie coloured clothe, rowed a maine, and made way with diligence.
Hakluyt's Voyages, quoted in R. Eden (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. xxxviii.).

His habit is antique, the stuffe
Watchet and siluer.
Dekker, Londons Tempe.

watch-fire (woch′fīr), *n.* A fire maintained during the night as a signal, or for the use of a watching party, guard, sentinels, etc.

watchful (woch′fůl), *a.* [< *watch* + *-ful.*] **1**†. Wakeful; sleepless.

What *watchful* cares do interpose themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 98.

2. Vigilant; careful; wary; cautious; observant; alert; on the watch: with *of* before the thing to be regulated or observed, and *against* before the thing to be avoided: as, to be *watchful of* one's behavior; to be *watchful against* the growth of vicious habits.

Be *watchful*, and strengthen the things which remain.
Rev. iii. 2.

Watchful Servants to the Bagnio come,
They're ne'er admitted to the Bathing-room.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

=**Syn.** 2. *Watchful, Vigilant, Wakeful,* attentive, heedful, circumspect, guarded. *Wakeful* refers to the lack of disposition to sleep, especially at times when one would ordinarily have such a disposition; *watchful* and *vigilant* refer to the mind, will, or conduct: they are of about equal vigor; *watchful* is the broader in its range of meaning.

watchfully (woch′fůl-i), *adv.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or with attention to duty.

watchfulness (woch′fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being watchful, in any sense.

watch-glass (woch′glȧs), *n.* 1. A sand-glass used to measure the time of a watch, as on shipboard: usually a half-hour glass.—2. A thin concavo-convex piece of glass used for covering the dial of a watch. Those made in recent times for watches that have not a double case, or hunting-case, are thicker, and have a peculiar flattened curve. Compare *crystal*, 2 (*c*).

watch-guard (woch′gärd), *n.* A chain, ribbon, or cord fastened to a watch, and either passed around the neck or secured to some part of the clothing.

watch-gun (woch′gun), *n.* A gun fired at the changing of the watch, as in a fortress or garrison, or on board a man-of-war.

watch-header (woch′hed″ėr), *n.* The officer in charge of a watch.

The divisions of the crew are known as the starboard and larboard watches, commanded respectively by the first and second mates or the second and third mates, who are known as *watch-headers*.
Fisheries of the U. S., V. ii. 229.

watch-house (woch′hous), *n.* 1. A house in which a watch or guard is placed.—2. A house where night-watchmen assemble previous to the hour at which they enter upon their respective beats, and where disturbers of the peace seized by them during the night are lodged and kept in custody till morning, when they are brought before a magistrate; a lockup.

At the Golden Ball and 2 Green Posts (There being a Hatch with Iron spikes at the door), near the *Watch-House* in Lambeth Marsh.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 118.

watching (woch′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *watch*, *v.*] A keeping awake; a vigil.

In *watchings* often. 2 Cor. xi. 27.

Watchings of flowers. Same as *vigils of flowers* (which see, under *vigil*).

watching-candle (woch′ing-kan″dl), *n.* The candle used at the watching or waking of a corpse.

Why should I twine my arms to cables, sit up all night like a *watching-candle*, and distil my brains through my eyelids? *Academy of Compliments* (1714).

watch-jewel (woch′jö″el), *n.* A jewel, usually a ruby, in which is drilled a hole for an arbor, used in the works of a watch, to lessen friction and wear.

watch-key (woch′kē), *n.* A small key with a square tube to fit the winding-arbor of a watch, serving to wind the watch by coiling the mainspring.

watch-light (woch′līt), *n.* A light kept burning at night, as for the use of a watcher in the sick-room.

There 's a star;
Morello 's gone, the *watch-lights* show the wall.
Browning, Andrea del Sarto.

watchmaker (woch′mā″kėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.—**Watchmakers' cramp**, a neurosis affecting watchmakers, in which, through irregular muscular action, it becomes impossible to hold in the eye-socket the lens with which they examine their work. Occasionally also the fingers are affected in a manner similar to what is observed in writers' cramp.—**Watchmakers' drill.** See *drill*¹.

watchmaking (woch′mā″king), *n.* The art or operation of making watches; the business or occupation of a watchmaker.

watchman (woch′man), *n.*; pl. *watchmen* (-men). [< ME. *waccheman;* < *watch* + *man.*] A person set to keep watch; specifically, a sentinel; a guard; one who guards the streets of a city by night; also, one set to keep guard, as over a building in the night, to protect it from fire or thieves.

They went, and made the sepulcre sure with *watche men*, and sealed the stone.
Tyndale (1526), Mat. xxvii. 66.

Watchman, what of the night? Isa. xxi. 11.

Our *watchmen* from the towers, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

Who has not heard the Scowrer's Midnight Fame?
Who has not trembled at the Mohock's Name?
Was there a *Watchman* took his hourly Rounds
Safe from their Blows or new invented Wounds?
Gay, Trivia, iii. 327.

Watchman's clock. See *clock*².

watch-mark (woch′märk), *n.* A mark worn on the right or the left arm of a man in the naval service according as he is stationed in the starboard or the port watch.

watch-meeting (woch′mē″ting), *n.* A religious meeting or religious services held on the last night of the year, and terminated on the arrival of the new year. See *watch-night*.

watchment† (woch′ment), *n.* [< *watch* + *-ment.*] A watching; vigil; observation. [Rare.]

My *watchments* are now over, by my master's direction.
Richardson, Pamela, I. 171.

watch-night (woch′nīt), *n.* The last night of the year, on which, in some churches, religious services are held till the advent of the new year.

watch-officer (woch′of″i-sėr), *n.* The officer in charge of the deck of a ship, who takes his turn with others in standing watches, during which time, subject to the authority of the commanding officer, he has charge of the ship. Also called *officer of the watch*.

watch-oil (woch′oil), *n.* A refined, very limpid and fluid lubricating-oil, used in oiling clocks and watches. Olive- or almond-oil after clarifying is much used for this purpose. Also *clock-oil*.

watch-paper (woch′pā″pėr), *n.* A small circle of paper, silk, muslin, or other material, inserted in the outer case of an old-fashioned watch, to prevent the metal from defacing the inner case. These papers were frequently cut with elaborate designs, or painted with miniatures or ciphers and devices. Those of textile fabrics were embroidered in silk, or with human hair. Commoner ones were printed with the head of some public character, or with some motto or sentiment.

watch-peel (woch′pēl), *n.* A watch-tower.

Watch-peels, castles, and towers looked out upon us as we walked. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i.

watch-pocket (woch′pok″et), *n.* A small pocket in a garment for carrying a watch on the person; also, a pocket, bag, etc., in or on the head-curtain of a bed for holding the watch at night.

watch-pole (woch′pōl), *n.* The pole or truncheon carried by a watchman.

I know a gentleman that has several wounds in the head by *watch-poles*, and has been thrice run through the body to carry on a good jest. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 358.

watch-rate (woch′rāt), *n.* A rate authorized to be levied in England for watching and lighting a parish or borough.

watchspring (woch′spring), *n.* The mainspring of a watch.

watch-stand (woch′stand), *n.* A contrivance for holding the watch when it is not worn on the person, enabling the dial to be seen. The form is often that of a small clock-case, and the stands of the eighteenth century were frequently very rich, both in material and in workmanship.

watch-tackle (woch′tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle consisting of a double and single block with a fall. Also called *handy-billy*.

By hauling every brace and bowline, and clapping *watch-tackles* upon all the sheets and halyards, we managed to hold our own. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 250.

watch-telescope (woch′tel″e-skōp), *n.* See *telescope*.

watch-tower (woch′tou″ėr), *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies, for the approach of danger, etc.

I stand continually upon the *watch-tower* in the daytime. Isa. xxi. 8.

About a mile from the towne there is a very high and strong *watch tower*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 10.

watchword (woch′wėrd), *n.* [< ME. *wacche-word;* < *watch* + *word.*] 1. A word or short phrase to be communicated on challenge to the watch or sentinels in a camp; a password or signal by which friends can be known from enemies.

Wacche wordes to wale, that weghis might know.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6056.

Hence—2. Any preconcerted indication or a direction eagerly watched for, as a signal for action.

All have theyr eares upright, wayting when the *watch-woord* shall come that they should all rise generally into rebellion. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. A word used as a motto, as expressive of a principle or rule of action; a maxim, byword, or rallying-cry.

"Now" is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time. "Now" is the *watchword* of the wise. "Now" is on the banner of the prudent. *Parr.*

His *watchword* is honour, his pay is renown.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 20.

4†. The call of a watchman or sentry as he goes his rounds.

Since when a *watchword* every minute of the night goeth about the wals to testifie their vigilancy.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 10.

To set a watchword upon†, to make proverbial; turn into a byword.

S. Paule himselfe (who yet for the credite of Poets) alledgeth twise two Poets, . . . *setteth a watch-word vpon* Philosophy, indeede vpon the abuse. So dooth Plato, vpon the abuse, not vpon Poetrie. Plato found fault that the Poet of his time filled the worlde with wrong opinions of the Gods. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

watchwork (woch′wėrk), *n.* The machinery of a watch: now usually in the plural.

wate†, *v. t.* A form of *wat*¹. See *wit*¹.

water (wâ′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *water, watre, wæter, weter,* < AS. *wæter* = OS. *watar* = OFries. *weter, water* = D. *water* = MLG. *water* = OHG. *wazzar,* MHG. *wazzer,* G. *wasser,* water; with a formative *-r*, akin to Icel. *vatn* = Sw. *vatten* = Dan. *vand* = Goth. *watō* (pl. *watnō*), in which a different formative *-n* appears; cf. OBulg. Russ. *voda,* Lith. *wandů,* Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδατ-, ὑδρ-*), Skt. *udan,* water; < Teut. √ *wat,* Indo-Eur. √ *wad,* be wet. Cf. *wash,* perhaps from the same root as *water*. See *wet*¹.]

1. A transparent, inodorous, tasteless fluid, H_2O. Water is a powerful refractor of light and an imperfect conductor of heat and electricity; it is very slightly compressible, its absolute diminution for a pressure of one atmosphere being only about one twenty-thousandth of its bulk. Although it is colorless in small quantities, it is blue like the atmosphere when viewed in mass. It assumes a solid form, that of ice or snow, at 32° F. (0° C.); and it takes the form of vapor or steam at 212° F. (100° C.), under a pressure of 29.9 inches (more exactly, 760 millimeters) of mercury, retaining that form at all higher temperatures. Under ordinary conditions, therefore, water possesses the liquid form only at temperatures lying between 32° and 212° F. The specific gravity of water is 1 at 39°.2 F. (4° C.), being the unit to which the specific gravities of all solids and liquids are referred: one cubic foot of water at 62° F. weighs about 1,000 ounces or 62.28 pounds. Water is 770 times heavier than atmospheric air at 32° F. (0° C.) and under a pressure of 760 millimeters. It has its greatest density at 39°.2 F. (4° C.), and in this respect it presents a singular exception to the general law of expansion by heat. If water at 39°.2 F. is cooled, it expands as it cools till reduced to 32°, when it solidifies; and if water at 39°.2 F. is heated, it expands as the temperature increases in accordance with the general law. Considered from a chemical point of view, water is a compound substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter; or by weight it is composed of 2 parts of hydrogen united with 16 parts of oxygen. It exhibits in itself neither acid nor basic properties. Water enters, as a liquid, into a peculiar kind of combination with the greater number of all known substances. Of all liquids water is the most powerful and general solvent, and on this important property its use depends. Without water the processes of animal and vegetable life would come to a stand. The globe is covered on about $\frac{23}{32}$ of its surface by the ocean water, to an average depth of very nearly 12,500 feet. (See *ocean*.) This water is, however, far from pure, since it holds in solution nearly 3½ per cent. of its weight of saline matter, about three fourths of which is common salt. The ocean water is not potable, but pure water can be obtained from it by distillation, as is often done at sea—for which purpose, however, fuel and a somewhat cumbrous apparatus are required. Some towns on the South American coast have been supplied with water exclusively in this way, up to the time when works were completed for bringing it from the distant mountains. The chief source of supply for the water which falls upon the earth is the ocean, from whose surface it is raised by the heat of the sun in the form of vapor, ready to be condensed again and fall as rain or snow either on sea or land, in accordance with varying and complicated conditions of climate and topography. The precipitation of rain and snow upon different parts of the earth's surface varies greatly, both in its total amount and in its seasonal distribution. Some regions receive as much as 600 inches in a year; over other extensive areas the rainfall is so small that it is hardly possible to measure it. In some districts the rain is pretty equally distributed through the year; in others it is all, or nearly all, limited to one season, as winter or summer. These climatic conditions are matters of the utmost importance, as regards both the distribution and the welfare of the human race and of animal and vegetable life in general. The habitability and fertility of the earth depend in part on temperature and in part on the amount and character of the precipitation. In general, where there is no rainfall the region is either very sparsely or not at all inhabited, and vegetation is almost entirely wanting; of this character is a considerable part of northern Africa and central Asia: such regions are called *deserts*. Other regions, where there is some rainfall, but where the amount is small, are destitute of forests but support a more or less abundant growth of grasses. Such regions are, as a rule, thinly inhabited, and the population is pastoral and nomadic; of this character are large areas in central Asia, and in both North and South America. Regions of abundant or even of moderately large precipitation are generally forested, and can be successfully cultivated after the forests have been cut down: these, in general, are the densely inhabited parts of the world. Such are the essential facts and conditions of the distribution of population as connected with rainfall. But to these are many exceptions. Thus, the Nile flows for 2,000 miles through a rainless region, but has a somewhat dense population for a considerable distance along its banks, though only there, the river itself being the sole source of water-supply for the inhabitants of the valley. Some regions of very small rainfall are situated sufficiently near high mountain-ranges on which the precipitation is comparatively large, and from which water can be obtained in considerable quantity with a moderate expenditure of money. In this connection the fact that the precipitation at high altitudes is chiefly in the form of snow is a matter of great importance, as thereby the supply of water is made capable of lasting through, or nearly through, the summer, the snow melting gradually, while the precipitation in the form of rain would be carried away much more rapidly. Rain, if caught at a distance from human habitations and after it has been falling for some time, contains hardly a perceptible trace of foreign matter. Snow falling in the polar regions is also very nearly chemically pure. By distillation, with suitable precautions, water may be obtained which will leave no trace of residue when evaporated in a platinum vessel, and which will also be free from gaseous contents. The water of springs and rivers always contains more or less mineral matter, which it has dissolved out from the soil and rock with which it has been in contact upon the surface or underground. Next to rain-water, the purest natural water is that of mountain-lakes fed from melting snow, and resting on crystalline and impermeable rocks; and rivers in uninhabited regions, running over similar rocks, are also very nearly pure, sometimes leaving not more than two or three grains of foreign matter to the gallon when evaporated to dryness. Rivers, on the other hand, which run over calcareous and soft shaly and clayey rocks always contain a considerable amount of impurities; from fifteen to twenty grains to the gallon is not an uncommon amount under such conditions. Pure water, such as that of mountain-lakes and rivers running over crystalline rocks, is called *soft*; water containing more than eight or ten grains of mineral matter to the gallon is called *hard*. The foreign matter in soft water is partly organic and partly mineral; in the latter a little silica is always present, as well as salts of potash, soda, lime, and magnesia. The impurities of hard water are varied in character, but carbonate of lime generally predominates. The mineral impurities of water are not necessarily deleterious to health, even if present in somewhat large quantities. The contamination of water by organic matter (such as sewage, and the like) is a matter of great importance and often of great danger. Dead organic matter is rapidly oxidized by exposure to the air in flowing water, and ceases to be dangerous to health. The living organisms with which water is sometimes contaminated, in receiving the sewage of towns or in other ways, are sometimes the germs of deadly disease, and appear to possess a large amount of vitality, so that they can be conveyed for long distances without becoming disorganized, as is the case with dead organic matter. See *water-supply*.

Yit signes moo men see
Ther *water* is, as the fertilitee
Of withi, reede, aller, yvy, or vyne,
That ther is *water* nygh is verrey signe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.

As cold *waters* to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. Prov. xxv. 25.

Specifically—(*a*) Rain.

By sudden floods and fall of *waters*
Buckingham's army is dispersed and scatter'd.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 512.

(*b*) Mineral water. See *mineral*.

Mineral-Waters, . . . as the Sulphurous *Waters* at the Bath. *Gideon Harvey*, Vanities of Philosophy and [Physick (ed. 1702), xvi.

Then bouses drumly German *water*,
To mak' himsel' look fair and fatter.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

(*c*) *pl.* Waves, as of the sea; surges; a flood.

Therefore will not we fear, . . . though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the *waters* thereof roar and be troubled. Ps. xlvi. 3.

Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea, . . .
And see the Children sport upon the shore,
And hear the mighty *waters* rolling evermore.
Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality.

2. A limited body of water, as an ocean, a sea, or a lake; often, in provincial English and Scotch use, a river or lake: as, Derwent *Water* (lake); Gala *Water* (stream). In law the right or title to a body of water is regarded as an incident to the right to the land which it covers, and the term *land* includes a body of water thereon.

And many yers be for the passion of Crist, the lay over the same *watir* a tree, ffor a foote bryge, wheroff the holy Crosse was aftyr wardes made.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

Having travelled in this Valley near four hours, we came to a large *Water* called the Lake.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 3.

The mosses, *waters*, slaps, and stiles
That lie between us and our hame.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

3. Any aqueous or liquid secretion, exudation, humor, etc., of an animal body. (*a*) Tears.

For these things I weep; mine eye, mine eye runneth down with *water*, because the comforter that should relieve my soul is far from me. Lam. i. 16.

The *water* stood in his eyes.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

(*b*) Sweat; perspiration.

The word *water* may stand for sudor; a horse is all on a *water* [in Palsgrave]; . . . we should say, lather.
Oliphant, New English, I. 455.

(*c*) Saliva; spittle.

For the thought of Peter's oysters brought the *water* to his mouth. *W. S. Gilbert*, Etiquette.

(*d*) Urine.

Well, I have cast thy *water*, and I see
Th' art fall'n to wit's extremest poverty,
Sure in consumption of the spritely part.
Marston, Satires, iv. 125.

(*e*) The aqueous or vitreous humor of the eye; eye-water. (*f*) The serous effusion of dropsy, in a blister, and the like: as, *water* on the brain. (*g*) *pl.* In *obstet.*, the liquor amnii.

4. A distilled liquor, essence, extract, or the like. See *strong water*, under *strong*^{1}.

But this *water*
Hath a strange virtue in 't, beyond his art;
It is a sacred relic, part of that
Most powerful juice with which Medea made
Old Æson young. *Massinger*, Bashful Lover, v. 1.

His wife afterwards did take me into my closet, and give me a cellar of *waters* of her own distilling.
Pepys, Diary, April 1, 1668.

5. In *phar.*, a solution of a volatile oil, or of a volatile substance like ammonia or camphor, in water.—6. Transparency, as of water; the property of a precious stone in which its beauty chiefly consists, involving also its refracting power. In this sense the word is applied especially to diamonds, and is used loosely to express their relative excellence: as, a diamond of the first *water*: hence used figuratively to note the degree of excellence or fineness of any object of esteem: as, genius of the purest *water*. See the phrase *first water*, below.

An excellent lapidary set these stones, sure;
Do you mark their *waters*?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 2.

7. The waterside; the shore of a sea, lake, stream, or the like, considered with or apart from its inhabitants; specifically, a watering-place; a seaside resort. [Provincial.]

Gar warn the *water*, braid and wide.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 110).

The *water*, in the mountainous districts of Scotland, is often used to express the banks of the river, which are the only inhabitable parts of the country. To raise the *water*, therefore, was to alarm those who lived along its side. Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 110, note.

The phrase "going to the *waters*" has been familiar to me for the last forty years as used by the peasantry in the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, and Lincoln. By it is meant a seaside place, and not an inland watering-place, such as Malvern, Bath, Leamington, or Cheltenham. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 378.

8. In *finance*, additional shares created by watering stock. See *water*, *v. t.*, 4.

By the much-abused word "property" he referred, of course, to the fictitious capital, or "*water*," which the gas companies had added to their real capital.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 92.

Above water, afloat; hence, figuratively, out of embarrassment or trouble.

Being ask'd by some that were not ignorant in Sea Affairs how long he thought the Ship might be kept *above Water*, he said he could promise nothing, but that it could not be done above three Hours.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 277.

Aërated waters. See *aërate*.—**Aix-la-Chapelle water**, a mineral water obtained from various thermal springs at Aix-la-Chapelle in Rhenish Prussia, containing a large proportion of common salt, also other sodium salts and sulphur.—**Aix-les-Bains water**, from thermal springs of the same name in Savoy, contains chiefly sulphates and carbonates of sodium, magnesium, and calcium in small proportion, employed in the form of systematic bathing in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, skin-diseases, etc.—**Alien water.** See *alien*.—**Apollinaris water**, an agreeable sparkling water from Rhenish Prussia, containing a very minute proportion of mineral ingredients, used as a table-water.—**Bag of waters**, in *obstet.*, the bulging fetal membranes, filled with liquor amnii, which act as a hydraulic wedge to dilate the mouth of the womb.—**Ballston Spa waters**, from Ballston, New York, effervescent waters, containing a large amount of common salt with carbonates of calcium and magnesium. They possess tonic and cathartic properties.—**Baryta-water.** See *baryta*.—**Basic water.** See *basic*.—**Benediction of the waters**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn public ceremony of blessing the water in the phiale, the running waters, and the sea, observed annually with a procession and other rites on the feast of the Epiphany. See *holy water*, below.—**Bethesda water**, from Waukesha, Wisconsin, an effervescent water, containing but a small proportion of mineral ingredients: used chiefly in the treatment of urinary disorders and as a table-water.—**Between wind and water.** See *wind*^{2}.—**Bitter water**, a purgative mineral water having a bitter taste owing to the presence of a large amount of sulphate of magnesium, or Epsom salts. Friedrichshall water is an example of a bitter water.—**Black water.** Same as *pyrosis*.—**Blue Lick water**, a strong sulphur water, containing also a large amount of salt, obtained from the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. It possesses cathartic properties, and is used largely in the treatment of catarrhal troubles of the respiratory, digestive, and urinary tracts.—**Broken water.** See *broken*.—**Buffalo lithia water**, an alkaline sulphur water, containing some lithia, from Mecklenburg county, Virginia. It is diuretic and slightly laxative, and is employed in the treatment of lithemia, Bright's disease, and certain forms of dyspepsia.—**Burning water**†, alcohol. Compare *fire-water*.

Take the beste wiyn that ȝe may fynde. . . . But firste ȝe muste distille this wiyn .7. tymes, and thanne haue ȝe good *brennynge watir*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

Canterbury water, water tinctured with the blood of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered in 1170, and afterward canonized as a saint and martyr. See the quotation.

To satisfy these cravings, so as to hinder an uneasy feeling at the thought of tasting human blood, a tiny drop was mingled with a chalice-full of water, and in this manner given to those who begged a sip. This was the far-famed "*Canterbury-water.*" Never had such a thing as drinking a martyr's blood been done before; never has it been done since. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 424.

Carbonated water, water charged with carbonic-acid gas: either natural spring-water like seltzer and apollinaris, or distilled water artificially charged with the gas.—**Carlsbad water**, an alkaline sulphated water, heavily charged with carbonic acid, from various thermal springs in Carlsbad, Bohemia: employed extensively in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, urinary disorders, chronic diseases of the eye and ear, intestinal catarrh, and chronic constipation.—**Chow-chow water.** See *chow-chow*.—**Clysmic water**, an agreeable sparkling table-water, containing chiefly calcium bicarbonate, from Waukesha, Wisconsin. It is used also as a diuretic in bladder troubles.—**Cologne water.** Same as *cologne*.—**Crab Orchard water**, a cathartic water, containing a rather large proportion of magnesium sulphate and a smaller amount of some other sulphates and carbonates, obtained from springs of the same name in Kentucky.—**Deep water** or **waters**, water too deep for comfort or safety; hence, figuratively, embarrassment, trial, or distress.

Let me be delivered from them that hate me, and out of the *deep waters*. Ps. lxix. 14.

Once he had been very nearly in *deep water* because Mrs. Proudie had taken it in dudgeon that a certain young rector, who had been left a widower, had a very pretty governess for his children. *Trollope.*

False waters, in *obstet.*, a fluid which occasionally collects between the amnion and the chorion.—**First water**, the highest degree of fineness in a diamond or other precious stone; hence, figuratively, the highest rank morally, socially, or otherwise. The expression *first water*, when applied to a diamond, denotes that it is free from all traces of color, blemish, flaw, or other imperfection, and that its brilliancy is perfect. Often used attributively.

> One comfort, folk are beginning to take an interest in us. I see nobs of the *first water* looking with a fatherly eye into our affairs. *C. Reade.* (*Dixon.*)

Franz-Josef water, a bitter water, containing a small proportion of iron, obtained at Füred, Hungary. It is used as a cathartic, and also in the treatment of chronic rheumatism and catarrhal conditions of the respiratory and alimentary tracts.—**Friedrichshall water**, a "bitter water" from the village of this name in Germany. It is strongly aperient, containing a large proportion of sulphates and chlorids of magnesium and sodium. It is used as a cathartic and also in diseases of the heart and kidneys and in chronic bronchitis.—**Frightened water.** See *frighten.*—**Giesshübler water**, an agreeable sparkling alkaline water from Giesshübl-Puchstein, near Carlsbad in Bohemia: used as a table-water, and also in cases of uric-acid diathesis and of dyspeptic and other troubles referred thereto.—**Goulard water**, an aqueous solution containing about 25 per cent. of lead subacetate; the liquor plumbi subacetatis of the United States Pharmacopœia, used as a lotion in inflammation.—**Ground water**, surface moisture, or the water retained by the porous surface-soil. Ground water flows in accordance with the common law of hydrostatics, but its motion is impeded by friction. Compare *ground air*, under *air*^{1}.—**Hard water.** See def. 1.—**Harrogate waters**, chalybeate and sulphur waters from the watering-place of this name in Yorkshire, England. They are aperient, and are used chiefly in the treatment of skin-diseases and of morbid conditions of the intestinal canal.—**High water**, the greatest elevation of the water at flood-tide; also, the time when such highest point in the flow is reached.

> Gaffer was away in his boat; . . . he was not, according to his usual habits at night, to be counted on before next *high water*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 13.

High-water mark, the mark or limit of water at high tide; hence, figuratively, the highest limit attained or attainable: as, the *high-water mark* of prosperity. Sometimes erroneously written *high water-mark*.

> His [Wordsworth's] "Ode on Immortality" is the *high-water mark* which the intellect has reached in this age. *Emerson*, English Traits.

High-water shrub, a shrubby composite plant, *Iva frutescens*, a native of the United States along the sea-coast from Massachusetts to Texas. Also called *marsh-elder*. —**Holy water**, water used for ritual purification of persons and things; especially, water blessed by a Christian priest, and used to sprinkle upon persons or things, or to sign one's self with at entering church. Holy or lustral water has been used in almost all religions in purification of persons and things, especially in preparation for worship, and also to drive away the powers of evil. Under the ancient Jewish law, the priests bathed their hands and feet in a laver before entering the tabernacle or approaching the altar (Ex. xxx. 17–21, xl. 30–32), and the "water of purification" (Num. viii. 7, xix. 9, etc.) presents another analogy to Christian usage. The use of holy water in the Christian church is very ancient. In the Roman Catholic Church holy water is prepared every Sunday by exorcism and benediction of salt, and exorcism and benediction of the water, after which the salt is cast in the water, and both again blessed together. In the Greek Church the use of a holy-water stoup (colymbion) at the entrance of a church is almost obsolete. Holy water is used in the houses, and is blessed on the first of the month in the phiale, and at the Epiphany there is a general blessing of water. See cut under *stoop*^{2}, 3.—**Holy-water clerk, sprinkler, stick.** See *holy.*—**Homburg water**, a chalybeate saline water from springs in Homburg near the Rhine: used in the treatment of dyspepsia and disorders of the liver, especially those that have been brought on by high living.—**Hot Springs waters**, calcic sulphur waters from a number of thermal springs in Hot Springs, Arkansas. They are largely employed in the treatment of syphilis, rheumatism, and chronic diseases of the skin and mucous membranes.—**House of water.** See *house*^{1}.—**Hungary water**, a preparation of spirits of rosemary, used, especially during the eighteenth century, as a lotion, a perfume, or an internal remedy. The name is said to have been given to it in allusion to a queen of Hungary who tested the efficacy of the water in bathing.

> All these Ingredients mention'd are to be had at the Apothecaries, except the *Queen of Hungaries Water*, which is sold by Mich. Johnson, Bookseller in Leichfield.
> *The Happy Sinner* (1691), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [X. 115.

Hunyadi János water, a cathartic water, containing a large percentage of sodium and magnesium sulphates, obtained from Budapest in Hungary.—**Interdiction of fire and water.** See *interdiction.*—**Jack in the water.** See *jack*^{1}.—**Javelle's water.** See *eau de Javelle*, under *eau.* —**Kissingen water**, a mildly laxative water obtained from several springs in the town of this name in Bavaria. It is used in affections of the liver and alimentary canal, chronic bronchitis, and other catarrhal conditions.—**La Bourboule water**, an arsenical water from La Bourboule, in Puy-de-Dôme, France. It is used in the treatment of various skin-diseases and in chronic malarial troubles.—**Lebanon Springs water**, a mineral water, containing chiefly carbonates and sulphates, obtained from Lebanon Springs, New York. It is used principally in the treatment of diseases of the digestive and urinary tracts.—**Like water**, with the ready or abundant flow of water; hence, overflowingly; abundantly; freely: as, to spend money *like water*.

> They came round about me daily *like water*; they compassed me about together. Ps. lxxxviii. 17.

Lock of water. See *lock*^{1}.—**Low water**, low tide.

> Set not her Tongue
> A going agen;
> Sh' as made more Noise than half a dozen Paper-mills;
> London-Bridge at a *low Water* is Silence to her.
> *Etherege*, Love in a Tub, i. 2.

Low-water alarm. See *alarm.*—**Low-water indicator.** See *indicator.*—**Low-water mark**, the mark or limit of water at low tide; in a figurative sense, the lowest or a very low point or degree. Sometimes erroneously written *low water-mark*.

> I'm at *low water-mark* myself — only one bob and a magpie; but, as far as it goes, I'll fork out and stump. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist.

Low-water slack, the time of slack water at the lowest stage of the tide, when the ebb has done and the flood has not yet made.—**Marienbad water**, a mineral water from the spa of this name in Bohemia, not far from Carlsbad. The water is used largely in gout, hemorrhoids, obesity, and liver troubles occurring as a result of high living, and also for chronic bronchitis, neuralgia, and cystitis.—**Meteoric waters, mineral waters, north water.** See the adjectives.—**Oil on troubled waters**, figuratively, anything done or used to mollify, assuage, or allay: from the smoothing effect of the pouring of oil upon breaking waves, a common resource of modern seamen. The efficacy of oil for such use was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans (see "Notes and Queries," 6th ser., III. 252), and the literal practice no doubt preceded the figurative saying.—**Orange-flower water**†. Same as *orange-water.*—**Oxygenated water.** See *oxygenate.*—**Persicot-water.** See *persicot.*—**Pilot's water.** See *pilot.*—**Poland Spring water**, a water, very weak in mineral constituents, obtained from South Poland, Maine. It is employed chiefly as a table-water and as a diuretic in the treatment of chronic disorders of the urinary tract.—**Potash-water.** See *potash.*—**Public, quick, quicksilver water.** See the qualifying words.—**Red water**, bloody urine; hematuria.—**Richfield Springs water**, a sulphur water from the village of the same name in New York State, used largely in the treatment of rheumatism, skin-diseases, and chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract.—**Rockbridge Alum Springs water**, a tonic water, with astringent taste, obtained in the place of the same name in Virginia. It is employed in the treatment of skin-diseases and catarrhal disorders of the digestive and urinary tracts.—**Rosemary water.** Same as *Hungary water.*—**Rubinat-Condal water**, an aperient water, containing chiefly sodium sulphate, obtained from a spring in the Spanish Pyrenees.—**Saratoga waters**, various mineral waters, some possessing tonic and others cathartic properties, obtained from Saratoga Springs, New York. They are used in the treatment of certain chronic skin-diseases, constipation, indigestion, and liver disorders, and in catarrhal conditions of the urinary and digestive tracts. Among the best-known of the springs are the Congress, Hathorn, High Rock, Geyser, Pavilion, Seltzer, and Vichy. —**Sedative water.** See *sedative.*—**Selters water**, a highly prized medicinal mineral water found at Nieder-Selters, a village in the province of Hesse-Nassau in Prussia. It contains a considerable quantity of sodium chlorid (common salt), and much smaller quantities of sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates. Also called *Seltzer water.*—**Sharon Springs water**, a sulphur water from Sharon Springs, New York. It is largely used in the treatment of diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhal conditions of the respiratory and digestive tract, gout, and rheumatism.—**Silicious, slack, strong water.** See the adjectives.—**Soden water**, saline chalybeate water from Soden in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. It is used chiefly in the treatment of chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract and in the early stages of pulmonary consumption. —**Soft water.** See def. 1.—**Sweet water.** (*a*) Fresh as opposed to salt water. See *sweet*, *a.*, 8. (*b*) Glycerin. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 310.—**Thermal waters**, hot springs.—**To be in hot water.** See *hot*^{1}.—**To break water.** (*a*) To appear upon the surface of the water to blow, as a whale making its rising. (*b*) To float to the surface, as any sunken object.—**To cast oil on troubled waters.** See *oil on troubled waters*, above.—**To cast** (a person's) **water.** See *cast*^{1}.—**To cast water into the Thames**, to perform unnecessary or useless labor (possibly involving a play on the word Thames, suggesting *temse*, a sieve).

> It is to give him (quoth I) as much almes or neede
> As *cast water in Tems*, or as good a deede
> As it is to helpe a dogge over a stile.
> *J. Heywood*, Proverbs (ed. Sharman), p. 69.

To hold water. See *hold*^{1}.—**To make foul water.** See *foul*^{1}.—**To make water.** See *make*^{1}.—**To pour water on the hands.** See *hand.*—**To take water.** (*a*) To allow one's boat to fall into the wake of another boat, as in a race. Hence—(*b*) To weaken in a contest; back out or back down. [Slang.]—**To throw cold water on.** See *cold.*—**To tread water.** See *tread.*—**Troubled waters**, a commotion; trouble; discord. See *oil on troubled waters*, above.—**Under water**, below the surface of the water.—**Vals water**, sparkling alkaline water from Vals in southern France. It is used in dyspepsia, urinary disorders, affections of the liver, obesity, gout, and diseases of the skin.—**Vichy water.** (*a*) An alkaline water, containing minute quantities of iron and arsenic, obtained from numerous thermal springs in Vichy, France, and also artificially prepared. It is used in the treatment of chronic catarrhal affections of the intestinal and urinary tracts, gall-stones, lithemia, gout, and rheumatism. (*b*) A water of somewhat similar composition from the Vichy Spring in Saratoga. See *Saratoga waters.*—**Water bewitched**, water slightly flavored, as with liquor; any weak or greatly diluted decoction; figuratively, an insipid, tasteless compound.

> Indeed, madam, your ladyship is very sparing of your tea; I protest, the last I took was no more than *water bewitch'd*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Water-check valve, in a steam-engine, an automatic valve which regulates the water-supply delivered by the feed-water pipe to the boiler. See *check-valve.*—**Water cider.** See *cider.*—**Water damaged.** Same as *water bewitched*. *Halliwell.*—**Water in one's shoes**†, a source of discomfort or irritation to one.

> They caressed his lordship very much as a new comer, whom they were glad of the honour to meet, and talked about a time to dine with him; all which (as they say) was *water in his shoes*.
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, i. 295. (*Davies.*)

Water-of-Ayr stone. See *Ayr stone*, under *stone.*—**Water of Cotunnius**, a fluid filling the space between the osseous and the membranous labyrinth of the ear; the perilymph, technically called *liquor Cotunnii.*—**Water of crystallization.** See *crystallization.*—**Water of jealousy** (literally, 'water of bitterness'), in the ancient Jewish law, water to be drunk as directed in Num. v. 11–31 by a woman suspected by her husband of unfaithfulness, the act of drinking it serving as a test of innocence or guilt. —**Water of life.** (*a*) A liquid giving life or immortality to the drinker; specifically, in Biblical use, spiritual refreshment, strength, or salvation.

> I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the *water of life* freely. Rev. xxi. 6.

(*b*) Whisky, brandy, or other alcoholic liquor: a translation of the Irish and Gaelic name of whisky, and of the French name of brandy (*eau-de-vie*). Compare *aqua vitæ*.

> The shepherds . . . were collected together (not without a quench of the mountain-dew, or *water of life*) in a large shed.
> *J. Wilson*, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 305.

Water of purification. See *holy water.*—**Water of separation** (literally, 'water of uncleanness'), in the ancient Jewish law, water mixed with the ashes of a red heifer burned with cedar-wood, hyssop, and scarlet, used to sprinkle upon unclean persons (Num. xix.).—**Water on the brain.** See *brain.*—**Water-steam thermometer.** See *thermometer.*—**Water venom-globulin**, a poisonous principle extracted from serpent-venom.—**White Sulphur Springs water**, a strong sulphur water from the springs of the same name in Greenbrier county, West Virginia. It is used in the treatment of chronic catarrhal disorders of the digestive and urinary systems, constipation, and various skin-diseases.—**White water.** (*a*) Shoal water near the shore; breakers. (*b*) The foaming water in rapids or swiftly flowing shallows.

> The continuous *white water* of the upper rapids raging round the curve of a steep red bank.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 631.

(*c*) Foam churned up by a whale.—**Wiesbaden water**, a saline water obtained from numerous thermal springs in Wiesbaden, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. It is used in the treatment of skin-diseases, gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia.—**Wildungen water**, a mineral water, containing carbonates of calcium and magnesium and a small percentage of sulphates, from Nieder-Wildungen in Waldeck. It is employed chiefly in the treatment of diseases of the urinary tract.—**Yellow Sulphur Springs water**, a mineral water from springs of the same name in Virginia. It contains a large proportion of lime salts and sulphates, and is cathartic. (See also *barley-water*, *fire-water*, *lead-water*, *rice-water*.)

water (wâ'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *wateren*, *weteren*, *watren*, *wattren*, *wattrenn*, *wettrien*, < AS. *wætrian*, water, = D. *wateren*, water, make water, = MHG. *wezzern*, G. *wässern*, irrigate, water (cf. Icel. *vatna* = Sw. *vattna* = Dan. *vande*, water); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put water into or upon; moisten, dilute, sprinkle, or soak with water; specifically, to irrigate.

> All the grounde throughout the lande of Egipt is continually *watred* by the water which vppon ye 25 day of August is turned into the cuntries round about.
> *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 22.

> Set fruit-trees round, nor e'er indulge thy sloth,
> But *water* them, and urge their shady growth.
> *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. To supply with water for drinking; feed with water: said of animals.

> Aft times hae I *water'd* my steed
> Wi' the water o' Wearie's well.
> *The Water o' Wearie's Well* (Child's Ballads, I. 199).

> If the inhabitants of a parish have a customary right of *watering* their cattle at a certain pool, the custom is not destroyed though they do not use it for ten years.
> *Blackstone*, Com., I., Int., iii.

3. To produce by moistening and pressure upon (silk, or other fabric) a sort of pattern on which there is a changeable play of light. See *watered silk*, under *watered*.

> These things [silk and cotton goods] are *watered*, which very much adds to their beauty; they are made also at Aleppo, but not in so great perfection.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East. II. i. 125.

4. To increase (the nominal capital of a corporation) by the issue of new shares without a corresponding increase of actual capital. Justification for such a transaction is usually sought by claiming that the property and franchises have increased in value, so that an increase of stock is necessary in order fairly to represent existing capital. [Commercial slang.]

> The stock of some of the railways has been *watered* to an alarming extent by the issue of fictitious capital, existing only on paper, though ranking equally for dividend — when money for this is forthcoming. Usually, the paper stock has been sold to unwary purchasers.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 857.

To water one's plants†, to shed tears. [Old slang.]

> Neither *water thou thy plants*, in that thou departest from thy pigges nie, neither stand in a mammering whether it bee best to depart or not.
> *Euphues to Philautus*, M. 4. (*Nares.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To give out, emit, discharge, or secrete water.

> If they suffer the dusts of bribes to be thrown into their sight, their eyes will *water* and twinkle, and fall at last to blind connivance. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 147.

His eyes would have *watered* with a true feeling over the sale of a widow's furniture.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

2. To gather saliva as a symptom of appetite: said of the mouth or teeth, and in figurative use noting vehement desire or craving.

In theyr mindes they conceaued a hope of a daintie banquet, And, espying their enemies a farre of, beganne to swalowe theyr spettle as their mouthes *watered* for greedines of theyr pray.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 181).

Oh, my little green gooseberry, my teeth *waters* at ye!
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, v. 1.

The dog's mouth *waters* only at the sight of food, but the gourmand's mouth will also *water* at the thought of it. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

3. To get or take in water: as, the ship put into port to *water*; specifically, to drink water.

We *watered* at the Canaries, we traded with the Salvages at Dominica. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 150.

Were I a poet, by Hippocrene I swear (which was a certain well where all the Muses *watered*), etc.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 1.

A Mischance befel the Horse, which lamed him as he went a *watering* to the Seine. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 17.

water-adder (wâ′tėr-ad″ėr), *n.* An aquatic serpent like, or mistaken for, an adder. (*a*) The water-moccasin, a venomous snake. See *moccasin*2 (with cut). [U. S.] (*b*) The commonest water-snake of the United States, *Tropidonotus* (oftener *Nerodia*) *sipedon*. This is a large, stout serpent, roughened with keeled scales, and somewhat spotted or blotched, like an adder, especially when young. It bites quite hard in self-defense when attacked, but is not poisonous. [U. S.]

waterage (wâ′tėr-āj), *n.* [< *water* + *-age*.] Money paid for transportation by water.

water-agrimony (wâ′tėr-ag″ri-mō-ni), *n.* An old name of the bur-marigold, *Bidens tripartita* or *B. cernua*.

water-aloe (wâ′tėr-al″ō), *n.* Same as *water-soldier*.

water-analysis (wâ′tėr-a-nal″i-sis), *n.* In *chem.*, the analysis of waters, either to determine their potable quality, or fitness for use in boilers or otherwise in the arts.

water-anchor (wâ′tėr-ang″kọr), *n.* A sail distended by spars and thrown overboard to hold a vessel's head to the wind and retard her drifting; a drag-anchor. Also called *sea-anchor*.

water-antelope (wâ′tėr-an″tẹ-lōp), *n.* One of numerous different African antelopes, as of the genera *Eleotragus*, *Kobus*, and some others, which frequent marshy or reedy places; a reedbuck; a water-buck. See cuts under *nagor* and *sing-sing*.

water-apple (wâ′tėr-ap″l), *n.* The custard-apple, *Anona reticulata*.

water-arum (wâ′tėr-ā″rum), *n.* See *Calla*, 1.

water-ash (wâ′tėr-ash), *n.* 1. A small tree, *Fraxinus platycarpa*, without special value, found in deep river-swamps from Virginia to Texas and in the West Indies.—2. The black hoop- or ground-ash, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, of wet grounds in the eastern half of North America. Its tough pliable dark-brown wood is largely used for interior finish and cabinet-work, for making hoops and baskets, etc.

water-avens (wâ′tėr-av″enz), *n.* A plant, *Geum rivale*, found in wet meadows northward in both hemispheres. It grows some 2 feet high, and is noticeable for its nodding flowers (large for the genus), with purplish-orange petals, and, in fruit, for its feathery styles and persistent purple calyx. Also *purple avens*.

water-back (wâ′tėr-bak), *n.* 1. An iron chamber or reservoir or a combination of pipes, at the back of a cooking-range or other fireplace, to utilize the heat of the fire in providing a supply of hot water.—2. In *brewing*, a cistern which holds the water used for mashing.

water-bag (wâ′tėr-bag), *n.* 1. The reticulum of the stomach of the camel and other *Camelidæ*, corresponding to the honeycomb tripe of ordinary ruminants.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a vessel for holding water, usually drawn as if a leather bucket. It differs from *water-bouget*, or *bouget*, in retaining the form of the actual vessel.

water-bailage† (wâ′tėr-bā″lạj), *n.* Bailage upon goods transported by water. See *bailage*.

Water-baylage, a tax demanded upon all goods by the City, imported and exported.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 20, 1668-9. (*Davies.*)

water-bailiff (wâ′tėr-bā″lif), *n.* 1. A customhouse officer in a port town whose duty is to search ships.

Out of patience with the whole tribe of custom-house extortioners, boatmen, tide-waiters, and *water-bailifs*, that beset me on all sides, worse than a swarm of musquetoes, I proceeded a little too roughly to brush them away with my rattan. *Cumberland*, West Indian, i. 5.

2. A former officer of the London corporation who saw to the observance of the statutes and by-laws applicable to the river Thames.—3. See *water-bailiff*, under *bailiff*.

water-balance (wâ′tėr-bal″ans), *n.* An old form of water-raising apparatus, consisting of a series of troughs one above another, supported in a hanging frame, and oscillating like a pendulum. As the frame swings, the water dipped by the lowest trough runs into that next above, and in the return motion it is emptied in turn from that into the next above again, and so on. *E. H. Knight.*

water-bar (wâ′tėr-bär), *n.* A ridge crossing a hill or mountain road, and leading aside water flowing down the road.

They . . . were descending, with careful reining in and bearing back, the steep, long plunges—for these mountain roads are like cataract beds, and travellers are like the falling water—where the only break and safety were the *water-bars*, humping up across the way at frequent intervals. *Mrs. Whitney*, Odd or Even? xiii.

water-barometer (wâ′tėr-ba-rom″e-tėr), *n.* A barometer in which water is substituted for mercury. See *barometer*.

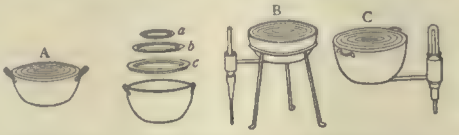
If a long pipe, closed at one end only, were emptied of air, filled with water, the open end kept in water, and the pipe held upright, the water would rise in it nearly twenty-eight feet. In this way *water barometers* have been made. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 12.

water-barrel (wâ′tėr-bar″el), *n.* 1. A water-cask.—2. In *mining*, a large wrought-iron barrel with a self-acting valve in the bottom, used in drawing water where there are no pumps. [South Staffordshire, Eng.]

water-barrow (wâ′tėr-bar″ō), *n.* A two-wheeled barrow carrying a tank, often swung on trunnions, used by gardeners and others; a water-barrel. *E. H. Knight.*

water-basil (wâ′tėr-baz″il), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, a uniform bevel cut around the top of a stone, after the grinding of the upper flat table.

water-bath (wâ′tėr-bȧth), *n.* 1. A bath composed of water, in contradistinction to a vapor-bath.—2. In *chem.*, a vessel containing water which is heated to a certain temperature, over which chemical preparations or solutions are placed in suitable vessels to be digested, evaporated, or dried at the given temperature.—3. Same as *bain-marie*.



Water-baths of various forms (A, B, C), with adjustable rings (*a*, *b*, *c*), to receive vessels of different sizes. B and C are arranged to have a constant water-supply.

water-battery (wâ′tėr-bat″ėr-i), *n.* 1. In *elect.* See *battery*.—2. In *fort.*, a battery nearly on a level with the water.

water-beadle† (wâ′tėr-bē″dl), *n.* A water-bailiff (?).

In the year 1700 one S. Smith, who is described as *water-beadle*, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, left a legacy to his nephew, Matthew Smith, of this parish.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 487.

water-bean (wâ′tėr-bēn), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nelumbo*.

water-bear (wâ′tėr-bãr), *n.* A bear-animalcule. See *Macrobiotidæ*, *Arctisca*, and *Tardigrada*.

water-bearer (wâ′tėr-bãr″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *watyr berare* = Sw. *vattenbärara* = Dan. *vandbarer*; < *water* + *bearer*.] 1. One who carries water; specifically, one whose business is the conveying of water from a spring, well, river, etc., to purchasers or consumers.

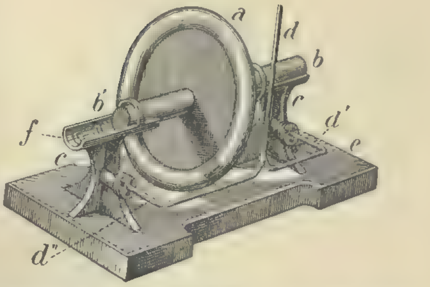
Yf there be neuer a wyse man, make a *water-bearer*, a tinker, a cobler, . . . comptroller of the mynte.
Latimer, Sermon on the Plough.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a sign of the zodiac. See *Aquarius*.

water-bearing (wâ′tėr-bãr″ing), *n.* A journal-box having in the lower part a groove communicating with a pipe through which water under heavy pressure is admitted beneath the journal, which it raises slightly from its bearings. As the journal revolves, the water flows in an exceedingly thin film or sheet between it and the bearings, forming a very efficient lubricant. See cut in next column. Also called *palier-glissant* and *hydraulic pivot*.

water-bed (wâ′tėr-bed), *n.* A large india-rubber mattress filled with water, on which a very sick person, or one who is bedridden, is sometimes placed, to avoid the production of bedsores. Also called *hydrostatic bed*.

water-beech (wâ′tėr-bēch), *n.* 1. A small tree, the American hornbeam, *Carpinus Caroliniana*: so named from its growing in wet ground, and from its resemblance, especially in its bark, to the beech. Also called *blue-beech*.—2. Improperly, the sycamore, or American plane-tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, growing on low grounds, and having reddish wood like that of the beech.



Water-bearing.

a, wheel; *b*, *b′*, bearings for the shaft; *c*, *c*, hollow supports for bearings; *d*, *d′*, *d″*, pipe and branches through which water is forced into the hollow supports *c*; *f*, slot through which the water passes into the bearings with sufficient force to support completely the weight of *a* and the shaft.

water-beetle (wâ′tėr-bē″tl), *n.* A beetle which lives in the water. Such beetles belong mainly to the families *Amphizoidæ*, *Haliplidæ*, *Dytiscidæ*, and *Gyrinidæ* of the adephagous series, and the *Hydrophilidæ* of the clavicorn series. The first four are sometimes grouped under the name *Hydradephaga*, as distinguished from the *Geadephaga*, or ground-beetles and tiger-beetles. A few other beetles are to some extent aquatic; but the term is restricted to the species of the five families named. See these family names, and cuts under *Dytiscus*, *Gyrinidæ*, *Hydrobius*, *Hydrophilidæ*, and *Ilybius*. Compare *water-bug*.

water-bellows (wâ′tėr-bel″ōz), *n.* A form of blower used in gas-machines, and formerly to supply a blast for furnaces. It consists essentially of an inverted vessel suspended in water, on raising which in the water air is drawn in through an inlet valve, while on lowering the vessel the air is forced out again through another valve. Such vessels are usually placed in pairs, and are lowered and raised alternately. The device is also used for supplying air to the pipes of a pneumatic clock-system. The central clock lifts the inverted tank, and, letting it fall once a minute, sends a puff of air through the pipes, and thus moves all the hands of the clocks connected with the system.

water-bells (wâ′tėr-belz), *n.* The European white water-lily, *Castalia speciosa* (*Nymphæa alba*). *Britten and Holland.* [North. Eng.]

water-betony (wâ′tėr-bet″ọ-ni), *n.* See *Scrophularia*.

water-bird (wâ′tėr-bėrd), *n.* In *ornith.*, an aquatic as distinguished from a terrestrial or aërial bird; in the plural, the grallatorial and natatorial or wading and swimming birds, collectively distinguished from land-birds. The term reflects an obsolete classification in which birds were divided into three main groups, called *Aves aëreæ*, *Aves terrestres*, and *Aves aquaticæ*. These divisions are abolished, but the English names of two of them, *land-bird* and *water-bird*, continue in current use because of their convenience. Compare *water-fowl*, 2.

water-biscuit (wâ′tėr-bis″kit), *n.* A biscuit or cracker made of flour and water.

water-blackbird (wâ′tėr-blak″bėrd), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. See *Cinclus* and *dipper*, 5. [Ireland and Scotland.]

water-blast (wâ′tėr-blȧst), *n.* In *mining*, a method of ventilation, in which an apparatus is employed which is the same in principle as the trompe of the Catalan forge. See *trompe*2.

It [the *water-blast*] is not much employed nowadays, and gives only a low useful effect.
Callon, Lectures on Mining (trans.), II. 441.

water-blebs (wâ′tėr-blebz), *n.* Pemphigus.

water-blink (wâ′tėr-blingk), *n.* A spot of cloud hanging in arctic regions over open water, the presence of which it serves to indicate.

The *water-blink* consists of dark clouds or spots on the horizon, and is formed by the ascending mists which gather in clouds and hang over pools of water. It is always the herald of advance, and is eagerly looked for.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 160.

water-blinks (wâ′tėr-blingks), *n.* Same as *blinking-chickweed*.

water-blob (wâ′tėr-blob), *n.* A local name of the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*, of the white water-lily, *Castalia speciosa* (*Nymphæa alba*), and of the yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*) *lutea*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

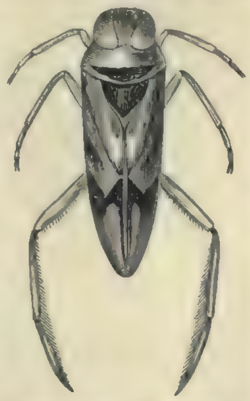
water-blue (wâ′tėr-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color used in dyeing, and similar to soluble blue. It is principally used for dyeing cotton.

water-board (wâ′tėr-bōrd), *n.* A board set up on the edge of a boat to keep off spray, etc.

water-boat (wâ′tėr-bōt), *n.* A boat carrying water in bulk for the supply of ships.

water-boatman (wâ′tėr-bōt″man), *n.* 1. The boat-fly or boat-insect, an aquatic bug of the

family *Notonectidæ:* so called because these insects move in the water like a boat propelled by oars. They are more fully called *back-swimming water-boatmen,* and also *back-swimmers,* because they row themselves about on their backs with their long feathered oar-like legs. Some species are very common in ponds and brooks in the United States, and are often put in aquariums to exhibit their silvery colors and curious actions. *N. undulata* is a characteristic example.
2. An aquatic bug of the family *Corisidæ.* All the North American species belong to the genus *Corisa,* as *C. undulata.*



Back-swimming Water-boatman (*Notonecta undulata*), dorsal view, three times natural size.

water-borne (wâ′tėr-bōrn), *a.* Borne or conveyed by water; carried in a boat or vessel; floated.

> Thus merchandise might be *waterborne* from the channel to the Mediterranean.
> *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, IV. 147.

> The stone of which it [bridge from the Strand to the opposite shore of the Thames] was constructed, being *water-borne*, had to pay this tax.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 394.

Water-borne goods, goods carried on shipboard.

water-bottle (wâ′tėr-bot″l), *n.* A bottle made of glass, skin, rubber, or other material, and designed for holding water.

water-bouget (wâ′tėr-bö″jet), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bouget*, 2.

water-bound (wâ′tėr-bound), *a.* Impeded, hindered, or hemmed in by water, as in case of a flood, heavy rains, etc.

> While *water-bound*, it [a foraging party] was attacked by guerrillas. *New York Tribune*, April 30, 1862.

water-box (wâ′tėr-boks), *n.* A bottom or side of a furnace consisting of a compartment of iron kept filled with water. It serves to prevent the burning out of the iron.

water-brain (wâ′tėr-brān), *n.* Gid or staggers of sheep, caused by the brain-worm.

water-brain fever. Meningitis; acute hydrocephalus.

water-brash (wâ′tėr-brash), *n.* Same as *pyrosis.*

water-braxy (wâ′tėr-brak″si), *n.* A disease of sheep in which there is hemorrhage into the peritoneal cavity. See *braxy.*

water-break (wâ′tėr-brāk), *n.* A wavelet or ripple. [Rare.]

> Many a silvery *water-break*
> Above the golden gravel.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

water-breather (wâ′tėr-brē″ᴛʜėr), *n.* Any branchiate which breathes water by means of gills.

water-bridge (wâ′tėr-brij), *n.* A fire-bridge which also forms part of the water-space of a boiler. If dependent from the boiler, it is called a hanging bridge; if it has flue-space above and below, it is a midfeather. Also called *water-table.*

water-brose (wâ′tėr-brōz), *n.* Brose made of meal and water only. [Scotch.]

> I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal,
> Be 't *water-brose* or muslin-kail,
> Wi' cheerfu' face. *Burns*, To James Smith.

water-buck (wâ′tėr-buk), *n.* A water-antelope, especially a kob, as *Kobus ellipsiprymnus,* which abounds in some African lowlands, as in Nyassa-land. Another water-buck is *Cervicapra reduncа.* See *kob*, and cuts under *singsing* and *nagor.*

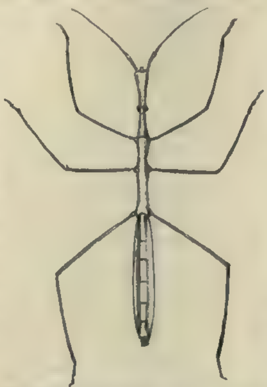
> Among the ruminants is the dangerous buffalo (Bubalus caffer), the never-to-be-sufficiently-admired giraffe, . . . the gnu, the pallah, the *water-buck* (Cobus).
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 472.

water-buckler (wâ′tėr-buk″lėr), *n.* Same as *water-shield.*

water-budget (wâ′tėr-buj″et), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bouget*, 2. Also called *dosser.*

water-buffalo (wâ′tėr-buf″ạ-lō), *n.* See *water-cow.*

water-bug (wâ′tėr-bug), *n.* 1. Any true bug of the heteropterous section *Hydrocorisæ* or *Cryptocerata,* including those which live beneath the surface of the water, and belong to the families *Corisidæ, Notonectidæ, Nepidæ, Belostomidæ,* and *Naucoridæ.* See these words, and cuts under *Belostoma* and *Ranatra.*—2. Any one of certain true bugs of the heteropterous section *Aurocorisa,* including those which live mainly on the surface of the water, and which belong to the families *Hydrobatidæ, Veliidæ, Limnobatidæ, Saldidæ,* and *Hydrometridæ.* See these words. — 3. The croton-bug or German cockroach, *Blatta (Phyllodromia) germanica:* so called from its preference for water-pipes and moist places in houses. See cuts under *croton-bug* and *Blattidæ.*—**Giant water-bug,** any member of the *Belostomidæ.*



Water-bug (*Limnobates lineata*), about three times natural size.

water-butt (wâ′tėr-but), *n.* 1. A large open-headed cask, usually set up on end in an outhouse or close to a dwelling, serving as a reservoir for rain- or pipe-water.—2. A water-beetle, as *Dytiscus marginatus* and related species.

water-cabbage (wâ′tėr-kab″āj), *n.* The American white water-lily, *Castalia (Nymphæa) odorata.*

water-calamint (wâ′tėr-kal″ạ-mint), *n.* The corn-mint, *Mentha arvensis.*

water-caltrop (wâ′tėr-kal″trop), *n.* 1. The water-nut, *Trapa.*—2. A book-name of the pondweeds *Potamogeton densus* and *P. crispus.*

water-can (wâ′tėr-kan), *n.* The yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa (Nuphar) lutea,* or the European white water-lily, *Castalia speciosa (Nymphæa alba):* so named from the shape of the seed-vessel. [Prov. Eng.]

water-cancer, water-canker (wâ′tėr-kan″sėr, -kang″kėr), *n.* Gangrenous stomatitis, or noma. See *noma.*

water-cap (wâ′tėr-kap), *n.* 1. A form of cylindrical diaphragm of copper in the time-fuse of a shell, intended to prevent the fuse from being extinguished by water in ricochet firing.—2. A bird of the subfamily *Fluvicolinæ,* the species and genera of which are numerous. Also *water-chat.* See cut under *Fluvicola.*

water-carpet (wâ′tėr-kär″pet), *n.* 1. A British geometrid moth, *Cidaria suffumata.*—2. An American golden-saxifrage, *Chrysoplenium Americanum,* which spreads on the surface of springs and streams. *Wood*, Class-book of Bot.

water-carriage (wâ′tėr-kar″ạj), *n.* 1. Transportation or conveyance by water.

> In the important matter of *water-carriage* the farmer in the Canadian Far West has unrivalled advantages.
> *W. F. Rae*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, xiii.

2. The conducting or conveying of water from place to place.

> In the *water-carriage* system each house has its own network of drain-pipes, soil-pipes, and waste-pipes, which lead from the basins, sinks, closets, and gullies within and about the house to the common sewer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 714.

3. Means of conveyance by water, collectively; vessels; boats. [Rare.]

> The most brittle *water-carriage* was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in boats made of earthenware. *Arbuthnot.*

water-carrier (wâ′tėr-kar″i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which carries water; specifically, an arrangement of wires or the like on which a bucket of water, raised from a well, etc., may be conveyed wherever required, as to a house.—**Water-carriers' paralysis,** paralysis of the musculospiral nerve.

water-cart (wâ′tėr-kärt), *n.* A cart carrying water for sale or for watering streets, gardens, etc. For the latter purpose the cart bears a large cask or tank containing water, which, by means of a tube or tubes perforated with holes, is sprinkled on roads and streets to prevent dust from rising, or in gardens to water plants.

water-cask (wâ′tėr-kȧsk), *n.* A strong light cask used for transporting drinking-water, especially on sea-going ships. Compare *water-tank* and *breaker.*

water-caster† (wâ′tėr-kȧs″tėr), *n.* A physician who professed to discover the diseases of his patients by "casting" or examining their urine; commonly, a quack.

> Wastes much in physicke and her *water-caster.*
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

water-cat (wâ′tėr-kat), *n.* The nair, or Oriental otter, *Lutra nair,* translating a Mahratta name.

water-cavy (wâ′tėr-kā″vi), *n.* The capibara.

water-celery (wâ′tėr-sel″e-ri), *n.* 1. The cursed crowfoot, *Ranunculus sceleratus,* of temperate Europe, Asia, and North America. It has a thick hollow stem a foot or two high, the lower leaves stalked and three-lobed, the petals small, and the carpels very numerous. The juice is very acrid, and is used by beggars to produce sores; but the plant is in some places eaten after boiling.
2. See *Vallisneria.*

water-cell (wâ′tėr-sel), *n.* 1. One of several diverticula of the paunch of the camel, serving to store up water. See *water-bag*, 1.

> These, the so-called *water-cells*, serve to strain off from the contents of the paunch, and to retain in store, a considerable quantity of water. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 328.

2. A voltaic cell in which the liquid is pure water.

water-centiped (wâ′tėr-sen″ti-ped), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler.* [U. S.]

water-charger (wâ′tėr-chär″jėr), *n.* A device for filling the water-passages of a pump, so that it may act promptly when started.

water-chat (wâ′tėr-chat), *n.* 1. A bird of the family *Henicuridæ.*—2. A South American tyrant-flycatcher of the subfamily *Fluvicolinæ,* of which there are many genera and species; a water-cap. See cut under *Fluvicola.*

water-check (wâ′tėr-chek), *n.* A check-valve for regulating a supply of water, as in the Gifford injector. *E. H. Knight.*

water-chestnut (wâ′tėr-ches″nut), *n.* See *Trapa.*

water-chevrotain (wâ′tėr-shev″rọ-tān), *n.* An aquatic African traguline, *Hyomoschus aquaticus,* belonging to the family *Tragulidæ,* and thus related to the kanchil and napu.

water-chicken (wâ′tėr-chik″en), *n.* The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata.* *Ralph and Bagg*, 1886. [Oneida county, New York.]

water-chickweed (wâ′tėr-chik″wēd), *n.* 1. A small, smooth, and green tufted herb, *Montia fontana,* found throughout Europe, in northern Asia, from arctic America down the west coast to California, and in the Andes to their southern extremity. Also *blinking-chickweed* (which see).—2. A name for *Callitriche verna* and *Stellaria (Malachium) aquatica.*

water-chinkapin (wâ′tėr-ching″kạ-pin), *n.* The American nelumbo, *Nelumbo lutea,* or primarily its edible nut-like seed: so named from the resemblance of the seeds to chinkapins. They are borne immersed in pits in the large top-shaped receptacle. Also *wankapin, yoncopin.*

water-cicada (wâ′tėr-si-kā″dạ), *n.* A water-boatman.

water-clam (wâ′tėr-klam), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Spondylidæ;* a thorn-oyster. See cut under *Spondylus.*

water-clock (wâ′tėr-klok), *n.* A clepsydra.

> A clepsydra, or *waterclock*, which played upon Flutes the hours of the night at a time when they could not be seen on the index. *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, I. 512.

water-closet (wâ′tėr-kloz″et), *n.* A privy having some contrivance for carrying off the discharges through a waste-pipe below by the agency of water.

water-cock (wâ′tėr-kok), *n.* The kora, *Gallicrex cristata,* a large dark gallinule of India, Ceylon, Java, and islands eastward, horned with a red caruncle on top of the head.

water-colly (wâ′tėr-kol″i), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus.* [Prov. Eng.]

water-color (wâ′tėr-kul″ọr), *n.* 1. Painting, especially artistic painting, with pigments for which water and not oil is used as a solvent.—2. A pigment adapted or prepared for painting in this method.

> Some fine colour that may please the eye
> Of fickle changelings and poor discontents; . . .
> And never yet did insurrection want
> Such *water-colours* to impaint his cause.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 80.

> *Water-colours* are sold in four forms, in cakes, pastilles, pans, and tubes. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, xxii.

3. A painting executed by this method, or with pigments of this kind.

> The Art Galleries opened every year, and, besides the National Gallery, there were the Society of British Artists, the Exhibition of *Water Colours*, and the British Institution in Pall Mall. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 135.

Also used attributively in all senses.

water-colored (wâ′tėr-kul″ọrd), *a.* Of the color of water; like water. [Rare.]

> The other [sort of cherry], which hangs on the branch like grapes, is *water colored* within, of a faintish sweet, and greedily devoured by the small birds.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 12.

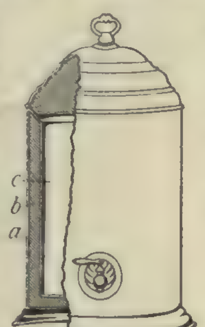
water-coloring (wâ′tėr-kul″ọr-ing), *n.* The use of water-colors, or work executed in water-colors or pigments of similar nature. [Trade use.]

> The Dutch and rose pinks are sometimes used, but they cannot be relied upon in *water-colouring*.
> *Paper-hanger*, p. 76.

water-colorist (wâ′tėr-kul″ọr-ist), *n.* One who paints in water-colors.

water-comparator (wâ′tėr-kom″pạ-rā-tọr), *n.* An apparatus for comparing thermometers with a standard, consisting essentially of a reservoir containing water, with means for obtaining different temperatures and for maintaining the whole mass at the same temperature during a series of observations.

water-cooler (wâ′tėr-kö″lėr), *n.* Any device for cooling water; especially, a vessel with non-conducting walls in which water for drinking is placed with ice. Such coolers are fitted with a faucet in the lower part, for drawing off the water. The effect of other coolers is due to evaporation through their porous walls. See *olla*, 3.



Water-cooler.
a, outer shell; *b*, non-conducting filling; *c*, inner shell.

water-core (wâ′tėr-kōr), *n.* 1. In *founding*, a hollow core placed inside the mold, within which a current of cold water can be made to pass to absorb the heat and hasten the cooling of the casting: used especially to cool the bore of cast guns.—2. In some forms of car-axle, a quantity of water in a hermetically closed cavity, intended to take up heat from the journals.—3. A blemish, common in some varieties of the apple, in which the flesh about the core assumes a watery, translucent appearance.

watercourse (wâ′tėr-kōrs), *n.* 1. A stream of water; a river or brook.

> The woods climb up boldly along the hillsides, overshadowing every little dingle and *watercourse*.
> *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, iii.

2. A channel or canal made for the conveyance of water, or serving for conveyance by water.

> Who hath divided a *watercourse* for the overflowing of waters. Job xxxviii. 25.

> Scouring the *water-courses* thorough the cities;
> A fine periphrasis of a kennel-raker.
> *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

3. In *law*, a stream of water, usually flowing in a definite channel having a bed and sides or banks, and usually discharging itself into some other stream or body of water. *Bigelow.* The condition of being occasionally dry does not deprive it of the character of a watercourse; but occasional flows of water caused by unusual rains, or melting of snow, and following a channel which is usually dry, do not constitute a watercourse. The owner of a watercourse has, within certain limits, a right to have it flow substantially unimpaired by the owners above and below. A *grant of a watercourse* may mean a grant of (1) the easement or the right to the running of water; (2) the channel which contains the water, the pipe, or drain; or (3) the land over which the water flows. *George Jessel*, Master of the Rolls.

water-cow (wâ′tėr-kou), *n.* The common domestic Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalus* or *Bubalus buffelus*; the water-buffalo: so called by English residents in translating a Chinese name, from the habit it has of seeking the water to escape the annoyance of insects. It is not a distinct species. The same habit is strongly marked in the African or Cape buffalo, *B. caffer*, and may be observed of domestic cattle anywhere. See cuts under *buffalo*.

water-cracker (wâ′tėr-krak″ėr), *n.* 1. A water-biscuit.—2. A Prince Rupert's drop. See *detonating bulb*, under *detonating*.

> A *water cracker*, as they [Prince Rupert's drops] are called in the factory. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 181.

water-craft (wâ′tėr-kråft), *n.* Vessels and boats plying on water.

water-crake (wâ′tėr-krāk), *n.* 1. The common spotted crake of Europe, *Porzana maruetta*: distinguished from the *land-crake*, *Crex pratensis*.—2. The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. *Montagu*.—3†. The water-ouzel: a misnomer. *Willughby*; *Ray*. [Local, Eng.]

water-crane (wâ′tėr-krān), *n.* 1. An apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank, as to the tender of a locomotive.—2. A crane operated by hydraulic power.

water-cress (wâ′tėr-kres), *n.* [< ME. *waterkresse*, *watyrcresse*, *waterkirs*; < *water* + *cress*.] A creeping herb of springs and streams, *Nasturtium officinale*, from antiquity used as a spring salad, and now very widely cultivated. See *cress* and *Nasturtium* (with cut). The name is extended to the genus—*N. palustre*, a weedy species, being called *marsh* or *yellow water-cress*, or *marsh-cress*.

water-crow (wâ′tėr-krō), *n.* 1. The common European coot, *Fulica atra*: from its blackish plumage. [Local, Eng.]—2. The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Local, Eng.]—3. The darter, snake-bird, or water-turkey, *Plotus anhinga*. [Southern U. S.]

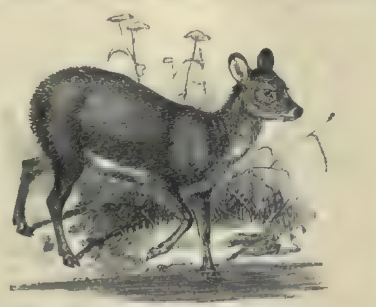
water-crowfoot (wâ′tėr-krō″fůt), *n.* The name of several aquatic species of *Ranunculus*, primarily *R. aquatilis*, the common white water-crowfoot, a plant found through the north temperate zone and in Australia. The yellow water-crowfoot is *R. multifidus*.

watercup (wâ′tėr-kup), *n.* 1. The pennywort, *Hydrocotyle*: by translation of the genus name.—2. The trumpetleaf, *Sarracenia flava*.

water-cure (wâ′tėr-kūr), *n.* Hydrotherapy or balneotherapy; a system of medical treatment by means of water in any form or mode of application.

water-deck (wâ′tėr-dek), *n.* A painted piece of canvas used for covering the saddle and bridle, girths, etc., of a dragoon's horse. [Eng.]

water-deer (wâ′tėr-dēr), *n.* 1. A small Chinese musk-deer, *Hydropotes inermis*, of somewhat aquatic habits. It resembles the ordinary musk-deer in general, being of small size, hornless in both sexes, and with protrusive upper canines in the male; but some technical characters cause it to fall in another genus.



Chinese Water-deer (*Hydropotes inermis*).

2. The African water-chevrotain. This is a traguloid, quite different from the foregoing.

water-deerlet (wâ′tėr-dēr″let), *n.* The African water-chevrotain.

water-devil (wâ′tėr-dev″l), *n.* 1. The larva or grub of various aquatic insects, as of the genus *Hydrophilus*. *H. piceus* is a common British species.—2. The dobson or hellgrammite. See *Corydalus*, and cut under *sprawler*. [U. S.]

water-dock (wâ′tėr-dok), *n.* A tall dock, *Rumex Hydrolapathum*, of temperate Europe and Asia. Also called *horse-* or *water-sorrel*. *R. aquaticus* also appears under this name. The great or American water-dock is *R. Britannica* (*R. orbiculatus*).

water-doctor (wâ′tėr-dok″tọr), *n.* 1. A hydropathist. [Colloq.]—2. One of a former school of medical practitioners the members of which pretended that all diseases could be diagnosticated by simple inspection of the urine.

water-dog (wâ′tėr-dog), *n.* 1. A dog accustomed to or delighting in the water, or trained to go into the water in pursuit of game, as a water-spaniel.—2. One of various kinds of large salamanders; a mud-puppy. See *axolotl*, *Menopoma*, and cut under *hellbender*. Also *water-puppy*.—3. A small, irregular, floating cloud in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> *Water-dogs*, . . . dark clouds that seem to travel through the air by themselves, and indicate a storm. Halliwell makes them identical with mares-tails, but they are distinct things in Surrey language.
> *G. L. Gower*, Surrey Provincialisms (Eng. Dial. Soc.).

4. A sailor, especially an old sailor; a salt; one thoroughly accustomed to life in and on the water. [Colloq.]

> The Sandwich Islanders are complete *water-dogs*, and therefore very good in boating.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 94.

water-dragon (wâ′tėr-drag″ọn), *n.* An old name of the water-arum, *Calla palustris*, also assigned to *Caltha palustris*, perhaps by confusion of the Latin names. *Britten and Holland.*

water-drain (wâ′tėr-drān), *n.* A drain or channel through which water may run.

water-drainage (wâ′tėr-drā″nạ̄j), *n.* The draining off of water.

water-dressing (wâ′tėr-dres″ing), *n.* The constant application of water to a wound, by immersion, irrigation, or compresses.

water-drink† (wâ′tėr-dringk), *n.* [< ME. *waterdrinch*; < *water* + *drink*.] A drink of water.

> Alls iff thu drunnke *waterrdrincch*.
> *Ormulum* (ed. White), l. 14482.

water-drinker (wâ′tėr-dring″kėr), *n.* [< ME. *water drynkare*; < *water* + *drinker*.] 1. A drinker of water.

> *Water drynkare.* Aquebibus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 518.

2. An advocate of abstinence from intoxicating liquors; a prohibitionist. [Colloq.]

water-drip (wâ′tėr-drip), *n.* A pan or receptacle to receive the waste water from a water-cooler. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

water-drop (wâ′tėr-drop), *n.* A drop of water; specifically, a tear.

> Let not women's weapons, *water-drops*,
> Stain my man's cheeks! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 280.

water-dropper (wâ′tėr-drop″ėr), *n.* A contrivance devised by Sir William Thomson, and used particularly in the measurement of the electrical potential of the atmosphere. It consists of an insulated metallic cylinder containing water, with a projecting nozle, from which the water is allowed to drop freely. Each drop carries with it a small charge, and finally the spout and connecting-rod gain the potential of the air; this may then be measured by a quadrant electrometer.

water-dropwort (wâ′tėr-drop″wėrt), *n.* The umbelliferous plant *Œnanthe fistulosa*, or any plant of that genus. The hemlock water-dropwort is the highly poisonous *Œ. crocata*.

water-dust (wâ′tėr-dust), *n.* A collective name for the extremely minute droplets or particles of water which compose clouds and haze. [Rare.]

water-eagle (wâ′tėr-ē″gl), *n.* The fish-hawk or osprey. [Rare.]

watered (wâ′tėrd), *a.* Marked with or exhibiting waved lines or bands bearing some resemblance to those which might be produced by the action of water. Also *waved*.—**Watered silk**, silk upon which a wave-like and changeable pattern has been produced by moistening and pressure. The name is sometimes restricted to material of which the pattern is confined to parallel lines, as distinguished from moire antique. See *moire* and *moiré*.

water-elder (wâ′tėr-el″dėr), *n.* The guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

water-elephant (wâ′tėr-el″ẹ-fạnt), *n.* The hippopotamus or river-horse.

water-elevator (wâ′tėr-el″ẹ-vā-tọr), *n.* 1. Any device for raising buckets in wells, or for lifting water to a higher level for purposes of irrigation, etc.—2. A lift or elevator in which the operating force is the weight or pressure of water; a hydraulic elevator.

water-elm (wâ′tėr-elm), *n.* The common white elm, *Ulmus Americana*.

water-engine (wâ′tėr-en″jin), *n.* An engine to raise water; also, an engine propelled by water.

waterer (wâ′tėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who waters, in any sense of the word: as, a stock-*waterer*.

> Neither the planter nor the *waterer* have any power to make it [religion] take root and grow in your hearts.
> *Locke*, Paraphrase on 1 Cor. iii. 7.

2. That with which one waters; a vessel, utensil, or other contrivance for sprinkling water on plants, watering animals, etc.

water-eringo (wâ′tėr-ẹ-ring″gō), *n.* A plant, *Eryngium yuccæfolium* (*E. aquaticum*), otherwise called *button-snakeroot*. See *Eryngium*.

water-ermine (wâ′tėr-ėr″min), *n.* A British tiger-moth, *Spilosoma urticæ*, chiefly white and yellow marked with black. [Eng.]

water-extractor (wâ′tėr-eks-trak″tọr), *n.* In *dyeing*, a rotatory apparatus for freeing dyed goods from water by the action of centrifugal force.

waterfall (wâ′tėr-fâl), *n.* [= D. *waterval* = G. *wasserfall* (cf. Sw. *vattenfall*, Dan. *vandfald*); as *water* + *fall*.] 1. A steep fall or flow of water from a height; a cascade; a cataract.

> Down shower the gambolling *waterfalls*.
> *Tennyson*, Sea-Fairies.

2. A neck-tie or scarf with long drooping ends. [Colloq.]

> He was suddenly confronted in the walk by Benjamin, the Jew money-lender, smoking a cigar, and dressed in a gaudy-figured satin waistcoat and *waterfall* of the same material. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. iii.

3. A chignon. [Colloq.]

> The brown silk net, which she had supposed thoroughly trustworthy, had given way all at once into a great hole under the *waterfall*, and the soft hair would fret itself through and threaten to stray untidily.
> *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, iii.

water-farming (wâ′tėr-fär′ming), *n.* The cultivation of plants growing in water.

> A few miles away, the native lotus grows luxuriantly, a relic, it is believed, of Indian *water-farming*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 859.

water-feather, water-featherfoil (wâ′tėr-feᴛʜ″ėr, -feᴛʜ″ėr-foil), *n.* The featherfoil or water-violet *Hottonia*, especially the British species *H. palustris:* so named from its finely dissected immersed leaves.

water-fennel (wâ′tėr-fen″el), *n.* One of the water-dropworts, *Œnanthe Phellandrium.*

water-fern (wâ′tėr-fėrn), *n.* 1. A fern of the genus *Osmunda;* specifically, *O. regalis.*—2. A plant of the order *Marsileaceæ.*

water-fight (wâ′tėr-fīt), *n.* A naval battle. [Rare.]

> Cæsar . . . awaits at anchor the coming of his whole fleet, mean while with his legatts and tribuns consulting, and giving order to fitt all things for what might happ'n in such a various and floating *water-fight* as was to be expected. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

water-figwort (wâ′tėr-fig″wėrt), *n.* The common European figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa.*

water-filter (wâ′tėr-fil″tėr), *n.* An appliance for filtering water; a filter.—**Water-filter nut.** Same as *clearing-nut.*

water-finder (wâ′tėr-fīn″dėr), *n.* One who practises rhabdomancy, or uses the divining-rod to discover water; a bletonist.

water-fire (wâ′tėr-fīr), *n.* [Tr. of a Tamil name.] A low weed, *Bergia ammannioides* of the *Elatinaceæ*, found in rice-fields and marshy grounds in the tropical Old World. The name alludes to a supposed acridity.

water-flag (wâ′tėr-flag), *n.* The yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus.* Also called *yellow iris* and *flower-de-luce.*

water-flannel (wâ′tėr-flan″el), *n.* A felt-like substance composed of the matted filaments of some conferva or similar alga which multiplies in submerged meadows, and is deposited by the retiring waters.

water-flaxseed (wâ′tėr-flaks″sēd), *n.* The larger duckweed, *Lemna polyrhiza:* so called from the shape and minute size of the fronds.

water-flea (wâ′tėr-flē), *n.* One of numerous small or minute crustaceans which skip about in the water like fleas, as *Daphnia pulex;* any branchiopod. See *Daphniidæ, Cladocera, Cyclops.*

water-float (wâ′tėr-flōt), *n.* A float placed in a boiler, cistern, etc., to control a valve.

water-flood (wâ′tėr-flud), *n.* [< ME. *waterflod*, < AS. *wæterflōd;* as *water* + *flood.*] A flood of water; an inundation.

> Let not the *waterflood* overflow me. Ps. lxix. 15.
>
> In the moneth of May, namely on the 2d day, came downe great *water floods*, by reason of sodaine showres of haile and raine. *Stow*, Annals, p. 768.

water-flounder (wâ′tėr-floun″dėr), *n.* The sand-flounder. [Local, U. S.]

waterflow (wâ′tėr-flō), *n.* A flow or current of water; the amount of water flowing.

> The work concludes with articles on the cost of hydraulic power, and upon meters for measuring *waterflow.* *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 247.

water-flowing (wâ′tėr-flō″ing), *a.* Flowing like water; streaming. [Rare.]

> My mercy dried their *water-flowing* tears.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 43.

water-fly (wâ′tėr-flī), *n.* 1. Some winged aquatic insect; specifically, a member of the family *Perlidæ;* a stone-fly.—2. A source of petty annoyance; an insignificant but troublesome person or thing. [Rare.]

> How the poor world is pestered with such *waterflies*, diminutives of nature! *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 38.

water-foot (wâ′tėr-fůt), *n.* One of the ambulacral pedicels of an echinoderm; a tube-foot.

water-fowl (wâ′tėr-foul), *n.* [< ME. *watyr foul;* < *water* + *fowl*1.] 1. Same as *water-birds.*—2. In a restricted sense, swimming birds, especially those which, as the *Anseres*, are used for food or for any reason engage the attention of sportsmen.

water-fox† (wâ′tėr-foks), *n.* The carp, *Cyprinus carpio:* so called from its supposed cunning. *I. Walton.* Compare *water-sheep.*

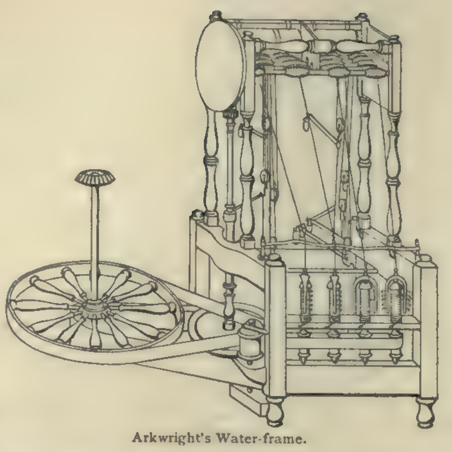
water-frame (wâ′tėr-frām), *n.* The original spinning-frame invented by Arkwright, which was driven by water-power (whence the name). Otherwise called *throstle* and *throstle-frame.* See cut in next column.

water-fright (wâ′tėr-frīt), *n.* Hydrophobia.

water-fringe (wâ′tėr-frinj), *n.* See *Limnanthemum.*

water-furrow (wâ′tėr-fur″ō), *n.* [< ME. *waterforowe, waterfoore;* < *water* + *furrow.*] In *agri.*, a deep furrow made for conducting water from ground and keeping it dry; an open drain.

> *Waterforowe*, in londe. Elicus, sulcus.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 518.

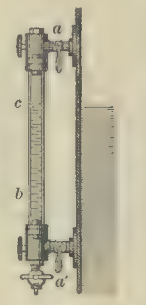


Arkwright's Water-frame.

water-furrow (wâ′tėr-fur″ō), *v. t.* [< *water-furrow, n.*] To plow or open water-furrows in; drain by means of water-furrows.

> Seed husbåndly sowen, *water-furrow* thy ground,
> That rain when it cometh may run away round.
> *Tusser*, October's Husbandry, st. 7.

water-gage (wâ′tėr-gāj), *n.* 1. Any device for indicating the height of water in a reservoir, tank, boiler, or other vessel. The most common form is a glass tube placed on the front of a boiler, and connected at the top with a pipe opening into the steam-space above the water and below with a pipe opening into the water in the boiler. The water and steam fill the tube and indicate the height of the water in the boiler. See *gage-cock.* Also called *water-indicator.* 2. A wall or bank to restrain or hold back water.



Water-gage.

a, upper cock communicating with steam-space; *a′*, lower cock communicating with water-space; *b*, glass; *c*, water-line.

water-gall (wâ′tėr-gâl), *n.* [Also dial. *water-geal, water-gull;* = G. *wasser-galle*, a cavity in the earth made by a torrent, a bog, quagmire, < *wasser*, water, + *galle*, seen also in G. *regen-galle*, an imperfect rainbow, end or fragment of a rainbow, an oxeye, water-gall, weather-gall, appar. in orig. like Icel. *galli*, a defect, flaw, hence a barren spot: see *gall*2.] 1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water. *Imp. Dict.*—2. An appearance in the sky regarded as presaging the approach of rain; a rainbow-colored spot; an imperfectly formed or a secondary rainbow. Also called *weather-gall.*

> And round about her tear-distained eye
> Blue circles stream'd, like rainbows in the sky;
> These *water-galls* in her dim element
> Foretell new storms. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1588.
>
> Their reason is but a low, obscure, and imperfect shadow thereof, as the *water-gall* is of the rain-bow.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 50.
>
> I am told a second rainbow above the first is called in the Isle of Wight a *watergeal.*
> *Halliwell* (under *water-dogs*).

water-gang† (wâ′tėr-gang), *n.* A trench or course for conveying a stream of water; a mill-race. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]

water-gap (wâ′tėr-gap), *n.* See *gap*, 2.

water-gas (wâ′tėr-gas), *n.* A gas, non-luminous in its pure form, derived in part from the decomposition of steam. The apparatus for making it consists of a furnace for anthracite coal or other fuel, connected at the top with a tower filled with loose brick and called a *regenerator.* The products of combustion pass through the regenerator, and raise it to a white heat. Steam is then admitted below the furnace, and, passing upward through the fire and through the regenerator, is decomposed. While the steam is passing the furnace, either coal reduced to dust or crude naphtha is allowed to fall through the ascending steam over the fire. Complicated chemical reactions take place, the result being the formation of quantities of fixed gas. There are also other methods closely allied to this. By one process the non-luminous gas is afterward enriched by the addition of a hydrocarbon, as petroleum or naphtha. Water-gas is commonly thus treated, and used as an illuminating gas; but it is also used, in its non-luminous form, as a heating gas for cooking and other purposes.

water-gate (wâ′tėr-gāt), *n.* [ME. *watergate;* < *water* + *gate*1.] 1. A gateway through which water passes, or a gate by which it may be excluded or confined; a flood-gate.

> Fro heven, oute of the *watirgatis*,
> The reyny storme felle doun algatis.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., iii.

2. A gate by which access is gained to a river, fountain, well, or other body or supply of water.

> And at the fountain gate . . . they went up by the stairs of the city of David, at the going up of the wall, above the house of David, even unto the *water gate* eastward. Neh. xii. 37.
>
> As they reached the *water-gate*, the rain had ceased for a time, and a gleam of sunlight shone upon the river, and rested on the Queen's barge as it approached.
> *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, iv.

3. A water-plug or valve. *E. H. Knight.*

water-gavel (wâ′tėr-gav″el), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a rent paid for fishing or any other benefit derived from a river.

water-germander (wâ′tėr-jėr-man″dėr), *n.* A plant, *Teucrium Scordium.*

water-gilder (wâ′tėr-gil″dėr), *n.* One who practises the art of water-gilding.

water-gilding (wâ′tėr-gil″ding), *n.* Same as *wash-gilding.*

water-gillyflower (wâ′tėr-jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* The water-violet, *Hottonia palustris.*

water-gladiole (wâ′tėr-glad″i-ōl), *n.* See *flowering rush* (under *rush*1).

water-glass (wâ′tėr-glȧs), *n.* 1. A water-clock or clepsydra.

> Full time of defence measured by the *water-glass.*
> *Grote*, Hist. Greece, ii. 72.

2. An instrument for making observations beneath the surface of water, consisting of a tube with a glass bottom; a water-telescope.

> With a *water-glass* over the side, you look down on the bright array of fishes, whose every movement you can note. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 180.

3. Same as *soluble glass* (which see, under *glass*).

> *Water-glass* painting may be explained . . . very briefly. It is simply water-colour on dry plaster, fixed afterwards with a solution of flint applied to it in spray as the solution of gum-lac is applied to a charcoal drawing.
> *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 236.

water-glue† (wâ′tėr-glö), *n.* Waterproof glue.

> The strings [of bows] being made of verie good hempe, with a kinde of *waterglewe* to resist wet and moysture.
> *Sir J. Smyth*, quoted in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 54.

water-god (wâ′tėr-god), *n.* In *myth.*, a deity that presides over the waters, or over some particular body, stream, or fountain of water.

water-grampus (wâ′tėr-gram″pus), *n.* Same as *grampus*, 4.

water-grass (wâ′tėr-grȧs), *n.* 1. The manna-grass, *Glyceria fluitans.* [Fishermen's name.] —2. A very succulent grass, *Paspalum læve.* [Southern U. S.]—3. The water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale.* [Ireland.]—4. Species of *Equisetum.*—5. The velvet-grass, *Holcus.* *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

water-gruel (wâ′tėr-grö″el), *n.* Gruel made of water and meal, flour, etc., and eaten without milk; thin or weak gruel.

> I could eat *water-gruel* with thee a month for this jest, my dear rogue. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.
>
> Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
> Upon the Strength of *Water-Gruel?*
> *Prior*, Alma, iii.

water-guard (wâ′tėr-gärd), *n.* A river or harbor police; customs officers detailed to watch ships in order to prevent smuggling or other violations of law.

water-gull (wâ′tėr-gul), *n.* A dialectal form of *water-gall.*

water-gum (wâ′tėr-gum), *n.* A small tree of New South Wales, *Tristania neriifolia*, the timber of which is close-grained and elastic, and valuable for boat-building.

water-gut (wâ′tėr-gut), *n.* An alga of the genus *Ulva*, natural order *Ulvaceæ.* The most general form, *U. enteromorpha*, var. *intestinalis*, occurs in fresh as well as salt water, *U. enteromorpha*, var. *compressa*, being the more common on tidal rocks. When floating in the water these plants very much resemble the intestines of an animal (whence the name).

water-hairgrass (wâ′tėr-hãr″grȧs), *n.* A grass, *Catabrosa aquatica*, growing in shallow water, widely in the north temperate zone, having a panicle with many half-whorls of slender branches. Also *water-whorlgrass.*

water-hammer (wâ′tėr-ham″ėr), *n.* 1. The concussion of a moving volume of water in a pipe or passage, caused by sudden stoppage of flow, as by the abrupt closing of a faucet.—2. The noise, resembling a blow of a hammer, caused by the presence of water in a steam-pipe when live steam is passed through it.—3. A philosophical toy consisting of a hermetically sealed tube from which the air has been exhausted and which contains some water. It is so called because the water strikes against the tube with a noise similar to that of a hammer, there being no air to impede its motion. 4. A metal hammer heated in a flame or in boiling water. Tapping the skin with this hammer for a few seconds will cause a blister. It is used as a counter-irritant or a mild cautery.

water-hare (wâ′tėr-hãr), *n.* 1. The water-rabbit. See cut under *swamp-hare.*—2. The spotted cavy, or paca, *Cœlogenys paca.*

water-haze (wâ′tėr-hāz), *n.* Haze composed of water-particles, as distinguished from haze consisting mainly of particles of dust and organic matter. See *haze*^{1}.

water-heater (wâ′tėr-hē″tėr), *n.* A heating-apparatus which performs its functions by the agency of hot water.

water-hemlock (wâ′tėr-hem″lok), *n.* 1. See *Cicuta.*—2. The hemlock water-dropwort, *Œnanthe crocata*, otherwise called *dead-tongue;* also *Œ. Phellandrium*, distinguished as *fine-leafed water-hemlock.*

water-hemp (wâ′tėr-hemp), *n.* 1. See *hemp.*—2. The hemp-agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum.*

water-hen (wâ′tėr-hen), *n.* Some aquatic bird likened to a hen. (*a*) The moor-hen or gallinule of Great Britain, *Gallinula chloropus.* (*b*) The American coot, *Fulica americana.* [Massachusetts.] (*c*) An Australian bird of the rail family and genus *Tribonyx.* See cut under *Tribonyx*, and compare *water-cock.*—**Spotted water-hen.** Same as *spotted rail.* See *rail*^{4}. [Local, Eng.]

water-hickory (wâ′tėr-hik″ọ-ri), *n.* Same as *bitter pecan* (which see, under *pecan*).

water-hoarhound (wâ′tėr-hōr″hound), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lycopus*, chiefly *L. Europæus.*

water-hog (wâ′tėr-hog), *n.* 1. The African river-hog, *Potamochœrus penicillatus.* See cut under *Potamochœrus.*—2. The South American capibara, *Hydrochœrus capibara.* Also called *tailless hippopotamus* and *short-nosed tapir.*

water-hole (wâ′tėr-hōl), *n.* A hole or hollow where water collects. In Australia, a small natural or artificial reservoir; in South Africa, a natural pool, or water-pool. This word is chiefly used in Australia, where it means a small pond or pool of water, and especially such as are filled during the rainy season and dry up when that ceases, or soon after.

> In the dry weather, as the small lagoons and *water-holes* scattered all over the country [Australia] get low and dried up, large numbers of . . . wild ducks congregate on the big lagoon in front of Mount Spencer station.
> *H. F. Hatton*, Advance Australia, p. 88.

> We have been drafting close here up at the one-eyed *waterhole. Mrs. Campbell Praed*, The Head-Station, p. 84.

waterhole (wâ′tėr-hōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *waterholed*, ppr. *waterholing.* [< *water-hole, n.*] In *coffee-cultivation.* See the quotation.

> A third operation is called "trenching," or *waterholing.* The trenches are made across the slope, and . . . the holes are left open to act as catch-drains, and as receptacles for wash, weeds, prunings, and other vegetable matters. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 698.

water-horse (wâ′tėr-hôrs), *n.* Same as *horse-pile.*

water-horsetail (wâ′tėr-hôrs″tāl), *n.* A plant of the genus *Chara.*

water-house† (wâ′tėr-hous), *n.* A house or dwelling upon the water; a ship.

> The thing by her commanded is to see Dover's dreadful cliff; passing, in a poor *water-house*, the dangers of the merciless channel 'twixt that and Calais, five long hours' sail, with three poor weeks' victuals.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 1.

water-hyssop (wâ′tėr-his″ọp), *n.* See *Herpestis.*

water-ice (wâ′tėr-īs), *n.* A preparation of water and sugar, flavored and frozen; a sherbet.

water-inch (wâ′tėr-inch), *n.* In *hydraul.*, a measure of water equal to the quantity discharged in 24 hours through a circular opening of 1 inch diameter leading from a reservoir, under the least pressure—that is, when the water is only so high as just to cover the orifice. This quantity is very nearly 500 cubic feet.

water-indicator (wâ′tėr-in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* A device for indicating the weight of water in a boiler or a tank, or for giving an alarm by permitting steam to escape, sounding a whistle, etc., when the water falls below a certain level; a water-gage.

wateriness (wâ′tėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being watery. *Arbuthnot.*

watering (wâ′tėr-ing), *n.* [< late ME. *watrynge, watringe* (= MLG. *wateringe* = MHG. *wezzerunge*, G. *wässerung*); verbal n. of *water, v.*] 1. The act of one who waters, in any sense.

> Doth not each one of you on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to *watering?*
> Luke xiii. 15.

> The clouds are for the *watering* of the earth.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 168.

Specifically—2. The art or process of giving to the surface of anything a wave-like or veined appearance of somewhat ornamental effect; also, the marking so produced. Compare *water, v. t.*, 3, and *watered silk* (under *watered*).—3. A watering-place: as, "the *wateryng* of Seint Thomas" (better known as St. Thomas a-*Waterings*), *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 826.—4. In *flax-manuf.*, same as *retting*, 1.—**Watering of the mouth**, an abundant secretion of saliva excited, through a reflex nervous influence, by the suggestion, smell, or sight of appetizing food.

watering-call (wâ′tėr-ing-kâl), *n.* *Milit.*, a call or sound of a trumpet on which cavalry assemble to water their horses.

watering-can (wâ′tėr-ing-kan), *n.* Same as *watering-pot.*

watering-cart (wâ′tėr-ing-kärt), *n.* 1. A barrel or cistern mounted on wheels, used for watering plants. Various special forms are made, as one for watering plants in drills, the water escaping through perforated pipes set at the proper distances apart. 2. A large tank, of whatever form, mounted on a wagon-body, used for watering streets.

watering-house (wâ′tėr-ing-hous), *n.* A house or tavern where water is obtained for cab-horses, etc. Compare *waterman*, 2.

> Carriages . . . roll swiftly by; watermen, . . . who have been shouting and rushing about for the last two hours, retire to their *watering-houses*, to solace themselves with the creature comforts of pipes and purl.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, ii.

watering-place (wâ′tėr-ing-plās), *n.* [< ME. *watrynge-place;* < *watering* + *place.*] 1. A place where water may be obtained, as for drinking, for watering cattle, or for supplying ships.

> *Watrynge Place*, where beestys byn̄ wateryd.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 518.

> The force will have to trust to known *watering-places* where there are wells.
> *Col. Farquhar*, in E. Sartorius's In the Soudan, p. 56.

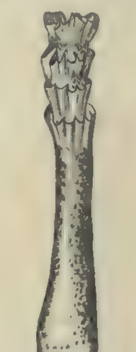
2. Especially, a place of resort for a particular kind of water, as mineral water; a well, spring, town, etc., famous for its waters; in later use, a bathing-place; a seaside resort; loosely, any summer resort.

> The discovery of a saline spring . . . suggested to a too constructive brain the possibility of turning Treby Magna into a fashionable *watering-place.*
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, iii.

> The term [*watering-places*] was naturally extended to include places resorted to for sea bathing, and sometimes, as at Scarborough, the visitors could either have the benefit of the spa or the salt water, that famous *watering-place* having both of these attractions.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 378.

watering-pot (wâ′tėr-ing-pot), *n.* 1. A vessel, usually a somewhat tall can, most often of cylindrical section, sometimes oval, with a long spout springing from near the base, used for watering plants and for other similar purposes, as sprinkling sidewalks. The spout is generally fitted with a rose, often movable, for distributing the water in a number of fine streams. It is usually made of tin-plate or galvanized sheet-iron, and is intended to be managed by hand. Also called *watering-can.*

2. In *conch.*, any species of the genus *Aspergillum*, as *A. vaginiferum.* These are true bivalves of the family *Gastrochænidæ* (or *Tubicolidæ*), not distantly related to the teredos, and all bore into hard substances. The valves proper are very small in comparison with the long hard tube with which they are soldered. The species named has this tube cylindrical and clubbed or knobbed at both ends, with one end closed by a perforated plate, the whole formation suggesting the sprinkler of a watering-pot. It inhabits the Red Sea, and other species of *Aspergillum* are found in Indo-Pacific waters. Also called *watering-pot shell.*



Watering-pot (*Aspergillum vaginiferum*), one half natural size. *a*, the pair of small valves.

watering-trough (wâ′tėr-ing-trôf), *n.* A trough in which water is provided for domestic animals.

water-injector (wâ′tėr-in-jek″tọr), *n.* See *injector.*

waterish (wâ′tėr-ish), *a.* [Formerly also *watrish;* < ME. **waterish*, < AS. *wæterisc;* as *water* + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Abounding in or containing water; sprinkled, moistened, or diluted with water; watery; aqueous.

> Frost is wheresoever is any *waterish* humour, as is in all woods, either more or less; and you know that all things frozen and icy will rather break than bend.
> *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 115.

> Not all the dukes of *waterish* Burgundy
> Can buy this unprized precious maid of me.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 261.

2. Consisting mainly of water; hence, thin; weak; poor.

> Such nice and *waterish* diet. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 15.

3. Juicy; succulent. [Rare.]

> The Summer
> Invited my then ranging eies to look on
> Large fields of ripen'd corn, presenting trifles
> Of *waterish* pettie dainties.
> *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, iv.

4. Pertaining to water, or having something of its characters; insipid: as, a *waterish* color or feel.

> Some [flowers] of a sad or darke greene, some *watrishe*, blunkette, gray, grassie, hoarie, and Leeke coloured.
> *Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 100.

> Of *watrish* taste, the flesh not firme, like English beefe.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 386.

waterishness (wâ′tėr-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being waterish.

> *Waterishness*, which is like the serosity of our blood.
> *Floyer.*

water-jacket (wâ′tėr-jak″et), *n.* A casing containing water placed about something to keep it cool, or otherwise regulate its temperature. Compare *water-mantle* and *water-box.*

water-joint (wâ′tėr-joint), *n.* A joint through which water will not leak, as in the framework of a water-gate, the junction of two water-pipes, the gates of canal-locks, etc.

water-junket (wâ′tėr-jung″ket), *n.* The common sandpiper of Great Britain, *Tringoides hypoleucus.*

water-kelpie (wâ′tėr-kel″pi), *n.* A spirit or demon supposed to dwell in water. See *kelpie.*

> The bonny grey mare did sweat for fear,
> For she heard the *water-kelpy* roaring.
> *Annan Water* (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

water-kind† (wâ′tėr-kīnd), *n.* [< ME. *waterkinde;* < *water* + *kind*^{1}.] Water; the elements of water.

> Latin boc seȝȝth thatt Ennou Bitacnethth *waterrkinde.*
> *Ormulum* (ed. White), l. 18087.

water-lade (wâ′tėr-lād), *n.* A channel or trench for conducting water; a drain; a gutter.

> The chanels were not skoured . . . for riverets and Brookes to passe away, but the *water-lades* stopped up either through negligence or depopulation.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 741. (*Davies.*)

water-laid (wâ′tėr-lād), *a.* Noting three ropes laid into one: same as *cable-laid.*

Waterlander (wâ′tėr-lan-dėr), *n.* [< D. *Waterland*, a district in North Holland, + *-er*^{1}.] One of the liberal wing of the Mennonites of the Netherlands. Beginning with less strict views of excommunication than those of the conservative wing, they gradually moved in the direction of still greater liberality, exchanged the name of Mennonites for Doopsgezinden (Baptist persuasion), refused to condemn any one for opinions which the Bible did not expressly pronounce essential to salvation, coöperated with William the Silent, and even accepted civil office. The division between them and their opponents gradually disappeared, and the two wings are now united in Holland on substantially the liberal basis of the Waterlanders. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 12.

Waterlandian (wâ-tėr-lan′di-an), *n.* [< *Waterland* (see *Waterlander*) + *-ian.*] Same as *Waterlander.*

water-language (wâ′tėr-lang″gwāj), *n.* Jocose abuse; chaff. [Rare.]

> 'Twas all *water-language* at these times, and no exceptions were to be taken. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, No. 1.

water-laverock (wâ′tėr-lav″ėr-ok), *n.* Same as *sandy laverock* (which see, under *laverock*).

water-leader† (wâ′tėr-lē″dėr), *n.* [< ME. *waterleder* (cf. D. *waterleiding* = G. *wasserleitung* = Sw. *vattenledning* = Dan. *vandledning*, aqueduct); < *water* + *leader*^{1}.] A water-carrier.

> The cokis and *watir-lederes.* *York Plays*, p. 307.

waterleaf (wâ′tėr-lēf), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Hydrophyllum* (which see).—2. Paper in the first stage of manufacture, after it has been pressed between the felts: a technical use.

> The structure of the *waterleaf* may be regarded as an interlacement of vegetable fibres in every direction.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 514.

water-leech† (wâ′tėr-lēch), *n.* [< ME. *waterleche, watereleche;* < *water* + *leech*^{2}.] Same as *horse-leech.*

> *Waterlechis* two ben doȝtris, seiende, Bring on, bring on. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxx. 15.

water-leg (wâ′tėr-leg), *n.* In steam-boilers, a vertical water-space connecting other water-spaces, and crossing a flue-space, by which its contents are heated.

water-lemon (wâ′tėr-lem″ọn), *n.* A species of passion-flower, *Passiflora laurifolia*, native in the West Indies and tropical South America, and cultivated there and in other warm countries; also, and primarily, its fruit. The latter is lemon-colored, oval in form, of the size of a peach, having a soft skin, and a very juicy pulp of a pleasant subacid flavor. The vine has the leaves entire, the flowers white with red blotches, the crown violet with white streaks. *P. maliformis*, the sweet calabash, with a smaller fruit of similar flavor, is sometimes included under the name. The wild water-lemon is *P. fœtida*, otherwise called (West Indian) *love-in-a-mist*, bearing a delicate fruit of the size of a small cherry, but having ill-smelling leaves.

water-lens (wâ'tėr-lenz), *n.* A simple kind of lens, formed by a few drops of water placed in a small brass cell with blackened sides, and having a glass bottom. The upper surface of the water is more or less curved according to the diameter of the tube, and sometimes the convexity (and hence the magnifying power) can be raised by a screw at the side.

water-lentil (wâ'tėr-len″til), *n.* See *lentil.*

waterless (wâ'tėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *waterles, waterlees*, < AS. *wæterleás*, without water; as *water* + *-less.*] Lacking water; unsupplied or unmoistened with water; of a fish, out of water.

> A monk whan he is recchelees
> Is likned til a fish that is *waterlees.*
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 180.

> Frankincense, for which of old they went
> Through plain and desert *waterless*, and faced
> The lion-haunted woods that edged the waste.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

water-lettuce (wâ'tėr-let″is), *n.* See *Pistia.*

water-level (wâ'tėr-lev″el), *n.* **1.** The surface of the water in any vessel or reservoir, natural or artificial, in which water is standing, as in a well, canal, pond, lake, etc.; also, the plane of saturation beneath the surface of the ground, or the plane below which the soil or rock remains saturated with water under the ordinary conditions of rainfall, etc.

> But in strata occupying such a position, as well as in the gravel, all wells must be sunk by digging, and not bored, to the natural *water-level*, there being no superincumbent impermeable stratum to keep down the water at a level below that to which it would naturally have a tendency to rise.
> *Prestwich*, Water-Bearing Strata of London, p. 6.

2. A leveling-instrument in which water is employed instead of mercury or spirit of wine. It consists of a tin tube, about 3 feet long, bent at right angles at each end, with a small short tube soldered on it at its center, by the aid of which it can be fixed upon some kind of a support or tripod. In the bent ends of the long tube are inserted two small glass vials with their bottoms cut off. Enough water is then poured in to about half fill the bottles when the instrument is level. By sighting across the surface of the water a level-line is got. The extreme cheapness and portability of this level make it serviceable sometimes, although it gives but a rough approximation to accuracy as compared with the best kind of spirit-level.

water-lily (wâ'tėr-lil″i), *n.* [< ME. *watir-lili, watyr-lyly*; < *water* + *lily.*] **1.** A plant of the genus *Castalia* (*Nymphæa*), which contains about 25 species distributed nearly throughout the world, but most freely in the northern hemisphere and the tropics. They are aquatic plants with a perennial rootstock, orbicular floating leaves, and large flowers, single on long scapes riding on the surface of the water. The flowers have numerous petals of a delicate texture, forming when expanded nearly a hemisphere — white, blue, red, or yellow. Several white water-lilies are the most familiar. The common European species is *C. speciosa* (*N. alba*), with leaves 6 or 8 and flowers 3 or 4 inches in diameter. The ordinary American species is *C.* (*N.*) *odorata*, with very sweet-scented flowers often 5½ inches wide, and leaves 5 to 9 inches broad, varying in color to pinkish or even bright pink-red, especially at Barnstable, Massachusetts. In the interior United States is found *C.* (*N.*) *reniformis*, with considerably larger leaves and flowers, scentless or slightly apple-scented, and always white — the rootstock bearing numerous self-detaching tubers. The golden water-lily, *C.* (*N.*) *flava*, of Florida, which long escaped the notice of botanists, is a locally abundant species of moderate dimensions, with yellow flowers. *C. mystica* (*N. Lotus*), the specific Egyptian water-lily, with white, pink, or red flowers, and *C. scutifolia* (*N. cærulea*), the blue water-lily, also of Egypt, are named among the lotuses. *C.* (*N.*) *thermalis* is a rare species occurring in warm springs in Hungary, and called *Hungarian lotus.* The Australian water-lily, *C.* (*N.*) *gigantea*, has the leaves in the larger specimens 18 inches broad, the flowers a foot broad with over 200 stamens, the petals blue, purple, pink, or rarely white. Another general name of the water-lilies is *water-nymph.* See *Nymphæa.* **2.** The pond-lily, or yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*) *lutea.* See *pond-lily.*—**3.** In general, any plant of the order *Nymphæaceæ*, the water-lily family. See the phrases below.—**Blue water-lily.** See def. 1.—**Dwarf water-lily.** Same as *fringed water-lily.*—**Egyptian water-lily.** See def. 1.—**Fringed water-lily.** See *Limnanthemum.*—**New Zealand water-lily.** See *Ranunculus.*—**Prickly water-lily**, *Euryale ferox*, which has the calyx and the under side of the leaves spiny. It is cultivated in India and China for its farinaceous seeds. See *Euryale*, 2.—**Royal water-lily**, the *Victoria regia.* See *Victoria*, 2.—**Sweet-scented water-lily** *Castalia odorata.* See def. 1.—**Victoria water-lily.** See *Victoria*, 2.—**White water-lily.** See def. 1.—**Yellow water-lily.** See def. 2.

water-lime (wâ'tėr-līm), *n.* Hydraulic lime. See *hydraulic.*—**Water-lime group**, in *geol.*, a group of strata of Upper Silurian age, overlying the Onondaga Salt group, and forming the lower section of the Lower Helderberg group, according to the nomenclature of the New York Geological Survey. This group is of great importance, especially in Ulster county, New York, as furnishing a considerable part of the hydraulic cement manufactured in the United States. It abounds in those fossils to which the name *Tentaculites* has been given, and hence is known also as the *Tentaculite group.* See *cement*, 2, and *cement-stone.*

water-line (wâ'tėr-līn), *n.* **1.** The line in which water at its surface verges or borders upon anything; specifically, in *ship-building*, one of the horizontal lines supposed to be described by the surface of the water on the sides of a ship, and exhibited at certain depths upon the sheer-draft. The most important of these lines are the *light water-line*, which marks the depression of the ship's body in the water when she is light or unladen, and the *load water-line*, which marks her depression in the water when laden.

2. Same as *water-level*, 1.

> The [mineral] deposits are much more valuable where they are now worked . . . than they will be below *water-line.* *New York Tribune*, Nov. 7, 1879.

3. A semi-transparent line or mark formed in paper during its manufacture; a water-mark. See *water-mark*, 3.

> It is supposed . . . that the *waterlines* are perpendicular in folio, octavo, and decimo-octavo books, and horizontal in quarto and duodecimo.
> *De Morgan*, Arithmetical Books, xiii.

water-lined (wâ'tėr-līnd), *a.* Marked with water-lines: as, Irish linen *water-lined* paper.

water-liverwort (wâ'tėr-liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* The water-crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis.*

water-lizard (wâ'tėr-liz″ärd), *n.* **1.** An aquatic amphibian with four legs and a tail, as a mud-puppy, water-dog, or hellbender. See *triton, newt*, and cuts under *hellbender, Menobranchus, axolotl*, and *newt.* [U. S.]—**2.** A water-monitor or varan. See cut under *Hydrosaurus.*

water-lobelia (wâ'tėr-lọ̄-bē″liạ̈), *n.* See *Lobelia*, 1.

water-lock (wâ'tėr-lok), *n.* Same as *lock*^{1}, 8. *Blount*, Glossographia, 1670.

water-locust (wâ'tėr-lō″kust), *n.* A small species of honey-locust, *Gleditschia monosperma*, found in the southern United States, especially westward, in the bottom-lands, where it occupies large areas. The wood is of a rich dark-brown color, heavy, hard, and susceptible of polish. Also called *swamp-locust.*

water-logged (wâ'tėr-logd), *a.* [< *water* + **logged*, of uncertain origin. In a view commonly accepted, *logged*, lit. 'rendered *log*-like,' i. e. heavy or clumsy in consequence of being filled with water; < *log*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}. In another view, *logged* is lit. 'laid' or 'placed,' after Sw. *vatten-lagga*, lay in water, soak. Other explanations have been proposed; but none accurately applies to *water-logged*, except by assuming some confusion of the second element. In present use the word is undoubtedly associated with *log*^{1}.] Saturated or filled with water: applied specifically to a ship when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold she has become so heavy as to be nearly or altogether unmanageable, though still keeping afloat.

> In the course of the summer I had discovered a raft of pitch-pine logs with the bark on. . . . Though completely *waterlogged* and almost as heavy as lead, they not only burned long, but made a very hot fire.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 268.

> The next day the Bon Homme Richard, quite *water-logged*, sank, with all the wounded on board.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 537.

water-lot (wâ'tėr-lot), *n.* A lot of ground which is under water; specifically, one of a regular system of city lots which are partly or wholly covered by the water of a bay, lake, or river, and may be filled in and converted into made ground for the erection of buildings, docks, etc.

> Yesterday, he said, I bought a *water-lot*; that topsail-schooner lies at anchor there.
> *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 244.

water-lotus (wâ'tėr-lō″tus), *n.* The nelumbo. See *lotus*, 1.

water-lung (wâ'tėr-lung), *n.* One of the respiratory trees or ramifications of the cloaca of holothurians. They are present in most of the order *Holothuroidea*, and have an excretory or depuratory function by the continual passage of water through them.

water-lute (wâ'tėr-lūt), *n.* Any form of air-tight joint formed by the agency of water; a water-seal or air-trap.

water-main (wâ'tėr-mān), *n.* In *water-works*, any one of the principal pipes or conduits running under streets, to which the lateral service-pipes for supply of houses on either side of the street are connected.

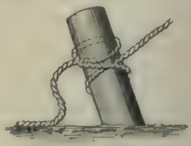
water-maize (wâ'tėr-māz), *n.* See *maize.*

waterman (wâ'tėr-man̈), *n.*; pl. *watermen* (-men). [< *water* + *man* (= D. *waterman* = G. *wassermann*).] **1.** A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-craft; one who plies for hire on rivers, etc.

> It does not become your gravity . . . to have offered this outrage on a *waterman*, . . . much less on a man of his civil coat. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

> My great grandfather was but a *waterman*, looking one way and rowing another. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. One who carries or distributes water; specifically, a person who waits at a cab-stand for the purpose of supplying the horses with water, calling the cabmen when they are absent, etc. [Eng.]—**Waterman's knot** (*naut.*), a form of knot used to bend a rope about a post or bollard.


Waterman's Knot.

watermanship (wâ'tėr-man̈-ship), *n.* The functions, art, or skill of a waterman or oarsman; oarsmanship.

> All the rowing interest of each society makes sport for itself and amusement for spectators on the banks with forms of *watermanship* which are lighter and more pleasant. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 792.

water-mantle (wâ'tėr-man″tl), *n.* [Tr. of G. *wassermantel.*] The water-jacket, or layer of water, which incloses the space in which the cultures are placed in the incubator for bacteriological investigations, and to which heat is applied, and into which is dipped the regulator that serves to keep the temperature constant. [Rare.]

> Between the room . . . and the *water-mantle* . . . a Schloesing's membrane-regulator . . . is extended.
> *Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 189.

water-maple (wâ'tėr-mā″pl), *n.* Same as *red maple* (which see, under *maple*^{1}).

water-marigold (wâ'tėr-mar″i-gōld), *n.* An American aquatic, *Bidens Beckii*, of which most of the leaves are submerged and very finely dissected.

water-mark (wâ'tėr-märk), *n.* **1.** The mark, line, or limit of the rise or height of water, as in a well, a river, the sea, etc.; a water-line; especially, a tide-mark.

> The last tide had risen considerably above the usual *water-mark.* *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

2. A faintly marked letter, figure, or design in the fabric of paper, that denotes its size or its manufacturer, usually barely noticeable except when the sheet is held against strong light. It is made in the process of manufacture by the pressure of wires on the moist pulp. The water-marks used by the earlier paper-makers have given names to several of the present standard sizes of paper, as *pot, foolscap, crown, elephant*, and *post*, the last being so called from the device of a postman's horn as water-mark.

water-mark (wâ'tėr-märk), *v. t.* **1.** To mark or stamp with water-lines: as, to *water-mark* paper; a *water-marked* page.—**2.** To mark, inscribe, or embody in water-lines.

> They are without the final refinement of the recurring title *water-marked* in the lower margins of the page.
> *The Century*, XXXIX. 94.

water-meadow (wâ'tėr-med″ō), *n.* A meadow capable of being kept in a state of fertility by being overflowed with water at certain seasons from some adjoining stream.

> The fire-flies flitted over the *water-meadows* outside.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 690.

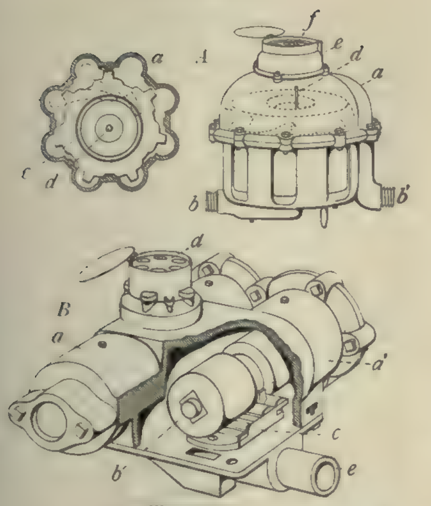
water-measure† (wâ'tėr-mezh″ụ̈r), *n.* A unit of measure used on board ships, five pecks according to a statute of Henry VII. It was regarded as a bushel, and was similarly subdivided. A statute of 1701 declares that a water-measure is round, and 18½ inches in diameter within the hoop, and 8 inches deep, and ordains that apples and pears shall be sold by this measure heaped.

water-measurer (wâ'tėr-mezh″ụ̈r-ėr), *n.* Any water-bug of the heteropterous family *Hydrometridæ.*

watermelon (wâ'tėr-mel″ọ̈n), *n.* A plant, *Citrullus vulgaris* (frequently named *Cucumis Citrullus*), or its fruit. The plant, supposed to be of Asiatic origin, is a slender trailing vine, requiring a warm soil. The fruit (a pepo) is of a spherical or usually elongated form, 1½ or 2 feet long, smooth and green, or sometimes variegated on the outside, containing within a rose-colored or sometimes yellowish pulp, pleasantly flavored, and abounding in a refreshing sweetish watery juice. The watermelon is largely cultivated in Egypt, India, China, Japan, America, southern France, and elsewhere.

> Their *Watermelons* were much more large, and of several kinds, distinguished by the color of their meat and seed. . . . They are excellently good, and very pleasant to the taste, as also to the eye; having the rind of a lively green color, streaked and watered, the meat of a carnation, and the seed black and shining while it lies in the melon. *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 19.

water-meter (wâ'tėr-mē″tėr), *n.* **1.** An instrument that measures the quantity of water that passes through it, as a gas-meter measures gas. There are various contrivances for this purpose. See cuts on following page.—**2.** An instrument for determining the amount



Water-meters.

A. a, case; *b*, *b′*, inlet and outlet; *c*, hard rubber rotating piston; *d*, gyrating spindle which drives the registering mechanism *e*, by means of a connection (not shown); *f*, dial.

B. a, *a′*, case, composed of two cylinders cast integrally; *b*, one of the two plungers; *c*, valve actuated by *b*, controlling the flow into and out of the cylinder *a*. A similar valve in *a* controls the flow into and out of *a′*, and in this way the plunger in each cylinder governs the flow into and out of the other. The plungers are hollow, and have very nearly the specific gravity of water. Their reciprocations, through a connection (not shown), drive the registering mechanism *d*. The inlet (not shown) is opposite the outlet *e*.

of water evaporated in a given time, as from a steam-boiler.

water-milfoil (wâ′tėr-mil″foil), *n.* See *milfoil.*

water-mill (wâ′tėr-mil), *n.* A mill whose machinery is driven by water.

> There are in this Citie 200. Schooles, 200. Innes, 400. *water-miles*, 600. water-Conduits, 700. Temples and Oratories.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 47.

water-mint (wâ′tėr-mint), *n.* The bergamot-mint, *Mentha aquatica*, an herb of wet places in Europe and Asiatic Russia, naturalized in other localities, growing sparingly in the eastern United States. It affords a perfumers' oil. The water-mint or brook-mint of early usage was *M. sylvestris.* See *mint*².

> Those which perfume the air most delightfully, not passed by as the rest, but being trodden upon and crushed, are three—that is, burnet, wild thyme, and *water-mints.*
> *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887), p. 444.

water-mite (wâ′tėr-mīt), *n.* Any mite of the family *Hydrachnidæ*; a water-tick. See *Hydrachnidæ*, and cut under *Hydrachna.* Also called *water-spider.*

water-moccasin (wâ′tėr-mok″a̤-sin), *n.* A water-adder: a name applied with little discrimination in the United States to several species of aquatic snakes; properly, the venomous *Toxicophis* or *Ancistrodon piscivorus*, with which the harmless *Tropidonotus* (or *Nerodia*) *sipedon* is sometimes confounded. See *water-snake*, and cut under *moccasin.*

water-mole (wâ′tėr-mōl), *n.* 1. A desman; a member of the genus *Myogale.* See cut under *desman.*—2. The duck-mole, or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.* See cut under *duckbill.*

water-monitor (wâ′tėr-mon″i-to̤r), *n.* A large water-lizard of the family *Monitoridæ* or *Varanidæ*; any aquatic monitor, or varan. One of the best-known is the Indian kabaragoya, or two-handed monitor, *Monitor* or *Varanus salvator*, attaining a length of 5 or 6 feet. See cut under *Hydrosaurus.*

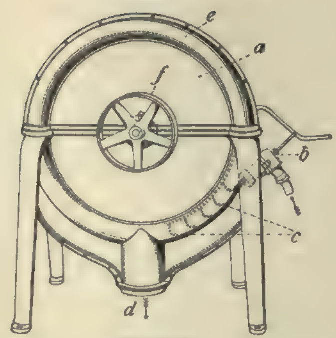
water-monkey (wâ′tėr-mung″ki), *n.* A globular vessel with a straight upright neck, commonly of earthenware, used in tropical countries for holding water.

water-moss (wâ′tėr-môs), *n.* A moss of the genus *Fontinalis* (which see).

water-moth (wâ′tėr-môth), *n.* A caddis-fly: so called from its aquatic habits and resemblance to a moth. See cut under *caddis-worm.*

> Every good disciple of Walton and lover of the "gentle art" knows the value of the caddice-fly or *water-moth* as bait.
> *Riley*, 5th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 16.

water-motor (wâ′tėr-mō″to̤r), *n.* Any water-wheel or turbine; in a narrower and the more common sense, any form of small motor using water under pressure, and serving to drive light machinery, such as printing-presses and sewing-machines. Such motors are made in the form of overshot wheels inclosed in a casing, reciprocating pistons in cylinders, and rotary engines. Another form is a small turbine designed to be fitted to a common house supply-pipe. Small engines with oscillating cylinders are also



Water-motor.

a, case supported on legs; *b*, gate-valve for regulating flow; *c*, buckets or floats attached to the outer margin of a disk keyed to the shaft of the band-wheel *f*. The buckets *c* play in an annular enlargement *e* of the case as they receive the impact of the stream flowing through *b*. The water is discharged at *d*.

used. Another form, employing the pressure of a large body of water to raise a smaller quantity, is called a *water-pressure pump*, but is essentially a water-motor used as a pump.

water-mouse (wâ′tėr-mous), *n.* An Australian murine rodent of the genus *Hydromys* and subfamily *Hydromyinæ.* See cut under *beaver-rat.*—**White-bellied water-mouse.** See *white-bellied.*—**Yellow-bellied water-mouse.** See *yellow-bellied.*

water-murrain (wâ′tėr-mur″ān), *n.* A disease among cattle.

water-net (wâ′tėr-net), *n.* See *Hydrodictyon.*

water-newt (wâ′tėr-nūt), *n.* An aquatic newt; a triton. See cuts under *newt* and *axolotl.*

water-nixy (wâ′tėr-nik″si), *n.* [After G. *wassernixe*; < *water* + *nix*¹.] A water-spirit; an elf inhabiting the water.

> The shallowness of a *waternixie's* soul may have a charm until she becomes didactic.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxiv.

water-nut (wâ′tėr-nut), *n.* The large edible seed of plants of the genus *Trapa*, or the plant itself: also called *Singhara nut.* See cut under *Trapa.*

water-nymph (wâ′tėr-nimf), *n.* 1. A Naiad.—2. A plant of the genus *Naias.*—3. The water-lily, *Castalia* (*Nymphæa*).

water-oak (wâ′tėr-ōk), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, an oak, *Quercus aquatica*, of the southern United States, most common and best developed along streams in the eastern Gulf States. Its wood is heavy, hard, and coarse-grained, and does not appear to be used except for fuel. Also *duck-*, *possum-*, or *punk-oak.*—2. Same as *pin-oak.*

water-oats (wâ′tėr-ōts), *n. pl.* See *Indian rice* (*a*), under *rice*¹.

water-opossum (wâ′tėr-o̤-pos″um), *n.* The South American yapok. See cut under *yapok.*

water-ordeal (wâ′tėr-ôr″dē-al), *n.* See *ordeal*, 1.

water-organ (wâ′tėr-ôr″ga̤n), *n.* See *hydraulic organ*, under *organ*¹.

water-ouzel (wâ′tėr-ö″zl), *n.* See *ouzel.*

water-oven (wâ′tėr-uv″n), *n.* In *chem.*, an oven surrounded on all sides but the front or top with a chamber of boiling water or steam, used for drying chemical preparations, etc.

water-ox (wâ′tėr-oks), *n.*; pl. *water-oxen* (-oks″n). The water-cow.

> *Water-oxen* turned up their noses at us.
> *Littell's Living Age*, CLXI. 88.

water-padda (wâ′tėr-pad″ä), *n.* A South African toad, *Breviceps gibbosus.*

water-pang (wâ′tėr-pang), *n.* Pyrosis.

water-parsley (wâ′tėr-pärs″li), *n.* 1. One of several water-loving umbelliferous plants. [Eng.]—2. See *Richardsonia.*

water-parsnip (wâ′tėr-pärs″nip), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sium*, especially *S. latifolium.* See cut under *skirret.*

water-parting (wâ′tėr-pär″ting), *n.* Same as *watershed.*

> The high land which forms the divisional line between two contiguous river-basins is called the *water-parting.* Instead of *water-parting* some writers employ the term watershed.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 18.

water-partridge (wâ′tėr-pär″trij), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888. See cut under *Erismatura.* [Patuxent river, Maryland.]

water-passage (wâ′tėr-pas″āj), *n.* A passage for water; specifically, the urethra.

water-pennywort (wâ′tėr-pen″i-wėrt), *n.* Same as *marsh-pennywort.*

water-pepper (wâ′tėr-pep″ėr), *n.* 1. The smartweed, *Polygonum Hydropiper.* The mild water-pepper is *P. hydropiperoides.*—2. Same as *waterwort*, 1.

water-persicaria (wâ′tėr-pėr-si-kā″ri-ä), *n.* See *persicaria.*

water-pewit (wâ′tėr-pē″wit), *n.* See *pewit* (*c*) and *Sayornis.*

water-pheasant (wâ′tėr-fez″ant), *n.* 1. The Chinese jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus.* See cut under *Hydrophasianus.*—2. The pintail or a congeneric duck, having a long tail. See *pheasant* (*d*) (5), and cut under *Dafila.*—3. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*; also, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus.*

waterphone (wâ′tėr-fōn), *n.* [Irreg. < *water* + Gr. *φωνη*, voice, sound, simulating *telephone.*] An instrument for observing the flow of water in pipes and the detection of leaks, when the pipes are laid underground or in other inaccessible places. A common form consists of a metallic diaphragm arranged in an ear-trumpet after a manner analogous to a telephone receiver, and having a slender rod of steel connected with the diaphragm in such a way as not to touch the trumpet. In use the free end of the rod is placed upon the pipe to be examined, and the ear, placed at the trumpet, is thus enabled to hear distinctly sounds that, without this device, would be entirely inaudible.

water-piet (wâ′tėr-pī″et), *n.* The water-ouzel or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus.* Also *water-pyet.* See cut under *dipper.* *Montagu.* [Prov. Eng.]

water-pig (wâ′tėr-pig), *n.* 1. A porpoise.—2. The capibara (which see, with cut).—3. A fish, the gourami.

water-pillar (wâ′tėr-pil″är), *n.* 1†. A waterspout.—2. On a railroad, an upright pipe with a swinging hollow arm or gooseneck, placed beside the track for supplying water to locomotives; a water-crane.

water-pimpernel (wâ′tėr-pim″pėr-nel), *n.* See *pimpernel.*

water-pine (wâ′tėr-pīn), *n.* See *pine*¹.

water-pipe (wâ′tėr-pīp), *n.* [< ME. *water-pipe*; < *water* + *pipe.*] 1. A pipe for conveying water. *Wright*, Vocabulary.

> Single I grew, like some green plant, whose root
> Creeps to the garden *water-pipes* beneath,
> Feeding the flower. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. A waterspout. [Archaic.]

> One deep calleth another, because of the noise of the *water-pipes.* *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. xlii. 9.

water-pipit (wâ′tėr-pip″it), *n.* One of several species of *Anthus* which are common in various parts of Europe, especially that usually called *A. aquaticus*, also *A. spinoletta*, and more correctly *A. spipoletta.* See *Anthus* and *pipit.*

waterpit†, *n.* [ME. *waterput*, < AS. *wæterpyt*; as *water* + *pit*¹.] A pit of water. *Trevisa*, III. 401.

water-pitcher (wâ′tėr-pich″ėr), *n.* 1. A pitcher for holding water.—2. A plant of the order *Sarraceniaceæ*, including the common pitcher-plant or sidesaddle-flower. See cut under *pitcher-plant.*

water-plane (wâ′tėr-plān), *n.* In *ship-building*, a plane passing through a vessel when afloat, on a level with the surface of the water. When the vessel has her stores and equipments only on board, such a plane is a *light water-plane*; when she is loaded, it is a *load water-plane.* Compare *water-line.*

water-plant (wâ′tėr-plant), *n.* A plant which grows in water; an aquatic plant.

water-plantain (wâ′tėr-plan″tān), *n.* A plant of the genus *Alisma*, chiefly *A. Plantago*, the common or great water-plantain, growing in shallow water throughout the temperate northern hemisphere, reappearing in Australia. Its leaves in form and arrangement suggest those of the common plantain, but are not ridgy; the flowers are small and white-petaled, borne in an open panicle a foot or two long. A smaller species is *A. ranunculoides*; a floating species, *A. natans*; both are European.

water-plate (wâ′tėr-plāt), *n.* A plate having a double bottom or a lining of different material, with a space left in which hot water can be put, to keep articles of food warm.

> This kind of dish [sentiment], above all, requires to be served up hot or sent off in *water-plates*, that your friend may have it almost as warm as yourself.
> *Lamb*, Distant Correspondents.

water-platter (wâ′tėr-plat″ėr), *n.* The royal water-lily, *Victoria regia*: so named with reference to its broad floating leaves with upturned margin.

water-plow (wâ′tėr-plou), *n.* A machine formerly used for taking mud, etc., out of rivers. *Halliwell.*

water-poise (wâ′tėr-poiz), *n.* A hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.

water-pore (wâ′tėr-pōr), *n.* 1. In *zoöl.*, the pore or orifice by which a water-tube of any water-vascular system opens to the exterior.—2. In *bot.*, an aperture or pore in the epidermis of certain plants, through which water is frequently expressed. It resembles an ordinary stoma, but has no guardian-cells, and is situated directly over the extremities of the fibers of the framework. These apertures are of various size and form.

water-post (wâ'tėr-pōst), *n.* A post (often a lamp-post) to which a pressure-gage is affixed, the gage being connected with the main and supply branches of a water-pipe, and serving to indicate the water-pressure in some part of a system of water-supply.

water-pot (wâ'tėr-pot), *n.* [< ME. *water-pot, water-pott, watir-pot*; < *water* + *pot*^{1}.] 1. Any pot or vessel for holding, conveying, or distributing water.

> Therefor the womman lefte the *watir pott* and went into the citie. *Wyclif*, John iv. 28.

2. Same as *watering-pot*, 1.

> To use his eyes for garden *water-pots*,
> Ay, and laying autumn's dust.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 200.

3. A chamber-pot.

water-pouke†, *n.* [< *water* + *pouke*, a pimple or blister, a little pouch or poke holding water; cf. *poke*^{2}, *pouch*.] Same as *vesicle*, 1 (*b*).

water-power (wâ'tėr-pou″ėr), *n.* The power of water employed, or capable of being employed, as a prime mover in machinery; hence, a fall or descent in a stream capable of being utilized for mechanical purposes.

> The *water-power* to which a riparian owner is entitled consists of the fall in the stream when in its natural state, as it passes through his land, or along the boundaries of it. Or, in other words, it consists of the difference of level between the surface where the stream first touches his land and the surface where it leaves it. *Gibson*, C. J., 3 Rawle (Penn.), p. 90.

Absorbent-strata water-power. See *absorbent*.

water-pox (wâ'tėr-poks), *n.* Varicella or chicken-pox.

water-press (wâ'tėr-pres), *n.* Same as *hydrostatic* or *hydraulic press*. See *hydraulic*. *E. H. Knight*.

water-prism (wâ'tėr-prizm), *n.* In a canal or river, the body of water at any part of its course as determined by the cross-section at that part, regarded as a cross-section of a prism.

> The Yazoo river, by measurements, returned 129,000 cubic feet per second at the date of highest water at Vicksburg (June 27) to the *water-prism*. *Gov. Report on Mississippi River*, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 80.

water-privilege (wâ'tėr-priv″i-lej), *n.* 1. The right to use water; especially, the right to use running water to turn machinery. See *water-power*.—2. A stream or body of water capable of being utilized in driving machinery. [U. S.]

waterproof (wâ'tėr-pröf), *a.* and *n.* [Also *water-proof*; < *water* + *proof*, *a.*] I. *a.* Impervious to water, or nearly so.—**Waterproof glue.** See *glue*.

II. *n.* 1. Any material which repels water; especially, a light woolen cloth made for the purpose, and subjected to some waterproofing application.—2. A garment of some material that repels water, made either of waterproof (1), or of mackintosh or a similar material made with india-rubber.

> "There is going to be rain, Sheila," her father said, smelling the moisture in the keen air. "Will you hef your *waterproof?*" *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xxvi.

> Just as we reached it the mist turned to heavy rain. This is the depressing side of sight-seeing in Scotland; you must take your holidays in *water-proofs*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 945.

waterproof (wâ'tėr-pröf), *v. t.* [< *waterproof*, *a.*] To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, etc.

> Thirty yards of *waterproofed* and polished fly-line of braided silk. *The Century*, XXVI. 378.

waterproofer (wâ'tėr-prö″fėr), *n.* One who renders materials waterproof.

> *Waterproofers* and lamp-black makers. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 420.

waterproofing (wâ'tėr-prö″fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *waterproof*, *v.*] 1. The process or method of rendering impervious to water, as clothing, boots and shoes, and fishing-lines.

> The final combination of dubbing, whitening, *waterproofing*, etc., it is claimed, gives the leather a superior finish. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 505.

2. The material with which a substance is made waterproof, as caoutchouc, a varnish, or an oil.

> As umbrellas were not used by men, as being too effeminate, and india-rubber *waterproofing* was only to be discovered more than a century later, men in Anne's reign had to put their trust in good broadcloth cloaks. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 159.

water-propeller (wâ'tėr-prọ-pel″ėr), *n.* A rotary pump. *E. H. Knight*.

water-pump (wâ'tėr-pump), *n.* A pump for water: used humorously of the eyes.

> "Thank you, Dobbin," he said, rubbing his eyes with his knuckles. . . . The *water-pumps* were at work again, and I am not sure that the soft-hearted Captain's eyes did not also twinkle. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxiv.

water-puppy (wâ'tėr-pup″i), *n.* Same as *water-dog*, 2.

water-purpie (wâ'tėr-pėr″pi), *n.* [< *water* + *purpie*, a Sc. corruption of *purple*.] A species of *Veronica*, *V. Beccabunga*, found in moist places; brook-lime. [Scotch.]

> Cresses or *water-purpie*, and a bit ait-cake, can serve the Master for breakfast as weel as Caleb. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xviii.

water-purslane (wâ'tėr-pėrs″lạn), *n.* See *purslane*.

water-pyet, *n.* See *water-piet*.

water-quake† (wâ'tėr-kwāk), *n.* A violent disturbance of water. [Rare.]

> Wittlesmere . . . doth sometimes in Calmes and faire weather sodainly rise tempestuously, as it were, into violent *water-quakes*, to the danger of the poore fishermen. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 500. (*Davies.*)

water-qualm (wâ'tėr-kwäm), *n.* Pyrosis.

water-quenched (wâ'tėr-kwencht), *a.* Cooled by immersion in water: a term frequently used in speaking of tempering steel and similar operations.

water-quintain (wâ'tėr-kwin″tạn), *n.* The sport of tilting at the quintain by a person standing in a boat, which was rowed rapidly past. If the tilter was not sufficiently alert, the return of the quintain threw him into the water.

water-rabbit (wâ'tėr-rab″it), *n.* The swamp-hare of the lower Mississippi valley, *Lepus aquaticus*. See cut under *swamp-hare*.

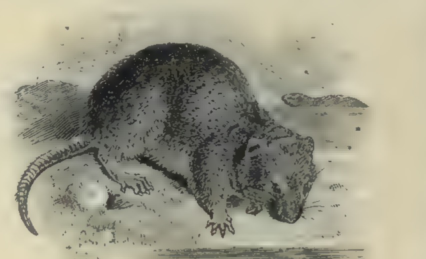
water-radish (wâ'tėr-rad″ish), *n.* A tall water-cress, *Nasturtium amphibium*, of wet places in the northern Old World. Other species of *Nasturtium* are also so named. Also *radish*.

water-rail (wâ'tėr-rāl), *n.* 1. The common rail of Europe, *Rallus aquaticus*, as distinguished from land-rail, *Crex pratensis*; any species of *Rallus*.—2. The European gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*, the water-hen or moor-hen. [Local, Eng.]

water-ram (wâ'tėr-ram), *n.* A machine for raising water: same as *hydraulic ram* (which see, under *hydraulic*).

water-ranny (wâ'tėr-ran″i), *n.* 1†. The short-tailed field-mouse. *Halliwell*.—2. Properly, the water-shrew.

water-rat (wâ'tėr-rat), *n.* One of several different rodents, of aquatic habits, belonging to the family *Muridæ*. (*a*) In Europe, the water-vole, a comparatively large blackish species, *Arvicola amphibius*, which lives in the banks of streams or lakes. See *vole*^{2}. (*b*) In America, the musquash or muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*. See cut under *muskrat*. (*c*) In Australia and Tasmania, a water-mouse; any species of the genus *Hydromys*, as *H. chrysogaster* or *H. leucogaster*: also called *beaver-rat*. See cut under *beaver-rat*.



Water-rat (*Arvicola amphibius*).

water-rate (wâ'tėr-rāt), *n.* A rate or tax for the supply of water. Also *water-rent*.

water-rattler (wâ'tėr-rat″lėr), *n.* The diamond rattlesnake, *Crotalus adamanteus*, often found in moist places. Also *water-rattle*. [Local, U. S.]

water-reed (wâ'tėr-rēd), *n.* A grass of the genus *Arundo*.

water-rent (wâ'tėr-rent), *n.* Same as *water-rate*.

water-ret (wâ'tėr-ret), *v. t.* Same as *water-rot*.

water-retting (wâ'tėr-ret″ing), *n.* See *retting*, 1. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 294.

water-rice (wâ'tėr-rīs), *n.* The Indian rice, *Zizania aquatica*. See *rice*, and cut under *Zizania*.

water-robin (wâ'tėr-rob″in), *n.* An Asiatic fly-catcher, *Xanthopygia fuliginosa*. See *robin*^{1}, 3, and cut under *Xanthopygia*.

water-rocket (wâ'tėr-rok″et), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Nasturtium*; water-cress.—2. A kind of firework designed to be discharged in the water.

water-room (wâ'tėr-röm), *n.* The space in a steam-boiler occupied by water, as distinct from the steam-room, or the space which contains steam.

water-rose (wâ'tėr-rōz), *n.* The water-lily.

water-rot (wâ'tėr-rot), *v. t.* To cause to rot by steeping in water, as in some of the mechanical trades. Also *water-ret*.

water-route (wâ'tėr-röt), *n.* A stream or other tract of water used as a route of travel.

> The competition of parallel railroad lines or *water-routes*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 586.

water-rug† (wâ'tėr-rug), *n.* [< *water* + *rug*^{1}, equiv. here to *shock*^{3}, *shough*.] A kind of dog.

> Hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
> Shoughs, *water-rugs*, and demi-wolves are clept
> All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 94.

water-sail (wâ'tėr-sāl), *n.* A small sail occasionally set under a lower studdingsail.

water-salamander (wâ'tėr-sal″a̤-man-dėr), *n.* A water-newt.

water-sallow (wâ'tėr-sal″ō), *n.* [< *water* + *sallow*^{2}.] Same as *water-willow*, 1.

water-sapphire (wâ'tėr-saf″īr), *n.* A precious stone of an intense blue color and transparent, found in small rolled masses in Ceylon. It is a variety of iolite.

waterscape (wâ'tėr-skāp), *n.* [< *water* + *-scape*, as in *landscape*.] A water- or sea-view as distinguished from a landscape; a seascape. [Rare.]

water-scorpion (wâ'tėr-skôr″pi-ọn), *n.* A large aquatic and carnivorous bug of the family *Nepidæ*. See *Nepa*.

water-screw (wâ'tėr-skrö), *n.* A water-elevator consisting of an application of the Archimedean screw. It has spiral vanes set on an inclined axis revolving within a cylindrical casing whose lower end is in the water.

water-seal (wâ'tėr-sēl), *n.* A body of water interposed as a bar to the passage or escape of gas. A common way of forming a water-seal is to insert the open mouth of a pipe or vessel designed to hold the gas below the surface of water in another vessel to a depth at which the hydraulic pressure opposing the escape of the gas is equal to or greater than the pneumatic pressure of the gas. Another method is to form a bend downward in a pipe, and fill the bent part with water. Compare *trap*^{1} 4.

water-sengreen (wâ'tėr-sen″grēn), *n.* See *sengreen*.

water-serpent (wâ'tėr-sėr″pe̤nt), *n.* Same as *sea-serpent*, 2.

watershed (wâ'tėr-shed), *n.* [< *water* + *shed*^{1}.] The edge of a river-basin (see *river*); the line separating the waters flowing into two different rivers or river-basins. Thus, the crest of the Sierra Nevada of California forms the watershed between the rivers flowing into the Pacific and those which lose themselves in the Great Basin. Sometimes called the *water-parting*, and in the United States more frequently and popularly the *divide*. Thus, the "Continental Divide" is the line which marks the separation of the waters flowing into the Pacific from those finding their way to the Gulf of Mexico.

> Midnight! the outpost of advancing day! . . .
> The *watershed* of Time, from which the streams
> Of Yesterday and To-morrow take their way!
> *Longfellow*, The Two Rivers, i.

> The summit of the pass is called the divide or *watershed*. In this last word the "shed" has not the present meaning, but an obsolescent one of "part" or "divide" (Ger. Scheiden). Skeat says: "The old sense 'to part' is nearly obsolete, except in *water-shed*, the ridge which parts river-systems." . . . The *water-shed* of any river basin limits its "area of catchment," as the hydraulic engineers call it. *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 141.

water-sheep† (wâ'tėr-shēp), *n.* The roach, a fish: so called in antithesis to *water-fox* (the carp). See cut under *roach*. *I. Walton*.

water-shell (wâ'tėr-shel), *n.* In *ordnance*, a shell, invented by M. Abel, consisting of an ordinary shell with a centrally placed cylinder of guncotton, having the space between this cylinder and the walls of the shell filled with water. The shell is hermetically sealed to retain the water.

water-shield (wâ'tėr-shēld), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Cabomba* and *Brasenia*, which form the suborder *Cabombeæ*, of the *Nympheaceæ*: so called as consisting of aquatics with peltate leaves. *Brasenia peltata*, with floating oval leaves 1 to 4 inches across and small dull-purple flowers, is found in North America, Asia, Africa, and Australia. Also *water-buckler*.

water-shoot (wâ'tėr-shöt), *n.* [< *water* + *shoot*, prob. confused also with *chute*.] 1. A pipe or trough for discharging water from a building.—2†. A shoot from the root of a tree.

water-shrew (wâ'tėr-shrö), *n.* An oar-footed aquatic shrew. In Europe the best-known species is *Crossopus fodiens*. The corresponding American species is *Neosorex palustris*. See second cut under *shrew*.

water-shut† (wâ'tėr-shut), *n.* That which stops the passage of water.

Who all the morne
Had from the quarry with his pick-axe torne
A large well-squared stone, which he would cut
To serve his stile, or for some *water-shut*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals. (*Nares.*)

waterside (wâ′tėr-sīd), *n.* The brink of water; the bank or margin of a river, stream, or lake; the sea-shore: sometimes used attributively.

Come, Master Belch, I will bring you to the *water-side*, perhaps to Wapping, and there I'll leave you.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

Water-side insects are well described, particularly the ephemeridæ. *The Academy*, April 25, 1891, p. 392.

water-silvering (wâ′tėr-sil″vėr-ing), *n.* A process of silvering analogous to water-gilding.

water-sink (wâ′tėr-singk), *n.* See *pot-hole*.

water-skin (wâ″tėr-skin), *n.* A vessel or bag of skin used for the storage or transportation of water.

We had water, it is true, from the Nile; but we never thought we could have too much, as long as there was room in our *water-skins* to hold more.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 177.

water-skipper (wâ′tėr-skip″ėr), *n.* One of the slender long-legged water-bugs of the genus *Hygrotrechus*; any water-strider.

water-sky (wâ′tėr-skī), *n.* A peculiar reflection in the sky, common in arctic regions, indicating the presence of open water beneath.

Some circumstances which he reports seem to point to the existence of a north water all the year round; and the frequent *water-skies*, fogs, &c., that we have seen to the southwest during the winter go to confirm the fact.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 236.

water-slater (wâ′tėr-slā″tėr), *n.* Any aquatic isopod or slater of the genus *Asellus*.

water-smartweed (wâ′tėr-smärt″wēd), *n.* See *smartweed*.

water-smoke (wâ′tėr-smōk), *n.* Water evaporating in the visible form of fog or mist: a phenomenon that occurs when the temperature of water-surfaces is above the dew-point of the air, and the air is already saturated with moisture. Water-smoke is frequently observed over rivers or other bodies of water after a sudden fall of temperature, when, in popular language, it is said "the river steams," and in damp weather over water-covered surfaces which are much warmer than the air, and is also seen frequently in arctic regions.

We had not been able to get the dogs out when the big moon appeared above the *water-smoke*.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., II. 32.

water-snail (wâ′tėr-snāl), *n.* 1. An aquatic pulmonate gastropod; a pond-snail, as a limneid, or one of many similar snails. See cuts under *Limnæa* and *Limnæidæ*.—2. The Archimedean screw. [Rare.]

water-snake (wâ′tėr-snāk), *n.* A snake which frequents the water: variously applied.

In the Friendly Islands the *water-snake* was much respected. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 179.

Especially—(*a*) Any one of the venomous sea-snakes. See *Hydrophidæ* and *sea-serpent*, 2, with cuts there or there cited. (*b*) The Indian *Fordonia unicolor*, or any member of the family *Homalopsidæ*. (*c*) A wart-snake; any member of the *Acrochordidæ*, as species of *Acrochordus* and *Chersydrus*. See cut under *wart-snake*. (*d*) The common ringed snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix*. See cuts under *snake* and *Tropidonotus*. (*e*) In the United States, one of several harmless aquatic colubrines, as the species of *Nerodia* (or *Tropidonotus*) and *Regina*, as *N. sipedon* and *R. leberis*. In the West several species of garter-snakes (*Eutænia*) are thoroughly aquatic, and would come locally under this name. See *water-adder* and *water-moccasin*.

water-soak (wâ′tėr-sōk), *v. t.* To soak or fill the interstices of with water.

water-socks (wâ′tėr-soks), *n. pl.* The white water-lily, *Castalia speciosa*. *Britten and Holland.*

water-sodden (wâ′tėr-sod″n), *a.* [< *water* + *sodden*, pp. of *seethe*.] Soaked and softened in water; water-soaked. *Tennyson.*

water-soldier (wâ′tėr-sōl″jėr), *n.* The water-sengreen, *Stratiotes aloïdes*. Also called *water-aloe*.

water-sorrel (wâ′tėr-sor″el), *n.* Same as *water-dock*.

water-souchy (wâ′tėr-sou″chi), *n.* Fish boiled and served in its own liquor. See *zoutch*, *v. t.*

water-space (wâ′tėr-spās), *n.* That part of a steam-boiler which lies below the steam-space, and is designed to hold the water to be evaporated.

water-spaniel (wâ′tėr-span″yel), *n.* The name given to two varieties of the dog called spaniel, namely, the large water-spaniel and the small water-spaniel. See *spaniel*, 1.

water-sparrow (wâ′tėr-spar″ō), *n.* 1. The reed-bunting or reed-sparrow, *Emberiza schœniclus*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A reed- or sedge-warbler of the genus *Acrocephalus*, as *A. streperus* or *A. phragmitis*. [Prov. Eng.]

water-speedwell (wâ′tėr-spēd″wel), *n.* See *speedwell*.

water-spider (wâ′tėr-spī″dėr), *n.* 1. A spider of the family *Drassidæ*, *Argyroneta aquatica*, which makes a bag of silk on water-plants, and lives in it under water as in a diving-bell, the opening being below, so that the air cannot escape. It is filled by the spider, which brings down bubbles of air one at a time. See *diving-spider*, and cut under *Argyroneta*.—2. Any one of certain spiders of the lycosid genus *Dolomedes*, as *D. tenebrosus*, *D. urinator*, or *D. sexpunctatus*, which build nests of leaves and twigs on overhanging rushes, just at the surface of the water in shallow streams; a raft-spider. The spiders construct their cocoons and live in these nests. They run rapidly over and dive beneath the surface of the water, where they can remain for some time.
3. A water-mite or water-tick.—4. A bug of the genus *Hydrometra*; a water-measurer. *Encyc. Dict.*

water-spike (wâ′tėr-spīk), *n.* A plant of the genus *Potamogeton*, which consists of aquatics with small greenish or reddish flowers in spikes or heads; pondweed.

water-spinner (wâ′tėr-spin″ėr), *n.* A water-spider; especially, the diving spider.

waterspout (wâ′tėr-spout), *n.* 1. A pipe, nozle, or orifice from which water is spouted.

The manner in which he gazed at the shops, stumbled into the gutters, ran against the porters, and stood under the *waterspouts*, marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and banterers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Every dozen or fifteen miles is a station—two or three sheds, and a *water-spout* and woodpile.
S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 50.

2. A spout, jet, or column of water; specifically, a whirlwind over a body of water, producing the appearance of a solid column of water extending from the surface to the clouds. In reality, however, the phenomenon that is seen is the cloud brought down to the earth's surface by the rapid gyratory motion of a vertical whirl, and it consists simply of fine mist surrounding a central axis of rarefaction. At first the cloud has the form of a tapering funnel; then, descending to near the water's surface, it draws up the water for a distance into its vortex, and imparts to it its whirling motion. The spout is then complete, and appears as an immense column connecting sea and cloud, light in color near the center, but dark along the sides. Like other whirlwinds, the waterspout has a progressive as well as a rotary motion, its axis sometimes being inclined forward in the direction of advance. After continuing a short time, generally less than twenty minutes, the column is disunited, the lower part descending as rain, while the upper part is drawn back into the clouds. The height of the spout depends upon the hygrometric state of the air; in general it is between 800 and 2,500 feet. It is common for a number of waterspouts to be seen simultaneously or successively; and this is to be expected, for a series of separate and independent gyrations are likely to arise when the air is in a state of instability, such as is required for the development of these whirlwinds. This is especially the case in tropical and equatorial regions, where waterspouts are most frequent.

Deep calleth unto deep at the noise of thy *waterspouts*.
Ps. xlii. 7.

water-sprite (wâ′tėr-sprīt), *n.* A sprite or spirit inhabiting the water.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it near'd and near'd;
As if it dodged a *water-sprite*,
It plunged and tack'd and veer'd.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

water-stairs (wâ′tėr-stãrz), *n. pl.* Stairs leading down to water, as on the banks of the Thames, where boats are taken for ferriage, etc.

He has but a tender weake body, but was always very temperate; ——— made him damnable drunke at Somerset-house, where, at the *water-stayres*, he fell downe, and had a cruel fall. *Aubrey*, Lives (Edmund Waller).

water-standing (wâ′tėr-stan″ding), *a.* Wet with water; perpetually filled with tears. [Rare.]

An orphan's *water-standing* eye.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 40.

water-star (wâ′tėr-stär), *n.* Same as *star-fruit*.

water-stargrass (wâ′tėr-stär″gràs), *n.* An aquatic herb, *Heteranthera* (*Schollera*) *graminea*, with grass-like leaves and yellow starry flowers.

water-starwort (wâ′tėr-stär″wėrt), *n.* See *Callitriche* and *star-grass*.

watersteadt (wâ′tėr-sted), *n.* The bed of a river. *Admiral Smyth.*

water-stream (wâ′tėr-strēm), *n.* [< ME. *waterstraem*, < AS. *water-streám*; as *water* + *stream*.] A stream of water; a river.

Forr all all swa se *waterrstræm* . . . fleteth forth . . . towarrd te sæ. *Ormulum* (ed. White), l. 18092.

water-strider (wâ′tėr-strī″dėr), *n.* Any aquatic heteropterous insect of the family *Hydrobatidæ*; a water-skipper: so called from their long, slender, straddling legs and aquatic habits.

The *water-striders* prefer quiet waters, upon which they rest, or over which they skim rapidly.
Comstock, Introd. Entom. (1888), p. 193.

water-supply (wâ′tėr-su-plī″), *n.* The obtaining of water for and its distribution to a town or city, as far as possible in sufficient quantity and of satisfactory quality; also, the amount of water thus provided and distributed. *Water-supply*, as this term is generally used, differs from *irrigation* in that the latter has to do with providing and distributing water for agricultural purposes—that is, it is an attempt to make up for a deficiency of, or for irregularity in, the natural rainfall. Water-supply, on the other hand, is the providing of water for domestic and manufacturing uses in sufficient quantity, and under favorable conditions, not only as to purity, but also as to pressure, so that it may be available without the necessity of carrying it by hand to the upper stories of houses or manufactories, and as to storage, so that large quantities can be used within a short period of time, as when needed for extinguishing extensive conflagrations in cities. The question of water-supply is one which has to do, and to a most important extent, with the health, comfort, and material well-being of all localities, even where there is only a moderately dense aggregation of population; and the larger and denser such aggregation the more important this question becomes. The natural source of water-supply is the rain, and this is one of great importance in regions of considerable rainfall and of thinly aggregated population, the water being caught on the roofs of the houses or barns and conveyed to cisterns where it is stored for use as wanted, and from which it has to be pumped. Almost everywhere in regions of considerable precipitation water can be had by digging shallow wells in the surface detritus, and this is an extremely common mode of supply in agricultural districts, the advantage being that the expense of digging a well is much less than that of providing storage in cisterns, while the disadvantage is that well-water is ordinarily not so pure as rain-water (and this is emphatically the case in limestone districts). Besides, it is almost impossible to provide cisterns large enough to hold the amount of rain-water required during periods of abnormally long drought, such as occasionally occur even in regions of considerable average rainfall. These sources of supply—namely, rain caught as it falls and water from shallow wells—are entirely unsuited to the conditions in towns of even moderate size. The rainfall in cities is contaminated with soot and gases thrown out from the many chimneys of houses and manufacturing establishments; neither is it large enough in quantity, nor can it be stored satisfactorily without incurring an expense far greater than would be that of providing a supply in some other way. Rivers would seem to be the natural source of supply for cities situated upon them, and there are few very large cities through which a river does not run; but rivers are the natural and almost necessary sewers of the cities drained by them, and the water, thus polluted, is not only often disagreeable to the taste, but is always a possible source of danger to health. It is true that some cities of moderate size situated on very large rivers do use their water, as, for instance, St. Louis on the Mississippi; but, in general, if a river is used, the water must be taken from a point high enough up-stream to avoid the risk of contamination from the sewage of the towns situated on or near its banks, as is done in London, which is largely supplied by water from the Thames drawn from a point far above the city. The most satisfactory source of water-supply for a city is a mountain-lake, not too far distant, where the geological and other conditions are such as to insure a high degree of purity in the water. This is emphatically the case with regard to Glasgow, which is supplied from Loch Katrine. Much oftener water satisfactory in quality and abundant in quantity can be obtained by creating one or more artificial lakes at the head of a suitably situated river by the construction of dams; these are sometimes of great height, holding back bodies of water miles in length. Of this character is the water-supply of Liverpool, of New York, of Boston, and of many other important cities. Regions underlain by thick masses of permeable rocks—as, for instance, the New Red Sandstone and Chalk districts of England—are not infrequently supplied with water by means of wells bored to considerable depths and of large dimensions, from which the water sometimes rises to the surface, but more often has to be pumped. Many large towns in the manufacturing districts of England were formerly almost exclusively, and are still to some extent, supplied in this way; but wherever it has been found possible to obtain water in some better way this system has been abandoned, neither quality nor quantity being satisfactory. Considerable water is procured in England from deep wells in the Chalk, and this method of supply is of some importance in London. Where the conditions are such that pure water cannot be had, artificial purification is sometimes resorted to, but this is always expensive and often unsatisfactory. An abundant supply of soft water, taken from some source known to be free from the possibility of contamination by sewage or otherwise, is one of the greatest of blessings, and this result has been attained in various cities, but not without large expenditure and no small amount of engineering skill. The distribution of water was once a matter of considerable difficulty, the wooden pipes first employed being subject to rot and leakage. In modern times the use of cast-iron for the mains is most common, while the service-pipes are usually of lead or galvanized iron, but sometimes of bronze or brass.

water-swallow† (wâ′tėr-swol″ō), *n.* The water-wagtail. *Halliwell.*

water-system (wâ′tėr-sis″tem), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the water-vascular system.

water-tabby (wâ′tėr-tab″i), *n.* Tabby having a watered surface.

water-table (wâ′tėr-tā″bl), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a string-course, molding, or other projecting member so placed as to throw off water from the wall of a building.

> It should not be forgotten what a noble foundation there was for the chapell, w^{ch} did runne from the Colledge along the street as far as the Blew Boare Inn; w^{ch} was about 7 foot or more high, and adorned with a very rich Gothique *water-table*.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (Thomas Wolsey).

2. A small embankment made across a road, especially on a hill, to carry off the water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. Same as *water-bridge*.

water-tank (wâ'tėr-tangk), *n.* A tank, cistern, or other receiver for holding water.

> The sensitizing bath, plate-holders, *water-tanks*, etc., all adjusted. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 128.

water-tap (wâ'tėr-tap), *n.* A tap or cock by which water may be drawn from any supply.

water-target (wâ'tėr-tär″get), *n.* The water-shield, *Brasenia peltata*.

water-tath (wâ'tėr-tath), *n.* A species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

water-telescope (wâ'tėr-tel″e-skōp), *n.* See *telescope*.

water-thermometer (wâ'tėr-thėr-mom″e-tėr), *n.* An instrument, in which water is substituted for mercury, for exhibiting the precise degree of temperature at which water attains its maximum density. This is at 39°.2 F. or 4° C., and from that point downward to the freezing-point, 32° F. or 0° C., it expands, and it also expands from the same point upward to the boiling-point, 212° F. or 100° C. See *water*.

water-thief (wâ'tėr-thēf), *n.* 1. A pirate. [Rare.]

> *Water-thieves* and land-thieves; I mean pirates.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 24.

2. A slender cylindrical tin can, 9 or 10 inches long and from 1½ to 2 inches thick, furnished with a bail, used to draw water from a cask through the bung-hole; a bung-bucket: so called because it is sometimes used by sailors to steal water when on short allowance.

water-thistle (wâ'tėr-this-l), *n.* The marsh-thistle, *Carduus palustris*, of the northern Old World. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

water-thrush (wâ'tėr-thrush), *n.* 1. A bird of the genus *Seiurus*, as *S. nævius* or *S. motacilla*, common in the United States, and belonging to the American warblers, or *Mniotiltidæ*. *S. nævius* is more fully called *New York water-thrush*, and *S. motacilla* the *large-billed* or *Louisiana water-thrush*. The name may have originally contrasted with *wood-thrush*, but this bird belongs to a different family. The nearest relative of these water-thrushes is a woodland species of the same genus, *S. auricapillus*, the golden-crowned thrush (figured under *oven-bird*), from which the two species named above differ markedly in inhabiting watery tangles and brakes. Also called *water-wagtail*. See cut under *Seiurus*.

2. Any bird of the family *Pittidæ*; an Old World ant-thrush. See cut under *Pittidæ*.—3. The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Local, Eng.]—4. Same as *water-wagtail*, 1. [Local, Eng.]

water-thyme (wâ'tėr-tīm), *n.* See *thyme*.

water-tick (wâ'tėr-tik), *n.* A water-spider of the genus *Hydrometra*.

water-tiger (wâ'tėr-tī″gėr), *n.* The larva of any water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidæ*. See cut under *decapodiform*.

> The larvæ are called *water tigers*, being long, cylindrical, with large flattened heads, armed with scissor-like jaws with which they seize other insects, or snip off the tails of tadpoles, while they are even known to attack young fishes, sucking their blood.
> *A. S. Packard*, Guide to the Study of Insects, p. 435.

water-tight (wâ'tėr-tīt), *a.* [= G. *wasserdicht*; as *water* + *tight*^{1}.] So tight as to resist the passage of water; impenetrable by water.—**Water-tight compartment.** See *compartment*, and compare cut under *dock*.

water-tightness (wâ'tėr-tīt″nes), *n.* The property of being water-tight. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 148.

water-torch† (wâ'tėr-tôrch), *n.* The reed-mace or cattail, *Typha latifolia*: said to be so named from its fruiting spike being soaked in oil and lighted as a torch. *Prior*, Pop. Names of Brit. Plants.

water-tower (wâ'tėr-tou″ėr), *n.* Same as *stand-pipe*, 7.

> When the flames are blazing through the upper windows of a tall building . . . the value of what is called a *water-tower* is apparent. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 56.

water-treader (wâ'tėr-tred″ėr), *n.* One who or that which treads water; hence, by poetical license, a ship.

> When the *water-treader* far away
> Had left the land, then plotted they the day
> Of my long servitude. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiv. 477.

water-tree (wâ'tėr-trē), *n.* See *Tetracera*.—**Red water-tree**, the sassy-bark. See *Erythrophlœum*.

water-trefoil (wâ'tėr-trē″foil), *n.* Same as *bog-bean*.

water-trunk (wâ'tėr-trungk), *n.* A cistern of planks lined with lead to hold water. *Simmonds.*

water-tube (wâ'tėr-tūb), *n.* 1. A pipe for rain-water.—2. One of a set of tubes which open upon the exterior of various invertebrates, and into which water may enter. They are supposed to have an excretory or a depuratory office analogous to that of kidneys. See *water-pore*, 1, *water-vascular*, and compare *water-lung*.—**Water-tube boiler**, a form of boiler in which the water circulates through pipes, and the flame wraps about them.

water-tupelo (wâ'tėr-tū″pe-lō), *n.* A form (*Nyssa aquatica*) of the black-gum or pepperidge, *Nyssa sylvatica*, having the base of the trunk greatly enlarged or swollen, found in ponds and swamps in the southern United States.

water-turkey (wâ'tėr-tėr″ki), *n.* 1. The anhinga or snake-bird, *Plotus anhinga*. See *darter*, 3 (*b*) (1), and cut under *anhinga*. [Southern U. S.]—2. The wood-ibis, *Tantalus loculator*: more fully called *Colorado water-turkey*. See *wood-ibis*, and cut under *Tantalus*. [Southwestern U. S.]

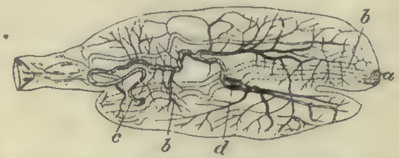
water-twist (wâ'tėr-twist), *n.* The trade-name for cotton yarn spun on a water-frame. See *water-frame*.

water-twyer (wâ'tėr-twī″ėr), *n.* In *metal.*, a furnace blast-pipe or twyer kept cool (to prevent the burning of the nozle) by means of a stream of water constantly passing through a pipe carried around or beside it.

water-vacuole (wâ'tėr-vak″ụ-ōl), *n.* One of the temporary vacuoles of many protozoans, consisting of a globule of water taken in with a particle of food. The circulation of these food-vacuoles or temporary stomachs represents a water-vascular system of the most primitive kind. See *water-vascular*.

water-varnish (wâ'tėr-vär″nish), *n.* A varnish made by using water as a solvent.—**Lac water-varnish.** See *lac*^{2}.

water-vascular (wâ'tėr-vas″kụ̄-lạ̈r), *a.* In *biol.*, pertaining to or providing for circulation of water in the body of an animal. The water-vascular system is seen in its utmost simplicity in infusorians, and in various degrees of complexity in higher invertebrates—in trematode worms, for example. Water-lungs and water-tubes belong to the water-vascular system. See also cuts under *Balanoglossus*, *Proctucha*, *Rhabdocœla*, and *Rotifera*.



Water-vascular System of a Trematode (*Aspidogaster conchicola*).
a, terminal water-pore; *b*, lateral contractile vessels; *c*, lateral ciliated trunks, those of left side shaded; *d*, dilatation of left trunk.

water-vine (wâ'tėr-vīn), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Phytocrene*.—2. A climbing shrub, *Dolicarpus Calinea* of the *Dilleniaceæ*, found in tropical America. [West Indies.]

water-violet (wâ'tėr-vī″ọ-let), *n.* (*a*) A plant of the genus *Hottonia*, primarily *H. palustris*: so called from the likeness of its flowers to those of the stock-gillyflower, once called *violet*. *Britten and Holland.* See *featherfoil*. (*b*) Sometimes, same as *lance-leafed violet* (which see, under *violet*).

water-viper (wâ'tėr-vī″pėr), *n.* See *viper*.

water-vole (wâ'tėr-vōl), *n.* The common water-rat or vole of Europe, *Arvicola amphibius*. See cut under *water-rat*.

> The sudden dive of a *water-vole*.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, vii.

water-wagtail (wâ'tėr-wag″tāl), *n.* 1. A wagtail most properly so called; any species of *Motacilla* in a strict sense, as distinguished from *Budytes*. In England the name commonly specifies the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*. See cut under *wagtail*.—2. Same as *water-thrush*, 1.—**Gray water-wagtail, yellow water-wagtail**†. Same as *gray wagtail* (which see, under *wagtail*).

waterway (wâ'tėr-wā), *n.* [< ME. *water-wey*, < AS. *wæterweg*; as *water* + *way*^{1}.] 1. A channel or passage of water; a water-route; specifically, that part of a river, arm of the sea, or the like through which vessels enter or depart; the fairway.

> Though the Thames was already a *waterway* by which London could communicate with the heart of England, no town save Oxford has as yet arisen along its course.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 419.

2. In *ship-building*, a name given to the thick planks at the outside of the deck, worked over the ends of the beams, and fitting against the inside of the top-timbers, to which, as well as to the ends of the beams, they are bolted, thus forming an important binding. Their inner edge is hollowed out to form a channel for water to run off the deck. In iron vessels the waterway assumes many different forms. See cut under *beam*, 2 (*g*).

> The spencers we bent on very carefully, . . . and, making tackles fast to the clews, bowsed them down to the *water-ways*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 258.

> The *Waterway*, as its name would suggest, is a portion of the hull so situated that, in addition to its other functions, it forms a channel for carrying water to the scuppers on each side of the ship. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 209.

water-weak† (wâ'tėr-wēk), *a.* Weak as water; very feeble or weak.

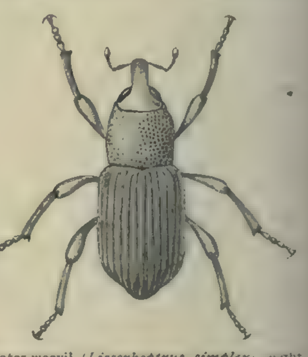
> If merrie now, anone with woe I weepe,
> If lustie now, forthwith am *water-weak*.
> *Davies*, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 10. (*Davies.*)

water-weed (wâ'tėr-wēd), *n.* 1. Any wild aquatic plant without special use or beauty.

> The willful *water-weeds* held me thrall.
> *S. Lanier*, The Century, XXVII. 819.

2. Specifically, the choke-pondweed or water-thyme, *Elodea Canadensis* (*Anacharis Alsinastrum*), of the *Hydrocharideæ*. See *pondweed* and *Babington's-curse*.

water-weevil (wâ'tėr-wē″vl), *n.* A snout-beetle, *Lissorhoptrus simplex*, which occurs in great numbers in the Georgia and South Carolina rice-fields, the adult feeding on the leaves of the rice, and the larvæ feeding on the roots under water.



Water-weevil (*Lissorhoptrus simplex*), eight times natural size.

> This beetle has gained its common name of *water weevil* from the fact that it is found only when the fields are overflowed.
> *L. O. Howard*, U. S. Agricultural Report, 1881–2, p. 131.

water-wheel (wâ'tėr-hwēl), *n.* In *hydraul.*: (*a*) A wheel moved by water, and employed to turn machinery. There are four principal kinds of water-wheels—the *overshot wheel*, the *undershot wheel*, the *breast-wheel*, and the *turbine*. (*b*) A wheel for raising water in large quantities, as the Persian wheel. See *wheel*^{1}. (*c*) The paddle-wheel of a steamer.—**Bottom-discharge water-wheel.** See *bottom*.—**Lift water-wheel.** (*a*) An undershot wheel. (*b*) A water-wheel the gudgeons and bearings of which may be raised or lowered to adapt the wheel to various heights of water-supply. *E. H. Knight.*—**Radial-piston water-wheel**, a form of breast-wheel having movable floats which extend radially outward to the breasting on the water side of the wheel to receive the pressure of the water during its descent, and are drawn inward as they rise on the opposite side of the wheel.—**Water-wheel gate**, a water-gate for controlling the quantity of water admitted to a wheel, according to the power required. See cut under *scroll*.—**Water-wheel governor**, a mechanism employed to produce uniformity of motion in a water-wheel.

water-white (wâ'tėr-hwīt), *a.* Perfectly transparent, as water; limpid and colorless. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 646.

water-whorlgrass (wâ'tėr-hwėrl″grȧs), *n.* Same as *water-hairgrass*.

water-willow (wâ'tėr-wil″ō), *n.* 1. A European willow, sometimes named *Salix aquatica*, forming a variety of the common sallow, *S. Caprea*, or if distinct, *S. cinerea*.—2. An American acanthaceous plant, *Dianthera Americana*, an herb 3 feet high, of willow-like aspect, growing in water, having purplish flowers in axillary peduncled spikes.

water-wing (wâ'tėr-wing), *n.* A wall erected on the bank of a river adjoining a bridge, to secure the foundations from the action of the current.

waterwitch (wâ'tėr-wich), *n.* 1. A witch who dwells in the water; a water-nixy.—2. A person who pretends to have the power of discovering subterranean springs by means of a divining-rod. *Bartlett*, Americanisms, p. 741.—3. One of several water-birds noted for their quickness in diving, as a kind of duck, the buffle-headed duck, *Clangula* or *Bucephala albeola*, and especially various species of grebes or didappers, as the horned grebe, *Podicipes cornu-*

tus, or the pied-billed dabchick, *Podilymbus podicipes*. See cuts under *buffle*, *grebe*, and *Tachybaptes*.—4. The stormy petrel, or Mother Carey's chicken. See cut under *petrel*.

water-withe (wâ'tėr-with), *n.* A species of vine, *Vitis Caribæa*, which grows in the West Indies in parched districts. It is so full of clear sap or water that a piece of the stem two or three yards long is said to afford a plentiful draught.

water-wood (wâ'tėr-wůd), *n.* A large rubiaceous tree, *Chimarrhis cymosa*, of river-banks in the West Indies.

waterwork (wâ'tėr-wėrk), *n.* 1. A structure, contrivance, or engine for conducting, distributing, or otherwise disposing of water: now commonly in the plural. Specifically—(*a*) An edifice with machinery constructed in London in 1594–5 for forcing up and conveying the water of the Thames to various parts of the city.

Titus, the brave and valorous young gallant,
Three years together in the town hath been,
Yet my Lord Chancellor's tomb he hath not seen,
Nor the new *waterwork*.
Sir J. Davies (?), Epigrams (1596), vi., In Titum.

Mam. Shall serve the whole city with preservative
Weekly; each house his dose, and, at the rate—
Sur. As he that built the *waterwork* doth with water.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

(*b*) [In plural form, as *sing.* or *pl.*] The aggregate of constructions and appliances for the collection, preservation, and distribution of water for domestic purposes, for the working of machinery, or otherwise for the use of a community. (*c*) An appliance through which water is spouted out in jets, sprays, or showers; a fountain; a hydraulic toy.

Some [gardens] are beautified with basons of water in open pavilions, or with fountains and little *water works*, in which, and their pleasant summer houses, their chief beauty consists. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 123.

(*e*) *pl.* Same as *tear-pump*. [Humorous slang.]

Sneaking little brute, . . . clapping on the *waterworks* just in the hardest place.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

2†. A marine scene or pageant.

The first scæne is a *water-worke* presented by Oceanus, king of the sea.
Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 118).

[In the following quotation the word is used punningly, with reference to the freezing over of the Thames during the winter of 1607–8.

Coun. Make me so much beholding to you as to receive from you the right picture of all these your *water works*. . . .
Cit. The Thames began to put on his "freeze-coat," which he yet wears, about the week before Christmas; and hath kept it on till now this latter end of January.
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 83).]

3†. Painting with water or something soluble in water as a vehicle.—4. Hence, a textile fabric, as canvas, painted in this manner, and used instead of tapestry to decorate apartments.

The king for himself had a house of timber, . . . and for his other lodgings he had great and goodlie tents of blew *water-worke*, garnished with yellow and white.
Holinshed, Chronicle, III. 819.

For thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, . . . or the German hunting in *water-work*, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 158.

water-worker (wâ'tėr-wėr″kėr), *n.* One whose work has to do with water; in provincial English use, a maker of meadow-drains and wet ditches. *Halliwell.*

water-worm (wâ'tėr-wėrm), *n.* A water annelid, as a naidid.

water-worn (wâ'tėr-wōrn), *a.* Worn by the action of water; especially, smoothed by the force or action of running water, or water in motion: as, *water-worn* pebbles.

waterwort (wâ'tėr-wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Elatine*, or more broadly of the order *Elatinaceæ*, primarily *E. Hydropiper* of the Old World.—2. The plant *Philydrum lanuginosum*, or (Lindley) any plant of the order *Philydraceæ*.

water-wraith (wâ'tėr-rāth), *n.* A supposed water-spirit, whose appearance prognosticates death or woe to the person seeing it.

By this the storm grew loud apace;
The *water-wraith* was shrieking.
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

watery (wâ'tėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *watery*, *wateri*, *watry*, *watri*, < AS. *wæterig* (= D. *waterig* = MHG. *wezzeric*, *wazzeric*, G. *wässerig*), < *wæter*, water: see *water*.] 1. Abounding in, moist with, or containing water; discharging water; wet; dripping; watered; specifically, of the eyes, tearful or running.

"After sharpe shoures," quod Pees, "moste shene is the sonne;
Is no weder warmer than after *watery* cloudes."
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 410.

This lady
Walks discontented, with her *watery* eyes
Bent on the earth.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

2. Consisting of water.

The queen o' the sky,
Whose *watery* arch and messenger am I [Iris].
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 71.

Far off from these a slow and silent stream,
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her *watery* labyrinth. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 584.

3. Resembling water; suggestive of water. (*a*) Thin, as a liquid; of slight consistency.

Nowe this vynes, whoso taketh kepe,
Not *wattery* but thicke humours wepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Hence—(*b*) Weak; vapid; insipid.

The heorte, thet was *wateri*, smecchles, and ne uelede no sauur of God. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 376.

Slight Sir Robert with his *watery* smile.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

(*c*) Liquid; soft, and more or less transparent; pale.

The chasm in which the sun has sunk is shut, . . .
And over it a space of *watery* blue,
Which the keen evening star is shining through.
Shelley, Evening.

Slant *watery* lights, from parting clouds, apace
Travel along the precipice's base.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

(*d*) Insipid and soft or flabby, as a fish or its flesh.

4. Pertaining to, connected with, or affecting water: specifically used of the moon, as governing the tide.

Whiles winter frets the seas, and *wat'ry* Orion.
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 67.

All springs reduce their currents to mine eyes,
That I, being govern'd by the *watery* moon,
May send forth plenteous tears to drown the world!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 69.

The *watery* god
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood.
Dryden.

5†. Watering in desire, as the mouth; eager.

What will it be,
When that the *watery* palate tastes indeed
Love's thrice repured nectar?
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 22.

6. In *her.*: (*a*) Bounded by, or ornamented by, wavy lines: a rare epithet used in blazoning fanciful modern bearings. (*b*) Same as *undé*. [Rare.]—**The watery star**†. See *star*^{1}.—**Watery fusion.** See *aqueous fusion*, under *fusion*.—**Watery itch**, scabies attended with the formation of vesicles.

water-yam (wâ'tėr-yam), *n.* The latticeleaf; either of the plants *Aponogeton* (*Ouvirandra*) *fenestralis* and *A.* (*O.*) *Berneriana*: so called from its aquatic growth and farinaceous rootstock. See *latticeleaf* and *Ouvirandra*.

water-yarrow (wâ'tėr-yăr″ō), *n.* The water-violet, *Hottonia palustris*: so called from its leaves being finely divided like those of yarrow. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

wath†, *n.* [< Icel. *vadh* = Sw. *vad*, a ford: see *wade*, *n.*] A ford. *Halliwell.*

wathe^1†, *n.* [< ME. *wathe* (also, after Icel., *waith*, *wayth*), < AS. *wāth*, *wǣth*, hunting, game, = OHG. *weida*, MHG. G. *weide*, pasture, meadow, = Icel. *veidhr*, hunting, fishing. Cf. *gain*^{1}.] 1. The pursuit of game; hunting.

"ȝe, we ar in wudlond," cothe the king, "and walkes on owre *wayth*,
For to hunte atte the herd, with houunde and with horne."
Anturs of Arthur (ed. Robson), xxxiv.

2. Game; prey.

Bi-fore alle the folk on the flette, frekez he beddez
Verayly his venysoun to fech hym byforne; . . .
"ȝe I-wysse," quoth that other wyȝe, "here is *wayth* fayrest
That I seȝ this seuen ȝere in sesoun of wynter."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1381.

God send you som *wathe*!
Now ar thise fowles flone into seyr countre.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 33.

wathe^2†, *n.* [< ME. *wathe*, *wothe*, < Icel. *vādhi*, danger, injury.] Peril; harm; danger.

Trwe mon trwe restore,
Thenne thar [need] mon drede no *wathe*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2355.

He vnwoundit, I-wis, out of *wothe* paste.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10696.

wathely†, *adv.* [ME., < *wathe*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] Dangerously; severely.

Ector done was to dethe, & his day past,
Achilles woundit full *wothely* in were of his lyffe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8827.

Wroghte wayes fulle wyde, werrayande knyghtez,
And wondes alle *wathely*, that in the waye stondez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2090.

Watling street. [< ME. *Watlinge-strete*, < AS. *Wætlinga strǣt*, lit. the Watlings' street: *Wætlinga*, gen. pl. of *Wætling*, a descendant of Wætla (< *Wætla*, a man's name, + *-ing*^{3}); *strǣt*, a road, street.] 1. A celebrated Roman road leading from London (and possibly from Dover) northwestward across Britain. Hence—2†. The Milky Way, the ordinary name of which implies that it is a road.

Se yonder, lo, the Galaxye,
The which men clepe the Milky Weye,
For hit ys white; and somme, parfeye,
Callen hyt *Watlynge strete*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 939.

watt (wot), *n.* [So called from the Scottish engineer and inventor James *Watt* (1736–1819).] The practical unit of electrical activity or power. The watt is equal to 10^7 ergs per second, or the same number of absolute c. g. s. units of electrical activity; or it is the rate of working in a circuit when the E. M. F. is one volt and the current one ampere. One horse-power is equal to 746 watts.

watte†, *n.* See *wat*^{3}.

Watteau back. In *dressmaking*, an arrangement of the back of a woman's dress in which broad folds or plaits hang from the neck to the bottom of the skirt without interruption; by extension, any loose back to a dress, not girded at the waist. See cut under *sack*.

Watteau bodice. A bodice of a woman's dress having a square opening at the neck, and presenting some resemblance to the costumes in the paintings by the artist Watteau (beginning of the eighteenth century).

Watteau mantle. See *mantle*.

wattle (wot'l), *n.* [Also dial. *waddle*; < ME. *watel*, < AS. *watel*, *watul*, a hurdle, in pl. twigs, thatching, tiles; cf. Bav. *wadel*, twigs, fir-branches, Swiss *wedele*, a bundle of twigs; perhaps akin to *withy*, *weed*^{1}. Cf. *wallet*.] 1. A framework made of interwoven rods or twigs; a hurdle. See *hurdle*.

The walls are *wattles*, and the covering leaves.
Scott, The Poacher.

They are gallant hares, and the scent lies thick right across another meadow, . . . and then over a good *wattle* with a ditch on the other side.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

2. A rod; a wand; a switch; a twig.

A *Wattle*, rod, vibex.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Nae whip nor spur, but just a *wattle*
O' saugh or hazel.
Burns, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

3†. A basket; a bag or wallet. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 269.—4. In *ornith.*, a fleshy lobe hanging from the front of the head; specifically, such a lobe of the domestic hen, or a like formation of any bird. Wattles most properly so called are paired, as in the hen, but may be single, as the dewlap of the turkey. They are very various in size, shape, and color, but are usually pendent, and of some bright tint, as red, yellow, or blue. They occur in several different orders of birds, and among species whose near relatives are devoid of such appendages. Similar lobes or flaps on the auriculars are sometimes called *ear-wattles*, though more properly *ear-lobes*. See *wattle-bird*, *wattle-crow*, phrases under *wattled*, and cuts under *Gallus* and *Rasores*.

The combs or *wattles* [of young gamecocks] are to be cut as soon as they appear; and the cock chickens are to be separated as soon as they begin to peck each other.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

5. A flap of skin forming a sort of dewlap on each side of the neck of some domestic swine.

Y^e *Wattle* of a hog, neuus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Goitrons. Waddles, or *wattles*, the two little and long excrescences which hang teat-like at either side of the throat of some hogs. *Cotgrave*, 1611.

6. In *ichth.*, a fleshy excrescence about the mouth; a barbel.

The Barbel is so called, says Gesner, by reason of his barb or *wattles* at his mouth, which are under his nose or chaps. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 166.

7. One of various Australian and Tasmanian acacias, valued to some extent for their wood and for their gum, but more for their bark, which is rich in tannin. For tanbark the most important species are *Acacia decurrens*, or (if it is distinct from this, as appears to be the case) *A. mollissima*, the common black wattle, also called *green* or *feathered wattle*, and *A. pycnantha*, the broad-leafed or golden wattle. The silver wattle, *A. dealbata*, closely allied to the black wattle, is distinguished by the ashen color of its young foliage, and is a taller tree of moister ground. Its bark is inferior, but is considerably used for lighter leathers. Other species yielding tan-bark are *A. saligna* (*A. leiophylla*), the blackwood or lightwood, *A. Melanoxylon*, the native hickory (*A. subporosa*), *A. penninervis*, etc. Several wattles yield a gum resembling gum arabic, somewhat exported for use in cotton-printing as an adhesive, etc. The principal sources of this product are the black wattle, the broad-leafed wattle, and *A. homolophylla*.

8. In *her.*, a wattle or dewlap used in a bearing. Compare *wattled*.—**African wattle**, a South African tree, *Acacia Natalitia*.—**Alpine wattle**, *Acacia pravissima*, a shrub or small tree of the Victorian Alps.—**Black wattle, feathered wattle, golden wattle, green wattle.** See def. 7.—**Prickly wattle**, *Acacia juniperina*, an evergreen shrub of Australia and Tasmania.—**Raspberry-jam wattle.** Same as *raspberry-jam tree*.—**Savannah wattle**, two West Indian verbenaceous trees, *Citharexylum quadrangulare* and *C. cinerea*.—**Silver wattle.** See def. 7.—**Soap-pod wattle.** Same as *soapnut*, 2.—**Varnish-wattle**, the Australian *Acacia verniciflua*.—**Wallaby wattle**, an Australian shrub,

Acacia rigens.—**Wattle and daub,** a rough mode of building huts, cottages, etc., of interwoven twigs plastered with mud or clay: often used attributively: as, *wattle-and-daub* construction. Also *wattle and dab.*

Melbourne in those days was a straggling village, where the fathers of the settlement were content with slab shanties, or *wattle-and-daub* huts.
Quoted in *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 8.

wattle (wot′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wattled*, ppr. *wattling.* [Early mod. E. also *watle*; < ME. *watelen, watlen*; < *wattle, n.*] **1.** To bind, wall, fence, or otherwise fit with wattles.

And ther-with Grace by-gan to make a good foundement,
And *watelide* hit and wallyde hit with hus peynes and hus passion.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 328.

Smoke was seen to arise within a shed yᵗ was joynd to yᵉ end of yᵉ storehouse, which was *watled* up with bowes.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 152.

2. To form by interweaving twigs or branches: as, to *wattle* a fence.

The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes.
Milton, Comus, l. 344.

And round them still the *wattled* hurdles hung.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, ii.

3. To interweave; interlace; form into basket-work or network.

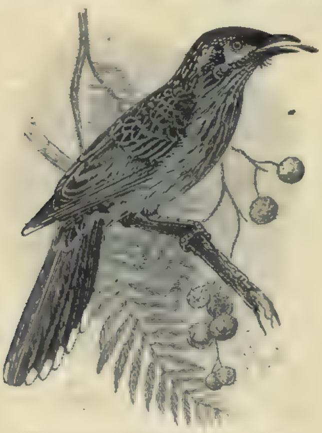
A night of Clouds muffled their brows about,
Their *wattled* locks gusht all in Riuers out.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The roof was a thatch composed of white-birch twigs, sweet-flag, and straw *wattled* together.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

4. To switch; beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

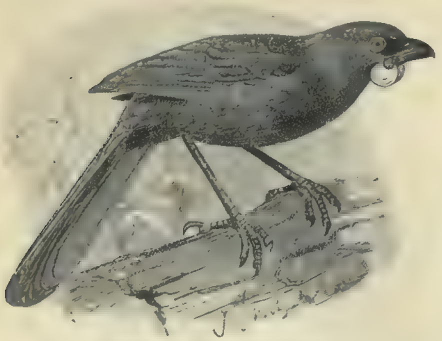
wattle-bark (wot′l-bärk), *n.* A bark used for tanning, obtained from several species of *Acacia* growing in Australia. See *wattle*, 7.

wattle-bird (wot′l-bėrd), *n.* **1.** The Australian wattled or warty-faced honey-eater, *Anthochæra carunculata*: formerly also called *wattled bee-eater* and *wattled crow* by Latham, and *pie à pendeloques* by Daudin. Among its former New Latin names are *Merops* or *Corvus carunculatus*, *Creadion carunculatum*, and *Corvus paradoxus.* It inhabits Australia, and has ear-wattles about half an inch long. In a related species of Tasmania, *A. inauris*, the wattles are more than an inch long. The plumage is variegated with gray, brown, and white. Several other meliphagine birds are also wattled.


Wattle-bird (*Anthochæra carunculata*).

2. A wattle-crow, *Glaucopis cinerea*, the cinereous wattle-bird of Latham.—**3.** A wattle-turkey.

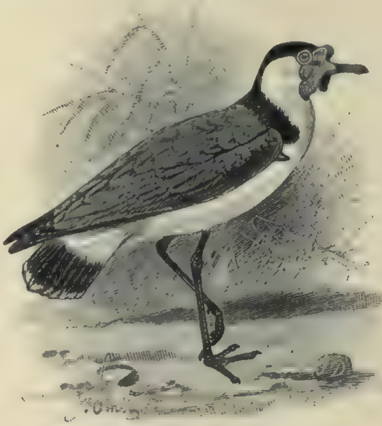
wattle-crow (wot′l-krō), *n.* Any bird of the group *Glaucopinæ* or *Callæatinæ*; a wattled tree-crow; originally and specifically, the cinereous wattle-bird, *Glaucopis cinerea*, of the South Island of New Zealand. The wattles are rich-orange, blue at the base; the bill and feet are black; the eyes are dark-brown; the plumage is slate-gray, black on the face and tip of the tail; the length of the male is 16½ inches, of the female 15 inches; the sexes are alike in color. A second species, *G. wilsoni*, of the North Island, has blue wattles.


Wattle-crow (*Glaucopis cinerea*).

wattled (wot′ld), *a.* [< *wattle* + *-ed*².] Having a wattle or wattles, as a bird; specifically, in *her.*, noting a cock's head, and the like, when the wattles are of a different tincture from the rest: generally used in the expression *wattled and combed.* Also *jewlapped, jelloped*, and *barbed.*

The *wattled* cocks strut to and fro.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

Wattled bee-eater†. Same as *wattle-bird*, 1. *Latham.*—**Wattled bird of paradise,** *Paradigalla carunculata* of New Guinea. This has two pairs of wattles, one on each side of the forehead, of a yellowish-green color, and another at the base of the mandible on each side, of a blue and orange color. The male is 11 inches long, and mostly of a velvety-black color with various iridescence.—**Wattled creeper**† of Latham, *Ptilotis carunculata*, a meliphagine bird of the Samoan, Friendly, and Fiji islands, chiefly of olivaceous, yellowish, and grayish coloration. See *Ptilotis.*—**Wattled crow.** (*a*) Any wattle-crow. (*b*†) Same as *wattle-bird*, 1. *Latham.*—**Wattled honey-eater.** Same as *wattle-bird*, 1.—**Wattled plover,** any spur-winged plover of the genus *Lobivanellus*, as *L. lobatus*, having the face beset with fleshy lobes and wattles. The species named has these formations highly developed, a small hind toe, and no crest; the plumage is chiefly white, varied with black on the head, neck, wings, and tail. See the case of wattles and spurs explained under *spur-winged.*—**Wattled stare**† of Latham, *Creadion carunculatum*, a corvine bird of New Zealand, 8 or 9 inches long, chiefly of a chestnut color, the head and tail black, the wings black and chestnut, the wattles yellow or vermilion.—**Wattled tree-crow,** a wattle-crow.


Wattled Plover (*Lobivanellus lobatus*).

wattle-faced† (wot′l-fāst), *a.* Lantern-jawed; thin-faced.

Thou *wattle-fac'd* sing'd pig.
Middleton (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

wattle-gum (wot′l-gum), *n.* An Australian gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*².

wattle-jaws (wot′l-jâz), *n. pl.* Long, lanky jaws; lantern-jaws. *Halliwell.*

wattle-tree (wot′l-trē), *n.* Same as *wattle*, 7.

The golden blossoms of the *wattle-trees* mark the period [spring] everywhere in Australia.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 407.

wattle-turkey (wot′l-tėr″ki), *n.* The brush-turkey, *Talegallus lathami.* See cut under *Talegallus.*

wattlework (wot′l-wėrk), *n.* A wattled fabric or structure; wickerwork.

A nest of *wattle-work* formed of silver wire.
S. K. Cat. Sp. Ex., 1862.

The huts were probably more generally made of *wattle-work*, like those of the Swiss lakes.
Dawkins, Early Man in Britain, p. 271.

wattling (wot′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wattle, v.*] A construction made by interweaving twigs, osiers, or flat and elastic material of any sort, with stakes or rods as a substructure.

The houses . . . have here 2 or 3 partitions on the ground floor, made with a *watling* of canes or sticks.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

wattmeter (wot′mē″tėr), *n.* [< *watt* + *meter*².] An instrument for measuring in watts the rate of working or the activity in an electric circuit.—**Electrodynamic wattmeter,** a wattmeter or electrodynamometer the indications of which depend on the mutual forces between two coils through one of which a current flows proportional in strength to the electromotive force, while through the other there flows either the whole or a definite fraction of the whole current in the circuit.—**Electrostatic wattmeter,** an electrometer arranged so that its indications depend on the product of the electrostatic difference of potential between the poles of the electric generator and the electrostatic difference of potential between the ends of a known non-inductive resistance in the circuit through which the current is flowing.

waubeen (wâ-bēn′), *n.* Any South American characinoid fish of the subfamily *Erythrininæ.* See cut under *Erythrinus.*

wauble, *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *wabble*¹.

wauch, waugh² (wâċh), *a.* A Scotch form of *wallow*³.

waucht, waught (wâċht), *n.* [Also *quaich*, *quaigh*, etc. (see *quaigh*); < Ir. Gael. *cuach*, a cup, bowl, milking-pail; cf. W. *cwch*, a round concavity, hive, crown of a hat, boat. Cf. *quaff.*] A large draught of any liquid. [Scotch.]

Scott O.M. ch.4.

She drank it a' up at a *waught*,
Left na ae drap ahin'.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 150).

wauff, *a.* See *waff*³.

waugh¹, *v. i.* A variant of *waff*¹ for *wane*¹.

waugh², *a.* See *wauch.*

waught, *n.* See *waucht.*

waukrife, *a.* See *wakerife.*

waul, wawl (wâl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *waw*⁴; cf. *caterwaul, caterwaw.*] To cry as a cat; squall.

The helpless infant, coming *wauling* and crying into the world.
Scott.

waule, *n.* See *wall*³.

waur (wâr), *a.* A Scotch form of *war*² for *worse.*

waure, *n.* A dialectal variant of *ware*³.

wau-wau, *n.* Same as *wow-wow.* *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 70.

wave¹ (wāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waved*, ppr. *waving.* [< ME. *waven*, < AS. *wafian*, wave, fluctuate (rare), also waver in mind, wonder (cf. AS. *wæfre*, wavering, restless, *wæfer-sȳn*, wavering vision, spectacle); cf. Icel. **vafa*, indicated in the freq. *vafra, vafla*, waver, in *vafi*, doubt, *vafl*, hesitation, also in *vāfa, vōfa*, mod. *vofa*, swing, vibrate, waver, = MHG. *waben*, wave, = Bav. *waiben*, waver, totter; cf. MHG. freq. *waberen*, *wabelen*, *webelen*, fluctuate, waver. The orig. verb is rare in early use, but the freq. forms represented by *waver* and *wabble* are common: see *waver*¹, *wabble*¹. The word has been more or less confused with *wave*², *waive.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move up and down or to and fro; undulate; fluctuate; bend or sway back and forth; flutter.

The discurrouris saw thame cumande
With baneris to the vynd *vafand.*
Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), ix. 245.

I *wave*, as the see dothe, Je vague or je vndoye. . . . After a storme the see *waveth.*
Palsgrave, p. 772.

Beneath, stern Neptune shakes the solid ground;
The forests *wave*, the mountains nod around.
Pope, Iliad, xx. 78.

2. To have an undulating form or direction; curve alternately in opposite directions.

To curl their *waving* hairs. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 97.

Thrice-happy he that may caress
The ringlet's *waving* balm.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. To give a signal by a gesture of movement up and down or to and fro.

A bloody arm it is, . . . and now
It *waves* unto us! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

She *waved* to me with her hand.
Tennyson, Maud, ix.

4†. To waver in mind; vacillate.

They *wave* in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved what to think, speak, or write.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 43.

II. *trans.* **1.** To move to and fro; cause to shake, rock, or sway; brandish.

The Childe of Elle hee fought soe well,
As his weapon he *wavde* amaine.
The Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 230).

All the company fell singing an Hebrew hymn in a barbarous tone, *waving* themselves to and fro.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 16, 1645.

And July's eve, with balmy breath,
Wav'd the blue-bells on Newark heath.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi., Epil.

Specifically—**2.** To offer as a wave-offering. See *wave-offering.*

He shall *wave* the sheaf before the Lord, to be accepted for you.
Lev. xxiii. 11.

3. To shape or dispose in undulations; cause to wind in and out, as a line in curves, or a surface in ridges and furrows.

Horns whelk'd and *waved* like the enridged sea.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 71.

This mud [caused by a land-slide] disported itself very much like lava flowing down inclined slopes, the terminations being escalloped, and the surface *waved* by small ridges like ropy lava.
Science, VI. 87.

4. To decorate with a waving or winding pattern. [Rare.]

Ile giue him th' armes which late I conquer'd in
Asteropæus; forg'd of brass, and *wav'd* about with tin;
'Twill be a present worthy him.
Chapman, Iliad, xxiii. 482.

5. To signal by a wave of the hand, or of a flag, a handkerchief, or the like: direct by a waving gesture or other movement, as in beckoning.

We mistrusted some knauery, and, being *waued* by them to come a shoare, yet we would not.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 33.

Look, with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 61.

6. To express, as a command, direction, farewell, etc., by a waving movement or gesture.

Perchance the maiden smiled to see
Yon parting lingerer *wave* adieu.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 5.

I retained my station when he *waved* to me to go, and announced, "I can not think of leaving you, sir."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

7. To water, as silk. See *water*, *v. t.*, 3.

The *waved* water chamelot was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest wearing.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 48.

wave[1] (wāv), *n.* [< ME. **wave*, *wawe*; < *wave*, *v.* The word *wave* in its most common sense has taken the place, in literary use, of the diff. noun *waw*, *wawe*, a wave. The form *wawe* could not, however, change into *wave*: see *waw*[1]. The noun *wave*, as well as the verb, has been confused with *waive*[1].] **1.** A disturbance of the surface of a body in the form of a ridge and trough, propagated by forces tending to restore the surface to its figure of equilibrium, the particles not advancing with the wave.

No ship yit karf the *wawes* grene and blewe.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 21.

When you do dance, I wish you
A *wave* o' the sea, that you might ever do
Nothing but that. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 141.

2. Water; a stream; the sea. [Poetical.]

The laughing tides that lave
These Edens of the eastern *wave*.
Byron, The Giaour.

3. A form assumed by parts of a body which are out of equilibrium, such that as fast as the particles return they are replaced by others moving into neighboring positions of stress, so that the whole disturbance is continually propagated into new parts of the body while preserving more or less perfectly the same shape and other characters. In a somewhat wider sense the word is applied in cases where there is no progression through the body; thus, the shape of a vibrating piano-string may be called a *wave*. But in its narrowest and most proper sense it is restricted to an advancing elevation or depression of the surface of a body. An advancing elevation is called a *positive wave*, a depression a *negative wave*. Waves on the surfaces of liquids are distinguished into four orders. A wave of the first order, also called a *wave of translation*, leaves the particles, after its passage, shifted in the line of its motion. It is also called a *solitary wave*, because a single impulse produces but one elevation or depression, which has no definite length, but extends over the whole surface. The negative wave of this sort shortly breaks; it is only the positive wave, which leaves the particles in advance of their initial positions, which can be propagated far. This wave is also called *Scott Russell's great wave*, because it was first discovered by that engineer in 1834, and because, owing to its form, it cannot be seen unless it is very high. The velocity of such a wave is equal to $\sqrt{g(h+k)}$, where g is the acceleration of gravity, h the depth of the liquid in repose, and k the height of the crest of the wave above the plane of repose. This wave dies down of itself in a canal of uniform depth, independently of friction, and when it passes into shallow water it breaks as soon as h is no greater than k. A canal-boat produces such a wave, and consequently can be propelled at the rate of speed of the wave far more economically than at any other. In waves of the second order, called *oscillatory waves*, observation shows that each particle describes at a uniform rate of motion a circle in a vertical plane; but according to theory other orbits are possible. The particle at the crest of the wave is at the highest part of its path, that in the trough at the lowest. As long as the momentum of the particles is kept up, wave must succeed wave. If the water has a flow opposite to the direction of propagation of the waves and equal to it in velocity, it is plain that each particle will describe a prolate cycloid, and this is consequently the form of the waves. Waves thus brought to a standstill by the flow of the water are called *standing waves*. (See fig. 1.) They are often seen in rapidly running water.

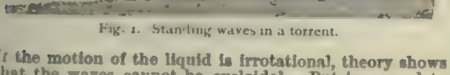


Fig. 1. Standing waves in a torrent.

If the motion of the liquid is irrotational, theory shows that the waves cannot be cycloidal. But in regard to this whole subject neither theory nor observation can be trusted implicitly to give the truth of nature. The velocity of propagation of oscillatory waves, at least in deep water, is represented by the expression $\sqrt{(g\lambda/2\pi)}$, where λ is the length of the wave from crest to crest. But the velocity of propagation of a group of waves is much slower. Oscillatory waves break on a shelving shore when their height is about equal to the depth of the water, and from each one, as it breaks, a wave of the first order is produced. (See fig. 2.) Waves of the third order, called *ripples*, are distinguished from those of the second order in the fact that the shorter they are the more rapidly they move. While an oscillatory wave 32 inches long will advance 3 feet per second, and one of 3 inches long only 1 foot per second, a ripple a quarter of an inch long will move 1 foot per second, a ripple an eighth of an inch long will move 1½ feet per second, and so on. The reason is that the force of restoration of the particles is here not chiefly gravity, but the surface-tension of the liquid. Ripples very rapidly die out. Waves of the fourth order are *sound-waves*. They are propagated in water at the rate of about 1,580 yards per second—that is, at a much greater speed than that of sound in air. In the case of sound propagated in the air, the waves are formed by the alternate forward and back motion of the air-particles in the direction in which the sound is being propagated; the waves are consequently waves of condensation and rarefaction, having in the free air a spherical form. The amplitude of vibration or excursion of each particle is very small, but the wave-length is large—for the middle C of the keyboard, about 4½ feet. A sound-wave travels in air about 1,100 feet per second. (See further under *sound*[5].) In the case of radiant energy (heat and light) propagated through the ether, the ether-particles vibrate transversely to the line of propagation; here the wave-length is very small—for violet light, about 0.000,016 of an inch, for red about twice this length, while the *dark heat-waves*, though much longer, are still very minute (see *spectrum*). A *light-wave* (or, more generally, an *ether-wave*) travels in space about 185,000 miles per second. Hertz has shown recently (1887) that by a very rapid oscillating electrical discharge, as between two knobs, a disturbance is produced in the surrounding ether which is propagated as *electric waves* with a velocity like that of light. These electric waves in Hertz's experiments were found to have a wave-length of upward of one meter. They are reflected from the surface of a conductor, but are transmitted by a non-conductor, as pitch, and may be brought to a focus; they may be made to interfere, then forming nodal points, and by passage through a grating of parallel wires they may be polarized. These electric waves are hence in all essential respects like light-waves, but differ in their relatively enormous length and the corresponding slowness of the oscillations. These experiments of Hertz form a most important confirmation of the electromagnetic theory of light proposed by Maxwell (see *light*).

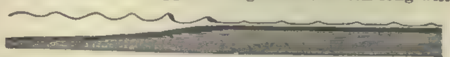


Fig. 2. Oscillatory waves rolling in and breaking upon the shore, and giving rise to a series of waves of translation.

That which in *waves* of fluid is rest is in *waves* of sound silence, and in *waves* of light darkness.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 220.

The reason why one end of the coloured band [spectrum] . . . is red and the other blue is that in light as in sound we have a system of disturbances or *waves*; we have long *waves* and short *waves*, and what the low notes are to music the blue *waves* are to light.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 34.

4. One of a series of curves in a waving line, or of ridges in a furrowed surface; an undulation; a swell.

A winning *wave* (deserving note)
In the tempestuous petticote.
Herrick, Delight in Disorder.

The ears are furnished with feather to the same extent, with a slight *wave*, but no curl.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 107.

5. Figuratively, a flood, influx, or rush of anything, marked by unusual volume, extent, uprising, etc., and thus contrasted with preceding and following periods of the opposite character; something that swells like a sea-wave at recurring intervals; often, a period of intensity, activity, or important results: as, a *wave* of religious enthusiasm; *waves* of prosperity.

A light wind blew from the gates of the sun,
And *waves* of shadow went over the wheat.
Tennyson, The Poet's Song.

An emotional *wave* once roused tends to continue for a certain length of time. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 32.

Specifically—**6.** In *meteor.*, a progressive oscillation of atmospheric pressure or temperature, or an advancing movement of large extent in which these are considerably above or below the normal: as, an air-*wave*, barometric *wave*, cold *wave*, warm *wave*, etc. The term *barometric wave* is often restricted to those changes in atmospheric pressure which are not connected with cyclonic disturbances nor with the regular diurnal variation, but which include progressive oscillations of a varied character and origin, ranging from those of a short wave-length, which occupy but a fraction of a minute in their passage, to those which cover thousands of miles and occupy several days in their development and subsidence. The remarkable air-waves generated by the eruption of Krakatoa are shown by barographic traces to have had an initial velocity of 700 miles an hour, and to have traveled round the earth not less than seven times.

7. A waved or wavy line of color or texture; an undulation; specifically, the undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered.—**8.** A waving; a gesture, or a signal given by waving.

With clear-rustling *wave*
The scented pines of Switzerland
Stand dark round thy green grave.
M. Arnold, Stanzas in Memory of the Author of Ober- [mann.

A magnificent old toddy-mixer . . . answered my question by a *wave* of one hand.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 53.

9. A book-name of certain geometrid moths. Thus, *Acidalia rubricata* is the tawny wave; *A. contiguaria* is Greening's wave; *Venusia cambraria* is the Welsh wave, etc.—**Barometric wave.** See def. 6.—**Cold wave**, a progressive movement of an area of relatively low temperature. It is preceded by an area of low pressure, and is, in the United States, directly associated with the northwesterly winds which follow a cyclonic depression and accompany the advance of an area of high barometer. The cold wave is, in the United States, in most cases an outpour of cold dry air from the barren plains of British America, where the air is cooled during the long nights of winter to a very low temperature. In Texas and the Gulf of Mexico the cold wave is termed a *norther*. The approach of cold waves is made a subject of forecast by the United States Weather Bureau. (See under *signal*.) A decided fall of temperature of less extent, such as frequently occurs in other than winter months, is termed a *cool wave*. [U. S.]

When the fall of temperature in twenty-four hours is twenty degrees or more, and covers an area of at least fifty thousand square miles, and the temperature in any part of the area goes as low as 36°, it is called a *cold-wave*.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 463.

Dicrotic wave. See *dicrotic*.—**Hot wave, warm wave**, a progressive movement, generally eastward, of an area of relatively high temperature, but without so definite a boundary and character as distinguish a cold wave. The general conditions of a warm wave, or heated term, in summer are pressure decreasing to the northward, southerly winds, fair or hazy weather, with practically unbroken insolation, and, in some cases, such an amount of vapor in the air as to diminish the usual nocturnal radiation. [U. S.]—**Length of a wave**, or **wave-length**, the distance between any two particles which are in the same phase.—**Period of a wave**, the time between the passage of successive crests, or between successive extreme displacements of a particle in the same manner.—**Predicrotic wave.** See *predicrotic*.—**Smoky wave.** See *smoky*.—**Storm-wave.** (*a*) A sea-wave raised at the center of a cyclonic storm by the low atmospheric pressure and the force of the winds. It advances with the progressive motion of the storm, and has all the properties of a true wave. When augmented by a heavy fall of rain, and blown by strong winds upon a low shore, the storm-wave causes disastrous inundations. The thickly populated low-lands at the head of the Bay of Bengal have been the scene of frequent storm-floods, occasioning enormous losses of life and property. (*b*) In general, on sea-coasts, the increased wave-motion accompanying storms.—**Subangled wave**, a British geometrid moth, *Acidalia strigilaria*.—**Tidal wave.** See *tidal*.—**Type of a wave.** See *type*.—**Warm wave.** See *hot wave*, above.—**Wave of contraction**, in *physiol.*, visible muscular contraction as propagated from a point where the muscle itself is stimulated.—**Wave of stimulation**, in *physiol.*, the motor influence of a nerve, supposed to be transmitted by molecular undulation.

I shall always speak of muscle-fibres as conveying a visible wave of contraction, and of nerve-fibres as conveying an invisible, or molecular, *wave of stimulation*.
G. J. Romanes, Jelly Fish, etc., p. 25.

Wave of translation. See def. 3. (See also *brain-wave*, *pulse-wave*.)=**Syn. 1.** *Wave, Billow, Surge, Breaker, Surf, Swell, Ripple.* *Wave* is the general word. A *billow* is a great round and rolling *wave*. *Surge* is only a somewhat stronger word for *billow*. A *breaker* is a wave breaking or about to break upon the shore or upon rocks. *Surf* is the collective name for *breakers*: as, to bathe in the *surf*; it is sometimes popularly used for the foam at the edge or crest of the breaker. *Swell* is the name for the fact of the rising (and falling) of water, especially after the wind has subsided, or for the water that so rises (and falls), or for any particular and occasional disturbance of water by such rising (and falling): as, the boat was swamped by the *swell* from the steamer. *Ripple* is the name for the smallest kind of *wave*.

The high watery walls came rolling in, and at their highest tumbled into *surf*. . . . Some white-headed *billows* thundered on. . . . The *breakers* rose, and, looking over one another, bore one another down, and rolled in, in interminable hosts. . . . The sea . . . carried men, spars, . . . into the boiling *surge*.
Dickens, David Copperfield, lv.

This mounting *wave* will roll us shoreward soon.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Across the boundless east we drove,
Where those long *swells* of breaker sweep
The nutmeg rocks and isles of clove.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

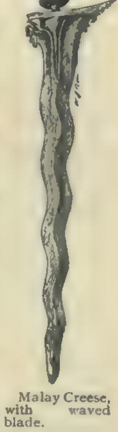
As the shadows of sun-gilt *ripples*
On the golden bed of a brook.
Lowell, The Changeling.

wave[2]†, *v.* A former spelling of *waive*.

wave[3]†. An obsolete preterit of *weave*[1].

wave-action (wāv′ak″shọn), *n.* See *action*.

wave-breast (wāv′brest), *n.* A breast offered as a wave-offering (which see).



Malay Creese, with waved blade.

waved (wāvd), *a.* [< *wave*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a waving outline or appearance. See *wave*[1], *v. t.* Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, marked with waves; wavy in color or texture; undulated. (*b*) In *entom.*, crenate or crenulate, as a margin; sinuous; undulated. (*c*) In *arms*, shaped in waves or undulations, as the edges of certain swords and daggers. Heavy swords of the middle ages were sometimes shaped in this way, apparently with the object of breaking plates of armor the more readily. In the Malay creese, however, the object is probably to make a more dangerous wound.

2. Same as *watered:* noting silk, forged steel, etc.—3. In *bot.*, undate.—4. In *her.*, same as *undé.*—**Waved sandpiper**†. See *sandpiper.*—**Waved sword**, in *her.*, a flamboyant sword used as a bearing.—**Waved wheel.** See *wheel*^{1}.

wave-front (wāv′frunt), *n.* The continuous line or surface including all the particles in the same phase. It is a spherical surface for sound, and for light in an isotropic medium.

wave-goose (wāv′gös), *n.* The brant- or brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta.* [Durham, Eng.]

wave-length (wāv′length), *n.* The distance between the crests of two adjacent waves, or between the lowest parts of the depressions on each side of a wave; more generally, the distance between any particle of the disturbed medium and the next which is in the same phase with it. See *wave*^{1}, 3.

The *wave-length* of a ray of light in any given substance is consequently obtained by dividing the *wave-length* in air by the index of refraction of the substance itself.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 245.

No difference but that of *wave-length* is recognized between waves of radiant heat and of radiant light.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8801.

waveless (wāv′les), *a.* [< *wave*^{1} + *-less.*] Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated; still.

Smoother than this *waveless* spring.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

The mist that sleeps on a *waveless* sea.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

Unmoved the bannered blazonry hung *waveless* as a pall.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. iii.

wavelet (wāv′let), *n.* [< *wave*^{1} + *-let.*] A small wave; a ripple.

Like the vague sighings of a wind at even,
That wakes the *wavelets* of the slumbering sea.
Shelley, Queen Mab, viii.

The head, with its thin *wavelets* of brown hair, indents the little pillow. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, ii.

wave-line (wāv′līn), *n.* 1. The outline of a wave; specifically, in *physics*, the path of a wave of light, sound, etc., or the graphic representation of such a path.—2. *Naut.*, the general outline of the surface of sea-waves: specifically used attributively to note a method of ship-building devised by J. Scott Russell, in which the lines of the hull of a vessel are adapted scientifically to the lines of the waves, and are nearly or quite cycloidal.—3. One of the series of lines or furrows produced by the sea-waves upon a sandy beach.

wavellite (wā′vel-īt), *n.* [Named after William *Wavell*, an English medical practitioner (died 1829), by whom it was discovered.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, commonly found in radiated hemispherical or globular crystalline concretions from a very small size to 1 inch in diameter, and of a white to yellow-green or brown color. See cut under *radiate.*

wave-loaf (wāv′lōf), *n.* A loaf for a wave-offering.

Ye shall bring out of your habitations two *wave loaves* of two tenth deals. Lev. xxiii. 17.

wave-molding (wāv′mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding of undulating outline, resembling more or less closely a succession of waves; particularly, a molding of Greek origin, much used in Renaissance and modern architecture, having the character of a series of breaking waves, much conventionalized.

wave-motion (wāv′mō″shọn), *n.* Motion in curves alternately concave and convex like that of the waves of the sea; undulatory motion. See *wave*^{1}, 3.

While ether-waves are in course of traversing the ether, there is neither heat, light, nor chemical decomposition; merely *wave-motion*, and transference of energy by *wave-motion.* *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 434.

The essential characteristic of *wave-motion* is that a disturbance of some kind is handed on from one portion of a solid or fluid mass to another.
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 603.

wave-offering (wāv′of″ėr-ing), *n.* In the ancient Jewish law, an offering presented with a horizontal movement of the hands forward and backward and toward the right and left, whereas the heave-offering was elevated and lowered.

wave-path (wāv′päth), *n.* The line along which any point in any wave is propagated. [Rare.]

The radial lines along which an earthquake may be propagated from the centrum are called *wave-paths.*
J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 9.

waver^{1} (wā′vėr), *v.* [< ME. *waveren, wayveren*, vacillate, < AS. as if **wafrian* (cf. *wæfre*, wavering, wandering, restless: said of flame and fire, the mind or spirit, etc.) = MHG. *waberen*, G. dial. *wabern*, waver, totter, move to and fro, = Icel. *vafra*, hover about, = Norw. *vavra*, flap about; also, with var. suffix, MHG. *wabelen*, *webelen*, fluctuate, waver, = Icel. *vafla*, hover about (see *wabble*^{1}); freq. of the verb represented by *wave*^{1}, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move up and down or to and fro; wave; float; flutter; be tossed or rocked about; sway.

All in wer for to walt, *wayueronde* he sote,
But he held hym on horse, houyt o lofte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8266.

For an Outlawe, this is the Lawe,
That Men hym take and binde,
Without pytee, hanged to bee,
And *waver* with the Wynde.
The Nut-Brown Maid, quoted by Prior (Poems, [ed. 1756, I. 147).

The wind in his raiment *wavered.*
William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

2. To quiver; flicker; glimmer; glance.

As when a sunbeam *wavers* warm
Within the dark and dimpled beck.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. To falter; fail; reel; totter.

Keep my wits, Heaven! I feel 'em *wavering;*
Oh God, my head! *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

How many *wavering* steps can we retrace in our past lives! *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 74.

Like the day of doom it seemed to her *wavering* senses.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 5.

4. To be undetermined or irresolute; fluctuate; vacillate.

Therefore be sure, and *waver* not of God's love and favour towards you in Christ.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 132.

He that *wavereth* is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. Jas. i. 6.

I expect you should sollicit me as much as if I were *wavering* at the Grate of a Monastery, with one Foot over the Threshold. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

=**Syn.** 1 and 4. *Vacillate.* See *fluctuate.*—4. *Hesitate*, etc. See *scruple.*

II.† *trans.* 1. To cause to wave or move to and fro; set in waving motion; brandish.

Item, if the Admirall shall happen to hull in the night, then to make a wauering light ouer his other light, *wauering* the light vpon a pole. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 147.

2. To demur or scruple about; hesitate at; shirk.

The inconstant Barons *wavering* every hour
The fierce encounter of this boist'rous tide
That easily might her livelihood devour.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 34.

waver^{2} (wā′vėr), *n.* [< *wave*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which waves; specifically, in *printing*, an inking-roller; an apparatus which distributes ink on the table or on other rollers, but not on the form of types: so called from its vibratory movement.

As the carriage returns, this strip of ink is distributed on the inking table by rollers placed diagonally across the machine. The diagonal position gives them a waving motion; hence they are called *wavers.*
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 706.

waver^{3} (wā′vėr), *n.* [Perhaps < *wave*^{1} + *-er*^{1} (?).] A sapling or timberling left standing in a fallen wood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

As you pass along, prune and trim up all the young *wavers.* *Evelyn*, Sylva, III. i. 7.

waver-dragon (wā′vėr-drag″ọn), *n.* [< *waver* for *wiver* + *dragon.*] In *her.*, the wivern.

waverer (wā′vėr-ėr), *n.* [< *waver*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which wavers or fluctuates; especially, a person who vacillates or is undecided in mind.

Come, young *waverer*, come, go with me.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 89.

This prospect of converting votes was a dangerous distraction to Mr. Brooke; his impression that *waverers* were likely to be allured by wavering statements . . . gave Will Ladislaw much trouble. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, li.

waveringly (wā′vėr-ing-li), *n.* In a wavering, vacillating, or irresolute manner.

Loke not *waueringly* about you, haue no distrust, be not afrayd. *J. Udall*, On 1 Pet. v.

waveringness (wā′vėr-ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of a waverer; vacillation.

The *waveringness* of our cupidities turneth the minde into a diziness unawares to itself.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, Pref.

waver-roller (wâ′vėr-rō″lėr), *n.* In *printing*, a roller made to vibrate in a diagonal direction on the inking-table of a printing-machine for the purpose of distributing the ink.

wavery (wā′vėr-i), *a.* [< *waver*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Wavering; unsteady; shaky; faltering.

Old letters closely covered with a *wavery* writing.
Miss Thackeray, Book of Sibyls, p. 4.

He's . . . *wavery;* . . . his love changes like the seasons. *Christian Union*, July 28, 1887.

wave-shell (wāv′shel), *n.* In earthquake-shocks, one of the waves of alternate compression and expansion, having theoretically the form of concentric shells, which are propagated in all directions through the solid materials of the earth's crust from the seismic focus to the earth's surface. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 610.

waveson (wāv′sọn), *n.* [Appar. irreg. < *wave*^{2}, *waive*, + *-son*, after the analogy of *flotson, jetson, jettison*, otherwise *flotsam, jetsam.*] A name given to goods which after a shipwreck appear floating on the sea.

wave-surface (wāv′sėr″fās), *n.* A surface whose equation in rectangular coördinates is

$$x^2/(1-A^2r^2)+y^2/(1-B^2r^2)+z^2/(1-C^2r^2)=0.$$

If upon every central section of a quadric surface be erected a perpendicular at the center, and points be taken on this perpendicular at distances from the center equal to the axes of the section, then the locus of these points will be the wave-surface. It is frequently called *Fresnel's wave-surface*, to distinguish it from *Huygens's wave-surface*, which is simply an ellipsoid—the latter being the form of the wave-front of a uniaxial crystal, the former that of a biaxial crystal.—**Malus's wave-surface** [discovered by E. L. *Malus* (1775–1812) in 1810], a surface of the wave-front of light emanating from a point but undergoing reflections and refractions at different surfaces.

wave-trap (wāv′trap), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a widening inward of the spaces between piers, to afford space to permit waves rolling in between the piers to lose force by spreading themselves.

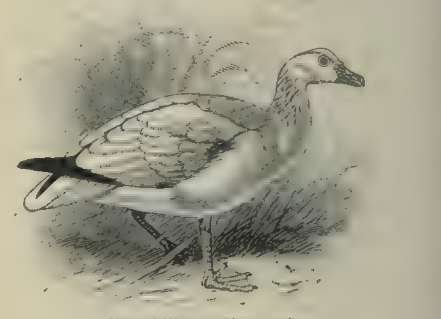
wave-worn (wāv′wōrn), *a.* Worn by the waves.

The shore that o'er his *wave-worn* basis bow'd.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 120.

wavey, wavy^{2} (wâ′vi), *n.*; pl. *waveys, wavies* (-viz). [From Amer. Ind. name *wawa.*] A goose of the genus *Chen;* a snow-goose.

Shooting *Wavies* on the little lakes with which this region [the Red River country] is dotted is said to be a favorite amusement of the sportsmen.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 192.

Blue wavey, the blue-winged goose, *Chen cærulescens.*—**Horned wavey**, the smallest snow-goose, *Chen* (*Exanthemops*) *rossi*, which has at times the base of the bill studded with tubercles. It is exactly like the snow-goose in plumage, but no larger than a mallard, and inhabits arctic America, coming southward in migration. It was recognizably described under its present name by Hearne, but lost sight of for nearly a century, till brought again to notice, in 1861, by J. Cassin.—**White wavey**, the snow-goose. See cut under *Chen.*



Horned Wavey (*Chen rossi*).

wavily (wā′vi-li), *adv.* In a wavy manner, form, or direction.

Mr. Rappit, the hair-dresser, with his well-anointed coronal locks tending *wavily* upward.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

waviness (wā′vi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wavy or undulating.

waving-frame (wā′ving-frām), *n.* In *printing*, a frame which carries inking-rollers.

The frame which supports the inking-rollers, called the *waving-frame*, is attached by hinges to the general framework of the machine; the edge of the stereotype-plate cylinder is indented, and rubs against the *waving-frame*, causing it to vibrate to and fro, and consequently to carry the inking-rollers with it, so as to give them an unceasing traverse motion. *Ure*, Dict., III. 655.

wavy^{1} (wā′vi), *a.* [< *wave*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Abounding in waves.

This said, she div'd into the *wavy* seas.
Chapman, Odyssey, iv. 569.

2. Undulating in movement or shape; waving: as, *wavy* hair.

Let her glad Vallies smile with *wavy* Corn.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 26.

The *wavy* swell of the soughing reeds.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

3. In *bot.*, undulating on the border or on the surface. See cut under *repand.*—4. In *her.*, same as *undé.*—5. In *entom.*, presenting a series of horizontal curves: noting marks or margins. It is distinct from *waved;* but the two epithets are somewhat loosely used, and are sometimes interchanged.—6. In *zoöl.*, undulating; sinuous; waved; having waved markings.—**Barry wavy.** See *barry*^{2}.—**Sword wavy.** See *sword*^{1}.—**Wavy respiration.** Same as *interrupted respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).

wavy^2, *n.* See *wavey.*

wavy-barred (wâ′vi-bärd), *a.* Crossed with waving lines; undulated: as, the *wavy-barred* sable, a British moth. See *sable, n.*, 7.

waw^1†, *n.* [< ME. *wawe, waȝe, waghe, waugh,* a wave, < AS. *wǣg* = OS. *wāg* = OFries. *weg, wei* = MD. *waeghe* = MLG. *wāge* = OHG. *wāg* (> F. *vague*), MHG. *wāc*, G. *woge* = Goth. *wēgs*, a wave; < AS. *wegan*, etc., bear, carry, move: see *weigh, wag*^{1}, and cf. *waw*^{2}.] A wave.

> For, whiles they fly that Gulfes devouring jawes,
> They on this rock are rent, and sunck in helples *wawes.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 4.

waw^2†, *v. t.* [< ME. *wawen, waȝien,* < AS. *wagian*, stir, move, = OHG. *wagen*, move, = Goth. *wagjan*, move; a secondary form of AS. *wegan*, etc., bear, carry: see *weigh*, and cf. *waw*^{1}.] To stir; move; wave.

> What wenten ye out in to desert for to se? a reed *wawid* with the wynd? *Wyclif*, Luke vii. 24.

waw^3†, *n.* [< ME. *wawe, wagh, waȝ, wah, wowe, wough, wouh,* < AS. *wag, wah* = OFries. *wach* = MD. *weeghe* = Icel. *veggr* = Sw. *vägg* = Dan. *væg*, a wall.] A wall. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 61.

waw^4 (wâ), *v. i.* [< ME. *wawen;* imitative; cf. *waul, wawl.*] To cry as a cat; waul.

wawah (wä′wä̤), *n.* Same as *wow-wow. Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 57.

wawe†, *interj.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *woe.*

wawl, *v. i.* See *waul.*

wawlie†, *a.* An obsolete form of *waly*^{1}.

wawproos (wâ′prös), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The American varying hare, *Lepus americanus.*

waw-waw (wä′wä̤), *n.* [W. Ind.] See *Rajania.*

wawy† (wâ′i), *a.* [< *waw*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Abounding in waves; wavy.

> I saw come over the *wawy* flood.
> *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 697.

wax^1 (waks), *v. i.* [< ME. *waxen, wexen* (pret. *wex, weex, wox, wax, weax, wæx,* pl. *wexen, woxen,* pp. *waxen, wexen, woxen*), < AS. *weaxan* (pret. *weóx*, pp. *geweaxen*) = OS. *wahsan* = OFries. *waxa* = D. *wassen* = OHG. *wahsan*, MHG. *wahsen*, G. *wachsen* = Icel. *vaxa* = Sw. *växa* = Dan. *voxe* = Goth. *wahsjan* (pret. *wōhs*, pp. *wahsans*), grow, increase, wax; = Gr. *αὐξάνειν*, wax, Skt. √ *vaksh*, wax, grow; appar. an extension of the root seen in L. *augere*, increase, AS. *eácan*, increase: see *eke*, and *augment, auction,* etc. Hence ult. *wax*^{1}, *n.*, *waist.*] 1. To grow; increase in size; become larger or greater: as, the moon *waxes* and wanes.

> So is pryde *waxen*
> In religioun and in alle the rewme amonge riche and pore,
> That preyeres haue no power the pestilence to lette.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 75.

> Sothli the child *wax*, and was coumfortid, ful of wysdom; and the grace of God was in him. *Wyclif*, Luke ii. 40.

> The childe he kepte and norisshed till it was feire well *woxen*, and that he myght ride after to court.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 238.

> A *waxing* moon, thot soon would wane.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 649.

> Thou shalt *wax* and he shall dwindle.
> *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

2. To pass from one state to another; become; grow: as, to *wax* strong; to *wax* old.

> And every man that ought hath in his cofre,
> Lat him appere and *wexe* a philosofre.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 284.

> Now charity is *waxen* cold, none helpeth the scholar nor yet the poor. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> First he *wox* pale, and then *wox* red.
> *Scott*, Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

> The commander of Fort Casimir, when he found his martial spirit *waxing* too hot within him, would sally forth into the fields and lay about him most lustily with his sabre. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 315.

Waxing kernels, enlarged lymph-nodes sometimes found in the groin in children: so called because supposed to be associated with growth.

wax^1 (waks), *n.* [< ME. *wax, wexe* (= MHG. *wahs*, increment, increase; also in comp., MD. *wasdom* = G. *wachsthum*, growth); from the verb.] 1†. Growth; increase; prosperity.

> Ful nobley wele the almes yef and do;
> Aboute hym gret *wexe*, fair store, and gret light.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 653.

2. A wood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wax^2 (waks), *n.* [< ME. *wax, wex,* < AS. *weax* = OS. *wahs* = OFries. *wax* = D. *was* = OHG. MHG. *wahs*, G. *wachs* = Icel. *vax* = Sw. *vax* = Dan. *vox*, wax; cf. OBulg. *voskŭ* = Bohem. *vosk* = Pol. *wosk* = Russ. *voskŭ* = Hung. *viaszk* = Lith. *waszkas*, wax (perhaps < Teut.). Some compare L. *viscum*, mistletoe, bird-lime: see *viscum.*] 1. A thick, sticky substance secreted by bees, and used to build their cells; the material of honeycomb; beeswax. In its natural state it is of a dull-yellow color, and smells of honey. Its consistency varies with the temperature; it is ordinarily a pliable solid, readily melted. When purified and bleached, it becomes translucent white, is less tenacious, without taste or smell, and of a specific gravity a little less than that of water. It softens at 80° F., becoming extremely plastic, and retaining any form in which it may be molded, like clay or putty, and melts at 158° F. In chemical composition, wax consists of variable proportions of three substances, called *myrocin, cerolein,* and *cerotic acid.* Wax is used for many purposes, both in its natural state and variously prepared. As bleached, and also then variously tinted, it is made into wax candles, which give a peculiarly soft light. In pharmacy it enters into the composition of various plasters, ointments, and cerates, as a vehicle for the active ingredients, and to confer upon the preparation a desired consistency. It has varied uses in the plastic arts, especially in the making of anatomical models, artificial flowers and fruits, casts and impressions of various kinds, etc.

> This pardoner hadde heer as yelow as *wex.*
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 675.

> I'll work her as I go; I know she's *wax.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, ii. 2.

> The Effigies of his late Majesty King William III. of Glorious Memory is curiously done in *Wax* to the Life, Richly Drest in Coronation Robes.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 283.

2. One of various substances and products resembling beeswax in appearance, consistency, plasticity, and the like, or used for like purposes. (*a*) The substance worked up from the pollen of flowers by the hind legs of bees, and used to feed their larvæ; bee-bread, formerly supposed to be beeswax. (*b*) The substance secreted by various coccids or wax-scales, especially such as has commercial value. (See *wax-insect*, 1.) (*c*) The product of some other homopterous insects. (See *wax-insect*, 2.) This is more or less stringy and flocculent, and approaches in character the froth or spume of the spittle-insects, but in some cases is usable like beeswax. (*d*) The secretion of the sebaceous glands of the outer ear; cerumen; ear-wax. (*e*) A vegetable product which may be regarded as a concrete fixed oil, the principal varieties being Chinese wax, cow-tree wax, carnauba wax, and Japan wax. It may be obtained from the pollen of many flowers, and it forms a part of the green fecula of many plants, particularly of the cabbage. It appears as a varnish upon the fruit or the upper surface of the leaves of many trees, as the wax-palm and wax-myrtle. Also called *vegetable wax.* See cut under *Myrica.* See also *wax-tree*, and compounds below. (*f*) A mineral product, one of certain fossil hydrocarbons which occur in small quantities generally in the Carboniferous formation: called more fully *mineral wax.* The most familiarly known variety is *ozocerite.* (*g*) A substance used for sealing. See *sealing-wax.*

> *Quomodo.* He will never trust his land in *wax* and parchment, as many gentlemen have done before him.
> *Easy.* A by-blow for me.
> *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, iv. 1.

> A letter! hum! a suspicious circumstance, to be sure! What, and the seal a true-lover's knot now, ha? or an heart transfixed with darts; or possibly the *wax* bore the industrious impression of a thimble.
> *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

(*h*) A thick resinous substance, consisting of pitch, resin, and tallow, used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. 3. A thick syrup produced by boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple tree, cooling on ice, etc. [Local, U. S.]—4. Dung of cattle. [Western U. S.]—5. In *coal-mining*, puddled clay, used for dams and stoppings.—**Brazil wax.** Same as *carnauba wax.*—**Butter of wax.** See *butter*^{1}.—**Carnauba wax,** a secretion of the young leaves of the carnauba palm, *Copernicia cerifera,* of Brazil, which is used in making candles and is exported in large quantities.—**Chinese** or **China wax,** a hard white wax, the product of a scale-insect. See *pela* and *wax-insect*, 1 (*a*).—**Ear-wax.** See def. 2 (*d*) and *cerumen.*—**Grafting-wax,** a mixture made of resin, beeswax, and linseed-oil, for coating the incisions made in a tree in grafting.—**Ibota wax,** a product in Japan of the shrub *Ligustrum Ibota.*—**Japan wax,** a wax obtained in Japan from the drupes of the wax-tree *Rhus succedanea,* by crushing, steaming, and pressing. It is used chiefly for candles, and largely exported. The fruit of the lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera,* yields a still better wax.—**Mineral wax.** See def. 2 (*f*).—**Nose of wax.** See *nose*^{1}.—**Paraffin wax,** a white substance resembling wax, obtained chiefly from the distillation of petroleum, but also produced in the distillation of coal, wood, and other substances. It is a neutral, easily fusible substance, unaltered by acids or alkalis, and hence has a wide range of uses in the arts.—**Vegetable wax,** any wax of vegetable origin. See def. 2 (*e*). The name once denoted specifically myrtle-wax.—**Wax dam,** a dam of puddled clay.—**Wax doll.** See *wax-doll.*—**Wax impression,** in *dentistry*, a copy in wax of parts of the mouth, taken usually for the purpose of fitting the plate for artificial teeth.—**Wax opal,** a variety of common opal having a resinous wax-like luster.—**Wax wall,** a dam of puddled clay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]—**White wax.** (*a*) Bleached beeswax. (*b*) Chinese wax, or pela. (See also *banking-wax, bottle-wax, myrtle-wax, ocuba-wax, sealing-wax.*)

wax^2 (waks), *v.* [< ME. *waxen, wexen;* < *wax*^{2}, *n.*] I. *trans.* To treat with wax; smear or rub with wax; make waxy: as, to *wax* a thread; to *wax* the floor or a piece of furniture.

> Tho tok I and *wexede* my label in maner of a peyre tables to resceyve distynctly the prikkes of my compas.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. §. 40.

> He held a long string in one hand, which he drew through the other hand incessantly, as he spoke, just as a shoemaker performs the motion of *waxing* his thread.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LXVI. 663.

Waxed end, in *shoemaking*, a thread the end of which has been stiffened by the use of shoemakers' wax, so as to pass easily through the holes made by the awl; also, a waxed thread terminating in a bristle, for the same purpose. Also reduced to *wax-end.*—**Waxed paper.** See *paper.*

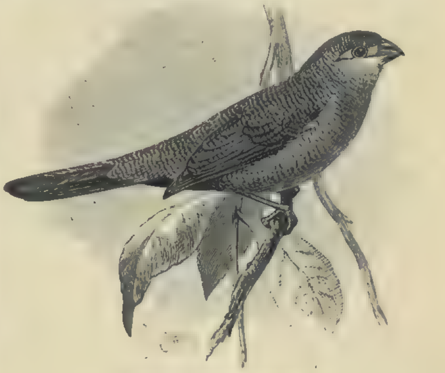
II. *intrans.* To plaster with clay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]

wax^3 (waks), *n.* [Appar. < *wax*^{2}, *v.*, taken in sense of 'rub,' hence 'beat, thrash.'] A rage; a passion. [Colloq.]

> She's in a terrible *wax*, but she'll be all right by the time he comes back from his holidays.
> *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, v.

wax-berry (waks′ber″i), *n.* The bayberry, *Myrica cerifera.*

waxbill (waks′bil), *n.* One of numerous small Old World birds of the family *Ploceidæ* and subfamily *Spermestinæ,* whose bills have a certain waxen appearance, due to the translucency of the horny covering, which may be white, pink, red, etc. The name appears to have attached more particularly to the members of the genus *Estrelda* in a broad sense, but is of extensive and varied application. The Java sparrow is a good example. (See cut under *sparrow.*) The original waxbill, first so named by Edwards in 1751, the waxbill grosbeak of Latham (1783), *Loxia astrild* of Linnæus, and now *Estrelda astrilda,* or *Estrelda astrild,* or *Estrilda astrilda* (for the name thus wavers in spelling), is a South African bird, ranging as far as Matabeleland on the east and Damaraland on the west coast. It has also been introduced in various places, and is a well-known cage-bird. It is scarcely over 4 inches long, the wing and tail each about 1⅝ inches; the bill is bright-red; the eyes and feet are brown. The general aspect is that of a brown bird, but this ground-color is intricately varied with several other colors. The vent is black, and there is a crimson streak on each side of the head. The blue-breasted waxbill (*E. cyanogastra*), the orange-cheeked (*E. melpoda*), the red-bellied (*E. rubriventris*), the grenadier (*Uræginthus granatinus*), and various others are among the small exotic birds which form the dealer's stock of amadavats, senegals, blood-finches, strawberry-finches, paddy-birds, and the like.



Waxbill (*Estrelda astrild*).

wax-bush (waks′bụsh), *n.* Same as *wax-weed.*

wax-chandler (waks′chand″lėr), *n.* A maker or seller of wax candles. [Eng.]

wax-cloth (waks′klôth), *n.* A popular name for floor-cloth. [Eng.]

wax-cluster (waks′klus″tėr), *n.* A shrub, *Gaultheria hispida,* found in the mountains of Australia and Tasmania. It grows 2 or 3 feet high or more, and is conspicuous for its abundant and beautiful white waxy berry-like fruit.

wax-doll (waks′dol′), *n.* 1. A child's doll of which the head and bust are made of beeswax combined with other ingredients to give it hardness.—2. *pl.* The common fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis:* so called from the texture and color of its white or flesh-colored flowers. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

waxen^1 (wak′sn), *a.* [< ME. *waxen,* < AS. *weaxen*, made of wax, < *weax*, wax: see *wax*^{2}.] 1. Made of wax; covered with wax: as, a *waxen* tablet.

> She is fair; and so is Julia that I love—
> That I did love, for now my love is thaw'd;
> Which, like a *waxen* image 'gainst a fire,
> Bears no impression of the thing it was.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 201.

> I beheld through a pretty crystall glasse by the light of a *waxen* candle. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48.

2. Resembling wax; soft as wax; waxy.

> For men have marble, women *waxen*, minds.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1240.

3. Easily effaced, as if written in wax. [Rare.]

> A *waxen* epitaph. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 233.

4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Being or consisting of wax: as, the *waxen* cells of honeycomb. (*b*) Like wax; waxy. (1) Like wax in apparent texture or consistency. Compare *waxbill.* (2) Waxy in color; of a dull-yellowish color, like raw beeswax. (*c*†) Waxed; having wax-

like appendages: as, the *waxen* chatterer (the Bohemian waxwing).

waxen^{2}† (wak′sn). An obsolete or archaic past participle of *wax*^{1}.

waxen^{3} (wak′sn). Archaic present indicative plural of *wax*^{1}.

wax-end (waks′end′), *n.* Same as *waxed end* (which see, under *wax*^{2}).

waxer (wak′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who smears or treats anything with wax, as in waxing floors or preparing waxed leather.—**2.** In a sewing-machine, an attachment for applying a film of wax to the thread as it passes from the spool to the needle: used only on machines for sewing leather and heavy fabrics.

waxflower (waks′flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** See *Clusia.*—**2.** See *Stephanotis.*—**3.** Same as *wax-plant.*

wax-gourd (waks′gōrd), *n.* The white gourd, *Benincasa cerifera* (*B. hispida*). See *benincasa.*

waxiness (wak′si-nes), *n.* A waxy appearance or character.

waxing (wak′sing), *n.* [< ME. *waxynge;* verbal n. of *wax*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** The coating of thread with wax previous to sewing.—**2.** A method of blacking, dressing, and polishing leather, to give it a finish.—**3.** In *calico-printing*, the process of stopping out colors.

wax-insect (waks′in″sekt), *n.* **1.** One of various coccids or bark-lice which secrete wax; a wax-scale. Nearly all the *Coccidæ* secrete a kind of wax, but that of but few is abundant enough to be of commercial value. Specifically—(*a*) The Chinese wax-insect, *Ericerus pela* (formerly *Coccus sinensis* or *C. pela*), related to the cochineal bug. It furnishes most of the white wax of commerce, specified as *Chinese wax* and *pela.* This insect, a native of China, occurs upon plants of the genera *Rhus, Ligustrum, Hibiscus, Celastrus,* etc. The wax is said to be mainly secreted by the male. It is collected from the plants on which it is deposited, melted and clarified, and made into a very high class of candles used in China. It has been imported in England for the same purpose, but is too expensive for general use. (*b*) Any member of the genus *Ceroplastes.* The females secrete much wax, usually deposited on the body in regular plates. *C. ceriferus* is an Indian wax-scale; *C. myricæ* (an old Linnean species) is found at the Cape of Good Hope; *C. floridensis* is a wax-scale of Florida; *C. cirripediformis* is the barnacle-scale. (*c*) A scale of the genus *Cerococcus,* as *C. quercus,* which secretes large masses of bright-yellow wax upon the twigs of various oaks, as *Quercus undulata, Q. agrifolia,* and *Q. oblongifolia,* in Arizona and California. **2.** One of various insects of the family *Fulgoridæ,* and of one of the genera *Phenax, Lystra,* and *Flata.* In the case of the species of *Lystra,* the wax is secreted in long white strings from the end of the abdomen. This wax is said to be used in the manufacture of candles in the East Indies and China.

wax-light (waks′līt), *n.* [= D. *waslicht* = G. *wachslicht* (cf. Icel. *vaxljōs,* Sw. *vaxljus,* Dan. *voxlys*); as *wax*^{2} + *light*^{1}.] A candle, taper, or night-light made of wax.

> The only alternative would have been *wax-lights* at half a crown a pound. *T. A. Trollope,* What I Remember.

wax-modeling (waks′mod″el-ing), *n.* The art or process of forming figures, reliefs, ornaments, etc., in wax. See *ceroplastic.*

wax-moth (waks′môth), *n.* A bee-moth; any member of the family *Galeriidæ.* See *Galeria,* and cut under *bee-moth.*

wax-myrtle (waks′mėr″tl), *n.* The bayberry, *Myrica cerifera:* so named from its wax-bearing nuts and shining myrtle-like leaves. Sometimes *candleberry* and *tallow-shrub.* See *Myrica* (with cut). The wax-myrtle of California is chiefly *M. Californica,* a close erect evergreen shrub, or a tree even 50 feet high.

wax-painting (waks′pān″ting), *n.* Encaustic painting. See *encaustic.*

wax-palm (waks′päm), *n.* See *Ceroxylon* and *Copernicia.*

wax-paper (waks′pā″pėr), *n.* A kind of paper prepared by spreading over its surface a coating made of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti.

wax-pine (waks′pīn), *n.* The general name for the species of *Agathis* (*Dammara*), coniferous trees producing a large amount of resin.

wax-pink (waks′pingk), *n.* A name for garden species of *Portulaca:* so called from their wax-like leaves and showy flowers.

wax-plant (waks′plant), *n.* See *Hoya.*

wax-pocket (waks′pok″et), *n.* In *entom.,* one of several small openings between the ventral segments of the abdomen of a bee, from which thin plates of wax exude.

wax-polish (waks′pol″ish), *n.* See *polish*^{1}.

wax-red (waks′red), *a.* Of a bright-red color, resembling that of sealing-wax.

> Set thy seal-manual on my *wax-red* lips.
> *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 516.

wax-scale (waks′skāl), *n.* A scale-insect which secretes wax. See *wax-insect,* 1.

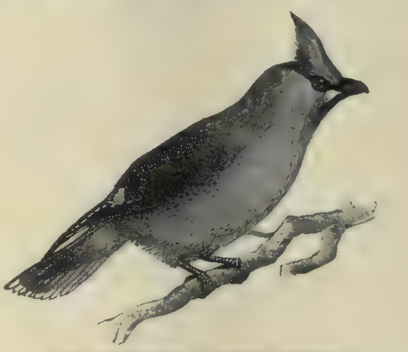
wax-scot† (waks′skot), *n.* A tax or money payment made by parishioners to supply the church with wax candles.

wax-tree (waks′trē), *n.* One of several trees, of different localities, the source of some kind of vegetable or insect wax. (*a*) The Japan wax-tree, specifically *Rhus succedanea,* a small tree originally from the Loochoo Islands, now extensively planted in Japan, especially on the borders of fields, for its small clustered berries, which yield by expression an excellent candle-wax. The lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera,* yields a still better wax. (*b*) In China, one of several trees yielding the pela, or white wax (see *wax*^{2}), which incrusts their twigs as the result of the puncture of an insect. One of the most important is a species of privet, *Ligustrum lucidum;* another is an ash, *Fraxinus Chinensis. Ligustrum Ibota* appears to furnish a variety of the same product. (*c*) A plant of the genus *Vismia,* which consists of trees and shrubs abounding in a yellow resinous juice. This is collected from some South American species, particularly *V. Guianensis,* and from its qualities is sometimes called *American gamboge.* (*d*) The Colombian varnish-tree, *Elæagia utilis.* (*e*) The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera.* [Rare.]

> A fragrant shrub, called the Anemiche by the Indians, had attracted the attention of the government. It is the *wax-tree,* or candle-berry (Myrica cerifera), of which the wax is used for making candles.
> *Gayarré,* Hist. Louisiana, I. 520.

wax-weed (waks′wēd), *n.* An American herb, *Cuphea viscosissima,* sometimes designated as *clammy cuphea.* It is a branching plant with purple stems covered with extremely viscid hairs; the petals of the small flowers are also purple. The full name is *blue wax-weed.*

waxwing (waks′wing), *n.* An oscine passerine bird of the genus *Ampelis* (or *Bombycilla*), family *Ampelidæ:* so called because the secondary quills of the wings, and sometimes other feathers of the wings or tail, are tipped with small red horny appendages resembling sealing-wax. There are three species—the Bohemian waxwing or chatterer, *A. garrulus,* of the northern hemisphere generally, breeding in high latitudes, and migrating southward irregularly, sometimes in flocks of vast extent; the red-winged Japanese waxwing, *A. phœnicoptera;* and the smaller Carolina waxwing, cedar-bird, cedar-lark, cherry-bird, etc., of North America, *A. cedrorum,* the prib chatterer of Latham, 1785. The sealing-wax tips are the enlarged, hardened, and peculiarly modified prolongation of the shaft of the feather, composed of central and peripheral substances differing in the shape of the pigment-cells, which contain abundance of red and yellow coloring matter. Their use is unknown.



Bohemian Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*).

waxwork (waks′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Work in wax; especially, figures or ornaments made of wax; in ordinary usage, figures, as of real persons, usually of life-size, and more or less of deceptive resemblance, the heads, hands, etc., being in wax, and the rest of the figure so set up and clothed as to increase the imitative effect.

> On Wednesday last Mrs. Goldsmith, the famous Woman for *Waxwork,* brought to Westminster Abbey the Effigies of that celebrated Beauty the late Duchess of Richmond, which is said to be the richest Figure that ever was set up in King Henry's Chapel.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 283.

2. *pl.* A place where a collection of such figures is exhibited.—**3.** The climbing bittersweet, *Celastrus scandens:* so named on account of the waxy scarlet aril of the fruit. See *Celastrus* and *staff-tree.* Also called *Roxbury waxwork.*

waxworker (waks′wėr″kėr), *n.* **1.** One who works in wax; a maker of waxwork.—**2.** A bee which makes wax.

wax-worm (waks′wėrm), *n.* The larva of the wax-moth.

waxy^{1} (wak′si), *a.* [< *wax*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Resembling wax or putty in appearance, softness, plasticity, adhesiveness, or other properties; waxen; hence, pliable; yielding; impressionable.

> That the softer *waxy* part of you may receive some impression from this discourse, let us close all with an application. *Hammond,* Works, III. 626.

Specifically—**2.** Noting certain complexions. (*a*) Pallid or blanched; of a translucent pallor, as in bloodlessness. (*b*) Of a dull, pasty, whitish color, sometimes inclining to the yellowishness of raw beeswax. This is a complexion almost diagnostic of the so-called scrofulous or cancerous diathesis, and of persons in whom the opium habit is confirmed and of long standing.

3. Made of wax; abounding in wax; waxed: as, a *waxy* dressing for leather.—**Waxy degeneration.** (*a*) Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*). (*b*) A change of parts of the muscular fibers into a peculiar hyaline substance, which differs from lardacein; it occurs in certain cases of typhoid fever, meningitis, and other acute febrile disorders.—**Waxy liver, kidney, spleen,** etc., a liver, kidney, spleen, etc., which has undergone waxy degeneration.

waxy^{2} (wak′si), *a.* [< *wax*^{3} + *-y*^{1}.] Angry; wrathy; irate. [Slang.]

> It would cheer him up more than anything if I could make him a little *waxy* with me.
> *Dickens,* Bleak House, xxiv.

way^{1} (wā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *waye, waie;* < ME. *way, wai, wey, wei, weye, weie, wæi,* < AS. *weg* = OS. *weg* = OFries. *wei* = MD. *wegh,* D. *weg* = MLG. LG. *weg* = OHG. MHG. *wec,* G. *weg* = Icel. *vegr* = Sw. *väg* = Dan. *vej* = Goth. *wigs,* a way, road, = L. *via,* OL. *vea,* orig. **veha* = Lith. *weza,* track of a cart, = Skt. *vaha,* a road, way; from the verb represented by AS. *wegan,* etc., bear, carry, = L. *vehere,* carry, = Skt. √ *vah,* carry: see *weigh*^{1}. From the same verb are ult. E. *wain*^{1} and *wagon,* etc., and, from the L., *vehicle,* etc. For the E. words from L. *via,* see *via*^{1}. Hence *away* (reduced to *way*^{2}), and *wayward,* etc.] **1.** The track or path by passing over or along which some place has been or may be reached; a course leading from one place to another; a road; a street; a passage, channel, or route; a line of march, progression, or motion: as, the *way* to market or to school; a broad or a narrow *way.*

> Men seyn that the Wlcanes ben *Weyes* of Helle.
> *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 55.

> A grene *wey* thou schalt fynde,
> That geth as euene as he may to paradys the on ende;
> Ther biȝonde thi Modur and ich.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

> The worst *wayes* that ever I travelled in all my life in the Sommer were those betwixt Chamberie and Aiguebelle. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 83.

> I fear I shall never find the *way* to church, because the bells hang so far.
> *Dekker and Webster,* Northward Ho, ii. 1.

> The road to resolution lies by doubt;
> The next *way* home 's the farthest *way* about.
> *Quarles,* Emblems, iv., Epig. 2.

> I hope our *way* does not lie over any of these [hills], for I dread a precipice. *Cotton,* in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

> If prince or peer cross Darrell's *way,*
> He'll beard him in his pride.
> *Scott,* Rokeby, v. 27.

2. A passage along some particular path or course; progress; journey; transit; coming or going.

> The Lord . . . will send his angel with thee, and prosper thy *way.* Gen. xxiv. 40.

> Shut the doors against his *way.*
> *Shak.,* C. of E., iv. 3. 92.

> The next day we again set sail, and made the best of our *way,* till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo, a very pretty town in the Genoese dominions.
> *Addison,* Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 359.

> The ship (barring accidents) will touch at no other port on her *way* out. *W. Collins,* Moonstone, vi. 5.

3. Length of space; distance: as, the church is but a little *way* from here. In this sense, in colloquial use, often erroneously *ways.*

> Thy servant will go a little *way* over Jordan.
> 2 Sam. xix. 36.

> I here first saw the hills a considerable *way* off to the east, no hills appearing that way from the parts about Damascus. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 138.

> I charge thee ride before,
> Ever a good *way* on before. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

4. Direction as of motion or position: as, he comes this *way.*

> Now sways it this *way,* like a mighty sea, . . .
> Now sways it that *way,* like the selfsame sea.
> *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 5.

> The Kingdome of Congo is about 600. miles diameter any *way.* *Capt. John Smith,* True Travels, I. 49.

> Three Goddesses for this contend;
> See, now they descend,
> And this *Way* they bend.
> *Congreve,* Judgment of Paris.

> O friend! I hear some step of hostile feet,
> Moving this *way,* or hast'ning to the fleet.
> *Pope,* Iliad, x. 406.

> No two windows look one *way*
> O'er the small sea-water thread
> Below them. *Browning,* In a Gondola.

5. Path or course in life.

> The *way* of transgressors is hard. Prov. xiii. 15.

6. Pursuit; calling; line of business. [Colloq.]

> Men of his *way* should be most liberal.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3. 61.

> Thinking that this would prove a busy day in the justicing *way*, I am come, Sir Jacob, to lend you a hand.
> *Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

> Is not Gus Hoskins, my brother-in-law, partner with his excellent father in the leather *way?*
> *Thackeray*, Great Hoggarty Diamond, xiii.

7. Respect; point or particular: with *in* expressed or understood.

> You wrong me every *way*. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 55.

> The office of a man
> That's truly valiant is considerable,
> Three *ways:* the first is in respect of matter.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iv. 3.

> Thus farr, and many other *waies* were his Counsels and preparations before hand with us, either to a civil Warr, if it should happ'n, or to subdue us without a Warr.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.

8. Condition; state: as, he has recovered a little, but is still in a very bad *way*. [Colloq.]

> When ever you see a thorough Libertine, you may almost swear he is in a rising *way*, and that the Poet intends to make him a great Man.
> *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 211.

> You must tell him to keep up his spirits; everybody almost is in the same *way*.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

9. Course of action or procedure; means by which anything is to be reached, attained, or accomplished; scheme; device; plan; course.

> Of Taxations, properly so called, there were never fewer in any King's Reign; but of *Ways* to draw Money from the Subject, never more. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 66.

> By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare;
> First offer peace, and, that refused, make war.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, i. 1.

10. Method or manner of proceeding; mode; style; fashion; wise: as, the right or the wrong *way* of doing something.

> God hath so many times and *ways* spoken to men.
> *Hooker.*

> I will one *way* or other make you amends.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 89.

> One would imagine the Ethiopians either had two alphabets, or that they had two *ways* of writing most things.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 227.

> This answerer had, in a *way* not to be pardoned, drawn his pen against a certain great man then alive.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

> Thou say'st an undisputed thing
> In such a solemn *way*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, To an Insect.

> 'Tis not so much the gallant who woos,
> As the gallant's *way* of wooing!
> *W. S. Gilbert*, Way of Wooing.

Way in this sense is equivalent to *wise*, and in certain colloquial phrases is confused with it, appearing in the apparent plural *ways*, which really represents *wise:* as, no *ways*, length*ways*, end*ways*, etc.

> To him [God] we can not exhibit ouermuch praise, nor belye him any *wayes*, vnlesse it be in abasing his excellencie by scarsitie of praise.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

> He could no *way* stir. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

> Hee at that time could be no *way* esteem'd the Father of his Countrey, but the destroyer.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

> Simon Glendinning . . . bit the dust, no *way* disparaging in his death that ancient race from which he claimed his descent. *Scott*, Monastery, ii.

11. Regular or usual method or manner, as in acting or speaking; habitual or peculiar mode or manner of doing or saying things: as, that is only his *way;* an odd *way* he has; women's *ways*.

> We call it only pretty Fanny's *way*.
> *Parnell*, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

> It is my *way* to write down all the good things I have heard in the last conversation, to furnish my paper.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 45.

> Before I departed, the good priest ask'd me my name, that they might pray in the church for my good journey, which is only a *way* they have of desiring charity.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 138.

> He was imperious sometimes still; but I did not mind that; I saw it was his *way*.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xv.

> All her little womanly *ways*, budding out of her like blossoms on a young fruit-tree.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

12. Resolved plan or mode of action or conduct; a course insisted upon as one's own.

> If I had my *way*
> He had mewed in flames at home. *B. Jonson.*

> Man has his will — but woman has her *way!*
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Prologue.

> If Lord Durham had had his *way*, the Ballot would at that time [1833] have been included in the programme of the Government. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, I. 54.

13. Circuit or range of action or observation.

> The general officers and the public ministers that fell in my *way* were generally subject to the gout.
> *Sir W. Temple.*

14. Progress; advancement.

> Socialism in any systematic or definite form, as a scheme for superseding the institution of Capital, had not in my opinion made any serious *way*.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 730.

15. *Naut.*, progress or motion through the water; headway: as, a vessel is under *way* when she begins to move, she gathers *way* when her rate of sailing increases, and loses *way* when it diminishes.

> Towards night it grew very calm and a great fog, so as our ships made no *way*.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 8.

> Sonndings are usually taken from the vessel, and while there is some *way* on.
> *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 206.

> A ship, so long as she can keep *way* on her, and can steer, need not fear an enemy's ram.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 304.

16. *pl.* In *mach.*, etc., the line or course along which anything worked on is caused to move. See cut under *shaper*. (*a*) The timbers on which a ship is launched: as, a new ship on the *ways*. See cut under *launching-way*. (*b*) Skids on which weights, barrels, etc., are moved up or down, as on an inclined plane.—**A furlong way**†. See *furlong*.—**A lion in the way.** See *lion*.—**Appian Way.** See *Appian*.—**A way of necessity,** a way which the law allows for passage to and from land not otherwise accessible. It arises only over one of two parcels of land of both of which the grantor was the owner when he conveyed the other; and it arises in favor of the parcel conveyed when this is wholly surrounded by what had been the grantor's other land, or partly by this and partly by that of a stranger.—**By all ways**†, in all respects; in every way.

> My lady gaf me al hooly
> The noble gift of her mercy,
> Saving her worship, *by alle weyes.*
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1271.

By the way. See *by*^{1}.—**By way of,** for the purpose of; to serve as. See also *by*^{1}.

> The Kyng of that Contree, ones every zeer, zevethe leve to pore men to gon in to the Lake, to gadre hem precyous Stones and Perles, *be weye of* Alemesse, for the love of God, that made Adam. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 199.

> That this gift of perpetual youth should pass from men to serpents seems added *by way of* ornament.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

By way of being, doing, etc., in the condition of being, doing, etc.; so as to be, do, etc. [Eng.]—**Come your ways.** See *come*.—**Committee of Ways and Means.** (*a*) In the British Parliament, a committee of the whole house which considers the ways and means of raising the supplies. (*b*) One of the most important of the standing committees of the United States House of Representatives: to it are referred bills relating to the raising of the revenue.—**Common way.** See *common*.—**Covered way.** See *cover*^{1}.—**Direct way around, dry way, Dunstable way.** See the adjectives.—**High way.** See *highway*.—**In a small way.** See *small*.—**In the family way.** See *family*.—**In the way.** (*a*) Along the road; on the way; as one proceeds.

> And as we wenten thus *in the weye* wordyng togyderes,
> Thanne seye we a Samaritan sittende on a mule,
> Rydynge ful rapely the rizt weye we zeden.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 47.

> The next morning, going to Cumæ through a very pleasant path, by the Mare Mortuum and the Elysian Fields, we saw *in our way* a great many ruins of sepulchres and other ancient edifices.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 452.

(*b*) On hand; present.

> When your master or lady calls a servant by name, if that servant be not *in the way*, none of you are to answer.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

(*c*) In such a position or of such a nature as to obstruct, impede, or hinder: as, a meddler is always *in the way;* there are difficulties *in the way*.

> I never seemed *in his way;* he did not take fits of chilling hauteur; when he met me unexpectedly, the encounter seemed welcome — he had always a word and sometimes a smile for me. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xv.

In the way of. (*a*) So as to meet or fall in with; in a favorable position for doing or getting: as, I can put you *in the way of* a profitable investment. (*b*) In the matter or business of; as regards; in respect of.

> What my tongue can do
> *I' the way of* flattery. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 137.

Mean way†. See *mean*^{3}.—**Milky Way.** See *Galaxy*, 1.—**Once in a way.** See *once*^{1}.—**On the way,** in going or traveling along; hence, in progress or advance toward completion or accomplishment.

> My lord, I over-rode him *on the way*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 30.

Out of the way. (*a*) Out of the road or path; so as not to obstruct or hinder.

> Take up the stumblingblock *out of the way* of my people.
> Isa. lvii. 14.

(*b*) At a distance from; clear of: as, to keep *out of the way* of a carriage.

> The embroylments and factions that were then amongst the Arabs . . . made us desirous to keep as far as possible *out of* their *way*. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 56.

(*c*) Not in the proper course; in such a position or condition as to miss one's object; away from the mark; aside; astray; hence, improper; wrong.

> We are quite *out of the way* when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke.*

> He that knows but a little of them [matters of speculation or practice], and is very confident of his own strength, is more *out of the way* of true knowledge than if he knew nothing at all. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

(*d*) Not in its proper place, or where it can be found or met with; hence, mislaid, hidden, or lost.

> Is 't lost? is 't gone? speak, is it *out o' the way?*
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 80.

(*e*) Out of the beaten track; not in the usual, ordinary, or regular course; hence, extraordinary; remarkable: as, her accomplishments are nothing *out of the way:* often used attributively. Compare *to put one's self out of the way*, below.

> This seemed to us then to be a place *out of the way*, where we might lye snug for a while.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 389.

> It is probable they formerly had some staple commodity here, and that they bestowed great expences on their public games, in order to make people resort to a place which was so much *out of the way*.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 71.

Permanent way, in *rail.*, a finished road-bed and track, including switches, crossings, bridges, viaducts, etc., as distinguished from a *temporary way*, such as is used in construction, in removing the soil of cuttings, etc.—**Private way,** a right which one or more persons, as distinguished from the public generally, have of passing to and fro across land of another. It may exist by grant, by long usage, or by proceedings, sanctioned by law in some states, to acquire a necessary access and egress on making compensation.—**Right of way.** (*a*) A right to pass and repass over real property of another. (*b*) The right to pass over a path or way, to the temporary exclusion of others: as, an express-train has the *right of way* as against a freight-train. (*c*) The strip of land of which a railway-company acquires either the ownership or the use for the laying of its tracks.—**Second covered way,** in *fort.*, the way beyond the second ditch.—**The Way,** in the New Testament, the Christian religion or church; Christianity. The phrase is rendered in the authorized version (except once) "this way" or "that way"; in the revised version (except Acts xxii. 4, where it has the demonstrative "this"), "the Way." Acts ix. 2; xix. 9, 23; xxii. 4; xxiv. 14, 22.—**To break a way.** See *break*.—**To clear the way.** See *clear*.—**To devour the way.** See *devour*^{1}.—**To gather way.** See *gather*.—**To give way,** to grant passage; allow to pass; hence, to yield: generally with *to*.

> Open your gates and *give* the victors *way*.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 324.

> They happen'd to meet on a long narrow bridge,
> And neither of them would *give way*.
> *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 217).

> We *give* too much *way to* our passions.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 329.

> Suetonius, though else a worthie man, overproud of his Victorie, *gave* too much *way to* his anger against the Britans. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

> The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course also to *give way to* the time.
> *Swift.*

To go one's way or **ways.** See *go*.—**To go the way of all the earth,** to die. 1 Ki. ii. 2.—**To go the way of nature.** See *nature*.—**To have one's way.** See def. 12.—**To keep way**†, to keep pace.

> When there be not stonds [stops] and restiveness in a man's nature, . . . the wheels of his mind *keep way* with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon*, Fortune (ed. 1887).

To labor on the way. See *labor*^{1}.—**To lead the way,** to be the first or most forward in a march, progress, or the like; act the part of a leader, guide, etc.

> He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
> Allured to brighter worlds, and *led the way*.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 170.

To lie in the or **one's way.** See *lie*^{1}.—**To look both ways for Sunday,** to squint. [Colloq.]—**To look nine ways.** See *nine*.—**To lose way.** See *lose*^{1}.—**To make one's way.** See *make*^{1}.—**To make the best of one's way.** See *best*.—**To make way.** (*a*) To give room for passing; give place; stand aside to permit another to pass.

> Ther was no romayn so hardy ne so myghty but he *made* hym *wey*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 655.

> *Make way* there for the princess.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 91.

> The petty squadrons which had till now harassed the coast of Britain *made way* for hosts larger than had fallen on any country in the west.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 84.

(*b*) To open a path through obstacles; overcome resistance, hindrance, or difficulties.

> With this little arm and this good sword,
> I have *made* my *way* through more impediments
> Than twenty times your stop.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 263.

(*c*) To advance; move forward.

> We, seeing them prepare to assault vs, left our Oares and *made way* with our sayle to incounter them.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 181.

To pave the way. See *pave*.—**To put one's self out of the way,** to give one's self trouble.

> Don't *put yourself out of the way*, on our accounts.
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxi.

To take one's way. (*a*) To set out; go.

> They, hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow,
> Through Eden *took* their solitary *way*.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 649.

(*b*) To follow one's own plan, opinion, inclination, or fancy.

> Doctor, your service for this time is ended;
> *Take your* own *way*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5. 31.

Under way, in progress; in motion: said of a vessel that has weighed her anchor or has left her moorings and is making progress through the water; hence, generally, making progress; having started: often erroneously written *under weigh.*—**Walsingham way**†. Same as *Milky Way.* See *Galaxy*, 1.

> The commonalty believed the Galaxias, or (what is called in the sky) Milky Way, was appointed by Providence to point out the particular place and residence of the Virgin, beyond all other places, and was, on that account, generally in that age called *Walsingham Way;* and I have heard old people of this country so to call and distinguish it some years past.
>
> *Blomefield*, Hist. Norfolk, ix. (in Rock's Church of our [Fathers, III. 287, note.

Way of the cross. (*a*) A series of stations or representations, as in relief or painting, of the successive acts or stages of Christ's progress to Calvary, arranged around the interior of a church or on the way to a cross or shrine. (*b*) A series of devotions used at these stations.—**Way of the Kami.** See *kami.*—**Way of the rounds**, in *fort.*, a space left for passage between a rampart and the wall of a fortified town.—**Ways and means.** (*a*) Means and methods of accomplishing some end; resources; facilities.

> Then eyther prynce sought the *wayes & meanys* howe eyther of theym myght dyscontent other.
>
> *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1335.

(*b*) Specifically, in *legislation*, means for raising money; methods of procuring funds or supplies for the support of the government. See *committee of ways and means*, above.—**Wet way.** See *wet*^{1}. =**Syn. 1.** *Way, Road, Street, Passage, Pass, Path, Track, Trail,* thoroughfare, channel, route. *Way* is the generic word for a place to pass; a *road* is a public way broad enough and good enough for vehicles; a *street* is a main *road* in a village, town, or city, as contrasted with a *lane* or *alley; passage* suggests an avenue or narrower way through, as for foot-passengers; a *pass* is a way through where the difficulties to be surmounted are on an imposing scale: as, to find or open a new *pass* through the Andes; a *path* is a way for passing on foot; a *track* is a *path* or *road* as yet but little worn or used: as, a cart-*track* through the woods. See def. of *trail.*—**9** and **10.** *Method, Mode,* etc. See *manner*^{1}.

way^1† (wā), *v.* [< *way*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To go in, along, or through; traverse.

> And now it is plauntid ouere in desert, in loond not *wayed* (or not hauntid). *Wyclif*, Ezek. xix. 13.

2. To put in the way; teach to go in the way; break or train to the road: said of horses.

> He . . . is like a horse that is not well *wayed;* he starts at every bird that flies out of a hedge.
>
> *Selden*, Table Talk, p. 39.

II. *intrans.* To go one's way; wayfare; journey.

> On a time, as they together *way'd.*
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 12.

way^2 (wā), *adv.* [< ME. *way, wey;* by apheresis from *away.*] Same as *away:* now only colloquial or vulgar, and commonly printed with an apostrophe: as, go *'way! way* back.

> Do *wey* youre handes. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 101.

way^3†, *v.* An old spelling of *weigh*^{1}.

wayaka (wä-yä'kä̤), *n.* [Polynesian.] See *yam-bean.*

way-baggage (wā'bag″ā̤j), *n.* The baggage or effects of a way-passenger on a railroad or in a stage-coach. [U. S.]

way-barley† (wā'bär-li), *n.* The wall-barley or mouse-barley, *Hordeum murinum.* Also *way-bent, way-bennet.*

way-beaten (wā'bē″tn), *a.* Way-worn; tired.

> The *way-beaten* couple, master and man, sat them down.
>
> *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 7. (*Davies.*)

way-bennet†, **way-bent**† (wā'ben-et, -bent), *n.* See *way-barley.*

way-bill (wā'bil), *n.* A list of the names of passengers who are carried in a public conveyance, or the description of goods sent with a common carrier by land.

> "It's so on the *way-bill*," replied the guard. *Dickens.*

way-bit (wā'bit), *n.* [Also *weabit*, now *weebit;* < *way*^{1} + *bit*^{2}.] A little bit; a bittock. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Ours [i. e., our miles] have but eight [furlongs], unless it be in Wales, wheye they are allowed better Measure, or in the North Parts, where there is a *Wea-bit* to every Mile.
>
> *Howell*, Letters, iv. 28.
>
> I have heard him prefer divers, and very seriously, before himself, who came short a mile and a *way-bit.*
>
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 59. (*Davies.*)

wayboard (wā'bōrd), *n.* In *mining*, a bed of tenacious clay formed by the decomposition of the toadstone. Also written *weigh-board.* [Derbyshire, Eng.]

waybread (wā'bred), *n.* [Also *waybred;* < ME. *weybrede, weibrede,* < AS. *wegbrǣde* (= MLG. *wegebrēde, wegebreide,* LG. *weegbree* = OHG. *wegabreita,* MHG. *wegebreite,* G. *wegebreit* = Sw. *vägbreda* = Dan. *vejbred*), plantain; appar. so called as spreading along roads, < *weg,* way, road, + *brǣdan,* spread, < *brād,* broad: see *bread*^{2}.] The common plantain, *Plantago major.* See cut under *plantain.*

waybung (wā'bung), *n.* [Native name (?).] An Australian corvine bird, *Corcorax melanorhamphus,* a sort of chough, noted for the singular actions of the male in pairing-time. It is 16 inches long, sooty-black with a slight purplish gloss, and has a large white alar speculum formed by the inner webs of the primaries; the bill and feet are black, the eyes scarlet. The female is similar, but a little smaller. This bird is the Australian type or representative of the Asiatic desert-choughs (see *Podoces*), and of the European Alpine and common red-legged choughs.

way-door† (wā'dōr), *n.* A street-door.

> He must needs his posts with blood embrue,
> And on his *way-door* fix the horned head.
>
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, III. iv. 7.

wayfare (wā'fãr), *v. i.* [< ME. *weyfaren,* orig. in ppr. *weyfarand,* < AS. *wegfarende* (= Icel. *vegfarandi* = Sw. *vägfarande* = Dan. *vejfarende*), < *weg,* way, + *farende,* ppr. of *faran,* go: see *way*^{1} and *fare*^{1}. Cf. *wayfare, n.*] To journey; travel, especially on foot: now only in the present participle or the verbal noun.

> A certain Laconian, as he *way-fared,* came unto a place where there dwelt an old friend of his.
>
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 390.
>
> Farewell, honest Antony!—Pleasant be your *wayfaring,* prosperous your return!
>
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 416.

wayfarer (wā'fãr″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *weyfarere,* a wayfarer; < *way*^{1} + *farer.*] One who wayfares, journeys, or travels; a traveler, especially one who travels on foot; a passenger. *R. Carew.*

> The peasant is recommended [1362] to give to the needy *wayfarer* in preference to the beggar.
>
> *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 54.
>
> The *wayfarer,* at noon reposing,
> Shall bless its shadow on the grass.
>
> *Lowell*, On Planting a Tree at Inverara.

wayfaring (wā'fãr″ing), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *waifaring;* < ME. *wayferande,* also *weyverinde, wayverinde,* wayfaring, < AS. *wegfarende* (= Icel. *vegfarandi,* etc.), also *wegfērend,* wayfaring: see *wayfare, v.*] Journeying; traveling, especially on foot.

> The *wayferande* frekez, on fote & on hors.
>
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 79.
>
> Moreover, for the refreshing of *waifaring* men, he ordained cups of yron or brasse to be fastened by such cleare wells and fountains as did runne by the waie's side. *Stow.*

wayfaring-tree (wā'fãr″ing-trē), *n.* A much-branched European shrub of large size, *Viburnum Lantana,* with dense cymes of small white flowers. The foliage and young shoots are thickly covered with soft mealy down (hence sometimes *mealy-tree*). The name was invented by Gerard, with reference to its abundance along roads. Also *triptoe.* The American wayfaring-tree is the hobble-bush, *Viburnum lantanoides.*

way-gate (wā'gāt), *n.* The tail-race of a mill.

waygoing (wā'gō″ing), *a.* Going away; departing; of, pertaining to, or belonging to one who goes away: as, *waygoing* baggage.—**Waygoing crop.** See *away-going crop,* under *away-going.*

waygoose (wā'gös), *n.* [A corruption of *wayzgoose* for *wase-goose.*] Same as *wayzgoose.*

way-grass (wā'gräs), *n.* The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare.* [Prov. Eng.]

wayke†, **wayken**†. Old forms of *weak, weaken.*

waylaway†, *interj.* See *wellaway.*

waylay (wā-lā' or wā'lā), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *waylaid,* ppr. *waylaying.* [< *way*^{1} + *lay*^{1}; a peculiar formation, expressing a notion not derivable from *way* + *lay* taken in their proper sense, and prob. due to confusion with *lay wait, lie in wait.*] 1. To lie in wait for in the way, in order to lay hold of for some purpose; particularly, to lie in wait for with the view of accosting, seizing, assaulting, robbing, or slaying; take in ambush: as, to *waylay* a traveler.

> I will *waylay* thee going home; where if it be thy chance to kill me . . . thou killest me like a rogue and a villain.
>
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 176.
>
> But my Lord St. Albans, and the Queen, and Ambassador Montagu did *way-lay* them at their lodgings, till the difference was made up, to my Lord's honour.
>
> *Pepys*, Diary, I. 152.
>
> Tuchin, too, who wrote a poem on the death of James II., was *waylaid,* and so frightfully beaten that he died from its effects.
>
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 64.
>
> On quitting the house, I was *waylaid* by Mrs. Fitz-Adam, who had also her confidence to make.
>
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xiv.
>
> I mind the time when men used to *waylay* Fanny Singleton in the cloak-room. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, p. xxv.

2. To beset with ambushes or ambuscades; ambuscade. [Rare.]

> How think'st thou?—Is our path *way-laid?*
> Or hath thy sire my trust betrayed?
>
> *Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 13.

waylayer (wā-lā'ėr or wā'lā″ėr), *n.* One who waylays; one who lies in wait for another.

> Wherever there are rich way-farers there also are sly and alert *way-layers.*
>
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, i.

way-leave† (wā'lēv), *n.* Right of way.

> Another thing that is remarkable is their *wayleaves;* for, when men have pieces of ground between the colliery and the river, they sell leave to lead coals over their ground. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 265. (*Davies.*)

wayless (wā'les), *a.* [< *way*^{1} + *-less.*] Having no way or path; pathless; trackless.

> As though the peopled towns had *way-less* deserts been.
>
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 164.

way-maker (wā'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes a way; a pioneer; a pathfinder.

> Those famous *way-makers* to the . . . restitution of the evangelical truth. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.

way-mark (wā'märk), *n.* A finger-post, guide-post, milestone, or the like.

> She was so liable to fits of absence that she was likely enough to let her *way-marks* pass unnoticed.
>
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

wayment†, **waymenting**†. See *waiment, waimenting.*

wayne^1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wain*^{1}. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 41.

way-passenger (wā'pas″ẹn-jėr), *n.* A passenger taken up or set down by the way—that is, at a way-station or at some place intermediate between the principal stopping-places or stations.

way-post (wā'pōst), *n.* A finger-post; a guide-post.

> You have more roads than a *way-post.*
>
> *Colman*, The Spleen, i. (*Davies.*)
>
> An old *way-post* show'd
> Where the Lavington road
> Branch'd off to the left from the one to Devizes.
>
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 172.

way-shaft (wā'shȧft), *n.* In *steam-engines,* the rocking-shaft for working the slide-valve from the eccentric.

wayside (wā'sīd), *n.* and *a.* [< *way*^{1} + *side*^{1}. Earlier *way's side:* see *way*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* The side of the way; the border or edge of the road or highway.

> They are enbuschede one blonkkes, with baners displayede,
> In ȝone bechene wode appone the *waye sydes.*
>
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1713.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the wayside; growing, lying, situated, or found on, by, or near the side of the way: as, *wayside* flowers; a *wayside* spring.

> Little clusters of such vehicles were gathered round the stable-yard or baiting-place of every *way-side* tavern.
>
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlii.
>
> The windows of the *wayside* inn
> Gleamed red with fire-light through the leaves.
>
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Prelude.
>
> And earth, which seemed to the fathers meant
> But as a pilgrim's *wayside* tent.
>
> *Whittier*, The Preacher.

way-sliding (wā'slī″ding), *n.* Sliding from the right way; deviation. [Rare.]

> Though I will neither exalt myself nor pull down others, I wish every man and woman in this land had kept the true testimony, and the middle and straight path, as it were, on the ridge of a hill, where wind and water shears, avoiding right-hand snares and extremes, and left-hand *way-slidings.*
>
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

way-station (wā'stā″shọn), *n.* A station intermediate between principal stations on a railroad. [U. S.]

wayt† *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wait.*

wayth†, *n.* See *wathe*^{1}.

way-thistle (wā'this″l), *n.* See *thistle.*

way-thorn (wā'thôrn), *n.* See *thorn.*

way-train (wā'trān), *n.* A train which stops at all or most of the stations on the line over which it passes; an accommodation train. [U. S.]

wayward (wā'wärd), *a.* [< ME. *weyward, weiward,* by apheresis from **awayward,* adj., < *awayward, aweiward,* adv.: see *awayward,* and cf. *froward.*] 1. Full of caprices or whims; froward; perverse.

> Bot ȝif thyn eiȝe be *weyward,* al thi body shal be derkful. *Wyclif*, Mat. vi. 23.
>
> You know my father 's *wayward,* and his humour
> Must not receive a check.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.
>
> In vain, to soothe his *wayward* fate,
> The cloister oped her pitying gate.
>
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 6.

2. Irregular; vacillating; unsteady, undulating, or fluctuating: as, the *wayward* flight of certain birds.

> Send its rough *wayward* roots in all directions.
>
> *Smithson*, Useful Book for Farmers, p. 32. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

=**Syn.** *Wayward, Wilful, Contrary, Untoward,* headstrong, intractable, unruly. The italicized words tend toward the same meaning by different ways. *Wayward,* by derivation, applies to one who turns *away* from what he is desired or expected to be or to do; but, from its seeming derivation, it has come to apply more often to one who turns toward *ways* that suit himself, whether or not they happen to be what others desire. *Wilful* suggests that the person is full of self-will, which asserts itself against those whose wishes ought to be deferred to or whose commands should be obeyed. *Contrary* and *untoward* express the same idea, the one in a positive, the other in a negative form. *Contrary* is an energetic word, expressing the idea that one takes, or is disposed to take, the course exactly opposite to that which he is expected or desired to take. Contrariness, when ingrained, becomes perverseness: as, a *contrary* disposition; a *contrary* fellow. This use of *contrary* is by many considered colloquial, but has the recommendation of figurative force. *Contrary* and *untoward* view the person as one to be managed; *untoward* views the person also as the object of mental or moral discipline: this perhaps through its use in Acts ii. 40. An *untoward* person is not responsive to persuasion, advice, influence, or requests; *untoward* circumstances are similarly such as do not help us in our plans. All these words imply that the only consistency in the person's conduct is in this self-willed independence of others' wishes or opposition to them, but *untoward* implies it least. See *perverse*.

way-warden (wā'wâr″dn), *n.* A keeper or surveyor of roads.

Woodcutter. Had'st best repent and mend thy ways.
Peasant. The *way-warden* may do that; I wear out no ways; I go across country.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 6.

waywardly (wā'wärd-li), *adv.* In a wayward manner: frowardly; perversely.

waywardness (wā'wärd-nes), *n.* [< ME. *weiwardnesse*, perverseness; < *wayward* + *-ness*.] The character of being wayward; frowardness; perverseness.

The unruly *waywardness* that infirm and choleric years bring with them. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 302.

waywise (wā'wīz), *a.* [< *way*^{1} + *wise*^{1}. Cf. *way-witty*; see also *waywiser*.] Expert in finding or keeping the way; knowing the way or route. *Ash.*

waywiser† (wā'wī″zėr), *n.* [= D. *wegwijzer*, a guide, = G. *wegweiser*, a way-mark, guide, = Sw. *vägvisare* = Dan. *vejviser*, a guide, a directory; as *way*^{1} + **wiser*, shower, indicator, < *wise*^{3}, point out, show, + *-er*^{1}.] An instrument for measuring the distance which a wheel rolls over a road; an odometer or perambulator.

I went to see Colonel Blount, who showed me the application of the *way-wiser* to a coach, exactly measuring the miles, and showing them by an index as we went on. It had three circles, one pointing to the number of rods, another to the miles, by 10 to 1000, with all the subdivisions of quarters. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 6, 1657.

way-witty†, *a.* [ME. *weiwitti*; < *way*^{1} + *witty*. Cf. *waywise*.] Same as *waywise*.

waywode, waywodeship. Same as *voivode*, *voivodeship*.

wayworn (wā'wōrn), *a.* Wearied or worn by or in traveling.

A *way-worn* traveller. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 2.

waywort (wā'wėrt), *n.* The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

wayz-goose†, *n.* [An erroneous spelling of **wase-goose*, < *wase*^{1} + *goose*.] **1.** A stubble-goose; hence, a fat goose—that is, one ready to kill in harvest-time.—**2.** An entertainment given by an apprentice to his fellow-workmen, of which the goose was the crowning dish; hence, in recent times, a printers' annual dinner, the funds for which are collected by stewards regularly appointed by "the chapel."

we (wē), *pron.*; pl. of *I*^{2}. [Early mod. E. also *wee*; < ME. *we*, < AS. *wē* = OS. *wī* = OFries. *wī* = D. *wij* = OHG. MHG. G. *wir* = Icel. *vēr*, *vær* = Sw. Dan. *vi* = Goth. *weis*, < Teut. **wīz*, **wīs*, with appar. nom. suffix *-s*, prob. = Skt. *vayam*, we. The L. and Gr. forms are different; L. *nos*, pl. (including dual), = Gr. *νώ*, dual; Gr. *ἡμεῖς*, we, appar. belonging to the stem of *ἐμέ*, etc., me (see *me*^{1}). In AS. *wē* had a dual, *wit*, which disappeared in the earliest ME. period. See *I*^{2}, *me*^{1}, *our*, and *us*.] I and another or others; I and he or she, or I and they: a personal pronoun, taking the possessive *our* or *ours* (see *our*^{1}) and the objective (dative or accusative) *us*.

Go *we* now on goddes halue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2803.

How goes the day with *us*? O, tell me, Hubert.
Shak., K. John, v. 3. 1.

On the left hand left *wee* two little Islands.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 8.

It may be that the gulfs will wash *us* down;
It may be *we* shall touch the Happy Isles,
And see the great Achilles, whom *we* knew.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

We is sometimes, like *they*, vaguely used for society, people in general, the world, etc.; but when the speaker or writer uses *we* he identifies himself more or less directly with the statement; when he uses *they* he implies no such identification. Both pronouns thus used may be translated by the French *on* and the German *man*. as, *we* (or *they*) say, French *on dit*, German *man sagt*.

Yet seen too oft, familiar with her [vice's] face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 220.

The instances in which *our* feelings bias *us* in spite of ourselves are of hourly recurrence.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 196.

Many tongues have a double first person plural, one inclusive and one exclusive of the person or persons addressed: one *we* which means 'I and my party,' as opposed to you; and one that means 'my party and yours,' as opposed to all third persons.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 219.

We is frequently used by individuals, as editors and authors, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism which it is assumed would result from the frequent use of the pronoun I. The plural style is used also by kings and other potentates, and is said to have been first used in his edicts by King John of England; according to others, by Richard I. The French and German sovereigns followed the example about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

We charge you, on allegiance to *ourself*,
To hold your slaughtering hands.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 86.

We and *us* are sometimes misused for each other.

To poor *we*
Thine enmity 's most capital.
Shak., Cor., v. 3. 103.

Nay, no compliment: . . . Shall 's to dinner, gentlemen? *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

Our bodies themselves, are they simply ours, or are they *us*? *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 291.

We-uns (literally, we ones), we or us. [Dialectal, southern U. S.]

"Grind some fur *we-uns* ter-morrer?" asked Ab. "I'll grind yer bones, ef ye'll send 'em down," said Amos.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, ix.

weabit, *n.* See *way-bit*.

weak (wēk), *a.* [< ME. *weik*, *weyk*, *waik*, *wayk*, a northern form (< Icel. *veikr*, *veykr*) taking the place of the southern form *woke*, *woc*, *wake*, *wac*, < AS. *wac*, *waac*, pliant, weak, easily bent, = OS. *wēk* = D. *week* = MLG. *wēk*, LG. *week* = OHG. *weih*, MHG. G. *weich* = Icel. *veikr*, *veykr*, rarely *vākr* = Sw. *vek* = Dan. *veg*, pliant, weak; from the verb appearing in AS. *wīcan* (pret. *wāc*, pp. *wicen*) = OS. *wīkan* = OFries. *wīka*, *wiaka* = D. *wijken* = OHG. *wīkkan*, MHG. *wicken*, G. *weichen*, give way, yield, = Icel. *vīkja* (pret. *veyk*, pp. *vikinn*) = Sw. *vika* = Dan. *vige*, turn, turn aside, veer; cf. Gr. *εἴκειν* (for *Ϝείκειν*), yield, give way, = L. √ *vic* in *vītare* (for **vicitare*), shun, avoid, **vix*, *vicis*, change. To the same root are referred *wick*^{1}, *wicker*.] **1.** Bending under pressure, weight, or force; pliant or pliable; yielding; lacking stiffness or firmness: as, the *weak* stem of a plant.

For men have marble, women waxen, minds,
And therefore are they form'd as marble will;
The *weak* oppress'd [impressed], the impression of strange kinds
Is form'd in them by force, by fraud, or skill.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1242.

2. Lacking strength; not strong. Specifically—(*a*) Breaking down under force or stress; liable to fall, fail, or collapse under strain; incapable of long resistance or endurance; frail, fragile, or resistless: as, a *weak* vessel, bridge, rope, etc.; a *weak* fortress.

How *weak* the barrier of mere Nature proves,
Oppos'd against the pleasures Nature loves!
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 169.

The gate,
Half-parted from a *weak* and scolding hinge.
Tennyson, The Brook.

(*b*) Deficient in bodily strength, vigor, or robustness; feeble, either constitutionally or from age, disease, etc.; infirm; of the organs of the body, deficient in functional energy, activity, or the like: as, a *weak* stomach; *weak* eyes.

Min wlite [face] is wan,
& min herte *woc*,
Mine dagis arren nei done.
Rel. Antiq., I. 186.

I have, God woot, a large feeld to ere;
And *wayke* been the oxen in my plough.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 29.

A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despised old man.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 20.

(*c*) Lacking moral strength or firmness; liable to waver or succumb when urged or tempted; deficient in steady principle or in force of character.

Him that is *weak* in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations. Rom. xiv. 1.

Superior and unmoved; here only *weak*
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance.
Milton, P. L., viii. 532.

If *weak* Women went astray,
Their Stars were more in Fault than they.
Prior, Hans Carvel.

(*d*) Lacking mental power, ability, or balance; simple; silly; foolish.

It is privately whispered That King Henry was of a *weak* Capacity, and easily abused.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 190.

The tradition is that the water was conveyed from this pillar to the top of the famous temple, on which the people are so *weak* as to imagine there was a garden.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 107.

(*e*) Unequal to a particular need or emergency; ineffectual or inefficacious; inadequate or unsatisfactory; incapable; impotent.

My ancient incantations are too *weak*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 27.

How vain is Reason, Eloquence how *weak*!
If Pope must tell what Harcourt cannot speak.
Pope, On the Hon. S. Harcourt.

One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made *weak* by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

(*f*) Incapable of support; not to be sustained or maintained; unsupported by truth, reason, or justice: as, a *weak* claim, assertion, argument, etc.

A case so *weak* and feeble hath been much persisted in.
Hooker.

I know not what to say; my title 's *weak*—
Tell me, may not a king adopt an heir?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 134.

(*g*) Deficient in force of utterance or sound; having little volume, loudness, or sonorousness; low; feeble; small.

A voice, not softe, *weake*, piping, womannishe.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 39.

(*h*) Not abundantly or sufficiently impregnated with the essential, required, or usual ingredients, or with stimulating or nourishing substances or properties; not of the usual strength: as, *weak* tea; *weak* broth; a *weak* infusion; *weak* punch.

Sip this *weak* wine
From the thin green glass flask.
Browning, Englishman in Italy.

(*i*) Deficient in pith, pregnancy, or point; lacking in vigor of expression: as, a *weak* sentence; a *weak* style.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold: . . .
The lines are *weak*, another 's pleased to say.
Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. i. 5.

(*j*) Resulting from or indicating lack of judgment, discernment, or firmness; arising from want of moral courage, of self-denial, or of determination; injudicious: as, a *weak* compliance; a *weak* surrender.

If evil thence ensue,
She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1186

(*k*) Slight; inconsiderable; trifling. [Rare.]

Mine own *weak* merits. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 187.

(*l*) In *gram.*, inflected—(1) as a verb, by regular syllabic addition instead of by change of the radical vowel; (2) as a noun or an adjective, with less full or original differences of case- and number-forms: opposed to *strong* (which see). (*m*) Poorly supplied; deficient: as, a hand *weak* in trumps. (*n*) Tending downward in price: as, a *weak* market; corn was *weak*.—**The weaker sex.** See *sex*^{1}.—**The weaker vessel.** See *vessel*.—**Weak accent, beat, or pulse**, in *music*, a comparatively unemphatic rhythmical unit: opposed to a *heavy* or *strong accent*, etc. See *rhythm*.—**Weak election.** See *election*.—**Weak side, weak point**, that side, aspect, or feature of a person's character or disposition in which he is most easily influenced or affected.

Guard thy heart
On this *weak side* where most our nature fails.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

Weak verb. See def. 2 (*l*).

weak† (wēk), *v.* [< ME. *weyken*, *wayken*, *woken*, *wokien*, *wakien*, < AS. *wācian*, become weak, languish, vacillate (= MD. *weecken*, become soft, D. *weeken*, soak, = OHG. *weichan*, MHG. G. *weichen*, become weak), *wǣcan*, make weak, weaken, soften, afflict, < *wāc*, weak: see *weak*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make weak; weaken.

It is hey tyme; he drawyt fast home ward, and is ryte lowe browt, and sore *weykid* and feblyd.
Paston Letters, I. 444.

We must toyle to make our doctrine good,
Which will empair the flesh and *weak* the knee.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, ii. 80.

2. To soften.

Ac grace groweth nat til goode wil gynne reyne,
And *wokie* thorwe good werkes wikkede hertes.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 25.

II. *intrans.* To become weak. *Chaucer.*

weak-built (wēk'bilt), *a.* Ill-founded. [Rare.]

Yet ever to obtain his will resolving,
Though *weak-built* hopes persuade him to abstaining.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 130.

weaken (wē'kn), *v.* [< *weak* + *-en*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To become weak or weaker: as, he *weakens* from day to day.

Somewhat to *woken* [var. *wayken*] gan the peyne
By lengthe of pleynte. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1144.

His notion *weakens*, his discernings
Are lethargied. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 248.

II. *trans.* To make weak or weaker; lessen or reduce the strength, power, ability, influence, or quality of: as, to *weaken* the body or the mind; to *weaken* a solution or infusion by dilution; to *weaken* the force of an argument.

So strong a Corrosive is Grief of Mind, when it meets with a Body *weakened* before with Sickness.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 60.

In all these things hath the Kingdome bin of late sore *weak'nd*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A languor came
Upon him, gentle sickness, gradually
Weakening the man, till he could do no more.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

weakener (wēk'nėr), *n.* One who or that which weakens.

Fastings and mortifications, . . . rightly managed, are huge helps to piety, [and] great *weakners* of sin.
South, Sermons, VI. 11.

weak-eyed (wēk'īd), *a.* Having weak eyes or weak sight. *Collins.*

weakfish (wēk'fish), *n.* A sciænoid fish of the genus *Cynoscion* (formerly *Otolithus*), as the squeteague: so called because it has a tender mouth, and cannot pull hard when hooked. The common weakfish or squeteague is *C. regalis* (see cut under *Cynoscion*); the white weakfish, *C. nothus*; the spotted weakfish, *C. nebulosus*. All three are excellent food-fishes; they inhabit the Atlantic coast of the United States, and in southerly regions are misnamed *trout* or *sea-trout*.

weak-handed (wēk'han″ded), *a.* Having weak hands; hence, powerless; dispirited.

I will come upon him while he is weary and *weak handed.* 2 Sam. xvii. 2.

weak-headed (wēk'hed″ed), *a.* Having a weak head or intellect.

weak-hearted (wēk'här″ted), *a.* Having little courage; dispirited.

I am able now, methinks,
Out of a fortitude of soul I feel,
To endure more miseries and greater far
Than my *weak-hearted* enemies dare offer.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 390.

weak-hinged (wēk'hinjd), *a.* Ill-balanced; ill-founded. [Rare.]

Not able to produce more accusation
Than your own *weak-hinged* fancy.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 119.

weak-kneed (wēk'nēd), *a.* Having weak knees; hence, weak, especially as regards will or determination: as, a *weak-kneed* policy or effort.

weakling (wēk'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *weak* + *-ling*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* A feeble creature.

Weakling, Warwick takes his gift again.
Shak., 3 Henry VI., v. 1. 37.

"Jane is not such a *weakling* as you would make her," he would say; "she can bear a mountain blast, or a shower, or a few flakes of snow, as well as any of us."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

II. *a.* Feeble; weak.

This *weakling* cry of children.
Harper's Mag., LXXXVI. 570.

weakly (wĕk'li), *a.* [< ME. **weikly* (cf. Icel. *veikligr*), earlier *woclic*, *waclic*, weakly, < AS. *wāclīc*, weak, vain, mean, vile, < *wāc*, weak: see *weak* and *-ly*^{1}.] Weak; feeble; not robust: as, a *weakly* woman; a man of *weakly* constitution.

Those that are *weakly*, as Hypochondriacks and Hysterics.
Gideon Harvey, Vanities of Phil. and Physick (ed. 1702), vi.

When I came at the gate that is at the head of the way, the Lord of that place did entertain me freely; neither objected he against my *weakly* looks.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

weakly (wēk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wacliche*, *wocliche*, < AS. *waclīce*, weakly, meanly, vilely, < *wāclīc*, weak: see *weakly*.] In a weak manner, in any sense of the word *weak*.

If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he should be *weakly* customed.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 219.

weak-minded (wēk'mīn″ded), *a.* Of a weak mind; of feeble intellect; also, indicating weakness of mind.

The Duke of York . . . prevailed for a time, and fruitlessly endeavoured to bind a *weak-minded* king by pledges.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., i.

If he should go abroad, his mother might think he had some *weak-minded* view of joining Julia Dallow, and trying, with however little hope, to win her back.
H. James, Tragic Muse, xxxv.

weak-mindedness (wēk'mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state or character of being weak-minded; irresolution; indecision.

In homicidal maniacal cases there may be melancholy or *weak-mindedness* from the outset and no maniacal excitement. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 449.

weakness (wēk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *weikenes*, *weykenesse*; cf. AS. *wācnys*, weakness, < *wāc*, weak: see *weak* and *-ness*.] The state or character of being weak, in any sense; also, a weak point.

Syn *weikenes* of wemen may not wele stryve,
Ne haue no might tawardes men maistries to fend.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3325.

I think it is the *weakness* of mine eyes
That shapes this monstrous apparition.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 276.

Weakness is a negative term, and imports the absence of strength. It is, besides, a relative term, and accordingly imports the absence of such a quantity of strength as makes the share possessed by the person in question less than that of some person he is compared to.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 8, note.

It is one of the prime *weaknesses* of a democracy to be satisfied with the second-best if it appear to answer the purpose tolerably well, and to be cheaper—as it never is in the long run. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary, 1886.

weak-sighted (wēk'sī″ted), *a.* Having weak sight. *A. Tucker.*

weak-spirited (wēk'spir″i-ted), *a.* Having a weak or timorous spirit; pusillanimous. *Scott.*

weaky (wē'ki), *a.* [< *weak* + *-y*^{1}.] Moist; watery. [Prov. Eng.]

weal^1 (wēl), *n.* [< ME. *wele*, *weole*, < AS. *wela*, *weala*, *weola*, weal, wealth, prosperity (= OS. *welo* = OHG. *wela*, *wola*, MHG. *wole*, G. *wol*, *wohl* = Sw. *väl* = Dan. *vel*, weal, welfare), < *wel*, well: see *well*^{2}. Cf. *wealth*.] 1. Wealth; riches; hence, prosperity; success; happiness; well-being; the state of being well or prosperous: as, come *weal* or woe.

Unwise is he that can no *wele* endure.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Bukton, l. 27.

And of this ye seide full trewe that moche *wele* and moche woo haue we suffred to-geder.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 555.

In our olde vulgare, profite is called *weale*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 1.

I sing the happy Rusticks *weal*,
Whose handsom house seems as a Common-weal.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Glad I submit, whoe'er, or young or old,
Ought, more conducive to our *weal*, unfold.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 119.

2†. The state: properly in the phrases *common weal*, *public weal*, *general weal*, meaning primarily 'the common or public welfare,' but used (the first now as a compound word) to designate the state (in which *weal* used alone is an abbreviation of *commonweal*).

A *publike weale* is a body lyuyng, compacte or made of sondry astates and degrees of men, whiche is disposed by the ordre of equite, and gouerned by the rule and moderation of reason. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 1.

The charters that you bear
I' the body of the *weal*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 189.

The public, general, or common weal, the interest, well-being, or prosperity of the community, state, or society.

weal^1† (wēl), *v. t.* [< *weal*^{1}, *n.*] To promote the weal or welfare of. *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

weal^2 (wēl), *n.* and *v.* Same as *wale*^{1}.

weal^3†, *n.* Same as *weel*^{2}.

weal^4 (wēl), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To be in woe or want. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

weal-balanced, *a.* An original misprint, in the following passage, of *well-balanced*, corrected by some editors, but retained by some, and absurdly explained as "balanced with regard to the common weal or good."

By cold gradation and *well-balanced* form
We shall proceed with Angelo.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 104.

Weald (wēld), *n.* [< late ME. *weeld*, appar. an irreg. form of *wild* (formerly pron. wīld), early mod. E. *wilde*, *wylde*, found in same sense, confused by later writers with ME. *wald*, *wold*, *wæld*, < AS. *weald*, a forest: see *wold*^{1}. The proper E. form of AS. *weald* is *wold* (parallel with *bold*, *fold*, *hold*, *sold*, *told*, etc.). The mod. spelling *weald* represents the earlier *weeld*, and has nothing to do with AS. *weald*, unless it is due to Verstegan, who affected the "restitution" of old forms.] 1. The name given in England to an oval-shaped area, bounded by a line topographically well marked by an escarpment of the Chalk, which begins at Folkestone Hill, near the Straits of Dover, and passes through the counties of Kent, Surrey, Hants, and Sussex, meeting the sea again at Beachy Head. It embraces the southwestern part of Kent, the southern part of Surrey, the north and northeastern half of Sussex, and a small part of the eastern side of Hampshire. These are the limits of the area now known to geologists as *the Weald*; but, according to the English Geological Survey, it is probable that the area anciently designated by that name was somewhat smaller than this, having been bounded by the escarpment of the Lower Greensand, which is approximately concentric with that of the Chalk, but inside and distant from five to ten miles from it. This latter escarpment is, however, in places rather ill-defined, so that there the boundary of the ancient Weald was doubtful. The geology of the Weald is extremely interesting, hence the name has become very familiar. The formations covering the Weald proper are known as the *Wealden* (which see). The Weald was originally partly covered with forests and partly destitute of them.

The Historie of this Hogheard, presenteth to my minde an opinion, that some men mainteine touching this *Weald:* which is that it was a great while togither in manner nothing els but a desart, and waste Wildernesse, not planted with Townes, or peopled with men, as the outsides of the shyre were, but stored and stuffed with heards of Deere, and droues of Hogs only. Which conceit, though happily it may seem to many but a Paradoxe, yet in mine owne fantaisie, it wanteth not the feete of sound reason to stand upon.
Lambarde, A Perambulation of Kent (1596), p. 211.

We know that the *Weald* proper, or that part of the country below the Lower Greensand escarpment, was the part latest cultivated. Even as late as Elizabeth's time swine are said to have run wild here.
Topley, Geol. of the *Weald*, p. 398.

2. [*l. c.*] Any open country. [Rare, and mostly in poetry.]

But she to Almesbury
Fled all night long by glimmering waste and *weald*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Wealden (wēl'dn), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < *Weald* + *-en*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Weald.
II. *n.* In *geol.*, the name of a formation extensively developed in the Weald of England (see *Weald*), and interesting from its position and organic remains. Its geological age is Lower Cretaceous. The deposits of the Wealden, which have a total thickness of 1,800 feet, precisely resemble those of a modern delta, and the organic remains include land-plants, fresh-water shells, and a few estuarine or marine forms, as also dinosaurs, plesiosaurs, and pterodactyls. The Wealden is separated into two divisions: the Weald Clay, at the top, about 1,000 feet thick, and the Hastings Sand group beneath, which is subdivided, in descending order, as follows: Tunbridge Wells Sand, 120 to 180 feet thick; Wadhurst Clay, 120 to 180 feet; and Ashdown Sand, 400 to 500 feet. The Wealden is overlain conformably by the Lower Greensand.

wealdish† (wēl'dish), *a.* [< *Weald*, the Weald, + *-ish*^{1}.] Of or belonging to a weald, especially [*cap.*] to the Weald of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.

The *Wealdish* men. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent, II. 111.

wealful† (wēl'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *welful*, *weoleful*; < *weal*^{1} + *-ful*.] Successful; prosperous; happy; joyous; felicitous.

For thow ne wost what is the ende of thinges, forthy domesthow that felonos and wykked men ben myhty and *weleful.* *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

To tell the jerkes with joy that joy do bring
Is both a *wealefull* and a wofull thing.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13. (*Davies.*)

wealfulness† (wēl'fůl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *welefulnesse*; < *wealful* + *-ness*.] Prosperity; success; happiness.

In his opinioun of felicite, that I clepe *welefulnesse*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

weal-public† (wēl'pub″lik), *n.* The state; the commonwealth; the body politic; the public weal: properly two words, like *body politic*.

If you can find in your heart so to appoint and dispose yourself that you may apply your wit and diligence to the profit of the *weal-public*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

What is all this, either here or there, to the temporal regiment of *Wealpublick*, whether it be Popular, Princely, or Monarchical? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

weals-man† (wēlz'man), *n.* [< *weal's*, poss. of *weal*^{1}, + *man*.] A statesman.

Meeting two such *wealsmen* as you are—I cannot call you Lycurguses—if the drink you give me touch my palate adversely, I make a crooked face at it.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 59.

wealth (welth), *n.* [< ME. *welthe*, *weolthe* = MD. *welde*, D. *weelde* = MLG. *welde*, LG. *weelde* = OHG. *welida*, *welitha*, wealth; as *well*^{2} + *-th*^{1}. Cf. *health*, *dearth*, etc.] 1†. Weal; prosperity; well-being; happiness; joy.

For I am fallen into helle
From paradys and *welthe*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4137.

I schall go to my fadir that I come froo,
And dwelle with hym wynly in *welthe* all-way.
York Plays, p. 265.

Let no man seek his own, but every man another's *wealth* [but each his neighbour's good, R. V.]. 1 Cor. x. 24.

Grant her in health and *wealth* long to live.
Book of Common Prayer [Eng.], Prayer for the Queen.

2. Riches; valuable material possessions; that which serves, or the aggregate of those things which serve, a useful or desired purpose, and cannot be acquired without a sacrifice of labor, capital, or time; especially, large possessions: abundance of worldly estate; affluence; opulence.

It shall then be given out that I'm a gentlewoman of such a birth, such a *wealth*, have had such a breeding, and so forth. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

Get place and *wealth*—if possible, with grace;
If not, by any means, get *wealth* and place.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 103.

Wealth, in all commercial states, is found to accumulate.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

Things for which nothing could be obtained in exchange, however useful or necessary they may be, are not *wealth* in the sense in which the term is used in Political Economy. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., Prelim. Rem.

Senior, again, has admirably defined *wealth*, or objects possessing value, as "those things, and those things only, which are transferable, are limited in supply, and are directly or indirectly productive of pleasure or preventive of pain." *Jevons*, The Theory of Polit. Econ., p. 175.

3. Affluence; profusion; abundance.

Again the feast, the speech, the glee,
The shade of passing thought, the *wealth*
Of words and wit.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Active wealth. See *active capital*, under *active*. =**Syn.** 2. *Affluence*, *Riches*, etc. See *opulence*.

wealthful† (welth′fu̇l), *a.* [< *wealth* + *-ful.*] Full of wealth or happiness; prosperous. *Sir T. More.*

wealthfully† (welth′fu̇l-i), *adv.* In prosperity or happiness; prosperously.

To lead thy life *wealthfully.*
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, ii. 2.

wealthily (wel′thi-li), *adv.* In a wealthy manner; in the midst of wealth; richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua;
If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 75.

wealthiness (wel′thi-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *welthiness*; < *wealthy* + *-ness.*] The state of being wealthy; wealth.

The Fosterer vp of shoting is Labour, companion of vertue, the maynteyner of honestie, the encreaser of health and *welthinesse.* *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 52.

It is a more sound *wealthinesse* for a man to esteeme him selfe wise than to presume to be of great wealth; for with wisdom they obteine to haue, but with hauing they come to lose themselues.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 191.

wealthy (wel′thi), *a.* [Early mod. E. *welthy*, *welthie*; < *wealth* + *-y*¹.] 1. Having wealth; rich; having large possessions; opulent; affluent.

Married to a *wealthy* widow.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 37.

2. Rich in any sense, as in beauty, ornament, endowments, etc.; enriched.

Thou broughtest us out into a *wealthy* place.
Ps. lxvi. 12.

Her dowry *wealthy.* *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 5. 65.

'Twas a tough Task, believe it, thus to tame
A wild and *wealthy* Language, and to frame
Grammatic Toils to curb her, so that she
Now speaks by Rules, and sings by Prosody.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 26.

Revealings deep and clear are thine
Of *wealthy* smiles. *Tennyson*, Madeline.

3. Well-fed; in good condition. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn. 1.** Moneyed, well off, well to do.

weam†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wem.*

wean (wēn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *wain*; < ME. *wenen*, < AS. *wenian* (*ge-wenian*, accustom, also wean, *ā-wenian*, wean) = D. *wennen*, accustom (*ge-wennen*, accustom, inure, *af-wennen*, wean), = OHG. *wenjan*, *wennen*, *wenen*, MHG. *wenen*, accustom (OHG. MHG. *ge-wenen*, G. *ge-wöhnen*, accustom, OHG. *int-wennan*, MHG. *entwenen*, G. *entwöhnen*, disaccustom, wean), = Icel. *venja* = Sw. *vänja* = Dan. *vænne* = Goth. *wanjan*, accustom; connected with OHG. *giwona*, MHG. *gewona* = Icel. *vani* = Sw. *vana* = Dan. *vane*, custom, from an adj. seen in OHG. *giwon*, MHG. *gewon*, G. **gewohn* (in *gewohnheit*, custom), *gewohnt* = Icel. *vanr* = Sw. *van*, *vand* = Dan. *vant*, accustomed: connected with *wone*¹, *wont*, q. v.] 1. To accustom (a child or young animal) to nourishment or food other than its mother's milk; disaccustom to the mother's breast: as, to *wean* a child.

And the child grew, and was *weaned.* Gen. xxi. 8.

For the widowes and Orphans, for the sucking and *wained.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 198.

2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; reconcile to the want or loss of something; disengage from any habit, former pursuit, or enjoyment: as, to *wean* the heart from temporal enjoyments.

Riper years will *wean* him from such toys.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

I will restore to thee
The people's hearts, and *wean* them from themselves.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 211.

Could I, by any practice, *wean* the boy
From one vain course of study he affects.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

My Father would willingly have *weaned* me from my fondness of my too indulgent Grandmother, intending to have me placed at Eaton. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 21, 1632.

Weaning brash. See *brash*².

wean (wēn), *n.* [< *wean*, *v.*] 1. An infant; a weanling. [Prov. Eng.]

What gars this din of mirk and balefull harme,
Where euery *weane* is all betaint with bloud?
Greene, James IV., i. 3.

2. A child; a boy or girl of tender age. [Scotch.]

weanel†, **weanell**† (wē′nel), *n.* [< *wean* + dim. *-el.*] A weanling; an animal newly weaned.

A Lambe, or a Kidde, or a *weanell* wast.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

weanling (wēn′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *wean* + *-ling*¹.] I. *n.* A child or young animal newly weaned.

As a *weanling* from the mother, I will bewail my woeful state.
J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc.), II. 357.

II. *a.* Recently weaned.

As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or taint-worm to the *weanling* herds.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 46.

weapon (wep′o̤n), *n.* [< ME. *wepen*, *weppon*, *wapen*, *wopen*, < AS. *wǣpen*, *wǣpn*, a weapon, shield, sword, = OS. *wāpan*, sword, = OFries. *wēpin*, *wēpen*, *wēpn* = D. *wapen* = MLG. LG. *wapen* = OHG. *waffan*, *wafan*, MHG. *wappen*, *wafen*, G. *waffen*, weapon (cf. G. *wappen*, scutcheon, coat of arms, < D. or LG.), = Icel. *vāpn* = Sw. *vapen* = Dan. *vaaben* = Goth. pl. *wēpna*, weapon.] 1. Any instrument of offense; anything used, or designed to be used, in attacking an enemy, as a sword, a dagger, a club, a rifle, or a cannon.

Ector faght in the fild felle of his Enmys.
Polexenas, a pert Duke, that the prinse met,
He dang to the dethe with his derfe *weppon.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7740.

Before they durst
Embrace, they were by several servants search'd,
As doubting conceal'd *weapons.*
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

Hence—2. Any object, particular, or instrumentality that may be of service in a contest or struggle, or in resisting adverse circumstances, whether for offense or defense; anything that may figuratively be classed among arms.

The *weapons* of our warfare are not carnal. 2 Cor. x. 4.

All his mind is bent to holiness; . . .
His *weapons*, holy saws of sacred writ.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 61.

3. In *zoöl.*, any part or organ of the body which is or may be used as a means of attack or defense, as horns, hoofs, claws, spurs, stings, spines, teeth, electric organs, etc.; an arm or armature. = **Syn. 1.** See *arm*².

weapon† (wep′o̤n), *v. t.* [< ME. *wepnien*, weapon, arm with weapons, < AS. *wāpnian* = OFries. *wēpna* = OHG. *wāfenen* (cf. G. *ge-waffnet*, *bewaffnet*, armed with weapons) = Icel. *vāpna* = Sw. *väpna* = Dan. *væbne*, arm; from the noun.] To arm with weapons.

weaponed (wep′o̤nd), *a.* [< ME. *weppynd*, *wæpned*, < AS. *wǣpned*, pp. of *wæpnian*, arm with weapons: see *weapon*, *v.*] Armed for offense; furnished with offensive arms.

Take xii of thi wyght ȝemen
Well *weppynd* be thei side.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 2).

Be not afraid, though you do see me *weapon'd.*
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 266.

They . . . appointed three only, so *weaponed*, to enter into the lists. *R. Peeke* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 636).

weaponless (wep′o̤n-les), *a.* [< ME. *wepenles*, < AS. *wǣpenleas* (= D. *wapenloos* = MLG. *wapenlos* = G. *waffenlos* = Icel. *vāpnlauss* = Sw. *vapenlös* = Dan. *vaabenlös*), < *wǣpen*, weapon, + *-leas* = E. *-less.*] Unarmed; having no weapon.

Some High-way Theef, o' my conscience, that forgets he is *weaponless.* *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iii.

weaponry† (wep′o̤n-ri), *n.* [< *weapon* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Weapons in general. [Rare.]

weapon-salve† (wep′o̤n-säv), *n.* A salve which was supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. According to Sir Kenelm Digby, the salve produces sympathy between the wound and the weapon; he cites several instances to prove that "as the sword is treated the wound inflicted by it feels. Thus, if the instrument is kept wet, the wound will feel cool; if held to the fire, it will feel hot," etc. This superstition is referred to in the following lines:

She has ta'en the broken lance,
And washed it from the clotted gore,
And salved the splinter o'er and o'er.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 23.

weapon-smith (wep′o̤n-smith), *n.* One who makes weapons of war; an armorer. [Rare.]

It is unavoidable that the first mechanics — beyond the heroical *weapon-smith* on the one hand, and on the other the poor professors of such rude arts as the homestead cannot do without — . . . should be those who have no land.
J. M. Kemble, Saxons in England, ii. 7.

wear¹ (wãr), *v.*; pret. *wore*, pp. *worn*, ppr. *wearing.* [< ME. *weren*, *werien* (pret. *werede*, pp. *wered*), < AS. *werian* (pret. *werode*, pp. *werod*), wear, = OHG. *werjan*, *werjen*, clothe, = Icel. *verja*, clothe, wrap, inclose, mount, also lay out, spend, = Goth. *wasjan* (pl. *wasida*), clothe (the Goth. form showing interchange of *r* and *s*: see *rhotacism*), < √ *was*, clothe, in L. *vestis*, clothing, *vestire*, clothe, Gr. ἐσθής, clothing: see *vest.* The pret. *wore* (formerly also *ware*), with the pp. *worn*, is due to conformity with orig. strong preterits like *bore* < *bear*, *swore* < *swear*, *tore* < *tear*, etc. (pp. *born*, *sworn*, *torn*, etc.), the ME. pret. being weak, *wered*, mod. E. **weared.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To carry or bear on the body as a covering or an appendage for warmth, decency, ornament, or other use; put or have on: as, to *wear* fine clothes; to *wear* diamonds.

"I were nouȝt worthy, wote God," quod Haukyn, "to *were* any clothes,
Ne noyther sherte ne shone saue for shame one,
To keure my caroigne." *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 331.

Many *wearing* rapiers are afraid of goose-quills, and dare scarce come thither. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 359.

Thy Muse is a hagler, and *weares* cloathes vpon best-be-trust. *Dekker*, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 245).

On her head a caul of gold she *ware.*
A Praise of Mistress Ryce (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 38).

From that time forth he [Canute] never would *wear* a Crown. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To use, affect, or be in the habit of using in one's costume or adornment: as, to *wear* green.

She *wears* her trains very long, as the great ladies do in Europe. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

3. To consume by frequent or habitual use; deteriorate or waste by wear; use up: as, boots well *worn.*

Continual Harvest *wears* the fruitful field.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

But the object that most drew my attention, in the mysterious package, was a certain affair of fine red cloth, much *worn* and faded.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 34.

4. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; lessen or diminish by continuous action upon; consume; waste; destroy by degrees.

When waterdrops have *worn* the stones of Troy,
And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 194.

The youth with broomy stumps began to trace
The kennel's edge, where wheels had *worn* the place.
Swift, Description of Morning.

Hence—5. To exhaust; weary; fatigue.

Since you have made the days and nights as one,
To *wear* your gentle limbs in my affairs.
Shak., All's Well, v. 1. 4.

Thus were they plagued,
And *worn* with famine long. *Milton*, P. L., x. 573.

6. To cause or produce by constant percussion or attrition; form by continual rubbing: as, a constant current of water will *wear* a channel in stone.

Much attrition has *worn* every sentence into a bullet.
Emerson, English Traits, p. 118.

7. To efface; obliterate.

Sort thy heart to patience;
These few days' wonder will be quickly *worn.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 69.

8. To have or exhibit an appearance of; bear; carry; exhibit; show.

Ne'er did poor steward *wear* a truer grief
For his undone lord than mine eyes for you.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 488.

I *wore* the Christian cause upon my sword,
Against his enemies.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

Thus both with Lamentations fill'd the Place,
'Till Sorrow seem'd to *wear* one common Face.
Congreve, Iliad.

And my wife *wears* her benedictory look whenever she turns towards these young people.
Thackeray, Philip, xxxii.

9. To disaccustom to one thing and accustom to another; bring gradually; lead: often with *in* or *into* before the new thing or state.

Trials *wear* us *into* a liking of what possibly in the first essay displeased us. *Locke.*

A man who has any relish for fine writing . . . receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him; besides that he naturally *wears* himself *into* the same manner of speaking and thinking. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 409.

10. *Naut.*, to bring (a vessel) on another tack by turning her with her head away from the wind; veer. Also *ware.*

At three bells in the first watch the Death Ship had been *wore* to bring her starboard tacks aboard.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xxxii.

11†. To lay out; expend; spend; waste; squander. Compare *ware*².

I saye thare leueings ar weill *waird.*
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

I haue *wared* all my mony in cowhides at Coleshill Market.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 48).

To wear away, to impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or imperceptible action.

Time and patience *wear away* pain and grief.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 531.

To wear off, to remove or diminish by attrition or use: as, to *wear off* the stiffness of new shoes.—**To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve.** See *heart.*—**To wear out.** (*a*) To wear till useless; render useless by wearing or using: as, to *wear out* a coat or a book. (*b*) To waste or destroy by degrees; consume tediously: as, to *wear out* life in idle projects.

Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 8.

Tears, sighs, and groans you shall *wear out* your days with. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

Hence—(*c*) To obliterate; efface.

Men that are bred in blood have no way left 'em,
No bath, no purge, no time to *wear* it *out*
Or wash it off, but penitence and prayer.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Who have almost *worn out* all the impressions of the work of the Law written in their hearts.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

(*d*) To harass; tire completely; fatigue; exhaust; waste or consume the strength of.

Stunn'd and *worn out* with endless Chat.
Prior, Alma, iii.

"Here," said I to an old soldier with one hand, who had been campaign'd, and *worn out* to death in the service, "here 's a couple of sous for thee."
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, Montriul.

To wear the breeches. See *breeches*.—**To wear the willow.** See *willow*^{1}, 1.—**To wear yellow hose** or **stockings**†. See *yellow*.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To be in fashion; be in common or recognized use.

Like the brooch and the tooth-pick, which *wear* not now.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 172.

2†. To become fit or suitable by use; become accustomed. [Rare.]

Let still the woman take
An elder than herself; so *wears* she to him;
So sways she level in her husband's heart.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 31.

3. To last or hold out in course of use or the lapse of time: generally with *well* or *ill*.

The flattery with which he began, in telling me how *well* I *wore*, was not disagreeable. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

4. To undergo gradual impairment or diminution through use, attrition, or lapse of time; waste or diminish gradually; become obliterated: often with *away*, *off*, or *out*.

Thou wilt surely *wear away*. Ex. xviii. 18.

Though marble *wear* with raining.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 560.

The suffering plough-share or the flint may *wear*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

Love, like some Stains, will *wear out* of it self.
Etherege, She Would if She Could, v. 1

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears off*.
Locke.

They showed him all manner of furniture which their Lord had provided for pilgrims, as sword, shield, helmet, breast-plate, all-prayer, and shoes that would not *wear out*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

5. To pass or be spent; become gradually consumed or exhausted.

Away, I say; time *wears*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1. 8.

The day *wears*;
And those that have been offering early prayers
Are now retiring homeward.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The day *wears* away; if you think good, let us prepare to be going. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

6. To move or advance slowly; make gradual progress: as, the winter *wore* on.

Never morning *wore*
To evening but some heart did break.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

As time *wore* on and the offices were filled, the throng of eager aspirants diminished and faded away.
The Century, XLI. 33.

7. To become; grow. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The Spaniards began to *ware* weary, for winter drew on.
Berners.

8. *Naut.*, to come round with the head away from the wind: said of a ship.

The helm was hard up, the after yards shaking, and the ship in the act of *wearing*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 372.

To wear on or **upon**†, to have on; wear.

Therfore I made my visitaciouns, . . .
And *wered upon* my gaye scarlet gytes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 559.

wear^1 (wãr), *n.* [< *wear*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of wearing or using, or the state of being worn or used, as garments, ornaments, etc.; use: as, a garment not for every-day *wear*.

They have a great manufacture of coarse woollen cloth in and about Salonica, which is exported to all parts of Turky for the *wear* of common people.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 151.

He had transferred all the contents of his every-day pockets to those actually in *wear*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

2. Stuff or material for articles of wear; material for garments, etc.

Nor. What 's in that pack there?
First Sold. 'Tis English cloth.
Nor. That 's a good *wear* indeed.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

3. An article or articles worn, or intended or fit to be worn; style of dress, adornment, or the like; hence, fashion; vogue.

Pom. I hope, sir, your good worship will be my bail.
Lucio. No, indeed, will I not, Pompey; it is not the *wear*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 78.

Dispatcheth his lacquey to the chamber early to know what her colours are for the day, with purpose to apply his *wear* that day accordingly.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The general *wear* for all sorts of people is a small Turban. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 129.

4. Use; usage received in course of being worn or used; the impairment or diminution in bulk, value, efficiency, etc., which results from use, friction, time, or the like.

This rag of scarlet cloth—for time, and *wear*, and a sacrilegious moth had reduced it to little other than a rag—on careful examination, assumed the shape of a letter.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 35.

A fibre capable of such strain and *wear* as that is used only in the making of heroic natures. *Lowell*, Garfield.

He might have seen the *wear*
Of thirty summers.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 336.

Wear and tear, the loss by wearing; the waste, diminution, decay, or injury which anything sustains by ordinary use: as, the *wear and tear* of machinery; the *wear and tear* of furniture.

wear^2† (wēr), *v. t.* [< ME. *weren*, *werien*, *weorien* (pret. *werede*), < AS. *werian*, guard, defend, protect, = OS. *werian*, hinder, = OHG. *werjan*, *weren*, hinder, obstruct, protect, defend, MHG. *wern*, *wergen*, G. *wehren*, guard, protect, = Icel. *verja* = Sw. *värja* = Dan. *værge*, defend, = Goth. *warjan*, guard, protect; from the root of *ware*^{1}, *wary*^{1}, and so ult. connected with *ward*^{1} and *guard*.] **1.** To guard; watch, as a gate, etc., so that it is not entered; defend.

Fadir, that may do no dere
Goddis comaundement to fullfyll;
For fra all wathes he will vs *were*,
Whar-so we wende to wirke his wille.
York Plays, p. 61.

I set him to *wear* the fore-door wi' the speir while I kept the back-door wi' the lance.
Border Minstrelsy, i. 208. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To ward off; prevent from approaching or entering: as, to *wear* the wolf from the sheep.—**3.** To conduct or guide with care or caution, as into a fold or place of safety. [Scotch.]

Will ye gae to the ewe-buchts, Marion,
And *wear* in the sheep wi' me?
Old Song, in Ramsay's Tea-Table Miscellany.

wear^3, *n.* See *weir*.

wearable (wãr'a̤-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *wear*^{1} + *able*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being worn; fit for wear, as a garment or a textile fabric.

Respecting the hereafter of the *wearable* fabrics, the furniture, and the walls, we can assert thus much, that they are all in process of decay.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 93.

II. *n.* A garment; a piece of wearing-apparel.

The Celt . . . moved off with Mrs. Dutton's *wearables*, and deposited the trunk containing them safely in the boat. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xli.

Let a woman ask me to give her an edible or a *wearable*; . . . I can, at least, understand the demand.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.

weare (wēr), *n.* [A spelling of *wear*^{3}, *weir*.] In *her.*, a bearing representing a screen or fence made of wattled twigs, or the like, and upright stakes. It is generally represented in fesse.

wearer (wãr'ėr), *n.* [< *wear*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who wears, bears, or carries on the body, or as an appendage to the body: as, the *wearer* of a cloak, a sword, or a crown.

By Jupiter,
Were I the *wearer* of Antonius' beard,
I would not shave 't to-day.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 7.

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their *wearers* toss'd
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 490.

2. That which wears, wastes, or consumes: as, the waves are the patient *wearers* of the rocks.

weariable (wēr'i-a̤-bl), *a.* [< *weary*^{1} + *-able*.] Capable of becoming wearied or fatigued. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

wearied (wēr'id), *p. a.* Tired; fatigued; exhausted with exertion.

The Samoeds know these vnknowne deserts, and can tell where the mosse groweth wherewith they refresh their *wearied* Deere. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

weariful (wēr'i-fu̇l), *a.* [< *weary*^{1} + *-ful*.] An unnecessary extension of *weary*^{1}; perhaps suggested by *wearisome*.] Full of weariness; causing weariness; wearisome; tiresome; tedious. [Rare.]

I was reading "Polexandre," the *wearifullest* of books, I think; and I heard nothing but the rats and the mice.
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, ii.

wearifully (wēr'i-fu̇l-i), *adv.* In a weariful manner; wearisomely. [Rare.]

The long night passed slowly and *wearifully*.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

weariless (wēr'i-les), *a.* [< *weary* + *-less*.] Incessant; unwearying; unwearied: as, *weariless* wings. *Hogg*. [Rare.]

Beaten and packed
With the flashing flails of *weariless* seas.
Lowell, Appledore, iii.

wearily (wēr'i-li), *adv.* In a weary manner; like one fatigued.

You look *wearily*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 32.

weariness (wēr'i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *werynes*, *werinesse*, *werynesse*, *werinisse*, < AS. *wērignes*, *wērines*, weariness, < *wērig*, weary: see *weary* and *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being weary or tired; that lassitude or exhaustion of strength which is induced by labor, or lack of sleep or rest; fatigue.

After his hunteng and his besynesse,
ffor his travell and his grete *werynes*,
He felle a slepe. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 160.

We come to a certayne stone vpon ye which our blessyd Lady was wont to rest her *werynes* whan she most deuoutly visyted these holy place[s] after ye ascension of or Lord.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 33.

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 33.

With *weariness* and wine oppress'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 763.

2. Mental depression proceeding from monotonous continuance; tedium; ennui; languor.

Till one could yield for *weariness*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. A feeling of dissatisfaction or vexation with something or with its continuance.

A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon a *weariness* to do the same thing so oft over and over. *Bacon*, Death (ed. 1887).

The Thirteenth King was Osred, whose Wife Cutburga, out of a loathing *Weariness* of Wedlock, sued out a Divorce from her Husband, and built a Nunnery at Winburn in Dorsetshire, where in a Religious Habit she ended her life. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 6.

=**Syn.** 1. *Lassitude*, etc. See *fatigue*.

wearing (wãr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *werung*, *weriunge*; verbal n. of *wear*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who wears.—**2.** That which one wears; clothes; garments.

Give me my nightly *wearing*, and adieu.
Shak., Othello, iv. 3. 16.

3. The act of wearing away or passing.

Now again in a half-month's *wearing* goes Sigrid into the wild. *William Morris*, Sigurd, i.

wearing (wãr'ing), *p. a.* Wasting; consuming; exhausting; tiring: as, *wearing* suspense or grief.

wearing-apparel (wãr'ing-a̤-par″el), *n.* Garments worn, or made for wearing; dress in general.

wear-iron (wãr'ī″ėrn), *n.* A friction-guard, consisting of a plate of iron or steel, set on the surface or edge of a softer material to prevent abrasion, as on the edge of the body of a wagon, to prevent the forward wheels from wearing, grinding, or scraping the body in turning. Also *wear-plate*.

wearish† (wēr'ish), *a.* [Also *weerish*, *werish*, *warish*; origin uncertain; some confusion with *weary*^{1}, and perhaps with *waterish*, appears to exist.] **1.** Insipid; tasteless; weak; washy.

Werysshe, as meate is that is nat well tastye— . . . mal sauoré. *Palsgrave*, p. 328.

As *werishe* and as vnsauery as beetes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 118. (*Davies.*)

2. Withered; wizen; shrunk.

A wretched *wearish* elfe. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 34.

A *wearish* hand,
A bloodless lip. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.

A little, *wearish* old man, very melancholy by nature.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 2.

wearishness†, *n.* Insipidity. *Udall*. (*Davies.*)

wearisome (wēr'i-sum), *a.* [< *weary*^{1} + *-some*.] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; irksome; monotonous: as, a *wearisome* march; a *wearisome* day's work.

Alas, the way is *wearisome* and long!
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 8.

God had delivered their souls of the *wearisome* burdens of sin and vanity. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

Few portions of Spanish literature show anything more stiff and *wearisome* than the long declamations and discussions in this dull fiction. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 88.

=**Syn.** *Wearisome*, *Fatiguing*, *Tiresome*, *Tedious*, *Irksome*, prolix, humdrum, prosy, dull. *Wearisome* and *fatiguing* are essentially the same in meaning and strength; they are equally appropriate whether the person acts or is acted upon: as, the old man was so deaf that it was equally *wearisome* (or *fatiguing*) to speak and to be spoken to. *Tiresome* is more often used where one is acted upon; in strength it is the same as *wearisome*. *Tedious* is stronger than *wearisome*, and suggests the need of constant effort of the will to do or to endure; the weariness may be physical or mental: as, a *tedious* task; a *tedious* headache; *tedious* garrulity. *Tedious* suggests commonly that one is acted upon; *irksome* suggests that one acts or is called upon to act, and implies also a peculiar reluctance. In Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 56, is an example of the rarer use of *irksome* to express a wearied shrinking from being acted upon: "How *irksome* is this music to my heart!" See *fatigue*, *n.*, and *tire*^{1}, *v. t.*

wearisomely (wēr'i-sum-li), *adv.* In a wearisome manner; tediously; so as to cause weariness.

Pope's epigrammatic cast of thought led him to spend his skill on bringing to a nicer adjustment the balance of the couplet, in which he succeeded only too *wearisomely* well. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 156.

wearisomeness (wēr'i-sum-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being wearisome; tiresomeness; tediousness: as, the *wearisomeness* of waiting long and anxiously.

That the *wearisomnesse* of the Sea may bee refreshed in this pleasing part of the Countrie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 6.

Continual plodding and *wearisomeness*.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

It would be difficult to realize the *wearisomeness* which reigned in the Conclave during so protracted a period.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxx.

wear-plate (wãr'plāt), *n.* Same as *wear-iron*.

weary^{1} (wēr'i), *a.* [< ME. *wery*, *weri*, < AS. *wērig* = OS. *wōrig* (in comp.), weary, = OHG. *wōrag*, *wuarag*, drunken. Cf. AS. *wōrian*, wander, travel, roll, < **wōr*, prob. a moor or wet place (> ME. *wor*: "*wery* so water in *wore*," 'dull as water in pool'), in comp. *wōr-hana*, a moorcock; cf. AS. *wōs*, also *was*, mire, wet, ooze: see *wase*^{2}, *woose*, *ooze*.] 1. Tired; exhausted by toil or exertion; having the endurance or patience worn out by continuous striving.

There nere is the place where that oure Lord rested him, whan he was *wery* for berynge of the Cros.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 80.

Estern tewysday to Suza to Diner, and the I rest me; for I was *were*, and my hors also, ffor the grett labor that I had the same mornyng in passing over the evyll and grevows mounte Senes.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Let us not be *weary* in well doing. Gal. vi. 9.

When they will they work, and sleep when they are *weary*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 14.

I see you are *weary*, and therefore I will presently wait on you to your chamber.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 235.

The stag-hounds, *weary* with the chase,
Lay stretched upon the rushy floor.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 2.

2. Impatient of or discontented with the continuance of something painful, exacting, irksome, or distasteful, and willing to be done with it; having ceased to feel pleasure (in something).

In the exercise and study of the mind they be never *weary*. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Weary of the world, away she hies,
And yokes her silver doves.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1189.

I think she is *weary* of your tyranny,
And therefore gone. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 1.

He is *weary* of the old wooden houses, the mud and dust, the dead level of site and sentiment, the chill east wind, and the chillest of social atmospheres.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 11.

3. Causing fatigue; tiresome; irksome: as, a *weary* journey; a *weary* life.

How *weary*, stale, flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 133.

Their dusty palfreys and array
Showed they had marched a *weary* way.
Scott, Marmion, i. 8.

Most *weary* seem'd the sea, *weary* the oar,
Weary the wandering fields of barren foam.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

4. Feeble; sickly; puny. *Forby*; *Jamieson*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] = **Syn.** Disgusted, wearisome. See *weary*^{1}, *v.*

weary^{1} (wēr'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wearied*, ppr. *wearying*. [< ME. *werien*, < AS. *wērigean*, *gewērigean*, weary, fatigue, < *wērig*, weary: see *weary*^{1}, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make weary; reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of; fatigue; tire: as, to *weary* one's self with striving.

The people shall *weary* themselves for very vanity.
Hab. ii. 13.

They in the practice of their religion *wearied* chiefly their knees and hands, we especially our ears and tongues.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

2. To exhaust the endurance, patience, or resistance of, as by persistence or importunity.

I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 94.

I have even *wearied* heaven with prayers.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 3.

Watchful I'll guard thee, and with Midnight Pray'r
Weary the Gods to keep thee in their Care.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

To weary out. (*a*) To exhaust or subdue by something fatiguing or irksome.

Like an Egyptian Tyrant, some
Thou *weariest out* in building but a Tomb.
Cowley, The Mistress, Thraldom.

She surceased not, day nor night,
To storm me over-watch'd and *wearied out*.
Milton, S. A., l. 405.

(*b*) To pass wearily. [Rare.]

The land of Italy:
There wil I waile, and *weary out* my dayes in wo.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

= **Syn.** 1. *Fatigue*, *Jade*, etc. See *tire*^{1}.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become weary, tired, or fatigued.

She was nae ten miles frae the town,
When she began to *weary*.
Lizae Baillie (Child's Ballads, IV. 74).

2. To become impatient or surfeited, as with the continuance of something that is monotonous, irksome, or distasteful.

Sing the simple passage o'er and o'er
For all an April morning, till the ear
Wearies to hear it.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To long; languish: with *for* before the object.

The pair took home schoolboy meals in paper-bags, subsisting upon buns and canned meats, and *wearying for* the taste of a hot broiled steak. *The Century*, XXXVII. 775.

weary^{2} (wēr'i), *n.* [< **weary*^{2}, v., var. of *wary*^{2}, curse: see *wary*^{2}.] A curse: used now only in the phrases *Weary fa' you! Weary on you!* and the like. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

weasand (wē'zand), *n.* [Also *weazand*, and formerly *wesand*, *wezand*, also dial. *wezzen*, *wizen*, *wizzen*, and *wosen*; < ME. *wesand*, *wesande*, *waysande*, *wesaunt*, < AS. *wǣsend*, also *wāsend* (> E. dial. *wosen*) = OFries. *wāsende*, *wāsande*, weasand, windpipe, = OHG. *weisunt*, MHG. *weisant* (E. Müller), weasand; cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *waisel*, *wasel*, *wasling*, the gullet of ruminating animals. The word (AS. *wāsend*) has the form of a present participle, and some have attempted to connect it with *wheeze*; this involves the assumption that the rare AS. verb *hwēsan* (pret. *hweós*), wheeze, = Icel. *hvæsa*, hiss, = Dan. *hvæse*, hiss, wheeze (not found in OHG., etc.), gave rise to a noun **hwēsend*, varying to **hwǣsend*, **hwāsend*, meaning 'the wheezing thing,' that this name was applied to all windpipes (most of which never wheeze), and that subsequently the initial consonant in *hw-* fell away, a phenomenon wholly unknown in other AS. words in *hw-*, and not recognized even in mod. English except in dialectal use.] The windpipe; the pipe or tube through which air passes to and from the lungs in respiration; the trachea. See *trachea*^{1} and *larynx*.

Should I have named him? Nay, they should as soon have this *weasand* of mine.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

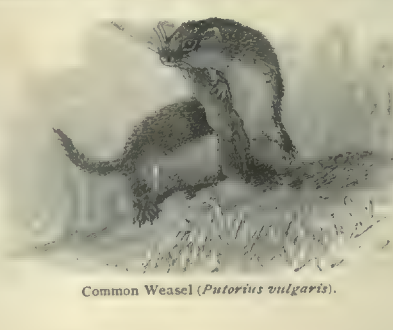
Had his *wesand* bene a little widder.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Give me a razor there, that I may scrape his *weesand*, that the bristles may not hinder me when I come to cut it.
Dryden, The Mock Astrologer, V. i.

You may have a pot of porter, or two—but neither wine nor spirits shall wet your *wizen* this night, Tickler.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

wease-allan (wēz'al″an), *n.* See *weese-allen*.

weasel (wē'zl), *n.* [Formerly also *weazel*, *weesel*; < ME. *wesel*, *wesele*, *wesile*, *wezele*, < AS. *wesle* = D. *wesel*, *wezel* (dim. *weselke*, *wezeltje*) = OHG. *wisala*, MHG. *wisel*, *wisele*, G. *wiesel* = Icel. *vīsla* (in comp. *hreysi-vīsla*) = Sw. *vessla*, *vässla* = Dan. *væsel*, a weasel; origin uncertain.] 1. A small carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the restricted genus *Putorius*, of the family *Mustelidæ*, related to the stoat or ermine, ferret, and polecat of the same genus, and less intimately to the marten or sable of the genus *Mustela* of the same family. The species to which the name is most frequently or especially applied is *P. vulgaris*, the common weasel of Europe and of most of the cold and temperate parts of the northern hemisphere, distinguished by the comparative length and extreme slenderness of the body, and very small size, being only some 6 or 8 inches long, with a tail of 2 inches in length, or less; the color is reddish-brown above, and white below; the tail is of the same color as the body, and not tipped with black. In northerly regions it turns white in winter, like the ermine. It feeds on rats, mice, moles, shrews, small birds and their eggs, and insects; and, though itself classed as vermin by gamekeepers, it is often serviceable as a destroyer of vermin in ricks, barns, and granaries, its small size and lithe, sinuous body enabling it to penetrate almost everywhere. Its cunning and wariness are proverbial in the expression *to catch a weasel asleep*—that is, to do an extremely difficult thing by strategy, finesse, or unexpected action. Other species of *Putorius*, properly called *weasels*, inhabit most parts of the world, and the name has loosely attached to various animals of different families, some of which applications are noted in phrases below.



Common Weasel (*Putorius vulgaris*).

Fair was this yonge wyf, and therwithal
As any *wezele* hir body gent and smal.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 48.

A *wesel* tame have sum men ther thai crepe,
Hem forto take.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

I can suck melancholy out of a song as a *weasel* sucks eggs. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 5. 13.

2†. The weasel-coot.—3. A lean, mean, sneaking, greedy fellow.

The *weasel* Scot
Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 170.

Four-toed weasel†, the African zenik or suricate, a viverrine, formerly *Rhyzæna tetradactyla*. See cut under *suricate*.—**Malacca weasel.** Same as *rasse*^{1}. See cut under *Viverrinæ*.—**Mexican weasel.** Same as *kinkajou* (which see, with cut).—**Pouched weasel.** See *pouched*, and cut under *Phascogale*.

weasel-cat (wē'zl-kat), *n.* The linsang, *Prionodon gracilis*. See cut under *delundung*.

weasel-coot (wē'zl-köt), *n.* The so-called red-headed smew. This is the female or young male of *Mergellus albellus* (the adult male of which is figured under *smew*). The implication of the term *weasel* appears to be the musteline or foxy color of the head. An old name of this or a similar merganser was *Mergus mustelinus*, and one used by Sir T. Browne was *Mustela variegata*. The same adjective with the same meaning occurs in *Turdus mustelinus*, the present name of the wood-thrush of the United States, and in several other specific designations of animals, as in *Lepilemur mustelinus*, the weasel-lemur. Compare *weaser*.

weasel-duck (wē'zl-duk), *n.* Same as *weasel-coot*.

weasel-faced (wē'zl-fāst), *a.* Having a thin, sharp face like a weasel's. *Steele*.

weasel-fish (wē'zl-fish), *n.* The three-bearded rockling, or whistle-fish. See *whistle-fish*.

weasel-lemur (wē'zl-lē″mėr), *n.* A small lemur, *Lepilemur mustelinus*.

weaselling†, *n.* [Also *weazelling*; < *weasel* + *ling*^{1}.] A kind of rockling, probably the five-bearded, *Motella mustela*.

weaselmonger† (wē'zl-mung″gėr), *n.* A rat-catcher; one who hunts rats, etc., with weasels.

This *weaselmonger*, who is no better than a cat in a house, or a ferret in a conygat [rabbit-burrow].
Peele, Speeches to Queen Elizabeth at Theobalds, ii.

weasel-snout (wē'zl-snout), *n.* The yellow dead-nettle, *Lamium Galeobdolon*: so called from the shape of the corolla. See *Galeobdolon*.

weasel-spider (wē'zl-spī″dėr), *n.* A book-name of any arachnidan of the family *Galeodidæ*. See cut under *Solpugida*.

weaser (wē'zėr), *n.* [Cf. *weasel-coot*.] The American merganser or sheldrake, *Mergus americanus*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844; *G. Trumbull*, 1888. Also *wheaser* and *tweezer*. [Long Island.]

weasiness† (wē'zi-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being weasy. *Joye*.

weasy† (wē'zi), *a.* [Appar. for **weesy*, a dial. var. of *woosy*, an earlier form of *oozy* (like *weese*, *woose*, for *ooze*).] Gluttonous; sensual. *Joye*.

weather (weᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wether*; with alteration of orig. *d* to *th* (as also in *father*, *mother*, prob. under Scand. influence; cf. Icel. *vedhr*), < ME. *weder*, *wedir*, < AS. *weder*, weather, wind, = OS. *wedar*, *weder* = OFries. *weder* = D. *weder*, contracted *weer* = OHG. *wetar*, MHG. *weter*, G. *wetter* (cf. also G. *ge-witter*, a storm) = Icel. *vedhr* = Sw. *väder*, wind, air, weather, = Dan. *veir*, weather, wind, air (not found in Goth.). Cf. OBulg. *vedro*, good weather, *vedrŭ*, bright, clear; cf. also OBulg. *vietrŭ*, air, wind; akin to *wind*, from the root of

Goth. *waian*, Skt. √ *vā*, blow: see *wind*^{2}.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** Wind; storm; tempest.

Now welcome somer, with thy sunne softe,
That hast this wintres *wedres* overshake.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 685.

Aye the wynde was in the sayle,
Over fomes they flet withowtyn fayle,
The *wethur* then forth gan swepe.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud
My thoughts presage! *Dryden*, Æneid, v. 19.

2†. Cold and wet.

Seynge this bysshop with his company syttyng in the *weder*, desyred hym to his howse. *Fabyan*, Chron., lxxxiii.

And, if two Boots keep out the *Weather*,
What need you have two Hides of Leather?
Prior, Alma, iii.

3†. A light rain; a shower. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxxii. 2.—**4.** The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to its cloudiness, humidity, motions, pressure, temperature, electrical condition, or any other meteorological phenomena; the atmospheric conditions prevailing at any moment over any region of the earth: as, warm or cold *weather;* wet or dry *weather;* calm or stormy *weather;* fair or foul *weather;* cloudy or hazy *weather.* The investigation of the various causes which determine the state of the atmosphere and produce the changes which are incessantly taking place in its condition forms the subject of meteorology. The average condition of the weather for a considerable period constitutes climate, and the statistical compilation of meteorological observations forms the basis of climatology.

Men may see the Walles when it is fayr *Wedre* and cleer.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 101.

A! lorde, what the *wedir* is colde!
The fellest freese that euere I felyd.
York Plays, p. 114.

They . . . wolde ride in the cole of the mornynge that was feire and stille and a softe *weder*, and thei were yonge and tender to suffre grete trauayle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 191.

Gentlewomen, the *weather*'s hot; whither walk you?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

Horrible *weather* again to-day, snowing and raining all day. *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

5. Specifically, in weather-maps and -reports, the condition of the sky as to cloudiness and the occurrence of precipitation.—**6.** Change of the state of the atmosphere; meteorological change; hence, figuratively, vicissitude; change of fortune or condition.

It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle . . . not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient noble family which hath stood against the waves and *weathers* of time! *Bacon*, Nobility.

But my Substantial Love
Of a more firm and perfect Nature is;
No *Weathers* can it move.
Cowley, The Mistress, Coldness.

7. The inclination or obliquity of the sails of a windmill to the plane of revolution.—**Angle of weather.** See *angle*^{3}.—**Clerk of the weather.** See *clerk*.—**Merry weather†.** See *merry*^{1}.—**Soft weather.** (*a*) A thaw. [New Eng.] (*b*) An enervating atmosphere.—**To make fair weather†**, to conciliate or flatter, as by fair words and shows of friendship.

I must *make fair weather* yet awhile,
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 30.

To make good or **bad weather** (*naut*). See *make*^{1}.—**Under the weather,** indisposed; ill; ailing: a condition caused or influenced by the state of the weather. [Colloq.]

Since I went to Washington, and until within ten days, I have been quite *under the weather*, and I have had to neglect everything. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 49.

Weather Bureau, a bureau of the Department of Agriculture, having charge of the forecasting of weather, the issue of storm-warnings, the display of weather- and flood-signals, the gaging and reporting of rivers, the maintenance of sea-coast telegraph-lines, the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation, the taking of meteorological observations for establishing the climatic conditions of the United States, and the distribution of meteorological information. From 1871 to 1891 these duties were performed by the signal service of the army, which during that period was popularly called the *Weather Bureau.*—**Weather-signal.** See *signal*.

II. *a. Naut.*, toward the wind; windward: opposed to *lee:* as, *weather* bow; *weather* beam; *weather* rigging.—**Weather anchor,** the anchor, lying to windward, by which a ship rides when moored.—**Weather helm, quarter, tide.** See the nouns.

weather (weᴛʜ′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *wederen*, < AS. *wederian*, *wedrian*, expose to the air, indicate the weather; cf. AS. *wedrian* = Sw. *vädra*, expose to the air, air, scent, smell, snuff the air, = Dan. *vejre*, air, scent; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To air; expose to the air; dry or otherwise affect by exposure to the open air. [Rare.]

I fear me this land is not yet ripe to be ploughed; for, as the saying is, it lacketh *weathering*.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

And then he pearcheth on some braunch thereby,
To *weather* him, and his moyst wings to dry.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 184.

All barleys that have been *weathered* in the field, or have got mow-burnt or musty in the stack, should be rigidly rejected. *Ure*, Dict., III. 185.

Hawks are *weathered* by being placed unhooded in the open air. This term is applied to passage hawks which are not sufficiently reclaimed to be left out by themselves unhooded on blocks—they are *weathered* by being put out for an hour or two under the falconer's eye.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.

2. To affect injuriously by the action of weather; in *geol.*, to discolor or disintegrate: as, the atmospheric agencies that *weather* rocks.—**3.** In *tile-manuf.*, to expose (the clay) to a hot sun or to frost, in order to open the pores and separate the particles, that it may readily absorb water and be easily worked.—**4.** To slope (a surface), that it may shed water.—**5.** *Naut.*: (*a*) To sail to windward of: as, to *weather* a point or cape.

We *weathered* Pulo Pare on the 29th, and stood in for the main. *Cook*, First Voyage, iii. 13.

(*b*) To bear up against and come safely through: said of a ship in a storm, as also of a mariner; hence, used in the same sense with reference to storms on land.

Here's to the pilot that *weathered* the storm. *Canning.*

Among these hills, from first to last,
We've *weathered* many a furious blast.
Wordsworth, The Waggoner, ii.

I *weathered* some weary snow-storms.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 275.

To sell the boat — and yet he loved her well;
How many a rough sea had he *weather'd* in her!
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

6. Figuratively, to bear up against and overcome, as trouble or danger; come out of, as a trial, without permanent damage or loss.

You will *weather* the difficulties yet. *F. W. Robertson.*

The vitality and self-direction of the semi-Greek municipalities of the East in large measure *weathered* Roman rule, as did also the Greek speech and partially Hellenized life of Asia, Syria, and Egypt. *W. Wilson*, State, § 143.

To weather a point, to gain an advantage or accomplish a purpose against opposition.—**To weather out,** to hold out against to the end.

When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And *weather'd out* the storm that beats upon us.
Addison, Cato, iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To suffer a change, such as discoloration or more or less complete disintegration, in consequence of exposure to the weather or atmosphere. See *weathering*, 2.

The lowest bed is a sandstone with ferruginous veins; it *weathers* into an extraordinary honey-combed mass.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 426.

The granite commenced to *weather*, and *weathered* merrily on in spite of all technical and scientific commissions. *Science*, VII. 75.

2. To resist or bear exposure to the weather.

For outside work, boiled oil is used, because it *weathers* better than raw oil. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 436.

weather-beaten (weᴛʜ′ėr-bē″tn), *a.* [< *weather* + *beaten*. In some of its uses perhaps a perverted spelling of *weather-bitten*, q. v.] Beaten or marred by the weather; seasoned or hardened by exposure to all kinds of weather: as, a *weather-beaten* sailor.

She enjoyes sure peace for evermore,
As *wetherbeaten* ship arryv'd on happie shore.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 2.

Summer being ended, all things stand in appearance with a *weather-beaten* face.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 35.

The *weather-beaten* form of the scout.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxix.

weather-bitt (weᴛʜ′ėr-bit), *v. t.* To take an extra turn of (a cable) about the bitts or the end of the windlass in bad weather.

weather-bitten (weᴛʜ′ėr-bit″n), *a.* [= Sw. *väder-biten* = Norw. *vederbiten* = Dan. *veirbidt*, weather-bitten; as *weather* + *bitten*. Cf. Norw. *wederslitten*, weather-slit, weather-worn. Cf. *weather-beaten*.] Worn, marred, or defaced by exposure to the weather.

The old shepherd . . . stands by, like a *weather-bitten* conduit of many kings' reigns. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2. 60.

weather-blown (weᴛʜ′ėr-blōn), *a.* Weather-beaten; weather-stained. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii. 532.

weather-board (weᴛʜ′ėr-bōrd), *n.* [= Icel. *vetherbordh*, the windward side; as *weather* + *board*.] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*†) That side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side. (*b*) A piece of plank placed in a ship's port when she is laid up in ordinary, inclined so as to turn off rain without preventing the circulation of air.—**2.** A board used in weather-boarding.

weather-board (weᴛʜ′ėr-bōrd), *v. t.* [< *weather-board*, *n.*] To nail boards upon, as a roof or wall, lapping one over another, in order to turn off rain, snow, etc.

It was a building of four rooms, constructed of hewn logs and *weather-boarded* at the joints.
The Century, XXXVIII. 408.

weather-boarding (weᴛʜ′ėr-bōr″ding), *n.* **1.** A facing of thin boards, having usually a feather-edge, and nailed lapping one over another, used as an outside covering for the walls of a wooden building. They are practically the same as clapboards, but are distinguished from those by being larger and wider.—**2.** The finish or woodwork at the base of a clapboarded wall.—**3.** The whole exterior covering of a wall or roof, whether of weather-boards, clapboards, or shingles.—**Weather-boarding clamp, gage, saw,** etc., special forms of *clamp*, *gage*, *saw*, etc., used in applying or cutting out weather-boarding.

weather-bound (weᴛʜ′ėr-bound), *a.* Delayed by bad weather.

weather-box (weᴛʜ′ėr-boks), *n.* A form of hygroscope, in the shape of a toy-house, which roughly indicates weather changes by the appearance or retirement of toy images. In a common form a man advances from his porch in wet and a woman in dry weather—the movement being produced by the varying torsion of a hygroscopic string by which the images are attached. Also called *weather-house*.

The elder and younger son of the house of Crawley were, like the gentleman and lady in the *weather-box*, never at home together. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, x.

weather-breeder (weᴛʜ′ėr-brē″dėr), *n.* A fine serene day which precedes and prepares a storm.

"It's a beautiful day," said Whittaker. . . . "Yes, nice day," growled Adams, "but a *weather-breeder*."
E. Eggleston, Roxy, xiii.

weather-cast (weᴛʜ′ėr-kȧst), *n.* A forecast of the weather. [Rare.]

Admiral FitzRoy, in 1860, was enabled, aided by the electric telegraph, to inaugurate a system of storm-warnings and *weather-casts*.
R. Strachan, in Modern Meteorology, p. 84.

weather-caster (weᴛʜ′ėr-kȧs″tėr), *n.* One who computes the weather for almanacs. *Halliwell.*

weather-cloth (weᴛʜ′ėr-klôth), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A covering of painted canvas for hammocks, boats, etc. (*b*) A tarpaulin placed in the weather rigging to make a shelter for officers and men on watch.

weathercock (weᴛʜ′ėr-kok), *n.* [< ME. *wedercok*, *wedyrcokke*, *weddyrcoke*, *wedercoc*, so called because the figure of a cock, as an emblem of vigilance, has from a very early time been a favorite form for vanes; cf. D. *weerhaan* = Sw. *väderhane* = Dan. *veirhane*, a weathercock, etc. (D. *haan*, etc., a cock).] **1.** A vane or weathervane; a pointing device, set on the top of a spire or other elevation, and turning with the wind, thus showing its direction. See cut under *vane*.

O jest unseen, inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or a *weather-cock* on a steeple!
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 142.

They are Men whose Conditions are subject to more Revolutions than a *Weather Cock*, or the Uncertain Mind of a Fantastical Woman. *Ward*, London Spy.

His head . . . looked like a *weather-cock*, perched upon his spindle neck to tell which way the wind blew.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 420.

2. Figuratively, any thing or person that is easily and frequently turned or swayed; a fickle or inconstant person.

What pretty *weathercocks* these women are!
Randolph, Amyntas, i. 1.

The word which I have given shall stand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weather-cock* of state.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I., iii. 1.

weathercock (weᴛʜ′ėr-kok), *v. t.* [< *weathercock*, *n.*] To serve as a weathercock to or on. [Rare.]

Whose blazing wyvern *weathercock'd* the spire.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

weather-contact (weᴛʜ′ėr-kon″takt), *n.* In *teleg.*, leakage to neighboring wires or to earth, due to wet insulators.

weather-cross (weᴛʜ′ėr-krôs), *n.* In telegraph- and telephone-lines, a leakage from one line to another, caused by poor insulation, and brought about by wet or stormy weather.

weather-dog (weᴛʜ′ėr-dog), *n.* A fragmentary rainbow, popularly believed, especially in Cornwall, to be an indication of rain. [Prov. Eng.]

weather-driven (weᴛʜ′ėr-driv″n), *a.* [= Sw. *väder-drifven*, wind-driven; as *weather* + *driven*.] Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.

weathered (weᴛʜ′ėrd), *p. a.* **1.** Discolored or disintegrated by the action of the elements:

said sometimes of surfaces of wood, but oftener of stones or rocks. Trees which show signs of having suffered from exposure to the weather, as many old ones do, are sometimes said to be *weather-beaten*, but rarely, if ever, to be *weathered*. See *weathering*, 2.

> The bands of stratification . . . can be distinguished in many places, especially in Navarin Island, but only on the *weathered* surfaces of the slate.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 448.

> The force of the wind is such as actually to loosen the *weathered* parts of the rock and dislodge them.
> *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

2. Seasoned by exposure to the air or the weather.—3. In *arch.*, having a slope or inclination to prevent the lodgment of water: noting surfaces approximately or theoretically horizontal, as those of window-sills, the tops of cornices, and the upper surface of flat stone-work.

weather-eye (weᴛʜ′ėr-ī), *n.* The eye imagined to be specially used for the purpose of observing the sky in order to forecast the weather.—**To keep one's weather-eye open** or **awake**, to be on one's guard; have one's wits about one. [Colloq.]

> Keep your *weather eye awake*, and don't make any more acquaintances, however handsome.
> *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

weather-fend (weᴛʜ′ėr-fend), *v. t.* [< *weather* + *fend*1.] To shelter; defend from the weather. [Rare.]

> The line-grove which *weather-fends* your cell.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 10.

weather-fish (weᴛʜ′ėr-fish), *n.* The mud-fish, thunder-fish, or misgurn of Europe, *Misgurnus fossilis:* regarded as a weather-prophet because it is supposed to come out of the mud, in which it habitually burrows, before a storm.

weather-gage (weᴛʜ′ėr-gāj), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, the advantage of the wind; the position of a ship when she is to windward of another ship: opposed to *lee-gage*.

> A ship is said to have the *weather-gage* of another when she is at the windward of her. *Admiral Smyth.*

Hence—2. Advantage of position; the upper hand.

> Were the line
> Of Rokeby once combined with mine,
> I gain the *weather-gage* of fate!
> *Scott*, Rokeby, vi. 24.

To dispute the weather-gage. See *dispute*.

weather-gall (weᴛʜ′ėr-gâl), *n.* Same as *water-gall*, 2.

weather-glass (weᴛʜ′ėr-glȧs), *n.* [= D. *weerglas* = Sw. *väderglas* = Dan. *veirglas*, barometer; as *weather* + *glass*.] An instrument designed to indicate the state of the atmosphere. This word is commonly applied to the barometer, but also to other instruments for measuring atmospheric changes and indicating the state of the weather, as the thermometer and various kinds of hygroscopes.

> The King of Spain's health is the *Weather-glass* upon which all our politicians look; as that rises or falls, we look pleasant or uneasy.
> *Prior* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 265).

Shepherd's or **poor man's weather-glass.** See *shepherd*.

weather-gleam (weᴛʜ′ėr-glēm), *n.* A peculiar appearance of clear sky near the horizon. [Prov. Eng.]

> You have marked the lightning of the sky just above the horizon when clouds are about to break up and disappear. Whatever name you gave it, you would hardly improve on that of the *weather-gleam*, which in some of our dialects it bears. *Trench.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

weather-hardened (weᴛʜ′ėr-här″dnd), *a.* Hardened by the weather; weather-beaten.

> A countenance which, *weather-hardened* as it was, might have given the painter a model for a Patriarch.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, ix.

weather-head (weᴛʜ′ėr-hed), *n.* 1. A secondary rainbow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Stripes of cirrus cloud. [Scotch.]

weather-headed† (weᴛʜ′ėr-hed″ed), *a.* Same as *wether-headed*.

> Sir, is this usage for your son?—for that old *weather-headed* fool, I know how to laugh at him; but you, Sir—.
> *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 7. (*Davies.*)

weather-house (weᴛʜ′ėr-hous), *n.* Same as *weather-box*. *Cowper*, Task, i. 211.

weathering (weᴛʜ′ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *wederyng*; verbal n. of *weather*, *v.*] 1†. Weather, especially favorable or fair weather.

> For alle trewe shipmen, and trewe pilgrymes, yat Godd for his grace yeue hem *wederyng* and passage, yat yei mowen sauely commen and gone.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

> Which would haue bene, with the *weathering* which we had, ten or twelve dayes worke.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 515.

2. In *geol.*, etc., the action of the elements in changing the color, texture, or composition of rock, in rounding off its edges, or gradually disintegrating it. The first effect of the weathering of rock-surfaces is discoloration. This arises in part from dust or dirt finding its way into the fissures, and is most quickly seen in large cities where much coal is burned. Discoloration often arises from the oxidation of some sulphur compound which the rock contains, and especially of iron pyrites, which is a widely disseminated mineral. Another very perceptible effect of weathering is the loss of the luster which many rock-constituents naturally have. This is particularly conspicuous in the case of feldspar, and is the result of incipient decomposition and hydration. Rounding of the edges of angular projections of the rock, or of its constituents, is another result of weathering, the decomposed minerals being more easily removed by the action of water than they were before decomposition. Weathering is a preliminary to erosion, but the rapidity with which these operations are carried on varies greatly with the nature of the rock and the climatic and other conditions to which it is subjected.

> Many of them [nodules of various kinds] are, also, externally marked in the same direction with parallel ridges and furrows, which have not been produced by *weathering*.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 78.

3. In *arch.*, a slight inclination given to an approximately horizontal surface to enable it to throw off water.

weathering-stock† (weᴛʜ′ėr-ing-stok), *n.* A post to which hawks are leashed in such a manner as to allow them limited exercise. See last quotation under *weather*, *v. t.*, 1.

> E'en like the hawk (whose keeper's wary hands
> Have made a pris'ner to her *weath'ring stock*).
> *Quarles*, Emblems, V. ix. 5.

weatherliness (weᴛʜ′ėr-li-nes), *n.* 1. Weatherly character or qualities: said of ships and boats.

> To combine the speed of the ordinary type of American sloop with the *weatherliness* of the English cutter.
> *Science*, VI. 168.

2. *Naut.*, the state of a vessel as to her capacity to ply speedily and quickly to windward.

weatherly (weᴛʜ′ėr-li), *a.* [< *weather* + *-ly*1.] *Naut.*, making very little leeway when close-hauled, even in a stiff breeze and heavy sea: noting a ship or boat.

> Notwithstanding her *weatherly* qualities, the heavy cross sea, as she drove into it, headed her off bodily.
> *M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

weather-map (weᴛʜ′ėr-map), *n.* A map showing the temperature, pressure, wind, weather, and other meteorological elements over an extensive region, compiled from simultaneous observations at a large number of stations. The pressure is represented by isobars, the temperature by isotherms, the wind by arrows, and the weather by differently shaded circles or other conventional symbols. Weather-maps, prepared once or twice daily, form the basis upon which every government weather-service forecasts the weather and issues storm-warnings.

weather-molding (weᴛʜ′ėr-mōl″ding), *n.* Same as *dripstone*, 1.

weathermost (weᴛʜ′ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *weather* + *-most*.] Furthest to windward.

weather-notation (weᴛʜ′ėr-nọ̄-tā″shọn), *n.* A system of abbreviation for the principal meteorological phenomena. Beaufort's weather-notation, which is used in Great Britain, is as follows: *b*, blue sky, whether clear or hazy; *c*, clouds (detached); *d*, drizzling rain; *f*, fog; *g*, very gloomy; *h*, hail; *l*, lightning; *m*, mist; *o*, overcast; *p*, passing, temporary showers; *q*, squally; *r*, rain; *s*, snow; *t*, thunder; *u*, ugly, threatening weather; *w*, dew.

weather-plant (weᴛʜ′ėr-plant), *n.* The Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius:* so named in view of an alleged property of indicating the weather in advance. It is a common tropical twining shrub (see *Abrus*), having pinnate leaves with from 20 to 40 small leaflets. Recent careful observations show that the pairs of leaflets fold together more or less as the light is stronger or weaker, the movement being less vigorous in a moister atmosphere; that a certain wrinkling of the surface coexists with a coloring of the margin likely to be due to the attacks of an insect; and that the movement of the rachis, supposed to be barometric, is a diurnal oscillation which varies in extent with the amount of light. The temperature also affects the freedom of those motions. These characteristics are all paralleled in other plants, especially of the *Leguminosæ*. As a means of forecasting, the plant is not likely to be of practical worth.

weather-proof (weᴛʜ′ėr-pröf), *a.* Proof against rough weather.

> Lord, thou hast given me a cell
> Wherein to dwell,
> A little house, whose humble roof
> Is *weather-proof*.
> *Herrick*, A Thanksgiving to God for his House.

> There were only ten persons at the conference meeting last night, and seven of them were women; he wonders how many *weather-proof* Christians there are in the parish. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 72.

weather-prophet (weᴛʜ′ėr-prof″et), *n.* [= Dan. *veir-profet*; as *weather* + *prophet*.] 1. One who foretells weather; one skilled in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather. [Colloq.]

> Who that has read Greek does not know the humour with which the meteorological theories of the Athenian *weather-prophets* are ridiculed by Aristophanes in "The Clouds"? *R. H. Scott*, in Modern Meteorology, p. 166.

2. Anything in nature which serves as an indicator of weather changes, as a bird whose regular periodicity of migration or suddenness of appearance may indicate meteorological changes inappreciable by man.

> Swallows have long been held for *weather-prophets*, and with reason enough in the quick response of their organization to the influence of atmospheric changes.
> *Coues*, Birds of the Colorado Valley (1878), I. 372.

3. A device for foretelling changes in the weather. In most forms materials are employed which are so affected by dampness as to move some indicator, as a pair of figures, of which one appears or advances in dry and the other in wet weather. Other forms employ materials which change color according to the state of the atmosphere. Compare *weather-box*.

weather-report (weᴛʜ′ėr-rẹ̄-pōrt″), *n.* A daily report of meteorological observations and of probable changes in the weather, especially one issued by a weather-service. [Colloq.]

weather-roll (weᴛʜ′ėr-rōl), *n.* The roll of a ship to windward, in a heavy sea on the beam: opposed to *lee lurch*.

weather-service (weᴛʜ′ėr-sėr″vis), *n.* An institution organized for taking meteorological observations in accordance with a systematic plan, and for utilizing the data thus collected by forecasting the weather, issuing warnings of storms and floods, publishing climatological tables, distributing information as to the effect of the weather on growing crops, and by allied services. All the principal governments of the world now maintain a weather-service, upon which a part or all of these duties are imposed. In the United States an annual appropriation of nearly a million dollars is made to the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, which is charged with performing these services. In addition to the Weather Bureau, and coöperating with it, there is organized in nearly every State a State weather-service, composed of voluntary observers whose work is directed toward giving information upon the condition of the crops as affected by the weather, and in general toward extending knowledge of local climatology.

weather-shore (weᴛʜ′ėr-shōr), *n.* The shore from which the wind blows.

> [The wind] set so violently as rais'd on the sudden so greate a sea that we could not recover the *weather-shore* for many houres. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 11, 1644.

weather-sign (weᴛʜ′ėr-sīn), *n.* Any phenomenon or sensation indicating state or change of weather; hence, generally, any prognostic or sign.

> I am not old for nothing; I can tell
> The *weather-signs* of love; you love this man.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, ii.

weather-spy (weᴛʜ′ėr-spī), *n.* One who foretells the weather; a weather-prophet. *Donne.* [Rare.]

weather-stain (weᴛʜ′ėr-stān), *n.* [< *weather* + *stain*.] A stain or discoloration left or produced by the weather or by weathering.

> Walls must get the *weather-stain*
> Before they grow the ivy.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

> He . . . felt that the shape and colour of every roof and *weather-stain* and broken hillock was good, because his growing senses had been fed on them.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 9.

> With *weather-stains* upon the wall,
> And stairways worn, and crazy doors.
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

weather-stained (weᴛʜ′ėr-stānd), *a.* Stained or discolored by the weather. See *weathering*, 2.

> A tomb somewhat *weather-stained*. *Longfellow.*

weather-station (weᴛʜ′ėr-stā″shọn), *n.* A station where daily meteorological observations are made and reported to a central office; one of the stations of a weather-service.

weather-strip (weᴛʜ′ėr-strip), *n.* A slender strip of some material intended to keep out wind and cold; originally, a strip of wood covered with soft material, as list or cloth; specifically, a contrivance by which a strip of india-rubber is adjusted closely to the apertures of a door or window, or its frame or jamb, covering the crevice very tightly: it is generally a wooden molding into which a thin strip of rubber is fitted.

weather-strip (weᴛʜ′ėr-strip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *weather-stripped*, ppr. *weather-stripping*. To apply weather-strips to; fit or secure with weather-strips.

weather-symbol (weᴛʜ′ėr-sim″bọl), *n.* A conventional sign used in meteorological records, or in published meteorological observations or weather-maps, to represent graphically any designated phenomenon. The following symbols have been adopted by the International Meteorological Congress to represent the principal hydrometeors and a few other phenomena. Rain, ●; snow, ✳; thunderstorm, ☈; lightning, ☇; hail, ▲; mist, ≡; frost, ⫫; dew, ♎; snowdrift, ⇸; high wind, ↘; solar corona, ⊕; solar halo, ⦶; lunar corona, ⋓; lunar halo, ⩌; rainbow, ⌒; aurora, ж; haze, dust haze, ∞.

weather-tile (weᴛʜ′ėr-tīl), *n.* A tile used as a substitute for a weather-board in frame-buildings. These tiles are overlapped like shingles, and are held in place by nails driven through holes formed in the tiles in molding.

weather-vane (weᴛʜ′ėr-vān), *n.* A vane to show the direction of the wind; a weathercock. See cut under *vane.*

weather-waft (weᴛʜ′ėr-wȧft), *a.* Tossed or carried by the wind. [Rare.]

I cannot but feare that those men never Moored their Anchors well in the firme soile of Heaven that are *weather-waft* up and down with every eddy-wind of every new doctrine.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 20.

weather-wind (weᴛʜ′ėr-wind), *n.* [A corruption of *withywind* for *withwind.*] Bindweed. *Halliwell.* [Provincial.]

weather-wise (weᴛʜ′ėr-wīz), *a.* [< ME. *wederwis;* < *weather* + *wise*¹.] Skilful in prognosticating the changes of the weather.

For thorw werre and wykked werkes and wederes vnresonable,
Wederwise shipmen and witti clerkes also
Han no bilieue to the lifte ne to the lore of philosofres.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 350.

weather-wiser† (weᴛʜ′ėr-wī″zėr), *n.* [< *weather* + **wiser,* indicator; cf. *waywiser.*] Something that foretells the changes of the weather.

The flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's *weather-wiser.*
Derham, Physico-Theol., x., note.

weather-work (weᴛʜ′ėr-wėrk), *n.* Defense or provision against the wind, sea, etc. *Cook,* Voyages, III. i. 3. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

weather-worn (weᴛʜ′ėr-wōrn), *a.* [< *weather* + *worn.*] Worn, injured, or defaced by the action of the weather; weathered.

weather-wreck (weᴛʜ′ėr-rek), *n.* A wreck by storms. [Rare.]

Well, well, you have built a nest
That will stand all storms; you need not mistrust
A *weather-wreck.*
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

weave¹ (wēv), *v.;* pret. *wove* (formerly also *weaved*), pp. *woven* (sometimes *wove* and formerly also *weaved*), ppr. *weaving.* [< ME. *weven* (pret. *waf, wof,* pl. *weven, woven,* pp. *woven*), < AS. *wefan* (pret. *wæf,* pp. *wefen*) = MD. D. *weven* = OHG. *weban,* MHG. G. *weben* = Icel. *vefa* = Sw. *väfva* = Dan. *væve,* weave (connection with Goth. *bi-waibjan,* wrap around, is doubtful), = Gr. √ ὑφ (orig. √ Ϝαφ), in ὑφή, ὕφος, a web, ὑφαίνειν, weave; cf. Skt. *ūrna-vābhi,* a spider, lit. 'wool-weaver,' Skt. √ *va,* weave, also Lith. *woras,* a spinner, spider. From the root of *weave*¹ are ult. E. *web, weft*¹, *woof, oof, abb,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form by interlacing flexible parts, such as threads, yarns, filaments, or strips of different materials. See *weaving.*

Where the women *wove* hangings for the grove.
2 Ki. xxiii. 7.

And now his *woven* girths he breaks asunder.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 266.

To wanton Dalliance negligently laid,
We *weave* the Chaplet, and we crown the Bowl.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

These purple vests were *weaved* by Dardan dames.
Dryden.

2. To form a texture from; interlace or entwine into a fabric.

When she *weaved* the sleided silk.
Shak., Pericles, iv., Prol., l. 21.

3. To entwine; unite by intermixture or close connection; insert by or as by weaving.

She *waf* it wel, and wroot the story above.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2364.

This *weaves* itself perforce into my business.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 17.

The government of Episcopacy is now so *weav'd* into the common Law: In Gods name let weave out againe.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

These words, thus *woven* into song.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 112.

He carries off only such scraps in his memory as it is hardly possible to *weave* into a connected and consistent whole.
Prescott. (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. To inclose by weaving something about.

The mind can *weave* itself warmly in the cocoon of its own thoughts and dwell a hermit anywhere.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 56.

5. To contrive, fabricate, or construct with design or elaborate care: as, to *weave* a plot.

For answer . . . Acesius *weaveth* out a long history of things that happened in the persecution under Decius, and of men which to save life forsook faith.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

My brain, more busy than the labouring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 340.

Wove paper. See *paper.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise weaving; work with a loom.

Proclaim that I can sing, *weave,* sew, and dance.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 194.

They that pretend to wonders must *weave* cunningly.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

2. To become woven or interwoven. [Rare.]

The amorous vine which in the elm still *weaves.*
W. Browne.

3. In the *manège,* to make a motion of the head, neck, and body from side to side like the shuttle of a weaver: said of a horse. *Imp. Dict.*

weave¹ (wēv), *n.* [< *weave*¹, *v.*] The act or a style of weaving. [Trade use.]

A Practical Treatise on the Construction and Application of *weaves* for all Textile Fabrics. *Nature,* XXXVIII. 600.

The great difference between a twill and a plain, or between a plain and a satin *weave.* *Fibre and Fabric,* V. 15.

weave²†, *v.* [Also *weve;* < ME. *weven* (pret. *wevede, wefde,* pp. *weved*), < AS. **wǣfan* (in comp. *be-wǣfan,* wrap around, clothe, = OHG. *zeweiban* = Goth. *bi-waibjan,* wrap around, cover, mixed with the appar. cognate Icel. *veifa*), shake, vibrate, wave: see *wave*¹.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shake; cause to waver; wave; brandish; toss; waft.

Auntrose [dangerous] is thin euel,
Ful wonderliche it the *weues,* wel I wot the sothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 922.

Shaking a pike of fire in defiance of the enemie, and *weauing* them amaine, we bad them come aboord.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 566.

2. To move; cause to move.

That comli ladi cayres to hire chaumber,
& *weued* vp a window.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2978.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To wave; waver; float about.

To cold coles sche schal be brent ȝit or come eue;
& the aschis of hire body with the wind *weue.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4368.

2. To move; go.

Thou wylnez ouer thys water to *weue.*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 319.

He saugh the stroke come and *wevyd* a-side.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

weavel†, *n.* See *weevil.*

weaver (wē′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *wevere, wevar,* < AS **wefere* = MD. D. *wever* = OHG. *weberi,* MHG. *webare,* G. *weber* = Sw. *väfvare* = Dan. *væver,* a weaver; as *weave*¹ + *-er*¹. Cf. *webber.*] **1.** One who weaves; one whose occupation is weaving.

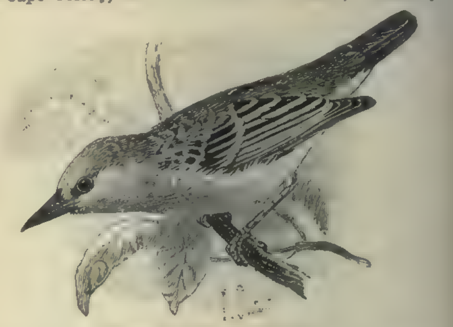
Wewars also of wolne and lynnyn.
Quoted in *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xlvii.

Weavers were supposed to be generally good singers. Their trade being sedentary, they had an opportunity of practising, and sometimes in parts, while they were at work. Warburton adds that many of the *weavers* in Queen Elizabeth's days were Flemish Calvinists, who fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, and were therefore particularly given to singing psalms. . . . Hence the exclamation of Falstaff, "I would I were a *weaver!* I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs." *Nares.*

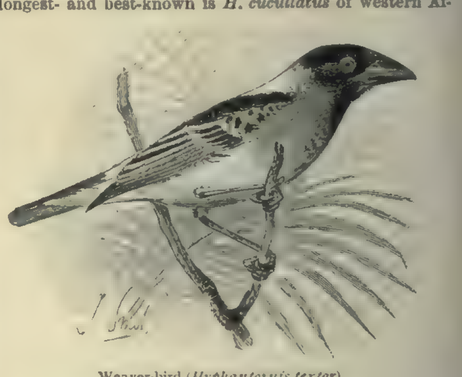
2. In *ornith.,* a weaver-bird.—**3.** In *entom.:* (*a*) A gyrinid beetle; a whirligig: so called from its intricate circlings and gyrations on the surface of the water. See *whirligig,* 4, and cut under *Gyrinidæ.* (*b*) A spinning-spider; a true araneid which weaves a web. Various groups of such spiders are distinguished by the form of their webs, as *line-weavers, orb-weavers, tapestry-weavers, tube-weavers, tunnel-weavers,* etc. See *spider.*

4. In *ichth.,* same as *weever.*—**Mahali weaver.** See *weaver-bird.*—**Sociable weaver.** See *weaver-bird.*—**Tapestry weaver.** See *tapestry.*—**Weavers' bottom,** a chronic inflammation of a bursa situated over the tuberosity of the ischium, occurring as a result of sitting long and constantly on a hard seat.—**Yellow-crowned weaver.** See *weaver-bird.*

weaver-bird (wē′vėr-bėrd), *n.* One of numerous Old World (chiefly African and Indian) conirostral passerine birds, noted for the dexterity and ingenuity with which they weave the materials of their nests into a textile fabric, and also for the extraordinary size and unusual shape of some of these structures. The name *weaver-bird,* in its present broad sense, is modern, and appears to have originally specified a single species (see below). In the last and early in the present century the birds of this group which were then known were classed with the finches and grosbeaks, sometimes with the orioles, mainly according to the thickness of the bill, and some of them received still more misleading names. Though there was an *Oriolus textor* in 1788, the genus *Ploceus* was not named till 1817, and the family *Ploceidæ* not till 1847. With the recognition of this large and varied group, as well marked from the *Fringillidæ* by the possession of 10 instead of 9 primaries, an English name became a desideratum; and *weavers, weaver-birds,* or *weaver-finches* became synonymous with *Ploceidæ,* without implying that all the birds so named build very elaborate nests. (See *Ploceus, Ploceidæ.*) Two remarkable types of nest may be noted. One is the hive-nest of the republican or sociable weavers, many pairs of which build in common an enormous domed structure. (See *Philetærus,* and cut under *hive-nest.*) The other, the usual type of nest, is pensile or pendulous, and very closely woven, like that of the American hang-nests, but more elaborate, and with a hole in one side instead of being open at the top, in this respect resembling the nests of various titmice (bush-tits and bottle-tits) and some wrens. These nests are generally slung at the ends of long, slender, drooping branches, often over the water of a pool or stream, where they are safest from monkeys and snakes. In some cases the males build additional nests for themselves, in which no eggs are to be laid—a habit, however, not confined to weaver-birds (see *cock-nest*). One of the largest, most characteristic, and best-known genera of weaver-birds is that African form called *Oryx* (a preoccupied name) by Lesson in 1831, and *Pyromelana* by Bonaparte in that year, though oftener called *Euplectes* (Swainson, 1837). There are 12 or 15 species, the characteristic coloration of which is black set off with scarlet or orange in large massed areas. *P. oryx,* the male of which is scarlet and black, is about 5 inches long; it was originally described by Edwards in 1751 as "the grenadier," from some fancied likeness of its plumage to a soldier's uniform. It inhabits South Africa. *P. aurea* of western Africa is the golden-backed finch and gold-backed grosbeak of the early ornithologists, being one of the yellow and black species. *P. capensis,* the Cape grosbeak of Latham, is another, from Cape Colony. *P. taha,* sometimes known as the *Mahali weaver,* and generally called *Ploceus* or *Euplectes taha,* is very small (scarcely 4½ inches long), of rich golden-yellow and velvety-black hues, and its nest is disproportionately large. It belongs to an extensive region of south-eastern Africa. (See cut under *taha.*) Several other African weavers represent the genus *Ploceipasser,* as *P. mahali.* There is a large series of small birds, all technically weavers (*Ploceidæ*), which fall in the spermestine division of the family, and belong to numerous genera of the Ethiopian, Oriental, and even the Australian region, as various amadavats, waxbills, strawberry-finches, blood-finches, senegals, etc. (See *Viduinæ* (*a*), and cuts under *Ploceus, Senegal, Tæniopygia,* and *waxbill.*) The birds of an extensive Oriental and Australian genus *Munia* (with its subdivisions, as *Padda*) belong here. (See cut under *sparrow.*) Fifteen species of *Uroloncha,* characterized by exserted middle tail-feathers, range from Africa to New Guinea; one of them is *U. acuticauda.* The genus *Erythrura* is another large one, reaching from India through much of Polynesia. None of the foregoing birds falls in the subfamily *Ploceinæ* as now restricted. Among the latter may be noted the species of the African genus *Sitagra,* 6 in number, of which the best-known is *S. capensis* of Cape Colony, the olive oriole of Latham, commonly called *yellow-crowned weaver* and *Ploceus icterocephalus.* This is 7 inches long, of an olive and golden-yellow and black color; it builds a large bottle-shaped or kidney-formed pensile nest. *Foudia* is a Madagascar type. The most extensive genus of all is the African *Hyphantornis,* with over 30 species, or the golden weavers, as *H. galbula.* These birds represent in Africa, or may be compared with, the hang-nest orioles of America. One of the longest- and best-known is *H. cucullatus* of western Africa, from Senegambia to the Gaboon; it has oftener been called *H. textor* (after *Oriolus textor* of Gmelin, 1788), and enjoys the distinction of being one of the first, if not the first, to which the name *weaver* attached, being the *weaver oriole* of Latham (1782); it is 6 inches long, yellow and black. *Malimbus* is an African genus of black and crimson, scarlet, vermilion, or yellow coloration, as *M. cristatus.* The African genus *Textor* (one of the early names—Temminck, 1828) has 2 marked species, *T. albirostris* (or *alecto*), the white-billed, and *T. erythrorhynchus* (or *niger*), the red-billed. (See cut under *Textor.*) Finally, the genus *Ploceus* itself as now restricted is an Oriental type of a few species, commonly called *baya-birds,* though it used to be indiscriminately applied to any of the foregoing, and became the name-giving genus of the whole group. See cut under *Ploceus.* (For those *Ploceidæ* known as *whidah-birds,* see *Viduinæ.*)



Weaver-bird (*Sitagra capensis*).



Weaver-bird (*Hyphantornis textor*).

weaveress† (wē′vėr-es), *n.* [< *weaver* + *-ess.*] A female weaver.

He found two looms alone remaining at work, in the hands of an ancient weaver and *weaveress.*
J. H. Blunt, Hist. of Dursley, p. 222. (*Davies.*)

weaver-finch (wē′vėr-finch), *n.* Any weaver-bird.

> The Ploceidæ, or *weaver-finches.*
> *A. R. Wallace*, Distribution of Animals, II. 286.

weaver-fish† (wē′vėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Trachinus*; a weever. See cut under *Trachinus.*

weaver-shell (wē′vėr-shel), *n.* A shuttle-shell.

weaver's-shuttle (wē′vėrz-shut″l), *n.* The shuttle-shell, *Radius volva.* See *Ovulum*, and cut under *shuttle-shell.*

weavil†, *n.* An old spelling of *weevil.*

weaving (wē′ving), *n.* [< ME. *wevynge, weffynge*; verbal n. of *weave*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which weaves; specifically, the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics by means of a loom from the combination of threads or filaments. In weaving all kinds of fabrics, whether plain or figured, one system of threads, called the *woof* or *weft*, is made to pass alternately under and over another system of threads, called the *warp, web*, or *chain.* The essential operations are the successive raising of certain threads of the warp and the depression of others, so as to form a *shed* for the passage of the weft-yarn, which is then beaten up by means of a *lathe* or *batten.* Weaving is performed by the hand in what are called *hand-looms*, or by steam-power in what are called *power-looms*, but the general arrangements for both are to a certain extent the same. (See *loom*^{1}.) Weaving, in the most general sense of the term, comprehends not only the manufacture of those textile fabrics which are prepared in the loom, but also that of network, lacework, etc. See cut under *shuttle.*
2. In the *manège*, the action of a horse that weaves, or moves the body from side to side.

weazand, *n.* See *weasand.*

weazel†, *n.* See *weasel.*

weazen (wē′zn). See *wizen*^{1}.

web (web), *n.* [< ME. *web, webbe*, < AS. *web* (*webb-*), a web (= OS. *webbi* = OFries. *web, wob* = D. *web, webbe*, a web (= LG. *web, webbe* = OHG. *weppi, wappi*, MHG. *weppe, webbe, webe*, G. dial. *webb* (cf. G. *gewebe*), web, woof, = Icel. *vefr* = Sw. *väf* = Dan. *väv*, web), < *wefan*, weave: see *weave*^{1}.] 1. That which is woven; a woven fabric; specifically, a whole piece of cloth in course of being woven, or after it comes from the loom.

> Biholde how Eleyne hath a newe cote;
> I wisshe thanne it were myne and al the *webbe* after [i. e., all left after making the coat].
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 111.

> My dochter she 's a thrifty lass;
> She span seven year to me;
> An' if it war weil counted up,
> Full ten *wobs* it would be.
> *Kempy Kaye* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 140).

> At noon
> To-morrow come, and ye shall pay
> Each fortieth *web* of cloth to me,
> As the law is, and go your way.
> *M. Arnold*, The Sick King in Bokhara.

2. Same as *webbing*, 1.—3. The warp in a loom. [Provincial.]—4. Something resembling a web or sheet of cloth; specifically, a large roll of paper such as is used in the web-press for newspapers.

> Several men or boys are placed to receive the sheets [of paper] according to the number into which the width of the *web* is divided. *Ure*, Dict., III. 403.

5. Any one of various thin and broad objects, probably so named from some similarity to the thin, broad fabric of the loom. Especially—(*a*†) A sheet or thin plate, as of lead.

> There with stately pomp by heaps they wend,
> And Christians slain roll up in *webs* of lead.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, x. 26.

(*b*†) The blade of a sword.

> A sword, whereof the *web* was steel;
> Pummel, rich stone; hilts, gold, approved by touch.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, ii. 93.

(*c*) The blade of a saw. (*d*) The plate (or its equivalent) in a beam or girder which connects the upper and lower flat or laterally extending plates. (*e*) The corresponding part of a rail, between the tread and the foot. See cut under *rail.* (*f*) The flat part of a wheel, between the nave and the rim, as in some railway-wheels—occupying the space where spokes would be in an ordinary wheel. (*g*) The solid part of the bit of a key. (*h*) The part of an anvil below the head, which is of reduced size. (*i*) The thin, sharp part of the colter of a plow. See cut under *plow.* (*j*) A canvas cloth used in a saddle. (*k*) The basketwork of a gabion. See cut under *gabion.* (*l*) In a vehicle, a combination of bands or straps of a stout fabric, serving to keep the hood from opening too far. *E. H. Knight.* (*m*) The arm of a crank.
6. In *ornith.*, the blade, standard, vane, or vexillum of a feather: so called from the texture acquired through the weaving or interlocking of the barbs by the barbules with their barbicels and hooklets. That vane which is furthest from the middle line of the bird's body is the *outer web*; the other, the *inner web*, is technically distinguished as *pogonium externum* and *internum.* The two often differ from each other in size, shape, or color, or in all these respects; the difference is most pronounced on the flight-feathers (as seen in any quill pen) and lateral rudder-feathers. See cuts under *aftershaft, barb, ocellate*, and *penciling.*

> They [barbules] make the vane truly a *web*: that is, they so connect the barbs together that some little force is required to pull them apart.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

7. The plexus of very delicate threads or filaments which a spider spins, and which serves as a net to catch flies or other insects for its food; a cobweb; also, a similar substance spun and woven into a sort of fabric by many insects, usually as a covering or protection. See *bag-worm, web-worm*, and *tent-caterpillar.*

> The Comissaries court 's a spiders *webbe*,
> That doth entangle all the lesser flies.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

> Much like a subtle spider, which doth sit
> In middle of her *web*, which spreadeth wide.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xviii.

8. Figuratively, anything carefully contrived and elaborately put together or woven; a plot; a scheme.

> All this is but a *web* of the wit; it can work nothing.
> *Bacon*, Praise of Knowledge (ed. 1887).

> The Fates at length the blissful *Web* have spun.
> *Congreve*, Birth of the Muse.

> O, what a tangled *web* we weave
> When first we practise to deceive!
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 17.

> It is one *web* of intricate complications between the Emperors of the East and West, the Republic of Venice, the Kings of Hungary, Dalmatia, and Bosnia.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 229.

9. In *anat.*, a connective or other tissue; any open structure composed of fibers and membranes running into each other irregularly as if tangled, and serving to support fat or other soft substances. See *tissue* and *histology.*—10. In *zoöl.*, the membrane or fold of skin which connects the digits of any animal; especially, that which connects the toes of a bird or a quadruped, making the animal palmiped, and the foot itself palmate, as occurs in nearly all aquatic birds (hence called *web-footed*), and in many aquatic mammals, as the beaver, the muskrat, and ornithorhynchus. Webs sometimes occur as a congenital defect of the human fingers or toes. The relatively largest webs are those of the bats' wings. In birds the extent and special character of the webs (technically called *palamæ*) are taken into some account in classification, and some conditions of the webs receive special names. See *web-footed*, and cuts under *bat*^{2}, *duckbill, flying-frog, Œdemia, otary, palmate, semipalmate*, and *totipalmate.*

> Some full-breasted swan
> That, fluting a wild carol ere her death,
> Ruffles her pure cold plume, and takes the flood
> With swarthy *webs.* *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

11. In *coal-mining*, the face or wall of a long-wall stall in course of being holed and broken down for removal. *Gresley.* [Midland coalfields, Eng.]—**Basal web**, a small web between a bird's toes, extending little if any beyond the basal joints of the digits it connects. See cuts under *Ereunetes* and *semipalmate.*—**Chain-web**, a kind of saw; a scroll-saw.—**Choroid web**, the velum interpositum.—**Emarginate web**, a full web between a bird's toes, whose free border is notably concave or emarginate. See cut under *totipalmate.*—**Geometrical spider's web.** See *geometric*, and cut under *triangle.*—**Holland web†.** Same as *holland*, *n.*, 1.—**Incised web**, a very deeply emarginate web of a bird's toes.—**India-rubber web**, a fabric in which a warp of rubber threads is filled with a weft of silk, linen, or cotton. The warp, rendered inelastic during the weaving, has its elasticity subsequently restored by a process in which the fabric is subjected to heat. Also called *elastic web.*—**Mill-saw web**, a thin saw carried in a vertical saw-gate, and used for resawing.—**Pin and web†.** See *pin*^{3}.—**Spider's web.** See *spider-web.*

web (web), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *webbed*, ppr. *webbing.* [< ME. *webben*, < AS. *webban*, weave, web; from the noun.] 1. To cover with or as with a web; envelop.—2. To connect with a web, as the toes of a bird; render palmate.—**Webbed fingers**, two or more fingers of the human hand which are united by a band of connecting tissue, either occurring congenitally or as an abnormality, or resulting from cicatrization after burns and other wounds; dactylion. See *web-fingered*, and *Didot's operation* (under *operation*).—**Webbed toes**, a condition affecting the toes of the human foot, abnormally or accidentally, similar to that of webbed fingers. See *web-footed.*

webbe^1†, *n.* [< ME. *webbe*, a weaver, < AS. *webba*, a weaver, < *wefan*, weave: see *weave*^{1}, and cf. *web.* The ME. noun *webbe* survives in the proper name *Webb.*] A weaver. See *webber.*

> A *webbe*, a dyere, and a tapicer.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 362.

> The *webbes* ant the fullaris assembleden hem alle,
> Ant makeden huere cousail in huere commune halle.
> *Flemish Insurrection* (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

webbe^2†, *n.* An old spelling of *web.*

webber† (web′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *webbare*, < AS. *webbere*, a weaver, < *webban*, weave: see *web*, *n.* The noun survives in the surname *Webber.*] A Middle English form of *weaver*^{1}.

webbing (web′ing), *n.* [< ME. *webbynge*; verbal n. of *web, v.*] 1. A woven material, especially one woven without pile, plainly and strongly. The term is applied to material or pieces of material which are intended for strength, to bear a weight, to be drawn tight, or the like, as a belt or surcingle, and also for that which serves to protect and cover the edge of a piece of more delicate fabric: thus, Eastern rugs are often made with several inches of *webbing* projecting beyond the part that is covered with pile.
2. In *printing*, the broad tapes used to conduct webs or sheets of paper in a printing-machine, or the broad straps or girths attached to the rounce of the hand-press.—3. In *zoöl.*, the webs of the digits collectively: as, the *webbing* is extensive or complete; the webbed state of the digits, or the formation of their webs; palmation. See *web*, *n.*, 10.—**Elastic webbing.** See *elastic.*

webby (web′i), *a.* [< *web* + *-y*^{1}.] Relating to a web, or consisting of a web, in any sense; web-like; membranous.

> Bats on their *webby* wings in darkness move,
> And feebly shriek their melancholy love.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 50.

weber (vā′bėr), *n.* [After Wilhelm *Weber* (1804–1891), a German physicist.] A name proposed by Latimer Clarke for the unit of electrical quantity which has since been named *coulomb*; it was also for some time used for the practical unit of electrical current which is now called *ampere.*

Weberian (we-bē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Weber* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or named after a person named Weber (in the following phrases E. H. Weber, 1795–1833, a German anatomist and physiologist).—**Weberian apparatus**, the whole of the parts or organs by means of which the air-bladder of some fishes is connected with the ear, including the Weberian ossicles and their connections.

> An air-bladder connected with the auditory organ by intervention of a *Weberian apparatus*, formed of parts of the anterior vertebræ, modified after precisely the same plan as in the other siluroids.
> *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1889, p. 427.

Weberian ossicles. See *ossicle.*

weber-meter (vā′bėr-mē″tėr), *n.* Same as *ampere-meter* or as *coulomb-meter* (see *weber*).

Weber's chronometer. A kind of metronome invented by Gottfried Weber, consisting of a weight and a graduated and adjustable cord. See *metronome.*

Weber's corpuscle. The depression in the veru montanum situated between the openings of the ejaculatory ducts.

Weber's experiment. The experiment of closing one ear to find that a vibrating tuning-fork placed with the end resting against the vertex will be heard more distinctly in that ear.

Weber's glands. The mucous glands of the tongue.

Weber's law. See *law*^{1}.

Weber's paradox. The fact that a muscle, when so stretched that it cannot contract, may elongate.

web-eye (web′ī), *n.* In *pathol.*, same as *pterygium*, 2.

web-eyed (web′īd), *a.* Exhibiting or affected with the disease called *web-eye.*

web-fingered (web′fing″gėrd), *a.* Having the fingers of the hand, or any digits of the fore limb, connected by means of more or less extensive webs formed of a fold of skin: as, the bat is a completely *web-fingered* animal. The fingers of the human hand are naturally webbed a little at the base, and sometimes connected for their whole length, constituting a congenital deformity. Compare *webbed fingers* (under *web, v. t.*), and see cuts under *bat*^{2}, *flying-fox*, and *flying-frog.*

> He was, it is said, web-footed naturally, and partially *web-fingered.*
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 137.

web-foot (web′fůt), *n.* A foot whose toes, or some of them, are webbed; also, the condition of being web-footed. As applied to persons, it implies an abnormal condition, corresponding to the web-fingered.—**Gillie web-foot.** See *gillie.*

web-footed (web′fůt″ed), *a.* Having web-feet; being web-toed, whether as an abnormality of persons, or as the natural formation of the feet of many aquatic animals. Many mammals are web-footed, as the seal, the otter, the muskrat, the beaver, and the duck-mole. Nearly all swimming and many wading birds are web-footed, to a varying extent in different cases. The salient batrachians are mostly web-footed, especially frogs, as to their hind feet. See *web*, *n.*, 10, *web*, *v. t.*, *webbing*, 3, *pinniped, palmiped, palmate, semipalmate, totipalmate*, with various cuts, and those under *flying-frog, duckbill*, and *otary.*

web-footedness (web′fůt″ed-nes), *n.* Web-foot; the state of being web-footed.

web-machine (web′ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *web-press.*

web-press (web′pres), *n.* A printing-machine which is automatically supplied with its paper from a great web or roll: usually a rotary machine, but the name is given to newspaper printing-machines of different constructions, like those of Hoe, Marinoni, Walter, and others. See cut under *printing-machine.*

web-saw (web′sâ), *n.* A frame-saw.

> The *web-saw*, the glue-pot, the plane, and the hammer are the principal tools used. *The Century*, XXXVII. 418.

webster† (web′stėr), *n.* [= Sc. *wabster*; < ME. *webstere*, *webstar*, < AS. *webbestre*, a female weaver, < *webban*, weave: see *web* and *-ster*. As with other ME. forms in *-ster* (strictly fem. in themselves), the word was also often regarded as masc. (cf. *baxter* and *brewster*^{1}, used as masc. in ME.). The name survives in the surname *Webster*.] A weaver. *Wyclif*, Job vii. 6.

> One witness says "a very good *webster* can scarcely earne fower pence a day wth weavinge."
> *Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire*, XI. 53.

websterite (web′stėr-īt), *n.* [So named in honor of Thomas *Webster* (1772–1844), a Scottish geologist.] Aluminite; hydrous tribasic sulphate of aluminium, found in Sussex, England, and at Halle in Prussia, in reniform masses and botryoidal concretions of a white or yellowish-white color.

Webster's condenser. An apparatus consisting of two lenses, used in microscopy for intensifying the light thrown on the object.

web-toed (web′tōd), *a.* Web-footed.

web-wheel (web′hwēl), *n.* A wheel in which the hub and rim are connected by a web or plate, which may be either intact or perforated. It is a common form for railway car-wheels, and is also used for the wheels of watches and clocks, which are cast or stamped with webs, and then crossed out—that is, the web is perforated and filed into the form of spokes. *E. H. Knight.*

web-winged (web′wingd), *a.* Winged by large webs stretched between elongated digits of the fore limbs, as bats; chiropterous. See cuts under *bat*^{2} and *Furia.*

web-worm (web′wėrm), *n.* Any one of several lepidopterous larvæ which feed more or less gregariously, and spin large webs into which they retire at night, or within which they feed during the day until the contained foliage is entirely devoured, when the web is enlarged. The tent-caterpillars, *Clisiocampa americana* and *C. sylvatica*, are web-worms. (See cut under *tent-caterpillar.*) The fall web-worm is the larva of the bombycid *Hyphantria cunea.* The garden web-worm is the larva of *Eurycreon rantalis*, a pyralid moth of the family *Botidæ.* This species is not gregarious, but the larvæ form individual webs near the roots of corn, cotton, cabbage, melon, potato, and other cultivated crops in the western United States.—**Grape web-worm.** Same as *vine inch-worm* (which see, under *vine*).—**Turf web-worm.** Same as *sod-worm.*

wecht (wecht), *n.* [Also spelled *weight*, *weght*; perhaps connected with ME. *weggen*, < AS. *wecgan*, move, a secondary verb, < *wegan*, carry: see *weigh*^{1}, and cf. *weight*^{1}.] An instrument in the form of a sieve, but without holes, used for lifting grain. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

wed† (wed), *n.* [= Sc. *wad*; < ME. *wed*, *wedde*, < AS. *wed*, *wedd*, a pledge, = OFries. *wed* = MD. *wedde* = OHG. *wetti*, *weti*, MHG. *wette*, *wete*, *wet*, G. *wette* = Icel. *veth*, a pledge, = Sw. *vad*, a bet, appeal, = Goth. *wadi*, a pledge, = L. *vas* (*vad-*), a pledge; cf. Gr. ἄεθλον, contr. ἆθλον (orig. *ἀϜεθλον), a prize, the prize of a contest (> ult. E. *athlete*, etc.); cf. Skt. *vadhū*, a bride, woman. Hence *wed*, *v.*, *wadset*, etc. From the same source, L. or Teut., are ult. E. *vadimony*, *gage*, *engage*, *wage*, *wager*, etc.] A pledge; pawn; security.

> He that lawith at a mynstrels worde gevith to hym a *wedde.* *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

> Passage shalt thou pai here under the grene-wode tre,
> Or els thou shalt leve a *wedde* with me.
> *Playe of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 427).

> There 's nane that gaes by Carterhaugh
> But maun leave him a *wad*,
> Either gowd rings, or green mantles.
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 115).

To wed, in pledge; in pawn.

> A Kyng of Fraunce boughte theise Relikes somtyme of the Jewes, to whom the Emperour had leyde hem *to wedde*, for a gret summe of Sylvre.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 13.

> Let him be war, his nekke lith *to wedde.*
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 360.

> My londes beth set *to wedde*, Robyn,
> Untyll a certayne daye.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 54).

wed (wed), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wedded*, *wed*, ppr. *wedding.* [< ME. *wedden*, < AS. *weddian*, pledge, engage, = OS. *weddian* = MD. D. *wedden*, lay a wager, = MHG. G. *wetten*, wager, = Icel. *vethja*, wager, = Sw. *vädja*, appeal, = Dan. *vedde*, wager, = Goth. *ga-wadjōn*, pledge, betroth; from the noun. Cf. *wage*, *gage*^{1}, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To pledge; hence, to wager.

> Yee be welcome, that dare I wele *wedde.*
> My lorde has sente for to seke hym.
> *York Plays*, p. 261.

> The yonge man, hauinge his hart all redy *wedded* to his frende Titus, . . . refused . . . to be parswaded.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.

> I'll *wad* a weather he'll gar the blude spin frae under your nails. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, xvii.

2. To marry; take for husband or for wife.

> Thei *wedden* there no Wyfes; for alle the Wommen there ben commoun, and thei forsake no man.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 179.

> Since the day
> I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1030.

3. To join in marriage; give or unite in wedlock.

> In Syracusa was I born, and *wed*
> Unto a woman. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 37.

4. To unite closely in affection; attach firmly by passion or prejudice: as, to be *wedded* to one's habits or opinions.

> Men are *wedded* to their lusts. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

> I am not *wedded* to these ideas.
> *Jefferson*, To Colonel Monroe (Correspondence, I. 236).

> Faith, fanatic Faith, once *wedded* fast
> To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

5. To unite forever or inseparably.

> Thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 3.

> They led the vine
> To *wed* her elm. *Milton*, P. L., v. 215.

6†. To espouse; take part with.

> They . . . *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*

To wed with a rush ring. See *rush*^{1}.

II. *intrans.* To marry; contract marriage; become united as in matrimony.

> With Athulf child he *wedde.*
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

> For to been a wyf he gaf me leve
> Of indulgence, so it is no repreve
> To *wedde* me if that my make dye.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 85.

> Thought leapt out to *wed* with Thought
> Ere Thought could wed itself with Speech.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxiii.

Wed. An abbreviation of *Wednesday.*

wedbrek†, *n.* [ME., < *wed* + *break.*] An adulterer. *Early English Psalter*, Ps. xlix. 18. (*Stratmann.*)

wedde†, *n.* Same as *wed.*

wedded (wed′ed), *p. a.* **1.** Married; united in marriage.

> Let wealth, let honour, wait the *wedded* dame.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 77.

2. Of or pertaining to matrimony: as, *wedded* life; *wedded* bliss.—**3.** Intimately united or joined together; clasped together.

> Then fled she to her inmost bower, and there
> Unclasp'd the *wedded* eagles of her belt.
> *Tennyson*, Godiva.

wedde-fee, *n.* See *wed-fee.*

wedder^1 (wed′ėr), *n.* [< *wed* + *-er*^{1}.] One who weds.

wedder^2 (wed′ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *wether.*

wedde-sette†, *v. t.* See *wedset*, *wadset.*

wedding (wed′ing), *n.* [< ME. *wedding*, *weddynge*, < AS. *weddung* (= MD. *weddinghe*), wedding, marriage, verbal n. of *weddian*, pledge, wed: see *wed*^{1}.] Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony or festivities, especially the latter: also used attributively: as, *wedding* cheer.

> There dide oure Lord the firste Myracle at the *Wedyng*, whan he turned Watre in to Wyn.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 111.

> The kyngdam of heuenes is maad lic to a man kyng that made *weddingus* to his sone. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxii. 2.

> Simple and brief was the *wedding*, as that of Ruth and of
> Boaz.
> Softly the youth and the maiden repeated the words of
> betrothal,
> Taking each other for husband and wife in the Magis-
> trate's presence. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, ix.

Penny wedding, a wedding at which the guests contribute toward the expenses of the entertainment, and frequently toward the household outfit of the wedded pair.

> Love that no golden ties can attach
> . . . will fly away from an Emperor's match
> To dance at a *Penny Wedding!*
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon.

Silver wedding, golden wedding, diamond wedding, the celebrations of the twenty-fifth, the fiftieth, and the seventy-fifth anniversaries of a wedding, at which silver, gold, and diamond presents respectively are made. *Paper*, *wooden*, *tin*, *crystal*, and *china* weddings are also sometimes celebrated on first, fifth, tenth, fifteenth, and twentieth anniversaries. =**Syn.** *Nuptials*, *Matrimony*, etc. See *marriage.*

wedding-bed (wed′ing-bed), *n.* The bed of a newly married pair.

> My grave is like to be my *wedding bed.*
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 137.

wedding-cake (wed′ing-kāk′), *n.* A rich, decorated cake made to grace a wedding. It is cut and distributed to the guests, and portions of it are sent afterward to friends not present. Also *bride-cake.*

wedding-cards (wed′ing-kärdz′), *n. pl.* In general, an invitation or notification sent out on the occasion of a marriage; specifically, two cards, one bearing the name of the bride and the other that of the groom.

wedding-chest (wed′ing-chest), *n.* A chest or coffer, usually of ornamental character, designed to contain the clothes and ornaments of a bride. Compare *bridal chest* (under *chest*^{1}), and *cassone.*

wedding-clothes (wed′ing-klōᴛʜz′), *n. pl.* Garments made for the occasion of a wedding, especially those of the bride or the bridegroom, and either worn at the ceremony and festivities, or prepared as necessary for the changed conditions of life.

wedding-day (wed′ing-dā), *n.* The day of marriage.

wedding-dower (wed′ing-dou″ėr), *n.* A marriage-portion.

> Let her beauty be her *wedding-dower.*
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 78.

wedding-dress (wed′ing-dres′), *n.* The dress worn by a bride at her wedding.

weddinger (wed′ing-ėr), *n.* [< *wedding* + *-er*^{1}.] A guest at a wedding; one of a wedding party. [Provincial.]

wedding-favor (wed′ing-fā″vọr), *n.* A bunch of white ribbons, or a rosette, etc., sometimes worn by men attending a wedding. *Simmonds.*

wedding-feast (wed′ing-fēst), *n.* A feast or entertainment in honor of a wedding.

wedding-flower (wed′ing-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant, *Moræa* (*Iris*) *Robinsoniana* of Lord Howe's Island, New South Wales, having white iris-like flowers sometimes 4 inches across.—**Cape wedding-flower**, *Dombeya Natalensis*, a South African shrub or small tree with showy flowers.

wedding-garment (wed′ing-gär′mẹnt), *n.* A garment such as is worn at a wedding ceremony or entertainment.

> And when the King came in to see the guests, he saw there a man which had not on a *wedding garment.*
> Mat. xxii. 11.

> Is supper ready, the house trimmed, . . . and every officer his *wedding-garment* on? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 51.

wedding-knife (wed′ing-nīf), *n.* One of a pair of knives contained in a sheath which is arranged to be worn at the girdle. This was a common wedding-gift in the seventeenth century.

wedding-ring (wed′ing-ring), *n.* A ring which is given by one of a married pair to the other on the occasion of their marriage, especially one given by the groom to the bride. It is usually a plain gold ring.

wedding-song (wed′ing-sông), *n.* A song sung in honor of a bride and groom; an epithalamium.

wede^1†, *v. i.* [ME. *weden*, < AS. *wēdan*, be mad, < *wōd*, mad: see *wood*^{2}.] To go mad; rage; rave.

> He tok his leue & went home a-ȝeiue
> Weping as he wold *wide* for wo & for sorwe.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1509.

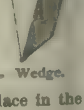
wede^1†, *n.* [ME., < *wede*, *v.*] Madness

> And had therof so moche drede,
> That he wende have go to *wede.*
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 24. (*Halliwell.*)

wede^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *weed*^{2}.

wed-fee (wed′fē), *n.* [Also *wedde-fee*; < *wed* + *fee*^{1}.] **1.** A wager. *Robson.* (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Wage; reward; recompense. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

wedge^1 (wej), *n.* [< ME. *wegge*, *wigge*, *wege*, < AS. *wecg*, a wedge (a mass of metal), = MD. *wegghe*, *wigghe*, D. *wigge*, *wig*, a wedge, = MLG. *wegge* = OHG. *wekki*, *weggi*, MHG. *wecke*, *wegge*, G. *wecke*, *weck*, a wedge-shaped loaf, = Icel. *veggr* = Sw. *vigg* = Dan. *vægge*, a wedge; prob. lit. 'a mover' (from the use and effect in splitting), ult. from the verb represented by *weigh*^{1}. Cf. Lith. *wagis*, a bent wooden peg for hanging things on, a spigot for a cask, also a wedge.] **1.** A simple machine consisting of a very acute-angled triangular prism of hard material, which is driven in between objects to be separated, or into anything which is to be split. The wedge is merely a special application of an inclined plane, and is nowise entitled to a distinct place in the list of mechanical powers.



Wedge.

Yf thai nyl bere, a *wegge* oute of a bronde
Ywrought dryve in the roote, or sumdel froo
Let diche and fild with asshen let it stonde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Thorw wich pyn ther goth a litel *wegge* which that is cleped the hors. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe.

For 'tis with Pleasure as it is with *Wedges;* one drives out another.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 157.

2. A mass resembling a wedge in form; anything in the form of a wedge.

They gather it [gold] with great laboure and melte it and caste it, fyrste into masses or *wedges*, and afterwarde into brode plates.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 29).

Open the mails, yet guard the treasure sure;
Lay out our golden *wedges* to the view.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 12.

A *wedge* of gold of fifty shekels weight. Josh. vii. 21.

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half-moons, and wings.
Milton, P. R., iii. 309.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a triangle with one very acute angle—that is, like a pile, but free in the escutcheon instead of being attached to one of its edges.—4. In Cambridge University, the name given to the man whose name stands lowest on the list of the classical tripos: said to be a designation suggested by the name (Wedgewood) of the man who occupied this place on the first list (1824). Compare *wooden spoon*, under *spoon*1.

Five were Wranglers, four of these Double men, and the fifth a favorite for the *Wedge*. The last man is called the *Wedge*, corresponding to the Spoon in Mathematics.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 312.

Foxtail wedge. Same as *fox-wedge*.—**The thin** or **small end of the wedge,** figuratively, an initiatory move of small apparent importance, but calculated to produce or lead to an ultimate important effect.—**Wedge of least resistance,** the form in which loose earth and other substances yield to pressure.—**Wooden wedge.** Same as *wedge*1, 4.

wedge1 (wej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wedged*, ppr. *wedging*. [< late ME. *wedgen;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cleave with a wedge or with wedges; rive.

My heart,
As *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain.
Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 35.

2. To drive as a wedge is driven; crowd or compress closely; jam.

Among the crowd i' the Abbey; where a finger
Could not be *wedged* in more.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 58.

Wedged in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 285.

The age had not so much refinement that any sense of impropriety restrained the wearers of petticoat and farthingale from stepping forth into the public ways, and *wedging* their not unsubstantial persons . . . into the throng nearest to the scaffold at an execution.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, ii.

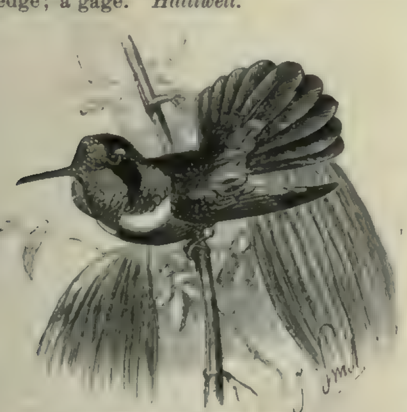
3. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges; fix in the manner of a wedge: as, to *wedge* on a scythe; to *wedge* in a rail or a piece of timber.—4. In *ceram.*, to cut, divide, and work together (a mass of wet clay) to drive out bubbles and render it plastic, just before placing it on the wheel.—5. To make into the shape of a wedge; render cuneiform.—6. To force apart or split off with or as with a wedge.

Yawning fissures which will surely widen until they *wedge* off the projecting masses, and strip huge slices from the face of the cliff. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

II. *intrans.* To force one's way like a wedge.

Haunting
The Globes and Mermaids, *wedging* in with lords
Still at the table. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

wedge2 (wej), *n.* [A dial. var. of *wadge, wage.*] A pledge; a gage. *Halliwell.*



Wedgebill (*Schistes personatus*).

wedgebill (wej'bil), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Schistes*, having the bill of peculiar shape, rather thick for a hummer, and suddenly sharp-pointed. There are 2 species, both Ecuadorian, *S. geoffroyi* and *S. personatus*, 3½ inches long. See cut in preceding column.

wedge-bone (wej'bōn), *n.* An ossicle often found on the under surface of the spinal column at the junction of any pair of vertebræ: more fully called *subvertebral wedge-bone.*

Such a separate ossification, or sub-vertebral *wedge-bone*, is commonly developed beneath and between the odontoid bone and the body of the second vertebra [in *Lacertilia*]. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 187.

wedge-cutter (wej'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. An instrument used in dentistry to cut off the projecting part of a wedge that has been driven between two teeth.—2. In *wood-working*, a machine for relishing and cutting the wedges of a door-rail. See *relish*2. *E. H. Knight.*

wedged (wejd), *a.* [< *wedge* + *-ed*2.] In *zoöl.*, wedge-shaped; cuneiform or cuneate: as, a *wedged* bone; the *wedged* tail of a bird.

wedge-micrometer (wej'mī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* See *micrometer.*

wedge-photometer (wej'fō-tom″e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the brightness of stars. It consists of a long wedge of neutral-tinted dark glass arranged to slide before the eyepiece of a telescope, and provided with a graduated scale. The scale-reading, which corresponds to the thickness of the wedge at the point where the image of the star becomes invisible, determines the star's brightness.

wedge-press (wej'pres), *n.* A press for extracting oil from seeds, as hemp-seed, sunflower-seed, etc., by crushing. It has perforated iron cheek-plates, between which the seeds are placed in hair bags, with blocks and wedges between the bags and the plates. A tightening-wedge is then driven in by a maul, and the juice escapes through the perforations in the plates, and is collected in a cistern below.

wedge-shaped (wej'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a wedge; wedged; cuneiform; cuneate: as, a *wedge-shaped* leaf; the *wedge-shaped* tail of a bird: usually noting surfaces, without regard to solidity.—**Wedge-shaped isobar,** an isobar bounding a projecting area of high pressure moving along between two cyclones.

wedge-shell (wej'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Donacidæ.*

wedge-tailed (wej'tāld), *a.* Having the tail wedged or cuneate: noting birds whose tail-feathers are regularly graduated in length to such an extent that the tail when moderately spread appears to be beveled off obliquely at the end from the middle to the outermost feather on each side. It is a very common formation. See cuts under *Sphenocercus*, *Sphenura*, *Trichoglossus*, and *Uroaëtus.*—**Wedge-tailed eagle,** *Uroaëtus audax*, of Australia. See cut under *Uroaëtus.*—**Wedge-tailed pigeon** or **dove.** See *Sphenocercus* (with cut).

wedge-valve (wej'valv), *n.* A wedge-shaped valve driven into its seat by a screw: used for closing water-mains, etc.

wedge-wise (wej'wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a wedge.

wedging (wej'ing), *n.* 1. A method of joining timbers, in which the tenon is made just long enough to pass through the mortised piece, and a small wedge is driven into a saw-cut in the end of the tenon, with the effect of expanding it, and thus preventing its withdrawal.—2. In kneading clay for fine modeling, the process of cutting the clay to pieces, as by means of a strained wire, and then throwing the severed pieces forcibly upon the mass, the object being to expel the air.—**Foxtail wedging.** See *foxtail.*

wedging-crib (wej'ing-krib), *n.* In *mining*, in shaft-sinking in very watery ground, a curb or crib on which the tubbing is placed. It generally consists of pieces of oak carefully shaped and joined together. Between the exterior of this curb and the rock there is left a space of a few inches in width, which is made water-tight by the most careful wedging and the use of moss. The object of the whole arrangement of the wedging-curb and the tubbing which rests upon it is permanently to hold back the water which would otherwise find its way into the shaft and have to be raised to the surface by pumping. In some mining districts the wedging-crib is made of cast-iron.

Wedgwood scale. A scale used by the inventor in measuring high temperatures by his pyrometer: as, 10° *Wedgwood.* The zero corresponds to 1077° F.

Wedgwood ware. See *ware*2.

wedgy (wej'i), *a.* [< *wedge*1 + *-y*1.] Formed or adapted to use as a wedge; fitted for prying into or among.

Pushed his *wedgy* snout far within the straw subjacent. *Landor.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

wedhood† (wed'hůd), *n.* [ME. *wedhod;* < *wed* + *-hood.*] The state of marriage.

Save in here *wedhod*
That ys feyre to-fore God.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 129. (*Halliwell.*)

wedlock (wed'lok), *n.* [< ME. *wedlac, wedlak, wedloke, wedlaik*, wedlock, matrimony, marriage, < AS. *wedlāc*, pledge, < *wed*, a pledge, + *lāc*, a gift, etc.: see *wed* and *lake*2, *loke*4. The compound *wedlāc* is supposed to mean 'a gift given as a pledge,' hence a gift given to a bride, but the second element is perhaps to be taken in the sense of 'condition, state,' being ult. nearly identical with the suffix in *knowledge*, etc.] 1. Marriage; matrimony; the married state; the vows and sacrament of marriage. Sometimes used attributively.

Which that men clepeth spousail or *wedlok.*
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 59.

You would sooner commit your grave head to this knot than to the *wedlock* noose. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

By holy crosses . . . she kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 32.

2†. A wife.

Which of these is thy *wedlock*, Menelaus? thy Helen, thy Lucrece? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

To break wedlock, to commit adultery. Ezek. xvi. 38.

Howe be it, she kept but euyll the sacrament of matrimony, but *brake* her *wedloke.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxi.

=**Syn.** 1. *Matrimony*, *Wedding*, etc. See *marriage.*

wedlock (wed'lok), *v. t.* [< *wedlock*, *n.*] To unite in marriage; marry.

Man thus *wedlocked.* *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 15.

Wednesday (wenz'dā), *n.* [< ME. *Wednesday*, *Wodnesdei*, *Wednesdai*, < AS. *Wōdnes dæg* = D. *Woensdag* = Icel. *Othinsdagr* = Sw. Dan. *Onsdag* (for **Odensdag*); lit. 'Woden's day': AS. *Wōdnes*, gen. of *Wōden* = OS. *Wōdan*, *Wōden* = OHG. *Wuotan*, *Wōtan* = Icel. *Ōthinn* (> E. *Odin*), Woden; prob. lit. 'the furious,' i. e., the mighty warrior, < AS. *wod*, etc., furious, raging, mad: see *wood*2.] The fourth day of the week; the day next after Tuesday. Abbreviated *W.*, *Wed.* See *week*1.—**Pulver Wednesday**†. Same as *Ash Wednesday.*

wedset†, *v. t.* [ME. *wedsetten;* < *wed* + *set*1. Cf. *wadset.*] To pledge: same as *wadset.*

wee1 (wē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *we*, in the phrase *a little we*, a little bit, a short way or space, appar. for *a little way*, the form *we* being appar. a Scand. form (Icel. *vegr*, a way, = Sw. *väg* = Dan. *vei*) of *way:* see *way*1. *Little* and *wee* were and are so constantly associated that they have become synonymous, and *wee* has changed to an adjective. Cf. *way-bit*, equiv. to *wee bit.* E. *wee* cannot be connected with OHG. *wenac*, G. *wenig*, little.] **I.** *n.* A bit. Specifically—(*a*) A short distance.

Behynd hir a litill *we*
It [a stone] fell.
Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), xvii. 677.

(*b*) A short space of time.

O hold your hand, you minister,
Hold it a little *wee.*
Sweet William (Child's Ballads, IV. 263).

II. *a.* Small; little; tiny. [Colloq.]

He hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 22.

wee2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *woe.*

wee3†, *pron.* An old spelling of *we.*

weebit (wē'bit), *n.* Same as *way-bit.*

weechelm†, *n.* An obsolete form of *witch-elm.*

weed1 (wēd), *n.* [< ME. *weed, wed, weod, wied*, a weed, < AS. *wéod, wiod* = OS. MD. *wiod*, D. *wiede*, a weed, = LG. *woden, woen*, pl., the green stalks and leaves of turnips, etc.] 1. Any one of those herbaceous plants which are useless and without special beauty, or especially which are positively troublesome. The application of this general term is somewhat relative. Handsome but pernicious plants, as the oxeye daisy, cone-flower, and the purple cow-wheat of Europe (*Melampyrum arvense*), are weeds to the agriculturist, flowers to the esthetic. So also plants that are cultivated for use or beauty, as grasses, hemp, carrot, parsnip, morning-glory, become weeds when they spring up where they are not wanted. The exotics of cool countries are sometimes weeds in the tropics.

On fat londe and ful of donge foulest *wedes* groweth.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 224.

An ill *weed* grows apace. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 3.

2. A sorry, worthless animal unfit for the breeding of stock; especially, a leggy, loose-bodied horse; a race-horse having the appearance but wanting the other qualities of a thoroughbred. [Slang.]

He bore the same relation to a man of fashion that a *weed* does to a "winner of the Derby."
Lever, Davenport Dunn, ii.

3. A cigar; with the definite article, tobacco. [Colloq.]

> Sir Rufus puffed his own *weed* in solitude, strolling up and down the terrace.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 88.

Angola weed, an archil-plant, *Ramulina furfuracea*, growing in Angola, a district on the western coast of Africa.—**Asthma-weed**, *Lobelia inflata*, Indian tobacco.—**Cancer-weed**, a name given to a wild sage, *Salvia lyrata*, to the rattlesnake-plantain, *Goodyera pubescens*, and to a species of rattlesnake-root, *Prenanthes alba*. [U. S.]—**Consumptive's-weed.** See *consumptive*.—**Cross-weed**, a plant of the cruciferous genus *Diplotaxis*.—**Emetic, French, guinea-hen weed.** See the qualifying words.—**Jamestown weed**†. See *jimson-weed* and *stramonium*.—**Joy-weed**, a plant of the genus *Alternanthera*.—**Phthisis-weed**, *Ludwigia palustris*, water-purslane.—**Salt-rheum weed.** See *salt-rheum*.—**Soldier's weed**, *Piper angustifolium*, matico.—**Turpentine-weed**, the rosin-weed, *Silphium laciniatum*.—**Yaw-weed.** See *Morinda*. (See *basil-weed, bindweed, bishop's-weed, breastweed, butterweed, carpet-weed, dyer's-weed, joepye-weed, knapweed, knotweed, lake-weed, licorice-weed, loco-weed, matweed, Mauritius-weed, mermaid-weed, milkweed, morassweed, mugweed, neckweed, oreweed, trumpetweed, tumbleweed, winterweed, yellow-weed*.)

weed^1 (wēd), *v.* [< ME. *weeden, weoden*, < AS. *weodian*, weed, = D. *wieden* = LG. *weden, weeen* = G. dial. *wieten*, weed: see *weed*^{1}, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To free from weeds or noxious plants.

> There were also a few species of antique and hereditary flowers, in no very flourishing condition, but scrupulously *weeded*.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

2. To take away, as noxious plants; remove what is injurious, offensive, or unseemly; extirpate.

> Each word thou hast spoke hath *weeded* from my heart
> A root of ancient envy.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 108.

> We'll join to *weed* them out. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 1.

3. To free from anything hurtful or offensive.

> He *weeded* the Kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 47.

II. *intrans.* To root up and remove weeds, or anything resembling weeds.

> Thei coruen here copes and courtepies hem made,
> And wenten as workmen to *weden* and mowen;
> Al for drede of here deth, suche dyntes ȝaf Hunger.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 186.

> There are also in the plains and rich low grounds of the freshes, abundance of hops, which yield their product without any labor of the husbandman, in *weeding*, hilling, or poling.
> *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 17.

weed^1†. A reduced form of *weeded*, past participle of *weed*^{1}.

weed^2 (wēd), *n.* [< ME. *wede, wæde*, < AS. *wǣde*, neut., *wæd*, f., a garment, = OS. *wādi* = OFries. *wēde, wēd* = MD. *wade, waede*, a garment, = OHG. MHG. *wāt*, clothing, accoutrements, armor, G. obs. *wat* (cf. G. *leinwand*, linen cloth, canvas, with interloping *n*, by false analogy with *gewand*, garment, < OHG. MHG. *līnwāt* = AS. *līnwǣd*) = Icel. *vāth*, a piece of stuff or cloth, also a garment (see *wad*^{1}, *wadmal*); cf. Goth. *ga-widan* (pret. *gawath*), bind together; Zend √ *vadh*, clothe.] A garment of any sort, especially an outer garment; hence, garments in general, especially the whole costume worn at any one time: now commonly in the plural, and chiefly in the phrase *widows' weeds*. See *widow*^{1}.

> He spendeth, jousteth, maketh festeynynges;
> He geveth frely ofte and chaungeth *wede*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1719.

> The gret dispite which in hert he had
> Off Fromont, that in monkes *wede* was clade.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3416.

> O sir, know that vnder simple *weeds*
> The gods haue maskt.
> *Greene*, Orlando Furioso (ed. Grosart), l. 1130.

weed^3 (wēd), *n.* [Sc. also *weid*; origin obscure.] 1. A general name for any sudden illness from cold or relapse, usually accompanied by febrile symptoms, taken by women after confinement or during nursing, especially milk-fever or inflammation of the breast. [Scotch.]—2. Lymphangitis in the horse, characterized by fever and temporary swelling of the limbs. It appears usually after a period of inactivity.

weed^4 (wēd), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *weight*^{1}.] A heavy weight. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

weeded (wē'ded), *a.* [< *weed*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Overgrown with weeds. [Rare.]

> *Weeded* and worn the ancient thatch
> Upon the lonely moated grange.
> *Tennyson*, Mariana.

weeder (wē'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *wedare*, a weeding-hook; < *weed*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who weeds, or frees from anything noxious.

> A *weeder*-out of his proud adversaries.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 123.

> These *weeders* thereby procuring some wages of the husbandmen to their owners.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

2. In *agri.*, any form of hand- or horse-tool for uprooting or destroying weeds. The name is given especially to one of a class of small hand-tools having a series of bent teeth, a sharp steel bow set transversely, or a modified hoe-blade, etc., the object of all being to cut off the weeds below the surface, or to drag them up by the roots.

weeder-clips (wē'dėr-klips), *n. pl.* Weeding-shears. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

weedery (wē'dėr-i), *n.* [< *weed*^{1} + *-ery*.] 1. Weeds collectively. [Rare.]

> The *weedery* which through
> The interstices of those neglected courts
> Unchecked had flourished long, and seeded there,
> Was trampled then and bruised beneath the feet.
> *Southey.*

2. A place full of weeds. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

weed-grown (wēd'grōn), *a.* Overgrown with weeds.

weed-hook (wēd'hůk), *n.* [= Sc. *weedock*; < ME. *weodhook, wiedhoc, wedhoc*, < AS. *weódhōc*, < *weód*, weed, + *hōc*, hook.] 1. A hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds. *Tusser*, Husbandry.—2. An attachment to a plow for bending the weeds over in front of the share so that they may be covered by the inverted sod.

weediness (wē'di-nes), *n.* A weedy character or state: as, a garden remarkable for its *weediness*.

weeding (wē'ding), *n.* [< ME. *wedynge*; verbal n. of *weed*^{1}, *v.*] The act or process of removing weeds from ground.

weeding-chisel (wē'ding-chiz″el), *n.* A tool with a divided chisel-point for cutting the roots of large weeds beneath the ground.

weeding-forceps (wē'ding-fôr″seps), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An instrument for pulling up some sorts of plants in weeding, as thistles.

weeding-fork (wē'ding-fôrk), *n.* A strong three-pronged fork with flat tines, used for clearing ground of weeds.

weeding-hook (wē'ding-hůk), *n.* [< ME. *wedynge-hooke*; < *weeding* + *hook*.] Same as *weed-hook*, 1.

> The last purgatory-fire which God uses, to burn the thistles, . . . when the gentle influence of a sun-beam will not wither them, nor the *weeding-hook* of a short affliction cut them out.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 829.

weeding-iron (wē'ding-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *weeding-fork*.

weeding-pincers (wē'ding-pin″sėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *weeding-forceps*.

weeding-rim (wē'ding-rim), *n.* [Spelled erroneously *weeding-rhim*; < *weeding* + E. dial. *rim*, remove, var. of *ream*^{2}: see *ream*^{2}.] An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheelbarrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, etc. [Local, Eng.]

weeding-shears (wē'ding-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Shears used for cutting weeds.

weeding-tongs (wē'ding-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *weeding-forceps*.

weeding-tool (wē'ding-töl), *n.* An implement for pulling up, digging up, or cutting weeds.

weedless (wēd'les), *a.* [< *weed*^{1} + *-less*.] Free from weeds or noxious matter.

> *Weedless* paradises. *Donne*, Anatomy of the World, i.

weedy^1 (wē'di), *a.* [< *weed*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Having the character of a weed; weed-like.

> Some of them are clever in a way; rooted fools by nature, who bear a *weedy* little blossom of wit, and suppose themselves to flower all over, like rhododendrons in the season.
> *D. C. Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xiv.

2. Consisting of weeds.

> Her *weedy* trophies and herself
> Fell in the weeping brook.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 175.

> Nettles, kix, and all the *weedy* nation.
> *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph over Death.

3. Abounding with weeds. *Irving.*

> When the grain is *weedy*, we must reap high.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

4. Not of good blood; not of good strength or mettle; scraggy; hence, worthless, as for breeding or racing purposes: as, a *weedy* horse. [Slang.]

> Along the middle of the street the main business was horse-dealing, and a gypsy hostler would trot out a succession of the *weediest* old screws that ever kept out of the kennels.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 625.

weedy^2 (wē'di), *a.* [< *weed*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Clad in weeds, or widows' mourning. [Rare.]

> She was as *weedy* as in the early days of her mourning.
> *Dickens.*

> A *weedy* woman came sweeping up to us.
> *Longfellow*, Journal, Oct. 16, 1848.

weef (wēf), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *woof*.] A flexible tough sapling, or a split sapling, adapted for interweaving with others, as in the manufacture of crates. [Prov. Eng.]

week^1 (wēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *weke*; < ME. *weke, wike, wuke, woke, wouke* (pl. *wiken, woken, wikes, wukes, wokes*), a week, period of seven days, < AS. *wice, wicu, wuce, wucu* = OS. *wika* = OFries. *wike* = MD. *weke*, D. *week* = MLG. *weke*, LG. *weke, wek, week* = OHG. *wehha*, also *wohha* (> Finnish *wiika*), MHG. *woche, wuche*, G. *woche*, week, = Icel. *vika* = Sw. *vecka* = Dan. *uge* (for **vuge*), a week, = Goth. *wikō*, found in the phrase *wikōn kunjis seinis*, tr. Gr. *ἐν τῇ τάξει ἐφημερίας αὐτοῦ*, L. *in ordine vicis suæ*, 'in the order of his course,' Luke i. 8, but prob. to be taken, in the Goth., as 'in the week or period of his course,' *wikōn* appearing to mean 'succession,' 'change,' hence 'recurrent period,' and to be allied to Icel. *vīkja*, turn, return, etc.: see *weak*. The collocation of the Goth. *wikōn* and the L. *vicis* in this passage, and the resemblance of form, have given rise to the notion that the Teut. word is borrowed from the L.; but the L. word equiv. to *wikōn* is *ordine*, and there is no evidence that L. **vix, vicis* was ever used in the sense 'week.'] 1. A period of seven days, of which the days are numbered or named in like succession in every period—in English, Sunday (or first day, etc.), Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday (or seventh day); hence, a period of seven days. The week is not dependent upon any other period, as a subdivision of that period, but cuts across the division-lines of month and year alike with its never-ending repetition. In general Jewish and Christian belief, it is founded on the creation of the world in six days (according to the account in Genesis), with a succeeding seventh day of rest, specially commemorated by the Jewish rest-day, or Sabbath, our Saturday. It has also been conjectured to represent a fourth of the lunar month of about 28 days; but no people is known as having made and maintained such a subdivision of the month. As a period and division of time, its use is limited to Jews and Christians (including also in some measure the Mohammedans, by derivation from these); but the week-day names and their succession are found more widely, and are of a wholly different origin; they rest upon an astrological principle, which assigns each day in succession to one of the planets as regent; and they further involve a division of the day into 24 hours. If the planets are arranged in the order of their distance from us as held by the ancients—namely, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury, Moon,—then, if the first hour of a day is allotted to Saturn, and each following hour to the next planet, the 25th hour, or the first of the next day, will fall to the Sun, the 49th, or the first of the following day, to the Moon, and so to Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, in succession; and, each planet being reckoned as regent of the whole day of whose first hour it is regent, the days are Sun's day, Moon's day, Mars' day, and so on to Saturn's day, where the same succession is taken up anew. These names were unknown to, or at least never used by, the Jews, nor do they appear in classical Greek, nor do the Mohammedans employ them; but they passed from Roman use to European, and not only in their Latin forms, but also as translated into Germanic languages, the names of Germanic divinities being, by a rude identification, substituted in them for those of the Roman, as Mars, etc., without any regard to the planets (see the names Tuesday, etc.); and they are found also in India, which doubtless received them, with the rest of its astronomy and astrology, from Greece and Rome. The Indian days are coincident with our days of the same name—that is, it is Sun's day there when it is our Sunday, and so on. But there is no other than an astrological significance belonging to the names there; a week as a division of time is wholly unknown to both ancient and modern India. In law, *week* is sometimes construed to mean any period of seven full days, and sometimes to mean such a period beginning with the beginning of a Sunday. Thus, a requirement of "a week's notice" may be satisfied by the lapse of any seven consecutive days, but a publication of a notice "once in each week for three weeks before the sale" is held to contemplate three weeks reckoned as from Sunday to Sunday, not merely 21 days before the sale. Abbreviated *w.*, *wk.*

> By twyne the Cytee of Darke and the Cytee of Raphane ys a Ryvere, that men clepen Sabatorye. For on the Saturday hyt renneth faste; and alle the *Wooke* elles hyt stondeth stylle, and renneth nouzt or lytel.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

> I shal namore come here this *wyke*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 430.

> Nor can I go much to country-houses for the same reason. Say what they will, ladies do not like you to smoke in their bed-rooms; their silly little noses scent out the odour upon the chintz, *weeks* after you have left them.
> *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

2. The six working-days of the week; the week minus Sunday: as, to be paid so much a *week*.

> Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore task
> Does not divide the Sunday from the *week*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 76.

A prophetic week, in *Scrip.*, a week of years, or seven years. **A warp of weeks.** See *warp*.—**A week of Sundays**, seven Sundays; hence, seven weeks, and, more loosely, a long time. [Colloq.]—**Chaste week, Cleansing week.** See *chaste*.—**Easter, Exhortation, Expectation week.** See the qualifying words.—**Grass week**, Rogation week. *Bourne*, Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 270.—**Great Week**, in ancient times and still in the Greek Church, Holy Week. The Greek Church has retained from early usage the epithet *great* (or *holy and great*) not only for this week, but for the several days in it, as *Great Monday*, etc., Good Friday having also other special names. *Great*

Sabbath or *Great Saturday* has been a name for Easter eve since very early times in both East and West.—**Holy Week**, in the ecclesiastical year, the week immediately preceding Easter Sunday: sometimes also called *Passion Week*.—**Miserere week.** See *miserere*.—**New week.** See *new*.—**Parson's week.** See *parson*.—**Passion Week.** See *passion*.—**Procession week, Rogation week.** See *rogation*.—**The feast of weeks**, a Jewish festival lasting seven weeks—that is, a "week of weeks" after the Passover. It corresponds to Pentecost or Whitsuntide. See *Pentecost*, 1.—**This (that) day week.** See *day*^{1}.

This day-week you will be alone.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvi.

Week about. See *about*.—**Week's day**, that day of last week or of next week which corresponds to the present day.

I mene if God please to be at Salisburie the *wekesdaie* at night before Easterdaie; where for divers respectes I would gladlie speake wth you.
Darrell Papers (1582) (H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age).

week^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wick*^{1}.

week^{3} (wēk), *n.* [Sc. also *weik*, *wick*; a var. of *wike*^{1}.] A corner; an angle: as, the *weeks* of the mouth or the eye.

The men of the world say we will sell the truth; we will let them ken that we will hing by the *wicks* of the mouth for the least point of truth.
M. Bruce, Soul-Confirmation, p. 18. (*Jamieson.*)

week-day (wēk′dā), *n.* [E. dial. *weekyday*; < ME. **wekeday*, < AS. *wicdæg*, *wucdæg* = Icel. *vikudagr*; as *week*^{1} + *day*^{1}.] Any day of the week except Sunday: often used adjectively.

She loues Preaching better then Praying, and of Preachers Lecturers, and thinkes the *Weeke-dayes* Exercise farre more edifying then the Sundaies.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Shee precise Hypocrite.

One solid dish his *week-day* meal affords,
An added pudding solemnised the Lord's.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 345.

For dinner—which on a *weekday* is hardly ever eaten at the costermonger's abode—they buy "block ornaments," as they call the small, dark-coloured pieces of meat exposed on the cheap butchers' blocks or counters.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 52.

weekly (wēk′li), *a.* and *n.* [< *week*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or lasting for a week; reckoned by the week; produced or performed between one Sunday and the next: as, *weekly* work.—**2.** Coming, happening, or done once a week: as, a *weekly* payment; a *weekly* paper; a *weekly* allowance; the *weekly* sailings of steamers; a *weekly* mail.

When yonder broken arch was whole,
'Twas there was dealt the *weekly* dole.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *weeklies* (-liz). A periodical, as a newspaper, appearing once a week.

weekly (wēk′li), *adv.* [< *weekly*, *a.*] Once a week; at intervals of seven days: as, a paper published *weekly*; wages paid *weekly*.

week-work (wēk′wėrk), *n.* In *old Eng. usage*, the distinctive service of a serf or villein, being a specified number of days, usually three, in each week.

weel^{1}† (wēl), *n.* [E. dial. also *weil*, *wiel*, also *wale*; < ME. *weel*, *wele*, *wel*, < AS. *wǣl* = MD. *wael*, a whirlpool, = MLG. *wēl*, a pool.] A whirlpool.

weel^{2} (wēl), *n.* [Also *weal*; cf. *willy*, a willow basket, < *willy*, a var. of *willow*: see *willow*^{1}.] **1.** A kind of trap or snare for fish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Fishing is a kind of hunting by water, be it with nets, *weeles*, baits, angling. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 310.

Diog. Laert. tells us that it was a saying of Socrates that young batchelers desirous of marriage were like to fishes who play about the *weele*, and gladly would get in, when on the contrary they that are within strive how they should get out. *Heywood*, Auna and Phillis (Works, ed. [Pearson, 1874, VI. 310).

In our river Ishnia eel-pouts were caught as well as crucians and crawfish; the last tumbled of themselves in the *weels* set for them, or into ordinary baskets.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 379.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a kind of eel-pot or fish-pot, composed of strips or slats with open spaces between. Sometimes the number of these slats is mentioned in the blazon.

weel^{3} (wēl), *adv.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *well*^{2}.

weem (wēm), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *uamha*, a cave.] An earth-house; an artificial cave or subterranean building. [Scotch.]

ween† (wēn), *n.* [< ME. *wene*, *wen*, < AS. *wēn*, f., *wēna*, m., hope, weening, expectation, = OS. *wān* = OFries. *wēn*, hope, = D. *waan*, opinion, conjecture, = OHG. MHG. *wān*, G. *wahn*, illusion, false hope, = Icel. *vān*, expectation, = Goth. *wēns*, expectation; from the root of *win*: see *win*.] Doubt; conjecture.

I wol ben here, withouten any *wene*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1593.

For lyf and deth, withouten *wene*,
Is in his hande. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4596.

ween (wēn), *v.* [< ME. *wenen*, < AS. *wēnan* (pret. *wende*, pp. *wende*, *wente*), hope, expect, imagine, = OS. *wānian* = OFries. *wēna* = D. *wanen*, think, fancy, = LG. *wanen*, fancy, = OHG. *wānan*, *wānnan*, MHG. *wænen*, G. *wähnen* = Icel. *vāna*, hope (cf. Sw. *vänta* = Dan. *vente*), = Goth. *wēnjan*, expect; from the noun.] To be of opinion; have the notion; think; imagine; suppose. [Archaic.]

And whan thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a plomp, that, zif there be 20000 men, men schalle not *wenen* that there be scant 10000.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 252.

But trewely I *wende*, as in this cas,
Naught have agilt, ne doon to love trespas.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 462.

Prosperitie . . . may be discontinued by moe waies than you would afore haue *went*.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 34.

Earle Robert would needes set forward, *weening* to get all the glory to himselfe before the comming of the hoste.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

Ye *ween* to hear a melting tale
Of two true lovers in a dale.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 29.

Though never a dream the roses sent
Of science or love's compliment,
I *ween* they smelt as sweet.
Mrs. Browning, Deserted Garden.

weenong-tree (wē′nong-tre), *n.* See *Tetrameles*.

weep^{1} (wēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wept*, ppr. *weeping*. [< ME. *wepen*, *weopen* (pret. *weep*, *wep*, *weop*, *wiep*, *wip*, pl. *wepen*, *wepe*, *wopen*, later *wepte*), weep, wail, shed tears, < AS. *wēpan* (pret. *weóp*), cry aloud, wail, = OS. *wōpian*, cry aloud, = OFries. *wēpa* = OHG. *wuofan*, *wuofjan* (pret. *wiof*), MHG. *wuofen*, *wüefen* = Icel. *œpa* (pret. *œpta*), cry, shout, = Goth. *wōpjan* (pret. *wōpida*), cry out, weep; from a noun, AS. *wōp*, clamor, outcry, = OS. *wōp* = OHG. *wuof*, *wuaf*, outcry, lament, = Icel. *ōp*, a shout; cf. Russ. *vopite*, sob, wail, lament. Not connected with E. *whoop*, which is prop. *hoop*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To express sorrow, grief, or anguish by outcry; wail; lament; in more modern usage, to shed tears.

Thei of the Contree seyn that Adam and Eve *wepten* upon that Mount an 100 Zeer, whan thei weren dryven out of Paradys. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 199.

In al this world ther nis so cruwel herte . . .
That nolde have *wopen* for hire peynes smerte;
So tenderly she *wepte* both eve and morwe.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 724.

To whom he sayde, "*Wepe* ye not vpon me, ye doughters of Jherusalem, but *wepe* ye vpon your self and vpon your children." *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 28.

They all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and kissed him. Acts xx. 37.

Then they for sudden joy did *weep*.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 191 (song).

The Indian elephant is known sometimes to *weep*.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 167.

2. To drop or flow as tears.

The blood *weeps* from my heart.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 58.

3. To let fall drops; drop water; drip; hence, to rain.

When heaven doth *weep*, doth not the earth o'erflow?
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 222.

4. To give out moisture; be very damp.

Clayes *wepe*
Uncertainly, whoos teres beth right swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

It is a delicious place for prospect and y^{e} thicketts, but the soile cold and *weeping* clay.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 17, 1662.

5. To have drooping branches; be pendent; droop: as, a *weeping* tree; the *weeping* willow.—**To weep Irish**, to express or affect sympathetic grief by wailing and shedding tears; keen.

Surely the Egyptians did not *weep-Irish* with faigned and mercenary tears.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. xii. 15. (*Davies.*)

Weeping ash, the variety *pendula* of the European ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, having the branches arching downward instead of upward.—**Weeping birch**, a variety of the white birch, *Betula alba*, of a weeping habit, common in Europe, and often cultivated for ornament. Its shoots when young are quite smooth, but when mature are of a bright chestnut-brown, covered with little white warts.—**Weeping eczema**, eczema attended with considerable exudation; moist eczema.—**Weeping grass**, a grass, *Microlæna (Ehrharta) stipoides*, of Australia and New Zealand, so called doubtless from the form of its panicle. It is a perennial grass, keeping green through the year, and valued for grazing. *Mueller*, Select Extra-trop. Plants.—**Weeping oak.** See *oak*.—**Weeping pipe**, a small pipe connected with a tank or water-closet supply-pipe, and designed to allow a little water to escape at intervals so as to preserve the seal in traps.—**Weeping poplar.** See *poplar*.—**Weeping rock**, a porous rock from which water oozes.—**Weeping sinew**, a gathering of fluid in the synovial sheath of a tendon; ganglion.—**Weeping willow.** See *willow*^{1}.

II. *trans.* **1.** To lament; bewail; bemoan.

Pensive she sat, revolving fates to come,
And *wept* her godlike son's approaching doom.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 114.

Nor is it
Wiser to *weep* a true occasion lost,
But trim our sails, and let old bygones be.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To *weep* his obsequies. *Dryden*, Æneid, ix. 648.

2. To shed or let fall drop by drop, as tears; give out in drops.

Sithen thou hast *wepen* [var. *wopen*] many a drope.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 941.

Sir Gawein that ther-of hadde grete pite hit toke with gladde chere and myri, and *wepte* right tendirly water with his iyen vndir his helme.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 477.

Weep your tears
Into the channel. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 63.

Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gums and balm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 248.

3. To spend or consume in weeping; exhaust in tears: usually followed by *away*, *out*, or the like.

Weep my life *away*. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

I could *weep*
My spirit from mine eyes. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 99.

To weep millstones†. See *millstone*.

weep^{1} (wēp), *n.* [< ME. *wepe*, *wep*, a later form, after the verb, of *wop*, < AS. *wōp*, clamor, cry: see *weep*^{1}, *v.*] **1**†. Weeping; a fit of weeping.

She began to breste a *wepe* anon.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 408.

Wid rewell lote, and sorwe, and *wep*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2328.

2. Exudation; sweat, as of a gum-tree; a leak, as in the joint of a pipe. [Obsolete, colloq., or trade use.]

weep^{2}†, *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *peweep* for *pewit*. Also *wype*, *wipe*.

weepable† (wē′pa-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *wepeable*; < *weep*^{1} + *-able*.] Exciting or moving to tears; lamentable; grievous. *Bp. Pecock.*

weeper (wē′pėr), *n.* [< *weep*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who weeps; one who sheds tears; specifically, a hired mourner at a funeral.

If you have served God in a holy life, send away the women and the *weepers*; tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

Laughing is easy, but the wonder lies
What store of brine supplied the *weeper's* eyes.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 46.

2. Something worn conventionally as a badge of mourning. (*a*) A strip of white linen or muslin worn on the end of the sleeve like a cuff. The term is also used for the band of crape worn as a mark of mourning.

Our . . . mourners clap bits of muslin on their sleeves, and these are called *weepers*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcvi.

There was not a widow in all the country who went to such an expense for black bombazine. She had her beautiful hair confined in crimped caps, and her *weepers* came over her elbows. *Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

(*b*) A long hatband, like a scarf, of crape or other black stuff, worn by men at a funeral.

It is a funereal street, Old Parr Street, certainly; the carriages which drive there ought to have feathers on the roof, and the butlers who open the doors should wear *weepers*. *Thackeray*, Philip, ii.

(*c*) The long black crape veil worn by a widow in her weeds.

Most thankful I shall be to see you with a couple o' pounds' worth less of crape. . . . If anybody was to marry me flattering himself I should wear these hijeous *weepers* two years for him, he'd be deceived by his own vanity, that's all. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxx.

3. Anything resembling a weeper in senses 1 and 2 in shape or use.

The firs were hung with *weepers* of black-green moss.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 169.

The eyes with which it [the aqueduct tunnel] weeps are rightly called *weepers*, being small rectangular openings in the side walls, through which all the water collected and collecting on the outside of the masonry pours into the inside. *New York Tribune*, February 2, 1890.

4. The South American capuchin monkey, *Cebus capucinus*.

weepful† (wēp′fůl), *a.* [< *weep*^{1}, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of weeping; mournful. *Wyclif.*

weeping (wē′ping), *n.* [< ME. *wepinge*, *wepynge*; verbal n. of *weep*^{1}, *v.*] Wailing; lamentation; shedding of tears.

With myche *wepyng* & woo thes wordes ho said.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8489.

There shall be *weeping* and gnashing of teeth.
Mat. viii. 12.

weeping-cross (wē′ping-krôs), *n.* A cross, often of stone, erected on or by the side of a highway, at which penitential devotions were performed.

> One is a kind of *weeping-cross*, Jack,
> A gentle purgatory.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, i. 1.

> For here I mourn for your, our publike losse,
> And doe my pennance at the *weeping-crosse*.
> *Wither*, Prince Henry's Obsequies.

To return or **come home by weeping-cross†**, to suffer defeat in some adventure; meet with repulse or failure; hence, to repent of having taken a certain course or engaged in a certain undertaking.

> The judgement stands, onely this verdit too:
> Had you before the law foreseen the losse,
> You had not now *come home by weeping-crosse*.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 267).

> But the time will come when, *comming home by Weeping-Crosse*, thou shalt confesse that it was better to be at home. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

weepingly (wē'ping-li), *adv.* [< *weeping* + *-ly*^{2}.] With weeping; in tears.

> She took her son into her arms *weepingly* laughing.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ.

weeping-ripe† (wē'ping-rīp), *a.* Ready to weep.

> The king was *weeping-ripe* for a good word.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 274.

weeping-spring (wē'ping-spring), *n.* A spring that very slowly discharges water.

weeping-widow (wē'ping-wid'ō), *n.* The guinea-hen flower, *Fritillaria Meleagris*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

weeply† (wēp'li), *a.* [< ME. *wepli*; < *weep* + *-ly*^{1}.] Weeping; tearful.

> I . . . markede my *wepli* compleynte with office of poyntel. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

weepy (wē'pi), *a.* [< *weep* + *-y*^{1}.] Moist; springy; exuding moisture; oozy; seepy: as, *weepy* clay; *weepy* stone. [Prov. Eng.]

weerish†, *a.* Same as *wearish*.

weesand†, *n.* An old spelling of *weasand*.

weese-allen (wēs'al"ẹn), *n.* The jäger or skua-gull. See *dirty-allen*. Also *wease-allan*, *weese-allan*, *weese-aulin*.

weesel†, *n.* An old spelling of *weasel*.

weet^1**†**, *v.* An obsolete form of *wit*^{1}.

weet^1 (wēt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wit*^{1}.

weet^2 (wēt), *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* A dialectal form of *wet*.

weet^3 (wēt), *a.* A dialectal form of *wight*^{2}.

weet^4 (wēt), *n.* [Imitative.] The peetweet, or common sandpiper. See *Tringoides*.—**Weet-my-feet**, an imitative name for the common quail, *Coturnix communis* (or *dactylisonans*). [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

weet^4 (wēt), *v. i.* [See *weet*^{4}, *n.*] To cry as a weet or peetweet.

> A sand-piper glided *weet weeting* along the shore.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

weet-bird (wēt'bėrd), *n.* [< *weet*^{4} + *bird*^{1}. Cf. *peetweet.*] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*: from its cry. See cut under *wryneck*.

weeting†, weetingly†. See *witting*, *wittingly*.

weetless†, *a.* An obsolete form of *witless*.

weetweet (wēt'wēt), *n.* Same as *weet*^{4}.

weever^1**†**, *n.* Same as *weaver-bird*. *Latham*, 1782.

weever^2 (wē'vėr), *n.* [Formerly spelled *weaver*, and appar. a particular use of *weaver*^{1}. Zoologists now connect it with the L. specific name *vipera*, as if *weever* were a var. of the obs. *wiver*.] Either one of two British fishes of the genus *Trachinus*, the greater, *T. draco*, 10 or 12 inches long, and the lesser, *T. vipera*, of half this length; hence, any member of the *Trachinidæ* (which see). These fishes have sharp dorsal and opercular spines, with which they may inflict a painful and serious wound when incautiously handled. It does not appear that the spines convey a specific poison, but they are smeared with a slime which causes the puncture they inflict to fester, like the similar wound from the tail-spine of the sting-ray. See cut under *Trachinus*.

weever-fish (wē'vėr-fish), *n.* Same as *weever*^{2}.

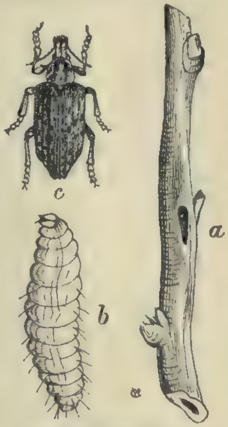
weevil (wē'vl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *weavil*, *weavel*, *wivel*; < ME. *wevel*, *wivel*, *wevyl*, *wyvel*, < AS. *wifel*, in an early gloss *wibil*, a beetle (cf. *wibba* in *scærn-wibba*, dung-beetle), = OS. *wivil* = MLG. *wevel* = D. *wevel* = OHG. *wibil*, *wibel*, MHG. *wibel*, G. *wiebel*, *wibel*, a weevil, = Icel. *yfill* (in comp. *tord-yfill*, dung-beetle).] **1.** A snout-beetle; any coleopterous insect of the section *Rhynchophora* (which see). The term is more properly restricted to the long-snouted forms of the family *Curculionidæ*, but is also extended (beyond the *Rhynchophora*) to the family *Bruchidæ*. The weevils are almost exclusively plant-feeders; most of them live in nuts, grains, the stems of plants, rolled-up leaves, catkins, or fruit, while others are leaf-miners, and a few live in gall-like excrescences on the stems or roots of plants. *Brachytarsus* contains the only carnivorous forms, and these are said to live on bark-lice. Some forms are subaquatic, as the water-weevil, *Lissorhoptrus simplex*. See phrases following, and cuts under *Anthonomus*, *Balaninus*, *bean-weevil*, *Bruchus*, *Calandra*, *clover-weevil*, *Conotrachelus*, *diamond-beetle*, *Epicærus*, *pea-weevil*, *Pissodes*, *plum-gouger*, *Rhynchophora*, and *seed-weevil*.

> The wheat which is not turned is eaten with *wiuels*.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 94.

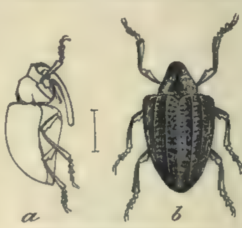
> About this time it chanced a pretty secret to be discouered to preserue their corne from the fly, or *weauell*, which did in a manner as much hurt as the rats.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 161.

> The Thunder, which went to Bermuda the 17th October, now returned, bringing corn and goats from Virginia, (for the *weavils* had taken the corn at Bermuda before they came there). *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 159.

2. Any insect which damages stored grain, as the fly-weevil, a local name in the southern United States for the grain-moth, *Gelechia cerealella*. See *grain-moth*, 2.—**3.** The larva of the wheat-midge, *Diplosis tritici*. Also called *red weevil*. *C. V. Riley.* [Western U. S.]—**Apple-blossom weevil**, *Anthonomus pomorum*, which attacks the flower-buds of the apple in Europe.—**Apple-weevil**, *Anthonomus quadrigibbus*, a weevil which infests the fruit of the apple in the United States. Commonly called *apple-curculio*. See *apple-curculio*, and cut under *Anthonomus*.—**Cabbage-weevil**, *Ceuthorhynchus napi*, whose larvæ bore the crown of young cabbages in Europe, and which is supposed to have been introduced recently into the United States.—**Chestnut-weevil**, *Balaninus caryatripes*, a very long-nosed weevil whose larva is the common chestnut-grub of the United States.—**Clover-weevil.** (*a*) See *clover-weevil* (with cut). (*b*) *Phytonomus punctatus*, whose larvæ feed on the leaves of clover in Europe and the United States. (*c*) *Sitones crinitus* and *S. flavescens*, which feed upon the leaves of clover in Europe, their larvæ boring in the roots. The latter has been introduced into the United States.—**Cranberry-weevil**, *Anthonomus suturalis*.—**Grape-weevil.** (*a*) *Craponius inæqualis*, which attacks the fruit of the grape in the United States. (*b*) *Otiorhynchus sulcatus* and *O. picipes*, which feed upon the leaves and shoots of the grape in Europe. (*c*) *Rhynchites betuleti*, a formidable grape-pest in Europe, which rolls the leaves of the vine.—**Hazelnut-weevil**, *Balaninus nucum*.—**Hickory-nut weevil**, *Balaninus nasicus*, whose larva is found commonly in hickory-nuts in the United States.—**Imbricated weevil**, *Epicærus imbricatus*, of the United States. See *Epicærus* (with cut).—**Ironwood leaf-weevil**, an undetermined weevil which mines the leaves of ironwood in the United States.—**Leaf-rolling weevil**, any weevil whose larva lives in a leaf-roll, as *Attelabus bipunctulatus* of the United States, whose larva rolls the leaves of oak.—**New York weevil**, *Ithycerus noveboracensis*, the adult of which gnaws the twigs of fruit-trees in the United States, while its larva devours the interior of oak and hickory-twigs.—**Oak-bark weevil**, *Magdalis olyra*, which lives under the bark of oak in the United States.—**Palm-weevil**, *Rhynchophorus palmarum*, *R. ferrugineus*, and allied species, which bore into the trunk of palm-trees. See *palm-worm*, under *worm*.—**Pear-shaped weevil**, any weevil of the genus *Apion*, as *A. apricans*, an enemy to clover in England. See cuts under *clover-weevil* and *seed-weevil*.—**Pitch-eating weevil**, *Pachylobius picivorus*, which lives under the bark of the pitch-pine in the United States.—**Potato-stalk weevil**, *Trichobaris* (or *Baridius*) *trinotatus*, a weevil whose larva bores the stalks of the potato in the middle United States.—**Quince-weevil**, *Conotrachelus cratægi*, which bores into the fruit of the quince in the United States.—**Rhubarb-weevil**, *Lixus concavus*, which bores the stems of rhubarb in the middle United States.—**Rose-weevil**, *Aramigus fulleri*, whose larva burrows in the roots of the rose.—**Strawberry-weevil.** (*a*) The strawberry-crown borer (which see, with cut, under *strawberry*), *Tyloderma fragariæ*, whose larva bores into the root-crown of the strawberry in the United States. (*b*) *Anthonomus musculus*, the adult of which destroys the blossoms and flower-stalks of the strawberry in the eastern United States.—**White-pine weevil.** See *Pissodes* (with cut). (See also *acorn-weevil*, *bean-weevil*, *diamond-weevil*, *grain-weevil*, *nut-weevil*, *pea-weevil*, *pine-weevil*, *plum-weevil*, *rice-weevil*, *seed-weevil*, *water-weevil*, *wheat-weevil*.)



New York Weevil (*Ithycerus noveboracensis*).
a, stem punctured by larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle.



Quince-weevil (*Conotrachelus cratægi*).
a, side view; *b*, dorsal view.
(Line shows natural size.)

weeviled, weevilled (wē'vld), *a.* [< *weevil* + *-ed*^{2}.] Infested or infected with weevils, as grain.

weevily, weevilly (wē'vl-i), *a.* [< *weevil* + *-y*^{1}.] Same as *weeviled*.

wee-wow^1 (wē'wou), *a.* [Appar. a redupl. var. of **wow*, < AS. *wōh*, crooked.] Wrong. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wee-wow^2 (wē'wou), *v.* [< *wee-wow*^{1}, *a.*] To twist about in an irregular manner. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

weezel†, *n.* An old spelling of *weasel*.

weft^1 (weft), *n.* [< ME. *weft*, < AS. *weft*, *wefta* (= Icel. *veftr*, also *vipta*, *vifta*), threads woven into and crossing the warp; with formative *-t*, < *wefan*, weave: see *weave*^{1}.] **1.** The threads, taken together, which run across the web from side to side, or from selvage to selvage. Also called *woof*.

> The *weft* was so called from its being "wafted" in and out of the warp; it is also often called the woof, though more correctly the woof is the same as the web or finished stuff. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 206.

2. In *bot.*, a name sometimes given to a felt-like stratum produced in certain fungi by abundant closely interwoven hyphæ.

> The peripheral portion of the delicate hyphal *weft*.
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 217.

weft^2**†.** An obsolete form of the preterit and past participle of *wave*^{1}.

> Ne can thy irrevocable desteny bee *wefte*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 36.

weft^3**†**, *n.* Same as *waif*.

weft^4 (weft), *n.* A dialectal form of *waft*, 3.

> The strongest sort of smells are best in a *weft* afar off.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 833.

weftage† (wef'tạ̄j), *n.* [< *weft*^{1} + *-age*.] Texture; the style or quality of the web, as of any textile fabric.

> The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned, whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more easily be observed. *Grew*, Museum. (*Latham.*)

weft-fork (weft'fôrk), *n.* **1.** A device employed in some looms to lay in, piece by piece, a filling of slats, whalebone, palm-leaf, or other stiffening material.—**2.** An early arrangement for stopping a loom in case of the failure of the weft-thread. It is essentially a weighted lever, which is supported by the weft-thread, and performs its action by falling in the event of the breakage or failure of the thread.

weft-hook (weft'hůk), *n.* A tool used to draw the filling through the warp in some kinds of hand-weaving, as in slat-weaving and some narrow-ware weaving or ribbon-weaving.

wegge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wedge*^{1}.

wegh†, weigh^3**†**, *n.* See *wie*.

weght, *n.* See *wecht*.

weghtnes†, *n.* Same as *wightness*.

wehee†, *n.* See *wighie*.

wehrgeld, wehrgelt, *n.* See *wergild*.

wehrlite (wār'līt), *n.* [Named after Aloys *Wehrle*, an Austrian metallurgist and mining official (1791–1835).] A mineral obtained from Deutsch-Pilsen, in Hungary, in steel-gray folia with bright metallic luster and high specific gravity (8.4). It consists essentially of bismuth and tellurium, and some analyses show the presence of a small amount of silver. It is allied to tetradymite, but its exact composition is uncertain, and it is possible that more than one species may be included under the name.

wehr-wolf†, *n.* See *werwolf*.

wei†, *n.* An old spelling of *way*.

weibyeite, *n.* A rare fluo-carbonate of the metals of the cerium group, occurring in minute white crystals in southern Norway.

weid (wēd), *n.* Same as *weed*^{3}.

Weierstrassian (vī-ėr-stras'i-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or named from, K. T. W. Weierstrass, a German mathematician (born 1816).—**Weierstrassian function.** (*a*) One of the functions used in Weierstrass's method of treating elliptic functions. (*b*) The function

$$fx = \sum_{0}^{\infty}{}_{n}\, b^n \cos p(a^n)\, x\pi.$$

In certain cases, as when $p = 1$, $b < 1$, $ab > 1 + \frac{3}{2}\pi$, this function, although continuous, has no differential coefficient. In fact, the curve of the function, when seen at a distance, appears like a simple curve of sines; but when it is magnified, small waves are seen upon it; under a higher magnifying power, wavelets on these waves; and so on *ad infinitum*; so that, although $f(x + h) - fx$ becomes infinitesimal with h, yet it has no limiting ratio to h.

Weigelia (wī-jē'liạ̈), *n.* [Properly *Weigela*: named for C. E. *Weigel*, a German botanist.] See *Diervilla*.

Weigert's method. The method of tracing the course of the medullated nerve-fibers by hardening and staining them.

weigh^1 (wā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *way*; < ME. *weien*, *weyen*, *wezen* (pret. *wei*, *wai*, *weze*, *weie*, *wogh*, pp. *weien*, *iweze*, *iweie*, *wowin*), < AS. *wegan* (pret. *wæg*, pp. *wegen*), carry, bear, also intr. move, = OFries. *wega*, *weia* = MD. *weghen*, D. *wegen*, weigh, = OHG. *wegan*, MHG. *wegen*, move, G. *wegen* in comp. *bewegen*, move, also in var. forms *wiegen*, rock, *wägen*, weigh, = Icel. *vega*, move, carry, lift, weigh, = Sw. *väga*, weigh, = Dan. *veie*, weigh, = Goth. *gawigan*, move, shake about, = OBulg. *vesti*, go, move, = L. *vehere*, carry, = Gr. ἔχειν, ὀχεῖσθαι = Skt.

√ *vah*, go, move. The orig. sense 'carry' passed into that of 'raise, lift,' and thence into that of 'weigh.' Hence ult. (< AS. *wegan*, etc.) *wag*^{1}, *wagon*, *wain*^{1}, *way*^{1}, *wight*^{1}, *whit*, and (< L. *vehere*) *vehicle*, *convection*, etc.: see esp. *way*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise or lift; bear up: as, to *weigh* anchor; to *weigh* a ship that has been sunk.

And so ye same mornyng we *wayde* our ancre and made sayle, and come into the foresayd hauyn at Mylo.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

[The ship] struck upon a rock, and, being forced to run ashore to save her men, could never be *weighed* since, although she lies a great height above the water.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 3.

2. To bear up or balance in order to determine the weight of; determine the relative heaviness of (something) by comparison in a balance with some recognized standard; ascertain the number of pounds, ounces, etc., in: as, to *weigh* sugar; to *weigh* gold.

Like stuffe haue I read in S. Francis Legend, of the ballance wherein mens deedes are *weighed*, and the Deuill lost his prey by the weight of a Chalice.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 140.

The hunter took up his rifle instinctively from the corner of the room, *weighed* it in both hands held palm upward.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 297.

3. To consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; compare; estimate deliberately and maturely; balance; ponder: as, to *weigh* the advantages and disadvantages of a scheme.

In noble corage oghte been areste,
And *weyen* every thing by equitee.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 398.

Wherefore I pray you *weigh* this with yourself the better, and see whether you can espy how your doctrine is doubtful. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 130.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., i.

Weigh oath with oath, and you will nothing *weigh*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 131.

4†. To consider as worthy of notice; make account of; care for; regard; esteem.

You *weigh* me not? O, that's you care not for me.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 27.

You are light, gentlemen,
Nothing to *weigh* your hearts.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

5. To overweigh or overpower; burden; oppress. See the following phrase.—**To weigh down.** (*a*†) To preponderate over.

He *weighs* King Richard *down*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 89.

(*b*) To oppress with weight or heaviness; overburden; depress.

Thou [sleep] no more wilt *weigh* my eyelids *down*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 7.

II. *intrans.* 1. To weigh anchor; get under way or in readiness to sail.

When he was aboard his bark, he *weighed* and set sail, and shot off all his guns.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 232.

The vessel *weighs*, forsakes the shore,
And lessens to the sight.
Cowper, The Bird's Nest.

2. To have weight, literally or figuratively.

Alliances, how near soever, *weigh* but light in the Scales of State. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 117.

3. To be or amount in heaviness or weight; be of equal effect with in the balance: as, a nugget *weighing* several ounces; a load which *weighs* two tons. The terms expressing the weight are in the adverbial objective. That which a balance measures is the proportionate acceleration of masses toward the center of the earth. This is equal to their proportionate masses; and mass is the important quantity determined. The weight, or attraction of gravitation (less the centrifugal force), differs at different stations, and is not determined by the operation of weighing.

And the Frensshe kyng gaue hym a goblet of syluer *weynge* iiii. marke.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxvii.

Master Featherstone, O Master Featherstone, you may now make your fortunes *weigh* ten stone of feathers more than ever they did!
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

4. To be considered as important; have weight in the intellectual balance.

He finds . . . that the same argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands . . . before him.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

Such considerations never *weigh* with them.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xci.

5. To bear heavily; press hard.

Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 45.

6. To consider; reflect.

My tongue was never oil'd with "Here, an 't like you,"
"There, I beseech you"; *weigh*, I am a soldier,
And truth I covet only, no fine terms, sir.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

The soldiers, less *weighing* because less knowing, clamoured to be led on against any danger.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

To weigh down, to sink by its own weight or burden.

The softness of the stalk, which maketh the bough, being over-loaden, . . . *weigh down*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 610.

To weigh in, in *sporting*, to ascertain one's weight before the contest. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xiv.

weigh^{1} (wā), *n.* [< *weigh*^{1}, *v.*] A certain quantity or measure, estimated by weight; a measure of weight (compare *wey*); in the South Wales coal-fields, a weight of ten tons.

weigh^{2} (wā), *n.* A misspelling of *way*^{1}, in the phrase *under way*, due to confusion with the phrase *to weigh anchor*.

We lost no time in getting *under weigh* again.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 230.

weigh^{3}†, *n.* See *wegh*.

weighable (wā'a-bl), *a.* [< *weigh*^{1} + *-able*.] Capable of being weighed.

weighage (wā'āj), *n.* [< *weigh*^{1} + *-age*.] A rate or toll paid for the weighing of goods. *Imp. Dict.*

weigh-bauk (wā'bâk), *n.* The beam of a balance; hence, in the plural, a pair of scales. [Scotch.]

Capering in the air in a pair of *weigh-bauks*, now up, now down. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, xxiv. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

weigh-beam (wā'bēm), *n.* A weighing-scale carried by a wooden or iron horse, for convenience in weighing freight at a dock or railroad-station; a portable scale used by custom-house weighers, etc.

weigh-board (wā'bōrd), *n.* In *mining*. See *way-board*.

weigh-bridge (wā'brij), *n.* A weighing-machine for weighing carts, wagons, etc., with their load.

weigh-can (wā'kan), *n.* A reservoir from which supplies are drawn, so connected with a scale that any desired weight may be conveniently drawn out.

weighed† (wād), *a.* Balanced; experienced.

A young man not *weighed* in state matters. *Bacon.*

weigher (wā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *weyere* (= MLG. MHG. *weger*); < *weigh*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which weighs; an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities or test weights.—2†. The equator.

This same cercle is cleped also the *weyere* (equator) of the day, for, whan the sonne is in the hevedes of Aries and Libra, than ben the daies and the nyhtes illike of lenghthe in the world. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. sec. 17.

Sacker and weigher. See *sacker*^{1}.

weighership (wā'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *weigher* + *-ship*.] The office of weigher.

weigh-house (wā'hous), *n.* A building (generally of a public character) at or in which goods are weighed by suitable apparatus.

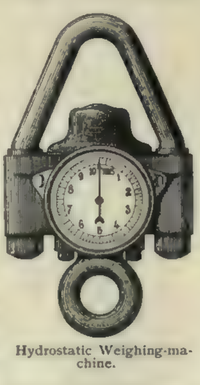
He shall, with an hour's lying in the pulpit, get enough to find thirty or forty sturdy lubbers a month long, of which the weakest shall be as strong in the belly, when he cometh unto the manger, as the mightiest porter in the *weigh-house*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 76.

weighing (wā'ing), *n.* [< ME. *weyynge*, *weynge*; verbal n. of *weigh*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of ascertaining weight.—2. As much as is weighed at once: as, a *weighing* of beef. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Same as *weighting*.

weighing-cage (wā'ing-kāj), *n.* A cage in which living animals, as pigs, sheep, and calves, may be conveniently weighed.

weighing-house (wā'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *weigh-house*.

weighing-machine (wā'ing-ma-shēn"), *n.* Any contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained, as the common balance, spring-balance, steelyard, etc. See cuts under *balance* and *steelyard*. The term is, however, generally applied only to those contrivances which are employed for ascertaining the weight of heavy bodies, as the machines for the purpose of determining the weights of laden vehicles, machines for weighing cattle, machines for weighing heavy goods, as large casks, bales, etc. The *hydrostatic weighing-machine* (see cut) consists essentially of a strong cylinder within which moves a tightly packed piston, the space being filled with castor-oil; the loop above is attached to the cylinder and the ring below to the piston. When the object to be weighed is hung on the ring, the piston presses on the oil, and this passes by a channel to a gage which indicates by the motion of the index on the dial the weight in pounds and tons.



Hydrostatic Weighing-machine.

weighing-scoop (wā'ing-sköp), *n.* A combined scoop and spring-balance. The spring is in the handle of the scoop, and while the scoop is being filled the spring is held in place by a stop controlled by the thumb. On raising the loaded scoop the stop is released, and the weight of the contents is indicated on the handle. *E. H. Knight.*

weigh-lock (wā'lok), *n.* A canal-lock at which barges are weighed and their tonnage is settled.

weighman (wā'man), *n.*; pl. *weighmen* (-men). A weigher. [Rare.]

Two weeks after the coopers' strike came the strike of the lightermen and *weighmen*.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxv. (1886), p. 266.

weigh-shaft (wā'shȧft), *n.* In a steam-engine, a rocking-shaft or rocker-shaft.

weight^{1} (wāt), *n.* [Formerly also *waight*; < ME. *weight*, *weihte*, *weizte*, *weght*, *wight*, *wigt*, < AS. *gewiht*, weight, = MLG. *wicht*, *gewicht* = D. *gewigt* = OHG. **gewiht*, MHG. *gewiht*, *gewihte*, G. *gewicht*, weight, = Icel. *vætt* = Sw. *vigt* = Dan. *vægt*, weight; with formative *-t*, < AS. *wegan*, etc., raise, lift: see *weigh*^{1}. The reg. mod. form would be *wight* (parallel with *night*, *sight*, etc.); the present vowel-form is due to conformity with the verb *weigh*^{1}.] 1. Downward force of a body; gravity; heaviness; ponderousness; more exactly, the resultant of the force of the earth's gravitation and of the centrifugal pressure from its axis of rotation, considered as a property of the body affected by it. Considerable confusion has existed between weight and mass, the latter being the quantity of matter as measured by the ratio of the momentum of a body to its velocity. Weight, in this the proper sense of the word, is something which varies with the latitude of the station at which the heavy body is, being greater by $\frac{1}{189}$ of itself at the poles than at the equator; it also varies considerably with the elevation above the sea ($\frac{1}{3178}$ for every kilometer). The weights of different bodies at one and the same station were proved, by Newton's experiments with pendulums of different material, to be in the ratio of their masses, and irrespective of their chemical composition; consequently, a balance which shows the equality of weight of two bodies at one station also shows the equality of their masses. In determining the specific gravity of a body, it is hung by a fine thread to one pan of the balance, and immersed completely in water. The reduced number of pounds, ounces, etc., which is required in the other pan to balance the first, under these circumstances, is called the weight of the body in water. In like manner, we speak of the weight in air and the weight in water. These expressions forbid our conceiving of weight as synonymous with the quantity of matter; and yet, when a pound is said to be a unit of weight, although it is intended to be carried up mountains and to distant places, mass, or quantity of matter, must be understood, since there is no important quantity but the quantity of matter which a pound or a kilogram measures. The confusion is increased when the pound is defined, as it still is in the United States, by the weight of a certain standard in air, without reference to the height of the barometer and thermometer. In the older books on mechanics, a pound is taken as a force, and the quantity of matter is obtained by dividing the weight by the measure of gravity; but now both the theoretical books and the legal definitions of the standards used in weighing make the pound, kilo, etc., to be masses, or quantities of matter, whose weight is obtained by multiplying them by the acceleration of gravity at any station. Nevertheless, the older system still finds a few supporters. It was long after Galileo had firmly established the law of falling bodies before it occurred to anybody that weight was a force. Gravity, so far as common observation shows, draws bodies to the earth alone, and that in parallel lines, and Galileo had shown that it accelerates all bodies alike, whether they are great or small, so that there was nothing to suggest the idea of force, especially as that idea was then in its infancy, and had not attained its present prominence in the minds of men. Weight in those days being looked upon as a property of single bodies, and not as subsisting between pairs of bodies, was necessarily confounded with mass; and a mental inertia, or natural clinging to old conceptions, kept up the confusion after Newton had demonstrated the true law of gravitation. For the units of weight, see def. 5. Abbreviated *wt.*

Allas that I bihighte
Of pured gold a thousand pound of *wighte*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 832.

So Belgian mounds bear on their shattered sides
The sea's whole *weight*, increased with swelling tides.
Addison, The Campaign.

Though a pound or a gramme is the same all over the world, the *weight* of a pound or a gramme is greater in high latitudes than near the equator.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, Art. xlvii.

2. Mass; relative quantity of matter.—3. A heavy mass; specifically, something used on account of its weight or its mass. Thus, the usefulness of the weights that a man holds in his hands in leaping or jumping lies in the addition they impart to his momentum, and their dragging him down is a disadvantage; but the weights of a clock are for giving a downward pull, and their momentum is practically nothing.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 699.

Both men and women in Cochin account it a great Gallantrie to haue wide eares, which therfore they stretch by arte, hanging *waights* on them till they reach to their shoulders. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 494.

Impartial Justice holds her equal Scales,
Till stronger Virtue does the *Weight* incline.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 10.

"When I said I would match you, I meant with even weight: you ride four stone lighter than I." "Very well, but I am content to carry *weight*." *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

4. Specifically, a body of determinate mass, intended to be used on a balance or scale for measuring the weight or mass of the body in the other pan or part of the scale (as the platform in a platform-scale).—5. A system of units for expressing the weight or mass of bodies. *Avoirdupois weight* is founded on the avoirdupois pound (see *pound*^{1}), which is equal to 453.5926525 grams. It is divided into 16 ounces, and each ounce into 16 drams; 112 (in the United States commonly 100) pounds make a hundredweight, and 20 hundredweights a ton. (See *ton*^{1}.) The stone is 14 pounds. *Troy weight* is founded on the troy pound, which is 373.242 grams. It is divided into 12 ounces, each ounce into 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight into 24 grains. But formerly the pennyweight was divided into 32 real grains. There was also an ideal subdivision of the grain into 20 mites, each of 24 droites, each of 20 peroits, each of 24 blanks. The goldsmiths also divided the ounce troy into 24 carats of 4 grains each for gold and silver, and into 150 carats of 4 grains each for diamonds. Troy weight, formerly employed for many purposes, is now only used for gold and silver. *Apothecaries' weight*, still used in the United States for dispensing medicine, divides the troy ounce into 8 drams, each dram into 3 scruples, and each scruple into 20 grains, which are identical with troy grains. For weight in the metric system, see *metric*^{3}.

6. Pressure; burden; care; responsibility.

A wise Chieftain neuer trusts the *waight*
Of th' execution of a braue Exploit
But vnto those whom he most honoureth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

The *weight* of mightiest monarchies.
Milton, P. L., ii. 307.

Why does that lovely Head, like a fair Flow'r
Oppress'd with Drops of a hard-falling Show'r,
Bend with its *Weight* of Grief? *Congreve*, To Cynthia.

7. In *coal-mining*, subsidence of the roof due to pressure from above, which takes effect as the coal is worked away. In long-wall working, the weight is usually of importance, as causing the coal, after it has been holed, to "get itself"—that is, to break down without the necessity of using powder, wedges, or something similar. Properly, "weight" is the cause and "weighting" the result, but the two words are often used with nearly the same meaning.

8. Importance; specifically, the importance of a fact as evidence tending to establish a conclusion; efficacy; power of influencing the conduct of persons and the course of events; effective influence in general. In calculations by least squares, the weight assigned to an observation is its effect upon the result, expressed by its equivalence to a certain number of concordant observations of standard accuracy.

It happens many times that, to vrge and enforce the matter we speake of, we go still mounting by degrees and encreasing our speech with wordes or with sentences of more *waight* one then another, & is a figure of great both efficacie & ornament. . . . We call this figure by the Greeke originall, the Auancer or figure of encrease, because euery word that is spoken is one of more *weight* then another. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 182.

For weill aneughe they understood
The matter was of *weght*.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 223).

As men are in quality and as their services are in *weight* for the public good, so likewise their rewards and encouragements . . . might somewhat declare how the state itself doth accept their pains.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

If the people of Ireland were a united nation, it is conceivable that their demand for autonomy would have *weight*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 568.

9. In *med.*, a sensation of oppression or heaviness over the whole body or over a part of it, as the head or stomach.—**Atomic weight.** See *atomic*.—**Dead weight,** the pressure produced by a heavy body supported in a state of rest by anything: used literally and figuratively.

The huge *dead weight* of stupidity and indolence is always ready to smother audacious enquiries.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 17.

I feel so free and so clear
By the loss of that *dead weight*.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 10.

Fisherman's weight. See *fisherman*.—**Gross weight,** the weight before deduction for tare, impurity, or other similar correction: in contradistinction to *net* or *suttle weight*.—**Lazy, net, tron weight.** See the qualifying words.—**Mercurial-weight thermometer.** Same as *overflowing thermometer* (which see, under *thermometer*).—**Molecular weight,** the weight of a molecule, that of hydrogen being taken as the standard.—**Weight of an observation,** the number of ordinary observations to which it is considered as equivalent in the deduction of the most probable value. Compare def. 8.—**Weight of a reciprocant.** See *reciprocant*.—**Weight of metal,** the weight of iron capable of being thrown at one discharge from all the guns of a ship.—**Weight of wind,** in *organ-building*, the degree of compression in the air furnished by the bellows to a particular stop or group of stops. The usual pressure is sufficient to raise a column of water in a U-tube about 3 inches.

weight^1 (wāt), *v. t.* [< *weight*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To add or attach a weight or weights to; load with additional weight; add to the heaviness of.

Some of the [balance] poles are *weighted* at both ends, but ours are not. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor.

2. In *dyeing*, to load (the threads) with minerals or other foreign matters mixed with the dyes, for the purpose of making the fabrics appear thick and heavy.

Barytes . . . is used for *weighting*, that is, for giving weight and apparent body and firmness to inferior goods.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 74.

3. In *founding*, to bind (the parts of a flask) together by means of weights placed on the top, in order to prevent the bursting of the flask under the pressure of the liquid metal.

weight^2 (wāt), *n.* See *wecht*.

weightily (wā'ti-li), *adv.* In a weighty manner. (*a*) Heavily; ponderously. (*b*) With force or impressiveness; with moral power.

weightiness (wā'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being weighty; ponderousness; heaviness, literally or figuratively; solidity; force; importance.

The *weightiness* that was upon their spirits and countenances keeping down the lightness that would have been up in us. *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 192.

The *weightiness* of any argument. *Locke.*

The *weightiness* of the adventure. *Sir J. Hayward.*

weighting (wā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *weight*^{1}, *v.*] In *coal-mining*, subsidence or other disturbance in a coal-mine due to "weight," or pressure of the overlying mass of rock. A mine in which such subsidence is taking place is said to be "on the weight." [Eng.]

weightless (wāt'les), *a.* [< *weight*^{1} + *-less*.] 1. Having no weight; imponderable; light.

That light and *weightless* down.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 33.

2. Of no importance or consideration.

And so [they] are oft-times emboldned to roule upon them as from alofte very weake and *weightlesse* discourses.
Bp. Hall, Apol. against Brownists, § 1.

weight-nail (wāt'nāl), *n.* In *ship-building*, a nail somewhat similar to a deck-nail, but not so fine, and with a square head, used for fastening cleats, etc.

weight-rest (wāt'rest), *n.* A form of lathe-rest which is held firmly upon the shears by a weight hung beneath. *E. H. Knight.*

weighty (wā'ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *waightie*, *waughty*; < *weight*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Having considerable weight; heavy; ponderous.

Yorke. I pray you, Vncle, giue me this Dagger. . . .
Glo. It is too *weightie* for your Grace to weare.
Shak., Rich. III. (fol. 1623), iii. 1.

2. Burdensome; hard to bear.

He was beholding to the Romanes, that eased him of so *waightie* a burthen, and lessened his cares of gouernment.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

The cares of empire are great, and the burthen which lies upon the shoulders of princes very *weighty*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

3. Important; serious; momentous; grave.

Nor for no fauour suld promoue thame
To that most gret and *wechty* cure.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 297.

This secret is so *weighty* 'twill require
A strong faith to conceal it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 144.

My head is full of thoughts
More *weighty* than thy life or death can be.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

4. Adapted to affect the judgment or to convince; forcible; cogent.

Masking the business from the common eye
For sundry *weighty* reasons.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 126.

Skillful diplomatists were surprised to hear the *weighty* observations which at seventeen the prince made on public affairs. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

5. Grave or serious in aspect or purport.

Things . . .
That bear a *weighty* and a serious brow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., Prol., l. 2.

She looked upon me with a *weighty* countenance, and fetched a deep sigh, crying out, "O the cumber and entanglements of this vain world!"
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

6. Authoritative; influential; important.

The *weightiest* men in the *weightiest* stations. *Swift.*

The grave and *weighty* men who listened to him approved his words. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 257

7†. Severe; rigorous; afflictive.

We banish thee for ever. . . .
If, after two days' shine, Athens contain thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgement.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 102.

weik, *n.* See *week*^{3}.

weil†, *n.* Same as *weel*^{1}.

Weil's disease. An infectious disease, having a course of about ten days, characterized by jaundice, muscular pains, enlargement of the liver and spleen, and fever. Also called *acute infectious jaundice*.

weily, *adv.* A dialectal form of *welly*.

Well, I'm *weily* brosten, as they sayn in Lancashire.
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii. (*Davies.*)

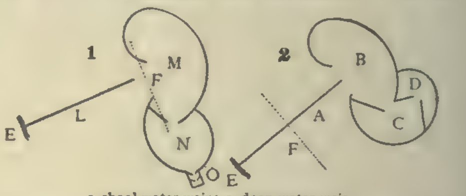
Weingarten's theorem. See *theorem*.

Weinmannia (wīn-man'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), named after J. W. *Weinmann*, a German apothecary.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Saxifragaceæ* and tribe *Cunonieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with imbricated sepals, four or five petals, eight or ten long stamens inserted on the base of a free disk, and small oblong, commonly pilose seeds. There are about 60 species, principally of tropical or south temperate regions, occurring in America, Australia, New Zealand, and the Mascarene and Pacific islands. They are trees or shrubs with opposite branchlets, opposite coriaceous, often glandular leaves, odd-pinnate with a winged rachis. The small white flowers are disposed in simple terminal or axillary erect racemes, followed by small coriaceous two-celled capsules splitting into two sharp boat-like valves. Some species afford a soft light wood used in carpentry and cabinet-work. A Peruvian species yields an astringent bark utilized in tanning. *W. tinctoria* is employed in the Isle of Bourbon in dyeing red. *W. pinnata*, a tree with downy branches, native from the West Indies and Mexico to Guiana, is known in Jamaica as *bastard braziletto*. *W. Benthami*, an evergreen tree of New South Wales, reaches 100 feet high; 4 others are Australian, and 2 occur in New Zealand, of which *W. sylvicola*, a small tree with blackish bark, is now cultivated in England, and *W. racemosa* is known as the *tawai-bark tree*.

weir, wear^3 (wēr), *n.* [The spelling *weir* is irreg. and appar. Sc.; the proper spelling is *wear*; early mod. E. *wear*, *weare*, *were*, sometimes *wire*; < ME. *wer* (dat. *were*), < AS. *wer*, a weir, dam, fence, hedge, inclosure, = G. *wehr*, a weir, dam, dike, = Icel. *vörr*, a fenced-in landing-place; from the root of AS. *werian*, protect, guard, defend, etc., also fence, dam: see *wear*^{2}.] 1. A dam erected across a river to stop and raise the water, as for the purpose of taking fish, of conveying a stream to a mill, of maintaining the water at the level required for navigating it, or for purposes of irrigation.

Half the river fell over a high *weir*, with all its appendages of bucks, and hatchways, and eel-baskets, into the Nun's-pool. *Kingsley*, Yeast, iii.

2. A fence, as of twigs or stakes, set in a stream for catching fish. Weirs differ from pounds principally in being constructed, in whole or in part, of brush or of narrow boards, with or without netting; and they are sometimes arranged so that at low tide a sand-bar cuts off the escape of the fish, leaving them in a basin, and allowing them to be taken at any time before a certain stage of rise of the next tide. Weirs are of two kinds, the *shoal-water weir* and the *deep-water weir*. The shoal-water weir, as illustrated in fig. 1, has a leader L, which is a row of stakes, generally woven with brush, leading out from the shore. Its extremity is at the entrance of the big pound M. The big pound is likewise of stakes filled with brush, and its entrance 30 feet wide. This leads by a passage 5 feet wide into the little pound N, and this into the pocket O, which is a frame about 16 feet long and 10 feet wide, with sides of netting, and a board floor. The fish following the shore meet the leader, turn and follow it into the big pound; here they follow the side around until they pass into the little pound, and from that into the pocket, where they are left by the receding tide and taken out at low water. The deep-water weir (fig. 2) has a similar leader A, extending to the entrance of the big pound, or heart, B, beyond which are the small pound C and the bowl D, into which the fish finally go. The form of the inclosures in both cases leads the fish constantly forward, and they rarely or never find their way back through the passages. In both figures E represents the land or high-water mark, and F the low-water mark.



1, shoal-water weir; 2, deep-water weir.

The day following we came to Chippanum, where the people were fled, but their *wires* afforded vs fish.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

Deep-water weir. See def. 2.—**Dry weir,** a weir on a flat which is left bare at ebb-tide.—**Half-tide weir,** a fish-weir so placed that the fish taken can be removed at half-ebb or half-tide, without waiting for low tide, as is generally done.—**Lock-weir,** a weir having a lock-chamber and gates. *E. H. Knight.*—**Shoal-water weir.** See def. 2.—**Slat weir.** See *slat*^{3}.

weirangle†, *n.* Same as *warriangle*. *Willughby.*

weird (wērd), *n.* [Formerly also *wierd*; < ME. *werde*, *wierde*, *wirde*, *wyrde*, *wurde*, < AS. *wyrd*, *wird*, *wurd*, destiny, fate, also, personified, one of the Fates (= OS. *wurth* = MD. *wrd*, *wrth* = OHG. *wurt*, MHG. *wurth*, fate, death, = Icel. *urthr*, fate, one of the three Norns or Fates), < *weorthan* (pret. pl. *wurdon*), etc., become, happen: see *worth*^{1}. The spelling *weird* is Sc.] 1. Fate; destiny; luck.

> The *wirdes* that we clepen destinee.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2580.

> I was youngest,
> And aye my *wierd* it was the hardest!
> *Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, I. 155).

> My *weird* maun be fulfilled.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

> For the personification of *Weird* or Destiny, see Kemble, Saxons in England, i. 400: "it shall befall us as *Weird* decideth, the lord of every man."
> *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 386.

2. A prediction.

> His mither in her *weirds*
> Foretald his death at Troy.
> *Poems in Buchan Dialect*, p. 18. (*Jamieson.*)

3. A spell; a charm. *Scott.* (*Imp. Dict.*)— 4. That which comes to pass; a fact.

> After word comes *weird*; fair fall them that call me Madam. *Scotch Proverb.* (*Jamieson.*)

5. The Fates personified. [Rare.]

> Wo worth (quoth the *Weirds*) the wights that thee wrought.
> *Montgomerie*, in Watson's Coll. (*Jamieson.*)

To dree one's or a weird. See *dree*^{1}.

weird (wērd), *a.* [Not directly < *weird*, *n.*, but first in the phrase *weird sisters*, an awkward expression, lit. 'the fate sisters,' appar. meant for 'the Sister Fates'; but perhaps *weird* was thought to be an actual adjective meaning 'fatal.' No such adjective use is known in ME. The second use (def. 2) is due to an erroneous notion of the meaning of the phrase *the weird sisters*, which has been taken to mean 'the sisters who look witch-like or uncanny.'] 1. Connected with fate or destiny; able to influence fate.

> Makbeth and Banquho . . . met be ȝe gait thre women clothit in elrage and uncouth weid. They wer jugit be the pepill to be *weird sisters*. *Boethius* (tr. by Bellenden).

2. Of or pertaining to witches or witchcraft; supernatural; hence, unearthly; suggestive of witches, witchery, or unearthliness; wild; uncanny.

> Out of the hardened clay and marl of the lake bottoms the elements are carving some of the *weirdest* scenery on the face of the earth. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 8.

> We heard the hawks at twilight play, . . .
> The loon's *weird* laughter far away.
> *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

The weird sisters, the Fates.

> The remanant hereof, quhat euer be it,
> *The weird sisteris* defendis that suld be wit.
> *G. Douglas*, Æneid, iii.

> I dreamt last night of *the* three *weird sisters*.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1. 20.

weird (wērd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *wierd*; < *weird*, *n.*] 1. To destine; doom; change by witchcraft or sorcery.

> I *weird* ye to a fiery beast,
> And relieved sall ye never be.
> *Kempion* (Child's Ballads, I. 139).

> Say, what hath forged thy *wierded* link of destiny with the House of Avenel? *Scott*, Monastery, I. 231.

2. To warn solemnly; adjure.

> O byde at hame, my gude Lord Weire,
> I *weird* ye byde at hame.
> *Lammikin* (Child's Ballads, III. 308).

weirdless† (wērd'les), *a.* [< *weird* + *-less.*] Ill-fated; luckless.

> Wae be to that *weirdless* wicht,
> And a' his witcherie.
> *Mary Hamilton* (Child's Ballads, III. 325).

weirdly (wērd'li), *adv.* In a weird manner; with a weird or unearthly effect or appearance.

weirdness (wērd'nes), *n.* The state of being weird, or of inspiring a sort of unaccountable or superstitious dread or fear; eeriness. *Contemporary Rev.*

weir-fishing (wēr'fish″ing), *n.* The method or practice of taking fish by means of a weir.

weir-table (wēr'tā″bl), *n.* A record or memorandum used to estimate the quantity of water that will flow in a given time over a weir of given width at different heights of the water.

weise (wēz), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *wise*^{3}.

weism (wē'izm), *n.* [< *we* + *-ism*, in imitation of *egotism.*] The frequent use of the pronoun *we.* *Antijacobin Rev.* [Cant.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

Weitbrecht's cartilage. An interarticular cartilage in the acromioclavicular joint.

Weitbrecht's ligament. A thin band of fibers passing between the radius and ulna in the forearm.

weive†, *v.* An old spelling of *waive.*

wejack, *n.* The fisher, or Pennant's marten. See *fisher* (with cut).

weka rail. See *Ocydromus.*

weke^1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wick*^{1}.

weke^2†, *a.* and *v.* An old spelling of *weak.*

weke^3 (wēk), *interj.* [Cf. *wheek*, *squeak.*] An imitation of the squeaking of an infant or a pig.

> *Weke, weke!* so cries a pig prepared to the spit.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 146.

weket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wicket.*

wekyd†, *a.* A Middle English form of *wicked*^{1}.

wel†, *adv.* An old spelling of *well*^{2}.

wela†, *adv.* An occasional Middle English form of *well*^{2}, as in *wela wylle*, very wild, *wela wynne*, very joyful, etc.

> *Wela*-wynne is the wort that woxes ther-oute,
> When the donkande dewe dropez of the leuez,
> To bide a blysful blusch of the bryȝt sunne.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 518.

> *Wela*wylle watz the way, ther thay bi wod schulden,
> Til hit watz sone sesoun that the sunne ryses.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2084.

welaway†, **welawo**†, *interj.* and *n.* See *well-away.*

Welch† (welch), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Welsh.*

Welcker's sphenoidal angle. The angle formed by the junction, at the middle of the crest separating the optic grooves from the pituitary fossa, of lines drawn to this point from the basion and from the nasofrontal suture.

welcome (wel'kum), *a.* [< ME. *welcome*, *welcume*, *wilcome*, *wilcume*, *wulcume*, *wolcome*, *wilkume*, welcome, used in predicate and orig. a noun, < AS. *wilcuma*, one whose coming suits the will or wish of another, one who is received with pleasure, a welcome guest (= OHG. *willikome*, one who is received with pleasure, MHG. *willekumen*, G. *willkommen*, welcome, = MD. *willekom*, *welkom*, D. *welkom*, adj., welcome); < *willa*, will, wish, pleasure, + *cuma*, one who comes, a comer: see *will*^{1} and *come.* In ME. the word becomes confused with a similar form of Scand. origin, namely Icel. *velkominn* (= Sw. *välkommen* = Dan. *velkommen*, welcome, lit. 'well come,' like F. *bien venu*), < *vel*, etc. (= E. *well*), + *kominn*, etc., = E. *come*, pp.; but these forms were prob. orig. identical with the AS., D., and G. The adj. use is due to the position of the noun in the predicate, and in greeting, where it could still be regarded as a noun.] 1. Gladly received for intercourse or entertainment; esteemed as one whose coming or presence is agreeable; held as doing well to come: as, a *welcome* guest or visitor; you are always *welcome* here; to make a visitor feel *welcome.* Sometimes used elliptically as a word of greeting to a comer or comers: as, *welcome* home; bid our friends *welcome.*

> *Welcome*, ffrendis; but I wolde frayne
> How fare ȝe with that faire woman?
> *York Plays*, p. 194.

> Ye 're *welcome* here, my young Redin,
> For coal and candle licht.
> *Young Redin* (Child's Ballads, III. 13).

> Politeness and good breeding are equally necessary to make you *welcome* and agreeable in conversation and common life. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

2. Conferring gladness on receipt or presentation; such that its perception or acquisition gives pleasure; gladly received into knowledge or possession: as, *welcome* news; a *welcome* relief.

> A *welcomer* present to our master.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

> Although my thoughts seem sad, they are *welcome* to me.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

> They were a *wellcum* sight to see.
> *Jamie Telfer* (Child's Ballads, VI. 114).

3. Gladly or willingly permitted, privileged, or the like; free to have, enjoy, etc.: as, you are *welcome* to do as you please; he is *welcome* to the money, or to all his honors.

> *Lod.* Madam, good-night: I humbly thank your ladyship.
> *Des.* Your honour is most *welcome.*
> *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3. 4.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Acceptable, agreeable, gratifying, pleasant.

welcome (wel'kum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *welcomed*, ppr. *welcoming.* [< ME. *welcumen*, *wilcumen*, *wilcomen*, *wulcumen*, *wolcumen*, < AS. *wilcumian* (= G. *be-willkommnen*), welcome, treat as a welcome guest, < *wilcuma*, a welcome guest: see *welcome*, *a.*] To greet the coming of with pleasure; salute with a welcome; receive gladly or joyfully: as, to *welcome* a friend, or the break of day.

> Thei . . . come to logres the thirde day, and ther were thei richely *welcomed.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 447.

> A brow unbent that seem'd to *welcome* woe.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1509.

welcome (wel'kum), *n.* [< *welcome*, *v.*] 1. The act of bidding or making welcome; a kindly greeting to one coming.

> The camp receiv'd him with acclamations of joy and *welcome.* *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

> The Guardian and Friars receiv'd us with many kind *welcomes*, and kept us with them at Supper.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

2. Kind or hospitable reception of a guest or new-comer.

> Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
> Where'er his stages may have been,
> May sigh to think he still has found
> The warmest *welcome* at an inn.
> *Shenstone*, Written on the Window of an Inn.

To bid a welcome, to receive with professions of friendship, kindness, or gladness.

> To thee and thy company I *bid*
> *A* hearty *welcome.* *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 111.

welcomely† (wel'kum-li), *adv.* [< *welcome* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a welcome manner.

> Juvenal, . . . by an handsome and metrical expression, more *welcomely* engrafts it into our junior memories.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

welcomeness (wel'kum-nes), *n.* The state of being welcome; agreeableness; kind reception. [Rare.]

> The poor little fellow pressed it upon them with a nod of *welcomeness.* *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 37.

welcomer (wel'kum-ėr), *n.* [< *welcome* + *-er*^{1}.] One who welcomes, or salutes or receives kindly a new-comer.

> Thou woful *welcomer* of glory.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 90.

weld^1, **wold**^{2} (weld, wōld), *n.* [Also Sc. *wald*; < ME. *welde*, *walde*, *wolde*, weld, dyers' yellow-weed; cf. D. *wouw* = Sw. Dan. *vau* = G. *wau*, *waude*, *wied* (> F. *gaude* = Sp. *gualda* = Pg. *gualde*), weld. Further connections uncertain. Some compare *woad*, and, for the root, the verb *well*^{1}, boil.] The dyer's-weed, *Reseda luteola*, a scentless species of mignonette, native in southern Europe and naturalized further north. It was formerly much cultivated as a dye-plant, its pods affording a permanent yellow suited to both animal and vegetable fibers, later displaced, however, by quercitron, flavin, and the aniline dyes. Its seeds yield a drying-oil. Also *yellow-weed*, and sometimes *woad* or *wild woad.*

weld^2 (weld), *v.* [Ult. a variant, through the Scand. forms, of *well*, boil: see *well*^{1}.] I. *trans.* 1. To unite or consolidate, as pieces of metal or a metallic powder, by hammering or compression with or without previous softening by heat. Welding is and has long been a matter of great practical importance, chiefly in the manufacture of iron and steel, and of the various tools, utensils, and implements made of those metals. Iron has the valuable property of continuing in a kind of pasty condition through quite a wide range of temperature below its melting-point, and this is a circumstance highly favorable to the process of welding. Most metals, however, pass quickly, when sufficiently heated, from a solid to a liquid condition, and with such welding is more difficult. The term *welding* is more generally used when the junction of the pieces is effected without the actual fusing-point of the metal having been reached. Sheets of lead have sometimes been united together by fusing the metal with a blowpipe along the two edges in contact with each other, and this has been called *autogenous soldering*, or *burning* if the heating was done with a hot iron. Still, "the difference between welding and autogenous soldering is only one of degree" (*Percy*). The term *welding* is also used in speaking of the uniting of articles not metallic. Most metals when in the form of powder can be consolidated or welded into a perfectly homogeneous mass by sufficient pressure, without the aid of heat. The same is true of various non-metallic substances, such as graphite, coal, and probably many others. A method of welding has been recently invented by Elihu Thomson, which appears to be capable of being employed with a variety of metals on a very extensive scale. In this, which is known as *electric welding*, a current of electricity heats the abutting ends of the two objects which are to be welded, these being pressed together by mechanical force, and so arranged with reference to the electric current that there is a great and rapid accumulation of heat at the joint, in consequence of the greater relative conductivity of the rest of the circuit. This method of welding in some cases partakes of the nature of autogenous soldering, the pieces of metal being actually fused while uniting; in other cases, as with iron, nickel, or platinum, the union may take place without fusion, as in ordinary welding. In electric welding the pressure which forces the metallic surfaces together may, in the case of a plastic metal like iron, be either quiet or percussive in character; in autogenous soldering a more delicate and quiet pressure is generally preferred. In case of large articles hydraulic pressure can be used to force their surfaces into contact with each other.

> To *weld* anew the chain
> On that red anvil where each blow is pain.
> *Whittier*, A Word for the Hour.

2. Figuratively, to bring into intimate union; make a close joining of: as, to *weld* together the parts of an argument.

> How he . . . slow re-wrought
> That Language—*welding* words into the crude
> Mass from the new speech round him.
> *Browning*, Sordello, ii.

II. *intrans.* To undergo the welding process; be capable of being welded.

weld^2 (weld), *n.* [< *weld*^{2}, *v.*] A solid union of metallic pieces formed by welding; a welded junction or joint.

Sound *welds* are very difficult to make in wire, and are not to be trusted. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., § 311.

weld^3†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *wield*.

weldability (wel-da̤-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *weldable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being welded.

The above-mentioned elements harden malleable iron, and probably affect its *weldability* by their ready oxidability. *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 8.

weldable (wel′da̤-bl), *a.* [< *weld*^{2} + *-able*.] Capable of being welded.

weld-bore (weld′bōr), *n.* A kind of woolen cloth made at Bradford, in Yorkshire, England. *Dict. of Needlework.*

welder^1 (wel′dėr), *n.* [< *weld*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One who welds, or an instrument or appliance for welding.

welder^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wielder*.

welding-heat (wel′ding-hēt), *n.* See *heat*.

welding-machine (wel′ding-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A machine by which the edges of plates previously bent are joined. The edges are made to lap inside a chamber, and are exposed to a gas-flame, whence the joint is passed beneath a gang of rolls or a hammer.

welding-powder (wel′ding-pou″dėr), *n.* A flux for use in heating metal for welding, consisting of a calcined powder formed from borax and other ingredients.

The steel to be welded . . . is then dipped into the *welding powder*, and again placed in the fire. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 361.

welding-swage (wel′ding-swāj), *n.* A block or a fulling-tool used in closing a welded joint. *E. H. Knight.*

weld-iron (weld′ī″ėrn), *n.* A name sometimes applied to wrought-iron. This name was recommended by an international committee appointed by the American Institute of Mining Engineers, but has not been generally adopted; indeed the institute did not accept the report of its committee in so far as this modification of the established nomenclature of iron is concerned.

weldless (weld′les), *a.* [< *weld* + *less*.] Having no welds; made without welding.

It is their intention to lay down plant for the construction of boilers built up of *weldless* rings. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 267.

weld-steel (weld′stēl), *n.* Puddled steel. This name was suggested by a committee appointed by the American Institute of Mining Engineers, but has not been generally adopted.

weldy (wel′di), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wieldy*.

wele†. A Middle English form of *weal*^{1}, *well*^{2}.

weleful†, *a.* Another spelling of *wealful*.

welew†, *v.* A Middle English form of *wallow*^{2}.

First a man growith as dooth a gras,
And anoon after *welewith* as flouris of hay.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

welfare (wel′fãr), *n.* [< ME. *welfare* (= MLG. *wolvare*); < *well*^{2} + *fare*^{1}.] 1. A state or condition of doing well; prosperous or satisfactory course or relation; exemption from evil; state with respect to well-being: as, to promote the physical or the spiritual *welfare* of society; to inquire after a friend's *welfare;* to be anxious about the *welfare* of a ship at sea.

My daughter's *welfare* I do feare.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 332).

He [James II.] seems to have determined to make some amends for neglecting the *welfare* of his own soul by taking care of the souls of others. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2†. A source of well-being; a blessing; a good.

Lith Troylus, byraft of eche *welfare*,
Ybounden in the blake bark of care.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 228.

welk^1, *n.* Same as *whelk*^{1}.

welk^2† (welk), *v. i.* [< ME. *welken*, fade, vanish, wither, = D. *welken* = OHG. *welchen*, MHG. G. *welken*, wither; from an adj. seen in OHG. *welc*, *welch*, MHG. G. *welk*, moist, mild, soft, withered; cf. OBulg. *vlaga*, moisture, dampness, *vlŭgŭkŭ*, moist, Lith. *vilgyti*, make moist; prob. from a root **welg*, be moist. Cf. *welkin*.] 1. To fade; decline; decrease.

But nowe sadde Winter *welked* hath the day.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

Now seven times Phœbus had his *welked* wain
Upon the top of Cancer's tropic set.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, iv. 1.

2. To wither; wrinkle; shrivel.

Ful pale and *welked* is my face.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 276.

welk^3, *n.* Same as *whelk*^{2}.

welked, *a.* See *whelked*.

welkin (wel′kin), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *welken*, *welkine*, *welkne*, *walkyn*, *wolkne*, *wolcne*, *weolcne*, the welkin, the sky, the region of clouds, orig. 'the clouds,' < AS. *wolcnu*, clouds, pl. of *wolcen*, a cloud, = OS. *wolkan* = OFries. *wolken*, *ulken* = MD. *wolcke*, D. *wolk* = LG. *wulke* = OHG. *wolchan*, also *wolcha*, MHG. *wolken*, *wolke*, G. *wolke*, a cloud; prob. orig. 'mist, fog, moisture,' < √ **welg*, be moist: see *welk*^{1}. For the transition from 'cloud' to 'sky,' cf. *sky*^{1}, heaven, orig. 'cloud.'] I. *n.* The sky; the vault of heaven; the heavens. [Now used chiefly in poetry.]

The see may ebbe and flowen more or lesse,
The *welkne* hath might to shyne, reyne, or hayle.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 62.

All the heavens revolve
In the small *welkin* of a drop of dew.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

II. *a.* Sky-blue. [Rare.]

Come, sir page,
Look on me with your *welkin* eye: sweet villain!
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 136.

welky, *a.* See *whelky*.

well^1 (wel), *v. i.* [< ME. *wellen*, < AS. *wellan*, *wyllan*, well or spring up (= OHG. *wellōn*, MHG. G. *wellen*, well up, = Icel. *vella*, make to boil), a secondary form, associated with the noun *well*^{1}, from the orig. strong verb AS. *weallan* (= OFries. *walla* = OS. OHG. *wallan* = Icel. *vella* = Sw. *välla* = Dan. *vælde*), boil, well up: see *wall*^{2}, and cf. *well*^{1}, *n.* Cf. also *weld*^{2}.] I. *intrans.* To issue forth, as water from the earth or from a spring; spring; flow up or out.

She no lenger myght restreyne
Hir teres, they gonne soo up to *welle*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 709.

From out the sounding cells
What a gush of euphony voluminously *wells!*
Poe, The Bells, ii.

The springs that *welled*
Beneath the touch of Milton's rod.
Whittier, Rantoul.

II. *trans.* 1†. To boil.

He made him drynke led [lead] *iweld* and In is mouth halde it there. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2. To pour forth from or as if from a well or spring. *Spenser.*

It was like visiting some classic fountain, that had once *welled* its pure waters in a sacred shade, but finding it dry and dusty. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 30.

well^1 (wel), *n.* [< ME. *wel* (*well-*), also *welle*, *wulle*, *wille*, < AS. *well*, *wyll*, also *wella*, *wylla*, a well, spring (= MD. *welle*, D. *wel* = OHG. *wella*, MHG. G. *welle*, a wave, billow, surge, = Icel. *vella*, boiling, ebullition, = Dan. *væld* (for **væll*), a spring), < *weallan*, boil: see *wall*^{2}, and cf. *wall*^{2}, *n.*, and *well*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A natural source of water; a place where water springs up in or issues from the ground; a spring or well-spring; a fountain. As soon as a spring begins to be utilized as a source of water-supply it is more or less thoroughly transformed into a well. (See def. 4.) This is necessary, both for rendering the access to it convenient, and for giving the water a chance to accumulate and be protected when not needed for use. Hence the word *spring* is much used by geologists in describing the natural sources of water-supply, and *well*, by those indicating the manner in which the supply has been made available. There is, however, no sharp distinction possible between the two words. Thus, Prestwich speaks of the "beautiful spring [between Cirencester and Cheltenham] known as the Seven Wells," and Phillips of a "feeble intermittent spring [issuing from Giggleswick Scar, in Yorkshire] known as the Ebbing and Flowing Well."

Ther were a fewe *welles*
Came renning fro the cliffes adoun.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 160.

Ther sprong *welles* thre, . . .
Of watyr bothe fayr & good.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 118.

Begin then, Sisters of the sacred *well*
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 15.

He deep comfort hath
Who, thirsting, drinks cool waters from a *well*.
R. W. Gilder, The Celestial Passion, Love and Death.

Hence—2. The source whence any series or order of things issues or is drawn; a well-spring of origin or supply; a fount in the figurative sense.

He that is of worthinesse the *welle*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 178.

Dan Chaucer, *well* of English undefyled.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

3. That which flows or springs out or up from a source; water or other fluid issuing forth.

And from his gored wound a *well* of bloud did gush.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 35.

The water that I shall give him shall be in him a *well* of water springing up into everlasting life. John iv. 14.

4. A pit, hole, or shaft sunk in the ground, either by digging or by boring through earth and rock, to obtain a supply of water, or of other fluid, as mineral water, brine, petroleum, or natural gas, from a subterranean source, and walled or otherwise protected from caving in. Wells are generally cylindrical, and are sometimes bored to a depth of several hundreds or thousands of feet. (See *Artesian well*, under *Artesian*. See also *oil-well*, *tube-well*.) From ordinary wells for domestic use the water is raised in vessels—generally buckets hung in pairs to a windlass or singly to a well-sweep—or, as from deeper wells, by pumping.

'Tis not so deep as a *well*, nor so wide as a church-door; but 'tis enough. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 99.

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the *well*.
S. Woodworth, The Old Oaken Bucket.

You were certain, by a sort of fate, to stop, in passing, at the *well* in the front yard for a drink. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 51.

5. A cavity, or an inclosed space, shaft, or the like, in some way comparable to or suggestive of an ordinary well, but of some other origin or use: as, an ink-*well*.

The veriest old *well* of a shivering best parlour. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, ii.

Through a most unsavory alley into a court, or rather space, serving as a *well* to light the rear range of a tenement house. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

She had gotten it in a great *well* of a cupboard. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xliv.

The *well* . . . must be a square hole, a little larger than the plate [for etching], and about an inch deep. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 166.

There must be perfect drainage insured from the bottom of the *well* [the receptacle for ice in an ice-house], so that the ice will be kept dry. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 364.

Specifically—(*a*) In a building, a compartment or shaft extending through the different floors, or from top to bottom, in which the stairs are placed, or round which they turn; or one in which an elevator or lift moves up and down; or one which serves for the admission of air or light to interior rooms, etc. The kinds of well named are distinctively called a *well-staircase* or (for the space interior to the stairs) a *well-hole*, an *elevator-shaft*, and an *air-* or *light-shaft*. (*b*) In a ship: (1) A compartment formed by bulkheads round the pumps, for their protection and for ease of access to them. (2) A shaft through which to raise and lower an auxiliary screw-propeller. (3) The cockpit. (*c*) In a fishing-vessel or on a float, a compartment with a perforated bottom for the admission of water, in which fish are kept alive: distinctively called *live-well*. (*d*) In a military mine, a shaft with branches or galleries running out from it. (*e*) In a furnace, the lower part of the cavity into which the metal falls. (*f*) In an Irish jaunting-car, the hollow space for luggage between the seats. (*g*) In some breech-loading small arms, a cavity for the breech-block in the rear of the chamber. (*h*) In an English court of law, the inclosed space for the lawyers and their assistants, immediately in front of the judges' bench.

Solicitors . . . ranged in a line, in a long matted *well*, . . . between the registrar's red table and the silk gowns. *Dickens*, Bleak House, i.

6. In *her.*, a bearing representing a well-curb, usually seen in perspective, circular, and masoned of large stones.—7. A whirlpool; an eddy; especially, a dangerous eddy in the sea, as about the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

The *wells* of Tuftiloe can wheel the stoutest vessel round and round, in despite of either sail or steerage. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxviii.

O to us,
The fools of habit, sweeter seems
To rest beneath the clover sod . . .
Than if with thee [a ship] the roaring *wells*
Should gulf him fathom-deep in brine.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

Absorbing-well. See *absorb*.—**Artesian well.** See *Artesian* (with cut).—**Driven well, or drive-well.** See *tube-well*.—**Flowing well.** See *flowing*.—**Negative well.** Same as *absorbing-well*.—**The wells,** or **Wells,** in England, wells or springs of mineral waters, or a place where such wells are situated: as, to drink of or go to *the wells* at Bath; Tunbridge *Wells*.

The New *Wells* at Epsom, with variety of Raffling Shops, will be open'd on Easter Monday next.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 113.

=**Syn.** 4. *Well*, *Spring*, *Fountain*, *Cistern*. A *well* is an artificial pit sunk to such a depth that water comes into the bottom and rises to the water-level, ready to be drawn up. A *spring* is a place where water comes naturally to the surface of the ground and flows away: a *spring* may be opened or struck in excavation, but cannot be made. A *fountain* is characterized by the leaping upward of the water: it may be natural, and thus be a kind of *spring*, or it may be artificial, as in a public square. A *cistern* is an artificial receptacle for the storage of water, as that which is conducted from roofs; figuratively, the word may be applied to similar natural subterranean reservoirs.

well^2 (wel), *adv.*; compar. *better*, superl. *best*. [Also E. dial. *wall;* Sc. *weel*, *weil;* < ME. *wel*, *weel*, *wal*, *wol*, *welle*, *wele*, sometimes *wela*, < AS. *wel*, *well* = OS. *wel* = OFries. *wel*, *wal*, *wol* = D. *wel* = MLG. *wol*, *wal*, *wole*, LG. *wol* = OHG. *wela*, *wola*, MHG. *wol*, G. *wohl*, *wol* = Icel. *vel* (sometimes *val*) = Sw. *väl* = Dan. *vel* = Goth. *waila*, well; orig. 'as wished,' 'as desired,' from the root of *will*^{1}; cf. Gr. *βέλτερος*, better, Skt. *vara*, better, *vara*, a wish, Skt. √ *var*, choose: see *will*^{1}. *Well* has come to be used as the adverb of *good*.] 1. In a good or laudable manner; not ill; worthily; rightly; properly; suitably: as, to act or reason *well;* to work or ride *well;* to be *well* disposed; a *well*-built house.

The poets did *well* to conjoin music and medicine in Apollo. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

You cannot anger him worse than to doe *well*.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Detractor.

'Tis as certain that the work was *well* done at first, seeing it performs it's office so *well*, at so great a distance of time. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

Men who die on a scaffold for political offences almost always die *well*. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. In a satisfactory or pleasing manner; according to desire, taste, or the like; fortunately; happily; favorably: as, to live or fare *well;* to succeed *well* in business; to be *well* situated.

The same daye the wynde feil *well* in our waye.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 61.

To make a savery pere and *weel* smellinge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Mistress Ford, by my troth, you are very *well* met.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 200.

Take your fortune;
If you come off *well*, praise your wit.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

3. With satisfaction or gratification; commendably; agreeably; highly; excellently: as, to be *well* entertained or pleased.

I hear so *well* of your Proceedings that I should rather commend than encourage you. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

A man who thinks sufficiently *well* of himself is never shy. *T. A. Trollope*, What I Remember, p. 117.

4. In reality; fairly; practically; fully.

For blynd men (as I haue feill)
Can nocht decerne fair colours *weill*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 451.

Would they were both *well* out of the room!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Though winter be over in March by rights,
'Tis May perhaps ere the snow shall have withered *well* off the heights. *Browning*, Up at a Villa.

It is evident that before the 13th century had *well* begun an historical compendium of great value had already been drawn up. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 314.

5. To a good or fair degree; not slightly or moderately; adequately: as, to be *well* deserving; to sleep *well;* a *well*-known author.

Whanne he was come the kyng be held hym *well*,
And liked him right *well* in euery thyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 458.

She looketh *well* to the ways of her household.
Prov. xxxi. 27.

Pray thee advise thyself *well*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

Look you, this ring doth fit me passing *well*.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

Full *well* they laughed, with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 201.

I have heard of a military engineer who knew so *well* how a bridge should be built that he could never build one. *Lowell*, Coleridge.

6. To a large extent; greatly, either in an absolute or in a relative sense.

The kyng was *wele* in age, I yow ensur.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1905.

Aton is from thens southwardes *wele* towarde Jherusalem, within the londe and not vpon the see.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 48.

She wears her bonnet *well* back on her head.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

7. Conformably to state or circumstances; with propriety; conveniently; advantageously; justifiably: as, I cannot *well* afford it.

A little evil
May *well* be suffer'd for a general good, sir.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

To know
In measure what the mind may *well* contain.
Milton, P. L., vii. 128.

You may *well* ask "What is to know?" for the expression is an ambiguous one. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 28.

8. Conformably to requirement or obligation; with due heed or diligence; carefully; conscientiously: now only in the legal phrase *well and truly*, as part of an oath or undertaking.

Ther for to heryn, *wele* and deuowteliche, a messe solempliche soungyn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Be quyke and redy, meke and seruisable,
Wele awaityng to fulfylle anone
What that thy souerayne comav[n]dithe the to be done.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

In felonies the oath administered [to jurors] is "You shall *well and truly* try, and true deliverance make between our sovereign lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar, etc." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 701.

9†. Entirely; fully; quite; in full measure.

That Castelle [Bethanye] is *wel* a Myle long fro Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

The elder brother hade a sonne to clerke,
Welle of fyftene wynter of age.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 98.

Be these thre men *wele* of thi counseile?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

10. Very; much; very much: obsolete except in *well nigh* (see *well-nigh*).

With-oute presentz or pens, she pleseth *wel* fewe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 161.

Wel litel thynken ye upon my wo.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 515.

Thei tit agen turned, to telle the sothe,
& bere hem *wel* beter then thei bi-fore hade.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3830.

11. Elliptically, it is well; so be it: used as a sign of assent, either in earnest, in indifference, or in irony, or with other shades of meaning, as a prelude to a further statement, and often as a mere introductory expletive.

Well, I shall live to see your husbands beat you.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

Well now, look at our villa! *Browning*, Up at a Villa.

Well—'tis well that I should bluster!
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

As well, also; equally; besides: used absolutely.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,
With all the nearest things to my heart, *as well*
My chamber-councils. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 236.

It is not simply a house. It is a person, as it were, *as well*. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 93.

As well as. See *as*^{1}.—**As well . . . as**, both . . . and; one equally with the other; jointly.

Stake owt all kindes of fortificac[i]ons, *as well* to prevent the mine and sappe *as* the Canon.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 4.

In polity, *as well* ecclesiastical *as* civil, there are and will be always evils which no art of man can cure, breaches and leaks more than man's wit hath hands to stop.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 9.

Just as well, improperly used by some writers for 'all the same.'

Her aged lover made her presents, but *just as well* she hated the sight of him.
Quoted in *R. G. White's* Words and their Uses, p. 184.

So well as†. See *so*^{1}.—**To go well.** See *go.*—**To speak well for.** See *speak.*—**Well enough**, in a moderate degree; so as to give moderate satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.—**Well heeled.** See *heeled*, 2.—**Well met.** See *meet*^{1}.—**Well must ye.** See *must*^{1}.—**Well nigh**, very nearly; almost: often compounded. See *well nigh.*

My steps had *well nigh* slipped. Ps. lxxiii. 2.

One that is *well-nigh* worn to pieces.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 21.

Well off, in a good condition, especially as to property. See *off*, *a.*, 6.

George will have all my property, but Frank is nearly as *well off*, barring the baronetcy.
T. Hook, Fathers and Sons, i.

Well spoken. See *speak.*

[Of the proper compounds of *well* with participial adjectives, only those are given below which are in standard use, or the meaning of which is not directly obvious. In regard to the improper joining of *well* with participles in regular verbal construction, see remark under *ill.*]

well^2 (wel), *a.* and *n.* [< *well*^{2}, *adv.*, and in most uses still strictly an adv.] **I.** *a.* 1. Agreeable to wish or desire; satisfactory as to condition or relation; fortunate; opportune; propitious: only predicative, and most commonly used in impersonal clauses.

Is it *well* with thee? is it *well* with thy husband? is it *well* with the child? And she answered, It is *well*.
2 Ki. iv. 26.

Striving to better, oft we mar what 's *well*.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 369.

All is *well* as it can be
Upon this earth where all has end.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 354.

2. Satisfactory in kind or character; suitable; proper; right; good: as, was it *well* to do this? the *well* ordering of a household.

Thei wolden awyrien that wigt for his *well* dedes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 662.

Olym. Is 't not a handsome wench?
Gent. She is *well* enough, madam.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

It is a more common then convenient saying that nine Taylors make a man; it were *well* if nineteen could make a woman to her minde. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 28.

Jeremy Bentham's logic, by which he proved that he couldn't possibly see a ghost, is all very *well* in the daytime. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

3. In a good state or condition; well off; comfortable; free from trouble: used predicatively: as, I am quite *well* where I am.

One woman is fair, yet I am *well;* another is wise, yet I am *well*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 28.

4†. In good standing; favorably situated or connected; enjoying consideration: used predicatively.

He . . . was *well* with Henry the Fourth. *Dryden.*

5. In good health; not sick or ailing; in a sound condition as to body or mind: usually predicative: as, he is now *well*, or (colloquially) a *well* man.

I am now as *well*
As any living man; why not as valiant?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

He proceeded to acquaint her who of quality was *well* or sick within the bills of mortality.
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

To let well alone. See *let*^{1}.—**Well to live†**, having a competence; in comfortable circumstances. Compare *well-to-do.*

You're a made old man; . . . you're *well to live.*
Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 125.

Well to pass†. See *pass.* = **Syn.** 5. Hale, hearty, sound.

II.† *n.* That which is well or good; good state, health, or fortune. [Rare.]

"O! how," sayd he, "mote I that well out find,
That may restore you to your wonted *well?*"
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 42.

well-acquainted (wel′a̤-kwān′ted), *a.* Having intimate acquaintance or personal knowledge.

As if I were their *well-acquainted* friend.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 2.

welladay (wel′a̤-dā), *interj.* An altered form of *wellaway*, simulating *day*—the present time, either as the witness or the cause of distress, being often brought into ejaculations of this kind. See *wellaway.*

O *well-a-day*, Mistress Ford! having an honest man to your husband, to give him such cause of suspicion!
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 106.

Ah! woe is me; woe, woe is me;
Alack and *well-a-day!*
Herrick, Hesperides (The Mad Maid's Song).

well-advised (wel′ad-vīzd′), *a.* Accordant with good advice or careful reflection; considerate; prudent: as, a *well-advised* proceeding.

well-anear† (wel′a̤-nēr′), *adv.* [Also *well-anere* (given as *well-an-ere* in Halliwell) as an exclamation; < *well*^{2} + *anear.* In the exclamatory use *anear* seems to supply the same vague reference to the present time as *day* in *welladay.*] Almost immediately; very soon.

The lady shrieks, and *well-a-near*
Does fall in travail with her fear.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 51.

well-appointed (wel′a̤-poin′ted), *a.* 1. Complete in appointment or equipment; furnished with all requisites; in good trim.

The gentle Archbishop of York is up,
With *well-appointed* powers.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 190.

They [defenders of the established religion] were a numerous, an intrepid, and a *well-appointed* band of combatants. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Hence—2†. Dominant; protective; auspicious.

Or seen her *well-appointed* star
Come marching up the eastern hill afar. *Cowley.*

well-appointedness (wel′a̤-poin′ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being well-appointed. [Rare.]

Her actual smartness, as London people would call it, her *well-appointedness*, and her evident command of more than one manner. *H. James, Jr.*, Tragic Muse, xxvi.

wellaway (wel′a̤-wā), *interj.* [< ME. *well awaye, welaway, wayleway, waylaway, walaway, weylawey, weleaway, wei la wei, wo la wo*, etc., < AS. *wā lā wā, wālā wā*, an exclamation of surprise or distress: *wā*, woe; *lā*, lo; *wā*, woe. Hence, by variation, *welladay.*] An exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to *alas.*

Thu salt, after the thridde dei,
Ben do on rode, *weila-wei!*
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2088.

This is the lif of this lordis that lyuen shulde with Do-bet,
And *wel-a-wey* wers and I shulde al telle.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 215.

I have hem don dishonoure, *walaway!*
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1066.

In Scarlet towne, where I was borne,
There was a faire maid dwellin,
Made every youth crye *Wel-awaye!*
Her name was Barbara Allen.
Barbara Allen's Cruelty (Child's Ballads, II. 158).

wellaway†, *n.* [< *wellaway*, *interj.*] Woe; misery.

For his glotonie and his grete scleuthe he hath a greuous penaunce,
That is *welawo* whan he waketh and wepeth for colde.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 235.

Wot no wight what werre is, ther as pees regneth,
Ne what is witerliche wele til *wele-a-way* hym teche.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 239.

well-balanced (wel′bal′a̤nst), *a.* Rightly balanced; properly adjusted or regulated; not confused or disorderly.

The *well-balanced* world on hinges hung.
Milton, Nativity, l. 122.

A *well-balanced* moral nature consists of a large variety of mental forces, which do not easily group themselves under one or two general aspects.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 269.

well-behaved (wel′bẹ-hāvd′), *a.* Of good behavior or conduct; becoming in manner; courteous; civil.

Such orderly and *well-behaved* reproof to all uncomeliness. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 59.

well-being (wel′bē′ing), *n.* [< *well*^{2} + *being.*] Well-conditioned existence; good mode of being; moral or physical welfare; a state of life which secures or tends toward happiness. Sometimes written *wellbeing*.

> It behoves not a wise Nation to commit the sum of thir *wellbeing*, the whole state of thir Safety, to Fortune.
> *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

> No test of the physical *well-being* of society can be named so decisive as that which is furnished by bills of mortality. *Macaulay*, Southey's Colloquies.

well-beloved (wel′bẹ̄-luv′ed), *a.* Greatly beloved; very dear. Sometimes used substantively.

> Myrrh is my *well-beloved* unto me. Cant. i. 13.

> The *well-beloved* Brutus. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 180.

well-beseeming (wel′bẹ̄-sē′ming), *a.* Properly or duly beseeming; suitably becoming.

> In a noble Prince nothing is more decent and *welbeseeming* his greatnesse than to spare foule speeches.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

> Rome's royal empress,
> Unfurnish'd of her *well-beseeming* troop.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 56.

well-beseen† (wel′bẹ̄-sēn′), *a.* Well-looking; fine in appearance; showy.

> The Briton Prince him readie did awayte,
> In glistering armes right goodly *well-beseene*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 29.

well-bestrutted (wel′bẹ̄-strut′ed), *a.* [See *strut*, *v.*] Fully stretched or distended; swelled out.

> And *well bestrutted* bees sweet bagge.
> *Herrick*, Hesperides (Oberon's Feast).

well-boat (wel′bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat provided with a live-well; a smack-boat or smack. [Canada and New Eng.]

well-borer (wel′bōr″ėr), *n.* A person engaged in or an instrument used for boring wells.

well-boring (wel′bōr″ing), *n.* A method of sinking wells by drilling or boring through rock, these wells often extending to a great depth. Percussion drilling is most used for this purpose. Compare *oil-well*, *oil-derrick*, etc.

well-born (wel′bôrn), *a.* [= G. *wohlgeboren*; as *well*^{2} + *born*^{1}.] Of high or respectable birth; not of low origin.

> The term *well-born* was a contemptuous nickname given to the Federalists.
> *McMaster*, People of United States, I. 469.

well-breathed (wel′bretht), *a.* Long-breathed; having good wind; strong of lung.

> On thy *well-breath'd* horse keep with thy hounds.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 678.

well-bred (wel′bred), *a.* 1. Of good breeding; polite; cultivated; refined.

> For better luve I that bonnie boy
> Than a' your *weel-bred* men.
> *Ladye Diamond* (Child's Ballads, II. 383).

> A moral, sensible, and *well-bred* man
> Will not affront me, and no other can.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 193.

2. Of good breed, stock, or race, as a domestic animal. Compare *half-bred*, *thoroughbred*.

well-bucket (wel′buk″et), *n.* A vessel for drawing up water from a well: often used in pairs, one ascending while the other descends. It is usually of wood, and barrel-shaped; in some parts of Europe copper vessels are used.

> The muscles are so many *well-buckets*; when one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey.
> *Dryden.*

well-carriaged (wel′kar′ājd), *a.* Of good carriage or deportment; well-mannered. [Rare.]

> The mistress of the house, a pretty *well-carriaged* woman. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 317.

well-carse†, *n.* [Also Sc. *well-kerse*; ME. *welle carse*, < AS. *wylle-cærse*, water-cress, < *wylle*, well, spring, + *cærse*, cress: see *well*^{1} and *cress*.] Water-cress.

> Ich rede no faithful frere at thy feste sytte;
> ȝut were me leuere, by oure lord, lyue by *welle-carses*
> Than haue my fode and my fyndynge of false menne wynnynges. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 292.

well-chain (wel′chān), *n.* A chain attached to a bucket or a pair of buckets, and used with a windlass, for drawing water from a well.

well-conditioned (wel′kọn-dish′ọnd), *a.* [< ME. *well condiciond*; < *well*^{2} + *conditioned*.] In good or favorable condition; in a desirable state of being: as, a *well-conditioned* mind. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 521.

well-conducted (wel′kọn-duk′ted), *a.* 1. Properly led; under good conduct: as, a *well-conducted* expedition.—2. Characterized by good conduct; acting well or properly; well-behaved: as, a *well-conducted* person or community.

well-curb (wel′kėrb), *n.* A curb or inclosure around and above the top of a well. See cut under *pozzo*.

> Losson . . . sat on the *well-curb*, shouting bad language down to the parrot.
> *R. Kipling*, In the Matter of a Private.

well-deck (wel′dek), *n.* An open space on the main deck of a ship, inclosed like a well by the bulwarks and partial higher decks forward and aft.

> The question of the freeboard of steamers of the *well-deck* type is again being brought before the notice of Lloyd's by the shipowners of the northeast coast.
> *The Engineer*, LXV. 468.

well-decker (wel′dek″ėr), *n.* A ship having a well-deck.

> A large proportion of the steamers built and owned at West Hartlepool are *well-deckers*.
> *The Engineer*, LXVII. 192.

well-deed†, *n.* [< ME. *weldede*, *weldæd*, < AS. *welldǣd* (= OHG. *wolatāt* = Goth. *wailadēds*); as *well*^{2} + *deed*.] Benefit.

well-disposed (wel′dis-pōzd′), *a.* Of a good or favorable disposition; in a kindly or friendly state of feeling; well-willed.

> You lose a thousand *well-disposed* hearts.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 206.

> Some *well-disposed* persons have taken offence at my using the word Free-thinker as a term of reproach.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

well-doer (wel′dö′ėr), *n.* One who does well; a performer of good deeds or actions: opposed to *evil-doer*.

well-doing (wel′dö′ing), *n.* [< ME. *well-doing*; < *well*^{2} + *doing*.] Good conduct or action.

> The cristin ne myght bet litill space endure, ne hadde be the *well doinge* of the v knyghtes.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 550.

> Let us not be weary in *well doing*. Gal. vi. 9.

well-doing (wel′dö′ing), *a.* Acting well; doing what is right or satisfactory.

> The *well-doing* steed. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 112.

well-drain (wel′drān), *n.* 1. A drain or vent, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land.—2. A drain leading to a well or pit.

well-drain (wel′drān), *v. t.* [< *well-drain*, *n.*] To drain, as land, by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery.

well-dressing (wel′dres″ing), *n.* The decoration of wells and springs with flowers, etc., accompanied by religious observances, practised at set times in England (especially at Tissington, in Derbyshire, on Ascension day) and elsewhere. Also called *well-flowering*.

> Fetichism survives in the honours paid to wells and fountains, common in Germany and in some parts of France, and in England known under the name of *well-dressing*. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 87.

well-drill (wel′dril), *n.* A tool or drill used in boring wells.

well-earned (wel′ėrnd), *a.* Thoroughly deserved; fully due on account of action or conduct: as, a *well-earned* punishment.

well-faced (wel′fāst), *a.* Of good face or aspect. [Rare.]

> He that hath any *well-faced* phancy in his Crowne, and doth not vent it now, fears the pride of his owne heart will dub him dunce for ever. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 2.

well-famed (wel′fāmd), *a.* Of great fame; famous; celebrated.

> *Hect.* I thank thee, most imperious Agamemnon.
> *Agam.* [To Troilus.] My *well-famed* lord of Troy, no less to you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 173.

well-fard (wel′färd), *a.* [Sc., also *weel-fard*, *weilfaurt*; a dial. contraction of *well-favored*.] Well-favored.

> Now hold your tongue, my *well-far'd* maid,
> Lat a' your mourning be.
> *John o' Hazelgreen* (Child's Ballads, IV. 86).

wellfare†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *welfare*.

well-faring† (wel′fãr′ing), *a.* [Cf. *fare*^{1}, *v.*, 6.] Well-seeming; fine-appearing; handsome.

> Therwithal of brawnes and of bones
> A *wel-faringe* persone for the nones.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 54.

well-favored (wel′fā′vọrd), *a.* Being of good favor or appearance; good-looking; comely.

> Rachel was beautiful and *well favoured*. Gen. xxix. 17.

> To be a *well-favoured* man is the gift of fortune.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 15.

well-fed (wel′fed), *a.* Showing the result of good feeding; in good condition; fat; plump.

> And *well-fed* sheep and sable oxen slay.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 205.

well-flowering (wel′flou″ėr-ing), *n.* Same as *well-dressing*.

> Makes this feast of the *well-flowering* one of the most beautiful of all the old customs that are left in "Merrie England." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 457.

well-foughten† (wel′fâ′tn), *a.* Bravely fought.

well-found (wel′found), *a.* Found to be well or good; approved; commendable.

> Gerard de Narbon was my father;
> In what he did profess *well found*.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 105.

> Many live comparatively *well-found* lives.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 728.

well-founded (wel′foun′ded), *a.* Founded on good reasons; having strong probability; not baseless: as, *well-founded* suspicions.

well-given† (wel′giv′n), *a.* Given to what is well or good; well-meaning; well-intentioned.

> Why are you a burthen to the world's conscience, and an eye-sore to *well-given* men?
> *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

well-governor†, *n.* [ME. *wel-gouvernour* (tr. L. *qui bene præest*).] One who governs well.

> The prestis that ben *wel gouernouris*.
> *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. v. 17.

well-graced (wel′grāst), *a.* Held in good grace or esteem; viewed with favor; popular.

> The eyes of men,
> After a *well-graced* actor leaves the stage,
> Are idly bent on him that enters next.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 2. 24.

well-grass (wel′gràs), *n.* The water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*. Also *well-girse*. Compare *well-carse*. [Scotch.]

well-grounded (wel′groun′ded), *a.* Having good grounds or reasons; well-based; well-founded.

well-head (wel′hed), *n.* The source of a natural well or spring.

> To-walten [overflowed] alle thyse *welle-hedez* [of the deluge] & the water flowed.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 428.

> Old *well-heads* of haunted rills. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

well-hole (wel′hōl), *n.* 1. A deep, narrow, perpendicular cavity, as the space from top to bottom of a house round which stairs turn; also, an inclosure in which a balancing-weight rises and falls, etc.—2. The well-room of a boat.

well-house (wel′hous), *n.* A room or small house built round a well, for dairy and other domestic uses.

> I lately had standing in my *well-house* . . . a great cauldron of copper. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 25.

well-informed (wel′in-fôrmd′), *a.* Possessed of full information on a wide variety of subjects.

welling (wel′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *well*^{1}, *v.*] An outpouring, as of liquid or gas.

Wellington boot. 1. A riding-boot with leg extending upward at the rear to the angle of the knee, and high enough in front to cover the knee. So called because the pattern is supposed to have been introduced by the Duke of Wellington, who wore such boots in his campaigns.
2. A similar boot, somewhat shorter, worn under the trousers, and fitting the leg closely.

> No gentleman could wear anything in the daytime but *Wellington boots*, high up the leg, over which the trousers fitted tightly, covering most of the foot, and secured underneath by a broad strap.
> *E. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

Wellingtonia (wel-ing-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1853), named after the Duke of *Wellington*: see *Wellingtonian*.] A name much used in England for the big trees of California, which has given way to the earlier name *Sequoia* under the rule of priority. See *Sequoia* (with cut).

Wellingtonian (wel-ing-tō′ni-ạn), *a.* [< *Wellington* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the first Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley, 1769–1852), a British general and statesman.

> The *Wellingtonian* legend was once as strong in England as the Napoleonic in France.
> *The Academy*, No. 906, p. 159.

well-intentioned (wel′in-ten′shọnd), *a.* Characterized by or due to good intentions; meaning well; well-meant; intended for good.

> The publicity and control which the forms of free constitutions provide for guarding even *well-intentioned* rulers against honest errors. *Brougham.*

> "Immortality inherent in Nature" . . . is a *well-intentioned* argument. *The American*, XI. 44.

well-judged (wel′jujd), *a.* Treated or done with good judgment; correctly estimated or calculated; judicious; wise.

> The *well-judg'd* purchase, and the gift,
> That grac'd his letter'd store.
> *Cowper*, Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

well-knit (wel′nit), *a.* [< *well*^{2} + *knit*, *pp.*] Firmly compacted; strongly framed or fixed.

> O *well-knit* Samson! strong-jointed Samson!
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 77.

> His soul *well-knit*, and all his battles won,
> Mounts, and that hardly, to eternal life.
> *M. Arnold*, Immortality.

well-known (wel′nōn), *a.* Fully or familiarly known; clearly apprehended; generally acknowledged.

> Implored for aid each *well-known* face,
> And strove to seek the Dame's embrace.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 25.

well-liking† (wel′lī″king), *a.* 1. Appearing well; good-looking; well-conditioned.

> Children . . . as fat and as *well-liking* as if they had been gentlemen's children. *Latimer.*

> Through the great providence of the Lord, they came all safe on shore, and most of them sound and *well liking.* *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 244.

2. Showing off well; clever; smart.

> *Well-liking* wits they have. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 268.

well-looked† (wel′lụkt), *a.* Well-looking; having a good appearance.

> They are both little, but very like one another, and *well-looked* children. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 270.

well-looking (wel′lụk″ing), *a.* Looking well; fairly good-looking.

> The horse was a bay, a *well-looking* animal enough. *Dickens.*

> She was a *well-looking*, almost a handsome woman. *J. C. Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xxx.

well-mannered (wel′man″ėrd), *a.* [< ME. *well maneryd*; < *well*^{2} + *mannered.*] Having good manners; polite; well-bred; complaisant.

> Sir, if you will not that men call you presumptuous, or, to speake plainly, do call you foole, haue a care to be *well manered.* *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 74.

well-marked (wel′märkt), *a.* 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, pronounced; decided; obvious; signal; easily recognized or determined: as, *well-marked* characters; a *well-marked* genus, species, or variety.—2. Specifying a South African tortoise, *Homopus signatus.* *P. L. Sclater.*

well-meaner (wel′mē′nėr), *n.* One who means well or whose intention is good.

> Deluded *well-meaners* come over out of honesty, and small offenders out of common discretion or fear. *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

well-meaning (wel′mē′ning), *a.* Well-intentioned: frequently used with slight contempt.

> Plain *well-meaning* soul. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 128.

> He was ever a timorous, chicken-spirited, though *well-meaning* man. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xx.

well-meant (wel′ment), *a.* Rightly intended; friendly; sincere; not feigned.

> Edward's *well-meant* honest love. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 67.

well-minded (wel′mīn′ded), *a.* Of good or well-disposed mind; well or favorably inclined.

> For discharge of a bishop's office, to be *well-minded* is not enough. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

> *Well-minded* Clarence, be thou fortunate! *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 27.

well-natured (wel′nā′tụ̄rd), *a.* Of excellent nature or character; properly disposed; right-minded.

> On their life no grievous burthen lies,
> Who are *well-natured*, temperate, and wise.
> *Sir J. Denham*, Old Age.

> They shou'd rather disturb than divert the *well-natur'd* and reflecting Part of an Audience. *Congreve*, Way of the World, Ded.

wellness (wel′nes), *n.* [< *well*^{2} + *-ness.*] The state of being well or in good health. *Hood.*

well-nigh (wel′nī′), *adv.* [< ME. *wel ny*, *wel nygh*, *wel neih*; prop. two words: see *well*^{2} and *nigh.*] Very nigh; very nearly; almost wholly or entirely. Also written as a single word and (more properly) as two words.

> A wegge of boone or yron putte bytwene
> The bark and tree *welnygh* III fingers depe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

> The labour of *wel-nigh* fifty pioners. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 19.

> The dreary night has *wellnigh* passed. *Whittier*, Pæan.

well-ordered (wel′ôr′dėrd), *a.* Rightly or correctly ordered, regulated, or governed.

> There is a law in each *well-order'd* nation
> To curb those raging appetites.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 180.

well-packing (wel′pak″ing), *n.* A cylindrical bag filled with flaxseed, or some similar apparatus, placed around the well-tube in deep oil-wells, to prevent the entrance of water above or below the oil in the well; a seed-bag. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *packing.*

well-pleasing (wel′plē′zing), *a.* Acceptable; pleasing.

> A sacrifice acceptable, *well-pleasing* to God. Phil. iv. 18.

well-pleasing (wel′plē′zing), *n.* That which is well pleasing; also, the act of pleasing or satisfying. [Rare.]

> The fruits of unity (next unto the *well-pleasing* of God, which is all in all) are two. *Bacon*, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

> Thou wouldst willingly walk in all *well-pleasing* unto Him. *Bp. Leighton*, Com. on 1st Peter.

well-proportioned (wel′prọ-pōr′shọnd), *a.* Having good or correct proportions; fitting as to parts or relations; properly coördinated.

well-read (wel′red), *a.* Having read largely; having an extensive and intelligent knowledge of books or literature.

well-regulated (wel′reg′ụ̄-lā-ted), *a.* Under proper regulation or control; in good order as to arrangement or management; well-ordered.

> Things which would have distressed most *well-regulated* Belgravian damsels. *E. Yates*, Land at Last, iii. 3.

well-respected (wel′rẹ̄-spek′ted), *a.* 1. Held in high respect; highly esteemed. [Rare.]

> If *well-respected* honour bid me on,
> I hold as little counsel with weak fear
> As you, my lord. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 10.

2†. Having respect to facts or conditions; properly viewed; carefully weighed.

well-room (wel′röm), *n.* 1. A room which contains a well; especially, a room built over a mineral spring, or into which its waters are conducted, and where they are drunk.—2. In a boat, a place in the bottom where leakage and rainwater are collected, to be thrown out with a scoop.

well-rounded (wel′roun′ded), *a.* Being well or properly rounded or filled out; symmetrically proportioned; complete in all parts.

> Something so complete and *well-rounded* in his . . . life. *Longfellow.*

well-seen† (wel′sēn′), *a.* Highly accomplished; expert; skilful.

> All sixe *well-seene* in armes, and prov'd in many a fight. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 5.

> As a schoolmaster
> *Well seen* in music, to instruct Bianca.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 134.

well-set (wel′set′), *a.* 1. Firmly set or fixed; properly placed or arranged.

> Instead of a girdle, a rent; and, instead of *well set* hair, baldness. Isa. iii. 24.

2. Symmetrically formed; properly joined or put together: as, a *well-set* frame or body.

well-sinker (wel′sing″kėr), *n.* One who sinks or digs wells.

> Modern *well-sinkers* will go down in any strata almost to any depth. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 89.

well-sinking (wel′sing″king), *n.* The operation of sinking or digging wells; the act of boring for water.

well-smack (wel′smak), *n.* A fishing-smack furnished with a well; a smack. [Canada and New Eng.]

well-spherometer (wel′sfẹ̄-rom″e-tėr), *n.* A form of spherometer for accurately measuring the radius of curvature of a lens.

well-spoken (wel′spō′kn), *a.* 1. Spoken well or with propriety: as, a *well-spoken* recitation.—2. See *well spoken*, under *speak.*

well-spring (wel′spring), *n.* [< ME. *wellespring*, *wilspring*, < AS. *wyllspring*, *wylspring*, a fountain, spring of water, < *wyll*, well, + *spring*, spring: see *well*^{1} and *spring.*] 1. A water-source; a fountainhead; a living spring. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> A litill brooke that com rennynge of two *welle sprynges* of a mountayne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 338.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a perennial source of anything; a fountainhead of supply or of emanation.

> Understanding is a *wellspring* of life unto him that hath it. Prov. xvi. 22.

well-staircase (wel′stãr″kās), *n.* A staircase forming or built around a well or well-hole. See *well*^{1}, *n.*, 5 (*a*).

well-sweep (wel′swēp), *n.* A sweep or pivoted pole to one end of which a bucket is hung for drawing water from a well.

> Leaning *well-sweeps* creaked in the scant garden. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

well-tempered (wel′tem′pėrd), *a.* In *music*, tuned in equal temperament. The term is used specifically in the (English) title of one of J. S. Bach's most famous works, "The Well-Tempered Clavichord," a collection of forty-eight preludes and fugues, in two equal parts, one finished in 1722 and the other in 1744, which were written in all the major and minor keys (tonalities) of the keyboard for the purpose of testing the theory of tuning in equal temperament, at that time but little known. See *temperament.*

well-thewed (wel′thūd), *a.* [< ME. *wel-thewed*, *wel thewed*; < *well*^{2} + *thewed.*] Good in manner, habit, form, or construction; well-mannered; well done.

> They bene so *well-thewed*, and so wise,
> What ever that good old man bespake.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

well-timbered (wel′tim′bėrd), *a.* Well furnished with timber: as, *well-timbered* land; also, made with good or abundant timber, literally or figuratively; strongly formed or built.

> A *well-timbered* fellow, he would have made a good column, an he had been thought on when the house was a building. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

well-timed (wel′tīmd), *a.* 1. Done at a good or suitable time; opportune.

> Methinks an angry scorn is here *well-timed.* *Lowell*, To G. W. Curtis.

2. Keeping accurate time: as, *well-timed* oars.

well-to-do (wel′tọ̈-dö′), *a.* 1. Having means to do or get along with; well off; forehanded; prosperous: as, a *well-to-do* merchant or farmer.

> I am rich and *well-to-do.* *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. Manifesting a state of being well off; indicative of prosperity.

> There was a *well-to-do* aspect about the place. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

> Tobermory is a commonplace town, with a semicircle of *well-to-do* houses on the shores of a sheltered bay. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 498.

well-tomb (wel′töm), *n.* A deeply excavated tomb; one of a numerous class of ancient burial-pits, as in Egypt and in Phenician lands, etc., sunk in the ground or rock like wells.

> The graves belong to the type of *well-tombs*, and show a curious and subtle art in their design for the purposes of concealment. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 303.

well-trap (wel′trap), *n.* Same as *stink-trap.*

well-tube (wel′tūb), *n.* A wooden or metallic tube or piping running from top to bottom of a well for the fluid to rise or be pumped through. See cut under *packing.*—**Well-tube filter,** a filter or strainer at the end of the tube of a driven well, to prevent the entrance of gravel or sand.

well-turned (wel′tėrnd), *a.* 1. Accurately turned or rounded: as, a *well-turned* column.—2. Dexterously turned or fashioned; well-rounded; aptly constructed: as, a *well-turned* sentence or compliment.

well-warranted (wel′wor′ạn-ted), *a.* Having good warrant or credit; well-accredited; well-trusted.

> And you, my noble and *well-warranted* cousin, . . .
> Do with your injuries as seems you best.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 254.

well-water (wel′wâ″tėr), *n.* The water of a well or of wells; water drawn from an artificial well.

> He alludes to the excellence of her freestone *well-water*, declares he must really take a third drink out of her nice gourd. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 249.

well-willed†, *a.* [< ME. *welwyllyd*; < *well*^{2} + *will*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Bearing good-will; favorable.

well-willer† (wel′wil″ėr), *n.* One who wills or wishes well; a well-wisher.

> [They] scornefullie mocke his worde, and also spitefullie hate and hurte all *well willers* thereof. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

> Be ruled by your *well-willers.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 72.

well-willing† (wel′wil″ing), *a.* [< ME. *wele-wyllyng*, *welwillende*, < AS. *welwillende* (tr. L. *benevolus*), < *wel*, well, + *willende*, ppr. of *will*^{1}.] Wishing well; well-inclined; favorable; friendly; propitious.

> To ther desire the kyng was *welewillyng*,
> So fourth on huntyng he rode certeynly.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 964.

well-willy† (wel′wil″i), *a.* [Also *wel-willy*; Sc. *weill-willie*; < ME. *wellwilly* (= Sw. *välvillig* = Dan. *velvillig*), benevolent; < *well*^{2} + *will*^{1} + *-y*^{1}. Cf. *well-willing.*] Kindly wishing; favorable; propitious.

> Venus mene I, the *welwilly* planete. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1257.

well-wish† (wel′wish′), *n.* A good or favorable wish; a benevolent desire.

> If this be true, I must confess I am charitable only in my liberal intentions, and bountiful *well-wishes.* *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

> Let it not . . . enter into the heart of any one that hath . . . a *well-wish* for his friends or posterity to think of a peace with France. *Addison*, Present State of the War.

well-wished† (wel′wisht), *a.* Held in good will; highly esteemed; well-liked.

> The general, subject to a *well-wish'd* king,
> Quit their own part. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 27.

well-wisher (wel′wish′ėr), *n.* One who wishes well, as to a person or a cause; a person favorably inclined; a sympathizing friend.

It heartens the Young Libertine, and confirms the *well-wishers* to Atheism.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 190.

well-won (wel′wun), *a.* Honestly gained; hardly earned.

My bargains and my *well-won* thrift.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 51.

well-worn (wel′wōrn), *a.* 1. Much affected by wear or use; hence, familiar from frequent repetition; worn threadbare.

The *well-worn* plea that unequal acquaintanceships never prosper. *Mrs. Gore*, Two Aristocracies, xv.

Down which a *well-worn* pathway courted us.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Properly or becomingly worn; suitably borne or maintained. [Rare.]

That *well-worn* reserve which proved he knew
No sympathy with that familiar crew.
Byron, Lara, i. 27.

welly (wel′i), *adv.* [An extension of *well*^{2}.] Well-nigh; very nearly; almost. [Prov. Eng.]

Our Joseph 's *welly* blind, poor lad.
Waugh's Lancashire Songs.

welm†, *v. i.* [ME. *welmen*, < *welm*, *walm*, a bubbling up, a spring: see *walm*.] To well; spring.

The watere is evere fresh and newe
That *welmeth* up with wawis brighte.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1561.

wels (welz), *n.* The sheatfish, *Silurus glanis.*

Welsh^1 (welsh), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Welch*, early mod. E. also *Walsh*; < ME. *Welsce*, *Walshe*, *Wælsce*, *Walsche*, *Walse*, *Walisc*, *Welisc*, < AS. *welisc*, *wælisc*, foreign, esp. Celtic, in later use applied also to the French (= OHG. *walhisc*, foreign, esp. pertaining to Rome, Roman, MHG. *welsch*, *wellisch*, *walhisc*, pertaining to Rome, French, Italian, G. *wälsch*, foreign (cf. G. *Wälschland*, Italy), = Icel. *valskr*, foreign), < *wealh* (pl. *wealas*), foreigner, esp. the Celts or Welshmen, = OHG. *walh*, MHG. *walch*, a foreigner, esp. a Roman (cf. *Wallach*); cf. LL. *Volcæ*, a reflex of a Celtic name. The AS. noun, in the pl. *Wealas*, lit. 'foreigners,' exists in the patrial names *Wales*, *Cornwall*, and in comp. in *walnut*; and the adj. appears as a surname in the forms *Welsh*, *Welch*, *Walsh*.] I. *a.* 1†. Foreign. See *welshnut*.—2. Relating or pertaining to Wales (a titular principality and a part of the island of Great Britain, opposite the southern part of Ireland), or to its people or its indigenous Cymric language.—**Welsh clearwing**, *Trochilium scoliæforme*, a British hawk-moth whose larva feeds on the birch.—**Welsh drake**†, the gadwall or gray duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. Also called *German duck*. See cut under *Chaulelasmus*. [New Jersey.]—**Welsh glave.** See *glave*, 3.—**Welsh groin**, in *arch.*, a groin formed by the intersection of two cylindrical vaults, of which one is of less height than the other. See *underpitch groining*, under *groining*.—**Welsh harp.** See *harp*.—**Welsh hook**, an old military weapon of the bill kind, but having, in addition to a cutting-blade, a hook at the back.

Swore the devil his true liegeman upon the cross of a *Welsh hook*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 372.

Welsh lay. See *lay*^{1}.—**Welsh main**, a match at cock-fighting where all must fight to death. *Scott.*—**Welsh medlar.** Same as *azarole*.—**Welsh mortgage.** See *mortgage*.—**Welsh mutton**, a choice and delicate quality of mutton obtained from a small breed of sheep in Wales. *Simmonds.*—**Welsh onion**, the cibol, *Allium fistulosum*: so called from the German *Wälsch*, which merely indicates a foreign origin. See *cibol*, 2, and *leek*. **Welsh parsley**†, a burlesque name for hemp or a hangman's halter made of it.

This is a rascal deserves . . . to dance in hemp Derrick's coranto: let 's choke him with *Welsh parsley*.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

Welsh poppy. See *Meconopsis* and *poppy*.—**Welsh rabbit, ware, wig,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. Collectively, as a plural word with the definite article, the people of Wales, or the members of the Cymric race indigenous to Wales. They were ruled by petty princes, and maintained their independence of the English till 1282–3.—2. The language of Wales or of the Welsh. The Welsh is a member of the Celtic family of languages, forming, with the Breton language and the now extinct Cornish branch, the Cymric group.

welsh^2 (welsh), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *welch*; < *Welsh*^{1}, either from the surname, or in allusion to the alleged bad faith of Welshmen.] To cheat or practise cheating by betting or taking money as a stake on a horse-race, and running off without settling.

A late decision of the Courts has rather taken the lower class of bookmaker by surprise — *welshing* was decided to be an indictable offence. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 859.

He stakes his money with one of the book-makers whom he has seen at his stand for many years, with the certainty that he will receive his winnings, and run no risk of being *welshed*.
Daily Telegraph, March 12, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

welsher (wel′shėr), *n.* [< *welsh*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] A swindling better or book-maker on a race-track; one who absconds without paying his losses, or what is due to others on account of money deposited with him for betting. Also written *welcher*.

The *welcher* properly so called takes the money offered him to back a horse, but, when he has taken money enough from his dupes, departs from the scene of his labours, and trusts to his luck, a dyed wig, or a pair of false whiskers not to be recognised. *All the Year Round.*

Welshman (welsh′man), *n.*; pl. *Welshmen* (-men). [Formerly also *Welchman*; < *Welsh* + *man*.] 1. A native of the principality of Wales, or a member of the Welsh race.—2. A local name of the black-bass and of the squirrel-fish.

welshnut† (welsh′nut), *n.* [Also *walshnut*; < ME. *welshnote*, *walshnote*, lit. 'foreign nut': see *Welsh*^{1} and *nut*, and cf. *walnut*.] The nut of *Juglans regia*, the European walnut; also, the tree.

I saugh him carien a wind-melle
Under a *walsh-note* [var. *welsh-note*] shale.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1281.

[Early printed editions have *walnote*.]

welsome† (wel′sum), *a.* [< ME. *welsum*; < *well*^{2} + *-some*.] Well off; in good condition; prosperous. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxiv. 21.

welsomely† (wel′sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *welsumli*; < *welsome* + *-ly*^{2}.] Prosperously; with favor or well-being.

I . . . shall be turned agen *welsumly* to the hows of my fader. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxviii. 21.

welt^1† (welt), *v. i.* [< ME. *welten*, roll, upset, overturn, < AS. *wyltan*, roll, etc., = OHG. *walzan*, MHG. *welzen*, G. *walzen*, *wälzen* = Icel. *velta*, roll: see *walt*.] To roll; revolve.

Hit walz a wenyng vnwar [foolish] that *welt* in his mynde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 115.

welt^2 (welt), *n.* [< ME. *welte*, a narrow strip of leather round a shoe, a hem, a fringe; perhaps < W. *gwald*, a hem, welt, *gwaltes*, the welt of a shoe (cf. *gwaldu*, welt, hem, *gwalteisio*, form a welt).] 1. An applied hem, selvage, bordering, or fringe; especially, a strengthening or ornamenting strip of material fastened along an edge, or over or between two joined edges, often forming a rounded ridge by the insertion of a cord or the doubling outward of the material. [Now rare, except in specific or technical uses.]

Little low hedges, round like *welts*, with some pretty pyramids, I like well. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Clap but a civil gown with a *welt* [a civilian's gown with a furred border] on the one, and a canonical cloke with sleeves on the other. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

A committee-man's clerk, or some such excellent rascal, clothing himself from top to toe in knavery, without a *welt* or gard of goodness about him.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, i. 1.

His coat was greene,
With *welts* of white seamde betweene.
Greene, Mourning Garment.

Specifically—(*a*) In a heraldic achievement, a narrow border to an ordinary or charge. (*b*) A strip of material sewed round or along an open edge, as of a glove.

He [a glove-maker] cuts pieces for the thumbs . . . and for the binding round the top and the opening just above the palm of the hand, which are called *welts*.
Chambers's Journal, 5th ser., III. 226.

(*c*) A strip of leather in a boot or shoe sewed round the edge of the conjoined upper leather and inner sole, preparatory to the attachment of the bottom or outer sole. See cut under *boot*. (*d*) In *carp.*, a strip forming an additional thickness laid over a flush seam or joint, or placed in an angle, to strengthen it, as in a carvel-built vessel. (*e*) In *sheet-iron work*, a strip riveted to two contiguous plates forming a butt-joint. (*f*) In *knitting*: (1) One of the ribs at an end of the work, intended to prevent it from rolling up, as around the opening or top of a sock. (2) A separate flap, as a heel-piece, on any piece of work made in a knitting-machine. It is made independently of the work, and afterward knitted on.

Hence—2. A low superficial ridge or linear swelling, as on the skin; a weal or wale: as, to raise *welts* on a person or an animal by blows with a whip. See *welt*^{2}, *v. t.*, 2. [Colloq.]

welt^2 (welt), *v. t.* [< *welt*^{2}, *n.*] 1. To fix a welt or welts to or in; furnish or ornament with anything called a welt: as, to *welt* shoes.

If any be sicke, a speare is set vp in his Tent with blacke Felt *welted* about it, and from thenceforth no stranger entereth therein. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 412.

Wit 's as suitable to guarded coats as wisdom is to *welted* gowns. *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, iv. 1.

2. To beat severely with a whip or stick, whereby welts may be raised. See *welt*^{2}, *n.*, 2. [Colloq.]—**Welted thistle.** See *thistle*.

welt^3 (welt), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *wilt*.] To wilt; wither; become soft or flabby, as from decay; become ropy or stringy, as some liquors. [Prov. Eng.]

Her coodn't lave 'ouze by raison of the Christmas bakkon comin' on, and zome o' the cider *welted*.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, ii.

welt^4†. Preterit of *walt*.

welt-cutter (welt′kut″ėr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine to cut notches in the edges of a welt, in order to admit of laying it in smoothly at the toe. The cutting-blade is triangular, and is depressed by a treadle and raised by a spring. *E. H. Knight.*

welte†. Preterit of *weld*^{3}, *welde*, older forms of *wield*.

welter (wel′tėr), *v.* [< ME. *welteren*, a var. of *walteren*, *waltren*, roll over: see *walter*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To roll or toss; tumble about; flow or act waveringly, confusedly, or tumultuously: used chiefly of waves, or of things comparable to them.

Again the reckless and the brave
Ride lords of *weltering* seas.
Motherwell, Battle-Flag of Sigurd.

Incapable of change,
Nor touched by *welterings* of passion.
Wordsworth, Prel., vi.

The waves
Whelmed the degraded race, and *weltered* o'er their graves.
Bryant, The Ages, st. 18.

2. To roll about, as in some fluid or unstable medium; be tossed or tumbled; hence, to wallow or grovel (in something).

He must not float upon his watery bier
Unwept, and *welter* to the parching wind
Without the meed of some melodious tear.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 13.

Happier are they that *welter* in their sin,
Swine in the mud, that cannot see for slime.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. To be exposed to or affected by some weltering or floating substance or medium: said of objects at rest.

When all is past, it is humbling to tread
O'er the *weltering* field of the tombless dead.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xvii.

We climbed over the crest of high sand, where the rushes lay *weltering* after the wind.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, xi.

She fell from her horse, slain, and *weltering* in her blood. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 153.

II. *trans.* 1†. To roll; cause to turn or revolve.

He that *weltereth* a stone. *Bible of* 1549 (Prov. xxvi. 27).

2. To subject to or affect by weltering; accomplish by or as if by wallowing. [Rare.]

Weltering your way through chaos and the murk of Hell.
Carlyle.

welter (wel′tėr), *n.* [< *welter*, *v.*] Rolling or wallowing motion; a tossing or tumbling about; hence, turmoil; ferment; hurly-burly.

The foul *welter* of our so-called religious or other controversies. *Carlyle.*

Nothing but a confused *welter* and quiver of mingled air, and rain, and spray, as if the very atmosphere is writhing in the clutches of the gale. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, iii.

The *welter* of the waters rose up to his chin.
William Morris, Sigurd, i.

welter-race (wel′tėr-rās), *n.* A race in which the horses carry welter-weight. See *welter-weight*.

welter-stakes (wel′tėr-stāks), *n. pl.* The stakes in a welter-race.

welter-weight (wel′tėr-wāt), *n.* [Appar. < *welter*, *v.*, + *weight*; in allusion to the heavier motion. But in early racing-lists the first element is said to be *swelter*, for which then *welter* would be a substitute. *Swelter* would allude to the overheating of the heavily weighted horses.] In *horse-racing*, an unusually heavy weight, especially as carried by horses in many steeple-chases and hurdle-races. These weights sometimes amount to as much as 40 pounds over weight for age.

welt-guide (welt′gīd), *n.* An attachment to a shoe-sewing machine for presenting the welt in the machine in position for sewing in.

welting (wel′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *welt*^{2}, *v.*] 1. A sewed border or edging; a thickened edging.—2. A severe beating with a whip, stick, strap, or the like. [Colloq.]

He bewhimpered his *welting*, and I scarce thought it enough for him. *G. Meredith.*

welt-leather (welt′leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* Leather from the shoulders of tanned hides, used for making the welts of boots and shoes.

The demand for *welt leather* is greater than the supply.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lix. (1885), p. 442.

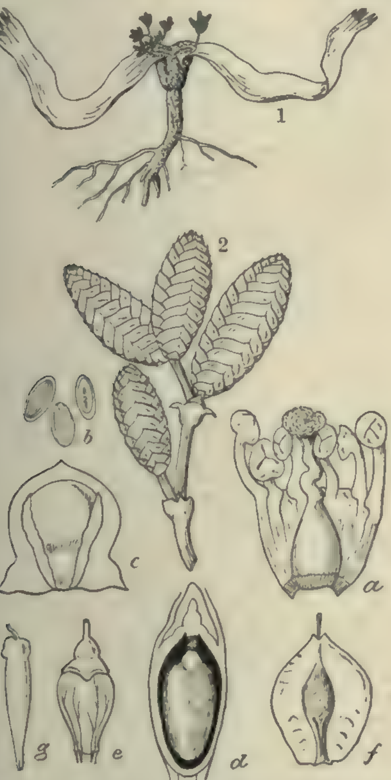
welt-machine (welt′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for cutting leather into strips suitable for welts. The welts are afterward passed through the welt-cutter. Welts may also be cut and trimmed with hand-tools called *welt-trimmers*.

welt-shoulders (welt′shōl″dėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *welt-leather*.

welt-trimmer (welt′trim″ėr), *n.* A cutting-tool for trimming welts for shoes; also, a welt-machine.

wel-willy†, *a.* See *well-willy.*

Welwitschia (wel-wich′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Hooker, 1863), named after Friedrich *Welwitsch* (1806–72), an Austrian botanist and traveler.] A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Gnetaceæ*, among the most remarkable in the vegetable kingdom, distinguished by diœcious many-flowered imbricated cone-like spikes panicled at the margin of a short woody trunk. The only species, *W. mirabilis*, is a native of sandy regions of southwestern tropical Africa, in Benguela and Damara-land, between 14° and 23° south latitude.



Welwitschia mirabilis.

1. Entire plant. 2. Branch of the panicle. *a*, stamen—tube laid open, showing the inclosed ovule; *b*, pollen-grains; *c*, scale of cone with flower-bud; *d*, seed, longitudinal section, showing the calyptriform integument at its apex; *e*, ripe seed and base of pericarp; *f*, pericarp with styliform apex of the integument of the seed; *g*, embryo.

Its thick trunk bears but two leaves. The original cotyledons, which are opposite, green, spreading, and persistent, are composed of a hard fibrous substance, and become often 6 feet long and 2 or 3 wide. They finally split into long shreds, but are still retained, it is said, through over a hundred years of growth. The mature trunk forms a tabular mass only about a foot high, but 5 or 6 feet across; the top is truncate, hard, pitted, and broken by cracks, and resembles a fungus of the genus *Polyporus;* the base is deeply sunk in the soil, and produces middle-sized roots. The panicled inflorescence is composed of rigid erect dichotomously jointed stems from 6 to 12 inches high, with two opposite scales sheathing each joint, and is developed annually from the upper side of the trunk at the base of the cotyledons. The flower-spikes are composed of brilliant scarlet scales overlapping, usually in four rows—the male with spikes 1½ inches long or under, the female larger, fewer, and thicker. Each scale contains a flower, the male a small loose membranous perianth, the filaments connate into a loosely exserted tube, and six anthers, each opening by three apical and finally confluent pores. The fruit is dry, two-winged, compressed, inclosed in a fibrous utricle. The new growth is chiefly horizontal, enlarging the stem both above and below the base of the leaf, which finally projects from a deep marginal cavity.

wely†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *welig, weleg* (= OHG. *welagi*), rich, wealthy, < *wela*, weal: see *weal*^{1}.] In a state of weal or good health; healthy.

> The clawes drie and scabbed olde busely
> Kytte all away, and kepe up that is *wely.*
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

wem^1† (wem), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *weam;* < ME. *wem, wemme*, altered, after the verb, from **wam*, **wom*, < AS. *wam, wom* (*wamm-, womm-*), spot, blot, sin, = OS. *wam* = OFries. *wam* (in *wlitiwam*) = OHG. *wamm* = Icel. *vamm* = Goth. *wamm*, a spot, blemish. (Cf. *wem*^{1}, *v.*] A spot; scar; fault; blemish; taint.

> Beren your body into every place . . .
> Withoute *wem* of yow, thurgh foul or fair.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 113.

> The shaft must be made round, nothing flat, without gall or *wem*, for this purpose.
> *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 121.

> Rubbe out the wrinckles of the minde, and be not curious about the *weams* in the face.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England (Arber's reprint, IV. 463).

wem^1† (wem), *v. t.* [< ME. *wemmen*, < AS. *wemman* (= OHG. *gi-wemman* = Goth. *ana-wammjan*), spot, blemish, etc., < *wam* (*wamm-*), a spot: see *wem*^{1}, *n.*] To corrupt; vitiate. *Drant.*

wem^2† (wem), *n.* [A shortened form of *weam, wame*, a dial. form of *womb.*] The belly; the wame.

> He bad his gang therefore command us . . .
> To probe its [the Trojan horse's] *wem* with wedge and beetle.
> *Cotton*, Scarronides, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

wemless† (wem′les), *a.* [< ME. *wemles, wemmeles, wemlees*, < AS. *wamleás, womleás*, without spot or blemish, < *wam*, spot, + *-leás* = E. *-less.*] Spotless; stainless; immaculate.

> Thou Virgin *wemmeles*,
> Bar of thy body, and dweltest mayden pure.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 47.

wemmy† (wem′i), *a.* [< *wem*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Faulty; unsound; blemished; tainted.

> The mustie wheate, tho sowre wine, the ratt-eaten bread, the *wemmie* cheese.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 257.

wen (wen), *n.* [< ME. *wen, wenne*, < AS. *wen, wæn* (*wenn-, wænn-*) = OFries. *wen* = D. *wen* = LG. *wen, ween* = G. dial. *wenne, wehne, wähne*, a wen, wart.] A circumscribed benign tumor of moderate size, occurring on any part of the body, but especially on the scalp, consisting of a well-defined sac inclosing sebaceous matter.

wench^1 (wench), *n.* [< ME. *wenche*, shortened form of *wenchel*, orig. a child, prob. < AS. **wencel*, a child, represented by the once occurring *winclo*, pl., children, prob. for **wencelu*, neut. pl. of the adj. *wencel, wencele*, weak (found once, in dat. pl. *wencelum*, applied to widows), var. of *wancol, woncol*, unstable, > E. *wankle:* see *wankle.* The AS. *wencle*, a wench, a daughter, given by Somner, is an error based upon the above forms.] 1†. A child (of either sex).

> Were & wif & *wenchel* [man and wife and child].
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 334.

2. A female child; a girl; a maid or damsel; a young woman in general. [*Wench* had originally no depreciatory implication, and continued to be used in a respectful sense, especially as a familiar term, long after it had acquired such an implication in specific employment; and it is still commonly so used in provincial English, and sometimes archaically in literature.]

> William & his worthi *wenche* [a princess] than were blithe
> Of the help that thei hade of this wild best.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1901.

> Go ȝe awey, for the *wenche* is nat dead, but slepith.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. ix. 24.

> Now, how dost thou look now? O ill-starr'd *wench* [Desdemona]!
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 272.

3. Specifically—(*a*) A girl or young woman of a humble order or class; especially, a maid-servant; a working-girl.

> A *wench* [maid-servant, R. V.] went and told them.
> 2 Sam. xvii. 17.

> The *wench* in the kitchen sings and scours from morning to night.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 248.

(*b*) A lewd or immodest woman; a mistress; a concubine; a strumpet. [This use was early developed, and is always indicated by the context. It is obsolescent.]

> I am a gentil womman, and no *wenche.*
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 958.

> A lodging of your providing! to be called a lieutenant's or a captain's *wench!*
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

(*c*) A colored woman of any age; a negress or mulattress, especially one in service. [Colloq., U. S.]

wench^1 (wench), *v. i.* [< *wench*^{1}, *n.*] To consort with strumpets.

> What 's become of the *wenching* rogues?
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 4. 35.

wench^2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *winch*^{2} for *wince*^{1}.

wencher (wen′chėr), *n.* [< *wench*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who wenches; a lewd man.

> My cozen Roger told us . . . that the Archbishop of Canterbury . . . is as very a *wencher* as can be.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 207.

wend^1 (wend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wended* (formerly also *went*), ppr. *wending.* *Went*, which is really the preterit of this verb (like *sent* from *send*), is now detached from it and used as preterit of *go.* [< ME. *wenden*, < AS. *wendan*, tr. turn, intr. turn oneself, proceed, go, = OS. *wendian, wendean* = OFries. *wenda* = D. *wenden*, turn, tack, = OHG. *wentan*, MHG. G. *wenden*, cause to turn, = Icel. *venda*, wend, turn, change, = Sw. *vända* = Dan. *vende* = Goth. *wandjan*, cause to turn; caus. of AS. *windan*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind*^{1}, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To turn; change.

> To *wenden* thus here thoght.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4061.

2. To direct (one's way or course); proceed upon.

> *Wende* forthe thi course, I comaunde the.
> *York Plays*, p. 52.

> And still, her thought that she was left alone
> Uncompanied, great voyages to *wend*
> In desert land, her Tyrian folk to seek.
> *Surrey*, Æneid, iv. 616.

> Then slower *wended* back his way
> Where the poor maiden bleeding lay.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 26.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To turn; make a turn; go round; veer.

> For so is this worlde *went* with hem that han powere.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 280.

> At the *wendyng* [turning of the furrow] slake
> The yoke, thyne oxen neckes forto cole.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

> The lesser [ship] will turn her broadsides twice before the greater can *wend* once.
> *Raleigh.*

2. To take one's way or course; proceed; go.

> For every wyght which that to Rome *went* [wendeth]
> Halt nat o path or alwey o manere.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 36.

> As fer as any wight hath ever *went.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 444.

> Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon *wend*,
> But to procrastinate his lifeless end.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 158.

> Bereft of thee he *wends* astray.
> *Prior*, Wandering Pilgrim, st. 12.

3†. To pass away; disappear; depart; vanish.

> The grete tounes see we wane and *wende.*
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2167.

> He putte thee doun, thou mȝhtist not rise;
> Thi strengthe, thi witt, awei is *went!*
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

Wend^2 (wend), *n.* [G. *Wende*, pl. *Wenden* (called in Slavic *Serb, Sorab*, etc.: see *Serb, Sorb*^{2}); a name prob. ult. connected (like *Vandal*) with *wend*^{1}, *wander.*] 1. A name applied in early times by the Germans to their Slavic neighbors.—2. A member of a branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Lusatia: same as *Sorb*^{2}.

wend^3†, **wende**†. Obsolete preterits of *ween.*

Wendic (wen′dik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Wend*^{2} + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Wends; Wendish: as, the *Wendic* tongue.

II. *n.* Same as *Sorbian*, 2.

Wendish (wen′dish), *a.* [< G. *Wendisch;* as *Wend*^{2} + *-ish*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to the Wends; Wendic.

> The original *Wendish* towns which the conquerors found already established . . . became German.
> *W. Wilson*, State, § 441.

wene†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *ween.*

weng†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wing.*

Wenham prism. See *prism.*

wenion†, *n.* Same as *wanion.*

Wenlock group. See *group*^{1}.

wennish (wen′ish), *a.* [< *wen* + *-ish.*] Having the character or appearance of a wen; also, affected with wens or wen-like excrescences. *Sir H. Wotton.*

wenny (wen′i), *a.* [< *wen* + *-y*^{1}.] Same as *wennish.* *Wiseman*, Surgery.

wenona (wẹ̄-nō′nä̤), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] A small American serpent, *Charina plumbea*, native of California and Mexico. It is a sort of sand-snake related to and formerly placed in the family *Erycidæ*, but represents a different family, *Charinidæ.*

went^1† (went), *n.* [< ME. *wente;* < *wend*^{1} (cf. *bent*^{1}, *n.*, < *bend*^{1}).] 1. A turn or change of course; a turning or veering; hence, a rolling or tossing about.

> In wo to bedde he wente,
> And made or it was day ful many a *wente.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 63.

> He knew the diverse *went* of mortall wayes.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 3.

2. A course; a passage; a path.

> Hit forth wente
> Doun by a floury grene *wente*
> Ful thikke of gras, ful softe and sweet.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 398.

> But here my wearie teeme, nigh over spent,
> Shall breath it selfe awhile after so long a *went.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 46.

3. A furlong of land. *Halliwell.*

went^2 (went). See *wend*^{1} and *go.*

went^3†, **wente**†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *ween.*

wentle (wen′tl), *v.* [Freq. of *wend*^{1} (cf. *went*^{1}).] To turn; roll over. *Halliwell.*

wentletrap (wen′tl-trap), *n.* [< G. *wendeltreppe*, a winding staircase, cockle-stair, a shell so called, a wentletrap, < *wendel*, in comp., a turning (< *wenden*, turn: see *wend*^{1}, and cf. *windle*), + *treppe*, stair: see *trap*^{2}.] A shell of the genus *Scalaria* or family *Scalariidæ*; a ladder-shell. See *Scalariidæ*, and cut under *Scalaria*.

wep†. An obsolete preterit of *weep*^{1}.

wepely†, *a.* See *weeply*.

wepen†, wepne†, weppon†, weppyn†, etc., *n.* Obsolete forms of *weapon*.

wept (wept). Preterit and past participle of *weep*^{1}.

wer^1**†,** *n.* [Also *were*; ME. *wer*, *were*, < AS. *wer*, a man, also a fine so called, wergild, = OS. *wer* = OHG. *wer* = Icel. *verr* = Goth. *wair* = L. *vir*, a man. Hence, in comp., *wergild*, *werwolf*. From the L. *vir* are ult. E. *virile*, *virtue*, etc., and the second element of *decemvir*, *duumvir*, *triumvir*, etc.] **1.** A man.

Me hwet is he thes *were* that tu art to iweddet?
Life of St. Juliana (E. E. T. S.), l. 81.

Ne lipne no wif to hire *were*, ne *were* to his wyne.
Old Eng. Homilies (E. E. T. S.), 1st ser. Moral Ode, l. 32.

2. Wergild.

Every man was valued at a certain sum, which was called his *were*. *Bosworth*, Anglo Saxon Dict.

Wer [in ancient English criminal law] was a species of fine, a price set upon a man according to his rank in life.
Stephen, Hist. Crim. Law, I. 57.

wer^2**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *weir*.

wer^3, *pron.* A dialectal form of *our*^{1}.

werble†, *v.* and *n.* An old form of *warble*^{1}.

werch†, *v.* and *n.* An old form of *work*^{1}.

werche, *a.* Same as *wersh*.

werd†, *n.* A Middle English form of *weird*.

were^1**†.** An obsolete form of *wear*^{1}, *wear*^{2}, *weir*, *war*^{1}, *vair*.

were^2**†,** *n.* See *wer*^{1}.

were^3. Indicative plural and subjunctive singular and plural of *was*. See *was*.

were-angel, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *warriangle*.

weregild, *n.* See *wergild*.

werelye†, *a.* Same as *warely*.

weremod, *n.* Same as *wormwood*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

weren†. An obsolete form of *were*^{3}.

werena (wėr'nä̤). A Scotch form of *were no* — that is, were not.

werewolf, werewolfish, etc. See *werwolf*, etc.

wergild, weregild (wėr'-, wē̆r'gild), *n.* [Also *weregeld*; prop. *wergild*, repr. AS. *wergild*, *wergeld*, *weryld*, also erroneously *wæregild*, *weregild* (= OHG. MHG. *wergelt*, G. *wergeld*, *wehrgeld*), < *wer*, a man, + *geld*, *gild*, *gyld*, retribution, compensation: see *wer*^{1} and *yield*, *n.*, *geld*^{2}, *gild*^{2}.] In Anglo-Saxon and ancient Teutonic law, a kind of fine for manslaughter and other crimes against the person, by paying which the offender freed himself from every further obligation or punishment. The fine or compensation due by the offender varied in amount according to his rank or station and that of the person killed or injured, and also according to the nature of the injury. It was in general paid to the relatives of him who had been slain, or, in the case of a wound or other bodily harm, to the person who sustained the injury; but, if the cause was brought before the community the plaintiff received only part of the fine, the community, or the king when there was one, receiving the remainder.

werie†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *wear*^{2}.

werish†, werishness†. Same as *wearish*, *wearishness*.

werkand†, *a.* See *warkand*.

werlaughe†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *warlock*^{1}.

Werlhop's disease. Purpura hemorrhagica.

werly†, *a.* An old form of *warely*.

wermod†, *n.* An old form of *wormwood*.

wern†, *v. t.* An old form of *warn*.

wernard†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *guernart*, deceitful, prob., with suffix *-art*, E. *-ard*, < **guernir*, deny, < OS. *wernian*, etc., deny: see *warn*.] A deceiver; a liar.

Wel thow wost, *wernard*, but ȝif thow wolt gabbe,
Thow hast hanged on myne half elleuene tymes.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 179.

Thus saistow, *wernard*, God give the meschaunce.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 260 (in some MSS.).

Wernerian (wėr-nē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Werner* (see def.) + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Partaking of or in conformity with the views of Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750–1817), a German geologist, professor in the mining-school of Freiberg, Saxony, who had much influence on the development of geology at the time when this branch of science began to be seriously studied. He was the principal expounder of the so-called Neptunian theory of the earth's formation, according to which the earth was originally covered by a chaotic ocean which held the materials of all the rocks in solution, and from which ocean the various formations were precipitated one after another.

The *Wernerian* notion of the aqueous precipitation of "Trap" has since that date never held up its head.
G. P. Scrope, Geol. and Extinct Volcanos of Central [France, Pref., p. ix.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, an advocate of the Wernerian theory.

My two friends agreed with me in the opinion that the error of the *Wernerians* in undervaluing, or rather despising altogether as of no appreciable value, the influence of volcanic forces in the production of the rocks that compose the surface of the globe formed a fatal bar to the progress of sound geological science which it was above all things desirable to remove.
G. P. Scrope, Geol. and Extinct Volcanos of Central [France, Pref., p. vi.

Neptune had failed to extinguish the torch of Pluto, and the *Wernerians* were retreating before the Huttonians. *Nature*, XLII. 218.

wernerite (wėr'nėr-īt), *n.* [< *Werner* (see *Wernerian*) + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of scapolite.

Werner's map-projection. See *projection*.

Wernicke's fissure. The exoccipital fissure of the cerebrum; one of the so-called ape-fissures, found in apes as well as in man.

werowance†, *n.* [Amer. Ind.] An Indian chief.

A *Werowance* is a military officer, who of course takes upon him the command of all parties, either of hunting, travelling, warring, or the like, and the word signifies a war-captain. *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 45.

The Indians were also deprived of the power of choosing their own chief or *werowance*.
E. D. Neill, Virginia Carolorum, viii.

werre†. A Middle English form of *war*^{1}, *war*^{2}.

werreie†, werrey†, werry†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *warray*.

werreyour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *warrior*.

werse†, *a.* An old spelling of *worse*.

wersh (wėrsh), *a.* [Also *warsh*, *werche*; a reduced form of *wearish*.] Insipid; tasteless; delicate; having a pale and sickly look. [Scotch.]

Wersh parritch, neither gude to fry, boil, nor sup cauld.
Scott, Old Mortality, ix.

werste†, *a.* An old spelling of *worst*.

wert^1 (wėrt). See *was*.

wert^2**†,** *n.* A Middle English variant of *wart*^{1}.

Wertherian (ver-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Werther*, the hero of Goethe's romance, "Die Leiden des jungen Werther" ('The Sorrows of Young Werther'), a type of the sentimental young German, + *-i-an*.] Resembling the character of Werther; characteristic of the sentiments and modes of thought exemplified by Werther.

A love-lorn swain, . . . full of imaginary sorrows and *Wertherian* grief. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers. (*Hoppe*.)

Wertherism (ver'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *Werther* (see *Wertherian*) + *-ism*.] Wertherian sentiment.

The romance of Jacobinism which thrilled in Shelley, the romance of *Wertherism* which glowed with sullen fire in Byron, are extinct as poetic impulses.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 468.

wervels†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *varvels*.

werwolf, werewolf (wėr'-, wē̆r'wůlf), *n.*; pl. *werwolves*, *werewolves* (-wůlvz). [Also *wehrwolf* and formerly *warwolf*; prop. *werwolf*, < ME. *werwolf* (pl. *werwolves*), < AS. *werwulf*, also erroneously *werewulf*, a werwolf (also used as an epithet of the devil) (= MD. *weerwolf*, *waerwolf*, *weyrwolf*, *wederwolf*, D. *waarwolf* = MLG. *werwulf*, *werwolf*, *warwulf* = MHG. *werwolf*, G. *werwolf*, also erroneously *währwolf* = Sw. *varulf* = Dan. *varulv*, werwolf; cf. OF. *wareul*, *garoul*, F. *garou* (in comp. *loup-garou*), dial. *gairou*, *varou*, etc., ML. *gerulphus*, *garulphus*, < Teut.), lit. 'man-wolf' (tr. Gr. *λυκάνθρωπος*, > ML. *lycanthropus*, > E. *lycanthrope*), < *wer*, man, + *wulf*, wolf: see *wer*^{1} and *wolf*.] In old superstition, a human being turned into a wolf while retaining human intelligence. This transformation was either voluntarily assumed, through infernal aid, for the gratification of cannibalism or other beastly propensities, or inflicted by means of witchcraft; and it might be made and unmade at its subject's will in the former case, or be either temporary or permanent in the latter. A voluntary werwolf was the most dangerous of all creatures, and trials of men on charge of crimes committed while in this form took place in Europe as late as the seventeenth century. But an involuntary werwolf might retain humane feelings and sympathies, and act beneficently as the protector of persons in distress or otherwise; and many medieval legends are based upon this idea. The former belief in werwolves throughout Europe (not yet entirely extinct in regions where wolves still abound) has given the general name *lycanthropy* to belief in the metamorphosis of men into beasts of any kind (generally the most destructive or obnoxious of the locality), prevalent among nearly all savage and semi-civilized peoples.

Sir Marrocke, the good knight that was betrayed by his wife, for shee made him well a seven years a *warwolf*.
Sir T. Malory, Mort d'Arthur, III. cxxxix.

About the field religiously they went,
With hollowing charms the *warwolf* thence to fray,
That them and theirs awaited to betray.
Drayton, Man in the Moon.

In the old doctrine of *Werewolves*, not yet extinct in Europe, men who are versipelles or turnskins have the actual faculty of jumping out of their skins, to become for a time wolves. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 77.

werwolfish, werewolfish (wėr'-, wē̆r'wůl″fish), *a.* [< *werwolf* + *-ish*^{1}.] Like a werwolf; lycanthropic; having or exhibiting the appearance or propensities attributed to werwolves.

werwolfism, werewolfism (wėr'-, wē̆r'wůl″-fizm), *n.* [< *werwolf* + *-ism*.] Lycanthropy; also, the body of tradition and belief on that subject.

English folk-lore is singularly barren of were-wolf stories. . . . The traditional belief in *were-wolfism* must, however, have remained long in the popular mind, . . . for the word occurs in old ballads and romances.
S. Baring-Gould, Book of Were-Wolves, viii.

wery†. An old form of *weary*^{1}, *warry*, *worry*, *warray*.

weryangle†, *n.* Same as *warriangle*.

wesand†, *n.* An old spelling of *weasand*.

we'se (wēz). **1.** A dialectal reduction of *we shall*.— **2.** A dialectal reduction of *we is* for *we are*. [Negro dialect, U. S.]

wesh†, wessh†. Obsolete preterits of *wash*.

wesheyl†, *n.* Same as *wassail*.

wesil† (wē'zil), *n.* [See *weasand*.] The weasand. *Bacon.*

Wesleyan (wes'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Wesley* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to the English family to which John and Charles Wesley belonged, or to any of its members: as, *Wesleyan* genealogy or characteristics; *Wesleyan* hymnology. Specifically—**2.** Of or pertaining to John Wesley (1703–91), or the denomination founded by him: as, the *Wesleyan* Methodists; *Wesleyan* doctrine or Methodism. See *Methodist*.

II. *n.* A follower of John Wesley; a Wesleyan Methodist. See *Methodist*.

Wesleyanism (wes'li-an-izm), *n.* [< *Wesleyan* + *-ism*.] Arminian Methodism; the system of doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists.

west (west), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *west*, n., west (acc. *west* as adv.), < AS. *west*, adv., west, westward (cf. *westan*, from the west, *westmest*, westmost; in comp. *west-*, a quasi-adj., as in *west-dǣl*, the west part, *west-ende*, the west end, etc.), = OFries. *west* = D. *west*, adv., n., and a. (cf. OF. *west*, *ouest*, F. *ouest* = Sp. Pg. *oeste* = It. *ovest*, n., west, < E.), = OHG. MHG. *west-* (in comp.) = Icel. *vestr*, n., the west, = Sw. Dan. *vest*, the west; orig. adv., the noun uses being developed from the older adverbial uses: (1) AS. *west*, adv., = D. *west* = LG. *west* (in comp.), to the west, in the west, west; (2) AS. *westan* = OHG. *westana*, MHG. G. *westen*, from the west, in MHG. and G. also in the west; hence the noun, MLG. *westen* = OHG. *westan*, MHG. G. *westen*, the west; (3) OS. *wester* = OFries. *wester*, D. *wester* = MLG. *wester* = OHG. *westar*, G. *wester-* (in comp.), west; (4) AS. **westrene* (in comp.), western; all from Teut. stem **west* (imperfectly reflected in the first element of the LL. *Visigothæ*, West Goths), prob. connected with Icel. *vist*, abode, esp. lodging-place, Goth. *wis*, rest, calm of the sea, L. *vesper*, *vespera* = Gr. *ἕσπερος*, *ἑσπέρα*, evening (see *vesper*); Gr. *ἄστυ*, a city, Skt. *vāstu*, a house (the term *west* appar. alluding to the abiding-place of the sun at night), < √ *was*, Skt. √ *vas*, dwell: see *was*. The forms and construction of *west* agree in great part with those of *east*, *north*, and *south*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the four cardinal points of the compass, opposite to the east, and lying on the left hand when one faces the north; the point in the heavens where the sun sets at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; more generally, the place of sunset. Abbreviated *W.*

As far as the east is from the *west*, so far hath he removed our transgressions from us. Ps. ciii. 12.

When ye see a cloud rise out of the *west*, straightway ye say, There cometh a shower. Luke xii. 54.

A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the *west*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 158.

2. The quarter or direction toward the mean point of sunset; the tendency or trend directly away from the east; the western part or side: with *to*, *at*, or *on*: as, that place lies *to* the *west* of this; to travel *to* the *west*; *at* or *on* the *west* were high mountains; Europe is bounded *on* the *west* by the Atlantic.—**3.** The western part or division of a region mentioned or understood: as, the *west* of Europe or of England; the Canadian *west;* he lives in the *west* (of a town, county, etc.). Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] The western part of the world, as distinguished from the East or Orient; the Occident, either as restricted to the greater part of Europe or as including also the western hemisphere, or America. See *Occident*, 2. (*b*) [*cap.*] In the United States, formerly, the part of the country lying west of the original thirteen States along the Atlantic seaboard, and particularly the northern part of this region; now, indefinitely, the region beyond the older seaboard and central States, or more specifically that included mainly between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, and especially the northern part of this region.

4. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The point of the compass toward which one is turned when looking from the altar or high altar toward the further end of the nave or the usual position of the main entrance of a church. See *east, n.*, 1. (*b*) [*cap.*] In *church hist.*, the church in the Western Empire and countries adjacent, especially on the north; the Western Church.—**By west**, westward; toward the west: as, north *by west.*

> A shipman was ther, woning fer *by weste.*
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 388.

Empire of the West. See *Western Empire*, under *empire.*

II. *a.* **1.** Situated in, on, or to the west; being or lying westward with reference to something else; western: as, the *West* Indies; *West* Virginia; the *west* bank or the *west* fork of a river; *west* longitude.

> This shall be your *west* border. Num. xxxiv. 6.

> Go thou with her to the *west* end of the wood.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 3. 9.

2. Coming or moving from the west or western region: as, a *west* wind.—**3.** *Eccles.*, situated in, or in the direction of, that part of a church which is furthest from the altar or high altar; opposite the ecclesiastical east.—**West dial.** See *dial.*—**West End**, the western part of London; specifically, the fashionable or aristocratic quarter: often used attributively.

west (west), *adv.* [See *west, n.*] To or toward the west; westward or westerly; specifically (*eccles.*), toward or in the direction of that part of a church which is furthest from the altar or high altar.

> Go *west*, young man, and grow up with the country.
> *Horace Greeley.*

west (west), *v. i.* [< ME. *westen;* < *west, n.*] To move toward the west; turn or veer to the west. [Rare or obsolete.]

> On a bed of gold she lay to reste
> Tyl that the hote sonne gan to *weste.*
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 266.

> Twice hath he risen where he now doth *West*,
> And *wested* twice where he ought rise aright.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V., Prol., st. 8.

west-about (west′a̤-bout″), *adv.* Around toward the west; in a westerly direction.

westen†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *wēsten* (= OFries. *wōstene, wēstene, wēstenie* = OS. *wōstinnea* = OHG. *wōstinna*), a waste, desert, < *wēste*, waste, desert: see *waste*^{1}.] A waste; a desert. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 245. (*Stratmann.*)

wester (wes′tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *westren*, tend toward the west, < *west*, west: see *west, n.* Cf. *western, westerly.*] To tend or move toward the west; trend or turn westward. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The sonne
> Gan *westren* faste and dounward for to wrye.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 906.

> The winde did *Wester*, so that wee lay South southwest with a flawne sheete. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 447.

> Thy fame has journeyed *westering* with the sun.
> *O. W. Holmes*, To Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg.

westerling (wes′tėr-ling), *n.* [< *wester*(*n*) + *-ling*^{1}. Cf. *easterling.*] A person belonging to a western country or region with reference to one regarded as eastern. [Rare.]

> I was set forth at the sole charge of foure Merchants of London; the Country being then reputed by your *westerlings* a most rockie, barren, desolate desart.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 262.

westerly (wes′tėr-li), *a.* [< *wester*(*n*) + *-ly*^{1}. Cf. *easterly*, etc.] **1.** Having a generally westward direction; proceeding or directed mainly toward the west: as, a *westerly* current or course; the *westerly* trend of a mountain-chain.—**2.** Situated toward the west; lying to the westward: as, the *westerly* parts of a country.

> The Hugli is the most *westerly* of the network of channels by which the Ganges pours into the sea.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 41.

3. Looking toward the west: as, a *westerly* exposure.—**4.** Coming from the general direction of the west; blowing from the westward, as wind: sometimes used substantively.

> The sea was crisping by a refreshing *westerly* breeze.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 206.

westerly (wes′tėr-li), *adv.* [< *westerly, a.*] To the westward; in a westerly direction.

> From spire and barn looked *westerly* the patient weather-cocks. *Whittier*, Huskers.

western (wes′tėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *western, westren*, < AS. **westerne* (in comp. *sūthan-westerne*, southwestern) (= OS. OHG. *westrōni*), < *west*, west: see *west*, and cf. *eastern, northern, southern.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the west, or the quarter or region of sunset; being or lying on or in the direction of the west; occidental: as, the *western* horizon; the *western* part or boundary of a country.

> Apollo each eve doth devise
> A new apparelling for *western* skies.
> *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

> His cheery little study, where the sunshine glimmered so pleasantly through the willow branches, on the *western* side of the Old Manse.
> *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 7.

2. Tending or directed toward the west; extending or pursued westward: as, a *western* course; a *western* voyage.—**3.** Belonging to or characteristic of some locality in the west, or some region specifically called the West (in the latter case often capitalized): as, *western* people or dialects (as in England); a *Western* city or railroad, or *Western* enterprise (as in the United States); the *Western* Empire.—**4.** Declining in the west, as the setting sun; hence, figuratively, passing toward the end; waning.

> Fie! that a gentleman of your discretion,
> Crown'd with such reputation in your youth,
> Should, in your *western* days, lose th' good opinion
> Of all your friends. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, v. 6.

> The *western* sun now shot a feeble ray,
> And faintly scattered the remains of day.
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

5. Coming from the west: as, a *western* wind.—**Connecticut Western Reserve.** See *reserve.*—**Western barred owl**, *Syrnium occidentale* (or *Strix occidentalis*), discovered by J. Xantus at Fort Tejon, California. It resembles but is specifically distinct from the owl figured under *Strix.*—**Western bluebird.** See *bluebird* and *Sialia.*—**Western chickadee**, *Parus occidentalis* of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Western chinkapin.** Same as *chinkapin*, 2.—**Western Church.** See *church.*—**Western cricket**, the shield-backed grasshopper. See *shield-backed.*—**Western daisy**, a plant, *Bellis integrifolia*, found from Kentucky southwestward, the only species of the true daisy genus native in the United States. Differently from *B. perennis*, the garden species, it has a leafy stem; the heads, borne on slender peduncles, have pale violet-purple rays.—**Western dowitcher**, *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*, a long-billed variety of *M. griseus*, perhaps a distinct species, found chiefly in western parts of North America.—**Western Empire.** See *empire.*—**Western grassfinch**, that variety of the vesper-bird which is found from the plains to the Pacific.—**Western grasshopper.** See *locust*^{1}, 1.—**Western grebe**, the largest grebe of North America. See cut under *Æchmophorus.*—**Western hemisphere.** See *hemisphere.*—**Western herring-gull**, *Larus occidentalis* of Audubon, a large thick-billed and dark-mantled gull common on the Pacific coast of North America.—**Western house-wren**, Parkman's wren (which see, under *wren*).—**Western meadow-lark**, the bird figured under *Sturnella.*—**Western mudfish.** Same as *lake-lawyer*, 1.—**Western nonpareil**, the prusiano.—**Western redtail**, *Buteo borealis calurus* (*B. calurus* of Cassin), the commonest and most characteristic representative of the hen-hawk or redtail in most parts of western North America from the plains to the Pacific, where it runs into several local races.—**Western States**, formerly, the States of the American Union lying west of the Alleghanies; as the country developed, the phrase came to include all the States westward to the Pacific and north of the slave States, although certain States have been classed both as Southern and as Western States. The phrase is very indefinite: sometimes it is restricted to the States west of the Mississippi (excluding the so-called Southwest); sometimes it includes the northern part of the entire region from Ohio to California.—**Western wallflower.** See *wallflower.*—**Western warbler.** See *warbler.*—**Western yellow-rump.** Same as *Audubon's warbler* (which see, under *warbler*).

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a western region, or of the West or Occident; specifically, a member of a Western race as distinguished from the Eastern races.—**2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Latin or Western Church.

westerner (wes′tėr-nėr), *n.* [< *western* + *-er*^{1}.] A person belonging to the west, or to a western region; specifically [*cap.*], an inhabitant of the western part of the United States.

westernism (wes′tėrn-izm), *n.* [< *western* + *-ism.*] The peculiarities or characteristics of western people; specifically, a word, an idiom, or a manner peculiar to inhabitants of the western United States—that is, of the Northern States called *Western.*

> A third ear-mark of *Westernism* is a curious use of a verb for a noun. *The Independent* (New York), Dec. 30, 1869.

westernmost (wes′tėrn-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *western* + *-most.* Cf. *westmost.*] Furthest to the west; most western. *Cook*, Second Voyage, i. 7.

West-Indian (west-in′di-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* Of or pertaining to the West Indies; a native or inhabitant of the West Indies.

westing (wes′ting), *a.* [Verbal n. of *west, v.*] Space or distance westward; space reckoned from one point to another westward from it; specifically, in *plane sailing*, the distance, expressed in nautical miles, which a ship makes good in a westerly direction; a ship's departure when sailing westward. See *departure*, 5.

westling^1 (west′ling), *a.* and *n.* [< *west* + *-ling*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Being in or coming from the west; western; westerly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> Saft the *westlin* breezes blaw.
> *R. Tannahill*, Gloomy Winter 's now Awa'.

> The fringe was red on the *westlin* hill. *Hogg*, Kilmeny.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the west; one who inhabits a western country or district. [Rare.]

westling^2 (west′ling), *adv.* [< *west* + *-ling*^{2}.] Toward the west; westward.

westlins (west′linz), *adv.* [Also *westlines;* for **westlings*, < *westling*^{2} + adv. gen. *-s.*] Same as *westling*^{2}. *Ramsay*, Christ's Kirk, iii. 1. [Scotch.]

Westminster Assembly. See *Assembly of Divines at Westminster*, under *assembly.*

Westminster Assembly's catechism. See *catechism*, 2.

westmost (west′mōst), *a. superl.* [< ME. **westmest*, < AS. *westmest, westemest*, < *west* + *-mest*, a double superl. suffix: see *-most.*] Furthest to the west. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Westphal balance. A form of balance used in determining the specific gravity of solutions and also of mineral fragments. In the case of fragments a "heavy solution" is first obtained, in which they just float. The balance consists of a bar supported on a fulcrum near the middle, and having one half of it, from whose extremity hangs a sinker, graduated into ten parts. The sinker is immersed in the liquid under experiment, and then riders are hung at suitable points on the bar until it is brought back into a horizontal position as indicated by the fixed scale at the other end. The position and size of the riders give the means of reading off at once the required specific gravity without calculation.

Westphal-Erb symptom. Same as *Westphal's symptom.* See *symptom.*

Westphalian (west-fā′li-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Westphalia* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Westphalia, a province of Prussia, bordering on Hanover, the Rhenish Province, the Netherlands, etc. Westphalia was formerly a duchy, and (with larger territory) a Napoleonic kingdom from 1807 to 1813.

> The *Westphalian* treaties, which terminated the thirty years' war, were finally signed on Oct. 24, 1648.
> *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 570.

Westphalian gericht. Same as *vehmgericht.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Westphalia.

Westphal's foot-phenomenon. A series of rhythmical contractions of the calf-muscles following a sudden pushing up of the toes and ball of the foot, thereby putting the tendo Achillis on the stretch; ankle-clonus.

Westphal's symptom. See *symptom.*

westre†, *v. i.* An old form of *wester.*

Westringia (wes-trin′ji-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after J. P. *Westring*, a physician of Linköping, Sweden, who died in 1833.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Prostanthereæ.* It is characterized by a calyx with five equal teeth, a corolla with the upper lip flattish, and anther-connectives without an appendage. There are 9 or 11 species, all natives of extratropical Australia. They are shrubs with small entire leaves in whorls of three or four together, and sessile or short-pedicelled twin flowers scattered in the axils of the leaves, or rarely crowded in leafy terminal heads. *W. rosmariniformis*, the Victorian rosemary, an evergreen shrub growing about 8 feet high, is sometimes cultivated.

West-Virginian (west-vėr-jin′i-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to West Virginia, one of the United States, set apart from Virginia during the civil war, and admitted to the Union in 1863.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of West Virginia.

westward (west′wä̤rd), *adv.* [< ME. *westward;* < AS. *westweard, westeweard*, westward, < *west*, west, + *-weard*, E. *-ward.*] **1.** Toward the west; in a westerly direction: as, to ride or sail *westward.*

> *Westward* the course of empire takes its way.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Arts and Learning in America

2. Toward the ecclesiastical west. See *west*.

Mass is celebrated by the priest standing behind the altar with his face *westward*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 105.

Westward ho! to the west: an old cry of London watermen on the Thames in hailing passengers bound westward, taken as the title of a play by Dekker and Webster and of a novel by Charles Kingsley.

Oli. There lies your way, due west.
Vio. Then *westward-ho!*
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 146.

westward (west′wärd), *a.* [< *westward*, *adv.*] Being toward the west; bearing or tending westward: as, a *westward* position or course; the *westward* trend of the mountains.

westwardly (west′wärd-li), *a.* [< *westward* + *-ly*^{1}.] Bearing toward or from the west; westerly. [Rare.]

On the 19th, the [ice-]pack was driven in by a *westwardly* wind, and . . . this open space was closed.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 259.

westwardly (west′wärd-li), *adv.* [< *westwardly*, *a.*] In a direction bearing toward the west: as, to pass *westwardly*.

westwards (west′wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. **westwardes* (= D. *westwaarts* = G. *westwärts*); as *westward* + adv. gen. *-s*.] Same as *westward*.

westy^1†, *a.* [ME., also *westig*, < AS. *wēstig*, desert, < *wēste*, a desert, waste: see *waste*^{1}.] Waste; desert. *Layamon*, l. 1120.

westy^2 (wes′ti), *a.* Dizzy; giddy. *Ray; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Whiles he lies wallowing with a *westy* head,
And palish carcass, on his brothel bed.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. i. 158.

wet^1 (wet), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc. also *weet* and *wat*; < ME. *wet*, *weet*, *wat*, < AS. *wǣt* = OFries. *wēt*, *weit* = Icel. *vātr* = Sw. *våt* = Dan. *vaad*, wet, moist; akin to AS. *wæter*, etc., water, and to Goth. *wato*, etc., water: see *water*.] **1.** Covered with or permeated by a moist or fluid substance; charged with moisture: as, a *wet* sponge; *wet* land; *wet* cheeks; a *wet* painting (one on which the paint is still semi-fluid).

Ziff the Erthe were made moyst and *weet* with that Watre, it wolde nevere bere Fruyt.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 100.

I, forced to go to the office on foot, was almost *wet* to the skin, and spoiled my silk breeches almost.
Pepys, Diary, II. 293.

In the greenest growth of the Maytime,
I rode where the woods were *wet*.
Swinburne, An Interlude.

2. Filled with or containing a supply of water: as, a *wet* dock; a *wet* meter. See phrases below.—**3.** Consisting of water or other liquid; of a watery nature.

Be your tears *wet?* Yes, 'faith. I pray, weep not.
Shak., Lear, iv. 7. 71.

4. Characterized by rain; rainy; drizzly; showery: as, *wet* weather; a *wet* season (used especially with reference to tropical or semitropical countries, in which the year is divided into *wet* and *dry* seasons).

Wet October's torrent flood. *Milton*, Comus, l. 930.

As to the Seasons of the Year, I cannot distinguish them there [in the torrid zone] no other way than by *Wet* and Dry. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

5. Drenched or drunk with liquor; tipsy. [Colloq.]

When my lost Lover the tall Ship ascends,
With Music gay, and *wet* with jovial Friends.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

6. In *U. S. polit. slang*, opposed to prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors: as, a *wet* town. Compare *dry*, 13.—**A wet blanket.** See *blanket*.—**A wet boat,** a boat that is crank and ships water readily.

"Why don't you go forward, sir? . . . she is sure to wet us abaft." . . . "Thank you, but . . . (with an heroic attempt at sea-slang) I like *a wet boat*."
C. Reade, Love me Little, xvii.

A wet day. Same as *a rainy day* (which see, under *rainy*).

Ergo, saith the miser, "part with nothing, but keep all against *a wet day*."
Fuller, General Worthies, xi. (*Davies.*)

Wet bargain. Same as *Dutch bargain* (which see, under *bargain*).—**Wet bob,** a boy who goes in for boating in preference to cricket, foot-ball, or other land-sports. [Eton College slang.]

Everything is enjoyable at Eton in the summer half. The *wet-bobs* on the river, in all their many trials of strength, . . . and the "dry-bobs" in the playing-fields, with all the excitement of their countless matches.
C. E. Pascoe, Every-day Life in Our Public Schools, p. 62.

Wet brain, a dropsical condition of the brain and its membranes, sometimes observed in post-mortem examinations of those who have died of delirium tremens.—**Wet-bulb thermometer.** See *psychrometer* (with cut).—**Wet cooper.** See *cooper*.—**Wet dock,** a dock or basin at a seaport furnished with gates for shutting in the tidal water, so as to float vessels berthed in it at a proper level for loading and unloading.—**Wet goods,** liquors: so called in humorous allusion to *dry goods*. [Slang, U. S.]—**Wet meter,** a gas-meter in which the gas to be measured passes through a body of water. The wet meter regulates the flow of gas more steadily than the dry meter, but is more difficult to keep in order.—**Wet plate,** in *photog.*, a plate coated with collodion and sensitized with a salt (usually the nitrate) of silver: so called because it is necessary, in this process, to perform all the operations of making the picture, to and including the final fixing of the plate, before the coating of collodion dries. For some thirty years, from about 1850, this was by far the most important photographic process in use, but it is now almost wholly superseded by the various rapid dry-plate processes. The phrase is also used attributively to note the process or anything connected with it. See *collodion process*, under *collodion*.—**Wet port,** a seaport as a place of entry for foreign goods, in distinction from a *dry port*, or land-port, a place of entry for goods transported by land. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 729.—**Wet preparation,** a specimen of natural history immersed in alcohol or other preservative fluid.—**Wet provisions,** a class of provisions furnished to a ship, including salt beef and pork, vinegar, molasses, pickles, etc.—**Wet puddling.** See *puddling*, 2.—**Wet Quaker**†, a Quaker who does not strictly observe the rules of his society.

Socinians and Presbyterians,
Quakers, and *Wet-Quakers*, or Merry-ones.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, I. 213.

Wet Quakerism. See *Quakerism*.—**Wet steam.** See *steam* and *open*, 13.—**Wet way,** in *chem.*, the method of qualitative and quantitative analysis and assay in which the substance to be examined is first dissolved in some liquid and then treated with liquid reagents: the opposite of fire-assay, or treatment in the dry way. In the ordinary analysis of minerals, the substance is first finely pulverized and then dissolved in an acid, after which further treatment follows. If insoluble in an acid, it is fused with potassium or sodium carbonate, after which treatment the fused mass is soluble, either wholly or in part, the silica (if the mineral is a silicate) separating out and being removed by filtering, after which the process is continued the same way as when the substance is soluble without the necessity of a preliminary attack by an alkali at a high temperature. Ordinary analyses of minerals are made in the wet way, assays of ores not infrequently in the dry way.—**With a wet finger**†, with little effort or trouble; very easily or readily: probably from the practice of wetting the finger to facilitate matters, as in turning over a leaf of a book, or rubbing out writing on a slate.

Walk you here; I'll beckon; you shall see
I'll fetch her *with a wet finger*.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

wet^1 (wet), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. also *weet* and *wat*; < ME. *wet*, *wete*, *wæte*, *wate*, < AS. *wǣta*, m., *wǣte*, f. (= Icel. Sw. *vǣta* = Dan. *væde*), wet, moisture, < *wǣt*, wet: see *wet*^{1}, *a.*] **1.** That which makes wet, as water and other liquids; moisture; specifically, rain.

I se wel how ye swete;
Have heer a cloth and wype awey the *wete*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 176.

Upon whose [a river's] weeping margent she was set;
Like usury, applying *wet* to *wet*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 40.

Aft ha'e I run your errands, lady,
When blawin baith wind and *weet*.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 83).

The gable-end of the cottage was stained with *wet*.
T. Hardy, Three Strangers.

2. The act of wetting; specifically, a wetting of the throat with drink; a drink or dram of liquor; indulgence in drinking. [Slang.]

No bargain could be completed without a *wet*, and no friendship or enmity forgotten without recourse to the bottle. *A. C. Grant*, Bush-Life in Queensland, I. 30.

3. In *U. S. polit. slang*, an opponent of prohibition; one who favors the traffic in liquor.—**Heavy wet.** See *heavy*^{1}.

wet^1 (wet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wetted* or *wet*, ppr. *wetting*. [< ME. *weten*, *wǣten* (pret. *wette*, *watte*, pp. *wet*), < AS. *wǣtan*, *wētan*, *ge-wētan* (= Icel. Sw. *væta* = Dan. *væde*), wet, moisten, < *wǣt*, wet: see *wet*^{1}, *a.*] **1.** To make wet; moisten, drench, or soak with water or other fluid; dip or soak in a liquid.

Ne *wette* hir fingres in hir sauce depe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 129.

2. To moisten with drink; hence, figuratively, to inaugurate or celebrate by a drink or a treat of liquor: as, to *wet* a new hat. [Slang.]

Down came all the company together, and away! the ale-house was immediately filled with clamour, and scoring one mug to the Marquis of such a place, oil and vinegar to such an Earl, three quarts to my new Lord for *wetting* his title. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 88.

Then we should have commissions to *wet*.
C. Shadwell, Humours of the Navy, ii. 3.

To wet down paper, in *printing*, to dip paper in water, or sprinkle it in small portions, which are laid together and left under pressure for a time to allow the moisture to spread equally through the mass. The dampness of the paper fits it for taking the ink readily and evenly in the process of printing, and prevents it from sticking to the type. The finest printing, however, is done with dry paper, and ink of a suitable quality for such use.—**To wet one's line.** See *line*^{2}.

I have not yet *wetted my line* since we met together.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 84.

To wet one's whistle. See *whistle*.—**Wetting-out steep.** Same as *rot's steep* (which see, under *steep*^{2}).—**Wetting the block,** among English shoemakers, the act of celebrating by a convivial supper, on the first Monday in March, the cessation of work by candle-light. *Halliwell.*

wet^2†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *wit*^{1}.

wetand†. A Middle English present participle of *wit*^{1}.

wetandly†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *wittingly*.

wet-bird (wet′bėrd), *n.* The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*, whose cry is thought to foretell rain. See cut under *chaffinch*. [Local, Eng.]

wet-broke (wet′brōk), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, the moist and imperfectly felted stock or pulp as it leaves the wire cylinder, and before it has been smoothed out on the forwarding-blanket. *E. H. Knight.*

wet-cup (wet′kup), *n.* A cupping-glass when used in the operation of wet-cupping. Sometimes it is specially constructed with a lance or scarificator, which can be used to incise the skin after the cup has been applied.

wet-cupping (wet′kup″ing), *n.* The application of a cupping-glass simultaneously with incision of the skin, by means of which a small quantity of blood is withdrawn. See *cupping*, 1.

wete†. A Middle English form of *wet*^{1}, *wit*^{1}.

wether (weᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *wedder*; < ME. *wether*, *wethir*, *wedyr*, < AS. *wither*, a wether, a castrated ram, = OS. *withar*, *wither* = D. *wedder*, *weder* = OHG. *widar*, MHG. *wider*, G. *widder* = Icel. *vethr* = Sw. *vädur* = Dan. *væder*, *vædder*, a ram, = Goth. *withrus*, a lamb; akin to L. *vitulus*, a calf, Skt. *vatsa*, calf, young, lit. 'a yearling,' connected with Skt. *vatsara* and Gr. ἔτος, a year, L. *vetus*, aged, old: see *veal* and *veteran*.] A castrated ram.

And softer than the wolle is of a *wether*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 63.

wether-hog (weᴛʜ′ėr-hog), *n.* A young wether. [Prov. Eng.]

wethewynde†, *n.* A Middle English form of *withwind*.

wetly (wet′li), *adv.* [< *wet*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a wet state or condition; moistly.

"Love," she says, very sweetly, while, for the last time, her blue eyes *wetly* dwell on his.
Rhoda Broughton, Joan, ii. 11.

wetness (wet′nes), *n.* The state or condition of being wet; also, the capacity for communicating moisture or making wet: as, the *wetness* of the atmosphere or of steam.

The *wetness* of the working fluid [steam] to which the action of the walls of the cylinder gives rise is essentially superficial. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 488.

wet-nurse (wet′nėrs), *n.* A woman employed to suckle the infant of another. Compare *dry-nurse*.

wet-nurse (wet′nėrs), *v. t.* [< *wet-nurse*, *n.*] **1.** To act as a wet-nurse to; suckle.

Or is he a mythus—ancient word for "humbug"—
Such as Livy told about the wolf that *wet-nursed*
Romulus and Remus? *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, i.

Hence—**2.** To coddle as a wet-nurse does: treat with the tenderness shown to an infant.

The system of *wetnursing* adopted by the Post Office authorities in the case of the telegraph service has not been one of uniform success. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVII. 205.

wet-pack (wet′pak), *n.* A means of reducing the temperature in fever by wrapping the body in cloths wet with cold water, and covering these with a blanket or other dry material.

wet-press (wet′pres), *n.* In *paper-making*, the second press in which wet hand-made paper is compacted and partially dried. *E. H. Knight.*

wet-salter† (wet′sâl″tėr), *n.* A salter who prepares or deals in wet provisions. See *wet provisions*, under *wet*^{1}. Compare *dry-salter*.

The Parade . . . smelt as strong about Breakfast Times as a *Wet Salter's* Shop at Midsummer.
Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1708), III. 86.

wet-shod (wet′shod), *a.* [< ME. *wet-shod*, *watshod*, *wete-shodde*; < *wet*^{1} + *shod*^{1}.] Wet as regards the shoes; wearing wet shoes.

There [in the battle] men were *wetschoede*
Alle of Brayn & of blode.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 469.

Unless to shame his Court Flatterers who would not else be convinc't, Canute needed not to have gone *wet-shod* home. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

So he went over at last, not much aboue *wet-shod*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

wetter (wet′ėr), *n.* One who wets, or practises wetting, for some purpose; specifically, in *printing*, a workman who wets down paper. See phrase under *wet*^{1}, *v. t.*

wetter-off (wet′ėr-ôf′), *n.* In *glass-making*, a workman who detaches formed bottles from the blowing-iron by applying a moistened tool to the neck.

wetting-machine (wet′ing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A mechanism that dampens paper and makes it suitable for printing. It is made in many forms, the simplest of which is a flexible and vibrating rose-nozle attached by a pipe to a water-tank. Paper for web-presses is usually dampened by a spray of water from a perforated pipe as the paper is automatically unwound.

wettish (wet′ish), *a.* [< *wet*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

we-uns. See under *we*.

weve^1†, *v.* An old spelling of *weave*^{1}.

weve^2†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *waive*.

weve^3†, *v.* See *weave*^{2}.

wevil†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weevil*.

wex†, *v.* An obsolete form of *wax*^{1}.

wey^1 (wā), *n.* [< ME. *weie, waie, weihe, wæȝe*, < AS. *wǣg* (= OHG. *wāga* = Icel. *vāg*), a weight, < *wegan*, raise, lift: see *weigh*^{1}, *n.*, and cf. *weight*^{1}.] 1. A unit of weight, 14 stone according to the old statute *de ponderibus*. But a wey of wool is 6½ tods, or 13 stone; locally, 30, 30½, or 31 pounds. A wey of hemp was 30 pounds in Somersetshire, 32 pounds in Dorsetshire, being 8 heads of 4 pounds, twisted and tied. A statute of 1430 declares that cheese shall not be weighed by the ouncel, but by the wey of 32 cloves, each clove of 7 pounds, except in Essex, where it is 256 pounds, or 32 cloves of 7½ pounds. But locally it was 3 hundredweight, or 416 pounds.

Hence—2. A unit of measure, properly 40 bushels. So a statute of George III. makes a wey of salt one ton, which is 40 bushels. But another statute of the same monarch makes a wey of meal 48 bushels of 84 pounds each; and in Devonshire a wey of lime, coals, or culm was sometimes 48 double Winchester bushels. So in South Wales a wey of coals is 6, not 5, chaldrons.

3. An amount of window-glass—60 cases. [Eng. in all uses.]

wey^2†, **weye**†, *v.* Obsolete spellings of *weigh*^{1}.

wey^3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *way*^{1}.

weyere†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weigher*.

Weymouth pine. See *pine*^{1}.

weyve†, *v.* An old spelling of *waive*.

wezand†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weasand*.

w. f. In *printing*, an abbreviation of *wrong font:* a mark on the margin of a proof, calling attention to the fact that the letter or letters, etc., opposite differ from the rest in size or face.

W. G. An abbreviation of *Worthy Grand*, prefixed to various titles of office among Free-masons and similar orders: as, *W. G. C.* (*Worthy Grand Chaplain* or *Conductor*).

wh-. See *W*, 1.

wha (hwä), *pron.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *who*.

whaap, *n.* See *whaup*.

whack (hwak), *v.* [A var. of *thack*^{2}, appar. suggested by *whap, whop, whip*, etc., the form *thwack* being intermediate between *thack*^{2} and *whack*.] I. *trans.* 1. To give a heavy or resounding blow to; thwack. [Colloq.]

> A traveller, coming up, finds the missing man by *whacking* each of them over the shoulder.
> *W. A. Clouston*, Book of Noodles, ii.

2. To divide into shares; apportion; parcel out [Slang.]

> They then, as they term it, *whack* the whole lot.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 152.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike, or continue striking, anything with smart blows. [Colloq.]—2. To make a division or settlement; square accounts; pay: often in the phrase *to whack up*. [Slang.]

> The city has never *whacked up* with the gas company.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 9.

> At last Long J—— and I got to quarrel about the *whacking;* there was cheatin' a goin' on.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 172.

whack (hwak), *n.* [< *whack*, *v.*] 1. A heavy blow; a thwack.

> Sometimes a chap will give me a lick with a stick just as I'm going over; sometimes a reg'lar good hard *whack*.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 564.

2. A stroke; a trial or attempt: as, to take a *whack* at a job. [Slang.]—3. A piece; a share; a portion. [Slang.]

> This gay young bachelor had taken his share (what he called "his *whack*") of pleasure.
> *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

> My word! he did more than his *whack;*
> He was never a cove as would shirk.
> *G. Walch*, A Little Tin Plate (A Century of Australian [Song, p. 509).

4. Appetite. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whacker (hwak′ėr), *n.* [< *whack* + *-er*^{1}.] Something strikingly large of its kind; a big thing; a whopper. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. vii. [Slang.]

whacking (hwak′ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *whack*, *v.*; cf. *whopping*, etc.] Very large; lusty; whopping: as, a *whacking* fish or falsehood. Often used adverbially: as, a *whacking* big fish. [Colloq.]

whahoo (hwȧ-hö′), *n.* Same as *wahoo*, but applied specifically to the winged elm.

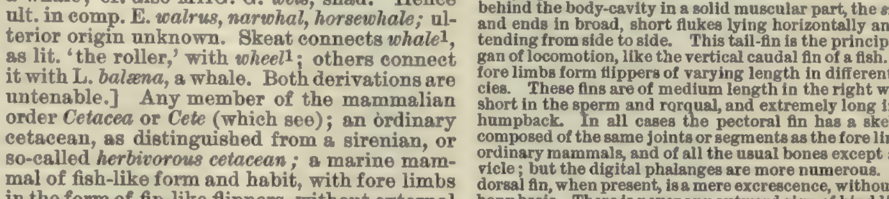
whaint†, **whaintise**†. Middle English forms of *quaint, quaintise*.

whaisle, whaizle (hwā′zl), *v. i.* [A dial. freq. of *wheeze*.] To breathe hard, as in asthma; wheeze. [Scotch.]

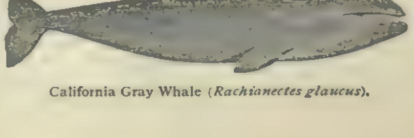
> But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,
> An' gart them *whaizle*.
> *Burns*, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

whake, whaker. Dialectal forms of *quake*, *quaker*.

whale^1 (hwāl), *n.* [< ME. *hwal, whal, qwal, qual*, < AS. *hwæl* (pl. *hwalas*) = MD. *wal* = Icel. *hvalr* = Sw. Dan. *hval*, a whale, including any large fish or cetacean; also in comp. D. *walvisch* = OHG. *walfisc*, MHG. *wal-visch*, G. *walfisch* = Icel. *hvalfiskr* = Sw. Dan. *hvalfisk*, a whale (see *whale-fish*); cf. OHG. *walirā*, MHG. *walre*, a whale; cf. also MHG. G. *wels*, shad. Hence ult. in comp. E. *walrus, narwhal, horsewhale;* ulterior origin unknown. Skeat connects *whale*^{1}, as lit. 'the roller,' with *wheel*^{1}; others connect it with L. *balæna*, a whale. Both derivations are untenable.] Any member of the mammalian order *Cetacea* or *Cete* (which see); an ordinary cetacean, as distinguished from a sirenian, or so-called *herbivorous cetacean;* a marine mammal of fish-like form and habit, with fore limbs in the form of fin-like flippers, without external trace of hind limbs, and with a naked body tapering to a tail with flukes which are like a fish's caudal fin, but are horizontal instead of vertical; especially, a cetacean of large to the largest size, the small ones being distinctively named *dolphins, porpoises*, etc.: in popular use applied to any large marine animal. (*a*) *Whale* is not less strictly applicable than universally applied to the toothless or whalebone whales, all of which are of great size, and some of which are by far the largest of animals. They consist of the right whales, finner-whales, and humpbacks, composing the family *Balænidæ* alone, and represent five well-marked genera, namely: (1) *Balæna* proper, the right whales, without any dorsal fin and with smooth throat; (2) *Neobalæna*, based on *N. marginata*, a whalebone whale said to combine a smooth throat with presence of a dorsal fin; (3) *Rachianectes*, with one species, *R. glaucus*, the gray whale; (4) *Megaptera*, the humpbacked whales, with a dorsal fin, furrowed throat, and long flippers, of several nominal species of all seas; and (5) *Balænoptera*, the true finners, or rorquals, with dorsal fin, furrowed throat, and short flippers: it comprises at least four, and probably more, species. Various other genera have been named (as *Agaphelus* for certain so-called scrag-whales), and the generic synonyms of these whales are probably more numerous than the actual species. (*b*) *Whale* is extended, nearly always with a qualifying word, to most of the odontocete or toothed cetaceans, and especially to those of great size, as the sperm-whale, but also to some of the smallest, no larger than a dolphin, as the pygmy or porpoise sperm-whales of the genus *Kogia*, and to various forms of intermediate sizes, as the pilot-whales (*Globicephalus*), the bottle-nosed or bottle-headed whales (*Hyperoödon*), the white whales (*Delphinapterus*), etc. Some of these whales also have distinctive names into which *whale* does not enter, as *blackfish, beluga, bottlehead, bottlenose, grampus, killer*, etc., or they share the qualified names *porpoise* and *dolphin* with various small cetaceans more properly so called. The genera and species of the toothed whales are much more numerous than those of the baleen whales; their synonymy is very extensive and intricate, and is in some cases in a state of confusion which can only be cleared up by future research. (*c*) In geologic time whales date back to the Eocene; and a suborder *Archæoceti* (contrasted with *Odontoceti* and *Mysticete*) has been named to cover certain forms still only imperfectly known from fragmentary remains. (See *Zeuglodon*.) The oldest whales like any of the living forms date from the late Eocene, and are toothed whales related to the humpbacks. Whalebone whales are not known to be older than the Pliocene. (*d*) In present geographical distribution whales are found in all seas, and some of them enter rivers. Most of the species are individually wide-ranging on the high seas, and attempts which have been made to discriminate similar forms from different waters have in most cases proved futile. Several of the larger forms have been the objects of systematic fisheries for centuries. (See *whale-fishery*.) The principal products are oil, both train and sperm, baleen or whalebone, spermaceti, and ambergris; the hide of some of the smaller whales affords a leather. Whales are exclusively carnivorous, and feed for the most part upon a great variety of small animals which float on the surface of the sea, generally known collectively as *brit* or *whale-brit*. This includes various cephalopods, as squids and cuttles, with other mollusks of different orders, as well as several different kinds of crustaceans. Brit of some kinds covers the ocean in immense areas, to which the whales resort as feeding-grounds. Some whales attack large animals, even of their own kind (see *killer*, *Orca*^{1}), but nearly all are timid and inoffensive, seeking only to avoid their enemies, though capable of formidable resistance to attack. Whales bring forth their young alive, like all mammals above the monotremes, and suckle them; the teats are a pair, beside the vulva. They breathe only air, for which purpose they must regularly seek the surface, though capable of remaining long under water without respiring. The spouting of the whale is the act of expiration, during which the air in the lungs, loaded with watery vapor, is forcibly expelled like spray in a single stream, or in two streams, according as the blowholes are single or there are a pair of these spiracles. Some sea-water may be mixed with the breath, if the whale spouts beneath the surface, but the visible stream is chiefly condensed vapor, like that of human breath on a cold day. Whales have a naked skin, saving a few bristles about the mouth, chiefly in the young; the hide is often incrusted with barnacles, or infested with other crustacean parasites. The bodily temperature is maintained in the coldest surroundings by the heavy layer of blubber which lies under the skin of the whole body, and in the sperm-whale forms a special deposit on the skull, giving its singular shape to the head. The general form of the body is like that of a fish, in adaptation to entirely aquatic habits and means of locomotion. It tapers behind the body-cavity in a solid muscular part, the *small*, and ends in broad, short flukes lying horizontally and extending from side to side. This tail-fin is the principal organ of locomotion, like the vertical caudal fin of a fish. The fore limbs form flippers of varying length in different species. These fins are of medium length in the right whale, short in the sperm and rorqual, and extremely long in the humpback. In all cases the pectoral fin has a skeleton composed of the same joints or segments as the fore limb of ordinary mammals, and of all the usual bones except a clavicle; but the digital phalanges are more numerous. The dorsal fin, when present, is a mere excrescence, without any bony basis. There is never any outward sign of hind limbs, but the skeleton of some whales includes certain vestigial bones of a proximal segment of the pelvic limb, entirely separate from the spinal column, and apparently only serving in the male as a suspensorium for the penis. There is consequently no sacrum, nor any break in the series of vertebræ from the hindmost that bears ribs to the end of the spinal column. The cervical vertebræ offer exceptional conditions. (See cut under *ankylosis*.) The dentition of whales is sufficiently diverse to furnish characters of the main divisions of cetaceans. The entire toothlessness of the baleen whales is matched by few mammals (see *Edentata*); the presence of teeth in the lower jaw only, as in various odontocete whales, is peculiar; the dentition of the narwhal is wholly exceptional. Teeth, when present, are always homodont (like one another) and monophyodont (there being no milk-teeth). The soft palate and the larynx are specialized in adaptation to the act of spouting. The digestive organs are comparatively simple; the uterus is bicornous, the placenta diffuse and non-deciduate; the testes are abdominal; and there is no os penis nor seminal vesicle. The circulatory system is notable for its plexuses, both arterial and venous. Notwithstanding the outward resemblance to a fish, whales belong to the higher (educabilian) series of mammals, having a relatively large brain. One of the most remarkable of the many anomalies presented by this highly specialized order of mammals is the difference in size of its members, the range being far greater than that of any other ordinal group—from 4 to about 80 feet in linear dimension. The size of the larger whales has been grossly exaggerated in many of the accounts which find popular credence. Adult right whales of different species range from 20 to 50 feet in length, only the polar whale attaining the latter dimension; the common humpback is from 40 to 50 feet long; the sperm-whale reaches 60 feet; and the rorquals of several species range from 40 to 80 feet, the maximum length being reached only by the blue rorqual, which is the largest of known animals.—**Arctic whale**, the polar whale, *Balæna mysticetus;* that right whale which is of circumpolar distribution, as distinguished from any such whale of temperate North Atlantic or North Pacific waters, or from which the latter are sought to be distinguished, as the *Atlantic, Pacific, northwest*, or *Biscay whale*.—**Atlantic whale**, the right whale of temperate North Atlantic waters. It is not distinct from the southern right whale, *Balæna australis*, though so named, as *B. cisarctica*, and as *B. biscayensis*, the Biscay whale.—**Australian whale**, the New Zealand whale.—**Baleen whale**, any whalebone whale, as a right whale. See cuts under *Balænidæ* and *whalebone*.—**Biscay whale**, *Balæna biscayensis*, long the object of a special fishery by the Basques, conducted as early as the tenth century.—**Black whale.** (*a*) Any baleen whale, as distinguished from a sperm-whale. (*b*) See *blackfish*, 2, *black-whale*, and *Globicephalus*.—**Blue whale**, Sibbald's whale; the large rorqual.—**Bone-whale**, any baleen whale.—**Bottle-headed whale**, a ziphioid whale; a cetacean of the family *Ziphiidæ*.—**Bottle-nosed whale.** See *bottlenose*, 1 (*b*), and cut at *Ziphiinæ*.—**Bow-head whale**, the polar whale, or bowhead.—**Bull whale**, any adult male whale; a bull.—**Calf-whale**, any young whale.—**California whale**, the gray

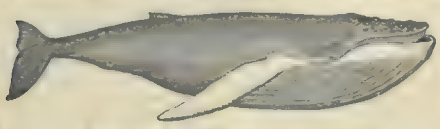


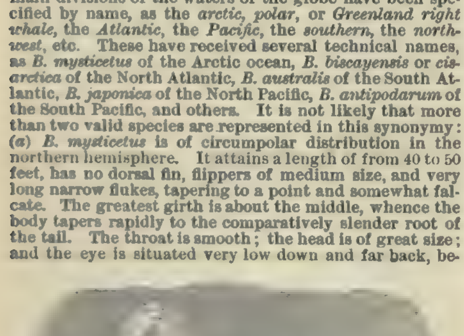
Skeleton of Southern Right Whale.



California Gray Whale (*Rachianectes glaucus*).

whale. See *Rachianectes.*—**Calling whale,** a caaing-whale; a pilot-whale.—**Cape whale,** the southern right whale, *Balæna australis.*—**Cow whale,** any adult female whale; a dam.—**Denticete whales,** the toothed whales.—**Digger whale,** the gray whale.—**Down whale,** a whale under water, as in sounding.—**Finback whale,** a finner-whale; a rorqual; any whale of the family *Balænopteridæ.* See cut under *rorqual.*—**Fin-whale** or **finner-whale,** a finback whale; any whalebone whale with a dorsal fin, as a humpback or rorqual; a furrowed whale. See *Balænoptera, Megaptera,* and cut under *rorqual.*—**Furrowed whale,** a whalebone whale with the skin of the throat plicated, or thrown into ridges and furrows, and a dorsal fin: distinguished from *smooth whale.* The humpbacks and the finners or rorquals are furrowed whales. See *Balænopteridæ.*—**Giant sperm-whale,** the sperm-whale proper. See cut under *sperm-whale.*—**Gray whale,** the California whale, *Rachianectes glaucus,* a large finner-whale or rorqual of the Pacific coast of North America. It has many local names, as *devil-fish, grayback, hardhead, mussel-digger, ripsack,* etc. See *Rachianectes.*—**Great polar whale,** the polar or Greenland right whale.—**Greenland whale,** the right whale of the North Atlantic: the great polar whale, *Balæna mysticetus.*—**Humpbacked whale.** See *humpback* and *Megaptera.*—**Japan** or **Japanese whale,** *Balæna japonica,* a right whale of the North Pacific.—**Killer-whale.** See *killer,* 3, and *Orca*^{1}.—**Loose whale,** a whale that has not been struck by the toggle-iron, or a whale that has been fastened to, but has made its escape.—**Mysticete whales,** the toothless or baleen whales; whalebone whales. See *Mysticete, Megapterinæ, Balænidæ.*—**New Zealand whale,** *Neobalæna marginata,* a whalebone whale of Polynesian and Australian waters, not yet well known, having the smooth throat of the right whales, a dorsal fin, very long and slender white baleen, small flippers with only four digits, and various osteological peculiarities. It is of smallest size among the baleen whales, being only about 20 feet long.—**Northwest whale,** the right whale of the northwestern coast of North America, *Balæna sieboldi,* as distinguished from the *southern right whale.* Also called *Pacific right whale.*—**Pilot-whale.** Same as *caaing-whale.*—**Polar whale,** the right whale of the arctic Atlantic waters, or Greenland whale, *Balæna mysticetus,* more fully called *great polar whale,* and by many local names, as *bow-head, steepletop, ice-breaker, ice-whale,* etc.—**Pygmy sperm-whale,** a toothed whale of the genus *Kogia;* a porpoise sperm-whale (which see, under *sperm-whale*).—**Right whale,** a whalebone whale of the restricted genus *Balæna:* so called, it is said, because this is the "right" kind of whale to take. Right whales inhabit all known seas, and those of the main divisions of the waters of the globe have been specified by name, as the *arctic, polar,* or *Greenland right whale,* the *Atlantic,* the *Pacific,* the *southern,* the *northwest,* etc. These have received several technical names, as *B. mysticetus* of the Arctic ocean, *B. biscayensis* or *cisarctica* of the North Atlantic, *B. australis* of the South Atlantic, *B. japonica* of the North Pacific, *B. antipodarum* of the South Pacific, and others. It is not likely that more than two valid species are represented in this synonymy: (*a*) *B. mysticetus* is of circumpolar distribution in the northern hemisphere. It attains a length of from 40 to 50 feet, has no dorsal fin, flippers of medium size, and very long narrow flukes, tapering to a point and somewhat falcate. The greatest girth is about the middle, whence the body tapers rapidly to the comparatively slender root of the tail. The throat is smooth; the head is of great size; and the eye is situated very low down and far back, between the base of the flipper and the corner of the mouth. The profile of the mouth is strongly arched, and its capacity is enormous, exceeding that of the thorax and abdomen together. This cavern is fringed on each side with baleen hanging from the upper jaw; the plates are 350 to 400 on each side, the longest attaining a length of 10 or 12 feet; they are black in color, and finely frayed out along the inner edge into a fringe of long elastic filaments. When the jaws are closed, the baleen serves as a sieve to strain out the multitudes of small mollusks or crustaceans upon which the whale feeds, and which are gulped in with many barrels of water in the act of grazing the surface with open mouth. About 300 of the slabs on each side are merchantable, representing 15 hundredweight of bone from a whale of average size, which yields also 15 tons of oil; but some large individuals render nearly twice as much of both these products. (*b*) The southern right whale, *B. australis,* differs from the polar whale in its proportionately shorter and smaller head, greater convexity of the arch of the mouth, shorter baleen, and more numerous vertebræ. It inhabits both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in temperate latitudes, and in the former waters was the object of a fishery during the middle ages for the European supply of oil and bone. This industry gave way to the pursuit of the polar whale about the beginning of the seventeenth century. This whale has long been rare in the North Atlantic, but has occasionally stranded on the European coast, and more frequently on that of the United States. A similar if not identical right whale is hunted in temperate North Pacific waters. Right whales are rare and not pursued in tropical seas, but are objects of the chase in various parts of the south temperate ocean. See cuts above, and under *Balænidæ.*—**Rudolphi's whale,** the small finner-whale or rorqual, *Balænoptera borealis.* See *rorqual.*—**Sibbald's whale,** a very large finner-whale, the blue rorqual, *Balænoptera sibbaldi,* one of the two or three largest of all animals. See *rorqual.*—**Siebold's whale,** a right whale of the North Pacific, nominally *Balæna sieboldi.* See *northwest whale,* above.—**Smooth whale,** a whalebone whale having no plications of the skin of the throat and no dorsal fin, as a right whale: distinguished from *furrowed whale.* See *Balænidæ.*—**Southern right whale,** *Balæna australis* of the South Atlantic, admitted as a distinct species from the polar right whale. See *Atlantic whale,* above.—**South Pacific whale,** a southern right whale, *Balæna antipodarum.*—**Sowerby's whale,** a ziphioid whale, *Mesoplodon sowerbiensis,* of the Atlantic.—**Spermaceti whale,** the sperm-whale.—**Sulphur whale, sulphur-bottomed whale.** Same as *sulphur-bottom.*—**To bone a whale,** to strike a bone, as the shoulder-blade, in lancing a whale.—**Toothed whale,** a whale or other cetacean with true teeth in one or both jaws; any member of the division *Denticete* or *Odontoceti:* distinguished from *whalebone whale.*—**To throw a tub to a whale.** See *tub.*—**Very like a whale,** an expression of ironical assent to an assertion or a proposition regarded as preposterous: from the use of the phrase by Polonius in humoring Hamlet's supposed madness:


Humpbacked Whale (*Megaptera boöps*).


Polar Right Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*).

> *Ham.* Methinks it [a cloud] is like a weasel.
> *Pol.* It is backed like a weasel.
> *Ham.* Or like a whale?
> *Pol. Very like a whale.* *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 2. 399.

Whalebone whale, a baleen whale; a toothless whale whose mouth contains whalebone; any member of the *Balænidæ,* as a right whale, humpback, or rorqual, whether furrowed or smooth.—**Whale of passage,** a migratory whale, or a whale during its migration.—**Whale's bone**†, ivory: perhaps because supposed to come from the bones of the whale, at a time when the real source of the material was little known, or when most of the ivory used in western Europe consisted of the teeth of the walrus, confounded with the whale, and possibly those of the sperm-whale, which, though of comparatively small size, are of fine quality. The term was in common use for several centuries.

> Her hands so white as *whales bone,*
> Her finger tipt with Cassidone.
> *Puttenham,* Partheniades, vii.

> This is the flower that smiles on every one,
> To show his teeth as white as *whale's bone.*
> *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2. 332.

White whale, a whale of the family *Delphinidæ* and genus *Delphinapterus,* as *D. leucas;* a beluga. The species named inhabits arctic and subarctic waters, and is prized for its fine oil and valuable skin. The latter makes a kind of leather used for mast-bays and some military accoutrements. Also called *whitefish.* See cut under *Delphinapterus.*—**Ziphioid whales.** See *Hyperoodon, Ziphius, Ziphiinæ.* (See also *caaing-whale, ice-whale, scrag-whale, sperm-whale.*)

whale^1 (hwāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whaled,* ppr. *whaling.* [< *whale*^{1}, *n.*] To take whales; pursue the business of whale-fishing.

> Cruising and *whaling* in the bays is full of excitement and anxiety. *C. M. Scammon,* Marine Mammals, p. 63.

whale^2 (hwāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whaled,* ppr. *whaling.* [A var. of *wale*^{1}, the change of initial *w-* to *wh-* being perhaps due to association with *whack, whap, whip,* etc.] To lash with vigorous stripes; thrash or beat soundly. [Colloq.]

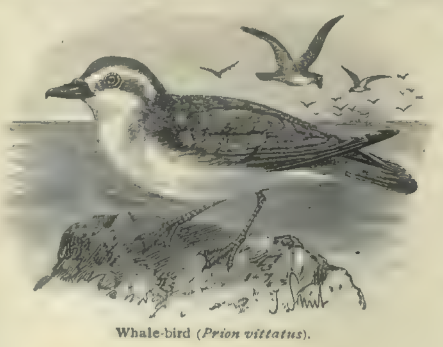
> I have whipped you, Antipodes [a horse], but have I *whaled* you? *T. Winthrop,* Canoe and Saddle, xii.

> But first I would remark, that it is not a proper plan
> For any scientific gent to *whale* his fellow-man.
> *Bret Harte,* The Society upon the Stanislaus.

whaleback (hwāl′bak), *n.* 1. Same as *turtleback.*—2. A vessel of which the upper deck is rounded: generally without upper works. Such vessels were first used on the great lakes.

whale-barnacle (hwāl′bär″na-kl), *n.* A cirriped of the family *Coronulidæ,* parasitic upon whales, as *Coronula diadema.* See cut under *Coronula.*

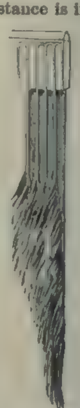
whale-bird (hwāl′bėrd), *n.* 1. One of the blue petrels of the genus *Prion,* several species of which inhabit the southern ocean. *P. vittatus,* one of the best-known, is notable for the expanse of its beak, the edges of which are beset with tooth-like processes. The name extends to several other oceanic birds which gather in multitudes when a whale has been captured, to feed upon the offal; they are chiefly of the petrel and gull families.


Whale-bird (*Prion vittatus*).

2. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres. Hearne.* [Hudson's Bay.]—3. The red or gray phalarope. *Kumlein.* [Labrador.]

whale-boat (hwāl′bōt), *n.* A long narrow boat, sharp at both ends, and fitted for steering with an oar as well as with a rudder, used in the pursuit of whales, and, from its handy and seaworthy qualities, also for many other purposes. It is usually from 20 to 30 feet long. A pair of these boats is commonly carried by ocean passenger-steamers, in addition to their heavier boats.

whalebone (hwāl′bōn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *whale bone, qwale-bon;* < *whale*^{1} + *bone*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* 1. The elastic horny substance which grows in place of teeth in the upper jaw of whales of the family *Balænidæ* (hence called *whalebone* or *bone whales*), forming a series of thin parallel plates from a few inches to several feet long; baleen (which see). The term is misleading, for the substance is in no sense bone, but a kind of horn; and its trade-name *whale-fin* is equally inaccurate, for it has nothing to do with the fins of the whale. Whalebone grows in several hundred close-set parallel plates along each side of the upper jaw of the baleen whale, and thus in the situation occupied by the teeth of ordinary mammals; it is entirely shut in by the lips when the mouth is closed. Each one of the plates of both rows then bends with a strong sweep backward, and when the mouth is opened straightens out, so that there is always a heavy fringe on each side of the cavity of the mouth, forming an impassable barrier to the multitudinous small creatures which the whale scoops in from the surface of the sea. The longest baleen plates are those of the polar whale, some of which may exceed 12 feet in length. The plates in different species differ in color from a dull grayish-black through various streaked or veined colorations to somewhat creamy white. Whalebone stands quite alone among animal substances in a particular combination of lightness, toughness, flexibility, elasticity, and durability, together with such a cleavage (due to the straightness of its parallel fibers) that it may be split for its whole length to any desired thinness of strips. A sulphur-bottom whale has yielded 800 pounds of baleen, of which the longest plates were 4 feet in length. In the California gray whale the longest bone is from 14 to 16 inches, of a light or whitish color, coarse-grained, and heavily and unevenly fringed. The baleen of a finback is of a light lead-color streaked with black, attaining a length of 2 feet 4 inches and a width of from 12 to 14 inches, with a fine fringe from 2 to 4 inches long; it is somewhat ridged crosswise. That of the sharp-headed finner is entirely white, with a short thin fringe; it has been found to consist of 270 pairs of plates, the longest being 10 inches in length. Whalebone is or has been used in the manufacture of a great variety of articles.


Four plates of baleen, seen obliquely from within.

2. Something made of whalebone or baleen; a piece of whalebone prepared for some regular use: as, the *whalebones* of a corset.—3. Specifically, a whalebone riding-whip.

> They're neck and neck; they're head and head:
> They're stroke for stroke in the running;
> The *whalebone* whistles, the steel is red,
> No shirking as yet or shunning.
> *A. L. Gordon,* Visions in the Smoke.

4†. In the middle ages, ivory from the narwhal, walrus, or other sea-creature, or supposed to be from such a source. See *whale's bone,* under *whale*^{1}, *n.*

> To telle of hir tethe that tryetly were set,
> Alse qwyte & qwem as any *qwalle bon.*
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3055.

II. *a.* Made of or containing whalebone.

> Their ancient *whalebone* stays creaked.
> *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 398.

Whalebone whale. See I., 1, and phrase under *whale*^{1}.

whale-brit (hwāl′brit), *n.* Same as *brit*^{2}, 2. Compare *whale*^{1}, *n.*, 1.

whale-built (hwāl′bilt), *a.* Constructed on the model of a whale-boat.

> The Canadian fishing-boats are *whale-built.* *Perley.*

whale-calf (hwāl′käf), *n.* The young of the whale. Also *calf-whale.*

whale-fin (hwāl′fin), *n.* In *com.*, a plate or lamina of whalebone; whalebone collectively. [Both *whale-fin* and *whalebone* are misnomers, due to original ignorance of the source and nature of the material.]

> A duty was imposed upon *whale-fins,* which, notwithstanding the double duty on fins imported by foreigners, went far toward the ruin of the Greenland trade.
> *S. Dowell,* Taxes in England, II. 61.

whalefish† (hwāl′fish), *n.* [= D. *walvisch* = OHG. *walfisc,* MHG. *walvisch,* G. *walfisch* = Icel. *hvalfiskr* = Sw. Dan. *hvalfisk;* as *whale*^{1} + *fish*^{1}.] A whale.

> There by be many *w[h]alefysshes* and flyinge fysshes.
> *R. Eden,* in First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. xxviii.).

whale-fisher (hwāl′fish″ėr), *n.* A person engaged in the whale-fishery; a whaler. *C. M. Scammon,* Marine Mammals, p. 211.

whale-fishery (hwāl′fish″ėr-i), *n.* **1.** The occupation or industry of taking whales; also, the men, vessels, etc., engaged in this pursuit.—**2.** A locality that is or may be resorted to for the taking of whales; a place where whale-fishing is conducted, or where whales abound.

whale-fishing (hwāl′fish″ing), *n.* The act or occupation of taking whales; whaling.

whale-flea (hwāl′flē), *n.* Same as *whale-louse.*

whale-food (hwāl′föd), *n.* Same as *whale-brit.* See *brit*^{2}, 2, *whale*^{1}, *n.*, and cuts under *Clione* and *Limacina.*

whale-head (hwāl′hed), *n.* A remarkable grallatorial bird of Africa, related to the herons and storks: so called on account of the size of the head and monstrous shape of the beak; the whale-headed stork, or shoebill, *Balæniceps rex,* the only representative of the family *Balænicipidæ.* See cut under *Balænicipidæ.*

whale-headed (hwāl′hed″ed), *a.* Having a large heavy head suggestive of a whale's: noting the shoebill. See *whale-head.* *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 759.

whale-hunter (hwāl′hun″tėr), *n.* A whaleman.

> Octher . . . said that . . . he was come as far towards the north as commonly the *whale-hunters* vse to trauell.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 4.

whale-lance (hwāl′lȧns), *n.* The lance used in striking a whale. It may be either a hand-lance or a bomb-lance, but the term is more frequently applied to the former.

whale-line (hwāl′līn), *n.* Rope from 2 to 3 inches in circumference, made with great care from selected material, and used for harpoon-lines in the whale-fishery. It forms the tow-line of a whale-boat, with which a whale is made fast to the boat by means of the toggle-iron.

> *Whale-line* is three-stranded rope, 2¾ inches in circumference, composed of the finest hemp, 32 yarns per strand.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

whale-louse (hwāl′lous), *n.* Any small external parasite of a whale; a fish-louse or epizoic crustacean infesting whales; especially, a læmodipod of the family *Cyamidæ,* as *Cyamus ceti* and other species of this genus. See cut under *Cyamus.* Also *whale-flea.*

whaleman (hwāl′mạn), *n.*; pl. *whalemen* (-men). One who whales; a whaler; especially, one engaged in the actual capture of whales, as distinguished from another indirectly concerned in the industry.

> Hundreds of islands in the Pacific Ocean were discovered and chartered by *whalemen.* *The Century,* XL. 523.

whale-oil (hwāl′oil), *n.* The oil obtained from the blubber of a whale or other cetacean. (*a*) Common oil, or train-oil, is that procured from the blubber of any baleen whale; it has a rank odor, and varies in color from honey-yellow to dark brown, according to the character of the blubber and the method of trying-out. It includes several chemically different substances, the more solidifiable of which may be extracted under pressure and cold, and constitute *whale-tallow,* the fluid residuum being called *pressed oil.* (*b*) Sperm-oil or spermaceti-oil is obtained from the sperm-whale and other toothed cetaceans. That from the head of the whale contains the spermaceti, which is deposited at ordinary temperatures on extraction from the animal, leaving the liquid oil, of a clear yellow color. (See *spermaceti.*) Sperm-oil when refined is much used as a lubricant for delicate machinery, and that from various cetaceans is often named from them, as grampus-oil, porpoise-oil, etc.—**Black whale-oil.** (*a*) Oil from the baleen whales, including the rorquals; train-oil. (*b*) Oil discolored in running machinery.—**Pressed whale-oil.** See def. (*a*).

whaler^1 (hwā′lėr), *n.* [< *whale*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] A person or a vessel engaged in the business of capturing whales.

> For a *whaler's* wife to have been "'round the Cape" half a dozen times, or even more, was nothing extraordinary. *The Century,* XL. 511.

> But o' Thursday t' Resolution, first *whaler* back this season, came in port. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, v.

whaler^2 (hwā′lėr), *n.* [< *whale*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] Something whaling, or big or extraordinary of its kind; a whopper; a whacker. [Slang.]

whale-rind (hwāl′rīnd), *n.* The skin of a whale. It is thick, tough, and for the most part dark-colored, and overlies the blubber somewhat as the rind of a fruit covers the pulp.

whalery (hwā′lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *whaleries* (-iz). [< *whale*^{1} + *-ery.*] **1.** The industry of taking whales; whaling.

> The *whalery* not being sufficiently encouraging.
> *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 7.

2. An establishment for carrying on whale-fishery or any of its branches. [Rare.]

> They set up a glass-house, a tanyard, a saw-mill, and a *whalery.* *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 12.

whale's-food (hwālz′föd), *n.* Whale-brit. See *brit*^{2}, 2, *whale*^{1}, *n.*, 1, and *Clione.*

whale-shark (hwāl′shärk), *n.* **1.** A shark of the family *Rhinodontidæ, Rhinodon typicus,* one of the very largest sharks, and native of warm seas. See the technical names.—**2.** The basking-shark (which see, with cut).

whale-ship (hwāl′ship), *n.* A ship built for or employed in the business of whale-fishing; a whaling-ship or whaler.

> Smeerenberg . . . was the grand rendezvous of the Dutch *whale-ships.*
> *C. M. Scammon,* Marine Mammals, p. 190.

whale-shot (hwāl′shot), *n.* [< MD. *walschot,* spermaceti, < *wal,* whale, + *schot,* what is cast: see *whale*^{1} and *shot.*] Spermaceti or matter from the head of the whale: formerly so called by the Dutch and English whalers.

whale's-tongue (hwālz′tung), *n.* A misnomer of the acorn-worms, or species of *Balanoglossus,* mistranslating the technical generic name.

whaling^1 (hwā′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whale*^{1}, *v.*] The act or business of taking whales; the pursuit of whales; whale-fishing: much used in compounds: as, a *whaling*-ship; a *whaling*-voyage; *whaling*-grounds; bay-*whaling;* shore-*whaling.*—**Whaling company,** a company engaged in whaling, consisting of a captain, a mate, a cooper, two boat-steerers, and eleven men. The stock consists of boats, whaling-craft, and whaling-gear, and is divided into sixteen equal shares, and the "lay" of each member of the company is the same. The captain and mate are paid a bonus of $200 or $300 for the term engagement, which is one year, and they are also exempt from all expenses of the company. *C. M. Scammon.*

whaling^2 (hwā′ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *whale*^{2}, *v.*] Big, unusual, or extraordinary of its kind; strapping; whopping; whacking: as, a *whaling* lie. [Slang.]

whaling-gang (hwā′ling-gang), *n.* The crew of a whale-boat.

whaling-gun (hwā′ling-gun), *n.* Any mechanical contrivance for killing whales by means of an explosive and a projectile, as the bomb-gun, swivel-gun, darting-gun, and whale-rocket.

whalingman (hwā′ling-mạn), *n.* A whaleman.

whaling-master (hwā′ling-mȧs″tėr), *n.* A captain of a whaling-craft, or one who is in command of a whaling-station.

whaling-port (hwā′ling-pōrt), *n.* A port of entry where whaling-vessels are owned and registered.

whaling-rocket (hwā′ling-rok″et), *n.* A special form of rocket used in whaling to carry a harpoon and line, and an explosive shell, into the body of a whale.

whaling-station (hwā′ling-stā″shọn), *n.* In shore-whaling, a place where the try-works are located. *C. M. Scammon.* [Western coast of U. S.]

whall (hwâl), *n.* See *wall*^{3}.

whallabee (hwol′ạ-bē), *n.* Same as *wallaby.*

whally† (hwâl′i), *a.* [For **wally;* < *wall*^{3} + *-y*^{1}.] Having a greenish tinge, as the eye in glaucoma. Compare *wall-eye.*

> A bearded Gote, whose rugged heare
> And *whally* eies (the signe of gelosy)
> Was like the person selfe whom he did beare.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., I. iv. 24.

whaly (hwā′li), *a.* [< *whale*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Pertaining to or consisting of whales; cetaceous. [Rare.]

> The ocean's monarch, whom Ioue did annoint,
> The great controller of the *whaly* ranckes.
> *Tourneur,* Transf. Metamorphosis, st. 39.

whame (hwām), *n.* [Cf. *whamp.*] A fly of the genus *Tabanus;* a breeze or burrel-fly. See *breeze*^{1}. *Derham.*

whammel (hwam′el), *v. t.* Same as *whemmle.*

whamp (hwomp), *n.* [Cf. *whame* and *wop,* dial. var. of *wasp.*] A wasp. [Prov. Eng.]

whampee, *n.* Same as *wampee.*

whang^1 (hwang), *n.* [A var. of *thwang,* now *thong:* see *thong.*] **1.** A thong, especially a leathern thong.

> He 's taen four-and-twenty braid arrows,
> And laced them in a *whang* O.
> *Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie* (Child's Ballads, II. 54).

2. A tough leather, such as is used for thongs, belt-lacing, etc. It is usually made of calf's hide, but sometimes of eelskin or the hide of a dog, woodchuck, racoon, etc.

whang^2 (hwang), *v.* [Cf. Sc. *whank,* beat, flog, also cut off large portions; prob. a var. of *whack,* confused with *whang*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To beat or bang; thwack; whack; flog; also, to throw with violence. [Provincial or colloq.]—**2.** To cut in large slices or strips; slice. [Scotch.]

> My uncle set it [a cheese] to his breast,
> And *whang'd* it down.
> *W. Beattie,* Tales, p. 8. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *intrans.* To make or give out a banging noise.

> Bang, *whang, whang,* goes the drum.
> *Browning,* Up at a Villa.

whang^2 (hwang), *n.* [< *whang*^{2}, *v.*] **1.** A blow or thwack; a whack; a beating or banging; a bang. [Colloq.]

> The *whang* of the bass drum.
> *C. D. Warner,* Their Pilgrimage, p. 317.

2. A cut; a piece; a slice; a chunk.

> Of other men's lether men take large *whanges.*
> *Ray,* Proverbs (ed. 1678), p. 386.

> Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in mony a *whang.*
> *Burns,* Holy Fair.

3†. Formerly, in Maine and some other parts of New England, a house-cleaning party; a gathering of neighbors to aid one of their number in cleaning house.

whangam (hwang′gạm), *n.* A feigned name of some animal (probably meant for *whang 'em*).

> A *whangam* that eats grasshoppers had marked . . . [this one] for its prey, and was just stretching forth to devour it. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xcviii.

whang-leather (hwang′leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* See *leather* and *whang*^{1}, 2.

whank (hwangk), *v.* and *n.* Same as *whang*^{2}. [Scotch.]

whap, whapper, etc. See *whop,* etc.

whappet^1 (hwop′et), *n.* [< *whap* + *-et.*] A blow on the ear. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whappet^2 (hwop′et), *n.* [A var. of *wappet,* a yelping cur.] A snarling, worthless dog; a cur.

> To feare the barking and bawling of a fewe little curres and *whappets.* *Dent,* Pathway, p. 243. (*Nares.*)

> As the sturdy steed dashes out the little *whappet's* brains. *Rev. S. Ward,* Sermons, p. 55.

wharf (hwârf), *n.*; pl. *wharves, wharfs* (hwârvz, hwârfs). [Early mod. E. also irreg. *warf;* < ME. *wherf,* a wharf, < AS. **hwearf, hwerf,* a dam or bank to keep out water (cf. *mere-hwearf,* the sea-shore), = D. *werf,* a wharf, yard, = Icel. *hvarf,* a shelter, = OSw. *hwarf,* Sw. *varf,* a ship-builder's yard, = Dan. *værft,* a wharf, dockyard (G. *werft,* a wharf, *werf,* a bank, wharf, < D. and Dan.); prob. orig. a dam or bank to 'turn' or keep out water, and partly identical with AS. *hwearf, hwerf,* a turning, exchange, a space, a crowd, = OS. *hwarf,* a crowd, = D. *werf,* turn, time, = Icel. *hvarf,* a turning, = OSw. *hwarf,* turn, time, order, layer, etc., < AS. *hweorfan* = Icel. *hverfa* = OSw. *hverfva,* turn: see *wherve.* Cf. *whirl,* from the same ult. root.] **1.** A platform of timber, stone, or other material built on a support at the margin of a harbor or a navigable stream, in order that vessels may be moored alongside, as for loading or unloading, or while at rest. A wharf may be parallel with and contiguous to the margin, when it is more especially called a *quay;* or it may project away from it, with openings underneath for the flow of water, when it is distinctively called a *pier.* (See cuts under *pilework.*) In England wharves are of two kinds: (*a*) *legal wharves,* certain wharves in all seaports appointed by commission from the Court of Exchequer, or legalized by act of Parliament; and (*b*) *sufferance wharves,* places where certain goods may be landed and shipped by special sufferance granted by the Crown for that purpose. In American seaports wharves generally belong to the municipality, and are often leased to their occupants, but some are private property.

> The *wharves* stretched out towards the centre of the harbor. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xvi.

> Out upon the *wharfs* they came,
> Knight and burgher, lord and dame.
> *Tennyson,* Lady of Shalott, iv.

2†. The bank of a river, or the shore of the sea.

> Duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed
> That roots itself in ease on Lethe *wharf.*
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 33.

wharf (hwârf), *v. i.* [< *wharf, n.*] **1.** To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone. *Evelyn.*—**2.** To place or lodge on a wharf.

wharfage (hwâr′fāj), *n.* [< *wharf* + *-age.*] **1.** Provision of or accommodation at wharves; berthage at a wharf: as, the city had abundant *wharfage;* to find *wharfage* for a ship.—**2.** Charge or payment for the use of a wharf; the charges or receipts for accommodation at a wharf or at wharves. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 135.

wharf-boat (hwârf′bōt), *n.* **1.** In the United States, a boat supporting a platform sometimes used as a wharf in rivers or in other situations where actual wharves do not exist, or where they are impracticable from the great variation in the height of the water. Floating platforms similarly supported, called *floats,* are used in some European and other river-ports for landing goods and passengers. **2.** A boat employed about a wharf or wharves.

wharfing (hwâr′fing), *n.* [< *wharf* + *-ing*^{1}.] **1.** A structure in the form of a wharf; materials of which a wharf is constructed; wharves in general.

A strong stone wall, which was a kind of *wharfing* against rivers running into it. *Evelyn*, Sylva, i. 2. (*Latham.*)

The San Marco glided into a bayou under a high *wharfing* of timbers, where a bearded fisherman waited.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 763.

2. In *hydraulic engin.*, a method of facing sea-walls by the use of sheet-piling anchored to the bank.

wharfinger (hwâr′fin-jėr), *n.* [For **wharfager* (with intrusive *n* as in *messenger*, *passenger*, *porringer*, *scavenger*, etc.), < *wharfage* + *-er*^{1}.] A person who owns or who has charge of a wharf; one who makes a business of letting accommodation for vessels at his wharf.

wharfman (hwârf′man), *n.*; pl. *wharfmen* (-men). A man employed on or about a wharf; one performing or having charge of work on a wharf.

An organization of *wharfmen*, who form a species of close corporation. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 548.

wharf-master (hwârf′mås″tėr), *n.* A wharfinger. [Western U. S.]

wharf-rat (hwârf′rat), *n.* 1. The common brown or Norway rat, *Mus decumanus*, when living in or about a wharf, considered with reference to its being in many places an imported animal, first naturalized in wharves after leaving the ship which brings it, or to the special size, ferocity, or other distinctive character it acquires under the favorable conditions of environment afforded by wharves, shipping, and storehouses. Hence—2. A fellow who loafs about or haunts wharves, making a living as best he can, without regular or ostensible occupation. [Cant.]

wharl^1 (hwärl), *n.* [A var. of *whorl* or *whirl*. Cf. *wharrow*.] A part of a spindle; a spindle (?). [Prov. Eng.]

[A patent for] placing ropes on *wharles* of machinery.
The Engineer, LXVII. 476.

wharl^2 (hwärl), *v. i.* [A var. of *whirl*, used in sense of *whir*, i. e. roll; cf. *bur*^{2}.] To speak with the uvular utterance of the *r*; be unable to pronounce *r*.

All that are born therein [Carleton] have a harsh and rattling kind of uttering their words with much difficulty and *wharling* in their throat. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 225.

wharl^2 (hwärl), *n.* [< *wharl*^{2}, *v.*] See the quotation.

The natives of this Country [Northumberland] of the antient original Race or Families are distinguished by a Shibboleth upon their Tongues in pronouncing the Letter R, which they can not utter without a hollow Jarring in the Throat, by which they are as plainly known as a Foreigner is by pronouncing the Th.: this they call the Northumberland R or *Wharle;* and the Natives value themselves upon that Imperfection, because, forsooth, it shows the Antiquity of their Blood.
Defoe, Tour thro' Great Britain, iii. 233. (*Davies.*)

wharlet, *n.* A dialectal variant of *quarrel*^{2}.

With alblasteris also amyt full streght,
Whappet in *wharles*, whellit the pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4743.

wharp (hwârp), *n.* [An erroneous form of *warp*.] Same as *trent-sand*. [Local.]

wharrow-spindle (hwar′ō-spin″dl), *n.* In *her.*, a spindle represented with a small handle at the top, projecting at right angles as if intended to whirl the spindle by. *Berry.*

whart (hwârt), *v.* Same as *thwart*^{1}.

Whartonian (hwâr-tō′ni-an), *a.* [Commemorating the English anatomist Thomas *Wharton* (died 1673).] Noting certain anatomical structures discovered or described by Wharton.—**Whartonian duct.** See *duct*.

Wharton's duct. See *duct*.

Wharton's gelatin, Wharton's jelly. See *gelatin of Wharton*, under *gelatin*.

wharves, *n.* Plural of *wharf*.

what^1 (hwot), *pron.* [< ME. *what*, *whet*, *whæt*, *quat*, *qwat*, *hwat*, *hwet* (gen. *whas*, *whos*, dat. *wham*, *whom*, acc. *what*, *whet*), < AS. *hwæt* (gen. *hwæs*, dat. *hwam*, *hwæm*, acc. *hwæt*) = OS. *hwat*, *hwat* = OFries. *hwet* = D. *wat* = MLG. LG. *wat* = OHG. *hwaz*, *waz*, MHG. *waz*, G. *was* = Icel. *hvat* = Dan. Sw. *hvad* = Goth. *hwa*, what (interrogative and indefinite, also interjectional); = L. *quid*, what (indefinite), somewhat, = Zend *kad* = Skt. *kat;* neut. of the pron. *who:* see *who*. *Whose* is historically the gen. of *what* not less than of *who;* and it is still so used (namely, as equivalent to *of which*), although many authorities object, and it is becoming less common.] **A.** *interrog.* 1. Used absolutely as an interrogative pronoun. (*a*) Applied to inanimate things.

Qwat hast thu don . . . sin Saterdai at non?
Rel. Antiq., I. 292.

Thenne ascryed thay hym skete, & asked ful loude,
"*What* the deuel hatz thou don, doted wrech?"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 196.

Shame then it was that drove him from the Parlament, but the shame of *what?* *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

Folks at her House at such an Hour!
Lord! *what* will all the Neighbours say?
Prior, The Dove, st. 9.

I believe they are in actual consultation upon *what*'s for supper. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

What can restrain the agony of a mother's heart?
Irving, Granada, p. 40.

(*b*) Applied to animals (and sometimes in contempt to persons) with the force of inquiry after the nature or kind: as, *what* is that running up the tree? (*c*) Applied to persons: nearly equivalent to *who*, but having reference to origin or character, rather than to name or identity.

"*What* is this womman," quod I, "so worthily atired?"
"That is Mede the mayde," quod she.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 19.

Thise tweyne come to the messagers, and hem asked *what* thei were, and thei ansuerde that thei sholde sone knowe, yef it plesed hem to a-byde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 129.

What's he that walks alone so sadly, with his hands behind him? *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

Eminent titles may, indeed, inform who their owners are, not often *what*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, Ded.

(*d*) Used in various elliptical and incomplete constructions: as, *what?* equivalent to *what did you say?* or *what is it?* (*e*) Used in exclamation, to express surprise, indignation, etc.

Hwat! wulle ȝe this pes to-breke,
And do than kinge swuche schame?
Owl and Nightingale, l. 1730 (Morris and Skeat, I. 191).

"*What!*" quod the prest to Perkyn, "Peter! as me thinketh,
Thow art lettred a litel; who lerned the on boke?"
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 130.

But *what*, shall the abuse of a thing make the right vse odious? *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 54.

What! are the ladies of your land so tall?
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

(*f*) Expressing a summons.

La. Cap. Nurse, where's my daughter? call her forth to me.
Nurse. . . . I bade her come. *What*, lamb! *what*, lady-bird!
God forbid! Where's this girl? *What*, Juliet?
Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 3.

Qua. [Within.] *What*, Simplicius!
Sim. I come, Quadratus. *Marston*, What you Will, v. 1.

Chamberlain, call in the music, bid the tapsters and maids come up and dance; *what!* we'll make a night of it. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, v. 1.

(*g*†) A general introductory notion, equivalent to 'well,' 'lo,' 'now,' etc., and constituting a mere expletive.

What, welcome be the cut, a Goddes name!
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 854.

What, will you walk with me about the town?
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 22.

2. Used adjectively and lending an interrogative force to the proposition in which it occurs. (*a*) Inquiring as to the individual being, character, kind, or sort of a definite thing or person.

Allas! *what* womman wil ye of me make?
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1305.

What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him? Mark iv. 41.

What news on the Rialto? *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 39.

What good should follow this, if this were done?
What harm, undone? *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

(*b*) Inquiring as to extent or quantity: equivalent to the question *how much?*

"*What* money have you got, Copperfield?" he said. . . . I told him seven shillings.
Dickens, David Copperfield, vi.

(*c*) Used intensively or emphatically with a force varying from the interrogative to the exclamatory: often followed by the indefinite article: as, *what* an idea!

What manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? 2 Pet. iii. 11.

What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 315.

What confusion and mischeif do the avarice, anger, and ambition of Princes cause in the world!
Evelyn, Diary, March 24, 1672.

Oh, Amos Cottle!—Phœbus! *what* a name,
To fill the speaking trump of future fame!
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Oh, *what* a dawn of day!
How the March sun feels like May!
Browning, A Lover's Quarrel.

What an (and) if†? Same as *what if?*

And *what an if*
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4. 9.

What else? what else can or could be the case: an elliptical expression expecting no answer, and hence sometimes equivalent to a strong affirmation.

Licio. But cans't thou blow it?
Huntsman. *What else?* *Lyly*, Midas, iv. 3.

What . . . for? what for? what . . . as? what kind of? in such phrases as, *what for* a man is he?—that is, what kind of man, in looks or character? It is equivalent to the German idiom *was für ein*, and as reflecting that idiom is used in the English of the Pennsylvania Germans and their neighbors, being in exclamatory use equivalent to *what*. The earlier idiom *what . . . for* is now rare.

What's he *for* a man?
Peele, Edward I. (ed. Dyce), p. 383.

What is he *for* a fool that betroths himself to unquietness? *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 3. 49.

What ho! an exclamatory summons or call.

Gads. *What, ho!* chamberlain!
Cham. [Within.] At hand, quoth pick-purse.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 52.

What if? elliptical for *what would happen if? what would you say if? what matters it if?* etc.

What if this mixture do not work at all? . . .
What if it be a poison? *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 3. 21.

What if he dwells on many a fact as though
Some things Heaven knew not which it ought to know? . . .
Such are the prayers his people love to hear.
O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

What is thee?† what is the matter with thee?

Lefdy, *what is the?* . . .
Me were leffre to beo ded
Thane iseo the make such chere.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

What not, elliptical for *what may I not say?* implying 'everything else; various other things; et cetera; what you will': as, the table was loaded with toys, pictures, and *what not*. Hence *what-not*, *n.*

Such air is unwholesome, and engenders melancholy, plagues, and *what not*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 150.

Thou art like to meet with, in the way which thou goest, . . . lions, dragons, darkness, and, in a word, death, and *what not*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

College A cannot compete with College B unless it has more scholarships, unless it changes the time of election to scholarships, or *what not*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 617.

What of? (*a*) Elliptical for *what comes of?*—that is, what care you (I, we, etc.)? does it matter in any way?

All this is so; but *what of* this, my lord?
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 73.

(*b*) Elliptical for *what say or think you of?*

To-day? but *what of* yesterday?
Tennyson, The Ancient Sage.

What's his (its) name? what do you call it? etc., colloquial phrases generally signifying that the speaker cannot supply a definite name for some person or thing, either because the name has escaped his memory, or because the person or thing is of so trivial consequence that he or it is not deserving of a specific name. The phrases are sometimes formed into a compound: as, tell Mr. *What's-his-name* to be off. See *what-d'ye-call-it*.

Good even, good Master *What-ye-call't*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 74.

What's to do here? See *do*^{1}.—**What though?** See *though*.

B. *rel.* 1. A compound relative pronoun, meaning 'that which,' or having a value including the simple relative pronoun *which* with the demonstrative pronoun *that* preceding: as, "*what* I have written I have written" (that is, *that which* I have written I have written). It is no longer used of persons, except in the anomalous phrase *but what*.

Mekli than to Meliors he munged [told] *what* he thouȝt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2578.

Loke up, I seye, and telle me *what* she is
Anon, that I may gon aboute thy nede.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 862.

I am *what* I was born to be, your prince.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

A host of second-rate critics, and official critics, and *what* is called "the popular mind" as well.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, vi. 5.

What, as strictly equivalent to the relative which, never had much vogue, and has long been a vulgarism; but its genitive [whose] has survived, in preference to whichs, as we should have modernized the medieval quhilkes.
F. Hall, False Philology, p. 7, note.

What was formerly and in vulgar speech is still used as a simple relative, equivalent to *that* or *which:* as, if I had a donkey *what* wouldn't go.

Offer them peace or aught *what* is beside.
Peele, Edward I. (Old Plays, II. 37).

The matter *what* other men wrote.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 142.

I fear nothing
What can be said against me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 126.

What has also the value of *whatever* or *whoever:* as, come *what* will, I shall be there.

What in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 97.

Let come *what* come may, . . .
I shall have had my day.
Tennyson, Maud, xi.

2. Used adjectively, meaning 'that . . . which,' or having compound relative value: as, I know *what* book you mean (that is, I know *that* book *which* you mean); he makes the most of *what* money he has (that is, he makes the most of *that* money *which* he has): applied to persons and things. (*a*) That . . . who or which; those . . . who or which.

Shal nat be told for me . . .
. . . *what* jeweles men in the fyr tho caste.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2087.

(*b*) What sort of; such . . . as.

> Thorow his prayer they may be clensed of synne
> *What* tyme they entre the chapelle with-In.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.

Anno 1476, at *what* time the Switzers took their revenge upon Charles Duke of Burgundie. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 42.

> And heavenly quires the hymenæan sung,
> *What* day the genial angel to our sire
> Brought her, in naked beauty.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 712.

Now a merchant may wear *what* boots he pleases.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xiii.

(*c*) Any who or which; whatever; whoever.

Also *qwat* brother or sustre die, and he may noughte be broughte . . . wyt his owne catelle, he sal be broughte wyt the broderhedes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

> I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind
> *What* lady-she her lord. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 44.

I never said aught but this, That *what* rule, or laws, or custom, or people were flat against the word of God are diametrically opposite to Christianity.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

(*d*) How much. [Colloq.]

When a man bets he doesn't well know *what* money he uses. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxvii.

But what, but that; but who; who or that . . . not.

There was scarce a farmer's daughter within ten miles round *but what* had found him successful.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Not a writer . . . that mentions his name *but what* tells the story of him. *Bentley*, Diss. on Euripides, § 4.

There are few madmen *but what* are observed to be afraid of the strait waistcoat.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xiv. 28, note.

What as†, that which.

> Here I do bequeathe to thee,
> In full possession, half that Kendal hath
> And *what as* Bradford holds of me in chief.
> *Old Plays*, II. 47.

What dones† [*what dones* is literally 'what made,' *dones* being the genitive of *don*, E. *done*, pp. of *do*, make, used in the genitive in imitation of *kinnes* in *what kinnes*, of what-kind], of what sort; what kind.

> And whan I seighe it was so slepyng, I went
> To warne Pilates wyf *what dones* man was Iesus;
> For Iuwes hateden hym and han done hym to deth.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 298.

What that†, whatsoever; whatever; what. Also *that what*.

Him ne dret [dreadeth] nazt to do zenne, *huet thet* hit by [be]. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

> *What* lutles [little] *that* he et.
> *Poems and Lives of Saints* (ed. Furnivall), p. 396.

> What schulde I telle . . .
> And of moche other thing *what that* then was?
> *Rob. of Brunne*, Prol.

> *What that* a king himselfe bit [bids].
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 4.

That what is extremely proper in one company may be highly improper in another. *Chesterfield.*

C. *indef.* (*a*) Something; anything: obsolete except in such colloquial phrases as *I'll tell you what* (by abbreviation for *what it is*, *what I think*, or the like).

> Al was us never broche ne rynge,
> Ne ellis *what* [var. *nought* and *ought*] fro women sent.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1741.

> Wot you *what*, my lord?
> To-day the lords you talk of are beheaded.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2. 92.

> I'll *tell you what* now of the devil.
> *Massinger and Dekker*, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

I *tell you what*—Ellery Davenport lays out to marry a real angel. He 's to swear and she 's to pray!
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 518.

(*b*†) A thing; a portion; an amount; a bit: as, a little *what*.

> Thanne she a lytel *what* smylynge seyde.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

Then the kynge anone called his seruaunt, that hadde but one lofe and a lytell *whatte* of wyne.
Fabyan, Chron., clxxii.

> They prayd him sit, and gave him for to feed
> Such homely *what* as serves the simple clowne.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ix. 7.

To know what 's what. See *know*^{1}.

what^1 (hwot), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *what*; < *what*, *pron.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Why?

> *What* sholde he studie, and make himselven wood,
> Upon a book in cloistre alwey to poure?
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 184.

> *What* is the shepe to blame in youre syght
> Whane he is shorne of his flees & maade alle bare,
> Thoughe folke of malyce for her wollis fyght?
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

> Ahlas *what* should she fight?
> Fewe women win by fight.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 97.

> *What* should I don this [imperial] robe, and trouble you?
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 189.

But *what* do we suffer misshaped and enormous prelatism, as we do, thus to blanch and varnish her deformities with the fair colours, as before of martyrdom, so now of episcopacy? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. To what degree? in what respect?

For *what* is a man advantaged if he gain the whole world and lose himself? Luke ix. 25.

> For *what* are men better than sheep or goats . . .
> If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer?
> *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

3†. How; how greatly; to what an extent or degree; how remarkably: exclamatory and intensive.

> O! *what* I am fetys and fayre and fygured full fytt!
> *York Plays*, p. 3.

What . . . what, in some measure; in part; partly by; in consequence of; partly: now followed by *with*: indefinite and distributive in value.

> Lordinges, the tyme wasteth nyght and day,
> And steleth from us, *what* prively slepinge,
> And *what* thurgh necligence in our wakinge,
> As dooth the streem, that turneth never agayn,
> Descending fro the montaigne into playn.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 21.

> Than woot I wele she myghte nevere fayle
> For to ben holpen, *what* at youre instaunce,
> *What with* hire other frendes generaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1441.

Than sente Gawein aboute to euery garnyson thourgh the reame of Logres, and assembled xxx^{mi} *what* oon *what* other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 277.

Most men, as it happens in this world, either weakly, or falsly principl'd, *what* through ignorance, and *what* through custom of licence, both in discours and writing, by what hath bin of late written in vulgar, have not seem'd to attain the decision of this point.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

With omission of the second *what* (so frequently):

> *What* for hire kynrede and hir nortelrie.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 47.

What with pride, projects, and knavery, poor Peter was grown distracted. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

II. *conj.* **1.** So much as; so far as.

> Ector, with ful many a bolde baroun,
> Cast on a day with Grekes for to fighte,
> As he was wont to greve hem *what* he myghte.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 35.

> To helpe youre freendis *what* I may.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6300.

Mr. Brown, being present, observed them [Indians] to be much affected, and one especially did weep very much, though covered it *what* hee could.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 36.

2. That. (*a*†) In *alwhat*, until (compare *although*, etc.).

Tho kinges hem wenten and hi seghen [they saw] tho sterre thet yede bi-fore hem. *al-wat* hi kam over tho huse war ure louerd was. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 27.

Thet heaued me akth; ich ne ssel by an eyse [I shall not be at ease] *al-huet* ich habbe ydronke.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

(*b*) In the phrase *but what*: but that; that . . . not.

The Abbot cannot be humbled *but what* the community must be humbled in his person. *Scott*, Monastery, x.

Not a thing stolen *but what* the sea gave it up.
J. H. Newman.

what^2† (hwot), *a.* [< ME. *hwat*, quick, < AS. *hwæt*, keen, sharp, bold (= OS. *hwat* = Icel. *hvatr*, keen). Cf. *whet*^{1}.] Quick; sharp; bold.

Ther weoren eorles swithe *whæte*. *Layamon*, l. 1137.

whatabouts (hwot′a̤-bouts″), *n.* The matters which one is about or occupied with. [Colloq.]

You might know of all my goings on, and *whatabouts* and whereabouts, from Henry Taylor.
Southey, To G. C. Bedford, March 3, 1830.

what-d'ye-call-it, what-d'ye-call-'em (hwot′-dyẹ-kâl′it, -em). A word substituted for the name of a thing, because of forgetfulness or ignorance, or in slight contempt. [Colloq.]

There is no part of the body, an' please your honour, where a wound occasions more intolerable anguish than upon the knee, . . . there being so many tendons and *what-d'ye-call-ems* all about it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 19.

whate'er (hwot-ãr′), *pron.* A contracted form of *whatever*.

> He strikes *whate'er* is in his way.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 623.

whaten, whatten (hwot′n), *a.* [Sc. also *whatan*, and (with the indef. article) *whatna*; < *what*^{1} + *-en*, orig. adj. inflection.] What; what kind of. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Lord safe us! only look at him sitting asleep. *Whatan* a face! *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Oct., 1828.

whatever (hwot-ev′ėr), *pron.* and *a.* [< *what*^{1} + *ever*.] **I.** *pron.* **A.** *indef. rel.* Anything which; no matter what; all that.

> To effect
> *Whatever* I shall happen to devise.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 330.

> The very best will variously incline,
> And what rewards your virtue, punish mine.
> *Whatever* is, is right. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 145.

The board was expected to make itself thoroughly acquainted with *whatever* concerned the colonies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

B. *interrog.* What? as, *whatever* shall I do? [Vulgar, but common in recent British colloquial use.]

II. *a. rel.* Of what kind or sort it may be; no matter what; any or all that: applied to persons and things: as, *whatever* person is appointed must be satisfactory to the court.

> I'll forgive you,
> *Whatever* torment you do put me to.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1. 84.

The knowledge of the theory of logic has no tendency *whatever* to make men good reasoners.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Whatever side he was on, he could always find excellent reasons for it. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 36.

what-like (hwot′līk), *indef. rel. a.* Of what appearance or character. [Colloq. or provincial.]

She knows Miss Abbey of old, remind her, and she knows *what-like* the home and *what-like* the friend is likely to turn out. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 2.

Whatman paper. See *paper*.

whatna (hwot′nä̤), *a.* Same as *whaten*. [Scotch.]

> There was a lad was born in Kyle,
> But *whatna* day o' *whatna* style,
> I doubt it 's hardly worth the while
> To be sae nice wi' Robin.
> *Burns*, There was a Lad.

whatness (hwot′nes), *n.* [< *what*^{1} + *-ness*.] In *metaph.*, a quiddity. [Rare.]

what-not (hwot′not), *n.* [< *what not* (see *what*^{1}); the stand being so called as used to hold shells, photographs, bric-a-brac, "and *what not*": see under *what*^{1}.] **1.** A stand or set of shelves on which to keep or display small articles of curiosity or ornament, as well as books, papers, etc.; an étagère.

What cheerfulness those works of art will give to the little parlors up in the country, when they are set up with other shells on the *what-not* in the corner!
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 51.

2. Anything; no matter what; what you please. See *what not*, under *what*^{1}, A. [Colloq.]

I profess to be an impartial chronicler of poor Phil's fortunes, misfortunes, friendships, and *what-nots*.
Thackeray, Philip, ix.

whatreck (hwot′rek), *adv.* [Short for *what reck I?* 'what care I?'] Nevertheless. [Scotch.]

> I wot he was na slaw, man; . . .
> But yet, *what-reck*, he, at Quebec,
> Montgomery-like did fa', man.
> *Burns*, The American War.

whatso† (hwot′sō), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *whatso*, *whatswa*, *whatse*, *hwatse*, *quat so*, what so, < *what*^{1} + *so*^{1}. Cf. *whoso*.] **I.** *a.* Of whatever character, kind, or sort; no matter what (person or thing): an indefinite relative use.

> *What* man *so* vs metes may vs sone knowe.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2565.

II. *pron.* No matter what or who; whatsoever; whosoever.

> But it were any persone obstinat,
> *Whatso* he were, of heigh or lowe estat,
> Him wolde he snibben sharply for the nones.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 522.

> "In exitu Israel de Ægypto!"
> Thus sang they all together in one voice,
> With *whatso* in that Psalm is after written.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Purgatorio, ii.

Sometimes written as two separate words.

> Quyt is she
> From yow this yer, *what* after *so* befalle.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 664.

whatsoe'er (hwot-sọ̄-ãr′), *pron.* A contracted form of *whatsoever*.

whatsoever (hwot-sọ̄-ev′ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *whatsoever*; < *what*^{1} + *so*^{1} + *ever*. Cf. *whatso* and *whatsomever*.] **I.** *a.* Of whatever nature, kind, or sort; whatever: an intensive form of *whatever*, still separable and used as a correlative phrase.

I have learned in *whatsoever* state I am therewith to be content. Phil. iv. 11.

> Goodness guide thy actions *whatsoever!*
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

The Meridians, which are Circles passing ouer our heads, in *what* part of the World *soeuer* we be.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

Marauding thieves, to be destroyed by *whatsoever* method possible. *The Academy*, March 28, 1891, p. 298.

II. *pron.* What thing or things soever; no matter what thing or things; whatever or whoever.

I will knowe the soth [truth], *what-so-euer* it coste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 37.

Youth, *whatsoever* thou art, thou art but a scurvy fellow.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 163.

> For, 'tis not Courage (*whatsoe'r* men say),
> But Cowardize, to make ones Self away.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

whatsom†, *a.* and *pron.* Same as *whatsomever*.

whatsomever (hwot″sum-ev′ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *whatsumever, whatsomever* (confused with *whatsoever*); < *what*^{1} + *som* (< Dan. *som*, as so) + *ever*. Cf. *howsomever*.] Whatsoever. [Now vulgar.]

> *Whatsomever* woo they fele,
> They wol not pleyne, but concele.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5041.

> Doughtir, loke that thou be waare, *whatsumeuere* thee bitide,
> Make not thin husbonde poore with spendinge ne with pride.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

whatten, *a.* See *whaten*.

whattie (hwot′i), *n.* Same as *whisky*.

whault†, *n.* See *wall*^{3}.

whaup (hwâp), *n.* [Sc. also *whaap, quhaup, quhaip, awp;* said to be so called from its cry.] A curlew. [Scotch.]—**Great whaup**, the curlew, *Numenius arquata*. Also called *stock-whaup*.—**Little whaup, May whaup**, the whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus:* so called from its relative size and the time of its appearance. Also called *tang-whaup*.

whave (hwāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whaved*, ppr. *whaving*. [Prob. a dial. var. of *quave*.] 1. To turn (pottery) when drying. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To cover, or hang over. [Prov. Eng.]

whawl, *v. i.* [A var. of *wawl, waul*.] To cry as a cat: same as *waul*.

> The cats *whawled*. *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 269.

whayle†, *a.* A corrupt Middle English spelling of *hail*^{2}, *hale*^{2}.

whay-worm (hwā′wėrm), *n.* [Also *whey-worm;* perhaps a dial. reduction of *whealworm*.] 1. A pimple. *Carr*, Craven Gloss., ii. 252. (*Halliwell*.)—2. A whim. Compare *maggot*.

> And so marched toward London, where the Essex men, havinge wylde *whay-wormes* in their heddes, joined them with him. *Hall*, Edward IV., f. 33. (*Halliwell*.)

whe^1 (hwē), *pron.* A form of *who*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

whe^2†, *n.* See *wie*.

wheadle†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *wheedle*.

wheal^1 (hwēl), *n.* [< ME. *wheel, whele, whelle*, a pimple, wheal (cf. dim. *whelk*, a little wheal), < AS. **hwēle*, wheal (Somner); origin and status uncertain; cf. AS. *hwelan* (**hwēlan* ?), wither, pine away; cf. W. *chwiler*, a maggot, wheal, pimple.] 1. A pimple; a pustule.

> He must drie his face very well, for feare of *wheales* and wrinkles. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 194.

> All *wheales* and itching pimples which are readie to breake forth. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 25.

Specifically—2. An elevation of the skin, of varying size, usually elongated in form, caused by a stroke, as of a rod or whip, or constituting an eruption, as that of urticaria. See *urticaria*.

wheal^1 (hwēl), *v.* [< ME. *whelen:* see *wheal*^{1}, *n.*] I. *trans.* To produce a wheal upon.

> His eyes were bloodshot, his cheeks *whealed* and puffed. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To suppurate; form a sore or pustule.

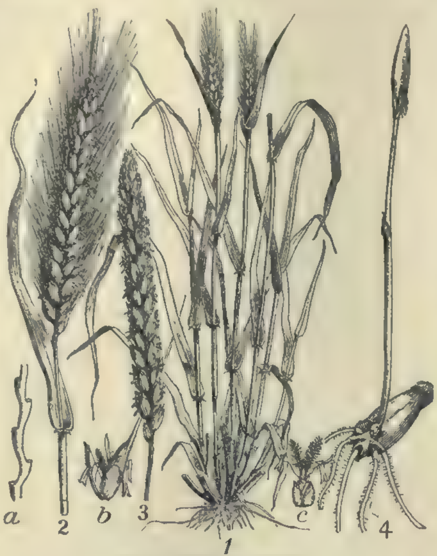
> Now gins the leprous cores of ulcered sins
> *Wheale* to a heade. *Marston*, Ant. and Mel., II., v. 1.

wheal^2 (hwēl), *n.* [Also *huel, wheel, whel, wheyl;* < Corn. *hwel*, a work, a mine; cf. W. *chwyl*, a turn, course, while, *chwylo*, turn, revolve, run a course, bustle, *chwel*, a course, turn.] A mine. [Cornwall, Eng.]

wheal-worm (hwēl′wėrm), *n.* [< *wheal*^{1} + *worm*.] 1. The itch-mite, *Acarus scabiei*.—2. The acarine *Leptus autumnalis*, or some similar harvest-bug: so named from the wheals or pimples produced by its bite. See cut under *harvest-mite*.

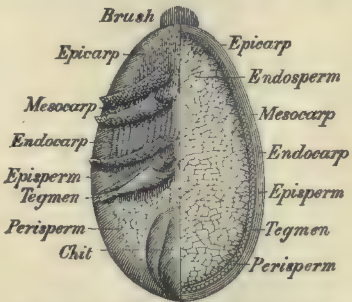
wheaser (hwē′zėr), *n.* [Said to be connected with *weasel*.] The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Local, New Eng.]

wheat (hwēt), *n.* [< ME. *whete, wete, whæte, hwete, huete, quete*, < AS. *hwǣte* = OS. *hwēti* = MD. *weite*, D. *weit* = MLG. *wēten, weiten*, LG. *weten* = OHG. *weizzi*, MHG. *weitze*, G. *weizen*, also OHG. *weizi*, MHG. *weize*, G. dial. *weissen* = Icel. *hveiti* = Sw. *hvete* = Dan. *hvede* = Goth. *hwaiteis*, wheat; cf. Lith. *kwetys*, Lett. *kweeschi*, wheat (prob. < Teut.); lit. 'that which is white' (with ref. to the color of the grain or the meal), < AS. *hwit*, etc., white: see *white*^{1}.] A cereal grain, the product of species of *Triticum*, chiefly of *T. sativum* (*T. vulgare*). The origin of the plant is not clearly known, but it is thought by many to be derived from a grass, *Ægilops ovata*, of the Mediterranean region, now classed as a species of *Triticum*. The wheat-plant is a grass closely related to barley and rye, having a dense four-sided spike, and grains longitudinally furrowed on one side, turgid on the other. In some varieties the palets bear awns, in others not, the varieties being respectively called *bearded* and *beardless* or *bald*. Some are planted in the spring—spring or summer wheat—others in the fall, maturing the next season—winter wheat. The product of the latter was formerly preferred, but with recent methods of manufacture spring wheat is equally valued. The varieties are further classified as *white* and *red* or *amber*, referring to the color of the grain; among winter wheats, at least, the white are more esteemed. The grain is highly nutritious, containing some 67 per cent. of carbohydrates, 13 per cent. of albuminoids, together with small quantities of the mineral substances, potash, soda, etc., required by the animal system, with only 14 per cent. of water. For use it is chiefly converted into flour; the finest but not the most nutritious flour is nearest pure starch. The richer elements lie nearest the skin, and these are secured in "Graham" flour, which properly includes the whole grain, and by recent milling processes which appropriate all but the cuticle. Wheat was formerly made in England into a dish called *frumenty* or *furmenty*, by boiling it entire in milk, and seasoning. It is now largely used in America in the form of cracked, crushed, or rolled wheat, or wheat-grits. Wheat has been known from antiquity, being mentioned in Scripture; it is traceable to ancient Egypt, and is recorded as introduced into China about 2700 B. C. It now furnishes the principal breadstuff among all civilized nations. It is adaptable to various conditions and widely grown in temperate regions; it is not excluded by cold winters, but requires a mean summer temperature of not less than 57°. Among the principal countries which produce a surplus are the United States, Canada, Russia, Hungary, India, Australia, Egypt, Rumania, and Turkey. The varieties are very numerous, and there are several more or less strongly marked races, one of which is spelt.



Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).

1, the complete plant of the variety *æstivum;* 2, the spike of the same; 3, the spike of the variety *hibernum;* 4, a grain germinating. *a*, part of the rachis; *b*, the floret of the variety *æstivum;* *c*, the flower, showing two lodicules, the stamens, and the stigmas.



Longitudinal Section of Grain of Wheat, enlarged.

> The asse of the melle, thet ase bletheliche berth bere [as blithely beareth barley] ase *huete*.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

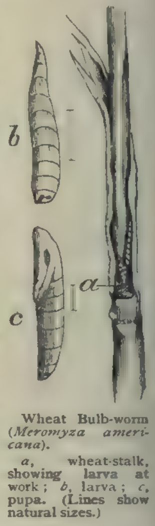
> We maun gar *wheat*-flour serve us for a blink; . . . it's no that ill food, though far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stamach as the curney aitmeal is.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, xx.

Amber wheat. See def.—**Arras wheat.** See *Emmer wheat*, below.—**China wheat**, a spring wheat grown in the United States, said to have been derived from a grain found in a tea-chest.—**Clock wheat**, a variety of the race known as *Triticum turgidum*.—**Cow-wheat**, a plant of the genus *Melampyrum*, particularly *M. arvense*, with beautifully variegated flowers in a long spike. The American cow-wheat is *M. Americanum*, an inconspicuous plant.—**Dinkel wheat**, spelt.—**Emmer wheat**, the race called *Triticum dicoccum*, including the Arras wheat of Abyssinia. Its varieties flourish in poor soil, are remarkably exempt from diseases, and make excellent starch.—**Guinea wheat**†. See *Turkey wheat*, below.—**Indian wheat.** (*a*†) A former name in England for Indian corn, *Zea Mays*. See cut under *Zea*. (*b*) *Fagopyrum Tataricum*, which is cultivated to some extent in the United States, particularly in the northwest.—**Oil of wheat.** See *oil*.—**One-grained** or **single-grained wheat**, a wheat with one seed to each spikelet—*Triticum monococcum*—which appears to be a true species. Also called *St. Peter's corn*.—**Red wheat.** See def.—**Revet** or **rivet wheat**, a variety of the race *Triticum turgidum*.—**Saracen's wheat**, buckwheat. Compare *sarrazin*.—**Single-grained wheat.** See *one-grained wheat*, above.—**Spring wheat, summer wheat.** See def.—**Tatary wheat**, the India or Indian wheat, *Fagopyrum Tataricum*.—**Tea wheat.** Same as *China wheat*.—**Turkey wheat**†, **Turkish wheat**†, Indian corn, vaguely supposed to come from Turkey (compare *turkey*). Also called *Guinea wheat* and *Indian wheat*.

> There grows in several parts of Africa, Asia, and America a kind of corn called Mays, and such as we commonly name *Turkey wheat*. They make bread of it which is hard of digestion, heavy in the stomach, and does not agree with any but such as are of a robust and hail constitution.
> *L. Lemery*, Treatise on Foods (1704), p. 71. (*Davies*.)

> We saw a great many fields of Indian corn, which grows to the height of six or seven feet. It is made into flour for the use of the common people, and goes by the name of *Turkey wheat*. *Smollett*, Travels, viii.

Wheat-aphid or **-aphis**, a wheat plant-louse (see below).—**Wheat bulb-fly**, *Hylemyia arctica*, a European fly of the family *Anthomyiidæ*, whose larva infests the stems of wheat.—**Wheat bulb-worm**, the larva of an oscinid fly, *Meromyza americana*, which affects the stems of wheat in the United States and Canada, stunting the ears, and prematurely ripening the kernels.—**Wheat-cutworm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Laphygma frugiperda*. Also called *grass-worm* and *fall army-worm*. See *Laphygma*. *C. V. Riley*.—**Wheat-dampening machine**, a machine for washing grain to free it from smut and dirt, and afterward drying it. *E. H. Knight*.—**Wheat eel-worm**, a nematode worm of the family *Anguillulidæ*, *Tylenchus tritici*, which causes the disease known as *ear-cockle*, *purples*, or *false ergot* in wheat in Europe. It produces round dark-colored distorted growths in the ear of wheat. Also called *wheat-worm*.—**Wheat gall-fly**, the adult of the wheat joint-worm. See *Isosoma*, 1, *joint-worm*, 2, and cut under *wheat-fly*.—**Wheat-head army-worm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Leucania albilinea*. See *Leucania*.—**Wheat plant-louse**, one of several aphids, or *Aphididæ*, which infest wheat, as *Siphonophora avenæ* and *Toxoptera graminium*.—**Wheat straw-worm**, the wheat joint-worm. See *joint-worm*, 2.—**Wheat whisky.** See *whisky*^{2}.—**Wheat-wireworm.** See *wireworm*.—**White wheat.** See def.—**Winter wheat.** See def. (See also *mummy-wheat, not-wheat*.)



Wheat Bulb-worm (*Meromyza americana*).

a, wheat-stalk, showing larva at work; *b*, larva; *c*, pupa. (Lines show natural sizes.)

wheat-bird (hwēt′bėrd), *n.* The chaffinch or wheatsel-bird. [Local, British.]

wheat-brush (hwēt′brush), *n.* In *milling*, a grain-scouring machine. It consists essentially of two brushes in the form of disks placed close together in a hopper, one brush remaining stationary, and the other revolving rapidly as the grain is delivered between them. The grain is carried to the periphery of the brushes by centrifugal force, and falls into a chamber beneath, whence the dust is removed by a suction-blast. *E. H. Knight*.

wheat-bug (hwēt′bug), *n.* Either one of two bugs, *Miris tritici* and *M. dolabratus*, found commonly on wheat in England. *Curtis*, Farm Insects.

wheat-caterpillar (hwēt′kat″ėr-pil-ä̤r), *n.* A small caterpillar which eats the kernels of wheat in the field: supposed to be *Asopia costalis*. *T. W. Harris*.

wheat-chafer (hwēt′chā″fėr), *n.* A beetle, *Anisoplia austriaca*, which does great damage to European wheat-fields, particularly those of Russia.

wheat-cracker (hwēt′krak″ėr), *n.* A mill for cracking wheat to make grits.

wheat-drill (hwēt′dril), *n.* See *drill*^{1}, *n.*, 3.

wheat-duck (hwēt′duk), *n.* The American widgeon, *Mareca americana*, found in large flocks in wheat-fields. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Oregon.]

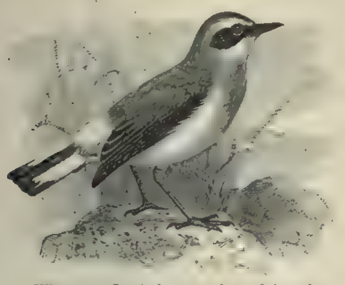
wheat-ear (hwēt′ēr), *n.* [< *wheat* + *ear*^{2}.] An ear of wheat.

> Gold flashed out from the *wheat-ear* brown,
> And flame from the poppy's leaf. *Eliza Cook*.

Wheat-ear stitch, in *embroidery*, a fancy stitch; a variety of chain-stitch by which is produced a pattern somewhat resembling an ear of grain with stiff beard.

wheatear (hwēt′ēr), *n.* [A corruption, simulating *wheat* + *ear*^{2} (also used in the form *white-ear*, with the first element unaltered), of *white-arse*, or rather of its earlier form **whiterse* (taken as a plural, whence the supposed singular *wheat-ear*): so called from its white rump, < *white*^{1} + *arse*. The name is equiv. to *whitetail*, formerly *whittail*, and the F. name *cul blanc*.] A chat of the genus *Saxicola*, *Saxicola œnanthe*, the stone-chat, fallow-finch, or whitetail, an oscine passerine bird abundant in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and found sparingly in North America. The wheatear is 6¾ inches long, and 12½ in extent; it varies much in plumage with sex, age, and season. The adult male in summer has the upper parts French gray, with conspicuous white rump and white base of the black tail; the under parts are some shade of buff, often whitish;

the wings are blackish; a broad glossy-black bar on the side of the head includes the ears, and is surmounted by a white stripe; the bill and feet are black, the eyes dark-brown. The female is brownish, darkest on the upper parts, with wings and tail like those of the male; the young resemble the female, but are spotty. The nest is made on the ground; the eggs are four to seven, greenish-blue, usually spotless, sometimes faintly speckled. The wheatear shares with both the British species of *Pratincola* the name *stonechat*, which is more appropriate to this bird than to either of the bushchats; it is more fully specified as *white-rumped stonechat*, and also called *white-rump*, *whitetail*, *stone-clatter* (from its Gaelic name *clacharan*, which survives in Scotland and in books), *fallow-finch*, and by other local names.



Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*), adult male.

What cook of any spirit would lose her time in picking larks, *wheat-ears*, and other small birds?
Swift, Directions to Servants (Cook).

Although the *wheatear's* colors are somewhat chaste, still their bold contrast, and the manner in which they are distributed, make the bird a very pretty one.
Seebohm, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. 302.

wheat-eel (hwēt′ēl), *n.* [Appar. < *wheat* + *eel*, but perhaps a dial. form of **wheat-evil*, < *wheat* + *evil*1.] Ear-cockle or purples, a disease of wheat caused by the eel-worm, *Tylenchus tritici*.

wheaten (hwē′tn), *a.* [< ME. *wheten*, *hueten*, *hwæten*, < AS. *hwǣten* (= MD. *weiten*, D. *weite-(meel)* = G. *weizen(brod)*), < *hwǣte*, wheat, + *-en*, E. *-en*2.] Of, pertaining to, or made from wheat: as, *wheaten* straw. Specifically—(*a*) Made of the stalks, straw, or husks of wheat.

There wayted Summer naked starke, all saue a *wheaten* hat. *Golding*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Peace should still her *wheaten* garland wear.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 41.

(*b*) Made of the grain or flour of wheat.

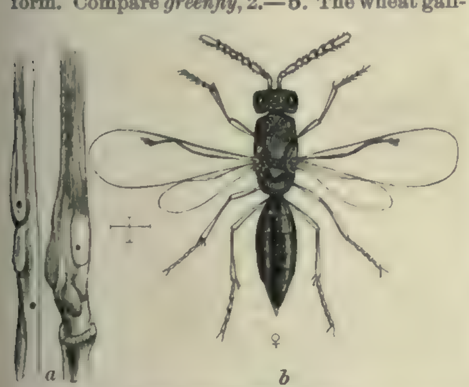
More hi uynt smak [she finds more relish] in ane zoure epple thanne in ane *huetene* lhoue [loaf].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them [cakes and wafers]. Ex. xxix. 2.

His diet was of *wheaten* bread.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

wheat-field (hwēt′fēld), *n.* A field of wheat.

wheat-fly (hwēt′flī), *n.* 1. Any one of several flies of the family *Oscinidæ*, common upon wheat in Europe and North America, as *Oscinis frit*, *Chlorops tæniopus*, and *C. lineata*.—2. The Hessian fly.—3. The wheat-midge.—4. Improperly, a wheat plant-louse in the winged form. Compare *greenfly*, 2.—5. The wheat gall-fly, a variety of *Isosoma hordei*, whose larva is the wheat joint-worm. See *joint-worm*, 2.



Wheat Gall-fly (*Isosoma hordei*).
a, wheat-stalks with galls produced by the larva; *b*, female fly (cross shows natural size).

wheat-grader (hwēt′grā″dėr), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for cleaning, separating, and grading wheat according to the size and shape of the grains; a grain- or wheat-separator. *E. H. Knight.*

wheat-grass (hwēt′gràs), *n.* The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*; also, any wild grass of the genus *Agropyrum* or *Triticum*.

wheatland (hwēt′land), *n.* Land sown with wheat.

Beyond the *wheatlands* in the northern pines.
A. Lampman, The Academy, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 335.

wheat-maggot (hwēt′mag″ot), *n.* The larva of any one of the dipterous insects affecting the wheat-plant.

wheat-midge (hwēt′mij), *n.* 1. A dipterous insect of the family *Cecidomyiidæ*, *Diplosis tritici*, which lays its eggs in the flowers of wheat-heads, and whose minute reddish larvæ devour the kernels. It is originally a European insect, but has been imported into the United States and Canada. The larva is known in England as the *red maggot*.
2. A dipterous insect, *Lasioptera obfuscata*. *Encyc. Dict.*

wheat-mildew (hwēt′mil″dū), *n.* A name applied in England to the common rust (*Puccinia graminis*), found on various grasses, and especially on wheat and oats. In the United States it is applied to *Erysiphe graminis*, a true powdery mildew.

wheat-mite (hwēt′mīt), *n.* Same as *flour-mite*.

wheat-moth (hwēt′môth), *n.* One of several small moths whose larvæ devour stored wheat, as the Angoumois grain-moth (*Gelechia cerealella*), the Indian-meal moth (*Ephestia interpunctella*), the Mediterranean flour-moth (*Ephestia kühniella*), or the wolf-moth (*Tinea granella*).

wheat-pest (hwēt′pest), *n.* A dipterous insect, the frit-fly, *Oscinis vastator*.

wheat-riddle (hwēt′rid″l), *n.* A grain- or wheat-separator.

wheat-rust (hwēt′rust), *n.* Same as *red rust* and *black rust* (see both, under *rust*).

wheat-scourer (hwēt′skour″ėr), *n.* In *milling*, a cleaning-machine which receives the grain as passed from the smutter, and removes any hairs or loose parts of the outer bran. One form consists of a stiff brush with a grooved burrstone revolving against it below, the wheat passing between the two. *E. H. Knight.*

wheatsel-bird (hwēt′sl-bėrd), *n.* The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*: so called from its congregating in autumn about the time of sowing wheat. *J. H. Gurney.* See cut under *chaffinch*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

wheat-separator (hwēt′sep″a-rā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for freeing wheat from mustard-seed, cockle, grass-seed, etc. The grain is made to pass over a series of inclined plates pierced with holes which allow the passage of the smaller seeds but retain the wheat. *E. H. Knight.*

Wheatstone bridge. See *resistance*, 3.

wheat-thief (hwēt′thēf), *n.* The corn gromwell or bastard alkanet, *Lithospermum arvense*, a grain-field weed of Europe and parts of Asia, introduced in North America.

wheat-thrips (hwēt′thrips), *n.* Any one of several species of thrips found abundantly upon wheat, and commonly supposed to injure the wheatlands, as *Thrips cerealium* of Europe, and *Limothrips tritici* and *L. gramineæ* of the United States.

wheat-weevil (hwēt′wē″vl), *n.* 1. The grain-weevil.—2. The rice-weevil. See also *Calandra*, 2, and *weevil*.

wheat-worm (hwēt′wėrm), *n.* Same as *wheat eel-worm* (which see, under *wheat*).

wheaze†, *v. i.* An old spelling of *wheeze*.

wheder†, *pron.* An old spelling of *whether*1.

wheedle (hwē′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wheedled*, ppr. *wheedling*. [Formerly *wheadle*; perhaps for **weedle*, < G. *wedeln*, wag the tail, fan (hence fawn, flatter?), < *wedel*, a fan, tail, brush, MHG. *wedel* (*wadel*), OHG. *wedil* (*wadal*), fan, winnowing-fan, lit. instrument for blowing; with formative *-del* (*-thlo-*), < OHG. *wehan*, MHG. G. *wehen*, blow: see *wind*2. Similar uses occur with Dan. *logre*, wag the tail, also fawn upon one; with Icel. *flathra*, wag the tail, fawn upon; with OF. *coueter*, wag the tail, etc. It is not clear how a G. word of this kind could get into E.; but the German wars of the 17th century brought in a number of words, and this may have been taken up as a slang term. Some refer *wheedle* to W. *chwedlai*, talk, gossip, < *chwedl*, a fable, story, discourse; but the resemblance is superficial.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To entice, especially by soft words; gain over by coaxing and flattery; cajole; coax; flatter; hence, to hoax; take in.

I admire thy Impudence, I cou'd never
Have had the Face to have *wheadl'd* the poor Knight so.
Etherege, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

And so go to her, begin thy new employment; *wheedle* her, jest with her, and be better acquainted one with another. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, ii. 1.

I am not the first that he has *wheadled* with his dissembling Tongue. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

It is (probably) the best Conduct not to bear away Quartering, till you have *wheedled* the Enemy into your Wake.
W. Mountaine, Seaman's Vade-Mecum (ed. 1761), p. 120.

2. To gain or procure by flattery or coaxing.

I have . . . a deed of settlement of the best part of her estate, which I *wheedled* out of her.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii.

II. *intrans.* To flatter; coax.

His business was to pump and *wheedle*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 335.

If that *wheadling* Villain has wrought upon Foible to detect me, I'm ruin'd. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 4.

In a fawning, *wheedling* tone. *C. Kingsley*, Hypatia, iv.

wheedle† (hwē′dl), *n.* [< *wheedle*, *v.*] 1. One who wheedles; a cajoling or coaxing person.

Hip. Methinks you might believe me without an oath. You saw I could dissemble with my father, why should you think I could not with you?
Ger. So young a *wheedle!*
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

2. A piece of cajolery; a flattering or coaxing speech; a hoax.

Why, hast thou lost all Sense of Modesty?
Do'st thou think to pass these gross *wheadles* on me too?
Etherege, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

wheedler (hwēd′lėr), *n.* [< *wheedle* + *-er*1.] One who wheedles.

wheedlesome (hwē′dl-sum), *a.* [< *wheedle* + *-some*.] Coaxing; cajoling. [Rare.]

Anything more irresistibly *wheedlesome* I never saw.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, etc., p. 88.

wheedling (hwēd′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wheedle*, *v.*] The act or art of coaxing, cajoling, or deluding by flattery.

He wrote severall pieces, viz. "The English Rogue," "The Art of *Wheadling*," &c. *Aubrey*, Lives (Meriton).

wheel1 (hwēl), *n.* [< ME. *wheel*, *whele*, *whel*, *wheol*, *qwel*, *hwel*, *huezel*, *hweol*, < AS. *hweól*, *hwiól*, contr. of *hweowol*, *hweohl* (= MD. *weel*, *wiel*, D. *wiel* = LG. *weel*, *wel* = Icel. *hjól* = OSw. *hiugl*, Sw. *hjul* = Dan. *hjul*, a wheel); Teut. appar. **hwehula*, **hwehula*, perhaps = Gr. *κύκλος*, a wheel, circle: see *cycle*1. The Icel. *hvel*, orb, disk, can hardly be related.] 1. A circular frame or solid disk turning on an axis. Wheels, as applied to vehicles, usually consist of a nave, into which are inserted spokes or radii, connecting it with the periphery or circular ring. (See *car-wheel* (with cut); also cuts under *car-track* and *felly*.) Wheels are most important agents in machinery, being employed in a variety of forms and combinations for a great variety of purposes, as for transmitting motion, regulating velocity, converting one species of motion into another, reducing friction, equalizing the effect of forces applied in an intermittent or irregular manner, etc.

The cartere over-ryden with his carte,
Under the *whel* ful lowe he lay adoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1165.

Smack went the whip, round went the *wheels*,
Were never folks so glad;
The stones did rattle underneath,
As if Cheapside were mad. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

2. Any instrument, apparatus, machine, or other object shaped like a wheel, or the essential feature of which is a wheel: as, a mill-*wheel*, a spinning-*wheel*, or a potters' *wheel*.

Then I went down to the potter's house, and, behold, he wrought a work on the *wheels*. Jer. xviii. 3.

Thus, in lower life, whilst the *wheel*, the needle, &c., imploy her, the plough of some trade perhaps demands the muscles and hardiness of him.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, viii. 1.

Turn, turn, my *wheel!* This earthen jar
A touch can make, a touch can mar.
Longfellow, Keramos.

The meal-sacks on the whiten'd floor.
The dark round of the dripping *wheel*.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

(*a*) *Naut.*, a circular frame with handles projecting from the periphery, and an axle on which are wound the ropes or chains which connect with the rudder for steering a ship; a steering-wheel. Where a ship is steered by steam, in place of an ordinary wheel a small wheel is used, by turning which steam is admitted to the engines which turn the barrel on which the wheel-rope is wound. (*b*) An instrument of torture. See *to break on the wheel*, under *break*.

The lifted axe, the agonizing *wheel*,
Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 435.

(*c*) A firework of a circular shape which revolves on an axis, while burning by the reaction of the escaping gases. See *catharine-wheel*, 3, and *pinwheel*, 3. (*d*) *pl.* Figuratively, a carriage; a chariot. [Poetical.]

How now, noble Pompey! What, at the *wheels* of Cæsar? art thou led in triumph? *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 47.

I earth in earth forget these empty courts,
And thee returning on thy silver *wheels*.
Tennyson, Tithonus.

(*e*) One of the attributes of Fortune, the emblem of mutability.

Huanne the lheuedi of hap [lady of fortune] heth hire *hueȝel* y-went [turned] to the manne.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

Now y am vndre Fortunes *whele*,
My frendis forsaken me Euerychoon.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

The next turn of the *wheel* gave the victory to Edward IV. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., i.

(*f*) A bicycle or a tricycle. [Colloq.]

A plucky long man with a fifty-six inch *wheel*, who crowned his effort with the difficult performance of bringing his machine to a stand-still before dismounting, and holding it so for several minutes. *The Century*, XIX. 494.

(*g*) In *zool.*: (1) The characteristic organ of a wheel-animalcule; the trochal disk of a rotifer; a wheel-organ (which see). See cuts under *Rotifer*, *Rotifera*, and *trochal*. (2) Some discoid or wheel-shaped calcareous or silicious concretion, as of an echinoderm or a sponge; a wheel-spicule.

3. A circular course or motion; a whirling round; a revolution; rotation; also, a wheeling, turning, or bending.

The leed, withouten faile,
Is, lo, the metal of Saturne,
That hath a ful large *wheel* to turne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1450.

Satan, bowing low, . . .
Throws his steep flight in many an aery *wheel*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 741.

4. A motive power; in the plural, machinery; hence, a principle of life or motion.

The *wheels* of weary life at last stood still.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

That power who bids the ocean ebb and flow, . . .
Builds life on death, on change duration founds,
And gives the eternal *wheels* to know their rounds.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 168.

When . . . the heart is sick,
And all the *wheels* of Being slow.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, l.

5†. The burden of a song; a refrain: perhaps in allusion to its regular recurrence. *Steevens.*

Oph. [Sings.] You must sing a-down a-down,
An you call him a-down-a.
O, how the *wheel* becomes it!
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 172.

6. A factory for grinding cutlery. [Prov. Eng.]

This branch of trade [cutlery grinding] is, in Sheffield, conducted in distinct establishments called *wheels*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 734.

7. A dollar. *Tufts.* [Thieves' jargon.]—**8.** In *embroidery* and *fancy needlework*, an opening, not necessarily circular, filled with radiating bars or brides of thread. It is a common form of decoration for collars and similar washable garments. Sometimes the radiating lines are interspersed with loops, festoons, and the like, or are of different lengths, so that a part of the opening will be filled with more bands than another part, producing diversity of pattern.

9. See *ward*^{2}, 11.—**Adhesion of wheels to rails.** See *adhesion*.—**Aërohydrodynamic wheel.** See *aërohydrodynamic*.—**Bastard wheel.** See *bastard*.—**Big wheel.** Same as *large wheel*. See *spinning-wheel*.—**Blank wheel**, a wheel having no teeth.—**Cardiac wheel.** See *cardiac*.—**Center-discharge wheel**, a turbine in which the water enters from the chute to the periphery of the buckets, passes inward, and is discharged at the center, about the axis.—**Chilled wheel.** See *chill*^{1}.—**Eccentric wheel.** See *eccentric*.—**Elliptical wheel.** Same as *elliptical gearing* (which see, under *gearing*).—**Engaged wheels.** See *engaged*.—**Epicycloidal wheel.** See *epicycloidal* (with cut).—**Fifth wheel.** (*a*) In *mech.* See *fifth*. (*b*) Figuratively, something superfluous or useless.—**Foundling-wheel**, a cylindrical box revolving on an upright axis, placed in an aperture in the door or wall of a foundling-asylum. It enables any person to confide an infant to the care of the asylum without being seen.

The ruota or *foundling-wheel* still exists in 1222 of the communes, being frequent in the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 449, note.

Impulse-wheel, a form of turbine water-wheel driven by the impulse of a jet.—**Intermittent, internal, lapidary wheel.** See the adjectives.—**Large wheel.** See *spinning-wheel*.—**Long wheel**, a workmen's name for a grindstone driven by a belt and a hand-wheel 5 or 6 feet in diameter, which is turned by a laborer stationed behind the grinder.—**Mansell wheel**, a railroad-wheel in which the hub is composed of two wrought- or cast-iron rings bolted together. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Middle-shot wheel**, in *hydraul.*, a breast-wheel which receives the water at about the middle of its height. See cut under *breast-wheel*.—**Multiple wheel**, a form of slosh-wheel.—**Multiplying wheel**, a form of multiplying gearing; a geared wheel for converting slower movement into more rapid movement. Compare cut under *lantern-wheel*.—**Mutilated wheel.** See *mutilated* (with cut).—**Non-circular wheel**, a wheel having a perimeter which is not circular, but is elliptical, scroll-shaped, hyperbolar, etc. Two such wheels are employed for transmitting a velocity of variable ratio between a pair of parallel axes. *E. H. Knight.*—**Persian wheel**, a water-lifting wheel; a bucket-wheel or noria; an apparatus in which buckets, jars, or box-chambers are arranged in a radial position on a large wheel, which by its revolution dips the vessels in the water, fills them, and raises each in turn to empty its load on another level. It is used especially for irrigation. Compare cut under *noria*.—**Pitch-back wheel**, a form of water-wheel in which the water, before descending into the buckets, is turned at an angle with its course in the flume: a kind of breast-wheel in which the water-supply is near the top of the wheel.—**Potters' wheel.** See *potter*^{1} (with cut).—**Savart's wheel**, an acoustical instrument, consisting of a toothed wheel which can be rapidly rotated so as to strike against a card and produce a tone, the vibration-number of which can be accurately determined from the number of the revolutions of the wheel. Compare *siren* (with cut).—**Saxon wheel.** See *spinning-wheel*.—**Skew wheel.** See *skew*^{1}, 8.—**Small wheel.** See *spinning-wheel*.—**Spiral wheels**, in *mach.*, a form of gearing in which the teeth are formed upon the circumference of cylinders of the required diameter at an angle with their respective axes. By this construction the teeth become in fact small parts of screws or spirals winding round the cylinders (whence the name). Wheels of this kind are often used when the two shafts require to pass each other. When the shafts are in the same plane bevel-wheels are employed.—**Split wheel.** See *split gear*, under *split*.—**Sun-and-planet wheels.** See *sun*^{1}.—**To break a butterfly (fly, etc.) upon a (the) wheel**, to subject one to a punishment out of all proportion to the gravity of the offense and the importance of the offender; hence, to employ great means or exertions for the attainment of trifling ends.

Satire or sense, alas! can Sporus feel,
Who *breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?*
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 308.

He was sorry . . . for the excellent people, and deplored the necessity of *breaking* mere *house-flies on the wheel*. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, ii. 21.

To break upon the wheel. See *break*.—**Toothed wheels.** See *toothed*.—**To put a spoke in one's wheel.** See *spoke*^{1}.—**To put one's shoulder to the wheel.** See *shoulder*.—**To slack over the wheel.** See *slack*^{1}.—**To steer a trick at the wheel.** See *steer*^{1}.—**Undershot wheel.** See *undershot*.—**Variable-speed wheels.** See *variable*.—**Waved wheel**, in *mech.*, a friction-wheel having a waved or convoluted surface, and imparting a reciprocating motion to an arc or lever pressing against its side. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wheel and axle**, one of the mechanical powers, consisting in its primary form of a cylindrical axle on which a wheel, concentric with the axle, is firmly fastened. A rope is usually attached to the wheel; the axle is turned by means of a lever; and the rope acts as in the pulley—that is, also upon the principle of the lever.—**Wheel barometer**, a modification of the siphon barometer. See *barometer*.—**Wheel couching.** See *couching*^{1}, 5.—**Wheel crossbow**, a crossbow in which the bow is bent by the revolutions of a wheel acting as a windlass. See cut under *moulinet*.—**Wheel-cutting machine.** (*a*) A gear-cutting machine. (*b*) A device for dividing a circle into any number of equal parts. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wheel-facing machine**, a machine with adjustable cutters and rolls for facing the sides of wheels, making the fellies of uniform thickness, and forming a bevel. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wheel-finishing machine**, a form of slotting-machine for planing off the inner face of locomotive-wheel tires. The cutter is carried at the end of a vibrating lever.—**Wheel of life.** See *zoëtrope*.—**Wheel press**, in the manufacture of locomotives and railway-cars, a powerful screw-press or hydraulic press by which wheels are forced on to turned bearings of axles with a frictional binding stress sufficient to hold them in place firmly without keys, set-screws, or other holding devices.—**Wheels within wheels**, a complication of circumstances, motives, influences, etc. Compare Ezek. i. 16.

It was notorious that, after this secretary retired, the king's affairs went backwards; *wheels within wheels* took place. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 65.

Wheel tax. See *tax*.—**Wire wheel**, a brush-wheel made of wire instead of bristles, used for cleaning and scratching metals preparatory to gilding or silvering. *E. H. Knight.* (See also *breast-wheel*, *bull-wheel*, *catharine-wheel*, *cog-wheel*, *crown-wheel*, *dial-wheel*, *flange-wheel*, *measuring-wheel*, *pinwheel*.)

wheel^1 (hwēl), *v.* [< ME. **whelen*, *whielen*, *hweolen*; < *wheel*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to turn, or to move in a circle; make to rotate, revolve, or change direction.

So had he seen, in fair Castile,
The youth in glittering squadrons start;
Suddenly the flying jennet *wheel*,
And hurl the unexpected dart.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 8.

The sun gradually *wheeled* his broad disk down into the west. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 438.

The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun;
The dark Earth follows *wheel'd* in her ellipse;
And human things returning on themselves
Move onward, leading up the golden year.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

To *wheel* the wild scrub cattle at the yard
With a running fire of stockwhips and a fiery run of hoofs.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 405.

2. To convey on wheels or in a vehicle mounted on wheels.

You shall clap her into a post-chaise, . . . *wheel* her down to Scotland. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

"*Wheel* me a little farther," said her ladyship. "They will follow." I obeyed her again, and *wheeled* her away from the house with extreme slowness.
D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxviii.

3. To make or perform in a circle; give a circular direction or form to.

Now heaven in all her glory shone, and roll'd
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
First *wheel'd* their course. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 501.

The silvered kite
In many a whistling circle *wheels* her flight.
Wordsworth, An Evening Walk.

4. To provide with a wheel or wheels: as, to *wheel* a cart. *Imp. Dict.*—**5.** To cause to move on or as on wheels; rotate; cause to turn: as, to *wheel* a rank of soldiers.

Let fall the curtains, *wheel* the sofa round.
Cowper, Task, iv. 37.

6†. To turn on a wheel.

Fortune on lofte
And under eft gan hem to *whielen* bothe.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 139.

7. In *tanning*, to submit to the action of a pin-wheel. See *pinwheel*, 2.

The skins next go into the England wheel vat . . . and are *wheeled*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 530.

8. To shape by means of the wheel, as in pottery. See *potters' wheel* (under *potter*^{1}), and *throw*^{1}, *v. t.*, 2.—**9.** To break upon the wheel. See *break*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To turn on or as on an axis or about a center; rotate; revolve.

His Glory found
Thou first Mobile,
Which mak'st all *wheel*
In circle round. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

The moon . . . not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*

2. To change direction of course, as if moving on a pivot or center.

As he to flight his *wheeling* car addrest,
The speedy jav'lin drove from back to breast.
Pope, Iliad, v. 53.

Steady! steady! the masses of men
Wheel, and fall in, and *wheel* again,
Softly as circles drawn with pen.
Leigh Hunt, Captain Sword and Captain Pen, ii.

3. To move in a circular or spiral course.

Then *wheeling* down the steep of heaven he flies.
Pope.

The poor gold fish eternally *wheeling* round his crystal wall. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

The swallow *wheeled* above high up in air.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 15.

4. To take a circular course; return upon one's steps; hence, to wander; go out of the straight way.

Spies of the Volsces
Held me in chase, that I was forced to *wheel*
Three or four miles about, else had I, sir,
Half an hour since brought my report.
Shak., Cor., i. 6. 19.

5. To travel smoothly; go at a round pace; trundle along; roll forward.

Thunder mix'd with hail,
Hail mix'd with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky
And *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls.
Milton, P. L., xii. 183.

Through the rough copse *wheel* thou with hasty stride;
I choose to saunter o'er the grassy plain.
Wordsworth, River Duddon, xxx.

6. To move on wheels; specifically, to ride a bicycle or tricycle; travel by means of a bicycle or tricycle. [Colloq.]

The sun, gladdened by the sweet air, shone on the fields and woods, and the ugly barracks and pretty cottages by which we *wheeled*.
J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a [Tricycle.

7. To change or reverse one's opinion or course of action: frequently with *about*.

Being able to advance no further, they are in a fair way to *wheel about* to the other extreme. *South.*

Plato and Aristotle were at a losse,
And *wheel'd about* again to spell Christ-Crosse.
G. Herbert, The Temple, The Church Militant.

wheel^2†, *n.* An old spelling of *wheal*^{1}.

wheel^3, *n.* See *wheal*^{2}.

wheel^4 (hwēl), *n.* An erroneous dialectal form of *weel*^{2}.

wheelage (hwē'lāj), *n.* [< *wheel*^{1} + *-age*.] A duty or toll paid for carts, etc., passing over certain ground.

wheel-animal (hwēl'an″i-mal), *n.* A wheel-animalcule.

wheel-animalcule (hwēl'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A rotifer. See *Rotifera* (with cut), also cuts under *Floscularia*, *Rotifer*, and *trochal*.

wheel-band (hwēl'band), *n.* The tire of a wheel.

The chariot tree was drown'd in blood, and th' arches by the seat
Dispurpled from the horses' hoofs, and from the *wheel-bands'* beat. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi. 466.

wheel-barometer (hwēl'ba-rom″e-tėr), *n.* See *barometer*.

wheelbarrow (hwēl'bar″ō), *n.* [< ME. *whelbarowe*; < *wheel*^{1} + *barrow*^{2}.] A barrow with one wheel or more, on which it runs. The most common form has one wheel in front and two legs at the rear on which it rests, and two handles by which a person lifts the legs from the ground and carries a part of the load, while he pushes forward the vehicle on the wheel. Express and railroad barrows have two and often three or four wheels, only a small part of the load or none of it being carried by the person using the barrow, or truck, as it is more commonly called. Barrows of this class are commonly made with the wheels toward the middle and handles at each end for convenience in using on narrow steamboat-landings and station-platforms.

Carrióla, . . . a *wheel-barrow*. *Florio.*

My author saith he saw some sixteen or twenty carpenters at work upon an engine, or carriage, for six muskets, manageable by one man, and to be crowded before him like a *wheelbarrow* upon wheels.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 87.

wheel-base (hwēl'bās), *n.* In locomotives and railway-cars, the distance between the points of contact of the front and back wheels with the rail.

The distance between the supporting wheels is four feet, which thus forms the rigid *wheel-base* of the truck.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 201.

wheel-bearer (hwēl'bãr″ėr), *n.* A rotifer or wheel-animalcule.

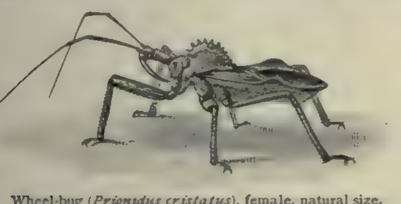
The little *wheel-bearer*, Rotifer vulgaris.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 202.

wheel-bird (hwēl'bėrd), *n.* The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus:* so named from its chirring cry, likened to the noise of a spinning-wheel. Also *spinner* and *wheeler*. Compare like use of *reeler*, 2, and see cuts under *goatsucker* and *night-jar*. [Local, Scotland.]

wheel-boat (hwēl'bōt), *n.* A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways.

wheel-box (hwēl'boks), *n.* A box inclosing a wheel, either to lessen the noise of its action or for purposes of safety.

wheel-bug (hwēl'bug), *n.* A large reduvioid bug, *Prionidus cristatus*, common throughout the southern United States, having a semicircular toothed thoracic crest like a cogged wheel. It is predaceous, and destroys great numbers of injurious insects, such as willow-slugs, web-worms, cut-worms, and cotton-caterpillars. Also called *devil's-riding-horse.*



Wheel-bug (*Prionidus cristatus*), female, natural size.

wheel-carriage (hwēl'kar″āj), *n.* A carriage moved on wheels, as a coach, chaise, gig, railway-car, wagon, cart, etc.

wheel-case (hwēl'kās), *n.* In *pyrotechnics*, a case made of stout paper, filled with a composition, and tied to the rim of a wheel or other revolving pyrotechnic device, to which it gives a rapid movement of rotation while it burns with a brilliant flame.

wheel-chain (hwēl'chān), *n.* A chain used for the same purpose as a wheel-rope.

wheel-chair (hwēl'chãr), *n.* A chair or chair-like structure mounted on wheels; a Bath chair; an invalid's chair.

wheel-colter (hwēl'kōl″tėr), *n.* See *colter*.

wheel-cross (hwēl'krôs), *n.* A variety of the ring-cross, in which a small circle occupies the center of the larger one, the arms of the cross radiating from it. The name *wheel-cross* has been founded upon a supposed intentional resemblance to a wheel, as of the sun-carriage. *Worsaae*, Danish Arts, p. 66.

wheel-cultivator (hwēl'kul″ti-vā-tọr), *n.* In *agri.*, a form of cultivator supported on wheels.

wheel-cut (hwēl'kut), *a.* Cut, as glass, by the ordinary process of glass-cutting, which leaves a perfectly polished and perfectly transparent surface. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

wheel-cutting (hwēl'kut″ing), *n.* The process or operation of cutting teeth in the wheels used by watch- and clock-makers and for other mechanical purposes.

wheel-draft (hwēl'dràft), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a continuous draft or current of smoke and hot air passing around in one direction, as distinguished from a *direct*, a *reverting*, or a *split draft.*

wheeled (hwēld), *a.* [< *wheel*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with a wheel or wheels, or with any rotating disk, rosette, or the like, as a spur of the modern type.

> The *wheel'd* seat
> Of fortunate Cæsar.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 75.

The knights appear to have rejected with particular obstinacy the innovation of the *wheeled* spur.
Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. p. xxii.

wheel-engraving (hwēl'en-grā″ving), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, same as *glass-engraving.*

wheeler (hwē'lėr), *n.* [< *wheel*^{1} + *-er*^{1}. Hence the surname *Wheeler.*] 1. One who wheels.

Each gang is composed of one moulder, one *wheeler*, and one boy called an off-bearer.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 108.

2. A maker of wheels; a wheelwright.—3. A wheel-horse, or other animal driven in the place of one.

We saw the vehicle turn over altogether, one of the *wheelers* down with its rider, and the leaders kicking.
Thackeray, Philip, xlii.

4. A worker of wheelwork on sewed muslin. *Imp. Dict.*—5. That which is provided with a wheel or wheels: used in composition: as, a stern-*wheeler;* a side-*wheeler*.

The fast eight-*wheelers* have the Westinghouse automatic brake on drivers and tender.
The Engineer, LXIX. 269.

6. Same as *wheel-bird.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Near** (or **nigh) wheeler,** the horse (or mule) on the left-hand side, often ridden.—**Off wheeler,** the horse (or mule) on the right-hand side; that one which the driver never rides.

wheelerite (hwē'lėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Lieut. G. M. *Wheeler*, U. S. A.] A fossil resin found in New Mexico.

wheel-fire (hwēl'fīr), *n.* In *chem.*, a fire which encompasses a crucible without touching it.

wheel-fixing (hwēl'fik″sing), *n.* See *fixing*, 3.

wheel-guard (hwēl'gärd), *n.* 1. A circular guard for a sword or dagger. *Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, II. 258.—2. In a vehicle, a hood to protect the axle from mud, and prevent mud from entering between the axle-box and the spindle; a cuttoo-plate, dirt-board, or round-robin.—**Wheel-guard plate,** in a vehicle, and also on an artillery-carriage, one of the iron plates fixed on either side of the box or the stock to prevent chafing by the wheels in turning; a rub-iron. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *gun-carriage.*

wheel-head (hwēl'hed), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, the lathe-head of a seal-engravers' engine.

wheel-hoe (hwēl'hō), *n.* A form of hand-cultivator consisting of a frame mounted on wheels, and carrying one or a number of blades serving as hoes.

wheel-horse (hwēl'hôrs), *n.* A horse harnessed next to the fore wheel of a vehicle—that is, attached to the pole or shafts—as in a four-in-hand or a tandem; hence, figuratively, a person who bears the brunt, or on whom the burden mostly rests.

In the next room Poelman and Kilianus and Raphelengius plodded like *wheel-horses* in dragging obscure texts out of the muddy roads in which copyists and compositors had left them. *The Century*, XXXVI. 245.

Whenever . . . offices are to be filled, we desire such men as he, and not old political hacks and . . . *wheel-horses*, should fill them. *The Nation*, XIII. 267.

wheel-house (hwēl'hous), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *pilot-house.*

Wheelhouse's operation for stricture. See *operation.*

wheeling (hwē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wheel*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of traveling or of conveying a load on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle.

The sleighing is not as good as it was, and the state of the streets admits *wheeling.* *Upper Ten Thousand*, ii.

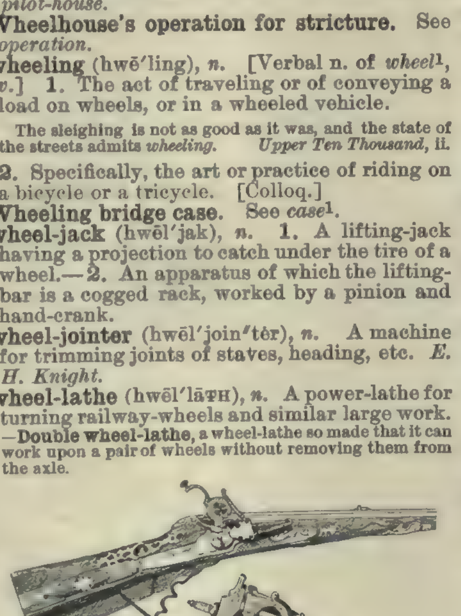
2. Specifically, the art or practice of riding on a bicycle or a tricycle. [Colloq.]

Wheeling bridge case. See *case*^{1}.

wheel-jack (hwēl'jak), *n.* 1. A lifting-jack having a projection to catch under the tire of a wheel.—2. An apparatus of which the lifting-bar is a cogged rack, worked by a pinion and hand-crank.

wheel-jointer (hwēl'join″tėr), *n.* A machine for trimming joints of staves, heading, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

wheel-lathe (hwēl'lāᴛʜ), *n.* A power-lathe for turning railway-wheels and similar large work. —**Double wheel-lathe,** a wheel-lathe so made that it can work upon a pair of wheels without removing them from the axle.



Wheel-lock.

a, lock-plate, supporting all the lock mechanism; *b*, wheel, with grooves of V-section to form circumferential edges; *c*, chain connecting the axle of *b* with the extremity of the mainspring *d*; *e*, trigger; *f*, flash pan; *g*, the serpentine holding the flint; *h*, spring which presses the flint upon the wheel in firing, or holds it away when winding up the lock; *k*, sear and sear-spring, the sear engaging the wheel by a short stud entering recesses in the side of the wheel; *i*, wrench, fitted to the axle of *b*, for winding up the chain, and having a hollow handle for measuring out the priming-powder.

wheel-lock (hwēl'lok), *n.* 1. A lock for firing a gun by means of the friction of a small steel wheel against a piece of sulphuret of iron (pyrites). The wheel was turned by a spring, which was released by a trigger, or tricker, and wound up again by means of a spanner. See cut in preceding column, and cut under *primer.*
2. A combination-lock or letter-lock.—3. A form of brake; a wagon-lock.

wheelman (hwēl'mạn), *n.*; pl. *wheelmen* (-men). 1. The man at the wheel of a vessel; a steersman.—2. One who uses a bicycle, tricycle, or similar conveyance. [Recent.]

In the parlors the costumes of the *wheelmen* seemed not so much out of place. *The Century*, XIX. 496.

wheel-ore (hwēl'ōr), *n.* A variety of bournonite in compound crystals resembling a cog-wheel.

wheel-organ (hwēl'ôr″gạn), *n.* The characteristic organ of the wheel-animalcules or rotifers, formed by the anterior part of the body: so called from the movement of its cilia. It represents the persistence, in the adult, of a primitive circlet of cilia of embryonic worms, etc. (See *telotrocha*, *trochosphere*, and cuts under *Rotifer*, *Rotifera*, *trochal*, and *veliger.*

wheel-pit (hwēl'pit), *n.* 1. A pit inclosed by the piers which support a large fly-wheel or driving-wheel, affording the requisite space for the motion of the wheel.—2. A whirlpool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wheel-plate (hwēl'plāt), *n.* In a plate car-wheel, the web, or the part uniting the rim and the hub.

wheel-plow (hwēl'plou), *n.* See *plow.*

wheel-race (hwēl'rās), *n.* The part of a race in which a water-wheel is fixed.

wheel-rib (hwēl'rib), *n.* A projection cast usually on the inner side of plate car-wheels to strengthen them. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

wheel-rope (hwēl'rōp), *n.* A rope leading from the wheel or steering-engine to the tiller, by which motion is given by the helmsman to the tiller and consequently to the rudder. Chains are sometimes used for this purpose.

wheel-seat (hwēl'sēt), *n.* The part of an axle which fits into the hub of a wheel; the spindle.

wheelseed (hwēl'sēd), *n.* See *Trochocarpa.*

wheel-shaped (hwēl'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a wheel. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, expanding into a flat border at the top, with scarcely any tube; rotate: as, a *wheel-shaped* corolla. See cuts under *rotate* and *Stapelia.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*, rotate; rotular; discoid: as, the *wheel-shaped* spicula of holothurians.—**Wheel-shaped bodies, plates,** or **spicula,** certain calcareous formations in the skin of some echinoderms; wheel-spicules. They are circular disks with the appearance of spokes radiating from a hub to the tire. See cut under *Holothuroidea.*

wheelsman (hwēlz'mạn), *n.*; pl. *wheelsmen* (-men). A steersman or helmsman.

The *wheelsman* of a steamer. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, LIV. 256.

wheel-spicule (hwēl'spik″ūl), *n.* One of the wheel-shaped calcareous concretions in the skin of a holothurian. *Encyc. Brit.*

wheel-stitch (hwēl'stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a stitch used in making a pattern of radiating lines crossed by an interlacing thread, etc., which begins at the center and extends as far, or nearly as far, as the ends of the radiating lines.

wheelstone (hwēl'stōn), *n.* A screwstone; an entrochite, or joint of the stem of a stone-lily.

wheel-swarf (hwēl'swärf), *n.* The material worn off the surface of a grindstone and that of the articles which are being ground in the manufacture of all kinds of cutlery, especially at Sheffield, England. It consists of silicious particles mixed with those of more or less oxidized steel. Wheel-swarf is used in the manufacture of blister-steel, the surface of the last layer of charcoal in the cementation pot being coated with it; this, when heated, partly fuses, and forms an air-tight covering to the charcoal and bars of iron beneath.

wheel-tire (hwēl'tīr), *n.* The iron band that encircles a wooden wheel. See *tire*^{7}.

wheel-tooth (hwēl'töth), *n.* A cog.

Some persons have a mistaken impression that the object to aim at in constructing *wheel-teeth* is to make them roll on one another without any rubbing friction.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 274.

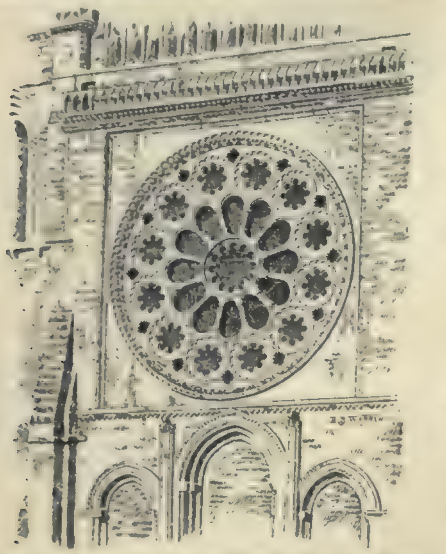
wheel-tree (hwēl'trē), *n.* Same as *paddlewood.*

wheel-urchin (hwēl'ėr″chin), *n.* A flat sea-urchin; a cake-urchin; a sand-dollar.

wheelway (hwēl'wā), *n.* A road or space for the passage of wheeled vehicles.

Nearer the *wheelway* and upon the outer edges of the public road, where the plowshare never disputes their right to the soil, grew a perfect tangle of wild-flowers.
The Century, XXXVIII. 570.

wheel-window (hwēl'win″dō), *n.* A large circular window with tracery radiating from the middle, so that the form of a wheel is more or less closely suggested. It is practically the same as *rose-window*, though the attempt is sometimes made to restrict the name *wheel-window* to examples in which straight spokes are particularly suggested. Also called *catharine-wheel*.



Wheel-window in western façade of Chartres Cathedral, France; end of 12th century.

The transept façade has sometimes a *wheel window* at the clerestory level, as at Lincoln, and sometimes it has such a window in the gable, as at York and Beverley.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 160.

wheelwork (hwēl′wėrk), *n.* A combination of wheels, as in watches and clocks, in embroidery, etc.

wheel-worn (hwēl′wōrn), *a.* Worn by the action of moving wheels.

The chariots abounding in her *wheel-worn* streets.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 21.

wheelwright (hwēl′rīt), *n.* [< ME. *whelwrigt*, *qvelwrigte*; < *wheel*¹ + *wright*.] A person who works at or with a wheel; specifically, a man whose occupation is to make wheels, wheeled carriages, etc.

A wifman of so much myȝth,
So wonder a *whelwryȝth*,
Sey I nevere with syȝth.
MS. Laud. 108, fol. 237 (Rel. Antiq., II. 8).

The basket-maker peeling his willow wands in the sunshine; the *wheelwright* putting the last touch to a blue cart with red wheels. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

Wheelwrights' machine, an adjustable machine for doing some of the various operations by which a wagon-wheel is made, as boring the hubs and fellies and tenoning the spokes.

wheely (hwē′li), *a.* [< *wheel*¹ + *-y*¹.] Circular; suitable to rotation.

Give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

wheen¹ (hwēn), *n.* [Also *whin*; < ME. **whene*, < AS. *hwǣne*, *hwēne*; secondary form of ME. *whon*, *qvon*, *hwan*, *hwon*, *wan*, < AS. *hwōn*, adv., a little, somewhat.] A little (originally used adverbially); a small number; hence, a quantity. [Scotch.]

There will be a *wheen* idle gowks coming to glower at the hole as lang as it is daylight. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxiv.

wheen² (hwēn), *n.* A dialectal form of *queen*¹.

That es called the *wheene* of Amazonnes,
Undyr whose powere that folk wonnes.
Hampole. (*Halliwell.*)

wheen-cat (hwēn′kat), *n.* [< *wheen*² + *cat*¹.] A queen or female cat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wheeze (hwēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wheezed*, ppr. *wheezing*. [Formerly also *wheaze*; < ME. *hwesen*, < AS. *hwēsan* (pret. *hweós*), wheeze; perhaps akin to Icel. *hvæsa* = Sw. *hväsa* = Dan. *hvæse*, hiss, wheeze, and to the imitative E. words, *whisper*, *whistle*. Cf. Skt. √ *çvas*, puff, breathe, L. *queri* (pp. *questus*), complain: see *quest*¹, *querulous*. For the alleged connection with *weasand*, see *weasand*.] To breathe hard; puff and blow; breathe with difficulty and audibly.

Catarrhs, . . . *wheezing* lungs. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 24.

The patient [in asthma] . . . begins to *wheeze* during sleep, and is only aroused when the dyspnœa becomes severe. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 91.

wheeze (hwēz), *n.* [< *wheeze*, *v.*] A puffing or blowing, especially as in labored breathing.

The fat old dog on the portico gave a gentle *wheeze* of recognition. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 185.

wheezily (hwē′zi-li), *adv.* In a wheezing manner; as if with difficulty of breathing.

"The potman was a-listening," he said, *wheezily*; "I could see it by the way he 'eld 'is 'ed."
D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xii.

wheezy (hwē′zi), *a.* [< *wheeze* + *-y*¹.] Affected with or characterized by wheezing.

So Fred was gratified with nearly an hour's practice of . . . favorite airs from his "Instructor on the Flute"—a *wheezy* performance, into which he threw much ambition and an irrepressible hopefulness.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xi.

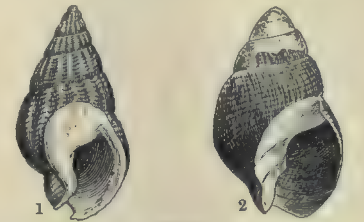
wheft (hweft), *n.* *Naut.*, an erroneous form of *waft*, 4.

whelk¹ (hwelk), *n.* [< ME. *whelke*, *qwelke*, dim. of *wheal*¹.] A wheal; a pustule; a swelling or protuberance, as on the body.

Boras, ceruce, ne oille of tartre noon,
Ne oynement that wolde clense and byte,
That him mighte helpen of his *whelkes* whyte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 632.

One Bardolph, if your majesty know the man; his face is all bubukles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames o' fire.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 108.

whelk² (hwelk), *n.* [An erroneous modern form of *welk*³, < ME. *welk*, *wilk*, *wylke* (> OF. *welke*), < AS. *wiloc*, later *weoluc*, *weluc*, a mollusk with a spiral or convoluted shell, prob. orig. **wilc*, < *wealcan*, roll, walk: see *walk*, *v.*] A gastropod of the family *Buccinidæ* in a broad sense; a buccinid, or some similar univalve with a spiral gibbous shell whose aperture forms a kind of spout, and whose whorls are more or less varicose or whelked. A very common whelk to which the name may have originally or especially applied is *Buccinum undatum*. See also cuts under *Buccinum*, *cancrisocial*, *nidamental*, *ribbon*, and *Siphonostomata*. Also *wilk*.



Whelks.
1. *Nassa reticulata*. 2. *Nassa obsoleta*. (Both natural size.)

A deal table, on which are exposed . . . oysters . . . and divers specimens of a species of snail (*wilks*, we think they are called), floating in a somewhat bilious-looking green liquid. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xii.

Live *whelks*, the lips'-beard dripping fresh,
As if they still the water's lisp heard.
Browning, Popularity.

The *whelk* and barnacle are clinging to the hardened sand. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

Reversed whelk, *Fulgur perversa*.—**Ribbon whelk**, one of the large whelks which spin out a ribbon or ruffle of egg-cases, as *Fulgur* (or *Busycon*) *carica* and *Sycotypus canaliculatus*; a hairy whelk. [Local, U. S.]—**Rough whelk**, *Urosalpinx cinerea*, the borer or drill. See cut under *Urosalpinx*. (See also *dog-whelk*.)

whelked (hwelkt), *a.* [An erroneous form of *welked*, early mod. E. *wealked*; < *whelk*², *welk*³, + *-ed*².] Formed like a whelk; hence, marked or covered with ridges like those of a whelk.

Horns *whelk'd* [var. *welk'd*, *wealk'd*] and waved like the
enridged sea. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 71.

Look up at its [the tree's] towering expanse of branches, observe its *whelked* and furrowed bole, and try to clasp it round. *A. S. Palmer*, Word Hunter's Note-Book, iv.

whelk-tingle (hwelk′tin″gl), *n.* A kind of dog-whelk, *Nassa reticulata*, common on the English coast. See cut under *dog-whelk*. [Eng.]

whelky¹† (hwel′ki), *a.* [< *whelk*¹ + *-y*¹.] Abounding in whelks, pustules, or blisters.

Pluck . . . stood sunk to his chin in the snow, and laughed as heartily as any of them, his shining bald pate and *whelky* red face streaming with moisture and shaking with merriment. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

whelky² (hwel′ki), *a.* [Prop. *welky*; < *whelk*², + *-y*¹.] Formed like a whelk; hence, knobby; rounded.

Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth hee,
Which are from Indian seas brought far away.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 105.

whelm (hwelm), *v.* [< ME. *whelmen*, an altered form (due to the influence of the different word *welm*, or a lost noun, **whelm* for **whelfm*) of *whelven*, turn, overturn, cover by something turned over, overwhelm, = OS. *be-hwelbian* = D. *welven* = MHG. *welben*, G. *wölben*, arch over, cover, = Icel. *hvālfa*, *hōlfa*, turn upside down, = Sw. *hvälfva* = Dan. *hvælve*, arch over; associated with AS. *hwealf*, arched, convex, *hwealf*, a vault, = Icel. *hvālf*, *hōlf*, a vault, arch, = Sw. *hvalf* = Dan. *hvælv*, a vault, arch; cf. Gr. κόλπος, bosom, gulf (see *gulf*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw over so as to cover. [Prov. Eng.]

I *whelme* an hollowe thyng over an other thyng. Je met dessus. . . . *Whelme* a platter upon it, to save it from flyes. *Palsgrave*, p. 780.

Hill upon hill *whelmed* upon it [the church], nay, [it lay] like a grain of corn between the upper and lower mill-stone, ground to dust between tyrants and heretics.
Donne, Sermons, xvii.

2. To engulf; submerge; cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides; overwhelm.

She is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 143

We perish'd, each alone;
But I beneath a rougher sea,
And *whelm'd* in deeper gulfs than he.
Cowper, The Cast-away.

Drawn thro' either chasm . . .
Roll'd a sea-haze, and *whelm'd* the world in gray.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. Hence, to crush, ruin, or destroy by some sudden overpowering disaster.

Grievous mischiefes which a wicked Fay
Had wrought, and many *whelmd* in deadly paine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 43.

To *whelm*
All of them in one massacre.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

II. *intrans.* To pass or roll over so as to cover or submerge.

The waves *whelm'd* over him.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, i. 1.

whelp (hwelp), *n.* [< ME. *whelp*, *welp*, *hweolp*, *hwelp*, < AS. *hwelp* = OS. *hwelp* = D. *welp* = LG. *welp* = OHG. *hwelf*, *welf*, MHG. *welf* = Icel. *hvelpr* = OSw. *hwalp*, Sw. *valp* = Dan. *hvalp*, a whelp, the young of dogs, wolves, lions, and other beasts.] **1.** The young of the dog, wolf, lion, tiger, bear, seal, etc., but especially of the dog; a cub: sometimes applied to the whole canine species, whether young or old.

The Liun of Prude [Pride] haueth swuthe monie *hweolpes*.
Ancren Riwle, p. 198.

Youre rede colera, parde,
Which causeth folk to dremen in here dremes . . .
Of grete bestes, that they wol hem byte,
Of contek, and of *whelpes* grete and lyte.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 112.

A bear robbed of her *whelps*. 2 Sam. xvii. 8.

The son [Caliban] that she did litter here,
A freckled *whelp* hag-born. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 283.

Both mongrel, puppy, *whelp*, and hound,
And curs of low degree.
Goldsmith, Elegy on Death of a Mad Dog.

2. A youth; a cub; a puppy: a term of contempt.

On one of the back benches . . . sat the villainous *whelp*, sulky to the last, whom he had the misery to call his son. *Dickens*, Hard Times, iii. 7.

3†. A kind of ship.

25 July, 1635. About six hour I went aboard one of the king's ships called the ninth *whelp*, which is in the king's books 215 ton and tonnage in king's books. She carries sixteen pieces of ordinance. . . . This ship is manned with sixty men. *Brereton*, Travels, p. 164. (*Davies.*)

Four of the king's ships and six merchant ships are to go for the coast of Ireland, to beat the Turks thence. And the occasion was this: Captain Plumley was sent thither with one of the ships royal and two *whelps* to seek out Nutt the pirate.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 186.

4. *Naut.*, one of several longitudinal projections from the barrel of a capstan, windlass, or winch, provided to take the strain of the chain or rope which is being hove upon, and afford a firmer hold.—**5.** One of the teeth of a sprocket-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

whelp (hwelp), *v.* [Also Sc. *whalp*; < ME. *whelpen*, *hwelpen*, *hweolpen*; < *whelp*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To bring forth young, as the female of the dog and various beasts of prey.

They [sharks] spawne not, but *whelp*, like the Dogge or Wolfe, and at night or towardes stormes receiue their young into their mouthes for safetie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 902.

It is a Bitch-otter, and she has lately *whelp'd*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 60.

II. *trans.* To bring forth, as a bitch, lioness, and many beasts of prey; hence, to give birth to; originate: used in contempt.

Then said Lycurgus, you are witnesses that these two dogges were *whelpt* in one day, . . . of one syre and dam.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 22.

Did thy foul fancy *whelp* so foul a scheme
Of hopes abortive?
Young, Night Thoughts, vii. 901.

He was nane o' Scotland's dogs,
But *whalpit* some place far abroad,
Whare sailors gang to fish for cod.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

wheme†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *queme.*

whemmel, whemmle (hwem'l), *v. t.* [Also *whammel*, Sc. *quhemle*, *whamle*, *whommel*, a freq. (or perhaps orig. transposed) form of *whelm.*] To whelm. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

whemmel, whemmle (hwem'l), *n.* An overturn; an overthrow. [Scotch.]

Nae doubt — ay, ay — it 's an awfu' *whummle* — and for ane that held his head sae high, too. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxii.

when (hwen), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *when, whan, whon, qvan, qven, qwan, wan, won, hwon, whenne, whanne, hwenne, hwanne, hwonne, wenne, wanne, wonne, wane, wone*, < AS. *hwænne, hwonne*, when, = OS. *hwan* = OFries. *hwenne* = MD. *wan* = OHG. MHG. *wanne, hwanne*, G. *wann*, when, *wenn*, when, if, = Goth. *hwan*, when; orig. a case of the interrog. pron. (cf. Goth. *hwana*, acc. masc.), Goth. *hwas* = AS. *hwā*, etc., who? see *who*. Cf. L. *quum, quom*, when, as related to L. *quis*, who? Gr. *πότε*, when? from same pron. base. Hence ult. *whenne*^{2}, *whence.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* At what time? at which time?

When shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of thy coming? Mat. xxiv. 3.

One [window] to the west, and counter to it,
And blank; and who shall blazon it? *when* and how?
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

When was formerly used exclamatorily, like *what;* to express impatience.

Why, *when*, I say? . . .
Off with my boots, you rogues! you villains, *when?* . . .
Out, you rogue! you pluck my foot awry.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 146.

Why, *when?* begin, sir: I must stay your leisure.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, v. 1.

Set, parson, set; the dice die in my hand.
When, parson, *when!* what, can you find no more?
Munday (and others), Sir John Oldcastle, iv. 1.

II. *rel. conj.* **1.** At the or any time that; at or just after the moment that; as soon as.

Whan Gawein saugh hem come, he seide now may we a-bide to longe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 587.

When the broken arches are black in night,
And each shafted oriel glimmers white, . . .
Then view St. David's ruin'd pile.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

2. At which time.

I am at London only to provide for Monday, *when* I shall use that favour which my Lady Bedford hath afforded me, of giving her name to my daughter. *Donne*, Letters, xiii.

The Moors fought valiantly for a short time, until the alcaydes of Marabella and Casares were slain, *when* they gave way and fled for the rear-guard. *Irving*, Granada, p. 79.

A time *when* the idols of the market-place are more devoutly worshipped than ever Diana of the Ephesians was. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

When in this sense is sometimes used with ellipsis of *the time* preceding.

I knew *when* seven justices could not take up a quarrel. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 103.

They were apprehended, and expected euer *when* to be put to death. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 213.

3. At the same time that; whereas; while on the contrary: used adversatively, to denote contrast or incompatibility.

You rub the sore,
When you should bring the plaster.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 139.

How shall I please thee, how deserve thy smiles,
When I am only rich in misery?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

How then can any man be as a Witness, *when* every man is made the Accuser? *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 38.

When was formerly followed by *as* and *that* used redundantly. See *whenas.*

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 1.

Qwene that the kynge Arthur by conqueste hade wonnyne Castelles and kyngdoms, and contreez many. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 26.

When is often used as a quasi-pronoun, meaning 'which time,' introducing a dependent clause after *since, till*, or similar connective denoting time.

Shortly . . . I'll resolve you, . . .
These happen'd accidents; *till when*, be cheerful.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 250.

Since when, his brain that had before been dry,
Became the well-spring of all poetry.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

Thy steeds will pause at even — *till when*, farewell.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 2.

When all comes to all. See *all.*

whenas (hwen-az'), *conj.* [< *when* + *as*^{1}.] **1.** When. [Archaic.]

Come, give me now a bag for my bread, . . .
And one for a peny, *whenas* I get any.
Little John and the Four Beggars (Child's Ballads, V. 326).

Whenas in silks my Julia goes,
Till then, methinks, how sweetly flows
That liquefaction of her clothes!
Herrick, Upon Julia's Clothes.

2. Whereas; while. [Rare.]

Whenas, if they would enquire into themselves, they would find no such matter. *Barrow.*

Fit professors indeed are they like to be to teach others that godlinesse with content is great gaine, *whenas* their godlinesse of teaching had not been but for worldly gaine. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

whence (hwens), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *whens, whennes, whannes, huannes*, with adv. gen. *-es*, < *whenne*, whence: see *whenne*^{2}.] **I.** *interrog. adv.* From what place? from what source, origin, or antecedents?

First Outlaw. Whence came you?
Val. From Milan. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 1. 18.

II. *rel. conj.* From what place; from which place or source.

Thes gost [spirit] him sseweth huet he is, . . . and *huannes* he comth, and huyder he geth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

I wot wel what ȝe ar & *whennes* ȝe come.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3122.

Look unto the rock *whence* ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit *whence* ye are digged. Isa. li. 1.

Now wee may perceave the root of his hatred *whence* it springs. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

We know not *whence* we live,
Or why, or how. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, ix. 33.

Here was square keep, there turret high, . . .
Whence oft the Warder could descry
The gathering ocean-storm.
Scott, Marmion, v. 33.

From whence, whence: a common pleonasm.

From whence come wars and fightings among ye? Jas. iv. 1.

A place
From whence himself does fly.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2. 8.

O, how unlike the place *from whence* they fell.
Milton, P. L., i. 75.

Of whence, whence: a pleonasm. [Rare.]

He asked his airy guide,
What and *of whence* was he, who pressed the hero's side.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1193.

whence-ever (hwens-ev'ėr), *conj.* [< *whence* + *ever.*] Whencesoever. *Prior.* (*Worcester.*) [Rare.]

whenceforth† (hwens-fōrth'), *conj.* [< *whence* + *forth*^{1}.] Forth from which place; whence. [Rare.]

Before them stands the God of Seas in place, . . .
And strikes the rockes with his three-forked mace;
Whenceforth issues a warlike steed in sight.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 316.

whencesoever (hwens-sọ̄-ev'ėr), *conj.* [Early mod. E. *whens-soever;* < *whence* + *so*^{1} + *ever.*] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

This Cytie of Jherusalem is in a fayre emynent place, for it stondeth vpon suche a grounde that from *whens soever* a man commyth thede he must nede ascende. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 22.

Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it. *Locke.*

whene'er (hwen-ãr'), *conj.* A contracted form of *whenever.*

whenever (hwen-ev'ėr), *conj.* [< ME. *when ever;* < *when* + *ever.*]. At whatever time; at what time soever.

Ser, on to hir loggyng,
When euer it please yow, I shall be your gyde;
ffor she is here by vppon the Ryuerez side.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1245.

Whenever you have need,
You may be armed and appointed well.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 15.

whenne^1†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *when.*

whenne^2†, *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *whenne, hwenne, hwanene, whanene, wonene, wanene, hwenene*, etc., < AS. *hwanan, hwanon, hwonan* (= OS. *hvanen, hvanan* = OHG. *wanana, wannan*, MHG. G. *wannen*, whence); with adv. formative *-an*, < *hwænne*, etc., when: see *when*. Cf. *hence, thence*, similarly formed.] **I.** *interrog. adv.* Whence?

II. *rel. conj.* Whence.

Sei me hwet art thu ant *hweonne* ant hwa the hider sende. *St. Juliana* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

whennes†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *whence.*

whenso (hwen-sō'), *adv.* [< ME. *whenso, hwense;* < *when* + *so*^{1}.] When; whenever. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), I. 85. [Archaic.]

In a far-off land is their dwelling, *whenso* they sit at home. *W. Morris*, quoted in The Academy, Feb. 9, 1889, p. 85.

whensoever (hwen-sọ̄-ev'ėr), *conj.* [< *when* + *so*^{1} + *ever.*] At what time soever; at whatever time.

Mercifully assist our prayers which we make before thee in all our troubles and adversities, *whensoever* they oppress us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Lesser Litany.

wher^1†, *adv.* and *conj.* See *where*^{1}.

wher^2†, *conj.* See *where*^{2}.

where^1 (hwãr), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wher, whar, whær, ware, war, wor, hwere, hware, hwar, hwær*, < AS. *hwǣr, hwār* = OS. *hwār, huār* = OFries. *hwēr* = D. *waar* = MLG. *wār, wōr*, LG. *waar, woor* = OHG. *wār, hwār*, MHG. *wār-*, G. *war-* (in comp., as in *war-um, wor-in*), also reduced, OHG. MHG. *wā*, G. *wo* = Icel. Sw. *hvar* = Dan. *hvor* = Goth. *hwar*, where?; cf. Lith. *kur*, where? L. *cur*, OL. *quor*, sometimes *cor* (usually explained as a contraction of *quā re*), why? Skt. *karhi*, at what time? when?; from the pronominal base represented by *who, what:* see *who, what*^{1}. Cf. *there*, as related to *the, that.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* **1.** At or in what place? in what position, situation, or circumstances?

Hwer scule [shall] we win [wine] finden?
Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris), I. 241.

If there were no opposition, *where* were the triall of an unfained goodnesse and magnanimity? *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

Where sooner than here, *where* louder than here, may we expect a patriotic voice to be raised? *D. Webster*, Speech, New York, March 10, 1831.

2. To which place? whither?

Where is bicome Cesar, that lorde was of al;
Or the riche man clothid in purpur & in pal?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

Where runn'st thou so fast? *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 71.

3. From what source? whence?

Where have they this mettle?
Is not their climate foggy, raw and dull?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 15.

Where away? (*naut.*), a query from the officer of the deck as to the direction of any object reported by the lookout.

II. *rel. conj.* **1.** At or in which place, or the place in which; in which case, position, circumstances, etc.

Asketh him Hwat beo ordre, and *hwar* he ifinde in holi write religiun openluker descriued. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 8.

He enforces hym to seke Ihesu in the joy of the worlde, *whare* neuer he sall be fundene. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Bare ruin'd choirs, *where* late the sweet birds sang.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxiii.

2. To which place; whither; to a place such that.

Oh, cousin! thou hast led me *where* I never
Shall see day more. *Shirley*, The Wedding, ii. 2.

3. Wherever.

Where the lordes and cheif men wax soe barbarous and bastardlike, what shall be hoped of the pesantes? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. Mat. vi. 21.

Now *where* nothing is, there nothing can come to be. *J. Behme*, Aurora, xix. 438.

4. Whereas.

His [Armagnac's] wealth doth warrant a liberal dower,
Where Reignier sooner will receive than give.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 47.

It was observed that those who were born after the Beginning of this Mortality [the plague] had but twenty-eight Teeth, *where* before they had two and thirty. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 131.

Where, frequently having the force or function of a relative or other pronoun (*which, what*, etc.), is often used in composition with a following preposition: as, *whereby*, 'by what,' 'by which'; *wherewith*, 'with what,' 'with which.' It was also formerly used after certain adverbs or adjectives in a general sense, as it still is in *everywhere, somewhere* (which see), Middle English *widen-wher* (astray, at random), in forms corresponding to similar compounds of *there* (see *there*).

Thus I wente *wyden-wher*, Dowel to seche.
Piers Plowman (A), ix. 53.

where^1† (hwãr), *n.* [Formerly also *wheare;* < *where*^{1}, *adv.*, as used in *everywhere, somewhere.*] Whereabout; situation; place.

Finding the Nymph asleepe in secret *wheare.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 19.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind:
Thou losest here, a better *where* to find.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 264.

where^2†, *conj.* [< ME. *wher, where*, contraction of *wheder*, E. *whether*^{1}.] A contracted form of *whether*^{1}.

Wher he [the cat] ryt other rest other romyth to playe. *Piers Plowman* (C), i. 186.

Off hir linage enquered I no-thing;
Where she be of duk or of markois hy,
Forsoth I wyll hyr haue, she is me pleasyng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 850.

I know not *whēr* I am or no; or speak,
Or whether thou dost hear me.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

whereabout (hwãr'a-bout'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *where*^{1} + *about.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* About what? concerning what? near what or which place? as, *whereabout* did you drop the coin?

II. *rel. conj.* About which; concerning which; on what purpose.

Let no man know anything of the business *whereabout* I send thee. 1 Sam. xxi. 2.

I must not have you henceforth question me
Whither I go, nor reason *whereabout.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 107.

whereabout (hwãr'a-bout″), *n.* [< *whereabout, adv.*] The place where one is; one's present place.

Thou . . . firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabout*.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 58.

From a rifted crag or ivy tod . . .
Thou giv'st for pastime's sake, by shriek or shout,
A puzzling notice of thy *whereabout*.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, vii.

whereabouts (hwãr'a-bouts'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *whereabout* + adv. gen. *-s*.] Same as *whereabout*.

whereabouts (hwãr'a-bouts″), *n.* [< *whereabouts, adv.*] The place where one or where anything is; location; locality.

I feel as if it were scarcely discreet to indicate the *whereabouts* of the château of the obliging young man I had met on the way from Nimes; I must content myself with saying that it nestled in an enchanting valley.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 171.

whereagainst (hwãr'a-genst'), *conj.* [< *where*^{1} + *against*.] Against which.

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, *where against*
My grained ash an hundred times hath broke.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 113.

whereas (hwãr-az'), *conj.* [< *where*^{1} + *as*^{1}.] 1. The thing being so that; considering that things are so: implying an admission of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inference or something consequent, as in the preamble to a law or a resolution

Whereas, A consistent and faithful adherence to the principles of administrative reform . . . is absolutely essential to the vitality and success of the . . . party; . . . Resolved, That . . . the character, record, and associations of its candidates . . . should be such as to warrant entire confidence.
Quoted in *Appleton's Annual Cyc.*, 1884, p. 767.

2. While on the contrary; the fact or case really being that; when in fact.

Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 37.

If I were wise only to mine own ends, I would certainly take such a subject as of it self might catch applause, *whereas* this hath all the disadvantages on the contrary.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

3†. Where.

Soone he came *where-as* the Titanesse
Was striving with faire Cynthia for her seat.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 17.

He, spying her, bounced in, *whereas* he stood.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 83.

whereat (hwãr-at'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *where*^{1} + *at*.] I. *interrog. adv.* At what? as, *whereat* are you offended? *Johnson.*

II. *rel. conj.* At which.

Even at this word she hears a merry horn,
Whereat she leaps that was but late forlorn.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1026.

He now prepared
To speak; *whereat* their doubled ranks they bend
From wing to wing, and half inclose him round.
Milton, P. L., i. 616.

Whereat erewhile I wept, I laugh. *Greene*, Song.

whereby (hwãr-bī'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wharbi* (= D. *waarbij* = G. *wobei*); < *where*^{1} + *by*^{1}.] I. *interrog. adv.* By what? how? why?

Wharbi seistow [sayest thou] so?
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2256.

Whereby shall I know this? Luke i. 18.

II. *rel. conj.* By which, in any sense of the word *by*.

You take my life
When you do take the means *whereby* I live.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 377.

But this word Werowance, which we call and construe for a King, is a common word, *whereby* they call all commanders. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 143.

The mind . . . has a power to abstract its ideas, and so they become essences, general essences, *whereby* the sorts of things are distinguished.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. viii. 1.

Fear
Stared in her eyes, and chalk'd her face, and wing'd
Her transit to the throne, *whereby* she fell
Delivering seal'd dispatches. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

where'er (hwãr-ãr'), *adv.* A contracted form of *wherever*.

wherefore (hwãr'fōr), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. *wherfore*; < ME. *wherfore, wherfor, hwarfore* (= D. *waarvoor* = G. *wofür* = Sw. *hvarför* = Dan. *hvorfor*); < *where*^{1} + *fore*^{1}.] I. *interrog. adv.* For what reason, thing, or purpose? what for? why?

Wherefore was I born?
If that my cousin king be King of England,
It must be granted I am Duke of Lancaster.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 122.

If Princes need no palliations, as he tells his Son, *wherefore* is it that he himself hath so oft'n us'd them?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

II. *rel. conj.* For which cause or reason; in consequence of which; consequently.

Dedes therof mak the cause ther-on be,
Off the lordes yifte the encheson may se,
Wher-for he it yaf, and for wat reason.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

He pardoneth and absolveth all those who truly repent. . . . *Wherefore* let us beseech him to grant us true repentance. *Book of Common Prayer*, Absolution.

The night was as troublesome to him as the day; *wherefore*, instead of sleeping, he spent it in sighs and tears.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

To do wherefore†, to make a return; give or furnish an equivalent.

No wollemongere, ne no man, ne may habbe no stal in the heye-stret of Wynchestre bote he *do war-fore*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

=**Syn.** *Therefore, Wherefore, Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore*.

wherefore (hwãr'fōr), *n.* [< *wherefore, adv.*] The reason or cause. [Colloq.]

Dispute learnedly the whys and *wherefores*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

The way and the *wherefore* of it all
Who knoweth? *Jean Ingelow.*

wherefrom (hwãr-from'), *conj.* [= Sw. *hvarifrån* = Dan. *hvorfra*; as *where*^{1} + *from*.] From which; whence.

In each a squared lawn, *wherefrom*
The golden gorge of dragons spouted forth
A flood of fountain-foam. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

A larger surface *wherefrom* material can be washed into the lagoon. *Nature*, XLII. 148.

wherehence†, *conj.* [< *where*^{1} + *hence*.] Whence. [Rare.]

He had lived two years at Campostella, . . . *wherehence* he then came. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20.

wherein (hwãr-in'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wherin, hverinne* (= D. *waarin* = G. *worin* = Sw. *hvari* = Dan. *hvori*), wherein; < *where*^{1} + *in*^{1}.] I. *interrog. adv.* In what? in what thing, time, respect, etc.?

But ye say, *Wherein* have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings. Mal. iii. 8.

How looked he? *Wherein* [that is, in what clothes] went he? *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 234.

II. *rel. conj.* 1. In or within which or what; in which thing, time, respect, etc.

This zenne [sin] is the dyeules panne of helle, *huerinne* he maketh his friinges [fryings].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

You naked trees, whose shady leaves are lost,
Wherein the byrds were wont to build their bowre.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

The Alfantica is also a place of note, because it is invironed with a great wall, *wherein* lye the goods of all the Merchants securely guarded.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

Milton seems to have known perfectly well *wherein* his strength lay. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 315.

2. In that in which; in whatever.

Wherein it doth impair the seeing sense,
It pays the hearing double recompense.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 180.

whereinsoever (hwãr-in'sọ̄-ev'ėr), *conj.* In whatever place, point, or respect.

Whereinsoever ye shall perceive yourselves to have offended, . . . there to bewail your own sinfulness.
Book of Common Prayer, Communion office, Exhortation.

whereinto (hwãr-in'tö or -in-tö'), *adv.* [< *where*^{1} + *into*.] I. *interrog. adv.* Into what?

II. *rel. conj.* Into which.

Where's that palace *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 137.

I watched my opportunitie to get a shore in their Boat, *whereinto* the darke night I secretly got.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 212.

wheremid†, *conj.* [< ME. *whermid, hwermid, wermid* (= D. *waarmede* = G. *womit* = Sw. *hvarmed* = Dan. *hvormed*); < *where*^{1} + *mid*^{2}.] Wherewith.

Nothing he ne founde in al the nizte
Wer-mide his honger aquenche miztte.
Rel. Antiq., II. 274.

Thet is the dyeules peni *huermide* he bayth [buyeth].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

whereness (hwãr'nes), *n.* [< *where*^{1} + *-ness*.] The state or property of having place or position; ubication.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

Ubication or *whereness*. *Whewell.*

whereof (hwãr-ov'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wher of, wharof, worof, hvarof* (= Sw. *hvaraf* = Dan. *hvoraf*), < *where*^{1} + *of*.] I. *interrog. adv.* Of what? from what?

Quarof ard thou so ferd?
Hit is a litil synne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 82. (*Halliwell.*)

Now, gods that we adore, *whereof* comes this?
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 312.

II. *rel. conj.* Of which; of whom.

For lente neuere was lyf, but lyflode [means of livelihood]
were shapen,
Wher-of or wherfore or where-by to lybbe.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 40.

The days are made on a loom *whereof* the warp and woof are past and future time.
Emerson, Works and Days.

whereon (hwãr-on'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wheron, hveran* (= D. *waaraan* = G. *woran*); < *where*^{1} + *on*^{1}.] I. *interrog. adv.* On what? on whom?

Queen. *Whereon* do you look?
Ham. On him, on him! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 124.

II. *rel. conj.* On which.

O fair foundation laid *whereon* to build
Their ruin! *Milton*, P. L., iv. 521.

How He who bore in Heav'n the second name
Had not on earth *whereon* to lay His head.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

whereout (hwãr-out'), *conj.* [= D. *waaruit*; as *where*^{1} + *out*.] Out of which.

That I may give the local wound a name
And make distinct the very breach *whereout*
Hector's great spirit flew.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 245.

The cleft *whereout* the lightning breaketh. *Holland.*

whereover (hwãr-ō'vėr), *conj.* Over which. [Rare.]

A great gulf . . . *whereover* neither Dives nor Abraham, nor yet Moses himself, can pass.
T. Parker, On the Death of Daniel Webster, p. 7.

whereso (hwãr'sō), *conj.* [< ME. *whereso*; < *where*^{1} + *so*^{1}. Cf. AS. *swā hwǣr swā*.] Wheresoever.

Of ble as the brere flour *where-so* the bare scheweed [showed]
Ful clene watz the countenaunce of her [their] cler yzen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 790.

Furnished with deadly instruments she went
Of every sort, to wound *whereso* she meant.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 5.

wheresoe'er (hwãr-sọ̄-ãr'), *conj.* A contracted form of *wheresoever*.

wheresoever (hwãr-sọ̄-ev'ėr), *conj.* [< *where*^{1} + *so*^{1} + *ever*.] 1. In what place soever; in whatever place.

Wheresoever I am sung or told
In aftertime, this also shall be known.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2†. Whencesoever.

This is some minx's token, and I must take out the work? . . . *Wheresoever* you had it, I'll take out no work on 't. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 160.

3. Whithersoever; to what place soever.

The noise pursues me *wheresoe'er* I go.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

wherethorough† (hwãr-thur'ō), *conj.* [< ME. *wherthur, hwarthuruh, huerthurh*; < *where*^{1} + *thorough* (see *thorough* and *through*^{1}).] Same as *wherethrough*.

wherethrough (hwãr-thrö'), *conj.* [Also *wherethro'*; < ME. *wherthrough*; < *where*^{1} + *through*^{1}. Cf. *wherethorough*.] Through which, in any sense of the word *through*.

He . . . hath beaute, *wher-through* he is
Worthy of love to have the blis.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3733.

A way without impediment, . . . *wherethrough* all the people went. Wisdom xix. 8.

There is no weakness left in me *wherethrough* I may look back. *Scott.*

Yet all experience is an arch *wherethro'*
Gleams that untravell'd world, whose margin fades
For ever and for ever when I move.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

whereto (hwãr-tö'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *hwarto, hvarto, war to, hwerto* (= D. *waartoe* = G. *wozu*); < *where*^{1} + *to*^{1}.] I. *interrog. adv.* To what place, point, end, etc.?

Wherto bounet ye to batell in your bright geire,
Whethur worship to wyn, or willfully shame?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6565.

Lysander, *whereto* tends all this?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 256.

II. *rel. conj.* To which; to whom; whither.

They may, by his direction, be employed principally in suche profession *whereto* their nature doth most conforme.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 8.

Purposing to be of that Religion *whereto* they should addict themselves. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 46.

This battle in the west,
Whereto we move. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

whereunder (hwãr-un'dėr), *conj.* [< ME. *huer-onder* (= D. *waaronder* = G. *worunter* = Sw. *hvarunder* = Dan. *hvorunder*); < *where*^{1} + *under*.] Under which.

The wild-grape vines . . . *whereunder* we had slept.
Scribner's Mag., IX. 553.

Shone resurgent, a sunbright sign,
Through shapes *whereunder* the strong soul glows.
Swinburne, Death of W. Bell Scott.

whereuntil (hwãr-un-til′), *conj.* [< *where*¹ + *until.*] Whereunto. [Obsolete or provincial.]

We know *whereuntil* it doth amount.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 493.

whereunto† (hwãr-un′tö or -un-tö′), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *where*¹ + *unto.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* Unto what or whom? whereto?

Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God?
Mark iv. 30.

II. *rel. conj.* To which or whom; unto what; for what end or purpose.

Now when Andrew heard *whereunto* Christ was come, he forsook his master John, and came to Christ. *Latimer.*

The next *whereunto.* *Hooker.*

whereupon (hwãr-u-pon′), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wherupon*; < *where*¹ + *upon.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* Upon what place, ground, cause, etc.? whereon?

II. *rel. conj.* Upon which or whom; whereon.

There [at the Mount of Olives] is Also the stone *wher vpon* the Aungell stod comfortyng hym the same tyme.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

The king hath sent to know
The nature of your griefs, and *whereupon*
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 42.

This was cast upon the board; . . . *whereupon*
Rose feud, with question unto whom 't were due.
Tennyson, Œnone.

wherever (hwãr-ev′ėr), *conj.* [< ME. *wher evere*; < *where*¹ + *ever.*] At whatever place.

He hathe alweys 3 Wifes with him, *where* that *evere* he be. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 218.

They courted merit, *wherever* it was to be found.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

wherewith (hwãr-wiᴛʜ′), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wherwith*, *wharwith*, *hwer with*; < *where*¹ + *with*¹.] **I.** *interrog. adv.* With what or whom?

O my Lord, *wherewith* shall I save Israel? Judges vi. 15.

II. *rel. conj.* With which; also, as compound relative, that with which.

And bisily gan for the soules preye [pray]
Of hem that yaf him *wherwith* to scoleye [study].
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 302.

Wherewith he fixt his eyes
Vppon her fearefull face.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 96).

The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me. John xvii. 26.

Reverence is that *wherewith* princes are girt from God.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Was I in a desert, I would find out *wherewith* in it to call forth my affections.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 29.

[*Wherewith* is colloquially used as a noun in the phrase *the wherewith* (compare the commoner equivalent phrase *the wherewithal*)—that is, what is necessary or required; means.

His [the Esquimaux's] digestive system, heavily taxed in providing *the wherewith* to meet excessive loss by radiation, supplies less material for other purposes.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 15.]

wherewithal (hwãr-wi-ᴛʜâl′), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *where*¹ + *withal.*] Same as *wherewith.*

Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?
Ps. cxix. 9.

We our selves have not *wherwithal*; who shall bear the Charges of our Journey? *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

The wherewithal. Same as *the wherewith.* See note under *wherewith.* [Colloq.]

For *the wherewithal*
To give his babes a better bringing-up.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

wherr (hwėr), *a.* [Prob. < W. *chwerw*, bitter, sharp, severe; cf. *chwerwon*, bitters, *chwerwi*, become bitter. Cf. *wherry*².] Very sour. [Prov. Eng.]

wherret†, wherrit† (hwer′et, hwer′it), *n.* and *v.* See *whirret.*

wherry¹ (hwer′i), *n.*; pl. *wherries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *whery*, *whirrie*, *whyrry*; origin unknown. According to Skeat, < Icel. *hverfr*, shifty, crank (said of ships) (= Norw. *kverv*, crank, unsteady, also swift), < *hverfa* (pret. *hvarf*), turn: see *wharf.*] **1.** A light shallow rowboat, having seats for passengers, and plying on rivers and harbors. It resembles the dory.

A *whyrry*, boate, ponto. *Levins* Manip. Vocab., p. 106.

What sights of fine folks he oft row'd in his *wherry*,
'Twas clean'd out so nice, and so painted withal.
C. Dibdin, The Waterman.

2. A light half-decked fishing-vessel used in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

wherry² (hwer′i), *n.* [Cf. *wherr.*] A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed. Sometimes called *crab-wherry*. [Prov. Eng.]

wherryman (hwer′i-man), *n.*; pl. *wherrymen* (-men). One who rows a wherry.

He that is an excellent *wherryman* looketh towards the bridge when he pulleth towards Westminster. *Bacon.*

wherso†, *indef. pron.* [< ME. *wherso*, contracted form of *whetherso.*] Same as *whetherso.*

Al is yliche good to me,
Joye or sorowe, *wherso* it be.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 10.

wherve†, *v. t.* [< ME. *wherven*, *wherfen*, *hwerfen*, < AS. *hwerfan*, *hwyrfan* (pret. *hwyrfde*) = OHG. *hwerban*, *hwarban*, *werban*, *werben*, MHG. *werben* = Icel. *hverfa*, tr. cause to turn, turn, intr. turn, revolve; a weak verb, causative of early ME. **hwerfen* (in comp. *a-hwerfen*), < AS. *hweorfan* (pret. *hwearf*, pl. *hwurfon*, pp. *hworfen*), turn, turn about, go, = OS. *hwerbhan* = OFries. *hwerva*, *werva*, *warfa* = OHG. *hwerban*, *werban*, *wervan*, *werben*, MHG. *werben*, *werven* = Icel. *hverfa* = Goth. *hwairban*, turn, go about. This verb, lost in early ME., survives only in the derivatives *wherve*, *n.*, *wharf*, *whirl*, *whorl*, etc.] To turn; change.

Alfred . . . wrat tha lazen on Englis, . . .
And *whærfde* hir nome on his and tornde the name in his daize. *Layamon*, l. 6319.

wherve (hwėrv), *n.* [Also *wharve*; < *wherve*, *v.*] **1.** A round piece of wood put on a spindle to receive the thread.

Wouldst thou . . . blunt the spindles, join the *wherves*, slander the spinning-quills, . . . of the weird Sister-Parcæ? *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 28.

So fine, so round, and even a thread she [the spider] spinnes, hanging thereunto herselfe, and using the weight of her own bodie instead of a *wherve*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xi. 24.

The spindle and *wharve* are rigidly attached to each other, and the upper section of the *wharve* is hollowed out to form a chamber capable of containing quite a quantity of oil. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 342.

2. A joint. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whet (hwet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whetted* or *whet*, ppr. *whetting*. [< ME. *whetten*, < AS. *hwettan* (= D. LG. *wetten* = OHG. *wezzen*, MHG. G. *wetzen* = Icel. *hvetja* = Sw. *hvässa* = Dan. *hvæsse*), sharpen, whet, < *hwæt*, sharp: see *what*².] **1.** To make sharp; sharpen (an edged or pointed tool or weapon) by rubbing it on a stone, or with an implement of stone or other material.

Assaying how hire speres weren *whette*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1760.

I *whette* a knyfe, or any weapen or toole, to make it sharpe. . . . I love better *whettynge* of knyves afore a good dyner than *whettynge* of swordes and bylles.
Palsgrave, p. 780.

And Beauty walkèd up and down
With bow in hand, and arrows *whet*.
Lord Vaux (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 75).

And the mower *whets* his sithe. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 66.

2. To make sharp, keen, or eager; excite; stimulate: as, to *whet* the appetite.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,
I have not slept. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 61.

The favourers of this fatal war,
Whom this example did more sharply *whet*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv. 12.

It but *whets* my stomach, which is too sharp-set already.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

Malice *whets* her sland'rous tongue.
Cowper, Love Increased by Suffering.

3. To rub; scratch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

After a grindstone . . . has been used for a time in sharpening chisels, the surface gets a dark metallic glaze, and the stone will not then bite the steel. To remove this glaze the stone was *whetted* or sharpened (both terms were used) by rubbing it with sand and water, the rubbing medium being a piece of stone harder . . . and of coarser grain. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 173.

4. To prune or preen; trim. [Rare.]

There, like a bird, it sits and sings,
Then *whets* and claps its silver wings.
Marvell, The Garden.

5. To cut with a knife. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To whet on** or **whet forward†**, to urge on; instigate.

I prithee, peace, good queen,
And *whet* not *on* these furious peers.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 34.

To whet one's whistle†. Same as *to wet one's whistle* (confusion of *wet* and *whet*). See *whistle.*

Give the boy some drink there! Piper,
Whet your whistle. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

Let's e'en say grace, and turn to the fire, drink the other cup to *whet our whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 86.

whet (hwet), *n.* [< *whet*, *v.*] The act of sharpening by friction; hence, something that provokes or stimulates; especially, something that whets the appetite, as a dram.

You are cloy'd with the Preparative, and what you mean for a *Whet* turns the Edge of your puny Stomachs.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

He had assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets* without number.
Addison, Spectator.

Mr. Mayor gives a *whet* [a light luncheon] to-day after church, when he hopes you will attend.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 55.

whether¹ (hweᴛʜ′ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [Formerly also contr. *wher*, *where*; < ME. *whether*, *whather*, *whæther*, *wether*; *wather*, *hwether*, *hwather*, *qwether*, also contr. *wher*, < AS. *hwæther*, *hwether* = OS. *hwethar*, *hueder* = OFries. *hweder*, *hoder* = MLG. *weder*, *wedder*, LG. *wedder*, *weer* = OHG. *hwedar*, *huedar*, *wedar*, which of two, MHG. G. *weder* = Icel. *hvadharr*, contr. *hvārr*, *hvorr* = Goth. *hwathar*, which (of two); = OBulg. Russ. *kotoruiĭ*, which, = L. *uter* (for **cuter*) = Gr. *κότερος*, *πότερος* = Skt. *katara*, which (of two); with compar. suffix *-ther* (*-der*, *-ter*, etc.), from the base *hwa* of the pron. *who*: see *who*, and cf. *what*¹, etc. Cf. *either.*] **I.** *a.* **A.** *interrog.* Which (of two)? which one?

B. *rel.* (always in compound relative use, or with the antecedent implied, not expressed). Which (of two, or, less exactly, of more than two).

When the father him bethought,
And sighe [saw] to *whether* side it drough.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

I woulde gladly knowe in *whether* booke you haue read moste, which is to wit, in Vegetius, which entreateth of matters of wars, or in S. Augustine his boke of Christiã doctrine. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 238.

But to *whether* side fortune would have been partial could not be determined. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

II. *pron.* **A.** *interrog.* Which (of two, or of the two)? which one (of two)?

Whether of them [the, R. V.] twain did the will of his father? Mat. xxi. 31.

B. *rel.* Which (of two); which one (of two); also, more indefinitely, whichever.

Well, I will hear, or sleep, I care not *whether*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

It may be a question among men of noble sentiments, *whether* of these unfortunate persons had the greater soul.
Steele, Tatler, No. 5.

"Chese now," quod she, "oon of thise thinges tweye . . .
Now chese your selven *whether* that you liketh."
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 371.

Bothe zonge & oolde, *whethir* ze be,
In cristis name good cheer ze make.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

To waxen or to wonien, *whether* God lyketh.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 59.

whether¹ (hweᴛʜ′ėr), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *whether*, *wheder*, *wether*, *hwether*, contr. *wher*, *wer*, < AS. *hwæther*, *hwether* = OS. *hwethar* = OFries. *hweder* = MLG. *weder*, *wedder* = OHG. *hwedar*, *wedar*, MHG. G. *weder* = Icel. *hvārt*, whether; orig. neut. of the pron. *whether*: see *whether*, *a.* and *pron.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* **1.** Introducing the first of two direct (alternative) questions, the second being introduced by *or* (literally, which of these two things [is true]?).

Whether is Herod, *or* that Youngling, King?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 161.

2†. Introducing a single direct question, the alternative being unexpressed, and sometimes only dimly implied.

Whether is not this the sone of a carpenter? *Whether* his modir be not seid [called] Marie? *Wyclif*, Mat. xiii. 55.

Well then, if God will not allow a king too much, *whether* will he allow a subject too much?
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

What authoritye thinke you meete to be given him? *whether* will ye allowe him to protecte, to safe conducte, and to have marshall lawe as they are accustomed?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

II. *rel. conj.* **1.** Introducing the first of two (or more) alternatives, the second being introduced by *or* (or *or whether*).

Whether ze ben aposid of princes or of prestis of the lawe,
For to answere hem haue ze no doute.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 289.

Whether the tyranny be in his place
Or in his eminence that fills it up.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 167.

Thou shalt speak my words unto them, *whether* they will hear *or whether* they will forbear. Ezek. ii. 7.

But *whether* thus these things, *or whether* not;
Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,
Rise on the earth, *or* earth rise on the sun; . . .
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.
Milton, P. L., viii. 159.

The Moors, *whether* wounded *or* slain, were thrown headlong without the walls. *Irving*, Granada, p. 54.

Laws may be received as indicating the dispositions of the ruler, *whether* for good *or* for evil.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

There are moments in life when the lip and the eye
Try the question of *whether* to smile *or* to cry.
Whittier, The Quaker Alumni.

So long as men had slender means, *whether* of keeping out cold *or* checkmating it with artificial heat, Winter was an unwelcome guest, especially in the country.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 30.

Sometimes the correlative clause is formed simply by a particle of negation.

Whether one Nym . . . had the chain *or* no.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 33.

This obscure thorn-eater of malice and detraction, as well as of Quodlibets and Sophisms, knowes not *whether* it were illegall *or* not. *Milton*, An Apology, etc.

His [Solomon's] case is left disputable to this day, *whether* he ever recovered by repentance *or* no.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Whether we are in Danger *or* no at present, 'twere Presumption in me to judge. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 11.

To that frere wyll I go,
And bring him to you,
Whether he wyl *or* no.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 421).

2. Introducing a single alternative, the other being implied: as, I do not know *whether* he is yet gone [or not].

God woot *wher* he was like a manly knyghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1263.

You shall demand of him *whether* one Captain Dumain be i' the camp. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 199.

These are but winds and flaws to try the floting vessell of our faith *whether* it be stanch and sayl well.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

These dark doctrines and puzzling passages were inserted to be the test of ingenuous, of sincere and well-disposed minds: to see, *whether*, when we were once satisfied that a book came from God, we would acquiesce in every thing contained in it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

Whether or no. See *no*^{1}.

He would be as likely to believe me guilty as not. . . . What would he do, *whether or no?*
Dickens, Bleak House, lii.

whether^{2}†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *whither*.

whethering (hweᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The retention of the afterbirth in cows. *Gardner.*

whetherso† (hweᴛʜ'ėr-sō), *indef. pron.* [ME.; < *whether*^{1} + *so*^{1}.] Whichever of two, or of the two.

Warne alle the compaignye that longen to this fraternite, man and woman, that is with-inne the toune, to come to the exsequies of hym or of hir that is deede, *whethir-so* it be. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

whetile (hwē'til), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *yaffle*.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*.

whet-slate (hwet'slāt), *n.* A very fine-grained hard silicious rock, suitable for making whetstones and hones. Also called *novaculite* and *honestone*.

whetstone (hwet'stōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *whestone;* < ME. *whetston, wetston, watston, weston,* < AS. *hwetstān* (= MD. *wetsteen* = MLG. *wettestēn, wetstēn* = OHG. *wezzistein*, MHG. *wetzestein*, G. *wetzstein*), a whetstone, < *hwettan*, whet, + *stan*, stone.] 1. A stone for sharpening cutlery or tools by friction. Whetstones are made of various kinds of stone, the finer kinds being a silicious slate, and when used are moistened with oil or water.

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor. *South.*

Whetstones or scythestones used to be made solely by hand in large quantities at stone quarries in Derbyshire.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 173.

2. Figuratively, that which sharpens, stimulates, or incites the faculties or appetites.

I assure you, there is no such *whetstone* to sharpen a good witte and encourage a will to learninge as is praise.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 26.

Let them read Shakespeare's sonnets, taking thence
A *whetstone* for their dull intelligence.
Shelley, To his Genius.

To give, deserve, or **win the whetstone**†, old phrases in which a whetstone appears as the proverbial prize for lying. Confirmed liars or slanderers were sometimes publicly exhibited with a whetstone fastened to them. Compare the following allusions.

If Mother Hubbard, in the vein of Chaucer, happened to tell one canicular tale, father Elderton and his son Greene, in the vein of Skelton, or Scoggin, will counterfeit an hundred dogged fables, libels, calumnies, slanders, *lies for the whetstone*, what not. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

The *whettstone* is a knave that all men know,
Yet many on him doe much cost bestowe:
Hee's us'd almost in every shoppe, but whye?
An edge must needs be set on every lye.
Quoted in *Chamber's Book of Days*, II. 45.

This will explain a smart repartee of Sir Francis Bacon's before King James, to whom Sir Kenelm Digby was relating that he had seen the true philosopher's stone in the possession of a hermit in Italy, and when the king was very curious to understand what sort of stone it was, and Sir Kenelm much puzzled in describing it, Sir Fra. Bacon interposed, and said, "Perhaps it was a *whetstone*."
Z. Grey.

whetstone-slate (hwet'stōn-slāt), *n.* Same as *whet-slate*.

whetten† (hwet'n), *v. t.* [< *whet* + *-en*^{1}.] To whet. [Rare.]

My mynd was greedelye *whetned*
Too parle with the Regent. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii.

whetter (hwet'ėr), *n.* [< *whet* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which whets or sharpens.

Love, like other sweet things, is no *whetter* of the stomach. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews. (*Latham.*)

2†. Specifically, one who indulges in whets or drams; a dram-drinker; a tippler.

There are in and about the Royal-Exchange a sort of people commonly known by the name of *Whetters*, who drink themselves into an intermediate state of being neither drunk nor sober before the hours of Exchange or business. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 138.

The *Whetter* is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a liquor, as the Snuff-taker with a powder.
Steele, Tatler, No. 141.

wheugh, *interj.* A variant of *whew*^{1}.

whew^{1} (hwū), *interj.* [Sometimes also *wheugh*, formerly also *whu;* an exclamation in imitation of whistling; cf. Icel. *hviss!* Cf. *whoot* for *hoot*.] An exclamation, uttered with a whistling sound, expressing astonishment or dismay.

In a cold morning, *whu* — at a lord's gate,
How you have let the porter let me wait!
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, Prol.

He swears by the Rood. *Whew!*
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

whew^{1} (hwū), *n.* [Sometimes also *wheugh*, formerly also *whue;* < *whew*^{1}, *interj.* or *v.*] 1. A whistling sound, usually noting astonishment.

The fryer set his fist to his mouth,
And whuted *whues* three.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 276).

Behind them lay two long, low, ugly-looking craft, at sight of which Yeo gave a long *wheugh*.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xix.

Lepel suppressed a *whew*.
Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy, ix.

2. Same as *whewer*.

Wigeon (French Vigeon, from the Latin Vipio), also called locally "Whewer" and "*Whew*" (names imitative of the whistling call-note of the male).
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 561.

whew^{1} (hwū), *v. i.* [< *whew*^{1}, *interj.*] To utter the interjection whew or a sound like it; whistle with a shrill pipe, as a plover or duck.

I had often been wondering how they [the plovers] staid sae lang on the heights that year, for I heard them aye *whewing* e'en an' morn. *Hogg*, Brownie, iii.

whew^{2} (hwū), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] 1. To fly hastily; make great speed. Also *whiew*. *Brockett; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. To hurry or bustle about; work tempestuously. [New Eng.]

Her father . . . had married a smart second wife "to look after matters." . . . Nothing ever got ahead of her; she *whewed* round; when she was *whewing* she neither wanted Bel to hinder nor help.
Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, The Other Girls, vii. 112.

whew^{2} (hwū), *n.* [< *whew*^{2}, *v.*] A sudden vanishing away. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whew-duck (hwū'duk), *n.* [< *whew*^{1} + *duck;* cf. *whewer*.] The pandle-whew, whewer, or widgeon, *Mareca penelope*, among whose names are *canard siffleur* and *Anas fistularis*. [Local, British.]

In some parts of England it [the widgeon] is . . . called the *Whew-duck* and Whewer.
Yarrell, British Birds (4th ed.), IV. 400. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

whewellite (hwū'el-īt), *n.* [Named after W. *Whewell*, master of Trinity College, Cambridge.] Native calcium oxalate, a rare mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals, colorless or white with brilliant luster.

whewer (hwū'ėr), *n.* [< *whew*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] The whew-duck. [Prov. Eng.]

In Norfolk, according to Ray, *whewers*
C. Swainson, Brit. Birds (1885), p. 155.

whey^{1} (hwā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *whay;* also dial. *whig;* < ME. *whey, whei, hwei*, < AS. *hwǣg* = Fries. *weye* = MD. *wey*, D. *wei*, also MD. *huy, hoy, hui* = LG. *wey, waje, hei, heu*, whey; root unknown. Cf. W. *chwig*, whey fermented with sour herbs; *chwig*, sour, fermented.] The serum of milk; that part of milk which remains fluid after the proteids have been coagulated by rennet as in cheese-making, or by an acid as in the natural souring of milk. Whey is often mixed with wine, or flavored with herbs, spices, etc., and used as a cooling beverage.

The pined Fisher or poor-Daiery-Renter
That liues of *whay*, for forfeiting Indenture.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Down to the milke-house, and drank three glasses of *whey*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 398.

Alum whey, the whey formed in the coagulation of milk by powdered alum. — **Whey cure**, the treatment of certain diseases by means of the internal administration of quantities of whey, sometimes combined with baths in the same liquid. This "cure" is usually practised in connection with drinking and bathing in mineral waters at European spas. — **Wine whey.** See *wine*.

whey^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quey*.

5 *wheyes* (4 years old), £6.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. I.

whey-beard (hwā'bērd), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray; Montagu.* See cut under *whitethroat*. [Local, British.]

wheyey (hwā'i), *a.* [< *whey*^{1} + *-ey* for *-y*^{1}.] Partaking of the nature of whey; containing or resembling whey. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 43.

whey-face (hwā'fās), *n.* [< *whey*^{1} + *face*^{1}.] A face white or pale, as from fear; also, a person having a white or pale face, or looking pale from fright.

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear.
. . . What soldiers, *whey-face?*
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 17.

whey-faced (hwā'fāst), *a.* [< *whey*^{1} + *face*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}. Cf. *cream-faced*.] Having a white or pale face; pallid.

All this You made me quit, to follow
That sneaking, *Whey-fac'd* God Apollo.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard (1689).

wheyish (hwā'ish), *a.* [< *whey*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Having the qualities of whey; thin; watery.

If it be fresh and sweet butter; but say it be sour and *wheyish?* *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

A diet of Asses or other *Wheyish* Milk.
G. Harvey, Vanities of Philosophy and Physick [(ed. 1702), xi.

wheyishness (hwā'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wheyish. *Southey.* (*Worcester.*)

whey-whig (hwā'hwig), *n.* A pleasant and sharp beverage, made by infusing mint or sage in buttermilk-whey. *Halliwell.*

whey-worm, *n.* See *whay-worm*.

whf. An abbreviation of *wharf*.

which^{1} (hwich), *pron.* [< ME. *which, whuch, hwuch* (also unassibilated *hwic*), a reduced form, with loss of orig. *l*, of **whilch, whulch, wilche, hwilch, wulch, hwulch*, assibilated forms of *whilk, whilc, whulc, hwulc* (> Sc. *whilk, quhilk*), < AS. *hwilc, hwylc, hwelc* = OS. *hwilīk* = OFries. *hwelīk, hwelk, hwek* = D. *welk* = MLG. LG. *welk* = OHG. *hwelīh, welīh, wielih, welich, welch*, MHG. *welch, welich*, G. *welche*, which, = Icel. *hvīlīkr*, of what kind, = Sw. Dan. *hvilken*, m., *hvilket*, neut., = Goth. *hweileiks*, which; < *hwa*, the stem of AS. *hwā*, etc., who, + AS. *-līc*, etc., a formative seen also in *such* (which is closely parallel phonetically to *which*), *each*, etc.] **A.** *interrog.* What one of a certain implied number or set? indicating a general knowledge of a certain group of individuals, and seeking for a selection of one or more from that number: thus, *which* do you want? implying a limitation which is absent from the question *what* do you want?

Many good works have I shewed you from my Father; for *which* of those works do ye stone me? John x. 32.

Who is it that says most? *which* can say more
Than this rich praise, that you alone are you?
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxiv.

Are any of these charges admitted to be true by the friends of the Administration, and, if any, *which?*
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

But *which* is it to be? Fight or make friends? "Why," says he, "I think it will be the best manner to spin a coin for it." *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

Used adjectively, with a selective and interrogative force, to limit a noun.

Cost. From my lord to my lady.
Prin. From *which* lord to *which* lady?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 105.

Me miserable! *which* way shall I fly
Infinite wrath and infinite despair?
Milton, P. L., iv. 73.

In an old exclamatory use, what!

"Lo!" seith holy letterure, "*whiche* lordes beth this
shrewes [are these wretches]!"
Thilke that god moste gyueth, leste good thei deleth.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 27.

Kay the stiward . . . dide as a noble knyght; ffor the thre Princes seide, "Mercy god, *whiche* a stiward is this!"
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 661.

Which is which? which is the one, which the other? a common phrase implying inability to distinguish between two or more things. Used relatively as well as interrogatively: see the quotation.

The whole mass of buildings is jammed together in a manner that from certain points of view makes it far from apparent *which* feature *is which*.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 159.

B. *rel.* 1. As a simple relative pronoun: (*a*) Who or whom. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now that I see my lady bright
Which I have loved with al my might.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 478.

The yonger sone ser Abell was his name,
Whiche of his enmys had but litill drede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1922.

Our Father *which* art in heaven. Mat. vi. 9.

(*b*) Used with reference to things, and to creatures not persons: the antecedent may also be a phrase or a clause: as, the rain washed away the track, *which* delayed the train.

This rede pensell ye shall bere hym also,
Whiche I myself enbrowdred.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3253.

I declare unto you the gospel *which* I preached unto you, *which* also ye have received, and wherein ye stand.
1 Cor. xv. 1.

Next to the Guilt with *which* you wou'd asperse me, I scorn you most. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 3.

There is one likeness without *which* my gallery of Custom-House portraits would be strangely incomplete.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 21.

Unto her face
She lifts her hand, *which* rests there, still, a space,
Then slowly falls. *R. W. Gilder*, After the Italian.

2. As a compound relative pronoun, having the value of both antecedent and relative: as, you can determine *which* is better (that is, you can determine *that*, or *the one*, *which* is better).

My nevew shal my bane be,
But *which* I noot [know not], wherefore I wol be siker.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2660.

Are not you
Which is above all joys, my constant friend?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Even a casual reading of the statistics given above will show, it is believed, *which* is the more probable.
Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 339.

Which is used adjectively: (*a*†) With the sense of 'what sort of.'

Had thei wist witterli *whiche* help god hem sente,
Al hire gref in-to game gaynli schold haue turned.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2705.

But herkeneth me, and stinteth now a lyte,
Which a miracle ther bifel anon.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1817.

(*b*) As indicating one of a number of known or specified things: as, be careful *which* way you turn.

Never to unfold to any one
Which casket 'twas I chose.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 11.

[*Which* was formerly used as a clause-connective, along with a personal pronoun which took its place as subject or object, and rendered it redundant save as in its relative value: as, *which . . . he = who; which . . . his = whose.*

Lo! this is he,
Which that myn uncle swerth *he* moot be dede,
But I on hym have mercy and pite.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 654.

The Kynges dere sone,
The goode, wyse, worthy, fresshe, and free,
Which alwey for to don wel is *his* wone.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 318.

He that will mould a modern Bishop into a primitive must yeeld him to be elected by the popular voyce, undiocest, unrevenu'd, unlorded, and leave him nothing but brotherly equality, matchless temperance, frequent fasting, incessant prayer, and preaching, continual watchings, and labours in his Ministery — *which* what a rich bootie *it* would be, what a plump endowment to the many-benefice-gaping mouth of a Prelate!
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

A relic of this construction survives in the vulgar use of *which* as a general introductory word.

"That noble young fellow," says my general; "that noble, noble Philip Firmin." *Which* noble his conduct I own it has been. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Which I wish to remark . . .
That for ways that are dark . . .
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,
Which the same I would rise to explain.
Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

Which was formerly often followed by *that* or *as*, having the effect of giving emphasis or definiteness.

This abbot *which that* was an holy man. *Chaucer*.]

The which. (*a*†) Who or whom.

Quod she ayeyn to Mirabell here mayde,
"The same is he, *the whiche* I love so well."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2719.

(*b*) Redundant for *which*.

Lo, herte myne! as wolde the excellence
Of love agenis *the whiche* that no man may
Ne oght ek goodly maken resistence.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 989.

What is the cause of this great arising of the sands and shelves here about this haven, *the which* stop it up that no ships can arrive here?
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

which^{2}† (hwich), *n.* [< ME. *whicche*, *whyche*, *whucche*, var. of *hucche*, etc.: see *hutch*^{1}.] 1. A chest. *Halliwell.*

"Rede me not," quod Reson, "reuthe to haue,
Til lordes and ladies louen alle treuthe,
And Perneles porfyl be put in heore *whucche*."
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 102.

2. Specifically, a movable wagon-box.

In this case the *which* is the movable box belonging to the tumberel, which was separated from it, and, when required, was placed upon the tumbril, to carry dung or such other materials as could not be loaded upon a mere skeleton of wheels and shafts. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 473.

whichever (hwich-ev'ėr), *pron.* [< *which*^{1} + *ever*.] Whether one or the other; no matter which.

Which-ever of the Notions be true, the Unity of Milton's Action is preserved according to either of them.
Addison, Spectator, No. 327.

Whichever of his children might become the popular choice was to inherit the whole kingdom, under the same superiority of the head of the family. *Hallam.*

whichsoever (hwich-sọ̄-ev'ėr), *pron.* [< *which*^{1} + *so*^{1} + *ever*.] Same as *whichever*.

New torments I behold, and new tormented
Around me, *whichsoever* way I move,
And *whichsoever* way I turn, and gaze.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 5.

whick (hwik), *a.* A dialectal variant of *quick*.

whickflaw (hwik'flâ), *n.* [A dial var. of **quick-flaw*, < *quick*, the living, sensitive flesh, as under the nails (Icel. *kvika*, *kvikva*, the flesh under the nails, and in animals under the hoofs), + *flaw*, a crack, breach: see *quick* and *flaw*^{1}. Hence, by corruption, *whitflaw*, *whitlow*: see *whitlow*.] A swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers; paronychia; whitlow. See *whitlow*. [Prov. Eng.]

whid^{1} (hwid), *n.* [Sc. also *quhid*, *quhyd*; cf. W. *chwid*, a quick turn, *chwido*, jerk. Cf. also AS. *hwitha*, a breeze, = Icel. *hwidha*, a puff.] A quick motion; a rapid, noiseless movement. [Scotch.]

And jinkin' hares, in amorous *whids*,
Their loves enjoy. *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

whid^{1} (hwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whidded*, ppr. *whidding*. [Cf. *whid*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To whisk; scud; move nimbly, as a hare or other small animal.

Ye maukins *whiddin* thro' the glade.
Burns, Elegy on Capt. Matthew Henderson.

That creature *whids* about frae place to place, like a hen on a het girdle. *Saxon and Gael*, III. 104. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To fib; lie. [Scotch in both uses.]

whid^{2} (hwid), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. form, ult. < AS. *cwide*, a saying, < *cwethan*, say: see *quethe*.] 1. A word. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 116. [Thieves' and Gipsies' cant.] — 2. A lie; a fib. [Scotch.]

A rousing *whid* at times to vend,
An nail't wi' Scripture.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

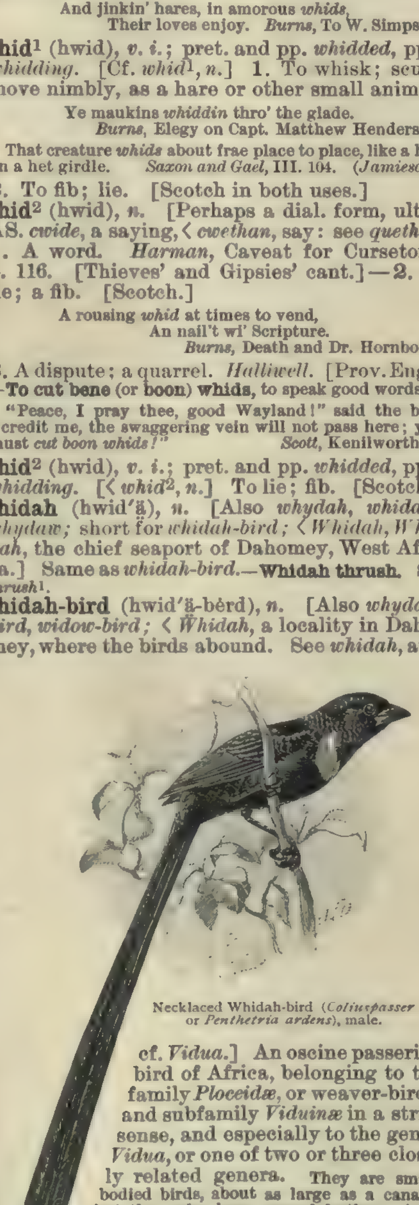
3. A dispute; a quarrel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **To cut bene** (or **boon**) **whids**, to speak good words.

"Peace, I pray thee, good Wayland!" said the boy, "credit me, the swaggering vein will not pass here; you must *cut boon whids!*" *Scott*, Kenilworth, x.

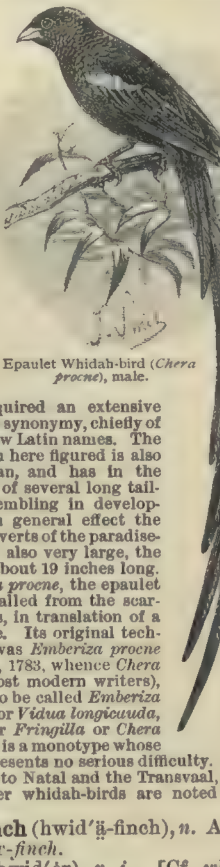
whid^{2} (hwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whidded*, ppr. *whidding*. [< *whid*^{2}, *n.*] To lie; fib. [Scotch.]

whidah (hwid'ạ̈), *n.* [Also *whydah*, *whidaw*, *whydaw*; short for *whidah-bird*; < *Whidah*, *Whydah*, the chief seaport of Dahomey, West Africa.] Same as *whidah-bird*. — **Whidah thrush.** See *thrush*^{1}.

whidah-bird (hwid'ạ̈-bėrd), *n.* [Also *whydah-bird*, *widow-bird*; < *Whidah*, a locality in Dahomey, where the birds abound. See *whidah*, and cf. *Vidua*.] An oscine passerine bird of Africa, belonging to the family *Ploceidæ*, or weaver-birds, and subfamily *Viduinæ* in a strict sense, and especially to the genus *Vidua*, or one of two or three closely related genera. They are small-bodied birds, about as large as a canary; but the males have several feathers of the tail enormously lengthened and variously shaped, forming a beautiful arched train. Any one of them is also called *whidah-finch*, *vida-finch*, *widow-bird*, and simply *whidah* or *widow*, as well as by the French name *veuve*. The original whidah-bird, or widow of paradise, is *Vidua* (or *Steganura*) *paradisea*, described and figured under *Viduinæ* (which see). The king whidah-bird is *Videstrelda regia* (see *Videstrelda*, with cut). The principal whidah-bird is *Vidua principalis* (see *Vidua*, with cut). The South African necklaced whidah-bird is *Coliuspasser* or *Penthetria ardens*, the male of which is 12 inches long, with a tail of 8½, and has the plumage nearly uniform black, normally varied with a scarlet (sometimes orange) necklace or collar on the fore-neck. The female is quite different, and only 4¾ inches long. This bird has been known for more than a century, and has acquired an extensive and intricate synonymy, chiefly of worthless New Latin names. The other whidah here figured is also South African, and has in the male a train of several long tail-feathers resembling in development and in general effect the upper tail-coverts of the paradise-trogon; it is also very large, the male being about 19 inches long. This is *Chera procne*, the epaulet whidah, so called from the scarlet shoulders, in translation of a French name. Its original technical name was *Emberiza procne* (of Boddaert, 1783, whence *Chera procne* of most modern writers), and it used to be called *Emberiza* or *Fringilla* or *Vidua longicauda*, and *Loxia* or *Fringilla* or *Chera caffra*; but it is a monotype whose synonymy presents no serious difficulty. It inhabits from Cape Colony to Natal and the Transvaal, and also to Benguela. Other whidah-birds are noted under *Viduinæ* (which see).



Necklaced Whidah-bird (*Coliuspasser* or *Penthetria ardens*), male.



Epaulet Whidah-bird (*Chera procne*), male.

whidah-finch (hwid'ạ̈-finch), *n.* A whidah-bird. Also *widow-finch*.

whidder (hwid'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *whid*^{1}.] 1. To shake; tremble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. To whid; whizz. [Scotch.]

He heard the bows that bauldly ring,
And arrows *whidderan'* hym near bi.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 25).

whiew, *v. i.* See *whew*^{2}, 1.

whiff^{1} (hwif), *n.* [Cf. W. *chwiff*, a whiff, puff, *chwiffio*, puff, *chwaff*, a gust; Dan. *vift*, a puff, gust. Cf. also *waff*^{1}, *puff*, *fuff*, G. *piff*, *paff*, similar imitative words. Hence *whiffle*.] 1. A slight blast or gust of air; especially, a puff of air conveying some smell.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives; in rage strikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword
The unnerved father falls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 495.

For when it [my nose] does get hold of a pleasant *whiff* or so, . . . it's generally from somebody else's dinner, a-coming home from the baker's. *Dickens*, Chimes, i.

2†. A quick inhalation of air, and especially of smoke; a drawing or drinking in of smoke; also, a draught or drink, as of wine or liquid.

To entertain the most gentlemanlike use of tobacco; . . . the rare corollary and practice of the Cuban ebolition, euripus, and *whiff*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Whiff, indeed, occurs in a dull, prosing account of tobacco in the Queen's Arcadia, from which, as well as from what our author says elsewhere, it would seem to be either a swallowing of the smoke, or a retaining it in the throat for a given space of time.
Gifford, Note to the above passage.

Then let him shew his several tricks in taking it [tobacco], as the *whiff*, the ring, &c., for these are complements that gain gentlemen no mean respect.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 120.

I will yet go drink one *whiff* more.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 6.

3. A sudden expulsion of air, smoke, or the like from the mouth; a puff.

Four Pipes after Dinner he constantly smokes;
And seasons his *Whiffs* with impertinent Jokes.
Prior, Epigram.

The skipper, he blew a *whiff* from his pipe.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

4. A hasty view; a glimpse; a gliff. [Prov. Eng.] — 5. At Oxford and other places on the Thames, a light kind of outrigger boat. It is timber-built throughout, thus differing from a skiff, which is a racing-boat, usually of cedar, and covered with canvas for some distance at the bow and stern. *Encyc. Dict.*

The *whiff* is a vessel which recommends itself to few save the ambitious freshman. . . . It combines the disadvantages of a dingey and a skiff, with the excellences of neither. *Dickens's Dict. Oxford*, p. 19.

Oral whiff, or **Drummond's whiff.** See *oral*.

whiff^1 (hwif), *v.* [See *whiff*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To puff; blow; produce or emit a puff or whiff.

When through their green boughs *whiffing* winds do whirl,
With wanton pufs their wauing locks to curl.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. To drink. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To puff; puff out; exhale; blow: as, to *whiff* out rings of smoke.—**2.** To carry as by a slight blast or whiff of wind.

Old Empedocles's way, who, when he leapt into Ætna, having a dry sear body, and light, the smoke took him and *whift* him up into the moon.
B. Jonson, World in the Moon.

How was it scornfully *whiffed* aside!
Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 2.

3†. To draw in; imbibe; inhale: said of air or smoke, and frequently of liquids also.

Every skull
And skip-iacke now will have his pipe of smoke,
And *whiff* it bravely till hee 's like to choke.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

In this season we might press and make the wine, and in winter *whiff* it up. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

whiff^2 (hwif), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An anacanthine or malacopterygious fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, a kind of flatfish or flounder, the *Cynicoglossus microcephalus*, found in British waters; the smear-dab, sail-fluke, or marysole.

whiff^3 (hwif), *v. i.* [An error for *whip*, *v. i.*, 2.] To fish, as for mackerel, with a hand-line. See *whiffing*, *n.*

One might as well argue that, because bits of red flannel or of tobacco-pipe are highly successful baits in *whiffing* for Mackerel, therefore these substances form a "favourite food" of this fish. *Nature*, XLI. 538.

whiffer (hwif'ėr), *n.* [< *whiff*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who whiffs.

Great tobacco-*whiffers*;
They would go near to rob with a pipe in their mouths.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

whiffet (hwif'et), *n.* [< *whiff*^{1} + *-et*^{1}.] **1.** A little whiff. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]—**2.** A whipper-snapper; a whipster; any insignificant or worthless person. [U. S.]

The sneaks, *whiffets*, and surface rats.
Philadelphia Times, Aug. 1, 1883.

whiffing (hwif'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whiff*^{3}, *v.*] **1.** Surface-fishing with a hand-line.

Whiffing, the process of slowly towing the bait (sculling or pulling in the known haunts of the fish).
Field, Dec. 26, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

It [the whiting] is often caught by *whiffing*, when it gives good sport. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 273.

2. A kind of hand-line used for taking mackerel, pollack, and the like.

whiffing-tackle (hwif'ing-tak″l), *n.* The tackle used in whiffing; surface-tackle.

whiffle (hwif'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whiffled*, ppr. *whiffling*. [Freq. of *whiff*^{1}; perhaps confused with D. *weifelen*, waver.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To blow in gusts; hence, to veer about, as the wind.

Two days before this storm began, the Wind *whiffled* about to the South, and back again to the East, and blew very faintly. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 66.

Seizing a shovel, he went by the back door to the front of the house, at a spot where the *whiffling* winds had left the earth nearly bare [of snow], and commenced his subnivean work. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

2. To change from one opinion or course to another; use evasions; prevaricate; be fickle or unsteady; waver.

A person of a *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind, who cannot keep close to a point of a controversy.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind, I. ix. § 27.

3. To trifle; talk idly. *Phillips*, 1706; *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

I am not like those officious and importunate sots who, by force, outrage, and violence, constrain an easy, good-natured fellow to *whiffle*, quaff, carouse, and what is worse.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii., Prol.

II. *trans.* **1.** To disperse with a puff; blow away; scatter.

Such as would *whiffle* away all these truths by resolving them into a mere moral allegory.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, ix.
[(*Latham.*)

2. To cause to change, as from one opinion or course to another.

Every man ought to be stedfast and unmovable in them [the main things of religion], and not suffer himself to be *whiffled* out of them by an insignificant noise about the infallibility of a visible church. *Tillotson*, Sermons, lxv.

3. To shake or wave quickly. *Donne.*

whiffle† (hwif'l), *n.* [< *whiffle*, *v.*, in sense of orig. verb.] A fife.

Whiffler, . . . one that plays on a *Whiffle* or Fife.
Bailey, 1727.

whiffler (hwif'lėr), *n.* [< *whiffle* + *-er*^{1}.] **1†.** A piper or fifer.

His former transition was in the faire about the Jugglers; now he is at the Pageants among the *Whifflers.*
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2†. A herald or usher; a person who leads the way, or prepares the way, for another: probably so called because the pipers (see *piper*^{1}, 1) usually led the procession.

The deep-mouth'd sea,
Which like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king
Seems to prepare his way.
Shak., Hen. V., v., cho., l. 12.

The term [whiffler] is undoubtedly borrowed from whiffle, another name for a fife or small flute; for *whifflers* were originally those who preceded armies or processions as fifers or pipers. *F. Douce*, Illus. of Shakespeare, p. 311.

I can go in no corner but I meet with some of my *whifflers* in their accoutrements.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iii. 1.

The *Whiflers* of your inferior and Chiefe companies cleere the wayes before him.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 43.

Before the dame, and round about,
March'd *whifflers* and staffiers on foot.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 650.

3. One who whiffles; one who changes frequently his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; a fickle or unsteady person.

Your right *whiffler* indeed hangs himself in Saint Martin's, and not in Cheapside.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat . . . shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

4. A puffer of tobacco; a whiffer. *Halliwell.*—**5.** The whistlewing, or goldeneye duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Maryland.]

whifflery (hwif'lėr-i), *n.* The characteristics or habits of a whiffler; trifling; levity.

Life is no frivolity, or hypothetical coquetry or *whifflery*.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, iii.

whiffletree (hwif'l-trē), *n.* [< *whiffle*, turn, + *tree*. Cf. *whippletree*, *swingletree*.] Same as *swingletree*.

whift (hwift), *n.* [Var. of *whiff*^{1}.] A whiff or waft; a breath; a snatch. [Rare.]

A sweep of lutestrings, laughs, and *whifts* of song.
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

whig^1 (hwig), *n.* **1.** Sour whey. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

With green cheese, clouted cream, with flawns and custard stor'd,
Whig, cyder, and with whey, I domineer a lord.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, vi.

Drinke *Whig* and sowre Milke, whilest I rince my Throat
With Burdeaux and Canarie.
Heywood, English Traveller (ed. Pearson), i. 2.

2. Buttermilk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whig^2 (hwig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whigged*, ppr. *whigging*. [Cf. Sc. *whiggle*, var. of *wiggle*: see *wiggle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To move at an easy and steady pace; jog. [Scotch.]

The Solemn League and Covenant
Came *whigging* up the hills, man.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 155).

To whig awa' wi', to drive briskly on with. *Jamieson.*

I remember hearing a Highland farmer in Eskdale, after giving minute directions to those who drove the hearse of his wife how they were to cross some boggy land, conclude, "Now, lads, *whig awa' wi'* her."
Scott. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *trans.* To urge forward, as a horse. [Scotch.]

whig^3 (hwig), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *whigg*; prob. short for *whiggamore*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the adherents of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland about the middle of the seventeenth century: a name given in derision.

When in the teeth they dar'd our *Whigs*,
An' covenant true blues, man.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

I doubt I'll hae to tak the hills wi' the wild *whigs*, as they ca' them, and . . . be shot down like a mawkin at some dyke-side. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

2. [*cap.*] A member of one of the two great political parties of Great Britain, the other being the Tories (later the Conservatives). The Whigs were the successors of the Roundheads of the Civil War and the Country party of the Restoration. The name was given to them about 1679 as a reproach by their opponents, the Court party, through a desire to confound them with the rebel Whigs of Scotland (see *whig*^{3}, 1). The Whigs favored the Revolution of 1688–9, and governed Great Britain for a long period in the eighteenth century. In general, they may be called the party of progress; one of their principal achievements was the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832. About the same time the name *Whig* began to be replaced by *Liberal*, though still retained to denote the more conservative members of the Liberal party. See *Liberal*, *Tory*.

The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year: And . . . those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north: And from a word, Whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the Whiggamors, and shorter the Whigs. Now in that year, after the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the Ministers animated their people to rise, and march to Edinburgh. And they came up marching on the head of their parishes, with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The Marquis of Argile and his party came and headed them, they being about 6,000. This was called the Whiggamor's inroad. And ever after that all that opposed the Court came in contempt to be called *Whiggs*. And from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, I. 58.

I hate a *Whig* so much that I'll throw my Husband out of his Election, or throw myself out of the World! a Parcel of canting Rogues; they have always Moderation in their Mouths—rank Resistance in their Hearts—and hate Obedience even to their lawful Wives.
Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election, i. 1.

The prejudice of the Tory is for establishment; the prejudice of the *Whig* is for innovation. A Tory does not wish to give more real power to Government, but that Government should have more reverence. Then they differ as to the Church. The Tory is not for giving more legal power to the Clergy, but wishes they should have a considerable influence, founded on the opinion of mankind; the *Whig* is for limiting and watching them with a narrow jealousy.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1781.

3. [*cap.*] In *Amer. hist.*: (*a*) A member of the patriotic party during the revolutionary period.

The Hessians and other foreigners, looking upon that as the right of war, plunder wherever they go, from both *Whigs* and Tories, without distinction.
Robert Morris, Dec. 21, 1776, quoted in Lecky's Eng. in
[18th Cent., xiv.

(*b*) One of a political party in the United States which grew up, in opposition to the Democratic party, out of the National Republican party. It was first called the Whig party in 1834. Its original principles were extension of nationalizing tendencies, and support of the United States Bank, of a protective tariff, and of a system of internal improvements at national expense. It won the presidential elections of 1840 and 1848, but soon after divided upon the slavery question. It lost its last national election in 1852, and soon after many of its members became temporarily members of the American and Constitutional Union parties, but eventually most of its northern members became Republicans, most of its southern members Democrats.—**Conscience-Whig**, in *U. S. hist.*, in the last days of the Whig party, one of those northern Whigs who were indisposed to regard the compromise of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery question: so called from their conscientious objections to such compromises with slavery.—**Cotton-Whig**, in *U. S. hist.*, in the last days of the Whig party, one of those northern Whigs who were disposed to regard the compromise of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery question: so called from their supposed partiality to the cotton interest.

II. *a.* Relating to or composed of Whigs, in any use of that word; whiggish: as, *Whig* measures; a *Whig* ministry.

The hope that America would supply the main materials for the suppression of the revolt [the American Revolution] proved wholly chimerical. One of the first acts of the *Whig* party in every colony was to disarm Tories.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

The *Whig* party was always opposed to slavery. But there was a broad and well-understood distinction between Whig opponents of slavery and the fanatical Abolitionists. *T. W. Barnes*, Thurlow Weed, p. 306.

whig^4 (hwig), *n.* A variant of *wig*^{2}. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

A cook whose recipes were hopelessly old-fashioned, and who had an exasperating belief in the sufficiency of buttered *whigs* and home-made marmalade for all requirements. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, ii.

whiggamore (hwig'a̤-mōr), *n.* [Also *whiggamor*, *whigamore*; according to Burnet, derived from *whiggam*, as used by the men orig. called *whiggamores* (def. 1) in driving their horses; *whiggam* is a dubious word, appar. connected with *whig*^{2}, jog: see *whig*^{2}. In the glossary to the Waverley novels *whigamore* is defined "a great whig," appar. implying a derivation < *whig*^{3} + Gael. *mor*, great; whereas the evidence indicates that *whig*^{3} is an abbr. of *whiggamore*. No Gael. form that could be the base of *whiggamore* appears; but it may be a perverted form from an original not now obvious.] **1.** A person who came from the west and southwest of Scotland to Leith to buy corn. See the quotation from Bishop Burnet, under *Whig*^{3}, 2.—**2.** One of the people of the west of Scotland who marched to Edinburgh in 1648, their expedition being called the *whiggamores' inroad* (see the quotation referred to in def. 1). Hence—**3.** A Scotch Presbyterian; one of the party opposed to the court; a whig.

There [at Bothwell Brigg] was he and that sour *whigamore* they ca'd Burley. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxvii.

whiggarchy (hwig'är-ki), *n.* [< *whig*^{3} + Gr. ἀρχειν, rule.] Government by Whigs. [Rare.]

They will not recognise any other government in Great Britain but *whiggarchy* only.
Swift, App. to Conduct of the Allies.

whiggery (hwig'ėr-i), *n.* [< *whig*^{3} + *-ery*.] The principles or practices of Whigs: first applied to the Scottish Presbyterian doctrine, and generally used as a term of contempt.

I'll hae nae *whiggery* in the barony of Tillietudlem — the next thing wad be to set up a conventicle in my very withdrawing room.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

Our friend was a hearty toper in the days of his *Whiggery*, but no sooner turned one of the tautest of Tories than he took to the teapot. It seems a thing against nature.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

whiggification (hwig″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *whig*^{3} + *-i-fication.*] A making or becoming whiggish. [Humorous.]

We were all along against the *whiggification* of the Tory System.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

whiggish (hwig′ish), *a.* [< *whig*^{3} + *-ish*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to whigs, in any application of the name; partaking of the principles of whigs.

To the shame and grief of every *whiggish*, loyal, and true Protestant heart.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

whiggishly (hwig′ish-li), *adv.* In a whiggish manner.

Being *whiggishly* inclined, [Thomas Cox] was deprived of that Office in Oct., 1683.
Wood, Fasti Oxon., II. 54.

whiggishness (hwig′ish-nes), *n.* The character of being whiggish; whiggery.

Mr. Walpole has himself that trait of *Whiggishness* which peculiarly fits him to paint the portrait of the chief of the Whigs.
The Academy, Nov. 16, 1889, p. 311.

whiggism (hwig′izm), *n.* [< *whig*^{3} + *-ism.*] The principles of the whigs; whiggery.

As if *whiggism* were an admirable cordial in the mass, though the several ingredients are rank poisons.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

whigling (hwig′ling), *n.* [< *whig*^{3} + *-ling*^{1}.] A whig, in any sense: used in contempt. *Spectator.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

whigmaleerie, whigmeleerie (hwig-mạ-, hwig-mẹ-lē′ri), *n.* [Also *whigmaleery;* origin obscure; appar. a fantastic name.] Any fantastical ornament; a trinket; a knickknack; also, a whim or crotchet. Also used attributively. [Scotch.]

Some fewer *whigmaleeries* in your noddle.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

Ah! it's a brave kirk — nane o' yere *whigmaleeries* and curliewurlies and open-steek hems about it — a' solid, weel-jointed mason-wark.
Scott, Rob Roy, xix.

I met ane very honest, fair-spoken, weel-put-on gentleman, . . . that was in the *whigmaleery* man's [silversmith's] back shop.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, iii.

whigship (hwig′ship), *n.* [< *whig*^{3} + *-ship.*] Whiggism. [Rare.]

People of your cast in politics are fond of vilifying our country. Is this your *Whigship?*
Landor, Imag. Conv., Johnson and John Horne (Tooke), i.

while^1 (hwīl), *n.* [< ME. *while, whil, whyle, qvile, wile, hwile,* < AS. *hwīl,* a time, = OS. *hwīla* = OFries. *hwile, wile* = D. *wijl* = LG. *wile* = OHG. *wīla,* MHG. *wīle,* G. *weile,* time, period or point of time, hour, = Icel. *hvīla,* place of rest, bed, = Sw. *hvila* = Dan. *hvile,* rest, = Goth. *hweila,* a time, season; perhaps akin to OBulg. *po-chiti,* rest, L. *quies,* rest: see *quiet.*] **1.** A time; a space of time; especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen or be done.

Many a tyme he layd hym downe,
And shot another *whyle.*
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 98).

Yes, signior, thou art even he we speak of all this *while.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

In the primeval age a dateless *while*
The vacant Shepherd wander'd with his flock.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

2. Time spent upon anything; expenditure of time, and hence of pains or labor; trouble: as, to do it is not worth one's *while.*

A clerk hadde litherly biset [evilly spent] his *whyle,*
But if he koude a carpenter bigyle.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 113.

If Jelousie doth thee payne,
Quyte hym his *while* thus agayne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4392.

Woe the *while*
That brought such wanderer to our isle!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 15.

What Cambridge saw not strikes us yet
As scarcely worth one's *while* to see.
Lowell, To Holmes.

Alas the while. See *alas.*— **Every once in a while.** See *every*^{1}.— **In the mean while.** See *mean*^{3}, 3.— **The while, the whiles**†, during the time something else is going on; in the mean time: from this expression the conjunctive use is derived.

Do the body speke so
Right as hit woned was to do,
The whyles that it was on lyve?
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 151.

The whiles, with hollow throates,
The Choristers the joyous Antheme sing.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 220.

If you'll sit down,
I'll bear your logs *the while.*
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 24.

Worth while, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; worth the trouble and expense. See def. 2, above.

What fate has disposed of the papers, 'tis not *worth while* to tell.
Locke.

How! don't you think it *worth while* to agree in the lie?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

while^1 (hwīl), *conj.* and *adv.* [< ME. *while, whil, whyl, hwile,* etc. (= MHG. *wīle,* G. *weil,* because); abbr. of the orig. phrase *the while that,* < AS. *thā hwīle the* (MHG. *die wīle,* G. *die weil*), 'the while that,' where *hwīle* is acc. of *hwīl,* while, time (other constructions also being used; cf. D. *terwijl,* G. *derweil,* while, orig. genitive): see *while, n.*] **I.** *conj.* **1.** During or in the time that; as long as.

Whil I have tyme and space, . . .
Me thynketh it acordaunt to resoun
To telle yow.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 35.

While that the armed hand doth fight abroad,
The advised head defends itself at home.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 178.

While you were catering for Mirabell I have been Broaker for you.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 1.

While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 145.

2. At the same time that: often used adversatively.

He wonder'd that your lordship
Would suffer him to spend his youth at home,
While other men, of slender reputation,
Put forth their sons to seek preferment out.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3. 6.

While we condemn the politics, we cannot but respect the principles, of the man.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

3. Till; until. [Now prov. Eng. and U. S.]

We will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone; *while* then, God be with you!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 44.

A younger brother, but in some disgrace
Now with my friends; and want some little means
To keep me upright, *while* things be reconciled.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

At Maltby there lived, some years ago, a retired druggist. The boys' Sunday-school was confided to his management, and he had a way of appealing to them when they were disorderly which is still quoted by those who often heard it: "Now, boys, I can't do nothing *while* you are quiet."
J. Earle.

=**Syn. 2.** *While, Though. While* implies less of contrast in the parallel than *though,* sometimes, indeed, implying no contrast at all. Thus we say, "*While* I admire his bravery, I esteem his moderation;" but "*though* I admire his courage, I detest his cruelty."

II.† *adv.* At times; sometimes; now and then: used in correlation as *while* . . . *while.* Compare *whiles, adv.*

Godes wrake cumeth on this woreld to wrekende on sunfulle men here gultes, . . . binimeth hem *hwile* oref [cattle], . . . *hwile* here hele [health], & *hwile* here ogen [own] lif.
Rel. Antiq., I. 128.

while^2 (hwīl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whiled,* ppr. *whiling.* [< ME. **hwilen,* in comp. *ihwilen* = OHG. *wīlōn,* MHG. *wilen,* sojourn, stay, rest, G. *weilen,* linger, loiter, stay, = Icel. *hvīla* = Sw. *hvila* = Dan. *hvile,* rest, = Goth. *hweilan,* pause a while, cease; from the noun, in the orig. sense as in Goth. *hweila,* pause, rest: see *while*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to pass; spend; consume; kill: said of time: usually followed by *away.*

Nor do I beg this slender inch, to *while*
The time *away.*
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 13.

And all the day
The weaver plies his shuttle, and *whiles away*
The peaceful hours with songs of battles past.
R. H. Stoddard, History.

2†. To occupy the time of; busy; detain.

Still lakes, thicke woods, and varietie of Continent-obseruations haue thus long *whiled* vs.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 705.

II. *intrans.* To pass; elapse, as time. [Rare.]

They . . . must necessarily fly to new acquisitions of beauty to pass away the *whiling* moments and intervals of life: for with them every hour is heavy that is not joyful.
Steele, Spectator, No. 522.

whileas†, *conj.* [< *while*^{1} + *as*^{1}.] While.

But Burn cannot his grief asswage, *whileas* his dayes endureth,
To see the Changes of this Age, which day and time procureth.
Nichol Burn, in Roxburghe Ballads (ed. Ebsworth), VI. 608.

whilemeal†, *adv.* [ME. *whilmele;* < *while*^{1} + *-meal* as in *piecemeal, stoundmeal,* etc.] By turns; by courses; at a time.

He [Solomon] sente hem into the wode, ten thousand bi eche moneth *whilmele,* so that two monethis *whilmele* thei weren in her howsis.
Wyclif, 3 Ki. [1 Ki.] v. 14.

whilend†, *a.* Passing; transient; transitory. Compare *while*^{2}, *v. i.*

For that *hwilende* lust [there is] endeles pine [pain].
Hali Meidenhad (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

This world fareth *hwilynde.*
Hwenne on cumeth other goth.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 94.

whileness†, *n.* [ME. *whileness;* < *while*^{2} + *-ness.*] Time as vicissitude; transitoriness; change. [Rare.]

Anentis whom is not ouerchaunginge, nether schadewing of *whileness,* or tyme [tr. L. *vicissitudinis obumbratio*].
Wyclif, Jas. i. 17.

Thurgh oure might & oure monhod maintene to gedur!
What *whylenes,* or wanspede, wryxles [overpowers] our
mynde?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9327.

whilere† (hwīl-ãr′), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *whileare, whyleare;* < ME. *while er, whill ere;* < *while*^{1} + *ere*^{1}.] A little while ago; hitherto; some time ago; erewhile.

Whill ere thu bad I shuld reche the thy sheld,
And now me think thu hast nede of on,
ffor neyther spere ne sheld that thu may weld.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2361.

Whose learned Muse thou cherisht most *whilere.*
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 278).

whiles (hwīlz), *conj.* and *adv.* [< ME. *whiles, whyles, qwylles,* etc., adverbial gen. of *hwil* (reg. gen. *hwile*), while: see *while*^{1}. Cf. *whilst.*] **I.**† *conj.* While; during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

Withowttene changynge in chace, thies ware the cheefe
armes
Of Arthure the avenaunt, *qwhylles* he in erthe lengede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3652.

Whiles they are weake, betimes with them contend.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 34.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, *whiles* thou art in the way with him.
Mat. v. 25.

II. *adv.* At times. [Scotch.]

I tuk his body on my back,
And *whiles* I gaed, and *whiles* I satt.
The Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

Mony a time I hae helped Jenny Dennison out o' the winnock, forbye creeping in *whiles* mysell.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxv.

whilesas†, *conj.* [< *whiles* + *as*^{1}.] Same as *whileas.* [Rare.]

Whose noble acts renownèd were
Whilesas he livèd everywhere.
Ford, Fame's Memorial, Epitaphs.

whilk^1, *n.* Another form of *whelk*^{2}, properly *welk, wilk.*

whilk^2 (hwilk), *pron.* and *a.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *which*^{1}.

"What, *whilk* way is he geen?" he gan to crie.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 158.

whilk^3 (hwilk), *n.* The scoter, *Œdemia nigra. Montagu.* See cut under *scoter.* [Local, Brit.]

whilly (hwil′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whillied,* ppr. *whillying.* [A dial. form, perhaps a mixture of *wile*^{1} with *wheedle.*] To cajole by wheedling; whilly-wha. [Scotch.]

These baptized idols of theirs brought pike-staves and sandalled shoon from all the four winds, and *whillied* the old women out of their corn and their candle-ends.
Scott, Abbot, xvi.

whilly-wha, whilly-whaw (hwil′i-hwâ), *v.* [Appar. a mere extension of *whilly.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use cajolery or make wheedling speeches. [Scotch.]

What, man! the life of a King, and many thousands besides, is not to be weighed with the chance of two young things *whilly-whawing* in ilk other's ears for a minute.
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxi.

II. *trans.* To cajole; wheedle; delude with specious pretenses. [Scotch.]

Wylie Mactrickit the writer . . . canna *whilli-wha* me as he's dune mony a ane.
Scott, Old Mortality, xl.

whilly-wha, whilly-whaw (hwil′i-hwâ), *n.* and *a.* [< *whilly-wha, v.*] **I.** *n.* A wheedling speech; cajolery.

I wish ye binna beginning to learn the way of blawing in a woman's lug, wi' a' your *whilly-wha's!*
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

II. *a.* Cajoling; wheedling; smooth-tongued. [Scotch.]

Because he's a *whilly-whaw* body, and has a plausible tongue of his own, . . . they have made him Provost!
Scott, Redgauntlet, xii.

whilom (hwī′lōm), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *whilome, whylome;* < ME. *whilom, whilome, whylom, whilum, whilem, hwilem, whilen, hwilen, wilen,* < AS. *hwīlum,* at times, sometimes (*hwīlum* . . . *hwīlum,* now . . . then), dat. or instr. pl. of *hwīl,* time, point of time.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** At times; by times.

Untenderly fro the toppe thai tiltine to-gederz;
Whilome Arthure over, and other while undyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1145.

2. Once; formerly; once upon a time.

Whylom, as olde stories tellen us,
Ther was a duk that highte Theseus.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1.

Here is Trapezonde also, *whilome* bearing the proude name of an Empire.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did slay his dearly loved mate.
Milton, Death of a Fair Infant.

Whilome thou camest with the morning mist.
Tennyson, Memory.

Sometimes used adjectively.

The fickle queen caused her *whilom* favorite to be beheaded. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 50.

II.† *conj.* While.

At last he cals to minde a man of fashion,
With whom his father held much conversation
Whilome he livde.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

whilst (hwīlst), *conj.* and *adv.* [Formerly also *whilest*, < *whiles* + *-t* excrescent after *s* as in *amidst*, *amongst*, *betwixt*, etc.] Same as *while*^{1}, or *whiles*, in all its senses.

I could soon . . . reckon up such a rabble of shooters, that be named here and there in poets, as would hold us talking *whilst* to-morrow.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 74.

To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilst I had been like heedful of the other.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 83.

Whilest the Grape lasteth they drinke wine.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 84.

We find ourselves unable to avoid joining in the merriment of our friends, *whilst* unaware of its cause.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 115.

The whilst†. (*a*) While.

If he steal aught *the whilst* this play is playing.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 93.

(*b*) In the mean time.

I'll call Sir Toby *the whilst.*
Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 4.

And watch'd, *the whilst*, with visage pale
And throbbing heart, the struggling sail.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 21.

whim^{1} (hwim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whimmed*, ppr. *whimming.* [< Icel. *hvima*, wander with the eyes, as a silly person does, = Norw. *kvima*, whisk or flutter about, trifle, play the fool; cf. Sw. dial. *hvimmer-kantig*, dizzy, swimming in the head; cf. also W. *chwimiol*, be in motion, *chwimlo*, move briskly; MHG. *wimmen* (> G. *wimmeln*), move.] **I.** *intrans.* To turn round; be seized with a whim: also with an indefinite *it.*

My Head begins to *whim it* about.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 9.

II. *trans.* To turn; cause to turn; turn off or away.

He complained that he had for a long season been in as good a way as he could almost wish, but he knew not how he came to be *whimmed* off from it, as his expression was.
R. Ward, Life of Dr. H. More. (*Latham.*)

whim^{1} (hwim), *n.* [< *whim*^{1}, *v.* Cf. Icel. *vim*, giddiness, folly. Cf. also *whimsy.*] **1**†. An unexpected or surprising turn; a startling outcome, development, or proceeding; a prank or freak.

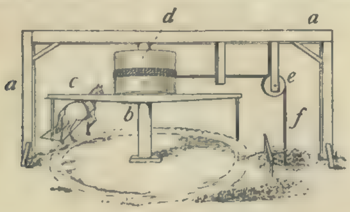
One told a Gentleman
His son should be a man-killer, and hang'd for 't;
Who, after prov'd a great and rich Physician,
And with great Fame ith' Universitie
Hang'd up in Picture for a grave example.
There was the *whim* of that. Quite contrary!
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

2. A sudden turn or inclination of the mind; a fancy; a caprice.

If You have these *Whims* of Apartments and Gardens,
From twice fifty Acres you'll ne'er see five Farthings.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 42.

Ichabod, on the contrary, had to win his way to the heart of a country coquette, beset with a labyrinth of *whims* and caprices, which were for ever presenting new difficulties and impediments. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 430.

3. A simple machine for raising ore from mines of moderate depth. It consists of a vertical shaft carrying a drum, with arms to which horses may be attached, and by which it may be turned. The hoisting-rope, passing over pulleys, is wound or unwound on the drum, according to the direction of the horses' motion. Also *whimsy. whim-gin*, and, in England, *gin.*



Whim.

a, frame; *b*, shaft; *c*, cross-bar; *d*, drum; *e*, pulley; *f*, hoisting-rope.

4. Hence, a mine: as, Tully *Whim*, in the Isle of Purbeck, England.—**5.** A round table that turns round upon a screw. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Prank*, etc. (see *freak*^{2}), humor, crotchet, quirk, whimsy, vagary.

whim^{2} (hwim), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The brow of a hill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whim^{3} (hwim), *n.* [Cf. *whimbrel*, *whimmer.*] The widgeon or whewer, *Mareca penelope.* See *whew-duck.* *Montagu.* [Prov. Eng.]

whimbrel (hwim'brel), *n.* [Also *wimbrel*; perhaps for **whimmerel*, so called with ref. to its peculiar cry, < *whimmer* + *-el.*] The jack-curlew or half-curlew of Europe, *Numenius phæopus*, smaller than the curlew proper, *N. arquatus*, and very closely related to the Hudsonian curlew of North America, *N. hudsonicus.* Also called *tang-whaup*, *May whaup*, and *little whaup* (which see, under *whaup*).

whim-gin (hwim'jin), *n.* [< *whim*^{1} + *gin*^{4}.] Same as *whim*^{1}, 3.

whimling† (hwim'ling), *n.* [Also corruptly *whimlen*; < *whim*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] A person full of whims.

Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating-loaves out of the kitchen, to make gingerbread of. 'Tis such an untoward thing! *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 7.

whimmer (hwim'ėr), *v. i.* [Var. of *whimper*; cf. G. *wimmern*, moan.] Same as *whimper.* [Scotch.]

whimmy (hwim'i), *a.* [< *whim*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Full of whims; whimsical.

The study of Rabbinical literature either finds a man *whimmy* or makes him so. *Coleridge.*

whimp† (hwimp), *v. i.* Same as *whimper.*

St. Paul said, there shall be intractabiles, that will *whimp* and whine.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

whimper (hwim'pėr), *v.* [Also (Sc.) *whimmer*; = LG. *wemeren* = G. *wimmern*, whimper; cf. MHG. *wimmer*, n., whining, *gewammer*, whining; perhaps ult. connected with *whine.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; make a low, complaining sound.

Speak, *whimp'ring* Younglings, and make known
The reason why
Ye droop and weep.
Herrick, To Primroses fill'd with Morning Dew.

The little brook that *whimpered* by his school-house.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 424.

2. To tell tales. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To utter in a low, whining, or crying tone.

Poverty with most who *whimper* forth
Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe.
Cowper, Task, iv. 429.

whimper (hwim'pėr), *n.* [< *whimper*, *v.* Cf. MHG. *wimmer*, whimper, crying, whining.] A low, peevish, broken cry; a whine.

The loved caresses of the maid
The dogs with crouch and *whimper* paid.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 24.

To be on the whimper, to be in a peevish, crying state. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Mountain *is* constantly *on the whimper* when George's name is mentioned. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xii.

whimperer (hwim'pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *whimper* + *-er*^{1}.] One who whimpers.

No effeminate knight, no *whimperer*, like his brother.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 1.

whimpering (hwim'pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whimper*, *v.*] A low, whining cry; a whimper.

Liue in puling and *whimpering* & heuines of hert.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 90.

He will not be put off with solemn *whimperings*, hypocritical confessions, rueful faces.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 509. (*Latham.*)

whimperingly (hwim'pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a whimpering or whining manner.

"'T was n't my fault!" he *whimperingly* declared.
St. Nicholas, XVIII. 176.

whimple (hwim'pl), *n.* and *v.* An erroneous form of *wimple.*

whimsey, *n.*, *a.* and *v.* See *whimsy.*

whimsey-shaft (hwim'zi-shȧft), *n.* Same as *whim-shaft.*

whim-shaft (hwim'shȧft), *n.* In *mining*, a shaft at which there is a whim for hoisting the ore. In shallow mines and in regions where fuel is very scarce (as in Mexico) most of the hoisting is done by horse-power and the use of the whim: called in Derbyshire, England, where this mode of raising the ore was formerly almost exclusively used, a *horse-engine shaft.* See cut under *whim*^{1}.

whimsical (hwim'zi-kal), *a.* [< *whims*(*y*) + *-ic* + *-al.*] **1.** Full of whims; freakish; having odd fancies or peculiar notions; capricious.

There is another circumstance in which I am particular, or, as my neighbors call me, *whimsical*: as my garden invites into it all the birds, . . . I do not suffer any one to destroy their nests. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 477.

How humoursome, how *whimsical* soever we may appear, there's one fixed principle that runs through almost the whole race of us. *Vanbrugh*, Æsop, V. i.

2. Odd; fantastic.

In one of the chambers is a *whimsical* chayre, which folded into so many varieties as to turn into a bed, a bolster, a table, or a couch. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 29, 1644.

The . . . gentry now dispersed, the *whimsical* misfortune which had befallen the gens d'armerie of Tillietudlem furnishing them with huge entertainment on their road homeward. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iii.

= **Syn. 1.** *Singular*, *Odd*, etc. (see *eccentric*), notional, crotchety.—**2.** Fanciful, grotesque.

whimsicality (hwim-zi-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *whimsical* + *-ity.*] **1.** The state or character of being whimsical; whimsicalness.

The *whimsicality* of my father's brain was so far from having the whole honor of this as it had of almost all his other strange notions. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 33.

2. Oddity; strangeness; fantasticalness.

It was a new position for Mr. Lyon to find his prospective rank seemingly an obstacle to anything he desired. For a moment the *whimsicality* of it interrupted the current of his feeling.
C. D. Warner, Little Journey in the World, v.

3. Pl. *whimsicalities* (-tiz). That which exhibits whimsical or fanciful qualities; a whimsical thought, saying, or action.

To pass from these sparkling *whimsicalities* to the almost Quaker-like gravity, decorum, and restraint of the essay "On the Life and Writings of Mr. Isaac Disraeli" is an almost bewildering transition.
The Academy, April 25, 1891, p. 389.

whimsically (hwim'zi-kal-i), *adv.* In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

There is not . . . a more *whimsically* dismal figure in nature than a man of real modesty who assumes an air of impudence. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

whimsicalness (hwim'zi-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being whimsical; whimsicality; freakishness; whimsical disposition; odd temper. *Pope*, Letter to Miss Blount.

whimsy, whimsey (hwim'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. from an unrecorded verb *whimse*, be unsteady, < Norw. *kvimsa*, skip, whisk, jump from one thing to another, = Sw. dial. *hvimsa*, be unsteady, giddy, or dizzy, = Dan. *vimse*, skip, jump, etc.: see *whim*^{1}.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *whimsies*, *whimseys* (-ziz). **1.** A whim; a freak; a capricious notion.

I cannot but smile at this man's preposterous *whimsies.*
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iii.

I court others in Verse, but I love thee in Prose;
And they have my *Whimsies*, but thou hast my Heart.
Prior, Better Answer to Cloe Jealous, st. 4.

Wearing out life in his religious whim
Till his religious *whimsey* wears out him.
Cowper, Truth, l. 90.

2. Same as *whim*^{1}, 3; also, a small warehouse-crane for lifting goods to the upper stories. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** See the quotation.

The table [of crown-glass], as it is now called, is carried off, laid flat upon a support called a *whimsey.*
Glass-making, p. 124.

II. *a.* Full of whims or fancies; whimsical; changeable.

Jeer on, my *whimsy* lady. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 2.

Yet reveries are fleeting things,
That come and go on *whimsy* wings.
F. Locker, Arcadia.

whimsy†, **whimsey**† (hwim'zi), *v. t.* [< *whimsy*, *n.*] To fill with whimsies.

Jewels, and plate, and fooleries molest me;
To have a man's brains *whimsied* with his wealth!
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 2.

whimsy-board† (hwim'zi-bōrd), *n.* A board or tray on which different objects were carried about for sale.

I am sometimes a small retainer to a billiard-table, and sometimes, when the master of it is sick, earn a penny by a *whimsy-board.* *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 17. (*Davies.*)

Then pippins did in wheel-barrows abound,
And oranges in *whimsey-boards* went round;
Bess Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a stall.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 342.

whimwham (hwim'hwam), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *whim*^{1}. Cf. *flimflam.*] A plaything; a toy; a freak or whim; an odd device.

Nay, not that way;
They'll pull you all to pieces for your *whim-whams*,
Your garters, and your gloves.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 5.

Your studied *whim-whams*, and your fine set faces—
What have these got ye? proud and harsh opinions.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

whin^{1} (hwin), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whynne*; < ME. *whynne*, *quyn*, gorse, furze, < W. *chwyn*, weeds, a weed; cf. Bret. *chouenna*, weed.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Ulex*, the furze or gorse, chiefly *U. Europæus* and *U. nanus.* See *furze*, 1, and cut under *Ulex.*

With thornes, breres, and moni a *quyn.*
Ywain and Gawain, l. 159. (*Skeat.*)

Whynnes or hethe—bruiere. *Palsgrave*, p. 288.

Blackford! on whose uncultured breast,
Among the broom, and thorn, and *whin*,
A truant-boy, I sought the nest.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 24.

2. Same as *rest-harrow*, 1.—**Cammock-whin.** Same as *cammock*^{1}.—**Cat-whin**, the dogrose (*Rosa canina*), the burnet-rose (*R. spinosissima*), and rarely some other plants. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Heather-whin.** Same as *moor-whin.* **Lady-whin,** a Scotch name of the land whin.—**Land-whin,** the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis:* so named as infesting the cultivated field, as distinguished from the furze growing only along the margin. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Moor-whin,** a species of broom, *Genista Anglica,* growing on bleak heaths and mosses: from its sharp spines commonly called *needle-furze* or *-whin.* Compare *petty whin.*—**Petty whin,** a name originally invented by Turner for the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis,* but later applied in books to the moor-whin. *Prior,* Pop. Names of British Plants.

whin^{2} (hwin), *n.* [Short for *whinstone.*] A name given in the north of England and in Wales to various rocks, chiefly to basalt, but also to any unusually hard quartzose sandstone. The latter is sometimes called *white* or *gray whin,* the basalt *blue whin.* See *whin-sill.*

whin^{3} (hwin), *n.* An erroneous form of *whim*^{1}, 3. *E. H. Knight.*

whin^{4} (hwin), *n.* Same as *wheen*^{1}. [Scotch.]

whin-ax (hwin′aks), *n.* An instrument used for extirpating whin from land.

whinberry (hwin′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *whinberries* (-iz). An erroneous form of *winberry.*

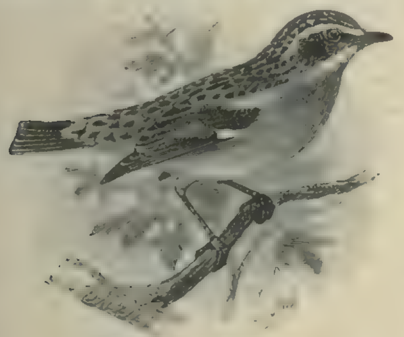
Here is a heap of moss-clad boulder, there a patch of *whinberry* shrub covered with purple fruit.
The Portfolio, 1890, p. 198.

whin-bruiser (hwin′brö″zėr), *n.* A machine for cutting and bruising furze or whins for fodder for cattle. *Simmonds.*

whin-bushchat (hwin′búsh″chat), *n.* The whinchat. *Macgillivray.*

whinchacker, whincheck (hwin′chak″ėr, -chek), *n.* Same as *whinchat.* Also *whinclocharet.* [Prov. Eng.]

whinchat (hwin′chat), *n.* [< *whin*^{1} + *chat*^{2}.] An oscine passerine bird of the genus *Pratincola, P. rubetra,* closely related to the stonechat, and less nearly to the wheatear. Compare cuts under *stonechat* and *wheatear.* This is one of the bushchats, specified as the *whin-bushchat.* It is also called *grasschat* and *furzechat,* and shares the name *stonechat* with its congener *P. rubicola.* It is a common British bird, whose range includes nearly the whole of Europe, much of Africa, and a little of western Asia. The whinchat is 5¼ inches long and 9¼ in extent; the upper parts are variegated with blackish-brown shaft-spots and yellowish-brown edgings of the feathers, lightest on the rump; the under parts are uniform rich rufous; a long superciliary stripe, a streak below the eye and blackish auriculars, a patch on the wing, and the concealed bases of the tail-feathers are white or whitish; the eyes are brown, and the bill and feet black. The whinchat haunts lowland pastures as well as upland wastes, nests on the ground, and lays four to six greenish-blue eggs, with faint reddish-brown spots usually zoned about the larger end; it is an expert flycatcher, and also feeds largely on the destructive wire-worm. During May and June the male has a melodious song. The whinchat has an Oriental representative, *P. macrorhyncha* of India, and several other species are described.


Whinchat *Pratincola rubetra*).

The bird is commonly seen in the large gorse-coverts, from which it receives its name of *Whin-* or Furze-*chat.*
H. Seebohm, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. 312.

whincow (hwin′kou), *n.* A bush of furze. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whindle (hwin′dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whindled,* ppr. *whindling.* [Also *whinnel;* freq. of *whine.*] To whimper or whine. *Phillips,* 1706. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

A *whindling* dastard. *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, iv. 2.

To *whindle* or whinnel, 'to cry peevishly, to whimper' (used of a child), is very common in East Tennessee. Wright has *whindle, whingel,* and *whinnel,* all meaning to *whine;* so Halliwell *whinnel.*
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 45.

whine (hwīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whined,* ppr. *whining.* [< ME. *whinen, hwinen,* < AS. *hwīnan,* whine, = Icel. *hvīna,* whizz, whir, = Sw. *hvina,* whistle, = Dan. *hvine,* whistle, whine; cf. Icel. *kveina,* wail, Goth. *kwainōn,* mourn, Skt. √ *kvan,* buzz.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a plaintive protracted sound expressive of distress or complaint; moan as a dog, or in a childish fashion.

I *whyne,* as a chylde dothe, or a dogge. . . . *Whyne* you nowe, do you holde your peace, or I shall make you.
Palsgrave, p. 781.

1st witch. Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd.
2d witch. Thrice, and once the hedge-pig *whined.*
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 2.

2. To complain in a puerile, feeble, or undignified way; bemoan one's self weakly.

For, had you kneel'd, and *whin'd,* and shew'd a base
And low dejected mind, I had despis'd you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

Thou look'st that I should *whine* and beg compassion.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

I am not for *whining* at the depravity of the times.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

He never *whines,* although he is not more deficient in sensibility than many authors who do little else.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 29.

II. *trans.* To utter in a plaintive, querulous, drawling manner: usually with *out.*

Fool as I was, to sigh, and weep, and *whine*
Out long complaints, and pine myself away.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 224.

A parson shall *whine out* God bless me, and give me not a farthing. *Farquhar,* Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

whine (hwīn), *n.* [< *whine, v.*] **1.** A drawling, plaintive utterance or tone, as the whinny of a dog; also, the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

Philip bent down his head over the dog, and as it jumped on him, with little bleats, and *whines,* and innocent caresses, he broke out into a sob. *Thackeray,* Philip.

The bees keep their tiresome *whine* round the resinous firs on the hill. *Browning,* Up at a Villa.

2. In *hunting,* the noise made by an otter at rutting-time. *Halliwell* (under *hunting*).

whiner (hwī′nėr), *n.* [< *whine* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or an animal that whines.

One pitiful *whiner,* Melpomene.
Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote, p. 242. (*Latham.*)

The grumblers are of two sorts—the healthful-toned and the *whiners.* *C. D. Warner,* Backlog Studies, p. 141.

whinge (hwinj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whinged,* ppr. *whinging.* [Sc. also *wheenge,* formerly *quhynge,* whine; cf. OHG. *winsōn,* MHG. *winsen,* mourn, G. *winseln,* whine, whimper: with orig. verb-formative *-s,* from the root of *whine.*] To whine.

If ony whiggish, *whingin'* sot
To blame poor Matthew dare.
Burns, Epitaph on Capt. Matthew Henderson.

whinger (hwing′ėr), *n.* [Also *whingar;* prob. a perversion of *hinger* for *hanger* (cf. *hing* for *hang*). Cf. *whinyard.*] A dirk or long knife.

Had bugles blown,
Or sign of war been seen, . . .
Whingers, now in friendship bare,
The social meal to part and share,
Had found a bloody sheath.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 7.

whin-gray (hwin′grā), *n.* The common linnet, or whin-linnet. [North of Ireland.]

whinidst†, *a.* A corrupt form found only in the folio editions of Shakspere's "Troilus and Cressida," ii. 1. 15. See *finewed.*

whiningly (hwī′ning-li), *adv.* In a whining manner.

whin-linnet (hwin′lin″et), *n.* The common linnet, *Linota cannabina.* See cut under *linnet.* [Stirling, Scotland.]

whin-lintie (hwin′lin″ti), *n.* Same as *whinchat.* *C. Swainson.* [Aberdeen, Scotland.]

whinner (hwin′ėr), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *whinny*^{2}. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

whinnock (hwin′ok), *n.* [Perhaps < *whine* + dim. *-ock* (?); or < *whin*^{4}, *wheen,* a small quantity or number.] **1.** The least pig in a litter; the runt. *Halliwell.*—**2.** A milk-pail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

whinny^{1} (hwin′i), *a.* [< *whin*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Abounding in whins or whin-bushes.

The Ox-moor . . . was a fine, large, *whinny,* undrained, unimproved common. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

whinny^{2} (hwin′i), *a.* [< *whin*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Abounding in or resembling whinstone.

whinny^{3} (hwin′i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whinnied,* ppr. *whinnying.* [A dim. or freq. of *whine.* The word *hinny,* < L. *hinnire,* neigh, is different; both are felt to be imitative.] To utter the cry of a horse; neigh.

Sir Richard's colts came *whinnying* and staring round the intruders. *Kingsley,* Westward Ho, v.

whinny^{3} (hwin′i), *n.*; pl. *whinnies* (-iz). [< *whinny*^{3}, *v.*] The act of whinnying; a neigh.

With colt-like *whinny* and with hoggish whine
They burst my prayer. *Tennyson,* St. Simeon Stylites.

whinock, *n.* Same as *whinnock.*

whin-rock (hwin′rok), *n.* Same as *whin*^{2}.

I might as weel ha'e tried a quarry
O' hard *whin rock.*
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

whin-sill (hwin′sil), *n.* The basaltic rock which, in the form of intrusive sheets, is intercalated in the Carboniferous limestone series in the north of England: so called by the miners of that region. *Whin, whinstone, whin-sill,* and *toadstone* are all names used somewhat indiscriminately by writers on the geology of Derbyshire, Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire: *toadstone,* however, belongs rather to Derbyshire, and *whin-sill* to the other counties mentioned.

whinstone (hwin′stōn), *n.* [Also Sc. *quhinstane;* said to be a corruption of **whern-stone,* a dial. var. of *quern-stone,* in sense of 'stone suitable for making querns': see *quern, quern-stone.*] Same as *whin*^{2}.

As for gratitude, you will as soon get milk from a *whinstone.* *R. L. Stevenson,* Master of Ballantrae, p. 27.

He found . . . that the dark trap-rocks, or *whinstones* of Scotland, were likewise of igneous origin.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, xii.

The following names have been applied to the Toadstones in Derbyshire: amygdaloid, black clay, basalts, boulder stones, brown stone, cat dirt, channel, chirt, clay, dunstone, ferrilite, fiery dragon, freestone, jewstone, ragstone, trap, tuftstone, *whinstone,* secondary traps, and others. *R. Hunt,* British Mining, p. 243.

whintain† (hwin′tạn), *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain.*

whinyard† (hwin′yärd), *n.* [Also *whiniard, whinneard,* also *whingard;* prob. a variant, simulating *yard*^{1}, of *whinger,* q. v.] A sword or hanger.

His pistol next he cock'd anew,
And out his nut-brown *whinyard* drew.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 480.

And how will you encounter St. George on Horseback, in his Cuirassiers Arms, his Sword, and his *Whin-yard?*
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 6.

whip (hwip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whipped, whipt,* ppr. *whipping.* [< ME. *whippen, whyppen,* not found in AS. (the alleged AS. **hweop,* a whip, **hweopian,* whip, scourge, in Somner, being unauthenticated); prob. a variant of *wippen,* < MD. *wippen,* shake, wag, D. *wippen,* skip, hasten, also give the strappado (cf. *wip,* a swipe, the strappado), = MLG. *wippen,* LG. *wippen, wuppen,* move up and down (> G. *wippen,* move up and down, balance, see-saw, rock, draw up on a gibbet and drop suddenly, give the strappado), = Sw. *vippa,* wag, jerk, give the strappado, = Dan. *vippe,* see-saw, rock, bob; a secondary verb, connected with OHG. *wipph,* MHG. *wipf,* swinging, quick motion, and MHG. G. *weifen,* cause to swing, move, wind, or turn; causative of MHG. *wīfen,* swing; akin to L. *vibrare,* vibrate, Skt. √ *vip,* tremble: see *vibrate.* The Gael. *cuip,* a whip, and the W. *chwip,* a quick turn, *chwipio,* move briskly or nimbly, are prob. < E.: see *quip.* In defs. 7, etc., the verb is from the noun. For the change from *wip* (ME. *wippen*) to *whip,* cf. *whap, wap*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move suddenly and nimbly; start (in, out, away, etc.) with sudden quickness: as, to *whip* round the corner and disappear.

Whip to our tents, as roes run o'er land.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 309.

You two shall be the chorus behind the arras, and *whip* out between the acts and speak. *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, iv. 2.

I . . . saw her hold up her fan to a hackney-coach at a distance, who immediately came up to her, and she *whipping* into it with great nimbleness, pulled the door with a bowing mien. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 503.

In my wakeful mood I was a good deal annoyed by a little rabbit that kept *whipping* in at our dilapidated door and nibbling at our bread and hard-tack.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 614.

She . . . *whipped* behind one of the large pillars, gave her dress a little shake at the sides and behind, ran her hands over her hair, and appeared before the caller cool, calm, and collected. *The Century,* XXXVIII. 776.

2. In *angling,* to cast the line or the fly by means of the rod with a motion like that of using a whip; make a cast.

There is no better sport than *whipping* for Bleaks in a boat in a summers evening, with a hazle top about five or six foot long, and a line twice the length of the Rod.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 205.

II. *trans.* **1.** To move, throw, put, pull, carry, or the like, with a sudden, quick motion; snatch: usually followed by some preposition or adverb, as *away, from, in, into, off, on, out, up,* etc.: as, to *whip out* a sword or a revolver.

I *whipt* me *behind* the arras. *Shak.,* Much Ado, i. 3. 63.

In came Clause,
The old lame beggar, and *whipt up* Master Goswin
Under his arm, away with him.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

She then *whipped off* her domino, and threw it over Mrs. Atkinson. *Fielding,* Amelia, x. 3.

2. To overlay, as a cord, rope, etc., with a cord, twine, or thread going round and round it; inwrap; seize; serve with twine, thread, or the like wound closely and tightly round and round: generally with *about*, *around*, *over*, etc.

Whipped over either with gold thread, silver, or silk.
Stubbes. (*Imp. Dict.*)

The same stringes, beeing by the Archers themselves with fine threed well *whipt*, did also verie seldom breake.
Sir J. Smyth, Discourses on Weapons, etc , quoted in [Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 54.

Its string is firmly *whipped about* with small gut.
Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

3. To lay regularly on; serve in regular circles round and round.

Whip your silk twice or thrice about the root-end of the feather, hook, and towght.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 245.

4. To sew with an over and over stitch, as two pieces of cloth whose edges are laid or stitched together; overcast: as, to *whip* a seam.—**5.** To gather by a kind of combination running and overhand stitch: as, to *whip* a ruffle.

In half-*whipt* muslin needles useless lie,
And shuttle-cocks across the counter fly.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 339.

6. *Naut.*, to hoist or purchase by means of a rope passed through a single pulley.—**7.** To strike with a whip or lash, or with anything tough and flexible; lash; use a whip upon: as, to *whip* a horse.

At night, the lights put out and company removed, they *whipped* themselves in their Chappell on Mount Calvary.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 132.

It blew so violently before they recovered the House that the Boughs of the Trees *whipt* them sufficiently before they got thither; and it rained as hard as before.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 69.

8. To punish with a whip, scourge, birch, or the like; flog: as, to *whip* a vagrant; to *whip* a perverse boy.

Fough! body of Jove! I'll have the slave *whipt* one of these days *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

A country scholler in England should be *whipped* for speaking the like. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20.

I was never carted but in harvest; never *whipt* but at school. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 3.

9. To outdo; overcome; beat: as, to *whip* creation. [Colloq.]

A man without a particle of Greek *whipped* (to speak Kentuckicé) whole crowds of sleeping drones who had more than they could turn to any good account.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

10. To drive with lashes.

Consideration, like an angel, came,
And *whipp'd* the offending Adam out of him.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 29.

This said, the scourge his forward horses drave
Through ev'ry order; and, with him, all *whipp'd* their chariots on,
All threat'ningly, out-thund'ring shouts as earth were overthrown. *Chapman*, Iliad, xv. 319.

11. To lash, in a figurative sense; treat with cutting severity, as with sarcasm or abuse.

Wilt thou *whip* thine own faulis in other men?
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 40.

I look'd and read, and saw how finely Wit
Had *whipp'd* itself; and then grew friends with it.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 62.

12. To cause to spin or rotate by lashing with a whip or scourge-stick: said of a top.

Since I plucked geese, played truant and *whipped* top.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1. 27.

He was *whipt* like a top. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

13. To thrash; beat out, as grain by striking: as, to *whip* wheat. *Imp. Dict.*—**14.** To beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, etc., with a whisk, fork, spoon, or other implement.

To make Clouted cream and *whipt* Sillabubs?
Shadwell, The Scowrers.

15. To fish upon with a fly or other bait; draw a fly or other bait along the surface of: as, to *whip* a stream.

He shot with the pistol, he fenced, he *whipped* the trout-stream, . . . but somehow everything went amiss with him. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, xxiii.

16. To bring or keep together as a party whip does: as, to *whip* a party into line. See *whip*, *n.*, 3 (*b*).

Lord Essex was there, . . . *whipping* up for a dinner-party, cursing and swearing at all his friends for being out of town. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. v.

The only bond of cohesion is the caucus, which occasionally *whips* a party together for cooperative action against the time for casting its vote upon some critical question. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

To whip in, to keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to bring or keep (the members of a party) together, as in a legislative assembly.—**To whip off**, to drive (hounds) off a scent.

The difficult nature of the covert, and the fact that they were running in view, prevented hounds being *whipped off* at the outset. *The Field*, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

To whip the cat. (*a*) To practise the most pinching parsimony. *Forby.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) To go from house to house to work, as a tailor or other workman. Compare *whip-cat.* [Scotch and prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Mr. Hart . . . made shoes, a trade he prosecuted in an itinerating manner from house to house, *whipping the cat*, as it was termed. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

(*c*†) To get tipsy. *Halliwell.*—**To whip the devil around the stump.** See *devil.*

whip (hwip), *n.* [< ME. *whippe*, *quippe* = MD. *wippe*, a whip, D. *wip*, a swipe, strappado, moment: see *whip*, *v.*] **1.** An instrument for flagellation, whether in driving animals or in punishing human beings; a scourge. In its typical form it is composed of a lash of some kind fastened upon a handle more or less rigid; the common form of horsewhip has little or no lash, being a long, tapering, and very pliant switch-like rod of wood, whalebone, or other material, usually wound or braided over with thread.

And alle the folk of the Contree ryden comounly with outen Spores: but thei beren alle weys a lytille *Whippe* in hire Hondes, for to chacen with hire Hors.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 249.

The dwarf . . .
Struck at him with his *whip*, and cut his cheek.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. One who handles a whip, as in driving a coach or carriage; a driver: as, an expert *whip*.

What the devil do you do with a wig, Thomas?—none of the London *whips* of any degree of ton wear wigs now.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

That is the famous coaching baronet, than whom no better *whip* has ever been seen upon the road.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

3. A whipper-in. Specifically—(*a*) In *hunting*, the person who manages the hounds.

After these the body of the pack—the parson of the parish, and a hard-riding cornet at home on leave; then the huntsman, the first *whip*, nearly a quorum of magistrates, etc. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xv.

(*b*) In English parliamentary usage, a member who performs certain non-official but important duties in looking after the interests of his party, especially the securing of the attendance of as many members as possible at important divisions: as, the Liberal *whip*; the Conservative *whip*. See the quotation.

The *whip's* duties are (1) to inform every member belonging to the party when an important division may be expected, and, if he sees the member in or about the House, to keep him there until the division is called; (2) to direct the members of his own party how to vote; (3) to obtain pairs for them if they cannot be present to vote; (4) to "tell," i. e., count the members in every party division; (5) to "keep touch" of opinion within the party, and convey to the leader a faithful impression of that opinion, from which the latter can judge how far he may count on the support of his whole party in any course he proposes to take.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 199.

4. A call made upon the members of a party to be in their places at a certain time: as, both parties have issued a rigorous *whip* in view of the expected division. [Eng.]—**5.** A contrivance for hoisting, consisting of a rope and pulley and usually a snatch-block, and worked by one or more horses which in hoisting walk away from the thing hoisted. In mining usually called *whip-and-derry*. See cut under *cable-laid.*—**6.** One of the radii or arms of a windmill, to which the sails are attached; also, the length of the arm reckoned from the shaft.

The arm, or *whip*, of one of the sails.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 188.

7. In *angling*, the leader of an angler's cast with its flies attached. The fly at the end is the drag-fly, tail-fly, or stretcher; those above are the drop-flies, droppers, or bobbers. More fully called a *whip of flies.*

8. A vibrating spring used as an electric circuit-closer for testing capacity. The spring is permanently connected to one plate of the condenser or cable, and vibrates between two studs, contact with one of which closes a battery circuit, and with the other a galvanometer circuit. The condenser is thus in rapid succession charged from the battery and discharged through the galvanometer. The indications of the latter are thus proportional to the rate of vibration and the capacity of the condenser.

9. A slender rod or flexible pole used instead of stakes to mark the bounds of oyster-beds.—**10.** The common black swift, *Cypselus apus.* [Prov. Eng.]—**11.** A preparation of cream, eggs, etc., beaten to a froth.

There were "*whips*" and "floating-islands" and jellies to compound. *The Century*, XXXVII. 841.

Crack-the-whip. Same as *snap-the-whip.*—**Six-stringed whip**, or **the whip with six strings**, the Six Articles. See *article.*—**Snap-the-whip**, a game played in running or skating. A number of persons join hands and move rapidly forward in line; those at one end stop suddenly and swing the rest sharply around; the contest is to see whether any of the outer part of the line can thus be thrown down or made to break their hold. Also called *crack-the-whip.*—**To drink** or **lick on (upon) the whip**†, to have a taste of the whip; get a thrashing.

In fayth and for youre long taryng
Ye shal *lik on the whyp.*
Towneley Mysteries, p. 30.

Comes naked neede? and chance to do amisse?
He shal be sure, to *drinke vpon the whippe.*
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber, p. 68).

Whip and spur, making use of both whip and spur in riding; hence, with the utmost haste.

Came *whip and spur*, and dash'd through thick and thin.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 197.

whip (hwip), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *whip*, *v.* Cf. LG. *wips!* quickly, = Sw. Dan. *vips!* pop! quick!] With a sudden change; at once; quick.

You are no sooner chose in but *whip!* you are as proud as the devil. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Gotham Election, i. 4.

When I came, *whip* was the key turned upon the girls.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 267. (*Davies.*)

whip-and-derry (hwip'and-der'i), *n.* The simplest form of machinery, with the exception of the windlass, for hoisting. It consists of a rope passing over a pulley, and is worked by a horse or horses. It is rarely used in mining, except in very shallow mines. Sometimes called simply *whip*, and sometimes *whipsey-derry.*

whipcan† (hwip'kan), *n.* [< *whip*, *v.*, + obj. *can*^{2}.] A hard drinker.

He would prove an especial good fellow, and singular *whip-can.* *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 8. (*Davies.*)

whipcat (hwip'kat), *n.* and *a.* [< *whip*, *v.*, + obj. *cat.*] **I.** *n.* A tailor or other workman who "whips the cat." See *to whip the cat* (*b*), under *whip*. [Colloq.]

A tailor who "whipped the cat" (or went out to work at his customers' houses) would occupy a day, at easy labour, at a cost of 1s. 6d. (or less) in money, and the *whipcat's* meals . . . included.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 414.

II.† *a.* Drunken.

With *whip-cat* bowling they kept a myrry carousing.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii.

whip-cord (hwip'kôrd), *n.* **1.** A strong twisted hempen cord, so called because lashes or snappers of whips are made from it.

Let's step into this shop, and buy a pennyworth of *whip-cord* . . . to spin my top.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, iii.

2. A cord or string of catgut.

In order to produce a cord—known as *whipcord*—from these intestines, they are sewn together by means of the filandre before mentioned, the joints being cut aslant to make them smoother and stronger.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 609.

3. A seaweed, *Chorda filum*, having a very long, slender, whip-like frond. See *Chorda*, 2.—**Whip-cord couching**, embroidery in which a heavy whip-cord is laid upon the material and is covered by the silk couching, which is afterward sewed closely down upon the background on each side of the whip-cord, so as to leave a decided ridge.—**Whip-cord willow.** See *willow.*

whip-cordy (hwip'kôr″di), *a.* [< *whip-cord* + *-y*^{1}.] Like whip-cord; sinewy; muscular. [Rare.]

The bishop [of Exeter was] wonderfully hale and *whip-cordy.* *Bp. Wilberforce*, in Life, II. 336. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

whip-crane (hwip'krān), *n.* A simple and rapid-working form of crane, used in unloading vessels. *E. H. Knight.*

whip-crop (hwip'krop), *n.* A name given to the whitebeam (*Pyrus Aria*), to the wayfaring-tree (*Viburnum Lantana*), and to the guelder-rose (*V. Opulus*), from the use of their stems for whip-stocks. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

whip-fish (hwip'fish), *n.* A chætodont fish, *Heniochus macrolepidotus*, having one of the spines of the dorsal fin produced into a long filament like a whip-lash.

whip-gin (hwip'jin), *n.* A simple tackle-block with a hoisting-rope running over it: same as *gin-block.*

whip-graft (hwip'gråft), *v. t.* To graft by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the scion into a slit in the stock.

whip-grass (hwip'gràs), *n.* An American species of nut-grass, *Scleria triglomerata.*

whip-hand (hwip'hand), *n.* **1.** The hand that holds the whip in riding or driving—that is, the right hand.

Mr. Tulliver was a peremptory man, and, as he said, would never let anybody get hold of his *whip-hand.*
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

2. An advantage, or advantageous position.

The archangel . . . has the *whip-hand* of her. *Dryden.*

Now, what say you, Mr. Flamefire? I shall have the *whiphand* of you presently. *Vanbrugh*, Æsop, v. 1.

whiphandle (hwip'han″dl), *n.* **1.** The handle of a whip. See *whip-hand*, 2, and compare *whiprow.*—**2**†. See the quotation.

These little ends of men and dandiprats (whom in Scotland they call *whiphandles* [*manches d'estrilles*], and knots of a tar barrel) are commonly very testy and choleric.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 27.

To have or **to keep the whiphandle**, to have the advantage.

Why, what matter? They know that we shall *keep the whip-handle.* *The Century*, XXXVIII. 932.

whip-hanger (hwip'hang″ėr), *n.* A device for holding carriage-whips in a harness-room; a whip-rack.

whip-hem (hwip'hem), *n.* A hem formed by whipping an edge, as of a ruffle, etc. See *whip*, *v. t.*, 4.

Bits of ruffling peeping out from the folds, with their edges in almost invisible *whip-hems.*
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, i.

whipjack (hwip'jak), *n.* A vagabond who begs for alms as a distressed seaman: hence a general term of reproach or contempt.

A mere *whip-jack*, and that is, in the commonwealth of rogues, a slave that can talk of sea-fight, . . . yet indeed all his service is by land, and that is to rob a fair, or some such venturous exploit.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Albeit one Boner (a bare *whippe Jacke*) for lucre of money toke vpon him to be thy father, and than to mary thy mother, yet thou wast persone Savage's bastarde.
Bp. Ponet (Maitland on Reformation, p. 74). (*Davies.*)

whip-king† (hwip'king), *n.* [< *whip*, *v.*, + obj. *king*^{1}.] A ruler of kings; a king-maker.

Richard Nevill, that *whip-king* (as some tearmed him), . . . going about . . . to turn and translate scepters at his pleasure. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 571. (*Davies.*)

whip-lash (hwip'lash), *n.* The lash, or pliant part, of a whip.

If I had not put that snapper on the end of my *whip-lash*, I might have got off without the ill-temper which my antithesis provoked.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 667.

whip-maker (hwip'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes whips.

whip-master† (hwip'mȧs″tėr), *n.* A flogger.

Woe to our back-sides! he's a greater *whip-master* than Busby himself. *Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 54.

whip-net (hwip'net), *n.* A simple form of network fabric produced in a loom by a systematic crossing of the warps. *E. H. Knight.*

whippel-tree†, *n.* [ME., also *whippil-*, *whipil-*, *whippul-*, *wyppyl-*, *wypul-tre*, prop. **wippel-tre*, < **wippel* = MLG. **wipel* (in *wipel-bōm*), also *wipken* (*wipken-bōm*), *wepeken* (*wepeken-bōm*), *wepeke*, dim. of *wepe*, also *wepen-dorn*, *wepdorn*, *wipdorn*, the cornel-tree; connected with MD. *wepelen*, waver, MD. MLG. *wippen*, waver: see *whip.*] The cornel-tree.

Mapul, thorn, beech, hasel, ew, *whippetre.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2065.

whipper (hwip'ėr), *n.* [< *whip* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who whips; particularly, an officer who inflicts punishment by legal whipping.

They therefore reward the *whipper*, and esteeme the whip (which I enuie not to them) sacred.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

2. A flagellant.

A brood of mad heretics which arose in the Church; whom they called Flagellantes, "the *whippers*"; which went about . . . lashing themselves to blood.
Bp. Hall, Women's Vail, § 1.

3†. Something that surpasses or beats all; a "whopper."

Mark well thys, thys relyke here is a *whipper*;
My freendes unfayned, here is a slipper
Of one of the seven slepers, be sure.
Heywood, Four P's (Dodsley's Old Plays, I. 75).

4. One who raises coals with a whip from a ship's hold: same as *coal-whipper.*—**5.** In *spinning*, a simple kind of willow.

whipperee (hwip-e̤-rē'), *n.* [A corruption of *whip-ray*, like *stingaree* for *sting-ray.*] Same as *whip-ray.*

whipper-in (hwip'ėr-in'), *n.*; pl. *whippers-in* (hwip'ėrz-in'). **1.** In *hunting*, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary, to the line of chase.

The master of the hounds and the *whippers-in* wore the traditional pink coats, as did a few of the other riders.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 179.

2. In the game of hare and hounds, one who leads the hounds, sets the pace, etc.—**3.** Hence, in British Parliament, same as *whip*, 3 (*b*).—**4.** In *racing slang*, a horse that finishes last, or near the last, in a race. *Krik's Guide to the Turf.*

whipper-snapper (hwip'ėr-snap″ėr), *n.* [Prob. a balanced form of *whip-snapper*, 'one who has nothing to do but snap or crack the whip.'] A shallow, insignificant person; a whipster: also used attributively.

A parcel of *whipper-snapper* sparks.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, iv. 6.

Much as he had ingratiated himself with his aunt, she had never yet invited him to stay under her roof, and here was a young *whipper-snapper* who at first sight was made welcome there. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

whippet (hwip'et), *n.* [Cf. *whiffet.*] A kind of dog, in breed between a greyhound and a spaniel. *Halliwell.*

In the shapes and formes of dogges; of all which there are but two sorts that are usefull for mans profit, which two are the mastiffe, and the little curre, *whippet*, or house-dogge; all the rest are for pleasure and recreation.
John Taylor, Works. (*Nares.*)

whippincrust†, *n.* A variety of wine (?).

I'll give thee white wine, red wine, claret wine, sack, muskadine, malmsey, and *whippincrust.*
Marlowe, Faustus, ii. 3.

whipping (hwip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whip*, *v.*] **1.** A beating; flagellation.

Use every man after his desert, and who should 'scape *whipping?* *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 556.

No nuns, no monks, no fakeers, take *whippings* more kindly than some devotees of the world.
Thackeray, Philip, iv.

2. A defeat; a beating: as, the enemy got a good *whipping*. See *whip*, *v.*, 9. [Colloq.]—**3.** *Naut.*, a piece of twine or small cord wound round the end of a rope to keep it from unlaying.—**4.** In *bookbinding*, the sewing of the raw edges of single leaves in sections by overcasting the thread [Eng.]: known in the United States as *whip-stitching.*—**5.** In *sewing*, same as *overcasting*, 2.—**6.** The act or method of casting the fly in angling; casting.

whipping-boy (hwip'ing-boi), *n.* A boy formerly educated with a prince and punished in his stead. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. 342.

whipping-cheer† (hwip'ing-chēr), *n.* Flogging; chastisement.

She shall have *whipping-cheer* enough, I warrant her.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 5.

Your workes of supererrogation,
Your idle crossings, or your wearing haire
Next to your skin, or all your *whipping-cheer.*
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

whipping-hoist (hwip'ing-hoist), *n.* A steam-hoist working with a whip.

whipping-post (hwip'ing-pōst), *n.* The post to which are tied persons condemned to punishment by whipping; hence, the punishment itself, frequently employed for certain offenses, and still retained in some communities.

He dares out-dare stocks, *whipping-posts*, or cage.
John Taylor, Works. (*Nares.*)

The laws of New England allowed masters to correct their apprentices, and teachers their pupils, and even the public *whipping-post* was an institution of New England towns. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 122.

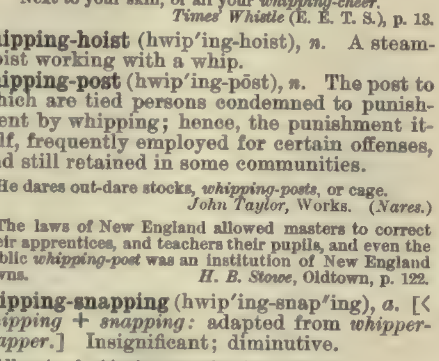
whipping-snapping (hwip'ing-snap″ing), *a.* [< *whipping* + *snapping*: adapted from *whipper-snapper.*] Insignificant; diminutive.

All sorts of *whipping-snapping* Tom Thumbs.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Ogres.

whipping-top (hwip'ing-top), *n.* Same as *whip-top.*

whippletree (hwip'l-trē), *n.* Same as *whiffle-tree.*

whippoorwill (hwip'pö̤r-wil'), *n.* [Formerly also *whippowill* (cf. *poor-will*); an imitative word, from the sound or cry made by the bird, as if 'whip poor Will.'] An American caprimulgine bird, *Antrostomus vociferus*, related to the chuck-will's-widow, *A. carolinensis*, and resembling the European goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus.* It is 9 to 10 inches long, and 16 to 18 in extent of wings (being thus much smaller than the chuck-will's-widow), and lacks the lateral filaments of the rictal bristles. The coloration is intimately variegated with gray, black, white, and tawny, giving a prevailing gray or neutral tone, somewhat frosted or hoary in high-plumaged males, ordinarily more brownish; there are sharp black streaks on the head and back; the wings and their coverts are barred with rufous spots; the lateral tail-feathers are black, with a large terminal area white in the male, tawny in the female; and there is a throat-bar white in the male, tawny in the female. The bill is extremely small, but the mouth is deeply cleft, and as wide from one corner to the other as the whole length of the rictus (as figured under *fissirostral*). There has been some popular confusion between the whippoorwill and the night-hawk; they are not only distinct species, but belong to different genera, and their dissimilarity appears at a glance. Unlike the night-hawk, the whippoorwill is entirely nocturnal; it flies with noiseless wings, like the owl, and is oftener heard than seen. The notes which have given the name are trisyllabic (compare *poor-will*), and rapidly reiterated, with a strong accent on the last syllable; a click of the beak and some low muffled sounds may also be heard when the bird is very near. The eggs, two in number, are laid on the ground, or on a fallen log or stump, without any nest; they are creamy-white, heavily clouded and marked with brown and neutral tints, nearly equal-ended, and 1.25 by 0.90 inch in size. The young are covered with fluffy down. The whippoorwill inhabits the eastern half of the United States and British provinces; it breeds nearly throughout its range, but winters extralimitally. A western variety is sometimes specified as the *Arizona whippoorwill*; but the place of whippoorwills is mostly taken in the west by the poor-wills, as Nuttall's. Several other species of *Antrostomus* are found in Mexico and Central and South America.


Whippoorwill (*Antrostomus vociferus*).

The moan of the *whip-poor-will* from the hillside; the boding cry of the tree-toad, that harbinger of storm; the dreary hooting of the screech-owl.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 424.

whip-post† (hwip'pōst), *n.* Same as *whipping-post.*

If the stocks and *whip-post* cannot stay their extravagance, there remains only the jail-house.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 18.

whippowill†, *n.* Same as *whippoorwill.*

whippy (hwip'i), *a.* and *n.* [Also *whuppy*; < *whip* + *-y*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Active; nimble; forward; pert. *Jamieson.*

II. *n.*; pl. *whippies* (-iz). A girl or young woman; especially, a malapert young woman. *Eliz. Hamilton.* [Scotch in both uses.]

whip-ray (hwip'rā), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *whipperee*; < *whip* + *ray*^{2}.] A sting-ray; any member of the family *Trygonidæ*; any ray with a long, slender, flexible tail like a whip-lash, as a member of the *Myliobatidæ*. See cuts under *sting-ray* and *Trygon.*

whip-rod (hwip'rod), *n.* A whipped rod; an angling-rod wound with small twine from tip to butt, like a whip.

whip-roll (hwip'rōl), *n.* In *weaving*, a roller or bar over which the yarn passes from the yarn-beam to the reed, the pressure of the yarn on the whip-roll serving to control the let-off mechanism. *E. H. Knight.*

whip-row (hwip'rō), *n.* In *agri.*, the row easiest to hoe; hence, the inside track; any advantage: as, to have the *whip-row* of a person (to have an advantage over him). [Colloq., U. S.]

whip-saw (hwip'sâ), *n.* A frame-saw with a narrow blade, used to cut curved kerfs. See cut under *saw.*

whip-saw (hwip'sâ), *v. t.* [< *whip-saw*, *n.*] **1.** To cut with a whip-saw.

The great redwoods that were hewn in the Sonoma forests were *whip-sawed* by hand for the plank required.
The Century, XLI. 387.

2. To have or take the advantage of (an adversary), whatever he does or may be able to do; particularly, in gamblers' slang, to win at faro, at one turn (two bets made by the same person, one of which is played open, the other being coppered); beat (a player) in two ways at once.

whip-sawing (hwip'sâ″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whip-saw*, *v.*] The acceptance of fees or bribes from two opposing persons or parties. *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII. 496. [Political slang.]

whip-scorpion (hwip'skôr″pi-o̤n), *n.* A false scorpion of the family *Thelyphonidæ*, having a long, slender abdomen like the lash of a whip, as *Thelyphonus giganteus*, of the southern United States: also there called *grampus*, *mule-killer*, and *vinaigrier.* The name is sometimes extended to the species of the related family *Phrynidæ*, and thus to the whole of the suborder *Pedipalpi*. See the technical names, and cut under *Pedipalpi.*

whipsey-derry (hwip'si-der″i), *n.* Same as *whip-and-derry.*

whip-shaped (hwip'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the lash of a whip. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, noting roots or stems. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, lash-like; flagellate or flagelliform: said of various long, slender parts or processes.

whip-snake (hwip'snāk), *n.* One of various serpents of long, slender form, likened to that of a whip-lash. In the United States it is applied to various species of the genus *Masticophis*, as *M. flagelliformis*, more fully called *coachwhip-snake*, a harmless serpent 4 or 5 feet long. The emerald whip-snake is *Philodryas viridissimus*, of a lovely green color, inhabiting Brazil. See also *Passerita* (with cut).

He wished it had been a *whipsnake* instead of a magpie.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvii.

whip-socket (hwip′sok″et), *n.* A socket attached to the dashboard of a vehicle, to receive the butt of the whip.

whip-staff (hwip′ståf), *n.* 1. A whiphandle.—2. *Naut.*, a bar by which the rudder is turned: an old name for the *tiller* in small vessels. *Falconer.*

whip-stalk (hwip′stâk), *n.* Same as *whip-stock.*

whipster (hwip′stėr), *n.* [< *whip* + *-ster.*] 1. Same as *whipper-snapper.*

Every puny *whipster* gets my sword.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 244.

That young liquorish *whipster* Heartfree.
Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife, v. 3.

2†. A sharper. *Bailey*, 1731.

whip-stick (hwip′stik), *n.* Same as *whip-stock.*—**Whip-stick palm.** See *palm*^{2}.

whip-stitch (hwip′stich), *v. t.* 1. To sew over and over: especially used in bookbinding. Compare *whip, v. t.*, 4.—2. In *agri.*, to half-plow or rafter. *Imp. Dict.* [Local, Eng.]

whip-stitch (hwip′stich), *n.* [< *whip-stitch, v.*] 1. In *agri.*, a sort of half-plowing, otherwise called *raftering.* [Local, Eng.]—2. A hasty composition. *Dryden.* [Rare.]—3. A particle; the smallest piece. [Colloq.]—4. A tailor: used in contempt.

whip-stitching (hwip′stich″ing), *n.* See *whipping*, 4.

whip-stock (hwip′stok), *n.* The staff, rod, or handle to which the lash of a whip is secured. Also *whip-stalk, whip-stick.*

Out, carter;
Hence, dirty *whipstock;* hence, you foul clown.
Be gone. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iv. 4.

Phoebus, when
He broke his *whipstock*, and exclaim'd against
The horses of the sun.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

whip-tail, whip-tailed (hwip′tāl, -tāld), *a.* Having a long, slender tail like a whip-lash: as, the *whip-tail* scorpion. See *whip-scorpion.*

whip-tom-kelly (hwip′tom-kel′i), *n.* The black-whiskered vireo or greenlet of Cuba, the Bahamas, and Florida, *Vireo barbatulus:* so called in imitation of its note. It closely resembles the common red-eyed vireo of the United States, but has black mystacial stripes. Compare cut under *greenlet.*

whip-top (hwip′top), *n.* A top which is spun by whipping. Also *whipping-top.*

We have hitherto been speaking of the *whip-top;* for the peg-top, I believe, must be ranked among the modern inventions, and probably originated from the te-totums and whirligigs. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 492.

whip-worm (hwip′wėrm), *n.* A nematoid parasitic worm, *Trichocephalus dispar*, or another of this genus, as *T. affinis*, the cæcum-worm of sheep. They have a long, slender anterior part and a short, stout posterior part, like a whip-lash joined to a whip-stock.

whir (hwėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whirred*, ppr. *whirring.* [Also *whirr*, and formerly *whur;* prob. < Dan. *hvirre*, whirl, twirl, = Sw. dial. *hwirra*, whirl; cf. G. *schwirren*, whir, buzz. Cf. *whirl.*] I. *intrans.* To fly, dart, revolve, or otherwise move quickly with a whizzing or buzzing sound; whizz.

When the stone sprung back again, and smote
Earth, like a whirlwind, gath'ring dust with *whirring* fiercely round,
For fervour of his unspent strength, in settling on the ground. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv. 343.

The lark
Whirred from among the fern beneath our feet.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, iii.

The blue blaze *whirred* up the chimney and flashed into the room. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

And the *whirring* sail [of the windmill] goes round.
Tennyson, The Owl, i.

II. *trans.* To hurry away with a whizzing sound.

This world to me is like a lasting storm,
Whirring me from my friends.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 1. 21.

whir (hwėr), *n.* [Also *whirr;* < *whir, v.*] 1. The buzzing or whirring sound made by a quickly revolving wheel, a partridge's wings, etc.

As my lord's brougham drives up, . . . the ladies, who know the *whirr* of the wheels, and may be quarreling in the drawing-room, call a truce to the fight.
Thackeray, Philip, iv.

2†. A turn; commotion.

They flapt the door full in my face, and gave me such a *whurr* here. *Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, ii. 1.

whirl (hwėrl), *v.* [Formerly also *wherl, whurl;* < ME. *whirlen, whwirllen, wirlen*, contr. from **whervelen* = MD. *wervelen*, whirl, = G. *wirbeln*, whirl, = Icel. *hvirfla* = Sw. *hvirfla* = Dan. *hvirvle*, whirl; freq. of the verb represented by AS. *hweorfan*, etc., turn: see *wherve*, and cf. *warble*^{1}. The E. verb is perhaps due to the Scand.; it depends in part on the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To swing or turn rapidly round; rotate, or cause to revolve rapidly.

A-bowte cho *whirllide* a whele with her whitte hondez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3261.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5. 19.

With that his faulchion he *wherled* about.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 416).

2. To cast with a twirling or twisting motion; throw with a rapid whirl.

And proudest Turrets to the ground hath *whurld.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

First Sarpedon *whirl'd* his weighty lance.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 585.

3. To carry swiftly away with or as if with a revolving or wheeling motion.

See, see the chariot, and those rushing wheels,
That *whirl'd* the Prophet up at Chebar flood.
Milton, The Passion, l. 37.

The last red leaf is *whirl'd* away.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xv.

Uplifted by the blast, and *whirled*
Along the highway of the world.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

=**Syn.** 1. To twirl, spin, revolve, rotate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn rapidly; move round with velocity; revolve or rotate swiftly.

Four [moons] fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 183.

This slippery globe of life *whirls* of itself.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

2. To pass or move with a rapid whirling motion, or as if on wheels.

I'll come and be thy waggoner,
And *whirl* along with thee about the globe.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 49.

What thoughts of horror and madness *whirl*
Through the burning brain.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

The supply of material in the world is practically constant; nothing drops off of it as we *whirl* through space, and the only thing added is some stray meteorite, insignificant except in the way of a sign or wonder.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXX. 88.

Whirling chair, an apparatus formerly used to subdue intractable patients in retreats for the insane. After the victim had been strapped in, the chair was made to revolve very rapidly.—**Whirling dervish.** See *dervish.*—**Whirling plant.** Same as *telegraph-plant.*

whirl (hwėrl), *n.* [< ME. *whirl* (in comp.) = MD. *wervel, worvel*, a whirl, peg, a spinning-wheel, = OHG. *wirbil, wirfil*, a whirlwind, MHG. G. *wirbel*, a whirl, the crown of the head, = Icel. *hvirfill*, a circle, ring, the crown of the head: see *whirl, v.*, and cf. *wharl*^{1}, *whorl.*] 1†. The whorl of a spindle.

A *whirle*, . . . a round Piece of Wood put on the spindle of a spinning-wheel. *Bailey*, 1731.

Medle you with your spyndle and your *whirle.*
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 3.

2. A reel or hook used in rope-making for twisting strands of hemp or gut.—3. A rope-winch.—4. In *bot.* and *conch.* See *whorl.*—5. A rapid circling motion or movement, as that of a revolving body; rapid rotation, gyration, or circumvolution: literally and figuratively: as, the *whirl* of a top or of a wheel; the *whirls* of fancy.

Thus I would prove the vicissitudes and *whirl* of pleasures about and again. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Now with sprightly
Wheel downward come they into fresher skies; . . .
Still downward with capacious *whirl* they glide.
Keats, Sleep and Poetry.

6. Something that whirls, or moves with a rapid circling motion; the circling eddy of a whirlpool, a whirlwind, or the like.

What flaws, and *whirls* of weather,
Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

Upon the *whirl*, where sank the ship,
The boat spun round and round.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

whirl-about (hwėrl′a̤-bout″), *n.* 1. Something that whirls with velocity; a whirligig.—2†. A great fish of the whale kind; a whirl-whale.

The monstrous *Whirl-about*,
Which in the Sea another Sea doth spout,
Where-with huge Vessels (if they happen nigh)
Are over-whelm'd and sunken suddenly.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

whirlbat (hwėrl′bat), *n.* [Also, by confusion, *hurlbat;* < *whirl* + *bat*^{1}.] The ancient cestus, a kind of boxing-glove used by Greek and Roman athletes. See cuts under *cestus*^{1}, 2

Your shoulders must not undergo the churlish *whoorlbat's* fall;
Wrastling is past you, strife in darts, the foot's celerity;
Harsh age in his years fetters you, and honour sets you free. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 538.

He rejected them, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus.
Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

whirlblast (hwėrl′blåst), *n.* A whirling blast of wind; a whirlwind.

The *whirl-blast* comes, the desert sands rise up.
Coleridge, Night-Scene.

A *whirl-blast* from behind the hill
Rushed o'er the wood with startling sound.
Wordsworth, Poems of Fancy, iii.

Were this bitter *whirl-blast* fanged with flame,
To me 'twere summer, we being side by side.
Lowell, Paolo to Francesca.

whirlbone (hwėrl′bōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *whyrlebone;* < ME. *whirlbon, whyrlebone, whorlebone* (= MD. *wervelben*); < *whirl* + *bone*^{1}. Hence, by confusion, *hurlbone.*] 1†. The bone of a ball-and-socket joint, as in the hip.

The . . . *whirlebones* of their hips, about which their hucklebones turne. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 11.

2. The patella; the kneepan or stifle-bone.

Patella. . . . La palette du genouil. The *whirlebone* of the knee. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

whirler (hwėr′lėr), *n.* [< *whirl* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which whirls.—2. In *rope-manuf.*, one of the revolving hooks to which the hemp is fastened in the operations of twisting it into rope-yarn or small rope.

whirl-fire† (hwėrl′fīr), *n.* Lightning.

The smoaking storms, the *whirl-fire's* crackling clash,
And deafening Thunders.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

whirlgig (hwėrl′gig), *n.* Same as *whirligig*, 4.

whirlicote† (hwėr′li-kōt), *n.* [Appar. for *whirlcote* (cf. *whirligig* for *whirlgig*), < *whirl* + *cote*^{1}.] A wheel-carriage.

Of old time, Coaches were not known in this Iland, but Chariots or *Whirlicotes*, then so called, and they onely used for Princes or great Estates, such as had their footmen about them. *Stow*, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 70.

whirligig (hwėr′li-gig), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *whirlygig, whyrlygigge;* also *whirlgig* (in def. 4, with a var. *whirlwig*); < ME. *whyrlegyge;* < *whirl* + *gig*^{1}.] I. *n.* 1. Any toy or trivial object to which a rapid whirling motion is imparted. Especially—(*a*) A tee-totum, or a top.

I tryll a *whirlygig* rounde aboute. Je pirouette. . . . I holde the a peny that I wyll tryll my *whirlygig* longer about than thou shalte do thyne. *Palsgrave*, p. 762.

Hath the truth been hid in corners, that we must grope for it in a sectary's budget? Or are not such men rather sick of Donatism? That every novelist with a *whirligig* in his brain must broach new opinions!
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 180.

They [the gods] gave Things their Beginning,
And set this *Whirligig* a Spinning. *Prior*, The Ladle.

(*b*) A toy which children spin in the hand by means of string. (*c*) A carrousel or merry-go-round. (*d*) A toy resembling a miniature windmill, which children cause to spin or whirl round by moving it through the air.

2. Hence, anything that revolves or spins like a whirligig; also, spinning rotation; revolving or recurring course.

The *whirligig* of time brings in his revenges.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 385.

3. In *milit. antiq.*, an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.—4. In *entom.*, any one of numerous species of water-beetles of the family *Gyrinidæ*, as *Gyrinus natator*, usually seen in large numbers on the surface of the water, circling rapidly about, and diving only to escape danger. When caught, many exude a milky liquid having an odor of apples. They abound in fresh-water ponds, pools, and ditches. The larvæ are aquatic, and breathe by means of ciliate branchiæ. The American whirligigs belong to the genera *Gyrinus, Dineutus*, and *Gyretes.* See cut under *Gyrinidæ.* Also *whirlgig, whirlwig*, and *whirlwig-beetle.*

II.† *a.* Whirling.

Thrise to her bed sliding shee quayls, with *whirlygig* eyesight
Up to the sky staring. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv.

And so continuing their *whirlegigg*-deuotions with continuall turnings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

whirling-table, whirling-machine (hwėr′ling-tā″bl, -ma̤-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine contrived for the purpose of exhibiting the principal effects of centripetal or centrifugal forces, when bodies revolve in the circumferences of circles or on an axis.—2. In *pottery*, a potters' lathe for holding a plaster mold in which is laid a thin mass of clay, to form a plate or other circular piece. The mold shapes the inside of the piece, and a templet approached to the revolving mold forms the outside. See *potters' wheel*, under *potter*^{1}.

3. A horizontal arm mounted for rotation about a vertical axis, used in experiments in aërodynamics, in determining the constants of anemometers, or for other purposes for which high velocities are desired under conditions thus attainable.

whirl-pillar (hwėrl′pil″a̤r), *n.* A waterspout; a dust-whirl.

whirlpit† (hwėrl′pit), *n.* [< *whirl* + *pit*1.] A whirlpool.

> The deepest *whirl-pit* of the rav'nous seas.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

> This *whirle-pit* is said to have thrown up her wracks neer Tauromenia. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 192.

whirlpool (hwėrl′pöl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whirlpoole, whirlpole*; < *whirl* + *pool*1.] 1. A circular eddy or current in a river or the sea produced by the configuration of the channel, by meeting currents, by winds meeting tides, etc. The celebrated whirlpool of Charybdis between Sicily and Italy, and the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway, are not whirlpools in the strict sense, but merely superficial commotions caused by winds meeting tidal currents, and in calm weather are free from danger. Instances of vortical motion, however, do occur, as in the whirlpool of Coryvreckan in the Hebrides, between Jura and Scarba, and in some eddies among the Orkneys.

> Greedy *Whirl-pools*, ever-wheeling round,
> Suck in, at once, Oars, Sails, and Ships to ground.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Battle of Ivry.

2†. Some huge sea-monster of the whale kind; a whirl-whale; a whirl-about.

> The Indian Sea breedeth the most and the biggest fishes that are; among which the whales and *whirlpools*, called balænæ, take up in length as much as four acres or arpens of land. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, i. 235. (*Trench.*)

whirl-puff† (hwėrl′puf), *n.* [< ME. *whirlpuff*; < *whirl* + *puff*.] A whirlwind. *Wyclif.*

> A *whirle-puffe* or ghust called Typhen.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 48.

whirlwater† (hwėrl′wâ″tėr), *n.* An old name for a waterspout.

> There was no other water fell over the duke's water-gate than what came of the breaking there of the *whirlwater*, or, as some call it, the water-pillar.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 114.

whirl-whale† (hwėrl′hwāl), *n.* A monster of the whale kind; a whirl-about; a whirlpool.

> Another, swallowed in a *Whirl-Whales* womb,
> Is laid a-live within a living Toomb.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

whirlwig (hwėrl′wig), *n.* [A var. of *whirlgig*, perhaps simulating *-wig* in *earwig*.] Same as *whirligig*, 4.

whirlwind (hwėrl′wind), *n.* [< ME. *whyrlewynde, qwirl-wind*, a whirling wind, = D. *wervelwind* = G. *wirbelwind* = Icel. *hvirfilvindr* = Sw. *hvirfvelvind* = Dan. *hvirvelvind*, a whirlwind; as *whirl* + *wind*2, *n.*] 1. A wind moving in a circumscribed circular path; a mass of air, of which the height is generally very great in comparison with its width, rotating rapidly round a vertical or slightly inclined axis, this axis having at the same time a progressive motion over the surface of the land or sea. Whirlwinds vary greatly in dimensions and intensity, the term including the miniature eddy that circles in the dusty street, the towering sand-pillars of the tropical deserts, the waterspout formed over bodies of water, and the destructive tornado of the United States. They arise when the atmosphere is in a condition of instability, and are one of the processes by which a stable condition is regained.

> The Lord answered Job out of the *whirlwind*.
> Job xxxviii. 1.

2. Figuratively, any wild circling rush resembling a whirlwind.

> There the companions of his fall, o'erwhelm'd
> With floods and *whirlwinds* of tempestuous fire,
> He soon discerns. *Milton*, P. L., i. 77.

> What a *whirlwind* is her head! *Byron.*

> The deer was flying through the park, followed by the *whirlwind* of hounds and hunters.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. See *wind*2.

whirl-worm (hwėrl′wėrm), *n.* A turbellarian; any member of the *Turbellaria*.

whirly-bat† (hwėr′li-bat), *n.* Same as *whirlbat*.

> Very true, and he also propos'd the fighting with *Whirlybats* too, and I don't like that Sport.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 84.

whirret† (hwir′et), *n.* [Perhaps from *whir*.] A slap; a blow. Also written *wherret, whirrit, whirrick.*

> And in a fume gave Furius
> A *whirret* on the eare.
> *Kendall*, Flowers of Epigrams (1577). (*Nares.*)

> I forthwith went, he following me at my heels, and now and then giving me a *whirret* on the ear, which, the way to my chamber lying through the hall where John Raunce was, he, poor man, might see and be sorry for, as I doubt not that he was, but could not help me.
> *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 222.

> Then there's your souse, your *wherrit*, and your dowst,
> Tugs on the hair, your bob o' the lips,—a whelp on 't!
> I ne'er could find much difference.
> *Fletcher (and another?)*, Nice Valour, iii. 2.

whirret† (hwir′et), *v. t.* [Also *wherret*, etc.; cf. *whirret*, *n.*] 1. To hurry; trouble; tease. *Bickerstaff*, Love in a Village, i. 5.—2. To give a box on the ear to. *Beau. and Fl.*

whirrick (hwir′ik), *n.* A variant of *whirret*.

> Harry . . . gave master such a *whirrick!*
> *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 21. (*Davies.*)

whirrit†, *n.* and *v.* See *whirret*.

whirry (hwėr′i), *v.* [A dial. form of *whir* or of *hurry*.] I. *intrans.* To fly rapidly with noise; whir; hurry.

II. *trans.* To hurry. [Scotch in both uses.]

whirtle (hwėr′tl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A perforated steel plate through which pipe or wire is drawn to reduce its diameter. *E. H. Knight.*

whish1 (hwish), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *whiz* and *swish*.] To move with the whirring or whizzing sound of rapid motion.

> The scenery of a long tragic drama flashed through his mind as the lightning-express train *whishes* by a station.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vi.

whish2† (hwish), *interj.* [Var. of *hush*.] Hush.

> What means this peevish babe? *Whish*, lullaby;
> What ails my babe? what ails my babe to cry?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 8.

whish2† (hwish), *a.* [Var. of *hush*.] Silent: same as *hush, whisht, whist*1.

> You took my answer well, and all was *whish*.
> *Sir J. Harington*, Ep., i. 27.

whishey, whishie (hwish′i), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray.* Also *whattie*.

whisht† (hwisht), *interj.* and *v.* [Var. of *husht*.] Same as *husht, whist*1.

> When they perceived that Solomon, by the advise of his father, was annoynted king, by and by there was all *whisht*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

whisk1 (hwisk), *n.* [Prop. **wisk*; < Icel. *visk*, a wisp of hay, something to wipe with, a rubber, = Sw. *viska*, a whisk, small broom, = Dan. *visk*, a wisp, rubber, = D. *wisch* = OHG. *wisc*, MHG. G. *wisch*, a whisk, clout; prob. connected with *wash*. The verb is from the orig. noun; but the noun in the later senses ('act of whisking,' etc.) is from the verb.] 1. A wisp or small bunch, as of grass, hair, or straw; specifically, such a wisp used as a brush, broom, or besom, and especially in modern usage one made of the ripened panicle of broom-corn (see *broom-corn* and *Sorghum*), used for brushing the dust off clothes, etc.

> If you happen to break any china with the top of the *whisk* on the mantle-tree or the cabinet, gather up the fragments. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Chamber-maid).

> The ceiling was divided by *whisks* of flowers, with a margin of honeysuckles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

2. An instrument used for whisking, agitating, or beating certain articles, such as cream or eggs.—3. A coopers' plane for leveling the chimes of casks.—4. A neckerchief worn by women in the seventeenth century. Also called *falling-whisk*, apparently in distinction from the ruff.

> My wife in her new lace *whiske*, which indeed is very noble, and I am much pleased with it.
> *Pepys*, Diary, II. 217.

> With *whisks* of lawn, by grannums wore,
> In base contempt of bishops sleeves.
> *Hudibras Redivivus* (1706). (*Nares.*)

5. A brief, rapid sweeping motion as of something light; a sudden stroke, whiff, puff, or gale.

> This first sad *whisk*
> Takes off thy dukedom; thou art but an earl.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, v.

> He turned with an angry *whisk* on his heel, and swaggered with long strides out of the gate.
> *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, iv.

> If a *whisk* of Fate's broom snap your cobweb asunder.
> *Lowell*, Blondel, ii.

6†. A servant. [Contemptuous.]

> This is the proud braches *whiske*. *Brome*, Novella.

7. An impertinent fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Mexican** or **French whisk.** Same as *broomroot*.

whisk1 (hwisk), *v.* [Prop. *wisk* (as in dial. use); < Sw. *viska*, wipe, sponge, also wag the tail, = Dan. *viske*, wipe, rub, sponge, = OHG. *wisken*, MHG. G. *wischen*, wipe, rub; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To sweep or brush with a light, rapid motion: as, to *whisk* the dust from a table.

> She advanced to the fire, rearranged the wood, picked up stray brands, and *whisked* up the coals with a brush.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, xxiv.

2. To agitate or mix with a light, rapid motion; beat: as, to *whisk* eggs.—3. To move with a quick, sweeping motion or flourish; move briskly.

> His papers light fly diverse, toss'd in air;
> Songs, sonnets, epigrams the winds uplift,
> And *whisk* 'em back to Evans, Young, and Swift.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 116.

4. To flourish about.

> Who? he that walks in grey, *whisking* his riding-rod?
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

5. To carry suddenly and rapidly; whirl.

> The outsiders [in open railway-carriages], who experienced the inconvenience of the smoke as well as the cold atmosphere through which they were *whisked*.
> Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 150.

II. *intrans.* To move with a quick, sweeping motion; move nimbly and swiftly: as, to *whisk* away.

> Then, ill bested of counsel, rageth she [the Queen],
> And *whisketh* through the town. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

> I wish you would one day *whisk* over and look at Harley House. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 44.

whisk2† (hwisk), *n.* [< *whisk*1, *v.*, referring, in the orig. form of the game called "*whisk* and swabbers," to the rapid action and the whisking or sweeping of the cards from the table as the tricks were won. There are various other card terms having reference to quick, sweeping action: e. g., '*sweep* the stakes,' *slams*, etc. The name *whisk*, having no very obvious significance after its first application, came to be called *whist*. See *whist*2.] The game of whist.

> He plays at *whisk* and smokes his pipe eight-and-forty hours together sometimes.
> *Farquhar*, Beaux' Stratagem, i. 1.

> He played at *whisk* till one in the morning.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 417.

Whisk and swabbers. See *swabber*.

whisker (hwis′kėr), *n.* [Formerly also (Sc.) *whisquer, whiscar*; < *whisk*1 + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion.—2. A switch or rod. [Old slang.]

> A whip is a *whisker* that will wrest out blood
> Of back and of body, beaten right well.
> *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 122.

3. A bunch of feathers for sweeping anything. *Jamieson.*—4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of the long, stiff, bristly hairs which grow on the upper lip of the cat and many other animals; a vibrissa; a feeler; also, the set of such hairs on either side of the mouth. See *vibrissa*, and cuts under *Platyrhynchus* and *tiger*. (*b*) *pl.* Any similar formation of hairs, feathers, etc., about an animal's mouth; also, color-marks suggestive of whiskers, as mystacial or maxillary stripes. See *whiskered*. (*c*) In *entom.*, a long fringe of hairs on the clypeus, overhanging the mouth, as in flies of the genus *Asilus*.—5. The hair of the face, especially that on the sides of the face or cheeks of a man, as distinguished from that which grows on the upper lip (called the *mustache*) and that on the chin (called the *beard*), but the word was formerly also used for the hair on the upper lip: commonly in the plural. Compare *side-whiskers*.

> His face not very great, ample forehead, yellowish reddish *whiskers*, which naturally turned up; belowe he was shaved close, except a little tip under his lip.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

> His *whiskers* curled, and shoe-strings tied,
> A new Toledo by his side. *Addison*, Rosamond, ii. 2.

> He had a beard too, and *whiskers* turned upwards on his upper-lip, as lang as Baudron's. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

> The Czar's look, I own, was much brighter and brisker,
> But then he is sadly deficient in *whisker*.
> *Byron*, Fragment of Epistle to Thomas Moore.

6. In ships, an outrigger of wood or iron extending laterally from each side of the bowsprit-cap, serving to support the jib and flying-jib guys.—7. Something great or extraordinary; a whopper; a big lie. *Plautus made English* (1694), p. 9. (*Davies.*)—8. A blusterer. [Scotch.]

> March *whisquer* was never a good fisher.
> *Scotch proverb* (Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 385).

whiskerando (hwis-ke-ran′dō), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Don Ferolo Whiskerandos*, a burlesque character in Sheridan's play, "The Critic": a name formed, with a Spanish-looking termination, < *whisker*.] A whiskered or bearded person. [Burlesque.]

> The dumpy, elderly, square-shouldered, squinting, carroty *whiskerando* of a warrior who was laying about him so savagely. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiii.

whiskerandoed† (hwis-ke-ran′dōd), *a.* [As *whiskerando* + *-ed*2.] Whiskered.

> To what follies and what extravagancies would the *whiskerandoed* macaronies of Bond Street and St. James's proceed, if the beard once more were, instead of the neckcloth, to "make the man"! *Southey*, The Doctor, clvi.

whiskered (hwis′kėrd), *a.* [< *whisker* + *-ed*2.] 1. Wearing whiskers; having whiskers, in any sense.

> The *whisker'd* vermin race. *Grainger*, Sugar-Cane, ii.

> Again the *whiskered* Spaniard all the land with terror smote. *Longfellow*, Belfry of Bruges.

2. Formed into whiskers.

Preferring sense from chin that 's bare
To nonsense thron'd in *whisker'd* hair.
M. Green, The Spleen.

Black-whiskered greenlet or **vireo.** See *vireo* and *whip-tom-kelly.*—**Whiskered auk** or **auklet**, *Simorhynchus pygmæus*, a small auk found in the North Pacific, of a dark color, having long white feathers like whiskers on each side of the head. It closely resembles the bird figured at *auklet.*—**Whiskered bat**, *Vespertilio mystacinus*, a small brown bat widely distributed in Europe and Asia. —**Whiskered tern.** See *tern*^{1}.

whiskery (hwis'kėr-i), *a.* [< *whisker* + *-y*^{1}.] Having or wearing whiskers. [Humorous.]

The old lady is as ugly as any woman in the parish, and as tall and *whiskery* as a Grenadier.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xli.

whisket (hwis'ket), *n.* [Also *wisket*; < *whisk*^{1} + *-et.*] **1.** A basket; especially, a straw basket in which provender is given to cattle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A small lathe for turning wooden pins. It has a hollow chuck to hold the pin while being turned. *E. H. Knight.*

whiskey, whiskeyfied. See *whisky*^{2}, *whiskified.*

whiskified, whiskeyfied (hwis'ki-fīd), *a.* [< *whisky*^{2} + *-fy* + *-ed*^{2}.] Intoxicated, or partly intoxicated, as with whisky. [Humorous.]

The two *whiskeyfied* gentlemen are up with her.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxxviii.

This person was a sort of *whiskified* Old Mortality, who claimed to have cut all manner of tombstones standing around. *W. Black*, Phaeton, xxviii. (*Davies.*)

whiskin† (hwis'kin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A kind of drinking-vessel.

And wee will han a *whiskin* at every rush-bearing; a wassel cup at yule; a seed-cake at fastens.
The Two Lancashire Lovers (1640), p. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A low menial of either sex. *Ford's Fancies*, i. 3, note.

whisking (hwis'king), *p. a.* **1.** Sweeping along lightly; moving nimbly.

With *whisking* broom they brush and sweep
The cloudy Curtains of Heav'ns stages steep.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The *whisking* winds. *Purchas.*

2. Great; large. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

whisky^1, **whiskey**^{1} (hwis'ki), *n.* [< *whisk*^{1} + *-y*^{1}, because it whisks along rapidly.] A kind of light gig or one-horse chaise. Sometimes called *tim-whisky.*

Whiskeys and gigs and curricles. *Crabbe*, Works, II. 174.

The increased taxation of the curricle had the effect of bringing into existence the less expensive gig, a development or imitation of a class of two-wheeled carriage known in the country as a *whisky.*
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 227.

whisky^2, **whiskey**^{2} (hwis'ki), *n.* [Also Sc. *whuskey*; prob. short for **whiskybaugh* or some similar form, var. of *usquebaugh*, < Gael. and Ir. *uisgebeatha*, whisky, lit. (like F. *eau de vie*, brandy) 'water of life,' < *uisge*, water, + *beatha*, life (cf. L. *vita*, life, Gr. *βίος*, life). It does not seem probable that E. *whisky* was taken from Gael. Ir. *uisge* simply.] An ardent spirit, distilled chiefly from grain. The term was originally applied to the spirit obtained from malt in Ireland, Scotland, etc., in which sense *whisky* is synonymous with *usquebaugh*. Irish whisky and Scotch whisky are still made from malt, and are known by numerous names, as *poteen*, *mountain-dew*, etc. In the United States whisky is commonly made either from Indian corn (*corn whisky*) or from rye (*rye whisky*). The name *wheat whisky* has, however, been appropriated to certain brands, and wheat is probably used in the making of many different kinds or qualities.—**Whisky cocktail**, a cocktail in which whisky is the principal ingredient: it consists of whisky and water flavored with bitters, usually also with the peel of orange or lemon, and sweetened with sugar.—**Whisky Insurrection** or **Rebellion.** See *insurrection.*—**Whisky ring**, a combination of United States revenue officers and distillers to defraud the government of a part of the internal-revenue tax on distilled spirits. It was formed in St. Louis about 1872, extended to other western cities, and secretly acquired great influence in the government, but was broken up in 1875.—**Whisky smash**, a beverage of which the principal ingredient is whisky flavored with mint which is bruised or smashed in the liquor, and usually also with orange, lemon, pineapple, or other fruit; a whisky sour with the addition of mint.—**Whisky sour**, a beverage consisting chiefly of whisky and water, acidulated with lemon-juice.—**Whisky toddy**, toddy of which whisky is the principal ingredient; a beverage consisting of hot water and whisky, sweetened or spiced.

whisky-frisky (hwis'ki-fris'ki), *a.* Flighty. [Colloq.]

As to talking in such a *whisky-frisky* manner that nobody can understand him, why it's tantamount to not talking at all. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 3.

whisky-jack (hwis'ki-jak), *n.* [An altered form, by substitution of the familiar *Jack* for *John*, of *whisky-john.*] The gray jay common in northern sections and western mountainous parts of North America; the Canada jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*, related to *P. infaustus* of northern Europe; the moose-bird. See cut under *Perisoreus.*

The Canada Jay, or *Whiskey-Jack* (the corruption probably of a Cree name). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 611.

whisky-john (hwis'ki-jon), *n.* [A corruption of the Cree Ind. name, rendered *whiskae-shawneesh* by Sir John Richardson, but commonly spelled *wiskachon*, < Cree Ind. *wiss-ka-tjan.* Cf. *whisky-jack.*] Same as *whisky-jack.*

whisky-liver (hwis'ki-liv"ėr), *n.* Cirrhosis of the liver, resulting from chronic alcohol-poisoning.

whisp (hwisp), *n.* An erroneous form of *wisp*, 4 (like the erroneous form, now established, *whisk* for *wisk*).

whisper (hwis'pėr), *v.* [< ME. *whisperen*, *whysperen*, *whispren*, *hwispren*, whisper, < AS. (ONorth.) *hwisprian*, whisper, murmur, = MD. *wisperen*, D. *wispelen*, whisper, = OHG. *wispalōn*, *hwispalōn*, MHG. G. *wispeln*, whisper; cf. recent G. *wispern*, whisper; allied to Icel. *hvīskra* = Sw. *hviska* = Dan. *hviske*, whisper; imitative words, like *whister*, *whistle*, AS. *hwistlian* and *hwæstrian*, whistle, ult. from the sibilant base *hwis-*. Cf. *whistle.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To speak without uttering voice or sonant breath; speak with a low, rustling voice; speak softly or under the breath; converse in whispers: often implying plotting, evil-speaking, and the like.

I'll *whisper* with the general, and know his pleasure.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 329.

When David saw that his servants *whispered*, David perceived that the child was dead. 2 Sam. xii. 19.

All that hate me *whisper* together against me. Ps. xli. 7.

The hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade—
For talking age and *whispering* lovers made!
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 14.

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But *whispering* tongues can poison truth.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

2. To make a low, rustling sound, like that of a whisper.

Soft zephyrs *whispering* through the trees.
Thomson, Country Life.

The trees began to *whisper*, and the wind began to roll.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

Smooth as our Charles [River], when, fearing lest he wrong
The new moon's mirrored skiff, he slides along,
Full without noise, and *whispers* in his reeds.
Lowell, To H. W. L. on his Birthday.

Whispered bronchophony, bronchophony elicited by the whispering of the patient.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter in a low non-vocal tone; say under the breath; state or communicate in whispers: often implying plotting, slanderous talk, etc.

She *whispers* in his ears a heavy tale.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1125.

Fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods.
Milton, P. L., viii. 516.

I know that 's a Secret, for it's *whisper'd* every where.
Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 3.

2. To address or inform in a whisper or low voice, especially with the view of avoiding publicity: elliptical for *whisper to.*

He did first *whisper* the man in the ear, that such a man should think of such a card. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 946.

He came
To *whisper* Wolsey.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 179.

You saw her *whisper* me erewhile.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

He *whisper'd* the bonnie lassie hersell,
And has her favour won.
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 30).

At the same time he *whispered* me in the ear to take notice of a tabby cat that sat in the chimney corner.
Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

whisper (hwis'pėr), *n.* [< *whisper*, *v.*] **1.** The utterance of words with the breath not made vocal; a low, soft, rustling voice.

The seaman's whistle
Is as a *whisper* in the ears of death.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 1. 9.

The inward voice or *whisper* can never give a tone.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 174.

2. A whispered word, remark, or conversation.

Full well the busy *whisper*, circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 203.

Upon his first rising the court was hushed, and a general *whisper* ran among the country people that Sir Roger was up. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

No sound broke the stillness of the night save now and then low *whispers* from the men, who were standing motionless in the ranks. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1888, p. 384.

3. A secret hint, suggestion, or insinuation.

At least, the *whisper* goes so. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 80.

Princes,
Though they be sometime subject to loose *whispers*,
Yet wear they two-edg'd swords for open censures.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 1.

I heard many *whispers* against the other, as a whimsical sort of a fellow. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 48.

4. A low, rustling sound of whispering, or a similar sound, as of the wind.

In *whispers* like the *whispers* of the leaves
That tremble round a nightingale.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

5. Specifically, in *med.*, the sound of the whispering voice transmitted to the ear of the auscultator placed against the chest-wall.—**Cavernous whisper.** See *cavernous.*—**Pig's whisper.** See *pig*^{1}.

whisperer (hwis'pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *whisper* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who whispers, or speaks in a low, soft, rustling voice, or under the breath.—**2.** One who tells secrets, or makes secret and mischievous communications; a talebearer; an informer.

A *whisperer* separateth chief friends. Prov. xvi. 28.

Whisperers, backbiters, haters of God. Rom. i. 29.

Their trust towards them hath rather been as to good spials and good *whisperers* than good magistrates and officers. *Bacon*, Deformity (ed. 1887).

They are directly under the conduct of their *whisperer*, and think they are in a state of freedom while they can prate with one of these attendants of all men in general, and still avoid the man they most like.
Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

whisperhood (hwis'pėr-hůd), *n.* [< *whisper* + *-hood.*] The state of being a whisper; the initial condition of a rumor—that is, a mere whisper or insinuation. [Rare.]

I know a lie that now disturbs half the kingdom with its noise, which, although too proud and great at present to own its parents, I can remember its *whisperhood.*
Swift, Examiner, No. 14.

whispering (hwis'pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whisper*, *v.*] **1.** Whispered talk or conversation; a whisper, or whispers collectively.

Ther was nothing but private meetings and *whisperings* amongst them, they feeding themselves & others with what they should bring to pass in England.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 173.

Even the *whisperings* ceased, and nothing broke the stillness but the plashing of the waves without.
E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xxii.

2. Talebearing, hint, or insinuation.

Lest there be . . . *whisperings.* 2 Cor. xii. 20.

Foul *whisperings* are abroad. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 79.

whispering (hwis'pėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *whisper*, *v.*] **1.** Like a whisper; low and non-vocal.

The passing of all these hundreds of naked feet makes a great *whispering* sound over the burning pavements.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 224.

2. Emitting, making, or characterized by a low sound resembling a whisper.

The watch-dog's voice that bay'd the *whispering* wind.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 121.

To Rosy Brook, to cut long *whispering* reeds which grew there, to make pan-pipes of.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

I waded and floundered a couple of miles through the *whispering* night. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 40.

whispering-gallery (hwis'pėr-ing-gal"ẹ-ri), *n.* See *gallery.*

whisperingly (hwis'pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a whispering manner; in a low voice.

The pool in the corner where the grasses were dank and trees leaned *whisperingly.*
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xii.

whisperously (hwis'pėr-us-li), *adv.* [< **whisperous* (< *whisper* + *-ous*) + *-ly*^{2}.] In a whisper; whisperingly. [Rare.]

The Duchess in awe of Carr Vipont sinks her voice, and gabbles on *whisperously.*
Bulwer, What will he do with it? v. 8.

whist^1 (hwist), *interj.* [< ME. *whist!* hush! cf. *whisht*, *hist*^{1}, *husht*, *hush*, etc. These are all variations of the utterance *st*, consisting of a sibilant or low hiss stopped abruptly by the stop-consonant *t*. This utterance is especially suited to call the attention of one near, and by the lowness of the sound to suggest silence. Cf. *whisper*, *whistle.*] Silence! hush! be still!

whist^1 (hwist), *a.* [Also *whish*; < *whist*^{1}, *interj.*] Hushed; silent; mute; still: chiefly used predicatively.

When all were *whist*, King Edward thus bespake.
Peele, Honour of the Garter.

Far from the town (where all is *whist* and still).
Marlowe, Hero and Leander, i.

The winds, with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kist.
Milton, Nativity, l. 64.

whist^1† (hwist), *v.* [< *whist*^{1}, *a.* Cf. *hist*^{1}, *husht*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To silence; still.

So was the Titanesse put downe and *whist.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 59.

II. *intrans.* To become silent.

> In silence then, yshrowding him from sight,
> But days twice five he *whisted;* and refused,
> To death, by speech to further any wight.
> *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

> Th' other nipt so nie
> That *whist* I could not.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 427.

whist² (hwist), *n.* [A later form of *whisk*². The change from *whisk*², a word of no very obvious significance after its first application, was prob. orig. accidental, or due to an unthinking conformity to *whist*¹. The notion that the game was called *whist* "because the parties playing have to be *whist* or silent," etymologically improbable in itself, is based on the erroneous assumption that *whist* is the orig. name. The rule of silence, so far as it exists, is appar. founded, however, in part on the false etymology.] A game played with cárds by four persons, two of them as partners in opposition to the other two, also partners. Partnership is determined by agreement or by cutting: if by agreement, two players, one on each side, cut for deal; if by cutting, the two who cut the lowest cards are partners, and the original deal belongs to the player who cuts the lowest card. The ace is the lowest card in cutting. Previous to play, the cards (a full pack) are shuffled. The player on the right of the dealer cuts, and the dealer, beginning with the player on his left, distributes in regular order to all the players, one at a time, the cards face downward, except the last card, which he turns face upward upon the table, at his right hand, where it must remain until his turn to play. This is the trump card, and the suit to which it belongs is the trump suit; the other three suits are plain suits. The leader is the dealer's left-hand player, who begins the play by throwing one of his thirteen cards face upward upon the center of the table. Second hand, the leader's left-hand player, follows with a card of the same suit if he holds one; if he does not hold one, with a card of a plain suit (a discard) or with a trump; third and fourth hands similarly follow; and the highest card or the highest trump played takes the trick. The trick is gathered by the partner of the winner; the four cards are made by him into a packet, and placed face downward, at his left hand, on the table. The winner becomes the leader, and the routine is continued until all the cards held are played. Tricks above six in number count a point each upon the score. The score is the record kept of the number of points made. In play the ace is highest, the king, queen, knave, 10, and 9 are also high cards, the 8 is the middle card, and the 7 to the 2 inclusive are low cards. The rank of the cards is in the above order: the queen will take the knave, the 6 will take the 5. The ace, king, queen, and knave of the trump suit are the honors. Any trump will take any plain-suit card. The usual practice is to play with two packs of cards, one of these being shuffled or "made up" by the partner of the dealer during the deal, and afterward placed by him on the left hand of the next dealer. The dealer has the privilege of shuffling before the cards are cut. The play is conducted with reference to combinations of cards held. By the system used the cards are made conversational. In *English* or *short whist* the table is complete with six candidates. When a rubber has been played by four of these (elected by cutting), the other two have right of entry. The game is of five points made by tricks and by honors as counted. Four honors held by a player, or in conjunction with his partner, count four points; three honors similarly held count two points. The winners of a game score a point (a single) if the adversaries have three or four points up; two points (a double) against one or two points up; and three points (a treble) against no score. A rubber (two games won in succession, or two won out of three) is always played. Two points for the rubber are added to the score of the rubber-winners. When three games are played, the value of the opponents' score is deducted from the winners' total. Exposed cards (cards seen when they should not be played) must be left face upward on the table, liable to an adversary's call; a card led out of turn may be called, or, instead, a card of another suit; cards played upon a trick may by any player be ordered to be placed before their respective players; a player may ask his partner if he holds a card of a suit in which he renounces; and any player may demand to see the last trick that has been turned. In *American* or *standard whist* four players form a table. These may agree upon or cut for partners. The game is of seven points, made of tricks and penalties. Credit for all points made by both sides is given, the winner of a rubber scoring the entire number of points made against the entire number made by the opponents. Cards are not called, a trick turned cannot be shown, honors are not counted, and conversation during play is not permitted. Penalties for speaking or demonstration, exposure of cards, or leading out of turn, and for revoking are payable in points after the last card of a hand is played and before the cards are cut for the next deal.

> I affirm against Aristotle that cold and rain congregate homogenes, for they gather together you and your crew, at *whist*, punch, and claret.
> *Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, Jan. 25, 1725.

> *Whist* is a language, and every card played an intelligible sentence. *James Clay.*

> At *Whist* there is a constant endeavor on the part of one side to arrive at the maximum result for their hands by the use of observation, memory, inference, and judgment, their play being dependent from trick to trick on the inferred position of the unknown from observation of the known. *Cavendish*, Card Essays, p. 6.

> American *Whist* is recreative work, enjoyable labor, paradoxical as that may seem; its riddle is fascination; its practice is intelligent employment; its play is mathematical induction; its result is intellectual gain.
> *American Whist Illus.*, p. 279.

Double-dummy whist. See *double dummy*, under *dummy*.—**Dummy whist.** See *dummy*, 5. **Duplicate whist,** a modification of the game of whist in which by an arrangement of boards, indicators, and counters hands are preserved after having been once played, enabling them to be replayed by the opposing partners.—**Fancy whist,** any form of play that introduces unauthorized methods.—**Five-point whist,** a game without counting honors, usually played under such short-whist laws as may be applied to it.—**Long whist,** a game of ten points with honors counting. This was the game of the eighteenth century, played at the English clubs until that of five points with honors counting, called by Clay *short whist*, was introduced.

> In the author's opinion *long whist* (ten up) is a far finer game than short whist (five up). Short whist, however, has taken such a hold that there is no chance of our reverting to the former game. *Cavendish*, On Whist, p. 51.

Mongrel whist, a game played in accordance with laws or regulations selected from the two authorized methods.

whister† (hwis'tėr), *v. t.* [A var. of *whisper*, simulating *whist*¹.] To whisper; recite in a low voice.

> Then returneth she home unto the sicke party, . . . and *whistereth* a certaine odde praier with a Pater Noster into his eare. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, II. 147. (*Davies.*)

> Oft fine *whistring* noise shall bring sweete sleepe to thy sences. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry (ed. Arber), p. 75. (*Davies.*)

whistersnefet†, **whistersnivet**†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hard blow; a buffet. [Slang.]

> A good *whistersnefet*, truelie paied on his eare.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 112.

whistle (hwis'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whistled*, ppr. *whistling*. [< ME. *whistlen*, *whistelen*, *whystelen*, < AS. **hwistlian* (as seen in AS. *hwistlere*, a piper, whistler) = Icel. *hvīsla*, whisper, = Sw. *hvissla*, whistle, = Dan. *hvisle*, whistle, also hiss; freq. from an imitative base **hwis*: see *whisper*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a kind of musical sound by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.

> Riȝt as capones in a court cometh to mennes *whistlynge*
> In menynge after mete. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 466.

> A-noon as thei were with-drawen, Merlin *whistelid* lowde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 666.

> Now give me leve to *whistell* my fyll.
> *Playe of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 424).

> Just saddle your horse, young John Forsyth,
> And *whistle*, and I'll come soon.
> *Eppie Morrie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 263).

> *Whistle* then to me,
> As signal that thou hear'st something approach.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 7.

2. To emit a warbling or sharp, chirping sound or song, as a bird.

> Latin was no more difficile
> Than to a blackbird 'tis to *whistle*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 54.

> Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft
> The redbreast *whistles* from a garden-croft,
> And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.
> *Keats*, To Autumn.

3. To sound shrill or sharp; move or rush with shrill or whizzing sound.

> The southern wind
> Doth play the trumpet to his purposes,
> And by his hollow *whistling* in the leaves
> Foretells a tempest and a blustering day.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 5.

> A bullet *whistled* o'er his head. *Byron*, The Giaour.

4. To sound a whistle or similar wind- or steam-instrument: as, locomotives *whistle* at crossings.—**5.** To give information by whistling; hence, to become informer.

> I kept aye between him and her, for fear she had *whistled*.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxiii.

To go whistle, a milder expression for to go to the deuce, or the like.

> This being done, let the law *go whistle*.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 715.

> Your fame is secure; bid the critics *go whistle*.
> *Shenstone*, The Poet and the Dun.

To whistle down the wind, to talk to no purpose; hold an idle or futile argument.—**To whistle for,** to summon by whistling.—**To whistle for a wind,** a superstitious practice among old seamen of whistling during a calm to obtain a breeze. Such men will not whistle during a storm.

> "Do you not desire to be free?" "Desire! aye, that I do; but I may *whistle for that wind* long enough before it will blow." *Johnston*, Chrysal, II. 184. (*Davies.*)

Whistling coot, the American black scoter, *Œdemia americana*. [Connecticut.] See cut under *Œdemia*.—**Whistling dick.** (*a*) Same as *whistling thrush*. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) An Australian bird, *Colluricincla* (or *Collurocincla* or *Collyriocincla*) *harmonica*, the harmonic thrush of Latham, usually placed in the family *Laniidæ*, now in the *Prionopidæ*, or another of this genus, as the Tasmanian *C. rectirostris* (*C. selbyi*). The species named are 9½ to 10 inches long, chiefly of a gray color varied with brown and white.—**Whistling duck.** (*a*) The whistler or widgeon, a duck. (*b*) Same as *whistlewing*. (*c*) Same as *whistling coot*.—**Whistling eagle, whistling hawk,** *Haliastur sphenurus* (one of whose former names was *Haliaetus canorus*, of Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), a small eagle or large hawk, 22 inches long, inhabiting the whole of Australia and New Caledonia. It is a congener of the wide-spread Pondicherry eagle, *H. indus*.—**Whistling marmot,** the hoary marmot. See cut under *whistler*, 1 (*c*).—**Whistling plover.** See *plover*.—**Whistling râle,** sibilant râle. See *dry râle*, under *râle*.—**Whistling snipe.** (*a*) Same as *greenshank*. (*b*) See *snipe*¹, 1 (*c*).—**Whistling swan.** (*a*) The hooper, elk, or whooping swan. See *swan*¹, 1. (*b*) In the United States, the common American swan, *Cygnus americanus* or *columbianus*, as distinguished from the trumpeter, *C.* (*Olor*) *buccinator*.—**Whistling thrush,** the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*. See cut under *thrush*. [Local, Eng.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To form, utter, or modulate by whistling: as, to *whistle* a tune or air.

> Tunes . . . that he heard the carmen *whistle*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 342.

> I might as well . . . have *whistled* jigs to a mile-stone.
> *W. Collins*, Moonstone, xxi.

2. To call, direct, or signal by or as by a whistle.

> He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack,
> For he knew when he pleased he could *whistle* them back.
> *Goldsmith*, Retaliation.

> The first blue-bird of spring *whistled* them back to the woods. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

3†. To send with a whistling sound.

> The Spaniards, who lay as yet at a good distance from them behind the Bushes, as secure of their Prey, began to *whistle* now and then a shot among them.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 117.

To whistle off, to send off by a whistle; send from the fist in pursuit of prey: a term in falconry; hence, to dismiss or send away generally; turn loose. Nares remarks, on the quotation from Shakspere, that the hawk seems to have been usually cast off in this way against the wind when sent in pursuit of prey; with it, or down the wind, when turned loose or abandoned.

> If I do prove her haggard,
> Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
> I'ld *whistle* her *off*, and let her down the wind,
> To prey at fortune. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 262.

> This is he,
> Left to fill up your triumph; he that basely
> *Whistled* his honour *off* to the wind.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 3.

whistle (hwis'l), *n.* [< ME. *whistle*, *whistel*, *whystyl*, *wistle*, < AS. *hwistle*, a whistle, a pipe: see *whistle*, *v.*] **1.** A more or less piercing or sharp sound produced by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips: as, the merry *whistle* of a boy.—**2.** Any similar sound. Especially—(*a*) The shrill note of a bird.

> The great plover's human *whistle*.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

(*b*) A sound of this kind produced on an instrument, especially one of the instruments called whistles. See def. 3.

> Ship-boys . . .
> Hear the shrill *whistle* which doth order give.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii., Prol.

> Sooner the *whistle* of a mariner
> Shall sleeke the rough curbs of the ocean back.
> *Marston*, What You Will, v. 1.

(*c*) A sound made by the wind blowing through branches of trees, the rigging of a vessel, etc., or by a flying missile. (*d*) A call or signal made by whistling.

> Such a high calling therefore as this sends not for those drossy spirits that need the lure and *whistle* of earthly preferment, like those animals that fetch and carry for a morsell. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

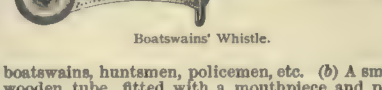
> They [of Scio] have now no domestic partridges that come at a *whistle*, but great plenty of wild ones of the red sort. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

3. An instrument or apparatus for producing a whistling sound. Whistles are of various shapes and sizes, but they all utilize the principle of the direct flute or flageolet—that of a stream of air so directed through a tube as to impinge on a sharp edge.

> With *qwistlis*, & qwes, & other qwaint gere,
> Melody of mowthe myrthe for to-here.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6051.

> A *whistle* seems to have been a badge of high command in the navy in the sixteenth century. One is mentioned in the will of Sir Edward Howard (1512) as hung from a rich chain. *Fairholt.*

Specifically—(*a*) The small pipe used in signaling, etc., by boatswains, huntsmen, policemen, etc. (*b*) A small tin or wooden tube, fitted with a mouthpiece and pierced generally with six holes, used as a musical toy. Often called a *penny whistle*. See *flageolet*. (*c*) An instrument sounded by escaping steam, used for giving signals, alarms, etc., on railway-engines, steamships, etc. See cuts under *steam-whistle* and *passenger-engine*.—**At one's whistle,** at one's call.



Boatswains' Whistle.

> Ready *at his whistle* to array themselves round him in arms against the commander in chief.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

Galton's whistle, an instrument for testing the power to hear shrill notes.—**To pay for one's whistle,** or **to pay dear for one's whistle,** to pay a high price for something one fancies; pay dearly for indulging one's whim, caprice, fancy, or the like. The allusion is to the story Benjamin Franklin tells (Works, ed. 1836, II. 182) of his setting his mind upon a common whistle and buying it for four times its real value.

If a man likes to do it, he must *pay for his whistle.*
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxv. (*Davies.*)

To wet one's whistle, to take a drink of liquor, perhaps with reference to the wetting of a wooden whistle to improve the tone, perhaps merely in comparison of the throat and vocal organs with a musical instrument. Sometimes, erroneously, *to whet one's whistle.* [Colloquial and jocose.]

As any jay she light was and jolyf,
So was *hir* joly *whistle* wel *ywet.*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 235.

I *wete my whystell*, as good drinkers do. Je crocque la pie. Wyll you *wete your whystell?* *Palsgrave*, p. 780.

Worth the whistle, worth the trouble or pains of calling for.

I have been *worth the whistle.* *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 29.

whistle-belly (hwis'l-bel"i), *a.* That causes rumbling or whistling in the belly. [Slang.]

"I thought you wouldn't appreciate the widow's tap," said East, watching him with a grin. "Regular *whistle-belly* vengeance, and no mistake!"
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

whistle-cup (hwis'l-kup), *n.* A drinking-cup having a whistle appended, awarded, as a prize in a drinking-bout, to the last person able to blow it.

whistle-drunk (hwis'l-drungk), *a.* Too drunk to whistle; very drunk. [Slang.]

He was indeed, according to the vulgar phrase, *whistle-drunk;* for, before he had swallowed the third bottle he became so entirely overpowered that, though he was not carried off to bed till long after, the parson considered him as absent. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, xii. 2. (*Davies.*)

whistle-duck (hwis'l-duk), *n.* **1.** Same as *whistler*, 1 (*c*).—**2.** Same as *whistlewing.*

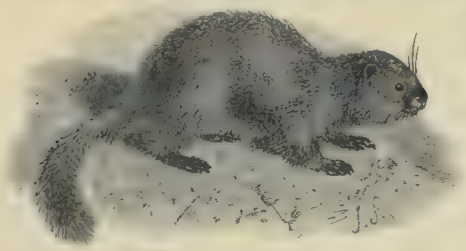
whistle-fish (hwis'l-fish), *n.* A rockling; specifically, the three-bearded rockling: same as *sea-loach.* Also *weasel-fish.*

I believe . . . that, while preserving the sound of the name, the term has been changed, and a very different word substituted, and that for *whistle-fish* we ought to read weasel-fish. Both the Three and Five-bearded Rocklings were called mustela from the days of Pliny to those of Rondelet, and thence to the present time.
Yarrell, British Fishes, II. 272.

whistler (hwis'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *whistlere, hwistlere,* < AS. *hwistlere,* a whistler, piper, < *hwistlian,* whistle: see *whistle.*] **1.** One who or that which whistles.

One guinea, to be conferred upon the ablest *whistler.*
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 474.

Specifically—(*a*) The hoary marmot, *Arctomys pruinosus,* a large marmot found in northerly and western mountainous parts of North America, related to the woodchuck: a translation of the Canadian French name *siffleur.* (*b*) The whistlewing. [U. S.] (*c*) The widgeon, *Mareca penelope* (see *whew-duck*). (*d*) The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquata.* See cut under *ouzel*, 2. [Local, Eng.] (*e*) The green plover or lapwing; the pewit.



Whistler (*Arctomys pruinosus*).

The screech-owl, and the *whistler* shrill. *Webster.*

2. A broken-winded horse; a roarer.

The latter of whom is spoken of as a non-stayer and a *whistler.* *The Field*, Aug. 27, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3†. A piper; one who plays on the pipes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 475.—**4.** The keeper of a shebeen, or unlicensed spirit-shop. [Slang.]

The turnkeys knows beforehand, and gives the word to the *wistlers,* and you may wistle for it wen you go to look.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

whistlewing (hwis'l-wing), *n.* The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion.* Also *whistle-duck, whistling duck.*

whistle-wood (hwis'l-wůd), *n.* The striped maple, *Acer Pennsylvanicum,* thus named because used by boys to make whistles, the bark easily separating from a section of the stem in spring. The name is also given to the basswood, *Tilia Americana,* having the same property, and in Great Britain is locally applied to the mountain-ash, *Pyrus aucuparia,* and to the common and sycamore maples, *Acer campestre* and *A. Pseudo-platanus.*

whistling (hwis'ling), *p. a.* Sounding like a whistle: as, a *whistling* sound.

whistling-arrow (hwis'ling-ar"ō), *n.* An arrow whose head was so formed that the air rushing through it in its flight produced a whistling sound: a toy in use in the sixteenth century.

whistling-buoy (hwis'ling-boi), *n.* See *buoy*, 1 (with cut).

whistlingly (hwis'ling-li), *adv.* In a whistling manner; with a sibilant or shrill sound. *Stormonth.*

whistling-shop (hwis'ling-shop), *n.* A spirit-shop, especially a secret and illicit one. In the quotation, the place referred to is a room in a prison for debtors where spirits are sold secretly. [Slang.]

"Bless your heart, no, sir," replied Job; "a *whistling-shop,* sir, is where they sell spirits."
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

whistly† (hwist'li), *adv.* [< *whist*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}. Cf. *wistly.*] Silently.

whist-play (hwist'plā), *n.* Play in the game of whist.

The fact is that all rules of *whist-play* depend upon and are referable to general principles.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 544.

whist-player (hwist'plā"ėr), *n.* One who plays whist.

About 1830 some of the best French *whist-players,* with Deschapelles at their head, modified and improved the old-fashioned system. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 544.

whit^1 (hwit), *n.* [A var. of **wit,* a var. of *wight,* < ME. *wiȝt, wiht,* sometimes *with,* < AS. *wiht:* see *wight*^{1}. The change of initial *w-* to *wh-* is perhaps due in this case to emphasis (so *want*^{1} is sometimes pronounced emphatically whont). The notion that *whit* is derived by metathesis from AS. *wiht* is erroneous.] The smallest part, particle, bit, or degree; a little; a jot, tittle, or iota: often used adverbially, and generally with a negative.

A meruelous case, that Ientlemen should so be ashamed of good learning, and *neuer a whit* ashamed of ill maners.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 60.

Nor is the freedom of the will of God any *whit* abated, let, or hindered. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 2.

And Samuel told him every *whit.* 1 Sam. iii. 18.

Are ye angry at me, because I have made a man every *whit* whole on the Sabbath day? John vii. 23.

But all your threats I do not fear,
Nor yet regard one *whit.*
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 376).

Why, man, you *don't* seem one *whit* the happier at this.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

whit^2 (hwit), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form (surviving especially in old compounds, as *whitleather, Whitsun,* etc.) of *white*^{1}.

whit-bee (hwit'bē), *n.* See *Portland stone,* under *stone.*

white^1 (hwīt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *whit, whyt, qvit, hwit,* < AS. *hwīt* = OS. *hwīt* = OFries. *hwīt* = D. *wit* = LG. *wit* = OHG. MHG. *wiz,* G. *weiss* = Icel. *hvītr* = Sw. *hvit* = Dan. *hvid* = Goth. *hweits,* white; akin to Skt. *çveta,* white, < √ *çvit,* be white, shine: cf. *çvitra, çvitna,* white, OBulg. *svietŭ,* light, *svĭtieti,* shine, give light, Russ. *svietŭ,* light, etc. Hence ult. *wheat, whitster, whittle*^{1}, *whiting*^{1}, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the color of pure snow or any powder of material transmitting all visible rays without sensible absorption; transmitting and so reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined in the same proportions as in the impinging light, and thus, as seen in sunlight, conveying the same impression to the eye as sunlight of moderate intensity; not tinged or tinted with any of the proper colors or their compounds; snowy: the opposite of *black* or *dark.*

Amidde a tree fordrye, as *whyte* as chalk, . . .
Ther sat a faucon over hir heed ful hye.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 401.

Fresshe lampraye bake; open y^e pasty, than take *whyte* brede, and cut it thynne, & lay it in a dysshe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

A head
So old and *white* as this. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 24.

Nor ever falls the least *white* star of snow.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. Pale; pallid; bloodless, as from fear or cowardice.

To turn *white* and swoon at tragic shows.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 308.

Or whispering with *white* lips—"The foe! they come!"
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 25.

3. Free from spot or guilt; pure; clean; stainless.

Calumny
The *whitest* virtue strikes.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 198.

In the *white* way of virtue and true valour
You have been a pilgrim long.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

4†. Fair; beautiful.

"Ye, ywis," quod fresshe Antigone the *white.*
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 887.

Y was stalworthe & *white.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

5†. Dear; favorite; darling. See *whiteboy*, 1.

He is great Prince of Walis; . . .
Then ware what is done,
For he is Henry's *white* son.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay (Works, ed. Dyce, [I. 174).

6. Square; honorable; reliable: as, a *white* man. [Slang, U. S.]

Why, Miss, he 's a friend worth havin', and don't you forget it. There ain't a *whiter* man than Laramie Jack from the Wind River Mountains down to Santa Fé.
The Century, XXXIX. 523.

7†. Gracious; specious; fair-seeming.

"Ye caused al this fare,
Trow I," quod she, "for al your wordes *white.*"
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1568.

8. Gracious; friendly; favorable; auspicious: as, a *white* witch.

Thou, Minerva the *whyte,*
Gif thou me wit my letre to devyse.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1062.

Till this *white* hour, these walls were never proud
T' inclose a guest. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

The Thanksgiving festival of that year is particularly impressed on my mind as a *white* day.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 336.

9†. Silver: as, *white* money.

Let but the hose be search'd, I'll pawn my life
There's yet the tailor's bill in one o' the pockets,
And a *white* thimble that I found i' moonlight.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iv. 2.

10. In *musical notation,* of a note, having an open head: as, whole notes and half notes are *white.* See *note*^{1}.—**11.** In *her.*, an epithet used instead of *argent* to note certain furs which are supposed to be represented not in silver but in dead white. It is a modern fanciful variation, and not good heraldry.—**12.** In *silverware,* chased or roughened with the tool, so as to retain a slightly granulated and therefore white surface, as distinguished from that of burnished silver.—**13.** Bright and clean; burnished without ornament, and in no way colored or stained: said of armor of steel or iron.—**14.** In *ceram.*, noting the biscuit when dry and ready for firing, because in that state it has grown much lighter in color than it was when first molded, and full of moisture.—**15.** Transparent and colorless, as glass or water; also, with reference to wine, light-colored, whitish or yellowish, as opposed to *red:* sometimes used to note wine of even a deep-amber color.

White glass is introduced here and there [in a stained-glass window] to heighten the effect in draperies and in ornaments. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 303.

16. Belonging or pertaining to the Carmelites or other orders of monks for whose dress white is the prescribed color: as, the *white* friars.

At the fourth day after evensong hee came to a *white* [Augustinian] abbey.
Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthure, III. xxxviii.

May Day we went to Seynt Elyn and offerd ther, She lith in a ffayer place of religion of *whith* monks.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 7.

17. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, the compounds of *white* with participial adjectives are numberless, as *white-flowered, white-headed, white-winged.* Only a few of these are given below.—**Great white egret, little white egret.** See *egret.*—**Order of the White Eagle, of the White Elephant, of the White Falcon.** See *eagle*, etc.—**To mark with a white stone.** See *stone.*—**White admiral.** See *admiral*, 5.—**White agaric.** Same as *purging-agaric.*—**White agate.** Same as *chalcedony.*—**White alder.** See *Clethra* and *Platylophus.*—**White ale.** (*a*) A liquor made in Devonshire: said to be made of malt and hops, with flour, spices, and perhaps an unknown ingredient called *grout* (which see) or *ripening.* It is drunk new, and does not improve with age. *Bickerdyke.* (*b*) A drink made in the south of England, said to consist of common ale to which flour and eggs have been added.—**White amber,** spermaceti.—**White amphisbæna,** *Amphisbæna alba,* a large light-colored species of amphisbæna.—**White ant,** a termite; any member of the genus *Termes* or family *Termitidæ* (see the technical names, and cut under *Termes*). Though thus qualified as *ants,* these insects are not hymenopterous, but neuropterous, their strong resemblance to ants being deceptive, though it is exhibited not only in their general appearance but also in their social life and their works.—**White antimony.** See *antimony.*—**White arsenic.** Same as *arsenious acid.* See *arsenious.*—**White art.** See *black art,* under *art*^{2}.—**White ash.** See *ash*^{1}, 1, and *Platylophus*, 3.—**White-ash breeze,** the action or the force of rowing: so called because oars are generally made of white ash. [Humorous.]—**White asp.** See *asp*^{1}.—**White atrophy of the optic nerve,** a form of secondary optic nerve atrophy.—**White bait.** See *whitebait.*—**White balsam,** a substance expressed from the fruit of the quinquino: sometimes confounded with the balsam of Tolu.—**White baneberry.** See *Actæa.*—**White bass.** See *white-bass.*—**White basswood.** See *Tilia.*—**White bath.** (*a*) See *bath*^{1}. (*b*) See *Trillium*, 1.—**White bay.** See *Magnolia.*—**White bear.** (*a*) The polar bear, *Ursus* or *Thalassarctos maritimus.* The cubs are quite white, but the adults acquire a dingy-yellowish or pale brownish-white color. See cuts under *bear*^{2} and *Plantigrada*. (*b*) An unusually light-colored specimen of *Ursus horribilis*, the grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains: so named by Lewis and Clarke (1814). Compare first cut under *bear*^{2}.—**White bedstraw, beefwood, beet, behen.** See the nouns.—**White beech,** the common American beech, *Fagus ferruginea*.—**White Bengal fire.** See *fire*.—**White bent.** See *redtop*.—**White bezant.** See *bezant*.—**White birch,** the common birch of Europe, *Betula alba*, in the variety *populifolia* (sometimes called *gray birch* or *old field birch*) also common in eastern North America; also, sometimes, the canoe-birch, *B. papyrifera*. See *birch* and *canoe-birch*.—**White bitter-wood.** See *bitter-wood*.—**White-blood disease.** Same as *leucemia*.—**White brant, bream, bronze, bully-tree.** See the nouns.—**White bryony,** the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*, or sometimes *B. alba*.—**White butterflies,** the pieridine butterflies collectively.—**White buttonwood.** See *buttonwood*, 1.—**White cabbage-butterfly,** any one of several white butterflies of the genus *Pieris*, whose larvæ feed on the cabbage, as *P. rapæ* of Europe and North America, *P. oleracea* of the United States and Canada, *P. monuste* of the southern United States, and *P. napi* of Europe. See *cabbage-butterfly*, *Pieris*, and *rape-butterfly*.—**White cabbage-tree,** a small stout composite tree, *Senecio Pladaroxylon* (*Pladaroxylon Leucadendron*) of St. Helena.—**White campion.** See *campion*.—**White candlewood.** Same as *janca-tree*.—**White Canon.** Same as *Premonstrant*.—**White Cape hyacinth.** See *Hyacinthus*.—**White caterpillar,** the larva of the magpie-moth.—**White cedar,** a name applied to numerous chiefly coniferous trees, for which see *Chamæcyparis*, *ginger pine* (under *pine*^{1}), *Libocedrus*, *Thuya*, *Melia*, *Pentaceras*, *Protium*.—**White Chalk,** the name sometimes given by English geologists to a division of the Cretaceous series, to distinguish it from the Gray Chalk and the Chalk Marl. The latter is the lowest division of the whole Chalk series; above this is the Gray Chalk, and higher still the "Lower White Chalk without flints" (the Turonian), followed by the "Upper White Chalk with flints" (the Senonian).—**White chamæleon, charlock, cinnamon, clergy, clover.** See the nouns.—**White club-flower.** See *Leucocoryne*.—**White coal,** a name sometimes given to tasmanite.—**White coat.** See *white-coat*.—**White cochin, cohosh.** See the nouns.—**White colon,** a British noctuid moth, *Mamestra albicolon*.—**White cooper.** See *cooper*.—**White copper,** one of the many names of German silver: a literal translation of the German *Weisskupfer*. [Little used.]—**White copperas,** zinc vitriol, or goslarite.—**White corpuscles of the blood,** leucocytes; colorless protoplasmic nucleated cells, having ameboid movements: one of the normal constituents of the blood. See cut under *blood*.—**White Crag,** in *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Pliocene. See *crag*^{1}, 2.—**White crane.** (*a*) Of America, the whooping crane, *Grus americana*. (*b*) Of India, *Grus leucogeranus*. See *crane*^{1} and *Grus*.—**White cricket,** the snowy cricket. See cut under *tree-cricket*.—**White crop.** See *crop*.—**White crottles.** See *crottles*^{2}.—**White crow,** an albino crow. The crow being naturally lustrous black, and "black as a crow" being proverbial, "a white crow" is sometimes said of any great rarity, or of an apparent impossibility or contradiction in terms which is nevertheless a fact. See the quotation under *black swan*, under *swan*^{1}.—**White currant.** See *currant*^{2}, 2.—**White cypress.** See *Taxodium*.—**White daisy,** the oxeye daisy, or whiteweed.—**White dammar-resin, white dammar-tree.** See *dammar-resin* and *Vateria*.—**White damp,** in *coal-mining*, carbonic oxid: not an inflammable but a very poisonous gas, sometimes (although rarely) met with in coal-mines, probably always, or nearly always, in the after-damp.—**White dead-nettle.** See *dead-nettle*.—**White deal.** See *Norway spruce*, under *spruce*^{3}.—**White decoction,** a mixture of burnt hartshorn in mucilage and water.—**White diarrhea,** diarrhea in which there is a large amount of thin mucus in the stools.—**White dock.** See *dock*^{1}, 1.—**White dogwood.** See *Piscidia* and *Viburnum*.—**White doyenné.** Same as *virgoleuse*.—**White dysentery,** dysentery, occurring sometimes as an epidemic, in which there is no admixture of blood in the stools.—**White elder.** See *elder*^{2}.—**White elephant.** (*a*) The elephant as affected with albinism to a degree or extent which makes it more or less of a dingy-whitish color, or at least notably pale. Such individuals are rare, but have been recorded from remote antiquity. They are highly esteemed, and in some places even venerated, especially in Siam, thence called "the country of the white elephant"; the animal also marks the Siamese flag. (*b*) See *elephant*.—**White elm.** See *elm*.—**White ermine.** (*a*) The ermine, *Putorius erminea*; the stoat in winter. See cut under *ermine*. (*b*) In *entom.*, a British arctiid moth, *Spilosoma menthastri*, expanding 1¾ inches, having the wings white or whitish and spotted with black, and the body yellow with black spots. The larva is a hairy black caterpillar which feeds on various plants.—**White eye.** See *white-eye*.—**White feather, film, finch, fish-glue, flag, fly.** See the nouns.—**White flux.** See *flux*, 7.—**White friar.** See *friar*.—**White frost.** See *frost*.—**White gangrene,** a rare form of gangrene in which the tissues become dry and parchment-like and turn a dirty-white color instead of black.—**White garnet.** See *garnet*^{1}.—**White glasswort.** See *Suæda*.—**White goby,** a small gobioid fish of Europe, *Latrunculus pellucidus*, of a pale translucent color.—**White gourd, white gourd-melon.** Same as *benincasa*.—**White grouse,** a grouse which turns white in winter, or a grouse in that condition; a ptarmigan. See *Lagopus*, and cut under *ptarmigan*.—**White grunt.** Same as *capeuna*.—**White gull,** the kittiwake gull. See *kittiwake* (with cut).—**White guava.** See *guava*.—**White gum,** a name applied to some dozen species of *Eucalyptus* in Australia and Tasmania, as *E. stellulata*, *E. pauciflora*, *E. amygdalina*, etc., referring sometimes or always to the color of the bark.—**White gunpowder, hauberk, heat, hellebore, heron, herring.** See the nouns.—**White-heart cherry.** See *bigaroon*.—**White-heart** or **white-hearted hickory.** Same as *mockernut*.—**White heath.** See *brier-root*.—**White hoarhound.** See *hoarhound*.—**White honeysuckle.** See *honeysuckle*, 2.—**White hoop-withe.** See *Tournefortia*.—**White horse.** (*a*) See *white-horse*. (*b*) A white-topped wave.

> The bay is now curling and writhing in *white horses* under a smoking south wester. *Kingsley*, Life, viii.

White House, the name popularly given to the official residence of the President of the United States, at Washington, from its color. Its official designation is *Executive Mansion*.—**White Huns.** See *Hun*^{1}.—**White ipecacuanha.** See *ipecacuanha*.—**White iron,** pig-iron in which the carbon is almost entirely in chemical combination with the iron: such iron is very hard, of light color, and breaks with a coarse granular or crystalline structure. White iron containing a large amount of manganese is called *spiegeleisen*. The white irons generally contain a high percentage of carbon. The French name for tin-plate (*ferblanc*) is sometimes (incorrectly) translated 'white iron.'—**White ironbark-tree.** See *ironbark-tree*.—**White iron pyrites.** Same as *marcasite*, 2.—**White ironwood.** See *ironwood*.—**White jasmine.** See *Jasminum*.—**White jaundice,** a name formerly applied to chlorosis.—**White kidney,** a kidney which has undergone lardaceous or waxy degeneration.—**White Jura,** in *geol.*, according to the nomenclature of the German geologists, the uppermost division of the Jurassic: called sometimes the *Malm*. It takes the name of *white* from the lighter color of the rocks of which it is made up, as contrasted with the darker tints of the underlying rocks. See *Malm*, 2.—**White lark, lead, leather.** See the nouns.—**White laurel.** See *Magnolia*.—**White League,** a name sometimes given to the Kuklux Klan, but especially to a nearly contemporary military organization formed in Louisiana to secure the political ascendancy of the whites.—**White leprosy,** elephantiasis Græcorum. The name was applied at one time to various affections in which there were white patches on the skin, such as leucoderma and some forms of psoriasis.—**White lettuce.** See *lettuce*.—**White Lias,** in *Eng. geol.*, the uppermost division of the Rhætic Lias or Infra-Lias, as that formation is developed in southwestern England.—**White lie, light, lignum-vitæ, lime, line, lupine, magic, mahogany, manganese, mangrove,** etc. See the nouns.—**White mace,** the mace obtained from the Santa Fé nutmeg, *Myristica Otoba*.—**White man's footprint,** a name given by the American Indians to the common plantain, *Plantago major*, supposed to appear wherever white men settle.—**White man's weed.** See *whiteweed*.—**White maple.** See *silver maple*, under *maple*^{1}.—**White meat.** (*a*) Food made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.

> How cleanly he wipes his spoon at every spoonful of any *whitemeat* he eats!
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

> Look you, sir, the northern man loves *white-meats*, the southern man sallads.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 3.

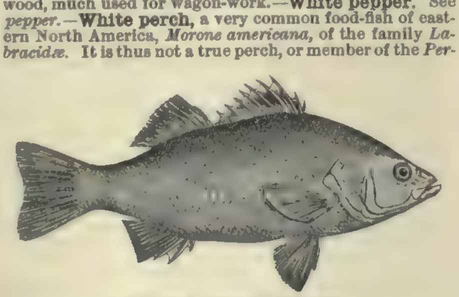
(*b*) Certain delicate flesh used for food, as poultry, rabbits, veal, and pork.

> Fish was enormously consumed, and so, too, were *white meat* and dairy produce.
> *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, vi.

(*c*) Same as *light meat*. See *meat*^{1}.—**White melilot.** See *Melilotus*.—**White metal, mignonette, money.** See the nouns.—**White Moors,** the Genoese. See the quotation.

> It is proverbially said there are in Genoa Mountaines without wood, Sea without fish, Women without shame, and Men without conscience, which makes them to be termed the *White Moores*.
> *Howell*, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 41.

White mouse. (*a*) One of a fancy breed of the common house-mouse, an albino of *Mus musculus*. The albinism originates by chance, like that of many other animals, but may be perfected and perpetuated by methodical selection. When it is perfect, the mice are snow-white, with pink eyes, nose, ears, paws, and tail. (*b*) The lemming of Hudson's Bay, *Cuniculus torquatus*; the snow-mouse, which turns pure-white in winter.—**White mulberry, mullen, mustard.** See the nouns.—**White nettle,** the white dead-nettle, *Lamium album*.—**White nickel,** nickel diarsenide, the mineral rammelsbergite.—**White nighthawk.** Same as *mutton-bird*.—**White noddy,** the white tern. See cut under *Gygis*.—**White nosegay-tree.** See *nosegay-tree*.—**White note.** See def. 10 and *note*^{1}.—**White nun,** the smew, *Mergellus albellus*. See cut under *smew*.—**White oak.** See *oak* (with cut).—**White oakum.** See *oakum*, 2.—**White olive.** See *Halleria*.—**White owl.** See *snow-owl*.—**White pearwood,** a South African tree, *Pterocelastrus rostratus*, of the *Celastraceæ*. It has a height of about 20 feet, and yields a heavy, strong, and durable wood, much used for wagon-work.—**White pepper.** See *pepper*.—**White perch,** a very common food-fish of eastern North America, *Morone americana*, of the family *Labracidæ*. It is thus not a true perch, or member of the *Percidæ* (for an example of which see first cut under *perch*^{1}), but is most nearly related to the brass-bass or yellow-bass, *Morone interrupta*, and next to the striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*, and white-bass, *R. chrysops*. It scarcely attains the length of a foot, and is usually smaller than this; the color is olivaceous, silvery-white on the sides, with faint light streaks, but without any of the dark stripes which mark its near relatives. It abounds coastwise from Cape Cod to Florida, ascending all streams, and makes an excellent pan-fish.—**White pine.** See *pine*.—**White-pine weevil.** See *Pissodes* (with cut) and *weevil*.—**White pitch.** See *Burgundy pitch*, under *pitch*^{2}.—**White point,** a British noctuid moth, *Leucania albipuncta*.—**White pond-lily, poplar, poppy, potato, precipitate.** See the nouns.—**White post.** See *post*^{1}, 5.—**White pot-herb.** See *Valerianella*.—**White prominent,** a British prominent moth, *Notodonta tricolor*, with white wings, the fore wings spotted with black.—**White quebracho.** See *quebracho*.—**White-rag worm,** the lurg.—**White rent.** (*a*) In Devon and Cornwall, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil. *Imp. Dict.* (*b*) See *rent*^{2}, 2 (*c*).—**White rhinoceros,** the African kobaoba, *Rhinoceros simus*.—**White ribbon,** a ribbon worn to signify that the wearer is a member of some organization for the promotion of moral purity.—**White robin-snipe, rocket, rodwood, rope, rose, rot, rubber, Russian, sage, salmon, salt, sandalwood, sanicle, sapphire.** See the nouns.—**White sapota,** a small Mexican tree, *Casimiroa edulis*, of the *Rutaceæ*. It bears a nearly globose pulpy edible fruit, for which it is cultivated.—**White satin,** *Liparis* or *Stilpnotia salicis*, a British moth with satiny-white wings expanding two inches.—**White scale.** (*a*) *Aspidiotus nerii*, a small white bark-louse or scale-insect found commonly on citrus-trees and -fruits and upon the oleander, magnolia, ivy, and many other plants. (*b*) The cushion-scale, or fluted scale, *Icerya purchasi*. See *cushion-scale*. (*c*) The rose-scale, *Diaspis rosæ*, a very white cosmopolitan species occurring on the twigs and leaves of the rose.—**White schorl, sea-bass, seam.** See the nouns.—**White Sennaar gum.** See *gum arabic*, under *gum*^{2}.—**White shark, skin, snail, snakeroot.** See the nouns.—**White softening of the brain.** See *softening*.—**White spruce, squall, stopper, stork, stringy-bark, stuff, sultan.** See the nouns.—**White sumac.** Same as *smooth sumac* (which see, under *sumac*).—**White swallowwort, sweetwood, swelling, sycamore, tallow, tansy, teak, tea-tree, thorn.** See the nouns.—**White tern,** any tern of the genus *Gygis*, when adult of pure-white plumage with black bill.—**White tincture.** Same as *lesser elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).—**White-topped aster.** See *Sericocarpus*.—**White trash, vervain, vine, vitriol, wagtail, walnut, wash, water, water-lily, wavey, wax, whale, wheat, widgeon, willow, wine, witch, wolf,** etc. See the nouns.—**White trout.** See *Micropterus*.—**White woolly currant-scale,** *Pulvinaria ribis*, a large bark-louse with a white egg-sac, which occurs on currant-bushes in Europe. [Eng.]—**White wren, yam,** etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 2.** *White*, *Fair*, *Blond*, *Clear*. As to complexion, *white* expresses that which has too little color for naturalness or health; that is *fair* which agreeably approaches *white*; that is *clear* which is free from blotch; there is a *clear* brown or olive as well as a *clear blond*. *Blond* is *fair* in distinctive application to the color of the human skin—properly to that of females.



White Perch (*Morone americana*).

II. *n.* [< ME. *hwite*, the white, whiteness, fairness; cf. OHG. *wīzī*, Icel. *hvīti*.] **1.** A highly luminous color, devoid of chroma, and therefore indeterminate in hue. But a white intensely illuminated has a yellow effect, and very deeply shaded takes on the bluish look of gray. A derangement of the proportions of light in pure white to the extent of 3 per cent. of the red, 6 per cent. of the green, or .5 per cent. of the blue, is readily perceived by direct comparison; but quite considerable admixtures of chroma are compatible with the color's retaining the name of *white*.

> My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
> Finely attired in a robe of *white*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4. 72.

2. A pigment of this color.—**3.** Something, or a part of something, having the color of snow. Specifically—(*a*) The central part in the butt in archery, which was formerly painted white; the center or mark at which an arrow or other missile is aimed; hence, the thing or point aimed at.

> Vertue is the *white* we shoote at, not vanitie.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 245.

> 'Twas I won the wager, though you hit the *white*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 186.

> Thus Geneva Lake swallowed up the Episcopal Sea, and Church-Lands were made secular, which was the *White* they levell'd at. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 3.

(*b*) The albumen of an egg, or that pellucid viscous fluid which surrounds the yolk; also, sometimes, the corresponding part of a seed, or the farinaceous matter surrounding the embryo. (*c*) That part of the ball of the eye which surrounds the iris or colored part.

> And he, poor heart, no sooner heard my news,
> But turns me up his *whites*, and falls flat down.
> *Grim the Collier*, iii. (*Davies.*)

> Ay, and I turned up the *whites* of my eyen till the strings awmost cracked again. *Macklin*, Man of the World, iii. 1.

(*d*) *pl.* In *printing*, blank spaces. (*e*) *pl.* A white fabric otherwise called *long cloth*.

> The Indians doe bring fine *whites*, which the Tartars do all roll about their heads, & al other kinds of *whites*, which serue for apparell. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 332.

> Salisbury has . . . Long Cloths for the Turkey trade, called Salisbury *Whites*.
> *Defoe*, Tour thro' Great Britain, I. 324. (*Davies.*)

(*f*†) White clothing or drapery.

> You clothe Christ with your blacks on earth, he will clothe you with his glorious *whites* in heaven.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 174.

(*g*) A member of the white race of mankind: as, the "poor *whites*" of the southern United States.

4. *pl.* In *med.*, leucorrhea.—**Body white.** See *flake-white*.—**China white,** a very pure variety of white lead, usually in small drops. Also *silver-white*.—**Chinese white.** Same as *zinc white*.—**Clichy white,** a kind of white lead made at Clichy, in France.—**Constant white,** an artificially prepared sulphate of barium. See *blanc fixe*, under *blanc*.—**Cremnitz white.** See *Kremnitz white*.—**Dutch white,** an adulterated white lead: a book-name.—**Faenza white,** a name given to the fine white enamel of some varieties of majolica. It is thought, however, that the discovery is due to the factory of Ferrara.—**Flake white.** See *flake-white*.—**Forest whites**†. Same as *penistone*.—**French white,** a variety of white lead: same as *China white*. Also called *blanc d'argent*.—**In black and white.** See *black*.—**Indophenol white.** Same as *leuco-*

indophenol.—**Kremnitz white, London white,** white lead.—**Paris white.** See *whiting.*—**Pattison's white,** the hydrated oxychlorid of lead.—**Pearl white,** the basic nitrate of bismuth used as a cosmetic.—**Permanent white.** Same as *constant white.*—**Roman white,** white lead: a book-name.—**Silver white.** Same as *French white.*—**Spanish white.** See *whiting.*—**The white and the red**†, silver and gold.

> They shulle forgon *the whyte and* ek *the rede.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1384.

Thin white, in *gilding*, the first priming of hot size and whiting. This is followed by several layers of greater consistence, called *thick white.* Two thick whites laid on, one almost immediately after the other, are called *double opening white.*—**To spit white.** See *spit*^{2}.—**Venice white,** an adulterated white lead: a book-name.—**Zinc white,** impure oxid of zinc.

white^1 (hwīt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whited*, ppr. *whiting.* [(*a*) < ME. *whiten, hwiten,* < AS. *hwītian* = OHG. *wīzen*, MHG. *wīzen* = Goth. *hweitjan*, become white; also AS. *gehwītian* = D. *witten* = G. *weissen* = Goth. *gahweitjan*, make white; from the adj.: see *white*^{1}, *a.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To grow white; whiten.

> He . . . laueth hem in the lauandrie . . .
> And with warme water of hus eyen woketh hit til hit *white.*
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 332.

II. *trans.* To make white. Specifically—(*a*) To whiten; whitewash; hence, to gloss over.

> His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can *white* them. Mark ix. 3.

> Then bring'st his virtue asleep, and stay'st the wheel
> Both of his reason and judgment, that they move not;
> *Whit'st* over all his vices.
> *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, iv. 1.

> He was as scrupulously *whited* as any sepulchre in the whole bills of mortality. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, viii.

(*b*) To make pale or pallid.

> Your passion hath sufficiently *whited* your face.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** See *whiten.*

white^2 (hwīt), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *thwite.* Compare *whittle*^{2} from **thwittle.*

white-alloy (hwīt'a-loi″), *n.* One of various cheap alloys used to imitate silver. Most of them contain copper and tin, with some arsenic.

white-armed (hwīt'ärmd), *a.* Having white arms.—**White-armed sea-anemone,** an actinia, *Sagartia leucolæma.*

white-arse (hwīt'ärs), *n.* The wheatear.

whiteback (hwīt'bak), *n.* **1.** The canvasback duck. See cut under *canvasback. Alex. Wilson*, 1814. [Potomac river, U. S.]—**2.** The white poplar, *Populus alba.* [Prov. Eng.]

white-backed (hwīt'bakt), *a.* Having the back more or less white.—**White-backed bushbuck.** See *bushbuck.*—**White-backed colie,** the South African *Colius capensis*, marked with a black-and-white line on each side of the back. It is small-bodied, but a foot or more long owing to the development of the tail.—**White-backed skunk,** the conepate. See cut under *Conepatus.*—**White-backed woodpecker,** a three-toed woodpecker of North America, *Picoides dorsalis* of Baird, having a long white stripe down the middle of the black back.

whitebait (hwīt'bāt), *n.* **1.** A small clupeoid fish, prized as a delicacy in England. Whitebait are best when from 2 or 3 inches long, but retain the name up to a size of 4 or 5 inches. They abound in the estuary of the Thames and in other similar British localities at certain seasons. The fishing begins in April, and lasts through the summer; the fishes are taken in bag-nets. They are chiefly of a silvery-white color inclining to a pale-greenish on the back. Some places in England, as especially Greenwich, are famous for their whitebait dinners. The fish are usually fried till they are crisp. The identity of whitebait has been much discussed and disputed. They have been supposed to be a distinct species, named *Clupea alba*, and even placed in a genus framed for their reception as *Rogenia alba.* They have been more generally recognized as the fry of certain clupeoids, as the sprat (*Clupea sprattus*), the herring (*C. harengus*), and the shad (of one or another of the British species). But careful examinations of great quantities of whitebait, made in different localities at different times, have shown these opinions to be more or less erroneous. Whitebait consists in fact of the fry of several different clupeoid fishes, mainly the sprat and the herring, with occasionally a small percentage of yet other fishes; and the relative quantity of the different species represented varies, moreover, according to season and locality.

> Our wives (without whose sanction no good man would surely ever look a *whitebait* in the face) gave us permission to attend this entertainment. *Thackeray*, Philip, xl.

2. A Chinese salmonoid fish, *Salanx sinensis.* See *Salanx.*

white-baker (hwīt'bā″kėr), *n.* The beam-bird, *Muscicapa grisola;* the spotted flycatcher. Also *whitewall, white-bird.*

white-barred (hwīt'bärd), *a.* Having one or more white bars, as an animal: specifying a British hawk-moth, *Sesia sphegiformis* or *Trochilium sphegiforme.*

white-bass (hwīt'bås), *n.* A fresh-water food-fish of the United States, *Roccus chrysops*, found chiefly in the Mississippi basin and the Great Lake region, of the same genus as the striped-bass (*R. lineatus*), which it much resembles, but quite different from the black-basses (which are centrarchoids). The color is silvery, tinged with yellow below, and marked along the sides with several blackish lines.

white-beaked (hwīt'bēkt), *a.* Having a white beak. (*a*) White-billed, as a bird. (*b*) Having the snout or rostrum white, as a skunk-porpoise of the genus *Lagenorhynchus* (which see).

whitebeam, whitebeam-tree (hwīt'bēm, -trē), *n.* A small Old World tree, *Pyrus Aria*, having the under side of its foliage, as well as the young twigs and inflorescence, clothed with silvery down. See *beam-tree.*

white-beard (hwīt'bērd), *n.* [< ME. *whyteberd;* < *white* + *beard.*] A man having a white or gray beard; a graybeard; an old man.

> And yff they wolle not dredde, ne obey that, then they shall be quyt by Blackberd or *Whyteberd.*
> *Paston Letters*, I. 131.

> *White-beards* have arm'd their thin and hairless scalps
> Against thy majesty. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 112.

white-bearded (hwīt'bēr″ded), *a.* Having a white or gray beard.

> Our *White-bearded* Patriarchs died.
> *Byron*, Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

White-bearded monkey, *Semnopithecus nestor*, of Ceylon.

white-bellied (hwīt'bel″id), *a.* Having the belly white: specifying many birds and other animals.—**White-bellied murrelet,** *Brachyrhamphus hypoleucus*, a bird of the auk family, found on the coast of Southern and Lower California.—**White-bellied nuthatch.** See *nuthatch* (with cut).—**White-bellied petrel,** *Fregatta grallaria*, a kind of stilt-petrel.—**White-bellied rat.** See *black rat*, under *rat*^{1}.—**White-bellied sea-eagle,** *Haliaëtus leucogaster*, of Asia, Australia, etc.—**White-bellied seal,** the monk-seal, *Monachus albiventer.*—**White-bellied snipe.** See *snipe*^{1}.—**White-bellied swallow,** *Tachycineta* or *Iridoprocne bicolor*, having the under parts pure-white, the upper dark lustrous-green. It is one of the most beautiful as well as most abundant swallows of North America, sometimes known as *tree-swallow.* See cut under *swallow.*—**White-bellied water-mouse,** the Australian *Hydromys leucogaster.*—**White-bellied wren.** See *wren.*

whitebelly (hwīt'bel″i), *n.* **1.** The common sharp-tailed grouse of the United States, whose under parts appear white in comparison with those of the pinnated grouse. See cut under *Pediœcetes.*—**2.** The American widgeon, *Mareca americana.* See cut under *widgeon.* [New Eng.]

whitebill (hwīt'bil), *n.* The common American coot, *Fulica americana.* [New Jersey.]

white-billed (hwīt'bild), *a.* Having a white bill, as a bird: specifying various species: as, the *white-billed* textor. See cut under *Textor.*

white-bird (hwīt'bėrd), *n.* Same as *white-baker.*

white-blaze (hwīt'blāz), *n.* Same as *white-face.*

white-blow (hwīt'blō), *n.* Either of two early flowers, *Saxifraga tridactylites* and *Erophila vulgaris* (*Draba verna*), both also named *whitlow-grass:* an old name in England.

white-bonnet (hwīt'bon″et), *n.* A fictitious bidder at sales by auction: same as *puffer*, 2.

whitebottle (hwīt'bot″l), *n.* The bladder-campion, *Silene Cucubalus* (*S. inflata*). See *Silene.*

whiteboy (hwīt'boi), *n.* **1**†. An old term of endearment applied to a favorite son, dependent, or the like; a darling. See *white*^{1}, *a.*, 5.

> "I know," quoth I, "I am his *white-boy*, and will not be gulled." *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 4.

> His first addresse was an humble Remonstrance by a dutifull son of the Church, almost as if he had said her *white-boy.* *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. [*cap.*] A member of an illegal agrarian association formed in Ireland about the year 1761, whose object was "to do justice to the poor by restoring the ancient commons and redressing other grievances" (*Lecky*). The members of the association assembled at night with white frocks over their other clothes (whence the name), threw down fences, and leveled inclosures (being hence also called *Levelers*), destroyed the property of harsh landlords or their agents, the Protestant clergy, the tithe-collectors, and any others who had made themselves obnoxious to the association. Also used attributively.

> Unlike ordinary crime, the *White-boy* outrages were systematically, skilfully, and often very successfully directed to the enforcement of certain rules of conduct.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

Whiteboyism (hwīt'boi-izm), *n.* [< *Whiteboy* + *-ism.*] The principles or practices of the Whiteboys.

> The Catholic bishop of Cloyne, in March, 1762, issued a pastoral urging those of his diocese to use all the spiritual censures at their disposal for the purpose of repressing *Whiteboyism.* *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

white-brass (hwīt'brås), *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, in which the proportion of copper is comparatively small. With less than 45 per cent. of copper the color of brass ceases to be yellow, and as the percentage of zinc is increased the color of the alloy passes from silver-white to gray and bluish-gray. Such alloys are brittle, and have but a limited use. Some of these white-brasses are sold under the trade-names of "Birmingham platinum" and "platinum lead." These are chiefly used for buttons, which are made by first casting and then carefully pressing so as to bring out the ornamental pattern on the surface.

white-breasted (hwīt'bres″ted), *a.* **1.** Having a white breast or bosom.

> *White-breasted* like a star
> Fronting the dawn he moved. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

2. Having the breast more or less white: specifying numerous animals. See cut under *squirrel-hawk.*

white-brindled (hwīt'brin″dled), *a.* Brindled with white: specifying a British moth, *Botys olivalis.*

white-browed (hwīt'broud), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a white superciliary streak: as, the *white-browed* sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys.*

whitebug (hwīt'bug), *n.* A bug which injures vines and other plants, as a white scale (which see, under *white*^{1}).

whitecap (hwīt'kap), *n.* **1.** The male redstart, a bird, *Ruticilla phœnicura.* See first cut under *redstart.* [Shropshire, Eng.]—**2.** The tree- or mountain-sparrow, *Passer montanus. Imp. Dict.*—**3.** *pl.* The common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris.*—**4.** *Naut.*, a wave with a broken crest showing as a white patch; a white horse.—**5.** [*cap.*] One of a self-constituted body or committee of persons, who, generally under the guise of rendering service or protection to the community in which they dwell, commit various outrages and lawless acts.

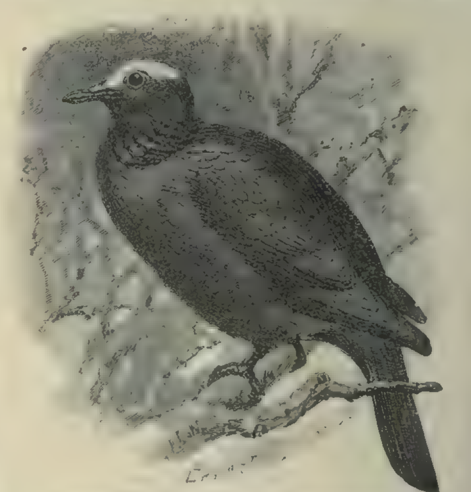
Whitechapel cart. See *cart.*

whitecoat (hwīt'kōt), *n.* A young harp-seal; any seal-pup or very young seal whose coat is white. [Newfoundland.]

> The phenomenon so carefully described by him was simply a *white-coat*, or young six-weeks-old seal.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, July, 1873, p. 54. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

white-crested (hwīt'kres″ted), *a.* Having a white crest, as a bird or other animal: as, the *white-crested* turakoo (see *turakoo*); the great *white-crested* cockatoo, *Cacatua cristata;* the *white-crested* black Polish fowl; the *white-crested* spiny rat (see *Loncheres*).

white-crowned (hwīt'kround), *a.* Having the crown or top of the head white, as a bird. The white-crowned pigeon is *Columba leucocephala*, with the whole top of the head pure-white, inhabiting the West Indies and parts of Florida. This is a large stout-bodied and dark-colored pigeon, notable as one of the few American forms which most authors continue to regard as congeneric with the Old World species of *Columba* proper. The white-crowned sparrow is *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, one of the crown-sparrows, closely related to the white-throated, common in eastern parts of North America, having in the adult the top and sides of the head striped with ashy-white and black.



White-crowned Pigeon (*Columba leucocephala*).

white-ear^1 (hwīt'ēr), *n.* A shell of the family *Vanikoridæ;* a vanikoro.

white-ear^2 (hwīt'ēr), *n.* [See *wheatear.*] The wheatear or fallow-finch, *Saxicola œnanthe.* See cut under *wheatear.*

white-eared (hwīt'ērd), *a.* Having white ears: (*a*) as a bird whose auricular feathers are white; (*b*) as poultry with large white ear-lobes.—**White-eared thrush.** See *thrush*^{1}.

white-eye (hwīt'ī), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain, the white-eyed duck, *Nyroca ferruginea* or *N. leucophthalma.* See cut under *Nyroca.*—**2.** In the United States, the white-eyed vireo or greenlet, *Vireo noveboracensis.* See cut under *Vireo.*—**3.** Any bird of the genus *Zosterops;* a silver-eye: as, the Indian *white-eye*, *Z. palpebrosus.* See cut under *Zosterops.*

By most English-speaking people in various parts of the world the prevalent species of Zosterops is commonly called "*White-eye*" or "Silver-eye" from the feature before mentioned.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 824, note.

white-eyed (hwīt′īd), *a.* Having white eyes—that is, eyes in which the iris is white or colorless.—**White-eyed pochard.** See cut under *Nyroca*.—**White-eyed shad.** Same as *mud-shad*.—**White-eyed towhee**, a variety of the common towhee bunting, found in Florida *Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni*. Compare cut under *Pipilo*. **White-eyed vireo** or **greenlet.** See *Vireo* (with cut).—**White-eyed warbler**†. See *warbler*.

white-faced (hwīt′fāst), *a.* **1.** Having a white or pale face, as from fear or illness.—**2.** Having a white front or surface.

> That pale, that *white-faced* shore.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 23.

> On a rickety chair, tilted against the *white-faced* wall, sat a young man, wearing a suit of exceedingly cheap and shabby store-clothes. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 676.

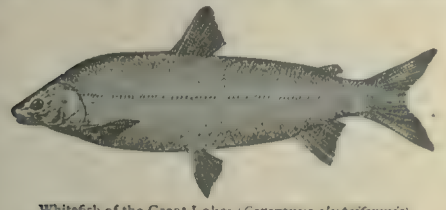
3. Marked with white on the front of the head, as a bird or other animal.—**White-faced black Spanish fowl.** See *Spanish fowl*, under *Spanish*.—**White-faced duck.** (*a*) The female scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*, which has a white band about the base of the bill. See cut under *scaup*. (*b*) The blue-winged teal. See cut under *teal*^{1}.—**White-faced goose.** See *goose*.—**White-faced hornet.** See *Vespa*.—**White-faced ibis**, *Ibis guarauna*, related to the glossy ibis, but having the parts about the bill white: found in western parts of the United States.—**White-faced type.** See *type*, 8.

white-favored (hwīt′fā″vọrd), *a.* Wearing white favors, as in connection with a wedding.

> But they must go, the time draws on,
> And those *white-favour'd* horses wait.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Whitefieldian (hwīt-fēl′di-an), *n.* [< *Whitefield* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of George Whitefield, after his separation from the Wesleys: same as *Huntingdonian*.

whitefish (hwīt′fish), *n.* A general name of fishes and other aquatic animals which are white, or nearly so: variously applied. (*a*) A fish of such kind as the whiting, haddock, or menhaden. (*b*) Any fish of the genus *Coregonus*. These are important food-fishes of both American and European waters, representing a division (*Coregoninæ*) of the family *Salmonidæ*.



Whitefish of the Great Lakes (*Coregonus clupeiformis*).

Most of the species have their distinctive names, for which see *Coregoninæ* and *Coregonus*. See also cuts under *cisco* and *shadwaiter*. (*c*) Any fish of the genus *Leuciscus*. (*d*) Any white whale, or beluga. See *beluga*, 2, and cut under *Delphinapterus*. (*e*) Same as *blanquillo*, 2.—**White-fish-mullet.** See *mullet*^{1}.

whiteflaw† (hwīt′flâ), *n.* [A var. of *whickflaw*, simulating *white*^{1}.] A whitlow.

> A cock is offered (at least was wont to be) to St. Christopher in Touraine for a certaine sore, which useth to be in the end of men's fingers, the *white-flaw*.
> *World of Wonders*, p. 308. (Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [X. 511.)

> The nails faln off by *Whit-flawes*.
> *Herrick*, Oberon's Palace.

white-flesher (hwīt′flesh″ėr), *n.* The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*: so called in distinction from grouse with dark meat. *Sir John Richardson*, 1831. [Canada.]

white-flowered (hwīt′flou″ėrd), *a.* Noting numerous plants with white flowers: as, *white-flowered* azalea, broom, cinquefoil, etc.

white-footed (hwīt′fůt″ed), *a.* Having white feet: as, the *white-footed* hapalote, *Hapalotis albipes*, of New South Wales.—**White-footed mouse**, *Vesperimus americanus*, the commonest vesper-mouse of North America, with snowy paws and under parts—features shared by most of the mice of the genus *Vesperimus*. See *Vesperimus*, and cut under *deer-mouse*.

white-fronted (hwīt′frun″ted), *a.* Having the front or forehead white, as a bird. The white-fronted dove is *Engyptila albifrons*, found in Texas and Mexico. The white-fronted goose is *Anser albifrons* of Europe, a variety of which, *A. albifrons gambeli*, inhabits North America, and is known in some parts as the *speckle-belly*. The white-fronted lemur of Madagascar is a species or variety which has been named *Lemur albifrons*. The white-fronted capuchin is *Cebus albifrons*, a South American monkey.

white-grass (hwīt′gràs), *n.* See *Leersia*.

white-grub (hwīt′grub), *n.* The large white earth-inhabiting larva of any one of a number of scarabæid beetles. The common white-grub of Europe is the larva of the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; that of the more northern United States is the larva of the May-beetle, *Lachnosterna fusca*, and congeneric dor-bugs; and that of the southern United States is usually the larva of the June-bug, *Allorhina nitida*. All feed upon the roots of grass and other vegetation, and at times are serious pests. See *Allorhina* (with cut), *cockchafer*, *dor-bug* (with cut), *June-bug* (with cut), *Lachnosterna*, *May-beetle*, and *Melolontha*.

white-gum (hwīt′gum), *n.* In *med.*, an eruption of whitish spots surrounded by a red areola, occurring about the neck and arms of infants; strophulus albidus.

white-handed (hwīt′han″ded), *a.* **1.** Having white hands.

> *White-handed* mistress, one sweet word with thee.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 230.

2. Having pure, unstained hands; not tainted with guilt.

> O, welcome, pure-eyed Faith; *white-handed* Hope,
> Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings!
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 213.

3. In *zoöl.*, having the fore paws white: as, the *white-handed* gibbon, *Hylobates lar*. See cut under *gibbon*.

white-hass (hwīt′has), *n.* A white-pudding, stuffed with oatmeal and suet. [Scotch.]

> There is black-pudding and *white-hass*—try whilk ye like best. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

whitehause (hwīt′hâz), *n.* [< *white* + *hause*, var. of *halse*^{1}.] The shagreen ray, *Raia fullonica*, a batoid fish common in British waters. [Local, Eng.]

whitehead (hwīt′hed), *n.* **1.** The white-headed scoter or surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*. See cut under *Pelionetta*. [Long Island.]—**2.** A breed of domestic pigeons with the head and tail white; a white-tailed monk.—**3.** The blue wavey, or blue-winged snow-goose, *Chen cærulescens*. See *goose*.—**4.** The broom-bush, *Parthenium Hysterophorus*. Also called *bastard feverfew* and *West Indian mugwort*. [West Indies.]

white-headed (hwīt′hed″ed), *a.* Having the head more or less entirely white: specifying many animals.—**White-headed duck**, *Erismatura leucocephala*, a rudder-tailed or stiff-tailed duck of Europe and Africa.—**White-headed eagle**, the common bald eagle or sea-eagle of North America, *Haliaëtus leucocephalus*. See *eagle*.—**White-headed goose, gull, shrike.** See the nouns.—**White-headed harpy.** See *harpy*, 3 (*b*).—**White-headed tern**, *Sterna trudeaui*, a South American species of tern.—**White-headed titmouse**, a variety of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula caudata* (or *rosea*), whose head is whiter than usual. It inhabits northerly continental Europe.—**White-headed woodpecker**, *Picus* or *Xenopicus albolarvatus*, a woodpecker with a black body, white head, scarlet nuchal band in the male, and white wing-patch, found in the forests, chiefly of conifers, of the Pacific slope of the United States. See cut under *Xenopicus*.

Whitehead's operations. See *operation*.

white-horse (hwīt′hôrs), *n.* **1.** An extremely tough and sinewy substance resembling blubber, but destitute of oil, which lies between the upper jaw and the junk of a sperm-whale. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 312.—**2.** A West Indian rubiaceous shrub, *Portlandia grandiflora*, having whitish flowers 3 to 8 inches long.

white-hot (hwīt′hot), *a.* Heated to full incandescence so as to emit all the rays of the visible spectrum, and hence appear a dazzling white to the eye. See *radiation* and *spectrum*, and *red heat*, *white heat* (under *heat*).

> *White-hot* iron we are familiar with, but *white-hot* silver is what we do not often look upon.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, ix.

white-leg (hwīt′leg), *n.* The disease phlegmasia dolens; milk-leg. See *phlegmasia*.

white-limed (hwīt′līmd), *a.* [< ME. *whitlymed*; < *white*^{1} + *limed*.] Whitewashed.

> Ypocrisie . . . is ylikned in Latyn to a lothliche dounghep,
> That were by-snywe al with snow and snakes withynne,
> Or to a wal *whit-lymed* and were blak with-inne.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 267.

white-line (hwīt′līn), *a.* White-lined.—**White-line dart**, a British noctuid moth, *Agrotis tritici*.

white-lined (hwīt′līnd), *a.* Having a white line or lines.—**White-lined morning-sphinx**, a common North American sphingid moth, *Deilephila lineata*. See *sphinx* (with cut).

white-lipped (hwīt′lipt), *a.* Having white lips; having a white lip or aperture, as a shell.—**White-lipped peccary**, *Dicotyles labiatus*.—**White-lipped snail**, the common garden-snail, girdled snail, or brown snail, *Helix nemoralis* (including *H. hortensis* and *H. hybrida*). Also called *white-mouthed snail*.

white-listed (hwīt′lis″ted), *a.* Having white stripes or lists on a darker ground (the tree in the quotation having been torn with lightning).

> He raised his eyes and saw
> The tree that shone *white-listed* thro' the gloom.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

white-livered (hwīt′liv″ėrd), *a.* Having (according to an old notion) a light-colored liver, supposed to be due to lack of bile or gall, and hence a pale look—an indication of cowardice; hence, cowardly.

> For Bardolph, he is *white-livered* and red-faced; by the means whereof a' faces it out, but fights not.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2. 34.

> As I live, they stay not here, *white-liver'd* wretches!
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

> When they come in swaggering company, and will pocket up anything, may they not properly be said to be *white-livered?* *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

whitely† (hwīt′li), *a.* [< *white*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] White; pale.

> A *whitly* wanton, with a veluet brow.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 198 (folio 1623).

> Could I those *whitely* Stars go nigh
> Which make the Milky-Way in Sky.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 22 (song).

white-marked (hwīt′märkt), *a.* Marked with white, as various animals.—**White-marked moth**, *Tæniocampa leucographa*, a British noctuid.—**White-marked tussock-moth**, a common North American vaporer, *Orgyia leucostigma*. See *tussock-moth*, and cut under *Orgyia*, 2.

white-meat (hwīt′mēt), *n.* [< ME. *whitmete*; < *white*^{1} + *meat*.] See *white meat*, under *white*^{1}.

white-mouthed (hwīt′moutht), *a.* In *conch.*, white-lipped.

whiten (hwī′tn), *v.* [< ME. *hwitnen* = Icel. *hvītna* = Sw. *hvitna* = Dan. *hvidne*, whiten, become white; as *white*^{1} + *-en*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To become white; turn white; bleach: as, the sea *whitens* with foam.

> *Whiten* gan the orisounte sheene
> Al esterward, as it is wont to done.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 276.

> Willows *whiten*, aspens quiver.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

> Fields like prairies, snow-patched, as far as you could see, with things laid out to *whiten!*
> *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

II. *trans.* To make white; bleach; blanch; whitewash: as, to *whiten* cloth; to *whiten* a wall.

> Drooping lilies *whitened* all the ground.
> *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

> It [the mastic] is chewed only by the Turks, especially the ladies, who use it both as an amusement and also to *whiten* their teeth and sweeten the breath.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 4.

> The walls of Churches and rich Mens Houses are *whitened* with Lime, both within and without.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 140.

=**Syn.** *Whiten, Bleach, Blanch, Etiolate.* *Whiten* may be a general word for making white, but is chiefly used for the putting of a white coating upon a surface: as, a wall *whitened* by the application of lime; the sea *whitened* by the wind. *White* for *whiten* is old-fashioned or Biblical. *Bleach* and *blanch* express the act of making white by removal, change, or destruction of color. *Bleaching* is done chemically or by exposure to light and air: as, to *bleach* linen or bones. *Blanching* is a natural process: celery and other plants are *blanched* or *etiolated* by excluding light from them; cheeks are *blanched* by fear, when the blood retires from their capillaries and leaves them pale. See also defs. 5 and 6 under *blanch*.

white-necked (hwīt′nekt), *a.* Having a white neck: specifying various animals: as, the *white-necked* raven, *Corvus cryptoleucus*, a small raven found in western parts of the United States, having the concealed bases of the feathers of the neck fleecy-white; the *white-necked* or chaplain crow, *Corvus scapulatus*; the *white-necked* otary, an Australian eared seal.

whitener (hwīt′nėr), *n.* [< *whiten* + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which bleaches, or makes white; especially, some chemical or other agent used for bleaching or cleaning very perfectly.

whiteness (hwīt′nes), *n.* [< ME. *whytnesse*, *whitnesse*; < *white*^{1} + *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.

> Says Al Kittib, they [the Moors] displayed teeth of dazzling *whiteness*, and their breath was as the perfume of flowers. *Irving*, Granada, i.

2. Lack of color in the face; paleness, as from sickness, terror, or grief; pallor.

> Thou tremblest; and the *whiteness* in thy cheek
> Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 68.

3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.

> I am she,
> And so will bear myself, whose truth and *whiteness*
> Shall ever stand as far from these detections
> As you from duty.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

> He had kept
> The *whiteness* of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 57.

whitening (hwīt′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whiten*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of making white.—**2.** In *leather-manuf.*, the operation of cleaning and preparing the flesh side of a hide on a beam, preparatory to waxing.—**3.** Tin-plating. See *chemical plating*, under *plate*, *v. t.*—**4.** Same as *whiting*^{1}.

Three bright shillings, . . . which Peggotty had evidently polished up with *whitening*.
Dickens, David Copperfield, v.

whitening-slicker (hwīt′ning-slik″ėr), *n.* A kind of scraper or knife with a very fine edge, used by leather-dressers in whitening or cleaning the flesh side of skins before waxing.

whitening-stone (hwīt′ning-stōn), *n.* A fine sharpening stone used by cutlers.

white-pot (hwīt′pot), *n.* 1. A dish made of milk or cream, eggs, sugar, bread or rice, and sometimes fruit, spices, etc., baked in a pot or in a bowl placed in a quick oven. Older recipes differ as to the ingredients, but in its more frequent forms the dish is of the nature of a rice- or bread-pudding.

To make a *white-pot.* Take a pint and a half of cream, a quarter of a pound of sugar, a little rose-water, a few dates sliced, a few raisins of the sun, six or seven eggs, and a little mace, a sliced pippin, or lemon, cut sippet fashion for your dishes you bake in, and dip them in sack or rose-water. *Gentlewoman's Delight* (1676).

When I show you the library, you shall see in her own hand . . . the best receipt now in England both for a hasty-pudding and a *white-pot.* *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

But *white-pot* thick is my Buxoma's fare.
While she loves *white-pot*, capon ne'er shall be,
Nor hare, nor beef, nor pudding, food for me.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 92.

2†. A drink consisting of port wine heated, with a roasted lemon, sugar, and spices added. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 218.

white-pudding (hwīt′pud″ing), *n.* 1. A pudding made of milk, eggs, flour, and butter.—2. A kind of sausage of oatmeal mixed with suet, seasoned with pepper, salt, and sometimes onions, and stuffed into a prepared intestine. Compare *black-pudding.*

white-rock (hwīt′rok), *n.* In the South Staffordshire coal-field, dikes of diabasic rock which there intersect the coal-measures.

Microscopical examination shows that this *white-rock* or "white-trap" is merely an altered form of some diabasic or basaltic rock, wherein the felspàr crystals, though much decayed, can yet be traced, the augite, olivine, and magnetite being more or less completely changed into a mere pulverulent earthy substance.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol., 2d ed., p. 560.

white-root† (hwīt′röt), *n.* The Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, or perhaps *P. officinale.*

white-rot (hwīt′rot), *n.* See *rot.*

whiterump (hwīt′rump), *n.* 1. Same as *whitetail*, 1.—2. The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica:* same as *spotrump.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [West Barnstable, Mass.]

white-rumped (hwīt′rumpt), *a.* Having a white rump or white upper tail-coverts: specifying various birds.—**White-rumped petrel**, Leach's petrel, *Cymochorea leucorrhoa*, of a fuliginous color with white upper tail-coverts: found on both east and west coasts of the United States.—**White-rumped sandpiper,** Bonaparte's sandpiper, *Tringa* or *Actodromas bonapartei*, having white upper tail-coverts: abundant in many parts of North America.—**White-rumped shrike**, the common American shrike, a variety of the loggerhead, *Lanius ludovicianus excubitoroides.*—**White-rumped thrush.** See *thrush*^{1}.

white-salted (hwīt′sâl″ted), *a.* Cured in a certain manner, as herring (which see).—**White-salted herring.** See *herring.*

white-scop (hwīt′skop), *n.* Same as *whitehead*, 1. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Local, Connecticut.]

white-shafted (hwīt′shȧf″ted), *a.* Having white shafts or shaft-lines of the feathers: as, the *white-shafted* fantail, *Rhipidura albiscapa.* Compare *red-shafted, yellow-shafted.*

whiteside (hwīt′sīd), *n.* The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion.* [Westmoreland, Eng.]

white-sided (hwīt′sī″ded), *a.* Having the sides white, or having white on the sides: as, the *white-sided* dolphin, or skunk-porpoise. See cut under *Lagenorhynchus.*

whitesmith (hwīt′smith), *n.* [< *white*^{1} + *smith.* Cf. *blacksmith.*] 1. A worker in tinware.—2. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

whitespot (hwīt′spot), *n.* 1. A British noctuid moth, *Dianthœcia albimaculata.*—2. Another British moth, *Ennychia octomaculata.*

white-spotted (hwīt′spot″ed), *a.* Spotted with white: as, the *white-spotted* pinion, *Calymnia diffinis*, a British noctuid; the *white-spotted* pug, *Eupithecia albopunctata*, a British geometrid moth.

whitespur (hwīt′spėr), *n.* In *her.*, a title given to a certain class of esquires, from the spurs which they wore at their creation. Also called *esquires' whitespurs.*

whitester, whitster (hwīt′stėr, hwit′stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whytstare, wytstare, whitstarre*, < ME. *whitstare;* < *white*^{1} + *-ster.*] A bleacher; a whitener. [Obsolete or local.]

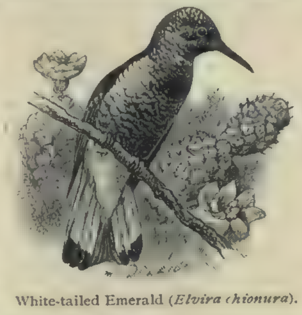
Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet-mead.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 14.

White's thrush. A ground-thrush, *Geocichla* (*Oreocincla*) *varia.* This bird was originally described as *Turdus varius* by Pallas, 1811; as *T. aureus* by Holandre, 1828; and as *T. whitei* by Eyton, 1836, when it was found as a straggler to Great Britain, and dedicated to G. White of Selborne; it is also known as *Oreocincla aurea, O. whitei*, and by other names. By some singular misapprehension White's thrush has been said to be "the only known bird which is found in Europe and America and Australia alike"—the facts being (1) that various birds are so found, but no thrushes of any kind are so found; (2) that White's thrush has never been found either in America or in Australia, and has been found in Europe as an accidental visitant only, its habitat being as given under *ground-thrush* (which see); (3) that the supposed White's thrush of Australia is *G. lunulata* (*Turdus lunulatus* of Latham), and the true White's thrush, occurring as a straggler in Europe, was mistakenly recorded as *Turdus lunulatus* by Blasius in 1862: whence a part of the myth, which in its rounded-out form extended to America.

whitestone (hwīt′stōn), *n.* A literal translation of the German *Weissstein*, the name of a rock now generally known as *granulite*, but sometimes called *leptinite.* The name *Weissstein* is now obsolete in Germany, and *whitestone* has very rarely been used by English writers on lithology.

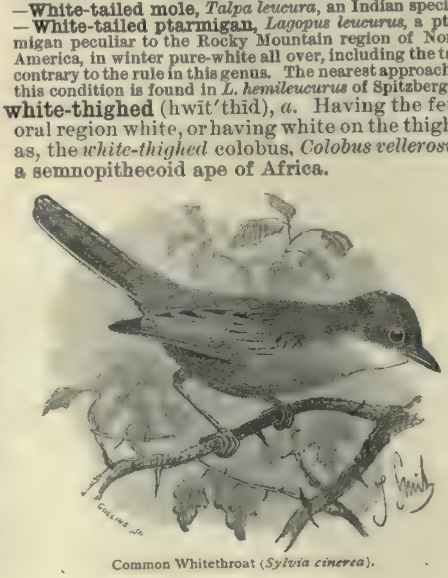
whitetail (hwīt′tāl), *n.* [Formerly also *whittail;* < *white* + *tail.* Cf. *whiterump, wheatear.*] 1. The wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe.* Also *whiterump, white-arse, wittol*, etc. See cut under *wheatear.*—2. A humming-bird of the genus *Urochroa* (which see, with cut).—3. The white-tailed deer of North America, *Cariacus virginianus:* in distinction from the blacktail (*C. macrotis*). See *white-tailed deer* (under *white-tailed*), and cut under *Cariacus.*

white-tailed (hwīt′tāld), *a.* Having the tail more or less completely white: noting various birds and other animals.—**White-tailed buzzard,** *Buteo albocaudatus*, a fine large hawk of Texas and southward, having the tail and its coverts white with broad black subterminal zone, and many fine zigzag blackish lines.—**White-tailed deer,** the commonest deer of North America, *Cariacus virginianus;* the whitetail. The tail is very long and broad, of a flattened lanceolate shape, and on the upper side concolor with the back; but it is pure-white underneath, and very conspicuous when hoisted in flight. See cut under *Cariacus.*—**White-tailed eagle,** *Haliaëtus albicilla*, the common sea-eagle or earn of Europe, etc.—**White-tailed emerald,** *Elvira chionura*, a small humming-bird, 3½ inches long, chiefly green, but with the crissal and tail feathers white, the latter tipped with black. This species inhabits the United States of Colombia (Veragua) and Costa Rica. A second is *E. cupreiceps*, little different. The feature named is unusual in this family. Compare *Urochroa* (with cut) and *Urosticte.*—**White-tailed gnu,** *Catoblepas gnu*, the common gnu, in distinction from *C. gorgon*, whose tail is black. See cut under *gnu.*—**White-tailed godwit,** *Limosa uropygialis*, a species widely distributed, closely resembling the bar-tailed godwit.—**White-tailed kite,** the black-shouldered kite of the United States, *Elanus leucurus.* See cut under *kite.*—**White-tailed longspur,** the black-shouldered or chestnut-collared longspur, *Centrophanes ornatus*, a very common fringilline bird of the western parts of North America.—**White-tailed marlin.** See *marlin* (*b*).—**White-tailed mole,** *Talpa leucura*, an Indian species.—**White-tailed ptarmigan,** *Lagopus leucurus*, a ptarmigan peculiar to the Rocky Mountain region of North America, in winter pure-white all over, including the tail, contrary to the rule in this genus. The nearest approach to this condition is found in *L. hemileucurus* of Spitzbergen.



White-tailed Emerald (*Elvira chionura*).

white-thighed (hwīt′thīd), *a.* Having the femoral region white, or having white on the thighs: as, the *white-thighed* colobus, *Colobus vellerosus*, a semnopithecoid ape of Africa.



Common Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*).

white-thorn (hwīt′thôrn), *n.* [< ME. *whythethorne, witthorn;* < *white*^{1} + *thorn*^{1}.] See *thorn*^{1}.

whitethroat (hwīt′thrōt), *n.* 1. One of several small singing birds of the genus *Sylvia*, found in the British Islands. The common whitethroat is *S. cinerea.* The lesser whitethroat is *S. curruca.* The garden-whitethroat is *S. hortensis*, also called *billy whitethroat* and *greater pettichaps.* See cut in preceding column.

2. The white-throated sparrow, or peabody-bird, of the United States, *Zonotrichia albicollis.*—3. A Brazilian humming-bird, *Leucochloris albicollis.* The character implied in the name is very unusual in this family.

white-throated (hwīt′thrō″ted), *a.* Having a white throat: specifying many birds and other animals: as, the *white-throated* sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*, the most abundant kind of crown-sparrow found in eastern parts of the United States. See cut under *Zonotrichia.*—**White-throated blue warbler.** See *warbler.*—**White-throated finch.** See *finch*^{1}.—**White-throated monitor,** a South African varan, *Monitor albigularis.*—**White-throated thickhead.** Same as *thunder-bird*, 1.—**White-throated warbler.** See *warbler.*

whitetip (hwīt′tip), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Urosticte.*

white-top (hwīt′top), *n.* A grass, the white bent, or fiorin, *Agrostis alba.*

white-tree (hwīt′trē), *n.* A tree of Australia and the Malay archipelago, *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, a probable variety of which, *M. minor*, furnishes cajeput-oil.

whitewall (hwīt′wâl), *n.* Same as *white-baker.* [Prov. Eng.]

whitewash (hwīt′wosh), *n.* 1. A wash or liquid composition for whitening something. Especially—(*a*) A wash for making the skin fair.

The clergy . . . were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash.* *Addison*, Guardian, No. 116.

(*b*) A composition of quicklime and water, or, for more careful work, of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, woodwork, etc., or as a freshening coating for any surface. It is not used for fine work.

Some dilapidations there are to be made good; . . . but a little glazing, painting, *whitewash*, and plaster will make it [a house] last thy time. *Vanbrugh*, Relapse, v. 3.

2. False coloring, as of character, alleged services, etc.; the covering up of wrong-doing or defects: as, the investigating committee applied a thick coat of *whitewash.* [Colloq.]—3. In *base-ball* and other games, a contest in which one side fails to score. [Colloq.]

whitewash (hwīt′wosh), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whitewashed*, ppr. *whitewashing.* [< *whitewash, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, etc.

There were workmen pulling down some of the old hangings and replacing them with others, altering, repairing, scrubbing, painting, and *white-washing.*
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

2. To make white; give a fair external appearance to; attempt to clear from imputations; attempt to restore the reputation of. [Colloq.]

A *white-washed* Jacobite; that is, one who, having been long a non-juror, . . . had lately qualified himself to act as a justice, by taking the oaths to Government.
Scott, Rob Roy, vii.

Whitewashed, he quits the politician's strife
At ease in mind, with pockets filled for life.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

3. To clear by a judicial process (an insolvent or bankrupt) of the debts he owes. [Colloq.]—4. In *base-ball*, etc., to beat in a game in which the opponents fail to score.

II. *intrans.* To become coated with a white inflorescence, as some bricks.

The bricks made from them [clays on the Hudson River] usually "*whitewash*" or "saltpetre" upon exposure to the weather. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., ii. 44.

whitewasher (hwīt′wosh″ėr), *n.* [< *whitewash* + *-er*^{1}.] One who whitewashes.

white-water (hwīt′wâ″tėr), *n.* A disease of sheep.

white-water (hwīt′wâ″tėr), *v. i.* To make the water white with foam by lobtailing, or splashing with the flukes, as a whale: as, "There she *white-waters!*" a cry from the masthead.

white-wave (hwīt′wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, as *Cabera exanthemaria.*

whiteweed (hwīt′wēd), *n.* [From the color given by its flowers to a field.] The common oxeye daisy, a composite plant, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.* Also called *marguerite*, and by the Indians *white man's weed*, its introduction and rapid spread in America being compared to the occupation of their country by the palefaces.

whitewing (hwīt′wing), *n.* 1. The white-winged or velvet scoter, sea-coot, or surf-duck, *Œdemia fusca deglandi:* so called along the At-

lantic coast of the United States. Various plumages of the bird are distinguished by gunners as *black*, *gray*, *May*, *great May*, and *eastern whitewing;* and it has many other local names. See cut under *velvet*.
2. The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs:* so called from the white bands on the wing.—**Whitewing doves,** the pigeons of the genus *Melopelia*. See *white-winged*.

white-winged (hwīt'wingd), *a.* Having the wings white, wholly or in part: specifying various birds.—**White-winged blackbird,** the lark-bunting, *Calamospiza bicolor*, the male of which is black with a conspicuous white wing-patch. See cut under *Calamospiza*.—**White-winged coot.** See *coot*, 3.—**White-winged crossbill,** *Loxia leucoptera*, a North American species, the male of which is carmine-red with two white wing-bars on each wing.—**White-winged dove,** *Melopelia leucoptera*, a pigeon found in southwestern parts of the United States, with a broad oblique white wing-bar. See cut under *Melopelia*.—**White-winged gull, lark, sandpiper.** See the nouns.—**White-winged scoter.** Same as *whitewing*, 1.—**White-winged snowbird,** a variety of the common black snowbird, *Junco hiemalis aikeni*, with white wingbars, found in the mountains of Colorado. Compare cut under *snowbird*.—**White-winged surf-duck,** the velvet scoter. See *whitewing*, 1, and cut under *velvet*.

whitewood (hwīt'wůd), *n.* A name of a large number of trees or of their white or whitish timber. The whitewoods of North America are the tulip-tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, and the basswood, *Tilia Americana;* also, in Florida, the Guiana plum, *Drypetes crocea*, and the wild cinnamon, *Canella alba* (see *Canella*^{1}, and *whitewood bark*, below). In the West Indies *Tabebuia Leucoxylon*, the whitewood cedar, and *T. pentaphylla*, both formerly classed under *Tecoma*, are so named, together with *Ocotea Leucoxylon* and the white sweetwood, *Nectandra Antilliana* (*N. leucantha* of Grisebach). The cheesewood, *Pittosporum bicolor*, of Victoria and Tasmania, and *Lagunaria Patersoni*, a small soft-wooded malvaceous tree, found in Queensland and Norfolk Island, are so named; and a large handsome tree, *Panax elegans*, of eastern Australia, is the mowbulan whitewood. Locally, in England, the linden, *Tilia Europæa*, and the wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*, and in Cheshire all timber but oak, are called *whitewood*. (*Britten and Holland.*)—**Whitewood bark,** the white cinnamon, the bark of *Canella alba*.

whiteworm (hwīt'wėrm), *n.* Same as *white-grub*.

whitewort (whīt'wėrt), *n.* An old name of the feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*, and of the Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

whitflaw† (hwit'flâ), *n.* Same as *whiteflaw*, *whitlow*, *whickflaw*.

whither (hwiᴛʜ'ėr), *adv.* and *conj.* [Formerly also *whether;* with change of orig. *d* to *th*, as in *hither*, *thither*, *father*, etc.; < ME. *whider*, *whidir*, *whidur*, *whedir*, *hwider*, *whoder*, *woder*, *qvider*, *qvedur*, *hweder*, whither, < AS. *hwider*, *hwyder*, to what place, whither, = Goth. *hwadre*, whither; < Teut. **hwa*, who, + compar. suffix *-der*, *-ther:* see *who*, and cf. *whether*^{1} and the correlative adverbs *hither* and *thither*.] **I.** *interrog. adv.* **1.** To what place?

> Gentill knyghtes, *whether* ar ye a-wey?
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 245.

> *Whither* is fled the visionary gleam?
> Where is it now, the glory and the dream?
> *Wordsworth*, Intimations of Mortality, st. 4.

2†. To what point or degree? how far? [Rare.]

> *Whither* at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

II. *rel. conj.* **1.** To which place.

> Sothly, soth it is a selcouthe, me thinkes,
> *Whider* that lady is went and wold no lenger dwelle.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 701.

> Then they fled
> Into this abbey, *whither* we pursued them.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 155.

> From this countrey towards the South there is a certeine port called Scirings hall, *whither* he sayth that a man was not able to Saile in a moneths space, if he lay still by night, although he had euery day a full winde.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, p. 6.

> What will all the gain of this world signifie in that State *whither* we are all hastening apace?
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

2. Whithersoever.

> Nor let your Chyldren go *whether* they will, but know whether they goe, in what company, and what they haue done, good or euill. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

> Thou shalt let her go *whither* she will. Deut. xxi. 14.

> A fool go with thy soul, *whither* it goes!
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 22.

Where has now to a considerable extent taken the place, in conversational use, of *whither:* thus, it would seem rather stilted to say "*whither* are you going?" instead of "*where* are you going?" *Whither* is still used, however, in the more elevated or serious style, or when precision is required.

Any whither†. See *anywhither*.

> Yee haue heard that two Flemings togider
> Will vndertake or they goe *any whither*,
> Or they rise once to drinke a Ferkin full
> Of good Beerekin. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 192.

> Wood and water he would fetch vs, guide vs *any whether*.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 184.

No whither. See *nowhither*.

> Elisha said unto him, Whence comest thou, Gehazi? And he said, Thy servant went *no whither*. 2. Ki. v. 25.

whither-out† (hwiᴛʜ'ėr-out), *interrog. adv.* and *rel. conj.* In what direction outward; whence and whither.

> "Lorde," quod I, "if any wiȝte wyte *whider-oute* it groweth!" *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 12.

whithersoever (hwiᴛʜ'ėr-sǭ-ev'ėr), *adv.* [< *whither* + *soever*.] To whatever place.

> Master, I will follow thee *whithersoever* thou goest.
> Mat. viii. 19.

whitherward (hwiᴛʜ'ėr-wärd), *interrog. adv.* and *rel. conj.* [< ME. *whiderward*, *hwuderward*, *whoderward;* < *whither* + *-ward*.] Toward what or which direction or place. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> And asked of hire *whiderward* she wente.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 782.

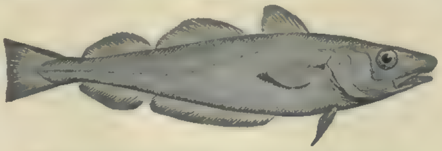
> *Whitherward* wentest thou? *William Morris*, Sigurd, iii.

whiting^{1} (hwī'ting), *n.* [< ME. *whytynge;* verbal n. of *white*^{1}, *v.*] Chalk which has been dried either in the air or in a kiln, and afterward ground, levigated, and again dried. In trade it has various names, according to the amount of labor expended on it to make it fine and free from grit, there being ordinary or commercial whiting, then Spanish white, then gilders' whiting, and finally Paris white, which is the best grade. Whiting is used in fine whitewashing, in distemper painting, cleaning plate, making putty, as an adulterant in various processes, as a base for picture-moldings, etc. Also *whitening*.

> When the father hath gotten thousands by the sacrilegious impropriation, the son perhaps may give him [the vicar] a cow's grass, or a matter of forty shillings per annum; or bestow a little *whiting* on the church, and a wainscot seat for his own worship.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 144.

> When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks, for fear your lady should not believe you had cleaned it.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Butler).

whiting^{2} (hwī'ting), *n.* [< ME. *whytynge* (= MD. *wijtingh*, *wittingh* = MLG. *witink*, also *witik*, *witeke*); < *white*^{1} + *-ing*^{3}.] **1.** A gadoid fish of Europe, *Merlangus vulgaris*, or another of this genus. It abounds on the British coast, and is highly esteemed for food. It is commonly from 12 to 18 inches long, and of one or two pounds weight, though it grows much larger. It is readily distinguished from the haddock and some other related fishes by the absence of a barbule. The flesh is of a pearly whiteness.


Whiting (*Merlangus vulgaris*), one sixth natural size.

> And here's a chain of *whitings'* eyes for pearls;
> A muscle-monger would have made a better.
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

2. In the United States, one of several sciænoid fishes of the genus *Menticirrus*, as *M. americanus*. The silver whiting, or surf-whiting, is *M. littoralis*.—**3.** The silver hake, *Merlucius bilinearis*.—**4.** The menhaden.—**Bermuda, bull-head,** or **Carolina whiting.** See *kingfish* (*a*).—**Whiting's-eye,** a wistful glance; a leer, or amorous look.

> I saw her just now give him the languishing Eye, as they call it; that is, the *Whiting's-Eye*, of old called the Sheep's-Eye.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

whiting-mop† (hwī'ting-mop), *n.* [< *whiting*^{2} + *mop*^{1}.] **1.** A young whiting.

> They will swim you their measures, like *whiting-mops*, as if their feet were fins, and the hinges of their knees oiled. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

2. Figuratively, a fair lass; a pretty girl.

> I have a stomach, and would content myself
> With this pretty *whiting-mop*.
> *Massinger*, Guardian, iv. 2.

whiting-pollack (hwī'ting-pol″ak), *n.* See *pollack*.

whiting-pout (hwī'ting-pout), *n.* A gadoid fish, the bib, *Gadus luscus*.

whiting-time† (hwī'ting-tīm), *n.* Bleaching-time. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 140.

whitish (hwī'tish), *a.* [< ME. *whitisshe;* < *white*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree; albescent.

> His taste is goode, and *whitisshe* his coloure.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

> In stooping he saw, about a yard off, something *whitish* and square lying on the dark grass. This was an ornamental note-book of pale leather stamped with gold.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xiii.

whitishness (hwī'tish-nes), *n.* The quality of being somewhat white; albescence.

> You may more easily make the experiment, by taking good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and comparing with some of the entire crystals . . . some of the subtile powder of the same salt, which will comparatively exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness*.
> *Boyle*, Exper. Hist. of Colours, II. i. 12.

whitleather (hwit'leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whittlether*, *whitlether;* < *white*^{1} + *leather*.] **1.** Leather dressed with alum; white leather. See *leather*.

> Hast thou so much moisture
> In thy *whit-leather* hide yet that thou canst cry?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 1.

2. The nuchal ligament of grazing animals, as the ox, supporting the head: same as *paxwax*. See cut under *ligamentum*.

whitling (hwit'ling), *n.* [= Sw. *hvitling*, a whiting; as *white*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] The young of the bull-trout. *Imp. Dict.*

whitlow (hwit'lō), *n.* [A corruption of *whitflaw*, *whiteflaw*, for *whickflaw*, a dial. var. of *quick-flaw*, perhaps simulating *white*^{1} + *low*^{4}, a fire, as if in ref. to the occasionally white appearance of such swellings, and to the inflammation.] **1.** A suppurative inflammation of the deeper tissues of a finger, usually of the terminal phalanx; felon, panaritium, or paronychia.—**2.** An inflammatory disease of the feet in sheep. It occurs around the hoof, where an acrid matter collects, which ought to be discharged.

whitlow-grass (hwit'lō-gràs), *n.* Originally, either of two early-blooming little plants, *Saxifraga trydactylites* and *Draba verna* (*Erophila vulgaris*), regarded as curing whitlow. In later times the name has been confined to *Draba verna* (*vernal whitlow-grass*), and thence extended to the whole genus. The section *Erophila*, however, of this genus, to which *D. verna* belongs, is now separated as an independent genus. See *Draba*, and cut under *silicle*.

whitlowwort (hwit'lō-wėrt), *n.* See *Paronychia*^{1}, 2 (with cut).

Whit-Monday (hwit'mun″dā), *n.* [< *whit*^{2} (for *white*^{1}) + *Monday*.] The Monday following Whitsunday. In England the day is generally observed as a holiday. Also called *Whitsun-Monday*.

whitneyite (hwit'ni-īt), *n.* [Named after J. D. *Whitney*, an American geologist (born 1819).] A native arsenide of copper, occurring massive, of a reddish-white color and metallic to sub-metallic luster, and found in the copper region of Lake Superior.

whitret (hwit'ret), *n.* [Sc. also *quhitred*, *quhittret*, *whitrack;* origin uncertain. Cf. E. dial. (Cornwall) *whitneck*, a white-throated weasel.] A weasel. [Scotch.]

Whitson†, *n.* An old form of *Whitsun*.

whitsour (hwit'sour), *n.* [Appar. < *white*^{1} + *sour*.] A variety of summer apple.

whitster†, *n.* See *whitester*.

whitsul† (hwit'sul), *n.* [< *white*^{1} + *soul*^{2}, *sul*.] A dish composed of milk, cheese, curds, and butter.

> Their meat *whitsull*, as they call it: namely, milke, soure milke, cheese, curds, butter.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, folio 66.

Whitsun (hwit'sun), *a.* [Formerly also *Whitson*, also *Whisson*, *Wheeson;* < ME. *whitson-*, *wyttson-* *whysson-* (= Icel. *Hvīta sunna*), Whitsun; abbr. of *Whitsunday* or the common first element of *Whitsunday*, *Whitsun-week*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or observed at Whitsuntide; following Whitsunday, or falling in Whitsun-week: generally used in composition: as, *Whitsun*-ale; *Whitsun*-Monday, etc.—**Whitsun day.** See *Whitsunday*.

Whitsun-ale (hwit'sun-āl), *n.* [Also *Whitson-ale;* < *Whitsun* + *ale*.] A festival formerly held in England at Whitsuntide by the inhabitants of the various parishes, who met generally in or near a large barn in the vicinity of the church, ate and drank, and engaged in various games and sports.

> May-games, Wakes, and *Whitson-ales*, &c., if they be not at unseasonable hours, may justly be permitted.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

Whitsunday (hwit'sun-dā), *n.* [< ME. *whitsunday*, *whith sounday*, *witsondai*, *wisson-day*, *hwite sune-dei*, *hwite sune-dai*, etc., < AS. *hwīta sunnan-dæg*, only in dat. case *hwītan sunnan dæg* (= Icel. *hvītasunnu-dagr* (cf. also *hwītadagar*, 'white days,' a name for Whitsun-week, *hvīta-daga-vika*, 'white days-week,' *hvīta-sunnudags-vika*, Whitsunday's week) = Norw. *Kvitsunndag*, Whitsunday), < *hwīt*, white, + *sunnandæg*, Sunday: see *white*^{1} and *Sunday*. The name refers to the white garments (Icel. *hvīta-vādhir*, white weeds) worn by candidates for baptism. The notion which has been current that *Whitsunday* is derived from the G. *pfingsten*, Pentecost (see *Pinkster* and *Pente-*

cost), is ridiculous.] **1.** The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

> Have hatte of floures as fresh as May,
> Chapelett of roses of *Wissonday*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2278.

> Tewysday a for *whith Sonnday*, we cam to Canterbury, to Seynt Thomes Messe, And ther I offeryd, and made an ende of my pylgrymage.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 67.

2. In Scotland, one of the term-days (May 15th or, from the Old Style, May 26th) on which rents, annuities, ministers' stipends, etc., are paid, servants are engaged and paid, etc. The Whitsunday removal term in the towns is now fixed by law as May 28th.

Whitsun-farthings (hwit'sun-fär″ᴛʜingz), *n. pl.* Pentecostals.

Whitsun-lady (hwit'sun-lā″di), *n.* The leading female character in the merrymakings at Whitsuntide.

Whitsun-lord (hwit'sun-lôrd), *n.* The master of the revels at the old Whitsuntide festivities.

> A cooper's wit, or some such busy spark,
> Illuminating the high constable and his clerk
> And all the neighbourhood from old records
> Of antique proverbs, drawn from *Whitsunlords*.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, Prol.

Whitsuntide (hwit'sun-tīd), *n.* [< ME. *whitsontyde, witsontyde, whyssontyde, whitcsune-tide, whitsuntide;* < *Whitsun* + *tide*.] The season of Pentecost, comprehending the entire week which follows Pentecost Sunday. In the Church of England Whitsunday was appointed in 1549 as the day on which the reformed Book of Common Prayer was to be used for the first time. Whitsuntide, along with Easter, was one of the two great seasons for baptism in the ancient church, and received the name of *White Sunday* (*Dominica Alba*) from the albs or white robes of the newly baptized, as Low Sunday was also called *Alb-Sunday* (*Dominica post Albas* or *in Albis depositis*). See *Pentecost*.

> The weke afore *witsontyde* come the kynge to Cardoell, and when he was come he axed Merlin how he hadde spedde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

> The king then left London for the North a little before *Whitsuntide*, as the contemporary writer of Croyland tells us.
> *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., vi.

Whitsun-week (hwit'sun-wēk), *n.* [< ME. **whitson weke, wyttson-woke;* < *Whitsun* + *week*^{1}.] The week which begins with Whitsunday.

> So it befelle that this Emperour cam, with a Cristene Knyght with him, into a Chirche in Egypt: and it was the Saterday in *Wyttson woke*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 299.

whittaw (hwit'â), *n.* [Appar. for *whittawer*.] Same as *whit-tawer*.

> Men are busy there mending the harness, under the superintendence of Mr. Goby the *whittaw*, otherwise saddler.
> *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, vi.

whit-tawer (hwit'â″ėr), *n.* [< *whit*^{2} for *white*^{1} + *tawer*. Cf. *whityer*.] A worker in white leather; especially, a saddler. *Halliwell.*

whitten (hwit'n), *n.* [Appar. < *white*^{1} + *-en*, orig. adj. inflection-ending.] A name assigned in some old books to the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (also called *snowball-tree*), but properly belonging to the wayfaring-tree, *V. Lantana*, alluding to the white under surface of its leaves, and so used in large portions of England.

whittie-whattie (hwit'i-hwot″i), *n.* [A varied reduplication; cf. *twittle-twattle*.] Vague, shuffling, or cajoling language; hence, a person who employs cajolery or other deceptive means to gain an end. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

whittie-whattie (hwit'i-hwot″i), *v. i.* [Sc.] To mutter; whisper; waste time by vague cajoling language; talk frivolously; shilly-shally. [Scotch.]

> What are ye *whittie-whattieing* about, ye gowk?" said his gentle sister, who suspected the tenor of his murmurs.
> *Scott*, Pirate, vi.

whittle^{1} (hwit'l), *n.* [< ME. *whitel, hwitel*, < AS. *hwītel* (= Icel. *hvītill* = Norw. *kvitel*), a blanket or mantle, lit. a 'white mantle,' < *hwīt*, white. Cf. E. *blanket*, ult. < F. *blanc*, white.] Originally, a blanket; later, a coarse shaggy mantle or woolen shawl worn by West-country women in England. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> When he streyneth hym to strecche the straw is hus *whitel;*
> So for hus glotonye and grete synne he hath a greuous penaunce.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 76.

> Her figure is tall, graceful, and slight, the severity of its outlines suiting well with the severity of her dress, with the brown stuff gown, and plain gray *whittle*.
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, ii.

whittle^{2} (hwit'l), *n.* [Altered for **thwittle*, < ME. *thwitel*, a knife, lit. 'a cutter,' < AS. *thwītan*, E. *thwite*, dial. *white*, cut: see *thwite*.] A knife; especially, a large knife, as a butcher's knife or one carried in the girdle.

> There 's not a *whittle* in the unruly camp.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 183.

> The long crooked *whittle* is gleaming and bare!
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 56.

> I've heerd tell as whalers wear knives, and I'd ha' gi'en t' gang a taste o' my *whittle* if I'd been cotched up just as I'd set my foot on shore.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

whittle^{2} (hwit'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whittled*, ppr. *whittling*. [Formerly also *white;* < *whittle*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut or dress with a knife; form with a whittle or knife: as, to *whittle* a stick.

> I asked about a delightful jumping-jack which made its appearance, and wished very much to become the owner, for it was curiously *whittled* out and fitted together by Mr. Teaby's own hands.
> *The Atlantic*, LXV. 88.

2. To pare, or reduce by paring, literally or figuratively.

> We have *whittled* down our loss extremely, and will not allow a man more than three hundred and fifty English slain.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 60.

3. To intoxicate; make tipsy or drunk. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> After the Britans were wel *whitled* with wine, he fell to taunting and girding at them.
> *Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 230.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cut wood with a pocketknife, either aimlessly or with the intention of forming something; use a pocket-knife in cutting wood or shaping wooden things.

> Here is a boy that loves to run, swim, . . . make faces, *whittle*, fish, tear his clothes.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

> The Meggar boys . . . produce knives simultaneously from their pockets, split each a good splinter off the palings, and begin *whittling*.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 264.

2†. To confess at the gallows. [Cant.]

> When his last speech the loud hawkers did cry,
> He swore from his cart, it was all a damn'd lie! . . .
> Then said, I must speak to the people a little,
> But I'll see you all damn'd before I will *whittle*.
> *Swift*, Clever Tom Clinch.

Whittleseya (hwit'l-si-ä), *n.* [Named after C. *Whittlesey* (see def.).] The generic name of a plant first found by Charles Whittlesey in the coal-measures at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and named by J. S. Newberry in honor of its discoverer (1853). This plant is known only by its leaves, of which the nervation is very peculiar, excluding it from all other known genera. The generic characters, as given by Lesquereux, are—"frond simple or pinnate, nerves fasciculate, confluent to the base, not dichotomous, fructification unknown." The leaves have a peculiar truncate form, are somewhat fan-like in shape, and dentate at the upper border, but entire on the sides and rapidly narrowing into a short petiole. This plant, of which the nervation has some analogy with that of the gingko, was placed by Lesquereux with the *Noeggarathieæ;* Schenk considers it as possibly belonging to the gymnosperms. *Whittleseya* has been found in various localities, always low down in the coal-measures.

whittle-shawl (hwit'l-shâl), *n.* Same as *whittle*^{1}.

whittlings (hwit'lingz), *n. pl.* Chips or bits produced in whittling.

whitwall (hwit'wâl), *n.* Same as *witwall*.

Whitwell stove. One of various forms of stove, on the regenerative principle, which are used for heating the air for the supply of an iron furnace working with the hot-blast. The heating-surfaces in the Whitwell stove consist of broad spaces and flat walls instead of the checkerwork usually employed. Such stoves have been built having a height of 70 feet and a diameter of over 20.

Whitworth gun. See *gun*^{1}.

whity (hwī'ti), *a.* [< *white*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Rather white; whitish.

whity-brown (hwī'ti-broun), *a.* Of a whitish color with a brownish tinge; light yellowish-gray: as, *whity-brown* paper. Different shades of paper have at different times been so designated.

whityer† (hwit'yėr), *n.* [< *white*^{1} + *-yer, -ier*^{1}. Cf. *whiter, whitster*. The word survives in the surname *Whittier*.] A bleacher; a whitster.

whiz, *v.* and *n.* See *whizz*.

whizgig, *n.* A mechanical toy.

whizle† (hwiz'l), *v. i.* [A freq. of *whiz*.] To whizz; whistle. [Rare.]

> Rush do the winds forward through perst chinck narrolye *whizling*.
> *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 93.

whizz, whiz (hwiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whizzed*, ppr. *whizzing*. [= Icel. *hvissa*, hiss, run with a hissing sound, said of streams, etc.; an imitative word, like *hiss, buzz, whistle*, etc.] **1.** To make a humming or hissing sound, like that of an arrow or ball flying through the air.

> God, in the *whizzing* of a pleasant wind,
> Shall march upon the tops of mulberry trees,
> To cool all breasts that burn with any griefs,
> As whilom he was good to Moyses' men.
> *Peele*, David and Bethsabe.

> The exhalations *whizzing* in the air
> Give so much light that I may read by them.
> *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 44.

2. To move, rush, or fly with a sibilant humming sound.

> How the quoit
> *Whizzed* from the Stripling's arm.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii.

> Parried a musket ball with a small sword, insomuch that he absolutely felt it *whiz* round the blade.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 442.

whizz, whiz (hwiz), *n.* [< *whizz*, *v.*] A sound between hissing and humming; a sibilant or whistling hum, such as that made by the rapid flight of an arrow, a bullet, or other missile through the air.

> Every soul it passed me by,
> Like the *whizz* of my cross-bow!
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.

whizzer (hwiz'ėr), *n.* A centrifugal machine used for drying sugar, grain, clothes, etc.

> From the *whizzer* the wheat passes to the smut machine.
> *The Engineer*, LXV. 2.

> Ritchie's Steam *Whizzer*.—A machine for treating musty grain.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 178.

whizzingly (hwiz'ing-li), *adv.* [< *whizzing*, *ppr.*, + *-ly*^{2}.] With a whizzing sound.

whizzing-stick (hwiz'ing-stik), *n.* Same as *bull-roarer*. *Amer. Anthrop.*, III. 258.

who (hö), *pron.* [< ME. *who, wha, wo, qwo, quo, qwa, qva, hwo, hoo, ho* (gen. *whos, whas, whes, quos, hwas, hwes, hwos, hos, wos*, dat. *whom, wham, whæm, wam, hwam*, acc. *whan, wan, hwan*), < AS. *hwā* (gen. *hwæs*, dat. *hwām, hwæm*, acc. *hwone*, instr. *hwī, hwȳ* (see *why*^{1})) = OS. *hvē* = OFries. *hwā, wā* = LG. *we, wer* = D. *wie* = OHG. MHG. *wer*, G. *wer* = Icel. *hverr, hver* = Sw. *hvem* = Dan. *hvem, hvo* = Goth. *hwas*, m., *hwo*, f. (gen. *hwis*, m., *hwizos*, f., dat. *hwamma*, m., *hwizai*, f., acc. *hwana*, m., *hwo*, f., instr. *hwē*, pl. *hwai*, etc.), who, = Ir. Gael. *co* = W. *pwy* = Russ. *kto, chto*, who, what, = Lith. *kas*, who, = L. *quis*, m., *quæ*, f., *quid*, neut., who, = Gr. **πός*, **κός* (in deriv. *ποῦ*, where, etc., *πότερος, κότερος*, whether) = Skt. *kas*, who (acc. *kam*, whom). For the neuter, see *what*^{1}. From this root are ult. *when, whence, where, whether*^{1}, *which, whither, why, how*, and (from the L. root) *quiddity, quality, quantity*, etc. *Who, which, what* were orig. only interrogative pronouns; *which, whose, whom* occur regularly and usually as relatives as early as the end of the 12th century, but *who* not until the 14th century.] **A.** *interrog.* Denoting a personal object of inquiry: What man or woman? what person? *Who* is declined, in both singular and plural alike, with the possessive (genitive) *whose* and the objective (dative or accusative) *whom:* as, *who* told you so? *whose* book is this? of *whom* are you speaking?

> *Quo* made domme [dumb], and *quo* specande?
> *Quo* made bisne [blind], and *quo* lockende?
> *Quo* but ic, that haue al wrogt?
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2821.

> *Ho* makede the so hardy
> For to come in to mi Tur?
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

> *Whom* have I in heaven but thee? Ps. lxxiii. 25.

> Whence comes this bounty? or *whose* is 't?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

> Arrest me! at *whose* suit?—Tom Chartley, Dick Leverpool, stay; I'm arrested.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

In certain special uses *who* appears—(*a*) Inquiring as to the character, origin, or status of a person: as, *who* is this man? (that is, what are his antecedents, his social standing, etc.); *who* are we (what sort of persons are we) that we should condemn him?

> *Who* art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth. Rom. xiv. 4.

> Please to know me likewise. *Who* am I?
> Why, one, sir, who is lodging with a friend
> Three streets off. *Browning*, Fra Lippo Lippi.

> Mr. Talboys inquired, "*Who* were these people?" "O, only two humble neighbors," was the reply.
> *C. Reade*, Love Me Little, iii.

(*b*) In exclamatory sentences, interrogative in form but expecting or admitting no reply: as, *who* would ever have suspected it!

> Our heir-apparent is a king!
> *Who* dream'd, *who* thought of such a thing?
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 38.

B. *rel.* Introducing a dependent clause, and noting as antecedent a subject, object, or other factor, expressed or understood, in a clause actually or logically preceding. (*a*) With reference to the clause following, the relative may introduce—(1) A subordinate proposition explanatory or restrictive of the antecedent.

> Ydolatrie thus was boren,
> For *quuam* mani man is for-loren.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 696.

He nadde bote a dogter *ho* mygte ys eir be.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 89.

Witnesse on Job *whom* that we diden wo.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 193.

A verse may find him *who* a sermon flies.
G. Herbert, The Church Porch.

The general purposes of men in the conduct of their lives . . . end in gaining either the affection or the esteem of those with *whom* they converse.
Steele, Tatler, No. 206.

Grant me still a friend in my retreat,
Whom I may whisper—solitude is sweet.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 742.

The antecedent is sometimes omitted, being implied in the pronoun, which is in this case usually called a *compound relative*.

Adraweth ȝoure suerdes & loke *wo* may do best.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 127 (Morris and Skeat, II. 6).

Ac hi casten heore lot *hwes* he [Christ's garment] scolde beo. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 50.

Now tell me *who* made the world.
Marlowe, Faustus, ii. 2.

The dead man's knell
Is there scarce ask'd for *who*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 171.

There be *who* can relate his domestic life to the exactness of a diary. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Her we ask'd of that and this,
And *who* were tutors. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

(2) A clause dependent in form, but adding a distinct idea. Here the relative force is almost entirely lost, *who* becoming equivalent to *and* with a demonstrative pronoun.

He trod the water,
Whose enmity he flung aside.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 116.

The yong man . . . at last married her, to *whose* wedding, amongst other guests, came Apollonius, who . . . found her out to be a Serpent, a Lamia.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 438.

(*b*) With reference to gender, *who* originally noted a masculine or feminine antecedent, whether human, animate, or other, the neuter being *what;* and *whose*, the possessive (genitive) of *who*, was also that of *what*, and is still correctly used of a neuter antecedent (see *what*^{1}). Moreover, before the appearance of the possessive *its*, whose place was filled by the neuter *his* (see *he*^{1}, I., C. (*b*)), not only were neuter objects designated in the two other cases by *he* and *him*, but *who* and *whom* were sometimes substituted for *that* as the nominative and objective of the neuter relative (see the quotation from Puttenham). In modern use, however, *who* and *whom* are applied regularly to persons, frequently to animals, and sometimes even to inanimate things when represented with some of the attributes of humanity, as in personification or vivid description.

Men seyn over the walle stonde
Grete engynes, *who* were nygh honde.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4194.

The nature and condition of man . . . is called humanitie; whiche is a generall name to those vertues in *whome* semeth to be a mutuall concorde and loue in the nature of man. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 8.

Such is the figure Ouall, *whom* for his antiquitie, dignitie and vse, I place among the rest of the figures to embellish our proportions. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 84.

Death arrests the organ of my voice,
Who, entering at the breach thy sword hath made,
Sacks every vein and artier of my heart.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 7.

A green and gilded snake . . .
Who with her head nimble in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 110.

Two things very worthy the obseruation I saw in two of the walkes, euen two beech trees, *who* were very admirable to behold, not so much for the height, . . . but for their greatnesse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 87.

Animals, *who*, by the proper application of rewards and punishments, may be taught any course of action.
Hume, Human Understanding, ix.

If strange dogs come by, . . . she [a doe] returns to the cows, *who*, with fierce lowings and menacing horns, drive the assailants quite out of the pasture.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, xxiv.

A mirror for the yellow-billed ducks, *who* are seizing the opportunity of getting a drink.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

And you, ye stars,
Who slowly begin to marshal,
As of old, in the fields of heaven,
Your distant, melancholy lines!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, ii.

(*c*) With reference to the nature of its antecedent, *who* may note—(1) a particular or determinate person or thing (see (*a*)); or (2) an indefinite antecedent, in which case *who* has the force of *whoso, whosoever*, or *whoever*, and is called an *indefinite relative*. Its antecedent may be expressed, or it may be a compound relative.

Hwam ich biteche that bred that ich on wyne wete,
He me schal bitraye.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 40.

Quos deth so he deȝyre he dreped als faste.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1648.

Of croice in the alde testament
Was mani bisening [tokens], *qwa* to cowde tent.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 118.

"*Whom* the gods love die young," was said of yore.
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 12.

As who saith. Same as *as who should say.*

For he was synguler hym-self, and seyde faciamus,
As who seith more mote here to than my worde one.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 36.

My maister Bukton, whan of Criste our Kinge
Was axed what is trouthe or sothfastnesse,
He nat a word answerde to that axinge,
As who saith, "no man is al trew," I gesse.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Bukton, l. 4.

As who should say, as one who says or who might say; as if one should say.

He doth nothing but frown, *as who should say*, "If you will not have me, choose." *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 51.

The slave . . . holds
John Baptist's head a-dangle by the hair,
With one hand ("look you, now," *as who should say*).
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

The who, that one who; who: so also *the whose, the whom.* [Archaic.]

The whos power as now is falle.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Your mistress, from *the whom*, I see,
There 's no disjunction to be made.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 539.

Who all, all the persons who; the whole number (who). [Colloq.]

I don't know *who all*, for I aint much of a bookster and don't recollect. *Haliburton*, Sam Slick in England, xlviii.

Who but he, who else? he only; nobody else.

Every one repaireth to Wriothesley, honoureth Wriothesley (as the Assyrians did to Haman), and all things as done by his advice: and *who but he?*
Ponet, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., [xvi., note.

She made him Marquis of Ancre, one of the Twelve Mareschals of France, Governor of Normandy; and confered divers other Honours and Offices of Trust upon him: and *who but he?* *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 19.

Who that†, who or whoever: as a relative, either definite or indefinite.

For *who that* entreth ther,
He his sauff euere-more.
William of Shoreham, De Baptismo, l. 6 (Morris and Skeat, [II. 63).

And dame Musyke commaunded curteysly
La Bell Pucell wyth me than to daunce,
Whome that I toke wyth all my plesaunce.
Hawes, Pastime of Pleasure (Percy Soc.), p. 70.

=**Syn.** *Who, which*, and *that* agree in being relatives, and are more or less interchangeable as such; but *who* is used chiefly of persons (though also often of the higher animals), *which* almost only of animals and things (in old English also of persons), and *that* indifferently of either, except after a preposition, where only *who* or *which* can stand. Some recent authorities teach that only *that* should be used when the relative clause is limiting or defining: as, the man *that* runs fastest wins the race; but *who* or *which* when it is descriptive or coördinating: as, this man, *who* ran fastest, won the race.; but, though present usage is perhaps tending in the direction of such a distinction, it neither has been nor is a rule of English speech, nor is it likely to become one, especially on account of the impossibility of setting *that* after a preposition; for to turn all relative clauses into the form "the house *that* Jack lived *in*" (instead of "the house *in which* Jack lived") would be intolerable. In good punctuation the defining relative is distinguished (as in the examples above), by never taking a comma before it, whether it be *who* or *which* or *that*. Wherever *that* could be properly used, but only there, the relative may be, and very often is, omitted altogether: thus, the house Jack built or lived in; the man (or the purpose) he built it for. The adjective clause introduced by a relative may qualify a noun in any way in which an adjective or adjective phrase, either attributive or appositional, can qualify it, and has sometimes a pregnant implication of one or another kind: as, why punish this man, *who* is innocent? i. e. seeing, or although, he is innocent (= this innocent man). But a relative is also not rarely made use of to add a coördinate statement, being equivalent to *and* with a following pronoun: as, I studied geometry, *which* I found difficult (*and* [*I*] found *it* difficult); I met a friend, *who* kindly showed me the way (*and he* kindly, etc.). This way of employing the relative is by some regarded as a Latinism, and condemned; it is restricted to *who* and *which*.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* [A var. of *ho*^{1}.] Stop! stand still!

Come, Ile go teach ye hayte and ree, gee and *whoe*, and which is to which hand.
Heywood, Fortune by Land and Sea (Works, ed. 1874, [VI. 384).

whobub†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hubbub*. Also *whoobub.*

[Cry within of Arm, Arm!
What a vengeance ails this *whobub?* pox refuse 'em.
Beau. and Fl., Women Pleased, iv. 1.

whode†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hood.*

I maruell that he sent not therwith a foxes tayle for a scepture, and a *whode* with two eares.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, fol. 104.

whoever (hö̩-ev′ėr), *indef. pron.* [< *who* + *ever.*] Any person whatever; no matter who; any one without exception.

Forsoth by a solemne day he was wont to leeue to hem oon bounden, *whom euere* thei axiden. *Wyclif*, Mark xv. 6.

Whoever bound him, I will loose his bonds.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 339.

Whoever in those glasses looks may find
The spots return'd, or graces, of his mind,
And by the help of so divine an art,
At leisure view and dress his nobler part.
Waller, Upon B. Jonson.

I will not march one foot against the foe till you all swear to me that *whomever* I take or kill his arms I shall quietly possess. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

whole (hōl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wholle;* with unorig. initial *w;* prop., as in early mod. E., *hole*, < ME. *hol, hool*, < AS. *hāl* = OS. *hēl* = OFries. *hēl* = D. *heel* = OHG. MHG. G. *heil*, sound, whole, saved, = Icel. *heill* = Sw. *hel* = Dan. *heel* = Goth. *hails*, hale, whole, = OBulg. *cielŭ*, whole, complete; perhaps allied to Gr. *καλός*, excellent, good, hale, and Skt. *kalya*, hale, healthy (> *kalyāna*, prosperous, blessed). From *whole* (AS. *hāl*) are also ult. E. *wholesome, wholesale, wholly, heal*^{1}, *health, healthy*, and the second element of *wassail;* from the Scand. form (Icel. *heill*) are ult. E. *hale*^{2}, *hail*^{2}, etc. The change of initial *ho-* to *who-* was a dial. peculiarity, there being an actual change of pronunciation (hō to hwō), due to the labializing effect of the long ō; the change was reflected in the spelling, which in some words, as *whole, whoop, whore, whot*, came into literary use, while the orig. pronunciation with simple *h* remained or prevailed. In dial. use the *who-* (*hwo-*) thus developed was afterward reduced in some districts to *wo-*, as *wot* for *whot* (orig. *whote*) for *hot* (orig. *hote*). *Whole* is one of the words which the American Philological Association and the English Philological Society include in their list of spellings to be amended, recommending the restoration of the old form *hole*, in keeping with the derived or related *holy, heal*^{1}, *hale*^{2}, etc. (Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., 1886, p. 127).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hale; healthy; sound; strong; well.

When his men saw hym *hol* and sounde,
For sothe they were ful fayne.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 15).

They that be *whole* need not a physician, but they that are sick. Mat. ix. 12.

A soul . . .
So healthy, sound, and clear and *whole.*
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. Restored to a sound state; healed; made well.

What Man that first bathed him, aftre the mevynge of the Watre, was made *hool* of what maner Sykenes that he hadde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 88.

Thy faith hath made thee *whole;* go in peace, and be *whole* of thy plague. Mark v. 34.

He call'd his wound a little hurt,
Whereof he should be quickly *whole.*
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Unimpaired; uninjured; unbroken; intact: as, the dish is still *whole;* to get off with a *whole* skin.

Fier brennen on the grene leaf,
And thog grene end *hol* bi-leaf.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2776.

My life is yet *whole* in me. 2 Sam. i. 9.

Yet all goes well, yet all our joints are *whole.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 83.

4. Entire; complete; without omission, reduction, diminution, etc.: as, a *whole* apple; the *whole* duty of man; to serve the Lord with one's *whole* heart; three *whole* days; the *whole* body.

For all the *hole* temple is dedycate and halowed in the honour and name of the holy Sepulcre.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

Ther is a parte of the hede of Seynt George, hys left Arme with the *holl* hande.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 10.

Whole we call that, and perfect, which hath a beginning, a midst, and an end. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Assassination, her *whole* mind
Blood-thirsting, on her arm reclin'd.
Churchill, The Duellist, iii. 67.

Of the disgraceful dealings which were . . . kept up with the French Court, Danby deserved little or none of the blame, though he suffered the *whole* punishment.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

5. All; every part, unit, or member required to make up the aggregate: as, the *whole* city turned out to receive him.

Yeis arn ye ordynnaunces of our Gylde, ordeynd be alle the *hol* fraternite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

The *whole* race of mankind. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 1. 40.

The *whole* Anglican priesthood, the *whole* Cavalier gentry, were against him. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

6†. Without reserve; sincerely or entirely devoted.

Have, and ay shal, how sore that me smerte,
Ben to yow trew and *hool* with al myn herte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1001.

The Sheriff is noght so *hole* as he was, for now he wille shewe but a part of his frendeshippe.
Paston Letters, I. 208.

7†. Unified; in harmony or accord; one.

I think of you as of God's dear children, whose hearts are *whole* with the Lord.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 40.

8. In *mining*, that part of a coal-seam in process of being worked in which the headings only have been driven, the rest remaining untouched, or before "working the broken" has begun. [North. Eng.]—**A lie out of whole cloth.** See *lie*^{2}.—**In or with a whole skin.** See *skin*.—**The whole box and dice.** See *dice*^{3}.—**The whole kit.** See *kit*^{3}.—**The whole world.** See *world*.—**To go the whole figure, the whole hog.** See *go*.—**Upon the whole matter.** See *matter*.—**Whole blood, culverin, curvature.** See the nouns.—**Whole cadence.** Same as *perfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Whole chest.** See *tea-chest*.—**Whole cradle,** in *mining*, a platform suspended in the shaft, and nearly as large as the shaft itself: such a platform or cradle is hung by chains to a crab-rope let down from the surface, and is used for repairs, etc.—**Whole deal.** See *deal*^{2}, 1.—**Whole flat,** in working coal by the panel or barrier system, a whole panel, or such a portion of a seam as is distinctly separated from the rest by a barrier. [North. Eng.]—**Whole milk.** See *milk*.—**Whole number,** an integer, as opposed to a fraction.—**Whole press,** hand-presswork done by two men, one to ink and one to print.—**Whole shift.** See *shift*, 2.—**Whole sine of a circle,** the radius.—**Whole stalls,** in *mining*, a certain number of stalls of which the faces are on a line with each other. [South Wales coal-field.]—**Whole step.** See *step*, 14.—**Whole tone.** See *tone*^{1}, 5.=**Syn. 4** and **5.** *Entire, Total*, etc. See *complete*.

II. *n.* 1. An entire thing; a thing complete in itself; the entire or total assemblage of parts; all of a thing without defect or exception.

> It was not safe to leave him [Edward II.] a Part, by which he might afterward recover the *whole*.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 112.

> 'Tis not the *whole* of life to live,
> Nor all of death to die.
> *Montgomery*, Oh, where shall rest be found?

> But, bad though they nearly all are as *wholes*, his [Dryden's] plays contain passages which only the great masters have surpassed.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 59.

2. A complete system; a regular combination of parts; an organic unity.

> All are but parts of one stupendous *whole*,
> Whose body Nature is, and God the soul.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 267.

> Nature is not an aggregate of independent parts, but an organic *whole*. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 16.

Actual whole. See *actual*.—**By the whole**†, wholesale.

> If the currier bought not leather *by the whole* of the tanner, the shoomaker might have it at a more reasonable price.
> *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 411).

Collective, composite, constituent, constituted whole. See the adjectives.—**Committee of the whole.** See *committee*.—**Definitive, dissimilar, essential, formal, logical, mathematical, metaphysical, natural whole.** See the adjectives.—**On or upon the whole,** all circumstances being considered or balanced against one another; upon a review of the whole matter.

> *Upon the whole*, I do not know but he is most fortunate who engages in the whirl through ambition, however tormenting. *Irving*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

> The death of Elizabeth, though *on the whole* it improved Bacon's prospects, was in one respect an unfortunate event for him. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Physical, positive, potential whole. See the adjectives.=**Syn.** Total, totality, entirety, amount, aggregate, gross, sum.

whole† (hōl), *adv.* [< ME. *hool;* < *whole*, *a.* (prop. the adj. in predicate use).] Wholly; entirely.

> Therfore I aske yow counseile how we may beste be gouerned, ffor I putte me all *hooll* in youre ordenaunce.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 317.

> The Ills thou dost are *whole* thine own,
> Thou'rt Principal and Instrument.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, The Innocent, iii.

whole-colored (hōl′kul″ord), *a.* All of one color; unicolorous; concolor: opposed to *party-colored*.

whole-footed (hōl′fůt″ed), *a.* [< ME. *hole-foted;* < *whole* + *footed*.] 1†. Web-footed.

> The *hole foted* fowle to the flod hyȝez.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 538.

2. Heavy-footed. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Unreserved; frank; free; easy; at ease; intimate. [Colloq.]

> His chief Remissions were when some of his nearest Relations were with him, or he with them, and then, as they say, he was *whole-footed;* but this was not often, nor long together. *Roger North*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 447.

whole-hoofed (hōl′höft), *a.* Having undivided hoofs; solidungulate.

whole-length (hōl′length), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Extending from end to end.—2. Of full length; exhibiting the whole figure.

> John Closterman was the artist who painted the *whole-length* portrait of Queen Anne now in the Guildhall.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 45.

II. *n.* A portrait or statue exhibiting the whole figure.

wholeness (hōl′nes), *n.* The state of being whole, complete, entire, or sound; entireness; totality; completeness.

> There never can be that actual *wholeness* of the world for us which there must be for the mind that renders the world one. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 72.

whole-note (hōl′nōt), *n.* See *note*^{1}, 14.—**Whole-note rest.** See *rest*^{1}, 8 (*b*).

wholesale (hōl′sāl), *n.* and *a.* [< *whole* + *sale*^{1}.] I. *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity, as distinguished from *retail*.—**By wholesale** (or, elliptically, **wholesale**), in the mass; in the gross; in great quantities; hence, without due discrimination or distinction.

> And are those fit to correct the Church that are not fit to come into it? Besides, What makes them fly out upon the Function, and rail *by wholesale?* Is the Priesthood a crime, and the service of God a Disadvantage?
> *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 139.

II. *a.* 1. Buying and selling by the piece or in large quantity: as, a *wholesale* dealer.—2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity: as, the *wholesale* price.—3. Figuratively, in great quantities; extensive and indiscriminate: as, *wholesale* slaughter.

wholesale (hōl′sāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wholesaled*, ppr. *wholesaling*. [< *wholesale*, *n.*] To sell by wholesale or in large quantities.

wholesaler (hōl′sā-lėr), *n.* [< *wholesale* + *-er*^{1}.] One who sells by wholesale; a wholesale merchant.

> Articles which the consumer recognizes as single the retailer keeps wrapped up in dozens, the *wholesaler* sends the gross, and the manufacturer supplies in packages of a hundred gross. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 176.

whole-skinned (hōl′skind), *a.* Having the skin unbroken; sound; uninjured.

> He is *whole skinn'd*, has no hurt yet.
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

whole-snipe (hōl′snīp), *n.* The common snipe, *Gallinago media* or *G. cœlestis*, of Europe: so called in distinction from *double-snipe* and *half-snipe* (see these words).

wholesome (hōl′sum), *a.* [With unorig. *w*, as in *whole;* prop., as in early mod. E., *holesome;* < ME. *holsom, holsum, helsum, halsum*, wholesome, salutary (not in AS.); prob. suggested by Icel. *heilsamr*, wholesome, salutary, < *heill*, = E. *whole*, + *-samr* = E. *-some:* see *whole* and *-some*.] 1. Healthy; whole; sound in mind or body. [Obsolescent.]

> Like a mildew'd ear
> Blasting his *wholesome* brother.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 65.

> The purifying influence scattered throughout the atmosphere of the household by the presence of one youthful, fresh, and thoroughly *wholesome* heart.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

2. Tending to promote health; favoring health; healthful; salubrious: as, *wholesome* air or diet; a *wholesome* climate.

> Or well of Helesey, whose waters, bycause they were bytter salt, and bareyne, ye sayd prophet helyd them and made them swete and *holsome*.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 53.

> I did commend the black-oppressing humour to the most *wholesome* physic of thy health-giving air.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 235.

> The soile is not very fertile, subiect to much snow, the aire *holesome*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 523.

3. Contributing to health of mind or character; favorable mentally or morally; sound; salutary: as, *wholesome* advice; *wholesome* doctrines; *wholesome* truths.

> But to find citizens ruled by good and *wholesome* laws, that is an exceeding rare and hard thing!
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

> I find it *wholesome* to be alone the greater part of the time. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 147.

> With a *wholesome* fear of Burke and Debrett before my eyes, I suppress the proper name of the noble maiden.
> *Whyte Melville*, Good for Nothing, i. 1.

4†. Profitable; advantageous; hence, prosperous.

> When shalt thou see thy *wholesome* days again?
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 105.

5. Clean and neat. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> For, how Negligent soever People may be at Home, yet when they come before their Betters 'tis Manners to look *wholsom*.
> *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 22.

=**Syn.** *Salutary*, etc. (see *healthy*), nourishing, nutritious, invigorating, beneficial.

wholesomely (hōl′sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *holsumly, holsumliche;* < *wholesome* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a wholesome or salutary manner; healthfully.

> The hende knyȝt at home *holsumly* slepe
> With-inne the comly cortynes, on the colde morne.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1732.

> Consideration for his wife seemed a *wholesomely* pervasive feeling with him. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 749.

wholesomeness (hōl′sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *holsumnesse;* < *wholesome* + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being wholesome or of contributing to health; salubrity.

> The *wholesomenesse* and temperature of this climate doth not onely argue the people to be answerable to this Description, but also of a perfect constitution of body.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 108.

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to mental, moral, or social health.

whole-souled (hōl′sōld), *a.* Noble; generous; hearty.

whole-stitch (hōl′stich), *n.* In lace, the simplest kind of filling, in which the threads are woven together, as in cloth.

wholly (hō′li), *adv.* [With unorig. *w*, as in *whole;* prop. *holely* or *holly*, < ME. *holely, hoolli, holly, holli, holliche;* < *whole* + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. Entirely; completely; perfectly; without reserve.

> Sleep hath seized me *wholly*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2. 7.

> To her my life I *wholly* sacrifice.
> *Spenser*, Colin Clout, l. 475.

2. Altogether; exclusively; only.

> Arthur seide, "I put me *holly* in God and in holy cherche, and in youre gode counseile." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 104.

> A bully thinks honour consists *wholly* in being brave.
> *Steele;* Tatler, No. 217.

wholth (hōlth), *n.* [< *whole* + *-th;* intended to explain the lit. sense of *health*.] Wholeness; soundness; health. [Rare.]

> That "perfect diapason" which constitutes health, or *wholth*, and for the use or abuse of which he, as a rational being, is answerable on soul and conscience to himself, to his fellow-men, and to his Maker.
> *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 125.

whom (höm), *pron.* The objective case (original dative) of *who*.

whomever (höm-ev′ėr), *pron.* The objective case of *whoever*.

whommle, whomble (hwom′l, hwom′bl), *v. t.* Dialectal forms of *whemmle*.

> I think I see the coble *whombled* keel up.
> *Scott*, Antiquary, xl.

> *Whommle*, "to turn a trough, or any vessel, bottom upwards, so that it will drain well": used in West Virginia.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XIV. 55.

whomso (höm′sō), *pron.* The objective case of *whoso*.

whomsoever (höm′sọ̄-ev′ėr), *pron.* The objective case of *whosoever*.

whoobub† (hö′bub), *n.* Another spelling of *whobub*.

> Had not the old man come in with a *whoo-bub* against his daughter. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 629.

whoop^1 (höp), *v.* [Properly, as formerly, *hoop*, the initial *w* being unoriginal, as in *whole*, etc., and the proper pron. being höp (as given in Walker), and not hwöp, which, so far as it exists, is a perverted pronunciation, prob. due to the spelling; < ME. *houpen, howpen, whowpen*, < OF. *houper*, whoop, shout; cf. *houp!* interj., *houp-la!* stop! stop there! Cf. *hoop*^{2}, *hubbub*, *whoobub*. There may have been some connection with AS. *wōp*, outcry, weeping (mod. E. **woop*), Goth. *wōpjan*, crow as a cock, etc. (see *weep*); but none with Goth. *hwōpjan*, boast.] I. *intrans.* 1. To shout with a loud voice; cry out loudly, as in excitement, or in calling to some one; halloo; shout; also, to hoot, as an owl.

> Hit fill that thei mette Merlin with the Dragon in his hande that com hem a-geins; and as soone as he saugh hem comynge he gan to *whowpe*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 353.

> I *whoope*, I call. . . . *Whooppe* a lowde, and thou shalte here hym blow his horne. *Palsgrave*, p. 781.

> The Gaules stood upon the banke with disstant *hooping*, hollaing, yelling, and singing, after their manner.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 408.

> Sometimes they *whoop*, sometimes their Stygian cries
> Send their black Santos to the blushing skies.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 10.

2. In *med.*, to make a sonorous inspiration, as that following the paroxysm of coughing in whooping-cough.

II. *trans.* 1. To hoot at; insult or deride with shouts or hooting; drive or follow with shouts or outcry.

> Suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be
> *Whoop'd* out of Rome. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 84.

> If we complain, . . .
> We are mad straight, and *whoop'd*, and tied in fetters.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

> I should be hissed,
> And *whooped* in hell for that ingratitude.
> *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

2. To call or signal to by a shout or whoop.—**To whoop it up,** to raise an outcry or disturbance; hence, to hurry or stir matters up; work in a lively, rousing manner. [Slang.]

> His rival is a prominent politician, with an abundance of party workers to *whoop it up* for him.
> *The Century*, XXXVIII. 156.

whoop^1 (höp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hoop*, *howp:* see *whoop*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A whooping or hooting cry, like that of the crane; a loud call or shout; a cry designed to attract the attention of a person at a distance, or to express excitement, encouragement, enthusiasm, vengeance, or terror.

> Captaine Smith told me that there are some . . . will by hallowes and *howps* vnderstand each other.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 811.

> You have run them all down with *hoops* and hola's.
> *Bp. Parker*, Reproof of Rehearsal Transprosed, p. 26.

> With hark, and *whoop*, and wild halloo,
> No rest Benvoirlich's echoes knew.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 3.

2. In *med.*, the peculiar sonorous inspiration following the attack of coughing in whooping-cough.

whoop^1 (höp), *interj.* [See *whoop*^{1}, *v.*] Ho! hallo!

> *Whoop*, Jug! I love thee. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 245.

whoop^2† (höp), *n.* Same as *hoop*^{3} for *hoopoe.*

> To the same place came his orison — mutterer, impaletocked, or lapped up about the chin like a tufted *whoop*.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 21.

whooper (hö'pėr), *n.* One who or that which whoops; a hooper: specifically applied in ornithology to a species of swan and of crane.

whoop-hymn (höp'him), *n.* A weird melody chanted by the colored fishermen of the Potomac river while hauling the seine: more fully called *fishing-shore whoop-hymn.*

whooping (hö'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whoop*^{1}, *v.*] A crying out; clamor; howling.

> Nought was heard but now and then the howle
> Of some vile curre, or *whooping* of the owle.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

whooping-cough (hö'ping-kôf), *n.* An acute contagious disease of childhood, from which, however, adults are not always exempt, characterized by recurrent attacks of a peculiar spasmodic cough. This consists in a series of short expirations, followed (after a seeming effort) by a long strident inspiration, the whoop, and often accompanied by vomiting; pertussis. Also spelled *hooping-cough.*

whooping-crane (hö'ping-krān'), *n.* The large white crane of North America, *Grus americana*, noted for its loud raucous cry. See *crane*^{1} (with cut).

whooping-swan (hö'ping-swon'), *n.* The hooper or elk. See *swan.*

whoop-la (höp'lä), *interj.* [See *whoop*^{1}, *v.*] Whoop! hallo! Also spelled *hoop-la* and *houp-la.*

> The glad voices, and "*whoop-la*" to the hounds as the party galloped down the valley.
> *Mrs. E. B. Custer*, Boots and Saddles, p. 109.

whoot† (höt), *v.* [Also sometimes *whute;* var. spelling of *hoot.* Cf. *whew.*] Same as *hoot.*

> The man who shews his heart
> Is *whooted* for his nudities.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, viii. 335.

whop, whap (hwop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whopped, whapped*, ppr. *whopping, whapping.* [Also *wop;* prob. var. of *quap*^{1}, *quop*^{1}, perhaps associated with *whip.* Cf. *wap*^{1}.] I. *trans.* To beat; strike; whip. [Colloq.]

> Bunch had put his boys to a famous school, where they might *whop* the French boys, and learn all the modern languages. *Thackeray*, Philip, xviii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To vanish suddenly. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.] — 2. To plump suddenly down, as on the ground; flop; turn suddenly: as, she *whopped* down on the floor; the fish *whopped* over. [U. S.]

whop, whap (hwop), *n.* [< ME. *whapp;* < *whop*, *v.* Cf. *quop*^{1}, *quap*^{1}, and *wap*^{1}.] A heavy blow. [Colloq.]

> For a *whapp* so he whyned and whesid,
> And ȝitt no lasshe to the lurdan was lente.
> *York Plays*, p. 326.

whopper, whapper (hwop'ėr), *n.* [< *whop*, *whap*, + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *wapper.*] 1. One who whops. — 2. Anything uncommonly large: applied particularly to a monstrous lie. [Colloq.]

> This is a *whopper* that's after us.
> *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, xx. (*Davies.*)

> But he hardly deserves mercy, having told *whoppers.*
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXII. 213.

whopping, whapping (hwop'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *whop*, *v.* Cf. *wapping.*] Very large; thumping: as, a *whopping* big trout. [Colloq.]

whore (hōr), *n.* [With unorig. *w*, as in *whole*, etc.; < ME. *hore*, a harlot (not in AS.), < Icel. *hōra*, adulteress, = Sw. *hora* = Dan. *hore* = D. *hoer* = OHG. *huora*, *huorra*, MHG. *huore*, G. *hure* (Goth. *hōr*, f., not found, another word, *kalki*, being used); also in masc. form, Icel. *hōrr* = Goth. *hōrs*, adulterer; cf. AS. **hōr*, adultery (in comp. *hōrcwēn*, adulteress), < Icel. *hōr* = Sw. Dan. *hor* = OHG. *huor*, adultery; cf. MHG. *herge*, f., a prostitute; OBulg. *kurŭva* = Pol. *kurwa* = Lith. *kurva*, adulteress (perhaps < Teut.). Some compare Ir. *caraim*, love, *cara*, friend, L. *cārus*, dear, orig. loving (see *caress*), Skt. *chāru*, agreeable, beautiful, etc. The word was confused or homiletically associated in early ME. with ME. *hore*, < AS. *horu* (*horw-*) = OS. *horu*, *horo* = OFries. *hore* = OHG. *horo*, filth, dirt. By some modern writers it has been erroneously derived from *hire*^{1}, as if 'one hired,' the notion really present in the equiv. L. *meretrix*, a prostitute (see *meretrix*). The vowel in this word was orig. long, and the reg. mod. form would be **hoor* (hör), the pron. hōr instead of hör (as given by Walker beside hōr) is prob. due to the confusion with the ME. *hore*, filth, and to the later confusion of the initial *ho-* with *who-*, as also in *whole*. The word, with its derivatives, is now avoided in polite speech; its survival in literature, so far as it survives, is due to the fact that it is a favorite word with Shakspere (who uses it, with its derivatives, 99 times) and is common in the authorized English version of the Bible. The word in all its forms (*whoredom*, etc.) is generally retained in the revised version of the Old Testament, though the American revisers recommended the substitution of *harlot*, as less gross; in the revised version of the New Testament *harlot* (with *fornicator* for *whoremonger*, etc.) is substituted.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a harlot; a courtezan; a strumpet; hence, in abuse, any unchaste woman; an adulteress or fornicatress. [Now only in low use.]

> Do not marry me to a *whore*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 521.

> Hee wooed her and sued her his mistress to bee,
> And offered rich presents to Mary Ambree. . . .
> "A mayden of England, sir, never will bee
> The *whore* of a monarcke," quoth Mary Ambree.
> *Mary Ambree* (Child's Ballads, VII. 113).

> Thou know'st my Wrongs, and with what pain I wear
> The Name of *Whore* his Preachment on me pinn'd.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 184.

whore (hōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whored*, ppr. *whoring.* [= G. *huren* = Sw. *hora* = Dan. *hore;* cf. D. *hoereren;* from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To prostitute one's body for hire; in general, to practise lewdness. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1. 116. [Low.]

II. *trans.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [Low.]

> He that hath kill'd my king and *whored* my mother.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 64.

> A Vestal ravish'd, or a Matron *whor'd*,
> Are laudable Diversions in a Lord.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

whoredom (hōr'dum), *n.* [< ME. *horedom*, *hordom*, < Icel. *hōrdōmr* = Sw. *hordom* = OD. *hoerdom*, whoredom; as *whore* + *-dom.*] Prostitution of the body for hire; in general, the practice of unlawful sexual commerce. In Scripture the term is sometimes applied metaphorically to idolatry — the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols.

> Tamar . . . is with child by *whoredom*. Gen. xxxviii. 24.

> The whole Countrie overfloweth with the synne of that kinde, and noe mervell, as havinge no lawe to restrayne *whoredomes*, adulteries, and like vncleanes of lief.
> *The Company of Merchants trading to Muscovy* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 79).

whore-house (hōr'hous), *n.* [< ME. *horehous* = OHG. MHG. *huorhūs*, G. *hurenhaus* = Sw. *horhus* = Dan. *horehus;* as *whore* + *house*^{1}.] A brothel; a house of ill fame. [Low.]

whoreman† (hōr'man), *n.* [< ME. *horeman*, adulterer (cf. Sw. Dan. *hor-karl*, adulterer); < *hore*, adultery, + *man.*] An adulterer.

> The me[i]stres of thise *hore-men*, . . .
> The bidde ic hangen that he ben.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4072.

whoremaster (hōr'mȧs″tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hore-maister;* < *whore* + *master*^{1}.] One who keeps or procures whores for others; a pimp; a procurer; hence, one who practises lewdness. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 516. [Low.]

whoremasterly (hōr'mȧs″tėr-li), *a.* [< *whoremaster* + *-ly*^{1}.] Having the character of a whoremaster; libidinous. [Low.]

> That Greekish *whoremasterly* villain.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 4. 7.

whoremonger (hōr'mung″gėr), *n.* One who has to do with whores; a fornicator. Heb. xiii. 4 [*fornicator*, R. V.].

whoremonging† (hōr'mung″ging), *n.* Fornication; whoring.

> Nether haue they mynde of anything elles than vpon *whoremonging* and other kyndes of wikednes.
> *J. Udall*, On 2 Pet.

whore's-bird† (hōrz'bėrd), *n.* A low term of abuse.

> They'd set some sturdy *whore's-bird* to meet me, and beat out ha'f a dozen of my teeth.
> *Plautus made English* (1694), p. 9. (*Davies.*)

> Damn you altogether for a pack of *whores'-birds* as you are. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 9. (*Davies.*)

whore's-egg (hōrz'eg), *n.* A sea-urchin.

whoreson† (hōr'sun), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *horeson*, *horson;* < *whore* + *son.*] I. *n.* A bastard: used generally in contempt, or in coarse familiarity, and without exactness of meaning. [Low.]

> Well said; a merry *whoreson*, ha!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 4. 19.

> Frog was a sly *whoreson*, the reverse of John.
> *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

II. *a.* Bastard-like; mean; scurvy: used in contempt, or in coarse familiarity, and applied to persons or things.

> A *whoreson* cold, sir, a cough, sir.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 193.

> The *whoreson* rich innkeeper of Doncaster, her father, shewed himself a rank ostler to send her up at this time a year, and by the carrier too.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

whorish (hōr'ish), *a.* [< *whore* + *-ish*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to whores; having the character of a whore; lewd; unchaste. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 1. 63. [Low.]

> Your *whorish* love, your drunken healths, your houts and shouts. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., iv. 1.

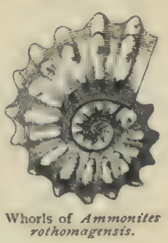
whorishly (hōr'ish-li), *adv.* In a whorish or lewd manner. [Low.]

whorishness (hōr'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being whorish. [Low.]

whorl (hwėrl or hwôrl), *n.* [< late ME. *whorle*, contr. of **whorvel*, *whorwhil*, *whorwil;* cf. OD. *worvel*, a spindle, whirl, etc.: see *whirl*, and cf. *wharl*^{1}.] 1. In *bot.*, a ring of organs all from the same node; a verticil. Every complete flower is externally formed of two whorls of leaves, constituting the floral envelop, or perianth; and internally of two or more other whorls of organs, constituting the organs of fructification. The term *whorl* by itself is generally applied to a circle of radiating leaves — an arrangement of more than two leaves around a common center, upon the same plane with one another. Also *whirl.* See cuts under *Lavandula*, *Paris*, and *Veronica.*

2. In *conch.*, one of the turns of a spiral shell; a volution; a gyre. The last whorl, opposite the apex or nucleus, and including the aperture of the shell, is commonly distinguished as the *body-whorl.* See *spire*^{2}, *n.*, 2 (with cut), and cuts under *univalve*, *Pleurotomaria*, and *Scalaria.* Also *whirl.*

> See what a lovely shell, . . .
> Made so fairily well,
> With delicate spire and *whorl.*
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv. 1.


Whorls of *Ammonites rothomagensis.*

3. In *anat.*: (*a*) A volution or turn of the spiral cochlea of man or any mammal. See cut under *ear.* (*b*) A scroll or turn of a turbinate bone, as the ethmoturbinal or maxilloturbinal. See cut under *nasal.* — 4. The fly of a spindle, generally made of wood, sometimes of hard stone, etc. Also *thworl* and *pixy-wheel.*

> Elaborately ornamented leaden *whorls* which were fastened at the lower end of their spindles to give them a due weight and steadiness.
> *S. K. Handbook Textile Fabrics*, p. 2.

Whorl of the heart. Same as *vortex of the heart.* See *vortex.*

whorled (hwėrld or hwôrld), *a.* Furnished with whorls; verticillate. In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*: (*a*) Having a whorl or whorls; verticillate; volute; turbinate: as, a *whorled* stem of a plant, or shell of a mollusk. (*b*) Disposed in the form of a whorl: as, *whorled* leaves; *whorled* turns of a shell.

whorler (hwėr'lėr or hwôr'lėr), *n.* A local spelling of *whirler*, retained in some cases in the trades.

whorn (hwôrn), *n.* A Scotch form of *horn.*

> They hae a cure for the muir-ill, . . . whilk is ane pint . . . of yill . . . boil'd wi' sope and hartshorn draps, and toomed doun the creature's throat wi' ane *whorn.*
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

whort (hwėrt), *n.* [Also *whurt;* a dial. var. of *wort*^{1}.] The fruit of the whortleberry, or the shrub itself.

whortle (hwėr'tl), *n.* [Appar. an abbr. of *whortleberry.*] Same as *whortleberry.*

> Carefully spying across the moor, from behind the tuft of *whortles*, at first he could discover nothing.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

whortleberry (hwėr'tl-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *whortleberries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *whurtleberry*, appar. intended for **wortleberry* (not found in

ME. or AS.), < AS. *wyrtil*, a small shrub or root (also in comp. *biscop-wyrtil*, commonly *biscop-wyrt*, bishop's-wort) (= LG. D. *wortel* = OHG. *wurzala*, MHG. G. *wurzel*, root) (dim. of *wyrt*, root), + *berie*, berry: see *wort*^{1} and *berry*^{1}. The first element, however, has long been uncertain, the word having variant forms, *hurtleberry*, *hurtberry*, *hartberry*, showing confusion or perhaps ult. identity with *hartberry* in its orig. application (AS. *heortberge*, berry of the buckthorn). See *hurtleberry*, *hurtberry*, *hurt*^{2}, *hartberry*, *huckleberry*.] A shrub, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, or its fruit. It is a low bush with numerous angled branches, and glaucous blackish berries which are edible. It grows in Europe, in Siberia, and in America from Colorado to Alaska. The name is extended to many other vacciniums bearing similar fruit. See *huckleberry*.

At my feet
The *whortle-berries* are bedew'd with spray
Dash'd upwards by the furious waterfall.
Coleridge, The Picture, or The Lover's Resolution.

Victorian whortleberry, a prostrate or creeping shrub, *Wittsteinia vacciniacea*, of the whortleberry family, found on mountain rocks in Victoria. It is exceptional in the order for its dehiscent anthers.

whose (höz), *pron.* See *who* and *what*.

whosesoever (höz-sọ̄-ev'ėr), *pron.* The possessive or genitive case of *whosoever*. John xx. 23.

whoso (hö'sō), *indef. rel. pron.* [< ME. **whoso*, *hwase*, whoso (cf. ME. dat. *hwamso*, whomso); cf. AS. *swā hwa swā*: see *who* and *so*^{1}.] Whosoever; whoever.

Qwo so wylle of curtasy lere,
In this boke he may hit here!
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 299.

Their love
Lies in their purses, and *whoso* empties them
By so much fills their hearts with deadly hate.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 130.

Like Aspis sting that closely kils,
Or cruelly does wound *whom so* she wils.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 36.

whosoever (hö-sọ̄-ev'ėr), *pron.*; poss. *whosesoever*, obj. *whomsoever*. [< ME. *whoso euer*, *hwose euer*; < *whoso* + *ever*.] Whoever; whatever person; any person whatever that.

For hem semethe that *whoso evere* be meke and pacyent, he is holy and profitable. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

With *whomsoever* thou findest thy gods, let him not live.
Gen. xxxi. 32.

Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.
Rev. xxii. 17.

He counts it lawfull in the bookes of *whomsoever* to reject that which hee finds otherwise than true.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

whot†, **whote**†, **whotte**†, *a.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *hot*^{1}.

whucche†, *n.* [See *which*^{2}.] A hutch or coffer.

whummle (hwum'l), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *whemmle*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxii.

whunstane (hwun'stān), *n.* Whinstone. [Scotch.]

A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit,
Fill'd fou o' lowin' brunstane,
Wha's ragin' flame, an' scorchin' heat,
Wad melt the hardest *whun-stane*!
Burns, Holy Fair.

whur†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *whir*.

whurry†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hurry*.

whurt, *n.* See *whort*.

whuskey (hwus'ki), *n.* A Scotch form of *whisky*^{2}.

why^{1} (hwī), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. *whie*; < ME. *why*, *whi*, *hwi*, *wi* (also in the phrase *for whi*), < AS. *hwī*, *hwȳ*, *hwig* = OS. *hwī* = OHG. *hwiu*, *wiu*, *hiu* = Icel. *hvī* = Sw. Dan. *hvi* = Goth. *hwē*, why, for what (sc. reason); instr. case of AS. *hwā*, Goth. *hwas*, etc., who: see *who*, and cf. *how*^{1}.] **I.** *interrog. adv.* For what cause, reason, or purpose? wherefore?

Turn ye, turn ye, . . . for *why* will ye die?
Ezek. xxxiii. 11.

Why so pale and wan, fond lover?
Prithee, *why* so pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail?
Prithee, *why* so pale?
Sir John Suckling, Why so Pale?

Why so? for what reason? wherefore?

And *why so*, my lord? *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 7.

II. *rel. conj.* For which reason or cause; on account of which; for what or which; also, as compound relative, the thing or reason for or on account of which.

Whie I said so than, I will declare at large now.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 71.

Eros. My sword is drawn.
Ant. Then let it do at once
The thing *why* thou hast drawn it.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 89.

Lose not your life so basely, sir; you are arm'd;
And many, when they see your sword out and know *why*,
Must follow your adventure. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 4.

I am of late
Shut from the world; and *why* it should be thus
Is all I wish to know.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard;
And listen *why*; for I will tell you now.
Milton, Comus, l. 43.

Clearer it grew than winter sky
That Nature still had reasons *why*.
Lowell, The Nomades.

Why, like other words of the same class, is occasionally used as a noun.

Cursed were he that had none other *why* to believe than that I so say.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 52.

Thus 'tis when a man will be ignorantly officious, do services, and not know his *why*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

In your Fancy carry along with you the When and the *Why* many of these things were spoken.
R. Milward, Ded. to Selden's Table-Talk.

For why [AS. *for-hwī*]. See *for*.—**The cause why, the reason why**, the cause or reason on account of which something is or is to be done.

The cause whi his Doughtres made him dronken, and for to ly by him, was this: because thei sawghe no man aboute hem but only here Fadre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 101.

The why and wherefore, the reason.

why^{1} (hwī or wī), *interj.* **1.** An emphatic or often expletive use of the adverb.

A Jew would have wept to have seen our parting; *why*, my grandam, having no eyes, look you, wept herself blind at my parting. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 3. 13.

Why, this it is that spoils all our brave bloods.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

May. Where is your mistress, villain? when went she abroad?
Pren. Abroad, sir? *why*, as soon as she was up, sir.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why, I'll enjoy the very love.
Cowley, The Request.

Why, sure the girl's beside herself!
Goldsmith, Epil. spoken by Mrs. Bulkley and Miss Catley.

The while he heard, the Book-man drew
A length of make-believing face; . . .
"*Why*, you shall sit in Ramsay's place."
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

2. Used as a call or an exclamation.

Why, how now, Claudio! whence comes this restraint?
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 128.

Why, so, an expression of consent or unwilling acquiescence.

Why, so! go all which way it will!
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 87.

why^{2} (hwī), *n.* A dialectal form of *quey*.

whyd†, *n.* See *whid*^{2}.

whydah, whydah-bird. See *whidah*, *whidah-bird*.

whyle†, *n.* and *conj.* An obsolete spelling of *while*.

whyleare†, *adv.* A spelling of *whilere*.

whylenes†, *n.* See *whileness*.

whyles†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *whiles*.

whylom†, **whylome**†, *adv.* Obsolete spellings of *whilom*.

why-not† (hwī'not), *n.* [< *why not?* a formula often used in captious questions. Cf. *what-not*, *n.*] Any sudden or unexpected event or turn; a dilemma.

When the church
Was taken with a *Why-not?* in the lurch.
S. Butler, On Philip Nyes Thanksgiving.

This game . . . was like to have been lost with a *why-not*. *Sir J. Harington*, in Nugæ Antiq. (ed. Park), [II. 144.

Now, dame Selby, I have you at a *whynot*, or I never had. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. iv.

Whytt's disease. Tubercular meningitis; acute hydrocephalus.

wi' (wi), *prep.* A dialectal (Scotch) abbreviation of *with*^{1}.

wibble† (wib'l), *n.* [A corrupt form of *wimble*.] A wimble. *Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798).

wicche†, *n.* An old spelling of *witch*.

wich (wich), *n.* See *wick*^{4}.

wiche†, *n.* A Middle English form of *witch*.

wick^{1} (wik), *n.* [Formerly and dial. also *week*; < ME. *wicke*, *weke*, *weyke*, *weike*, < AS. *weoca* (for **wica*), a wick (also in comp. *candel-weoca*, candle-wick), = OD. *wiecke*, a wick, = MLG. *weke*, *weike*, LG. *wike*, *weke*, lint for wounds, a wick, = OHG. *wioh*, MHG. *wieche*, *weche*, wick, G. dial. (Bav.) *wickel*, bunch of flax, = Sw. *veke*, a wick, = Dan. *væge*, a wick, = Norw. *vik*, a skein of thread, also a bend; prob. ult. from the verb represented by AS. *wican* (pp. *wicen*), yield, give way: see *weak*.] A number of threads of cotton or some spongy substance loosely twisted together or braided, which by capillary action draws up the oil in lamps or the melted tallow or wax in candles in small successive portions to be burned; also, a piece of woven fabric used for the same purpose.

The *wicke* and the warme fuyr wol make a fayr flamme.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 205.

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of *wick* or snuff that will abate it.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 116.

The *wick* grew long and black, and cabbaged at the end.
Irving, Bracebridge Hall, p. 96.

wick^{2} (wik), *n.* [Also in comp. *-wick*, and assibilated *-wich*; also *wike*; < ME. *wike*, *wyke*, *wic*, < AS. *wīc*, a town, village, dwelling, street, camp, quarter, = OS. *wīk* = OFries. *wīk* = D. *wijk*, quarter, parish, retreat, refuge, = MLG. *wīk*, LG. *wike*, *wik* = OHG. *wīh* (*wīhh-*), a place, locality, MHG. *wich* = Goth. *weihs*, village, < L. *vīcus*, village, street, quarter, = Gr. *οἶκος*, house, = Skt. *vēça*, house, yard. The word enters, as *-wick* or *-wich*, into many place-names (being confused in some with *wick*^{3} and *wick*^{4}, *wich*). From the L. *vicus* are ult. E. *vicine*, *vicinage*, *vicinity*, etc., *vill*, *villa*, *village*, *villain*, etc., and *-ville* in place-names; from the Gr. *οἶκος* are ult. *economy*, *ecumenical*, etc., the radical element in *diocese*, *parish*, and many scientific terms in *eco-*, *œco-*, *-œcious*, etc.] **1.** A town; village: a common element in place-names, as in Ber*wick* (AS. *Berwīc*), War*wick* (AS. *Werewīc*), Green*wich* (AS. *Grēnewīc*, *Grēnawīc*), Sand*wich* (AS. *Sandwīc*).

Cauntyrbery, that noble *wyke*. *Rel. Antiq.*, II. 93.

2. A district: occurring in composition, as in baili*wick*, constable*wick*, sheriff*wick*, shire*wick*.

wick^{3} (wik), *n.* [Also in comp. assibilated *-wich*; = MLG. *wīk*, a bay; < Icel. *vīk*, a small creek, inlet, bay. Cf. *viking* and *wicking*. Cf. also *wick*^{2}.] A creek, inlet, or bay. *Scott*, Pirate, xix.

wick^{4} (wik), *n.* [Also *wich* (formerly *wych*); appar. a particular use of *wick*^{2} or *wick*^{3}.] **1.** A salt-spring; a brine-pit.

The House in which the Salt is boiled is called the *Wych*-house, whence may be guessed what *Wych* signifies, and why all those Towns where there are Salt-Springs, and Salt made, are called by the name of *Wych*, viz. Nampt*wych*, North*wych*, Middle*wych*, Droit*wych*.
Ray, Eng. Words (1691), p. 207.

2. A small dairy-house. *Halliwell* (under *wich*). [Prov. Eng.]

Candle-wright, or Candle-wick, street took that name (as may be supposed) eyther of chaundlers, &c.—or otherwise wike, which is the place where they use to worke them. As scalding wike, by the Stockes-market, was called of the powlters scalding and dressing their poultry there; and in divers countries dayrie-houses, or cottages wherein they make butter and cheese, are usually called *wickes*.
London (ed. 1599), p. 171. (*Nares.*)

wick^{5} (wik), *v. t.* [Appar. ult. < AS. *wīcan*, bend, yield: see *wick*^{1}.] To strike (a stone) in an oblique direction: a term in curling.—**To wick a bore.** See *bore*^{1}.

wick^{6} (wik), *n.* [Also *week*; < ME. *wike*, *wyke*, < Icel. *vik*, corner (*munn-vik*, the corners of the mouth).] A corner; especially, one of the corners of the mouth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The frothe femed at his mouth vnfayre bi the *wykez*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1572.

wick^{7}†, *a.* [ME. *wick*, *wic*, earlier *wicke*, *wikke*, *wykke*, *wiche*, bad, wicked; orig. a noun, < AS. *wicca*, wizard, *wicce*, witch: see *witch*^{1} and *wicked*^{1}.] **1.** Bad; wicked; false: with reference to persons.

Whan i knew al here cast of here *wic* wille,
I ne migt it suffer for sorwe & for reuthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4652.

2. Bad; wretched; vile: with reference to things.

With poure mete, and feble drink,
And [with] swithe *wikke* clothes.
Havelok (E. E. T. S.), l. 2458.

Wikke appetyt comth ay before seknesse.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 55.

3. Unfavorable; inauspicious; baneful.

For thilke ground that bereth the wedes *wykke*
Bereth eke thise holsom herbes, and ful ofte,
Nexte the foule netle, rough and thikke,
The lilie waxeth, swote and smothe and softe.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 946.

wick^{8} (wik), *a.* [A dial. var. of *whick* for *quick*. Cf. *wicked*^{2}.] Quick; alive. [Prov. Eng.]

There be good chaps there [at the Infirmary] to a man while he's *wick*, whate'er they may be about cutting him up at after. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, viii.

wicked^{1} (wik'ed), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wicked*, *wikked*, *wikkid*, *wykked*, *wykkyd*, evil, bad, < *wick*, *wicke*, *wikke*, bad, + *-ed*^{2}, as if pp. of a verb **wikken*, render evil or witch-like: see *wick*^{7} and *witch*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine or the moral law; addicted to vice; depraved; vicious; sinful; immoral; bad; wrong; iniquitous: a word of comprehensive signification, including everything that is contrary to the moral law, and applied both to persons and to their acts: as, a *wicked* man; a *wicked* deed; *wicked* ways; *wicked* lives; a *wicked* heart; *wicked* designs; *wicked* works.

Thei ben fulle *wykked* Sarrazines and cruelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

To see this would deter a doubtful man
From mischievous intents, much more the practice
Of what is *wicked*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

Are men less ashamed of being *wicked* than absurd?
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

To do an injury openly is, in his estimation, as *wicked* as to do it secretly, and far less profitable.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2†. Vile; baneful; pernicious; noxious.

That wynde away the *wicked* ayer may hurle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

Faire Amorett must dwell in *wicked* chaines.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 24.

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen
Drop on you both. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 321.

3†. Troublesome; difficult; hard; painful; unfavorable; disagreeable.

Hony is the more swete yif mowthes have fyrst tasted savoures that ben *wyckyd*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 1.

The wallis in werre *wikked* to assaile
With depe dikes and derke doubull of water.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1565.

But this lande is full *wicked* to be wrought,
To hardde in hete, and over softe in weete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

I pray, what 's good, sir, for a *wicked* tooth?
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 1.

4. Mischievous; prone or disposed to mischief, often good-natured mischief; roguish: as, a *wicked* urchin. [Colloq.]

Pen looked uncommonly *wicked*.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxvii.

The wicked one, the devil.—**Wicked Bible**. See *Bible*. =**Syn.** 1. *Illegal, Immoral*, etc. (see *criminal*), *Heinous, Infamous*, etc. (see *atrocious*), unrighteous, profane, ungodly, godless, impious, unprincipled, vile, abandoned, profligate.

II.† *n. sing.* and *pl.* A wicked person; one who is or those who are wicked.

Then shall that *Wicked* be revealed, whom the Lord shall consume. 2 Thes. ii. 8.

There lay his body vnburied all that Friday, and the morrow till afternoone, none daring to deliver his body to the sepulture; his head there *wicked* took, and, nayling thereon his hoode, they fixe it on a pole, and set it on London Bridge. *Stowe*, Annals (1605), p. 458.

wicked^{2} (wik′ed), *a.* [< *wick*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}, here merely an adj. extension.] Quick; active. [Prov. Eng.]

Another Irish woman of diminutive stature complacently described herself to a lady hiring her services as "small but *wicked*." *A. S. Palmer*, Folk-Etym., Int., p. xxii.

wickedly (wik′ed-li), *adv.* [< ME. *wikkedly, wickedli, wikkedliche*; < *wicked*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a wicked manner.

Ho keppit hym full kantly, kobbit with hym sore,
Woundit hym *wickedly* in hir wode angur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11025.

I have sinned, and I have done *wickedly*.
2 Sam. xxiv. 17.

wickedness (wik′ed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wikkednesse*; < *wicked* + *-ness*. Cf. ME. *wickenes, wikenesse, wiknes*, < *wicke* (see *wick*^{7}) + *-ness*.] **1.** Wicked character, quality, or disposition; depravity or corruption of heart; evil disposition; sinfulness: as, the *wickedness* of a man or of an action.

And al the *wikkednesse* in this worlde that man my3te
worche or thynke
Ne is no more to the mercye of God than in the see a glede.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 291.

And after thi mercies that ben fele,
Lord, fordo my *wickydnesse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 251.

Goodness belongs to the Gods, Piety to Men, Revenge and *Wickedness* to the Devils. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

2. Wicked conduct; evil practices; active immorality; vice; crime; sin.

'Tis not good that children should know any *wickedness*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 134.

There is a method in man's *wickedness*;
It grows up by degrees. *Beau. and Fl.*

3. A wicked thing or act; an act of iniquity.

What *wickedness* is this that is done among you?
Judges xx. 12.

I'll never care what *wickedness* I do
If this man come to good.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 99.

4. Figuratively, the wicked.

Those tents thou sawest so pleasant were the tents
Of *wickedness*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 607.

=**Syn.** Unrighteousness, villainy, rascality, knavery, atrocity, iniquity, enormity. See references under *wicked*.

wicken (wik′n), *n.* [Appar. connected with *wick*^{1}, *wicker*^{1}, *witch-elm*, etc.; but early forms have not been found.] The mountain-ash or rowan-tree, *Pyrus Aucuparia*. Also *wicky*.

wicken-tree (wik′n-trē), *n.* Same as *wicken*.

wicker^{1} (wik′ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *wigger*; < ME. **wiker, wykyr*; cf. Sw. dial. *vikker, vekker, vekare*, the sweet bay-leaved willow, = Dan. dial. *vögger, vegre*, also *vöge*, a pliant rod, withy (*vögre-kurv, vegre-kurv*, wicker-basket), *væger, vægger*, a willow; cf. Bav. dial. *wickel*, bunch of tow on a distaff, G. *wickel*, a roll; ult. < AS. *wican*, etc., bend, yield: see *wick*^{1} and *weak*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A small pliant twig; an osier; a withe.

Which hoops are knit as with *wickers*.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. (*Richardson.*)

For want of a pannier, spit your fish by the gills on a small *wicker* or such like.
W. Lauson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 197).

Aye wavering like the willow-*wicker*,
'Tween good and ill. *Burns*, On Life.

2. Wickerwork in general; hence, an object made of this material, as a basket.

Then quick did dress
His half milk up for cheese, and in a press
Of *wicker* press'd it. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ix. 351.

Each [maiden] having a white *wicker*, overbrimm'd
With April's tender younglings. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

3. A twig or branch used as a mark: same as *wike*^{3}.

II. *a.* **1.** Consisting of wicker; especially, made of plaited twigs or osiers; also, covered with wickerwork: as, a *wicker* basket; a *wicker* chair.

Robin Hood swam to a bush of broome,
The fryer to a *wigger* wand.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 274).

The lady was placed in a large *wicker* chair, and her feet wrapped up in flannel, supported by cushions.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

The doll, seated in her little *wicker* carriage.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 40.

2. Made of flexible strips of shaved wood, ratan, or the like: as, *wicker* furniture; a *wicker* chair.

wicker^{1}† (wik′ėr), *v. t.* [< *wicker*^{1}, *n.*] To cover or fit with wickers or osiers; inclose in wickerwork.

He looks like a musty bottle new *wickered*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Thir Ships of light timber, *Wickerd* with Oysier betweene, and coverd over with Leather, serv'd not therefore to tranceport them farr. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

wicker^{2} (wik′ėr), *v.* [Cf. *wicker*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To twist, from being too tightly drawn. *Child's Ballads*, Gloss.

The nurice she knet the knot,
And O she knet it sicker;
The ladie did gie it a twig [twitch],
Till it began to *wicker*.
Laird of Wariestoun (Child's Ballads, III. iii.).

II. *trans.* To twist (a thread) overmuch. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

wickered (wik′ėrd), *a.* [< *wicker*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}] **1.** Made of wicker.—**2.** Covered with wickerwork.

wickerwork (wik′ėr-wėrk), *n.* Basketwork of any sort; anything plaited, woven, or wattled of flexible and tough materials, as osier, ratan, and shaved strips of wood.

wicket (wik′et), *n.* [< ME. *wicket, wiket, wyket, viket* = MD. *wicket*, also *wincket*, < OF. **wiket, wisket, viquet, guichet*, F. *guichet* (Walloon *wichet*) = Pr. *guisquet*, a wicket; a dim. form, prob. ult. from the verb seen in AS. *wīcan*, etc., give way: see *wick*^{1}, *weak*.] **1.** A small gate or doorway, especially a small door or gate forming part of a larger one.

When the buernes of the burgh were broght vpon slepe,
He [Sinon] warpit vp a *wicket*, wan hom with-oute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11923.

The clyket
That Januarie bar of the smale *wyket*
By which into his gardyn ofte he wente.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 874.

They steeked them a' but a wee *wicket*,
And Lammikin crap in.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 308).

"O, haste thee, Wilfrid!" Redmond cried;
"Undo that *wicket* by thy side!"
Scott, Rokeby, v. 29.

2†. A hole through which to communicate, or to view what passes without; a window, lookout, loophole, or the like.

They have made barris to barre the dorys crosse weyse, and they have made *wykets* on every quarter of the hwse to schote owte atte, bothe with bowys and with hand gunnys. *Paston Letters*, I. 83.

3. A small gate by which the chamber of a canal-lock is emptied; also, a gate in the chute of a water-wheel, designed to regulate the amount of water passing to the wheel.—**4.** A half-high door. *E. H. Knight*.—**5†.** A hole or opening.

Wickettes two or three thou make hem couthe,
That yf a wicked worme oon holes mouthe
Besiege or stoppe, an other open be,
And from the wicked worme thus save thi bee.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

6. In *cricket*: (*a*) The object at which the bowler aims, and before which, but a little on one side, the batsman stands. It consists of three stumps, having two bails lying in grooves along their tops. See *cricket*^{2} (with diagram).

The *wicket* was formerly two straight thin battons called stumps, twenty-two inches high, which were fixed into the ground perpendicularly six inches apart, and over the top of both was laid a small round piece of wood called the bail. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 175.

A desperate fight . . . between the drovers and the farmers with their whips and the boys with cricket-bats and *wickets*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

(*b*) A batsman's tenure of his wicket. If the batting side pass their opponents' full score with (say) six players to be put out, they are said to win "by six *wickets*"—a colloquial abbreviation for "with six wickets to go down." (*c*) The ground on which the wickets are set: as, play was begun with an excellent *wicket*.—**7.** In *coal-mining*. See *wicket-work*.

wicket-door (wik′et-dōr), *n.* A wicket.

Through the low *wicket-door* they glide.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 29.

wicket-gate (wik′et-gāt), *n.* A small gate; a wicket.

I am going to yonder *wicket-gate* before me.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

wicket-keeper (wik′et-kē″pėr), *n.* In *cricket*, the player belonging to the fielding side who stands immediately behind the wicket to stop such balls as pass it. See diagram under *cricket*^{2}.

"I'm your man," said he. "*Wicket-keeper*, cover-point, slip, or long-stop—you bowl the twisters, I'll do the fielding for you." *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xiii.

wicket-work (wik′et-wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a variety of pillar and stall work sometimes adopted in the North Wales coal-field. The headings or stalls (called *wickets*) are sometimes as much as 24 yards wide, and the pillars as much as 15. Two roadways are generally carried up each wicket.

wicking (wik′ing), *n.* [< *wick*^{1} + *-ing*^{1}.] The material of which wicks are made, as in long pieces which can be cut at pleasure.

Generally the traces of musk-cattle are in mass—like balls all melted together. . . . It struck me it would make capital *wicking* for Esquimaux lamps.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition (1876), p. 161.

wickiup, wicky-up (wik′i-up), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] An American Indian house or hut; especially, a rude hut, as of brushwood, such as is built by the Apaches and other low tribes: in distinction from the tepee of skins stretched on stacked lodge-poles. Wickiups are built on the spot as required, and are not moved.

After an hour's riding to the south, we came upon old Indian *wicky-ups*. *Amer. Antiquarian*, XII. 205.

Wickliffite, *a.* and *n.* See *Wyclifite*.

wick-trimmer (wik′trim″ėr), *n.* A pair of scissors or shears for trimming wicks; a pair of snuffers.

wicky (wik′i), *n.*; pl. *wickies* (-iz). [Cf. *wicken*.] **1.** Same as *wicken*.—**2.** Same as *sheep-laurel*.

wicky-up, *n.* See *wickiup*.

Wicliffite, *a.* and *n.* See *Wyclifite*.

wicopy (wik′ō-pi), *n.* [Also *wikop, wicup, wickup*; of Amer. Ind. origin.] **1.** The leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*.—**2.** One of the willow-herbs, as *Epilobium angustifolium, E. lineare*, and perhaps other species: distinguished as *Indian* or *herb wicopy*. See *willow-herb*.

wid (wid), *prep.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *with*^{1}.

Sifter hole water same ez a tray,
Ef you fill it *wid* moss en dob it *wid* clay.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xxii.

widbin (wid′bin), *n.* [A dial. form of *woodbine*.] **1.** The woodbine, *Lonicera Periclymenum*. [Scotch.]

The rawn-tree in [and] the *widdbin*
Haud the witches on cum in.
Gregor, Folk-lore N. E. Scotland. (*Britten and Holland.*)

2. The dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Widbin pear-tree**, the whitebeam, *Pyrus Aria*. [Prov. Eng.]

widdershins† (wid′ėr-shinz), *adv.* See *withershins*.

widdow†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *widow*^{1}.

widdy^{1}, widdie (wid′i), *n.* Dialectal forms of *withy*, 3.

widdy^{2} (wid′i), *n.* A dialectal form of *widow*^{1}.

wide (wid), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wid*, *wyd*, < AS. *wid* = OS. *wīd* = OFries. *wid* = D. *wijd* = LG. *wied* = OHG. MHG. *wīt*, G. *weit* = Icel. *vīthr* = Sw. Dan. *vid*, wide; root unknown.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having relatively great or considerable extension from side to side; broad: as, *wide* cloth; a *wide* hall: opposed to *narrow*.

Wide is the gate . . . that leadeth to destruction.
Mat. vii. 13.

Shallow brooks, and rivers *wide*. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 76.

And wounds appear'd so *wide* as if the grave did gape
To swallow both at once. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 456.

2. Having (a certain or specified) extension as measured from side to side; having (a specified) width or breadth: as, cloth a yard *wide*.

'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so *wide* as a church-door; but 'tis enough. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 100.

The city of Canea, capital of the western province of Candia, is situated at the east corner of a bay about fifteen miles *wide*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 242.

3. Of great horizontal extent; spacious; extensive; vast; great: as, the *wide* ocean.

Comli castelles and couth and cuntres *wide*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5053.

For nothing this *wide* universe I call
Save thou, my rose; in it thou art my all.
Shak., Sonnets, cix.

These perpetual exploits abroad won him *wide* fame.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Within the cave
He left me, giant Polypheme's dark cave;
A dungeon *wide* and horrible.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Æneid, iii.

The *wide* waste produced by the outbreak [of the Reformation] is forgotten. *Macaulay*, Burleigh.

4. Embracing many subjects; looking at a question from many points of view; applicable to many cases: as, a person of *wide* culture.

States have always been best governed by men who have taken a *wide* view of public affairs, and who have rather a general acquaintance with many sciences than a perfect mastery of one. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

5. Capacious; bulging; loose; voluminous.

I hadde wonder of his wordes and of his *wyde* clothes;
For in his bosome he bar a thyng that he blissed euere.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 253.

Weed *wide* enough to wrap a fairy in.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 256.

6. Distended; expanded; spread apart; hence, open.

Against whom make ye a *wide* mouth, and draw out the tongue? Isa. lvii. 4.

Looking wistfully with *wide* blue eyes.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

7. Apart or remote from a specified point; distant; hence, remote from the direct line or object aimed at; too far or too much to one side; deviating; errant; wild: as, a *wide* arrow in archery; a *wide* ball in cricket.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

For those of both religions propose to go to the place [the river Jordan] where Christ was baptized, but happen to differ in their opinions, and are three or four miles *wide* of each other.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 32.

I make the *widest* conjectures concerning Egypt, and her shepherd kings. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

But all this, though not unconnected with our general theme, is *wide* of our immediate purpose.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

8†. Amiss; unfortunate; ill; bad; hence, of little avail; useless.

It would be *wide* with the best of us if the eye of God should look backward to our former estate.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, viii. 1.

9. In *phonetics*, uttered with a comparatively relaxed or expanded condition of the walls of the buccal cavity: said by some phonetists of certain vowels, as ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, when compared with ā, ē, â, ė.—**To cut a wide swath.** See *swath*¹.—**To give a wide berth to.** See *berth*², 1.—**Wide-angle lens.** See *lens*. =**Syn.** *Wide*, *Broad*, spacious, large, ample. *Wide* and *broad* may be synonymous, but *broad* is generally the larger and more emphatic: a *wide* river is not thought of as so far across as a *broad* river. *Wide* is sometimes more applicable to that which is to be passed through: as, a *wide* mouth or aperture. It is another way of stating this fact to say that *wide* has more in mind than *broad* the limiting sides of the thing. *Wide* is also more generally applicable to that of which the length is much greater than the width, but not to the exclusion of *broad*. Each may in a secondary sense be used of length and breadth: as, *broad* acres; a *wide* domain.

II. *n.* **1.** Wideness; breadth; extent. [Rare.]

Emptiness and the waste *wide*
Of that abyss. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

2. In *cricket*, a ball that goes wide of the wicket, and counts one against the side that is bowling.

wide (wīd), *adv.* [< ME. *wide*, *wyde*, < AS. *wīde* (= G. *weit*), widely, < *wīd*, wide: see *wide*, *a.*] **1.** To a distance; afar; widely; a long way; abroad; extensively.

Ihc habbe walke *wide*
Bi the se side.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

The wounded coveys, reeling, scatter *wide*.
Burns, Briggs of Ayr.

Let Fame from brazen lips blow *wide*
Her chosen names. *Whittier*, My Namesake.

2. Away or to one side of the mark, aim, purpose, or direct line; hence, astray.

Nay, Cosyn, . . . there walke you somewhat *wide*, for ther you defende your owne righte for your temporal aualye. *Sir T. More*, Works (ed. 1557), II. 1151.

She him obayd, and turnd a little *wyde*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 5.

I understand you not; you hurt not me,
Your anger flies so *wide*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

His arrows fell exceedingly *wide* of each other.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 130.

3†. Round about; in the neighborhood around.

Old Melibœ is slaine; and him beside
His aged wife, with many others *wide*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 18.

Set wide. See *set*¹.—**To run wide.** See *run*¹.

wide† (wīd), *v. t.* [< ME. *widen*; < *wide*, *a.*] To make wide; spread or set far apart.

And *wide* hem [quinces] so that though the wynd hem shake,
Noo droop of oon until an other take.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

wide-awake (wīd'a-wāk″), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* On the alert; keen; sharp; knowing. [Colloq.]

Our governor 's *wide awake*, he is; I'll never say nothin' agin him nor no man, but he knows what 's o'clock, he does, uncommon. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, x. 2.

II. *n.* A soft felt hat: a name given about 1850.

She was one of the first who appeared in the Park in a low-crowned hat — a *wide-awake*.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xliii.

Some one . . . would with pleasure exchange on the spot irreproachable black coat and glistening hat for a shabby shooting-jacket and a *wide-awake* with a cast of flies round it. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 627.

wide-awakeness (wīd'a-wāk″nes), *n.* The character or state of being wide-awake or sharp. [Colloq.]

wide-chapped (wīd'chapt), *a.* Having a wide mouth; wide-mouthed.

The *wide-chapp'd* rascal. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 60.

wide-gab (wīd'gab), *n.* The angler or fishing-frog, *Lophius piscatorius*. Also *wide-gap*, *wide-gape*, *wide-gut*. See cut under *angler*.

widely (wīd'li), *adv.* **1.** In or to a wide degree or extent; extensively; far and wide: as, a man who is *widely* known.—**2.** Very much; very; greatly; extremely: as, two *widely* different accounts of an affair.—**3.** So as to leave a wide space; at a distance. [Rare.]

We passed Selinus, . . .
And *widely* shun the Lilybæan strand.
Dryden, Æneid, iii. 927.

wide-mouthed (wīd'moutht), *a.* Having a wide mouth.

The little *wide-mouth'd* heads upon the spout.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Wide-mouthed salmon, the *Scopelidæ*.

widen¹ (wī'dn), *v.* [< *wide*, *a.*, + *-en*².] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make wide or wider; extend in breadth; expand: as, to *widen* a street.

I speak not these things to *widen* our differences or increase our animosities; they are too large and too great already. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

The thoughts of men are *widen'd* with the process of the suns. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

He *widened* knowledge and escaped the praise.
Lowell, Jeffries Wyman.

2. To throw open.

So, now the gates are ope; . . .
'Tis for the followers fortune *widens* them,
Not for the fliers. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 4. 44.

3. In *knitting*, to make larger by increasing the number of stitches: opposed to *narrow*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow wide or wider; enlarge; extend itself; expand; broaden.

Arches *widen*, and long aisles extend.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 265.

O'er Sigurd *widens* the day-light.
William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

2. In *knitting*, to increase the number of stitches: as, to *widen* at the third row.

widen²†, *adv.* [ME., also *widene*, *wydene* (MHG. *witene*, *witen*); < *wide*, *a.*] Widely; wide.

In habite of an hermite vn-holy of werkes
Wende I *wydene* in this world wondres to here.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 4.

widener (wīd'nėr), *n.* One who or that which widens; specifically, a form of boring-bit or drill so shaped as to form a hole of greater diameter than itself: same as *broach*, 12.

wideness (wīd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wydenesse*; < *wide*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state or character of being wide; breadth; width.

This Temple is 64 Cubytes of *wydenesse*, and als manye in lengthe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 84.

wide-spread (wīd'spred), *a.* Diffused or spread to a great distance; extending far and wide; being general.

To stand upon such elevated ground as to be enabled to take a larger view of the *wide-spread* and infinitely diversified constitution of men and affairs in a large society.
Brougham.

There was a very *wide-spread* desire to hear him, and applications for lectures flowed in from all parts of the kingdom. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, vii.

wide-stretched (wīd'strecht), *a.* Large; extensive.

Wide-stretched honours that pertain . . .
Unto the crown of France.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 82.

wide-watered (wīd'wâ″tėrd), *a.* Traversed or bordered by wide waters.

I hear the far-off curfeu sound,
Over some *wide-water'd* shore,
Swinging low with sullen roar.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 75.

As when a lion rushing from his den
Amidst the plain of some *wide-water'd* fen.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 761.

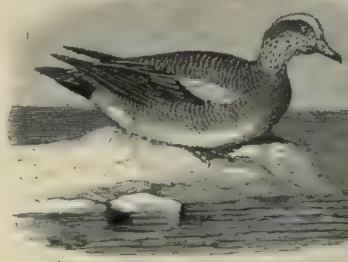
wide-where† (wīd'hwãr), *adv.* [< ME. *wydewher*, *wydewhere* (also *wydenwher*); < *wide*, *adv.*, + *where*¹.] Far and wide; everywhere; in places far apart.

Wide-where is wist
How that ther is diversite requered
Bytwexen thynges lyke, as I have lered.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 404.

Her dochter was stown awa frae her;
She sought for her *wide-whare*.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

wide-work (wīd'wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a method of working coal, now nearly obsolete, but formerly followed in the South Yorkshire coal-fields. It was one of the many varieties of pillar-and-stall work.

widgeon, wigeon (wij'ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wigion*, *wygeon*; prob. < ME. **wigeon*, < OF. *vigeon*, found, with the variants *vingeon*, *gingeon*, as a name of the canard siffleur, whistling duck, or widgeon, formerly *Anas fistularis*, = It. *vipione*, a small crane, < L. *vipio*(*n*-), a kind of small crane. Cf. E. *pigeon*, ult. < L. *pipio*(*n*-).] **1.** A duck of the genus *Mareca*, belonging to the subfamily *Anatinæ*. The European widgeon is *M. penelope*; the American is a distinct species, *M. americana*; each is a common wild-fowl of its own country, of the migratory and other habits common to the *Anatinæ*, breeding mostly in high or even hyperborean regions, and flocking in more temperate latitudes during the winter. They are also known as *baldpates*, from the white on the top of the head, *whistler* or *whistling duck*, *whew*, *whewer*, *whim*, from their cries, and by many local names.


American Widgeon (*Mareca americana*).

2. By extension, some or any wild duck, except the mallard: usually with a qualifying term.

In Shropshire every species of wild duck, with the exception of Anas boscas, is called *wigeon*.
C. Swainson, Brit. Birds (1885), p. 155.

(*a*) The gadwall, *Chaulelasmus streperus*: more fully called *gray widgeon*. See cut under *Chaulelasmus*. [Southern Italy.] (*b*) The pintail, *Dafila acuta*: more fully, *gray* or *kite-tailed widgeon*, or *sea-widgeon*. See cut under *Dafila*. [Local, U. S.] (*c*) The wood-duck, *Aix sponsa*: more fully, *wood-widgeon*. See cut under *wood-duck*. [Connecticut.] (*d*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Massachusetts.]

3†. A fool: alluding to the supposed stupidity of the widgeon. Compare *goose*, *gudgeon*¹.

If you give any credit to this juggling rascal, you are worse than simple *widgeons*, and will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

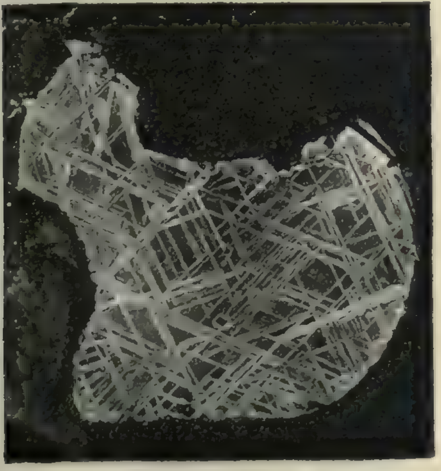
The apostles of this false religion,
Like Mahomet's, were ass and *widgeon*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 232.

4. A small teasing fly; a midge. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 561. [Local, Eng.]—**American widgeon,** *Anas* or *Mareca americana*, which differs specifically from the common widgeon of Europe, *M. penelope*; the green-headed widgeon. Also called locally *bald-faced widgeon, southern widgeon, California widgeon, bald-crown, baldpate, bald-face, baldhead, whitebelly, poacher, wheat-duck*, and *smoking-duck*. See cut above.—**Black widgeon.** Same as *curre widgeon*. [Devonshire, Eng.]—**Bull-headed widgeon,** the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*.—**Curre widgeon,** the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata*. Also called *black curre*. *Hants.* See cut under *tufted*. [Somerset, Eng.]—**Pied widgeon.** (*a*) Same as *garganey*. (*b*) The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*. (*c*) The male goosander, *Mergus merganser*.—**Popping widgeon.** See *pop*^{1}.—**Red-headed widgeon.** Same as *redhead*, 2.—**Snuff-headed widgeon,** the pochard or redhead. Compare *vare-headed* and *weasel-headed*.—**White widgeon,** the white merganser, nun, or smew, *Mergellus albellus*. See cut under *smew*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

widgeon-coot (wij'ọn-köt), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Massachusetts.]

widgeon-grass (wij'ọn-gràs), *n.* The grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*. *Britten and Holland.* [Local, Ireland.]

Widmannstättian (wid-man-stet'i-ạn), *a.* Pertaining to Aloys Beck von Widmannstätt, of Vienna (1753–1849).—**Widmannstättian figures,** the name given to certain peculiar markings seen on the polished surfaces of many meteoric irons (siderolites) when these have been acted on by an acid. They were first noticed by Widmannstätt in 1808, on the Agram meteorite. The general appearance of these markings may be learned from the annexed figure, which is a copy of a photograph, of natural size, of a part of an etched section of the Laurens county (South Carolina) meteoric iron. The Widmannstättian figures are sections of planes of cleavage or of crystalline growth, along which segregation, or chemical change of some sort, has taken place, and whose form and position with reference to each other are in accordance with the laws governing the development of crystalline substances belonging to the isometric system. Reichenbach divided these figures into what he called a *trias* (more properly a *triad*)—namely, kamacite (Balkeneisen), tænite (Bandeisen), and plessite (Fülleisen)—the first consisting, so far as has been as yet made out, of distinct plates of iron, with a comparatively small percentage of nickel; the second consisting of thinner plates enveloping the kamacite, and richer in nickel; and the third being a sort of ground-mass filling the cavities, and having less obvious indications of structure and generally a darker color than the others. It has frequently been stated that some meteoric irons do not exhibit the Widmannstättian figures, and that consequently their absence is not a proof of non-celestial origin; it is certain, however, that few, if any, siderolites do not show traces of some kind of structure, although investigators in this branch of science are by no means agreed as to what kind of figures are properly designated by the name *Widmannstättian*. A somewhat similar uncertainty prevails with regard to the figures developed by etching on the terrestrial iron of Ovifak; so that, at the present time, it cannot be said that the Widmannstättian figures furnish a positive criterion by which the authenticity of a meteoric iron may be established; yet it is certain that well-developed figures of this kind do render it highly probable that the specimen in which they are seen is extraterrestrial. A classification of meteoric irons on the basis of the different forms of figures which they exhibit, in the present condition of this branch of science, does not seem to be justifiable, although this has been attempted.


Widmannstättian Figures.

widow^1 (wid'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *widdow*; < ME. *widewe, wydewe, widwe, widue, wodewe* (pl. *widewen, widous*), < AS. *widewe, wydewe, wuduwe, widwe, wudwe, weoduwe* = OS. *widuwa, widowa, widwa* = OFries. *widwe* = D. *weduwe* = LG. *wedewe* = OHG. *wituwa* (*witawa*), MHG. *witewe, witwe*, G. *wittwe* = Goth. *widuwō, widowō* = W. *gweddw* = OPruss. *widdewu* = OBulg. *vĭdova* = Russ. *vdova* = L. *vidua* (> It. *vedova* = Sp. *viuda* = Pg. *viuva* = Pr. *veuva* = F. *veuve*) = Pers. *bīva* = Skt. *vidhavā*, a widow; cf. Gr. ἠίθεος, unmarried. The word is usually explained, from the Skt., as 'without a husband,' as if Skt. *vidhavā* were < *vi*, without, + *dhava*, husband; but it is more prob. derived from the root (Skt.) *vindh*, lack. The L. *viduus*, lacking, deprived of, is prob. developed from the fem. *vidua*, taken as adj., widowed, deprived. Similarly the words for 'widower' are derived from those for 'widow.' From L. *viduus* are ult. E. *void, avoid*, etc.] **1.** A woman who has lost her husband by death. In the early church, widows formed a separate class or order, whose duties were devotion and the care of the orphans, the sick, and prisoners.

> And whan the Queen and alle the othere noble Ladyes sawen that thei weren alle *Wydewes*, and that alle the rialle Blood was lost, thei armed hem, and, as Creatures out of Wytt, thei slowen alle the men of the Contrey that weren laft. *Manderille*, Travels, p. 154.

> We'll throw his castell down,
> And make a *widowe* o' his gaye ladye.
> *Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 23).

Widow is also used attributively (now only colloquially): as, "a *widow* woman," 2 Sam. xiv. 5.

> How may we content
> This *widow* lady? *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 548.

> Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow* queen is with child? *Locke*, Of Government, § 123.

2. A European geometrid moth, *Cidaria luctuata*, more fully called *mourning widow*: an English collectors' name.—**3.** In some *card-games*, an additional hand dealt to the table, sometimes face up, sometimes not.—**Hempen widow.** See *hempen*.—**Locality of a widow.** See *locality*.—**Mournful widow, mourning widow.** See *mournful-widow, mourning-widow*.—**Widow bewitched,** a woman living apart from her husband; a grass-widow.

> What can you be able to do, that would be more grateful to them, than if they should see you divorced from your husband; a widow, nay, to live (a *widow bewitcht*) worse than a widow; for widows may marry again.
> *Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 136. (*Davies.*)

> Ay! and yo' were Sylvia Robson, and as bonny and light-hearted a lass as any in all t' Riding, though now yo're a poor *widow bewitched*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

Widow's chamber, the apparel and furniture of the bed-chamber of the widow of a London freeman, to which she was formerly entitled.—**Widows' lawn,** a kind of fine thin muslin, made originally for widows' caps. [Eng.]—**Widow's man.** See the quotations.

> As to Square, who was in his person what is called a jolly fellow, or a *widow's man*, he easily reconciled his choice to the eternal fitness of things.
> *Fielding*, Tom Jones, iii. 6. (*Davies.*)

> *Widow's men* are imaginary sailors, borne on the books, and receiving pay and prize-money, which is appropriated to Greenwich Hospital.
> *Marryat*, Peter Simple, vii., note. (*Davies.*)

Widow's mantle. See *mantle*.—**Widow's ring.** See *ring*^{1}.—**Widows' silk,** a silk fabric made with a very dull surface, and considered especially fit for mourning.—**Widow's weeds,** the mourning-dress of a widow.

widow^1 (wid'ō), *v. t.* [< *widow*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** To reduce to the condition of a widow; bereave of a husband or mate: commonly in the past participle.

> In this city he
> Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one.
> *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 153.

> We orphaned many children,
> And *widowed* many women.
> *Peacock*, War-Song of Dinas Vawr.

2. To endow with a widow's right. [Rare.]

> For his possessions,
> Although by confiscation they are ours,
> We do instate and *widow* you withal,
> To buy you a better husband.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 429.

3. Figuratively, to deprive of anything regarded as analogous to a husband; bereave: sometimes with *of*.

> The *widow'd* isle in mourning
> Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

> Trees *of* their shrivell'd fruits
> Are *widow'd*. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii. 74.

4†. To survive as the widow of; be widow to.

> Let me be married to three kings in a forenoon, and *widow* them all. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 27.

widow^2 (wid'ō), *n.* [Short for *widow-bird*.] A whidah-bird.—**Mourning widow,** a whidah-bird of the genus *Coliuspasser*. See *Viduinæ*.—**Widow of paradise,** one of the whidah-birds. See *Vidua* (with cut).

widow-bench (wid'ō-bench), *n.* That share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure. *Wharton.*

widow-bird (wid'ō-bėrd), *n.* [An accom. form (simulating E. *widow*^{1}) of *whidah-bird*.] Same as *whidah-bird*. Also *widow-finch*.

widow-burning (wid'ō-bėr″ning), *n.* Same as *suttee*, 2.

widow-duck (wid'ō-duk), *n.* The Vicissy duck, *Dendrocygna viduata*, one of the best-known tree-ducks.

widower^1 (wid'ọ-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *widewer, widwer* = MD. *weduwer* = MHG. *witewaere*, G. *wittwer*, a later substitute, with suffix *-er*, for the AS. *wuduwa*, a widower, etc., a masc. form to *wuduwe*, f., widow: see *widow*^{1}.] **1.** A man who has lost his wife by death.

> Wedewes and *wedeweres* that here owen wil for-saken,
> And chast leden here lyf. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 76.

> Our *widower's* second marriage-day.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 70.

2. See the quotation.

> Let there be *widowers*, which you call releevers, appointed everywhere to the church-service.
> *Bp. Hall*, Apologie against Brownists, § 19. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

widower^2 (wid'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *widow*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which widows or bereaves.

> Hengist, begirt with that fam'd falchion call'd
> The "*Widower* of Women."
> *Milman*, Samor, Lord of the Bright City, xi.

widowerhood (wid'ọ-ėr-hůd), *n.* [< *widower*^{1} + *-hood*.] The condition of a widower.

> Ine spoushod, other ine *wodewehod*.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

widow-finch (wid'ō-finch), *n.* Same as *whidah-finch*.

widowhead† (wid'ọ-hed), *n.* [< *widow*^{1} + *-head*.] Widowhood.

> Virginity, wedlock, and *widowhead* are none better than other, to be saved by, in their own nature.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 157.

> Upon you, who are a member of the spouse of Christ, the church, there can fall no *widowhead*, nor orphanage upon those children to whom God is father.
> *Donne*, Letters, lxxvi.

widowhood (wid'ọ-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *wydowhood, wydewood, widwhode, widewehad*; < *widow*^{1} + *-hood*.] **1.** The state of a man whose wife is dead, or of a woman whose husband is dead, and who has not married again: generally applied to the state or condition of being a widow.

> What have I done at home, since my Wife died?
> No Turtle ever kept a *widowhood*
> More strict then I have done.
> *Brome*, Queens Exchange, i.

> Mother and daughter, you behold them both in their *widowhood*—Torcello and Venice.
> *Ruskin*, Stones of Venice, II. ii. § 2.

> He was much older than his wife, whom he had married after a protracted *widowhood*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 137.

2†. A widow's right; the estate settled on a widow.

> For that dowry, I'll assure her of
> Her *widowhood*, be it that she survive me,
> In all my lands. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 125.

widow-hunter (wid'ō-hun″tėr), *n.* One who seeks or courts widows for the sake of a jointure or fortune. *Addison.*

widowly (wid'ọ-li), *adv.* [< *widow*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a manner befitting a widow. [Rare.]

widow-maker (wid'ō-mā″kėr), *n.* One who or that which makes widows by bereaving women of their husbands.

> O, it grieves my soul
> That I must draw this metal from my side
> To be a *widow-maker*! *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 17.

widow's-cross (wid'ōz-krôs), *n.* See *Sedum*.

widow-wail (wid'ō-wāl), *n.* **1.** A dwarf hardy shrub, *Cneorum tricoccon*, of the *Simarubaceæ*, found in Spain and the south of France. It has procumbent stems, lance-shaped evergreen leaves, and clusters of pink sweet-scented flowers. The name extends to the only other species of the genus, *C. pulverulentum*, of Teneriffe.

2. Same as *weeping-widow*. [Prov. Eng.]

widre†, *v.* An obsolete form of *wither*^{2}.

width (width), *n.* [< *wide* + *-th*^{1}.] **1.** Breadth; wideness; the lineal extent of a thing from side to side; comprehensiveness: opposed to *narrowness*.

> Whence from the *width* of many a gaping wound,
> There 's many a soul into the air must fly.
> *Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt, st. 142.

> The two remain'd
> Apart by all the chamber's *width*.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In *textiles, dressmaking*, etc., same as *breadth*, 5.=**Syn. 1.** See *wide*.

widthwise (width'wīz), *adv.* In the direction of the width; as regards the width.

> The stage is *widthwise* divided into five parts.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 436.

widual†, *a.* An erroneous form of *vidual*. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 38.

widwe†, widwehed†, *n.* Middle English forms of *widow*^{1}, *widowhood*.

wie†, wye^1**†,** *n.* [ME. *wie, wye, wiȝe*, also erroneously *whe*, < AS. *wiga*, a warrior, < *wig*, war.] A warrior; poetically, a man.

> Missely marked he is way, & so manly he rides
> That alle his *wies* were went ne wist he neuer whider.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 208.

> In god, Fader of heuene,
> Was the Sone in hym-selue in a simile, as Eue
> Was, whanne god wolde out of the *wye* y-drawe.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 230.

The sonne of saint Elaine, the seemelich Ladie,
That *weihes* worshipen yet for hur werk hende.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1227.

To the water thai went, tho *weghis* to gedur,
Paris to pursew with prise men of Armes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3684.

wielt†, *n.* See *weel*¹.

wield (wēld), *v. t.* [< ME. *welden* (pret. *welde, walde, welte, welded, weldide*, pp. *welt*), < AS. *geweldan, gewyldan*, have power over; a secondary form of the strong verb, ME. *walden, wealden* (pret. *wield*), < AS. *wealdan* (pret. *weóld*, pp. *wealden*), have power over, govern, rule, possess, = OS. *waldan* = OFries. *walda* = D. *welden* = OHG. *waltan*, dispose, manage, rule, MHG. G. *walten*, rule, = Icel. *valda*, wield, = Sw. *vålla* (for **valda*), occasion, cause, = Dan. *volde*, commonly *for-volde*, occasion, cause, = Goth. *waldan*, govern; cf. Russ. *vladieti*, reign, rule, possess, make use of, = Lith. *waldyti*, rule, govern, possess; prob. < L. *valere*, be strong, have power: see *valid*.] **1.** To have power or sway over; rule; govern; manage.

Now coronyd is the kyng this cuntre to *weld;*
Hade homage of all men, & honour full grete,
And began for to gouerne, as gome in his owne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5381.

Adam . . . *welte* al Paradys, saving o tree.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 20.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratie,
Shook the arsenal, and fulmined over Greece.
Milton, P. R., iv. 269.

Where'er that Power may move . . .
Which *wields* the world with never-wearied love.
Shelley, Adonais, xlii.

2. To use or exert in governing; sway.

Her new-born power was *wielded* at the first by unprincipled and ambitious men. *De Quincey.*

3. Hence, in general, to exercise; put to practical or active use, as a means, an instrument, or a weapon; use with freedom and ease: as, to *wield* a hammer.

Ac his witt *welt* he after as wel as to-fore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 142.

In oure chapitre praye we day and nyght
To Crist that he thee sende heele and myght
Thy body for to *weelden* hastily.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 239.

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed.
Milton, P. L., xi. 643.

A potent wand doth Sorrow *wield.*
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

4†. To have; possess; enjoy.

And sum prince axide him, seyinge, Good maister, what thing doynge schal I *welde* euerlastyng lyf?
Wyclif, Luke xviii. 18.

And alway [he] slewe the kynges dere,
And *welt* them at his wyll.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 108).

But tell me, that hast seen him, Menaphon,
What stature *wields* he, and what personage?
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 1.

To wield a good baton. See *baton.*

wield†, *n.* [< ME. *welde* (cf. *walde, wolde*, < AS. *geweald*, power); from the verb.] Command; power; management.

Doo weel bi hem of thi good that thou hast in *welde.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

wieldable (wēl'dạ-bl), *a.* [< *wield* + *-able.*] Capable of being wielded.

wieldance† (wēl'dans), *n.* [< *wield* + *-ance.*] The act or power of wielding. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat, ii.

wielder (wēl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *weldere*, possessor (= G. *walter* = Icel. *valdari, valdr*, ruler); < *wield* + *-er*¹.] One who wields, employs, manages, or possesses.

Like the fabled spear of old mythology, endued with the faculty of healing the saddest wound its most violent *wielder* can inflict.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Melanchthon and Calvin.

Brisk *wielder* of the birch and rule,
The master of the village school.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

wieldiness (wēl'di-nes), *n.* The property of being wieldy.

wielding† (wēl'ding), *n.* [< ME. *weeldynge;* verbal n. of *wield, v.*] Management; control.

Ye have hem in youre myght and in youre *weeldynge.*
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

wieldless (wēld'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *weeldlesse;* < *wield* + *-less.*] Unmanageable; unwieldy.

That with the weight of his owne *weeldlesse* might
He falleth nigh to ground, and scarse recovereth flight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 19.

wieldsome† (wēld'sum), *a.* [< *wield* + *-some.* Cf. (for the form) G. *gewaltsam*, violent, powerful.] Capable of being easily managed or wielded. *Golding.*

wieldy (wēl'di), *a.* [< ME. *weldy*, extended form of *welde*, < AS. *wylde*, dominant, controlling, < *wealdan*, rule, govern: see *wield.* Cf. *unwieldy.*] **1**†. Capable of wielding; dexterous; strong; active.

So fressh, so yong, so *weldy* semed he,
It was an heven upon him for to se.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 636.

2. Capable of being wielded; manageable; wieldable; not unwieldy. *Johnson.*

wier, *n.* See *weir.*

wierd†, **wierde**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *weird.*

wiery¹†, *a.* An old spelling of *wiry.* Compare *fiery* for *firy.*

wiery²†, *a.* [< AS. *wær*, a pool, a fish-pond.] Wet; moist; marshy.

Wiesbaden water. See *water.*

wife (wīf), *n.*; pl. *wives* (wīvz). [< ME. *wif, wiif, wyf* (pl. *wif, wive, wifes, wives*), < AS. *wīf*, neut. (pl. *wīf*), a woman, wife, = OS. *wīf, wībh* = OFries. *wīf* = D. *wijf* = LG. *wief* = OHG. MHG. *wīp*, G. *weib* = Icel. *vīf* (used only in poetry) = Sw. *vif* = Dan. *viv*, woman; not found in Goth. and not traced outside of Teut.; root unknown. It cannot be connected, as commonly thought, with *weave.* Some compare Skt. √ *vip*, tremble, L. *vibrare*, vibrate, quiver, OHG. *weibōn*, waver, be inspired, be irresolute, and suppose that the word orig. meant 'something inspired' (the Germans orig. seeing in woman *sanctum aliquid et providum*), or that it orig. meant 'trembling,' with ref. to the timidity of a bride. Some connect it with Goth. *waibjan*, wind, twine, in *bi-waibjan*, wind about, clothe, envelop, because of a woman's 'enveloping clothing,' or because she is the 'one who binds or unites herself.' These are all vagaries. The earlier Teut. word, the one with other Indo-European cognates, is that represented by *queen, quean.* The neuter or inadequate significance of the word is prob. indicated also by the formation in AS. of the appar. more distinctive word *wīfman*, whence ult. E. *woman.*] **1.** A woman: now only in rural or provincial use, especially in Scotland, and usually with an adjective, or in composition with a noun, implying a woman of humble position: as, old *wives'* tales; a fish*wife.*

On the grene he saugh sittynge a *wyf;*
A fouler wight ther may no man devise.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 142.

To sink the ship she sent away
Her witch *wives* every one.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, [I. 284).

She . . . shudder'd, as the village *wife* who cries
"I shudder, some one steps across my grave."
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. The mistress of a house; a hostess: called more distinctively the *goodwife* (correlative to *goodman*) or the *housewife.*

A preest . . .
Which was so pleasaunt and so servisable
Unto the *wyf*, wher as he was at table,
That she woulde suffre him no thing for to paye.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 4.

3. A woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; a man's spouse: the correlative of *husband.*

He ȝede forth bliue
To Rymenhild his *wyue.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

The Soudan hathe 4 *Wyfes*, on Cristene and 3 Sarazines; of the whiche on dwellethe at Jerusalem, and another at Damasce, and another at Ascalon.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

A good *wife* is heaven's last best gift to man, his angel and minister of graces innumerable, his gem of many virtues, his casket of jewels. *Jer. Taylor.*

All the world and his wife. See *world.*—**Auld wives' tongues.** See *auld.*—**Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.** See *bill*³.—**Dutch wife.** See *Dutch.*—**Inhibition against a wife.** See *inhibition.*—**Old wife.** See *old.*—**Old wives' tale.** See *tale*¹.—**Plural wives,** consorts or concubines of the same man under a polygamous union.—**Ratification by a wife.** See *ratification.*—**Wife's equity,** in *law*, the general rule established by courts of equity that where a husband resorted to a court of equity to enforce his common law marital right to take his wife's property, that court would, in general, oblige him to make a reasonable provision out of the fund for the benefit of his wife and children. This doctrine has been extended or superseded by acts which secure the whole property of a wife to herself.

wife† (wīf), *v. i.* [< *wife, n.*] To take a wife; marry.

Eu. . . . An't you weary of *wifeing?*
Po. I am so weary of it that, if this Eighth should die to Day I would marry the Ninth to-Morrow.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 348.

wife-bound (wīf'bound), *a.* Devoted or tied down to a wife; wife-ridden. [Rare.]

A *wife-bound* man now dost thou rear the walls
Of high Carthage? *Surrey*, Æneid, iv. 343.

wife-carl (wīf'kärl), *n.* A man who busies himself about household affairs or woman's work. [Scotch.]

wifehood (wīf'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *wifhod, wiifhood*, < AS. *wīfhād*, < *wīf*, wife, + *hād*, condition.] Wifely character or condition; the state of being a wife.

She taughte al the craft of fyn lovinge,
And namely of *wyfhood* the livinge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 545.

The stately flower of female fortitude,
Of perfect *wifehood.* *Tennyson*, Isabel.

wifekin† (wīf'kin), *n.* [ME., < *wife* + *kin*¹.] Womankind. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 656.

wifeless (wīf'les), *a.* [< ME. *wiifles, wyfles, wyflees;* < *wife* + *-less.*] Without a wife; unmarried.

Sixty yeer a *wyflees* man was he.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 4.

wifelike (wīf'līk), *a.* [< *wife* + *-like.*] Resembling or pertaining to a wife or woman.

Wifelike government. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 138.

Wifelike, her hand in one of his.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

wifely (wīf'li), *a.* [< ME. *wifly, wifli*, < AS. *wīflīc*, < *wīf*, wife + *-līc*, E. *-ly*¹.] Pertaining to or befitting a wife; like a wife.

Yit is it bet for me
For to be deed in *wyfly* honestee
Than be a traitour living in my shame.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2701.

With all the tenderness of *wifely* love.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii.

wife-ridden (wīf'rid″n), *a.* Unduly influenced by a wife; ruled or tyrannized over by a wife; henpecked.

Listen not to those sages who advise you always to scorn the counsel of a woman, and if you comply with her requests pronounce you *wife-ridden.* *Mrs. Piozzi.*

wifle†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of ax.

xj. crosbowes whereof iij. of stele, and v wyndas. Item, j. borespere. Item, vj. *wifles.* *Paston Letters*, I. 487.

wifman†, *n.* A Middle English form of *woman.*

wig¹†, *n.* [< ME. *wig*, < AS. *wicg* = Icel. *viggr* (*viggja-*), also *vigg*, a horse, steed; connected with AS. *wegan*, carry: see *way*¹, *weigh*¹.] A beast of burden, as a horse or an ass.

Ac theh he [were] alre louerdes louerd, and alre kingene ki[n]g, natheles he sende after the alre unwurtheste *wig* one to riden, and that is asse.
Old Eng. Homilies, 2d ser., p. 89.

wig² (wig), *n.* [Also *wigg* (and erroneously *whig*); early mod. E. *wygge;* = D. *wig, wigge*, a wedge, = G. *weck, wecke*, a sort of bread: see *wedge*¹.] A sort of cake. [Obsolete or local.]

Home to the only Lenten supper I have had of *wiggs* and ale. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 117.

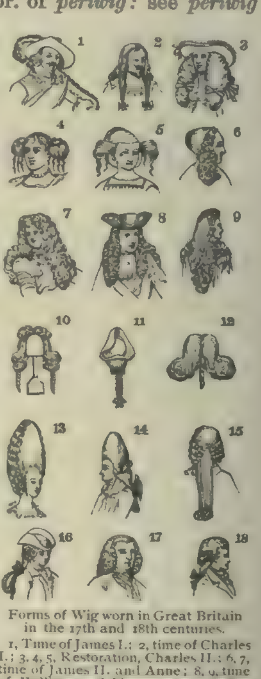
You may make *wigs* of the biscuit dough. by adding . . . currans. *Coll. of Receipts*, p. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

wig³ (wig), *n.* [Abbr. of *periwig:* see *periwig* and *peruke.*] **1.** An artificial covering of hair for the head, used generally to conceal baldness, but formerly worn as a fashionable head-dress. Wigs are usually made to imitate the natural hair, but formal curled wigs are worn as part of their professional costume by judges and lawyers in Great Britain. Wigs are much used on the stage. See *peruke.*

I have often wanted him to throw off his great flaxen *wig;* . . . with his usual Gothic vivacity, he said I only wanted . . . to convert it into a tête for my own wearing.
Goldsmith, She Stoops [to Conquer, ii.

I never believe anything that a lawyer says when he has a *wig* on his head and a fee in his hand.
Trollope, Phineas Re- [dux, lxi.

2. The full-grown male fur-seal of Alaska, *Callorhinus ursinus.* See cut under *fur-seal.*—**3.** The head. [Colloq.]—**Allonge wig.**



Forms of Wig worn in Great Britain in the 17th and 18th centuries.

1, Time of James I.; 2, time of Charles I.; 3, 4, 5, Restoration, Charles II.; 6, 7, time of James II. and Anne; 8, 9, time of William and Mary; 10, campaign wig, 1684; 11, Ramilie wig, 1730; 12, bob wig, 1742; 13, 14, the Macaronis' wig, 1772; 15, 16, wigs of 1774–80; 17, 18, wigs of 1785–95.

See *allonge*.—**Blenheim wig**†, a periwig: so named in honor of the battle of Blenheim (1704).—**Campaign wig**, a wig used in traveling, with twisted side-locks and curled forehead. See 10 in cut on preceding page.—**Cauliflower wig**, a variety of peruke in the eighteenth century, close curled, and covered with powder: so named from its supposed resemblance to a head of cauliflower when served at the table.—**Welsh wig**, a worsted cap. *Simmonds.*

wig^3 (wig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wigged*, ppr. *wigging.* [< *wig*^{3}, *n.*, the orig. sense being perhaps 'to put a wig on,' i. e. to set right without ceremony, or 'to snatch at (one's) wig,' to ruffle or handle (one) without ceremony. Compare *wigging*, where the ref. to *ear-wigging* in the quot. is prob. humorous, the term meaning 'wigging into one's private ear,' but alluding to *earwig*, an annoying insect.] To rate or scold severely. [Colloq.]

> If you wish to 'scape *wigging*, a dumb wife 's the dandy!
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 386.

wigan (wig'an), *n.* [Prob. from the town of *Wigan* in Lancashire, Eng.] A stiff, open canvas-like fabric, used for stiffening and protecting the lower inside surface of skirts, etc.

Wigandia (wi-gan'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1818), named after J. H. *Wigand* (1769–1817), a physician in Hamburg.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ* and tribe *Nameæ*. It is characterized by a broadly bell-shaped corolla, commonly exserted stamens, and a two-valved capsule. There are 3 or 4 closely related species, widely dispersed through mountain regions of tropical America. They are tall, coarse, rough hairy herbs, with large rugose alternate leaves and conspicuous forking scorpioid cymes. They are sometimes cultivated for ornament or as curiosities. *W. urens* has been called *Caracas bigleaf*.

wig-block (wig'blok), *n.* A block shaped like the top of the head, designed to support a wig in the process of making or when not in use.

wigeon, *n.* See *widgeon*.

wigged (wigd), *a.* [< *wig*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having the head covered with a wig; wearing a wig.

> The best-wigg'd Pr-n-e in Christendom.
> *Moore*, Twopenny Post-bag.

> At one end of this aisle is raised the Speaker's chair, below and in front of which, invading the spaces of the aisle, are the desks of the *wigged* and gowned clerks.
> *W. Wilson*, Congressional Government, ii.

wiggen-tree, wiggin-tree (wig'en-trē, wig'in-trē), *n.* Same as *wicken-tree*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

wigger†, *a.* An obsolete form of *wicker*^{1}.

wiggery (wig'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *wiggeries* (-iz). [< *wig*^{3} + *-ery*.] **1.** The work of a wig-maker; false hair. [Rare.]

> She was a ghastly thing to look at, as well from the quantity as from the nature of the *wiggeries* which she wore. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxiv.

2. Excess of formality; red-tapism.

> There is yet in venerable wigged Justice some wisdom amid such mountains of *wiggeries* and folly.
> *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 17. (*Davies.*)

wigging (wig'ing), *n.* A scolding. See *wig*^{3}, *v.* [Colloq.]

> If the head of a firm calls a clerk into the parlour and rebukes him, it is an ear*wigging*; if done before the other clerks, it is a *wigging*. *Hotten's Slang Dict.*

wiggin-tree, *n.* See *wiggen-tree*.

wiggle (wig'l), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *wiggled*, ppr. *wiggling*. [< ME. *wigelen* (= MD. *wighelen* = MHG. *wigelen*), reel, stagger; prob. a var. form of *waggle*.] To waggle; wabble; wriggle. [Provincial or colloq.]

wiggle (wig'l), *n.* [< *wiggle*, *v.*] A waggling or wriggling motion.

wiggler (wig'lėr), *n.* One who or that which wriggles.

wiggletail (wig'l-tāl), *n.* Same as *wriggler*.

wigher†, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. E. dial. *wehee*, *wihie*, neigh, whinny.] To neigh; whinny. [Rare.]

> *Sir Per.* See you this tail?
> *Dind.* I cut it from a dead horse that can now
> Neither *wigher* nor wag tail.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

wighie†, *n.* [Also *wehee*; prob. imitative; cf. *wigher*.] The neighing of a horse; a neigh.

> Whan the hors was laus, he ginneth gon . . .
> Forth with *Wehee*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 146.

> Hange on hym the heuy brydel to holde his hed lowe,
> For he wil make *wehe* tweye er he be there.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 22.

wight^1 (wit), *n.* [< ME. *wight*, *wyght*, *wigt*, *wiht*, < AS. *wiht*, *wuht*, *wyht*, neut. and f., a creature, animal, person, thing, = OS. *wiht*, thing, pl. demons, = D. *wicht*, a child, = OHG. *wiht*, m. and neut., thing, creature, person, MHG. *wiht*, creature, thing, G. *wicht*, being, creature, babe, = Icel. *vættr*, a wight, *vætta*, a whit, = Sw. *vätter*, *vätt* = Dan. *vætte*, an elf, = Goth. *waihts*, f., *waiht*, neut., a thing; prob. orig. 'something moving' (a moving object indistinctly seen at a distance, whether man, child, animal, elf, or demon), < AS. *wegan*, etc., move, stir, carry: see *weigh*^{1}, *wag*^{1}. The word, by a phonetic change, also appears as mod. E. *whit*^{1}. It also appears unrecognized in *aught*, *naught*, *not*^{1}.] **1.** A person, whether male or female; a human being: as, an unlucky *wight*.

> There schulle thei fynde no *Wight* that will selle hem ony Vitaille or ony thing. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 130.

> To you, my purse, and to non other *wight*
> Compleyne I, for ye be my lady dere.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint to his Purse, l. 1.

> She was a *wight*, if ever such *wight* were, . . .
> To suckle fools and chronicle small beer.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 159.

> No living *wight*, save the Ladye alone,
> Had dared to cross the threshold stone.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 1.

2†. A preternatural, unearthly, or uncanny creature; an elf, sprite, witch, or the like.

> "I crouche thee from elves and fro *wightes*,"
> Therwith the nyght-spel, seyde he anonrightes.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 293.

3†. A space of time; a whit; a while.

> She was falle aslepe a litle *wight*.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 363.

wight^2 (wīt), *a.* [< ME. *wight*, *wyght*, *wicht*, *wyte*, *wiht*, *wigt*, nimble, active, strong, < Icel *vīgr* (neut. *vīgt*), serviceable for war, in fighting condition (= Sw. *vig* (neut. *vigt*), nimble, active, agile), < *vīg* (= AS. *wīg*), war; cf. *vega*, fight, smite, Goth. *weihan*, fight, strive, contend, L. *vincere*, conquer: see *victor*, *vincible*. Cf. *wie*, *wye*, a warrior.] Having warlike prowess; valiant; courageous; strong and active; agile; nimble; swift. [Archaic.]

> He was a knight full kant, the kynges son of Lice,
> And a *wight* mon in wer, wild of his dedis.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6085.

> I is ful *wight*, God wat, as is a ra.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 166.

> Le Balafré roared out for fair play, adding "that he would venture his nephew on him were he as *wight* as Wallace." *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.

wight^3†, *n.* A Middle English form of *weight*^{1}.

wight^4†, *n.* See *wite*^{1}.

wightly† (wīt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wightly*, *wihtliche*, *wiȝtliche*, *wiȝtli*; < *wight*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] Swiftly; nimbly; quickly; vigorously; boldly.

> *Wiȝtliche* with the child he went to his house,
> and bi-tok it to his wif tiȝtly to kepe.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 65.

> Sho went vp *wightly* by a walle syde
> To the toppe of a toure, & tot ouer the water
> Ffor to loke on hir luffe, longyng in hert.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 862.

> Ga *wightly* thou, and I sal keepe hym heere.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 182. (*Harl. MS.*)

> For day that was is *wightly* past.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

wightness† (wīt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wightnes*; < *wight*^{2} + *-ness*.] Courage; vigor; bravery.

> Thurgh my *wightnes*, I-wysse, & worthi Achilles,
> We haue . . . getyn to the grekis this ground with oure help. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12198.

wighty (wī'ti), *a.* [< *wight*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Strong; active. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wigless (wig'les), *a.* [< *wig*^{3} + *-less*.] Without a wig; wearing no wig.

> Though *wigless*, with his cassock torn, he bounds
> From some facetious squire's encouraged hounds.
> *Colman*, Vagaries Vindicated.

wig-maker (wig'mā"kėr), *n.* One who makes wigs, or who keeps up an establishment for the making and selling of wigs.

wigreve (wig'rēv), *n.* [For *wickreeve; < ME. *wikreve, < AS. *wic-gerēfa*, a village or town officer who had supervision of sales, < *wīc*, town, + *gerēfa*, reeve: see *wick*^{2} and *reeve*^{1}.] A bailiff or steward of a hamlet.

wig-tail (wig'tāl), *n.* The tropic-bird. See cut under *Phaëthon*.

> The *wig-tail*, a white bird about the size of a pigeon, having two long flexible, streamer-like tail feathers.
> *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 862.

wig-tree (wig'trē), *n.* The Venetian sumac, or smoke-tree, *Rhus Cotinus*: so named from its puffy peruke-like inflorescence. See *smoke-tree* and *sumac*, 2.

wigwag (wig'wag), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *wag*^{1}.] To move to and fro; specifically, to signal by movements of flags. [Colloq.]

wigwag (wig'wag), *a.* and *n.* [< *wigwag*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Writhing, wriggling, or twisting.

> His midil embracing with *wig wag* circuled hooping.
> *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 230.

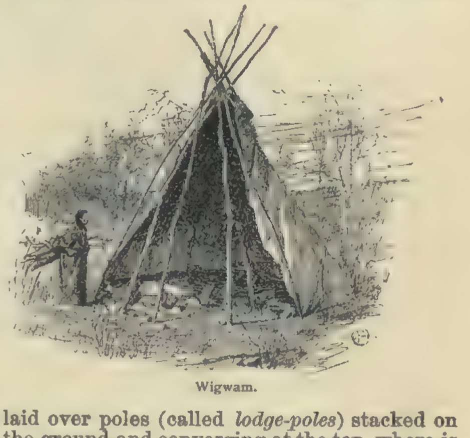
II. *n.* **1.** A rubbing instrument used by watchmakers. It is attached by a crank to a wheel of a lathe, which gives it a longitudinal movement of reciprocation. *E. H. Knight.*

2. Signaling by the movements of flags: as, to practise the *wigwag*. [Colloq.]

> In the army *wig-wag* system, a flag moved to right and left during the day, and a white light moved over a stationary red one at night, are readily made to answer the same purpose. *Sci. Amer.*, LIV. 16.

wigwag (wig'wag), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *wigwag*, *v.*] To and fro; with wiggling motion: as, to go *wigwag* back and forth. [Colloq.]

wigwam (wig'wâm), *a.* [Formerly also *weekwam*; from an Algonkin word represented by Etchemin *weekwahm*, a house, *week*, his house, *neek*, my house, *keek*, thy house, Massachusetts *week* or *wēk*, his house, *wēkou-om-ut*, in his or their house, etc.; Cree *wikiwāk*, in their houses.] **1.** The tent or lodge of a North American Indian, generally of a conical shape and formed of bark or mats, or now most often of skins, laid over poles (called *lodge-poles*) stacked on the ground and converging at the top, where is left an opening for the escape of smoke.



Wigwam.

> Ye Indeans . . . departed from their *wigwames*.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 428.

> Finch, of Watertown, had his *wigwam* burnt and all his goods. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 43.

> We then marched on, . . . and, falling upon several *Wigwams*, burnt them.
> *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.* (1677), 2d ser., VIII. 142.

> When they would erect a *wigwam*, which is the Indian name for a house, they stick saplins into the ground by one end, and bend the other at the top, fastening them together by strings made of fibrous roots, the rind of trees or of the green wood of the white oak, which will rive into thongs.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 10.

2. A large building; especially, a large structure in which a nominating convention or other political gathering is held. [Slang, U. S.]

wig-weaver (wig'wē"vėr), *n.* A wig-maker. [Rare.]

> Her head . . .
> Indebted to some smart *wig-weaver's* hand
> For more than half the tresses it sustains.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 543.

wike^1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*^{1}, *wick*^{2}, *wick*^{4}.

wike^2†, *n.* [< ME. *wike*, office, service; appar. a use of *wike*, etc., week; cf. Goth. *wikō*, course, < L. *vix (*vic-*), change, regular succession, office, service: see *vice*^{4}, *week*.] Office; service.

> Ich can do wel gode *wike*. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 603.

wike^3 (wīk), *n.* [Cf. *wicker*^{1}.] A temporary mark, as a twig or branchlet, used to divide swaths to be mown in commons, etc. Also called *wicker*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

wiking (wī'king), *n.* [An adaptation of AS. *wīcing*: see *viking*.] A viking. [Rare.]

> From the "wik," or creek where their long-ship lurked, the *Wikings*, or "creek-men," as the adventurers were called, pounced upon their prey.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 56.

wikke†, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *wick*^{7}.

wild^1 (wīld), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wilde*, *wielde*, also *wille*, *will*, *wil*, < AS. *wild*, untamed, wild, = OS. *wildi* = OFries. *wilde* = D. *wild*, savage, proud, = OHG. *wildi*, MHG. *wilde*, G. *wild*, wild, savage (as a noun, wild beasts, game), = Icel. *villr* (for *vildr), wild, also bewildered, astray, confused, = Sw. Dan. *vild* = Goth. *wiltheis*, wild, uncultivated; prob. orig. 'self-willed,' 'wilful,' with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *old*, *cold*, etc.), from the root of *will*^{1}; cf. W. *gwyllt*, wild, savage, *gwyllys*, the will. Hence *wild*, *n.*, *wilderness*, *wilder*, *bewilder*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Self-willed; wayward; wanton; impatient of restraint or control; stirring; lively; boisterous; full of life and spirits; hence, frolicsome; giddy; light-hearted.

Pardon me if I suspect you still; you are too *wild* and airy to be constant to that affection.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, ii. 2.

That the *wild* little thing should take wing, and fly away the Lord knows whither! *Colman*, Jealous Wife, iii.

A *wild*, unworldly-minded youth, given up
To his own eager thoughts.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

Philip was a dear, good, frank, amiable, *wild* fellow, and they all loved him. *Thackeray*, Philip, v.

2. Boisterous; tempestuous; stormy; violent; turbulent; furious; uncontrolled: used in both a physical and a moral sense.

But that still use of grief makes *wild* grief tame,
My tongue should to thy ears not name my boys
Till that my nails were anchor'd in thine eyes.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 229.

His passions and his virtues lie confused,
And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult
That the whole man is quite disfigured in him.
Addison, Cato, iii. 2.

Long after night had overclouded the prospect I heard a *wild* wind rushing among trees.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

3†. Bold; brave; daring; wight.

Of the gretist of Grece & of gret Troy,
That he hade comyng with in company, & knew well the persons,
As the worthiest to wale & *wildest* in Armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4023.

4. Loose and disorderly in conduct; given to going beyond bounds in pleasurable indulgence; ungoverned; more or less dissolute, wayward, or unrestrained in conduct; prodigal.

He kept company with the *wild* prince and Poins.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 74.

Suppose he has beene *wild*, let me assure you
He's now reclaim'd, and has my good opinion.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, iv. 7.

5. Reckless; rash; ill-considered; extravagant; out of accord with reason or prudence; haphazard: as, a *wild* venture; *wild* trading.

If I chance to talk a little *wild*, forgive me;
I had it from my father. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4. 26.

Are not our streets daily filled with *wild* pieces of justice and random penalties? *Addison*, Tatler, No. 253.

The *wildest* opinions of every kind were abroad, "divers and strange doctrines," with every wind of which men, having no longer an anchor whereby to hold, were carried about and tossed to and fro. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 16.

Johnson, the young bowler, is getting *wild*, and bowls a ball almost wide to the off.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, ii. 8.

6. Extravagant; fantastic; irregular; disordered; weird; queer.

Wild in their attire. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 40.

Oft in her [Reason's] absence mimic fancy wakes
To imitate her; but, misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft. *Milton*, P. L., v. 112.

When man to man gave willing faith, and loved
A tale the better that 'twas *wild* and strange.
Bryant, Stella.

7. Enthusiastic; eager; keen; especially, very eager with delight, excitement, or the like. [Chiefly colloq.]

And there,
All *wild* to found an University
For maidens, on the spur she fled.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

As for Dolly, he was *wild* about . . . the town, and the castle, and the Black Forest.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxviii.

8. Excited; roused; distracted; crazy; betokening or indicating excitement or strong emotion.

Your looks are pale and *wild*. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1. 28.

I grow *wild*,
And would not willingly believe the truth
Of my dishonour. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 1.

The fictions of Oates had driven the nation *wild*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

9. Wide of the mark or direct line, standard, or bounds.

The catcher . . . must begin by a resolution to try for everything, and to consider no ball beyond his reach, no matter how *wild*. *W. Camp*, St. Nicholas, XVII. 831.

10. Living in a state of nature; inhabiting the forest or open field; roving; wandering; not tame; not domesticated; feral or ferine: as, a *wild* boar; a *wild* ox; a *wild* cat; a *wild* bee. More particularly—(*a*) Noting those animals which in their relation to man are legally styled *feræ naturæ* (which see, under *feræ*): opposed to *tame*^{1}, 1 (*b*) (1).

There aboute ben many goude Hylles and fayre, and many fayre Woodes, and eke *wylde* Beestes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 127.

In the same forrest are many *wild* Bores and *wild* Stagges. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35.

(*b*) Noting beasts of the chase, game-birds, and the like, which are noticeably shy, wary, or hard to take under certain circumstances: opposed to *tame*^{1}, 1 (*b*) (2): as, the birds are *wild* this morning.

11. Savage; uncivilized; ungoverned; unrefined; ferocious; sanguinary: noting persons or practices.

The *wildest* savagery. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 48.

Nations yet *wild* by Precept to reclaim,
And teach 'em Arms, and Arts, in William's Name.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 37.

12. Growing or produced without culture; produced by unassisted nature, or by wild animals; native; not cultivated: as, *wild* parsnip; *wild* cherry; *wild* honey.

With *wild* wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 390.

It were good to try what would be the effect, if all the blossoms were pulled from a fruit-tree, or the acorns and chestnut buds, etc., from a *wild* tree.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 450.

13. Desert; not inhabited; uncultivated.

And that contre is full of grete foreste, and full *wylde* to them of the selue contre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 32.

These high *wild* hills and rough uneven ways
Draws out our miles, and makes them wearisome.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 4.

The plain was grassy, *wild*, and bare.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

A wild shot, a random or chance shot.—**Ethiopian wild boar.** Same as *halluf*. See cut under *Phacochœrus*.—**Indian wild lime.** See *Limonia*.—**To ride the wild mare†.** See *ride*.—**To run wild.** (*a*) To grow wild or savage; take to vicious courses or a loose way of living. (*b*) To escape from domestication and revert to the feral state. (*c*) To escape from cultivation and grow in a wild state.—**To sow one's wild oats.** See *oat*.—**Wild allspice.** Same as *spice-bush*.—**Wild ananas, angelica.** See the nouns.—**Wild animals**, those animals, and especially those beasts, which have not been reclaimed from the feral state, or domesticated for the use and benefit of man: technically called *feræ naturæ*.—**Wild anise-tree.** See *anise*.—**Wild apricot.** See *apricot*.—**Wild ash.** See *ash*^{1}.—**Wild ass**, any member of that section of the genus *Equus* to which the domestic ass belongs, except this species. There are several species or varieties, not all of which are well determined, native of northern Africa, and especially of western and central Asia. Some are very large, strong, and swift animals, which have been distinguished from remote antiquity, and were formerly hunted for sport or for their flesh. Representations of the chase of wild asses are found on Assyrian monuments, and the Hebrew words translated 'wild ass' in the Bible indicate their swift-footedness. See *dziggetai* and *onager* (with cuts) and *hemione*.—**Wild balsam-apple, barley, basil.** See the nouns.—**Wild bean.** See *Apios* and *Strophostyles*.—**Wild bee**, any bee excepting the hive-bee as domiciled by man. Both social and solitary wild bees are of very numerous species and many genera of the two families *Apidæ* and *Andrenidæ*. See these words, and also such distinctive names as *bumblebee*, *carpenter-bee*, *upholsterer-bee*, etc., with various cuts; also *mason-bee*, and cuts under *Anthophora* and *Xylocopa*.—**Wild beet**, *Beta maritima* of Europe, the supposed original of the cultivated beet; also, sometimes, the marsh-rosemary, *Statice Limonium*.—**Wild bergamot**, a strongly aromatic labiate plant, *Monarda fistulosa*, common in dry ground in North America. The corolla is commonly purplish, an inch long.—**Wild birds**, those birds which are not domesticated; specifically, in *Eng. law*, those birds that come within the provisions of an act passed in 1880, entitled the Wild Birds Protection Act, which prohibited the taking or killing of any wild bird between certain dates of each year, with some exceptions. But the species designated in the schedule annexed to the act were but about eighty in number, thus including but a small fraction of the actual avifauna of England; and some of the commonest song-birds it was desired to protect by this act were left unspecified.—**Wild boar, buckwheat.** See the nouns.—**Wild brier**, the dogrose, *Rosa canina*; also, the sweet-brier, *Rosa rubiginosa*.—**Wild camomile.** Same as *feverfew*, 1.—**Wild canary**, the American goldfinch, *Spinus* or *Chrysomitris tristis*. See cut under *goldfinch*. [Local, U. S.]—**Wild caper.** Same as *caper-spurge* (which see, under *spurge*).—**Wild cat.** See *wildcat*.—**Wild celery.** See *Vallisneria*.—**Wild cherry, chestnut, china-tree, cicely.** See the nouns.—**Wild cinnamon** of the West Indies. See *Canella*^{1}.—**Wild clary, clove, cucumber, cumin.** See the nouns.—**Wild coffee.** See *coffee* and *Triosteum*.—**Wild columbine.** See *honeysuckle*, 2.—**Wild cotton.** (*a*) Same as *cotton-grass*. (*b*) See *Ipomæa*.—**Wild dog**, any feral dog, or dog in the state of nature; also, a ferine dog, or one run wild after domestication; a pariah dog; specifically, the native wild dog of Australia, *Canis dingo*. See *Canis*, *Cyon*^{2}, and cuts under *buansuah*, *dhole*, and *dingo*.—**Wild dove**, in the United States, the common Carolina dove, or mourning-dove, *Zenaidura carolinensis*. The implied antithesis is *wild pigeon*, namely, the passenger-pigeon. See cut under *dove*.—**Wild duck**, any duck excepting the domesticated duck; specifically, the wild original of the domestic duck, *Anas boscas* (or *boschas*, or *boskas*). See cut under *mallard*.—**Wild elder.** See *elder*^{2}.—**Wild engine.** (*a*) A locomotive running over a railway without regard to schedule time. (*b*) A locomotive which by some accident or derangement has escaped from the control of its driver.—**Wild fig.** See *fig*^{2}.—**Wild flag.** See *Patersonia*.—**Wild fowl.** See *wild-fowl*.—**Wild ginger.** See *ginger*^{1}.—**Wild goat**, any species of the genus *Capra*, in a broad sense, which has not been domesticated, as the ibex, etc.; specifically, the wild original of the domestic goat, *C. ægagrus* (see *ægagrus*, with cut). Several different Hebrew words rendered alike 'wild goat' in the Bible in different places are believed with good reason to mean any one of the ibexes, steinbocks, or bouquetins of Syria, Palestine, Arabia, and parts of Egypt—as, for example, the beden or jaal-goat, technically *C. jaala* or *jaela*, and as inhabiting Mount Sinai named *C. sinaitica* by Hemprich and Ehrenberg. These wild goats differ little from the common ibex of the Alps.—**Wild goose**, a bird of the goose kind, or genus *Anser* in a broad sense, which is wild or feral. In Great Britain the common wild goose is the graylag, *Anser cinereus* or *ferus*, and the term is applied to all the other species which visit that country. (See cut under *graylag*.) In North America *wild goose* unqualified commonly means the Canada goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. See cut under *Bernicla*.—**Wild-goose chase.** See *chase*^{1}.—**Wild-goose plum.** See *plum*^{1}.—**Wild gourd.** See *vine of Sodom*, under *vine*. **Wild hay, hide, honey, hyssop.** See the nouns.—**Wild hop**, the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.—**Wild horse**, any specimen of the horse, *Equus caballus*, now living in a state of nature. The wild original of the horse is unknown. All the wild horses of America and Australia, and probably all those of Asia, are the ferine (not truly feral) descendants of the domestic horse, which have reverted to the wild state.—**Wild huntsman**, a legendary huntsman, especially in Germany, who with a phantom host goes careering over woods, fields, and villages during the night, accompanied with the shouts of huntsmen and the baying of hounds.—**Wild hyacinth**, in the United States, the eastern camass, *Camassia* (*Scilla*) *Fraseri*; in England, the bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.—**Wild indigo.** See *Amorpha* and *Baptisia*.—**Wild ipecac**, ipecacuanha growing wild; also, *Triosteum perfoliatum*.—**Wild Irishman**, a rhamnaceous shrub, *Discaria australis*, of New Zealand and Australia, having a tortuous stem and opposite branches of which the outermost form sharp spines, the leaves small, in fascicles, absent in old plants.—**Wild jalap.** Same as *man-of-the-earth*.—**Wild jasmine.** See *jasmine* and *Ixora*.—**Wild kale, land, lettuce, licorice, mangosteen**, etc. See the nouns.—**Wild lemon**, the May-apple *Podophyllum peltatum*: so named from the form and color of the fruit.—**Wild lime.** See *lime*^{3}, *Limonia*, and *tallow-nut*.—**Wild mahogany**, the white mahogany of Jamaica, *Antirrhœa bifurcata*.—**Wild mammee-apple**, the West Indian tree *Rheedia laterifolia*, of the *Guttiferæ*.—**Wild mandrake**, the May-apple *Podophyllum peltatum*.—**Wild mango.** See *Spondias*.—**Wild mare.** (*a*) The nightmare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) A seesaw. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 268.—**Wild marjoram.** See *marjoram*, and cut under *Origanum*.—**Wild masterwort.** Same as *herb-gerard*.—**Wild mustard, nep, oat.** See the nouns.—**Wild okra.** See *Malachra*.—**Wild olive, onion, oyster.** See the nouns.—**Wild orange.** (*a*) See *orange*. (*b*) The West Indian euphorbiaceous tree *Drypetes glauca*. (*c*) *Gærtnera vaginata*, of Réunion, without ground reported as a fit substitute for coffee: often misnamed *mussænda*.—**Wild peach.** See *wild orange*.—**Wild pear, pigeon, plum, potato**, etc. See the nouns.—**Wild pine.** (*a*) The Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*. (*b*) In the West Indies, a plant of the genus *Tillandsia*, especially *T. utriculata*.—**Wild pineapple.** See *pineapple*, 3, *penguin*^{2}, and *istle*.—**Wild pink.** See *Silene*.—**Wild prune.** See *Pappea*.—**Wild purslane, rice, sarsaparilla**, etc. See the nouns.—**Wild rye.** See *rye* and *Terrell grass*.—**Wild sheep**, the wild original of the domestic sheep, or any feral species of the genus *Ovis* in a broad sense. (See *Ovis* and *sheep*^{1}.) Various species inhabit mountains and high plateaus of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America, as the aoudad, the argali, the bighorn, the burrhel, the mouflon, etc. See the distinctive names, including cuts under *aoudad*, *argali*, *bighorn*, and *thian-shan*.—**Wild silkworm**, any silkworm other than the ordinary domesticated *Sericaria mori*. See *silkworm*.—**Wild snowball.** Same as *redroot*, 1.—**Wild Spaniard.** Same as *spear-grass*, 3.—**Wild spinach, squill, strawberry, succory, swan.** See the nouns.—**Wild sweet-pea.** See *Tephrosia*.—**Wild sweet-william.** See *Phlox*.—**Wild tamarind, tea, tobacco.** See the nouns.—**Wild tuberose.** See *Spiranthes*.—**Wild tulip, turkey, vanilla, vine, woad**, etc. See the nouns.—**Wild woodbine**, the Virginia creeper. The yellow jasmine, *Gelsemium sempervirens*, has been called *Carolina wild woodbine*.—**Wild wormwood.** See *Parthenium*.—**Wild yam.** See *yam*. =**Syn. 1 and 6.** Rude, impetuous, irregular, unrestrained, harebrained, frantic, frenzied, crazed, fanciful, visionary, strange, grotesque.

II. *n*. 1. A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a waste.

The vasty *wilds*
Of wide Arabia. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7. 41.

One Destiny our Life shall guide;
Nor *Wild* nor Deep our common Way divide.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

We can now tread the regions of fancy without interruption, and expatiate in fairy *wilds*. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

He would linger long
In lonesome vales, making the *wild* his home.
Shelley, Alastor.

2. *pl.* Wild animals; game.

In mareis and in mores, in myres and in wateres,
Dompynges dyueden [dived]; "deere God," ich sayde,
"Wher hadden these *wilde* suche witt and at what scole?"
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 169.

At wild†, crazy; distracted.

Trust hym never the more for the bylle that I sent yow by hym, but as a man *at wylde*, for every thyng that he told me is not trewe. *Paston Letters*, III. 179.

wild^2†, *n*. An obsolete variant of *Weald*, perhaps due to confusion with *wild*^{1}.

A franklin in the *wild* of Kent.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 60.

wild-brain (wīld'brān), *n*. A giddy, volatile, heedless person; a harebrain.

I must let fly my civil fortunes, turn *wild-brain*, lay my wits upo' th' tenters, you rascals.
Middleton, Mad World, i. 1.

wildcat (wīld'kat), *n*. and *a*. I. *n*. 1. A cat of the original feral stock from which have descended some varieties of the domestic cat; the European *Felis catus*, living in a state of nature, not artificially modified in any way. Hence—2. One of various species of either of the genera

Felis and *Lynx;* especially, in North America, the bay lynx (*L. rufus*) and Canada lynx (*L. canadensis*), and sometimes the cougar (*F. concolor*). See *cat*^{1}, and cuts under *cougar* and *lynx*.

II. *a.* Wild; reckless; haphazard: applied especially to unsound business enterprises: as, *wildcat* banking (see below); *wildcat* currency (currency issued by a wildcat bank); a *wildcat* scheme (a reckless, unstable venture); *wildcat* stock (stock of some wildcat or unsound company or organization). [Colloq., U. S.]

The first night of our journey was spent at Ashford, in Connecticut, where we arrived late in the evening; and here the bother of *wild-cat* currency, as it was afterward called, was forced upon our attention.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 196.

The present system, though an immense improvement in every respect on the heterogeneous old breed of State and *wild-cat* banks that wrought ruin in 1836 and 1857, is nevertheless of the same dangerous character.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 199.

Wildcat banking, a name given, especially in the western United States, to the operations of organizations or individuals who, under the loose State banking-laws which prevailed before the passage of the National Bank Act of 1863, issued large amounts of bank-notes though possessing little or no capital.

The *wild-cat banking* which devastated the Ohio States between 1837 and 1860, and miseducated the people of those States until they thought irredeemable government issues an unhoped-for blessing, never could have existed if Story's opinion had been law.
W. G. Sumner, Andrew Jackson, p. 363.

Wildcat engine. See *engine.*

wildebeest (wil′de-bāst), *n.* [D., = E. *wild beast.*] The gnu. [South Africa.]

wilder (wil′dėr), *v. t.* [A freq. form, < *wild*, *a.*, prob. suggested by *wilderness*, and as to form by *wander*. Hence *bewilder.*] To cause to lose the way or track; puzzle with mazes or difficulties; bewilder.

So that it *wilderd* and lost it selfe in those many bywaies.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 364.

We are a widow's three poor sons,
Lang *wilder'd* on the sea.
Roemer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

When red morn
Made paler the pale moon, to her cold home,
Wildered and wan and panting, she returned.
Shelley, Alastor.

wilderedly (wil′dėrd-li), *adv.* [< *wildered*, pp., + *-ly*^{2}.] In a wildered manner; bewilderedly; wildly; incoherently.

It is but in thy passion and thy heat
Thou speak'st so *wilderedly*.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 2.

wildering (wil′dėr-ing), *n.* Same as *wilding.*

wilderment (wil′dėr-ment), *n.* [< *wilder* + *-ment.* Cf. *bewilderment.*] Bewilderment; confusion. [Poetical.]

This *wilderment* of wreck and death.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire Worshippers.

So in *wilderment* of gazing I looked up, and I looked down.
Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower, st. 57.

wildern†, *n.* [ME., also *wilderne;* prob. < AS. **wildern*, < *wilder*, a reduced form of *wildeór*, *wild deór*, a wild beast: see *wild*^{1} and *deer*. Cf. *wilderness.*] A wilderness.

Alse wuremes breden on *wilderne.*
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 130.

wilderness (wil′dėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wildernesse*, *wyldernys* (= MD. *wildernisse*); < *wildern* (or the orig. AS. *wilder*) + *-ness.*] **1.** A tract of land inhabited only by wild beasts; a desert, whether forest or plain.

And after that Men comen out of Surreye, and entren in to *Wyldernesse*, and there the Weye is sondy.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 34.

Ich wente forth wyde-where walkynge myn one,
In a wylde *wyldernesse* by a wode-syde.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 61.

O for a lodge in some vast *wilderness*,
Some boundless contiguity of shade!
Cowper, Task, ii. 1.

2. A wild; a waste of any kind.

Environ'd with a *wilderness* of sea.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 94.

The watery *wilderness* yields no supply.
Waller, Instruction to a Painter.

3. A part of a garden set apart for plants to grow in with unchecked luxuriance. *Imp. Dict.* —**4.** A confused or bewildering mass, heap, or collection.

Rome is but a *wilderness* of tigers.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 54.

The land thou hast left a *wilderness* of wretches.
Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 1.

Flowering odours, cassia, nard, and balm;
A *wilderness* of sweets. *Milton*, P. L., v. 294.

5†. Wildness.

Such a warped slip of *wilderness*
Ne'er issued from his blood.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 142.

These paths and bowers doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease.
Milton, P. L., ix. 245.

=**Syn.** **1.** *Wilderness, Desert.* See *desert*^{1}.

Wilde's incision. In *otology*, a free incision down to the bone over the mastoid process, made in certain cases of disease of the ear.

wild-fire (wīld′fīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wylde fyer*, *wylde fyre;* < ME. *wilde fir*, *wylde fyyr*, *wylde fyr*, *wilde fur*, *wylde fur;* < *wild*^{1} + *fire.*] **1.** A composition of inflammable materials readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; Greek fire: often used figuratively.

Faith his sheild must be
To quench the balles of *wilde-fyer* presentlie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Balls of *wildfire* may be safely touch'd,
Not violently sunder'd and thrown up.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

I was at that time rich in fame—for my book ran like *wild-fire.* *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxx.

2. Sheet-lightning; a kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder.

What is called "summer lightning" or "*wild-fire*" is sometimes a rather puzzling phenomenon.
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

3†. The blue flames of alcohol burnt in some dishes when brought on table, as with plum-pudding.

Swiche manere bake-metes and dissh-metes brennynge of *wilde fir*, and peynted and castelled with papir.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

4. In *coal-mining*, the name formerly sometimes given by miners to fire-damp.—**5.** Erysipelas; also, lichen circumscriptus, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papulæ.

A *wylde fyr* upon thair bodyes falle.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 252.

6. A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin.—**Wild-fire rash**, a skin eruption, usually of infants only, consisting of papules arranged in circumscribed patches appearing in succession on different parts of the body; strophulus volaticus.

wild-flying (wīld′flī″ing), *a.* Flighty.

If any thing redeem the emperor
From his *wild-flying* courses, this is she.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, i. 2.

wild-fowl (wīld′foul), *n.* [< ME. *wylde fowle*, *wyyldefowle*, < AS. *wild-fugel*, wild fowl: see *wild*^{1} and *fowl*^{1}.] The birds of the duck tribe collectively considered; the *Anatidæ;* water-fowl: sometimes extended to other birds ordinarily pursued as game.

wildgrave (wīld′grāv), *n.* [= G. *wildgraf;* < *wild*, game, + *graf*, count: see *wild*^{1} and *grave*^{5}.] The title of various German counts or nobles whose office originally was connected with the forests or with hunting.

The *Wildgrave* winds his bugle-horn,
To horse, to horse! halloo, halloo!
Scott, Wild Huntsman.

wilding (wil′ding), *n.* and *a.* [< *wild*^{1} + *-ing*^{3}.] **I.** *n.* A plant that is wild or that grows without cultivation; specifically, a wild crab-apple tree; also, the fruit of such a plant.

And *wildings* or the seasons fruite
He did in scrip bestow.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 29.

A choice dish of *wildings* here, to scald
And mingle with your cream.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

Matthew is in his grave, yet now
Me thinks I see him stand
As at that moment, with a bough
Of *wilding* in his hand.
Wordsworth, Two April Mornings (1799).

A leafless *wilding* shivering by the wall.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

II. *a.* Wild; not cultivated or domesticated. [Poetical.]

O *wilding* rose, whom fancy thus endears,
I bid your blossoms in my bonnet wave.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 1.

Whose field of life, by angels sown,
The *wilding* vines o'erran.
Whittier, William Forster.

wildish (wīl′dish), *a.* [< *wild*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Somewhat wild.

He is a little *wildish*, they say.
Richardson, Pamela, I. xxxii.

'Twould be a *wildish* destiny
If we, who thus together roam
In a strange Land and far from home,
Were in this place the guests of Chance.
Wordsworth, Stepping Westward.

wildly (wīld′li), *adv.* In a wild state or manner, in any sense.

wildly† (wīld′li), *a.* [< *wild*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] Wild.

Lest red-eyed Ferrets, *wildly* Foxes should
Them undermine, if rampir'd but with mould.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 32.

wildness (wīld′nes), *n.* [< ME. *wyldenesse*, *wildnesse* (cf. G. *wildniss*, desert, wilderness); < *wild*^{1} + *-ness.*] **1.** The state or character of being wild, in any sense.

The perelle of youth for to pace
Withoute ony deth or distresse,
It is so fulle of *wyldenesse.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4894.

Wilder to him than tigers in their *wildness.*
Shak., Lucrece, l. 980.

Take heed, sir; be not madder than you would make him:
Though he be rash and sudden (which is all his *wildness*),
Take heed you wrong him not. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 5.

2†. A wild place or country; a wilderness.

Thise tyraunts put hem gladly not in pres,
No *wildnesse* ne no busshes for to winne.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 34.

Wild's case. See *case*^{1}.

wild-williams (wīld-wil′yamz), *n.* An old name of the ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.*

wild-wind† (wīld′wind), *n.* A hurricane.

In the year of our Lord 1639, in November, here happened an hirecano or *wild-wind.* *Fuller*, Worthies, I. 495.

wild-wood (wīld′wůd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The wild, unfrequented woods; a forest.

The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled *wild-wood.*
S. Woodworth, The Old Oaken Bucket.

II. *a.* Belonging to wild, uncultivated, or unfrequented woods. [Poetical.]

Aye the *wild-wood* echoes rang—
Oh, dearly do I love thee, Annie!
Burns, By Allan Stream.

wile^1 (wīl), *n.* [< ME. *wile*, *wyle*, < AS. *wīl*, *wīle* (also in comp. *flyge-wīl*, 'a flying wile,' an arrow); cf. Icel. *vēl*, *væl*, an artifice, wile, craft, device, fraud, trick (> OF. *guile*, > E. *guile:* see *guile*^{1}).] A trick or stratagem; anything practised for insnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.

Bot hit is no ferly, thaȝ a fole madde,
And thurȝ *wyles* of wymmen be wonen to sorȝe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2415.

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the *wiles* of the devil. Eph. vi. 11.

Quips, and cranks, and wanton *wiles*,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 27.

=**Syn.** *Manœuver, Stratagem*, etc. See *artifice.*

wile^1 (wīl), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *wiled*, ppr. *wiling.* [< *wile*^{1}, *n.*] **1†.** To deceive; beguile; impose on.

So perfect in that art was Paridell
That he Malbeccoes halfen eye did *wyle;*
His halfen eye he *wiled* wondrous well.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 5.

2. To lure; entice; inveigle; coax; cajole.

Say, whence is yond warlow with his wand,
That thus wold *wyle* oure folk away?
Towneley Mysteries, p. 60.

She *wiled* him into ae chamber,
She *wiled* him into twa.
Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III. 332).

But court na anither, tho' jokin' ye be,
For fear that she *wile* your fancy frae me.
Burns, Oh Whistle and I'll Come to you.

3. To shorten or cause to pass easily or pleasantly, as by some diverting wile: in this sense probably confused with *while.*

Seated in two black horsehair porter's chairs, one on each side of the fireplace, the superannuated Mr. and Mrs. Smallweed *wile* away the rosy hours.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxi.

wile^2**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *while*^{1}.

wile^3**†**, *n.* Same as *wild*^{2}, *Weald* (?).

The earth is the Lords, and all the corners thereof; he created the mountaines of Wales as well as the *wiles* of Kent. *Howell*, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 29.

wilful, willful (wil′fůl), *a.* [< ME. *wilful*, *wilfull*, *wylfulle*, *willfulle;* < *will*^{1}, *n.*, + *-ful.*] **1†.** Willing; ready; eager; keen.

With his ferefull folke to Phocus hee rides,
And is *wilfull* in werk to wirchen hem care.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 412.

As thai past on the payment the pepull beheld,
Haden wonder of the weghes, & *wilfulde* desyre
To know of there comyng and the cause wete,
That were so rially arait & a rowte gay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 353.

When walls are so *wilful* to hear without warning.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 211.

2. Due to one's own will; spontaneous; voluntary; deliberate; intentional: as, *wilful* murder; *wilful* waste.

Alle the sones of Israel halewiden *wilful* thingis [brought a willing offering, A.V.] to the Lord. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxxv. 29.

The hye God on whom that we bileeve
In *wilful* poverte chees to lyve his lyf.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 323.

3. Obstinate and unreasonable; not to be moved from one's notions, inclinations, purposes, or the like, by counsel, advice, commands, or instructions; obstinate; stubborn; refractory; wayward; inflexible: as, a *wilful* man; a *wilful* horse.

Like a *wilful* youth,
That which I owe is lost.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 146.

A *wilfu'* man never wanted woe.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 242).

Wilful fire-raising. Same as *arson*^{1}. [Scotch.]=**Syn.** 3. *Untoward, Contrary*, etc. (see *wayward*), self-willed, mulish, intractable, headstrong, unruly, heady.

wilfulhead† (wil'fụl-hed), *n.* [ME. *wilfulhed;* < *wilful* + *-head.*] Wilfulness; perverse obstinacy.

And nat be lyk tiraunts of Lumbardye,
That usen *wilfulhed* and tirannye.
Chaucer, Good Women (1st version), l. 355.

wilfulling†, *n.* [< *wilful* + *-ing*^{1}.] A wilful act. [Rare.]

Great King, no more bay with thy *wilfullings*
His wrath's dread Torrent.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

wilfully, willfully (wil'fụl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *wilfully, wilfulli, wylfully, wilfulliche;* < *wilful* + *-ly*^{2}.] 1†. Of free will or choice; willingly; voluntarily; gladly; readily.

Fede ye the flok of God that is among you, and purvey ye, not as constreyned, but *wilfulli.* *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. v. 2.

Be nouȝte abasshed to bydde and to be nedy;
Syth he that wrouȝte al the worlde was *wilfullich* nedy.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 48.

Trowe ye that whyles I may preche,
And winne gold and silver for I teche,
That I wol lyve in povert *wilfully.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 155.

They *wilfully* themselves exile from light.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 386.

2. By design; with set purpose; intentionally; especially, in a wilful manner; as following one's own will; selfishly; perversely; obstinately; stubbornly.

For he that winketh whan he sholde see,
Al *wilfully*, God lat him never thee.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 612.

The mother, . . . being determinately, lest I should say of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Surely of such desperat persons as will *willfully* followe the course of theyr owne follye there is noe compassion to be had. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

If we sin *wilfully* after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins. Heb. x. 26.

Religion is a matter of our freest choice; and if men will obstinately and *wilfully* set themselves against it, there is no remedy. *Tillotson.*

3. In *law*, *wilfully* is sometimes interpreted to mean—(*a*) by an act or an omission done of purpose, with intent to bring about a certain result; or (*b*) with implication of evil intent or legal malice, or with absence of reasonable ground for believing the act in question to be lawful.

wilfulness, willfulness (wil'fụl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wilfulnesse;* < *wilful* + *-ness.*] 1. The character of being wilful; determination to have one's own way; self-will; obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

Falshede is soo ful of cursidnesse
that her worship shalle neuere haue enterprise
where it Reigneth and hathe the *wilfulnesse.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 71.

Men of business, absorbed in their object, which calls out daring, energy, resolution, and force, acquire often a *wilfulness* of temper. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 292.

2. Intention; the character of being done by design.

The deliberateness and *wilfulness*, or as we prefer to call it the intention, which constitutes the crime of murder. *Mozley and Whitely.*

wilily (wī'li-li), *adv.* [< *wily* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a wily manner; by stratagem; insidiously; craftily.

They did work *wilily.* Josh. ix. 4.

wiliness (wī'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wily; cunning; guile.

wilk (wilk), *n.* A dialectal form of *whelk.*

will^1 (wil), *v.* Pres. 1 *will*, 2 *wilt*, 3 *will*, pl. *will;* imperf. 1 *would*, 2 *wouldest* or *wouldst*, 3 *would*, pl. *would* (obs. pp. *would*, *wold*). *Will*^{1} has no imperative and no infinitive. [< ME. *willen* (pres. ind. 1st and 3d pers. *wille, wile, wulle, wule, wolle, wole, wol, woll* (also contr. *ulle*); 2d pers. *wilt, wult, wolt;* pl. *willeth, wulleth, wolleth;* pret. 1st and 3d pers. *wolde* (> E. *would*), *wulde, walde, wald* (> Sc. *wad*), 2d pers. *woldest, woldes*, pl. *wolden, wolde, wulde, walde*, pp. *wold;* < AS. *willan, wyllan* (pres. ind. 1st and 3d pers. *wile, wyle, wille, wylle*, 2d pers. *wilt*, pl. *willath, wyllath*, pret. 1st and 3d pers. *wolde*, 2d pers. *woldest*, pl. *woldon*, ppr. *willende*) = OS. *willian, wellian* = OFries. *willa, wella* = D. *willen* = MLG. LG. *willen* = OHG. *wellan, wollan*, MHG. *wellen, wollen*, G. *wollen* = Icel. *vilja* = Sw. *vilja* = Dan. *ville* = Goth. *wiljan* (pret. *wilda*) = OBulg. *voliti*, will, *velieti*, command, = Russ. *velieti*, command, etc., = Lith. *woliti*, will, = L. *velle* (pres. ind. *volo*), wish. Prob. not connected, as usually asserted, with Gr. *βούλεσθαι*, will, wish, or with Skt. *var*, choose, select, prefer. From the same source are ult. E. *will*^{2}, *wale*^{2}, *wiln*, *well*^{2}, *weal*^{1}, *wild*^{1}, *wilful*, etc. From the L. verb are ult. E. *volition, voluntary, volunteer, volunty, voluptuary*, etc., *nolens volens*, etc.] **A.** As an independent verb. **I.** *trans.* To wish; desire; want; be willing to have (a certain thing done): now chiefly used in the subjunctive (optative) preterit form *would* governing a clause: as, I *would* that the day were at hand. When in the first person the subject is frequently omitted: as, *would* that ye had listened to us!

Wol sche ȝit my sone hire wedde & to wife haue?
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4203.

"The toure vp the toft," quod she, "treuthe is there-inne,
And *wolde* that ȝe wrouȝte as his worde techeth."
Piers Plowman (B), i. 13.

I *wol* him noght thogh thou were deed tomorwe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 307.

And when thei were come to Merlyn, he thanked hem of that thei hadde seide, and that *wolde* hym so moche gode. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 34.

Here I *would* not More to flit from his literal plain sense.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More (Parker Soc.), p. 252.

She moved him to ask of her father a field; and she lighted from off her ass; and Caleb said unto her: What *wilt* thou? Judges i. 14.

Is this thy vengeance, holy Venus, thine,
Because I *would* not one of thine own doves,
Not ev'n a rose, were offer'd to thee?
Tennyson, Lucretius.

Would in optative expressions is often followed by a dative, with or without *to*, noting the person or power by whom the wish may be fulfilled: hence the phrases *would* (*to*) *God*, *would* (*to*) *heaven*, etc.

Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son! 2 Sam. xviii. 33.

I am not mad: I *would to heaven* I were!
For then 'tis like I should forget myself.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 48.

II. *intrans.* To have a wish or desire; be willing.

In a simile, as Eue
Was, whanne god *wolde* out of the wye y-drawe.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 230.

The fomy brydel with the bit of gold
Governeth he, right as himself hath *wold.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1209.

All that falsen the kinges money or clippen it, also all that falsen or vse false measures, . . . wetyngly other than the lawe of the lord *woll*, etc.
J. Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 714.

They cryed to us to doe no more; all should be as we *would.* Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 191.

B. As an auxiliary, followed by an infinitive without *to.* 1. To wish, want, like, or agree (to do, etc.); to be (am, is, are, was, etc.) willing (to do, etc.): noting desire, preference, consent, or, negatively, refusal.

But neuer man that place ne stede went
That sogerne *wold* ther for thyng any.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5804.

Quod Conscience, "thou flemed us from thee;
Thou *woldist* not oure loore leere."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

That day that a man *would* have another's landes or his goodes, that day he *would* have his life also if he could.
Darrell Papers, 1583 (H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, [App. ii.).

And ye *will* not come to me, that ye might have life.
John v. 40.

Oh, sir, the multitude, that seldom know any thing but their own opinions, speak that they *would* have.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

Will you permit the orphan—nephew to whom you have been a father—to offer you a trifle [a ring]?
Scott, Antiquary, xxx.

2. To be (am, is, are, etc.) determined (to do, etc.): said when one insists on or persists in being or doing something; hence, must, as a matter of will or pertinacity; do (emphatic auxiliary) from choice, wilfulness, determination, or persistence.

Alas, the general might have pardon'd follies!
Soldiers *will* talk sometimes.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 1.

Fate's such a shrewish thing,
She *will* be mistris. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi. 498.

Some, not contented to haue them [Saxons] a people of German race, *wil* needs bring them from elsewhere.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 25.

There stand, if thou *wilt* stand. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 551.

If you *will* fling yourself under the wheels, Juggernaut will go over you, depend upon it.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, iii.

Cholera, scurvy, and fever, the wound that *would* not be
heal'd. *Tennyson*, Defence of Lucknow.

3. To make (it) a habit or practice (to do, etc.); be (am, is, are, etc.) accustomed (to do, etc.); do usually: noting frequent or customary action.

Joves halt it greet humblesse
And vertu eek, that thou *wolt* make
A nyght ful ofte thyn heed to ake.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 631.

Whan he had souped at home in his house, he *wolde* call before hym all his seruauntes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 29.

I remember the hot summer Sunday afternoons, when the pavement *would* be red-hot, and the dust, and bits of straw, and scraps of paper, *would* blow fitfully about with every little puff of air.
E. H. Yates, Recollections and Experiences, I. vii.

4. To be (am, is, are, etc.) sure (to do, etc.); do undoubtedly, inevitably, or of necessity; ought or have (to do, etc.); must: used in incontrovertible or general statements, and often, especially in provincial use, forming a verb-phrase signifying no more than the simple verb: as, I'm thinking this *will* be (that is, this is) your daughter.

I am aferd there *wylle* be sumthyng amys.
Coventry Mysteries (ed. Halliwell), p. 395.

Sixe comoun cubites, that *wil* be nyne foot long.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon (ed. Babington), [II. 235.

That *will* be unjust to man, *will* be sacrilegious to God.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

He was a considerate man, the deacon; . . . ye'*ll* no hae forgotten him, Robin? *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

A little difference, my dear. . . . There *will* be such in the best-regulated families. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

"Are you seeing any angels, Rob?" . . . "I'm not sure; . . . it is not easy to tell what *will* be an angel, and what *will* not. There 's so much all blue up there."
Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, xix.

5. To be (am, is, are, etc.) ready or about (to do, etc.): said of one on the point of doing something not necessarily accomplished.

As the queene hem saugh, she wiste well she was betraied, and *wolde* crye as she that was sore affraied, and thei seide that yef she spake eny worde she sholde a-non be slaine. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

6. In future and conditional constructions, to be (am, is, are, etc.) (to do, etc.): in general noting in the first person a promise or determination, and in the second and third mere assertion of a future occurrence without reference to the will of the subject, other verb-phrases being compounded with the auxiliary *shall.* For a more detailed discrimination between *will* and *shall*, see *shall*^{1}, B., 2.

And al the bettre sule ge speden,
If ge *wilen* gee with treweithe leden.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2304.

Yef we *willeth* don his seruise . . . we sollen habbe tho mede wel griat ine heuene.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 33.

At a knight than *wol* I first beginne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 42.

Wife. O, we shall have murder! you kill my heart.
May. No, I *will* shed no blood.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

Without their learning, how *wilt* thou with them,
Or they with thee, hold conversation meet?
Milton, P. R., iv. 231.

Thou *would'st* have thought, so furious was their fire,
No force could tame them, and no toil could tire.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 844.

It was all to be done in the most delicate manner, and all *would* assist. Thackeray *would* lecture, so *would* W. H. Russell; Dickens *would* give a reading.
E. H. Yates, Recollections and Experiences, I. vii.

In such constructions *will* is sometimes found where precision would require *shall.* See *shall*^{1}, B., final note.

I *would* have thought her spirit had been invincible against all assaults of affection.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 119.

If we contrast the present with so late a period as thirty years ago, we *will* perceive that there has been nothing short of a national awakening.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 40.

[*Would* is often used for *will* in order to avoid a dogmatic style or to soften blunt or harsh assertions, questions, etc.

A pretty idle toy; *would* you take money for it?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

Would you say the Lord's Prayer for me, old fellow?
J. H. Ewing, Six to Sixteen, ii.

In all its senses the auxiliary *will* may be used with an ellipsis of the following infinitive.

Bot I *wyl* to the chapel, for chaunce that may falle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2132.

And Pandare wep as he to water *wolde.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 115.

Pan. I heartily beseech you what must I do?
Tronil. Even what thou *wilt.*
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 36.

First, then—A woman *will*, or *won't*—depend on 't;
If she will do 't, she *will;* and there 's an end on 't.
A. Hill, Zara, Epil.]

Will (you, he, etc.), **nill (you, he,** etc.). See *nill*^{1}.

will^1 (wil), *n.* [< ME. *wille, wylle,* < AS. *willa* = OS. *willeo, willio, willo* = OFries. *willa* = MD. *wille,* D. *wil* = OHG. *willo,* MHG. G. *wille* = Icel. *vili* = Sw. *vilja* = Dan. *villie* = Goth. *wilja,* will; from the verb: see *will*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Wish; desire; pleasure; inclination; choice.

Man, y am more redy alway
To forȝeue thee thi mys gouernaunce
than thou art mercy for to pray,
For my *wille* were thee to enhaunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

I thanke God, I had no *wille* to don it, for no thing that he behighten me.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 35.

I wol axe if it hir *wille* be
To be my wyf, and reule hir after me.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 270.

They who were hottest in his Cause, the most of them were men oftner drunk then by thir good *will* sober.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xix.

2. That which is wished for or desired; express wish; purpose; determination.

When Castor hade clanly consayuit his *wille,*
He onswared hym honestly with orryng a litill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1918.

Thy *will* be done.
Mat. vi. 10.

There is no greater Hindrance to Men for accomplishing their *Will* than their own Wilfulness.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 72.

That eternal immutable law in which *will* and reason are the same.
Burke, Rev. in France.

He holds him with his glittering eye—
The wedding-guest stood still,
And listens like a three-years' child:
The Mariner hath his *will.*
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

Here was the *will,* and plenty of it; now for the way.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 4.

3. Wish; request; command.

Tell me now, Mr. Acres, in case of an accident, is there any little *will* or commission I could execute for you?
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

4. Expressed wish with regard to the disposal of one's property, or the like, after death; the document containing such expression of one's wishes; especially, in *law,* the legal declaration of a person's intentions, to take effect after his death. The essential distinction between a will and any other instrument or provision contingent upon death is that a will has no effect whatever until death, and may be freely revoked meanwhile; but a deed which may create or convey an estate in the event of death must take effect as binding the grantor in his life-time. In English law the word *will* was originally used only of a disposition of *real* property to take effect at death, the word *testament* being then used, as in the Roman and civil law, of a disposition of personal property; hence the phrase, now redundant, *last will and testament.* In modern usage the term *will* does not necessarily imply an actual disposition of property; for an instrument, executed with the formalities required by law, in which the testator merely appoints a guardian for his child, or merely nominates an executor, leaving the assets to be distributed by the executor among those who would take by law, is a will. In respect of form, that which distinguishes a written will from other instruments consists in the ceremonies which the law requires for a valid execution, for the sake of guarding against mistake, fraud, and undue influence. Nuncupative wills, however, are not subject to these rules. These formalities are generally four: (1) The testator must subscribe at the end or foot of the writing. (2) He must do so in the presence of witnesses. In some jurisdictions three are required. In some jurisdictions it is enough that he acknowledge to the witnesses that the subscription he has previously made is his. (3) He must at the same time publish the will—that is, declare to the witnesses that it is his will. (4) They must thereafter in his presence and at his request, and in the presence of one another, subscribe their names as witnesses. In some jurisdictions a seal is necessary with the testator's signature. One whose testimony as a subscribing witness becomes necessary to prove it can take no gift by the will.

After Christ had made his *will* at this supper, and given strength to his *will* by his death, and proved his *will* by his resurrection, and left the church possessed of his estate by his ascension, . . . he poured out his legacy of knowledge.
Donne, Sermons, xxviii.

Her last *will*
Shall never be digress'd from.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 3.

O lead me gently up yon hill, . . .
And I'll there sit down, and make my *will.*
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 255).

5. Discretion; free or arbitrary disposal; sufferance; mercy.

ȝe ar welcum to welde as yow lykez,
That here is, al is yowre awen, to haue at yowre *wylle* & welde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 836.

He had noe firme estate in his tenement, but was onely a tenaunt at *will* or little more, and soe at *will* may leave it.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

But by constreynt and force of the sayde foule chaungeable wether we strake all oure sayles and lay dryuynge in the large see at Godes *wyll* vnto the nexte mornynge.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 68.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies.
Ps. xxvii. 12.

The Prince was so devout and humble that he submitted his Body to be chastised at the *Will* of Dunstan Abbot of Glastenbury.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 11.

6. The faculty of conscious, and especially of deliberate, action. The will should not be confused (as it is, however, by different writers) with self-control, desire, choice, or attention, although the first and last of these are special modes of volition. Nor is "willing" a table to move automatically across a room an act of will; for experiment shows that effort of this kind, however strenuous, fails to cause even the willer's own hand or foot to move. Normally, the consciousness of action is merged in sensations coming from the member moved; but in cases of anæsthesia the agent is still aware of being in action, and even more or less of what he is doing. This consciousness always involves a sense of opposition, whether in the form of a struggle or of a triumph, or in the negative aspect of a sense of freedom. (See *freedom of the will,* below.) We are always aware of some resistance, be it only the inertia of our limbs. Willing thus essentially involves perceptive sensation, the *reflexio* of Thomas Aquinas. (See *reflection,* 7.) When the real object with which we are in relation is studied with reference to the predicates attributed to it by the senses, the result is experience; but when the predicates we are inwardly inclined to attach to it are studied out, the operation is deliberation, terminating in choice, and commonly followed by acts of will. This cognitive process is the necessary condition of self-control. By a "strong will" is sometimes, and perhaps most correctly, meant great self-control; but more usually a power of bearing down the wills of others by tiring them out and by a domination like hypnotism is intended.

Appetite is the *Will's* solicitor, and the *Will* is Appetite's controller; what we covet according to the one by the other we often reject.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. viii. § 3.

Every man is conscious of a power to determine in things which he conceives to depend upon his determination. To this power we give the name of *will.*
Reid, Intellectual Powers, ii. 1.

7. The act of willing; the act of determining a choice or forming a purpose; volition.

Even actual sins, committed without *will,*
Are neither sins nor shame—much more compell'd.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

It is necessary to form a distinct notion of what is meant by the word Volition in order to understand the import of the word Will, for this last word properly expresses that power of the mind of which volition is the act. . . . The word will, however, is not always used in this its proper acceptation, but is frequently substituted for volition, as when I say that my hand moves in obedience to my *will.*
D. Stewart, Works (ed. Hamilton), VI. 345.

Antecedent will. See *antecedent.*—**At will.** (*a*†) At command; in thorough mastery.

He that can find two words of concord cannot find foure or fiue or sixe, vnlesse he haue his owne language *at will.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 73.

(*b*) At pleasure; at discretion. To hold an estate *at the will* of another is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure, and be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor. See *estate at will,* under *estate.*

ȝe schul wite of ȝoure sone
That ȝe long haue for-lore leue me for sothe,
& him winne a-ȝen *at wille.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2955.

We know more from nature then we can *at will* communicate.
Emerson, Nature, iv.

And if we think of various sensations in parts of our bodies we can produce them *at will,* and can induce at our pleasure other bodily alterations through emotional excitement.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 27.

Conjoint will, joint will, mutual wills, legal phrases often used without much discrimination. Especially—(*a*) A testamentary act by two persons jointly uniting in the same instrument, as their will, to take effect after the death of both. (*b*) A similar instrument to take effect as to each on his or her death. These two classes are more properly termed *joint* or *conjoint.* (*c*) Wills made in connection by two persons pursuant to a compact, binding each to the other to make the dispositions of property thus declared. (*d*) Wills made to bequeath the effects of the one first dying to the survivor. These two classes, and particularly the last, are more appropriately termed *mutual.* The legal effect of such wills is often a matter of doubt.—**Factum of a will.** See *factum.*—**Freedom of the will,** a mental attribute the existence of which is disputed. The phrase is taken in different senses by different thinkers. (*a*) The power of doing right on all occasions. (*b*) That freedom of which we have an immediate consciousness in action. This is, however, only the consciousness of being able to overcome some unspecified resistance to some unspecified extent, which implies and is implied in the fact of resistance, and is in fact but an aspect of the sense of action and reaction. (*c*) The power of acting from an inward spontaneity, not altogether dominated by motives. This is what most of the metaphysical advocates of the freedom of the will specifically contend for. It is a limitation of the action of causality, even in the material world. Some would restrict the spontaneous power of the mind to making particles swerve without variation of their vis viva; but this is untenable, since the law of action and reaction, which would thus be vitiated, is far more securely proved than that of the conservation of energy, the evidence for which is imperfect, while the objections to it are weighty. It is contended on the one hand that such spontaneity is an indispensable condition of moral action; and on the other that, if it exists, it has no direct reference to morality except this that, so far as a being is spontaneous in this sense, he is free from the moral law as well as from that of causation, and that there is neither sense nor justice in holding him responsible for mere sporadic effects of pure non-cause. Responsibility, it is argued, ought to imply that a man's conduct can be regulated by principles as efficient causes, and is not free from the influence of causation.—**Free will,** liberty; freedom; liberty as to choice in faith or conduct; also, the faculty of will as being free, or not absolutely subject to causation.

Certainly there be that delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage to fix a belief—affecting *free will* in thinking, as well as in acting.
Bacon, Truth (ed. 1887).

We thus, in thought, never escape determination and necessity. It will be observed that I do not consider this inability to the notion any disproof of the fact of *free-will.*
Sir W. Hamilton, Works, p. 611.

Good will. (*a*) Favor; kindness. (*b*) Sincerity; right intention.

Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and strife; and some also of *good will.*
Phil. i. 15.

His willes†, of his own will; voluntarily.

A thyng that no man wol, *his willes,* helde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 272 (Harl. MS.).

Ill will, enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than *malice.* Compare *good-will* and *ill-will.*—**Inofficious will.** See *inofficious.*—**Joint will, mutual wills.** See *conjoint will.*—**Officious will.** See *officious.*—**Register of wills.** See *register*^{2}.—**Roman will,** a form of ancient Roman will which in later times was allowed in the Eastern Empire, and generally known as the *Roman will,* combining something of the form of the mancipatory with the efficacy of the Pretorian testament. See *testament. Maine.*—**Simple will.** See *simple.*—**Statute of Wills,** the name commonly designating a British or an American statute regulating the power to make wills; more specifically, an English statute of 1540 (superseded by the Wills Act), by which persons seized in socage were allowed to devise all their lands except to bodies corporate, and persons seized in chivalry were allowed to devise two thirds: sometimes also called the *Wills Act.*—**Tenant at will.** See *tenant*^{1}.—**To have one's will,** to obtain what is desired.—**To work one's will,** to act absolutely according to one's own will, wish, pleasure, or fancy; do entirely what one pleases (with something).

For tho' the Giant Ages heave the hill
And break the shore, and evermore
Make and break, and *work their will,* . . .
What know we greater than the soul?
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Wills Act, an English statute of 1837 (7 Wm. IV. and 1 Vict., c. 26) which repealed the Statute of Wills, and enacted that all property may be disposed of by will. It required wills to be in writing, signed at the foot, and attested by two witnesses, and declared the effect of certain words and phrases in them. The amendment of 1852 (15 and 16 Vict., c. 24) relates to the position of the signature.—**With a will,** with willingness and earnestness; with all one's heart; heartily.

Mr. Herbert threw himself into the business *with a will.*
Dickens, Great Expectations, xlv.

will^2 (wil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *willed,* ppr. *willing* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *wills*). [< ME. *willen, willien* (pret. *willede*), < AS. *willian* (pret. *willode*), will, demand, desire; cf. AS. *wilnian,* > ME. *wilnen,* desire, wish (see *wiln*); secondary verbs, from the primitive verb represented by *will*^{1}. The two verbs (*will*^{1} and *will*^{2}) early became confused, more esp. in cases in which the auxiliary verb was used as a principal verb.] I. *trans.* 1. To wish; desire. [Archaic.]

There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife?
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 56.

A great party in the state
Wills me wed to her.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 4.

2†. To communicate or express a wish to; desire; request; direct; tell; bid; order; command.

Within half an houre after, M^{rs}. Essex *willed* the said Hugh to go to M^{rs}. Ralegh and *will* her to send the said lady a couple of the best chickens.
Darrell Papers, 1568 (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, App. ii.).

Sir Ladron, your sonne and my cousin *willed* me . . . that I should write vnto you the sorrow which I conceiued of the sicknesse your Lordship hath had.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 189.

Now here she writes, and *wills* me to repent.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iii. 4.

Gorton and his company . . . wrote a letter to Onkus, *willing* him to deliver their friend Miantunnomoh.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 158.

3. To determine by act of choice; decide; decree; ordain; hence, to intend; purpose.

All such Buttes and Hoggesheads as may be found to serue we *will* shalbe filled with Traine Oyle.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 300.

Two things he *willeth,* that we should be good, and that we should be happy.
Barrow, Sermons, III. iv.

Man in his state of innocency had freedom and power to *will* and to do that which was well pleasing to God; but yet mutably, so that he might fall from it.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., v. 1.

Man always *wills* to do that which he desires most, and when he does not feel himself obliged by the sentiment of duty to do that which he desires less.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 92.

We shall have success if we truly *will* success—not otherwise.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 118.

4. To dispose of by will or testament; give as a legacy; bequeath: as, he *willed* the farm to his nephew.

Servants and their families descended from father to son, or were sometimes *willed* away, the servant being given, within limits, his choice of a master.
The Century, XXXVI. 277.

5. To bring under the influence or control of the will of another; subject to the power of another's will. [Recent.]

The one to be *willed* would go to the other end of the house, if desired, whilst we agreed upon the thing to be done. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 57, note.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To wish; desire; prefer; resolve; determine; decree.

As *will* the rest, so *willeth* Winchester.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 162.

You, likewise, our late guests, if so you *will*,
Follow us. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. To exercise the will.

See how my sin-bemangled body lies,
Not having pow'r to *will*, nor will to rise!
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

He that shall turn his thoughts inwards upon what passes in his own mind when he *wills*, shall see that the will or power of volition is conversant about nothing but that particular determination of the mind, whereby barely, by a thought, the mind endeavours to give rise, continuation, or stop to any action which it takes to be within its power. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 30.

will^3†, *a.* [Sc. also *wull*; < ME. *will*, *wille*, < Icel. *villr* (for **vildr*), wild: see *wild*.] Astray; wrong; at a loss; bewildered.

Adam went out ful *wille* o wan.
Quoted in *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 213.

All wery I wex and *wyll* of my gate.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2369.

And *wull* and waif for eight lang years
They sail'd upon the sea.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

will^3†, *v. i.* [< *will*^{3}, *a.*] To wander; go astray; be lost, at a loss, or bewildered. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2359.

willcock (wil'kok), *n.* Same as *willock*.

willed (wild), *a.* [< ME. *willed*; < *will*^{1}, *n.*, + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Having a will; determined as to will: usually in composition, as in self-*willed*, weak-*willed*.

He is *wylled* that comynycasyon and trete schold be had.
Paston Letters, I. 75.

2. Brought under the influence or control of the will of another.

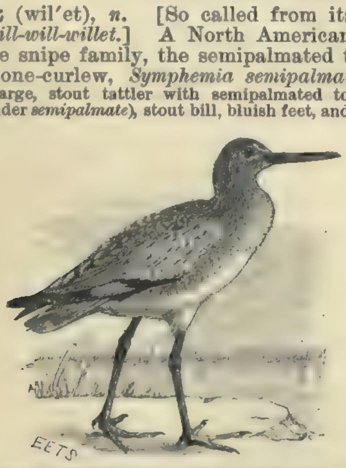
willemite (wil'em-īt), *n.* [Named after *Willem* I., king of the Netherlands.] A mineral of resinous luster and yellowish-green or flesh-red color, a native silicate of zinc. It is of rare occurrence in Europe, but is found abundantly in New Jersey, and there constitutes a very valuable zinc ore. Troostite is a crystallized variety containing some manganese.

willer (wil'ėr), *n.* [< *will*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who wishes; a wisher: used in some rare compounds: as, an ill-*willer*.—**2.** One who wills.

Be pleased to cast a glance on two considerations—1. What the will is to which, 2. Who the *willer* is to whom, we must submit. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xxxvi.

The problem can never be solved as long as contact of any sort is allowed between the *willer* and the willed.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 10.

willet (wil'et), *n.* [So called from its cry; cf. *pill-will-willet*.] A North American bird of the snipe family, the semipalmated tattler or stone-curlew, *Symphemia semipalmata*. It is a large, stout tattler with semipalmated toes (see cut under *semipalmate*), stout bill, bluish feet, and much-variegated plumage, especially in summer, the wings being mirrored with white and lined with black; the length is about 16 inches. It abounds in temperate North America, and especially in the United States; it extends north to 56° at least, breeds throughout its range, and winters in the Southern States. Some related tattlers are occasionally mistaken for the species, and called *willet* by sportsmen. See *Symphemia*.



Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata*), in winter plumage.

Across the dune, curlews, gulls, pelicans, water-turkeys, and *willets* were feeding. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 223.

willful, willfully, etc. See *wilful*, etc.

willick, *n.* A Scotch variant of *willock*.

willie, *a.* Same as *willy*^{1}.

willie-fisher (wil'i-fish″ėr), *n.* The common tern or sea-swallow. See cut under *Sterna*. [Forfar, Scotland.]

willie-hawkie (wil'i-hâ'ki), *n.* The little grebe, or dabchick. *C. Swainson.* [Antrim, Ireland.]

willie-man-beard (wil'i-man-bērd'), *n.* The sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*. Compare cut under *stickleback*. [Local, Eng.]

willie-muftie, *n.* See *willy-mufty*.

willing (wil'ing), *n.* [< ME. *willing*; verbal n of *will*^{1}, *v.*] Inclination; desire; intention.

The evil natures, and the evil principles, and the evil manners of the world, these are the causes of our imperfect *willings* and weaker actings in the things of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 13.

willing (wil'ing), *a.* [< ME. *willing*, for earlier *willende*, < AS. *willende*, *wellende*, ppr. of *willan*, will: see *will*^{1}. *Willing* in mod. use also represents the ppr. of *will*^{2}.] **1.** Favorably disposed; ready; inclined; desirous: as, *willing* to work; *willing* to depart.

I shall be *willing*, if not apt, to learn.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

King Henry, having entred a Throne in a Storm, was *willing* now to have a Calm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 157.

If others make easier conditions of blessedness, no wonder if their doctrine be entertained by those who are *willing* to be happy but unwilling to leave their sins.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

I never hear any thing of the Countess [of Oxford] except just now, that she is grown tired of sublunary affairs, and *willing* to come to a composition with her lord.
Walpole, Letters, II. 2.

The 21st day Captain Eaton came to an Anchor by us; he was very *willing* to have consorted with us again.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 133.

2. Voluntary; cheerfully given, granted, done, or borne: as, *willing* service; *willing* poverty.

I raise him thus, and with this *willing* kiss I seal his pardon. *Fletcher* (*and another ?*), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Sad Ulysses' soul, and all the rest,
Are held with his melodious harmony
In *willing* chains and sweet captivity.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 52.

The chief is apt to get an extra share [of the spoils], either by actual capture, or by the *willing* award of his comrades. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 542.

3. Characterized by promptness or readiness in action; free from reluctance, laziness, or slowness: as, a *willing* horse; a *willing* hand.

Mount the decks, and call the *willing* wind.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 655.

4†. In harmony or accord; like-minded.

I am perswaded the Devill himselfe was never *willing* with their proceedings. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 22.

=**Syn.** 1. Minded.—2. *Spontaneous*, etc. See *voluntary*.

willing-hearted (wil'ing-här″ted), *a.* Well-inclined; heartily consenting.

And they came, both men and women, as many as were *willing hearted*, and brought bracelets, and earrings, and rings, and tablets, all jewels of gold: and every man that offered offered an offering of gold unto the Lord.
Ex. xxxv. 22.

willingly (wil'ing-li), *adv.* [< ME. *willingly*; < *willing* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a willing manner. Specifically—(*a*) Of one's own will, choice, or consent; voluntarily; knowingly.

Heer I swere that never *willingly*
In werk ne thought I nil yow disobeye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 306.

By labour and intense study, . . . joined with the strong propensity of nature, I might perhaps leave something so written to after-times as they should not *willingly* let it die. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

(*b*) Readily; cheerfully.

Not . . . as it were of necessity, but *willingly*.
Phile. 14.

Proud of employment, *willingly* I go.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 35.

They would *willingly* haue beene friends, or haue giuen any composition they could.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 90.

willingness (wil'ing-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being willing; free choice or consent of the will; readiness.

I would expend it with all *willingness*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 150.

Satan o'ercomes none but by *Willingnesse*.
Herrick, Temptations.

Many brauado's they made, but, to appease their fury, our Captaine prepared with as seeming a *willingnesse* (as they) to incounter them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 177.

Constraint in all things, makes the pleasure less;
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

They one after another declared their conviction of their errors, and their *willingness* to receive baptism.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa. ii. 6.

2†. Good will; readiness.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,
Will thither straight, for *willingness* rids way.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 21.

= **Syn.** 1. *Forwardness, Willingness.* See *forwardness*.

will-in-the-wisp (wil'in-thē-wisp), *n.* Same as *will-o'-the-wisp*.

Willisian (wil'is-i-an), *a.* [< *Willis* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Thomas Willis, an English anatomist, famous for his researches on the brain and nerves. Specifically, in *anat.*: (*a*) Noting a remarkable anastomosis of arteries at the base of the brain. See *circle of Willis*, under *circle*. (*b*) Noting the old enumeration of nine pairs of cranial nerves (now counted as twelve pairs).

Willis's disease. Diabetes.

williwaw (wil'i-wâ), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sudden, violent squall of wind. Also spelled *willywaw*.

Those whirlwind squalls, formerly called, by the sealers in Tierra del Fuego, *williwaws*. They may be truly termed hurricane squalls—like those at Gibraltar, in a violent Levanter. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 125.

will-less (wil'les), *a.* [< *will*^{1} + *-less*.] **1.** Lacking will-power; having no will or volition; not volitional.

A merely knowing, quite *will-less* being.
Du Prel, Philos. of Mysticism (trans. 1889), II. 8.

2. Involuntary.

Your blind duty and *will-less* resignation.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. xv.

willock (wil'ok), *n.* [Cf. Sc. *willick*, a young heron, also the puffin.] The common murre or guillemot, *Uria troile* or *Lomvia troile*, a bird of the auk family, abundant on both coasts of the North Atlantic. Also *willcock*. See cut under *murre*^{2}. [Local, British.]

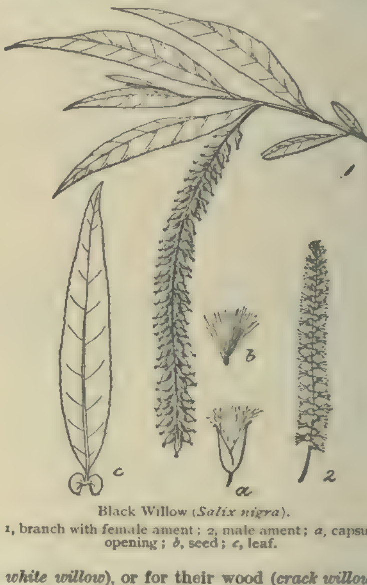
will-o'-the-wisp (wil'o-thē-wisp), *n.* **1.** The ignis fatuus; hence, any person or thing that deludes or misleads by dazzling, visionary, or evanescent appearances. Also *will-in-the-wisp*, *will-with-a-wisp*, and *Jack o' lantern*.

All this hide and seek, this *will-in-the-wisp*, has no other meaning than a Christian marriage for sweet Mrs. Belinda.
Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife, v. 3.

Wicked sea-*will-o'-the-wisp*!
Wolf of the shore! dog, with thy lying lights
Thou hast betray'd us on these rocks of thine!
Tennyson, Harold, ii. 1.

2. A common fresh-water alga, *Nostoc commune*: so named from its sudden and seemingly mysterious appearance. See *Nostoc*.

willow^1 (wil'ō), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *willy*; < ME. *wilowe*, *wylow*, *weloghe*, *wilwe*, *wilge*, < AS. *welig* = MD. *welighe*, *wilghe*, later *wilge*, D. *wilg* = MLG. LG. *wilge*, willow; root uncertain. For other names, cf. *sallow*^{2} and *withy*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Salix*, consisting of trees, shrubs, and rarely almost herbaceous plants. Of the many species a few are of decided economic worth as furnishing osiers (*osier willow*, *crack willow*, *purple willow*, *white willow*), or for their wood (*crack willow*, *white willow*), or for their bark, which in northern Europe is esteemed equal to oak-bark for tanning. Many are excellent for fixing loose sands, some serve for hedges, while several are highly ornamental. A few plants with some similarity to the willow have borrowed its name. See *osier*, *sallow*, and the phrases below.



Black Willow (*Salix nigra*).
1, branch with female ament; 2, male ament; *a*, capsule, opening; *b*, seed; *c*, leaf.

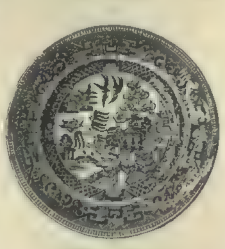
Now *wylous*, busshes, bromes, thing that eseth
Let plannte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

2. The wood of the willow; hence, in *base-ball* and *cricket*, the bat.—**Almond** or **almond-leafed willow**, a moderate-sized tree, *Salix amygdalina*, found in wet grounds in the northern Old World, having the leaves white, but not silky beneath. It is much cultivated for basket-making. Also *French willow*.—**Babylonian willow** (of Psalm cxxxvii.), probably a species of poplar, *Populus Euphratica*. The weeping willow was once supposed to be the tree, fancy associating its pendulous branches with the hanging of the harps. The oleander is sometimes selected as the tree. Compare *weeping willow*.—**Bay willow.** (*a*) *Salix pentandra*, a shrub or small tree of Europe and temperate Asia, having broadly ovate or oblong leaves, which are thick, smooth, and shining, rendering it highly ornamental. (*b*) See *willow-herb*.—**Bedford willow.** See *crack willow*.—**Bitter willow.** See *purple willow*.—**Black willow.** (*a*) A tree of moderate size, *Salix nigra*, widely distributed in North America, commonly found bending over watercourses. The wood is of little value; the bark contains salicylic acid, and is a popular domestic febrifuge. See cut on preceding page. (*b*) The variety *Scouleriana* of *Salix flavescens*, found on the western coast of North America, a small tree with the wood light, hard, strong, and tough. (*c*) Same as *bay willow* (*a*). [Local, Eng.]—**Brittle willow.** Same as *crack willow*.—**Crack willow**, a tall handsome tree, *Salix fragilis*, so called because the twigs break easily from the branches. It is native in Europe and Asia, and is often cultivated, affording, with the closely related white willow, the best willow-timber. A hybrid, *S. Russeliana*, of this and the white willow is the Bedford or Leicester willow, whose bark is said to contain more tannin than oak-bark, and more salicin than most of the genus.—**Desert willow**, a small tree of willow-like habit, *Chilopsis saligna*, of the *Bignoniaceæ*, found in arid regions in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. The flowers, borne in terminal racemes, have a funnel-form corolla swollen out above, an inch or two long, colored white and purplish; the pods resemble those of *Catalpa*.—**Diamond willow**, a form of the heart-leafed willow (see below) growing on the banks of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, having remarkable diamond-shaped scars due to the arrest of wood-growth at the base of atrophied twigs. It is made into unique canes.—**Dwarf gray willow.** Same as *sage-willow*.—**French willow.** (*a*) Same as *almond willow*. (*b*) See *willow-herb*.—**Glaucous willow**, the pussy-willow.—**Glossy willow.** Same as *shining willow*.—**Goat willow**, the great sallow, *Salix caprea*. See *sallow*^{1}.—**Golden willow or osier.** See *white willow*.—**Ground willow**, *Salix arctica*, and perhaps other dwarf northern species. See *Salix*.—**Heart-leafed willow**, *Salix cordata*, the most widely distributed and variable American willow, a tall shrub with the leaves narrow but heart-shaped at the base. A variety, *S. vestita*, is the *diamond willow* (see above).—**Hedge willow**, the sallow, *Salix caprea*.—**Hoop willow.** Same as *ring willow*.—**Huntington willow**, the white willow.—**Leicester willow**, the crack willow.—**Long-leafed willow.** Same as *sandbar willow*.—**Osier willow.** See *osier*; also *almond willow*, *purple willow*, *white willow*.—**Persian willow.** See *willow-herb*.—**Prairie willow**, a grayish shrub, *Salix humilis*, related to the sage-willow, growing 3 to 8 feet high, common on dry plains, etc., in the United States.—**Primrose willow.** See *Jussiæa*.—**Purple willow**, a shrub or small tree, *Salix purpurea*, found through Europe and temperate Asia. Also called *bitter*, *rose*, and *whipcord willow*. Its bark is rich in salicin, and so bitter that it is not gnawed by animals; hence this willow is specially recommended for game-proof hedges. It is at the same time one of the best osier willows.—**Pussy willow.** See *pussy-willow*.—**Ring** or **ring-leafed willow**, a variety of the weeping willow with the leaves curled into rings.—**Rose willow.** See *purple willow*.—**Rosebay willow.** See *willow-herb*.—**Sage willow.** See *sage-willow*.—**Sallow willow**, the common sallow, *Salix caprea*.—**Sandbar willow**, *Salix longifolia*, a small tree often forming dense clumps of great beauty on river sandbars and banks. It is very common throughout the Mississippi basin, and reaches its greatest development in northern California and Oregon.—**Shining willow**, a river-bank shrub or small tree, *Salix lucida*, of North America, closely allied to the bay willow of Europe, the leaves with a long tapering point, smooth and shining on both sides. It is among the most beautiful of willows, and is becoming popular in cultivation.—**Silky willow.** (*a*) The white willow. (*b*) *Salix Sitchensis*, a low much-branched tree of the Pacific coast from California northward.—**Swamp willow**, the pussy-willow.—**Sweet willow**, the sweet-gale, *Myrica Gale*; also, the bay willow. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To wear the willow**, to put on the trappings of woe for a lost lover.

> Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
> I'll *wear the willow* garland for his sake.
>
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 228.

Virginia or **Virginian willow.** See *Itea*.—**Water willow.** See *water-willow*.—**Weeping willow**, a large tree, *Salix Babylonica*, distinguished by its very long and slender pendulous branches, a native, not of Babylon, but of eastern Asia, now common in cultivation in Europe and America. Only the female plant is known in western countries, but it spreads to some extent by the drifting and rooting of its broken branches. It is considered an emblem of mourning, and is often planted in graveyards. The Kilmarnock weeping willow is a remarkable variety of the common sallow. There is an American weeping willow sold in nurseries, which is a partly pendulous form of the European purple willow.—**Whipcord willow.** See *purple willow*.—**White willow**, *Salix alba*, otherwise called *Huntington* and *silky willow*, perhaps the most common cultivated species, a fine tree becoming from 50 to 80 feet high, the leaves ashy-gray or silky-white on both sides. Its wood is smooth, light, soft, tough, and not subject to splintering, and is used for a great variety of purposes. It makes a good gunpowder charcoal, for which purpose it is grown in New Jersey and Delaware. The typical form is the variety *S. cærulea*, or blue willow. The variety *S. vitellina*, the golden willow or osier, with yellow twigs, is largely grown for basket-making.—**Whortle willow**, *Salix Myrsinites*, a low, sometimes closely procumbent shrub, under a foot high, with small round, ovate, or lanceolate leaves, found in the mountains of the northern Old World.—**Willow scale.** See *scale*^{1}.—**Willow span-worm**, one of a number of geometrid larvæ which feed upon willow, as the pink striped, the larva of *Deilinia variolaria* of the United States.—**Willow tussock-moth**, a North American tussock-moth, *Orgyia definita*, whose larva seems to feed only on willow—a peculiar fact, since other tussock-moth larvæ are rather general feeders.—**Yellow willow**, the variety *vitellina* of *Salix alba*. See *white willow*, above.

II. *a.* 1. Made of the wood of the willow; consisting of willow.—2. Of the color of the bark of young willow-wood; of a dull yellowish-green color.—**Willow pattern**, a design in ceramic decoration, introduced by J. Turner in his Caughley porcelain in 1780. The design is Chinese in character, but is not exactly copied from any Chinese original. It is always in blue on white or bluish-white ground.—**Willow tea.** See *tea*^{1}.



Willow Pattern.

willow^1 (wil'ō), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *willowed*, ppr. *willowing*. [< *willow*^{1}, *n.*] To beat, as cotton, etc., with willow rods, in order to loosen it and eject the impurities; hence, to pick and clean, as any fibrous material; treat with the willow or willowing-machine.

> Fine stuff, such as *willowed* rope.
>
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 36.

willow^2 (wil'ō), *n.* [Also *willy*, *willey*; short for *willow-machine* or *willowing-machine*.] A power-machine for extracting dirt and foreign matter from hemp and flax, for cleaning cotton, and for tearing open and cleaning wool preparatory to spinning. The machines used for these different materials vary in size, but are essentially alike, and consist of a revolving cylinder armed with spikes in a cylindrical casing also armed with spikes. A part of the casing forms a grid or sieve, through which the waste falls by gravity or is drawn by a suction blast. In certain cotton manufactures it follows the *opener*, or is used in place of it, and is followed by the *scutcher*. Also called *cotton-cleaning machine*, *devil*, *opening-machine*, *willower*, *willowing-machine*, *willow-machine*, and *willying-machine*.

willow-beauty (wil'ō-bū″ti), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Boarmia rhomboidaria*.

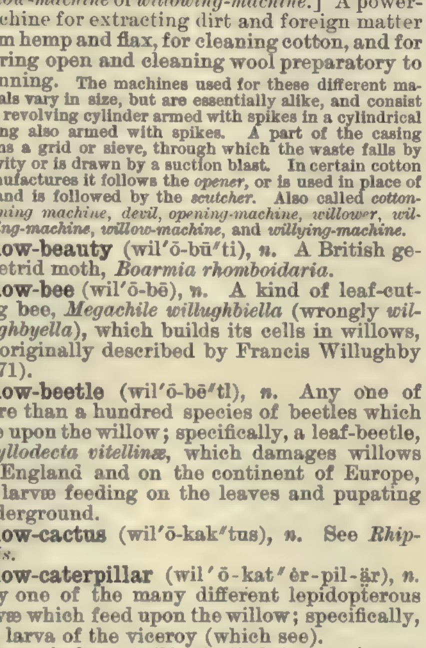
willow-bee (wil'ō-bē), *n.* A kind of leaf-cutting bee, *Megachile willughbiella* (wrongly *willoughbyella*), which builds its cells in willows, as originally described by Francis Willughby (1671).

willow-beetle (wil'ō-bē″tl), *n.* Any one of more than a hundred species of beetles which live upon the willow; specifically, a leaf-beetle, *Phyllodecta vitellinæ*, which damages willows in England and on the continent of Europe, its larvæ feeding on the leaves and pupating underground.

willow-cactus (wil'ō-kak″tus), *n.* See *Rhipsalis*.

willow-caterpillar (wil'ō-kat″ėr-pil-är), *n.* Any one of the many different lepidopterous larvæ which feed upon the willow; specifically, the larva of the viceroy (which see).

willow-cimbex (wil'ō-sim″beks), *n.* A very large American saw-fly, *Cimbex americana*, whose large whitish larvæ feed on the foliage of the willow, elm, birch, and linden, frequently entirely defoliating large trees. See *Cimbex*.



Willow-cimbex (*Cimbex americana*), natural size.

willow-curtain (wil'ō-kėr″tān), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a form of floating dike made of willow wands, used in western rivers in the United States as a shield against the current, and to prevent the wearing of the banks.

willow-dolerus (wil'ō-dol″e-rus), *n.* A small saw-fly, *Dolerus arvensis*, blue-black in color, found frequently on willows in the United States in May and June.

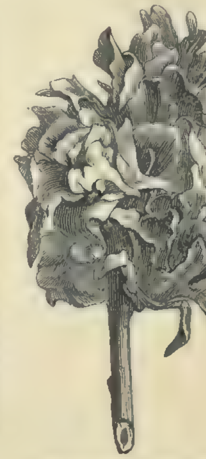
willowed (wil'ōd), *a.* [< *willow*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Abounding with willows. [Rare.]

> No longer steel-clad warriors ride
> Along thy wild and *willow'd* shore.
>
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 1.

willower (wil'ọ-ėr), *n.* [< *willow*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] Same as *willow*^{2}.

willow-fly (wil'ō-flī), *n.* A pseudoneuropterous insect of the family *Perlidæ*; any perlid or stone-fly; especially, one whose larva is used for bait, as the yellow sally, *Chloroperla viridis* of England, or *Nematura variegata* of the same country. See cut under *Perla*.

willow-gall (wil'ō-gâl), *n.* Any one of numerous galls upon willow-shoots and -leaves, made mainly by gall-midges (*Cecidomyiidæ*), but often by gall-making saw-flies of the genera *Evura* and *Nematus*. Examples of the former are the pine-cone willow-gall of *Cecidomyia strobiloides* and the cabbage-sprout willow-gall of *Cecidomyia salicis-brassicoides*. Examples of those made by saw-flies are the willow apple-gall of *Nematus salicis-pomum*, the willow egg-gall of *Evura salicis-ovum*, and the willow bud-gall of *Evura salicis-gemma*.



Cabbage-sprout Willow-gall.

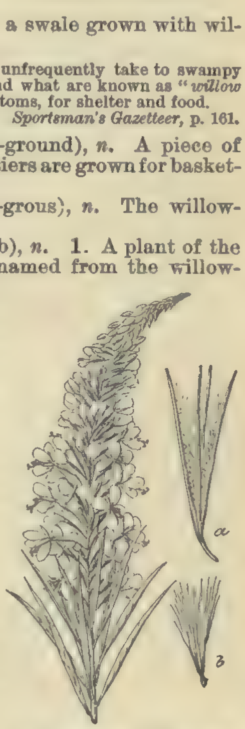
willow-garden (wil'ō-gär″dn), *n.* A sportsmen's name for a swale grown with willows.

> Snipe in the spring not unfrequently take to swampy thickets of black alder, and what are known as "*willow gardens*," with springy bottoms, for shelter and food.
>
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 161.

willow-ground (wil'ō-ground), *n.* A piece of swampy land where osiers are grown for basket-making.

willow-grouse (wil'ō-grous), *n.* The willow-ptarmigan.

willow-herb (wil'ō-ėrb), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Epilobium*, so named from the willow-like leaves of *E. angustifolium*, the great willow-herb. This is the most conspicuous species, a native of Europe, Asia, and North America, abounding especially in recent forest-clearings, hence in America also called *fire-weed*. It grows from 4 to 7 feet high, and bears a long raceme of showy pink-purple flowers. Other (British) names are *rose-bay*, *bay willow*, *Persian*, and especially *French*, *willow*. *E. latifolium* of arctic Europe, Asia, and North America, reaching Colorado in the mountains, is a much lower plant with similar showy flowers. *E. obcordatum* is a beautiful dwarf species of the mountains of California. *E. luteum*, found from Oregon northward, is peculiar in its yellow flowers. Many species are not at all showy. The great willow-herb and others have an unofficinal medicinal use. The Indian name *wicup* or *wicopy* survives in some books. See also cut under *coma*.



The Inflorescence of Willow-herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*).
a, capsule, opening; *b*, seed.

2. See *Lythrum*.—**French willow-herb**, the French willow. See def. 1.—**Hooded willow-herb**, the skullcap, *Scutellaria*.—**Night willow-herb**, the evening primrose, *Œnothera biennis*.—**Spiked willow-herb**, *Epilobium angustifolium*, formerly *E. spicatum*.—**Swamp willow-herb**, *Epilobium palustre*.

willowing-machine (wil'ọ-ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* Same as *willow*^{2}.

willowish (wil'ọ-ish), *a.* [< *willow*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Resembling the willow; like the color of the willow. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 5.

willow-lark (wil'ō-lärk), *n.* The sedge-warbler. *Pennant*, 1768. (*Imp. Dict.*)

willow-leaf (wil'ō-lēf), *n.* One of the elongated filaments of which the solar photosphere appears to be composed, especially in the neighborhood of sun-spots. The name was proposed by Nasmyth, but is no longer in general use, since as a rule the photospheric granules are not of a form to justify it.

willow-machine (wil'ō-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* Same as *willow*^{2}.

willow-moth (wil'ō-môth), *n.* A common British noctuid moth, *Caradrina quadripunctata*, a pale mottled species whose caterpillar does much damage to stored grain.

willow-myrtle (wil'ō-mėr″tl), *n.* A myrtaceous tree with willow-like leaves, *Agonis flexuosa*, of western Australia, growing 40 feet high.

willow-oak (wil'ō-ōk), *n.* An American oak, *Quercus Phellos*, found from New York near the coast to Texas and north to Kentucky and Missouri. Its leaves are narrow and entire, strongly suggesting those of a willow. It grows some 70 feet high, and affords a heavy and strong, rather soft, wood, somewhat used for fellies of wheels and in building. Also *peach-oak, sand-jack.* See cut under *oak.*—**Upland willow-oak,** *Quercus cinerea,* a tree reaching 45 feet high, found from Fortress Monroe to Texas on sandy barrens and dry upland ridges. The leaves are somewhat broader than those of the willow-oak, leathery, and white-downy beneath. Also *blue-jack* and *sand-jack.*

willow-peeler (wil′ō-pē″lėr), *n.* A machine or device for stripping the bark from willow-wands, as a crotch with sharp edges, through which the wand is drawn. Also called *willow-stripper.*

willow-ptarmigan (wil′ō-tär″mi-gan), *n.* The common ptarmigan of North America, *Lagopus albus,* having in winter white plumage with a black tail, but no black stripe through the eye: distinguished from *rock-ptarmigan.* Also *willow-grouse.* The name originally applied to the European bird named *L. saliceti.* See *dalripa* and *rype*^{2}.

willow-sawfly (wil′ō-sâ″flī), *n.* Any one of the different saw-flies which breed upon willow, as *Cimbex americana, Dolerus arvensis, Nematus ventralis,* and a number of others. *Phyllæcus integer* is a North American species whose larvæ bore into the young shoots of willow, whence it is specified as the *willow-shoot saw-fly.* See *willow-cimbex* and *willow-dolerus.*

willow-slug (wil′ō-slug), *n.* The larva of any saw-fly, as *Nematus ventralis,* which infests willows. That of the species named, more fully called *yellow-spotted willow-slug,* has some economic consequence in connection with the osier industry.

willow-sparrow (wil′ō-spar″ō), *n.* Same as *willow-warbler.* [Local, Eng.]

willow-thorn (wil′ō-thôrn), *n.* Same as *sallow-thorn.* See *Hippophaë.*

willow-warbler (wil′ō-wâr″blėr), *n.* A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Sylvia* or *Phylloscopus trochilus;* the willow-wren. It is about 5 inches long, greenish above, whitish below, and very abundant in summer in the British Islands in woods and copses. See *chiff-chaff.*—**Yellow-browed barred willow-warbler.** See *yellow-browed warbler,* under *warbler.*

willow-weed (wil′ō-wēd), *n.* **1.** One of various species of *Polygonum,* or knotweed, as *P. amphibium, P. Persicaria,* or *P. lapathifolium. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria.*

willow-wort (wil′ō-wėrt), *n.* **1.** The common loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris,* or the purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria.*—**2.** A plant of the order *Salicineæ,* the willow family. *Lindley.*

willow-wren (wil′ō-ren), *n.* The willow-warbler: a common British name and also book-name.

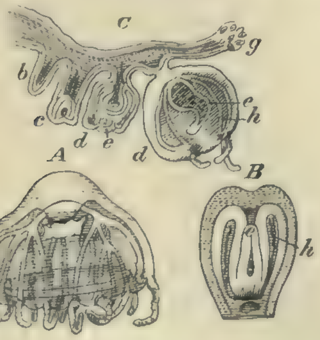
willowy (wil′ọ-i), *a.* [< *willow*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Abounding with willows.

> Where *willowy* Camus lingers with delight!
> *Gray,* Ode for Music.

> Steadily the millstone hums
> Down in the *willowy* vale.
> *Bryant,* Song of the Sower.

2. Resembling a willow; flexible; drooping; pensile; graceful.

Willsia (wil′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after one *Wills.*] A generic name based on medusoids of certain gymnoblastic hydroid polyps, apparently coryniform, which produce other medusoids like themselves by means of proliferating stolons; also, a designation of such medusoids. In the example figured the stolons are developed at the bifurcation of each of the four principal radiating canals of the swimming-bell, each stolon ending in a knob with a bunch of thread-cells, and giving rise along one side to a series of buds which successively, from the free end toward the other end, acquire the character of complete medusoids. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 132.



Willsia.

A, the medusa, with budding stolons. *B,* a bud developed on a stolon; *h,* its radial canal; *e,* manubrium. *C,* a stolon; *g,* its free end beset with nematocysts; *b, c, d, d,* four budding medusoids, the last nearly ready to be detached; *e* and *h,* as in fig. *B.*

Willughbeia (wil-ọ-bē′iạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1819), named for Francis *Willughby,* 1635–72, an English naturalist, who wrote on the use of sap in plants.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ* and tribe *Carisseæ.* It is characterized by climbing stems, flowers in dense cymes with a five-parted salver-shaped corolla bearing its stamens near the base of its tube, and followed by a large globose berry with hard pericarp and abundant pulp, in appearance resembling an orange. By its axillary (not terminal) cymes it is further distinguished from the related climbing genus of india-rubber plants, *Landolphia,* for which the name *Willughbeia* has also been used. The genus includes 8 or 10 species, natives of India, Malacca, and Ceylon. They are sarmentose shrubs, generally tendril-bearing and climbing to great heights. The leaves are opposite, short-petioled, and feather-veined. The *W. elastica* of many writers, an india-rubber plant of Borneo, is now classed as *Urceola.*

will-willet (wil′wil″et), *n.* [Cf. *willet, pill-willet.*] **1.** Same as *pill-willet.*—**2†.** The American oyster-catcher: as, "the *will-willet* or oyster-catcher," *Bartram,* Travels (ed. 1791). *Lawson,* 1709.

will-with-a-wisp, *n.* Same as *will-o'-the-wisp,* 1.

will-worship (wil′wėr″ship), *n.* [A lit. rendering of Gr. ἐθελοθρησκεία; < *will*^{3} + *worship.*] Worship according to one's own fancy; worship imposed merely by human will, not by divine authority; supererogatory worship.

> Which things have indeed a shew of wisdom in *will worship.* Col. ii. 23.

> Let not the obstinacy of our halfe Obedience and *will Worship* bring forth that Viper of Sedition that for these Foure-score Years hath been breeding to eat through the entrals of our Peace. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

will-worshiper (wil′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* One who practises will-worship.

> He that says "God is rightly worshipped by an act or ceremony concerning which himself hath no way expressed his pleasure"—is superstitious or a *will-worshipper.*
> *Jer. Taylor,* Rule of Conscience, II. iii. 13.

willy^{1} (wil′i), *a.* [< ME. *willy, willi* (= G. *willig,* willing); < *will*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1†.** Willing; ready; eager.

> All wight men in wer, *willy* to fight,
> And boldly the bekirt, britnet there fos.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7713.

> Be the whilke ilke man that is *willy*
> May wynne the liffe that laste schall ay.
> *York Plays,* p. 458.

> I have assayde zowr suster, and I fonde her never so *wylly* to noon as sche is to hym, zyf it be so that his londe stande cleer. *Paston Letters,* I. 38.

2. Self-willed; wilful. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

willy^{2} (wil′i), *n.* A dialectal variant of *willow*^{1}.

willy^{3} (wil′i), *n.* [< ME. *wilie,* < AS. *wilige,* a basket made of willow twigs, < *welig,* a willow: see *willow*^{1}. Cf. *weel*^{2}.] A willow basket; a fish-basket. [Prov. Eng.]

willy^{4} (wil′i), *n.* Same as *willow*^{2}.

willyard (wil′yạ̈rd), *a.* **1.** Wilful; obstinate; unmanageable.

> "He's a gude creature," said she, "and a kind; it's a pity he has sae *willyard* a powny."
> *Scott,* Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

> Eh, sirs, but human nature 's a willful and *wilyard* thing.
> *Scott,* Antiquary, xxv.

2. Shy; awkward; confused; bewildered.

> But, oh! for Hogarth's magic pow'r!
> To show Sir Bardie's *willyart* glow'r,
> And how he star'd and stammer'd.
> *Burns,* On Meeting with Lord Daer.

[Scotch in both senses.]

willying-machine (wil′i-ing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* Same as *willowing-machine.*

willy-mufty, willie-muftie (wil′i-muf′ti), *n.* The willow-warbler. [Local, Eng.]

willy-nilly (wil′i-nil′i), *a.* or *adv.* **1.** Will he or will he not; will ye or will ye not; willing or unwilling. See *nill*^{1}, *will*^{2}.—**2.** Vacillating; shilly-shallying.

> Someone saw thy *willy-nilly* nun
> Vying a tress against our golden fern.
> *Tennyson,* Harold, v. 1.

Also *nilly-willy.*

willy-wagtail (wil′i-wag′tāl), *n.* The white or pied wagtail. [Local, Eng.]

willywaw, *n.* See *williwaw.*

Wilmot proviso. See *proviso.*

wiln†, *v.* [< ME. *wilnen, wilnien,* < AS. *wilnian,* < *willan,* wish, desire: see *will*^{1}, *will*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wish; desire.

> If she *wilneth* fro the for to passe,
> Thanne is she fals, so love here wel the lasse.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 615.

> And *wylnest* to have alle the World at thi commandement, that schalle leve the with outen fayle, or thou leve it. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 295.

2. To receive willingly; consent or submit to.

> To penaunce and to pouerte he mot putte hym-selue,
> And muche wo in this worlde *wilnen* and suffren.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 68.

3. To resolve; determine.

> If a man haue synned longe bifore,
> And axe mercy And a-mende his mys,
> Repente, and *wilne* to synne no more,
> Of that man god gladder is
> Than of a child synlees y-bore.
> *Hymns to Virgin,* etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

II. *intrans.* To have a desire; long (for); yearn or seek (after).

> The cherl . . . higt it hastely to haue what it wold gerne,
> Appeles & alle thinges that childern after *wilnen.*
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 59.

wilning†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *wiln, v.*] Desire; inclination; will.

> In the beestys the love of hyr lyvynges ne of hyr beeinges ne comth nat of the *wilnynges* of the sowle, but of the bygynnyngis of nature.
> *Chaucer,* Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

wilsome^{1} (wil′sum), *a.* [< ME. *wilsom;* < *will*^{1} + *-some.* Cf. *wilsome*^{2}.] **1.** Wilful; obstinate; stubborn. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2†.** Loved; desirable; amiable.

> Thus was the kowherd out of kare kindeli holpen,
> He & his *wilsum* wif wel to liuen for euer.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5394.

3. Fat; indolent. [Prov. Eng.]

wilsome^{2} (wil′sum), *a.* [< ME. *wilsum, wilsom, wildsom* (prob. after Icel. *villusamr,* erroneous, false); < *wild*^{1} (cf. *will*^{3}) + *-some.* Prob. confused with *wilsome*^{1}.] **1.** Wandering; devious.

> Mony *wylsum* way he rode,
> The bok as I herde say.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 689.

> Allas! what ayles that feende
> Thus *wilsom* wayes make vs to wende.
> *York Plays,* p. 144.

2. Doubtful; uncertain.

> In erthe he was ordand ay,
> To warne the folke that *wilsom* wore
> Of Cristis comyng. *York Plays,* p. 97.

[Provincial in both senses.]

wilsomeness (wil′sum-nes), *n.* [ME.; < *wilsome*^{1} + *-ness.*] Wilfulness; obstinacy. *Wyclif,* Ecclus. xxxi. 40.

Wilson's blackcap. See *blackcap,* 2 (*c*), and cut under *Myiodioctes.*

Wilson's bluebird. The common eastern bluebird of the United States, *Sialia sialis* (formerly *S. wilsoni*). See cut under *Sialia.*

Wilson's fly-catching warbler. See *warbler,* and cut under *Myiodioctes.*

Wilson's phalarope. See *Steganopus* (with cut).

Wilson's sandpiper. See *sandpiper,* and cut under *stint,* 3.

Wilson's snipe. See *snipe*^{1}, and cut under *Gallinago.*

Wilson's stint. See *stint,* 3.

Wilson's stormy petrel. See *Oceanites.*

Wilson's tern. See *tern*^{1} and *Sterna* (with cut).

Wilson's theorem. See *theorem.*

Wilson's thrush. See *veery* (with cut).

wilt^{1} (wilt), *v.* [Also *welt,* dial. variants of *wilk, welk* (= G. *welk,* withered, *verwelken,* fade, wither): see *welk*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To droop or fade, as plants or flowers when cut or plucked; wither.

> To *wilt,* for wither, spoken of green herbs or flowers, is a general word. *Ray.*

> The frosts have fallen and the flowers are drooping, summer *wilts* into autumn. *S. Judd,* Margaret, ii. 5.

2. To become soft or languid; lose energy, pith, or strength. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *trans.* To cause to droop or become languid, as a plant; take the stiffness, strength, or vigor out of; hence, to render limp and pithless; depress.

> Despots have *wilted* the human race into sloth and imbecility. *Dwight.*

> She wanted a pink that Miss Amy had pinned on her breast . . . and died, holding the *wilted* stem in her hand.
> *S. Judd,* Margaret, ii. 1.

wilt^{2} (wilt). The second person singular present indicative of *will*^{1}.

Wilton carpet. See *carpet.*

wiluite (wil′ụ̄-īt), *n.* [< *Wilui* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] **1.** A variety of grossular garnet from the Wilui (Vilui) river in eastern Siberia.—**2.** A variety of vesuvianite from the same locality.

Also *viluite.*

wily (wī′li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wilie, wylie;* < ME. *wily, wyly;* < *wile*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Full of wiles; subtle; cunning; crafty; sly.

> But aboue all (for Gods sake), Son, beware,
> Be not intrapt in Womens *wylie* snare.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the *wily* virgin threw.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 82.

=**Syn**. *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*^{1}), designing, deceitful, foxy, diplomatic, delusive, insidious.

wily-beguile†, *n.* The deceiving of one's self in attempting to deceive another: used only in the phrase *to play wily-beguile* (or *wily-beguily*).

They, *playing wily-beguile* themselves, think it enough inwardly to favour the truth, though outwardly they curry favour.
J. Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc., 1848), I. 375.

"*Playing wily-beguile*": deceiving. A proverbial expression. Vide *Ray*, Proverbs (ed. 1817), p. 46.
(Note to the above passage.)

Ch. I am fully resolved.
P. Well, yet Cherea looke to it, that you *play* not now *wily beguily* your selfe.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

wim (wim). *v.* [Cf. *wimble*^{2}.] To winnow grain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wimberry, *n.* See *winberry.*

wimble^1 (wim'bl), *n.* [Also Sc. *wimmle, wumil, wummle, wummel;* < ME. **wimbel, wymble, wymbyl*, **wimmel;* cf. MD. *wimpel*, a wimble, = Dan. *vimmel*, an auger, = OSw. *wimla* (Molbech), an auger (not to be identified with Icel. **veimil*, which occurs but once, in comp. *veimiltȳta*, applied to a crooked person, but said by Cleasby to mean 'wimble-stick' (*tȳta*, a pin?)); appar. connected with MD. *weme*, a wimble, *wemelen*, bore, this verb being appar. connected with *wemelen*, turn about, whirl, vibrate. The relations of these forms are uncertain. The word is certainly not allied, as Skeat makes it, to Dan. *vindel-trappe* = Sw. *vindeltrappa* = G. *wendeltreppe*, a spiral staircase, G. *wendelbohrer*, an auger, etc., words connected with the E. verb *wind:* see *wind*^{1}. From the MD. form is derived OF. *guimbelet, gimbelet, guibelet*, > ME. *gymlet*, > E. *gimlet, gimblet:* see *gimlet.*] **1**†. A gimlet.

Unto the pith a ffrenssh *wymb'e* in bore,
Threste in a braunche of roggy wilde olyve,
Threste ynne it faste.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

'Tis but like the little *Wimble*, to let in the greater Auger.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 26.

2. In *mining*, an instrument by which the rubbish is extracted from a bore-hole: a kind of shell-auger. Some varieties of wimble, suitable for boring into soft clay, are called *wimble-scoops.*—**3.** A marble-workers' brace for drilling holes in marble.

wimble^1† (wim'bl), *v. t.* [< ME. *wymbelen*, *wymmelen* (= MD. *wemelen*), bore, pierce with a wimble; from the noun.] To bore or perforate with or as with a wimble.

Thus we se Mars furiouse, thus Greeks euery harbory scaling,
Vp fretting the pilers, warding long *wymbeled* entryes.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii.

And *wimbled* also a hole thro' the said coffin. *Wood.*

wimble^2 (wim'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wimbled*, ppr. *wimbling*. [Perhaps a corruption of *winnow.*] To winnow. *Withal's Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 83.

wimble^3† (wim'bl), *a.* [With excrescent *b* (as in *wimble*^{1}), < Sw. *vimmel* (in comp. *vimmelkantig*), whimsical, giddy, Sw. dial. *vimmla*, be giddy or skittish (cf. MD. *wemelen*, turn around, move about, vibrate, etc.), equiv. to *vimmra* (> *vimmrig*, skittish, said of horses), freq. of *vima*, be giddy, allied to Icel. *vim*, giddiness (> E. *whim*, with intrusive *h:* see *whim*); cf. Dan. *vimse*, skip about, *vims*, brisk, quick: see *whim.*] Active; nimble.

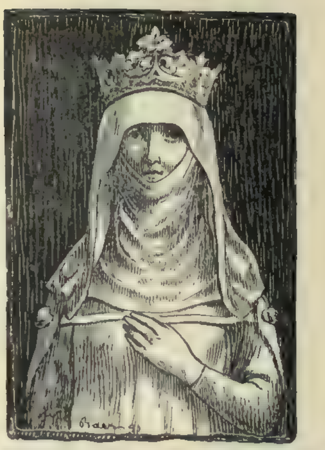
He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he lepped light.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

Buckle thy spirits up, put all thy wits
In *wimble* action, or thou art surprised.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 2.

wimbrel (wim'brel), *n.* Same as *whimbrel.*

wimming-dust (wim'ing-dust), *n.* Chaff. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wimple (wim'pl), *n.* [< ME. *wimpel, wympel, wymple, wimpil, wimpul*, < AS. **wimpel*, found twice in glosses, in the spelling *winpel*, wimple, covering for the neck, = D. *wimpel*, streamer, pendant, = MLG. *wimpel, wumpel* = OHG. *wimpal*, a head-cloth, veil, MHG. G. *wimpel*, head-cloth, banner, pennon (> OF. *guimple*, F. *guimpe*, nun's veil, > E. *gimp:* see *gimp*^{1}), = Icel. *vimpill* = Sw. Dan. *vimpel*, pennon, pendant, streamer.] **1.** A covering of silk, linen, or other material laid in folds over the head and round the chin, the sides of the face, and the neck, formerly worn by women out of doors, and still retained as a conventual dress for nuns. Isa. iii. 22.



Wimple, from a statue of Jeanne d'Evreux, Queen of France, consort of Charles IV. The statue probably dates from about 1327. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Ful semely hir *wimpel* pinched was.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 151.

Whan she saugh hem com, she roos a-geins hem as she that was curteys and well lerned, and voyded hir *wymple.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 361.

White was her *wimple*, and her veil,
And her loose locks a chaplet pale
Of whitest roses bound.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 17.

2. A plait or fold. [Scotch.]—**3**†. A loose or fluttering piece of cloth of any sort; a pennon or flag. *Weale.*

wimple (wim'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wimpled*, ppr. *wimpling*. [< ME. *wimplen;* < *wimple*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with a wimple or veil; deck with a wimple; hide with a wimple.

Upon an amblere esily she sat,
Ywimpled wel, and on hir heed an hat
As brood as is a bokeler or a targe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 470.

Fleming . . . fell asleep that night thinking of the nuns who once had slept in the same quiet cells; but neither *wimpled* nun nor cowled monk appeared to him in his dreams.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 3.

2. To hoodwink. [Rare.]

This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 181.

3. To lay in plaits or folds; draw down in folds.

The same did hide
Under a vele that *wimpled* was full low.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 4.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To resemble or suggest wimples; undulate; ripple: as, a brook that *wimples* onward.

Amang the bonnie, winding banks,
Where Doon rins, *wimplin'* clear.
Burns, Halloween.

She *wimpled* about to the pale moonbeam,
Like a feather that floats on a wind-tossed stream.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

2†. To lie in folds; make folds or irregular plaits.

For with a veile, that *wimpled* every where,
Her head and face was hid, that mote to none appeare.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 5.

wim-sheet (wim'shēt), *n.* A provincial English form of *winnow-sheet.*

win^1 (win), *v.*; pret. *won* (formerly also *wan*, still provincial), pp. *won*, ppr. *winning*. [< ME. *winnen, wynnen* (pret. *wan, won*, pl. *wunnen, wonnen*, pp. *wunnen, wonnen, wunne*), < AS. *winnan* (pret. *wan, won*, pp. *wunnen*), fight, labor, contend, endure, suffer, = OS. *winnan* = OFries. *winna* = D. LG. *winnen* = OHG. *giwinnan*, MHG. G. *gewinnen*, attain by labor, win, conquer, get, = Icel. *vinna* = Sw. *vinna* = Dan. *vinde* (for **vinne*), work, toil, win, = Goth. *winnan* (pret. *wann*, pp. *wunnans*), suffer, endure pain; cf. Skt. √ *van*, get, win, also hold dear. From the same root are ult. E. *winsome, wean, ween, wone, wont.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To acquire by labor, effort, or struggle; secure; gain.

To flee I wolde full fayne,
For all this world to *wynne*
Wolde I not se hym slayne.
York Plays, p. 141.

All you affirm, I know,
Is but to *win* time; therefore prepare your throats.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, v. 4.

We hope our cheer will *win*
Your acceptation. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, Prol.

Man praises man. Desert in arts or arms
Wins public honor. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 633.

Specifically—(*a*) To gain by competition or conquest; take, as from an opponent or enemy; obtain as victor.

The Emperour Alexaunder Aunterid to come;
He *wan* all the world & at his wille aght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 315.

Those proud titles thou hast *won of* me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 79.

King Richard *wan* another strong hold, . . . from whence yᵉ Monks being expulsed, he reposed there all his store.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 22.

It had been an ancient maxim of the Greeks that no more acceptable gifts can be offered in the temples of the gods than the trophies *won* from an enemy in battle.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 262.

(*b*) To earn: as, to *win* one's bread.

He syneweth nat that so *wynneth* his fode.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 15.

2. To obtain; derive; get: as, to *win* ore from a mine.

But alle thing hath tyme;
The day is short, and it is passed pryme;
And yet ne *wan* I nothing in this day.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 179.

In these two places the prisoners are engaged in quarrying and cutting stone: at Borghamn, they *win* stone on account of the Government; at Tjurkö, granite for private contractors.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 508.

3. To be successful or victorious in: as, to *win* a game or a battle.

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran,
In that most famous Field he with the Emperor *wan.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 314.

He that would *win* the race must guide his horse
Obedient to the customs of the course.
Cowper, Truth, l. 13.

4. To accomplish by effort; achieve, effect, or execute; succeed in making or doing.

He coulde neuer in one hole daye with a meately good wynde *wynne* one myle of the course of the water.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, (ed. Arber, p. 163).

Thickening their ranks, and wedged in firm array,
The close-compacted Britons *win* their way.
Addison, The Campaign.

5. To reach; attain to; arrive at, as a goal or destination; gain; get to.

Ye wynde inforced so moche and so streyght ayenst vs that our gouernoures sawe it was not possyble for vs to *wynne* nor passe Capo Maleo.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

Before they could *win* the lodge by twenty paces, they were overtaken. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Soon they *won*
The top of all the topful heav'ns.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 761.

And when the stony path began
By which the naked peak they *wan*,
Up flew the snowy ptarmigan.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 1.

6†. To cause to attain to or arrive at; hence, to bring; convey.

Toax in the toile out of tene broght,
Wan hym wightly away wondit full sore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6980.

He sall fordo thi fader syn,
And vnto welth ogayne him *win.*
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

Do that I my ship to haven *winne.*
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 20.

"Sir," quod she, "I knowe well youre will is not for to haue me I-loste." "I-loste," seide he, "nay, but I-*wonne* to grete honour." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 671.

7. To gain the affection, regard, esteem, compliance, favor, etc., of; move to sympathy, agreement, or consent; gain the good will of; gain over or attract, as to one's self, one's side, or one's cause; in general, to attract.

Thy virtue *wan* me; with virtue preserve me.
Sir P. Sidney.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore to be *won.*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 79.

His face was of that doubtful kind
That *wins* the eye, but not the mind.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 16.

8. To prevail on; induce.

Cannot your Grace *win* her to fancy him?
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 67.

Who eas'ly being *won* along with them to go,
They altogether put into the wat'ry plain.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 430.

9. In *mining*, to sink down to (a bed of coal) by means of a shaft; prepare (a bed of coal) for working by doing the necessary preliminary dead-work: also applied to beds of ironstone and other ores. [Eng.] In the United States the word *win*, as used in mining, has frequently a more general meaning; it is thus defined in the glossary of the Pennsylvania Survey: "To mine, to develop, to prepare for mining." See *winning.*

The shaft [at Monkwearmouth] was commenced in May, 1826; it was continued for eight and a half years before the first workable coal was reached; and it was only in April, 1846, twenty years afterwards, that the enterprise was proved successful by the *winning* of the "Hutton Seam." *Jevons*, The Coal Question (2d ed.), p. 68.

To win one's blue, one's shoes, one's spurs, the broose, the kern, the toss, the whetstone. See the nouns.—**To win the go,** to win the prize; be victor; come off first; excel all competitors. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1†. To strive; vie; contend.

Storm stireth al the se,
Thanne sumer and winter *winnen*.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 17.

2. To struggle; labor; work. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Thauh ȝe be trewe of ȝoure tonge and trewelich *wynne*,
And be as chast as a chyld that nother chit ne fyghteth.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 176.

3. To succeed; gain one's end; especially, to be superior in a contest or competition; gain the victory; prove successful: as, let those laugh who *win*.

So rewe on me, Robert, that no red haue,
Ne neuere weene to *wynne* for craft that I knowe.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 251.

Nor is it aught but just
That he who in debate of truth hath *won*
Should *win* in arms. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 122.

Charles Fox used to say that the most delightful thing in the world was to *win* at cards.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 31.

4. To reach; attain; make one's way; succeed in making one's way: with *to*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Bes wakond and warly; *wyn to* my chamber,
There swiftly to sweire vpon swete (haloghes),
All this forward to fulfill ye fest with your hond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 649.

I *wynne to* a thing. I retche to it. Je attayns. . . . This terme is farre northren. *Palsgrave*, p. 782.

And arme you well, and make you redy,
And *to* the walle ye *wynne*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 99).

Eh, my rheumatizy be that bad howiver be I to *win to* the burnin'? *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv. 3.

I will not be her judge. Perhaps when we *win to* the greater light we may see with different eyes.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiv.

5. To get; succeed in getting: as, to *win* in (to get in); to *win* through; to *win* loose; to *win* up, down, or away; to *win* on (to get on, either literally or figuratively). [Obsolete or provincial.]

"Say me, frende," quoth the freke with a felle chere,
"Hov *wan* thou in-to this won in wedez so fowle?"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 140.

She hath ynough to doen, hardily,
To *winnen* from hire fader, so trow I.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1125.

Ye canna *win* in this nicht, Willie,
Nor here ye canna be;
For I've nae chambers out nor in,
Nae ane but barely three.
Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

We'll come nae mair unto this place,
Cou'd we *win* safe awa'.
King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, III. 381).

Win thro' this day with honour to yourself,
And I'll say something for you.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

To win by a head. See *head*.—**To win in a canter.** See *canter*^{1}.—**To win on** or **upon.** (*a*) To gain favor or influence: as, to *win upon* the heart or affections.

I at last, unwilling, . . .
Thought I would try if shame could *win upon* 'em.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

You have a softness and beneficence *winning on* the hearts of others. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To gain ground on; gain upon.

The rabble . . . will in time
Win upon power. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 224.

Thus, at half ebb, a rolling sea
Returns and *wins upon* the shore.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 140.

win^1† (win), *n.* Strife; contention.

With al mankin
He haueth nith [envy] and *win*.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 8.

win^2 (win), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *winned*, ppr. *winning*. [Abbr. of *wind*^{2}, *v.*] To dry or season by exposure to the wind or air: as, to *win* hay; to *win* peats. [Scotch and Irish.]

winberry, wimberry (win′-, wim′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *winberries, wimberries* (-iz). [Also sometimes *whinberry*; a dial. form, with shortened vowel, of *wineberry*.] A whortleberry.

Here also was a profusion of raspberries, and a blue berry not unlike a large *wimberry*, but growing on a bush often several feet in height.
J. A. Lees and W. J. Clutterbuck, B.[ritish] C.[olumbia], [1887, xii.

win-bread (win′bred), *n.* [< *win*^{1}, *v.*, + obj. *bread*.] That which earns one's living or one's wealth and advancement, as a mechanical trade, the sword of a soldier of fortune, etc. [Rare.]

The sword of the military adventurer, even of knightly dignity, is sometimes called the gagne-pain or *win-bread* (*wyn-brod*), signifying that it is to his brand the soldier must look for the advancement of his fortune.
Hewitt, Anc. Armour, II. 253.

wince^1 (wins), *v.*; pret. and pp. *winced*, ppr. *wincing*. [Formerly also *winch, wench*; < ME. *wincen, winsen, wynsen, winchen, wynchen, wenchen*, < OF. **winchir, guinchir, guincher, guencher, guenchir, guencir, ganchir*, wince, = Pr. *guenchir*, evade, < OHG. *wenkan*, MHG. *wenken*, G. *wanken*, wince, totter, start aside; cf. OHG. *wankōn, wanchōn*, waver, < *winchan*, MHG. *winken* (pret. *wank*), move aside, nod, G. *winken*, nod, = E. *wink*: see *wink*^{1}, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To shrink, as in pain or from a blow; start back: literally or figuratively.

Qwarelles qwayntly swappez thorowe knyghtez
With iryne so wekyrly, that *wynche* they never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2104.

Rubbe there no more, least I *winch*, for deny I wil not that I am wrong on the withers.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 387.

I will not stir, nor *wince*, nor speak a word,
Nor look upon the iron angerly.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 81.

Some fretful tempers *wince* at ev'ry touch;
You always do too little or too much.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 325.

Philip *winced* under this allusion to his unfitness for active sports. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 3.

2†. To kick.

Poul, . . . whom the Lord hadde chosun, that long tyme *wynside* aȝen the pricke.
Wyclif, Prologue on Acts of Apostles.

3†. To wriggle; twist and turn.

Long before the Child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and *wince*, and sprawl.
Prior, Alma, i.

II.† *trans.* To fling by starting or kicking.

A galled jennet that will *winch* him out o' the saddle.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 1.

wince^1 (wins), *n.* [< *wince*^{1}, *v.*] The act of one who winces; an involuntary shrinking movement or tendency; a slight start back or aside, as from pain or to avoid pain.

It is the pitcher who will notice the unavoidable *wince* that is the proof of a catcher's sore hand.
W. Camp, St. Nicholas, XVII. 829.

wince^2 (wins), *n.* [A corrupt form of *winch*^{1}.] In *dyeing*, a simple hand-machine for changing a fabric from one dye-vat to another. It consists of a reel placed over the division between the vats. The fabric, placed over it and turned either way, is transferred from one dye to another. When several vats are placed in line, and contain dyes, mordants, soap-suds, water, etc., a wince or reel is placed between each two, and the combined apparatus becomes a wincing-machine. In such a machine the vats are called *wince-pots* or *wince-pits*. Also *winch*.

wince^2 (wins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *winced*, ppr. *wincing*. [< *wince*^{2}, *n.*] In *dyeing*, to immerse in the bath by turning the wince or winch.

For dark grounds the pieces were finally *winced* in weak solution of bleaching powder, to rinse the full shade of color. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 110.

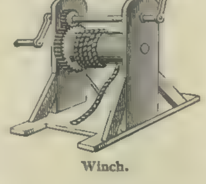
wince-pit, wince-pot (wins′pit, -pot), *n.* One of the vats of a wincing-machine. See *wince*^{2}.

wincer (win′sėr), *n.* [< *wince*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who winces, shrinks, or kicks. *Milton*, Apol. for Smectymnuus, Pref. (*Latham.*)

wincey (win′si), *n.* [Also *winsey*; supposed to be an abbr. of **linsey-winsey*, which is supposed to be a riming variation of *linsey-woolsey*, a word subject to much manipulation.] A strong and durable cloth, plain or twilled, composed of a cotton warp and a woolen weft. Heavy winceys have been much worn as skirtings, and a lighter kind is used for men's shirts. They are sometimes made entirely of wool.

winch^1 (winch), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *wince, winze*, and dial. *wink*; < ME. *winche, wynche*, the crank of a wheel or axle, < AS. *wince*, a winch; prob. orig. 'a bent' or 'a bent handle,' akin to *wink*^{1} and *winkle*, and so ult. to *wince*^{1}.] 1. The crank, projecting handle, or lever by which the axis of a revolving machine is turned, as in the common windlass, the grindstone, etc. See cut under *Prony's dynamometer*.

One of them [musicians] turned the *winch* of an organ which he carried at his back.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 320.



Winch.

2. A kind of hoisting-machine or windlass, in which an axis is turned by means of a crank-handle, and a rope or chain is thus wound round it so as to raise a weight. There are various forms of winches. Either the crank may be attached to the extremity of the winding-roller or -axis, or a large spur-wheel may be attached to the roller, and turned by a pinion on a separate crank-shaft (as shown in the cut), this arrangement giving greater power.

There was a coal-mine . . . which he used frequently to visit, going down to the workings in a basket lowered by a *winch*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 770.

3. The reel of a fishing-rod.—4. Same as *wince*^{2}.—**Gipsy winch.** See *gipsy-winch*.—**Spun-yarn winch,** a small winch with a fly-wheel, used on board ship for making spun yarn.—**Steam-winch,** a winch driven by steam, in common use on steam-vessels for loading and discharging cargo.

winch^1 (winch), *v. t.* [< *winch*^{1}, *n.*] To hoist or haul by means of a winch.

He, being placed in a chaire, . . . was *winched* vp in that chaire, and fastened vnto the maineyard of a galley, and hoisted vp with a crane, to shew him to all.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 128.

winch^2 (winch), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wince*^{1}.

Winchester bushel. See *bushel*^{1}, 1.

Winchester goose†. [Also called *Winchester pigeon*: said to allude to the fact that the stews in Southwark were in the 16th century under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester.] A bubo; hence, a person affected with bubo. Shakspere has the phrase "goose of Winchester," T. and C., v. 10. 55. [Old slang.]

Winchester gun or **rifle.** See *rifle*^{2}.

Winchester pint. A measure a little more than a wine-pint and less than a beer-pint.

wincing†, *a.* [< ME. *wynsynge*; ppr. of *wince*^{1}, *v.*] Kicking; hence, skittish; lively.

Wynsynge she was as is a joly colt.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 77.

wincing-machine (win′sing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* In *dyeing*, an apparatus consisting of a series of vats containing dyes, mordants, soap-suds, etc., with a wince or reel between each two. See *wince*^{2}.

Winckel's disease. A disease occurring in infants, the chief symptoms of which are jaundice, bloody urine, and cyanosis. It commonly terminates fatally in a few days.

wincopipe† (wing′kọ̄-pīp), *n.* The scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. See *wink-a-peep*.

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe*; which if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day will follow.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 827.

wind^1 (wīnd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wound* (occasionally but less correctly *winded*), ppr. *winding*. [< ME. *winden, wynden* (pret. *wand, wond*, pl. *wunden, wonden, wounden, wonde*, pp. *wunden, wonden*), < AS. *windan* (pret. *wand, wond*, pp. *wunden*) = OS. *windan* = OFries. *winda* = D. LG. *winden* = OHG. *wintan, windan*, MHG. *winden*, G. *winden* = Icel. *vinda*, turn, wind, = Sw. *vinda* = Dan. *vinde*, turn the eyes, squint, = Goth. *windan* (in comp. *bi-windan, du-ga-windan*), wind; cf. F. *guinder*, It. *ghindare*, wind up, < MHG.; root unknown. From the verb *wind*^{1} are ult. E. *wend*^{1}, *wand, wander, windas, windlass*^{1}, *windlass*^{2}, *windle*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move in this direction and in that; change direction; vary from the direct line or course; bend; turn; double.

But evere the heed was left bihynde,
For ought I couthe pulle or *wynde*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1810.

The yerde is bet that bowen wol and *wynde*
Than that that brest. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 257.

So swift your judgments turn and *wind*. *Dryden.*

2. To go in a crooked or devious course; meander: as, the stream *winds* through the valley; the road *winds* round the hill.

Whan that this leonesse hath dronke her fille,
Aboute the welle gan she for to *wynde*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 818.

It was difficult to descend into the valley to the north east, in which we returned, and, *winding* round the vale to the west, came to Beer-Emir.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 63.

The lowing herd *winds* slowly o'er the lea.
Gray, Elegy.

White with its sun-bleached dust, the pathway *winds*
Before me. *Whittier*, Pictures, ii.

3. To make an indirect advance; "fetch a compass"; "beat about the bush."

You know me well, and herein spend but time
To *wind* about my love with circumstance.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 154.

You must not talk to him,
As you do to an ordinary man,
Honest plain sense, but you must *wind* about him.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

4. To twine; entwine one's self or itself round something: as, vines *wind* round the pole.—5†. To twist one's self or worm one's way into or out of something.

O thou that would'st *winde* into any figment or phantasime to save thy Miter.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

6†. To turn or toss about; twist; squirm.

Thou art so lothly and so old also,
And therto comen of so lough a kynde,
That litel wonder is though I walwe and *wynde.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 246.

7. To have a twist or an uneven surface, or a surface whose parts do not lie in the same plane, as a piece of wood.—**8†.** To return.

Thus ȝirnes the ȝere in ȝisterdayes mony,
& wynter *wyndes* aȝayn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 531.

To wind on with†, to follow the same course as; keep pace with.

To such as walk in their wickedness, and *wind on with* the world, this time is a time of wrath and vengeance.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 221.

To wind up, to come to a conclusion, halt, or end; conclude; finish.

Mrs. Parsons . . . expatiated on the impatience of men generally; . . . and *wound up* by insinuating that she must be one of the best tempers that ever existed.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, x. 2.

He was trading up to Parsonsfield, and business run down, so he *wound up* there, and thought he'd make a new start. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 175.

Winding shaft, the shaft in any mine which is used for winding, or in which the ore, coal, etc., are raised or wound (see II., 7) to the surface.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to move in this direction and in that; turn.

Every word gan up and down to *wynde*,
That he had seyd, as it come hire to mynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 601.

He endeavours to turn and *wind* himself every way to evade the force of this famous challenge. *Waterland.*

2. To bend or turn at will; direct according to one's pleasure; vary the course or direction of; hence, to exercise complete control over.

She is the clernesse and the verray light
That in this derke world me *wynt* and ledeth.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 85.

To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 109.

3. To turn or twist round and round on something; place or arrange in more or less regular coils or convolutions on something (such as a reel, spool, or bobbin) which is turned round and round; form into a ball, hank, or the like by turning that on which successive coils are placed, or by carrying the coils round it: as, to *wind* yarn or thread.

You have *wound* a goodly clew.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 188.

4†. To form by twisting or twining; weave; fabricate.

For that same net so cunningly was *wound*
That neither guile nor force might it distraine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 82.

5. To place in folds, or otherwise dispose on or around something; bind; twist; wrap.

This hand, just *wound* about thy coal-black hair.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 54.

Wind the penance-sheet
About her! *Browning*, Count Gismond.

6. To entwist; infold; encircle: literally or figuratively.

Eche gan other in his winges take,
And with her nekkes eche gan other *wynde.*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 671.

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 45.

You talk as if you meant to *wind* me in,
And make me of the number.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

M^{r}. Allerton being *wound* into his debte also upon particuler dealings. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 302.

And *wind* the front of youth with flowers.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

7. To haul or hoist by or as by a winch, whim, capstan, or the like: as, to *wind* or warp a ship out of harbor; specifically, in *mining*, to raise (the produce of the mine) to the surface by means of a winding-engine; hoist. The term *wind*, as well as *draw*, is often employed in Great Britain, while *hoist* is generally used in the United States. In the early days of mining, ore and coal were almost exclusively raised by hand-, horse-, or steam-power, in buckets or kibbles; at the present time, in both England and the United States, this is done by means of a winding-engine which turns a drum on which a rope (generally of steel wire) is wound and unwound, and by means of which a cage (see *cage*, 3 (*d*)) is raised or lowered, on which the loaded cars are lifted to the surface, and the empties returned to the pit-bottom. The dimensions of engines, drums, and cages in large mines are sometimes very great, as is also the velocity with which the machinery is moved. Thus, in the Monkwearmouth colliery, Durham, England, the winding-drums are 25 feet in diameter, the rope weighs 4½ tons, the cage and load 7½ tons; the vertical distance through which the cage is raised is 580 yards, and the time occupied in lifting it and discharging the cars is two minutes and four seconds.

The Hollanders . . . layd out haulsers, and *wound* themselues out of the way of vs. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, iii. 710.

8. To insinuate; work or introduce insidiously or stealthily; worm.

As he by his bould confidence & large promises deceived them in England that sente him, so he had *wound* him selfe in to these mens high esteeme hear.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 171.

They have little arts and dexterities to *wind* in such things into discourse. *Dr. H. Moré.*

9†. To contrive by resort to shifts and expedients (to effect something); bring; procure or get by devious ways.

Wee'll haue some trick and wile
To *winde* our yonger brother out of prison
That lies in for the Rape.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 1.

He with his former dealings had *wound* in what money he had in y^{e} partnership into his owne hands.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 301.

10†. To circulate; put or keep in circulation.

Amongst the rest of the Plantations all this Summer little was done but securing themselues and planting Tobacco, which passes there as current Siluer, and by the oft turning and *winding* it some grow rich, but many poore. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 89.

There is no State that *winds* the Penny more nimbly, and makes quicker Returns [than Lucca].
Howell, Letters, I. i. 41.

11. To adjust or dispose for work or motion by coiling a spring more tightly or otherwise turning some mechanical device: as, to *wind* a clock or a watch. See *to wind up* (*f*), below.

When he *wound* his clock on Sunday nights the whirr of that monitor reminded the widow to *wind* hers.
T. Hardy, Trumpet-Major, iii.

To wind a ship, to bring it round until the head occupies the place where the stern was.—**To wind off**, to unwind; uncoil.—**To wind up.** (*a*) To coil up into a small compass, as a skein of thread; form into a ball or coil round a bobbin, reel, or the like. Hence—(*b*) To bring to a final disposition or conclusion; finish; arrange and adjust for final settlement, as the affairs of a company or partnership on its dissolution.

I could not *wind* it [the discourse] *up* closer.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

The Author, upon the *winding up* of his Action, introduces all those who had any Concern in it.
Addison, Spectator, No. 357.

Signor Jupe was to "enliven the varied performances at frequent intervals with his chaste Shakspearian quips and retorts." Lastly he was to *wind* them *up* by appearing in his favourite character of Mr. William Button.
Dickens, Hard Times, i. 3.

(*c*) To tighten, as the strings of certain musical instruments, so as to bring them to the proper pitch; put in tune by stretching the strings over the pegs.

Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute.
Waller, Chloris and Hylas.

Hence, figuratively—(*d*) To restore to harmony or concord; bring to a natural or healthy condition.

The untuned and jarring senses, O, *wind up*,
Of this child-changed father! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 16.

(*e*) To bring to a state of great tension; subject to a severe strain or excitement; put upon the stretch.

They *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Our poet was at last *wound up* to the height of expectation. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

(*f*) To bring into a state of renewed or continued motion, as a watch or clock, by coiling anew the spring or drawing up the weights.

When an authentic watch is shown,
Each man *winds up* and rectifies his own.
Suckling, Aglaura, Epil.

Hence, figuratively—(*g*) To prepare for continued movement, action, or activity; arrange or adapt for continued operation; give fresh or continued activity or energy to; restore to original vigor or order.

Fate seemed to *wind* him *up* for fourscore years
Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more. *Dryden.*

Is there a tongue like Delia's o'er her cup,
That runs for ages without *winding-up?*
Young, Love of Fame, i. 282.

(*h*) To hoist; draw; raise by or as by a winch.

Let me see thy hand: this was ne'er made to wash,
Or *wind up* water, beat clothes, or rub floor.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

Winding-up Act, in *Eng. law*, an act providing for the dissolution of joint-stock companies, and the winding up of their affairs; more specifically, 7 and 8 Vict., c. 111 (1844); followed and amended by 9 and 10 Vict., c. 28 (1846); 11 and 12 Vict., c. 45 (1848); 12 and 13 Vict., c. 108 (1849); 13 and 14 Vict., c. 83 (1850); 19 and 20 Vict., c. 47 (1856); 20 and 21 Vict., c. 49, c. 78 (1857); and superseded by The Companies' Act (1862), 25 and 26 Vict., c. 89.

wind^{1} (wīnd), *n.* [< ME. *winde* (= MD. MHG. *winde*, OHG. *wintā*); from the verb.] A winding; a turn; a bend: as, the road there takes a *wind* to the south.—**Out of wind**, free from bends or crooks; perfectly straight. [Colloq.]

wind^{2} (wind; formerly and still poetically also wīnd), *n.* [< ME. *wind*, *wynd*, < AS. *wind* = OS. OFries. D. LG. *wind* = OHG. MHG. *wint*, G. *wind* = Icel. *vindr* = Sw. Dan. *vind* = Goth. *winds*, *winths*, wind, air in motion, = W. *gwynt* = L. *ventus*, wind, = Gr. *ἀήτης*, a blast, gale, wind, = Skt. *vāta*, wind; lit. 'that which blows,' being orig. from the ppr. (cf. Gr. *ἀείς* (*ἀϜεντ-*), blowing, ppr.) of a verb (Skt. √ *vā*) seen in Goth. *waian*, etc., G. *wehen*, blow, Russ. *vieiate*, blow (> *vieterŭ*, wind), etc., Lith. *wejas*, wind, from which is also ult. derived *weather*: see *weather*. From the E. *wind*, besides the verb and the obvious derivatives or compounds, are derived *window*, *winnow*, etc.; from the L. are ult. E. *vent*^{2}, *ventilate*, *ventose*, etc. (see also *vent*^{1}).] **1.** Air naturally in motion at the earth's surface with any degree of velocity; a current of air as coming from a particular direction. When the air has only a slight motion, it is called a *breeze;* when its velocity is greater, a *fresh breeze;* and when it is violent, a *gale*, *storm*, or *hurricane*. The ultimate cause of winds is to be found in differences of atmospheric density produced by the sun in its unequal heating of different parts of the earth. These original differences of density give rise to vertical and horizontal currents of air which constitute and establish the general atmospheric circulation, and determine permanent belts of relatively high and low pressure over the earth's surface. Differences of pressure, in turn, produce their own differences of density at the earth's surface, and thereby become a secondary cause of winds. The general system of atmospheric circulation, with respect both to surface-winds and to their correlative upper currents, is described under *trade-wind*. In accordance with the character of their exciting cause, winds may be divided into—(1) *constant*, the *trade-winds* and *anti-trade winds*, which depend upon the permanent difference of temperature between the equatorial regions and higher latitudes; (2) *periodic*, the monsoons, and land- and sea-breezes which arise respectively from a seasonal and diurnal difference of temperature between land and sea; (3) *cyclonic* and *anticyclonic*, winds associated with or constituting progressive areas of high and low pressure, the ultimate origin of which, especially of those in high latitudes, is not satisfactorily determined; (4) *whirlwinds* and (certain) *squalls*, which arise when the air is in a condition of unstable equilibrium, and are developed as a part of the process by which stability is regained (this class includes the most violent winds, such as the tornado), and these occur when the instability is the combined effect of a high temperature and a high humidity, a condition favorable to the development of the greatest possible gradients of density, and hence of the most terrific manifestations of wind; (5) *special*, winds which logically belong to the preceding classes, but which by reason of special characteristics, arising frequently from local topography, have received special appellations, as the *sirocco*, the *harmattan*, the *mistral*, the *foehn*, the *chinook*, etc. Winds are also commonly named from the point of compass from which they blow, as a *north wind*, an *east wind*, a *southwest wind*. The winds were personified and worshiped as divinities by the ancients, and representations of them are frequent in ancient art, particularly in Greek sculpture and vase-painting.

And erly on the Tewysday, whiche was seynt Thomas daye, we made sayle, and passed by the costes of Slauony and Hystria with easy *wynde.*
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 9.

By reason of contrary *windes* we put backe againe to Prodeno, because we could not fetch Sapientia.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 168.

2. A direction from which the wind may blow; a point of the compass, especially one of the cardinal points. [Rare.]

Come from the four *winds*, O breath, and breathe upon these slain. Ezek. xxxvii. 9.

3. Air artificially put in motion by any force or action: as, the *wind* of a bellows; the *wind* of a bullet or a cannon-ball (see *windage*).

Which he disdaining whisked his sword about,
And with the *wind* thereof the king fell down.
Marlowe and Nashe, Tragedy of Dido, ii. 1.

The whiff and *wind* of his fell sword.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 495.

4. Air impregnated with animal odor or scent.

Else counsellors will but take the *wind* of him.
Bacon, Of Counsel.

5. In musical instruments the sound of which is produced by a stream of compressed air or breath, either the supply of air under compression, as in the bellows of an organ or in a singer's lungs, or the stream of air used in sound-production, as in the mouth of an organ-pipe, in the tube of a flageolet, or in the voice.

Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind.*
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 357.

6. Breath; also, power of respiration; lung-power. See *second wind*, below.

Ye noye me soore in wastyng al this *wynde*,
For I haue seide y-noghe, as semethe me.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 79.

My *wynde* is stoppyd, gon is my brethe.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 226.

Woman, thy wordis and thy *wynde* thou not waste.
York Plays, p. 258.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 104.

How they spar for *wind*, instead of hitting from the shoulder. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, ii.

7. The part of the body in the region of the stomach, a blow upon which causes a temporary loss of respiratory power by paralyzing the diaphragm for a time. It forms a forbidden point of attack in scientific boxing. [Slang.]

He pats him and pokes him in divers parts of the body, but particularly in that part which the science of self-defence would call his *wind*. *Dickens.*

8. The wind-instruments of an orchestra taken collectively, including both the wood wind (flutes, oboes, etc.) and the brass wind (trumpets, horns, etc.).—9. Anything light as wind, and hence ineffectual or empty; especially, idle words, threats, bombast, etc.

Nor think thou with *wind*
Of aery threats to awe. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 282.

10. Air or gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence.

Knowledge . . .
Oppresses else with surfeit, and soon turns
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to *wind*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 130.

11. A disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing.—**A capful of wind.** See *capful*.—**A fair wind**, a wind that enables a sailing ship to head her course with the sails full.—**All in the wind.** See *all*.—**A sheet in the wind.** See *sheet*^{1}.—**Bare wind**†. See *bare*^{1}.—**Before the wind.** See *before*.—**Between wind and water.** (*a*) In that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above the water by the rolling of the vessel or by fluctuation of the water's surface. Any breach effected by shot in this part is peculiarly dangerous.

They had a tall man-of-war to convoy them; but, at the first bout, it was shot *between wind and water*, and forced to make towards land.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 42.

Hence, figuratively—(*b*) Any part or point generally where a blow or attack will most effectually injure.

Shot him *between wind and water*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 1.

He had hit his desires in the Master-vein, and struck his former Jealousie *between wind and water*, so that it sunk in the instant.
Fannant, Hist. of Edward II. (ed 1680), p. 11.

Broken wind, a veterinary term for a form of paroxysmal dyspnœa, which seems to depend on asthma combined with a varying amount of emphysema: also loosely used for other dyspnœic conditions. See *broken-winded* and *wind-broken*.—**By the wind.** See *by*^{1}.—**Cardinal winds.** See *cardinal*.—**Close to the wind.** See *close*^{2}, *adv*.—**Down the wind.** (*a*) In the direction of and moving with the wind: as, birds fly quickly *down the wind*. (*b*) Toward ruin, decay, or adversity. Compare *to whistle off*, under *whistle*, *v. t.*

The more he prayed to it [the image] to prosper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* still.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Head to wind. See *head*.—**Hot winds of the plains**, southwesterly winds in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, which occur during the summer season, and by their extreme heat and dryness prove exceedingly destructive to vegetation.—**How the wind blows** or **lies.** (*a*) The direction or velocity of the wind. (*b*) Figuratively, the position or state of affairs; how matters stand at a particular juncture: as, trifles show *how the wind blows*.

Miss Sprong, her confidante, who, seeing *how the wind lay* had tried to drop little malicious hints . . . until the old lady had cut them short. *Farrar*, Julian Home, iv.

In the wind, astir; afoot.

Go to, there's somewhat *in the wind*, I see.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

What the blazes is *in the wind* now?
Dickens, Oliver Twist.

In the wind's eye, in the teeth of the wind, directly toward the point from which the wind blows; in a direction exactly contrary to that of the wind.—**Is the wind in that door?**† is that how the case stands? is that the state of affairs?

Thras. I am come to intreat you to stand my friend, and to favour me with a longer time, and I wil make you sufficient consideration.
Usurer. Is the winde in that doore? If thou hast my mony, so it is; I will not defer a day, an houre, a minute.
Greene and Lodge, Looking-Glass for London and Eng.

Leading wind. See *leading*^{1}.—**Mountain and valley winds**, in *meteor.*, diurnal winds blowing up the sides of mountains and the trough of valleys during the day, and down during the night. They are due to differences of temperature arising from unequal heating and radiation, whereby the air at the summits of hills and mountains is heated during the day to a higher temperature than the air at the same level over the valleys or lowlands, causing a current up the valleys and mountain-sides; conversely, during the night the air at the summit is cooled by radiation to a lower temperature than the air at the same level over the lowlands, causing a downward surface flow of cold air. In narrow valleys this current sometimes attains great strength, as in the case of the Wisper wind of the Rhine.—**North wind of California**, a dry, desiccating north wind experienced on the Pacific slope of the United States, but especially in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California. When occurring during the growing season, it is exceedingly injurious to vegetation.—**On extra** or **heavy wind.** See *organ*^{1}, 6.—**On the wind**, as near as possible to the direction from which the wind blows; in the position or trimmed in the manner of a vessel that is sailing "by the wind."—**Periodic winds.** See def. 1.—**Plate of wind.** See *plate*.—**Red wind**, a wind which blasts fruit or corn; a blight. *Halliwell.*

The goodliest trees in the garden are soonest blasted with *red winds*. *Abp. Sandys*, Sermons, p. 103. (*Davies.*)

Robin Hood wind, a wind in which the air is saturated with moisture at a temperature near the freezing-point, the moisture rendering it especially raw and penetrating; a thaw-wind.—**Running of the wind.** See *running*.—**Second wind**, a regular state of respiration attained during continued exertion after the breathlessness which had arisen at an earlier stage.—**Slant of wind.** See *slant*.—**Soldier's wind.** See *soldier*.—**Thaw-wind**, a wind prevailing during a thaw: in general, since it becomes saturated with moisture at a temperature only a little above freezing, it is peculiarly raw and penetrating.—**To beat the wind.** See *beat*^{1}.—**To break wind, carry the wind, eat up into the wind, gain the wind.** See the verbs.—**To get one's wind**, to recover one's breath: as, they will up and at it again when they *get their wind*. [Colloq.]—**To get the wind of**, to get on the windward side of.

All the three Biskainers made toward our ship, which was not carelesse *to get the winde of* them all.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 198.

To get (take) wind, to get wind of. See *get*^{1}.—**To haul the wind.** See *haul*.—**To have a free wind.** See *free*.—**To have in the wind**, to be on the scent or trail of; perceive and follow.

A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds. . . .
To save his life, he leap'd into the main,
But there, alas! he could no safety find,
A pack of dog-fish *had* him *in the wind*. *Swift.*

To have the wind of. Same as *to have in the wind*.

My son and I will *have the wind of* you.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 133.

To keep the wind. See *keep*.—**Too near the wind**, mean; stingy; cheese-paring. [Naut. slang.]—**To raise the wind.** See *raise*^{1}.—**To recover the wind of.** See *recover*^{2}.—**To sail close to the wind.** (*a*) To sail with the ship's head just so near to the wind as to fill the sails without shaking them; sail as closely against the direction of the wind as possible. (*b*) To border closely upon dishonesty or indecency: as, beware in dealing with him, he *sails* rather *close to the wind*. (*c*) See *sail*^{1}.—**To shake a vessel in the wind.** See *shake*.—**To slip one's wind.** See *slip*^{1}.—**To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind**, to act wrongly or recklessly and in time be visited with the evil effects of such conduct. Hos. viii. 7.—**To take the wind out of one's sails.** See *sail*^{1}.—**To take wind**, to leak out.—**To touch the wind.** See *touch*.—**To whistle down the wind, to whistle for a wind.** See *whistle*.—**Wind-scale.** See *scale*^{3}.=**Syn.** 1. *Wind, Breeze, Gust, Flaw, Blast, Storm, Squall, Gale, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado, Cyclone*, etc. *Wind* is the general name for air in motion, at any rate of speed. A *breeze* is gentle and may be fitful; a *gust* is pretty strong, but especially sudden and brief; a *flaw* is essentially the same as *gust*, but may rise to the force of a *squall*; a *blast* is stronger and longer than a *gust*; a *storm* is a violent disturbance of the atmosphere, generally attended by rain, hail, or snow; a *squall* is a *storm* that begins suddenly and is soon over, perhaps consisting of a series of strong *gusts*; a *gale* is a violent and continued *wind*, lasting for hours or days, its strength being marked by such adjectives as *stiff* and *hard*; a *tempest* is the stage between a *gale* and a *hurricane*—*hurricane* being the name for the wind at its greatest height, which is such as to destroy buildings, uproot trees, etc. A *tornado* and a *cyclone* are by derivation storms in which the wind has a circular or rotatory movement (see defs.).

wind^2 (wind), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *winded* (in some uses, erroneously, *wound*), ppr. *winding*. [< ME. *winden*, *wynden* (= MD. *winden* = OHG. *wintōn*), expose to the wind, air; < *wind*^{2}, *n*. With reference to blowing a horn, the verb *wind*^{2}, owing to the alternative (poetical) pron. wīnd, and prob. to some vague association of a horn as being usually curved, with the verb *wind*^{1}, has been confused with the verb *wind*^{1}, whence the irreg. pret. and pp. *wound*. It is possible, however, that the irreg. pret. and pp. *wound* arose out of mere conformity with the other verb, as the pret. *rang*, pp. *rung* (instead of *ringed*), of the verb *ring*^{2}, and the pret. *wore*, pp. *worn*, of the verb *wear*^{1}, arose out of conformity to similar forms of the similar verbs *sing*, *swear*, etc.] 1. To force wind through with the breath; blow; sound by blowing: as, to *wind* a horn: in this sense and the three following pronounced wīnd.

The last Miracle is the third time of Michaels *winding* his horne, when God shall bring forth all the Iewes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 221.

Gawain . . . raised a bugle hanging from his neck,
And *winded* it, and that so musically
That all the old echoes hidden in the wall
Rang out like hollow woods at hunting-tide.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To produce (sound) by blowing through or as through a wind-instrument.

But gin ye take that bugle-horn,
And *wind* a blast sae shrill.
Rose the Red, and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 178).

3. To announce, signal, or direct by the blast of a horn, etc. [Rare.]

'Twas pleasure, as we look'd behind,
To see how thou the chase could'st *wind*,
Cheer the dark blood-hound on his way,
And with the bugle rouse the fray!
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 29.

4. To perceive or follow by the wind or scent; nose.

As when two skilful hounds the lev'ret *wind*,
Or chase thro' woods obscure the trembling hind.
Pope, Iliad, x. 427.

We *winded* them by our noses—their perfumes betrayed them. *Johnson*, Dryden.

5. To expose to the wind; winnow; ventilate.—6. To drive or ride hard, as a horse, so as to render scant of wind.—7. To rest, as a horse, in order to let him recover wind.

windage (win'dāj), *n*. [< *wind*^{2} + *-age*.] 1. In *gun.*: (*a*) The difference allowed between the diameter of a projectile and that of the bore of the gun from which it is to be fired, in order to allow the escape of some part of the explosive gas, and to prevent too great friction. (*b*) The rush or concussion of the air produced by the rapid passage of a shot.

The last shot flying so close to Captain Portar that with the *windage* of the bullet his very hands had almost lost the sense of feeling.
R. Peeke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 626).

(*c*) The influence of the wind in deflecting a missile, as a ball or an arrow, from its direct path, or aside from the point or object at which it is aimed; also, the amount or extent of such deflection. (*d*) The play between the spindle of the De Bange gas-check and its cavity in the breech-screw: it is expressed in decimal parts of an inch, and is measured by the difference between the diameters of the spindle and its cavity.—2. In *surg.*, same as *wind-contusion*.

windas, windass (win'das), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *windace*, *wyndace*; < ME. *windas*, *wyndas*, *windasse*, a windlass, < MD. *windaes*, D. *windas* (> OF. *guindas*, *guyndas*, F. *guindas*), windlass, lit. a 'winding-beam,' = Icel. *vindāss*, a rounded pole which can be wound round, windlass, < D. *winden* = Icel. *vinda*, wind (= E. *wind*), + *aes* = Icel. *āss*, pole, main rafter, sail-yard, = Goth. *ans*, a beam. Hence, by confusion with *windlass*^{1}, the modern form *windlass*^{2}.] 1†. Same as *windlass*^{2}.

Ther may no man out of the place it dryve
For noon engyn of *wyndas* or polyve.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 176.

Gete som crosse bowis, and *wyndacs* to bynd them with, and quarrels. *Paston Letters*, I. 82.

2. A fanner for winnowing grain. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

windbag (wind'bag), *n*. A bag filled with wind; hence, a person of mere words; a noisy, empty pretender. [Slang.]

windball (wind'bâl), *n*. 1. A ball inflated with air; a balloon.

Generally the high stile is disgraced and made foolish and ridiculous by all wordes affected, counterfait, and puffed vp, as it were a *windball* carrying more countenance then matter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 165.

2. In *surg.*, a cause of death or injury formerly supposed to lie in the passage of a projectile in close proximity to the person injured. See *wind-contusion*.

Where life is destroyed by the influence of the *windball*. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 279.

wind-band (wind'band), *n*. 1. A company of musicians who use only or principally wind-instruments; a brass or military band.—2. The wind-instruments of an orchestra or band taken collectively. See *wind*^{2}, 8.—3. A long cloud supposed to indicate stormy weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wind-beam (wind'bēm), *n*. A beam tying together the rafters of a pitched roof: same as *collar-beam*.

windberry (wind'ber″i), *n*.; pl. *windberries* (-iz). The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

wind-bill (wind'bil), *n*. In *Scots law*, an accommodation bill. See *accommodation*.

wind-bore (wind'bōr), *n*. 1. The extremity of the suction-pipe of a pump, usually covered with a perforated plate to prevent the intrusion of foreign substances.—2. In *mining*, same as *snore-piece*.

windbound (wind'bound), *a*. Prevented from sailing by contrary winds; detained by contrary winds: as, *windbound* ships.

The next day we fasted, being *windbound*, and could not passe the sound.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

wind-brace (wind'brās), *n*. See *brace*^{1}.

wind-break (wind'brāk), *n*. Something to break the force of the wind, as a hedge, a board fence, or a row of evergreen trees; any shelter from the wind.

Under the lee of some shelving bank or other *wind-break*. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 176.

wind-break (wind'brāk), *v. t.* To break the wind of. See *wind-broken.*

'Twould *wind-break* a mule to vie burdens with her.
Ford.

windbroach† (wind'brōch), *n.* The hurdy-gurdy or vielle.

Nero, a base blind fiddler, or player on that instrument which is called a *windbroach.*
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30.

For an old man to pretend to talk wisely is like a musician's endeavouring to fumble out a fine sonata upon a *wind-broach.* *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 234. (*Davies.*)

wind-broken (wind'brō"kn), *p. a.* Diseased in the respiratory organs; having the power of breathing impaired by chest-disease: as, a *wind-broken* horse. Also *broken-winded.*

wind-changing (wind'chān"jing), *a.* Changeful as the wind; fickle. [Rare.]

Wind-changing Warwick now can change no more.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 57.

wind-chart (wind'chärt), *n.* A chart showing the wind-directions at a given time, or the directions prevailing during any period of the year over any region of the earth. Wind-charts for the ocean, of which the "Wind and Current Charts" of the British Admiralty and the "Pilot Charts" of the United States Hydrographic Office are examples, constitute an important aid to navigators.

wind-chest (wind'chest), *n.* In *organ-building*, a chest or box immediately below the pipes or reeds, from which the compressed air is admitted to them by means of valves or pallets. See *organ*^{1} and *reed-organ.*

wind-colic (wind'kol"ik), *n.* Intestinal pain caused by flatulence.

wind-contusion (wind'kon-tū"zhon), *n.* In *surg.*, a contusion, such as rupture of the liver or concussion of the brain, unaccompanied by any external mark of violence, supposed to be produced by the air when rapidly displaced by the velocity of a projectile, as a cannon-ball. It is now, however, considered to be occasioned by the projectile itself striking the body in an oblique direction, the comparative escape of the external soft tissues being accounted for by the degree of obliquity with which the missile impinges on the elastic skin, together with the position of the internal structures injured relatively to the impingement of the ball on one side and hard resisting substances on another. Also called *windage.*

wind-cutter (wind'kut"ėr), *n.* In *organ-building*, the upper lip of the mouth of a flue-pipe, against which the stream of air impinges when the pipe is sounded.

wind-dial (wind'dī"al), *n.* A dial showing the changes in the direction of the wind by means of an index or pointer connected with a wind-vane.

The *Wind Dial* lately set up at Grigsby's Coffee and Chocolate House, behind the Royal Exchange, being the first and only one in any publick House in England, and having given great Satisfaction to all that have seen it, and being of Constant use to those that are in any wise Concerned in Navigation.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 56.

wind-dog (wind'dog), *n.* A name popularly applied to fragments of rainbows seen on detached clouds. Also *wind-gall.*

wind-dropsy (wind'drop"si), *n.* Emphysema; tympanites.

wind-egg (wind'eg), *n.* An infecund or otherwise imperfect egg, as one which will produce nothing but wind (gas); a soft-shelled egg, such as may be laid by a hen that is comparatively old or has been injured.

winder^1 (wīn'dėr), *n.* [< *wind*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who winds, rolls, or coils: as, a bobbin-*winder.*

They consist of sewing boys, shoe-binders, *winders* for weavers, and girls for all kinds of slop needlework.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 353.

2. An instrument or a machine for winding thread, etc. (*a*) A contrivance like a small windlass revolving a spool or reel upon which the thread is wound. (*b*) A large adjustable frame which can be passed through the opening of a skein and then increased in diameter so as to hold it firmly for winding off. (*c*) A small stick, strip, or notched slate upon which thread can be wound: a substitute for a spool or reel.

3. The key or utensil used to wind up the spring-work of a roasting-jack.

To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, always leave the *winder* sticking on the jack to fall on their heads. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Cook).

4. A plant that twists itself round others.

Winders and creepers; as ivy, briony, hops.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 536.

5. A winding-step of a staircase.

winder^2 (win'dėr), *n.* [< *wind*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who winds or sounds a horn.

Winder of the horn,
When snouted wild-boars routing tender corn
Anger our huntsman. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2 (win'dėr). A blow which takes away the breath.—3. A fan. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

winder^2 (win'dėr), *v. t.* [< *winder*^{2}, *n.*; prob. in part a dial. corruption of **winner* for *winnow.*] To fan; clean or winnow with a fan: as, to *winder* grain. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

windfall (wind'fâl), *n.* [< *wind*^{1} + *fall*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Something blown down by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or a number of trees in a forest.

When they did spread, and their boughs were become too great for their stem, they became a *windfall* upon the sudden.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

She 's nobbut gone int' t' orchard, to see if she can find *wind-falls* enough for t' make a pie or two for t' lads.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

2. An unexpected piece of good fortune, as an unexpected legacy.

This man, who otherwise beforetime was but poor and needy, by these *windfalls* and unexpected cheats became very wealthy. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 1237.

3. The tract of fallen trees, etc., which shows the path of a tornado.—4. A violent gust of wind rushing from coast-ranges and mountains to the sea.—5. The down-rush of air occurring on the leeward side of a hill or mountain at a distance from its base.

windfall† (wind'fâl), *a.* Windfallen. [Rare.]

You shall have leaves and *windfall* boughs enow,
Near to these woods, to roast your meat withal.
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, Queen of Carthage, i. 1. 172.

windfallen (wind'fâ"ln), *a.* Blown down by the wind.

To gather *windfall'n* sticks.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 182.

windfanner (wind'fan"ėr), *n.* Same as *windhover.*

wind-fertilized (wind'fėr"ti-līzd), *a.* In *bot.*, fertilized with pollen borne by the wind, as flowers; anemophilous, as conifers, grasses, sedges, etc.

windfish (wind'fish), *n.* The fall-fish, or silver chub, *Semotilus bullaris*, the largest cyprinoid of eastern North America. See *Semotilus.*

wind-flower (wind'flou"ėr), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Anemone*, chiefly the wood-anemone, *A. nemorosa:* so called by translation of the classic name of an anemone or other plant anciently associated with the wind. The wind-loving reputation of this plant appears to have been conferred chiefly by the name. The wind-flower is a small herb, found in Europe, northwestern Asia, and North America, bearing a whorl of three trifoliate leaves and a single delicate white or outwardly pinkish vernal flower. The American pasque-flower, *A. patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*, bears the name specifically in the western United States.

Bide thou where the poppy blows,
With *wind-flowers* frail and fair.
Bryant, Arctic Lover.

2. The marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe. Treas. of Bot.*

wind-furnace (wind'fėr"nās), *n.* Any form of furnace using the natural draft of a chimney without the aid of a bellows or blower; a natural-draft furnace; a laboratory-furnace provided with a tall chimney.

The crucible is then placed in a *wind-furnace*, and slowly heated as long as fumes escape. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 553.

wind-gage (wind'gāj), *n.* 1. An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind; an anemometer. See *anemometer.*—2. An apparatus or contrivance for measuring or indicating the amount of the pressure of the wind in the wind-chest of an organ.—3. *Milit.*, a graduated attachment to the sights of a firearm or cannon by which allowance can be made, in aiming, for the effect of the wind upon the projectile.

wind-gall^1 (wind'gâl), *n.* [< *wind*^{2} + *gall*^{2}.] Distension of the synovial bursa at the fetlock-joint of the horse, such as may be felt on each side of the tendons behind the joint. Also called *puff.*

His horse, . . . full of *windgalls*, sped with spavins.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 53.

Neither Spavin, Splinter, nor *Wind-gall.*
Etherege, She Would if She Could, ii. 2.

wind-gall^2 (wind'gâl), *n.* [< *wind*^{2} + *gall*^{2}; as in *water-gall, weather-gall.*] Same as *wind-dog.*

"Wind-dogs," . . . fragments or pieces (as it were) of rainbows (sometimes called *wind-galls*) seen on detached clouds. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 23.

wind-galled (wind'gâld), *a.* Having wind-galls.

Did you think I was *Wind-gall'd?* I can sing too, if I please. *Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

wind-gap (wind'gap), *n.* See *gap*, 2.

wind-gun (wind'gun), *n.* Same as *air-gun.*

Forc'd from *wind-guns*, lead itself can fly,
And pond'rous slugs cut swiftly through the sky.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 181.

wind-hatch (wind'hach), *n.* In *mining*, the opening or place where ore is taken out of the earth.

windhawk (wind'hâk), *n.* The windhover or kestrel.

wind-herb (wind'ėrb), *n.* See *Phlomis.*

wind-house (wind'hous), *n.* A house built partly underground to serve as a shelter or place of refuge in hurricanes.

windhover (wind'huv"ėr), *n.* A kind of hawk, the kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus* or *Tinnunculus alaudarius:* so called from its hovering in the face of the wind. See *kestrel.* Also called *windbibber, windcuffer, windfanner, windhawk, windsucker, vanner-hawk, staniel*, etc.

About as long
As the *wind-hover* hangs in balance.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

windily (win'di-li), *adv.* With high wind; in a way that betokens wind.

The stars were glittering *windily* even before this crimson melted out of the east.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iv.

windiness (win'di-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being windy or tempestuous: as, the *windiness* of the weather or season.—2. Flatulence.—3. Tendency to generate wind (gas): as, the *windiness* of vegetables.—4. Tumor; puffiness; vanity; boastfulness.

The swelling *windiness* of much knowledge.
Brerewood's Languages, Pref.

winding^1 (wīn'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *wind*^{1}, *v.*] 1. Curving; spiral: as, a *winding* stair.

The staires are *winding*, having a stately roofe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 35.

2. Full of bends or turns: as, a *winding* path.

The ascent [of mount Tabor] is so easy that we rode up the north side by a *winding* road.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 64.

Across the court-yard, into the dark
Of the *winding* pathway in the park,
Curate and lantern disappear.
Longfellow, Baron of St. Castine.

3. Warped; twisted; bent; crooked: as, a *winding* surface.

winding^1 (wīn'ding), *n.* [< ME. *wyndynge;* verbal n. of *wind*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander: as, the *windings* of a road or stream.

The degise, endentyng, barrynge, owndynge, palynge, *wyndynge* or bendynge, and semblable wast of clooth in vanitee. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

They [the ways] were wonderfull hard, all stony and full of *windings.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

To follow the *windings* of this river.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 537).

The *windings* of the marge. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

2. A twist in any surface, so that all its parts do not lie in the same plane; a casting or warping. *Gwilt.*—**Compound winding.** When the field-magnets of a dynamo are fitted with two coils, one of which is placed in circuit with the armature and external leads, while the other is connected across the terminals as a shunt, the dynamo is said to be *compound wound*, and the winding *compound winding.*—**Differential winding.** See *differential.*—**In winding**, warped; out of the straight: applied by joiners to a piece of wood when two of its opposite corners stand higher than the other two.—**Out of winding**, brought to a plane: said of a surface: a workmen's phrase.—**Series winding.** A dynamo is said to be *series wound*, or to have a *series winding*, when its field-magnet coil is joined in series with the armature coil.—**Shunt winding.** When the field-magnet coils of a dynamo are designed for, and connected as, a shunt on the armature coil, the dynamo is said to be *shunt wound*, and the method of winding *shunt winding.*

winding^2 (wīn'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wind*^{2}, *v.*] A call by the boatswain's whistle.

winding-engine (wīn'ding-en"jin), *n.* Any steam-motor employed to turn a drum around which a hoisting-rope is drawn; in a mine, an engine by which the ropes are wound on and unwound from the drums, for raising or lowering the bucket, kibble, or cage on which the mined material is brought to the surface. Also called *drawing-engine* and *hoisting-engine.*

windingly (wīn'ding-li), *adv.* In a winding manner; with curves, bends, or turns.

The stream that creeps
Windingly by it. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

winding-pendant (wīn'ding-pen"dant), *n.* *Naut.*, a pendant hooked at the fore- or main-masthead with its bight secured as far out as necessary on the foreyard or main-yard, and having a heavy tackle, called a *winding-tackle*, depending from its lower end, used for lifting heavy weights.

winding-rope (wīn'ding-rōp), *n.* In *mining*, the rope which connects the cage with the drum of the winding-engine. Formerly the winding-ropes were of hemp or manila; at the present time steel wire is chiefly used, and both flat and round ropes are employed. In one of the largest Belgian coal-mines, in which the lift is 765 yards, the rope (which tapers toward the bottom) weighs 6 tons.

winding-sheet (wīn′ding-shēt), *n.* 1. A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

> These arms of mine shall be thy *winding-sheet;*
> My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 114.

2. Solidified drippings of grease from a candle which cling to the side of it and present some resemblance to drapery in its folds and creases. The appearance of this has been fancied to be an omen of death or other misfortune.

> He . . . fell asleep on his arms, . . . a long *winding-sheet* in the candle dripping down upon him.
> *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 4.

winding-stairs (wīn′ding-stãrz), *n.* A ladder-shell; a scalaria; a wentletrap. See cut under *Scalaria*.

> The Dutch call these shells *winding-stairs.*
> *P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. Mollusca, 1861.

winding-sticks (wīn′ding-stiks), *n. pl.* In *joinery*, two short sticks or strips of wood with parallel edges, placed across the two ends of a board to test its freedom from warps or winds.

winding-tackle (wīn′ding-tak″l), *n.* A heavy tackle for use with a winding-pendant.

winding-up (wīn′ding-up′), *n.* The act of one who winds up, in any sense.

> It is curious that in the *winding-up* of each of these pieces the same expedient is employed.
> *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xli.

wind-instrument (wind′in″strọ̈-ment), *n.* A musical instrument the sound of which is produced by a stream of compressed air, usually by the breath. Chief of such instruments is the human voice. Wind-instruments blown by the breath are divided into two classes: *wood wind-instruments*, including the flute, flageolet, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, English horn, etc.; and *brass* or *metal wind-instruments*, including the trumpet, horn, trombone, tuba, ophicleide, etc. Wind-instruments sounded by air mechanically compressed include the pipe-organ and the reed-organ, together with the bagpipe, and, in a certain sense, the Æolian harp. The method of tone-production in all these instruments, except the last, is either the vibration induced in a stream of air by directing it against a sharp edge, as in the flute and in flue-pipes in the organ, or the vibration induced in an elastic tongue or reed in or over an orifice through which a stream of air is driven, as in the voice, the clarinet, and the reed-organ. Sometimes both methods are used in the same instrument, as in the pipe-organ.

> With a *wind instrument* my master made,
> In five days you may breathe ten languages,
> As perfect as the devil or himself.
> *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

windlace†, *n.* Same as *windlass*^{1}.

windlass^1† (wind′las), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *windlace, windlasse, windlesse, wyndelesse;* perhaps < ME. **windels* (= MLG. *windelse*, a winding, hurdle-work, LG. *windels*, a winding, as the winding of a screw, or the ornamental work on a sword-hilt), < AS. *windan*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind*^{1}, and cf. *windle.*] 1. A winding or turning; a circuitous course; a circuit.

> Hewar that fetteth the *wyndelesse* in huntyng — hveur.
> *Palsgrave*, p. 231.

> Amonge theis be appoynted a fewe horsemen to raunge som what abrode for the greater appearance, bidding them fetche a *windlasse* a great waye about, and to make al toward one place. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 206.

> I now fetching a *windlesse*, that I myght better haue a shoote. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

Hence — 2. Any indirect, artful course; circumvention; art and contrivance; subtleties.

> Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
> With *windlasses* and with assays of bias,
> By indirections find directions out.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 65.

windlass^1† (wind′las), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *windlace;* < *windlass*^{1}, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To take a circuitous path; fetch a compass.

> A skilful woodsman by *windlassing* presently gets a shoot which without taking a compass . . . he could never have obtained. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 615. (*Latham.*)

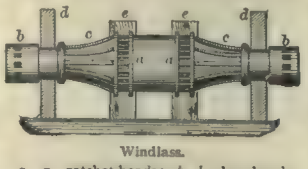
2. To adopt a circuitous, artful, or cunning course; use stratagem; act indirectly or warily.

> She is not so much at leasure as to *windlace*, or use craft, to satisfy them. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 566. (*Latham.*)

II. *trans.* To bend; turn about; bewilder.

> Your words, my friend! (right healthful caustics!) blame
> My young mind marred, whom love doth *windlass* so.
> *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 513).

windlass^2 (wind′las), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *windles;* a corruption of *windas, windass*, by confusion with *windlass*^{1}.] 1. A modification of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights, etc. One kind of windlass is the winch used for raising water from wells, etc., which has an axle turned by a crank, and a rope or chain for raising the weight by being wound round the axle. A simple form of windlass, much used in ships for raising the anchors or obtaining a purchase on other occasions, consists of a strong beam of wood placed horizontally, and supported at its ends by iron spindles which turn in collars or bushes inserted in what are termed the *windlass-bitts.* This large axle is pierced with holes directed toward its center, in which long levers or handspikes are inserted for turning it round when the anchor is to be weighed or any purchase is required. It is furnished with pawls to prevent it from turning backward when the pressure on the handspikes is intermitted. Different arrangements of gearing are applied to a windlass to exert increased power, and steam-windlasses, in which a small steam-engine is made to heave the windlass round, have come largely into use. Compare *capstan* (with cut), and cut under *winch.*



Windlass.

a, a, ratchet-heads; *b, b*, drumheads; *c, c*, whelps built around a spindle which is journaled in the cheeks *d, d*. The pawls are pivoted in the pawl-bitts *e, e*, and sustain the strain while the handspikes, which rotate the windlass by being placed like spokes in the holes of the drumheads, are being shifted for a new purchase.

2†. A handle by which anything is turned; specifically, a winch-like contrivance for bending the arbalist or crossbow. See *crossbow.*

> The arblast was a cross-bow, the *windlace* the machine used in bending that weapon. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxviii., note.

Differential or **Chinese windlass**, a windlass with a barrel differing in diameter in different parts, the rope winding upon the larger and unwinding from the smaller portion. The amount of absolute lift and of the power exerted is determined by the difference in the two diameters of the barrel.—**Spanish windlass** (*naut.*), an extemporized purchase made by winding a rope round a roller and inserting a lever in a hitch or bight of the rope. By heaving round the lever a considerable strain is produced.

windlass^2 (wind′las), *v.* [< *windlass*^{2}, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To use a windlass; raise something as by a windlass.

> Let her [Truth] rest, my dear sir, at the bottom of her well; . . . none of our *windlassing* will ever bring her up. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xiv.

II. *trans.* To hoist or haul by means of a windlass.

> The stern line began to draw, and the sloop was *windlassed* clear of the stone pile and saved.
> *The Century*, XXXIX. 226.

windle (win′dl), *n.* [< ME. *windel*, as in comp. *garn-windel*, a wheel on which yarn is wound, < AS. *windel* (= MD. *windel*, a wheel, pulley, roll, cradle, = MLG. *windle*, a roll, etc.), < *windan*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind*^{1}, and cf. *windlass*^{1}.] 1. An implement or engine for turning or winding: used in different senses locally.

> To force the water . . . with devise of engines and *windles* up to the top of the hill.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 15.

> Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-*windles.* *Scott*, Pirate, v.

> From a *windle* the thread is conducted to the quills.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

2. The windthrush or redwing, *Turdus iliacus.* See cut 2 under *thrush*^{1}. [Devonshire, Eng.] — 3. A dry measure, equal to about 3¼ Winchester bushels. The official returns for 1879 showed that it was not then entirely obsolete. It is there stated as 220/58¾ imperial bushels of wheat, 180/50 bushels of barley, or 220/62.857 bushels of beans.

> 80 *wyndels* of barley . . . £40.
> *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, App., i.

windles†, *n.* An obsolete form of *windlass*^{2}. *Cotgrave.*

windless (wind′les), *a.* [< *wind*^{2} + *-less.*] 1. Free from or unaffected by wind; calm; unruffled.

> A *windless* sea under the moon of midnight. *Ruskin.*

> A *windless*, cloudless even. *William Morris*, Sigurd, iii.

2. Wanting wind; out of breath.

> Binding his hands and knitting a handkercher about his eyes, that he should not see, and when they had made him sure and fast, then they laid him on until they were *windless.* *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 96.

windlesse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *windlass*^{1}.

windlestraw (win′dl-strâ), *n.* [Also Sc. *windlestræ;* < AS. *windelstreów*, straw for plaiting, < *windel*, a woven basket, etc., + *streów*, etc., straw: see *windle* and *straw*^{1}.] 1. The old stalk of various grasses, as the tufted hair-grass, *Deschampsia* (*Aira*) *cæspitosa*, the dog's-tail, *Cynosurus cristatus*, or *Apera* (*Agrostis*) *Spica-venti.*

> Tall spires of *windlestrae*
> Threw their thin shadows down the rugged slope.
> *Shelley*, Alastor.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea:* same as *jackstraw*, 5. [Local, Eng.]

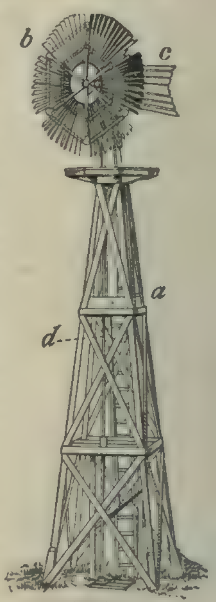
windlift† (wind′lift), *n.* [A perversion of *windlass, windlesse*, the second element being made to simulate *lift*^{2}.] A windlass.

> A *Wind-lift* to heave up a gross Scandal.
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 354.

windling (wind′ling), *n.* [< *wind*^{2} + *-ling*^{1}.] A branch blown down by the wind. [Prov. Eng.]

wind-marker (wind′mär″kėr), *n.* A movable arrow or other device for showing on a chart the direction of the wind at any point.

windmill (wind′mil), *n.* [< ME. *windmille, windmelle, windmulle, windmilne, wyndemylne* = D. *windmolen* = MHG. *wintmül*, G. *windmühle;* < *wind*^{2} + *mill*^{1}, *n.*] 1. A mill or machine for grinding, pumping, or other purposes, moved by the wind; a wind-motor; any form of motor for utilizing the pressure of the wind as a motive power. Two types of machines are used, the horizontal and the vertical. The vertical motor consists essentially of a horizontal shaft called the *wind-shaft*, with a combination of sails or vanes fixed at the end of the shaft, and suitable gearing for conveying the motion of the wind-shaft to the pump or other machinery. The older types of windmill used four vanes or sail-frames called *whips*, covered with canvas, arrangements being provided for reefing the sails in high winds. To present the vanes to the wind, the whole structure or tower carrying the windmill was at first turned round by means of a long lever. Later the top of the tower, called the *cap*, was made movable. Windmills are now made with many wooden vanes forming a disk exposed to the winds, and fitted with automatic feathering and steering machinery, governors for regulating the speed, apparatus for closing the vanes in storms, etc. These improved windmills are chiefly of American invention, and are largely used in all parts of the United States for pumping water. Horizontal windmills employ an upright wind-shaft, and movable vanes placed in a circle round it, the vanes feathering when moving against the wind.



Windmill.

a, frame; *b*, sails; *c*, vane; *d*, pump-rod.

Old Windmill at Bridgehampton, New York.

> I saugh him carien a *wind-melle*
> Under a walshe-note shale.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1280.

2. A visionary scheme; a vain project; a fancy; a chimera.

> He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with *windmills* of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 102. (*Davies.*)

To fight windmills, to combat chimeras or imaginary opponents: in allusion to Don Quixote's adventure with the windmills.

windmill-cap (wind′mil-kap), *n.* The movable upper part of a windmill, which turns to present the sails in the direction of the wind. See *windmill.*

windmill-grass (wind′mil-gràs), *n.* A showy grass, *Chloris truncata*, of southeastern Australia: so named apparently from its six to ten long spreading flower-spikes.

windmill-plant (wind′mil-plant), *n.* Same as *telegraph-plant.*

windmilly (wind′mil-i), *a.* [< *windmill* + *-y*^{1}.] Abounding with windmills. [Rare.]

A *windmilly* country this, though the windmills are so damp and rickety. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxv.

windock†, winnock (win'do̤k, win'o̤k), *n.* Same as *window.* [Scotch.]

The foirsaidis—wer diuerss and syndrie tymes callit at the tolbuith *windok.*
Acts James VI. (1581), p. 289. (*Jamieson.*)

Listening the doors and *winnocks* rattle.
Burns, A Winter Night.

windolet†, *n.* A false spelling of *windowlet.*

windore† (win'dōr), *n.* [A perversion of *window*, simulating *door.*] A window.

Nature has made man's breast no *windores*,
To publish what he does within doors.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 369.

window (win'dō), *n.* [Early mod. E. *windowe*; < ME. *windowe, wyndowe, windoge, windohe* (the orig. guttural showing in the Sc. *windak, windock, winnock*), < Icel. *vindauga* (= Norw. *vindauga* = Dan. *vindue* for **vindöje*, the form *vindue* being prob. < Icel.), window, lit. 'wind-eye,' < *vindr*, wind, + *auga*, eye: see *wind*^{2} and *eye*^{1}, *n.* The AS. words were *eágdura*, 'eyedoor,' and *eágthyrl*, 'eyethirl,' i. e. 'eyehole.' The G. word for *window* is *fenster* = Sw. *fönster*, from the L.] 1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air. In modern buildings this opening is usually fitted with a frame in which are set movable sashes containing panes of glass or other transparent material, the whole frame with the sashes, etc., also being known as the window. Many windows are not designed to be opened. Glass was employed in windows among the ancient Romans, and came into extensive use among other nations in the course of the eleventh century. See cuts under *batement-light, multifoil, rose-window*, and *wheel-window.*

Fowerti dais after this,
Arches *windoge* undon it is;
The Rauen ut-fleg, hu so it gan ben,
Ne cam he nogt to the arche a-gen.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 602.

My chambre was
Ful wel depeynted, and with glas
Were al the *windowes* wel y-glased,
Ful clere, and nat an hole y-crased.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 323.

The prentices made a riot upon my glass *windows* the Shrove-Tuesday following.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

2. An aperture or opening resembling a window or suggestive of a window.

The *windows* of heaven. Gen. vii. 11.

The *window* of my heart, mine eye.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 848.

Hence—3. In *anat.*, one of two holes in the inner wall of the tympanum, called respectively the *oval window* and the *round window*, fenestra ovalis and fenestra rotunda. See *fenestra.*—4. A cover; a lid.

Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 116.

5. A figure formed by lines crossing one another.

The Fav'rite child, that just begins to prattle, . . .
Is very humorsome, and makes great clutter,
He has *Windows* on his Bread and Butter.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

6†. A blank space.

I will, therefore, that you send unto me a collation thereof; and that your said collation have a *window* expedient to set what name I will therein.
Cranmer, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 249.

Back of a window. See *back*^{1}.—**Blind window.** See *blind*^{1}.—**Clustered window**, a window consisting of three or more lights grouped together. Examples are especially frequent in medieval architecture. **Coupled windows, dormant window†, false window, fan-shaped window.** See the adjectives, and cuts under *coupled windows* and *dormer-window.*—**French window**, a window having two sashes hinged at the sides, and opening in the middle.—**Goldsmiths' window**, a very rich claim in which the gold shows freely. [Mining slang, Australia.]—**House out of windows†.** See *house*^{1}.—**Jesse window.** See *Jesse*^{1}.—**Lattice-window.** See *lattice*, 2 (with cut).—**Low side window.** Same as *lychnoscope.*—**Oriel-window.** See *oriel* (with cut).—**Stool of a window.** See *stool.*—**Venetian window**, a window which has three separate lights.—**Window tax, window duty**, a tax formerly levied in Great Britain on windows of houses, latterly on all in excess of six in number. It was abolished in 1851, a tax on houses above a certain rental being substituted. (See also *dormer-window, lancet-window, rose-window, wheel-window.*)

window (win'dō), *v. t.* [< *window, n.*] 1. To furnish with a window or with windows.

Within a *window'd* niche of that high hall
Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 23.

2. To make openings or rents in.

Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 31.

3. To place in a window.

Wouldst thou be *window'd* in great Rome and see
Thy master thus? *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 72.

window-bar (win'dō-bär), *n.* 1. One of the parts of the frame of a window or window-sash.—2. A bar of wood or iron for securing a window or the shutters of it when closed.—3. A horizontal bar fitted in a window or doorway, to prevent a child from falling through.—4. *pl.* Latticework, as on a woman's stomacher. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 116.

window-blind (win'dō-blīnd), *n.* A blind, screen, or shade for a window. See *blind*^{1}.

window-bole (win'dō-bōl), *n.* Same as *bole*^{4}, 1.

I was out on the *window-bole* when your auld back was turned, and awa' down by to hae a baff at the popinjay.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

window-curtain (win'dō-kėr"tạn), *n.* Same as *curtain*, 1 (*b*).

window-frame (win'dō-frām), *n.* The frame of a window, which receives and holds the sashes.

window-gardening (win'dō-gärd"ning), *n.* The cultivation of plants indoors before a window.

The boxes used in *window-gardening* are made of a great variety of materials, etc. *Henderson*, Handbook of Plants.

window-gazer (win'dō-gā"zėr), *n.* An idler; one who gazes idly from a window.

Her sonnes gluttonous, her daughters *window-gazers*,
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 304.

window-glass (win'dō-glȧs), *n.* Glass suitable for windows, or such as is commonly used for windows, especially the commoner kinds, as distinguished from plate-glass or other more costly varieties.—**Spread window-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

window-jack (win'dō-jak), *n.* Same as *builders' jack* (which see, under *jack*).

window-latch (win'dō-lach), *n.* A catch or locking-device for holding a window-sash open or shut.

window-lead (win'dō-led), *n.* Same as *came*^{3}, 2.

windowless (win'dọ-les), *a.* [< *window* + *-less.*] Destitute of windows.

It is usual . . . to huddle them together into naked walls and *windowless* rooms.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 377. (*Davies.*)

I stood still at this end, which, being *windowless*, was dark. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

windowlet (win'dọ-let), *n.* [< *window* + *-let.*] A little window.

If wak'd they cannot see, their eyes are blind,
Shut up like *windolets.*
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvii.

window-lift (win'dō-lift), *n.* A strap or a handle by which to raise a window-sash, especially in a carriage or a railway-car.

window-lock (win'dō-lok), *n.* A device for fastening the sash of a window so that it cannot be opened from the outside.

window-martin (win'dō-mär"tin), *n.* The common martin of Europe, *Chelidon urbica*; the house-martin or window-swallow. See cut under *martin.*

window-mirror (win'dō-mir"o̤r), *n.* A mirror fastened outside of a window and adjustable at any angle, to reflect the image of objects in the street to the view of persons in the room, who may thus see without being seen.

window-opener (win'dō-ōp"nėr), *n.* A lever or rod by which a window, ventilator, sash, a panel in the raised roof of a railway-car, etc., may be opened and held in any desired position.

window-oyster (win'dō-ois"tėr), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Placunidæ*, *Placuna placenta.* Also *window-shell.*

window-pane (win'dō-pān), *n.* 1. One of the oblong or square plates of glass set in a window-frame.—2. The sand-flounder. [New Jersey.]

window-sash (win'dō-sash), *n.* The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows. See *sash*^{1}.

window-screen (win'dō-skrēn), *n.* Any device for filling all or part of the opening of a window, particularly if it is ornamental, as the pierced lattices of the Arabs; also, the glass filling of a stained or painted window.

Chartres [cathedral], . . . singularly fortunate in retaining its magnificent jewel-like *window-screens.*
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 304.

window-seat (win'dō-sēt), *n.* A seat in the recess of a window.

window-sector (win'dō-sek"to̤r), *n.* A bar or plate of metal in the form of a sector of a circle, used to control the movement and position of a window or ventilator in the raised roof of a railway-car. *E. H. Knight.*

window-shade (win'dō-shād), *n.* A contrivance for shutting out or tempering light at a window; a variety of window-blind, usually a piece of holland or similar material, arranged to roll up on a roller, and to cover the window when pulled out.

window-shell (win'dō-shel), *n.* Same as *window-oyster.*

window-shut† (win'dō-shut), *n.* A window-shutter.

When you bar the *window-shuts* of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the sashes.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Chamber-maid).

window-shutter (win'dō-shut"ėr), *n.* A shutter used to darken or secure a window.

window-sill (win'dō-sil), *n.* The sill of a window. See *sill*^{1}, 1.

window-stile (win'dō-stīl), *n.* One of the vertical bars in a window-sash.

window-stool (win'dō-stöl), *n.* See *stool.*

windowy† (win'dọ-i), *a.* [< *window* + *-y*^{1}.] Exhibiting intersecting lines or little crossings like those of the sashes of a window.

Poor fish, beset
With strangling snare, or *windowy* net.
Donne, The Bait.

windpipe (wind'pīp), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wyndpype*; < *wind*^{2} + *pipe*^{1}, *n.*] The tube passing from the larynx to the division of the bronchi which conveys the air in respiration to and from the lungs. See *trachea*, and cut under *mouth.*

wind-plant (wind'plant), *n.* The wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa.* See cut under *anemone.*

wind-pole (wind'pōl), *n.* See the quotation.

Taking, with Dové, north-east and south-west (true) as the *wind-poles*, all intermediate directions are found to be more or less assimilated to the characteristics of those extremes, as they are nearer one or other.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 173.

wind-pox (wind'poks), *n.* Varicella or chicken-pox.

wind-pressure (wind'presh"ṳr), *n.* 1. The pressure of the wind on any object in its path. The pressure of the wind blowing perpendicularly on a flat surface is usually deduced from its velocity by means of the equation $P = kAV^2$, where P is the pressure in pounds, V the velocity in feet per second, A the area of the surface in square feet, and k a numerical constant whose value for ordinary temperatures and barometric pressures is variously given from 0.0015 to 0.0022. 2. In *organ-building*, the degree of compression in the compressed air in the storage-bellows and the wind-chests.

wind-pump (wind'pump), *n.* A pump moved by wind.

wind-record (wind'rek"o̤rd), *n.* A record of wind velocities or directions; especially, a continuous registration made by an anemograph or self-recording anemometer; an anemogram.

windring† (win'dring), *a.* [Possibly a misreading for *winding* or *wandering.*] Winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the *windring* brooks.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 128.

wind-rode (wind'rōd), *a.* *Naut.*, riding with head to wind instead of to current. Compare *tide-rode.*

wind-root (wind'röt), *n.* The pleurisy-root, *Asclepias tuberosa.*

wind-rose (wind'rōz), *n.* 1. A table or diagram showing the relative frequency of winds blowing from the different points of the compass, or the relative amount of total wind-movement for each direction; also, a table or diagram showing the connection between the wind-direction and any other meteorological element: thus, a thermal *wind-rose* shows the average temperature prevailing with winds from different directions.—2. See *rose*^{1} and *Rœmeria.*

windrow (wind'rō), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *winrow*; < *wind*^{2} + *row*^{2}, *n.*] 1. A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps; also, sheaves of corn set up in a row one against another in order that the wind may blow between them.—2. A row of peats set up for drying; a row of pieces of turf, sod, or sward cut in paring and burning.—3. Any similar row or formation; an extended heap, as of dust thrown up by the wind.

Each day's dust, before the next day came, was swept into *windrows* or whirled away altogether by intermittent gusts charging up the slope from the valley.
The Century, XXXI. 63.

4. The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth to other land to mend it: so called because laid in rows and exposed to the wind. *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 120.

windrow (wind'rō), *v. t.* [< *windrow, n.*] To rake or put into the form of a windrow.

wind-sail (wind'sāl), *n.* 1. A wide tube or funnel of canvas serving to convey a current of fresh air into the lower parts of a ship.—2. One of the vanes or sails of a windmill.—**To trim a wind-sail**, to turn the opening of the wind-sail toward the wind.

wind-scale (wind'skāl), *n.* See *scale*^{3}.

wind-seed (wind'sēd), *n.* A plant of the composite genus *Arctotis.*

wind-shaft (wind'shȧft), *n.* See *windmill*, 1.

wind-shake (wind'shāk), *n.* A flaw in the timber of exogenous trees. See *shake, n.*, 7, and *anemosis.*

If you come into a shop, and find a bow that is small long, heavy, and strong, lying straight, not winding, not marred with knot gall, *wind-shake*, wem, fret, or pinch, buy that bow of my warrant.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 107.

wind-shaked† (wind'shākt), *a.* Same as *wind-shaken.* [Rare.]

The *wind-shaked* surge, with high and monstrous mane, Seems to cast water on the burning bear.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 13.

wind-shaken (wind'shā"kn), *a.* **1.** Driven or agitated by the wind; tottering or trembling in the wind.

He's the rock, the oak not to be *wind-shaken.*
Shak., Cor., v. 2. 117.

2. Impaired by the action of the wind: as, *wind-shaken* timber.

wind-shock (wind'shok), *n.* Same as *wind-shake.*

wind-side (wind'sīd), *n.* The windward side. *Mrs. Browning.*

Windsor bean, chair, Knight, soap. See *bean*^{1}, 2, *chair*, etc.

wind-spout (wind'spout), *n.* A waterspout, tornado-funnel, or other form of whirlwind.

wind-storm (wind'stôrm), *n.* See *storm.*

windstroke (wind'strōk), *n.* A paralysis of spinal origin in the horse.

windsucker (wind'suk"ėr), *n.* **1.** The windhover or kestrel. [Kent, Eng.]

Kistrilles or *windsuckers*, that filling themselves with winde, fly against the wind evermore.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

2. A person ready to pounce on any one, or on any blemish or weak point.

There is a certain envious *windsucker*, that hovers up and down, labouriously engrossing all the air with his luxurious ambition, and buzzing into every ear my detraction.
Chapman, Iliad, Pref. to the Reader.

But it would be something too extravagant for the veriest *wind-sucker* among commentators to start a theory that a revision was made of his original work by Marlowe after additions had been made to it by Shakespeare.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 55.

3. A crib-biter.

wind-sucking (wind'suk"ing), *n.* The noise made by a horse in crib-biting.

wind-swift (wind'swift), *a.* Swift as the wind.

Therefore hath the *wind-swift* Cupid wings.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 5. 8.

windthrush (wind'thrush), *n.* The redwing, *Turdus iliacus.* Also called *winnard* and *windle.* See cut 2 under *thrush*^{1}. [Prov. Eng.]

wind-tight (wind'tīt), *a.* So tight as to prevent the passage of wind or air.

Cottages . . . *wind-tight* and water-tight.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 46. (*Latham.*)

wind-trunk (wind'trungk), *n.* In *organ-building*, a duct which conducts the compressed air from the bellows to a wind-chest. See cut under *organ.*

wind-up (wind'up), *n.* [< *wind up*: see *wind*^{1}.] The conclusion or final adjustment and settlement of any matter, as a speech, business, entertainment, etc.; the closing act; the close.

Very well married, to a gentleman in a great way, near Bristol, who kept two carriages! That was the *wind-up* of the history.
Jane Austen, Emma, xxii.

I must be . . . careful . . . to . . . have a regular *wind-up* of this business.
Dickens, Bleak House, xviii.

windward (wind'wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *wind*^{2} + *-ward.*] **I.** *a.* On the side toward the point from which the wind blows: as, *windward* shrouds.

II. *n.* The point from which the wind blows: as, to ply or sail to *windward.*

To *windward*, the pale-green water ran into a whitish sky.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxii.

To get to the windward of one, to get the advantage of one; get the better of one; take the wind out of one's sails. —**To lay** or **cast an anchor to windward**, to adopt measures for success or security.

windward (wind'wärd), *adv.* [< *wind*^{2} + *-ward.*] Toward the wind: opposed to *leeward.*

wind-way (wind'wā), *n.* **1.** In *mining*, a passage for air.—**2.** In *organ-building.* See *pipe*^{1}, 2 (*a*).

wind-wheel (wind'hwēl), *n.* A wheel moved by the wind and used as a source of power, as in the windmill, wind-pump, etc.

windy (win'di), *a.* [< ME. *windy, windi*, < AS. *windig*, full of wind, < *wind*, wind (see *wind*^{2}), + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Consisting of wind; formed by gales.

The *windy* tempest of my heart.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 86.

2. Next the wind; windward.

Still you keep o' the *windy* side of the law.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 181.

3. Tempestuous; boisterous: as, *windy* weather.

The *windy* Seas. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 5.

4. Exposed to or affected by the wind.

The building rook 'ill caw from the *windy* tall elm-tree.
Tennyson, May Queen, New-Year's Eve.

5. Wind-like; resembling the wind.

Her *windy* sighs. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 51.

The *windy* breath
Of soft petitions. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 477.

6. Tending to generate wind or gas in the stomach; flatulent: as, *windy* food.

This drink is *windy*, and so is the Fruit [plantain] eaten raw; but boil'd or roasted it is not so.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 314.

7. Caused or attended by gas in the stomach or intestines.

A *windy* colic. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

8. Affected with flatulence; troubled with wind in the stomach or bowels. *Dunglison.*—**9.** Airy; unsubstantial; empty; vain.

What *windy* joy this day had I conceived.
Milton, S. A., l. 1574.

Here's that *windy* applause, that poor transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonoured. *South.*

10. Talkative; boastful; vain. [Colloq.]

Yet after these blustering insolences and *windy* ostentations all this thing is but a man, and that, God knows, a very foolish one.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 52.

windy-footed (win'di-fůt"ed), *a.* Wind-swift; swift-footed. [Rare.]

The *windy-footed* dame. *Chapman.*

wine (wīn), *n.* [< ME. *win, wyn*, < AS. *wīn* = OS. OFries. *wīn* = D. *wijn* = MLG. *wīn* = LG. *wien* = OHG. MHG. *wīn*, G. *wein*, wine, = Icel. *vīn* = Sw. Dan. *vin* = Goth. *wein* = It. Sp. *vino* = Pg. *vinho* = F. *vin* = Slav. OBulg. Serv. *vino* = Bohem. *víno* = Pol. *wino* = Russ. *vino* = OIr. *fīn*, Ir. Gael. *fion*, < L. *vīnum*, wine, collectively grapes, = Gr. *οἶνος*, wine. allied to *οἴνη*, the vine; cf. L. *vitis*, the vine, *vinea*, vine, etc. From the L. *vinum* are also ult. E. *vine, vignette, vinous, vinegar, vintage, vintner*, etc.] **1.** The fermented juice of the grape or fruit of the vine, *Vitis.* See *Vitis.* Wines are distinguished practically by their color, their hardness or softness on the palate, their flavor, and their being still or effervescing. The differences in the quality of wines depend upon differences in the varieties of vine, and quite as much on the differences of the soils in which the vines are planted, in the exposure of the vineyards, in the treatment of the grapes, and in the mode of manufacturing the wines. When the grapes are just fully ripe, the wine is generally most perfect as regards strength and flavor. The leading character of wine, however, must be referred to the alcohol which it contains, and upon which its intoxicating powers principally depend. The amount of alcohol in the stronger ports and sherries as found in the market is from 16 to 25 per cent.; in hock, claret, and other light wines, from 7 per cent. Wine containing more than 13 per cent. of alcohol may be assumed to be fortified with brandy or other spirit. Among the most celebrated ancient wines were those of Lesbos and Chios of the Greeks, and the Falernian and Cecuban of the Romans. Among the principal modern wines are port, sherry, Bordeaux, Burgundy, champagne, Madeira, Rhine, Moselle, Tokay, and Marsala. The principal wine-producing countries are France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Cape Colony, Australia, and the United States.

That mon much merthe con make,
For *wyn* in his hed that wende.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 900.

He [God] causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man; that he may bring forth food out of the earth, and *wine* that maketh glad the heart of man.
Ps. civ. 14, 15.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused *wine.*
Milton, Comus, l. 47.

2. The juice, fermented or unfermented, of certain fruits or plants, prepared in imitation of wine obtained from grapes: as, gooseberry *wine*; raspberry *wine.*

Perhaps you'd like to spend a couple of shillings, or so, in a bottle of currant *wine* by and by?
Dickens, David Copperfield, vi.

3. Figuratively, intoxication produced by the use of wine.

Noah awoke from his *wine.* Gen. ix. 24.

Fled all the boon companions of the Earl,
And left him lying in the public way;
So vanish friendships only made in *wine.*
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. A wine-drinking; a meal or feast of which wine is an important feature; specifically, a wine-party at one of the English universities.

A death's-head at the *wine.* *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Wines are an expiring institution at Oxford. Except in the form of semi-public festivities, such as Freshmen's *Wines* or Mods. *Wines*, they hardly survive.
Dickens's Dict. Oxford, p. 128.

5. In *phar.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in wine: as, *wine* of coca; *wine* of colchicum.—**6.** Same as *wine-glass*: a trade-term.—**Adam's wine.** Same as *Adam's ale* (which see, under *Adam*).—**Antimonial, bastard**†**, burnt wine.** See the adjectives. —**Bitter wine of iron,** citrate of iron and quinine with tincture of sweet orange peel and syrup in sherry.—**China wine,** a name erroneously applied to Chinese samshoo. —**Comet wine.** See *comet.*—**Concrete oil of wine.** Same as *etherin.*—**Cowslip wine.** See *cowslip.*—**Diuretic wine,** a solution of squills, digitalis, juniper, and potassium acetate in white wine.—**Flowers of wine.** See *flower.*—**Gascon wine.** See *Gascon.*—**Gooseberry wine.** See *gooseberry.*—**Green wine,** a technical name for wines during the first year after making.—**Heavy oil of wine.** Same as *ethereal oil* (*a*) (which see, under *ethereal*).—**High wines.** See *high.*—**La Rose wines,** good claret of the second quality, resembling in flavor Château La Rose, which is produced in the same district.—**Liqueur wine.** See *liqueur*, 1 (*a*).—**Low wine,** in *distillation*, the result of the first run of the still from the fermented liquor or wash. It is about as alcoholic as sherry. —**Oil of wine,** ethereal oil, a reputed anodyne, but used only in the preparation of other compounds.—**Palm wine.** Same as *toddy*, 1.—**Pelusian wine.** See *Pelusian.* —**Quinine wine,** sherry with sulphate of quinine in solution.—**Rhenish wine,** hock, or wine of the Rhine: the old name, now somewhat uncommon except in poetry and fiction. Compare *Rhine wine.*—**Rhine wine,** wine produced on the banks of the Rhine, especially the still white wines of that region: formerly known as *hock.*—**Sops in wine**†. See *sop.*—**Sparkling wine.** See *sparkle.*—**Spirit of wine,** alcohol.—**Steel wine.** Same as *wine of iron.*—**Stronger white wine,** a name used in the formulas of the United States Pharmacopœia to designate sherry.—**Tears of strong wine.** See *tear*^{2}.—**To drink wine ape**†, to drink so as to act foolishly.

I trowe that ye *dronken* han *wyn ape*,
And that is whan men pleyen with a straw.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 44.

White wine, wine light in color and transparent. Especially—(*a*) In the British islands, during the eighteenth century and until about 1850, almost exclusively Madeira and sherry. (*b*) More recently in the British islands, and generally in the United States, the much lighter-colored wines of France, as Chablis and Sauterne, and the wines of Germany.—**Wine of citrate of iron,** a solution of ammonioferric citrate with tincture of sweet orange peel and simple syrup in sherry.—**Wine of colchicum-root,** a vinous extract of colchicum-root containing 40 per cent. of the active ingredient of the drug. —**Wine of colchicum-seed,** a vinous extract of colchicum-seeds, containing 15 per cent. of the active ingredient of the drug.—**Wine of iron** (*vinum ferri* of the British Pharmacopœia), sherry with iron tartrate in solution.—**Wine of one ear**†. See *ear*^{1}.—**Wine of opium,** a solution of two ounces of opium in a pint of sherry, flavored with cinnamon and cloves. Also called *Sydenham's laudanum.*—**Wine of Wales,** metheglin; mead. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 53.—**Wine whey,** a drink made by mixing wine with sweetened milk. The milk being curdled and separated, either by the wine or in some other manner, the flavored whey forms the beverage.— **Wormwood wine.** See *wormwood.*—**Yard of wine.** See *yard of ale*, under *yard*^{1}. (See also *ginger-wine, rice-wine.*)

wine (wīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wined*, ppr. *wining.* [< *wine, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To fill, supply, or entertain with wine.

To *wine* the King's Cellar. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

A Philadelphia political club would dine and *wine* two Free Trade members of Congress. *The American*, VII. 230.

II. *intrans.* To drink wine. [Colloq.]

Hither they repair each day after dinner "to *wine.*"
Alma Mater, I. 95 (B. H. Hall, College Words and Customs, p. 491).

wine-bag (wīn'bag), *n.* **1.** A wine-skin.—**2.** A person who indulges frequently and largely in wine. [Colloq.]

wineball† (wīn'bâl), *n.* [< ME. *wyneballe*; < *wine* + *ball*^{1}.] Same as *wine-stone.*

Wyyne ballys (*wyne balle*). . . . Pilaterie, vel pile tartaree (vel pileus tartaricus). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 529.

wineberry (wīn'ber"i), *n.* [< ME. *wineberie, wyneberye*, < AS. *wīnberge*, grape, < *wīn*, wine, + *berie, berge*, berry: see *wine* and *berry*^{1}. Hence in variant form *winberry.*] **1**†. The grape.

Aftur mete, peeres, nottys, strawberries, *wȳneberies*, and hardchese. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

The fygge, and als so the *wyne-berye.*
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

2. The red or black currant, or the gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A Japanese species of raspberry recently introduced into the United States.—**4.** The whortleberry. See *winberry.* —**5.** Same as *toot-plant.*—**New Zealand wineberry, wineberry shrub.** Same as *toot-plant.*

winebibber (wīn'bib"ėr), *n.* One who drinks much wine; a tippler; a drunkard.

The Son of man is come eating and drinking; and ye say, Behold a gluttonous man, and a *winebibber*, a friend of publicans and sinners! Luke vii. 34.

winebibbery (wīn'bib"ėr-i), *n.* The habits or practices of winebibbers.

The secret antiquities and private history of the royal *wine-bibbery.* *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

winebibbing (wīn'bib"ing), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The habit of drinking wine to excess; tippling; drunkenness.

II. *a.* Drinking much wine; toping.

Brussels suited Temple far better than the palaces of the boar-hunting and *wine-bibbing* princes of Germany.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

wine-biscuit (wīn'bis″kit), *n.* A light biscuit served with wine.

wine-blue (wīn'blö), *n.* See *blue.*

wine-bottle (wīn'bot″l), *n.* A bottle for holding wine.

Wine-bottles old, and rent, and bound up. Josh. ix. 4.

wine-bowl (wīn'bōl), *n.* An elaborate drinking-cup, large, and without a stand or stem; a bowl intended for use in drinking wine.

Mazers, or maple *wine-bowls*, were for centuries in common use in England.
A. P. Humphrey, Art Journal, 1883, p. 182.

Winebrennerian (wīn-bre-nē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Winebrenner* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Winebrenner or to the Winebrennerians: as, *Winebrennerian* doctrines.

II. *n.* A member of a Baptist denomination called officially the *Church of God.* It was founded in Pennsylvania by John Winebrenner, a clergyman of the German Reformed Church, and was organized in 1829–30. Its distinctive tenet is that feet-washing is "obligatory upon all Christians."

wine-bush (wīn'bush), *n.* A bush or sign marking the presence of a wine-shop or tavern.

There stood near to the tomb a very small hut, also thatched, and declared to be a tavern by its *wine-bush.*
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxvi.

wine-carriage (wīn'kar″āj), *n.* A utensil for holding a single bottle of wine, of basket form, but having wheels allowing it to be rolled smoothly along the table.

wine-cask (wīn'kȧsk), *n.* A strong tight cask, made for holding wine for ripening or transportation.

wine-cellar (wīn'sel″är), *n.* [< ME. *wyne-celar*; < *wine* + *cellar.*] A cellar, or an inclosed part of a cellar, reserved for the storage of wine. Such a place, when used for claret and other light wines, should have an equable temperature, not too warm. On the other hand, Madeira, port, and similar strong wines, as well as spirits, are supposed to improve by exposure to warmer air. They are often kept in a different cellar, or in an upper story of the house.

Thi *wyne celar* in colde Septemtrion
Wel derk and ferre from bathes, oste, and stable,
Myddyng, cisterne, and thynges everichoon
That evel smelle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

wine-colored (wīn'kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of red wine; vinaceous.

wine-conner (wīn'kon″ėr), *n.* A wine-taster; an inspector of wines. Compare *ale-conner.*

Tasterin . . . A Broker for Wine-marchants, a *Wine-cunner.* *Cotgrave.*

wine-cooler (wīn'kö″lėr), *n.* A vessel in which bottled wine is immersed in a cool liquid, as in water containing ice, to cool it before it is drunk. Wine-coolers for use at table are generally of a reversed conical form, and of silver, silver-plated ware, or the like.

wine-drunk† (wīn'drungk), *a.* [< ME. *wyndrunke*; < *wine* + *drunk.*] Drunken with wine; intoxicated.

Ne wurth thu never so wod, ne so *wyn drunke.*
Rel. Antiq., I. 178.

wine-fat (wīn'fat), *n.* [< *wine* + *fat*^{2}.] The vat or vessel into which the liquor flows from a wine-press. Isa. lxiii. 2.

winefly (wīn'flī), *n.* **1.** A small fly, of the genus *Piophila*, which lives in its earlier stages in wine, cider, and other fermented liquors, and even in strong alcohol.—**2.** Any one of several small flies of the genus *Drosophila*, which breed in decaying fruit, pomace, and marc.

wine-fountain (wīn'foun″tān), *n.* An urn-shaped vessel with cover and faucet: usually a piece of plate, as of silver or of silver-gilt, and characteristic of the eighteenth century.

wine-glass (wīn'glȧs), *n.* A small drinking-glass for wine. The name is usually given to that size and shape of glass which is especially appropriated to the wine most in use: thus, in some places, the small glass for sherry will bear this name, and the others be called by special names, as *claret-glass* or *champagne-glass.*

wineglassful (wīn'glȧs-fůl), *n.* As much as a wine-glass can hold; as a conventional measure, two fluidounces.

wine-grower (wīn'grō″ėr), *n.* One who owns or cultivates a vineyard where wine is produced.

wine-growing (wīn'grō″ing), *n.* The cultivation of the grape with a view to the making of wine.

wineless (wīn'les), *a.* [< *wine* + *-less.*] Lacking wine; not using, producing, or containing wine; unaccompanied by wine: as, a *wineless* meal.

A *wineless* weak wine as one may say, that either drinketh flat and hath lost the colour, or else is much delayed with water. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 560.

You will be able to pass the rest of your *wineless* life in ease and plenty. *Swift*, To Gay, Nov. 10, 1730.

The well-known fact that *wineless* offerings were made to the Muses. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 3.

wine-marc (wīn'märk), *n.* In *wine-manuf.*, the refuse matter which remains after the juice has been pressed from the fruit. See *marc*^{2}.

As many [grapes] as have lien among *wine-marc*, or the refuse of kernels and skins remaining after the presse, are hurtfull to the head. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 1.

wine-measure (wīn'mezh″ūr), *n.* An old English system of measures of capacity differing from beer-measure, the gallon being about five sixths of the gallon of the latter, and containing only 231 cubic inches. It remained in use until the establishment of the imperial gallon in 1825, and its gallon is the standard of the United States. In wine-measure, 1 tun = 2 pipes = 3 puncheons = 4 hogsheads = 6 tierces; one tierce = 42 gallons; one gallon = 2 pottles = 4 quarts = 8 pints. See also *gill* and *gallon.*

wine-merchant (wīn'mėr″chant), *n.* One who deals in wines and other alcoholic beverages, especially at wholesale, or in large quantities.

wine-oil (wīn'oil), *n.* The commercial name for an oil found in a peculiarly rich brandy made from the ferment and stalks left from wine-making. It has a strong flavor of cognac. Also called *cognac-oil* and *huile de marc.*

wine-palm (wīn'päm), *n.* A palm from which palm-wine is obtained; a toddy-palm. See *toddy* and *toddy-palm.* Compare *buriti.*

wine-party (wīn'pär″ti), *n.* A party at which wine is a chief feature; a drinking-party.

There were young men who despised the lads who indulged in the coarse hospitalities of *wine-parties*, who prided themselves in giving recherché little French dinners. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xv.

wine-piercer (wīn'pēr″sėr), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing an instrument for tapping casks. It somewhat resembles a gimlet with a heavy handle set crosswise to the shaft.

wine-press (wīn'pres), *n.* A press in which the juice is squeezed from grapes.

I have caused wine to fail from the *wine-presses*: none shall tread with shouting. Jer. xlviii. 33.

wine-room (wīn'röm), *n.* **1.** A room in which wine is kept or stored.—**2.** A room where wine is served to customers; a bar-room.

winery (wī'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *wineries* (-iz). [< *wine* + *-ery.*] An establishment for making wine.

Several large canneries have been established within ten years, as well as packing establishments for raisins, and *wineries.* *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 186.

wine-sap (wīn'sap), *n.* A highly esteemed American apple.

wine-skin (wīn'skin), *n.* A vessel for holding wine, made of the nearly complete skin of a goat, hog, or other quadruped, with the openings of the legs, neck, etc., secured. Compare *borachio, askos.*

No man putteth new wine into old *wine-skins*: . . . but they put new wine into fresh *wine-skins.*
Mark ii. 22 [R. V.].

wine-sops† (wīn'sops), *n. pl.* Same as *sops in wine.* See *sop.*

Bring the Pinckes therewith many Gelliflowres sweete,
And the Cullambynes; let us haue the *Wynesops.*
E. Webbe, Eng. Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 84.

wine-sour (wīn'sour), *n.* A kind of plum. *Halliwell.*

wine-stone (wīn'stōn), *n.* A deposit of crude tartar or argol which settles on the sides and bottoms of wine-casks.

wine-taster (wīn'tās″tėr), *n.* **1.** One whose business it is to taste or sample wines.—**2.** Same as *sampling-tube.* Compare *pipette*, 2.

wine-tree† (wīn'trē), *n.* [< ME. *wintre*, < AS. *wīntreów*, a grape-vine, < *wīn*, wine, + *treów*, tree: see *wine* and *tree.*] A grape-vine.

Me drempte, ic stod at a *win-tre*,
That adde waxen buges thre,
Orest it blomede, and sithen bar
The beries ripe, wurth ic war.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2059.

wine-vault (wīn'vâlt), *n.* **1.** A vaulted wine-cellar; hence, any wine-cellar, or place for the storage of wines.—**2.** Generally in the plural, a place where wine is tasted or drunk: often used as equivalent to *tavern* or "*saloon.*"

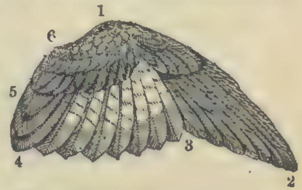
wine-warrant (wīn'wor″ant), *n.* A warrant to the keeper of a bonded warehouse for the delivery of wine.

winey, *a.* See *winy.*

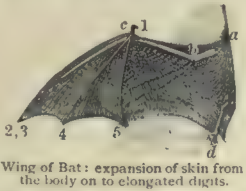
wineyard†, *n.* [< ME. *wynyard, winyord, winȝeard*, < AS. *wīngeard*, a wineyard, < *wīn*, wine, + *geard*, yard: see *wine* and *yard*^{2}. Cf. *vineyard.*] Same as *vineyard.*

Nimeth & keccheth us, leofman, anon the ȝunge uoxes. Thet beoth the erest prokunges thet sturieth the *winȝeardes.* *Ancren Riwle*, p. 294.

wing (wing), *n.* [Formerly also *weng*; < ME. *winge, wenge*, also (with intrusive *h*) *hwinge, whenge*, < Icel. *vængr* = Sw. Dan. *vinge*, a wing. The AS. word for 'wing' was *fether*; cf. L. *penna*, Gr. πτερόν, wing, from the same ult. source: see *feather* and *pen*^{2}.] **1.** In *vertebrate zoöl.*, the fore limb, anterior extremity, or appendage of the scapular arch or shoulder-girdle, corresponding to the human arm, fitted in any way for flight or aërial locomotion; or the same limb, however rudimentary or functionless, of a member of a class of animals which ordinarily have this limb fitted for flight. That modification of a limb which makes it a wing occurs in several ways: (*a*) In *ornith.*, by the reduction and consolidation of terminal bones of the fore limb, the reduction of the free carpal bones to two, a peculiar construction and mechanism of the joints, a compaction of the fleshy parts, and an extension of surface by the peculiar tegumentary outgrowths called *feathers.* (See cuts under *Ichthyornis* and *pinion*^{1}.) Such a limb, in nearly all birds, is serviceable for aërial flight; in a few birds, as dippers, which fly through the air, also for swimming under water; in some, as penguins, only for swimming, in which case the wing is flipper-like or fin-like; in some, as the ostrich, it serves only as an aid in running; in some, as the emu, cassowary, and apteryx, it is practically functionless; it appears to have been wanting in the moas; it is a weapon of offense and defense in some birds, as the swan, and others in which it is provided with a horny spur; it is terminated with a claw or claws in some birds. The principal feathers of the wing are the remiges, rowers, or flight-feathers, those which are seated upon the hand being the primaries, those of the forearm secondaries, those of the upper arm tertiaries and scapularies, those of the thumb bastard quills; the smaller feathers, overlying the bases of the remiges, are collectively known as *coverts.* (See cut under *covert*, 6.) The various shapes of birds' wings depend to some extent upon the proportions of the bones, especially those of the pinion (see *Macrochires*), but mainly upon the development of the flight-feathers, and the lengths of these relatively to one another. Among birds which can fly probably no one shape is sharply distinguished from all others; so that the terms in technical use are simply descriptive of size, contour, and the like, as long, short, narrow, broad (or ample), pointed, rounded, vaulted, etc., requiring no further explanation. See names of the sets of feathers used above, and phrases below. (*b*) In *mammal.*, by the enormous extension of bones of the hand and fingers, upon which, and between which and the body and leg, is stretched an extension of integument, the whole limb being lengthened, as well as its terminal segment, and there being other peculiarities of osseous structure and mechanism, as the apparent absence of one of the two bones of the forearm by extreme reduction of the ulna. Such is the condition of the fore limb of bats, or *Chiroptera*, which alone are provided with true wings and capable of true flight; for the so-called wings of various other mammals described as "flying," as the flying-squirrel, flying-phalanger, etc., are more properly parachutes or patagia, and their flight is only a prolonged leap. See cuts under *bat, flying-fox*, and *Pteropodidæ.* (*c*) In *herpet.*, by a modification of the fore limb comparable to that of a bat's, but peculiar in the enormous extension of an ulnar digit, and its connection with other digits and with the body by an expansion of the integument, as in the extinct flying reptiles, the pterodactyls. (See cut under *pterodactyl.*) The flying apparatus of certain recent reptiles, as the *Draco volans*, is a parachute, not a true wing. (*d*) In *ichth.*, a mere enlargement of the pectoral fins enables some fishes to sustain a kind of flight; and, as the pectoral fins answer to the fore limbs of higher vertebrates, this case comes under the definition of a wing. See cut under *flying-fish.*



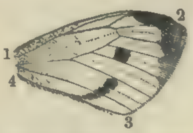
Wing of Bird: feathers of the wing-tract (pteryla alaris). 1, bend of the wing, or carpal angle; 1–2, edge of the wing; 2, wing-tip, at end of longest primary; 1–2–3, the pinion, borne upon the manus, consisting of ten primaries and the primary coverts, together with the alula, or bastard wing; 3, reëntrance of the wing in the middle of the posterior border of wing 2–4; 1–3–4, seven secondaries, overlaid by greater, median, and lesser rows of secondary coverts, the unshaded area forming a speculum; 4–5, three tertiaries (specialized inner secondaries); 6, root of the wing, toward the anatomical shoulder; 6–1, anterior border of the wing.



Wing of Bat: expansion of skin from the body on to elongated digits.

a, shoulder; *b*, elbow; *c*, wrist; *d*, hind foot; 1, small free hooked thumb; 2, 3, second and third fingers, lying close together; 4, fourth finger; 5, fifth finger.

2. In *entom.*, an expansion of the crust of an insect, sufficing for flight, or a homologous expansion, however modified in form or function, or even functionless so far as aërial locomotion is concerned. Such a formation, though a wing by analogy of function with the wing of a vertebrate, is an entirely different structure, having no homology with the fore limb of a vertebrate. It consists of a fold of integument, supported on a tubular framework of so-called nerves or veins, which may be in communication with the tracheæ or breathing-organs, and is consequently a respiratory as well as a locomotory organ. Most insects are provided with functionally developed (thoracic) wings, of which there are usually two pairs (mesothoracic and metathoracic); but both may be entirely suppressed, or either pair may be mere rudiments (see cuts under *halter*3 and *Stylops*), or the anterior pair may be converted into a horny case covering the other pair, as in the great order *Coleoptera*, where the anterior pair are converted into *elytra*, and in *Orthoptera*, in which they become *tegmina*. (See *wing-case*.) The form, structure, and disposition of insects' wings are very variable, but quite constant in large groups, and therefore a basis of the division of insects into orders, and of their classification: whence the terms *Coleoptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Orthoptera*, *Diptera*, *Aptera*, etc. See phrases below, and cuts under *nervure* and *venation*.



Wing of Butterfly: expanse of scaly integument. 1–2, front, costal, or cephalic margin; 2, apex or tip; 2–3, outer, distal, or apical margin; 3, inner or anal angle; 3–4, inner, posterior, or anal margin; 4–1, base. Several nerves or veins appear, separating wing-cells.

3. In other invertebrates, some part resembling or likened to a wing in form or function; an alate formation, as the expanded lip of a strombus.—4. An organ resembling the wing of a bird, bat, or insect, with which gods, angels, demons, dragons, and a great variety of fabulous beings, as well as some inanimate objects, are conceived to be provided for the purpose of aërial locomotion or as symbolical of the power of omnipresence.

> As far as Boreas claps his brazen *wings*.
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., i. 2.

> O, welcome, pure-eyed Faith; white-handed Hope,
> Thou hovering angel, girt with golden *wings*.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 214.

5. Loosely or humorously, the fore leg of a quadruped; also, the arm of a human being.

> If Scottish men tax our language as improper, and smile at our *wing* of a rabbit, let us laugh at their shoulder of a capon. *Fuller*, Worthies, Norfolk, II. 445.

6. Figuratively, a means of travel, progress, or passage: usually emblematic of speed or elevation, but also used as a symbol of protecting care. See *under one's wing*, below.

> Riches . . . make themselves *wings*. Prov. xxiii. 5.

> Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his *wings*. Mal. iv. 2.

> Thou art so far before
> That swiftest *wing* of recompense is slow
> To overtake thee. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 4. 17.

> This quiet sail is as a noiseless *wing*
> To waft me from distraction.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 85.

7. The act or the manner of flying; flight, literally or figuratively.

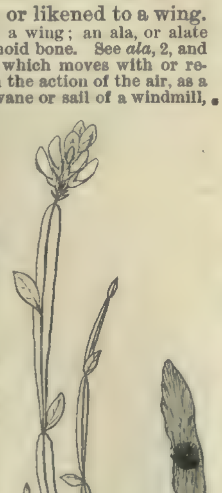
> From this session interdict
> Every fowl of tyrant *wing*,
> Save the eagle, feather'd king.
> *Shak.*, Phœnix and Turtle, l. 10.

> He [Plato] penetrated into the profoundest mysteries of thought, and was not deterred from speculations of boldest flight and longest *wing*. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 52.

8†. Kind; species. Compare *feather*, 4. [Rare.]

> Of all the mad rascalls (that are of this *wing*) the Abraham-man is the most phantastick.
> *Dekker*, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C 3.

9. Something resembling or likened to a wing. (*a*) In *anat.*, a part likened to a wing; an ala, or alate part: as, the *wings* of the sphenoid bone. See *ala*, 2, and cut under *sphenoid*. (*b*) That which moves with or receives a wing-like motion from the action of the air, as a fan used to winnow grain, the vane or sail of a windmill, the feather of an arrow, or the sail of a ship. (*c*) In *bot.*, a membranous expansion or thin extension of any kind, such as that of certain capsules, of samaras, etc.; also, one of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower. See *ala*, 1, *tetrapterous*, and cut under *papilionaceous*. (*d*) In *shipbuilding*, that part of the hold or space between decks which is next the ship's side, more particularly at the quarter; also, the overhang-deck of a steamer before and abaft the paddle-boxes, bounded by a thick plank called the *wing-wale*, which extends from the extremity of the paddle-beam to the ship's side. (*e*) In *arch.*, a part of a building projecting on one side of the central or main part. (*f*) In *fort.*, the longer side of a crown- or horn-work, uniting it to the main work. (*g*) A leaf of a gate, double door, screen, or the like, which may be folded or otherwise moved back. (*h*) The laterally extending part of a plowshare, which cuts the bottom of the furrow. (*i*) In *engin.*: (1) An extension endwise of a dam, sometimes at an angle with the main part. (2) A side dam on a river-shore for the purpose of contracting the channel. (3) A lateral extension of an abutment. See *wing-wall*. *E. H. Knight*. (*j*) One of the sides of the stage of a theater; also, one of the long narrow scenes which fill up the picture on the side of the stage. See cuts under *stage*. (*k*) One of the two outside divisions of an army or fleet in battle-array: usually called the *right wing* and *left wing*, and distinguished from the *center*.



Wings in Plants.

1, the winged stems of *Genista sagittalis*; 2, the winged seed of *Tecoma radicans*.

> And this nombre of folk is with outen the pryncipalle Hoost, and with outen *Wenges* ordeynd for the Bataylle.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 275.

> The Earl of Mar the *right wing* guided.
> *Battle of Alford* (Child's Ballads, VII. 239).

> The defence of the artillery was committed to the *left wing*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

(*l*) A shoulder-knot, or small epaulet; specifically, a projecting piece of stuff, perhaps only a raised seam or welt, worn in the sixteenth century on the shoulder, at or near the insertion of the sleeve.

> I would have mine such a suit without difference, such stuff, such a *wing*, such a sleeve.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

(*m*) A strip of leather or the like attached to the skirt of the runner in a grain-mill to sweep the meal into the spout. (*n*) The side or displayed part of a dash-board. (*o*) A projecting part of a hand-seine on each side of the central part, or bag, serving to collect the fish, and lead them into the bag. (*p*) A thin, broad, projecting piece on a gudgeon, to prevent it from turning in its socket.

10. A flock or company (of plover). *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 533.—**Angle of the wing**, in *ornith.*, the carpal angle; the bend or flexure of the wing. See *shoulder*, *n.*, 5.—**Anterior wings**, in *entom.*, the upper, front, or fore wings, when there are two pairs; the mesothoracic wings, in any case.—**Bastard wing**, in *ornith.*, same as *alula*. See cuts there and under *covert*.—**Bend of the wing**. Same as *angle of the wing*.—**Convoluted, deflexed, dentate, digitate, divergent, erect, falcate wings**. See the adjectives.—**Dragon's wings**. See *dragon*.—**Expanse** or **extent of wing**, in *zoöl.*, wing-spread. See *expanse*, *n.*, 2, and *spread*, *n.*, 12.—**False wing**, in *ornith.*, the bastard wing, alula, or ala spuria. See *alula* (with cut), and cut under *covert*.—**Flexure of the wing**. See *flexure*.—**Folded wings**. See *fold*1, *v.*, *Diploptera*, *Vespidæ*, and *wasp*, 1.—**Gray-goose wing**†, a feather of a goose as used on an arrow.

> Our Englishmen in fight did chuse
> The gallant *gray-goose wing*.
> *True Tale of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 370).

Inferior margin of a wing, inferior surface of a wing, inferior wings. See *inferior*.—**Inner margin of the wing**. See *inner*.—**Length of wing**, in *ornith.*, the shortest distance from the flexure or carpal angle to the point of the wing or wing-tip.—**Metathoracic wings**. See *metathoracic*.—**On** or **upon the wing**. (*a*) Flying: as, to shoot birds *on the wing*.

> The bird
> That flutters least is longest *on the wing*.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 931.

(*b*) Figuratively, in motion; traveling; active; busy.

> I have been, since I saw you in town, pretty much *on the wing*, at Hampton, Twickenham, and elsewhere.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 369.

(*c*) Taking flight; departing; vanishing.

> Your wits are all *upon the wing*, just a-going.
> *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, iv. 1.

Petiolate wing. See *petiolate*.—**Plane wings**. See *plane*1.—**Plicate wings**. Same as *folded wings*.—**Point of the wing**, in *ornith.*, the end of the longest primary. See *wing-tip*.—**Posterior margin of the wing**. See *posterior*.—**Posterior wings**, in *entom.*, the under or hinder wings, when there are two pairs; the metathoracic wings, in any case.—**Reversed, spurious, superior wings**. See the adjectives.—**Tail of the wing**. See *tail*1.—**Tectiform wings**, in *entom.*, roof-shaped wings; wings held sloping like the roof of a house when the insect rests.—**To clip the wings**. See *clip*2.—**To drop to wing**. See *drop*.—**To make** or **take wing**, to fly; take flight; depart.

> Light thickens; and the crow
> *Makes wing* to the rooky wood.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 51.

> It is a fearful thing
> To see the human soul *take wing*
> In any shape, in any mood.
> *Byron*, Prisoner of Chillon, viii.

Tumid wing. See *tumid*.—**Under one's wing**, under one's protection, care, or patronage: with reference to the sheltering of chickens under the wings of the hen, as in the New Testament use.

> Jerusalem, Jerusalem, that sleest prophetis and stonyst hem that ben sent to thee, hou oft wold I gedre togidre thi sonys, as an henne gedreth togidre hir chikenys *vndir hir wengis*, and thou woldist nat? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxiii. 37.

Under wings, in *entom.*, the posterior wings, when there are two pairs, more or less overlaid by the upper wings.—**Unequal wings**. See *unequal*.—**Upper wings**, in *entom.*, the anterior wings, when there are two pairs, or their equivalents, as elytra and tegmina, which overlie the posterior wings wholly or partly.—**Vertical wings**, in *entom.*, wings held upright when the insect rests, as those of a butterfly; erect wings.—**Wing-and-wing**, the condition of a ship sailing before the wind with studding-sails on both sides: said also of fore-and-aft vessels (schooners) when they are sailing with the wind right aft, the foresail boomed out on one side, and the mainsail on the other. Also *goose-winged*.—**Wings conjoined**, in *her.* See *vol*.—**Wings displayed**, in *her.*, having the wings expanded: said of a bird used as a bearing.

wing (wing), *v.* [< *wing*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To equip with wings for flying; specifically, to feather (an arrow).

> Marriage Love's object is; at whose bright eyes
> He lights his torches, and calls them his skies.
> For her he *wings* his shoulders.
> *B. Jonson*, The Barriers.

> So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the plain, . . .
> View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
> And *wing'd* the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.
> *Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 829.

2. Figuratively, to qualify for flight, elevation, rapid motion, etc.; especially, to lend speed or celerity to.

> 'Foot, all this is wrong!
> This *wings* his pursuit, and will be before me.
> I am lost for ever!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

> Ambition *wings* his spirit. *Lust's Dominion*, i. 2.

3. To supply with wings or side parts, divisions, or projections, as an army, a house, etc.; flank.

> They thus directed, we will follow
> In the main battle, whose puissance on either side
> Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 300.

> Close to the limb of the sun, where the temperature and pressure are highest, the hydrogen is in such a state that the lines of its spectrum are widened and *winged*.
> *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 197.

4. To brush or clean with a wing, usually that of a turkey.

> Shut in from all the world without,
> We sat the clean-*winged* hearth about.
> *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

5. To bear in flight; transport on or as on wings.

> I, an old turtle,
> Will *wing* me to some wither'd bough.
> *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 133.

> His arms and eager eyes ejecting flame,
> Far *wing'd* before his squadron Tancred came.
> *Brooke*, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, iii.

6. To perform or accomplish by means of wings.

> This last and Godlike Act atchiev'd,
> To Heav'n she *wing'd* her Flight.
> *Prior*, The Viceroy, st. 44.

> From Samos have I *wing'd* my Way.
> *Congreve*, Semele, ii. 1.

> He [Rip Van Winkle] looked round, but could see nothing but a crow *winging* its solitary flight across the mountain. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

7. To traverse in flight.

> The crows and choughs that *wing* the midway air
> Show scarce so gross as beetles. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 13.

> Not man alone, but all that roam the wood,
> Or *wing* the sky, or roll along the flood.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 120.

8†. To carve, as a quail or other small bird.

> *Wynge* that partryche. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

> Good man! him list not spend his idle meals
> In quinsing plovers, or in *winging* quails.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. ii. 44.

9. To wound or disable in the wing, as a bird; colloquially, to wound (a person) in the arm or shoulder, or some other not vital part.

> What are the odds now that he doesn't *wing* me? These green-horns generally hit everything but the man they aim at. *Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman, v. 3.

II. *intrans.* To fly; soar; travel on the wing.

> We, poor unfledged,
> Have never *wing'd* from view o' the nest.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 28.

> As the bird *wings* and sings,
> Let us cry, "All good things
> Are ours!" *Browning*, Rabbi Ben Ezra.

wing-band (wing'band), *n.* Same as *wing-bar*.

wing-bar (wing'bär), *n.* A colored bar or band across a bird's wing; technically, such a band formed by the tips of the greater or median wing-coverts, or both of these, and placed between the wing-bow and the wing-bay. Such are found in uncounted different birds. See cut under *solitary*.

wing-bay (wing'bā), *n.* The plumage-marking of a bird formed by the secondary feathers of the wing, when the wing is closed and these feathers differ in color from the rest of the plumage: so called because in the black-breasted red game type of coloring this marking is of a bay color. See *speculum*, 3 (*b*), and first cut under *wing*.

wing-beat (wing'bēt), *n.* A wing-stroke; one completed motion of the wing in the act of flying.

wing-bow (wing'bō), *n.* In poultry, and hence in other birds, the plumage-marking on the shoulder or bend of the wing; distinctive coloration of the lesser coverts collectively: thus, in the black-breasted red gamecock the *wing-bows* are crimson. See cuts under *Agelæus* and *sea-eagle*.

wing-case (wing'kās), *n.* The hard, horny case or cover which overlies the functional wing of many insects, especially of *Coleoptera;* the elytrum. In hemipterous insects the wing-cases are technically called *hemielytra.* Wing-cases are always the modified fore wings; when these wings are but little modified, as in orthopterous insects, they are called *tegmina.* See cuts under *beetle, chrysalis, clavus, Coleoptera,* and *katydid.* Also *wing-cover.*

wing-cell (wing′sel), *n.* In *entom.*, any one of the spaces between the nerves or veins of the wing. See cuts under *nervure, venation,* and *wing.*—**Didymous, petiolate, radiated wing-cells.** See the adjectives.

wing-compass (wing′kum″pas), *n.* A compass with an arc-shaped piece which passes through the opposite leg, and is clamped by a set-screw.

wing-conch (wing′kongk), *n.* A wing-shell.

wing-cover (wing′kuv″ėr), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *wing-case.*—**Mutilated wing-covers.** See *mutilated.*

wing-covert (wing′kuv″ėrt), *n.* In *ornith.*, any one of the small feathers which overlie or underlie the flight-feathers of the wing; a covert of the wing. See *covert, n.*, 6 (with cut), *tectrices,* and first cut under *wing.*—**Under wing-coverts.** See *under.*

winged (wingd or wing′ed), *a.* [< ME. *winged, wenged;* < *wing* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Having or wearing wings, in any sense: as, the *winged* horse (Pegasus); the *winged* god (Mercury); a *winged* (feathered) arrow; a *winged* ship.

> Steer hither, steer your *winged* pines,
> All beaten mariners. *W. Browne,* Syrens' Song.

> There is also a little contemptible *winged* creature, an inhabitant of my aerial element.
> *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 28.

2. In *her.*, having wings. Specifically—(*a*) Noting a bird when the wings are of a different tincture from the body. [Rare.] (*b*) Noting an object not usually having wings: as, a *winged* column.

3. In *bot., anat.,* and *conch.*, alate; alated; having a part resembling or likened to a wing: as, a *winged* shell or bone; a *winged* seed. See cuts under *sphenoid, wing-shell,* and *wing, n.*, 9 (*c*).—4. Abounding with wings, and hence with birds; swarming with birds. [Rare.]

> The *wing'd* air dark'd with plumes.
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 730.

5. Moving or passing on or as on wings; swift; rapid.

> Ther mighte I seen
> *Wenged* wondres faste fleen.
> *Chaucer,* House of Fame, l. 2118.

> Come, Tamburlaine! now whet thy *winged* sword.
> *Marlowe,* Tamburlaine, I., ii. 3.

> With Fear oppress'd,
> In *winged* Words he thus the Queen address'd.
> *Congreve,* Hymn to Venus.

6. Soaring; lofty; elevated; sublime.

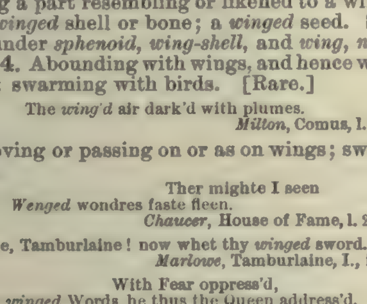
> How *winged* the sentiment that virtue is to be followed for its own sake, because its essence is divine!
> *J. S. Harford,* Michael Angelo, v.

> He [Emerson] looked far away over the heads of his hearers, with a vague kind of expectation, as into some private heaven of invention, and the *winged* period came at last obedient to his spell. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 383.

7. Disabled in the wing; having the wing broken.

> You will often recover *winged* birds as full of life as before the bone was broken. *Coues,* Key to N. A. Birds, p. 16.

Winged bull, an Assyrian symbol of force and domination, of frequent occurrence in ancient Assyrian architectural sculpture, in which pairs of winged human-headed bulls and lions of colossal size usually guarded the portals of palaces. These figures were evidently typical of the union of the greatest intellectual and physical powers. *Layard.*—**Winged catheter,** a soft-rubber catheter from the fenestrated end of which project two processes which serve to retain the instrument after it has entered the bladder.—**Winged elm.** See *wahoo,* 3. **Winged fly,** an artificial fly with wings, used by anglers: distinguished from the *palmer,* which has the form of a caterpillar.—**Winged horse.** See *Pegasus.*—**Winged leaf,** a pinnate or pinnately divided leaf.—**Winged Lion.** (*a*) See *Lion of St. Mark,* under *lion.* (*b*) [*l. c.*] See *winged bull,* above.—**Winged pea,** a plant of the former genus *Tetragonolobus,* now forming a section in *Lotus.* The pod is four-winged.—**Winged petiole,** a petiole with a thin wing-like expansion. See cuts under *ascidium* and *Quassia.*—**Winged pigweed, screw,** etc. See the nouns.



Assyrian Winged Human-headed Bull.

wingedly (wing′ed-li), *adv.* In a winged manner; on, with, or by wings.

> Nor with aught else can our souls interknit
> So *wingedly.* *Keats,* Endymion, i.

winger (wing′ėr), *n.* [< *wing* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which wings, in any sense.—2. A small cask or tank for holding water, stowed in the wing of a ship, where the space is much reduced by the approaching lines of the hull. (See *wing, n.*, 9 (*d*).) Tanks are accurately fitted to the sloping sides of the ship.

wing-feather (wing′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* Any feather of the wing; especially, a wing-quill, flight-feather, or remex.

wing-fish (wing′fish), *n.* A flying-fish; especially, a flying-gurnard; in the United States, any species of *Prionotus.* See cut under *sea-robin.*

wing-footed (wing′fu̇t″ed), *a.* 1. Aliped; having winged feet; hence, rapid; swift.

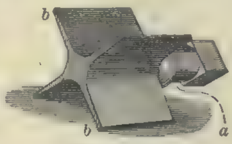
> Next Venus in his sphear is Maiaes sonne,
> Ioves messenger, *wing-footed* Mercurie.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

> *Wing-footed* Time them farther off doth bear.
> *Drayton,* Polyolbion, x. 322.

2. In *conch.*, pteropod. *P. P. Carpenter.*

wing-formed (wing′fôrmd), *a.* Shaped like a wing, in any sense; aliform; alate.

wing-gudgeon (wing′guj″on), *n.* A short winged shaft of metal used as a journal for wheels having wooden axles. The wing is inserted into the end of the wood, and is secured firmly by shrinking on heated bands of wrought-iron. *E. H. Knight.*



Wing-gudgeon.
a, gudgeon; *b, b,* wings.

wing-handed (wing′han″ded), *a.* Having the hands or fore limbs modified as wings; chiropterous, as a bat.

wing-leafed (wing′lēft), *a.* Having pinnate or pinnately divided leaves: as, a *wing-leafed* palm: contrasted with *fan-leafed.*

wingless (wing′les), *a.* [< *wing* + *-less.*] 1. Having no wings; hence, unable to fly; technically, in *zoöl.*, apterous; not alate; not winged, in any sense.

> Our freedom chain'd, quite *wingless* our desire,
> In sense dark-prison'd all that ought to soar.
> *Young,* Night Thoughts, ii. 343.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, having rudimentary wings, unfit for flight; impennate or squamipennate, as any ratite bird or penguin: as, the *wingless* kiwis (*Apterygidæ*).

winglessness (wing′les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wingless.

> *Winglessness* occurs in other insects through other causes than those which obtain in Madeira. *Nature,* XLIII. 410.

winglet (wing′let), *n.* [< *wing* + *-let.*] A little wing. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, the bastard wing, or alula. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) The alula, a membrane under the base of the elytra of many *Coleoptera.*

> When he took off the *winglets,* either wholly or partially, the buzzing ceased.
> *Kirby and Spence,* Entomology, II. 306.

(2) The pterygium, a lateral expansion on each side of the end of the rostrum, found in many weevils.

wing-membrane (wing′mem″brān), *n.* The skin of the wing of a bat; the alar membrane.

wing-nervure (wing′nėr″vūr), *n.* In *entom.*, a nervure (which see, with cut).—**Uncinate wing-nervures.** See *uncinate.*

wing-net (wing′net), *n.* A winged kind of stake-net, used in the St. Lawrence salmon-fishery.

wing-pad (wing′pad), *n.* One of the undeveloped, pad-like wings of an active pupa, as of a young grasshopper. See cut under *Caloptenus.*

wing-passage (wing′pas″āj), *n.* *Naut.*, a passage along the sides of a ship in the hold. *Thearle,* Naval Arch., ¶ 154.

wing-pen (wing′pen), *n.* An inclosure for salt or ice in the hold of a vessel.

wing-post (wing′pōst), *n.* A post or messenger which travels on the wing; a carrier-pigeon. [Rare.]

> Probably our English would be found as docible and ingenious as the Turkish pigeons, which carry letters from Aleppo to Babylon, if trained up accordingly. But such practices by these *wing-posts* would spoil many a foot-post. *Fuller,* Worthies, Northamptonshire, II. 498.

wing-quill (wing′kwil), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the remiges or flight-feathers. See *remex,* and cuts under *covert, n.*, 6, and *wing, n.*, 1 (*a*).

wing-rail (wing′rāl), *n.* On railways, a guard-rail at a switch. *E. H. Knight.*

wing-scale (wing′skāl), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *squamula,* 1 (*b*).

wingseed (wing′sēd), *n.* See *Ptelea* and *Pterospermum.*

wing-sheath (wing′shēth), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *elytrum,* 1. Also *wing-case, wing-cover.*

wing-shell (wing′shel), *n.* 1. A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ:* so called from the alate lip of the aperture. See also cut under *Strombus.*—2. A bivalve of the family *Aviculidæ;* a hammer-oyster.—3. A pteropod or wing-snail.—4†. A wing-case or wing-cover. *N. Grew.*—**False wing-shells,** the spout-shells or *Aporrhaidæ.* See cuts under *Aporrhais* and *spout-shell.*

Wing-shell (*Strombus gigas*), one seventh natural size.

wing-shooting (wing′shö″ting), *n.* The act or practice of shooting flying birds.

> They [fowling-pieces] were probably intended for *wing-shooting,* but could not have been made until several years after the invention of the flint lock.
> *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 58.

wing-shot (wing′shot), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Shot in the wing.—2. Shot while on the wing. See *wing-shooting.*

II. *n.* 1. A shot made at a bird on the wing.—2. One who shoots flying birds.

wing-snail (wing′snāl), *n.* A pteropod or sea-butterfly. See cuts under *Cavolinia* and *Pneumoderma.*

wing-spread (wing′spred), *n.* The distance from tip to tip of the extended wings, as of a bat, bird, or insect; extent of wing; alar expanse.

wing-stopper (wing′stop″ėr), *n.* 1†. A rope having one end clenched to a cable, and the other to the ship's beam.—2. A cable-stopper used in the wings or sides of the hold in old days when rope cables were used.

wing-stroke (wing′strōk), *n.* The stroke or sweep of the wings; a wing-beat.

wing-swift (wing′swift), *a.* Swift of wing; of rapid flight.

wing-tip (wing′tip), *n.* The point of the wing; the apex of the longest primary of a bird's wing. This is often the end of the first primary, which may exceed in length the next one by as much as or by more than the second surpasses the third. The most pointed wings result from this conformation, and the wing is generally the more rounded the further removed the longest primary is from the first one. A sharp yet strong wing results from the greatest length of the second or third primary, supported nearly to its end by those next to it on each side; and, in general, two or three feathers, of nearly or quite equal lengths, compose the wing-tip.

wing-tract (wing′trakt), *n.* In *ornith.*, the pteryla alaris; that special tract or pteryla upon which grow the feathers of the wing, excepting the scapulars (which are situated upon the humeral tract). See *pteryla,* and first cut under *wing.*

wing-transom (wing′tran″sum), *n.* *Naut.*, the uppermost or longest transom in a ship. Also called *main transom.* See cut under *transom.*

wing-wale (wing′wāl), *n.* See *wing, n.*, 9 (*d*).

wing-wall (wing′wâl), *n.* One of the lateral walls of an abutment, forming a support and protection to it. *E. H. Knight.*

wingy (wing′i), *a.* [< *wing* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Having wings.

> The cranes,
> In feather'd legions, cut th' ætherial plains; . . .
> But, if some rushing storm the journey cross,
> The *wingy* leaders all are at a loss.
> *Rowe,* tr. of Lucan, v. 1029.

2. Soaring as on wings; aspiring; lofty.

> As for those *wingy* mysteries in divinity, and airy subtleties in religion, which have unhinged the brains of better heads, they never stretched the pia mater of mine.
> *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, i. § 9.

> Youth's gallant trophies, bright
> In Fancy's rainbow ray, invite
> His *wingy* nerves to climb.
> *Beattie,* Ode to Hope, ii. 1.

3. Rapid; swift.

> With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind.
> *Addison,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

wink^{1} (wingk), *v.* [< ME. *winken,* wink, move the eyelids quickly (pret. *wanc, wank, wonk*), < AS. **wincan* (pret. **wanc,* pp. **wuncen*); also ME. *winken* (pret. *winkede*), < AS. *wincian,* wink; = MD. *wincken, wencken* = OHG. *win-*

chan, move aside, reel, nod, MHG. *winken* (pret. *wank*), nod, also totter, reel, wince, G. *winken* (pret. *winkte*), nod, make a sign, = Sw. *vinka*, beckon, wink, = Dan. *vinke*, beckon; cf. Icel. *vanka*, wink, rove, = Sw. *vanka* = Dan. *vanke*, rove, stroll; akin to AS. *wancol*, wavering, E. *wankle*, etc.: see *wankle*, *wench*^{1}, *wince*^{1}, *winch*^{2}, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; of the eyes, to be opened and shut quickly; blink; nictitate.

> Here is three studied, ere ye'll thrice *wink*.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 54.

2. To shut the eyes; close the eyelids so as not to see.

> Unnethes wiste he how to loke or *wynke*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 301.

> A skilfull Gunner, with his left eye *winking*,
> Levels directly at an Oak hard by,
> Whereon a hundred groaning Culuers cry.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

3. To be wilfully blind or ignorant; avoid notice or recognition, as of an annoying or troublesome fact; ignore; connive: often followed by *at*.

> If golde speake for her in the present tense,
> The officer deputed for th' offence
> Will *winck at* smale faultes & remit correction.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

> You are forc'd to *wink* and seem content.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Eleventh Satire.

> We may surely *wink at* a few things for the sake of the public interest, if God Almighty does; and if He didn't, I don't know what would have become of the country.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, vii.

4†. To close the eyes in sleep; sleep.

> For wel I woot, although I wake or *winke*,
> Ye rekke not whether I flete or sinke.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint to Pity, l. 109.

> Go to bedde bi tyme, & *wynke*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

5. To convey a hint, wish, insinuation, etc., by a quick shutting and opening usually of one eye.

> Waryn Wisdome *wynked* vppon Mede,
> And seide, "Madame, I am ȝowre man, what so my mouth
> iangleth." *Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 154.

> Pacience perceyued what I thouȝt, and *wynked* on me to
> be stille. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 85.

> *Wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate.
> *Swift.*

> "Very well, sir," cried the squire, who immediately smoked him, and *winked* on the rest of the company, to prepare us for the sport. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

> I blush to say I've *winked* at him, and he has *winked* at
> me! *W. S. Gilbert*, Gentle Alice Brown.

6. To twinkle; shine with quick, irregular gleams; flash; sparkle.

> Whether the Heav'ns incessant agitation,
> Into a Star transforming th' Exhalation,
> Kindle the same, like as a coal that *winkt*
> On a sticks end (and seemed quite extinct).
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 21.

> And every Lamp, and every Fire,
> Did at the dreadful Sight *wink* and expire.
> *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 13.

> O for a beaker full of the warm South,
> Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene,
> With beaded bubbles *winking* at the brim.
> *Keats*, Ode to a Nightingale.

Winking muscle, the sphincter or orbicular muscle of the eyelids, the action of which closes the eye; the winker: technically called *palpebralis* and *orbicularis palpebrarum*. See cut under *muscle*^{1}.

II. *trans.* **1.** To close and open quickly: as, to *wink* the eyelids or the eyes.

> Lady Clavering, giving the young gentleman a delighted tap with her fan, *winked* her black eyes at him.
> *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxv.

2. To move, force, or remove by winking: as, to *wink* back one's tears.

wink^1 (wingk), *n.* [< ME. *wink*, sleep, = OHG. *winch*, sideward movement, nod, MHG. *winc*, *wink*, G. *wink*, nod; from the verb.] **1.** A quick shutting and opening of the eyelids; especially, such a movement of one eye made as a signal; hence, a hint, insinuation, command, etc., conveyed by or as by winking.

> Eternall Father, at whose *wink*
> The wrathfull Ocean's swelling pride doth sink.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> But why wou'd you ne'er give a Friend a *Wink* then?
> *Wycherley*, Country Wife, v. 4.

> In an instant my coachman took the *wink* to pursue.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 454.

2†. A nap; sleep.

> Thenne wakede I of my *wink*, me was wo with alle
> That I nedde [had not] sadloker i-slept.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 3.

3. The time required for winking once; a very short space of time; a moment: referring usually to sleep.

> We never
> Slept *wink* ashore all night, but made sail ever.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xvi. 491.

> He 's harped them all asleep;
> Except it was the king's daughter
> Who ae *wink* cou'dna get.
> *The Water o' Wearie's Well* (Child's Ballads, I. 198).

> In a *wink* the false love turns to hate.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

4. A twinkle; a sparkle; a flash.

> A *wink* from Hesper falling
> Fast in the wintry sky
> Comes through the even blue,
> Dear, like a word from you.
> *W. E. Henley*, Echoes, xl.

Forty winks, a short nap. [Colloq.]

> Old Mr. Transome, . . . since his walk, had been having *forty winks* on the sofa in the library.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xliii.

To tip one the wink. See *tip*^{2}.

wink^2 (wingk), *n.* [Short for *winkle*^{1}.] A periwinkle. See *periwinkle*^{2}, and first quotation under *wash*, *n.*, 13. [Prov. Eng.]

> The *wink* men, as these periwinkle sellers are called, generally live in the lowest parts, and many in lodging-houses. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 78.

wink-a-peep (wingk′a̤-pēp), *n.* [As *wink-and-peep*.] The scarlet pimpernel, or shepherd's weather-glass, *Anagallis arvensis*: so named from its closing or winking in damp weather and opening or peeping in fair weather. By Bacon called *wincopipe* (which see). *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

winker (wing′kėr), *n.* [< *wink*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who winks.

> Nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers. *Pope.*

2. One of the blinders of a horse; a blinker. —**3.** An eyelash; also, the eye. [Colloq.]—**4.** The nictitating or winking membrane of a bird's eye; the third eyelid.—**5.** The winking muscle (which see, under *wink*^{1}, *v.*).—**6.** In an organ, a small bellows, compressed by a spring, attached to the side of a wind-trunk so as to regulate slight variations in the tension of the air within. Also called *concussion-bellows*.

winker-leather (wing′kėr-leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* In *saddlery*, a glazed piece of heavy leather which forms the outside of a winker or blind.

winker-muscle (wing′kėr-mus″l), *n.* Same as *winker*, 5.

winker-plate (wing′kėr-plāt), *n.* In *saddlery*, a metallic plate which gives shape and strength to a winker or blinder.

winker-strap (wing′kėr-strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap which holds the winkers in position. It extends downward from the crown-piece of the bridle, and then branches off on either side, and is fastened to the winkers. See cut under *harness*.

winking (wing′king), *n.* [< ME. *wynkkynge*, *wynkynge*; verbal n. of *wink*^{1}, *v.*] The act of one who winks: often used in the colloquial phrase *like winking*—that is, very rapidly; very quickly; with great vigor.

> Nod away at him, if you please, *like winking!*
> *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxv.

winkingly (wing′king-li), *adv.* With winking.

> If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as those do that are purblind. *Peacham*, On Drawing.

winking-owl (wing′king-oul), *n.* An Australian owl, *Ninox connivens*.

winkle^1 (wing′kl), *n.* [< AS. **wincle*, in comp. *pine-winclan*, periwinkles; allied to *wink*^{1}: see *wink*^{2} and *periwinkle*^{2}.] Same as *periwinkle*^{2}.

winkle^2 (wing′kl), *a.* A dialectal variant of *wankle*. *Halliwell.*

winkle-hawk (wing′kl-hâk), *n.* [D. *winkelhaak*, a rent, tear.] An angular rent made in cloth, etc. *Bartlett.* Also *winkle-hole*. [New York.]

winkless (wingk′les), *a.* [< *wink*^{1} + *-less*.] Unwinking. [Rare.]

> He advanced to that part of the area which was immediately below where I was standing, fixed on me a wide, dilated, *winkless* sort of stare, and halted.
> *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 94.

winly† (win′li), *a.* [ME., also *wynnelich*, < AS. *wynlīc*, joyous, < *wyn*, joy (see *winne*), + *-līc*, E. *-ly*^{1}. Cf. *winsome*.] Joyous; winsome; pleasant; gracious; goodly.

> Chefly thay asken
> Spycez, that vn-sparely men speded hom to bryng,
> & the *wynne-lych* wyne ther-with.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 980.

> That *wynnelych* lorde that wonyes in heuen.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1807.

winly (win′li), *adv.* [< ME. *wynly*, *wynli*; < *winly*, *a.*] **1**†. Delightfully; pleasantly.

> That was a perles place for ani prince of erthe,
> & *wynli* with heie wal was closed al a-boute.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 749.

> Thane I went to that wlonke, and *wynly* hire gretis.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3339.

2. Quietly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

winna (win′a̤). An assimilated form of *wilna*, Scotch for *will no*—that is, will not.

winnable (win′a̤-bl), *a.* [< *win*^{1} + *-able*.] Capable of being won.

> All the rest are *winnable*.
> *Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 18, 1888. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

winne†, *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Joy; delight; pleasure.

> Hit is min hiȝte [joy], hit is mi *wune*,
> That ich me draȝe to mine cunde [kind].
> *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 272.

> When I was borne Noye named he me,
> And saide thees wordes with mekill *wynne*.
> *York Plays*, p. 46.

II. *a.* Enjoyable; delightful.

> Ho wayned me vpon this wyse to your *wynne* halle.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2456.

winnel, winnel-straw (win′el, -strâ), *n.* Same as *jackstraw*, 5. [Prov. Eng.]

winner (win′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *wynner*; < *win*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which wins; a successful contestant or competitor.

> The event
> Is yet to name the *winner*.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 5. 15.

winning (win′ing), *n.* [< ME. *wynnynge*, *wynynge*; verbal n. of *win*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who wins, in any sense.

> At the *Winning* of Tonque [Towques], the King made eight and twenty Knights, and from thence marched with his Army to Caen. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 172.

> If I am not worth the wooing, I surely am not worth the
> *winning!* *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, iii.

2. That which is won; that which is gained by effort, conquest, or successful competition; earnings; profit; gain: generally in the plural.

> The kynge Arthur made be leide on an hepe all the *wynynge* and the richesse that ther was geten.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 167.

> A . . . gamester, that stakes all his *winnings* upon every cast. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 40.

3. In *coal-mining*, a shaft or pit which is being sunk to win or open a bed of coal; an opening of any kind by which coal has been won; a bed of coal ready for mining (see *win*^{1}, *v. t.*, 9); sometimes, also, a part of a coal-mine, as distinguished from another portion from which it is separated by a barrier.

> The South Hetton and Great Hetton pits were also very costly difficult *winnings*, on account of the quicksand and irruptions of water.
> *Jevons*, The Coal Question (2d ed.), p. 68.

winning (win′ing), *p. a.* Successful in contending, competing, attaining, influencing, or gaining over; hence, especially, taking; attractive; charming.

> I do find
> A *winning* language in your tongue and looks.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, ii. 2.

> Her smile, her speech, with *winning* sway,
> Wiled the old harper's mood away.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 10.

winning-headway (win′ing-hed″wā), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a cross-heading, or one driven at right angles to the main gangways. [North. Eng.]

winningly (win′ing-li), *adv.* In a winning manner.

> *Winningly* meek or venerably calm.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

winningness (win′ing-nes), *n.* The property or character of being winning.

> Those who insist on charm, on *winningness* in style, on subtle harmonies and exquisite suggestion, are disappointed in Burke. *J. Morley*, Burke, p. 209.

winning-post (win′ing-pōst), *n.* A post or goal in a race-course, the order of passing which determines the issue of the race.

winninish (win′in-ish), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The schoodic trout (which see, under *trout*^{1}).

> Found in Eastern waters under the name of "*winninish*," "grayling," "schoodic trout."
> *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 160.

winnock, *n.* See *windock*.

winnow (win′ō), *v.* [< ME. *winewen*, *wynewen*, *winwen*, *windewen*, *windwen*, *wyndwe*, < AS. *windwian*, *wyndwian*, winnow, fan, ventilate (tr. L. *ventilare*), with formative *-w*, < *wind*, wind, air: see *wind*^{2}, *n.*, and cf. *wind*^{2}, *v.* Cf. Icel. *vinza*, winnow, with formative *-z* (*-s*), < *vindr*, wind (see *winze*^{1}), and L. *ventilare*, ventilate, < *ventus*, wind (see *ventilate*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fan; set in motion by means of wind; specifically, to expose (grain) to a current of air in order to separate and drive off chaff, refuse particles, etc.

> Ane wummon . . . thet *windwede* hweate.
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 270.

> Let *wyndwe* the Askes in the Wynd.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 107.

> Behold, he *winnoweth* barley to night in the threshing-floor. Ruth iii. 2.

2. To blow upon; toss about by blowing.

Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,
Thy hair soft-lifted by the *winnowing* wind.
Keats, To Autumn.

They set the wind to *winnow* pulse and grain.
Emerson, Musketaquid.

3. To separate, expel, or disperse by or as by fanning or blowing; sift or weed out; separate or distinguish, as one thing from another.

Bitter torture shall
Winnow the truth from falsehood.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 134.

Your office is to *winnow* false from true.
Cowper, Hope, l. 417.

And lets the kind breeze, with its delicate fan,
Winnow the heat from out his dank gray hair.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

4. To set in motion or vibration; beat as with a fan or wings. [Rare.]

He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky
Sails between worlds and worlds, with steady wing;
Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air. *Milton*, P. L., v. 270.

5. To wave to and fro; flutter; flap. [Rare.]

The waken'd lav'rock warbling springs,
An' climbs the early sky,
Winnowing blythe her dewy wings
In morning's rosy eye.
Burns, Now Spring has Clad the Grove in Green.

6. To pursue or accomplish with a waving or flapping motion, as of wings. [Rare.]

After wildly circling about, and reaching a height at which it [the snipe] appears a mere speck, where it *winnows* a random zigzag course, it abruptly shoots downwards and aslant, and then as abruptly stops to regain its former elevation, and this process it repeats many times.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 200.

7. Figuratively, to subject to a process analogous to the winnowing of grain; separate into parts according to kind; sift; analyze or scrutinize carefully; examine; test.

It being a matter very strange and incredible that one which with so great diligence had *winnowed* his adversaries' writings should be ignorant of their minds.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

Emp. All may be foes; or how to be distinguished,
If some be friends?
Bend. They may with ease be *winnow'd*.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To free grain or the like from chaff or refuse matter by means of wind.

Winnow not with every wind. Ecclus. v. 9.

Some *winnow*, some fan,
Some cast that can
In casting provide,
For seed lay aside.
Tusser, Husbandry, November's Abstract.

2. To move about with a flapping motion, as of wings; flutter.

Their [owls'] ghostly shapes *winnowing* silently around in the twilight.
Mrs. C. Meredith, My House in Tasmania, p. 356.

winnow (win'ō), *n.* [< *winnow*, *v.*] That which winnows or which is used in winnowing; a contrivance for fanning or winnowing grain.

How solemnly the pendent ivy-mass
Swings in its *winnow!* *Coleridge*, The Picture.

They [leaves of the Palmyra palm] are largely employed for making pans, bags, *winnows*, hats, umbrellas, and for thatching, etc. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 374.

winnower (win'ọ-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *winewere*, *windwere*, *windewere*; < *winnow* + *-er*^{1}.] One who winnows; also, an apparatus for winnowing.

As, in sacred floors of barns, upon corn-*winnow'rs* flies
The chaff, driv'n with an opposite wind.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 497.

Threshing machines are popular here, because the grain does not have to run through a *winnower*.
The Engineer, LXX. 472.

winnowing-basket (win'ọ-ing-bȧs"ket), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a large flat basket of peculiar form with two handles.

winnowing-fan (win'ọ-ing-fan), *n.* In *her.*, same as *winnowing-basket*.

winnowing-machine (win'ọ-ing-ma-shēn"), *n.* A machine for cleaning grain by the action of riddles and sieves and an air-blast; a fanning-machine or fanning-mill. See cut under *fanning-mill*.

winnow-sheet (win'ō-shēt), *n.* [Also dial. *wim-sheet*; < ME. *wynwe-schete*; < *winnow* + *sheet*.] A sheet used or intended for use in winnowing. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

His wijf walked him with a longe gode,
In a cutted cote cutted full heyȝe,
Wrapped in a *wynwe schete* to weren hire fro weders.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 435.

winrow, *n.* See *windrow*.

winsey, *n.* Same as *wincey*.

Winslow's foramen. See *foramen of Winslow*, under *foramen*.

Winslow's ligament. See *ligament of Winslow*, under *ligament*.

winsome (win'sum), *a.* [< ME. *winsome*, *winsom*, *wynsum*, *wunsum*, < AS. *wynsum* (= OS. *wunsam* = OHG. *wunnisam*, *wunnosam*, MHG. *wunnesam*), joyful, delightful, < *wyn*, joy (see *winne*), + *-sum* = E. *-some*.] **1.** That gives or is fitted to give joy, delight, or satisfaction; delightful; pleasing, agreeable, or attractive; charming; winning; sweet.

Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny bonny bride,
Busk ye, busk ye, my *winsome* marrow.
The Braes of Yarrow (Percy's Reliques, II. iii. 24).

We almost see his leonine face and lifted brow, . . . the clear gray eye, and ineffably sweet and *winsome* smile.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 58.

2†. Kindly; gracious.

And nil forgete alle his foryheldinges,
That *winsom* es to alle thine wickenesses.
Early Eng. Psalter (ed. Stevenson), cii. [A. V. ciii. 3].

3. Joyful; cheerful; merry; lively; gay.

I gat your letter, *winsome* Willie.
Burns, To W. Simpson.

winsomely (win'sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. **winsomly*, < AS. *wynsumlīce*; as *winsome* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a winsome manner.

O Jock, sae *winsomely* 's ye ride,
Wi' baith your feet upo' ae side!
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 86).

winsomeness (win'sum-nes), *n.* The property or character of being winsome; attractiveness; loveliness. *J. R. Green.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

winter^1 (win'tėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *winter*, *wynter*, < AS. *winter* (pl. *winter* or *wintru*), winter, also a year, = OS. *wintar* = OFries. D. LG. *winter* = OHG. *wintar*, MHG. G. *winter* = Icel. *vettr*, *vittr* (for **vintr*), mod. *vetr* = Sw. Dan. *vinter* = Goth. *wintrus*, winter, year; ulterior origin doubtful. The supposed connection with *wind* (as if winter were the 'windy season') is phonetically improbable. Some suggest a connection with OIr. *find*, white, Old Gaulish *Vindo-* in several proper names.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The cold season of the year. Astronomically winter is reckoned to begin in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice (about December 21st), and to end at the equinox in March; but in ordinary speech winter comprises the three coldest months—December, January, and February being reckoned the winter months in the United States, and November, December, and January in Great Britain. In southern latitudes winter corresponds to the northern summer. See *season*.

As an hosebonde hopeth after an hard *wynter*,
Yf god gyueth hym the lif, to haue a good heruest.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 196.

Lo, the *winter* is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come. Cant. ii. 11.

2. A year: now chiefly poetical, with implication of a hard year or of frosty age.

I trowe of thritty *wynter* he was oold.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 26.

And there I saw mage Merlin, whose vast wit
And hundred *winters* are but as the hands
Of loyal vassals toiling for their liege.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Figuratively, a period analogous to the winter of the year; a season of inertia or suspended activity, or of cheerlessness, dreariness, or adversity.

Now is the *winter* of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 1.

The *winter* of sorrow best shows
The truth of a friend such as you.
Cowper, Winter Nosegay.

4. The last portion of corn brought home at the end of harvest; or, the state of affairs when all the grain on a farm is reaped and brought under cover; also, the rural feast held in celebration of the ingathering of the crops. [Scotch.]

For now the maiden has been win,
And *Winter* is at last brought in;
And syne they dance and had the kirn.
The Har'st Rig, st. 136. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *a.* Occurring in, characteristic of, or pertaining to winter; wintry.

Youth like summer morn, age like *winter* weather.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 159.

On a sudden, lo! the level lake,
And the long glories of the *winter* moon.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

Lime-tree winter moth, an American geometrid moth, *Hybernia tiliaria*, which greatly resembles in habit the European winter moth, and is an occasional enemy to orchards in the United States, although more commonly found on linden and elm. *T. W. Harris.*—**Winter aconite.** See *aconite*, and cut under *Eranthis*.—**Winter apple, barley.** See the nouns.—**Winter assizes**, in *Eng. law*, any court of assize, sessions of oyer and terminer, or jail-delivery held in November, December, or January. The Winter Assizes Act, 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 57), allows orders in council combining several counties for speedy trial of prisoners at winter assizes.—**Winter beer.** See *Schenk beer*, under *beer*^{1}.—**Winter bud.** Same as *statoblast*.—**Winter chip-bird**, the tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola*, which comes into the United States in the fall, about the time the common chip-bird leaves. See *tree-sparrow*, 2.—**Winter cholera**, a form of diarrhea occurring during the winter months as an epidemic, due probably to impurities in the drinking-water: an occasional name.—**Winter cough**, chronic bronchitis in which the cough appears with the first frosty weather in the autumn and continues as long as the cold weather lasts.—**Winter cress.** See *winter-cress*.—**Winter crop.** See *crop*.—**Winter daffodil.** See *Sternbergia*.—**Winter duck.** (*a*) The pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta*. *Montagu.* [British.] (*b*) Specifically, *Harelda glacialis*, in various parts of the United States. See cut under *Harelda*.—**Winter falcon.** See *falcon*.—**Winter fallow**, ground that is fallowed in winter.—**Winter fat.** Same as *white sage* (*a*) (which see, under *sage*^{2}).—**Winter fever**, a fever, probably typhoid (though there was dispute as to its nature), which was prevalent in some of the then western States of the Union in the winter of 1842–3.—**Winter goose.** See *goose*.—**Winter gull**, a gull which appears in winter in a given locality, as the common gull, *Larus canus*, in England, or the herring-gull in the United States. See cuts under *gull* and *herring-gull*. Also *winter-bonnet*, *winter mew*. See *kittiwake* (with cut).—**Winter hawk**, the red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus*, common all the year in many parts of the United States: a name due to the fact that the young of this bird was formerly taken as a different species, known as the *winter falcon*, *Falco* (or *Buteo*) *hiemalis*.—**Winter heliotrope.** See *heliotrope*.—**Winter hellebore.** See *hellebore*, 2.—**Winter hematuria**, the passage of bloody urine occurring in the winter months, and apparently as the result of cold.—**Winter itch**, a very annoying pruritus, chiefly of the lower extremities, occurring during the winter months.—**Winter mew.** Same as *winter gull*. See cut under *gull*. [British.]—**Winter moth.** (*a*) A European geometrid moth, *Cheimatobia brumata*, whose larva feeds on the buds and foliage of plum-, cherry-, apple-, and other fruit-trees. The female is wingless, and lays her eggs on the twigs in autumn. The larvæ hatch in early spring, and often do great damage in England and the more northern European countries. The species also occurs in Greenland. (*b*) See *lime-tree winter moth*, above.—**Winter pear.** See *pear*^{1}.—**Winter pond**, a protected pond used to keep fish, as carp, from perishing in severe weather.—**Winter quarters, queening, rape.** See *quarter*^{1}, etc.—**Winter redbird**, the cardinal grosbeak, which winters in the United States where other redbirds (tanagers) do not. (See cut under *Cardinalis*.) The antithesis is *summer redbird* (*Piranga æstiva*).—**Winter rocket.** See *yellow-rocket*.—**Winter savory.** See *savory*.—**Winter shad.** Same as *mud-shad*.—**Winter sleep**, the hibernation or torpidity of an animal during cold weather.—**Winter snipe.** See *snipe*^{1}.—**Winter solstice.** See *solstice*, 1.—**Winter teal**, the American teal. See *teal*^{1}.—**Winter wagtail**, the gray wagtail, *Motacilla boarula*. *Montagu.* [British.]—**Winter wheat.** See *wheat*.—**Winter wren**, *Troglodytes hiemalis*. See *wren*, and cut under *Troglodytes*.

winter^1 (win'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *wynteren*, *wyntren* = D. *winteren*, be or become winter; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To spend or pass the winter; take winter quarters; hiemate; hibernate.

And whan the hauene was not able for to dwelle in wynter, ful manye ordeyneden counseil for to . . . *wynterne* in the hauene of Crete. *Wyclif*, Acts xxvii. 12.

After many dreadfull combates with the ice, and one of the shippes departing from the other, they were forced to *winter* in Noua Zemla. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

I went to London with my family to *winter* at Soho, in the great square. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 27, 1689.

II. *trans.* **1.** To overtake with winter; detain during winter. [Rare.]

They sayled to the 49. degree and a halfe vnder the pole Antartyke; where beinge *wyntered*, they were inforced to remayne there for the space of two monethes.
R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 251).

2. To keep, feed, or manage during the winter: as, delicate plants must be *wintered* under cover.

Is there no keeping
A wife to one man's use? no *wintering*
These cattel without straying?
Fletcher, Woman's Prize, iii. 3

3. To retain during a winter. [Rare.]

To *winter* an opinion is too tedious.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 5.

winter^2 (win'tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. ult. connected with *windle* and *wind*^{2}.] **1†.** The part of the old-style hand printing-press which sustained the carriage.—**2.** An implement made to hang on the front of a grate, for the purpose of keeping warm a tea-kettle or the like. *Imp. Dict.*

winter-beaten (win'tėr-bē"tn), *a.* Oppressed or exhausted by the severity of winter.

He compareth his carefull case to the sadde season of the yeare, to the frostie ground, to the frosen trees, and to his owne *winter-beaten* flocke.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January, Arg.

winterberry (win'tėr-ber"i), *n.*; pl. *winterberries* (-iz). A name of several shrubs of the genus *Ilex*, belonging to the section (once genus) *Prinos*, growing in eastern North America. The winterberry especially so named is *I. verticillata*, otherwise called *black alder*, sometimes distinguished as *Virginia winterberry*. It bears deciduous leaves, and small white flowers in sessile clusters, followed by abundant shining scarlet berries of the size of a pea, which remain after the fall of the leaves, rendering the bush very attractive. The bark is regarded as tonic and astringent, has been recommended for fevers, etc., and is a popular remedy for gangrene and ulcers. *I. lævigata*, the smooth winterberry, has larger, mostly solitary, earlier ripening berries. *I. glabra*, the inkberry, belongs to this group.

winter-bloom (win′tėr-blöm), *n.* The witch-hazel, *Hamamelis Virginiana.* It blossoms late in the fall and matures its fruit the next season.

winter-bonnet (win′tėr-bon″et), *n.* Same as *winter gull* (which see, under *winter*^{1}). [Local, British.]

winter-bound (win′tėr-bound), *a.* Imprisoned, confined, detained, or hindered by winter.

> As the wretch looks o'er Siberia's shore,
> When *winter-bound* the wave is.
> *Burns*, Lovely Davies.

winterbourn, winterbourne (win′tėr-bōrn), *n.* See *nailbourne.*

> The springs and intermittent *winter-bournes* which rise suddenly at certain seasons in the chalk-districts were thought to be harbingers of pestilence and famine.
> *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., x.

winter-cherry (win′tėr-cher″i), *n.* 1. See *alkekengi* and *strawberry-tomato.*—2. See *Solanum.*—3. Same as *heartseed.*

winter-clad (win′tėr-klad), *a.* Clothed for winter; warmly clad.

> Tattoo'd or woaded, *winter-clad* in skins.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

winter-clover (win′tėr-klō″vėr), *n.* The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens.*

winter-crack (win′tėr-krak), *n.* A small green plum with late-ripening fruit.

winter-cress (win′tėr-kres), *n.* A cruciferous plant, either *Barbarea vulgaris* or *B. præcox*, both formerly (and the latter still sparingly) cultivated for winter salad. Both are Old World plants, and the former is very common in North America, though indigenous only in the north and west. This is a stoutish weed with bright-green lyrate leaves and conspicuous yellow racemes, also called *yellow rocket*, and sometimes (to distinguish it from the water-cress) *land-cress.* The latter, the early winter-cress (which may be a variety of the former), is cultivated and sometimes spontaneous in southern parts of the United States, there called *scurvy-grass.*

wintered (win′tėrd), *a.* [< ME. **wintered, wintred*, < AS. *gewintrad* (?); as *winter*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Having seen or endured (many) winters.

> & ȝho wass tha swa *winntredd* wif
> & off swa mikell elde. *Ormulum*, l. 453.

> The hoary fell
> And many-*winter'd* fleece of throat and chin.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Exposed to winter, especially in a figurative sense; tried by adversity or sorrow.

> Their moral nature especially wants the true frigorific tension of a well *wintered* life and experience.
> *H. Bushnell*, Moral Uses of Dark Things, ix.

3†. Pertaining to or suitable for winter; worn in winter.

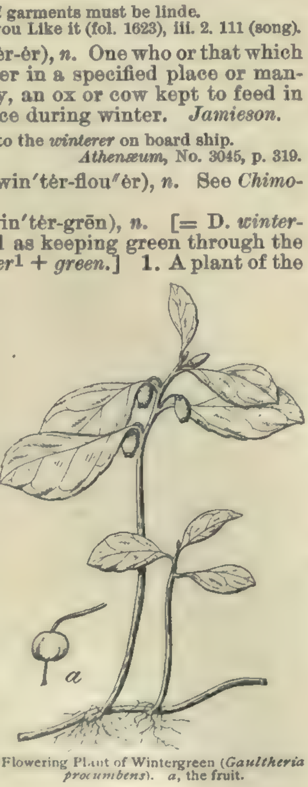
> *Wintred* garments must be linde.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it (fol. 1623), iii. 2. 111 (song).

winterer (win′tėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which passes the winter in a specified place or manner; specifically, an ox or cow kept to feed in a particular place during winter. *Jamieson.*

> Luxuries denied to the *winterer* on board ship.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3045, p. 319.

winter-flower (win′tėr-flou″ėr), *n.* See *Chimonanthus.*

wintergreen (win′tėr-grēn), *n.* [= D. *wintergroen:* so called as keeping green through the winter; as *winter*^{1} + *green.*] 1. A plant of the genus *Pyrola*, especially *P. minor*, the common species in England, where the name is chiefly thus applied. *P. rotundifolia* is sometimes distinguished as *false* or *pear-leafed wintergreen.*—2. A plant of the genus *Gaultheria*, chiefly *G. procumbens*, the aromatic wintergreen of eastern North America. This is a little undershrub with extensively creeping, usually hidden, stems, and ascending branches which bear evergreen leaves, small white nodding flowers, and scarlet berries which consist of an enlarged fleshy calyx surrounding the capsule. The leaves afford wintergreen-oil (which see), and have also been used as a tea, whence the name *tea-berry* and *mountain-tea.* The berries are mildly aromatic. New England names are *checkerberry* and *partridge-berry* (both, especially the latter, shared with *Mitchella repens*), and *boxberry.* Other names are *deerberry, groundberry, hillberry, spiceberry, creeping wintergreen*, and *spring wintergreen.*



Flowering Plant of Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). *a*, the fruit.

3. A plant of the genus *Chimaphila*, especially *C. maculata.* See *spotted wintergreen*, below.—**American, aromatic wintergreen.** See def. 2.—**Chickweed wintergreen.** See *Trientalis.*—**Creeping wintergreen.** See def. 2.—**False wintergreen.** See def. 1.—**Flowering wintergreen.** See *Polygala.*—**Pear-leafed wintergreen.** See def. 1.—**Spotted wintergreen**, a congener of the pipsissewa, *Chimaphila maculata*, having spotted leaves.—**Spring wintergreen.** See def. 2.

wintergreen-oil (win′tėr-grēn-oil), *n.* A heavy volatile oil distilled from the leaves of the aromatic wintergreen (see *wintergreen*, 2). It is medicinally an aromatic stimulant with an astringent property; its chief use, however, is in flavoring confectionery, medicated syrups, etc. Officinally *oil of gaultheria.*

winter-ground (win′tėr-ground), *v. t.* To cover over so as to preserve from the effects of frost during winter: as, to *winter-ground* the roots of a plant.

> The ruddock would
> With charitable bill . . . bring thee all this;
> Yea, and furr'd moss besides, when flowers are none,
> To *winter-ground* thy corse.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 229.

winter-hall†, *n.* [< ME. *wyntyr-halle, wyntir-haule;* < *winter*^{1} + *hall.*] A hall used especially in winter.

> The utmost Chambur nexte *Winter Halle.*
> *Paston Letters*, I. 486.

> A *wyntir haule*, hibernium, hibernaculum, hiemaculum.
> *Cath. Ang.*, p. 420.

winter-house†, *n.* [< ME. *wyntyr-howse;* < *winter*^{1} + *house*^{1}.] A house used especially in winter.

> *Wyntyr howse* or halle . . . Hibernaculum.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 530.

winteridge (win′tėr-ij), *n.* [For **winterage*, < *winter*^{1} + *-age.*] Winter food for cattle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wintering (win′tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *winter*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which winters in a specified place or manner.

> If God so prosper your voyage that you may . . . obtaine from him [the Prince of Cathay] his letters of priuiledge against the next yeeres spring, you may then . . . search and discouer somewhat further then you had discouered before your *wintering.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 434.

2. Provision of fodder, shelter, etc., for cattle during winter

> Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and so be ready to fat next summer.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

winterish (win′tėr-ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wynterysshe;* < *winter*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Of or pertaining to winter; wintry.

> *Wynterysshe*, belonging to the wynter.
> *Palsgrave*, p. 329.

winter-kill (win′tėr-kil), *v. t.* [A back-formation, < *winter-killed.*] To kill by cold in winter: as, to *winter-kill* wheat or clover. [U. S.]

winter-killed (win′tėr-kild), *p. a.* Killed by the cold of winter, as wheat; impaired in flavor or condition by cold or ice, as oysters; blasted by cold weather, as a plant. [U. S.]

winterless (win′tėr-les), *a.* [< *winter*^{1} + *-less.*] Free from or unaffected by winter; not experiencing winter.

> The sunny, delicious, *winterless* California sky.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 200.

winter-lodge (win′tėr-loj), *n.* In *bot.*, the hibernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injury during the winter. It is either a bud or a bulb. Also *winter-lodgment.*

winter-love† (win′tėr-luv), *n.* Cold, insincere, or conventional love or love-making. [Rare.]

> What a deal of cold business doth a man misspend the better part of life in! in scattering compliments, tendering visits, . . . making a little *winter-love* in a dark corner.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

winterly (win′tėr-li), *a.* [= G. *winterlich* = Icel. *vetrligr* = Sw. Dan. *vinterlig;* < *winter*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] Resembling winter; characteristic of or appropriate to winter; wintry; cold and bleak; cheerless.

> If 't be summer news,
> Smile to 't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st
> But keep that countenance still.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 13.

> Francis the First of France was one *winterly* night warming himself over the embers of a wood fire.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 21.

winter-proud† (win′tėr-proud), *a.* Too green and luxuriant or too forward in growth in winter: applied to wheat or the like.

> When either corne is *winter-prowd*, or other plants put forth and bud too earely, by reason of the milde and warme aire. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 2.

winter-rig (win′tėr-rig), *v. t.* [< *winter*^{1} + *rig*^{1}, a ridge.] To plow (land) in ridges and let it lie fallow in winter. [Local, Great Britain.]

Winter's bark. See *bark*^{2}.

winter-settle (win′tėr-set″l), *n.* [A modernized form of AS. *wintersetl*, winter seat, winter quarters, < *winter*, winter, + *setl*, seat: see *settle*^{1}.] A winter seat or dwelling; winter quarters: a term belonging to the early history of England.

> In 874 the heathen men took their *winter-settle* in Lindesey at Torkesey. The next year we read how they passed from Lindesey to Repton, and took *winter-settle* there.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Eng. Towns and Districts, p. 204.

winter-tide (win′tėr-tīd), *n.* [< ME. *wintertid, wyntertyde* (= D. *wintertijd* = MHG. *winterzīt*, G. *winterzeit* = Icel. *vetrartīth* = Dan. *vintertid*), winter-tide; < *winter*^{1} + *tide*^{1}, *n.*] The winter season; winter. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> In Wales it is fulle strong to werre in *wynter tyde*,
> For wynter is ther long, whan Somer is here in pride.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 240.

> Fruits
> Which in *wintertide* shall star
> The black earth with brilliance rare.
> *Tennyson*, Ode to Memory.

winterweed (win′tėr-wēd), *n.* A name of various weeds that survive and flourish through the winter, especially the ivy-leafed speedwell, *Veronica hederæfolia.*

wintery (win′tėr-i), *a.* See *wintry.*

wintle (win′tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *wintled*, ppr. *wintling.* [Var. of *wentle.*] To twist; writhe; roll; reel; stagger. [Scotch.]

> Tho' now ye dow but hoyt an' hobble,
> An' *wintle* like a saumont-coble.
> *Burns*, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

wintle (win′tl), *n.* [< *wintle*, *v.*] A rolling or reeling motion; a stagger. Also, erroneously, *whintle.* [Scotch.]

> He by his shouther gae a keek,
> And tumbl'd wi' a *whintle*
> Out-owre that night.
> *Burns*, Halloween.

Wintrich's change of tone. In *music*, an alteration in pitch of the percussion-note obtained from a cavity upon the opening of the mouth: the note becomes louder, higher, and more tympanitic in character.

wintriness (win′tri-nes), *n.* The character of being wintry: as, the *wintriness* of the climate or the season.

wintrous† (win′trus), *a.* [< *winter*^{1} + *-ous.*] Wintry; stormy.

> The more *wintrous* the season of the life hath been, look for the fairer summer of pleasures for evermore. *Z. Boyd.*

wintry (win′tri), *a.* [Also *wintery;* < ME. **wintry*, < AS. *wintrig, wintreg* (cf. G. *wintericht*); as *winter*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Of or pertaining to winter; occurring in winter; peculiar or appropriate to the cold season of the year; cold and stormy.

> Ere the clouds gather, and the *wint'ry* sky
> Descends in storms to intercept our passage.
> *Rowe*, Jane Shore, ii.

> Great ice-crystals . . . gave the vessel a *wintery* appearance. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, 1876, p. 415.

2. Figuratively, cool; chilly; frosty.

> She could even smile—a faint, sweet, *wintery* smile.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ii.

winy (wī′ni), *a.* [< *wine* + *-y*^{1}.] Characteristic of or peculiar to wine; resembling wine; pertaining to or influenced by wine; vinous. Also *winey.*

> But, being once well chafed with wine, . . . there was no matter their ears had ever heard of that grew not to be a subject of their *winie* conference.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

> They are much like such Grapes as grow on our Vines, both in shape and colour; and they are of a very pleasant *Winy* taste. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 392.

winze^1 (winz), *n.* [Prob. < **winze*, *v.*, winnow, Icel. *vinza*, winnow, < *vindr*, wind: see *wind*^{2}, and cf. *winnow.*] In *mining*, a vertical or inclined excavation which is like a shaft except that it does not rise to the surface. The winze usually connects one level with another, for the purpose of promoting the ventilation of that part of the workings near to which it is. Winzes also, to a certain extent, serve the purpose of mills or passes, since the stoping is often begun from them, and some time must necessarily elapse before a regular mill can be formed in the deads.

winze^2 (winz), *n.* [Ult. identical with *wish*, prob. through D. *verwenschen*, curse, G. *ver-*

wünscht, accursed: see *wish*, *v.*] A curse or imprecation. [Scotch.]

> He . . . loot a *winze*, an' drew a stroke,
> Till skin in blypes cam haurlin'
> Aff 's nieves that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

winze^3 (winz), *n.* A corrupt form of *winch*^{1}. *E. H. Knight.*

wipe^1 (wīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wiped*, ppr. *wiping*. [< ME. *wipen*, *wypen*, < AS. *wipian*, wipe, rub, < **wip*, a wisp of straw (= LG. *wiep*, a wisp of straw, a rag to wipe anything with); cf. *wisp* (a prob. extension of **wip*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rub or stroke with or on something, especially a soft cloth, for cleaning; clean or dry by gently rubbing, as with a towel.

> Horn gan his swerd gripe,
> And on his arme *wype*.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

> Sche *whypyth* his face with her kerchy.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 318.

> The large Fra Angelico in the Academy is as clear and keen as if the good old monk were standing there *wiping* his brushes. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 274.

2. To remove by or as by gently rubbing with or on something, especially a cloth; hence, with *away*, *off*, or *out*, to remove, efface, or obliterate.

> God shall *wipe away* all tears from their eyes.
> Rev. xxi. 4.

> Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed, . . .
> Ne'er shall this blood be *wiped from* thy point.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 74.

> Why, then, should I now, now when glorious peace
> Triumphs in change of pleasures, be *wip'd off*,
> Like a useless moth, from courtly ease?
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

> Oh, thou has nam'd a word that *wipes away*
> All thoughts revengeful.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

> Yet here hee smoothly seeks to *wipe off* all the envy of his evill Government upon his Substitutes and under Officers. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

3. Figuratively, to cleanse, as from evil practices or abuses; clear, as of disadvantage or superfluity.

> I will *wipe* Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish.
> 2 Ki. xxi. 13.

4†. To cheat; defraud; trick.

> If they by covin or guile be *wiped* beside their goods, so that no violence be done to their bodies, they ease their anger by abstaining from occupying with that nation until they have made satisfaction.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

> We are but quit; you fool us of our moneys
> In every cause, in every quiddit *wipe* us.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

5†. To stroke or strike gently; tap.

> Thenne he toke me by the hande frome the grounde and *wyped* my face with a rose and kyssed me.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

6. To beat; chastise. [Slang.]—**7.** In *plumbing*, to apply (solder) without the use of a soldering-iron, by allowing the solder to cool into a semi-fluid condition, and then applying it by wiping it over the part to be soldered by the use of a pad of leather or cloth. See *wiping*, 2.—**To wipe another's nose**†. See *nose*^{1}.—**To wipe the** (or **one's**) **eye.** See *eye*^{1}.

II. *intrans.* To make strokes with a rubbing or sweeping motion.

> He comes full upon it, seated upright, with its back against a tree, *wiping* at the dogs swarming upon it, right and left, with its huge paws.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 205.

wipe^1 (wīp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wype*; < *wipe*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of wiping clean or dry; a sweeping stroke of one thing over another; a rub; a brush.

> He often said of himself, with a melancholy *wipe* of his sleeve across his brow, that he "didn't know which-a-way to turn." *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, viii.

2. A quick or hard stroke; a blow, literally or figuratively; a cut: now regarded as slang.

> Since you were the first that layde hand to weapon, the fault is not mine if I haue happened to giue you a *wype*.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 235.

> To statesmen would you give a *wipe*,
> You print it in Italic type. *Swift*, On Poetry.

3. The mark of a blow or wound; a scar; a brand. [Rare.]

> The blemish that will never be forgot;
> Worse than a slavish *wipe*, or birth-hour's blot.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 537.

4. Something used in wiping; specifically, a handkerchief. [Slang.]

> I'm Inspector Field!
> And this here warment 's prigged your *wipe*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 355.

> "And what have you got, my dear?" said Fagin to Charley Bates. "*Wipes*," replied Master Bates, at the same time producing four pocket-handkerchiefs.
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, ix.

5. *pl.* A fence of brushwood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** Same as *wiper*, 3.

> As the cam, which is a revolving wheel with twelve or fourteen projecting teeth or *wipes*, revolves.
> *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 308.

wipe^2 (wīp), *n.* Same as *weep*^{2}.

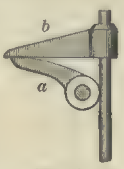
wiper (wī'pėr), *n.* [< *wipe*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which wipes.

> Another movement [of a soldering-machine] carries the can body across the *wiper*, which removes the superfluous solder. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 297.

2. That on which anything is wiped, as a hand-towel or a handkerchief.

> The *wipers* for their noses. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Owls.

3. In *mach.*, a piece projecting generally from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers, pounders, or pistons in a vertical direction and letting them fall by their own weight. Wipers are employed in fulling-mills, stamping-mills, oil-mills, powder-mills, etc. Also *wipe*.—**4.** A steel implement for cleaning the bore of a musket, etc. It has two twisted arms, screws on the end of a ramrod, and carries a piece of cloth or a bunch of tow. The larger wipers for cleaning cannon are attached to a wooden stick, and are termed *worms* or *sponges*. See cut under *gun*.



a, wiper; *b*, toe.

wiper-wheel (wī'pėr-hwēl), *n.* A cam-wheel serving to lift a trip-hammer, a stamp, or the like, allowing it to fall again by its own weight. See *cam*^{1}.

wiping (wī'ping), *n.* **1.** The act of one who wipes; specifically, a beating; a thrashing; a trimming. [Slang.]

> Even in the domestic circle one can have a choice of "a towelling," "a basting," "a clouting," . . . "a trimming," or "a *wiping*," when occasion requires.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 153.

2. In *plumbing*: (*a*) The removal, with a greased cloth, of solder which has been poured upon a joint to heat it before soldering. (*b*) The operation of shaping with a wooden pad a mass of solder applied to form a wiped joint.

wiping-rod (wī'ping-rod), *n.* See *wiper*, 4.

wird†, **wirde**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *weird*.

wire^1 (wīr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *wir*, *wyr*, < AS. *wīr*, a wire, a spiral ornament of wire, = MLG. *wire*, LG. *wir*, wire; cf. OHG. *wiara*, MHG. *wiere*, fine-drawn gold, gold ornament, = Icel. *vīrr*, wire (cf. Sw. *vire*, wind, twist); cf. Lith. *wela*, iron wire, L. *viriæ*, armlets (see *virole*, *ferrule*).] **I.** *n.* **1.** An extremely elongated body of elastic material; specifically, a slender bar of metal, commonly circular in section, from the size which can be bent by the hand with some difficulty down to a fine thread. Wire was originally made by hammering, a sort of groove in the anvil serving to determine the size. It is now drawn by powerful machinery, and passed through a series of holes constantly diminishing in size. Wire of square section, flat like a tape, etc., is also made.

> Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with golde *wyre*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 11.

> *Wyre.* Filum, vel ferrifilum . . . (filum ereum vel ferreum, P.). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 530.

> At what period and among what people the art of working up pure gold, or gilded silver, into a long, round hair-like thread—into what may be correctly called *wire*—began, is quite unknown.
> *S. K. Handbook Textile Fabrics*, p. 22.

2†. A twisted thread; a filament.

> Upon a courser, startling as the fyr,
> Men mighte turne him with a litel *wyr*,
> Sit Eneas, lyk Phebus to devyse.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1205.

3. A quantity of wire used for various purposes, especially in electric transmission, as in case of the telephone, the telegraph, electric lighting, etc.; specifically, a telegraph-wire, and hence (colloquially) the telegraph system itself: as, to send orders by *wire*.

> It is ridiculous to make love by *wire*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 301.

> Faraday's term "electrode," literally a way for electricity to travel along, might be well applied to designate the insulated conductor along which the electric messenger is despatched. It is, however, more commonly and familiarly called "the *wire*" or "the line."
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 113.

4. A metallic string of a musical instrument; hence, poetically, the instrument itself.

> Sound Lydian *wires*, once make a pleasing note
> On nectar streams of your sweet airs to float.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

> Listening to what unshorn Apollo sings
> To the touch of golden *wires*.
> *Milton*, Vacation Exercise, l. 38.

> With *wire* and catgut he concludes the day,
> Quav'ring and semiquav'ring care away.
> *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 126.

5†. The lash; the scourge: alluding to the use of metallic whips.

> Thou shalt be whipp'd with *wire*.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 65.

> *Lol.* You may hear what time of day it is, the chimes of Bedlam goes.
> *Alib.* Peace, peace, or the *wire* comes!
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Changeling, i. 2.

6. In *ornith.*, one of the extremely long, slender, wire-like filaments or shafts of the plumage of various birds. See *wired*, *wire-tailed*, and cut under *Videstrelda*.—**7.** *pl.* Figuratively, that by which any organization or body of persons is controlled and directed: now used chiefly in political slang. See *wire-pulling*.

> Now, however, there was a vacancy, and they [the politicians] scented their prey afar off. The usual manipulation of the *wires* began, and they were managed with the usual skill. *The Nation*, XVI. 330.

8. A pickpocket with long fingers, expert at picking women's pockets. *Hotten.* [Thieves' slang.]

> He was worth 20*l.* a week, he said, as a *wire*—that is, a picker of ladies' pockets.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 410.

9. A fiber of cobweb, a fine platinum wire, or a line upon glass, fixed in the focus of a telescope, to aid in comparing the positions of objects.—**Barbed, beaded, dead wire.** See the adjectives.—**Binding-wire.** See *binding*.—**Compound telegraph-wire,** a wire composed of a steel center surrounded by a copper tube, the object being to obtain the necessary conductivity and strength with less material than is required when iron wire is used.—**Dovetail wire,** a wire having a wedge-shaped section.—**Earth wire.** See *earth-wire*.—**Filling the wire,** in *teleg.*, putting such a number of stations on one wire that it is occupied during the whole day.—**Gold wire,** a wire formed of a core of silver covered with gold. It may be drawn out to the fineness of thread.—**Ground-wire.** Same as *earth-wire*.—**Hollow wire,** in *goldsmithing*, small tubes used for making joints, as in the cases of watches, etc.—**Latten, live, phantom wire.** See the qualifying words.—**Leading-in wire,** the wire which makes connection between a telegraph-line and a telegraph-office.—**Open wires,** in *teleg.*, exposed or overhead bare wires. Also sometimes used for *open circuit*.—**Saddle wire,** a telegraph-wire carried on insulators fixed directly to the tops of the poles.—**Taped wires,** wires covered with tape for insulation or weather-protection.—**Telodynamic wire,** a wire used to transmit force or power, as in giving motion to a machine from a countershaft or from the driving-pulley of an engine.—**To pull** or **work** (the) **wires.** See *wire-pulling*.—**Undertakers' wire,** a kind of insulated wire the use of which was at one time authorized by the fire-insurance underwriters for electric-lighting purposes. The name was given because of the defective quality or insulation of this wire and the consequent danger in its use. [Colloq.]—**Wire-covering machine,** a machine for covering wire with a finer wire or with thread.—**Wire of Lapland,** a shining slender material made from the sinews of the reindeer, soaked in water, beaten, and spun into a sort of thread of great strength. These threads are dipped in melted tin, and drawn through a horn with a hole in it. The Laplanders use this wire for embroidering their clothes.—**Wire-twisting machine,** a machine or tool for joining ends of wire, as sections of fencing- or telegraph-wires, etc., by twisting them on each other.—**Woven-wire lathing.** See *lathing*^{1}.

II. *a.* Made of wire; consisting of or fitted with wires: as, a *wire* sieve; a *wire* bird-cage.

> He did him to the *wire*-window,
> As fast as he could gang.
> *Fire of Frendraught* (Child's Ballads, VI. 180).

Wire armor. Same as *chain-mail*. See *mail*^{1}, 3.—**Wire belting,** belts or straps for machinery, made of wire instead of leather.—**Wire bent.** See *bent*^{2}.—**Wire bridge.** (*a*) Same as *suspension-bridge*. See *bridge*^{1} (with cut). (*b*) In *elect.*, a kind of Wheatstone bridge in which two adjacent resistances are formed by a wire which can be divided in any ratio by means of a sliding contact and a graduated scale.—**Wire cables.** See *cable*.—**Wire cartridge,** a cartridge for a shotgun, having the charge of shot inclosed in a network of wire to concentrate the discharge.

> *Wire cartridges* are woven wire receptacles in which shot are mixed with bone dust. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 568.

Wire cloth. See *cloth*.—**Wire entanglements,** in *fort.* See *entanglement*.—**Wire fence, gauze, guard, gun.** See the nouns.—**Wire mattress.** See *mattress*.—**Wire rope.** See *rope*^{1}.—**Wire-spring coiling-machine,** a machine for making spiral metal springs.—**Wire stitch.** See *stitch*, 9.—**Wire wheel.** See *wheel*^{1}.

wire^1 (wīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wired*, ppr. *wiring*. [< *wire*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bind, fit, or otherwise provide with wire; put wire in, on, around, through, etc.: as, to *wire* corks in bottling liquors; to *wire* beads; to *wire* a fence; to *wire* a bird-skin, as in taxidermy; to *wire* a house for electric lighting.

> As bats at the *wired* window of a dairy,
> They beat their vans.
> *Shelley*, Witch of Atlas, xvi.

> In 1711 the coats used to be *wired* to make them stick out. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 151.

> Many of the houses built during the past two years were *wired* when constructed.
> *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XV. 4.

2. To snare by means of a wire: as, to *wire* a bird.

> Donald Caird can *wire* a maukin,
> Kens the wiles o' dun-deer staukin'.
> *Scott*, Donald Caird 's Come Again.

3. To send through a telegraphic wire; send by telegraph, as a message; telegraph: as, *wire* a reply. [Colloq.]

> The coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary. the canonization of saints of Rome, were . . . cabled to New York, just as the Washington news is *wired* to the same place. *Athenæum*, No. 2154, p. 207.

4. To be wound or bound about like wire; encircle. [Rare.]

> But, as the Vine her lovely Elm doth *wire*,
> Grasp both our Hearts, and flame with fresh Desire.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 14.

5. In *surg.*, to maintain the ends of (a fractured bone) in close apposition by means of wire passed through holes drilled in the bone.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow in currents as thin as wire. [Rare.]

> Then in small streams (through all the isle *wiring*)
> Sends it to every part, both heat and life inspiring.
> *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, iv.

2. To communicate by means of a telegraphic wire; telegraph.

> I told her in what way I had learned of her accident and her whereabouts, and I added that I had *wired* to her husband. *D. Christie Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xxxiii.

To wire away. Same as *to wire in.* [Slang.]

> Nevertheless, in one fashion or another he "keeps *wiring away*," stopping now and then to listen as well as his throbbing pulses will allow. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 93.

To wire in, to apply one's self closely and perseveringly to anything; press forward; go ahead. [Slang.]

wire^2 (wīr), *n.* A corruption of *weir*.

wire-bent (wīr′bent), *n.* Same as *mat-grass*, 2.

wire-bird (wīr′bėrd), *n.* A species of plover.

> [At St. Helena] are a few Wild Goats, a kind of Rock Pigeon, and a species of Plover called the "*Wire Bird.*" *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 657.

wire-cutter (wīr′kut″ėr), *n.* A form of nippers with sharp edges or blades, for cutting wire.

wired (wīrd), *a.* [< *wire* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. In *ornith.*, having wires or wiry feathers: chiefly in composition: as, the twelve-*wired* bird of paradise. Compare *wire-tailed*, and see *wire*^{1}, *n.*, 6, and cuts under *Seleucides*, *thread-tailed*, *Trochilidæ*, and *Videstrelda*.—2. In *croquet*, protected or obstructed by an intervening wire.

wire-dancer (wīr′dån″sėr), *n.* One who dances or performs other feats upon a wire stretched at some distance above the ground. Compare *rope-dancer*.

> Mr. Maddox, the celebrated *wire-dancer*, . . . had also been engaged as an auxiliary to the same theatre. *Baker*, Biographia Dramatica (ed. 1811), I. 127.

wire-dancing (wīr′dån″sing), *n.* The performance or the profession of a wire-dancer.

> *Wire-dancing*, at least so much of it as I have seen exhibited, appears to me to be misnamed; it consists rather of various feats of balancing, the actor sitting, standing, lying, or walking upon the wire, which at the same time is usually swung backwards and forwards. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 316.

wiredraw (wīr′drâ), *v.*; pret. *wiredrew*, pp. *wiredrawn*, ppr. *wiredrawing*. I. *trans.* 1. To draw (metal) out into wire; especially, to form into wire, as a metal, by forcibly pulling through a series of holes gradually decreasing in diameter.—2. To draw out to greater length; extend in quantity or time; stretch, especially to excess; prolong; protract.

> A hungry chirurgeon often produces and *wire-draws* his cure. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

> He never desisted from pulling his Beard till he had *wiredrawn* it down to his Feet. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 42.

3. To draw out into excessive tenuity or subtlety, as a thought, argument, or discourse; spin out, especially by useless refinements, hair-splitting, or the like; render prolix at the expense of force and clearness.

> The devil perhaps may want his due if authority be not reviled against, and a long schismatical oration hypocritically stretched out to the rabble of their disobedient and unlicked auditors, who . . . do extol the vapourous matter with a *wire-drawn* speech and louting courtesy. *Tom Nash his Ghost*, p. 8.

> What they call improvement is generally . . . spinning out their Author's sense till 'tis *wiredrawn;* that is, weak and slender. *Felton*, On the Classicks (ed. 1715), p. 163.

> The development of those principles [special pleading] produced such a . . . crop of . . . *wiredrawn* distinctions that the most subtle intellect found it difficult to understand them. *Forsyth*, Hortensius, p. 341.

4. To stretch or strain unwarrantably; wrest; pervert; distort.

> You injuriously *Wire-draw* him to Presbyters, and foist in (Seniores and præpositos) which are farre from the clause and matter. *Bp. Hall*, Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 8.

> Nor am I for forcing, or *wiredrawing* the sense of the text so as to make it designedly foretell the King's death. *South*, Sermons, V. ii.

> I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense been *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

5. To beguile; cheat.

> To *Wire draw*, . . . to decoy a Man, or get somewhat out of him. *Bailey*, 1731.

6. In the steam-engine, to draw off (steam) by one or more small apertures, materially reducing its pressure after the passage.

II. *intrans.* To follow the profession, practice, or methods of a wiredrawer; especially, to use unwarrantable methods; pervert; cheat.

> Thou hadst land and thousands, which thou spend'st,
> And flung'st away, and yet it flows in double.
> I purchas'd, wrung, and *wire-draw'd* for my wealth,
> Lost, and was cozen'd. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v.

wiredrawer (wīr′drâ″ėr), *n.* [< *wiredraw* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who or that which draws metal into wire.

> Yet they will take upon them to displace a bishop and learned divines, and place in their room weavers and *wire-drawers*. *Tom Nash his Ghost*, p. 9.

> Then again they [wires] are nealed the third time, . . . and delivered to the small *Wire Drawers*. *Ray*, Eng. Words (ed. 1691), p. 195.

2. Figuratively, one who spins out unduly; one who carries a matter into useless subtleties, with or without perversion of meaning.

> Either shut me out for a Wrangler, or cast me off for a *Wiredrawer*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 106.

3. A stingy, grasping person. *Halliwell.*

wiredrawing (wīr′drâ″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wiredraw*, *v.*] 1. The act or art of extending ductile metals into wire. The metal is first hammered into a bar, and then passed successively through a series of holes in a hardened steel plate, gradually diminishing in diameter until the requisite degree of fineness is attained. Extremely fine gold and platinum wires for the spider-lines of telescope-micrometers are formed by coating the metal with silver, and then drawing it down to a great tenuity through a draw-plate the holes of which are made in a diamond or ruby. The silver is then removed by nitric acid, leaving an almost invisible interior wire, which has been attenuated to a diameter of only $\frac{1}{30000}$ inch.

2. Figuratively, the act of drawing out an argument or a discussion to prolixity and attenuation by useless refinements, distinctions, disquisitions, etc.

> The counsel on the other side declared that such twisting, such *wiredrawing*, was never seen in a court of justice. *Macaulay.*

> Out of all that rubbish of Arab idolatries, . . . rumours and hypotheses of Greek and Jews, with their idle *wiredrawings*, this wild man of the Desert [Mahomet] . . . had seen into the kernel of the matter. *Carlyle*, Hero-Worship, ii.

Wiredrawing-bench, an apparatus for wiredrawing, consisting of a reel on which the wire to be drawn is wound, a draw-plate and stand, and a cone-shaped drum actuated by bevel-gearing.

wire-edge (wīr′ej), *n.* A thin, wire-like edge formed on a cutting-tool by over-sharpening it on one side, which causes the edge to turn over slightly toward the other side.

wire-edged (wīr′ejd), *a.* Having a wire-edge.

> The tool to be ground . . . will . . . become *wire-edged*. *Campin*, Hand-turning, p. 41.

wire-finder (wīr′fīn″dėr), *n.* A kind of telephonic detector employed to find the wires belonging to different circuits, etc. It has a magnet between the poles of which the wire is held; near the magnet is a short ear-tube with ferrotype diaphragm; and a pulsating or interrupted current sent through the wire causes the diaphragm to sound.

wire-gage (wīr′gāj), *n.* See *gage*^{2}.

wire-grass (wīr′grås), *n.* 1. A species of meadow-grass, *Poa compressa*, native in the Old World, naturalized in North America. It is sometimes mistaken for the Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis*, but is well distinguished by its shorter leaves and smaller dense panicle, and its flattened wiry culms which are decumbent and less tall. Also called *English blue-grass*.

2. A valued forage grass, *Eleusine Indica*, perhaps native in India, now widely distributed in warm and temperate regions: it is common southward in the United States. It has thick succulent stems with radiating spikes at the summit. Also *crab-grass*, *yard-grass*, and *dog's-tail*.

3. One of various other grasses, as the Bermuda grass, *Cynodon Dactylon* (see *grass*), *Sporobolus junceus*, and species of *Aristida* in the southern United States, and *Paspalum filiforme* in the West Indies.

wiregrub (wīr′grub), *n.* A wireworm.

wire-heel (wīr′hēl), *n.* A certain defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.

wireman (wīr′mạn), *n.*; pl. *wiremen* (-men). A man who puts up and looks after wires, as for the telegraph, telephone, or electric lighting.

> Linemen and *wiremen* were in great demand in New York last week. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVII. 286.

wire-micrometer (wīr′mī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* A micrometer with fine wires arranged in parallel and intersecting series across the field of the instrument.

wire-pan (wīr′pan), *n.* A pan with a bottom made of wire cloth, used for baking cake, etc.

wire-pegger (wīr′peg″ėr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a nailing- or pegging-machine for cutting wire pegs from a continuous wire and driving them into shoe-soles; a wire-nailing machine. Compare *pegger* and *nailing-machine*.

wire-puller (wīr′pu̇l″ėr), *n.* 1. One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet. Hence—2. One who operates by secret means; one who exercises a powerful but secret influence; an intriguer.

> It was useless now to bribe the Comitia, to work with clubs and *wire-pullers*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 369.

> One of the great English political parties, and naturally the party supporting the Government in power, holds a Conference of gentlemen to whom I hope I may without offense apply the American name *wire-pullers*. *Maine*, Pop. Government, iv.

wire-pulling (wīr′pu̇l″ing), *n.* 1. The act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet or other mechanical contrivance. Hence—2. The rousing, guiding, and controlling of any organization or body of persons, especially a political party, by underhand influence or management; intrigue, especially political intrigue.

wirer (wīr′ėr), *n.* [< *wire* + *-er*^{1}.] One who wires; specifically, one who uses wires to snare game.

> The nightly *wirer* of their innocent hare. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

wire-road (wīr′rōd), *n.* Same as *wireway*. *E. H. Knight.*

wire-sewed (wīr′sōd), *a.* Sewed with wire instead of thread: noting books and pamphlets.

wire-shafted (wīr′shåf″ted), *a.* Devoid of webs for most or all the length of its shaft, as a feather; wired, as a bird. See *wire-tailed*, and cut under *Seleucides*.

wire-silver (wīr′sil″vėr), *n.* Native silver in slender wire-like forms.

wiresmith (wīr′smith), *n.* One who makes metal into wire, especially by beating or hammering.

> Wire was obtained by hammering up strips of metal, and the artificers thus employed were termed in the trade *wire-smiths*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 209.

wire-stitched (wīr′sticht), *a.* Noting pamphlets, etc., that are fastened with wire.

wire-straightener (wīr′strāt″nėr), *n.* An apparatus for removing bends from wire, as from that which has been coiled. The wire is pulled forcibly between three or more fixed points not in line.

wire-stretcher (wīr′strech″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool for clasping the loose ends of wires in fences and telegraph-wires, for the purpose of holding and drawing them together to make a joint.

wire-tailed (wīr′tāld), *a.* Having wiry or wire-shafted tail-feathers, as the thread-tailed swallow, *Uromitus filiferus*. See cuts under *thread-tailed*, *Trochilidæ*, *Videstrelda*, and *Vidua*.

wire-tramway (wīr′tram″wā), *n.* Same as *wireway*. *E. H. Knight.*

wire-twist (wīr′twist′), *n.* A kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of iron and steel coiled around a mandrel and welded. The ribbon is made by welding together laminæ of iron and steel, or two qualities of iron, and drawing the resulting bar between rollers. *E. H. Knight.*

wireway (wīr′wā), *n.* A system of transportation by the agency of traveling or stationary wires. Wireways are used for carrying stone, ores, clay, coal, etc., from mines to docks or railroad stations, or from docks to coal-yards, or from sewage construction-works to docks or dumping-grounds, etc. The most common form is an endless traveling wire rope, supported on posts placed at intervals along the way, or, in some instances, supported only at each end, as in the crossing of rivers or ravines, or the descent of mountain-sides. Smaller ways employ fixed wires on which travel light baskets for conveying money and packages in shops. In the traveling-wire systems the freight is placed in buckets or skips hung on the wire and traveling along with it. Arrangements are made for automatic loading, starting, stopping, unloading, and switching to branch wires. Some of the traveling-wire lines used in mines are several miles long. In short lines, as in cash-carrier systems, the traveling basket, ball, or car is sometimes moved by raising one end of the wire, when the car rolls down to the cashier's desk. See *cash-carrier* and *telpherage*. Also called *wire-road*, *wire-tramway*.

wire-weed (wīr-wēd), *n.* The knot-grass *Polygonum aviculare*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

wirework (wīr′wėrk), *n.* [= Icel. *vīra-virki*, wirework, filigree-work; as *wire*^{1} + *work*, *n.*] Fabrics made of wire, such as wire gauze and wire cloth, or objects made of wire, such as bird-cages and sponge-racks.

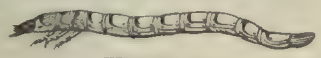
Penned off with netted *wirework*, in the clear, bright Rhone flood, are places for the swans and ducks.
Richardson, A Girdle Round the Earth, xxv.

wire-worker (wīr′wėr″kėr), *n.* 1. One who manufactures articles from wire.—2. Same as *wire-puller*.

wire-working (wīr′wėr″king), *n.* 1. The manufacture of wire, or of articles requiring wire.—2. Same as *wire-pulling*.

wireworks (wīr′wėrks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* An establishment where wire is made or fitted to some specific use.

wireworm (wīr′wėrm), *n.* 1. The slender hard-bodied larva of any one of the click-beetles or snapping-beetles of the family *Elateridæ*. Some of these larvæ live under the loose bark of dying trees and in old logs and stumps, while many live underground, and feed on the roots of cereals and on other crops. They remain in the larval state two or more years, and are among the worst enemies of the crops in North America and Europe. Also *wiregrub*.



Wheat-wireworm
(Larva of *Agriotes mancus*).

2. A myriapod of the genus *Julus* or of an allied genus; a galley-worm. [U. S.]—3. A parasitic worm of sheep, *Strongylus contortulus*.—**Hop-wireworm**, *Agriotes lineatus*. [Eng.]—**Wheat-wireworm**, *Agriotes mancus*. See cut above. [U. S.]

wire-wove (wīr′wōv), *a.* Noting a glazed paper of fine quality, used chiefly for letter-paper.

wirily (wīr′i-li), *adv.* In a wiry manner; like wire.

My grandfather, albeit spare, was *wirily* elastic.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Queen Elizabeth, Cecil, Anjou, [and Fénélon.

wiriness (wīr′i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wiry.

wiring (wīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wire*, *v.*] 1. In *surg.*, the holding in apposition of the ends of a fractured bone by means of wire passed through holes drilled in the bony substance: a method employed most frequently in cases of fractured patella, in which bony union is especially difficult to obtain.—2. In *taxidermy*, the setting or fixing of the skin on a wire framework or the insertion of a wire in any member: as, the *wiring* of the legs was faulty.

wiring-machine (wīr′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A hand-tool for fastening the wire staples of a Venetian blind to the slats.—2. A bench and tool for securing wire fastenings to soda-water bottles. It holds the cork in position while the fastening is put in place.—3. A tinmen's tool for bending the edges of tin plate over a wire.

wiring-press (wīr′ing-pres), *n.* A press for wiring pieced tinware. *E. H. Knight.*

wiriwa, *n.* [African.] One of the African colies or mouse-birds, *Colius senegalensis*.

wirk†, **wirke**†, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete spellings of *work*.

wirry†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *worry*.

Wirsung's canal or **duct**. The pancreatic duct.

wiry (wīr′i), *a.* [< *wire*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Made of wire; in the form of wire.

Come down, come down, my bonny bird, . . .
Your cage shall be of *wiry* goud,
Whar now it's but the wand.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 20).

For caught, and cag'd, and starv'd to death,
In dying sighs my little breath
Soon pass'd the *wiry* grate.
Cowper, On a Goldfinch Starved to Death in His Çage.

2. Resembling wire; especially, tough and flexible; of persons, lean and sinewy.

Here on its *wiry* stem, in rigid bloom,
Grows the salt lavender that lacks perfume.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 216.

A little *wiry* sergeant of meek demeanour and strong sense. *Dickens*, Detective Police.

She was *wiry*, and strong, and nimble.
Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxvii.

She had a light, trim, *wiry* figure, especially adapted to those feats of skill which depend on balance.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. viii.

Wiry pulse. See *pulse*^{1}.

wis^1†, *a.* [< ME. *wis*, certain, sure, for certain, *to wisse*, certainly, *mid wisse*, with certainty; = Icel. *viss*, certain, = Sw. *viss*, certain (*visst*, certainly), = Dan. *vis*, certain (*vist*, certainly); in AS. D. and G. the word appears with a prefix, AS. *gewis* = D. *gewis* = G. *gewiss*, certain, certainly: see *wis*^{2}, *wis*^{3}, *iwis*.] Certain; sure: especially in the phrases *to wisse*, for certain, certainly; *mid wisse*, with certainty.

That wite thu *to wisse*.
Legend of St. Catherine (ed. Morton), l. 1543.

wis^2†, *adv.* [Early mod. E. (dial.) *wusse*; < ME. *wis*, by apheresis from *iwis*: see *iwis*.] Certainly; truly; indeed: same as *iwis*.

"No, *wis*," quod he, "myn owen nece dere."
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 474.

Knowell. Why, I hope you will not a-hawking now, will you?
Stephen. No, *wusse*; but I'll practise against next year, uncle. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

wis^3†, *v.* A spurious word, arising from a misunderstanding of the Middle English adverb *iwis*, often written *i-wis*, and in Middle English manuscripts *i wis*, *I wis*, whence it has been taken as the pronoun *I* with a verb *wis*, vaguely regarded as connected with *wit* (which has a preterit *wist*). See *iwis*, and, for the real verb, see *wit*^{1}.

Which book, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home in England, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wiss*, than three years' travell abroad.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 65.

Where my morning haunts are he *wisses* not.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

wisard†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *wizard*.

wisdom (wiz′dum), *n.* [< ME. *wisdom*, *wysdom*, *wisedom*, < AS. *wīsdōm*, wisdom (= OS. *wīsdōm* = OFries. *wīsdōm* = MD. *wijsdom* = OHG. MHG. *wīstuom*, wisdom, knowledge, judgment, G. *weissthum*, knowledge, = Icel. *vīsdōmr* = Sw. Dan. *visdom*, wisdom), < *wīs*, wise, + *dōm*, condition: see *wise*^{1} and *-dom*.] 1. The property of being wise; the power or faculty of forming the fittest and truest judgment in any matter presented for consideration; a combination of discernment, discretion, and sagacity, or similar qualities and faculties, involving also a certain amount of knowledge, especially the knowledge of men and things gained by experience. It is often used in a sense nearly synonymous with *discretion*, or with *prudence*, but both of these are strictly only particular phases of wisdom. Frequently *wisdom* implies little more than sound and sober common-sense: hence it is often opposed to *folly*.

Than seide thei, be comen assent, thei wolde counseile with Merlyn, that hadde grete *wisedom*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 95.

The beste *wysdom* that I Can
ys to doe well & drede no man.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), extra ser., i. 68.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker*.

If you go on thus, you will kill yourself;
And 'tis not *wisdom* thus to second grief
Against yourself. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 2.

When I arraigned the *wisdom* of Providence, I only showed my own ignorance. *Goldsmith*, Asem.

If old age is even a state of suffering, it is a state of superior *wisdom*, in which man avoids all the rash and foolish things he does in his youth.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

2. Human learning; knowledge of arts and sciences; erudition.

Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians.
Acts vii. 22.

The Doctors laden with so many badges or cognisances of *wisdom*. *Foxe* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 105).

3. With possessive pronouns used as a personification (like "your highness," etc.).

Viola. I saw thee late at the Count Orsino's.
Clown. . . . I think I saw *your wisdom* there.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 47.

Do, my good fools, my honest pious coxcombs,
My wary fools too! have I caught *your wisdoms?*
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.

4. A wise saying or act; a wise thing.

They which do eate or drinke, hauyng those *wisdomes* euer in sighte, . . . may sussitate some disputation or reasonynge wherby some part of tyme shall be saued whiche els . . . wolde be idely consumed.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 3.

One of her many *wisdoms*. *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, i.

5. Skill; skilfulness.

And I have filled him with the spirit of God, in *wisdom*, and in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship. Ex. xxxi. 3.

[In Scripture the word is sometimes specifically used, especially in Paul's Epistles, in an opprobrious sense to designate the theosophical speculations (1 Cor. i. 19, 20) or rhetorical arts (1 Cor. ii. 5) current among the Greeks and Romans in the first century; sometimes in a good sense to designate spiritual perception of, accompanied with obedience to, the divine law (Prov. iii. 13; Acts vi. 3). Sometimes (as in Prov. viii.) it has personal attributes assigned to it.]

Book of Wisdom of Jesus. See *Ecclesiasticus*.—**Book of Wisdom of Solomon**, one of the deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament. (See *deuterocanonical* and *Apocrypha*.) Tradition ascribes its authorship to Solomon; but by most modern Protestant theologians it is attributed to an Alexandrian Jew of the first or second century B. C. The shorter title *Wisdom*, or *Book of Wisdom*, is commonly applied to this book, but not to Ecclesiasticus. Abbreviated *Wisd.*—**Salt of wisdom.** Same as *sal alembroth* (which see, under *sal*^{1}).=**Syn. 1.** *Knowledge*, *Prudence*, *Wisdom*, *Discretion*, *Providence*, *Forecast*, *Provision*. *Knowledge* has several steps, as the perception of facts, the accumulation of facts, and familiarity by experience, but it does not include action, nor the power of judging what is best in ends to be pursued or in means for attaining those ends. *Prudence* is sometimes the power of judging what are the best means for attaining desired ends; it may be a word or action, or it may be simply the power to avoid danger. It implies deliberation and care, whether in acting or refraining from action. *Wisdom* chooses not only the best means but also the best ends; it is thus far higher than *prudence*, which may by choosing wrong ends go altogether astray; hence also it is often used in the Bible for piety. As compared with *knowledge*, it sees more deeply into the heart of things and more broadly and comprehensively sums up relations, draws conclusions, and acts upon them; hence a man may abound in *knowledge* and be very deficient in *wisdom*, or he may have a practical *wisdom* with a comparatively small stock of *knowledge*. *Discretion* is the power to judge critically what is correct and proper, sometimes without suggesting action, but more often in view of action proposed or possible. Like *prudence* the word implies great caution, and takes for granted that a man will not act contrary to what he knows. *Providence* looks much further ahead than *prudence* or *discretion*, and plans and acts according to what it sees. It may be remarked that *provision*, which is from the same root as *providence* and *prudence*, is primarily a word of action, while they are only secondarily so. *Forecast* is a grave word for looking carefully forward to the consequences of present situations and decisions; it implies, like all these words except *knowledge*, that one will act according to what he can make out of the future. See *cautious*, *astute*, and *genius*.

I *wisdom* dwell with *prudence*, and find out *knowledge* of witty inventions. Prov. viii. 12.

Knowledge and *wisdom*, far from being one,
Have ofttimes no connexion. *Knowledge* dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge, a rude, unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which *Wisdom* builds,
Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place,
Does but encumber whom it seems t' enrich.
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
Cowper, Task, vi. 88.

Men of gud *dyscretyowne*
Suld excuse and loue Huchowne,
That cunnand wes in literature.
Wyntown, quoted in Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), [Pref., p. xxv.

This was your *providence*,
Your *wisdom*, to elect this gentleman,
Your excellent *forecast* in the man, your *knowledge!*
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

wisdom-tooth (wiz′dọm-töth), *n.* The last molar tooth on either side of each jaw. It appears ordinarily between the ages of 20 and 25, presumably years of discretion (whence the name). Also technically called *dens sapientiæ*. Also *wit-tooth*.

It seems to me in these days they're all born with their *wisdom-teeth* cut and their whiskers growed.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxvi.

wise^1 (wīz), *a.* [< ME. *wis*, *wys*, < AS. *wīs* = OS. OFries. *wīs* = D. *wijs* = MLG. *wīs*, LG. *wis* = OHG. *wīs*, *wīsi*, MHG. *wīs*, *wīse*, G. *weise* = Icel. *viss* = Sw. Dan. *vis* = Goth. *weis* (in comp. *unweis*, unwise), wise; prob. orig. **wītsa*, **wītta*, with pp. formative, from the root of AS. *witan*, etc., E. *wit*^{1}, know: see *wit*^{1}.] 1. Having the power of discerning and judging rightly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false, between that which is right, fit, and proper and that which is unsuitable, injudicious, and wrong; possessed of discernment, discretion, and judgment: as, a *wise* prince; a *wise* magistrate.

Five of them were *wise*, and five were foolish.
Mat. xxv. 2.

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harms, which the *wise* powers
Deny us for our good. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1. 6.

A *wise* man
Accepts all fair occasions of advancement;
Flies no commodity for fear of danger,
Ventures and gains, lives easily, drinks good wine,
Fares neatly, is richly cloath'd, in worthiest company.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 2.

I am foolish old Mayberry, and yet I can be *wise* Mayberry, too. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

You read of but one *wise* Man, and all that he knew was, that he knew nothing. *Congreve*, Old Bachelor, i. 1.

2. Proper to a wise man; sage; grave; serious.

One rising, eminent,
In *wise* deport, spake much of right and wrong.
Milton, P. L., xi. 666.

3. Having knowledge; knowing; intelligent; enlightened; learned; erudite.

Bote ther were fewe men so *wys* that couthe the wei thider,
Bote bustelyng forth as bestes ouer valeyes and hulles,
For while thei wente here owen wille thei wente alle amys. *Piers Plowman* (A), vi. 4.

Thou shalbe *wisest* of wit,—this wete thou for sothe,—
And know all the conyng that kyndly is for men.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2411.

Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be *wise*.
Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

4. Practically or experimentally knowing; experienced; versed or skilled; dexterous; cunning; subtle; specifically, skilled in some hid-

den art, as magic or divination: as, the soothsayers and the *wise* men.

I pray you tell where the *wise* man the conjuror dwells.
Peele, Old Wives' Tale.

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. Jer. iv. 22.

In these nice sharp quillets of the law,
Good faith, I am no *wiser* than a daw.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 18.

5. Religious; pious; godly.

From a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee *wise* unto salvation.
2 Tim. iii. 15.

6. Dictated, directed, or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious: as, a *wise* saying; a *wise* scheme or plan; *wise* conduct or direction; a *wise* determination.

The justice . . .
Full of *wise* saws and modern instances.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 156.

May, . . . spite of praise and scorn, . . .
Attain the *wise* indifference of the wise.
Tennyson, Dedication.

Never the wiser, without information or advice; still in utter ignorance.

The Pretender, or Duke of Cambridge, may both be landed, and I *never the wiser*.
Swift, To Miss Vanhomrigh, June 8, 1714.

The seven wise men of Greece, the seven sages. See *sage*^{1}, *n.*—**To make it wise**†, to make it a matter of deliberation.

Us thoughte it was noght worth to *make it wys*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 785.

Wise woman. (*a*) A woman skilled in hidden arts; a witch; a fortune-teller.

They call her a *wise-woman*, but I think her
An arrant witch. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Supposing, according to popular fame,
Wise woman and Witch to be the same.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

(*b*) A midwife. *Scott.* =**Syn. 1.** Sagacious, discerning, oracular, long-headed. See *wisdom.*—**6.** Sound, solid, philosophical.

wise^{2} (wīz), *n.* [< ME. *wise*, *wyse*, < AS. *wise* = OS. *wisa* = OFries. *wis* = D. *wijs* = LG. *wise* = OHG. *wīsa*, MHG. *wise*, G. *weise* = Icel. **vīs* (in comp. *öthruvīs*, otherwise) = Sw. Dan. *vis*, way, manner, wise; from the same source as *wise*^{1}: see *wise*^{1}, and cf. *-wise*. Doublet of *guise*.] Way; manner; mode; guise; style: now seldom used as an independent word, except in such phrases as *in any wise*, *in no wise*, *on this wise*.

This Troilus, in *wyse* of curteysie,
With hauk on hond and with an huge route
Of knyghtes, rood and dide hire compaynye.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 64.

Ther-vpon a while I stood musyng,
and in my self gretly ymagynyng
What *wise* I sholde parfourme this seid processe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 52.

Whan Dodynell herde these tithinges, he seide to hymself that he wolde do the same *wise*, and tolde to his prevy counseile that he wolde go to court.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 251.

So turne they still about, and change in restlesse *wise*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 18.

I considered myself as in some *wise* of ecclesiastical dignity. *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

In any wise, in any way; by any means.

"Now, for my loue, helpe that I may hir see
In eny wise," quod Auferius the kyng;
"ffor I canne think right wele that it is she."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1241.

In no wise, in no way; on no account; by no means.

Merlin hem comaunded that, as soone as thei were arived at the porte, *in no wise* that thei tarye not but two dayes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 420.

Ower patrone of the shippe had sent to hym letters at Candy that he shuld toche at the rodes *in no wysse*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 22.

He is promised to be wived
To fair Marina; but *in no wise*
Till he had done his sacrifice.
Shak., Pericles, v. 2. 11.

A simple, ill-bred zealot, exceedingly vain, but *in nowise* coveting riches or gain of any sort.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 205.

On this wise, in this way or manner.

Than was it schorter than the assise,
Thrise wroght thai with it *on this wise;*
Accorde to that werk wald it noght.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

On this wise ye shall bless the children of Israel.
Num. vi. 23.

To make wise†, to make pretense; pretend; feign; sham.

Or as others do to *make wise* they be poore when they be riche, to shunne thereby the publicke charges.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 252.

wise^{3} (wīz), *v. t.* [< ME. *wisen*, *wysen*, < AS. *wīsian* = OS. *wīsean* = D. *wijzen* = OHG. *wīsan*, MHG. *wīsen*, G. *weisen* = Icel. *vīsa* = Sw. *visa* = Dan. *vise*, show, point out, exhibit; orig. 'make wise or knowing,' 'inform,' from the adj., AS. *wīs*, etc., wise: see *wise*^{1}. Cf. *wiss*.] 1. To guide; direct; lead or send in a particular direction.

Ye ken weel eneugh there's mony o' them wadna mind a baubee the *weising* a ball through the Prince himsell.
Scott, Waverley, lviii.

2. To turn; incline; twist.

Weize yoursell a wee easel-ward—a wee mair yet to that ither stane. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

[Now Scotch in both uses.]

-wise. An apparent suffix, really the noun *wise*^{2} used in adverbial phrases originally with a preposition, as in *anywise*, *nowise*, *likewise*, *otherwise*, etc., originally *in any wise*, *in no wise*, *in like wise*, *in other wise*, etc.; so *sidewise*, *lengthwise*, etc., in which, in colloquial use, *-ways* also appears, by confusion with *way*^{1}.

wiseacre (wī'zā-kėr), *n.* [= MD. *wijssegger*, < G. *weissager*, soothsayer, < *weissagen*, MHG. *wīssagen*, OHG. *wīzagōn*, *wīzzagōn*, foretell, predict, < *wīzago*, *wīzzago*, a prophet, diviner (AS. *wītega*, *wītiga*, prophet): see *witch*. The MHG. verb and noun became confused with *wīs*, wise, and *sagen*, say, and the E. noun is likewise vaguely associated with *wise*^{1}.] 1†. A sayer of wise things; a learned or wise man.

Pythagoras learned much, . . . becoming a mighty *wiseacre*. *Leland.*

2. One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in contempt or irony, a would-be wise person; a serious simpleton or dunce.

There were at that time on the bench of justices many Sir Paul Eithersides, hard, unfeeling, superstitious *wiseacres*. *Gifford*, note to B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

wise-hearted (wīz'här″ted), *a.* Wise; knowing; skilful. Ex. xxviii. 3.

wise-like (wīz'līk), *a.* Resembling that which is wise or sensible; judicious; sensible. [Scotch.]

The only *wise-like* thing I heard anybody say. *Scott.*

wiseling† (wīz'ling), *n.* [< *wise*^{1} + *-ling*^{1}.] One who pretends to be wise; a wiseacre.

This may well put to the blush those *wiselings* that show themselves fools in so speaking.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 214.

wisely (wīz'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wisliche*, *wislike*, wisely, < AS. *wīslīce*, wisely; as *wise*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a wise manner; with wisdom, cunning, or skill; judiciously; prudently; discreetly. Prov. xvi. 20.

The heorte is wel iloked ȝif muth and eien and earen *wisliche* beoth ilokene. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 104.

Let us deal *wisely* with them; lest they multiply, . . . and fight against us. Ex. i. 10.

Then must you speak
Of one that loved not *wisely* but too well.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 344.

wisen†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *wizen*^{1}.

wiseness (wīz'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wisnesse*, < AS. *wīsness;* as *wise*^{1} + *-ness*.] Wisdom.

Yet have I something in me dangerous,
Which let thy *wiseness* fear.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 286.

wiserine (wiz'ėr-in), *n.* [Named after D. F. *Wiser* (born 1802), a Swiss mineralogist.] A rare mineral found in Switzerland in minute yellow octahedral crystals. It was long referred to xenotime, but has since been shown to be a variety of octahedrite (anatase).

wish (wish), *n.* [< ME. *wisch*, *wyssche*, a var., after the verb, of *wusch*, < AS. *wūsc* = MD. *wunsch*, *wensch*, D. *wensch* = OHG. *wunsc*, MHG. G. *wunsch* = Icel. *ōsk* (cf. Sw. *önskan* = Dan. *önske*), wish, desire; see the verb, and cf. Skt. √ *vāñchh*, wish; perhaps a desiderative form (with formative *-sk*, as in E. *ask*), from the root of E. *win*, etc., strive after: see *win*^{1}.] 1. Desire; sometimes, eager desire or longing.

Behold, I am according to thy *wish* in God's stead.
Job xxxiii. 6.

Thy *wish* was father, Harry, to that thought.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 93.

The whole essence of true gentle-breeding (one does not like to say gentility) lies in the *wish* and the art to be agreeable. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vi.

2. An expression of desire; a request; a petition; sometimes, an expression of either a benevolent or a malevolent disposition toward others.

I thank you for your *wish*, and am well pleased
To wish it back on you. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 43.

Delay no longer, speak your *wish*,
Seeing I must go to-day.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. The thing desired; the object of desire.

That faire Lady schal zeven him, whan he hathe don, the first *Wyssche* that he wil wyssche of erthely thinges.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 145.

You have your *wish;* my will is even this.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 93.

And yet this Libertine is crown'd for the Man of Merit, has his *Wishes* thrown into his Lap, and makes the Happy Exit. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 143.

wish (wish), *v.* [< ME. *wisshen*, *wysshen*, *wischen*, *wuschen*, < AS. *wȳscan*, less correctly *wīscan* = MD. *wunschen*, *wenschen*, D. *wenschen* = MLG. *wunschen* = OHG. *wunsken*, MHG. G. *wünschen*, wish, desire, = Icel. *æskja* (for *œskja*) = Sw. *önska* = Dan. *önske*, wish; all orig. from the noun, though the mod. E. word has the vowel of the verb: see *wish*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To have a wish or desire; cherish some desire, either for what is or for what is not supposed to be obtainable; long: often with *for* before an object.

They cast four anchors out of the stern, and *wished for* the day. Acts xxvii. 29.

But if yourself . . .
Did ever . . .
Wish chastely and love dearly.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 218.

This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish for*. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 2.

Those potentates who do not *wish* well to his affairs have shewn respect to his personal character. *Addison.*

II. *trans.* 1. To desire; crave; covet; want; long for: as, what do you *wish?* my master *wishes* to speak with you.

I goe with gladnesse to my *wished* rest.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 282.

The dredfull beast, ycleped crocodile, . . .
Before he doth devoure his *wished* prey,
Pitty in outward semblance doth display.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

I would not *wish* them to a fairer death.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 49.

They may be Patrons, but there are but few Examples of Erudition among them. 'Tis to be *wisht* that they exceeded others in Merit, as they do in Birth.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 15.

The Spartan *wish'd* the second place to gain,
And great Ulysses wish'd, nor wish'd in vain.
Pope, Iliad, x. 274.

Mortals whose pleasures are their only care
First *wish* to be impos'd on, and then are.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 290.

Here's news from Paternoster Row;
How mad I was when first I learnt it!
They would not take my Book, and now
I *wish* to goodness I had burnt it.
F. Locker, Old Letters.

2. To desire (something) to be: with objective predicate.

For the wynde was thanne better in our waye thanne it was at any tyme syns we come frome Jaffe, and was so good that we coude not *wysshe* it better.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

I believe, as cold a night as 'tis, he could *wish* himself in Thames up to the neck. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 120.

Is it well to *wish* thee happy? *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. To desire in behalf of some one or something (expressed by dative); invoke, or call down (upon): as, to *wish* one joy or luck.

Let them be driven backward and put to shame that *wish* me evil. Ps. xl. 14.

If heaven have any grievous plague in store
Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 218.

All joys and hopes forsake me! all men's malice,
And all the plagues they can inflict, I *wish* it,
Fall thick upon me!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

4†. To recommend; commend to another's confidence, approval, kindness, or care.

If I can by any means light on a fit man to teach her that wherein she delights, I will *wish* him to her father.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 113.

Sir, I have a kinsman I could willingly *wish* to your service, if you will deign to accept of him.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

To wish one further. See *further*.

wishable (wish'a-bl), *a.* [< *wish* + *-able*.] Worthy or capable of being wished for; desirable. [Rare.]

The glad *wishable* tidinges of saluacion.
J. Udall, On Luke iv.

wishbone (wish'bōn), *n.* The furcula, or merrythought of a fowl. Also *wishing-bone*.

wishedly† (wish'ed-li), *adv.* [< *wished*, pp. of *wish*, + *-ly*^{2}.] According to one's wish. *Knolles.*

wisher (wish'ėr), *n.* [< *wish* + *-er*^{1}.] One who wishes.

Wishers were ever fools. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 15. 37.

wishful (wish'fůl), *a.* [< *wish* + *-ful*. Cf. *wistful*.] 1. Having or expressing a wish; desirous; longing; covetous; wistful.

From Scotland am I stol'n even of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 14.

On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a *wishful* eye
To Canaan's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie.
S. Stennett, The Promised Land (Lyra Britannica, ed. 1867, [p. 527).

2. Desirable; inviting. [Poetical.]

> Many a shady hill,
> And many an echoing valley, many a field
> Pleasant and *wishful*, did his passage yield
> Their safe transcension.
> *Chapman*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 185.

> Having so *wishful* an Opportunity, . . . I could not but send you this Friendly Salute. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 4.

wishfully (wish'fůl-i), *adv.* 1. With desire; longingly; wistfully.

> And all did *wishfully* expect the silver-thronéd morn.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 497.

> He looked up *wishfully* in my uncle Toby's face, then cast a look upon his boy — and that ligament, fine as it was, was never broken. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 10.

2. Desirably; according to one's wishes.

> *Phœ.* I doubt now
> We shall not gain access unto your love,
> Or she to us.
> *Fid.* Most *wishfully* here she comes.
> *Middleton*, Phœnix, iii. 1.

wishfulness (wish'fůl-nes), *n.* The state of being wishful; longing.

> The natural infirmities of youth,
> Sadness and softness, hopefulness, *wishfulness.*
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Isaac Comnenus, iii. 1.

wishing-bone (wish'ing-bōn), *n.* Same as *wishbone.*

wishing-cap (wish'ing-kap), *n.* A cap by wearing which one obtains whatever one wishes.

wishing-rod (wish'ing-rod), *n.* A rod the wielding of which obtains one's wishes, or confers unlimited power.

wishly† (wish'li), *adv.* [< *wish* + *-ly*^{2}. Cf. *wistly.*] Wistly. [Rare.]

> Æacides . . . *wishly* did intend
> (Standing asterne his tall neckt ship) how deepe the skirmish drew. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

> Devereux, that undaunted knight,
> Who stood astern his ship, and *wishly* eyed
> How deep the skirmish drew on either side.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 863.

wishness (wish'nes), *n.* Melancholy yearning. [Rare.]

> Sighing (I heard the love-lorn swain)
> *Wishness!* oh, *wishness* walketh here.
> *Polwhele*, Wishful Swain of Devon.

wishtonwish (wish'ton-wish), *n.* [Said to be Amer. Ind., and imitative.] The prairie-dog of North America, *Cynomys ludovicianus.* See cut under *prairie-dog*, and compare second cut under *owl*.

> The *Wishtonwish* of the Indians, prairie dogs of some travellers, . . . reside on the prairies of Louisiana in towns or villages, having an evident police established in their communities. . . . As you approach their towns, you are saluted on all sides by the cry of Wishtonwish, from which they derive their name with the Indians, uttered in a shrill and piercing manner.
> *Z. M. Pike*, Voyage to Sources of the Arkansaw, etc. [(1810), p. 156.

[Misunderstood by Cooper as a name for the whippoorwill, it was so used by him in his novel "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," and elsewhere.

> "He speaks of the *wish-ton-wish*," said the scout. "Well, since you like his whistle, it shall be your signal. Remember, then, when you hear the whip-poor-will's call three times repeated, you are to come into the bushes."
> *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxii.]

wish-wash (wish'wosh), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *wash.*] Anything wishy-washy; especially, a thin, sloppy drink. [Colloq.]

wishy-washy (wish'i-wosh'i), *a.* and *n.* [A varied redupl. of *washy.* Cf. *wish-wash.*] I. *a.* Very thin and weak; diluted; sloppy: originally used to note liquid substances; hence, feeble; lacking in substantial or desirable qualities; insignificant: as, a *wishy-washy* speech. [Colloq.]

> A good seaman, . . . none of your Guinea-pigs, nor your fresh-water, *wishy-washy*, fair-weather fowls.
> *Smollett.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

> The *wishy-washy*, bread-and-butter period of life.
> *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xli.

II. *n.* Any sort of thin, weak liquor. [Colloq.]

wisket (wis'ket), *n.* Same as *whisket.*

wisliche†, wisloker†, *adv.* Middle English forms of *wisely, wiselier* (more wisely).

wisly†, *adv.* [ME., also *wysly, wislike;* < AS. *gewislīce, gewisslīce*, < *gewis*, certain: see *wis*^{2}, *iwis.*] Certainly; surely.

> I not myself noght *wysly* what it is.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1653.

wisp (wisp), *n.* [< ME. *wisp, wysp, wesp, wispe*, also *wips*, an older form (the *s* being prob. formative); not found in AS.; cf. LG. *wiep*, a wisp; cf. Norw. *vippa*, something that skips about, a wisp to sprinkle or daub with, a swape, or machine for raising water, etc., = Sw. dial. *vipp*, an ear of rye, a little sheaf or bundle; cf. Goth. *waips*, also *wipja*, a crown. *Wisp* has nothing to do with *whisk*^{1}: see *whisk*^{1}.] 1. A handful or small bundle, as of straw or hay; a twisted handful.

> A *wisp* of straw were worth a thousand crowns
> To make this shameless callet know herself.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 144.

> When indeed his admired mouth better deserved the help of Doctor Executioner, that he might wipe it with a hempen *wisp*. *Tom Nash his Ghost*, p. 8.

> Of this commission the bare-armed Bob, leading the way with a flaming *wisp* of paper, . . . speedily acquitted himself. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 13.

2. A whisk, or small broom.—3. An ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp.

> Or like a *wisp* along the marsh so damp,
> Which leads beholders on a boggy walk,
> He flitted to and fro a dancing light,
> Which all who saw it follow'd, wrong or right.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, vii. 46.

> We did not know the real light, but chased
> The *wisp* that flickers where no foot can tread.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

4. A disease in cattle, consisting in inflammation and suppuration of the interdigital tissues, most commonly of the hind feet. It may be due to the irritation of dirt, to overgrowth of the hoof, or other causes. Also called *foul in the foot.* Also *whisp.*

> To cure a Bullock that hath the *Whisp* (that is lame between the Clees). *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 138.

5. In *falconry*, a flight or walk of snipe.=**Syn.** 5. *Covey, etc.* See *flock*^{1}.

wisp (wisp), *v. t.* [< *wisp, n.*] 1. To brush, dress, or rub down with or as with a wisp.—2. To rumple. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wispen† (wis'pn), *a.* [< *wisp* + *-en*^{2}.] Formed of a wisp or wisps.

> She hath already put on her *wispen* garland.
> *G. Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation (Brydge's Archaica, [II. 149).

wispy (wis'pi), *a.* [< *wisp* + *-y*^{1}.] Like a wisp.

> A pinched, *wispy* little man.
> *D. C. Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xi.

wiss†, *v. t.* [ME. *wissen*, < AS. *wissian*, a var. of *wisian*, show: see *wise*^{3}.] Same as *wise*^{3}.

> Gyffe I wirke wronge, whom should me *wys* be any waye?
> *York Plays*, p. 32.

> Thow coudest nevere in love thiselven *wysse*,
> How devel maystow brynge me to blysse?
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 622.

> Knowest thou ouht a corseynt men calleth seynt Treuthe?
> Const thou *wissen* vs the wey wher that he dwelleth?
> *Piers Plowman* (A), vi. 24.

wissen†, *v. t.* See *wiss.*

Wissonday†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *Whitsunday.*

wist^1. Preterit of *wit*^{1}.

wist^2 (wist), *v.* A spurious word, improperly used as present indicative (*wists*) of *wit*^{1}. [Rare.]

> But though he *wists* not of this, he is moved like the great German poet.
> *Buckle*, Essays (Progress of Knowledge), p. 195.

Wistaria (wis-tā'ri-ặ), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), named in honor of Caspar *Wistar*, an American anatomist (1761–1818).] 1. A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Tephrosieæ.* It is characterized by having papilionaceous flowers in terminal racemes, with a smooth style and stamens usually completely diadelphous, and by a coriaceous readily dehiscent legume, the last character separating it from the large tropical Old World genus *Millettia.* There are 2 or 3 species, natives of North America, China, and Japan. They are lofty climbing shrubs with odd-pinnate leaves, entire feather-veined and reticulated leaflets, and small stipules. The handsome purplish flowers form terminal pendent racemes. They are much cultivated in America, commonly under the generic name (sometimes erroneously *Wisteria*); in England they are often known as *kidney-bean tree*, in Australia as *grape flower vine. W. Chinensis*, the Chinese, and *W. frutescens*, the American wistaria, are much used in the United States to cover verandas and walls. The latter is a native of swamp-margins from Virginia to Illinois and southward, and develops its flowers at the same time with the leaves, instead of before them, as in *W. Chinensis. W. Japonica*, by some thought not a distinct species, is commonly trained in Japan horizontally on trellises over pleasure-seats as an ornamental shade; it sometimes lives more than a century.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

wistful (wist'fůl), *a.* [Prob. for **whistful*, based on the older adverb *wistly*, which is prob. for *whistly.* The assumption that *wistful* stands for *wishful* is untenable; for the required change *wishful* > **wisful* > *wistful* could not occur in the mod. E. period, particularly with *wishful* itself remaining in use; but the sense 'longing' appears to have arisen in part from association with *wishful.* It is to be noted that *wistful* in the earliest instance quoted (Browne) does not mean, as some dictionaries give it, merely 'observant' or 'attentive,' and that its later uses are more or less indefinite, indicating that it was orig. a poetical word, based on some other, which other is prob. *wistly* for *whistly* as here assumed.] 1. Silent; hushed; standing in mute attention.

> In sullen mutt'rings chid
> The artlesse songsters, that their musicke still
> Should charme the sweet dale and the *wistfull* hill.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 2.

> This commanding creature . . . put on such a resignation in her countenance, and bore the whispers of all around the court with such a pretty uneasiness, . . . until she was perfectly confused by meeting something so *wistful* in all she encountered. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 113.

2. Full of thoughts; contemplative; musing; pensive.

> Why, Grubbinol, dost thou so *wistful* seem?
> There's sorrow in thy look.
> *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Friday.

3. Wishful; longing.

> Lifting up one of my sashes, [I] cast many a *wistful*, melancholy look towards the sea.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

> No poet has expressed more vividly than Shelley the *wistful* eagerness of the human spirit to interpret the riddle of the universe. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 75.

wistfully (wist'fůl-i), *adv.* In a wistful manner; pensively; earnestly; longingly; wishfully.

> With that, he fell again to pry
> Through perspective more *wistfully.*
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 458.

> The captive's miserable solace of gazing *wistfully* upon the world from which he is excluded.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 112.

> Doubtless there is nothing sinful in gazing *wistfully* at the marvellous providences of God's moral governance, and wishing to understand them.
> *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 204.

wistfulness (wist'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or property of being wistful.

wistless (wist'les), *a.* [Irreg. < *wist*, known: see *wit*^{1}. Cf. *wistful* and *-less.*] Not knowing; ignorant (of); unwitting (of). [Rare.]

> *Wistless* what I did, half from the sheath
> Drew its glittering blade. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, i.

wistly† (wist'li), *adv.* [Prob. for *whistly*, i. e. 'silently,' which sense suits the earliest quotations (cf. "And her eyes on all my motions with a mute observance hung," *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall); the change of *hw* to *w* is very common in England, and may well have been assisted in this instance by association with *wist*, pret. of *wit*, and with *wish;* but to derive *wistly* from either *wist* or *wish* (as if for *wishedly*) is contrary to sound theory and to the actual use of the word. *Wishly* in the "Mir. for Mags.," given as the "same as *wistly*," may be truly *wishly*, < *wish* + *-ly*^{2}. The same considerations apply to *wistful*, which appears to stand for **whistful.*] 1. Silently; with mute attention; earnestly.

> Robyn behelde our comly kynge
> *Wystly* in the face.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

> Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me;
> As who should say, "I would thou wert the man
> That would divorce this terror from my heart."
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 4. 7.

> For I'll go turn my tub against the sun,
> And *wistly* mark how higher planets run,
> Contemplating their hidden motion.
> *Marston*, Satires, v. 171.

wistonwish (wis'ton-wish), *n.* Same as *wishtonwish. Godman; Coues and Allen.*

wit^1 (wit), *v.* Pres. ind. 1st pers. *wot*, 2d pers. *wost* (erroneously *wottest, wotst*), 3d pers. *wot* (erroneously *wotteth*), pl. *wit*, pret. *wist*, pp. *wist* (or *witen*). [A preterit-present verb whose forms have been much confused and misused in mod. E., in which, except in the set phrase *to wit*, it is now used only archaically; early mod. E. also *weet, wete*, < ME. *weten, witen* (pres. 1st pers. *wot, wat*, 2d pers. *wost, wast*, 3d pers. *wot, woot, wat* (also 1st pers. *wite*, 2d pers. *witest*, 3d pers. *witeth, wites, witez*, contr. *wit*), pl. *witeth, weteth* (subj. *wite, witen*), pret. *wist, wiste, wuste*, sometimes by assimilation *wisse*, ppr. *witand, wittand*), < AS. *witan* (pres. ind. 1st pers. *wāt*, 2d pers. *wāst*, 3d pers. *wāt*, pl. *witon*—an old pret. used as present; pret. *wiste*, pl. *wiston*), = OS. *witan* (pres. ind. *wēt*) = OFries. *wita, weta* (pres. *wēt*) = D. *weten* (pres. *weet*, pret. *wist*, pp. *geweten*) = LG. *weten* = OHG. *wizzan*, MHG. *wizzen*, G. *wissen*, know (pres. 1 *weiss*, 2 *weisst*, 3 *weiss*, pl. *wissen*, pret. *wusste*, pp. *gewusst*), = Icel. *vita* (pres. *veit*, pret. *vissa*, pp. *vitathr*) = Sw. *veta* (pres. *vet*, pret. *visste*, pp. *vetat*) = Dan. *vide* (pres. *veed*, pret. *vidste*, pp. *vidst*) = Goth. *witan* (pres. *wait*, pret. *wissa*, pp. not found), know: the inf. *witan*, with short vowel, and sense 'know,' being a later form and sense, developed from the pret. and subj. of *wītan*, pret. **wāt*, see, the present *wāt*, know, being orig. this pret. **wāt*, saw, 'I have seen' (see *wite*^{1}); Teut. √ *wit*, see, = OBulg. *vidieti* = Serv. *vidjeti* = Bohem. *widěti* = Russ. *vidieti*, see, = L. *vidēre*, see, = Gr. *ἰδεῖν*, see (perf. *οἶδα*, I know, = E. *wot*), = Skt. √ *vid*, see, perceive. From the verb *wit*^{1} are ult. E. *wit*^{1}, *n.*, *wit*^{2}, *wise*^{1}, *wise*^{2} (*guise*, *disguise*), *wise*^{3}, *wiss*, *wisdom*, etc., *witch*, *wick*^{7}, *wicked*, *wiseacre*, *iwis*, *wis*^{1}, *wis*^{2}, *witness*, *witter*, *witterly*, *wizard*, etc. (see also *wite*^{1}, *wite*^{2}); from the L. *vīdēre* are ult. E. *visage*, *vision*, *visit*, *visual*, etc. (see under *vision*); from the Gr., *idea*, *idol*, *idolon*, *eidolon*, etc., and the element *-eid-* in *kaleidoscope*, *-id* in the termination *-oid*, etc.] To know; be or become aware: used with or without an object, the object when present often being a clause or statement. (*a*) Present tense: I *wot* (*wote*), thou *wost* (erroneously *wottest*, *wotst*), he *wot* (erroneously *wotteth*); plural we, ye (you), they *wit*. [Archaic.]

But natheles, yit *wot* I wel also
That ther nis noon dwelling in this contree,
That either hath in heven or helle ybe,
Ne may of it non other weyes *witen*,
But as he hath herd seyd or founde it writen.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 7.

Thei seyn to hir Womman, what wepist thou? She seid to hem, For thei han takun a wey my lord, and I *woot* not where thei have putt him. *Wyclif*, John xx. 13.

Dead long ygoe, I *wote*, thou haddest bin.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

Wottest thou what I say, man?
The World and the Child (O. E. Plays, I. 264).

But he refused, and said unto his master's wife, Behold, my master *wotteth* not what is with me in the house.
Gen. xxxix. 8.

I *wot* well where he is. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 139.

Nay, nay, God *wot*, so thou wert nobly born,
Thou hast a pleasant presence.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

(*b*) Preterit tense: I, etc., *wist* (erroneously *wotted*). [Archaic.]

Whanne she hadde seid thes thingis, she was turnyd a bak, and syȝ Jhesu stondinge, and *wiste* not for it was Jhesu. *Wyclif*, John xx. 14.

I whych *woted* best
His wretched dryftes.
Sackville, Complaint of Henry, Duke of Buckingham.

He stood still, and *wotted* not what to do.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

(*c*) Infinitive: *wit* (*to wit*); hence, *to do to wit*, to cause (one) to know.

For thoughe thou see me hidouse and horrible to loken onne, I *do* the *to wytene* that it is made be Enchauntement. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 25.

And first it is to *wyt* that the Holy Londe, which was delyuered to the .xij. tribes of Israell, in parte it was called ye kyngdome of Jude.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

What wit haue we (poore fooles) to *wit* what wil serue vs?
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 14.

And his sister stood afar off to *wit* what would be done to him. Ex. ii. 4.

Moreover, brethren, we do you to *wit* of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia.
2 Cor. viii. 1.

Now please you *wit*
The epitaph is for Marina writ.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 31.

[The phrase *to wit* is now used chiefly to call attention to some particular, or as introductory to a detailed statement of what has been just before mentioned generally, and is equivalent to 'namely,' 'that is to say': as, there were three present—*to wit*, Mr. Brown, Mr. Green, and Mr. Black.

Ius Ciuile was the order and manner in old dayes to forme their plees in lawe, that is *to witt* to cite, aunswere, accuse, proue, denie, alledge, relate, to giue sentence, and to execute. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 16.

That which Moses saith, God built a woman, The Talmud interpreteth, He made curles, and he brought her to Adam, *to wit* with leaping and dancing.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 214.]

(*d*) Present participle: *witting*, sometimes *weeting* (erroneously *wotting*). Compare *unwitting*.

Yet are these feet . . .
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave,
As *witting* I no other comfort have.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 16.

(*e*) Past participle: *wist*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For harmes myghten folwen mo than two
If it were *wist*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 615.

The grey border-stone that is *wist*
To dilate and assume a wild shape in the mist.
Mrs. Browning, Lay of the Brown Rosary.

wit^1 (wit), *n.* [< ME. *wit*, *wyt* (pl. *wittes*), < AS. *wit*, knowledge, = OS. **wit* in comp. *firewit*, curiosity, = OFries. *wit* = MLG. *wite*, *wete* = OHG. *wizzi*, MHG. *witze*, G. *witz*, knowledge, understanding, wisdom, = Icel. *vit* = Sw. *vett* = Dan. *vid*, wit, knowledge; cf. Goth. *un-wits*, without understanding, foolish, *un-witi*, ignorance, foolishness; from the verb.] 1. Knowledge; wisdom; intelligence; sagacity; judgment; sense.

"It is but a Dido," quod this doctour, "a dysoures tale.
Al the *witt* of this worlde and wiȝte mennes strengthe
Can nouȝt confourmen a pees bytwene the pope and his enemys."
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 172.

Many things here among us have been found by chance, which no *wit* could ever have devised.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Had I but had the *wit* yestreen
That I hae coft the day—
I'd paid my kane seven times to hell
Ere you'd been won away!
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 125).

I have the *wit* to think my master is a kind of a knave.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 262.

If a man is honest, it detracts nothing from his merits to say he had the *wit* to see that honesty is the best policy.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 112.

2. Mind; understanding; intellect; reason; in the plural, the faculties or powers of the mind or intellect; senses: as, to be out of one's *wits*; he has all his *wits* about him.

So my *witte* wex and wanyed til I a fole were,
And somme lakked my lyf allowed it fewe,
And leten me for a lorel. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 3.

Who knew the *wit* of the Lord, or who was his counceilour? *Wyclif*, Rom. xi. 34.

Many yong *wittes* be driuen to hate learninge before they know what learninge is.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 19.

His *wits* are not so blunt. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 5. 11.

I am in my *wits*; I am a labouring man,
And we have seldom leisure to run mad.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

Sir John Russel also was taken there, but he, feigning himself to be out of his *Wits*, escaped for that Time.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 150.

3†. Knowledge; information.

The Child of Wynd got *wit* of it,
Which filled his heart with woe.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, [I. 283).

Let neither my father nor mother get *wit*,
But that I'm coming hame.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

4. Ingenuity; skill.

Your knyf withe alle your *wytte*
Vnto youre sylf bothe clene and sharpe conserve,
That honestly yee mowe your own mete kerve.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

What strength cannot do, man's *wit*—being the most forcible engine—hath often effected.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 16).

5. Imagination; the imaginative faculty. [Rare.]

Wit in the poet . . . is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which . . . searches over all the memory for the species or ideas of those things which it designs to represent.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, To Sir R. Howard.

6. The keen perception and apt expression of those connections between ideas which awaken pleasure and especially amusement. See the quotations and the synonyms.

True *wit* consists in the resemblance of ideas. . . . But every resemblance of ideas is not what we call *wit*, and it must be such an one that gives delight and surprise to the reader. Where the likeness is obvious, it creates no surprise, and is not *wit*. Thus, when a poet tells us that the bosom of his mistress is as white as snow, there is no *wit* in the comparison; but when he adds, with a sigh, it is as cold too, it then grows into *wit*. *Addison.*

Wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. 2.

In *wit*, if by *wit* be meant the power of perceiving analogies between things which appear to have nothing in common, he never had an equal. *Macaulay*, Bacon.

7†. Conceit; idea; thought; design; scheme; plan.

To senden him into som fer contree
Ther as this Jasoun may destroyed be;
This was his *wit*. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1420.

Was 't not a pretty *wit* of mine, master poet, to have had him rode into Puckeridge with a horn before him?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

At one's wit's end. See *end*.—**Kind wit**†. See *kind*^{1}.—**The five wits**, the five senses; in general, the faculties of the mind. The five wits have been fancifully enumerated as common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, memory.

The deedly synnes that been entred into thyn herte by thy *five wittes*. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

If thy *wits* run the wild-goose chase, I have done, for thou hast more of the wild-goose in one of thy *wits* than . . . I have in my whole *five*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 77, 78.

Alone and warming his *five wits*,
The white owl in the belfry sits.
Tennyson, The Owl.

To drive to one's wit's end. See *drive*.—**To have one's wits in a creel.** See *creel*.—**To live by one's wits**, to live by temporary shifts or expedients, as one without regular means of living.

Addison sent to beg Gay, who was then *living by his wits* about town, to come to Holland House.
Macaulay, Addison.

=**Syn.** 6. *Wit*, *Humor*. In writers down to the time of Pope *wit* generally meant the serious kind of *wit*.

Serious *wit* is . . . neither more nor less than quick wisdom. *Burnet.*

Look, he 's winding up the watch of his *wit*; by and by it will strike. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 13.

In more recent use *wit* in the singular generally implies comic *wit*; in that sense it is different from *humor*. One principal difference is that *wit* always lies in some form of words, while *humor* may be expressed by manner, as a smile, a grimace, an attitude. Underlying this is the fact, consistent with the original meaning of the words, that *humor* goes more deeply into the nature of the thought, while *wit* catches pleasing but occult or far-fetched resemblances between things really unlike: a good pun shows *wit*; Irving's "History of New York" is a piece of sustained *humor*, the *humor* lying in the portrayal of character, the nature of the incidents, etc. Again, "*Wit* may, I think, be regarded as a purely intellectual process, while *humor* is a sense of the ridiculous controlled by feeling, and coexistent often with the gentlest and deepest pathos" (*H. Reed*, Lects. on Eng. Lit., xi. 357). Hence *humor* is always kind, while *wit* may be unkind in the extreme: Swift's "Travels of Gulliver" is much too severe a satire to be called a work of *humor*. It is essential to the effect of *wit* that the form in which it is expressed should be brief; *humor* may be heightened in its effect by expansion into full forms of statement, description, etc. *Wit* more often than *humor* depends upon passing circumstances for its effect.

The best and most agreeable specimen of English *humor* (it is *humor* in contrast to *wit*) which belongs to that period is Steele's invention, and Addison's use, of the character of Sir Roger de Coverley. . . . The same species of pure, genial, wise, and healthful *humor* has been sustained in the incomparable "Vicar of Wakefield," and in the writings of our countryman Washington Irving.
H. Reed, Lects. on Eng. Lit., xi. 369.

While *wit* is a purely intellectual thing, into every act of the humorous mind there is an influx of the moral nature; rays, direct or refracted, from the will and the affections, from the disposition and the temperament, enter into all *humor*; and thence it is that *humor* is of a diffusive quality, pervading an entire course of thought; while *wit*—because it has no existence apart from certain logical relations of thought which are definitely assignable, and can be counted even—is always punctually concentrated within the circle of a few words. *De Quincey.*

Dr. Trusler says that *wit* relates to the matter, *humour* to the manner; that our old comedies abounded with *wit*, and our old actors with *humour*; that *humour* always excites laughter but *wit* does not; that a fellow of *humour* will set a whole company in a roar, but that there is a smartness in *wit* which cuts while it pleases. *Wit*, he adds, always implies sense and abilities, while *humour* does not; *humour* is chiefly relished by the vulgar, but education is requisite to comprehend *wit*.
Fleming, Vocab. Philos.

It is no uncommon thing to hear "He has *humour* rather than *wit*." Here the expression commonly means pleasantry; for whoever has *humour* has *wit*, although it does not follow that whoever has *wit* has *humour*. *Humour* is *wit* appertaining to character, and indulges in breadth of drollery rather than in play and brilliancy of point. *Wit* vibrates and spirts; *humour* springs up exuberantly as from a fountain and runs on. In Congreve you wonder what he will say next; in Addison you repose on what is said, listening with assured expectation of something congenial and pertinent. *Landor.*

Small room for Fancy's many chorded lyre,
For *Wit's* bright rockets with their trains of fire.
O. W. Holmes, An After-Dinner Poem.

I am not speaking of the fun of the book [Don Quixote], of which there is plenty, and sometimes boisterous enough, but of that deeper and more delicate quality, suggestive of remote analogies and essential incongruities, which alone deserves the name of *humor*. *Lowell*, Don Quixote.

wit^2 (wit), *n.* [Prob. another use, and certainly now regarded as another use, of *wit*^{1}, *n.*; cf. *spirit*, a person of lively mind or energy, from *spirit*, liveliness, energy; *witness*, a person who has knowledge, from *witness*, knowledge. But *wit* as applied to a person may in part represent, as it may phonetically descend from, the ME. **wit*, *wet*, *wite*, *weote*, < AS. *wita*, *weota*, also *gewita*, a man of knowledge, an adviser, counselor, = OF. *wita*, a witness, = OHG. *wizo*, a witness; lit. 'one who knows,' with formative *a-* (*-an*) of agent, < *witan*, know: see *wit*^{1}, *v.* This AS. *wita* appears in the historical term *witenagemot*, AS. *witena gemōt*, 'wits' moot, moot of counselors,' a council, parliament.] One who has discernment, reason, or judgment; a person of acute perception; especially, one who detects between associated ideas the finer resemblances or contrasts which give pleasure or enjoyment to the mind, and who gives expression to these for the entertainment of others; often, a person who has a keen perception of the incongruous or ludicrous, and uses it for the amusement and frequently at the expense of others.

By providing that choice *wits* after reasonable time spent in contemplation may at the length either enter into that holy vocation . . . or else give place and suffer others to succeed in their rooms.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

O, sure I am, the *wits* of former days
To subjects worse have given admiring praise.
Shak., Sonnets, lix.

When I die,
I'll build an almshouse for decayèd *wits*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

If you examine the sayings of Charles Lamb, Sydney Smith, and other great *wits*, you will perceive that what amuses you is the sudden perception of some fine resemblance.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 145.

wit^2 (wit), *v. i.* [< *wit*^{2}, *n.*] To play the wit; be witty: with an indefinite *it*.

Burton doth pretend to *wit it* in his pulpit-libell.
Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 260. (*Davies.*)

wit^3†. See *wite*^{2}.

witan (wit′ạn), *n. pl.* [AS., pl. of *wita* (ME. *wite*, *weote*, *wete*), a man of knowledge, member of a council or parliament: see *wit*^{2}.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, members of the witenagemot.

As *witan* from every quarter of the land stood about his throne, men realized how the King of Wessex had risen into the King of England.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 215.

Thou art the mightiest voice in England, man;
Thy voice will lead the *Witan*.
Tennyson, Harold, ii. 2.

witch^1 (wich), *n.* [< ME. *witche*, *wicche*, *wichche*, *wiche*, a witch (man or woman), < AS. *wicca*, m., *wicce*, f. (pl. *wiccan* in both genders), a sorcerer or sorceress, a wizard or witch, = Fries. *wikke* = LG. *wikke*, a witch; cf. Icel. *vitki*, m., a witch, wizard, prob. after AS.; prob. a reduction, with shortened vowel and assimilation of consonants (*tg* > *tk* > *kk*, in AS. written *cc*), of AS. *witga*, a syncopated form of *wītiga*, *wītega*, a seer, prophet, soothsayer, magician (cf. *deóful-wītga*, 'devil prophet,' wizard) (= OHG. *wīzago*, *wizzago*, a prophet, soothsayer), < **wītig*, seeing, a form parallel to *witig* (with short vowel), knowing, *witan*, know, **wītan*, see: see *wit*^{1}, and cf. *witty*. The notion that *witch* is a fem. form is usually accompanied by the notion that the corresponding masc. is *wizard* (the two words forming one of the pairs of masc. and fem. correlatives given in the grammars); but *witch* is historically masc. as well as fem. (being indeed orig., in the AS. form *witga*, only masc.), and *wizard* has no immediate relation to *witch*. Cf. *wiseacre*, ult. < OHG. *wīzago*, and so a doublet of *witch*. Hence ult. (< AS. *wicca*) ME. *wikke*, *wicke*, evil, wicked, and *wikked*, *wicked*, wicked: see *wick*^{7} and *wicked*^{1}. The change of form (AS. *wicca* < *wītga*) is paralleled by a similar change in *orchard* (AS. *orceard* < *orcgeard* < *ortgeard*), and the development of sense ('wicked,' 'witched') is in keeping with the history of other words which have become ultimately associated with popular superstitions—superstition, whether religious or etymological, tending to pervert or distort the forms and meanings of words.] 1. A person (of either sex) given to the black art; a sorcerer; a conjurer; a wizard; later and more particularly, a woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil or with evil spirits, and to be able by their aid to operate supernaturally; one who practises sorcery or enchantment; a sorceress.

"Crucifige," quod a cacchepolle. "I warante hym a *witche!*"
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 46.

There was a man in that citee, whos name was Symount, a *wicche*.
Wyclif, Acts viii. 9.

Devil or devil's dam, I'll conjure thee:
Blood will I draw on thee; thou art a *witch*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5. 6.

When a Country-wench cannot get her Butter to come, she says, The *Witch* is in her Churn.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 82.

2. An old, ugly, and crabbed or malignant woman; a hag; a crone: a term of abuse.

Foul wrinkled *witch*, what makest thou in my sight?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 164.

3. A fascinating woman; a woman, especially a young woman or a girl, possessed of peculiar attractions, whether of beauty or of manners; a bewitching or charming young woman or girl. [Colloq.]—4. A charm or spell. [Rare.]

If a man but dally by her feet,
He thinks it straight a *witch* to charm his daughter.
Greene, George-a-Greene, p. 262. (*Davies.*)

5. A petrel: doubtless so called from its incessant flight, often kept up in the dark.—6. A water-witch.—7. The pole, pole-dab, or craig-fluke, a kind of flatfish.—**Black witch.** Same as *ani* (which see, with cut). *P. H. Gosse.* [Jamaica.]—**The riding of the witch.** See *riding*^{1}. **White witch or wizard**, a witch or wizard of a beneficent or good-natured disposition.

Sorcerers are too common; cunning men, wizards, and *white-witches*, as they call them, in every village.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 271.

And, like *white witches*, mischievously good.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 62.

Witches' Sabbath. See *Sabbath*, 5.—**Witch of Agnesi**, in *math.*, a plane curve discussed by Donna Maria Gaetana Agnesi, professor of mathematics in the University of Bologna, who died a nun in 1799. It consists of a straight line together with a cubic to which that line is the inflectional asymptote, this cubic having an acnode at infinity in a direction perpendicular to the line. If $x=0$ is the equation of the line, $(y/c)^2+1=(c/x)$ is that of the cubic. The area of the curve is four times that of the circle having four-pointic contact with the cubic and two-pointic contact with the line. Also called *versiera*.

witch^1 (wich), *v. t.* [< ME. *witchen*, *wicchen*, *wichen*, < AS. *wiccian*, bewitch; cf. D. LG. *wikken* = Icel. *vitka*, soothsay, divine; from the noun. Cf. *bewitch*.] 1. To bewitch; fascinate; enchant.

Ne schuld he with wicchecraft be *wicched* neuer-more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4427.

For she has given me poison in a kiss—
She had it 'twixt her lips—and with her eyes
She *witches* people.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

Thou hast *witched* me, rogue.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. To work by charms or witchcraft; effect, cause, or bring by or as by witchcraft.

Did not she *witch* the devil into my son-in-law, when he killed my poor daughter?
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, v. 2.

And so in one evening Ellery *witched* himself into the good graces of every one in the simple parsonage; and when Tina at last appeared she found him reigning king of the circle.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 492.

All round, upon the river's slippery edge,
Witching to deeper calm the drowsy tide,
Whispers and leans the breeze-entangling sedge.
Lowell, Indian-Summer Reverie.

witch^2 (wich), *n.* [Also, in comp., *wich*, *wych*, *weech*; < ME. *wiche*, < AS. *wice*, the sorb or service-tree; appar. applied to several trees with pendulous branches, < *wīcan* (pp. *wicen*), bend, yield: see *weak*. Hence *witchen*, and in comp. *witch-elm*, *witch-hazel*, q. v.] The witch-elm, *Ulmus montana*.

witch-alder (wich′âl″dėr), *n.* A low shrub with alder-like leaves, *Fothergilla Gardeni* (*F. alnifolia*), of the witch-hazel family, found in Virginia and North Carolina.

witch-ball (wich′bâl), *n.* A name given to interwoven masses of the stems of herbaceous plants, often met with in the steppes of Tatary.

witch-bells, witches'-bells (wich′belz, wich′ez-belz), *n. pl.* The harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; also, the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*. *Britten and Holland.* [Provincial, chiefly Scotch.]

witch-chick (wich′chik), *n.* A swallow: from an old superstition. See *swallow-struck*. Also *witchuck* and *witch-hag*.

witchcraft (wich′kråft), *n.* [< ME. *wicchecraft*, < AS. *wiccecræft*, *wiccræft*, witchcraft, < *wicca*, m., *wicce*, f., witch, + *cræft*, craft: see *witch*^{1} and *craft*^{1}.] 1. The practices of witches; sorcery; a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into compact with the devil. The belief in witchcraft was common in Europe till the sixteenth century, and maintained its ground with tolerable firmness till the middle of the seventeenth century; indeed it is not altogether extinct even at the present day. Numbers of reputed witches were formerly condemned to be burned. One conspicuous outbreak of popular excitement over supposed demoniacal manifestations took place about 1692 in New England, especially in and near Salem.

There was thane an Enchantour in the Contree, that deled with *Wycche craft*, that men clepten Taknia.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 132.

Now the arrival of Sir William Phips to the government of New-England was at a time when . . . scores of poor people had newly fallen under a prodigious possession of devils, which it was then generally thought had been by *witchcrafts* introduced.
C. Mather, Mag. Christ., ii. 13.

2. Extraordinary power; irresistible influence; fascination; witchery.

You have *witchcraft* in your lips, Kate.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 301.

There's *witchcraft* in thy language, in thy face,
In thy demeanours.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

The subtle *witchcraft* of his tongue
Unlocked the hearts of those who keep
Gold, the world's bond of slavery.
Shelley, Rosalind and Helen.

witch-doctor (wich′dok″tor), *n.* Same as *medicine-man*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 820.

witch-elm (wich′elm), *n.* [Also *wich-elm*, and archaically *wych-elm*; also *weech-elm*; < *witch*^{2} + *elm*. In this word and *witch-hazel*, the archaic spelling is much affected in modern use.] An elm, *Ulmus montana*, of hilly districts in western and northern Europe and northern Asia; the common wild elm of Scotland, Ireland, and the northern and western parts of England. It is less tall than the common English elm (*U. campestris*), but is a considerable tree, of picturesque habit, the trunk branching naturally near the base, the leaves broadly ovate. The wood has the fine-grained, tough, and elastic quality of *U. campestris*, and is preferred for bent work, as in boat-building. In southeastern England a variety of the common elm is also called by this name.

The *witch-elm* that shades Saint Fillan's Spring.
Scott, L. of the L., i., Int.

Witch-elms that counterchange the floor
Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

witchen (wich′n), *n.* [Also *witchin*; a var. of *witch*^{2} (with suffix conformed to *-en*^{2}), < ME. *wiche*, < AS. *wice*, the service-tree: see *witch*^{2}.] The mountain-ash or rowan, *Pyrus aucuparia*. [Prov. Eng.]

witchery (wich′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *witcheries* (-iz). [< *witch*^{1} + *-ery*.] 1. Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft.—2. Fascination; charm.

He never felt
The *witchery* of the soft blue sky.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

witches'-besom (wich′ez-bē″zum), *n.* Same as *witches'-broom*.

witches'-broom (wich′ez-bröm), *n.* A popular name for the broom-like tufts of branches developed on the silver-fir, birch, cherry, and other trees in consequence of the attack of a uredineous fungus, *Peridermium elatinum*.

witches'-butter (wich′ez-but″ėr), *n.* An alga. See *Nostoc*, 2.

witches'-thimble (wich′ez-thim″bl), *n.* See *thimble* and *Silene*.

witchet (wich′et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rounding-plane.

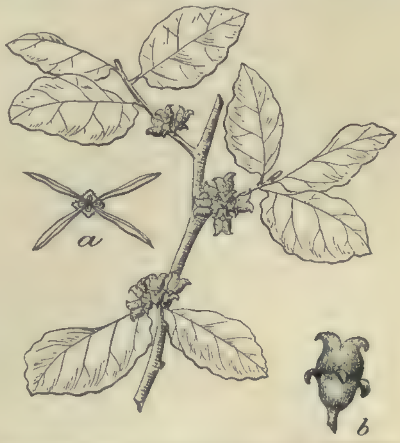
witch-finder† (wich′fīn″dėr), *n.* A professional discoverer of witches, whose services were sometimes employed when the persecution of so-called witches was in vogue.

He [Matthew Hopkins] then set up as "*Witch Finder Generall*," and, on the invitation of several towns, made journeys for the discovery of witches through Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonshire. . . . Supposed witches were urged to confess, and on the strength of their own confession were hanged.
Dict. Nat. Biog., XXVII. 336.

witch-grass (wich′grås), *n.* 1. Same as *old-witch grass*.—2. The quitch-grass or couch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*.

witch-hag (wich′hag), *n.* Same as *witch-chick*.

witch-hazel (wich′hā″zl), *n.* [Also *wich-hazel*, *wych-hazel*; < *witch*^{2} + *hazel*. Cf. *witch-elm*.] 1. The witch- or wych-elm, *Ulmus montana*, its broad leaves resembling those of hazel. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A shrub or small tree, *Hamamelis Virginiana*, of eastern North America. It is noticeable for its flowers with four yellow strap-shaped petals, appearing when the leaves are falling, the fruit, which is a woody capsule, ripening the next season. The leaves are broad and straight-veined, wavy-margined. The leaves and bark of witch-hazel abound in tannin, and the bark affords also a reputed sedative application for various cases of external inflammation. The leaves are said to possess similar properties, and an infusion of them is given internally for bowel-complaints and hemorrhages. While witch-hazel is now much in vogue as a cure for bruises and sprains, as also for various internal difficulties, and is even officinally recognized, its real virtue, if any, is still quite in doubt.



Branch with Fruits of Witch-hazel (*Hamamelis Virginiana*).
a, male flower; *b*, fruit.

witching (wich′ing), *n.* [< ME. *wicching*, *wicchinge*; verbal n. of *witch*^{1}, *v.*] The practices of witches; enchantment.

witching (wich′ing), *p. a.* 1. Bewitching; suited to enchantment or witchcraft; weird.

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When churchyards yawn.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 406.

2. Fascinating; enchanting.

Let neither flattery, nor the *witching* sound
Of high and soft preferment, touch your goodness.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

witchingly (wich′ing-li), *adv.* In a bewitching, fascinating, or enchanting manner. *Thomson,* Castle of Indolence, i. 6.

witch-knot (wich′not), *n.* A knot or snarl, especially in the hair, supposed to be caused by witchcraft. Compare *elf, v.,* and *elf-lock.*

> O, that I were a witch but for her sake!
> Yfaith her Queenship little rest should take;
> I'd scratch that face, that may not feele the aire,
> And knit whole ropes of *witch-knots* in her haire.
> *Drayton,* Poems (ed. 1637), p. 253. (*Halliwell.*)

> O wha has loosed the nine *witch-knots*
> That were amang that ladye's locks?
> *Willie's Ladye* (Child's Ballads, I. 166).

witch-meal (wich′mēl), *n.* The powdery pollen of the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum;* lycopode. It is so rapidly inflammable as to have been used in theaters to represent lightning.

witch-ridden (wich′rid″n), *a.* Ridden by witches; having a nightmare.

witch-seeker (wich′sē″kėr), *n.* Same as *witch-finder.*

witch-stitch (wich′stich), *n.* In *embroidery,* same as *herring-bone stitch* (which see, under *herring-bone*).

witchuck (wich′uk), *n.* Same as *witch-chick.*

witch-wife (wich′wīf), *n.* A woman who practises witchcraft.

> In the tenth century we hear of the first instance of a death in England for heresy, in the actual drowning of a *witch-wife* at London Bridge.
> *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., p. 11.

witch-wolf† (wich′wu̇lf), *n.* A werwolf. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, II. 119.

witch-wood (wich′wu̇d), *n.* 1. Same as *witchen.* —2. Same as *witch-elm.*—3. The spindle-tree, *Euonymus Europæus.*

wit-cracker† (wit′krak″ėr), *n.* One who makes jests; a joker.

> A college of *wit-crackers* cannot flout me out of my humour: Dost thou think I care for a satire, or an epigram?
> *Shak.,* Much Ado, v. 4. 102.

wit-craft† (wit′kråft), *n.* 1. Mental skill; contrivance; invention. *Camden,* Remains, p. 144. (*Nares.*)—2. The art of reasoning; logic.

> Master Secretary Wilson, geuing an English name to his arte of Logicke, called it *Witcraft.*
> *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 191.

wite^{1}†, *v. t.* [ME. *wīten,* < AS. *wītan,* see: see *wit*^{1}. Cf. *wite*^{2}.] To observe; keep; guard; preserve; protect.

> "Pieres," quod I, "I preye the whi stonde thise piles here?"
> "For wyndes, wiltow wyte," quod he, "to *witen* it fram fallynge." *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 25.

wite^{2} (wīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *witen, wyten,* < AS. *wītan, wītian,* impute, blame, censure, punish, fine (cf. *wītnian,* punish, *edwītan,* reproach, *ætwītan,* reproach: see *twit*), = Icel. *vīta,* fine, = Goth. *weitjan* (in *idweitjan,* reproach (= AS. *edwītan*), and in *fair-weitjan,* observe intently); ult. connected with *wītan,* see, *witan,* know: see *wite*^{1}, *wit*^{1}, and cf. *twit.*] 1†. To impute (to one) as a fault; blame for; blame (that): governing directly a noun or clause, and taking an indirect object in the dative.

> And therfore, if that I mysspeke or seye,
> *Wyte* it the ale of Southwerk, I yow preye.
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 33.

> Y pray yow . . . not to *wyte* it me that y am the causer of it that my seyd maister noyeth yow with so manye materes. *Paston Letters,* I. 374.

2. To impute wrong to; find fault with; blame; censure. [Now Scotch.]

> He gan fowly *wyte*
> His wicked fortune. *Spenser,* F. Q., III. iv. 52.

> O *wyte* na me, now, my master dear,
> I garr'd a' my young hawks sing.
> *Lord John* (Child's Ballads, I. 136).

wite^{2} (wīt), *n.* [Formerly also *wight;* < ME. *wite, wyte,* < AS. *wīte,* punishment, fine, torment, torture, = OS. *wīti* = OHG. *wīzi,* MHG. *wīze,* punishment, = Icel. *vīti,* fine: see *wite*^{2}, *v.*] 1. Blame; censure; reproach; fault. [Now Scotch.]

> For worche he wel other wrong, the *wit* is his oune.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), x. 75.

> And but I do, sirs, lat me han the *wyte.*
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 400.

> "Put na the *wite* on me," she said,
> "It was my may Catherine."
> *Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 8).

> They hae kill'd Sir Charlie Hay,
> And they laid the *wyte* on Geordie.
> *Geordie* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 93).

2. Punishment; penalty; mulct; fine; in *old Eng. criminal law,* a fine paid to the king or other lord in respect of an offense. *J. F. Stephen.*

wite^{3}†, *v. i.* [ME. *witen;* < AS. *wītan* (pret. *wāt*), *gewītan* (pret. *gewāt*), go.] To go.

> Ne *wite* thow noght fra me.
> *Early Eng. Psalter* (ed. Stevenson), xxi. 12.

wite^{4}†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *wit*^{1}.

witeless† (wīt′les), *a.* [< *wite*^{2} + *-less.*] Blameless.

> Ne can Willye wite the *witelesse* herdgroome.
> *Spenser,* Shep. Cal., August.

witenagemot (wit′e-na-ge-mōt′), *n.* [AS. *witena gemōt,* 'counselors' moot': *witena,* gen. pl. of *wita, weota, gewita,* a man of knowledge, a counselor; *gemōt,* moot or meet, assembly, council, parliament: see *wit*^{2} and *moot*^{1}.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.,* the great national council or parliament, consisting of the king with his dependents and friends and sometimes the members of his family, the ealdormen, the bishops, and other ecclesiastics. This council, which met frequently, constituted the highest court of judicature in the kingdom. It was summoned by the king in any political emergency, and its concurrence was necessary in many important measures, such as the deciding of war, the levying of extraordinary taxes, grants of land in certain cases, election and (in many instances) deposition of kings.

> The old Germanic tradition, which associated "the wise men" in all royal action, gave a constitutional ground to the powers which the *Witenagemot* exercised more and more as English society took a more and more aristocratic form; and it thus came to share with the crown in the higher justice, in the imposition of taxes, the making of laws, the conclusion of treaties, the control of war, the disposal of public lands, the appointment of bishops and great officers of state. There were times when it claimed even to elect or depose a king.
> *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., p. 216.

witerliche†, **witerli**†, *adv.* See *witterly.*

witfish (wit′fish), *n.* Same as *whitefish.*

witful† (wit′fu̇l), *a.* [< ME. *witful, witfol, witvol;* < *wit*^{1} + *-ful.*] Full of wit, knowledge, or wisdom; wise; knowing; sensible.

> Tis passing miraculous that your dul and blind worship should so sodainly turne both sightfull and *witfull.*
> *Chapman,* Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

with^{1} (wiŦH), *prep.* [< ME. *with,* rarely *wit, wid,* with, near, among, in company with, also against, along, on, to, from, by, < AS. *with,* against, opposite, = OS. *widh* = OFries. *with* = Icel. *vith,* against, by, at, with, = Sw. *vid,* near, at, by, = Dan. *ved,* by, at; otherwise in the compar. form *wither-,* AS. *wither-* = OHG. *widar,* MHG. G. *wider,* against, *wieder,* again, = Goth. *withra,* against, toward, in front of; cf. Skt. *vitaram,* further, *vi-,* asunder, L. *ve-,* apart. Cf. *with-, wither*^{1}, *wither-, withers.* *With* has largely taken the place of AS. and ME. *mid,* with.] 1. Against: noting competition, opposition, or antagonism: as, to fight *with* the Romans (that is, against them); to vie *with* each other.

> For the most part wise and graue men doe naturally mislike *with* all sodaine innouations, specially of lawes.
> *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 86.

> The Sasquesahanocks, a mightie people, and mortall enemies *with* the Massawomeks.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 182.

> The rival Moorish kings were waging civil war *with* each other in the vicinity of Granada.
> *Irving,* Granada, p. 83.

2. Noting association or connection. Particularly, expressing—(*a*) Proximity, accompaniment, companionship, or fellowship.

> They met at Ispahan (a Citie of Persia), and there Mahomet, falling *with* his horse, brake his neck.
> *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 279.

> The Earl of Northumberland, being advertised thereof, came *with* a Power, assaulted the Castle, and after two Days Defence recovered it. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 137.

> The greatest News from Abroad is that the French King *with* his Cardinal are come again on this Side the Hills.
> *Howell,* Letters, I. v. 29.

> The globe goes round from west to east; and he must go round *with* it.
> *Macaulay,* Gladstone on Church and State.

> Come and spend an evening *with* us.
> *Dickens,* Cricket on the Hearth, i.

> There *with* her knights and dames was Guinevere.
> *Tennyson,* Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*b*) Harmony, agreement, or alliance: as, one color may or may not go *with* another; to fight *with* the national troops; to side or vote *with* the reformers.

> He that is not *with* me is against me. Mat. xii. 30.

(*c*) Combination or composition: as, wine mixed *with* water. (*d*) Addition or conjunction: as, England (*with* Wales), Scotland, and Ireland make the United Kingdom.

> Very wise, and *with* his wisdom very valiant.
> *North,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 664, quoted in Abbot's Shakes- [perian Grammar.

> Here were seen in profusion the orange, the citron, the fig, and pomegranate, *with* great plantations of mulberry trees, from which was produced the finest silk.
> *Irving,* Granada, p. 4.

(*e*) Communication, intercourse, or interaction.

> *With* thee she talks, *with* thee she moans,
> *With* thee she sighs, *with* thee she groans,
> *With* thee she says, "Farewell, mine own."
> *Surrey,* State of a Lover.

> I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following, but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shak.,* M. of V., i. 3. 36.

> You have to do *with* other-guess-people now.
> *Smollett,* Roderick Random, xlvii.

(*f*) Simultaneousness.

> *With* every minute you do change a mind.
> *Shak.,* Cor., i. 1. 186.

3. As a property, attribute, or belonging of; in the possession, care, keeping, service, or employment of: as, to leave a package *with* one; to be *with* the A. B. Manufacturing Co.

> We may find Truth *with* one man as soon as in a Counsell. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., i.

4. Having, possessing, bearing, or characterized by: as, the boy has come *with* the letter; Thebes, *with* its grand old walls; Rome, *with* her seven hills.

> A stately ship, . . .
> *With* all her bravery on.
> *Milton,* S. A., l. 717.

> His ministry was *with* much conviction and demonstration. *N. Morton,* New England's Memorial, p. 302.

> There came into the shop a very learned man *with* an erect solemn air. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 438.

5. In the region, sphere, or experience of; followed by a plural, among; also, in the sight, estimation, or opinion of: as, a holy prophet *with* God.

> The first of tho fre faithly was cald
> Emynent the mighty, *with* men that hym knew.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12442.

> *With* men it is impossible, but not *with* God; for *with* God all things are possible. Mat. x. 27.

> I had thought my life had borne more value *with* you.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

> Those Antichthones, which are on the other side of the globe of the earth, are now out of the comfortable reach of the sunbeams, while it is day *with* us.
> *Bp. Hall,* Sermons, xxxv.

> Such arguments had invincible force *with* those Pagan philosophers. *Addison.*

> His integrity was perfect; it was a law of nature *with* him, rather than a choice or a principle.
> *Hawthorne,* Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 27.

6. In respect of; in relation to; as regards; as to: as, have patience *with* me; what is your will *with* me?

> How far am I grown
> Behind-hand *with* fortune!
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

> If we truely consider our Proceedings *with* the Spanyards and the rest, we haue no reason to despayre.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 242.

> Thus will it ever be *with* him who trusts too much to woman. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 217.

7. Like; analogously to; hence, specifically, at the same time or rate as; according to; in proportion to.

> As if *with* Circe she would change my shape.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 35.

> Their insolence and power increased *with* their number, and the seditions were also doubled *with* it.
> *Swift,* Nobles and Commons, iii.

8. By. Indicating—(*a*†) An agent: as, slain *with* robbers.

> Al thus *with* iewys I [Christ] am dyth.
> *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 247.

> Ysiphile, betraysed *with* Jasoun.
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 266.

> And so it was comaunded to be kept *with* x noble men; and thei were charged to take goode hede who com to assaien, and yef eny ther were that myght drawen out of the ston. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 100.

> He was torn to pieces *with* a bear. *Shak.,* W. T., v. 2. 68.

> At Flowers we were againe chased *with* foure French men of warre. *Capt. John Smith,* Works, II. 209.

> He was sick and lame of the scurvy, so as he could but lie in the cabin-door, and give direction, and, it should seem, was badly assisted either *with* mate or mariners.
> *N. Morton,* New England's Memorial, p. 131.

(*b*) An instrument or means: as, to write *with* a pen; to cut *with* a knife; to heal *with* herbs.

> Thirle my soule *with* thi spere anoon.
> *Hymns to Virgin,* etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

> You have paid me, equal heavens,
> And sent my own rod to correct me *with.*
> *Beau. and Fl.,* King and No King, iv. 2.

> They had cut of his head upon y^{e} cudy of his boat, had not y^{e} man reskued him *with* a sword.
> *Bradford,* Plymouth Plantation, p. 98.

> And *with* faint Praises one another damn.
> *Wycherley,* Plain Dealer, Prol.

(*c*) An accessory, as of material, contents, etc.: as, a ring set *with* diamonds; a ship laden *with* cotton; a bottle filled *with* water.

> Threescore carts laden *with* baggage.
> *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 23.

> The chiefe Citie, called St. Savadore, seated upon an exceeding high mountaine, 150. miles from the Sea, verie fertile, and inhabited *with* more than 100000. persons.
> *Capt. John Smith,* Works, I. 49.

Valentia . . . is the greatest part of Spaine; which, if the Histories be true, in the Romans time abounded no lesse *with* gold and siluer Mines then now the West-Indies.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 186.

Their armor was inlaid and chased *with* gold and silver.
Irving, Granada, p. 5.

With was formerly used in this sense before materials of nourishment, and so was equivalent to the modern *on*.

To dine and sup *with* water and bran.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 159.

9. Through; on account or in consequence of; by reason of: expressing cause: as, he trembled *with* fear; to perish *with* hunger.

Therefore let Benedick . . .
Consume away in sighs: . . .
It were a better death than die *with* mocks.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 79.

A cow died at Plimouth, and a goat at Boston, *with* eating Indian corn. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 44.

They are scarce able to budge, being stiff *with* cold.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 42.

10. Using; showing: in phrases of manner: as, to win *with* ease; to pull *with* a will.

Marie ansuerde *with* Milde steuene:
"A sonde Me cam while er fram heuene."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

He will not creepe, nor crouche *with* fained face.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 727.

They were directed onely by Powhatan to obtaine him our weapons, to cut our owne throats, *with* the manner where, how, and when, which we plainly found most true and apparant. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 171.

They contended *with* all the animosity of personal feeling. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

11. From: noting separation, difference, disagreement, etc.: as, he will not part *with* it on any account; to differ *with* a person; to break *with* old ties.

Madam,
The Queene must heare you sing another song
Before you part *with* vs.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 207).

With was formerly used in many idioms to denote relations now expressed rather by *of*, *to*, etc.

Nobill talker *with* tales, tretable, alse,
Curtas & kynde, curious of honde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3835.

He still retains some resemblance *with* the ancient Cupid. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

This pains I took with willingness, though it were much offensive to me, not being accustomed *with* such poisonous savours.
Good News from New England, quoted in N. Morton's [New England's Memorial, App., p. 370.

Collections were early and liberally made for . . . services in the church, and intrusted *with* faithful men fearing God. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

What frippery a woman is made up *with!*
Cumberland, Natural Son, i. 1.

Away with. See *away*.—**Have with you.** See *have*.—**One with.** See *one*.—**To bear, begin, break, dispense, do, go,** etc., **with.** See the verbs.—**Together with.** See *together*.—**To put up with.** See *put*^{1}.—**Warm with.** See *warm*.—**With child** (OE. *mid childe*). See *child*.—**With God,** in heaven.

I have been a-fishing with old Oliver Henly, now *with God*, a noted fisher both for Trout and Salmon.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 127.

With that. (*a*†) Provided that.

To worche ȝoure wil the while my lyf dureth,
With that ȝe kenne me kyndeliche to knowe what is Dowel. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 92.

(*b*†) Moreover.

Beton . . . bad him good morwe,
And axed of hym *with that* whiderward he wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 307.

(*c*) Thereupon.

With that Merlin departed, and the kynge be lefte in grete myssese, and sore a-baisshed of this thinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 631.

With the sun. See *sun*^{1}. **With young.** See *young*. =**Syn.** *With* and *by* are so closely allied in many of their uses that it is impossible to lay down a rule by which these uses may at all times be distinguished. The same may be said, but to a less extent, of *with* and *through*.

with^2, *n.* See *withe*.

with-. [ME. *with-*, < AS. *with-*, prefix, *with*, prep., against: see *with*^{1}.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'against.' It was formerly common, but of the Middle English words containing it only two remain in common use—*withdraw* and *withhold*.

withal (wi-ŦHâl'), *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *withall*, *withalle*; < ME. *withal*, *withalle*, prop. two words, *with alle*; used in place of AS. *mid ealle*, with all, altogether, entirely: see *with*^{1} and *all*. Cf. *at all*, under *all*.] **I.** *adv.* With all; moreover; likewise; in addition; at the same time; besides; also; as well.

Fy on possessioun,
But-if a man be vertuous *withal*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 15.

It seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not *withal* to signify the crimes laid against him.
Acts xxv. 27.

II. *prep.* An emphatic form of *with*, used after the object (usually a relative) at the end of a sentence or clause.

When poor suitors come to your houses, ye cannot be spoken *withal*. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

These banish'd men that I have kept *withal*.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 152.

Stre. My fine fool!
Pic. Fellow crack! why, what a consort
Are we now bless'd *withal!*
Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. 2.

We made a shift, however, to save 23 barrels of Rain-water, besides what we drest our Victuals *withal*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 83.

withamite (with'ạm-īt), *n.* [Named by Sir David Brewster, after Dr. Henry *Witham*, of Glencoe.] A variety of epidote found at Glencoe in Scotland. It occurs crystallized, and is of vitreous luster and red or yellow color.

Withania (wi-thā'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Pauquy, 1824).] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs, of the order *Solanaceæ* and tribe *Solaneæ*. They are characterized by having a narrowly bell-shaped corolla with five valvate lobes, and an inflated fruiting calyx more or less closed above the included berry. The 4 species are natives of southern Europe, western and southern Asia, North Africa, and the Canary Islands. They are hoary or woolly shrubs, bearing entire leaves and clustered, almost sessile flowers. For *W. coagulans*, used for rennet, see *cheese-maker*.

withdraught† (wiŦH-drȧft'), *n.* [< *withdraw*, after *draught*.] Withdrawal.

May not a *withdraught* of all God's favours . . . be as certainly foreseen and foretold?
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 145. (*Davies.*)

withdraw (wiŦH-drâ'), *v.*; pret. *withdrew*, pp. *withdrawn*, ppr. *withdrawing*. [< ME. *withdrawen*, *withdraȝen*, *wythdraȝen* (pret. *withdrow*, *withdrog*), draw, recall, take away; < *with-*, against, opposite, + *draw*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw back, aside, or away; take back; remove

He doth best that *with-draweth* hym by day and bi nyȝte
To spille any speche or any space of tyme.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 96.

From her husband's hand her hand
Soft she *withdrew*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 386.

I grieve for life's bright promise, just shown and then *withdrawn*. *Bryant*, Waiting by the Gate.

I say that this—
Else I *withdraw* favour and countenance
From you and yours for ever—shall you do.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To recall; retract: as, to *withdraw* a charge, a threat, or a vow.

Rom. Wouldst thou *withdraw* it [thy vow]? for what purpose, love?
Jul. But to be frank, and give it thee again.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 130.

3. To divert, as from use or from some accustomed channel.

His mynd was alienate and *withdrawen*, not onely from him who moste loved him, but also from all former delightes and studies. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April, Arg.

Roads occupy lands more or less capable of production, and also . . . they absorb (or *withdraw* from other uses) in their construction a large amount of labour.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 27.

4†. To take out; subtract.

Than *wythdrawe* the yeris oute of the yeris that ben passid that rote. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 45.

The word is often used reflexively.

Perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds; . . . from such *withdraw thyself*. 1 Tim. vi. 5.

To withdraw a juror, to discharge one from a jury, which is thus left one short of the legal number: a formality resorted to, by consent of the parties or permission of the court, in order to terminate a trial by preventing a verdict, and thus leave the action to proceed to a new trial.

II. *intrans.* To retire; go away; step backward or aside; retreat.

The day for drede ther-of *with-drow* and deork by-cam the sonne;
The wal of the temple to-cleef euene a two peces;
The hard roche al to-rof and ryght derk nyght hit semede.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 62.

We will *withdraw*
Into the gallery. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 2. 58.

There have been little disputes between the two houses about coming into each other's house; when a lord comes into the Commons they call out *withdraw;* that day the moment my uncle came in they all roared out, *Withdraw! withdraw!* *H. Walpole*, To Mann, May 20, 1742.

And what if thou *withdraw*
In silence from the living, and no friend
Take note of thy departure? *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

withdrawal (wiŦH-drâ'ạl), *n.* [< *withdraw* + *-al*.] The act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling.

The *withdrawal* of the allowance . . . interfered with my plans. *Fielding*, Tom Jones. (*Latham.*)

Sin comes by *withdrawal* of the heart from God.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 492.

withdrawer (wiŦH-drâ'ėr), *n.* [< *withdraw* + *-er*^{1}.] One who withdraws.

He was not a *withdrawer* of the corn, but a seller.
Outred, tr. of Cope on Proverbs (1583), fol. 192 b. [(*Latham.*)

withdrawing (wiŦH-drâ'ing), *p. a.* Retreating; receding.

Your hills, and long *withdrawing* vales.
Thomson, Spring, l. 68.

withdrawing-room (wiŦH-drâ'ing-röm), *n.* [< *withdrawing*, verbal n. of *withdraw*, *v.*, + *room*^{1}.] A room used to withdraw or retire into, formerly generally behind the room in which the family took their meals; later, a parlor or reception-room: now abbreviated to *drawing-room*.

Being in yͤ *withdrawing roome* adjoining the bedchamber, his Maᵗʸ espying me came to me from a greate crowde of noblemen. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 3, 1661.

My *withdrawing room*, always ready for company, . . . was the pine wood behind my house.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 154.

withdrawment (wiŦH-drâ'ment), *n.* [< *withdraw* + *-ment*.] The act of withdrawing or taking back; recall.

The *withdrawment* of those [papers] deemed most obnoxious. *W. Belsham*, Hist. Eng., I. ii.

withe (with or wīŦH), *n.* [Also *wythe*, and prop. *with;* < ME. *withe*, *wythe*, *wythth*, *witthe*, *withthe*, < AS. *withthe*, a var. of *withig*, a twig, withy: see *withy*^{1}.] **1.** A tough flexible twig, especially of willow, used for binding things together; a willow- or osier-twig. Judges xvi. 7.

I remember in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's time of England, an Irish rebel, condemned, put up a petition to the deputy that he might be hanged in a *withe*, and not in a halter. *Bacon*, Custom and Education.

I tied several logs together with a birch *withe*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 268.

2. An elastic handle for a cold-chisel, fuller, or the like, which deadens the shock to the workman's hand.—**3.** An iron fitted to the end of a boom or mast, and having a ring through which another boom or mast is rigged or secured; a boom-iron.

Lastly comes the *wythe*, a species of iron cap to support the flying jib-boom. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 81.

4. A wall dividing two flues in a stack of chimneys.—**Basket-withe.** See *Tournefortia*.—**Hoop-withe.** See *Rivina*.—**Serpent withe.** See *serpent-withe*.—**White hoop-withe.** See *Tournefortia*.

withe (with or wiŦH), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *withed*, ppr. *withing*. [< *withe*, *n.*] To bind with withes or twigs.

Two bowes, oon blaak and oon white, thai take
And bynde and *wethe* hem so that germynyng
Comyxt upp goo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Stay but a while, and ye shall see him *withed*, and haltered, and staked, and baited to death.
Bp. Hall, Sermon on Ps. lxviii. 30.

wither^1† (wiŦH'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *wither*, < AS. *wither* (in comp.), again, against, = OS. *withar*, *wither*, *withere* = OFries. *wither*, *withir*, *wether*, *weder*, *weer* = LG. *wedder* = D. *weder*, *wēer* = OHG. *widar*, MHG. *wider*, G. *wider*, against, *wieder*, again, = Icel. *vithr* = Sw. Dan. *veder* = Goth. *withra*, against, toward; compar. of *with:* see *with*^{1}. This adverb was once of considerable importance in ME. as a prefix, but it is obsolete in mod. E., *withernam* being merely archaic, and *withershins* dialectal. The instances of *wither* as prep., adj., and noun, given as occurring in ME., are rare, and in all of them *wither* is rather to be taken as a prefix. Cf. *withers*.] Against; in opposition (to): chiefly in composition, as a prefix *wither-*, against. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3386.

wither^1†, *v.* [ME. *witheren*, < AS. *witheriān* (= MD. *wederen* = OHG. *widarōn*), go against, resist, < *wither*, against: see *wither*^{1}, *adv.*] To go against; resist; oppose. *Ormulum*, l. 1181.

wither^2 (wiŦH'ėr), *v.* [With change of *d* to *th*, as in the orig. noun *weather;* < ME. *widder*, *wydderen*, *widren*, *wederen*, < AS. *wedrian*, expose to the weather, = MHG. *witern*, be such and such weather; cf. G. *verwittern*, be spoiled by the weather, decay, etc., *wittern*, be such and such weather, breathe, blow, storm; cf. *weather*, *v.*, a doublet of *wither*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to become dry and fade; make sapless and shrunken.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat but it *withereth* the grass. Jas. i. 11.

Like a blasted sapling, *wither'd* up.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4. 71.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay for want of animal moisture; cause to lose bloom; shrivel; cause to have a wrinkled skin or shrunken muscles: as, time will *wither* the fairest face.

Age cannot *wither* her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 240.

3. To blight, injure, or destroy, as by some malign or baleful influence; affect fatally by malevolence; cause to perish or languish generally: as, to *wither* a person by a look or glance; reputations *withered* by scandal.

The treacherous air
Of absence *withers* what was once so fair.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 25.

He *withers* marrow and mind. *Tennyson*, Ancient Sage.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lose the sap or juice; dry and shrivel up; lose freshness and bloom; fade.

Shall he not pull up the roots thereof, and cut off the fruit thereof, that it *wither?* it shall *wither* in all the leaves of her spring. Ezek. xvii. 9.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to *wither* at the north wind's breath.
Mrs. Hemans, The Hour of Death.

2. To become dry and wrinkled, as from the loss or lack of animal moisture; lose pristine freshness, bloom, softness, smoothness, vigór, or the like, as from age or disease; decay.

A fair face will *wither*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 170.

There, left a subject to the wind and rain,
And scorch'd by suns, it *withers* on the plain.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 559.

3. To decay generally; decline; languish; pass away.

When few dayes faren were, the fre kyng Teutra
Wex weike of his wound, & *widrit* to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5301.

And now I wax old,
Seke, sory, and cold,
As muk apon mold
I *widder* away.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 21.

That which is of God we defend; . . . that which is otherwise, let it *wither* even in the root from whence it hath sprung. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

The individual *withers*, and the world is more and more.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

wither-. See *wither^1*, *adv.*

wither-band (wiᴛʜ'ėr-band), *n.* A piece of iron fixed under a saddle nearly over the withers of the horse, to strengthen the bow.

withered^1 (wiᴛʜ'ėrd), *p. a.* Shriveled; faded.

withered^2 (wiᴛʜ'ėrd), *a.* [< *wither-s* + *-ed^2*.] Having withers (of this or that specified kind).

Some with their Manes Frizzled up, to make 'em appear high *Wither'd*, that they look'd as Fierce as one of Hungess's Wild Boars.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 165.

witheredness (wiᴛʜ'ėrd-nes), *n.* A withered state or condition. [Rare.]

Do ye complain of the dead *witheredness* of good affections? *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, v. 11.

Water them as soon as set, till they have recovered their *witheredness.* *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

withering (wiᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *p. a.* Blasting; blighting; scorching: as, a *withering* glance; a *withering* wind.

How many a spirit born to bless
Has sunk beneath that *withering* name!
Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

The attacking column was under a *withering* fire.
The Century, XXXVI. 250.

Withering cancer, scirrhous cancer in which there is a tendency to shrinkage and atrophy.

withering-floor (wiᴛʜ'ėr-ing-flōr), *n.* The drying-floor of a malt-house: according to the established arrangement, the second floor.

All such [imperfect] grains are apt to become very damaging upon the *withering floor.* *Ure*, Dict., III. 187.

witheringly (wiᴛʜ'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner tending to wither or cause to shrink.

But we must wander *witheringly*,
In other lands to die.
Byron, Hebrew Melodies, The Wild Gazelle.

witherite (wiᴛʜ'ėr-īt), *n.* [Named by Werner after W. *Withering*, an English medical practitioner and scientist (1741–99), who, in 1784, published an analysis and description of a specimen of this mineral obtained from a lead-mine at Alston Moor in Cumberland, England.] Native barium carbonate. It occurs crystallized, also columnar or granular massive, and has a white, gray, or yellow color. Also called *barolite.*

witherling^1† (wiᴛʜ'ėr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *witherling;* < *wither^1* + *-ling^1*.] An opponent, enemy, or adversary.

Grete wel the gode
Quen Godild my moder,
And sey that hethene king,
Ihū cristes *witherling*,
that ichc lef and dere
On londe am riued here. *King Horn*, l. 156.

witherling^2† (wiᴛʜ'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *wither^2* + *-ling^1*.] One who or that which is withered or decrepit.

All these braunches of heretikes fallen from the church, the vine of Christes misticall body, seme thei neuer so freshe & grene, bee yet in dede but *witherlinges.*
Sir T. More, Works, p. 186.

withernam (wiᴛʜ'ėr-nam), *n.* [< ME. **withernam*, < AS. *withernām* (= G. *wiedernahme*), retaking, reception, < *wither*, again, + **nām*, a taking, seizure: see *wither^1* and *nam^2*, *name^2*.] In *law:* (*a*) An unlawful distress, or forbidden taking, as of a thing distrained, out of the county, so that the sheriff cannot upon the replevin make deliverance thereof to the party distrained. (*b*) The reprisal of other cattle or goods, in lieu of those unjustly taken, eloigned, or otherwise withholden. The cattle or goods thus taken are said to be *taken in withernam.* [Now obsolete.]

withe-rod (with'rod), *n.* A North American shrub, *Viburnum cassinoides*, a species formerly included in *V. nudum.*

withers (wiᴛʜ'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Also *witters;* lit. the parts that are 'against,' the resisting part; < *wither^1*, *adv.* Cf. G. *wider-rist*, a horse's withers, < *wider*, against, + *rist*, wrist, instep, also elevated part, withers.] 1. The highest part of the back of a horse, between the shoulder-blades and behind the root of the neck, where the mane ceases to grow: as, a horse 15 hands high at the *withers.* The name is extended to the same part of some other animals: as, an antelope with high *withers;* the sacred ox, with a hump on the *withers.* See cut under *horse.*

Let the galled jade wince; our *withers* are unwrung.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 253.

Contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his *withers.* *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Groom).

2. The barbs or flukes of a harpoon; the witters: so called by British whalemen.

withershins (wiᴛʜ'ėr-shinz), *adv.* [Also *widdershins*, *widdersinnis*, *widishins*, *widdersins*, *wodershins*, etc.; according to a common view, lit. 'against the sun,' < *wither^1*, against, contrary to, + *-shins*, *-sins*, etc., a form of *sun*, with adverbial gen. *-s.* More prob. *withershins* is a corruption of **witherlins*, **witherling*, < *wither^1* + *-ling^2*.] In the opposite direction; hence, in the wrong way. [Scotch.]

Go round it three times *widershins*, and every time say, "Open, door!" *Child Rowland* (Child's Ballads, I. 248).

And my love and his bonnie ship
Turn'd *widdershins* about.
The Lowlands of Holland (Child's Ballads, II. 215).

wither-wrung (wiᴛʜ'ėr-rung), *a.* [< *wither(s)* + *wrung.*] Injured in the withers, as a horse.

The hurt expressed by *witherwrung* sometimes is caused by the bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit.
Farrier's Dict. (*Johnson.*)

with-go† (wiᴛʜ-gō'), *v. t.* [< *with-* + *go.*] To forgo; give up.

Esau, . . . who . . . did *withgo* his birthright.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xv.

withhault† (wiᴛʜ-hâlt'). A spurious preterit of *withhold.* *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 9.

withhold (wiᴛʜ-hōld'), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *withheld*, ppr. *withholding.* [< ME. *withholden*, *withhalde*, keep back, hold back; < *with-*, against, + *hold^1*, *v.* Cf. *withdraw.*] I. *trans.* 1. To hold back; keep from action; restrain; check.

Enforcest thow the to aresten or *withholden* the swyftnesse and the sweygh of hir turnynge wheel?
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 2.

You all did love him once, not without cause;
What cause *withholds* you then to mourn for him?
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 108.

Life, anguish, death, immortal love,
Ceasing not, mingled, unrepress'd,
Apart from place, *withholding* time.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. To keep back; refrain from doing, giving, permitting, etc.: as, to *withhold* payment; to *withhold* assent to something.

Withhold revenge, dear God! 'tis not my fault.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 7.

Was it ever denied that the favours of the Crown were constantly bestowed and *withheld* purely on account of . . . religious opinions? *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3†. To keep; retain; hold; detain.

It [the Lord's Prayer] is short, for it sholde be kond the more lightly, and for to *withholden* it the more esily in herte. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

We haue herde sey that ye *with-holde* alle the sowdioures that to yow will come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 203.

4†. To keep; maintain.

He . . . ran to London unto seynt Poules,
To seken him a chaunterie for soules,
Or with a bretherhed to been *withholde.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 511.

5†. To engage; retain.

To us surgiens aperteneth that we do to every wight the best that we kan whereas we been *withholde.*
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

II. *intrans.* To refrain; stay back; hold one's self in check.

They *withheld* and did no more hurte, & y^e people came trembling, & brought them the best provissions they had.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 104.

He was fled, and so they missed of him; but understood that Squanto was alive; so they *withheld*, and did no hurt.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 71.

withholder (wiᴛʜ-hōl'dėr), *n.* [< *withhold* + *-er^1*.] One who withholds.

The words are spoken against them that invade tithes and church rights; and that which is there threatened happened to this *withholder.*
Stephens, Addition to Spelman on Sacrilege, p. 138.

withholdment (wiᴛʜ-hōld'ment), *n.* [< *withhold* + *-ment.*] The act of withholding. *Imp. Dict.*

within (wi-ᴛʜin'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *within*, *withinne*, *withynne*, *withinnen*, < AS. *withinnan*, on the inside, < *with*, against, with, + *innan*, adv., in: see *in^1*.] I. *adv.* 1. In or into the interior; inside; as regards the inside; on the inside; internally.

Thai thurle a nutte, and stuffe it so *withinne*
With brymstoon, chaf, and cedria, thees three.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Damascus does not answer *within* to its outward appearance. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 118.

It is designed, *within* and without, of two stories.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 50.

2. In the mind, heart, or soul; inwardly.

You frame my thoughts, and fashion me *within.*
Spenser, Sonnets, viii.

I am, *within*, thy love; without, thy master.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iv. 11.

Think not the worse, my friends, I shed not tears;
Great griefs lament *within.*
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

3. In the house or dwelling; indoors; at home: as, the master is *within.*

But at this hour the house doth keep itself;
There 's none *within.* *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 83.

Serv. Your brother, sir, is speaking to a gentleman in the street, and says he knows you are *within.*
Joseph S. 'Sdeath, blockhead, I'm not *within*—I'm out for the day. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

From within, from the inside; from the inner place or point of view.

We look *from within*, and see nothing but the mould formed by the elements in which we are incased; other observers look from without, and see us as living statues.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

II. *prep.* 1. In or into the inner or interior part or parts of; inside of; in the space inclosed or bounded by: as, *within* the city: opposed to *without.*

Mount Syon is *with inne* the Cytee.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.

Come not *within* these doors; *within* this roof
The enemy of all your graces lives.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 17.

Accominticus and Passataquack are two conuenient Harbours for small Barkes: and a good Country *within* their craggy clifts. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 193.

And now the Kingdom is come to Unity *within* it self, one King and one People. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 78.

Without and eke *within*
The Walls of London there is Sin.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 51.

The perilous situation of the Christian cavaliers pent up and beleaguered *within* the walls of Alhama spread terror among their friends. *Irving*, Granada, p. 47.

2. Included or comprehended in.

Extension apprehended is said to be *within* consciousness. *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lxx.

3. Among.

To save our selves therefore, and resist the common enemy, it concerns us mainly to agree *within* ourselves.
Milton, True Religion.

When we were come *within* the sandy hills, we were surprised at the sight of a magnificent tent, where a handsome collation was prepared.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 13.

4. In the course, range, reach, compass, or limits of; not beyond or more than: of distance, time, length, quantity. (*a*) Of distance: At or to a point distant less than; nearer than: as, *within* a mile of Edinburgh.

As sone as Ermones the kyng
Sawe that he was *withynne* his wepons length,
Anon he smote Att hym with all his strength.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3044.

The place shewn us for this City consisted of only a few Houses, on the tops of the Mountains, *within* about half a Mile of the Sea. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 48.

Not the sage Alquife, the magician in Don Belianis of Greece, nor the no less famous Urganda the sorceress, his wife, . . . could pretend to come *within* a league of the truth. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

(*b*) Of time: In the limits or course of; before the expiration of; in: as, he will be here *within* two hours.

Thow getis tydandis I trowe, *within* tene dayes,
That some trofere es tydde sene thow fro home turnede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3452.

The grete and olde cytie of Anthyoche, where seynt Petre preched and dyd many myracles, and there he baptysed aboue .x.M. men *within* .vij. dayes.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 48.

We arrived *within* this hour. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

(*c*†) Not exceeding the space of; during; throughout.

He should maintaine possession in some of those vast Countries *within* the tearme of sixe years.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 80.

(*d*) So as not to exceed or overpass; under; below: as, to live *within* one's income.

Alle the children that weren in Bethlem, and in alle the eendis of it, fro two ȝeer age and *with ynne*.
Wyclif, Mat. ii. 16.

'Tis a good rule, eat *within* your Stomack, act *within* your Commission. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

I therefore bid them look upon themselves as no better than a kind of assassins and murderers *within* the law.
Addison, Tatler, No. 131.

5. In; in the purview, scope, or sphere of action of.

> Againe I see, *within* my glass of Steele,
> But foure estates, to serue eche country Soyle.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 57.

> Both he and she are still *within* my pow'r.
> *Dryden*, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

After living for three years *within* the subtile influence of an intellect like Emerson's.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 27.

6†. In advance of; before.

The fifth [time of prayer], two houres *within* night, before they goe to sleepe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 292.

It was seen, several nights together, in the west, about an hour *within* the night.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 325.

7†. All but; lacking.

I served three years, *within* a bit, under his honour, in the Royal Inniskillions. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.

To get within one†. See *get*^{1}.—**Wheels within wheels.** See *wheel*^{1}.—**Within call, compass, hail, etc.** See the nouns.—**Within land**†, inland.

The Pories dwell an hundred miles *within Land*, are low like the Wayanasses, liue on Pinenuts, and small Cocos as bigge as Apples. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 840.

Within one's hand. See *hand*.

withinforth† (wi-ŦHin'fōrth), *adv.* [< ME. *withinne-forth*; < *within* + *forth*^{1}.] Within.

The formes that resten *withinne-forth*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 5.

Beware of the false prophetes that come to you in the clothinge of shepe, and yet *withinfurth* been rauenous wolues. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 281.

Withinforth, farther into the firme land, inhabite the Candei. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vi. 29.

withinside (wi-ŦHin'sīd), *adv.* [< *within* + *side*^{1}.] In the inner part; on the inside.

A small oval picture of a young lady . . . that was fixed in a pannel *within-side* of the door.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 12.

withnay† (wiŦH-nā'), *v. t.* [< ME. *withnayen*; < *with-* + *nay*.] To refuse; deny.

> Yit if thai *withnay*
> Her fruyt, the fattest roote away thai tere.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

without (wi-ŦHout'), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *withoute*, *withouten*, *withute*, *withuten*, *witute*, *wituten*, < AS. *withūtan* (= Icel. *vithutan*), on the outside of, < *with*, against, + *ūtan*, outside, from without: see *out*.] I. *adv.* 1. On or as to the outside; outwardly; externally.

Pitch it [the ark] within and *without*. Gen. vi. 14.

The Dukes Palace seemeth to be faire, but I was not in it, onely I saw it *without*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 99.

2. Out of doors; outside, as of a room or a house.

Sir, there 's a gentlewoman *without* would speak with your worship.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.

> Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout:
> Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 217.

3. As regards external acts or the outer life; externally.

> *Without* unspotted, innocent within,
> She feared no danger, for she knew no sin.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i. 3.

From without, from the outside: opposed to *from within*: as, sounds *from without* reached their ears.

> These were *from without*
> The growing miseries. *Milton*, P. L., x. 714.

The object of the historian's imitation is not within him, it is furnished *from without*.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

II. *prep.* 1. Outside of; at or on the exterior or outside of; external to; out of: opposed to *within*: as, *without* the walls.

With in the Cytee and *with oute* ben many fayre Gardynes, and of dyverse frutes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 123.

Then *without* the doore, thrice to the South, every one bowing his knee in honour of the fire.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 34.

I do not feel it, I do not think of it; it is a thing *without* me. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.

Their boat was cast away upon a strand *without* Long Island. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 39.

At such a time the mind of the prosperous man goes, as it were, abroad, among things *without* him.
Steele, Spectator, No. 19.

I was received . . . with great civility by the superior, who met us *without* the gate.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 225.

2. Out of the limits, compass, range, reach, or powers of; beyond.

> The ages that succeed, and stand far off
> To gaze at your high prudence, shall admire,
> And reckon it an act *without* your sex.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 1.

As to the Palace of Versailles (which is yet some Miles further, within the Mountainous Country, not unlike Black-Heath or Tunbridge), 'tis *without* dispute the most magnificent of any in Europe.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 201.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

3. Lacking; destitute of; exempt or free from; unconnected with; independent of: noting loss, absence, negation, privation, etc.: as, to be *without* money; to do *without* sleep; *without* possibility of error; *without* harm.

Thei seyn that, whan he schalle come in to another World, he schalle not ben *with outen* an Hows, ne *with owten* Hors, ne *with outen* Gold and Sylver.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 253.

Noe times have bene *without* badd men.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Now, ladies, to glad your aspects once again with the sight of Love, and make a spring smile in your faces, which must have looked like winter *without* me.
B. Jonson, Challenge at Tilt.

King John lived to have three Wives. His first was Alice, Daughter of Hubert Earl of Morton, who left him a Widower *without* Issue. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 74.

Hee gave him wisdome at his request, and riches *without* asking. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Having marked the hour of relieving guard, and made all necessary observations, he retired *without* being discovered. *Irving*, Granada, p. 29.

The darkness was intense, we were ignorant of the ford and *without* guides, and were encumbered with nearly two hundred wounded, whom we were unwilling to abandon.
The Century, XLI. 411.

In colloquial language the object is frequently omitted after this preposition, especially in such phrases as *to do without*, *to go without*: as, they can give me no assistance, so I must *do without*.

> And nice affections wavering stood in doubt
> If best were as it is, or best *without*.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 98.

Cold without. See *cold*.—**Indorsement without recourse.** See *indorsement*.—**To go without saying.** See *go*.—**Without book, day, dispute, distinction, dread**†. See the nouns.—**Without fail.** See *fail*^{1}.—**Without more bones.** See *bone*^{1}.—**Without prejudice, price, reserve.** See the nouns.

III. *conj.* *Without* is sometimes used to govern a substantive clause introduced by *that*, *without that* thus signifying unless, except; and then, the *that* being omitted, it obtains the value of a conjunction (like *because*, *while*, *since*, etc.) in the same sense; but it is now rarely, if ever, used thus by careful and correct speakers and writers.

> *Withoute that* she myght have his loue ageyn,
> She were on don for euere in certayne.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 475.

And it is so sumptuous and so straunge a werke that it passeth fer my reason and vnderstondynge to make any reporte of it, *without* I shulde apayre the fame thereof.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 79.

He may stay him; marry, not *without* the prince be willing. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 86.

We should make no mention of what concerns ourselves, *without* it be of matters wherein our friends ought to rejoice. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

> I needs must break
> These bonds that so defame me: not *without*
> She wills it: would I if she will'd it?
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

without-door (wi-ŦHout'dōr), *a.* Outdoor; exterior; outward; external.

> Praise her but for this her *without-door* form.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 69.

withoute†, **withouten**†, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* Obsolete forms of *without*.

without-forth† (wi-ŦHout'fōrth), *adv.* [< ME. *without forth*, *with-oute forth*, *withouten-forth*; < *without* + *forth*^{1}.] Without.

Ymagynaciouns of sensible things weeren enpreynted into sowles fro bodies *withoute-forth*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 4.

Also rarely used adjectively.

The *wythoutforth* [var. *foreyn*, p. 33] landys and tenementis of citezens which shalbe mynesters of the cite shalbe bounde to conserue theym ageynst the Kynge vndamaged for there offyces as there tenementis wythin the citee. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. 9.

withoutside† (wi-ŦHout'sīd), *adv.* [< *without* + *side*^{1}.] Outside; externally; on the outside.

Not meeting with him, I fancy'd he had some private Way up the Chimney. . . . So, Sir, I turn'd my Coat here, to save it clean, and up I scrambled; but when I came *withoutside*, I saw nobody there.
Mrs. Centlivre, Marplot, ii. 1.

Why does that lawyer wear black? does he carry his conscience *withoutside*? *Congreve*, Love for Love, iv. 6.

withsafe† (wiŦH-sāf'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *wythsafe*, *witsafe*, *withsave*; appar. an artificial formation, < *with-* + *safe*, in imitation of *vouchsafe*. There may have been some confusion with *withsay*, *withsay* implying 'oppose' and *withsafe* 'consent.'] I. *trans.* To make safe; assure.

> Now must I seek some other ways
> Myself for to *withsave*.
> *Wyatt*, He Repenteth that He had Ever Loved.

II. *intrans.* To vouchsafe; deign.

I *wythsafe*, I am content to do a thyng. Je daigne. . . . I was wonte to crouche and knele to hym, and I do nat *withsafe* to looke upon hym. *Palsgrave*, p. 783.

withsain†. Infinitive of *withsay*. *Chaucer*.

withsay† (wiŦH-sā'), *v. t.* [ME. *withseyen*, *withseggen*, *withsiggen*; < *with*^{1} + *say*^{1}.] To speak against; contradict; deny; refuse.

> That i *with-segge*,
> Ne schal ihc hit biginne,
> Til i suddene winne.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1276.

> Finally, what wight that it *withseyde*,
> It was for nought. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 215.

Of soch thynge herde I neuer speke, but by youre semblaunte ye seme alle worthi men, and therfore I will in no wise *with-sey* that ye requere, and be ye right welcome.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 204.

withsayer† (wiŦH-sā'ėr), *n.* [ME. *withseier*; < *withsay* + *-er*^{1}.] One who withsays; an opponent.

That he be myȝti to much styre in holsum doctryne, and the *withseieris* to with stonde.
Wyclif, Pref. Ep., p. 63.

withset† (wiŦH-set'), *v. t.* [< ME. *withsetten* (= G. *widersetzen*); < *with*^{1} + *set*^{1}, *v.*] To set against; resist; oppose; withstand.

> More-ouer thou hast holi writt
> that cleerli schewith thee goostli liȝt
> How thou schuldist deedli synne *with-sett*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

> Of God the more grace thou hast serteyn,
> If thou *with-sett* the devyl in his dede.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 212.

with-sit†, *v. t.* [ME. *withsitten*; < *with* + *sit*^{1}.] To oppose; contradict; withstand.

> Was no beggere so bolde bote-yf he blynde were,
> That dorst *with-sitte* that Peeres seyde for fere of syre
> Hunger. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 202.

withstand (wiŦH-stand'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *withstood*, ppr. *withstanding*. [< ME. *withstanden*, *withstonden* (pret. *withstod*, pp. *withstonde*), < AS. *withstandan* (pret. *withstōd*, pp. *withstanden*) (= Icel. *vithstanda*; cf. G. *widerstehen*), resist, withstand, < *with*, against, + *standan*, stand: see *with*^{1} and *stand*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To stand against; oppose; resist, either with physical or with moral force: frequently with an implication of effectual resistance; resist or oppose successfully: as, to *withstand* the storm.

> My goynge graunted is by parlament
> So ferforth that it may not be *withstonde*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1298.

Wythstande the seruaunte that praysith the, for ellys he thynkyth the for to deceyve.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

When Peter was come to Antioch, I *withstood* him to the face. Gal. ii. 11.

Youth and health have *withstood* well the involuntary and voluntary hardships of her lot.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

> Poor beauty! Time and fortune's wrong
> No shape nor feature may *withstand*;
> The wrecks are scattered all along,
> Like emptied sea-shells on the sand.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Mare Rubrum.

=**Syn.** *Resist*, etc. (see *oppose*), confront, face.

II. *intrans.* To make a stand; resist; show resistance.

> All affermyt hit fast with a fyn wyll,
> Saue Ector the honerable, that egerly *with-stod*,
> Disasent to the dede, & dernely he sayde
> "Hit is falshed in faythe & of fer cast!"
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7849.

> But Fate *withstands*, and to oppose the attempt
> Medusa with Gorgonian terrour guards
> The ford. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 610.

withstander (wiŦH-stan'dėr), *n.* [< *withstand* + *-er*^{1}.] One who withstands; an opponent; a resisting power.

withwind (with'wīnd), *n.* [Also *withywind*; < ME. *withwinde*, *withewynde*, < AS. *withewinde*, *withwinde* (= MD. *wedewinde*; cf. Icel. *vithvindill* = Dan. *vedbende*), < *withthe*, *withig*, a flexible twig, + **winde*, < *windan*, wind: see *withe*, *withy*, and *wind*^{1}.] The bindweed, *Convolvulus* *arvensis* or *C. sepium;* occasionally, one of a few other plants.

He bare a burdoun ybounde with a brode liste,
In a *withewyndes* wise ywounden aboute.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 525.

Sea withwind. See *sea-withwind.*

withwine (with'wīn), *n.* A corruption of *withwind.*

withy^{1} (with'i), *n.* [< ME. *withy, wythy, withi,* < AS. *wīthig,* also *withthe* (> ult. E. *with*^{2}, *withe*), a willow, = OFries. *withthe* = MD. *weede,* D. *wede, weede,* hop-plant, = MLG. *wide,* LG. *wiede, wied, wede, wide* = OHG. *wīda,* MHG. *wīde,* G. *weide,* a willow, = Icel. *vīthja,* a withy, *vith,* a withe, *vīthir,* a willow, = Sw. *vide,* willow, *vidja,* willow-twig, = Dan. *vidje,* a willow, osier (the forms showing two orig. types, represented by *withy*^{1} and *with*^{2}, *withe,* and a variation also in the length of the vowel); cf. Lith. *zil-wittis, zil-wytis,* gray willow, Russ. *vitsa,* withe, OBulg. *vitĭ,* string for a heron, *viti,* twist, braid; L. *vitis,* vine, Gr. *ἰτέα,* a willow, a wicker shield; orig. 'that which twines or bends,' < √ *wi,* twine, plait, as in L. *viere,* twine, > *vīmen,* twig, etc.] 1. A willow of any species. [Prov. Eng.]

See where another hides himself as sly
As did Actæon or the fearful deer,
Behind a *withy.*
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 170).

The *Withy* is a reasonable large tree (for some have been found ten feet about). *Evelyn,* Sylva, i. 20.

2. A withe; a twig; an osier.

With grene *wythyes* y-bounden wonderlye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 58.

A kind of oblong vessel made of bark, by the simple contrivance of tying up the two ends with a *withy.*
Cook, First Voyage, iii. 8.

3. A halter made of withes.—4. In *ceram.,* same as *twig*^{1}, 3.—**Gray withy,** the sallow or goat willow, *Salix caprea.*—**Hoop withy.** Same as *hoop-withe.* See *Rivina.*

withy^{2} (with'i or wī'ᴛʜi), *a.* [< *withe, with*^{2}, + *-y*^{1}.] Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.

I learnt to fold my net, . . .
And *withy* labyrinths in straits to set.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, i. 5.

Thirsil from *withy* prison, as he uses,
Lets out his flock.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, iii.

withy-pot† (with'i-pot), *n.* A vessel or nest of osiers or twigs.

There were *withy-potts* or nests for the wild fowle to lay their eggs in, a little above yᵉ surface of yᵉ water.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 9, 1665.

withywind† (with'i-wīnd), *n.* Same as *withwind. Minsheu.*

Whiter Galet then the white *withie-winde.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 521.

witjar† (wit'jär), *n.* [< *wit*^{1} + *jar*^{3}, *n.*] The head; the brainpan; the skull. [Old slang.]

Dr. Hale, who was my good Astolfo (you read Ariosto, Jack), and has brought me back my *wit-jar,* had much ado . . . to effect my recovery.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. cxxxiii.

witless (wit'les), *a.* [Also formerly or dial. *weetless;* < ME. *witles,* < AS. **witleás* (in deriv. *witleást*) (= Icel. *vitlauss*), witless; as *wit*^{1} + *-less.*] 1. Destitute of wit or understanding; thoughtless; unreflecting; stupid.

But, man, as thou *wittlees* were,
thou lokist euere dounwarde as a beest.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Raymounde semede all *witlese* to deuise,
All merueled that gan it aduertise.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2846.

And *weetlesse* wandered
From shore to shore emongst the Lybick sandes,
Ere rest he fownd. *Spenser,* F. Q., III. 9. 41.

A witty mother! *witless* else her son.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 266.

2. Not knowing; unconscious. [Rare.]

Smiling, all *weetless* of th' uplifted stroke,
Hung o'er his harmless head. *J. Baillie.*

3. Proceeding from thoughtlessness or folly; not under the guidance of judgment; foolish; indiscreet; senseless; silly.

Fond termes, and *witlesse* words.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

Youth, and cost, and *witless* bravery.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 10.

witlessly (wit'les-li), *adv.* In a witless manner; without the exercise of judgment; without understanding. *Beau. and Fl.*

witlessness (wit'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being witless; want of judgment, understanding, or consideration.

Wilful *witlessness.* *Sir E. Sandys,* State of Religion.

witling (wit'ling), *n.* [< *wit*^{2} + *-ling*^{1}.] A pretender to wit; a would-be wit.

A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 59.

Newspaper *witlings.* *Goldsmith,* Retaliation, Postscript.

The *witlings* of Bath, constantly buzzing about him [Mr. Quin] to catch each accent falling from his tongue in order to pass it current for their own, were not content with robbing him of his wit, but more than once attacked his reputation. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 52.

witloof (wit'lōf), *n.* [D., lit. 'white-leaf.'] A variety of chicory with large roots, and forming a close head of leaves like that of a Cos lettuce. In Brussels these heads are cooked as a dinner-vegetable. Witloof is less bitter than the common chicory, and forms an equally good winter salad; its thick stubby root also is as good as the ordinary for mixing with coffee. Also called *large-rooted Brussels chicory.*

witmonger (wit'mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals or indulges in wit of a poor or low kind; a witling. *Wood,* Athenæ Oxon.

witness (wit'nes), *n.* [< ME. *witnesse, witnisse,* < AS. *witnes,* also *ge-witnes* (= MD. *wetenisse* = OHG. *gewiznessi*), testimony, < **witen,* orig. pp. of *witan,* know, or rather of *wītan,* see, + *-nes,* E. *-ness:* see *wit*^{1} and *-ness.* Cf. *forgiveness* for **forgivenness.*] 1. Testimony; attestation of a fact or event; evidence: often with *bear:* as, to *bear witness.*

If he aske as for more *witnesse,*
Who sent to hym and how that I hym knewe,
Telle hym it is his sone Generydes.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2382.

If I *bear witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true.
John v. 31.

Heaven and thy thoughts are *witness.*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 32.

The *witness* of the Wapentake is distinctly against the claimant. *E. A. Freeman,* Norman Conquest, V. 518.

2. One who or that which bears testimony or furnishes evidence or proof.

Laban said, This heap is a *witness* between me and thee this day. Gen. xxxi. 48.

Your mother lives a *witness* to that vow.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 180.

These, opening the prisons and dungeons, cal'd out of darknesse and bonds the elect Martyrs and *witnesses* of their Redeemer. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. One who is personally present and sees some act or occurrence, or hears something spoken, and can therefore bear witness to it; a spectator.

Neither can I rest
A silent *witness* of the headlong rage,
Or heedless folly, by which thousands die.
Cowper, Task, iii. 218.

4†. A sponsor, as at a baptism or christening.

He was *witness* for Win here—they will not be called godfathers—and named her Win-the-fight.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

5. In *law:* (*a*) One who gives testimony on the trial of a cause; one who appears before a court, judge, or other officer, and is examined under oath or affirmation. (*b*) One whose testimony is offered, or desired and expected. (*c*) One in whose presence or under whose observation a fact occurred. (*d*) One who upon request by or on behalf of a party subscribes his name to an instrument to attest the genuineness of its execution: more exactly, an *attesting witness* or a *subscribing witness.*

He bad hym goo and in no wise to fayle
To the Sowdon, and telle hym the processe,
And he wold be on of his cheff *witnesse.*
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1509.

Is it not
A perfect act, and absolute in law,
Sealed and delivered before *witnesses,*
The day and date emergent?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

6. In *bookbinding,* an occasional rough edge on the leaf of a bound book, which is a testimony that the leaves have not been unduly trimmed. [Eng.]—**Auricular, credible, intermediate witness.** See the adjectives.—**Hostile witness,** a witness who manifests a disposition to injure the case of the party by whom he is called. The party is allowed in such a case to put leading and searching questions such as he could not otherwise put to his own witness, and to contradict his testimony more freely.—**Second-hand witness.** See *second-hand*^{1}.—**To impeach a witness.** See *impeach.*—**Ultroneous witness.** See *ultroneous.*—**With a witness†,** with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind; to a great degree; with a vengeance.

This, I confess, is haste, *with a witness.* *Latimer.*

Here's packing, *with a witness!*
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 121.

witness (wit'nes), *v.* [< ME. *witnessen, witnissen, wytnessen;* < *witness, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bear witness or testimony; give evidence; testify.

And the storye of Noe *wytnessethe,* whan that the Culver broughte the Braunche of Olyve that betokend Pes made betwene God and Man. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 11.

The men of Belial *witnessed* against him, even against Naboth, . . . saying, Naboth did blaspheme God and the king. 1 Ki. xxi. 13.

The prisoner brought several persons of good credit to *witness* to her reputation. *Addison,* Tatler, No. 259.

2†. To take witness or notice.

Witnesse on him, that any perfit clerk is,
That in scole is gret altercacioun
In this matere and greet disputisoun.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 416.

Witnessing clause. Same as *testatum.*

II. *trans.* 1. To give testimony to; testify; bear witness of, or serve as evidence of; attest; prove; show.

We purchace, thurgh oure flateryng,
Of riche men of gret pouste,
Lettres to *witnesse* oure bounte.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6958.

For I *witnesse* you, and say in thys place
That he was a trew catholike person.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1529.

Behold how many things they *witness* against thee.
Mark xv. 4.

Methought you said
You saw one here in court could *witness* it.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 200.

For what they did they had custom for; and could produce, if need were, testimony that would *witness* it for more than a thousand years.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

[*Witness* in this sense is often used in the subjunctive imperatively or optatively, in many cases with inversion.

Heaven *witness,*
I have been to you a true and humble wife.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 22.

Pilgrims should watch, . . . but, for want of doing so, ofttimes their rejoicing ends in tears, and their sunshine in a cloud; *witness* the story of Christian at this place.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.]

2. To show by one's behavior; betray as a sentiment.

Capt. Dekings, an anabaptist and one that had *witnessed* a great deal of discontent with the present proceedings.
Pepys, Diary, Apr. 15, 1660.

Long mute he stood, and, leaning on his staff,
His wonder *witness'd* with an idiot laugh.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 112.

3. To see or know by personal presence; be a witness of; observe.

This is but a faint sketch of the incalculable calamities and horrors we must expect, should we ever *witness* the triumphs of modern infidelity. *R. Hall.*

What various scenes, and O! what scenes of woe,
Are *witnessed* by that red and struggling beam!
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 1.

My share of the gayety consisted in *witnessing* the daily appareling of Eliza and Georgianna, and seeing them descend to the drawing-room dressed out in thin muslin frocks and scarlet sashes, with hair elaborately ringleted.
Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre. iv

4. To see the execution of and affix one's name to (a contract, will, or other document) for the purpose of establishing its identity: as, to *witness* a bond or a deed.—5. To foretell; presage; foretoken. [Rare.]

Ah, Richard, . . .
I see thy glory like a shooting star
Fall to the base earth from the firmament!
Thy sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, woe, and unrest.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 4. 22.

=**Syn.** 3. *Perceive, Observe,* etc. See *see*^{1}.

witness-box (wit'nes-boks), *n.* The inclosure in which a witness stands while giving evidence in a court of law.

witnesser (wit'nes-ėr), *n.* [< *witness* + *-er*^{1}.] One who gives or bears testimony.

A constant *witnesser* of the passion of Christ.
T. Martin, Marriage of Priests.

witnessfully† (wit'nes-fůl-i), *adv.* [ME. *wytnessefully;* < *witness* + *-ful* + *-ly*^{2}.] By witnesses; with proof; manifestly; publicly.

In this wyse more clerly and more *wytnessefully* is the office of wise men i-treted. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, iv. prose 5.

witness-stand (wit'nes-stand), *n.* The place where a witness, while giving evidence in court, is stationed.

witsafe†, *v. t.* See *withsafe.*

wit-snapper† (wit'snap″ėr), *n.* One who affects repartee.

Goodly Lord, what a *wit-snapper* are you!
Shak., M. of V., iii. 5. 55.

witstand† (wit'stand), *n.* [< *wit*^{2} + *stand, n.*] The state of being at one's wits' end; hence, a standstill. [Rare.]

They were at a *witstand,* and could reach no further.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 188. (*Davies.*)

wit-starved (wit'stärvd), *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius. [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

wittal^{1}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wittall.*

wittal^{2}†, *n.* See *wittol*^{1}.

witte†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wit*^{1}.

witted (wit'ed), *a.* [< *wit*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] Having wit or understanding: commonly used in compounds, as quick-*witted,* slow-*witted,* etc.

The people be gentle, merry, quick and fine *witted*, delighting in quietness, and, when need requireth, able to abide and suffer much bodily labour.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Renowned, *witted* Dulcimel, appeare.
Marston, The Fawne, v.

witter†, *a.* [ME. *witter*, *witer*, < Icel. *vitr*, knowing, < *vita*, know: see *wit*^{1}.] Knowing; certain; sure.

Tho wurth the child [Isaac] *witter* and war
That thor sal offrende ben don.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1308.

witter†, *v. t.* [ME. *witteren*, *witeren*, < Icel. *vitra*, make wise, make certain, < *vitr*, knowing: see *witter*.] To make sure; inform; declare (that).

I *witter* the the emperour es entirde into Fraunce.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1239.

wittering†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *witter*, *v.*] Information; knowledge.

Leue Joseph, who tolde yow this?
How hadde ȝe *wittering* of this dede?
York Plays, p. 142.

witterly† (wit'ėr-li), *adv.* [ME., also *witterliche*, *witerliche*, etc.; < *witter* + *-ly*^{2}.] Certainly; surely; truly.

I blusshet hom on.
I waited hom *witterly*, as me wele thoght,
All feturs in fere of the fre ladys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2428.

Ful acorded was hit *witterly*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2606.

witters, *n. pl.* See *withers*.

witticaster (wit'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [< *witty* + *-c-aster* as in *criticaster*.] An inferior or pretended wit.

The mention of a nobleman seems quite sufficient to arouse the spleen of our *witticaster*. *Milton.*

wittichenite (wit'i-ken-īt), *n.* A sulphid of bismuth and copper, related in form and composition to bournonite. It was first found at Wittichen, Baden.

witticism (wit'i-sizm), *n.* [< *witty* + *-c-ism* as in *Atticism*, *Gallicism*, etc.] A witty sentence, phrase, or remark; an observation characterized by wit.

You have quite undone the young King with your *Witticisms*, and ruin'd his Fortunes utterly.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iii.

The witty poets . . . have taken an advantage from the doubtful meaning of the word fire to make an infinite number of *witticisms*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 62.

Every *witticism* is an inexact thought; what is perfectly true is imperfectly witty.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

wittified† (wit'i-fīd), *a.* [< **wittify* (< *witty* + *-fy*) + *-ed*^{2}.] Having wit; clever; witty.

Diverse of these were . . . dispersed to those *wittified* ladies who were willing to come into the order.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 59. (*Davies.*)

wittily (wit'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *wittily*; < *witty* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a witty manner. (*a*†) Knowingly; intelligently; ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

Time only & custom haue authoritie to do, specially in all cases of language, as the Poet hath *wittily* remembred.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 104.

The *wittily* and strangely cruel Macro.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

(*b*) With a witty turn or phrase, or with an ingenious and amusing association of ideas; clearly; brilliantly.

In conversation *wittily* pleasant. *Sir P. Sidney.*

It would a little cool the preternatural heat of the flingbrand fraternity, as one *wittily* calleth them.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 125.

wittiness (wit'i-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being witty; the quality of being ingenious or clever.

Wittinesse in devising, . . . pithinesse in uttering.
E. K., To G. Harvey (Prefixed to Spenser's Shep. Cal.).

2†. Something that is witty; an ingenious invention.

The third, in the discoloured mantle spangled all over, is Euphantaste, a well-conceited *wittinesse*, and employed in honouring the court with the riches of her pure invention. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

witting† (wit'ing), *n.* [Also *weeting* (and erroneously *wotting*); < ME. *witinge*, *wetynge*; verbal n. of *wit*^{1}, *v.*] Knowledge; perception.

That were an abusyoun
That God sholde han no parfit clere *wetynge*
More than we men, that han douteous wenynge.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 991.

wittingly (wit'ing-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *weetingly*; < ME. *witingly*, *wetyngly*, *witindeliche* (= MHG. *wizzentliche* = Icel. *vitanliga*); < *witting*, ppr. of *wit*^{1}, *v.*, + *-ly*^{2}.] In a witting manner; knowingly; consciously; by design.

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world.
Sir T. More.

To which she for his sake had *weetingly* now brought her selfe, and blam'd her noble blood.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. 3. 11.

I would not *wittingly* dishonor my work by a single falsehood, misrepresentation, or prejudice, though it should gain our forefathers the whole country of New England. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 201.

wittol^1† (wit'ol), *n.* [Formerly also *wittal*, *wittall* (also *wittold*, with excrescent *d* as in *cuckold*), orig. *witwal*, a particular use of *witwal*, the popinjay: see *witwal*^{1}. This bird was the subject of frequent ribald allusions, similar to the allusions to the cuckoo which are prominent in the English drama of Shakspere and his contemporaries and which produced the word *cuckold*. The addition of the notion of 'knowing' and submitting may be due to the popular association with *wit*, which produced the etymology < *wit*^{1} + *all*.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a submissive cuckold.

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer well; . . . yet they are . . . the names of fiends; but, Cuckold, *Wittol*, Cuckold! the devil himself hath not such a name!
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 313.

Fond *wit-wal*, that wouldst load thy witless head
With timely horns, before thy bridal bed!
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. vii. 17.

To see . . . a *wittol* wink at his wife's honesty, and too perspicuous in all other affairs.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 44.

There was no peeping hole to clear
The *wittal's* eye from his incarnate fear.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 5.

wittol^1† (wit'ol), *v. t.* [Also *wittal*; < *wittol*^{1}, *n.*] To make a wittol, or contented cuckold, of.

He would *wittal* me
With a consent to my own horns.
Davenport, City Night Cap, i. 1.

wittol^2 (wit'ol), *n.* A dialectal reduction of *whitetail*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

wittolly†, *a.* [< *wittol*^{1} + *-ly*^{1}.] Like or characteristic of a wittol, or submissive cuckold. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 283.

Her husband was hanged for his *wittoldly* permission, and shee herselfe drowned. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 293.

wit-tooth (wit'töth), *n.* A wisdom-tooth.

witts (wits), *n. pl.* Same as *tin-wits*.

When much pyrites [in tin-bearing rock] is present, it is necessary to make a preliminary concentration, and roast the enriched product (*witts*) in a furnace.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 466.

witty (wit'i), *a.* [< ME. *witty*, *wity*, *witiȝ*, < AS. *witig*, *wittig* (= OS. *witig* = OHG. *wizzig*, MHG. *witzec*(*g*), G. *witzig* = Icel. *vitugr* = Sw. *vitter* = Dan. *vittig*), knowing, wise, < *wit*, knowledge, wit: see *wit*^{1}, and cf. *witch*^{1}.] 1†. Possessed of wisdom or learning; wise; discreet; knowing; artful.

The *wyttiour* that eny wight is bote yf he worche ther-
after,
The biterour he shal a-bygge bote yf he wel worche.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 219.

A *witty* man taketh preved thinge, and chaunge
He maketh, that lande from lande be not to strange.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Tamb. Are you the *witty* King of Persia?
Myc. Ay, marry am I: have you any suit to me?
Tamb. I would entreat you speak but three wise words.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 4.

The deep, revolving, *witty* Buckingham.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 42.

Upon each shoulder sits a milk-white dove,
And at her feet do *witty* serpents move.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

2†. Exhibiting intelligence or ingenuity; clever; skilfully devised.

Silence in love betrays more wo
Than words, though ne'er so *witty*;
A beggar that is dumb, you know,
May challenge double pity.
Raleigh, Silent Lover (Ellis's Specimens, II. 224).

Ingrateful payer of my industries,
That with a soft painted hypocrisy
Cozen'st and jeer'st my perturbation,
Expect a *witty* and a fell revenge!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

Amongst the elder Christians, some . . . in *witty* torments excelled the cruelty of many of their persecutors, whose rage determined quickly in death.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 91.

3. Possessed of wit; smartly or cleverly facetious; ready with strikingly novel, clever, shrewd, and amusing sayings, or with sharp repartee; brilliant, sparkling, and original in expressing amusing notions or ideas; hence, sometimes, sarcastic; satirical: of persons.

Who so in earnest vveenes, he doth, in mine aduise,
Shevv himselfe vvitless, or more *vvittie* than vvise.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 170.

Sir Ellis Layton, whom I find a wonderful *witty*, ready man for sudden answers and little tales, and sayings very extraordinary witty. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 92.

In gentle Verse the *Witty* told their Flame,
And grac'd their choicest Song with Emma's Name.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women, . . . has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter.
Addison, Spectator, No. 530.

4. Characterized by or pregnant with wit: as, a *witty* remark or repartee.

Or rhymes or sangs he'd mak' himsel',
Or *witty* catches. *Burns*, To J. Lapraik, i.

witwal^1 (wit'wâl), *n.* [Also *witwall*, and formerly assimilated *wittal*; also erroneously *whitwall*; a var. of *woodwal*, *woodwale*: see *woodwale*, and cf. *wittol*^{1}.] 1. The popinjay, or green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See *woodwale*, and cut under *popinjay*.

No sound was heard, except, from far away,
The ringing of the *Whitwall's* shrilly laughter,
Or, now and then, the chatter of the jay,
That Echo murmur'd after.
Hood, Haunted House, i.

2. The greater spotted woodpecker, *Picus major*. See cut under *Picus*.

witwal^2†, *n.* See *wittol*^{1}.

witwanton† (wit'won''ton), *n.* [< *wit*^{1} + *wanton*.] One who indulges in idle, foolish, and irreverent fancies or speculations. Also used adjectively.

All Epicures, *Wit-wantons*, Athëists.
Sylvester, Lacrymæ Lacrymarum.

How dangerous it is for *wit-wanton* men to dance with their nice distinctions on such mystical precipices.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 4.

witwanton† (wit'won''ton), *v. i.* [< *witwanton*, *n.*] To indulge in vain, sportive, or over-subtle fancies; speculate idly or irreverently: with an indefinite *it*.

Dangerous it is to *witwanton it* with the majesty of God.
Fuller, Holy State.

wit-worm† (wit'wėrm), *n.* [< *wit*^{1} + *worm*.] One who has developed into a wit. [Rare.]

Ful. What hast thou done
With thy poor innocent self?
Gal. Wherefore, sweet madam?
Ful. Thus to come forth, so suddenly, a *witworm*?
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

wive (wīv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wived*, ppr. *wiving*. [< ME. *wiven*, < AS. *wīfian* (= MD. *wijven* = MLG. *wiven*), take a wife, < *wīf*, wife. Cf. *wife*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To take a wife; marry.

Hanging and *wiving* goes by destiny.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 83.

A shrewd wife brings thee bate, *wiue* not and neuer thriue. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 171.

II. *trans.* 1. To match to a wife; provide with a wife.

An I could get me but a wife, . . . I were manned, horsed, and *wived*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 61.

Gregory VII. . . . determined . . . that no *wived* priest should celebrate or even assist at the Mass.
Encyc. Brit., V. 293.

2. To take for a wife; marry. [Rare.]

Should I *wive* an Empresse,
And take her dowerlesse, should we love, or hate,
In that my bounty equalls her estate.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 79).

I have *wived* his sister. *Scott.*

wivehood† (wīv'hůd), *n.* Same as *wifehood*.

That girdle gave the vertue of chast love,
And *wivehood* true, to all that did it beare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 3.

wiveless† (wīv'les), *a.* Same as *wifeless*.

They, in their *wiveless* state, run into open abominations. *Homilies*, xviii. Of Matrimony.

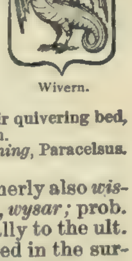
wively† (wīv'li), *a.* Same as *wifely*.

Wyuely loue. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. vii.

wiver† (wī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *wivere*, *wyvere*, < OF. *wivre*, *givre*, a viper, < L. *vipera*, a viper: see *viper*. Hence *wivern*.] 1. A serpent.

Jalousye, allas! that wikked *wyvere*,
Thus causeles is cropen into yow.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1010.

2. A wivern.


Wivern.

wivern (wī'vėrn), *n.* [Also *wyvern*; a later form, with unorig. *-n* as in *bittern*, of *wiver*: see *wiver*.] In *her.*, a monster whose fore part is that of a dragon with its fore legs and wings, while the hinder part has the form of a serpent with a barbed tail.

Lakes which, when morn breaks on their quivering bed,
Blaze like a *wyvern* flying round the sun.
Browning, Paracelsus.

wives, *n.* Plural of *wife*.

wizard (wiz'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *wisard*, *wissard*; < ME. *wisard*, *wysard*, *wysar*; prob. an altered form, assimilated initially to the ult. related *wise*, for **wishard* (preserved in the surnames *Wishart*, *Wisheart*, *Wisset*), < OF. **wischard*, prob. orig. form of OF. *guischard*, *guiscard*, *guiscart*, F. dial. (Norm.) *guichard*, sagacious, prudent, cunning (whence the F. surname *Guiscard*), with suffix *-ard*, ‹ Icel. *vizkr*, clever, knowing, sagacious, for **vitskr*, ‹ *vita*, know: see *wit*^{1}. Cf. *witch*^{1}, ult. from the same root, but having no immediate connection with *wizard*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A wise man; a sage.

Hee that cannot personate the wise-man well among *wizards*, let him learne to play the foole well amongst dizzards.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

See how from far, upon the eastern road,
The star-led *wizards* haste with odours sweet.
Milton, Nativity, l. 23.

2. A proficient in the occult sciences; an adept in the black art; one supposed to possess supernatural powers, generally from having leagued himself with the Evil One; a sorcerer; an enchanter; a magician; hence, a title occasionally applied to, or assumed by, modern performers of legerdemain; a conjurer; a juggler. See *witch*^{1}.

And the soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits, and after *wizards*, . . . I will even set my face against that soul. Lev. xx. 6.

If by any Accident they do hear of the Thief, all is ascrib'd to the wonderful Cunning of their *Wissard*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 121.

No *wizards* now ply their trade of selling favorable winds to the Norwegian coasters.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 136.

II. *a.* Magic; having magical powers; enchanting: as, a *wizard* spell.

Where Deva spreads her *wizard* stream.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 55.

wizardly (wiz'ärd-li), *adv.* [‹ *wizard* + *-ly*^{1}.] Resembling a wizard; characteristic of a wizard. [Rare.]

wizardry (wiz'ärd-ri), *n.* [‹ *wizard* + *-ry*.] The art or practices of wizards; sorcery.

Wizardry and dealing with evil spirits.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xi. 9.

wize†. An old spelling of *wise*^{1}, *wise*^{2}.

wizen^1 (wiz'n), *a.* [Also *weazen*, and formerly *wizzen*, *wisen*; ‹ ME. **wisen*, ‹ AS. **wisen* = Icel. *visinn* = Sw. Dan. *vissen*, withered, dried up; pp. of a lost verb, AS. as if **wīsan*, dry up. Hence *wizen*^{1}, *v.*] Hard, dry, and shriveled; withered.

A gay little *wizen* old man, in appearance, from the Eastern climate's dilapidations upon his youth and health.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, Dec., 1791.

His shadowy figure and dark *weazen* face.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 284.

I remember the elder Mathews, a *wizen* dark man, with one high shoulder, a distorted mouth, a lame leg, and an irritable manner.
E. H. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. i.

wizen^1 (wiz'n), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *weazen*, and formerly *wizzen*, *wisen*; ‹ ME. *wisenen*, ‹ AS. *wisnian*, also *forwisnian* (= Icel. *visna* = Sw. *vissna* = Dan. *visne*), become dry, wither, ‹ **wisen*, dried up, wizen.] To become dry or withered; shrivel; cause to fade; make dry. [Scotch.]

O ill befa' your *wizzen'd* snout!
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 290).

A shoemaker's lad
With *wizened* face in want of soap.
Browning, Christmas Eve.

wizen^2 (wiz'n), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *weasand*.

wizen-faced (wiz'n-fāst), *a.* Having a thin, shriveled face.

The story is connected with a dingy *wizen-faced* portrait in an oval frame. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 50.

The door . . . was slowly opened, and a little bleareyed, *weazen-faced* ancient man came creeping out.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

wizier, *n.* Same as *vizir*.

wizzen†, *a.* and *n.* Same as *wizen*.

wk. A contraction of *week*.

wlappe†, *v. t.* [ME. *wlappen*, var. of *wrappen*: see *wrap* and *lap*^{2}.] To wrap; roll up.

ȝe schulen fynde a ȝong child *wlappid* in clothis, and put in a cracche. *Wyclif*, Luke ii. 12.

wlate†, *v. i.* and *t.* [ME. *wlaten*, ‹ AS. *wlǣtian*, loathe.] To feel disgust; loathe; abominate.

So the worcher of this worlde *wlates* ther-wyth
That in the poynt of her play he poruayes a mynde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1501.

wlatsome†, **wlatsom**†, *a.* [‹ ME. *wlatsom*, *wlatsum*, loathsome, abominable, ‹ **wlate* (‹ AS. *wlætte*), nausea, disgust, + *-som*, E. *-some*.] Loathsome; detestable; hateful.

For thouȝ the soule haue thi lijknes,
Man is but *wlatsum* erthe and clay.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

Mordre is so *wlatsom* and abhominable
To God, that is so just and resonable,
That he ne wol nat suffre it heled be.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 233.

wlonc†, **wlonk**†, *a.* and *n.* [ME., ‹ AS. *wlanc*, *wlonk* (= OS. *wlanc*), proud, splendid.] **I.** *a.* Fine; grand; fair; beautiful.

Whyle the *wlonkest* wedes he warp on hym-seluen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2025.

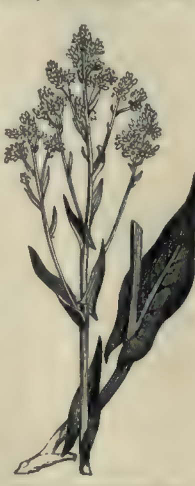
II. *n.* A fair woman; a fine lady.

Thane I went to that *wlonke*, and wynly hire gretis,
And cho said, "Welcome i-wis! wele arte thow fowndene."
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3339.

W. N. W. An abbreviation of *west-northwest*.

wo, *interj.* and *n.* See *woe*.

woad (wōd), *n.* [Also dial. *wad* (and *ode*); ‹ ME. *wod*, *wode*, *wood*, *wad*, ‹ AS. *wād*, *waad* = OFries. *wēd* = D. *weede*, *weed* = MLG. *wēt*, *weit*, *wēde* = OHG. MHG. *weit*, G. *waid*, *wait* = Sw. *vejde* = Dan. *vaid*, *veid* = Goth. **waida* (cf. *wizdila*, woad; ML. *guaisdium*, › OF. *waisde*, *waide*, *gaide*, F. *guède* = It. *guado*, woad), akin to L. *vitrum*, woad: root unknown; no connection with *weld*^{1}, which has a var. *wold*.] A cruciferous plant, *Isatis tinctoria*, formerly much cultivated in Great Britain on account of the blue dye extracted from its pulped and fermented leaves. It is now, however, nearly superseded by indigo, which gives a stronger and finer blue. It is still cultivated in some parts of Europe, and the dye which it furnishes is said to improve the quality and color of indigo when mixed with it in a certain proportion. The ancient Britons are said to have stained their bodies with the dye procured from the woad-plant.


Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*).

No mader, welde, or *wood* [var. *wod*] no litestere
Ne knew.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 17.

But now our soile either will not or . . . may not beare either *wad* or madder.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, [xviii.

Admit no difference between *oade* and frankincense.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Wild woad. Same as *weld*^{1}.

woaded (wō'ded), *a.* [‹ *woad* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Dyed or colored blue with woad.

Then the monster, then the man;
Tattoo'd or *woaded*, winter-clad in skins.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. Produced by means of woad, or by a mixture of woad with other dyes.

Thus I have heard our merchants complain that the set up blues have made strangers loathe the rich *woaded* blues. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 77.

woad-mill (wōd'mil), *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

woadwaxen (wōd'wak″sn), *n.* The dyers' greenweed, *Genista tinctoria*. See *Genista* (with cut).

Y cart y-lade w^t *wodewexen* to sale.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

wobble, *v.* and *n.* See *wabble*^{1}.

wobbler, *n.* See *wabbler*.

wobbly, *a.* See *wabbly*.

wobegone, *a.* See *woebegone*.

woc^1†, *a.* A Middle English form of *weak*.

woc^2†, *v.* An old spelling of *woke*, preterit of *wake*^{1}.

wod, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *woad*.

wode^1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wood*^{1}.

wode^2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *woad*. *Prompt. Parv.*

wodegeld†, *n.* [ME., ‹ *wode*, wood, + *geld*, payment: see *wood*^{1} and *geld*^{2}, *n.*] A payment for wood.

wodely†, *adv.* A variant of *woodly*.

Woden (wō'den), *n.* [ME. *Woden*, ‹ AS. *Wōden* = OHG. *Wōdan*, *Wuotan* = Icel. *Othinn*, a Teut. deity, lit. the 'furious,' the 'mighty warrior'; from a root appearing in AS. *wōd*, mad, furious (see *wood*^{2}). The AS. *Wōden*, which would reg. give a mod. E. **Wooden*, is present in *Wednesday*, and in many compound local names, such as *Woodnesborough*, *Wedneshough*, *Wednesbury*, *Winsborough*, *Wisborow*, *Wednesfield*, *Wansford*, *Wanstead*, *Wansley*, etc.] The Anglo-Saxon form of the name of the deity called by the Norse Odin.

Wodenism (wō'den-izm), *n.* [‹ *Woden* + *-ism*.] The worship of Woden.

Wodenism was so completely vanquished that even the coming of the Danes failed to revive it.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 9.

wodewale†, *n.* A Middle English form of *woodwale*.

wodness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *woodness*.

woe (wō), *interj.* [Also *wo*; Sc. *wae*; ‹ ME. *wo*, *woo*, *wa*, *we*, *waei*, *wei*, *wai*, *wæ*, ‹ AS. *wā*, interj., sometimes used with dat. case, also in combination *wā lā*, *wā lā wā*, also *wālā wā*, alas! lit. woe! lo! woe! (› ult. E. *wellaway*, *welladay*) = D. *wee* = LG. *wee* = G. *weh* = Icel. *vei* = Sw. *ve* = Dan. *vee* = Goth. *wai*, interj., woe! (cf. OF. *ouais* = It. Sp. *guai*, woe! ‹ Teut.) = L. *væ*, woe! (*væ victis*, woe to the vanquished!) = Gr. *οἰ!* *οὐαί!* woe! ah! oh! an exclamation of pain, etc., out of which the other uses grew. Hence ult. *woe*, *n.*, *wail*^{1}, and *wellaway*, *welladay*; cf. also *waiment*.] Alas! an exclamation of pain or grief. See *woe*, *n.*

Alas and *woe!* *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 107.

woe (wō), *n.* and *a.* [Also *wo*; Sc. *wae*; ‹ ME. *wo*, *woo*, *wa*, also *wee*, the last from AS. *weá*, pl. *weán*, a form not immediately derivable from the interj. *wā*, but standing for **wǣ* (**wǣw-*) = OS. *wē* (*wēw-*) = D. *wee* = LG. *wee* = OHG. MHG. *wē* (*wēw-*), OHG. also *wēwo*, m., *wēwa*, f., G. *wehe* = Dan. *vee*, woe, = Goth. **wai* (› It. *guajo*, pain); prob. from the interj.: see *woe*, *interj.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity.

They, outcast from God, are here condemn'd
To waste eternal days in *woe* and pain.
Milton, P. L., ii. 695.

2. A heavy calamity; an affliction.

One *woe* is past; and, behold, there come two *woes* more hereafter. Rev. ix. 12.

Woe is frequently used in denunciations, either with the optative mood of the verb or alone, and thus in an interjectional manner (see *woe*, *interj.*).

Woe be unto the pastors that destroy and scatter the sheep! Jer. xxiii. 1.

Woe to the vanquished, *woe!*
Dryden, Albion and Albanius, i. 1.

Woe to the dupe, and *woe* to the deceiver!
Woe to the oppressed, and *woe* to the oppressor!
Shelley, Hellas.

It is also used in exclamations of sorrow, in such cases the noun or pronoun following being really in the dative.

Woe is me! for I am undone. Isa. vi. 5.

Woe was the knight at this severe command.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 108.

An' aye the o'ercome o' his sang
Was "*Wae*'s me for Prince Charlie!"
W. Glen, A Wee Bird cam' to our Ha' Door.

In weal and woe, in prosperity and adversity. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 987.—**Woe worth the day.** See *worth*^{1}, 3.=**Syn.** Distress, tribulation, affliction, bitterness, unhappiness, wretchedness. *Woe* is an intense unhappiness; the word is strong and elevated, almost poetical.

II.† *a.* Sad; sorrowful; miserable; woeful; wretched.

Ofte hadde Horn beo *wo*
Ac neure wurs than him was tho.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

In this debat I was so *wo*,
Me thoghte myn herte braste atweyn.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1192.

He was full *wo*, and gan his former griefe renew.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 38.

Childe Waters was a *woe* man, good Lord,
To see faire Ellen swimme!
Child Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 208).

woebegone, wobegone (wō'bẹ-gôn″), *a.* [Early mod. E. *woe-begon*; ‹ ME. *wo-begon*, *wo-bygon*; ‹ *woe*, *wo*, *n.*, woe, sorrow, + *begone*^{1}.] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief or sorrow; also, sorrowful; rueful; indicating woe or distress: as, a *woebegone* look.

Thow farest ek by me, thow Pandarus!
As he that, whan a wight is *wo-bygon*,
He cometh to him apaas, and seith right thus:
"Thynke nat on smerte and thow shalt fele none!"
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 464.

Coumfort hem that careful been,
And helpe hem that ben *woo bigoon*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so *woe-begone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 71.

Each man looked ruefully in his neighbor's face in search of encouragement, but only found in its *woe-begone* lineaments a confirmation of his own dismay.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 438.

In early use the two words are sometimes separated.

Wo was this wrecched woman tho *bigoon*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 820.

woeful, woful (wō'fůl), *a.* [Sc. *waeful*; ‹ ME. *woful*, *wofull*; ‹ *woe* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of woe; distressed with grief or calamity; afflicted; sorrowful.

O verrey goost, that errest to and fro!
Whi niltow flen out of the *wofulleste*
Body that evere myght on grounde go?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 303.

What now willt thou don, *woful* Eglentine?
To gret heuynesse off-fors moste thou incline.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2163.

Weep no more, *woful* shepherds.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 165.

2. Relating or pertaining to woe; expressing woe; characterized by sorrow or woe; deplorable.

> She . . . sings extemporally a *woeful* ditty.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 836.

> A Trumpet shall sound from Heaven in *woful* and terrible Manner. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

> He [Lord Ranelagh] died hard, as their term of art is here, to express the *woful* state of men who discover no religion at their death. *Swift.*

> O, *woeful* day! O, day of woe to me!
> *A. Philips*, Pastorals, iv.

3. Wretched; paltry; mean; pitiful.

> What *woful* stuff this madrigal would be!
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 418.

=**Syn. 2.** Mournful, calamitous, disastrous, afflictive, miserable, grievous. See *woe*.

woefully, wofully (wō′fůl-i), *adv.* In a woeful manner.

> Which now among you, who lament so *wofully*, . . . has suffered as he suffered? *V. Knox*, Works, VI., serm. v.

> It is a fact of which many seem *wofully* ignorant.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 484.

woefulness, wofulness (wō′fůl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wofulnesse*; < *woeful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being woeful; misery; calamity.

> Thys day can noght be saad the heuinesse mad,
> Noght halfe the *wofulnesse* the cite hauing.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 648.

> The lamenting Elegiack . . . surely is to be praysed, either for compassionate accompanying iust causes of lamentation, or for rightly paynting out how weake be the passions of *wofulnesse*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 44.

woesome (wō′sum), *a.* [Sc. *waesome*; < *woe* + *-some*.] Woeful; sad; mournful.

woe-wearied (wō′wēr″id), *a.* Wearied out with woe or grief. [Rare.]

> My *woe-wearied* tongue is mute and dumb.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 18.

woe-weary†, *a.* [ME. *wo-werie*; < *woe* + *weary*.] Sad at heart.

> *Wo-werie* and wetschod wente ich forth after,
> As a recheles renke that reccheth nat of sorwe.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 1.

woe-worn (wō′wōrn), *a.* Worn or marked by woe or grief.

> In lively mood he spoke, to wile
> From Wilfrid's *woe-worn* cheek a smile.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, v. 14.

woful, wofully, etc. See *woeful*, etc.

woiwode, wojwoda (woi′wōd, woi-wō′dä), *n.* Same as *voivode*.

woke^{1}†, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*^{1}.

woke^{2} (wōk). Preterit and past participle of *wake*^{1}.

woken†, *v.* A Middle English form of *weaken*.

wokus (wō′kus), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] A coarse meal made by the Indians of the northwest from the seeds of *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*) *polysepalum*, the yellow pond-lily of that region. See *pond-lily*, 1.

> Old Chaloquin carried his bag of *wokus* for food. This is the roasted and ground seeds of the yellow water-lily, and looks something like cracked wheat.
> *Amer. Nat.*, Nov., 1889, p. 971.

wol^{1}, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *will*^{1}.

wol^{2}, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *well*^{2}.

wold^{1} (wōld), *n.* [Formerly also *would*; also dial. *old*; < ME. *wold*, *wald*, *wæld*, < AS. *weald*, *wald*, a wood, forest, = OS. OFries. *wald* = D. *woud* = OHG. *wald*, MHG. *walt*, G. *wald*, a wood, forest (> OF. *gaut*, brushwood ?), = Icel. *vǒllr* (gen. *vallar* for **valdar*), a field, plain; perhaps orig. a hunting-ground, considered as 'a possession,' and so connected with AS. *geweald* (= G. *gewalt* = Icel. *vald*), power, dominion, < *wealdan*, etc., rule, possess: see *wield*. Cf. Gr. ἄλσος (for *ϜαλτϜος ?), a grove. Cf. *weald*.] An open tract of country; a down. The wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are high, rolling districts bare of woods, and exactly similar, both topographically and geologically, to the downs of the more southern parts of England. The Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, closely resemble the downs of Kent and Sussex and the wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire in every respect except the geological age of the formations by which they are underlain, which, in the case of the Cotswolds, is a calcareous rock of Jurassic, and not of Cretaceous age, as is the case with the other-mentioned wolds and downs.

> Who sees not a great difference betwixt . . . the *Wolds* in Lincolnshire and the Fens? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 259.

> Each hill and dale, each deepening glen and *wold*.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 88.

> The notes of the robin and bluebird
> Sounded sweet upon *wold* and in wood.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 4.

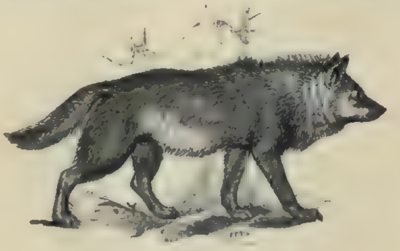
> The *wolds* [of Yorkshire] constitute properly but one region, sloping from a curved summit, whose extremities touch the sea at Flamborough Head, and the Humber at Ferriby; but this crescent of hills is cut through by one continuous hollow,—the great Wold Valley from Settrington to Bridlington. *Phillips*, Yorkshire, p. 41.

wold^{2}, *n.* See *weld*^{1}.

wold^{3}†, **wolde**†. Obsolete forms of *would*. See *will*^{1}.

woldestow†. A Middle English form of *wouldest thou*.

wolf (wûlf), *n.*; pl. *wolves* (wûlvz). [< ME. *wolf*, *wulf*, *wlf*, *wlfe* (pl. *wolves*, *wulves*, *wolwes*, *wulfes*), < AS. *wulf* (pl. *wulfas*) = OS. *wulf* = OFries. *wolf* = D. *wolf* = MLG. LG. *wulf* = OHG. MHG. G. *wolf* = Icel. *ūlfr* (for **vulfr*) = Sw. *ulf* = Dan. *ulv* = Goth. *wulfs* = OBulg. *vlŭkŭ* = Russ. *volkŭ* = Lith. *wilkas* = L. *lupus* (> It. *lupo* = Sp. Pg. *lobo* = F. *loup*) = Gr. λύκος = Skt. *vrika*, a wolf; orig. type prob. **walka*, **warka*, altered variously into **wlaka* (Gr. λύκος), **wlapa* (L. *lupus*), **walpa* (AS. *wulf*, etc.), orig. 'tearer, render,' < √ *wark*, Skt. √ *vraçch*, tear, Gr. ἕλκειν, pull. L. *vulpes*, fox, is prob. not connected. *Wolf*, as a complimentary term for a warrior, is a constituent of many E. and G. names, as in *Adolph*, 'noble-wolf,' *Rudolph*, 'glory-wolf,' etc. Cf. *werwolf*, *lupine*^{1}, *lycanthropy*, etc.] **1.** A digitigrade carnivorous canine quadruped, *Canis lupus*, of the lupine or thoöid series of *Canidæ*; hence, some similar animal. The common wolf of Europe, etc., is yellowish or fulvous-gray, with harsh strong hair, erect pointed ears, and the tail straight or nearly so. The height at the shoulder is from 27 to 29 inches. Wolves are swift of foot, crafty, and rapacious, and destructive enemies to the sheep-cote and farm-yard; they associate in packs to hunt the larger quadrupeds, as the deer, the elk, etc. When hard pressed with hunger these packs not infrequently attack isolated travelers, and have been known even to enter villages and carry off children. In general, however, wolves are cowardly and stealthy, approaching sheepfolds and farm-buildings only at dead of night, making a rapid retreat if in the least disturbed by a dog or a man, and exhibiting great cunning in the avoidance of traps. Wolves are still numerous in some parts of Europe, as France, Hungary, Spain, Turkey, and Russia; they probably ceased to exist in England about the end of the fifteenth century, and in Scotland in the first part of the eighteenth century; the latter date probably marks also the disappearance of wolves in Ireland. The wolves of North America are of two very distinct species. One of these is scarcely different from the European, but is generally regarded as a variety, under the name of *C. l. occidentalis*. The usual color is a grizzled gray, but it sports in many colors, as reddish and blackish. Most strains of the American wolf are larger and stouter than those of Europe. The gray wolf is also called the *buffalo-wolf*, from its former abundance in the buffalo-range, and *timber-wolf*, as distinguished from the prairie-wolf or coyote, *Canis latrans*, a much smaller and very different animal, which lives chiefly in open country, in burrows in the ground, and in some respects resembles the jackal. (See *coyote*, with cut.) Yet other wolves, of rather numerous species, inhabit most parts of the world; some grade into jackals (see *Thous*), others toward foxes (see *fox-wolf*); and most of them interbreed easily with some varieties of the dog of the countries they respectively inhabit, the dog itself being a composite of a mixed wolf ancestry (see *wolf-dog*, 2).



Common Wolf (*Canis lupus*).

2. A person noted for ravenousness, cruelty, cunning, or the like: used in opprobrium.

> Rescued is Orleans from the English *wolves*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI. (ed. Knight), i. 6. 2.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A small naked caterpillar, the larva of *Tinea granella*, the wolf-moth, which infests granaries. (*b*) The larva of a bot-fly; a warble.—**4.** A tuberculous excrescence which rapidly eats away the flesh. See *lupus*^{1}, 3.

> A tree that cureth the *wolfe* with the shauings of the wood groweth in these parts. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 364.

> If God should send a cancer upon thy face, or a *wolf* into thy side, if he should spread a crust of leprosy upon thy skin, what wouldst thou give to be but as now thou art? *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 6.

5. In *music*: (*a*) The harsh discord heard in certain chords of keyboard-instruments, especially the organ, when tuned on some system of unequal temperament. In the mean-tone system, as usually applied, five intervals in each octave were discordant—namely, G♯–E♭, B–E♭, F♯–B♭, C♯–F, and G♯–C. Under the modern system of equal temperament, the wolf is evenly distributed, and so practically unnoticed. (*b*) A chord or interval in which such a discord appears. (*c*) In instruments of the viol class, a discordant or false vibration in a string when stopped at a certain point, usually due to a defect in the structure or adjustment of the instrument. Sometimes called *wolf-note*.—**6.** A wooden fence placed across a ditch in the corner of a field, to prevent cattle from straying into another field by means of the ditch. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]—**7.** Same as *willow*^{2}. *E. H. Knight.*—**Barking wolf**, the coyote or prairie-wolf of North America, *Canis latrans*. See cut under *coyote*.—**Black wolf**, a melanistic variety of the common wolf, found in southerly parts of the United States.—**Dark as a wolf's mouth** or **throat**, pitch-dark. *Scott.*—**Golden wolf**, the Tibetan wolf, *Canis laniger*. Also called *chanco*.—**Gray wolf.** See def. 1.—**Indian wolf**, a certain Asiatic wolf, *Canis pallipes*, somewhat like a jackal.—**Marine wolf**, in *her.* See *marine*.—**Pied wolf.** See *pied*.—**Red wolf**, a reddish or erythritic variety of the common wolf, found in the United States.—**Strand wolf.** See *strand-wolf*.—**Tasmanian wolf**, a marsupial of Tasmania, the thylacine dasyure, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*: same as *zebra-wolf*. See cut under *thylacine*.—**To cry wolf**, to raise a false alarm: in allusion to the shepherd boy in a well-known fable.—**To have a wolf by the ears**, to have a difficult task.

> He found himself so intrigued that it was like *a wolf by the ears*; he could neither hold it nor let it go; and, for certain, it bit him at last.
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 2. (*Davies.*)

To have a wolf in the stomach, to eat ravenously. *Halliwell.*—**To keep the wolf from the door**, to keep out hunger or want.—**To see a wolf**, to lose one's voice: in allusion to the belief of the ancients (see Virgil, Ecl. ix.) that if a man saw a wolf before the wolf saw him he lost his voice, at least for a time.

> "What! are you mute?" I said—a waggish guest,
> "Perhaps she's *seen a wolf*," rejoin'd in jest.
> *Fawkes*, tr. of Idylliums of Theocritus, xiv.

> "Our young companion has *seen a wolf*," said Lady Hameline, alluding to an ancient superstition, "and has lost his tongue in consequence.".
> *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xviii.

White wolf, a whitish variety of the common wolf of North America.—**Zebra wolf.** See *zebra-wolf*. (See also *prairie-wolf*, *timber-wolf*.)

wolf (wûlf), *v.* [< *wolf*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To hunt for wolves.

> The stock in trade of a party engaged in *wolfing* consists in flour, bacon, and strychnine, the first two articles named for their own consumption, the last for the wolves.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 13.

II. *trans.* To devour ravenously: as, to *wolf* down food. [Slang.]

wolfberry (wûlf′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *wolfberries* (-iz). A shrub, *Symphoricarpos occidentalis*, of northern North America, in the United States ranging from Michigan and Illinois to the Rocky Mountains. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament, mainly on account of its white berries, which are borne in axillary and terminal spikes.

wolf-dog (wûlf′dog), *n.* **1.** A large stout dog of no particular variety, kept to guard sheep, cattle, etc., and destroy wolves.—**2.** A dog bred, or supposed to be bred, between a dog and a wolf. Such hybrids are of constant occurrence among the dogs kept by North American Indians; and instances of the reversion of the dog to the feral state in western North America are recorded.

wolf-eel (wûlf′ēl), *n.* The wolf-fish.

Wolfenbüttel fragments. See *fragment*.

wolfer (wûl′fėr), *n.* [< *wolf* + *-er*^{1}.] One who hunts wolves; a professional wolf-killer.

> The wild throng of buffalo-hunters, *wolfers*, teamsters, . . . filled the streets. *The Century*, XXXV. 416.

Wolfe's operation for ectropium. See *operation*.

Wolffia (wolf′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Horkel, 1839), named after N. M. von *Wolff* (1724–84), a German physician.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Lemnaceæ*, distinguished from *Lemna*, the other genus, by one-celled anthers and by the absence of roots. The 12 species are chiefly tropical, occurring in Europe, India, Africa, and America, and extending north into the United States; they are commonly globose, sometimes conical or flattish, with a proliferous base, and produce minute flowers from chinks in the surface, each flower consisting of a single stamen or ovary without any spathe or other envelop. They are known, like *Lemna*, as *duckmeat*, and are remarkable for their almost microscopic size, being esteemed the smallest of flowering plants.

Wolffian^{1} (wûl′fi-an), *a.* Same as *Wolfian*^{1}.

Wolffian^{2} (wûl′fi-an), *a.* [< K. F. *Wolff* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to K. F. Wolff (1733–94), a German anatomist and physiologist; in *anat.*, *physiol.*, and *zoöl.*, noting certain structures of vertebrated animals.—**Wolffian bodies**, the primordial kidneys or renal organs in all vertebrates, excepting probably the lancelets; the so-called false kidneys, in all the higher vertebrates (*Mammâlia* and *Sauropsida*) preceding and performing the functions of true kidneys until replaced by the latter, but among *Ichthyopsida*, as fishes, persisting and constituting the permanent renal organs.—**Wolffian ducts.** See *ductus Wolffii*, under *ductus*.

wolf-fish (wûlf′fish), *n.* A teleostean acanthopterygious fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*: so called from its ferocious aspect and habits. It is found around the coasts of Great Britain, where it attains a length of 6 or 7 feet, but in southern seas it is said to reach a much greater size. The mouth is armed with strong sharp teeth, the inner series forming blunt grinders adapted for crushing the mollusks and crustaceans on which it feeds. The ventral fins are absent; the color is brownish-gray, spotted and striped with brown over the upper parts, while the belly is white. The flesh is palatable, and is largely eaten in Iceland, while the skin is durable, and is manufactured into a kind of shagreen. When taken in a net it attacks its captors ferociously, and unless stunned by a blow on the head is capable of doing great damage with its powerful teeth. Also called *sea-cat*, *catfish*, *wolf-eel*, and *sea-wolf*. See cut under *Anarrhichas*.

Wolfian^{1} (wůl′fi-an), *a.* [< C. *Wolff* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the philosophy of Christian Wolff (1679–1754), which is Leibnitzianism diluted with common sense and dressed as a modified scholasticism, more systematic and more Euclidean than that of the middle ages. Though not profound, Wolff's philosophy met the wants of Germany, which it dominated for about fifty years, beginning with 1724. Also *Wolffian*.

Wolfian^{2} (wůl′fi-an), *a.* [< F. A. *Wolf* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or promulgated by F. A. Wolf, a German philologist (1759–1824).—**Wolfian theory**, a theory put forward by Wolf in his "Prolegomena" in 1795, to the effect that the Iliad and Odyssey cannot be the works of one man, Homer, because writing was unknown at the time that these poems are said to have been composed. He supposes, therefore, that the Iliad and Odyssey consist of ballads or episodes, the work of different men, collected and arranged in a more or less consistent and homogeneous whole in the sixth century B. C. The ballads could have been preserved by the recitation of strolling minstrels.

Wolfianism (wůl′fi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Wolfian*^{1} + *-ism*.] The system of Wolfian philosophy. See *Wolfian*^{1}.

wolfing (wůl′fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wolf*, *v.*] The occupation or industry of taking wolves for their pelts. Wolfing is extensively practised in winter in some parts of the United States, as Montana and the Dakotas. The wolves are destroyed chiefly by poisoning with strychnine.

wolfish (wůl′fish), *a.* [Formerly also *wolvish*; < *wolf* + *-ish*^{1}.] 1. Like a wolf; having the qualities or traits of a wolf; savage; ravening: as, a *wolfish* visage; *wolfish* designs.

> Thy desires
> Are *wolvish*, bloody, starved, and ravenous.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 138.

> Bane to thy *wolfish* nature! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 8.

> Good master, let it warn you; though we have hitherto pass'd by these man-Tygers, these *wolvish* Outlaws safely, early and late, as not worth their malice.
> *Brome*, Queen's Exchange, ii.

2. Hungry as a wolf is supposed to be; ravenous. [Colloq.]

wolfishly (wůl′fish-li), *adv.* In a wolfish manner.

wolfkin (wůlf′kin), *n.* [< *wolf* + *-kin*.] A young or small wolf.

> "Was this your instructions, *wolfkin?*" (for she called me lambkin). *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 144.

> Kite and kestrel, wolf and *wolfkin*.
> *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

wolfling (wůlf′ling), *n.* [< *wolf* + *-ling*^{1}.] A young wolf; a wolfkin.

> Young children were thrown in, their mothers vainly pleading: "*Wolflings*," answered the Company of Marat, "who would grow to be wolves."
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. v. 3.

wolf-moth (wůlf′môth), *n.* A cosmopolitan grain-pest, *Tinea granella*, a small creamy-white moth with brown spots on the wings, whose small white larvæ infest stored grain. See *wolf*, *n.*, 3 (*a*), and cut under *corn-moth*.

wolf-net (wůlf′net), *n.* A kind of net used in fishing, by means of which great numbers of fish are taken.

wolf-note (wůlf′nōt), *n.* Same as *wolf*, 5 (*c*).

wolfram (wůlf′ram), *n.* [G. *wolfram*, given as < "*wolf*, wolf, + *ram*, *rahm*, froth, cream, soot."] 1. A native tungstate of iron and manganese. Its color is generally a brownish or grayish black, and it has a reddish-brown streak. The specific gravity (7.2 to 7.5) is nearly equal to that of metallic iron. It occurs crystallized, also massive with lamellar structure: it is the ore from which the metal tungsten is usually obtained, and is often found associated with tinstone. Also called *wolframite*.

2. The metal tungsten or wolframium: an improper and now uncommon use.—**Wolfram-ocher.** Same as *tungstite*.

wolframate (wůlf′ra̤-māt), *n.* Same as *tungstate*.

wolframic (wůlf-ram′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to tungsten.

wolframium (wůlf-rā′mi-um), *n.* Same as *tungsten*, the chemical symbol of which is W, from this word.

wolfrobe (wůlf′rōb), *n.* The skin or pelt of a wolf made into a robe for use in carriages, etc.

wolf's-bane (wůlfs′bān), *n.* [< *wolf's*, poss. of *wolf*, + *bane*^{1}.] A plant of the genus *Aconitum*; aconite or monk's-hood; specifically, *A. lycoctonum*, the yellow or yellow-flowered wolf's-bane, also called *badger's-*, *bear's-*, or *hare's-bane*. It is found widely in Europe, especially in mountains. Its greenish-yellow flowers have the hood developed like an extinguisher; its poison is less virulent than that of other species.—**Mountain wolf's-bane.** See *Ranunculus*.

wolfsbergite (wůlfs′bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named from *Wolfsberg*, in the Harz.] Same as *chalcostibite*.

wolf-scalp (wůlf′skalp), *n.* The skin of a wolf's head, or a piece of it sufficient for identification, exhibited to claim the bounty paid for the killing of a wolf in some parts of the United States.

wolf's-claws (wůlfs′klâz), *n.* The common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*: so called from the claw-like ends of the prostrate branches.

wolf's-fist (wůlfs′fist), *n.* [< ME. *wulves fist*, < AS. *wulfes fīst*, a puffball: *wulfes*, gen. of *wulf*, wolf; *fīst*, ME. *fyst*, a breaking of wind: see *wolf* and *fist*^{2}. Cf. *Lycoperdon*.] A puffball. See *Lycoperdon*. *Gerard*. Also *woolfist*.

wolf's-foot (wůlfs′fůt), *n.* The club-moss, *Lycopodium*: so named by translation of the generic name.

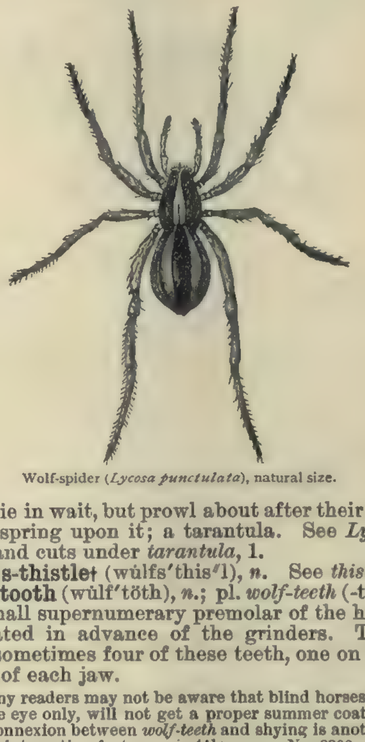
wolf's-head (wůlfs′hed), *n.* [< ME. *wolvesheed*; < *wolf's*, poss. of *wolf*, + *head*.] 1. The head of a wolf.—2†. An outlaw.

> Tho were his bondemen sory and nothing glad,
> When Gamelyn her lord *wolves-heed* was cryed and maad.
> *Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 700.

wolfskin (wůlf′skin), *n.* [< ME. *wolveskynne*; < *wolf's*, poss. of *wolf*, + *skin*.] The skin or pelt of a wolf; also, a rug or other article made of this pelt; a wolfrobe.

wolf's-milk (wůlfs′milk), *n.* A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, particularly *E. Helioscopia*, the sun-spurge. The name is supposed to refer to the acrid milky juice of these plants.

wolf-spider (wůlf′spī″dėr), *n.* Any spider of the family *Lycosidæ*, the species of which do not lie in wait, but prowl about after their prey and spring upon it; a tarantula. See *Lycosidæ*, and cuts under *tarantula*, 1.



Wolf-spider (*Lycosa punctulata*), natural size.

wolf's-thistle† (wůlfs′this″l), *n.* See *thistle*.

wolf-tooth (wůlf′töth), *n.*; pl. *wolf-teeth* (-tēth). A small supernumerary premolar of the horse, situated in advance of the grinders. There are sometimes four of these teeth, one on each side of each jaw.

> Many readers may not be aware that blind horses, even in one eye only, will not get a proper summer coat; and the connexion between *wolf-teeth* and shying is another of many interesting facts. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 120.

wolf-trap (wůlf′trap), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a curved bar having a ring fixed to the center of it. *Berry*.

woll, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *will*^{1}.

Wollaston doublet. See *doublet*, 2 (*b*).

wollastonite (wol′as-to̤n-īt), *n.* [Named after W. H. *Wollaston* (1766–1828), an English scientist, the discoverer of the method of working native platinum.] A mineral occurring in tabular crystals (hence called *tabular spar*), also massive, cleavable, with fibrous structure. It has a white to yellow or gray color, and a vitreous to pearly cleavage. It is a silicate of calcium ($CaSiO_3$), and belongs to the pyroxene group.

Wollaston prism. The four-sided glass prism of the camera lucida devised by Wollaston in 1804. See figure under *camera lucida*.

wolle^{1}, *v.* See *will*^{1}.

wolle^{2}†, **wollen**†. Obsolete forms of *wool*, *woolen*.

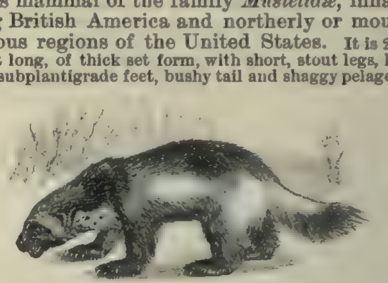
wollongongite (wol′on-gong-īt), *n.* A kind of kerosene-shale, very rich in oil, found near Wollongong in New South Wales: it was originally described as a kind of hydrocarbon.

wolloper, *n.* See *walloper*^{2}.

woltow†. A Middle English form of *wolt* (*wilt*) *thou*.

wolveboon (wůlv′bön), *n.* See *Toxicodendron*.

wolverene, wolverine (wůl-vė-rēn′), *n.* [Formerly also *wolverėn*, *wolverenne*, *wolverin*, *wolvering*; appar. a French-Canadian name based on E. *wolf*.] The American glutton, or carcajou, *Gulo luscus* (specifically identical with the glutton of the Old World), a subplantigrade carnivorous mammal of the family *Mustelidæ*, inhabiting British America and northerly or mountainous regions of the United States. It is 2 or 3 feet long, of thick set form, with short, stout legs, low ears, subplantigrade feet, bushy tail and shaggy pelage of blackish color, with a lighter band of color on each side meeting its fellow upon the rump. The animal is noted for its voracity, ferocity, and sagacity. In the fur countries, where the wolverene is numerous, it is one of the most serious obstacles with which the trapper has to contend, as it soon learns to spring the traps set for ermine and sable, and devour the bait without getting caught, being itself too wary to be trapped without great difficulty. In these regions, also, caches of provisions must be constructed with special precautions against their discovery and spoliation by wolverenes. The pelt is valuable, and is much used for robes and mats, in which the whitish or light-brown areas of the fur present a set of oval or horseshoe-shaped figures when several skins are sewed together. From its comparatively large and very stout form, together with its special coloration, the wolverene is sometimes called *skunk-bear*.—**The Wolverene State**, Michigan.



Wolverene or Carcajou (*Gulo luscus*).

wolves, *n.* Plural of *wolf*.

wolves'-thistle† (wůlvz′this″l), *n.* See *thistle*.

wolvish† (wůl′vish), *a.* An obsolete form of *wolfish*.

wolward†, *adv.* See *woolward*.

woman (wům′a̤n), *n.*; pl. *women* (wim′en). [< ME. *woman*, *wuman*, *womman*, *wumman*, *wummon*, altered (with the common change of *wi-* to *wu-*, often spelled *wo-*) from *wimman*, *wimmon*, which stand (with assimilation of *fm* to *mm*) for the earlier *wifman*, *wifmon*, *wyfman* (pl. *women*, **wumen*, *wommen*, *wummen*, *wimmen*, earlier *wifmen*, *wyfmen*), < AS. *wīfman*, *wīfmon*, later *wimman* (pl. *wīfmen*, later *wimmen*), a woman, lit. 'wife-man,' i. e. female person, < *wīf*, a woman, female, + *man*, man, person (masc., but used, like L. *homo* and Gr. ἄνθρωπος, in the general sense 'person, human being'). The compound *wīfman* is peculiar to AS., but a similar formation appears in the G. *weibsperson*. It is notable that it was thought necessary to join *wīf*, a neuter noun, representing a female person, to *man*, a masc. noun representing either a male or female person, to form a word denoting a female person exclusively. The assimilation of *fm* to *mm* occurs likewise in *leman*, formerly and more prop. spelled *lemman*, and in *Lammas*. The change of initial *wi-* to *wu-* occurs also in AS. *widu* > *wudu* > E. *wood*^{1}, and the spelling of *wu-* as *wo-* or *woo-* to avoid the cumulation of *u*'s or *v*'s (*wu-*, *uuu-*, *vvv-*) occurs in *wood*^{1}, *wool*, etc. The difference of pronunciation between the singular *woman* and the plural *women*, though it has come to distinguish the singular from the plural, is entirely accidental; formerly both pronunciations of the first syllable were in use in both numbers. The proper modern spelling of the plural, as now pronounced, would be *wimmen*; the spelling *women* is due to irreg. conformity to the singular *woman*, which is properly so spelled according to the analogy of *wolf*, though **wooman*, like **woolf*, would be better, as being then in keeping with *wool*, *wood*^{1}.] 1. An adult female of the human race; figuratively, the female sex; human females collectively. See *lady*, 5.

> Leode [men] nere thar nane,
> ne wapmen ne *wifmen*,
> bute westiȝe [waste] paedes.
> *Layamon*, l. 1119.

> That is the Lond of Femynye, where that no man is, but only alle *Wommen*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 143.

> Whan the queene vndirstode the a-vow that Gawein hadde made, she was the gladdest *woman* in the worlde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 483.

> And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made he a *woman*. Gen. ii. 22.

> See the hell of having a false *woman!*
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 305.

> Pray, Mr. Neverout, hold your tongue for once, if it be possible; one would think you were a *woman* in man's cloaths, by your prating. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

> *Woman* seems to differ from man in mental disposition, chiefly in her greater tenderness and less selfishness; and this holds good even with savages.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 311.

2. The qualities which characterize womanhood; tenderness; gentleness; also, when used of a man, effeminacy; weakness.

> But that my eyes
> Have more of *woman* in 'em than my heart,
> I would not weep.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 4.

3. A female attendant on a person of rank (used in such a connection as to show the special sense intended).

> Take it to oon of youre moste secrete *woman*, and bid hir deliuer it to the firste man that she fyndeth at the issue of the halle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 90.

> Sir Thomas Bullen's daughter —
> The Viscount Rochford — one of her highness' *women*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4. 93.

Churching of women. See *church, v.* — **Lawful woman.** See *lawful.* **Married Woman's Act**, the name under which are known a number of statutes, both in Great Britain and in the United States (dating about 1850 and thereafter), by which the common-law disabilities of married women as to contracts, property, and rights of action have by successive steps been nearly all removed. — **Old woman's tooth.** Same as *router-plane* (which see, under *router*). — **Old-woman's tree.** See *Quiina.* — **Single woman.** See *single.* — **The scarlet woman.** See *scarlet.* — **To be tied to a woman's apron-strings.** See *apron-string.* — **To make an honest woman of.** See *honest.* — **To play the woman**, to give way to tenderness or pity; weep. — **Wise woman.** See *wise*^{1}. — **Woman of the town**, a prostitute. — **Woman of the world.** (*a*†) A married woman. See *to go to the world*, under *world.* (*b*) A woman experienced in the ways of the world; a woman engrossed in society or fashionable life.

woman† (wům′a̤n), *v. t.* [< *woman, n.*] **1.** To act the part of a woman: with an indefinite *it.*

> This day I should
> Haue seene my daughter Siluia how she would
> Haue *womand it.* *Daniel*, Hymen's Triumph, iii. 2.

2. To cause to act like a woman; subdue to weakness like a woman.

> I have felt so many quirks of joy and grief
> That the first face of neither, on the start,
> Can *woman* me unto 't. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 53.

3. To unite to, or accompany by, a woman.

> I do attend here on the general;
> And think it no addition, nor my wish,
> To have him see me *woman'd.*
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 195.

4. To call (a person) "woman" in an abusive way.

> She called her another time fat-face, and *womaned* her most violently. *Richardson*, Pamela, II. 268. (*Davies.*)

woman-body (wům′a̤n-bod″i), *n.* A woman: used disparagingly or in self-depreciation. [Scotch.]

> It was an awkward thing for a *woman-body* to be standing among bundles o' barkened leather her lane.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, x.

woman-born (wům′a̤n-bôrn), *a.* Born of woman. *Cowper*, Charity, l. 181.

woman-built (wům′a̤n-bilt), *a.* Built by women.

> A new-world Babel, *woman-built.*
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

womanfully (wům′a̤n-fůl-i), *adv.* [< *woman* + *-ful* + *-ly*^{2}.] Like a woman: a word humorously employed to correspond with *manfully.*

> For near fourscore years she fought her fight *womanfully.* *Thackeray*, Newcomes, ii.

> Anne alone . . . stood up by her father *womanfully*, and put her arm through his.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlvi.

woman-grown (wům′a̤n-grōn), *a.* Grown to womanhood. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

woman-guard (wům′a̤n-gärd), *n.* A guard of women.

> The Princess with her monstrous *woman-guard.*
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

woman-hater (wům′a̤n-hā″tėr), *n.* One who has an aversion to women in general; a misogynist.

> This Coarseness [toward women] does not alwaies come from Clowns and *Women-haters*, but from Persons of Figure, neither singular nor ill Bred.
> *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 171.

womanhead† (wům′a̤n-hed), *n.* [< ME. *wommanhede*; < *woman* + *-head.*] The state or condition of a woman; womanhood.

> The quene anon, for verray *wommanhede*,
> Gan for to wepe. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 890.

> I shall as now do more for you
> Than longeth to *Womanhede.*
> *The Nut-Brown Maid.*

womanhood (wům′a̤n-hůd), *n.* [< ME. **wommanhod*; < *woman* + *-hood.* Cf. *womanhead.*] **1.** Womanly state, character, or qualities; the state of being a woman.

> Setting thy *womanhood* aside.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 139.

> Her *womanhood*
> In its meridian. *Byron*, Don Juan, ix. 71.

2. Women collectively; womankind.

womanish (wům′a̤n-ish), *a.* [< *woman* + *-ish*^{1}.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for women; feminine; effeminate: often used in a disparaging or reproachful sense when said of men: as, *womanish* ways; a *womanish* voice; *womanish* fears.

> Tho wordes and tho *wommannishe* thynges,
> She herde hem right as though she thennes.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 694.

> In what a shadow, or deep pit of darkness,
> Doth *womanish* and fearful mankind live!
> *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, v. 5.

> He conceals, under a rough air and distant behaviour, a bleeding compassion and *womanish* tenderness.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

=**Syn.** *Female, Effeminate*, etc. See *feminine.*

womanishly (wům′a̤n-ish-li), *adv.* In a womanish manner; effeminately.

> The people weare long haire, in combing whereof they are *womanishly* curious, these hoping by their lockes to be carried into heauen. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

womanishness (wům′a̤n-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being womanish.

> Effeminacy and *womanishness* of heart.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 567.

womanize† (wům′a̤n-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *womanized*, ppr. *womanizing.* [< *woman* + *-ize.*] To make effeminate; make womanish; soften. [Rare.]

> This effeminate love of a woman doth so *womanize* a man. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

womankind (wům′a̤n-kīnd′), *n.* [Also *womenkind*; < *woman* + *-kind*; contrasted with *mankind.*] **1.** Women in general; the female sex; the females collectively of the human kind.

> O despiteful love! unconstant *womankind!*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2. 14.

> Teach *Woman-kind* Inconstancy and Pride.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Prophet.

> "Sair droukit was she, puir thing, sae I e'en put a glass o' sherry in her water-gruel." "Right, Grizel, right — let *womankind* alone for coddling each other."
> *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

2. A body of women, especially in a household; the female members of a family. [Humorous.]

> At last the Squire gracefully allowed the departure of his *womenkind*, who floated away like a flock of released birds. *Mrs. Craik*, Agatha's Husband, xv.

womanless (wům′a̤n-les), *a.* [< *woman* + *-less.*] Destitute of women.

womanlike (wům′a̤n-līk), *a.* Like a woman; womanly.

> *Womanlike*, taking revenge too deep for a transient wrong. *Tennyson*, Maud, iii.

womanliness (wům′a̤n-li-nes), *n.* The character of being womanly.

> There is nothyng wherein theyr *womanlynesse* is more honestely garnyshed than with sylence.
> *J. Udall*, On 1 Tim. ii.

womanly (wům′a̤n-li), *a.* [< ME. *wommanlich*, *wummonlich*; < *woman* + *-ly*^{1}.] Characteristic of, like, or befitting a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine; not girlish: as, *womanly* behavior.

> Thus muche as now, O *womanliche* wyf,
> I may out bringe. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 106.

> See where she comes, and brings your froward wives
> As prisoners to her *womanly* persuasion.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 120.

> So that, loathed by their husbands and burning with a *womanly* spleen, in one night they [the women] massacred them all, together with their concubines.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 19.

> A blushing *womanly* discovering grace.
> *Donne*, Elegy on his Mistress.

> Will she grow gentler, sweeter, more *womanly?*
> *W. Black.*

=**Syn.** *Womanish, Ladylike*, etc. See *feminine.*

womanly (wům′a̤n-li), *adv.* [< *womanly, a.*] In the manner of a woman.

> Lullaby can I sing too,
> As *womanly* as can the best.
> *Gascoigne*, Lullabie of a Lover.

woman-post† (wům′a̤n-pōst), *n.* A female post or messenger. [Rare.]

> But who comes in such haste in riding-robes?
> What *woman-post* is this? *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 218.

woman-queller (wům′a̤n-kwel″ėr), *n.* One who kills women. See *manqueller.*

> Thou art a honey-seed, a man-queller, and a *woman-queller.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 58.

woman-suffrage (wům′a̤n-suf″rā̤j), *n.* The exercise of the electoral franchise by women. [Colloq.]

woman-suffragist (wům′a̤n-suf″rā̤-jist), *n.* An advocate of woman-suffrage. [Colloq.]

woman-tired† (wům′an-tīrd), *a.* [< *woman* + *tired*, pp. of *tire*^{2}.] Henpecked. [Rare.]

> Dotard! thou art *woman-tired*, unroosted
> By thy dame Partlet here. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 74.

woman-vested (wům′a̤n-ves″ted), *a.* Clothed like a woman; wearing women's apparel. [Rare.]

> *Woman-vested* as I was. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

womb (wöm), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. *wame*; < ME. *wambe, wombe*, < AS. *wamb, womb*, the belly, = OS. *wamba* = OFries. *wamme* = D. *wam*, belly of a fish, = OHG. *wamba, wampa* (*womba, wumba*), MHG. *wambe, wampe*, later *wamme*, G. *wamme, wampe*, belly, lap, = Icel. *vömb*, belly, esp. of a beast, = Sw. *våm* = Dan. *vom* = Goth. *wamba*, belly.] **1**†. The belly; the stomach.

> Mete unto *wombe* and *wombe* eek unto mete,
> Shal God destroyen bothe, as Paulus seith.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 60.

> "Man, loue thi *wombe*," quod Gloteny.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

> An I had but a belly of any indifferency, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe. My *womb*, my *womb*, my *womb* undoes me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 25.

> "Why, Andrew, you know all the secrets of the family." "If I ken them, I can keep them," said Andrew; "they winna work in my *wame* like barm in a barrel, I'se warrant ye." *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

2. The uterus; the hollow dilated musculomembranous part of the female passages, between the vagina and the Fallopian tubes, in which the ovum is received, detained, and nourished during gestation, or the period intervening between fecundation and parturition: applied chiefly to this organ of the human female and some of the higher or better-known mammalian quadrupeds, the corresponding part of the passages of other animals being commonly called by the technical name *uterus.* See *uterus* (with cut), and cut under *peritoneum.*

> That was Sein Johan, in his moder *wombe.*
> *Ancren Riwle*, l. 78.

> Twinn'd brothers of one *womb.* *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 3.

> Ere the sad fruit of thy unhappy *womb*
> Had caus'd such sorrows past, and woes to come.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 113.

Hence — **3.** The place where anything is produced.

> That did my ripe thoughts in my brain inhearse,
> Making their tomb the *womb* wherein they grew.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxxvi.

> The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives.
> *Dryden*, Georgics, ii. 439.

4. Any large or deep cavity that receives or contains anything.

> The fatal cannon's *womb.* *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1. 65.

> As, when black tempests mix the seas and skies,
> The roaring deeps in wat'ry mountains rise,
> Above the sides of some tall ship ascend,
> Its *womb* they deluge, and its ribs they rend.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xv. 443.

Body of the womb. Same as *corpus uteri* (which see, under *corpus*). — **Falling of the womb.** Same as *prolapse of the uterus* (which see, under *uterus*). — **Fundus of the womb**, the upper part of the uterus. — **Male womb.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). — **Neck of the womb.** Same as *cervix uteri* (which see, under *cervix*). — **Prolapse of the womb.** Same as *prolapse of the uterus* (which see, under *uterus*).

womb† (wöm), *v. t.* [< *womb, n.*] To inclose; contain; breed in secret.

> Not . . . for all the sun sees or
> The close earth *wombs* or the profound seas hide
> In unknown fathoms, will I break my oath.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 501.

wombat (wom′bat), *n.* [A corruption of the native Australian name *womback* or *wombach.*] An Australian marsupial mammal of the genus *Phascolomys*, as *P. wombat* or *P. ursinus.* See cut under *Phascolomys.*

womb-brother† (wöm′bruᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A brother uterine. [Rare.]

> Edmund of Haddam . . . was son to Queen Katherine by Owen Theodor, her second husband, *Womb-brother* to King Henry the Sixth, and Father to King Henry the Seventh. *Fuller*, Worthies. (*Davies.*)

wombed (wömd), *a.* [< *womb* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having a womb, in any sense.

> I'll muster forces, an unvanquish'd power;
> Cornets of horse shall press th' ungrateful earth;
> This hollow *wombed* mass shall inly groan,
> And murmur to sustain the weight of arms.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

womb-grain (wöm′grān), *n.* Ergot, or spurred rye (technically called *secale cornutum*): so called from the effect of the drug upon the uterus.

womb-passage (wöm′pas″ā̤j), *n.* The vagina. See cut under *peritoneum.*

womb-pipe†, *n.* Same as *womb-passage.* *Cotgrave.*

womb-side† (wöm'sīd), *n.* [ME. *womb-side;* < *womb* + *side*^{1}.] The front or protuberant side, as of the astrolabe.

As wel on the bak as on the *wombe-side.*
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. § 6.

womb-stone (wöm'stōn), *n.* 1. A concretion formed within the uterine cavity.—2. A calcified fibroid tumor of the uterus.

womby† (wö'mi), *a.* [< *womb* + *-y*^{1}.] Hollow; capacious. [Rare.]

Caves and *womby* vaultages of France.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 124.

women, *n.* Plural of *woman.*

women's-tree (wim'enz-trē), *n.* See *Sophora.*

womman†, *n.* An old spelling of *woman.*

won^1†, **wone**† (wun), *v. i.* [< ME. *wonen, wonien, wunien,* < AS. *wunian,* dwell, remain, *gewunian,* dwell, be accustomed, = OS. *wunōn, wonōn* = MD. *woonen,* D. *wonen* = OHG. *wonēn,* MHG. *wonen,* G. *wohnen,* dwell, = Icel. *una,* dwell, also enjoy, find pleasure in; from the root of AS. *winnan,* etc., strive after: see *win*^{1}. Cf. *won*^{1}, *n.*, *wont*^{1}.] 1. To dwell; abide.

To gete her love no ner nas he
That *woned* at home than he in Inde:
The formest was alway behynde.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 889.

Dere modir, *wonne* with vs; ther shal no-thyng you greve.
York Plays, p. 48.

Thenne *wonede* an hermite faste bi-syde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

He *wonneth* in the land of Fayeree.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 26.

The wild beast, where he *wons*
In forest wild, in thicket, brake, or den.
Milton, P. L., vii. 457.

2. To be accustomed. See *wont*^{1}.

Tho clarisse com in to the tur
The amiral askede blancheflur,
& askede whi heo ne come,
Also heo was *woned* to done.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make. *Spenser.*

Her well-plighted frock, which she did *won*
To tucke about her short when she did ryde,
Shee low let fall. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 21.

They leave their crystal springs, where they *wont* frame
Sweet bowers of myrtle twigs and laurel fair.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 276).

won^1†, **wone**† (wun), *n.* [ME., also *wonne, woon,* < AS. *gewuna* = OS. *giwono* = MLG. *wone* = OHG. *gewona* = Icel. *vani,* custom, usage: see *won*^{1}, *wone, v.*] 1. A dwelling; habitation.

Tho gan I up the hille to goon,
And fond upon the coppe a *woon.*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1166.

Late my lady here
With all her light lemys,
Wightely go wende till her *wone.*
York Plays, p. 273.

Haf ȝe no *wonez* in castel walle,
Ne maner ther ȝe may mete & won?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 916.

There the wise Merlin whylome wont (they say)
To make his *wonne*, low underneath the ground,
In a deepe delve, farre from the vew of day.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 7.

2. A place of resort.

He so long had riden and goon
That he fond in a prive *woon*
The contree of fairye.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 90.

3. Custom; habit.

Er it were day, as was hir *wone* to do,
She was arisen, and al redy dight.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 182.

His *wonne* was to wirke mekill woo,
And make many maystries emelle vs.
York Plays, p. 264.

4. Manner; way.

And when he sey ther was non other *wone*
He gan hire limmes dresse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1181.

Ne fayre wordes brake neuer bone,
Ne neuer schall in no *wone.*
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 45.

Here come noman in there *wanes,*
And that euere witnesse will we,
Saue an Aungell like a day anes,
With bodily foode hir fedde has he.
York Plays, p. 106.

won^2 (wun). Preterit and past participle of *win*^{1}.

won^3†, *a.* An old spelling of *wan*^{1}.

wond†. An obsolete preterit of *wind*^{1}.

wonde†, *v. i.* [ME. *wonden, wanden,* AS. *wandian,* fear, reverence, neglect, < *windan,* wind, turn: see *wind*^{1}, and cf. *wend*^{1}.] To refrain; desist.

I wille noghte *wonde* for no werre, to wende whare me likes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3495.

Love wol love; for no wight wol it *wonde.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1187.

Ses now of sorowe, sobur thi chere,
Wond of thi weping, whipe vp thi teris;
Mene the to myrthe, & mournyng for-sake.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3380.

wonder (wun'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *wonder, wondir, wounder, wunder, wundur,* < AS. *wundor* = OS. *wundar* = D. *wonder* = MLG. *wunder* = OHG. *wuntar,* MHG. G. *wunder* = Icel. *undr* (for **vundr*) = Sw. Dan. *under,* wonder; perhaps akin to Gr. *ἀθρεῖν* (**Ϝαθρεῖν?*), gaze at.] 1. A strange thing; a cause of surprise, astonishment, or admiration; in a restricted sense, a miracle; a marvel, prodigy, or portent.

Whi thow wratthest the now *wonder* me thynketh.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 182.

The prophetis seiden with mylde steuene
"A song of *wondris* now synge we."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

The love of boys unto their lords is strange;
I have read *wonders* of it.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

It is no *wonder* that art gets not the victory over nature.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv., Expl.

Bless me! Charles, you consume more tea than all my family, though we are seven in the parlour, and as much sugar and butter — well, it's no *wonder* you are bilious!
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, ii.

2. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, not well understood, or that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment,* and much less than *amazement.* It differs from *admiration* in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation. But *wonder* sometimes is nearly allied to *astonishment,* and the exact extent of the meaning of such words can hardly be graduated.

They were filled with *wonder* and amazement.
Acts iii. 10.

O, how her eyes dart *wonder* on my heart!
Mount bloode, soule to my lips, taste Hebe's cup;
Stande firme on decke, when beauties close-fight 's up.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

Wonder is the effect of novelty upon ignorance.
Johnson.

The faculty of *wonder* is not defunct, but is only getting more and more emancipated from the unnatural service of terror, and restored to its proper function as a minister of delight. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 149.

3. A cruller. [New Eng.]

A plate of crullers or *wonders,* as a sort of sweet fried cake was commonly called.
H. B. Stowe, The Minister's Wooing, iv.

Bird of wonder, the phenix.—**Nine days' wonder**, a subject of astonishment and gossip for a short time, generally a petty scandal.

For when men han wel cryed, than wol they roune,
Ek *wonder* last but *nine nyght* (var. *days*) nevere in toune.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 588.

So ran the tale like fire about the court,
Fire in dry stubble a *nine days' wonder* flared.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Seven wonders of the world, the seven most remarkable structures of ancient times. These were the Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus, the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Zeus by Phidias in the great temple at Olympia, and the Pharos or lighthouse at Alexandria.—**Wonder-making Parliament.** Same as *Merciless Parliament* (which see, under *parliament*). = **Syn.** 1. Sign, marvel, phenomenon, spectacle, rarity.—2. Surprise, bewilderment. See def. 2.

wonder (wun'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *wondren, wondrien, wundren,* < AS. *wundrian* = D. *wonderen* = MLG. *wunderen* = OHG. *wuntarōn,* MHG. G. *wundern* = Icel. Sw. *undra* = Dan. *undre,* wonder; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be affected with wonder or surprise; marvel; be amazed: formerly with a reflexive dative.

Ac *me wondreth* in my witt whi that thei ne preche
As Paul the apostel prechede to the peuple ofte.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 74.

I *wonder* to see the contrarieties among the Papists.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 41.

Who can but *wonder* at the fautors of these wonders?
Sandys, Travailes, p. 160.

Here more then two hundred of those grim Courtiers stood *wondering* at him, as he had beene a monster; till Powhatan and his trayne had put themselues in their greatest braveries.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 162.

We cease to *wonder* at what we understand. *Johnson.*

2. To look with or feel admiration.

Nor did I *wonder* at the lily's white.
Shak., Sonnets, xcviii.

3. To entertain some doubt or curiosity in reference to some matter; speculate expectantly; be in a state of expectation mingled with doubt and slight anxiety or wistfulness: as, I *wonder* whether we shall reach the place in time: hence, *I wonder* is often equivalent to 'I should like to know.'

A boy or a child, *I wonder?* *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3. 71.

To be to be wondered†, to be a cause for astonishment.

It *is* not *to be wondered* if Ben Jonson has many such lines as these. *Dryden.*

It *is* not *to be wondered* that we are shocked. *Defoe.*

II. *trans.* 1. To be curious about; wish to know; speculate in regard to: as, I *wonder* where John has gone.

Like old acquaintance in a trance,
Met far from home, *wondering* each other's chance.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1596.

I have *wondred* these thirty yeares what Kings aile.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 50.

Wondering why that grief and rage and sin
Was ever wrought.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 294.

2. To surprise; amaze. [Rare.]

She has a sedateness that *wonders* me still more.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, Oct. 25, 1788.

wonder† (wun'dėr), *a.* [ME., an elliptical use of *wonder, n.*, as in comp.; cf. *wonders.*] Wonderful.

Then sayde the pope, "Alas! Alas!
Modur, this ys to me a *wondur* case."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 86.

Allas! what is this *wonder* maladye?
For hete of cold, for cold of hete, I dye.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 419.

wonder† (wun'dėr), *adv.* [ME., < *wonder, a.*] Wonderfully; exceedingly; very.

Ye knowe eke that in form of speche is chaunge
Withinne a thousand yere, and wordes tho
That hadden prys, now *wonder* nyce and straunge
Us thynketh hem. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 24.

Wonder pale he waxe, wanting his colour,
For ende hade he none of this grett doloure.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2870.

wondered† (wun'dėrd), *a.* [< *wonder* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having performed wonders; able to produce wonders; wonderworking. [Rare.]

Let me live here ever;
So rare a *wonder'd* father, and a wife,
Makes this place Paradise.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 123.

wonderer (wun'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *wonder* + *-er*^{1}.] One who wonders.

wonderful (wun'dėr-fůl), *a.* [< ME. *wonderful, wonderfol, wundervol* (= G. *wundervoll*); < *wonder* + *-ful.*] Of a nature or kind to excite wonder or admiration; strange; astonishing; surprising; marvelous.

Who is he that hideth counsel without knowledge? therefore have I uttered that I understood not; things too *wonderful* for me, which I knew not. Job xlii. 3.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is *wonderful.*
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 1. 39.

They also shewed him some of the engines with which some of his servants had done *wonderful* things.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

Wonderful Parliament. Same as *Merciless Parliament* (which see, under *parliament*). = **Syn.** *Wonderful, Strange, Surprising, Curious, Unique,* extraordinary, marvelous, amazing, startling, wondrous (poetic). *Wonderful* generally refers to something above the common, and so marvelous, perhaps almost incredible. *Strange* refers rather to something beside the common — that is, simply very unusual or odd, and so exciting surprise or wonder. Anything that excites awe or high admiration, or strikes one as sublime, is *wonderful;* an unpleasant object may be *strange,* but would not be called *wonderful.* That which is unexpected is *surprising,* but it is not necessarily *strange:* as, a *surprising* fact; a *surprising* discovery in science. *Curious* is *wonderful* on a small scale; by its derivation it often refers to an object extremely nice and intricate or elaborate in its details, but also it often conveys the notion of pleasing strangeness and even of rarity: as, a *curious* bit of mosaic; a *curious* piece of mechanism; a *curiously* colored stone. *Unique* expresses that which is sole of its kind or quality: as, a *unique* book; a *unique* sort of person. See *eccentric* and *surprise.*

wonderful (wun'dėr-fůl), *adv.* [< ME. *wonderfull;* < *wonderful, a.*] Wonderfully; exceedingly; very. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Alas! she comyth *wonderfull* lyghtly;
Man seith not the hour ne hou he shall dy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6159.

Chymistry, I know by a little Experience, is *wonderful* pleasing. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 41.

wonderfully (wun'dėr-fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *wondirfully;* < *wonderful* + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. In a wonderful manner; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise; surprisingly; strangely; remarkably: in colloquial language often nearly or quite equivalent to 'very': as, *wonderfully* little difference.

ȝe schal se him rise vp and speke, and *wondirfully* be comfortid and strenkthid therby.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and *wonderfully* made. Ps. cxxxix. 14.

2. With wonder or admiration.

Ther dide Gawein soche merveiles in armes that *wondirfully* was he be-helden of hem of logres, for he smote down men and horse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 200.

wonderfulness (wun'dėr-fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful.

wondering (wun'dėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *wondring*, *wundrunge*, < AS. *wundrung*, verbal. n. of *wundrian*, wonder: see *wonder*, *v.*] Expressing admiration or amazement; marveling.

Swich *wondring* was ther on this hors of bras
That, sin the grete sege of Troye was,
Ther as men wondreden on an hors also,
Ne was ther swich a *wondring* as was tho.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 297.

wonderingly (wun'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a wondering manner; with wonder: as, to gaze *wonderingly*.

wonderland (wun'dėr-land), *n.* [< *wonder* + *land*.] A land of wonders or marvels.

Lo! Bruce in *wonder-land* is quite at home.
Wolcot (*P. Pindar*), Complim. Epistle to James Bruce.

wonderly† (wun'dėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *wonderly*, < AS. *wundorlīc* (= OS. *wundarlīc* = OHG. *wuntarlīch*, MHG. G. *wunderlich*); as *wonder* + *-ly*^{1}.] Wonderful.

In his hed had on ey and no mo,
Moste hieste set, *wonderly* to se.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1241.

wonderly† (wun'dėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *wonderly*, *wondyrly*, *wonderliche*, *wunderlich*, *wonderlyche*; < *wonderly*, *a.*] Wonderfully.

Wonderly delivere, and greet of strengthe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol to C. T., l. 84.

This towne of Modona is fayre and *wonderly* strong, as ferre as we myghte perceyue.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 70.

wonder-maze† (wun'dėr-māz), *v. t.* To strike with wonder; astonish; amaze.

Hee taught and sought Right's ruines to repaire,
Sometimes with words that *wonder-mazed* men,
Sometimes with deedes that Angels did admire.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 51. (*Davies.*)

wonderment (wun'dėr-ment), *n.* [< *wonder* + *-ment*.] **1.** Surprise; astonishment.

All this *wonderment* doth grow from a little oversight, in deeming that the subject wherein headship is to reside should be evermore some one person.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

"I know nothing o' church. I've never been to church."
"No!" said Dolly, in a low tone of *wonderment*.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, x.

2. Something wonderful; a wonderful appearance.

Those things which I here set down are such as do naturally take the sense, and not respect petty *wonderments*.
Bacon, Masques and Triumphs (ed. 1887).

wonder-net (wun'dėr-net), *n.* In *anat.*, a term translating the Latin *rete mirabile*, or wonderful net, a network of minute vessels. See *rete*.

wonder-of-the-world (wun'dėr-ov-thē-wėrld'), *n.* The Chinese ginseng: an alleged translation. See *ginseng*.

wonderous† (wun'dėr-us), *a.* An obsolete form of *wondrous*.

wonders†, *adv.* [< ME. *wonders*, < *wonder* + adv. gen. *-s* as in *needs*, etc.] Wonderfully; wondrous.

Me mette suche a swevenyng
That liked me *wonders* wele.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 27.

[This is the reading of the original edition and of the manuscripts. It has been changed into *wonderous* in some modern editions, and perhaps correctly.]

wondersly†, *adv.* [< *wonders* + *-ly*^{2}.] Wonderfully.

Where suche a solempne yerely myracle is wrought so *wondersly* in the face of the world.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 134.

wonder-stone (wun'dėr-stōn), *n.* The name given to a bed occurring in the Red Marl (Triassic) near Wells, England, which is described by Buckland and Conybeare as being "a beautiful breccia, consisting of yellow transparent crystals of carbonate of lime disseminated through a dark red earthy dolomite."

wonderstricken, wonderstruck (wun'dėr-strik"n, wun'dėr-struk), *a.* Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise.

Ascanius, *wonder-struck* to see
That image of his filial piety.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 394.

Cast his strong arms about his drooping wife,
And kiss'd his *wonder-stricken* little ones.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

wonder-wonder (wun'dėr-wun"dėr), *n.* See *Rafflesia*.

wonderwork (wun'dėr-wėrk), *n.* [< ME. *wonderworc*, < AS. *wundorweorc* (Stratmann) (= G. *wunderwerk*); as *wonder* + *work*, *n.*] A wonderful work or act; a prodigy; a miracle; thaumaturgy.

Such as in strange land
He found in *wonder-works* of God and Nature's hand.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 10.

wonderworker (wun'dėr-wėr"kėr), *n.* One who performs wonders or surprising things; a thaumaturgist. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., II. 162.

wonderworking (wun'dėr-wėr"king), *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xxxii.

wonder-wounded (wun'dėr-wön"ded), *a.* Struck with wonder or surprise; wonder-stricken.

What is he whose grief . . .
Conjures the wandering stars, and makes them stand
Like *wonder-wounded* hearers? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 280.

wondrous (wun'drus), *a.* [Formerly *wonderous*, *wonderouse*, < *wonder* + *-ous*; prob. suggested by *marvelous*, etc., but in part a substitute for early mod. E. *wonders*: see *wonders*.] **I.** *a.* Of a kind or degree to excite wonder; wonderful; marvelous; strange.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy *wondrous* works. Ps. xxvi. 7.

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some *wondrous* monument?
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 97.

And yet no Angel envy'd Him his place
Who ever look'd upon his *wonderous* face.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 214.

Wondrous truths, and manifold as *wondrous*,
God hath written in those stars above.
Longfellow, Flowers.

wondrous (wun'drus), *adv.* [< *wondrous*, *a.*] In a wonderful or surprising degree; remarkably; exceedingly.

I found you *wondrous* kind. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 311.

I shall grow *wondrous* melancholy if I stay long here without company.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

wondrously (wun'drus-li), *adv.* [< *wondrous* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

My lord leans *wondrously* to discontent.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4. 71.

Cloe complains, and *wond'rously* 's aggriev'd.
Glanville, Cloe.

wondrousness (wun'drus-nes), *n.* The quality of being wondrous.

wone†, *v.* and *n.* See *won*^{1}.

wong^1 (wong), *n.* [< ME. *wong*, *wang*, < AS. *wong*, *wang*, a plain: see *wang*^{1}.] A plain; a field; a meadow. [Old and prov. Eng.]

wong^2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wang*^{1}.

wonga-wonga (wong'gạ̈-wong"gạ̈), *n.* [Australian.] A large Australian pigeon, *Leucosarcia picata*, having white flesh, and much esteemed for the table.—**Wonga-wonga vine.** See *Tecoma*.

wonger†, *n.* Same as *wanger*.

woning†, *n.* [< ME. *wununge*, *wuning*, *woning*, *woninge*, < AS. *wunung*, dwelling, inner room of a dwelling (= OHG. *wonunga*, G. *wohnung*, dwelling), verbal n. of *wunian*, dwell: see *won*^{1}.] Dwelling; abode.

His *woning* was ful fair upon an heeth.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 606.

He signes unto them made
With him to wend unto his *wonning* neare.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 13.

woning-place†, *n.* [ME.; < *woning* + *place*.] Dwelling-place; habitation.

I wol and charge thee
To telle anon thy *wonyng-places*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6119.

woning-stead†, *n.* [ME. *wonnyng-steed*; < *woning* + *-stead*.] Dwelling-place.

God will make in yowe haly than his *wonnyng-steed*.
York Plays, p. 173.

wonne^1†, *v.* and *n.* See *won*^{1}.

wonne^2†, **wonnen**†. Obsolete forms of *won*^{2}, preterit and past participle of *win*^{1}.

wonne^3†, *adv.* and *conj.* An obsolete form of *when*.

wont^1 (wunt), *a.* (orig. *pp.*). [< ME. *wont*, contracted form of *woned* (= G. *gewohnt*), pp. of *wonen*, be accustomed: see *won*^{1}.] Accustomed; in the habit; habituated; using or doing customarily.

The Kyng of that Contree was *wont* to ben so strong and so myghty that he helde Werre azenst Kyng Alisandre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

Our love was new and then but in the spring,
When I was *wont* to greet it with my lays.
Shak., Sonnets, cii.

wont^1†. Obsolete preterit of *won*^{1}.

wont^1 (wunt), *v.*; pret. *wont* (occasionally *wonted*), pp. *wont*, *wonted*. [< *wont*^{1}, *a.*, orig. pp. of *won*^{1}: see *won*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be accustomed or habituated; use; be used.

When soon the goodly Wyre, that *wonted* was so high
Her stately top to rear, . . .
Of Erisicthon's end begins her to bethink.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 256.

The jessamine that round the straw-roof'd cot
Its fragrant branches wreathed, beneath whose shade
I *wont* to sit and watch the setting sun
And hear the thrush's song. *Southey.*

2. To dwell; make one's home.

The king's fisher *wonts* commonly by the waterside and nestles in hollow banks. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *trans.* To accustom; habituate.

These, that in youth have *wonted* themselves to the load of less sins, want not increase of strength according to the increase of their burdens. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 354.

wont^1 (wunt), *n.* [< *wont*^{1}, *a.* and *v.* Cf. *won*^{1}, *wone*, *n.*] Custom; habit; practice; way.

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 2.

Rather than I wou'd break my old *Wont*.
Etherege, She Would if She Could, v. 1.

The heart grows hardened with perpetual *wont*.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

Use and wont. See *use*^{1}.

wont^2†, *v.* An obsolete form of *want*^{1}.

Make
For hem, yf other water *wonte*, a lake.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

wont^3, *n.* A variant of *want*^{2}.

won't (wunt or wōnt). A contraction of *woll not*—that is, *will not*.

wonted (wun'ted), *p. a.* [< *wont*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Accustomed; made or having become familiar by using, frequenting, etc.

The stately lord, which *woonted* was to kepe
A court at home, is now come vp to courte.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 62.

Hepzibah had fully satisfied herself of the impossibility of ever becoming *wonted* to this peevishly obstreperous little [shop-]bell. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

2. Customary or familiar by being used, done, frequented, enjoined, experienced, or the like; usual.

She did her *wonted* course forslowe.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 16.

To pay our *wonted* tribute. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 462.

To this the courteous Prince
Accorded with his *wonted* courtesy.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

wontedness (wun'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being wonted or accustomed; customariness.

Wontedness of opinion. *Eikon Basilike*, p. 163.

wontless (wunt'les), *a.* [< *wont*^{1} + *-less*.] Unaccustomed; unused. [Rare.]

What *wontlesse* fury dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast, too full of thee?
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 2.

He, remembering the past day
When from his name the affrighted sons of France
Fled trembling, all astonished at their force
And *wontless* valour, rages round the field
Dreadful in anger. *Southey.*

woo^1 (wö), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *wo*, *wow*, *wowe*; < ME. *wowen*, *wozen*, < AS. *wōgian*, in comp. *āwōgian*, woo; prob. lit. 'bend, incline,' hence incline another toward oneself, < *wōh* (*wōg-*), bent, curved, crooked; cf. Goth. *wahs*, bent, in comp. *un-wahs*, not crooked, blameless; cf. Skt. *vañch*, go tortuously, be crooked; cf. L. *vacillare*, vacillate, *varus*, crooked: see *vacillate*, *varicose*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To court; seek the favor, affection, or love of, especially with a view to marriage; solicit or seek in marriage.

He *woweth* hire by meenes and brocage.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 189.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be *woo'd*;
She is a woman, therefore to be won.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 78.

2. To solicit; sue; ask with importunity; seek to influence or persuade; invite; endeavor to prevail upon to do or to grant something.

Having *woo'd*
A villain to attempt it. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1. 174.

I *wooed* her for to dine,
But could not get her.
Phillada flouts me (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 310).

Thee, chauntress, oft, the woods among,
I *woo*, to hear thy even-song.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 64.

3. To seek; seek to obtain or bring about; act as if seeking to obtain or bring about.

Some in their actions do *woo* and affect honour and reputation. *Bacon*, Honour and Reputation (ed. 1887).

Whose gently-looking beauties only do
Inamour Ruin and Destruction *woo*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 6.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To court; make love; sue in love.

> Go nu Berild swithe,
> And make him ful blithe,
> And whan thu farst to *woȝe*,
> Tak him thine gloue.
>
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 793.

> When a woman *woos*, what woman's son
> Will sourly leave her till she have prevailed?
>
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xli.

2. To ask; seek; solicit.

> I pray thee, sing, and let me *woo* no more.
>
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 50.

woo^{2} (wö), *n.* A Scotch form of *wool*.

woo^{3}†, *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *woe*.

wood^{1} (wůd), *n.* [< ME. *wode*, *wude*, *wod* (pl. *wodes*, *wudes*), < AS. *wudu*, orig. *widu*, a wood, a tree, wood, timber, = MD. MLG. *wede*, a wood, wood, = OHG. *witu*, MHG. *wite*, wood, = Icel. *vithr* = Sw. Dan. *ved*, a tree, wood; akin to (according to some, derived from) the Celtic words OIr. *fid*, Ir. *fiodh*, a wood, tree (*fiodais*, shrubbery, underwood), = Gael. *fiodh*, a wilderness, wood, timber (*fiodhach*, shrubs), = W. *gwydd*, trees (*gwyddeli*, bushes, brakes).] **1.** A large and thick collection of growing trees; a forest: often in the plural, with the same force as the singular.

> From Ebron Men gon to Bethelem in half a day; for it is but 5 Myle; and it is fulle fayre Weye, be Pleynes and *Wodes* fulle deletable. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 69.

> Light thickens, and the crow
> Makes wing to the rooky *wood*.
>
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 51.

> There is a pleasure in the pathless *woods*.
>
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 178.

2. The substance of trees; the hard fibrous substance which composes the body of a tree and its branches, and which lies between the pith and the bark. In dicotyledonous plants the wood is composed externally of the alburnum or sap-wood, and internally of the duramen or hard wood. In monocotyledonous plants, or endogens, the hardest part of the wood is nearest the circumference, while the interior is composed of cellular tissue.

3. Timber; the trunks or main stems of trees which attain such dimensions as to be fit for architectural and other purposes. In this sense the word implies not only standing trees suitable for buildings, etc., but also such trees cut into beams, rafters, boards, planks, etc. See *timber*^{1}.

4. Firewood; cordwood.

> To-morrow morning bedding and a gown shall be sent in, and *wood* and coal.
>
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

5. The cask, keg, or barrel, as distinguished from the bottle: as, wine drawn from the *wood*.

> Ordinary clarets from the *wood* 4*s.* to 6*s.* per gallon; good bottled clarets from 3*s.* or 4*s.* to 10*s.* a bottle.
>
> *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 199.

6. The grain of wood.

> Rightlie smo[o]thed and wrought as it should, not ouer[t]whartlie, and against the *wood*.
>
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 35.

7. In *her.*, three or four trees grouped together, usually represented as rooted in a mound, which is vert, unless otherwise blazoned. Also called *hurst*.—**8.** In *printing*, a wood-block, or wood-blocks collectively, as distinguished from a metallic type or plate of any kind: as, cuts printed from the *wood*.—**9.** In *music*, the wooden wind-instruments of an orchestra taken collectively. See *wind*^{2}, *n.*, 5, *wind-instrument*, and *instrument*, 3 (*b*). Also called *wood wind*.—**10**†. Figuratively, a crowd, mass, or collection.

> And though my buckler bare a *wood* of darts,
> Yet left not I, but with audacious face
> I brauely fought.
>
> *T. Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

> Names of Tribulation, Persecution,
> Restraint, Long-patience, and such like, affected
> By the whole family or *wood* of you.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

> *Wood* is used to signify any miscellaneous collection, or stock of materials, hence some poets intitle their miscellaneous works silvarum libri; and our poet [Ben Jonson], conforming to this practice, calls his the Forest.
>
> *Upton*, quoted in note to "The Alchemist."

Agal or **agila wood.** See *agallochum*.—**Agatized wood.** See *agatize* and *silicify*.—**Aloes wood.** See *agallochum*.—**Amboyna wood.** See *kiabooca-wood*.—**Artificial wood,** a composition made of paper, paper-pulp, glue, sawdust, hemp, albumen, metallic oxids, drying-oils, sulphur, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, mineral salts, etc. When warm or wet, according to the nature of the particular composition, it is plastic, but in cooling or drying it hardens and acquires properties similar to those of wood.—**Brauna wood.** See *brauna*.—**Brazil wood, braziletto wood.** See *brazil*, *braziletto*.—**Castor wood,** a name of *Magnolia glauca*. **Caviuna wood,** a palisander wood obtained in Brazil from *Dalbergia nigra* and perhaps some other trees.—**Champ wood,** the wood of the champ and the champak.—**Cock of the woods,** the capercaillie (which see, with cut).—**Commissioners of Woods and Forests,** a department of the British Government, called more fully the Board of Commissioners of Woods, Forests, Land-revenues, Works, and Buildings, established by 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 1. By 14 and 15 Vict., c. 42, it is divided into a Board of Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land-revenues, and a Board of Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings. The former have the management of the crown woods and forests, and land-revenues; the latter have the management of the public works and buildings, to which has been added, by later acts, the care of the royal parks, etc. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Coromandel wood.** Same as *calamander-wood*.—**Cuba wood.** Same as *fustic*.—**Curana wood,** the wood of *Icica altissima*. See *Icica*.—**Feast of wood-carrying,** one of the annual festivals of the ancient Jews, instituted after the Babylonish captivity. It obtained its name from the practice of the people's bringing wood to the temple on the day of its celebration for the burning of the sacrifices.—**Fossil wood.** (*a*) Wood in a fossil state—that is, wood in a state of nature that has undergone various preservative processes and has become fossil. Popularly the term is usually applied to silicified wood—that is, wood in which the substance has been replaced, atom by atom, by silica in such a manner as to retain the exact form and appearance of the original wood. Wood preserved in this manner is exceedingly abundant in various parts of the western United States, especially in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, where it is not rare to find trunks 30 feet in height, and 8 or 10 feet in diameter, standing upright exactly in the positions in which they grew, and so perfectly preserved that every cell, with all its delicate markings, can be as satisfactorily examined as from a living tree. In central Arizona perfectly silicified trunks of trees, 8 feet in diameter and 140 feet long, have been observed. These latter belong to the genus *Araucarioxylon*, the representative in a fossil state of the genus *Araucaria*. Fossil wood may also be due to the molecules being displaced by lime or iron, or by various combinations of minerals. Lignite, which represents one of the stages in the formation of coal, is very frequently fossil wood which has lost more or less of its volatile constituents, but still retains its wood-like structure and appearance. The term *fossil wood* is therefore properly applied to any wood that is so situated in the earth, or has been so acted upon by various minerals, as to be permanently preserved. (*b*) See *fossil cork*, under *fossil*.—**Hard wood,** the wood of various trees, such as oak, cherry, maple, ebony, ironwood, etc., so called from these woods being relatively very hard, firm, and compact. The quality results from the cells having exceedingly thick walls and being very compactly arranged, with very few or no intercellular spaces or ducts. Trees furnishing wood of this character are usually of slow growth, with narrow annual rings and dense, solid heart-wood. Mahogany, rosewood, and most woods susceptible of a fine polish belong to this class.—**Hypernic wood.** See *hypernic*.—**Incense wood.** See *incense-tree*.—**Jacaranda wood.** See *palisander*.—**Jarool, jarrah, kamassi wood.** See *jarool*, etc.—**Jasperized wood.** Same as *silicified wood*.—**Kanyin wood.** Same as *gurjun wood*. See *gurjun*.—**Karri wood,** the timber of *Eucalyptus diversicolor*, of southwestern Australia. The tree is said to attain exceptionally the height of 400 feet. The timber is useful for ship-planking, masts, wheel-work, railway-ties, etc.—**Khow wood.** See *Olea*.—**Lemon wood.** (*a*) The wood of the lemon-tree, which is hard, elastic, and fragrant. (*b*) In South Africa, an evergreen shrub, or a tree 20 or 30 feet high, *Psychotria Capensis* (*Grumilea cymosa*), having a hard, tough wood, variously useful.—**Lingoa wood.** Same as *lingo*^{2}.—**Loblolly wood.** See *loblolly-tree*.—**Metallization of wood.** See *metallization*.—**Molded wood.** See *mold*^{4}.—**Molompi, mora, myall wood.** See *molompi*, etc.—**Myrtle wood,** the wood of the Tasmanian beech. See *Fagus*.—**Nephritic wood.** See *nephritic*.—**Nicaragua wood,** a dye-wood exported from Nicaragua, similar to brazil wood, and derived from the same or another species of *Cæsalpinia*; peach-wood.—**Padouk wood,** the Andaman redwood. See *redwood*, 2.—**Pernambuco wood,** true brazil wood.—**Perpignan wood,** the wood of the European nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. See *nettle-tree*, 1.—**Petrified wood.** Same as *silicified wood*.—**Picræna wood,** the wood of *Picræna excelsa*. See *quassia*, 2.—**Quassia, quebracho, saj wood.** See *quassia*, etc.—**Samaria wood.** Same as *curana wood*.—**Sand wood,** a leguminous shrub of the Isle of Réunion, doubtfully classed as *Bremontiera Ammoxylon*.—**Santa Martha wood.** Same as *peach-wood*.—**Secondary, speckled, sterile wood.** See the adjectives.—**Silicified wood.** See *fossil wood*, above, and *silicify*.—**Soft wood,** a wood, such as basswood, poplar, tulip, cedar, and white pine, which is relatively soft and easily worked. This character is due to the large and thin-walled cells, including usually numerous ducts. Soft-wooded trees are generally of rapid growth, making thick annual layers.—**Tonka-bean wood.** Same as *scent-wood*.—**Trincomali wood.** See *halmalille*.—**Turanira wood,** the wood of the bastard bully-tree, *Bumelia retusa*, of the West Indies.—**Wood-bending machine,** a machine or an apparatus for bending wood into shape. Different machines are used, according to the purpose for which the wood is to be used, as for ship-timbers, furniture, sleigh-runners, hoops, and staves.—**Wood moot** or **mote.** See *moot*^{1}.—**Wood reed-grass.** See *reed-grass*.—**Wood stop,** in *organ-building*, a stop the pipes of which are made of wood, as the flute, the stopped diapason, etc.—**Wood tea.** See *tea*^{1}.—**Wood wind.** See def. 9, above. (For a multitude of other woods, see specific epithets.) =**Syn.** 1. *Woods*, *Park*, etc. See *forest*.

wood^{1} (wůd), *v.* [< *wood*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To supply or replenish with wood; get supplies of wood for: as, to *wood* a steamboat or a locomotive. [Colloq.]

> Many passengers would save a little by helping to "*wood* the boat": i. e., by carrying wood down the bank and throwing it on the boat, a special ticket being issued on that condition. *The Century*, XLI. 106.

II. *intrans.* To take in or get supplies of wood.

> In this little [island] of Mevis, more than twenty yeares agoe, I have remained a good time together, to *wod* and water and refresh my men.
>
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 277.

> Therefore, as soon as we came to an Anchor at the East end of the Island, we sent our Boat ashore to the Governour, to desire leave to *wood*, water, and cut a new Mizen-yard. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 174.

wood^{2}† (wöd), *a.* [Sc. *wod*, *wud*; < ME. *wood*, *woode*, *wod*, *wode*, < AS. *wōd*, mad, raging, furious, = Icel. *ōdhr*, raging, frantic, = Goth. *wōds*, mad; cf. MD. *woed*, *woede*, D. *woede*, OHG. *wuot*, MHG. G. *wut*, *wuth*, madness; AS. *wōd*, voice, song, = Icel. *ōdhr*, song, poetry, mind, wit; prob. allied to L. *vātes*, a prophet, bard (one filled with "a fine frenzy"): see *vatic*. See *Woden*, *Wednesday*.] Mad; frantic; furious; angry; enraged; raging. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> Ffuerse Ector was fayn of his fyn helpe,
> And as *wode* as a wild bore wan on his horse.
>
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6523.

> Now a Monday next, at quarter nyght,
> Shal falle a reyn, and that so wilde and *wood*
> That half so greet was nevere Noees flood.
>
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 331.

> Howard was as *wode* as a wilde bullok; God sende hym seche wurshipp as he deservith. *Paston Letters*, I. 341.

> Quyriache [Iscariot] sayd, Thou *wood* hounde [mad dog, margin] thou hist doon to me grete prouffyte [profit].
>
> *Ashton's Legendary Hist. of the Cross* (reprinted from orig. [ed. of Nov. 20, 1483), London, 1887, p. xxxvi.

> Franticke companion, lunaticke and *wood*.
>
> *Greene*, Orlando Furioso, l. 984.

For wood†, like anything mad; "like mad."

> Yit lat us to the peple seme . . .
> That wimmen loves us *for wood*.
>
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1747.

wood^{2}† (wöd), *v. i.* [< ME. *wooden*, *wodien*; from the adj. Cf. *weed*^{3}.] **1.** To act like a madman; rave.

> He stareth and *woodeth* in his advertence.
>
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 467.

2. To be fierce or furious; rage.

> Thogh they ne anoye nat the body, yit vices *wooden* to destroyen men by wounde of thowht.
>
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 3.

wood^{3}†, *n.* An old spelling of *woad*. *Prompt. Parv.*

wood-acid (wůd'as″id), *n.* Same as *wood-vinegar*. See *vinegar*.

> Take 20 pounds terra japonica, 5 pounds of *wood-acid*, . . . to about 10 barrels of water, or enough of the latter to cover the hides. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 607.

wood-agate (wůd'ag″ạt), *n.* An agate which shows more or less perfectly the structure of the wood from which it has been derived by a process of silicification.

wood-alcohol (wůd'al″kọ-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*.

wood-almond (wůd'ä″mọnd), *n.* A shrub, *Hippocratea comosa*. See *Hippocratea*.

wood-anemone (wůd'ạ̈-nem″ọ-nē), *n.* The wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*.

wood-ant (wůd'ȧnt), *n.* **1.** A large ant, as *Formica rufa*, which lives in the woods.—**2.** A white ant, or termite, as *Termes flavipes*, which lives in the wood of old buildings. See cut under *Termes*. [U. S.]

wood-apple (wůd'ap″l), *n.* See *Feronia*, 1.

wood-ashes (wůd'ash″ez), *n. pl.* The remains of burned wood or plants.

wood-awl (wůd'âl), *n.* The green woodpecker, or awl-bird, *Gecinus viridis*: same as *woodwale*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

wood-baboon (wůd'ba-bön″), *n.* The drill; the cinereous or yellow baboon of Guinea, *Cynocephalus leucophæus*. See *drill*^{4}.

wood-barley (wůd'bär″li), *n.* See *Hordeum*.

wood-beetle (wůd'bē″tl), *n.* See *Paussidæ*.

wood-betony (wůd'bet″ọ-ni), *n.* See *betony*. Also called *head-betony* and *lousewort*.

wood-bill (wůd'bil), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a woodmen's bill for lopping fagots, etc.

woodbine, woodbind (wůd'bīn, -bīnd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wodbynde*; < ME. *woodbynde*, *woodebynde*, *wodebinde*, *wodebynde*, *wudebinde*, < AS. *wudubind*, *wudebinde*, earlier *uuidubinde*, *uuidubindae*, *uuidubindlae*; so called because it binds or winds round trees, < *wudu*, *widu*, tree, wood, + *bindan*, bind: see *wood*^{1} and *bind*.] The common European honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*, whence the name is more or less extended to other honeysuckles. *L. grata*, a species very similar to *L. Periclymenum*, is designated *American woodbine*. The name is also given to the Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

> Aboute a tre with many a twiste
> Bytrent and writhen is the soote *woodbynde*
>
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1231.

> So doth the *woodbine* the sweet honeysuckle
> Gently entwist. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 47.

Spanish woodbine, the seven-year vine, or Spanish arbor-vine, *Ipomæa tuberosa*. See *vine*.—**Wild woodbine.** See *wild*^{1}.

wood-bird (wụd'bėrd), *n.* A bird that lives in the woods.

> Begin these *wood-birds* but to couple now?
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 145.

wood-block (wụd'blok), *n.* 1. In *engraving*, a die cut in relief on wood, and in condition for furnishing impressions in ink in a printing-press; a woodcut. See *wood-engraving*. The wood commonly used for wood-blocks is box, the blocks being cut directly across the grain. Inferior kinds of wood, such as American rock-maple, pear, plane, etc., are used for coarser work.
2. A print or impression from such an engraved block; a woodcut. Also used attributively in both senses: as, *wood-block* illustrations.

wood-boiler (wụd'boi″lėr), *n.* A vessel adapted for boiling wood in order to soften it and thus facilitate working.

wood-borer (wụd'bōr″ėr), *n.* That which bores wood, as an insect, a crustacean, or a mollusk. Compare *Cis*, *ship-worm*, *Saperda*, and *teredo*, and other citations under *wood-boring*.

wood-boring (wụd'bōr″ing), *a.* Capable of or characterized by boring wood; having the habits of a wood-borer: as, the *wood-boring* shrimps; *wood-boring* beetles. See *gribble*^{2}, *Limnoria*, *Cheluridæ*, *Lymexylon*, *ship-worm*, and *teredo*.

wood-born (wụd'bôrn), *a.* Born in the woods. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 16. [Rare.]

wood-bound (wụd'bound), *a.* Encumbered with tall woody hedgerows. *Imp. Dict.*

wood-brick (wụd'brik), *n.* A block of wood, of the shape and size of a brick, inserted in the interior walls of a building to afford a hold for the joinery, etc.

Woodbridge gun. See *gun*^{1}.

wood-broney (wụd'brō″ni), *n.* The common ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-broom (wụd'bröm), *n.* The wild teazel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

wood-bug (wụd'bug), *n.* A forest-bug.

woodburytype (wụd'ber-i-tīp), *n.* [Named after Walter Bentley *Woodbury*, the inventor.] 1. A photomechanical process in which a relief is produced from a negative on a film of bichromated gelatin, hardened in alum. This is pressed into a plate of soft metal, the result being an intaglio mold. A warm solution of gelatin containing any desired pigment is poured on the mold, a sheet of paper is laid over it, and pressure applied, the superfluous pigmented gelatin being squeezed out, and only that remaining in the intaglio mold and forming the image being left. When this sets it adheres to the paper, and is then fixed by hardening in a solution of alum. Compare *heliotypy*.
2. A picture produced by this process.

wood-calamint (wụd'kal″ạ-mint), *n.* See *Calamintha*.

wood-carpet (wụd'kär″pet), *n.* 1. A floor-covering made of slats or more ornamental shapes of wood of different colors, fastened to a cloth backing. The different pieces of wood are arranged so as to produce the effects of tessellated floors, mosaic work, etc. Also called in the United States *wood-carpeting*.
2. A British geometrid moth, *Melanippe rivata*, common in the south of England.

wood-carver (wụd'kär″vėr), *n.* One who carves wood.

> The peasants are turners, lapidaries, electro-platers, *wood-carvers*, and spectacle-makers.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 310.

wood-carving (wụd'kär″ving), *n.* 1. The art or process of carving wood.—2. A piece of sculpture in wood.

wood-cell (wụd'sel), *n.* A cell normally entering into the composition of the wood of plants. Wood-cells are one of the regular modifications of prosenchyma, consisting of cell-structures greatly elongated in proportion to their breadth, with very thick walls and usually pointed extremities. When thoroughly lignified, wood-cells take little active part in the metabolism of the plant, their function being mainly to give strength and power of resistance to it. Also called *woody fiber*. See *prosenchyma*, *tissue*, 4, and cut under *disk*, 4 (*e*).

wood-charcoal (wụd'chär″kōl), *n.* See *charcoal*, 1.

woodchat (wụd'chat), *n.* The red-backed shrike or butcher-bird of Africa and Europe, *Lanius rufus*. Also called *L. auriculatus* and by other names. It is occasionally seen in Great Britain in summer. The name is misleading, as the bird is not a chat in any proper sense.

woodchat-shrike (wụd'chat-shrīk), *n.* The woodchat.

wood-chopper (wụd'chop″ėr), *n.* One who chops wood; specifically, one who cuts down trees, as a lumberman.

woodchuck^1 (wụd'chuk), *n.* [Also *woodshock*, applied to a different quadruped; a corruption, simulating E. *wood*^{1}, of *wejack*, *weejack*, repr. an Amer. Ind. name, of which the Cree form is rendered *otchock* by Sir John Richardson.] The commonest North American species of marmot, *Arctomys monax*, a large rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridæ*. It is from 15 to 18 inches long, of very stout, heavy form, with brownish and grayish tints above, and reddish-brown below. It feeds on vegetables of many kinds, burrows in the ground, and hibernates in winter. Also called *ground-hog* and *chuck*. See cut under *Arctomys*.—**Woodchuck day**, in popular myth and rural tradition, the day on which the woodchuck first comes out of its hole after its hibernation, this action being regarded as affording a weather-prophecy. The saying goes that if the woodchuck sees its shadow on that day, it retires to its burrow for six weeks longer, which implies that warm, sunshiny weather very early in the spring, or in February, arousing the woodchuck from its torpidity, is likely to be followed by a cold or late season. Also *ground-hog day*.

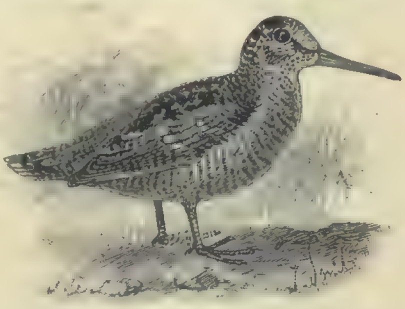
woodchuck^2 (wụd'chuk), *n.* [Prob. < *wood*^{1} + *chuck*^{5}, var. of *chack*^{3}.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-chuck (wụd'chuk), *n.* In a lathe, a chuck adapted for holding a piece of wood to be operated on.

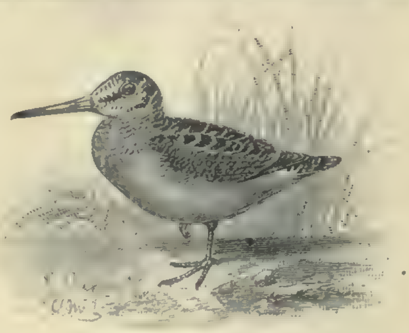
> The stoppers are fixed in a hollow *wood-chuck* by slight blows of a mallet. *O'Bryne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 195.

woodcoal (wụd'kōl), *n.* Charcoal.

woodcock (wụd'kok), *n.* [< ME. *wodekoc*, *wodekok*, *woddecoke*, < AS. *wuducoc*, a woodcock; as *wood*^{1} + *cock*^{1}.] 1. One of two distinct birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*, closely related to the true snipe (*Gallinago*). (*a*) In Europe, *Scolopax rusticula* (wrongly spelled *rusticola*), a very common bird of the northerly parts of the Old World, one of the largest and best-known representatives of its family, highly esteemed as a game-bird, its flesh being delicious, while the thick cover it inhabits and the rapidity of its flight test the nerve and skill of the sportsman. It is migratory, breeding chiefly in the higher latitudes, nesting upon the ground in a dry spot under cover, and laying four eggs. This woodcock is over 12 inches in length, and weighs from 10 to 15 ounces; the plumage is intimately variegated with brown, black, russet, and tawny. It is seldom seen in America, and only as a straggler from Europe. (*b*) In the United States and Canada, *Philohela minor*, a bird of the same general characteristics as the former, but smaller, usually under 12 inches in length, and weighing 9 ounces or less; the under parts are whole-colored, and there is a generic difference from *Scolopax rusticula* in the structure of the outer primaries, three of which are attenuated and abbreviated in *Philohela*. The sexes are alike in color, but the female is considerably larger than the male, and alone reaches the maximum size and weight above given; the male is usually 10 to 11 inches long, and 16 to 17 in spread, weighing 5, 6, or 7 ounces according to condition. The bill is perfectly straight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, and deeply furrowed; it is a very sensitive probe, with which the bird feels for worms in the mud by thrusting it in for its full length. The physiognomy of the woodcock is peculiar, by reason of the shape of the head, and the great size of the dark eyes, as well as their site high up and far back. The wings are short and rounded, but ample; the tail is very short, rounded, and usually held up; the legs are feathered to the heel, naked beyond; the toes are cleft quite to the base; there is a small hind toe, and the middle toe with its claw is rather longer than the tarsus. The woodcock is to some extent a nocturnal bird. It abounds in most of its range, and is one of the leading game-birds of America; it is found in bogs and swamps, wet woodlands, alder-brakes (sometimes called *woodcock-brakes* in consequence), and not seldom in quite dry fields, as corn-fields; it is migratory, but erratic and capricious in its movements, and nests throughout its range. The eggs are laid on the ground, generally in April (earlier or later according to latitude); they are less pointed than usual among waders, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in size, of a brownish-gray color, with very numerous and small chocolate-brown surface-spots and neutral-tint shell-spots; the full number is four. The woodcock has a peculiar bleating cry, and sometimes exhibits the curious habit of removing the young from danger by flying off with the chick, which is held in the parent's feet. Also called *snipe*, with or without qualifying words (see *snipe*^{1}, 1 (*c*)), *American woodcock*, *little woodcock*, *lesser woodcock*, *red woodcock*, *wood-hen*, *bog-sucker*, *bogbird*, *timberdoodle*, *hookumpake*, *night-peck*, *night-partridge*, *shrups*, *cock* (short for *woodcock*), and *Labrador twister*.



European Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticula*).



American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*).

2. The large black pileated woodpecker, or log-cock, *Hylotomus* (or *Ceophlœus*) *pileatus*. See cut under *pileated*. [Local, U. S.]

> *Woodcock* . . . is applied by backwoodsmen and other country folk to the pileated woodpecker, . . . wherever that big red-crested bird of the tall timber is found.
> *G. Trumbull*, Bird Names (1888), p. 151.

3. In *conch.*, a woodcock-shell: more fully called *thorny woodcock*. Also called *Venus's-comb*.—4. A simpleton: in allusion to the facility with which the European woodcock allows itself to be taken in springes or in nets set for it in the glades.

> Go, like a *woodcock*,
> And thrust your neck i' the noose.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Loyal Subject, iv. 5.

> Among us in England this bird is infamous for its simplicity or folly, so that a *woodcock* is proverbially used for a foolish, simple person. *Willoughby.*

Little woodcock. (*a*) The great or double snipe, or woodcock-snipe, *Gallinago major*. [British.] (*b*) The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*: a book-name. [U. S.]—**Springes to catch woodcocks**, arts to entrap simplicity. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 115.—**Woodcock's cross**†, penitence for folly.

> Not controversies now are in disputes
> At Westminster, where such a coyle they keepe:
> Where man doth man within the law betosse,
> Till some go croslesse home by *Woodcocks crosse.*
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

Woodcock's head. (*a*) A tobacco-pipe: so called from the shape.

> *Sav.* O peace, I pray you, I love not the breath of a *woodcock's head.*
> *Fastid.* Meaning my head, lady?
> *Sav.* Not altogether so, sir; but as it were fatal to their follies that think to grace themselves with taking tobacco, when they want better entertainment, you see your pipe bears the true form of a *wood-cock's head.*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

(*b*) A woodcock-shell, as *Murex haustellum*.

woodcock-eye (wụd'kok-ī), *n.* A snap-hook. *E. H. Knight.* [Eng.]

woodcock-fish (wụd'kok-fish), *n.* The sea-woodcock or trumpet-fish, *Centriscus* (or *Macrorhamphosus*) *scolopax*: so called from the long beak, like that of the snipe or woodcock. See cut under *snipe-fish*.

woodcock-owl (wụd'kok-oul), *n.* The short-eared owl, *Asio accipitrinus*, *Otus brachyotus*, or *Brachyotus palustris*: so called from its association with the European woodcock. [Local, Eng. and Ireland.]

woodcock-pilot (wụd'kok-pī″lọt), *n.* The European gold-crested kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*: so called as preceding the woodcock in migration. See cut under *goldcrest*. [Local, Eng.]

woodcock-shell (wụd'kok-shel), *n.* One of several muricine shells which have a long spout or beak, as *Murex tribulus* or *M. tenuispina*; a woodcock, woodcock's head, or Venus's-comb. See cut under *Murex*.

woodcock-snipe (wụd'kok-snīp), *n.* Same as *little woodcock* (*a*) (which see, under *woodcock*).

wood-copper (wụd'kop″ėr), *n.* See *olivenite*.

wood-corn (wụd'kôrn), *n.* A certain quantity of grain paid by the tenants of some manors in Great Britain to the lord of the manor for the liberty to pick up dead or broken wood.

woodcracker (wụd'krak″ėr), *n.* The common European nutcracker or nuthatch, *Sitta cæsia* or *S. europæa*. See cut under *Sitta*. *Plot*, Nat. Hist. Oxford, p. 175. (*Yarrell.*) [Local, Eng.]

woodcraft (wụd'kråft) *n.* [< ME. *wodecraft*; < *wood*^{1} + *craft*^{1}.] Skill in anything which pertains to the woods or forest; skill in the chase, especially in hunting deer, etc.

> What were *woodcraft* without fatigue and without danger? *Scott*, Quentin Durward, x.

wood-crash (wụd'krash), *n.* A machine, made on the principle of a spring-rattle, used in theaters to imitate the sound of breaking timbers.

wood-cricket (wụd'krik″et), *n.* A kind of cricket that lives in the woods; specifically, *Nemobius sylvestris*, of Europe.

wood-culver (wụd'kul″vėr), *n.* The wood-pigeon or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*. Also *wood-quest*. [Prov. Eng.]

woodcut (wụd'kut), *n.* An engraving on wood, or a print from such an engraving. See *wood-engraving*.—**Woodcut-paper**, a soft paper of very fine fiber and smooth face, half-sized or wholly unsized, readily receptive of ink or impression. Sometimes called *plate-paper.*

wood-cutter (wůd′kut″ėr), *n.* 1. A person who cuts wood.—2. A maker of woodcuts; an engraver on wood. See *wood-engraving.*

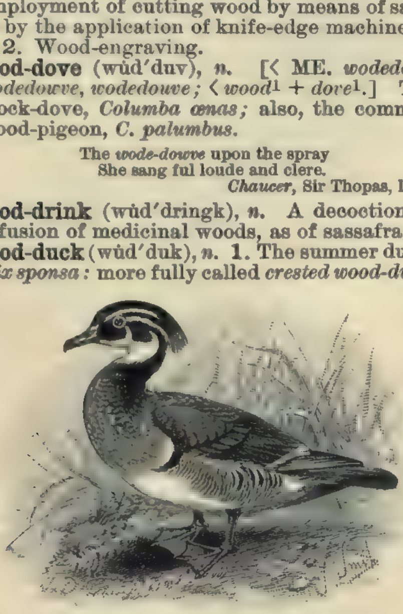
wood-cutting (wůd′kut″ing), *n.* 1. The act or employment of cutting wood by means of saws or by the application of knife-edge machinery. —2. Wood-engraving.

wood-dove (wůd′duv), *n.* [‹ ME. *wodedove, wodedowve, wodedouve;* ‹ *wood*^{1} + *dove*^{1}.] The stock-dove, *Columba œnas;* also, the common wood-pigeon, *C. palumbus.*

> The *wode-dowve* upon the spray
> She sang ful loude and clere.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 59.

wood-drink (wůd′dringk), *n.* A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as of sassafras.

wood-duck (wůd′duk), *n.* 1. The summer duck, *Aix sponsa:* more fully called *crested wood-duck,* and also *bridal duck, acorn-duck, tree-duck, wood-widgeon,* and *widgeon.*—2. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus.* Also *tree-duck.* See cut under *merganser.* [Western U. S.]


Wood-duck, or Summer Duck (*Aix sponsa*), male.

wood-eater (wůd′ē″tėr), *n.* That which eats wood; a wood-borer; a wood-fretter; specifically, the gribble, *Limnoria lignorum.* It is very injurious to submerged timber, and occasionally useful in hastening the decay and consequent removal of snags and wrecks.

wooded (wůd′ed), *a.* [‹ *wood*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Supplied or covered with wood; abounding in wood: as, land well *wooded* and watered.

> The brook escaped from the eye into a deep and *wooded* dell. *Scott.*

2†. Hence, figuratively, thickly or densely covered; crowded.

> The hills are *wooded* with their partisans.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Bonduca, i. 2.

wood-embossing (wůd′em-bos″ing), *n.* A method of ornamenting flat surfaces of wood in imitation of wood-carving. The wood, softened by steam, is passed between engraved rolls in a wood-carving machine, and impressed with patterns in low relief. Another process burns the design into the wood, by means of heated dies.

wooden (wůd′n), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wodden;* ‹ *wood*^{1} + *-en*^{2}.] 1. Made of wood; consisting of wood.

> Bardolph and Nym had ten times more valour than this roaring devil i' the old play, that every one may pare his nails with a *wooden* dagger. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 4. 77.

> I saw the images of many of the French Kings, set in certaine *woden* cupbords. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 44.

2. Stiff; ungainly; clumsy; awkward; spiritless; expressionless: as, a *wooden* stare.

> It is a sport to see when a bold fellow is out of countenance, for that puts his face into almost shrunken and *wooden* posture. *Bacon*, Boldness (ed. 1887).

3. Dull; stupid, as if with no more sensation than wood.

> Who have so leaden eyes as not to see sweet Beauty's
> show;
> Or, seeing, have so *wooden* wits as not that worth to know.
> *Sir P. Sydney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 570).

4†. Of the woods; sylvan.

> And how the worthy mystery befell
> Sylvanus here, this *wooden* god, can tell.
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, i. 1.

Wooden brick. Same as *wood-brick.*—**Wooden fuse.** See *fuse*^{2}.—**Wooden horse.** (*a*†) A ship.

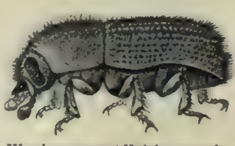
> Milford Haven, the chief stable for his *wooden horses.*
> *Fuller*, General Worthies, vi.

> Vpon a *wodden horse* he rides through the world, and in a merry gale makes a path through the seas.
> *Breton*, Good and Bad, p. 9. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) An instrument of military punishment consisting of a beam or timber, sometimes set with sharp points, upon which the culprit was compelled to sit astride, having in some instances weights tied to his feet.—**Wooden leg,** an artificial leg made of wood.—**Wooden mill,** in *gem-cutting,* a circular disk of wood, usually poplar, about 4 inches thick, and cut across the grain, which, when charged with pumice and water, is used for cutting gems en cabochon.—**Wooden pavement,** a pavement or causeway consisting of blocks of wood instead of stone or the like. —**Wooden pear.** See *pear*^{1}.—**Wooden screw,** a screw of wood such as is used in the clamping-jaw of a carpenters' bench.—**Wooden shoe.** See *sabot.*—**Wooden spoon.** (*a*) A large spoon made of wood, for mixing salad, and for use in cookery. (*b*) See *spoon*^{1}.—**Wooden tongue.** See *tongue.*—**Wooden type,** large type cut in wood, used for printing posters, etc.—**Wooden wedding.** See *wedding.*—**Wooden wedge.** See *wedge*^{1}. =**Syn.** 1. See *leaden.*

wood-end (wůd′end), *n.* Same as *hood-end.*

wood-engraver (wůd′en-grā″vėr), *n.* 1. An artist who engraves on wood.—2. In *entom.*, any one of several bark-beetles of the genus *Xyleborus* and allied genera; specifically, *X. cælatus.* This works in the cambium layer of pine-trees in the United States in such a way that, on removing the loosened bark, the surface of the wood is seen furrowed in a regular and artistic manner, numerous galleries passing off at right angles from a straight median tunnel.


Wood-engraver (*Xyleborus cælatus*), eight times natural size.

wood-engraving (wůd′en-grā″ving), *n.* 1. The art or process of cutting designs in relief upon blocks of wood, usually box, so that impressions can be made from them with a pigment in a printing-press, upon paper or other material. For cuts of more than 5 or 6 inches square, two or more blocks are firmly secured together. The surface of the smoothed block, which is cut directly across the grain, is prepared for the engraver by rubbing it with pounded Bath brick mixed with a little water, in order to give a hold to the lead-pencil, and the subject is drawn in with pencil or India ink, or is transferred upon the block by photography. The engraver then, by means of gravers, tint-tools, gouges or scrapers, and flat tools or chisels of different sizes, cuts out the design, leaving it in raised lines or dots upon the surface of the block, so that these may receive the ink and yield the desired impression under the action of the press. In such parts of the design as are to be solid black, the engraver leaves the surface of the wood untouched; in such parts as are to be wholly white, he cuts the surface entirely away; the large number of tones, technically called *tints,* between these extremes are rendered by cutting out wider or narrower spaces, corresponding to white paper in the print, between the lines or dots left in relief. An engraving is seldom a mere reproduction of the copy; it is a translation, into which the personal element of the engraver enters: thus the engraving may be either superior or inferior artistically to the original. Wood-engraving is technically the opposite of steel- or copperplate-engraving: in the latter the lines cut by the engraver form the picture; in the former the parts of the surface left uncut form the picture.
2. A block of wood engraved by the above method, or an impression from such a block.

woodenhead (wůd′n-hed), *n.* A blockhead; a thick-headed, dull, or stupid person; a numskull. [Colloq.]

wooden-headed (wůd′n-hed″ed), *a.* Thick-headed; stupid; lacking penetration or discernment.

wooden-headedness (wůd′n-hed″ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wooden-headed; stupidity. [Colloq.]

> I overheard some rather strong language going on within, words such as "*wooden-headedness*" and "fibs" being used. *Light*, Feb. 23, 1889.

woodenly (wůd′n-li), *adv.* In a wooden manner; stiffly; clumsily; awkwardly; without feeling or sympathy.

> Diverse thought to have some sport in seeing how *woodenly* he would excuse himself.
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 22.

woodenness (wůd′n-nes), *n.* Wooden character or quality; stiffness; lack of spirit or expression; clumsiness; stupidity.

woodenware (wůd′n-wãr), *n.* A general name for bowls, dishes, etc., turned from solid blocks of wood: often used also of coopers' work, such as pails and tubs.

wood-evil (wůd′ē″vl), *n.* Same as *red water* (which see, under *water*).

woodfall† (wůd′fâl), *n.* A fall or cutting of timber.

> The *woodfalls* this year do not amount to half that sum of twenty-five thousand pounds. *Bacon.*

wood-fern (wůd′fėrn), *n.* See *Aspidium* and *polypody.*

wood-fiber (wůd′fī″bėr), *n.* Fiber derived from wood; specifically, the fiber obtained from various species of *Abies, Betula, Populus, Tilia,* etc., employed as a material for the manufacture of paper-pulp. See *wood-paper* and *wood-pulp.*

wood-flour (wůd′flour), *n.* Very fine sawdust, especially that made from pine wood for use as a surgical dressing.

Woodfordia (wůd-fōr′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1806), named after J. *Woodford,* author (1824) of a catalogue of the plants of Edinburgh.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Lythrarieæ* and tribe *Lythreæ.* It is characterized by black-dotted leaves, a curved tubular calyx, declined stamens, and pilose seeds. The only species, *W. floribunda,* is a native of India, China, eastern tropical Africa, and Madagascar. It is a much-branched shrub, hoary with grayish hairs, producing round branches and square branchlets, with opposite ovate-lanceolate entire whitish leaves. The flowers are scarlet, and crowded into cymose panicles. See *dhauri.*

wood-francolin (wůd′frang″kọ-lin), *n.* One of the francolins, *Francolinus gularis.*

wood-fretter (wůd′fret″ėr), *n.* Something which frets wood, as an insect; a wood-borer or wood-eater.

wood-frog (wůd′frog), *n.* A frog, *Rana sylvatica,* of the United States.

wood-gas (wůd′gas), *n.* Carbureted hydrogen obtained from wood.

wood-geld† (wůd′geld), *n.* In *old Eng. law,* money paid for the privilege of cutting wood within the limits of a forest.

wood-germander (wůd′jėr-man″dėr), *n.* Same as *wood-sage.* See *sage*^{2}.

wood-gnat (wůd′nat), *n.* A British gnat, *Culex nemorosus.*

wood-god (wůd′god), *n.* A sylvan deity.

> The myld *wood-gods* arrived in the place. *Spenser.*

wood-grass (wůd′gräs), *n.* The great wood-rush, *Luzula sylvatica.* [Prov. Eng.]

wood-grinder (wůd′grīn″dėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for grating and grinding wood to make paper-stock.

wood-grouse (wůd′grous), *n.* A grouse that lives in the woods. Specifically—(*a*) The cock-of-the-woods, or capercaillie (which see, with cut). (*b*) In the United States, a species of *Canace* (or *Dendragapus*), as the Canada grouse, or spruce-partridge, and the dusky pine-grouse. See cut under *Canace* and second cut under *grouse.*

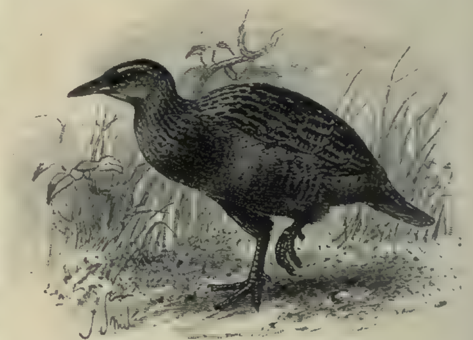
wood-hack (wůd′hak), *n.* [‹ ME. *wodehake;* ‹ *wood* + *hack*^{1}.] A woodpecker, as the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* See cut under *popinjay.* [Prov. Eng.]

wood-hagger (wůd′hag″ėr), *n.* A wood-cutter.

> Let no man thinke that the President and these Gentlemen spent their times as common *Wood-haggers* at felling of trees.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 197.

wood-hawk (wůd′hâk), *n.* An African hawk of the genus *Dryotriorchis:* a book-name.

wood-hen (wůd′hen), *n.* A ralline bird of the genus *Ocydromus,* of which there are several species, of New Zealand, New Caledonia, and other Pacific islands, as *O. australis,* the weka rail. See *Ocydromus.*


Wood-hen (*Ocydromus australis*).

wood-hewer (wůd′hū″ėr), *n.* 1. One who hews wood.—2. Any bird of the subfamily *Dendrocolaptinæ,* as *Xiphocolaptes emigrans:* a book-name. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Upucerthia.*

wood-hole (wůd′hōl), *n.* A place where wood is stored for fuel.

> Leave trembling, and creep into the *Wood-hool* here.
> *Etherege*, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

wood-honey (wůd′hun″i), *n.* [‹ ME. *wudehunig,* ‹ AS. *wuduhunig;* as *wood*^{1} + *honey.*] Wild honey. Mat. iii. 4 (ed. Hardwick).

wood-hoopoe (wůd′hö″pō), *n.* A hoopoe of the family *Irrisoridæ;* a tree-hoopoe. See cut under *Irrisor.*

wood-horse (wůd′hôrs), *n.* 1. A sawhorse or sawbuck.

> Old Uncle Venner was just coming out of his door, with a *wood-horse* and saw on his shoulder; and, trudging along the street, he scrupled not to keep company with Phœbe, so far as their paths lay together.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiv.

2. Same as *stick-bug,* 1.

woodhouse^{1} (wůd'hous), *n.* A house or shed in which wood is piled and sheltered from the weather.

woodhouse^{2}†, *n.* An erroneous form of *woodwose.*

> Foure *woodhouses* drew the mount 'till it came before the queen, and then the kyng and his compaigne discended and daunced.
> *Bp. Hall*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 239.

wood-ibis (wůd'ī″bis), *n.* A large grallatorial bird of the stork kind, *Tantalus* (or *Tantalops*) *loculator*, which abounds in the wooded swamps and bayous of southerly regions of the United States; hence, any stork of the subfamily *Tantalinæ;* a wood-stork. These birds are ibises in no proper sense. The species named is nearly 4 feet long, and 5½ feet in extent of wings. The adult of both sexes is snow-white with black primaries, alula, and tail, with the bald head livid-bluish and yellowish, the very heavy bill dingy-yellowish, the bare legs blue. The weight is 10 or 12 pounds. The young are dark-gray, with blackish wings and tail. These birds are gregarious, nest in large heronries, and lay two or three white eggs of elliptical shape, incrusted with a flaky substance, and measuring 2¾ by 1¾ inches. This wood-ibis is known on the Colorado river as the *Colorado water-turkey;* it occasionally strays to the Middle States, and spreads south in the West Indies, Central America, and parts of South America. Similar birds inhabit tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. See cut under *Tantalus.*

woodie (wůd'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *widdy*, itself a dialectal variant of *withy*^{1}, 3: applied humorously to the gallows. [Scotch.]

> Half the country will see how ye'll grace the *woodie.*
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxviii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

woodiness (wůd'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being woody. *Evelyn.*

wood-inlay (wůd'in″lā), *n.* Decoration by means of the incrustation of one wood in another. Compare *tarsia.*

woodish† (wůd'ish), *a.* [< *wood*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Sylvan.

> The many mirthful jests, and wanton *woodish* sports.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, s. 11. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

wood-jobber (wůd'job″ėr), *n.* A woodpecker.

woodkern† (wůd'kėrn), *n.* **1.** A robber who infests woods; a forest-haunting bandit. *Holland.*—**2.** A boor; a churl.

> The rich central pasture lands were occupied by the clans; the surrounding poorer soils were almost desolate or roamed by a few scattered *wood-kerne.*
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, XL. 200.

wood-kingfisher (wůd'king″fish-ėr), *n.* A kingfisher of the genus *Dacelo* in a broad sense; a kinghunter or halcyon, as the laughing-jackass. See *Daceloninæ*, and cut under *Dacelo.*

wood-knacker (wůd'nak″ėr), *n.* The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* See cut under *popinjay.* [Prov. Eng.]

wood-knife† (wůd'nīf), *n.* A short sword or dagger, used in hunting and for various purposes for which the long sword was too cumbrous.

> He pulld forth a *wood kniffe,*
> Fast thither that he ran;
> He brought in the bores head,
> And quitted him like a man.
> *The Boy and the Mantle* (Child's Ballads, I. 14).

woodland (wůd'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *wodeland, wodelond*, < AS. *wuduland;* as *wood*^{1} + *land*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or for timber.

> Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
> Here earth and water seem to strive again. *Pope.*
>
> And Agamenticus lifts its blue
> Disk of a cloud the *woodlands* o'er.
> *Whittier*, The Wreck of Rivermouth.

=**Syn.** *Woods, Park*, etc. See *forest.*

II. *a.* Of, peculiar to, or inhabiting the woods; sylvan: as, *woodland* echoes; *woodland* songsters.

> The *woodland* choir. *Fenton.*
>
> I am a *woodland* fellow, sir, that always loved a great fire. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 49.

Woodland caribou, woodland reindeer, the common caribou of North America, as found in wooded regions, and as distinguished from the *barren-ground reindeer*, which occurs beyond the limit of trees. See cut under *caribou.*

woodlander (wůd'lan-dėr), *n.* An inhabitant of the woods.

> Every friend and fellow-*woodlander.*
> *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

woodlark (wůd'lärk), *n.* A European lark, *Alauda arborea*, of more decidedly arboreal habits than the skylark, to which it is closely related. It differs from the latter chiefly in being somewhat smaller, with shorter tail and more marked variegation of the colors, but its song is quite different. The nest is placed on the ground, and the eggs are four or five in number, of a white color spotted with reddish-brown. The woodlark is migratory, and widely distributed at different seasons. It is common in some parts of Great Britain, but rare in Scotland. See cut under *Alauda.*

wood-layer (wůd'lā″ėr), *n.* A young oak or other timber-plant laid down among the thorn or other plants used in hedges.

wood-leopard (wůd'lep″ärd), *n.* A beautiful white black-spotted moth, *Zeuzera pyrina*, the larva of which lives in wood; the wood leopard-moth. This insect has been discovered in the United States since the definition of *leopard-moth* was published in this dictionary.

woodless (wůd'les), *a.* [< *wood*^{1} + *-less.*] Without timber; untimbered.

wood-lily (wůd'lil″i), *n.* **1.** The lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis;* locally (from a resemblance in the racemes), the wintergreen, *Pyrola minor.* [Eng.]—**2.** A plant of the genus *Trillium.*

wood-liverwort (wůd'liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* A lichen, *Sticta pulmonacea*, which frequently grows on trees. See cut under *apothecium.*

wood-lock (wůd'lok), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of hard wood, close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., ¶ 233.

wood-louse (wůd'lous), *n.* **1.** Any terrestrial isopod of the family *Oniscidæ.* The common wood-louse of England is a species of *Oniscus.* Also called *hog-louse, sow-bug, slater*, etc. See cuts under *Isopoda* and *Oniscus.*—**2.** A termite, or white ant, as *Termes flavipes;* any member of the *Termitidæ.* See cut under *Termes.* [Local, U. S.]—**3.** Any one of the small whitish species of the pseudoneuropterous family *Psocidæ*, found in the woodwork of houses; the death-watch; a book-louse. See *book-louse, Psocidæ*, and cut under *death-watch.*—**4.** Same as *wood-louse-milleped.*

woodlouse-milleped (wůd'lous-mil″e-ped), *n.* A milleped of the family *Glomeridæ.*

woodly† (wöd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *woodly, wodly, wodliche;* < *wood*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] Madly; furiously; wildly.

> Whan he wiȝtli a-wok *wodli* he ferde,
> Al to-tare his a-tir that he to-tere miȝt.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3884.
>
> Therwith the fyr of jelousye upsterte
> Withinne his brest, and hente him by the herte
> So *woodly* that he lyk was to biholde
> The box-tre or the asshen dede and colde.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 443.

woodman (wůd'man), *n.;* pl. *woodmen* (-men). [Early mod. E. *wodman;* < *wood*^{1} + *man.*] **1.** An officer appointed to take care of the king's woods; a forester. *Cowell.*—**2**†. A woodsman; a hunter.

> Am I a *woodman*, ha? Speak I like Herne the hunter?
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 30.
>
> 'Tis dangerous keeping the
> Fool too long at Bay, lest some old *Wood-man* drop in
> By chance, and discover thou art but a Rascal Deer.
> *Etherege*, Love in a Tub, v. 4.

3. One who fells timber.

> Forth goes the *woodman*, leaving unconcerned
> The cheerful haunts of man, to wield the axe
> And drive the wedge in yonder forest drear.
> *Cowper*, The Task, v. 41.
>
> War-*woodman* of old Woden, how he fells
> The mortal copse of faces! *Tennyson*, Harold, v. 1.

wood-march (wůd'märch), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, a species of sanicle, *Sanicula Europæa.* *Gerard*, Herball.

wood-measurer (wůd'mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* In Scotland, a timber-merchant.

wood-meeting (wůd'mē″ting), *n.* A Mormon name for a camp-meeting.

wood-mill (wůd'mil), *n.* A polishing-wheel made of a disk of mahogany, used, after the roughing-mill, to smooth surfaces of alabaster and the like.

wood-mite (wůd'mīt), *n.* Any mite or acarine of the family *Oribatidæ;* a beetle-mite.

woodmonger† (wůd'mung″gėr), *n.* A wood-seller; a lumber- or timber-merchant.

> The House is just now upon taking away the charter from the Company of *Wood-mongers*, whose frauds, it seems, have been mightily laid before them.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 298.

wood-mouse (wůd'mous), *n.* A mouse that habitually lives in the woods. Specifically—(*a*) In Europe, the long-tailed field-mouse, *Mus sylvaticus.* (*b*) In the United States, any one of several species of white-footed mice or deer-mice of the genus *Vesperimus*, of which *V. americanus* is the principal one. See *Vesperimus, vesper-mouse*, and cut under *deer-mouse.*

wood-naphtha (wůd'naf″thä), *n.* The commercial name of the mixture of light hydrocarbons distilled from wood.

woodness† (wöd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *woodnesse, wodnesse*, < AS. *wōdnes*, madness, fury, insanity (Bosworth), = MD. *woedenisse* = OHG. *wotnissa* (Stratmann); as *wood*^{2} + *-ness.*] Insanity; madness.

> Yet saugh I *woodnesse* laughing in his rage.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1153.
>
> Festus seide with greet voice: Paul, thou maddist, many lettris turnen thee to *woodness.* *Wyclif*, Acts xxvi. 24.

wood-nightshade (wůd'nīt″shād), *n.* Bittersweet, or woody nightshade. See *nightshade*, 1 (*a*).

wood-note (wůd'nōt), *n.* A wild or natural musical tone, like that of a forest-bird, as the woodlark, wood-thrush, or nightingale.

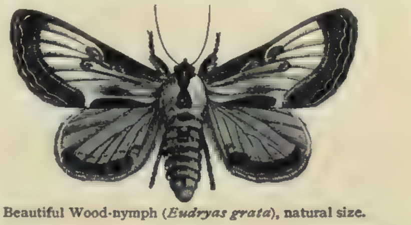
> Or sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's child,
> Warble his native *wood-notes* wild.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 134.

wood-nut (wůd'nut), *n.* The European hazelnut, *Corylus Avellana.*

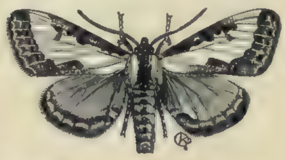
wood-nymph (wůd'nimf), *n.* **1.** A goddess of the woods; a dryad.

> By dimpled brook and fountain-brim
> The *wood-nymphs*, deck'd with daisies trim,
> Their merry wakes and pastimes keep.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 120.

2. The humming-bird *Thalurania glaucopis.*—**3.** One of several zygænid moths, of the genus *Eudryas*, as *E. grata*, the beautiful wood-nymph, and *E. unio*, the pearl wood-nymph. The larvæ of both of these species feed on the vine in the United States.



Beautiful Wood-nymph (*Eudryas grata*), natural size.



Pearl Wood-nymph (*Eudryas unio*), natural size.

wood-offering† (wůd'of″ėr-ing), *n.* Wood burnt on the altar.

> We cast the lots among the priests, the Levites, and the people for the *wood offering.* Neh. x. 34.

wood-of-the-holy-cross†, *n.* [Trans. of L. *lignum sanctæ crucis.*] A name once given to the mistletoe, *Viscum album*, from its reputed virtue in helping the infirmities of old age. *Treas. of Bot.*

wood-oil (wůd'oil), *n.* **1.** See *gurjun.*—**2.** Same as *tung-oil.*—**3.** A product of the satinwood, *Chloroxylon Swietenia.*

wood-opal (wůd'ō″pal), *n.* Silicified wood; opalized wood. It is found in great abundance in many parts of the world, but especially in the auriferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California, where extensive forests have been exposed by hydraulic mining, in which the trunks of the trees have been converted into amorphous silica, or opal, which usually contains a small percentage of water, although this is not considered as being essential to its composition. Also called *xylopal.* See *fossil wood* (under *wood*^{1}), and *silicify.*

wood-owl (wůd'oul), *n.* The European tawny or brown owl, *Syrnium aluco*, or a similar species, as the barred owl of the United States. They are earless owls, of medium to large size, the species of which are numerous and live in the woods of most parts of the world. See cut under *Strix.*

wood-paper (wůd'pā″pėr), *n.* A trade-name for paper made in part or in whole of pulp prepared by chemical and mechanical means from wood. The wood employed is usually poplar, though pine, fir, basswood, and beech are largely used. By the mechanical process the wood is ground to fine powder suitable for pulp, and by the chemical process the wood, cut up into small pieces, is digested with various chemicals to free it from the sap and other useless matter, to bleach it, and to reduce it to fine, loose pulp. See *pulp-digester, wood-grinder*, and *paper.*

wood-parenchyma (wůd'pa-reng″ki-mä), *n.* A combination of wood or fiber usually classed as parenchyma, but intermediate between this and prosenchyma. Each fiber consists of three cells, one of which has flattened ends, while the other two, attached to these ends, are pointed.

wood-partridge (wůd'pär″trij), *n.* The Canada grouse. See *grouse, wood-grouse*, and cut under *Canace.* [Local, U. S.]

wood-pavement (wůd'pāv″ment), *n.* Pavement composed of blocks of wood: first used in London in 1839.

wood-pea (wůd'pē), *n.* See *pea*^{1}.

wood-peat (wůd'pēt), *n.* Peat formed in forests from decayed wood, leaves, etc. Also called *forest-peat.*

woodpeck† (wůd'pek), *n.* The woodpecker.

> Nor *wood-pecks*, nor the swallow, harbour near.
> *Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

woodpecker (wụd'pek″ėr), *n.* Any bird of the large family *Picidæ*, of which there are numerous genera and some 250 species, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world. They are picarian and scansorial birds, having the toes arranged in pairs, two before and two behind (except, of course, in the three-toed genera: see *Picoides*^{1}, and cut under *Tiga*); the tail-feathers rigid and acuminate, to assist in climbing; the bill hard and chisel-like, adapted for boring wood (whence the name); and a remarkable structure of the palatal and hyoidean bones and salivary glands. (See cuts under *salivary* and *saurognathous.*) The tongue is capable, in most species, of being thrust far out of the mouth, and is lumbriciform. (See cut under *sagittilingual.*) The plumage as a rule is variegated in intricate patterns of coloration, and usually includes bright, rich, or striking tints. Insects constitute most of their food; their eggs are white, and are laid in holes they dig in trees; their voice is harsh and abrupt. They are of great service to man by destroying insects which infest trees. See *Picidæ*, and numerous cuts there cited.—**Arizona woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *arizonæ*, a bird lately discovered in Arizona, and for some time called *Picus stricklandi*, but distinct from Strickland's woodpecker in having the upper parts of a uniform light-brown color and the spots of the under parts guttiform. *Hargitt*, Ibis, 1866, p. 115.—**Audubon's woodpecker**, the small southern form of the hairy woodpecker (which see), named *Picus auduboni* by W. Swainson in 1831, and renamed *Picus auduboni* by Dr. James Trudeau in 1837, without reference to the prior homonym. —**Ayres's woodpecker**, *Colaptes ayresii* of Audubon (1839), *C. hybridus* of Baird (1858), *Picus hybridus auratomexicanus* of Sundevall (1866), names covering the remarkable flickers of western North America, especially of the upper Missouri and adjacent regions, which present every step of the intergradation between the yellow-shafted and the red-shafted flickers (*C. auratus* and *C. mexicanus*); the so-called hybrid woodpecker. The coloration is so unstable that it often varies on right and left sides of the same specimen. The case is unique, and its interpretation continues in question by ornithologists.—**Baird's woodpecker.** (*a*) The Cuban ivorybill, *Campophilus bairdi*, named by J. Cassin, in 1863, in compliment to Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823–1887). (*b*) The Californian woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi.*—**Bengal woodpecker, var. A**, *Brachypternus erythronotus*, of Ceylon. *Latham*, 1782.—**Bengal woodpecker, var. B**, *Chrysocolaptes lucidus*, of the Philippines. *Latham*, 1782.—**Black-and-white-spotted woodpeckers**, the numerous members of the restricted genus *Picus* (= *Dendrocopus:* see under *great black woodpecker*, below), usually 6 to 10 inches long, with four toes, the plumage variegated intricately with black and white, with a scarlet occipital band or pair of spots in the adult male. The greater and lesser spotted woodpeckers of England, and the hairy and downy woodpeckers of the United States, are characteristic examples. —**Black-backed three-toed woodpecker**, *Picoides arcticus*, marked by the characters indicated in the name, 9 to 10 inches long, common in northerly parts of North America.—**Black-breasted woodpecker**, the adult female of the thyroid woodpecker.—**Black woodpecker**, the great black woodpecker.—**Bristle-bellied woodpeckers**, the genus *Asyndesmus*. *Coues.*—**Brown-headed woodpecker**, the adult female of *Sphyropicus thyroides;* the thyroid woodpecker (see below).—**Buff-crested woodpecker** (of Latham, 1782), the female of *Campophilus melanoleucus* (the *Picus albirostris* of Vieillot), a white-billed crested woodpecker of tropical America, 13½ inches long, congeneric with the ivorybill.—**Cactus woodpecker**, *Picus* or *Melanerpes cactorum*, of Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic.—**Californian woodpecker**, that race of *Melanerpes formicivorus* (a Mexican species) which abounds in the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. It is 8½ to 9½ inches long, of a glossy blue-black color, with the rump, bases of all the quills, edge of the wing, and under parts from the breast white, the sides with sparse black streaks, the forehead white continuously with a stripe down in front of the eye and thence encircling the throat, the crown in the male crimson and white, in the female crimson, black, and white, the eyes white, often with a creamy or pinkish, sometimes bluish, tint. This is the woodpecker noted for drilling holes in dead boughs in which to insert acorns—some branches being found thus drilled and studded with hundreds of acorns.—**Canadian woodpecker**, the large northern form of the hairy woodpecker (which see), formerly *Picus canadensis* (Gmelin, 1788), and before that *Picus leucomelas* (Boddaert, 1783).—**Cape woodpecker**, the South African *Mesopicus griseocephalus*, 7½ inches long, having the crown, crest, rump, upper tail-coverts, and middle of the belly crimson. This bird was originally described in 1776 by Sonnini as *pic vèrd de l'Isle de Luçon*, whence *Picus manillensis* of Gmelin (1788), and *Manilla green woodpecker* of Latham; next by Buffon in 1780 as *pic à tête grise du Cap de Bonne Espérance*, whence *Picus griseocephalus* of Boddaert (1783) and *Cape woodpecker;* next by Scopoli in 1786 as *Picus menstruus*—this most frequent specific name indicating the bloody-red color of certain parts; next as *pic olive* by Levaillant (1806); also as *Picus caniceps*, *P. obscurus*, *P. capensis*. It has been placed in 6 different genera; its proper onym was first given by Cassin in 1863.—**Carolina woodpecker, var. A**, *Melanerpes* or *Centurus radiolatus*, peculiar to Jamaica. *Latham*, 1782.—**Carolina woodpecker, var. B**, the red-bellied woodpecker. *Latham*, 1782.—**Collared woodpecker**, *Asyndesmus torquatus;* Lewis's woodpecker.—**Crawfurd's woodpecker**, a bird so named by Gray in Griffith's Cuvier (1829), now called *Thriponax crawfurdi*, and supposed to be found near Ava in Burma, but known only from a drawing executed by a native artist for Mr. Crawfurd, Jr.—**Crimson-breasted woodpecker**, the monotypic *Geocolaptes olivaceus* (also *Picus arator*), of South Africa, 9½ to 10 inches long, much varied with olivaceous and reddish tints. *Latham*, 1783.—**Crimson-rumped woodpecker**, *Mesopicus goertan*, the *goertan* or *pic vert du Sénégal* of early French writers, a West African species, 8 inches long, of a golden-olive color above, with scarlet rump and upper tail-coverts, and otherwise much variegated.—**Cuban woodpecker**, *Nesoceleus fernandinæ*, usually called *Colaptes fernandinæ* and *Cuban flicker*, 11½ to 12 inches long, above olive-black barred with yellow, and confined to Cuba.—**Downy woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *pubescens*, a small black and white species, 6 or 7 inches long, one of the commonest woodpeckers of eastern parts of North America, and among those popularly called *sapsucker* (which see). It is exactly like the hairy woodpecker, except in size, and in having the lateral tail-feathers barred with black and white, instead of being entirely white. There is no such difference between the two as the terms *downy* and *hairy* would seem to imply. This species corresponds in the United States to the lesser spotted woodpecker of England.—**Gairdner's woodpecker**, *Picus pubescens gairdneri*, the western subspecies of the downy woodpecker, having few if any white spots on the black wing-coverts, and in some localities the belly smoky-gray: dedicated by Audubon in 1839 to Dr. Meredith Gairdner, a Scotch naturalist.—**Gila woodpecker**, the saguaro or pitahaya woodpecker. See cut under *pitahaya.* —**Gilded woodpecker.** (*a*) An American flicker of the genus *Colaptes*, as the golden-winged woodpecker, *C. auratus*. See cut under *flicker*^{2}. (*b*) Specifically, one of these, *C. chrysoides*, of Arizona, Lower California, and southward, which resembles the common flicker in the body, tail, and wings, but has the head as in the Mexican flicker.—**Golden-shafted, golden-winged, gold-winged woodpecker**, the common flicker, *Colaptes auratus*.—**Gray-headed woodpecker**, *Gecinus canus*, a popinjay of nearly all Europe and much of Asia. *Pennant*, 1785, and more fully *gray-headed green woodpecker* (Edwards, 1747).—**Grayson's woodpecker**, the ladder-backed woodpecker of the Tres Marias Islands off the Pacific coast of Mexico, named after Col. A. J. Grayson by Lawrence, in 1874, *Picus scalaris*, var. *graysoni*.—**Great black woodpecker**, *Picus* or *Dryocopus martius*, the largest European woodpecker, ranging in northerly latitudes through the Palearctic region to Kamchatka and Japan. It is 17 inches long, black, with pointed scarlet crest in the male (the scarlet restricted in the female), and peculiar in having the tarsi extensively feathered. It corresponds to the pileated woodpecker of North America. Many authors assume this isolated woodpecker to be monotypic of the restricted genus *Picus*, in which case the numerous smaller black and white species like the greater and lesser spotted of Europe, and the hairy and downy of North America, are generically called *Dendrocopus;* but when these are left in *Picus*, the great black woodpecker is generically called *Dryocopus*, and upon it have also been based two other genera, *Carbonarius* of Kaup (1829) and *Dryopicos* [sic] of Malherbe (1848–9). See cut under *Dryocopus*.—**Greater spotted woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *major*, ranging through nearly all of Europe and much of Asia. This is one of the woodpeckers common in Great Britain, there corresponding to the hairy woodpecker of the United States. It is 10 inches long, of black and white color in intricate pattern, the male with a red hindhead. See cut under *Picus*.—**Green woodpecker**, *Gecinus viridis*, the commonest woodpecker in Great Britain, with a host of provincial English names, dialectal variants of these, and various poetical epithets, but only about twenty New Latin names. (See cut under *popinjay.*) The genus *Gecinus* ranges through almost all the Palearctic and Indian regions, where it is represented by 17 species. That mentioned inhabits the greater part of Europe, north to 60° N. lat., also Asia Minor and eastward to Persia. It is about 12½ inches long, of a greenish color, variegated with crimson, yellow, white, black, etc.—**Green woodpecker of Mexico**†, a bird described in 1734 by Seba as *Ardea mexicana*, and later in 1760 by Brisson as *pic verd du Mexique*, being a popinjay artificially fitted with the legs of some other bird and falsified as to habitat. —**Hairy woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *villosus*, a common woodpecker of eastern North America, entirely black and white, the male with a scarlet occipital band, the size usually 9 or 10 inches, but varying from 8 to 11. This very exceptional gradation in size has caused the recognition of three varieties, *major*, *medius*, and *minor*, graded mainly according to latitude, the northernmost birds being the largest. These varieties have several synonyms, and in western North America the hairy woodpecker runs into yet other geographical or climatic races. —**Half-billed woodpecker**† (Latham, 1782), a nominal species, based on *Picus semirostris* of Linnæus (1766), which was a popinjay with a broken bill.—**Harris's woodpecker**, *Picus villosus harrisi*, the hairy woodpecker of the regions from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, in which the white spots on the wing-coverts are few, if any, and the belly is smoky-gray in some localities. This subspecies is thus parallel with that of the downy woodpecker called *Gairdner's*, and was dedicated by Audubon in 1839 to Edward Harris.—**Hybrid woodpecker**, Ayres's woodpecker.—**Imperial woodpecker**, *Campophilus imperialis*, an ivory-billed and the largest known woodpecker, nearly 2 feet long, with black nasal plumules, no white stripe on the head or neck, a long occipital crest of scarlet, the secondaries tipped with white, the plumage otherwise black, and the bill white. This magnificent bird inhabits Mexico, and will probably be found in the United States near the Mexican border.—**Ivory-billed woodpecker**, the ivorybill; any member of the genus *Campophilus* having a white bill. See cut under *Campophilus*.—**Javan three-toed woodpecker**, the bird figured under *Tiga* (which see).—**Ladder-backed three-toed woodpecker**, *Picoides americanus*, marked by the characters indicated in the name, 8 to 9 inches long, common in northerly parts of North America.—**Ladder-backed woodpeckers**, those small black-and-white-spotted woodpeckers whose upper parts are regularly barred crosswise with black and white, as the Texan woodpecker and related forms. *Coues.* —**Larger red-crested woodpecker**, the pileated woodpecker. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Largest white-billed woodpecker**, the ivorybill. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Lesser black woodpecker** (Latham, 1782), the homonym of two different species of South American woodpeckers, *Melanerpes rubrifrons* and *M. cruentatus*.—**Lesser spotted woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *minor*, ranging through nearly all Europe, much of Asia, and parts of Africa. It is one of the woodpeckers common in Great Britain, where it corresponds to the downy woodpecker of the United States. It is 6 inches long, of black and white color in intricate pattern, the male with a red hindhead.—**Lewis's woodpecker**, *Asyndesmus torquatus* of Coues, originally *Picus torquatus* of Wilson (1811), named by the latter after its discoverer, Captain Meriwether Lewis, United States army. It inhabits western North America, chiefly in mountainous parts of the United States, and is generically distinct from all other woodpeckers in having the plumage of the under parts hair-like by reason of disconnection of the barbs of the feathers. It is 10 to 12 inches long, greenish-black with bronze luster, a patch of velvety crimson feathers on the face, the under parts and a collar round the neck hoary-gray, heightened to rose- or lake-red on the belly. Also called *collared* and *bristle-bellied woodpecker*.—**Lineated woodpecker**, *Ceophlœus* or *Dryocopus* (formerly *Picus*) *lineatus*, of Central and South America, of rather large size (14 inches long), crested with crimson, and otherwise resembling the pileated woodpecker, to which it is nearly related.—**Little brown woodpecker**, *Iyngipicus gymnophthalmus*, of Ceylon and the point of the Indian peninsula, 4¾ inches long. *Latham*, 1787.—**Magellanic woodpecker**, *Ipocrantor magellanicus*, a monotypic species of Chili and Patagonia, 15 inches long, mostly blue-black with scarlet crested head.—**Malaccan woodpecker**, *Chrysophlegma malaccensis*, of the Malay countries, Sumatra, and Borneo. It is one of a group of about 8 Oriental species of this genus. *Latham*, 1787.—**Manilla green woodpecker**, the Cape woodpecker (by a geographical blunder). *Latham*, 1782.—**Maria's woodpecker**, a young hairy woodpecker, named *Picus martinæ* by Audubon in 1839 after a Miss Maria Martin.—**Masked woodpeckers**, the genus *Xenopicus*. *Coues*, 1884.—**Narrow-fronted woodpecker**, *Melanerpes formicivorus angustifrons*, a variety found in Lower California, having not the forehead but the white frontal stripe narrower than usual.—**Nubian woodpecker**, the leading species of a group of about 12 species composing the Ethiopian genus *Campothera; C. nubica*, of Abyssinia and south to equatorial Africa. *Latham*, 1782.—**Nuchal woodpecker**, a western variety of the sapsucker, *Sphyropicus varius nuchalis*, showing more red on the head, and thus an approach to *S. ruber*.—**Nuttall's woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *nuttalli*, the ladder-backed woodpecker of the Pacific slope of the United States, very near the Texan: named in 1843 by Dr. W. Gambel in compliment to the botanist Thomas Nuttall.—**Orange woodpecker**, *Brachypternus aurantius*, of northern India, in part of the color named, and 11 inches long, the male of which was originally described in 1760 by Brisson as *pic du Cap de Bonne Espérance*, and the female the same year by the same as *pic verd de Bengal*, whence the Linnean (1766) *Picus aurantius* and *Picus bengalensis*. The same bird served also as the type of Malherbe's genus *Brahmapicos*, dedicated to the leading personage of the Hindu Trimurti. —**Phillips's woodpecker**, a young hairy woodpecker: so named as a distinct species in 1839, by Audubon, after Benjamin Phillips, F. R. S.—**Pileated woodpecker**, the black log-cock of North America, *Hylotomus* or *Dryotomus* or *Phlœotomus* or *Ceophlœus pileatus*, originally *Picus pileatus*. See cut under *pileated*.—**Pole-backed three-toed woodpecker**, *Picoides americanus dorsalis*, having a long white stripe lengthwise down the middle of the black back, of the Rocky Mountain region of the United States.—**Raffles's woodpecker**, *Gauropicoides rafflesi*, a monotype inhabiting Tenasserim, the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo, originally named *Picus rafflesii* by Vigors, in 1831, after Sir Stamford Raffles. The upper parts are mostly uniform golden-olive.—**Rayed woodpecker**, one of the zebra-woodpeckers, *Picus* or *Centurus* or *Zebrapicus striatus*, of Hayti and San Domingo. *Latham*, 1782.—**Red-bellied woodpecker**, *Centurus carolinus*, one of the zebra-woodpeckers, common in the United States. See cut under *Centurus*.—**Red-breasted woodpecker**, *Sphyropicus ruber*, the sapsucker of the Pacific coast of the United States, like *S. varius*, but having the whole head, neck, and breast carmine-red in both sexes.—**Red-cheeked woodpecker** (of Edwards, 1764), *Celeus undatus*, a crested Amazonian species of a genus of 14 species peculiar to the Neotropical region.—**Red-cockaded woodpecker.** See *red-cockaded*.—**Red-headed woodpecker**, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus:* so named by Catesby in 1731. See cut under *Melanerpes*.—**Red-shafted woodpecker**, the Mexican flicker, *Colaptes mexicanus*. —**Red-throated woodpecker**, the adult male of the thyroid woodpecker, formerly described as *Melanerpes rubrigularis* (Sclater).—**St. Lucas woodpecker**, the ladder-backed woodpecker of Lower California: a local race called *Picus scalaris leucasanus*.—**Sap-sucking woodpeckers**, the true sapsuckers of the genus *Sphyropicus* (which see, with cut).—**Smallest spotted woodpecker**, the downy woodpecker. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Strickland's woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *stricklandi*, of southeastern Mexico, dedicated in 1845 by Malherbe to Hugh E. Strickland, principal author of the Stricklandian code of nomenclature in ornithology. It is 7½ inches long, has the back and rump barred with blackish-brown and whitish, the under parts white, fully streaked with black.—**Superciliary woodpecker.** See *superciliary*.—**Texan woodpecker**, the ladder-backed woodpecker of Texas to Arizona and southward to Yucatan, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *scalaris*, 5¾ to 6¾ inches long, having the upper parts regularly barred crosswise with white and black. Also called *Texas sapsucker*.—**Three-toed woodpecker**, any species of several different genera of *Picinæ*, in which the first digit (inner hind toe) is lacking. This peculiarity recurs in genera otherwise very close to those in which the feet are normally yoke-toed, so that the species which exhibit it do not form a group by themselves. The three-toed genera are *Picoides*, *Gauropicoides*, *Gecinulus*, and *Tiga* (see cut under *Tiga*). The same peculiarity marks the genus *Sasia* among the *Picumninæ*.—**Thyroid woodpecker**, *Sphyropicus thyroideus*, a remarkable sapsucker of western North America, the opposite sexes of which differ so much that they have been placed in separate genera, and repeatedly described as different species, called *brown-headed*, *red-throated*, *Williamson's*, etc., *woodpecker*, *Picus thyroideus* (Cassin, 1851), *Colaptes thyroideus*, *Picus nataliæ* (Malherbe, 1854), *Centurus nataliæ*, *Picus williamsoni* (Newberry, 1857), *Melanerpes thyroideus*, *M. rubrigularis*, etc. The length is 9 to 9½ inches, the extent 16 to 17; the adult male is glossy blue-black, with scarlet throat, an oblique wing-bar, two stripes on each side of the head, and some other markings white; the female is only continuously black in a shield-shaped area on the breast, otherwise barred closely and regularly with black and white or whity-brown, the head uniform hair-brown, the quills marked with white spots in rows of pairs. The sexual differences begin with nestlings as soon as they are fledged, contrary to one of the broadest rules in ornithology—namely, that, when the adults of opposite sexes differ decidedly in color, the young males resemble the female, and acquire their distinctive markings at maturity only.—**Tricolor woodpeckers**, the members of the restricted genus *Melanerpes*, as the red-headed. See cut under *Melanerpes. Coues.*—**White-backed woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *leuconotus* (originally misprinted *leucotos*—Bechstein, 1802), 10 inches long, having the lower back white, extending from northwestern Europe to Manchuria, Corea, and Mongolia.—**White-headed woodpecker**, *Xenopicus albolarvatus*. See *Xenopicus* (with cut).—**White-rumped woodpecker**, the red-headed woodpecker. See cut under *Melanerpes. Latham*, 1782.—**Williamson's woodpecker**, the adult male of the thyroid woodpecker, formerly described by Dr. J. S. Newberry in 1857 as *Picus williamsoni*, after Lieutenant R. S. Williamson, United States army.—**Woodpecker hornbill**, an Asiatic species of *Bucerotidæ*, *Buceros pica* (of Scopoli, 1786, now *Anthracoceros coronatus*), of a black and white color, inhabiting India and Ceylon.—**Yellow-bellied woodpecker**, the common sapsucker: so named originally by Catesby, 1731. See *sapsucker* (with cut), and *Sphyropicus*.—**Yellow blue-footed Persian woodpecker**† (*Picus luteus cyanopus persicus* of Aldrovandi), the popinjay. *Latham*, 1782.—**Yellow-fronted woodpecker**, *Centurus aurifrons*, one of the zebra-woodpeckers, of Texas and southward, having the forehead and nasal plumules golden-yellow, the head and under parts clear ashy-gray, becoming yellowish on the belly, and the upper tail-coverts continuously white.—**Yellow-necked woodpecker**, *Gecinus chlorolophus*, a popinjay of Nepāl, parts of the Himalayas, Bengal, Manipur, Assam, Burma, and the Malay peninsula. *Latham*, 1822.—**Yellow-winged woodpecker**. Same as *flicker*^{2}.—**Zebra woodpeckers**. See *zebra-woodpecker*, and cut under *Centurus*.

wood-pewee (wu̇d'pē"wē), *n.* A tyrannuline, or little olivaceous flycatcher, of the genus *Contopus*, the species of which are numerous in the warmer parts of both Americas. The common wood-pewee, *C. virens*, is the most abundant of its tribe in the woodlands of many parts of North America. It resembles the water-pewee, or pewit flycatcher (compare cuts under *Contopus* and *pewit*), but is smaller (only 6 or 6½ inches long, and 10 or 11 in extent), with extremely small feet, and broad flat beak; the feet and upper mandible are black; the lower mandible is usually yellow; the eyes are brown; the plumage is olive-brown above, below dingy-whitish tinged with yellow and shaded with the color of the back, especially across the breast and along the sides. The nest is flatly saddled on a horizontal bough, stuccoed with lichens; the eggs are four or five in number, creamy-white, marked with reddish-brown and lilac spots usually wreathed about the larger end. The note is a long-drawn querulous whistle of two or three syllables, imitated in the word *pewee*. The western wood-pewee is *C. v. richardsoni*.

wood-pie (wu̇d'pī), *n.* The woodpecker: so called with reference to the spotted plumage: locally applied to the greater and lesser spotted woodpeckers, *Picus major* and *P. minor*, and the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See cuts under *Picus* and *popinjay*. [Local, British.]

wood-pigeon (wu̇d'pij"on), *n.* 1. The wood-culver, wood-quest, cushat, or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*; also, sometimes, the stock-dove, *C. œnas*. [Eng.]—2. In the western United States, the band-tailed pigeon, *Columba fasciata*. This is one of the few American pigeons congeneric with an Old World type (that figured under *white-crowned* being another). It is a large stout species (16 inches long and about 27 in extent), the adult male having the head, neck, and under parts vinaceous, fading to white on the crissum, the sides of the neck iridescent, a sharp white half-collar on the back of the neck (whence also called *white-collared pigeon*), the tail marked with a light terminal and dark subterminal bar (whence *band-tailed pigeon*), the bill yellow tipped with black, the feet yellow with black claws, and a red ring round the eye. It is of common but irregular distribution, chiefly in woodland, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, feeds mainly on mast, nests in trees and bushes, and lays (as usual in this family) two white eggs.

woodpile (wu̇d'pīl), *n.* A stack or pile of wood, especially of wood for fuel.

> And, take it in the autumn, what can be pleasanter than to spend a whole day on the sunny side of a barn or a *woodpile*, chatting with somebody as old as one's self?
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

wood-pimpernel (wu̇d'pim"pėr-nel), *n.* A European species of loosestrife, *Lysimachia nemorum*, somewhat resembling the common pimpernel.

wood-puceron† (wu̇d'pū"se-ron), *n.* [< *wood*^{1} + F. *puceron*, < *puce*, OF. *pulce* = It. *pulce*, < L. *pulex*, flea.] A kind of aphis or plant-louse.

wood-pulp (wu̇d'pulp), *n.* Wood-fiber reduced to a pulp, either mechanically or chemically, for use in the manufacture of paper. Almost any wood may be used; the amount of cellulose varies from 39.41 per cent. in oak to 56.99 per cent. in fir. The easily worked woods are preferred, cottonwood and other poplars being largely used in North America. The amount thus consumed in America and continental Europe is very large. Compare *wood-paper*.

wood-quail (wu̇d'kwāl), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Rollulus*; a roulroul. See cut under *Rollulus*.

wood-quest (wu̇d'kwest), *n.* The ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*: same as *queest*.

> Me thought I saw a stock-dove, or *wood-quist*, I know not how to tearme it, that brought short strawes to build his nest on a tall cedar.
> *Lyly*, Sapho and Phaon, iv. 3. (*Nares.*)

wood-rabbit (wu̇d'rab"it), *n.* The common gray rabbit of the United States, *Lepus sylvaticus*. See cut under *cottontail*.

wood-rat (wu̇d'rat), *n.* Any species of *Neotoma*, including large woodland rats of the United States, etc., of the family *Muridæ*, subfamily *Murinæ*, and section *Sigmodontes*, such as the Florida wood-rat, *N. floridana*; the Rocky Mountain wood-rat, *N. cinerea*; the California wood-rat, *N. fuscipes*; the Texas wood-rat, *N. micropus*; the ferrugineous wood-rat of Mexico and Central America, *N. ferruginea*. See *pack-rat* (under *rat*^{1}), and cut under *Neotoma*.

wood-reed (wu̇d'rēd), *n.* See *reed*^{1}.

woodreeve (wu̇d'rēv), *n.* In England, the steward or overseer of a wood or forest.

wood-robin (wu̇d'rob"in), *n.* The American wood-thrush, *Turdus mustelinus*. [Local, U. S.]

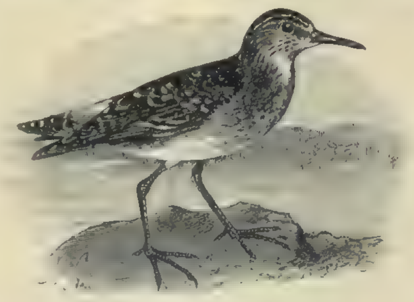
wood-rock (wu̇d'rok), *n.* Ligniform asbestos.

woodruff, woodroof (wu̇d'ruf, -röf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *woodrofe*; < ME. *wodruffe*, *wuderove*, *woderove*, < AS. *wudurofe*, *wuderofe*, < *wudu*, wood, + **rofe*, of uncertain meaning.] A rubiaceous herb, *Asperula odorata*, of Europe and Asiatic Russia, more fully named *sweet woodruff*. It has a creeping rootstock sending up erect stems, the leaves whorled, chiefly in eights, the flowers small, white, in loose cymes. The plant, from the presence of coumarin, is scented like the sweet vernal-grass and sweet-clover, and in parts of Europe it is used to flavor the spring beverage called *May-drink* (which see). Woodruff is sometimes found growing near German settlements in the United States. The name is extended to the other species of *Asperula*.—**Dyers' woodruff**, *Asperula tinctoria*, of Europe, whose roots sometimes serve in place of madder.—**Quinsy-woodruff**. Same as *quinsywort*.—**Sweet woodruff**. See def.

wood-rush (wu̇d'rush), *n.* [< *wood*^{1} + *rush*^{1}, *n.*] A plant of the genus *Luzula*: also called *glowworm-grass*. The field wood-rush, *Luzula campestris*, is an extremely common low plant of Europe and North America, having clusters of brown chaffy flowers appearing early in spring: in Great Britain it is locally called *blackhead-* or *cuckoo-grass* and *chimney-sweeps*. A larger species, *L. sylvatica*, has the names *wood-blades* and *wood-grass*.

wood-sage (wu̇d'sāj), *n.* See *sage*^{2}.

wood-sandpiper (wu̇d'sand"pī-pėr), *n.* A common tattler of Europe and much of the Old World, *Totanus glareola*, of the family *Scolopacidæ*, nearly related to the redshank and greenshank, and also to the American solitary sandpiper.



Wood-sandpiper (*Totanus glareola*).

wood-sanicle (wu̇d'san"i-kl), *n.* See *sanicle*.

wood-sare†, *n.* A kind of froth seen on herbs; cuckoo-spit.

> The froth which they call *woodseare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found but upon certain herbs, . . . as lavender, . . . sage, etc. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 497.

wood-saw (wu̇d'sâ), *n.* Same as *buck-saw*. See cuts under *saw*.

wood-sawyer (wu̇d'sâ"yėr), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *sawyer*, 4.

wood-screw (wu̇d'skrö), *n.* A screw specially made for use in fastening together parts of wooden structures or structures of wood and metal. The modern wood-screw has generally a conical point, like that of a gimlet. See cuts under *countersink*, *screw*, and *screw-thread*.

wood-sere† (wu̇d'sēr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *wood-seer*; < *wood*^{1} + *sere*^{1}, *sear*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* The time when there is no sap in a tree. *Tusser*, May's Husbandry, st. 6.

II. *a.* Dry; barren.

> The soil . . . is a poor *wood-sere* land, very natural for the production of oaks especially.
> *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 211. (*Davies.*)

Wood's fusible alloy. See *alloy*.

woodshed (wu̇d'shed), *n.* A shed for keeping wood for fuel.

> She looked so much like one of Elfie's own little dolls which she had thrown into the *woodshed*, out of the way, that she felt ashamed. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 288.

woodshock (wu̇d'shok), *n.* [See *woodchuck*^{1}, applied to a different quadruped.] The pekan, fisher, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti* or *M. canadensis*, also called *black-cat* and *black-fox*. It is the largest and darkest-colored species of the genus, inhabiting North America approximately between 35° and 65° N. lat., in wooded regions of the country; it is from 2 to 3 feet long, the tail over a foot in length; the general color is black or blackish. See *pekan*, and cut under *fisher*.

wood-shrike (wu̇d'shrīk), *n.* 1. The wood-chat.—2. An African shrike of the genus *Prionops*.

wood-shrimp (wu̇d'shrimp), *n.* A boring or terebrant amphipod, of the family *Cheluridæ*. See cut under *Chelura*.

Woodsia (wu̇d'zi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1815), named after Joseph *Woods*, a British botanist.] A genus of delicate polypodiaceous ferns, natives of high temperate or boreal latitudes. They are tufted ferns with the stipes often jointed and separating at the joint, and round sori borne on the back of simply forked free veins. The indusium is inferior, thin, either small and open or early bursting into irregular lobes at the top. There are 15 species, of which number 7 are found in North America. See cut under *indusium*.

wood-skin (wu̇d'skin), *n.* A large canoe, used by the Indians of Guiana, made from the bark of the purple heart-tree and the simari or locust-tree. Some of these canoes are large enough to carry from twenty to twenty-five persons. *Simmonds.*

wood-slave (wu̇d'slāv), *n.* A Jamaican lizard, *Mabouya agilis*.

woodsman (wu̇dz'man), *n.*; pl. *woodsmen* (-men). One who dwells in or frequents the woods, as a wood-cutter, sportsman, hunter, or the like.

> The sturdy *woodsman*.
> *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxv.

> Things that are common to all *woodsmen*.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 202.

> An Owl and a Duck will resort to the same nest-box, set up by a scheming *woodsman* for his own advantage.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 772.

> The log was white birch. . . . *Woodsmen* are at a loss to account for its intense and yet chaste flame, since the bark has no oily appearance.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 23.

Wood's metal. See *metal*.

wood-snail (wu̇d'snāl), *n.* A common snail of Great Britain, *Helix nemoralis*.

wood-snake (wu̇d'snāk), *n.* Any serpent of the family *Dryophidæ*.

wood-snipe (wu̇d'snīp), *n.* 1. The European woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula*: so called as distinguished from the common snipe of England (*Gallinago media*). See first cut under *woodcock*. [Local, Eng.]

> The *wood-snipe* was considered a stupid bird.
> *St. James Gazette*, March 14, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. See second cut under *woodcock*. [Virginia.]

wood-soot (wu̇d'su̇t), *n.* Soot from burnt wood. It has been found useful as a manure.

Wood's operation for inguinal hernia. See *operation*.

wood-sorrel (wu̇d'sor"el), *n.* A plant of the genus *Oxalis*. The common wood-sorrel is *O. Acetosella*. This is a low stemless species, found in damp deep shade through the north temperate zone. Its peduncles bear single delicate flowers, the petals white with light-reddish veins. It has the old or local names *alleluia*, *cuckoo-bread*, *stubwort*, etc., and it is regarded by some as the original Irish shamrock. The violet wood-sorrel, *O. violacea*, is a similar somewhat smaller American plant with violet petals, growing in less shaded ground. (See cut under *Oxalis*.) *O. corniculata*, the yellow wood-sorrel, having slender leafy branching stems which are erect or procumbent, with small yellow flowers, grows nearly everywhere. The leaves in this genus contain oxalic acid, and have a sourish taste. Several Mexican and South American species yield edible tuberous roots. (See *oca* and *arracacha*.) Several exotic species are cultivated in greenhouses, as *O. purpurata*, var. *Bowiei*, with abundant flowers of a deep rose-color, *O. flava* with yellow flowers, and *O. versicolor* with flowers exhibiting a pink exterior when closed, white within, opening only in sunshine: these are all from the Cape of Good Hope.

wood-sour (wu̇d'sour), *n.* [Also *wood-sore*, *wood-sower*.] The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; sometimes, the common barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-spack (wu̇d'spak), *n.* Same as *wood-spite*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-spirit (wu̇d'spir"it), *n.* Same as *pyroxylic spirit*. See *pyroxylic*.

wood-spite (wu̇d'spīt), *n.* [< *wood*^{1} + *spite*, var. of *speight*.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Also *wood-spack*. *Willughby*; *Ray*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-spurge (wu̇d'spėrj), *n.* See *spurge*^{2}.

wood-stamp (wu̇d'stamp), *n.* A stamp, engraved or carved in wood, for impressing figures or colors on fabrics.

wood-star (wůd'stär), *n.* 1. A humming-bird of the genus *Calothorax*, as *C. calliope*.—2. The Bahaman sheartail, a humming-bird, *Doricha evelynæ*, common in New Providence and Andros islands. See *sheartail*.

wood-still (wůd'stil), *n.* A turpentine-still.

wood-stone (wůd'stōn), *n.* Petrified wood; especially, silicified wood, such as that from Antigua, the desert of Cairo, etc.

wood-stork (wůd'stôrk), *n.* A stork of the subfamily *Tantalinæ*, more commonly and less correctly called *wood-ibis*. See cut under *Tantalus*.

wood-stove (wůd'stōv), *n.* A stove specially adapted for burning wood, as distinguished from a coal-stove, gas-stove, etc.

wood-strawberry (wůd'strâ'ber-i), *n.* See *strawberry*.

woodsucker (wůd'suk″ėr), *n.* The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Compare *sapsucker*. See cut under *popinjay*. [New Forest, Eng.]

wood-swallow (wůd'swol″ō), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of any bird of the family *Artamidæ*; a swallow-shrike (which see, with cut).

wood-swift (wůd'swift), *n.* The moth *Epialus sylvinus*. See *swift*¹, 7.

woodsy (wůd'zi), *a.* [< *woods*, pl. of *wood*¹, + *-y*¹.] Belonging to or associated with woods; peculiar to or characteristic of woods: as, a *woodsy* stream; a *woodsy* flavor. [U. S.]

> Harry, Tina, Esther, and I ran up and down and in and about the piles of wood that evening with a joyous satisfaction. How fresh and spicy and *woodsy* it smelt! I can smell now the fragrance of the hickory, whose clear, oily bark in burning cast forth perfume quite equal to cinnamon. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 485.

> *Woodsy* and wild and lonesome,
> The swift stream wound away.
> *Whittier*, Cobbler Keezer's Vision.

woodtapper (wůd'tap″ėr), *n.* A woodpecker. Also *woodtopper*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-tar (wůd'tär), *n.* Tar obtained from wood. See *tar*¹.

wood-thrush (wůd'thrush), *n.* 1. The mistle-thrush. [Local, Scotland.]—2. In the United States, *Turdus* (*Hylocichla*) *mustelinus*, a beautiful thrush of a russet hue above, passing into olivaceous on the rump and tail, the under parts pure white or faintly tinged with buff on the breast, with a profusion of arrow-headed blackish spots. It is 7½ to 8 inches long, and about 13 in extent. It abounds in copses and woods of eastern parts of the United States, is an exquisite songster, and nests in bushes or low trees, laying four or five robin-blue eggs without spots, 1$\frac{1}{10}$ inches long by $\frac{7}{10}$ inch broad. It is migratory, breeds throughout its range, and is rather southerly, not going north of New England. It is the most strongly marked species of its subgenus. The name is sometimes extended to the several species of the same subgenus (*Hylocichla*), as the hermit-thrush, the olive-back, the veery, and others. Also locally called *wood-robin*.

> To her grave sylvan nooks
> Thy steps allure us, which the *wood-thrush* hears
> As maids their lovers', and no treason fears.
> *Lowell*, To Whittier.

wood-tick (wůd'tik), *n.* 1. Any tick of the family *Ixodidæ*. See *Ixodidæ*, *tick*², and cut under *Acarida*.—2. A small insect which ticks in the woodwork of houses; the death-watch. See cut under *death-watch*.

wood-tin (wůd'tin), *n.* A nodular variety of cassiterite, or tin-stone, of a brownish color and fibrous structure, and somewhat resembling dry wood in appearance.

woodtopper (wůd'top″ėr), *n.* Same as *woodtapper*.

wood-tortoise (wůd'tôr″tis), *n.* See *tortoise*.

wood-vetch (wůd'vech), *n.* See *vetch*.

wood-vine (wůd'vīn), *n.* The bryony.

wood-vinegar (wůd'vin″ẹ̄-gär), *n.* See *vinegar*.

wood-violet (wůd'vī″ō-let), *n.* 1. Same as *hedge-violet*.—2. The bird's-foot violet.

wood-wagtail (wůd'wag″tāl), *n.* See *wagtail*.

woodwale (wůd'wāl), *n.* [Also *woodwall*, and formerly *woodwele*, *woodweele*; also *witwall*, q. v.; < ME. *wudewale*, *wodewale* (= MD. *weduwael*, *weedewael* = MLG. *wedewale* = MHG. *witewal*, G. *wittewal*); < *wood*¹ + *-wale* (uncertain).] The woodhack; a woodpecker, as the yaffle.

> *Wodewale*, bryd, idem quod reynefowle (or wodehake) supra et lucar. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 531.

> In many places were nyghtingales,
> Alpes, fynches, and *wodewales*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 658.

> The *wodewale* beryde als a belle,
> That all the wode abowte me ronge.
> *Thomas of Ersseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

> The *woodweele* sang, and wold not cease,
> Sitting upon the spraye.
> *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne* (Child's Ballads, V. 160).

wood-walker (wůd'wâ″kėr), *n.* A book-name of any of the gibbons, as members of the genus *Hylobates*.

woodwall (wůd'wâl), *n.* Same as *woodwale*.

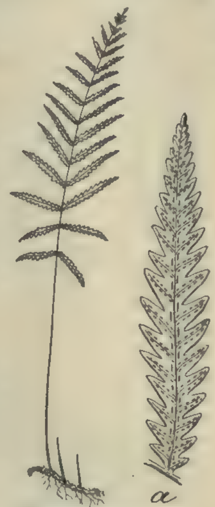
wood-warbler (wůd'wâr″blėr), *n.* A bird which warbles in the woods. Specifically—(*a*) In Great Britain, the yellow willow-warbler, or wood-wren, *Sylvia* or *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (the *Sylvia sylvicola* of some authors), a small migratory species of the subfamily *Sylviinæ*, or true warblers, common to much of Europe and northern Africa. See cut under *wood-wren*. (*b*) In the United States, a bird of the beautiful and extensive family *Mniotiltidæ* or *Dendrœcidæ*, the American warblers, as distinguished from the Old World *Sylviidæ*; especially, a bird of the genus *Dendrœca*, of which more than 20 species inhabit the United States. The beauty and variety of this genus are displayed to best advantage in the woodland of the eastern United States, where the numerous species are conspicuous ornaments of the forest scene. In most parts of the United States the wood-warblers are migratory birds, coming with great regularity in the spring, each in its own time, abounding for a season, and then passing on to reappear in even greater profusion during the autumn. See *warbler*, where all the species that have English names are defined.

woodward (wůd'wârd), *n.* [< ME. *wodeward*; < *wood*¹ + *ward*¹, *n.* Hence the surname *Woodward*.] A forester; a landreeve.

> She [a forest] hath also her peculiar Officers, as Foresters, Verderers, Regarderers, Agisters, &c. Whereas a Chase or Park hath only Keepers and *Woodwards*. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 16.

> The *wood-ward*, who watched the forest, could claim every tree that the wind blew down. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 317.

Woodwardia (wůd-wär'di-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1790), named after Thomas J. *Woodward*, an English botanist.] A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the chain-ferns, mostly natives of north temperate regions. They are large ferns with pinnatifid or pinnate fronds, and linear or oblong sori which are sunk in cavities of the frond, arranged in a chain-like row parallel to the midribs of the pinnæ. The indusium is fixed by its outer margin to the fruiting veinlet, and covers the cavity like a lid. Of the 6 species 3 are found in North America. See also cut under *sorus*.



Chain-fern (*Woodwardia Virginica*).
a, pinnule, showing the fruit-dots (sori).

woodwardite (wůd'wärd-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. S. P. *Woodward* (1821–65).] A hydrous sulphate of copper, occurring in concretionary forms of a blue color, found in Cornwall, England.

woodwardship (wůd'wârd-ship), *n.* [< *woodward* + *-ship*.] The office of woodward.

> Also Mr. Hungerford has engrossed the above spoils and 60 more trees at 4/- by connivance of Mr. Inkpen, who sold him the *woodwardship* of that manor for 33/4. *Darrell Papers* (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, [App., ii.).

wood-wasp (wůd'wosp), *n.* 1. A European social wasp, or paper-wasp, *Vespa sylvestris*, which hangs its nest in a tree.—2. A wasp which burrows in wood, as certain species of *Crabronidæ*. The female, by means of her strong broad mandibles, excavates cells in the sand or in rotten timber, in which she deposits her eggs, with larvæ or insects as food for her progeny when hatched. These insects are extremely active in their habits, and fond of the nectar of flowers. The larger species are marked with yellow rings, while those of the smaller are generally black. See cut under *Crabro*.
3. A horntail; any member of the *Uroceridæ* (or *Siricidæ*), the larvæ of all of which are wood-borers; a tailed wasp, as *Urocerus* or *Sirex gigas*.

wood-wax (wůd'waks), *n.* [Also *wood-waxen*, and *woadwaxen* (simulating *woad*); < ME. *wodewexe*, < AS. *wuduweaxe*, < *wudu*, wood, + *weax*, wax (?).] Same as *woadwaxen*.

wood-waxen (wůd'wak″sn), *n.* Same as *wood-wax*.

woodweele†, **woodwele†**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *woodwale*.

wood-widgeon (wůd'wij″ọn), *n.* See *widgeon*, 2 (*c*).

wood-wool (wůd'wůl), *n.* Fine shavings made from pine wood, specially prepared and used as a surgical dressing.

woodwork (wůd'wėrk), *n.* Objects, or parts of objects, made of wood; that which is produced by the carpenters' or joiners' art: generally applied to details rather than to complete structures: as, the *woodwork* of a house (that is, the inner fittings, etc.).

> A young man has some reason to be displeased when he finds the girl of his heart hand in hand with another young gentleman in an occult and shady recess of the *wood-work* of Brighton Pier. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

> The rich painting of the *wood-work* was beginning to fade. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 128.

woodworker (wůd'wėr″kėr), *n.* 1. A worker in wood, as a carpenter, joiner, or cabinet-maker.—2. A power-machine for jointing, molding, squaring, and facing wood. It is made adjustable, and has various attachments for work of different kinds.—**Universal woodworker**, a combination machine for working in wood, so made that the two sides can work independently or in concert, as may be desired. Such machines are adapted for a great variety of work, as chamfering, graining, tenoning, crosscutting, and mitering. *E. H. Knight.*

wood-worm (wůd'wėrm), *n.* A worm, grub, or larva that is bred in wood.

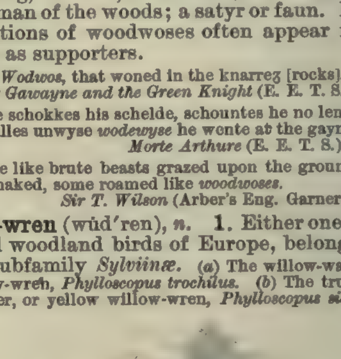
woodwose†, *n.* [Also, corruptly, *woodhouse*; < ME. *woodwose*, *wodewose*, *wodewese*, *woodwyse*, *wowyse*; < AS. *wudewāsa*, a man of the woods, a faun or satyr, < *wudu*, wood, + **wāsa*, prob. 'a being,' < *wesan*, dial. *wosan*, be: see *was*.] A wild man of the woods; a satyr or faun. Representations of woodwoses often appear in heraldry as supporters.

> *Wodwos*, that woned in the knarreȝ [rocks].
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 721.

> In he schokkes his schelde, schountes he no lengare;
> Bot alles unwyse *wodewyse* he wente at the gayneste.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3818.

> Some like brute beasts grazed upon the ground, some went naked, some roamed like *woodwoses*. *Sir T. Wilson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 464).

wood-wren (wůd'ren), *n.* 1. Either one of two small woodland birds of Europe, belonging to the subfamily *Sylviinæ*. (*a*) The willow-warbler or willow-wren, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (*b*) The true wood-warbler, or yellow willow-wren, *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*: the preferable use of the name. The two species, though quite distinct, are much alike and often confounded. Neither is a wren in a proper sense.


Yellow Wood-wren (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*).

2†. A supposed species of true wren, described by Audubon in 1834 as *Troglodytes americanus*, but not different from the common house-wren of the United States.

wood-wroth (wöd'rôth), *a.* Angry to the extent of madness. [Scotch.]

> When he saw her dear heart's blood,
> A' *wood-wroth* waxed he.
> *Lord Thomas and Fair Annet* (Allingham's Ballad-Book).

woodwyse†, *n.* See *woodwose*.

woody (wůd'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *woodie*, *woddy*; < ME. *wody*, *wod*, woody; < *wood*¹ + *-y*¹.]
1. Abounding with wood; wooded: as, *woody* land; a *woody* region.

> It is all *woddy*, but by the Sea side Southward there are sands like downes. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 277.

> Oft in glimmering bowers and glades
> He met her, and in secret shades
> Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 29.

> A slanting ray lingered on the *woody* crests of the precipices that overhung some parts of the river, giving greater depth to the dark-gray and purple of their rocky sides. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 438.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the woods; dwelling or situated in the woods; peculiar to a wood or forest; sylvan; woodland; woodsy.

> All the Satyres scorne their *woody* kind.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 18.

> The Brachmanes, which he in his Indian trauels had found in a *woodie* solitarinesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 367.

3. Consisting of or containing wood; ligneous: as, the *woody* parts of plants.

> Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass, sowthistle, and hemlock. *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Philos., ix.

4. Peculiar to or characteristic of wood: as, a *woody* scent or flavor.—**Glandular woody fiber.**

See *glandular.*—**Woody fiber,** the fiber of wood. See *vegetable fibers* (under *fiber*), *wood-cell,* and *woody tissue,* below.—**Woody layers.** See *layer.*—**Woody mullen†,** the Jerusalem sage, *Phlomis fruticosa.*

> Verbesco, wooll-blade, torche-herbe, lung-woort, hares-beard, french-sage, higtaper, or *wooddi-mullein.* *Florio.*

Woody nightshade. See *nightshade,* 1 (*a*).—**Woody stem,** in *bot.*, a stem of a hard or woody nature, which lasts for many years, as the trunks of trees.—**Woody tissue,** in *bot.*, vegetable tissue composed chiefly of wood-cells. See *wood-cell* and *tissue,* 4.

wooer (wö′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wower;* ‹ ME. *wowere, wowar, woware, wouwere,* ‹ AS. *wōgere,* a wooer, ‹ *wōgian,* woo: see *woo*^{1}.] One who woos. (*a*) One who courts or solicits in love; a suitor.

> "By my feith, frere," quod I, "ȝe faren lyke thise *woweres*
> That wedde none wydwes but forto welde here godis."
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 71.

> I'll mark no words that smooth-faced *wooers* say.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 838.

(*b*†) One who promotes the marriage of another; a match-maker.

> *Wowar,* or he that wowythe for another. Pronuba, paranimphus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 533.

woof (wöf), *n.* [Altered, by initial conformity with *weave, weft, web,* from *oof,* ‹ ME. *oof,* ‹ AS. *ōwef, ōweb, āweb,* contr. to *āb,* woof, ‹ *āwefan* in pp. *āwefen,* weave, ‹ *ā-* + *wefan,* weave: see *a-*^{1} and *weave*^{1}.] **1.** The thread that is carried by the shuttle and is woven into the warp by being passed back and forth through successive sheds, or partings made in the warp or lengthwise threads by the action of heddles; the threads that run from side to side of a web; the weft.

> The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist.

2. Texture; cloth: as, a pall of softest *woof.*

> There was an awful rainbow once in heaven:
> We know her *woof,* her texture; she is given
> In the dull catalogue of common things.
> *Keats,* Lamia, ii.

> His movements were watched by hundreds of natives, . . . an exceedingly tall race, almost naked, . . . the women cinctured with a *woof* of painted feathers or a deerskin apron. *Bancroft,* Hist. U. S., I. 34.

woofy (wö′fi), *a.* [‹ *woof* + *-y*^{1}.] Having a close texture; dense: as, a *woofy* cloud. *J. Baillie.*

woohoo (wö-hö′), *n.* The sail-fish: same as *boohoo*^{2} (where see cut).

wooingly (wö′ing-li), *adv.* In a wooing manner; enticingly; with persuasiveness.

> Heaven's breath
> Smells *wooingly* here. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6. 6.

wook†, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*^{1}.

wool (wůl), *n.* [Formerly also *wooll;* Sc. *woo;* ‹ ME. *woll, wolle, wulle,* ‹ AS. *wull, wul* = OFries. *wolle, ulle* = D. *wol* = LG. *wulle* = OHG. *wolla,* MHG. G. *wolle* = Icel. *ull* = Sw. *ull* = Dan. *uld* = Goth. *wulla,* wool (Teut. **wolla,* assimilated from **wolna*), = OBulg. *vlŭna* = Lith. *wilna* = Russ. *volna* = L. *villus,* shaggy hair, *vellus,* a fleece, wool, = Skt. *ūrnā,* wool; lit. a 'covering,' formed, with suffix *-na,* from a root seen in Skt. √ *var,* cover. Connection with Gr. *ἔριον,* wool, *εἶρος,* wool, *οὖλος,* woolly, shaggy, thick, etc., is doubtful.] **1.** The fine, soft, curly hair which forms the fleece or fleecy coat of the sheep and some other animals, as the goat and alpaca, in fineness approaching fur. The wool or fleece of the sheep furnishes the most important material for clothing in all cold and temperate climates. The felting property from which wool derives its chief value, and which is its special distinction from hair, depends in part upon the kinks in the shaft or fiber, but mainly upon the scales with which the surface is imbricated. These scales are minute, from about 2,000 to nearly 4,000 to the inch, and whorled about the stem in verticils; the stem itself is extremely slender, being less than one thousandth of an inch in diameter. Wool is kept soft and pliable by the wool-oil, commonly called *yolk.* In different animals wool shades by imperceptible degrees into hair; and that of the sheep simply represents an extreme case of the most desirable qualities, namely, fineness, kinkiness, and scaliness of the fiber, together with its length, strength, and luster, and the copiousness of the fleece, which consists entirely of wool, without hair; in all of which particulars the wool of the different breeds of sheep varies to a degree. (Compare def. 2.) Wool when shorn is divided into two classes, *short wool,* or *carding-wool,* seldom exceeding a length of 3 or 4 inches, and *long wool,* or *combing-wool,* varying in length from 4 to 8 inches, each class being subdivided into a variety of sorts, according to the fineness and soundness of the staple. The finest wools are of short staple, and the coarser wools usually of long staple. Wools which unite a high degree of fineness and softness with considerable length of staple bear a high price. English-bred sheep produce a good, strong combing-wool, that of the Scotch breeds being somewhat harsher and coarser. The finest carding-wools were formerly exclusively obtained from Spain, the native country of the merino sheep, and at a later period extensively from Germany, where that breed had been successfully introduced and cultivated. Immense flocks of merinos are now reared in Australia, North and South America, and South Africa.

> A lytylle Lomb with outen *Wolle.*
> *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 264.

> And softe *wolle* our book seith that she wroghte,
> To kepen her fro slouthe and ydelnesse.
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 1721.

> *Wool* is a modified form of hair, distinguished by its slender, soft, and wavy or curly structure, and by the highly imbricated or serrated surface of its filaments. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 653.

2. The fine, short, thick underfur or down of any animal, as distinguished from the longer and stiffer hairs which come to the surface of the pelage. Most hairy animals have at least two coats, one of long and comparatively straight, stout, stiff hairs, the other of wool. See *underfur.*

> In that Contree ben white Hennes withouten Fetheres; but thei beren white *Wolle,* as Scheep don here. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 208.

> Eye of newt and toe of frog,
> *Wool* of bat and tongue of dog.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 15.

3. The short, crisp, curly or kinky hair of the head of some persons, as negroes; humorously, the hair of any person's head. [Colloq.]

> From a strange freak of nature, not unusual in these Virginian mountains, his knotty *wool* was of a pale tan-color. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 203.

4. Any light, downy, fleecy, or flocculent substance resembling wool. (*a*) The dense furry or woolly coat of many insects, as the pubescence covering the moths known as *millers,* that on various caterpillars, that spun by various larvæ for a case or cocoon, etc. Secretions of various insects are very nicely graded from a solid waxy consistency through various frothy states to a light dry fleecy condition resembling wool: see *wax-insect, spittle-insect,* and *woolly aphis* (under *woolly*). In another large class of cases the spun-out secretion is gossamer, cobweb, or true silk. See these words, and *silkworm.* (*b*) In *bot.*: (1) A sort of down or pubescence, or a clothing of dense curling hairs, on the surface of certain plants. (2) The fiber of the cotton-plant, commonly called *cotton-wool.*—**Angora wool,** the wool of the Angora goat, from which angora is made.—**Berlin wool,** a kind of fine dyed wool used for worsted-work, knitting, etc. It is harder and closer than zephyr-wool.—**Camel's wool,** mohair.—**Cape wool,** a somewhat inferior variety of wool brought from the Cape of Good Hope.—**Carding-wool,** wool of short fiber worked upon a carding-machine. It is distinguished from *combing-wool,* which has a long fiber and is prepared for spinning by combing.—**Dyed in the wool,** tinged in the fiber; hence, permanent; lasting; not liable to fade or change; thorough; out-and-out: as, a *dyed-in-the-wool* democrat. [U. S.]—**Fleece-wools.** See *fleece,* 1.—**German wool.** Same as *Berlin wool.*—**Glass wool,** a mass of fine filaments of glass forming together a cotton-like substance similar to mineral wool.—**Great cry and little wool, much cry and little wool.** See *cry.*

> And so his hyghnes shal haue theroff but as hadd the man that sherid is hogge, *muche crye and litill woll.*
> *Sir John Fortescue* (c. 1475), On the Governaunce of Eng-[land, x., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 186.

> But if you compare his threatenings and his after-affections you would say of them, as that wise man shearing his hogs: Here is a *great* deal of *cry, but a little wool.*
> *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 477.

Hamburg wool, one of the varieties of German or Berlin wool made for fancy work.—**Hand-washed wool,** wool washed before the sheep were shorn.—**Holmgren's wools,** skeins of wool of different colors used as tests for color-blindness.—**Laid wool,** wool from sheep which had been smeared with tar and butter as a protection from the rigor of winter.—**Leviathan wool.** See *leviathan.*—**Long wool.** See def. 1.—**Mineral wool.** See *mineral.*—**More squeak than wool,** more noise than substance. [Colloq.]

> For matter of title he thought there was *more squeak than wool.* *Roger North,* Lord Guilford, II. 17. (*Davies.*)

Philosopher's wool, philosophic wool. See *philosophic.*—**Pine-wool, pine-needle wool.** See *pine-needle.*—**Scoured wool.** See *scour*^{1}.—**Shetland wool,** a thin hairy undyed and very tenacious and strong worsted, spun in the Shetland Islands from the wool of the native sheep, and very extensively used in the knitting of fine shawls and other garments. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 127.—**Skirted wool.** See *skirted.*—**Spanish wool,** wool impregnated with rouge.—**To pull the wool over one's eyes,** to deceive or delude one; throw dust in one's eyes; prevent one from seeing clearly in any way.—**Wool-bundling machine,** a machine for compressing and tying fleeces into bundles; a fleece-folder or wool-packer.—**Wool in the grease,** the technical name for wool which has not been cleaned either before or after shearing. (See also *cinder-wool, cotton-wool, dead-wool, lamb's-wool, skin-wool, slag-wool.*)

wool (wůl), *v. t.* [‹ *wool, n.*] To pull the hair of, in sport or anger; rumple or tousle the hair of. [Colloq., U. S.]

wool-ball (wůl′bâl), *n.* A ball of wool, especially such as is found in the stomach of sheep and other animals.

wool-bearing (wůl′bãr″ing), *a.* Producing wool; having a fleece, as the sheep.

wool-blade†, *n.* A plant, apparently the mullen. See quotation at *woody mullen* (under *woody*).

wool-burler (wůl′bėr″lėr), *n.* One who burls wool or woolen cloth. See *burl*^{1}, *v. t.*

wool-carder (wůl′kär″dėr), *n.* One who cards wool. See *wool-carding.*

wool-carding (wůl′kär″ding), *n.* The process of separating the fibers of wool and laying them parallel preparatory to spinning. See *card*^{2} and *carding*^{2}.

wool-cleaner (wůl′klē″nėr), *n.* A machine for beating, shaking, and cleaning wool previous to scouring and dyeing; a wool-duster or wool-picker.

wool-comber (wůl′kō″mėr), *n.* One employed in wool-combing.

wool-combing (wůl′kō″ming), *n.* The act or process of separating the fibers of wool, especially long-fibered wool, and laying them parallel as in wool-carding. See *comb*^{1} and *combing.*

woold (wöld), *v. t.* [With excrescent *d,* ‹ D. *woelen,* wind, wrap, = OHG. *wuolen,* MHG. *wuelen,* G. *wühlen,* stir, move, wallow, etc.; cf. *wallow*^{1}.] *Naut.*, to wind; particularly, to wind (a rope) round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for the purpose of confining and supporting them.

woolder (wöl′dėr), *n.* [‹ *woold* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** *Naut.*, a stick used in woolding.—**2.** In *rope-making,* one of the pins passing through the top, and forming a handle to it. See *top*^{3}, 2.

wool-driver (wůl′drī″vėr), *n.* One who buys wool in different parts of a sheep-raising country, and brings it for sale to the woolen-mill or market. [Great Britain.]

wool-dryer (wůl′drī″ėr), *n.* A machine for drying wool which has been washed, dyed, etc.

wool-duster (wůl′dus″tėr), *n.* A machine for removing impurities from wool by means of beaters.

wool-dyed (wůl′dīd), *a.* Dyed in the wool—that is, before spinning or weaving: as *wool-dyed* cloth.

woolen, woollen (wůl′en), *a.* and *n.* [‹ ME. *wollen, wullen,* ‹ AS. *wyllen* (= OHG. *wullin,* MHG. G. *wollen*), woolen, ‹ *wul,* wool, + *-en*^{2}: see *wool, n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of wool; consisting of wool: as, *woolen* cloth. *Bacon.*

> On a poure beggar put a scherte,
> And *wollen* wedys that warm will last.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

2. Of or pertaining to wool: as, *woolen* manufactures.—**3.** Clad in the rough, homespun serges of former times, as opposed to the silk, velvet, and fine linen of the wealthier classes; hence, coarse; boorish; rustic; vulgar.

> *Woollen* vassals, things created
> To buy and sell with groats. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 9.

Woolen-back satin, satin of which the back is composed of linsey-woolsey: it is durable and not liable to crease. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Woolen plush,** a plush with a woolen pile.—**Woolen velvet,** a general name for a woolen cloth with velvet texture. See *astrakhan, beaver*^{1}, *Utrecht velvet* (under *velvet*), and *velvet.*

II. *n.* Cloth made of wool, or chiefly of wool: an abbreviation of *woolen cloth.*

> I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lie in the *woollen.* *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 33.

> The pre-existence under concrete forms of the *woollens,* silks, and cottons we wear, we can trace some distance back. *H. Spencer,* First Principles, § 93.

woolen-cord (wůl′en-kôrd), *n.* A kind of corduroy, or ribbed stuff, of which the face is wholly of wool.

woolen-draper (wůl′en-drā″pėr), *n.* A dealer in woolen cloths of different kinds; especially, a retail dealer in woolens for men's wear.

woolenette, woollenette (wůl-e-net′), *n.* [‹ *woolen* + dim. *-ette.*] A trade-name for a variety of woolen cloth.

woolen-matelassé (wůl′en-mat-las″ā), *n.* Woolen cloth woven with flowers and other patterns in a light matelassé silk. It is used for women's outer garments.

woolen-printer (wůl′en-prin″tėr), *n.* One who prints woolen cloth, such as flannel, with colored patterns.

woolen-scribbler (wůl′en-skrib″lėr), *n.* Same as *wool-scribbler.*

wool-extract (wůl′eks″trakt), *n.* Wool recovered from mixed fabrics of wool and cotton by subjecting them to a chemical process which destroys the cotton.

wool-fat (wůl′fat), *n.* **1.** Same as *suint.*—**2.** A fatty substance obtained from wool and used as a basis for ointments; lanolin.

woolfell (wůl′fel), *n.* [‹ *wool* + *fell*^{3}.] The skin of a wool-bearing beast with the fleece still on it.

> The duties on wool, sheepskins, or *woolfells,* and leather, exported, were . . . payable by every merchant, as well native as stranger. *Blackstone,* Com., I. viii.

> In 1333 the merchants granted ten shillings on the sack and *woolfells,* and a pound on the last, but this also was regarded as illegal, and superseded by royal ordinance.
> *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 277.

woolfist† (wůl′fist), *n.* Same as *wolf's-fist.*

wool-gathering (wůl′gaᴛʜ″ėr-ing), *n.* The act of gathering wool: usually applied figuratively to the indulgence of idle fancies or to any foolish or fruitless pursuit. The allusion is probably to the practice of gathering the tufts of wool to be found on bushes and hedges, necessitating much wandering to little purpose.

> His wits were a *wool-gathering*, as they say, and his head busied about other matters. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 189.

> I crost the water in my gown and slippers,
> To see my rents and buildings of the Bankside,
> And I am slipt clean out of ken, fore-god,
> A *wool-gathering*.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 302).

> What! I think my wits are a *wool-gathering* to-day.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

wool-grass (wůl′gràs), *n.* A rush-like plant, *Eriophorum cyperinum* (*Scirpus Eriophorum*), common in low grounds through the eastern half of North America. It grows from 2 to 5 feet high, bearing at the summit a spreading and drooping panicle of very numerous small heads which are woolly with the rusty tortuous bristles of the flowers.

> I am particularly attracted by the arching and sheaf-like top of the *wool-grass*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 331.

wool-grower (wůl′grō″ėr), *n.* One who raises sheep or goats for the production of wool.

wool-growing (wůl′grō″ing), *a.* Producing sheep and wool: especially noting a tract of country.

wool-hall (wůl′hâl), *n.* A market-building or exchange devoted to the business of woolen-merchants.

wool-head (wůl′hed), *n.* Same as *buffle*^{1} (which see, with cut). *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Currituck Sound, North Carolina.]

woollen, woollenette. See *woolen, woolenette.*

woolliness (wůl′i-nes), *n.* A woolly character or quality; the state of being woolly in fact or appearance; pubescence; flocculence.

woolly (wůl′i), *a.* [< *wool* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Consisting of wool; fleecy: as, the *woolly* coat of the sheep, of a young seal, etc.—**2.** Resembling wool; exhibiting woolliness; having the appearance of wool: as, *woolly* hair; *woolly* clouds.

> When clouds look *woolly*, snow may be expected.
> *Abercromby*, Weather, p. 114.

3. Clothed or covered with wool, or something like it; pubescent; flocculent.

> When the work of generation was
> Between these *woolly* breeders in the act,
> The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 84.

4. In *bot.*, covered with a pubescence of long and soft hairs like wool; lanate; tomentose.—**White woolly currant-scale.** See *white*^{1}.—**Woolly aphis,** a plant-louse of the family *Aphididæ* and either of the subfamilies *Lachninæ* and *Pemphiginæ.* Many of them secrete a white filamentous substance resembling wool. *Schizoneura lanigera* is the woolly root-louse of the apple, or the American blight of Great Britain and the British colonies. See *Lachninæ, Pemphiginæ, Pemphigus, root-louse,* and *Schizoneura* (with cut).—**Woolly bear** the larva of any arctiid moth which is densely clothed with woolly hairs, as that of the tiger-moth; a member of the *Ursinæ.* See cuts under *bear*^{2}, *Euprepia,* and *tiger-moth.*—**Woolly beard-grass.** See *beard-grass.*—**Woolly chetah,** the south African form of the chetah or hunting-leopard, which differs in some respects from that of India, has been described as a distinct species (*Felis lanea*), and is also called *Guepardus* or *Cynælurus jubatus,* var. *laneus.* The fur is somewhat woolly, and the spots are brown instead of black.—**Woolly elephant,** the hairy mammoth. *Elephas primigenius.* See *mammoth.*—**Woolly indri,** the woolly lemur. See *indri.*—**Woolly lemur,** the Madagascar *Indris laniger.*—**Woolly louse,** a woolly aphis of the genus *Schizoneura,* as *S. lanigera;* a woolly plant-louse. See cut under *Schizoneura.*—**Woolly macaco,** the Madagascar *Lemur mongoz.*—**Woolly maki,** the woolly lemur. —**Woolly monkey,** any South American monkey of the genus *Lagothrix.* See cut under *Lagothrix.*—**Woolly pastinum,** a name given in the East Indies to a kind of red orpiment or sulphid of arsenic.—**Woolly ragwort.** See *ragwort.*—**Woolly rhinoceros,** the tichorhine rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus.* This is the best-known fossil rhinoceros, and the one whose remains, like those of the woolly elephant, have been found in Siberia, embedded in ice. The species was two-horned, with the anterior horn of great size, and had a coat of pelage; it was widely distributed in northerly latitudes of Europe and Asia, and existed from the Miocene period.—**Woolly root-louse.** See *woolly aphis* and *woolly louse* (above), and *Schizoneura.*

woolly-but (wůl′i-but), *n.* A gum-tree, *Eucalyptus longifolia,* of New South Wales, reaching a height of 200 feet. The wood is hard, straight-grained, and easily worked, suitable for spokes of wheels, furniture, and a variety of purposes. The name refers to the fibrous bark of old trees; it is also applied to the manna-gum or black-but, *E. viminalis,* a moderate or sometimes very large tree, with wood useful for general building purposes.

woolly-haired (wůl′i-hãrd), *a.* **1.** Woolly-headed, as a person or race of men; ulotrichous. See *Ulotrichi.*—**2.** Having the pelage more or less woolly or fleecy; woolly, as a beast.

woolly-head (wůl′i-hed), *n.* A negro: so called from the woolly hair of his head. [Colloq.]

woolly-headed (wůl′i-hed″ed), *a.* Woolly-haired or ulotrichous, as a person.—**Woolly-headed thistle.** Same as *friar's-crown.*

wool-mill (wůl′mil), *n.* A building where the spinning of wool and the weaving of woolen cloth are carried on.

woolmonger (wůl′mung″gėr), *n.* A dealer in wool. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

wool-moter (wůl′mō″tėr), *n.* A person employed in picking wool and freeing it from motes and impurities.

wool-needle (wůl′nē″dl), *n.* A blunt needle with a large long eye, used for wool-work or worsted-work.

wooloid (wůl′oid), *n.* [< *wool* + *-oid.*] A factitious kind of wool prepared by chemical processes from cows' and buffaloes' hair, largely used in the United States in making ingrain carpets. [A trade-name.]

wool-oil (wůl′oil), *n.* The secretion of the sebaceous glands of the sheep, which greases the fleece; lanolin: popularly called *yolk.* Compare *wool-fat.*

wool-oiler (wůl′oi″lėr), *n.* An attachment to a wool-carding machine for adding oil to the wool to prevent the fibers from becoming felted together in the process of spinning.

woolpack (wůl′pak), *n.* [< ME. *wolpak;* < *wool* + *pack*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** The package in which wool was in former times done up for transportation and sale; specifically, a bundle or bale weighing 240 pounds.

> Two gentlemen making a marriage between their heirs over a *woolpack.* *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

> Enforcing a sack as big as a *wool-pack* into rooms at the first too narrow for your arm, when extended by their instruments: so that often they make the very decks to stretch therewith. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

> A cannon-ball always doth mischief in proportion to the resistance it meets with, and . . . nothing so effectually deadens its force as a *woolpack.* *Fielding*, Amelia, x. 4.

> As *wool-packs* quash the leaden ball.
> *Shenstone*, Progress of Taste, i.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a sort of cushion usually having four tufts at the corners.—**3.** Cirro-cumulus cloud; a cloud made up of rolled masses, with a fleecy appearance. —**4.** A concretionary mass of crystalline limestone in the beds of earthy and impure calcareous rock of which the Wenlock limestone is made up. These concretionary masses vary in size from a few inches up to 80 feet in diameter. Also called *ballstone.*—**Woolpack corded,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a bale tied round with cords in several places.

wool-packer (wůl′pak″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who puts up wool for the market, as into woolpacks. See *woolpack.*—**2.** A table having various arrangements for collecting loose wool or fleeces into bundles ready for tying and otherwise preparing for transportation.

wool-picker (wůl′pik″ėr), *n.* A machine for freeing wool from foreign matters by beating it with rapidly revolving blades; a wool-cleaner.

wool-powder (wůl′pou″dėr), *n.* Powder or dust obtained by scraping very dry wool. It is used for mosaic powder-work, wall-papers, etc.

woolsack (wůl′sak), *n.* [< ME. *wollesack;* < *wool* + *sack*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** A sack or bag of wool.—**2.** A cushion stuffed with wool, especially that on which the lord chancellor sits in the House of Lords. It is a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with cloth.

> He [Warren Hastings] was then called to the bar, was informed from the *woolsack* that the Lords had acquitted him, and was solemnly discharged.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

> In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an Act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool; and, that this source of our national wealth might be kept constantly in mind, *woolsacks* were placed in the House of Peers, whereon the Judges sat. *Brewer*, Dict. Phrase and Fable.

> In front of the throne were the *woolsacks* on which the judges sat, and the table for the clerks and other officers of parliament. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 425.

woolsack-pie† (wůl′sak-pī), *n.* A kind of pie once to be had at "The Woolsack," a rather low ordinary and public house in London.

> Her grace would have you eat no more *Woolsack pies.*
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 2.

wool-sale (wůl′sāl), *n.* A periodical public sale of wool in London, Melbourne, and other places where large quantities of wool are offered.

wool-scribbler (wůl′skrib″lėr), *n.* A machine for combing wool and forming it into thin, downy, translucent layers, preparatory to spinning. *Simmonds.*

woolsey (wůl′si), *n.* [Abbr. of *linsey-woolsey.*] **1.** A material made of cotton and wool, as distinguished from linsey, which is made of linen and wool. *Dict. of Needlework.*

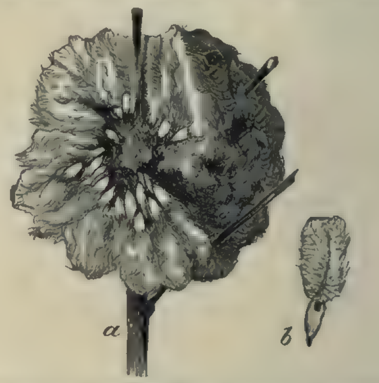
> Who could possibly have substituted chance for fate here? unless he thought his verses were to sell by the foot, no matter for the stuff, whether linsey or *woolsey.*
> *Bentley*, On a Late Discourse of Free-Thinking, liv.

2. Same as *linsey-woolsey*, 1.

wool-shears (wůl′shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Shears of the kinds used for shearing sheep, consisting of two sharp-pointed blades so connected by a spring at the back of the handles that they remain open when not in use. The blades are closed and brought into contact for cutting by the hand of the operator. See cuts under *sheep-shears.*

wool-sorter (wůl′sôr″tėr), *n.* One who sorts wool; especially, one skilled in dividing wool into lots according to its quality, as length and fineness of fiber.—**Wool-sorters' disease,** blood-poisoning, probably anthrax (although there is not always an external lesion), occurring in those engaged in handling and sorting alpaca, mohair, and other varieties of similar wools which have not been previously disinfected. See *anthrax.*

wool-sower (wůl′sō″ėr), *n.* A woolly many-celled cynipid gall occurring on white-oak twigs in the United States, and made by the gall-fly *Andricus seminator.* This gall is round, usually an inch or more in diameter; the woolly material with which the cells are surrounded is rose-colored early in the season, but becomes rusty-brown toward the middle of the summer.



a, Wool-sower gall, made by *Andricus seminator; b*, an individual cell (the gall is composed of many such cells).

wool-sponge (wůl′spunj), *n.* A kind of bath-sponge, more fully called *lamb's-wool sponge.*

wool-staple (wůl′stā″pl), *n.* **1.** A city or town where wool was formerly brought to the king's staple for sale.—**2.** The fiber or pile of wool. See *staple*^{2}, 7.

wool-stapler (wůl′stā″plėr), *n.* **1.** A dealer in wool; a wool-factor.

> They bought the foreign wool directly from the importer, and the native in the fleece, or from the *wool-stapler.*
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxii.

2. A sorter of wool.

woolstock (wůl′stok), *n.* [< *wool* + *stock*^{1}, *n.*] A heavy wooden hammer with a broad smooth face, employed in dressing woolen cloth.

woolward† (wůl′wärd), *a.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. *wolwarde;* < ME. *wolward, wolleward, wulward;* lit. 'against wool,' i. e. with the skin against wool; < *wool* + *-ward.*] With wool as clothing, especially next the skin: apparently always with the idea of doing penance by wearing an irritating and uncomfortable garment. —**To go woolward,** to wear uncomfortable clothing; specifically, to do penance, especially by wearing woolens next the skin.

> And wortes flechles wroughte & water to drinken,
> And werchen & *wolward gon* as we wrecches vsen.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 788.

> Barefote and *wolwarde* I have hyght
> Thyder for to *go.*
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

> I have no shirt; I *go woolward* for penance.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 717.

> Poor people fare coarsely, work hard, *go wolward* and bare. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 526.

woolward-going† (wůl′wärd-gō″ing), *n.* The act of one who goes woolward.

> Fasting, watching, *woolward-going*, pilgrimage, and all bodily exercise must be referred unto the taming of the flesh only.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 80.

Woolwich gun. See *gun*^{1}.

wool-winder (wůl′wīn″dėr), *n.* A person employed to wind wool or make it up into bundles to be packed for sale.

wool-work (wůl′wėrk), *n.* Needlework imitating tapestry, usually done on canvas with Berlin wools. The name is sometimes given to other forms of embroidery with wools.—**Mosaic wool-work.** See *mosaic*^{1}.

woom (wöm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A trade-name for the fur of the beaver. There are four sorts—silvery, pale, white, and brown.

woon^1 (wön), *n.* [< Burmese *wun*, a burden.] An administrative officer; a governor: as, myo-*woon*, chief governor; ye-*woon*, water-governor; *woon*-gyre, high minister, or member of the council of state.

The most arbitrary confiscation of their goods by every petty *Woon* who flourished one gold umbrella.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 36.

woon^2†. A variant of *wone*^{2}, *won*^{2}, *won*^{4}.

woont†, *v.* An obsolete form of *wont*^{1}. *Spenser.*

woorali, woorara, woorari (wö′ra̤-li, -rä̤, -ri), *n.* South American arrow-poison: same as *curari*. Also *wourali*, *wourari*.

Upon the application of a stimulus . . . contractions will still take place after the animal has been poisoned by *woorara*, which is known to paralyze the motor set of nerves. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 116.

woorst†, *a.* An obsolete form of *worst*.

woose†, *n.* An earlier form of *ooze*.

The aguish *woose* of Kent and Essex.
Howell, Vindication, 1677 (Harl. Misc., VI. 129).

woost†. A variant of *wost*, second person singular indicative present of *wit*^{1}.

woosy†, *a.* An earlier form of *oozy*.

What is she else, but a foul *woosy* Marsh?
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv. 205.

woot†. A Middle English form of *wot*. See *wit*^{1}, *v.*

wootz (wöts), *n.* [Supposed to be an orig. error or misprint, perhaps for **wook*, repr. Canarese *ukku* (pron. wukku), steel.] The name given to steel made in India by fusing iron with carbonaceous matter. This is done in small crucibles holding a pound or two of the iron, and the wood selected to furnish the carbon to the metal is always that of *Cassia auriculata*, which is cut into small pieces, the same being done with the iron, and the whole covered by one or more green leaves, usually of a species of *Convolvulus*, the crucible being then covered with a lid of clay. A number of these crucibles are placed together in a hole dug in the ground, and heated in a charcoal-fire urged by a pair of bellows made of ox-hide, the blast being kept up for three or four hours. The steel thus obtained is hard in temper, and requires much care in working. This is the oldest method of making steel of which anything definite is known, having been in use, without change, for an indefinite length of time, and being, as generally believed, original with the Hindus.

wop (wop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wopped*, ppr. *wopping*. Same as *whop*.

Old Osborne was highly delighted when Georgy *wopped* her third boy . . . in Russell Square.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lvi.

wopen†. An obsolete strong past participle of *weep*^{1}.

wops (wops), *n.* [A variant of *waps* for *wasp*.] A wasp or hornet. Also *wopps*. [Prov. Eng.]

worble (wôr′bl), *n.* Same as *wabble*^{2} or *warble*^{3}, 3.

worc†, **worch**†. Middle English forms of *work*.

Worcester porcelain. See *porcelain*^{1}.

worcher†, *n.* A Middle English form of *worker*.

word^1 (wėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *woord*; < ME. *word*, *wurd*, *weord* (pl. *word*, *wordes*), < AS. *word* (pl. *word*) = OS. *word* = OFries. *word*, *werd*, *wird* = D. LG. *woord* = OHG. MHG. G. *wort* = Icel. *orth* (for **vord*) = Sw. Dan. *ord* = Goth. *waurd*, a word, = Lith. *wardas*, a name, = L. *verbum*, a word, verb; orig. 'a thing spoken'; cf. Gr. εἴρειν, speak, ἐρεῖν, question, ῥήτωρ, speaker, etc. (see *rhetor*). Doublet of *verb*.] **1.** A sound, or combination of sounds, used in any language as the sign of a conception, or of a conception together with its grammatical relations; the smallest bit of human language forming a grammatical part of speech; a vocable; a term. A word may be any part of speech, as verb, noun, particle, etc.; it may be radical, as *love*, or derivative, as *lover*, *lovely*, *loveliness*, or an inflected form, as *loves*, *loved*; it may be simple, or compound, as *love-sick*. Anything is a word that can be used as an individual member of a sentence, and that is not separable into parts usable independently and coordinately in making a sentence. A word is a spoken sign that has arrived at its value as used in any language by a series of historical changes, and that holds its value by virtue of usage, being exposed to such further changes, of form and of meaning, as usage may prescribe. The conception involved in a word may be of any grade, from the simplest, as *one*, to the most derived and complicated, as *political*, and the grammatical relations involved may also be of any degree, from *true* to *untruthfulness*, or from (Latin) *ama* to *amabitur*.

Geffray the letters after breke and rayd,
Fro *wurde* unto *wurd*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3187.

Sixe *wordes* out of which all the whole dittie is made, euery of those sixe commencing and ending his verse by course. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

Words are but the current tokens or marks of popular notions of things.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 215.

Words are sensible signs necessary for communication.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. ii. 1.

The deeper and more complex parts of human nature can be exhibited by means of *words* alone.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Words, which are a set of clickings, hissings, lispings, and so on, mean very little, compared to tones and expression of the features. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

2. The letter or letters or other characters, written or printed, which represent such a vocable: as, a *word* misprinted.—**3.** Speech; talk; discourse; conversation: commonly in the plural.

Whan Melior that meke mayde herd Alisaundrines *wordes*, sche was gretly gladed of hire gode bi-hest.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 600.

I would not, in plain terms, from this time forth,
Have you so slander any moment's leisure
As to give *words* or talk with the Lord Hamlet.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 134.

The Men began to murmur against Captain Swan for perswading them to come this Voyage; but he gave them fair *words*. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 282.

Can there be no sympathy without the gabble of *words*?
Lamb, Quakers' Meeting.

4. Saying; remark; expression: as, a *word* of comfort or sympathy; a *word* of reproach.

Him wil I cheare with chaunting al this night;
And with that *word* she gan to cleare hir throate.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 88.

5. A symbol of thought, as distinguished from thought itself; sound as opposed to sense.

The majority attend to *words* rather than to things.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), i. § 74.

Life is short, and conversation apt to run to mere *words*. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, ii.

To modern society Antinomians and Socinians are but *words*, are but ancient history. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 23.

6. Intelligence; information; tidings; report: without an article, and used only as a singular: as, to send *word* of one's arrival.

Ye noblist of nome that neuer man adouted,
The *worde* of your wekes & your wight dedis,
And the prise of your prowes passes o fer!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S), l. 1098.

I'll send him certain *word* of my success.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 89.

Word is to the kitchen gane,
And *word* is to the ha',
And *word* is to the noble room,
Amang the ladyes a'.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 116).

I did give them an account dismayed them all, and *word* was carried in to the King. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 440.

7. An expression of will or decision; an injunction; command; order.

Sharp 's the *word*; egad, I'll own the thing.
Vanburgh, The Mistake, iii. 1.

In my time a father's *word* was law. *Tennyson*, Dora.

8. A password; a watchword; a war-cry; a signal, or term of recognition, even when consisting of several words.

Advance our standards, set upon our foes;
Our ancient *word* of courage, fair Saint George,
Inspire us with the spleen of fiery dragons!
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 349.

I have the *word*; sentonel, do thou stand;
Thou shalt not need to call, I'll be at hand.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

Let the *word* be: Not without mustard; your crest is very rare, sir.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

9†. A brief or pithy remark or saying; a proverb; a motto.

The old *word* is "What the eye views not, the heart rues not." *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, xi. § 5.

10. Affirmation; promise; obligation; good faith; a term or phrase implying or containing an assertion, declaration, assurance, or the like, which involves the faith or honor of the utterer of it: with a possessive: as, I pledge you *my word*; on *my word*, sir.

They are not men o' *their words*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 106.

Madam, I dare pass *my word* for her truth.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

Doll. Alas, Master Allum, 't is but poor fifty pound!
All. If that be all, you shall upon *your word* take up so much with me; another time I'll run as far in your books. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

Old as I am, I take thee at *thy word*.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, II., ii. 1.

I hope you'l think it no way improper, and must beg of you it may be done, because *my word* 's at stake.
E. Gibson, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 230.

Our royal *word* upon it,
He comes back safe. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

11. Utterances or terms interchanged expressive of anger, contention, or reproach: in the plural, and often qualified by *high*, *hot*, *hard*, *sharp*, or the like.

Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 46.

She and I had some *words* last Sunday at church, but I think I gave her her own. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Having had some *words* with Bemoy, he stabbed him with his dagger to the heart, so that he fell dead without uttering a word. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 102.

He and I
Had once *hard words*, and parted. *Tennyson*, Dora.

12. In *theol.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The Son of God; God as manifested to man: same as *Logos*.

Thou, my *Word*, begotten Son, by thee
This I perform. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 163.

(*b*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] The Holy Scripture, or a part of Scripture: as, the *Word* of God, or God's *Word*.

The excellency of this *Word* is so great, and of so high dignity, that there is no earthly thing to be compared unto it. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

For, when tribulation or persecution ariseth because of the *Word*, by and by he is offended. Mat. xiii. 21.

Deliuered in Six Sermons at Steeple-Ashton in Wiltshire by George Webbe, Preacher of the *Word* and Pastor there. *The Practice of Quietness* (1615).

The sword and the *word*! do you study them both, master parson? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 44.

You say there must be no Human Invention in the Church, nothing but the pure *word*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 58.

A play upon words. See *play*^{1}.—**At short words**†. See *short*.—**A word and a blow**, a threat and its immediate execution; hastiness in action: also used adjectively.

I find there is nothing but *a word and a blow* with you.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i. (*Davies.*)

A Napoleon-like promptitude of action, which the unlearned operatives described by calling him "*a word-and-a-blow* man."
Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong, iv. (*Davies.*)

By word of mouth. See *mouth*.

Howbeit, this matter may be easily remedied, if you will take the pains to ask the question of Raphael himself, *by word of mouth*, if he be now with you.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 8.

"This," he said, "is not a court in which written charges are exhibited. Our proceedings are summary, and *by word of mouth*." *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Fallacy in words. See *semilogical fallacy*, under *fallacy*.—**God's Word.** Same as *the Word of God*, below.—**Good word**, favorable account or mention; expression of good opinion; commendation; praise: as, to speak a *good word* for one.

Where your *good word* cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can endamage him.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 42.

Hard words. (*a*) Words not easy to spell, pronounce, or define correctly. (*b*) Hot, angry, or reproachful words. See def. 11, and the quotation there from Tennyson.—**Homophonous words.** See *homophonous*.—**Household word.** See *household*.—**In a word, in one word**, in one brief, pithy phrase; briefly; to sum up; in short.

In a word, for far behind his worth
Comes all the praises that I now bestow,
He is complete in feature and in mind.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 71.

In a word, to be a fine gentleman is to be a generous and a brave man. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

Here, *in a word*—and it is a rare instance in my life—I had met with a person thoroughly adapted to the situation which he held. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 27.

In word, in speech only; hence, in mere profession or seeming.

Let us not love *in word*, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth. 1 John iii. 18.

Mind the word. See *mind*^{1}.—**Precatory words.** See *precatory*.—**The Comfortable Words.** See *comfortable*.—**The Word of God**, the Bible; the Scriptures. This use is rejected by the Society of Friends, who limit the phrase to the meaning given in def. 12 (*a*).

An account of a personal pressure brought to bear upon Fisher by the King, who pointed out to him that his obedience was limited by the condition "so far as *the Word of God* allowed." *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 885.

To be as good as one's word. See *good*.—**To break one's word, to break word**†. See *break*.—**To eat one's words.** See *eat*.—**To have a word** with a person, to have some conversation with him.

The friar and you
Must *have a word* anon.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 364.

To have the words for†, to act as spokesman for.

Our hoste *hadde the wordes for* us alle.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 67.

To make words. See *make*^{1}.—**To pass one's word.** See *pass*.—**Word and end**†, from beginning to end; everything.

Of al this werk he tolde hym *worde and ende*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 702.

Word for word, in the exact words or terms; verbatim; literally.

And he wrote in hys booke *worde for worde* like as he hym tolde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 259.

Court. Do you read on then.——
Free. [Reads.] . . .
Court. *Word for word.*
Etherege, She Would if She Could, iv. 2.

I shall set it [a letter] down *word for word* as it came to me. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

Who with the News to Procris quick repair'd,
Repeating *Word for Word* what she had heard.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Word of command, word of honor, words of inheritance, words of limitation. See *command*, etc.—**Words of institution.** See *institution*, 8 (*a*).=**Syn.** 1. *Phrase*, etc. See *term*.

word^{1} (wėrd), *v.* [< ME. *worden, wordien*; < *word*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To express in words; phrase.

> *Word* it
> In the most generous terms.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

> The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

2. To ply with or overpower by words; talk.

> If one were to be *worded* to Death, Italian is the fittest Language, in regard of the Fluency and Softness of it.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 42.

3†. To flatter; cajole.

> He *words* me, girls, he *words* me, that I should not
> Be noble to myself. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 191.

4. To make or unmake by a word or command. [Rare.]

> Against him . . . who could *word* heaven and earth out of nothing, and can when he pleases *word* them into nothing again. *South*, Sermons, X. v.

II. *intrans.* To speak; talk; converse; discourse.

> And tho that wisely *wordeden* and wryten many bokes
> Of witte and of wisdome with dampned soules wonye.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 428.

> Thus *wording* timidly among the fierce:
> "O Father! I am here the simplest voice."
> *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

To word it, to wrangle; dispute; contend in words.

> He that descends not to *word it* with a shrew does worse than beat her. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

word^{2}†, *n.* An erroneous form of *ord*.

word-blind (wėrd′blīnd), *a.* Deprived of the visual memory of the signs of language. Unable, as a result of disease, to read, though possibly retaining the ability to speak, write, and understand spoken words.

> M. de Capdeville noted the curious fact that *word-blind* persons are sometimes able to read manuscript but not print. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 48.

word-blindness (wėrd′blīnd″nes), *n.* Loss, through disease, of the ability to read, although the faculties of speaking, writing, and understanding spoken words may remain unimpaired.

word-book (wėrd′bůk), *n.* [< *word*^{1} + *book*; after D. *woordenboek* = G. *wörterbuch* = Icel. *ortha-bōk* = Sw. *ordbok* = Dan. *ordbog*.] A book containing words with their explanations, arranged in alphabetical or other regular order; a vocabulary; a dictionary; a lexicon.

> If no other bookes can be so vvell perfected, but still some thing may be added, hovv much less a *Word-booke?*
> *Florio*, It. Dict. (1598), To the Reader, p. [13].

word-bound (wėrd′bound), *a.* Restrained or restricted in speech; unable or unwilling to express one's self; also, bound by one's word or promise.

> *Word-bound* he is not;
> He'll tell it willingly. *J. Baillie.*

word-building (wėrd′bil″ding), *n.* The formation, construction, or composition of words.

word-catcher (wėrd′kach″ėr), *n.* One who cavils at words.

> Each *word-catcher*, that lives on syllables.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 166.

word-deafness (wėrd′def″nes), *n.* Loss, through disease, of the ability to understand spoken language, although the sounds are heard and the faculties of reading and speaking may be unimpaired.

worder (wėr′dėr), *n.* [< *word*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] A speaker. *Whitlock.* [Rare.]

wordily (wėr′di-li), *adv.* In a verbose or wordy manner.

wordiness (wėr′di-nes), *n.* The quality of being wordy or of abounding with words.

wording (wėr′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *word*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** The style or manner in which something is expressed; the form of words used in expressing some thought, idea, or the like; diction; phraseology.

> It is believed the *wording* was above his known style and orthography. *Milton.*

2. Expression, or power of expression; language; words.

> Things for which no *wording* can be found.
> *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

wordish† (wėr′dish), *a.* [< *word*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Verbal; wordy.

> An image of that whereof the Philosopher bestoweth but a *woordish* description.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 33.

wordishness† (wėr′dish-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being wordish.—**2.** Verbosity; prolixity.

> The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness*.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Bodies, Prefatory Verses.

wordle (wėr′dl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the pivoted adjustable cams which form the throat of a drawhead-die through which wire or lead pipe is drawn. *E. H. Knight.*

wordless (wėrd′les), *a.* [< ME. *wordles* (= Icel. *orthlauss, orthalauss*); < *word*^{1} + *-less*.] **1.** Silent; speechless.

> *Wordlesse* he was, and semede sicke.
> *Isle of Ladies*, l. 516.

> Her joy with heaved-up hand she doth express,
> And, *wordless*, so greets heaven for his success.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 112.

2. Unexpressed in words.

> *Wordlesse* answere in no toun
> Was tane for obligatioun,
> Ne called surety in no wise.
> *Isle of Ladies*, l. 889.

> Silent people often get insane. It is not safe to have too many dealings with *wordless* thoughts.
> *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

word-memory (wėrd′mem″ọ̄-ri), *n.* The memory of words; the power of recalling words to the mind.

word-painter (wėrd′pān″tėr), *n.* A writer who has the power of graphic or vivid description in depicting scenes or events; one who displays picturesqueness of style.

word-painting (wėrd′pān″ting), *n.* The act of describing or depicting in words graphically or vividly.

word-picture (wėrd′pik″tṳ̄r), *n.* A graphic or vivid description of any scene or event, so that it is presented to the mind as in a picture.

wordsman† (wėrdz′ma̤n), *n.* [< *words*, pl. of *word*^{1}, + *man*.] One who attaches undue importance to words, or who deals in mere words; one skilled in the use of words; a verbalist. [Rare.]

> Some speculative *wordsman*. *Bushnell.*

wordsmanship† (wėrdz′ma̤n-ship), *n.* [< *wordsman* + *-ship*.] Knowledge or command of words; fluency in speech or writing.

word-spite† (wėrd′spīt), *a.* Expressing spite; abusive.

> A silly, yet ferocious, *wordspite* quarrel between Otho and Hugh-le-Grand.
> *Sir F. Palgrave*, Norm. and Eng., II. 561.

word-square (wėrd′skwãr), *n.* See *square*^{1}, 15.

wordstrife (wėrd′strīf), *n.* Disputing about words; logomachy. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 107. (*Davies.*)

Wordsworthian (wėrdz′wėr-thi-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Wordsworth* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the English poet William Wordsworth (1770–1850), or to his style.

II. *n.* An admirer or a follower of the poet Wordsworth.

> The *Wordsworthians* were a sect who, if they had the enthusiasm, had also not a little of the exclusiveness and partiality to which sects are liable.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 201.

Wordsworth's flower. See *Ranunculus*.

wordy^{1} (wėr′di), *a.* [< ME. *woordy* (= Icel. *orthigr*); < *word*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Given to the use of many words; verbose.

> A *wordy* orator . . . making a magnificent speech to the people, full of vain promises. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 448.

2. Full of words; wordish.

> We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods.
> *Philips*, The Briton.

> The *wordy* variance of domestic life;
> The tyrant husband, the retorting wife.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 159.

3. Consisting of words; verbal.

> A silent, but amused spectator of this *wordy* combat.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iv.

wordy^{2}†, *a.* An obsolete Scotch form of *worthy*.

wore^{1} (wōr). Preterit of *wear*^{1}.

wore^{2}†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *were*. See *was*.

wore^{3}†, *v. t.* [ME. *woren*, < AS. *wōrian*, weary, fatigue, wander.] To weary; fatigue. See *weary*^{1}, *a.* *Ancren Riwle*, p. 386.

woreld†, *n.* An obsolete form of *world*.

work (wėrk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *worked* or *wrought*, ppr. *working*. [< ME. *worken, werken, wirken*, also assibilated *worchen, wurchen, werchen, warchen, wirchen* (pret. *wrouhte, wrouȝte, wroute, wrohte, worhte*, pp. *wrought, wrouȝt, wroght, wroȝt, wroht*), < AS. *wyrcan, wircan, wercan* (pret. *worhte*, pp. *geworht*) = OS. *wirkean* = OFries. *werka, wirtsa* = D. *werken* = MLG. *werken, worken*, LG. *werken* = OHG. *wirchen, wurchen*, MHG. *wirken, würken*, G. *wirken* = Icel. *yrkja* (for *vyrkja*) = Dan. *virke* = Goth. *waurkjan*, work; a secondary verb, associated with the noun *work*, from a Teut. √ *werk*, √ *work*, = Gr. **ἔργειν*, perf. *ἔοργα*, work, *ῥέζειν* (for **Ϝρεγjειν*), do (cf. *ἔργον*, a work, *ὄργανον*, instrument, organ), = Zend √ *vrz, verez*, work; cf. Pers. *warz*, gain, profit, habit, etc. From the Gr. words of this root are ult. E. *erg, energy, organ*, etc., and the second element in *metallurgy, theurgy*, etc., *chirurgeon, surgeon*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To put forth effort for the accomplishment of something; exert one's self in the performance of some service; labor; toil; strive: as, to *work* ten hours a day.

> But whi the werwolf so *wrouȝt* wondred thei alle,
> & whi more with the king than with any other.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4035.

> We commanded you that, if any would not *work*, neither should he eat. 2 Thes. iii. 10.

> My sweet mistress
> Weeps when she sees me *work*, and says such baseness
> Had never like executor. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 12.

> His labor more than requited his entertainment; for he *wrought* among us with vigor, and either in the meadow or at the hay-rick put himself foremost.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

2. To act; operate; carry on or perform a function; operate effectively; prove practicable: as, the pump will not *work*; a plan or system that *works* well; the charm *works*.

> Louse thi lippes a-twynne & let the gost *worche*.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

> Nature hath now no dominacioun:
> And certeynly ther nature wol nat *wirche*.
> Farewel, phisyk! go ber the man to chirche.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1901.

> But once the circle got within,
> The charms to *work* do straight begin,
> And he was caught as in a gin.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

> Soon as the potion *works*, their human countenance,
> The express resemblance of the gods, is changed.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 68.

> Love never fails to master what he finds,
> But *works* a different way in different minds.
> *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 465.

> You may make everything else out of the passions of men except a political system that will *work*.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 158.

3. To ferment, as liquors.

> This experiment would be transferred unto other wine and strong beer by putting in some like substances while they *work*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 782.

4. To be agitated or in a state of restless movement or commotion; seethe; toss; rage.

> Calm is the sea; the waues *worke* lesse and lesse.
> *Surrey*, Complaint by Night of Louer Not Beloued.

> The dog-star foams, and the stream boils,
> And curls, and *works*, and swells ready to sparkle.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

> The inward wretchedness of his wicked heart, he says, began to be discovered to nim, and to *work* as it had never done before; he was now conscious of sinful thoughts and desires which he had not till then regarded.
> *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 22.

5. To make way laboriously and slowly; make progress, become, or get with exertion and difficulty: generally followed by an adjective, or by an adverb of direction, as *along, down, into, out, through, up*, etc.: as, to *work loose*; to *work out*; to *work up*.

> Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds
> Of good and ill, which should *work upward* first?
> *Dryden.*

> After midnight . . . the wind *worked* gradually round . . . and blew directly in our teeth.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

6. To carry on systematic operations in some department of human activity, especially as a means of earning a livelihood; be regularly engaged or employed in some operation, trade, profession, or business: as, to *work* in brass or iron.

> They that *work* in fine flax . . . shall be confounded.
> Isa. xix. 9.

> Sea-faring men, who long have *wrought*
> In the great deep for gain. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

7. To do something; specifically, to be employed in handiwork, as in knitting, sewing, or embroidery.

> "I always think it is such a waste of time to sit out of doors or listen to reading without *working*." "But I can't *work*," said Archie, "except mending, and that I detest."
> *Mrs. Annie Edwards*, Archie Lovell, xxx.

8. To blossom, as water; become full of some vegetable substance. See the quotation.

> Nearly all the ponds, rivers, and lakes *work*, or what is generally called "blossom," some waters once and some twice during the summer months. A vegetable substance that grows on the bottom, and during the summer the seed or bloom, breaks loose from the bottom and floats in the water. The leaves of the blossoms are of the same weight as the water, so that some kinds do not come to the top and float, but float about in the water, giving the water a thick oily appearance. Very few fish are caught when the water is in blossom. *Seth Green.*

To work at arm's length. See *arm's-length*.—**To work at case.** See *case*^{2}.—**To work double tides.** See *tide*^{1}.—**To work free.** See *free*.—**To work off,** to be evacuated or eliminated, as poison from the system, by the bowels or kidneys.—**To work on** or **upon.** (*a*) To act or operate upon; exert a force or active influence upon; affect.

A mark, and a hope, and a subject for every sophister in religion to *work on*.
Donne, Letters, xc.

We were now at a great loss, not knowing what course to take, for we tempted him [an Indian] with Beads, Money, Hatchets, Macheats, or long Knives; but nothing would *work on* him.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 13.

(*b*†) To rely on.

"I schal, sire," seide the child, "for saufliche y hope
I may *worche on* ȝour word to wite him fro harm."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 257.

To work with, to endeavor to influence, as with reasoning, entreaty, etc.; strive with in order to influence in some particular way; labor with.

I *wrought with* him in private, to divert him
From your assur'd destruction, had he met you.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Act, Work*, etc. See *act*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To prepare by labor; manipulate: as, to *work* soil or clay.

Ffate lande ydounged moist and wel *ywrought*
Onyons desire.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

When special pains are taken to "*work* the butter" thoroughly, thus more effectually getting rid of the water and buttermilk, it keeps for a much longer period in a "sweet" condition.
Science, XVI. 71.

2. To convert to use by labor or effort; operate: as, to *work* a quarry; to *work* a scheme.

The head member of the company that *worked* the mines was Mr. Peter Garstin, and the same company received the rent for the Sugar Loaf.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

As the claim was *worked* back, the long tom was extended by means of sluice boxes, until a dozen or more miners were shoveling dirt into them on both sides.
The Century, XLII. 140.

3. To make; form; fashion; execute; mold.

Allas! that we wer *wroughte*
In worlde women to be.
York Plays, p. 153.

A mong other, a wonderfull gretnesse that be rygtht Curiusely *wrogth* and arn fyne gold garnyshed over all with stones of gret Pryse.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

That was one of the famous cups of Tours, *wrought* by Martin Dominique.
Scott, Quentin Durward, iv.

Here is a sword I have *wrought* thee.
William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

4. To decorate or ornament, as with needlework; embroider.

She hath a clout of mine,
Wrought with good Coventry.
Phillada flouts me (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 311).

You shall see my *wrought* shirt hang out at my breeches; you shall know me.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

Ay, I have lost my thimble and a skein of Coventry blue I had to *work* Gregory Litchfield a handkerchief.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

A shape with amice wrapp'd around,
With a *wrought* Spanish baldric bound,
Like pilgrim from beyond the sea.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 26.

A damask napkin *wrought* with horse and hound.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

5. To do, perform, or accomplish; bring about; effect; produce; cause: as, to *work* mischief; to *work* a change; to *work* wonders.

A felle man in fight, fuerse on his enimys,
And in batell full bigge, & myche bale *wroght*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3971.

Allas! wrecchis, what haue we *wrought?*
To byggly blys we bothe wer brought.
York Plays, p. 30.

Than he taught hir ther a pley that she *wrought* after many tymes, ffor he taught hir to do come a grete river ouer all theras her liked.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 312.

For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, *worketh* for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.
2 Cor. iv. 17.

Changes were *wrought* in the parts.
Bacon, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Not long after there fell out an unexpected Accident, that suddenly *wrought* the Lords Confusion.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 110.

The emancipation is observed, in the islands, to have *wrought* for the negro a benefit as sudden as when a thermometer is brought out of the shade into the sun.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

6. To put or set in motion or action: as, to *work* one's fingers.

The mariners all 'gan *work* the ropes,
Where they were wont to do.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

They are every one of them dead dolls, wooden, *worked* with wires.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xiii.

Nodding in a familiar manner to the coachman, as if any one of them would be quite equal to getting on the box and *working* the team down street as well as he.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

7. (*a*) To direct the action or movements of; manage; handle: as, to *work* a sawmill.

Mere personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and *working* ships.
Arbuthnot.

(*b*) In *music*, to handle or treat (a voice-part or a theme).—**8.** To bring by action or motion into some particular state, usually indicated by an adverb or adverbial adjunct, as *in*, *out*, *over*, *up*, etc. See phrases below.

Practise all things chiefly at two several times, the one when the mind is best disposed, the other when it is worst disposed; that by the one you may gain a great step, by the other you may *work out* the knots and stonds of the mind.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 296.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs refines.
Addison, Cato, i. 6.

9. To manage or turn to some particular course or way of thinking or acting by insidious means; influence in some respect by plying with arguments, urgings, threats, bribes, etc.; prevail on or gain over; induce; persuade; lead: as, to *work* the committee; to *work* the jury.

There is noe hope that they will ever be *wrought* to serve faythfully agaynst theyr old frendes and kinsemen.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

I will try his temper;
And, if I find him apt for my employments,
I'll *work* him to my ends.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

The Clergy being thus brought on, on the nine and twentieth of April, the Cardinal came into the House of Commons, to *work* them also.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 270.

Many of the Jews were *wrought* into the belief that Herod was the Messias.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

10. To excite by degrees; bring into a state of perturbation or passion; provoke; agitate.

Some passion
That *works* him strongly.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 144.

Sir Lucius has *wrought* me to it. He has left me full of rage—and I'll fight this evening, that so much good passion mayn't be wasted.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

11. To succeed in effecting, attaining, or making; win by labor; achieve: as, to *work* a passage through something.

Through winds and waves and storms he *works* his way.
Addison, Cato, i. 3.

Some months afterwards Amory made his appearance at Calcutta, having *worked* his way out before the mast from the Cape.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxv.

We passed heavily laden junks slowly *working* their way upstream amidst what to any but the Chinese would have appeared insurmountable difficulties.
The Century, XLI. 729.

12. To endeavor; attempt; try.

By reason she was fast in the latch of our cable . . . she could not cleare her selfe as she *wrought* to doe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 43.

13. To operate on, as a purgative or other drug; purge.

Every time it operates, it carries off a Distemper; but if your Blood 's Wholesome, and your Body Sound, it will *work* you no more than the same quantity of Ginger bread.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 106.

14. To ply one's trade, calling, vocation, or business in; carry on operations in or on: as, to *work* a district in canvassing for a publication. [Colloq.]

I've *worked* both town and country on gold fish. I've served both Brighton and Hastings.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 91.

As a general rule, the "casual ward" of a workhouse, so far from being the temporary refuge of deserving poor, is a place of rendezvous for thieves and prostitutes and other vagabonds of the lowest class, gangs of whom *work* allotted districts, and make their circuits with as much regularity as the Judges.
A. Doyle, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 293.

The first day I started alone to explore the forest with gun and dog, leaving my friends to *work* the river.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 632.

15. To exact labor or service from; keep busy or employed: as, he *works* his horses too hard.

Until the year 1820, the people [in Great Britain] had been forbidden to combine. Their only power against employers who *worked* them as many hours a day as they dared, and paid them wages as small as they could, who took their children and locked them up in unwholesome factories, was in combination, and they were forbidden to combine.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 80.

16. To solve: as, to *work* a sum in arithmetic or a problem in algebra. [Colloq.]—**17.** To cause to ferment: said of anything which is put into a liquid for that purpose.—**To work an observation.** See *observation*.—**To work a traverse.** See *traverse sailing*, under *sailing*.—**To work in.** (*a*) To intermix, as one material with another, in the process of manufacture or the like; weave or stir in: as, he *worked* the good yarn *in* with the bad. (*b*) To cause to enter or penetrate by repeated efforts: as, the wire was slowly *worked in*.—**To work into.** (*a*) To introduce artfully; insinuate: as, he easily *works* himself *into* confidence by his plausibility. (*b*) To change or alter by gradual process or influence.

This imperious man will *work* us all
From princes *into* pages.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2. 47.

To work off, to get rid of; free or be freed from, or from the effects of; discharge; evacuate: as, to *work off* the effects of a debauch.—**To work one's passage,** to give one's work or services as an equivalent for passage-money.—**To work one's will.** See *will*^{1}.—**To work out.** (*a*) To effect or procure by continued labor or exertion; accomplish.

Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling.
Phil. ii. 12.

Who can hide,
When the malicious Fates are bent
On *working out* an ill intent?
Wordsworth, The Waggoner, iv.

O lift your natures up:
Embrace our aims: *work out* your freedom.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

(*b*) To elaborate; develop; reduce to order; study out.

She [Italy] did not *work out* the basilican type for herself; she left it to others to do that for her, and consequently never perfectly understood what she undertook or why it was done.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 428.

The minerals, which are now in the British Museum, were *worked out* by Mr. Davies of that establishment.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XLI. 406.

(*c*) To solve, as a problem.

Mal. M,—Malvolio; M,—why, that begins my name—
Fab. Did not I say he would *work* it *out?*
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 139.

(*d*) To erase; efface; remove.

Tears of joy, for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 275.

(*e*) To exhaust: as, to *work out* a mine or quarry.—**To work out a day's work** (*naut.*), to compute a ship's position from the course and distance sailed.—**To work the twig.** See *twig*^{1}.—**To work up.** (*a*) To excite; stir up; raise; rouse.

It is no very hard Matter to *work up* a heated and devout Imagination to the Fancy of Raptures and Ecstasies and Mystical Unions.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. iii.

We cannot but tremble to consider what we are capable of being *wrought up* to, against all the ties of nature, love, honour, reason, and religion.
Steele, Tatler, No. 172.

They [the Moslems] *work* themselves *up* to such agonies of rage and lamentation that some, it is said, have given up the ghost from the mere effect of mental excitement.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

(*b*) To use up in the process of manufacture or the like; expend in any work: as, we have *worked up* all our materials.

The industry of the people *works up* all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture.
Swift.

(*c*) To expand; enlarge; elaborate: as, to *work up* a story or an article from a few hints.

We have read of "Handkerchief Moody," who for some years persisted in always appearing among men with his face covered with a handkerchief—an incident which Hawthorne has *worked up* in his weird manner into the story of "The Minister with the Black Veil."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 454.

(*d*) To master by careful study or research: as, to *work up* a theme. (*e*) To achieve or attain by special effort: as, to *work up* a reputation for one's self. (*f*) *Naut.*, to discipline or punish by setting at an unnecessary or hateful job, like scraping the anchor-chain. Such a piece of work is called a *working-up job*.—**To work water.** See the quotation.

Water is also frequently carried over from the boiler with the steam. When this occurs the boiler is said to prime, or to *work water*.
Forney, Locomotive, p. 170.

work (wėrk), *n.* [< ME. *work, wėrk, wurc, worc, werc, weorc*, < AS. *weorc, worc, werc* = OS. OFries. D. *werk* = LG. *wark* = OHG. *werch, werah*, MHG. *werc*, G. *werk* = Icel. Sw. *verk* = Dan. *værk* = Goth. *ga-waurki;* cf. Gr. ἔργον, work: see *work, v.*] **1.** Effort or exertion directed to the accomplishment of some purpose or end; expenditure of strength, energy, etc.; toil; labor; striving.

Fie upon this quiet life! I want *work*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 118.

Man hath his daily *work* of body or mind
Appointed.
Milton, P. L., iv. 618.

Here, *work* enough to watch
The Master work, and catch
Hints of the proper craft.
Browning, Rabbi Ben Ezra.

2. Opportunity of expending labor (physical or mental) in some useful or remunerative way, especially as a means of earning a livelihood; employment; something to do: as, to be out of *work;* to look for *work*.—**3.** That upon which one is employed or engaged, and in the accomplishment of which labor is expended or some operation performed; a task, undertaking, enterprise, or project.

If it would please Him whose *worke* it is to direct me to speake such a word over the sea as the good old woman of Abel did over the wall in the like exigent.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 33.

The great *work* of erecting a way of worshipping of Christ in church fellowship.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 160.

> To her dear *Work* she falls; and, as she wrought,
> A sweet Creation followed her hands.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 61.

4. Something accomplished or done; doing; deed; achievement; feat; performance.

> Thei knoulechen wel that the *Werkes* of Jesu Crist ben gode, and his Wordes and his Dedes and his Doctryne by his Gospelles weren trewe, and his Meracles also trewe.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 134.

> It is a damned and a bloody *work;*
> The graceless action of a heavy hand,
> If that it be the *work* of any hand.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 58.

> A people of that beastly disposition that they performed the most secret *worke* of Nature in publique view.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 323.

> Once more,
> Act a brave *work*, call it thy last adventry.
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, cxxxiii.

> It would be easy to multiply illustrations of the difference between . . . the philosophy of words and the philosophy of *works*.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

5. *pl.* In *theol.*, acts performed in obedience to the law of God. According to Protestant theology, such works would be meritorious only as they constituted a perfect and complete observance of the law; according to Roman Catholic theology, such works, if proceeding from grace and love, are so far acceptable to God as to be truly deserving of an eternal reward. See *supererogation*.

> And ȝif I shal werke be here *werkis* to wynne me heuene,
> And for here *werkis* and for here wyt wende to pyne,
> Thanne wrouȝte I vnwisly with alle the wyt that I lere!
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 268.

> For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God: not of *works*, lest any man should boast.
> Eph. ii. 9.

6†. Active operation; action.

> Where pride, fulnesse of bread, and abundance of idlenesse set them on *worke* against God.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

7. Ferment; trouble. [Rare.]

> Tokay and Coffee cause this *Work*
> Between the German and the Turk.
> *Prior*, Alma, iii.

8. That which is made or manufactured; an article, fabric, or structure produced by expenditure of effort or labor of some kind, whether physical or mental; a product of nature or art.

> The *work* some praise,
> And some the architect.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 731.

Hence, specifically—(*a*) That which is produced by mental labor; a literary or artistic performance; a composition: as, the *works* of Addison; the *works* of Mozart. See *opus*.

> You are rapt, sir, in some *work*, some dedication
> To the great lord.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 19.

> No other Poet that I know of [save Ben Jonson], in those days, gave his Plays the pompous Title of *Works;* of which Sir John Suckling has taken notice in his Sessions of the Poets. . . . This puts me in mind of a Distick directed by some Poet of that Age to Ben Johnson:
> Pray, tell me, Ben, where does the myst'ry lurk?
> What others call a Play, you call a *Work;*
> which was thus answer'd by a Friend of his:
> The Author's Friend thus for the Author say's,
> Ben's Plays are *Works*, when others *Works* are Plays.
> *Langbaine*, Eng. Dramatick Poets (1691), p. 264.

> When I contemplate a modern library, filled with new *works* in all the bravery of rich gilding and binding.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 165.

(*b*) An engineering structure, as a building, dock, embankment, bridge, or fortification.

> And now ye Sarrasyns haue taken vp the stones of the same tumbe and put theym to the *werkes* of theyr Muskey.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 52.

> I will be walking on the *works*. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 2. 3.

> Don Guzman, . . . who commanded the sortie, ought to have taken the *work* out of hand, and annihilated all therein.
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ix.

> Frail were the *works* that defended the hold that we held with our lives.
> *Tennyson*, Defence of Lucknow.

(*c*) Design; pattern; workmanship.

> Ther ys a gret Chalis of fine gold of Curius *werke*.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

> Let there be three or five fine cupolas in the length of it, placed at equal distance, and fine coloured windows of several *works*.
> *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

> All his followers likewise were, in their faces, in part or in whole, painted, . . . some with crosses and other antick *works*.
> *Mourt's Journal*, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 355.

(*d*) Embroidery; ornamental work done with the needle; needlework.

> I am glad I have found this napkin.
> . . . I'll have the *work* ta'en out,
> And give 't Iago.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 296.

> I never saw any thing prettier than this high *Work* on your Point D'espaigne.
> *Etherege*, Man of Mode, iii. 2.

9. An establishment for manufacturing, or for performing industrial labor of any sort: generally in the plural, including all the buildings, machines, etc., used in the required operations: as, iron-*works;* hence the plural is used as a collective singular, taking then a singular article: as, there is *a* large glass-*works* in the town.

> They have a Salt *Work*, and with that salt preserve the fish they take.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Gen. Hist. Virginia [(Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 285.)

> Whereupon he gott a patent of the king (Cha. I.) for an allum *worke* (which was the first that ever was in England), which was worth to him two thousand pounds per annum, or better.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (Thomas Chaloner).

10. In *mech.*: (*a*) The product of a force by the component displacement of its point of application in the direction of the force; or, if this is variable, the integral of all successive infinitesimal such products for any motion of the point of application. The work is thus the same whatever be the velocity of the motion or the mass moved, so long as the force and the displacement are the same. Thus, if an electrified body is moved by an electrical force along a horizontal surface, the work is the same whatever the mass of the body moved. But if the same electrical force moves the body for the same distance but upward against gravity, less work on the whole is done, since the force of gravity undoes a part of the work which the electrical force performs. Negative work, or work undone, is also called *resistant work*, in contradistinction to *motor work*. The total work performed upon a particle is equivalent to the kinetic energy it gains; the total work undone, to the kinetic energy it loses. If a force is resisted by friction, the same amount of work is done as if it were not resisted; for, though the resultant force upon the mass moved is less by the amount of the friction, so that less work is done upon the mass as a whole, yet heat is produced, and the particles receive displacements in the direction of the action of friction, the work of which makes up the balance. *Mechanical work* is work done in the displacement of sensible masses, as opposed to work done in the displacement of molecules. If a gun is shot off in a horizontal direction, a force is brought to bear upon the bullet, and in carrying this a certain distance work proportional to the acceleration is performed; at the same time, the heat of the confined gases is reduced by a proportional amount, and heat is said to be transformed into mechanical work.

> We have thus arrived at the immensely important conclusion that no heat-engine can convert into *work* a greater fraction of the heat which it receives than is expressed by the excess of the temperature of reception above that of rejection divided by the absolute temperature of reception.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 482.

(*b*) The negative of the work as defined above. In this sense a ball shot upward is said to do work by removing itself from the attracting earth. [Both these uses of the word *work* were introduced by Clausius, first in German.]

11. In *physics* and *chem.*, the production of any physical or chemical change. For example, if a body is heated, the effects are said to be the internal work of increasing the kinetic molecular energy—that is, increase of temperature—of change of volume, cohesive elasticity and the external work involved in its expansion, and hence overcoming the surrounding atmospheric pressure. An example of work in the chemical sense is that done when a chemical compound is decomposed, as by an electrical current in electrolysis. See further under *energy*, 7.

12. In *mining*, ores before they are cleaned and dressed.—13. *pl.* The mechanism or effective part of some mechanical contrivance, such as a watch.—14. Manner of working; management; treatment.

> It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticks, and sometimes the bishops . . . were not so wise as they should have been.
> *Stillingfleet.*

Accommodation works. See *accommodation.*—**Advanced works,** works placed beyond the covered ways and glacis of a permanent fortification, but in defensive relations with it. When placed beyond the range of small arms such works are termed *detached works.*—**Agra work,** an inlay of hard stones, such as agates and carnelians, and other costly materials in white marble, made at Agra in British India.—**Bareilly work,** woodwork decorated in black and gold lacquer, made in the Northwestern Provinces of India.—**Beaten work.** See *beaten.*—**Berlin work,** fancy work on canvas in Berlin wools or worsted.—**Best work.** See *best.*—**Bone-work.** Same as *bone-lace.*—**Carnul work,** decoration by means of lacquer painted with flowers in slight relief on a green ground, gold being freely used: from Carnul, or Kurnul, a town of India.—**Cashmere work,** a kind of metal-work in which copper or brass is deeply engraved, and the engraved lines are filled wholly or in part with a black composition like niello; small raised flowers of white metal are then applied to the surface in connection with the design engraved upon the body of the piece.—**Combed-out work.** See *comb*^{1}.—**Covenant of works.** See *covenant.*—**Damascene work.** See *damascene.*—**Day's work.** See *day*^{1}.—**Delhi work,** a variety of Indian embroidery distinguished by a free use of chain-stitch, usually in gold and silver mixed with colored silk on colored grounds.—**Dinged work.** See *ding*^{1}.—**Drawn and cut work,** decorative work done upon fine linen or the like by cutting away parts and pulling out the threads in places: a kind of work often associated with embroidery. In the more elaborate sorts, a network of threads is fastened down upon a piece of linen lawn, the pattern is stitched (usually in buttonhole-stitch) upon the lawn, and after its completion the threads of the network and some of those of the lawn are pulled out and parts of the lawn cut away.—**Embossed-velvet work.** See *velvet.*—**External work.** See *internal work*, below.—**False work.** See *false.*

> There are voices and a sound of tools, and we come to a wooden staging, or *false work*, and climb a short ladder, and stand close to the roof among a group of workmen.
> *The Century*, XXXIX. 221.

Fancy, fat, frosted work. See the adjectives.—**Gnarled work.** Same as *gnarling.*—**Granulated work.** See *granulated.*—**Hammered work.** See *hammer*^{1}.—**Hiroshima work,** fine decorative metal-work made in Japan, in which various ornamental appliances are combined. The name is derived from the town of Hiroshima, where much of the finest has been made.—**Holbein work,** a kind of embroidery done in modern times in imitation of decorative borders and the like shown in paintings of Holbein and other artists of his time. The design is in outline without filling in, and consists of borders and other patterns of slight scrolls, zigzags, etc. It is worked especially with thread on washable material, and has the advantage of showing alike on both sides.—**Honeycomb work.** See *honeycomb.*—**Incrusted work.** See *incrust.*—**Internal work,** in *physics*, work done in or among the molecules of a body upon change of temperature, as in increasing their velocity, changing their relative position, etc.: contrasted with *external work*, that done against external forces as the body changes in volume.—**Irish work.** See *Irish*^{1}.—**Lacertine work.** See *lacertine.*—**Laid work.** See *lay*^{1}.—**Lap-jointed work.** Same as *clincher-work.*—**Lean, lump, madras, mechanical, meshed work.** See the qualifying words.—**Madeira work,** embroidery in white thread upon lawn or cambric, made in the island of Madeira, and of remarkable fineness of execution.—**Monghyr work,** Indian decorative carving in black ebony, inlaid with ivory.—**Moradabad work,** decorative work in metal in which two plates of different metals are soldered together and then engraved on one side in deep incisions, so as to show the one metal through the incisions in the other. In another variety the incisions are filled in with a black composition similar to niello.—**Mother-of-pearl work.** See *mother-of-pearl.*—**Mounted work.** See *mounted.*—**Mynpuri work,** an inlay of wood with brass and other metals similar in its character to buhl, practised in India in recent times.—**Mysore work,** decoration by painting in vivid opaque colors on a brilliant ground composed of translucent green lacquer laid upon tin-foil.—**Niello-work.** See *niello.*—**Nulled work.** See *null.*—**Out of work.** (*a*) Out of working order.

> There rises a fearful vision of the human race evolving machinery which will by-and-by throw itself fatally *out of work*.
> *George Eliot*, Theophrastus Such, xvii.

(*b*) Without employment: as, he was *out of work* and ill.—**Phrygian work.** See *Phrygian.*—**Pierced work.** See *pierced.*—**Pitched work.** See *pitch*^{1}.—**Plaited string work, pounced work, process work, public works.** See *plaited, pounced*^{1}, etc.—**Punctured work.** See *puncture.*—**Raised work.** See *raise*^{1}.—**Random work.** See *random.*—**Reisner work** [from its inventor, *Reisner*, a German of the time of Louis XIV.], a kind of inlaid cabinet-work in which woods of contrasted colors are employed, designs being formed in woods lighter or darker than the ground; marquetry.—**Reticulated work.** See *reticulated.*—**Rubbed work.** See *rub.*—**Russian-tapestry work, rustic work, Saracenic work.** See *Russian*, etc.—**Side of work,** in *coal-mining*. See *man-of-war*, 2.—**Sikh work,** decorative work done by the Sikhs of northern India, especially embossed work in thin copper done with the hammer and punch.—**Sindh work,** decoration produced by laying upon wood several strata of lacquer in different colors, and afterward cutting through the lacquer to various depths, as in engraving on onyx.—**Spanish work,** embroidery of simple character, such as that done upon pillow-cases and table-cloths: a term of the seventeenth century.—**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.** See *mercy.*—**Stamped work.** See *stamp.*—**Swedish work.** See *Swedish.*—**Tabular work.** Same as *table-work.*—**Tamil work,** ornamental metal-work, containing much filigree, made in Ceylon, especially in the northern part of the island.—**Tessellated work.** See *tessellated.*—**Tied work,** a kind of fancy work by which fringes are made of worsted, silk, or other fiber or cord. The cords are fastened and grouped together by a process like netting, producing a sort of knotted fringe.—**To have one's work cut out.** (*a*) To have one's work prepared or prescribed. (*b*) To have all that one can do. [Slang.]—**To lie to one's work.** See *lie*^{1}.—**To make short work of** or **with.** (*a*) To bring to a speedy conclusion; accomplish at once. (*b*) To deal with or dispose of summarily.

> Mr. Canning *made* very *short work of* poor Mr. Erskine.
> *H. Adams*, Gallatin, p. 394.

To run the works. See *run*^{1}.—**Turkey work,** rugs or carpeting brought from the East: the phrase was in use as late as the seventeenth century.—**Upper works** (*naut.*). Same as *dead-works.*—**Vienna work,** decorative work in leather, including ornamental utensils of that material, with patterns in slight relief and impressed.—**Vizagapatam work,** an inlay of ivory, horn, and other materials in wood. The work is on a small scale, and is applied to the decoration of movable furniture, tea-caddies, chessboards, etc.—**Work and turn,** in *printing*, a form of type arranged to print two copies by turning the sheet.—**Work of art.** See *art*^{2}.—**Works of supererogation.** See *supererogation.* (See also *gingerbread-work, piqué-work, spider-work.*)=**Syn. 1.** *Work, Labor, Toil, Drudgery,* occupation, exertion, business. *Work* is the generic term for exertion of body or mind; it stands also for the product of such exertion, while the others do not. *Labor* is heavier; the word may be qualified by strong adjectives: as, confinement at hard *labor*. We may speak of light *work*, but not of light *labor*. *Toil* is still heavier, necessarily involving weariness, as *labor* does not. *Drudgery* is heavy, monotonous *labor* of a servile sort.

> All *work*, even cotton-spinning, is noble.
> *Carlyle*, Past and Present, iii. 4.

> He had been so far that he almost despair'd of getting back again; for a Man cannot pass thro' those red Mangroves but with very much *labour*.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 156.

> With burden of our armour here we sweat.
> This *toil* of ours should be a work of thine.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 93.

> The every-day cares and duties which men call *drudgery* are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time.
> *Longfellow*, Kavanagh, xiii.

workability (wėr-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *workable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Practicability; feasibleness.

The *workability* of compulsory notification would depend on the general practitioners. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 21.

workable (wėr'ka̤-bl), *a.* [< *work* + *-able.*] **1.** That can be worked, or that is worth working: as, a *workable* mine; *workable* coal. The term *workable*, as applied to coal, has two meanings: one refers to the maximum limit of depth, the other to the minimum limit of thickness of the bed or beds. In the Report of the English Royal Commission appointed in 1866, the limit of workable depth was taken as 4,000 feet, that of thickness at 1 foot. But no coal has yet been worked to so great a depth as that, and it has only very rarely happened that a seam of less than 2 feet in thickness has been actually mined.

Clay . . . soft and *workable.* *Ascham*, Toxophilus, ii.

I apprehend that the Commissioners [the English of 1866] placed the limit of thickness as low as 12 inches because their inquiries were not in that connection directed to the question what amount of coal would ultimately be found commercially *workable;* it was the simple physical limits which they were chiefly regarding. *Marshall*, Coal: its Hist. and Uses, p. 307.

2. Practicable; feasible: as, a *workable* scheme for lighting the streets.—**3.** Capable of being stirred or influenced.

These have nimble feet, forward affections, hearts *workable* to charity. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 410.

4. Capable of being set at work.

At the time of taking the last census there were very nearly seven millions of wives and children of a *workable* age still unoccupied. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 358.

workableness (wėr'ka̤-bl-nes), *n.* Practicableness; feasibility.

That fair trial which alone can test the *workableness* of any new scheme of social life. *J. S. Mill*, Socialism.

workaday (wėrk'a̤-dā), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *workyday*. Cf. *workday*.] **I.**† *n.* A working-day.

Trade, I cashier thee till to-morrow; friend Union, for thy sake I finish this *workiday*. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iv. 3.

We find a great Deference paid to Saturday Afternoon, above the other *worky-Days* of the Week. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 145.

II. *a.* Working-day; relating to workdays; plodding; toiling.

Your face shall be tann'd
Like a sailor's *worky-day* hand.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

Work-a-day humanity. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, iv.

This is a *workaday*, practical world, and . . . we must face things as they are. *The Century*, XXXIX. 630.

work-bag (wėrk'bag), *n.* A small bag of some textile material, formerly carried by women, and used to contain their needlework. The term was often used for the reticule.

The lawful fine of the pledged *work-bag* of the king's wife. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxiv.

work-basket (wėrk'bȧs″ket), *n.* A basket used by women either to hold the implements for sewing, as needles, thread, scissors, or thimble, in which case the basket is small, or to hold partly made garments, articles needing repair, etc., for which use the basket is large and has a wide opening.

On the table is . . . Elizabeth's *workbasket*. *Rhoda Broughton*, Alas, xxxiv.

work-box (wėrk'boks), *n.* A box used by women to hold their materials for sewing and the needlework itself when not too bulky.

Here, lately shut, that *work-box* lay;
There stood your own embroidery frame.
F. Locker, The Castle in the Air.

workday (wėrk'dā), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *werkdai, werkedei, werkedai, werrkedah*, workday, working-day, < AS. *weorc-dæg* (= G. *werk-tag, werkel-tag* = Icel. *verkdagr*); as *work* + *day*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* A working-day; a week-day.

For a-pon the *werkeday*
Men be so bysy in vche way,
So that for here ocupacyone
They leue myche of here deuocyone.
Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 1005.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a working-day or working-days.

Allow me my friends, my freedom, my rough companions, in their *work-day* clothes. *Thackeray*, Philip, vi.

worked-off (wėrkt'ôf'), *a.* In *printing*, noting a form of type from which a required edition has been printed.

worker (wėr'kėr), *n.* [< ME. **worker, worcher;* < *work* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which works; a laborer; a toiler; a performer; a doer.

False apostles, deceitful *workers*. 2 Cor. xi. 13.

Men, my brothers, men the *workers*, ever reaping something new:
That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

With co-partnership between employer and employed, the *worker* would feel he was more nearly the equal of the capitalist. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 615.

2. In *entom.*, the neuter or undeveloped female of various social hymenopterous and a few other insects, as bees, ants, and termites, which collects pollen, makes honey, builds or fabricates cells or a nest, stores up food, cares for the young, herds and milks the aphids kept as cows, and performs other services for the community of which it is a member. Among bees the worker is distinguished from the queen and the drone, or the perfect female and male. Among ants certain of the workers are specialized and specified as soldiers; these make war and capture slaves. See cuts under *Apidæ, Atta, Monomorium, Termes*, and *umbrella-ant*.

3†. Maker; creator.

And therfor in the *worcher* was the vyce,
And in the covetour that was so nyce.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 261.

4. In a carding-machine, one of the urchins, or small card-covered cylinders.—**5.** A leather-workers' two-handled knife, used in scraping hides.

worker-ant (wėr'kėr-ȧnt), *n.* A working ant. See *worker*, 2.

worker-bee (wėr'kėr-bē), *n.* A working bee. See *worker*, 2.

worker-bobbin (wėr'kėr-bob″in), *n.* In *lace-making*, one of the bobbins that are kept passing from side to side, as distinguished from a hanger-bobbin, the thread of which is left stationary while the other threads pass over and under it.

worker-cell (wėr'kėr-sel), *n.* One of the cells of a honeycomb destined for the larva of a worker-bee. Eggs are laid in these first, afterward in the drone-cells and queen-cells.

workfellow (wėrk'fel″ō), *n.* One engaged in the same work with another. Rom. xvi. 21.

work-folk, work-folks (wėrk'fōk, wėrk'fōks), *n. pl.* Persons engaged in manual labor; work-people.

Oversee my *work-folks*,
And at the week's end pay them all their wages.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

workful (wėrk'fu̇l), *a.* [< ME. *workvol;* < *work* + *-ful.*] Full of activity and work; laborious; industrious. [Rare.]

You saw nothing in Coketown but what was severely *workful*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, i. 5.

workgirl (wėrk'gėrl), *n.* A girl or young woman who works or is engaged in some useful manual employment.

There are men and women working perpetually for every other possible class, but none for the *workgirl*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 371.

In the establishment were seated nine *workgirls*. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 951.

work-holder (wėrk'hōl″dėr), *n.* A device for holding a fabric in a convenient position for needlework. It consists usually of spring-jaws for holding the material, and a clamp for securing the holder to the edge of a table. Compare *sewing-bird*.

workhouse (wėrk'hous), *n.* [< late ME. *werkehowse*, AS. *weorc-hūs;* as *work* + *house*^{1}, *n.*] **1.** A house in which work is carried on; a manufactory.

Protogenes . . . had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town. *Dryden*, Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

But, indeed, that which most surprised me in the Louvre was the Attellier or *Work-house* of Monsieur Gerardon: he that made Cardinal Richelieu's Tomb, and the Statua Equestris designed for the Place de Vendosme. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 43.

2. A house in which able-bodied paupers are compelled to work; a poorhouse. Under the old poor-laws of England there was a workhouse in each parish, partaking of the character of a bridewell, where indigent, vagrant, and idle people were set to work, and supplied with food and clothing, or what is termed *indoor relief*. Some workhouses were used as places of confinement for rogues and vagabonds, who were there confined and compelled to labor; whilst others were large almshouses for the maintenance and support of the poor. In the United States the workhouses or poorhouses are sometimes under the charge of the county, sometimes under that of the town or township.

Our Laws have wisely determin'd that *Work-houses* are the best Hospitals for the Poor who are able to help themselves. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

A miser who has amassed a million suffers an old friend and benefactor to die in a *work-house*, and cannot be questioned before any tribunal. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

This poor old shaking body has to lay herself down every night in her *workhouse* bed by the side of some other old woman with whom she may or may not agree. *Thackeray*, On some Carp at Sans Souci.

workhouse-sheeting (wėrk'hous-shē″ting), *n.* Stout twilled cotton cloth, used for the roughest service, and occasionally as a ground for embroidery.

working (wėr'king), *n.* [< ME. *werking, werkynge, warkynge, worchinge;* verbal n. of *work*, *v.*] **1.** Action; operation: as, the *workings* of fancy.

Thei ben square and poynted of here owne kynde, bothe aboven and benethen, with outen *worchinge* of mannes hond. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 158.

For mankind they say a Woman was made first, which by the *working* of one of the gods conceiued and brought forth children. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 95.

The *working* of my own mind is the general entertainment of my life. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

The proposition does not strike one; on the contrary, it seems to run opposite to the natural *workings* of causes and effects. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 5.

The head which owns this bounteous fall of hazel curls is an excellent little thinking machine, most accurate in its *working*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxv.

2. Method of operation; doing.

Al his *werking* nas but fraude and deceit.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 356.

3. Fermentation: as, the *working* of yeast.—**4.** *pl.* The parts of a mine, quarry, or open-work in which, or near which, mining or quarrying is actually being carried on. The abandoned portions of a mine are generally designated as "old workings," and in Cornwall as the "old man."

The men hurried from different parts of the *workings* to be out of the way of an impending blast. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i.

Close to the mouth of the Kennet, gravel has been extracted for many years, as shown by the old *workings*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 590.

5. The process which goes on in water when it blossoms. See *work, v. i.*, 8.—**Batch-working,** in *teleg.*, a system of working in which every station in turn sends several (usually five or more) messages at a time, before giving place to another station.—**Closed-circuit working,** that method of operating telegraph-lines in which the battery-circuit is always closed throughout the line, except when broken by the operation of the sending-key during the transmission of messages.—**Double-current working.** See *double*.—**Line-current working,** that method of operation in which the receiving instruments on a telegraph-circuit are worked directly, without the intervention of a relay.—**Open-circuit working,** that method of operating a telegraph-circuit in which the battery is not in contact with the line between messages.—**Open working.** Same as *openwork*, 3.—**Single working,** in *teleg.*, the sending of messages in one direction only at one time.—**Up-and-down working,** on a telegraph-circuit, the transmission of messages alternately between stations at the opposite ends of a line.

working (wėr'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *work*, *v.*] **1.** Active; busy.

I know not her intent; but this I know,
He has a *working* brain, is minister
To all my lady's counsels.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 2.

He was of a middle stature; strong sett; curled haire; a very *working* head, in so much that, walking and meditating before dinner, he would eate up a penny loafe, not knowing that he did it. *Aubrey*, Lives (Thomas Fuller).

2. Engaged in physical toil or manual labor as a means of livelihood; laboring: as, *working* people. Compare *working-man*.—**3.** Connected with the carrying on of some undertaking or business: as, *working* expenses.

working-beam (wėr'king-bēm), *n.* In *mach.* See *beam*, 2 (*i*).

working-class (wėr'king-klȧs), *n.* A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labor, such as mechanics and laborers: generally used in the plural.

working-day (wėr'king-dā), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** Any day on which work is ordinarily performed, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays.

D. Pedro. Will you have me, lady?
Beat. No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working-days;* your grace is too costly to wear every day.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 341.

2. That part of the day which is devoted or allotted to work or labor; the period each day in which work is actually carried on: as, a *working-day* of eight hours.

II. *a.* Relating to days on which work is done, as opposed to Sundays and holidays; hence, plodding; laborious.

O, how full of briers is this *working-day* world!
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 12.

working-drawing (wėr'king-drâ″ing), *n.* A drawing or plan, as of the whole or part of a structure or machine, drawn to a specified scale, and in such detail as to form a guide for the construction of the object represented.

working-face (wėr'king-fās), *n.* See *face*^{1}, 15 (*a*).

working-house (wėr'king-hous), *n.* A workshop; a factory.

In the quick forge and *working-house* of thought.
Shak., Hen. V., v., Prol., l. 23.

working-man (wėr'king-man), *n.* A laboring man; one who earns his living by manual labor.—**Working-men's party,** any political party organized in the interests of working-men. Such parties are also often called *labor-reform parties*.

working-out (wėr'king-out'), *n.* In *music*, that section of a work or movement which follows the exposition of the themes and precedes their recapitulation, and which is devoted to the development of fragments, or modifications of them, in a comparatively free and unsystematic way.

working-party (wėr'king-pär″ti), *n.* A party of soldiers told off for mechanical or manual work, as in the repair of fortifications, or the building of a causeway or a bridge.

working-plan (wėr'king-plan), *n.* Same as *working-drawing.*

working-point (wėr'king-point), *n.* In *mach.*, that part of a machine at which the effect required is produced.

working-rod (wėr'king-rod), *n.* Same as *pontil.*

work-lead (wėrk'led), *n.* [Tr. G. *werkblei.*] In *metal.*, the lead as it comes from the smelting-furnace, still containing a small percentage of impurities (to be removed by softening or refining) and the silver which the ore originally contained, and which is separated from the lead by pattinsonization (see *Pattinson process*, under *process*) and subsequent cupellation. The word is the literal translation of German *Werkblei*, designating what is called in English (by Percy and others) *blast-furnace lead.*

workless (wėrk'les), *a.* [< *work* + *-less.*] **1.** Without work; not working; unemployed: as, a lazy, *workless* fellow. [Rare.]—**2.** Without works; not carried out or exemplified in works.

Ydle *worklesse* faith. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 411.

workman (wėrk'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *workmen* (-men). [< ME. *werkman, wërkmon, wercmon, weorcman*, < AS. (ONorth.) *wercmonn* (= Icel. *verkmathr*), workman; as *work* + *man.*] **1.** A man who is employed in manual labor, whether skilled or unskilled; a worker; a toiler; specifically, an artificer, mechanic, or artisan; a handicraftsman.

Worthi is the *werkmon* his hure to haue.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 92.

The work of the hands of the *workman* with the ax.
Jer. x. 3.

As a *work-man* never weary,
And all-sufficient, he his works doth carry
To happy end.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

As for matter to build with, they want none; no more doe they *workmen;* many excellent in that Art, and those Christians, being inticed from all parts . . . to work in their Arsenals. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 40.

2. In general, one who works in any department of physical or mental labor; specifically, a worker considered with especial reference to his manner of or skill in work—that is, workmanship.—**Employers and Workmen Act.** See *employer.*—**Master workman.** See *master*[1].—**Workman's candlestick,** a simple candlestick consisting of a horizontal stem pointed at one end to be driven into a wall, and supporting at the other end a nozle or socket.

workmanlike (wėrk'ma̤n-līk), *a.* [< *workman* + *-like.*] Like or worthy of a skilful workman; hence, well-executed; skilful.

workmanlike (wėrk'ma̤n-līk), *adv.* [< *workmanlike, a.*] In a workmanlike manner.

They . . . doe iagge their flesh, both legges, armes, and bodies, as *workemanlike* as a jerkinmaker with vs pinketh a ierkin. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 504.

workmanly (wėrk'ma̤n-li), *a.* [< *workman* + *-ly*[1].] Skilful; workmanlike.

In most of the houses the roofes are couered with fine gold, in a very *workemanly* sort.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 33.

workmanly (wėrk'ma̤n-li), *adv.* [< *workmanly, a.*] In a skilful manner; in a manner worthy of a competent workman.

The chappel [in Calicut] is on euery syde ful of painted deuyls: and in euery corner thereof sytteth a deuyll made of copper, and that so *workemanly* handeled that he semeth like flaming fire, miserably consuming the soules of men. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 17).

And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 62.

A notable great Cup of siluer curiously wrought, with verses grauen in it, expressing the histories *workmanly* set out in the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 377.

workmanship (wėrk'ma̤n-ship), *n.* [< ME. *werkmanshipe;* < *workman* + *-ship.*] **1.** The art or skill of a workman: as, his *workmanship* was of a high order.—**2.** The execution or finish shown in anything made; the quality of anything with reference to the excellence or the reverse in its construction or execution.

A gorgeous girdle, curiously embost
With pearle and precious stone, worth many a marke;
Yet did the *workmanship* farre passe the cost.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 15.

The *workmanship* [of sculptures of Wells Cathedral] is comparatively coarse and sketchy, and far removed from the delicacy of French carving.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 287.

3. The product or result of the labor and skill of a workman.

The mysterie of the waxe, the only *workemanship* of the bonie Bee, was left to lighten the Catholike Church.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 352.

What more reasonable than to think that, if we be God's *workmanship* he shall set this mark of himself upon all reasonable creatures? *Tillotson.*

workmaster (wėrk'mȧs″tėr), *n.* **1.** The author, designer, producer, or performer of a work, especially of a great or important work; a skilled workman or artificer.

What time this worlds great *Workmaister* did cast
To make al things such as we now behold.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 29.

Thy desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *Work-master*, leads to no excess.
Milton, P. L., iii. 696.

2. A superintendent of work.

A rich *work-master*,
That never pays till Saturday night!
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 1.

work-mistress (wėrk'mis″tres), *n.* A female author, designer, producer, or performer of any work.

Dame Nature (the mother and *workemistrisse* of all things). *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 1. (*Richardson.*)

work-people (wėrk'pē″pl), *n.* People engaged in work or labor, particularly in manual labor.

The back-door, where servants and *work-people* were usually admitted. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

work-roller (wėrk'rō″lėr), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a weighted roller which winds up the work automatically as it is completed. *E. H. Knight.*

workroom (wėrk'röm), *n.* A room for working in, especially one in which women are employed.

workshop (wėrk'shop), *n.* A shop or building where a workman, mechanic, or artificer, or a number of such, carry on their work; a place where any work or handicraft is carried on.

Supreme beauty is seldom found in cottages or *workshops.* *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles, Ostig.

Workshop Regulation Act, a British statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 146) which regulates the hours of labor of women and children.

worksome (wėrk'sum), *a.* [< *work* + *-some.*] Industrious; diligent.

So, through seas of blood, to Equality, Frugality, *worksome* Blessedness, Fraternity.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vi. 6.

work-stone (wėrk'stōn), *n.* In *metal.*, in the ore-hearth (used in smelting lead ores), a flat plate of cast-iron connected with and sloping down from the front edge of the hearth-bottom. It has a raised border, and a groove running down the middle from the upper to the lower edge, down which the lead is conducted as it flows from the hearth-bottom during the reduction of the ore. Work-stones and hearth-bottoms are sometimes cast in one piece, and sometimes separately. See *ore-hearth.*

work-table (wėrk'tā″bl), *n.* A table or stand containing small drawers, or, in some cases, a receptacle like a work-box covered by a movable top, the whole intended for the use of women engaged in sewing. A common form of work-table of the last century and later had a large bag hanging from, and forming the bottom of, the lowermost drawer, or, in other words, a large work-bag made accessible by pulling out the under drawer.

workwoman (wėrk'wûm″an), *n.*; pl. *workwomen* (-wim″en). A woman who does manual labor for a living: not usually applied to brain-workers. See *workman.*

workyday† (wėrk'i-dā), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *workaday.*

world (wėrld), *n.* [< ME. *world, worlde, wurld, werld, weorld, worlt, woreld, wereld, weoreld, weoruld*, also *word, werd, werde*, etc., < AS. *world, worold, woruld, weorold, weoruld* = OS. *werold* = D. *wereld* = MLG. *weerld, werld* = OHG. *weralt*, MHG. *werelt, werlt, welt*, G. *welt* = Icel. *veröld* = Sw. *verld* = Dan. *verden* (for **verlden*) (Goth. not recorded), the world, the generation of men; an orig. compound, whose elements, later merged in one and lost from view (the word, owing to the unusual conjunction of consonants, having undergone different contractions, represented by the ME. *word*, etc., and the G. *welt*), are represented by AS. *wer* (= Goth. *wair*), man, + *yldo*, age (< *eald*, old): see *wer*[1] and *eld, old.* The word has taken on extended applications; the sense of 'the earth' is not found in AS.] **1**†. An age of man; a generation.

If any Prince or Romane Consul did chaunce to make any lawe either necessarie or very profitable for the people, they did vse for custome to intitle that law by the name of him that did inuent and ordeine the same, for that in the *worldes* to come it might be knowen who was the author therof.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 18.

2. Any state or sphere of existence; any wide scene of life or action: as, a future *world;* the *world* to come.

Yet tell me this, will there be no slanders,
No jealousies in the other *world;* no ill there?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter *worlds*, and led the way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 170.

3. The system of created things; all created existences; the whole creation; the created universe: a use dating from the time when the earth was supposed to be the center and sum of everything.

Þar auenture ȝe haue noȝt iherde
How oure ladi went out of this *werde.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

For god that al by-gan in gynnynge of the *worlde*,
Ferde furst as a fust, and ȝut is, as ich leyue.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 112.

Ffor all the gold that euer may bee,
Ffro hethyn unto the *worldis* ende,
Thou bese neuer betrayede for mee.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

All the *world*'s a stage. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 139.

World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever.
Locke.

Shaftesbury conceived the relation of God to the *World* as that of the soul to the body.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 106.

4. The inhabitants of the earth and their concerns or interests; the human race; humanity; mankind; also, a certain section, division, or class of men considered as a separate or independent whole; a number or body of people united by a common faith, cause, aim, object, pursuit, or the like: as, the religious *world;* the Christian *world;* the heathen *world;* the political, literary, or scientific *world;* the *world* of letters.

Then saide the iew that al this herde,
"criste, thou art sauiour of this *werde!*"
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

One touch of nature makes the whole *world* kin.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 175.

Philaster. You are abus'd, and so is she, and I.
Dion. How you, my lord?
Philaster. Why, all the *world*'s abus'd
In an unjust report. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

I have not loved the *world*, nor the *world* me.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 113.

There is a constant demand in the fashionable *world* for novelty. *Irving.*

Ye think the rustic cackle of your bourg
The murmur of the *world.* *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. The earth and all created things upon it; the terraqueous globe.

Men may well preven be experience and sotyle compassement of Wytte that, ȝif a man fond passages be Schippes that wolde go to serchen the *World*, men myghte go be Schippe alle aboute the *World*, and aboven and benethen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 180.

So he the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters calm.
Milton, P. L., vii. 269.

6. That which pertains to the earth or to this present state of existence merely; secular affairs or interests; the concerns of this life, as opposed to those of the future life.

Love not the *world*, neither the things that are in the *world.* If any man love the *world*, the love of the Father is not in him. 1 John ii. 15.

The *world* is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, i. 33.

7. A particular part of the globe; a large portion or division of the globe: as, the Old *World* (the eastern hemisphere); the New *World* (the western hemisphere); the Roman *world.*

Europe knows,
And all the western *world*, what persecution
Hath rag'd in malice against us.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 1.

8. Public life; life in society; intercourse with one's fellows.

Hence-banished is banish'd from the *world.*
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 19.

Happy is she that from the *world* retires. *Waller.*

9. Any celestial orb or planetary body, especially considered as peopled, and as the scene of interests kindred to those of mankind.

But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the wars of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crash of *worlds.*
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

The lucid interspace of *world* and *world.*
Tennyson, Lucretius.

10. The part of mankind that is devoted to the affairs of this life or interested in secular affairs; those concerned especially for the interests and pleasures of the present state of existence; the unregenerate or ungodly part of humanity.

I pray not for the *world*, but for them which thou hast given me. John xvii. 9.

11. The ways and manners of men; the practices of life; the habits, customs, and usages of society; social life in its various aspects.

'Tis not good that children should know any wickedness; old folks, you know, have discretion, as they say, and know the *world*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 134.

The girl might pass, if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better.
(To know the *world!* a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls, and plays).
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Mr. Beauclerk was very entertaining this day, and told us a number of short stories in a lively, elegant manner, and with that air of the *world* which has I know not what impressive effect. *Boswell*, Johnson, an. 1779.

He had seen the *world*, and mingled with society, yet retained the strong eccentricities of a man who had lived much alone. *Irving.*

12. A course of life; a career.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjustly. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

13. The current of events, especially as affecting the individual; circumstances or affairs, particularly those closely relating to one's self.

How goes the *world* with thee?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 98.

14. Any system of more or less complexity or development, characterized by harmony, order, or completeness; anything forming an organic whole; a microcosm.

Man is one *world*, and hath
Another to attend him.
G. Herbert, The Temple, Man.

Dreams, books are each a *world;* and books, we know,
Are a substantial *world*, both pure and good.
Wordsworth, Personal Talk.

15. Sphere; domain; province; region; realm: as, the *world* of dreams; the *world* of art.

How it [moral philosophy] extendeth it selfe out of the limits of a mans own little *world* to the gouernment of families, and maintayning of publique societies.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 31.

Will one beam be less intense,
When thy peculiar difference
Is cancell'd in the *world* of sense?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

16. A great number or quantity: as, a *world* of people; a *world* of words; a *world* of meaning. Compare *a world*, below.

He holt aboute him alwey, out of drede,
A *world* of folk, as com him wel of kynde,
The fressheste and the beste he koude fynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1721.

I can go no where
Without a *world* of offerings to my excellence.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

There must a *world* of ceremonies pass.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Being lead through the Synagogue into a privat house, I found a *world* of people in a chamber.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 15, 1645.

It cost me a *world* of woe. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

17. Used in emphatic phrases expressing wonder, astonishment, perplexity, etc.: as, what in the *world* am I to do? how in all the *world* did you get there? — **Above the world.** See *above.* — **All the world.** (*a*) Everybody.

All the wordle anon wenten hym again,
Men, wemen, children, of ech side moste and leste.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4838.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, *all the world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 160.

(*b*) The sum of what the world contains; everything: as, she is *all the world* to me. Compare *the whole world*, below.

For eni werk that he wrouȝt seththe i wol it hold,
ne wold i it were non other *al the world* to haue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 457.

All the world and his wife, everybody; sometimes, everybody worth speaking about; also, an ill-assorted mass. [Humorous.]

Miss ——. Pray, madam, who were the company?
Lady Smart. Why, there was *all the world and his wife.*
Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

All the world and his wife and daughter leave cards.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 17.

All the world to a hand-saw†. See *hand-saw.* — **Archetypal world.** See *archetypal.* — **A world,** a great deal: used especially with a comparative force.

'Tis *a world* to see,
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 313.

In the mills the boys are dressed in trousers *a world* too big, father's or grandfather's lopped off at the knees and all in tatters. *The Century*, XLI. 490.

Axis of the world. See *axis*^{1}. — **Ectypal world.** See *ectypal.* — **External world.** See *external.* — **For all the world,** from every point of view; exactly; precisely; entirely.

For al the world swiche a wolf as we here seiȝen,
It semeth riȝt that selue bi semblant & bi hewe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3501.

He was, *for all the world*, like a forked radish.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 334.

Man of the world. See *man.* — **Noëtic world.** See *noetic.* — **Prince of this world.** See *prince.* — **The New World.** See *new.* — **The Old World,** the eastern hemisphere, comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa: so called from being that in which civilization first arose. — **The other world.** See *other*^{1}. — **The whole world,** the sum of what the world contains; the representative or equivalent of all worldly possessions: as, to gain *the whole world.* — **The world's end,** the remotest part of the earth; the most distant regions. — **To carry the world before one.** See *carry.* — **To go to the world**†, to get married.

Thus *goes* every one *to the world* but I; . . . I may sit in a corner and cry heigh-ho for a husband.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 331.

Hence the expression *woman of the world* (that is, a married woman), used by Audrey in "As you Like it."

I hope it is no dishonest desire to desire to be a *woman of the world.* *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 3. 5.

To make a noise in the world. See *noise.* — **Woman of the world.** See *woman.* See also *to go to the world*, above. — **World without end,** to all eternity; eternally; unceasingly: also used attributively, meaning 'never-ending,' as in the quotation from Shakspere.

Nor dare I chide the *world-without-end* hour,
Whilst I, my sovereign, watch the clock for you.
Shak., Sonnets, lvii.

This man . . . thinks by talking *world without end* to make good his integrity. *Milton.*

=**Syn.** 5. *Globe*, etc. See *earth*^{1}.

world† (wėrld), *v. t.* [< *world, n.*] To introduce into the world; give birth to.

Like Lightening, it can strike the Child in the womb, and kill it ere 'tis *worlded*, when the Mother shall remain unhurt. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 59.

worlded (wėrl'ded), *a.* Containing worlds. [Rare.]

The fires that arch this dusky dot—
Yon myriad-*worlded* way. *Tennyson*, Epilogue.

world-hardened (wėrld'här″dnd), *a.* Hardened by the love of worldly things.

worldhood† (wėrld'hůd), *n.* [< *world* + *-hood.*] A worldly possession. [Rare.]

Content yourselves with what you have already, or else seek honest means whereby to increase your *worldhoods.*
Henry VIII. of Eng., quoted in I. D'Israeli's Amen. of [Lit., I. 363.

world-language (wėrld'lang″gwāj), *n.* A language used by or known to the civilized world.

Jericzek was already well versed in the two classical and four great modern *world-languages.*
Athenæum, No. 3226, p. 256.

worldliness (wėrld'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *werldlinesse, werdlinesse;* < *worldly* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being worldly; worldly conduct. *Jer. Taylor.*

You may call your way of thinking prudence. I call it sinful *worldliness.* *Thackeray*, Philip, xviii.

worldling (wėrld'ling), *n.* [< *world* + *-ling*^{1}.] One who is worldly; one devoted to the affairs and interests of this life.

A foutre for the world and *worldlings* base!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 103.

Worldlings, whose whimp'ring folly holds the losses
Of honor, pleasure, health, and wealth such crosses.
Quarles, Emblems, i., Epig. 6.

worldly (wėrld'li), *a.* [< ME. *worldly, worldlich, wurldlic, weoreldlike,* < AS. *weoruldlīc;* as *world* + *-ly*^{1}.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the world or the present state of existence; temporal; earthly.

With all my *worldly* goods I thee endow.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

Repose you here in rest,
Secure from *worldly* chances and mishaps!
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 152.

2. Secular: opposed to *monastic.*

May men fynde religioun
In *worldly* habitacioun.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6226.

3. Devoted to, interested in, or connected with this present life, and its cares, advantages, or pleasures, to the exclusion of those of a future life; desirous of temporal benefit or enjoyment merely; earthly, as opposed to *heavenly* or *spiritual;* carnal; sordid; vile: as, *worldly* lusts, cares, affections, pleasures; *worldly* men.

To live secure,
Worldly or dissolute. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 803.

Interest, pride, and *worldly* honour. *Dryden.* (*Johnson.*)

=**Syn.** 1. Mundane, terrestrial, sublunary.—1 and 3. *Worldly, Secular, Temporal, Earthly, Earthy, Unspiritual, Carnal.* *Worldly* means of the world, in fact or in spirit, in distinction from that which is above the world; as applying to mind, it indicates a pleasure in the things that belong to the external life and a disregard of spiritual or even intellectual pleasures: it is opposed to *spiritual*, expressing positively what *unspiritual* expresses negatively. *Secular* is opposed to *sacred* or to *ecclesiastical:* as, there are six *secular* days in the week; the *secular* arm. *Secular* and *temporal* are rarely used in a bad sense. *Temporal* is opposed to *spiritual* or *eternal:* as, lords *temporal;* merely *temporal* concerns. *Earthly* has, like *worldly*, the sense of mundane, but in the sense of unspirituality it suggests more of grossness or groveling, a thought which is carried still further by *earthy*, although *earthy* is not often used in that sense. *Carnal* suggests that which belongs to the gratification of the animal nature; it ranges from the merely unspiritual to the sensual. See *sensual* and *temporal.*

worldly (wėrld'li), *adv.* [< ME. **worldliche, wordliche, werdliche, weoruldliche;* < *worldly, a.*] In a worldly manner; with relation to this life.

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise
By simply meek. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 568.

worldly-minded (wėrld'li-mīn″ded), *a.* Having a worldly mind; devoted to temporal pleasures and concerns.

worldly-mindedness (wėrld'li-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state or character of being worldly-minded. *Bp. Sanderson.*

worldly-wise (wėrld'li-wīz), *a.* Wise with reference to the affairs of this world.

You then beheld things not as a *worldly-wise* man, but as a man of God.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 87.

world-old (wėrld'ōld), *a.* As old as the world; very old; reaching back through the ages.

world-riche†, *n.* [ME., < *world* + *riche.*] The kingdom of this world; the earth.

For, as of trouthe, is ther noon her liche
Of al the women in this *worlde-riche.*
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 77.

world-wearied (wėrld'wēr″id), *a.* Tired of the world.

world-wide (wėrld'wīd), *a.* As wide as the world; extending over or pervading all the world; widely spread: as, *world-wide* fame; specifically, in *zoögeog.*, cosmopolitan: noting such habitat, or the fact of such distribution, but not the species or individuals themselves which inhabit all parts of the world.

worm (wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *worm, wurm, wirm, werm,* < AS. *wyrm*, a worm, snake, dragon, = OS. *wurm* = D. LG. *worm* = OHG. MHG. G. *wurm*, worm, insect, snake, dragon, = Icel. *ormr* (for **vormr*) = Sw. Dan. *orm* (for **vorm*) = Goth. *waurms*, a worm, = L. *vermis;* cf. Gr. *ῥόμος, ῥόμοξ* (**Ϝρόμος*), a wood-worm; cf. Lith. *kirmis*, worm, = OBulg. *chrŭvĭ* = Russ. *chervŭ*, worm, = OIr. *cruim*, a worm (cf. Ir. *cruimh*, a maggot, W. *pryf*, worm), = Skt. *krimi*, worm (whence ult. E. *crimson, carmine*, q. v.). From the L. *vermis* are ult. E. *vermin, vermicule, vermeil*, etc.] **1.** In popular language, any small creeping creature whose body consists of a number of movable joints or rings, and whose limbs are very short or entirely wanting; any vermiform animal.

Nowe pike oute mougthes, attercoppes, *wormys*,
And butterflie whoos thoste engendryng *worme* is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

(*a*) Any annelid, as the earthworm, lobworm or lugworm, leech, etc. See the distinctive names.

Worms have played a more important part in the history of the world than most persons would at first suppose. In almost all humid countries they are extraordinarily numerous, and for their size possess great muscular power.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 305.

(*b*) Any helminth, whether parasitic or not, as a flatworm, brain-worm, fluke-worm, roundworm, tapeworm, pinworm, hairworm, threadworm, spoonworm, longworm, whirl-worm, guinea-worm, etc. See such words, and *vinegar-eel.* (*c*) One of several long slender vermiform echinoderms, as some holothurians and related forms. See *Vermiformia*, and cuts under *Synapta* and *trepang.* (*d*) Some small or slender acarine or mite, or its larva, as the worm found in sebaceous follicles. See *comedo* and *Demodex.* (*e*) A myriapod; a centiped or milleped; a gally-worm. (*f*) The larva, grub, maggot, or caterpillar of many true hexapod insects: as, bag-*worm;* boll-*worm;* book-*worm;* wire-*worm;* sod-*worm;* snake-*worm;* joint-*worm;* silk*worms.* See the compounded and otherwise qualified names.

The larvæ of the bee-moth are frequently but improperly so called. Indeed when *worms* are spoken of by the ordinary beekeeper, the larvæ of the bee-moth are almost always meant. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 78.

(*g*) The adult of some true insects whose body is long and flexible, as a glow-worm. (*h*) One of several long slender crustaceans with short legs or none, which attach to or burrow in other animals, bore into wood, etc., as some kinds of fish-lice, certain isopods (as the gribble), certain amphipods (as the wood-shrimp), etc. (*i*) One of some vermiform mollusks, as a teredo or shipworm, or a worm-shell. See cuts under *shipworm* and *Vermetus.* (*j*) A small lizard with rudimentary legs, or none, as a blindworm or slow-worm. (*k*†) A serpent; a snake; a dragon. For a modern instance in composition, see *worm-snake*, 1.

He [Satan] . . .
Wente in to a *wirme*, and tolde eue a tale.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 321.

Hast thou the pretty *worm* of Nilus there,
That kills and pains not?
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 243.

Here will be subject for my snakes and me.
Cling to my neck and wrists, my loving *worms.*
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

2. Technically, in *zoöl.*, any member of the Linnean class *Vermes*, or of the modern phylum or subkingdom of the same name; any turbellarian, planarian, nemertean, platyhelminth, nemathelminth, trematoid, cestoid, nematoid, chætognath, gephyrean, annelid, etc. By some authorities the rotifers and polyzoans are brought under this head. See *Vermes*, and the various words noted in 1 (*a*), (*b*), above.

3. A person or human being likened to a worm as an object of scorn, disgust, contempt, pity, and the like: as, man is but a *worm* of the dust.

Vile *worm*, thou wast o'erlooked even in thy birth.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 87.

Hence—4. Figuratively, of inanimate objects, something that slowly, silently, or stealthily eats, makes, or works its way, to the pain, injury, or destruction of the object affected: used emblematically or symbolically. (*a*). Corruption, decay, or dissolution; death itself.

Thus chides she Death—
"Grim-grinning ghost, earth's *worm*, what dost thou mean,
To stifle beauty and to steal his breath?"
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 933.

My days are in the yellow leaf;
The flowers and fruits of love are gone;
The *worm*, the canker, and the grief
Are mine alone!
Byron, On his Thirty-sixth Birthday.

(*b*) An uneasy conscience; the gnawing or torment of conscience; remorse.

The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 222.

Beatrice. The true value,
Tak 't of my truth, is near three hundred ducats.
De Flores. 'Twill hardly buy a capcase for one's conscience though,
To keep it from the *worm*.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iii. 4.

5. In *anat.*, some vermiform part or process of an animal's body. (*a*) The vermis of the cerebellum. See *vermis*. (*b*) The vermiform cartilage of a dog's tongue. See *lytta*.

There is one easy artifice
That seldom has been known to miss;
To snarl at all things, right or wrong,
Like a mad dog that has a *worm* in 's tongue.
S. Butler.

6. Anything thought to resemble a worm in appearance, or in having a spiral or curved movement. (*a*) The spiral part of a corkscrew or of a wood-screw. Also *wormer*. (*b*) A rod having at the end a double spiral as if two corkscrews were combined, used in withdrawing the cartridge or wad from the barrel of a gun. Also *wormer*. Compare *wadhook*. (*c*) The spiral pipe in a still, through which the vapor to be condensed is conducted. See *distillation*, 2, and cut under *petroleum-still*. (*d*) A spiral tool with a sharp point, used to bore soft rock. *E. H. Knight.*

7. *pl.* Any disease or disorder arising from the presence of parasitic worms in the intestines or other tissues; helminthiasis.—**Clover-hay worm.** See *clover*.—**Cystic worm.** See *cystic*^{1}.—**Double worms,** the genus *Diplozoön*. See cut under *syzygy*.—**Gotthard worm,** *Dochmius intestinalis*: so called because of the large number of cases of anemia among the workers on the St. Gotthard tunnel, caused by the presence of this parasite. See *tunnel-disease*.—**Idle worms**†. See *idle*.—**Intestinal worm.** (*a*) A worm having itself an intestine; an enteric or enterate worm; a cavitary. (*b*) A worm parasitic in the intestine of another animal, as a tapeworm, threadworm, pinworm, etc.—**Leaf-bearing worms.** See *Phyllodocidæ*.—**Mugá worm,** a kind of silkworm, *Antheræa assama*.

Silk cloth is made from the cocoons of the *mugá worm*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 225.

Palm worm, the larva of one of the palm weevils, *Rhynchophorus* (*Calandra*) *palmarum*, and doubtless of any similar species, as *R.* (*C.*) *cruentatus*, found in the heart of the cabbage-palm. It is a large white worm, often eaten in South America, the West Indies, and elsewhere, known as the *gru-gru*, and by the French name *ver palmiste*. It is said to taste like almonds.—**Parenchymatous worms,** the *Parenchymata*.—**Plaited worms,** the *Aspidogasteridæ*.—**Rack-and-worm gear.** See *rack*^{1}, 6.—**Reshta worm,** the guinea-worm, *Dracunculus* (or *Filaria*) *medinensis*. See cut under *Filaria*.—**Ringed, star-mouthed, tailed, vesicular worms.** See the adjectives.—**White-rag worm.** Same as *lurg*.—**Worm gearing.** Same as *worm-gear*.

worm (wėrm), *v.* [= D. *wurmen*, torment oneself, vex oneself, worry, work hard; cf. G. *würmen*, crawl, wriggle, be lost in thought, also tr. tease, grieve, *wurmen*, worm, worry; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move like a worm; go or advance as a worm; crawl or creep sinuously; wriggle; writhe; squirm: as, to *worm* along.

"I little like that smoke, which you may see *worming* up along the rock above the canoe," interrupted the . . . scout. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xx.

They *wormed* through the grass to within forty or fifty feet of the rifle-pits. *The Century*, XXIX. 139.

2. To work or act slowly, stealthily, or secretly.

When debates and fretting jealousies
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded.
G. Herbert, The Temple, Church-Rents and Schisms.

II. *trans.* 1. To effect by slow, stealthy, or insidious means: as, to *worm* one's way along. In this sense also, reflexively, of slow, insidious, or insinuating progress or action: as, he *wormed himself* into favor.

I was endeavoring to settle some points of the greatest consequence; and had *wormed myself* pretty well into him, when his under secretary came in—and interrupted all my scheme. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Aug. 1, 1711.

Specifically—2. To extract, remove, expel, or take away by underhand means persistently continued: generally with *out* or *from*.

It is a riddle to me how this story of oracles hath not *wormed out* of the world that doubtful conceit of spirits and witches. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 30.

They find themselves *wormed out* of all power. *Swift.*

Who've loosed a guinea from a miser's chest,
And *wormed* his secret *from* a traitor's breast.
Crabbe, Works, I. 196.

3†. To subject to a stealthy process of ferreting out one's secrets or private affairs; play the spy upon.

I'll teach you to *worm* me, good lady sister,
And peep into my privacies, to suspect me.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

4. To free from worms.

Wormes in the earth also there are, but too many, so that, to keepe them from destroying their Corne and Tobacco they are forced to *worme* them eury morning, which is a great labour, else all would be destroyed.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 116.

Another strange gardener . . . challenges as his right the binding or unbinding of every flower, the clipping of every bush, the weeding and *worming* of every bed, both in that and all other gardens thereabout.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., vi.

5. To remove the charge, etc., from, as a gun, by means of a worm. See *worm*, *n.*, 6 (*b*).—6. To remove the worm or lytta from the tongue of, as of a dog: supposed to be a precaution against madness.

Is she grown mad now?
Is her blood set so high? I'll have her madded!
I'll have her *worm'd!* *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

I made it up with him by tying a collar of rainbow ribband about his neck for a token that he is never to be *wormed* any more. *H. Walpole*, To Mann, Oct. 3, 1743.

The men repaired her ladyship's cracked china, and assisted the laird in his sporting parties, *wormed* his dogs, and cut the ears of his terrier puppies. *Scott.*

7. To remove the beard of (an oyster or mussel).—8†. To give a spiral form to; put a thread on.

Grow'n more cunning, hollow things he formeth,
He hatcheth Files, and winding Vices *wormeth*,
He shapeth Sheers, and then a Saw indents,
Then beats a Blade, and then a Lock invents.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Handy-Crafts.

9. *Naut.*, to wind rope-yarns, spun yarn, or similar material spirally round (a rope) so as to fill the spaces between the strands and render the surface smooth for parceling and serving. See cuts under *parceling* and *serving-mallet*.

wormal (wôr'mal), *n.* Same as *warble*^{3}.

worm-bark (wėrm'bärk), *n.* See *cabbage-tree*, 2, and *Andira*.

worm-burrow (wėrm'bur″ō), *n.* A fossil worm-cast; a scolite or helmintholite.

worm-cast (wėrm'kȧst), *n.* 1. The cylindrical casting of a worm; the slender tubular mass of earth voided by the common earthworm after digestion.

The *worm-casts* which so much annoy the gardener by deforming his smoothshaven lawns.
E. P. Wright, Animal Life, p. 575.

2. The fossil cast, mold, or track of a worm or some vermiform creature; a helminthite or helmintholite; a worm-burrow.

worm-cod (wėrm'kod), *n.* See *cod*^{2}.

worm-colic (wėrm'kol″ik), *n.* Intestinal pain due to the presence of worms.

worm-dye (wėrm'dī), *n.* Same as *vermeil*.

worm-eat (wėrm'ēt), *v. t.* [A back-formation, from *worm-eaten*.] 1. To eat into, gnaw, bore, or perforate, as is done by various worms, grubs, maggots, etc.; eat a way through or into. See *worm-eaten*.—2. To affect injuriously, impair, or destroy by any slow, insidious process.

Leave off these vanities which *worm-eat* your brain.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 10. (*Davies.*)

worm-eat† (wėrm'et), *p. a.* Same as *worm-eaten*.

Worm-eat stories of old times. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. iv. 6.

worm-eaten (wėrm'ē″tn), *p. a.* [< ME. **wermeten*, *wermethe*; < *worm* + *eaten*.] 1. Eaten into by a worm; gnawed, bored, or perforated by worms of any kind; abounding in worm-holes; wormy: as, *worm-eaten* timber, fabrics, fruit.

We see the corne blasted, trees stricken downe, floures fall, woode *wormeaten*, cloath deuoured with moathes, cattell doe ende, and menne doe die.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 192.

Concave as a covered goblet or a *worm-eaten* nut.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 27.

2. Old, worn-out, or worthless, as if eaten by worms. *Raleigh*, Hist. World (ed. 1687), p. 58.

worm-eatenness (wėrm'ē″tn-nes), *n.* The state of being worm-eaten, or as if worm-eaten; decay; rot.

worm-eater (wėrm'ē″tėr), *n.* A bird or other animal that habitually eats or lives upon worms; specifically, the worm-eating warbler of the United States, *Helmintherus vermivorus*. See *worm-eating* and *Vermivora*. *Edwards*; *Latham*.

worm-eating (wėrm'ē″ting), *a.* Habitually eating worms; feeding or subsisting upon worms; vermivorous; in *ornith.*, noting a number of American warblers of the genera *Helmintherus* and *Helminthophaga* (formerly *Vermivora*), and specifying the worm-eater, *Helmintherus vermivorus*, a common species of the eastern United States.

wormed (wėrmd), *a.* [< *worm* + *-ed*^{2}.] Affected by worms; gnawed, bored, or otherwise injured by worms; worm-eaten; wormy.

Occasionally the wood [mahogany] which has been floated in tropical seas is found to be badly *wormed* or attacked by marine borers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 288.

wormer (wėr'mėr), *n.* 1. Same as *worm*, 6 (*a*) and (*b*).—2. An angler who fishes with worms for bait; a worm-fisher. [Colloq.]

worm-fence (wėrm'fens), *n.* A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails at an angle upon one another; a snake-fence.

They had reached the corner of the old *worm-fence* where the new school-mistress had reined her horse.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 124.

worm-fever (wėrm'fē″vėr), *n.* A feverish condition in children which is attributed to the presence of intestinal parasites.

worm-fisher (wėrm'fish″ėr), *n.* One who fishes with worms for bait.

worm-fowl† (wėrm'foul), *n. pl.* [< ME. *wermfoul*; < *worm* + *fowl*^{1}.] Birds which live on worms.

"I for *werm-foul*," seyde the lewd kokkow.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 505.

worm-gear (wėrm'gēr), *n.* In *mach.*, a gear-wheel of which the teeth are so formed that they are acted on and the wheel is made to revolve by a worm or shaft on which a spiral is turned—that is, by an endless screw. See cuts under *Hindley's screw* (at *screw*), *steam-engine*, and *odometer*.

worm-grass (wėrm'grȧs), *n.* 1. Same as *pinkroot*, 2.—2. An old name of a species of stonecrop, *Sedum album*, given on account of its worm-like leaves.

wormgut (wėrm'gut), *n.* Same as *silkworm gut*. See *gut*, *n.*, 4.

worm-hole (wėrm'hōl), *n.* The hole or track made by a worm, as in timber, fruit, etc.

To fill with *worm-holes* stately monuments.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 946.

worm-holed (wėrm'hōld), *a.* Perforated with worm-holes.

Like sound timber *wormholed* and made shaky.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 212.

Wormian (wôr'mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Olaus Worm, a Danish physician and scientist (1588–1654).—**Wormian bones.** See *bone*^{1}.

wormil (wôr'mil), *n.* Same as *wormal*. See *warble*^{3}.

worming-pot (wėr'ming-pot), *n.* In *pottery*, a device for placing bands, stripes, or other ornaments in color upon pottery. It consists of a vessel from which the color issues through quill-like tubes in a continuous stream as the ware is revolved in a lathe.

worm-larva (wėrm'lär″vä), *n.* The larva of a worm; the larval stage of one of the *Vermes*.

worm-like (wėrm'līk), *a.* Resembling a worm in shape or movement; vermiform; vermicular; spiral or spirally twisted.

wormling (wėrm'ling), *n.* [= Icel. *yrmlingr*; as *worm* + *-ling*^{1}.] A little worm; hence, a weak, mean creature.

O dusty *wormling!* dar'st thou striue and stand
With Heav'ns high Monarch? wilt thou (wretch) demand
Count of his deeds?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

wormod†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wormwood*. *Wyclif.*

worm-oil (wėrm'oil), *n.* Same as *wormseed-oil*.

wormpipe (wėrm′pīp), *n.* The worm of a still.

The gas then in its passage through the *worm-pipe* of the condenser (which is always surrounded with cold water) is condensed. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 727.

worm-powder (wėrm′pou″dėr), *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the intestinal canal or other open cavities of the body.

worm-punch (wėrm′punch), *n.* A small, rather slender punch, used by coopers for clearing out worm-holes in staves or heads of casks, for the purpose of stopping the holes with wooden plugs to prevent leaking.

worm-rack (wėrm′rak), *n.* A rack gearing with a worm-wheel. The teeth are set obliquely, corresponding in obliquity with the pitch of the worm. See cut under *rack*^{1}, 6.

worm-safe (wėrm′sāf), *n.* A locked chamber containing a hydrometer, and attached to the worm of a still in such manner that a fractional part of the liquor distilled trickles into it from the worm. The mean specific gravity of the liquor is indicated by the hydrometer.

wormseed (wėrm′sēd), *n.* **1.** Same as *santonica.* See *santonica* and *santonin.*

Worme-seede [cometh] from Persia.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. i. 278.

2. The fruit of the American herb *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, especially var. *anthelminticum*, which is often reckoned a distinct species; also, the plant itself. The seed is an officinal as well as a popular vermifuge. It yields wormseed-oil (which see), and is also given in the form of a powder. Distinguished as *American wormseed;* also called *Mexican tea.* **3.** The treacle-mustard, *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, or primarily its seed, which was formerly a popular vermifuge in England. Also *treacle-wormseed.*—**American wormseed.** See def. 2.—**Barbary wormseed**, the heads of species of *Artemisia* growing in Syria and Arabia, used like santonica.—**Levant wormseed.** See *santonica.*—**Oil of wormseed.** See *oil* and *wormseed-oil.*—**Spanish wormseed**, a chenopodiaceous plant, *Salsola (Halogeton, Caroxylon) tamariscifolia*, or particularly its seed, which is used as an anthelmintic.—**Treacle-wormseed.** See def. 3.

wormseed-mustard (wėrm′sēd-mus″tärd), *n.* See *mustard.*

wormseed-oil (werm′sēd-oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained from wormseed. It is probably without active medicinal properties.

worm-shaft (wėrm′shȧft), *n.* The screw-threaded shaft which engages the teeth of a worm-gear or worm-wheel.

worm-shaped (wėrm′shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a worm; vermiform; vermicular.

worm-shell (wėrm′shel), *n.* A mollusk of the family *Vermetidæ*, or its shell: so called from the long twisted or vermiform shape of the shell. See cut under *Vermetus.*

worms′-meat (wėrmz′mēt), *n.* Food for worms; dead flesh. [Rare.]

I am dead
Already, girl; and so is she and he;
We are all *worms′-meat* now.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

worm-snake (wėrm′snāk), *n.* **1.** A blindworm; a worm-like angiostomatous or scolecophidian snake of the suborder *Typhlopoidea;* a ground-snake, as *Carphophis* (or *Celuta*) *amœna.*—**2.** Same as *snakeworm.*

worm-tea (wėrm′tē), *n.* A decoction of some plant, generally a bitter plant, used as an anthelmintic.

worm-track (wėrm′trak), *n.* Same as *worm-cast*, 2.

wormul (wôr′mul), *n.* Same as *warble*^{3}.

worm-wheel (wėrm′hwēl), *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless or tangent screw or worm, receiving or imparting motion. By this means a powerful effect with a diminished rate of motion is communicated from one revolving shaft to another. See *tangent screw* (under *tangent*), *endless screw* (under *endless*, with cut); also cuts under *Hindley's screw* (at *screw*) and under *steam-engine.*

wormwood (wėrm′wụ̇d), *n.* [< ME. *wormwod*, an altered form, simulating *worm* + *wood*^{1}, of the earlier *wermode, wermod, wormod*, < AS. *wermod* = MD. *wermoed, wermoet, wermōt, wermōde, wermēde, warmōt, warmōde*, etc., = OHG. *werimuota, weramōte, wermuota, wormuota*, MHG. *wermuot, wermüete*, G. *wermuth* (> F. *vermout*), wormwood; formation uncertain; appar. lit. 'keep-mind,' preserver of the mind, from a supposed belief in its medicinal virtues (so hellebore was called in AS. *wēdeberge*, preservative against madness), < AS. *werian* (= D. *weren, weeren* = MHG. *weren*, G. *wehren*, etc.), defend, protect, keep, + *mōd*, mood, mind: see *wear*^{2} and *mood*^{1}.] A somewhat woody perennial herb, *Artemisia Absinthium*, native in Europe and Asiatic Russia, found in old gardens and by roadsides in North America. This plant is proverbial for its bitterness, and was in medicinal use among the ancients. It is of a highly tonic property, and is still used in Europe for weak digestion; it was formerly employed for intermittents and some other troubles, and was once regarded as a vermifuge. It is very largely consumed, with a few other species, in preparing the absinthe beverage of the French. (See *absinthe* and *absinthium* (with cut)). The name is extended to the genus, or particularly to species closely related to this; various species have their own names, as *southernwood, mugwort, tarragon, santonica*, and *sage-brush.*

The soure Almaunde, & *wermode*, & feyn greeke,
Frote hem yfere asmoche as wol suffice.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

These for frenzy be
A speedy and a sovereign remedy,
The bitter *wormwood*, sage, and marigold.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Figuratively—**2.** Bitterness.

Weed this *wormwood* from your fruitful brain.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 857.

Sir, with this truth
You mix such *wormwood* that you leave no hope
For my disorder'd palate e'er to relish
A wholesome taste again. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

His presence and his communications were gall and *wormwood* to his once partial mistress.
Scott, Kenilworth, xi.

Biennial wormwood, *Artemisia biennis*, a weed of the interior northern United States, now spreading eastward. It grows from 1 to 3 feet high, and has once- or twice-pinnatifid leaves, with numerous small greenish heads crowded in their axils.—**Oil of wormwood**, a volatile oil distilled from the common wormwood, usually of a dark-green color, containing the property of the herb.—**Roman wormwood.** (*a*) *Artemisia Pontica*, an Old World species, more aromatic and less bitter than the common wormwood, preferred in Roman medicine, but now scarcely used. (*b*) By transference of the name, the common ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*, a bitter plant with foliage dissected somewhat like that of an artemisia.—**Salt of wormwood.** See *salt*^{1}.—**Sea wormwood**, the European *Artemisia maritima.*—**Silver wormwood**, *Artemisia argentea*, a silvery silky shrub of Madeira.—**Tartarian wormwood.** Same as *santonica*, 1.—**Tree-wormwood**, *Artemisia arborescens*, an erect tree-like species found on rocky shores and islands of the Mediterranean.—**Wild wormwood** of the West Indies. See *Parthenium.*—**Wormwood wine**, wine which has received a bitter taste from having artemisia steeped in it. Compare *vermouth.*

wormwood-moth (wėrm′wụ̇d-môth), *n.* A rare British noctuid, *Cucullia absinthii.* It is gray with black spots, and its larva feeds on wormwood. It is found chiefly in Devonshire and Cornwall.

wormwood-pug (wėrm′wụ̇d-pug), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eupithecia absinthiata*, whose larva feeds upon wormwood.

wormy (wėr′mi), *a.* [< *worm* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Containing a worm; full of worms; infested or affected with worms; lousy, as fish; measly, as pork; worm-eaten, as timber, fruit, etc.

Damned spirits all . . .
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone.
Shak. M. N. D., iii. 2. 384.

2. Worm-like; low; mean; debased; groveling; earthy.

Sordid and *wormy* affections.
Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, xxxvii. (*Latham.*)

3. Associated with earthworms, and hence with the earth or the grave; gloomy or dismal as the grave. [Rare.]

A weary *wormy* darkness. *Mrs. Browning.*

worn (wōrn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *wear*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Impaired or otherwise affected by wear or use.

As she trode along the foot-*worn* passages, and opened one crazy door after another, and ascended the creaking stair-case, she gazed wistfully and fearfully around.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

2. Spent; passed.

This is but a day, and 'tis well *worn* too now.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

3. Wearied; exhausted; showing signs of care, illness, fatigue, etc.

Thy *worn* form pursues me night and day,
Smiling reproach.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

The old *worn* world of hurry and heat.
Lowell, Invitation.

Lead the *worn* war-horse by the pluméd bier—
Even his horse, now he is dead, is dear.
T. B. Aldrich, Lander.

wornal, wornil (wôr′nạl, -nil), *n.* Same as *wormal.* See *warble*^{3}.

worn-out (wōrn′out), *a.* **1.** So much injured by wear as to be unfit for use: as, a *worn-out* coat or hat.—**2.** Wearied; exhausted, as with toil.

The *worn-out* clerk
Brow-beats his desk below.
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

3. Past; gone; removed; departed.

This pattern of the *worn-out* age.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1350.

Pehor also, and Bael-pehor, and the rest, whose Rites are now rotten, and the memorie *worne out.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 97.

worowe†, *v.* A Middle English form of *worry.*

worpe†, **worpare**†. Old spellings of *warp, warper.*

worret (wur′et), *v.* See *worrit.*

worricow (wur′i-kou), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *worrycow* and *wirrycow;* < *worry* + *cow*, a goblin, scarecrow.] **1.** A hobgoblin; the devil.

Worricows and gyre-carlins that haunted about the auld wa's at e'en. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

2. Any frightful object; an ugly, awkward-looking person; a fright; a bugbear; a scarecrow.

What a *worricrow* the man doth look!
Naylor, Reynard the Fox, 29. (*Davies.*)

[Scotch in both uses.]

worrier (wur′i-ėr), *n.* [< *worry, v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who worries or harasses (himself or others); one who is given to worrying or who harasses with anxious forebodings.

The *worriers* of souls. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 229.

worriless (wur′i-les), *a.* [< *worry* + *-less.*] Free from worry.

The professor, leading a comparatively congenial and *worriless* life, is a deeper sleeper and a less frequent dreamer [than the teacher]. *Science*, XIII. 88.

worriment (wur′i-mẹnt), *n.* [< *worry* + *-ment.*] Trouble; anxiety; worry. [Colloq.]

worrisome (wur′i-sum), *a.* [< *worry* + *-some.*] Causing worry or annoyance; troublesome.

I must give orders . . . that you come in at once with that *worrisome* cough of yours.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlv.

worrit (wur′it), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *worret;* a dial. form, with excrescent *t*, of *worry, v.*] To worry. [Colloq. or slang.]

I don't tell everything to your papa. I should only *worrit* him and vex him. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiv.

Why, father, how you keep on *worriting!*
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. vii.

worrit (wur′it), *n.* [< *worrit, v.*] Worry; annoyance; vexation. [Colloq. or slang.]

"Mrs. Richards's eldest, Miss!" said Susan, "and the *worrit* of Mrs. Richards's life!"
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxiii.

worry (wur′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *worried*, ppr. *worrying.* [< ME. **worryen, wirryen, wyryen, wirien, worowen, worewen, wirwen*, **wurzen*, < AS. *wyrgan*, found in comp. *āwyrgan*, harm, = OFries. *wergia, wirgia* = MD. *worghen*, D. *worgen, wurgen* = MLG. LG. *worgen* = OHG. *wurgan*, MHG. G. *würgen*, strangle, suffocate, choke; cf. AS. *wearh, wearg, werg*, a wolf, outlaw (*wyrgen*, f., she-wolf, in comp. *grundwyrgen*), = MHG. *warc* = Icel. *vargr*, wolf, outlaw, accursed person; cf. AS. *wyrgan, wyrigan, wergian, wergean*, > ME. *warien*, curse: see *warry, v., warriangle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To choke; suffocate. [Now only Scotch.]

His owen kynde briddis,
That weren anoyed in his nest and norished ffull ille,
And well ny *yworewid* with a wronge leder.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 72.

The reek will *worrie* me.
Loudoun Castle (Child's Ballads, VI. 256).

2. To seize by the throat with the teeth; bite at or tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting; kill or injure badly by repeated biting, tearing, shaking, etc.: as, a dog that *worries* sheep; a terrier *worries* rats.

Wolues that *wyryeth* men, wommen, and children.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 226.

A hell-hound that doth hunt us all to death;
That dog that hath his teeth before his eyes,
To *worry* lambs, and lap their gentle blood.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 50.

3. To tease; trouble; harass with importunity or with care and anxiety; plague; bother; vex; persecute.

If departed of his own accord, like that lost sheep (Luke 15. 4, &c.), the true church either with her own or any borrowd force *worries* him not in again, but rather in all charitable manner sends after him. *Milton*, Civil Power.

Let them rail,
And *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Rowe.*

The ghastly dun shall *worry* his sleep.
O. W. Holmes, Reflections of a Proud Pedestrian.

To worry down, to swallow or put down by a strong effort of the will. [Colloq.]

She *worried down* the tea, and ate a slice of toast.
E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, iv.

To worry the sword, in *fencing*, to fret one's opponent by small movements in rapid succession which seem about to result in thrusts or feints. The object is to disconcert him until his guard becomes open or weak, and a thrust can be delivered with effect.=**Syn. 3.** *Pester, Plague*, etc. (see *tease*), disturb, disquiet.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To choke; be suffocated, as by something stopping the windpipe. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And, like a fool, did eat the cow,
And *worried* on the tail.
Marquis of Huntley's Retreat (Child's Ballads, VII. 270).

Ye have fasted lang and *worried* on a midge.
Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs, p. 82. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To fight, as dogs, by seizing and biting at each other; be engaged in biting, shaking, or mangling with the teeth.—3. To be unduly anxious and careful; give way to anxiety; be over-solicitous or disquieted about things; borrow trouble; fret.

Sensitive people, those who are easily wounded and discouraged, are most apt to *worry* when affairs go wrong, and yet they are just those whom worry will harm the most and who will lose the most in life by indulging in it.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 141.

To worry along, to get along by constant effort; keep on in spite of petty difficulties and anxieties. [Colloq.]

By and by, if I can *worry along* into tolerable strength, . . . I am going off—say in mid-winter—to the south of England. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 431.

worry (wur'i), *n.*; pl. *worries* (-iz). [< *worry*, *v.*] 1. The act of worrying or biting and mangling with the teeth; the act of killing by biting and shaking.

They will open on the scent . . . and join in the *worry* as savagely as the youngest hound.
Lawrence, Sword and Gown, iii.

2. Harassing anxiety, solicitude, or turmoil; perplexity arising from over-anxiety or petty annoyances and cares; trouble: as, it is not work but *worry* that kills; the *worries* of housekeeping.

Among over-burdened people extra trouble and *worry* imply, here and there, break-downs in health, with their entailed direct and indirect sufferings.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 51.

worrying (wur'i-ing), *p. a.* Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing: as, a *worrying* day.

Grave is the Master's look; his forehead wears
Thick rows of wrinkles, prints of *worrying* cares.
O. W. Holmes, The School Boy.

worryingly (wur'i-ing-li), *adv.* [< *worrying* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a worrying manner; teasingly; harassingly.

worschipen†, *v.* A Middle English form of *worship*.

worse (wėrs), *a. compar.* [I. compar. *worse*; early mod. E. also *warse*, *wars*; < ME. *wors*, *wurse*, *wirse*, *werse*, *wors*, *wers*, < AS. *wirsa*, *wyrsa* = OS. *wirsa* = OFries. *wirra*, *werra* = MHG. *wirser* = Icel. *verri* = Sw. *värre* = Dan. *værre* = Goth. *wairsiza*, worse; with compar. suffix (lost or assimilated in the later forms, but appearing in the Goth. *wairsiza*), prob. from a Teut. root appearing in OHG. *werran* (G. *wirren*), twist, entangle, confuse (> OHG. *werra*, confusion, broil, war), perhaps allied to L. *verrere* (pret. *verri*, pp. *versus*), whirl, toss about, drive, sweep along. Cf. *war*^{1}, and see *war*^{2} (Sc. *waur*, etc.), ult. a doublet of *worse*. Cf. *worser*. II. superl. *worst*, < ME. *worste*, *werste*, *wurst*, < AS. *wyrsta*, *wyrsesta*, also by assimilation *wyrresta*, = OS. *wirsista* = OHG. *wirsisto*, *wirsesto*, contr. *wirst* = Icel. *verstr* = Sw. *värst* = Dan. *værst*, worst, superl. of the preceding. The *s* belongs to the root.] 1. The comparative of *bad*, *evil*, *ill*; more bad, evil, ill, unfortunate, or undesirable; less valuable or perfect; more unfavorable or unsuccessful; less well in health, or less well off in worldly circumstances. See *bad*, *evil*, and *ill*.

Me think the *wers* part is mine;
to take the flesshe if I assay,
then the blode wil ryn a-way;
for-done ȝe haue me with ȝour dome.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Men . . . [who] unneth can speake one hole sentence in true latine, but, that *wars* is, hath all lernynge in derision. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

She . . . was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse*.
Mark v. 26.

What were thy lips the *worse* for one poor kiss?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 207.

Sir Oliver S. You have had no opportunity of showing your talents.
Moses. None at all; I hadn't the pleasure of knowing his distresses till he was some thousands *worse* than nothing. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

But what gave rise
To no little surprise,
Nobody seemed one penny the *worse!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212.

Sometimes used substantively in the sense of something less good, desirable, fortunate, favorable, etc.

Thus bad begins and *worse* remains behind.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 179.

Ah, farewell,
Lest of mine eyes thou shouldst have *worse* to tell
Than now thou hast.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 307.

2. In *logic*, having, as a proposition, a character which, if belonging to one of two or more premises, must also belong to the conclusion. Thus, a negative is held to be worse than an affirmative proposition, and a particular worse than a universal. On the same principle, a spurious proposition is taken as in a second degree of particularity.—**The worse**, the less desirable part or share; disadvantage; defeat; loss: hence, *to put to the worse*, to defeat or discomfit; *to have the worse*, to fare badly; come out of any contest or business worse than before.

The folk of Troie hemselven so misleden
That with *the wors* at nyght homward they fledden.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 49.

Longe it endured that oon cowde not sey whiche party *had the werse*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 459.

His enemyes preuailed and *put* his hoste *to the worse*, he being sore wounded.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 17.

And Judah was *put to the worse* before Israel; and they fled every man to their tents. 2 Ki. xiv. 12.

I cannot tell who *had the worse*.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 420).

worse (wėrs), *adv. compar.* [I. compar. *worse*, < ME. *wors*, *wurs*, *wers*, etc., < AS. *wyrs* = OS. *wirs* = MLG. *wers* = MHG. *wirs* = Icel. *verr* = Goth. *wairs*, worse; with compar. suffix, lost in the adv. (as with *bet*^{1}): see *worse*, *a.* II. superl. *worst*, < ME. *worst*, *werst*, < AS. *wyrst* = Icel. *verst* = Sw. *värst* = Dan. *værst*, worst, superl. of *worse*: see above.] 1. In a more evil, wicked, severe, or disadvantageous manner; in a way that is less good, desirable, or favorable.

We will deal *worse* with thee than with them.
Gen. xix. 9.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere,
Ill-faced, *worse* bodied, shapeless everywhere.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 20.

O Master Mayberry! before your servant to dance a Lancashire hornpipe! it shews *worse* to me than dancing does to a deaf man that sees not the fiddles.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

2. In a less or lower degree; less.

Thou shalt serve me: if I like thee no *worse* after dinner, I will not part from thee. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 44.

3. Less favorably or agreeably.

Then this they take *worse* than his working of miracles, or his working upon the Sabbath, That he would say that God was his Father. *Donne*, Sermons, xviii.

4. With more severity, intensity, etc.; in a greater degree.

That honorable grief lodged here which burns
Worse than tears drown. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 112.

worse† (wėrs), *v.* [< ME. *wersen*, *wursen*, *worsen*, < AS. *wyrsian*, become worse, < *wyrsa*, worse: see *worse*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* To become worse.

Werihede, thet maketh thane man weri and *worsi* uram daye to daye. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

II. *trans.* To worst; put to disadvantage; discomfit.

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes.
Milton, P. L., vi. 440.

worsen (wėr'sn), *v.* [= Icel. *versna*; < *worse* + *-en*^{1}. Cf. *worse*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To grow worse; deteriorate. [Rare.]

All the changing volitions of daily life, bettering or *worsening* as we advance in years.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 70.

II. *trans.* 1. To make worse; cause to deteriorate.

It is still Episcopacie that before all our eyes *worsens* and sluggs the most learned and seeming religious of our Ministers. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

The working-men are left to foolish devices, and keep *worsening* themselves; the best heads among them forsake their born comrades, and go in for a house with a high door-step and a brass knocker. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, v.

2. To obtain advantage of. *Southey.* [Rare.]

worser (wėr'sėr), *a.* and *adv.* [< *worse* + *-er*^{3}; a double compar. form (like *lesser*), due to the fact that *worse* (like *less*) is not obviously a compar. form.] An old and redundant comparative of *worse*.

I cannot hate thee *worser* than I do.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 90.

Fools! they their *worser* Thraldom still retain'd!
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Thou 'rt *worser* than a hog. *J. Baillie.*

worsett†, *n.* and *a.* An old variant of *worsted*.

worship (wėr'ship), *n.* [< ME. *worship*, *worshipe*, *worshippe*, *worshepe*, *worschip*, *wurship*, *wurschipe*, *wirschip*, *wurthshipe*, *worthschipe*, *worthschepe*, *worthssipe*, *wurthschipe*, *wurthscipe*, < AS. *weorthscipe*, *wyrthscipe*, honor, < *weorth*, *wurth*, worthy, honorable, + *-scipe* (> E. *-ship*): see *worth*^{2}, *a.*, and *-ship*.] 1. Honor; dignity; distinction; worthiness; honorable character or condition; good name; credit.

Brynges wyues into wondur thaire *worship* to lose;
And ertes ay to euyll ende & ernyst by the last.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2942.

That were to me grete *wurship*, yef I sholde dye for my lorde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 66.

Upon paine of my life, this young knight shall come unto great *worship*.
Sir T. Malory, Mort d'Arthure, III. xxxii.

Keep smooth your face, and still maintain your *worship*
With Berinthia. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 3.

2. The outward recognition of merit; reverence; respect; deference.

Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee. Luke xiv. 10.

Knighthood is a Dignity, but Esquires and Gentlemen are but Names of *Worship*.
Guillim, Display of Heraldry (1724), ii. 266.

Kings are like stars: they rise and set, they have
The *worship* of the world, but no repose.
Shelley, Hellas.

3. Specifically, the reverence and homage which is or ought to be paid to God or a deity; adoration, sacrifice, praise, prayer, thanksgiving, or other devotional acts performed in honor of the Supreme Being or a god, and as part of religion.

Nor are mankind simply content with this mock-*worship* of God, but also impose and father it upon him, as if he had chose and ordained it.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The allies, after conquering together, return thanks to God separately, each after his own form of *worship*.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

The happiest man is he who learns from nature the lesson of *worship*. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 75.

4. Fervent esteem, admiration, or devotion; adoration.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 48.

Loyalty, Discipleship, all that was ever meant by Hero-*worship*, lives perennially in the human bosom.
Carlyle, Boswell's Johnson.

5. Praise; glorification; celebration.

And therfore thei don gret *Worschipe* thereto, and kepen it [an oak tree] full besyly. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 69.

I made hire to the *worshipe* of my lord: . . .
Thus semeth me that Nature wolde seye.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 26.

Thai honurd the mount of caluary,
In *wirschip* of the cros namely.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

6. A title of honor used in addressing certain magistrates and others of rank or station. Abbreviated *wp*.

My father desires your *worship's* company.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 271.

Dap. Is this the cunning-man?
Face. This is his *worship*.
Dap. Is he a doctor?
Face. Yes. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

House (or **place**) **of worship.** (*a*†) A house or place of distinction.

As sche hadde seyn hused [used] in *places of worschip*.
Paston Letters, III. 314.

(*b*) A church or chapel; a place devoted to the worship of God.

It is very probable that the Church of Kirkdale was considered in Doomsday-Book as the *place of worship* belonging to that manor. *Archæologia*, V. 197.

Worship of images. See *image-worship*.

worship (wėr'ship), *v.*; pret. and pp. *worshiped*, *worshipped*, ppr. *worshiping*, *worshipping*. [< ME. *worshipen*, *worshippen*, *worschipen*, *worschupen*, *worshepen*, *wurschepen*, *worssipien*, *wirchipen*, *worthschipen*, *wurthschipen*, *wurthsupen*, *worthsipien*; < *worship*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To honor; respect; regard with reverence, respect, or deference.

He was a frynde to my fader, & a fyn louer,
Worshippit hym on allwise & his will did.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5278.

Therfore oughte Men to *worshipe* it and holde it more worthi than any of the othere. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 14.

2. To show respect to; treat with consideration or honor; pay one's respects to.

I grette the goode mon as the gode wyf me tauȝte,
And afterward his wyf, I *worschupet* hem bothe,
And tolde hire the tokenes that me i-tauȝt were.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 168.

Wee suffered to see the most noble queene of the world for to bee shamed openly, considering that her lord and our lord is the man of most worship in the world, and the most christned; and hee hath alway *worshiped* us all in all places. *Sir T. Malory*, Mort d'Arthure, III. cix.

To love one maiden only, cleave to her,
And *worship* her by years of noble deeds,
Until they won her. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3. Specifically, to adore; pay divine honors to; show reverence to, with supreme respect and veneration; perform religious service to.

He is fader of fei that formed ow alle
Bothe with fel and with face, and ȝaf ow fyue wittes,
Forte *worschupen* him therwith, while ȝe beoth heere.
Piers Plowman (A), i. 15.

Thou shalt *worship* no other god. Ex. xxxiv. 14.

The Kotas *worship* two silver plates, which they regard as husband and wife; they have no other deity.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 217.

4. To love or admire inordinately; devote one's self to; act toward or treat as if divine; idolize: as, to *worship* wealth or power.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her.
Carew, A Cruel Mistress.

Rose of the Garden! such is woman's lot:
Worshipp'd when blooming; when she fades, forgot.
Moore, Rose of the Desert.

Crown thyself, worm, and *worship* thine own lusts!
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=**Syn.** 3. *Adore, Worship, Reverence*, etc. See *adore*^{1}.

II. *intrans.* 1. To perform acts of adoration; perform religious service.

Our fathers *worshipped* in this mountain. John iv. 20.

And Æthiopia spreads abroad the hand,
And *worships*. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 813.

2. To love or admire a person inordinately.

Was it for this I have loved, and waited, and *worshipped* in silence? *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, iii.

worshipability (wėr″ship-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *worshipable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Worthiness of worship, or of being worshiped. *Coleridge.* [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

worshipable (wėr′ship-a-bl), *a.* [< *worship* + *-able.*] Capable of or worthy of being worshiped. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

worshiper, worshipper (wėr′ship-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *worschipere*; < *worship* + *-er*^{1}.] One who worships; especially, one who pays divine honors to any being; an adorer.

Outlast thy Deity?
Deity? nay, thy *worshippers*.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

worshipful (wėr′ship-fůl), *a.* [< ME. *worshipful, wurshipful, worthssipvol*; < *worship* + *-ful.*] 1. Claiming respect; worthy of honor on account of character, dignity, etc.; honorable.

But *worshipful* chanouns religious,
Ne demeth nat that I sclaundre your hous,
Although my tale of a chanoun be.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 439.

He was oon of the *wurshipfullest* men of all the contre.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 5.

I was born of *worshipful* parents myself, in an ancient family. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 350.

2. Specifically, a respectful epithet of address, especially to magistrates and corporate bodies; also, in *freemasonry*, specifying a certain official rank or dignity.

worshipfully (wėr′ship-fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *worshipfully*; < *worship* + *-ful* + *-ly*^{2}.] 1. Honorably; creditably.

Hee is a gentleman wel and *worshipfully* borne and bredde.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Fore-[words, p. ix.

This woman [Shore's wife] was born in London, *worshipfully* friended, honestly brought up, and very well married. *Sir T. More*, Rich. III. (Int. to Utopia, p. lxxxiii.).

Then Sir Lavaine did well and *worshipfully*;
He bore a knight of old repute to the earth.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Reverentially; respectfully; deferentially.

The Iewes had parfyte knowlege that this Ioseph had so *worshypfully* brought the body of cryst in erthe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

After all their communications there at that tyme, he [the mayor] shall be *worshipfully* accompanyed, with a certein of the seid hous, home to his place.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 414.

See that she be buried *worshipfully*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

worshipfulness (wėr′ship-fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being worshipful.

worshipless (wėr′ship-les), *a.* [< *worship* + *-less.*] Destitute of worship or of worshipers. [Rare.]

How long by tyrants shall thy land be trod?
How long thy temple *worshipless*, O God?
Byron, On Jordan's Banks.

worshiply† (wėr′ship-li), *adv.* [< ME. **worshiply, wurchyply*; < *worship* + *-ly*^{2}.] Honorably; respectfully; becomingly; with becoming respect or dignity.

My Lord Chanceler wold that my master schuld be beryed *wurchyply*, and C. mark almes done for hym.
Paston Letters, I. 494.

worshipper, *n.* See *worshiper*.

worship-worthy† (wėr′ship-wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* Worthy or deserving of honor or respect; worshipful.

Then were the wisest of the people *worship-worthy*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 126.

worst (wėrst), *a.* and *n.* [See *worse.*] I. *a. superl.* The superlative of *bad, evil,* or *ill*; bad in the highest degree, whether morally, physically, financially, or otherwise: as, the *worst* sinner; the *worst* disease; the *worst* evil that can befall a state or an individual.

Of alle wymmanne
Wurst was Godhild thanne;
For Murri heo weop sore,
And for horn ȝute more.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Speak to me as to thy thinkings,
As thou dost ruminate, and give thy *worst* of thoughts
The *worst* of words. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 132.

The *worst* fellow was he.
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 94).

Corrupted freemen are the *worst* of slaves.
Garrick, Prol. to the Gamesters.

II. *n.* That which is most evil or bad; the most bad, severe, aggravated, or calamitous thing, part, time, or state: usually with *the*: as, in *the worst* of the storm; to get *the worst* of a contest; to see a thing at its *worst*; to do one's *worst*.

Take good heart, *the worst* is past, sir.
You are dispossest. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 8.

I did *the worst* to him I loved the most.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 381.

At (the) worst, in the most evil, severe, or undesirable state; at the greatest disadvantage.

Things *at the worst* will cease, or else climb upward
To what they were before. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2. 24.

A man leaveth things *at worst*, and depriveth himself of means to make them better.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 313.

If the worst comes to the worst, if things are in their worst possible condition; if things become so bad that nothing else can be done.

Ile live my owne woman, and *if the worst come to the worst*, I had rather proove a wagge then a foole.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

To put to the worst, to inflict defeat on; overthrow entirely.

Who ever knew Truth *put to the worst* in a free and open encounter? *Milton*, Areopagitica.

worst (wėrst), *adv.* [See *worse, adv.*] In a manner or to a degree the extreme of bad or evil; most or least (according to the sense of the verb).

When thou didst hate him *worst*. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 106.

worst (wėrst), *v.* [Appar. < *worst, a.*, like *worse, v.*, < *worse, a.*; but prob. rather a var. of *worse*, with excrescent *t* after *s*, due to association with *worst, a.*, or with the pret. *worsed* of *worse, v.*] I. *trans.* To get the advantage over in a contest; defeat; overthrow.

He challenged Cupid at wrestling, and was *worsted*.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

I'll assure you, George, your rhetoric would fail you here; she should *worst* you at your own weapons.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** To beat, discomfit, foil, overcome.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse; deteriorate; worsen. [Rare.]

Anne haggard, Mary coarse, every face in the neighbourhood *worsting*, . . . had long been a distress to him.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, i.

worsted (wůs′ted), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *worsted, worstede, worstet*; so called from *Worsted*, now *Worstead*, in Norfolk, where it was first manufactured; < AS. *Wurthestede*, < *wurth, weorth*, estate, manor, + *stede*, stead, place: see *stead.*] I. *n.* 1. A variety of woolen yarn or thread, spun from long-staple wool which has been combed, and in the spinning is twisted harder than is usual. It is knitted or woven into stockings, carpets, etc.

Of double *worstede* was his semi-cope.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 262.

Item, j. hallyng of blewe *worstet*, contayning in lenthe xiij. yerds, and in bredthe iiij. yerds.
Paston Letters, I. 480.

If a tenant carried but a piece of bread and cheese to eat by the way, or an inch of *worsted* to mend his stockings, he should forfeit his whole parcel.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

2. Woolen yarn for ornamental needlework and knitting. The principal varieties are Berlin wool; zephyr-wool, which is very soft, and of which there are several grades, as single zephyr, double zephyr, split zephyr; Andalusian wool, which is tightly twisted; Shetland and Pyrenean, which are of finer qualities; and leviathan, which is very full and soft, and designed for embroidery on coarse canvas.—**Hamburg worsted**, an inferior quality of Hamburg wool, or an imitation of it.

II. *a.* Consisting of worsted; made of worsted yarn: as, *worsted* stockings.—**Worsted braid**, braid for dress-trimming and similar purposes, including that made of ordinary wool, and of alpaca, mohair, and the like.—**Worsted damask.** See *damask*, 1 (*c*).—**Worsted yarn.** See *yarn*^{1}.

worsted-work (wůs′ted-wėrk), *n.* Work done with worsted; especially, needlework done with threads of soft loose wool upon open canvas, the threads of the canvas guiding the worker, who counts them or the openings.

wort^1 (wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *wort, wurt, wert, wirte, wrt*, < AS. *wyrt*, a plant, = OS. *wurt*, root, flower, = OHG. MHG. G. *wurz*, root, plant, = Icel. *urt* (for *vurt*), also spelled *jurt* (perhaps borrowed) = Sw. *ört* = Dan. *urt* = Goth. *waurts*, plant, root; also in dim. form, D. *wortel* = OHG. *wurzala*, MHG. G. *wurzel*, root. Cf. *root*^{1} and *radix.*] A plant; herb; vegetable. *Wort* is very frequent in old botanical names of plants, as in *bone-, bishop-, blood-, cole-, liver-, lung-, mead-, mug-, rib-, spear-, stitch-wort*, etc. See *colewort, liverwort*, etc.

Laboreres that haue no lande to lyue on but her handes
Deyned nouȝt to dyne a-day nyȝt-olde *wortes*.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 310.

In a bed of *wortes* stille he lay.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 401.

He drinks water, and lives on *wort* leaves.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

It is an excellent pleasure to be able to take pleasure in *worts* and water, in bread and onions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 699.

wort^2 (wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *wort, worte*, < AS. *wyrte* (in comp. *max-wyrte*, lit. 'mash-wort'), wort, new beer, = MD. *wort*, wort, new beer, = LG. *wort* = G. *würze*, wort, spice, seasoning, = Icel. *virtr* = Sw. *vört* = Norw. *vyrt, vort*, wort, < AS. *wyrt*, etc., root: see *wort*^{1}.] 1. The infusion of malt which after fermentation becomes beer.

Cley maad with hors or mannes heer, and oile
Of tartre, alum, glas, berm, *wort*, and argoile.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 260.

2. An infusion of malt, formerly used in scurvy and as a dressing to foul ulcers.—**Setting the wort.** Same as *pitching*, 4.

wort^3 (wėrt), *n.* Same as *whort*.

wort-condenser (wėrt′kon-den″sėr), *n.* In *brewing*, a surface-condenser used to condense the vapor rising from wort in the process of boiling. *E. H. Knight.*

wort-cooler (wėrt′kö″lėr), *n.* In *brewing*, an apparatus for cooling wort; specifically, a series of pipes through which cold water or other refrigerant is passed while the wort is allowed to trickle over the exterior to cool it.

wort-filter (wėrt′fil″tėr), *n.* In *brewing*, a filtering apparatus for separating the clear liquor from the boiled mash.

worth^1 (wėrth), *v. i.* [< ME. *worthen, wurthen, weorthen* (pret. *warth, wearth, werth*, pl. *wurthen, worthen*, pp. *worden*, also *wurthen, worthen*), < AS. *weorthan, wurthan, wyrthan* (pret. *wearth*, pl. *wurdon*, pp. *ge-worden*), become, be, = D. *worden* = OHG. *werdan*, MHG. *werden*, G. *werden* = Icel. *vertha* = Sw. *varda* = Dan. *vorde* = Goth. *wairthan*, become, = L. *vertere*, turn, *verti*, turn into (see *verse*^{1}). Hence ult. *weird*, and the suffix *-ward.*] 1†. To be or become.

"Daris," he sede, "ihc *wurthe* ded
Bute if thu do me sumne red."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

Saue ȝow fro myschaunce,
And ȝiue ȝow grace on this grounde good men to *worthe*.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 61.

When thow wost that I am with hire there,
Worth thow upon a courser right anon.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1011.

2. To happen; betide: now used only in the archaic imprecative phrases *woe worth the day, the man*, etc., in which *worth* is equivalent to *be to*, and the noun is in the dative.

ȝif i wrong seie any word *wo worth* me euer.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4118.

Wo worth the faire gemme vertules!
Wo worth that herb also that doth no boote!
Wo worth that beaute that is routheles!
Wo worth that wyght that tret ech under foote!
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 344.

What will *worth*, what will be the end of this man!
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Son of man, prophesy and say, Thus saith the Lord God, Howl ye, *Woe worth the day!* Ezek. xxx. 2.

Woe worth the chase, *woe worth the day*,
That costs thy life, my gallant gray!
Scott, L. of the L., i. 9.

To worth of†, to heed; pay attention to.

Wel *worthe of* dremes ay this olde wyves,
And treweliche, ek augurye of thise foweles.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 379.

worth^2 (wėrth), *a.* [< ME. *worth, wurth, werth*, < AS. *weorth, wurth*, worth, worthy, honorable, = OS. *werth* = MD. *weerd, waerd*, D. *waard* = MLG. *wert* = OHG. *werd*, MHG. *wert*, G. *wert*, commonly misspelled *werth* = Icel. *verthr* = Sw. *värd* = Dan. *værd*, worth, = Goth. *wairths*, adj., worthy; prob. not, as some suppose, < *worth*^{1}, *v.*, there being no connection of sense. It may be an orig. pp. with formative (*-th*^{2} = *-d*^{2}); but the root is uncertain. Hence *worth*^{2}, *n.*, *worthy, worthful, worthship* > *worship*, etc.] 1†. Worthy; honorable; esteemed; estimable.

Ther william was & his *worth* burde [wife].
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2522.

The more that a man con, the more *worth* he ys.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 364.

He . . . accounts himselfe both a fit person to do the noblest and godliest deeds, and much better *worth* then to deject and defile with such a debasement and such a pollution as sin is, himselfe so highly ransom'd.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

2. Having worth, esteem, or value in a given degree; representing a relative or comparative worth (of): used generally with a noun of measurement dependent directly upon it without a preposition.

A byrd in hand, as some men say, is *worth* ten flye at large.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Specifically—(*a*) Having a specified value in money or exchange; representing under fair conditions a price or cost (of); equivalent in value to: expressing either actual market value, or value obtainable under favorable or just conditions.

Schal no deuel at his deth-day deren him *worth* a myte.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 54.

A score of good ewes may be *worth* ten pounds.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 57.

(*b*) Possessed of; having estate to the value of; possessing: as, a man *worth* five millions.

To ennoble those
That scarce, some two days since, were *worth* a noble.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 82.

Poor Rutilus spends all he 's *Worth*,
In hopes of setting one good Dinner forth.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

(*c*) Having a specified moral value or importance; estimable or esteemed in a given way; reaching a certain grade of excellence.

But I remain'd, whose hopes were dim,
Whose life, whose thoughts, were little *worth*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam.

3. Entitled to, by reason of excellence, importance, etc.; meriting; deserving: having the same construction as in sense 2: as, the castle is *worth* defending; the matter is not *worth* notice.

Me, wretch more *worth* your vengeance.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1. 11.

Pray thee, let him alone; he is not *worth* thy anger.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

If what one has to say is *worth* saying, he need not beg pardon for saying it. *O. W. Holmes*, Over the Teacups, xii.

Not worth a continental, a hair, a leek, a maravedi, a rap, a snap, etc. See the nouns.—**The game is not worth the candle.** See *candle*.—**To be worth one's salt.** See *salt*1.—**Worth the whistle.** See *whistle*. -**Worth while.** See *while*1.

worth2 (wėrth), *n.* [< ME. *worth, werth, wurth, wrth*, also *worthe, wurthe, werthe*, < AS. *weorth, wurth* = OS. *werth, werd* = D. *waarde* = OHG. *werd* (>Lith. *wertas*, OBulg. *vredu*?), MHG. *wert*, G. *wert, werth* = Icel. *verth* = Sw. *värde* = Dan. *værd* = Goth. *wairths*, value; from the adj.: see *worth*2, *a.*] 1†. Honor; dignity.

I will do what *worth*
Shall bid me, and no more.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Wee read sometimes of two Bishops in one place, and had all the Presbyters there beene of like *worth* we might perhaps have read of twenty.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

2. Worthiness; excellence of character; excellency; merit; desert: as, a man of great *worth*.

I dispute it not,
His *worth* forestals exception.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 254.

I know your *worths*,
And thus low bow in reverence to your virtues.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

Old letters, breathing of her *worth*.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

3. Value; importance; excellence; valuable or desirable qualities: said of things.

Thy youth's proud livery, so gazed on now,
Will be a tatter'd weed, of small *worth* held.
Shak., Sonnets, ii.

A beautiful object may have a *worth* for feeling independent of mere contemplation. *Mind*, XII. 629.

4. Value, especially as expressed in terms of some standard of equivalency or exchange: as, what is his house *worth*? the *worth* of a commodity is usually the price it will bring in market, but price is not always *worth*.

"For ofte haue I," quod he, "holpe ȝow atte barre,
And ȝit ȝeue ȝe me neuere the *worthe* of a russhe."
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 170.

A crown's *worth* of good interpretation.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 99.

If I had but in my pocket
The *worth* of one single pennie.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 233).

5. That which one is worth; possessions; substance; wealth; riches.

He that helps him take all my outward *worth*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 4. 10.

In good worth†, in good part; without displeasure or offense.

It becometh me to take it *in good worth*; I am not better than he was. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Merit*, etc. See *desert*2.—4. *Value, Cost*, etc. See *price*.

worthful (wėrth′fụl), *a.* [< ME. *wurthful, worthvolle*, < AS. *weorthfull*, valuable, < *weorth*, worth: see *worth*2 and *-ful*.] Full of worth; worthy. *Marston*.

Those high-born dames and *worthful* females whom Margaret the queen had drawn about her.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 272.

Penang and Singapore in the Straits of Malacca, Hong Kong on the route to Canton and Shanghai, are all very *worthful*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 373.

worthily (wėr′ᴛʜi-li), *adv.* [< ME. *worthiliche*, worthily; < *worthy* + *-ly*2.] 1. In a worthy manner; honorably; with due dignity, reverence, or respect; reverently.

Worthili hire he wolcomed wen he hire mette.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4290.

2. Excellently; rightly; becomingly; suitably; fittingly.

Thou and thy meaner fellows your last service
Did *worthily* perform. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 36.

He that hath begun so *worthily*,
It fits not with his resolution
To leave off thus, my lord.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

3. Deservedly; justly; according to merit.

They would not leave their sins, . . . therefore their destruction came *worthily* upon them.
Latimer, Sermons and Remains (Parker ed.), p. 51.

Had the gods done so, I had not now
Worthily term'd them merciless to us!
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 100.

He found out the author, one Dyer, a most crafty fellow and his ancient Maligner, whom he *worthily* punished.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 228.

You *worthily* succeed not only to the honours of your ancestors, but also to their virtues.
Dryden, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables.

I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated.
South, Sermons.

worthiness (wėr′thi-nes), *n.* [< ME. *worthinesse, worthynesse*; < *worthy*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being worthy; honor; excellence; dignity; virtue; merit; desert.

After we shull returne hem for to socoure, for grete pite it were yef thei were deed or taken in so tendre age, for thei ben of high valoure and grete *worthynesse*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 197.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own *worthiness*, accepted. *Hooker*.

I see, even in her looks, gentry and general *worthiness*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** See *worth*2, *n.*

worthless (wėrth′les), *a.* [< *worth*2 + *-less*; < AS. *wurthleás*, < *wurth*, worth, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] 1. Of no value or use; valueless; useless.

Silvia is too fair, too true, too holy,
To be corrupted with my *worthless* gifts.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 6.

'Tis but a *worthless* world to win or lose.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 40.

We read how men sell themselves to a certain Personage, and that Personage cheats them. He gives them wealth; yes, but the gold pieces turn into *worthless* leaves.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, On a Pear-tree.

2. Lacking in or destitute of worth, dignity, excellence, or merit; mean; contemptible.

Some *worthless* slave of thine I'll slay.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 515.

Habits of dissimulation and falsehood, no doubt, mark a man of our age and country as utterly *worthless* and abandoned. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The mode of genesis of the worthy and the *worthless* seems the same. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 552.

3. Unworthy; not deserving.

A peevish schoolboy, *worthless* of such honour.
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 61.

Her boons let foolish Fortune throw
On *worthless* heads; more glorious 'tis by far
A Diadem to merit than to wear.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 149.

Worthless they are of Cæsar's gracious eyes.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. Unserviceable, unprofitable.—2. Base, vile, depraved, graceless, trashy, trumpery, flimsy, tinsel, trifling, paltry, frivolous.

worthlessly (wėrth′les-li), *adv.* In a worthless manner.

worthlessness (wėrth′les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being worthless.

worthly† (wėrth′li), *a.* [ME. *worthely, wurthliche*; < *worth*2 + *-ly*1.] Worthy; excellent.

What schulde the mone ther compas clym,
& to euen wyth that *worthly* lyȝt
That schynez vpon brokez brym?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1071.

But onely the *worthely* warke of my wyll
In my sprete sall enspyre the mighte of me.
York Plays, p. 2.

worthy (wėr′ᴛʜi), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *worthy, worthi, wurthy, wurthi*, worthy (not found in AS.), = OS. *wirthig* = MD. *weerdigh* = MLG. *werdig* = OHG. *wirdīg*, MHG. *wirdec*, G. *würdig*, worthy, = Icel. *verthugr* = Sw. *värdig* = Dan. *værdig*; as *worth*2 + *-y*1.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having worth; of high standing or degree; honorable; worshipful; excellent; deserving of honor, respect, praise, mention, attention, or the like; valuable; noble; estimable; virtuous; meritorious: noting persons and things.

Therfore whan the Soudan wille avance ony *worthi* Knyghte, he makethe him a Amyralle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

Tho moste *worthiest* thes brethren gan take,
Vnto the castel conueing thaim certayn.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1823.

Salust is a wise and *worthy* writer.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

I have done thee *worthy* service.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 247.

Against him Mauritius performed *worthie* attempts, which made way vnto him for the Roman Empire.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 359.

A really *worthy* life depends not only on the vividness and constancy of the ruling moral idea, but also on its volume and contents.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 148.

2†. Of high rank or social station.

And though that he were *worthy*, he was wys,
And of his port as meek as is a mayde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 68.

3. Deserving; meriting: sometimes followed by *of* before the thing merited or deserved, sometimes by an accusative directly, and sometimes by an infinitive.

ȝe, sire, bote I pertly vndo that I haue the profred,
I am *worthi* muche blame; what mai I seiȝe more?
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Now trewly ye be *worthy to* haue grete blame, for youre peple haue moche losse hadde seth ye wente from the bataile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 404.

Worthy the owner, and the owner it.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 64.

Oh, thou hast open'd
A book in which, writ down in bloody letters,
My conscience finds that I am *worthy of*
More than I undergo!
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

Epaminondas, amongst the Thebans, is *worthy of* note and memory, even to our ages and those that shall succeed us. *Ford*, Line of Life.

Friends! we have liv'd too long. I never heard
Sounds such as these, so *worthy to* be feared.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

When we consider a right or a wrong action as done by another person, we think of that person as *worthy of* moral approbation or reprobation.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 130.

4. Well-deserved.

Doing *worthy* vengeance on thyself.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 87.

5. In keeping with the standing, character, dignity, etc. (of); fit; fitted; proper; suited; suitable: with *of*, *for*, or an infinitive clause.

Whan a werkman hath wrouȝte thanne may men se the sothe,
What he were *worthi for* his werke and what he hath deserued;
And nouȝt to fonge bifore for drede of disalowynge.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 139.

Worthy for an empress' love. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 76.

Wert thou a subject *worthy of* my sword,
Or that thy death, this moment, could call home
My banish'd hopes, thou now wert dead; dead, woman!
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

If your parts be *worthy of* me, I will countenance you.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

White gloves, and linen *worthy* Lady Mary!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 164.

After the greatest consociation of religious duties for preparation, no man can be sufficiently *worthy to* communicate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 313.

Foemen *worthy of* their steel. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 10.

Worthiest of blood, in *law*, a phrase applied to males, as opposed to females, in the succession to inheritance. See *tanistry*.

II. *n.*; pl. *worthies* (-ᴛʜiz). 1. A person of eminent worth; one distinguished for serviceable and estimable qualities: as, Fuller's "History of the *Worthies* of England."

Thou thyselfe dost now repute
The wort[h]iest *wort[h]y* of the race of Brute.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

What do these *worthies*
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations? *Milton*, P. R., iii. 74.

At the first appearance of my work, its aim and drift were misapprehended by some of the descendants of the Dutch *worthies*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 13.

2. A local celebrity; a character; an eccentric: as, a village *worthy*. [Humorous or colloq.]—**3.** Anything of worth or excellence. [Rare.]

> In her fair cheek,
> Where several *worthies* make one dignity.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 236.

The nine worthies. See *nine*.

worthy† (wėr′ᴛʜi), *v. t.* [< ME. *wurthen, worthien, wurthien*, < AS. *weorthian, wyrthian, wurthian* (= OHG. *werdōn*, G. *würdigen* = Icel. *virtha* = Goth. *wairthōn*), value, < *weorth*, worth: see *worth*^{2}, *a.*] To render worthy; exalt.

> Put upon him such a deal of man,
> That *worthied* him. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 128.

wortle (wėr′tl), *n.* **1.** A draw-plate, or the aperture in such a plate through which wire is drawn.

> The wire [of manganese steel], owing to its hardness, breaking into short lengths when being pulled through the *wortles*. *Science*, XII. 286.

2. One of a series of metal collars through which a cylinder or plug of lead is sometimes drawn in the manufacture of lead pipe. The wortles are of graduated sizes, and the lead is passed from one through that next smaller, till the pipe has acquired the desired size.

wort-refrigerator (wėrt′rẹ̄-frij″ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* A wort-cooler.

wortwale† (wėrt′wāl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hangnail.

> *Pipitula*, the skinne growing at the fingers ends about the nayle, called of some the *wortwales*, or liuereages.
> *Florio*, 1598.

woryst†, *n.* An old variant of *worsted*.

wosbird, *n.* **1.** Same as *whore's-bird*. [Slang.]

> "Imp'dent old *wosbird!*" says he, "I'll break the bald head on un." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

2. A wasp. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

wose†, *n.* A form of *woose* for *ooze*.

wost†. Second person singular indicative present of *wit*^{1}.

wot (wot). First and third persons singular indicative present of *wit*^{1}.

wough†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *waw*^{1}.

> Fatte reed of myre yground and tempered tough,
> Let daube it on the *wough* on iche asyde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

wouke†, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*^{1}. *Wyclif.*

woul, *v. i.* Same as *waul*^{1}.

would (wůd). Preterit and past subjunctive of *will*^{1}.

would-be (wůd′bē), *a.* and *n.* [< *would* + *be*^{1}, expressing wish or desire in such expressions as "he *would be* thought rich," "he *would be* considered smart."] **I.** *a.* Wishing to be; vainly pretending to be; desirous of being or of being considered: as, a *would-be* philosopher. [Colloq.]

> The *would-be* wits and can't-be gentlemen.
> *Byron*, Beppo, st. 76.

II. *n.* A vain pretender; one who affects to be something which he really is not.

> A man that would have foil'd at their own play
> A dozen *would-be's* of the modern day.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 612.

woulder† (wůd′ėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *would* + *-er*^{1}.] A wisher; one given to use the word *would* optatively. *Latham.* [Rare.]

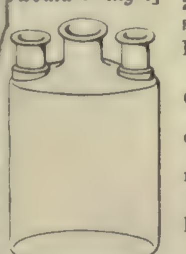
> The olde proverbe is exceeding true,
> "That these great wishers, & these common *woulders*,
> Are never (for the moste part) good householders."
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

woulding† (wůd′ing), *n.* [Irreg. < *would* + *-ing*^{1}.] Emotion of desire; impulse; inclination.

> It will be every man's interest . . . to subdue the exorbitancies of the flesh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit.
> *Hammond.* (*Richardson.*)

wouldingness† (wůd′ing-nes), *n.* Velleity; willingness. *Hammond*, Works, I. 23.

Woulfe's apparatus. An apparatus consisting of a series of three-necked bottles (called *Woulfe's bottles*) connected by suitable tubes, used for washing gases or saturating liquids therewith. *Watts' Dict. of Chem.*



A Woulfe's Bottle.

wound^1 (wönd or wound), *n.* [< ME. *wound, wounde, wund, wunde, wonde*, < AS. *wund* = OS. *wunda, wunde* = OFries. *wunde, unde* = D. *wond, wonde* = OHG. *wunta*, MHG. G. *wunde*, a wound, = Icel. *und* (for **vund*) = Dan. *vunde*, a wound; from an adj., ME. *wund*, < AS. *wund* = D. *ge-wond* = OHG. *wunt*, G. *wund* = Goth. *wunds*, wounded; possibly orig. pp. (in *-d*^{2}) of the verb which appears in AS. *winnan* (pp. *wunnen*), strive, fight, suffer: see *win*^{1}, *v.* The historical pron. is wound, parallel to that of *ground, found, sound, bound*, etc.] **1.** In *surg.*, a solution of continuity of any of the tissues of the body, involving also the skin or mucous membrane of the part, caused by some external agent, and not the result of disease.

> I, lately caught, will have a new made *wound*,
> And captive-like be manacled and bound.
> *Marlowe*, tr. of Ovid's Elegies, ii.

2. In *medical jurisprudence*, any lesion of the body resulting from external violence, whether accompanied or not by rupture of the skin or mucous membrane—thus differing from the meaning of the word when used in surgery. Great difference of opinion, however, appears in the way in which the word is interpreted when occurring in criminal statutes. Some authorities have held that it necessarily implies the use of a hard or solid instrument other than the hand or fist; others, that it necessarily implies the breaking of the skin beyond the cuticle or outer membrane.

3. A breach or hurt of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants.—**4.** Figuratively, injury; hurt; harm: as, a *wound* given to credit or reputation, feelings, etc.: often specifically applied in literature to the pangs of love.

> Alas, poor shepherd ! searching of thy *wound*,
> I have by hard adventure found mine own.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4. 44.

> The *wounds* of conscience, like other *wounds*, though generally received in public, must always be healed in private. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

> They will endeavour to give my reputation as many *wounds* as the man in the almanack. *Swift*, Tritical Essay.

5†. Plague.

> I trowe it was in the dismal
> That was the ten *woundes* of Egipte.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1207.

6. In *her.*, a roundel purpure.—**Contused wound**, a bruising of the soft parts, with perhaps little laceration of the skin, produced by a blow from a blunt body; the bruise of ordinary language.—**Dissection-wound**, a poisoned wound received while dissecting or performing an autopsy, by which septic material is introduced. Also called *dissecting wound* and *post-mortem wound*.—**God's wounds.** See *'swounds* and *zounds*.—**Gunshot-wound**, a lacerated wound caused by a bullet or other missile discharged from a firearm: technically called *vulnus sclopeticum*.—**Incised wound**, a clean-cut wound made by a knife or other sharp instrument; the cut of ordinary language.—**Lacerated wound**, a wound caused by tearing rather than cutting; any laceration of soft parts.—**Open wound**, an operation-wound in which the integument is widely incised, as distinguished from a subcutaneous wound in which the skin-opening is small.—**Operation-wound**, a wound made by the surgeon in the course of an operation, as distinguished from one occurring accidentally.—**Poisoned wound**, a wound into which some poisonous matter is introduced in the act of wounding, as a dissection-wound, the bite of a venomous reptile, or the sting of a poisonous insect.—**Punctured wound**, a narrow deep wound made by a sharp-pointed body, such as a needle or a rapier.

wound^1 (wönd or wound), *v.* [< ME. *wounden, woundien, wunden, wundien, wondien*, < AS. *wundian* = OHG. *wuntōn*, MHG. *wunden*, G. *verwunden*, wound; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hurt by violence; cut, slash, or lacerate; injure; damage: as, to *wound* the head or the arm; to *wound* a tree.

> Ther eche *wounde* and kylde other.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 159.

> He was *wounded* for our transgressions. Isa. liii. 5.

> 'Tis not thy cause;
> Thou hast no reputation *wounded* in 't.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to cause injury or harm to; specifically, of persons, to hurt the feelings of; pain.

> My wretched heart, *wounded* with bad betide,
> To craue his peace from reason is addrest.
> *Greene*, Francesco's Sonnet (Works, ed. Grosart, VIII. 169).

> When ye sin against the brethren, and *wound* their weak consciences, ye sin against Christ. 1 Cor. viii. 12.

> The pangs of *wounded* vanity seemed to him [Johnson] ridiculous. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

II. *intrans.* To inflict hurt or injury, either physically or morally.

> This courtesy
> *Wounds* deeper than your sword can, or mine own.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 1.

> Willing to *wound*, and yet afraid to strike.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 203.

wound^2 (wound). Preterit and past participle of *wind*^{1}.

woundable (wön′- or woun′dạ-bl), *a.* [< *wound*^{1} + *-able*.] Capable of being wounded; liable to injury; vulnerable.

> So *woundable* is the dragon under the left wing.
> *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. i. 5.

wounder (wön′dėr or woun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *wounder*; < *wound*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who or that which wounds.

wound-fever (wönd′fē″vėr), *n.* A fever, probably mildly septic in its nature, which sometimes occurs after receiving a wound, whether accidental or made during an operation: in the latter case also called *surgical fever*.

wound-gall (wönd′gâl), *n.* A gall made on the stem of the grape-vine by an American weevil, *Ampeloglypter sesostris*. See *vine-gall*.

woundily (woun′di-li), *adv.* [< *woundy*^{2} + *-ly*^{2}.] Woundy; excessively. [Colloq. or humorous.]

> They look *woundily* like Frenchmen.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

> Richard Penlake repeated the vow,
> For *woundily* sick was he.
> *Southey*, St. Michael's Chair.

wounding (wön′- or woun′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wound*^{1}, *v.*] Hurt; injury. Gen. iv. 23.

woundless (wönd′- or wound′les), *a.* [< *wound*^{1} + *-less*.] **1.** Free from hurt or injury.—**2.** Invulnerable; incapable of being wounded.

> Hit the *woundless* air. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1. 44.

3. Unwounding; harmless.

> Turne thee to those that weld the awful crowne,
> To doubted Knights, whose *woundlesse* armour rusts.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., October.

> Not a dart fell *woundless* there. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, viii.

woundwort (wönd′wėrt), *n.* [< *wound*^{1} + *wort*^{1}.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Stachys*, particularly either of two species occurring in Great Britain, *S. palustris*, the marsh or clown's woundwort, and *S. Germanica*. The name alludes to a supposed vulnerary property.—**2.** The kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, and occasionally other plants.—**Clown's woundwort.** Same as *clownheal*.—**Knight's woundwort**, the water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloïdes*. See *Stratiotes*.—**Saracen's woundwort.** See *Saracen's comfrey*, under *Saracen*.

woundworth (wönd′wėrth), *n.* A composite plant, *Liabum Brownei*. [West Indies.]

woundy^1 (wön′di or woun′di), *a.* [< *wound*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Causing or inflicting wounds. [Rare.]

> A boy that shoots
> From ladies' eyes such mortal *woundy* darts.
> *Hood*, Love.

woundy^2 (woun′di), *a.* [Of doubtful origin; perhaps a colloq. use of *woundy*^{1}; cf. *whopping, terrible*, and other words of intensity, used as emphatics.] Excessive. [Colloq.]

> Indeed there is a *woundy* luck in names, sirs,
> And a main mystery. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

> A *woundy* hinderance to a poor man that lives by his labour. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

woundy^2 (woun′di), *adv.* [< *woundy*^{2}, *a.*] Exceedingly; very. [Colloq.]

> A *woundy* brag young vellow.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

> Gad, says I, an you play the fool and marry at these years, there's more danger of your head's aching than my heart.—He was *woundy* angry when I gav'n that wipe.
> *Congreve*, Love for Love, iv. 13.

> Travelled ladies are *woundy* nice. *J. Baillie.*

wourali, wourari (wö′rạ-li, -ri), *n.* Same as *woorali, woorari*. See *curari*.

wourali-plant (wö′rạ-li-plant), *n.* The plant which yields wourali. See *curari*.

wournil†, *n.* Same as *warble*^{3}.

wout†, *n.* Same as *voute*, an old spelling of *vault*^{1}.

wou-wou, *n.* Same as *wow-wow*.

wove (wōv). Preterit and occasional past participle of *weave*^{1}.

woven (wō′vn). Past participle of *weave*^{1}.

wow (wou), *interj.* An exclamation of pleasure, surprise, or wonder.

> O whan he slew his berry-brown steed,
> *Wow* but his heart was sair!
> *King Henry* (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

> And, *wow!* Tam saw an unco sight!
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

wowe^1†, **wower**†. Obsolete forms of *woo, wooer*.

wowe^2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *waw*^{2}.

wo-werie†, *a.* See *woe-weary*.

wowf (wouf), *a.* [Cf. *waff*^{3}.] Wild; deranged; disordered in intellect. [Scotch.]

> He will be as *wowf* as ever his father was.
> *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

wow-wow (wou′wou), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** The active gibbon of Sumatra, *Hylobates agilis*. Also *wou-wou, ungaputi*, and *oungha*.—**2.** The silvery gibbon of Java, *Hylobates leuciscus*. Also *wou-wou, wau-wau, wa-wah*.

wox†, **woxe**†, *v. i.* Obsolete forms of *wax*^{1}.

woxen†. Old preterit and past participle of *wax*^{1}.

wp. A contraction of *worship*.

wpful. A contraction of *worshipful.*

wrack^1 (rak), *n.* [Also *wreck* (also *rack*): < ME. *wrak, wrek, wrec,* something cast ashore, a kind of seaweed, also shipwreck (> F. *varech,* seaweed cast ashore, pieces of a wrecked ship cast ashore); partly < AS. *wræc,* banishment, exile, misery; partly < D. LG. *wrak,* or Icel. *rek* (for **vrek*), also *reki,* anything drifted or driven ashore, = Sw. *vrak,* wreck, refuse, trash, = Dan. *vrag,* wreck. *Wrack*^{1} is a doublet of *wreck*^{1}; it is also spelled in some uses *rack,* while on the other hand *rack*^{1} was sometimes spelled *wrack.* Indeed the whole series of words, *wrack, wreck, rack, reck, wretch,* etc., were formerly much confused in spelling. See *wreck*^{1}.] **1.** That which is cast ashore by the waves. Specifically—(*a*) Seaweed cast ashore. The name is sometimes restricted to the species of *Fucus,* which form the bulk of the wrack collected for manure and sometimes for making kelp. Those found most plentifully on the shores of the British islands are *F. vesiculosus* and *F. nodosus.* See *sea-wrack,* 2, and cut under *Fucus.* (*b*) Wreckage.
2†. The destruction of a ship by winds or rocks or by the force of the waves; shipwreck. See *wreck*^{1}.

> Ring the alarum-bell! Blow wind! come *wrack!*
> *Shak.,* Macbeth, v. 5. 51.

> Nay, some of them . . . run ashore before the pursuer, glad that with *wrack* of ship and losse of goods they may prolong a despised life. *Sandys,* Travailes (1652), p. 2.

3. Destruction; ruin.

> Forgetting shame's pure blush and honour's *wrack.*
> *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 558.

> Nor only Paradise
> In this commotion, but the starry cope
> Of heaven perhaps, or all the elements
> At least had gone to *wrack,* disturb'd and torn
> With violence of this conflict. *Milton,* P. L., iv. 994.

> Moaning and wailing for an heir to rule
> After him, lest the realm should go to *wrack.*
> *Tennyson,* Coming of Arthur.

Cart-wrack, various large algæ thrown up by the sea. [Scotch.]—**Kelp-wrack,** *Fucus nodosus.*—**Lady-wrack,** *Fucus vesiculosus.* See cut under *Fucus.*

wrack^1† (rak), *v. t.* [< *wrack, n.* Cf. *wreck*^{1}, *v.*] To destroy; make shipwreck of; wreck.

> What proffits it the well built ship to ride
> Vpon the surging billowes of the maine, . . .
> If, ere it iornies end it doth attaine, . . .
> Sea *wrackt* it perish in the raging floud?
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

> Oh, what a second ruthless sea of woes
> *Wracks* me within my haven!
> *Chapman,* Monsieur D'Olive, i. 1.

wrack^2, *n.* A variant of *rack*^{3}.

wrack^3†, *v. t.* An obsolete misspelling of *rack*^{1}. *Cowley,* Davideis, iii.

wrackful† (rak'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *wrakeful, wrakful;* < *wrack*^{1} + *-ful.* Cf. *wreckful.*] Ruinous; destructive.

> What wanton horrors marked their *wrackful* path!
> *Scott,* Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 6.

wrack-grass (rak'grȧs), *n.* Same as *grass-wrack.*

wracksome† (rak'sum), *a.* [< *wrack*^{1} + *-some.*] Ruinous; destructive.

> Nor bring the *wracksom* engine to their wall.
> *Hudson,* tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

wrain-staff (rān'stȧf), *n.* Same as *wring-staff.*

wraith (rāth), *n.* [Appar. an altered form due to some confusion of the dial. *warth,* an apparition; supposed to have been orig. a guardian spirit, < Icel. *vörth* (gen. *varthar*), a ward, guardian; cf. Norw. *varde,* a beacon, pile of stones, *vardyvle,* a guardian or attendant spirit said to go before or follow a man, also considered as an omen or a boding spirit: see *ward*^{1}.] An apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed to be seen before or soon after the person's death; in general, a visible spirit; a specter; a ghost.

> His presence scared the clan,
> Who held him for some fleeting *wraith,*
> And not a man of blood and breath.
> *Scott,* L. of L. M., v. 28.

> In 1799 a traveller writes of the peasants of Kirkcudbrightshire: "It is common among them to fancy that they see the *wraiths* of persons dying, which will be visible to one and not to others present with him."
> *E. B. Tylor,* Prim. Culture, I. 405.

> Then glided out of the joyous wood
> The ghastly *Wraith* of one that I know.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, xxiii.

wrak†, **wrake**†, *n.* and *v.* Old spellings of *wrack*^{1}.

wramp (ramp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sprain.

wran (ran), *n.* A dialectal form of *wren.*

> The *wran!* the *wran!* the king of all birds.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.,* 1st ser., XII. 489.

wrang^1 (rang, locally vrang), *a., n.,* and *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *wrong.*

wrang^2. An obsolete or provincial preterit of *wring.*

wrangle (rang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrangled,* ppr. *wrangling.* [< ME. *wranglen;* a freq. form connected with LG. *wrangen,* wrangle, Dan. *vringle,* twist, entangle, and ult. with *wring:* see *wring.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To dispute; argue noisily or in a quarrelsome manner; brawl; altercate.

> I am ready to distrust mine eyes,
> And *wrangle* with my reason.
> *Shak.,* T. N., iv. 3. 14.

> I have been atoning two most *wrangling* neighbours.
> *Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

> Tho' among ourselves with too much Heat
> We sometimes *wrangle,* when we should debate.
> *Prior,* To Boileau Despreaux (1704).

2. To engage in discussion and disputation; argue; debate; hence, formerly, in some universities, to dispute publicly; defend or oppose a thesis by argument.

> The Philosophers, as they scorne to delight, so must they bee content little to mooue; sauing *wrangling* whether Vertue bee the chiefe or the onely good; whether the contemplatiue or the active life doe excell.
> *Sir P. Sidney,* Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 41.

> Then, in the scale of reas'ning life, 'tis plain,
> There must be, somewhere, such a rank as man:
> And all the question (*wrangle* e'er so long)
> Is only this, if God has placed him wrong.
> *Pope,* Essay on Man, i. 49.

=**Syn.** 1. To bicker, spar, jangle. See *quarrel*^{1}, *n.*

II.† *trans.* To contest or dispute, especially in the usually brawling manner of the schools.

> Sir Philip, while they *wrangle* out their cause, let us agree. *Brome,* Northern Lass, v. 8.

wrangle (rang'gl), *n.* [< *wrangle, v.*] An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.

> I have found the court of assistants usually taken up in little *wrangles* about coachmen, and adjusting accounts of meal and small-beer.
> *Swift,* Proposal for giving Badges to Beggars.

=**Syn.** *Squabble, Altercation,* etc. (see *quarrel*^{1}), controversy.

wrangler (rang'glėr), *n.* [< *wrangle* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who wrangles or disputes; a debater; especially, an angry or noisy disputant.

> True, true, ever at odds: They were the common talke of the towne for a paire of *wranglers.*
> *Brome,* Sparagus Garden, i. 1.

> You should be free and pleasant in every answer and behaviour, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation than like noisy and contentious *wranglers.*
> *Watts,* Improvement of Mind, I. xiii. § 20.

> I burn to set th' imprison'd *wranglers* free,
> And give them voice and utt'rance once again.
> *Cowper,* Task, iv. 34.

> As thy great men are fighters and *wranglers,* so thy mighty things upon the earth and sea are troublesome and intractable incumbrances.
> *Landor,* Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

2†. A stubborn opponent or adversary.

> Tell him he hath made a match with such a *wrangler*
> That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
> With chaces. *Shak.,* Hen. V., i. 2. 264.

3. In Cambridge University, one who has attained the first class in the elementary division of the public examination for honors in pure and mixed mathematics, commonly called the *mathematical tripos,* those who compose the second rank of honors being designated *senior optimes,* and those of the third order *junior optimes.* The student taking absolutely the first place in the mathematical tripos used to be called the *senior wrangler,* those following next in the same division being respectively termed *second, third, fourth,* etc., *wranglers.* But in the final examination now, to which only wranglers are admitted, the names are arranged in divisions alphabetically. The name is derived from the public disputations in which candidates for degrees were until recent times required to exhibit their powers. Compare *tripos.*

> Maule was senior *wrangler* and senior medallist at Cambridge, and is a lawyer. *Greville,* Memoirs, Jan. 2, 1831.

wranglership (rang'glėr-ship), *n.* [< *wrangler* + *-ship.*] In Cambridge University, the position or rank of a wrangler.

wranglesome (rang'gl-sum), *a.* [< *wrangle* + *-some.*] Contentious; quarrelsome. *Halliwell.*

wrangling (rang'gling), *n.* [< ME. *wranglinge, wranglyng;* verbal n. of *wrangle, v.*] Disputation; especially, contentious argumentation.

> Much *wrangling* they had, but at last they confirmed him according to promise eight shares of Land; and so he was dismissed of his charge, with shew of fauour and much friendship. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 132.

> We may read what *wrangling* the Bishops and Monks had about the reading or not reading of Origen.
> *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., i.

wrangous† (rang'us), *a.* A Scotch form of *wrongous.*

wrap^1 (rap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wrapped* or *wrapt,* ppr. *wrapping.* [E. dial. transposed *warp;* < ME. *wrappen,* also *wlappen* (with *l* for *r*), > E. *lap:* see *lap*^{3}, and cf. *envelop, develop.*] **1.** To roll or fold together, as a pliable or flexible object: usually with the preposition *around* (or *round*) or *about:* as, to *wrap* paper *about* a book.

> This said, he took his mantle's foremost part,
> He gan the same together fold and *wrap.* *Fairfax.*

> Like one who *wraps* the drapery of his couch
> *About* him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
> *Bryant,* Thanatopsis.

2. To envelop; surround; cover by winding something round in folds; muffle: often with *up:* as, to *wrap up* a child in its blanket; to *wrap* the body in flannels.

> As a weiȝh woful he *wrapped* him ther-inne,
> For no man that he met his mornyng schuld knowe.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 746.

> The Sarazines *wrappen* here Hedes in white lynnene Clothe. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 109.

> I, . . . *wrapp'd* in mist
> Of midnight vapour, glide secure.
> *Milton,* P. L., ix. 158.

> The mother . . .
> Then brought a mantle down and *wrapt* her in it.
> *Tennyson,* Geraint.

3. To cover and fasten securely, as in paper or pack-sheet, in order to protect from injury or injurious exposure, as in transit or during storage, or in order to conceal: generally with *up:* as, to *wrap up* an umbrella or a book to send by express; to *wrap up* one's things in a bundle.—**4.** To conceal by involving or enveloping; hide in a mass of different character; cover up or involve generally.

> In these fewe lines I haue *wrapped* vp the most tedious part of Grammer. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 27.

> The evil which is here *wrapt* up.
> *Shak.,* M. for M., v. 1. 117.

> *Wrapping* up Religion in strange figures and mysterious non-sense, which the Egyptians were so much given to.
> *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. iii.

Wrapped up in. (*a*) Bound up with or in; comprised or involved in; entirely associated with or dependent on.

> His [Leontine's] young wife (*in* whom all his happiness was *wrapt up*) died. *Addison,* Spectator, No. 123.

(*b*) Engrossed in or with; entirely devoted to: as, she is *wrapped up in* her son; he is *wrapped up in* his studies.

> O then, O, first for your own royal sake,
> And next for ours, *wrapp'd up in* you, beware
> Of his Designs in time. *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, v. 152.

> The state pedant is *wrapt up in* news, and lost in politics. *Addison,* Spectator, No. 105.

(*c*) Comprised or involved in, as an effect or consequence.

wrap^1 (rap), *n.* [< *wrap*^{1}, *v.*] An article of dress intended to be wrapped round the person, as on a journey; a wrapper. In the plural, the word is applied collectively to all coverings used, in addition to the usual clothing, as a defense against the weather, as cloaks, shawls, scarfs, and railway-rugs.

> Mrs. Aleshine . . . was sitting in her bonnet and *wraps,* ready to start forth. *F. R. Stockton,* The Dusantes, iii.

wrap^2† (rap), *v. t.* A misspelling of *rap*^{2}.

> The least of these delights, that you devise,
> Able to *wrape* and dazzle human eyes.
> *Peele,* Arraignment of Paris, ii. 2.

> *Wrapp'd* in amaze, the matrons wildly stare.
> *Dryden,* Æneid, v. 840.

wrappage (rap'āj), *n.* [< *wrap*^{1} + *-age.*] **1.** The act of wrapping.—**2.** Anything which wraps, or is used for wrapping; collectively, things used as wraps or wrappers.

> It seems somehow the very central essence of us, Song; as if all the rest were but *wrappages* and hulls!
> *Carlyle,* Heroes and Hero-Worship, iii.

> Hence was the need, on either side, of a lie
> To serve as decent *wrappage.*
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, iv. 523.

> To-morrow this sheet . . . shall be the *wrappage* to a bar of soap, or the platter for a beggar's broken victuals.
> *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi., note.

wrapper (rap'ėr), *n.* [< *wrap*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who wraps.—**2.** That in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; an outer covering: as, newspaper *wrappers.*

> As soon as such a number of books are perfected, the surplus of the various signatures are thrown aside for *wrappers* and other official uses.
> *Rev. W. Tooke,* in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 430.

Specifically—(*a*) The loose and detachable cover of paper put about a book bound in cloth to preserve its freshness; sometimes, incorrectly, the sewed or pasted cover of a pamphlet. (*b*) Tobacco-leaf specially suited or prepared for covering cigars: distinguished from *filler.* See *filler*^{1}, 4.

> Sumatra tobacco consists of large, strong, flexible leaves, which are imported into this country solely for the purpose of making cigar *wrappers.* *The Nation,* XLVIII. 379.

3. A loose garment meant to envelop the whole, or nearly the whole, person: applied to both indoor and outdoor garments, such as dressing-gowns, overcoats, and shawls. At certain times the name is used of some special form of garment, though for outdoor garments *wrap* is much more usual.

Nitella . . . was always in a *wrapper*, nightcap, and slippers when she was not decorated for immediate show.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 115.

Similar mantles, not assumed as *wrappers* for extra warmth or protection against the weather, were in general use at ceremonies and festivals. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 465.

She wore a dismal calico *wrapper*, which made no compromise with the gauntness of her figure.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 137.

4. An undershirt. [Colloq. or trade use.] — **5.** In *Fungi*, same as *volva*.

wrapping-paper (rap′ing-pā″pėr), *n.* See *paper*.

wrapping-silk (rap′ing-silk), *n.* See *silk*.

wrap-rascal (rap′ras″kal), *n.* [< *wrap* + obj. *rascal*; a humorous term, like *hap-harlot*.] A loose greatcoat worn by people of elegance about 1740, in supposed imitation of the coarse coats of the poorer people; hence, any surtout or long outer garment.

His dress was also that of a horse-dealer — a close-buttoned jockey-coat, or *wrap-rascal*, as it was then termed, with huge metal buttons, coarse blue upper stockings, called boot-hose, because supplying the place of boots, and a slouched hat. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiii.

The driver, by means of a *wraprascal*, had covered a great part of the rags of his lower garment.
Thackeray, Irish Sketch-Book, xix.

wrasse (ras), *n.* [Also, better, *wrass*; said to be < W. *gwrachen*, the W. name for the fish being *gwrachen y mór*.] An acanthopterygian teleost fish of the family *Labridæ*; any labrid, or labroid fish, having thick fleshy lips, strong sharp teeth, and usually brilliant coloration. See *parrot-fish* (with cut). They are carnivorous salt-water fishes of littoral habits, haunting chiefly rocky shores, and many of them are esteemed food-fishes. The species to which the name applies as a book-name are very numerous; but those of which *wrasse* is actually spoken are chiefly the British species, as the ballan-wrasse and the red wrasse. (See cut under *Labrus*.) In America the best-known wrasses (though not so called) are the common cunner, the tautog, and the fathead. See cuts under these words. — **Comber wrasse.** Same as *comber*³, 2. — **Cook wrasse,** the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*. — **Ctenoid wrasses,** wrasses with ctenoid scales; the *Ctenolabridæ*. — **Cycloid wrasses,** wrasses with cycloid scales; the *Cyclolabridæ*. — **Servellan wrasse.** Same as *sweetlips*, 3. — **Small-mouthed wrasse,** *Centrolabrus exoletus*. (See also *ballan-wrasse*, *rainbow-wrasse*.)

wrasse-fish (ras′fish), *n.* A wrasse. See *Labrus* (with cut).

wrastle (ras′l), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wrestle*.

wrath (räth, sometimes râth), *n.* [< ME. *wraththe*, *wratthe*, *wræththe*, *wreththe*, *wrathe*, *wrethe*, also erroneously *wraugth*, < AS. (ONorth.) *wrǣththo*, *wrǣtho* (= Icel. *reithi* (for **vreithi*) = Sw. Dan. *vrede*), anger, wrath, < *wrāth*, angry, wroth: see *wroth*. *Wrath* is thus the noun of *wroth*. The historical pron. is räth, which is also almost or quite universal in the United States.] **1.** Fierce anger; vehement indignation; rage.

Yet in his *wraugth* this thought he euer among:
If he shuld avenge hym sodeuly,
All his pepill wold say he did hym wrong.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1373.

Wraththe of children is ouercome soone.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Then boyling *Wrath*, stern, cruell, swift, and rash,
That like a Boar her teeth doth grinde and gnash.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

2†. Heat; impetuosity.

They are in the very *wrath* of love, and they will together; clubs cannot part them.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 44.

3. The effects of anger; the just punishment of an offense or crime; vengeance. Rom. xiii. 4. — **To pour out vials of wrath.** See *vial*. = **Syn. 1.** *Anger*, *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. (see *anger*¹).

wrath† (räth), *a.* An obsolete (in early modern use erroneous) form of *wroth*.

Whereat the Prince full *wrath* his strong right hand
In full avengement heaved up on hie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 43.

Oberon is passing fell and *wrath*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 20.

wrath† (räth), *v.* [< ME. *wraththen*, *wratthen*, *wrathen*, *wrathien*, < AS. *gewrāthian* (= OS. *wrēthian* = Icel. *reitha*), be angry, < *wrāth*, angry: see *wroth* and *wrath*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become wroth or angry; manifest anger.

Than the worthy at his wife *wrathet* a little,
And blamyt the burde for hir bold speche.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8442.

And appere in hus presence whyle hym pleye lyketh,
And yf he *wratthe*, we mowe be war and hus way roume.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 189.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make wroth or angry; cause wrath or anger in; anger; enrage.

Melechmanser . . . on a Day pleyed at the Chesse, and his Swerd lay besyde him; and so befelle that on *wratthed* him, and with his owne propre Swerd he was slayn.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 37.

I wol not *wrathe* him, also mote I thryve.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 80.

And that es drede perfite in vs and gastely when we drede to *wrethe* God in the leste syne that we kane knawe and flese it als venyme.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

2. To be angry with; exhibit anger or wrath to.

Whi *wraththist* thou me? y greue thee nougt.
Whi art thou to thi freend vnkinde?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 161.

wrathful (räth′fu̇l), *a.* [< ME. *wrethful*, *wrethvol*, wrathful; < *wrath*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed.

Strong men, and *wrathful* that a stranger knight
Should do and almost overdo the deeds
Of Lancelot. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Expressive of or prompted or characterized by wrath or anger; raging; impetuous; furious: as, *wrathful* passions; a *wrathful* countenance.

How now, lords! your *wrathful* weapons drawn
Here in our presence? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 237.

Like Lightning, swift the *wrathful* Faulchion flew.
Pope, Iliad, x. 524.

3. Executing wrath; serving as the instrument of wrath. [Rare.]

Whiles we, God's *wrathful* agent, do correct
Their proud contempt that beats His peace to heaven.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 87.

= **Syn. 1.** Indignant, resentful, exasperated, irate.

wrathfully (räth′fu̇l-i), *adv.* [< ME. *wrethfully*; < *wrathful* + *-ly*².] In a wrathful manner; with anger; angrily.

Then thes Paynymes *wrethfully* ther thens
Whent, leuying anon ther stourdy uiolens.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2218.

Kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 172.

wrathfulness (räth′fu̇l-nes), *n.* The character or state of being wrathful; vehement anger.

wrathily (rä′thi-li), *adv.* [< *wrathy* + *-ly*².] With wrath or great anger; angrily. [Colloq.]

The master *wrathily* insisted.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, Posson Jone.

wrathless (räth′les), *a.* [< ME. *wraththelees*; < *wrath*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Free from anger. *Waller*, Of the Countess of Carlisle's Chamber.

wrathy (rä′thi), *a.* [< *wrath*, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] Angry. [Colloq.]

wraw†, *a.* [ME. *wraw*, *wrah*, *wroȝ*, pl. *wrowe*, perverse, angry, fierce; cf. *wro*, a corner.] Angry; froward; peevish.

With this speche the cook wex wroth and *wraw*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 46.

wrawful†, *a.* [ME., < *wraw* + *-ful*.] Peevish; angry.

Ire troubleth a man, and accidie maketh hym hevy, thoghtful, and *wrawful*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

wrawl†, *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *wawl*, *waul*.] To cry as a cat; waul; whine; moan.

Nor practize snufflingly to speake, for that doth imitate
The brutish Storke and Elephant, yea, and the *wralling* cat. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 298.

Cats that *wrawling* still did cry.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 27.

wrawness†, *n.* [< ME. *wrawnesse*, perverseness, peevishness; < *wraw* + *-ness*.] Anger; peevishness; frowardness.

He dooth alle thyng with anoy, and with *wrawnesse*, slaknesse, and excusacioun. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

wraxling (raks′ling), *a.* A dialectal form of *wrastling* for *wrestling*. *Davies*. [Prov. Eng.]

As long as there 's a devil or devils, even an ass or asses, in the universe, one will have to turn out to the reveille now and then, wherever one is, and satisfy one's θυμός, rage, or pluck, which Plato averreth (for why, he'd have been a *wraxling* man, and therefore was a philosopher, and the king of 'em) to be the root of all virtue.
C. Kingsley, Life, II. 53. (*Davies*.)

wray† (rā), *v. t.* [< ME. *wreyen*, *wreien*, *wreȝen*, < AS. *wrēgan* = OS. *wrōgian* = OFries. *wrōgia* = OHG. *ruogen* = Icel. *rægja* = Goth. *wrōhjan*, accuse, betray. Cf. *bewray*.] **1.** To reveal; disclose.

Thou shalt upon thy trouthe swere me heere
That to no wight thou shalt this conseil *wreye*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 317.

The work *wrayes* the man.
Mir. for Mags., p. 82. (*Nares*.)

2. To betray.

Hense! tyte, but thou the hye,
With deulle her schall thou dye,
That *wreyes* hym on this wise.
York Plays, p. 150.

wre†, *v. t.* Same as *wry*².

wreak¹ (rēk), *v. t.* [Formerly also *wreck*; < ME. *wreken* (pret. *wrak*, *wrek*, pl. *wreken*, pp. *wreken*, *wroken*, *wroke*, *wreke*), < AS. *wrecan* (pret. *wræc*, pp. *wrecen*), wreak, revenge, punish, orig. drive, urge, impel, = OS. *wrecan* = OFries. *wreka* = D. *wreken*, repel, toss, also wreak vengeance, = OHG. *rehhan*, MHG. *rechen*, G. *rächen*, revenge, etc., = Icel. *reka* (for *vreka*), drive, thrust, repel, toss, also wreak, = Sw. *vräka*, reject, refuse, throw, = Dan. *vrage*, reject, = Goth. *wrikan*, persecute, *ga-wrikan*, avenge; cf. Lith. *wargti*, suffer affliction, *wargas*, affliction, OBulg. Russ. *vragŭ*, enemy, foe, persecutor; L. *vergere*, bend, turn, incline (see *verge*²), *urgere*, press, urge (see *urge*), Gr. εἱργειν, repel, Skt. √ *varj*, turn, twist.] **1.** To revenge; avenge: with either the offense or the person offended as the object. [Obsolescent.]

Now tyme, by my trauthe, to take it on hond,
To mene vs with manhode & our mys *wreke*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1750.

Thogh his bowe be nat broken,
He wol nat with his arwes been *ywroken*
On thee ne me, ne noon of oure figure.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 26.

To send down Justice for to *wreak* our wrongs.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 51.

Grant me some knight to do the battle for me,
Kill the foul thief, and *wreak* me for my son.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To execute; inflict: as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

Working that malice on the creatures heere, which he could not there so easily *wrecke* on their Creator.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

On me let Death *wreak* all his rage.
Milton, P. L., iii. 241.

No Roman fleet came to *wreak* the Imperial revenge on the German shore. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 121.

wreak¹**†** (rēk), *n.* [< ME. *wreke*, *wrake*, *wreche* (= D. *wraak*); < *wreak*¹, *v.*] **1.** Revenge; vengeance; furious passion; resentment.

For syn thou take no *wreke* on me.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 105.

I drede of thyn unhappe,
Lest for thy gilt the *wreche* of Love procede
On alle hem that ben hore and rounde of shape,
That ben so lykly folk in love to spede.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 30.

Our writings are,
By any envious instruments that dare
Apply them to the guilty, made to speak
What they will have to fit their tyrannous *wreak*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3.

If revenge
And unexpected *wreak* were ever pleasing,
Or could endear the giver of such blessings,
All these I come adorn'd with.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

2. Punishment.

Therto we wreched wommen nothyne konne,
When us is wo, but sitte and wepe and thynke;
Our *wreche* is this oure owen wo to drynke.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 784.

wreak²**†**, *v.* An erroneous spelling of *reck*.

wreaker (rē′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *wreker*, *wrekeer* (= MD. *wreker*), avenger; < *wreak*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who wreaks.

The stork, the *wrekere* of avouteryе.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 361.

Infernal Furies eke, ye *wreakers* of wrong, . . .
Receive these words, and eke your heavy power
Withdraw from me. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

If we let sin alone, his kingdom flourisheth; if we strike at him, and hit not the bough he sits on, we move him not; if we do, we are judged partial, personal, and *wreakers* of our own spleen. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 465.

wreakful† (rēk′fu̇l), *a.* [Also *wreckful*; < ME. *wrakeful*; < *wreak* + *-ful*.] Revengeful; angry.

What thing is love? It is a power divine,
That reigns in us, or else a *wreakful* law.
Greene, Sonnetto.

Working *wreakefull* vengeance on my Foes.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 32 (fol. 1623).

wreakless¹**†** (rēk′les), *a.* [< *wreak*¹ + *-less*.] Unpunished; unavenged.

You still *wreakless* live,
Gnaw, vermin-like, things sacred, no laws give
To your devouring. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ii. 223.

wreakless²**†**, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *reckless*.

wreath (rēth), *n.* [< ME. *wrethe*, *wræthe*, < AS. *wrǣth*, a twisted band, bandage, < *wrīthan* (pret. *wrāth*), writhe, twist: see *writhe*.] **1.** A twisted band; something twisted, as a flowering branch, into a circular form; especially, a sort of crown made of natural or artificial flowers sewed to a stem, or of thin metal-work, filigree, or the like; a garland; a chaplet.

A *wrethe* of gold arm-greet, of huge wighte,
Upon his heed, set ful of stones brighte.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1287.

With bruised arms and *wreaths* of victory.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 110.

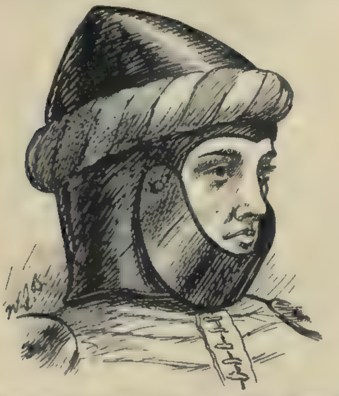
[He] afterward attain'd
The royal Scottish *wreath*, upholding it in state.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 61.

With *wreaths* of grace he crowns my conquering brows.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 8.

A lute she held; and on her head was seen
A *wreath* of roses red, and myrtles green.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1128.

Round the sufferer's temples bind
Wreaths that endure affliction's heaviest shower,
And do not shrink from sorrow's keenest wind.
Wordsworth.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) A garland or diadem for the head. (1) A chaplet of flowers or leaves, the general character being described in the blazon. (2) A sort of twist or heavy cord composed of the chief color and the chief metal in the achievement. It is not often used as a bearing, but is placed upon or above the helmet to receive the crest. It is then shown edgewise, and resembles a short piece of stout rope, and should show three turns of the metal and three of the color, beginning at the dexter side with the metal. Such a wreath may also be borne on the head of a man or a woman. It is then represented in perspective as in nature. (*b*) The tail of a wild boar: mentioned in the blazon only when of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.—3. Something resembling a twisted band; something narrow, long, and circular, of slightly irregular outline.

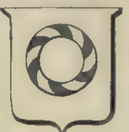

Wreath, as worn at the end of the 14th century: the origin of the heraldic wreath borne under the crest and seeming to support it. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky *wreaths*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 58.

As *wreath* of snow, on mountain-breast,
Slides from the rock that gave it rest.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 27.

A *wreath* of airy dancers hand-in-hand
Swung round the lighted lantern of the hall.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. A defect in glass, consisting of a wavy appearance, due to want of uniform density. This defect is most common in flint-glass.—5. The trochal disk of a rotifer with its fringe of cilia. See cuts under *Rotifera* and *trochal.*—**Civic wreath.** See *civic.*—**Purple wreath.** See *Petrea.*—**St. Peter's wreath.** Same as *Italian may* (which see, under *may*4).—**Wreath circular,** in *her.*, a wreath shown fully, not edgewise or in perspective, forming, therefore, a complete circle. It is in this form that a wreath is generally shown when used as a bearing.


Wreath Circular.

wreath, *v.* See *wreathe.*

wreath-animalcule (rēth'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Peridiniidæ.*

wreathe (rēŦH), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wreathed* (pp. also *wreathen*), ppr. *wreathing.* [Also *wreath*; < ME. *wrethen*; < *wreath, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To twist; form by twisting.

Of them the shepheard which hath charge in chief
Is Triton, blowing loud his *wreathed* horne.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 245.

Two chains of pure gold . . . of *wreathen* work.
Ex. xxviii. 14.

An adder
Wreathed up in fatal folds.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 879.

And in the arm'd ship, with a well-*wreath'd* cord,
They straitly bound me. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiv. 485.

They killed a man which was a first-borne, *wreathing* his head from his bodie, and embalming the same with salt and spices. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 137.

2†. To writhe; contort; distort.

Then walks off melancholic, and stands *wreathed*,
As he were pinned up to the arras, thus.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreathes* his shining body round.
Gay, Rural Sports, i.

3. To form into a wreath; adjust as a wreath or circularly; cause to pass about something.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had *wreathed* itself.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 109.

Then he found a door
And darkling felt the sculptured ornament
That *wreathen* round it made it seem his own.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. To form or make by intertwining; also, to twist together or intertwine; combine, as several things into one, by twisting and intertwining.

From his slack hand the garland *wreathed* for Eve
Down dropp'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 892.

5. To surround with a wreath or with anything twisted or twined; infold; twist, twine, or fold round.

Each *wreathed* in the other's arms.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 25.

Dusk faces with white silken turbans *wreathed.*
Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 549.

Wreathed in smoke the ship stood out to sea.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, iii.

6. To form or become a wreath about; encircle.

In the Flow'rs that *wreathe* the sparkling Bowl
Fell Adders hiss. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

Wreathed column, in *arch.*, a column so shaped as to present a twisted or spiral form.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take the form of a wreath; hence, to mingle or interlace, as two or more things with one another.

A bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ix. 85.

2. In *milling*, to hug the eye of the millstone so closely as to retard or prevent its descent: said of flour or meal.

wreathen (rē'ŦHn), *p. a.* [< ME. *wrethen*, var. of *writhen*, pp. of *writhe*: see *writhen.* In present use *wreathen* is regarded as a poetical form for *wreathed*, pp. of *wreathe, v.*] Wreathed; twisted; specifically, in *her.*, having many coils or circular curves, as a serpent when the body is coiled in different parts of its length.

The hegge also . . .
With sicamour was set and eglatere
Wrethen in fere so wel and cunningly.
Flower and Leaf, l. 57.

wreather (rē'ŦHėr), *n.* One who or that which wreathes, twists, or twines.

Wreather of poppy buds and weeping willows!
Keats, Sleep and Poetry.

wreath-shell (rēth'shel), *n.* Any member of the *Turbinidæ*, and especially of the genus *Turbo.* The species are numerous, and some of them highly ornamental when polished. See cuts under *Turbo, Imperator*, and *operculum.*

wreathy (rē'thi), *a.* [< *wreath* + *-y*1.] 1. Twisted; curled; spiral. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Surrounded or decked with a wreath or with something resembling a wreath.

Shake the *wreathy* spear. *Dryden*, Æneid, iv. 438.

wrecche†, **wrecched**†. Middle English forms of *wretch, wretched.*

wreche†, *n.* See *wreak*1.

wreck1 (rek), *n.* [< ME. *wrak, wrek, wrec*, < AS. *wræc*, expulsion, banishment, exile, misery (= D. *wrak*, wreck, = Icel. *rek* (for *vrek*), also *reki*, anything drifted or driven ashore, = Sw. *vrak*, refuse, trash, wreck, = Dan. *vrag*, wreck), < *wrecan* = Icel. *reka*, etc., drive: see *wreak*1, and cf. *wrack*1, a doublet of *wreck*1.] 1. The destruction, disorganization, disruption, or ruin of anything by force and violence; dilapidation: as, the *wreck* of a bridge; the *wreck* of one's fortunes.

Hence grew the general *wreck* and massacre.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 135.

The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. That which is in a state of wreck or ruin, or remains from the operation of any destroying agency: as, the building is a mere *wreck*; he is but the *wreck* of his former self.

But still the brave old soul held on, making the most of the *wreck* of life, now drifting alone to the Islands of the Blessed. *Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans, vi.

Naught remains the saddening tale to tell,
Save home's last *wrecks*—the cellar and the well!
O. W. Holmes, Island Ruin.

3. The partial or total destruction of a vessel at sea or in any navigable water, by any accident of navigation or by the force of the elements; shipwreck.

Go, go, begone, to save your ship from *wreck*,
Which cannot perish, having thee on board.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 156.

4. A vessel ruined by wreck; the hulk and spars, more or less dismembered and shattered, of a vessel cast away or completely disabled by breaching, staving, or otherwise breaking.

In the statute of Westminster the first [3 Edw. I., c. 4], the time of limitation of claims given by the charter of Henry II. is extended to a year and a day, . . . and it enacts that, if a man, a dog, or a cat escape alive, the vessel shall not be adjudged a *wreck.* *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

5. That which is cast ashore by the sea; shipwrecked property, whether a part of the ship or of the cargo; wreckage; in *old Eng. common law*, derelict of the sea cast upon land within the body of a country, and not in the possession of the owner or his agents. *Wreck*, or more fully *wreck of the sea*, was at common law applied only to wrecked property cast by the sea upon the land; and this included things grounded—that is, not floating at the time of seizure, although in a position where the tide would float them again. All such property was originally the perquisite of the crown, or of its tenant the lord of the manor; but in course of time an exception was made of wrecks from which any living thing escaped to land, in which case a presumption that an owner would appear arose and the property was preserved for a year and a day, after which if no claim was established the right of the crown was recognized. Wrecked matter floating was within the jurisdiction not of the common-law courts, but of admiralty, and known as *derelict*, or *derelict of the sea.* This too was a perquisite of the crown, claimed under the name of a *droit of admiralty.* Such matter was classed as *flotsam, jetsam*, and *lagan* or *ligan* (which see). In the United States the right to derelict for which the owner does not appear is in the Federal government; the right to wreck for which he does not appear is in the State to whose coast it comes, subject usually in either case to the right of the rescuer of it to a compensation known as *salvage.*

6. Seaweeds cast ashore by storms; wrack.—**Commissioners of wrecks** (in Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island), **receivers of wrecks** (in Great Britain), **wreck-masters** (in New York and Texas), officers whose duty it is to take charge of wrecked property on the part of the coast for which they are appointed, and preserve it for the owner, or, if unclaimed, for the state.—**Wreck commissioner,** in Great Britain, one of a tribunal consisting of not more than three, appointed by the lord chancellor, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 80), for the purpose of investigating shipping casualties.

wreck1 (rek), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrecked*, ppr. *wrecking.* [< *wreck*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause the wreck of, as a vessel; suffer to be ruined or destroyed in the course of navigation or management: said specifically of the person under whose charge a vessel is at the time of its wreck, and usually implying blame, even in case of misfortune.

Friends, this frail bark of ours, when sorely tried,
May *wreck* itself without the pilot's guilt,
Without the captain's knowledge.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To cause the downfall or overthrow of; ruin; shatter; destroy; bring into a disabled or ruinous condition by any means: as, to *wreck* a railroad-train or a bank; to *wreck* the fortunes of a family.

Weak and envy'd, if they should conspire
They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii. 17.

The meeting-houses of the Dissenters were everywhere *wrecked.* *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. To involve in a wreck; imperil or damage by wreck: as, a *wrecked* sailor; *wrecked* cargo.

Here I have a pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 29.

The spurious tea-men are also the buyers of *wrecked* tea—that is, of tea which has been part of the salvage of a *wrecked* vessel.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 151.

Like golden ripples hasting to the land
To *wreck* their freight of sunshine on the strand.
Lowell, Legend of Brittany, i. 38.

II. *intrans.* To suffer wreck or ruin. [Rare.]

Rocks, whereon greatest men have oftest *wreck'd.*
Milton, P. R., ii. 228.

wreck2† (rek), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *wreak*1.

wreckage (rek'ạj), *n.* [< *wreck*1 + *-age.*] 1. The act of wrecking, or the state of being wrecked.

Wreckage and dissolution are the appointed issue.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 2.

2. That which remains of or from a wreck of any kind; wrecked material in general.

Only a few years ago, the procession of the fat ox remained, . . . a real piece of *wreckage* from vanished civilizations. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 247.

Littered above the pavement with the *wreckage* and refuse of the market. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 61.

wreck-chart (rek'chärt), *n.* A chart showing the location and date of wrecks on any coast, as an aid in avoiding them or as a guide in searching for them.

wrecker (rek'ėr), *n.* [< *wreck*1 + *-er*1.] 1. A person who purposely causes a wreck or wreckage of any kind, or a person who commits depredation upon such wreckage. Specifically—(*a*) One who lures a ship to destruction on a dangerous coast by false lights or signals, or otherwise, for the purpose of plunder, or one who makes a business of watching for and plundering wrecked vessels. Such wreckers formerly abounded in many parts of the world, sometimes including whole communities in favorable localities.

Those mad days of the Buccaneers and their nominally more respectable descendants, the *Wreckers*, are gone.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 522.

(*b*) One who causes the wreck or ruin of anything; one who lays snares or uses artful or dishonest means to cause physical, financial, or moral wreckage: as, a train-*wrecker* (on a railroad); a bank-*wrecker*; the *wrecker* of another's character.

2. A person employed in recovering wrecked or disabled vessels, or cargo and other property from such vessels, on account of the owners, underwriters, or other persons legitimately concerned; also, a vessel employed in this service.

wreck-fish (rek'fish), *n.* The stone-bass, cernier, cherna, or cherne, *Polyprion cernium.* See *Polyprion*, and cut under *stone-bass.*

wreck-free (rek'frē), *a.* Exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods and vessels. This privilege was granted to the Cinque Ports by a charter of Edward I.

wreckful (rek'fůl), *a.* [< *wreck*¹ + *-ful.* Cf. *wrackful.*] Causing wreck; producing or involving destruction or ruin. [Archaic and poetical.]

The southern wind with brackish breath
Dispersed them [the ships] all amongst the *wreckful* rocks.
Marlowe and Nashe, Tragedy of Dido, i. 2.

O, how shall summer's honey breath hold out
Against the *wreckful* siege of battering days?
Shak., Sonnets, lxv.

A summer mere with sudden *wreckful* gusts
From a side-gorge. *Tennyson*, Harold, iii. 1.

wrecking-car (rek'ing-kär), *n.* A car provided with means and appliances for clearing wreckage or other obstructions from a railroad-track. Sometimes it is a long platform-car fitted with a small derrick and a house at one end. [U. S.]

wrecking-instrument (rek'ing-in"strö-ment), *n.* Same as *pocket-relay.*

wrecking-pump (rek'ing-pump), *n.* A special steam-pump of great capacity, used in freeing sunken or damaged vessels from water.

wreck-master (rek'mås"tėr), *n.* 1. A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, etc., cast ashore from a wreck. See under *wreck*, *n.*—2. A person appointed by owners or salvors to take charge of a wrecked ship or cargo.

wreck-wood (rek'wůd), *n.* Wood or timber from wrecked vessels.

There stood upon it, in these days, a single rude house of uncemented stones, approached by a pier of *wreckwood.*
R. L. Stevenson, Memoirs of an Islet.

Wredin's test. Absence of a certain gelatinous matter from the middle ear of the fetus, taken as evidence that a child has breathed and therefore had been born alive.

wren (ren), *n.* [Also dial. *wran*; < ME. *wrenne*, *wranne*, a wren, < AS. *wrenna*, *wrænna*, a wren.] A very small migratory and insectivorous singing-bird of Great Britain and other European countries, with a slender bill and extremely short tail, and of dark reddish-brown coloration varied with black, inhabiting shrubbery, and belonging to the family *Troglodytidæ*; hence, any member of this family, and, with a qualifying term, one of various other small birds of different families, as certain warblers, kinglets, etc. See the phrases below. *Wren* originally specified the bird technically known as *Sylvia troglodytes*, *Troglodytes parvulus*, *T. vulgaris*, *T. europæus*, *Anorthura troglodytes*, *A. communis*, etc., the only member of its genus and family found in Europe. It is only about four inches long, very active and sprightly, with a pleasing song at times, and a characteristic habit of carrying the short tail cocked up. This little bird figures extensively in English folklore, and has a host of local, provincial, or familiar names with *wren* expressed or implied, as *bobby*, *cutty*, *kitty*, *jenny*, *sally*, *scutty*, *tiddy*, *tidley*, *titty*, also *our Lady of Heaven's hen*, etc. This wren is a northerly type, and one of several species of the restricted genus *Troglodytes* (or *Anorthura*), as *T. fumigatus* of Japan, *T. alascensis* of Alaska, and the well-known winter wren of North America, *T. hiemalis*, which is so near the English wren as to be by some naturalists regarded as only a variety. (See cut under *Troglodytes.*) In the United States the commonest wren, and the one which plays there the part taken by the English wren in Europe, is the house-wren, *T. aëdon* or *T. domesticus*, which abounds in most parts of North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, runs into several geographical races, and is represented in Mexico and warmer parts of America by several other varieties or congeneric species. The common house-wren in settled districts attaches itself closely to man, and nests by preference in nooks and crannies of outhouses, though it is more retired and wood-loving in other regions. It trills a hearty and voluble song, and lays numerous (from 6 to 10) pinkish-white eggs very heavily spotted with brown, in the large mass of rubbish which it carries into its hole for a nest. This wren is migratory, and in many parts of the United States its presence is complementary to that of the winter wren. Certain wrens of North America, of the genus *Cistothorus* (and its section *Telmatodytes*), inhabit marshes and low wet shrubbery, and are known as *marsh-wrens.* (See the generic names, *marsh-wren*, and *tule-wren.*) Various others, chiefly of southern regions of the United States, and thence southward, as the great Carolina and Bewick's, are of the genus *Thryothorus* (which see, with cut). Others are the rock-wrens, cañon-wrens, and cactus-wrens, of the genera *Salpinctes*, *Catherpes*, and *Campylorhynchus.* (See the compound and technical names, with cuts.) All these belong to essentially Neotropical types, which have but few outlying forms in the United States, though richly represented by very numerous species of various genera in the warmer parts of America (as those above named, *Thryophilus*, *Uropsila*, *Henicorhina*, *Cyphorhinus*, and *Microcerculus*). The wrens above noted are all properly so called (*Troglodytidæ*): with the exceptions named, they are all American. The qualified application of *wren* to various small birds of both hemispheres, including some of other families than *Troglodytidæ*, is given in the phrases following.

The poor *wren*,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2. 9.

Alaskan wren. See def. above.—**Bay wren,** *Cinnicerthia unirufa*, of the United States of Colombia.—**Bewick's wren.** See *Thryothorus.*—**Black wren,** the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*: a misnomer. See cut under *Accentor.* [Ireland.]—**Blue wren.** Same as *superb warbler* (which see, under *warbler*).—**Cabot's wren,** *Thryothorus albinucha*, of Yucatan.—**Cashmere wren,** *Troglodytes neglectus*, confined to the hills of the said country.—**Chestnut wren,** *Thryophilus castaneus*, of Panama.—**David's wren,** *Spelæornis troglodytoides*, of the mountains of western Szechuen.—**Fan-tailed wrens,** the *Campylorhynchinæ.* See cut under *Campylorhynchus.*—**Faroe wren,** a dark variety of the common wren found in the Faroes and Iceland.—**Fire-crested wren,** the fire-crested kinglet, *Regulus ignicapillus*, closely resembling the goldcrest.—**Floridian wren,** a variety of the great Carolina wren found as a local race in Florida.—**Golden-crested wren,** the goldcrest (see cut under *goldcrest*); also, the American golden-crested kinglet, *Regulus satrapa.*—**Golden-crowned wren,** the golden-crested wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus.* See cut under *goldcrest.*—**Golden wren, gold wren.** (*a*) The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus.* (*b*) The goldcrest or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus.* See cut under *goldcrest.* [Eng. in both senses.]—**Great Carolina wren.** See *Thryothorus* (with cut).—**Green wren,** the yellow wren, or willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; also, *P. sibilatrix.* See cut under *wood-wren.* [Eng.]—**Hill-wrens,** various small wren-like or timeliine birds of the hill-country in India, as of the genera *Pnoëpyga*, *Tesia*, etc. See *hill tit*, under *tit*² (with cuts); also cuts under *Pnoepyga*, *Tesia*, and *tit-babbler.*—**House-wrens,** certain American members of the genus *Troglodytes*; specifically, *T. aëdon* and its conspecies. See def. above.—**Japanese wren,** *Troglodytes fumigatus*, closely related to the English wren, winter wren, and Alaskan wren.—**Long-billed wren,** *Thryophilus longirostris*, of Brazil.—**Long-tailed wren,** *Urocichla longicaudata*, of the Khasia and Manipur Hills: commonly placed in the genus *Pnoëpyga.*—**Muffle wren,** the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus.* [Eng.]—**Musician wren,** *Cyphorhinus musicus*, of Guiana.—**Nepâl wren,** *Troglodytes nipalensis*, of the Himalayan region from Cashmere to Nepâl and Sikhim.—**Pacific wren,** that variety of the winter wren which is found along the Pacific coast of the United States.—**Pale wren,** *Troglodytes pallidus*, the common wren of central Asia.—**Parkman's wren,** a western variety of the house-wren named *Troglodytes parkmanii* by Audubon in 1839, after Dr. George Parkman (1791–1849).—**Ruby-crowned wren,** the American ruby-crowned kinglet, *Regulus calendula.* [U. S.]—**Satrap-crowned wren,** the American golden-crested kinglet, *Regulus satrapa.*—**Sedge-wren.** Same as *sedge-warbler.* [Local, British.]—**Spotted wren,** *Troglodytes formosus*, a rare Indian species found in the neighborhood of Darjeeling.—**Texan wren,** a variety of the great Carolina wren found in Texas and southward.—**Vinous-brown wren,** the Japanese wren.—**Wedge-billed wren,** *Sphenocichla humei*, of Sikhim.—**White-bellied wren.** (*a*) A western variety of Bewick's wren. (*b*) *Uropsila leucogastra*, of Oaxaca and Tamaulipas in Mexico, originally described by J. Gould in 1836 as *Troglodytes leucogastra*, a name subsequently misused to denote the white-bellied wren (*a*).—**White-breasted wren,** *Henicorhina prostheleuca*, of Central America.—**White wren,** the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus.* [Eng.]—**Winter wren.** See def., and cut under *Troglodytes.*—**Yellow wren,** the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, and the wood-warbler, *P. sibilatrix.* See cut under *wood-wren.* [Eng.] (See also *cactus-wren*, *cañon-wren*, *marsh-wren*, *reed-wren*, *tule-wren*, *willow-wren*, *wood-wren.*)

wren-babbler (ren'bab"lėr), *n.* A babbler of small size or otherwise resembling a wren: indiscriminately applied to various such timeliine birds. See *Alcippe*, 2, *babbler*, 2, *hill tit* (under *tit*²), *hill-wrens* (under *wren*), *tit-babbler*, and *Timelia*, with various cuts.

wrench (rench), *n.* [Also dial. *wrinch*; < ME. *wrench*, *wrenche*, also unassibilated *wrenk*, *wrenke*, *wrink*, < AS. *wrenc*, *wrence*, guile, fraud, deceit (the orig. physical sense being preserved in mod. E., but not recorded in ME. and AS.), = MHG. *ranc*, quick movement, motion, G. *rank*, trick, artifice, intrigue, G. dial. also crookedness; from the root of *wring*; cf. mod. E. *wrong*, *a.* and *n.*, in the metaphorical senses, ult. from the root of *wring.*] 1†. A crooked or tortuous action; a fraudulent device; a trick; a deceit; a stratagem.

His wyly *wrenches* thou ne mayst nat flee.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 70.

For it ledes a man with *wrenkes* and wyles,
And at the last it hym begyles.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 1360, quoted in Religious Pieces (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

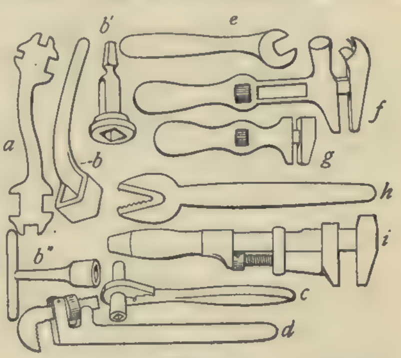
2. A violent twist or turn given to something; a pulling awry; a sudden twisting out of shape, place, or relation: used of both material and immaterial things: as, to sprain one's foot by a *wrench*; the change was a great *wrench* to his feelings.

If one straine make them not confess, let them be stretched but one *wrench* higher, and they cannot be silent. *Bp. Hall*, The Ark and Dagon.

There are certain animals to whom tenacity of position is a law of life—they can never flourish again after a single *wrench.* *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 1.

I might chance give his meaning a *wrench*,
He talking his patois and I English-French.
Lowell, Black Preacher.

3. A sharp turn; specifically, in *coursing*, the turning of a hare at less than a right angle. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 515.—4. In *mathematical physics*, a force, or variation of force, tending to give a body a twist about an imaginary or real screw.—5. A tool consisting essentially of a bar of metal having jaws at one end adapted to catch upon the head of a bolt or a nut, or to hold a metal pipe or rod, so as to turn it. Some wrenches have a variety of jaws to suit different sizes and shapes of nuts and bolts, and others, as the monkey-wrench, have an adjustable inner jaw.



Wrenches.

a, machinists' wrench; *b*, wagon-wrench; *b'*, socket-wrench for bit-stock; *b''*, socket-wrench with cross-handle, also called key-wrench; *c*, bed-wrench; *d*, pipe-wrench; *e*, machine-wrench; *f*, combination wrench, comprising a hammer and a pipe-wrench; *g*, flat pocket screw-wrench; *h*, alligator-wrench; *i*, monkey-wrench.

6†. Means of compulsion. [Rare.]

He . . . resolved to make his profit of this businesse . . . of Naples as a *wrench* and meane for peace.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 90.

wrench (rench), *v.* [< ME. *wrenchen*, wrench, twist, turn, < AS. *wrencan*, deceive, = MHG. G. *renken*, G. (*ver*)*renken*, dislocate, twist, sprain; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To twist or turn about with effort or violence; give a sudden twist to; hence, to distort; pervert; turn awry.

Now there can not be in a maker a fowler fault then . . . to *wrench* his words to helpe his rime.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.

I am well acquainted with your manner of *wrenching* the true cause the false way. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 120.

2. To injure or pain by a twisting action; produce a distorting effect in or upon; distort; sprain: as, to *wrench* one's ankle.

Through the space
Of twelve ensuing days his frame was *wrenched*,
Till nature rested from her work in death.
Wordsworth.

3. To pull or draw with torsion; extract by twisting or tortuous action; hence, to wrest forcibly or violently.

Wrench his sword from him. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 288.

To *wrench* it [a fixed opinion] out of their minds is hardly less difficult than pulling up an oak.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

II. *intrans.* To have or undergo a wrenching motion; turn twistingly. [Rare.]

Let not thy venturous Steps approach too nigh
Where, gaping wide, low steepy Cellars lie;
Should thy Shoe *wrench* aside, down, down you fall,
And overturn the scolding Huckster's Stall.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 123.

wrench-hammer (rench'ham"ėr), *n.* A hammer fitted with a movable jaw so that it can also serve as a spanner.

wrench-handle (rench'han"dl), *n.* A double-armed wrench for use with dies in cutting threads and similar work. *E. H. Knight.*

wrenning (ren'ing), *n.* [< *wren* + *-ing.*] The act or sport of stoning a wren to death on St.

Stephen's day, in the north of England, in commemoration of the martyrdom of the saint.

wrenning-day (ren'ing-dā), *n.* St. Stephen's day, on which wrenning is practised in the north of England.

wren-tit (ren'tit), *n.* A bird, *Chamæa fasciata*, peculiar to California, of uncertain relations, usually made the type and sole member of a family *Chamæidæ:* so called from its uniting, to some extent, the habits of a wren and of a titmouse. It is about 6 inches long, with very short rounded wings, a long tail, the beak somewhat like that of a titmouse, the plumage remarkably soft and loose, of a dark-brown color, paler below, and the eye white. See *Chamæa* (with cut). Also called *ground-tit*.

wrest (rest), *v.* [< ME. *wresten, wrasten, wræsten*, < AS. *wrǣstan*, twist forcibly (cf. AS. *wrǣst*, firm, strong, = Icel. *reista*, wrest; cf. Dan. *vriste*, wrest); prob., with formative *-t* (*-tht* > *-st*), < *wrīthan* (pret. *wrāth*), writhe, twist: see *writhe*, and cf. *wreath*^{1}. Cf. also *wrist, wrestle.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To twist or turn; especially, to deflect, as from the existing or normal state, character, course, or significance: now used chiefly of immaterial things.

And finaly he gan his herte *wreste*
To trusten hire, and tok it for the beste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1427.

Wrest once the law to your authority:
To do a great right do a little wrong.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 215.

The chemists have absurdly, and too literally, *wrested* and perverted the elegance of the term microcosm.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. To remove, obtain, or bring by or as if by twisting or wringing; extract or pluck with much effort; wring; wrench.

Thay . . . *wrast* out myn yȝen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 80.

In May, whan the nightyngale
Wrestes out her notes musycall as pure as glas.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

Industrious people *wresting* a wholesome living out of that stern environment. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 92.

II.† *intrans.* To wrestle; contend; strive.

Thei . . . *wrested* against the truth of a long time.
Bp. Gardiner, Of True Obedience, fol. 33. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

wrest (rest), *n.* [< ME. *wrest, wreste, wrast;* from the verb.] **1**†. A twist; a writhing.

First to the ryȝht honde thou shalle go,
Sitthen to tho left honde thy neghe thou cast;
To hom thou boghe withouten *wrast*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

2†. A tortuous action; distortion; perversion; hence, a ruse; a stratagem. Compare *wrench*, *n.*, 1.

Than shall we wayte tham with a *wrest*,
And make all wast that thei haue wroght.
York Plays, p. 133.

3. An instrument of the wrench, screw-key, or spanner kind; specifically, a key or small wrench for tuning stringed musical instruments, as the harp or piano, by turning the pins to which the strings are fastened. See *tuning-hammer*, and *tuning-key* (under *key*^{1}).

The Minstrel . . . wore around his neck a silver chain, by which hung the *wrest*, or key with which he tuned his harp. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xliii.

4. The partition in an overshot wheel which determines the form of the buckets. *E. H. Knight.*

wrest-beer† (rest'bēr), *n.* A kind of beer which, according to Selden, was kept in cellar for a year to mature.

In brewing of *Wrest-Beer*, there 's a great deal of business in grinding the Mault. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 81.

wrest-block (rest'blok), *n.* In the pianoforte, a wooden block, often made of several pieces, into which the wrest-pins are driven. It is of great importance in securing permanence of tune and sonority of tone. Also called *pin-block, back-block, wrest-plank.*

wrester (res'tėr), *n.* [< *wrest* + *-er*^{1}.] One who wrests or perverts.

wrestle (res'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrestled*, ppr. *wrestling*. [Also formerly or dial. *wrastle*, Sc. *warstle;* < ME. *wrestlen, wrastlen, wrastelen, wrystellen*, < AS. *wræstlian*, wrestle (rare), the form more commonly found being *wraxlian* (> ME. *wraxlen, wrasklen*) = OFries. *wraxlia* = MD. *wrastelen, worstelen* = MLG. *wrostelen, worstelen*, LG. *wrosseln, worsteln*, wrestle; freq. of *wrest.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To twist or wind about; especially, to writhe; wriggle; squirm; struggle, as with the limbs.

Petrius peyned hym sore to a-rise and turned *wrastelinge;* but all that availed not. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 655.

From hence the river having with a great turning compasse after much *wrestling* gotten out towards the North.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 279. (*Davies.*)

And aye she *warsled*, and aye she swam,
Till she swam to dry land.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 200).

2. To struggle in a hand-to-hand contest; strive, as for some advantage or for mastery, with bodily strength and adroitness; specifically, to struggle, as two persons striving to throw each other to the ground, especially in a contest governed by certain fixed rules.

For many a man that may not stonde a pul,
It liketh hym at *wrastelyng* for to be.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 165.

Wrothely thai wrythyne and *wrystille* togederz.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1141.

And Jacob was left alone; and there *wrestled* a man with him until the breaking of the day. Gen. xxxii. 24.

You have *wrestled* well, and overthrown
More than your enemies.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 266.

Each one may here a chooser be,
For room ye need not *wrastle.*
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Hence—**3.** To contend in any way, as in a struggle for mastery; maintain opposition or resistance, especially against a moral foe or force; strive.

I persuaded them, if they loved Benedick,
To wish him *wrestle* with affection,
And never to let Beatrice know it.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 42.

Put on the whole armour of God that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil, for we *wrestle* not against flesh and blood but against spiritual wickedness.
Eph. vi. 12.

'Twill be some pleasure then to take his Breath,
When he shall strive, and *wrestle* with his Death.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

4. To deal, as with a troublesome duty; apply one's self vigorously; grapple: as, to *wrestle* with a knotty problem; to *wrestle* with a distasteful task. [Colloq.]—**5.** Hence, to devote one's self earnestly to prayer; pray. [Cant.]

My reverend Clergy, look ye say
The best of thanksgiving ye ha'e,
And *warstle* for a sunny day.
Scott, Carle, now the King's Come, ii.

II. *trans.* **1.** To contend with in wrestling: as, I will *wrestle* you for so much. [Colloq.]—**2.** On a cattle-range, to throw for the purpose of branding, as an animal. [Slang, western U. S.]

A fire is built, the irons heated, and a dozen men dismount to, as it is called, *wrestle* the calves.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 861.

wrestle (res'l), *n.* [Also dial. *wrastle;* < *wrestle*, *v.*] A bout at wrestling; a wrestling-match.

Corineus, . . . whom in a *wrestle* the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hugg broke three of his ribs.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

If he had gone out for a few days with his sinewy cousins in the country, and tried a *wrastle* with one of them, he would have quickly found that his body was a pretty slim affair. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 5.

wrestler (res'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *wrastlare*, wrestler; < *wrestle* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who wrestles; specifically, one who makes a practice of wrestling, as a professed athlete.

Was not Charles, the duke's *wrestler*, here to speak with me? *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 94.

2. One who wrestles cattle on a range. [Slang, western U. S.]

The calf-*wrestlers*, grimy with blood, dust, and sweat, work like beavers. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 861.

wrestling (res'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wrestle*, *v.*] The act of trying to throw another person to the ground; the act of two persons contending which shall throw the other to the ground and overpower him. Wrestling, as a game subject to special rules, is of great antiquity. It was held in high esteem by the Greeks, and their youth were taught it by special masters as part of the public education. In its highest and simplest form it was the fifth of the five tests of the pentathlon. In this contest the wrestlers wrestled standing and naked, any hold being allowed, and three falls constituting victory. Wrestling, in combination with boxing, formed the arduous and dangerous contest known as the *pancratium*—a contest much more resembling a fight to a finish than an athletic contest. A third form of wrestling, which does not seem to have come down to modern times, consisted in interlocking the fingers, pushing the palms of the hands together, and twisting the joints and wrists, without the assistance of any other member or of any hold of the body. The highest and purest form of Greek wrestling does not appear to have been transplanted to Rome, although the more contentious and cruel pancratium—a sport more nearly allied to the Roman gladiatorial spirit—was introduced there by Caligula, and became very popular.

Go not to the *wrastelinge*, ne to scholynge at cok.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

wrest-pin (rest'pin), *n.* In the pianoforte and harp, a steel pin driven into the wrest-block or frame, around which one end of a string is wound, and by turning which the string may be tuned; a tuning-pin. The upper part of the pin is square in section, so as to be turned by a tuning-hammer or -key. See cut under *harp.*—**Wrest-pin piece**, in the pianoforte, a metal plate through which the wrest-pins are screwed into the wrest-block.

wrest-plank (rest'plangk), *n.* Same as *wrest-block.*

wretch (rech), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *wrecche, wrechche, wræcche, wrehche*, < AS. *wrecca, wræcca, wreca*, outcast, exile (= OS. *wrekkio*, an adventurer, warrior, = OHG. *wreccho, reccho*, a banished man, exile, stranger, adventurer, MHG. G. *reche*, a warrior, hero, giant), lit. 'one driven out'; cf. *wræc*, exile, < *wrecan*, drive out, banish, persecute, avenge, wreak: see *wreak*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A very miserable person; one who is in a state of desperate unhappiness or misfortune, or is exposed to unavoidable suffering or disgrace.

I *wrecche*, which that wepe and waille thus,
Was whylom wyf to King Capaneus.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 73.

Fly, ye *Wretches*, fly, and get away, for your King is slain. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 15.

The poor *wretch*, half dead with fear, expected every moment to fall by the bloody hands of the Djawi.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 590.

2. A sorry or contemptible creature; a despicable person: a term of opprobrium applied to one who has incurred condemnation by misconduct, and often used on slight occasion and with little intended force.

Fie on thee, *wretch!* 'tis pity that thou livest
To walk where any honest men resort.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 27.

Does not every dowager in London point to George Fitz-Boodle as to a dissolute *wretch* whom young and old should avoid? *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

3. Body; creature; thing: used (in some manner that indicates the intention) of a person regarded with some degree of kindly or ironical commiseration, or, when genuine words of endearment seem inadequate, with tender sympathy or passion, or even with admiration.

Excellent *wretch!* Perdition catch my soul,
But I do love thee! *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 90.

Poor *wretch* was never frighted so.
Drayton, Nymphidia, st. 27.

Come forth,
Fond *wretch*, and know thyself and him aright.
Shelley, Adonais, xlvii.

II.† *a.* Miserable; wretched.

Thu *wrecche* wiht. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 556.

wretchcock†, *n.* See *wretchock.*

wretched (rech'ed), *a.* [< ME. *wrecched, wreched, wriched*, wretched, miserable; < *wretch* + *-ed*^{2}. For the form, cf. *wicked*^{1}.] **1.** Suffering from or affected by extreme misery or distress; deeply afflicted; miserable; unhappy.

Thir wormes ete that *wreche* [var. *wreched*] manne.
Old Eng. Metr. Homilies (B), l. 215. (*Morris and Skeat.*)

I am, my lord, a *wretched* Florentine.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 158.

O *wretched* husband of a *wretched* wife!
Born with one fate, to one unhappy life!
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 608.

All his life long he had been learning how to be *wretched*, as one learns a foreign tongue.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. Characterized by or causing misery or unhappiness; very afflicting, annoying, or uncomfortable; distressingly bad in condition or relation: as, the *wretched* condition of a prison; *wretched* weather; a *wretched* prospect.

Unhappy, *wretched*, hateful day!
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 43.

It was not merely during the three hours and a half which Uncle Sam claimed as his share of my daily life that this *wretched* numbness held possession of me.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 39.

The *wretched* business of warfare must finally become obsolete all over the globe.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 151.

3. Of miserable character or quality; despicable; contemptible; reprehensible; strongly objectionable: used of persons or things: as, a *wretched* blunderer or quibbler; a *wretched* quibble; *wretched* stuff.

Safe where no critics damn, no duns molest,
Where *wretched* Withers, Ward, and Gildon rest.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 296.

At war with myself and a *wretched* race.
Tennyson, Maud, x. 2.

4. Worthless; paltry; very poor, mean, inefficient, unsatisfactory, unskilful, or the like: as, a *wretched* poem; a *wretched* cabin; a *wretched* defense or piece of work.

Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing
That to contempt can empty scribblers bring.
Roscommon, Translated Verse.

=**Syn.** 1. Forlorn, woebegone.—3. Vile, sorry, shabby, pitiful.

wretchedhead†, *n.* [< ME. *wrecchedhede;* < *wretched* + *-head.*] Misery; wretchedness. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 102.

wretchedly (rech'ed-li), *adv.* [< ME. *wrecchedliche;* < *wretched* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a wretched or worthless manner; miserably; contemptibly; poorly.

Thei lyven fulle *wrecched liche;* and thei eten but ones in the day, and that but lytille, nouther in Courtes ne in other places. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 251.

Nor yet by kindly death she perished;
But *wretchedly* before her fatal day.
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 930.

The defenses of Plymouth were *wretchedly* insufficient.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

He touches on the *wretchedly* careless performances of early comedy. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 268.

wretchedness (rech'ed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wrecchednesse;* < *wretched* + *-ness.*] **1.** The state or condition of a suffering wretch; a wretched or distressful state of being; great misery or affliction.

Is *wretchedness* deprived that benefit,
To end itself by death? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 61.

2. Wretched character or quality; distressing, reprehensible, or despicable nature; aggravated or aggravating badness of any kind.

Thy kynde is of so lowe a *wrechednesse*
That what love is thou canst not seen ne gesse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 601.

The gray *wretchedness* of the afternoon was a fit prelude to Barra. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 782.

3†. That which is wretched or distressingly bad; wretched material, conduct, or the like; anything contemptible or despicable; wretched stuff.

Yet hath this bird by twenty thousand fold
Levere in a forest that is rude and cold
Goon ete wormes and swich *wrecchednesse.*
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 67.

=**Syn.** 1. *Affliction, Grief, Sorrow*, etc. See *affliction.*

wretchful† (rech'fůl), *a.* [< *wretch* + *-ful.* Cf. *wreakful* and *wrackful.*] Wretched. *Wyclif.*

wretchless†, wretchlessly†, etc. Misspellings of *retchless, retchlessly*, etc., variants of *reckless, recklessly*, etc.

The product of these is a *wretchless* spirit: that is, an aptness to any unworthiness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 728.

Cursed are al they that do the Lord's busines *wretchlesly.* *Tract*, an. 1555 (Strype's Cat. of Originals, No. 44).

The Devil doth thrust them either into desperation, or into *wretchlessness* of most unclean living, no less perilous than desperation.
Thirty-nine Articles (Amer. Revision, 1801), xvii.

wretchock†, wretchcock† (rech'ok, rech'kok), *n.* [Appar. < *wretch* + *-ock* or *cock*^{1}, *n.*, used as dim.] A stunted or abortive cock; the smallest of a brood of domestic fowls; hence, any puny or imperfect creature.

The famous imp yet grew a *wretchock* [in some editions, *wretch-cock*], . . . though for seven years together he was carefully carried at his mother's back.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

wrethe^1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *wreathe.*

wrethe^2†, *v.* A Middle English form of *wrath.*

wrethe^3†, *v.* An obsolete form of *writhe.*

wreye†, *v. t.* An old spelling of *wray. Chaucer.*

wrick (rik), *v.* [< ME. *wricken*, < MD. *wricken*, D. *wrikken* = LG. *wrikken*, move to and fro, = Sw. *vricka* = Dan. *vrikke*, move, turn, wriggle, sprain. Cf. *wrig, wriggle, wry*^{1}.] To twist; turn. [Prov. Eng.]

wrick (rik), *n.* [< *wrick, v.*] A sprain.

wrie†, *v. t.* A variant of *wry*^{2}.

wrig† (rig), *v. i.* and *t.* [Early mod. E. *wrygge;* a var. of *wrick.* Cf. *wriggle.*] To wriggle.

The bore his tayle *wrygges*,
His rumpe also he frygges
Agaynst the hye benche!
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 177.

Worms . . .
Do *wrigge* and wrest their parts divorc'd by knife.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 37.

wriggle (rig'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wriggled*, ppr. *wriggling.* [Formerly also *wrigle, riggle;* < D. *wriggelen* = LG. *wriggeln;* freq. of the verb represented by *wrig, wrick.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move sinuously; twist to and fro; writhe; squirm; wiggle.

Cumberland acknowledged her merit, after his fashion, by biting his lips and *wriggling* in his chair whenever her name was mentioned. *Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arblay.

2. To move along sinuously, or by twisting and turning the body, as a snake, an eel, or a worm; hence, figuratively, to proceed by shifts and turns; make way by sinuous or crooked means: as, to *wriggle* out of a difficulty.

We may fear he'l *wrigle* in
Twixt him and us, the prime man in her favour.
Brome, Queens Exchange, i.

It is through these gaps that the people barely *wriggle.*
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 15.

II. *trans.* To cause to wriggle; twist and shake slightly and quickly; effect by wriggling.

Their tayls with croompled knot twisting swashlye they
wrigled. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

When you wait behind a chair at meals, keep constantly *wriggling* the back of the chair, that the person behind whom you stand may know you are ready to attend him.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

The Pi-Utes . . . *wriggled* their way out through the passages in the rocks. *The Century*, XLI. 649.

wriggle (rig'l), *n.* [< *wriggle, v.*] **1.** The motion of one who or that which wriggles; a quick twisting motion or contortion like that of a worm or an eel.

They [dapper men] have always a peculiar spring in their arms, a *wriggle* in their bodies, and a trip in their gait.
Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

He was a person of sinuous, snake-like presence, and seemed capable of shedding his complete attire by means of one deft *wriggle.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 223.

2. Something showing the effect of wriggling or sinuous action; a sinuosity or contortion; a wrinkle. [Rare.]

Minor folds and *wriggles* [in rocks] are frequent.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 11.

wriggler (rig'lėr), *n.* [< *wriggle* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which wriggles; specifically, one of the active larvæ, as of mosquitos, seen in stagnant water. Also *wiggler.*—**2.** A person who practises wriggling methods; one who proceeds by sinuosity or trickery.

For Providence, . . .
In spite of all the *wrigglers* into place,
Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 432.

wriggling (rig'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wriggle, v.*] Same as *wriggle.*

wright (rīt), *n.* [< ME. *wrighte, wrihte, wrigte, wruhte, wurhte, write*, < AS. *wyrhta* (= OS. *wurhtio* = OHG. *wurhto*), a worker, wright, < AS. *wyrht, gewyrht* (= OS. *wurht* = OHG. *wuruht, wuraht*, a work, deed), < *wyrcan*, etc., work: see *work.*] One whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; a workman, especially a constructive workman. As a separate word it originally signified, as it still does in Scotland and some parts of England, a carpenter or any worker in wood. It is common in composition, as in cart*wright*, wain*wright*, wheel*wright*, mill*wright*, ship*wright*, etc., and, in a somewhat figurative sense, play*wright.*

He was a wel good *wrighte*, a carpentere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 614.

All the laid-on steel
Can hew no further than may serve to give the timber
th' end
Fore-purpos'd by the skilful *wright.*
Chapman, Iliad, xv. 379.

Wrightia (rī'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1811), named after William *Wright*, a physician and botanist in Jamaica.] A genus of plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*, and subtribe *Parsonsieæ.* It is characterized by having a corolla-tube usually short and bearing on the throat five or more scales and an exserted cone of anthers, and by seeds furnished with a tuft of hairs at the base and with broad convolute cotyledons. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are shrubs or small trees, with long loose branches, opposite feather-veined leaves, and red, white, or yellowish salver-shaped flowers, commonly in terminal cymes. *W. antidysenterica*, a small tree, the source of conessi bark (see *bark*^{2}), in India a leading remedy for dysentery, is now classed under *Holarrhena.* For *W. tinctoria*, see *palay*, 1, and *ivory-tree.*

wrightin (rī'tin), *n.* Same as *conessine.*

wrightry† (rīt'ri), *n.* [ME., < *wright* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] The business of a wright.

Now assay wille I
How I can of *wrightry.*
Towneley Mysteries, p. 26.

wrimple† (rim'pl), *v.* and *n.* Same as *rimple.*

I holde a forme within a *wrimpled* skin.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne.

wrinch† (rinch), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *wrench.*

These devout Prelates for these many years have not ceas't in their Pulpits *wrinching* and spraining the text.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

wrine^1† (rīn), *v. t.* Same as *wry*^{2}.

wrine^2 (rīn), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *rine*^{1}, a ditch, trench, spelled in imitation of *wrinkle.*] A wrinkle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wring (ring), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrung* (formerly sometimes *wringed; wrang*, the original preterit, is now only provincial), ppr. *wringing.* [< ME. *wringen* (pret. *wrang, wrong, wronge*, pl. *wrungen, wrongen*, pp. *wrungen, wronge*), < AS. *wringan* (pret. *wrang*, pp. *wrungen*), press, strain, wring, = D. *wringen* = LG. *wringen*, twist together, = OHG. *ringan*, MHG. G. *ringen*, wring, struggle, wrestle, wrest, = Goth. **wriggan*, indicated by the deriv. *wruggō*, snare; cf. Sw. *vränga*, distort, wrest, pervert, Dan. *vringle*, twist, tangle (*vringel-hornet*, having twisted horns); prob. connected with *wrick, wrig, wry*^{1}. Hence ult. *wrangle, wrong*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To twist in the hands, as something flexible; twist or flex forcibly: as, to *wring* clothes after washing, to force out the water; to *wring* a friend's hand in cordial greeting: often with *out.*

Mark how she *wrings* him by the fingers.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

Just help me *wring* these [clothes] *out*, and then I'll take 'em to the mangle. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, viii.

2. To twist out of place, shape, or relation; bend or strain tortuously or twistingly: as, to *wring* a mast; to *wring* the neck of a chicken.

His neck in twa I wat they hae *wrung.*
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 84).

My spirit yearns to bring
The lost ones back—yearns with intense desire,
And struggles hard to *wring*
Thy bolts apart, and pluck thy captives hence.
Bryant, The Past.

3. To turn or divert the course or purport of; distort; pervert. [Archaic.]

Octavio was ever more *wrong* to the worse by many and sundry spites.
Ascham, To John Asteley. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Or else they would straine us out a certaine figurative Prelat, by *wringing* the collective allegory of those seven Angels into seven single Rochets.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

4. To affect painfully by or as if by some contorting or compressing action or effect; torture; rack; distress; pain.

Wee know where the shoo *wrings* you.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Oh, Portius! didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

5. To force out, as a fluid, by twisting or contorting pressure; extract or obtain by or as if by a squeezing flexure; hence, to squeeze out in any way; extort: as, to *wring* water from clothes; to *wring* a reluctant consent from a person: often with *out.*

He hath, my lord, *wrung* from me my slow leave
By laboursome petition. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 58.

The English government now chose to *wring* money *out* of Cheyte Sing. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

To wring off, to force off or separate by wringing.

The priest shall . . . *wring off* his head. Lev. i. 15.

To wring out. (*a*) To force or squeeze out by twisting.

He . . . thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew *out* of the fleece. Judges vi. 38.

(*b*) To free from a liquid by twisting or compression: as, to *wring out* clothes.

And the Cabalists . . . say that Eves sinne was nothing but the *wringing out* of grapes to her husband.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 19.

To wring the (or **one's**) **hands**, to manifest pain or distress by clasping the hands tightly together, with or without a twisting motion.

So efter that he longe hadde hyre compleyned,
His hondes wronge, and seyde that was to seye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1171.

She *wrings her Hands*, and beats her Breast.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

Under emotion we see swayings of the body and *wringings of the hands.*
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVIII. 11.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To writhe; twist about, as with anguish; squirm; suffer torture.

Lat him care and wepe and *wringe* and waille.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1156.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 28.

Such as are impatient of rest,
And *wring* beneath some private discontent.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

2. To pinch; pain.

A faire shooe *wrings*, though it be smoothe in the wearing. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 474.

3†. To force one's way by pressure.

Thus out at holes gonne *wringe*
Every tyding streght to Fame.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2110.

wring (ring), *n.* [< ME. *wringe, wrynge*, < AS. **wringe*, in *wīn-wringe*, a wine-press, < *wringan*, press, wring: see *wring, v.*] **1.** A wringer or presser; a wine-press or cider-press. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And erly sette on werkyng hem the *wrynge.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

2†. Action expressive of anguish; writhing.

The sighs, and tears, and blubbers, and *wrings* of a disconsolate mourner.
Bp. Hall, Contemp., iv. 24.

wringer (ring'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *wringer*; < *wring* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who wrings, as clothes.

His washer and his *wringer*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 2. 5.

2. An apparatus for forcing water from anything wet; especially, a utensil for laundry purposes, in which, however, the clothes are not wrung or twisted, but are passed between two or more adjustable rollers which press strongly against each other.—**3.** An extortioner.

wringing-machine (ring'ing-ma-shēn"), *n.* A machine for pressing moisture from something; especially, a clothes-wringer.

wringing-wet (ring'ing-wet), *a.* So wet as to require wringing; so wet that water may be wrung out.

A poore fisherman, . . . with his clothes *wringing-wet*.
Hooker, Sermon on Jude.

wring-staff (ring'ståf), *n.* A strong bar of wood used by shipwrights in bending planks and binding them in place. Also *wrain-staff*.

wrinkle^1 (ring'kl), *n.* [< ME. *wrinkil*, *wrinkel*, *wrincle*, *wrynkyl*, < AS. **wrincle* (Somner) = MD. *wrinckel*, *wrynckel*, a wrinkle; a dim. form, perhaps from the root of *wring*, *v.* The Icel. *hrukka* = Sw. *rynka* = Dan. *rynke*, a wrinkle, appear to be of different origin: see *ruck*^{2}.] A slight ridge in or raised line on a surface caused by contraction, folding, puckering, or rumpling; a line of corrugation, generally one of a series, either regularly or irregularly disposed; a crease: as, *wrinkles* in a garment, or in an old man's face; *wrinkles* (small corrugations) in a rock.

Wrynkyl or playte in clothe. Plica.
Prompt. Parv., p. 534.

With mirth and laughter let old *wrinkles* come.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 80.

A glorious church, not having spot or *wrinkle*.
Eph. v. 27.

wrinkle^1 (ring'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrinkled*, ppr. *wrinkling*. [= MD. *wrinckelen*, *wrynckelen*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To form wrinkles in; contract, fold, or pucker into small ridges and furrows or creases; corrugate; crease.

Hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 270.

Within the surface of the fleeting river
The *wrinkled* image of the city lay.
Shelley, Evening.

So yellow as she was, so *wrinkled*, so sad of mien!
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

No care may *wrinkle* thy smooth brow.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 157.

II. *intrans.* To become contracted into wrinkles; shrink into furrows and ridges; be marked with wrinkles.

When high in the field the fern-leaves *wrinkle*,
And brown is the grass where the mowers have mown.
R. W. Gilder, Lyrics, Song of Early Autumn.

Mrs. Putney was a small woman, already beginning to *wrinkle*. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, iv.

wrinkle^2 (ring'kl), *n.* [A particular use, orig. slang, of *wrinkle*^{1}, *n.* According to Skeat, it is a dim. of ME. *wrink*, *wrenk*, < AS. *wrenc*, a trick: see *wrench*, *n.*] A short pithy piece of information or advice; a valuable hint; a bit of useful knowledge or instruction; a good idea; a trick; a point; a notion; a device. [Colloq.]

They are too experte in loue, hauing learned in this time of their long peace euery *wrinckle* that is to be seene or imagined. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 389.

Philip, when thou goes courtin', come t' me, and a'll give thee many a *wrinkle*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

Oh, you are up to this *wrinkle*, are you?
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 559.

wrinkle-beaked (ring'kl-bēkt), *a.* Having a wrinkled, sulcate, or ridged and furrowed bill: specifying one of the anis, *Crotophaga sulcirostris*. This bird is common in parts of Texas, and thence through much of South America. See cut under *ani*.

wrinkled (ring'kld), *a.* In *zoöl.*, marked with parallel and somewhat irregular raised lines; having wrinkles; rugose; corrugated.—**Wrinkled hornbill**, the bird *Cranorhinus corrugatus*, whose high carinated casque is laterally corrugated.

wrinkling-machine (ringk'ling-ma-shēn"), *n.* A machine for forming transverse wrinkles on the upper leathers of boots and shoes.

wrinkly (ringk'li), *a.* [< *wrinkle*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Somewhat wrinkled; having a tendency to be wrinkled; puckered; creased.

His old *wrinkly* face grew quite blown-out at last.
Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 18.

Mrs. Waule . . . giving occasional dry *wrinkly* indications of crying. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxxii.

Wrisbergian (ris-bėr'gi-an), *a.* [< *Wrisberg*: see def.] Of or pertaining to, or named after, H. A. Wrisberg (1739–1808), a German anatomist: noting various anatomical parts, commonly described in English as *of Wrisberg*, or *Wrisberg's*, not *Wrisbergian*.

Wrisberg's abdominal brain. The solar plexus of the sympathetic nerve.

Wrisberg's cartilage. See *cartilage of Wrisberg*, under *cartilage*.

Wrisberg's ganglion. See *cardiac ganglion of Wrisberg*, under *ganglion*.

Wrisberg's nerve. See *nerve of Wrisberg*, under *nerve*.

wrist (rist), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wreast*, *wrest*; < ME. *wrist*, *wriste*, also *wirste*, *wyrste*, < AS. *wrist* (usually in comp. *hand-wrist*) = OFries. *wriust*, *riust*, *wirst*, *werst* (*hond-wriust*, 'hand-wrist,' *fot-wriust*, 'foot-wrist,' instep) = LG. *wrist* = MHG. *rist*, *riste*, G. *rist* (G. dial. *frist*), hand- or foot-joint; cf. G. *wider-rist*, withers of a horse (see *withers*), = Icel. *rist* = Sw. Dan. *vrist*, instep; with formative *-t* (*-tht* > *-st*), < *wrīthan*, twist, writhe: see *writhe*, and cf. *wrest*.] **1.** That part of the fore limb or arm which comes between the forearm and the hand, and by which the latter is joined or jointed to the former; the wrist-joint; technically, the carpus, or the carpal articulation. The wrist is the first segment of the manus, and its skeleton consists in man of seven carpal bones, together with a sesamoid bone (the pisiform) on the ulnar side, these eight bones being disposed in two rows of four each, proximal and distal. The whole set of bones, their articulations with one another and with the radius, ulna, and the several metacarpals, together with the ligaments and other associated soft parts, are included in the term *wrist*. The motions of the wrist as a whole upon the forearm include all the movements of flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, and circumduction, together with the movements of pronation and supination impressed upon the wrist by the rocking of the radius about the ulna; but the motion of the individual carpal bones upon one another is slight, and that between the distal carpals and the metacarpals is still less. In most other animals than man, the movements of the wrist are more restricted. The term is extended to the corresponding joint of the fore limb of other mammals, birds, and reptiles. Thus the so-called knee of the horse's fore leg is anatomically the carpus or wrist. See *carpus*, and cuts under *hand*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

Little Preston was found there with both his hands cut off by the *wreasts*.
W. Patten, Ex. into Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 128).

2†. The ankle or the instep.

Then he put on the old man's hose,
Were patch'd from knee to *wrist*.
Robin Hood Rescuing the Widow's Three Sons (Child's Ballads, V. 264).

3. In *mach.*, a stud or pin projecting from the side of a crank, wheel, or other moving part, and forming a means of attachment to a connecting-rod leading to some other part of the mechanism. Also called *wrist-pin*.—**Bridle wrist**, in the *manège*, the wrist of the horseman's left hand. Compare *bridle-hand*.—**Twist of the wrist.** See *twist*.—**Wrist touch**, in *pianoforte-playing*, a stroke or touch which proceeds from the wrist rather than from the fingers alone or from the whole forearm.

wristband (rist'band, colloq. riz'band), *n.* That band or part of a sleeve, especially of a shirt-sleeve, which covers the wrist. The wristbands sewed on to shirt-sleeves were formerly continued with a flare over the upper part of the hand, serving the purpose of the separate stiff cuffs buttoned to the narrow wristbands now in use. In the times of more elaborate dressing such wristbands were often very long, and adorned with rich lace or fine embroidery.

With that the hands to pocket went,
Full *wristband* deep. *Vanbrugh*, Æsop, ii. 1.

He . . . wore very stiff collars, and prodigiously long *wrist-bands*.
Dickens, A Rogue's Life, i. (*Household Words.*)

wrist-bone (rist'bōn), *n.* Any bone of the wrist or carpus; a carpal bone. See *carpus*, *wrist*, and cuts under *hand*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

wrist-clonus (rist'klō"nus), *n.* A series of jerky movements of the hand produced in certain nervous diseases by a sudden forcible bending back of the wrist.

wrist-drop (rist'drop), *n.* Inability to extend the hand, owing to paralysis of the extensor muscles in the forearm. It is commonly associated with lead-poisoning. Also called *drop-wrist*.

The case of chronic lead poisoning, with its accompanying *wrist-drop*, caused by the paralysis of the extensors.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 68.

wrister (ris'tėr), *n.* A covering for the wrist; a wristlet. [Local, U. S.]

A neighbor, come to tea, was crocheting *wristers* for her guardian. *The Century*, XXVI. 624.

wristfall (rist'fâl), *n.* A deep ruffle of various materials, usually lace, falling from a wristband or the lower part of a sleeve. See *fall*^{1}, *n.*, 8.

Men and women alike were in Puritan dress. Some, however, had discarded the lace *wristfalls* and neckbands.
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, iii.

wrist-guide (rist'gīd), *n.* Same as *chiroplast*.

wrist-joint (rist'joint), *n.* The carpal joint proper; the radiocarpal articulation, by which the hand as a whole moves upon the forearm: chiefly used as applied to man. See *carpus*, *wrist*, and *radiocarpal articulation* (under *radiocarpal*).

wristlet (rist'let), *n.* [< *wrist* + *-let*.] **1.** A band worn around the wrist: applied to various useful or ornamental objects of the sort. (*a*) A covering of thick material for the wrist to protect it under exposure to cold. (*b*) A bracelet.

A siren lithe and debonaire,
With *wristlets* woven of scarlet beads.
T. B. Aldrich, Pampina.

2. A handcuff. [Humorous or slang.]

Two or three of the party wearing black dresses instead of grey, with leg irons as well as *wristlets*, to show that they were bad-conduct men.
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 31, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

wrist-link (rist'lingk), *n.* A link with connected buttons, used for the wristband or cuff. *Encyc. Dict.*

wrist-pin (rist'pin), *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, any pin forming a means of connecting a pitman to a cross-head or crank; more particularly, the pin of the crank to which a pitman is connected. The pin in the cross-head is in the United States more generally called *cross-head pin*.

2. A pin in a wrist-plate of a steam-engine, whether connected with an eccentric-rod or with a valve-rod.

wrist-plate (rist'plāt), *n.* **1.** A plate which oscillates on a central pivot, and from the face of which project one or more crank-pins or -wrists for the connection of rods or pitmans.—**2.** Specifically, a plate used in some kinds of automatic cut-off engines. It has a reciprocating rotary motion on a central pivot, and is actuated through a limited arc by the rod of an eccentric on the crank-shaft of the engine. From its face project four crank-wrists, which give it its name. Two of these wrists are respectively connected with rods that actuate the rocker-arms of two separate oscillating plug-valves, for introducing steam into the cylinder on opposite sides of the piston alternately. The other two wrists are similarly connected to independently operating exhaust-valves.

writ^1 (rit), *n.* [< ME. *writ*, *wryt*, *wrytt*, *iwrit*, < AS. *ge-writ*, *writ*, a writ, writing, or scripture (= OHG. *riz*, a letter, MHG. *riz*, G. *riss*, a rent, a tear, *ritze*, a wound, a scratch, = Icel. *rit*, a writ, writing, penmanship, = Goth. *writs*, a stroke, a point), < *wrītan*, etc., write: see *write*.] **1.** That which is written; a writing: used especially of the Bible, with *holy* or *sacred*, often capitalized as a title.

Wherfore thei conne meche of *Holy Wrytt*, but thei undirstonde it not but aftre the Lettre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 136.

O cursed Eld! the cankerworme of *writs*,
How may these rimes, so rude as doth appeare,
Hope to endure? *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 33.

This city [Cæsarea] is remarkable in sacred *writ* upon several accounts. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 60.

2. In *law*, a precept under seal, in the name of the people, or the sovereign, or other competent legal authority, commanding the officer or other person to whom it is addressed or issued to do or refrain from doing some specified act. In early times, when the pleadings and proceedings generally in actions were oral, writs were, as the name implies, the written parts of an action (besides judgments in courts of record), it being for obvious reasons required that the warrant by which a person or his property might be seized, or his conduct controlled under penalty of contempt, should be expressed in writing and attested by the name and seal of the government.

3. A formal instrument or writing of any kind.

I . . .
Folded the *writ* up in form of the other.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 51.

Barons by writ. See *baron*, 1.—**Close writs.** See *close*^{2}.—**Indorsed writ.** See *indorse*.—**Judicial writ**, a writ issued by the court, as distinguished from an *original writ*.—**Optional writ.** See *optional*.—**Original writ.** (*a*) The writ formerly required to be issued from Chancery, under the seal of the sovereign, before the commencement of an action in a court of common law: so called to distinguish it from judicial writs, or writs issued by the court in which the action was thus brought, in the course of prosecuting the action. (*b*) In the United States, a mandatory precept issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, by the authority and in the name of the State or commonwealth, under the seal of the court from which it issues, bearing teste of the chief justice of the court, if he is not a party, and signed by the clerk of the court. (*Heard.*) Its object is to compel the appearance of the defendant, or at least to give him due notice that he is sued. In most of the States it has been superseded by a summons, issued by the plaintiff's attorney, giving such notice and requiring the defendant to plead. See also *original writ*, under *original*.—**Peremptory, Præmunientes, pre-**

rogative writ. See the qualifying words.—**Service of a writ.** See *service.*—**Ship writ,** in *Eng. hist.*, a writ issued in the name of the crown imposing the tax known as *ship-money* (which see): notably one of such writs issued under Charles I. which led to Hampden's opposition. They were declared illegal by 16 Car. I., c. 14 (1640).—**The writ runs.** (*a*) The writ is expressed in terms of or including: as, *the writ runs* in the name of the people. (*b*) The writ is legally capable of enforcement: as, *the writ* of subpœna *runs* throughout the state. (*c*) The writ is practically capable of enforcement: as, "When lawlessness has yielded to order; when the Queen's *writ runs;* when the edicts of the civil courts are obeyed; . . . and when sedition is trampled under foot—then, and then only, is there some chance for the development of remedial measures." (*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 587.)—**To serve a writ.** See *to serve a process*, under *serve.*—**To serve a writ of attachment.** See *to serve an attachment*, under *serve*^{1}.—**Twelve-day writ,** in *Eng. law*, a writ allowed by 18 and 19 Vict., c. 67, in actions on bills and notes if brought within six months after maturity, warning defendant to appear within twelve days, otherwise judgment would go against him.—**Vicontiel writs†.** See *vicontiel.*—**Writ of account.** See *action of account*, under *account.*—**Writ of assistance, besayle†, capias, certiorari, consultation, dower, error, estrepement.** See *assistance*, etc. —**Writ of execution.** See *execution*, 3 (*b*).—**Writ of habeas corpus, inquiry, mandamus, possession, privilege, prohibition, protection, recaption, restitution, right, spoliation, subpœna,** etc. See *habeas corpus, inquiry*, etc.—**Writs of extent.** See *extent*, 3 (*b*).

writ^{2} (rit). An obsolete form of the third person singular present indicative (for *writeth*), and an obsolete or archaic form of the past participle, of *write.*

writability (rī-ta-bil'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *writable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Ability or disposition to write. [Nonce-word.]

> You see by my *writability* in my pressing my letters on you that my pen has still a colt's tooth left.
>
> *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 455. (*Davies.*)

writable (rī'ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *write* + *-able.*] Capable of being written; such as might be set down in writing. [Rare.]

> The talk was by no means *writable*, but very pleasant.
>
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, II. 168. (*Davies.*)

writative (rī'ta̤-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. (after *talkative*) < *writ(e)* + *-ative.*] Disposed or inclined to write; given to writing. [Nonce-word.]

> Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative.*
>
> *Pope*, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

write (rīt), *v.*; pret. *wrote* (obs. or dial. *wrate*, archaic *writ*), pp. *written* (obs. or archaic *writ*, formerly erroneously *wrote*), ppr. *writing.* [< ME. *writen* (pret. *wrot, wroot, wrat*, pl. *writen, write*, pp. *writen, write*—with short *i*), < AS. *wrītan* (pret. *wrāt*, pl. *writon*, pp. *writen*), write, inscribe, orig. score, engrave, = OS. *wrītan*, cut, injure, write, = OFries. *wrīta* = D. *rijten*, tear, split, = LG. *riten* = OHG. *rīzan*, cut, tear, split, draw, delineate, MHG. *rīzen*, G. *reissen*, tear, = Icel. *rīta*, scratch, cut, write, = Sw. *rita*, draw, delineate, = Goth. **wreitan* (in deriv. *writs*, a stroke or point made with a pen), write. Hence *writ*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To trace or form upon the surface of some material (a significant character or characters, especially characters constituting or representing words); set down, in a manner adapted for reading, with a pen, pencil, style, or anything with which marks can be made; inscribe: as, to *write* a word on paper; to *write* one's name with the finger in sand.

> Aboven, in the Dust and in the Powder of tho Hilles, thei *wroot* Lettres and Figures with hire Fingres.
>
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 17.

> They . . . whose names are not *written* in the book of life. Rev. xvii. 8.

> The Greek metropolitan has a very fine manuscript of the Pentateuch, supposed to have been *wrote* about the year eight hundred.
>
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 38.

> There is a Book
> By seraphs *writ* with beams of Heavenly light.
>
> *Cowper*, Sonnet to Mrs. Unwin.

2. To cover with writing; trace readable characters over the surface of.

> And it [the roll] was *written* within and without.
>
> Ezek. ii. 10.

> There will she sit in her smock till she have *writ* a sheet of paper. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 138.

3. To express or communicate in writing; give a written account of; make a record of, as something known, thought, or believed: as, to *write* one's observations; he *wrote* down all he could remember. Sometimes, in this and the next sense, the verb is followed by a dative without its sign: as, *write* me all the news.

> Thanne sit he down and *writ* in his dotage
> That wommen kan nat kepe hir mariage.
>
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 709.

> Is it not *written*, My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer? Mark xi. 17.

> All your better deeds
> Shall be in water *writ*, but this in marble.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

> I chose to *write* the Thing I durst not speak.
>
> *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

4. To set forth as an author, or produce in writing, either by one's own or another's hand; compose and produce as an author.

> *Write* me a sonnet. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2. 4.

> When you *writ* your Epigrams, and the Magnetic Lady, you were not so mad. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 16.

5. To designate by writing; style or entitle in writing; record: with an objective word or phrase.

> O that he were here to *write* me down an ass!
>
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2. 78.

> They belonged to the armigerous part of the population, and were entitled "to *write* themselves Esquire."
>
> *De Quincey*, Bentley, i.

6. To record; set down legibly; engrave.

> There is *written* in your brow . . . honesty and constancy. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 162.

> The history of New England is *written* imperishably on the face of a continent.
>
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 228.

To write down. (*a*) To set down in writing; make a record or memorandum of.

> Having our fair order *written down.*
>
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 4.

> It was the manner of that glorious captain [Cæsar] to *write down* what scenes he passed through.
>
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 374.

(*b*) To write in depreciation of; injure by writing against: as, to *write down* a play or a financial undertaking; to *write down* an actor or a candidate.

> Without some infusion of spite it seems as if history could not be written; that no man's zeal is roused to write unless it is moved by the desire to *write down.*
>
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 110.

To write off, to cancel by an entry on the opposite side of the account or bill: as, to *write off* discounts; to *write off* bad debts.—**To write out.** (*a*) To make a copy or transcription of; especially, to make a perfect copy of, after a rough draft; record in full: as, when the document is *written out* you may send it off. (*b*) To exhaust the capacity or resources of by excessive writing: used reflexively: as, that author has *written himself out.*—**To write up.** (*a*) To bring up to date or to the latest fact or transaction in writing; write out in full or in detail: as, to *write up* an account or an account-book; to *write up* a fire or a celebration for a newspaper. (*b*) To attempt to elevate in estimation or credit by favorable writing; commend to the public; puff: as, to *write up* a new play or a candidate.—**Written law.** See *law*^{1}.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be acquainted with or practise the art of writing; engage in the formation of written words or characters, either occasionally or as an occupation: as, to *write* in school; to *write* as a lawyer's clerk.

> He can *write* and read and cast accompt.
>
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 92.

2. To express ideas in writing; practise written composition; work as an author, or engage in authorship.

> When I *wrate* of these deuices, I smiled with my selfe, thinking that the readers would do so to.
>
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 84.

> Like Egyptian Chroniclers,
> Who *write* of twenty thousand Years.
>
> *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, xii. 2.

> Herodotus, though he *wrote* in a dramatic form, had little of dramatic genius. *Macaulay*, History.

3. To conduct epistolary correspondence; communicate by means of letter-writing; convey information by letter or the like: as, to *write* to a distant friend; *write* as soon as you arrive.

> I go. *Write* to me very shortly.
>
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 428.

write (rīt), *n.* [< *write, v.*] Writing: chiefly in the phrase *hand of write.* [Colloq. or vulgar.]

> We trust you will call back yourself from errors and heresies advisedly which you have maintained rashly, and set forth by word and *write* busily.
>
> *Harding to Jewell*, in Bp. Jewell's Works (Parker Soc. ed.), [II. 804.

> It was a short, but a well-written letter, in a fair *hand of write.* *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, i. (*Davies.*)

writee (rī-tē'), *n.* [< *write* + *-ee*^{1}.] A person to or for whom something is written; a reader as contrasted with a writer. [Occasional.]

> And, indeed, where a man is understood, there is ever a proportion betwixt the writer's wit and the *writee's.*
>
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv., Com. (ed. Hooper).

write-of-hand (rīt'o̤v-hand'), *n.* Handwriting; the art of writing. [Vulgar.]

> "A could wish as a'd learned *write-of-hand*," said she, "for a've that for to tell Christopher as might set his mind at ease."
>
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii. (*Davies.*)

writer (rī'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *writere*, < AS. *writere* (= Icel. *ritari*); as *write* + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** A person who understands or practises the art of writing; one who is able to write; a penman.

> My tongue is the pen of a ready *writer.* Ps. xlv. 1.

2. One who does writing as a business; a professional scribe, scrivener, or amanuensis: used specifically in England of clerks to the former East India Company, and of temporary copying clerks in government offices; in Scotland, loosely, of law agents, solicitors, attorneys, etc., and sometimes of their principal clerks.—**3.** A person who writes what he composes in his mind; the author of a written paper or of writings; an author in general; a literary producer of any kind: as, the *writer* of a letter; a *writer* of history or of fiction.

> Tell prose *writers* stories are so stale
> That penny ballads make a better sale. *Breton.*

> "I love," said Mr. Sentry, "a critic who mixes the rules of life with annotations upon *writers.*"
>
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

[For other uses of the word, see *letter-writer*, 2, and *type-writer.*]

Ship's writer. See *ship.*—**The writer,** the author of this writing; the writer hereof: used elliptically by a writer with reference to himself, to avoid saying *I.*—**Writer of the tallies.** See *tally*^{1}, 1.—**Writers' cramp,** an occupation-neurosis occurring in those who write much, especially in a contracted hand. It affects at first usually only those muscles which are directly concerned in the production of writing movements, but, if the act is persisted in, the neighboring muscles may also share in the disturbance. The affection may manifest itself under one of four forms or a combination of them—namely, *paralytic*, in which weakness in the fingers or even absolute inability to hold the pen is experienced; *spastic*, in which the attempt to write excites clonic or tonic contractions of the fingers; *tremulous*, in which the hand shakes so while writing that the letters formed are indistinguishable; and *sensory*, in which the effort to write causes severe pain, tingling, or other abnormal sensations in the hand and at times in the forearm also. The symptoms vary greatly in different individuals, usually, however, increasing in severity as long as the attempt to use a pen is persisted in. The use of steel pens and metal penholders is supposed to increase the liability to the affection. Also called *scriveners' cramp* or *palsy*, *writers' palsy* or *paralysis*, and *graphospasm.*—**Writers to the signet.** See *signet*, 1.

writeress (rī'tėr-es), *n.* [< *writer* + *-ess.*] A female writer or author. [Humorous.]

> Remember it henceforth, ye *writeresses*, there is no such word as authoress. *Thackeray*, Misc., ii. 470. (*Davies.*)

writerling (rī'tėr-ling), *n.* [< *writer* + *-ling*^{1}.] A petty or sorry writer or author. [Rare.]

> Every writer and *writerling* of name [in France] has a salary from the government.
>
> *W. Taylor*, 1802 (Robberds's Memoir, I. 420). (*Davies.*)

writership (rī'tėr-ship), *n.* [< *writer* + *-ship.*] The office or employment of a writer in some official capacity.

writhe (rīᴛʜ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *writhed*, ppr. *writhing.* [< ME. *writhen, wrythen* (pret. *wroth, wrooth, wræth*, pl. *writhen*, pp. *writhen* (with short *i*), *wrethen*), < AS. *wrīthan* (pret. *wrāth*, pp. *writhen*), twist, wind about, = OHG. *rīdan*, MHG. *rīden*, G. dial. *wrideln*, twist together, = Icel. *rītha* = Sw. *vrida* = Dan. *vride*, wring, twist, turn, wrest. Hence ult. *wreath, wrest, wrist.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn and twist about; twist out of shape or position; wrench; contort.

> The stortes [grape-stalks] softe in handes wol thai take
> And *writhe* hem, and so *writhen* wol thai lete
> Hem honge and drie awhile in sonnes hete.
>
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

> Sa suld we *wryth* all syn away,
> That in our breistis bred.
>
> *The Bludy Serk* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 151).

> The desolate little shanty was plainly to be seen among the naked and *writhen* boughs of the orchard.
>
> *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 389.

2. To wrest perversely; wrest; pervert.

> The reason which he yieldeth showeth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed.*
>
> *Hooker.*

3. To wrench; wring; extort. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The nobility hesitated not to follow the example of their sovereign in *writhing* money from them by every species of oppression. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, vi. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* To move or stir in a twisting or tortuous manner; twist about, as from pain, distress, or stimulation.

> The poplar *writhes* and twists and whistles in the blast.
>
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 185.

> Supposing a case of tyranny, the Tuscans will wriggle under it rather than *writhe;* and if even they should *writhe*, yet they will never stand erect. *Landor.*

> She *writhed* under the demonstrable truth of the character he had given her conduct.
>
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

> The *writhing* worm . . . failed to allure the scaly brood.
>
> *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i.

writhe (rīᴛʜ), *n.* [< *writhe, v.*] **1.** A contortion of form or features, as from pain or other emotion; an act of writhing. [Rare.]

> Perhaps pleasure is the emotion evidenced by the silent *writhe* with which Jim receives this piece of information.
>
> *R. Broughton*, Alas, xvi.

2. The band of a fagot. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

writhel†, **writhle**† (riᴛʜ′l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *writhe;* cf. G. dial. *wrideln*, twist together.] To wrinkle; shrivel; distort.

This weak and *writhled* shrimp.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 23.

Cold, *writhled* eld, his life-sweat almost spent.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iv. 35.

writhen† (riᴛʜ′en), *p. a.* Obsolete or archaic past participle of *writhe*.

writheneck (rīᴛʜ′nek), *n.* Same as *wryneck*, 3.

writhingly (rī′ᴛʜing-li), *adv.* In a writhing manner; with writhing. [Rare.]

"Oh!" turning over *writhingly* in her chair.
R. Broughton, Belinda, xxx.

writhle†, *v. t.* See *writhel*.

writing (rī′ting), *n.* [< ME. *writing*, *writunge* (cf. Icel. *ritning*); verbal n. of *write*, *v.*] 1. The recording of words or sounds in significant characters; in the most general sense, any use of or method of using letters or other conventional symbols of uttered sounds for the visible preservation or transmission of ideas; specifically, as distinguished from printing, stamping, incision, etc., the act or art of tracing graphic signs by hand on paper, parchment, or any other material, with a pen and ink, style, pencil, or any other instrument; also, the written characters or words; handwriting; chirography.

We have, thus, in this inscription at Abou-Symbul a cardinal example of Greek *writing* as it was used by the Ionian and Dorian settlers in Asia Minor and the islands about the beginning of the sixth century B. C.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 101.

Roman *writing* — capital, uncial, half-uncial, and cursive — became known to the Western nations, and in different ways played the principal part in the formation of the national styles of *writing*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 155.

2. The state of being written; recorded form or expression: as, to put a proposition in *writing;* to commit one's thoughts to *writing*. In law the expressions *in writing* and *written* are often construed to include printed matter as well as manuscript.

Ther [in Candia] was lawe fyrst put in *wrytyng*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 19.

Then Huram the king of Tyre answered in *writing*.
2 Chron. ii. 11.

3. That which is written, or in a written state; a record made by hand in any way; a paper or instrument wholly or partly in manuscript; an inscription.

The *writing* was the *writing* of God, graven upon the tables. Ex. xxxii. 16.

Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a *writing* of divorcement. Mat. v. 31.

I accepted of the Offer, and *Writings* were immediately drawn between us. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 513.

4. A production of the pen in general; a literary or other composition; any expression of thought in visible words; a scripture.

I know not whether it cause greater pleasure to reade their *writings*, or astonishment and wonder at the Nation.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 176.

The later Greek and Latin *writings* occasionally contain maxims [concerning war] which exhibit a considerable progress in this sphere. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 273.

5. The expression of thought by written words; the use of the pen in conveying ideas; literary production.

It is to the credit of that age [eighteenth century] to have kept alive the wholesome tradition that *Writing*, whether in prose or verse, was an Art that required training at least, if nothing more.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., II. 156.

Direct or **independent writing.** Same as *pneumatography*, 1.—**Writing obligatory.** Same as *obligation* 5 (*a*).

writing-book (rī′ting-bůk), *n.* A blank book for practice in penmanship; a copy-book.

writing-box (rī′ting-boks), *n.* A small box containing a set of the materials used in Chinese or Japanese writing. See *writing-set*, 2.

writing-cabinet (rī′ting-kab″i-net), *n.* A piece of furniture in which a writing-desk is combined with drawers or cupboards, shelves for books, or other appliances.

writing-case (rī′ting-kās), *n.* A case containing materials and affording facilities for writing; a kind of portable writing-desk.

writing-chambers (rī′ting-chām″bėrz), *n. pl.* Rooms or offices occupied by a lawyer and his clerks, etc.; a law office.

writing-desk (rī′ting-desk), *n.* 1. A writing-table, especially one in which the whole or a part of the top is sloping, and the space below the top is occupied with drawers, pigeonholes, or shelves: sometimes there is also a raised frame or case of drawers, shelves, or pigeonholes. Compare *writing-table* and *escritoire*.—2. A portable writing-case, usually made of wood and of moderate size, closing up tightly for security and convenience, and fitted to contain stationery of all sorts, papers on file, writing materials, etc.

writing-folio (rī′ting-fō″liō), *n.* A cover for writing-paper, etc., usually having leaves of blotting-paper within it, which serve as a pad for writing on.

writing-frame (rī′ting-frām), *n.* A frame for the use of blind or partially blind persons in writing, made to hold the sheet of paper firmly, and furnished with an adjustable guide for the formation of lines.

writing-ink (rī′ting-ingk), *n.* See *ink*¹, 1.

writing-machine (rī′ting-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* A typewriter.

writing-master (rī′ting-mȧs″tėr), *n.* 1. One who teaches the art of penmanship.—2. The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella:* so named from the irregularly scribbled lines on its eggs. Also called *scribbling* or *writing lark*, for the same reason. See cut under *yellowhammer*. [Local, Eng.]

writing-paper (rī′ting-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper finished with a smooth surface, generally sized, for writing on.

writing-reed (rī′ting-rēd), *n.* See *reed*¹.

writing-school (rī′ting-sköl), *n.* A school or an academy where handwriting or calligraphy is taught.

writing-set (rī′ting-set), *n.* 1. A set of small objects, necessary or useful, designed for a library-table, as inkstand, pen-tray, rack for pens, case for paper and envelops, portfolio holding blotting-paper, candlesticks, etc., and sometimes larger articles in which two or more of the above are combined. These objects are often made to correspond in material and design.—2. A set of the boxes, ink-stone, water-pot, etc., used in Chinese and Japanese writing, often of lacquer, or mounted in metal.

writing-table (rī′ting-tā″bl), *n.* 1. A table fitted for writing upon, sometimes differentiated from a writing-desk, as being a piece of furniture for the library rather than for the business office.—2†. A tablet; a table-book.

He asked for a *writing-table*, and wrote, saying, His name is John. Luke i. 63.

The author defies them and their *writing-tables*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

Knee-hole writing-table, a writing-table having a square or arched opening by which the knees of the person using it are accommodated under the surface upon which he writes, but with drawers, closets with pigeonholes, or shelves, etc., on one or both sides. Also *knee-hole desk*.

writing-telegraph (rī′ting-tel″ẹ-grȧf), *n.* Any telegraphic system in which the message is automatically recorded; more commonly, a telegraphic apparatus by means of which the record of the message reproduces the handwriting of the sender—for example, the telautograph.

written (rit′n). Past participle of *write*.

wrixle†, *v. t.* [ME., < AS. *wrixlian*, exchange.] 1. To exchange.—2. To envelop; wrap; confound.

What whylenes, or wanspede, *wryxles* our mynd?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9327.

wrizzled† (riz′ld), *a.* [Prob. a form of *writhel*, *writhle*, confused with *grizzled*.] Wrinkled; shriveled.

Her *wrizled* skin, as rough as maple rind.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 47.

His *wrizzled* [var. *wrinkled*] visage. *Gay*, Wine, l. 9.

wroghte†, **wrohte**†. Middle English forms of *wrought*, preterit and past participle of *work*.

wroken†, **wroke**†. Obsolete past participles of *wreak*¹.

wrong (rông), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. *wrang;* I. *a.* < ME. *wrong*, *wrang*, < AS. **wrang* (not found as adj.) (= MD. *wrangh*, *wranck*, D. *wrang*, bitter, harsh, sharp (of acids), = Icel. *rangr*, wry, wrong, unjust, = Sw. *vrång* = Dan. *vrang*, wrong), < *wringan* (pret. *wrang*): see *wring*, *v.*, and II. Cf. E. *tort*, wrong, ult. < L. *tortus*, twisted. II. *n.* < ME. *wrong*, *wrang*, < late AS. *wrang* = MD. *wrongh*, *wronck*, wrong: see I.] I. *a.* 1†. Crooked; twisted; wry. *Wyclif.*

His bec [an eagle's] is get biforn *wrong*,
Thog hise limes senden strong.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 210.

2. Not right in state, adjustment, or the like; not in order; disordered; perverse; being awry or amiss.

I've heerd my aunt say as she found out as summat was *wrong* wi' Nancy as soon as th' milk turned bingy.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

3. Deviating from right or truth; not correct or justifiable in fact or morals; erroneous; perverse: as, *wrong* ideas; *wrong* courses.

If his cause be *wrong*, our obedience to the king wipes the crime of it out of us. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 138.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,
His can't be *wrong* whose life is in the right.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 306.

It is a *wrong*, egotistical, savage, unchristian feeling, and that 's the truth of it. *Thackeray*, Waterloo.

Men's judgments as to what is right and *wrong* are not perfectly uniform. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 558.

4. Deviating from that which is correct, proper, or suitable; not according to intention, requirement, purpose, or desire: as, the *wrong* side of a piece of cloth (the side to be turned inward).

He call'd me sot,
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* side out.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 8.

I observe the Moral is vitious; It points the *wrong* way, and puts the Prize into the *wrong* Hand.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 210.

I swear she 's no chicken; she 's on the *wrong* side of thirty, if she be a day. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Were their faces set in the right or in the *wrong* direction? *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

5. In a state of misconception or error; not correct in action, belief, assertion, or the like; mistaken; in error.

I was *wrong*,
I am always bound to you, but you are free.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

You are *wrong*, sir; you are *wrong*. I have quite done with you. Be under no mistake upon that point.
W. Besant, St. Katharine's, ii. 28.

Wrong is in all senses the opposite and correlative of *right*.

In the wrong box. See *box*².—**Wrong font**, said of a printers' type, etc., that is not of the proper size or face for its position. Abbreviated *w. f.*=**Syn. 2.** Unfit, unsuitable, inappropriate, inapposite.—**3.** Immoral, inequitable, unfair.—**4.** Incorrect, faulty.

II. *n.* 1. That which is wrong, amiss, or erroneous; the opposite of right, or of propriety, truth, justice, or goodness; wrongfulness; error; evil.

And the abusyng of ȝour Offyce, . . .
And ȝour fals glosing of the *wrang*,
Sall nocht mak ȝow to rax heir lang.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 131.

A free determination
'Twixt right and *wrong*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 171.

The weak, against the sons of spoil and *wrong*,
Banded, and watched their hamlets, and grew strong.
Bryant, The Ages, st. 11.

Those who think to better *wrong*
By working *wrong* shall seek thee wide
To slay thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 34.

2. Wrong action or conduct; anything done contrary to right or justice; a violation of law, obligation, or propriety; in *law*, an invasion of right, to the damage of another person; a tort: as, to do or commit *wrong*, or a *wrong*.

For that Percevale ly Galoys was accused with grete *wronge* for the deth of the same hoot, like as an Ermyte hit tolde after that hadde seyn all the dede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 475.

Cease your open *wrongs!*
Cannot our Bishops scape your slanderous tongues?
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

It is probable that a man never knows the deep anguish of conscious *wrong* until he has had the courage to face in solitude its naked hideousness.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 154.

3. Harm or evil inflicted; damage or detriment suffered; an injury, mischief, hurt, or pain imparted or received: as, to do one a *wrong*.

To forgive *wrongs* darker than death or night.
Shelley, Prometheus, iv.

4. A state of being wrong or of acting wrongly; an erroneous or unjust view, attitude, or procedure in regard to anything: chiefly in the phrase *in the wrong*.

They were neither of them dissatisfied with the knight's determination, because neither of them found himself *in the wrong* by it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

When People once are *in the wrong*,
Each Line they add is much too long.
Prior, Alma, iii.

It is I who ought to be angry and unforgiving; for I was *in the wrong*. *Thackeray*, De Finibus.

Abandonment for wrongs. See *abandonment*.—**In the wrong.** See def. 4.—**Private wrong.** See *private*.—**To have wrong.** (*a*†) To have or be on the wrong side; be wrong, or in the wrong.

When I *had wrong* and she the right,
She wolde alwey so goodely
Forgeve me so debonairly.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1282.

(*b*) To suffer the infliction of wrong; have wrong treatment.

Cæsar *has had* great *wrong*. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 115.

To put in the wrong, to cause to appear wrong or in error; give a wrong character to or representation of: as, your remarks *put* me, or my sentiments, *in the wrong*. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Sin, Iniquity*, etc. See *crime*.

wrong (rông), *adv.* [< *wrong, a.*] In a wrong manner; not rightly; erroneously; incorrectly; amiss; ill.

> The right divine of kings to govern *wrong*.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 188.

To go wrong. See *go*.

> Your strong possession much more than your right,
> Or else it must *go wrong* with you and me.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 41.

wrong (rông), *v. t.* [< *wrong, n.*] 1. To do wrong to; treat unfairly, unjustly, or harmfully; do or say something injurious or offensive to; injure; harm; oppress; offend.

> You *wrong* me, sir, thus still to haunt my house.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4. 73.

2. To be the cause of wrong or harm to; affect injuriously; be hurtful to; in an old nautical use, to take the wind from the sails of, as a ship in line with another to windward.

> All authoritie being dissolved, want of government did more *wrong* their proceedings than all other crosses whatsoever. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 267.

> It [a play] is good, though *wronged* by my over great expectations, as all things else are. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 149.

> To use the seaman's phrase, we were very much *wronged* by the ship that had us in chase.
> *Smollett*, Roderick Random, lxv.

3. To be in the wrong in regard to; view or consider wrongly; give an erroneous seeming to; put in the wrong, or in a false light.

> Thy creatures *wrong* thee, O thou sov'reign Good!
> Thou art not loved because not understood.
> *Cowper*, Happy Solitude—Unhappy Men (trans.).

> Thy friendship thus thy judgment *wronging*
> With praises not to me belonging.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii., Int.

wrong-doer (rông'dö″ėr), *n.* 1. One who does wrong, or commits wrongful or reprehensible acts; any offender against the moral law.

> Especially when we see the *wrong-doer* prosperous do we feel as if the injustice of fortune ought to be redressed.
> *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 10.

2. In *law*, one who commits a tort or trespass; a tort-feaser.

wrong-doing (rông'dö″ing), *n.* The doing of wrong; behavior the opposite of what is right; blameworthy action in general.

wronge†, wrongen†. Middle English forms of *wrong*.

wrongeous†, *a.* An old spelling of *wrongous*.

wronger (rông'ėr), *n.* [< *wrong* + *-er*^{1}.] One who inflicts wrong or harm; an injurer; a misuser.

> Hold, shepherd, hold! learn not to be a *wronger*
> Of your word. *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 3.

> Caitiffs and *wrongers* of the world. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

wrongful (rông'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *wrongful*; < *wrong, n.,* + *-ful.*] Full of or characterized by wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair: as, a *wrongful* taking of property.

> I am so far from granting thy request
> That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2. 102.

=**Syn.** See *wrong, a.*

wrongfully (rông'fůl-i), *adv.* In a wrong manner; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice; unjustly: as, to accuse one *wrongfully*; to suffer *wrongfully*.

> Accusing the Lady Hero *wrongfully*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2. 51.

wrongfulness (rông'fůl-nes), *n.* The quality of being wrong or wrongful; injustice.

wronghead (rông'hed), *a.* and *n.* [< *wrong* + *head.*] I. *a.* Same as *wrongheaded*. [Rare.]

> This jealous, waspish, *wrong-head*, rhyming race.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 148.

II. *n.* A wrongheaded person. [Rare.]

wrongheaded (rông'hed″ed), *a.* [< *wronghead* + *-ed*^{2}.] Characterized by or due to perversity of the judgment; obstinately opinionated; misguided; stubborn.

> A *wrongheaded* distrust of England.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Querist, § 436.

wrongheadedly (rông'hed″ed-li), *adv.* In a wrongheaded manner; obstinately; perversely.

> He [Johnson] . . . then rose to be under the care of Mr. Hunter, the head-master, who, according to his account, was very severe, and *wrongheadedly* severe.
> *Boswell*, Johnson, an. 1719.

wrongheadedness (rông'hed″ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wrongheaded; perversity of judgment.

> There is no end of his misfortunes and *wrongheadedness*!
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 280.

wronghearted (rông'här″ted), *a.* Wrong in heart or sensibility; not right or just in feeling.

wrongheartedness (rông'här″ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wronghearted; perversity of feeling.

> Wrong-headedness may be as fatal now as *wrong-heartedness*. *The Century*, XXIX. 910.

wrongless (rông'les), *a.* [< *wrong, n.,* + *-less.*] Void of wrong. [Rare.]

wronglessly (rông'les-li), *adv.* Without wrong or harm; harmlessly. [Rare.]

> He was . . . honourably courteous, and *wronglessly* valiant. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

wrongly (rông'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wrongliche*; < *wrong* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a wrong or erroneous manner; unjustly; mistakenly.

> Thou . . . wouldst not play false,
> And yet wouldst *wrongly* win.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 23.

wrongminded (rông'mīn″ded), *a.* Having a mind wrongly inclined; entertaining erroneous or distorted views.

wrongness (rông'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wrongnesse*; < *wrong, a.,* + *-ness.*] 1†. Crookedness; wryness; unevenness. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 534.—2. The state or condition of being wrong or erroneous; heinousness; faultiness.

> The best have great *wrongnesses* within themselves, which they complain of, and endeavour to amend.
> *Butler*, Analogy of Religion. (*Latham.*)

> The *wrongness* of murder is known by a moral intuition.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 14.

wrongous (rông'us), *a.* [Also *wrongeous*; < ME. *wrongous*, for earlier *wrongwis*, *wrangwis* (= Sw. *vrångvis*), wrong, iniquitous; < *wrong* + *wise*^{2}. Cf. *righteous.*] 1†. Wrongful; unjust; improper.

> I will not father my bairn on you,
> Nor on no *wrongous* man.
> *Childe Vyet* (Child's Ballads, II. 77).

2. In *Scots law*, not right; unjust; illegal: as, *wrongous* imprisonment.

> Every wrong must be judged by the first violent and *wrongous* ground whereupon it proceeds.
> *James I.*, To Bacon, Aug. 25, 1617.

wrongously† (rông'us-li), *adv.* [Also *wrongeously*; < ME. *wrongously*; < *wrongous* + *-ly*^{2}.] Unjustly; wrongfully; unfairly.

> Here haue we done and shewid curtessy,
> Where to *wrongously* uillanous ye doo,
> To thys noble damicel and lady.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1857.

Wronski's theorem. See *theorem*.

wroot†, *v.* An old spelling of *root*^{2}.

wrot†. An old spelling of *wrote*^{1}.

wrote^1 (rōt). Preterit and obsolete or vulgar past participle of *write*.

wrote^2**†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *root*^{2}.

> Right as a soughe *wroteth* in everich ordure, so *wroteth* hire beautee in the stynkyng ordure of synn.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

wroth (rôth), *a.* [< ME. *wroth*, *wrooth*, < AS. *wrāth*, angry (= OS. *wrēth* = D. *wreed*, cruel, = Icel. *reithr* = Sw. Dan. *vred*, angry); prob. orig. 'twisted,' perverse (= MHG. *reit*, *reid*, curled, twisted), < *wrīthan*, pret. *wrath*, twist, writhe: see *writhe*. Hence ult. *wrath, n.*] Excited by wrath; wrathful; indignant; angry: rarely used attributively.

> Revel and trouthe, as in a low degree,
> They been ful *wrothe* al day, as men may see.
> *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 34.

> In euery thyng thanne was he grevid soore,
> And more *wrother* thanne he was before.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1568.

> Sir Aldingar was *wrothe* in his mind,
> With her hee was never content.
> *Sir Aldingar* (Child's Ballads, III. 244).

> Cain was very *wroth*, and his countenance fell.
> Gen. iv. 5.

wroth† (rôth), *v. i.* [ME. *wrothen*, var. of *wrathen*: see *wrath, v.*] To become angry; be wrathful; rage.

> Again Melusine *wrothed* he ful sore,
> That to hir sayd moch repref and velony.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1254.

wrothful (rôth'fůl), *a.* An erroneous form for *wrathful*.

> The knight, yet *wrothfull* for his late disgrace,
> Fiercely advaunst his valorous right arme.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 34.

wrothly† (rôth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wrothli*; < *wroth* + *-ly*^{2}.] Wrathfully; angrily.

> Whan william saw hire wepe, *wrothli* he seide,
> "For seynt mary loue, madame, why make ye this sorwe?"
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3683.

wrought (rât), *p. a.* [Pp. of *work.*] Worked, as distinguished from *rough*: noting masonry, carpentry, etc.

wrought-iron (rât'ī″ėrn), *n.* Iron that is or may be wrought into form by forging or rolling, and that is capable of being welded; malleable iron. See *iron*.

wrung (rung). Preterit and past participle of *wring*.

wry^1 (rī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wried*, ppr. *wrying*. [< ME. *wrien*, *wryen*, < AS. *wrigian*, drive, tend, turn, bend. Cf. *wrick*, *wrig*, *wriggle*. Hence *wry*^{1}, *a.*, *awry.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To turn; bend; wind; twist or twine about, with or without change of place.

> How well a certain *wrying* I had of my neck became me.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

> The first with divers crooks and turnings *wries*.
> *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, v.

2. To swerve or go obliquely; go awry or astray; deviate from the right course, physically or morally.

> And she sproong as a colt doth in the trave,
> And with her heed she *wryed* faste awey.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 97.

> No manere mede shulde make him *wrye*,
> ffor to trien a trouthe be-twynne two sidis.
> *Richard the Redeless*, ii. 84.

> How many
> . . . murder wives much better than themselves
> For *wrying* but a little! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 1. 5.

II. *trans.* 1. To turn; twist aside.

> Soone thei can ther hedys a-way *wrye*,
> And to faire speche lightly ther erys close.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 63.

2. To give a twist to; make wry; writhe; wring.

> Using their *wryed* countenances, instead of a vice, to turn the good aspects of all that shall sit near them.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, ii. 4.

> Guests by hundreds — not one caring
> If the dear host's neck were *wried*.
> *Browning*, In a Gondola.

3. Figuratively, to pervert; alter.

> They have wrested and *wryed* his [Christ's] doctrine, and like a rule of lead have applied it to men's manners.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

> Ill slant eyes interpret the straight sun,
> But in their scope its white is *wried* to black.
> *Swinburne*, At Eleusis.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

wry^1 (rī), *a.* and *n.* [< *wry*^{1}, *v.* Cf. *awry.*] I. *a.* 1. Abnormally bent or turned to one side; in a state of contortion; twisted; distorted; askew.

> With fair black eyes and hair and a *wry* nose.
> *B. Jonson*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

> He calls them [the clergy] the Saints with Screw'd Faces and *wry* Mouths.
> *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 232.

2. Crooked; bent; not straight. [Rare.]

> Losing himself in many a *wry* meander.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

3. Devious in course or purpose; divaricating; aberrant; misdirected.

> He's one I would not have a *wry* thought darted against, willingly. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

> Every *wry* step by which he imagines himself to have declined from the path of duty affrights him when he reflects on it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xv.

To make a wry face or **mouth**, to manifest disgust, displeasure, pain, or the like, by distorting or puckering up the face or mouth.

> You seem resolved to do credit to our mystery, and die like a man, without *making wry mouths*.
> *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxiv.

II. *n.* A twisting about, or out of shape or course; distortion; a distorting effect. [Rare or prov. Eng.]

> He [the loach] looks so innocent, you make full sure to prog him well, in spite of the *wry* of the water.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, vii.

wry^2**†**, *v. t.* [< ME. *wryen*, *wrien*, *wreon*, < AS. *wreón*, **wrīhan*, ONorth. *wrīa* (pp. *wrigen*), cover, clothe. Cf. *rig*^{2}.] To cover; clothe; cover up; cloak; hide.

> *Wry* [var. *wre*] the gleed, and hotter is the fyr.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 735.

> But of his hondwerk wolde he gete
> Clothes to *wryne* hym, and his mete.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6684.

> With floode gravel let diligence hem *wrie*,
> And XXX dayes under that hem kepe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

wrybill (rī'bil), *n.* A kind of plover, *Anarhynchus frontalis*, of New Zealand, having the bill bent sidewise. See second cut under *plover*.

wry-billed (rī'bild), *a.* Having the bill awry or bent sidewise: as, the *wry-billed* plover. See second cut under *plover*.

wryly (rī'li), *adv.* [< *wry*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] In a wry, distorted, or awkward manner.

Most of them have tried their fortune at some little lottery-office of literature, and, receiving a blank, have chewed upon it harshly and *wryly*.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, i.

wrymouth (rī'mouth), *n.* In *ichth.*: (*a*) Any fish of the family *Cryptacanthodidæ* (which see). The common wrymouth is *Cryptacanthodes maculatus*, a spotless variety of which is the ghost-fish, specified as *C. inornatus*. It is a blennioid of slender eel-like form, normally profusely spotted, found not very commonly on the Atlantic coast of North America.

The cod-fish, the cunner, the sea-raven, the rock-eel, and the *wry-mouth*, which inhabit these brilliant groves, are all colored to match their surroundings.
Science, XV. 212.

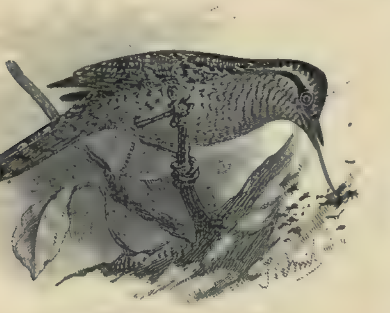
(*b*) The electric ray, torpedo, or numb-fish. See cuts under *Torpedinidæ* and *torpedo*.

wry-mouthed (rī'moutht), *a.* 1. Having a crooked mouth; hence, unflattering.

A shaggy tapestry: . . .
Instructive work! whose *wry-mouth'd* portraiture
Display'd the fates her confessors endure.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 145.

2. In *conch.*, having an irregular or distorted aperture of the shell. *P. P. Carpenter.*

wryneck (rī'nek), *n.* 1. A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side and rotated. See *torticollis.*—2. A spasmodic disease of sheep, in which the head is drawn to one side.—3. A scansorial picarian bird of the genus *Iynx* (*Junx*, or *Yunx*), allied to the woodpeckers, and belonging to the same family or a closely related one: so called from the singular manner in which it can twist the neck, and so turn it awry. The common wryneck of Europe is *I.* (*J.* or *Y.*) *torquilla*; there are several other similar species. These birds have the toes in pairs, the bill straight and hard, the tongue extremely long, slender, and extensile, and most other characters of the true *Picidæ* or woodpeckers; but the tail-feathers are soft, broad, and rounded at the ends, and not used in climbing. The wryneck is migratory and insectivorous, and its general habits are similar to those of woodpeckers. It has a variety of names pointing to its arrival in the British Islands at the same time as the cuckoo, as *cuckoo's-fool*, *-footman*, *-knave*, *-leader*, *-maid*, *-mate*, *-messenger*, *-marrow*, *-whit*, etc. It is also called *writheneck* and *snake-bird*, from the twisting of its neck; *long-tongue* and *tongue-bird*, from its long tongue; *emmet-hunter*, from feeding on ants; *pea-bird*, *weet-bird*, from its cry; *turkey-bird*, *nile-bird*, and *slab*, for some unexplained reasons.


Common Wryneck (*Iynx torquilla*).

Even while I write I hear the quaint queak, queak, queak of the *wryneck*.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 62.

The *wryneck* will tap the tree, to stimulate the insect to run out to be eaten entire.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 36.

wry-necked (rī'nekt), *a.* Having a wry or distorted neck.

When you hear the drum,
And the vile squealing of the *wry-neck'd* fife.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5. 30.

[By some this is understood as an allusion to the bend of the fifer's neck while playing upon his instrument; by others (less probably) to an old form of the flute, called the *flute-à-bec*, having a curved mouthpiece like the beak of a bird at one side.]

A fife is a *wry-neckt* musician, for he always looks away from his instrument.
Barnaby Rich, Irish Hubbub (1616). (*Furness.*)

wryness (rī'nes), *n.* The state of being wry or distorted.

wryt†, **wryte**†, **wrythe**†. Obsolete spellings of *writ*^{1}, *write*, *writhe*.

W. S. An abbreviation of *writer to the signet*. See *signet*.

W. S. W. An abbreviation of *west-southwest*.

wt. A contraction of *weight*.

wuch†. An obsolete form of *which*^{1}.

wud (wud), *a.* A Scotch form of *wood*^{2}.

wudder (wud'ėr), *v. i.* See *wuther*.

wude†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wood*^{1}.

wulfenite (wůl'fen-īt), *n.* [Named after Baron von *Wülffen* or *Wülfen* (1728–1805), an Austrian scientist.] Native lead molybdate, a mineral of a bright-yellow to orange, red, green, or brown color and resinous to adamantine luster. It occurs in tetragonal crystals, often in very thin tabular form, also granular massive. Also called *yellow lead ore*.

wull. An obsolete or dialectal form of *will*^{1}, *will*^{2}.

wummel, wummle, *n.* Scotch forms of *wimble*^{1}.

wun†, *v. i.* See *won*^{1}.

wungee (wun'jē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A variety in India of the muskmelon, *Cucumis Melo*, sometimes regarded as a species, *C. cicatrisatus*. It is of an ovate form, about 6 inches long.

wurali, wurari, *n.* Same as *curari*.

wurd†, *n.* An old spelling of *word*^{1}.

wurmal† (wėr'mal), *n.* Same as *wormal*.

wurrus (wur'us), *n.* [< Ar. *wars*, a dyestuff similar to kamila.] A brick-red dye-powder, somewhat like dragon's-blood, collected from the seeds of *Rottlera tinctoria*.

wurse†, **wurst**†. Old spellings of *worse*, *worst*.

Würtemberger (wėr'tem-bėrg-ėr; G. pron. vür'tem-ber-gėr), *n.* [< *Würtemberg* (G. *Württemberg*) (see def.) + *-er*^{1}.] An inhabitant of Würtemberg, a kingdom of southern Germany.

Würtemberg siphon. See *siphon*.

wurth†. An old spelling of *worth*^{1}, *worth*^{2}.

wurtzilite (wėrt'sil-īt)), *n.* [Named after Dr. Henry *Wurtz*, of New York (b. 1828).] A kind of solid bitumen found in the Uintah Mountains, Utah. It has a deep-black color and brilliant luster, and breaks with a conchoidal fracture. It is elastic when slightly warmed, and in boiling water becomes soft and plastic.

wurtzite (wėrt'sīt), *n.* [After C. A. *Wurtz* (1817–1884), a French chemist.] Sulphid of zinc occurring in hexagonal crystals, isomorphous with greenockite. Sulphid of zinc is accordingly dimorphous, the common form, sphalerite or zinc-blende, being isometric. Also called *spiauterite*.

Würzburger (wėrts'bėrg-ėr; G. pron. vürts'bůrgėr), *n.* Wine made in the neighborhood of the city of Würzburg, in Bavaria. This name is often given to the wines more properly called *Leisten-wein* and *Stein-wein*, and to the famous "wine of the Holy Ghost."

wus^{1}†, *v. i.* See *wis*^{3}.

wus^{2}†, *n.* A Middle English form of *woose*, *ooze*.

Hee wringes oute the wet *wus* and went on his gate.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 712.

wuther (wuᴛʜ'ėr), *v. i.* [Also *wudder*; perhaps ult. < AS. *wōth*, a noise, cry, sound.] To make a sullen roar, as the wind. [North. Eng.]

The air was now dark with snow; an Iceland blast was driving it wildly. This pair neither heard the long *wuthering* rush, nor saw the white burden it drifted.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxiii.

From time to time the wind *wuthered* in the chimney at his back.
R. L. Stevenson and L. Osbourne, The Wrong Box, vi.

There was also a *wuthering* wind sobbing through the narrow wet streets. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, iv.

wuther (wuᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Also *wudder*; < *wuther*, *v.*] A low roaring or rustling, as of the wind. [North. Eng.]

I felt sure . . . by the *wuther* of wind amongst trees, denoting a garden outside. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xvi.

wuzzent (wuz'ent), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *wizened*.

An I had ye amang the Frigate-Whins, wadna I set my ten talents in your *wuzzent* face for that very word!
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

wuzzle (wuz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wuzzled*, ppr. *wuzzling*. [Origin obscure.] To mingle; mix; jumble; muddle. [New Eng.]

He *wuzzled* things up in the most singular way.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 63.

wyandotte (wī'an-dot), *n.* [From the American Indian tribal name *Wyandotte*.] An American variety of the domestic hen, of medium size and compact form, hardy, and valuable for eggs and for the table. The silver wyandotte, the typical variety, has every feather white in the middle and heavily margined with black, except the black tail-feathers and primaries, the hackle (and in males the saddle), which is white striped with black, and the white wing-bows of the males. The golden wyandotte replaces the white of the silver variety by orange or deep-buff; and the white wyandotte is pure-white. The combs are rose, legs yellow, and ear-lobes red.

wych (wich), *n.* See *wick*^{4}.

wych-elm, wych-hazel, *n.* See *witch-elm*, *witch-hazel*.

Wyclifite, Wycliffite (wik'lif-īt), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Wicliffite*, *Wickliffite*; < *Wyclif*, etc. (see def.), + *-ite*^{2}.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to John Wyclif or de Wyclif (a name also written *Wiclif*, *Wickliffe*, *Wyckliffe*, and in various other ways reflecting the varying orthography of his time, properly in modern spelling *Wickliff*), an English theologian, reformer, and translator of the Bible from the Vulgate (died 1384).

II. *n.* One of the followers of Wyclif, commonly called *Lollards*. Wyclif's doctrines, propagated in his lifetime and later by open-air preachers called "poor priests," largely coincided with the later teachings of Luther.

wyde†, *a.* An old spelling of *wide*.

wydewher†, *adv.* See *widewhere*.

wye^{1}†, *n.* See *wie*.

wye^{2} (wī), *n.* The letter Y, or something resembling it.

wyer†, *n.* In *her.*, same as *viure*.

wyf†, *n.* An old spelling of *wife*.

Wykehamist (wik'am-ist), *n.* [< *Wykeham* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A student, or one who has been a student, of Winchester College in England, founded by William of Wykeham (1324–1404), Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England, as a preparatory school for New College at Oxford, also founded by him. Also used attributively.

It may reasonably be hoped that this is not *Wykehamist* Greek. *Athenæum*, No. 3303, p. 212.

We notice a complaint that *Wykehamists* obtained an undue proportion of the university prizes.
The Academy, No. 873, p. 56.

wyle†, *n.* An old spelling of *wile*^{1}.

wylie-coat (wī'li-kōt), *n.* [Sc.; also spelled *wyle-cot*, *wilie-coat*; first element uncertain.] A flannel garment worn under the outer clothes; an under-vest or under-petticoat.

wylo†, *n.* An old spelling of *willow*^{1}.

wyn†, *n.* An old spelling of *wine*.

wynd^{1} (wīnd), *n.* [Another spelling and use of *wind*^{1}, *n.*] An alley; a lane; especially, a narrow alley used as a street in a town. [Scotch.]

The *wynds* of Glasgow, where there was little more than a chink of daylight to show the hatred in women's faces.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxvii.

wynd^{2}†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *wind*^{2}.

wyndas†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *windas*.

wyndewe†, **wyndowe**†, **wyndwe**†, **wynewe**†, *v.* Middle English forms of *winnow*.

wyndre†, *v.* An unexplained verb, probably meaning 'to attire' or 'to adorn,' found in the following passage:

It nedede nought
To *wyndre* hir or to peynte hir ought.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1020.

wynk†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *wink*^{1}.

wynn (win), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of timber truck or carriage. *Simmonds.*

wynt†. A contraction of *windeth*, third person singular indicative present of *wind*^{1}.

wype†, *n.* [< ME. *wipe*, *wype*, a bird, < Sw. Norw. *vipa* = Dan. *vibe*, lapwing; perhaps so called from its habit of fluttering its wings (cf. *Vanellus*), from the verb represented by Sw. *vippa*, rock, see-saw, tilt: see *whip*^{1}. Otherwise imitative; cf. *weep*^{2}.] A lapwing.

Wype, bryde or lapwynge. Upupa. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 530.

wyper†, *n.* Same as *wiper*.

wyppyl-tre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *whippel-tree*.

wys†, **wyse**†, *a.* Old spellings of *wise*^{1}. *Chaucer.*

wyte†, *v.* and *n.* Another spelling of *wite*^{2}.

wythe, *n.* See *withe*.

wyve†, *v.* An old spelling of *wive*.

wyver†, *n.* See *wiver*.

wyvern†, *n.* See *wivern*.

X 1. The twenty-fourth letter and nineteenth consonant-sign in the English alphabet. In the Latin alphabet, from which it comes to ours, it followed next after *U* or *V* (which were then only one letter: see *U*), and was till a late date the last letter in that alphabet, till *Y* and *Z* (see those letters) were finally added from the Greek to represent peculiar Greek sounds. The sign *X* was a Greek addition to the Phenician alphabet; it had in early Greek use a divided value: in the eastern alphabets, that of *kh* (besides the signs for *ph* and *th*); in the western, that of *ks* (besides the signs for *ps* and *ts* or *ds*). The former of the two came afterward to be the universally accepted value in Greece itself; while the latter was carried over into Italy, and so became Roman, and was passed on to us. Hence our *X* has in general the Latin value *ks*; but as initial (almost only in words from the Greek, and there representing a different Greek character, the *ksi*) we have reduced it to the *z*-sound, as in *Xerxes, xanthous*. In many words also, especially among those beginning with *ex*, it is made sonant, or pronounced as *gz*. The accepted rule for this is that the *gz*-sound is given after an unaccented before an accented vowel, as in *exért*, *exílic* (*egzert*, *egzilic*), over against *éxercise, éxile* (*eksercize, eksīl*). But usage does not follow the rule with exactness, and many cultivated speakers disregard the distinction altogether, pronouncing everywhere alike *ks* (or *kz*). In any case, the sign *X* is superfluous in English, as it was in Latin and in Greek; it denotes no sound which is not fully provided for otherwise. In Old English it was sometimes used for *sh*, as in *xal* = *shall*. 2. As a numeral, X stands for ten. When laid horizontally (⋈), it stands for a thousand, and with a dash over it (X̄), it stands for ten thousand. 3. As an abbreviation, X. stands for *Christ*, as in Xn. (Christian), Xmas. (Christmas).—4. As a symbol: (*a*) In *ornith.*, in myological formulas, the symbol of the semitendinosus muscle. *A. H. Garrod.* (*b*) In *math.*: (1) [*l. c.*] In algebra, the first of the unknown quantities or variables. (2) [*l. c.*] In analytical geometry, an abscissa or other rectilinear point-coördinate. (3) In mechanics, the component of a force in the direction of the axis of *x*.—5. Originally, a mark on brewers' casks; hence, a name given to ale of a certain quality. Compare XX, XXX.—**Xn function.** See *function*.

xanorphica (zā-nôr'fi-kä), *n.* A musical instrument, resembling the harmonichord and the tetrachordon, invented by Röllig in 1801, the strings of which were sounded by means of little bows.

Xantharpyia (zan-thär-pī'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + NL. *Harpyia*, q. v.] A genus of *Pteropodidæ*. *X. amplexicaudata* is a fruit-bat of the Austromalayan subregion.

xantharsenite (zan-thär'se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + E. *arsenite*.] A hydrated arsenate of manganese, occurring in sulphur-yellow massive forms. It is found in Sweden, and is related to chondrarsenite.

xanthate (zan'thāt), *n.* [< *xanth*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of xanthic acid.

xanthein (zan'thē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-e-in*².] That part of the yellow coloring matter in flowers which is soluble in water, as distinguished from *xanthin*, which is the insoluble part.

xanthelasma (zan-thē-las'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ἔλασμα*, a plate.] Same as *xanthoma*.

Xanthia (zan'thi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of moths, of the family *Orthosiidæ*, having slender porrect palpi, and mostly yellow or orange fore wings undulating along their exterior border. It comprises about 30 species, and is represented in Europe, Asia, North and South America, and the West Indies. *X. fulvago* is the sallow-moth of Europe. Its larva feeds when young on catkins of willow, later on bramble and plantain.

Xanthian (zan'thi-an), *a.* [< Gr. *Ξάνθος*, Xanthus (see def.).] Of or belonging to Xanthus, an ancient town of Lycia in Asia Minor.—**Xanthian sculptures**, a large collection of sculptures, chiefly sepulchral, from Xanthus and the neighboring region, preserved in the British Museum. The collection includes the reliefs from the so-called Harpy tomb. See *Harpy monument*, under *harpy*.

xanthic (zan'thik), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ic*.] Tending toward a yellow color; of or relating to xanthin; yellow, referring to the color of the urine.—**Xanthic acid**, the general name of the esters or ether-acids of thiosulphocarbonic acid, as ethyl xanthic acid, $C.SO.C_2H_5.SH$, a heavy, oily liquid with a penetrating smell and a sharp, astringent taste, many of whose salts have a yellow color.—**Xanthic calculus**, a urinary calculus composed in great part of xanthin.—**Xanthic flowers**, flowers which have yellow for their type, and are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue. Those flowers of which blue is the type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into yellow, have been termed *cyanic flowers*.—**Xanthic oxid**, xanthin.—**Xanthic-oxid calculus.** Same as *xanthic calculus*.

xanthid† (zan'thid), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-id*².] A compound of xanthogen.

xanthin, xanthine (zan'thin), *n.* [Also *zanthin*; < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*², *-ine*².] One of several substances, so named with reference to their color. Especially—(*a*) That part of the yellow coloring matter of flowers which is insoluble in water. (*b*) The yellow coloring matter contained in madder. (*c*) A gaseous product of the decomposition of xanthates. (*d*) A complex body, $C_5H_4N_4O_2$, related to uric acid, occurring normally in small quantity in the blood, urine, and liver, and occasionally in urinary calculi. It is a white dimorphous body, and combines with both acids and bases.—**Xanthin calculus.** Same as *xanthic calculus*. See *xanthic*.

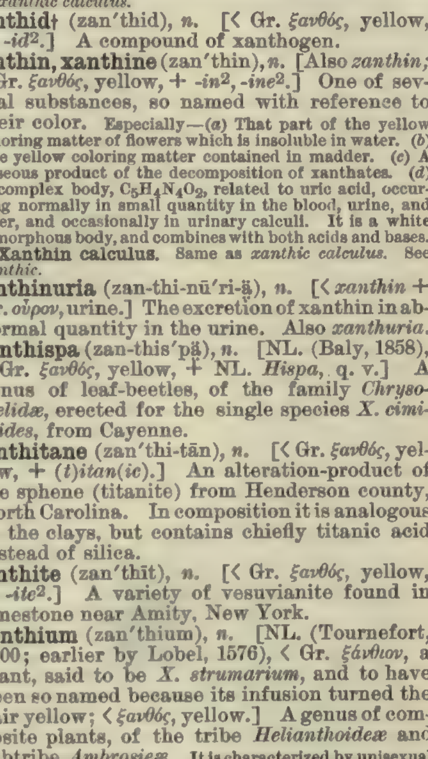
xanthinuria (zan-thi-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [< *xanthin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The excretion of xanthin in abnormal quantity in the urine. Also *xanthuria*.

Xanthispa (zan-this'pä), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1858), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + NL. *Hispa*, q. v.] A genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, erected for the single species *X. cimicoides*, from Cayenne.

xanthitane (zan'thi-tān), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + (*t*)*itan*(*ic*).] An alteration-product of the sphene (titanite) from Henderson county, North Carolina. In composition it is analogous to the clays, but contains chiefly titanic acid instead of silica.

xanthite (zan'thīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ite*².] A variety of vesuvianite found in limestone near Amity, New York.

Xanthium (zan'thium), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < Gr. *ξάνθιον*, a plant, said to be *X. strumarium*, and to have been so named because its infusion turned the hair yellow; < *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and subtribe *Ambrosieæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flower-heads, the male with a single row of separate bracts, the female armed with numerous hooked prickles. Twenty-one species have been described, perhaps to be reduced to four; they are mostly of uncertain, perhaps of American, origin, but are now widely naturalized throughout warm regions. They are coarse weedy annuals with alternate leaves which are lobed and closely tomentose, or are coarsely toothed and greenish. The small monœcious flower-heads are solitary or clustered in the axils; in the fertile heads the fruit forms a large spiny bur containing the achenes. The species are known as *cockle-bur*, or as *clotbur*; 3 occur in the United States, only 1 of which is a native, *X. Canadense*, which varies near the coast and the Great Lakes to a dwarf variety, *echinatum*, known as *sea-burdock*; of the others, *X. spinosum*, the spiny clot-bur, thought to be a native of Chili, is armed with slender yellowish trifid spines in the axils; and *X. strumarium* is the common species of Europe. In England it is known as *ditch-bur*, *burweed*, *louse-bur*, and *small burdock*.



Upper Part of the Stem with the Flower-heads and Leaves of Cockle-bur (*Xanthium strumarium*).

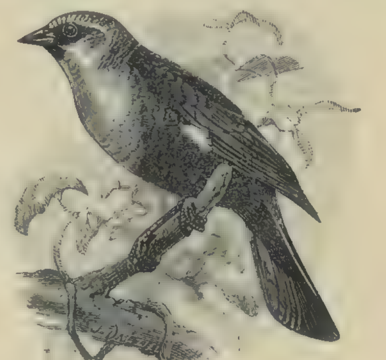
a, staminate flower; *b*, pistillate flower; *c*, involucre, inclosing two pistillate flowers.

xanthiuria (zan-thi-ū'ri-ä), *n.* Same as *xanthinuria*.

Xantho (zan'thō), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of brachyurous crustaceans, of the family *Cancridæ*, with numerous species. Also *Xanthus*.

xanthocarpous (zan-thō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having yellow fruit.

Xanthocephalus (zan-thō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of *Icteridæ*, or American blackbirds, having as type the common yellow-headed blackbird of the United States, first described by Bonaparte in 1825 as *Icterus icterocephalus*, and now known as *X. icterocephalus*. This large blackbird, of striking aspect, abounds in North America from Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin westward, extending north into the British possessions, and south into Mexico. The male is jet-black, with the whole head and neck bright-yellow, except the black lores and a black space about the base of the bill; there is a large white wing-patch, and usually there are a few yellow feathers on the thighs and vent. The length is from 10 to 11 inches, the extent 16½ to 17½. The female is smaller and chiefly brownish. This blackbird nests in marshy places, and lays from three to six eggs of a grayish-green color spotted with reddish brown. Also called *Xanthosomus*.



Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*), male.

Xanthochelus (zan-thō-kē'lus), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1873), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χηλή*, a claw.] A genus of snout-beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* and subfamily *Cleoninæ*, having wings and somewhat pruinose elytra. It contains less than a dozen species, distributed from Egypt to Siberia.

Xanthochlorus (zan-thō-klō'rus), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1857), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Dolichopodidæ*, comprising 4 small rust-colored species with yellow wings, of which 3 are European and 1 is North American. *Leptopus* is a synonym.

Xanthochroa (zan-thok'rō-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schmidt, 1846), < Gr. *ξανθόχροος*, with yellow skin, < *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, the skin.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Œdemeridæ*, comprising 7 species, of which 3 are European, 1 is South American, and 3 are North American. They are small slender beetles with contiguous middle coxæ, one-spurred front tibiæ, and deeply emarginate eyes.

Xanthochroi (zan-thok'rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *xanthochrous*: see *xanthochrous*.] In *ethnol.*, one of the five groups into which some anthropologists classify man, comprising the blond type, or fair whites.

> The *Xanthochroi* or fair whites—tall, with almost colourless skin, blue or grey eyes, hair from straw colour to chestnut, and skulls varying as to proportionate width—are the prevalent inhabitants of Northern Europe, and the type may be traced into North Africa and eastward as far as Hindostan. On the south and west it mixes with that of the Melanochroi, or dark whites, and on the north and east with that of the Mongoloids.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Encyc. Brit., II. 113.

xanthochroia (zan-thọ-kroi′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χροιά*, the skin.] A yellow discoloration of the skin resulting from pigmentary changes. Also *xanthopathia, xanthopathy.*

xanthochroic (zan-thọ-krō′ik), *a.* [< *xanthochro-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *xanthochroöus.*

> That distinction of light- and dark-haired populations and individuals which anthropologists have designated *xanthochroic* and melanochroic.
> *A. Winchell*, N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 254.

xanthochroöus (zan-thok′rọ-us), *a.* [< NL. **xanthochrous*, < Gr. *ξανθόχροος*, yellow-skinned, < *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χρόα*, skin, color.] Yellow-skinned; of or pertaining to the *Xanthochroi.*

xanthocon, xanthocone (zan′thọ-kon, -kōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κόνις*, dust.] An arseniosulphid of silver, of a dull-red or clove-brown color, occurring in hexagonal tabular crystals, but commonly in crystalline reniform masses. When reduced to powder it becomes yellow (whence the name). Also *zanthoconite.*

xanthocreatine (zan-thọ-krē′a-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κρέας* (*κρεατ-*), flesh, + *-ine*².] A basic nitrogenous substance found in muscular tissue and occasionally in urine, occurring in the form of yellow crystalline plates.

xanthocreatinine (zan″thọ-krẹ-at′i-nin), *n.* Same as *xanthocreatine.*

xanthocyanopsy (zan″thọ-sī-an′op-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] Color-blindness in which the ability to distinguish yellow and blue only is present, vision for red being wanting.

Xanthocycla (zan-thọ-sik′lä), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1875), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κύκλος*, a ring, circle.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, agreeing somewhat with *Euphitræa* in sternal structure, but with punctate-striate elytra, and different hind thighs. The type is *X. chapuisi* from India. The genus is supposed to be synonymous with *Amphimela* (Chapuis, 1875).

xanthoderma (zan-thọ-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *δέρμα*, the skin.] Yellowness of the skin from any cause; xanthochroia.

Xanthodes (zan-thō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of noctuid moths, of Guenée's family *Acontidæ*, comprising a few species inhabiting southern Europe, Asia, and Africa, whose metamorphoses are unknown. The fore wings are entire, usually rounded, and pale-yellow in color, with red or violet-brown markings.

xanthodont (zan′thọ-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having yellow teeth, as a rodent. The enamel of the front surface of the incisors in rodents is, as a rule, of some bright color into which yellow enters, mostly orange or of a still more reddened tint, furnishing a notable exception to the white teeth of most mammals, the piceous or reddish-black teeth of most shrews being another exception to the rule.

xanthodontous (zan-thọ-don′tus), *a.* [< *xanthodont* + *-ous.*] Same as *xanthodont.*

xanthogen (zan′thō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] A hypothetical radical formerly supposed to exist in xanthic acid and its compounds.

Xanthogramma (zan-thọ-gram′ä), *n.* [NL. (Schiner, 1860), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *γράμμα*, mark, letter.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Syrphidæ*, closely allied to the genus *Syrphus*, and comprising 3 European and 5 North American species. They are large, almost naked flies, of a metallic black color broken with yellow spots and bands. The larvæ probably feed on plant-lice.

Xantholestes (zan-thọ-les′tēz), *n.* [NL. (R. B. Sharpe, 1877), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *λῃστής*, a robber: see *Lestes.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of Philippine flycatchers, inhabiting the island of Panay. *X. panayensis* is the only species, 4¾ inches long, olive-yellow above and bright-yellow below.

Xantholinus (zan-thọ-lī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + NL. (*Staphy*)*linus.*] A genus of rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*, of universal distribution, and comprising about 100 species, distinguished chiefly by the long terminal joint of the maxillary palpi. They are found under dead leaves, stones, and moss; but a few European species are myrmecophilous, living in the nests of *Formica rufa* and *F. fuliginosa.*

Xantholites (zan-thọ-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Etheridge), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *λίθος*, stone.] A genus of fossil crustaceans from the London clay.

xanthoma (zan-thō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-oma.*] A connective-tissue new growth in the skin, forming soft yellow patches, either flat (*xanthoma planum*) or tuberculated (*xanthoma tuberosum*). The former is especially apt to occur on the eyelids, being then called *xanthoma palpebrarum.* Also called *vitiligoidea* and *xanthelasma.*

xanthomatous (zan-thom′a-tus), *a.* [< *xanthoma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to xanthoma: as, the *xanthomatous* diathesis.

xanthomelanous (zan-thọ-mel′a-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] Noting a type or race of men. See the quotation.

> The *Xanthomelanous*, with black hair and yellow, brown, or olive skins. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 153.

Xanthonia (zan-thō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1863), < *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of chrysomelid beetles, comprising 4 species, all North American. *X. stevensi* and *X. villosula* feed on the leaves of the black walnut.

xanthopathy (zan-thop′a-thi), *n.* [< NL. *xanthopathia*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πάθος*, disease.] Same as *xanthochroia.*

Xanthophæa (zan-thọ-fē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Chaudoir, 1848), < *ξανθός*, yellow, + *φαιός*, dusky.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, comprising 2 species, one from Australia and the other from Oceanica.

xanthophane (zan′thọ-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A yellow coloring matter derived from the retina.

xanthophyl, xanthophyll (zan′thọ-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, the peculiar yellow coloring matter of autumn leaves, due to the decomposition of chlorophyl. Its chemical composition and the processes of its formation are not well known. See *chlorophyl, chrysophyl.* Also called *phylloxanthin.*

xanthophylline (zan-thọ-fil′in), *n.* [< *xanthophyl* + *-ine*².] Same as *xanthophyl.*

xanthophyllite (zan-thọ-fil′īt), *n.* [As *xanthophyl* + *-ite*².] A mineral allied to the micas, occurring in crusts or implanted globules in talcose schist: found in Zlatoust in the Ural. Waluewite is a variety in distinct tabular crystals. Xanthophyllite is closely allied to seybertite (clintonite), and these species, with chloritoid, ottrelite, etc., constitute the clintonite group, or the brittle micas.

xanthopicrin (zan-thō-pik′rin), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πικρός*, bitter, + *-in*².] In *chem.*, a name given by Chevallier and Pelletan to a yellow coloring matter from the bark of *Xanthoxylum Caribæum*, afterward shown to be identical with berberine.

xanthopicrite (zan-thọ-pik′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πικρός*, bitter, + *-ite*².] Same as *xanthopicrin.*

xanthopous (zan′thọ-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In *bot.*, having a yellow stem.

xanthoproteic (zan-thọ-prō′tẹ-ik), *a.* [< *xanthoprote*(*in*) + *-ic.*] Related to or derived from xanthroprotein.—**Xanthoproteic acid**, a non-crystallizable acid substance resulting from the decomposition of albuminoids by nitric acid.

xanthoprotein (zan-thọ-prō′tẹ-in), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + E. *protein.*] The characteristic yellow substance formed by the action of hot nitric acid on proteid matters.

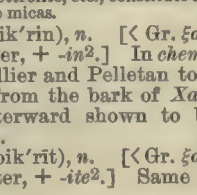
xanthoproteinic (zan-thọ-prō-tẹ-in′ik), *a.* [< *xanthoprotein* + *-ic.*] Related to xanthoprotein.

xanthopsin (zan-thop′sin), *n.* [As *xanthops-y* + *-in*².] Yellow pigment of the retina.

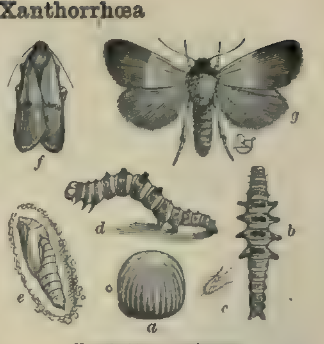
xanthopsy (zan′thop-si), *n.* [< NL. *xanthopsia*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] Color-blindness in which all objects seem to have a yellow tinge; yellow vision.

xanthopsydracia (zan-thop-si-drā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ψύδραξ*, a blister.] The presence of pustules on the skin.

Xanthoptera (zan-thop′tẹ-rä), *n.* [NL. (Sodoffsky, 1837), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of noctuid moths, of Guenée's family *Anthophilidæ*, comprising a few American species, distinguished by the presence of a subcellular areole on the fore wings. *X. semicrocea* feeds in the larval state on the leaves of the pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia*). The larva is a semilooper, and is beautifully banded with white and purple or lake-red.



Xanthoptera ridingsi.

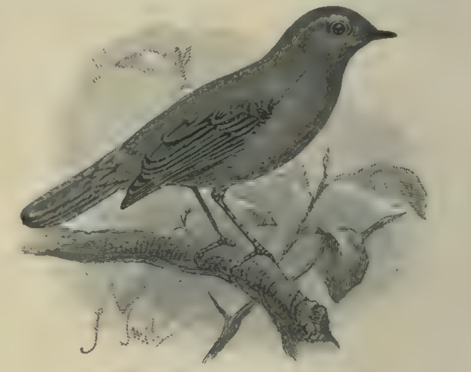


Xanthoptera semicrocea.

a, egg, natural size indicated at side: *b*, larva, dorsal view; *c*, one of its appendages, enlarged; *d*, larva, side view; *e*, pupa within cocoon; *f*, moth with closed wings; *g*, moth with expanded wings.

xanthopuccine (zan-thọ-puk′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *puccoon*) + *-ine*².] An alkaloid found in *Hydrastis Canadensis.*

Xanthopygia (zan-thọ-pij′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Blyth, 1849, and *Zanthopygia*, Blyth, 1847), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πυγή*, rump.] A genus of Old World flycatchers or *Muscicapidæ*, ranging from Japan and China to the Malay peninsula and the Philippines. There are 4 species, of 2 of which the males have the rump yellow (whence the name), the throat and breast yellow, and the tail black. These are *X. tricolor* and *X. narcissina.* *X. cyanomelæna* is chiefly blue and black in the male. *X. fuliginosa* (see *water-robin*, under *robin*¹, 3) is different again, and is the type of two other genera (*Rhyacornis* and *Nymphæus*). *X. narcissina* has given rise to the generic name *Charidhylas*; and *X. cyanomelæna* to that of *Cyanoptila.*



Water-robin (*Xanthopygia fuliginosa*).

Xanthopygus (zan-thọ-pī′gus), *n.* [NL. (Kraatz, 1857), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πυγή*, rump.] A genus of American rove-beetles, comprising 1 North American species, *X. cacti*, and about 15 species from South America, characterized by having the marginal lines of the thorax distinct in front, the inner well defined.

xanthorhamnine (zan-thọ-ram′nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ῥάμνος*, buckthorn (see *Rhamnus*), + *-ine*².] A yellow coloring matter contained in the ripe Persian or Turkish berries and in Avignon grains. See *Persian berries*, under *Persian.*

Xanthornus (zan-thôr′nus), *n.* [NL. (P. S. Pallas, 1769; Scopoli, 1777; generally miscredited to Cuvier), prop. **Xanthornis*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A large genus of *Icteridæ*: strictly synonymous with *Icterus* of Brisson (1760). Most of the American carouges, orioles, hangnests, or troopials have at some time been placed in this genus. Also called *Pendulinus.* See cut under *troopial.*

Xanthorrhiza (zan-thō-rī′zä), *n.* [NL. (Marshall, 1789), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, tribe *Helleboreæ*, and subtribe *Cimicifugeæ.* It is characterized by regular racemose flowers with five or ten stamens, and five or ten carpels which become follicles in fruit. The only species, *X. apiifolia*, is a native of the United States, growing on shaded mountain-banks from Pennsylvania and western New York to Kentucky and southward. It is a dwarf shrub with its stem yellowish within, bearing pinnately decompound leaves and pendulous compound racemes of brownish-purple flowers with petaloid sepals and small gland-like petals. Its yellow rootstock secures it the name of *shrub-yellowroot* (which see); this and the bark are intensely bitter, and afford a simple tonic of minor importance.

Xanthorrhœa (zan-thọ-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1798), so called from the red resin of some species; < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Lomandreæ.* It is characterized by bisexual flowers with distinct and partly glumaceous perianth-segments, and a three-celled ovary with few or several ovules in each cell. The 11 species are all Australian; they produce a thick rhizome commonly growing up into an arborescent woody trunk, covered or terminated by long linear rigid crowded brittle leaves. The numerous small flowers are densely compacted in a long cylindrical terminal spike.

A red resin exudes from *X. hastilis* and other species, known as *acaroid gum*, or *Botany bay resin.* See *acaroid gum* (under *acaroid*), *blackboy*, and *grass-tree.*—**Xanthorrhœa resin.** Same as *acaroid resin* (which see, under *acaroid*).

xanthosis (zan-thō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, a yellowish discoloration, especially that sometimes seen in cancerous tumors.

Xanthosoma (zan-thọ̄-sō′mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), < Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceæ*, tribe *Colocasioideæ*, and subtribe *Colocasieæ.* It is characterized by coriaceous sagittate or pedate leaves, by two- or three-celled ovaries separate below but dilated and united above, forming berries in fruit which are included within the spathe-tube, and by anatropous ovules with an inferior micropyle, mostly attached to the partitions. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America. They are herbs with a milky juice, producing a tuberous rootstock or thick elongated caudex. They bear long thick petiolate leaves; the flower-stalks are usually short, often numerous, and produce a spathe with an oblong or ovoid convolute tube which bears a boat-shaped lamina and enlarges in fruit. The spadix is shorter and included; the fertile and densely flowered lower part is separated by a constriction from the elongated male section. *X. atrovirens* is known in the West Indies as *kale*, and *X. peregrinum* (perhaps the same as the last) as *taya;* for *X. sagittifolium*, see *tannier*.

xanthospermous (zan-thọ̄-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, having yellow seeds; yellow-seeded.

Xanthotænia (zan-thọ̄-tē′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1857), < Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + ταινία, a band: see *tænia.*] A genus of beautiful butterflies, of the nymphalid subfamily *Morphinæ*, containing only the species *X. busiris*, from Malacca, where it was discovered by A. R. Wallace.

Xanthoura, *n.* See *Xanthura.*

xanthous (zan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + *-ous.*] Yellow: in anthropology and ethnography specifying the yellow or Mongolioid type of mankind.

> The second great type, the Mongolian or *Xanthous* or "yellow." *W. H. Flower*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 316.

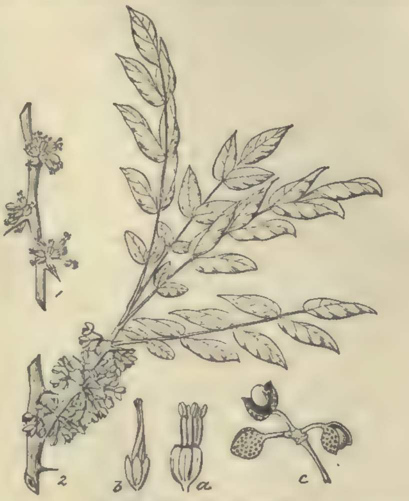
xanthoxyl (zan-thok′sil), *n.* A plant of the former order *Xanthoxylaceæ* (now the tribe *Xanthoxyleæ*). *Lindley.*

Xanthoxylaceæ (zan-thok-si-lā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Xanthoxylum* + *-aceæ.*] A former order of plants, equivalent to the present tribe *Xanthoxyleæ.*

Xanthoxyleæ (zan-thok-sil′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees and Martius, 1823), < *Xanthoxylum* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rutaceæ.* It is characterized by regular flowers with free spreading petals and stamens, usually an annular or pulvinate disk, from two to five carpels each with two ovules, and a straight or arcuate embryo commonly with flat cotyledons. It includes 25 genera, mainly tropical, 14 of which are widely separated monotypic local genera. See *Xanthoxylum* (the type) and *Pentaceras.*

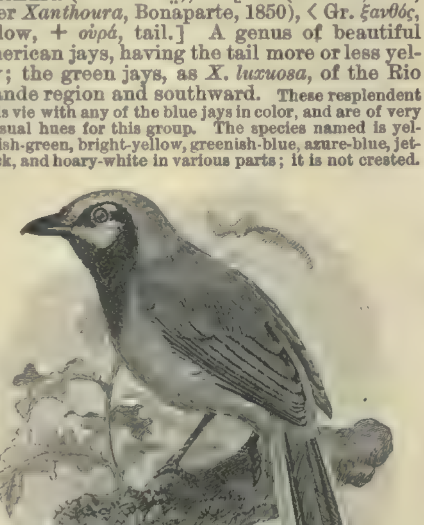
xanthoxyloïn (zan-thok-sil′ọ̄-in), *n.* [< *Xanthoxylum* + *-in*^{2}.] A neutral principle extracted from the bark of the prickly-ash, *Xanthoxylum Americanum.*

Xanthoxylum (zan-thok′si-lum), *n.* [NL. (Philip Miller, 1759), altered from the *Zanthoxylum* of Linnæus, 1753, and of Plukenet, 1696, the name of some West Indian tree; applied to this from the yellow heartwood; < Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + ξύλον, wood.] A genus of plants, of the order *Rutaceæ*, type of the tribe *Xanthoxyleæ.* It is characterized by alternate pinnate leaves, by polygamous flowers with from three to five imbricate or induplicate petals and three to five stamens, and by a fruit of one to five somewhat globose and commonly two-valved carpels. There are about 110 species, widely distributed through tropical and warm regions; nearly 50 occur in Brazil, many others in the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America, and 5 in the United States. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes armed with straight or recurved prickles. The leaves are commonly odd-pinnate, rarely reduced to one to three leaflets; the leaflets are entire or crenate, oblique, and pellucid-dotted. The flowers are small, usually white or greenish, commonly in crowded axillary and terminal panicles. The fruit is usually aromatic and pungent, with a glandular-dotted pericarp. The bark, especially that of the roots, is powerfully stimulant and tonic, and often used for rheumatism, to excite salivation, and as a cure for toothache; it contains a bitter principle (berberine) and a yellow coloring matter; in the West Indies it is esteemed an antisyphilitic. Three species in the United States are small trees, of which *X. cribrosum* (*X. Caribæum*) is the satinwood of Florida, the West Indies, and the Bermudas, its wood, used in the manufacture of small articles, having at first the odor of true satinwood. *X. Fagara* (*X. Pterota*) is the wild lime of Florida and western Texas, extending also through Mexico to Brazil and Peru, and has been also known as *Fagara Pterota* and *F. lentiscifolia;* in southern Florida it is one of the most common of small trees, often a tall slender shrub; it produces a hard heavy reddish-brown wood, known as *savin* or *ironwood* in the West Indies. (See *wild lime*, under *lime*^{3}.) *X. emarginatum* (*X. sapindoides*), known as *licca-tree* or *lignum-rorum* in the West Indies, and exported thence under the name of *rosewood*, also extends to Florida, where it is a shrub with coriaceous shining leaves. The 2 other species of the United States are known as *toothache-tree* and as *prickly-ash* (which see); of these *X. Americanum* is a shrub found from Massachusetts and Virginia to Minnesota and Kansas, and *X. Clava-Herculis* is a small tree ranging from Virginia southward, also known as *pepperwood.* For *X. Caribæum*, see *prickly yellow-wood*, under *yellow-wood.* The other species of the West Indies are there known in general as *yellow-wood* and as *fustic*, several producing a valuable wood; in Jamaica *X. coriacea* is also known as *yellow mastwood*, and *X. spinifex* as *ram-goat* (which see); in Australia *X. brachyacanthum* is used for cabinet-work; in Cape Colony *X. Capense* is known as *knobwood* (which see); 6 other woody species occur in the Hawaiian Islands, all there known as *heaë.* The fruit of many tropical species is used as a condiment and also medicinally, as *X. piperitum*, the Japanese pepper, and *X. schinifolium* (*X. Mantschuricum*), the anise-pepper of China. The Chinese bitter pepper, or star-pepper, *X. Daniellii*, is now referred to the genus *Evodia.* *X. nitidum* is in China a valued febrifuge, and *X. alatum* a sudorific and anthelmintic; the leaves of the latter are used as food for silkworms, its fruit in India as a condiment, and its seeds as a fish-poison.



Xanthoxylum Americanum.
1, branch with male flowers; 2, branch with fruits and leaves; *a*, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, fruits.

Xanthura (zan-thū′rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Sclater, 1862, after *Xanthoura*, Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of beautiful American jays, having the tail more or less yellow; the green jays, as *X. luxuosa*, of the Rio Grande region and southward. These resplendent birds vie with any of the blue jays in color, and are of very unusual hues for this group. The species named is yellowish-green, bright-yellow, greenish-blue, azure-blue, jet-black, and hoary-white in various parts; it is not crested. The length is 11 or 12 inches, the extent 14¼ to 15¼. It nests in bushes, and lays usually three or four eggs of a greenish-drab color marked with shades of brown. Another and still more richly colored species is the Peruvian jay, *X. yncas.*



Rio Grande Jay (*Xanthura luxuosa*).

xanthuria (zan-thū′ri-ạ̈), *n.* Same as *xanthinuria.*

Xanthyris (zan′thi-ris), *n.* [NL. (Felder, 1862), prop. **Xanthothyris*, < Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + θυρίς, window.] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Arctiidæ*, comprising one or more species from South America.

Xantus gecko. See *gecko.*

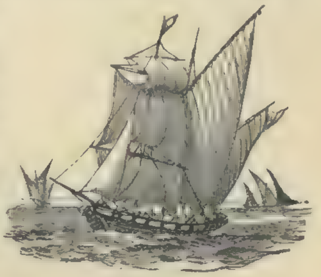
Xantusia (zan-tū′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1852), named after L. J. *Xantus* de Vesey, who collected extensively in California and Mexico.] The typical genus of *Xantusiidæ.*

Xantusiidæ (zan-tụ̄-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xantusia* + *-idæ.*] An American family of eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Xantusia*, having the parietal bones distinct and the supratemporal fossæ roofed over.

xd. A contraction of *ex div.* (which see).

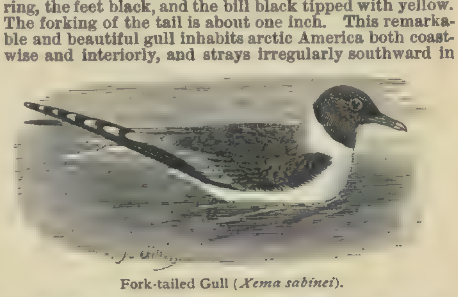
xebec (zē′bek), *n.* [Also sometimes *zebec*, *zebeck*, *shebec*, *shebeck;* = F. *chebec* = Sp. *jabeque* = Pg. *chaveco*, *xaveco* = It. *sciabecco*, also *zambecco;* said to be < Turk. *sumbeki;* cf. Pers. Ar. *sumbuk*, a small vessel.] A small three-masted vessel, formerly much used by the Algerine corsairs, and now in use to some extent in Mediterranean commerce. It differs from the felucca chiefly in having several square sails as well as lateen sails, while the latter has only lateen sails.

> Our fugitive, and eighteen other white slaves, were put on board a *xebec*, carrying eight six-pounders and sixty men. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 252.



Xebec.

Xema (zē′mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1819): a made word.] A genus of *Laridæ;* the fork-tailed gulls. *X. sabinei* is the only species. This gull is 13 or 14 inches long. The adult is snowy-white, with extensive slaty-blue mantle, the outer five primaries black tipped with white, the head hooded in slate-color with a jet-black ring, the feet black, and the bill black tipped with yellow. The forking of the tail is about one inch. This remarkable and beautiful gull inhabits arctic America both coastwise and interiorly, and strays irregularly southward in winter, though it is not often seen in the United States. It has been taken in the Bermudas, in Peru, and in Europe. The nest is made on the ground; the eggs are three in number, measuring 1¾ by 1¼ inches, and of a brownish-olive color sparsely splashed with brown. The swallow-tailed gull (see *swallow-tailed*) has sometimes been wrongly referred to this genus.



Fork-tailed Gull (*Xema sabinei*).

xenacanthine (zen-a-kan′thin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Xenacanthini.*

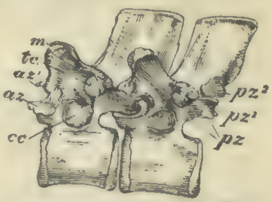
II. *n.* One of the *Xenacanthini.*

Xenacanthini (zen-a-kan-thī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ξένος, strange, + ἄκανθα, spine, + *-ini.*] An order of fossil selachians. They had the notochord rarely if ever constricted, neural and hemal arches and spines long and slender, and pectoral fins with long segmented axis. The order includes many extinct fishes which flourished in the seas of the Carboniferous and Permian periods, and which have been referred to the families *Pleuracanthidæ* and *Cladodontidæ.*

Xenaltica (zẹ̄-nal′ti-kạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1875), < Gr. ξένος, strange, + NL. *Haltica*, q. v.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, having the four anterior tibiæ with a small spine and the hind tibiæ with a double spine. The two known species are from Old Calabar and Madagascar. The genus is supposed to be synonymous with *Myrcina* (Chapuis, 1875).

xenarthral (zẹ̄-när′thral), *a.* [< Gr. ξένος, strange, + ἄρθρον, a joint.] Peculiarly or strangely jointed, as a mammal's vertebræ; having certain accessory articulations of the dorsolumbar vertebræ, as the American edentates: the opposite of *nomarthral.* *Gill*, 1884.

xenelasia (zen-ẹ̄-lā′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξενηλασία, the expulsion of strangers, an alien act, < ξένος, a stranger, + ἔλασις, < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive.] A Spartan law or alien act which prohibited strangers from residing in Sparta without permission.



Xenarthral Articulation of Twelfth and Thirteenth Dorsal Vertebræ of Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*), side view, two thirds natural size.

az, prezygapophysis, with *az′*, additional anterior articular facet; *pz*, postzygapophysis, with *pz*^{1}, *pz*^{2}, additional posterior articular facets; *m*, metapophysis; *cc*, facet for articulation of capitellum of rib; *tc*, the same for tubercle of rib.

xenia, *n.* Plural of *xenium.*

xenial (zē′ni-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ξενία*, hospitality, < *ξένος*, Ionic *ξεῖνος*, a guest, also a host, in Homer a friendly stranger.] Pertaining to hospitality, or to the rights, privileges, standing, or treatment of a guest, or to the relations between a guest and his host; specifically, noting such relations, etc., in Greek antiquity.

> Again, it is curious to observe that the *xenial* relation was not less vivacious than that of blood. The tie of blood subsists in the second generation from the common ancestor; and Diomed and Glaucus similarly own one another as *ξεῖνοι* because two generations before Œneus had entertained Bellerophon.
>
> *Gladstone*, Studies on Homer, II. 460.

Xenichthyinæ (zẹ̄-nik-thi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenichthys* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Sparidæ*, typified by the genus *Xenichthys*, having the dorsal fin deeply emarginate, the vomer toothed, and all the teeth villiform in narrow bands.

Xenichthys (zẹ̄-nik′this), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1863), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of sparoid fishes, typical of the *Xenichthyinæ*, as *X. californiensis.* This queer fish is of a silvery color with continuous dusky stripes along the several rows of scales on the upper part of the body, and is found from San Diego southward.

Xenicidæ (zẹ̄-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenicus* + *-idæ.*] A family of non-oscine (clamatorial or mesomyodian) passerine birds, typified by the genus *Xenicus*, and confined to New Zealand. Also called *Acanthisittidæ.* They were formerly supposed to be creepers, warblers, nuthatches, or wrens, and classed accordingly, but are now placed in the vicinity of the Old World ant-thrushes and related forms (*Pittidæ*, etc.). There is only one intrinsic syringomyon; the sternum is single-notched on each side behind; the nasal bones are holorhinal, the maxillopalatines are slender, and the vomer is broad, with anterior emargination; the tarsi are not laminiplantar; the primaries are ten, with the first about as long as the second, and the rectrices are ten. *Acanthisitta chloris* (the citrine warbler of Latham, 1783) is a short-tailed creeper, quite like a nuthatch in appearance and habits; the species of *Xenicus* resemble wrens. See *Xenicus.*

Xenicus (zen′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1855), < Gr. *ξενικός*, of a stranger, < *ξένος*, a stranger.] The name-giving genus of *Xenicidæ.* It contains two species. *X. longipes* is the long-legged warbler of Latham (1783), remarkably like a wren in appearance and habits; the other species is *X. gilviventris* of Julius Haast.

Xenisma (zẹ̄-nis′mä̤), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1876), < Gr. *ξένισμα*, amazement, < *ξενίζειν*, surprise, make strange, < *ξένος*, strange.] A genus of cyprinodonts, or a subgenus of *Fundulus*, whose dorsal fin is high and begins opposite or slightly behind the anal. Two species inhabit tributaries of the Lower Mississippi. See cut under *studfish.*

xenium (zē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *xenia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *ξένιον*, usually in pl. *ξένια*, a gift to a guest from his host, neut. of *ξένιος*, of a guest, < *ξένος*, a guest, stranger.] In *classical antiq.*, a present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.

Xenocichla (zen-ọ̄-sik′lä̤), *n.* [NL. (Hartlaub, 1857), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *κίχλη*, a thrush.] An extensive genus of Ethiopian birds, conventionally referred to the *Timeliidæ*, and also called *Bleda*, *Pyrrhurus*, *Bæopogon*, and *Trichites.* Fifteen species are described; they differ much from one another. Some have often been put in such genera as *Pycnonotus*, *Criniger*, or *Trichophorus*, and all are called by the name *bulbul*, in common with other birds more or less nearly related. *X. icteria* is the yellow-browed bulbul; *X. flavicollis*, the yellow-throated; *X. tephrolæma*, the ashy-throated; *X. simplex*, Marche's; *X. flavistriata*, Barratt's; *X. serina*, the red-billed; *X. syndactyla* (the type of the genus, from Senegambia to Gaboon), the chestnut-tailed; *X. scandens*, the pale; *X. albigularis*, Ussher's; *X. indicator*, the honey-guide; *X. leucopleura*, the white-bellied; *X. notata*, the yellow-marked; *X. canicapilla*, the gray-headed.

Xenocratean (zẹ̄-nok-rạ-tē′ạn), *a.* [< *Xenocrates* (see def.).] Pertaining to the doctrine of Xenocrates, a Greek philosopher, who was the head of the Academy, the second after Plato. He is known to have been a voluminous and methodical writer, adhering pretty closely to his master's teachings, but inclined to the doctrines of the Pythagoreans. He held that the ideas were numbers, and that all numbers were produced from 1 and 2.

Xenocratic (zen-ọ̄-krat′ik), *a.* Same as *Xenocratean.*

Xenocrepis (zen-ọ̄-krē′pis), *n.* [NL. (Förster, 1856), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *κρηπίς*, a half-boot.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the chalcid subfamily *Pteromalinæ*, having thirteen-jointed antennæ with two ring-joints, the stigmal club small, and the marginal vein thickened. The species are European.

Xenodacnis (zen-ọ̄-dak′nis), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1873), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + NL. *Dacnis*, q. v.] A genus of guitguits or *Cærebidæ.* The type is *X. parina* of Peru, 4½ inches long, the male of a nearly uniform dull purplish-blue, the wings and tail blackish edged with blue. The form is peculiar among the guitguits, the bill having a parine shape, though no nasal bristles.

xenoderm (zen′ọ̄-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *Xenoderma.*] A wart-snake of the subfamily *Xenodermatinæ.*

Xenoderma (zen-ọ̄-dėr′mä̤), *n.* [NL. (Reinhardt), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *δέρμα*, skin.] The typical genus of *Xenodermatinæ*, with granular scales, simple urosteges, and no frontal nor parietal plates. The genus has also been placed in *Nothopsidæ.* Also *Xenodermus.*

Xenodermatinæ (zen-ọ̄-dėr-mạ-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenoderma(t-)* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Acrochordidæ* or wart-snakes, represented by the genus *Xenoderma.* Also *Xenodermina.*

xenodermine (zen-ọ̄-dėr′min), *a.* [< *Xenoderma* + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Xenodermatinæ.*

Xenodermus (zen-ọ̄-dėr′mus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Xenoderma.*

xenodocheum, xenodochium (zen″ọ̄-dọ̄-kē′um, -kī′um), *n.*; pl. *xenodochea*, *xenodochia* (-ä̤). [LL. *xenodochium*, < Gr. *ξενοδοχεῖον*, a place for strangers to lodge in, a hotel, < *ξένος*, a stranger, + *δοχεῖον*, a receptacle, < *δέχεσθαι*, receive.] **1.** In *classical antiq.*, a building for the reception of strangers.—**2.** In modern Greek lands, a hotel; an inn; also, a guest-house in a monastery.

xenodochy (zẹ̄-nod′ọ̄-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ξενοδοχία*, the entertainment of a stranger, < *ξένος*, a stranger, + *δοχή*, a receiving, < *δέχεσθαι*, receive.] **1.** Reception of strangers; hospitality.—**2.** Same as *xenodocheum.*

xenogamy (zẹ̄-nog′ạ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, cross-fertilization—that is, the impregnation or fecundation of the ovules of a flower with pollen from another flower of the same species, either on the same or (usually) on a different plant.

xenogenesis (zen-ọ̄-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, stranger, + *γένεσις*, birth.] The generation of offspring which pass through an entirely different life-cycle from that of the parents, and never exhibit the characters of the latter: a mode of biogenesis supposed by Milne-Edwards to occur, but not proved to have any existence in fact.

> The term Heterogenesis . . . has unfortunately been used in a different sense [than that of the offspring being altogether and permanently unlike the parent], and M. Milne-Edwards has therefore substituted for it *Xenogenesis*, which means the generation of something foreign.
>
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 353.

xenogenetic (zen″ọ̄-jẹ̄-net′ik), *a.* [< *xenogenesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to xenogenesis.

> I have dwelt upon the analogy of pathological modification, which is in favour of the *xenogenetic* origin of microzymes. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons (ed. 1871), p. 370.

xenogenic (zen-ọ̄-jen′ik), *a.* [< *xenogen-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *xenogenetic.*

xenogeny (zẹ̄-noj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, -born.] Same as *xenogenesis.*

xenolite (zen′ọ̄-līt), *n.* A silicate of aluminium, related to fibrolite, found at Petershoff, Finland.

xenomenia (zen-ọ̄-mē′ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *μηνιαῖα*, menses.] A loss of blood occurring at the time of the menstrual flow elsewhere than from the uterus, and taking the place of the regular flow; vicarious menstruation. Compare *stigma*¹, 4.

Xenomi (zẹ̄-nō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ὦμος*, shoulder.] A suborder of fishes, resembling the *Haplomi*, but distinguished by peculiarities of the pectoral arch (whence the name). It consists of the family *Dalliidæ* alone. See cut under *Dallia.*

xenomorphic (zen-ọ̄-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *μορφή*, form.] In *lithol.*, noting the mineral constituents of a rock when they are bounded by planes not formed as the result of their own molecular structure, but the result of their contact with other minerals also forming constituents of the same rock, which having crystallized first have impressed their form on those adjacent to them: the counterpart of *idiomorphic.* Also called *allotriomorphic.*

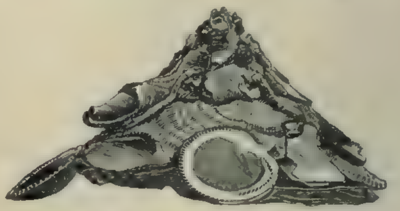
xenomous (zẹ̄-nō′mus), *a.* [< NL. *Xenomi.*] Peculiar in the structure of the pectorals, as the Alaskan blackfish; of or pertaining to the *Xenomi.*

Xenopeltidæ (zen-ọ̄-pel′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenopeltis* + *-idæ.*] A family of colubriform *Ophidia*, represented by the genus *Xenopeltis.* They have no supraorbital or postorbital bone, have a coronoid bone, premaxillary teeth, and gastrosteges, and have no rudiments of hind limbs.

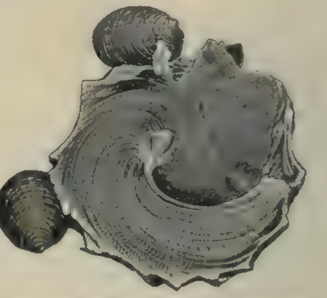
Xenopeltis (zen-ọ̄-pel′tis), *n.* [NL. (Reinwardt, 1827), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Xenopeltidæ*, having the lower jaw produced, the teeth very fine, and no anal spurs. *X. unicolor*, formerly *Tortrix xenopeltis*, is a singular snake of nocturnal and carnivorous habits, found in Malaysia and some other regions.

Xenophanean (zẹ̄-nof-ạ-nē′ạn), *a.* [< *Xenophanes* (see def.).] Pertaining to the doctrines of Xenophanes of Colophon, the founder of the Eleatic school of philosophy. He seems to have been the first of the Greeks to propound a monotheistic doctrine, probably of a pantheistic character; but he did not go to the length of denying the reality of the manifold, as Parmenides and his followers did.

Xenophora (zẹ̄-nof′ọ̄-rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Fischer von Waldheim, 1807), also *Xenophorus* (Philippi, 1847), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] The typical genus of *Xenophoridæ*, so called from their carrying foreign objects attached to the shell. Formerly also called *Phorus* (a name too near the prior *Phora* in entomology). See also cut under *carrier-shell.*



Xenophora pallidula, side view, reduced.



Xenophora pallidula, lower view, reduced.

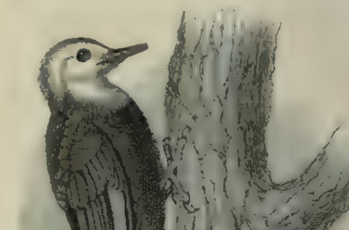
Xenophoridæ (zen-ọ̄-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenophora* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Xenophora*: formerly called *Phoridæ* (a name preoccupied in entomology). They are known as *carrier-shells*, *conchologists*, and *mineralogists.* See cuts under *carrier-shell* and *Xenophora.*

xenophoroid (zẹ̄-nof′ọ̄-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Xenophoridæ.*

II. *n.* Any member of this family.

xenophthalmia (zen-of-thal′mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia.] Conjunctivitis excited by the presence of a foreign body.

Xenopicus (zen-ọ̄-pī′kus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + L. *picus*, a woodpecker.] An isolated genus of North American woodpeckers, based on the *Picus albolarvatus* of Cassin, and characterized by the structure of the tongue and hyoid bone, in which is seen an approach to that of *Sphyropicus.* The body is black, without spots or stripes; the head is white, with a scarlet nuchal crescent in the male; the wings are blotched with white; the length is about 9 inches, the extent 16. This remarkable woodpecker inhabits the mountains of Cali-

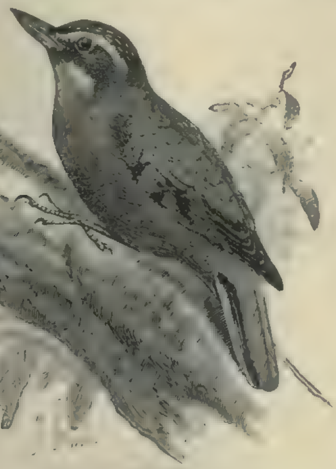


White-headed Woodpecker (*Xenopicus albolarvatus*).

fornia, Oregon, and Washington, where it is common in pine woods.

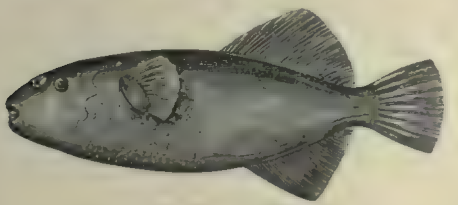
Xenopodidæ (zen-ọ̄-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of African aglossal or tongueless toads, typified by the genus *Xenopus*: same as *Dactylethridæ*. They are related to the American *Pipidæ*, but have upper teeth and some long tentacular processes on the head.

Xenops (zē'nops), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ὤψ*, face, appearance.] A genus of *Dendrocolaptidæ*, or South American tree-creepers, characterized by the short, compressed, and upturned bill, and ranging from Mexico to southern Brazil. There are 2 distinct species. *X. genibarbis* has the back olivaceous and the belly streaked; in *X. rutilans* the back is rufous and the belly is not streaked. They are very small birds, 4 or 5 inches long, both with a white cheek-stripe.



Xenops genibarbis.

Xenopterus (zē̱-nop'te̱-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin.] A genus of plectognath fishes, of the family *Tetrodontidæ*, characterized by the infundibuliform nostrils and the peculiarity of the dermal ossifications. They inhabit the Indian archipelago. *X. naritus* is a typical example.



Xenopterus naritus.

xenopterygian (zē̱-nop-te̱-rij'i-a̱n), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Xenopterygii*.

II. *n.* A fish of this suborder.

Xenopterygii (zē̱-nop-te̱-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πτέρυξ*, wing (fin).] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, represented by the family *Gobiesocidæ*, and characterized by the development of a complicated suctorial organ in the pectoral region. The xenopterygians had usually been placed with the lump-fishes and snail-fishes, in consequence of their common possession of a sucking-disk, which, however, is formed differently in the present suborder, being chiefly developed from the skin of the breast, in connection with the ventral fins. They are mostly fishes of oblong or lengthened coniform shape, with scaleless skin and spineless fins, one posterior dorsal fin, more or less nearly opposite the anal, and the sucker either entire or divided. They are small fishes, most common in tropical and warm temperate seas between tide-marks, adherent to rocks. There are 10 genera and 25 or 30 species, as *Gobiesox reticulatus*, abundant in tide-pools on the Pacific coast of the United States.

Xenopus (zen'ọ̄-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, about 1830), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Xenopodidæ*. There are several species, all of tropical Africa, as *X. lævis*. They are called *clawed toads*.

Xenorhina (zen-ọ̄-rī'nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1863), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, snout.] A genus of batrachians, peculiar to New Guinea, typical of the family *Xenorhinidæ*. The species is *X. oxycephala*.

Xenorhinidæ (zen-ō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenorhina* + *-idæ*.] A family of Papuan batrachians, represented by the genus *Xenorhina*.

Xenorhipis (zen-ọ̄-rī'pis), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1866), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥιπίς*, also *ῥίψ*, wickerwork.] A genus of buprestid beetles, containing the single species *X. brendeli*, from Illinois, remarkable in that the male antennæ are flabellate, a unique structure in the family *Buprestidæ*.

Xenorhynchus (zen-ọ̄-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1855), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥύγχος*, beak.] A genus of storks or *Ciconiinæ*, representing the Indian and Australian type of jabirus. *X. australis* is the black-necked stork (which see, under *stork*).

Xenos (zē'nos), *n.* [NL. (Rossi, 1792), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange.] A genus of parasitic coleopters, of the family *Stylopidæ*, having four-jointed antennæ and four-jointed tarsi. The species are found in middle and southern Europe and in North and South America. They are among the most remarkable of insects, and the genus is historically notable as containing the earliest known strepsipters. Also, and preferably, *Xenus*.

Xenosauridæ (zen-ọ̄-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of American eriglossate lacertilians, related to the *Iguanidæ*, based on the genus *Xenosaurus*.

Xenosaurus (zen-ọ̄-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1861), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Xenosauridæ*, based on *X. grandis*, a Mexican lizard about 10 inches long.

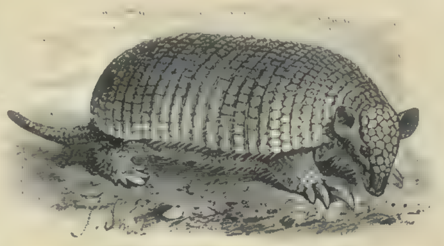
xenotime (zen'ọ̄-tīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ξενότιμος*, favoring strangers, < *ξένος*, strange, + *τιμή*, honor.] A native phosphate of yttrium, having a yellowish-brown color, and crystallizing in squares, octahedrons, and prisms. It resembles zircon in form, but is inferior in hardness.

Xenotis (zē̱-nō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1877), also *Xenotes*, < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A genus of centrarchoid fishes, very near *Lepomis*, in which it is sometimes merged, but having very short, weak, and flexible gill-rakers, and no palatine teeth. Species are *X. megalotis*, *X. marginatus*, and *X. bombifrons*, of the United States, the first-named known as the *long-eared sunfish*. This is 6 inches long, highly colored, and abounds in many parts of the United States.

xenurine (zē̱-nū'rin), *n.* and *a.* [< *Xenurus* + *-ine*¹.] I. *n.* An armadillo of the genus *Xenurus*; a kabassou. In these forms of *Dasypodidæ* the buckler is more zoniferous than in the true dasypodines, and the tail is nearly naked; the feet are also somewhat peculiar in the proportions of the metacarpals and phalanges.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Xenurus*.

Xenurus (zē̱-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1†. In *ornith.*, same as *Alectrurus*. *Boie*, 1826.—2. In *mammal.*, a genus of armadillos, named by Wagler in 1830; the xenurines or kabassous. There are 2 species, *X. unicinctus* and *X. hispidus*, which inhabit tropical America, and burrow with great ease underground.



Zoned Xenurine (*Xenurus unicinctus*).

Xenus (zē'nus), *n.* [NL.: see *Xenos*.] 1. In *entom.*, same as *Xenos*.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *Terekia* (where see cut). *J. J. Kaup*, 1829.

Xeocephus (zē̱-os'ē̱-fus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), and *Xeocephalus* (G. R. Gray, 1869), and *Zeocephus* (R. B. Sharpe, 1879); formation uncertain.] A genus of *Muscicapidæ*, confined to the Philippines. *X. rufus* of Luzon is 7 inches long, and mostly of a cinnamon color. *X. cinnamomeus* of Basilan is similar, with a white belly. *X. cyanescens* is mostly of a grayish cobalt-blue, 8½ inches long, and found in Palawan.

xerafin (zer'a̤-fin), *n.* [Also *xeraphine*, *xerapheen*, *zeraphin*, also, as Pg., *xerafim*; < Pg. *xerafim*, *xarafim*, < Ar. *ashrafī* (cf. *sharāfī*, noble), applied prop. to the gold dinar, but also to the gold mohur; < *sharīf*, noble: see *sherif*.] An Indo-Portuguese silver coin formerly current in Goa. About 1835 it was worth 75 United States cents.

xeransis (zē̱-ran'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξήρανσις*, a drying up, parching, < *ξηραίνειν*, dry up: see *xerasia*.] In *pathol.*, siccation; a drying up.

Xeranthemum (zē̱-ran'thē̱-mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from the scarious involucre; < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *ἄνθεμον*, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cynaroideæ* and subtribe *Carlineæ*. It is characterized by long-stalked solitary flower-heads with the outer flowers small, two-lipped, and neutral, the inner ones bisexual and slightly five-cleft, and by free filaments and chaffy aristate pappus. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of the Mediterranean region. They are hoary erect branching annuals, without spines, bearing alternate leaves which are narrow and entire. The scarious inner bracts of the showy flower-heads are rose-colored or whitish; from their permanence, *X. annuum*, the most frequently cultivated species, is known as *annual everlasting* or *immortelle*.

xerantic (zē̱-ran'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ξηραντικός*, < *ξηραίνειν*, dry up: see *xerasia*.] Having drying properties; exsiccant.

xerasia (zē-rā'si-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρασία*, a drying, a disease of the hair so called, < *ξηραίνειν*, dry, < *ξηρός*, dry.] A disease of the hair, characterized by excessive dryness and cessation of growth.

Xerobates (zē-rob'a̤-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *βάτης*, one that treads, < *βαίνειν*, go.] A genus of tortoises, so called from inhabiting the dry pine-barrens of the southern United States: now often merged in *Testudo*. *X.* or *T. carolina* is the common gopher. See *gopher*, 3.

xerocollyrium (zē"rọ̄-ko-lir'i-um), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ξηροκολλούριον*, a dry or thick eye-salve, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *κολλούριον*, eye-salve: see *collyrium*.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve.

xeroderma (zē-rọ̄-dėr'mä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A mild form of ichthyosis, in which the skin is dry and harsh in consequence of diminished activity of the sudorific and sebaceous glands. Also called *dermatoxerasia* and *dryskin*.—**Xeroderma pigmentosum**, a disease of the skin, beginning usually in childhood, characterized by areas of capillary dilatation and pigment deposit, followed by localized atrophy of the skin alternating with small patches of hypertrophied epithelium.

xerodermia (zē-rọ̄-dėr'mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL.] Same as *xeroderma*.

xerodes (zē̱-rō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρώδης*, dryish, dry-looking, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *εἶδος*, form.] Any tumor attended with dryness.

xeroma (zē̱-rō'mä̤), *n.* [< Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *-oma*.] Same as *xerophthalmia*.

xeromyrum (zē̱-rom'i-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρόμυρον*, a dry perfume, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *μύρον*, perfume, ointment.] A dry ointment.

xerophagy (zē̱-rof'a̤-ji), *n.* [< LL. *xerophagia*, < Gr. *ξηροφαγία*, the eating of dry food, abstinence, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The habit of living on dry food, especially a form of abstinence, as in the early church, in which only bread, herbs, salt, and water were consumed.

xerophil (zē'rọ̄-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *bot.*, a plant of Alphonse de Candolle's second "physiological group" in his natural system of geographical distribution. The plants of this group, like those of the first group, the megatherms, require a hot climate, but, unlike the latter, are adapted to one of great dryness only. They are chiefly found between latitudes 20° and 35° south and north of the equator, and embrace among the most characteristic families the *Zygophyllaceæ*, *Cactaceæ*, *Artocarpeæ*, *Proteaceæ*, and *Cycadaceæ*. Compare *megatherm*, *mesotherm*, *microtherm*, and *hekistotherm*.

xerophilous (zē̱-rof'i-lus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Loving dryness: in botany noting plants which are in various ways peculiarly adapted to dry, especially to hot and dry climates, as by possessing coriaceous leaves, succulent stems, etc.; specifically, belonging to the group of xerophils. See *xerophil*.

xerophthalmia (zē̱-rof-thal'mi-ä̤), *n.* [NL., < LL. *xerophthalmia*, < Gr. *ξηροφθαλμία*, dryness of the eyes, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A dry form of conjunctivitis, resulting in a thickening and skin-like condition of the conjunctiva. Also *xeroma*, and *xerosis of the conjunctiva*.

Xerophyllum (zē-rọ̄-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1803), so called from the harsh dry leaves; < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Narthecieæ*. It is characterized by crowded linear radical leaves, flowers with three styles, and a loculicidal capsule. The 3 species are natives of the United States, and are known as *turkeybeard*. They are perennials, with a short thick woody rhizome, tall erect unbranched stem, and a great number of harsh rigid elongated leaves, usually forming a conspicuous basal tuft, and also numerous along the stem, but much smaller and thinner, finally diminished into bristles. The flowers are white and very showy, forming a long terminal raceme which is at first densely pyramidal or oblong and becomes afterward greatly elongated. *X. setifolium*, the eastern species, is a native of pine-barrens from New Jersey to Georgia; the western, *X. Douglasii*, with a smaller raceme, occurs from the Columbia river to Montana; the raceme of *X. tenax*, of California, is fragrant and dense, becoming over a foot in length.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

xerosis (zē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξήρωσις*, a drying up, < *ξηρός*, dry: see *xerasia*.] Same as *xeransis*.—**Xerosis of the conjunctiva.** Same as *xerophthalmia*.

xerostomia (zē-rọ-stō′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Abnormal dryness of the mouth.

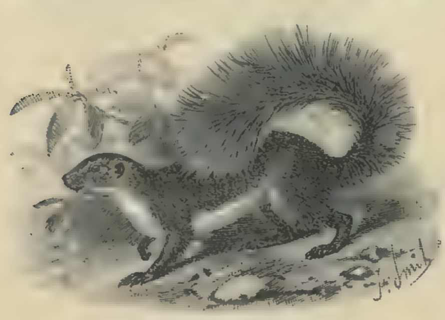
xerotes (zē′rọ-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρότης*, dryness, < *ξηρός*, dry.] In *med.*, a dry habit or disposition of the body.

xerotic (zẹ̄-rot′ik), *a.* [< *xerotes* + *-ic.*] Characterized by dryness; of the nature of or pertaining to xerotes or xerosis.

xerotribia (zē-rọ-trib′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηροτριβία*, dry rubbing, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] Dry friction.

xerotripsis (zē-rọ-trip′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *τρῖψις*, rubbing, < *τρίβειν*, rub.] Same as *xerotribia.*

Xerus (zē′rus), *n.* [NL. (Hemprich and Ehrenberg), so called from the character of the fur; < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry.] A genus of African ground-squirrels, having dry, harsh fur, which in some cases is bristly and even spiny. They are of more or less terrestrial and fossorial habits, like spermophiles. The species are few. The best-known is *X. rutilans*, 11 inches long, the tail 9 more, and of a reddish-yellow color above, paler or whitish below. The red-footed is *X. erythropus.*


African Ground-squirrel (*Xerus rutilans*).

Xestia (zes′ti-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *ξεστός*, smooth, smoothed by scraping, < *ξέειν*, scrape.] 1. A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Orthosiidæ.* Three species are known, two from Europe and one from North America. —2. A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, named by Serville in 1834. About a dozen species are known, all South American.

Xestobium (zes-tō′bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Motschulsky, 1845), < Gr. *ξεστός*, smooth, dry, + *βιοῦν*, live.] A genus of bark-boring beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ*, having the prosternum very short and the tarsi broad. Three species are described from Europe, and three from North America. *X. affine* breeds in dead maple-stumps in the United States.

xi (zī), *n.* The Greek letter Ξ, ξ, corresponding to the English *x* and *z.*

Ximenia (zī-mē′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Francisco *Ximenes*, a Spanish naturalist, who wrote in 1615 on medicinal plants.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Olacineæ* and tribe *Olaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with the calyx persistent unchanged, the petals inwardly bearded, the stamens in number more than double the petals and each bearing an oblong or linear anther. There are 5 species, natives chiefly of the tropics, one widely dispersed through both the Old and New Worlds, one Polynesian, and one South African. They are shrubs or trees, smooth or tomentose, often armed with spinescent branches. They bear alternate entire leaves, often in clusters. The flowers are whitish, larger than in most of the order, and arranged in short axillary cymes. *X. Americana*, a native of the West Indies, Florida, and Mexico, is known as *tallow-nut* (which see), in Florida as *hog-plum* and *wild lime*, and in the West Indies as *mountain-plum*, *seaside plum*, and *false sandalwood.*

Xiphiadidæ (zif-i-ad′i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Xiphiidæ*².

Xiphianæ (zif-i-ā′nē), *n. pl.* See *Xiphiidæ*².

Xiphias (zif′i-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *xiphias*, < Gr. *ξιφίας*, a swordfish, a sort of comet, < *ξίφος*, sword.] 1. The typical genus of *Xiphiidæ*, now restricted to swordfishes without teeth or ventral fins, and thus exclusive of the sailfishes and spear-fishes (*Histiophorus* and *Tetrapturus*). The dorsal fins are two, the first high and falcate, and the second very small and situated on the tail, opposite the small second anal. In younger individuals, however, teeth are present, and the two dorsals are connected, so that the banner is more like that of a sailfish. The first anal resembles the first dorsal, but is smaller and less falcate; the pectorals are moderate and falcate. The caudal keel is single; the skin is rough and naked, or in the young has rudimentary scales. *X. gladius* is the common swordfish, widely dispersed in both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, attaining a weight of 300 or 400 pounds, with the sword a yard long. It is dark-bluish above, dusky below, with the sword blackish on top.
2. In *astron.*: (*a*) A constellation made by Petrus Theodori in the fifteenth century, in the south pole of the ecliptic, and now named *Dorado.* (*b*) [*l. c.*] In older authors, a sword-shaped comet.

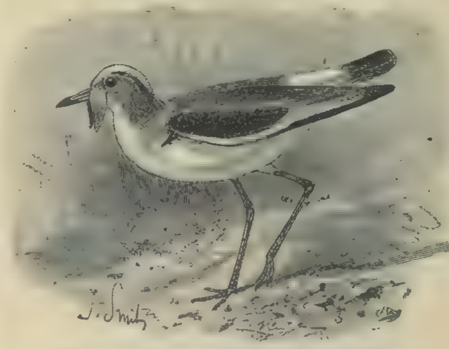
Xiphicera (zī-fis′ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Acridiidæ*, or forming a family *Xiphiceridæ.* They are very large strong grasshoppers with crested pronotum and ensiform antennæ. About 25 species have been described, mainly from South America. Others are found in Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, Java, China, and Corea. Also *Xiphocera* (Burmeister, 1838).

Xiphiceridæ (zif-i-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. H. Scudder, as *Xiphoceridæ*), < *Xiphicera* + *-idæ.*] A family of short-horned grasshoppers, founded on the genus *Xiphicera*, and containing some half-dozen genera of large tropical and subtropical forms.

Xiphidion (zī-fid′i-on), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), also *Xiphidium* (Agassiz, 1846), erroneously *Xyphidium* (Fieber, 1854); < Gr. *ξιφίδιον*, dim. of *ξίφος*, sword.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, synonymous in part with *Orchelimum.* They are slender long-horned grasshoppers which lay their eggs in the pith of plants, thus sometimes damaging cereals, especially maize.
2. In *ichth.*, a genus of blennioid fishes: so called by Girard in 1859. Being preoccupied in entomology, the name has been changed to *Xiphister* (which see).

Xiphidiontidæ (zī-fid-i-on′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Xiphidion* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, the gunnels or gunnel-fishes: same as *Murænoididæ.* See *rock-eel.*

Xiphidiopterus (zī-fid-i-op″te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1853), < Gr. *ξιφίδιον*, dim. of *ξίφος*, sword, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of spur-winged plovers, of which the West African *X. albiceps* is the type. It is a remarkable bird, being the only one of these plovers presenting the combination of wattles and spurs and only three toes (see *spur-winged*); in consequence, it has been placed in five different genera. It is known as the *black-shouldered* and *white-crowned lapwing*, and these color-marks are quite distinctive. It is a very rare bird, originally described by Gould from the Niger.


White-crowned Lapwing (*Xiphidiopterus albiceps*).

Xiphidiorhynchus (zī-fid″i-ọ-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1845), < Gr. *ξιφίδιον*, dim. of *ξίφος*, sword, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] An Australian genus of wading birds, resembling both stilts and avosets. The species is *X. pectoralis.* See *stilt, n.*, 6. Also called *Leptorhynchus* and *Cladorhynchus.*

Xiphidium (zī-fid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξιφίδιον*, dim. of *ξίφος*, sword.] Same as *Xiphidion*, 1.

xiphihumeralis (zif-i-hū-mẹ-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *xiphihumerales* (-lez). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < *xiph*(*oid*) + *humerus.*] A muscle which in some animals passes from the xiphoid cartilage to the proximal end of the humerus.

Xiphiidæ¹ (zi-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* In *mammal.* See *Ziphiidæ.*

Xiphiidæ² (zi-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphias* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Xiphias*; the swordfishes. It has included forms now placed in *Histiophoridæ.* Exclusive of these, it is the same as *Xiphiinæ.* Also *Xiphioidæ*, *Xiphioides*, *Xiphiiformes*, *Xiphiadidæ*, and *Xiphianæ.* See cut under *swordfish.*

xiphiiform (zif′i-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *xiphioid*².

Xiphiiformes (zif″i-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphias* + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *Xiphiidæ*².

Xiphiinæ (zif-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphias* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Xiphiidæ*, represented by the true swordfishes alone, without teeth or ventral fins. See cut under *swordfish.*

xiphioid¹ (zif′i-oid), *a.* and *n.* In *mammal.* See *ziphioid.*

xiphioid² (zif′i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Xiphias* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Resembling the swordfish; related to the swordfish; belonging to the *Xiphiidæ*, or having their characters. Also *xiphiiform.*

II. *n.* A member of the family *Xiphiidæ.*

xiphiplastral (zif-i-plas′trạl), *a.* [< *xiphiplastron* + *-al.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, the chelonian xiphiplastron. Also used substantively.

> The imperfect left *xiphiplastral.*
> *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 511.

xiphiplastron (zif-i-plas′tron), *n.*; pl. *xiphiplastra* (-trạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ξίφος*, a sword, + E. *plastron.*] The fourth lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle; one of the pair of terminal pieces of the plastron in *Chelonia*, called *xiphisternum* by some. See cuts under *plastron* and *Chelonia.*

Xiphister (zī-fis′tėr), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1879), < Gr. *ξιφιστήρ*, a sword-belt, < *ξίφος*, sword.] A genus of blennioid fishes, the type of which is the species called *Xiphidion mucosum* by Girard. This is found along the coast from Monterey to Alaska, reaching the length of 18 inches, and is abundant about tide-rocks, where it feeds on seaweeds. *X. rupestris* is a smaller but similar fish, found with the preceding; and a third member of the genus, of the same habitat and still smaller, is *X. chirus.*

Xiphisterinæ (zī-fis-tẹ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphister* + *-inæ.*] In Jordan and Gilbert's classification, a subfamily of *Blenniidæ*, typified by the genus *Xiphister.*

xiphisternal (zif-i-stėr′nạl), *a.* [< *xiphisternum* + *-al.*] 1. In *anat.*, of the nature of the xiphisternum, or last sterneber of the sternum; pertaining to the xiphisternum; ensiform or xiphoid, as a cartilage or bone of the breast-bone.

> Dissect out the *xiphisternal* cartilage of a recently-killed frog, and remove its membranous investment (perichondrium). *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 128.

2. In *Chelonia*, xiphiplastral. See cuts under *Chelonia* and *plastron.*

xiphisternum (zif-i-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *xiphisterna* (-nạ̈). [NL., prop. *xiphosternum*, < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *στέρνον*, breast-bone.] 1. The hindmost segment or division of the sternum, corresponding to the xiphoid appendage or ensiform cartilage of man. It is of various shapes in different animals, sometimes forked or double, there being a right and a left xiphisternum, as in some lizards. It succeeds the segment or segments called the *mesosternum.* See cuts under *mesosternum* and *sternum.*
2. The xiphiplastron of a turtle. See second cut under *Chelonia.*

Xiphisura (zif-i-sū′rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. erroneously *Xyphosura* (Latreille), later *Xyphisura*, *Xiphiura*, *Xiphosura* (which see), and prop. *Xiphura*), noting the dagger-like telson of the king-crab; < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *οὐρά*, tail.] In Latreille's classification, the first family of his *Pæcilopoda*, contrasted with his *Siphonostoma*, and containing only the genus *Limulus.* Compare *Synziphosura.* See cuts under *horseshoe-crab* and *Limulus.*

Xiphiura (zif-i-ū′rạ̈), *n. pl.* See *Xiphisura.*

Xiphius (zif′i-us), *n.* In *mammal.* See *Ziphius.*

Xiphocera, Xiphoceridæ. See *Xiphicera*, *Xiphiceridæ.*

Xiphocolaptes (zif″ọ-kọ-lap′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1840), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + **κολαπτής*, taken for *κολαπτήρ*, a chisel: see *Dendrocolaptes.*] A genus of *Dendrocolaptidæ*, including some of the largest piculules, having the bill much compressed and moderately long (not half as long again as the tarsus). It includes about a dozen species of tropical America, averaging a foot long, which is large for this family, as *X. albicollis*, etc.

xiphodidymus (zif-ọ-did′i-mus), *n.* [< Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *δίδυμος*, twin.] Same as *xiphopagus.*

Xiphodon (zif′ọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil artiodactyl mammals, of Eocene age and small size, now referred to the *Dichobunidæ.*

Xiphodontidæ (zif-ọ-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphodontus* + *-idæ.*] A family of anoplotherioid mammals, at one time recognized as composed of the 3 genera *Xiphodon*, *Cænotherium*, and *Microtherium.*

Xiphodontus (zif-ọ-don′tus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1838), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Lucanidæ*, having but one species, *X. antilope*, from South Africa, remarkable for its long sword-like mandibles.

xiphoid (zī′foid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ξιφοειδής*, sword-shaped, < *ξίφος*, sword, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Shaped like or resembling a sword; ensiform.—**Xiphoid appendage, appendix,** or **cartilage,** the xiphisternum. See *cartilage*, and cuts under *mesosternum* and *sternum.* Also called *xiphoid process.*—**Xiphoid bone,** in *ornith.*, the occipital style of the cormorant and some related birds; a long sharp dagger-like or ensiform ossification in the nuchal ligament, attached to the occiput by its base, and pointing backward.

Yarrell designated the "occipital style" of Shufeldt as the *xiphoid bone*. *Science*, III. 404.

Xiphoid ligament, a small ligament connecting the ensiform cartilage or xiphisternum with the cartilage of the seventh rib on either side.—**Xiphoid process.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the ensiform appendage of the sternum; the xiphisternum. See cuts under *mesosternum* and *sternum*. (*b*) The telson of a crustacean, as the king-crab. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

II. *n.* The ensiform or xiphoid cartilage in man, or its representative in other animals. See *xiphisternum*, 1.

xiphoides (zī-foi'dēz), *n.* [NL.] In *anat.*, same as *xiphoid*.

xiphoidian (zī-foi'di-an), *a.* [< *xiphoid* + *-ian*.] In *anat.*, same as *xiphoid*.

xiphopagus (zī-fop'ạ-gus), *n.*; pl. *xiphopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. ξίφος, sword, + πάγος, that which is fixed or firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster connected by a band extending from the ensiform cartilage to the umbilicus. The Siamese twins constituted a xiphopagus. Also *xiphodidymus*.

Xiphophorus (zī-fof'ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1848), < Gr. ξιφοφόρος, also ξιφηφόρος, bearing a sword, < ξίφος, sword, + φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] In *ichth.*, a genus of cyprinoids, having in the male the lower rays of the caudal fin prolonged into a sword-shaped appendage, sometimes as long as all the rest of the fish. The anal fin of the male is also modified into an intromittent organ, having one or two enlarged rays with hook-like processes. A curious fish of this genus is *X. helleri* of Mexico.

xiphophyllous (zif-ọ-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. ξίφος, sword, + φύλλον, leaf.] In *bot.*, having ensiform leaves.

Xiphorhamphus (zif-ọ̄-ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Blyth, 1843), < Gr. ξίφος, sword, + ῥάμφος, beak.] **1.** A genus of timeliine birds of the eastern Himalayas. *X. superciliaris*, the only species, is 7½ inches long. The general color above is olivaceous-brown; over the eye is a white streak, but most of the plumage is of sober shades of ashy and rufous. See *Xiphorhynchus*, 2.

2. A genus of fishes. *Müller and Troschel*, 1844.

Xiphorhynchus (zif-ọ̄-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827, also *Ziphorhynchus*, 1837), < Gr. ξίφος, sword, + ῥύγχος, snout.] **1.** A genus of South American dendrocolaptine birds, named from the long, thin, and much-curved bill; the saberbills, as *X. procurvus*. This tree-creeper is 10 inches long, and mainly of a fulvous color, the head blackish with pale shaft-spots. The genus ranges from Costa Rica to southern Brazil and Bolivia, and contains 4 other species—*X. trochilirostris*, *X. lafresnayanus*, *X. pusillus*, and *X. pucherani*. In the last-named the bill is shorter and less curved, and there is no such white spot under the eye as all the rest have. See cut under *saberbill*.

2. A different genus of birds, named by Blyth in 1842 in the form *Xiphirhynchus*, and changed by him in 1843 to *Xiphorhamphus*.—**3.** A genus of *Dryophidæ*, or wood-snakes: so called from the acute appendage of the snout. *X. langaha* is the langaha of Madagascar. (See cut under *langaha*.) This genus was named by Wagler in 1830, but the name is preoccupied in ornithology.

4. A genus of fishes. *Agassiz*, 1829.

Xiphosoma (zif-ọ̄-sō'mä̤), *n.* [NL. (Spix), < Gr. ξίφος, a sword, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of large serpents, of the family *Boidæ*, or boas. *X. caninum* is the dog-headed boa of South America.

xiphosternum (zif-ọ̄-stėr'num), *n.* Same as *xiphisternum*. [Rare.]

Xiphosura (zif-ọ̄-sū'rä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ξίφος, sword, + οὐρά, tail.] Same as *Xiphisura*: in this form, in Lankester's classification, brought under *Arachnida* as one of three orders (the other two being *Eurypterina* and *Trilobitæ*) brigaded under the name *Delobranchia*.

xiphosuran (zif-ọ̄-sū'ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Xiphosura* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Xiphosura*, as a horseshoe-crab.

II. *n.* A member of the group *Xiphosura*; a xiphosure.

xiphosure (zif'ọ̄-sūr), *n.* One of the *Xiphosura*, as a horseshoe-crab.

xiphosurous (zif-ọ̄-sū'rus), *a.* [< *Xiphosura* + *-ous*.] Same as *xiphosuran*.

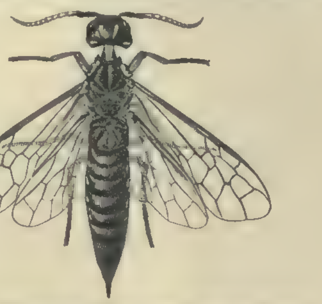
Xiphoteuthis (zif-ọ̄-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξίφος, sword, + τευθίς, squid.] A genus of belemnites, characterized by a very long, narrow, deeply chambered phragmacone. Only a single species is known, from the Lias. See *Belemnitidæ*.

Xiphotrygon (zif-ọ̄-trī'gon), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1879), < Gr. ξίφος, sword, + τρυγών, a sting-ray.] In *ichth.*, a genus of elasmobranchiate fishes, of the family *Trygonidæ*.

Xiphura (zī-fū'rä̤), *n. pl.* The more proper form of *Xiphisura*.

xiphurous (zī-fū'rus), *a.* [< Gr. ξίφος, sword, + οὐρά, tail.] Having a long sharp telson like a dagger, as the king-crab; of or pertaining to the *Xiphosura* or *Xiphura*; xiphosuran. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

Xiphydria (zī-fid'ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. ξιφύδριον, a kind of shell-fish, < ξίφος, sword.] In *entom.*, a notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Uroceridæ*, or typical of a family *Xiphydriidæ*, having the ovipositor considerably exserted, the neck elongate, and certain peculiar venational characters. Ten North American and three European species are known. *X. camelus* and *X. dromedarius* are British species, known as *camel-wasps* from their long neck. The white-horned camel-wasp is *X. albicornis*. They are found commonly in willows and hedges. Also *Xyphydria*, *Xyphidria*.



White-horned Camel-wasp (*Xiphydria albicornis*), female, twice natural size.

Xiphydriidæ (zif-i-drī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Xiphydriadæ* (Leach, 1819), *Xiphydrida*, *Xyphydriites*, etc.; < *Xiphydria* + *-idæ*.] A family of hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Xiphydria*, now merged in *Uroceridæ*.

Xirichthys (zī-rik'this), *n.* Same as *Xyrichthys*. *De Kay*, 1842.

X-leg (eks'leg), *n.* Knock-knee. [Rare.]

Xmas. See *X*, 3.

xoanon (zo'ạ-non), *n.*; pl. *xoana* (-nä̤). [< Gr. ξόανον, a carved image, < ξέειν, scrape, carve, especially in wood.] In *anc. Gr. art*, a work of sculpture of the most ancient and primitive class, rudely formed in wood, the eyes being generally represented closed, and the limbs, when indicated at all, extended stiffly. The examples of these statues, representing deities, which were preserved in Greek historic times, were looked upon with much veneration as divine gifts fallen from heaven; they were usually cloaked with precious stuffs and rich embroideries. No specimen survives, but representations of these old works are found on painted vases. The term is sometimes applied attributively to primitive statues in stone advanced but little beyond the wooden prototypes, as the *xoanon* statue discovered by the French in Delos. See cut under *palladium*.

Xolmis (zol'mis), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828); also *Xolmus* (Swainson).] A genus of South American tyrant-flycatchers: a synonym both of *Tænioptera* and of *Fluvicola*.

xonaltite (zō-nal'tīt), *n.* [< *Xonalta* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] In *mineral.*, a hydrous silicate of calcium, occurring in massive form of a white or bluish-gray color.

Xorides (zor'i-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809).] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the ichneumonid subfamily *Pimplinæ*, or giving name to an unused family *Xorididæ*, having the face narrowed, the cheeks tuberculate behind the eyes, and the tibiæ and tarsi long and slender. The species are peculiar to northern regions, 14 having been described from northern Europe, including 1 from Lapland, and 4 from British America.

Xorididæ† (zọ̄-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xorides* + *-idæ*.] A family of hymenopterous insects, named by Shuckard in 1840 from the genus *Xorides*, but now included in *Ichneumonidæ*. It has not even subfamily rank, its characters being shared by a number of genera of *Pimplinæ*.

X-ray. See *ray*.

XX, XXX. Symbols noting ale of certain qualities or degrees of strength, derived originally from marks on the brewers' casks.

Xya (zī'ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. ξύειν, scrape, smooth, polish.] A genus of mole-crickets, of the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ*, having filiform ten-jointed antennæ and fossorial front legs. The species are mainly tropical; but one is European and one (*X. apicalis*) is North American. Also called *Tridactylus* and *Rhipipteryx*.

Xyela (zī-ē'lä̤), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1819), < Gr. ξυήλη, a plane or rasp, < ξύειν, scrape.] A genus of saw-flies, of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, giving name to the subfamily *Xyelinæ*, and having the fourth and following joints of the antennæ long, slender, and filiform. The species are small and have a remarkably long ovipositor. One North American and three European species are known. The generic name has recently been ascertained to be a synonym of *Pinicola* (Brébisson, 1818).

Xyelinæ (zī-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xyela* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, founded on the genus *Xyela*, and having the antennæ nine- to thirteen-jointed, irregular, third joint very long, anterior wings with three marginal and four submarginal cells, and ovipositor long. Also *Xyelidæ*, *Xyelides*, *Xyelites*.

xylanthrax (zī-lan'thraks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + ἄνθραξ, coal.] Woodcoal: in distinction from *lithanthrax*.

Xyleborus (zī-leb'ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL. (Eichoff, 1864), < Gr. ξυληβόρος, eating wood, < ξύλον, wood, + βορός, devouring.] A notable genus of bark-boring beetles, of the family *Scolytidæ*, having the antennal funicle five-jointed, the club subglobose and subannulate, the tarsi with the first three joints subequal and simple, and the tibiæ with the outer edge curved and finely serrate. About 75 species are known, of which 14 inhabit North America. *X. dispar* is common to Europe and North America. It is known in the United States and Canada as the *pin-borer*, *shot-borer*, and *pear-blight beetle*. See these words, and cuts under *pin-borer* and *wood-engraver*.

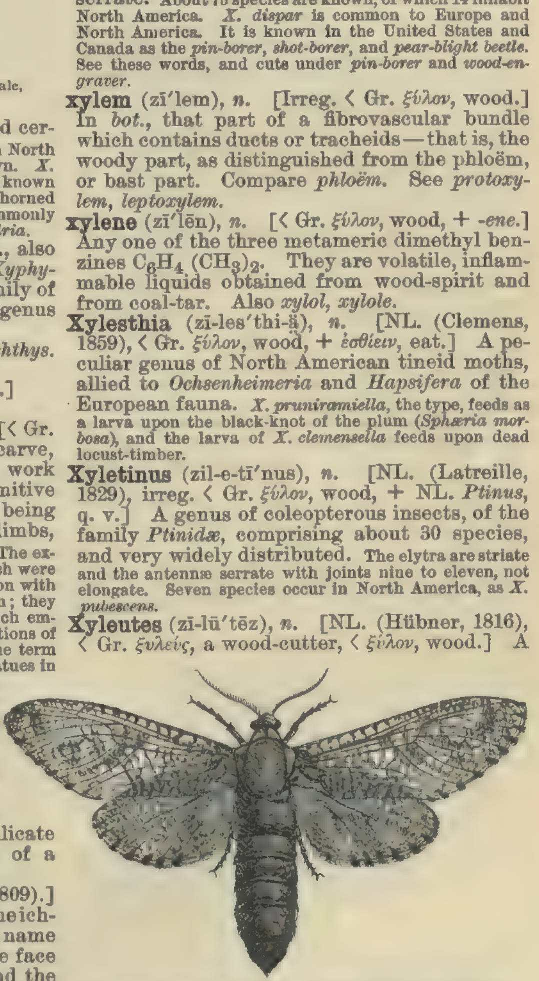
xylem (zī'lem), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ξύλον, wood.] In *bot.*, that part of a fibrovascular bundle which contains ducts or tracheids—that is, the woody part, as distinguished from the phloëm, or bast part. Compare *phloëm*. See *protoxylem*, *leptoxylem*.

xylene (zī'lēn), *n.* [< Gr. ξύλον, wood, + *-ene*.] Any one of the three metameric dimethyl benzines $C_6H_4\ (CH_3)_2$. They are volatile, inflammable liquids obtained from wood-spirit and from coal-tar. Also *xylol*, *xylole*.

Xylesthia (zī-les'thi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Clemens, 1859), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + ἐσθίειν, eat.] A peculiar genus of North American tineid moths, allied to *Ochsenheimeria* and *Hapsifera* of the European fauna. *X. pruniramiella*, the type, feeds as a larva upon the black-knot of the plum (*Sphæria morbosa*), and the larva of *X. clemensella* feeds upon dead locust-timber.

Xyletinus (zil-e-tī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), irreg. < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + NL. *Ptinus*, q. v.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Ptinidæ*, comprising about 30 species, and very widely distributed. The elytra are striate and the antennæ serrate with joints nine to eleven, not elongate. Seven species occur in North America, as *X. pubescens*.

Xyleutes (zī-lū'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. ξυλεύς, a wood-cutter, < ξύλον, wood.] A genus of moths, of the family *Cossidæ*. *X. robiniæ* is the common locust-borer of the United States. See also cut under *carpenter-moth*.



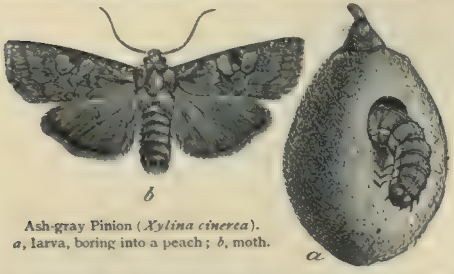
Common Locust-borer (*Xyleutes robiniæ*), female, natural size.

xylharmonica (zil-här-mon'i-kä̤), *n.* [< Gr. ξύλον, wood, + E. *harmonica*.] An enlarged and improved form of the xylosistron (which see).

Xylia (zil'i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1852), so called from the woody pod; < Gr. ξύλον, wood.] A genus of leguminous trees, of the tribe *Eumimoseæ*. It is characterized by a broadly falcate compressed woody two-valved pod with transverse obovate seeds. The only species, *X. dolabriformis* (formerly *Inga xylocarpa*), is a tall tree of tropical Asia, producing a hard wood and bearing bipinnate leaves of only two pinnæ, these with four or five pairs of large leaflets and an odd one. The small pale-green flowers are condensed into globose heads which form terminal racemes or axillary clusters. It is known as the *ironwood of Pegu*, or by its Burmese name, *pyengadu* (which see).

xylidine (zil'i-din), *n.* Same as *xyloidine*.

Xylina (zil'i-nä̤), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1826), < Gr. ξύλινος, of wood, < ξύλον, wood.] A genus of noctuid moths, giving name to the *Xylinidæ*, and having the male antennæ simple, the proboscis short, the body robust, and the fore wings rounded at the apex. The larvæ usually live on trees, and the pupæ are subterranean. The genus is represented in all parts of the world, and the species number about 50, of which 8 are European and about 20 North American. *X. cinerea*, of the United States, is called the *ash-gray pinion*, and its larva bores into green apples and peaches, and feeds upon the foliage of various trees. Three of the British species are fancifully named respectively the conformist, *X. furcifera* (*X. conformis*), the nonconformist, *X. lambda*, and the gray shoulder-knot, *X. ornithopus*.



Ash-gray Pinion (*Xylina cinerea*).
a, larva, boring into a peach; *b*, moth.

Xylinidæ (zī-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Xylina* + *-idæ.*] A family of noctuids, named from the genus *Xylina*, many of which are known as *shark-moths*. They have the antennæ almost always simple, well-developed palpi, thorax robust, wings oblong, with longitudinal markings, and somewhat plicated when at rest, giving the insect an elongated appearance. The family includes about 20 genera.

xylobalsamum (zī-lọ-bal'sa̤-mum), *n.* [< L. *xylobalsamum*, < Gr. *ξυλοβάλσαμον*, the wood of the balsam-tree, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *βάλσαμον*, balsam.] 1. The wood, or particularly the dried twigs, of the balm-of-Gilead tree, *Commiphora Opobalsamum*. The wood is heavy, pinkish, and fragrant. A decoction of it, as also of the fruit (*carpobalsamum*), is given in the East as a carminative, etc.

2. The balsam obtained by decoction from this wood.

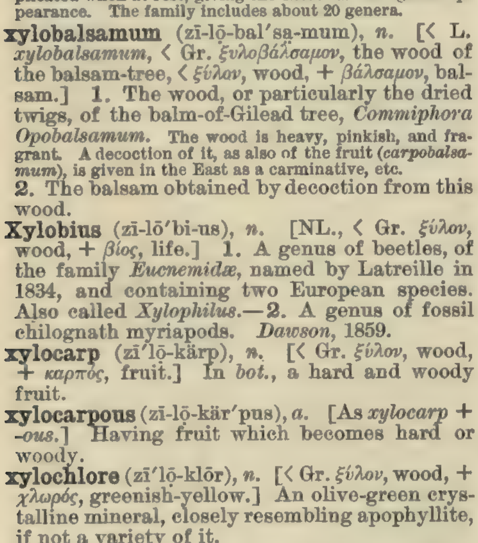
Xylobius (zī-lō'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *βίος*, life.] 1. A genus of beetles, of the family *Eucnemidæ*, named by Latreille in 1834, and containing two European species. Also called *Xylophilus*.—2. A genus of fossil chilognath myriapods. *Dawson*, 1859.

xylocarp (zī'lọ-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a hard and woody fruit.

xylocarpous (zī-lọ-kär'pus), *a.* [As *xylocarp* + *-ous.*] Having fruit which becomes hard or woody.

xylochlore (zī'lọ-klōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] An olive-green crystalline mineral, closely resembling apophyllite, if not a variety of it.

Xylocopa (zī-lok'ọ-pä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-κοπος*, < *κόπτειν*, cut.] An extensive genus of solitary bees, containing many of those large species known as *carpenter-bees*. They resemble bumblebees, from which they differ in having the abdomen usually naked, and in important venational characters. Their burrows are formed in solid wood, and their cells are separated by partitions usually made of agglutinated sawdust, and provisioned with pollen. Six species occur in Europe and nine in North America. *X. violacea* is the common European species, and *X. virginica* the common one in the United States. See also *carpenter-bee* (with cut).



Virginian Carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa virginica*).
e, hind tarsus of female carpenter-bee; *c*, hind tarsus of bumblebee.

Xylocopus (zī-lok'ọ-pus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1863), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-κοπος*, < *κόπτειν*, cut.] A genus of woodpeckers, such as *Picus minor* and *P. major*, respectively the lesser and greater spotted woodpeckers of Europe: generally considered a synonym of *Picus* proper. See *Dendrocopus*, 2, and cut under *Picus*.

xylogen (zī'lọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-γενης*, producing.] 1. Same as *lignin*.—2. Wood or xylem in a formative state.

xylograph (zī'lọ-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *γράφειν*, engrave, write.] 1. (*a*) An engraving on wood. (*b*) An impression or print from a wood-block. In both senses the term is most commonly applied to old work, especially to that of the very earliest period.—2. A mechanical copy of the grain of wood, executed by a method of nature-printing, and used as a surface decoration. The wood to be copied is treated chemically so that the grain remains in relief and serves to give an impression in a suitable pigment.

xylographer (zī-log'ra̤-fėr), *n.* [< *xylograph-y* + *-er*1.] An engraver on wood, especially one of the earliest wood-engravers, as of the fifteenth century.

xylographic (zī-lọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *xylograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to xylography; cut in or on wood.

> Some of these changes of form, otherwise inexplicable, since they are from simpler and easier forms to others more complicated and seemingly more difficult, can be readily accounted for by the fact that the runes were essentially a *xylographic* script.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 221.

xylographical (zī-lọ-graf'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *xylographic* + *-al.*] Same as *xylographic*.

Xylographus (zī-log'ra̤-fus), *n.* [NL. (Dejean, 1834): see *xylograph.*] A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Cioidæ*, distinguished mainly by the structure of the legs. About a dozen species are known, most of which are South American. Two, however, are from southern Europe, one is from Algeria, and one from Madagascar.

xylography (zī-log'ra̤-fi), *n.* [= F. *xylographie*; < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, engrave, write. Cf. *ξυλογραφεῖν*, write on wood.] 1. Engraving on wood: a word used only by bibliographers, and chiefly for the woodcut work of the fifteenth century.—2. A process of decorative painting on wood. A selected pattern or design is drawn on wood and is then engraved, or the design is reproduced on zinc by the ordinary method. An electrotype cast is taken from the woodcut or zinc plate, and smooth surfaces of wood are printed from the electrotype, under a regulated pressure, with pigments prepared for the purpose. The color penetrates the wood, leaving no outside film, and after being French polished, or covered with a fluid enamel, the wood may be washed, scrubbed, or even sandpapered without destroying the pattern. *Ure.*

xyloid (zī'loid), *a.* [< Gr. *ξυλοειδής*, like wood, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *εἶδος*, form.] Woody; of the nature of, resembling, or pertaining to xylem or wood; ligneous.

xyloidine (zī-lọi'din), *n.* [As *xyloid* + *-ine*2.] An explosive compound ($C_6H_9NO_7$) produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch or woody fiber. It somewhat resembles guncotton in its nature. Also called *xylidine*.

xylol, xylole (zī'lol, zī'lōl), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + L. *oleum*, oil.] Same as *xylene*.

xyloma (zī-lō'mä), *n.*; pl. *xylomata* (-ma̤-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-oma.*] In *bot.*, a scleriotoid body in certain fungi which produces sporogenous structures in its interior.

Xylomelum (zī-lọ-mē'lum), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1798), so called from the woody apple-like fruit; < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *μῆλον*, apple.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Proteaceæ* and tribe *Grevilleeæ*. It is characterized by opposite leaves, densely spicate flowers, an ovary with two ovules laterally affixed, and a hard, nearly indehiscent, somewhat ovoid fruit. The 5 species are all Australian. They are trees or tall shrubs, with opposite entire or spiny-toothed leaves. The flowers are of medium size, sessile in pairs under the bracts of a dense spike, which is commonly perfect below, but in the upper part sterile. The spikes are opposite or axillary, or crowded into a terminal cluster which finally becomes lateral. *X. pyriforme*, the wooden-pear tree of New South Wales, is remarkable for its fruit, which is exactly like a common pear in size and shape, but attached by the broad end and composed of a hard woody substance difficult to cut; when ripe it splits lengthwise, discharging a flat winged seed. The tree grows from 20 to 40 feet high, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, producing a dark-reddish wood, used in cabinet-work.

Xylomiges (zī-lom'i-jēz), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852, as *Xylomyges*), < Gr. *ξυλομιγής*, mixed with wood, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *μιγνύναι*, mix.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Apamidæ*, comprising species of moderate size, robust body, short proboscis, and palpi hardly reaching above the head. The genus is wide-spread, but contains only about a dozen species, of which 9 inhabit the United States. See *silver-cloud*.

xylonite (zī'lọ-nīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ite.*] Same as *celluloid*.

Xylonomus (zī-lon'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *νέμειν*, graze, feed.] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the ichneumonid subfamily *Pimplinæ*, having very long legs and antennæ, and the marginal cell of the fore wing extending nearly to the apex of the wing. The species are rather large, are wide-spread, and are parasitic upon the larvæ of the larger wood-boring beetles, such as the *Cerambycidæ*; 15 are known in Europe, and 9 have been described from the United States.

xylopal (zī-lō'pa̤l), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ὀπάλλιος*, opal.] Same as *wood-opal*.

Xylophaga1 (zī-lof'a̤-gä̤), *n.* [NL. (Turton, 1822), < Gr. *ξυλοφάγος*, wood-eating, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] 1. A genus of boring bivalves, of the family *Pholadidæ*, as *X. dorsalis*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

> *Xylophaga* looks like a very short ship-worm, making burrows in floating wood, against the grain, about an inch long. *P. P. Carpenter*, Lectures on Mollusca (1861), p. 99.

Xylophaga2 (zī-lof'a̤-gä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Xylophaga*1.] 1. A series of *Hymenoptera ditrocha*, in Hartig's classification (1837), containing only the family *Uroceridæ*: distinguished from the *Phyllophaga* on the one hand and the *Parasitica* on the other. Compare these two words.—2. A group of rhynchophorous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1845.

xylophagan (zī-lof'a̤-ga̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Xylophaga* + *-an.*] I. *a.* In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the *Xylophaga*, in either sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Xylophaga*, in either sense.

xylophage (zī'lọ-fāj), *n.* [< *Xylophagus.*] A xylophagous insect. [Rare.]

> Wood yellowish, . . . of a somewhat unequal coarse fiber, soon attacked by *xylophages*.
> *Kurz*, Flora Brit. Burmah.

Xylophagi (zī-lof'a̤-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Xylophagus*, q. v.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of his tetramerous *Coleoptera*, containing many forms now distributed among the *Bostrichidæ*, *Mycetophagidæ*, *Cioidæ*, *Lathridiidæ*, *Cucujidæ*, *Colydiidæ*, and *Trogositidæ*.—2. In Meigen's classification, same as *Xylophagidæ*.

Xylophagidæ (zī-lọ-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Xylophagus* + *-idæ.*] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Xylophagus*. They have the costal vein encompassing the entire wing, and the tibiæ spurred. Their larvæ live in dead and decaying wood, and the adults are found most commonly on tree-trunks in high places in the woods. About 60 species are known. Compare *Beridæ*.

xylophagous (zī-lof'a̤-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξυλοφάγος*, wood-eating, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] 1. Wood-eating; habitually feeding upon wood; lignivorous, as an insect. See *Cis* (with cut).—2. Perforating and destroying as if eating timber, as a mollusk or a crustacean.

Xylophagus (zī-lof'a̤-gus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803): see *xylophagous.*] The typical genus of *Xylophagidæ*. The larvæ live in garden-mold or under the bark of decaying trees, and the adult flies are remarkable for their resemblance to certain hymenopterous insects. They are rather large, almost naked, blue or black in color, often with a broad brownish band on the abdomen. A dozen or more species are known, of which eight are North American. Also incorrectly *Xilophagus* (Latreille, 1829).

Xylophasia (zī-lọ-fā'si-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *φάσις*, an appearance.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Apamidæ*, allied to *Xylomiges*, but having the palpi reaching above the head. *X. hepatica* is the clouded brindle-moth. *X. polyodon* is the dark arches, expanding about 2 inches. Many of the species formerly included in this genus are now placed in *Hadena* and *Mamestra*.

xylophilan (zī-lof'i-la̤n), *n.* [< *Xylophili* + *-an.*] Any member of the *Xylophili*.

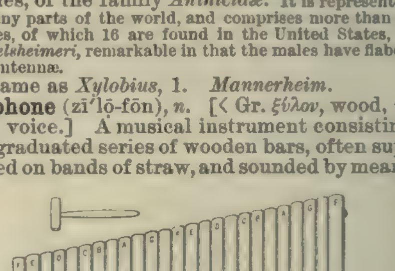
Xylophili (zī-lof'i-lī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), pl. of *Xylophilus*: see *xylophilous.*] A group of scarabæoid beetles, including several genera of the modern family *Scarabæidæ*: corresponding to the families *Dynastidæ* and *Rutelidæ* of Macleay.

xylophilous (zī-lof'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *Xylophilus*, < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Fond of wood, as an insect; living or feeding upon wood.

Xylophilus (zī-lof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825): see *xylophilous.*] 1. A genus of small beetles, of the family *Anthicidæ*. It is represented in many parts of the world, and comprises more than 40 species, of which 16 are found in the United States, as *X. melsheimeri*, remarkable in that the males have flabellate antennæ.

2. Same as *Xylobius*, 1. *Mannerheim*.

xylophone (zī'lọ-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *φωνή*, voice.] A musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, often supported on bands of straw, and sounded by means of small wooden hammers or by rubbing with rosined gloves. The tone is often agreeable and effective. Also *gigelira*, *sticcada*, and *straw-fiddle*.



Xylophone.

Xylopia (zī-lō′pi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), for **Xylopicros*, so called from the bitter wood; < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + πικρός, bitter.] A genus of plants, of the order *Anonaceæ*, type of the tribe *Xylopieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a conical receptacle bearing externally numerous stamens with truncate anthers, in the center excavated and containing from one to five carpels, each with two to six ovules. There are from 30 to 40 species, natives of the tropics, chiefly in America, but with several in India and Africa. They are trees or shrubs with coriaceous and commonly two-ranked leaves. The flowers are solitary or clustered in the axils, and are nearly or quite sessile, each with six petals, the outer elongated, thick, boat-shaped, curving, erect, and almost meeting at the summit, surpassing the three inner petals. The fruit consists of oblong or elongated berries produced on a convex receptacle. *X. Æthiopica*, of western tropical Africa, is the source of African, negro, or Guinea pepper; it is a tree with pointed ovate leaves, and a fruit consisting of several dry black quill-like aromatic carpels about 2 inches long. These are sold in native markets as a stimulant and condiment, and were formerly imported into Europe, forming the *piper Æthiopicum* of old writers. For *X. polycarpa*, of tropical Africa, see *yellow dye-tree* (under *yellow*). From the pervasive flavor of their wood various American species are called *bitter-wood*, especially *X. glabra* in the West Indies and *X. frutescens* in Guiana. The fruit of *X. sericea* in Brazil serves as a spice, and its bark torn from the tree in ribbon-like strips is twisted into coarse cordage, and would be available for matting. *X. frutescens*, known in Brazil as *embira*, has similar uses. Several species have formerly been classed under the genera *Unona*, *Uvaria*, and *Habzelia*.

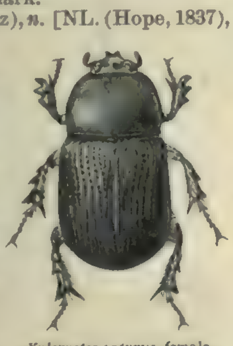
Xylopieæ (zī-lọ-pī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Xylopia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anonaceæ*. It is characterized by densely crowded stamens, and thick exterior petals which are connivent or scarcely open; the inner ones are included and smaller, and are sometimes minute or absent. It includes 8 genera, chiefly of tropical trees, of which the chief are *Anona*, *Habzelia*, and *Xylopia* (the type).

Xylopinus (zī-lọ-pī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1862), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + πεινᾶν, be hungry.] A genus of tenebrionid beetles, peculiar to North America, having the antennæ slender with the distal joints triangular, the anterior tarsi of the male little dilated, and the anterior margin of the front not reflexed. Three species are known. They live under the bark of dead trees.

xylopyrography (zī″lọ-pī-rog′rạ-fi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + πῦρ, fire, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] Same as *poker-painting*.

xyloretine (zī-lọ-rē′tin), *n.* [For **xylorrhetine*; < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + ῥητίνη, resin: see *resin*.] A subfossil resinous substance, found in connection with the pine-trunks of the peat-marshes of Holtegaard in Denmark.

Xyloryctes (zī-lọ-rik′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1837), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + ὀρύκτης, a digger.] A peculiar genus of scarabæid beetles, having the head of the male armed with a long horn, and the female head tuberculate. The genus corresponds in the western hemisphere to the eastern *Oryctes*. *X. satyrus* is rather common in the eastern United States. Its larva is said to injure the roots of ash-trees.



Xyloryctes satyrus, female, natural size.

xylosistron (zī-lọ-sis′tron), *n.* [< Gr. ξύλον, wood, + σεῖστρον, sistrum: see *sistrum*.] A musical instrument, invented by Uthe in 1807, resembling Chladni's euphonium, but having wooden instead of glass rods. Compare *xylharmonica*.

xylostein (zī-los′tẹ̄-in), *n.* [< NL. *Xylosteum* (see def.) (< Gr. ξύλον, wood, + ὀστέον, bone) + *-in*².] An active poisonous principle which has been isolated from the seeds of *Lonicera Xylosteum*, a species of honeysuckle.

Xylostroma (zī-lọ-strō′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + στρῶμα, anything spread or laid out.] A genus or form-genus of polyporoid fungi, which continues indefinitely, without fruiting, as a thick dense leathery sheet covering the wood upon which it lives.

xylostromatoid (zī-lọ-strō′mạ-toid), *a.* [< NL. *Xylostroma*(*t*-) + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling the genus or form-genus *Xylostroma* — that is, having a tough woody or leathery appearance — as the matted mycelium of certain polyporoid fungi.

Distinguished by its distinct *xylostromatoid* sub-stratum. *M. C. Cooke*, Handbook of British Fungi, I. 282.

Xylota (zī-lō′tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1822), < Gr. ξύλον, wood.] A large genus of syrphid flies, comprising medium-sized or large species, slender, with the abdomen more or less red, yellow, or metallic. More than 40 species are found in North America, and about 15 in Europe. The larvæ are found in decaying wood, and the adults frequent the foliage of bushes in blossom.

Xyloteles (zī-lot′e-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Newman, 1840), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τέλος, end.] A genus of Polynesian cerambycid beetles, comprising about a dozen species from New Zealand and the Philippines. They are rather large pubescent beetles, with the intercoxal prominence of the abdomen in the form of an acute triangle.

Xyloterus (zī-lot′ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Erichson, 1836), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τερεῖν, bore.] 1. A genus of bark-boring beetles, containing several very destructive species, as *X. bivittatus*, which seriously injures the spruce in North America. They have the antennal club large, oval, solid, pubescent on both sides, the eyes completely divided, and the tibiæ serrate. Five species occur in the United States. By European authors the genus is considered a synonym of *Trypodendron* (Stephens, 1830).

2. A genus of horntails, comprising two European species. *Hartig*, 1837.

xylotile (zī′lọ-tīl), *n.* [< Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τίλος, down.] A mineral of fibrous structure and wood-brown color, probably an altered form of asbestos.

xylotomous (zī-lot′ọ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ξύλον, wood, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Wood-cutting, as an insect.

Xylotrogi (zī-lọ-trō′jī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τρώγειν, gnaw.] In Latreille's classification, a group of serricorn beetles, distinguished among serricorns from *Malacodermi* and from *Sternoxi*.

Xylotrypes (zī-lọ-trī′pēz), *n.* [NL. (Dejean, 1834, as *Xylotrupes*), < Gr. ξύλον, wood, + τρυπᾶν, bore.] A genus of very large lamellicorn beetles, related to *Dynastes*, as *X. gideon* of Malacca, which attacks the cocoanut. The cephalic horn of the males is always forked, and the thoracic horn sometimes bifid. About a dozen species are known, belonging mainly to the Australasian fauna.

Xyrichthys (zī-rik′this), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839), also *Xirichthys*, *Zyrichthys*; < Gr. ξυρόν, a razor, + ἰχθυς, a fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of brilliantly colored labroid fishes, of tropical seas, known as *razor-fishes*. *X. vermiculatus* is West Indian, and differs little from the European type of the genus. *X. lineatus* of the West Indies, and occasional on the southern coast of the United States, is rose-red with a large blotch on each side below the pectorals.

Xyridaceæ (zir-i-dā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xyris* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Xyrideæ*.

xyridaceous (zir-i-dā′shius), *a.* Characterized like *Xyris*; belonging to the *Xyrideæ* (*Xyridaceæ*).

Xyrideæ (zī-rid′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1815), < *Xyris* (*Xyrid-*) + *-eæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Coronarieæ*. It is characterized by slightly irregular bisexual flowers, sessile and solitary under imbricated bracts in a terminal head. The perianth consists of three equal broad-spreading delicate corolla-lobes, and a single large petaloid caducous sepal which wraps around the corolla, or is in the tropical American genus *Abolboda* absent. There are perhaps 48 species, belonging mostly to the genus *Xyris* (the type), the others to *Abolboda*. They are usually perennials, growing in tufts in wet places, chiefly in warm countries. They resemble the sedges and rushes in habit, the *Restiaceæ* in the structure of their seeds, and the spiderworts in that of their ovules.

Xyris (zī′ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737; earlier in Lobel, 1581), so called from the sharp-edged leaves; < Gr. ξυρίς, a species of *Iris*, perhaps *I. fœtidissima*, < ξυρόν, a razor, < ξύειν, scrape.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Xyrideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a broad petaloid sepal which is very caducous, and a style without any appendage. About 40 species have been described, but not all are now thought distinct. They are tufted herbs, the stems usually flattish and two-edged, with linear rigid or grass-like leaves, and small globose or ovoid flower-heads with very closely imbricated rigid bracts. They are known as *yellow-eyed grass*, from the yellow petals; 17 species occur in the southern United States, mostly in sands and pine-barrens; 4 extend northward, of which *X. flexuosa*, with a twisted, and *X. Caroliniana*, with a flattish scape, occur from Massachusetts to Florida; *X. fimbriata* and *X. torta* occur in pine-barrens from New Jersey southward. The leaves and roots of *X. Indica* are used as a remedy against leprosy and the itch in India, as are also those of *X. Americana* in Guiana and of *X. vaginata* in Brazil.

xyst (zist), *n.* [< L. *xystus*, also *xystum*, < Gr. ξυστός, a covered portico (so called from its polished floor), < ξυστός, scraped, smoothed, polished, < ξύειν, scrape, plane, smooth, polish.] In *anc. arch.*, a covered portico or open court, of great length in proportion to its width, in which athletes performed their exercises; or, in Roman villas, sometimes, a garden walk planted with trees. Also *xystos*, *xystus*.

Xysta (zis′tạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1824), < Gr. ξυστός: see *xyst*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, belonging to the *Muscidæ calyptratæ* and subfamily *Phasinæ*. They are medium-sized or small somewhat hairy flies of black or gray color, whose metamorphoses are not known. Few species have been described, of which but one is North American.

2. A genus of tenebrionid beetles, synonymous with *Elæodes* (Eschscholtz, 1829).

xystarch (zis′tärk), *n.* [< LL. *xystarches*, < Gr. ξυστάρχης, the director of a xyst, < ξυστός, a covered portico, xyst, + ἄρχειν, rule.] An Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the xyst.

xyster (zis′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ξυστήρ, a scraping-tool, < ξύειν, scrape: see *xyst*.] 1. A surgeons' instrument for scraping bones.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fishes. *Lacépède*.

Xysticus (zis′ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1835), < Gr. ξυστικός, of or for scraping, < ξυστός, scraped: see *xyst*.] A large genus of laterigrade spiders, of the family *Thomisidæ*. About 30 species are described from North America.

xystos (zis′tos), *n.* [NL. or L.: see *xyst*.] Same as *xyst*.

Xystrocera (zis-tros′ẹ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. ξύστρα, a scraper, + κέρας, horn.] In *entom.*, a genus of tropical longicorn beetles of large size, and usually of a reddish-yellow color variegated with metallic green. About 30 species are known, nearly all from African and Australasian faunas.

Xystroplites (zis-trop-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Jordan MSS., Cope, 1877), < Gr. ξύστρα, a scraper (< ξύειν, scrape), + ὁπλίτης, armed.] A genus of centrarchoid fishes, distinguished from *Lepomis* by the blunt pharyngeal teeth. A species is found in Texas, usually called *Lepomis heros*.

xystus (zis′tus), *n.* 1. Same as *xyst*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name variously applied to certain hymenopterous, coleopterous, and lepidopterous insects.

Y 1. The twenty-fifth letter in the English alphabet. It has both a vowel and a consonant value. The character (as was pointed out under *U*) is the finally established Greek form of the sign added by the Greeks next after *T* (which had been the last Phenician letter) to express the *oo* (ö)-sound; *U* and *V* are other forms of it, which have kept more nearly their original place and value. As a Greek vowel, *Y* underwent a phonetic change which made of it the equivalent of the present French *u*, German *ü*, a rounded *i*, or a blending of the *i*- and *u*-sounds; and in the first century B. C. it was added by the Romans to their alphabet (which had till then ended with *x*) to express this sound in the Greek words borrowed into their language. With the same value it passed also into Anglo-Saxon use; but its sound gradually changed to that of a pure or unrounded *i*; and then its further development into a sign for both vowel and consonant is analogous with the partial differentiation of *U* or *V* and *W* (see *W*). It differs from *w*, the other character having the double value of vowel and consonant, in being not only exchanged with *i* in diphthongs and vowel-digraphs — as *ai ay, ei ey, oi oy* — but also commonly used by itself as the vowel of a syllable, as in *by, deny, sylph, lying,* taking the place of *i* both at the end of a word (since no proper English word except the pronoun *I* is allowed to end with *i*) and elsewhere, and constantly exchanging with *i* and *ie* in the different inflectional forms of the same words: as, *pony, ponies; pretty, prettier; deny, denies, denied, denier;* and so on. In Anglo-Saxon *y* properly expressed the mixed sound *ü*; but it early began to interchange with *i*, and in Middle English the two became convertible, *y* being often substituted for *i* as being more legible, and as affording, especially at the end of a word, an opportunity for a calligraphic flourish. Hence its present prevalence at the end of words, while in the inflected forms the older *i* is retained, *families*, the plural of *familie*, remaining beside *family*, the flourished spelling, without the original final *e*, of *familie*. As a vowel-sign, *y* is a superfluity in our alphabet, signifying nothing which would not be just as well signified by *i*. The consonant *y* is really a different letter, representing the Middle English *ȝ*, the Anglo-Saxon *g*. The value is that of a semivowel, related to the *i*-sounds (ĭ and ē) precisely as *w* is related to the *u*-sounds (u̇ and *oo* or ö); if at all dwelt on or prolonged, it becomes an ĭ or ē. With this value it stands always before another vowel, as in *yam, ye, yield, you, Yule*. In very many words it is a matter of comparative indifference, and subject to constant variation in practice, whether an *i* before a vowel shall be pronounced as a vowel, making a separate syllable, or as *y*, combining into one syllable with its successor. In the respellings for pronunciation of this dictionary, such cases are often written with an *i* in the same syllable with the following vowel: examples are *cor-dial, fo-lio, fa-shient, e-ras-tian.* The semivowel *y*-sound is not only thus written with *y* and with *i* (sometimes also with *e*, as in the ending *-ceous*), but it is sounded without being written in a large class of words as the first element of what is called "long *u*" (that is, *yoo*: see *U*), as in *use, union*: and then, even when the *oo* (ö) part of the combination is reduced by slighting even to the neutral-vowel sound (u̇ or *u* or ė), the *y* remains: hence, *fig'yėr*, not *fig'ėr*, for *fig'ūr* (*fig'yör*). In all these varieties of designation, the semivowel *y*-sound is a much rarer element than the *w*-sound in English utterance, making but $\frac{3}{5}$ of one per cent. of the latter, while the *w* is $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. The character *y* in the archaic forms or abbreviations *ye, yat,* y^{e}, y^{t}, etc., is neither the Greek *y* nor the Anglo-Saxon *y* (*ȝ*), but a form of the Anglo-Saxon and Middle English þ, now written *th*, and is to be pronounced, of course, as *th*.
2. As a symbol: (*a*) In *chem.*, the symbol of *yttrium*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, in myological formulas, the symbol of the accessory semitendinosus. *A. H. Garrod.* (*c*) In *math.*: (1) [*l. c.*] In algebra, the second of the variables or unknown quantities. (2) [*l. c.*] In analytical geometry, the symbol of the ordinate or other rectilinear point-coördinate. (3) In mechanics, the component of a force in the direction of the axis of *y*. (*d*) As a medieval Roman numeral, the symbol for 150, and with a line drawn above it ($\bar{Y}$), 150,000.—3. [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of *year*.—**Yn function.** See *function*.

Y^{2} (wī), *n.* [From the letter *Y*.] Something resembling the letter Y in shape. Specifically—(*a*) A forked clamp for holding drills or other tools. (*b*) One of the forked supports in the angle of which is placed either a telescope or one of the extremities of the axis about which a telescope or other instrument or apparatus turns. (*c*) Same as *Y-track*. (*d*) A two-way pipe or coupling used to unite a hot- and cold-water pipe in one discharge, as in a bath-tub; a Y-pipe or Y-cross. (*e*) In *entom.*, a Y-moth.

Y^{3}†. An old mode of writing the pronoun *I*.

> For the by sory nicht and day,
> *Y* may say, hay wayleway!
> *Y* luf the mar than mi lif. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 145.

y-. See *i-*^{1}. For Middle English words with this prefix, see *i-*, or the form without the prefix.

-y^{1}. [Early mod. E. also *-ie, -ye*; < ME. *-y, -ie, -ye, -i, -iȝ*, < AS. *-ig* = D. *-ig* = OHG. *-ig, -ic*, MHG. *-ic, -ec*, G. *-ig* = Icel. *-igr, -ugr* = Sw. Dan. *-ig* = Goth. *-ags* (cf. L. *-ic-us* = Gr. *-ικ-ός*), an adj. suffix, as in AS. *stǣnig*, stony, *īsig*, icy, *deáwig*, dewy, etc. This suffix is often spelled *-ey*, especially when attached to a word ending in *-y*, as in *clayey, skyey*.] A very common suffix used to form adjectives from nouns, and sometimes from verbs, such adjectives denoting 'having,' 'covered with,' 'full of,' etc., the thing expressed by the noun, as in *stony, rocky, icy, watery, rainy, dewy, meaty, juicy, mealy, salty, peppery, powdery, flowery, spotty, speckly*, etc. It may be used with almost any noun, but is found chiefly with monosyllables, while examples of its use with trisyllables are rare.

-y^{2}. [Also *-ie* (rarely *-ee*); < ME. *-ye, -ie* (rare); a dim. suffix, prob. due to a merging of the familiar adj. suffix *-y*^{1}, *-ie*^{1}, with the orig. fem. suffix *-ie*^{3}, *-y*^{3}, and perhaps in some cases with the D. dim. suffix *-je*, which is short for *-jen*, a later var. of *-ken* (see *-kin*).] A diminutive suffix, appearing chiefly in childish names of animals, etc., as *kitty, doggy, piggy, birdy, froggy, mousy*, and similar names, or familiar forms of personal names, as *Katy* or *Kitty* (diminutive of *Kate*), *Jenny, Hetty, Fanny, Willy, Johnny, Tommy*, etc., such names being often spelled with *-ie*, as *Willie, Davie*, etc., a spelling common in Scotch use, and also in general use in names of girls, as *Katie, Jennie, Hettie, Carrie, Lizzie, Nellie, Annie*, etc. Such names coincide in terminal form with some feminine names not actually diminutive, as *Mary, Lucy, Lily*, formerly and sometimes still written *Marie, Lucie, Lillie*, etc. The diminutive termination is not used, except as above, in English literary speech, but it is common in Scotch, as in *beastie, mannie, lassie*, sometimes with a second diminutive suffix, as in *lassiekie*, etc.

-y^{3}. [Early mod. E. also *-ye, -ie*; < ME. *-ie, -ye*, < OF. *-ie*, F. *-ie* = Sp. *-ia*, in some words of Gr. origin *-ía* = Pg. It. *-ia*, < L. *-ia* = Gr. *-ία*, a common term. of fem. abstract (and concrete) nouns, as in L. *familia*, family, *mania* (< Gr. *μανία*), madness, etc. See def. Cf. *-cy, -ency, -ce, -ence*, etc.] A termination of nouns from the Latin or Greek, or of modern formation on the Latin or Greek model. Such nouns are or were originally abstract, but many are now concrete. Examples are *family, innocency, homily, theory, geography, philosophy, philology*, etc.; the list is innumerable. Besides words from the Latin and Greek, many other words have the termination *-y*, either after the analogy of the Latin and Greek termination, or from some other source. As the termination in such cases usually has no significance, and is therefore not used as formative within the meaning assigned to that word, such words, which are very numerous and intractable to classification, are here ignored.

ya^{1}†. An old spelling of *yea*.

yȧ^{2} (yä̤), *pron.* A dialectal form of *you*.

yacare (yak'a-re), *n.* [Braz.] Same as *jacare*.

yacca (yak'ä̤), *n.* [W. Ind.] Either of two West Indian evergreens, *Podocarpus Purdieana* and *P. coriacea*, trees becoming respectively 100 feet and 50 feet high, and affording timber suitable for cabinet and plain purposes.

yacca-tree (yak'ä̤-trē), *n.* Same as *yacca*.

yacca-wood (yak'ä̤-wu̇d), *n.* The wood of the yacca-tree.

yacht (yot), *n.* [Formerly also *yatcht, yatch* (cf. F. *yacht*, < E.); = G. *jacht*, < MD. *jacht*, D. *jagt*, a yacht, lit. a chase, hunting (= OHG. **jagōt*, MHG. *jagāt*, G. *jagd*, chase, hunting), < *jagen* = OHG. *jagōn*, MHG. G. *jagen*, hunt.] A vessel propelled either by sails or by steam, most often light or comparatively small, but sometimes of large size, used for pleasure-trips or for racing, or as a vessel of state to convey persons of distinction by water. There are two distinct types of sailing yacht: the racer with large spars and sails and fine lines, but sacrificing comfort to speed; and the commodious well-proportioned cruising-yacht. Sailing yachts are seldom or never of a more elaborate rig than that of the schooner; but steam-vessels of every class from launches up are common as yachts.

> I sailed this morning with his Majesty in one of his *yachts* (or pleasure-boats), vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India Company presented that curious piece to the king. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 1, 1661.

> *Yatcht*, a Dutch Vessel or Pleasure boat about the bigness of our Barge. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

> *Yacht*, a small sort of a Ship, built rather for Swiftness and Pleasure than for Merchandize or Warlike Service.
> *E. Phillips*, 1706.

yacht (yot), *v. i.* [< *yacht, n.*] To sail or cruise in a yacht.

> The young English . . . seek for travels as dangerous as war, diving into Maelstroms, . . . *yachting* among the icebergs of Lancaster Sound. *Emerson*, Power.

yacht-built (yot'bilt), *a.* Constructed on the model of a yacht.

> On the coast of Florida, there are the skimming-dish, the pumpkin-seed, and the flat-iron models, all half-round *yacht-built* boats, broad and beamy, cat-rigged or sloop-rigged; they all pound and spank in a sea-way, and are very wet. *J. A. Henshall*. Forest and Stream, XIII. 683.

yacht-club (yot'klub), *n.* A club or union of yacht-owners for racing purposes, the promotion of yachting, etc., usually presided over by a commodore.

yachter (yot'ėr), *n.* [< *yacht* + *-er*^{1}.] One who commands a yacht; also, one who sails in a yacht; a yachtsman.

yachting (yot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *yacht, v.*] The art of navigating a yacht; the sport of sailing or traveling in a yacht. Also used attributively: as, a *yachting* voyage; a *yachting* suit.

yachtsman (yots'ma̤n), *n.*; pl. *yachtsmen* (-men). One who keeps or sails a yacht.

> The men . . . were hauling up the mainsail, Claud and Freddy lending superfluous aid, and making themselves very hot over it, as the manner of *yachtsmen* is.
> *W. E. Norris*, Matrimony, v.

yachtsmanship (yots'ma̤n-ship), *n.* [< *yachtsman* + *-ship*.] The art or science of sailing or managing a yacht. Also *yachtmanship*.

> The partisans of English *yachtmanship* need not be disconcerted.
> *St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 8, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

yaf†. A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *give*^{1}.

yaff (yaf), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *yap*^{1} and *waff*^{2}.] To bark like an angry dog; yelp; hence, to talk pertly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> This said, up came a *yaffing* cur.
> *A. Scott*, The Hare's Complaint. (*Jamieson.*)

yaffil (yaf'il), *n.* Same as *yaffle*^{1}.

yaffingale (yaf'ing-gāl), *n.* [Appar. altered from *yaffle*^{1}, with term. conformed to that of *nightingale*.] Same as *yaffle*^{1}. Also *yappingale*. [Prov. Eng.]

> I am woodman of the woods,
> And hear the garnet-headed *yaffingale*
> Mock them. *Tennyson*, Last Tournament.

yaffle^{1} (yaf'l), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *yaff*.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*: from its loud laughing notes. Also *yaffil, yaffler, yaffingale*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

> The Green Woodpecker, Gecinus or Picus viridis, though almost unknown in Scotland or Ireland, is the commonest; frequenting wooded districts, and more often heard than seen, its laughing cry (whence the name "Yaffil" or "*Yaffle*," by which it is in many parts known) and undulating flight afford equally good means of recognition.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 651.

yaffle^{2} (yaf'l), *n.* [Also *yafful*; origin obscure.] 1. An armful. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A pile of codfish to be carried from the flakes to the storehouse. [Local, Massachusetts.]

yaffle^{2} (yaf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *yaffled*, ppr. *yaffling*. [< *yaffle*^{2}, *n.*] To transport yaffles of fish: as, "now, boys, go to *yaffling*." [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

yaffler (yaf'lėr), *n.* Same as *yaffle*^{1}. [Prov. Eng.]

yager (yā'gėr), *n.* [< G. *jäger* (= D. *jager*), a huntsman, < *jagen*, hunt: see *yacht*. Cf. *jäger*.] 1. Formerly, a member of various bodies of light infantry in the armies of different German states, recruited largely from foresters, etc.; now, a member of certain special battalions or corps of infantry or cavalry, generally organized as riflemen.—2. Same as *jäger*.

yagger (yag'ėr), *n.* [< D. *jager*, a huntsman, < *jagen*, hunt: see *yacht*.] A ranger about the country; a traveling peddler. [Shetland Islands.]

> I would take the lad for a *yagger*, but he has rather ower good havings, and he has no pack. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

yaguarundi (yag-wạ-run'di), *n.* [Also *jaguarundi, yaguarondi*; S. Amer.: see *jaguar*.] A wild cat of Mexico and Central and South America, *Felis jaguarundi*. This cat is nearly as large as the ocelot, but entirely without spots, in which respect, as well as in its slender form, it resembles the eyra, and has thus a musteline rather than a feline aspect. The tail is as long as the body exclusive of the head and neck. The general color is a uniform grizzled brownish-gray, the individual hairs being annulated and tipped with blackish; kittens are more rufous brown. The yaguarundi ranges northward nearly or quite through Mexico, and of late years has generally been included among the mammals of the United States.

yah (yä), *interj.* An interjection of disgust.

Yahoo (yạ-hö'), *n.* [A made name, prob. meant to suggest disgust; cf. *yah*, an interj. of disgust.] 1. A name given by Swift, in "Gulliver's Travels," to a feigned race of brutes having the form of man and all his degrading passions. They are placed in contrast with the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason, the whole being designed as a satire on the human race.

> He [the Houyhnhnm] was extremely curious to know "from what part of the country I came, and how I was taught to imitate a rational creature; because the *Yahoos* (whom he saw I exactly resembled in my head, hands, and face, that were only visible), with some appearance of cunning, and the strongest disposition to mischief, were observed to be the most unteachable of all brutes."
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 3.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A rough, brutal, uncouth character.

> A *yahoo* of a stable-boy.
> *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 10. (*Davies.*)

> "What sort of fellow is he? . . . A *Yahoo*, I suppose." "Not at all. He is a capital fellow,—a perfect gentleman." *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lv.

3. [*l. c.*] A greenhorn; a back-country lout. *Bartlett*. [Southwestern U. S.]

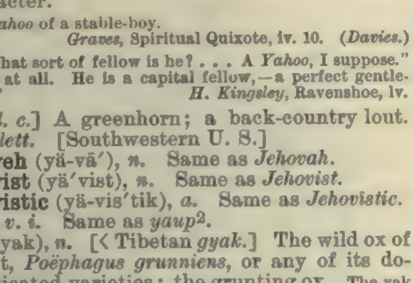
Yahveh (yä-vā'), *n.* Same as *Jehovah*.

Yahvist (yä'vist), *n.* Same as *Jehovist*.

Yahvistic (yä-vis'tik), *a.* Same as *Jehovistic*.

yaip, *v. i.* Same as *yaup*².

yak (yak), *n.* [< Tibetan *gyak*.] The wild ox of Tibet, *Poëphagus grunniens*, or any of its domesticated varieties; the grunting ox. The yak is a remarkable instance of the development of the pelage under climatic influences. The modification is like that seen in the musk-ox of arctic regions, *Ovibos moschatus*, though altitude has done for the yak what has resulted from latitude in the case of the musk-ox. The body is covered with very long hair hanging from the shoulders, sides, and hips nearly to the ground, and the tail bears a heavy brush of long hairs. The wild animal, which inhabits the mountains of Tibet about the snow-line and descends into the valleys in winter, is of a blackish color; the back is humped; and the general form is not unlike that of the bison, though the long hair gives the animal a different appearance. The actual relationships of the yak are with the humped Asiatic cattle of which the zebu is the best-known domesticated stock. The yak is of great economic importance to the Tibetans, and has been domesticated. In this state it sports in many color-variations, like other cattle. It is used as a beast of burden, makes excellent beef, and yields rich milk and butter; the long silky hair is spun and woven for many fabrics. The tails when mounted furnish the fly-snappers or chowries much used in India, and they are also dyed in various colors as decorations and ceremonial insignia. The elephant-headed god Ganesa is usually represented as flourishing the chowry with his trunk over the heads of various personages of the Hindu pantheon. Yaks have often been taken to Europe, where they are kept in menageries, and have repeatedly been bred in confinement. The yak crosses easily with some other cattle, producing various mixed breeds. See also cut under *Artiodactyla*.—**Yak lace**, a heavy and rather coarse lace made from the silky hair of the yak: at one time much used for trimming outer garments.



Yak (*Poëphagus grunniens*).

yakin (yä'kin), *n.* A large Himalayan antelope, *Budorcas taxicolor*, inhabiting high mountain-ranges. The relationships of the yakin are with the rupicaprine and nemorhedine antelopes, as the European chamois, the Asiatic gorals, and the American Rocky Mountain goat.

yakopu (yak'ọ-pö), *n.* A weapon like the kuttar, used by the people of Java and Sumatra.

yaksha (yak'shä), *n.* [Skt.] In *Hindu myth.*, one of a class of demigods who attend Kuvera, the god of riches, and guard his treasures.

Yakut (ya-köt'), *n.* A member of a people of Turkish or mixed Turkish origin, dwelling in Siberia in the neighborhood of the Lena.

yald¹ (yäld), *a.* Same as *yeld*¹.

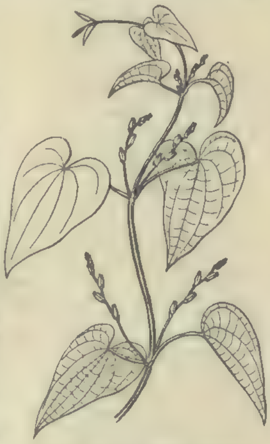
yald², **yauld** (yâld), *a.* [Prob. var. of **yeld*, < Icel. *gildr* = Sw. Dan. *gild*, stout, brawny, of full size.] Supple; active; athletic. [Scotch.]

> Bein' *yald* and stout, he wheelit about,
> And kluve his heid in twaine.
> *Hogg*, Mountain Bard, p. 43. (*Jamieson.*)

Yale lock. See *lock*¹.

yallow (yal'ō), *a.* A dialectal variant of *yellow*. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

yam (yam), *n.* [= F. *igname*, < Sp. *ignama, igname, iñame, ñame* = Pg. *inhame* (NL. *inhame*), < African (in Pg. rendering) *inhame*, yam. The Malay name is *ubi*, Javanese *uwi*, E. Ind. *oebis* (Müller), whence G. *öbis-wurzel*, yam.] 1. A tuberous root of a plant of the genus *Dioscorea*, particularly if belonging to one of numerous species cultivated for their esculent roots; also, such a plant itself. The plant is commonly a slender twining high-climbing vine, in some species prickly; the root is fleshy, often very large, sometimes a shapeless mass, sometimes long and cylindraceous, varying in color from white through purple to nearly black. The yam is propagated by cuttings from the root, or also in some species by axillary bulblets. The root contains a large amount of starch, sometimes 25 per cent., is hence highly nutritious, and in tropical lands largely takes the place of the potato of temperate climates. It lacks, however, the dry mealiness of the potato, and is on the whole rather coarse, and not as a rule highly esteemed by people of European races. It is cooked by baking or boiling, and is in the West Indies sometimes converted into a meal used for making cakes and puddings. *D. sativa* is an ordinary species (the *hoi* of the Hawaiians) with unarmed stem and an acrid root which requires soaking before boiling; it is a profitable source of starch. *D. alata*, the red or white yam, the *uvi* of the Fiji Islands, has a winged, not prickly stem, supported in culture by reeds; its tubers attain sometimes a length of 8 feet and a weight of 100 pounds. *D. aculeata*, the *kawai* of the Fijis, has prickly stems not requiring support. *D. Batatas*, the Chinese or Japanese yam, is hardy in temperate climates, and excited considerable interest in Europe and America at the time of the potato-rot, as a possible substitute for that crop. The tuber is pure-white within, of a flaky consistency, and of a taste agreeable to many. It grows 3 feet deep, however, enlarging somewhat toward the bottom, hence is very difficult to gather. *D. sativa* also is hardy in the southern United States, but the true yam is there little cultivated. (See def. 2.) These species present many varieties, and various other species are more or less cultivated.



Branch of Female Plant of Yam (*Dioscorea alata*).

> The negro *yams* are a yearly crop, but the white *yams* will last in the ground for several years.
> *T. Roughley*, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 317.

2. By transference, a variety of the sweet-potato. [Southern U. S.]

> De *yam* will grow, de cotton blow,
> We'll hab de rice an' corn.
> *Whittier*, Song of the Negro Boatmen.

3. Any plant of the order *Dioscoreaceæ*. *Lindley*.—**Chinese yam.** See def. 1.—**Common** or **cultivated yam**, *Dioscorea sativa*.—**Japanese yam.** See def. 1, and cut under *Dioscorea*.—**Kawai yam.** See def. 1.—**Ooyala yam**, *Dioscorea tomentosa*, of the East Indies.—**Port Moniz yam.** See *Tamus*.—**Red yam.** See def. 1.—**Tivoli yam**, *Dioscorea nummularia*, of India and the Malayan and Pacific islands.—**Uvi yam.** See def. 1.—**White yam.** See def. 1.—**Wild yam**, any native species of yam. Specifically—(*a*) The wild yam-root, *Dioscorea villosa*, of North America, a delicate and pretty twining vine, extending north to Canada. The root is esteemed by eclectics a cure for bilious colic, and is used by the southern negroes against rheumatism: hence called *colic-root* and *rheumatism-root*. (*b*) See *Rajania*.—**Winged yam**, *Dioscorea alata*.—**Yam family**, the plant-order *Dioscoreaceæ*.

Yama (yam'ä), *n.* [Skt. *Yama*, prob. lit. 'the twin.'] In *early Hindu myth.*, the first mortal, son of the sun (*Vivasvant*) and progenitor of the human race, who went first to the other world, and ruled as king of those who followed him thither; later, the god of departed spirits and the appointed judge and punisher of the dead. He is in modern Hindu art generally represented as crowned and seated on a buffalo, which he guides by the horns. He is four-armed, and of austere countenance. In one hand he holds a mace, in another a noose which is used to draw out of the bodies of men the souls which are doomed to appear before his judgment-seat. His garments are of the color of fire; his skin is of a bluish green.

yamadou (yam'ạ-dö), *n.* An oil obtained from the tallow-nutmeg, *Myristica sebifera*. See *nutmeg*, 2.

yama-mai (yam'ä-mī'), *n.* [NL. (Guérin-Méneville, 1861), < Jap. *yama-maï*, lit. 'worm of the mountains.'] A large bombycid moth, whose larva feeds on the oak *Quercus serrata* in Japan, and furnishes silk of excellent quality which has long been utilized in the manufacture of the heavier native silk fabrics. The worm has been reared in Europe and in the United States, but has not been commercially successful in those countries. See *silkworm*, 1.

yam-bean (yam'bēn), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Pachyrrhizus tuberosus* and *P. angulatus*, widely cultivated in the tropics for its pods, which are used as a vegetable, and for its tubers, which are edible cooked when young, and furnish in large quantity a starch said to be fully equal to arrowroot. The tubers are borne at intervals along the cord-like roots. *P. tuberosus* has often been included in *P. angulatus*, but is for cultural purposes at least distinct, having a much larger pod free from irritating hairs. In the Fiji Islands *P. angulatus* is called *yaka* or *wa yaka*; in English it has been distinguished from *P. tuberosus* as the *short-podded yam-bean*.

yammer (yam'ėr), *v. i.* [Also *yaumer, yamer*; < ME. *ȝamuren, ȝomeren, ȝeomeren*, < AS. *geómerian* (= OHG. *jāmarōn*, MHG. *jāmeren*, G. *jammern*), lament, groan, < *geómor*, sad, mournful (= OS. *jāmar* = OHG. *jāmar*, sad, > OHG. *jāmar*, MHG. *jāmor*, G. *jammer*, lamentation, misery).] 1. To lament; wail; shriek; yell; cry aloud; whimper loudly; whine. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> As for the White Maiden of Avenel, she is seen to *yammer* and wail before ony o' 'em dies. *Scott*, Monastery, iv.

> "The child is doing as well as possible," said Miss Grizzy; "To be sure it does *yammer* constantly—that can't be denied." *Miss Ferrier*, Marriage, xviii.

2. To yearn; desire. [Prov. Eng.]

> I *yammer* to hear how things turned eawt.
> *Tim Bobbin*, in Mackay's Lost Beauties of the Eng. Lang.

yammering (yam'ėr-ing), *n.* [Also *yaumering*; verbal n. of *yammer*, *v.*] A crying, whining, or grumbling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> They ill-thrawn folk . . . would tear the congregation to pieces wi' their bickerings and *yaumerings*.
> *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, ix.

yammerly (yam'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *ȝamerly, ȝomerly*, < AS. **geómorlīce*, < *geómorlīc*, lamentable, < *geómor*, sad: see *yammer*, *v.*] Piteously. *Gawayne*.

yamp (yamp), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] An umbelliferous plant, *Carum Gairdneri*, found from California to Wyoming and Washington; doubtless, also, *C. Kellogii*, of central California. These plants have fascicled tuberous roots, which are an important food of the Indians.

yamph (yamf), *v. i.* [Cf. *yaff*, *yap*¹.] To bark continuously. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

yamun (yä'mun), *n.* [Chinese, < *ya*, the marquee of a general, + *mun*, a two-leaved door, a gate.] The official and private residence of a Chinese mandarin who holds a seal; the place where a mandarin transacts the business of the region or department under his care, and where he lives; a mandarin's office, court, residence, etc.

> The three *yamuns* at our feet, with their quaint towers, grand old trees, flags, and the broad Pearl River on the other side of the city, are the only elements of positive beauty in the landscape.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxii.

Tsung li yamun, the bureau or department of the Chinese government which attends to foreign affairs; the Chinese "Foreign Office." It was established in 1860, is composed of eleven members, and forms the channel of communication between the foreign ministers and the throne. *Giles*.

yang (yang), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To cry as the wild goose; honk.

yang (yang), *n.* [< *yang*, *v.*] The cry of the wild goose; a honk.

yang-kin (yang'kēn'), *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese dulcimer.

yank¹ (yangk), *v.* [Perhaps a nasalized form of *yack*, found in sense of 'talk fast', prob. orig. move quickly, < Sw. dial. *jakka*, rove about, a secondary form of Icel. *jaga*, move about, = Sw. *jaga* = Dan. *jage*, hunt, chase, hurry, = D.

jagen = G. *jagen*, hunt: see *yacht*. The Sw. Dan. sense 'hunt' appears to be due to G., and the word does not seem to be old in Scand., or to exist in AS., etc. *Yank* has prob. been confused in part, as to meaning, with *yark*, *yerk*; and the whole series to which it belongs is dialectal, and without early record.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be in active motion; move or work quickly; bustle. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** To talk fast or constantly; scold; nag. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *trans.* To move, carry, bring, take, etc., with a sudden jerk or jerking motion: usually with *along*, *over*, or *out*: as, to *yank* a fish *out* of the water. [Colloq.]

> I don't see the fun of being *yanked* all *over* the United States in the middle of August.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 201.

> When the butt of a room goes on the drink, or takes to moping by himself, measures are necessary to *yank* him *out* of himself. *R. Kipling*, Only a Subaltern.

> I guess th' best thing we can do is t' *yank* our traps *out* of that cave an' get started again.
> *T. A. Janvier*, Aztec Treasure-house, x.

yank^1 (yangk), *n.* [< *yank*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A quick, sharp stroke; a buffet. [Scotch.]

> I took up my neive an' gae him a *yank* on the haffat tell I gart his bit brass cap rattle against the wa'.
> *Hogg*, Brownie of Bodsbeck, xiv.

2. A jerk or twitch. [Colloq., U. S.]—**3.** *pl.* Leggings or long gaiters worn in England by agricultural laborers. *Halliwell.*

Yank^2 (yangk), *n.* [An abbr. of *Yankee*.] A Yankee. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

> "The *Yank*" or the equally grovelling "nigger," one or the other, which we do not know, has corrupted "Pollard of Richmond." *The Nation*, IV. 286.

[The word acquired during the war of the rebellion wide currency as a nickname or contemptuous epithet among the Confederates for a Union soldier, the Confederates themselves being in like spirit dubbed *Johnnies* or *Rebs* by the Union soldiers.]

yankee^1† (yang'kẹ̄), *a.* [A dubious word, in spelling prob. conformed to *Yankee*^{2}, being, if a genuine word, prob. for **yankie* or **yanky*, smart, active (as a noun, Sc. *yankie*, a sharp, clever, forward woman), < *yank*^{1} + *-ie*^{1} or *-y*^{1}, equiv. to *yanking*, active: see *yanking*. Cf. *Yankee*^{2}.] Spanking; excellent. Also used adverbially.

> You may wish to know the origin of the term Yankee. Take the best account of it which your friend can procure. It was a cant, favorite word with farmer Jonathan Hastings, of Cambridge, about 1713. Two aged ministers, who were at the college in that town, have told me they remembered it to have been then in use among the students, but had no recollection of it before that period. The inventor used it to express excellency. A *Yankee* good horse, or *Yankee* cider and the like, were an excellent good horse and excellent cider.
> *Dr. W. Gordon*, Hist. Amer. War (ed. 1789), I. 324.

Yankee^2 (yang'kē), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *Yankey* and **Yanky* (in pl. *Yankies*); origin uncertain. (*a*) According to a common statement, *Yankee*, as used in the plural *Yankees*, is a var. of *Yenkees* or *Yengees* or *Yaunghees*, a name said to have been given by the Massachusetts Indians to the English colonists, being, it is supposed, an Indian corruption of the E. word *English*, or, as some think, of the F. *Anglais*, English (in the latter case the statement must refer to the Indians of Canada, the only ones in contact with the French). The word is said to have been adopted by the Dutch on the Hudson, who applied it to the people of New England (it is said, "in contempt," but prob. not more in contempt than any other designation of them). (*b*) In another view, the name *Yankee* was derived from the adj. *yankee* as given under *yankee*^{1}. Some connect *yankee*^{1} with the preceding theory by assuming it to be a corruption of the Indian *Yengees* or *Yenkees* or *Yankees* as applied to the English, as if 'English' articles meant necessarily 'excellent' articles. Others identify *Yankee*^{2} with *yankee*^{1}, 'excellent, smart'; but this sense does not seem to have been common, if existent, in New England use; and the theory is otherwise untenable.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A citizen of New England.

> From meanness first this Portsmouth *Yankey* rose,
> And still to meanness all his conduct flows.
> *Oppression*, A Poem by an American (Boston, 1765).
> [(*Webster.*)

> When *Yankies*, skill'd in martial rule,
> First put the British troops to school.
> *Trumbull*, McFingal, i.

> *Yankies*—a term formerly of derision, but now merely of distinction, given to the people of the four eastern States. *Trumbull's McFingal* (5th Eng. ed.), Editor's note.

> For ourselves, now, we do not entertain a doubt that the sobriquet of *Yankees*, which is in every man's mouth, and of which the derivation appears to puzzle all our philologists, is nothing but a slight corruption of the word "Yengeese," the term applied to the "English" by the tribes to whom they first became known. We have no other authority for this derivation than conjecture, and conjectures that are purely our own; but it is so very plausible as almost to carry conviction of itself.
> *J. F. Cooper*, Oak Openings, p. 28.

> *Yankee*, in the American use, does not mean a citizen of the United States as opposed to a foreigner, but a citizen of the Northern New England States (Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c.), opposed to a Virginian, a Kentuckian, &c.
> *De Quincey*, Style, Note 1.

> We have the present *Yankee*, full of expedients, half-master of all trades, inventive in all but the beautiful, full of shifts, not yet capable of comfort.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

2. By extension, a native of the United States. [Chiefly a European use.]—**3.** A soldier of the Federal armies: so called by the Confederates during the war of secession. See *Yank*^{2}.—**4.** A glass of whisky sweetened with molasses. *Bartlett.* [New Eng.] [Colloq. in all uses.]

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Yankees: as, *Yankee* smartness or invention; *Yankee* notions.

> Codfish, tinware, apple-brandy, Weathersfield onions, wooden bowls, and other articles of *Yankee* barter.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 276.

> Examine him outside and in, I'd thank ye,
> Morals, Parisian — manners, perfect *Yankee*.
> *Lord Houghton*, A Knock at the Door (quoted in
> [N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 106).

> Ez ef we could maysure stupenjious events
> By the low *Yankee* stan'ard o' dollars and cents.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iv.

Yankee nation, the United States. [Humorous.]—**Yankee notions.** See *notion*.

Yankeedom (yang'kẹ̄-dum), *n.* [< *Yankee*^{2} + *-dom*.] **1.** The region inhabited by Yankees, in any sense of that word.

> Located as it is on the confines of Egypt and of *Yankeedom* in this State [Illinois], it has done a good work in both sections. *The Independent*, quoted in Bartlett's
> [Americanisms, p. 768.

2. Yankees collectively considered.

> Up the turning viâ Galileo they climb, to the Basilica at the top, . . . hackneyed as only *Yankeedom* and Cockneydom, rushing hand in hand through all earth's sacrednesses, can hackney. *Rhoda Broughton*, Alas, viii.

Yankee-Doodle† (yang'kẹ̄-dö'dl), *n.* A Yankee: a humorous use, from a popular air so named. [Rare.]

> I might have withheld these political noodles
> From knocking their heads against hot *Yankee Doodles*.
> *Moore*, Parody of a Celebrated Letter.

Yankeefied (yang'kẹ̄-fīd), *a.* [< *Yankee*^{2} + *-fy* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having the appearance or manner of a Yankee; characteristic of a Yankee. [Colloq.]

> The Colonel whittled away at a bit of stick in the most *Yankeefied* way possible.
> *A Stray Yankee in Texas*, p. 113. (*Bartlett.*)

Yankee-gang (yang'kẹ̄-gang), *n.* An arrangement in a sawmill (in Canada) adapted for logs of 21 inches or less in diameter. It consists of two sets of gang-saws, having parallel ways in the immediate vicinity of each other. One is the slabbing-gang, which reduces the log to a balk and slab-boards. The balk is then shifted to the stock-gang, which rips it into lumber. *E. H. Knight.*

Yankeeism (yang'kẹ̄-izm), *n.* [< *Yankee*^{2} + *-ism*.] **1.** Yankee ways or characteristics.

> "I confess I had feared that Lily's impetuous ways — her — her —" "'Flamboyant *Yankeeism*,' Mr. Gore-Thompson called it," suggested Mrs. Clay. "We are from the Southwest originally," rather stiffly answered Mrs. Floyd-Curtis, who took *Yankeeism* to cover the reproach of a New England birthplace.
> *Mrs. Burton Harrison*, The Anglomaniacs, i.

2. A locution or a practice characteristic of Yankees, specifically of the inhabitants of New England.

> Cussedness . . . and cuss, . . . in such phrases as "He done it out o' pure cussedness," and "He is a nateral cuss," have been commonly thought *Yankeeisms*. . . . But neither is our own. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

yanker (yang'kėr), *n.* [< *yank*^{1} + *-er*^{1}. In def. 3 cf. D. *janker*, a bawler, brawler, lit. yelper, < *janken*, yelp, bark.] **1.** A smart blow.—**2.** A great falsehood; a plumper. [Scotch.]

> "Ay, billy, that is a *yanker!*" said Tam aside. "When ane is gaun to tell a lie, there's naething like telling a plumper at aince."
> *Hogg*, Three Perils of Man, I. 336. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Same as *yankie*, 2. *Imp. Dict.*

yankie (yang'ki), *n.* [< *yank*^{1} + *-ie*^{1}, *-y*^{1}. Cf. *yankee*^{1}.] **1.** A sharp, forward, clever woman. [Scotch.]—**2.** One who speaks or scolds incessantly. *Imp. Dict.*

yanking (yang'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *yank*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** Active; pushing; thoroughgoing. [Scotch.]

> "Ye'll be nae bagman, then, after a'?" "No," said the traveller. . . . "Weel, I canna say but I am glad o' that —I canna bide their *yanking* way of knapping English at every word." *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

2. Jerking; pulling. [U. S.]

> That poor Emery Ann had had a *yanking* old horse, and a wretchedly uncomfortable saddle; . . . the wonder was that she had stayed on at all.
> *Mrs. Whitney*, Sights and Insights, xxix.

yanky† (yang'ki), *n.*; pl. *yankies* (-kiz). A Dutch craft of a kind not definitely known.

> Proceed with thy story in a direct course, without yawing like a Dutch *yanky*.
> *Smollett*, Sir L. Greaves, iii. (*Davies.*)

yanolite (yan'ọ̄-līt), *n.* Same as *axinite*.

yao-pien (yäọ̄'pyen'), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'changed in the kiln'; < *yao*, kiln, furnace, + *pien*, change, transform.] In *ceram.*, a Chinese vessel which, from accident, intentional over-firing, or the like, has lost the appearance it would have had under ordinary circumstances, the colors being changed, fused together, etc., by too great heat, or unequally fused on the different faces. Many of the most esteemed pieces of porcelain owe their unusual color, or their clouding, mottling, or the like, to accidents or irregularities of manufacture of this nature.

yaourt (yourt), *n.* [< Turk. *yoghurt*.] A kind of thickened fermented liquor made by the Turks of milk curdled in a special way.

yap^1 (yap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *yapped*, ppr. *yapping*. [Prob. imitative. Cf. *yaff*, *waff*^{2}, and *yaup*^{1}.] To yelp or bark. [Prov. Eng.]

> Mr. Transome appeared with a face of feeble delight, playing horse to little Harry, who roared and flogged behind him, while Moro *yapped* in a puppy voice at their heels. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlii.

> Presently he [the dog] *yapped*, as if in hot chase of a rabbit. *R. D. Blackmore*, Kit and Kitty, xxiv.

yap^1 (yap), *n.* [< *yap*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** A yelp, as of a dog.—**2.** A cur. [Prov. Eng.]

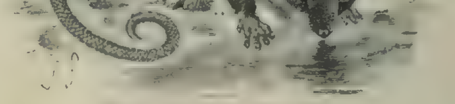
yap^2 (yap), *a.* A dialectal form of *yep*. *Halliwell.*

yap^3, *v. i.* See *yaup*^{2}.

yape (yāp), *v. i.* See *yaup*^{2}.

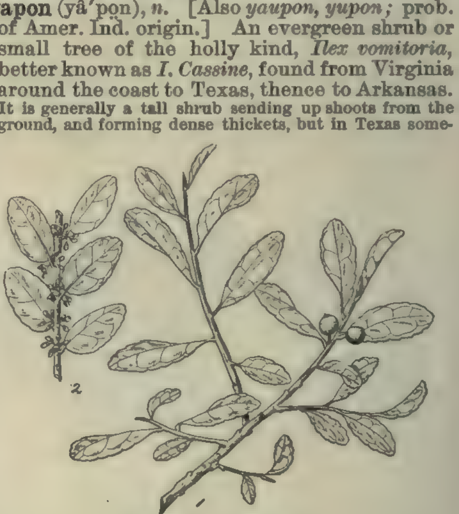
yaply (yap'li), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yeply*.

yapok, yapock (yap'ọk), *n.* [Also *yapach*, *oyapock*: so named from the river *Oyapok*, between French Guiana and Brazil.] The South American water-opossum, *Chironectes variegatus*. It is one of the smaller opossums, rather larger than the house-rat, with large naked ears, long scaly tail, and handsomely variegated fur. It is a good swimmer, resembles the otter in habits, and feeds on fish and other aquatic animals.



Yapok (*Chironectes variegatus*).

yapon (yâ'pọn), *n.* [Also *yaupon*, *yupon*; prob. of Amer. Ind. origin.] An evergreen shrub or small tree of the holly kind, *Ilex vomitoria*, better known as *I. Cassine*, found from Virginia around the coast to Texas, thence to Arkansas. It is generally a tall shrub sending up shoots from the ground, and forming dense thickets, but in Texas sometimes assumes a tree-like habit. It bears an abundance of scarlet berries of the size of a pea, and branches covered with these are sent north for winter decoration. Its leaves have an emetic and purgative property, and a decoction of them was the famous black drink of the southern Indians. Its use was both ceremonial and medicinal, and to partake of it large numbers of them went down to the coast every spring. Also called *cassena*, and *Appalachian*, *Carolina*, and *South Sea tea*.



Yapon (*Ilex vomitoria*).
1, branch with fruits; 2, branch with male flowers.

yappingale, *n.* Same as *yaffingale*.

yapster (yap′stėr), *n.* [< *yap*^{1} + *-ster.*] A dog. *Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798).

yar^1 (yär), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *yarred*, ppr. *yarring.* [Also *yarr*, Sc. *yirr*; < ME. **ȝarren, ȝaren, ȝurren, ȝeorren*, < AS. *georran, girran, gyrran* (= MHG. *girren*), roar, cry, rattle, chatter.] To snarl; gnar.

> Thenne watz hit lif vpon list to lythen the houndez, . . .
> Loude he [the fox] watz ȝayned [hallooed] with *ȝarande*
> speech.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1724.

> All the dogs were flocking about her, *yarring* at the retardment of their access to her.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, II. xxii. (*Davies.*)

yar^2, **yare**^{2} (yär, yãr), *a.* [Origin not ascertained.] Sour; brackish. [Prov. Eng.]

yarage† (yar′ạj), *n.* [< *yare*^{1} + *-age.*] *Naut.*, the power of moving or capability of being managed at sea: used with reference to a ship.

> To the end that he might, with his light ships, well manned with water-men, turn and environ the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of *yarage*, both for their bigness, as also for lack of water-men to row them.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 777.

yarb (yärb), *n.* A dialectal form of *herb.*

> Her qualifications as white witch were boundless cunning, . . . [and] some skill in *yarbs*, as she called her simples.
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iv.

yard^1 (yärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yeard*; < ME. *yerd, ȝerd*, < AS. *gyrd, gird, gierd*, a rod, = OS. *gerda* = D. *garde*, a rod, twig, = OHG. *gartja, gerta*, MHG. G. *gerte*, a rod, switch; from the more primitive noun, OHG. MHG. *gart*, a rod, yard, = Goth. *gazds*, a goad, = Icel. *gaddr* = AS. *gād*, E. *goad* (the AS. *gād*, if = Goth. *gazds*, involves an irregular contraction, and may be a diff. word); cf. L. *hasta*, a spear: see *goad, gad*^{1}, and *hastate.*] **1**†. A rod; a stick; a wand; a branch or twig.

> The *yerd* of a tre that is haled adown by myhty strengthe bowith redyly the crop adoun.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 2.

> The cros I kalle the heerdys [shepherd's] *ȝerde;*
> Therwith the deuyl a dent he ȝaf.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

> Ther-fore on his *ȝerde* skore shalle he [the marshal]
> Alle messys in halle that seruet be.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

> Whan Joseph offeryd his *ȝerde* that day,
> Anon ryth fforth in present
> The ded styk do floure fful gay.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 6.

Hence—**2**†. Rule; direction; correction.

> "Hoste," quod he, "I am under your *yerde*;
> Ye han of us as now the governaunce."
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 22.

3. A measuring-rod or -stick of the exact length of 3 feet or 36 imperial inches; a yardstick.

> You would not, sir: had I the *yeard* in hand,
> Ide measure your pate for this delusion.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. 1874, II. 40).

4. The fundamental unit of English long measure. The prototype of the British imperial yard (to which the United States Office of Weights and Measures conforms, though without express authority) was legalized in 1855. It is a bar made of a kind of bronze or gun-metal known as *Baily's metal.* It has a square section of 1 inch on the sides, and is 38 inches long. But at 1 inch from each end a well is drilled into one of its surfaces so that the bottom is in the central plane of the bar, and into the bottom of the well is sunk a gold plug, upon whose mat surface is engraved one of the two defining lines. The yard is defined as the distance between these lines at 62° F., with the understanding that the bar is to be supported in a particular manner, and that the thermometers are to be constructed according to certain rules. The lines are designed to be looked at with the microscopes of a comparator; but they are not so free from blur that their middles can be determined more nearly than to a millionth part of the distance between them. This standard was made after the practical destruction of the previous legal prototype, that of 1760, in the burning of the Houses of Parliament, October 16th, 1834, and was legalized as a new prototype because its length agreed with what had been recognized in 1819 by the Standards Commission as the scientific standard yard—namely, with a certain scale, or rather with Captain Kater's measures of that scale, known as *Shuckburgh's scale*, having been made in 1794 by Troughton for Sir George Shuckburgh, who in his comparisons of it first introduced the comparator with micrometer microscopes. This scale was a copy of another which had been made for the Royal Society in 1742, from which the standard of 1760 was copied. This was a bar having upon one side two gold studs, each with a dot pricked upon it; and it was used by bringing the points of a beam-compass into these dots, which had thus soon become badly worn. Older standards still extant are those of Queen Elizabeth and of Henry VII. The latter is shorter than the present yard by one thousandth part of its length, or about $\frac{1}{27}$ of an inch. It is said that the yard was made to be of the length of Henry I.'s arm—doubtless a fable, even if believed by that monarch himself. Customary units are not changed so easily. Yet it is true that there appear to be no traces in the measures of buildings earlier than the twelfth century of the use of a yard equal to ours, nor of its subdivisions; while in the later Norman and Gothic structures a foot equal to the third of our yard has often clearly been used. But the Gothic architects of England more usually employed a foot of $13\frac{1}{4}$ modern inches, a unit probably derived from France; and the oldest works show a foot of $12\frac{1}{2}$ modern inches, no doubt the old Saxon foot, agreeing very nearly with the Rhineland foot of modern Germany. Some British remains, as Stonehenge, were evidently constructed with Roman measures. The Standards Commission of 1819 reported that 37 inches of cloth were frequently given for each yard, which is almost precisely Rhenish measure. They also found local yards of 38 and 40 inches. As a cloth measure, the yard is divided into 4 quarters = 16 nails. (See *cloth-measure*, under *measure.*) A square yard contains 9 square feet, and a cubic yard 27 cubic feet. Contracted *yd.*

> A good oke staffe, a *yard* and a halfe,
> Each one had in his hande.
> *Robin Hood and the Peddlers* (Child's Ballads, V. 244).

> That there might be no Abuse in Measures, he [Henry I.] ordained a Measure made by the Length of his own Arm, which is called a *Yard.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 38.

5. *Naut.*, a long cylindrical spar having a rounded taper toward each end, slung crosswise to a mast and used for suspending certain of the sails called either *square* or *lateen sails* according as the yard is suspended at right angles or obliquely. Yards have sheave-holes near their extremities for the sheets reeving through. Either end of a yard, or rather that part of it which is outside the sheave-hole, is called the *yard-arm;* the *quarter* of a yard is about half-way between the sheave-hole and the slings. Going upward from the deck, the yards are known as the *lower yards, topsail-, topgallant-*, and *royal-yards*, except where double topsails are used, when the topsail-yard is replaced by the lower and upper topsail-yards. Lower yards and topsail-yards are sometimes made of iron, and hollow. See cuts at *abox, a-cockbill, cockscomb*, and *ship.*

> I boarded the king's ship; . . . on the topmast,
> The *yards*, and bowsprit would I flame.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 200.

> Three new topsails, . . . with stops and frapping-lines, were bent to the *yards*, close-reefed, sheeted home, and hoisted. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 260.

6. A long piece of timber, as a rafter. *Oxford Glossary.*—**7.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a staff or wand divided into equal parts, as if for a measure.—**8.** The virile member; the penis.—**After-yards** (*naut.*), the yards on the mainmast and mizzenmast.—**Golden Yard** or **Yard and Ell**, a popular name of the three stars in the belt of Orion.—**Slings of a yard.** See *sling*^{1}.—**To man the yards**, to place men on the yards of a ship—a form of saluting a distinguished person visiting the vessel. They stand on the yards, each with his inner arm over the life-line, and the other arm outstretched to the shoulder of the man next him.—**To point the yards of a vessel.** See *point*^{1}.—**To sling the yards, to traverse a yard, to trim the yards.** See the verbs.—**With spur and yard**†. See *spur.*—**Yard of ale, beer,** or **wine.** (*a*) A slender glass, a yard in length, and capable of holding a pint. Hence—(*b*) A pint of ale, beer, or wine served in a yard-glass, and usually drunk for amusement or on a wager, on account of the likelihood of spilling or choking. Compare *ale-yard.* [Prov. Eng.]

> At the annual Vinis, or feast, of the mock corporation of Hanley (Staffordshire), the initiation of each member, in 1783, consisted in his swearing fealty to the body, and drinking a *yard of wine*—i. e., a pint of port or sherry out of a glass one yard in length. *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., X. 49.

Yard of flannel. Same as *egg-flip.*—**Yard of land.** Same as *yard-land.*

yard^1 (yärd), *v. t.* [< *yard*^{1}, *n.*: with ref. to the yards or staves of office carried by the coroner.] To summon for hiring: a process formerly used in the Isle of Man, and executed by the coroner of the sheading or district on behalf of the deemsters and others entitled to a priority of choice of the servants at a fair or market.

> An obstruction both to the Farmers, Deemsters, and other Officers, who should have the Benefit of *yarded* Servants.
> *Statute* (1667), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 450.

yard^2 (yärd), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *yaird*; < ME. *yerd, ȝerd*, < AS. *geard*, an inclosure, court, yard, = D. *gaard*, a garden, = OHG. *gart*, a circle, ring, = Icel. *gardhr*, an inclosure, yard (> E. *garth*^{1}), = Dan. *gaard*, a yard, court, farm, = Norw. *gaard*, a yard, farm, = Sw. *gård*, a yard; also in a weak form, OS. *gardo* = OFries. *garda* = OHG. *garto*, MHG. *garte*, G. *garten*, garden, = Goth. *garda*, inclosure, stall, = L. *hortus*, a garden, = Gr. *χόρτος*, a yard, court, = Russ. *gorodŭ*, a town (as in *Novgorod*, etc.); orig. 'an inclosure,' from the verb represented by *gird:* see *gird*^{1}. Cf. *cohort, court.* The word exists disguised in *orchard.* From the G. or LG. forms, through OF., comes also E. *garden*, and, from the Scand., E. *garth*^{1}.] **1.** A piece of inclosed ground of small or moderate size; particularly, a piece of ground inclosing or adjoining a house or other building, or inclosed by it: as, a front *yard;* a court*yard;* a door*yard;* a church*yard;* an inn-*yard;* a barn-*yard;* a vine*yard.*

> A col-fox . . . thurgh-out the hegges brast
> In-to the *yerd* ther Chauntecleer the faire
> Was wont, and eek hise wyves, to repaire.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 399.

> I found her seated in a little back parlor, the window of which looked out upon a *yard* about eight feet square, laid out as a flower-garden. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 147.

> In the precincts of the chapel-*yard*,
> Among the knightly brasses of the graves.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

> Most of the houses [at Concord, Mass.], especially the newer ones, stand in their own well-kept grounds or *yards*, facing the road, with no fence or hedge to sever them from the highway. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 679.

2. An inclosure within which any work or business is carried on: as, a brick-*yard;* a wood-*yard;* a tan-*yard;* a dock-*yard;* a stock-*yard;* a navy-*yard.*

> The *yards*, great fenced-in portions of the place opening into one another, the largest covering a few acres, conveying into smaller and smaller pens, which finally permit only one sheep abreast to pass up the narrow lane, at the top of which stands a swing gate and two series of pens distinct from one another.
> *Percy Clarke*, The New Chum in Australia, p. 174.

3. In railway usage, the space or tract adjacent to a railway station or terminus, which is used for the switching or making up of trains, the accommodation of rolling-stock, and similar purposes. It includes all sidings and roundhouses, etc., and, at way-stations, extends from the most distant switch or signal-post in one direction of the line to the most distant signals in the opposite direction.

4. A garden; now, chiefly, a kitchen- or cottage-garden: as, a kale-*yard.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Vnto ane plesand grund cumin ar thay, . . .
> The lusty orchartis and the halesum *ȝardis*
> Of happy saulis and wele fortunate.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 187.

> He [Christ] said himself, quhen he was in the *yaird* afore he was takin, Tristis est anima mea usque mortis.
> *Abp. Hamilton*, Catechism (1552), fol. 102 b. (*Jamieson.*)

> Lang syne, in Eden's bonnie *yard*,
> When youthfu' lovers first were pair'd.
> *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

5. The winter pasture or browsing-ground of moose and deer; a moose-yard. [U. S. and Canada.]—**6.** A measure of land in England, varying locally: in Buckinghamshire, formerly, 28 to 40 acres; in Wiltshire, a quarter of an acre. Compare *yard-land.*

yard^2 (yärd), *v.* [< *yard*^{2}, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put into or inclose in a yard; shut up in a yard, as cattle: as, to *yard* cows.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To resort to winter pastures: said of moose and deer. [U. S.]

> It [the caribou] never *yards* in winter as do the deer and moose, nor does it show the same fondness for a given locality. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 506.

2. To shoot deer in their winter yards. [Local, U. S.]

> "Pot-hunters" have other methods of shooting the Adirondack deer, such as *yarding* and establishing salt licks. In the former case, the deer are traced to their winter herding grounds and are then shot down.
> *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 432.

yardage (yär′dạj), *n.* [< *yard*^{2} + *-age.*] **1.** The use or convenience of a yard or inclosure, as in receiving, lading, or unlading cattle, etc., from railroad-cars.—**2.** The charge made for such use or convenience.—**3.** In *coal-mining*, cutting coal at so much per yard or fathom.

yard-arm (yärd′ärm), *n.* See *yard*^{1}, *n.*, 5.—**Yard-arm and yard-arm**, the situation of two ships lying alongside of each other so near that their yard-arms cross or touch. Compare *block and block*, under *block*^{1}.

> The Bulldog engaged the Friseur *yard-arm and yard-arm*, three glasses and a half; but was obliged to sheer off for want of powder. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 7.

yardel (yär′del), *n.* [< *yard*^{1}.] A yard-measure. [Provincial.]

> I am glad you . . . disdain measuring lines like linen by a *yardel.*
> *W. Taylor*, 1804 (Robberds's Memoir, I. 493). (*Davies.*)

yard-grass (yärd′gràs), *n.* Same as *wire-grass*, 2.

yardkeep (yärd′kēp), *n.* Same as *yarwhelp.*

yard-land (yärd′land), *n.* The area of land held by a tenant in villeinage in early English manors, consisting usually of an aggregate of some 30 strips in the open fields with a messuage in the village. In some counties it was 15 acres; in others 20 or 24, and even 40 acres. See *holding*, 3 (*a*). Also *yard of land.*

> Now I am come to my living, which is ten *yard land* and a house; and there is never a *yard land* in our field but is as well worth ten pounds a year as a thief is worth a halter. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 324.

> The number of farmers had much diminished, and some had as much as three *yard lands* (a *yard land* is thirty acres). *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 902.

> A very simple man . . . obtained the reversion of a messuage in Alston Sutton, Somersetshire, consisting of 1 cottage, 3 acres of land, 10 acres of arable, 1 *yard-land*, and a meadow. *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, iii.

yard-limit (yärd′lim″it), *n.* On a railway, the extreme end of the yard-space occupied by sidings and switches: usually indicated by a sign beside the track.

yardman (yärd′man), *n.*; pl. *yardmen* (-men). 1. The laborer who has the special care of a farm-yard. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. One who is employed in a railway-yard under the yard-master, to assist in switching cars and making up trains. Also *yardsman.*

Labourers (including *yardmen* and stokers).
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 432.

yard-master (yärd′mȧs″tėr), *n.* A man employed under the manager of a railway to superintend a terminal yard, whose duty it is to see to the proper switching and distribution of cars coming into the yard, and to the proper making up of trains to be sent out of the yard.

yard-measure (yärd′mezh″ūr), *n.* A measure 3 feet in length, made of either rigid or flexible material.

yard-rope (yärd′rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope leading through a block or sheave at the masthead to send a topgallant- or royal-yard up or down.

yard-slings (yärd′slingz), *n. pl.* Short lengths of chain extending from the middle of a lower yard to the lower masthead, to aid in supporting the weight of the yard.

yardsman (yärdz′man), *n.* Same as *yardman*, 2.

yardstick (yärd′stik), *n.* 1. A stick or rod exactly 3 feet long, generally marked with subdivisions, as quarters and eighths of the yard on the one side, and inches, or perhaps feet and inches, on the other. See *yard*^{1}, *n.*, 3, 4.

The *yardstick* is divided in its practical use into halves, quarters, eighths, etc., by successive bisections.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 423.

Let the *yardstick* dispute heraldic honors with the sword.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 147.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a standard of measurement in general.

Senator Thurman was content to measure the Bland Bill with the *yard-stick* of the constitutional lawyer, and, finding full measure by that standard, to give it his approval.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 507.

yard-tackle (yärd′tak″l), *n.* A large tackle used on the lower yards, in connection with the stay-tackles, for getting the boom-boats in and out, purchasing anchors, etc. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 77.

yard-wand (yärd′wond), *n.* 1. A yardstick.

The smooth-faced snub-nosed rogue would leap from
his counter and till,
And strike, if he could, were it but with his cheating
yardwand, home.
Tennyson, Maud, i. 13.

2. [*cap.*] See *Orion*, 1.

yare^1 (yãr), *a.* [< ME. *yare*, *ȝare*, < AS. *gearu*, *gearo* (*gearw-*), ready, quick, prompt, = OS. *garu* = D. *gaar*, done, dressed (as meat), = OHG. *garo* (*garaw-*), MHG. *gare* (*garw-*), G. *gar*, ready, complete, = Icel. *görr*, *gerr*, perfect (Goth. not recorded); cf. AS. *earu* = OS. *aru*, ready, forms appar. related to the preceding, which must then contain a prefix, namely AS. *gearu*, < *ge-*, a collective or generalizing prefix, + *earu*, ready. For another supposed instance of this prefix absorbed with the following vowel, see *go*. The prefix is contained also in *yearn*^{2}.] 1. Ready; prepared.

Which schip was *ȝarest*,
To fare forth at that flod.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2729.

This Tereus let make his shippes *yare*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2270.

But afore ye ha'e your bow weel bent,
And a' your arrows *yare*,
I will flee till anither tree,
Whare I can better fare.
Lord Randal (Child's Ballads, II. 24).

The gunner held his linstock *yare*,
For welcome-shot prepared.
Scott, Marmion, i. 9.

2. Prompt; active; brisk; sprightly.

To offyr loke that ye be *yore*. *York Plays*, p. 36.

I do desire to learn, sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your own turn, you shall find me *yare*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 61.

The Spaniard was as *yare* in slipping his chained Grapnalls as Merham was in cutting the tackling.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 53.

3. Easily wrought; answering quickly to the helm; manageable; swift: said of a ship.

The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave and take, and is *yare*, whereas the other is slow. *Raleigh.*

Their ships are *yare*; yours, heavy.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 7. 39.

Like a new-rigg'd ship, both tight and *yare*.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 2.

[Now provincial in all uses.]

yare^1 (yãr), *adv.* [< ME. *yare*, *ȝare*, < AS. *gearwe*, readily, quickly (= D. *gaar* = OHG. *garo*, *garawo*, MHG. *gare*, *gar*, G. *gar* = Icel. *gör-*, *ger-*, *görv-*, wholly, quite), < *gearu*, ready: see *yare*^{1}, *a.*] Briskly; dexterously; yarely. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Oure old lawes as now thei hatte [hate],
And his kepis [keep] *ȝare*.
York Plays, p. 213.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: . . .
Yare, yare, good Iras; quick.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 286.

yare^2, *a.* See *yar*^{2}.

yarely (yãr′li), *adv.* [< *yare*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] Readily; dexterously; skilfully.

Speak to the mariners; fall to 't, *yarely*, or we run ourselves aground; bestir, bestir. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 4.

yark^1 (yärk), *v. t.* [< ME. *ȝarken*, *ȝerken*, < AS. *gearcian*, make ready, prepare, < *gearc*, ready.] 1. To make ready; prepare. [Prov. Eng.]

But ȝif we loue hym trewe,
Houre peynys ben in helle,
ȝarkyd euere newe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

For wite ȝe neuere who is worthi, ac god wote who hath
nede,
In hym that taketh is the treccherye, if any tresoun wawe,
For he that ȝiueth, ȝeldeth, and *ȝarketh* hym to reste.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 80.

In a night and a day would he haue *yarkt* vp a Pamphlet as well as in seauen yeare.
Nashe, Strange Newes, quoted in Greene's Works
[(ed. Dyce), p. xxxix.

2†. To dispose.

Thai kepyn the cloyse of this clene burgh,
With ȝep men at the yatis *ȝarkit* full thik.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11264.

3†. To set open; open.

They ȝolden hym the brode ȝate, *ȝarked* vp wyde,
& he hem raysed rekenly, & rod ouer the brygge.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 820.

yark^2 (yärk), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *yerk*^{2}.

Still *yarking* never leaves until himself he fling
Above the streamful top of the surrounded heap.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 24.

yarké (yär′ke), *n.* The black white-headed saki, *Pithecia leucocephala*, or other member of the same genus.

yarly (yär′li), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *early.*

What, is he styrrynge so *yarly* this mornynge whiche dranke so moche yesternyghte?
Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

yarm (yärm), *n.* [< ME. *ȝarm*, an outcry: see *yarm*, *v.*] An outcry; a noise. [Prov. Eng.]

Such a ȝomerly *ȝarm* of ȝellyng ther rysed,
Ther-of clatered the cloudes that kryst myȝt haf rawthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 971.

yarm (yärm), *v. i.* [< ME. *ȝarmen*, *ȝermen*, < AS. *gyrman*, make a noise, cry out.] 1. To cry out; make a loud unpleasant noise. [Prov. Eng.]

The fend began to crie and *ȝarm*.
MS. Lincoln. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To scold; grumble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

yarn^1 (yärn), *n.* [< ME. *yarn*, *ȝarn*, *ȝern*, < AS. *gearn*, thread, yarn, = D. *garen* = OHG. MHG. G. *garn* = Sw. Dan. *garn*, thread, net; akin to Icel. *görn*, pl. *garnir*, gut, G. *garn*, one of the stomachs of a ruminant, Gr. *χορδή*, a cord, chord: see *chord*, *cord*^{1}, *haruspex*, etc.] 1. Originally, thread of any kind spun from natural fibers, vegetable or animal, or even mineral; now, more usually, thread prepared for weaving, as distinguished from sewing-thread of any sort. The term is also applied to stout woolen thread used for knitting, etc.

All the *yarn* she spun in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 93.

With here and there a tuft of crimson *yarn*,
Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fix'd.
Cowper, Task, i. 53.

2. Rope-yarn.—3. A story; a tale: often implying the marvelous or untrue: applied to a long story, with allusion to spinning yarn: as, do you expect us to believe such a *yarn* as that? a sailors' *yarn*. [Colloq.]

It is n't everybody that likes these sea-*yarns* as you do, Eve. No, I'll belay, and let my betters get a word in now.
C. Reade, Love Me Little, iii.

Connaught yarn, a soft and elastic yarn produced in Connaught, Ireland.—**Cop-yarn**, the technical name for yarn as removed from the spindle.—**Half-worsted yarn.** Same as *sayette*, 2.—**Haul of yarn.** See *haul.*—**Lamb's-wool yarn.** See *lamb's-wool.*—**Mixed yarn**, a yarn in which two or more fibers are combined, as in a poplin, cassinette, tweed, etc.—**Norwegian yarn**, lamb's-wool yarn from the Scandinavian peninsula. It comes in the natural colors, both black and gray.—**Random yarn.** See *random.*—**Rogue's yarn.** See *rogue.*—**Saxony yarn**, a variety of Berlin wool.—**Spun yarn, to spin a yarn, to spin street-yarn.** See *spin.*—**Turkey yarn.** See *Angora goat*, under *goat*^{1}.—**Worsted yarn**, yarn made from long-haired or combed wool, and consisting either entirely of wool, or of wool combined with mohair and alpaca, or of wool and cotton, or of wool and silk. Such yarns are called *fancy yarns*, and are used in the manufacture of tibet, merino, etc.—**Yarn-assorter**, a weighing-scale for indicating the fineness of yarn by the weight of a skein; a yarn-scale.—**Yarn-flocking machine**, a machine for twisting foreign materials, as feathers, into yarn, to produce unique effects.—**Yarn-washing rollers**, an apparatus for washing yarn by the agency of a pair of pressure-rollers.

yarn^1 (yärn), *v. i.* [< *yarn*^{1}, *n.*] To tell stories; spin yarns. [Colloq., and originally nautical.]

The time was the second dog-watch, and all the crew would be forward on the forecastle, *yarning* and smoking and taking sailors' pleasure.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxx.

The first lieutenant is *yarning* with me under the lee of the bulwarks. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 465.

yarn^2 (yärn), *v. t.* Same as *yearn*^{3}, a dialectal variant of *earn*^{1}.

When rain is a let to thy dooings abrode,
Set threshers a threshing to laie on good lode:
Thresh cleane ye must bid them, though lesser they *yarn*,
And looking to thriue haue an eie to thy barne.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 57. (*Davies.*)

yarn-beam (yärn′bēm), *n.* In *weaving*, the beam on which the warp-threads are wound. Also called *yarn-roll.*

yarn-clearer (yärn′klēr″ėr), *n.* A fork or pair of blades, set nearly touching, so as to remove burls or unevenness from yarn passing between them. *E. H. Knight.*

yarn-dresser (yärn′dres″ėr), *n.* A machine for sizing, drying, and polishing yarns.

yarnen† (yär′nen), *a.* [< *yarn*^{1} + *-en*^{2}.] Made of yarn; consisting of yarn.

A paire of *yarnen* stocks to keepe the colde away.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 388.

yarn-meter (yärn′mē″tėr), *n.* In *spinning*, an attachment to a slubber, fly-frame, spinning-frame, or mule, for measuring the yarns as they are made. It indicates the amount in hanks and decimal parts of a hank.

yarn-printer (yärn′prin″tėr), *n.* An apparatus for applying color to yarns designed to be used in certain styles of carpets and in tapestry; a yarn-printing machine for distributing the color at regular intervals on the yarn, for the purpose of producing certain decorative patterns in weaving.

yarn-reel (yärn′rēl), *n.* A reel which winds the yarn from the cop or bobbin.

yarn-roll (yärn′rōl), *n.* Same as *yarn-beam.*

yarn-scale (yärn′skāl), *n.* A scale for weighing certain lengths of yarn.

yarn-spooler (yärn′spö″lėr), *n.* A winding-machine for filling spools or bobbins for shuttles or other purposes. *E. H. Knight.*

yarn-tester (yärn′tes″tėr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for testing the strength of yarns and finding their elastic limit or stretch. The yarn to be tested is placed on two hooks, that are slowly drawn apart by means of a screw till the yarn breaks. A dial indicates the breaking-strain of the yarn in pounds, and another dial records the elastic limit. 2. A device for reeling yarn on a blackened cylinder, to throw it into sharp contrast, for the purpose of examining it for quality, evenness, etc.

yarnut, *n.* See *yernut.*

yarn-winder (yärn′wīn″dėr), *n.* A yarn-reel or a yarn-spooler.

yarpha (yär′fä), *n.* A kind of peaty soil; a soil in which peat predominates. [Orkney and Shetland.]

We turn pasture to tillage, and barley into aits, and heather into greensward, and the poor *yarpha*, as the benighted creatures here call their peat-bogs, into baittle grass-land. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxv.

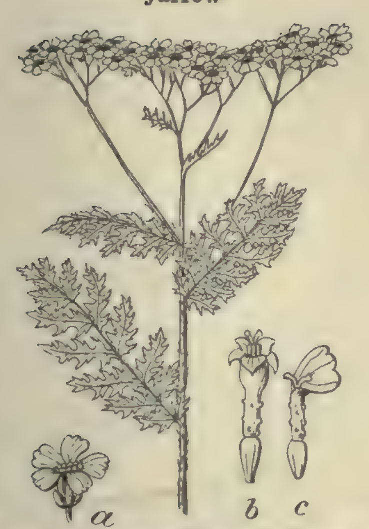
yarr^1 (yär), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *yarrow.*] The corn-spurry, *Spergula arvensis.* See *spurry.*

yarr^2, *v. i.* See *yar*^{1}.

yarringle (yar′ing-gl), *n.* [Also *yarwingle*; < ME. **ȝarwyngyll*, *garwyngyll*, *ȝarwyndyl*, *garwyndyl*, *ȝarnewyndel*; < *yarn* + *windle.*] An old-fashioned instrument for winding yarn by hand into balls. Also called a *pair of yarringles.* *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 188 and 536. (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]

yarrish (yär′ish), *a.* [< *yar*^{2} + *-ish*^{1}.] Having a rough, dry taste. *Bailey.* [Prov. Eng.]

yarrow (yar′ō), *n.* [< ME. *yarowe*, *ȝarowe*, *yarwe*, *ȝarwe*, < AS. *gearuwe*, *gearwe*, *gæruwe*, yarrow, = D. *gerw* = OHG. *garawa*, *garba*, MHG. *garwe*, G. *garbe*, yarrow; origin unknown. Connection with AS. *gearwian*, make ready (< *gearu*, ready, yare), is improbable, on account of the difference of meaning.] The milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium.* See *milfoil*, and cut on following page.



The Upper Part of the Stem with the Heads of Yarrow (*Achillea Millefolium*). *a*, head; *b*, disk-flower; *c*, ray-flower.

yarwhelp (yär′hwelp), *n.* [Also *yarwhip*, *yard-keep*: see quot.] A godwit—either the black-tailed, *Limosa ægocephala*, or the bar-tailed, *L. lapponica*. [Prov. Eng.]

A *yarwhelp*, so thought to be named from its note.
Browne, Birds of Norfolk.

yarwhip (yär′hwip), *n.* Same as *yarwhelp*.

yashmak (yash′mak), *n.* [Ar.] The veil worn by Moslem women in public—that is, when not in their own apartments.

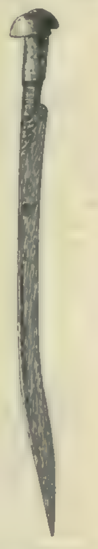
The *yashmak* is a sort of double veil. The first brought round the forehead and gathered neatly up behind and on the head; the second, pinned on behind to the first, falls sufficiently in front to uncover the eyes.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 19.

A bevy of Turkish women, who, in their white *yashmaks*, shone like a bed of lilies. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 276.

yat† (yat), *n.* An obsolete form of *gate*^{1}.

yataghan (yat′a-gan), *n.* [Also *ataghan*, and formerly *attaghan*; < Turk. *yatagān*.] The sword of Mohammedan nations, peculiar in having no guard and no crosspiece, but usually a large and often decorative pommel. A common form has a straight back and the edge curving, first concavely, then convexly, and again backward to the point; another form follows the same general shape, but has the back slightly curved to correspond to the edge; and a third is curved in one direction only, with the edge on the convex side.

The pistol and *yataghan* worn in the belt, a general costume essentially the same as that of the Montenegrin.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 198.



Yataghan, North African type.

yate (yāt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gate*^{1}.

And if he chaunce come when I am abroade,
Sperre the *yate* fast, for feare of fraude. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

yate-stoop (yāt′stöp), *n.* A gate-post. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

yate-tree (yāt′trē), *n.* A gum-tree, *Eucalyptus cornuta*, of southwestern Australia, yielding a tough elastic wood considered equal to ash and used for similar purposes. The flat-topped yate-tree, *E. occidentalis*, is an allied and equally valuable tree of the same region. *Von Mueller*, Select Extra-trop. Plants.

yaud (yâd), *n.* A Scotch form of *jade*^{1}.

The Murray, on the auld gray *yaud*,
Wi' winged spurs did ride.
Burns, Election Ballads, iv.

I will content me with . . . the haunch and the nombles [of venison], and e'en heave up the rest on the old oak-tree yonder, and come back for it with one of the *yauds*. *Scott*, Monastery, xvii.

yaul, *n.* See *yawl*^{2}.

yauld, *a.* See *yald*^{2}.

yaumering, *n.* See *yammering*.

yaup^{1} (yâp), *v.* and *n.* 1. A dialectal form of *yelp*.—2. The blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*, more fully called *blue yaup*. [Prov. Eng.]

yaup^{2} (yâp), *v. i.* [Also *yap*, *yape*, *yaip*; prob. a particular use of *yape* for *gape*.] To be hungry. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

yaup^{2} (yâp), *a.* [Perhaps for **ayaup*, var. of *agape*.] Hungry. [Scotch.]

yaupon (yâ′pon), *n.* Same as *yapon*.

yave†. A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *give*^{1}.

yaw^{1} (yâ), *v.* [Cf. Norw. *gaga*, bend backward, < *gagr* (= Icel. *gagr*, bent back); G. dial. *gagen*, rock, move unsteadily.] **I.** *intrans.* To go unsteadily; bend or deviate from a straight course: chiefly nautical.

To divide him inventorially would dizzy the arithmetic of memory, and yet but *yaw* neither, in respect of his quick sail. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 120.

She steered wild, *yawed*, and decreased in her rate of sailing. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, xx. (*Davies.*)

The language [German] has such a fatal genius for going stern foremost, for *yawing*, and for not minding the helm without some ten minutes' notice in advance, that he must be a great sailor indeed who can safely make it the vehicle for anything but imperishable commodities.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 293.

The sun flashed on her streaming ebony black sides as she *yawed* to the great ocean swell that chased her.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

II. *trans.* To move aside; move from one side to the other. [Rare.]

My eyes! how she [a mare] did pitch! . . .
And *yaw'd* her head about all sorts of ways.
Hood, Sailor's Apology for Bow-legs.

yaw^{1} (yâ), *n.* [< *yaw*^{1}, *v.*] *Naut.*, a temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the direct line of her course.

O, the *yaws* that she will make!
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 5.

He did not see a light just before us, which had been hid by the studding-sails from the man at the helm, but by an accidental *yaw* of the ship was discovered.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 264.

A very red-faced, thick-lipped countryman, . . . as soon as the Prince hailed him, jovially, if somewhat thickly, answered. At the same time he gave a beery *yaw* in the saddle. *R. L. Stevenson*, Prince Otto, i. 4.

yaw^{2} (yâ), *n.* [Said to be from African *yaw*, a raspberry.] 1. One of the tubercles characteristic of the disease known as yaws.

In some cases a few *yaws* will show themselves long after the primary attack is over; these are called "memba' *yaws*" (from "remember"). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 732.

2. A thin or defective place in cloth.

yaw^{2} (yâ), *v. i.* [< *yaw*^{2}, *n.*] To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works.

yawd (yâd), *n.* A Scotch form of *jade*^{1}.

yawey (yâ′i), *a.* [< *yaw*^{2} + *-ey*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the yaws.

That yaws is a communicable disease is beyond question; but that it has always arisen by conveyance of *yawey* matter from a previous case is neither proved nor probable. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 732.

yawl^{1} (yâl), *v. i.* [Also *yowl*; formerly also *yole* and *gowl*; < ME. *goulen*, < Icel. *gaula* = LG. *gaueln* = G. *jaulen*, howl, yell; an imitative word, like *howl*; it may be regarded as a more sonorous form of *yell*^{1}.] To cry out; howl; yell.

He hurtez of the houndez, & thay
Ful ȝomerly *ȝaule* & ȝelle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1451.

My little legs still crossing
His: either kicking this way, that way sprawling,
Or, if hee but remov'd me, straitwaies *yawling*.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 201).

Then yelp'd the cur, and *yawl'd* the cat.
Tennyson, The Goose.

yawl^{2} (yâl), *n.* [Sometimes also *yaul*; < MD. **jolle* (in dim. *jolleken*), D. *jol*, a yawl, skiff, = Dan. *jolle* = Sw. *julle*, a yawl, jolly-boat. Cf. *jolly-boat*.] 1. A ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat.—2. The smallest boat used by fishermen. See cut under *rowlock*.—3. A sail-boat or small yacht of the cutter class, with a jigger and short main-boom.

yawn (yân), *v.* [Early mod. E. *yane*, dial. *gaun*, *goan*; < ME. *ȝanon*, *ȝonen*, *ganen*, *gonen*, < AS. *gānian* = LG. *janen* = OHG. *geinōn*, MHG. *geinen*, yawn; a secondary form, parallel to AS. *ginian* = OHG. *ginēn*, MHG. *ginen*, *genen*, G. *gähnen*, yawn; both being derived from a strong verb, AS. *gīnan* (pret. **gān*), in comp. *tō-gīnen*, gape apart, = Icel. *gīna*, gape: see further under *begin*. The form *yawn*, < AS. *gānian*, instead of **yone* (yōn), is irreg., but is parallel with *broad* (brôd), < AS. *brād*. The initial *y* for *g* is also irregular; it is prob. due to an AS. var. **geánian*, or to conformation with *yave* for *gave*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To gape; open; stand wide.

Then from the *yawning* wound with fury tore
The spear, pursu'd by gushing streams of gore.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 479.

Crowds that stream from *yawning* doors.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

The cracks and rents that had fissured their [the kilns'] walls, from the fierce heat that once blazed within, were *yawning* hideously. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i.

Specifically—2. To open the mouth wide. (*a*) Voluntarily.

The crocodiles not only know the voice of the priests when they call unto them, and endure to be handled and stroked by them, but also *yawn* and offer their teeth unto them to be picked and cleansed with their hands.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 794.

(*b*) Involuntarily, as through drowsiness or dullness; gape; oscitate. Compare *yawning*.

When a man *yawneth* he cannot hear so well.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 283.

At every line they stretch, they *yawn*, they doze.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 390.

And, leaning back, he *yawned* and fell asleep,
Lulled by the chant monotonous and deep.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, The Sicilian's Tale.

3. To gape, as in hunger or thirst for something; hence, to be eager; long.

The chiefest thing which lay-reformers *yawn* for is that the clergy may through conformity in state and condition be apostolical, poor as the Apostles of Christ were poor.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv. § 3.

4. To be open-mouthed with surprise, bewilderment, etc.; be agape.

To *yawn*, be still, and wonder,
When one but of my ordinance stood up
To speak of peace or war. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 11.

II. *trans.* 1. To open; form by opening. [Rare.]

The groaning Earth began to reel and shake,
A horrid Thunder in her bowels rumbles, . . .
Tearing her Rocks, Vntill she *Yawn* a way
To let it out, and to let-in the Day.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. To express or utter with a yawn.

"Heigho," *yawned* one day King Francis,
"Distance all value enhances!"
Browning, The Glove.

yawn (yân), *n.* [< *yawn*, *v.*] 1. The act of gaping or opening wide.

Sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,
Opens a dismal passage to the dead.
Addison, tr. from Silius Italicus's Punicorum, ii.

2. An involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation. See *yawning*.

From every side they hurried in,
Rubbing their sleepy eyes with lazy wrists,
And doubling overhead their little fists
In backward *yawns*. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

The family is astir; and member after member appears with the morning *yawn*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 20.

3. An opening; a chasm. *Marston.*

But June is full of invitations sweet,
Forth from the chimney's *yawn* and thrice-read tomes.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Through the *yawns* of the back-door, and sundry rents in the logs of the house, filter in, unweariedly, fine particles of snow. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

yawner (yâ′nėr), *n.* One who yawns.

yawning (yâ′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *yawn*, *v.*] Gaping; oscitation; the taking of a deep inspiration, followed by a slight pause, and then a prolonged expiration, the mouth being more or less widely open. The act is reflex and involuntary in character, though it can often be partially repressed by a strong effort of the will. It is the physiological expression of fatigue and of a desire to sleep, but is also excited by insufficient oxygenation of the blood, and occurs therefore in conditions of lowered vitality, in the prodromal stage of many diseases, and after profuse losses of blood. The sight of another person yawning is also provocative of the act.

yawningly (yâ′ning-li), *adv.* In a yawning manner; with yawns or gapes.

Ye . . . that leaning upon your idle elbow *yawningly* patter out those prayers.
Bp. Hall, The Hypocrite, Sermon on 2 Tim. iii. 5.

Many were merely attracted by a new face, and, having stared me full in the title-page, walked off without saying a word; while others lingered *yawningly* through the preface, and, having gratified their short-lived curiosity, soon dropped off one by one.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 358.

yawp (yâp), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *yelp*.

yaws (yâz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *yaw*^{2}.] A contagious disease of the skin, endemic in many tropical regions: same as *frambœsia*.

yaw-weed (yâ′wēd), *n.* A shrubby West Indian plant, *Morinda Royoc*, used as a remedy for the yaws or frambœsia.

Yb. In *chem.*, the symbol for *ytterbium*.

Y. B. An abbreviation of *year-book*.

Y-branch (wī′branch), *n.* See *branch*, 2 (*e*).

Y-cartilage (wī′kär″ti-lạj), *n.* The ypsiliform cartilage uniting the ilium, ischium, and pubis at the acetabulum, ossified about the age of puberty.

ychone†, **ychoone**†. Middle English forms of *each one*.

With myrthe and with mynstrasye thei pleseden hir *ychoone*. *Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 98.

yclad†. An obsolete form of *clad*, a preterit and past participle of *clothe*.

> *Yclad* in costly garments fit for tragicke Stage.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 3.

> Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 33.

yclept, ycleped. Forms of the preterit and past participle of *clepe*.

Y-cross (wī′ krôs), *n.* 1. A Y-shaped cross, suggesting the position of Christ as crucified with the arms raised: often an ornament on chasubles.—2. A Y-branch or Y; a three-way joint or connection.

yd. A contraction of *yard*^{1}.

ydle†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *idle*.

ydrad†. A form of *drad*, obsolete past participle of *dread*.

> Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was *ydrad*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 2.

ye^1, **you** (yē, yö), *pron. pl.* (used also instead of *sing.*); poss. *your* or *yours*, obj. *you*, sometimes *ye*. [Two forms of the same word, representing historically the nom. and obj. respectively of the personal pronoun used as the plural of *thou* (see *thou*): (*a*) Nom. (and voc.) *ye*, early mod. E. also *yee*, < ME. *ye*, *ȝe*, < AS. *gē*, *ge* = OS. *gī*, *gi* = OFries. *gī*, *ī* = MD. *ghy*, D. *gij* = LG. *ji* = OHG. MHG. *īr*, G. *ihr* = Icel. *ēr*, *ier* = Sw. Dan. *i* = Goth. *jus*, ye, = (with additional suffix) Gr. *ὑμεῖς*, *ὔμμες* = Skt. *yūyam*, ye; a pron. used as the pl. of *thou*, with which it is not etymologically related. (*b*) Nom. *you*, orig. obj. (dat. and acc.), taking the place of the nom. *ye*, because of the much greater frequency of the dat. and acc., and the tendency to make the three cases *ye*, *your*, *you*, conform to one base, a tendency assisted also by the fact that *ye* and *you* are usually unaccented, and therefore have the vowel more or less obscurely pronounced; < ME. *you*, *ȝou*, *yow*, < AS. *eów*, dat., *eów* (poet. *eówic*), acc., = OS. *iu* = OFries. *iuwe*, *iwe* = D. *u* = OHG. *iu* = Sw. Dan. *i* (prop. nom.) = Goth. *izwis*, you; cf. Gr. *ὑμῖν*, dat., *ὑμᾶς*, acc. The confusion of the two forms, and the use of *you* as nom., began in early mod. E., and is conspicuous in the Elizabethan dramas. In the authorized version of the Bible (1611), in which many usages already regarded as archaisms were purposely retained, the distinction between *ye*, nom., and *you*, obj., is carefully preserved. *Ye* still survives in religious and poetical use, while in ordinary colloquial and literary use *you* has superseded it. In provincial use, as in Irish, *ye* occurs for *you* both in nom. and obj., but in the obj. it is to be regarded rather as a shortening of the enclitic *you*: thus, *I tell you*, *I tell ye*. The *ye* may be further reduced, as in *thank you* > *thank ye* > *thankee* or *thanky*; *how do you do* > *how do ye do* > *how d'ye do* > *howdy do* > *howdy*, etc.] The personal pronoun of the second person, in the plural number: now commonly applied also (originally with some notion of distinction or compliment, as in the case of the royal *we*) to a single individual, in place of the singular forms *thee* and *thou*—a use resulting in the partial degradation of *thou* to a term of familiarity or of contempt. *Ye* is archaic, and little used except in exalted address and poetry. (*a*) As carefully discriminated, especially in the older English, the nominative and vocative being *ye* and the dative and accusative *you*.

> He swor formest [first]
> That *ȝe* schuld haue no harm, but hendely for gode
> He praide *ȝou* com speke with him.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 269.

> He ȝaue *ȝow* fyue wittes
> For to worshepen hym ther-with while *ȝe* lyuen here.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 15.

> And he said unto the elders, Tarry *ye* here for us, until we come again unto *you*. Ex. xxiv. 14.

> Wherefore, brethren, look *ye* out among *you* seven men of honest report. Acts vi. 3.

> *Yee* Mannians, arme your selues, for feare of afterclaps.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 16.

> Speed, Pegasus!—*ye* strains of great and small,
> Ode, epic, elegy, have at *you* all!
> *Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

(*b*) As used without discrimination of case-form between nominative and objective.

> *Ye* a great master are in your degree.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 546.

> *You* lie, *ye* rogue. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 59.

> The more shame for *ye*, holy men I thought *ye*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 102.

> *You* meaner beauties of the night, . . .
> What are *you* when the moon shall rise?
> *Sir H. Wotton*, To the Queen of Bohemia.

> They have, like good sumpters, laid *ye* down their hors load of citations and fathers at your dore.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

(*c*) As used for a single subject.

> Tho *ye* count me still the child,
> Sweet mother, do *ye* love the child?
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

To you. See *to*^{1}.—**You're another,** a familiar form of the tu quoque argument. See *tu quoque*.

> I find little to interest and less to edify me in these international bandyings of "*You're another.*"
> *Lowell*, Democracy.

You-uns (literally, you ones), you. Compare *we-uns*, under *we*. [Dialectal, southern U. S.]

> "Mirandy Jane," the old woman interrupted, . . . "'pears like I hev hed the trouble o' raisin' a idjit in *you-uns!*"
> *M. N. Murfree*, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, i.

> But I'll tell the yarn to *youans*.
> *John Hay*, Mystery of Gilgal.

ye^2†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *yea*.

ye^3†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eye*^{1}.

yea (yā), *adv.* [< ME. *ye*, *ȝe*, *yai*, *yo*, < AS. *geá* = OS. *ja* = OFries. *iē*, *gē* = D. *ja* = LG. *ja* = OHG. MHG. *jā*, G. *ja* = Icel. *jā* = Dan. Sw. *ja* = Goth. *ja*, yes, *jai*, truly, verily; perhaps = Lith. *ja* in *ja sakyti*, say yes, and Gr. *ἦ*, truly. Connection with AS. *ge* = Goth. *jah*, also, and, and with L. *jam*, now, Skt. *ya*, who, is uncertain. Hence ult. *yes*.] 1. Yes; ay: a word that expresses affirmation or assent: the opposite of *nay*: as, Will you go? *Yea*.

> Swear not at all; . . . but let your communication be *Yea, yea*; Nay, nay. Mat. v. 37.

> You promise to bear Faith and Loyalty to him: Say *Yea*. And King Edward said *Yea*, and kissed the King of France on the Mouth, as Lord of the Fee.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 117.

2. Indeed; verily; truly; it is so, or is it so? used to introduce a subject.

> *Yea*, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? Gen. iii. 1.

> *Yea*, mistress, are you so peremptory?
> *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 5. 73.

> Him I loved not. Why?
> I deem'd him fool? *yea*, so?
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Used to intimate that something is to be added by way of intensiveness or amplification: Not this alone; not only so but also; what is more. Compare the similar use of *nay*.

> Confess Christ and his truth, not only in heart, but also in tongue, *yea*, in very deed, which few gospellers do.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 202.

> I therein do rejoice; *yea*, and will rejoice. Phil. i. 18.

> One that composed your beauties, *yea*, and one
> To whom you are but as a form in wax.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 48.

> Many of you, *yea* most,
> Return no more. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

4. In the authorized version of the Bible, so; thus; true; real; consistent.

> All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him Amen. 2 Cor. i. 20.

Yea is now used only in the sacred, solemn, or formal style. *Yea*, being mainly a word of assent, was formerly used chiefly in answer to questions framed affirmatively; *yes*, a stronger term, was chiefly used in answer to questions containing a negative or otherwise implying a doubt. But the distinction does not appear to have been rigidly maintained; and the assertions of the following quotations about *yea* and *yes*, like those about *nay* and *no* (see *no*^{1}), must be taken with some allowance.

> I woulde not here note by the way that Tyndall here translateth *no* for *nay*, for it is but a trifle and mistaking of the englishe worde, sauing that ye shoulde see that he, whych in two so plain englishe wordes, and so commen as is *naye* and *no*, cannot tell when he should take the tone, and when the tother, is not, for translating into englishe, a man very mete. For the vse of those two wordes in aunswering to a question is this. *No* [read *nay*] aunswereth the question framed by the affirmatiue. As, for ensample, if a manne should aske Tindall hymselfe: "ys an heretike mete to translate holy scripture into englishe?" Lo, to thys question, if he will aunswere trew englishe, he muste aunswere *nay*, and not *no*. But and if the question be asked hym thus, lo: "is not an heretyque mete to translate holy scripture into english?" To this question, lo, if he wil aunswer true english, he must aunswere *no*, & not *nay*. And a lyke difference is there betwene these two aduerbs, *ye* and *yes*. For if the questeion bee framed vnto Tindall by thaffirmatiue in thys fashion: "If an heretique falsely translate the newe testament into englishe, to make hys false heresyes seeme the worde of Godde, be hys bookes worthy to be burned?" To thys question asked in thys wyse, wy he wyl aunswere true englishe, he must aunswere *ye*, and not *yes*. But nowe if the question be asked hym thus, lo, by the negatiue: "If an heretike falsely translate the newe testament in-to englishe, to make hys false heresyes seme the word of God, be not his bokes well worthy to be burned?" To thys question in thys fashion framed, if he wyll aunswere trew englyshe, he maye not aunswere *ye*, but he must aunswere *yes*, and say "*yes*, mary, be they, bothe the translacion and the translatour, and al that wyll holde wyth them." And thys thing, lo, though it be no great matter, yet I haue thought it good to giue Tindall warning of, because I would haue him write true one way or other, that though I can not make him by no meane to write true matter, I would haue him yet at the lest wise write true englishe.
> *Sir T. More*, The Confutacion of Tyndales Aunswere, made [Anno 1532, book iii., Workes, p. 448.

> There is an example of the rejection of a needless subtlety in the case of our affirmative particles, *yea* and *yes*, *nay* and *no*, which were formerly distinguished in use, as the two affirmatives still are in our sister-tongues, the Danish and Swedish. The distinction was that *yea* and *nay* were answers to questions framed in the affirmative; as, Will he go? *Yea* or *Nay*. But if the question was framed in the negative, Will he not go? the answer was *Yes* or *No*. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxvi.

> "What? sone," seide the couherde, "seidestow i was here?"
> "*ȝa*, sire, sertes," seide the childe.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 268.

> "Whi carestow," sede the quene, "knew thow nouȝt the sothe . . . ?"
> "*ȝis*, madame," sede the maide.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3184.

> Jesus saith unto them, Have ye understood all these things? They say unto him, *Yea*, Lord. Mat. xiii. 51.

yea (yā), *n.* [< *yea*, *adv.*] 1. An affirmation.—2. An affirmative vote; hence, one who votes in the affirmative: as, to call the *yeas* and nays.—**To call for the yeas and nays,** in parliamentary usage, to demand that a vote be taken on any measure by the calling of the roll, each member's answer being recorded.

yead^1†, *v. i.* See *yede*^{2}.

yead^2 (yed), *n.* A dialectal form of *head*. *Halliwell.*

yea-forsooth (yā′fộr-söth′), *a.* Noting one saying to anything *yea* and *forsooth*, which latter was not a phrase of genteel society.

> A rascally *yea-forsooth* knave.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 41.

yeaghe†, *n.* A yacht.

> We saw there a barke which was of Dronton, & three or foure Norway *yeaghes*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 294.

yean (yēn), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. **ȝenen*, **ȝe-enen*, < AS. **ge-eánian*, *ge-eácnian*, bring forth, become pregnant, < *eácen*, *ge-eácen*, gravid, teeming: see *ean*.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; lamb.

> That wherein the courteous man takes most sauour is . . . to sell his wine deare, . . . his eawes to haue good *yeaning*, not to raine in April, and to haue much wheate in Maie. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 254.

> So many weeks ere the poor fools will *yean*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI. (ed. Knight), ii. 5. 36.

> Yon 's one hath *yean'd* a fearful prodigy,
> Some monstrous misshapen balladry.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, vi. 39.

> Weak as a lamb the hour that it is *yeaned*.
> *Wordsworth*, Hart-Leap Well.

> Trenchant time behoves to hurry
> All to *yean* and all to bury.
> *Emerson*, Wood-notes, ii.

yeanling (yēn′ling), *n.* [< *yean* + *-ling*^{1}. Cf. *eanling*.] The young of sheep or goats; a lamb; a kid; an eanling: sometimes used attributively.

> To their store
> They add the poor man's *yeanling*, and dare sell
> Both fleece and carcass, not gi'ing him the fell!
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

> Lambs, or *yeanling* kids. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 434.

year (yēr), *n.* [< ME. *yeer*, *yer*, *ȝer*, < AS. *geár* *gēr* (pl. *geár*) = OS. *jār*, *gēr* = OFries. *jār*, *jēr* = MD. *jaer*, D. *jaar*, *jār* = LG. *jaar* = OHG. MHG. *jār*, G. *jahr* = Icel. *ār* = Sw. *år* = Dan. *aar* = Goth. *jēr*, year; prob. orig. 'spring,' the opening of the year, = OBulg. *jarŭ*, spring, = Gr. *ὧρος*, a season, year, *ὥρα*, season, spring, year, hour, = Zend *yāre*, a year. From the Gr. *ὥρα* comes ult. E. *hour*, which is thus a doublet of *year*: see *hour*. Hence ult. *yore*.] 1. A full round of the seasons; the period of the earth's revolution round the sun; more accurately, the interval between one vernal equinox and the next, or one complete mean apparent circuit of the ecliptic by the sun, or mean motion through 360° of longitude. This is specifically the tropical year, which determines the sequence of the seasons (sometimes also called the *astronomical* or *solar year*). Its length is about 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, this is less than the length of the sidereal year, the true period of the sun's revolution, or his return to the same place in relation to the fixed stars, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9.3 seconds. See also *style*^{1}, *n.*, 9. Abbreviated *y.*, *yr.*

Hence—2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution round the sun: as, the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.—3. A space of about 365 days, used in the civil or religious reckoning of time; especially, the usual period of 365 or 366 days, divided into twelve calendar months, now reckoned as beginning with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st of December: as, the *year* 1891 (see *legal year*, below); also, a period of approximately the same length in other calendars. Compare *calendar*.—4. A space of twelve calendar months without regard to the point from which they are reckoned: as, he sailed on June 1st, and was absent just one *year*.

At the *zeres* end thei comen azen, and founden the same Lettres and Figures, the whiche thei hadde writen the *zeer* before, withouten ony defaute.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

Thei sholde not returne with-inne two *yere*, lesse than thei myght fynde the seide childe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 29.

5. *pl.* Period of life; age: as, he is very vigorous for his *years:* often used specifically to note old age. See *in years*, below.

He is made as strong as brass, is of brave *years* too,
And doughty of complexion.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 1.

He [Essex] . . . profess'd he would not contend with the Queen, nor excuse the Faults of his young *Years* either in whole or in part. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 389.

He himselfe affected ease and quiet, now growing into *yeares.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

What is there quite so profoundly human as an old man's memory of a mother who died in his earlier *years?*
O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

The older plural *year* still remains in popular language: as, the horse is ten *year* old.

And threescore *year* would make the world away.
Shak., Sonnets, xi.

Then you know a boy is an ass,
Then you know the worth of a lass,
Once you have come to forty *year.*
Thackeray, Age of Wisdom.

Anomalistic year. See *anomalistic.*—**Astral year.** Same as *sidereal year.*—**Astronomical year.** See def. 1.—**A year and a day**, the lapse of a year with a day added to it: in law constituting a period which in some cases determines a right or liability: as, where one is fatally wounded with murderous intent, the killing is murder if death ensues within *a year and a day.* See *day*^{1}.

I suere to you be the oth that I made to you when ye made me knyght that I shall seche hym a *yere and a day*, but with-ynne that space I may knowe trewe tidinges.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 682.

A year's mind. See *mind*^{1}.—**Bird of the year.** See *bird*^{1}.—**Bissextile year**, leap-year. See *bissextile.*—**Canicular year.** See *canicular.*—**Civil year**, the year in use in the ordinary affairs of life; the year recognized by the law; a year according to the calendar. It is either solar, like the civil year of Christian countries, or lunar, like the Mohammedan year, or lunisolar, like the Hebrew year.—**Climacteric years.** See *climacteric.*—**Common year**, a year of 365 days, as distinguished from a leap-year.—**Cynic year.** Same as *Sothic year.*—**Ecclesiastical year**, the year as arranged in the ecclesiastical calendar. For details of it, see *Sunday.*—**Eighty years' war.** See *war*^{1}.—**Embolismic year**, a year of thirteen months, occurring in a lunisolar calendar, like that of the Jews.—**Emergent year.** See *emergent.*—**Enneatical years†.** See *enneatic.*—**Estate for years.** See *estate.*—**Fiscal year.** See *fiscal.*—**Four years' limitation law.** See *limitation.*—**Gregorian year.** See *Gregorian.*—**Hebrew year**, a lunisolar year, composed of 12 or 13 months of 29 or 30 days. In every cycle of nineteen years, the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th are *embolismic years* and have 13 months, while the rest are *ordinary years* and have 12 months. Both the embolismic and the ordinary years are further distinguished as *regular*, *defective*, and *abundant.*—**Hundred years' war.** See *war*^{1}.—**In years**, advanced in age.

I am honest in my Inclinations,
And would not, wer't not to avoid Offence, make a
Lady a little *in Years* believe I think her young.
Etherege, Man of Mode, ii. 2.

Men *in Years* more calmly Wrongs resent.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The lady, who was a little *in years*, having parted with her fortune to her dearest life, he left her.
Goldsmith, Register of Scotch Marriages.

Julian year. (*a*) A period of 365¼ days. (*b*) Incorrectly, a year of the Julian calendar.—**Leap year.** See *leap-year.*—**Legal year**, the year by which dates were reckoned, which until 1752 began March 25th: hence it was usual between January 1st and March 25th to date the year both ways, as February 19th, 1745–6 (that is, 1746 according to present reckoning).—**Lunar year**, a period consisting of 12 lunar months. The *lunar astronomical year* consists of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds. The *common lunar year* consists of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days.—**Lunisolar year.** See *lunisolar.*—**Mohammedan year**, a purely lunar year of 12 months, having alternately 30 and 29 days, except that in certain years the last month has 30 days instead of 29. These years are the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th of each cycle of thirty years. The years are counted from the *hejira*, A. D. 622, July 15th.—**Natural year.** Same as *tropical year.*—**Planetary years.** See *planetary.*—**Platonic year**, a great cycle of years at the end of which it was supposed that the celestial bodies will be found in the same places they were in at the creation. Also called *great* or *perfect year.*—**Regnal, sabbatical, sidereal year.** See the adjectives.—**Seven years' war.** See *Silesian wars*, under *Silesian.*—**Solar year.** See def. 1.—**Sothic year.** See *Sothic.*—**Tenancy from year to year.** See *tenancy.*—**Term of years, term for years.** See *term*, 6 (*c*).—**Theban year.** See *Theban.*—**Thirty years' war.** See *thirty.*—**To be struck** or **stricken in years.** See *strike.*—**Tropical year.** See def. 1.—**Vague year**, an Egyptian year of 365 days. Called *vague*—that is, wandering—because in the course of 1507 years it begins at all seasons.—**Year by year**, from one year to another; with each succeeding year.

Disease, augmenting *year by year*,
Show'd the grim king by gradual steps brought near.
Crabbe, Works, I. 102.

Year, day, and waste, part of the sovereign's prerogative in England, whereby he was entitled to the profits for a year and a day of the lands held by persons attainted of petty treason or felony, together with the right of wasting them, afterward restoring them to the lord of the fee. It was abolished by the Felony Act, 1870.—**Year in, year out**, always; from one year to another.

Sunbeams never came, never gleamed, *year in*, *year out*, across the clear darkness of the broad water floor.
C. F. Woolson, East Angels, xxviii.

Year of confusion, the 707th year of the Roman era, ending with 47 B. C., being the year before the first introduction of the Julian calendar. It had 445 days.—**Year of grace**, year of the Christian era.—**Year of jubilee.** See *jubilee*, 1.—**Year of our Lord**, year of the Christian era.—**Years of discretion.** See *discretion.*—**Young of the year.** See *young.*

yeara, *n.* See *poison-oak.*

year-bird (yēr′bėrd), *n.* The djolan: said to have been so called from a notion that it annually added a wrinkle to the plicated skin at the base of the beak.

year-book (yēr′bůk), *n.* **1.** A book giving facts about the year, its chief seasons, festivals, dates, etc., or other kindred subjects: as, Hone's *Year-Book.*—**2.** A book published every year, every annual issue containing new or additional information; a work published annually and intended to supply fresh information on matters in regard to which changes are continually taking place: as, a parish *year-book.*

A new *year-book*, specially prepared for business-men, will be issued, . . . under the title of The *Year-Book* of Commerce. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 376.

3. One of a number of books containing chronological reports of early cases adjudged or argued in the courts of England. The series first printed and long known as *The Year Books* contains cases from the beginning of the reign of Edward II. down to the end of Edward III., and from the beginning of Henry IV. down to near the end of Henry VIII. Others later published are Maynard's Edward I. and II., and Horwood's translation from MS. which presents cases in various years of Edward I. from 11 to 35 inclusive.

yeard, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *eard* and of *earth.*

year-day† (yēr′dā), *n.* [< ME. *ȝereday* (cf. AS. *geárdagas*, pl., days of yore); < *year* + *day*^{1}.] An anniversary day; a day on which prayers were said for the dead. *Halliwell.*

We haue ordeyned . . . to kepe the *ȝereday* of Jon lyster of Cambryge ȝerely, on mydelenton sonday, . . . because he gafe vs iiij Marc. in the begynnyng and to the fortheraunce of our gylde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

yeard-fast†, *a.* Fast in the earth or ground.

O about the midst o' Clyde's water
There was a *yeard-fast* stane.
Burd Ellen (Child's Ballads, III. 214).

yeared (yērd), *a.* [< *year* + *-ed*^{2}.] Numbering years; aged.

Both were of best feature, of high race,
Yeared but to thirty. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, i. 1.

yearlily (yēr′li-li), *adv.* [< *yearly* + *-ly*^{2}.] Yearly. [Rare.]

The great quaking grass sowen *yearlily* in many of the London gardens. *T. Johnson*, Herball.

yearling (yēr′ling), *n.* and *a.* [= G. *jährling*; as *year* + *-ling*^{1}. Cf. L. *vitulus*, a calf, lit. a 'yearling': see *veal.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A young beast one year old or in the second year of its age.—**2.** Under racing and trotting rules, a horse one year old, dating from January 1st of the year of foaling.

He was buying *yearlings*, too, and seemed keen about racing, but as yet not a feather had been plucked from the pigeon's wing. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. vi.

II. *a.* A year old; of a year's age, duration, or date: as, a *yearling* heifer.

As *yearling* brides provide lace caps, and work rich clothes for the expected darling.
Thackeray, Newcomes, i.

yearlong (yēr′lông), *a.* Lasting or continuing a year.

"Thee," I said,
"From *yearlong* poring on thy pictured eyes,
Ere seen I loved." *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Accepting *year-long* exile from his home.
The Atlantic, LIX. 361.

yearly (yēr′li), *a.* [< ME. *yeerly*, < AS. *geárlīc* (= G. *jährlich*); as *year* + *-ly*^{1}.] **1.** Annual; happening, accruing, or coming every year: as, a *yearly* rent or income.

Five hundred poor I have in *yearly* pay.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 315.

These two last [Euphrates and Tigris] are famous for their *yearely* ouerflowings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 340.

2. Lasting or continuing for a year: as, a *yearly* plant; a *yearly* tenant or tenancy.—**3.** Comprehending a year; accomplished in a year: as, the *yearly* circuit or revolution of the earth.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about
Shall never see it but a holiday.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 81.

Whose cheerful tenants bless their *yearly* toil.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 183.

yearly (yēr′li), *adv.* [< ME. *yerely*; < *yearly*, *a.*] Annually; once a year: as, blessings *yearly* bestowed.

Also there shalbe allowed to him fower Vshers, every of them being *yerely* allowed for the same 20^{li}.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Yearly will I do this rite. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 3. 23.

yearn^{1} (yėrn), *v. i.* [< ME. *yernen*, *ȝernen*, < AS. *giernan*, *gyrnan*, *geornian*, yearn, desire, = Icel. *girna* = Goth. *gairnjan*, desire, long for; from an adj., AS. *georn*, ME. *ȝern* = OS. *gern* = OHG. MHG. *gern* = Icel. *gjarn* = Sw. *gerna* = Dan. *gjærne* = Goth. **gairns* (in comp. *faihu-gairns*), desirous, eager (see *yern*^{1}); with formative *-n*, from the root seen in OHG. MHG. *ger*, eager, OHG. *gerōn*, MHG. *geren*, G. *be-gehren*, long for.] **1.** To long for something; desire eagerly; feel desire or longing.

Angels euer sese and euer thay *ȝerne* for to see.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Drede delitable drynke, and thow shalt do the bettere;
Mesure is medcyne, thouȝ thow moche *ȝerne.*
Piers Plowman (B), i. 35.

O, Juvenal, lorde, trewe is thy sentence,
That litel witen folk what is to *yerne.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 198.

Joseph made haste, for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother. Gen. xliii. 30.

All men have a *yearning* curiosity to behold a man of heroic worth. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

But my heart would still *yearn* for the sound of the waves
That sing as they flow by my forefathers' graves.
O. W. Holmes, The Hudson.

2†. To cry out eagerly; give tongue, as a dog.

When Foxes and Badgerds haue yong cubbes, take all your olde Terryers and put them into the grounde; and when they beginne to baye (which in the earth is called *yearnyng*), you muste holde your yong Terryers, . . . that they may herken and heare theyr fellowes *yearne.*
Turberville, Booke of Hunting (ed. 1575), p. 181.

yearn^{2}**†** (yėrn), *v.* [Also *earn*; prob. an altered form, due to confusion with *yearn*^{1}, with which it is generally merged, of **erm*, < ME. *ermen*, grieve, vex, < AS. *yrman*, also *ge-yrman* (whence perhaps *yearn*, as distinguished from *earn*, like *yean* as distinguished from *ean*), grieve, vex, < *earm* = D. G. *arm* = Icel. *armr* = Dan. Sw. *arm* = Goth. *arms*, poor, miserable.] **I.** *intrans.* To grieve; mourn; sorrow.

Falstaff he is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3. 6.

Some of those French . . .
Assay the English carriages to burn,
Which to defend them scarcely had a man. . . .
Those *yearning* cries, that from the carriage came,
His blood yet hot, more highly doth inflame.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 299.

II. *trans.* To grieve; trouble; vex.

It *yearns* my heart to hear the wench misconstrued.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost;
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 26.

Alas, poor wretch! how it *yearns* my heart for him!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.

yearn^{3} (yėrn), *v. t.* [A form of *earn*^{1}, simulating *yearn*^{1}, *yearn*^{2}, etc.] Same as *earn*^{1}. [Provincial or vulgar.]

My due reward, the which right well I deeme
I *yearned* have. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 15.

She couldn't afford to pay for schooling, and told me I must look out and *yearn* my own living while I was a mere chick.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 397.

yearn^{4} (yėrn), *v.* [A var. of *earn*^{4}, or < ME. *ȝeernen*, < AS. *geyrnan*, run together: see *earn*^{4}, *run*^{1}.] Same as *earn*^{2}.

His Honour the Duke will accept ane of our Dunlop cheeses, and it sall be my faut if a better was ever *yearned* in Lowden. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

yearn^{5} (yėrn), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *earn*^{3}.

Ye cliffs, the haunts of sailing *yearns!*
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

yearnful† (yėrn′fůl), *a.* [Also *yernful*, *ernful*; < *yearn*^{2} + *-ful.*] Mournful; distressing.

Ala, Ala, was their *yernfull* note; their foode was the peoples almes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 628.

But, oh musicke, as in joyfull tunes, thy mery notes I did
borrow,
So now lend mee thy *yernfull* tunes, to utter my sorrow.
Damon and Pith., Old Plays, I. 195. (*Nares.*)

yearning^{1} (yėr′ning), *n.* [< ME. *ȝernynge*; verbal n. of *yearn*^{1}, *v.*] The feeling of one who yearns; a strong feeling of tenderness, pity, or longing desire.

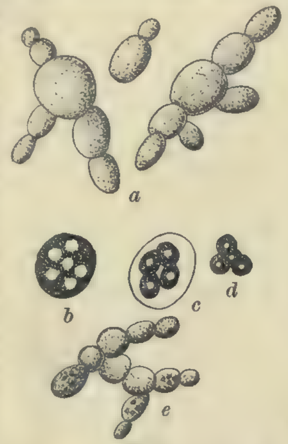
All the herte festenede in the *ȝernynge* of Ihesu es turned in-to the fyre of lufe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

The reveries of youth, in which so much energy is wasted, are the *yearnings* of a Spirit made for what it has not found but must forever seek as an Ideal.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 176.

yearning^{2} (yėr′ning), *n.* [Var. of *earning*^{2}.] Rennet. [Scotch.]

yearningly (yėr′ning-li), *adv.* In a yearning manner; with yearning.

yeast (yēst), *n.* [Formerly also *yest;* also dial. *east;* < ME. *ȝeest,* < AS. *gist, gyst* = D. *gest, gist* = MHG. *gest, jest,* G. *gäscht, gischt* = Icel. *jast, jastr* = Sw. *jäst* (cf. Dan. *gjær*), yeast; from a verb seen in OHG. *jesan,* MHG. *jesen, gesen, gern,* G. *gähren,* ferment, = Sw. *jäsa,* ferment, froth; akin to Gr. *ζέειν,* boil, seethe, (> *ζεστός,* boiled, boiling); Skt. √ *yas,* boil, froth.] 1. A yellowish substance, having an acid reaction, produced during the alcoholic fermentation of saccharine fluids, rising partly to the surface in the form of a frothy, flocculent, viscid matter (*top* or *surface yeast*), and partly falling to the bottom (*bottom* or *sediment yeast*). Yeast consists of aggregations of minute cells, each cell constituting a distinct plant, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.* The yeast-plant is a saprophytic fungus of uncertain systematic position, being regarded by some as a degenerate ascomycete, by others as representing a distinct class. It exists under two conditions. In the first it is in the form of transparent round or oval cells, averaging .08 mm. (.003 inch) in diameter, which increase in countless numbers by budding—that is, by the formation of a small daughter-cell by the side of the mother-cell, from which it sooner or later separates. The other form consists of larger cells, which, by a division of their protoplasm, form four new cells within the parent-cell. These endogenously formed cells have been likened to the ascospores of the *Ascomycetes,* with which, as stated above, they are frequently classed. The former notion that the yeast-plant was only the immature condition of a mold has been effectually exploded by Brefeld's elaborate researches. Fermentation takes place sooner and goes on more rapidly when yeast is added than when the fluid is merely exposed to the atmosphere, beer-yeast possessing the property of setting up fermentation in the highest degree. Surface yeast is formed at from 65° to 77° F., and its action is rapid and irregular, whereas sediment yeast is formed at from 32° to 45°, and its action is slow and quiet. Sediment yeast is reproduced by spores, and not by buds. In their chemical relations the two do not appear to differ. Yeast varies in quality according to the nature of the liquid in which it is generated, and yeast-merchants distinguish several varieties, which are employed for different purposes according to their energy and activity. Yeast is employed to induce fermentation in the manufacture of beer and ale, and of distilled spirits, and is also the agent in producing the panary fermentation, whereby bread is rendered light, porous, and spongy. Beer-yeast is employed medicinally as a stimulant in low fevers, and is of great service in cases where, from inflammatory symptoms, wine is inadmissible. See *barm*^{2}, *Saccharomyces, fermentation.*



Yeast.

a, yeast-plant (*Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*), showing increase by budding; *b,* a cell, showing the formation of the spores; *c,* a cell, containing four mature spores; *d,* the spores; *e,* germinating spores.

She consented that the village maiden should manufacture *yeast,* both liquid and in cakes.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. Spume or foam of water; froth.

Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast, and anon swallowed with *yest* and froth.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 94.

They melt into thy *yeast* of waves, which mar
Alike the Armada's pride, or spoils of Trafalgar.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 181.

Artificial yeast, a dough of flour and a small quantity of common yeast, made into small cakes and dried. Kept free from moisture, it long retains its fermentative property.—**Beer-yeast,** the common yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ,* which is added to the wort of beer for the purpose of exciting fermentation. See def. 1.—**Bottom** or **sediment yeast.** See def. 1.—**German yeast,** common yeast collected, drained, and pressed till nearly dry. It can be so kept for several months, and is much used by bakers.—**Patent yeast,** yeast collected from a wort of malt and hop, and treated similarly to German yeast.—**Press-yeast,** yeast freed from water and other impurities, mixed with about 15 per cent. of starch, and pressed in bags as a preparation for storing.—**Surface** or **top yeast.** See def. 1.

yeast (yēst), *v. i.* [< *yeast, n.*] To ferment.

Yeasting youth
Will clear itself and crystal turn again.
Keats, Otho the Great, iii. 2. (*Davies.*)

yeast-beer (yēst′bēr), *n.* See *beer*^{1}.

yeast-bitten (yēst′bit″n), *a.* In *brewing,* too much affected by yeast.

When the progress of the attenuation becomes so slack as not to exceed half a pound in the day, it is prudent to cleanse, otherwise the top-barm might re-enter the body of the beer, and it would become *yeast-bitten.*
Ure, Dict., I. 317.

yeast-cell (yēst′sel), *n.* The single cell which constitutes a yeast-plant, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.*

yeast-fungus (yēst′fung″gus), *n.* See *fungus.*

yeastiness (yēs′ti-nes), *n.* The state or property of being yeasty.

yeast-plant (yēst′plant), *n.* The *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ,* a minute plant producing alcoholic fermentation in saccharine liquids; also, any one of several other species of the genus *Saccharomyces.* See *yeast,* 1 (with cut).

yeast-powder (yēst′pou″dėr), *n.* A substitute for yeast used for leavening bread, consisting of a preparation of soda, phosphates, and other substances, in the form of a powder; a baking-powder.

yeasty (yēs′ti), *a.* [Formerly also *yesty;* < *yeast* + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Consisting of or resembling yeast.

We have then [in June] another dun, called the Barm-Fly from its *yeasty* color.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 261.

2. Foamy; frothy; spumy.

Though the *yesty* waves
Confound and swallow navigation up.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 53.

The sands and *yeasty* surges mix
In caves about the dreary bay.
Tennyson, Sailor Boy.

3. Light; unsubstantial; trifling; worthless.

Thus has he—and many more of the same breed that I know the drossy age dotes on—only got the tune of the time and outward habit of encounter: a kind of *yesty* collection, which carries them through and through the most fond and winnowed opinions.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 199.

Knowledge with him is idle, if it strain
Above the compass of his *yesty* brain.
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

yeat†, *n.* Same as *yate, gate*^{1}.

And, or the porter was at the *yeat,*
The boy was in the ha'.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 84).

yedd†, *v. i.* [ME. *ȝedden, ȝeddien,* < AS. *geddian, gyddian, giddian,* speak, sing, < *gedd, gidd,* a song.] To speak; sing. *Piers Plowman* (A), i. 138.

yedding†, *n.* [ME., also *yeddynge,* < AS. *geddyng, giddung;* verbal n. of *geddian,* sing: see *yedd, v.*] A popular tale or romance, or a song embodying a popular tale or romance.

Of *yeddinges* he bar utterly the prys.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 237.

yede^{1}**†, yode†.** [ME. *yede, ȝede, ȝode,* < AS. *eode* (= Goth. *iddja*), pret. of *gān,* go: see *go.*] Obsolete irregular preterits of *go.*

Sethen *ȝede* to sitte same to solas & to pleie
At a wid windowe that was in the chaumber.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3672.

Two or three of his messages *yeden*
For Pandarus. *Chaucer,* Troilus, ii. 936.

To mete hir *ȝode* mani baroun,
with grete and faire processioun.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

His army dry-foot through them *yod.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 53.

One while this little boy he *yode,*
Another while he ran.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

Along the bankes of many silver streames
Thou with him *yodest.*
L. Bryskett, Pastorall Aeglogue.

In other pace than forth he *yode,*
Return'd Lord Marmion.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 31.

yede^{2}**†,** *v. i.* [Also *yead;* a false pres. tense and inf. formed from the pret. *yede, yode:* see *yede*^{1}.] To go; proceed. [Rare and erroneous.]

Then badd the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herselfe withdraw asyde.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 5.

Years *yead* away, and faces fair deflower. *Drant.*

yeder†, *a.* [ME. *ȝedir;* cf. AS. *ædre, edre,* quickly.] Quick. *Wars of Alexander,* l. 5042.

yederly†, *adv.* [ME. *ȝederly, ȝederli;* < *yeder* + *-ly*^{2}.] Quickly; at once.

For I ȝelde me *ȝederly,* & ȝeȝe after grace,
& that is the best, be my dome, for me by-houeȝ nede.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1215.

yeel (yēl), *n.* A dialectal form of *eel.*

yeeld†, *v.* A Middle English spelling of *yield.*

yeep†, *a.* Same as *yep.*

yeffell†, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *evil.*

Yet, "Pottys, gret chepe!" creyed Ro[b]yn,
"Y loffe *yeffell* thes to stonde."
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 24).

yeft†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gift.*

Thanne to the Sowdon furth he went anon,
Of whom he badde his thank right specially,
And grete *yeftys* as he was wele worthy.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3094.

yeld^{1} (yeld), *a.* [Also *yeald, yald, yell;* var. of *geld*^{1}.] Barren; not giving milk: same as *geld*^{1}, 2. [Scotch.]

Thence country wives, wi' toil and pain,
May plunge and plunge the kirn in vain; . . .
And dawtit [petted] twal-pint hawkie [cow]'s gane
As *yell* 's the bill [bull].
Burns, Address to the De'il.

A wild farm in Northumberland, well stocked with milk-cows, *yeald* beasts, and sheep.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

Few owners of deer forests will adopt the author's suggestion of themselves beginning to shoot the *yeld* hinds on the 15th of October, instead of leaving it to their keepers.
Athenæum, No. 3079, p. 560.

yeld^{2}**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *gild*^{2}.

Thys statute is made by the comyne assent of all the bretherne and sisterne of alhallowe *yelde.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

At Worcester as late as 1467 we find the citizens in their "*yeld* merchant" making for the craft guilds regulations which imply that they had full authority over them.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 485.

yelde†, *v.* A Middle English form of *yield.*

yeldhalle†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gildhall.*

To sitten in a *yeldhalle* on a deys.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 370.

yeldring (yel′dring), *n.* [Also *yeldrin, yoldring, yoldrin, yorling,* etc., in numerous variant forms based on *yellow.*] Same as *yowley.* [Scotch.]

yeldrock (yel′drọk), *n.* Same as *yowley.* [Prov. Eng.]

yelk (yelk), *n.* A variant of *yolk.*

yell^{1} (yel), *v.* [< ME. *yellen, ȝellen, ȝullen, ȝollen,* < AS. *gellan, giellan, gyllan,* cry out, yell, resound, = D. *gillen,* shriek, scream, = G. *gellen,* resound, = Icel. *gella,* also *gjalla* = Sw. *gälla* = Dan. *gjælle, gjalde,* resound, ring; prob. akin to AS. *galan,* sing: see *gale*^{1}. Cf. *yawl*^{1}, *yowl.*] I. *intrans.* To cry out with a sharp, loud noise; shriek; cry or scream as with agony, horror, or ferocity.

Thay *yelleden* as feendes doon in helle.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 569.

Tho com the deuel *ȝollynge* uorth, [and] loude he gan grede
Alas nou is my myȝte ido euermo he sede.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

The night raven that still deadly *yells.* *Spenser.*

The dogs did *yell.* *Shak.,* L. L. L., iv. 2. 60.

The throng'd arena shakes with shouts for more;
Yells the mad crowd o'er entrails freshly torn.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 68.

All the men and women in the hall
Rose, when they saw the dead man rise, and fled
Yelling as from a spectre. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

II. *trans.* To utter with a yell.

As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like syllable of dolour. *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 3. 7.

Some boy, galloping for life upon the road, *yells* to him the sudden news, and is gone.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 258.

Again the Apaches were summoned to surrender, . . . and again they *yelled* their defiant refusal.
The Century, XLI. 659.

yell^{1} (yel), *n.* [< *yell*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A sharp, loud outcry; a scream or cry suggestive of horror, distress, agony, or ferocity.

Rod. I'll call aloud.
Iago. Do, with like timorous accent and dire *yell*
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is spied in populous cities. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 1. 75.

A loud halloo of vindictive triumph, above which, however, . . . the *yell* of mortal agony was distinctly heard.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxi.

A *yell* the dead might wake to hear
Swell'd on the night air, far and clear,—
Then smote the Indian tomahawk
On crashing door and shattering lock.
Whittier, Pentucket.

Specifically—2. A call or cry peculiar to a special body of persons: as, a class *yell;* the *yell* of Columbia '91.

The young men, in brilliant tennis-blazers and negligée costumes, are giving the mountain calls or *yells*—cries adopted according to the well-known college custom, and uttered with more energy than music.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 837.

yell^{2} (yel), *a.* Same as *yeld*^{1}.

yell^{3}**, yell-house.** Dialectal forms of *ale, ale-house.*

yelling (yel′ing), *n.* [< ME. *ȝellynge;* verbal n. of *yell*^{1}, *v.*] The act or the noise of one who or that which yells; a yell, or yells collectively.

> *Yellings* loud and deep. *Drayton.*

> Pale spectres grin around me,
> And stun me with the *yellings* of damnation.
> *Johnson.*

yelloch (yel′oċh), *v. i.* [A var. of *yell*^{1}, with a guttural termination.] To scream; yell; shriek. [Scotch.]

> But an auld useless carline . . . flung herself right in my sister's gate, and *yelloched* and skirled, that you would have thought her a whole generation of hounds.
> *Scott*, Pirate, xxx.

yelloch (yel′oċh), *n.* [< *yelloch*, *v.*] A shrill cry; a yell. [Scotch.]

yellow (yel′ō), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *yullow*, *yallow*, *yaller*, etc.; < ME. *yelow*, *yelowe*, *yelwe*, *ȝelwe*, *ȝelowe*, *yolwe*. *ȝelu*, etc., also *ȝalow*, *yalu*, etc., < AS. *geolu*, *geolo* (*geolw-*) = OS. *gelo* = MD. *ghelu*, D. *geel* = OHG. *gelo* (*gelw-*), MHG. *gel* (*gelw-*), G. *gelb* = Icel. *gulr* = Sw. Dan. *gul*, yellow, = L. *helvus*, light-yellow; akin to Gr. *χλόη*, verdure, *χλωρός*. yellowish-green, OBulg. *zelenŭ*, yellow, green, Lith. *zalias*, green, Skt. *hari*, yellow: see *chlor-*, *gold*. Perhaps also akin to Gr. *χολή* = L. *fel*, bile, gall, = E. *gall*: see *gall*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* Of a color resembling that of gold, butter, etc. See II. *Yellow* is sometimes used in the sense of 'jaundiced,' 'jealous,' etc., the color being regarded as a token or symbol of jealousy, envy, melancholy, etc.: a usage no doubt connected with the figurative notions attaching to jaundice, the skin having a yellow hue in that disease.

> His Nekke is *zalowe*, aftre colour of an Orielle, that is a Ston well schynynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

> His here, that was *yalu* and bright,
> Blac it bicome anonright.
> *Gy of Warwike*, p. 220. (*Halliwell.*)

> She gave it Cassio, but thereat
> Why roll your *yellow* eye?
> *Tragedie of Othello the Moor*, quoted in Furness's [Variorum Othello, p. 398 (App.).

> A primrose by a river's brim
> A *yellow* primrose was to him,
> And it was nothing more.
> *Wordsworth*, Peter Bell, i. 12.

Acute yellow atrophy of the liver, a disease characterized by a granular fatty degeneration of various tissues of the body, particularly of the glands and muscles, the changes being usually most evident in the liver.—**Blue-winged yellow warbler.** See *warbler*.—**Imperial yellow porcelain.** See *imperial*.—**King's yellow worm.** See *redia*.—**Order of the Yellow String.** See *order*.—**Spotted yellow flycatcher**†. Same as *African warbler*. See *warbler*.—**Spotted yellow warbler.** See *warbler*, and cut under *spotted*.—**To wear yellow hose** or **stockings**†, to be jealous.

> Jealous men are either knaves or coxcombs; be you neither; you *wear yellow hose* without cause.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 3.

Yellow adder's-tongue, admiral, antimony. See the nouns.—**Yellow ant**, a species of ant, *Lasius flavus*, common to Europe and North America.—**Yellow arsenic**†. See *arsenic*, 1.—**Yellow ash, asphodel, avens.** See the nouns.—**Yellow baboon**, the wood-baboon.—**Yellow bachelor's-buttons.** See *bachelor's buttons*.—**Yellow balsam.** (*a*) The touch-me-not, *Impatiens Nolitangere*. (*b*) See *balsam*. **Yellow bark.** Same as *Bolivian bark* (which see, under *bark*^{2}).—**Yellow bass**, the brass-bass.—**Yellow bear**, the larva of a common bombycid moth, *Spilosoma virginica*, commonly called the *Virginia tiger-moth*. [U. S.]—**Yellow bedstraw.** See *bedstraw*, 2 (*a*).—**Yellow belle**, a rare British geometrid moth, *Apsilates citraria*.—**Yellow berries.** Same as *Persian berries* (which see, under *Persian*).—**Yellow birch.** See *birch*.—**Yellow bird's-nest**, *Hypopitys multiflora* (*Monotropa Hypopitys*). See *bird's-nest*, 1 (*b*).—**Yellow boa**, the yellow snake (see below).—**Yellow box**, *Eucalyptus melliodora*, of New South Wales and Victoria, a large tree with a thick trunk and spreading top. The wood is prized for various kinds of artizans' work, for ship-building, fuel, etc. The name is also ascribed to the bloodwood, *E. corymbosa*, of New South Wales and Queensland, of which the wood is very hard when dry, and durable underground.—**Yellow boy.** (*a*) A gold coin. [Slang.]

> John did not starve his cause: there wanted not *yellow-boys* to fee counsel. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, i. 6.

(*b*) A mulatto or a dark quadroon: used (as also *yellow girl*) both by whites and by negroes. [Southern U. S.]—**Yellow bream.** See *bream*^{1}, 1.—**Yellow broom.** See *broom*^{1}.—**Yellow bugle.** Same as *ground-pine*, 1.—**Yellow bunting**, the yellowhammer.—**Yellow butterwort.** See *Pinguicula*.—**Yellow camomile, candle.** See the nouns. **Yellow canker-worm**, the larva of a common geometrid moth, *Hybernia tiliaria*, commonly called the *lime-tree winter-moth*. [U. S.]—**Yellow carmine**, a pigment of variable composition. It is generally a lake formed from Persian berries or quercitron-bark.—**Yellow cartilage**, elastic or reticular cartilage; fibro-cartilage containing yellow elastic fibers. See *cartilage* and *reticular*.—**Yellow cat**, a certain catfish, *Leptops olivaris*, one of the mud-cats. See *Leptops*.—**Yellow cedar.** Same as *yellow cypress*.—**Yellow cells**, in *zoöl.*, sarcoblasts; peculiar nucleated structures in the *Radiolaria*, containing yellow protoplasm (possibly parasites). *Pascoe.*—**Yellow centaury.** (*a*) Same as *yellow-wort*. (*b*) The yellow star-thistle, *Centaurea solstitialis*. **Yellow chestnut**, the yellow chestnut-oak *Quercus prinoides* (*Q. Castanea*). See *chestnut-oak*, under *oak*.—**Yellow cinchona bark.** See *Cinchona*.—**Yellow clover.** See *clover*, 1.—**Yellow colors.** See II., 1.—**Yellow copper.** Same as *yellow ore*. See below.—**Yellow copperas.** Same as *copiapite*.—**Yellow coralline**, an orange-colored dye formed from rosolic acid, or aurin, which latter is produced by the joint action of oxalic and sulphuric acids on carbolic acid.—**Yellow crake**, the yellow rail.—**Yellow cranberry-worm**, the larva of a tortricid moth, *Teras vacciniivorana*, injurious to the cranberry in the United States. Also called *yellow-headed cranberry-worm*, in contradistinction to the *black-headed cranberry-worm*, which latter, also called *fire-worm*, is the larva of *Rhophobota vacciniana*.—**Yellow cress**, the winter-cress, *Barbarea*; also, either of two yellow-flowered species of water-cress, *Nasturtium palustre* and *N. amphibium*.—**Yellow cypress**, a tree, *Chamæcyparis Nutkaensis*, of northwestern North America, the most valuable timber-tree of Alaska. Its wood is light, hard, and close-grained, easily worked, and very durable in contact with the soil; it receives a beautiful satiny polish, and is probably not surpassed as a cabinet-wood among North American trees. It is somewhat used in boat- and ship-building, and for furniture, inside finish, etc. Also *Sitka cypress*, *yellow cedar*.—**Yellow dead-nettle.** See *dead-nettle*, and *weasel-snout*.—**Yellow deal.** See *Scotch pine*, under *pine*^{1}.—**Yellow dock.** See *dock*^{1}, 1.—**Yellow dog's-tooth violet.** See *violet*.—**Yellow dyes.** See II., 1.—**Yellow dye-tree**, *Xylopia* (*Cœlocline*) *polycarpa*, of tropical Africa, a tree whose bark is bitter and contains berberine. It affords the natives a much-used yellow dye, and in Sierra Leone is used topically in the treatment of obstinate ulcers.—**Yellow ebony.** See *ebony*, *n.*—**Yellow eglantine.** See *yellow rose*, under *rose*^{1}.—**Yellow elastic cartilage.** Same as *yellow cartilage* (see above).—**Yellow fever.** See *fever*^{1}.—**Yellow fibrous tissue**, a kind of tissue distinguished by its yellow color and its great elasticity. It is seen in the ligamentum nuchæ of many quadrupeds, in the walls of the arteries, to which it gives its peculiar elasticity, in the vocal cords of the larynx, and elsewhere.—**Yellow fiddlewood.** Same as *spur-tree*.—**Yellow finch.** See *finch*^{1}.—**Yellow fir.** See *Oregon pine*, under *pine*^{1}.—**Yellow flag.** (*a*) See *flag*^{2}. (*b*) See *flag*^{3} and *Iris*.—**Yellow flower-de-luce**, the yellow flag or iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*.—**Yellow foxglove**, *Digitalis lutea*, of continental Europe; also *Gerardia flava*, the downy false foxglove of North America.—**Yellow gentian**, the common gentian or bitterwort, *Gentiana lutea*.—**Yellow girl.** See *yellow boy* (*b*).—**Yellow goat.** Same as *dzeren*.—**Yellow goat's-beard**, the common goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*.—**Yellow gowan**, a name of various yellow-flowered plants, chiefly *Ranunculus acris* and other buttercups, and *Caltha palustris*, the marsh-marigold. [Scotch.]—**Yellow gum.** (*a*) Same as *acaroid gum* (which see, under *gum*^{2}). (*b*) See *yellow-gum*.—**Yellow gurnard, haw.** See the nouns.—**Yellow Hercules.** Same as *prickly yellow-wood* (see *yellow-wood*).—**Yellow honeysuckle**, one of the trumpet-honeysuckles, *Lonicera flava*, a rare plant of high lands in South Carolina and Georgia, somewhat in cultivation. The flowers are bright orange-red in terminal capitate clusters. The yellow Italian honeysuckle is a variety of *Lonicera Caprifolium*.—**Yellow iris, Jack, jasmine, lady's-slipper, lake, lily, locust, lupine.** See the nouns.—**Yellow lead ore.** Same as *wulfenite*.—**Yellow lemur**†, **macaco**†, or **macauco**†. Same as *kinkajou*.—**Yellow loosestrife**, *Lysimachia vulgaris*.—**Yellow mackerel**, *Caranx pisquetos*.—**Yellow mastwood.** See *Xanthoxylum*.—**Yellow melilot.** See *Melilotus*.—**Yellow metal, milk, oak.** See the nouns.—**Yellow mite**, *Tetranychus sexpunctatus*, the common six-spotted mite, which damages the orange in Florida. Also called *California spider*. [Florida.]—**Yellow ocher**, the ordinary ocher of commerce, which is usually yellow, as distinguished from certain special ochers which are red and brown. See *ocher*.—**Yellow ore**, yellow ore of copper; copper pyrites, a sulphuret of copper and iron, the most generally distributed of all copper ores. [Cornwall (chiefly).]—**Yellow oxeye.** See *oxeye*.—**Yellow-oxid-of-mercury ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Yellow perch.** (*a*) See *perch*. (*b*) See *Micropterus*.—**Yellow phlox**, the western wallflower. See *wallflower*.—**Yellow pickerel, pike, pine.** See the nouns.—**Yellow pimpernel.** See *Lysimachia*.—**Yellow pitch.** Same as *Burgundy* or *white pitch* (which see, under *pitch*^{2}).—**Yellow plover.** See *plover*.—**Yellow plum.** See *wild plum*, under *plum*.—**Yellow pond-lily.** See *pond-lily*, 1.—**Yellow poplar.** Same as *tulip-tree*.—**Yellow puccoon.** See *Hydrastis*, *Indian paint* (under *paint*), and *yellowroot*.—**Yellow quartz**, false topaz, or citrine. See *quartz*.—**Yellow races**, the Chinese, Mongolians, etc. See *Xanthochroi*.—**Yellow rail**, *Porzana noveboracensis*, a very small crake or short-billed rail of America, of a general yellowish coloration.—**Yellow rain.** See *rain*^{1}, 2 (*a*).—**Yellow rattle.** See *rattle*^{1}, 6 (*a*).—**Yellow redpoll.** See *redpoll*, 2, and *warbler*.—**Yellow remittent fever.** See *fever*^{1}.—**Yellow robin, rose, sapphire.** See the nouns.—**Yellow sally.** See *sally*^{3}, 2.—**Yellow sculpin.** See *sculpin*, 1 and 4.—**Yellow sickness.** See *sickness*, and *hyacinth*, 1.—**Yellow snake**, the West Indian *Chilobothrus inornatus*, a boa 8 or 10 feet long, of a dull-yellowish color varied with black, common in Jamaica.—**Yellow snake-leaf, yellow snowdrop**, old names of the yellow adder's-tongue, or dog-tooth violet, *Erythronium Americanum*.—**Yellow soap.** See *soap*, 1.—**Yellow sponge.** See *bath-sponge*.—**Yellow spot.** (*a*) In *anat.* See *macula lutea*, under *macula*. (*b*) In *entom.*, Peck's skipper, *Polites peckius*, a small hesperian butterfly of America, of a brownish color with a large yellow blotch on each hind wing.—**Yellow starch.** See *starch*^{2}, *n.*, 2.—**Yellow star-of-Bethlehem.** See *Gagea*.—**Yellow star-thistle, starwort, suckling, sweet-wood.** See the nouns.—**Yellow Sulphur Springs water.** See *water*.—**Yellow sweet-sultan.** See *sultan*, 4.—**Yellow tamarind, tanager, thistle.** See the nouns.—**Yellow thrush**†. Same as *oriole*, 1.—**Yellow tit**, one of several species of Indian timeliine birds of the genus *Machlolophus*, having the head crested and the plumage chiefly yellow or green.—**Yellow toad-flax**, the common toad-flax.—**Yellow trout, ultramarine, underwing, wagtail.** See the nouns.—**Yellow viper**, the fer-de-lance.—**Yellow wall-lichen**, a species of lichen, *Parmelia parietaria*, which grows on trees and walls. It yields a yellow coloring matter, and is used in intermittent fevers.—**Yellow warbler, wash, water-cress, water-crowfoot, wolf's-bane, wood-sorrel, wren.** See the nouns.—**Yellow water-lily.** See *pond-lily*, 1.—**Yellow willow**, the golden osier, a variety of the white willow (which see, under *willow*^{1}).—**Yellow yoldring, yorling**, or **yowley**, the European yellowhammer.

II. *n.* **1.** The color of gold, butter, the neutral chromates of lead, potassa, etc., and of light of wave-length about 0.581 micron. It has some remarkable properties, which are due to the fact that by far the greater part of the visible spectrum consists of two regions, in either of which any three colors being taken a suitable mixture of the extreme ones will match the middle one, and that the yellow is about the middle of one of these regions which contains four fifths of all the visible light of the solar spectrum. This region is bounded by the scarlet and the emerald-green; the other by the emerald-green and the violet-blue. These three colors are thus the only ones which cannot be matched by mixtures of others. They are also more chromatic or high-colored than those which fall between them in the spectrum; for which reasons physicists regard these three colors as the elementary ones. (See *color*.) A remarkable property of yellow is that an increase of light merely intensifies the sensation with a slight heightening of the color, without changing the hue; while blue, on the other hand, is rendered pale by increased illumination, and all other colors are rendered yellowish. The name *yellow* is restricted to highly chromatic and luminous colors. When reduced in chroma, it becomes buff; when reduced in luminosity, a cool brown. Mixed with red, yellow goes over into orange; mixed with green, into yellow-green. Lemon-yellow and canary-yellow may be taken as pure yellows, the latter being a little greener. Sulphur-yellow is a little greenish; primrose is a little greenish and pale; gamboge is a very slightly orange yellow. By chrome-yellow is usually meant a little more orange and most intensely chromatic color. Indian, cadmium, and saffron yellows are orange-yellows; Naples yellow and maize-yellow are pale orange-yellows. Ocher-yellow, clay-yellow, and wax-yellow are of somewhat diminished chroma, the first a little orange, and the last a little green. It is impossible to describe the yellows more precisely, as the slightest causes—for example, a little thicker layer of paint, or illumination from another part of the sky—change their hues decidedly.

> The cercles of his eyen in his heed
> They gloweden bitwixe *yelow* and reed.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1274.

> Your French-crown-colour beard, your perfect *yellow*.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 98.

2. The yolk of an egg; the vitellus: opposed to the *white*, or the surrounding albumen.—**3.** *pl.* Jaundice, especially jaundice in cattle (see *jaundice*); hence, figuratively, jealousy.

> His horse, . . . sped with spavins, rayed with the *yellows*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 54.

> Thy blood is yet uncorrupted, *yellows* has not tainted it.
> *Two Lancashire Lovers* (1640), p. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

4. *pl.* Dyer's-weed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** Same as *peach-yellows*.

> The *yellows* is its [the peach's] most fatal disease.
> *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 232.

6. One of certain geometrid moths: an English collectors' name: as, the *speckled yellow*.—**7.** Any one of the group of small yellow butterflies; a sulphur. See *sulphur*, *n.*, 3.—**Antimony yellow**, yellow antimony. See *antimony*.—**Cassel yellow.** Same as *mineral yellow*.—**Chinese yellow.** Same as *king's yellow*.—**Cobalt yellow**, a pigment used by artists, composed of the double nitrite of potassium and cobalt. It is permanent, and more closely resembles the yellow of the spectrum than any other pigment.—**Fast yellow.** Same as *acid-yellow*.—**Fol's yellow**, a color formerly used in dyeing, made by heating carbolic acid and arsenic in a pot. It dyes wool and silk yellow, and gives red shades with lime.—**Imperial yellow**, in *ceram.*, a variety of Chinese porcelain having a uniform yellow glaze, said to be reserved for the use of the imperial family or court; also, by extension, porcelain of any make supposed to resemble this in color.—**Indian yellow**, a bright yellow pigment obtained in India. It is supposed to be the earth dug up from the stables where cows have been housed during the winter and fed on mango-leaves. In its crude form it comes in commerce in balls of from 3 to 5 inches, having an offensive urinous odor. It is an impure magnesium salt of euxanthic acid. For artistic purposes it is washed and levigated, the foreign material being carefully separated. Thus purified it gives an orange-yellow of great depth and beauty. It is quite permanent, and is used both as an oil and as a water color.—**King's yellow**, a pigment formed by subliming a mixture of arsenious oxid and sulphur. It consists of arsenious acid and arsenic trisulphid, or orpiment. Also *Chinese yellow*.—**Madder-yellow**, a lake prepared from madder-root. It is bright in tone, somewhat similar to Indian yellow, but more transparent.—**Manchester yellow**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium or calcium salt of dinitro-alpha-naphthol. It is applicable to silk and wool, producing shades from pale lemon to deep orange. It is not fast to light. It is also known as *Martius's yellow*, *naphthol yellow*, *golden yellow*, *saffron yellow*, *naphthalene yellow*.—**Mars yellow**, an artificially prepared oxid of iron, resembling the natural yellow ocher. It is used by artists as a pigment.—**Martius's yellow.** Same as *Manchester yellow*.—**Mineral yellow.** See *mineral*.—**Montpellier yellow.** Same as *mineral yellow*.—**Naples yellow**, a light-yellow pigment of various shades and of varying composition. The true pigment is a basic antimoniate of lead, but it is imitated by mixtures, as of cadmium-yellow and zinc-white, or of white lead and chrome-yellow. It has a good body, and is quite permanent.—**Paris yellow.** Same as *chrome-yellow*.—**Patent yellow.** Same as *mineral yellow*.—**Perfect yellow**, chromate of zinc, used as a pigment by artists. It is a light, bright yellow, and is quite permanent.—**Resorcinal yellow.** Same as *tropæolin*.—**Speckled yellow.** See *speckled*.—**Strontian yellow.** See *strontian*.—**Turner's yellow**, an oxychlorid of lead employed as a yellow pigment: same as *mineral yellow*.

yellow (yel′ō), *v.* [< *yellow*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To render yellow.

> So should my papers, *yellow'd* with their age,
> Be scorn'd. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xvii.

> While the morning light
> Was *yellowing* the hill-tops.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, v.

II. *intrans.* To become yellow; grow yellow.

> The noisy flock of thievish birds at work
> Among the *yellowing* vineyards.
> *Browning*, Sordello, i.

yellowammer (yel'ō-am"ėr), *n.* Same as *yellowhammer*, 1.

yellow-backed (yel'ō-bakt), *a.* Having the back yellow, or having yellow on the back: specific in some phrase-names of animals: as, the blue *yellow-backed* warbler, *Parula americana* (which see, under *Parula*).

yellow-barred (yel'ō-bärd), *a.* Barred with yellow: as, the *yellow-barred* brindle, *Lobophora viretata*, a British geometrid moth whose larva feeds on privet.

yellow-beak (yel'ō-bēk), *n.* Same as *bejan.*—**Abbot of yellow-beaks.** See *abbot.*

yellow-bellied (yel'ō-bel"id), *a.* Having the belly yellow, or having yellow on the abdomen: specific in phrase-names of many different animals: as, the *yellow-bellied* flycatcher, *Empidonax flaviventris*; the *yellow-bellied* woodpecker, *Sphyropicus varius.* See cut under *sapsucker.*

yellowbelly (yel'ō-bel"i), *n.* A sole-like flounder, *Rhombosolea leporina. Science*, XV. 141.

yellowbill (yel'ō-bil), *n.* The American black scoter, *Œdemia americana:* from the yellow lump on the bill. Also called, for the same reason, *butter-bill, butter-nose, copper-nose*, and *pumpkin-blossom coot.* [New Eng.]

yellow-billed (yel'ō-bild), *a.* Having the bill or beak more or less yellow: specific in phrase-names of various birds.—**Yellow-billed cuckoo,** *Coccyzus americanus*, the common rain-crow of the United States. See cut under *Coccyzus.*—**Yellow-billed loon,** *Colymbus* (or *Urinator*) *adamsi*, a very large loon of arctic North America, having the bill mostly dull horn-yellow, and of a different shape from the black bill of the common loon.—**Yellow-billed magpie,** *Pica nuttalli*, or Nuttall's magpie, the common magpie of California, whose bill is bright-yellow, instead of black as in most other magpies.—**Yellow-billed tropic-bird,** *Phaëthon flavirostris.*

yellowbird (yel'ō-bėrd), *n.* One of several different birds of a yellow or golden color. (*a*) In Great Britain, the golden oriole, *Oriolus galbula. Montagu.* See first cut under *oriole.* (*b*) In the United States, the summer warbler, or summer yellowbird, *Dendrœca æstiva*, a small dentirostral insectivorous bird of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, of a bright-yellow color, obscured on the back, the male streaked on the under parts with reddish. It is one of the most abundant and familiar birds of the country, inhabiting nearly the entire continent in summer, and much of Central America in winter. See cut under *warbler.* (*c*) In the United States, the American goldfinch or thistle-bird, *Chrysomitris, Astragalinus*, or *Spinus tristis*, a conirostral granivorous bird of the family *Fringillidæ.* The male in summer is clear-yellow, with black on the head, wings, and tail; in winter the yellow is exchanged for pale flaxen-brown. It is very abundant in the eastern United States and Canada. See cut under *goldfinch.*

yellow-breasted (yel'ō-bres"ted), *a.* Having the breast wholly or partly yellow: specific in phrase-names of various animals, especially birds: as, the *yellow-breasted* chat (see cut under *chat*^{2}).

yellow-browed (yel'ō-broud), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a yellow superciliary line: as, the *yellow-browed* warbler, *Phylloscopus superciliosus.* See cut under *Phylloscopus.*—**Yellow-browed shrike.** See *shrike*^{2}.

yellow-covered (yel'ō-kuv"ėrd), *a.* Covered with yellow; especially, covered or bound in yellow paper.—**Yellow-covered literature,** trashy or sensational fiction, periodicals, etc.: in allusion to the form in which such matter was formerly commonly issued. [Colloq.]

yellowcrown (yel'ō-kroun), *n.* The yellow-rump or myrtle-bird, *Dendrœca coronata.*

yellow-crowned (yel'ō-kround), *a.* Having the top of the head yellow, or yellow on the crown, as various birds; yellow-polled: as, the *yellow-crowned* night-heron. See *night-heron.*—**Yellow-crowned thrush.** See *Trachycomus.*—**Yellow-crowned warbler.** See *warbler.*—**Yellow-crowned weaver.** See *weaver-bird.*

yellow-duckwing (yel'ō-duk"wing), *a.* Noting a variety of duckwing game-fowls whose distinguishing color-mark on the wing of the cock is golden or yellow. The back of the cock is orange or crimson. Compare *silver-duckwing.*

yellow-eyed (yel'ō-īd), *a.* Having yellow eyes, or a yellow eye, in any sense; also, yellow around the eyes.—**Yellow-eyed grass.** See *Xyris.*

yellowfin (yel'ō-fin), *n.* Same as *redfin*, 2.

yellowfish (yel'ō-fish), *n.* A chiroid fish of the coast of Alaska, *Hexagrammus* (*Pleurogrammus*) *monopterygius.* This is one of the rock-trouts, and a food-fish of some importance, locally known as *Atka mackerel.* It is dark-olive above and yellowish below, cross-barred on the sides with the color of the back; the fins are nearly plain dusky, the pectorals with blackish margin, and the dorsal fin is continuous or but slightly emarginate.

yellow-footed (yel'ō-fůt"ed), *a.* Having yellow feet: as, the *yellow-footed* armadillo, the poyou; the *yellow-footed* rock-kangaroo, *Petrogale xanthopus:* specific in phrase-names of various animals.

yellow-fronted (yel'ō-frun"ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the front (of the head) yellow, or having yellow there: as, the *yellow-fronted* warbler.—**Yellow-fronted warbler.** See *warbler.*

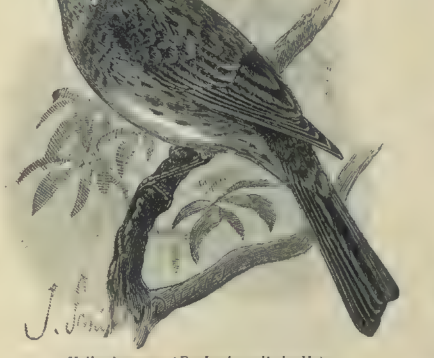
yellow-golds (yel'ō-gōldz), *n.* A golden-flowered plant, probably the marigold, *Calendula officinalis.* See *gold*, 6.

yellow-gum (yel'ō-gum), *n.* **1.** The jaundice of infants (*icterus infantum*).—**2.** Same as *black-gum.*

yellowham (yel'ō-ham), *n.* The European yellowhammer.

> Yellow hammer, with its abbreviation *yellow Ham.*
> *Yarrell*, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), II. 43, note. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

yellowhammer (yel'ō-ham"ėr), *n.* [Cf. dial. *yellowhomber, yellowomber*; < *yellow* + *hammer*^{3}, prop. *ammer:* see *hammer*^{3}.] **1.** The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*, one of the commonest birds of the western Palearctic region. It is about 7 inches long; the head, cheeks, front of the neck, belly, and lower tail-coverts are of a bright yellow; the upper surface is partly yellow, but chiefly brown, the feathers on the top of the back being blackish in the middle, and the tail-feathers also blackish. The yellowhammer is a resident in Great Britain, and generally throughout Europe. In summer the well-known notes of the male are almost incessantly heard from the roadside hedge. Also called *goldhammer, yellowammer, yellowham, yellowomber, yellow yoldring, yellow yorling, yellow yowley* (and with variants *yeldring, yeldrock*); also *scribbling lark* and *writing lark* (from the scratchy markings of its eggs); and by various other local or provincial names, as *yite.*



Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*).

2. In the United States, a local misnomer of the flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus* (see cut under *flicker*^{2}). No bird much like or congeneric with the true yellowhammer exists in North America; but popular ignorance would have it otherwise, and pitched upon this woodpecker as a subject for the name, or perhaps the name was given because the bird is extensively yellow and "hammers" trees. The European yellowhammer resembles and is congeneric with the ortolan of that country, *Emberiza hortulana*; and the United States bird which really looks something like the yellowhammer is the bobolink in the fall, when it is called *reed-bird, rice-bird*, and *ortolan.*

3†. A gold coin; a yellow boy. [Old slang.]

> Is that he that has gold enough? would I had some of his *yellow-hammers!* *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

yellow-headed (yel'ō-hed"ed), *a.* Having the head yellow, or yellow on the head: as, the *yellow-headed* blackbird. See cut under *Xanthocephalus.*—**Yellow-headed tit** or **titmouse,** the gold tit, *Auriparus flaviceps.*

yellow-horned (yel'ō-hôrnd), *a.* Having yellow antennæ: as, the *yellow-horned* moth, *Cymatophora flavicornis*, a British noctuid.

yellowing (yel'ọ-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *yellow*, *v.*] In *pin-manuf.*, the operation of boiling the pins in an acid solution preparatory to nurling or tinning.

yellowish (yel'ọ-ish), *a.* [< *yellow* + *-ish*^{1}.] Tending to be yellow; somewhat yellow; yellowy: as, the *yellowish* monitor, *Varanus flavescens.*

> In his youth he was unhealthy, and of an ill complexion (*yellowish*). *Aubrey*, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

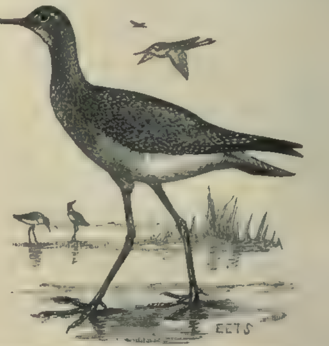
yellowishness (yel'ọ-ish-nes), *n.* The state or property of being yellowish. *Boyle.*

yellow-jack (yel'ō-jak), *n.* See *yellow Jack*, under *jack*^{1}.

yellow-jacket (yel'ō-jak"et), *n.* Any one of several species of true social wasps or hornets of the genus *Vespa*, which have the body more or less marked with yellow; any hornet, as *V. crabro.* See cut under *hornet. Vespa vulgaris*, an importation from Europe, is the common yellow-jacket of the United States.

> The mellow, perfumed apples dropped heavily on the grass, and the busy *yellow-jackets* rioted among them.
> *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 775.

yellowleg, yellowlegs (yel'ō-leg, -legz), *n.* A tattler of the family *Scolopacidæ* and genus *Totanus* (section *Gambetta*); the *T.* or *G. flavipes:* so called from the color of its legs. The form *yellowlegs* is the more common. It inhabits the greater part of North America, migrating in winter into Central and South America, and is an abundant and well-known game-bird, especially during the autumnal migration, when it is found in flocks about the marshes, feeding upon fish-fry, mollusks, crustaceans, etc., and becoming fat and highly prized for the table. It is about 11 inches long, the bill 1$\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the tarsus about 2 inches. The name extends to a similar but larger species, the *T.* or *G. melanoleucus*, the two being distinguished as the *lesser* and *greater yellowlegs.* The latter is decidedly larger, beyond dimensions ever reached by the former, as length 13 to 14 inches, bill 2 or more, tarsus 2$\frac{1}{4}$, etc. These birds are also called *lesser* and *greater yellowshanks* and by various other names. See *tattler* and *Totanus.*



Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*).

yellow-legged (yel'ō-leg"ed or -legd), *a.* Having yellow legs: as, the *yellow-legged* clearwing, a British hawk-moth, *Sesia cynipiformis* or *Trochilium cynipiforme.* The yellow-legged herring-gull is *Larus cachinnans* of Pallas. The so-called yellow-legged plover of the United States is the lesser yellowlegs, *Totanus flavipes.*—**Yellow-legged goose.** See *goose.*—**Yellow-legged sandpiper.** See *sandpiper*, and cut under *ruff*^{2}.

yellow-legger (yel'ō-leg"ėr), *n.* **1.** The yellowlegs.—**2.** A fisherman from Eastham. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

yellow-line (yel'ō-līn), *a.* Having yellow lines or streaks: as, the *yellow-line* quaker, *Orthosia macilenta*, a British noctuid moth.

yellowly (yel'ọ-li), *adv.* [< *yellow* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a yellow manner; with an appearance of yellowness.

> The town of Asterabad, with its picturesque towers and ramparts gleaming *yellowly* in the noonday sun.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, v.

yellow-necked (yel'ō-nekt), *a.* Having the neck yellow: as, the *yellow-necked* caterpillar, the larva of a common North American bombycid moth, *Datana ministra*, which feeds in communities on the foliage of apple, hickory, and walnut in the United States.

yellowness (yel'ọ-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or property of being yellow.

> The Purifying Pills, which kept you alive, if they did not remove the *yellowness.*
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlv.

2†. Jealousy. See *yellow*, *a.*

> I will incense Page to deal with poison; I will possess him with *yellowness.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 111.

yellowomber (yel'ō-om"bėr), *n.* Same as *yellowhammer*, 1.

yellowpoll (yel'ō-pōl), *n.* The male widgeon or goldenhead, *Mareca penelope.* [Ireland.]—**Yellowpoll warbler.** Same as *yellow-polled warbler.*

yellow-polled (yel'ō-pōld), *a.* In *ornith.*, yellow-crowned: as, the *yellow-polled* warbler. See *warbler.*

yellow-ringed (yel'ō-ringd), *a.* Ringed with yellow: as, the *yellow-ringed* carpet, *Larentia flavicinctata*, a British geometrid moth.

yellow-rocket (yel'ō-rok"et), *n.* The common winter-cress, *Barbarea vulgaris.* Also called *bitter winter-cress* and *winter rocket.*

yellowroot (yel′ō-röt), *n.* 1. Same as *shrub-yellowroot.*—2. An American herb, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, named also *orange-root, yellow puccoon, Indian paint, turmeric-root*, and especially (in medicine) *goldenseal.* Its rootstock contains hydrastine and berberine, and is an officinal remedy of an unquestioned tonic property and with various powers less settled, applied in dyspepsia, in jaundice and other disorders of the liver, as a laxative, alterative, etc. See *Hydrastis* and *hydrastine.*—**Shrub yellowroot.** See *Xanthorrhiza* and *shrub-yellowroot.*

yellowrump (yel′ō-rump), *n.* The yellow-rumped warbler, *Dendrœca coronata*, the yellow-crowned warbler, or myrtle-bird. See *warbler* and *myrtle-bird.*—**Western yellowrump,** Audubon's warbler, *Dendrœca auduboni.* See *warbler.*

yellow-rumped (yel′ō-rumpt), *a.* Having the rump (or upper tail-coverts in some cases) yellow, as various birds. (See *yellowrump.*) The yellow-rumped seed-eater is a certain finch, *Crithagra chrysopyga.*

yellow-sally (yel′ō-sal″i), *n.* See *yellow sally*, under *sally*^{3}, 2.

yellowseed (yel′ō-sēd), *n.* A species of peppergrass, *Lepidum campestre*, native in the Old World, introduced in North America; mithridate pepperwort.

yellow-shafted (yel′ō-shȧf″ted), *a.* Having the shafts of certain feathers yellow: as, the *yellow-shafted* flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus.* See cut under *flicker*^{2}, and compare *red-shafted.*

yellowshank, yellowshanks (yel′ō-shangk, -shangks), *n.* Same as *yellowlegs.* Compare *greenshank, redshank.*

yellowshell (yel′ō-shel), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Camptogramma bilineata*, whose yellow wings are marked with white lines.

yellowshins (yel′ō-shinz), *n.* Same as *yellowlegs.*

yellow-shouldered (yel′ō-shōl″dėrd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the bend of the wing yellow, or having yellow on the carpal angle of the wing: as, the *yellow-shouldered* amazon, a South American parrakeet, *Chrysotis ochroptera.*

yellow-spotted (yel′ō-spot″ed), *a.* Spotted with yellow: as, the *yellow-spotted* tortoise of the Ganges.—**Yellow-spotted willow-slug.** See *willow-slug.*

Yellowstone trout. See *trout*^{1}.

yellowtail (yel′ō-tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1†. An earthworm yellow about the tail. *Topsell*, Serpents, p. 307. (*Halliwell.*)—2. One of various fishes. (*a*) A carangoid fish of the genus *Seriola*, as *S. dorsalis.* See cut under *amber-fish.* [U. S.] (*b*) A carangoid fish, *Elagatis pinnulatus.* [Florida.] (*c*) A carangoid fish, *Caranx georgianus.* [Auckland, New Zealand.] (*d*) A sciænoid fish, *Bairdiella chrysura*, the silver-perch. [U. S.] (*e*) A sparoid fish, *Lagodon rhomboides*, the pinfish. See cut under *Lagodon.* [U. S.] (*f*) A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys flavidus*, one of the rockfishes. [California.] (*g*) A clupeoid fish, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, the menhaden. See cut under *Brevoortia.* [U. S.] (*h*) A cirritoid fish, *Loatris hecateia*, the trumpeter. (*i*) A gadoid fish, *Lotella bachus.* [New Zealand.]

II. *a.* Yellow-tailed.—**Yellowtail moth,** *Liparis auriflua*, a British species.—**Yellowtail warbler.** See *warbler.*

yellow-tailed (yel′ō-tāld), *a.* Having the tail more or less yellow: specific in many phrase-names of animals.

yellowthroat (yel′ō-thrōt), *n.* Any bird of the old genus *Trichas* (of Swainson), now *Geothlypis*: as, the Maryland *yellowthroat.* See cut under *Geothlypis.*

yellow-throated (yel′ō-thrō″ted), *a.* Having the throat more or less yellow: specific in many phrase-names of animals: as, the *yellow-throated* finch, warbler, etc.—**Yellow-throated greenlet** or **vireo,** *Vireo flavifrons*, a common greenlet of eastern North America, of rather large size and stout-billed, having the whole throat and breast bright-yellow, the other under parts white, the upper parts yellowish-green.

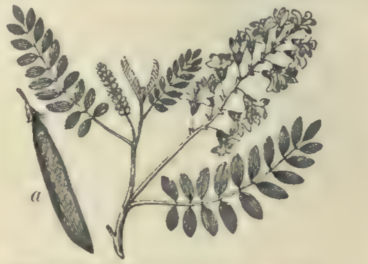
yellow-top (yel′ō-top), *n.* A variety of turnip: so called from the color of the skin on the upper part of the bulb.

yellow-vented (yel′ō-ven″ted), *a.* Having the vent-feathers yellow, or being yellow on the crissum: as, the *yellow-vented* bulbul, *Pycnonotus crocorrhous.*

yellow-weed (yel′ō-wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *weld*^{1}.—2. A common name of coarse species of goldenrod. See *Solidago.*

yellow-winged (yel′ō-wingd), *a.* Marked with yellow on the wing, as various birds, etc.—**Blue yellow-winged warbler,** *Helminthophaga chrysoptera.* See cut under *Helminthophaga.*—**Yellow-winged locust,** a North American locust, or short-horned grasshopper, *Tomonotus sulphureus*: so called from its yellow hind wings. *T. W. Harris.*—**Yellow-winged sparrow,** a grasshopper-sparrow, *Coturniculus passerinus.* See cut under *Coturniculus.*—**Yellow-winged sugar-bird,** a common guitguit, *Cœreba cyanea.* See cut under *Cœrebinæ.*—**Yellow-winged woodpecker,** the yellow-shafted flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker. See cut under *flicker*^{2}.

yellow-wood (yel′ō-wůd), *n.* 1. Same as *fustic.*—2. *Cladrastis tinctoria*, the American or Kentucky yellow-wood, in cultivation commonly known as *Virgilia lutea*, also called *gopher-wood* and *yellow ash.* In the wild state it is a rare tree, found locally in Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. It grows from 30 to 45 feet high, and bears pinnate leaves with seven to ten leaflets, and ample racemes of white pea-like flowers drooping from the ends of the branches. It is highly ornamental for both flowers and foliage. It has a hard yellow wood, which is used for fuel and to some extent for gun-stocks, and yields a clear yellow dye. For another American yellow-wood, see *Schæfferia.* The Osage orange, *Maclura aurantiaca*, of the same genus as the fustic, is sometimes so named, as is also the shrub-yellowroot, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.* 3. Same as *white teak.* See *teak.*—**Australian yellow-wood.** See *light yellow-wood* and *Queensland yellow-wood.* *Acronychia lævis*, of the *Rutaceæ*, found at Moreton Bay, is also called *yellow-wood*, as are *Hovea longipes*, a tall leguminous shrub, and *Xanthostemon pachysperma*, of the *Myrtaceæ.*—**Cape yellow-wood,** *Podocarpus Thunbergii*, a small tree with bright-yellow fine-grained wood, very handsome when polished. Compare *Natal yellow-wood.*—**East Indian yellow-wood,** the satin-wood, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*; also, *Podocarpus latifolia*, an evergreen 80 feet high, with aromatic wood.—**Light yellow-wood,** a tree, *Rhus rhodanthema*, of New South Wales, growing 70 or 80 feet high, peculiar in its genus in bearing large red flowers. The wood is of a light-yellow color, sound and durable, close-grained, and taking a fine polish; it is one of the best cabinet-woods of its locality. The Queensland yellow-wood has also been called by this name.—**Natal yellow-wood,** *Podocarpus elongata*, a tree from 30 to 70 feet high, with a close-grained wood extensively used in building and for furniture, though not bearing exposure. The bastard yellow-wood of the Natal region is *P. pruinosa*, with the wood pale-yellow, tough, and durable, extensively used for building.—**Prickly yellow-wood,** the West Indian *Xanthoxylum Caribæum* (*X. Clava-Herculis* of some authors), a tree from 20 to 50 feet high; the wood is used for making furniture and inlaying; the prickly young stems are made into walking-sticks. Also called *prickle-yellow.* Other West Indian xanthoxylums are also called *yellow-wood.*—**Queensland yellow-wood,** *Flindersia Oxleyana* (*Oxleya xanthoxyla*), also called *white teak* (which see, under *teak*) and *light yellow-wood.* *F. Schottiana*, of the same region, is a valuable shade-tree of the same name.



Yellow-wood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*). *a*, pod.

yellow-wort (yel′ō-wėrt), *n.* A European annual plant, *Chlora perfoliata*, of the gentian family. It is a very glaucous plant, about a foot high, the stem-leaves in pairs and connate-perfoliate, the flowers bright-yellow in loose terminal cymes. Also called *yellow centaury.*

yellow-wrack (yel′ō-rak), *n.* A seaweed, *Ascophyllum nodosum* (*Fucus nodosus* of Linnæus).

yellowy (yel′ọ-i), *a.* [< *yellow* + *-y*^{1}.] Somewhat yellow; yellowish; flavescent.

> A little kerchief of cobweb muslin and ancient *yellowy* lace . . . is "Over her decent shoulders drawn."
> *R. Broughton*, Joan, ii. 2.

yelm (yelm), *n.* [< ME. **ȝelm*, < AS. *gelm, gilm*, a handful. Cf. *glean*^{1}.] A handful; a sheaf of straw or grain. [Prov. Eng.]

yelm (yelm), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *yelm, n.*] To lay straw in order fit for use by a thatcher. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> A woman *yelming* 14 days, 1s. 9d.
> *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. II.

yelp (yelp), *v. i.* [Also dial. *yaup, yawp*; < ME. *yelpen, ȝelpen*, boast, < AS. *gilpan, gielpan, gylpan* (pret. *gealp*) (MHG. *gelfen*), boast, exult, = Icel. *gjālpa*, yelp; perhaps ult. akin to *yell.* The mod. sense 'yelp' as a dog is prob. due to Scand. Cf. *yawp.*] 1†. To boast; cry up a thing; exult; brag.

> This zenne is ybounde ine than [the one] thet be his oȝene mouthe him *yelpth* other of his wytte, other of his kenne, other of his workes. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 22.

> I kepe noght of armes for to *yelpe.*
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1380.

2. To give a sharp, shrill, quick cry, resembling a bark; bark sharply and shrilly; yawp: said of dogs, and also of some other creatures, especially a wild turkey-hen.

> The moment Wolf entered the house his crest fell, . . . and at the least flourish of a broom-stick or ladle he would fly to the door with *yelping* precipitation.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 49.

> Let the wild
> Lean-headed Eagles *yelp* alone.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

> Now a hen *yelps* on the other side, and he [a turkey-cock] pauses between the two calls, then struts and gobbles again. *Sport with Rod and Gun*, II. 762.

yelp (yelp), *n.* [< ME. *yelp, ȝelp*, < AS. *gielp, gylp*, boast; from the verb.] 1†. A boast; boasting.—2. An eager bark or cry; a sharp, quick bark or cry caused by fear or pain.

> The dog
> With inward *yelp* and restless forefoot plies
> His function of the woodland. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

> He put the dog's nose in and patted him, and Spike gave a *yelp*, as if a rat were in prospect.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Kit and Kitty, xxiv.

yelper (yel′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *yelpere*; < *yelp* + *-er*^{1}.] 1. One who boasts; a boaster.

> The *yelpere* is the cockou, thet ne kan naȝt zinge bote of him-zelue. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 22.

2. One who or that which yelps. Specifically—(*a*) A young dog; a whelp. *Halliwell.* (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) The avoset, *Recurvirostra avocetta*: so called from its cry. [Local, Eng.] (2) The greater yellowlegs, *Totanus melanoleucus.* *Shore Birds*, p. 37. (*c*) A whistle or call used by sportsmen to imitate the cry of the wild turkey-hen.

> We now take our *yelper*, and give a few sharp yelps; he [a wild turkey] hears the call.
> *Sport with Rod and Gun*, II. 762.

yelping (yel′ping), *n.* [< ME. *yelping, ȝulping*; verbal n. of *yelp, v.*] 1†. Boasting.

> The uerthe [fourth], . . . whereby the proude sseaweth prede of his herte is *yelpingge.* *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 22.

2. The act of giving a short, sharp cry or bark; specifically, the cry of a wild turkey-hen, or an imitation of it.

yelt† (yelt). A contraction of *yieldeth*, third person singular present indicative of *yield.*

yelting (yel′ting), *n.* The glass-eyed snapper, *Lutjanus caxis.* *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 399.

yeman†, **yemanry**†. Obsolete variants of *yeoman, yeomanry.*

yeme†, *n.* [ME. *yeme, ȝeme, yome, ȝome*, < AS. **geáme*, OS. *gōma* = MD. *goom* = MLG. *gōm* = OHG. *gouma, gauma*, MHG. *goume, goum* = Icel. *gaumr*, also *gaum*, heed, care, observance. Cf. *gaum*^{1}, *gawm*, a var. of *yeme*, due to the Scand. forms.] Notice; care; heed; attention.

> ȝe trewlyle toke *ȝeme*
> In worlde with me to dwell,
> There shall ȝe sitte be-deme
> Xij kyndis of Israell. *York Plays*, p. 238.

> This was the tixte trewly, I toke ful gode *ȝeme.*
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 12.

yeme†, *v.* [ME. *yemen, ȝemen*, < AS. *gēman, giēman, gӯman* = OS. *gōmean* = OHG. *goumjan, goumōn, goumen*, MHG. *goumen* = Goth. *gaumjan*, take care of, observe; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To care for; guard; take care of; protect.

> Two gentilmen ther were that *yemede* the place.
> *Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 267.

> The cheuyteyns cheef that ȝe chesse euere
> Weren all to yonge of ȝeris to *yeme* swyche a rewme.
> *Richard the Redeless*, i. 89.

II. *intrans.* To take care; be careful.

> Ensaumple of me take ȝe schall,
> Euer for to *ȝeme* in ȝouthe and elde,
> To be buxsome in boure and hall,
> Ilkone for to bede othir belde.
> *York Plays*, p. 235.

yemer†, *n.* [ME. *ȝemere*; < *yeme* + *-er*^{1}.] A guardian.

> Do kynge and quene and alle the comune after
> ȝyue the alle that thei may ȝiue as for the best *ȝemere*,
> And as thou demest wil thei do alle here dayes after.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 170.

yemola (ye-mō′lạ̈), *n.* [Japanese.] An oil expressed from the seeds of *Perilla arguta.* See *Perilla.*

yen^1 (yen), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yon.*

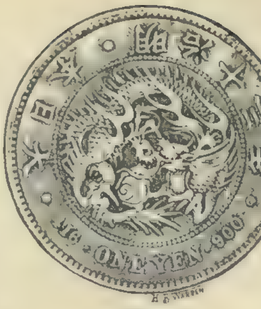
yen^2†, *n. pl.* A variant of *eyen*, plural of *eye*^{1}.

yen^3 (yen), *n.* [Jap., < Chinese *yuen*, round, a round thing, a dollar.] The monetary unit of Japan since 1871, represented (*a*) by a gold coin weighing 1.666 grams, .900 fine, and thus practically equal in value to the United States gold dollar; and (*b*) by a silver coin weighing 26.956 grams (416 grains), .900 fine, and thus about equal to the silver dollar of the United States. The yen is divided into hundredths called *sen*, and into mills called *rin.* One-, two-, five-, ten-, and twenty-yen pieces are coined, and the fractional silver currency consists of five-, ten-, twenty-, and fifty-sen pieces. See cut on following page.

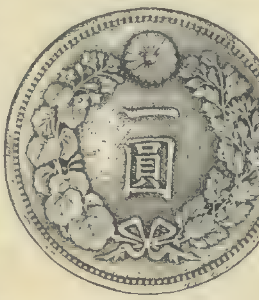
yender (yen′dėr), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yonder.*

yene†, *v.* An obsolete form of *yawn.*

yeni (yen′i), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tanager, *Calliste yeni.*



Obverse.



Reverse.
Silver Yen. (Size of original.)

Yenisean, Yeniseian (yen-i-sē′an, -yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Yenisei, a large river in Siberia.

yenite (yen′īt), *n.* [Also *jenite;* < *Jena*, a town in Germany, + *-ite*^{2}.] In *mineral.*, same as *ilvaite.*

yeoman (yō′man), *n.*; pl. *yeomen* (-men). [Early mod. E. *yoman;* < ME. *yoman, yomon, zhoman, yeman, ȝeman, ȝheman;* not found in AS., but prob. existent as **gāman, *geá-man, gǣman* (= OFries. *gāman, gāmon*, a villager (cf. *gāfolk*, people of a village), = MD. *goymannen*, arbitrators, = Icel. *gæimadhr*, a franklin—rare, and prob. < AS.); < AS. **gā, *geá, *gē*, a district or village, as in comp. *ǣl-gē*, 'province of eels,' *Ohtga-gā, Noxga-gā* (= OFries. *gā, gō* (pl. *gāe*), a district village, = MD. *gouwe* (in comp. *goo-, goy-, go-*), a village, field, D. *gouw, gouwe*, a province, = MLG. *gō*, LG. *goë, gohe*, in comp. *go-*, a district, = OHG. *gowi, gouwi, gewi*, MHG. *gou, göu*, G. *gau*, a province, G. dial. *gäu*, the country, = Goth. *gawi*, a district), + *man*, man. The word has been erroneously explained otherwise: (*a*) A contraction of a supposed ME. **yeme-man*, 'a person in charge,' < *yeme*, care, + *man.* (*b*) < AS. *iuman*, a forefather, ancient, < *iu*, of yore, + *man.* (*c*) < AS. *iung man, geong man*, young man. (*d*) < AS. *guma*, man. (*e*) < AS. *gemǣne*, common. These attempts are all wrong. That which refers to AS. *iung man, geong man*, finds some color in the use of *iung men* as a quasi-technical name for a body-guard; but while the sense might seem to suit, it is impossible to derive ME. *ȝo-* or *ȝe-* from AS. *geong, iung.* The proper modern spelling is *yoman*, the *eo* being appar. due to an attempt to represent in one spelling the two variants *yeman* and *yoman;* the *eo* has no etymological justification, as it has to some extent in *people.*] **1†.** A retainer; a guard.

ȝomen than dede the ȝates schette,
& wiȝttili than went the walles forto fende.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3649.

A *yeman* hadde he and servaunts namo.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 101.

2†. A gentleman attendant in a royal or noble household, ranking between a sergeant and a groom: as, *yeoman* for the month, a butler; *yeoman* of the crown; *yeoman* usher: applied also to attendants of lower grade: as, *yeoman* feuterer (see *feuterer*); *yeoman* of the chamber; *yeoman* of the wardrobe. See also phrase *yeoman of the guard*, below.

Yeomen of Chambre, IIII, to make beddes, to bere or hold torches, to sette bourdes, . . . and suche other servyce as the . . . usshers of chambre command or assigne.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 313, note.

Now of marschalle of halle wylle I spelle, . . .
ȝomon-vsshere, and grome also,
Vndur hym ar thes two.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

Timochares, whose sonne was *yoman* for the monthe with the kynge, promysed to Fabricius, thaune beinge consull, to sle kynge Pyrrus.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 5.

The lady of the Strachy married the *yeoman* of the wardrobe.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 45.

Four persons, who had been *yeomen* of the crown to Edward IV., were taken in Southwark and hanged at Tyburn.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., iv.

Hence—**3†.** One holding a subordinate position, as an attendant or assistant, journeyman, etc.

Master Fang, have you entered the action? . . . Where 's your *yeoman?* Is 't a lusty *yeoman?* will a' stand to 't?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 4.

Enter Master Tenterhook, Sergeant Ambush, and *Yeoman* Clutch.
Ten. Come, Sergeant Ambush, come, *Yeoman* Clutch, yon 's the tavern; the gentlemen will come out presently.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 2.

The reason for calling the journeymen of the craft *yeomen* and bachelors, was probably that they were at that time in England, as was the case in Germany, not allowed to marry before they were masters.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxlvi., note.

4. In *old Eng. law*, one having free land of forty shillings by the year (previously five nobles), who was thereby qualified to serve on juries, vote for knights of the shire, and do any other act for which the law required one who was "probus et legalis homo" (*Blackstone*, Com., I. xii.); hence, in recent English use, one owning (and usually himself cultivating) a small landed property; a freeholder.

I press me none but good householders, *yeomen's* sons.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 16.

Now do I smell th' astrologer's trick: he'll steep me
In soldiers blood, or boil me in a caldron
Of barbarous law French; or anoint me over
With supple oil of great men's services;
For these three means raise *yeomen* to the gentry.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 2.

The *yeomen* or Common People, . . . who have some Lands of their own to live upon; For a Carn of Land, or a Plough Land, was in ancient Time of the yearly Value of five Nobles, and this was the Living of a Stokeman or *Yeoman;* And in our Law they are called Legales Homines, a Word familiar in Writs and Inquests.
Guillim, Display of Heraldry (ed. 1724), II. 274.

After the economical changes which marked the early years of the fifteenth century, the *yeoman* class was strengthened by the addition of the body of tenant farmers, whose interests were very much the same as those of the smaller freeholders, and who shared with them the common name of *yeoman.* *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 480.

5. In the United States navy, an appointed petty officer who has charge of the stores in his department. The *ship's yeoman* has charge of the boatswains', carpenters', sailmakers' stores, etc., and the *engineer's yeoman* has charge of all stores in the engineer's department, while the *paymaster's yeoman* takes care of provisions, clothing, and small stores, and issues them as directed.

6. A member of the yeomanry cavalry. See *yeomanry*, 4. *Aytoun.*—**Yeoman bedel.** See *bedel.*—**Yeoman of the guard,** in England, a member of the body-guard of the sovereign. See *beef-eater*, 2.

There came a country gentleman (a sufficient yeoman) up to towne, who had severall sonnes, but one an extraordinary proper handsome fellowe, whom he did hope to have preferred to be a *yeoman of the guard.*
Aubrey, Lives (Walter Ralegh).

Yeoman's service, powerful or efficient aid, support, or help: in allusion to the strength and bravery of the yeomen in the English armies of early times.

I once did hold it, as our statists do,
A baseness to write fair, and labour'd much
How to forget that learning, but, sir, now
It did me *yeoman's service.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 36.

yeomanly (yō′man-li), *a.* [< *yeoman* + *-ly*^{1}.] Of yeoman's rank; hence, plain; homely; simple; humble.

It would make him melancholy to see his *yeomanly* father cut his neighbours' throats to make his son a gentleman. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

The simplicity and plainnesse of Christianity, which to the gorgeous solemnities of Paganisme and the sense of the Worlds Children seem'd but a homely and *Yeomanly* Religion. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

yeomanly (yō′man-li), *adv.* [< *yeoman* + *-ly*^{2}.] Bravely; as with the strength of a yeoman.

"Saint George strike for us!" exclaimed the Knight; "do the false yeomen give way?" "No!" exclaimed Rebecca, "they bear themselves right *yeomanly.*"
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxix.

yeomanry (yō′man-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yeomandrie;* < ME. *yemanry, ȝemanry;* < *yeoman* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] **1.** The collective estate or body of yeomen; yeomen collectively.

Gentyllys and *ȝemanry* of goodly lyff lad.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 1.

God haffe mersey on Robyn Hodys solle,
And saffe all god *yemanrey!*
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 32).

Next after the gentry, in respect of that political weight which depends on the ownership of land, was ranked the great body of freeholders, the *yeomanry* of the middle ages. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 480.

2†. Service; retainers; those doing a vassal's service.

Then Robin Hood took those brethren good
To be of his *yeomandrie.*
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 257).

3†. That which befits a yeoman.

"Be mey trowet, thow seys soyt," seyde Roben,
"Thow seys god *yemenrey.*"
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 22).

4. A volunteer cavalry force originally embodied in Great Britain during the wars of the French revolution, and consisting to a great extent of gentlemen or wealthy farmers. They undergo six days of training, and must attend a certain number of drills yearly, for which they receive a money allowance. They must furnish their own horses, but have a small allowance for clothing—the government also supplying arms and ammunition. Unlike the ordinary volunteer force, the yeomanry cavalry may be called out to aid the civil power, in addition to being liable for service on invasion of the country by a foreign enemy.—**Yeomanry Act,** an English statute of 1804 (44 Geo. III., c. 54) consolidating and amending the laws relating to the corps of yeomanry and volunteers and regulating them.

yep (yep), *a.* [Also *yap;* Sc. *yap, yarp* (E. dial. *yepper*); < ME. *yepe, ȝepe, ȝep, ȝiep, ȝæp*, shrewd, prudent, fresh, brisk, eager, < AS. *geap* (*ge*[illegible]*pp-*), *geáp*, crafty, cunning, shrewd, subtle, [illegible] bent, curved, open, spread out.] Fresh; brisk; lively; vigorous. [Obsolete or provincial.]

For hit is ȝol & nwe ȝer [Yule and New Year], & here ar
ȝep mony.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

Whil thow art ȝong and *ȝep.*
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 287.

yeply†, *adv.* [= Sc. *yaply;* < ME. *ȝeply, ȝapliche, ȝepliche*, < AS. *geaplīce*, shrewdly, < *geap geáp*, shrewd.] Promptly; quickly; at once.

Thou knowez the couenauntez kest vus by-twene,
At this tyme twelmonyth thou toke that the falled,
& I schulde at this nwe ȝere *ȝeply* the quyte.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2244

We muste *yappely* wende in at this yate,
For he that comes to courte to curtesye muste vse hym.
York Plays, p. 279

yer (yė or yu), *adv.* A dialectal variant of *here.* [Southern U. S.]

Bimeby, fus' news you know, *yer* come Brer Rabbit.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xviii.

-yer. [(*a*) A var. of *-ier*^{1}, < ME. *-ier, -yer, -iere* (see *-ier*^{1}). (*b*) Formerly also *-ier;* < ME. *-yer, -yere, -ȝere*, being the suffix *-er* with *ȝ*, orig. *g*, belonging to the root (see *bowyer*, etc.).] A termination of nouns of agent, as in *bowyer, lawyer, sawyer*, and formerly in *lovyer*, etc. See *-ier*^{1} and *bowyer*, etc.

yerba (yer′bä), *n.* [Sp., lit. herb, < L. *herba*, herb: see *herb.*] The Paraguay tea, or mate. See *mate*^{4}. Abbreviated from *yerba de mate* or *yerba-mate.*—**Yerba buena.** See *Micromeria.*—**Yerba de colubra.** See *Herpestis.*—**Yerba del oso,** a shrub, *Rhamnus Californicus.* See *Rhamnus.*—**Yerba de mate.** See def. above.—**Yerba mansa,** a Californian herb, *Anemopsis Californica*, of the *Piperaceæ.* The flowers are small and numerous on a conical receptacle surrounded by a whitish involucre, the whole having the aspect of an anemone. The rootstock has a pungent, aromatic, and astringent taste.—**Yerba reuma,** a weed, *Frankenia grandifolia*, of Texas, California, etc., whose leaves are used as an astringent stimulant application for catarrhs.—**Yerba santa.** Same as *bear's-weed.*

yerba-mate (yer′bä-mä′te), *n.* [< Sp. *yerba*, herb (see *yerba*), + *mate*, a cup: see *mate*^{4}.] Same as *yerba.*

yerbua, *n.* Same as *jerboa.*

yercum (yėr′kum), *n.* [E. Ind. (Madras): Tamil *erukku, errukam.*] **1.** An East Indian shrub or small tree, *Calotropis gigantea.* The fiber of its inner bark is extremely tough and durable, and is made into bow-strings, fish-lines, and nets. The name belongs also to *C. procera*, which, in common with this species, has a medicinal root-bark. Also called *madar.* **2.** The fiber obtained from this plant.

yercum-fiber (yėr′kum-fī″bėr), *n.* Same as *yercum*, 2.

yerd†, yerde†, *n.* Middle English forms of *yard*^{1}, *yard*^{2}.

yere^1**†,** *n.* An old spelling of *year.*

yere^2 (yēr), *adv.* A dialectal variant of *here.* [Southern U. S.]

yerga (yėr′gä), *n.* [Cf. Russ. (Cossack) *ergakŭ*, skin of a horse or camel.] A woolen material made for horse-blankets.

yerk^1**†,** *v.* A Middle English form of *yark*^{1}.

yerk^2 (yėrk), *v.* [Also *yark;* a var. of *jerk*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lash; strike smartly; beat; hence, to rouse; excite. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Yerk him soundly;
'Twas Rhadamanth's sentence; do your office, Furies.
Massinger, A Very Woman, ii. 3.

Stripes justly given *yerk* us with their fall,
But causeless whipping smarts the most of all.
Herrick, Smart.

Just now I've ta'en the fit o' rhyme,
My barmie noddle's working prime,
My fancy *yerkit* up sublime
Wi' hasty summon. *Burns*, To James Smith.

2. To throw, thrust, or pull sharply or suddenly; jerk; move with a jerk. [Obsolete or provincial.]

He *yerked* up his trousers. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

3. To bind or tie tightly or with a jerk. [Scotch.]

But he is my sister's son—my own nephew—our flesh and blood—and his hands and feet are *yerked* as tight as cords can be drawn. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, lii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lash out, as a horse; kick. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I holde him not for a good beast that when they lade him will stand stock stil, and when they unlade him will *yerke* out behinde.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 81.

The horse, being mad withal, *yerked* out behind.
North.

2. To move with sudden jerks; jerk. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Skud from the lashes of my *yerking* rime.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, i., Prol.

yerk^2 (yėrk), *n.* [< *yerk^2*, *v.*] A sudden or quick thrust or motion; a kick; a smart stroke; a blow. Also *yark.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

A *yarke* of a whip. *Florio*, p. 98.

Imagine twenty thousand of them . . . battering the warriors' faces into mummy by terrible *yerks* from their hinder hoofs. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

yerl (yėrl), *n.* A Scotch form of *earl.*

yern^1†, *v. i.* An old spelling of *yearn^1*.

yern^1†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *georn*, eager: see *yearn^1*, *v.*] Brisk; lively; sprightly; eager.

But of hir song it was as loud and *yerne*
As any swalwe sittynge on a berne.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 71.

yern^2†, *v. i.* [ME. *ȝirnen*, *ȝernen*, < AS. *geyrnan*, *geærnan*, run, tr. run for, gain by running, < *ge-* + *yrnan*, *ærnan*, run: see *run^1*, *ren^1*, and cf. *earn^2*, *yearn^3*.] To run; pass swiftly.

Thus *ȝirnez* the ȝere in ȝisterdayez mony,
& wynter wyndez aȝayn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 529.

yern^3†, *n.* and *a.* An old form of *iron.*

yerne†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *georne*, eagerly, < *georn*, eager: see *yarn^1*, *yern^1*, *a.*] **1.** Soon; early.

If I late or *yerne*
Wold it biwreye, or dorst, or sholde, or konne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 376.

2. Quickly; promptly.

What nede were it this preyere for to werne,
Syne ye shul both han folk and toun as *yerne.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 112.

yerney†, *a.* An obsolete form of *irony^1*.

Thou didste beholde it vntil there came a stone smyten out without handis, which smitte the image vpon his *yerney* & erthen feete, breking them al to powlder.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, ii.

yernful†, *a.* A spelling of *yearnful.*

yernut, yarnut (yėr′nut, yär′nut), *n.* [See *arnot*, *earthnut.*] The earthnut or hawknut, *Conopodium denudatum* (*Bunium flexuosum*).

yes (yes), *adv.* [Also dial. *yis*; < ME. *ȝis*, *ȝus*, < AS. *gise*, *gese*, yes; perhaps reduced, by reason of its frequent use and its essentially unitary meaning, from *geá sī*, 'yea, be it (so)': *geá*, yea; *sī*, *sȳ* (= G. *sei* = L. *sit*, etc.), 3d pers. pl. subj. of *beón*, be: see *be^1*. It is possible that the second element is a reduced form of *swā*, so; cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *si*, yes, < L. *sic*, so.] A word which expresses affirmation or consent: opposed to *no.* It is also used, like *yea*, to enforce by repetition or addition something which precedes.

Hast. But, by your leave, it never yet did hurt
To lay down likelihoods and forms of hope.
L. Bard. *Yes*, if this present quality of war,
Indeed the instant action: a cause on foot
Lives so in hope as in an early spring
We see the appearing buds.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 36.

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 1.

May. See, see! what 's he walks yonder? is he mad?
Full. That 's a musician: *yes*, he 's besides himself.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

Will spring return? . . .
Yes, prattlers, *yes.* The daisy's flower
Again shall paint your summer bower.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

[For distinction between *yes* and *yea*, *no* and *nay*, see *yea.*]

yesk (yesk), *v. i.* A variant of *yex.* [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

I *yeske*, I gyue a noyse out of my stomacke. . . . Whan he *yesketh* next, tell hym some straunge newes, and he shall leave it. *Palsgrave*, p. 786.

yest†, *n.* An obsolete form of *yeast.*

yester- (yes′tėr). [< ME. *yester-*, *yister-*, *ȝister-*, *ȝuster-*, *ȝustur-*, *yhistre-*, *ȝersten-*, *ȝursten-* (only in comp.), < AS. *geostran-*, *giestran-*, *gystran-*, *gyrstan-* (only in comp., *geostran-dæg*, etc.) = D. *gisteren* (*dag van gister*) = OHG. *gesteron*, *gestre*, MHG. *gestern*, *gester*, G. *gestern*, adv., yesterday (OHG. *ē-gestern*, day after to-morrow, day before yesterday), = Goth. *gistra* (in *gistradagis*, to-morrow) = L. *hesternus*, of yesterday; with orig. compar. suffix *-tra*, from a base (Teut. *yes-*) seen in Icel. *gær*, *gör* = Dan. *gaar* (in comp. *gaarsdagen*, *igaar*) = Sw. *går* = L. *heri* = Gr. χθές = Skt. *hyas*, yesterday. *Yester-* prop. occurs only in comp., *yesterday*, *-eve*, *-night*, etc., where it represents an orig. adj. in the abl. or acc., agreeing with its noun.] Belonging to the day preceding the present; next before the present: used in the compounds given below, and rarely, by license, as a quasi-adjective.

To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* sun beheld
Mustering her charms.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

yesterday (yes′tėr-dā), *adv.* [Also dial. *yisterday*; < ME. *yesterday*, *ȝisterdai*, *ȝusterdai*, *ȝhistredai*, *ȝurstendai*, < AS. *geostrandæg*, *giestrandæg*, *gystrandæg* = D. *gisteren dag*, *dag van gister*, yesterday, = Goth. *gistradagis* (found only once, in the alternative sense 'to-morrow'); = L. *hesterno die*, yesterday; as *yester-* + *day^1*.] On the day preceding this day; on the day last past.

Thei seiden to hym, For [Fro] *ȝistirdai* in the seuenthe our the feuer lefte him. *Wyclif*, John iv. 52.

I saw him *yesterday*, or t' other day.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 56.

yesterday (yes′tėr-dā), *n.* [< *yesterday*, *adv.*] The day last past; the day next before the present: often used figuratively for time not long gone by; time in the immediate past.

We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing. Job viii. 9.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day
To the last syllable of recorded time,
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 22.

I love to watch how the day, tired as it is, lags away reluctantly, and hates to be called *yesterday* so soon.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiv.

yestereve (yes′tėr-ēv), *adv.* and *n.* [< ME. *gisterneve*; a later form of *yestereven.*] Same as *yestereven.*

In hope that you would come here
Yester-eve. *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

yestereven (yes′tėr-ē″vn), *adv.* [< ME. *yistereven*, *ȝusturevyn*; < *yester-* + *even^2*.] On the evening of the day preceding the present.

yestereven (yes′tėr-ē″vn), *n.* [< *yestereven*, *adv.*] The evening last past.

And dim grows Atli's roof-sun
O'er *yestereven's* feast.
William Morris, Sigurd, iv.

yesterevening (yes′tėr-ēv″ning), *n.* [< *yester-* + *evening.*] Same as *yestereven.*

The Village . . . had been seized and fired
Late on the *yester-evening.*
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

yesterfang† (yes′tėr-fang), *n.* [< *yester-* + *fang.*] That which was taken, captured, or caught on the previous day or former occasion.

Although milians and infinite numbers of them [fish] be taken, yet on the next [day] their losse will be so supplied with new store that nothing shall be missing of the *yesterfang.*
Boethius, Descrip. of Scotland (trans.), ix. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

yestermorn (yes′tėr-môrn), *n.* [< *yester-* + *morn.*] The morn or morning before the present; the morning last past. *Rowe.*

And a dozen segars are lingering yet
Of the thousand of *yestermorn.*
Halleck, Epistles, etc.

yestermorning (yes′tėr-môr″ning), *n.* [< *yester-* + *morning.*] Same as *yestermorn.*

yesternight (yes′tėr-nīt), *adv.* [< ME. *gesternigt*, *gisternigt*, *ȝusternigt*, *yerstenenight*; < *yester-* + *night.*] On the night last past.

My lord, I think I saw him *yesternight.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 189.

I was invited *yesternight* to a solemn Supper.
Howell, Letters, ii. 13.

yesternight (yes′tėr-nīt), *n.* [< *yesternight*, *adv.*] The night last past.

I saw their boats, with many a light,
Floating the livelong *yesternight.*
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 9.

Come not as thou camest of late,
Flinging the gloom of *yesternight*
On the white day. *Tennyson*, Ode to Memory.

yester-year (yes′tėr-yēr), *n.* Last year. [Rare.]

But where are the snows of *yester-year?*
D. G. Rossetti, Ballad of Dead Ladies.

yestreen (yes-trēn′), *adv.* [Contracted from *yestereven.*] Last evening; last night; yesternight. [Scotch.]

The bridegroom may forget the bride,
Was made his wedded wife *yestreen.*
Burns, Lament for Glencairn.

yesty†, *a.* An obsolete form of *yeasty.*

yet^1 (yet), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also dial. *yit*; < ME. *yet*, *ȝet*, *ȝit*, < AS. *git*, *get*, *giet*, *gyt*, *gita*, *geta* = OFries. *ieta*, *eta*, *ita*, Fries. *jiette* = MHG. *iezuo*, *ieze*, G. *ietz*, now *jetzt*, archaic *jetzo*; also MHG. *iezunt*, G. *jetzund*, now; origin uncertain; the MHG. *iezuo* is appar. < *ie*, ever (or a form cognate with AS. *ge*, and), + *zuo*, to; but it may merely simulate *zuo.* For a similar case in which an orig. significant terminal syllable or independent word has probably been reduced, see *yes.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** At or in the present time or juncture; before something else; at present; now: as, shall the deed be done *yet?* is it time *yet?*

You have often
Begun to tell me what I am, but stopp'd, . . .
Concluding, "Stay: not *yet.*"
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 37.

He [Thales] was reputed one of the wise men that made answer to the question when a man should marry — "A young man, not *yet*; an elder man, not at all."
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

2. In addition; over and above; in repetition; further; besides; still; even: used especially with comparatives.

Yet more quarrelling with occasion!
Shak., M. of V., iii. 5. 60.

Yet once more, O ye laurels, . . .
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 1.

3. Still, in continuance of a former state; at this or at that time, as formerly; now or then, as at a previous period.

And it [Jaffa] was oon of the fyrst Cityes of the world ffounde by Japheth, Noes sonne, and bereth *yett* hys name.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

While we were *yet* sinners, Christ died for us. Rom. v. 8.

I see him *yet*, the princely boy!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 32.

4. At or before some future time; before all is done.

Hope thou in God; for I shall *yet* praise him. Ps. xlii. 11.

He'll be hanged *yet*,
Though every drop of water
. . . gape . . . to glut him.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 61.

5. Up to the present time; thus far; hitherto; already: usually with a negative.

The Holy Ghost was not *yet* given; because that Jesus was not *yet* glorified. John vii. 39.

Let me remember thee what thou hast promised,
Which is not *yet* performed me.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 244.

Opportunity hath baulked them *yet.*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

The Iland, not *yet* Britain but Albion, was in a manner desert and inhospitable. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

Yet is often accompanied by *as* in this sense: as, I have not met him *as yet.*

Unreconciled *as yet* to heaven. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 72.

6. Though the case be such; at least; at any rate.

Madam, if your heart be so obdurate,
Vouchsafe me *yet* your picture for my love.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 121.

An unhappy François who, after passing eighteen years in prison, *yet* won the grace and love of Joan of Naples by his charms. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 330.

Yet is sometimes used with adjectives or participles (with or without a hyphen) to denote continuance of the action or state, or as equivalent to *still.*

He rose, and saw the field deform'd with blood,
An empty space where late the coursers stood,
The *yet*-warm Thracians panting on the coast.
Pope, Iliad, x. 612.

Lavaine
Returning brought the *yet*-unblazon'd shield.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. *conj.* **1.** Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

He restored the chief butler unto his butlership again; . . . *yet* did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgat him. Gen. xl. 23.

Blasted, and burnt, and blinded as I was, . . .
O, *yet* methought I saw the Holy Grail.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Though.

I cannot speak to her, *yet* she urged conference.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 270.

3. But.

"No, no," quoth she, "sweet Death, I did but jest;
Yet, pardon me, I felt a kind of fear."
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 998.

Many perished raving mad, fancying themselves swimming in boundless seas, *yet* unable to assuage their thirst.
Irving, Granada, p. 45.

yet^2 (yet), *v. t.* [Sc. also *yit*; < ME. *yeten*, *ȝeten*, < AS. *geótan*, pour: see *gush.*] To melt; found; cast, as metal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

To *ȝett*; fundere, fusare. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 426.

ȝetynge of metelle, as bellys, pannys, potys, and other lyke. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 538.

Perfumed with sauours of the metalles by him *yoten.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 8.

yet^2 (yet), *n.* [< *yet*^{2}, *v.*] A metal pan or boiler. See *yetling*, 2. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A *yete* [in the brewhouse] and twoo shovelles iiij^d.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App., I.

yet^3 (yet), *n.* [African.] A West African volute of the genus *Cymbium;* a boat-shell. See cut under *Cymbium.*

Called *yet* by Adanson, who tells us that the high winds sometimes drive shoals of them on shore.
P. P. Carpenter, Lectures on Mollusca (1861).

yetapa (yet'a̤-pä), *n.* [S. Amer.] **1.** A South American tyrant-flycatcher of the genus *Cybernetes* or *Gubernetes* (which see, with cut), having a deeply forficate tail longer than the body. Also called *yiperu.*—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus including these birds. *Lesson*, 1831.

yete†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *yet*^{2}.

yeten†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *get*^{1}.

yetling, yetlin (yet'ling, -lin), *n.* [< *yet*^{2} + *-ling*^{1}.] **1.** Cast-iron. [Scotch.]—**2.** A small iron pan with a bow-handle and three feet. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

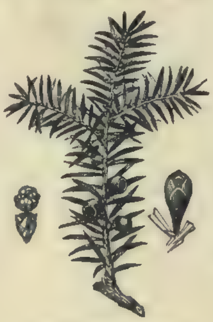
yett (yet), *n.* Another form of *yate.* [Scotch.]

And whan he came till the castell *yett*,
His mither she stood and leant thereat.
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [I. 300).

But warily tent, when ye come to court me,
An' come na unless the back *yett* be a-jee.
Burns, Whistle an' I'll Come to You.

yeve†, **yeven**†. Middle English forms of *give*^{1}, *given.*

yew^1 (yö), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yewe, yeugh, ewe, eugh, ewgh, yowe;* < ME. *ew, u,* < AS. *īw* (in an early gloss. *īuu*), also *eów* = D. *ijf* = OHG. *īwa*, MHG. *īwe*, G. *eibe* = Icel. *ȳr*, yew (MHG. and Icel. also a bow of yew); also, in another form, AS. *eóh* = OLG. *īch* = OHG. *īha*, G. dial. (Swiss) *iche, ige;* cf. F. *if*, Sp. *iva*, ML. *ivus*, yew (< OHG.); OIr. *ēo* (mod. Ir. *iubhar*, Gael. *iubhar, iughar*) = W. *yw, ywen* = Corn. *hivin* = Bret. *iven, ivinen*, yew; the Celtic forms being possibly original.] **1.** A tree of the genus *Taxus*, the common yew being *T. baccata* of temperate Europe and Asia. This is a slow-growing and long-lived evergreen of moderate height and spreading habit, with a thick irregular trunk and dark thick foliage. In Europe the yew has long been planted in graveyards. There are several dwarf, weeping, and variegated varieties. The golden yew has the edge of the leaves in spring of a bright-golden yellow. The Irish yew (var. *fastigiata*) has erect branches, and is more hardy than the typical form, which will not endure the winter in the northern United States. The wood of the yew is heavy, fine-grained, and elastic, and was formerly much used for bows, the supply being protected by government. It is considered a very choice cabinet-wood, the heart being of a fine orange-red or deep brown, and the sap-wood white. The leaves of the tree are poisonous.


Yew (*Taxus baccata*).

The sheter *ew*, the asp for shaftes pleyne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 180.

The twigs and leaves of *yew*, though eaten in a very small quantity, are certain death to horses and cows, and that in a few minutes.
Gilbert White, Antiquities of Selborne, v.

2. The wood of the yew-tree.

A bow made of the best foreign *yew*, six shillings and eightpence. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 121.

3. A shooting-bow made of the wood of the yew.

Tubal (with his *Yew*
And ready quiver) did a Boar pursue.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Wing'd arrows from the twanging *yew.*
Gay, The Fan, i.

American yew, specifically, *Taxus Canadensis*, or, as often classified, *T. baccata*, variety *Canadensis*, a prostrate shrub with straggling branches, common in dark woods; ground-hemlock. There are three other American yews, for which see *short-leafed yew* and *Taxus.*—**California yew**, the short-leafed yew.—**Golden yew, Irish yew.** See def. 1.—**Japan yew**, a tree of the genus *Cephalotaxus.* There is also a true yew in Japan. See *Taxus.*—**Mexican yew**, *Taxus globosa.*—**Short-leafed yew**, *Taxus brevifolia*, of Pacific North America, a not abundant tree, at its best from 50 to 70 feet high. Its wood is hard, heavy, and very fine-grained, susceptible of a beautiful polish, and very durable in contact with the soil; it is used for fence-posts, and by the Indians for paddles, bows, etc. *Sargent.* —**Stinking yew.** See *stink.*—**Western yew**, the short-leafed yew.—**Yew family**, the suborder *Taxaceæ* of the *Coniferæ.*

yew^2 (yö), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A jug or jar having a handle extending over the mouth.

yew^3 (yö), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To rise as scum on brine in boiling, yaw.

yewen (yö'en), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *eughen;* < ME. **ewen*, < AS. *īwen*, < *īw*, yew: see *yew*^{1}.] Made of yew.

Or his stiffe armes to stretch with *Eughen* bowe.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 747.

yew-pine (yö'pīn), *n.* The black spruce, *Picea nigra.* See *spruce.* [West Virginia.]

yew-tree (yö'trē), *n.* [< ME. **ewtre, utree, uvtre;* < *yew*^{1} + *tree.*] Same as *yew*^{1}, 1.

In it throve an ancient evergreen,
A *yew-tree.* *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

yex (yeks), *v. i.* [Also *yesk*, q. v.; < ME. *ȝexen, ȝyxen, ȝoxen, ȝesken*, hiccup, < AS. *giscian* (= MLG. *gischen*), sob, sigh.] To hiccup. [Obsolete or provincial.]

He *yexeth* [var. *yoxeth*], and he speketh thurgh the nose.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 231.

yex (yeks), *n.* [< ME. *ȝeoxe, ȝoxe*, < AS. *geocsa, gicsa*, a sobbing; from the verb.] A hiccup. *Holland.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

His prayer, a rhapsody of holy hiccoughs, sanctified barkings, illuminated goggles, sighs, sobs, *yexes*, gasps, and groans.
Character of a Fanatic (Harl. Misc., VII. 637). (*Nares.*)

yexing (yek'sing), *n.* [< ME. *ȝyxynge, ȝoxing*, < AS. *giscung, gicsung*, verbal n. of *giscian*, sob: see *yex*, *v.*] Same as *yex.*

The juyce of the roots [of skirret] helpeth the hicket, or *yeoxing.* *Johnson's Gerard*, p. 1027. (*Nares.*)

Singultus—the hickot, or *yexing.*
Abr. Flem. Nomenclator, 432 b. (*Nares.*)

Yezidi, Yezidee (yez'i-dē), *n.* [< *Yezid*, their reputed founder.] A member of a sect or people dwelling in Mesopotamia, in Asiatic Turkey, allied to the Kurds. They hold beliefs derived from Mohammedan and various other sources, and are commonly called *devil-worshipers.*

yfere^1†, *n.* Same as *feer*^{1}.

Horn com biuore the kinge,
Mid his twelf *yfere.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 497.

yfere^2†, *adv.* Same as *ifere, in fere.* See *fere*^{1}.

Yggdrasil (ig'dra-sil), *n.* [Also *Ygdrasil, Igdrasil, Iggrdrasill;* Icel. *Yggdra Syll* (not in Cleasby); cf. *Yggr, Uggr*, a name of Odin (see *ug*); *syll*, sill.] In *Scand. myth.*, the ash-tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell. Its branches spread over the whole world and reach above the heavens. Its roots run in three directions: one to the Asa gods in heaven, one to the Frost-giants, and the third to the under-world. Under each root is a fountain of wonderful virtues. In the tree, which drops honey, sit an eagle, a squirrel, and four stags. At the root lies the serpent Nithhöggr gnawing it, while the squirrel Ratatöskr runs up and down to sow strife between the eagle at the top and the serpent at the root. Also called *Tree of the Universe.*

ygo†. An obsolete past participle of *go.*

The fayrest floure our gyrlond all emong
Is faded quite, and into dust *ygoe.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

ygrave†. A Middle English past participle of *grave*^{1}.

yherd†, *a.* A Middle English form of *haired.*

yholde†. A Middle English form of *holden*, a past participle of *hold*^{1}.

Yid, Yiddisher (yid, yid'ish-ėr), *n.* [< G. *jüdisch, jüdischer*, Jewish.] A Jew. *Leland.* [Slang, London.]

Yiddish (yid'ish), *a.* and *n.* [< G. *jüdisch*, Jewish.] **I.** *a.* Jewish. *Athenæum*, No. 3303, p. 212. [Slang, London.]

II. *n.* A dialect or jargon spoken by the Jews in various localities.

yield (yēld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *yeeld;* < ME. *yelden, ȝelden* (pret. *yald, yolde*, pp. *yolden, ȝolden*), < AS. *geldan, gildan, gyldan, gieldan* (pret. *geald*, pl. *guldon*, pp. *golden*), give up, pay, yield, restore, = OS. *geldan* = OFries. *jelda* = D. *gelden* = OHG. *geltan*, MHG. G. *gelten* = Icel. *gjalda* = Sw. *gälla* = Dan. *gjelde*, be worth, be of consequence, avail, = Goth. **gildan*, in comp. *fragildan* (= AS. *forgeldan*), pay back, *usgildan* (= AS. *āgeldan*), pay back. Cf. Lith. *galeti*, be able, have power; W. *gallu*, be able. Hence ult. *gild*^{2}, *guilt*^{1}.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To give in payment; pay; repay; reward; requite; recompense.

Lord, what may i for that *ȝylde* the?
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 195.

God *yelde* the, frend. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1055.

Feire lady, with goode will, and gramercy of youre seruyse; and God graunte me power that I may yow this guerdon *yelde.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 227.

King. How do you, pretty lady?
Oph. Well, God *'ild* you! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 41.

The good mother holds me still a child!
Good mother is bad mother unto me!
A worse were better; yet no worse would I.
Heaven *yield* her for it.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To give in return, or by way of recompense; produce, as a reward or return for labor performed, capital invested, or some similar output.

Rememberynge him that love to wyde yblowe
Yelt bitter fruyt, though swete sede be sowe.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 385.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength. Gen. iv. 12.

It was never made, sir,
For threescore pound, I assure you; 'twill *yield* thirty.
The plush, sir, cost three pound ten shillings a yard.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

Strabo tells us that the Mines at Carthagena *yielded* the Romans per diem to the value of twenty-five thousand Drachms. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 194.

The only fruit which even much living *yields* seems to be often only some trivial success.
Thoreau, Letters, p. 19.

3. To produce generally; bring forth; give out; emit; bear; furnish.

Many things doth Asia *yeeld* not elsewhere to be had.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 51.

No one Clergie in the whole Christian world *yeelds* so many eminent schollers, learned preachers, grave, holy, and accomplish'd Divines as this Church of England doth at this day. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Ammoniated alum *yields* a reddish yellow precipitate.
Ure, Dict., III. 365.

Air-swept lindens *yield*
Their scent. *M. Arnold*, The Scholar-Gipsy.

4. To afford; confer; grant; give.

In hast themperour hendely his gretyng him *ȝeldes*,
and a-non riȝttes after askes his name.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

Natheless Poliphemus, wood for his blynde visage, *yald* to Ulixes joy by his sorwful teeres.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 7.

Doubtless Burgundy will *yield* him help,
And we shall have more wars before 't be long.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 90.

Where the holy Trinity did first *yelde* it-selfe in sensible apparition to the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 104.

And slowly was my mother brought
To *yield* consent to my desire.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

5. To give up, as to a superior power or authority; quit possession of, as through compulsion, necessity, or duty; relinquish; resign; surrender: often followed by *up.*

To *ȝelde* his loue haue y no myȝte,
But loue him hertili therfore.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

The people were so ouersette with their enemies that manye of them were as *yolden*, and tooke partie againe their owne neighboures. *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. 1559), I. 62.

The fierce lion will hurt no *yielden* things.
Wyatt, To His Lady, Cruel over Her Yielding Lover.

Generals of armies, when they have finished their work, are wont to *yield up* such commissions as were given them for that purpose. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

My life, I do confess, is hers;
She gives it; and let her take it back; I *yield* it.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

6. To give up or render generally.

The thef . . . *ȝelte* hym creaunt to Cryst on the crosse.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 193.

If it is bad to *yield* a blind submission to authority, it is not less an error to deny to it its reasonable weight.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 245.

Life to *yield*,
To give it up to heal no city's shame
In hope of gaining long-enduring fame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

7. To admit the force, justice, or truth of; allow; concede; grant.

Pensive I *yeeld* I am, and sad in mind,
Through great desire of glory and of fame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 38.

'Tis a grievous case this, I do *yield*, and yet not to be despaired. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 651.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit.
Milton, P. L., xi. 526.

This was the fourth man that we lost in this Land-Journey; for those two men that we left the day before did not come to us till we were in the North Seas, so we *yielded* them also for lost. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 17.

God yield (or **'ild**) **you.** See *God*^{1}, and def. 1 above.—**To yield** (or **yield up**) **the breath.** Same as *to yield up the ghost.*

O thou, whose wounds become hard-favour'd death,
Speak to thy father ere thou *yield* thy *breath!*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 24.

To yield up the ghost. See *ghost.* = **Syn. 3.** To supply, render.—**7.** To accord.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To produce; bear; give a return for labor: as, the tree *yields* abundantly; the mines *yielded* better last year.—**2.** To give way, as to superior physical force, to a conqueror, etc.; give up a contest; submit; succumb; surrender.

Sir knyght, thow art take; *yelde* thow to me, for ye haue don I-nough. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 461.

Thus *yields* the cedar to the axe's edge.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 11.

Sometimes I stand desperately to my arms, like the foot when deserted by their horse; not in hope to overcome, but only to *yield* on more honourable terms.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy, Ded.

3. To give way, in a moral sense, as to entreaty, argument, or a request; cease opposing; comply; consent; assent.

Ne hadde I er now, my swete herte deere,
Ben *yolde*, ywis I were now noght here.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1211.

But at last, vpon much intreatie, hee *yeelded* to let him go to the General. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 287.

Guendolen the Daughter [of Corineus] *yeelds* to marry.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

No more, dear love, for at a touch I *yield*:
Ask me no more.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.

Their mutton *yields* to ours, but their beef is excellent.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

Tell me first, in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*.
Pope, Spring, l. 90.

yield (yēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yeeld*; < ME. *yeld*, *ʒeld*, *ʒielde*, *ʒild*, < AS. *geld*, *gield*, *gild*, payment, = OS. *geld* = OFries. *jeld* = OHG. MHG. *gelt*, payment, money, G. *geld*, money, = Icel. *gjald*, payment, etc.; from the verb: see *yield*, *v.*, and cf. *gild*^{2}, *gelt*^{2}.] **1†.** Payment; tribute.

That euery mannys wief, after the deth of hur husbond, beyng a taillo^r, shall kepe as many servaunts as they wille, to werke w^t hur to hur usė duryng hur widowhode, so she bere scotte and lotte, yeve and *yeld*, w^t the occupacion.
Ordinance of Hen. VIII. (1531), in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), [p. 329.

2. That which is yielded; the product or return of growth, cultivation, or care; also, that which is obtained by labor, as in mines or manufactories.

He shall be like the fruitful tree, . . .
Which in due season constantly
A goodly *yield* of fruit doth bring. *Bacon*, Ps. i.

Some surprising information about the *yield* of beetroot-sugar in France.
E. C. Grenville Murray, Round about France, p. 25.

The *yield* of the machine is the quantity of electricity put in motion in each unit of time.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 185.

3. The act of yielding or giving way, as under pressure. [Rare.]

After pointing out that the permanent elongation of a bar under longitudinal stress consists of a sliding combined with an increase of volume, the author showed that the *yield* is caused by the limit of elastic resistance (*p*) parallel to one particular direction in the bar (generally at 45° to the axis) being less than along any other direction.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 707.

yieldable (yēl'da̤-bl), *a.* [< *yield* + *-able.*] 1. That may or can be yielded.—2. That may or can yield; inclined to yield; complying.

yieldableness† (yēl'da̤-bl-nes), *n.* A disposition to yield, comply, or give in.

The Second Private Way of Peace: The Composing ourselves to a Fit Disposition for Peace; and therein, . . . (4.) A *Yieldableness* upon Sight of Clearer Truths.
Bp. Hall, Peace-Maker, ii. § 2.

yieldance† (yēl'da̤ns), *n.* [< *yield* + *-ance.*] The act of yielding, producing, submitting, or conceding; submission; surrender.

He . . . sues, not so much for the prophet's *yieldance* as for his own life. *Bp. Hall*, Ahaziah Sick.

yielden†, *p. a.* Same as *yolden*.

yielder (yēl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *ʒeldere*; < *yield* + *-er*^{1}.] **1†.** One who pays; a debtor.—2. One who yields, permits, or suffers; one who surrenders, submits, or gives in.

Doug. . Yield thee as my prisoner.
Blunt. I was not born a *yielder*, thou proud Scot.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 11.

yielding (yēl'ding), *n.* [< ME. *ʒeldinge*; verbal n. of *yield*, *v.*] **1†.** Payment. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 537.—2. Compliance; assent; surrender.

Immaculate and spotless is my mind;
That was not forced; that never was inclined
To accessary *yieldings*. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1658.

It lies in the bosom of a sweet wife to draw her husband from any loose imperfection . . . by her politic *yielding*.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

3. A giving away under physical pressure; a settling.

Faults in sleepers, irregular *yieldings* on bridges, . . . and other imperfections, were definitely marked.
Nature, XLIII. 154.

yielding (yēl'ding), *p. a.* Inclined or fit to yield, in any sense of the word; especially, soft; compliant; unresisting.

A *yielding* temper, which will be wronged or baffled.
Kettlewell.

By nature *yielding*, stubborn but for fame.
Pope, To Miss Blount, with Voiture's Works.

The footsteps of Simplicity, impress'd
Upon the *yielding* herbage.
Cowper, Task, iv. 521.

yieldingly (yēl'ding-li), *adv.* In a yielding manner; with compliance.

yieldingness (yēl'ding-nes), *n.* The state or property of being yielding; disposition to comply.

Bismarck wrote, there was only "one voice of regret on the subject in the Federal Assembly," which in the opinion of many "had given itself a death-blow by its *yieldingness* in the question of Holstein."
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 225.

yieldless† (yēld'les), *a.* [< *yield* + *-less.*] Unyielding.

Undaunted, *yieldless*, firm. *Rowe*, Ulysses, iii.

yif†, *conj.* An obsolete form of *if*.

yill (yėl), *n.* A Scotch form of *ale*.

Old n d.4
Scott,

Her bread it's to bake,
Her *yill* is to brew.
Bonnie Earl o' Murry (Child's Ballads, VII. 122).

The clachan *yill* had made me canty.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

yin (yėn), *n.* A Scotch form of *one*.

yince (yėns), *adv.* A Scotch form of *once*^{1}.

yiperu (yip'e̤-rö), *n.* Same as *yetapa*, 1.

yird (yėrd), *n.* A Scotch form of *earth*^{1}.

yirk†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *yerk*.

yirr (yir), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *yar*^{1}.

yis, yisterday. Dialectal forms of *yes*, *yesterday*.

yit (yit), *adv.* and *conj.* A dialectal form of *yet*^{1}.

yite (yīt), *n.* [Also *yoit*; said to be imitative.] The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*. See cut under *yellowhammer*. [Local, British.]

-yl. [< Gr. ὕλη, wood, matter.] In *chem.*, a suffix commonly used with radicals, denoting the fundamental part, the origin: as, meth*yl*, CH_3, is the fundamental radical of wood alcohol, CH_3OH, methylic ether, $(CH_3)_2O$, meth*yl* anime, CH_3NH_2, etc.

ylang-ylang, *n.* A tall tree of the custard-apple family, *Cananga odorata*, native in Java and the Philippines, cultivated throughout India and the tropics. It bears drooping yellow flowers, 3 inches long, which furnish the ylang-ylang oil of perfumers.—**Ylang-ylang oil.** See *oil*.

ylet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *isle*^{1}, *aisle*, *eel*, etc.

Y-level (wī'lev"el), *n.* The common engineers' spirit-level: so called formerly from the fact that the telescope rests on "Y's." In the Y's the telescope can be rotated at pleasure. The Y-level has been to a certain extent superseded by the so-called "dumpy-level," or Gravatt level, and by other improved instruments combining more or less completely the peculiarities of the Y-level and the dumpy-level. Also written *wye-level*.

The dumpy level differs from the *wye level* in being attached to the level bar by immoveable upright pieces; in having the level tube firmly secured to the uprights of the level bar; in being provided with an inverting eye-piece (unless ordered otherwise); and in the absence of the tangent and slow-motion screws.
Buff and Berger, Hand-Book and Ill. Catalogue, 1891.

The most perfect form [of level] now in use being the improved Dumpy Level, resting on Y's, and named the improved dumpy *Y Level*: it appears to unite in itself all the good qualities of the others, retaining few of their imperfections.
Gen. Frome, Outline of Method of Conducting a Trigono-[metrical Survey, 4th ed. (1873), p. 83.

yliche†, ylike†, *a.* and *adv.* Middle English forms of *alike*.

Y-ligament of Bigelow. The iliofemoral ligament, a fibrous band attached above to the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and below to the trochanter major and to a point just above the trochanter minor: it serves to strengthen the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.

ylke†, *a.* An old spelling of *ilk*^{1}.

ymasked†, *a.* A Middle English form of *meshed*.

ymell†, *adv.* Same as *imell*.

Lo, whilk a complyng is *ymel* hem alle.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 251.

Y-moth (wī'môth), *n.* The gamma, *Plusia gamma*, a noctuid moth common in Europe, whose larva is a notable pest: so called from a shining silver Y-shaped mark on the upper wings. The name extends to others of the genus. Also *Y*. See cut under *Plusia*.

ymp†, ympe†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *imp*.

ympne†, *n.* An old spelling of *hymn*. *Chaucer*.

ynambu (i-nam'bö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The large South American tinamou, *Rhynchotus rufescens*. See cut under *Rhynchotus*.

ynca, *n.* See *inca*.

ynoght†, ynought†, ynow†, *a.* and *adv.* Middle English forms of *enough*.

yo^1 (yo), *interj.* An exclamation noting effort: usually joined with *ho* or *O*.

Our anchor soon must change the lay of merry craftsmen here
For the *yeo*-heave-o, and the heave-away, and the sighing seamen's cheer. *S. Ferguson*, Forging of the Anchor.

yo^2 (yō), *pron.* A dialectal variant of *you*.

yoak†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *yoke*^{1}.

yoat†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *yote*.

yochel^1**, yochle** (yoċh'l), *n.* Scotch spellings of *yokel*^{1}.

yochel^2**, yockel** (yō'kel, yok'l), *n.* Same as *yokel*, *hickwall*. [Prov. Eng.]

yode†. See *yede*^{1}.

yodel, yodle (yō'dl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *yodeled*, *yodelled*, *yodled*, ppr. *yodeling*, *yodelling*, *yodling*. [Also *jodel*; < G. dial. *jodeln*.] To sing with frequent changes from the ordinary voice to falsetto and back again, after the manner of the mountaineers of Switzerland and Tyrol.

A single voice at a great distance was heard *yodling* forth a ballad. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 3.

Mules braying, negroes *yodling*, axes ringing, teamsters singing. *G. W. Cable*, Dr. Sevier, lv.

yodel, yodle (yō'dl), *n.* [< *yodel*, *v.*] A song or refrain in which there are frequent changes from the ordinary voice to a falsetto. Also sometimes called *warble*.

yodeler, yodler (yō'del-ėr, -dlėr), *n.* One who sings yodels. Also *yodeller*.

yof†, *conj.* An obsolete dialectal variant of *though*.

My-selffe *yof* I saye itt. *York Plays*, p. 272.

yoga (yō'gä̤), *n.* [Hind. *yoga*, < Skt. *yoga*, union, devotion, < √ *yuj*, join: see *yoke*^{1}.] One of the branches of the Hindu philosophy, which teaches the doctrines of the Supreme Being, and explains the means by which the human soul may obtain final emancipation from further migrations, and effect a junction with the universal spirit. Among the means of effecting this junction are comprehended a long continuance in various unnatural postures, withdrawal of the senses from external objects, concentration of the mind on some grand central truth, and the like, all of which imply the leading of an austere hermit life.

yogi (yō'gi), *n.* [Hind. *yogī*, < *yoga*: see *yoga*.] A Hindu ascetic and mendicant who practises the yoga system, and combines meditation with austerity, claiming thus to acquire a miraculous power over elementary matter. See *yoga*. Also *yogee* and *jogi*.

Then Rawunna, the giant, assuming the shape of a pilgrim *Yogee* rolling to the caves of Ellora—with Gayntree the mystical text on his lips and the shadow of Siva's beard in his soul—rolls to Rama's door, and cries "Alms! alms!" *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 316.

yogism (yō'gizm), *n.* [< *yoga* + *-ism.*] The doctrine and practices of the yogis; yoga.

yogle (yō'gl), *n.* Same as *ogle*^{2}. [Shetland Isles.]

yoh (yō), *n.* [Chinese.] An ancient Chinese reed, shaped like a flute but shorter, having three to seven holes, and played with one hand.

yo-ho (yō-hō'), *interj.* [Cf. *yo*^{1}.] A call or cry, usually given to attract attention.

yoick (yoik), *v. t.* [< *yoick-s.*] To urge or drive by the cry of "Yoicks."

Hounds were barely *yoicked* into it at one side when a fox was tallied away. *Field*, Jan. 23, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

yoicks (yoiks), *interj.* [Cf. *hoicks.*] An old fox-hunting cry.

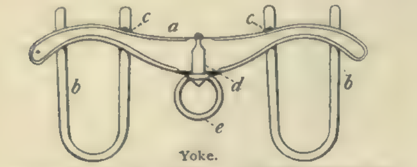
Soho! hark forward! wind 'em and cross 'em! hark forward! *yoics! yoics!* *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

Enjoy the pleasures of the chase. . . . Bravo! . . . Or, if *Yoicks* would be in better keeping, consider that I said *Yoicks*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 10.

yoit (yoit), *n.* Same as *yite*. *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

yojana, yojan (yō'ja̤-nä̤, yō'ja̤n), *n.* [Hind. *yojan*, < Skt. *yojana*, < √ *yuj*, join: see *yoke*^{1}.] In Hindustan, a measure of distance, varying in different places from four to ten miles, but generally valued at about five.

yoke^1 (yōk), *n.* [Formerly also *yoak*; < ME. *yok*, *ʒok*, *ʒoc*, < AS. *geoc*, *gioc*, *ioc* = OS. *juc* = D. *juk*, *jok* = MLG. *jock*, *juck*, LG. *jok*, *jog* = OHG. *joh*, MHG. G. *joch* = Icel. *ok* = Sw. *ok* = Dan. *aag* = L. *jugum* (> It. *giogo* = Sp. *yugo* = Pg. *jugo* = F. *joug*) = Gr. ζυγόν = W. *iau* = OBulg. *igo* = Bohem. *jho* = Russ. *igo* = Skt. *juga*, yoke; from a root seen in L. *jungere* (√ *jug*), join (> E. *join*, *junction*, etc.), = Gr. ζευγνύναι (√ ζυγ), join, = Skt. √ *yuj*, join.] 1. A contrivance of great antiquity, by which a pair of draft-animals, particularly oxen, are fastened together, usually consisting of a piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of the animals. From a ring or hook fitted to the body a chain extends to the thing to be drawn, or to the yoke of another pair of animals behind.



Yoke.
a, body; *b*, bows of bent wood; *c*, keys for fastening bows; *d*, clip; *e*, draft-ring.

> A red heifer . . . upon which never came *yoke*.
> Num. xix. 2.

> In time the savage bull doth bear the *yoke*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 263.

2. Hence, something resembling this apparatus in form or use. (*a*) A frame made to fit the shoulders and neck of a person, used for carrying a pair of buckets or panniers, one at each end of the frame.

> She had seized and adjusted the wooden *yoke* across her shoulders, ready to bear the brimming milk-pails to the dairy. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

(*b*) A frame of wood attached to the neck of an animal to prevent it from creeping under a fence or gate, or from jumping over a fence. (*c*) A cross-bar or curved piece from which a large bell is suspended for ringing. (*d*) *Naut.*, a bar attached to the rudder-head, and projecting in each direction sidewise. To the ends are attached the *yoke-ropes* or *yoke-lines*, which are pulled by the steersman in rowboats, or pass to the drum on the axis of the steering-wheel in larger craft. (*e*) A kind of band or supporting piece to which are fastened the plaited, gathered, or otherwise falling and depending parts of a garment, and which by its shape causes these parts to hang in a certain way: as, the *yoke* of a shirt, which is a double piece of stuff carried around the neck and over the shoulders, and from which the whole body of the shirt hangs; the *yoke* of a skirt, which supports the fullness from the hips downward.

> There was a *yoke* of mulberry colored velvet, which was applied also at the tops of the sleeves.
> *The Spectator* (St. Louis), XI. 327.

(*f*) A branch-pipe, or a two-way coupling for pipes, particularly twin hot- and cold-water pipes that unite in their discharge. (*g*) In a grain-elevator, the head-frame or top of the elevator, where the elevator-belt or lifter passes over the upper drum, and where the cups discharge into the shoot. (*h*) A carriage-clip for uniting two parts of the running-gear. (*i*) A double journal-bearing having two journals united by bars or rods, that pass on each side of the pulley, the shafting being supported by both journals: used in some forms of dynamos to carry the armature; a yoke-arbor. (*j*) A pair of iron clamps of semicircular shape, with a cross screw and nut at each end for tightening them around heavy pipes or other objects, for attaching the ropes when hoisting or lowering into position by power. *J. S. Phillips*, Explorers' Companion. (*k*) In *wheelwrighting*, the overlap tire-bolt washer used at the joints of the fellies. *E. H. Knight.* (*l*) In an electromagnet consisting of two parallel cores joined across one pair of ends to form a U- or horseshoe-shaped magnet, the cross-bar joining the ends is called the *yoke* of the magnet.

3. An emblem, token, or mark of servitude, slavery, and sometimes of suffering generally. As a mark of humiliation and entire submission, the Romans caused their prisoners of war to pass under a yoke. This yoke was sometimes an actual ox-yoke, and was sometimes symbolized by a spear resting across two others fixed upright in the ground.

> Take my *yoke* upon you, and learn of me. . . . For my *yoke* is easy and my burden is light. Mat. xi. 29, 30.

> Like fooles, they doe submit their necke
> Vnto the slavish *yoke* & proudest checke
> Of Romes insulting tyrant.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

4. Something which couples, connects, or binds together; a bond of connection; a link; a tie.

> Companions . . .
> Whose souls do bear an equal *yoke* of love.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 13.

> You see I am tied a little to my *yoke*;
> Pray, pardon me; would ye had both such loving wives!
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, ii. 2.

5. A chain or ridge of hills; also, a single hill in a chain: obsolete, but still retained in some place-names: as, Troutbeck *Yoke*. [Lake District, Eng.]—6. A pair; couple; brace: said of things united by some link, especially of draft-animals: very rarely of persons, in contempt.

> Another a-non ryght nede seyde he hadde
> To folwen fif *ȝokes*, . . . and greithliche hem dryue.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 295.

> These that accuse him . . . are a *yoke* of his discarded men. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 181.

7. As much land as may be plowed by a pair of oxen in a day; hence, as much work generally as is done at a stretch; also, a part of the working-day, as from meal-time to meal-time, in which labor is carried on without interruption. Compare *yokelet*.

> Ploughmen in this county have been in the habit of making two *yokes* a day in summer—that is, ploughing from morning until dinner-time, which is usually at twelve o'clock; then, when dinner is over, resuming their work, which is continued till half-past five or six.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 19.

Spring yoke, in a railroad-car, a wrought-iron bar shaped like an inverted U, placed on a journal-box as a support for a spring. Also called *spring saddle*. See cut under *car-truck*. =**Syn. 6.** *Brace*, etc. See *pair*^{1}.

yoke^1 (yōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *yoked*, ppr. *yoking*. [Formerly also *yoak*; < ME. *ȝoken*, *ȝeoken* (LG. *jöken* = G. *jochen* = L. *jugare*); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To put a yoke on.

> Away she hies,
> And *yokes* her silver doves.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1190.

> The gentle Birds bow'd down their willing heads,
> Not to be *yoaked*, but adorned by
> The dainty harness. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 68.

2. To join or couple by means of a yoke.

> For o Griffoun there wil bere, fleynge to his Nest, a gret Hors, or 2 Oxen *ȝoked* to gidere, as thei gon at the Plowghe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 269.

3. To join; couple; link; unite.

> O then . . . my name
> Be *yoked* with his that did betray the Best!
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 419.

> But, O Izrael!
> Alas! why *yoakst* thou God with Baal?
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

> Rather than to be *yoked* with this bridegroom is appointed me, I would take up any husband.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

4. To restrain; confine; oppress; enslave.

> They thought it better to be somewhat hardly *yoked* at home than forever abroad discredited.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

> Then were they *yoak'd* with Garrisons, and the places consecrate to thir bloodie superstitions destroi'd.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

> As well be *yoked* by Despotism's hand
> As dwell at large in Britain's charter'd land.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 258.

5. To put horses or other draft-animals to. Compare the colloquial phrase *to harness a wagon*.

> They hae *yoked* carts and wains,
> To ca' their dead away.
> *Auld Maitland* (Child's Ballads, VI. 226).

> Ye need na *yoke* the pleugh.
> *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

Yoked bottle, in *ceram.*, a double bottle: so called from the band or bar of baked clay which connects the two vessels comprising it.

II. *intrans.* To be joined together; go along with.

> The care
> That *yokes* with empire.
> *Tennyson*, To the Queen.

yoke^2 (yōk), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *yox*, *yex*. Also *yolk*.

> Whose ugly locks and *yolkinge* voice
> Did make all men afeard.
> *MS. Ashmole* 208. (*Halliwell.*)

yokeage (yō'kāj), *n.* Same as *rokeage*.

yoke-arbor (yōk'är″bo̤r), *n.* A form of double journal-box for pulley-spindles, having a curved arm extending from one bearing to the other on each side of the pulley, and serving to protect the belt from chafing. *E. H. Knight.*

yoke-bone (yōk'bōn), *n.* The jugal or malar bone, entering into the formation of the zygoma. See cut under *skull*.

yoke-devil (yōk'dev″l), *n.* A companion devil. [Rare.]

> Treason and murder ever kept together,
> As two *yoke-devils* sworn to either's purpose.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 106.

yoke-elm (yōk'elm), *n.* See *hornbeam*.

yokefellow (yōk'fel″ō), *n.* One associated with another in labor, or in a task or undertaking; also, one connected with another by some tie or bond, as marriage; a partner; an associate; a mate.

> I intreat thee also, true *yokefellow*, help those women which laboured with me in the gospel. Phil. iv. 3.

> Your wife is your own flesh, the staff of your age, your *yoke-fellow*, with whose help you draw through the mire of this transitory world.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

yokel^1 (yō'kl), *n.* [Sc. also *yochel*, *yochle*; origin obscure. Cf. *gawk*, *gowk*.] A rustic or countryman; especially, a country bumpkin.

> *Yokels* looking up at the tinselled dancers and poor old rouged tumblers. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, Pref.

> The coach was none of your steady-going, *yokel* coaches, but a swaggering, rakish, dissipated London coach; up all night, and lying by all day, and leading a devil of a life.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi.

yokel^2, *n.* Same as *hickwall*.

yokelet (yōk'let), *n.* [< *yoke* + *-let*.] A small farm. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

yoke-line, yoke-rope (yōk'līn, -rōp), *n.* See *yoke*^{1}, *n.*, 2 (*d*).

yokelish (yō'kl-ish), *a.* [< *yokel*^{1} + *-ish*.] Belonging to or characteristic of a yokel; rustic. [Rare.]

> A very rural population, with somewhat *yokelish* notions. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVI. 236.

yoke-mate (yōk'māt), *n.* Same as *yokefellow*.

yoke-toed (yōk'tōd), *a.* In *ornith.*, pair-toed; zygodactyl, as a woodpecker or cuckoo. See cut under *pair-toed*.

> Such arrangement is called zygodactyle or zygodactylous; and birds exhibiting it are said to be *yoke-toed*.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 126.

yoking (yō'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *yoke*^{1}, *v.*] 1. The act of putting a yoke on; the act of joining or coupling.—2. As much work as is done by draft-animals at one time; hence, generally, as much work as is done at a stretch.

> At length we had a hearty *yokin'*
> At sang about.
> *Burns*, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

> I ne'er gat any gude by his doctrine, . . . but a sour fit o' the batts wi' sitting amang the wat moss-hags for four hours at a *yoking*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

Yokohama fowls. Same as *Japanese long-tailed fowls* (which see, under *Japanese*).

yoky (yō'ki), *a.* [< *yoke*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Yoked. [Rare.]

> Seated in a chariot burning bright,
> Drawn by the strength of *yoky* dragons' necks.
> *Marlowe*, Dr. Faustus, vi., chorus, l. 6.

2. Pertaining to or consisting of a yoke. [Rare.]

> So unremovéd stood these steeds; . . .
> . . . their manes, that flourish'd with the fire
> Of endless youth allotted them, fell through the *yoky*
> sphere. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 382.

Yol†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *Yule*.

yold†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *yield*.

yolden†, *p. a.* [Obs. pp. of *yield*.] Yielded; surrendered; submissive.

> With loke doun cast and humble i-*yolden* chere.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 96.

> In humble spirit is set the temple of the Lord, . . .
> Whose Church is built of love, and deckt with hot desire,
> And simple faith; the *yolden* ghost his mercy doth require.
> *Surrey*, Paraphrase of part of Eccl. iv.

Yoldia (yōl'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Möller, 1842), named after Count *Yoldi* of Sweden.] A genus of bivalves, of the family *Nuculidæ* (or *Ledidæ*), related to the ark-shells. The several species are of boreal distribution; they resemble the members of the genus *Leda*, but have long slender siphons, a compressed long oval shell, beaked and slightly gaping behind, and covered with shining epidermis. *Y. arctica*, *Y. limatula*, and *Y. thraciæformis* are examples; the latter is found in deep water off the New England coast.

yolding (yōl'ding), *n.* Same as *yoldring*.—**Yellow yolding.** Same as *yellowhammer*, 1.

yoldring, yoldrin (yōl'dring, -drin), *n.* Same as *yeldring*, *yowley*. [Prov. Eng.]

> But you heed me no more than a goss-hawk minds a yellow *yoldring*. *Scott*, Abbot, xvii.

yole†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *yawl*^{1}.

yolk^1 (yōk), *n.* [Also *yelk*; < ME. *yolke*, *yelke*, < AS. *geolca*, yolk, lit. 'the yellow part,' < *geolu*, yellow: see *yellow*.] 1. The yellow and principal substance of an egg, as distinguished from the white; that protoplasmic content of the ovum of any animal which forms the embryo in germination, with or without some additional substance which serves to nourish the embryo during its formation, as distinguished from a mass of albumen which may surround it, and from the egg-pod or shell which incloses the whole; the vitellus, whether formative wholly or in part. In holoblastic ova, which are usually of minute or microscopic size, the whole content of the cell-wall is yolk which undergoes complete segmentation, and is therefore formative or germinal vitellus, or morpholecithus. In large meroblastic eggs, however, such as those we eat of various birds and reptiles, the true germ-yolk forms only the nucleus and a relatively small part of the whole yolk-ball, which then consists mainly of food-yolk or tropholecithus. This is the yolk of ordinary language, forming a relatively large ball of usually yellow and minutely granular substance which floats in a mass of white or colorless albumen, inclosed in a delicate pellicle, or vitelline membrane, and is steadied or stayed in position by certain strands of stringy albumen forming the chalazæ. The quantity of germ- and of food-yolk relatively to each other and also to the amount of white varies much in different eggs, as does also the relative position of the two kinds of yolk. (See *ectolecithal*, *centrolecithal*.) In the largest eggs, as of birds, the great bulk results from the copiousness of the white and of the food-yolk, and the germ-yolk appears only at a point on the surface of the latter, where it forms the so-called tread or cicatricula. Some eggs contain more than one yolk, but this is rare and anomalous. See *egg*, *ovum*, and *vitellus*; also *segmentation of the vitellus* (under *segmentation*), and cuts under *gastrulation*.

The tother [man] was ȝalowere thene the *ȝolke* of a naye [an egg]. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3284.

2. The vitellus, a part of the seed of plants, so named from its supposed analogy with the yolk of an egg.—**3.** The greasy sebaceous secretion or unctuous substance from the skin of the sheep, which renders the fleece soft and pliable; wool-oil.

Is not the *yoke*, or natural oiliness of the wool in the animal, more efficacious? *Agric. Surv. of Galloway*, p. 283. (*Jamieson.*)

Food yolk. See *food-yolk*, *meroblastic*, and *tropholecithus*. —**Formative yolk,** germinal yolk, which enters into the formation of the embryo, as distinguished from the food-yolk, which does not undergo segmentation; morpholecithus; vitellus germinativus. See *holoblastic*.—**Glycerite of yolk of egg,** a mixture of yolk of egg (45 parts) with glycerin (55 parts), used as a vehicle for medicinal oils and resins.

yolk^2, *v.* See *yoke*^{2}. *Halliwell.*

yolk-bag (yōk′bag), *n.* Same as *yolk-sac.*

yolk-cleavage (yōk′klē″vāj), *n.* In *embryol.*, segmentation of the vitellus (which see, under *segmentation*). See cut under *gastrulation.*

yolk-duct (yōk′dukt), *n.* In *embryol.*, the ductus vitellinus, or vitelline duct, which conducts from the cavity of the umbilical vesicle to that of the intestine through a constriction, at and near the navel, of the original globular cavity of the yolk-sac. See cut under *embryo.*

yolked (yōkt), *a.* [< *yolk* + *-ed*^{2}.] Furnished with a yolk or vitellus: frequently used in composition: as, a double-*yolked* egg.

The effect of the loss of a large food-yolk . . . was shown to resemble a similar loss of food-yolk in the eggs of Micrometrus as compared with other large-*yolked* oviparous fish eggs. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 923.

yolk-gland (yōk′gland), *n.* Same as *vitellarium.*

yolk-sac (yōk′sak), *n.* The umbilical vesicle (which see, under *vesicle*). Also called *yolk-bag.* See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus.*

While the yolk in the latter is minute as compared with that of the former, the *yolksack* is just as large. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 926.

yolk-segmentation (yōk′seg-men-tā″shọn), *n.* Same as *yolk-cleavage.* See *segmentation of the vitellus* (under *segmentation*), and cut under *gastrulation.*

yolk-skin (yōk′skin), *n.* The vitelline membrane; the delicate pellicle which incloses the yolk of an egg, especially when this is large.

yolky (yō′ki), *a.* [< *yolk* + *-y*^{1}.] **1.** Resembling or consisting of yolk; having the nature of yolk.

In addition to the minute yolk-spherules scattered through the protoplasm, there are a few larger bodies, . . . probably of a *yolky* nature. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 5.

2. Greasy or sticky, as unwashed wool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Because of the *yolky* fleece. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Aug. 16, 1887.

yoll†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *yell*^{1}.

yolling (yol′ing), *n.* See *yowley.*

yon (yon), *a.* and *pron.* [Also dial. *yen*; < ME. *yon*, *ȝon*, *ȝeon*, < AS. *geon* (rare) = OHG. MHG. G. *jener*, that, = Icel. *enn*, *inn*, often written *hinn*, the, = Goth. *jains*, that; with adj. formative *-na*, from a pronominal base seen in Gr. ὅς, who, orig. that, Skt. *ya*, who. Cf. *yond*^{1}, *yonder.*] That or those, referring to an object at a distance; yonder: now chiefly poetic.

Luke ȝe aftyre evensange be armyde at-ryghttez,
On blonkez by *ȝone* buscayle, by *ȝone* blythe stremez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 895.

O what hills are *yon*, *yon* pleasant hills,
That the sun shines sweetly on?
"O *yon* are the hills of heaven," he said.
The Dæmon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

Ye see *yon* birkie ca'd a lord.
Burns, For A' That.

Behold her, single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland Lass!
Wordsworth, The Solitary Reaper.

yon (yon), *adv.* [An altered form of *yond*, conformed to *yon*, *a.*] Same as *yonder.*

Him that *yon* soars on golden wing.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 52.

Hither and yon. See *hither.*

yond^1† (yond), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *yond*, *ȝond*, *ȝund*, as prep. also *ȝeond*, *ȝend*, < AS. *geond* = LG. *giend* = Goth. *jaind*, there; cf. *yonder*, *beyond*, and *yon.*] **I.** *adv.* In or at that (more or less distant) place; yonder.

And to the yonder hille I gan hire gyde,
Allas! and ther I took of hire my leeve,
And *yonde* I saugh hire to hire fader ryde.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 612.

Say what thou seest *yond*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 409.

II. *prep.* Through.

ȝond al the world. *Castell off Love*, l. 1448.

yond^1† (yond), *a.* [< ME. *yond*, *ȝond*, *ȝund*, *ȝend*; a later form of *yon*, made to agree with the adv. *yond.*] Same as *yon* or *yonder.*

Is *yond* your mistress?
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow. iii. 3.

And see *yond* fading Myrtle.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

yond^2† (yond), *a.* [Appar one of Spenser's inventions, a forced use of *yond*^{1}, *a.*] Beside one's self; mad; furious; insane. [Rare.]

Then like a Lyon . . . wexeth wood and *yond*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 40.

yonder (yon′dėr), *adv.* [Also dial. *yender*; < ME. *yonder*, *ȝonder*, *ȝunder*, *yender*, *ȝender* = MD. *ghender*, *ghinder* = Goth. *jaindre*, there; a compar. form of *yon*, with suffix *-der* as in *hither*, AS. *hider*, *under*, AS. *under*, etc.] At or in that (more or less distant) place; at or in that place there.

The felisshepe is yourez that *yender* ye see.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2869.

Hold, *yonder* is some fellow skulking.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 4.

Chaucer uses the adverb frequently before the noun, and preceded by *that* or *the*: a use indicating the transition to the adjective use:

In that *yonder* place
My lady first me took unto her grace.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 580.

yonder (yon′dėr), *a.* [< *yonder*, *adv.* Cf. *yon.*] Being at a distance within view, or as conceived within view; that or those, referring to persons or things at a distance.

Our pleasant labour to reform
Yon flowery arbours, *yonder* alleys green.
Milton, P. L., iv. 626.

Sweet Emma Moreland of *yonder* town
Met me walking on *yonder* way.
Tennyson, Edward Gray.

yong†, **yonghede**†, **yongth**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *young*, etc.

yonker†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *younker.*

yook (yök), *v.* and *n.* Same as *yuck.*

yoop (yöp), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *whoop*^{1}, *cloop*, etc.] A word imitative of a hiccuping or sobbing sound. [Rare.]

There was such a scuffling, and hugging, and kissing, and crying, with the hysterical *yoops* of Miss Swartz, . . . as no pen can depict. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

yopon (yō′pọn), *n.* Same as *yapon.*

yore^1 (yōr), *adv.* [< ME. *yore*, *ȝore*, < AS. *geára*, of yore, formerly an adverbial gen. of time, lit. 'of years,' gen. pl. of *geár*, year: see *year.*] In time past; long ago; in old time: now used only in the phrase *of yore*—that is, of old time; long ago.

A man may serven bet and more to pay
In half a yer, althow it were no more,
Than sum man doth that hath served ful *yore.*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 476.

Whan Adam had synnyd, thou seydest *yore*
That he xulde deye and go to helle.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 107.

In Times *of yore* an ancient Baron liv'd.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Instead of the great tree that used to shelter the quiet little Dutch inn *of yore*, there now was reared a tall naked pole. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 58.

yore^2 (yōr), *a.* Same as *yare*^{1}. *Halliwell.*

Yoredale rocks. In *Eng. geol.*, the upper portion of the Carboniferous limestone series. In this—as in the Pennine area—the massive limestone (the Thick, Scaur, or Main limestone) is succeeded by a series of flagstones, grits, shales, limestones, with a few seams of coal, the whole varying greatly in thickness in localities not far distant from each other. This series was named from Yoredale, in Yorkshire, where it has a development of from 500 to 1,500 feet. In its paleontological features it does not differ much from the Carboniferous limestone series generally. In the Yoredale rocks are the celebrated lead-mines of Alston Moor and others. Also called *Yoredale group* and *Yoredale series.*

York-and-Lancaster rose. See *rose*^{1}.

Yorkish (yôr′kish), *a.* [< *York* (see def.) + *-ish*^{1}.] **1.** Pertaining to the city of York or to the county of York, in England.—**2.** Adhering to the house of York. See *Yorkist.*

But if thy ruby lip it spy,
As kiss it thou mayest deign,
With envy pale 'twill lose its dye,
And *Yorkish* turn again. *The White Rose.*

Yorkist (yôr′kist), *n.* and *a.* [< *York* (see def.) + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* An adherent of the house of York, or a supporter of their claims to the crown, especially in the Wars of the Roses.

The next Henry Percy, fourth earl, was, however, restored by Edward IV. and became a *Yorkist.*
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVIII. 379.

II. *a.* In *Eng. hist.*, pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of York. The Yorkist kings were Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III. (1461–85), and their claims to the crown rested on their descent from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and Edmund, Duke of York, respectively the third and fifth sons of Edward III. See *Lancastrian*, and *Wars of the Roses* (under *rose*^{1}).

The grand episode or tragedy of Perkin [Warbeck] . . . connects the *Yorkist* intrigues with the social discontents in a way more striking than any of the previous outbursts.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 348.

York pitch. See *pitch of a plane*, under *pitch*^{1}.

Yorkshire flannel. Flannel of superior quality, made of undyed wool.

Yorkshire pudding. A pudding made of batter without sweets of any kind, and baked under meat, so as to catch the drippings.

Yorkshire stone. Stone from the Millstone-grit series, extensively quarried in Yorkshire, England, for building and various other purposes.

Yorkshire terrier. See *terrier*^{1}.

yorling (yôr′ling), *n.* Same as *yolling.* See *yowley.*

Half a paddock, half a toad,
Half a yellow *yorling.* *Scotch Ballad.*

Yoshino lacquer. See *lacquer.*

yostreger†, *n.* Same as *austringer.*

On of yᵉ *yostregere* unto . . . Henry the VIII.
Epitaph, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 106.

yot (yot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *yotted*, ppr. *yotting.* [Prob. a var. of *yote*, melt, hence weld: see *yote.*] To unite closely; fasten; rivet. [Prov. Eng.]

yote (yōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *yoted*, ppr. *yoting.* [< ME. *yoten*, var. of *yeten*, *ȝeten*, *ȝeoten*, < AS. *geótan*, pour: see *yet*^{2}.] To pour water on; steep. [Obsolete or provincial.]

My fowls, which well enough
I, as before, found feeding at their trough
Their *yoted* wheat. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xix. 760.

you, *pron.* See *ye*^{1}.

youk (youk), *v. i.* See *yuck.*

youl†, *v. i.* See *yowl.*

youling†, *n.* A spelling of *yowling.*

young (yung), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yong*; < ME. *yong*, *yung*, *ȝung*, *ȝong*, *ȝing*, < AS. *geong*, *giung*, *iung* (in compar. also *ging-*, *gyng-*, *geng-*) = OFries. *jung*, *jong* = OS. *jung* = D. *jong* = MLG. *junk*, LG. *jung* = OHG. MHG. *junc*, G. *jung* = Icel. *jungr*, *ungr* = Sw. Dan. *ung* = Goth. *juggs* (compar. *juhiza*?); Teut. **yūnga*, contr. of **yuwanga* or **yuwanha* = W. *ieuangc* = L. *juvencus* = Skt. *yuvaça*, young; an extension or derivative, with adj. suffix (L. *-cu-s*), of a simpler form seen in L. *juvenis* = OBulg. *junŭ* = Russ. *iunuiĭ*, etc., = Lith. *jaunus* = Lett. *jauns* = Skt. *yuvan*, young; cf. Skt. *yavishtha*, youngest. From E. *young* is ult. E. *youth.* From the L. word are ult. E. *juvenile*, *juvenal*, *juvenescent*, *rejuvenate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in the first or early stage of life; not long born; not yet arrived at maturity or full age; not old: said of animals: as, a *young* child; a *young* man; a *young* horse.

Thow art *ȝonge* and ȝepe, and hast ȝeres ynowe
Forto lyue longe and ladyes to louye.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 17.

Let the *young* lambs bound
As to the tabor's sound!
Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality.

2. Being in the first or early stage of growth: as, a *young* plant; a *young* tree.

He cropped off the top of his *young* twigs.
Ezek. xvii. 4.

I wish'd myself the fair *young* beech
That here beside me stands.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. Being in the first or early part of existence generally; not yet far advanced, of long duration, or of full development; recent; newly come to pass or to be.

Rom. Is the day so *young?*
Ben. But new struck nine.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 166.

Th' impatient fervor . . . threat'ning death
To his *young* hopes. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 504.

4. Having the appearance and freshness or vigor of youth; youthful in look or feeling; fresh; vigorous.

Thei that duellen there and drynken often of that Welle, thei nevere han Sekenesse, and thei semen alle weys *ȝonge.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 169.

He is only seven-and-thirty, very *young* for his age, and the most affectionate of creatures.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, vi.

5. Having little experience; ignorant; raw; green.

We are yet but *young* in deed.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 144.

How for to sell he knew not well,
For a butcher he was but *young.*
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 34).

6. Pertaining or relating to youth; spent or passed during youth; youthful: as, in his *younger* days he was very hot-headed.

God forbid I should be so bold to press to heaven in my *young* days. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 91.

King Edward the sixt, being of *young* yeres, but olde in wit. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 158.

7. Junior: applied to the younger of two persons, especially when they have the same name or title: as, *young* Mr. Thomas Ray called with a message from his father. [Colloq.] — 8. Newly or lately arrived. [Australia.]

So says I, "You're rather *young* there, a'n't you? I was by there a fortnight ago."
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 33.

The Young Pretender. See *pretender*, 3.—**Young America**, the rising generation in the United States. [Colloq.]—**Young beer.** See *schenk beer*, under *beer*^{1}.—**Young blood.** See *blood*.—**Young England**, a group of Tory politicians, chiefly recruited from the younger members of the aristocracy, who, about 1844, opposed free trade and radicalism, and advocated the restoration of the supposed former condition of things. Among their leaders were Disraeli and Lord John Manners.—**Young flood, fustic, hyson, ice.** See the nouns.—**Young Ireland**, a group of Irish politicians and agitators, active about 1840–50, who were at first adherents of O'Connell, but were separated from him through their advocacy of physical force, and took part in the rising of 1848.—**Young Italy**, an association of Italian republican agitators, active about 1834, under the lead of Mazzini. Analogous republican groups in other countries were called *Young Germany*, *Young Poland*, and *Young France*, and these republican associations collectively were known as *Young Europe*.

II. *n.* Offspring collectively.

The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture forth disclosed
Their callow *young*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 420.

The mother-linnet in the brake
Bewails her ravish'd *young*.
Burns, A Mother's Lament.

With young, pregnant; gravid.

So many days my ewes have been *with young*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 35.

Young of the year, in *ornith.*, specifically, birds which have left the nest and acquired their first plumage. Most birds hatch in summer, and, after putting off the down-feathers characteristic of the nestling, acquire a special first feathering; and as long as this is worn, or until the first true molt, they are *young of the year*, without regard to the length of time this plumage may be worn, as it is always replaced by the following spring.

younger† (yung'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *yonger*, *ȝonger*, *ȝungre*, *ȝingre*, etc., < AS. *gyngra*, *gingra*, *gengra* (= G. *jünger*, etc.), a follower, disciple, lit. a younger person (as distinguished from *yldra*, an elder), compar. of *geong*, *giung*, *iung*, young: see *young*.] A young person; a disciple. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6. 14 (quartos).

youngerly (yung'gėr-li), *a.* [< *younger*, compar. of *young*, + *-ly*^{1}, after *elderly*.] Somewhat young; below middle age. [Colloq., U. S.]

The life-blood of Christendom flows in the veins of her *youngerly* men. *Church Union*, Jan. 11, 1868.

young-eyed (yung'īd), *a.* Having the fresh, bright eyes or look of youth.

Still quiring to the *young-eyed* cherubins.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 62.

younghead† (yung'hed), *n.* [< ME. *yonghede*; < *young* + *-head*.] Youth.

Elde was paynted after this,
That shorter was a fote, iwys,
Than she was wont in her *yonghede*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 351.

Young-Helmholtz theory of color. See *color*.

youngling (yung'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *yongling*, *ȝongling*, *ȝungling*, < AS. *geongling* (= OHG. *jungeling*), a young man, < *geong*, young, + *-ling*, E. *-ling*^{1}.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A young person; a youth or child.

Due privilege allow'd, we all should go
Before, and she, the *youngling*, come behind.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 10.

2. Any young thing, as an animal, a plant, etc.; anything immature, undeveloped, or recent.

More dear unto their God then *younglings* to their dam.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 57.

Speak, whimp'ring *younglings*, and make known
The reason why
Ye droop and weep.
Herrick, To Primroses Fill'd with Morning Dew.

3. A novice; a new-comer; a beginner.

This Naaman was but an *youngling* in God's religion.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 338.

II. *a.* Youthful; young.

The mountain raven's *youngling* brood
Have left the mother and the nest.
Wordsworth, Idle Shepherd-boys.

The frequent chequer of a *youngling* tree.
Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

youngly (yung'li), *a.* [< ME. *ȝongly*, *ȝunglich*, < AS. *geonglīc*, < *geong*, young, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*^{1}.] Youthful.

Sum men clepen it the Welle of Ȝouthe: for thei that often drynken there of semen alle weys *Ȝongly*, and lyven with outen Svkenesse. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 169.

youngly (yung'li), *adv.* [< *young* + *-ly*^{2}.] In youth; as a youth.

How *youngly* he began to serve his country.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 244.

youngness (yung'nes), *n.* [< *young* + *-ness*.] The condition of being young. *Cudworth.*

Young's modulus. See *modulus*.

youngster (yung'stėr), *n.* [< *young* + *-ster*.] **1.** A young person; a lad: sometimes applied also to young animals, especially horses.

For Adon's sake, a *youngster* proud and wild.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 120.

A *youngster* at school, more sedate than the rest.
Cowper, Pity for Poor Africans.

With the exception of her full sister, . . . this filly is considered the highest bred trotting *youngster* now on the American continent.
New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

2. A junior officer in a company, battery, or troop. [Familiar and colloq.]

youngth† (yungth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *yongth*; < ME. *yongth*, *ȝongthe*, *ȝungthe*; < *young* + *-th*^{1}. Cf. *youth*, an older word of the same ult. elements.] Youth.

The lusty *yongth* of mans might.
Gower, Conf. Amant. (ed. 1554), p. clxviii.

The mornefull Muse in myrth now list ne maske,
As shee was wont in *youngth* and sommer dayes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

youngthly† (yungth'li), *a.* [Formerly *yongthly*; < *youngth* + *-ly*^{1}.] Youthful.

He breathlesse did remaine,
And all his *yongthly* forces idly spent.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 431.

younker (yung'kėr), *n.* [Formerly also *yonker* (= Sw. Dan. *junker*); < MD. *joncker*, D. *jonker* = MLG. *junker*, *juncher*, LG. *junker* = MHG. *junker*, *junkher*, *junckher*, *jonker*, G. *junker*, a young gentleman, a young man; contracted and reduced to the form of a derivative in *-er*, < D. *jonkheer* = LG. *jungheer* = MHG. *junchērre*, *juncherre*, G. *jungherr*, *junger Herr*, young gentleman: see *young* and *herre*^{1}, *herr*. Cf. G. *jungfer*, similarly reduced from *jungfrau*.] **1**†. A young man of condition; a young gentleman or knight.

Amongst the rest, there was a jolly knight; . . .
But that same *younker* soone was overthrowne.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 11.

Ulysses slept there, and close by
The other *younkers*. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiv.

2. A young person; a lad; a youngster.

Pagget, a school-boy, got a sword, and then
He vow'd destruction both to birch and men;
Who wo'd not think this *yonker* fierce to fight?
Herrick, Upon Pagget.

It was a pleasure to see the sable *younkers* lick in the unctuous meat. *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

The juveniles and *younkers* in the town.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

3†. A novice; a simpleton; a dupe.

What, will you make a *younker* of me? shall I not take mine ease in mine inn but I shall have my pocket picked?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 92.

Ang. Is he your brother, sir?
Eust. Yes.—Would he were buried!
I fear he'll make an ass of me, a *younker*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

4. Same as *junker*.

youpon (yö'pọn), *n.* Same as *yapon*.

your (yör), *pron.* [(*a*) < ME. *your*, *ȝour*, *ȝoure*, *ȝure*, *iour*, *eower*, < AS. *eówer* (= OS. *iuwar* = OHG. *iuwer* = Goth. *izwara*), gen. of *gē* (dat. acc. *eów*), you: see *ye*^{1}, *you*. (*b*) < ME. *your*, *ȝour*, *ȝoure*, *ȝowre*, *iour*, *ower*, *our*, *eoure*, *eowre*, *eower*, < AS. *eówer* = OS. *iuwar*, *iuwa* = OFries. *iuwe*, etc., = Goth. *izwar*, poss. pron.: see (*a*), above.] **A**†. *pers. pron.* Of you: the original genitive of *ye*^{1}, *you*.

Sitthen I am *ȝoure* alre hefd [i. e., head of you all],
ich am *ȝoure* alre hele [salvation].
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 478.

B. *poss. pron.* **1**†. Of you; belonging to you: used predicatively: now replaced by *yours*.

I wolde permute [change] my penaunce with *ȝowre*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 110.

I . . . mot ben *youre* whil that my lyf may dure.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 642.

And she ansuerde, "I am *yowre* and the childe *youre*, therfore do with me and with hym youre will."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 89.

2. Belonging to you: possessive and adjective in use, preceding the noun. While plural in form and original meaning, it is now commonly also used, like the nominative *you*, in addressing an individual.

"I haue no kynde knowyng," quod I, "to conceyue alle *ȝoure* wordes." *Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 57.

Promise unto the Lord *your* God, and keep it, all ye that are round about him.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. lxxvi. 11.

I leave it [the poem] to *your* honourable survey, and *your* honour to *your* heart's content.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, Ded. to the Earl of Southampton.

[*Your* was used formerly to denote a class or species well known. This use survives as an archaism, and now often adds a slurring or humorous significance.

Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of *your* mud by the operation of *your* sun. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 29.

Your great Philosophers have been voluntarily poor.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 352.]

yourn (yörn), *pron.* Yours. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

yours (yörz), *pron.* [< ME. *youres*, *ȝoures*, etc.; with added poss. suffix, as in *ours*, *theirs*, etc.: see *your*.] That which belongs or those which belong to you: the possessive used without a following noun. Preceded by *of*, it is equivalent to the personal pronoun *you*: as, a friend *of yours*. Compare the similar phrases made with the other possessives in the independent form.

Ye cruell one! what glory can be got
In slaying him that would live gladly *yours!*
Spenser, Sonnets, lvii.

What's mine is *yours* and what is *yours* is mine.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 543.

Yours is no love, Faith and Religion fly it.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

If by Fate *yours* only must be Empire, then of necessitie ours among the rest must be subjection.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

[*Yours* is sometimes used in specific senses without reference to a noun previously mentioned: (*a*) Your property. (*b*) The persons belonging to you; your friends or relatives.

Bothe to me & to myne mykull vnright,
And to yow & also *yours* ȝomeryng [mourning] for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1722.

O God, I fear thy justice will take hold
On me, and you, and mine, and *yours* for this!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 132.

(*c*) Your letter: as, *yours* of the 16th inst. is at hand.

I have *yours* just now of the 19th.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, July 27, 1726.]

Abbreviated *yrs.*

Yours truly, yours to command, etc., phrases of conventional politeness immediately preceding the signature at the end of a letter: hence sometimes used playfully by a speaker in alluding to himself.

Yours truly, sir, has an eye for a fine woman and a fine horse. *W. Collins*, Armadale, II. 168. (*Hoppe.*)

yourself, yourselves (yọ̈r-self', -selvz'), *pron.* [< ME. *your selven*, etc.: see *your* and *self*.] An emphatic or reflexive form of the second personal pronoun, *ye*, *you*. *Yourself* is used when a single person is addressed (compare *ye*, *your*), and *yourselves* when more than one. As nominatives, the words are used for emphasis, either in apposition with *you* or alone.

Ye se well *your-seluyn* the sothe at your egh,
Hit is no bote here to byde for baret with-oute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12333.

I knowe yow alle as wele or beter than ye do *youre-self*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 141.

Conversation is but carving;
Carve for all, *yourself* is starving.
Swift, Verses on a Lady.

In the objective case *yourself* or *yourselves* is commonly reflexive: when emphatic it is usually in apposition with *you*. Compare *himself*, *herself*, etc.

Call forth your actors by the scroll. Masters, spread *yourselves*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 16.

"Stay then a little," answered Julian, "here,
And keep *yourself*, none knowing, to *yourself*."
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, Golden Supper.

yourta, yourte, *n.* French spellings of *yurt*.

youse (yöz), *n.* [E. Ind.] The chetah or hunting-leopard, *Guepardus jubatus*. Also *youze*. See cut under *chetah*.

youth (yöth), *n.* [< ME. *youthe*, *youhthe*, *iouthe*, *ȝouthe*, *yhouthe*, *ȝuwethe*, *ȝuȝethe*, *ȝeoȝuthe*, *iuȝethe*, etc., < AS. *geógoth*, *gióguth*, *iugoth* = OS. *juguth*, *jugud* = D. *jeugd* = OHG. *jugund*, MHG. *jugent*, G. *jugend*, youth; with abstract formative *-th* (*-oth*, etc.), < AS. *geong*, etc., young: see *young*. A "restored" form appears in *youngth*.] **1.** The condition of being young; youthfulness; youngness; juvenility.

These opinions have *youth* in their countenance; antiquity knew them not; it never thought nor dreamed of them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

In fact, there's nothing that keeps its *youth*,
So far as I know, but a tree and truth.
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. The age from puberty up to the attainment of full growth. In a general sense, youth denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to maturity; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into infancy, childhood, youth, and manhood. Thus limited, youth includes that early period of manhood or womanhood upon which one enters at puberty, with the establishment of the sexual functions, and in which one continues until the skeleton is completely ossified by the consolidation of the epiphyses of the long bones, so that there is no further increase in stature, and all the teeth are in permanent functional position.

Therfore take hede bothe nyȝt & day
How fast ȝoure *ȝouthe* dooth asswage.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

3. A young person; especially, a young man. In this sense it has a plural.

I gave it to a *youth*,
A kind of boy. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 161.

Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 27.

For what in nature's dawn the child admired,
The *youth* endeavoured, and the man acquired.
Dryden, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, l. 144.

Just at the age 'twixt boy and *youth*,
When thought is speech, and speech is truth.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

I had hardly ever seen a handsome *youth*; never in my life spoken to one. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

4. Young persons collectively.

Forget the present Flame, indulge a new,
Single the loveliest of the am'rous *Youth*.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Even when our *youth*, leaving schools and universities, enter that most important period of life.
Burke, Rev. in France.

O ye! who teach the ingenuous *youth* of nations, . . .
I pray ye flog them upon all occasions.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 1.

5†. Recentness; freshness; brief date. [Rare.]

Welcome hither;
If that the *youth* of my new interest here
Have power to bid you welcome.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 224.

youthede†, *n.* A Middle English form of *youthhead*.

youthful (yöth'fůl), *a.* [< *youth* + *-ful.*] 1. Possessing or characterized by youth; not yet aged; not yet arrived at mature years; being in the early stage of life; young; juvenile.

It was a *youthful* knight
Lov'd a gallant lady.
Constance of Cleveland (Child's Ballads, IV. 226).

As Clifford's young manhood had been lost, he was fond of feeling himself comparatively *youthful*, now, in apposition with the patriarchal age of Uncle Venner.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. Pertaining or belonging or suitable to the early part of life: as, *youthful* days; *youthful* age.

His *youthful* hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 160.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt
With *youthful* coronals, and lead the dance.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

The discrepancy . . . between her age, which was about seventy, and her dress, which would have been *youthful* for twenty-seven. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxi.

Sometimes . . . the *youthful* spirit has come over me in such a rush of young blood that it has surprised me as much as the slaughtered Duncan's manifestation surprised Lady Macbeth.
O. W. Holmes, Over the Teacups, xii.

3. Fresh and vigorous, as in youth.

Perfect felicity, such as after millions of millions of ages is still *youthful* and flourishing. *Bentley*.

4. Early in time.

Here, as I point my sword, the sun arises,
Which is a great way growing on the south,
Weighing the *youthful* season of the year.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 108.

Nor of the larger stature & cubites of men in those *youthfull* times and age of the world.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

=**Syn.** 1-3. *Youthful, Juvenile, Boyish, Puerile. Youthful* is generally used in a good sense: as, *youthful* looks or sports; *juvenile* indifferently, but if in a bad sense not strongly so: as, the poem was a rather *juvenile* performance; *boyish* rather more often, but not necessarily, in some contempt: as, a *boyish* manner; *boyish* enthusiasm; *puerile* always in marked contempt, as a synonym for *silly*.

youthfullity (yöth'fůl-i-ti), *n.* [< *youthful* + *-ity.*] Youthfulness. [Nonce-word.]

You see my impetuosity does not abate much; no, nor my *youthfullity*. *Walpole*, Letters (1763), II. 461. (*Davies.*)

youthfully (yöth'fůl-i), *adv.* In a youthful manner.

Your attire . . . not *youthfully* wanton.
Bp. Hall, Works, I. 314. (*Richardson.*)

youthfulness (yöth'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being youthful.

Lusty *youthfulness*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 764.

youthhead (yöth'hed), *n.* [< ME. *youthede*, *ȝouthede*, etc.; < *youth* + *-head*. Cf. *youthhood.*] Youth. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In gret perel is set *youthede*,
Delite so doth his bridil leede.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4931.

A sharp Adversitie,
Danting the Rage of *ȝouth-heid* furious.
Ramsay, Vertue and Vyce, st. 37.

In *youthhead*, happy season. *Southey.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

youthhood (yöth'hůd), *n.* [< ME. **youthehod*, *ȝuwethehod*, < AS. *geoguthhād* (= OS. *jugudhēd*); as *youth* + *-hood*. Cf. *youthhead.*] Youth.

To rejuvenate them with the vigor of his own immortal *youthhood*. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 135.

The *youthhood* of Derry and Enniskillen determined to protect themselves.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 76.

youthlike (yöth'līk), *a.* Having the characteristics of youth. [Rare.]

All such whom either youthful age or *youthlike* minds did fill with unlimited desires. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

youthly† (yöth'li), *a.* [< *youth* + *-ly*^{1}.] Pertaining to youth; characteristic of youth; youthful.

The knight was fiers, and full of *youthly* heat.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 7.

That sooth'd you in your sins and *youthly* pomp.
Greene, James IV., v.

As touching my residence and abiding heere in Naples, my *youthlye* affections, my sportes and pleasures, . . . to me they bring more comfort and ioye then care and griefe. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 42.

youthly† (yöth'li), *adv.* [< *youth* + *-ly*^{2}.] Youthfully.

And deckt himselfe with fethers *youthly* gay.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 34.

youthness† (yöth'nes), *n.* [< ME. *youthnesse*; < *youth* + *-ness.*] Youth; youthfulness.

Off his wickednesse don consentyngly,
And that he had don in his *youthnesse* soo,
With sore hert contrite all confessed thoo.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5221.

youthsome (yöth'sum), *a.* [< *youth* + *-some.*] Having the vigor, freshness, feelings, tastes, or appearance of youth; youthful; young. [Rare.]

To my uncle Fenner's, when at the alehouse I found him drinking, and very jolly and *youthsome*.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 31, 1661.

youthwort† (yöth'wėrt), *n.* An old name of the sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

youthy (yö'thi), *a.* [< *youth* + *-y*^{1}.] Young; youthful. [Rare.]

Affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 296.

When at college, Sterling had venerated and defended Shelley as a moralist as well as a poet, "being rather *youthy*." *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 133.

youze, *n.* See *youse*.

yove†. A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *give*^{1}.

yow (you), *n.* A dialectal form of *ewe*^{1}. See the quotation under *shearhog*.

yowe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *yew*^{1}.

yowl (youl), *v. i.* [Also *youl*; < ME. *yowlen*, *ȝoulen*, also *ȝaulen*, < Icel. *gaula*, howl: see *yawl*^{1}. Cf. *yell.*] To give a long distressful or mournful cry, as a dog; howl; hence, of persons, to yell; bawl.

The grete tour
Resouneth of his *youling* and clamour.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 420.

The man [milkman] comes *yowling* regularly at the stroke of seven. *Carlyle*, in Froude, Life in London, I. iii.

yowl (youl), *n.* [< *yowl*, *v.*] A long distressful or mournful cry, as that of a dog.

yowley (you'li), *n.* [One of numerous variant forms (see below), ult. < AS. *geolu*, yellow: see *yellow.*] The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*: more fully called, by reduplication, *yellow yowley*. Also *yeldring, yeldrin, yeldrock, yolding, yoldring, yoldrin, yolling, yorling*; also *yite*, *yoit*. See cut under *yellowhammer*. [Scotland and North of Ireland.]

yowling (you'ling), *n.* [< ME. *ȝowlyng*; verbal n. of *yowl*, *v.*] A howling; crying.

And with a greet *ȝowlyng* he wepte.
Wyclif, Gen. xxvii. 38.

Then the wind set up a howling,
And the poodle-dog a *yowling*.
Thackeray, White Squall.

yowp, *v. i.* A dialectal form of *yaup*^{2}. *Halliwell*.

yox†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *yex*.

Yphantes, *n.* See *Hyphantes*, 1. *Vieillot*, 1816.

ypight†. Same as *pight*, an obsolete past participle of *pitch*^{1}.

ypiked†, *a.* Same as *piked* for *picked*^{1}.

ypocrite†, *n.* An old spelling of *hypocrite*.

ypointing (i-point'ing), *a.* [< *y-*, *i-*, + *pointing*. Like Shakspere's *yravish*, an infelicitous attempt at archaism, the prefix *y-* being confined to ME. use and there to words of AS. origin (or to verbs from early OF., some of which, in the pp., have *y-*); there may have been a ME. **ypointed*, but there could be no ME. **ypointing*. Milton herein, like Thomson later, was imitating Spenser, who archaized on principle but without knowledge.] Pointing. [Poetical.]

What needs my Shakspeare, for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones?
Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid
Under a star-*ypointing* pyramid?
Milton, Epitaph on William Shakspeare.

Yponomeuta (i-pon-ō-mū'tä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), prop. *Hyponomeuta*, < Gr. ὑπονομεύειν, undermine, < ὑπόνομος, going underground, underground, as a noun an underground passage, < ὑπό, under, + νέμειν, drive.] A notable genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Yponomeutidæ*, comprising a number of rather large slender-bodied species, usually white or gray, and often with many small black spots. The larvæ live gregariously in a light web, and feed upon the foliage of different plants. About a dozen species are found in Europe and 7 in North America. *Y. cognatella* is exceedingly destructive to apple-trees, depriving them of their leaves.

Yponomeutidæ (i-pon-ō-mū'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Yponomeuta* + *-idæ.*] A family of tineid moths, based chiefly upon venational characters, but having a recognizable facies. The larvæ have 16 legs, and in general feed like those of the type genus. Those of *Atemelia*, however, bore into buds and young twigs. Some 14 genera have been placed in this family by Standinger, but the important genus *Argyresthia* and its allies are removed to a distinct family, *Argyresthiidæ*, by Heinemann and others. Also *Hyponomeutidæ*.

ypreised†, *a.* An obsolete form of the past participle of *praise*.

For the more a man may do by so that he do hit,
The more is he worth and worthi of wyse and goode
ypreised. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 310.

Ypres lace. See *lace*.

ypsiliform (ip'si-li-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. ὖ ψιλόν (see *hypsiloid*) + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like the Greek capital letter ϒ; Y-shaped. The figure is also called *arietiform*, the symbol of the zodiacal sign *Aries* being the same.

The T-shaped [germinal spot] gradually passes into the *ypsiliform* figure, so called from its resemblance to the Greek Y. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 417.

ypsilo-. For words so beginning, see *hypsilo-*.

ypsiloid, *a.* Same as *hypsiloid*.

Ypsilophus (ip-sil'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815).] Same as *Ypsolophus*.

Ypsipetes (ip-sip'e-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), prop. *Hypsipetes*, < Gr. ὑψιπετής, fallen from heaven, < ὕψι, on high, + πέτεσθαι, fly.] A genus of geometrid moths, of the family *Larentidæ*, of wide distribution, but having few species.

Ypsolophus (ip-sol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), *Ypsilophus* (Oken, 1815), prop. *Hypsilophus*, < Gr. ὑψίλοφος, having a high crest, < ὕψι, on high, + λόφος, crest.] A prominent genus of tineid moths, of the family *Gelechiidæ*, having ocelli, and both fore and hind wings turned forward at tip. The larvæ are leaf-rollers. Nine species are known in Europe and thirteen in the United States.

yr. An abbreviation (*a*) of *year*; (*b*) of *your*; (*c*) of *younger*.

yravish† (i-rav'ish), *v. t.* A pseudo-archaic form of *ravish*. Compare *ypointing*.

The sum of this,
Brought hither to Pentapolis,
Y-ravished the regions round,
And every one with claps can sound,
"Our heir-apparent is a king!"
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 35.

yren†, **yron**†, *n.* and *a.* Old spellings of *iron*.

yrs. An abbreviation of *years* and of *yours*.

yse†, *n.* An old spelling of *ice*.

ysene†, *pp.* A Middle English form of *seen*.

Ful longe were his legges and ful lene,
Ylik a staf; ther was no calf *ysene*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 592.

yslaked†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *slake*.

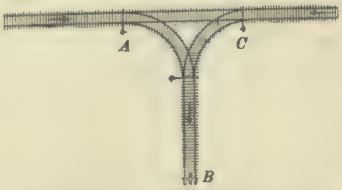
Now sleep *yslaked* hath the rout.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 1.

ystle†, *n.* See *istle*.

ythe^1†, *n.* Same as *ithe*.

ythe^2†, *adv.* Same as *eath*.

Y-track (wī'trak), *n.* A short track laid at right angles (or approximately so) to a line of railway, with which it is connected by two switches — the whole resembling the letter Y. It is used instead of a turn-table for reversing engines or cars. In operating it, an engine or car advancing toward *A* (heading as shown by the arrow) is switched at *A* to the track *B*, and then backed up over the switch *C* to the main track again, heading now in the reverse direction.



Y-track.

ytterbite (it′ėr-bīt), *n.* [< *Ytterby*, in Sweden, + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *gadolinite.*

ytterbium (i-tėr′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] Chemical symbol, Yb; atomic weight, 173 (?). An element discovered by Marignac in gadolinite, in regard to which little is known. The spectrum of this metal is believed to be peculiar, and to justify its claim to be recognized as a distinct element.

yttria (it′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *Ytter*(*by*), in Sweden.] A metallic oxid or earth, having the appearance of a white powder, which is insipid, insoluble in water, and infusible. It dissolves in acids, forming sweetish salts, which have often an amethyst color. It has no action on vegetable colors. Yttria is the sesquioxid of yttrium, Y_2O_3. It occurs in certain rare minerals, and was first detected in gadolinite found at Ytterby, in Sweden.

yttrialite (it′ri-ạl-īt), *n.* [< *yttria* + *-lite.*] A silicate of thorium and the yttrium earths, occurring in massive forms of a dark olive-green color. It is found with gadolinite and other rare species in Llano county, Texas.

yttric (it′rik), *a.* [< *yttr-ium* + *-ic.*] Related to or containing yttrium.

yttriferous (it-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *yttrium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Containing or yielding yttrium.

yttrious (it′ri-us), *a.* [< *yttria* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria: as, the *yttrious* oxid of columbium.

yttrium (it′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ytter*(*by*), in Sweden.] Chemical symbol, Y; atomic weight, 89 (?). A metal, the base of the earth yttria. But little is known of this metal, and its atomic weight has never been satisfactorily determined. As obtained by Cleve, yttrium is a dark-gray powder exhibiting a metallic luster under the burnisher. It belongs, with various other rare metals, to the cerium group, in regard to most of which, from their scarcity and their resemblance to one another, but little has been definitely made out.

yttrium-garnet (it′ri-um-gär″net), *n.* A variety of garnet containing a small amount of the yttrium earths.

yttrocerite (it-rọ̄-sē′rīt), *n.* [< *yttr*(*ium*) + *cer*(*ium*) + *-ite*^{2}.] A mineral occurring very sparingly at Finbo and Broddbo, near Falun, in Sweden, embedded in quartz. Its color is violet-blue, inclining to gray and white. It occurs crystallized and massive, and is a fluoride of yttrium, cerium, and calcium.

yttrocolumbite (it″rọ̄-kọ̄-lum′bīt), *n.* [< *yttrium* + *columb*(*ic*) + *-ite*^{2}.] Same as *yttrotantalite.*

yttrogummite (it-rọ̄-gum′īt), *n.* [< *yttrium* + *gummite.*] A mineral formed by the alteration of cleveite, and related to it as is ordinary gummite to uraninite.

yttrotantalite (it-rọ̄-tan′tạ-līt), *n.* [< *yttrium* + *tantalite.*] A rare mineral found at Ytterby, Sweden, of a black or brown color. It is a tantalate of yttrium, uranium, and iron, with calcium.

yttrotitanite (it-rọ̄-tī′tan-īt), *n.* [< *yttrium* + *titanite.*] Same as *keilhauite.*

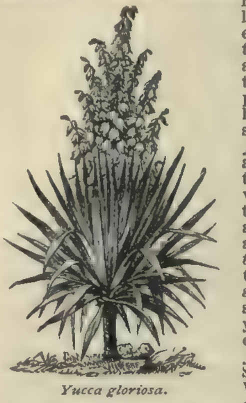
> Experiments for its discovery are to be undertaken on rutiles, *yttrotitanites*, wöhlerites, etc.
>
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 338.

yu, yuh (yö), *n.* The Chinese name for nephrite or jade.

Yucatecan (yö-kạ-tek′ạn), *a.* [< Sp. *Yucateco* (< *Yucatan*, Yucatan) + *-an.*] Pertaining or belonging to Yucatan, a region in southeastern Mexico.

> A fair sample of *Yucatecan* agriculture.
>
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, 1886, No. lxvii. p. 495.

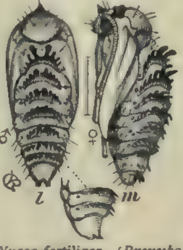
yucca (yuk′ạ̈), *n.* [< Sp. *yucca*, now *yuca* (NL. *yucca*); from the Amer. Ind. name.] 1. A plant of the genus *Yucca.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Dillenius, 1719).] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Dracæneæ.* It is characterized by a distinct woody stem, numerous panicled roundish or bell-shaped flowers with nearly or quite separate perianth-segments, small anthers sessile on a club-shaped filament, and an ovary with numerous ovules. There are about 20 species, natives of the United States, Mexico, and Central America. They are low upright perennials, sometimes trees, often with numerous branches. Their leaves are linear-lanceolate and thick, usually rigid and spiny-tipped, and crowded at the apex of the stem or branch. The handsome pendulous flowers are large and usually white or cream-colored, attaining a length of 3 inches in *Y. baccata*, and form a showy terminal inflorescence often several feet long, seated among clustered leaves or raised on a bracted peduncle. The fruit is either a dry loculicidal capsule or a pendulous berry which is fleshy or pulpy, sometimes cylindrical and elongated; in *Y. brevifolia* it becomes dry and spongy. The rootstock is saponaceous, and in *Y. Treculeana* and other species is much used by the Mexicans for soap—being included with various similar products under the name *amole.* The leaves yield a coarse fiber; the taller species also produce a fibrous wood which is heavy, spongy, and difficult to cut or work; it shows distinct concentric rings, unlike that of most monocotyledonous plants. Some species are said to reach the height of 50 feet and the thickness of 5 feet. The species are most numerous in the southern United States and northern Mexico; one, *Y. angustifolia*, extends from New Mexico to the Dakotas; three are Californian; three are well-known plants of the Southern States, *Y. filamentosa*, *Y. aloifolia*, *Y. gloriosa* (including *Y. recurvifolia*), all decorative plants, mostly stemless, thriving in poor soil, even in drifting sand of the coast: their flowers are white, tinged sometimes with green, yellow, or purple; they furnish a harsh, brittle, but very strong fiber, called *dagger-fiber*, used for packing and as a rude cordage. From their sharp-pointed leaves with threads hanging from their edges, *Y. filamentosa* and *Y. aloifolia* are known as *Adam's needle and thread* and as *Eve's thread*; the former is also called *silk-grass* (which see), and sometimes *bear-grass*, its young pulpy stems being eaten by bears. *Y. aloifolia* is also known in the Southern States and in the West Indies as *Spanish dagger* and *dagger-plant.* *Y. gloriosa* is the dwarf palmetto, or mound-lily. The preceding and several others are favorites in cultivation, chiefly under the name *yucca*; 8 species cultivated near Nice now begin to form a characteristic feature of some parts of the Mediterranean coast. Some species yield an edible fruit, as *Y. baccata*, the Spanish bayonet, or Mexican banana, a native of Mexico, extending into western Texas, New Mexico, and southern parts of Colorado and California; a strong coarse fiber, made into rope by the Mexicans, is procured from the leaves by macerating them in water. The name *Spanish bayonet* is also applied to other species, especially to *Y. constricta* (*Y. elata*), which occurs in Mexico and the United States from western Texas to Utah, grows from 9 to 15 feet high, and produces a light-brown or yellowish wood; and to *Y. Treculeana* (including *Y. canaliculata*), a long-leafed species of Texas and Mexico, sometimes 25 feet high and 2 feet thick, producing a bitter but sweetish fruit which is cooked and eaten by the Mexicans. It has its branches all near the top, produces great numbers of showy white flowers of a porcelain luster, followed by an edible berry. *Y. brevifolia*, known as *Joshua-tree*, native of Arizona and southern parts of Utah, Nevada, and California, a tree sometimes 40 feet high and about 3 feet in diameter, forms in the Mohave desert a straggling open forest; its light soft wood is sometimes made into paper-pulp. *Y. Whipplei* of southern California is much admired for its beauty in cultivation. *Y. Yucatana* of Central America is branched from the base.



Yucca gloriosa.

yucca-borer (yuk′ạ̈-bōr″ėr), *n.* 1. A large North American castnioid moth, *Megathymus yuccæ*, whose larva bores into the roots of plants of the genus *Yucca.*—2. A Californian weevil, *Yuccaborus frontalis.*

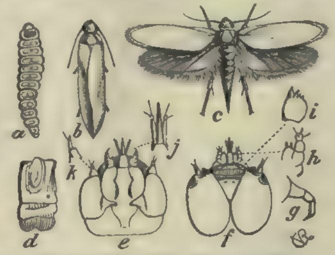
Yuccaborus (yu-kab′ọ̄-rus), *n.* [NL. (Leconte, 1876), < *Yucca* + Gr. βορός, devouring, gluttonous.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Calandridæ*, containing a single species, *Y. frontalis*, of California, the yucca-borer.



Yucca-fertilizer (*Pronuba yuccasella*).

♂, male, ♀, female chrysalis; *l*, dorsal, *m*, lateral view; lower figure showing end of abdomen of male. (Line shows natural size.)

yucca-fertilizer (yuk′ạ̈-fėr″ti-lī-zėr), *n.* A tineid moth, *Pronuba yuccasella*, which, by means of curiously modified mouth-parts, is enabled to pollenize and thus fertilize the ovary of plants of the genus *Yucca*, causing a development of the seed-pod, in which its larva feeds. Also called *yucca-pollenizer.*



Yucca-fertilizer (*Pronuba yuccasella*).

a, larva; *b*, moth with wings folded; *c*, female moth with wings expanded (all natural size). *d*, side view of one joint of larva; *e*, head of larva, from below; *f*, same, from above; *g*, leg of larva; *h*, maxilla; *i*, mandible; *j*, labial palpi and spinneret; *k*, antenna (all enlarged).

yuchten, *n.* Same as *juchten.*

yuck (yuk), *v. i.* [Also *yuke*, *yook*, *youk*; an unassibilated form (perhaps after D. *jeuken*, *joken* = LG. *jocken* = G. *jucken*) of *itch*, ult. AS. *giccan*, itch: see *itch.*] To itch. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

yuck (yuk), *n.* [< *yuck*, *v.*] The itch, mange, or scabies. [Prov. Eng.]

yuckel (yuk′el), *n.* Same as *yockel* for *hickwall.* Also *yukkel.* [Prov. Eng.]

> I feels sumhow as peert as a *yukkel.*
>
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

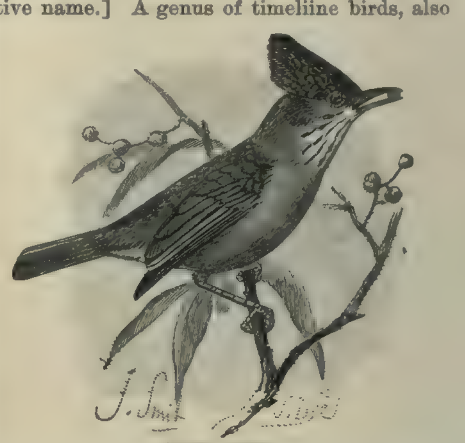
yucker (yuk′ėr), *n.* [Imitative, but prob. connected with *yuckel.*] The flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, of eastern North America, *Colaptes auratus.* See cut under *flicker*^{2}. [Local, U. S.]

yuft, *n.* Same as *juft* for *juchten.*

yug, yuga (yug, yö′gạ̈), *n.* [Hind. *yug*, < Skt. *yuga*, an age, < √ *yuj*, join: see *yoke*^{1}.] One of the ages into which the Hindus divide the duration or existence of the world.

yuh, *n.* See *yu.*

Yuhina, *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A genus of timeliine birds, also called by Hodgson *Polyodon*, and by Cabanis *Odonterus.* Four species occur in the Himalayan region and western China—*Y. gularis*, *Y. diademata*, *Y. occipitalis*, and *Y. nigrimentum.*



Yuhina gularis.

yuke, *v.* and *n.* Same as *yuck.*

yukkel, *n.* Another spelling of *yuckel* for *hickwall.*

yulan (yö′lan), *n.* [Chinese, < *yu*, *yuh*, a gem (jade), + *lan*, plant.] A Chinese magnolia, *Magnolia conspicua*, with abundant large white flowers, appearing in spring before the leaves. It is a fine ornamental tree, in China 30 or 40 feet high, but in Europe and America smaller; in the United States it is only half-hardy at the north. A kindred hardy species, also from China, is *M. obovata* (*M. purpurea*), with flowers pink-purple on the outside and white within, beginning to appear before the leaves.

Yule (yöl), *n.* [Also dial., in comp., *yu-* (*yu-batch*, *yu-block*, etc.); more prop., according to the ME. form, spelled **yool*; early mod. E. sometimes *ewle*; < ME. *yol*, *yole*, *ȝol*, December, < AS. *geól*, *gehhol*, *gehhel* (ML. *Giulus*), December (*se ǣrra geóla*, December, *se æftera geóla*, January, the months beginning respectively before and after the winter solstice), = Icel. *jōl* = Sw. Dan. *jul* (> MLG. *jul*), Yule, the Christmas feast; = Goth. *jiuleis* in *fruma jiuleis* (appar. 'first Yule'), applied, in a fragment of a calendar, appar. to November. The mod. E. use seems to be due to Scand. rather than to the AS. Origin unknown; according to a common view, the word is identified with Icel. *hjōl*, wheel, with the explanation that it refers to the sun's 'wheeling' or turning at the winter solstice. This notion, absurd with regard to the alleged connection of thought, is also phonetically impossible; the AS. word for *wheel* was *hweól*, and could have no connection with *geól.* Another explanation connects the word with *yawl*^{1}, *yowl*, howl, cry; as if *yule* was orig. the 'noise' of revelry. This is also untenable. The Goth. *jiuleis* implies an AS. **iūle*, an unstable form variable to **geóle* or *geól* (= Icel. *jōl*); the forms *gehhol*, *gehhel*, are rare, and may be mere blunders.] The season or feast of Christmas.

> I craue in this court a crystemas gomen [sport],
> For hit is *ȝol* & nwe yer.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.
>
> He made me ȝomane at *ȝole*, and gafe me gret gyftes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2629.
>
> At *ewle* we wonten gambole, daunce,
> To carrole, and to sing,
> To haue gud spiced sewe, and roste,
> And plum-pies for a king.
> *Warner*, Albion's England, v. 113.
>
> They bring me sorrow touch'd with joy,
> The merry merry bells of *Yule.*
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxviii.

Yule block, clog, or **log.** Same as *Christmas log.* See *Christmas.*

> A small portion of the *yule-block* was always preserved till the joyous season came again, when it was used for lighting the new Christmas block.
>
> *Hone*, Year Book, col. 1110.
>
> The burning of the *Yule log* is an ancient Christmas ceremony, transmitted to us from our Scandinavian ancestors, who, at their feast of Juul, at the winter solstice, used to kindle huge bonfires in honour of their god Thor.
>
> *Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 735.

An enormous log glowing and blazing, and sending forth a vast volume of light and heat, . . . was the *Yule clog*, which the squire was particular in having brought in and illumined on a Christmas eve, according to ancient custom. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 247.

Yule cake. Same as *Yule dough*. *Hone*, Every-Day Book, I. 1638.—**Yule candle,** a large candle used for light during the festivities of Christmas eve. In many places the exhaustion of the candle before the end of the evening was believed to portend ill luck, and any piece remaining was carefully preserved to be burnt out at the owner's likewake.

As an accompaniment to the Yule log, a candle of monstrous size, called the *Yule candle*, or Christmas candle, shed its light on the festive-board during the evening. *Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 735.

Yule dough (dialectal *doo, dow*), a cake made especially for Christmas time. Also called *baby-cake* (because representing in shape a baby, probably the infant Christ) and *Yule cake*.

The *Yule-Dough* (or *Dow*), a Kind of Baby or little Image of Paste, which our Bakers used formerly to bake at this Season, and present to their Customers, in the same Manner as the Chandlers gave Christmas Candles. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 163.

In the north of England the common people still make a sort of little images at Christmas, which they call *Yule Doos*. *The Listener* (1836), I. 62 (quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., XI. 6).

Yule (yöl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Yuled*, ppr. *Yuling*. [< *Yule, n.*] To celebrate Yule or Christmas. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Yule-tide (yöl′tīd), *n.* The time or season of Yule or Christmas.

In the old clog almanacs, a wheel is the device employed for marking the season of *Yule-tide*. *Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 746.

Yuncinæ (yun-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Iynginæ*; < *Yunx*, prop. *Iynx* (*Iyng-*), + *-inæ*.] Same as *Iynginæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

yungan (yung′gan), *n.* [Native name.] The dugong. *E. P. Wright.*

Yungidæ, Yunginæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Iyngidæ, Iynginæ*.

Yunx (yungks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766 or earlier), also *Jynx* and *Iynx*, < Gr. *ἴυγξ*, the wryneck.] 1. Same as *Iynx*.—2. [*l. c.*] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. See cut under *wryneck*.

The *Yunx*, a genuine Woodpecker, hath a tail as long in proportion to his body, and marked with crosse-bars too. *John Ray*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 200.

yupon (yö′pon), *n.* Same as *yapon*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

yure (yör), *n.* See *ewer*^{3}. [Prov. Eng.]

yurt (yört), *n.* [Siberian.] One of the houses or huts, whether permanent or movable, of the natives of northern and central Asia. Also *yourta, yourte, jurt*.

It [the lake] is ten miles in circumference, and here and there are *yourtes* inhabited by the Mongols. *Huc*, Travels (trans. 1852), I. 206.

yutu (yö′tö), *n.* [Peruv.] A species of tinamou, found in Peru.

A partridge called *yutu* frequents the long grass. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 673.

yux†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *yex*.

yve†, *n.* An old spelling of *ivy*^{1}.

yvel†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An old spelling of *evil*^{1}.

yvoire†, yvory†. Old spellings of *ivory*^{1}.

ywis†, *adv.* and *n.* See *iwis*.

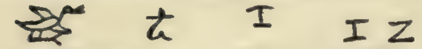
ywrake†. An obsolete preterit of *wreak*^{1}.

ywrie†. An obsolete past participle of *wry*^{2}.

ywroke†. An obsolete preterit of *wreak*^{1}.

yye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *eye*^{1}.

Z 1. The twenty-sixth character in the English alphabet, and the last, as in that of the later Romans. In the Phenician system, from which ours comes through the Latin and Greek, it was the seventh sign. The comparison of ancient forms, including the Egyptian as perhaps the original (compare *A*), is as follows:



The same character has a corresponding place as *zeta* in the Greek series, and went over in that place to the Italian alphabets; but, about the third century B. C., it was dropped out by the Romans as not needed, and the newly devised G (see *G*) was put in its place. Then finally, some two centuries later, it was taken back (together with or soon after Y: see *Y*) to express in borrowed Greek words the peculiar double sound (*ds* or *sd*) which it had won in Greek usage, and so appeared anew in its old company, but with greatly altered position. It was not used in the oldest English, but came gradually in out of the French in the fifteenth century and later. With us, as in French, it has lost its value of a compound consonant, and expresses the sonant or voiced sibilant sound corresponding to *s* as surd or breathed sibilant. The proper *z*-sound is also, and even much oftener, written by *s*, as in *roses*, and in a few words (as *possess, dissolve*) by double *s*, and yet more rarely (for example, *sacrifice*) by *c*. The sound is a common one in our English pronunciation—not much less than 3 per cent. (the surd *s* being 4¾ per cent.). As initial, the character *z* is written mostly in words of Greek origin, but as final (almost always with silent *e* added) it is found in many Germanic words, as *freeze*, *graze*. It occurs sometimes double, as in *buzz, buzzard*. The corresponding sonant to our other sibilant (written in this work with *zh*, after the example of *sh*) is spelled with either *s* or *z*, as in *pleasure, azure*. It is the rarest of our consonant sounds, counting for only a fiftieth of 1 per cent. of our utterance. In certain Scotch words and names, as *capercailzie, Dalziel*, *z* is written for the *y*-sound. In the United States the character is generally called *zee*; in England, generally *zed* (from *zeta*); *izzard* (which see) is an old name for it. 2. As a symbol, in *math.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] In algebra, the third variable or unknown quantity. (*b*) [*l. c.*] In analytical geometry, one of the system of point-coördinates in space. (*c*) In mechanics, the component of a force in the direction of the axis of *z*.

za† (zä), *n.* [An arbitrary syllable.] In *solmization*, a syllable once used for B♭.

za-. [< Gr. *ζα-*, inseparable prefix, intensive and augmentative.] An intensive or augmentative prefix sometimes used in forming modern scientific words to emphasize the character or quality noted by the element to which it is prefixed (like E. *very*, *a.*), as in *zalambdodont*, having teeth with a very V-shaped ridge, *Zalophus*, *Zamelodia, Zapus*, etc.

Zabaism, Zabism (zā′bạ̈-izm, zā′bizm), *n.* Same as *Sabaism.*

zabra (zä′brạ̈), *n.* [Sp. and Pg.] A small vessel used on the coasts of Spain.

> Portugal furnished and set foorth . . . ten Galeons, two *Zabraes*, 1300. Mariners. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 592.

> Of the tenders and *zabras* seventeen were lost and eighteen returned. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 507.

Zabridæ (zab′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hope, 1838), < *Zabrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of caraboid beetles, named from the genus *Zabrus.*

Zabrus (zā′brus), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1806), < Gr. *ζαβρός*, gluttonous.] An extensive genus of caraboid beetles. They are of medium or large size, black with metallic reflections, and remarkable in that many of them are rather phytophagous than carnivorous, particularly in the larval state. *Z. gibbus* of Europe is a noted enemy to cereal crops, its larva feeding on the stems just above the ground, and the beetle devouring the grain. Over 60 species are known, each occupying a narrowly restricted region in the Mediterranean fauna, except *Z. gibbus*, which extends into northern Europe.

zac (zak), *n.* Same as *zebuder.*

zacatilla (zȧ-kȧ-tē′lyạ̈), *n.* See *cochineal*, 1.

zaffer, zaffre (zaf′ėr), *n.* [Also *zaffar, zaffir, zaffira, zaphara*, and *suphera*; < F. *zafre, safre, saffre* = Sp. *zafre* = It. *zaffera*; of Ar. origin; cf. *saffron.*] The residuum of cobalt-producing ores after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been more or less completely expelled by roasting. As the result of this process a grayish oxid of cobalt is left behind, which is mingled with various impurities, and usually with some sand. Zaffer is used in the manufacture of smalt, and in various other ways, as in furnishing the beautiful color known as *cobalt blue*, which is still of importance, although much less so since the discovery of a method of making artificial ultramarine.

zaffer-blue (zaf′ėr-blö), *n.* Same as *cobalt blue* (which see, under *blue*).

Zaglossus (za-glos′us), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1877), < Gr. *ζά-* intensive + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The proper name of that genus of prickly ant-eaters which is better known by its synonym *Acanthoglossus* (which see).

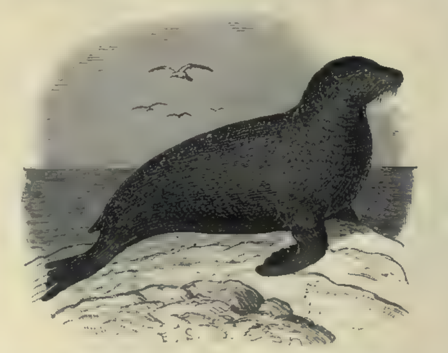
Zaitha (zā′thạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < Heb. *zaith.*] A genus of water-bugs, of the family *Belostomatidæ*, peculiar to America. They somewhat resemble the species of *Belostoma*, but have a prolonged tapering head and long rostrum. *Z. fluminea* is a very common and wide-spread insect, of a yellowish color, found in the mud or among the weeds of ponds and streams from Maine to Texas.

zalambdodont (za-lam′dọ̄-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ζα-* intensive + *λάμβδα*, the letter *λ*, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth.*] Having short molar teeth with one V-shaped ridge; specifically, noting the *Zalambdodonta*: as, a *zalambdodont* dentition; a *zalambdodont* mammal: opposed to *dilambdodont.*

> The insectivores with *zalambdodont* dentition are the most primitive, or at least are generally so considered. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 136.

Zalambdodonta (za-lam-dọ̄-don′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *zalambdodont.*] A group or series of insectivorous mammals; a division of the suborder *Bestiæ*, or *Insectivora vera*, having short molars whose crowns present one V-shaped transverse ridge, a formation characteristic of the insectivores of tropical regions, which are thus contrasted with temperate and northerly forms (*Dilambdodonta*). The Madagascar tenrecs, the African golden moles, and the West Indian solenodons are examples. See cuts under *agouta*, *Chrysochloris, sokinah*, and *tenrec.*

Zalophus (zal′ọ̄-fus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1867), < Gr. *ζα-* intensive + *λόφος*, crest.] A genus of otaries, or eared seals: so named from the high parietal crest or ridge of the skull. The common sea-lion of California is *Z. californianus* (formerly *Z. gillespiei*), and another inhabits Australia and New Zealand.



Californian Sea-lion (*Zalophus californianus*).

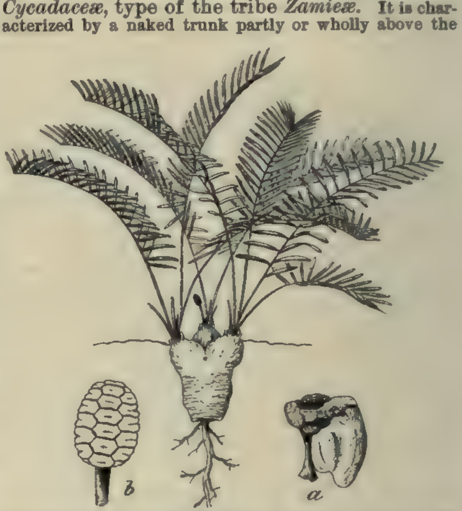
zamang (za-mang′), *n.* [S. Amer.] Same as *rain-tree.*

zambo, *n.* See *sambo.*

zambomba (Sp. pron. thȧm-bom′bä), *n.* [Sp.] A rude Spanish musical instrument, consisting of an earthen jar the top of which is covered with parchment, through which a stick is inserted. It is sounded by rubbing the stick with the finger, so as to set the air within the jar into sympathetic vibration.

Zamelodia (zam-e-lō′di-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1880), < Gr. *ζα-* intensive + *μελῳδία*, a singing, melody: see *melody.*] A genus of American song-grosbeaks. Two species occurring in the United States are the rose-breasted and the black-headed, *Z. ludoviciana* and *Z. melanocephala.* (See cut under *rose-breasted.*) The latter inhabits the western United States from the plains to the Pacific, where the former is not found, and extends into Mexico. The adult male has the crown and sides of the head, the back, the wings, and the tail black, the wings and tail much varied with white, and the neck all around and the under parts rich orange-brown, inclining to pure yellow on the belly and the lining of the wings. The bill and feet are grayish-blue. The length is about 8¼ inches, the extent 12½. The female differs much from the male, but has the same rich yellow under wing-coverts. Also called *Habia.*

Zamia (zā′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < L. *zamia*, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone.'] 1. A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Cycadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zamieæ.* It is characterized by a naked trunk partly or wholly above the soil, pinnate leaves, and naked truncate strobile-scales, both the male and female cones being oblong and cylindrical and their scales similar. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical and subtropical North America. They produce a simple, lobed or branching caudex, sometimes a low trunk, often covered with scars. The stems increase in height by the yearly development of a crown of stiff fern-like leaves with firm rigid segments which are entire or serrate, parallel-nerved, and jointed at the broad base. *Z. integrifolia* (*Z. pumila*), with a short globular or oblong, chiefly subterranean stem, occurs in low grounds in southern Florida, and is the only cycad found within the United States; it yields a starch known as *Florida arrowroot*; the plant is called *coontie* (which see). *Z. furfuracea* and the preceding are known as *wild sago* in Jamaica. From these and other dwarf species an excellent arrowroot is made in the Bahamas and elsewhere in the West Indies. Many species cultivated under glass as *zamia* are now classed as *Encephalartos*, and *Z. spiralis* as *Macrozamia.*



Female Plant of *Zamia integrifolia* (the waved line indicates the surface of the ground).
a, scale with one seed; *b*, the young female flower.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Zamieæ (zạ̄-mī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Miquel, 1842), < *Zamia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Cycadaceæ*. It is characterized by a deciduous fertile strobile with peltate uniovulate scales; and by leaf-segments straight in the bud, not circinate as in *Cycas* and in ferns. It includes 68 species, of 9 genera, or all the plants of the order except the genus *Cycas*. They are singular plants, usually with a thick woody trunk and pinnate leaves; the principal genera are *Zamia* (the type), *Macrozamia, Ceratozamia, Dioon*, and *Stangeria*. They are chiefly tropical, and occur mostly in North America, South Africa, and Australia.

zamindar (zam′in-där), *n.* Same as *zemindar.*

zamindari (zam′in-dä-ri), *n.* Same as *zemindary*, 2.

Zamiostrobus (zā-mi-os′trọ̄-bus), *n.* [NL., < L. *zamia*, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone,' + Gr. *στρόβος*, a top, cone: see *strobile.*] The generic name given by Endlicher to certain fossil cones which resemble the fruit of the living genus *Zamia*. They have been found in the Lower Lias, the Coralline limestone, the Wealden, and the Miocene.

Zamites (zam-ī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *zamia*, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone.'] The name given by Brongniart to certain fossil plants belonging to the cycads, and considered to be more or less closely allied to the living *Zamieæ*. The genus *Zamites* first appears in the Trias, but is especially well developed in the Jurassic; it continued through the Cretaceous, and finally disappeared in the Miocene. There have been about 30 species described. The cycadaceous flora played an important part in the vegetation of Greenland and Spitzbergen during the Jurassic epoch, giving an almost tropical aspect to the forests of that region and epoch. Various other genera of cycads allied to *Zamites* have been established, chiefly, if not entirely, based on the forms of the leaves and their segments. Among these are *Glossozamites*, a genus with long elliptical leaves, found in the Lower Cretaceous; and *Otozamites*, with small elliptic-lanceolate leaves, divided into several groups in accordance with the very varying form of the segments of the leaf. The latter genus runs through the whole of the Jurassic, as far as the lower division of the Upper or White Jura, when it gives way to the genus *Zamites*. It has not been observed in the Jurassic rocks of the arctic regions. *Ptilophyllum*, *Ctenophyllum*, *Pterophyllum*, *Ptilozamites*, *Pterozamites*, *Anomozamites*, and *Sphenozamites* are other genera of cycads more or less allied to *Zamites* and to one another.

zamouse (za-mös′), *n.* [W. African.] A West African buffalo, or bush-ox, found in Sierra Leone, *Bos brachyceros*, the short-horned buffalo, having the ears fringed with hair, short horns depressed at base, and no dewlap.

zampogna (tsȧm-pō′nyä̤), *n.* [It.] 1. Same as *bagpipe*.— 2. Same as *shawm*.

zanana (za-nä′nä̤), *n.* Same as *zenana*.

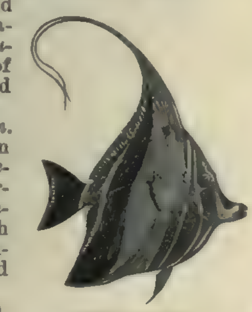
Zanclodon (zang′klọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Plein), < Gr. ζάγκλον, sickle, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of dinosaurs, typical of the family *Zanclodontidæ*, having both fore and hind feet five-toed, no ascending astragalar process, broad and long pubes, and biconcave vertebræ.

Zanclodontidæ (zang-klọ-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zanclodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous theropod dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Zanclodon*, from the Trias of Europe.

Zanclognatha (zang-klog′nạ-thä̤), *n.* [NL. (Lederer, 1857), < Gr. ζάγκλον, sickle, + γνάθος, jaw.] A genus of small noctuid moths resembling pyralids. Ten European and several North American species are known. *Z. minivalis* feeds in the larval state on the dead leaves of oak and maple in the United States.

Zanclostomus (zang-klos′tọ-mus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. ζάγκλον, sickle, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of cuckoos, the type of which is *Z. javanicus* of Java, and to which were formerly referred some related African forms. The species named has exposed nostrils, bare orbits, no crest, white-tipped tail-feathers, and the mantle, wings, and tail glossed with bluish-green; the under parts are gray, buff, and chestnut-brown; the orbits are bright-blue, the eyes blackish, and the beak coral-red. The length is 18 inches, of which the tail makes more than half. This handsome cuckoo ranges from Tenasserim down the Malay peninsula, and also occurs in Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.

Zanclus (zang′klus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), < Gr. ζάγκλον, sickle.] A genus of carangoid fishes based on a Pacific species, *Z. cornutus*, a small fish of striking form and color.



Zanclus cornutus.

zander (zan′dėr), *n.* [G.] The European pike-perch, *Stizostedion lucioperca* (formerly *Lucioperca sandra*). It inhabits fresh waters of central Europe. Also *sander* and *zant*.

zand-mole (zand′mōl), *n.* [< D. *zandmol*; < *zand*, sand, + *mol*, mole.] Same as *sand-mole*. See cuts under *Bathyergus* and *Georychus*.

zanella (zạ-nel′ä̤), *n.* A twilled fabric used for covering umbrellas. *Drapers' Dict.*

Zannichellia (zan-i-kel′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after *Zannichelli* (1662–1729), author of a flora of Venice.] A genus of plants, of the order *Naiadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zannichellieæ*. It is characterized by the absence of a perianth, by a single stamen, with slender filament, and slightly curved carpels. The only species (by some considered as forming 9 species), *Z. palustris*, is a native of brackish ditches and salt water throughout the world. It is a submerged slender aquatic with a filiform creeping stem, the capillary branches becoming twisted into matted floating masses. The leaves are chiefly opposite, linear or filiform; the flowers are minute, at first terminal, but becoming axillary. See *horned pondweed*, under *pondweed*.

Zannichellieæ (zan″i-ke-lī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Zannichellia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Naiadaceæ*. It is characterized by axillary unisexual flowers, the male with a single stamen and globose pollen, the female with its two to nine carpels each containing a single pendulous orthotropous ovule. It includes 3 genera, of which *Zannichellia* is the type; the others, salt-water plants with a perianth of three hyaline segments, occur in the Mediterranean region (*Althenia*) and in Australia (*Lepilæna*). All are slender submerged aquatics growing from a filiform nodose creeping rootstock, and producing thread-like leaves and minute flowers.

Zanonia (zā-nō′ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), by transfer from an endogen so named by Plumier (1703) from Giacomo *Zanoni* (1615–82), author of a flora of Bologna, and director there of the botanic garden.] A genus of plants, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zanonieæ*. It is characterized by entire leaves, and flowers with three calyx-lobes, five stamens, and three two-cleft styles. The 2 species are natives of India and the Malayan archipelago. They are shrubby climbers with petioled ovate or oblong entire leaves and unbranched tendrils. The small flowers are borne in loose pendulous panicles. The fruit is cylindrical, club-shaped, or hemispherical, with a broadly three-valved apex, and containing large pendulous broadly winged seeds; that of *Z. Indica* is known as *bandoleer-fruit* (which see).

Zanonieæ (zan-ọ-nī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), < *Zanonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five stamens, free filaments, oblong one-celled anthers opening by a longitudinal slit, and an ovary with three thick placentæ on which the ovules are irregularly inserted. It includes 17 species, of 3 genera, of which *Zanonia* is the type; the others are also tropical climbing shrubs—one, *Gerrardanthus*, occurring in Africa, the other, *Alsomitra*, including most of the species, extending through Asia, America, and Australia.

Zanora palm. See *palm*².

zant (zant), *n.* Same as *zander*.

Zante (zan′te), *n.* A contraction of *Zante-wood*.

Zantedeschia (zan-tẹ-des′ki-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1826), named from Francesco *Zantedeschi*, who wrote on the plants of Brescia and Bergamo in 1824.] A plant genus now known by the earlier name *Richardia* (which see).

Zante fustic. Same as *young fustic* (which see, under *fustic*). See also cut under *smoke-tree*.

Zante-wood (zan′te-wůd), *n.* 1. Same as *Zante fustic*.—2. Same as *satinwood*, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*.

zanthin, *n.* An erroneous form of *xanthin*.

zantho-. For words so beginning, see *xantho-*.

Zantiote (zan′ti-ōt), *n.* [< *Zante* (see def.) + *-ote*.] A native of Zante (ancient *Zacynthus*), one of the Ionian Islands.

zany (zā′ni), *n.*; pl. *zanies* (-niz). [< F. *zani*, < It. *zanni*, *zane*, a zany or clown; abbr. of *Giovanni*, John: see *John*, and cf. E. *Jack* in similar use.] 1. A comic performer, originating on the Italian stage, whose function it is to make awkward attempts at mimicking the tricks of the professional clown, or the acts of other performers; hence, an apish buffoon in general; a merry-andrew; an amusing fool.

> He's like a *zany* to a tumbler,
> That tries tricks after him to make men laugh.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

> Ile teach thee; thou shalt like my *Zany* be,
> And feigne to do my cunning after me.
> *Heywood*, Four Prentises of London (Works, ed. 1874, II. [203).

> The English apes and very *zanies* be
> Of everything that they do hear and see.
> *Drayton*, To Henry Reynolds.

> Preacher at once, and *zany* of thy age!
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 206.

> He [Granvelle] had been wont, in the days of his greatest insolence, to speak of the most eminent nobles as *zanies*, lunatics, and buffoons. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 402.

2†. An attendant.

> Lady, Imperia the courtesan's *zany* hath brought you this letter from the poor gentleman in the deep dungeon, but would not stay till he had an answer.
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, iii. 1.

> All excellence
> In other madams do but *zany* hers.
> *Fletcher (and another ?)*, Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

> Laughs them to scorne, as man doth busie apes
> When they will *zanie* men.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. *Clown*, *Fool*, *Buffoon*, *Mimic*, *Zany*. "The *zany* in Shakespere's day was not so much a *buffoon* and *mimic* as the obsequious follower of a *buffoon* and the attenuated mime of a *mimic*. He was the vice, servant, or attendant of the professional *clown* or *fool*, who, dressed like his master, accompanied him on the stage or in the ring, following his movements, imitating his tricks, and adding to the general merriment by his ludicrous failures and comic imbecility. . . . The professional *clown* or *fool* might be clever and accomplished in his business, a skilful tumbler and mountebank, doing what he undertook to do thoroughly and well. But this was never the case with the *zany*. He was always slight and thin, well-meaning, but comparatively helpless, full of readiness, grimace, and alacrity, but also of incompetence, eagerly trying to imitate his superior, but ending in failure and absurdity. . . . We have ourselves seen the *clown* and the *zany* in the ring together, the *clown* doing clever tricks, the *zany* provoking immense laughter by his ludicrous failures in attempting to imitate them. Where there is only a single *clown*, he often combines both the characters, doing skilful tumbling on his own account, and playing the *zany* to the riders." (*Edinburgh Rev.*, July, 1869, art. 4.)

zany (zā′ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *zanied*, ppr. *zanying*. [< *zany*, *n.*] To play the zany to; mimic; imitate apishly.

zanyism (zā′ni-izm), *n.* [< *zany* + *-ism*.] 1. The act or practice of imitation or mimicry.—2. The condition or habits of a buffoon or a low clown: often used contemptuously.

Zanzalian (zan-zā′li-ạn), *n.* [< *Zanzalus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A Jacobite of the East: so called occasionally from Zanzalus, a surname of Jacobus Baradæus. See *Jacobite*, 2.

zanze, *n.* [African.] An African musical instrument consisting of a wooden box in which a number of sonorous tongues of wood or metal are fixed. These are sounded by the finger or a stick.

Zanzibari (zan-zi-bä′ri), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Zanzibar, a sultanate of eastern Africa. It was in 1890 made a British protectorate, confined chiefly to the island of Zanzibar, while the coast of the neighboring mainland was ceded to Germany.

> The country is practically in the hands of Arabs and *Zanzibari* slavers and traders.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 372.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Zanzibar.

zapateado (Sp. pron. thȧ-pä-tē-ä′dō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dance in which the rhythm is marked by blows of the foot on the ground.

zaphara (zaf′ạ-rä̤), *n.* Same as *zaffer*.

Zaphrentinæ (zaf-ren-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), < *Zaphrentis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of Paleozoic rugose stone-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*, typified by the genus *Zaphrentis*. They have a free and simple corallum, and a well-developed septal fossula formed by a tubular inflection of the tabulæ on one side, or replaced by a cristiform process. The tabulæ are complete, but the septa are deficient or irregular, and there is usually no columella.

Zaphrentis (zaf-ren′tis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque and Clifford, 1820), prob. < Gr. ζα- intensive + φρήν, brain.] 1. The typical genus of *Zaphrentinæ*. The species are deeply cupped, with many septa, and a peculiar pit on one side of the interior. *Z. cassedayi* is an example. They lived in the Silurian and Carboniferous periods.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus. *Webster's Dict.*, 1890.

Zapodidæ (zạ-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zapus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of rodent mammals, of the myomorphic series of the order *Rodentia*, framed by Coues for the reception of the jumping mouse of North America, *Zapus hudsonius*, a small mouse-like quadruped intermediate in some respects between the *Muridæ*, or mice proper, and the *Dipodidæ*, or jerboas of the Old World. By some the family is considered as a subfamily of *Dipodidæ*, under the names *Zapodinæ* and *Jaculinæ*. See *Zapus*, and cut under *deer-mouse*.

Zapodinæ (zap-ọ-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zapus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] The *Zapodidæ* as a subfamily of *Dipodidæ*.

zapotilla (zap-ọ-til′ä̤), *n.* Same as *sapodilla*.

zaptieh (zȧp′ti-e), *n.* [Turk.] A policeman.

Zapus (zā′pus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1876), < Gr. ζα- intensive + πούς = E. *foot*.] The only genus of *Zapodidæ*. *Z. hudsonius* is the common jumping mouse, or deer-mouse, of North America. See cut under *deer-mouse*.

Zaragoza mangrove. See *mangrove*.

zarape (za-rä′pe), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] Same as *serape*.

> Men wearing vermilion *zarapes* about their shoulders.
> *The Nation*, XLVIII. 311.

Zarathustrian (zar-ạ-thös′tri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zarathustra* + *-ian*.] Same as *Zoroastrian*.

Zarathustrianism (zar-ạ-thös′tri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Zarathustrian* + *-ism*.] The religion of Zarathustra; Zoroastrianism.

Zarathustric (zar-ạ-thös′trik), *a.* Same as *Zoroastric*.

> It cannot be denied that the *Zarathustric* dogmas are pure old Aryan myths in a new shape.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 361.

Zarathustrism (zar-ạ-thös′trizm), *n.* [< *Zarathustra* (see *Zarathustrian*) + *-ism*.] Same as *Zarathustrianism*.

> Modern Brahmanism, *Zarathustrism*, and Buddhism.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 49.

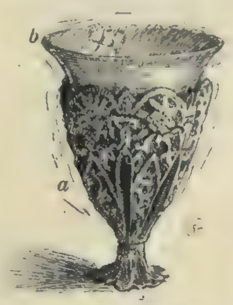
zaratite (zar′ạ-tīt), *n.* [After Señor *Zarate*, a Spaniard.] A hydrous carbonate of nickel, occurring as an emerald-green incrustation on chromite. Also called *emerald nickel*.

zareba (zā-rē′bä̤), *n.* In Sudan and adjoining parts of Africa, an inclosure against enemies or wild animals, as by a thorn-hedge; a fortified camp in general. Also written *zareeba*, *zereba*, *zeriba*, etc.

We employed ourselves until the camels should arrive in cutting thorn branches and constructing a *zareeba* or fenced camp, to protect our animals during the night.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 85.

zarf (zärf), *n.* [Also *zurf*; ‹ Ar. *zarf*, a vessel, a case.] A holder for a coffee-cup: a term used throughout the Levant. These holders are usually of metal and of ornamental design in openwork. Their immediate object is to prevent the hot cup from burning the fingers.

Some *zurfs* are of plain or gilt silver filigree.
E. W. Lane, Mod. Egyptians, I. 169, note.



a, the Zarf; *b*, the Cup.

zarnich (zär′nik), *n.* [Also *zarnec*, etc.; ‹ Ar. *zernikh*, *azzernikh*, arsenic, ‹ Gr. ἀρσενικόν, arsenic: see *arsenic*.] 1. In *alchemy*, orpiment.—2. An old term embracing the native sulphids of arsenic, sandarac (or realgar) and orpiment.

zarzuela (Sp. pron. thär-thö̤-ā′lạ̈), *n.* [Sp.] A short drama with incidental music, like a vaudeville. It is said to have been first introduced into Spain at Zarzuela in the seventeenth century.

zastruga (zas-trö′gä), *n.* [Russ.] One of a series of ridges, with corresponding depressions, rising in wave-like succession above the general level of the snow when this has been blown across by a long-continued wind.

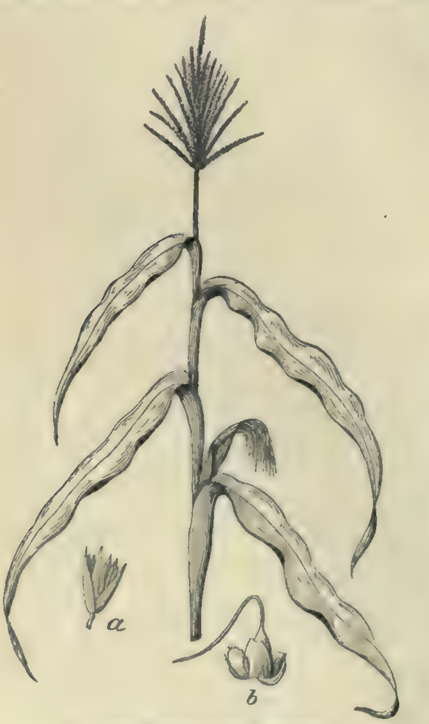
zatain†, *n.* An old spelling of *satin*.

zati (zä′ti), *n.* [E. Ind.] The capped macaque of India and Ceylon, *Macacus pileolatus*.

Zauschneria (zâsh-nē′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), named for *Zauschner*, a German botanist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Onagrarieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with four petals, eight stamens, and a four-celled ovary with numerous ovules, and, distinguishing it from the similar genus *Epilobium*, by a calyx with the tube suddenly expanding above the ovary into a funnel-shaped limb globose at the base. The only species, *Z. Californica*, a handsome plant of California, is cultivated under the names of *Californian fuchsia* and *humming-bird's trumpet*. It is a low branching shrub with sessile entire or minutely toothed leaves, and bright-crimson flowers which are solitary and sessile in the axils.

zax (zaks), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *sax* (‹ AS. *seax*, etc.), a knife.] An instrument used by slaters for cutting and dressing slates; a kind of hatchet with a sharp point on the pole for perforating the slate to receive the nail or pin.

Z-crank (zē′- or zed′krangk), *n.* A peculiarly shaped crank in the cylinder of some marine steam-engines: so named from its zigzag form. *Simmonds.*



Flowering Plant of Maize (*Zea Mays*).
a, male flower; *b*, female flower.

Zea (zē′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737; used earlier by Brunfels, 1530), ‹ Gr. ζέα, ζειά, a sort of grain used as fodder for horses.] A genus of grasses, type of the tribe *Maydeæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, the male forming a terminal panicle, the female a large axillary sessile spike wrapped in numerous leaf-like bracts or husks, and consisting of pistillate flowers densely aggregated in many rows upon a thick unjointed rachis. The only species, *Z. Mays*, the well-known Indian corn or maize, long cultivated throughout many warm and temperate regions, is supposed to be a native of America, but is not now known in a wild state. It is a tall plant with unbranched robust stems, large light-green leaves, a handsome long-stalked terminal panicle (known as the *tassel*), and very thick fertile spikes from the husks of which project long green slender styles known as the *silk*. The fruit is a hard roundish caryopsis (known as the *kernel*) partly inclosed by the chaffy remains of the four glumes and broad palet—the kernels and their rachis (the *cob*) forming the spike or *ear* of corn. The seeds furnish an invaluable food to man and to domestic animals; the stalks and leaves are used for fodder, and the husks are much used for filling mattresses and horse-collars, and for making door-mats; a coarse textile fabric, also, and paper of excellent quality, have been experimentally made from them. The cob, and sometimes the whole ear, is used as fuel. The chief value lies of course in the kernel. See *maize*, cut in preceding column, and cut under *husk*. Compare *corn*1.

zeal (zēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *zele*; ‹ OF. *zele*, F. *zèle* = Sp. Pg. It. *zelo*, ‹ L. *zelus*, ‹ Gr. ζῆλος, zeal (for *ζεσλος), ‹ ζέειν (√ ζεσ), boil, akin to E. *yeast*: see *yeast*.] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of anything; intense interest or endeavor; eagerness to accomplish or obtain some object.

They have a *zeal* of [*for*, R. V.] God, but not according to knowledge.
Rom. x. 2.

Let not my cold words here accuse my *zeal*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 47.

Controversial *zeal* soon turns its thoughts on force.
Burke, Rev. in France.

His fervent *zeal* for the interests of the state.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn.** *Earnestness*, *Enthusiasm*, etc. (see *eagerness*), warmth, fervor, heartiness, energy.

zeal† (zēl), *v. i.* [‹ *zeal*, *n.*] To entertain zeal; be zealous.

Stiff followers, and such as *zeal* marvellously for those whom they have chosen for their masters.
Bacon, Controversies of Church of Eng.

zealant†, *n.* See *zelant*.

zealed† (zēld), *a.* [‹ *zeal* + *-ed*2.] Filled with zeal; characterized by zeal.

Zealed religion.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 2.

zealful† (zēl′fůl), *a.* [‹ *zeal* + *-ful*.] Full of zeal; zealous.

These dayes of Ours may shine
In *Zeal-full* Knowledge of the Truth divine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

zealless (zēl′les), *a.* [‹ *zeal* + *-less*.] Lacking zeal. *Bp. Hall.*

zealot (zel′o̤t), *n.* [‹ OF. *zelote*, ‹ LL. *zelotes*, ‹ Gr. ζηλωτής, a zealot, ‹ ζῆλος, zeal: see *zeal*.] 1. One who is zealous or full of zeal; one carried away by excess of zeal; an immoderate partizan: generally in a disparaging sense.

He was one of those furious *zealots* who blow the bellows of faction until the whole furnace of politics is red-hot with sparks and cinders.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 299.

Like all neutrals, he is liable to attack from the *zealots* of both parties.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 62.

2. [*cap.*] One of a fanatical sect or party (the Zelotæ) among the Jews of Palestine under Roman dominion, who on account of their excesses in behalf of the Mosaic law were also called *Sicarii* or *Assassins*. The Zealots gained the ascendancy in a civil war, and withstood the Romans so fiercely as to bring about the total destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70. Zealots are also mentioned (perhaps by confusion) as a sect of the Essenes, similarly characterized by fanatical zeal for their ascetic practices.

That desperate Faction of the *Zealots*, who, like so many Firebrands scattered up and down among them [the Jews], soon put the whole Nation into Flames.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

zealotical (zē̤-lot′i-ka̤l), *a.* [‹ *zealot* + *-ic-al*.] Having the character of a zealot; belonging to a body of zealots.

One Leviston, a *zealotical* Scotsman, a tailor, came with a gray suit of apparel [for a disguise] under his cloak.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 80.

zealotism (zel′o̤t-izm), *n.* [‹ *zealot* + *-ism*.] The character or conduct of a zealot. *Gray.*

zealotist (zel′o̤t-ist), *n.* [‹ *zealot* + *-ist*.] A zealous partizan; one of a body of zealots. *Howell.*

zealotry (zel′o̤t-ri), *n.* [‹ *zealot* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Behavior as a zealot; excessive or undue zeal; fanaticism.

Inquisitorial cruelty and party *zealotry*.
Coleridge. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Herod is outheroded, Sternhold is out-sternholded, with a *zealotry* of extravagance that really seems like wilful burlesque.
De Quincey, Style, i.

zealous (zel′us), *a.* [‹ L. ML. *zelosus*, full of zeal, ‹ *zelus*, zeal: see *zeal*. Cf. *jealous*, an older form of the same word.] 1. Full of or incited by zeal; jealous for the good or the promotion of some person or object; ardent; eager; fervent; devoted.

That man loves not who is not *zealous* too.
Herrick, Zeal Required in Love.

The learned and pious Bishop of Alexandria, Dionysius, wrote to the *zealous* and factious Presbyter Novatus.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 100. (*Davies.*)

The clergy of New England were, for the most part, *zealous* promoters of the revolution.
Emerson, Hist. Disc. at Concord.

2. Caused by or manifesting zeal; due to earnest devotion; of an ardent character or quality.

So sweet is *zealous* contemplation.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 94.

I will study
Service and friendship, with a *zealous* sorrow
For my past incivility towards ye.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. Forward, enthusiastic, fervid, keen. See *zeal*.

zealously (zel′us-li), *adv.* In a zealous manner; with passionate ardor; fervently; earnestly.

It is good to be *zealously* affected always in a good thing.
Gal. iv. 18.

Sir, I will amply extend myself to your use, and am very *zealously* afflicted, as not one of your least friends, for your crooked fate.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

zealousness (zel′us-nes), *n.* The quality of being zealous; ardor; zeal.

zealousy† (zel′us-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *zelousie*; ‹ *zealous* + *-y*1. Cf. *jealousy*.] 1. Zealousness.

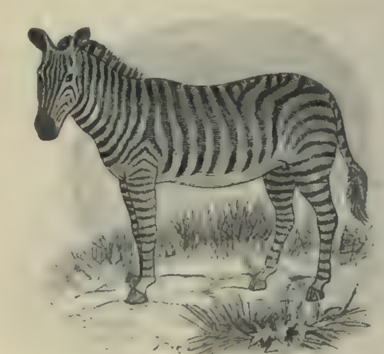
His hand eternity, his arm his force,
His armour *zealousy*, his breast-plate heaven.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, v.

2. An old form of *jealousy*.

The *zelousie* and the eagre feersenes of Olimpias.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 200, note.

zebec, zebeck, *n.* Same as *xebec*.

zebra (zē′brạ̈), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *zèbre*, ‹ African *zebra*.] I. *n.* An African solidungulate mammal, related to the horse and ass, of the genus *Equus* and subgenus *Hippotigris*, having the body more or less completely striped. There are at least 3 well-marked species. One of these is the quagga. The second is the bonte-quagga, or Burchell's zebra. (See cut under *dauw*.) The third is the true zebra, *E.* (*H.*) *zebra*, of southern Africa, of a whitish color, very fully and regularly striped with black: it is specifically called the *mountain zebra*. This zebra stands about 4½ feet high at the shoulder; the head is light, the ears are moderately large, the limbs slender; the mane is short, and the tail tufted. The general form is light and symmetrical, like that of most wild asses, and seems to indicate speed rather than bottom. The zebra is one of the most beautiful of animals, as it is also one of the wildest and least tractable. It has often been kept in confinement, and occasionally tamed, but generally retains its indomitable temper. It inhabits in herds the hilly and mountainous countries of South Africa, seeking the most secluded places; so that from the nature of its haunts, as well as its watchfulness, swiftness, and the acuteness of its senses, it is difficult to capture. It is, however, much hunted, and seems destined to extermination.

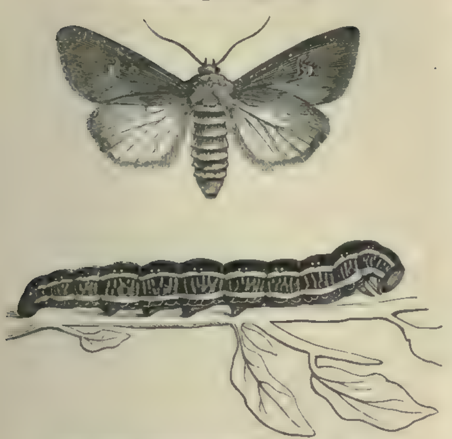


Zebra (*Equus* or *Hippotigris zebra*).

II. *a.* Resembling the stripes of a zebra; having stripes running along the sides: as, the *zebra* markings on certain spiders. *Staveley.*

zebra-caterpillar (zē′brạ̈-kat″ėr-pil-ạ̈r), *n.* The larva of *Mamestra picta*, a North American noctuid moth: so called from the longitudinal black and yellow stripes. It feeds on clover, peas, beans, cabbages, turnips, and various other cultivated plants. See cut on following page.

zebra-opossum (zē′brạ̈-ọ̄-pos″um), *n.* The zebra-wolf. See cut under *thylacine*.



Zebra-caterpillar and Moth (*Mamestra picta*).

zebra-parrakeet (zē′bra̤-par″a̤-kēt), *n.* A kind of grass-parrakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus*, much of whose plumage is barred. It is a common cage-bird. See cut under *Melopsittacus*.

Zebrapicus (zē-bra̤-pī′kus), *n.* [NL. (Malherbe, 1849), also *Zebripicus* (Bonaparte, 1854), < *zebra*, q. v., + NL. *Picus*.] A genus of woodpeckers: so called from the extensive striping of the plumage. It has covered a number of American forms, but was based on the common red-bellied woodpecker of the United States, and is thus a synonym of *Centurus* (itself often merged in *Melanerpes*). See cut under *Centurus*.

zebra-plant (zē′bra̤-plant), *n.* A striped-leafed plant, *Maranta zebrina*. See *Maranta*.

zebra-poison (zē′bra̤-poi″zn), *n.* A succulent tree, *Euphorbia arborea*, of South Africa. The milky juice is so poisonous as to kill zebras which drink water in which the branches have been placed, and it is sometimes used as an arrow-poison. *J. Smith*, Dict. of Economic Plants.

zebra-shark (zē′bra̤-shärk), *n.* The tiger-shark.

zebra-spider (zē′bra̤-spī″dėr), *n.* A hunting-spider or wolf-spider. See *Lycosidæ*, and cuts under *tarantula* and *wolf-spider*.

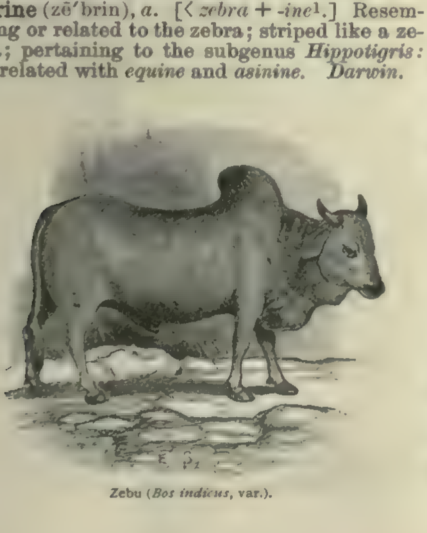
zebra-swallowtail (zē′bra̤-swol″ọ-tāl), *n.* The ajax, *Papilio* (or *Iphiclides*) *ajax*, a large swallow-tailed butterfly of North America, having yellowish-white wings barred with black. It is a handsome species, and occurs from Pennsylvania southward. The larva feeds on the papaw.

zebra-wolf (zē′bra̤-wůlf), *n.* The pouched dog or thylacine dasyure of Tasmania, *Dasyurus thylacinus* or *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, a large predaceous and carnivorous marsupial quadruped somewhat resembling a wolf, having the back and rump transversely striped (whence the name). See cut under *thylacine*.

zebra-wood (zē′bra̤-wůd), *n.* 1. The wood of *Connarus Guianensis* (*Omphalobium Lambertii*), of the *Connaraceæ*, a tall tree of Guiana; also, the tree itself. The wood is hard and beautifully marked, and is much sought for use in making furniture.—2. The wood of a small evergreen, *Guettarda speciosa*, of the *Rubiaceæ*, found on tropical shores in both hemispheres. —3. In the West Indies, a shrub or small tree, *Myrtus* (*Eugenia*) *fragrans*, var. *cuneata*.

zebra-woodpecker (zē′bra̤-wůd″pek-ėr), *n.* Any one of the striped woodpeckers of Malherbe's genus *Zebrapicus*—that is, of *Centurus* in a usual sense. See cut under *Centurus*.

zebrine (zē′brin), *a.* [< *zebra* + *-ine*^{1}.] Resembling or related to the zebra; striped like a zebra; pertaining to the subgenus *Hippotigris*: correlated with *equine* and *asinine*. *Darwin.*



Zebu (*Bos indicus*, var.).

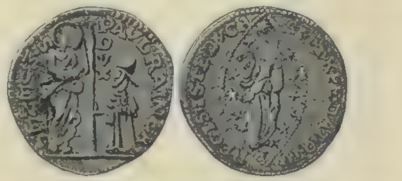
zebu (zē′bū), *n.* [< F. *zébu*, a name accepted by Buffon from the exhibitors of the animal at a French fair, and supposed by him to be an African word. If not invented, it is prob. intended to represent the E. Ind. *zobo*, q. v.] The Indian bull, ox, or cow; any individual or breed of *Bos indicus*, having a hump on the withers. The zebu has been domesticated from time immemorial, and is now known only in its artificial breeds. These are numerous, and very various in size, shape, and color, the processes of artificial selection having modified the original stock in almost every particular. The characteristic hump is sometimes double. The flesh is considered a delicacy. The size of different breeds of zebus varies much. Some are as large as ordinary cattle, others no larger than a common calf a month or two old. The color is usually light gray, varying to pure white. The bulls of the latter color are consecrated to Siva, and become Brahminy bulls, exempt from labor or molestation. Zebus are bred particularly in India, but also in China, Japan, and some parts of Africa. They are used as beasts of burden and of draft, and as riding-animals, as well as for beef. The stock from which they have descended is by some naturalists supposed to represent only a variety of *Bos taurus*, the original of the ordinary domestic ox. See cut in preceding column.

zebub (zē′bub), *n.* [< Ar. *zubāb*, *dhubāb*, Heb. *zebūb*, fly. Cf. *Beelzebub*.] A large Abyssinian fly noxious to cattle, like the tsetse and the zimb.

zebu-cattle (zē′bū-kat″l), *n.* The cattle of the eastern hemisphere which have a hump, like the zebu. *Darwin.*

zebuder, *n.* The Caucasian ibex. Also called *zac*.

zecchino (tsek-kē′nō), *n.* [It.: see *sequin*.] A gold coin of the Venetian republic, worth rather more than 9*s*. English, or about $2.25: same as *sequin*.



Obverse. Reverse.

Zecchino of Paolo Raniero, Doge of Venice 1778–1789.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

zechin, *n.* A variant of *sequin*.

Zechstein (zek′stīn), *n.* [G., < *zeche*, a mine, + *stein*, stone.] In *geol.*, the uppermost of the two divisions of the Permian, the lower being the so-called "Rothliegende." This twofold character of the Permian is a well-marked feature of the system in Germany, especially in the central part of that country; hence it is not infrequently called the *Dyas*, a word coined in imitation of the name *Trias*. At the bottom of the Zechstein is the "Kupferschiefer," a thin bed of dark-colored, bituminous, and cupriferous shale. The Zechstein proper is a calcareous rock, becoming dolomitic in its upper section, and containing, especially in Prussia, masses of rock-salt of extraordinary thickness. The Permian covers an extensive area in Russia, where, however, its dual character is much less distinctly marked than it is in Germany. In the east of England this feature of the Permian is clearly exhibited, and the so-called "Magnesian Limestone group" is the equivalent of the German Zechstein. No separation of the Permian into divisions has been satisfactorily made out in North America, where the break between that formation and the Carboniferous is far less distinct than it is in the regions of its typical development in Germany.

zed (zed), *n.* [= F. *zède*, < L. *zeta*, < Gr. *ζῆτα*, the name of the letter Z.] 1. The letter Z, also called *zee* and sometimes *izzard*.

> *Zed*, thou unnecessary letter! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 69.

2. A metal bar rolled so as to have a cross-section resembling the letter Z.

> Angles, *Zeds*, Channels, Beams, Bars.
> *The Engineer*, LXXI. p. xxxviii. of adv'ts.

Zedland (zed′la̤nd), *n.* [< *zed* + *land*.] A designation of the western part of England, from the dialectal use there of the sound of *z* for that of *s*. *Halliwell.*

zedoary (zed′ọ-ā-ri), *n.* [< F. *zédoaire* = Sp. Pg. *zedoaria* = It. *zettovario*: see *setwall*.] An East Indian drug, known in two varieties as *long* and *round* zedoary. According to some authorities these are both the product of *Curcuma Zedoaria* (the *C. Zerumbet* of Roxburgh); according to others, only the long zedoary belongs to this species, the round to *C. aromatica* (the *C. Zedoaria* of Roxburgh). Both varieties are aromatic, with a strong camphoraceous flavor and the odor of ginger. In medicine, zedoary acts like ginger, but is less effective. It is used in India in various alterative decoctions and in preparing kinds of incense. The rhizome of *C. aromatica*, like the related turmeric, is used in dyeing—its chief application.

Zeidæ (zē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < *Zeus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, so named from the genus *Zeus*, but usually called *Zenidæ*. See cut under *dory*, 1.

zein (zē′in), *n.* [< *Zea* + *-in*^{2}.] A proteid obtained from maize, said to be allied to gluten. It has a yellowish color, and is soft, insipid, and elastic. It differs essentially from the gluten of wheat. Also *zeine*.

zeitgeist (tsīt′gīst), *n.* [G.; < *zeit*, time (= E. *tide*), + *geist*, spirit (= E. *ghost*).] The spirit or genius of the time; that general drift of thought or feeling which particularly characterizes any period of time: a German word occasionally used in English.

zel (zel), *n.* [< Turk. Pers. *zil*, a bell, cymbal.] An Oriental form of cymbal.

> Where, some hours since, was heard the swell
> Of trumpet and the clash of *zel*,
> Bidding the bright-eyed sun farewell.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

Zelanian (zẹ-lā′ni-a̤n), *a.* [< NL. *Zelania* (*Nova Zelania*, New Zealand) + *-an*.] In *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to New Zealand: more fully *Novo-Zelanian*. See *New Zealand subregion*, under *subregion*.

zelant†, *n.* [Also *zealant*; < LL. *zelan(t-)s*, ppr. of *zelare*, have zeal for, < L. *zelus*, zeal: see *zeal*.] A zealot. Also *zealant*.

> To certain *zealants* all speech of pacification is odious.
> *Bacon*, Unity in Religion (ed. Spedding, Ellis, and Heath).

> Advertisement touching an Holy War written [by Bacon] in the form of a Dialogue, in which the interlocutors represent a Moderate Divine, a Protestant *Zelant*, a Romish Catholic *Zelant* . . . *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 426.

zelator† (zel′ạ-tọ̈r), *n.* [< LL. *zelator*, < *zelare*, have zeal for: see *zelant*.] A zealous partizan or promoter; a zealot.

> Many *zelatours* or fauourers of the publyke weale haue benne discouraged. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 27.

Zele (zē′lē), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1831), said to be < Gr. *ζήλη*, a female rival.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Braconidæ*, distinguished from *Macrocentrus* principally by having the abdomen inserted between the posterior coxæ. Ten North American and three European species have been described. They are parasitic upon small lepidopterous larvæ.

Zelkova (zel-kō′va̤), *n.* [NL. (Spach, 1841), from the Cretan name *zelkova*.] A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Celtideæ*. It is characterized by monœcious or polygamous flowers, the male with a short-lobed perianth, the female with an eccentric two-parted style and uniovulate ovary, in fruit somewhat ventricose and drupaceous, smooth or veiny on the surface, and often keeled on the back, containing a compressed concave seed with broad cotyledons. There are 4 species, natives respectively of Crete, the Caucasian and Caspian region, Japan, and China. They are trees bearing alternate serrate or crenate feather-veined leaves, with narrow slender stipules. The flowers are sessile or short-pedicelled, the male in small clusters, the female solitary in the upper axils. *Z. crenata* (formerly known as *Planera Richardi*), the zelkova- or zelkona-tree of the Caucasus, reaches a considerable size, sometimes 80 feet high and 4 feet in diameter; in its scaly bark it resembles the plane-tree, in its leaves the elm; the small greenish-brown flowers have the odor of the elder, and are followed by roundish fruits of the size of a pea. Its timber is much prized; the sap-wood is light-colored and elastic; the hard heavy reddish heart-wood takes a good polish, and is valued for furniture. For *Z. acuminata*, see *keyaki*.

zeloso (dze-lō′sō), *a.* [It.: see *zealous*.] Zealous: in *music*, marking passages to be rendered with zeal, enthusiasm, or energy.

zelotypia (zel-ọ-tip′i-a̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζηλοτυπία*, jealousy, rivalry, < *ζηλότυπος*, jealous, < *ζῆλος*, zeal, + *τύπτειν*, strike: see *type*.] The exercise of morbid perseverance and energy in the prosecution of a project, especially one of a political or religious nature; a form of monomania sometimes manifesting itself in overzeal in attempts to gain supporters to any public cause.

zelotypic (zel-ọ-tip′ik), *a.* [< *zelotypia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting zelotypia.

zelousie†, *n.* See *zealousy*.

zemindar (zem′in-där), *n.* [Also *zamindar*; < Pers. *zemīndār*, a landholder, < *zemīn*, land, + *-dār*, holding.] Originally, one of a class of farmers of the revenue from land held in common by its cultivators, established by the Mogul government of India, every one in a specially assigned tract or district; now, in many provinces, a native landlord, regarded as a successor of the preceding, and similarly responsible for the land-tax, who under British regulations has become the actual proprietor of the soil under his jurisdiction, often with right of primogeniture.

> The *Zemindars* of Lower Bengal, the landed proprietary established by Lord Cornwallis, have the worst reputation as landlords, and appear to have frequently deserved it.
> *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 163.

zemindary (zem′in-dä-ri), *n.*; pl. *zemindaries* (-riz). [< Pers. *zemīndarī*, < *zemīndār*, zemindar.] 1. The office or jurisdiction of a zemindar.—2. The tract of territory administered or controlled by a zemindar; also, the system of landholding and revenue-collection under zemindars. Also written *zamindari, zemindari, zemindaree, zemindarry*, etc.

> Lord Cornwallis, with the best intentions, stereotyped the *zemindary* system in Bengal by giving to the middlemen or farmers of the revenue permanent rights of possession, subject to a quit rent to the Government.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 61.

zemmi, zemni (zem'i, -ni), *n.* The blind mole-rat, *Spalax typhlus.* See cut under *mole-rat.*

zemstvo (zems'tvō), *n.* [Russ.] In Russia, a local elective assembly, of recent institution, for the oversight and regulation of affairs within its territory. There are zemstvos for the districts into which the governments are divided, and also for the governments themselves, with nominal jurisdiction of local taxation, schools, roads, public sanitation, etc., but subject to arbitrary interference by the provincial governors.

Zenaida (zẹ̄-nā'i-dä̤), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Zénaïde*, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, and wife of Charles Lucien Bonaparte.] A genus of American ground-doves, typical of the subfamily *Zenaidinæ*, containing such species as the West Indian *Z. amabilis.*

zenaide (zẹ̄-nā'id), *n.* A dove of the genus *Zenaida.*

Zenaidinæ (zẹ̄-nā-i-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zenaida* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of pigeons or doves, of the family *Columbidæ;* the ground-pigeons of America, distinguished from the more arboreal pigeons, or *Columbinæ* proper, by the greater size of the feet and the denudation of the scutellate tarsi. Numerous genera and species inhabit the warmer parts of America; 6 are found in the United States, of which the Carolina dove, *Zenaidura carolinensis*, is the best-known and most widely distributed. *Zenaida amabilis* is a West Indian species, found also in Florida. The group embraces the smallest birds of the family, as the diminutive ground-dove of the Southern States, *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*) *passerina.* See cuts under *dove, ground-dove, Melopelia*, and *Scardafella.*

zenaidine (zẹ̄-nā'i-din), *a.* [< *Zenaidinæ.*] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Zenaida. Coues.*

Zenaidura (zẹ̄-nā-i-dū'rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < *Zenaida*, q. v., + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] That genus of *Columbidæ* which contains the Carolina dove, or mourning-dove, *Z. carolinensis:* so called from the peculiarity of the tail, which has fourteen instead of twelve feathers. The long cuneate tail gives this genus the aspect of *Ectopistes* (which belongs to a different subfamily). See cut under *dove*, and compare that under *passenger-pigeon.* Also, incorrectly, *Zenædura.*

zenana (ze-nä'nä̤), *n.* [Also *zanana;* < Pers. *zenāna*, belonging to women, < *zen*, a woman, = Gr. *γυνή*, a woman: see *queen*^{1}.] In India, that part of the house in which the females of a family are secluded; an East Indian harem.

> I wandered through a *zenana* which was full of women's clothes, fans, slippers, musical instruments, flowers, gilt chairs, and damask curtains.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 338.

Zenana missions, Protestant Christian missions to the women of India, conducted by female missionaries from Great Britain and the United States.

Zend (zend), *n.* [See *Zend-Avesta.*] The name commonly given to the language of the Avesta: an ancient form of Iranian or Persian. It was deciphered in the present century, largely by means of its resemblance to Sanskrit. See *Zend-Avesta.*

zendal silk. Same as *sendal.*

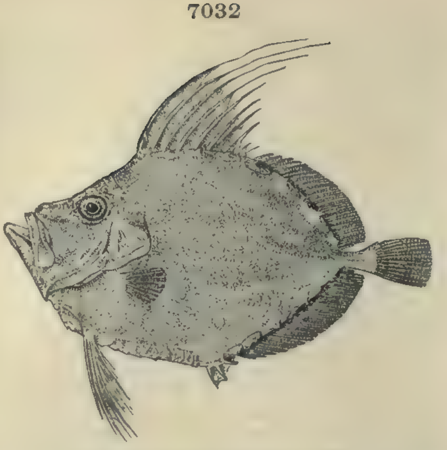
Zend-Avesta (zen-dä̤-ves'tä̤), *n.* [More properly *Avesta*, since *Zendavesta* is literally the Avesta with its Zend or commentary.] The sacred scriptures of the Zoroastrian religion, ascribed to Zoroaster, and consisting of the *Vendidad*, the *Yasna* (including the *Gāthās*), the *Yashts*, and a few other pieces. Compare *Zend.*

zendel (zen'del), *n.* Same as *sendal.*

zendik (zen'dik), *n.* [Ar. *zendīq.*] A name given in the East not only to disbelievers in revealed religion, but also to such persons as are accused of magical heresy.

zenick, zenik (zē'nik), *n.* [African.] The African suricate, *Rhyzæna tetradactyla* or *Suricata zenick.* See cut under *suricate.*

Zenidæ (zen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zeus* (*Zen-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of physoclistous acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Zeus;* the dories. The body is short, high and deep, and much compressed; the large mouth is terminal, with protractile upper jaw and small teeth in narrow bands or single file; the dorsal fin is emarginate or divided, with strong spines anteriorly; the anal is spined or spineless; the ventrals are thoracic, and have one spine and five to eight rays; the caudal is usually not forked; the lateral line is obscure and unarmed; pyloric cæca are extremely numerous; and the vertebræ are about thirty-two. These are fishes of warm seas, of singular appearance, represented by 5 genera and about 10 species. Also called *Cyttidæ*, and formerly *Cyttina.* The name is also written *Zeidæ.* See *Zeus*, 2, and cut under *dory.*



Zenopsis ocellatus, of the family *Zenidæ.*

Zeninæ (zẹ̄-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zeus* (*Zen-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Zenidæ*, without palatine teeth, with scales minute if present, and very strong anal spines. See *Zeus*, 2.

zenith (zē'nith), *n.* [ME. *senyth*, < OF. *cenith, zenith*, F. *zénith* (> G. *zenith* = D. Sw. *zenit* = Russ. *zenitŭ*), < Sp. *zenit*, OSp. *zenith* = Pg. *zenith, zenit*, a corruption (prob. due to a misreading of *m* as *ni*) of **zemt*, < Ar. *semt, samt*, in *semt er-ras, samt ur-ras*, the zenith, vertical point of the heavens, lit. 'way of the head': *semt, samt*, way, road, path, tract, quarter; *al*, the; *ras*, head. Cf. *azimuth.*] 1. The vertical point of the heavens at any place, or the point directly above an observer's head; the upper pole of the celestial horizon. The opposed pole is the nadir.—2. Figuratively, the highest point, or summit, as of one's fortune; the culmination.

> By my prescience
> I find my *zenith* doth depend upon
> A most auspicious star.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 181.

> Dead! in that crowning grace of time,
> That triumph of life's *zenith* hour!
> *Whittier*, Rantoul.

Reflex zenith-tube. See *reflex.*

zenithal (zē'nith-a̤l), *a.* [< *zenith* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the zenith.

> The deep *zenithal* blue. *Tyndall*, Glaciers of the Alps, v.

Zenithal map-projection. See *projection.*

zenith-collimator (zē'nith-kol"i-mā-to̤r), *n.* A collimator arranged so that its optical axis is vertical, instead of horizontal as usually is the case. In Kater's vertical collimator the telescope is carried by an annular iron float, floating upon mercury. Other forms are also used in which the adjustment to verticality is made by means of spirit-levels. Also called *vertical collimator.*

zenith-distance (zē'nith-dis"ta̤ns), *n.* The arc intercepted between any body and the zenith, being the same as the co-altitude of the body.

zenith-sector (zē'nith-sek"to̤r), *n.* An astronomical instrument for measuring with great accuracy the zenith-distances of stars which pass near the zenith. It is specially used for this purpose in English trigonometrical surveys in determining latitudes. It consists essentially, as its name implies, of an arc of a divided circle, with appliances for determining accurately its zenith-reading. See *sector.*

zenith-telescope (zē'nith-tel"e-skōp), *n.* An important geodetical instrument for measuring the difference of zenith-distances of pairs of stars north and south of the zenith. It consists of a somewhat large telescope pointing nearly to the zenith, but having a moderate range of motion in altitude regulated by a fine tangent screw. The instrument also carries a vertical setting-circle with a very delicate level, having its tube perpendicular to the horizontal axis of the telescope. There is at the eyepiece a thread micrometer, working vertically. The telescope, with its horizontal axis, is mounted upon a very long vertical axis arranged with two stops, so that the telescope can be carried round from the north to the south part of the meridian. The difference of zenith-distances of a pair of stars, one north and the other south, having been observed, the latitude of the station is equal to the mean of their declinations added to half the excess of the southern over the northern zenith-distance. The instrument is the invention of Captain A. Talcott, U. S. A.; but it is said the principle is due to the early astronomer Horrocks.

Zenker's degeneration. Same as *waxy degeneration* (*b*). See *waxy*^{1}.

zenoid (zē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zeus* (*Zen-*) + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Zenidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Zenidæ.*

Zenonian (zē-nō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Zeno*(*n-*), < Gr. *Ζήνων*, Zeno (see def.), + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to any one of the name of Zeno. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the doctrines and arguments of Zeno of Elea, a philosopher of the fifth century B. C. Zeno's four arguments against motion, which are celebrated, are as follows: First, a body passing over any space must first pass the middle point, and before it can do that it must pass the point midway between that and the starting-place, and so on *ad infinitum.* This *regressus ad infinitum* was regarded as in some way absurd. The second argument is called *the Achilles*, or *Achilles and the tortoise.* Achilles cannot overtake the tortoise, because it will take him a certain time to reach the starting-point of the tortoise, and when he has reached it the tortoise will still have the start, and so on *ad infinitum;* and thus he will be the sum of an infinite series of times in reaching the tortoise, which will be an infinite time. The third argument is that a flying arrow at any time occupies a space no larger than itself, and in this space it has no room for motion, and therefore at no time has it any motion. The fourth argument is quite obscure, but it concludes from the consideration of relative motions that the whole of a time is equal to its half. Zeno may have come upon the difficulty that half an infinite number is equal to the number itself. Aristotle calls Zeno the inventor of dialectic—that is, of abstract logical reasoning reposing upon the principle of contradiction, as opposed to mere inference by vague association with some general experience. The Zenonian arguments are in point of fact attempts at such reasoning; but they are gross logical fallacies, arising from the fact that the reasoning is not carried out abstractly, but contents itself with reaching contradictions with ordinary inexact experience. They have been considered wonderful by those students who have come to philosophy by the way of theology or natural history without proper training in mathematics and logic; and fallacies of the same nature are committed every day, even in mathematical works. Zenonian minds find some difficulty in reasoning either about discrete or about continuous infinity, because these characters are neither of them directly presented to us in experience, and therefore elude associational reasoning. With finite quantity they find no such difficulty. But in really logical reasoning, since finite quantity is distinguished from infinite quantity in being subject to a certain general and complicated condition to which the latter is not subject, the latter is more simple than the former; and from a similar cause continuous infinity is more easily reasoned about, with logical accuracy, than discrete infinity.

> Gorgias's sceptical development of the *Zenonian* logic.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 779.

(*b*) Pertaining to Zeno of Citium, the founder of the Stoic school of philosophy, who lived between 350 and 250 B. C. He committed suicide at an advanced age.

II. *n.* A Stoic.

Zenonic (zẹ̄-non'ik), *a.* [< *Zeno*(*n-*) + *-ic.*] Same as *Zenonian.*

> Heraclitus's system was the polar antithesis to this *Zenonic* position. *The Academy*, April 21, 1888, p. 278.

Zenopsis (zẹ̄-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1862), < *Zeus* (*Zen-*) + Gr. *ὄψις*, aspect.] A genus of dories, of the subfamily *Zeninæ*, differing from *Zeus* mainly in having only three instead of four anal spines. The type is *Z. nebulosus* of Japan; another species is *Z. ocellatus* of the New England coast, of a nearly plain silvery color, but with a black lateral ocellus. See cut under *Zenidæ.*

zenu (zē'nö), *n.* The goitered antelope, or yellow goat, *Procapra gutturosa.* See *dzeren.*

zeolite (zē'ọ̄-līt), *n.* [So called by Cronstedt from boiling and swelling when heated by the blowpipe; < Gr. *ζέειν*, boil, foam, + *λίθος*, stone.] A generic name of a group of hydrated double silicates in which the principal bases are aluminium and calcium or sodium. They are closely allied to the feldspars among anhydrous silicates. They are decomposed by acids, often with gelatinization; and most of them intumesce before the blowpipe. Among them are analcite, chabazite, harmotome, stilbite, etc. They occur most commonly in cavities and veins in basic igneous rocks, as basalt or diabase, as at Bergen Hill, New Jersey; they thus often fill the cavities in amygdaloid.

zeolitic (zē-ọ̄-lit'ik), *a.* [< *zeolite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite or resembling it.

zeolitiform (zē-ọ̄-lit'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *zeolite* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of zeolite.

zeolitization (zē-ọ̄-lit-i-zā'sho̤n), *n.* [< *zeolite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] The process by which a mineral is converted into a zeolite by alteration—for example, nepheline into thomsonite.

zeorine (zē'ọ̄-rin), *a.* [< *Zeora*, a genus of lichens, + *-ine*^{1}.] In *bot.*, noting, in lichens, an apothecium in which a proper exciple is inclosed in the thalline exciple.

Zephiroth (zef'i-roth), *n. pl.* Same as *Sephiroth.*

Zephronia (zef-rō'ni-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842).] Same as *Sphærotherium.*

Zephroniidæ (zef-rọ̄-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zephronia* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Sphærotheriidæ. J. E. Gray.*

zephyr (zef'ėr), *n.* [< F. *zéphire* = Sp. *zéfiro* = Pg. *zephyro* = It. *zeffiro, zefiro*, < L. *zephyrus*, < Gr. *ζέφυρος*, the west wind; cf. *ζόφος*, darkness, gloom, the west.] 1. The west wind; poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

> As gentle
> As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet,
> Not wagging his sweet head.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 172.

2. In *entom.*, a butterfly of the genus *Zephyrus.*—3. A trade-name for a textile fabric or yarn,

very fine and light of its kind, and for some other things of similar qualities: chiefly in attributive use: as, *zephyr* worsted; *zephyr* crackers (that is, biscuits).

> Homespuns, Flannels, *Zephyrs*, Challies.
> *Newspaper Advertisement.*

Zephyr cloth, a thin, finely spun woolen cloth made in Belgium, thinner than tweed, and employed for women's gowns. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Zephyr flannel.** See *flannel.*

Zephyranthes (zef-i-ran'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Herbart, 1821), so called in allusion to the slender, easily agitated stalks; < Gr. ζέφυρος, the west wind, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Amarylleæ.* It is characterized by one-flowered scapes, and flowers with a short or rather long perianth-tube, sometimes with small scales around the stamens, slender separate filaments, oblong or linear versatile anthers, and numerous biseriate ovules in the three ovary-cells. There are about 30 species, natives of America from Texas to the Argentine Republic, with one in western tropical Africa, the latter formerly known as *Habranthus.* They are bulbous plants with a few linear or thong-shaped leaves, and an elongated scape bearing a handsome erect or slightly declined solitary flower, either pink, white, purple, or yellowish. They are known in general as *swamp-lily. Z. Atamasco*, found from Mexico to Pennsylvania, with rose-colored flowers, is cultivated under the name of *fairy-lily* or *atamasco-lily;* and *Z. candida*, of Lima and Buenos Ayres, with white flowers and small rush-like leaves, under the name of *Peruvian swamp-lily.*

Zephyrus (zef'i-rus), *n.* [< L. *Zephyrus*, < Gr. Ζέφυρος, a personification of ζέφυρος, the west wind.] 1. In *classical myth.*, a personification of the west wind, poetically regarded as the mildest and gentlest of all the sylvan deities.

> When *Zephirus* eek with his sweete breeth
> Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
> The tendre croppes.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 5.
>
> Courteous *Zephyrus*
> On his dewy wings carries perfumes to cheer us.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

2. [NL. (Dalman, 1816).] In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies, of the family *Lycænidæ*, chiefly of Europe and Asia, characterized by peculiarities of the wing-venation; the zephyrs.

zerda (zėr'dạ̈), *n.* A small African fox; a fennec. The name is applied to two very different animals: (*a*) *Vulpes* or *Fennecus zerda*, a small true fox. See *fox*[1], and cut under *fennec.* (*b*) *Otocyon* or *Megalotis lalandi.* See *Megalotinæ.*

zereba, zeriba, *n.* See *zareba.*

Zerene (zẹ-rē'nē), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816; Treitschke, 1825), prop. *Xerene*, < Gr. ξηραίνειν, dry up.] A notable genus of geometrid moths, typical of a family *Zerenidæ* or subfamily *Zereninæ.* They have broad, entire, and slightly hyaline wings; the body is slender, and the male antennæ are plumose, with the branches long, slender, and slightly frizzled. The most noted species is *Z. catinaria* of the northern United States, a white moth, often with blackish dots, whose greenish-yellow black-spotted larva feeds on a variety of forest-plants.

Zerenidæ (zẹ-ren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1844), < *Zerene* + *-idæ.*] A family of geometrid moths, comprising many beautiful forms, usually white or yellow, spotted with black. It includes 20 genera, of which *Abraxas* is the most important. From their maculation they are known as *panther-*, *jaguar-*, or *magpie-moths*, and one genus is called *Pantherodes.*

Zereninæ (zer-ẹ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zerene* + *-inæ.*] The *Zerenidæ* as a subfamily of *Geometridæ.*

zero (zē'rō), *n.* [< F. *zéro*, < It. Sp. *zero*, contr. of **zefro*, *zifro*, < Ar. *sifr*, cipher: see *cipher*, of which *zero* is a doublet.] 1. Cipher; the figure 0, which stands for naught in the Arabic notation for numbers.

> As to number, they [the teeth of fishes] range from *zero* to countless quantities. *Owen*, Anat., § 70.

2. The defect of all quantity considered as quantity; the origin of measurement stated as at a distance from itself; nothing, quantitatively regarded. Upon a thermometer or any similar scale zero is the line from which all the divisions are measured in the positive and negative directions. Upon the centigrade and Réaumur's thermometers, it is the point at which the mercury stands when the thermometer is plunged into a mass of melting ice coarsely pulverized, from which some makers allow the water to drain off, but it is better not to do so. For some years after a thermometer is made the zero is said to rise—that is, the melting-point of ice stands higher and higher upon the scale. Upon the Fahrenheit thermometer the distance on the glass stem between the melting-point of ice and the temperature of steam at one English atmosphere of tension is divided into 180 degrees, and 32 such degrees below the melting-point of ice is marked as zero.

> If the directions of all the external forces pass through the origin, their moments are *zero*, and the angular momentum of the system will remain constant.
> *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. lxxi.

Hence—3. Figuratively, the bottom of the scale; the lowest point or ebb; a state of nullity or inanition.

> The diplomatic circle [in Constantinople] was at *zero.*
> *Stratford Canning*, in Dict. Nat. Biog., VIII. 432.

Absolute zero of temperature. See *absolute.*—**Displacement of zero.** See *displacement.*—**Zero magnet,** a magnet used for adjusting the zero reading of a galvanometer or similar instrument.—**Zero potential,** in *elect.* See *potential.*

zeroaxial (zē-rọ-ak'si-ạl), *a.* [< *zero* + *axial.*] Having an axis composed of zeros.—**Zeroaxial determinant.** See *determinant.*

zerumbet (zẹ-rum'bet), *n.* An East Indian drug—according to some, the same as cassumunar. It has sometimes been confounded with the round zedoary.

zest (zest), *n.* [< OF. *zeste*, one of the partitions which divide the kernel of a walnut, also the peel of an orange or lemon, < L. *schistos*, < Gr. σχιστός, divided, cleft: see *schist.*] 1. The dry woody membrane covering or forming the partitions of a walnut or other nut or fruit, as an orange or a lemon. [Obsolete, or only French.]—2. A piece of the outer rind of an orange or lemon used as a flavoring or for preserving; also, oil squeezed from such a rind to flavor liquor, etc. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Relish imparted or afforded by anything; piquant nature or quality; agreeableness; charm; piquancy.

> The *zest*
> Of some wild tale or brutal jest
> Hath to loud laughter stirred the rest.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 15.

4. Keen relish or enjoyment of anything; stimulated taste or interest; hearty satisfaction; gusto.

> Some forms of hypochondria, in which this extreme somatic insensibility and absence of *zest* leave the intellect and memory unaffected. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

zest (zest), *v. t.* [< *zest*, *n.*] 1. To add a zest or relish to; make piquant, literally or figuratively.

> My Lord, when my wine 's right I never care it should be *zested.* *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iii. (*Davies.*)
>
> Hundreds sunk to the bottom by one broadside furnish out the topic of the day, and *zest* his coffee.
> *Goldsmith*, Abuse of our Enemies.

2. To cut, as the peel of an orange or a lemon from top to bottom into thin slips, or to squeeze, as orange-peel, over the surface of anything. *Imp. Dict.*

zeta[1] (zē'tạ̈), *n.* [Gr. ζῆτα, the letter z, ζ: see *Z*, *zed.*] The sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English *Z.*—**Zeta function,** one of a series of functions connected with elliptic integrals of the second kind, and derived from Jacobi's zeta function, Z*u*, which differs only by a multiple of *u* from $\int \mathrm{dn}^2u.\mathrm{d}u$, so that

$$Zu + Zv - Z(u+v) = k^2\mathrm{sn}\,u.\ \mathrm{sn}\,v.\ \mathrm{sn}\,(u+v).$$

zeta[2] (zē'tạ̈), *n.* [< LL. *zeta* for *diæta*, a chamber, dwelling, < Gr. δίαιτα, way of living, mode of life, dwelling: see *diet*[1].] A little closet or chamber: applied by some writers to the room over the porch of a Christian church where the porter or sexton lived and kept the church documents. *Britton.*

zetetic (zē-tet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ζητητικός, < ζητεῖν, seek, inquire.] I. *a.* Proceeding by inquiry; seeking.—**The zetetic method,** in *math.*, the analytical method used in endeavoring to discover the value of unknown quantities or to find the solution of a problem. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A seeker: a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

zetetics (zẹ-tet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *zetetic* (see *-ics*).] That part of algebra which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities. [Rare.]

Zeuctocœlomata (zūk"tọ-sẹ-lō'mạ-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζευκτός, joined, + κοίλωμα, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma.*] Animals having a primitive archenteron in the embryo, with paired or yoked cœlomatic sacs or diverticula, as mollusks, worms, crustaceans, insects, and vertebrates: more fully called *Metazoa zeuctocœlomata. A. Hyatt.*

zeuctocœlomatic (zūk-tọ-sē-lọ-mat'ik), *a.* [< *Zeuctocœlomata* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Zeuctocœlomata.*

zeuctocœlomic (zūk"tọ-sẹ-lom'ik), *a.* Same as *zeuctocœlomatic.*

zeugite (zū'gīt), *n.* See *zygite.*

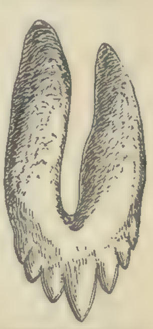
Zeuglodon (zūg'lọ-don), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. ζεύγλη, the strap or loop of a yoke (< ζευγνύναι, yoke, join), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] 1. The typical genus of the family *Zeuglodontidæ.* Several species have been described from the Eocene of the United States and of England, as *Z. cetoides* of the former country, said to have attained a length of 70 feet. The genus had before been named *Basilosaurus* by Harlan, on the supposition that these fossils were reptiles, and has also been called *Hydrarchos* (by Koch), *Polyptychodon* (by Emmons), *Phocodon*, and *Zygodon.* See cut under *Zeuglodontia.*

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; a zeuglodont.

zeuglodont (zūg'lọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [As *Zeuglodon(t-).*] I. *a.* Having teeth (apparently) yoked in pairs; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Zeuglodontia.*

II. *n.* A fossil cetacean of the suborder *Zeuglodontia;* a zeuglodon.

Zeuglodontia (zūg-lọ-don'shi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Zeuglodon.*] A suborder of *Cete* or *Cetacea*, represented by the zeuglodonts: sometimes made to consist of two families, the *Basilosauridæ* (or *Zeuglodontidæ*) and *Cynorcidæ.* The intermaxillaries were expanded forward, normally interposed between the maxillaries, forming the terminal as well as anterior margin of the upper jaw; and the nasal apertures were produced forward, with freely projecting nasal bones. The teeth of the intermaxillaries were conic, and those of the maxillaries were two- or three-rooted. Also called *Phocodontia* and *Archæoceti.* Also *Zeuglodontes.*



Posterior Tooth of one of the *Zeuglodontia.*

Zeuglodontidæ (zūg-lọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zeuglodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil toothed cetaceans, typified by the genus *Zeuglodon*, and representative of the *Zeuglodontia.* These primitive cetaceans in some respects approached the seals, or pinniped mammals, and some of the characters of the fragmentary remains first discovered caused them to be mistaken for reptiles. Also called *Basilosauridæ.* See cut under *Zeuglodontia.*

zeuglodontoid (zūg-lọ-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* [As *Zeuglodon(t-)* + *-oid.*] Same as *zeuglodont.*

zeugma (zūg'mạ̈), *n.* [< Gr. ζεῦγμα, lit. a yoking, < ζευγνύναι, yoke, join: see *yoke*[1], *join.*] 1. A figure in grammar in which two nouns are joined to a verb suitable to only one of them, but suggesting another verb suitable to the other noun; or in which an adjective is similarly used with two nouns.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. *Westwood.*

zeugmatic (zūg-mat'ik), *a.* [< *zeugma(t-)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, zeugma.

Zeugobranchia (zū-gọ-brang'ki-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζεῦγος, yoke, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Zygobranchiata.*

Zeugophora (zụ-gof'ọ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Kunze, 1818), < Gr. ζεῦγος, a yoke, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, having a lateral prothoracic tubercle and emarginate eyes. The geographical distribution of this genus is remarkable, for of the 20 or more species known two are found in Ceylon and Farther India, while the rest are North European and North American.

zeunerite (zī'nėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Director *Zeuner*, of Freiberg.] A hydrous arseniate of copper and uranium, occurring in bright-green tetragonal crystals, isomorphous with torbernite.

Zeus (zūs), *n.* [< Gr. Ζεύς (gen. Διός, also Ζηνός) = L. *Jovis* (gen.), *Ju-piter*, etc.: see *Jove*, *Jupiter*, *deity.*] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the chief and master of the gods, the supreme deity, omnipres-

Zeus.—The "Jupiter of Otricoli," in the Vatican Museum.

ent and all-powerful, generally looked upon as the son of Kronos and Rhea, and held to have dethroned and succeeded his father. In a narrower sense, he was the god of the heavens, and controlled all celestial phenomena, as rains, snows, and tempests, heat and cold, and the lightning. His consort was Hera. Zeus was worshiped universally; but the most renowned of his sanctuaries were those of Olympia in Elis and Dodona in Epirus. In art Zeus was represented as a majestic and powerful figure, with full beard and flowing hair, in early works sometimes fully draped, but in later art, in general, only lightly draped in the himation. The type fixed by Phidias in the second half of the fifth century B. C., in his great chryselephantine statue for the temple at Olympia, influenced all artists who came after him. The usual attributes of the god are a long staff or scepter, the thunderbolt, the eagle, and sometimes a figure of Victory borne on one hand. The head is generally encircled by a fillet or a wreath; in later sculptures the hair rises from the brow in luxuriant locks like a crown, and falls in masses on either side of the face. Compare *Jupiter*. See cut on preceding page, and cut under *thunderbolt*.

2. [NL. (Linnæus, 1758).] In *ichth.*, a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Zenidæ*. It includes several fishes of remarkable appearance, as the John-dory, *Z. faber*, well known in classic times. See cut under *dory*, 1.

Zeuzera (zụ̄-zē′rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1805): a corrupt form of unascertained origin.] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Cossidæ*, or typical of a family *Zeuzeridæ*, having the antennæ of the male unequally pectinate and bare at the tips. The genus has a wide distribution, and comprises about 30 species. *Z. pyrina*, the wood-leopard, is common to Europe and the United States; its larva bores into the branches of the elm, maple, linden, ash, and many other trees.

zeuzerian (zụ̄-zē′ri-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zeuzera* + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Resembling or related to a moth of the genus *Zeuzera;* of or pertaining to the *Zeuzeridæ*.

II. *n.* A moth of this genus or family.

Zeuzeridæ (zụ̄-zer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Newman, 1833), < *Zeuzera* + *-idæ.*] A family of bombycid moths, founded on the genus *Zeuzera:* synonymous with *Cossidæ*. Also *Zeuzerides* and *Zeuzeridi*.

zeylanite (zē′la̤n-īt), *n.* Same as *ceylonite*.

zibeline (zib′e-lin), *n.* and *a.* [F., < It. *zibellino*, < ML. *sabellinus*, < *sabellum*, sable: see *sable.*] I.† *n.* A fur, generally thought to be the same as sable.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or related to the sable, *Mustela zibellina*. See *sable*.

> In 1188 or thereabout no person was allowed to wear garments of vair, gray, *zibeline*, or scarlet color.
>
> *W. A. Hammond*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 34.

zibet (zib′et), *n.* [See *civet*^{1}.] A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped, of the family *Viverridæ*, *Viverra zibetha*, a kind of civet found in India and some of the adjacent islands; the Asiatic or Indian civet. It secretes an odoriferous substance like that of other civets, and when tamed in the countries where it is found it lives in the houses like a domestic cat. The zibet is upward of 2 feet long, the tail about 10 inches. The form resembles that of other civets, and the fur is similarly marked in spots and lines of black and white, with rings of the same on the tail. It is sometimes reared for its civet in establishments conducted for that purpose. Also *zibeth*.

zibetum (zib′e-tum), *n.* [NL., < *zibet.*] The odoriferous substance of the zibet; a sort of civet.

ziczac, *n.* See *sicsac*.

ziega (zē′gä̤), *n.* Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation. *Brande and Cox.*

Zieria (zēr′i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after J. *Zier*, member of the Linnean Society of London.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Boronieæ*. It is characterized by opposite leaves usually of three leaflets, and flowers with four spreading free petals, and four stamens inserted on the glands of the disk. They are shrubs and trees, sometimes warty or covered with woolly or stellate hairs, bearing petioled glandular-dotted leaves, which are trifoliate or the upper ones sometimes undivided. The small white flowers are usually grouped in axillary or terminal panicles. There are 7 species, perhaps 10, all Australian. *Z. Smithii* (*Z. lanceolata*), a shrub or small tree found also in Tasmania, is known as *sandfly-bush* and, from the fetid wood, as *stinkwood*.

Ziervogel's process. See *process*.

zietrisikite (zē-tri-sē′kīt), *n.* [< *Zietrisika* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] In *mineral.*, a mineral resin closely related to ozocerite, found at Zietrisika in Moldavia.

Zif (zif), *n.* [< Heb. *Ziv.*] A Hebrew month: same as *Iyar*. 1 Ki. vi. 1 [*Ziv*, R. V.].

Ziffius† (zif′i-us), *n.* A misspelling of *Xiphias*.

> Huge *Ziffius*, whom Mariners eschew.
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 24.

ziganka (zi-gan′kä̤), *n.* [Russ.] 1. A Russian country-dance.—2. Music for such a dance, which is quick in pace and usually founded on a drone-bass.

zigzack†, *n.* See *zigzag*.

zigzag (zig′zag), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *zigzack;* < F. *zigzag*, < G. *zickzack*, zigzag, a varied redupl. of *zacke*, a sharp point, prong, tooth, dentil: see *tack*^{1}. Cf. G. *zickzack segeln*, 'sail zigzag,' tack.] I. *n.* 1. A sharp turning back and forth or in and out; an irregular, abrupt angulation; one of a series of sharp turns in a linear or curvilinear course: nearly always in the plural.

> Cracks and *zigzags* of the head. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 124.

> I looked wistfully, as we rattled into dreary Andermatt, at the great white *zigzags* of the Oberalp road climbing away to the left. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 248.

2. A formation with a succession of sharp turnings or angles; something that has a number of abrupt angulations, like those of chain-lightning.

> A *zigzag* . . . will be seen to be simply a twill worked backwards and forwards. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 99.

> Long brown kaftans, upon the breasts of which had been sewn *zigzags* of red cloth.
>
> *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXVIII. 69.

Specifically—(*a*) A winding path with sharp turns, as up the side of a steep mountain.

> How proudly he talks
> Of *zigzags* and walks!
>
> *Swift*, My Lady's Lamentation.

(*b*) In *fort.*, a trench of approach against a fortress, so constructed that the line of trench may not be enfiladed by the defenders: same as *boyau*. (*c*) In *arch.*, same as *chevron*, 2. (*d*) In the *fisheries*, a salmon-stair or fishway.

3. In *entom.*, a British moth, *Bombyx dispar*.—**Billet and zigzag.** See *billet*^{2}.

II. *a.* Having sharp and quick turns or flexures; turning frequently back and forth; in *bot.*, angularly bent from side to side.

> The road is steep and runs on *zigzag* terraces.
>
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 2.

> I went through the *zigzag* passages [of a sap].
>
> *J. K. Hosmer*, The Color-Guard, xiv.

Zigzag molding, in *arch.* See *chevron*, 2, *dancette*, 2.

zigzag (zig′zag), *adv.* [< *zigzag*, *a.*] In a zigzag manner; with frequent sharp turns.

> We patroled about, *zig-zag*, as we could; the crowd . . . having no chief or regulator.
>
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary and Letters, IV. 235.

> What you, Reader, and I
> Would call going *zig-zag*.
>
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 173.

zigzag (zig′zag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *zigzagged*, ppr. *zigzagging*. [< *zigzag*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To move or advance in a zigzag fashion; form zigzags in a course; turn sharply back and forth.

> It was only by *zigzagging* in the most cautious manner . . . that we avoided getting floated altogether.
>
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, xv.

> Dread, uncanny thing,
> With fuzzy breast and leathern wing;
> In mad, *zigzagging* flight.
>
> *J. W. Riley*, The Bat.

II. *trans.* To form in zigzags, or with short turns or angles. *T. Warton.*

zigzaggery (zig′zag-ėr-i), *n.* [< *zigzag* + *-ery.*] The character of being zigzag; angular crookedness. [Rare.]

> When my uncle Toby discovered the transverse *zigzaggery* of my father's approaches towards it [his coat-pocket], it instantly brought into his mind those he had done duty in before the gate of St. Nicholas.
>
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 3.

zigzaggy (zig′zag-i), *a.* [< *zigzag* + *-y*^{1}.] Having sharp and quick turns; zigzag.

> The *zig-zaggy* pattern by Saxons invented
> Was cleverly chisell'd, and well represented.
>
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 295.

zillah (zil′ä̤), *n.* [Hind.] In Hindustan, an administrative division of a province.

zimb (zimb), *n.* [Ar. *zimb*, a fly.] A dipterous insect of Abyssinia, resembling and related to the tsetse of southern Africa, and very destructive to cattle.

zimbi (zim′bi), *n.* [E. Ind.] A money-cowry, as *Cypræa moneta*. See cut under *cowry*.

> The cowry shells, which, under one name or another—champos, *zimbis*, bouges, porcelanes, etc.—have long been used in the East Indies as small money.
>
> *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 24.

ziment-water (zi-ment′wâ″tėr), *n.* [After G. *ziment-*, *cement-wasser*, 'cement-water,' cf. *cementkupfer*, copper deposited in water.] Water found in copper-mines; water impregnated with copper.

Zimmermann's corpuscles, Zimmermann's particles. Blood-plates.

zimocca (zi-mok′ä̤), *n.* A kind of commercial sponge, *Euspongia zimocca*, a bath-sponge of fine quality.

zimome, *n.* See *zymome*.

zinc (zingk), *n.* [Also sometimes *zink*, the spelling *zinc* being after the F. form of the original; < F. *zinc* = Sw. Dan. *zink* = Russ. *tsinkŭ* (NL. *zincum*), < G. *zink*, zinc; connection with G. *zinn*, = E. *tin*, is doubtful.] Chemical symbol, Zn; atomic weight, 65.4. One of the useful metals, more tenacious than lead and tin, but malleable only at a temperature between 200° and 250° F. Its ore has long been known, and the manufacture of brass from it has been practised to a considerable extent. Zinc is believed to have been first distinctly recognized as a metal by Paracelsus about the beginning of the seventeenth century; but in the metallic state it has been of importance in the arts only since the beginning of the present century. Native zinc is not positively known to occur; if existing at all, it is exceedingly rare. Its ores, however, are widely disseminated, especially the combination with sulphur, called *blende*, which is almost as invariably present in greater or less quantity in metalliferous veins as is galena. The localities where zinc ores are abundant enough to be worked with profit are, however, not numerous. The uses of zinc are numerous and important. In combination with copper it forms the well-known alloy called *brass*, which has been known for an indefinite period; it is also one of the ingredients of German silver. Zinc is largely used in the metallic form for roofing and for cornices and the like, also for coating or "galvanizing" sheet-iron to protect it from rusting, and as the electropositive element in many batteries. It is also somewhat extensively used as a paint, in the form of the oxid. This metal is usually a little more expensive than lead, and from half to a third as valuable as copper. Zinc belongs to the magnesium group of metals, in which are comprised glucinum, magnesium, zinc, and cadmium; these are all volatile, burning with a bright flame when heated in the air; they all form one chlorid and one oxid only. The common commercial name of zinc, as offered for sale in flat cakes or ingots, is *spelter*.—**Butter of zinc.** See *butter*^{1}.—**Chlorid-of-zinc paste.** See *paste*^{1}.—**Flowers of zinc**, zinc oxid.—**Granulated zinc**, zinc reduced to the form of granules by pouring the molten metal into water.—**Oleate-of-zinc ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Precipitated carbonate of zinc.** See *precipitate*.—**Red oxid of zinc, red zinc ore.** Same as *zinkite*.—**Ruby of zinc.** See *ruby*.—**Zinc ash**, the impure gray oxid formed when zinc is heated in contact with air.—**Zinc caustic**, a mixture of 1 part of zinc chlorid to 2 or 3 of flour.—**Zinc cement**, a cement composed of zinc oxid made into a paste with a solution of zinc chlorid. It hardens quickly, and may be used for stopping teeth and for other purposes. A cheaper form of zinc cement is made from commercial zinc white mixed with an equal weight of fine sand and made into a paste with a solution of zinc chlorid, and is used to fill cracks in metallic apparatus, and to cement glass, crockery, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Zinc colloid**, a solution of 4 parts of zinc sulphate in 100 parts of styptic collodion.—**Zinc green, ointment, plaster, soap, white.** See the nouns.—**Zinc-oxid ointment.** See *ointment*.

zinc (zingk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *zincked*, ppr. *zincking*. [< *zinc*, *n.*] To coat or cover with zinc.

> All the conditions under which the *zincked* pipe is to be used should be carefully considered.
>
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXX. 401.

zinc-amyl (zingk′am″il), *n.* A colorless transparent liquid, $Zn(C_5H_{11})_2$, composed of zinc and amyl. When exposed to the air it absorbs oxygen rapidly, emitting fumes, but does not take fire spontaneously.

zinc-blende (zingk′blend), *n.* Native sulphid of zinc; sphalerite. Also called simply *blende*.

zinc-bloom (zingk′blöm), *n.* Same as *hydrozinkite*.

zinc-colic (zingk′kol″ik), *n.* A form of colic thought to be caused by zinc-oxid poisoning.

zinc-ethyl (zingk′eth″il), *n.* A colorless volatile liquid, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$, having a peculiar but not unpleasant smell, composed of zinc and the radical ethyl. It has powerful affinities for oxygen, igniting spontaneously on exposure to air. It is formed by heating zinc with ethyl iodide under pressure. *Brande and Cox.*

zincic (zin′sik), *a.* See *zinckic*.

zinciferous, zincification, zincify, zincite. See *zinkiferous*, etc.

zinckenite (zing′ken-īt), *n.* [Named after J. K. L. *Zincken* (1790–1862), a German metallurgist, mineralogist, and mining official.] A steel-gray mineral consisting of the sulphids of antimony and lead.

zinckic (zing′kik), *a.* [< *zinc* (*zink*) + *-ic.*] Related to, containing, or consisting of zinc. Also *zincic*.

zinckiferous (zing-kif′e̤-rus), *a.* See *zinkiferous*.

zincking (zingk′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *zinc*, *v.*] The act of coating iron with a weak solution of sulphate of zinc, or ore of the double salts of chlorid of zinc and sal ammoniac.

zinckite, *n.* See *zinkite*.

zincky, *a.* See *zinky*.

zinc-methyl (zingk′meth″il), *n.* A disagreeable-smelling mobile liquid, $Zn(CH_3)_2$, fuming in the air and readily igniting.

zinco (zing′kō), *n.* [Short for *zincograph*.] A plate in relief for printing, made by etching with acid a design on prepared zinc. [Eng.]

zinco (zing'kō), *v. i.* [< *zinco, n.*] To etch with acid a zinc plate containing on its surface a design intended for printing by typographic methods. [Eng.]

Drawings Wanted (on litho paper for *zincoing*) for a Provincial Journal. *Athenæum*, No. 3285, p. 591.

zincode (zing'kōd), *n.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. ὁδός, way (cf. *anode, cathode*).] The negative pole of a voltaic battery; the anode of an electrolytic cell.

zincograph (zing'kọ-grȧf), *n.* [See *zincography.*] A plate or a picture produced by zincography. Also *zincotype*.

Reproduced in *zincograph* by the aid of photography. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 231.

zincograph (zing'kọ-grȧf), *v. i.* [< *zincograph, n.*] To transfer a design to the surface of a zinc plate with intent to etch it and make therefrom a plate in relief.

zincographer (zing-kog'ra̤-fėr), *n.* [< *zincograph-y* + *-er*¹.] One who makes zincographic plates.

zincographic (zing-kọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *zincograph-y* + *-ic.*] Relating to zincography.

zincographical (zing-kọ-graf'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *zincographic* + *-al.*] Same as *zincographic.*

zincography (zing-kog'ra̤-fi), *n.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The art of producing on zinc a printing surface in relief by etching with dilute acid the unprotected parts of the plate. Compare *paniconography.*

zincoid (zing'koid), *a.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling zinc.—**Zincoid pole** of a voltaic cell, the negative pole, or zincode, constituted by the zincous plate connected with a copper plate which forms the positive pole; the anode of an electrolytic cell. See *chlorous pole*, under *chlorous.*

zincolysis (zing-kol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. λύσις, dissolving.] A mode of decomposition occasioned by an electrical current; electrolysis.

zincolyte (zing'kọ-līt), *n.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. λυτός, verbal adj. of λύειν, dissolve.] A body decomposable by electricity; an electrolyte.

zincopolar (zing'kọ-pō"lär), *a.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + E. *polar.*] Having the same polarity as the zinc plate in a galvanic cell.

zincotype (zing'kọ-tīp), *n.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. τύπος, type.] Same as *zincograph.*

The two volumes are copiously illustrated by a *zincotype* process. *Athenæum*, No. 3233, p. 492.

zincous (zing'kus), *a.* [< *zinc* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to zinc, or to the negative pole of a voltaic battery.—**Zincous element**, the basic or primary element of a binary compound.—**Zincous pole**, that pole of a particle of zinc, or of hydrochloric acid, which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of zinc, or the zincous attraction.

zinc-plating (zingk'plā"ting), *n.* Plating in zinc, executed with a preparation made of coarse rasped or granulated zinc boiled in a mixture of sal ammoniac and water. The deposit has a silvery brightness, and can be used as a first coat for articles to be twice plated, since any other metal can be deposited upon zinc. *E. H. Knight.*

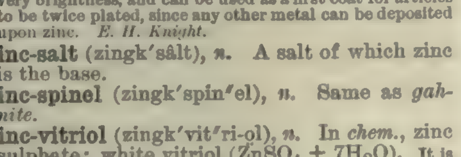
zinc-salt (zingk'sâlt), *n.* A salt of which zinc is the base.

zinc-spinel (zingk'spin"el), *n.* Same as *gahnite.*

zinc-vitriol (zingk'vit"ri-ọl), *n.* In *chem.*, zinc sulphate; white vitriol ($ZnSO_4 + 7H_2O$). It is found as a native mineral (goslarite), as a product of the oxidation of zinc-blende, and can also be prepared by dissolving zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, and by roasting native zinc sulphuret. It is used as a dryer in oil-paints and varnishes, as a mordant in dyeing, as a disinfectant, and sometimes as a source of oxygen.

Zingaro, Zingano (zing'ga̤-rō, -nō), *n.*; pl. *Zingari, Zingani* (-rē, -nē). [It.: see *Gipsy.*] A Gipsy.

zingel (zing'el), *n.* [G.; cf. *umzingeln*, encircle (see *cingle*).] A fish of the family *Percidæ* and genus *Aspro*; specifically, *A. zingel* of the Danube and its tributaries. This fish is sometimes a foot long, and is of a greenish-brown color, lighter on the side and whitish on the belly, and marked with four brownish-black bands.



Zingel (*Aspro zingel*).

zinghot, *n.* [Appar. intended for *zinco*, It. form of *zinc.*] Same as *zinc.*

For cobolt and *zingho*, your brother and I have made all inquiries. *Walpole*, To Mann, July 31, 1748.

Zingian (zin'ji-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* A name sometimes given to the South African family of tongues: same as *Bantu.*

Zingiber (zin'ji-bėr), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763; used earlier by Lobel, 1576, and, as *Gingiber*, by Mattioli, about 1554), < L. *zingiber*, < Gr. ζιγγίβερις, ginger: see *ginger.*] A genus of plants, type of the order *Zingiberaceæ* and of the tribe *Zingibereæ.* It is characterized by a cone-like inflorescence, each flower having a three-celled ovary and a stamen composed of a short filament and an anther with contiguous cells having the connective extended into a long linear appendage—the two lateral stamens either absent or represented by two small adnate staminodes. About 33 species have been described, of which perhaps 23 are distinct. They are natives of India and of islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. They are leafy plants with horizontal tuberous rootstocks, the sterile stems differing from the flower-bearing ones. The dense cone of flowers is composed of imbricated bracts, each with from one to three flowers and spathaceous bractlets. The inflorescence is sometimes borne on a leafless scape, more or less covered with sheaths, in other species terminating a leafy stem, or apparently lateral upon a recurved peduncle. Each flower produces a membranous or hyaline tubular calyx, and a cylindrical corolla-tube dilated into narrow spreading lobes, the posterior one erect and incurved. The fruit is a globose or oblong capsule, finally irregularly ruptured, and discharging rather large oblong seeds with a lacerate aril which is sometimes much larger than the seed. The pungently aromatic roots of several species are the source of the ginger of commerce, especially those of *Z. officinale*, the ginger-plant of India (see cut under *ginger*). The root of *Z. Cassumunar*, of India, is used as a tonic and stimulant, and is cultivated under the name of *cassumunar ginger* or *Bengal root.* Also *Zinziber.*

Zingiberaceæ (zin"ji-be̤-rā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1808), < *Zingiber* + *-aceæ.*] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Epigynæ*, distinguished from the order *Musaceæ* by its single perfect stamen. It is characterized by irregular flowers with distinct calyx and corolla, inferior ovary, usually arillate seeds, and an embryo in a canal in the center of the albumen. There are over 470 species, of 36 genera, classed in 3 tribes, of which *Zingiber, Maranta*, and *Canna* are the types. They are perennial tropical herbs growing from a horizontal thickened rootstock, their leaves chiefly radical, large and ornamental, with numerous parallel veins diverging obliquely from the midrib. Their flowers are often of great beauty, as in species of *Hedychium, Alpinia, Curcuma, Kæmpferia*, and *Canna*; in many, especially *Mantisia*, they resemble orchids. They have a strong tendency to petaloid development, producing richly colored bracts in *Curcuma*; three petaloid staminodes and two scales usually represent the five imperfect stamens. The order contains many of the most stimulating aromatics, products derived chiefly from the root or rhizome of the plants ginger, galangale, and zedoary, of the genera *Zingiber, Alpinia*, and *Curcuma*; also from the fruit or seeds, as cardamoms and grains-of-paradise, from species of *Amomum* and *Elettaria.* The order also yields the valuable dye turmeric from *Curcuma*, a purple dye from *Canna*, and arrowroot from *Maranta* and *Curcuma.* The mucilaginous juice of species of *Costus* is used in medicine; edible tubers are produced by species of *Maranta*, an edible fruit by *Globba*, and a tough fiber by *Phrynium* and *Calathea.* Also *Zinziberaceæ.*

zingiberaceous (zin"ji-be̤-rā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to ginger, or the *Zingiberaceæ.*

Zingibereæ (zin-ji-bē'rẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Zingiber* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Zingiberaceæ*, typified by the genus *Zingiber.* It is characterized by flowers with a tubular or spathaceous calyx and a single stamen, the two lateral undeveloped stamens being often represented by petaloid staminodes; and by an ovary with three cells or three parietal placentæ, and a slender free style which at its apex clasps the two anther-cells. It embraces 23 genera, principally tropical, including the large and important aromatic genera *Amomum, Curcuma*, and *Alpinia* (besides *Zingiber*), as also many of the most highly ornamental plants of the order.

zink, *n.* See *zinc.*

zinke (tsing'ke), *n.* [G. *zinke*, a cornet.] A small cornet of wood or horn, once very common in Germany. It had usually seven finger-holes, and a cupped mouthpiece. It was made in several sizes, and both straight and curved. The serpent is properly a development of the old zinke or cornetto.

zinkiferous (zing-kif'e̤-rus), *a.* [Also *zinciferous, zinckiferous*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing or producing zinc: as, *zinkiferous* ore.

zinkification (zing"ki-fi-kā'sho̤n), *n.* [Also *zincification*; < *zinkify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The process of coating or impregnating an object with zinc, or the state resulting from such process.

zinkify (zing'ki-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *zinkified*, ppr. *zinkifying.* [Also *zincify*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To cover or impregnate with zinc.

zinkite (zing'kīt), *n.* [Also *zincite, zinckite*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + *-ite*².] A native oxid of zinc, found at Franklin Furnace and Stirling Hill, near Ogdensburg, in Sussex county, New Jersey. It is brittle, translucent, of a deep-red color, sometimes inclining to yellowish. Also called *red zinc ore*, or *red oxid of zinc.*

zinky (zing'ki), *a.* [Also *zincky*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + *-y*¹.] Pertaining to zinc; containing zinc; having the appearance of zinc.

The *Zincky* Ores [of common galena] are said to be greyer than other Ores. *Kirwan*, Mineralogy (1796), II. 218.

Zinnia (zin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), named after J. G. *Zinn* (1727–59), who wrote on the plants of Göttingen.] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ*, type of the subtribe *Zinnieæ.* It is characterized by solitary radiate flower-heads with a conical or cylindrical receptacle, the flowers both of the disk and ray being fertile, and those of the ray almost or quite without a tube, and persistent upon the ripened achene; the achenes of the inner flowers each bear from one to three awns. There are 12 species, natives of Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, 2 of which, long cultivated in gardens, are now widely naturalized. They are annuals, perennials, or sometimes shrubby plants, bearing opposite entire leaves and rather large and showy flower-heads peduncled at the ends of the branches or in the forks between them. Five species occur within the United States, mostly with light-yellow or sulphur-colored rays. The cultivated species are chiefly of various shades of deep red; they have been called *youth-and-old-age*, from the lasting and somewhat rigid rays and the continued production of new disk-flowers; but are more usually known by the generic name *zinnia*, especially in the common double form.
2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Zinn's corona. An arterial plexus about the optic nerve, in the sclerotic.

Zinn's ligament. See *ligament of Zinn*, under *ligament.*

Zinn's membrane. The anterior lamella of the iris of the eye.

Zinn's zonule. See *zonule of Zinn*, under *zonule.*

zinnwaldite (zin'wol-dīt), *n.* [< *Zinnwald* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A kind of mica related to lepidolite, but containing both lithium and iron: it is often found associated with tin ores, as at Zinnwald in the Erzgebirge.

Zinziber, Zinziberaceæ, etc. Same as *Zingiber*, etc.

Zion (zī'o̤n), *n.* [Also *Sion*, LL. *Sion*, Gr. Ζιών, Heb. *Tsīyōn*, orig. a hill.] Figuratively, the house or household of God, as consisting of the chosen people, the Israelites; the theocracy, or church of God; hence, the church in general, or heaven as the final gathering-place of true believers: so called from Mount Zion, the holy hill of Jerusalem, the center of ancient Hebrew worship.

Zion spreadeth forth her hands, and there is none to comfort her. Lam. i. 17.

Let *Zion* and her sons rejoice. *Watts.*

Zionward (zī'o̤n-wärd), *adv.* [< *Zion* + *-ward.*] Toward Zion, in the figurative sense; toward the goal of salvation; heavenward.

If I were like you, I should have my face *Zionward*, though prejudice and error might occasionally fling a mist over the glorious vision before me. *Charlotte Brontë*, in Mrs. Gaskell, viii.

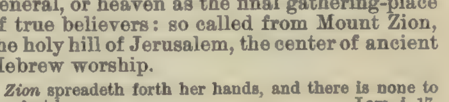
zip (zip), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of a bullet passing through the air or striking against an object.

The ping, *zip, zip*, of bullets, and the wounded men limping from the front, . . . were a prelude to the storm to come. *The Century*, XXX. 134.

Ziphiidæ (zi-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ziphius* + *-idæ.*] The *Ziphiinæ* rated as a family apart from *Physeteridæ*, and divided into *Ziphiinæ* and *Anarnacinæ.* Also, more properly, *Xiphiidæ.*

ziphiiform (zif'i-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *ziphioid.*

Ziphiinæ (zif-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Xiphiinæ*; < *Ziphius* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Physeteridæ*, named from the genus *Ziphius*, often elevated to the rank of a family; the ziphioid or ziphiiform cetaceans, among those known as *bottlenoses* and *cow-fishes.* They have most of the lower teeth rudimentary or concealed, a distinct lacrymal bone, and a prolonged snout or rostrum above which the rest of the head rises abruptly in globose form; there is a small falcate dorsal fin; the flippers are small, with five digits; and the single median blow-hole is crescentic, as in dolphins. Several genera besides *Ziphius* have been recognized, of which *Hyperoödon* is the most prominent; but their synonyms are involved, and some distinctions which have been drawn are not clear.



Bottle-nosed Whale (*Ziphius sowerbiensis*), one of the *Ziphiinæ.*

ziphioid (zif'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a cetacean of the genus *Ziphius.*

II. *n.* Any member of the *Ziphiidæ* or *Ziphiinæ.*

Also written *xiphioid.*

ziphisternum, *n.* See *xiphisternum.*

Ziphius (zif'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1834), prop. *Xiphius,* < Gr. *ξιφιός,* the sword-fish, < *ξίφος,* a sword.] **1.** A genus of odontocete cetaceans, or toothed whales, taken as type of the *Ziphiinæ:* used with varying restrictions, and in some acceptations synonymous with *Mesoplodon.* It was based originally on a skull discovered in 1804 on the coast of France, and supposed to be fossil; the species was named *Z. cavirostris* by Cuvier. Numerous living individuals have since been found in various seas. There is normally one conical tooth on each side of the lower jaw; the vertebræ are forty-nine in number; and the anterior cervicals are ankylosed, but the posterior are free. These whales are among those known as *bottle-nosed whales* and *cow-fishes,* and attain a length of from 15 to 20 feet. The genus is distinct from *Hyperoödon;* but variations in the dentition have been noted, and the relations of some forms known as *Mesoplodon* are in question. Also called *Diodon.*

2. [*l. c.*] A whale of this genus.

Ziphorhynchus, *n.* See *Xiphorhynchus.*

zippeite (zip'ẹ-īt), *n.* [Named after F. X. M. *Zippe,* a German mineralogist.] A basic sulphate of uranium, occurring in delicate needle-like crystals of a bright-yellow color: it is found at Joachimsthal.

zircon (zėr'kọn), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *azarcon* = Pg. *azarcão, zarcão,* < Ar. *zarkūn,* cinnabar, vermilion, < Pers. *zargūn,* gold-colored: see *jargon*^{2}.] A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of adamantine luster and yellowish to brownish or reddish color: its hardness is somewhat greater than that of quartz. The reddish-orange variety is sometimes called *hyacinth* in jewelry. The colorless, yellowish, or smoky zircon of Ceylon is there called *jargon.* Zircon consists of the oxids of silicon and zirconium (SiO_2ZrO_2), and is usually regarded as a silicate of zirconium, though sometimes classed with the oxids of titanium (rutile) and tin (cassiterite), which have a similar form. See *zirconium.*

zirconate (zėr'kọ-nāt), *n.* [< *zircon(ic)* + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of zirconic acid.

zirconia (zėr-kō'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < *zircon.*] An oxid, ZrO_2, of the metal zirconium, resembling alumina in appearance. It is so hard as to scratch glass.—**Zirconia light,** an intensely brilliant light, differing from the ordinary oxyhydrogen light or lime-light only in that it is produced from zircon cones acted on by oxygen and a highly carbureted gas, in place of the less durable lime balls of the other method.

zirconian (zėr-kō'ni-ạn), *a.* [< *zirconia* + *-an.*] Same as *zirconic.* *Pop. Sci. News,* XXIII. 60.

zirconic (zėr-kon'ik), *a.* [< *zirconia, zirconium,* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing zirconia or zirconium.—**Zirconic acid,** an acid containing zirconium, not capable of existing in the free state, but forming definite salts.

zirconite (zėr'kọn-īt), *n.* [< *zircon* + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of zircon.

zirconium (zėr-kō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *zircon.*] Chemical symbol, Zr; atomic weight, 90.5. The metal contained in zirconia. It is commonly obtained in the form of a black powder, but is also known in the crystalline state, forming highly lustrous blackish-gray laminæ, having a specific gravity of 4.15. The amorphous metal takes fire when gently heated in the air, but the crystalline variety requires an intense heat for its ignition. The common acids do not attack it. Zirconium is a remarkable element in that it is very widely and generally diffused in nature, but nowhere, so far as is known, found in any one locality in large quantity; in this respect it has a decided resemblance to titanium. The form in which it occurs is that of the silicate (zircon), and usually in minute or even microscopic crystals, which have been detected in many granitic and syenitic rocks, as well as in various gneisses and crystalline schists. Zircon has been found also, but less abundantly, in some eruptive rocks, both ancient and modern. Zirconium is chemically most closely related to titanium, and both these metals have certain affinities with silicon, forming dioxids and volatile tetrachlorids, as does that non-metallic element.

zirconoid (zėr'kọ-noid), *n.* [< *zircon* + *-oid.*] In *crystal.,* a double eight-sided pyramid belonging to the tetragonal system: so called because it is a common form with zircon.

zircon-syenite (zėr'kọn-sī"e-nīt), *n.* See *elæolite-syenite.*

Z-iron (zē'- or zed'ī"ėrn), *n.* See *angle-iron.*

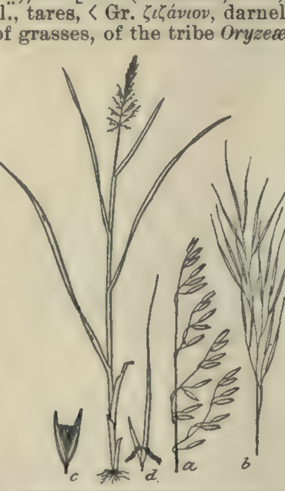
Zirphæa (zėr-fē'ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, as *Zirfæa*).] In *conch.,* a genus of bivalves, of the family *Pholadidæ.* *Z. crispata* is called *date-fish* in California, where it is available for food.

zither (zith'ėr), *n.* [< G. *zither* = E. *cither, cithara,* q. v.] Same as *cithern.*

zitherist (zith'ėr-ist), *n.* [< *zither* + *-ist.*] A player on the cithern.

zithern (zith'ėrn), *n.* [Altered form of *zither,* after *cithern* as related to *cither, cithara.*] Same as *cithern.*

Zizania (zī-zā'ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < LL. *zizania,* pl., tares, < Gr. *ζιζάνιον,* darnel, tare.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Oryzeæ.* It is characterized by numerous narrow unisexual spikelets in a long loose androgynous panicle, each spikelet having two glumes and six stamens or two more or less connate styles. Four or five species have been described, of which two, *Z. aquatica* and *Z. miliacea,* are usually considered distinct; both are natives of North America, the former also occurring in Japan and eastern Russia. They are tall aquatic grasses with long flat leaves and large terminal panicles with numerous slender elongated branches, made highly ornamental by the pendent red or purplish anthers. They are the favorite food of wild ducks, and the seeds are sold to plant in artificial fish-ponds to shade the young fish, and along watercourses to attract fowl. They are known as *wild, water,* or *Indian rice.* See *Indian rice,* under *rice*^{1}.



Flowering Plant of *Zizania aquatica.*
a, branch of the panicle with male flowers; *b,* branch of the panicle with female flowers; *c,* male flower; *d,* female flower.

zizany† (ziz'ạ-ni), *n.* [< F. *zizanie,* < LL. *zizania:* see *Zizania.*] Darnel.

> They all stand or fall to their own masters, and many holy and excellent persons God has dispersed, as wheat among the tares and *zizany.*
>
> *Evelyn,* True Religion, II. 314.

Ziziphora (zī-zif'ọ-rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Monardeæ.* It is characterized by a tubular thirteen-nerved two-lipped calyx, with the throat villous within, and commonly closed after flowering by connivent teeth. There are about 12 species, natives of eastern and central Asia and of southern parts of the Mediterranean region. They are low annuals or spreading undershrubs, usually hoary with close hairs, and bearing small leaves which are nearly or quite entire. The flowers form small axillary clusters, commonly crowded upon the upper part of the stem.

Zizypheæ (zi-zif'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Zizyphus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rhamnaceæ.* It is characterized by a superior or half-superior ovary, by a disk filling the calyx-tube, and by a drupaceous juicy or fleshy fruit with a one- to three-celled stone. It includes 9 genera, of which *Zizyphus* is the type. They are shrubs or trees, mainly of the northern hemisphere; one, *Berchemia,* becomes a shrubby climber in *B. volubilis,* the supple-jack of the southern United States.

Zizyphus (ziz'i-fus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *zizyphus,* < Gr. *ζίζυφος,* the jujube-tree: see *jujube.*] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rhamnaceæ,* type of the tribe *Zizypheæ.* It is characterized by thorny branches, triple-nerved leaves, and cymose flowers each with five petals, and by a usually two-celled ovary immersed in the disk, and bearing two or three conical divergent styles. There are 65 species, natives chiefly of tropical Asia and America, occurring rarely in Africa and Australia. They are shrubs or trees, often decumbent or sarmentose, commonly covered with hooked spines. The leaves are alternate, coriaceous, entire or crenate, three- to five-nerved, and mostly arranged in two ranks. One or both of the stipules are spinescent, often ending in a hook. The small greenish flowers form short few-flowered axillary cymes. The fruit is a globose or oblong drupe, with a woody or bony stone, containing one to three seeds. The species are known in general as *jujube-tree;* the name *jujube* is given especially to the fruit of *Z. sativa* (*Z. vulgaris*), of the Mediterranean region, which is there commonly eaten fresh, or used as a cough remedy when dried. *Z. Jujuba,* of India and China, also furnishes an excellent fruit, cultivated in numerous forms by the Chinese; a variety is known as the *Chinese date.* The true jujube does not now usually enter into the confection known as *jujube-paste,* but is commonly replaced by gum arabic or gelatin. *Z. Lotus,* the sadr, is one of the reputed sources of the classical lotus-food. (See *lotus-tree,* 1, and *lote-tree.*) Many other species bear edible fruit, as *Z. Baclei,* of Africa, which is there made into bread and into a pleasant beverage; several are valued for ornament on account of their foliage, or for hedges on account of their spines, especially *Z. sativa,* and also *Z. Spina-Christi,* one of the Christ's-thorns (for which see *nebbuk-tree*). *Z. nummularia,* of Persia and India, is known as *camel's-thorn* (which see). *Z. Chloroxylon,* a recently determined species, is an important timber-tree of Jamaica, there known as *cog-wood.* *Z. Parryi* occurs in southern California and Cerros Island; two former species of Florida, *Z. emarginatus,* or black ironwood, and *Z. Domingensis,* or nakedwood, are now known respectively as *Rhamnidium ferreum* and *Colubrina reclinata.* See *jujube,* and cut under *nervation.*

Zn. In *chem.,* the symbol for *zinc.*

zoa, *n.* Plural of *zoön.*

zoadula† (zọ-ad'ụ-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *zoadulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ζωή,* life, + *-ad*^{2} + dim. *-ula.*] In *bot.,* the locomotive spore of some *Confervæ.*

zoæa, zoæal. See *zoëa, zoëal.*

zoamylin (zọ-am'i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ζωή,* life, + *amylin.*] Same as *glycogen.*

Zoanthacea (zō-an-thā'sẹ-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoanthus* + *-acea.*] A suborder of *Actiniaria,* containing permanently attached forms, as *Zoanthus* and related genera.

zoanthacean (zō-an-thā'sẹ-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zoanthacea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Zoanthacea;* zoanthoid.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Zoanthacea.*

Zoantharia (zō-an-thā'ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1830), < Gr. *ζῷον,* animal (see *zoön*), + *ἄνθος,* flower, + *-aria.*] A division (order or subclass) of *Actinozoa,* containing the hexamerous or hexacoralline forms; the helianthoid polyps, or animal-flowers, contrasted with the *Alcyonaria,* and characterized by the normal disposition of their soft parts in sixes, or multiples of six (not in eights, as in the *Alcyonaria* or *Octocoralla*), and by the possession of simple (not fringed) and usually numerous tentacles: so called from the resemblance of some of them, as the sea-anemones, to flowers. The *Zoantharia* correspond to the *Hexacoralla* or *Coralligena,* and were divided by Milne-Edwards into three suborders (or orders): *Malacodermata,* with the corallum absent or rudimentary, as in sea-anemones; *Sclerobasica,* with external non-calcareous corallum, as the black corals of the family *Antipathidæ;* and *Sclerodermata,* with internal calcareous corallum, as the ordinary hard corals, or stone-corals. See the technical names.

zoantharian (zō-an-thā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Zoantharia.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Zoantharia,* as a sea-anemone.

Zoanthidæ (zọ-an'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Zoanthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of zoantharian or hexacoralline actinozoans, typified by the genus *Zoanthus.* They are sea-anemones in which the individual polyps are ordinarily united by a common creeping stolon, or connective cœnosarc; they multiply by buds which remain thus adherent. They have no true corallum, but a pseudo-skeleton of hard particles or spicules embedded in the ectoderm; the mesenteric septa are numerous, and of two sorts (one small and sterile, the other large and perfect and furnished with reproductive organs), generally alternating. Like most other sea-anemones, these are fixed organisms, incapable of locomotion; and they include all the colonial forms. Also *Zoantheæ.*

Zoanthinæ (zō-an-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoanthus* + *-inæ.*] The *Zoanthidæ* named as a subfamily. *Edwards and Haime,* 1851.

zoanthodeme (zọ-an'thọ-dēm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον,* animal, + *ἄνθος,* a flower, + *δέμα,* a bundle; literally, 'a bundle of animal-flowers.'] A compound zoantharian; the whole organism constituted by the coherent zoöids produced by the budding of a single actinozoan polyp.

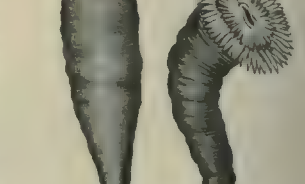
zoanthodemic (zọ-an-thọ-dem'ik), *a.* [< *zoanthodeme* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to a zoanthodeme.

zoanthoid (zọ-an'thoid), *a.* [< *Zoanthus* + *-oid.*] Same as *zoantharian.*

zoanthropic (zō-an-throp'ik), *a.* [< *zoanthrop-y* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to zoanthropy: as, *zoanthropic* mania or delusion; *zoanthropic* literature. This is the generic name of such delusions, which take various forms, some of which are specified according to the animal concerned, as lycanthropy.

zoanthropy (zọ-an'thrọ-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον,* animal, + *ἄνθρωπος,* man. Cf. *lycanthropy.*] A form of insanity in which a person believes himself to be one of the lower animals.

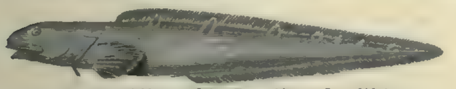
Zoanthus (zọ-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1827), < Gr. *ζῷον,* animal, + *ἄνθος,* flower.] The typical genus of *Zoanthidæ.* The individual polyps are lengthened, and elevated upon a footstalk springing from the connective cœnosarc common to the several zoöids of the compound organism; the mouth is linear and transverse, and surrounded by short slender rays or tentacles. The best-known species is *Z. couchi* of the European coasts; numerous others inhabit tropical seas, as *Z. solanderi.* Also *Zoanthas* (Lamarck, 1810), *Zoantha.*



Zoanthus couchi,
two thirds natural size.
a, polyp, closed; *b,* the same, expanded; *c,* stolon.

Zoarces (zọ-är′sēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), also *Zoarcæus*, *Zoarchus*, and *Zoarcus*, < Gr. *ζωαρκής*, life-supporting, < *ζωή*, life, + *ἀρκεῖν*, assist, defend.] The name-giving genus of *Zoarcidæ*, including such species as *Z. viviparus*, the so-called viviparous blenny (formerly *Blennius viviparus*). This is a large eelpout, with an elongate compressed body, tapering behind, heavy oblong head, a large mouth, strong conic teeth in several series, a long low dorsal fin some of the hinder rays of which are developed as sharp spines, broad pectoral fins, and jugular ventrals of three or four soft rays; the scales are small, not imbricated, but embedded in the skin. Another species, with an increased number of fin-rays and vertebræ, is *Z.* (*Macrozoarces*) *anguillaris*, known as *mutton-fish* and *mother of eels*, found from Labrador to the Middle States, 20 inches long, of a reddish-brown color mottled with olive, with a dark streak across the cheek.

Zoarcidæ (zọ-är′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoarces* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, named from the genus *Zoarces*: now generally called *Lycodidæ* (which see). Also *Zoarceidæ*, *Zoarchidæ*.


Lycodes vahli, one of the *Zoarcidæ* (or *Lycodidæ*).

zoaria, *n.* Plural of *zoarium*.

zoarial (zọ-ā′ri-al), *a.* [< *zoari-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a zoarium; composing or composed of a zoarium.

zoarium (zọ-ā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *zoaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ζωάριον*, dim. of *ζῷον*, an animal.] A polyzoary; the colony or aggregate of the polypides of a polyzoan; the polypidom or polypary of the moss-animalcules.

zobo (zō′bō), *n.* [Also *zhobo*, *dsomo*, etc., < Tibetan *mdzopo*, the male, *mdzomo*, the female of the *mdzo*, a hybrid of the yak and the so-called zebu. Cf. *zebu*.] A breed of zebu-cattle, supposed to be a hybrid of the common zebu with the yak, reared in the western Himalayan region for its flesh and milk, and also as a beast of burden.

zocco (zok′ō), *n.* [It., < L. *soccus*, sock: see *sock*[1], *socle*.] A socle.

zoccolo, zocle (zok′ọ-lō, zō′kl), *n.* [< It. *zoccolo*, < *zocco*: see *zocco*.] A socle.

zodiac (zō′di-ak), *n.* [Formerly also *zodiack*; < ME. *zodiac*, *zodiak*, < OF. *zodiac*, *zodiaque*, F. *zodiaque* = Sp. *zodíaco* = Pg. It. *zodiaco*, < L. *zodiacus*, the zodiac (L. *orbis signifer*), also adj., of the zodiac, < Gr. *ζωδιακός*, the zodiac, prop. adj., 'of animals,' sc. *κύκλος*, also called *ὁ κύκλος ὁ τῶν ζῳδίων*, or *ὁ τῶν ζῳδίων κύκλος*, 'the circle of animals' (also *ἡ ζωδιακή*, sc. *ὁδός*, way), the ref. being to the constellations figured as animals; < *ζῴδιον*, dim. of *ζῷον*, animal: see *zoön*.] 1. A belt of twelve constellations, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic. The constellations are ♈, Aries; ♉, Taurus; ♊, Gemini; ♋, Cancer; ♌, Leo; ♍, Virgo; ♎, Libra; ♏, Scorpio; ♐, Sagittarius; ♑, Capricornus; ♒, Aquarius; ♓, Pisces. The zodiac is also divided into twelve equal parts called *signs*, named after these constellations, and the first point of the sign Aries begins at the vernal equinox. The above symbols refer to the signs. The signs have been carried back by the precession of the equinoxes until they are now 25° behind the corresponding constellations on the average. But the position of the vernal equinox was originally, no doubt, between Aries and Taurus. There is strong evidence that the zodiac was formed at Babylon about 2100 B. C. There is a poetical description of the heavens written by Aratus in Macedonia in latitude about 41°, and about 270 B. C. But the appearances described were never to be seen in that latitude, nor in any latitude in that age. Thus, he mentions that the head of the Dragon — that is, Etamin (γ Draconis) — and the waist of Cepheus — that is, Ficares (β Cephei) — are on the circle of perpetual apparition. Now, this was true only in the latitude of Babylon, 22½° N., about 2200 B. C. He also describes pretty carefully the most southerly stars seen, mentioning the star now called the *Peacock's eye* (α Pavonis), as well as Canopus (α Argus), but saying that there are no bright stars between the latter and Cetus, so that α Phœnicis must have been invisible. Now these descriptions will suit only a station of latitude 32° N. to 35° N., and an epoch between 1500 B. C. and 2200 B. C. Aratus also describes the courses of the tropics among the stars. That of the tropic of Cancer best agrees with 2200 B. C., that of the tropic of Capricorn with 2000 B. C. The equator is also described in a manner which answers perfectly to 2100 B. C. Finally, there are twelve descriptions of the appearances of the heavens at the rising of each of the constellations of the zodiac, which, while not very decisive, are not in positive disagreement with the other indications. But there is no doubt that the early part of the poem (written long before the precession of the equinoxes was suspected) copies indirectly early Accadian records. The zodiac was, therefore, formed before 2000 B. C. It cannot have been formed very long before, since there is much reason to believe that the constellation Aries either contained the sun or rose just before the sun at the time of the vernal equinox. Now, it was about 2100 B. C. when the vernal equinox fell upon the last point of Aries, and the other constellations were in similar mean positions. Some highly competent writers, however, regard the first formation of the zodiac as vastly more ancient. Several of the ancient constellation figures have a remarkably Babylonian character, as Virgo, Capricornus, Sagittarius, Centaurus, and Ophiuchus; one (Cepheus) has a barbarian name; and nearly all may be explained from Babylonian mythology. Two at least of the symbols for signs, those of Gemini and Scorpio, much resemble the Babylonian ideographs for the corresponding months. Yet the origin of the Bears, Auriga, Pegasus, Lyra, and Corona was probably not Babylonian. Moreover, certain subjects of common Babylonian fable, such as the tree of life, are not found among the constellations. It is noticeable that it was about 2300 B. C. that He and Ho are said to have reformed the Chinese calendar and divided the heavens into seasons; but the attempt to connect our constellations with the Chinese asterisms has conspicuously failed. The figures of the Chinese zodiac are Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Serpent, Horse, Ram, Ape, Cock, Dog, Pig, Rat, Bull. The zodiac was marked out by the ancients as distinct from the rest of the heavens because the apparent places of the sun, moon, and the planets known to them were always within it. This, however, does not hold good of all the newly discovered planetoids. See cuts under constellations named.
2. Figuratively, a round or circuit; a zone; a complete course.

> The Poet . . . goeth hand in hand with Nature, not inclosed within the narrow warrant of her guifts, but freely ranging onely within the *Zodiack* of his owne wit.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

> In your yeares *zodiacke* may you fairely moue,
> Shin'd on by angels, blest with goodness, loue.
> *Dekker*, Londons Tempe.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a part of the imaginary zodiacal circle, forming an arched bend or bend sinister, and with several of the signs upon it, the number being specified in the blazon.—**Lunar zodiac,** a circle of 27 or 28 asterisms, or groups of stars, selected and established to mark the moon's daily progress around the heavens. It was used in ancient India, in China, and in Arabia, with only minor variations in the star-groups selected. Its place of origin is uncertain and disputed.—**Zodiac ring,** a ring decorated with one of the signs of the zodiac, either as the sign under which the possessor was born, or perhaps the sign influencing a certain part of the body.

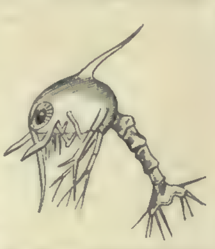
zodiacal (zọ-dī′a̤-kal), *a.* [< *zodiac* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the zodiac: as, the *zodiacal* signs; *zodiacal* planets.—**Zodiacal light,** a luminous tract of the sky, of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes, seen at certain seasons of the year either in the west after sunset or in the east before sunrise. It appears with greatest brilliance within the tropics, where it sometimes rivals the Milky Way. Its nature is unknown; the most plausible hypothesis, supported by many of the most eminent modern astronomers, is that it is the glow from a cloud of meteoric matter revolving round the sun.—**Zodiacal parallel.** See *parallel*.

zodiophilous (zō-di-of′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ζῴδιον*, dim. of *ζῷον*, animal, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *bot.*, animal-loving: applied to those flowers which from their structure are especially adapted for fertilization by insects: it is the converse of *anthophilous*, said of the insects concerned.

zoëa, zoœa (zọ-ē′ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *zoëæ*, *zoœæ* (-ē), rarely *zoëas* (-ạ̈z). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal.] The name given by Bosc (1802) to the larvæ of certain decapod crustaceans under the impression that they were adults constituting a distinct genus. The name is retained for the zoëa-stage, and for the animal itself in this stage. The zoëa is also called the *copepod-stage*, intervening in some crustaceans between the nauplius-stage and the schizopod-stage; in others, in which a nauplius-stage is apparently wanting, the zoëa passes into the megalopa-stage. Also *zoæa*, *zœa*.

zoëa-form (zọ-ē′ạ̈-fôrm), *n.* The zoëa or zoëa-stage of a crustacean.

zoëal, zoœal (zọ-ē′a̤l), *a.* Of the nature of a zoëa; pertaining to a zoëa or to the zoëa-stage; zoëform. Also *zoæal*.


Zoëa-stage of Shore-crab (*Carcinas mænas*).

zoëa-stage (zọ-ē′ạ̈-stāj), *n.* That early stage of certain crustaceans which is a zoëa. In this stage of development the cephalothorax is relatively stout and usually spined, with conspicuous eyes, and long fringed antennæ and mouth-parts serving as swimming-organs; the thoracic legs are undeveloped; and the abdomen is long and slender and with or without appendages. This stage usually passes into that of the megalopa.

zoëform, zoœform (zō′ẹ-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *zoëa*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a zoëa; being or resembling a zoëa.

zoëpraxiscope (zō-ẹ-prak′si-skōp), *n.* Same as *zoöpraxinoscope*.

zoëther (zọ-ē′thėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ζωή*, life, + E. (*e*)*ther*.] A supposed substance which manifests the phenomena of animal magnetism and the like: same as *protyle*.

zoëtheric (zō-ē-ther′ik), *a.* [< *zoëther* + *-ic*.] Having the character of zoëther; relating to zoëther in any way.

zoëtic (zọ-et′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ζωή*, life, + *-t-ic*.] Pertaining to life; vital.

zoëtrope (zō′ẹ-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ζωή*, life, + *τρόπος*, a turning.] An optical instrument which exhibits pictures as if alive and in action, depending, like the thaumatrope, the phenakistoscope, etc., on the persistence of vision. It consists of a cylinder open at the top, with a series of slits in its circumference. A series of pictures representing the different attitudes successively assumed by an object in performing any act from its beginning to its close, as by a horseman in leaping a gate or an acrobat in performing a somersault, is arranged along the interior circumference. The instrument is then set in rapid motion, and the person applying his eye to the slits sees through them the figure appearing as if endowed with life and activity and performing the act intended. Compare *zoögyroscope* and *zoöpraxinoscope*. Also *zoötrope* and *wheel of life*.

zoëtropic (zō-ẹ-trop′ik), *a.* [< *zoëtrope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling the zoëtrope; adapted to or shown by the zoëtrope.

zoiatria (zō-i-at′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal, + *ἰατρεία*, healing, < *ἰατρεύειν*, heal, < *ἰατρός*, a physician: see *iatric*.] Veterinary surgery.

zoic (zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ζωικός*, of animals, < *ζῷον*, animal.] Of or pertaining to animals or living beings; relating to or characterized by animal life; marked by the presence of life.

Zoilean (zọ-il′ẹ-a̤n), *a.* [< L. *Zoilus*, < Gr. *Ζώιλος*, Zoilus (see def.).] Characteristic of Zoilus, a Greek critic (about the fourth century B. C.), noted for his severe criticism of Homer; having the character of Zoilism.

Zoilism (zō′i-lizm), *n.* [< *Zoilus* (see *Zoilean*) + *-ism*.] Criticism like that of Zoilus; illiberal or carping criticism; unjust censure.

> Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not *Zoilism* or detraction blast well-intended labours.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 2.

Zoilist (zō′i-list), *n.* [< *Zoilus* (see *Zoilean*) + *-ist*.] An imitator of Zoilus; one who practises Zoilism; a carping critic.

> Out, rhyme; take 't as you list:
> A fico for the sour-brow'd *Zoilist!*
> *Marston*, What You Will, ii. 1.

zoisite (zoi′sīt), *n.* [Named by Werner in 1805 after Baron von *Zois*, from whom he received his specimen.] A mineral closely related to epidote, but orthorhombic in crystallization. It occurs in prismatic crystals, often deeply striated and rounded, also massive; it varies in color from white to yellow, greenish, and rose-red. Its composition is similar to that of epidote, except that it contains calcium and but little iron. Thulite is a variety of a rose-red color, found in Norway. Also called *saualpite*.

zoism (zō′izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζωή*, life, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the phenomena of life depend upon a peculiar vital principle; any vitalistic theory. [A word current from about 1840 to 1850.]

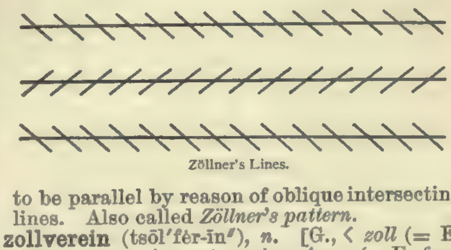
zoist (zō′ist), *n.* [< Gr. *ζωή*, life, + *-ist*.] One who studies the phenomena of life from the standpoint of zoism; one who upholds the theory or doctrine of zoism. See *zoism*.

zoistic (zọ-is′tik), *a.* [< *zoist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to zoism or to the zoists: as, *zoistic* views. See *zoism*.—2. Pertaining to living organisms or to vitality; vitalistic; animal: as, *zoistic* magnetism (that is, animal magnetism). *Scoresby*.

Zolaism (zō′lạ̈-izm), *n.* [< *Zola* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The characteristic quality of the works of Émile Zola (born 1840), a French novelist characterized by an excessively "realistic" treatment of the grosser phases of life; coarse "realism" or "naturalism."

> Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of *Zolaism* —
> Forward, forward, ay and backward, downward too into the abysm.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall Sixty Years After.

Zöllner's lines. Parallel lines which seem not to be parallel by reason of oblique intersecting lines. Also called *Zöllner's pattern*.


Zöllner's Lines.

zollverein (tsōl′fėr-īn″), *n.* [G., < *zoll* (= E. *toll*), custom, + *verein*, union, < *ver-* (= E. *for-*) + *ein* (= E. *one*), one.] 1. A union of German states for the maintenance of a common tariff, or uniform rates of duty on imports from other countries, and of free trade among themselves.

It began with an agreement in 1828 between Prussia and the grand duchy of Hesse, received a great development in 1834 and succeeding years, ultimately including all the German powers excepting Austria and a few small states, and is now coextensive with the German empire.

Hence—2. A commercial union, or customs-union, in general; any arrangement between a number of states for regulating rates of duty with reference to their common benefit.

The result would be a Protectionist group and an Australian *Zollverein*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 296.

zomboruk (zom′bọ̄-ruk), *n.* Same as *zumbooruk.*

zona (zō′nä̤), *n.*; pl. *zonæ* (-nē). [L.] 1. In *anat.*, a zone, belt, or girdle, or part likened to a zone: chiefly used in human anatomy.—2. Herpes zoster (which see, under *herpes*).—**Zona alba**, the white zone of the eyeball—a thickening of the sclerotic where the muscles are attached.—**Zona arcuata**, the inner zone of the basilar membrane, extending from the lower edge of the spiral groove of the cochlea to the external edge of the base of the outer rods of Corti.—**Zona cartilaginea**, the limbus of the spiral lamina.—**Zona choriacea.** Same as *zona cartilaginea.*—**Zona ciliaris**, the ciliary zone of the eye; the ring or belt of ciliary processes, or their impression upon the vitreous humor. See cut under *eye*^{1}.—**Zona denticulata**, the inner zone of the basilar membrane together with the limbus of the spiral lamina.—**Zona fasciculata**, the layer of the cortical part of the suprarenal body, just beneath the zona glomerulosa.—**Zona ganglionaris**, a collection of gray matter on the filaments of the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve.—**Zona glomerulosa**, the outer layer of the cortical part of the suprarenal body.—**Zona ignea.** Same as def. 2.—**Zona incerta**, a continuation of the formatio reticularis forward under the optic thalamus.—**Zona lævis.** Same as *zona arcuata.*—**Zona mediana.** Same as *zona cartilaginea.*—**Zona membranacea.** Same as *basilar membrane* (which see, under *basilar*).—**Zona nervea.** Same as *zona arcuata.*—**Zona orbicularis**, a collection of circular fibers in the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.—**Zona pectinata**, the outer zone of the basilar membrane, extending from the rods of Corti to the spiral ligament.—**Zona pellucida**, a transparent membrane surrounding the yolk of the ovum: so called from its appearance in the human ovum under the microscope. It is simply the wall of the ovum, corresponding to any other cell-wall. It is traversed by numerous, more or less evident, radiating pore-canals, through which spermatozoa are supposed to enter the ovum.—**Zona perforata**, the lower edge of the spiral groove of the cochlea.—**Zona radiata**, the zona pellucida when the radiating pore-canals are especially distinct.—**Zona repens.** Same as *herpes zoster.* See *herpes.*—**Zona reticularis**, the inner layer of the cortical portion of the suprarenal body.—**Zona serpiginosa.** Same as def. 2.—**Zona spongiosa**, the extreme dorsal tip of the posterior horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Zona tecta**, the inner part of the lamina spiralis membranacea, covered by the organ of Corti.—**Zona tendinosa**, a fibrous ring situated at each auriculoventricular opening in the heart.—**Zona Valsalvæ**, the membranous spiral lamina of the cochlea.—**Zona volatica.** Same as def. 2.

zonal (zō′na̤l), *a.* [< LL. *zonalis*, < L. *zona*, zone: see *zone.*] 1. Having the character of a zone or belt.

Frequently storm clouds appeared *zonal*—that is, alternate portions positively and negatively electrified.
G. J. Symons, in Modern Meteorology, p. 163.

2. Of or pertaining to the rings, somites, or body-segments of an articulate or annulose animal; arthromeric; metameric: as, *zonal* symmetry, the serial homology or metameric symmetry of a segmented animal, as an arthropod or an annelid. See *symmetry*, 5 (*b*).—3. In *crystal.*, arranged in zones: as, the *zonal* structure of a mineral.—4. In *bot.*, noting that view of a diatom in which the zone or suture of the valves is presented to the eye—the "front view" of some writers.—5. In *hort.*, marked on the leaves with a zone or circle, as many pelargoniums, also called *horseshoe* geraniums.—**Zonal harmonic.** See *harmonic.*—**Zonal stratum.** See *stratum zonale*, under *stratum.*

zonally (zō′na̤l-i), *adv.* In a zonal manner; in zones, or in the form of a zone.

Crystals of the hyacinth variety of quartz . . . contain numerous inclusions of anhydrite arranged *zonally.*
Amer. Nat., XXIII. 814.

Zonaria^1 (zọ̄-nā′ri-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), fem. of L. *zonarius:* see *zonary.*] A small genus of widely distributed phæosporous algæ, of the order *Dictyotaceæ*, having a more or less fan-shaped frond obscurely marked with concentric zones, and roundish or linear sori formed beneath the cuticle of the frond.

Zonaria^2 (zọ̄-nā′ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *zonarius:* see *zonary.*] One of two primary groups (the other being *Discoidea*) into which Huxley divided the deciduate *Mammalia*, consisting of those *Deciduata* which have a zonary placenta; the *Zonoplacentalia.*

zonarioid (zọ̄-nā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Zonaria*^{1} + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Zonaria.*

zonary (zō′na̤-ri), *a.* [< L. *zonarius*, < *zona*, a zone: see *zone.*] Pertaining to or characterized by a zone; having or presenting the form of a belt or girdle. A zonary placenta is one in which the fetal villi form a belt or zone. See *Zonaria*^{2}, *Zonoplacentalia*, and *zonular.*

The placenta of the dugong is *zonary* and non-deciduate. *Nature*, XL. 611.

zonate (zō′nāt), *a.* [< NL. *zonatus*, < L. *zona*, zone: see *zone.*] 1. In *bot.*, marked with zones or concentric bands of color.—2. In *zoöl.*, having zones of color or texture; belted, girdled, or ringed; zoned.

zonda (zon′dä̤), *n.* [Named from the village of *Zonda.*] A local foehn wind occurring at the eastern base of the Andes, in the vicinity of San Juan, Argentine Republic. It is a hot dry west wind blowing down from the Cordillera, and carrying clouds of dust and fine sand. It may occur at any season, but is especially frequent during July and August (midwinter), when its high temperature and parching effects are especially noticeable. The name is also applied to a hot dry north wind occurring on the Argentine plains during the summer, and reported especially from the vicinity of Mendoza. This is essentially a desert wind, charged with sand, and oppressive and suffocating in its effects.

zone (zōn), *n.* [< F. *zone*, < Sp. Pg. It. *zona*, < L. *zona*, < Gr. *ζώνη*, a girdle, belt, one of the zones of the sphere, < *ζωννύναι*, gird.] 1. A girdle or belt worn as an article of dress. [Now only poetical.]

Germinatio, in green, with a *zone* of gold about her waist.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

With a side
White as Hebe's, when her *zone*
Slipt its golden clasp, and down
Fell her kirtle to her feet. *Keats*, Fancy.

2. A belt or band round anything, as a stripe of different color or substance round an object; figuratively, any circumscribing or surrounding line, real or imaginary; a circuitous line, path, or course; an inclosing circle.

That milky way,
Which nightly, as a circling *zone*, thou seest
Powder'd with stars. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 580.

And four great *zones* of sculpture, set betwixt
With many a mystic symbol, gird the hall.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Very frequently the colors form stripes or *zones* in the stone [Egyptian jasper], which are probably the result of decomposition of the upper surface.
E. W. Streeter, Precious Stones, p. 201.

3. Specifically, in *geog.*, one of five arbitrary divisions of the earth's surface, bounded by lines parallel to the equator, each named according to its prevailing temperature; a climatic belt. These climatic zones are (*a*) the *torrid zone*, extending from tropic to tropic, or 23½° north and 23½° south of the equator; (*b*) two *temperate zones*, extending from the tropics to the polar circles—that is, from the parallel of 23½° north or south to that of 66½° north or south, and therefore called the *north temperate* and *south temperate zones;* and (*c*) two *frigid zones*, extending from the polar circles to the north and south poles respectively.

4. Any continuous tract or belt differing in character from adjoining tracts; a definite area or region within which some distinguishing circumstances exist or are established: as, the *zones* of natural history, distinguished by special forms of vegetable or animal life; a *zone* of free trade; a free *zone* on the border of a country or between adjoining states. Naturalists formerly divided the sea-bottom into five zones in accordance with the depth of water covering each, which was supposed to determine its fauna and flora. They were called respectively *littoral*, *circumlittoral*, *median*, *inframedian*, and *abyssal*. Later researches have proved that the assumed facts were to a great extent erroneous, organisms supposed to be confined to the littoral zone having been found at the greatest depths. In geology *zone* has nearly the same meaning as *horizon*. A stratum, or a group of strata, may be characterized by the presence of a certain assemblage of fossils, or by one particular fossil; in such cases the most abundant or typical fossil may give a name to the subdivision in which it occurs, which will then be designated as the *zone* of that particular species. Thus, the Lower and the Middle Lias have together been divided into twelve zones, each characterized by the presence of a certain species of ammonite: as, the "zone of the *Arietites* (*Ammonites*) *raricostatus*," etc.

They [the people of Savoy] would . . . lose their commercial *zone* or free frontier with Switzerland.
C. K. Adams, Democracy and Monarchy, ix.

The *zone* of youthful fancy . . . is now well passed; the *zone* of cultured imagination is still beyond us.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 15.

How vast must have been that earlier period wherein were deposited those fine alternations of lime and clay which form hills, such as Mont Perrier, several hundred feet in height, divisible into distinct *zones*, each characterised by peculiar assemblages of fossils.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, v.

Attacks of a spasmodic or of a lethargic nature in hysterical patients can often be excited by touching or pressing upon certain spots or *zones* on the surface of the body.
Lancet, 1886, II. 1243.

5. In *math.*, a part of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes.—6. In *crystal.*, a series of planes having their lines of intersection parallel.—**Annual zone.** Same as *annual ring* (which see, under *ring*^{1}).—**Bathymetric zone.** See *bathymetric.*—**Cervical zone**, that part of the pregnant uterus, embracing about the lower fourth, within which attachment of the placenta is dangerous, as liable to cause alarming hemorrhage during childbirth. The centric attachment of the placenta in this zone constitutes placenta prævia (which see, under *placenta*).—**Ciliary zone**, in *anat.* See *ciliary.*—**Coralline zone.** See *coralline.*—**Epileptic zone**, an area of the skin covering the lower part of the face and the neck, irritation of which will excite an epileptic paroxysm. Brown-Séquard found that section of the spinal cord in the lumbar region in animals, usually guinea-pigs, was followed by epilepsy, and that the progeny of animals so treated had these epileptic zones.—**Epileptogenous** or **epileptogenic zone.** Same as *epileptic zone.*—**Hyperesthetic zone**, a hypersensitive portion of the integument, sometimes found, in cases of spinal paralysis, at the border of the affected part.—**Hypnogenic zone**, a place or region on the surface of the body stimulation or irritation of which tends to induce hypnotism. [Recent.]

Spots which have been described by Pitres as *hypnogenic zones.* *Björnström*, Hypnotism (trans.), p. 18.

Hysterogenic zone, a part of the surface of the body pressure upon which will excite a paroxysm in cases of hystero-epilepsy.—**Intermediary zone of the stomach**, that part of the wall of the stomach, near the pylorus, where the peptic glands begin to disappear.—**Isothermal zones.** See *isothermal.*—**Lissauer's zone.** Same as *Lissauer's tract* (which see, under *tract*^{1}).—**Marginal zone**, the border where the synovial membrane is gradually converted into articular cartilage.—**Neutral, pectinate, pellucid, primordial zones.** See the adjectives.—**Posterior marginal zone.** Same as *Lissauer's tract* (which see, under *tract*^{1}).—**Three-mile zone.** See *mile.*—**Zone of defense**, in *fort.*, the belt of territory around a fortification which falls under the effective fire of the besieged.—**Zone of Haller.** Same as *zone of Zinn.*—**Zone of Lissauer.** Same as *Lissauer's tract.* See *tract*^{1}.—**Zone of operations** (*milit.*), the region containing the lines of operations of an army, extending from the base of operations to the objective point. See *strategy.*—**Zone of vegetation**, a belt of characteristic vegetable growth following a particular line of altitude on mountain sides.—**Zone of Zinn.** Same as *zonule of Zinn.* See *zonule.*

zone (zōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *zoned*, ppr. *zoning.* [< *zone*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To encircle with or as if with a zone; bring within a zone, or divide into zones or belts, in any sense.

I could hear he loved
Some fair immortal, and that his embrace
Had *zoned* her through the night.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

II. *intrans.* To be formed into zones.

What Mr. Lockyer had called the *zoning* of colour in the heavens. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 225.

zone-axis (zōn′ak″sis), *n.* In *crystal.*, the line in which all the planes of a zone would intersect if they were supposed to pass through the same point.

zoned (zōnd), *a.* [< *zone* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Wearing a zone, as a woman.—2. Having zones, or bands resembling zones; zonate.

zoneless (zōn′les), *a.* [< *zone* + *-less.*] Without a zone or girdle; ungirt; hence, loosely robed.

That reeling goddess with the *zoneless* waist.
Cowper, Task, iii. 52.

zonic (zō′nik), *n.* [< *zone* + *-ic.*] A girdle; a zone; a belt. [Rare.]

I know that the place where I was bred stands upon a *zonic* of coal. *Smollett*, Travels, iv. (*Davies.*)

zoniferous (zọ̄-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *zona*, zone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Having or bearing a zone; zoned.

Zonites (zọ̄-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Montfort, 1810), < Gr. *ζωνίτης*, girded, < *ζώνη*, girdle: see *zone.*] In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods, referred to the family *Helicidæ*, or to the *Limacidæ*, or to the *Vitrinidæ*, and giving name to the *Zonitinæ.* The species are numerous, as *Z. cellaria* (see *cellar-snail*). *Z. milium* is a very small species of the United States; *Z. umbilicata* is known as the *open snail.* The genus in a broad sense includes species of *Hyalina* and related forms; but it is also restricted to about a dozen species of the Mediterranean region, as *Z. algirus.*

Zonitidæ (zọ̄-nit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zonites* + *-idæ.*] A family of terrestrial gastropods, typified by the genus *Zonites:* same as *Vitrinidæ.* *Trans. New Zealand Inst.*, 1883.

Zonitinæ (zō-ni-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zonites* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Vitrinidæ* or another family, typified by the genus *Zonites*, and including forms with a helicoid shell (into which the animal can completely withdraw) and with lateral bicuspid and marginal acute teeth.

Zonitis (zọ̄-nī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *ζωνῖτις*, fem. of *ζωνίτης*: see *Zonites.*] A genus of blister-beetles, of the family *Cantharidæ*, of wide distribution and comprising about 40 species, of which 6 are North American. They are very variable in color and size, but are distinguished by having the outer lobe of the maxilla not prolonged.

zonochlorite (zō-nọ̄-klō′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ζώνη*, girdle, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *-ite*^{2}.] A zeolitic mineral, perhaps related to thomsonite, occurring in massive form in cavities in amygdaloid: it often shows bands of different colors.

zonociliate (zō-nọ̄-sil′i-āt), *a.* [< L. *zona*, zone, + NL. *ciliatus*, ciliate.] Zoned with a circlet of cilia; encircled with cilia, as a trochosphere or telotrocha. See these words, and cut under *veliger*.

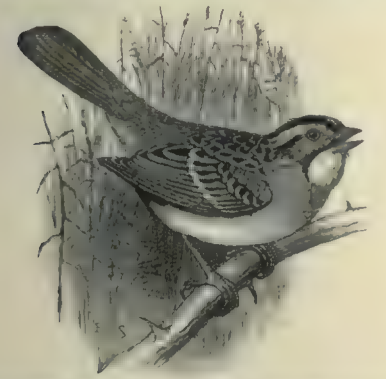
The fertilized egg of the Phylactolæma does not give rise to a *zonociliate* larva. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 437.

zonoid (zō'noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ζωνοειδής*, like a girdle, < *ζώνη*, girdle, + *εἶδος*, form.] Like a zone; pertaining to zones; zonular. [Rare.]

zonoplacental (zō"nọ-plā̤-sen'tạl), *a.* [< L. *zona*, girdle, + NL. *placenta* + *-al.*] In *mammal.*, having a zonary deciduate placenta; of or pertaining to the *Zonoplacentalia*.

Zonoplacentalia (zō-nọ-plas-en-tā'li-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *zonoplacental.*] Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is zonary, as contrasted with *Discoplacentalia;* the *Zonaria*. The carnivores, the elephant, and the hyrax are examples.

Zonotrichia (zō-nọ-trik'i-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *ζώνη*, girdle, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A genus of large and handsome American finches, of the family *Fringillidæ;* the crown-sparrows. The white-crowned is *Z. leucophrys*, abundant in many parts of North America. More numerous and familiar is the white-throated, or peabody-bird, *Z. albicollis*, whose white throat is sharply contrasted with the dark ash of the breast. In the adult the head is striped with black and white, there is a distinct yellow spot before each eye, and the edge of the wing is yellow. The length is 6¾ inches, the extent 9¼. This sparrow abounds in shrubbery of the eastern half of North America, and has a limpid pleasing song, some notes of which are rendered in the word *peabody*. *Z. querula* is Harris's finch, of the Missouri and Mississippi region; the male when adult has nearly the whole head hooded with jet-black. *Z. coronata*, of the Pacific slope, is the golden-crowned.



White-throated Sparrow, or Peabody-bird (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).

zonula (zō'nụ-lä̤), *n.*; pl. *zonulæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *zonule.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a small zone, belt, or ring; a zonule.—**Zonula ciliaris.** Same as *zonule of Zinn.*—**Zonula of Zinn.** Same as *zonule of Zinn*.

zonular (zō'nụ-lä̤r), *a.* [< *zonule* + *-ar*³.] 1. Of or pertaining to a zone or zonule; zonary; zoned.—2. In *zoöl.*, specifically, diffuse: applied to a diffuse form of placenta. See *zonary*.

The *zonular* type of a placenta. *Dana.*

Zonular cataract, a form of cataract, occurring usually in young children, in which the opacity is situated between the cortex and the nucleus of the lens.

zonule (zō'nūl), *n.* [< L. *zonula*, dim. of *zona*, girdle: see *zone.*] A little zone, belt, or band; a zonula.—**Zonule of Zinn**, the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye. See under *suspensory*.

zonulet (zō'nụ-let), *n.* [< *zonule* + *-et.*] A little zone or girdle.

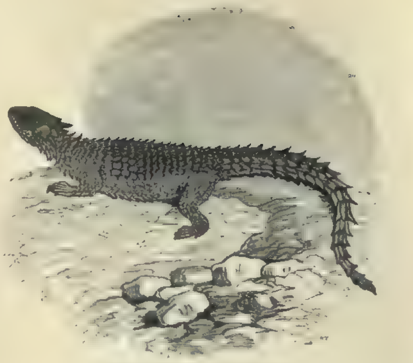
That riband 'bout my Julia's waste,
. . . that *zonulet* of love.
Herrick, Upon Julia's Riband.

zonure (zō'nụ̄r), *n.* [< NL. *Zonurus.*] Any lizard of the genus *Zonurus* in a broad sense, or of the family *Zonuridæ:* as, the rough-tailed *zonure*, *Zonurus cordylus*.

Zonuridæ (zō-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zonurus* + *-idæ.*] A South African and Madagascar family of agamoid eriglossate lacertilians, with cruciform interclavicles, short, simple tongue, and roofed-over supratemporal fossæ, typified by the genus *Zonurus*. The family was formerly much more loosely characterized, and then contained various forms from different parts of the world, which have since been separated as types of other families.

Zonurinæ (zō-nụ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zonurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Zonuridæ*, containing normally lacertiform species with well-developed limbs, and including the greater part of the family: distinguished from *Chamæsaurinæ*.

Zonurus (zọ-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem), < Gr. *ζώνη*, a belt, zone, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of *Zonuridæ:* so named from the rings of spiny scales on the tail, as of *Z. giganteus*.



Zonure (*Zonurus giganteus*).

Zoo (zö), *n.* [The first three letters of *zoölogical*, taken as forming one syllable.] With the definite article, the Zoölogical Gardens in London: also used of any similar collection of animals. [From a mere vulgarism, this corruption has passed into wide colloquial use.]

zoöamylin (zō-ō-am'i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *amylin.*] Same as *glycogen*.

zoöbiotism (zō-ọ-bī'ọ-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *βίος*, life, + *-t-* + *-ism.*] Same as *biotics*.

zoöblast (zō'ọ-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *βλαστός*, germ.] An animal cell; a bioplast (which see).

Zoöcapsa (zō-ọ-kap'sä̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + L. *capsa*, box, chest: see *capsule.*] A genus of fossil barnacles of the Liassic period, representing the oldest known form of *Balanidæ*.

zoöcarp (zō'ọ-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *zoöspore*.

zoöcaulon (zō-ọ-kâ'lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *καυλός*, stem, stalk: see *caul*³, *caulis.*] The erect branching tentaculiferous colony-stock of some infusorians, as of the genus *Dendrosoma*. *W. S. Kent.*

zoöchemical (zō-ọ-kem'i-kạl), *a.* [< *zoöchem-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to zoöchemistry.

zoöchemistry (zō-ọ-kem'is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *chemistry.*] Animal chemistry; the chemistry of the constituents of the animal body.

zoöchemy (zō'ō-kem-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. **chemy* (F. *chimie*): see *alchemy.*] Same as *zoöchemistry*. *Dunglison.*

zoöchlorella (zō"ọ-klọ-rel'ä̤), *n.*; pl. *zoöchlorellæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *χλωρός*, pale-green, + dim. *-ella.*] One of the green pigmentary particles, or minute corpuscles of green coloring matter, which are found in various low invertebrates, as the hydras among polyps and the stentors among infusorians. Compare *zoöxanthella*.

zoöcyst (zō'ọ-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *κύστις*, bladder.] A cyst, formed by various protozoans and protophytes, whose contents break up into many germinal granules or spores; a kind of sporocyst.

zoöcystic (zō-ọ-sis'tik), *a.* [< *zoöcyst* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a zoöcyst.

zoöcytial (zō-ọ-sit'i-ạl), *a.* [< *zoöcytium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a zoöcytium.

zoöcytium (zō-ọ-sit'i-um), *n.*; pl. *zoöcytia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *κύτος*, cavity.] The common gelatinous matrix or support of certain compound or colonial infusorians, composed of a substance secreted by and containing the individual animalcules; an infusorial syncytium; a zoöthecium. Compare *zoödendrium*. See cut under *Epistylis*.

zoödendrial (zō-ọ-den'dri-ạl), *a.* [< *zoödendri-um* + *-al.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to a zoödendrium.

zoödendrium (zō-ọ-den'dri-um), *n.*; pl. *zoödendria* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *δένδρον*, tree.] The zoöcytium or zoöthecium of certain infusorians, which is much branched or of arborescent form. *W. S. Kent.* See cut under *Epistylis*.

zoödynamic (zō"ọ-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *δυναμικός*, dynamic: see *dynamic.*] Of or pertaining to zoödynamics.

zoödynamics (zō"ọ-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *zoödynamic* (see *-ics*).] The dynamics of the animal body; the science of the vital powers of animals; animal physiology, as a branch of biology: correlated with *zoöphysics*.

zoœa, zoœal, *n.* See *zoëa, zoëal.*

zoœcial (zọ-ē'shi-ạl), *a.* [< *zoœci-um* + *-al.*] Having the character of a zoœcium; of or pertaining to the zoœcia of polyzoans.

zoœcium (zō-ē'ṣi-um), *n.*; pl. *zoœcia* (-ä̤). [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *οἰκία*, house.] The ectocyst, or outer chitinous or calcified cell, in which a polypide of the *Polyzoa* is lodged, and into which a polypide can be retracted after protrusion; one of the cells of the cœnœcium, containing a polypide. It is the cuticle of the polypide itself, dense and tough, or hard, changing without solution of continuity into the soft delicate pellicle at the mouth of the animalcule. In the ectoproctous polyzoans it forms a case or shield into which the soft protrusible parts of the polypide can be withdrawn. See *ectocyst*, and cut under *Plumatella*.

zoœform, *a.* See *zoëform*.

zoöerythrin (zō"ọ-e-rith'rin), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ine*².] 1. A red coloring matter obtained from the plumage of the *Musophagidæ* or turakoos, giving a continuous spectrum. See *turacin.*—2. A kind of red pigment of the lipochrome series widely diffused in sponges, and regarded as having a respiratory function. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420.

Also *zoönerythrin*.

zoöfulvin (zō-ọ-ful'vin), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + L. *fulvus*, tawny, + *-in*².] A yellow coloring matter obtained from the plumage of the *Musophagidæ* or turakoos, showing two absorptive bands not the same as those of turacin.

zoögamete (zō'ọ-ga-mēt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *γαμετή*, a wife, etc.] In *bot.*, a motile gamete. Also *planogamete*.

zoögamous (zọ-og'ạ̈-mus), *a.* [< *zoögam-y* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to zoögamy; noting the pairing of animals or their sexual reproduction.

zoögamy (zọ-og'ạ̈-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *γάμος*, marriage.] The coupling, mating, or pairing of animals of opposite sexes for the purpose of reproduction or propagation of their kind; sexual reproduction; gamogenesis.

zoögen (zō'ọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] A glairy organic substance found on the surface of the thermal waters of Baden and elsewhere. Also called *zoiodin*.

zoögenic (zō-ọ-jen'ik), *a.* [< *zoögen* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to zoögeny, or the origination of animals.

zoögeny (zọ-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-γένεια*, production: see *-geny.*] The fact or the doctrine of the origination of living beings and the formation of their parts or organs. Also *zoögony*.

zoögeog. An abbreviation, used in this work, of *zoögeography*.

zoögeographer (zō"ọ-jẹ-og'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *zoögeograph-y* + *-er*¹.] One who studies the geographical distribution of animals, or is versed in zoögeography.

It is therefore . . . the business of the *zoogeographer*, who wishes to arrive at the truth, to ascertain what groups of animals are wanting in any particular locality. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 738.

zoögeographic (zō-ọ-jē-ọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *zoögeograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to zoögeography; faunistic; chorological.

zoögeographical (zō-ọ-jē-ọ-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *zoögeographic* + *-al.*] Same as *zoögeographic*.

zoögeography (zō"ọ-jẹ-og'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *geography.*] The science or the description of the distribution of animals on the surface of the globe; faunal or faunistic zoölogy; animal chorology: correlated with *phytogeography*. This is an important branch of zoology, of much intrinsic interest in several respects, and of special significance in its bearing upon the questions of the origin of species and their modification under climatic and other physical conditions of environment. It has been much studied of late years, with the result of mapping the land-surface of the globe into several major and numerous minor areas, which can be bounded and graphically represented in colors with almost the precision attained in depicting civil or political boundaries. Zoögeography is related to paleontology as the distribution of animals in space is related to their succession in time; but the principles of zoögeography are of course as applicable to any former as to the present dispersion of species on the face of the globe. See *province*, 6, and *region*, 7.

zoöglœa (zō-ọ-glē'ä̤), *n.*; pl. *zoöglœæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *γλοιός*, a sticky substance.] 1. A peculiar colony of *Schizomycetes* in which they form a jelly-like mass by the swelling up of their cell-membranes. It was formerly regarded as a distinct genus, but is now known to be a kind of resting-stage in which the various elements are glued together by their greatly swollen and diffluent cell-walls becoming contiguous. It corresponds to the palmella stage of certain of the lower algæ.

> Bacteria sometimes form a jelly-like mass by the swelling up of their cell-membranes; this is the *zooglœa* stage.
> *Bessey*, Botany, p. 212.

2. A massing together of micro-organisms which occurs in a certain stage of their development, the collection being surrounded by a gelatinoid envelop.

> Liquids in which any of these Schizomycetes are actively developing themselves usually bear on their surface a gelatinous scum, which is termed by Prof. Cohn the *Zoöglœa*.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 303.

zoöglœic (zō-ọ-glē'ik), *a.* [< *zoöglœa* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of zoöglœa; pertaining to zoöglœa.

zoöglœoid (zō-ọ-glē'oid), *a.* [< *zoöglœa* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling, characteristic of, or belonging to the zoöglœa stage or condition of a micro-organism.

zoögonidium (zō"ọ-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *zoögonidia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + NL. *gonidium.*] In *bot.*, a locomotive gonidium; a gonidium provided with cilia, and hence capable of locomotion.

> Each *zoögonidium* breaks itself up into sixteen new *zoögonidia*, forming sixteen small and new colonies.
> *Bessey*, Botany, p. 221.

zoögonous (zọ-og'ọ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ζωογόνος, producing animals, < ζῷον, animal, + -γονος, producing: see *-gonous.*] Same as *viviparous.*

zoögony (zọ-og'ọ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ζωογονία, production of animals, < ζῷον, animal, + -γονία, production: see *-gony.*] Same as *zoögeny.*

zoögraft (zō'ọ-gráft), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *graft.*] In *surg.*, a piece of living tissue taken from one of the lower animals to supply a defect in the human body by grafting it on the latter. Also *zoöplastic graft.*

zoögrapher (zọ-og'ra̤-fėr), *n.* [< *zoögraph-y* + *-er.*] A zoögraphist.

zoögraphic (zō-ọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *zoögraph-y* + *-ic.*] Descriptive of animals; pertaining to zoögraphy.

zoögraphical (zō-ọ-graf'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *zoögraphic* + *-al.*] Same as *zoögraphic.*

zoögraphist (zọ-og'ra̤-fist), *n.* [< *zoögraph-y* + *-ist.*] One who describes or depicts animals; a descriptive zoölogist.

zoögraphy (zọ-og'ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The description of or a treatise on animals; descriptive zoölogy.

zoögyroscope (zō-ọ-jī'rọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *gyroscope.*] An application of the principle of the zoëtrope in which a series of pictures are placed in a rotating frame, and, as they pass between a lantern and a lens, are thrown in extremely rapid succession on a screen, so as to form a continuous but constantly changing picture. This device is used in the exhibition of continuous series of instantaneous pictures of animals in motion, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

zoöid (zō'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ζῳοειδής, like an animal, < ζῷον, animal, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Like an animal; of the nature of animals; having an animal character, form, aspect, or mode of existence, as an organism endowed with life and motion. See II.

II. *n.* In *biol.*, something like an animal; that which is of the nature of an animal, yet is not an animal in an ordinary sense, and is not the whole of an animal in a strict sense; one of the "persons" or recognizably distinct entities which compose a zoön; that product of any organism, whether of animal, vegetable, or equivocal character, which is capable of spontaneous movements, and hence may have an existence more or less apart from or independent of the parent organism. The biological conception of a zoöid is a fundamental one, bordering upon an almost metaphysical definition of what may constitute individual identity or non-identity in a given case: the term covers a multitude of cases which seem at first sight to have little in common, and its use in ordinary zoölogy and botany is consequently various. The general sense of the word is subject to the following specifications: (*a*) An ambiguous or equivocal organic body intermediate between a plant and an animal, and not distinctly either one or the other; a micro-organism or microbe not amenable to ordinary classification in natural history, as bacteria, bacilli, and micrococci; a protistan, as a moner; one of the lowest protozoans; a protophyte. Such zoöids are microscopic, and for the most part of extreme minuteness. See the distinctive names, and *Monera*, *Primalia*, *Protista*, *Protophyta*, *Protozoa.* (*b*) One of certain peculiar cells of multicellular animals and plants which are endowed with special activities, have as it were an individuality of their own, and are capable of a sort of separate existence. Zoöids of this class are mainly germinal or reproductive. The female germ (ovum) and the corresponding male element are respectively types of the whole. They occur under many modifications, which receive distinctive names; many of the smallest and simplest forms are indifferently known as *spores.* See *spore*2, *spore-formation*, *oöspore*, *zoospore*, *sporozoöid*, *antherozoid*, *spermatozoöid*, and *spermatozoön*, with various cuts. The foregoing definitions are independent of any distinction to be drawn between plants and animals; the following are zoölogical. (*c*) Any animal organism which has acquired separate existence from another by partition of that other into two or more in the processes of fission, gemmation, and the like. Such cases are numerous and diverse. Viewing the zoön or zoölogical unit as the entire product of an impregnated ovum, the parts or persons into which it may be subsequently separated, without any true sexual generation, and consequently without the origination of a new zoön, are appropriately termed *zoöids.* The simplest case is when a zoön breaks into two or more pieces, and every piece proceeds to grow the part which it lacks, and thus becomes wholly like the organism from which it was detached. Various annelids offer a case in point. Another and large class of cases is furnished by hydrozoans which suffer segmentation directly, or detach from their main stock various parts, as free medusoids and the like, these zoöids serving to found new organisms. Allman defines the zoöid of a hydrozoan as a more or less independent product of non-sexual reproduction. Proliferation or strobilation of parts which may become detached is also well illustrated in the proglottides or deutoscolices which form the joints of tapeworms; these are zoöids in so far as the parent worm is concerned, consisting of detachable genitals containing the elements of a new sexual generation. A similar multiplication by zoöids without generation takes place among tunicates; it is unknown of true vertebrates. One of the most interesting cases is afforded in the parthenogenesis of some insects, as aphids, in which, by a sort of internal gemmation, swarms of zoöidal aphids are budded in succession from one another to several removes from the original impregnation. The term *zoöid* with some writers specifies all these "inferior individuals" which thus intervene in alternation of generation between the products of proper sexual reproduction; and such have been described as "the detached portions of an individual in discontinuous development." (*d*) Any one of the recognizably distinct persons of a compound organism, whether actually detached or detachable or not; any member of a colonial or social aggregate, as the polypites of a polypidom, the polypides of a polyzoary, and the like. Such zoöids offer every degree of separateness or separability. In some cases they are extremely numerous, all alike, and inseparable from the common stock which they fabricate and inhabit, as the members of a coral or sea-mat. In other cases they are less numerous, and but slightly connected, and all alike, as the several members of a composite sea-anemone of the genus *Zoanthus* (see cut there). But the zoöids of many hydrozoans, for instance, are quite different in both form and function, in the same individual, for the purpose of division of labor; and the zoöids which thus act as the different organs of one individual are commonly distinguished by name, as *gonozoöids*, *gasterozoöids*, *dactylozoöids*, *spirozoöids*, etc. See the distinctive names. Also *zoönite* (a mistaken use).

zoöidal (zọ-oi'da̤l), *a.* [< *zoöid* + *-al.*] Same as *zoöid.*

zooks (zůks), *interj.* A minced oath: same as *gadzooks.* [Obsolete or (rarely) archaic.]

> *Zooks!* see how brave they march.
> *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 2.

> *Zooks!* are we pilchards, that they sweep the streets,
> And count fair prize what comes into their net?
> *Browning*, Fra Lippo Lippi.

zoöl. An abbreviation of *zoölogy.*

zoölater (zọ-ol'a̤-tėr), *n.* [< *zoölatry*, after *idolater.*] One who worships animals or practises zoölatry.

zoölatria (zō-ọ-lā'tri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] Same as *zoölatry.*

> The system of *zoolatria*, or animal worship, was said to have been introduced into Egypt by King Kekau of the IInd dynasty.
> *W. R. Cooper*, Archaic Dict., p. 57.

zoölatrous (zọ-ol'a̤-trus), *a.* [< *zoölatr-y* + *-ous.*] Worshiping animals; practising zoölatry; of or relating to zoölatry.

zoölatry (zọ-ol'a̤-tri), *n.* [< NL. *zoolatria*, < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of particular animals, as in the religion of the ancient Egyptians and of many other primitive peoples, either as representatives of deities, or on account of some fancied qualities or relations.

zoölite (zō'ọ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + λίθος, stone (see *-lite*).] A fossil animal; an animal substance petrified. Also *zoölith.*

zoölith (zō'ọ-lith), *n.* Same as *zoölite.*

zoölithic (zō-ọ-lith'ik), *a.* [< *zoölith* + *-ic.*] Same as *zoölitic.*

zoölitic (zō-ọ-lit'ik), *a.* [< *zoölite* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a zoölite; relating to zoölites. Also *zoölithic.*

zoöloger (zọ-ol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *zoölog-y* + *-er.*] A zoölogist. [Now rare.]

zoölogic (zō-ọ-loj'ik), *a.* [< *zoölogy* + *-ic.*] Same as *zoölogical.*

zoölogical (zō-ọ-loj'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *zoölogic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to zoölogy.—**Zoölogical garden**, a park or other large inclosure in which live animals are kept for public exhibition.—**Zoölogical province, region**, etc., in *zoögeog.*, one of the faunal areas, varying in extent, into which the land-surface of the globe is naturally divisible with reference to the geographical distribution of animals. (See *province*, 6, *region*, 7, and *zoögeography.*) Corresponding divisions of the waters of the globe may take the same name when their surface-extent is considered, or are distinctively named (see *Arctalia*, etc.). Zoölogical areas regarded vertically, or as to depth of water, are often called *zones* or *belts.* See *zone*, *n.*, 4.

zoölogically (zō-ọ-loj'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In the manner of a zoölogist; on the principles or according to the doctrines of zoology; from a zoological standpoint.

zoölogist (zọ-ol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *zoölog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in zoölogy; a biologist.

zoölogize (zọ-ol'ọ-jīz), *v. i.* To study zoölogy practically.

zoölogy (zọ-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *zoologie* = Sp. *zoología* = Pg. It. *zoologia* = G. *zoologie*, < NL. *zoologia*, < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The science of animals; the natural history of the animal kingdom; the body of fact and doctrine derived from the scientific study of that series of organisms whose highest term is man: correlated with *phytology* (or botany) as one of the two main branches of biology. The connotation which the term has acquired during the last fifty years is very extensive, as a result of the application to zoölogical science of the most general laws and principles of biology. So far is zoölogy freed from the former restriction of its scope to the mere formalities of description, classification, and nomenclature (which constitute only *systematic zoölogy*) that it now includes the results of all the biological sciences in so far as these are applicable to the study of animal structure and function. Such are *phylogeny*, or the origination of species, genera, etc.; *ontogeny*, or the origination of the individual animal; *embryology*, or the prenatal life-history of organisms; *paleontology* or *paleozoölogy*, the history of animals in geologic time; *zoögeography*, the history of animals as to their spatial relations; *zoötomy* or *zoöphysics*, the comparative anatomy of animals; *zoodynamics* or *biodynamics*, animal physiology; *zoöchemistry*, the chemistry of animal substances and tissues; *zoöpsychology*, the science of animal instincts; *zoötechnics*, *bionomics*, or *thremmatology*, which regards the relations of living animals to man; and various other cognate branches of the general science. The name *zoölogy* is an old one, and some of its branches have been cultivated from antiquity. One of the earliest classifications of animals in which a modern zoölogical group can be clearly recognized is that ascribed to Moses, which was based primarily upon certain hygienic and sacerdotal considerations: for the "clean" beasts that "cleave the hoof" are ruminants; certain "unclean" birds are carrion-feeding birds of prey, as the vulture; and the non-ruminant artiodactyls (swine) are characterized with special emphasis. The germ of modern zoölogy, as of other sciences, is commonly ascribed to Aristotle. Though he tabulated no scheme, his three treatises on zoölogical subjects include a classification which shows great discernment. He divided the animal kingdom into two main branches: (1) Ἔναιμα, *Enæma*, or 'blooded' animals, in the four classes of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes—the *Vertebrata*, and nearly as they stand to-day; (2) Ἄναιμα, *Anæma*, or 'bloodless' animals, exactly the *Invertebrata*, of which he had four classes, his Μαλάκια being cephalopods; Μαλακόστρακα, crustaceans; Ἔντομα, insects (other arthropods than crustaceans); and Ὀστρακοδέρματα, univalve and bivalve mollusks (together with sea-urchins). Pliny the naturalist was an industrious and indiscriminate compiler; and no name of special note in zoölogy appears again until the middle of the sixteenth century, when the almost simultaneous works of three authors securely founded the science and greatly enlarged its scope. Wotton (1552) followed Aristotle, but added to the system the *Zoöphyta* (which long afterward became the *Vermes* of Linnæus and the *Radiata* of Cuvier, and continue to be the "zoöphytes" of the present day); Gesner and Belon published treatises in 1555; and in 1560 was started at Naples a society which had zoölogy among its objects, the Academia Secretorum Naturæ, suppressed by the church. The period between Gesner and Linnæus is sometimes styled the "heroic age" of zoölogy. The advance upon Gesner was comparatively unmarked for a hundred years from his death in 1565; but the latter half of the seventeenth century witnessed great progress. The collection of animals from distant parts of the world increased; such anatomical examinations as had been practicable and had long been practised without the aid of the microscope were carried on with that instrument; and several still-existing societies were founded—the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum (in 1651), the Royal Society (chartered in 1662), and soon afterward the Paris Academy, under Louis XIV. The immediate predecessor of Linnæus in this period was John Ray (1628–1705), who fixed the word *species* in the sense it was to bear from his day to Darwin, and did more than any other person to make the "Systema Naturæ" of the Swedish naturalist possible. This work passed through twelve editions (1735–68) in the lifetime of its author; the present binomial system of nomenclature was first applied consistently to zoölogy in the tenth edition (1758). Linnæus also gave fixity to certain graded groups above the species—namely, the genus, order, and class of the "Regnum Animale"—and he recognized the variety below the species. The classes in 1766 were six: *Mammalia*, with 7 orders; *Aves*, 6 orders; *Amphibia*, 3 orders; *Pisces*, 4 orders; *Insecta*, 7 orders; *Vermes*, 5 orders. The Linnean diagnoses were always crisp and sententious, if not always correct; and, faulty or inadequate as any of them may now appear to be, the practical convenience of this machinery of classification and nomenclature is inestimable. Though the notion of the fixity of species and other groups as special creations, to which this system gave rise, is now known to be radically fallacious, the Linnean classification acquired almost the character of dogma, such as had many centuries before attached to the writings of Aristotle and to the Mosaic traditions. This system may be said to have culminated with the close of the eighteenth century; and the early years of the nineteenth wrought important changes, both in form and substance, notably at the hands of Lamarck and Cuvier. Lamarck was the pivot upon which zoölogy turned from Linnæus to Darwin. His "Zoölogical Philosophy" of 1809 is separated by a half-century to a year from the "Systema Naturæ" of 1758, and by exactly a half-century from Darwin's "Origin of Species," which was first published in November, 1859. Lamarckianism brought up the whole subject of modern evolution as opposed to special creation, and the variability of organisms by their appetency, as opposed to their fixity in character. Lamarck recognized the two Aristotelian main branches as *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*, the former with 4, the latter with 12 classes, and both with many ordinal and lower groups. Cuvier was profoundly versed in comparative anatomy, gave also special prominence to paleontology, and reached the conclusion (1812) that all animals are modeled upon four types, for which he adopted the names *Vertebrata*, with 4 classes; *Mollusca*, 6 classes; *Articulata*, 4 classes; *Radiata*, 5 classes — each with more or fewer orders. Except the first of these (borrowed from Lamarck and so from Aristotle), none of these "types" are found to hold; and few of the classes or orders are now accepted as framed by Cuvier, whose views and methods in the main were upheld in England by Owen. Cuvier's system was completed in 1829. Among the last notable views of classification before the appearance of Darwinism are those of Leuckart (1848), giving 5 types and 14 classes of invertebrates (without the protozoans); of H. Milne-Edwards (1855); and of L. Agassiz (1859). The period between Lamarck and Darwin was one of extraordinary activity in all branches of zoölogical investigation, involving the accumulation of a wealth of material, the description of thousands of new genera and species, and the multiplication of distinctions founded upon little difference; but philosophical generalizations did not keep pace with the elaboration of analytical details. Zoölogical systems in various departments became almost as numerous as the specialists engaged; and the subject acquired a huge literature, descriptive, iconographic, and classificatory, as well as controversial. This aspect of zoölogy has continued during the past thirty years or so (1859–96); but the real history of the zoölogy of this period is the history of Darwinian evolution, or the application of general principles of individual development (ontogeny) to the solution of broader biological problems (phylogeny) — the development of the theory of evolution being itself an illustration of its own underlying principle.

2. Zoögraphy; the written description of animals; a treatise on animals, especially a systematic treatise, or zoölogical system. Several of the main classificatory divisions of the animal kingdom represent formally named departments of systematic zoölogy. Such are *mammalogy* or *mastology* or *therology*, the formal science of mammals; *ornithology*, of birds; *herpetology*, of reptiles, including amphibians; *ichthyology*, of fishes in their several classes; *conchology* or *malacology*, of mollusks; *carcinology* or *crustaceology*, of crustaceans; *entomology*, of insects (more extensive than all the others combined); *helminthology*, of worms; and *zoöphytology*, of zoöphytes. From some of these again subdivisions are formed, in consequence either of the intrinsic importance of certain of their subjects or of the special activity of investigation of these subjects — as, for example, *anthropology* (including *ethnography* and *sociology*), or the particular study of man from a biological standpoint; *cetology*, the study of whales as differing much from ordinary mammals; *selachology*, of one of the classes of fishes; *ascidiology*, of the connecting links between invertebrates and ordinary vertebrates; and especially of *bacteriology*, the lately created science of microbes or micro-organisms, which probably of all the departments of zoölogy has the most direct and important bearing upon human welfare and happiness.

Zooloo, *n.* and *a.* See *Zulu*.

zoömagnetic (zō″ọ-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< *zoömagnet(ism)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to zoömagnetism.

zoömagnetism (zō-ọ-mag′ne-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *magnetism.*] Animal magnetism.

Turning to the other subjects of which Dr. Liébeault treats [in his Thérapeutique Suggestive, Paris, 1891], the most remarkable, and almost the most puzzling, chapter is on *zoomagnetism.*
Proc. Soc. Psychical Research (London), July, 1891, p. 291.

zoömancy (zō′ọ-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *μαντεία*, divination.] The pretended art of divination from observation of animals, or of their actions under given circumstances.

zoömantic (zō-ọ-man′tik), *a.* [< *zoömancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to zoömancy.

zoömechanics (zō″ọ-mẹ-kan′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *mechanics.*] Same as *zoödynamics.*

zoömelanin (zō-ọ-mel′a̤-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-in*².] A black pigment derived from the feathers of some birds.

zoömetric (zō-ọ-met′rik), *a.* [< *zoömetr-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to zoömetry.

zoömetry (zọ-om′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement of the proportionate lengths or sizes of the parts of animals: correlated with *anthropometry.*

zoömorphic (zō-ọ-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. Representative of animals, or of their characteristic forms, as a work of art; of or pertaining to zoömorphism: correlated with *anthropomorphic.*—2. Especially, representing or symbolizing the conception of a god under the form of an animal whose characteristic traits or habits suggest the idea attached to the god. The most thoroughly zoömorphic religion was probably that of the ancient Egyptians, resulting in a complex system of zoolatry, many elements of which were appropriated and adapted by the Greeks and Romans.

Oghams, as is well known, occur on some of the crosses bearing the interlaced ornamentation and *zoomorphic* designs found on the Manx crosses.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 240.

Under Dynasty XII. the gods that had previously been represented in art as beasts appear in their later shapes, often half anthropomorphic half *zoömorphic*, dog-headed, cat-headed, hawk-headed, bull-headed men and women.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 428.

zoömorphism (zō-ọ-môr′fizm), *n.* [< *zoömorph-ic* + *-ism.*] 1. The character of being zoömorphic; zoömorphic state or condition; representation or exhibition of animal forms as distinguished from the human form; especially, the characterization or symbolization of a god in animal form. Compare *anthropomorphism.*—2. The conception or representation of men or supernal beings under the form of animals, or of men or gods transformed into beasts; the attribution of human or divine qualities to beings of animal form; worship of the images of animals; zoötheism.

Zoomorphism is much more absurd than Anthropomorphism after all. Surely the rational mode is to employ the highest conceptions you can, while freely acknowledging their utter inadequacy.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 205.

zoömorphy (zō′ọ-môr-fi), *n.* [< *zoömorph-ic* + *-y*³.] Same as *zoömorphism.*

zoön (zō′on), *n.*; pl. *zoa* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal; cf. *ζωή*, life; < *ζάειν*, *ζῆν*, Ionic *ζώειν*, live.] An animal form containing all the elements of a typical organism of the group to which it belongs; a morphological individual regarded as the whole product of an impregnated ovum, which may or may not be divided into persons or zoöids without true generation. See *zoöid.*

It is urged that whether the development of the fertilized germ be continuous or discontinuous is a matter of secondary importance; that the totality of living tissue to which the fertilized germ gives rise in any one case, is the equivalent of the totality to which it gives rise in any other case, and that we must recognize this equivalence, whether such totality of living tissue takes a concrete or a discrete arrangement. In pursuance of this view a zoological individual is constituted either by any such single animal as a mammal or bird, which may properly claim the title of a *zoon*, or by any such group of animals as the numerous Medusæ that have been developed from the same egg, which are to be severally distinguished as zooids.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 73.

Zoa impersonalia, organisms resulting from the coalescence or concrescence of zoöns, as of many sponges, which thus lose their "personality."

The remarkable cases [among sponges] of *zoa impersonalia*, or what we should call degraded colonies.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 1884, p. 99.

zoönal (zō′ọ-na̤l), *a.* [Irreg. < *zoön* + *-al.*] Having the character of a zoön; of or pertaining to zoa.

zoönerythrin (zō″on-e-rith′rin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-in*².] Same as *zoöerythrin.* Also *zoönerythrine.*

zoönic (zọ-on′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ic.*] Relating to animals; obtained or derived from animal substance: as, *zoönic* acid. —**Zoönic acid**, a name given by Berthollet to acetic acid in combination with animal matter, obtained by distilling animal matter.

zoönite (zō′ọ-nīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ite*².] 1. One of the rings, segments, or somites of which the body of a worm, crustacean, insect, vertebrate, or other segmented or articulated animal is composed; a zonule; a metamere or an arthromere of an articulated invertebrate; a diarthromere of a vertebrate: used generically of any segment, to which special names are given in special cases.—2. Same as *zoöid*: a mistaken use of the word. *Eng. Cyclop.* (*Zoöl.*), IV. 561. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

zoönitic (zō-ọ-nit′ik), *a.* [< *zoönite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a zoönite; somitic.

zoönomia (zō-ọ-nō′mi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (the title of a celebrated treatise by Dr. Erasmus Darwin): see *zoönomy.*] Same as *zoönomy.*

zoönomic (zō-ọ-nom′ik), *a.* [< *zoönom-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to zoönomy.

zoönomist (zọ-on′ọ-mist), *n.* [< *zoönom-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in zoönomy; a biologist, in a broad sense.

zoönomy (zọ-on′ọ-mi), *n.* [< NL. *zoonomia*, < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *νόμος*, law.] The laws of animal life collectively considered; the science which treats of the causes and relations of the phenomena of living animals; the vital economy of animals; animal physiology.

zoönosis (zọ-on′ọ-sis), *n.*; pl. *zoönoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *νόσος*, disease.] A disease communicated to man from the lower animals. Hydrophobia and glanders are examples of zoönoses.

zoönosology (zō″ọ-nọ-sol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *nosology.*] The classification of diseases affecting the lower animals; a system of zoöpathology; zoöpathy.

zoöparasite (zō-ọ-par′a̤-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *παράσιτος*, parasite.] A parasitic animal.

zoöpathology (zō″ọ-pa̤-thol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *pathology.*] The study of disease in animals; veterinary pathology.

zoöpathy (zọ-op′a̤-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Animal pathology; the science of the diseases of animals, excepting man. See *zoötherapy.*

Zoöphaga (zọ-of′a̤-gạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *zoophagus*: see *zoöphagous.*] 1. [*l. c.*] Flesh-eating or carnivorous animals collectively considered: a term of no exact classificatory meaning.—2. The carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials, as collectively distinguished from the herbivorous marsupials, or *Botanophaga.* The opossum is an example.—3†. A division of gastropods including carnivorous forms. *Lamarck*, 1822.

zoöphagan (zọ-of′a̤-gan), *n.* A carnivorous animal; a sarcophagan; especially, a member of the *Zoöphaga*, 2.

zoöphagous (zọ-of′a̤-gus), *a.* [< NL. *zoophagus*, Gr. *ζωοφάγος*, living on animal food, < *ζῷον*, animal, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Devouring animals; sarcophagous; carnivorous: opposed to *phytophagous.* Specifically applied by Blyth, in editing Cuvier, to one of two primary types of placental *Mammalia*, including man, *Quadrumana*, *Carnivora*, and *Cetacea*; the last constituting the order *Isodontia*, the first three the order *Typodontia.*

zoöphilist (zọ-of′i-list), *n.* [< *zoöphil-y* + *-ist.*] A lover of animals or living creatures; one whose sympathy embraces all living creation.

Our philosopher and *zoophilist* . . . advised those who consulted him as to the best manner of taking and destroying rats. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxxviii. (*Davies.*)

The *zoöphilists* vowed their determination to force through Parliament a prohibitory act.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 207.

zoöphily (zọ-of′i-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-φιλία*, love, < *φιλεῖν*, love.] A love of animals; a sympathy or tender care for living creatures which prevents all unnecessary acts of cruelty or destruction. *Cornhill Mag.*

zoöphoric (zō-ọ-for′ik), *a.* [< *zoöphor-us* + *-ic.*] Bearing a living being, or a figure or figures of one or more men or animals: as, a *zoöphoric* column.

zoöphorus (zọ-of′ọ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζωοφόρος*, a frieze bearing the figures of living beings, < *ζῷον*, animal, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] In *anc. arch.*, a continuous frieze, unbroken by triglyphs, carved in relief with figures of men and animals, as the Panathenaic frieze of the Parthenon, or the frieze of Phigaleia. Also *zophorus.* See cuts under *Doric* and *Hellenic.*

zoöphysics (zō-ọ-fiz′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *φυσικά*, physics.] The study of the physical structure of animals; comparative anatomy as a branch of zoölogy: correlated with *zoödynamics*, or animal physiology.

Zoo-Dynamics, *Zoo-Physics*, Zoo-Chemistry.— The pursuit of the learned physician — anatomy and physiology: exemplified by Harvey, Haller, Hunter, Johann Müller.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 803.

Zoöphyta (zọ-of′i-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *zoöphyton*: see *zoöphyte.*] The alternative name of the Cuvierian *Radiata*; the *Phytozoa*; the animal-plants, or plant-like animals. In later systems, especially following the classification of Cuvier, the name has been much used for a large artificial and heterogeneous assemblage of the lower invertebrates, many of which, like the corallines, have a plant-like habit, and branch from a fixed base. It thus covers, or has covered, all the true cœlenterates (actinozoans, hydrozoans, and ctenophorans), all the echinoderms (starfishes, sea-urchins, holothurians, and crinoids), the polyzoans, the sponges, some of the worms which used to be classed as radiates, and all the infusorians and other protozoans known, having thus no better standing than "the radiate mob" of Cuvier. (See *Radiata*, 1.) In some of its various restricted applications, however, it has excluded certain forms that obviously belonged elsewhere, and the tendency has been to adapt the name to the cœlenterates, with or without the sponges. Quite recently the proposition has been made, and by some accepted, to use the name in this strict sense, and instead of *Cœlentera* or *Cœlenterata*; in which case it would cover the *Actinozoa*, *Hydrozoa*, *Ctenophora*, and *Spongiæ.* The New Latin form of the term is attributed to Wotton (1492–1555), who in his "De Differentiis Animalium" (Paris, 1552) included under this name practically its present content: namely, holothurians, starfishes, jellyfishes, sea-anemones, and sponges.

zoöphyte (zō′ọ-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *zoöphyton*, < Gr. *ζωόφυτον* (Aristotle), lit. 'animal-plant,' < *ζῷον*, animal, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A member of the *Zoöphyta*, in any sense; a radiate; a phytozoan.

The term is a loose popular equivalent of the technical designation; but it is convenient, and may be employed for any of the *Zoöphyta* in a proper sense, as corals, sea-anemones, acalephs, and sponges. The chief objection to its use is its continued application to those polyzoans which are of coralline aspect, as these have no affinity with cœlenterates.—**Glass-rope zoöphytes**†, the glass-rope sponges, or *Hyalonemidæ* (which see).

zoöphyte-trough (zō′ọ̄-fīt-trôf), *n.* A device for retaining living zoöphytes or infusoria which are to be examined under the microscope. It consists of a frame with two movable sides of glass, and a false bottom, also of glass, small enough to admit of the insertion of the sides between it and the frame. The upper edges of the sides are pressed together by a spring, and can be separated as desired by a wedge *E. H. Knight.*

zoöphytic (zō-ọ̄-fit′ik), *a.* [< *zoöphyte* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a zoöphyte; of or pertaining to zoöphytes; phytozoic.—**Zoöphytic series**, the series of animals composing the *Zoöphyta* as defined by Haeckel and Huxley, beginning with the lowest sponges and ending with the highest cœlenterates.

zoöphytical (zō-ọ̄-fit′i-kạl), *a.* [< *zoöphytic* + *-al.*] Same as *zoöphytic.*

zoöphytoid (zọ̄-of′i-toid), *a.* [< *zoöphyte* + *-oid.*] Resembling a zoöphyte; related to the zoöphytes.

zoöphytological (zō-ọ̄-fī-tọ̄-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *zoöphytolog-y* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to zoöphytology.

zoöphytologist (zō″ọ̄-fī-tol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *zoöphytolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the natural history of zoöphytes. *R. F. Tomes*, Geol. Mag. (1885), p. 549.

zoöphytology (zō″ọ̄-fī-tol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῳόφυτοι*, zoöphyte, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science or natural history of zoophytes.

zoöphyton (zọ̄-of′i-ton), *n.*; pl. *zoöphyta* (-tạ̈). [NL.: see *zoöphyte.*] A zoöphyte.

zoöplastic (zō-ọ̄-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic.*] In *surg.*, noting a plastic operation by which living tissue is transplanted from one of the lower animals to man; of or pertaining to zoögrafts.—**Zoöplastic graft.** Same as *zoögraft.*

zoöpraxinoscope (zō-ọ̄-prak′si-nọ̄-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *praxinoscope.*] A philosophical toy, somewhat on the principle of the phenakistoscope, by which images of animals are made to execute natural movements upon a screen upon which they are thrown.

zoöpsychology (zō″ọ̄-sī-kol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *psychology.*] The psychology of animals other than man; that body of fact or doctrine respecting the minds or mental activities of animals which may be derived from the study of their instincts, habits, etc.

zoöscopic (zō-ọ̄-skop′ik), *a.* [< *zoöscop-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to zoöscopy.

> This condition of *zoöscopic* hallucination is one of the commonest among the phenomena of alcohol poisoning.
> *Science*, XV. 43.

zoöscopy (zō′ọ̄-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of hallucination in which imaginary animal forms are perceived.

zoösperm (zō′ọ̄-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] **1.** Same as *zoöspermium.*—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *zoöspore.*

zoöspermatic (zō″ọ̄-spėr-mat′ik), *a.* [< *zoösperm* + *-atic*² (see *spermatic*).] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a zoösperm; spermatozoic.

zoöspermium (zō-ọ̄-spėr′mi-um), *n.*; pl. *zoöspermia* (-ạ̈). [NL.: see *zoösperm.*] The sperm-cell, or male seed-cell; a spermatozoön. Also *zoösperm.*

zoösporange (zō′ọ̄-spọ̄-ranj), *n.* [< NL. *zoösporangium.*] Same as *zoösporangium.*

zoösporangial (zō″ọ̄-spọ̄-ran′ji-ạl), *a.* [< *zoösporangium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a zoösporangium.

zoösporangium (zō″ọ̄-spọ̄-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *zoösporangia* (-ạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπορά*, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] In *bot.*, a sporangium or spore-case in which zoöspores or zoögametes are produced. See *sporangium*, and cuts under *Puccinia* and *spermogonium.*

> There is then formed in each *zoösporangium* a number of zoöspores *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 14.

zoöspore (zō′ọ̄-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a spore capable of moving about; a motile spore, or swarm-spore. Zoöspores are produced by many algæ, and occur also in some fungi (*Peronosporeæ*, *Saprolegnieæ*, *Myxomycetes*, etc.); they are spores destitute for a time of any cell-wall, and motile by means of either cilia or pseudopodia. See *spore*², *macrozoöspore*, 2, and cut under *Chætophora.* Also *zoösperm.*—**2.** An animal spore; one of the minute flagelliform bodies which issue from the sporocyst of sporiparous animalcules; a swarm-spore. *Cienowski*, 1865.

Also *zoöcarp.*

Zoösporeæ (zō-ọ̄-spō′rẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thuret): see *zoöspore.*] A somewhat doubtful class or order of green or olive-green algæ in which reproduction is by means of zoöspores. Conjugation occurs between the zoöspores, but without clear distinction of male and female cells. The group includes the greater part of the *Chlorospermeæ* of Harvey. See *Algæ*, *conjugation*, 4.

zoösporic (zō-ọ̄-spor′ik), *a.* [< *zoöspore* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a zoöspore; pertaining to zoöspores.

zoösporiferous (zō″ọ̄-spọ̄-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *zoöspore* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing zoöspores.

zoötaxy (zō′ọ̄-tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] The science of the classification of animals; systematic zoölogy. Compare *phytotaxy.*

zoötechnic (zō-ọ̄-tek′nik), *a.* and *n.* [< *zoötechn-y* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to zoötechny.

II. *n.* Zoötechny.

zoötechnics (zō-ọ̄-tek′niks), *n.* Same as *zoötechny.*

zoötechny (zō′ọ̄-tek-ni), *n.* [< NL. *zoötechnia*, < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *τέχνη*, art.] Domestication of animals; the breeding and keeping of animals in domestication or captivity. See *acclimatization.*

zoötheca (zō-ọ̄-thē′kạ̈), *n.*; pl. *zoöthecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *θήκη*, case.] The case or sheath of a zoösperm; a cell containing a spermatozoöid.

zoöthecal (zō-ọ̄-thē′kạl), *a.* [< *zoötheca* + *-al.*] Of the nature of or forming a zoötheca.

zoöthecial (zō-ọ̄-thē′ṣiạl), *a.* [< *zoöthecium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a zoöthecium.

zoöthecium (zō-ọ̄-thē′ṣium), *n.*; pl. *zoöthecia* (-ṣiạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *θηκίον*, casket, dim. of *θήκη*, case, chest: see *zoötheca.*] A compound tubular investment or domiciliary sheath in which certain infusorians are incased. Compare *zoöcytium*, *zoödendrium.*

> For these aggregations of ordinary simple loricæ the distinctive title of *zoöthecia* has been adopted.
> *W. S. Kent*, Manual of Infusoria, p. 61.

zoötheism (zō′ọ̄-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *theism*¹.] The attribution of deity to an animal; the treatment of animals or animal forms as objects of worship. See *zoölatry* and *zoömorphism*, 2.

> In the stage of barbarism all the phenomena of nature are attributed to the animals by which man is surrounded, or rather to the ancestral types of these animals, which are worshipped. This is the religion of *zoötheism.*
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 63.

zoötheistic (zō″ọ̄-thẹ̄-is′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoötheism; relating to the worship of animals; zoölatrous. See *zoömorphic*, 2.

> The prophets tried to pull the Israelites too rapidly through the *zoötheistic* and physitheistic stages into monotheism. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 208.

zoötherapy (zō-ọ̄-ther′a-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *therapy.*] The treatment of disease in the lower animals; veterinary therapeutics.

Zoötoca¹ (zọ̄-ot′ọ̄-kạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *ζῳοτόκος*, viviparous, < *ζῷον*, animal, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] A genus of ovoviviparous lizards, of the family *Lacertidæ*, very near *Lacerta* proper. There are about 8 species, chiefly of southern Europe and of Africa, as the well-known *Z. vivipara.*

Zoötoca² (zọ̄-ot′ọ̄-kạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Zoötoca*¹.] Same as *Vivipara.* In its application to mammals, the term is traceable to Aristotle.

zoötocology (zō″ọ̄-tọ̄-kol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῳοτόκος*, viviparous, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The biology of animals. See the quotation. [Rare.]

> Dr. Field tells us we are all wrong in using the term biology, and that we ought to employ another; only he is not quite sure about the propriety of that which he proposes as a substitute. It is a somewhat hard one—*zootocology.* *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 138.

zoötomic (zō-ọ̄-tom′ik), *a.* [< *zoötom-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *zoötomical.*

> The *zootomic* and embryological works of the last ten years. *Nature*, XXXVII. 70.

zoötomical (zō-ọ̄-tom′i-kạl), *a.* [< *zoötomic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to zoötomy.

zoötomically (zō-ọ̄-tom′i-kạl-i), *adv.* By means of or according to the principles of zootomy.

> Such being the position of apes as a whole, they are *zootomically* divisible into a number of more and more subordinate groups. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 148.

zoötomist (zọ̄-ot′ọ̄-mist), *n.* [< *zoötom-y* + *-ist.*] One who dissects the bodies of animals; one who is versed in zoötomy; a comparative anatomist.

zoötomy (zọ̄-ot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The dissection or the anatomy of animals; specifically, the science, art, or practice of dissecting or anatomizing animals other than man: distinguished from *human anatomy*, *androtomy*, or *anthropotomy*: equivalent to *comparative anatomy* in a usual sense: correlated with *phytotomy*, or the dissection of plants. The zoötomy of living animals for other than surgical purposes is known as *vivisection.*

zoötrope (zō′ọ̄-trōp), *n.* Same as *zoëtrope.*

> An ingenious and effective application of the *zoötrope*, for the illustration of the relation between certain isomeric forms. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 9097.

zoötrophic (zō-ọ̄-trof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-τροφος*, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Serving for the nourishment of animals; of or pertaining to animal alimentation.

zoöxanthella (zō″ọ̄-zan-thel′ạ̈), *n.*; pl. *zoöxanthellæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ella.*] One of the yellow pigmentary particles, or minute corpuscles of yellow coloring matter, found in certain radiolarians.

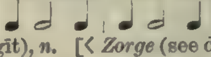
zoozoo (zö′zö), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *coo*, *croo.*] The wood-pigeon. [Prov. Eng.]

zope (zōp), *n.* [G.] A certain fresh-water bream of Europe, *Abramis ballerus.*

Zopherus (zof′ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1840), < Gr. *ζοφερός*, dusky, < *ζόφος*, darkness, gloom.] A genus of tenebrionid beetles, remarkable for their large size, bold sculpture, and special coloration, the elytra having shining callosities. About 15 species are known, all from South America, Mexico, and the southwestern United States.

zopilote (zō-pi-lō′te), *n.* [Also *tzopilotl*; < Mex. *tzopilotl.*] One of the smaller American vultures or *Cathartidæ*, as the turkey-buzzard or carrion-crow; a gallinazo; a urubu. See *aura*², and cuts under *Cathartes* and *urubu.*

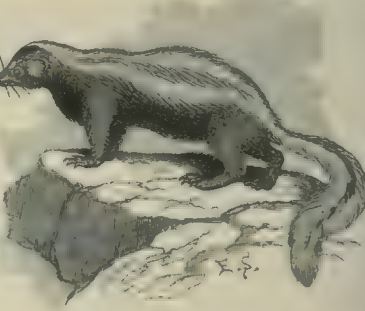
zopissa (zọ̄-pis′ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζώπισσα*, pitch and wax from old ships, < *ζω-* (?) + *πίσσα*, pitch: see *pitch*².] In *med.*, a mixture of pitch and tar, impregnated with salt water, scraped from the sides of ships, formerly used in external applications as having resolutive and desiccative properties. *Simmonds.*

zoppo (tsop′pō), *a.* [It.] In *music*, "limping," alternately with and without syncopation.—**Alla zoppa**, a duple or quadruple movement in which there is a syncopation in the midst of each measure, giving the metric figure .

zorgite (zôr′gīt), *n.* [< *Zorge* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A metallic mineral consisting of the selenides of lead and copper, found at Zorge, in the Harz mountains.

zoril, zorille (zor′il), *n.* [< F. *zorille* (Buffon), < Sp. *zorilla*, *zorillo* (> NL. *zorilla*), dim. of *zorra*, *zorro*, a fox.] **1.** An African animal of the genus *Zorilla.*—**2.** Some Central or South American skunk; one of the *Mephitinæ*, as the conepate; a zorrino. See cut under *Conepatus.*

Zorilla (zọ̄-ril′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray): see *zoril.*] **1.** A genus of African skunk-like quadrupeds, representing the subfamily *Zorillinæ.* The common zoril, or mariput, is *Z. striata* (or *Ictonyx zorilla*). a nocturnal, burrowing, carnivorous animal, capable of emitting a very fetid odor, like a skunk. It is as large as a small house-cat, and is entirely striped and spotted with black and white. thus closely resembling the small American skunk figured under *Spilogale.* The genus is also called *Rhabdogale* and *Ictonyx.* Its name *Zorilla* is quite recent; but *zorilla* as a specific New Latin name is more than a century old, having long designated a com-



Striped Zoril (*Zorilla striata*).

posite species in which the African zoril was confounded with some American skunks: whence also the two senses of *zoril* (which see).

2. [*l. c.*] A zoril.

Zorillinæ (zor-i-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zorilla* + *-inæ.*] An African subfamily of *Mustelidæ*, represented by the genus *Zorilla;* the zorils, or skunk-like quadrupeds of Africa. They are closely related to the American skunks, or *Mephitinæ.* See cut under *Zorilla.*

zorilline (zor′i-lin), *a.* Resembling or related to animals of the genus *Zorilla;* pertaining to the *Zorillinæ.*

Zoroaster (zō-rō̤-as′tėr), *n.* [NL. (Thomas, 1873), pun on *Zoroaster* (see *Zoroastrian*), involving NL. *aster*, starfish.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of starfishes, giving name to the *Zoroasteridæ*, and containing such species as *Z. fulgens*, of the North Atlantic.

Zoroasteridæ (zō″rō̤-as-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoroaster* + *-idæ.*] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Zoroaster.* It contains forms with very small body, very long arms, and quadriseriate water-feet, attaining a diameter of 8 or 10 inches.

Zoroastrian (zō-rō-as′tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Zoroastres* (> E. *Zoroaster*), the L. form of the Old Pers. name *Zarathustra,* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Zoroaster, the founder of the Mazdayasnian or ancient Persian religion; relating to or connected with Zoroastrianism.

II. *n.* One of the followers of Zoroaster, now represented by the Guebers and Parsees of Persia and India; a fire-worshiper.

Zoroastrianism (zō-rō̤-as′tri-a̤n-izm), *n.* [< *Zoroastrian* + *-ism.*] The system of religious doctrine taught by Zoroaster and his followers in the Avesta; the religion prevalent in Persia till its overthrow by the Mohammedans in the seventh century, and still held by the Guebers and Parsees, and commonly, though incorrectly, called *fire-worship.* The religion is dual, recognizing two creative powers — Ormuzd (Ahuramazda), the god of light and creator of all that is good, with six principal and innumerable inferior amshaspands, or ministers of good, and Ahriman (Angramainyus), the god of darkness and creator of evil, with a corresponding number of devs, or ministers of evil. Zoroaster taught that Ormuzd created man with free will; that his state after death depends upon the preponderance of good or evil in his life, an intermediate state being provided for those in whom these principles are evenly balanced; and that Ormuzd will finally prevail over Ahriman in the constant war between them, and redeem him and his ministers, as well as man, from all evil.

Zoroastrism (zō-rō-as′trizm), *n.* [< L. *Zoroastres*, Zoroaster, + *-ism.*] Same as *Zoroastrianism.* [Rare.]

> All these alleged facts conspire to prove that *Zoroastrism* and its Scriptures had their origin in eastern Iran before the rise of Median or Persian dominion.
> *Amer. Antiq.*, IX. 118.

zorra (zor′ä̤), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *zorra*, fem. of *zorro*, a fox.] A South American skunk: same as *atok.*

zorrino (zo-rē′nō), *n.* [Sp. Amer., dim. of Sp. *zorro*, fox.] A South American skunk. The skunks of the Neotropical region belong to the same subfamily (*Mephitinæ*) as the others of America, but are generically different, and like the conepate.

zorro (zor′ō), *n.* [Sp., a fox.] One of the South American fox-wolves, as *Canis azaræ.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 353.

zorzico, *n.* [Basque.] A kind of song in quintuple or septuple rhythm common among the Basques.

Zosmeridæ (zos-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Zosmerus* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous insects, of the superfamily *Coreoidea*, forming a transition between the *Lygæidæ* and the *Tingitidæ*, but by the structure of the abdomen more nearly related to the former than to the latter. It contains only the Old World genus *Zosmerus.*

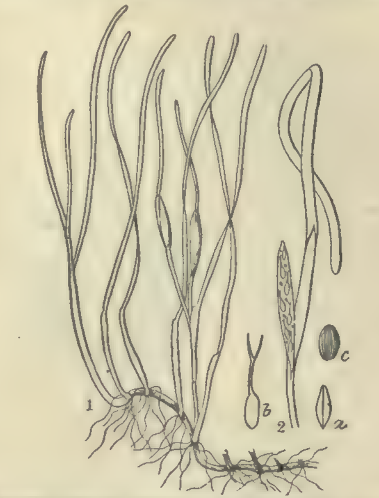
Zosmerus (zos′me̤-rus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), irreg. < Gr. *ζῶμα*, a girdle, < *ζωννύναι*, girdle.] A genus of Old World heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Zosmeridæ.*

zoster (zos′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ζωστήρ*, a girdle, < *ζωννύναι*, girdle: see *zone.*] 1. In *anc. Gr. costume*, a belt or girdle; originally, a warriors' belt round the loins, afterward any girdle or zone, but chiefly one of a kind worn by men.

> The chiton . . . is girt round under the breast, to keep it from falling, by a girdle (*zoster*). *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 453.

2. Same as *herpes zoster* (which see, under *herpes*).

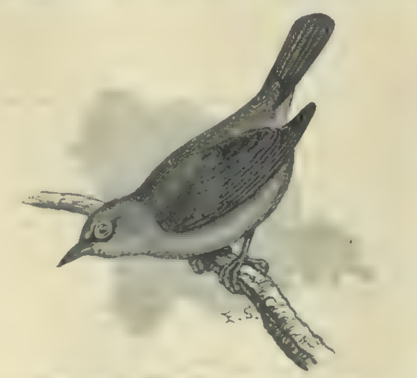
Zostera (zos-tē′rä̤), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the long tape-like leaves; < Gr. *ζωστήρ*, a girdle: see *zoster.*] A genus of aquatic plants, of the order *Naiadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zostereæ.* It is characterized by monœcious flowers and ovoid carpels. The 4 species are natives of marine waters of both the Old and the New World. They grow immersed in shallow bays and other waters, often forming large masses, growing from slender creeping rootstocks. The long narrowly linear two-ranked leaves are the place of attachment of great numbers of algæ, and the feeding-places of many of the smaller forms of animal life. *Z. marina* is known in America as *eel-grass* and in England as *grass-wrack*, also as *turtle-grass*, *sweet-grass*, and *bellware;* when dried, it is used, under the name of *alva marina*, *sea-sedge*, or *sea-hay*, for stuffing mattresses and as bedding for horses. This, together with the related *Cymodocea æquorea*, constitutes the glazier's-seaweed of England. *Z. nana* of Europe is known as *dwarf grass-wrack.*



1, Flowering Plant of Grass-wrack or Eel-grass (*Zostera marina*); 2, the spadix; *a*, anther; *b*, pistil; *c*, fruit.

Zostereæ (zos-tē′re̤-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1841), < *Zostera* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Naiadaceæ.* It is characterized by unisexual flowers on a flattened spadix without a perianth, and with a subulate or capillary stigma. The 2 genera, *Phyllospadix* and *Zostera* (the type), are submerged grassy plants of sea-water, the former including 2 species, both natives of the Pacific coast of the United States.

Zosterops (zos-tē′rops), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. *ζωστήρ*, a girdle, + *ὤψ*, eye.] 1. A very extensive genus of *Meliphagidæ* (also referred to the *Dicæidæ*), giving name to the subfamily *Zosteropinæ*, characterized among related genera by the absence or spurious character of the first primary, and named from the conspicuous orbital ring of most of its members. The genus is now held to cover a number of forms which have been made types of several (about 8) other genera. They are known as *white-eyes* and *silver-eyes.* The range of the genus in this broad sense is very extensive, embracing most of Africa, all of India, Ceylon, Burma, China, and Japan, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, the Papuan Islands, Australia, Tasmania, and most of the Polynesian islands, including New Zealand. The bill is about as long as the head, straight, and broad at the base. The pattern of coloration is characteristic, consisting of olives and yellows as the ground-colors, and the diagnostic white eye-ring of most species. The sexes are alike in plumage. The size is very small, only 4 or 5 inches. About 85 species are recognized as valid. The type is *Z. cærulescens*, of Australia, the Chatham Islands, and New Zealand, the cerulean creeper, and rusty-sided warbler of the older ornithologists. *Z. madagascariensis* is the white-eyed warbler of Latham. *Z. olivacea* is the olive creeper of Bourbon (Réunion). *Z. mauritiana* is the Maurice warbler of Mauritius. *Z. lugubris*, *Z. borbonica*, *Z. chloronota*, *Z. fallax*, *Z. leucophæa*, *Z. muelleri*, *Z. finschi*, and *Z. senegalensis* have severally been made types of other genera. Some of these birds have been placed in *Dicæum*, and are among those known to the French ornithologists as *souimangas.*



Silver-eye or White-eye (*Zosterops cærulescens*).

2. [*l. c.*] Any bird of this genus.

zotheca (zō̤-thē′kä̤), *n.*; pl. *zothecæ* (-sē). [< Gr. *ζωθήκη*, < *ζῆν*, live, + *θήκη*, a receptacle: see *theca.*] In *anc. arch.*, a niche or an alcove; also, a small living-room, or room used by day, as opposed to a sleeping-room or dormitory.

Zouave (zö̤-äv′), *n.* [F., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria.] 1. A soldier belonging to a corps of light infantry in the French army, distinguished for their dash, intrepidity, and hardihood, and for their peculiar drill and showy Oriental uniform. The Zouaves were organized in Algeria in 1831, and consisted at first of two battalions chiefly of Kabyles and other natives, but ultimately became almost entirely French, with increased numbers. They served exclusively in Algeria till 1854, and afterward fought in European wars.

2. A member of one of the volunteer regiments of the Union army in the American civil war (1861–5) which adopted the name and to some extent imitated the dress of the French Zouaves.—**Papal** or **pontifical Zouaves**, a corps of French soldiers organized at Rome in 1860 for the defense of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, under Gen. Lamoricière, one of the first commanders of the Algerian Zouaves. After obstinately resisting the entrance of the Italian government into Rome in 1870, they served in France against the Germans and the Commune, and in 1871 were disbanded.

Zouave-jacket (zö̤-äv′jak″et), *n.* 1. A short jacket, not reaching to the waist, cut away in front: a part of the Zouave uniform.—2. A similar jacket, usually ornamented, with or without sleeves, worn by women.

zounds (zoundz), *interj.* [For *'swounds*, abbr. of *God's wounds*, referring to the wounds of Christ on the cross; one of the innumerable oaths having reference to Christ's passion.] An exclamation formerly used as an oath or as an expression of anger or wonder.

> *Zounds*, sir! then I insist on your quitting the room directly. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 3.

zoutch (zouch), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To stew, as flounders, whitings, gudgeons, eels, etc., with just enough of liquid to cover them. [Prov. Eng.]

Zr. In *chem.*, the symbol for *zirconium.*

zucchetta (tsük-ket′tä̤), *n.* [It. *zucchetta*, a small gourd, a skullcap, dim. of *zucca*, a gourd.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the skullcap of an ecclesiastic, covering the tonsure. That of a priest is black, of a bishop purple, of a cardinal red, and of the Pope white. Also written *zucchetto.*—2. A late form of burganet, distinguished by having a movable nasal, hinged cheek-pieces, and an articulated couvre nuque.

zufolo, zuffolo (zö′fō̤-lō), *n.* [It. *zufolo*, < *zufolare*, hiss, whistle.] A little flute or flageolet, especially such as is used in teaching birds.

Zuggun falcon. See *falcon.*

zuisin, *n.* The American widgeon, *Mareca americana.* *Webster's Dict.*, 1890. [Local, U. S.]

zules, zulis, *n.* In *her.*, a chess rook used as a bearing.

Zulu (zö′lö), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Zooloo;* S. African.] **I.** *n.* A member of a warlike and superior branch of the Kafir race of South Africa, divided into many tribes. In the beginning of the nineteenth century several tribes of Zulus established a kingdom including the present British colony of Natal and the country north of it called Zululand, which was broken up and mostly absorbed by the British and the Boers during a succession of wars ending in 1883.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Zulus: as, the *Zulu* language (a principal member of the Bantu group of languages) or government.—**Zulu cloth**, a fine twilled woolen cloth used as a background for embroidery. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Zulu-Kafir (zö′lö-kaf″ėr), *n.* Same as *Kafir*, 3.

zumbooruk (zum′bö̤-ruk), *n.* [Also *zumbooruck*, *zomboruk*, *zamboorak;* < Hind. Pers. Ar. *zambūrak*, < Turk. *zambūrak*, a small gun, dim. of Ar. *zambūr*, a hornet.] A small cannon mounted on a swivel, usually shorter and with larger bore than the zingal. In English writings the name is especially applied to such a piece carried on a camel, the pivot which supports it being erected on the saddle in front of the rider.

> Eighteen or twenty camels, caparisoned in the Rajah's colours of red and white, with *zomboruks*, or swivel guns, mounted on their backs.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 237.

zumic (zū′mik), *a.* An improper form of *zymic.*

zumologic, zumology, etc. Same as *zymologic*, etc.

Zuñi (zö′nyē), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A member of the best-known community or tribe of the semi-civilized Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, living in a village of the same name on the Zuñi river, composed of large communal houses.

Zuñian (zö′ni-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zuñi* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Zuñis.

> All the *Zuñian* clay effigies of owls have horns on their heads. *Science*, VI. 266.

II. *n.* A Zuñi.

zunyite (zū′ni-īt), *n.* [< *Zuñi* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A fluosilicate of aluminium, occurring in glassy transparent tetrahedral crystals of the hardness of quartz: found at the Zuñi mine in Colorado.

zurf (zėrf), *n.* Same as *zarf.*

zwanziger (tswän′tsi-gėr), *n.* [G., < *zwanzig*, twenty.] A silver coin of Austria of the nineteenth century, equivalent to 20 kreutzers, and worth 8⅜ pence English (about 17 cents).

zwieselite (tswē′zel-īt), *n.* [< *Zwiesel* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A variety of triplite found near Zwiesel in Bavaria.

Zwinglian (zwing′- or tswing′gli-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zwingli* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ulrich (Huldreich) Zwingli (1484–1531), a Swiss religious reformer, or his doctrines. Zwingli's revolt from the Roman communion took place at Zürich in 1516, a year before Luther's, with whom he differed in denying the real presence in the eucharist in any sense, and upon other points.

II. *n.* A follower of Zwingli.

Zygadenus (zī-gad′e-nus), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1803), named from the conspicuous pair of glands at the base of the sepals in *Z. glaberrimus;* < Gr. *ζυγόν*, a yoke, + *ἀδήν*, gland.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Veratreæ.* It is characterized by pedicelled flowers with a flattish perianth nearly equaled in its length by the stamens, and narrow angled seeds without prominent wings. The 10 species are natives of Siberia, and of North America including Mexico. They are perennials with a horizontal rootstock or a coated bulb, producing an erect stem unbranched beneath the terminal raceme or panicle, which consists of numerous whitish or greenish flowers. The long linear leaves are radical or crowded toward the base of the stem. The poisonous root of *Z. venenosus* of the northwestern United States is known as *death camass* and as *hog's potato*, being innocuous to hogs and greedily eaten by them. *Z. glaucus* extends northward to Kotzebue Sound. *Z. glaberrimus* and *Z. leimanthoides*, sometimes referred to *Amianthium*, are tall wand-like species with conspicuous white or cream-colored compound racemes, resembling the black cohosh.

zygadite (zig′ạ-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ζυγάδην*, jointly, < *ζυγόν*, a yoke: see *yoke*^{1}.] A variety of albite, occurring in thin tabular twin crystals: it is found at Andreasberg in the Harz.

Zygæna (zī-jē′nạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *ζύγαινα*, supposed to mean the hammer-headed shark.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of moths, typical of the family *Zygænidæ*, the species of which are known as *burnet-moths*, as *Z. minos*, the transparent burnet; *Z. trifolii*, the five-spotted burnet; *Z. loniceræ*, the narrow-bordered burnet; *Z. filipendulæ*, the six-spotted burnet; etc. It was at first coextensive with the family, but now includes only those forms that have the antennæ claviform, a little longer than the body; the wings elongate, and spotted; the palpi short, hairy, and acute; and the larvæ contracted, stout, hairy, and transforming in a fusiform parchment-like cocoon. Nearly 100 species are known, of which 52 occur in Europe, the others in Asia and Africa; 26 are British. The larvæ are remarkable in hibernating in the half-grown condition. Some entomologists change the name to *Anthrocera*, because it is the same as the genus *Zygæna* in ichthyology; but this is a mistake, for entomology has the prior claim upon the name, and it is the genus of fishes that should not be named *Zygæna*.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, so named by Cuvier in 1817; the hammerheads: now called *Sphyrna* (which see). See cut under *hammerhead.*

zygænid (zī-jē′nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *entom.* and *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the *Zygænidæ*, as a moth or a shark.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Zygænidæ*, whether in entomology or in ichthyology.

Also *zygenid, zygænoid.*

Zygænidæ (zī-jē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Zygæna*, 1, + *-idæ.*] 1. In *entom.*, a family of hawk-moths, named from the genus *Zygæna:* also wrongly called *Anthroceridæ.* The family comprises a more or less definite and characteristic series of moths intermediate between the *Bombycidæ* and the *Castniidæ.* By most modern authors a section of the old family *Zygænidæ* is separated into a family *Agaristidæ.* The *Zygænidæ* proper have pectinate antennæ, rather narrow wings rounded at the tip, and a venation similar to the arctians. Their larvæ are short, hairy, and transform in cocoons composed entirely of silk or mainly of hair. The European forms belong mainly to *Zygæna*, while the principal American genera are *Procris, Harrisina, Ctenucha, Lycomorpha*, and *Glaucopis*, the latter containing more than 100 South American species. *Euchromia* is another large genus, comprising more than 150 species, mainly South American. See cut under *Procris.* Also *Zygænæ, Zygænides, Zygænoidea*, and *Zygenides.*

2. In *ichth.*, a family of sharks, named from the genus *Zygæna:* now called *Sphyrnidæ* (which see). See cut under *hammerhead.*

zygænine (zī-jē′nin), *a.* [< *Zygæna* + *-ine*^{1}.] In *ichth.*, same as *zygænid.*

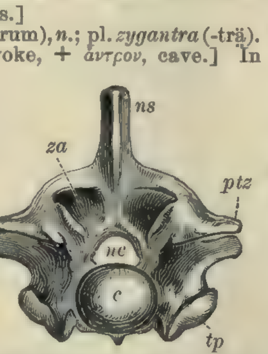
zygænoid (zī-jē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zygæna* + *-oid.*] Same as *zygænid.*

zygal (zī′gạl), *a.* [< *zyg-on* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a zygon; connecting, as a yoke. —2. Formed like the letter H, with a cross-bar connecting two other bars. See *zygon.*

> The frequency of the *zygal* or H-shaped form of fissure [of the brain].
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 125.

[Rare in both uses.]

zygantrum (zī-gan′trum), *n.*; pl. *zygantra* (-trạ̈). [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *ἄντρον*, cave.] In *herpet.*, the fossa upon the posterior face of the neural arch of a vertebra of serpents and some lizards, for the reception of the zygosphene of a succeeding vertebra, the series of vertebræ being more effectively interlocked thereby than is accomplished by the zygapophyses alone. Compare cut under *zygosphene.*



Posterior face of a dorsal vertebra of the python, showing *za*, the zygantrum; *ptz*, postzygapophysis; *tp*, transverse process; *ns*, neural spine; *nc*, neural canal; *c*, convex posterior face of centrum.

> The anterior surface of the arch above the neural canal is produced into a strong wedge-shaped zygosphene, which fits into a corresponding *zygantrum* of the next preceding vertebra, and on the posterior surface of the arch there is a *zygantrum* for the zygosphene of the next preceding [read succeeding] vertebra. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 201.

zygapophysial (zī-gap-ọ̄-fiz′i-ạl), *a.* [< *zygapophysis* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a zygapophysis; articular, as a vertebral process.

zygapophysis (zī-ga-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *zygapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *ἀπόφυσις*, process: see *apophysis.*] A process upon the neural arch of a vertebra corresponding to that called *oblique* or *articular* in human anatomy, provided with a facet for articulation with the same process of a preceding or succeeding vertebra, thus serving to interlock the series of vertebral arches. There are normally two pairs of zygapophyses to a vertebra, the two processes (right and left) which are situated upon the anterior border of any arch being called *prezygapophyses*, and those upon the posterior border, *postzygapophyses.* Each pair of any one vertebra articulates with the other pair of the next vertebra. See cuts under *cervical, dorsal, endoskeleton, hypapophysis, lumbar, vertebra, zygantrum*, and *zygosphene.*

zygite (zī′gīt), *n.* [Also erroneously *zeugite;* < Gr. *ζυγίτης*, < *ζυγόν*, yoke, cross-beam, thwart: see *zygon.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, an oarsman of the second or middle tier in a trireme. Compare *thranite* and *thalamite.*

Zygnema (zig-nē′mạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Kützing, 1843), irreg. < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *νῆμα*, thread.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, typical of the order *Zygnemaceæ*, having cells with two axile many-rayed chlorophyl-bodies near the central cell-nucleus, each containing a starch-granule, and the zygospore undivided, mostly contracted, and developed in the middle space between two united pairing-cells or in one or the other of the conjugating-cells. Several of the species are among the commonest of fresh-water algæ in both stagnant and running water, forming dense bright-green masses. See cuts under *chlorophyl* and *conjugation.*

Zygnemaceæ (zig-nẹ-mā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zygnema* + *-aceæ.*] A very distinct order of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Conjugatæ.* The individual consists of a usually simple and unbranched filament of cells placed end to end, and the individuals are joined in filamentous families. The chlorophyl-mass is diffused or of a definite form, often forming a spiral band. Propagation is by means of zoöspores which result from conjugation. See *Conjugatæ, conjugation* (with cut), and cut under *chlorophyl.*

Zygnemeæ (zig-nē′mẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zygnema* + *-eæ.*] A subfamily or tribe of fresh-water algæ, of the order *Zygnemaceæ*, characterized by having a mostly contracted, undivided zoöspore, which after a period of rest develops into a germ-cell.

zygobranch (zī′gọ-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, pair, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiæ.*] **I.** *a.* Zygobranchiate.

II. *n.* A zygobranchiate mollusk.

Zygobranchia (zī-gō-brang′ki-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *zygobranch.*] Same as *Zygobranchiata.*

Zygobranchiata (zī-gọ-brang-ki-ā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **zygobranchiatus:* see *zygobranchiate.*] An order or suborder of *Gastropoda*, having paired gill-combs, or right and left ctenidia, symmetrically disposed in the pallial chamber on each side of the neck, a pair of osphradia or olfactory tracts, paired nephridia of unequal size, and distinct sexes. As an ordinal group, it contains the ormers or sea-ears, the pleurotomarioids, the keyhole-limpets, and the true limpets, and is divided into *Ctenidiobranchiata* and *Phyllidiobranchiata* (the latter being the *Patellidæ* alone). Also called *Zeugobranchia, Zygobranchia.* See cuts under *abalone, Fissurellidæ, Patella, patelliform, Pleurotomaria, Pleurotomariidæ*, and *sea-ear.*

zygobranchiate (zī-gọ-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **zygobranchiatus*, < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiate.*] **I.** *a.* Having paired and as it were yoked gills or ctenidia, as certain mollusks; having the characters of or pertaining to the *Zygobranchiata;* zygobranch.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Zygobranchiata.*

zygocardiac (zī-gọ-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *καρδία* = E. *heart:* see *cardiac.*] Noting a certain hard protuberance of the stomach of a crustacean, formed by a thickening of the chitinous lining of the cardiac division (in the crawfish an elongated posterolateral ossicle, connected with the lower end of the anterolateral ossicle, and passing upward and backward to become continuous with the pyloric ossicle): correlated with *pterocardiac* and *urocardiac.*

zygodactyl, zygodactyle (zī-gọ-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **zygodactylus*, < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, yoke-toed: noting those birds, or the feet of those birds, which have the toes disposed in pairs, two before and two behind. In all yoke-toed birds, excepting the trogons, it is the outer anterior toe which is reversed; in trogons, the inner anterior one. See cut under *pair-toed* and *parrot.*

II. *n.* A yoke-toed bird; a bird having the toes arranged in pairs.

Zygodactyla (zī-gọ-dak′ti-lạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brandt, 1835), fem. of **zygodactylus:* see *zygodactylous.*] 1. A genus of acalephs, of the family *Æquoreidæ.* It includes some large jellyfishes, 6 or 8 inches in diameter, with long violet streamers, found in the north Atlantic waters.

2. A section of pachydermatous mammals, corresponding to the *Suidæ* in a broad sense; the swine. The name implied the cloven hoof of these animals, in distinction from the solidungulate or multungulate hoof of the quadrupeds with which swine were formerly classed as *Pachydermata.* See *Artiodactyla* (with cut).

Zygodactylæ (zī-gọ-dak′ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Zygodactyla.*] A group of arboricole non-passerine birds whose toes are yoked in pairs, two before and two behind: synonymous with *Scansores* (which see). The group is artificial, being framed with reference to the single character expressed in the name, insistence upon which brings together some birds which belong to different orders, as *Psittaci* and *Picariæ*, separates the picarian families which are not yoke-toed from their near relatives which are yoke-toed, and ignores the exceptional zygodactylism of the trogons. Various attempts — as by Blyth (1849), Sundevall (1872), and Sclater (1880) — to restrict the name to a part of the birds it originally designated, and retain it in the system in a stricter sense, have not been entirely successful. Also *Zygodactyli.*

zygodactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *zygodactyl.*

zygodactylic (zī″gọ-dak-til′ik), *a.* [< *zygodactyl* + *-ic.*] Same as *zygodactyl.*

zygodactylism (zī-gọ-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* [< *zygodactyl* + *-ism.*] The yoking of the toes of a bird's foot in anterior and posterior pairs; the zygodactyl character or condition of a bird or its toes.

zygodactylous (zī-gọ-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< *zygodactyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *zygodactyl.*

Zygodon (zī′gọ-don), *n.* [< Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *Zeuglodon*, 1. *Owen.*

zygodont (zī′gọ-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Noting molar teeth whose even number of cusps are paired and as it were yoked together; having such molars, as a mammal or a type of dentition.

> It is thus probable that trigonodontie is to be regarded as an earlier and more primitive form of molar than those of the *zygodont* (quadritubercular) type.
> *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 832.

Zygogomphia (zī-gọ-gom′fi-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *γομφίος*, grinder-tooth.] In Ehrenberg's classification, a division of rotifers.

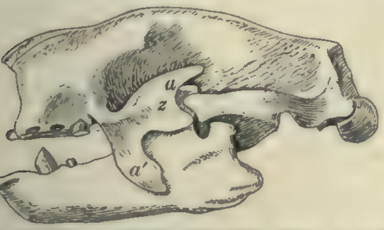
Zygogramma (zī-gọ-gram′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1843), < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *γράμμα*, letter.] 1. A notable genus of chrysomelid beetles, comprising about 70 American species, mainly from South America and Mexico. By most American coleopterists it is considered a subgenus of *Chrysomela*, from the typical forms of which it is separated by the possession of a tooth on the last tarsal joint.

2. A genus of reptiles. *Cope*, 1870.

zygoite (zī′gọ-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *-ite*^{2}.] An organism resulting from the process of zygosis or conjugation.

zygolabialis (zī-gọ̄-lā-bi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *zygolabiales* (-lēz). [NL., < *zygo(ma)* + *labialis*, labial.] The lesser zygomatic muscle; the zygomaticus minor. *Coues*, 1887. See first cut under *muscle*^{1}.

zygoma (zī-gō'mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *zygomata* (-mạ-tạ̈). [NL., < Gr. ζύγωμα, the zygomatic arch, also a yoke, bolt, bar, < ζυγοῦν, yoke, join, < ζυγόν, a yoke, joining: see *yoke*^{1}.] 1. The bony arch or arcade of the cheek, formed by the malar or jugal bone and its connections: socalled because it serves to connect bones of the face with those of the skull about the ear. In mammals, including man, the zygoma consists of a malar bone connected behind with the squamosal bone, usually by a zygomatic process of the latter, and abutting in front against a protuberance of the superior maxillary bone, or of the frontal or the lacrymal bone, or any of these. It is usually a stout bony arch, sometimes with a strong descending process, giving principal origin to a masseter muscle, and bridging over the temporal muscle. It is sometimes a slender rod, and may be imperfect, as in shrews. The part taken in its formation by the malar bone is very variable in extent. (See cut under *skull*.) Below mammals the construction of the zygoma posteriorly is entirely altered. In birds the arch is articulated there with the quadrate bone, or suspensorium of the lower jaw, representing the malleus of a mammal, and an additional bone, the quadratojugal, intervenes between the quadrate and the malar proper. In such cases the anterior connection is more particularly with the maxillary bone, or with this and the lacrymal, and the zygoma is generally a slender rod-like structure. (See cut under *Gallinæ*.) In reptiles further modifications occur, such as the completion of the arch behind by union of the jugal bone with the postfrontal and squamosal; or there may be no trace of a structure to which the term *zygoma* is properly applicable, as in the *Ophidia*, in which there is no jugal or quadratojugal bone. Among batrachians, as the frog, a zygomatic arch is represented by the connection of the maxillary bone, by means of a quadratojugal bone, with a bone called *temporomastoid* (see cuts there and under *Anura*). In any case a zygoma consists of a suborbital or postorbital series of ossifications in membrane, or membrane-bones, developed on the outer side of the maxillary arch of the embryo (the same that gives rise to the pterygopalatine bar), and when best differentiated is represented by lacrymal, maxillary, jugal, and quadratojugal bones; and its connection with the sphenoid, as occurs in man, is quite exceptional.



Skull of Mylodon, a gigantic extinct sloth, showing the massive zygoma *z*, with strong superior and inferior processes *a*, *a'*. (Greatly reduced.)

2. The malar or jugal bone itself, without its connections. [Rare.]—3†. The cavity under the zygomatic process of the temporal bone; the zygomatic fossa. *Brande*.

zygomatic (zī-gọ̄-mat'ik), *a.* [< NL. *zygomaticus*, < *zygoma*, q. v.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the malar or jugal bone, or this bone and its connections; constituting or entering into the formation of the zygoma; jugal.—**Zygomatic apophysis.** Same as *zygomatic process*.—**Zygomatic arch**, the zygoma. See cut under *skull*.—**Zygomatic bone**, the malar.—**Zygomatic canals**, two canals in the malar bone of man, through which pass branches of the superior maxillary nerve; the temporomalar canals: (*a*) the *zygomaticofacial*, or *malar*, running between the orbital and anterior surfaces; (*b*) the *zygomaticotemporal*, or *temporal*, running between the orbital and temporal surfaces.—**Zygomatic crest**, that edge of the human alisphenoid which articulates with the malar.—**Zygomatic diameter**, the greatest distance between the zygomatic arches of the skull.—**Zygomatic fossa.** See *fossa*^{1}.—**Zygomatic glands**, lymph-nodes found along the course of the internal maxillary artery.—**Zygomatic muscle.** Same as *zygomaticus*.—**Zygomatic process.** See *process*, and cuts under *skull* and *temporal*^{2}.—**Zygomatic suture**, the squamozygomatic suture; the immovable connection of the squamosal, usually of its zygomatic process, with the malar or jugal bone.—**Zygomatic tuberosity**, that protuberance of the superior maxilla which articulates with the malar.

zygomatici, *n.* Plural of *zygomaticus*.

zygomatico-auricular (zī-gọ̄-mat″i-kō-â-rik'ụ̄-lär), *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the zygoma and the auricle: as, a *zygomatico-auricular* muscle. See *zygomatico-auricularis*.—2. In *craniom.*, noting the ratio between the zygomatic and auricular diameters of the skull, called the *zygomatico-auricular index*.

zygomatico-auricularis (zī-gọ̄-mat″i-kō-â-rik-ụ̄-lā'ris), *n.* A muscle of the external ear of some animals, which arises from the zygoma and is inserted in the auricle; in man, the attrahens aurem.

> A strong *zygomatico-auricularis* is also seen as we remove the integuments of the head [of the reindeer].
> *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1891, p. 232.

zygomaticofacial (zī-gọ̄-mat″i-kō-fā'shạl), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the zygoma and the face: specifying (*a*) the anterior connections of the zygoma, and (*b*) the anterior one of the two zygomatic canals which traverse the malar bone of man. See *zygomatic canals*, under *zygomatic*.

zygomaticotemporal (zī-gọ̄-mat″i-kō-tem'pọ̄-rạl), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the zygoma and the temporal bone or fossa: specifying (*a*) the posterior connections of the zygoma with any element of the temporal bone, as the squamozygomatic of a mammal, and (*b*) the posterior one of the two zygomatic canals which traverse the malar bone of man. See *zygomatic canals*, under *zygomatic*.

zygomaticus (zī-gọ̄-mat'i-kus), *n.*; pl. *zygomatici* (-sī). [NL.: see *zygomatic*.] One of several small subcutaneous muscles arising from or in relation with the zygoma, or malar bone.—**Zygomaticus auricularis**, a muscle of the external ear, the attrahens aurem of man, commonly called *zygomatico-auricularis* (which see).—**Zygomaticus major, zygomaticus minor**, two muscles of the face, arising from the malar bone, inserted into the orbicularis oris at the corner of the mouth, and serving to draw the corner of the mouth upward and outward, as in the act of laughing. The former is sometimes called *distortor oris*, and the latter *zygolabialis*. See first cut under *muscle*^{1}.

Zygomaturus (zī″gọ̄-mạ-tū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζύγωμα, the zygomatic arch, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. A genus of large fossil marsupials from the Post-tertiary deposits of Australia.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus. *Imp. Dict.*

zygomorphic (zī-gọ̄-môr'fik), *a.* [< *zygomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *zygomorphous*.

zygomorphism (zī-gọ̄-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *zygomorph-ous* + *-ism*.] The character of being zygomorphous.

zygomorphous (zī-gọ̄-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + μορφή, form.] Yoke-shaped: specifically applied to flowers which can be bisected into similar halves in only one plane; monosymmetrical. Sachs extends the term to cases where bisection into similar halves is possible in two planes at right angles to one another, the halves of one section being different from the halves of the other. *Goebel*. Compare *actinomorphous*.

zygomorphy (zī'gọ̄-môr-fi), *n.* [< *zygomorph-ous* + *-y*^{3}.] In *bot.*, same as *zygomorphism*.

zygomycete (zī-gọ̄-mī'sēt), *n.* In *bot.*, a fungus belonging to the group *Zygomycetes*.

Zygomycetes (zī″gọ̄-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, a mushroom.] A group of fungi characterized by the production of zygospores. It embraces the *Mucorini*, *Entomophthoreæ*, *Chytridiaceæ*, *Ustilagineæ*, etc.

zygomycetous (zī″gọ̄-mī-sē'tus), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Zygomycetes*.

zygon (zī'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, a yoke, cross-bar: see *yoke*^{1}.] 1. A connecting rod or bar; a yoke in general.

> Zygal fissures are defined as "H-shaped or quadradiate, presenting a pair of branches at either end of a connecting bar or yoke, the *zygon*." A zygal fissure contains a bar or *zygon*, a yoke in the most general sense. *B. G. Wilder*.

2. In *anat.*, an H-shaped fissure of the brain, as the paroccipital fissure. It consists of anterior and posterior stipes, anterior and posterior rami, and the connecting bar (the zygon in strictness). *B. G. Wilder*.

Zygonectes (zī-gọ̄-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1854), so called because said to swim in pairs; < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + νήκτης, swimmer.] A large genus of small carnivorous American cyprinodonts; the top-minnows. They are closely related to the killifishes (*Fundulus*), the technical difference being chiefly in the smallness and backwardness of the dorsal fin, which has usually less than ten rays and is commonly inserted behind the front of the anal fin. The top-minnows are on the average smaller than the killifishes, being usually only 2 or 3 inches long. They are surface swimmers, and feed on insects. The species are numerous, and individuals abundant. One of the best-known is *Z. notatus*, common in ponds from Michigan to Alabama and Texas.

Zygopetalum (zi-gọ̄-pet'ạ-lum), *n.* [NL. (Hooker, 1827), so called with ref. to the union of the perianth with the foot of the column; < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + πέταλον, leaf (petal).] A genus of epiphytic orchids, of the tribe *Vandeæ* and subtribe *Cyrtopodieæ*. It is characterized by showy solitary or loosely racemed flowers with spreading sepals, the lateral ones united to the short foot of the incurved column; by a flattish lip, bearing a transverse crest at its base; and by an anther with four obovoid pollen-masses, attached by a rather broad stalk or gland. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical America from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil. They are handsome plants with short leafy stems finally thickened into pseudobulbs. Their leaves are two-ranked, membranous or somewhat rigid, and slightly plicate or with elevated veins. They are highly prized in cultivation under glass, especially *Z. Mackaii*, the original species.

Zygophyceæ (zī-gọ̄-fis'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + φῦκος, seaweed, + *-eæ*.] A group or order of unicellular or multicellular fresh-water algæ, not now generally accepted, with the cells single, or segregate, or geminate, or united in a series. Multiplication is effected by division in one direction, and by means of zygospores resulting from the conjugation of the cells. It embraces the families *Desmidiaceæ*, *Zygnemaceæ*, etc.

Zygophyllaceæ (zī″gọ̄-fi-lā'sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zygophyll-um* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Zygophylleæ*.

Zygophylleæ (zī-gọ̄-fil'ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Zygophyll-um* + *-eæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, the bean-caper family, belonging to the series *Disciforæ* and the cohort *Geraniales*. It is characterized by flowers which usually bear a fleshy disk, five free glandless sepals, filaments augmented each by a small scale, and a furrowed angled or lobed ovary with two or more filiform ovules in each of the four or five cells. It includes about 110 species, classed in 18 genera, natives of tropical and warm climates, especially north of the equator. They are commonly shrubs or herbs with a woody base, bearing divaricate branches jointed at their nodes. Their leaves are usually opposite and pinnate or composed of two entire leaflets; the twin persistent stipules are sometimes developed into spines. The flowers are white, red, or yellow, very rarely blue, usually solitary in the axils of the stipules. The principal genera are *Zygophyllum* (the type), *Tribulus*, *Guaiacum*, and *Fagonia*; 10 genera are monotypic; two species of *Guaiacum* (lignum-vitæ) become moderate trees. The woody species are remarkable for the extreme hardness of their wood, and several, as *Guaiacum*, produce a bitter and acrid bark. Their detersive foliage is used in the West Indies to scour floors. Some of the family are so abundant in the Egyptian desert as to constitute a characteristic feature of its vegetation.

Zygophyllum (zī-gọ̄-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + φύλλον, leaf.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Zygophylleæ*. It is characterized by opposite bifoliolate leaves, flowers with four or five petals, and a sessile ovary with the ovules fixed upon the axis. There are about 60 species, natives of the Old World and of Australia. They are diminutive shrubs, often prostrate, and with spinescent branches. The leaves are opposite, usually composed of two fleshy leaflets armed at the base with spines which represent stipules. The flowers are white or yellow, usually marked near the base with a purple or red spot. *Z. Fabago* is the bean-caper of the Levant; its flower-buds are used as capers. The aromatic seeds of *Z. coccineum* are used by the Arabs as pepper. Several species are of local medicinal repute—*Z. Fabago* as a vermifuge, and *Z. simplex*, an Arabian plant of nauseous odor, as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

zygophyte (zī'gọ̄-fīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + φυτόν, plant.] A plant characterized by the production of zygospores; a plant in which reproduction consists in a confluence of two similar protoplasmic masses. See cut under *conjugation*, 4.

> In most of these *zygophytes* there is no plain distinction of sex. *G. L. Goodale*, Physiol. Bot., p. 439.

zygopleural (zī-gọ̄-plö'ral), *a.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + πλευρά, side.] Bilaterally symmetrical in a strict sense. Zygopleural forms are distinguished as *dipleural* and *tetrapleural*.

Zygosaurus (zī-gọ̄-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Eichwald, 1848), < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of labyrinthodonts, based on *Z. lucius* from the Middle Permian of Perm in Russia.

zygose (zī'gōs), *a.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + *-ose* after *zygosis*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or characteristic of zygosis or conjugation.

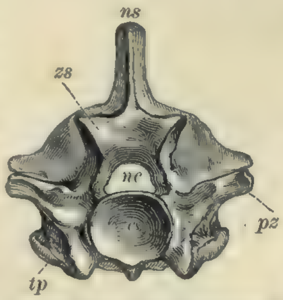
Zygoselmidæ (zī-gọ̄-sel'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zygoselmis* + *-idæ*.] A family of dimastigate eustomatous flagellate infusorians, named from the genus *Zygoselmis*. They have two similar vibratile flagella, and the endoplasm includes no pigmentary bands.

Zygoselmis (zī-gọ̄-sel'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σελμίς, noose.] The typical genus of *Zygoselmidæ*. These animalcules are highly plastic and variable in form, with two unequal flagella from the fore end, at the base of which are the mouth and pharynx. *Z. nebulosa* and *Z. inæqualis* inhabit fresh water.

zygosis (zī-gō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζύγωσις, a joining (used in sense of balancing), < ζυγοῦν, join, yoke: see *zygoma*.] 1. Asexual intercourse of protoplasmic bodies, resulting in their confluence and coalescence; the process and result of conjugation in protozoans or other of the lowest organisms. See *conjugation*, 4.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Förster, 1869).] A genus of hymenopterous insects.—3. In *bot.*, conjugation; the fusion or union of two distinct cells or protoplasmic masses for reproduction. See *conjugation*, 4.

zygosperm (zī'gọ̄-spėrm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, same as *zygospore*.

zygosphene (zī'gọ̄-sfēn), *n.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σφήν, wedge.] In *herpet.*, the wedge-shaped process from the fore part of the neural arch of the vertebræ of serpents and some lizards, which fits into a corresponding fossa, the zygantrum, on the posterior part of the neural arch of a preceding vertebra, and serves thus to interlock the series of arches more effectually than would be done by zygapophyses alone. Compare cut under *zygantrum.*



Anterior face of a dorsal vertebra of the python, showing *zs*, zygosphene; *pz*, prezygapophysis; *tp*, transverse process; *ns*, neural spine; *nc*, neural canal: *c*, centrum of the procœlian vertebra, whose concavity fits the convexity of the centrum shown under *zygantrum.*

zygosporangium (zī″gọ̄-spọ̄-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *zygosporangia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπορά*, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] In *bot.*, a sporangium in which zygospores are produced.

zygospore (zī′gọ̄-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *bot.*, a spore formed in the process of reproduction in some algæ and fungi by the union or conjugation of two similar gametes or protoplasmic masses: called *isospore* by Rostafinski. Also *zygosperm*, *zygote*. See *spore*², *conjugation*, 4 (with cut).

Zygosporeæ (zī-gọ̄-spō′rẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπορά*, seed, + *-eæ.*] In Sachs's system of classification, a group of plants characterized by the production of zygospores. It is no longer maintained.

zygosporophore (zī-gọ̄-spor′ọ̄-fōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπορά*, seed, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, a club-shaped or conical section of a hypha adjoining a gamete-cell after its delimitation. *De Bary.*

zygote (zī′gōt), *n.* [< Gr. *ζυγωτός*, yoked, < *ζυγοῦν*, yoke: see *zygoma.*] Same as *zygospore.*

Zygotrocha (zī-got′rọ̄-kä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *τροχός*, wheel.] In Ehrenberg's classification, a division of rotifers: correlated with *Schizotrocha.*

zygotrochous (zī-got′rọ̄-kus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Zygotrocha.*

zygozoöspore (zī-gọ̄-zō′ọ̄-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *bot.*, a motile zygospore.

zylo-. For words so beginning, see *xylo-.*

zylonite, *n.* Same as *xylonite.*

Zylophagus (zī-lof′a̤-gus), *n.* The original (incorrect) form of *Xylophagus. Latreille*, 1809.

zymase (zī′mās), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *-ase* (after *diastase*).] Same as *enzym.*

zyme (zīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, < *ζέειν*, boil: see *yeast.*] 1. A ferment.

> A yeast and a ferment signify the same thing, and, as a *zyme* also means a ferment, the term zymotic has arisen to express a certain class of diseases.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 843.

2. The living germ or other poison, of whatever nature, which is believed to be the specific cause of a zymotic disease.

zymic (zim′ik), *a.* [Also improperly *zumic*; < *zyme* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of leaven: applied by Pasteur to the microbes which act as ferments only when the air is excluded, as distinguished from those which require the presence of air.

zymogen (zī′mọ̄-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *-γενής*, producing.] A substance from which an enzym may be formed by internal change. Also *zymogene.*

> A ferment is found to exist as a *zymogen* in the resting seed, which is readily developed by warmth and weak acids into an active condition. *Nature*, XLI. 380.

zymogenic (zī-mọ̄-jen′ik), *a.* [As *zymogen* + *-ic.*] Exciting fermentation: as, *zymogenic* organisms.

zymogenous (zī-moj′e-nus), *a.* [As *zymogen* + *-ous.*] Same as *zymogenic.*

zymoid (zī′moid), *a.* [< Gr. **ζυμοειδής*, *ζυμώδης*, like leaven, < *ζύμη*, leaven, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a zyme or ferment.

zymologic (zī-mọ̄-loj′ik), *a.* [< *zymolog-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to zymology. Also *zumologic.*

zymological (zī-mọ̄-loj′i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *zymologic* + *-al.*] Same as *zymologic.*

zymologist (zī-mol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *zymolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in zymology. Also *zumologist.*

zymology (zī-mol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [Also *zumology*; < Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of or knowledge concerning fermentation.

zymolysis (zī-mol′i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *λύσις*, dissolving.] Same as *zymosis*, 1.

zymolytic (zī-mọ̄-lit′ik), *a.* [< *zymolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic.*] Same as *zymotic.*

> Prof. Salkowski . . . concluded from his researches that fermentative (*zymolytic*) processes are continually taking place in living tissues. *Nature*, XLI. 599.

zymome (zī′mōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμωμα*, a fermented mixture, < *ζυμοῦν*, leaven, ferment, < *ζύμη*, leaven: see *zyme.*] An old name for the gluten of wheat that is insoluble in alcohol. Also *zimome.*

zymometer (zī-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor. Also *zymosimeter.*

zymophyte (zī′mọ̄-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A bacterioid ferment that liberates fatty acids from neutral fats. *Billings.*

zymoscope (zī′mọ̄-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument, contrived by Zenneck, for testing the fermenting power of yeast, by bringing it in contact with sugar-water and observing the quantity of carbonic anhydrid evolved. *Watts.*

zymosimeter (zī-mọ̄-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμωσις*, fermentation, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *zymometer.*

zymosis (zī-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζύμωσις*, fermentation, < *ζυμοῦν*, ferment: see *zymome.*] 1. Fermentation of any kind. Also *zymolysis.*—2. An infectious or contagious disease.

zymotechnic (zī-mọ̄-tek′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *τέχνη*, art.] Relating to the art of inducing and managing such fermentations as are useful in the arts; pertaining to zymotechnics.

zymotechnical (zī-mọ̄-tek′ni-ka̤l), *a.* [< *zymotechnic* + *-al.*] Same as *zymotechnic.*

zymotechnics (zī-mọ̄-tek′niks), *n.* [Pl. of *zymotechnic* (see *-ics*).] The art of managing fermentation. Compare *zymurgy.*

zymotic (zī-mot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ζυμωτικός*, < *ζύμωσις*, fermentation: see *zymosis.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to fermentation; of the nature of fermentation. Also *zymolytic.*—**Zymotic disease**, any disease, such as malaria, typhoid fever, or smallpox, the origin and progress of which are due to the multiplication within the body of a living germ introduced from without.—**Zymotic papilloma**, frambœsia.

II. *n.* Same as *zymotic disease.* See I.

zymotically (zī-mot′i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* [< *zymotic* + *-al* + *-ly*².] In a zymotic manner; according to the manner or nature of zymotic diseases.

zymurgy (zī′mėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *ἔργον*, work (cf. *metallurgy*, etc.).] That department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, and distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar, in which processes fermentation plays the principal part. *Watts.*

Zyrichthys, *n.* See *Xyrichthys. Swainson*, 1839.

zythepsary† (zī-thep′sa̤-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ζῦθος*, beer, + *ἕψειν*, boil (related to *πέσσειν*, boil, cook: see *peptic*), + *-ary.*] A brewery or brew-house. [Rare.]

zythum (zī′thum), *n.* [< L. *zythum*, < Gr. *ζῦθος*, beer, applied to the beer of Egypt and also to that of the northern nations (*κοῦρμι*).] A kind of beer made by the ancient Egyptians.

Zyxomma (zik-som′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Rambur, 1842), prop. **Zeuxomma*, < Gr. *ζεῦξις*, a joining (< *ζευγνύναι*, join), + *ὄμμα*, eye: see *ommatidium.*] A genus of Indian dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidæ*, having the head large, the face narrow, the eyes of great size, and the first three abdominal segments vesicular.

LIST OF AMENDED SPELLINGS

RECOMMENDED BY THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON AND THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The American Philological Association, giving voice to the general opinion of the most eminent scholars in English philology, as reflected in previous discussions in that body and elsewhere and expressed in the annual reports of a special committee, adopted and published, in 1876, a declaration in favor of a reform in English spelling. That declaration, as printed in the List of Amended Spellings subsequently recommended by the Association, is as follows:

1. The true and sole office of alfabetic writing is faithfully and intelligibly to represent spoken speech. So-calld "historical" orthografy is only a concession to the weakness of prejudice.

2. The ideal of an alfabet is that every sound should hav its own unvarying sign, and every sign its own unvarying sound.

3. An alfabet intended for use by a vast community need not attempt an exhaustiv analysis of the elements of utterance and a representation of the nicest varieties of articulation, it may wel leav room for the unavoidabl play of individual and local pronunciation.

4. An ideal alfabet would seek to adopt for its characters forms which should suggest the sounds signified, and of which the resemblances should in sum mesure represent the similarities of the sounds. But for general practical use there is no advantage in a system which aims to depict in detail the fysical processes of utterance.

5. No language has ever had, or is likely to hav, a perfect alfabet; and in changing and amending the mode of writing of a language alredy long writn regard must necessarily be had to what is practically possibl quite as much as to what is inherently desirabl.

6. To prepare the way for such a change, the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightend scolars and of practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the establisht modes of spelling almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, as in themselvs preferabl to others. All agitation and all definit proposals of reform ar to be welcumd so far as they work in this direction.

7. An alterd orthografy wil be unavoidably offensiv to those who ar first calld upon to uze it; but any sensibl and consistent new system wil rapidly win the harty preference of the mass of writers.

8. The Roman alfabet is so widely and firmly establisht in use among the leading civilized nations that it cannot be displaced; in adapting it to improved use for English, the efforts of scolars should be directed towards its use with uniformity, and in conformity with other nations.

In pursuance of this declaration, further action was taken by the Association from year to year; and, a similar declaration having been made by the Philological Society of London, the two bodies agreed, in 1883, upon certain rules (the Twenty-four Rules) for the correction of the orthography of certain words and classes of words. Subsequently an alphabetical list of the principal words covered by the rules was made. "The corrections are in the interest of etymological and historical truth, and are to be confined to words which the changes do not much disguise from the general reader." The rules are printed in the "Proceedings" of the American Philological Association for 1883. The list was printed in the "Transactions" for 1886, and later in the periodical "Spelling," in October, 1887, from which it is here reprinted, with some slight corrections.

The list is printed here as a record of an important movement which promises to be of special interest to lexicographers in the near future, and as a recognition, in addition to the remarks made in the Preface (p. ix), of the desirableness of correcting the anomalies and redundancies of English spelling in the directions indicated. It is the main office of a dictionary to record actual usage, not to recommend better usage; but in cases of unsettled usage it must adopt, and thus by inference recommend, one form as against the rest; and, in view of the fact that the amended spellings in question have been recommended by the highest philological authorities in the English-speaking world, and that they have been to a considerable extent already adopted, in whole or in part, by many respectable newspapers and other periodicals, and by a large number of persons in private use, besides those who take part in the agitation for spelling reform, they can hardly be ignored in a dictionary which records without wincing the varying orthography of times just past, and of earlier generations. The reformed orthography of the present, made with scientific intent and with a regard for historic and phonetic truth, is more worthy of notice, if a dictionary could discriminate as to worthiness between two sets of facts, than the oftentimes capricious and ignorant orthography of the past.

It need not be said in this dictionary that the objections brought on etymological and literary and other grounds against the correction of English spelling are the unthinking expressions of ignorance and prejudice. All English etymologists are in favor of the correction of English spelling, both on etymological grounds and on the higher ground of the great service it will render to national education and international intercourse. It may safely be said that no competent scholar who has really examined the question has come, or could come, to a different conclusion; and it may be confidently predicted that future English dictionaries will be able to recognize to the full, as this dictionary has been able in its own usage to recognize in part, the right of the English vocabulary to be rightly spelled.

It is to be noted that many of the corrected spellings in the following list are merely reversions to a simpler mode of spelling formerly common; indeed, such is largely the intent of the list. Examples are *engin*, *genuin*, *wil*, *shril*, and the like, and especially verbal forms like *dropt*, *kist*, *mist*, *tost*, etc.— a mode of spelling in use for more than a thousand years (compare Anglo-Saxon *cyste*, English *kist*; Anglo-Saxon *miste*, English *mist*, etc.), and still familiar in the usage of the best modern poets, as Tennyson and Lowell (*leapt*, *mist*, *tost* are in Lowell's last poem, "My Brook," December, 1890). All considerations, historical, literary, and economical, are in favor of such corrected forms.

W. D. WHITNEY.

In the following list, as in the Twenty-four Rules, many amendabl words hav been omitted for reasons such as these: 1. The changed word would not be easily recognized, as *nee* for *knee*. 2. Letters ar left in strange positions, as in *edg* for *edge*, *casq* for *casque*. 3. The word is of frequent use. Final $g = j$, *v*, *q*, *z*, and syllabic *l* and *n*, ar strange to our print but abundant in our speech. Many of them ar in the list: *hav*, *freez*, *singl*, *eatn*, etc.; but *iz* for *is*, *ov* for *of*, and many other words, as wel as the final $z = s$ of inflections, ar omitted. 4. The wrong sound is suggested, as in *vag* for *vague*, *acer* for *acre*. 5. A valuabl distinction is lost: *casque* from *cask*, *dost* from *dust*.

Unuzual words having a familiar change of ending, as *-le* to *-l*, and simpl derivativs and inflections, ar often omitted. Words doutful in pronunciation or etymology, and words undecided by the Associations, however amendabl, ar omitted. Inflections ar printed in italics.

The so-calld Twenty-four Rules ar many of them lists of words. The rules proper ar as follows:

TEN RULES.

1. e.— Drop silent *e* when fonetically useless (writing *-er* for *-re*), as in *live* (liv), *single* (singl), *eaten* (eatn), *rained* (raind), etc., *theatre* (theater), etc.
2. ea.— Drop *a* from *ea* having the sound of *e*, as in *feather* (fether), *leather* (lether), etc.
3. o.— For *o* having the sound of *u* in *but* write *u* in *above* (abuv), *tongue* (tung), and the like.
4. ou.— Drop *o* from *ou* having the sound of *u* in *but* in *trouble* (trubl), *rough* (ruf), and the like; for *-our* unaccented write *-or*, as in *honour* (honor), etc.
5. u, ue.— Drop silent *u* after *g* before *a*, and in nativ English words, and drop final *ue*: *guard* (gard), *guess* (gess), *catalogue* (catalog), *league* (leag), etc.
6. Dubl consonants may be simplified when fonetically useless: *bailiff* (bailif) (not *hall*, etc.), *battle* (batl), *written* (writn), *traveller* (traveler), etc.
7. d.— Change *d* and *ed* final to *t* when so pronounced, as in *looked* (lookt), etc., unless the *e* affects the preceding sound, as in *chafed*, etc.
8. gh, ph.— Change *gh* and *ph* to *f* when so sounded: *enough* (enuf), *laughter* (lafter), *phonetic* (fonetic), etc.
9. s.— Change *s* to *z* when so sounded, especially in distinctiv words and in *-ise*: *abuse*, verb (abuze), *advertise* (advertize), etc.
10. t.— Drop *t* in *tch*: *catch* (cach), *pitch* (pich), etc.

AMENDED SPELLINGS

abandoned: abandond
abashed: abasht
abhorred: abhord
ablative: ablativ
-able, *unaccented:* -abl
abolishable: abolishabl
abolished: abolisht
abominable: abominabl
abortive: abortiv
above: abuv
abreast: abrest
absolve: absolv
absolved: absolvd
absorbed: absorbd
absorbable: absorbabl
absorptive: absorptiv
abstained: abstaind
abstractive: abstractiv
abuse, *v.*: abuze
abusive: abusiv
accelerative: accelerativ
acceptable: acceptabl
accessible: accessibl
accommodative: accomodativ
accompaniment: accumpaniment
accompany: accumpany
accomplished: accomplisht
accountable: accountabl
accumulative: accumulativ
accursed: accurs-ed, accurst
accusative: accusativ
accustomed: accustomd
acephalous: acefalous
ache, ake: ake
achievable: achievabl
achieve: achiev
achieved: achievd
acquirable: acquirabl
acquisitive: acquisitiv
actionable: actionabl
active: activ
adaptable: adaptabl
adaptive: adaptiv
add: ad
addle: adl
addled: adld
addressed: addrest
adhesive: adhesiv
adjective: adjectiv
adjoined: adjoind
adjourn: adjurn
adjourned: adjurnd
adjunctive: adjunctiv
adjustable: adjustabl
admeasure: admezure
administered: administerd
administrative: administrativ
admirable: admirabl
admissible: admissibl
admixed: admixt
admonished: admonisht
admonitive: admonitiv
adoptive: adoptiv
adorable: adorabl
adorned: adornd
adulterine: adulterin
adventuresome: adventuresum
adversative: adversativ
advertise, -ize: advertize
advertisement: advertizement, advertizment
advisable: advizabl
advise: advize
advisement: advizement
advisory: advizory
adze, adz: adz
affable: affabl
affective: affectiv
affirmed: affirmd
affirmable: affirmabl
affirmative: affirmativ
affixed: affixt
afflictive: afflictiv
affront: affrunt
afront, *adv.*: afrunt
agglutinative: agglutinativ
aggressive: aggressiv
aggrieve: aggriev
aggrieved: aggrievd
aghast: agast
agile: agil
agreeable: agreeabl
ahead: ahed
ailed: aild
aimed: aimd
aired: aird
aisle: aile
alarmed: alarmd
alienable: alienabl
alimentiveness: alimentivness
allayed: allayd
alliterative: alliterativ
allowed: allowd
allowable: allowabl
alloyed: alloyd
allusive: allusiv
alpha: alfa
alphabet: alfabet
already: alredy
alterable: alterabl
altered: alterd
alterative: alterativ
alternative: alternativ
although: altho
alumine, alumin: alumin
amaranthine: amaranthin
amassed: amast
amative: amativ
amble: ambl
ambled: ambld
ambushed: ambusht
amenable: amenabl
amethystine: amethystin
amiable: amiabl
amicable: amicabl
amorphous: amorfous
amphibia: amfibia
amphibian: amfibian
amphibious: amfibious
amphibrach: amfibrach
amphitheater, -tre: amfitheater
ample: ampl
amplificative: amplificativ
amusive: amusiv
anaglyph: anaglyf
analogue: analog
analyze, analyse: analyze
anatomize, -ise: anatomize
anchor: anker
anchorage: ankerage
anchored: ankerd
angered: angerd
angle: angl
angled: angld
anguished: anguisht
anise: anis
ankle: ankl
annealed: anneald
annexed: annext
annoyed: annoyd
annulled: annuld
answered: answerd
anthropophagy: anthropofagy
anticipative: anticipativ
antiphony: antifony
antiphrasis: antifrasis
antistrophe: antistrofe
aphyllous: afyllous
apocalypse: apocalyps
apocrypha: apocryfa
apocryphal: apocryfal
apologue: apolog
apostle: apostl
apostrophe: apostrofe
apostrophize: apostrofize
appalled: appalld
appareled, -elled: appareld
appealable: appealabl
appealed: appeald
appeared: appeard
appeasable: appeasabl
appellative: appellativ
appertained: appertaind
apple: apl
applicable: applicabl
applicative: applicativ
appointive: appointiv
apportioned: apportiond
appreciable: appreciabl
appreciative: appreciativ
apprehensible: apprehensibl
apprehensive: apprehensiv
approachable: approachabl
approached: approacht
approvable: approvabl
approximative: approximativ
aquiline: aquilin, -ine
arable: arabl
arbitrable: arbitrabl
arbor, arbour: arbor
arched: archt
ardor, ardour: ardor
are: ar
argumentative: argumentativ
arise: arize
arisen: arizn
armor, armour: armor
armored, armoured: armord
arose: aroze
arraigned: arraignd
arrayed: arrayd
article: articl
artisan, artizan: artizan
asbestine: asbestin
ascendable: ascendabl
ascertained: ascertaind
ascertainable: ascertainabl
ascribable: ascribabl
asphalt: asfalt
asphyxia: asfyxia
assailable: assailabl
assailed: assaild
assayed: assayd
assemble: assembl
assembled: assembld
assertive: assertiv
assessed: assest
assigned: assignd
assignable: assignabl
assimilative: assimilativ
associable: associabl
associative: associativ
assumptive: assumptiv
astonished: astonisht
atmosphere: atmosfere
atmospheric: atmosferic
atrophy: atrofy
attached: attacht
attacked: attackt
attainable: attainabl
attained: attaind
attempered: attemperd
attentive: attentiv
attractive: attractiv
attributable: attributabl
attributive: attributiv
audible: audibl
augmentative: augmentativ
auricle: auricl
authoritative: authoritativ
autobiographer: autobiografer
autobiography: autobiografy
autograph: autograf
available: availabl
availed: availd
avalanche: avalanch
averred: averd
avoidable: avoidabl
avouched: avoucht
avowed: avowd
awakened: awakend
awe: aw
awed: awd
awsome, awesome: awsum
ax, axe: ax
axle: axl
ay, aye: ay

babble: babl
babbled: babld
backed: backt
backslidden: backslidn
bad, bade, pret.: *bad*
baffle: bafl
baffled: bafld
bagatelle: bagatel
bailable: bailabl
bailed: baild
bailiff: bailif
baize: baiz
balked: balkt
balled: balld
banged: bangd
banished: banisht
bankable: bankabl
banked: bankt
bantered: banterd
barbed: barbd
bareheaded: bareheded
bargained: bargaind
barnacle: barnacl
barreled, -elled: barreld
barreling, -elling: barreling
bartered: barterd
basked: baskt
batch: bach
battered: batterd
battle: batl
battled: batld
bauble: baubl
bawled: bawld
bayoneted, -etted: bayoneted
beadle: beadl
beagle: beagl
beaked: beakt
beamed: beamd
bearable: bearabl
beaten: beatn
beauteous: beuteous
beautiful: beutiful
beautify: beutify
beauty: beuty
becalmed: becalmd
beckoned: beckond
become: becum
becoming: becuming
bedabble: bedabl
bedabbled: bedabld
bedecked: bedeckt
bedeviled, -illed: bedevild
bedewed: bedewd
bedimmed: bedimd
bedraggle: bedragl
bedraggled: bedragld
bedrenched: bedrencht
bedridden: bedridn
bedropped: bedropt
bedstead: bedsted
beetle: beetl
beeves: beevs
befallen: befalln
befell: befel
befooled: befoold
befouled: befould
befriend: befrend
begged: begd
begone: begon
begotten: begotn
behavior, -our: behavior
behead: behed
belabor, belabour: belabor
belabored, belaboured: belabord
belayed: belayd
belched: belcht
beldam, beldame: beldam
beleaguer: beleager
beleaguered: beleagerd
believable: believabl
believe: believ
believed: believd
belittle: belitl
belittled: belitld
bell: bel
belled: beld
belonged: belongd
beloved: beluv-ed, beluvd
bemoaned: bemoand
bemocked: bemockt
benumb: benum
benumbed: benumd
bequeathed: bequeathd
bereave: bereav
bereaved: bereavd
berhyme, berime: berime
beseemed: beseemd
besmeared: besmeard
bespangle: bespangl
bespangled: bespangld
bespattered: bespatterd
bespread: bespred
besprinkle: besprinkl
besprinkled: besprinkld
bestirred: bestird
bestowed: bestowd
bestraddle: bestradl
bestraddled: bestradld
betrothed: betrotht
bettered: betterd
beveled, bevelled: beveld
beveling, bevelling: beveling
bewailed: bewaild
bewildered: bewilderd
bewitch: bewich
bewitched: bewicht
bewrayed: bewrayd
biased, biassed: biast
bibliographer: bibliografer
bibliography: bibliografy
bicephalous: bicefalous
bickered: bickerd
bicolored, bicoloured: biculord
bilked: bilkt
bill: bil
billed: bild
binnacle: binnacl
binocle: binocl
biographer: biografer
biography: biografy
bissextile: bissextil
bister, bistre: bister
bitten: bitn
bivalve: bivalv
blabbed: blabd
blackballed: blackballd
blacked: blackt
blackened: blackend
black-eyed: black-eyd
blackguard: blackgard
black-lead: black-led
blackmailed: blackmaild
blamable: blamabl
blameworthy: blamewurthy
blanched: blancht
blandished: blandisht
blaspheme: blasfeme
blasphemous: blasfemous
blasphemy: blasfemy
bleached: bleacht
bleared: bleard
blemished: blemisht
blenched: blencht
blende: blend
blessed, blest: bless-ed, blest
blindworm: blindwurm
blinked: blinkt
blistered: blisterd
blithesome: blithesum
blocked: blockt
blockhead: blockhed
blond, blonde: blond
bloomed: bloomd
blossomed: blossomd
blotch: bloch
blotched: blocht
blubbered: blubberd
blue-eyed: blue-eyd
bluff: bluf
bluffed: bluft
blundered: blunderd
blunderhead: blunderhed
blurred: blurd
blushed: blusht
blustered: blusterd
boatable: boatabl
bobbed: bobd
bobtailed: bobtaild
bodyguard: bodygard
boggle: bogl
boggled: bogld
boiled: boild
bolthead: bolthed
bomb: bom
bombazine, -sine: bombazine
bombshell: bomshel
booked: bookt
bookworm: bookwurm
boomed: boomd
booze, boose: booz
boozy, boosy: boozy
bordered: borderd
borrowed: borrowd
bossed: bost
botch: boch
botched: bocht
bothered: botherd
bots, botts: bots
bottle: botl
bottled: botld
bowed: bowd
bowline: bowlin
boxed: boxt
boxhauled: boxhauld
brachygraphy: brachygrafy
bragged: bragd
brained: braind
bramble: brambl
branched: brancht
brangle: brangl
brangled: brangld
brawled: brawld
brayed: brayd
breached: breacht
bread: bred
breadth: bredth
breakfast: brekfast
breast: brest
breath: breth
breathable: breathabl
breathed: breathd
breeched: breecht
breeze: breez
brewed: brewd
bricked: brickt
bridewell: bridewel
briefed: brieft
brightened: brightend
brimmed: brimd
brindle: brindl
brindled: brindld
bristled: bristld
brittle: britl
broached: broacht
broadened: broadend
broidered: broiderd
broiled: broild
bromine, bromin: bromin
bronze: bronz
bronzed: bronzd
browned: brownd

LIST OF AMENDED SPELLINGS

browse, browze, *v.*: browz
brushed: brusht
bubble: bubl
bubbled: bubld
bucked: buckt
buckle: buckl
buckled: buckld
buff: buf
bulbed: bulbd
bulk-head: bulk-hed
bull: bul
bull-head: bul-hed
bumble: bumbl
bumped: bumpt
bunched: buncht
bundle: bundl
bundled: bundld
bungle: bungl
bungled: bungld
bur, burr: bur
burdened: burdend
burdensome: burdensum
burg, burgh: burg
burke: burk
burked: burkt
burled: burld
burned: burnd
burnished: burnisht
burrowed: burrowd
burthened: burthend
bushed: busht
buskined: buskind
bussed: bust
bustle: bustl
bustled: bustld
but, butt: but
but-end, butt-end: but-end
buttered: butterd
buttoned: buttond
buttressed: buttrest
buxom: buxum
buzz: buz
buzzed: buzd
by, bye, *n.*: by
bygone: bygon

caballed: cabald
cabined: cabind
cackle: cackl
cackled: cackld
cacography: cacografy
cacophony: cacofony
caitiff: caitif
calculable: calculabl
calendered: calenderd
caliber, -bre: caliber
calif, caliph, kalif, kaliph, etc.: calif *or* kalif
calked: calkt
called: calld
caligraphy: caligrafy
calve: calv
calved: calvd
camomile, cham-: camomile
camped: campt
camphene: camfene
camphor: camfor
canalled: canald
canceled, -elled: canceld
canceling, -elling: canceling
cancellation: cancelation
candle: candl
candor, candour: candor
cankered: cankerd
cantered: canterd
canticle: canticl
capered: caperd
captive: captiv
carbuncle: carbuncl
careened: careend
careered: careerd
caressed: carest
carminative: carminativ
caroled, -olled: carold
caroling, -olling: caroling
carped: carpt
caruncle: caruncl
carve: carv
carved: carvd
cashiered: cashierd
caste: cast
castle: castl
catalogue: catalog
catalogued: catalogd
cataloguer: cataloger
catastrophe: catastrofe
catch: cach
catechise: catechize
catered: caterd
caterwauled: caterwauld
cattle: catl
caucused, -ussed: caucust
caucusing, -ussing: caucusing
caudle: caudl
causative: causativ
cauterise, -ize: cauterize
caviled, -illed: cavild
caviling, -illing: caviling
cawed: cawd
cayenne: cayen
ceased: ceast
cedrine: cedrin
ceiled: ceild
cell: cel
celled: celd
cenotaph: cenotaf
censurable: censurabl
centre, center: center
centred: centerd
centuple: centupl
cephalic: cefalic
cephalopod: cefalopod
cerography: cerografy
chaff: chaf
chaffed: chaft
chained: chaind
chaired: chaird
chalcography: chalcografy
chalked: chalkt
chambered: chamberd
championed: championd
changeable: changeabl
channeled, -elled: channeld
channeling, -elling: channeling
chapped: chapt
charred: chard
chargeable: chargeabl
charitable: charitabl
charmed: charmd
chartered: charterd
chastened: chastend
chastise, chastize: chastize
chastizement: chastizment
chasuble: chasubl
chattered: chatterd
chawed: chawd
cheapened: cheapend
checked: checkt
cheered: cheerd
cherished: cherisht
chewed: chewd
chidden: chidn
chill: chil
chilled: chilld, child
chincough: chincof
chipped: chipt
chirograph: chirograf
chirography: chirografy
chirped: chirpt
chirruped: chirrupt
chiseled, -elled: chiseld
chiseling, -elling: chiseling
chloride: chlorid
chlorine: chlorin
choler: coler
cholera: colera
choleric: coleric
chopped: chopt
chorography: chorografy
chose: choze
chosen: chozen
chough: chuf
chronicle: chronicl
chronicled: chronicld
chronograph: chronograf
chucked: chuckt
chuckle: chuckl
chuckled: chuckld
chummed: chumd
churched: churcht
churned: churnd
cimitar: *see* scimitar
cinder: sinder
cipher: cifer
ciphered: ciferd
circle: circl
circled: circld
circumcise: circumcize
circumvolve: circumvolv
citrine, citrin: citrin
cissors: *see* scissors
clacked: clackt
claimed: claimd
clambered: clamberd
clamored: clamord
clanked: clankt
clapped: clapt
clashed: clasht
clasped: claspt
classed: clast
clattered: clatterd
clavicle: clavicl
clawed: clawd
cleaned: cleand
cleanliness: clenliness
cleanly: clenly
cleanse: clenz
cleansed: clenzd
cleared: cleard
cleave: cleav
cleaved: cleavd
clerked: clerkt
clicked: clickt
climbed: climbd
clinched: clincht
clinked: clinkt
clipped: clipt
cloaked: cloakt
cloistered: cloisterd
close, *v.*: cloze
closet: clozet
closure: clozure
clough: cluf
cloyed: cloyd
clubbed: clubd
clucked: cluckt
clustered: clusterd
clutched: clucht
cluttered: clutterd
coached: coacht
coactive: coactiv
coaled: coald
coaxed: coaxt
cobble: cobl
cobbled: cobld
cocked: cockt
cockle: cockl
coddle: codl
coddled: codld
coercive: coerciv
cogitative: cogitativ
cohesive: cohesiv
coined: coind
collapse: collaps
collapsed: collapst
collared: collard
colleague: colleag
collective: collectiv
collusive: collusiv
color: culor
colored: culord
colorable: culorabl
coltered: colterd
combed: combd
combative: combativ
combustible: combustibl
come: cum, *cums*
comeliness: cumliness
comely: cumly
comfit: cumfit
comfort: cumfort
comfortable: cumfortabl
comforter: cumforter
coming: cuming
commendable: commendabl
commensurable: commensurabl
commingle: commingl
commingled: commingld
commixed: commixt
communicative: communicativ
companion: cumpanion
companionable: cumpanionabl
companionship: cumpanionship
company: cumpany
comparable: comparabl
comparative: comparativ
compass: cumpass
compassed: cumpast
compatible: compatibl
compelled: compeld
competitive: competitiv
complained: complaind
comportable: comportabl
composite: composit
comprehensive: comprehensiv
compressed: comprest
compressible: compressibl
compressive: compressiv
compulsive: compulsiv
computable: computabl
concealed: conceald
conceivable: conceivabl
conceive: conceiv
conceived: conceivd
conceptive: conceptiv
concerned: concernd
concessive: concessiv
conclusive: conclusiv
concoctive: concoctiv
concurred: concurd
concussive: concussiv
condensed: condenst
conducive: conduciv
confederative: confederativ
conferred: conferd
confessed: confest
confirmed: confirmd
confirmable: confirmabl
confiscable: confiscabl
conformed: conformd
confront: confrunt
congealed: congeald
congealable: congealabl
conglutinative: conglutinativ
conjoined: conjoind
conjunctive: conjunctiv
connective: connectiv
consecutive: consecutiv
conservative: conservativ
conserve: conserv
considered: considerd
considerable: considerabl
consigned: consignd
consolable: consolabl
constable: cunstabl
constitutive: constitutiv
constrainable: constrainabl
constrained: constraind
constructive: constructiv
contemplative: contemplativ
contemptible: contemptibl
contractible: contractibl
contractile: contractil
contributive: contributiv
controlled: controld
controllable: controllabl
conversed: converst
conveyed: conveyd
convincible: convincibl
convoyed: convoyd
convulsive: convulsiv
cooed: cood
cooked: cookt
cooled: coold
cooped: coopt
copse: cops
copulative: copulativ
corked: corkt
corned: cornd
corrective: correctiv
correlative: correlativ
corroborative: corroborativ
corrosive: corrosiv
costive: costiv
cosy, cozy: cozy
couched: coucht
cough: cof
coughed: coft
could: coud
councilor, councillor: councilor
counselor, counsellor: counselor
counter-marched: -marcht
countersigned: countersignd
country: cuntry
couple: cupl, *cupls*
coupled: cupld
couplet: cuplet
coupling: cupling
courage: curage
courageous: curageous
courteous: curteous
courtesan: curtesan
courtesy: curtesy
cousin: cuzin
covenant: cuvenant
cover: cuver
covered: cuverd
covert: cuvert
covering: cuvering
coverlet: cuverlet
coverture: cuverture
covet: cuvet
covetous: cuvetous
covey: cuvey
cowed: cowd
cowered: cowerd
cowled: cowld
cozen: cuzen
cozenage: cuzenage
cozy, cosy: cozy
cracked: crackt
crackle: crackl
crackled: crackld
crammed: cramd
cramped: crampt
crashed: crasht
crawled: crawld
creaked: creakt
creamed: creamd
creased: creast
creative: creativ
credible: credibl
crimped: crimpt
crimple: crimpl
crimpled: crimpld
crinkle: crinkl
crinkled: crinkld
cripple: cripl
crippled: cripld
crisped: crispt
criticise, -ize: criticize
croaked: croakt
crooked: crook-ed, crookt
crossed: crost
crotched: crocht
crouched: croucht
crumb: crum
crumbed: crumbd
crumble: crumbl
crumbled: crumbld
crumple: crumpl
crumpled: crumpld
crushed: crusht
crutch: cruch
crutched: crucht
cuff: cuf
cuffed: cuft
culled: culd
culpable: culpabl
cultivable: cultivabl
cumbered: cumberd
cumbersome: cumbersum
cumulative: cumulativ
cupped: cupt
curable: curabl
curative: curativ
curbed: curbd
curled: curld
cursed: curs-ed, curst
cursive: cursiv
curve: curv
curved: curvd
curvetting: curveting
cuticle: cuticl
cuttle-fish: cutl-fish
dabbed: dabd
dabble: dabl
dabbled: dabld
dactyle, dactyl: dactyl
daggle: dagl
daggled: dagld
dammed: damd
damnable: damnabl
damped: dampt
dandle: dandl
dandled: dandld
dandruff, dandriff: dandruf, dandrif
dangle: dangl
dangled: dangld
dapple: dapl
dappled: dapld
darkened: darkend
darksome: darksum
darned: darnd
dashed: dasht
dative: dativ
daubed: daubd
dauphin: daufin
dawned: dawnd
dazzle: dazl
dazzled: dazld
dead: ded
deadened: dedend
deadening: dedening
deadly: dedly
deaf: def, deaf
deafened: defend
deafening: defening
deafness: defness
dealt: delt
dearth: derth
death: deth
debarred: debard
debarked: debarkt
debatable: debatabl
debauched: debaucht
debt: det
debtor: detter
decalogue: decalog
decamped: decampt
decayed: decayd
deceased: deceast
deceive: deceiv
deceived: deceivd
deceptive: deceptiv
decipher: decifer
deciphered: deciferd
decisive: decisiv
decked: deckt
declaimed: declaimd
declarative: declarativ
decolor: deculor
decolorize: deculorize
decorative: decorativ
decoyed: decoyd
decreased: decreast
decursive: decursiv
deducible: deducibl
deductive: deductiv
deemed: deemd
deepened: deepend
defeasible: defeasibl
defective: defectiv
defense, defence: defense
defensive: defensiv
definite: definit
definitive: definitiv
deformed: deformd
defrayed: defrayd
deleble: delebl
delectable: delectabl
deliberative: deliberativ
delight: delite
delighted: delited
delivered: deliverd
dell: del
delusive: delusiv
demagogue: demagog
demandable: demandabl
demeaned: demeand
demeanor, demeanour: demeanor
demesne: demene
demolished: demolisht
demonstrable: demonstrabl

demonstrative: demonstrativ
denominative: denominativ
deplorable: deplorabl
deployed: deployd
depressed: deprest
depressive: depressiv
derisive: derisiv
derivative: derivativ
descriptive: descriptiv
deserve: deserv
designed: designd
designable: designabl
desirable: desirabl
despaired: despaird
despatch: despach
despicable: despicabl
despoiled: despoild
destroyed: destroyd
destructive: destructiv
detached: detacht
detailed: detaild
detained: detaind
detective: detectiv
determinable: determinabl
determine: determin
determined: determind
detersive: detersiv
develop, develope: develop
developed: developt
devisable: devizabl
devise: devize
devolve: devolv
devolved: devolvd
dewed: dewd
dialed, dialled: diald
dialing, dialling: dialing
dialist, diallist: dialist
dialogue: dialog
diaphanous: diafanous
diaphoretic: diaforetic
diaphragm: diafragm
dicephalous: dicefalous
diffuse, *v.*: diffuze
diffusible: diffuzibl
diffusive: diffusiv
digestible: digestibl
digraph: digraf
digressive: digressiv
dimmed: dimd
diminished: diminisht
diminutive: diminutiv
dimple: dimpl
dimpled: dimpld
dingle: dingl
dinned: dind
dipped: dipt
directive: directiv
disabuse: disabuze
disagreeable: disagreeabl
disappeared: disappeard
disarrayed: disarrayd
disavowed: disavowd
disbelieve: disbeliev
disbelieved: disbelievd
disboweled: disboweld
disburdened: disburdend
disbursed: disburst
discernible: discernibl
discerned: discernd
discipline: disciplin
disclaimed: disclaimd
disclose: discloze
disclosure: disclozure
discolor: disculor
discolored, -oured: disculord
discomfit: discumfit
discomfort: discumfort
discourage: discurage
discourteous: discurteous
discourtesy: discurtesy
discover: discuver
discovered: discuverd
discovery: discuvery
discreditable: discreditabl
discriminative: discriminativ
discursive: discursiv
discussed: discust
discussive: discussiv
disdained: disdaind
disembarked: disembarkt
disembarrassed: disembarrast
disemboweled: disemboweld
disentangle: disentangl
disentangled: disentangld
disesteemed: disesteemd
disfavor, disfavour: disfavor
disfavored, disfavoured: disfavord
disguise: disguize
dished: disht
dishearten: disharten
disheartened: dishartend
disheveled: disheveld
dishonored, dishonoured: dishonord
disinterred: disinterd
disjunctive: disjunctiv
dismantle: dismantl
dismantled: dismantld
dismembered: dismemberd
dismissed: dismist
dismissive: dismissiv
dispatch: dispach
dispelled: dispeld
dispensable: dispensabl
dispensed: dispenst
dispersive: dispersiv
displayed: displayd
displeasure: displezure
displosive: displosiv
dispossessed: dispossest
disputable: disputabl
disreputable: disreputabl
dissemble: dissembl
dissembled: dissembld
dissoluble: dissolubl
dissolvable: dissolvabl
dissolve: dissolv
dissolved: dissolvd
dissuasive: dissuasiv
dissyllable: dissyllabl
distaff: distaf
distained: distaind
distempered: distemperd
distensible: distensibl
distill, distil: distil
distilled: distild
distinctive: distinctiv
distinguishable: distinguishabl
distinguished: distinguisht
distractive: distractiv
distrained: distraind
distressed: distrest
distributive: distributiv
disturbed: disturbd
disuse, *v.*: disuze
ditched: dicht
divisible: divisibl
docile: docil, docile
docked: dockt
doctrine: doctrin
doff: dof
doffed: doft
doll: dol
dolphin: dolfin
domicile: domicil
domiciled: domicild
donative: donativ
double: dubl, *dubls*
doubled: dubld
doublet: dublet
doubloon: dubloon
doubt: dout
doubtful: doutful
dove: duv
dowered: dowerd
dozen: duzen
drabble: drabl
draff: draf
draft, draught: draft
dragged: dragd
draggle: dragl
draggled: dragld
dragooned: dragoond
draught, draft: draft
dread: dred
dreadful: dredful
dreamed: dreamd
dreamt: dremt
dredged: dredgd
drenched: drencht
dressed: drest
dribble: dribl
dribbled: dribld
driblet, dribblet: driblet
drill: dril
drilled: drild
dripped: dript
driven: drivn
drizzle: drizl
drizzled: drizld
dropped: dropt
drowned: drownd
drugged: drugd
drummed: drumd
ducked: duckt
ductile: ductil
duelist, duellist: duelist
dull: dul, *duls*
dulled: duld
dumb: dum
durable: durabl
dutiable: dutiabl
dwarfed: dwarft
dwell: dwel
dwelled: dweld
dwindle: dwindl
dwindled: dwindld

eagle: eagl
eared: eard
earl: erl
early: erly
earn: ern
earned: ernd
earnest: ernest
earnings: ernings
earth: erth
earthen: erthen
earthling: erthling
earthly: erthly
eatable: eatabl
eaten: eatn
ebb: eb
ebbed: ebd
eclipse: eclips
eclipsed: eclipst
eclogue: eclog
-ed = d: -d
-ed = t: -t
edged: edgd
effable: effabl
effective: effectiv
effectual: effectual
effrontery: effruntery
effuse: effuze
effusive: effusiv
egg: eg
egged: egd
elapse: elaps
elapsed: elapst
elective: electiv
electrifiable: electrifiabl
electrize, -ise: electrize
eligible: eligibl
ellipse: ellips
elusive: elusiv
embarked: embarkt
embarrassed: embarrast
embellished: embellisht
embezzle: embezl
embezzled: embezld
embossed: embost
emboweled, embowelled: emboweld
embowered: embowerd
embroidered: embroiderd
embroiled: embroild
emphasis: emfasis
emphasize: emfasize
emphatic: emfatic
employed: employd
empurple: empurpl
emulsive: emulsiv
enactive: enactiv
enameled, enamelled: enameld
encamped: encampt
encircle: encircl
encircled: encircld
encompass: encumpas
encompassed: encumpast
encountered: encounterd
encourage: encurage
encroached: encroacht
encumbered: encumberd
endeared: endeard
endeavor, endeavour: endevor
endeavored, endeavoured: endevord
endowed: endowd
endurable: endurabl
enfeeble: enfeebl
enfeebled: enfeebld
enfeoff: enfef
enfeoffed: enfeft
engendered: engenderd
engine: engin
enginery: enginry
engrained: engraind
engulfed: engulft
enjoyed: enjoyd
enkindle: enkindl
enough: enuf
enravished: enravisht
enriched: enricht
enroll, enrol: enrol
enrolled: enrold
ensanguine: ensanguin
ensealed: enseald
entailed: entaild
entangle: entangl
entangled: entangld
entered: enterd
entertained: entertaind
entrance, *v.*: entranse
entranced: entranst
entrapped: entrapt
enunciative: enunciativ
enveloped: envelopt
envenomed: envenomd
epaulet, epaulette: epaulet
ephemera: efemera
ephemeral: efemeral
epigraph: epigraf
epilogue: epilog
epitaph: epitaf
equable: equabl
equaled, equalled: equald
equipped: equipt
equitable: equitabl
erasable: erasabl
ermine: ermin
erosive: erosiv
err: er
erred: erd
eruptive: eruptiv
eschewed: eschewd
established: establisht
estimable: estimabl
etch: ech
etched: echt
euphemism: eufemism
euphemistic: eufemistic
euphonic: eufonic
euphony: eufony
euphuism: eufuism
evasive: evasiv
evincive: evinciv
evitable: evitabl
evolve: evolv
evolved: evolvd
examine: examin
examined: examind
exceptionable: exceptionabl
excessive: excessiv
excitable: excitabl
exclusive: exclusiv
excretive: excretiv
excursive: excursiv
excusable: excuzabl
excuse, *v.*: excuze
execrable: execrabl
executive: executiv
exercise: exercize
exhaustible: exhaustibl
exorcise: exorcize
expansible: expansibl
expansive: expansiv
expelled: expeld
expensive: expensiv
expiable: expiabl
explainable: explainabl
explained: explaind
expletive: expletiv
explicative: explicativ
explosive: explosiv
expressed: exprest
expressive: expressiv
expugnable: expugnabl
expulsive: expulsiv
exquisite: exquisit
extensible: extensibl
extensive: extensiv
extinguished: extinguisht
extolled: extold
extractive: extractiv
extricable: extricabl
eye: ey

factitive: factitiv
fagged: fagd
failed: faild
fallible: fallibl
faltered: falterd
famine: famin
famished: famisht
farewell: farewel
farmed: farmd
fascicle: fascicl
fashioned: fashiond
fashionable: fashionabl
fastened: fastend
fathered: fatherd
fathomed: fathomd
fathomable: fathomabl
fattened: fattend
favor, favour: favor
favored: favord
favorite: favorit
fawned: fawnd
feared: feard
feasible: feasibl
feather: fether
feathered: fetherd
feathery: fethery
febrile: febril
federative: federativ
feeble: feebl
feign: fein
feigned: feind
feminine: feminin
fence: fense
fermentative: fermentativ
fertile: fertil, -ile
festive: festiv
fetch: fech
fetched: fecht
fevered: feverd
fiber, fibre: fiber
fibered: fiberd
fibrine: fibrin
fickle: fickl
fiddle: fidl
fiddled: fidld
fidgetting: fidgeting
fierce: fierse
filched: filcht
fill: fil
filled: fild
filliped: fillipt
filtered: filterd
fingered: fingerd
finished: finisht
fished: fisht
fissile: fissil
fixed: fixt
fizz: fiz
fizzed: fizd
flagged: flagd
flapped: flapt
flashed: flasht
flattened: flattend
flattered: flatterd
flavor, flavour: flavor
flavored, flavoured: flavord
flawed: flawd
fledged: fledgd
fleered: fleerd
fleshed: flesht
flexible: flexibl
flexile: flexil
flinched: flincht
flogged: flogd
floored: floord
floundered: flounderd
flourish: flurish
flourished: flurisht
flushed: flusht
flustered: flusterd
fluttered: flutterd
fluxed: fluxt
fluxible: fluxibl
foaled: foald
foamed: foamd
fobbed: fobd
focused: focust
foible: foibl
foiled: foild
followed: followd
fondle: fondl
fondled: fondld
fooled: foold
forbade: forbad
forbidden: forbidn
forcible: forcibl
foregone: foregon
forehead: forhed
foreign: foren
foreigner: forener
forewarned: forewarnd
forgive: forgiv
forgiveness: forgivness
forgone: forgon
formed: formd
formative: formativ
formidable: formidabl
fosse, foss: foss
fostered: fosterd
fouled: fould
foundered: founderd
foxed: foxt
fragile: fragil
freckle: freckl
freckled: freckld
freeze: freez
freshened: freshend
fribble: fribbl
friend: frend
frieze: friez
frightened: frightend
frill: fril
frilled: frild
frisked: friskt
frittered: fritterd
frizz: friz
frizzed: frizd
frizzle: frizl
frizzled: frizld
frolicked: frolickt
frolicsome: frolicsum
front: frunt
frowned: frownd
fugitive: fugitiv
fulfill, fulfil: fulfil
fulfilled: fulfild
full: ful
fulled: fuld
fulsome: fulsum
fumble: fumbl
fumbled: fumbld
furbished: furbisht
furled: furld
furlough: furlo
furloughed: furloed
furnished: furnisht
furthered: furtherd
furtive: furtiv
furze: furz
fuse: fuze
fusible: fuzibl
fusion: fuzion
fussed: fust
futile: futil, -ile
fuzz: fuz

gabbed: gabd
gabble: gabl
gabbled: gabbld
gaff: gaf
gaffle: gafl
gagged: gagd
gained: gaind
galled: galld
gamble: gambl

gambled: gambld
gamesome: gamesum
garble: garbl
garbled: garbld
gardened: gardend
gargle: gargl
gargled: gargld
garnered: garnerd
gashed: gasht
gasped: gaspt
gauze: gauz
gazelle, gazel: gazel
gazette: gazet
gelatine, gelatin: gelatin
gendered: genderd
genitive: genitiv
gentle: gentl
gentleman: gentlman
genuine: genuin
geographer: geografer
geographic: geografic
geography: geografy
ghastliness: gastliness
ghastly: gastly
ghost: gost
giggle: gigl
gill: gil
girdle: girdl
girdled: girdld
give: giv
given: givn
gladsome: gladsum
gleamed: gleamd
gleaned: gleand
glimpse: glimps
glimpsed: glimpst
glistered: glisterd
glittered: glitterd
gloomed: gloomd
glycerine, glycerin: glycerin
glyph: glyf
gnarled: gnarld
gnawed: gnawd
gobble: gobl
gobbled: gobld
godhead: godhed
goggle: gogl
goggled: gogld
goiter, goitre: goiter
gone: gon
good-by, good-bye: good-by
gotten: gotn
govern: guvern
governed: guvernd
governess: guverness
government: guvernment
governor: guvernor
grabbed: grabd
graff: graf
grained: graind
granite: granit
grasped: graspt
grease, *v.*: greaz, grease
greased: greazd, greast
griddle: gridl
grieve: griev
grieved: grievd
grill: gril
grilled: grild
gripped: gript
grizzle: grizl
grizzled: grizld
groomed: groomd
groove: groov
grooved: groovd
grouped: groupt
groveled: groveld
growled: growld
grubbed: grubd
grudged: grudgd
grumble: grumbl
grumbled: grumbld
guarantee: garantee
guaranty: garanty
guard: gard
guardian: gardian
guess: gess
guessed: gest
guest: gest
guild: gild
guilt: gilt
guilty: gilty
guise: guize
gulfed: gulft
gulped: gulpt
gurgle: gurgl
gurgled: gurgld
gushed: gusht
guzzle: guzl
guzzled: guzld

habitable: habitabl
hacked: hackt
hackle: hackl
hackled: hackld
haggle: hagl
haggled: hagld
hailed: haild
hallowed: hallowd
haltered: halterd
halve: halv, *halvs*
halved: halvd
hampered: hamperd
handcuff: handcuf
handcuffed: handcuft
handsome: handsum
hanged: hangd
happed: hapt
happened: happend
harangue: harang
harangued: harangd
harassed: harast
harbor, harbour: harbor
harbored, harboured: harbord
harked: harkt
harmed: harmd
harnessed: harnest
harped: harpt
harrowed: harrowd
hashed: hasht
hatch: hach
hatched: hacht
hatchment: hachment
haughty: hauty
hauled: hauld
have: hav
havock, havoc: havoc
havocked: havockt
hawked: hawkt
head: hed
headache: hedake
headland: hedland
headlong: hedlong
healed: heald
health: helth
healthy: helthy
heaped: heapt
heard: herd
hearken: harken
hearkened: harkend
hearse: herse
hearsed: herst
heart: hart
hearth: harth
hearty: harty
heather: hether
heave: heav
heaved: heavd
heaven: heven
heaves: heavs
heavy: hevy
hedged: hedgd
heeled: heeld
heifer: hefer
heightened: heightend
hell: hel
helped: helpt
helve: helv
hence: hense
hermaphrodite: hermafrodite
hiccough, hiccup: hiccof, hiccup
hiccoughed, hiccupped: hiccoft, hiccupt
hidden: hidn
hill: hil
hilled: hild
hindered: hinderd
hipped: hipt
hissed: hist
hitch: hich
hitched: hicht
hobble: hobl
homestead: homested
honey: huney
honeyed: huneyd
honied: hunied
honor, honour: honor
honored, honoured: honord
honorable, honourable: honorabl
hoodwinked: hoodwinkt
hoofed: hooft
hooked: hookt
hooped: hoopt
hooping-cough: hooping-cof
hopped: hopt
horned: hornd
horography: horografy
horrible: horribl
horsed: horst
hortative: hortativ
hospitable: hospitabl
hough, hock: hock
house, *v.*: houz
housed: houzd
housing: houzing
howled: howld
huff: huf
huffed: huft
hugged: hugd
humble: humbl
humbled: humbld
humor, humour: humor
humored, humoured: humord
humped: humpt
husked: huskt
hustle: hustl
hustled: hustld
hutch: huch
hutched: hucht
hydrography: hydrografy
hydrophobia: hydrofobia
hyphen: hyfen
hyphened: hyfend
hypocrite: hypocrit

icicle: icicl
ill: il
illative: illativ
illness: ilness
illusive: illusiv
illustrative: illustrativ
imaginable: imaginabl
imaginative: imaginativ
imagine: imagin
imagined: imagind
imbecile: imbecil
imbittered: imbitterd
imbrowned: imbrownd
imitative: imitativ
immeasurable: immezurabl
impaired: impaird
impassive: impassiv
impeached: impeacht
impelled: impeld
imperative: imperativ
imperilled: imperild
implacable: implacabl
impossible: impossibl
impoverished: impoverisht
impressed: imprest
impressive: impressiv
impulsive: impulsiv
inaccessible: inaccessibl
inactive: inactiv
incensed: incenst
incentive: incentiv
inceptive: inceptiv
inclose: incloze
inclusive: inclusiv
increased: increast
incurred: incurd
indexed: indext
indicative: indicativ
indorsed: indorst
inferred: inferd
infinite: infinit
infixed: infixt
inflective: inflectiv
inflexive: inflexiv
informed: informd
infuse: infuze
inked: inkt
inn: in
inned: ind
inquisitive: inquisitiv
installed: installd
instead: insted
instinctive: instinctiv
instructive: instructiv
intelligible: intelligibl
interleave: interleav
interleaved: interleavd
interlinked: interlinkt
intermeddle: intermedl
interrogative: interrogativ
interspersed: intersperst
intestine: intestin
introduction: introduction
intrusive: intrusiv
inurned: inurnd
invective: invectiv
inventive: inventiv
involve: involv
involved: involvd
inweave: inweav
inwrapped: inwrapt
iodine: iodin, -ine
irksome: irksum
irritative: irritativ
island: iland
isle: ile
islet: ilet
itch: ich
itched: icht
iterative: iterativ

jabbered: jabberd
jail, gaol: jail
jailed: jaild
jammed: jamd
jarred: jard
jasmine: jasmin
jealous: jelous
jealousy: jelousy
jeered: jeerd
jeopard: jepard
jeopardy: jepardy
jerked: jerkt
jessamine: jessamin
jibbed: jibd
joggle: jogl
joggled: jogld
joined: joind
jostle: jostl
jostled: jostld
journal: jurnal
journalism: jurnalism
journalist: jurnalist
journey: jurney
journeyed: jurneyd
joust, just: just
judicative: judicativ
juggle: jugl
juggled: jugld
jumble: jumbl
jumbled: jumbld
jungle: jungl
justifiable: justifiabl
juvenile: juvenil, -ile

keelhauled: keelhauld
kettle: ketl
key, quay: key
kidnapped: kidnapt
kill: kil
killed: kild
kindle: kindl
kindled: kindld
kissed: kist
kitchen: kichen
knell: knel
knuckle: knuckl
knuckled: knuckld

labor, labour: labor
labored, laboured: labord
lacked: lackt
lamb: lam
lanched: lancht
languished: languisht
lapse: laps
lapsed: lapst
lashed: lasht
latch: lach
latched: lacht
lathered: latherd
laudable: laudabl
laugh: laf
laughed: laft
laughable: lafabl
laughter: lafter
launched: launcht
laxative: laxativ
lead (*metal*): led
leaden: leden
league: leag
leagued: leagd
leaked: leakt
leaned: leand, lent
leaped, leapt: leapt, lept
learn: lern
learned: lern-ed, lernd
learning: lerning
learnt: lernt
leased: least
leather: lether
leathern: lethern
leave: leav
leaven: leven
leavened: levend
leered: leerd
legible: legibl
legislative: legislativ
lenitive: lenitiv
leopard: lepard
lessened: lessend
leveled, levelled: leveld
leveling, levelling: leveling
lexicographer: lexicografer
lexicography: lexicografy
liable: liabl
libeled, libelled: libeld
libertine: libertin, -ine
licensed: licenst
licked: lickt
lightened: lightend
limb: lim
limped: limpt
lipped: lipt
lisped: lispt
listened: listend
lithograph: lithograf
lithographed: lithograft
lithographer: lithografer
lithography: lithografy
little: litl
live: liv
lived: livd
livelong: livlong
loathsome: loathsum
locked: lockt
loitered: loiterd
looked: lookt
loomed: loomd
looped: loopt
loosed: loost
loosened: loosend
lopped: lopt
lovable: luvable
love: luv
loved: luvd
lovely: luvly
lucrative: lucrativ
luff: luf
luffed: luft
lull: lul
lulled: luld
lumped: lumpt
lustre, luster: luster
lymph: lymf
lymphatic: lymfatic
lynched: lyncht

mailed: maild
maimed: maimd
maintained: maintaind
maize: maiz
malled: malld
malleable: malleabl
manacle: manacl
maneuver, manœuvre: maneuver
maneuvered, manœuvred: maneuverd
marched: marcht
marked: markt
marveled, marvelled: marveld
marvelous, marvellous: marvelous
masculine: masculin
masked: maskt
massive: massiv
mastered: masterd
match: mach
matched: macht
materialise, materialize: materialize
meadow: medow
meager, meagre: meager
meant: ment
measles: measls
measurable: mezurabl
measure: mezure
measured: mezured
meddle: medl
meddled: medld
meddlesome: medlsum
medicine: medicin
meditative: meditativ
melancholy: melancoly
memorable: memorabl
memorialise, memorialize: memorialize
mephitic: mefitic
mephitis: mefitis
mercantile: mercantil, -ile
merchandise: merchandize
merchantable: merchantabl
meshed: mesht
messed: mest
metamorphose: metamorfose
metamorphosis: metamorfosis
metaphysics: metafysics
metre, meter: meter
mettle: metl
mettled: metld
mettlesome: metlsum
mewled: mewld
middle: midl
middling: midling
mildewed: mildewd
mill: mil
milled: mild, milld
mimicked: mimickt
miracle: miracl
misbecome: misbecum
miserable: miserabl
misgive: misgiv
missile: missil
missive: missiv
mistletoe: mistltoe
misuse, *v.*: misuze
mitre, miter: miter
mocked: mockt
money: muney
monitive: monitiv
monk: munk
monkey: munkey
monkish: munkish
monograph: monograf
monologue: monolog
monosyllable: monosyllabl
moored: moord
mossed: most
motive: motiv
mouse, *v.*: mouz
mouser: mouzer
movable: movabl
mowed: mowd
muddle: mudl
muff: muf
muffed: muft
muffle: mufl
muffled: mufld
mulched: mulcht
mumble: mumbl
mumbled: mumbld
munched: muncht

murdered: murderd
murmured: murmurd
muscle: muscl
mutable: mutabl
muzzle: muzl
muzzled: muzld
myrtle: myrtl

nabbed: nabd
nailed: naild
naphtha: naptha, naftha
narrative: narrativ
narrowed: narrowd
native: nativ
neared: neard
needle: needl
negative: negativ
nephew: nevew, nefew
nephritic: nefritic
nerve: nerv
nerved: nervd
nestle: nestl
nestled: nestld
nettle: netl
neutralise, -ize: neutralize
newfangled: newfangld
newfashioned: newfashiond
nibble: nibl
nibbled: nibld
nicked: nickt
nipple: nipl
nitre, niter: niter
noddle: nodl
nominative: nominativ
notable: notabl
notch: noch
notched: nocht
nourish: nurish
nourished: nurisht
nozzle, nosle: nozl
nubile: nubil
null: nul
numb: num
numskull: numskul
nursed: nurst
nutritive: nutritiv
nuzzle: nuzl
nymph: nymf

oared: oard
objective: objectiv
observable: observabl
observe: observ
observed: observd
obtained: obtaind
obtainable: obtainabl
obtrusive: obtrusiv
occurred: occurd
odd: od
offence, offense: offense
offensive: offensiv
offered: offerd
ogre, oger: oger
olive: oliv
once: onse
ooze: ooz
oozed: oozd
opened: opend
ophidian: ofidian
ophthalmic: ofthalmic
ophthalmy: ofthalmy
opposite: opposit
oppressed: opprest
oppressive: oppressiv
optative: optativ
oracle: oracl
orbed: orbd
ordered: orderd
organise, organize: organize
orphan: orfan
orthographer: orthografer
orthographic: orthografic
orthography: orthografy
ostracise, ostracize: ostracize
outlive: outliv
outspread: outspred
outstretch: outstrech
outstretched: outstrecht
outwalked: outwalkt
overawe: overaw
overawed: overawd
overpassed: overpast
overspread: overspred
owe: ow
owed: owd
owned: ownd
oxide, oxid: oxid

packed: packt
pack-thread: pack-thred
paddle: padl
paddled: padld
padlocked: padlockt
pained: paind
paired: paird
palæography: palæografy
palatable: palatabl
palatine: palatin, -ine
palled: palld
palliative: palliativ
palmed: palmd
palpable: palpabl
paltered: palterd
pampered: pamperd
pamphlet: pamflet
pandered: panderd
paneled, panelled: paneld
panicle: panicl
panicled: panicld
pantograph: pantograf
papered: paperd
parable: parabl
paragraph: paragraf
paragraphed: paragraft
paralleled: paralleld
paranymph: paranymf
paraphernalia: parafernalia
paraphrase: parafrase
paraphrast: parafrast
parboiled: parboild
parceled, parcelled: parceld
parched: parcht
pardonable: pardonabl
pardoned: pardond
parleyed: parleyd
parliament: parlament
parsed: parst
partible: partibl
participle: participl
particle: particl
partitive: partitiv
passed, past: past
passable: passabl
passive: passiv
patch: pach
patched: pacht
patrolled: patrold
patterned: patternd
pavilioned: paviliond
pawed: pawd
pawned: pawnd
payable: payabl
peaceable: peaceabl
peached: peacht
pealed: peald
pearl: perl
peasant: pezant
peasantry: pezantry
pease, peas: peas
pebble: pebl
peccable: peccabl
pecked: peckt
pedagogue: pedagog
peddle: pedl
peddled: pedld
peddler: pedler
peduncle: peduncl
peeled: peeld
peeped: peept
peered: peerd
pegged: pegd
pell: pel
pellicle: pellicl
pell-mell: pel-mel
penned: pend
pence: pense
pencilled, penciled: pencild
penetrable: penetrabl
penetrative: penetrativ
pensile: pensil, -ile
pensioned: pensiond
pensive: pensiv
people: peple
peppered: pepperd
perceivable: perceivabl
perceive: perceiv
perceived: perceivd
perceptible: perceptibl
perceptive: perceptiv
perched: percht
perfectible: perfectibl
perfective: perfectiv
perforative: perforativ
performed: performd
performable: performabl
perilled, periled: perild
periphery: perifery
periphrase: perifrase
periphrastic: perifrastic
perished: perisht
perishable: perishabl
periwigged: periwigd
periwinkle: periwinkl
perked: perkt
permeable: permeabl
permissible: permissibl
permissive: permissiv
perplexed: perplext
perquisite: perquisit
personable: personabl
perspective: perspectiv
perspirable: perspirabl
persuadable: persuadabl
persuasive: persuasiv
pertained: pertaind
perturbed: perturbd
pervasive: pervasiv
perversive: perversiv
pervertible: pervertibl
pestered: pesterd
pestle: pestl
petit, petty: petty
petitioned: petitiond
petrifactive: petrifactiv
ph: f
phaeton: faeton
phalansterian: falansterian
phalanstery: falanstery
phalanx: falanx
phantasm: fantasm
phantasmagoria: fantasmagoria
phantom: fantom
pharmacy: farmacy
pharynx: farynx
phase: fase
pheasant: fezant
phenix: fenix
phenomenal: fenomenal
phenomenon: fenomenon
phial, vial: fial, vial
philander: filander
philanthropic: filanthropic
philanthropist: filanthropist
philanthropy: filanthropy
philharmonic: filharmonic
philippic: filippic
philologer: filologer
philological: filological
philologist: filologist
philology: filology
philomel: filomel
philopena: filopena
philosopher: filosofer
philosophic: filosofic
philosophize: filosofize
philosophy: filosofy
phlebotomy: flebotomy
phlegm: flegm
phlegmatic: flegmatic
phlox: flox
phoenix, phenix: foenix, fenix
phonetic: fonetic
phonetist: fonetist
phonic: fonic
phonograph: fonograf
phonographer: fonografer
phonographic: fonografic
phonography: fonografy
phonologic: fonologic
phonologist: fonologist
phonology: fonology
phonotypy: fonotypy
phosphate: fosfate
phosphoric: fosforic
phosphorus: fosforus
photograph: fotograf
photographed: fotograft
photographer: fotografer
photographic: fotografic
photography: fotografy
photometer: fotometer
photometry: fotometry
phrase: frase
phraseology: fraseology
phrenologist: frenologist
phrenology: frenology
phrensy, frenzy: frenzy
phthisic: tisic
phylactery: fylactery
physic: fysic
physical: fysical
physicked: fysickt
physician: fysician
physicist: fysicist
physics: fysics
physiognomist: fysiognomist
physiognomy: fysiognomy
physiologic: fysiologic
physiologist: fysiologist
physiology: fysiology
phytography: fytografy
phytology: fytology
picked: pickt
pickle: pickl
pickled: pickld
picnicked: picnickt
pilfered: pilferd
pill: pil
pillowed: pillowd
pimped: pimpt
pimple: pimpl
pimpled: pimpld
pinned: pind
pinched: pincht
pinioned: piniond
pinked: pinkt
pinnacle: pinnacl
pintle: pintl
pioneered: pioneerd
pished: pisht
pitch: pich
pitched: picht
pitcher: picher
pitchy: pichy
pitiable: pitiabl
placable: placabl
plained: plaind
plaintiff: plaintif
plaintive: plaintiv
planned: pland
planked: plankt
plashed: plasht
plastered: plasterd
plausible: plausibl
plausive: plausiv
played: playd
pleasant: plezant
pleasurable: plezurabl
pleasure: plezure
pledged: pledgd
pliable: pliabl
plough, plow: plow
plover: pluver
plow: *see* plough
plowed: plowd
plowable: plowabl
plucked: pluckt
plugged: plugd
plumb: plum
plumbed: plumd
plumber, plummer: plummer
plumbing, plumming: plumming
plumb-line: plum-line
plumped: plumpt
plundered: plunderd
poached: poacht
poisoned: poisond
polished: polisht
polygraph: polygraf
polygraphy: polygrafy
polysyllable: polysyllabl
pommel, pummel: pummel
pommeled: pummeld
pondered: ponderd
ponderable: ponderabl
pontiff: pontif
poodle: poodl
popped: popt
porphyritic: porfyritic
porphyry: porfyry
portable: portabl
portioned: portiond
portrayed: portrayd
positive: positiv
possessed: possest
possessive: possessiv
possible: possibl
potable: potabl
pottle: potl
pouched: poucht
poured: pourd
powdered: powderd
practicable: practicabl
practise: practis
practised: practist
pranked: prankt
prattle: pratl
prattled: pratld
prattler: pratler
prayed: prayd
preached: preacht
preamble: preambl
precative: precativ
preceptive: preceptiv
preclusive: preclusiv
preconceive: preconceiv
precursive: precursiv
predestine: predestin
predestined: predestind
predetermine: predetermin
predetermined: predetermind
predicable: predicabl
predictive: predictiv
preened: preend
pre-established: pre-establisht
preferable: preferabl
preferred: preferd
prefigurative: prefigurativ
prefixed: prefixt
prehensile: prehensil
prelusive: prelusiv
premise, premiss: premis
premise, *v.*: premize
premised: premized
preordained: preordaind
preparative: preparativ
prepositive: prepositiv
prepossessed: prepossest
prerequisite: prerequisit
prerogative: prerogativ
prescriptive: prescriptiv
presentable: presentabl
preservative: preservativ
preserve: preserv
preserved: preservd
pressed: prest
presumable: presumabl
presumptive: presumptiv
pretense, pretence: pretense
preterit, preterite: preterit
prevailed: prevaild
preventable: preventabl
preventive: preventiv
preyed: preyd
pricked: prickt
prickle: prickl
primitive: primitiv
principle: principl
principled: principld
prinked: prinkt
prisoned: prisond
pristine: pristin, -ine
privative: privativ
probable: probabl
probativ: probativ
procreative: procreativ
procurable: procurabl
producible: producibl
productive: productiv
productiveness: productivness
professed: profest
proffered: profferd
profitable: profitabl
progressed: progrest
progressive: progressiv
prohibitive: prohibitiv
projectile: projectil
prologue: prolog
prolonged: prolongd
promise: promis
promised: promist
promotive: promotiv
propped: propt
propagable: propagabl
propelled: propeld
prophecy: profecy
prophesy: profesy
prophet: profet
prophetess: profetess
prophetic: profetic
prophylactic: profylactic
proportioned: proportiond
proportionable: proportionabl
propulsive: propulsiv
proscriptive: proscriptiv
prospective: prospectiv
prospered: prosperd
protective: protectiv
protractive: protractiv
protrusive: protrusiv
provable: provabl
provocative: provocativ
prowled: prowld
published: publisht
puckered: puckerd
puddle: pudl
puddled: pudld
puddling: pudling
puerile: pueril, -ile
puff: puf
puffed: puft
pull: pul
pulled: puld
pulsatile: pulsatil
pulsative: pulsativ
pulsed: pulst
pulverable: pulverabl
pumped: pumpt
punned: pund
punched: puncht
punished: punisht
punishable: punishabl
punitive: punitiv
purr: pur
purred: purd
purchasable: purchasabl
purgative: purgativ
purled: purld
purline, purlin: purlin
purloined: purloind
purple: purpl
purpled: purpld
pursed: purst
purveyed: purveyd
pushed: pusht
putative: putativ
putrefactive: putrefactiv
puttered: putterd
puzzle: puzl
puzzled: puzld

quacked: quackt
quadruple: quadrupl
quaff: quaf
quaffed: quaft
quailed: quaild
qualitative: qualitativ
quantitative: quantitativ
quarreled, quarrelled: quarreld
quarrelsome: quarrelsum
quay, key: key
quell: quel
quelled: queld
quenched: quencht
queue, cue: cue
quibble: quibl
quibbled: quibld
quickened: quickend

quiddle: quidl
quill: quil
quivered: quiverd

racked: rackt
raffle: rafl
raffled: rafld
railed: raild
rained: raind
raise: raiz
raised: raizd
rammed: ramd
ramble: rambl
rambled: rambld
ramped: rampt
rancor, rancour: rancor
ranked: rankt
rankle: rankl
rankled: rankld
ransacked: ransackt
ransomed: ransomd
rapped, rapt: rapt
rasped: raspt
rattle: ratl
rattled: ratld
raveled, ravelled: raveld
raveling, ravelling: raveling
ravened: ravend
ravished: ravisht
reached: reacht
read: red
ready: redy
realm: relm
reaped: reapt
reared: reard
reasonable: reasonabl
reasoned: reasond
rebelled: rebeld
receipt: receit
receivable: receivabl
receive: receiv
received: receivd
receptive: receptiv
recoiled: recoild
recover: recuver
recovered: recuverd
rectangle: rectangl
reddened: reddend
redoubt: redout
redressive: redressiv
reductive: reductiv
reefed: reeft
reeked: reekt
reeled: reeld
referred: referd
reflective: reflectiv
reflexive: reflexiv
reformed: reformd
reformative: reformativ
refreshed: refresht
refusal: refuzal
refuse, *v.*: refuze
regressive: regressiv
rehearse: reherse
rehearsed: reherst
reined: reind
rejoined: rejoind
relapse: relaps
relapsed. relapst
relative: relativ
relaxed: relaxt
released: releast
relieve: reliev
relieved: relievd
relinquished: relinquisht
relished: relisht
remained: remaind
remarkable: remarkabl
remarked: remarkt
remembered: rememberd
remissible: remissibl
remunerative: remunerativ
rendered: renderd
renowned: renownd
repaired: repaird
reparable: reparabl
reparative: reparativ
repelled: repeld
replenished: replenisht
representative: representativ
repressed: represt
reprieve: repriev
reprieved: reprievd
reproached: reproacht
reproductive: reproductiv
reptile: reptil, -ile
republished: republisht
repulsive: repulsiv
requisite: requisit
resemble: resembl
resembled: resembld
reserve: reserv
reserved: reservd
resistible: resistibl
resolve: resolv
resolved: resolvd
respective: respectiv
respite: respit
responsible: responsibl
responsive: responsiv
restive: restiv
restrained: restraind
restrictive: restrictiv
retailed: retaild
retained: retaind
retaliative: retaliativ
retentive: retentiv
retouch: retuch
retouched: retucht
retrenched: retrencht
retributive: retributiv
retrievable: retrievabl
retrieve: retriev
retrieved: retrievd
retrospective: retrospectiv
returned: returnd
reveled, revelled: reveld
reveling, revelling: reveling
reversed: reverst
reversible: reversibl
reviewed: reviewd
revise: revize
revolve: revolv
revolved: revolvd
revulsive: revulsiv
rhyme, rime: rime
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ridden: ridn
riddle: ridl
riddled: ridld
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rigged: rigd
rigor, rigour: rigor
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rimple: rimpl
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rippled: ripld
rise, *v.*: rize
risen: rizn
risible: risibl
risked: riskt
rivaled, rivalled: rivald
riven: rivn
riveted, rivetted: riveted
roared: roard
robbed: robd
rocked: rockt
roiled: roild
rolled: rold
romped: rompt
roofed: rooft
roomed: roomd
rose: roze
rotten: rotn
rough: ruf
roughen: rufen
roughened: rufend
roughening: rufening
rowed: rowd
ruff: ruf
ruffed: ruft
ruffle: rufl
rundle: rundl
rushed: rusht
rustle: rustl
rustled: rustld

saber, sabre: saber
sabered: saberd
sacked: sackt
saddened: saddend
saddle: sadl
saddled: sadld
sagged: sagd
sailed: saild
saltpetre, -peter: saltpeter
salve: salv
salved: salvd
samphire: samfire
sanative: sanativ
sandaled: sandald
sanguine: sanguin
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sardine: sardin, -ine
sashed: sasht
sauntered: saunterd
savior, saviour: savior
savor, savour: savor
savored, savoured: savord
scalped: scalpt
scanned: scand
scarred: scard
scarce: scarse
scarcity: scarsity
scarfed: scarft
scattered: scatterd
scent, sent: sent
scepter, sceptre: scepter
sceptered, sceptred: scepterd
sceptic, skeptic: skeptic
scholar: scolar
scholastic: scolastic
school: scool
schooner: scooner
scimitar, cimitar: cimitar
scissors: cissors
scoff: scof
scoffed: scoft
scooped: scoopt
scorned: scornd
scoured: scourd
scourge: scurge
scrabble: scrabl
scramble: scrambl
scrambled: scrambld
scratch: scrach
scratched: scracht
scrawled: scrawld
screamed: screamd
screeched: screecht
screened: screend
screwed: screwd
scribble: scribl
scribbled: scribld
scrubbed: scrubd
scuffle: scufl
scuffled: scufld
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scummed: scumd
scurrile: scurril
scuttle: scutl
scuttled: scutld
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sealed: seald
seamed: seamd
search: serch
searched: sercht
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seclusive: seclusiv
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shackled: shackld
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sophist: sofist
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southron: suthron
sovereign: soveren
sovereignty: soverenty
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spangled: spangld
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squawled: squawld
squeaked: squeakt
squealed: squeald
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squeezed: squeezd
stacked: stackt
staff: staf
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stalled: stalld
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stamped: stampt
stanched: stancht
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starved: starvd
stayed: stayd
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steadfast: stedfast
steady: stedy
stealth: stelth
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stiffened: stiffend
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stitched: sticht
stocked: stockt
stomach: stumac
stomached: stumact
stomachic: stumachic
stooped: stoopt
stopped: stopt
stopple: stopl
stormed: stormd
stowed: stowd
straddle: stradl
straddled: stradld
straggle: stragl
straggled: stragld
strained: straind
strangle: strangl
strangled: strangld
strapped: strapt
streaked: streakt, streaked
strengthened: strengthend
stretch: strech
stretched: strecht
stricken: strickn
stripped: stript
striven: strivn
stroll: strol
strolled: strolld, strold
stubble: stubl
stuff: stuf, *stufs*
stuffed: stuft

stumped: stumpt
stuttered: stutterd
subjective: subjectiv
subjunctive: subjunctiv
submissive: submissiv
subtile: subtil
subtle: sutl
subtly: sutly
subversive: subversiv
successive: successiv
succor, succour: succor
succored, succoured: succord
succumb: succum
succumbed: succumd
sucked: suckt
suckle: suckl
suckled: suckld
suffered: sufferd
suffixed: suffixt
suffuse: suffuze
suggestive: suggestiv
suitable: suitabl
sulphate: sulfate
sulphur: sulfur
sulphurate: sulfurate
sulphuret: sulfuret
sulphuric: sulfuric
sulphurous: sulfurous
summed: sumd
sundered: sunderd
superlative: superlativ
supple: supl
suppressed: supprest
suppurative: suppurativ
surcingle: surcingl
surpassed: surpast
surprise: surprize
surveyed: surveyd
swaddle: swaddl
swagged: swagd
swallowed: swallowd
swamped: swampt
swayed: swayd
sweat: swet
sweetened: sweetend
swell: swel
swelled: sweld
sweltered: swelterd
swerve: swerv
swerved: swervd
swollen, swoln: swoln
swooned: swoond
sylph: sylf
synagogue: synagog

tabernacle: tabernacl
tacked: tackt
tackle: tackl
tackled: tackld
tactile: tactil
tagged: tagd
talked: talkt
talkative: talkativ
tanned: tand
tangible: tangibl
tapped: tapt
tapered: taperd
tarred: tard
tariff: tarif
tasked: taskt
tasseled: tasseld
tattered: tatterd
tattle: tatl
tattled: tatld
taxed: taxt
taxable: taxabl
teachable: teachabl
teemed: teemd
telegraph: telegraf
telegraphed: telegraft
telegraphic: telegrafic
telegraphy: telegrafy
telephone: telefone
telephonic: telefonic
tell: tel
tempered: temperd
temple: templ
tenable: tenabl
tendered: tenderd
termed: termd
terrible: terribl
thanked: thankt
thawed: thawd
theater, theatre: theater
themselves: themselvs
thence: thense
thickened: thickend
thieve: thiev
thieved: thievd
thimble: thimbl
thinned: thind
thistle: thistl
thorough: thuro
though, tho': tho
thrashed: thrasht
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threatened: thretend
thrill: thril
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throbbed: throbd
thronged: throngd
throttle: throtl
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throughout: thruout
thrummed: thrumd
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tipped, tipt: tipt
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tisic: *see* phthisic
tittered: titterd
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tottered: totterd
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touched: tucht
touchy: tuchy
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towed: towd
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traceable: traceabl
tracked: trackt
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trafficked: traffickt
trailed: traild
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trance: transe
tranquillize, tranquillise: tranquilize
transferred: transferd
transformed: transformd
transfuse: transfuze
transmissive: transmissiv
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traveler, traveller: traveler
treacherous: trecherous
treachery: trechery
treacle: treacl
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treadle: tredl
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turned: turnd
turtle: turtl
twaddle: twaddl
twanged: twangd
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twilled: twild
twinkle: twinkl
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twirled: twirld
twitch: twich
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typographer: typografer
typographical: typografical
typography: typografy

un- (*negativ prefix*): see the simpl forms.
uncle: uncl
unwonted: unwunted
use, *v.*: uze
usual: uzual
uterine: uterin, -ine

vaccine: vaccin, -ine
valuable: valuabl
valve: valv
vamped: vampt
vanished: vanisht
vanquished: vanquisht
vapor, vapour: vapor
vapored, vapoured: vapord
variable: variabl
vegetable: vegetabl
vegetative: vegetativ
vehicle: vehicl
veil: veil
veiled: veild
veined: veind
veneered: veneerd
ventricle: ventricl
veritable: veritabl
versed: verst
versicle: versicl
vesicle: vesicl
viewed: viewd
vigor, vigour: vigor
vindictive: vindictiv
vineyard: vinyard
visible: visibl
vocative: vocativ
volatile: volatil, -ile
vouched: voucht

wafered: waferd
wagged: wagd
wagered: wagerd
waggle: wagl
waggled: wagld
wailed: waild
waive: waiv
waived: waivd
walked: walkt
warred: ward
warble: warbl
warbled: warbld
warmed: warmd
washed: washt
watch: wach
watched: wacht
watered: waterd
waxed: waxt
weakened: weakend
wealth: welth
wealthy: welthy
weaned: weand
weapon: wepon
weather: wether
weathered: wetherd
weave: weav
webbed: webd
weened: weend
welcome: welcum
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well: wel
welled: weld
were: wer
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wheezed: wheezd
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whir, whirr: whir
whirred: whird
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whisked: whiskt
whispered: whisperd
whistle: whistl
whistled: whistld
whizzed: whizd
whole: hole
wholesale: holesale
wholesum: holesum
wholly: holely
whooped: whoopt
will: wil
willed: willd, wild
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wished: wisht
witch: wich
witched: wicht
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withholden: withholdn
women: wimen
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wonder: wunder
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wonderful: wunderful
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wonted: wunted
worked: workt
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wormed: wurmd
worry: wurry
worse: wurse
worship: wurship
worshiped, worshipped: wurshipt
worst: wurst
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worthless: wurthless
worthy: wurthy
wrangle: wrangl
wrangled: wrangld
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wreaked: wreakt
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wrenched: wrencht
wrestle: wrestl
wrestled: wrestld
wretch: wrech
wretched: wreched
wriggle: wrigl
wriggled: wrigld
wrinkle: wrinkl
wrinkled: wrinkld
written: writn

xanthine: xanthin
xylography: xylografy

yawned: yawnd
yeaned: yeand
yearn: yern
yearned: yernd
yell: yel
yelled: yeld
yeoman: yoman
yerked: yerkt
young: yung

zealot: zelot
zealous: zelous
zephyr: zefyr
zincography: zincografy
zoography: zoografy

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American Journal of Philology (1880-). Quarterly periodical.	*Amer. Jour. Philol.*
American Journal of Psychology (1887-). Quarterly periodical.	*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*
American Journal of Science (1818-). Monthly periodical.	*Amer. Jour. Sci.*
American Meteorological Journal (1884-). Monthly periodical.	*Amer. Meteor. Jour.*
American Naturalist (1867-). Monthly periodical.	*Amer. Nat.*
Ames, Fisher (1758-1808). American statesman and orator.	*Ames*
Ames, Mary Clemmer (Mrs. Hudson) (1839-1884). American author.	*M. C. Ames*
Amhurst, Nicholas (1697-1742). English poet and publicist.	*Amhurst*
Amos, Sheldon (1837?-1886). British jurist and publicist.	*S. Amos*
Ancient and Modern Britons (1884). Anonymous.	*Anc. and Mod. Britons*
Ancren Riwle ('Rule of the Anchoresses') (about 1210). Anonymous old English work.	*Ancren Riwle*
Anderson, Anthony (died 1593). English theologian.	*A. Anderson*
Anderson, Joseph (1832-). Contemporary Scottish archæologist.	*J. Anderson*
Anderson, Rasmus Björn (1846-). American writer on Scandinavian subjects.	*R. B. Anderson*
Anderson, William C. (1852-). American legal writer. ("Dictionary of Law," 1889.)	*Anderson*
Andover Review (1884-). American monthly theological periodical.	*Andover Rev.*
Andrews, Ethan Allen (1787-1858). American classical scholar (editor of Freund's Latin Lexicon, 1850, etc.).	*E. A. Andrews*
Andrews, James Pettit (died 1797). English historian and antiquary.	*Andrews*
Andrews, Lancelot (1555-1626). Bishop of Winchester.	*Bp. Andrews*
Angell, Joseph Kinnicut (1794-1857). American legal writer.	*Angell*
Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. English annals to the middle of the 12th century.	*A. S. Chron.*
Angus, Joseph (1816-). English clergyman, writer on English, etc.	*Angus*
Annandale, Charles. Scottish lexicographer. See *Imperial Dictionary.*	
Annual Review, The (1802-1808).	*Annual Rev.*
Anson, Lord (George Anson) (1697-1762). English admiral and writer of travels.	*Lord Anson*
Ansted, David Thomas (1814-1880). English geologist.	*Ansted*
Anstey, Christopher (1724-1805). English poet.	*C. Anstey*
Antijacobin, Poetry of the (1797-1798).	
Antiquities of Athens. Stuart and Revett.	
Appleton's American Cyclopædia.	*Amer. Cyc.*, or *Am. Cyc.*
Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia (1861-).	*Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*
Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.	
Appleton's Cyclopædia of Applied Mechanics.	
Arabian Nights. Lane's and Burton's editions used.	
Arber's English Garner.	*Arber's Eng. Garner*
Arber's English Reprints.	*Arber's Eng. Reprints*, or *ed. Arber*
Arbuthnot, John (1667-1735). Scottish physician and author.	*Arbuthnot*
Archæologia (1770-). Published by the Society of Antiquaries, London.	*Archæologia*
Archæological Association, Journal of British. See *Journal.*	
Archæological Journal (1845-). Published quarterly by the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.	*Archæol. Inst. Jour.*
Archæology, American Journal of. See *American.*	
Arden of Feversham (1592). Anonymous historical tragedy.	*Arden of Feversham*
Argot and Slang, Dictionary of (1887). Edited by A. Barrère.	*Dict. of Argot and Slang*, and *Barrère*
Argyll, Eighth Duke of (George Douglas Campbell) (1823-1900). Scottish statesman and author.	*Argyll*
Armin, Robert. English actor and poet. ("A Nest of Ninnies," 1608.)	*Armin*
Armstrong, John (1709?-1779). British poet, essayist, and physician.	*Armstrong*
Arnold, Sir Edwin (1832-). English poet, journalist, and Orientalist.	*Edwin Arnold*
Arnold, Matthew (1822-1888). English critic and poet.	*M. Arnold*
Arnold, Richard (died 1521?). English antiquary. ("Arnold's Chronicle," a miscellany, 1502; reprinted 1811.)	*Arnold's Chronicle*
Arnold, Thomas (1795-1842). English historian and educator.	*Arnold*, or *Dr. Arnold*
Arnold, Thomas (1823-1900). English miscellaneous writer. (See *Catholic Dictionary.*)	*T. Arnold*
Arnold's Chronicle. See *Arnold, Richard.*	
Arnway, John (1601-1653). English clergyman.	*Arnway*
Art of the Old English Potter. L. M. Solon.	
Arundel, Thomas (1353-1414). Archbishop of Canterbury.	*Abp. Arundel*
Ascham, Roger (1515-1568). English scholar and author.	*Ascham*

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

Ash, John (died 1779). English lexicographer. ("The New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language," 1775.) *Ash*
Ashburner, Charles Albert (1854-1889). American geologist. *Ashburner*
Ashburner, John. English physician. *J. Ashburner*
Ashmole, Elias (1617-1692). English antiquary. *Ashmole*
Ashton, John (1834-). English writer. *J. Ashton*
Astle, Thomas (1735-1803). English antiquary. *Thomas Astle*
Athenæum, The (1828-). English weekly literary review. *Athenæum*
Atkins, John (1685-1757). English surgeon and traveler. *Atkins*
Atkinson, Edward (1827-). American economist. *E. Atkinson*
Atlantic Monthly (1857-). American monthly literary periodical. *The Atlantic*
Atterbury, Francis (1662-1732). Bishop of Rochester. *Atterbury*, or *Bp. Atterbury*
Atwater, Lyman Hotchkiss (1813-1883). American clergyman and philosophical writer. *Atwater*
Aubrey, John (1626-1697). English antiquary. *Aubrey*
Audsley, George Ashdown (1838-). See *W. J. Audsley.*
Audsley, William James. Compiler (with G. A. Audsley) of "Dictionary of Architecture and the Allied Arts." *Audsley*
Audubon, John James (1780-1851). American naturalist. *Audubon*
Austen, Jane (1775-1817). English novelist. *Jane Austen*
Austin, William (1587-1634). English religious and miscellaneous writer. *Austin*, or *W. Austin*
à Wood. See *Wood.*
Ayenbite of Inwyt, The (about 1340). Translation by Dan Michel of a French treatise. (E. E. T. S.) *Ayenbite of Inwyt*
Ayliffe, John (1676-1732). English jurist. *Ayliffe*
Aylmer, John (1521-1594). Bishop of London. *Bp. Aylmer*
Ayre, John (about 1837). British writer. *Ayre*
Aytoun, William Edmonstoune (1813-1865). Scottish poet and essayist. *Aytoun*

Babbage, Charles (1792-1871). English mathematician. *Babbage*
Bacon, Francis (Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans) (1561-1626). English statesman, philosopher, and essayist. *Bacon*
Bacon, Nathaniel (1593-1660). English lawyer. *N. Bacon*
Badcock, John (pseudonym "Jon Bee"). Author of a life of Samuel Foote, 1830. *Jon Bee*
Badeau, Adam (1831-1895). American military officer and author. *Badeau*
Badham, Charles David (1806-1857). English naturalist. *Badham*
Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes. *Badminton Library*
Bagehot, Walter (1826-1877). English economist and essayist. *Bagehot*
Bailey, Nathan (died 1742). English lexicographer and translator. ("Universal Etymological Dictionary," 1721; editions used, 1727, 1731, 1733, 1749, 1755.) *Bailey*
Bailey, Philip James (1816-). English poet. *P. J. Bailey*, or *Bailey*
Baillie, Joanna (1762-1851). English poet and dramatist. *J. Baillie*
Bain, Alexander (1818-). Scottish writer on philosophy, rhetoric, etc. *A. Bain*
Bainbridge, Christopher (died 1514). Cardinal and Archbishop of York. *Card. Bainbridge*
Baines, Edward (1774-1848). English journalist and author. *Baines*
Baird, Spencer Fullerton (1823-1887). American naturalist. *S. F. Baird*
Baird, William (1803-1872). British naturalist. *Baird*
Baker, James (1831-). British military officer and author. *J. Baker*
Baker, John Gilbert (1834-). English botanist. *J. G. Baker*
Baker, Sir Richard (1568-1645). English chronicler. *Baker*
Baker, Sir Samuel White (1821-1893). English explorer in Africa. *Sir S. W. Baker*
Baker, Thomas (1656-1740). English antiquary. *T. Baker*
Baker, William Mumford (1825-1883). American clergyman and novelist. *W. M. Baker*
Balch, William Ralston. Compiler of "Mines, Miners, and Mining Interests of the United States in 1882." *Balch*
Bale, John (1495-1563). Bishop of Ossory, Ireland, and dramatist. *Bp. Bale*
Balfour, Sir Andrew (1630-1694). Scottish physician and botanist. *Sir A. Balfour*
Balfour, Sir James (1600-1657). Scottish antiquary and poet. *Sir J. Balfour*
Balfour, James (1705-1795). Scottish philosophical writer. *Balfour*
Balfour, John Hutton (1808-1884). Scottish botanist. *J. H. Balfour*
Ball, Sir Robert Stawell (1840-). Astronomer royal of Ireland. *R. S. Ball*
Ballads, English and Scotch (1857-8; edition used, 1886-90). Edited by Francis James Child. *Child's Ballads*
Ballantine, James (1808-1877). Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer. *J. Ballantine*
Bancroft, Edward (1744-1821). English chemist and naturalist. *E. Bancroft*
Bancroft, George (1800-1891). American historian. *Bancroft*
Bancroft, Hubert Howe (1832-). American historian. *H. Bancroft*
Bancroft, Richard (1544-1610). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Bp. Bancroft*
Banim, John (1798-1842). Irish novelist, poet, and dramatist. *Banim*
Barbour, John (died 1395). Scottish poet. *Barbour*
Barclay, Alexander (died 1552). British poet, scholar, and divine. *Alex. Barclay*, or *Barclay*
Baret. See *J. Barret.*
Barham, Richard Harris (1788-1845). English clergyman, author of "Ingoldsby Legends." *Barham*
Baring-Gould, Sabine (1834-). English clergyman, miscellaneous writer. *Baring-Gould*
Barlow, Alfred. English writer. ("History and Principles of Weaving," 2d ed., 1879.) *A. Barlow*
Barlow, Joel (1754?-1812). American poet. *J. Barlow*
Barlow, Thomas (1607-1691). Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Barlow*
Barnes, Robert (1816-). British medical writer. *R. Barnes*
Barnes, Thurlow Weed (1853-). American author. *T. W. Barnes*
Barnfield, Richard (1574-1627). English poet. *Barnfield*
Barr, Amelia Edith (1831-). American novelist. *A. E. Barr*
Barrère, A. See *Argot* and *Leland.*
Barret or **Baret, John** (died about 1580). English lexicographer. ("An Alvearie," an English-Latin dictionary, 1573; ed. Fleming, 1580.) *Barret*, or *Baret*
Barrett, Benjamin Fisk (1808-). American Swedenborgian clergyman. *B. F. Barrett*
Barrett, Eaton Stannard (1786-1820). British poet and satirist. *E. S. Barrett*
Barrett, William Alexander (1836-). English writer on music. (See *Stainer.*)
Barrington, Daines (1727-1800). English antiquary and naturalist. *Barrington*
Barrington, Shute (1734-1826). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Barrington*
Barrough or **Barrow, Philip** (about 1590). English physician. *Philip Barrough*
Barrow, Isaac (1630-1677). English divine and mathematician. *Barrow*
Barrows, William (1815-). American clergyman. *W. Barrows*
Barry Cornwall. See *Procter.*
Barry, Lodowick. British dramatist ("Ram Alley," 1611). *L. Barry*
Barry, M. J. English poet. *M. J. Barry*
Bartholow, Roberts (1831-). American medical writer. *Bartholow*
Bartlett, John (1820-). American editor and compiler. ("Familiar Quotations," 1855; edition used, 1882.)
Bartlett, John Russell (1805-1886). American author and compiler. ("Dictionary of Americanisms," 1850; edition used, 1877.) *Bartlett*
Barton, John. English botanist. *J. Barton*
Bartram, John (1699-1777). American botanist. *Bartram*
Bastian, Henry Charlton (1837-). English biologist and medical writer. *Bastian*
Bastin, Edson Sewell (1843-). American botanist. *Bastin*
Bates, Samuel Penniman (1827-). American teacher and historical writer. *S. P. Bates*
Bates, William (1625-1699). English theologian. *Bates*
Battie, William (1704-1776). English physician. *Battie*
Baxter, Andrew (died 1750). Scottish philosophical writer. *A. Baxter*
Baxter, Richard (1615-1691). English theologian. *Baxter*
Bayly, Thomas Haynes (1797-1839). English poet. *T. H. Bayly*
Bayne, Peter (1830-1896). Scottish essayist. *P. Bayne*
Beaconsfield, Earl of. See *Disraeli.*
Beale, Lionel Smith (1828-). English physiologist. *L. Beale*, or *Beale*
Beattie, James (1735-1803). Scottish poet and author. *Beattie*
Beaumont, Francis (died 1616). English dramatist. *Beaumont*
Beaumont and Fletcher. English dramatists. (Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher.) *Beau. and Fl.*
Beaumont, Sir John (1583?-1627). English poet. *Sir J. Beaumont*
Beaumont, Joseph (1616-1699). English poet. *J. Beaumont*
Beckett, Sir Edmund (Lord Grimthorpe) (1816-). English author. *Sir E. Beckett*
Beckford, William (1759-1844). English writer and collector, author of "Vathek." *Beckford*
Becon, Thomas (about 1512-1567). English Reformer. *Becon*
Beddoes, Thomas (1760-1808). English physician. *Beddoes*
Bedell, William (1571-1642). Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, Ireland. *Bp. Bedell*
Bee, Jon. See *Badcock.*
Beecher, Henry Ward (1813-1887). American clergyman and author. *H. W. Beecher*
Beecher, Lyman (1775-1863). American clergyman and author. *Lyman Beecher*
Behmen, Behme, or **Boehme, Jakob** (1575-1624). German mystic. *J. Behmen*
Behn, Aphra (1640-1689). English writer of plays and novels. *Mrs. Behn*
Behrens, Julius Wilhelm. German botanist. Translation by A. B. Hervey and R. H. Ward. *Behrens*
Belfield, William T. (1855-). American physiologist. *W. T. Belfield*
Bell, Acton. See *A. Brontë.*
Bell, Alexander Melville (1819-). Scottish writer on phonetics. *Melville Bell*
Bell, Currer. See *C. Brontë.*
Bell, Ellis. See *E. J. Brontë.*
Bell, Thomas (1792-1880). English naturalist. *Thos. Bell*
Bell, William (died 1839). Writer on Scots law. *Bell*
Bell's British Theatre (London, 1797).
Bellamy, Charles J. (1852-). American journalist. *C. J. Bellamy*
Bellamy, Edward (1850-). American journalist and novelist. *E. Bellamy*
Bellows, Henry Whitney (1814-1882). American clergyman. *Bellows*
Belsham, Thomas (1750-1829). English clergyman. *Belsham*
Belsham, William (1753-1827). English historian and political writer. *W. Belsham*, or *Belsham*
Benjamin, Samuel Greene Wheeler (1837-). American miscellaneous writer. *S. G. W. Benjamin*
Bennet, Thomas (1673-1728). English divine. *Bennet*
Benson, George (1699-1762). English divine. *Dr. G. Benson*
Benson, Martin (1689-1752). Bishop of Gloucester. *Bp. Benson*
Benson, Thomas. English lexicographer. ("Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum," 1701.)
Bentham, George (1800-1884). English botanist. *G. Bentham*
Bentham, Jeremy (1748-1832). English writer on politics and jurisprudence. *Bentham*
Bentinck, Lord George (George Frederick Cavendish) (1802-1848). English politician. *Lord George Bentinck*
Bentley, Richard (1662-1742). English classical scholar. *Bentley*
Bentley, Robert (1821-1893). English botanist. *R. Bentley*
Benton, Joel (1832-). American essayist. *Joel Benton*
Benton, Thomas Hart (1782-1858). American statesman. *T. H. Benton*
Berger, E. See *E. S. Sheppard.*
Berington, Joseph (1746-1827). English Roman Catholic divine. *Berington*
Berkeley, George (1685-1753). Bishop of Cloyne, Ireland, and philosopher. *Berkeley*, or *Bp. Berkeley*
Berkenhout, John (died 1791). English physician, naturalist, and miscellaneous writer. *Berkenhout*
Bernard, Richard (died 1641). English Puritan divine. *R. Bernard*
Berners, Lord (John Bourchier) (1467-1533). English statesman, translator of Froissart's "Chronicle," etc. *Berners*
Berners, Juliana (15th century). Reputed English writer on heraldry, hunting, and fishing. *Juliana Berners*

Besant, Sir Walter (1838–). English novelist. *W. Besant*
Bessey, Charles E. (1845–). American botanist. *Bessey*
Betham-Edwards, Matilda Barbara (1836–). English novelist and writer of travels. *M. Betham-Edwards*
Beveridge, William (1637–1708). Bishop of St. Asaph. *Bp. Beveridge*
Beverley or **Beverly, Robert** (1675?–1716). American historical writer. *Beverley*
Bevis or **Beves of Hampton (Hamtoun)** (about 1320–1330). Translation of an Anglo-Norman romance. *Beves of Hamtoun*
Bible. English Authorized (1611) and Revised (1881, 1884) Versions; Middle English Version (about 1300); Wyclif (Oxford, about 1384; Purvey, about 1388); Tyndale's Bible (1525); Coverdale (1535); Bible of 1551; Geneva Version (1560); Douay (and Rheims) Version (1582, 1609–10).
Bibliotheca Sacra (1841–). American quarterly theological review. *Bibliotheca Sacra*
Bickerstaff, Isaac (1735?–1812). British dramatic writer. *Bickerstaff*
Bickersteth, Edward Henry (1825–). Bishop of Exeter. *Bickersteth*
Billroth, Theodor (1829–1894). German surgeon. *Billroth*
Bingham, Joseph (1668–1723). English writer on ecclesiastical antiquities. *Bingham*
Birch, Thomas (1705–1766). English historian and biographer. *Birch*
Birdwood, Sir George Christopher Molesworth (1832–). Anglo-Indian writer on Eastern subjects. *Birdwood*
Bishop, Joel Prentiss (1814–). American writer on law. *Bishop*
Black, William (1841–1898). Scottish novelist. *W. Black*
Blackie, John Stuart (1809–1895). Scottish essayist and poet. *J. S. Blackie*
Blackmore, Sir Richard (died 1729). English poet and author. *Sir R. Blackmore*
Blackmore, Richard Doddridge (1825–1900). English novelist. *R. D. Blackmore*
Blackstone, Sir William (1723–1780). English jurist. *Blackstone*
Blackwall, Anthony (1674–1730). English classical scholar. *Blackwall*
Blackwood's Magazine (1817–). Scottish monthly literary magazine. *Blackwood's Mag.*
Blaikie, William (1843–). American writer on physical training. *Blaikie*
Blaine, James Gillespie (1830–1893). American statesman. *J. G. Blaine*
Blair, Hugh (1718–1800). Scottish preacher and critic. *Dr. Blair*, or *H. Blair*
Blair, Robert (1699–1746). Scottish poet. *Blair*
Blake, William (1757–1827). English poet. *Blake*
Blamire, Susanna (1747–1794). English poet. *Blamire*
Blanqui, Jérôme Adolphe (1798–1854). French political economist. *Blanqui*
Blaserna, Pietro. Italian physicist. ("Theory of Sound," trans., 1876.) *Blaserna*
Blessington, Countess of (Marguerite Power) (1789–1849). English novelist. *Lady Blessington*
Bloomfield, Robert (1766–1823). English poet. *Bloomfield*
Blount, Sir Henry (1602–1682). English traveler. *Sir H. Blount*
Blount, Thomas (1618–1679). English lexicographer. ("Glossographia," 1656, 1670; "A Law Dictionary," 1670.) *Blount*
Blundeville, Thomas (lived about 1560). English miscellaneous writer. *Blundeville*
Blunt, John Henry (1823–1884). English ecclesiastical writer. ("Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology," 2d ed., 1872; "Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, and Schools of Religious Thought," 1874.) *J. H. Blunt*, or *Blunt*
Blunt, John James (1794–1855). English divine. *J. J. Blunt*
Blyth, Edward (1810–1873). English zoologist. *Blyth*
Boardman, George Dana (1828–). American clergyman. *G. D. Boardman*
Boat Sailer's Manual (1886). Edward F. Qualtrough.
Boccalini, Trajano (1556–1613). Italian satirist. *Boccalini*
Boece. See *Boethius.*
Boehme, Jakob. See *Behmen.*
Boethius or **Boece, Hector** (died 1536). Scottish historian. *Boethius* or *Boece*
Boker, George Henry (1823–1890). American poet and dramatist. *G. H. Boker*
Bolingbroke, Viscount (Henry St. John) (1678–1751). English statesman, publicist, and philosopher. *Bolingbroke*
Bolles, Albert S. (1845–). American financial writer. *A. S. Bolles*
Bonaparte, Charles Lucien (1803–1857). French-American ornithologist. *Bonaparte*
Bonar, Horatius (1808–1889). Scottish clergyman and hymn-writer. *H. Bonar*
Boner, John Henry (1845–). American poet. *J. H. Boner*
Bon Gaultier Ballads. By Sir Theodore Martin and W. E. Aytoun. *Bon Gaultier Ballads*
Book of Saint Albans. A collection of treatises on hunting, fishing, and heraldry, attributed to Juliana Berners, first edition, 1486.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry. Translation (about 1450) of a French work written about 1372.
Boole, George (1815–1864). English mathematician. *Boole*
Boone, Thomas Charles. English clergyman and miscellaneous writer (wrote 1826–1848). *Boone*
Booth, Mary Louise (1831–1889). American author and translator. *M. Booth*
Boothroid or **Boothroyd, Benjamin** (1768–1836). English Hebraist. *Boothroid*
Borde or **Boorde, Andrew** (1490?–1549). English physician and traveler. *Borde*
Borlase, William (1695–1772). English antiquary. *Borlase*
Bosc, Ernest. French writer on architecture. ("Dictionnaire Raisonné d'Architecture," 1877–1884.) *Bosc*
Boswell, James (1740–1795). Scottish author. ("Life of Dr. Johnson.") *Boswell*
Bosworth, Joseph (1789–1876). English Anglo-Saxon scholar. ("Anglo-Saxon Dictionary," 1838, 1848; ed. Toller, 1882.)
Boucher, Jonathan (1738–1804). English clergyman and philologist. *Boucher*
Bourchier. See *Berners.*
Bourne, Henry (1696–1733). English antiquary. *Bourne*
Boutell, Charles (1812–1877). English archæologist. *C. Boutell*, or *Boutell*
Bouvier, John (1787–1851). American legal writer. ("A Law Dictionary," 1839, etc.) *Bouvier*
Bovee, Christian Nestell (1820–). American author. *Bovee*
Bowles, Samuel (1826–1878). American journalist. *S. Bowles*
Bowring, Sir John (1792–1872). English linguist, writer, and traveler. *Sir J. Bowring*
Boyd, Andrew Kennedy Hutchison (1825–1899). Scottish clergyman and essayist. *A. K. H. Boyd*
Boyd, Zachary (died 1653). Scottish clergyman. *Z. Boyd*
Boyesen, Hjalmar Hjorth (1848–1895). Norwegian-American author. *Boyesen*
Boyle, Charles (Fourth Earl of Orrery) (1676–1731). English author. *C. Boyle*
Boyle, Robert (1627–1691). British physicist and chemist. *Boyle*
Boyse, Samuel (1708–1749). British poet. *S. Boyse*
Brachet, Auguste (1844–1898). French philologist. ("Dictionnaire Étymologique de la Langue Française," 1868; trans. by Kitchin, 2d ed., 1878.)
Bracton, Henry de (died 1268). English jurist. *Bracton*
Braddon, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Maxwell) (1837–). English novelist. *Miss Braddon*
Bradford, John (died 1555). English Reformer. *J. Bradford*
Bradford, William (1588–1657). American colonial governor and historian. *Bradford*
Bradley, Francis Herbert (1846–). English philosophical writer. *F. H. Bradley*
Bradley, Henry. Contemporary English lexicographer. (See *J. A. H. Murray.*) *H. Bradley*
Bradley, Richard (died 1732). English botanist. *Bradley*
Bradstreet, Anne (1612?–1672). American poet. *Anne Bradstreet*
Brady, Robert (died 1700). English historian. *Brady*
Bramhall, John (1594–1663). Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland. *Bramhall*, or *Abp. Bramhall*
Bramston, James (died 1744). English poet. *Bramston*
Brand, John (1744–1806). English antiquary and topographer. *Brand*
Brande, William Thomas (1788–1866). English chemist. (See next entry.) *Brande*
Brande and Cox (W. T. Brande and Sir G. W. Cox). ("A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art"; edition used, 1875.) *Brande and Cox*
Brassey, Lady (1840?–1887). English writer of travels. *Lady Brassey*
Brathwaite, Richard (died 1673). English poet and writer. *R. Brathwaite*
Bray, Thomas (1656–1730). English divine. *Dr. Bray*
Brayley, Edward Wedlake (1773–1854). English archæologist and topographer. *Brayley*
Brende, John (lived about 1553). English translator. *J. Brende*
Brerewood, Edward (died 1613). English mathematician and antiquary. *Brerewood*
Breton, Nicholas (about 1545–1626). English poet. *Breton*
Brevint, Daniel (1616–1695). English controversialist and religious writer. *Brevint*
Brewer, Antony (lived about 1655). English dramatist. *A. Brewer*
Brewer, E. Cobham (1810–1897). English clergyman and miscellaneous writer. ("Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," 21st ed., 1889; "Dictionary of Miracles," 1884.) *Brewer*
Brewer, William Henry (1828–). American chemist. *W. H. Brewer*
Brewster, Sir David (1781–1868). Scottish physicist. *Brewster*
Bright, John (1811–1889). English statesman and orator. *John Bright*
Brinton, Daniel Garrison (1837–1899). American ethnologist. *Brinton*
Bristed, Charles Astor (1820–1874). American essayist and miscellaneous writer. *C. A. Bristed*
British and Foreign Review (1835–1844). English quarterly literary review. *British and Foreign Rev.*
British Critic (1793–1843). English High-church periodical.
British Quarterly Review (1845–). English quarterly literary review. *British Quarterly Rev.*
Britten and Holland (James Britten and Robert Holland). ("A Dictionary of English Plant Names," 1878–1888.) *Britten and Holland*
Britton, John (1771–1857). English antiquary and miscellaneous writer. *Britton*
Brockett, John Trotter (1788–1842). English antiquary. *Brockett*
Brockett, Linus Pierpont (1820–1893). American historical and geographical writer. *L. P. Brockett*
Brome, Alexander (1620–1666). English poet and dramatist. *A. Brome*
Brome, Richard (died 1652?). English dramatist. *Brome*, or *R. Brome*
Brontë, Anne (pseudonym "Acton Bell") (1820–1849). English novelist. *A. Brontë*
Brontë, Charlotte (Mrs. A. B. Nicholls, pseudonym "Currer Bell") (1816–1855). English novelist. *Charlotte Brontë*
Brontë, Emily Jane (pseudonym "Ellis Bell") (1818–1848). English novelist. *E. Brontë*
Brooke, Henry (died 1783). English author. *Brooke*, or *H. Brooke*
Brooke, Lord (Robert Greville) (1608–1643). English general and author. *Lord Brooke*
Brooke, Stopford Augustus (1832–). English clergyman and author. *S. A. Brooke*, or *Stopford Brooke*
Brooks, Charles William Shirley (1816–1874). English journalist, dramatist, and novelist. *Shirley Brooks*
Brooks, Thomas (1608–1680). English Puritan divine. *T. Brooks*
Brooks, William Keith (1848–). American naturalist. *W. K. Brooks*
Broome, William (1689–1745). English poet. *W. Broome*
Brougham, Lord (Henry Brougham) (1779–1868). British statesman, orator, and author. *Brougham*
Broughton, Rhoda (1840–). English novelist. *R. Broughton*
Brown, James Baldwin (1820–1884). English clergyman. *Rev. J. B. Brown*
Brown, John (1810–1882). Scottish physician and author. *Dr. J. Brown*
Brown, Thomas or **"Tom"** (1663–1704). English humorist. *Tom Brown*
Brown, Dr. Thomas (1778–1820). Scottish metaphysician. *Dr. T. Brown*
Browne, Edward (1644–1708). English traveler. *E. Browne*
Browne, Sir Thomas (1605–1682). English physician and author. *Sir T. Browne*
Browne, William (1591–1643?). English poet. *W. Browne*
Brownell, Henry Howard (1820–1872). American poet. *H. H. Brownell*
Browning, Elizabeth Barrett (1806–1861). English poet. *Mrs. Browning*
Browning, Robert (1812–1889). English poet. *Browning*
Bruce, James (1730–1794). Scottish traveler in Africa. *Bruce*
Bruce, Michael (1635–1693). Scottish clergyman. *M. Bruce*
Brunne, Robert de or **of** (Robert Manning) (first part of 14th century). English chronicler and translator. *R. Brunne*, or *Rob. of Brunne*
Brush, George Jarvis (1831–). American mineralogist. *G. J. Brush*
Bryant, Jacob (1715–1804). English antiquary. *J. Bryant*
Bryant, William Cullen (1794–1878). American poet. *Bryant*
Bryce, James (1838–). British historical and political writer. *J. Bryce*
Brydone, Patrick (died 1818). Scottish traveler. *Brydone*
Bryskett, Lodowick (about 1571–1611). English poet. *L. Bryskett*

Buchanan, James (1791-1868). Fifteenth President of the United States. *Buchanan*

Buchanan, Robert Williams (1841-). Scottish poet and author. *R. Buchanan*

Buck or **Buc, Sir George** (died 1623). English historian and poet. *Sir G. Buck*

Buck's Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences (1885-1889).

Buckingham, Second Duke of (George Villiers) (1627-1688). English statesman and author. *Buckingham*

Buckinghamshire, Duke of. See *Sheffield.*

Buckland, Francis Trevelyan (1826-1880). English naturalist. *F. T. Buckland*

Buckland, William (1784-1856). English geologist. *Buckland*

Buckle, Henry Thomas (1821-1862). English historical writer. *Buckle*

Buckman, James (1816-1884). English geologist and naturalist. *J. Buckman*

Buckminster, Thomas. English clergyman. ("Right Christian Calendar," 1570.) *Buckminster*

Budgell, Eustace (1686-1737). English miscellaneous writer. *Budgell*

Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte de (1707-1788). French naturalist. *Buffon*

Bull, George (1634-1710). Bishop of St. David's. *Bp. Bull*

Bullein, William (1500?-1576). English physician. *Bullein*

Bullinger, Heinrich (1504-1575). Swiss pastor and theological writer. *Bullinger*

Bullokar, John. English physician and lexicographer. ("An English Expositor," 1616; edition used, 1641.) *Bullokar*

Bullokar, William (about 1586). English grammarian. ("Booke at Large for the Amendment of Orthographie," etc., 1580.) *W. Bullokar*

Bulwer. See *Lytton.*

Bunner, Henry Cuyler (1855-1896). American author and journalist. *H. C. Bunner*

Bunyan, John (1628-1688). English preacher and allegorist. *Bunyan*

Burgersdicius, Francis (1590-1629). Dutch logician. ("Logic," trans. in 1697.) *Burgersdicius*

Burgess, James W. English writer on coach-building (1881). *J. W. Burgess*

Burgess, Thomas (1756-1837). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Burgess*

Burgoyne, John (died 1792). British general and dramatist. *Burgoyne*

Burguy, Georges Frédéric (1823-1866). French philologist ("Grammaire de la langue d'Oïl," 2d ed., 1870). *Burguy*

Burke, Edmund (1729-1797). British statesman, author, and orator. *Burke*

Burke, Sir John Bernard (1815-1892). English writer on heraldry and genealogy. *Burke's Peerage*

Burleigh, Lord (William Cecil) (1520-1598). English statesman. *Lord Burleigh*

Burn, Robert. British military officer. ("Naval and Military Dictionary of the French Language," 1842, etc.) *Burn*

Burn, Richard (1709-1785). English jurist and antiquary. *Richard Burn*

Burnell, Arthur Coke (1840-1882). English Sanskrit scholar. (See *Yule.*) *A. C. Burnell*

Burnet, Gilbert (1643-1715). Bishop of Salisbury, and historian. *Bp. Burnet*, or *Burnet*

Burnet, Thomas (died 1715). English theological writer. *T. Burnet*

Burnett, Frances Hodgson (1849-). American novelist. *F. H. Burnett*

Burney, Charles (1726-1814). English musician and musical writer. *Dr. Burney*

Burney, Frances (Mme. D'Arblay) (1752-1840). English novelist and diarist. *Miss Burney* (novels), *Mme. D'Arblay* (diary)

Burns, Robert (1759-1796). Scottish poet. *Burns*

Burrill, Alexander M. (1807-1869). American lawyer. ("Law Dictionary and Glossary," 1850.) *Burrill*

Burroughs, John (1837-). American author. *J. Burroughs*

Burt, Edward (died 1755). British writer. *Burt*

Burton, John Hill (1809-1881). Scottish historian. *J. H. Burton*

Burton, Sir Richard Francis (1821-1890). English traveler and Arabic scholar. *R. F. Burton*

Burton, Robert (1577-1640). English writer. ("Anatomy of Melancholy.") *Burton*

Bury, Viscount (William Coutts Keppell) (1832-). Author (with G. L. Hillier) of "Cycling" (Badminton Library). *Bury and Hillier*

Bushnell, Horace (1802-1876). American theologian. *Bushnell*, or *H. Bushnell*

Butcher, Samuel Henry (1850-). English classical scholar. *Butcher*

Butcher and Lang. ("Translation of the Odyssey," 1879.) *Butcher and Lang*

Butler, Alfred Joshua (1850-). English writer. *A. J. Butler*

Butler, Charles (died 1647). English grammarian. *C. Butler*

Butler, Joseph (1692-1752). Bishop of Durham, author of "Analogy of Religion." *Butler*

Butler, Samuel (1612?-1680). English poet, author of "Hudibras." *S. Butler*

Butler, William Allen (1825-). American lawyer and author. *W. A. Butler*

Butler, William Archer (died 1848). Irish clergyman, and writer on ethics and philosophy. *Archer Butler*

Bynner, Edwin Lassetter (1842-1893). American novelist. *E. L. Bynner*

Byrne, Oliver. American writer on mechanical subjects. *O. Byrne*

Byrom, John (1692-1763). English poet. *Byrom*

Byron, Lord (George Gordon Noel Byron) (1788-1824). English poet. *Byron*

Cable, George Washington (1844-). American novelist. *G. W. Cable*

Caird, Edward (1835-). Contemporary Scottish philosophical writer. *E. Caird*

Caird, John (1820-1898). Scottish theological writer. *J. Caird*

Calamy, Edmund (1600-1666). English clergyman. *Calamy*

Calderwood, Henry (1830-1897). Scottish philosophical writer. *Calderwood*

Calhoun, John Caldwell (1782-1850). American statesman. *Calhoun*

Calthrop, Sir Harry. English jurist. ("Customs of London," 1612.) *Calthrop*

Calverley, Charles Stuart (1831-1884). English poet. *C. S. Calverley*

Camden Society Publications. Society instituted 1838.

Camden, William (1551-1623). English antiquary and historian. *Camden*

Campbell, Lord (John Campbell) (1779-1861). British jurist and biographer. *Lord Campbell*

Campbell, George (1719-1796). Scottish theologian and writer on rhetoric. *G. Campbell*

Campbell, John (1708-1775). Scottish writer of history, travels, etc. *Dr. J. Campbell*

Campbell, John Francis (1822-1885). Scottish writer on Highland life. *J. F. Campbell*

Campbell, Thomas (1777-1844). Scottish poet. *Campbell*

Campin, Francis. English engineer. ("Mechanical Engineering," 1863, 1885.) *Campin*

Campion, Edmund (1540-1581). English Jesuit. *Campion*

Canes, John Vincent (died 1672). English friar, historical writer. *Canes*

Canning, George (1770-1827). English statesman. ("Anti-Jacobin Ballads.") *Canning*

Capgrave, John (1393-1464). English chronicler and theologian. *Capgrave*

Car-Builder's Dictionary (1884). Matthias N. Forney. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

Carew, George (Earl of Totnes) (1555-1629). English statesman. *G. Carew*

Carew, Richard (1556-1620). English antiquarian and poet. ("Survey of Cornwall.") *R. Carew*

Carew, Thomas (1589?-1639). English poet. *Carew*

Carey, Henry (died 1743). English musician and poet. *Carey*

Carleton, Will (1845-). American poet. *Will Carleton*

Carlile, Richard (1790-1843). English free-thinker. *R. Carlile*

Carlyle, Thomas (1795-1881). Scottish essayist and historian. *Carlyle*

Carmichael, Mrs. A. C. (wrote 1833). *Mrs. Carmichael*

Carnochan, John Murray (1817-1887). American physician and writer. *J. M. Carnochan*

Carpenter, Philip Pearsall (1819-1877). English writer on natural history. *P. P. Carpenter*

Carpenter, William Benjamin (1813-1885). English physiologist and naturalist. *W. B. Carpenter*

Carpenter, William Lant (died 1890). English scientific writer. *W. L. Carpenter*

Carr, William (17th century). British writer. *W. Carr*

Carruthers, Robert (1799-1878). Scottish miscellaneous writer. *R. Carruthers*

Carter, Elizabeth (1717-1806). English poet and translator. *Miss Carter*

Cartwright, William (1611-1643). English dramatist, poet, and clergyman. *W. Cartwright*

Carver, Jonathan (1732-1780). American traveler. *Carver*

Cary, Alice (1820-1871). American poet. *A. Cary*

Cary, Henry Francis (1772-1844). English poet and translator. *Cary*

Cary, Phœbe (1824-1871). American poet. *P. Cary*

Casaubon, Isaac (1559-1614). English classical scholar. *Casaubon*

Cass, Lewis (1782-1866). American statesman. *L. Cass*

Castle, Egerton (1858-). English miscellaneous writer. *Egerton Castle*

Catholic Dictionary. Edited by William E. Addis and Thomas Arnold; American edition, 1884. *Cath. Dict.*

Catholicon Anglicum (1483). An English-Latin dictionary. (E. E. T. S.) *Cath. Ang.*

Catlin, George (1796-1872). American traveler and painter. *Catlin*

Cavendish. See *H. Jones.*

Cavendish, George (1500-1561?). English biographer. *G. Cavendish*

Cavendish, Henry (1731-1810). English chemist and physicist. *H. Cavendish*

Cavendish, Sir William (died 1557). English politician. *Sir W. Cavendish*

Cawthorn, James (1719-1761). English poet. *Cawthorn*

Caxton, William (died 1491?). English printer and translator. *Caxton*

Caxton Society, Publications of. Society instituted in London, 1845.

Cecil, Richard (1748-1810). English evangelical divine. *R. Cecil*

Centlivre, Susannah (died 1723). English dramatist and actress. *Mrs. Centlivre*

Century, The. American monthly literary magazine. (Founded in 1870 as "Scribner's Monthly: an Illustrated Magazine for the People"; name changed in 1881 to "The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine.") *The Century*

Chalmers, Thomas (1780-1847). Scottish theologian. *Chalmers*

Chaloner, Sir Thomas (died 1565). English diplomatist and translator. *Chaloner*

Chamberlayne or **Chamberlaine, Edward** (1616-1703). English publicist. *Chamberlayne*

Chamberlayne, William (1619-1689). English poet. *W. Chamberlayne*

Chambers, Ephraim (died 1740). English encyclopedist. ("Cyclopædia," 1st ed., 1728; 2d ed., 1738; ed. Rees, 1778-88.) *Chambers*

Chambers, Robert (1802-1871). Scottish publisher and author. *R. Chambers*

Chambers, William (1800-1883). Scottish publisher and author. *W. Chambers*

Chambers's Book of Days. Edited by R. Chambers.

Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature. *Chambers's Cyc. Eng. Lit.*

Chambers's Encyclopædia. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Chambers's Information for the People.

Chambers's Journal (1832-). Scottish weekly literary periodical. *Chambers's Journal*

Channing, William Ellery (1780-1842). American theologian and philanthropist. *Channing*

Chapman, Alvan Wentworth (1809-). American botanist. *A. W. Chapman*

Chapman, George (died 1634). English dramatist and poet. *Chapman*

Charles I. (1600-1649). King of England. ("Letters," etc.) *King Charles I.*

Charnock, Stephen (1628-1680). English Puritan divine. *Charnock*

Chatham, Earl of (William Pitt) (1708-1778). English statesman and orator. *Lord Chatham*

Chatterton, Thomas (1752-1770). English poet. *Chatterton*

Chatto, William Andrew (1799-1864). Writer on wood-engraving. *Chatto*

Chaucer, Geoffrey (1340?-1400). English poet. (In the "Canterbury Tales" the Ellesmere text in the six-text edition has been preferred.) *Chaucer*

Cheke, Sir John (1514-1557). English classical scholar. *Sir J. Cheke*

Cheruel, Pierre Adolphe (1809-1891). French historian. *Cheruel*

Chesterfield, Earl of (Philip Dormer Stanhope) (1694-1773). English politician and author. *Chesterfield*, or *Lord Chesterfield*

Chester Plays. A series of miracle-plays assigned to the close of the 14th century. *Chester Plays*

Chettle, Henry (died 1607?). English dramatist. *H. Chettle*

Cheyne, George (1671-1743). Scottish physician and philosopher. *G. Cheyne*

Child, Francis James (1825-1896). American critic and scholar. See *Ballads.*

Child, Sir Josiah (1630-1699). English writer on trade. *Sir J. Child*

Chillingworth, William (1602-1644). English theologian. *Chillingworth*

Chilmead, Edmund (1610-1654). English mathematician and miscellaneous writer. *Chilmead*

Choate, Rufus (1799-1859). American jurist and statesman. *R. Choate*

Christian Union (1870-). American weekly religious periodical.

Christison, Sir Robert (1797-1882). Scottish physician and author. *Sir R. Christison*

Church Cyclopædia (1886). Edited by A. A. Benton.

Churchill, Charles (1731–1764). English poet and satirist. *Churchill*

Churchman, The (1844–). American weekly religious periodical.

Churchyard, Thomas (died 1604). English poet and miscellaneous writer. *Churchyard*

Churton, Ralph (1754–1831). English clergyman. *Churton*

Cibber, Colley (1671–1757). English dramatist and actor. *Cibber*

Clare, John (1793–1864). English poet. *Clare*

Clarendon, Earl of (Edward Hyde) (1608?–1674). English statesman and historian. *Clarendon*

Clarendon, Earl of (Henry Hyde) (1638–1709). English writer of memoirs. *Lord Henry Clarendon*

Clark, Daniel Kinnear. Contemporary English writer on engineering. *D. K. Clark*

Clark, William George (1821–1878). English Shaksperian scholar (editor, with W. A. Wright, of the "Globe Edition" of Shakspere, 1864; edition used, 1887). *W. G. Clark*

Clarke, Edward Hammond (1820–1877). American medical writer. *E. H. Clarke*

Clarke, Frank Wigglesworth (1847–). American chemist. *F. W. Clarke*

Clarke, George T. (1811–1898). ("Medieval Military Architecture in England.") *G. T. Clarke*

Clarke, James Freeman (1810–1888). American clergyman and author. *J. F. Clarke*

Clarke, Joseph Thacher. Contemporary American archæologist. *J. T. Clarke*

Clarke, Samuel (1599–1682 or 1683). English clergyman. *S. Clarke*

Clarke, Samuel (1675–1729). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *Clarke*

Claus, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm (1835–). German zoölogist. *Claus*

Clay, Henry (1777–1852). American statesman and orator. *H. Clay*

Clayton, John (about 1650). English law-writer. *Clayton*

Cleaveland or **Cleveland, John** (1613–1658). English poet. *Cleaveland*

Cleaveland, Parker (1780–1858). American-geologist. *P. Cleaveland*

Cleaver, Robert (died 1613). English Biblical commentator. *Robert Cleaver*

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne (pseudonym "Mark Twain") (1835–). American humorist. *Mark Twain*, or *S. L. Clemens*

Clerke, Agnes M. Contemporary English writer on astronomy. *A. M. Clerke*

Clifford, William Kingdon (1845–1879). English mathematician and philosophical writer. *W. K. Clifford*

Clifton, William (1772–1799). American poet. *Clifton*

Clough, Arthur Hugh (1819–1861). English poet. *Clough*

Cobbe, Frances Power (1822–). English writer. *F. P. Cobbe*

Cobden, Richard (1804–1865). English statesman and economist. *Cobden*

Cockburn, Lord (Henry Thomas) (1779–1854). Scottish judge. *Cockburn*

Cockeram, Henry. English lexicographer. ("The English Dictionary, or an Interpreter of Hard English Words," 1632; edition used, 1642.) *Cockeram*

Cogan, Thomas (1736–1818). English physician and philosophical writer. *T. Cogan*

Coghan or **Cogan, Thomas** (died 1607). English physician. *Coghan*, or *Cogan*

Cokayne, Sir Aston (1608–1684). English dramatist. *Cokayne*

Coke, Sir Edward (1552–1634). English jurist. *Sir E. Coke*

Coleridge, Hartley (1796–1849). English poet. *H. Coleridge*

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (1772–1834). English poet, critic, and philosopher. *Coleridge*

Coles, Abraham (1813–1891). American author and translator. *A. Coles*

Coles, Elisha (died 1680). English lexicographer. ("English Dictionary," 1677, 1717.) *Coles*

Collier, Jane. English writer. ("Art of Tormenting," 1753.) *Jane Collier*

Collier, Jeremy (1650–1726). English nonjuring clergyman and author. *Jeremy Collier*

Collier, John Payne (1789–1883). English critic and Shaksperian scholar. *J. P. Collier*

Collingwood. See *Waitz.* *Collingwood*

Collins, Mortimer (1827–1876). English miscellaneous writer. *Mortimer Collins*

Collins, William (1721–1759). English poet. *Collins*

Collins, William Wilkie (1824–1889). English novelist. *W. Collins*

Colman, George (1732–1794). English dramatist. *Colman*

Colman, George (1762–1836). English dramatist and miscellaneous writer. *Colman the Younger*

Colquhoun, Patrick (1745–1820). Scottish statistician. *Colquhoun*

Colton, Charles Caleb (died 1832). English author. *Colton*

Combe, Andrew (1797–1847). Scottish physiologist. *A. Combe*

Combe, George (1788–1858). Scottish phrenologist. *G. Combe*

Combe or **Coombe, William** (1741–1823). English miscellaneous writer. *W. Combe*

Comber, Thomas (1645–1699). English theological writer. *T. Comber*

Comenius, Johann Amos (1592–1670). Moravian writer. *Comenius*

Compton, Henry (1632–1713). Bishop of London. *Bp. Compton*

Cone, Helen Gray (1859–). American poet. *H. G. Cone*

Congregationalist, The (1817–) American weekly religious periodical. *Congregationalist*

Congreve, William (1670–1729). English dramatist. *Congreve*

Constable, Henry (1562–1613). English poet. *Constable*

Constitution of the United States (1787).

Consular Reports, United States. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*

Contemporary Review (1866–). English monthly literary periodical. *Contemporary Rev.*

Conybeare, William Daniel (1787–1857). English clergyman and geologist. *Conybeare*

Conybeare and Howson (William John Conybeare, 1815–1857; J. S. Howson, 1816–1885). ("Life and Epistles of St. Paul," 1851.) *Conybeare and Howson*

Cook, Eliza (died 1889). English poet. *Eliza Cook*

Cook, James (1728–1779). English navigator. *Cook*

Cook, Joseph (1838–). American lecturer and writer. *J. Cook*

Cooke, George Wingrove (1814–1865). English lawyer and author. *Wingrove Cooke*

Cooke, John (early part of 17th century). English dramatist. *J. Cooke*

Cooke, John Esten (1830–1886). American novelist. *J. E. Cooke*

Cooke, Josiah Parsons (1827–1894). American chemist. *J. P. Cooke*

Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt (1825–). English botanist. *M. C. Cooke*

Cooke, Philip Pendleton (1816–1850). American poet. *P. Pendleton Cooke*

Cooke, Rose Terry (1827–1892). American author. *R. T. Cooke*

Cooke or **Cook, William** (died 1824). English dramatist and general writer. *W. Cooke*

Cooley's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts. *Cooley's Cyc.*

Cooper, James Fenimore (1789–1851). American novelist. *J. F. Cooper*, or *Cooper*

Cooper, John Gilbert (1723–1769). English poet and general writer. *J. G. Cooper*

Cooper, Thomas (1517?–1594). Bishop of Winchester, and lexicographer. ("Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ," 1565, etc.) *Cooper*

Cope, Edward Drinker (1840–1897). American naturalist. *E. D. Cope*, or *Cope*

Copland, James (1791–1870). Scottish physician. *Copland*

Copley, John (1577–1622). British religious writer. *Copley*

Corbet, Richard (1582–1635). Bishop of Norwich, and poet. *Bp. Corbet*

Cornhill Magazine (1860–). English monthly literary magazine. *Cornhill Mag.*

Cornish, Joseph (1750–1823). English theologian. *Cornish*

Cornwall, Barry. See *Procter.*

Cornwallis, Sir Charles (died 1629). English diplomatist. *Sir C. Cornwallis*

Coryat or **Coryate, Thomas** (died 1617). English traveler. *Coryat*

Cosin, John (1594–1672). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Cosin*

Costard, George (1710–1782). English writer on astronomy. *Costard*

Cotgrave, John (lived about 1655). English author. *J. Cotgrave*

Cotgrave, Randle (died 1634?). English lexicographer. ("A Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues," 1611 and 1632; ed. James Howell, 1650, 1660, 1673.) *Cotgrave*

Cotton, Charles (1630–1687). English poet and translator. *Cotton*

Cotton, John (1585–1652). American clergyman. *J. Cotton*

Cotton, Nathaniel (1705–1788). English poet and physician. *N. Cotton*

Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce (1571–1631). English antiquary. *Sir R. Cotton*

Coues, Elliott (1842–1899). American naturalist. *Coues*

Coulter, John Merle (1851–). American botanist. *Coulter*

Court and Times of Charles I. By Father Cyprien de Gamache.

Court of Love. Middle English poem, once assigned to Chaucer. *Court of Love*

Cousin, Victor (1792–1867). French philosopher. *Cousin*

Coventry, Henry (died 1752). English religious writer. *Coventry*

Coventry Mysteries. A series of miracle-plays assigned to the 15th and 16th centuries. *Coventry Mysteries*

Coverdale, Miles (1488–1568). English Biblical translator. *Coverdale*

Cowell, John (1554–1611). English jurist. ("The Interpreter," a law dictionary, 1607; edition used, 1637.) *Cowell*

Cowley, Abraham (1618–1667). English poet. *Cowley*

Cowper, William (1731–1800). English poet. *Cowper*

Cox, Sir George William (1827–). English clergyman and historian. See *Brande and Cox.* *Sir G. Cox*

Coxe, Arthur Cleveland (1818–1896). Bishop of Western New York. *Bp. Coxe*

Coxe, William (1747–1828). English historian. *Coxe*

Crabb, George (1778–1851). English scholar and author. *Crabb*

Crabbe, George (1754–1832). English poet. *Crabbe*

Craddock, Charles Egbert. See *Murfree.*

Craig, John. English lexicographer. ("New Universal Etymological Technical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1847–49, 1852.) *Craig*

Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock (1826–1887). English novelist. *Mrs. Craik*

Craik, George Lillie (1798–1866). Scottish writer on language and literature. *Craik*

Cranch, Christopher Pearse (1813–1892). American poet and painter. *C. P. Cranch*

Cranch, William (1769–1855). American jurist. *Cranch*

Cranmer, Thomas (1489–1556). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Cranmer*

Crashaw, Richard (died 1649). English poet. *Crashaw*

Crawford, Francis Marion (1854–). American novelist. *F. M. Crawford*

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First Year of a Silken Reign, The. Andrew W. Tuer and Charles E. Fagan.
Fish, Simon (died 1531). English Reformer and pamphleteer. *S. Fish*
Fisher, George Park (1827-). American writer on church history. *G. P. Fisher*
Fisher, John (died 1535). Bishop of Rochester. *Bp. Fisher*

Fisheries and Fishing Industries of the United States. Edited by George Brown Goode, 1887. *Fisheries of U. S.*

Fiske, John (1842–). American historical and philosophical writer. *J. Fiske*

Fitch, J. G. (1824–). English writer on educational subjects. *J. G. Fitch*

Fitz-Geoffry, Charles (died 1638). English poet and divine. *Fitz-Geoffry*

Fitz-Osborne, Sir Thomas. See *W. Melmoth.*

Fitzroy, Robert (1805–1865). British admiral, hydrographer, and meteorologist. *Fitzroy*

Fleetwood, William (1656–1723). Bishop of Ely. *Bp. Fleetwood*

Fleming, John (1785–1857). Scottish naturalist. *Dr. J. Fleming*

Fleming, William (1794–1866). Scottish divine, philosophical writer, and compiler. *Fleming*

Fletcher, Giles (died 1623). English poet. *G. Fletcher*

Fletcher, John (1579–1625). English dramatist. *J. Fletcher*, or *Fletcher*

Fletcher, Phineas (1582–1650). English poet. *P. Fletcher*

Flint, Austin (1836–). American medical writer. *Flint*

Flint, Charles Louis (1824–1889). American botanist. *C. L. Flint*

Florio, John (died 1625). Italian-English lexicographer. ("A Worlde of Wordes," an Italian and English dictionary, 1598; 2d ed., 1611.) *Florio*

Flower, Sir William Henry (1831–1899). English naturalist. *W. H. Flower*

Floyer, Sir John (1649–1734). English physician. *Floyer*

Folk-Lore Society, Publications of. Society instituted in 1877.

Fonblanque, Albany (1793–1872). English journalist. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*

Fonblanque, John de Grenier (1760–1837). English jurist. *J. Fenblanque*

Fonseca, Pedro Jozé da (died 1816). Portuguese philologist. *Fonseca*

Foote, Samuel (1720–1777). English dramatist and actor. *Foote*

Forbes, Archibald (1838–1900). British war correspondent and miscellaneous writer. *Arch. Forbes*

Forbes, Edward (1815–1854). British naturalist. *E. Forbes*

Forbes, Henry Ogg. Contemporary Scottish traveler. *H. O. Forbes*

Forbes, James David (1809–1868). Scottish scientist. *J. D. Forbes*

Forby, Robert (1759–1825). English clergyman and compiler. ("Vocabulary of East Anglia," 1830.) *Forby*

Ford, John (1586–after 1638). English dramatist. *Ford*

Fordyce, Sir William (1724–1792). Scottish physician. *Sir W. Fordyce*

Foreign Quarterly Review (1827–1846). English quarterly literary review. *Foreign Quarterly Rev.*

Forest and Stream (1873–). American weekly periodical.

Forney, Matthias N. American writer on mechanical subjects. *Forney*

Forster, John (1812–1876). English journalist and essayist. *Forster*

Forsyth, Joseph (1763–1815). Scottish traveler. *Forsyth*

Fortescue, Sir John (1394?–1476?). English jurist. *Fortescue*

Fortnightly Review (1865–). English monthly literary periodical. *Fortnightly Rev.*

Forum, The (1886–). American monthly literary periodical. *The Forum*

Fosbrooke, Thomas Dudley (1770–1842). English antiquary. *Fosbrooke*

Foster, Frank Pierce (1841–). American physician and editor. ("An Illustrated Encyclopædic Medical Dictionary," 1888– .) *Encyc. Med. Dict.*

Foster, John (1770–1843). English essayist. *Foster*

Foster, Michael (1836–). English physiologist. *M. Foster*

Fotherby, Martin (died 1619). Bishop of Salisbury. *Fotherby*

Fountainhall, Lord (Sir John Lauder) (1646–1722). Scottish judge. *Fountainhall*

Fourcroy, Antoine François de (1755–1809). French chemist. *Fourcroy*

Fowler, Thomas (1832–). English clergyman and writer on logic and philosophy. *Fowler*

Fownes, George (1815–1849). English chemist. *Fownes*

Fox, Caroline (1819–1871). English diarist. *Caroline Fox*

Fox, Charles James (1749–1806). English statesman and orator. *Fox*

Foxe or **Fox, John** (1516–1587). English writer ("the martyrologist"). *Foxe*

Frampton, John (about 1580). English merchant. *Frampton*

Francis, Philip (died 1773). English translator and general writer. *P. Francis*

Frankland, Edward (1825–1899). English chemist. *E. Frankland*

Franklin, Benjamin (1706–1790). American philosopher, statesman, and author. *Franklin*

Franklin Institute, Journal of the. See *Journal.*

Fraser, Alexander Campbell (1819–). Scottish philosophical writer. *Fraser*

Fraser's Magazine (1830–1882). English monthly magazine. *Fraser's Mag.*

Freeman, Edward Augustus (1823–1892). English historian. *E. A. Freeman*

Freneau, Philip (1752–1832). American poet. *Freneau*

Frere, John Hookham (1769–1846). English diplomatist and writer. *J. H. Frere*

Frey, Heinrich (1822–1890). German physician and naturalist. *Frey*

Friswell, James Hain (1825–1878). English miscellaneous writer. *Hain Friswell*

Frost, Percival (1817–1898). English mathematician. *Frost*

Frothingham, Octavius Brooks (1822–1895). American clergyman and author. *O. B. Frothingham*

Froude, James Anthony (1818–1894). English historian. *Froude*

Fryth or **Frith, John** (1503–1533). English Reformer and martyr. *Fryth*

Fulke, William (1538–1589). English Puritan divine. *Fulke*

Fuller, Andrew (1754–1815). English theologian. *A. Fuller*

Fuller, Margaret (Marchioness Ossoli) (1810–1850). American author. *Marg. Fuller*

Fuller, Thomas (1608–1661). English theologian and historian. *Fuller*

Furness, Horace Howard (1833–). American Shaksperian scholar. *Furness*

Gainsford, Thomas (died 1624?). English author. *T. Gainsford*

Gairdner, James (1828–). Scottish historian. *J. Gairdner*

Gallatin, Albert (1761–1849). American statesman. *Gallatin*

Galloway, Robert (lived about 1788). Scottish poet. *Galloway*

Galt, John (1779–1839). Scottish novelist. *Galt*

Galton, Francis (1822–). English traveler and anthropologist. *Francis Galton*

Ganot, Adolphe (1804–). French physicist. Trans. by Atkinson. *Ganot*

Gardiner, Stephen (died 1555). Bishop of Winchester. *Bp. Gardiner*

Garner, Robert. British naturalist. *R. Garner*

Garnett, Richard (1789–1850). English philologist. *Garnett*

Garrard, Kenner. American military officer, editor of "Nolan's System for Training Cavalry Horses," 1862. *Garrard*

Garrett, John. ("Classical Dictionary of India," 1871–1873.) *Garrett*

Garrick, David (1717–1779). English actor and playwright. *Garrick*

Garth, Sir Samuel (1661–1719). English physician and poet. *Garth*

Gascoigne, George (died 1577). English poet and dramatist. *Gascoigne*

Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn (1810–1865). English novelist. *Mrs. Gaskell*

Gauden, John (1605–1662). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Gauden*

Gay, John (1685–1732). English poet and dramatist. *Gay*

Gayarré, Charles Étienne Arthur (1805–1895). American historian. *Gayarré*

Gayton, Edmund (1608–1666). English humorist. *Gayton*

Geddes, Alexander (1737–1802). Scottish Biblical critic. *Geddes*

Geddes, William Duguid (1828–1900). Scottish classical scholar. *Prof. Geddes*

Gegenbaur, Karl (1826–). German anatomist. *Gegenbaur*

Geikie, Sir Archibald (1835–). Scottish geologist. *Geikie*

Geikie, James (1839–). Scottish geologist. *J. Geikie*, or *Geikie*

Geneste, John (1764–1839). ("Account of the English Stage," 1832.) *Geneste*

Gentleman's Magazine (1731–). English monthly literary magazine. *Gentleman's Mag.*

Gentleman's Recreation (1st ed., 1674). By Nicholas Cox. *Gent. Recreation*

Genung, John F. (1850–). American educator. *Genung*

Geological Magazine (1864–). English monthly periodical. *Geol. Mag.*

Geological Society, Quarterly Journal of (1845–). English quarterly periodical. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*

Gerarde or **Gerard, John** (1545–1612). English surgeon and herbalist. *Gerarde*

Gesta Romanorum (13th century). Collection of legends.

Gibbon, Edward (1737–1794). English historian. *Gibbon*

Gibbs, Josiah Willard (1790–1861). American philologist. *J. W. Gibbs*

Gifford, John (1758–1818). English miscellaneous writer. *J. Gifford*

Gifford, Richard (1725–1807). English clergyman and general author. *R. Gifford*

Gifford, William (1756–1826). English editor, critic, and satirist. *Gifford*

Gilbert, William Schwenck (1836–). English librettist and ballad-writer. *W. S. Gilbert*

Gilder, Richard Watson (1844–). American poet and editor. *R. W. Gilder*

Gilder, William Henry (1838–1900). American explorer and journalist. *W. H. Gilder*

Giles, Henry (1809–1882). American lecturer. *H. Giles*

Giles, Herbert. British consul in China. ("Glossary of Reference," 1878.) *Giles*

Gill, Theodore Nicholas (1837–). American naturalist. *Gill*

Gillmore, Quincy Adams (1825–1888). American general and engineer. *Q. A. Gillmore*

Gilly, William Stephen (1789–1855). English clergyman. *Gilly*

Gilman, Daniel Coit (1831–). American educator and author. *D. C. Gilman*

Gilpin, William (1724–1804). English clergyman and general writer. *W. Gilpin*

Gindely, Anton (1829–1892). Bohemian historian. *A. Gindely*

Gladstone, William Ewart (1809–1898). English statesman and scholar. *Gladstone*

Glanville or **Glanvill, Joseph** (1636–1680). English divine. *Glanville*

Glazebrook and Shaw. ("Practical Physics," 1885.) *Glazebrook and Shaw*

Glen, William (1789–1826). Scottish poet. *W. Glen*

Glennie, John S. Stuart. Contemporary British writer. *Stuart Glennie*

Glossary, Juridical. See *H. C. Adams.*

Glossary, Nares's. See *Nares.*

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Glossary of North Country Words. John Trotter.

Glossary of Terms and Phrases. H. Percy Smith.

Glossary of the Shetland and Orkney Dialect. Thomas Edmonston.

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Glossographia Anglicana Nova (1707). An anonymous English dictionary.

Glover, Richard (1712–1785). English poet. *Glover*

Godefroy, Frédéric (1826–). French scholar. ("Dictionnaire de l'Ancienne Langue Française," 1880.) *Godefroy*

Godwin, William (1756–1836). English novelist and author. *Godwin*

Golding, Arthur (1536?–1605?). English translator. *Golding*

Goldsmith, Oliver (1728–1774). British poet, dramatist, and author. *Goldsmith*

Goldsmith's Handbook (1881). George E. Gee. *Goldsmith's Handbook*

Good, John Mason (1764–1827). English physician and author. *Good*

Goodale, George Lincoln (1839–). American botanist. *G. L. Goodale*

Goode, George Brown (1851–1896). American ichthyologist. *Goode*, or *Brown Goode*

Goodman, Godfrey (1583–1656). Bishop of Gloucester. *Bp. Goodman*

Goodman, John (about 1680). English clergyman. *J. Goodman*

Goodrich, Chauncey Allen (1790–1860). American lexicographer, editor of "Webster's Dictionary," 1847 and 1859. *Goodrich*

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold (1793–1860) (pseudonym "Peter Parley"). American miscellaneous writer. *S. G. Goodrich*

Goodwin, John (died 1665). English clergyman and controversialist. *Goodwin*

Googe, Barnabe (1540–1594). English poet. *Googe*

Gordon, James (1664–1746). Scottish Roman Catholic prelate. *Bp. Gordon*

Gordon, J. E. H. Author of "Electricity and Magnetism," 1880. *J. E. H. Gordon*

Gordon-Cumming, Constance Frederica (1837–). Scottish writer of travels. *C. F. Gordon-Cumming*

Gore, Catherine Grace Frances (1799–1861). English novelist. *Mrs. Gore*

Gore, George (1826–). English scientist. *G. Gore*

Gorges, Sir Arthur (died 1625). English poet and author. *Sir A. Gorges*, or *A. Gorges*

Gorman, Thomas Murray. Contemporary English psychological writer, translator of Swedenborg. *T. M. Gorman*

Gosse, Edmund William (1849–). English critic and poet. *E. W. Gosse*

Gosse, Philip Henry (1810–1888). English zoölogist. *P. H. Gosse*

Gotch, Frederick William (1807–1890). English clergyman and author. *Gotch*

Gough, Richard (1735–1809). English antiquary. *Gough*

Gould, Augustus Addison (1805–1866). American naturalist. *A. A. Gould*
Gow, J. Contemporary English historical writer. *Gow*
Gower, John (1325?–1408?). English poet. ("Confessio Amantis," about 1383–1393.) *Gower*
Grafton, Richard (died 1572?). English chronicler. *Grafton*
Graham, Thomas (1805–1869). Scottish chemist. *Graham*
Grahame, James (1765–1811). Scottish poet. *Grahame*
Grainger, James (died 1766). British poet and physician. *Grainger*
Grammont, Memoirs of Count de. By Anthony Hamilton. *Memoirs of Count de Grammont*
Granger, James (1723–1776). English biographer. *J. Granger*
Granger, Thomas (about 1620). British religious writer. *Granger*
Grant, A. C. Contemporary writer on Australia. *A. C. Grant*
Grant, James (1822–1887). Scottish novelist and historical writer. *J. Grant*
Grant, Ulysses S. (1822–1885). General, and eighteenth President of the United States. *U. S. Grant*
Granville, George (Lord Lansdowne) (1667–1735). English poet and dramatist. *Granville*
Grattan, Thomas Colley (1792–1864). Irish novelist. *T. C. Grattan*
Graunt, John (1620–1674). English statistician. *Graunt*
Graves, Richard (1715–1804). English novelist and poet. *Graves*
Gray, Asa (1810–1888). American botanist. *A. Gray*
Gray, Elisha (1835–1901). American inventor. *E. Gray*
Gray, George Robert (1808–1872). English zoölogist. *G. R. Gray*
Gray, Henry (1825?–1861). British anatomist. *H. Gray*
Gray, John Edward (1800–1875). English naturalist. *J. E. Gray*
Gray, Thomas (1716–1771). English poet. *Gray*
Greeley, Horace (1811–1872). American journalist. *H. Greeley*
Greely, Adolphus Washington (1844–). American officer and arctic explorer. *A. W. Greely*
Green, John Richard (1837–1883). English historian. *J. R. Green*
Green, Matthew (1696–1737). English poet. *M. Green*
Green, Thomas Hill (1836–1882). English writer on ethics. *T. H. Green*
Greene, Robert (died 1592). English dramatist, poet, romancer, and pamphleteer. *Greene*
Greener, W. W. ("The Gun and its Development," 1858; edition used, 1881.) *W. W. Greener*
Greenhill, Thomas (1681–1740?). English writer. *Greenhill*
Greenwood, William Henry. English technical writer. ("Steel and Iron," 1884.) *W. H. Greenwood*
Greer, Henry. American compiler. ("A Dictionary of Electricity," 1883.) *Greer*
Greg, William Rathbone (1809–1881). English essayist. *W. R. Greg*
Gregg, William Stephenson. Contemporary British author. *W. S. Gregg*
Gregory, George (1754–1808). English clergyman and man of letters. *G. Gregory*
Gregory, George (1790–1853). English physician. *Dr. George Gregory*
Gregory, John (1607–1646). English clergyman and Orientalist. *J. Gregory*
Grein, Christian Wilhelm Michael (1825–1877). German philologist. ("Sprachschatz der Angelsächsischen Dichter," 1861–1864.)
Gretton, Phillips (about 1725). English clergyman. *Gretton*
Greville, Charles Cavendish Fulke (1794–1865). English writer of memoirs. *Fulke Greville*, or *Greville*
Greville, Robert Kaye (1794–1866). English botanist. *Kaye Greville*
Grew, Nehemiah (1641–1712). English botanist. *N. Grew*
Grew, Obadiah (1607–1689). English clergyman. *O. Grew*
Grey, Zachary (1688–1766). English critic and antiquary. *Z. Grey*
Griffith, Edward (1790–1858). English naturalist. *E. Griffith*
Griffith, Matthew (died 1665). English divine. *Matthew Griffith*
Grimbald or **Grimoald, Nicholas** (died about 1563). English poet. *Grimbald*
Grimm, Jacob Ludwig (1785–1863), and **Grimm, Wilhelm Karl** (1786–1859). German philologists. ("Deutsches Wörterbuch," 1854– .) *Grimm*
Grindal, Edmund (died 1583). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Grindal*
Grinnell, George Bird (1849–). American writer on sports. *G. B. Grinnell*
Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolf (1814–1879). German botanist. *Grisebach*
Grose, Francis (1731?–1791). English antiquary. ("A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," 1785; "A Provincial Glossary," 1787.) *Grose*
Grote, George (1794–1871). English historian. *Grote*
Grove, Sir George (1820–1900). English engineer and editor. ("Dictionary of Music and Musicians," 1879–1889.) *Grove*
Grove, Sir William Robert (1811–1896). English physicist. *W. R. Grove*
Guardian, The (1713). English literary periodical. *Guardian*
Guest, Edwin (1800–1880). English historical writer and philologist. *Guest*
Guevara, Sir Antonie of (1490?–1545?). Spanish chronicler. ("Familiar Letters," trans. by Hellowes, 1577.) *Guevara*
Guillaume, E. French writer on art. *E. Guillaume*
Guillim, John (1565–1621). English writer on heraldry. *Guillim*
Günther, Albert Karl Ludwig Gotthilf (1830–). German-British zoölogist. *Günther*
Gurnall, William (1617–1679). English divine. *Gurnall*
Gurney, Edmund. Contemporary English metaphysical writer. *E. Gurney*
Guthrie, Thomas (1803–1873). Scottish clergyman and philanthropist. *Guthrie*
Guthrie, William (1708–1770). Scottish historical and general writer. *W. Guthrie*
Guylforde or **Guildford, Sir Richard** (died 1506). English politician. *Sir R. Guylforde*
Guy of Warwick (about 1314). Middle English romance. *Guy of Warwick*
Guyot, Arnold Henry (1807–1884). American geographer. *Guyot*
Gwilt, Joseph (1784–1863). English architect and archæologist. ("An Encyclopædia of Architecture," 1842; ed. Papworth, 1881.) *Gwilt*

Habington, William (1605–1654). English poet. *Habington*
Hacket, John (1592–1670). Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. *Bp. Hacket*
Haddan, Arthur West (1816–1873). English clergyman, writer on ecclesiastical history, etc. *A. W. Haddan*
Hadley, James (1821–1872). American philologist. *J. Hadley*
Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich (1834–). German naturalist. *Haeckel*
Haggard, Henry Rider (1856–). English novelist. *H. R. Haggard*
Hailes, Lord (Sir David Dalrymple) (1726–1792). Scottish jurist and historian. *Lord Hailes*
Hakewill, George (1578–1649). English divine. *Hakewill*
Hakluyt, Richard (died 1616). English geographer. *Hakluyt*
Hakluyt Society's Publications. Society instituted in London, 1846.
Haldeman, Samuel Stehman (1812–1880). American naturalist and philologist. *S. S. Haldeman*
Haldorsen, Björn (1724?–1794). Icelandic lexicographer. ("Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum," ed. Rask, 1814.)
Hale, Edward Everett (1822–). American clergyman, historian, and novelist. *E. E. Hale*
Hale, Horatio (1817–1896). American ethnologist and philologist. *H. Hale*
Hale, Sir Matthew (1609–1676). English jurist. *Sir M. Hale*
Hales, John (1584–1656). English clergyman and critic. *Hales*
Haliburton, Thomas Chandler (pseudonym "Sam Slick") (1797–1865). British American judge and humorist. *Haliburton*
Halifax, Earl of (Charles Montague) (1661–1715). English statesman. *Lord Halifax*
Halkett, Samuel (1814–1871). Scottish compiler. ("Dictionary of Anonymous Literature," continued by J. Laing, published 1881–1888.) *Halkett*
Hall, Arthur (died 1604). English translator and politician. *A. Hall*
Hall, Basil (1788–1844). Scottish traveler. *B. Hall*
Hall, Benjamin Homer (1830–1893). American writer, compiler of "College Words and Customs." *B. H. Hall*
Hall, Charles Francis (1821–1871). American arctic explorer. *C. F. Hall*
Hall, Edward (died 1547). English historian. *Hall*
Hall, Fitzedward (1825-1901). American-English philologist. *Fitzedward Hall*, or *F. Hall*
Hall, Granville Stanley (1845–). American educator. *G. S. Hall*
Hall, Hubert. Author of "Society in the Elizabethan Age," 1886. *H. Hall*
Hall, John (1627–1656). English poet and pamphleteer. *John Hall*
Hall, Joseph (1574–1656). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Hall*
Hall, Marshall (1790–1857). English physiologist. *M. Hall*
Hall, Robert (1764–1831). English divine. *R. Hall*
Hall, Mrs. Samuel Carter (Anna Maria Fielding) (1800–1881). British writer. *Mrs. S. C. Hall*
Hallam, Henry (1777–1859). English historian. *Hallam*
Halleck, Fitz-Greene (1790–1867). American poet. *Halleck*
Halleck, Henry Wager (1815–1872). American general. *H. W. Halleck*
Halliwell (later **Halliwell-Phillipps**), **James Orchard** (1820–1889). English antiquary and Shaksperian scholar. ("A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," 1847, etc.) *Halliwell*
Hallywell, Henry (about 1680). English clergyman. *Hallywell*
Halpine, Charles Graham (pseudonym "Miles O'Reilly") (1829–1868). American humorist and poet. *Miles O'Reilly*
Halsted, George Bruce (1853–). American mathematician. *Halsted*
Halyburton, Thomas (1674–1712). Scottish theologian. *Halyburton*
Hamersly, Lewis R. American publisher. ("Naval Encyclopædia," 1884.) *Hamersly*
Hamerton, Philip Gilbert (1834–1894). English artist, writer on art, and essayist. *P. G. Hamerton*
Hamilton, Alexander (1757–1804). American statesman. *A. Hamilton*
Hamilton, Anthony (died 1720). English writer. *Memoirs of Count de Grammont*
Hamilton, Lady Claude. Translator of a life of Pasteur. *Lady Claude Hamilton*
Hamilton, Elizabeth (1758–1816). British miscellaneous writer. *Eliz. Hamilton*
Hamilton, Leonidas Le Cenci. Contemporary American writer. *L. Hamilton*
Hamilton, Walter (about 1815). British geographer. *Hamilton*
Hamilton, Sir William (1788–1856). Scottish metaphysician. *Sir W. Hamilton*, or *Hamilton*
Hamilton, Sir William Rowan (1805–1865). Irish mathematician. *Sir W. Rowan Hamilton*
Hammond, Charles Edward (1837–). English clergyman and writer on liturgies. *C. E. Hammond*
Hammond, Henry (1605–1660). English divine. *Hammond*
Hammond, William Alexander (1828–). American physician and author. *W. A. Hammond*
Hampole, Richard Rolle of (died 1349). English author. *Hampole*
Hampson, R. T. Compiler of "Medii Ævi Kalendarium." *Hampson*
Handbooks, South Kensington Museum. *S. K. Handbook*
Hanmer, Jonathan (1606–1687). English clergyman. *Hanmer*
Hanna, William (1808–1882). Scottish biographer and theological writer. *Hanna*
Hannay, James (1827–1873). Scottish novelist and man of letters. *Hannay*
Hardinge, George (1743–1816). English jurist and author. *G. Hardinge*
Hardwick, Charles (1821–1859). English theologian. *Hardwick*
Hardy, Samuel (1720–1793). English clergyman and theological writer. *S. Hardy*
Hardy, Thomas (1840–). English novelist. *T. Hardy*
Hardyng, John (1378–1465?). English chronicler. *Hardyng*
Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert (1834–). English writer of travels, etc. *A. J. C. Hare*
Harford, John Scandrett (1785–1866). English biographer. *J. S. Harford*
Hargrave, Francis (1741?–1821). English lawyer and antiquary. *Hargrave*
Harington, Sir John (1561–1612). English poet and author. *Sir J. Harington*
Harleian Miscellany. ("The Harleian Miscellany: a Collection of scarce, curious, and entertaining Pamphlets and Tracts, . . . selected from the Library of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford," 1744–1746, 1808–1813.) *Harl. Misc.*
Harleian Society, Publications of. Society instituted 1869.
Harman, Thomas. English writer. ("Caveat for Cursetors," 1567.) *Harman*
Harmar, John (died 1670). English classical scholar. *Harmar*
Harper, Robert Goodloe (1765–1825). American statesman. *R. G. Harper*
Harper's Magazine (1850–). American monthly literary magazine. *Harper's Mag.*
Harper's Weekly (1857–). American weekly illustrated periodical. *Harper's Weekly*

Harrington or **Harington, James** (1611-1677). English political writer. *J. Harrington*
Harris, James (1709-1780). English writer on art, philology, etc. *Harris*
Harris, Joel Chandler (1848-). American author. *J. C. Harris*
Harris, William Torrey (1835-). American educator. *W. T. Harris*
Harrison, Mrs. Burton (Constance Cary) (1843-). American novelist. *Mrs. Burton Harrison*
Harrison, Frederic (1831-). English writer on positivism, etc. *F. Harrison*
Harrison, John (about 1570-1600). British printer. *J. Harrison*
Harrison, William (1534-1593). English chronicler and historian. *Harrison*
Harsnet or **Harsnett, Samuel** (1561-1631). Archbishop of York. *Harsnet*
Hart, James Morgan (1839-). American author. *J. M. Hart*
Hart, John Seely (1810-1877). American author. *J. S. Hart*
Harte, Francis Bret (1839-). American novelist and poet. *Bret Harte*
Harte, Walter (1709-1774). English essayist and poet. *W. Harte*
Hartley, David (1705-1757). English philosopher. *Hartley*
Hartlib, Samuel (about 1650). Polish-British miscellaneous writer. *Hartlib*
Harvey, Gabriel (1545?-1630). English poet. *G. Harvey*
Harvey, Gideon (1640?-1700?). English physician. *Gideon Harvey*
Harvey, William (1578-1657). English anatomist. *Harvey*
Harvey, William Henry (1811-1866). British botanist. *W. H. Harvey*
Hatherly, S. G. Archpriest of the Greek Church, writer on liturgics. *Hatherly*
Havelok the Dane (about 1280). Middle English poem. *Havelok*
Haweis, Hugh Reginald (1838-1901). English clergyman and miscellaneous writer. *Haweis*
Hawes, Stephen (died 1523?). English poet. *Hawes*
Hawes, William (1736-1808). English physician. (“Premature Death,” 1777.) *W. Hawes*
Hawkesworth, John (died 1773). English essayist. *Hawkesworth*
Hawkins, Henry (1571?-1646). English translator and author. *H. Hawkins*
Hawkins, Sir John (1719-1789). English author (“History of Music,” 1776). *Sir J. Hawkins*
Hawkins, Sir Richard (died 1622). English navigator. *Sir R. Hawkins*
Hawkins, Thomas. English author. (“Origin of the English Drama,” 1773.) *Hawkins*
Hawthorne, Julian (1846-). American novelist. *J. Hawthorne*
Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804-1864). American novelist. *Hawthorne*
Hawtrey, Edward Craven (1789-1862). English educator and poet. *Hawtrey*
Hay, John (1838-). American diplomatist, journalist, and author. *John Hay*
Hay, William (1695-1755). English politician. *W. Hay*
Haydn, Joseph (died 1856). Eng. compiler. (“Dictionary of Dates,” 1841, etc.) *Haydn*
Haydon, Benjamin Robert (1786-1846). English painter. *B. R. Haydon*
Hayley, William (1745-1820). English poet. *W. Hayley*
Hayne, Paul Hamilton (1830-1886). American poet. *Paul Hayne*
Hayward, Abraham (1801-1884). English lawyer and essayist. *A. Hayward*
Hayward, Sir John (died 1627). English historian. *Sir J. Hayward*
Hazlitt, William (1778-1830). English essayist and critic. *Hazlitt*
Head, Barclay Vincent (1844-). English numismatist. *B. V. Head*
Hearn, Lafcadio (1850-). American author. *L. Hearn*
Hearn, William Edward (1826-1888). Irish-Australian jurist and economist. *W. E. Hearn*
Heath, James (1629-1664). English historian. *J. Heath*
Heber, Reginald (1783-1826). Bishop of Calcutta. *Bp. Heber*
Hector, Annie F. (pseud. “Mrs. Alexander”) (1825-). Brit. novelist. *Mrs. Alexander*
Hedge, Frederic Henry (1805-1890). American author. *F. H. Hedge*
Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (1770-1831). German philosopher. *Hegel*
Hellowes, Edward. English translator. (See *Guevara.*) *Hellowes*
Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand (1821-). German physicist. *Helmholtz*
Helps, Sir Arthur (1813-1875). English essayist. *Helps*, or *A. Helps*
Hemans, Felicia Dorothea (1793-1835). English poet. *Mrs. Hemans*
Hemsley, William Botting (1843-). English botanist. *Hemsley*
Henderson, Peter (1823-1890). American agricultural writer. *Henderson*
Henfrey, Arthur (1819-1859). English botanist. *Henfrey*
Henley, John (1692-1756). English orator and writer. *J. Henley*
Henry, Matthew (1662-1714). English commentator. *M. Henry*
Henry, Patrick (1736-1799). American statesman and orator. *P. Henry*
Henryson, Robert (1430?-1506?). Scottish poet. *Henryson*
Henslow, George (1835-). English botanist. *G. Henslow*
Henslow, John Stevens (1796-1861). English botanist. *Henslow*
Herbert, George (1593-1633). English poet. *G. Herbert*
Herbert, Lord, of Cherbury (Edward Herbert) (1583-1648). English philosopher and historian. *Lord Herbert*
Herbert, Sir Thomas (1606-1682). English traveler. *Sir T. Herbert*
Herd, David (1732-1810). Collector of Scottish songs. *Herd*
Herrick, Robert (1591-1674). English poet. *Herrick*
Herrick, Sophie McIlvaine Bledsoe (1837-). American editor and writer. *S. B. Herrick*
Herschel, Sir John Frederick William (1792-1871). English astronomer. *Sir J. Herschel*
Herschel, Sir William (1738-1822). German-English astronomer. *Sir W. Herschel*
Hervey, James (1714-1758). English clergyman and devotional writer. *Hervey*
Hewitt, John (1807-1878). English archæologist. *J. Hewitt*
Hewyt or **Hewytt, John** (died 1658). English divine. *Hewyt*
Hexham, Henry. English soldier in the Netherlands, and lexicographer. (“A Large Netherdutch and English Dictionarie,” 1658; ed. Manly, 1678.) *Hexham*
Heylin or **Heylyn, Peter** (1600-1662). English theologian and historian. *Heylin*
Heywood, John (died about 1580?). English dramatist and poet. *J. Heywood*
Heywood, Thomas (died about 1650). English dramatist. *Heywood*
Hickes, George (1642-1715). English clergyman and philologist. *Hickes*
Hickok, Laurens Perseus (1798-1888). American clergyman and philosophical writer. *Hickok*
Hicks, Francis (1566-1631). English translator. *F. Hicks*
Hieron, Samuel (1572-1617). English clergyman and theological writer. *Hieron*
Higden, Ranulf or **Ralph** (died 1364). English chronicler. “Polychronicon,” 1327-1342, trans. by John Trevisa, 1387.) *Higden*
Higginson, Francis (1588-1630). English-American Puritan divine. *F. Higginson*
Higginson, John (1616-1708). English-American clergyman. *J. Higginson*
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth (1823-). American essayist and historian. *T. W. Higginson*
Hill, Aaron (1685-1750). English poet. *A. Hill*
Hill, Adams Sherman (1833-). American writer on rhetoric. *A. S. Hill*
Hill, David J. (1850-). American writer on rhetoric, socialism, etc. *D. J. Hill*
Hill, Sir John (1716-1775). English writer. *Sir J. Hill*
Hill or **Hylle, Thomas** (lived about 1590). English astrologer, compiler, and translator. *T. Hill*
Hillhouse, James Abraham (1789-1841). American poet. *Hillhouse*
Hillier, G. L. See *Bury.*
Hinton, Richard J. Contemporary American writer. *R. J. Hinton*
History of Manual Arts (1661). *Hist. Man. Arts*, 1661
History of the Royal Society of London (1848). By Charles Richard Weld. *Hist. Roy. Soc.*
Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight (1817-1887). American theologian and educator. *R. D. Hitchcock*
Hobbes, Thomas (1588-1679). English philosopher. *Hobbes*
Hoblyn, Richard Dennis (1803-1886). English educational writer. *Hoblyn*
Hoccleve. See *Occleve.*
Hodge, Archibald Alexander (1823-1886). American theologian. *A. A. Hodge*
Hodge, Charles (1797-1878). American theologian. *C. Hodge*
Hodgson, Frederick T. Contemporary American technical writer. *F. T. Hodgson*
Hodgson, Shadworth Hollway. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *S. H. Hodgson*
Hodgson, William Ballantyne (1815-1880). Scottish educational writer and economist. *W. B. Hodgson*
Hoffman, Charles Fenno (1806-1884). American poet and author. *C. F. Hoffman*
Hogg, James (“the Ettrick Shepherd”) (1770-1835). Scottish poet. *Hogg*
Holden, Edward S. See *Newcomb and Holden.*
Holder, William (1616-1698). English writer. *Holder*
Hole, Samuel Reynolds (1819-). English clergyman and author. *S. R. Hole*
Holinshed, Raphael (died about 1580). English chronicler. *Holinshed*
Holland, Frederic May (1836-). American author. *F. M. Holland*
Holland, Sir Henry (1788-1873). English physician and writer. *Sir H. Holland*
Holland, Josiah Gilbert (pseudonym “Timothy Titcomb”) (1819-1881). American editor, poet, and novelist. *J. G. Holland*
Holland, Lady (Saba Smith) (died 1866). English writer, biographer of her father, Sydney Smith. *Lady Holland*
Holland, Philemon (1552-1637). English translator. *Holland*
Hollyband, Claudius. English lexicographer, author of a French and English dictionary, 1593. *Hollyband*
Holme, Randle (1627-1699). English genealogist and writer on heraldry. *Randle Holme*
Holmes, Abiel (1763-1837). American clergyman and historian. *A. Holmes*
Holmes, Oliver Wendell (1809-1894). American poet, essayist, and novelist. *O. W. Holmes*
Holmes, Timothy. Contemporary English medical writer. *Holmes*
Holst, Hermann Eduard von (1841-). German historian. *H. von Holst*
Holyday, Barten (1593-1661). English clergyman, dramatist, and translator. *Holyday*
Home, John (1722-1808). Scottish dramatist. *J. Home*
Hone, William (1780-1842). English publisher and author. *Hone*
Hood, Thomas (1798-1845). English poet and humorist. *Hood*
Hook, Theodore Edward (1788-1841). English novelist and miscellaneous writer. *T. Hook*
Hook, Walter Farquhar (1798-1875). English theologian and biographer. *Hook*
Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton (1817-). English botanist. *J. D. Hooker*
Hooker, Richard (1554?-1600). English theologian. *Hooker*
Hooker, Sir William Jackson (1785-1865). English botanist. *W. J. Hooker*
Hoole, John (1727-1803). English translator. *Hoole*
Hooper, George (1640-1727). Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Bp. Hooper*
Hooper, Robert (1773-1835). English medical writer. *Hooper*
Hopkins, Ezekiel (1633?-1690). Bishop of Derry, Ireland. *Bp. Hopkins*
Hopkins, Mark (1802-1887). American clergyman, educator, and writer on intellectual and moral philosophy. *Mark Hopkins*
Hoppe, A. German compiler. (“Englisch-Deutsches Supplement-Lexicon,” 1871, 1888.) *Hoppe*
Horman, William (died 1535). English lexicographer. (“Vulgaria Puerorum,” 1519.) *Horman*
Horn, Frederik Winkel. Danish author. *Horn*
Horne, George (1730-1792). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Horne*
Horne, Thomas Hartwell (1780-1862). English Biblical scholar. *T. H. Horne*
Horner, Leonard (1785-1864). British geologist and author. *Horner*
Horsley, Samuel (1733-1806). Bishop of St. Asaph. *Bp. Horsley*
Hosmer, James Kendall (1834-). American author. *J. K. Hosmer*
Hotten, John Camden (1832-1873). English publisher, compiler of “The Slang Dictionary, 1869” (ed. 1889 also used). *Hotten*, or *Slang Dict.*
Houghton, Lord (Richard Monckton Milnes) (1809-1885). English poet and author. *Lord Houghton*
Howard, Henry (Earl of Northampton) (1540-1614). English writer. *Howard*
Howe, Julia Ward (1819-). American poet and author. *J. W. Howe*
Howell, James (died 1666). English traveler, author, and lexicographer (editor of Cotgrave, etc.). *Howell*
Howells, William Dean (1837-). American novelist, poet, and critic. *W. D. Howells*, or *Howells*
Howitt, Mary (1799-1888). English author. *Mary Howitt*
Howitt, William (1792-1879). English author. *W. Howitt*
Howson, John (1557?-1632). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Howson*

Hoyt, Ralph. (1806-1878). American poet. *R. Hoyt*

Hudson, Mary Clemmer. See *Ames.*

Hudson, Thomas (about 1600). English poet. *T. Hudson*

Hueppe, Ferdinand. Contemporary German bacteriologist. *Hueppe*

Hughes, John (1677-1720). English poet and translator. *J. Hughes*

Hughes, Thomas (1823-1896). English author. *T. Hughes*

Huloet, Richard. English lexicographer. ("Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum pro Tyrunculis," 1552; ed. Higgins, 1572.) *Huloet*

Hume, David (1711-1776). Scottish philosopher and historian. *Hume*

Humphrey, Heman (1779-1861). American clergyman. *H. Humphrey*

Humphreys, Henry Noel (1810-1879). English numismatist and antiquary. *H. N. Humphreys*

Hunt, James Henry Leigh (1784-1859). English poet and essayist. *L. Hunt*

Hunter, Henry (1741-1802). Scottish clergyman and author. *H. Hunter*

Hunter, Robert. See *Encyclopædic Dictionary.*

Hurd, Richard (1720-1808). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Hurd*

Hutcheson, Francis (1694-1746). Irish philosopher. *Hutcheson*

Hutchinson, Thomas (1698-1769). English theologian. *T. Hutchinson*

Hutchinson, Thomas J. (1820-1885). British author. *T. J. Hutchinson*

Hutton, Charles (1737-1823). English mathematician. *Hutton*

Hutton, James (1726-1797). Scottish geologist. *J. Hutton*

Hutton, Richard Holt (1826-1897). English critic. *R. H. Hutton*

Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-1895). English naturalist. *Huxley*

Hyatt, Alpheus (1838-). American naturalist. *Hyatt*

Hylle, Thomas. See *Hill.*

Ilive, Jacob (1705-1763). English printer. *J. Ilive*

Illustrated London News (1842-). English weekly illustrated journal. *Ill. Lond. News*

Imperial Dictionary. Compiled by John Ogilvie, 1850; enlarged edition, edited by Charles Annandale, 1882. *Imp. Dict.*

Inchbald, Elizabeth (1753-1821). English actress, dramatist, and novelist. *Mrs. Inchbald*

Independent, New York (1848-). American weekly religious journal. *New York Independent*

Ingelow, Jean (1820-1897). English poet. *Jean Ingelow*

Inman, Thomas. Contemporary English physician, author of "Ancient and Modern Symbolism." *Inman*

Innes, Cosmo (1798-1874). Scottish historian and antiquary. *Cosmo Innes*

Irving, Washington (1783-1859). American author. *Irving*

Jackson, Helen Hunt (Helen Maria Fiske; Mrs. Helen Hunt; pseudonym "H. H.") (1831-1885). American author. *Mrs. H. Jackson*

Jackson, Thomas (1579-1640). English divine. *T. Jackson*

Jacob, Giles (1686-1744). English legal writer. *Jacob*

Jacolliot, Louis (1837-). French philosopher and author. *Jacolliot*

Jago, Frederick W. P. English compiler. (A Cornish glossary, 1882.) *Jago*

James, A. G. F. Eliot. English writer. ("Indian Industries," 1880.) *A. G. F. Eliot James*

James, George Payne Rainsford (1801-1860). English novelist. *G. P. R. James*

James, Henry (1811-1882). American theological writer. *H. James*

James, Henry, Jr. (1843-). American novelist and critic. *H. James, Jr.*

James, William (1842-). American philosophical writer. *W. James*

Jamieson, John (1759-1838). Scottish clergyman and lexicographer. ("An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," 1808; new ed., 1879-1882.) *Jamieson*

Janvier, Thomas Allibone (1849-). American novelist. *T. A. Janvier*

Jarvis, Charles (died about 1740). English printer, translator of "Don Quixote." *Jarvis*

Jay, William (1769-1853). English clergyman. *Jay*

Jeaffreson, John Cordy (1831-). English novelist and miscellaneous writer. *Jeaffreson*

Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse (1841-). English classical scholar. *R. C. Jebb*

Jefferson, Joseph (1829-). American actor. *J. Jefferson*

Jefferson, Thomas (1743-1826). Third President of the United States. *Jefferson*

Jeffrey, Lord (Francis Jeffrey) (1773-1850). Scottish judge and critic. *Jeffrey*

Jenkin, Fleeming (1833-1885). British engineer and physicist. *Fleeming Jenkin*

Jenkins, Edward (1838-). British author. *Jenkins*

Jenks, Benjamin (1646-1724). English religious writer. *B. Jenks*

Jennings, Arthur Charles (1847-). English clergyman and ecclesiastical writer. *A. C. Jennings*

Jenyns, Leonard (middle of 19th century). English clergyman and naturalist. *Jenyns*

Jenyns, Soame (1704-1787). English writer and politician. *S. Jenyns*

Jerrold, Douglas William (1803-1857). English dramatist and humorist. *D. Jerrold*

Jesse, John Heneage (died 1874). English historical writer. *J. H. Jesse*

Jevons, William Stanley (1835-1882). English political economist and philosophical writer. *Jevons*

Jewell or **Jewel, John** (1522-1571). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Jewell*

Jewett, Edward H. (1830-). English-American clergyman. *E, H. Jewett*

Jewett, Sarah Orne (1849-). American author. *S. O. Jewett*

Jewitt, Llewellyn (1814-1886). English antiquary. *Jewitt*

Jewsbury, Geraldine Endsor (died 1880). English novelist. *Miss Jewsbury*

Jodrell, Richard Paul (died 1831). English compiler. ("Philology on the English Language," 1820.) *Jodrell*

John, Gabriel (about 1700). English writer. *Gabriel John*

Johns Hopkins University, Studies from Biological Laboratory of.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

Johnson, Charles (died 1748). English dramatist. *C. Johnson*

Johnson, Edward (1599-1672). American historian. *E. Johnson*

Johnson, John (1662-1725). English divine. *J. Johnson*

Johnson, Samuel (1649-1703). English controversialist. *Samuel Johnson*

Johnson, Samuel (1696-1772). American clergyman. *S. Johnson*

Johnson, Samuel (1709-1784). English lexicographer, critic, and poet. ("A Dictionary of the English Language," 1755; ed. Todd, 1818.) *Johnson*

Johnson, Thomas (died 1644). English botanist. *T. Johnson*

Johnston, Alexander Keith (1804-1871). Scottish geographer.

Johnston, George (died 1855). British naturalist. *G. Johnston*

Johnstone, Charles (died about 1800). Irish novelist. *C. Johnstone*

Joly, N. French physicist. ("Man before Metals.") *N. Joly*

Jones, Henry (pseudonym "Cavendish") (1831-1899). English writer on whist and other games. *Cavendish*

Jones, Stephen (1763-1827). English editor and compiler. *S. Jones*

Jones, William (1726-1800). English theologian and general writer. *W. Jones*

Jones, Sir William (1746-1794). English Orientalist. *Sir W. Jones*

Jonson, Ben (1573?-1637). English dramatist and poet. *B. Jonson*

Jordan, Thomas (died about 1685). English poet and dramatist. *Jordan*

Jortin, John (1698-1770). English clergyman and critic. *Jortin*

Josselyn, John (middle of 17th century). English traveler. *Josselyn*

Joule, James Prescott (1818-1889). English physicist. *Joule*

Journal of Botany, British and Foreign (1862-). English monthly periodical. *Jour. of Botany, Brit. and For.*

Journal of Education (1858-). American weekly periodical. *Jour. of Education*

Journal of Mental Science (1850-). English quarterly periodical. *Jour. of Ment. Sci.*

Journal of Philology (1868-). English half-yearly periodical. *Jour. of Philol.*

Journal of Science (1864-). English periodical. *Jour. of Sci.*

Journal of Speculative Philosophy (1867-). American quarterly periodical. *Jour. Spec. Philos.*

Journal of the American Oriental Society. *Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc.*

Journal of the Anthropological Institute (1871-). English periodical. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*

Journal of the British Archæological Association (1845-). *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*

Journal of the Franklin Institute (1826-). American monthly periodical. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*

Journal of the Linnean Society (1857-). Society founded in London in 1788. *Jour. Linn. Soc.*

Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States (1881-). American quarterly periodical. *Jour. of Mil. Service Inst.*

Journal of the Royal Microscopic Society (1869-). Society founded in London in 1839. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*

Journal of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (1880-). English half-yearly periodical. *Jour. Soc. for Hellenic Studies*

Journals, American (various). See *American.*

Jowett, Benjamin (1817-1893). English scholar, translator of Plato, etc. *Jowett*

Joyce, Robert Dwyer (1813-1883). Irish poet. *R. D. Joyce*

Joye or **Joy, George** (died 1553?). English Reformer and printer. *Joye*

Judd, John W. (1840-). English geologist. *J. W. Judd*

Judd, Sylvester (1813-1853). American clergyman and novelist. *S. Judd*

Jukes, Joseph Beete (1811-1869). English geologist. *Jukes*

Julien, Alexis Anastay (1840-). American geologist. *Julien*

Junius, Franciscus (François du Jon) (1545-1602). French theologian. *F. Junius*

Junius, Franciscus (1589-1677). German-English philologist. ("Etymologicum Anglicanum," ed. Lye, 1744.) *Junius*

Junius, Letters of. Political letters, collected edition, 1769-1772. *Junius Letters*

Junius, R. ("Cure of Misprision," 1646.) *R. Junius*

Kames, Lord (Henry Home) (1696-1782). Scottish judge and philosophical writer. *Lord Kames*, or *Kames*

Kane, Elisha Kent (1820-1857). American arctic explorer. *Kane*

Kane, Richard (about 1745). British officer, writer on military subjects. *Rich. Kane*

Kant, Immanuel (1724-1804). German philosopher. *Kant*

Kavanagh, Julia (1824-1877). British novelist. *Kavanagh*

Kaye, John (1783-1853). Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Kaye*

Keary, C. F. (1849-). English ethnologist and historical writer. *Keary*

Keats, John (1795-1821). English poet. *Keats*

Keble, John (1792-1866). English clergyman and poet. *Keble*

Keddie, Henrietta (pseudonym "Sarah Tytler"). Contemporary English novelist. *S. Tytler*

Keepe, Henry (about 1680). English antiquary. *Keepe*

Keightley, Thomas (1789-1872). British historian. *Keightley*

Keill, John (1671-1721). Scottish astronomer and mathematician. *Keill*

Kelham, Robert (last half of 18th century). English antiquary. *Kelham*

Kemble, Frances Anne (Mrs. Pierce Butler) (1800-1893). English actress and author. *F. A. Kemble*, or *Fanny Kemble*

Kemble, John Mitchell (1807-1857). English Anglo-Saxon scholar and historian. *Kemble*

Kempis, Thomas a (Thomas Hammerken) (died 1471). German mystic. *Thomas a Kempis*

Kendall, Timothy. English poet (wrote about 1577). *Kendall*

Kennan, George (1845-). American traveler and author. *G. Kennan*

Kennet, Basil (1674-1715). English antiquary. *Kennet*

Kennet, White (1660-1728). Bishop of Peterborough. *Bp. Kennet*

Kenrick, William (died 1779). English critic and lexicographer. *Kenrick*

Kent, Charles (1823-). English poet and journalist. *C. Kent*

Kent, James (1763-1847). American jurist. *Kent*, or *Chancellor Kent*

Kent, William Saville. Contemporary English naturalist. *W. S. Kent*

Ker, Robert (1755-1813). Scottish surgeon, translator of Lavoisier, etc. *R. Ker*

Kersey, John. English lexicographer. ("A General English Dictionary," 1708.) *Kersey*

Kettlewell, John (1653-1695). English clergyman. *Kettlewell*

Key, Francis Scott (1779-1843). American poet. *Key*

Kilian, Cornelis (died 1607). Dutch philologist. ("Etymologicum Teutonicæ Linguæ," 1598; repr. 1777, ed. Hasselt.)

Killingbeck, John (about 1710). English clergyman. *Killingbeck*

Kimball, Richard Burleigh (1816-1892). American author. *R. B. Kimball*

Kinahan, D. British legal writer (wrote about 1830-1836). *Kinahan*

King, Edward (1848-1896). American journalist and author. *E. King*

King, Henry (1591-1669). Bishop of Chichester. *Bp. King*

King, Thomas Starr (1824-1864). American clergyman and author. *Starr King*

King, William (1650-1729). Archbishop of Dublin. *Abp. King*

King, William (1663-1712). English satirist. *W. King*

King Horn (before 1300). Middle English poem, translated from French. *King Horn*

Kinglake, Alexander William (1811-1891). English historian and traveler. *Kinglake*

Kingsley, Charles (1819-1875). English clergyman, novelist, and poet. *Kingsley*

Kingsley, Henry (1830-1876). English novelist. *H. Kingsley*

Kipling, Rudyard (1865-). English novelist. *R. Kipling*

Kirby, William (1759-1850). English entomologist. *Kirby*

Kirby and Spence. ("Introduction to Entomology," 1815-1826, etc.) *Kirby and Spence*

Kirwan, Richard (died 1812). Irish physicist and chemist. *Kirwan*

Kitchener, William (1775?-1827). English miscellaneous writer. *W. Kitchener*

Kitto, John (1804-1854). English Biblical scholar. *Kitto*

Klein, Edward. English bacteriologist. ("Micro-Organisms and Disease," 1885.) *E. Klein*

Kluge, Friedrich (1856-). German philologist. ("Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache," 1881; 4th ed., 1888.)

Knatchbull, Sir Norton (1601-1684). English Biblical critic. *Knatchbull*

Knight, Charles (1791-1873). English author and editor. *Knight*

Knight, Edward. English author. ("Tryall of Truth," 1580.) *E. Knight*

Knight, Edward Henry (1824-1883). American mechanician and compiler. ("Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary," 1873-1884.) *E. H. Knight*

Knight, Richard Payne (1750?-1824). English classical scholar and antiquary. *R. P. Knight*

Knolles, Richard (died 1610). English historian. *Knolles*

Knollys, W. W. British officer. ("Dictionary of Military Terms," 1873.) *Knollys*

Knox, John (1505-1572). Scottish Reformer. *Knox*

Knox, Robert (died about 1700). English naval officer. *R. Knox*

Knox, Vicesimus (1752-1821). English clergyman and essayist. *V. Knox*

Kollock, Henry (1778-1819). American divine. *Kollock*

Krauth, Charles Porterfield (1823-1883). American theologian. *Krauth*

Krauth and Fleming (C. P. Krauth and W. Fleming). ("Vocabulary of the Philosophical Sciences," 1881.) *Krauth-Fleming*

Kunth, Karl Sigismund (1788-1850). German botanist. *Kunth*

Kurtz, Johann Heinrich (1809-1890). German church historian. *J. H. Kurtz*

Kyd, Thomas (lived about 1580). English dramatist. *Kyd*

Lacépède, Comte de (Bernard Germain Étienne de Laville) (1756-1825). French naturalist. *Lacépède*

Lacy, John (died 1681). English actor, dramatist, and adapter. *J. Lacy*

Ladd, George Trumbull (1842-). American theologian and philosophical writer. *G. T. Ladd*

Laing, Samuel (1780-1868). Scottish writer. *Laing*

Lamb, Charles (1775-1834). English essayist and humorist. *Lamb*

Lamb, Patrick (about 1710). British writer on cookery. *Lamb's Cookery*

Lambarde or **Lambard, William** (1536-1601). English lawyer and antiquary. *Lambarde*

Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, Publications of. Society instituted 1828.

Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, Publications of. Society instituted 1878.

Lancet (1823-). English weekly medical journal. *Lancet*

Lanciani, Rodolfo (1847-). Italian archæologist. *Lanciani*

Landon, Letitia Elizabeth (Mrs. Maclean; pseudonym "L. E. L.") (1802-1838). English poet. *L. E. Landon*

Landor, Walter Savage (1775-1864). English poet and author. *Landor*

Landsborough, David (1782-1854). Scottish naturalist. *Landsborough*

Lane, Edward William (1801-1876). English Orientalist. *Lane*

Lang, Andrew (1844-). English poet and essayist. *A. Lang*

Langbaine, Gerard (1656-1692). English collector of plays. *Langbaine*

Langhorne, John (1735-1779). English translator and poet. *Langhorne*

Langland or **Langley, William** (1332?-1400?) English poet. See *Piers Plowman.*

Langtoft, Peter (about 1300). English translator and chronicler. *Langtoft*

Lanier, Sidney (1842-1881). American poet and critic. *S. Lanier*

Lankester, Edwin (1814-1874). English naturalist. *Lankester*

Lankester, Edwin Ray (1847-). English naturalist. *E. R. Lankester*

Lansdell, Henry. Contemporary English clergyman, traveler, and author. *Lansdell*

Larcom, Lucy (1826-1893). American poet. *Lucy Larcom*

Lardner, Dionysius (1793-1859). Irish physicist and mathematician. *Lardner*

Larive and Fleury. ("Dictionnaire Français Illustré," 1884-1889.) *Larive et Fleury*

Larousse, Pierre Athanase (1817-1875). French encyclopedist. ("Grand Dictionnaire Universelle du XIXe Siècle," 1866-1878.) *Larousse*

Laslett, Thomas. English writer. ("Timber and Timber-trees," 1875.) *Laslett*

Lassell, William (1799-1880). English astronomer. *Lassell*

Latham, P. M. (about 1840). British medical writer. *P. M. Latham*

Latham, Robert Gordon (1812-1888). English philologist and ethnologist ("Dictionary founded on Todd's Johnson," 1870). *Latham*

Lathrop, George Parsons (1851-1898). American author. *G. P. Lathrop*

Lathrop, Joseph (1731-1820). American clergyman. *J. Lathrop*

Latimer, Hugh (died 1555). English Reformer and martyr. *Latimer*

Latreille, Pierre André (1762-1833). French naturalist. *Latreille*

Laud, William (1573-1645). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Laud*

Lauder, Sir Thomas Dick (1784-1848). Scottish romancer, etc. *Sir T. Dick Lauder*

Laveleye, Émile Louis Victor de (1822-1892). Belgian economist and publicist. Trans. by Goddard H. Orpen. *Laveleye*

Lavington, George (1683-1762). Bishop of Exeter. *Bp. Lavington*

Law, William (1686-1761). English divine. *Law*

Lawrence, George Alfred (1827-1876). English novelist. *Lawrence*

Lawrence, Sir William (died 1867). English writer on surgery. *W. Lawrence*

Layamon. English priest and poet. ("Brut," a versified chronicle, about 1205.) *Layamon*

Layard, Sir Austen Henry (1817-1894). English archæologist and diplomatist. *Layard*

Laycock, Thomas (1812-1876). English physician. *Laycock*

Lazarus, Emma (1849-1887). American poet. *E. Lazarus*

Lea, Matthew Carey (1823-). American chemist. *Lea*

Leach, William Elford (1790-1836). English naturalist. *Leach*

Lecky, William Edward Hartpole (1838-). British historian. *Lecky*

Le Conte, John (1818-1891). American physicist. *Dr. John Le Conte*

Le Conte, John (1784-1860). American naturalist. *John Le Conte*

Le Conte, John Lawrence (1825-1883). American entomologist. *J. L. Le Conte*

Le Conte, Joseph (1823-). American geologist and physicist. *Le Conte*

Ledyard, John (1751-1789). American traveler. *Ledyard*

Lee, Frederick George (1832-). English ecclesiastical writer. *F. G. Lee*, or *Lee*

Lee, James (died 1795). British botanist. *J. Lee*

Lee, Nathaniel (died 1692?). English dramatist. *Lee*

Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. Edited by T. O. Cockayne, 1862. *A. S. Leechdoms*

Legge, James (1815-1897). Scottish sinologist. *J. Legge*

Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm (1646-1716). German philosopher and mathematician. *Leibnitz*

Leidy, Joseph (1823-1891). American naturalist. *Leidy*

Leigh, Sir Edward (1602-1671). English Biblical scholar and theologian. *Leigh*

Leighton, Robert (1611-1684). Archbishop of Glasgow. *Abp. Leighton*

Leland, Charles Godfrey (1824-). American author and compiler. ("Dictionary of Slang, Jargon, and Cant," 1889-1890, ed. Barrère and Leland.) *C. G. Leland*

Leland, John (died 1552). English antiquary. *Leland*

Leland, John (1691-1766). English Christian apologist. *J. Leland*

Leland, Thomas (1722-1785). Irish historian and classical scholar. *T. Leland*

Le Maout and Decaisne. French botanists. ("A General System of Botany," trans. by Mrs. Hooker, 1876.) *Le Maout and Decaisne*

Le Neve, John (1679?-1740?). English antiquary. *Le Neve*

Lennox, Charlotte (1720-1804). British novelist. *Charlotte Lennox*

Leo, Heinrich (1799-1878). German historian and philologist ("Angelsächsisches Glossar," 1877, etc.).

Leslie, Charles (1650?-1722). Irish nonjuring divine. *C. Leslie*

Lesquereux, Leo (1806-1889). Swiss-American paleontologist. *Lesquereux*

Lesson, René Primevère (1794-1849). French naturalist. *Lesson*

L'Estrange, Sir Roger (1616-1704). English translator and publicist. *Sir R. L'Estrange*

Letters of Eminent Men. From the Bodleian collection (London, 1813).

Lever, Charles James (1806-1872). Irish novelist. *Lever*

Levins, Peter (died after 1587). English physician and lexicographer. ("Manipulus Vocabulorum: A Dictionarie of English and Latine Wordes," 1570; repr. 1867, ed. H. B. Wheatley (E. E. T. S.).) *Levins*

Lewes, George Henry (1817-1878). English philosophical writer. *G. H. Lewes*

Lewis, Sir George Cornewall (1806-1863). English statesman and author. *Sir G. C. Lewis*

Lewis, John (1675-1746). English theologian and biographer. *J. Lewis*

Lewis, William Lillington (about 1767). British translator. *W. L. Lewis*

Lewis and Short (Charlton Thomas Lewis, 1834- ; Charles Short, 1821-1886). American lexicographers, editors of "Harper's Latin Dictionary," 1879. *Lewis and Short*

Leyden, John (1775-1811). Scottish poet and Orientalist. *Leyden*

Library of Universal Knowledge. See *Encyclopædia, Chambers's.*

Liddell and Scott (Henry George Liddell, 1811-1898; Robert Scott, 1811-1887). English lexicographers. ("A Greek-English Lexicon," 1843; 7th ed., 1883.) *Liddell and Scott*

Liddon, Henry Parry (1829-1890). English clergyman and theologian. *Liddon*

Lightfoot, John (1602-1675). English Biblical scholar. *Lightfoot*

Lightfoot, Joseph Barber (1828-1889). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Lightfoot*

Lilly, John. See *Lyly.*

Lilly, William (1602-1681). English astrologer. *Lilly*

Lincoln, Abraham (1809-1865). Sixteenth President of the United States. *Lincoln*

Lindley, John (1799-1865). English botanist. *Lindley*

Linnæus, Carolus (Carl Linné) (1707-1778). Swedish botanist. *Linnæus*

Linton, William James (1812-1897). English-American engraver and author. *W. J. Linton*

Linwood, William (about 1840). English classical scholar. *Linwood*

Lister, Martin (died about 1711). English naturalist. *Lister*

Lithgow, William (1583?-1660?). Scottish traveler. *Lithgow*

Littleton, Adam (1627-1694). English clergyman and lexicographer. (A Latin and English dictionary, 1678, 1684, etc.) *Littleton*

Littleton or **Lyttleton, Sir Thomas** (died 1481). English legal writer. *Littleton*

Littré, Maximilien Paul Émile (1801-1881). French lexicographer and philosopher. ("Dictionnaire de la Langue Française," 1863-1873.) *Littré*

Livingston, Edward (1764-1836). American statesman and jurist. *E. Livingston*

Livingstone, David (1813-1873). Scottish missionary and traveler. *Livingstone*

Lloyd, Robert (1733-1764). English poet. *Lloyd*

Lloyd, William (1627-1717). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Lloyd*

Lobel, Matthias de (1538-1616). French botanist. *De Lobel*

Locke, John (1632-1704). English philosopher. *Locke*

Locker-Lampson, Frederick (1821-1895). English poet. *F. Locker*

Lockhart, John Gibson (1794-1854). Scotch critic, biographer, and novelist. *Lockhart*

Lockhart, Col. Lawrence W. M. (1832-1882). English novelist and journalist. *L. W. M. Lockhart*

Lockwood, T. D. Contemporary British writer on electricity. *T. D. Lockwood*
Lockyer, Joseph Norman (1836–). English astronomer. *J. N. Lockyer*
Locrine (1595). Anonymous tragedy. *Locrine*
Lodge, Henry Cabot (1850–). American historical writer and politician. *H. Cabot Lodge*
Lodge, Thomas (died 1625). English dramatist, poet, and novelist. *Lodge*
Loe, William (about 1620). English clergyman. *Loe*
Logan, John (1748–1788). Scottish poet. *Logan*
Lommel, Eugène. French scientist. ("Nature of Light," trans., 1876.) *Lommel*
London Quarterly Review (1853–). English quarterly literary review. *London Quarterly Rev.*
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth (1807–1882). American poet. *Longfellow*
Longfellow, Samuel (1819–1892). American poet. *S. Longfellow*
Longstreet, Augustus Baldwin (1790–1870). American writer. *A. B. Longstreet*
Loomis, Alfred Lebbeus (1831–1895). American physician. *A. L. Loomis*
Loomis, Elias (1811–1889). American mathematician and physicist. *Loomis*
Lord, Henry (about 1630). English traveler. *H. Lord*
Lotze, Rudolf Hermann (1817–1881). German philosopher. *Hermann Lotze*
Loudon, John Claudius (1783–1843). Scottish agriculturist and botanist. *Loudon*
Loveday, Robert (second half of 17th century). English writer. *Loveday*
Lovelace, Richard (1618–1658). English poet. *Lovelace*
Lover, Samuel (1797–1868). Irish novelist and poet. *S. Lover*
Lowe, Charles (1848–). English historical writer. *Lowe*
Lowell, Edward Jackson (1845–). American historical writer. *E. J. Lowell*
Lowell, James Russell (1819–1891). American poet and essayist. *Lowell*
Lowell, Robert Traill Spence (1816–1891). American clergyman and author. *R. Lowell*
Lower, Mark Antony (1813–1876). English antiquary. *Lower*
Lowndes, William Thomas (died 1843). English bibliographer. *Lowndes*
Lowth, Robert (1718–1787). Bishop of London. *Bp. Lowth*
Lubbock, Sir John (1834–). English ethnologist, naturalist, and politician. *Sir J. Lubbock*
Luce, Stephen Bleecker (1827–). American admiral. ("Text-book of Seamanship," 1884.) *Luce*
Ludlow, Edmund (1616 or 1617–1693). English Parliamentarian general. *Ludlow*
Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns (1835–). Anglo-Indian official and writer. *Lyall*
Lydgate, John (about 1370–1460). English poet. *Lydgate*
Lye, Edward (died 1767). English philologist. ("Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum," ed. Manning, 1772.) *Lye*
Lyell, Sir Charles (1797–1875). Scottish geologist. *Sir C. Lyell*
Lyly or **Lilly, John** (1553?–1606?). English dramatist, and author of "Euphues." *Lyly*
Lyndsay or **Lindsay, Sir David** (died about 1555). Scottish poet. *Sir D. Lyndsay*
Lyric Poetry, Specimens of (1274–1307). Edited by Wright. *Spec. of Lyric Poetry*
Lyte, Henry Francis (1793–1847). British religious poet. *Lyte*
Lyttelton, Lord (George Lyttelton) (1709–1773). English statesman and author. *Lord Lyttelton*
Lytton, Earl of (Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton) (pseudonym "Owen Meredith") (1831–1891). English poet and diplomatist. *Owen Meredith*
Lytton, Lord (Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton) (1803–1873). English novelist, dramatist, poet, and politician. *Bulwer*

Macaulay, Lord (Thomas Babington Macaulay) (1800–1859). English historian, essayist, poet, and politician. *Macaulay*
McCarthy, Justin (1830–). Irish politician, historian, and novelist. *J. McCarthy*
McCarthy, Justin Huntly (1860–). Irish historical writer. *J. H. McCarthy*
McClintock, Sir Francis Leopold (1819–). British arctic explorer. *McClintock*
McClintock and Strong (John McClintock, 1814–1870; James Strong, 1822–). ("Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature," 1883–1887.) *McClintock and Strong*
McCormick, Robert (1800–1890). English explorer. *R. McCormick*
McCosh, James (1811–1894). Scottish-American philosopher. *McCosh*
McCulloch, James Melville (1801–1883). Scottish clergyman, compiler of educational works. *J. M. McCulloch*
McCulloch, John Ramsay (1789–1864). Scottish political economist. ("Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," 1832; edition used, 1882.) *McCulloch*
MacDonald, George (1824–). Scottish novelist. *Geo. MacDonald*
Macdougall, P. L. British military writer. ("Theory of War," 1856.) *Macdougall*
McElrath, Thomas (1807–1888). American lawyer, publisher, and banker. ("A Dictionary of Words and Phrases used in Commerce," 1871.) *McElrath*
Macgillivray, William (1796–1852). Scottish naturalist. *Macgillivray*
Machin, Lewis. English dramatist. ("The Dumb Knight," 1608.) *Machin*
Mackay, Charles (1814–1889). British poet and journalist. *C. Mackay*
Mackenzie, Henry (1745–1831). Scottish novelist, essayist, and dramatist. *H. Mackenzie*
Mackintosh, Sir James (1765–1832). Scottish philosopher and historian. *Sir J. Mackintosh*
Macklin, Charles (died 1797). British dramatist and actor. *Macklin*
Maclagan, Alexander (1811–1879). British poet. *A. Maclagan*
McLennan, John Fergus (1827–1881). Scottish historical writer. *J. F. McLennan*
Macloskie, George (1834–). British naturalist. *Macloskie*
McMaster, Guy Humphrey (1829–1887). American poet. *G. H. McMaster*
McMaster, John Bach (1852–). American historian. *J. B. McMaster*
Macmillan's Magazine (1859–). English monthly literary magazine. *Macmillan's Mag.*
Macready, William Charles (1793–1873). English actor. *Macready*
Madison, James (1751–1836). Fourth President of the United States. *Madison*
Madox, Thomas (died about 1726). English antiquary. *Madox*
Magazine of American History (1877–). Monthly magazine. *Mag. Amer. Hist.*
Mahan, Dennis Hart (1802–1871). American military engineer. *Mahan*
Mahan, Milo (1819–1870). American clergyman and church historian. *Dr. Mahan*
Mahony, Francis (pseudonym "Father Prout") (1805–1866). Irish author. *Father Prout*
Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner (1822–1888). English jurist and political writer. *Maine*
Malden, Henry (1800?–1876). English writer. *H. Malden*
Mallet, David (died 1765). Scottish poet and dramatist. *Mallet*
Mallet, Robert. English writer on earthquakes. *R. Mallet*
Mallock, William Hurrell (1849–). English author. *W. H. Mallock*
Malmesbury, William of. See *William.*
Malone, Edmund (1741–1812). Irish antiquary and Shaksperian scholar. *Malone*
Malory, Sir Thomas (15th century). British romancer. *Sir T. Malory*
Mandeville, Bernard de (died 1733). English poet and satirist. *B. de Mandeville*
Mandeville, Sir John de (died 1372?). English traveler. *Mandeville*
Mann, Edward C. ("Manual of Psychological Medicine," 1883.) *E. C. Mann*
Mann, Horace (1796–1859). American educator. *H. Mann*
Manning, Henry Edward (1808–1892). English cardinal. *Card. Manning*
Manning, Robert, of Brunne. See *Brunne.*
Mannyngham, Thomas (died 1722). Bishop of Chichester. *Bp. Mannyngham*
Mansel, Henry Longueville (1820–1871). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *Dean Mansel*
March, Francis Andrew (1825–). American philologist. *March*, or *F. A. March*
Markham, Albert Hastings. English naval officer and arctic explorer. *A. H. Markham*
Markham, Gervase (about 1570–1655). English soldier and poet. *G. Markham*
Marlowe, Christopher (1564–1593). English dramatist. *Marlowe*
Marmion, Shakerley (1602–1639). English dramatist, poet, and soldier. *Marmion*
Marryat, Frederick (1792–1848). English novelist. *Marryat*
Marsden, William (1754–1836). British Orientalist and numismatist. *W. Marsden*
Marsh, Anne Caldwell (died 1874). English novelist. *Mrs. Marsh*
Marsh, George Perkins (1801–1882). American philologist and diplomatist. *G. P. Marsh*
Marsh, Herbert (1757–1839). Bishop of Peterborough. *Bp. Marsh*
Marsh, James (1794–1842). American divine and educator. *J. Marsh*
Marsh, Othniel Charles (1831–1899). American naturalist. *O. C. Marsh*
Marshall, John (1755–1835). American jurist. *Marshall*
Marston, John (1574?–1634?). English dramatist. *Marston*
Martin, Edward (about 1662). English ecclesiastical writer. *E. Martin*
Martin, Sir Theodore (1816–). British biographer, translator, and poet. *Theo. Martin*
Martin, Thomas (died 1584). English ecclesiastical writer. *T. Martin*
Martineau, Harriet (1802–1876). English historian, economist, and novelist. *H. Martineau*
Martineau, James (1805–1900). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *J. Martineau*
Martinus Scriblerus (1741?) Satire by Arbuthnot, Pope, and others. *Martinus Scriblerus*
Martyn, John (1699–1768). English botanist. *Martyn*
Marvel, Ik. See *D. G. Mitchell.*
Marvell, Andrew (1621–1678). English poet and statesman. *Marvell*
Marvin, Charles (1854–1891). British traveler and author. *C. Marvin*
Mascart and Joubert. ("Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism," 1883, trans. by Atkinson.) *Mascart and Joubert*
Mason, George (died 1806). English lexicographer. (Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, 1801.) *Mason*
Mason, John (1600?–1672). New England soldier and historian. *J. Mason*
Mason, John Mitchell (1770–1829). American clergyman. *J. M. Mason*
Mason, Lowell (1792–1872). American musician. *Lowell Mason*
Mason, William (1725–1797). English poet. *W. Mason*
Massey, Gerald (1828–). English poet. *G. Massey*
Massinger, Philip (1584–1640). English dramatist. *Massinger*
Masson, David (1822–). Scottish biographer and critic. *D. Masson*
Masters, Maxwell Tylden (1833–). English botanist. *Masters*
Mather, Cotton (1663–1728). American clergyman and historical writer. *C. Mather*
Mather, Increase (1639–1723). American clergyman. *Increase Mather*
Mathews, William (1818–). American miscellaneous writer. *W. Mathews*
Mathias, Thomas James (died 1835). English miscellaneous writer. *T. J. Mathias*
Maty, Matthew (1718–1776). English-Dutch medical writer. *Maty*
Mätzner, Eduard Adolf Ferdinand (1805–1892). German philologist. ("Altenglische Sprachproben, nebst einem Glossar," 1867–1891, still unfinished.) *Mätzner*
Maudsley, Henry (1835–). English physiologist. *Maudsley*
Maunder, Samuel (died 1849). English compiler of "Treasuries." *Maunder*
Maundrell, Henry (died about 1710). English traveler. *Maundrell*
Maurice, John Frederic Denison (1805–1872). English clergyman and author. *Maurice*
Maury, Matthew Fontaine (1806–1873). American naval officer and physical geographer. *Maury*
Maxwell, James Clerk (1831–1879). Scottish physicist. *Clerk Maxwell*
May, Thomas (died 1650). English historian and dramatist. *May*
May, Sir Thomas Erskine (Lord Farnborough) (1815–1886). English constitutional historian. *Sir E. May*
Mayhew, Henry (1812–1887). English journalist and litterateur. *Mayhew*
Mayne, Jasper (1604–1672). English clergyman and dramatist. *Jasper Mayne*
Mayne, John (1759–1836). Scottish poet. *J. Mayne*
Mayne, Robert Gray. English surgeon, compiler of a medical lexicon (1854). *R. G. Mayne*
Mede, Joseph (1586–1638). English clergyman and Biblical critic. *J. Mede*
Medhurst, Walter H. (1796–1857). English missionary and Sinologist. *W. H. Medhurst*
Medical News (1842–). American weekly periodical. *Med. News*
Meehan, Thomas (1826–). American botanist. *Meehan*
Melmoth, Courtney. See *Pratt.*
Melmoth, William (pseudonym "Sir Thomas Fitz-Osborne") (1710–1799). English author. *W. Melmoth*, or *Sir Thomas Fitz-Osborne*

Melton, John. English writer (wrote about 1609-1620).	*J. Melton*
Melville, George John Whyte (1821-1878). Scottish novelist.	*Whyte Melville*
Melville, Herman (1819-1891). American novelist and traveler.	*H. Melville*
Mendez, Moses (died 1758). English poet.	*Mendez*
Meredith, Mrs. Charles. English poet and writer on Tasmania.	*Mrs. Charles Meredith*
Meredith, George (1828-). English novelist and poet.	*G. Meredith*
Meredith, Owen. See *Lytton.*	
Merivale, Charles (1808-1893). English clergyman and historian.	*Merivale*
Merriam, George S. (1843-). American publisher and writer.	*G. S. Merriam*
Merrick, James (1720-1769). English poet.	*J. Merrick*
Merrifield, Mrs. (about 1850). English writer on art.	*Mrs. Merrifield*
Meston, William (died 1745). Scottish poet.	*W. Meston*
Metrical Romances. See *Ritson* and *Weber.*	
Meyrick, Sir Samuel Rush (1783-1848). English antiquary.	*Meyrick*
Mickle, William Julius (1734-1788). Scottish poet and translator.	*Mickle*
Middleton, Conyers (1683-1750). English scholar and controversialist.	*C. Middleton*
Middleton, Thomas (died 1627). English dramatist.	*Middleton*
Miege, Guy. French-English lexicographer. ("The Great French Dictionary," 1688.)	*Miege*
Miklosich, Franz von (1813-1891). Slavic philologist.	*Miklosich*
Mill, James (1773-1836). Scottish historian, economist, and philosopher.	*James Mill*
Mill, John (1645-1707). English clergyman and Biblical scholar.	*J. Mill*
Mill, John Stuart (1806-1873). English philosopher and economist.	*J. S. Mill*
Miller, Cincinnatus Hiner (pseudonym "Joaquin Miller") (1841-). American poet.	*Joaquin Miller*
Miller, Hugh (1802-1856). Scottish geologist and author.	*Hugh Miller*
Miller, Philip (1691-1771). English botanist.	*P. Miller*
Miller, William. ("Dictionary of English Names of Plants," 1884.)	*W. Miller*
Miller, William Allen (1817-1870). English chemist.	*W. A. Miller*
Milman, Henry Hart (1791-1868). English historian.	*Milman*
Milne, John (1855-). Scottish geologist.	*Milne*
Milne-Edwards, Henri (1800-1885). French naturalist.	*Milne-Edwards*
Milner, Joseph (1744-1797). English ecclesiastical historian.	*Milner*
Milton, John (1608-1674). English poet and author.	*Milton*
Minchin, George M. ("Uniplanar Kinematics," 1882.)	*Minchin*
Mind (1876-). British quarterly philosophical review.	*Mind*
Minot, Lawrence (14th century). English poet and author.	*Minot*
Minsheu, John. English lexicographer. ("The Guide into Tongues," 1617; 2d ed., 1625.)	*Minsheu*
Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. Sir Walter Scott.	*Border Minstrelsy*
Minto, William (1845-1893). Scottish critic.	*Minto*
Mirror for Magistrates, The. A collection of satirical poems, first published about 1559-1574, with an induction by Sackville.	*Mir. for Mags.*
Mitchell, Donald Grant (pseudonym "Ik Marvel") (1822-). American novelist and essayist.	*D. G. Mitchell*
Mitchell, Silas Weir (1829-). American medical writer and novelist.	*S. Weir Mitchell*
Mitford, A. B. British diplomatic official in Japan.	*A. B. Mitford*
Mitford, John (1781-1859 ?). English author and editor.	*J. Mitford*
Mitford, Mary Russell (1786-1855). English author.	*Miss Mitford*
Mitford, William (1744-1827). English historian.	*Mitford*
Mivart, St. George (1827-1900). English biologist.	*Mivart*
Moir, David Macbeth (pseudonym "Delta") (1798-1851). Scottish physician, poet, and novelist.	*D. M. Moir*
Mollett, J. W. Editor of "Dictionary of Art and Archæology," 1883.	*Mollett*
Monboddo, Lord (James Burnett) (1714-1799). Scottish jurist and philosopher.	*Monboddo*
Monmouth, Earl of (Henry Carey) (1596-1661). English historian and translator.	*Monmouth*
Monroe, James (1758-1831). Fifth President of the United States.	*Monroe*
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley (1690 ?-1762). English author.	*Lady M. W. Montagu*
Montague, George (died 1815). English naturalist.	*G. Montague*
Montague, Walter (middle of 17th century). English religious writer.	*W. Montague*
Montaigne, Michel de (1533-1592). French essayist.	*Montaigne*
Montgomery, James (1771-1854). Scottish poet.	*Montgomery*
Montgomery, Robert (1807-1855). English poet.	*R. Montgomery*
Monthly Review (1749-1845). English monthly literary review.	*Monthly Rev.*
Montrose, Marquis of (James Graham) (1612-1650). Scottish general and poet.	*Montrose*
Moore, Charles Herbert (1840-). American writer on architecture.	*C. H. Moore*
Moore, Edward (1712-1757). English writer.	*E. Moore*
Moore, John (1730?-1802). Scottish descriptive writer and novelist.	*J. Moore*
Moore, Thomas (1779-1852). Irish poet.	*Moore*
More, Hannah (1745-1833). English moralist.	*Mrs. H. More*
More, Henry (1614-1687). English philosopher and poet.	*Dr. H. More*
More, Sir Thomas (1478 ?-1535). English statesman and philosopher.	*Sir T. More*
Morell, John D. (1816-1891). English educational and philosophical writer.	*J. D. Morell*
Morgan, Lady (Sydney Owenson) (died 1859). Irish novelist and writer.	*Lady Morgan*
Morgan, Lewis Henry (1818-1881). American anthropologist.	*L. H. Morgan*
Morgans, William. ("Manual of Mining Tools," 1871.)	
Morier, James (died 1849). English novelist and traveler.	*Morier*
Morley, Henry (1822-1894). English writer on literature.	*H. Morley*
Morley, John (1838-). English critic and statesman.	*J. Morley*
Morris, George P. (1802-1864). American poet and journalist.	*G. P. Morris*
Morris, George Sylvester (1840-1889). American writer on philosophy.	*G. S. Morris*
Morris, Richard (1833-1894). English philologist.	*R. Morris*
Morris, William (1834-1896). English poet.	*William Morris*
Morrison, Richard James (pseudonym "Zadkiel") (about 1835). English astrologer.	*Zadkiel*
Morse, John Torrey (1840-). American historical and legal writer.	*J. T. Morse*
Morte d'Arthur. Middle English romance, compiled and translated from the French by Sir Thomas Malory, and printed in 1485.	*Morte d'Arthur*
Mortimer, John (died 1736). English miscellaneous writer.	*Mortimer*
Morton, Nathaniel (1613-1685). American historian.	*N. Morton*
Morton, Thomas (1564-1659). Bishop of Durham.	*Bp. Morton*
Morton, Thomas (1764-1838). English dramatist.	*Morton*
Moseley, Walter Michael (about 1792). British writer on archery.	*W. M. Moseley*
Mosheim, Johann Lorenz von (1694-1755). German ecclesiastical historian.	*Mosheim*
Motherwell, William (1797-1835). Scottish poet.	*Motherwell*
Motley, John Lothrop (1814-1877). American historian.	*Motley*
Motteux, Peter Anthony (1660-1718). French-English author (translator of Rabelais).	*Motteux*
Moule, Thomas (1784-1851). English antiquary.	*Moule*
Moulton, Louise Chandler (1835-). American poet and writer.	*L. C. Moulton*
Mountagu, Richard (1578-1641). Bishop of Norwich.	*Bp. Mountagu*
Mourt, George. (Mourt's Relation of the Plymouth Plantation, 1622.)	*Mourt*
Mowry, Sylvester (1830-1871). American explorer.	*Mowry*
Moxon, Charles. English mineralogist (wrote about 1838).	*Moxon*
Moxon, Joseph (1627-about 1700). English hydrographer.	*J. Moxon*
Mozley, James Bowling (1813-1878). English theologian.	*J. B. Mozley*
Mozley and Whiteley (Herbert Newman Mozley; George Crispe Whiteley). English editors. ("A Concise Law Dictionary," 1876.)	*Mozley and Whiteley*
Mueller, Ferdinand von (1825-1896). German botanist.	*Mueller*
Muhlenberg, William Augustus (1796-1877). American clergyman and hymn-writer.	*Muhlenberg*
Mulford, Elisha (1833-1885). American clergyman and author.	*E. Mulford*
Mulhall, Michael G. (1836-1900). Irish statistician.	*Mulhall*
Müller, Carl Otfried (1797-1840). German archæologist and Hellenist.	*C. O. Müller*
Müller, Eduard F. H. L. (1836-). German philologist. ("Etymologisches Wörterbuch der englischen Sprache," 1878-1879.)	*E. Müller*
Müller, Friedrich Max (1823-1900). German-English philologist.	*Max Müller*
Mullock, John Thomas (1806-1869). Roman Catholic bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland.	*Mullock*
Mulock, Dinah Maria. See *Craik.*	
Munday, Anthony (1553 ?-1633). English poet and dramatist.	*Munday*
Müntz, Eugène. French technical writer.	*Müntz*
Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey (1792-1871). British geologist.	*Murchison*
Mure, William (1799-1860). Scottish critic and scholar.	*W. Mure*
Murfree, Mary Noailles (pseudonym "Charles Egbert Craddock") (1850?-). American novelist.	*M. N. Murfree*
Murphy, Arthur (died 1805). Irish dramatist and general writer.	*A. Murphy*
Murray, Alexander S. (1841-). Scottish archæologist.	*A. S. Murray*
Murray, James Augustus Henry (1837-). Scottish philologist, editor (with H. Bradley) of "A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," 1884- .	*J. A. H. Murray*
Musgrave, Sir Richard (1758 ?-1818). Irish historical and political writer.	*Sir R. Musgrave*
Myers, Frederick William Henry (1843-1901). English contemporary philosophical writer.	*F. W. H. Myers*
Nabbes, Thomas (died about 1645). English poet and dramatist.	*Nabbes*
Nairne, Lady (Carolina Oliphant) (1766-1845). Scottish poet.	*Lady Nairne*
Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick (1785-1860). British historian and general.	*Napier*
Nares, Robert (1753-1829). English clergyman, critic, and compiler. ("A Glossary or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs," etc., 1822; ed. Halliwell and Wright, 1859.)	*Nares*
Nash, Thomas (1564 ?-1601 ?). English dramatist, poet, and pamphleteer.	*Nash*, or *Nashe*
Nation, The (1865-). American weekly literary periodical.	*The Nation*
National Review (1855-1864). English quarterly literary review.	*National Rev.*
Natural History Review.	*Nat. Hist. Rev.*
Nature (1869-). English weekly scientific periodical.	*Nature*
Naunton, Sir Robert (died 1633 ?). English statesman.	*Sir R. Naunton*
Neal, John (1793-1876). American novelist and miscellaneous writer.	*Neal*
Neale, John Mason (1818-1866). English ecclesiastical historian and hymnologist.	*J. M. Neale*
Neill, Edward Duffield (1823-1893). American educator and author.	*Neill*
Nelson, Robert (1656-1715). English religious writer.	*R. Nelson*
Newcomb, Simon (1835-). American astronomer, mathematician, and economist.	*Newcomb*
Newcomb and Holden (Simon Newcomb; Edward S. Holden). ("Astronomy," 1885.)	*Newcomb and Holden*
Newcome, William (1729-1800). Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland.	*Abp. Newcome*
Newcourt, Richard (died 1716). English church historian.	*Newcourt*
New England Journal of Education (1858-).	*New Eng. Jour. of Education*
New English Dictionary (1884-). Edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley.	*N. E. D.*
Newman, Francis William (1805-1897). English scholar. ("Dictionary of Modern Arabic," 1871.)	*F. W. Newman*
Newman, John Henry (1801-1890). English cardinal and theologian.	*J. H. Newman*
New Mirror (1843-1845). American periodical.	*New Mirror*
New Monthly Magazine (1814-). English literary periodical.	*New Monthly Mag.*
New Princeton Review (1886-). American bimonthly review.	*New Princeton Rev.*
New Testament, Cambridge (1683).	*Cambridge N. T.*
Newton, Alfred (1829-). English naturalist.	*A. Newton*
Newton, Sir Charles Thomas (1816-1894). English archæologist.	*C. T. Newton*
Newton, Sir Isaac (1642-1727). English mathematician and philosopher.	*Newton*
Newton, John (1725-1807). English clergyman and poet.	*J. Newton*
Newton, Thomas (1704-1782). Bishop of Bristol.	*Bp. Newton*
New York Medical Journal (1865-).	*N. Y. Med. Jour.*
New York Medical Record (1866-).	*N. Y. Med. Record*
Nichol, John (1833-1894). Scottish poet and author.	*J. Nichol*

Nichol, John Pringle (1804-1859). Scottish astronomer.	*Prof. Nichol*
Nicholls, Mrs. A. B. See *Charlotte Brontë.*	
Nicholls, Thomas (about 1550). English translator.	*Nicholls*
Nichols, James Robinson (1819-1888). American chemist and scientific writer.	*J. R. Nichols*, or *Nichols*
Nichols, John (died 1826). English antiquary.	*Nichols*
Nicholson, Henry Alleyne (1844-1899). Scottish geologist and zoölogist.	*H. A. Nicholson*
Nicholson, William (died 1815). English scientist.	*Nicholson*
Nicholson, William (1782-1849). Scottish poet.	*W. Nicholson*
Nicolay, John George (1832-). American author.	*J. G. Nicolay*
Nicoll, Robert (1814-1837). Scottish poet.	*Nicoll*
Nicolson, William (1655-1727). Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland.	*Bp. Nicolson*
Niles's Register (1811-1849). American weekly periodical.	*Niles's Register*
Nineteenth Century, The (1877-). English monthly review.	*Nineteenth Century*
Noble, Mark (died 1827). English antiquary.	*M. Noble*
Noble, Samuel (1779-1853). English Swedenborgian minister.	*Noble*
Noctes Ambrosianæ. By John Wilson.	*Noctes Ambrosianæ*
Nolan, Lewis Edward (died 1854). English officer and writer on cavalry tactics. (See *Garrard.*)	*Nolan*
Norden, John (died about 1626). English topographer and poet.	*Norden*
Normandy, Alphonse (died 1864). English chemist.	*Normandy*
Norris, John (1657-1711). English philosopher.	*Norris*
North, Christopher. See *J. Wilson.*	
North, Lord (Dudley North) (1604-1677). English biographer.	*Lord North*
North, Hon. Roger (1651-1733?). English biographer.	*Roger North*
North, Sir Thomas (1530?-1605?). English translator. (Plutarch, 1579.)	*North*
North American Review (1815-). American literary review.	*N. A. Rev.*
North British Review (1844-1871). Scottish quarterly literary review.	*North British Rev.*
Northbrooke, John. English clergyman (wrote about 1570-1600).	*J. Northbrooke*
Norton, Charles Eliot (1827-). American scholar and writer.	*C. E. Norton*
Norton, John (1606-1663).. English-American clergyman.	*John Norton*
Norton, John (1651-1716). American clergyman.	*J. Norton*
Norton, Thomas (16th century). English poet, dramatist, and translator.	*T. Norton*
Notes and Queries (1849-). English weekly periodical.	*N. and Q.*
Nott, Josiah Clark (1804-1873). American ethnologist.	*Nott*
Numismatic Chronicle (1838-). English quarterly periodical.	*Numis. Chron.*
Nuttall's Standard Dictionary (ed. James Wood, 1890).	
O'Brien, Fitz James (1828-1862). Irish-American author.	*Fitz James O'Brien*
Occleve or **Hoccleve, Thomas** (1370?-1450?). English poet and lawyer.	*Occleve*
Octavian, Romance of the Emperor (14th century). Middle English poem.	*Octavian*
Octovian Imperator (14th century). Middle English poem.	*Octovian*
O'Curry, Eugene (1796-1862). Irish historian and antiquary.	*O'Curry*
O'Donovan, Edmond (1838-1883). British journalist and author.	*O'Donovan*
O'Donovan, John (died 1861). Irish archæologist.	*J. O'Donovan*
Ogilvie, John (1797-1867). Scottish lexicographer. See *Imperial Dictionary.*	*Ogilvie*
O'Keefe, John (1747-1833). Irish dramatist.	*O'Keefe*
Oldham, John (1653-1683). English poet and satirist.	*Oldham*
Oldys, William (died 1761). English biographer.	*Oldys*
Oliphant, Laurence (1829-1888). English author.	*L. Oliphant*
Oliphant, Margaret Wilson (1828-1897). Scottish novelist and historian.	*Mrs. Oliphant*
Oliphant, Thomas Laurence Kington (1831-). English philologist and author.	*Oliphant*
O'Neill, Charles. ("Dictionary of Dyeing and Calico Printing," 1862, etc.)	*O'Neill*
O'Reilly, Edward. Irish lexicographer. ("An Irish-English Dictionary," 1864.)	*O'Reilly*
O'Reilly, John Boyle (1844-1890). Irish-American journalist and poet.	*J. B. O'Reilly*
O'Reilly, Miles. See *Halpine.*	
Orm or **Ormin** (12th century). English monk. ("Ormulum," a series of homilies in verse, about 1200; ed. White, 1852.)	*Ormulum*
Ormerod, George (1785-1873). English county historian.	*Ormerod*
Orton, James (1830-1877). American naturalist.	*J. Orton*
Osborn, Henry Stafford (1823-1894). American educator and writer.	*H. S. Osborn*
Osborne, Francis (died 1659). English moralist.	*Osborne*
Ossoli, Marchioness (Margaret Fuller). See *Fuller.*	
Otway, Thomas (1651-1685). English dramatist.	*Otway*
Outred, Marcelline (about 1580). Biblical commentator.	*Outred*
Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581-1613). English poet and courtier.	*Sir T. Overbury*
Owen, John B. (1787-1872). English philosophical writer.	*J. Owen*
Owen, Sir Richard (1804-1892). English naturalist, anatomist, and paleontologist.	*Owen*
Owl and Nightingale (about 1250). Middle English poem, ascribed to Nicholas de Guildford.	
Oxenham, Henry Nutcombe (1829-1888). English essayist and religious writer.	*H. N. Oxenham*
Oxford Glossary of Architecture (1850).	*Oxford Gloss.*
Oxlee, John (1779-1854). English clergyman and theological writer.	*J. Oxlee*
Ozell, John (died 1743). English translator.	*Ozell*
Packard, Alpheus Spring (1839-). American naturalist.	*A. S. Packard*
Page, David (1814-1879). Scottish geologist.	*Page*
Pagit, Ephraim (1575-1647). English clergyman.	*E. Pagit*
Paine, Robert Treat (1773-1811). American poet.	*R. T. Paine*
Paine, Thomas (1737-1809). English-American writer.	*T. Paine*
Paley, William (1743-1805). English clergyman, theologian, and moralist.	*Paley*
Palfrey, John Gorham (1796-1881). American historian.	*Palfrey*
Palgrave, Sir Francis (1788-1861). English historian.	*Sir F. Palgrave*
Palgrave, Francis Turner (1824-1897). English poet and critic.	*F. T. Palgrave*
Palgrave, William Gifford (1826-1888). English traveler.	*W. G. Palgrave*
Pallas, Peter Simon (1741-1811). German naturalist and traveler.	*Pallas*
Palliser, Frances Bury (1806-1878). English writer on lace, etc.	*Mrs. Bury Palliser*
Pall Mall Gazette (1865-). English daily newspaper.	*Pall Mall Gazette*
Palmer, A. Smythe. English philological writer.	*A. S. Palmer*
Palmer, Edward Henry (1840-1882). English scholar. ("Persian Dictionary," 2d ed., 1884.)	*E. H. Palmer*
Palmer, John Williamson (1825-). American author and editor.	*J. W. Palmer*
Palmer, Ray (1808-1887). American clergyman and hymn-writer.	*Ray Palmer*
Palmer, William (1803-1885). English clergyman and theological writer.	*William Palmer*
Palmer, William (1811-1879). English writer on the Greek Church.	*W. Palmer*
Palmerston, Viscount (Henry John Temple) (1784-1865). British statesman.	*Palmerston*
Palsgrave, John (died 1554). English grammarian. ("Lesclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse," 1530; reprinted as "L'Éclaircissement de la Langue Française," ed. Génin, 1852.)	*Palsgrave*
Paris, Comte de (Louis Philippe Albert, Prince d'Orléans) (1838-). French historian and soldier.	*Comte de Paris*
Parke, Robert (end of 16th century). English writer.	*R. Parke*
Parker, Martin. English writer. ("The Nightingale," 1632.)	*M. Parker*
Parker, Matthew (1504-1575). Archbishop of Canterbury.	*Abp. Parker*
Parker, Samuel (1640-1687). Bishop of Oxford.	*Bp. Parker*, or *Parker*
Parker, Samuel (died 1730). English theological writer.	*S. Parker*
Parker, Theodore (1810-1860). American clergyman and author.	*Theodore Parker*
Parker, W. Kitchen (1823-1890). English anatomist and physiologist.	*W. K. Parker*
Parker Society Publications. Society instituted at Cambridge, England, in 1840.	
Parkman, Francis (1823-1893). American historian.	*F. Parkman*
Parley, Peter. See *Goodrich.*	
Parnell, Thomas (1679-1717). Irish poet.	*Parnell*
Parr, Samuel (1747-1825). English scholar.	*Parr*
Parsons, Thomas William (1819-1892). American poet and translator.	*T. W. Parsons*
Pascoe, Francis P. (1813-1893). British naturalist.	*Pascoe*
Pasteur, Louis (1822-1895). French physician and chemist.	*Pasteur*
Paston Letters. A collection of English letters (1422-1509); ed. Gairdner, 1872-1875.	
Paterson, James (1823-1894). English legal writer.	*J. Paterson*
Patmore, Coventry Kearsey Deighton (1823-1896). English poet.	*Coventry Patmore*
Patrick, Simon (1626-1707). Bishop of Ely, and religious writer.	*Bp. Patrick*
Patterson, Robert Hogarth (1821-1886). Scottish financial writer.	*R. H. Patterson*
Pattison, Mark (1813-1884). English clergyman and author.	*Mark Pattison*
Paxton, Sir Joseph (1803-1865). English gardener and architect. ("Botanical Dictionary," 1840, 1868.)	*Paxton*
Payn, James (1830-1898). English novelist.	*J. Payn*
Payne, John (1843-). British poet.	*Payne*
Payne, John Howard (1792-1852). American poet and playwright.	*J. Howard Payne*
Peacham, Henry (beginning of 17th century). English author.	*Peacham*
Peacock, Thomas Love (1785-1866). English novelist and poet.	*Peacock*
Pearce, Zachary (1690-1774). Bishop of Rochester, and commentator.	*Bp. Pearce*
Pearson, Charles Henry (1830-1894). English historical writer.	*C. H. Pearson*
Pearson, John (1612-1686). Bishop of Chester.	*Bp. Pearson*
Pecock, Reynold or **Reginald** (about 1390-1460). Bishop of Chichester.	*Bp. Pecock*
Peel, Sir Robert (1788-1850). English statesman.	*Sir R. Peel*
Peele, George (1558-1598). English dramatist.	*Peele*
Pegge, Samuel (1731-1800). English antiquary.	*Pegge*
Peile, John (1838-). English philologist.	*Peile*
Peirce, Benjamin (1778-1831). American author.	*Peirce*
Peirce, Benjamin (1809-1880). American mathematician.	*B. Peirce*
Peirce, Charles Sanders (1839-). American mathematician and logician.	*C. S. Peirce*
Penhallow, D. P. (1854-). American botanist.	*Penhallow*
Penn, William (1644-1718). Founder of Pennsylvania.	*Penn*
Pennant, Thomas (1726-1798). English naturalist.	*Pennant*
Pennecuik, Alexander (1652-1722). Scottish physician, botanist, and poet.	*Pennecuik*
Pennell, Elizabeth Robins. Contemporary American writer.	*E. R. Pennell*
Pennell, Joseph. Contemporary American artist and writer.	*J. Pennell*
Pepys, Samuel (1633-1703). English diarist.	*Pepys*
Percival, James Gates (1795-1856). American poet.	*J. G. Percival*
Percy, John (1817-1889). English metallurgist.	*J. Percy*
Percy, Thomas (1729?-1811). Bishop of Dromore, Ireland. ("Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," 1765.)	*Bp. Percy*, and *Percy's Reliques*
Percy Society Publications. Society instituted in London in 1840.	
Pereira, Jonathan (1804-1853). English physician and chemist.	*Pereira*
Perkins, Charles Callahan (1823-1886). American writer on art.	*C. C. Perkins*
Perkins, William (1558-1602). English divine.	*Perkins*
Perry, Thomas Sergeant (1845-). American literary historian.	*T. S. Perry*
Perry, William. Scottish lexicographer. ("Royal Standard English Dictionary," 1775.)	*Perry*
Peters, Charles (died 1777). English clergyman.	*Peters*
Pett, Sir P. (second half of 17th century). English writer.	*Pett*
Petty or **Pettie, Sir William** (1623-1687). English political economist.	*Petty*, or *Sir W. Pettie*
Phaer, Thomas (died 1560). British translator of Virgil, etc.	*Phaer*
Phelps, Austin (1820-1890). American clergyman and author.	*A. Phelps*
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart (Mrs. Ward) (1844-). American novelist and poet.	*E. S. Phelps*
Philips, Ambrose (died 1749). English poet and dramatist.	*Philips*
Philips, John (1676-1708). English poet.	*J. Philips*
Phillimore, Joseph (1775-1855). English jurist.	*Phillimore*
Phillips, Edward (1630-1698?). English lexicographer and compiler. ("The New World of Words, or a General English Dictionary," 1658, etc.; revised ed., 1706; editions used, 1678, 1706.)	*E. Phillips*, or *Phillips*

Phillips, John (1800–1874). English geologist. *Phillips*
Phillips, Samuel (1815–1854). English critic and novelist. *S. Phillips*
Phillips, Wendell (1811–1884). American orator and reformer. *W. Phillips*
Philological Society, Dictionary of. The "New English Dictionary" (see *J. A. H. Murray*).
Philosophical Magazine (1798–). British monthly scientific periodical. *Philos. Mag.*
Phin, John (1832–). Scottish-American publisher and writer. ("Dictionary of Apiculture," 1884.) *Phin*
Piatt, Sarah Morgan Bryan (1836–). American poet. *Mrs. Piatt*
Pichardo, Estéban (1799–1879). Cuban lexicographer. ("Diccionario Provincial de Vozes Cubanas," 1836; 3d ed., 1862.)
Pickering, John (1777–1846). American lawyer and compiler. ("A Vocabulary" of alleged or supposed Americanisms, 1816). *Pickering*
Pickering, Timothy (1745–1829). American statesman. *T. Pickering*
Pierce, Thomas (died 1691). English theologian and controversialist. *T. Pierce*
Piers the Plowmans Crede. Middle English poem (about 1394). *Piers Plowman's Crede*
Pierpont, John (1785–1866). American clergyman and poet. *Pierpont*
Piers the Plowman. Poem by William Langland (text A, about 1362; text B, about 1377, text C, about 1393; edition used, Skeat's of 1886). *Piers Plowman*
Pinkerton, John (1758–1826). Scottish antiquarian, historian, and poet. *Pinkerton*
Pinkney, Edward Coate (1802–1828). American poet. *Pinkney*
Piozzi, Mrs. (Hester Lynch Salusbury; Mrs. Thrale) (1741?–1821). English writer. *Mrs. Piozzi*
Pitscottie, Robert Lindsay of (16th century). Scottish chronicler. *Pitscottie*
Pitt, Christopher (1699–1748). English translator and poet. *C. Pitt*
Pitt, William (1759–1806). English statesman. *W. Pitt*
Planché, James Robinson (1796–1880). English antiquary and dramatist. *Planché*
Playfair, Sir Lyon (1819–1898). British chemist, scientist, and economist. *Playfair*
Plot, Robert (died 1696). English naturalist and antiquary. *Plot*
Plumbe, S. (first half of 19th century). British medical writer. *S. Plumbe*
Plumtree or **Plumtre, Robert.** English writer (wrote about 1782). *Plumtree*
Pocock, Edward (1604–1691). English Orientalist. *Pocock*
Pococke, Richard (1704–1765). English traveler. *Pococke*
Poe, Edgar Allan (1809–1849). American poet and romancer. *Poe*
Political Songs (about 1264–1327). Edited by Wright, 1839.
Pollock, Sir Frederick (1845–). English jurist. *F. Pollock*
Pollok, Robert (1798–1827). Scottish poet. *Pollok*
Pomfret, John (1667–1703). English poet. *Pomfret*
Pope, Alexander (1688–1744). English poet. *Pope*
Pope, Walter (died 1714). English physician and author. *W. Pope*
Popular Encyclopædia, Blackie's. *Pop. Encyc.*
Popular Music of the Olden Time. Chappell.
Popular Science Monthly (1872–). American periodical. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Popular Science Review (1862–1881). English quarterly periodical. *Pop. Sci. Rev.*
Porson, Richard (1759–1808). English classical scholar and critic. *Porson*
Porter, Ebenezer (1772–1834). American educator. *E. Porter*
Porter, Noah (1811–1892). American educator and philosophical writer, editor of "Webster's Dictionary," editions of 1864 and 1890. *N. Porter*
Porteus, Beilby (1731–1808). Bishop of London. *Bp. Porteus*
Potter, Francis (1594–1678). English clergyman. *F. Potter*
Potter, John (1674–1747). Archbishop of Canterbury, classical scholar. *Abp. Potter*
Poulsen, V. A. Danish chemist. ("Botanical Micro-Chemistry," 1884.) *Poulsen*
Pownall, Thomas (died 1805). English colonial governor and antiquary. *Pownall*
Praed, Mrs. Campbell Mackworth (1852–). Writer on Australia. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*
Praed, Winthrop Mackworth (1802–1839). English poet. *Praed*
Pratt, Samuel Jackson (pseudonym "Courtney Melmoth") (1749–1814). English poet and novelist. *C. Melmoth*
Preble, George Henry (1816–1885). American admiral. *Preble*
Preece and Sivewright. ("Telegraphy," 1876.) *Preece and Sivewright*
Premature Death. See *W. Hawes.* *Premature Death*
Prescott, George Bartlett (1830–1894). American electrician. *G. B. Prescott*
Prescott, William Hickling (1796–1859). American historian. *Prescott*
Preston, Harriet Waters (about 1843–). American author and translator. *H. W. Preston*
Preston, Margaret J. (about 1825–). American poet. *M. J. Preston*
Preston, Thomas (died 1598). English writer of plays. *T. Preston*
Preston, Thomas Arthur (1833–). English clergyman and botanist. *T. A. Preston*
Price, Sir Uvedale (1747–1829). English essayist. *Sir Uvedale Price*
Prichard, James Cowles (1786?–1848). English ethnologist and physiologist. *J. C. Prichard*
Prideaux, John (1578–1650). Bishop of Worcester. *Prideaux*, or *Dr. Prideaux*
Priestley, Joseph (1733–1804). English physicist, theologian, and philosopher. *Priestley*
Prior, Sir James (1790–1869). Irish biographer. *Sir J. Prior*
Prior, Matthew (1664–1721). English poet. *Prior*
Prior, Richard Chandler Alexander (1809?–). English physician and author. *R. C. A. Prior*
Proceedings of American Society for Psychical Research. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psychical Research*
Proceedings of English Society for Psychical Research. *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*
Procter, Adelaide Anne (1825–1864). English poet. *A. A. Procter*
Procter, Bryan Waller (pseudonym "Barry Cornwall") (died 1874). English poet. *Barry Cornwall*, or *B. W. Procter*
Procter, Francis. English clergyman, writer on ecclesiastical history, etc. *F. Procter*
Proctor, Richard Anthony (1837–1888). English astronomer. *R. A. Proctor*
Promptorium Parvulorum (about 1440). An English-Latin dictionary, ed. Way, 1843–1865. *Prompt. Parv.*
Prout, Father. See *Mahony.*
Prynne, William (1600–1669). English politician and pamphleteer. *Prynne*
Pugin, Augustus Welby Northmore (1812–1852). English architect. *Pugin*
Puller, Timothy (died 1693). English clergyman. *T. Puller*
Punch (1841–). English weekly comic periodical. *Punch*
Purchas, Samuel (1577–about 1628). English clergyman and compiler of travels. *Purchas*
Pusey, Edward Bouverie (1800–1882). English clergyman and Anglo-Catholic writer. *Pusey*
Puttenham, George (died about 1600). English critic and poet. *Puttenham*

Quain, Sir Richard (1816–1898). British anatomist. ("Dictionary of Medicine," 1883.) *Quain*
Quarles, Francis (1592–1644). English poet. *Quarles*
Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science (1853–). *Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.*
Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society (1845–). *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*
Quarterly Review (1809–). English quarterly literary review. *Quarterly Rev.*
Quin, Life of Mr. James (English actor, 1693–1766). Anonymous work, 1766. *Life of Quin*
Quincy, Edmund (1808–1877). American biographer. *E. Quincy*
Quincy, John (died 1723). English medical writer. *Quincy*
Quincy, Josiah (1772–1864). American statesman. *J. Quincy*
Quincy, Josiah (1802–1882). American writer. *Josiah Quincy*

Rabenhorst, Ludwig (1806–1881). German botanist. *Rabenhorst*
Rae, John (1845–). English economist. *Rae*
Rae, W. Fraser (1835–). British author. *W. F. Rae*
Rainbow, Edward (1608–1684). Bishop of Carlisle. *Bp. Rainbow*
Raleigh, Sir Walter (1552–1618). English statesman, explorer, and historian. *Raleigh*
Rambler, The (1750–1752). English periodical, edited by Dr. Johnson. *Rambler*
Ramsay, Allan (1686–1758). Scottish poet. *Ramsay*
Ramsay, Sir Andrew Crombie (1814–1891). Scottish geologist. *A. C. Ramsay*
Ramsay, Edward B. (1793–1872). Scottish clergyman and author. *E. B. Ramsay*
Ramsay, Sir George (1800–1871). British political economist. *G. Ramsay*
Randolph, Bernard. English writer of travels (wrote about 1686–1689). *B. Randolph*
Randolph, John (1773–1833). American statesman. *J. Randolph*
Randolph, Thomas (1605–1634). English poet. *Randolph*
Ranke, Leopold von (1795–1886). German historian. *Von Ranke*
Rankine, William John Macquorn (1820–1872). Scottish engineer. *Rankine*
Rapalje and Lawrence (Stewart Rapalje; Robert L. Lawrence). ("Dictionary of English and American Law," 1883.) *Rapalje and Lawrence*
Raper, Matthew. British antiquary (wrote about 1764–1787). *M. Raper*
Ravenscroft, Edward (last half of 17th century). English dramatic writer. *E. Ravenscroft*
Ravenscroft, Thomas (about 1582–1630). English composer and editor of music and songs. *Ravenscroft*
Rawlinson, George (1815–). English historian and editor. *G. Rawlinson*
Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810–1895). English geographer and Orientalist. *Sir H. Rawlinson*
Ray, John (1628–1705). English naturalist and philologist. *Ray*
Raymond, Henry Jarvis (1820–1869). American journalist and author. *H. J. Raymond*
Raymond, Rossiter Worthington (1840–). American mining engineer. *R. W. Raymond*
Read, Thomas Buchanan (1822–1872). American poet. *T. B. Read*
Reade, Charles (1814–1884). English novelist. *C. Reade*
Reade, John Edmund (died 1870). English poet. *J. E. Reade*
Reber, Franz von (1834–). German art historian. *Reber*
Recorde, Robert (1500?–1558). English mathematician. *Recorde*
Redding, Cyrus (1785–1870). English journalist. *Redding*
Redhouse, Sir James William (1811–1892). English Orientalist. ("Turkish Dictionary," 2d ed., 1880.) *Redhouse*
Rees, Abraham (1743–1825). English encyclopedist. ("Cyclopædia," 1803–1819. Compare *E. Chambers.*) *Rees*
Reeve, Thomas (middle of 17th century). English clergyman. *Reeve*
Reeves, John (1752–1829). English lawyer. *Reeves*
Reid, Mayne (1818–1883). Irish-American novelist. *Mayne Reid*
Reid, Thomas (1710–1796). Scottish philosopher. *Reid*
Reid, Thomas Wemyss (1842–). English journalist. *T. W. Reid*
Rein, Johann Justus (1835–). German geographer and naturalist. *J. J. Rein*
Reliquiæ Antiquæ. Edited by Halliwell and Wright, 1841–1843. *Rel. Antiq.*
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ (1651). Collected by Sir H. Wotton. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*
Rennie, James (died 1867). English clergyman and naturalist. *Rennie*
Reresby, Sir John (first part of 18th century). English politician and traveler. *Sir J. Reresby*
Reynolds, Edward (1599–1676). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Reynolds*
Reynolds, John (17th century). English merchant and writer. *J. Reynolds*
Reynolds, Sir Joshua (1723–1792). English painter. *Sir J. Reynolds*
Reynolds, J. Russell (1828–1896). English anatomist and physiologist. *J. R. Reynolds*
Rheims Translation of the New Testament. *Rheims N. T.*
Rhodes, Albert (1840–). American essayist. *A. Rhodes*
Rhys, John (1840–). Welsh philologist. *Rhys*
Ribton-Turner, C. J. Contemporary English writer. ("Vagrants and Vagrancy," 1887.) *Ribton-Turner*
Rich, Barnaby (about 1600). English soldier and author. *Barnaby Rich*
Richard Coer de Lion (about 1325). Middle English poem. *Rich. Coer de Lion*
Richardson, Sir Benjamin Ward (1828–1896). English physician and scientist. *B. W. Richardson*
Richardson, Charles (1775–1865). English lexicographer. ("A New Dictionary of the English Language," 1836–1837; editions used, 1836–1837 and 1839.) *C. Richardson*, or *Richardson*
Richardson, John (died 1654). Bishop of Ardagh, Ireland. *Bp. Richardson*
Richardson, Sir John (1787–1865). Scottish naturalist. *Sir J. Richardson*

Richardson, Jonathan (died 1745). English painter and art critic.	*J. Richardson*
Richardson, Robert (about 1820). English physician and traveler.	*R. Richardson*
Richardson, Samuel (1689–1761). English novelist.	*Richardson*
Richardson, William (1743–1814). Scottish essayist.	*W. Richardson*
Richard the Redeless (1399). Middle English poem ascribed to William Langland; ed. Skeat, 1886.	
Richthofen, Karl, Baron von (1811–1888). German philologist. ("Altfriesisches Wörterbuch," 1840.)	*Richthofen*
Riddell, Henry Scott (1798?–1870?). Scottish poet.	*H. Scott Riddell*
Riddell, Mrs. J. H. (Charlotte E. L. Cowan) (1832–). Irish novelist.	*Mrs. Riddell*
Ridley, Nicholas (died 1555). Bishop of London, Reformer, and martyr.	*Bp. Ridley*
Riley, Charles Valentine (1843–1895). American entomologist.	*C. V. Riley*
Riley, James Whitcomb (1853–). American poet.	*J. W. Riley*
Ripley, George (1802–1880). American author.	*G. Ripley*
Ritson, Joseph (1752–1803). English antiquary and critic, editor of "Ancient English Metrical Romances" (1802).	*Ritson*
Rivers, Earl of (Anthony Woodville) (died 1483). English courtier and writer.	*Lord Rivers*
Robert of Gloucester (about 1280). English chronicler.	*Robert of Gloucester*
Robertson, Frederick William (1816–1853). English clergyman.	*F. W. Robertson*
Robertson, George Croom (1842–1892). Scottish philosophical writer.	*Prof. G. C. Robertson*
Robertson, James Craigie (1813–1882). English clergyman and church historian.	*J. C. Robertson*
Robertson, William. ("Phraseologia Generalis, English and Latin Phrase-Book,' 1681.)	
Robertson, William (1721–1793). Scottish historian.	*Principal Robertson*, or *W. Robertson*
Robinson, Frederick William. Contemporary English novelist.	*F. W. Robinson*
Robinson, Henry Crabb (1775–1867). English lawyer, journalist, and diarist.	*Crabb Robinson*
Robinson, John (1575?–1625). English clergyman.	*J. Robinson*
Robinson, Philip Stewart (1849–). Anglo-Indian author.	*P. Robinson*
Robinson, Ralph. English translator of More's "Utopia" (1551).	*R. Robinson*
Rochester, Earl of (John Wilmot) (died 1680). English poet and courtier.	*Rochester*
Rock, Daniel (1799–1871). English writer on ecclesiastical vestments.	*Rock*
Rodwell, J. M. English clergyman, translator of the Koran (1862).	*Rodwell*
Rogers, Daniel (1573–1652). English Puritan divine.	*D. Rogers*
Rogers, Henry (1806–1877). English philosophical writer.	*H. Rogers*
Rogers, James Edwin Thorold (1823–1890). English political economist.	*Thorold Rogers*
Rogers, John (1500?–1555). English Reformer and martyr.	*John Rogers*
Rogers, John (1679–1729). English clergyman and controversialist.	*J. Rogers*
Rogers, Samuel (1763–1855). English poet.	*Rogers*
Rogers, Thomas (died 1616). English religious writer.	*T. Rogers*
Roget, Peter Mark (1779–1869). English miscellaneous writer.	*Roget*
Rolando, Guzman. Writer on fencing. ("Modern Art of Fencing," edited and revised by J. S. Forsyth, 1822.)	*Rolando*
Rolle, Richard, of Hampole. See *Hampole.*	
Rollins, Alice Wellington (1847–1897). American author.	*A. W. Rollins*
Romanes, George John (1848–1894). English naturalist.	*G. J. Romanes*
Romaunt of the Rose, The (13th and 14th centuries). Middle English translation (often ascribed to Chaucer) of a French poem.	*Rom. of the Rose*
Romilly, Sir Samuel (1757–1818). English statesman and jurist.	*Romilly*
Rood, Ogden Nicholas (1831–). American physicist.	*O. N. Rood*
Roosevelt, Robert Barnwell (1829–). American politician and author.	*R. B. Roosevelt*
Roosevelt, Theodore (1858–). American politician and author.	*T. Roosevelt*
Roquefort, Jean Baptiste Bonaventure (1777–1834). French scholar. ("Glossaire de la Langue Romane," 1808–1820.)	*Roquefort*
Roscher, Wilhelm (1817–1894). German political economist.	*W. Roscher*
Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield (1833–). English chemist.	*H. E. Roscoe*
Roscoe, William (1753–1831). English historian.	*Roscoe*
Roscoe and Schorlemmer (Sir H. E. Roscoe; C. Schorlemmer). ("A Treatise on Chemistry," 1877–1884.)	*Roscoe and Schorlemmer*
Roscommon, Earl of (Wentworth Dillon) (died 1685). English poet.	*Roscommon*
Rose, Joshua (died 1898). Technical writer. ("Complete Practical Machinist," 1885.)	*J. Rose*
Rosenbusch, Karl H. F. (1836–). German mineralogist.	*Rosenbusch*
Ross, Alexander (1590–1654). Scottish divine.	*Ross*
Ross, Alexander (1699–1784). Scottish poet.	*A. Ross*
Ross, Denman W. ("Early History of Landholding among the Germans," 1883.)	*D. W. Ross*
Ross, Sir James Clark (1800–1862). English navigator and scientific writer.	*Sir J. C. Ross*
Ross, W. A. British military officer. ("The Blowpipe," 1884.)	*W. A. Ross*
Rossetti, Christina Georgina (1830–1894). English poet.	*C. G. Rossetti*
Rossetti, Gabriel Charles Dante (known as Dante Gabriel Rossetti) (1828–1882). English poet and painter.	*D. G. Rossetti*
Rossetti, William Michael (1829–). English critic, biographer, and translator.	*W. M. Rossetti*
Rossiter, William. Compiler of "Dictionary of Scientific Terms," 1879.	*Rossiter*
Roughley, Thomas. ("Jamaica Planter's Guide," 1823.)	*T. Roughley*
Rous, Francis (about 1600). English poet.	*Rous*
Rowcroft, Charles (died 1856?). English novelist.	*C. Rowcroft*
Rowe, Nicholas (1674?–1718). English dramatist and poet.	*Rowe*
Rowlands, Samuel (died 1634?). English poet and satirist.	*Rowlands*
Rowley, William (first half of 17th century). English dramatist.	*Rowley*
Roxburghe Ballads (1567–1700). Edited by J. P. Collier, 1847.	*Roxburghe Ballads*
Royal Society of London, History of the (1848).	*Hist. Roy. Society*
Ruskin, John (1819–1900). English critic and writer on art.	*Ruskin*
Russell, Irwin (1853–1879). American author.	*Irwin Russell*
Russell, Patrick (1726–1805). Scottish physician.	*P. Russell*
Russell, W. Clark (1844–). English novelist.	*W. C. Russell*
Russell, Sir William Howard (1821–). British journalist and author.	*W. H. Russell*
Rust, George (died 1670). Bishop of Dromore, Ireland.	*Bp. Rust*
Rutherford, Samuel (died 1661). Scottish divine.	*Rutherford*
Rutley, Frank (1842–). English mineralogist.	*Rutley*
Ruxton, George Frederick (died 1848). English traveler.	*Ruxton*
Rycaut, Sir Paul (died 1700). English diplomatist and historian.	*Rycaut*
Ryder, J. A. (1852–1895). American naturalist.	*J. A. Ryder*
Rymer, Thomas (died 1713?). English antiquary.	*Rymer*
Sabine, Sir Edward (1788–1883). English general and physicist.	*Sir E. Sabine*
Sachs, Julius von (1832–). German botanist.	*Sachs*
Sackville, Thomas (Earl of Dorset) (1536–1608). English poet and dramatist.	*Sackville*
Sadler, John (1615–1674). English political writer.	*J. Sadler*
Sage, John (1652–1711). Scottish bishop.	*Bp. Sage*
St. John, James Augustus (1801–1875). British traveler and author.	*J. A. St. John*
St. John, Pawlett (first part of 18th century). English clergyman.	*P. St. John*
St. Nicholas (1873–). American monthly magazine for children.	*St. Nicholas*
Saintsbury, George Edward Bateman (1845–). English critic.	*G. Saintsbury*
Sala, George Augustus (1828–1895). English journalist and miscellaneous writer.	*G. A. Sala*
Salkeld, John (1575–1659). English clergyman and theological writer.	*Salkeld*
Salmon, George (1819–). Irish clergyman and mathematical and theological writer.	*Salmon*
Sancroft, William (1616–1693). Archbishop of Canterbury.	*Abp. Sancroft*
Sanders or **Saunders, Richard** (second half of 17th century). English astrologer.	*R. Sanders*
Sanderson, Robert (1587–1663?). Bishop of Lincoln.	*Bp. Sanderson*
Sandys, Edwin (1519–1588). Archbishop of York.	*Abp. Sandys*
Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561?–1629). English writer of travels.	*Sir E. Sandys*
Sandys, George (1577–1644). English poet.	*Sandys*
Sanford or **Sandford, James** (second half of 16th century). English translator.	*Sanford*
Sanitarian, The (1873–). American monthly periodical.	*The Sanitarian*
Sankey, W. H. O. Alienist. ("Mental Diseases," 1866.)	*Sankey*
Sargent, Charles S. (1841–). American botanist.	*C. S. Sargent*
Sargent, Epes (1813?–1880). American editor and author.	*Epes Sargent*
Sargent, Nathan (1794–1875). American journalist.	*N. Sargent*
Saturday Review (1855–). English weekly periodical.	*Saturday Rev.*
Savage, Marmion W. (died 1872). British novelist.	*M. W. Savage*
Savage, Richard (1696–1743). English poet.	*Savage*
Savile, Sir Henry (1549–1622). English antiquary.	*Sir H. Savile*
Saxe, John Godfrey (1816–1887). American poet and humorist.	*J. G. Saxe*
Sayce, Archibald Henry (1846–). English Orientalist.	*A. H. Sayce*
Scammon, Charles M. (1825–). American navigator.	*C. M. Scammon*
Schade, Oskar. German philologist. ("Altdeutsches Wörterbuch," 1872–1882.)	*Schade*
Schaff, Philip (1819–1893). Swiss-American ecclesiastical historian and theologian.	*Schaff*
Schaff-Herzog (Philip Schaff, 1819–1893; Johann Jakob Herzog, 1805–1882). ("A Religious Encyclopædia, based on the Real-Encyklopädie of Herzog, Plitt, and Hauck," 1882–84.)	*Schaff-Herzog*
Schele de Vere, Maximilian von (1820–). German-American scholar. ("Americanisms," 1872.)	*Schele de Vere*
Scheler, Johann August Huldreich (1819–1890). Belgian philologist. ("Dictionnaire d'Étymologie Française," 2d ed., 1873.)	*Scheler*
Schimper, Wilhelm Philipp (1808–1880). German geologist and paleontologist.	*Schimper*
Schley, Winfield Scott (1839–). American naval officer and writer on arctic explorations.	*Schley*
Schliemann, Heinrich (1822–1890). German archæologist.	*Schliemann*
Schlosser, Friedrich Christoph (1776–1861). German historian. Trans. by D. Davison.	*Schlosser*
Schmidt, Alexander (1816–). German Shaksperian scholar. ("Shakespeare Lexicon," 1875.)	*Schmidt*
Schouler, James (1839–). American historian and legal writer.	*J. Schouler*
Schreiner, Olive. Contemporary South African author.	*Olive Schreiner*
Schuyler, Eugene (1840–1890). American diplomatist.	*E. Schuyler*
Science (1883–). American weekly scientific periodical.	*Science*
Scientific American (1845–). American weekly scientific periodical.	*Sci. Amer.*
Sclater, Philip Lutley (1829–). English naturalist.	*P. L. Sclater*
Sclater, William (died 1626). English theologian.	*W. Sclater*
Scotsman, The (1817–). Scottish daily newspaper.	*The Scotsman*
Scott, Sir George Gilbert (1811–1878). English architect.	*G. G. Scott*
Scott, John (1638–1694). English divine.	*J. Scott*
Scott, John (died 1783). English poet and author.	*John Scott*
Scott, Joseph Nicol (died about 1774). English clergyman, physician, and lexicographer (editor of Bailey's Dictionary, 1764).	*J. N. Scott*
Scott, Michael (1789–1835). Scottish novelist.	*M. Scott*
Scott, Thomas (1747–1821). English Biblical commentator.	*T. Scott*
Scott, Sir Walter (1771–1832). Scottish poet and novelist.	*Scott*
Scott, William (about 1635). English writer.	*W. Scott*
Scribner's Magazine (1887–). American monthly literary periodical.	*Scribner's Mag.*
Scudder, Horace Elisha (1838–). American editor and historical and miscellaneous author.	*H. E. Scudder*
Scudder, Samuel Hubbard (1837–). American naturalist.	*S. H. Scudder*
Seager, John. English clergyman and grammarian. ("A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary," 1819.)	*Seager*
Sears, Edmund Hamilton (1810–1876). American clergyman.	*E. H. Sears*
Secker, Thomas (1693–1768). Archbishop of Canterbury.	*Secker*
Sedgwick, Catherine Maria (1789–1867). American novelist.	*Miss Sedgwick*

Sedley, Sir Charles (1639–1701). English dramatist and poet. *Sedley*
Seebohm, Frederic (1833–). English historical writer. *F. Seebohm*
Seebohm, Henry (1832–1895). British naturalist. *Seebohm*
Seeley, Sir John Robert (1834–1895). English historian and philosopher. *J. R. Seeley*
Seelye, Julius Hawley (1824–1895). American philosophical writer. *J. H. Seelye*
Seemann, Berthold (1825–1871). German-English naturalist. *Seemann*
Seiss, Joseph Augustus (1823–). American theologian. *Seiss*
Selby, Prideaux John (died 1867). English naturalist. *Selby*
Selden, John (1584–1654). English statesman and jurist. *Selden*
Serenius, Jacobus. Swedish-English clergyman and scholar. ("Dictionarium Suethico-Anglo-Latinum," 1741.) *Serenius*
Settle, Elkanah (1648–1723). English dramatist, poet, and politician. *Settle*
Sewall, Samuel (1652–1730). English-American jurist and historical writer. *Sewall*
Seward, Anna (1747–1809). English poet. *Anna Seward*
Seward, William (1747–1799). English writer. *W. Seward*
Sewel, William (about 1654–1725). English lexicographer. ("A Compleat Dictionary, Dutch and English," 1691; 5th ed., 1754; ed. Buys, 1766.) *Sewel*
Sewell, George (died 1726). English miscellaneous author. *G. Sewell*
Shadwell, Charles (died 1726). English dramatist. *C. Shadwell*
Shadwell, Thomas (1640–1692). English dramatist and poet. *Shadwell*
Shaftesbury, Third Earl of (Anthony Ashley Cooper) (1671–1713). English moralist. *Shaftesbury*
Shairp, John Campbell (1819–1885). Scottish critic and poet. *J. C. Shairp*
Shakespeare Society, Publications of. Society instituted in London in 1840.
Shakspere, William (1564–1616). English dramatist and poet (folio, 1623 (Booth's reprint, 1864); Knight's ed., 1838–43 (Amer. ed., 1881); Globe ed., 1874; Furness's Variorum ed., beginning 1877. Globe edition generally used; quartos, variorum editions, and others consulted). *Shak.*
Shakspere Society, New, Publications of. Society instituted in London in 1842.
Shaler, Nathaniel Southgate (1841–). American geologist and author. *N. S. Shaler*
Sharp, John (1644–1714). Archbishop of York. *Abp. Sharp*
Sharp, William (1856–) English critic. *W. Sharp*
Sharpe, James B. (lived about 1820). British medical writer. *Sharpe*
Sharpe, John. English clergyman, translator of William of Malmesbury's writings (1815). *J. Sharpe*
Sharpe, Samuel (1799–1881). English Egyptologist and Biblical scholar. *S. Sharpe*
Shaw, Albert (1857–). American political economist and journalist. *A. Shaw*
Shaw, Peter (died 1763). English physician and writer on chemistry. *P. Shaw*
Shaw, Thomas Budd (1813–1862). English writer on English literature. *T. B. Shaw*, or *Shaw*
Shedd, William Greenough Thayer (1820–1894). American clergyman and theologian. *Shedd*
Sheffield, John (Duke of Buckinghamshire) (1649–1721). English poet and writer. *Sheffield*
Sheil, Richard Lalor (1791–1851). Irish politician and writer. *Sheil*
Sheldon, Richard (beginning of 17th century). English clergyman. *Sheldon*
Shelford, Robert (beginning of 17th century). English religious writer. *Shelford*
Shelley, Percy Bysshe (1792–1822). English poet. *Shelley*
Shelton, Thomas (beginning of 17th century). English translator. *Shelton*
Shenstone, William (1714–1763). English pastoral poet. *Shenstone*
Shepard, Thomas (1605–1649). English-American clergyman. *T. Shepard*
Sheppard, Elizabeth Sara (pseudonym "E. Berger") (1830–1862). English novelist. *E. S. Sheppard*
Sherburne, Sir Edward (1618–1702). English translator. *Sir E. Sherburne*
Sheridan, Philip Henry (1831–1888). American general. *P. H. Sheridan*
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler (1751–1816). Irish dramatist and orator. *Sheridan*
Sheridan, Thomas (1721–1788). Irish actor and lexicographer. ("A Complete Dictionary of the English Language," 1780; 4th ed., 1797.) *T. Sheridan*
Sherlock, Thomas (1678–1761). Bishop of London. *Bp. Sherlock*
Sherman, William Tecumseh (1820–1891). American general. *W. T. Sherman*
Sherwood, Robert. English lexicographer. ("A Dictionary, English and French," appended as an index to Cotgrave's French dictionary, 1632.) *Sherwood*
Shinn, Charles Howard (1852–). American author. *C. H. Shinn*
Shipley, Orby (1832–). English clergyman and ecclesiastical writer. *O. Shipley*
Shirley, Sir Anthony (about 1565–1630). English traveler. *Sir A. Shirley*
Shirley, James (1596–1666). English dramatist. *Shirley*
Shorter Catechism, Westminster Assembly's (1647). *Shorter Catechism*
Shorthouse, Joseph Henry (1834–). English novelist. *J. H. Shorthouse*
Shuckford, Samuel (died 1754). English historian. *Shuckford*
Sibbald, Sir Robert (died 1712). Scottish naturalist and antiquary. *Sir R. Sibbald*
Sibbes, Richard (1577–1635). English clergyman. *R. Sibbes*
Sibley, Ebenezer (about 1800). English physician and writer on astrology. *Sibley*
Sidgwick, Alfred. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *A. Sidgwick*
Sidgwick, Henry (1838–). English philosophical writer. *H. Sidgwick*
Sidney or **Sydney, Algernon** (1622?–1683). English republican statesman, and writer on government, etc. *Algernon Sidney*
Sidney or **Sydney, Sir Henry** (died 1586). English statesman. *Sir H. Sidney*
Sidney or **Sydney, Sir Philip** (1554–1586). English poet, author, and soldier. *Sir P. Sidney*
Sigourney, Lydia Huntley (1791–1865). American poet. *L. H. Sigourney*
Silliman, Benjamin (1779–1864). American scientist. *Silliman*
Silliman, Benjamin (1816–1885). American chemist. *B. Silliman*
Silversmith's Handbook (1885). George E. Gee. *Silversmith's Handbook*
Silver Sunbeam, The. A treatise on photography. J. Towler, 1879. *Silver Sunbeam*
Simmonds, Peter Lund (1814–). English commercial writer. ("Dictionary of Trade Products," etc., 1858, 1872.) *Simmonds*
Simms, William Gilmore (1806–1870). American novelist, poet, and historical writer. *W. G. Simms*
Sinclair, Sir John (1754–1835). Scottish politician and author. *Sir J. Sinclair*
Sinnett, A. P. (1840–). English journalist and writer on theosophy. *A. P. Sinnett*
Skeat, Walter William (1835–). English philologist. ("An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," 1882; 2d ed., 1884; "A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," 1884; "Concise Dictionary of Middle English" (ed. Mayhew and Skeat), 1888; "A Mœso-Gothic Glossary," 1868, etc.) *Skeat*
Skelton, John (died 1529). English clergyman and poet. *Skelton*
Skelton, Joseph (first half of 19th century). English antiquary. *J. Skelton*
Skelton, Philip (1707–1787). Irish theological writer. *Philip Skelton*
Skinner, John (1721–1807). Scottish clergyman, poet, and church historian. *Skinner*, or *Rev. J. Skinner*
Skinner, Robert (died 1670). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Skinner*
Skinner, Stephen (1623–1667). English lexicographer. ("Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ," 1671.) *Skinner*
Sladen, Douglas (1856–). English-Australian writer. *D. Sladen*
Slang Dictionary, The. See *Hotten*. *Slang Dict.*
Slick, Sam. See *Haliburton*.
Smalridge, George (1663–1719). Bishop of Bristol. *Bp. Smalridge*
Smart, Benjamin Humphrey (1787?–1872?). English lexicographer and philosopher. ("A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1836.) *Smart*
Smart, Christopher (1722–1770). English poet. *C. Smart*
Smellie, William (1740?–1795). Scottish naturalist, editor of 1st edition of "Encyclopædia Britannica." *W. Smellie*
Smiles, Samuel (1812–). Scottish biographer and moralist. *S. Smiles*
Smith, Adam (1723–1790). Scottish political economist and philosopher. *Adam Smith*
Smith, Albert (1816–1860). English novelist and humorist. *Albert Smith*
Smith, Alexander (1830–1867). Scottish poet. *Alex. Smith*
Smith, Charles John. English clergyman and grammarian. ("Synonyms Discriminated," 1879.) *C. J. Smith*
Smith, Edmund (1668–1710). English poet. *E. Smith*
Smith, George Barnett (1841–). English journalist and author. *G. Barnett Smith*
Smith, Goldwin (1823–). English-Canadian historian and publicist. *Goldwin Smith*
Smith, Henry Boynton (1815–1877). American theologian. *H. B. Smith*
Smith, Horace (1779–1849). English poet and humorist. *H. Smith*
Smith, James (1775–1839). English poet and humorist. *James Smith*
Smith, Sir James Edward (1759–1828). English botanist. *J. E. Smith*
Smith, John (1579?–1631?). English traveler, and writer and compiler of travels. *Capt. John Smith*
Smith, John. English writer. ("Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age," 1666.) *Dr. J. Smith*
Smith, John. (A Dictionary of Popular Names of Economic Plants, 1882.) *John Smith*
Smith, Philip (died 1885). English classical, ecclesiastical, and general writer. *P. Smith*
Smith, R. Bosworth. Contemporary English historical writer. *R. Bosworth Smith*
Smith, Samuel Stanhope (1750–1819). American theologian. *S. S. Smith*
Smith, Sydney (1771–1845). English clergyman, wit, and essayist. *Sydney Smith*
Smith, Sir Thomas (died 1577). English statesman and author. *Sir T. Smith*
Smith, Thomas Roger (1830–). English writer on architecture. *T. R. Smith*
Smith, William (1711–1787). English translator. *Dean Smith*
Smith, Sir William (1813–1893). English scholar, and editor of various dictionaries (especially classical and Biblical). *Dr. W. Smith*, or *Smith*
Smith, William Robertson (1846–1894). Scottish Biblical critic, Oriental scholar, and editor. *W. R. Smith*
Smollett, Tobias George (1721–1771). British novelist and historian. *Smollett*
Smyth, Charles Piazzi (1819–1900). British astronomer. *Piazzi Smyth*
Smyth, William Henry (1788–1865). English admiral and astronomer. *Admiral Smyth*
Soley, James Russell (1850–). American writer. *J. R. Soley*
Sollas, W. Johnson (1849–). English scientist. *W. J. Sollas*
Somerville, William (died 1742). English poet. *Somerville*
Somner, William (died 1669). English antiquary and philologist. ("Dictionarium Saxonico-Anglico-Latinum," 1659.) *Somner*
Sophocles, Evangelinus Apostolides (1807–1883). Greek-American classical scholar. ("Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods," 1870.) *Sophocles*
Sopwith, Thomas (about 1830). English writer. *Sopwith*
Sorley, William Ritchie. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *W. R. Sorley*
Soule, Richard (1812–1877). American compiler. ("Dictionary of Synonyms.") *Soule*
South, Robert (1633–1716). English divine. *South*
Southern or **Sotherne, Thomas** (1660–1746). Irish dramatist. *Southern*
Southey, Robert (1774–1843). English poet and author. *Southey*
South Kensington Museum Handbooks. *S. K. Handbook*
Southwell, Robert (1560–1595). English poet and theological writer. *Southwell*
Spalding, John (died about 1670). Scottish historian. *Spalding*
Spectator, The (1711–1712). English literary periodical. *Spectator*
Spectator, The (1828–). English weekly periodical. *Spectator*
Speed, John (died 1629). English historian and topographer. *Speed*
Spelman, Sir Henry (1562–1641). English antiquary. ("Glossarium Archaiologicum," 1626–1664.) *Spelman*
Spence, Joseph (1699–1768). English critic. *J. Spence*
Spencer, Herbert (1820–). English philosopher. *H. Spencer*
Spencer, John (1630–1695). English Biblical critic. *J. Spencer*
Spenser, Edmund (died 1599). English poet. *Spenser*
Spiers, Alexander (died 1869). English-French philologist. (A French and English dictionary, 1846; 29th ed., 1884.)
Spofford, Harriet Elizabeth Prescott (1835–). American novelist and poet. *H. P. Spofford*
Spons' Encyclopædia of Industrial Arts, Manufactures, etc. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*
Sportsman's Gazetteer (1883). Charles Hallock.
Spottiswoode, William (1825–1883). English mathematician and physicist. *Spottiswoode*
Sprague, Charles (1791–1875). American poet. *Sprague*

Sprague, William Buell (1795–1876). American clergyman and author. *W. B. Sprague*

Sprat, Thomas (1636–1713). Bishop of Rochester. *Bp. Sprat*

Spring, Gardiner (1785–1873). American clergyman. *Gardiner Spring*

Spurrell, William. Welsh publisher and lexicographer. ("A Dictionary of the Welsh Language," 1848; 3d ed., 1866.) *Spurrell*

Stackhouse, Thomas (died 1752). English clergyman and author. *Stackhouse*

Stafford, Anthony (died 1641). English religious writer. *Stafford*

Stainer, Sir John (1840–). English writer on music, and composer (editor, with W. A. Barrett, of "A Dictionary of Musical Terms"). *Stainer*, or *Stainer and Barrett*

Standard, The (1853–). American weekly periodical. *The Standard*

Standard Natural History (1884–1885). Edited by John Sterling Kingsley. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*

Stanhope, Lady Hester (1776–1839). English traveler. *Lady Stanhope*

Stanhope, Fifth Earl (Philip Henry Stanhope, Viscount Mahon) (1805–1875). English historian. *Lord Stanhope*

Stanihurst, Richard (died 1618). Irish priest, historian, and translator. *Stanihurst*

Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn (1815–1881). English clergyman and theological and historical writer. *A. P. Stanley*

Stanley, Henry Morton (1840–). Welsh-American traveler in Africa. *H. M. Stanley*

Stanley, Thomas (1625–1678). English poet, translator, and philosophical writer. *T. Stanley*

Stansbury, Howard (1806–1863). American surveyor. *H. Stansbury*

Stapleton or **Stapylton, Sir Robert** (died 1669). English poet and translator. *Stapylton*

Stapleton, Thomas (1535–1598). English Roman Catholic writer. *T. Stapleton*

Stapleton, Thomas (1806?–1850). English antiquary. *Stapleton*

Statesman's Year Book (1864–). English statistical annual.

Stedman, Edmund Clarence (1833–). American poet and critic. *Stedman*

Steele, Sir Richard (1672?–1729). Irish essayist and dramatist. *Steele*

Steevens, George (1736–1800). English Shaksperian commentator. *Steevens*

Stephen, Henry John (1787?–1864). English jurist. *Stephen*

Stephen, Sir James (1789–1859). English historical writer. *Sir J. Stephen*

Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames (1829–1894). English jurist. *J. F. Stephen*

Stephen, Leslie (1832–). English critic, editor (with Sidney Lee) of "Dictionary of National Biography," 1885– . *Leslie Stephen*

Stephens, Alexander Hamilton (1812–1883). American statesman. *A. H. Stephens*

Stepney, George (1663–1707). English diplomatist and poet. *Stepney*

Sterling, John (1806–1844). Scottish essayist and poet. *Sterling*

Sternberg, George Miller (1838–). American surgeon. *G. M. Sternberg*

Sterne, Laurence (1713–1768). English clergyman and humorist. *Sterne*

Sternhold, Thomas (died 1549). English versifier of the Psalms. *Sternhold*

Stevens, John (died 1726). English lexicographer. ("A New Spanish and English Dictionary," 1706.) *Stevens*

Stevens, John Austin (1827–). American historical writer. *J. A. Stevens*

Stevenson, Robert Louis (1850–1894). Scottish novelist. *R. L. Stevenson*

Stewart, Balfour (1828–1887). Scottish physicist. *B. Stewart*

Stewart, Dugald (1753–1828). Scottish philosopher. *D. Stewart*

Stiles, Henry Reed (1832–). American physician and historical writer. *H. R. Stiles*

Still, John (about 1543–1607). Bishop of Bath and Wells, and dramatist. *Bp. Still*

Stillé, Charles Janeway (1819–1899). American historical writer. *Stillé*

Stillingfleet, Edward (1635–1699). Bishop of Worcester. *Stillingfleet*

Stirling, James Hutchinson (1820–). Scottish philosopher. *J. Hutchinson Stirling*

Stirling, Earl of (William Alexander) (1567?–1640). Scottish poet. *Stirling*

Stockton, Francis Richard (1834–). American novelist. *F. R. Stockton*

Stocqueler, Joachim Haywood. British military writer. *Stocqueler*

Stoddard, Charles Warren (1843–). American poet and author. *C. W. Stoddard*

Stoddard, Mrs. R. H. (Elizabeth Barstow) (1823–). American author. *E. B. Stoddard*

Stoddard, Richard Henry (1825–). American poet and author. *R. H. Stoddard*

Stoddart, Sir John (1773–1856). English miscellaneous writer. *Sir J. Stoddart*

Stokes, David (middle of 17th century). English Orientalist and Biblical scholar. *D. Stokes*

Stokes, Sir George Gabriel (1819–). British mathematician and physicist. *Stokes*

Stonehenge. See *J. H. Walsh.*

Stormonth, James (1825–1882). Scottish lexicographer. ("Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1871; 7th ed., 1882.) *Stormonth*

Storrs, Richard Salter (1821–1900). American clergyman. *R. S. Storrs*

Story, Joseph (1779–1845). American jurist. *Story*

Story, William Wetmore (1819–1895). American sculptor and author. *W. W. Story*

Stoughton, William (1632–1701). Governor of Massachusetts. *Stoughton*

Stout, George Frederick. Contemporary English writer on metaphysics. *G. F. Stout*

Stow, John (1525–1605). English antiquary. *Stow*

Stowe, Harriet Beecher (1812–1896). American novelist. *H. B. Stowe*

Stowell, Lord (William Scott) (1745–1836). English jurist. *Lord Stowell*

Strachey, William (first part of 17th century). American colonist and writer of travels. *W. Strachey*

Strangford, Viscount (Percy Smythe) (1825–1869). English writer. *Lord Strangford*

Strasburger, Eduard (1844–). German botanist. *Strasburger*

Stratmann, Francis Henry (died 1884). German philologist. ("A Dictionary of the Old English Language," 3d ed., 1878; revised ed., "A Middle-English Dictionary," ed. H. Bradley, 1891.) *Stratmann*

Street, Alfred Billings (1811–1881). American poet. *A. B. Street*

Streeter, Edwin W. (1833–). British writer on precious stones. *E. W. Streeter*

Strickland, Agnes (1806–1874). English historical writer. *Miss Strickland*

Strutt, Joseph (1742–1802). English antiquary. *Strutt*

Strype, John (1643–1737). English ecclesiastical biographer. *Strype*

Stuart, Moses (1780–1852). American theologian and Hebraist. *M. Stuart*

Stuart, Robert. English writer. ("Dictionary of Architecture," 1830.) *R. Stuart*

Stubbes, Philip. English writer. ("Anatomie of Abuses," 1583.) *Stubbes*

Stubbs, William (1825–). Bishop of Oxford, and historian. *Stubbs*

Student, The (1650). *Student*

Stukeley, William (1687–1765). English antiquary. *Stukeley*

Suckling, Sir John (about 1609–1642). English poet. *Suckling*

Sullivan, William Kirby (1822?–1890). Irish Celtic scholar. *W. K. Sullivan*

Sullivant, William Starling (1803–1873). American botanist. *W. S. Sullivant*

Sully, James (1842–). English psychologist. *J. Sully*

Sumner, Charles (1811–1874). American statesman and orator. *Sumner*

Sumner, William Graham (1840–). American political economist. *W. G. Sumner*

Surrey, Earl of (Henry Howard) (died 1547). English poet. *Surrey*

Surtees Society Publications. Society instituted at Durham, 1834.

Swainson, William (1789–1856?). English naturalist. *Swainson*

Swan, John. English writer. ("Speculum Mundi," 1635.) *Swan*

Swedenborg, Emanuel (1688–1772). Swedish naturalist, mathematician, and theologian. *Swedenborg*

Swift, Jonathan (1667–1745). Irish clergyman, satirist, humorist, and publicist. *Swift*

Swift, Zephaniah (1759–1823). American jurist. *Z. Swift*

Swinburne, Algernon Charles (1837–). English poet and essayist. *Swinburne*

Swinburne, Henry (1752?–1803). English traveler. *H. Swinburne*

Swinton, William (1833–1892). American historical writer and journalist. *W. Swinton*

Sydenham Society's Lexicon. ("The New Sydenham Society's Lexicon of Medicine and the Allied Sciences," 1878– .) *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Sydney. See *Sidney.*

Sylvester, Joshua (1563–1618). English translator. *Sylvester*

Symonds, John Addington (1840–1893). English essayist. *J. A. Symonds*

Tait, Peter Guthrie (1831–). Scottish physicist. *Tait*

Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon (1795–1854). English lawyer, poet, dramatic writer, and essayist. *Talfourd*

Tannahill, Robert (1774–1810). Scottish poet. *Tannahill*

Tate, Nahum (1652–1715). Irish poet and dramatist. *Tate*

Tate, Ralph. Contemporary English naturalist. *R. Tate*

Tatham, John (middle of 17th century). English poet and pageant writer. *J. Tatham*

Tatler, The (1709–1711). English literary periodical. *Tatler*

Taussig, Frank W. (1859–). American political economist. *Taussig*

Taylor, Alfred Swaine (1806–1880). English medical writer. *A. S. Taylor*

Taylor, Bayard (1825–1878). American poet, translator, writer of travels, and novelist. *B. Taylor*

Taylor, Sir Henry (1800–1886). English dramatist, poet, and author. *Sir H. Taylor*

Taylor, Isaac (1787–1865). English philosophical and theological writer. *Is. Taylor*

Taylor, Isaac (1829–). English clergyman and philologist. *Isaac Taylor*

Taylor, Jeremy (1613–1667). Bishop of Down and Connor, Ireland. *Jer. Taylor*

Taylor, John (1580–1654). English poet ("the Water Poet"). *John Taylor*

Taylor, John (died 1761). English clergyman and theological writer. *J. Taylor*

Taylor or **Tailor, Robert** (lived about 1614). English playwright. *R. Taylor*

Taylor, William (1765–1836). English translator and author. *W. Taylor*

Teall, J. J. Harris. British writer on petrography. *Teall*

Telegraphic Journal and Electrical Review (1872). English weekly scientific periodical. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.)

Temple, Sir William (1628–1699). English statesman and author. *Sir W. Temple*

Ten Brink, Bernhard (1841–1892). German author. ("Early Eng. Lit.," 1883). *Ten Brink*

Tennant, William (1785?–1848). Scottish poet and philologist. *Tennant*

Tennent, Sir James Emerson (1804–1869). Irish politician and miscellaneous author. *Sir J. E. Tennent*

Tennyson, Lord (Alfred Tennyson) (1809–1892). English poet. *Tennyson*

Teonge, Henry. Chaplain in British navy. ("Diary," 1675–1679.) *Henry Teonge*

Terry, Edward (died about 1660). English traveler. *E. Terry*

Testament of Love (about 1400). Middle English poem, at one time assigned to Chaucer. *Testament of Love*

Thackeray, Anne Isabella (Mrs. Richmond Ritchie) (1838–). English author. *Miss Thackeray*

Thackeray, William Makepeace (1811–1863). English novelist and critic. *Thackeray*

Thaxter, Celia Laighton (1836–1894). American poet. *C. Thaxter*

Thearle, S. J. P. English writer. ("Naval Architecture," 1873.) *Thearle*

Therapeutic Gazette (1877–). American medical periodical. *Therapeutic Gazette*

Thirlwall, Connop (1797–1875). Bishop of St. David's and historian. *Bp. Thirlwall*

Thiselton-Dyer, T. F. English clergyman and writer on folk-lore. *Thiselton-Dyer*

Thom, William (1799–1850). Scottish poet. *W. Thom*

Thomas, Edith Matilda (1854–). American poet. *Edith M. Thomas*

Thomas, Joseph (1811–1891). American physician and encyclopedist. ("A Complete Pronouncing Medical Dictionary," 1856.) *J. Thomas*

Thomas, Theodore Gaillard (1831–). American physician. *Thomas*

Thompson, Maurice (1844–1901). American miscellaneous writer, author (with William Thompson) of "Archery." *M. and W. Thompson*

Thompson, Silvanus Phillips (1851–). English physicist. *S. P. Thompson*

Thompson, William (died about 1766). English poet. *W. Thompson*

Thoms, William John (1803–1885). English antiquary and writer on folk-lore, first editor of "Notes and Queries." *W. J. Thoms*

Thomson, Sir Charles Wyville (1830–1882). Scottish scientist. *Sir C. W. Thomson*

Thomson, James (1700–1748). Scottish poet. *Thomson*

Thomson, Mowbray. English officer. ("Story of Cawnpore," 1859.) *M. Thomson*

Thomson, William (1819–1890). Archbishop of York. *Abp. Thomson*

Thomson, Sir William (Lord Kelvin) (1824–). Scottish physicist and mathematician. *Sir W. Thomson*

Thoreau, Henry David (1817–1862). American author. *Thoreau*

Thoresby, Ralph (1658–1725). English antiquary. *Thoresby*

Thornton Romances (about 1440).

Thorold, Anthony Wilson (1825–1895). Bishop of Winchester. *A. W. Thorold*

Thorpe, Benjamin (died 1870). English Anglo-Saxon scholar. *Thorpe*

Thorpe, Thomas Bangs (1815–1878). American artist and journalist. *T. B. Thorpe*

Thrale, Hester Lynch. See *Piozzi.*

Throckmorton, Sir John Courtnay (about 1800). English writer. *Throckmorton*

Thurlow, Lord (Edward Thurlow) (1732–1806). English statesman and jurist. *Lord Thurlow*

LIST OF WRITERS AND AUTHORITIES

Thurston, Robert Henry (1839–). American engineer. *Thurston*
Thynn or **Thynne, Francis** (died about 1611). English antiquary. *Thynn*
Tibbits, Edward T. English physician. ("Medical Fashions," 1884.) *E. T. Tibbits*
Tickell, Thomas (1686–1740). English poet and translator. *Tickell*
Ticknor, George (1791–1871). American scholar. ("History of Spanish Literature," 1863.) *Ticknor*
Tidball, John Caldwell (1825–). American general and military writer. *Tidball*
Tillotson, John (1630–1694). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Tillotson*
Times, The (1788–). English daily newspaper. *Times* (London)
Tindal, Nicholas (1687–1774). English translator. *Tindal*
Tindal or **Tindale, William.** See *Tyndale.*
Titcomb, Sara Elizabeth. American writer. *S. E. Titcomb*
Titcomb, Timothy. See *J. G. Holland.*
Todd, Henry John (died 1845). English clergyman and author, editor of Johnson's Dictionary (1818). *Todd*
Todhunter, Isaac (1820–1884). English mathematician. *Todhunter*
Tollet, George (died 1779). English critic. *Tollet*
Tomkis or **Tomkins, Thomas** (17th century). British dramatist. *T. Tomkis*
Tomlins, Harold Nuttall (beginning of 19th century). English legal writer. *Tomlins*
Tomlinson, Charles (1808–1897). English physicist. *C. Tomlinson*
Tooke, John Horne (1736–1812). English philologist and politician. *Horne Tooke*
Tooke, William (1744–1820). English historian and miscellaneous writer. *Tooke*
Tooker, William (died 1620). English clergyman. *Tooker*
Toplady, Augustus Montague (1740–1778). English clergyman and hymn-writer. *Toplady*
Topsell, Edward (about 1600). English naturalist. *Topsell*
Torkington, Sir Richard (about 1517). Writer of memoirs. *Torkington*
Totten, Benjamin J. (1806–1877). American naval officer. ("Naval Text-book and Dictionary," 1841; revised ed., 1864.) *Totten*
Tourgée, Albion Winegar (1838–). American novelist, lawyer, and lecturer. *Tourgée*
Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de (1656–1708). French botanist. *Tournefort*
Tourneur, Cyril (beginning of 17th century). English dramatist. *Tourneur*
Towneley Mysteries. A series of miracle-plays acted at Wakefield, assigned to the end of the 13th century. *Towneley Mysteries*
Trapp, John (1601–1699). English clergyman and Biblical commentator. *J. Trapp*
Trapp, Joseph (1679–1747). English poet. *Trapp*
Treasury of Botany, Maunder's. Edited by John Lindley and Thomas Moore. *Treas. of Bot.*
Treasury of Natural History, Maunder's. *Treas. of Nat. Hist.*
Trench, Richard Chenevix (1807–1886). Archbishop of Dublin, miscellaneous writer. *Abp. Trench,* or *Trench*
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto (1838–). English politician and author. *Trevelyan*
Trevisa, John de. English clergyman, translator of Higden's "Polychronicon" (1387). *Trevisa*
Trollope, Anthony (1815–1882). English novelist. *Trollope*
Trollope, Frances Milton (died 1863). English novelist. *Mrs. Trollope*
Trollope, Thomas Adolphus (1810–1892). English novelist and historian. *T. A. Trollope*
Trowbridge, John (1843–). American physicist. *J. Trowbridge*
Trowbridge, John Townsend (1827–). American novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer. *J. T. Trowbridge*
Trumbull, Benjamin (1735–1820). American historical writer. *B. Trumbull*
Trumbull, Gurdon (1841–). American ornithologist and artist. *G. Trumbull*
Trumbull, Henry Clay (1831–). American religious writer. *H. C. Trumbull*
Trumbull, James Hammond (1821–1897). American philologist and historical writer. *J. Hammond Trumbull*
Trumbull, John (1750–1831). American lawyer and poet. *J. Trumbull*
Tryon, George Washington (1828–1888). American conchologist. *Tryon*
Tucker, Abraham (1705–1774). English philosophical writer. *A. Tucker*
Tucker, Josiah (1711–1799). English clergyman and political writer. *Tucker*
Tuckerman, Bayard (1855–). American critic. *B. Tuckerman*
Tuckerman, Edward (1817–1886). American botanist. *E. Tuckerman*
Tuckerman, Henry Theodore (1813–1871). American author. *H. T. Tuckerman*
Tuer, Andrew W. (1838–). British author and publisher. *Tuer*
Tuke, Sir Samuel (died 1673). English dramatist. *Tuke*
Tulloch, John (1823–1886). Scottish clergyman and theological writer. *Tulloch*
Tunstall, Cuthbert (1475?–1559). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Tunstall*
Tupper, Martin Farquhar (1810–1889). English writer. *Tupper*
Turberville, George (lived about 1530–1594). English poet. *Turberville*
Turnbull, Richard (about 1600). English clergyman. *R. Turnbull*
Turner, Edward (1797–1839?). English chemist. *E. Turner*
Turner, Sir James (last half of 17th century). English writer of military essays. *Sir J. Turner*
Turner, Sharon (1768–1847). English historian. *S. Turner*
Tusser, Thomas (died about 1580). English pastoral poet. *Tusser*
Twain, Mark. See *Clemens.*
Twining, Thomas (1734–1804). English translator and writer. *Twining*
Twisden or **Twysden, Sir Roger** (1597–1672). English antiquary. *Sir R. Twisden*
Tyers, Thomas (1726–1787). English miscellaneous writer. *Tyers*
Tyler, Moses Coit (1835–1900). American critic. *M. C. Tyler*
Tylor, Edward Burnett (1832–). English archæologist and ethnologist. *E. B. Tylor*
Tyndale or **Tindale, William** (died 1536). English Reformer, translator of the Bible. *Tyndale*
Tyndall, John (1820–1893). British physicist. *Tyndall*
Tyrwhitt, Thomas (1730–1786). English antiquary (editor of Chaucer). *Tyrwhitt*
Tytler, Sarah. See *Keddie.*

Udall, John (died 1592). English nonconformist divine. *J. Udall*
Udall, Nicholas (1506?–1556?). English dramatist and translator. *Udall*
Ueberweg, Friedrich (1826–1871). German philosopher. *Ueberweg*
Underwood, Lucius Marcus (1853–). American botanist. *Underwood*
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Urquhart, Sir Thomas (middle of 17th century). Scottish mathematician, translator of Rabelais. *Urquhart*
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Wallack, Lester (1820–1888). American actor. *Lester Wallack*
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Walsh, Robert (about 1830). English clergyman and writer of travels. *R. Walsh*
Walsh, William (1663–1708?). English poet. *Walsh*
Walton, Izaak (1593–1683). English miscellaneous writer. ("Complete Angler," 1653.) *I. Walton*
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Waters, Robert (1835 –). American educator.	*R. Waters*
Watson, Robert (1730 – 1781). Scottish historical writer.	*R. Watson*
Watson, Sereno (1826 – 1892). American botanist.	*S. Watson*
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Weber, Henry William (1783 – 1818). English writer (editor of “Metrical Romances,” 1810).	*Weber*
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Webster, John (died about 1654). English dramatist.	*Webster*
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West, Gilbert (died 1756). English poet and religious writer.	*West*
Westfield, Thomas (died 1644). Bishop of Bristol.	*Bp. Westfield*
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Wharton, Francis (1820 – 1889). American jurist.	*F. Wharton*
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Wharton, J. J. S. English legal writer. (“Law Lexicon,” 1846 – 48; 7th ed., 1883.)	*Wharton*
Whately, Richard (1787 – 1863). Archbishop of Dublin.	*Whately*
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Wheeler, J. Talboys (1824 – 1897). English scholar and historian.	*J. T. Wheeler*
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Whewell, William (1794 – 1866). English scientific and philosophical writer.	*Whewell*
Whichcote, Benjamin (1610 – 1683). English clergyman and moralist.	*Whichcote*
Whipple, Edwin Percy (1819 – 1886). American critic.	*Whipple*
Whiston, William (1667 – 1752). English theologian, philosophical writer, and translator.	*Whiston*
Whitaker, Alexander. American colonist and author. (“Good News from Virginia,” 1613.)	*A. Whitaker*
Whitaker, John (died 1808). English clergyman and historical writer.	*J. Whitaker*
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White, Andrew Dickson (1832 –). American historical writer and diplomatist.	*A. D. White*
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White, John (1590 – 1645). English political writer.	*John White*
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Whitelock, Whitelocke, or **Whitlock, Bulstrode** (1605 – 1676). English statesman and lawyer.	*Whitelock*, or *Whitlock*
Whitgift, John (1530? – 1604). Archbishop of Canterbury.	*Abp. Whitgift*
Whiting, Nicholas. English writer. (“History of Albino and Bellama,” 1637.)	*Whiting*
Whitlock, Richard. English writer. (“Zootomia,” 1654.)	*R. Whitlock*
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Whitney, Adeline Dutton Train (1824 –). American novelist and poet.	*Mrs. Whitney*
Whitney, Josiah Dwight (1819 – 1896). American geologist.	*J. D. Whitney*
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Williams, Helen Maria (1762 – 1827). English poet and author.	*H. M. Williams*
Williams, John (1582 – 1650). Archbishop of York.	*Abp. Williams*
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Williams, Roger (1599? – 1683?). American colonist.	*Roger Williams*
Williams, Samuel (1743 – 1817). American clergyman and author.	*S. Williams*
Williams, Samuel Wells (1812 – 1884). American Sinologist.	*S. Wells Williams*
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Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806 – 1867). American poet and author.	*N. P. Willis*
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Wilson, Daniel (1778 – 1858). Bishop of Calcutta.	*Bp. Wilson*
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Wilson, Horace Hayman (1786 – 1860). English Orientalist. (“Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms . . . of British India,” 1855.)	*Wilson*
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Wilson, John (end of 17th century). English dramatic writer.	*John Wilson*
Wilson, John Leighton (1809 – 1886). American missionary.	*J. L. Wilson*
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Wirt, William (1772 – 1834). American lawyer.	*Wirt*
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Woodall, John (first part of 17th century). English surgeon.	*Woodall*
Woodward, Charles J. (1838 –). English physicist.	*C. J. Woodward*
Woodward, John (1665 – 1728). English naturalist.	*Woodward*
Woodward, Samuel P. (1821 – 1865). English geologist and conchologist.	*S. P. Woodward*
Woodworth, Samuel (1785 – 1842). American poet.	*S. Woodworth*
Woolman, John (1720 – 1772). American preacher of the Society of Friends. (“Journal,” 1775.)	*John Woolman*
Woolsey, Theodore Dwight (1801 – 1889). American writer on international law and classical scholar.	*Woolsey*
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Woolton, John (died 1594?). Bishop of Exeter.	*Bp. Woolton*
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Wordsworth, Charles (1806–1892). Bishop of St. Andrews, Scotland.	*Bp. Wordsworth*
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Wotton, William (1666–1726). English scholar.	*W. Wotton*
Woty, William. English poet (wrote 1761–1774).	*Woty*
Wrangham, Francis (1770?–1843). English scholar and poet.	*Wrangham*
Wren, Matthew (1585–1667). Bishop of Ely.	*Bp. Wren*
Wright, Thomas. English author. ("Passions of the Mind," 1601; 2d ed., 1604.)	*T. Wright*
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Wyche, Sir Peter. English translator (wrote 1664–1669).	*Sir P. Wyche*
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In the foregoing list of authorities those titles have been generally omitted which are cited in the Dictionary in full or in a self-explanatory form—especially the titles of daily newspapers, of numerous scientific periodicals, and of "Proceedings" and "Transactions" of learned societies.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE TO PREFACE.

DURING the publication of the dictionary but one change has occurred in the staff of specialists mentioned in the preface issued with the first part. While the proofs of "T" were coming from the press, Dr. James K. Thacher, who had labored upon the dictionary from its beginning, died, leaving his work upon the last letters of the alphabet unfinished. The task of completing it was taken up by Dr. Thomas L. Stedman, and has been carried through by him.

The dictionary has also received additional aid from many others not mentioned in the preface. Help has thus been given most notably by Prof. Charles A. Young, in many important definitions (in particular those of the words *sun*, *solar*, *telescope*, and *lens*) and in continuous criticism of the final proofs; by Prof. Thomas Gray, of Rose Polytechnic Institute, in electrical definitions; by Mr. George E. Curtis, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Prof. Cleveland Abbe, in definitions of meteorological terms; by Mr. Edward S. Burgess, Mr. E. S. Steele of the National Museum, Mr. F. V. Coville of the United States Department of Agriculture, Prof. N. L. Britton of Columbia College, and the late Dr. J. I. Northrop, also of Columbia, in botany; by Mr. Leicester Allen, in definitions of mechanical terms; by Prof. S. W. Williston, of the University of Kansas, in medicine and physiology; by Dr. Theobald Smith, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in veterinary pathology and surgery; by Lieut. Arthur P. Nazro, in naval and nautical definitions; by Capt. Joseph W. Collins, of the United States Fish Commission, in material relating to fishing and the fisheries; by Prof. William H. Brewer, of Yale University, in many definitions, particularly those of the gaits of horses; by Mr. A. D. Risteen, in certain mathematical definitions; by Rev. George T. Packard, in the preliminary arrangement of certain literary material; by Mr. Austin Dobson, in the definitions of the names of various forms of verse; by Prof. Douglas Sladen, in the collection of Australian provincialisms and colloquialisms; and in various special matters by Dr. Edward Eggleston, Mr. George Kennan, Mr. George W. Cable, Mr. G. W. Pettes, and many others.

The staff of editorial assistants has been enlarged by the addition of Miss Katharine G. Brewster, and of Rev. George M'Arthur, to whom special recognition is due for his efficient revision of the final proofs.

October 1st, 1891.

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